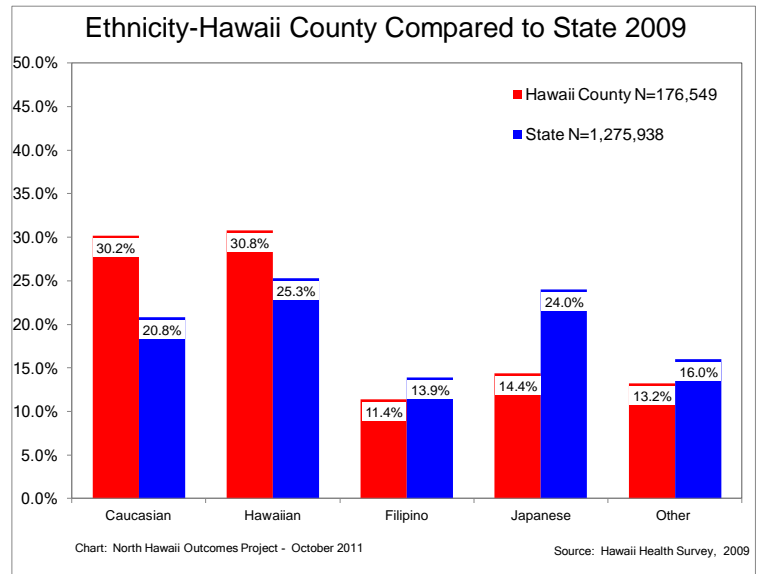


The terms race and ethnicity are often used interchangeably, and are defined differently by different data sources. Race generally refers to a grouping based on biological criteria (Wikipedia, 2010). Ethnicity refers to people thought to have a common ancestry who share a common culture (Wikipedia, 2010). The U.S. Census uses five major race groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian and Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islander. The U.S. Census refers to ethnicity as either Hispanic or not Hispanic, however, the Hawaii Health Survey uses more categories (see Figure 16).

Figure 16



Hawaii County has Larger Hawaiian Population Compared to State

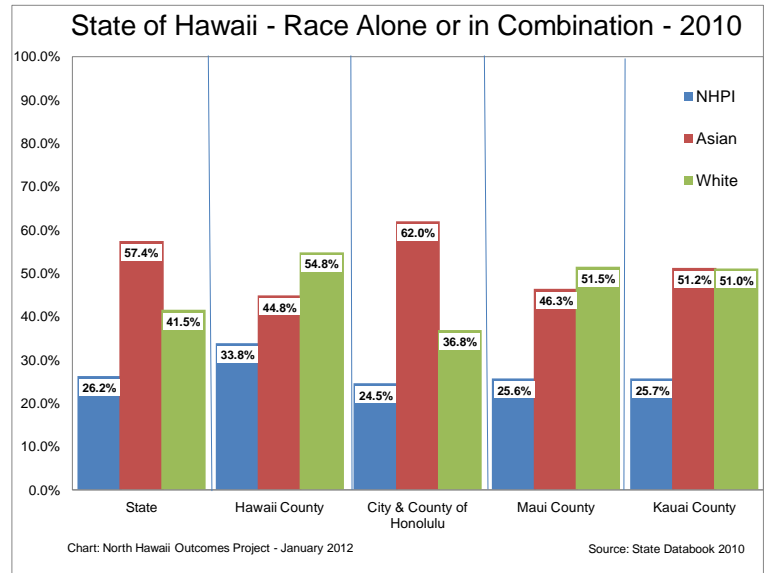
Hawaii County self-reported ethnicity differs from the state, according to the Hawaii Health Survey. Ethnicities higher in Hawaii County compared to the state are Hawaiians (30% vs. 25.3%) and Caucasians (30.2% vs. 20.8%).

Ethnicities lower in Hawaii County compared to the state are Japanese (14.4% vs. 24.0%), Filipino (11.4% vs. 13.9%) and Other (13.2% vs. 16.0%) (see Figure 16).

Hawaii County has larger Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (NHPI) Population

Race is relevant because death rates and life expectancy may vary by race. This may be related to differences in genetics, or differences in socioeconomic conditions, health behaviors and access to healthcare. (see Figure 17).

Figure 17



North Hawaii Has Larger Hawaiian Population Compared to County

Self-reported Hawaiian ethnicity was higher in North Hawaii census tracts, compared to the Hawaii County average, according to the U.S. Census 2010 (see Figure 18).

Figure 18

