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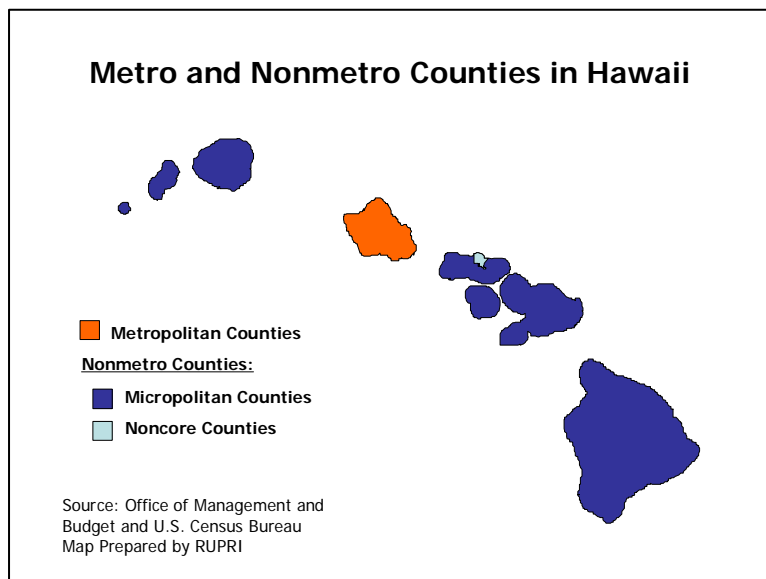
Demographic and Economic Profile

Hawaii

Updated September 2006

Metro and Nonmetro Counties in Hawaii

Based on the most recent listing of core based statistical areas by the Office of Management and Budget (December 2005), one county in Hawaii is classified as a metropolitan county, and three counties are classified as micropolitan counties. The micropolitan category defines counties that include an urban area with a population of 10,000 to 49,999 plus surrounding counties that are linked through commuting ties. These areas often represent important economic and trade centers in rural areas. The remaining county is considered a noncore county. Using these classifications and the population estimates for 2005, 71.0 percent of Hawaii residents live in the metropolitan county, 29.0 percent live in micropolitan counties, and a very small percentage (less than 1 percent) live in the noncore county.

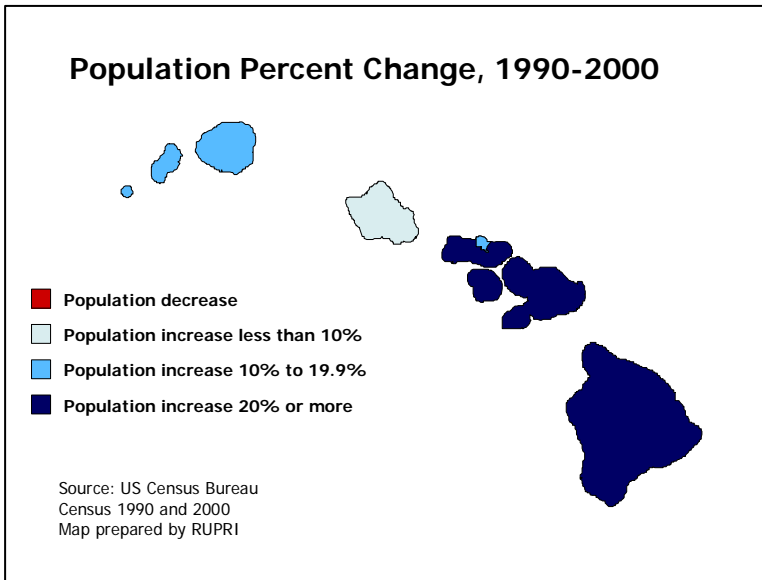


Population

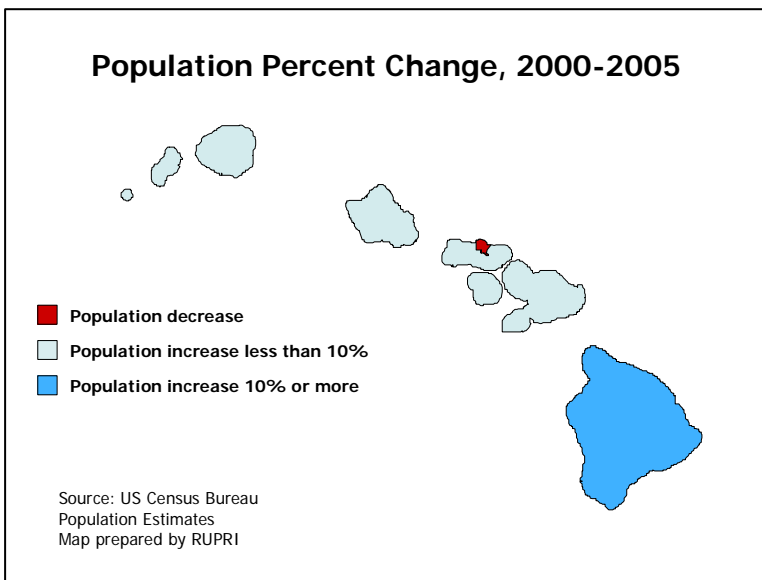
Hawaii's population in July of 2005 was 1,275,194, up 5.3 percent from the 2000 Census. During the 1990s, the population in Hawaii increased by 9.3 percent. Nationally, population increased 13.1 percent during the 1990s and 5.3 percent from April 2000 to July 2005. The population growth in Hawaii's micropolitan areas outpaced the other areas during both time periods.

Percent Change in Population		
Area:	1990-2000	2000-2005
U.S.	13.1%	5.3%
Hawaii	9.3%	5.3%
Metropolitan	4.8%	3.3%
Nonmetropolitan	23.3%	10.3%
Micropolitan	23.3%	10.3%
Noncore	13.1%	-24.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



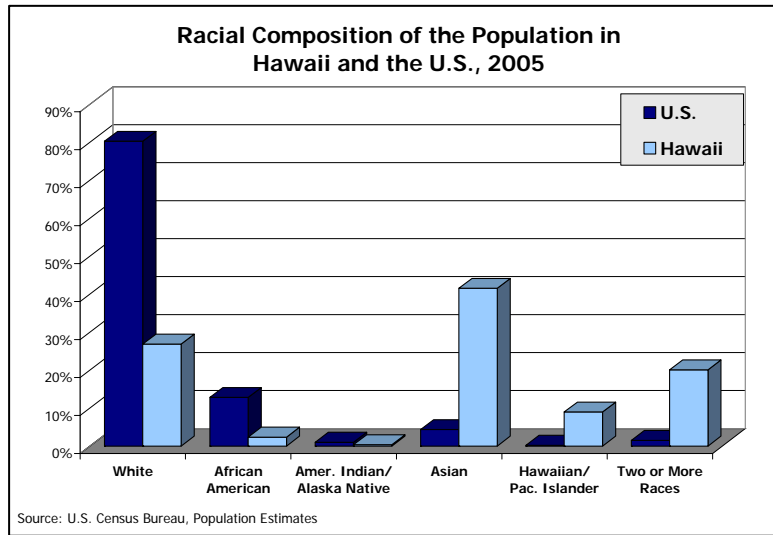
No counties in Hawaii lost population during the 1990s. The fastest growth during this time was in Maui County (27.6%), representing the Kahului-Wailuku Micropolitan Area, and in Hawaii County (23.6%), representing the Hilo Micropolitan Area.



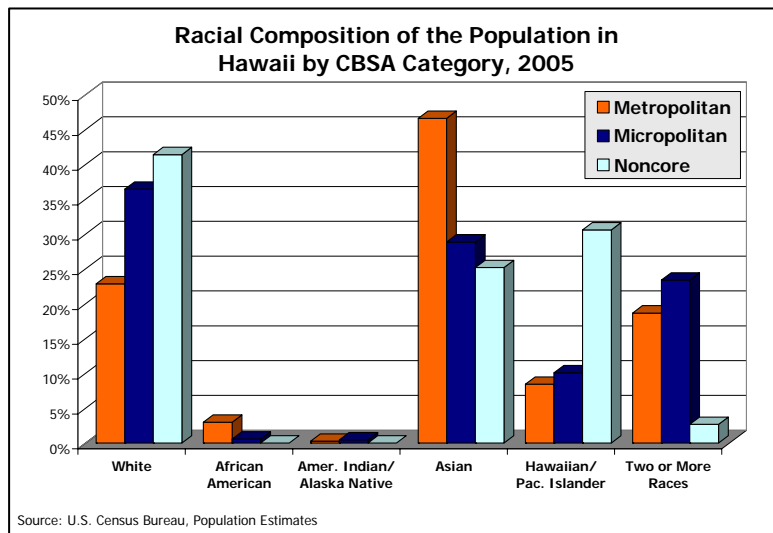
From 2000 to 2005, one county in Hawaii lost population. The fastest growth during this time period was in Hawaii County (12.5%).

Race / Ethnicity

The population in Hawaii is diverse, based on the 2005 Census Bureau population estimates. Hawaii's population is 26.8 percent white, 2.3 percent African American, 9.0 percent Hawaiian / Pacific Islander, and 41.5 percent Asian. Nationally, the population is 80.2 percent white, 12.8 percent African American, 0.2 percent Hawaiian / Pacific Islander, and 4.3 percent Asian.



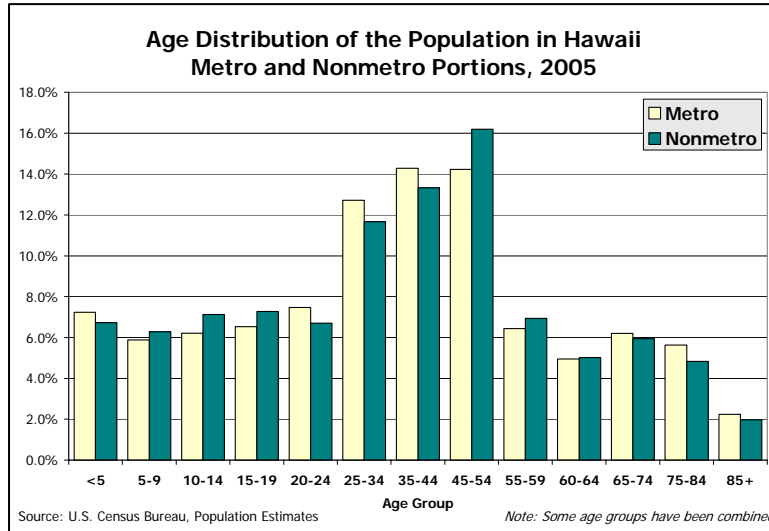
Within Hawaii, the metropolitan population is 22.9 percent white, 3.0 percent African American, 8.5 percent Hawaiian / Pacific Islander, and 46.6 percent Asian. The micropolitan population is 36.5 percent white, 0.6 percent African American, 10.1 percent Hawaiian / Pacific Islander, and 28.9 percent Asian. The noncore population is 41.4 percent white, 0.0 percent African American, 30.6 percent Hawaiian / Pacific Islander, and 25.2 percent Asian.



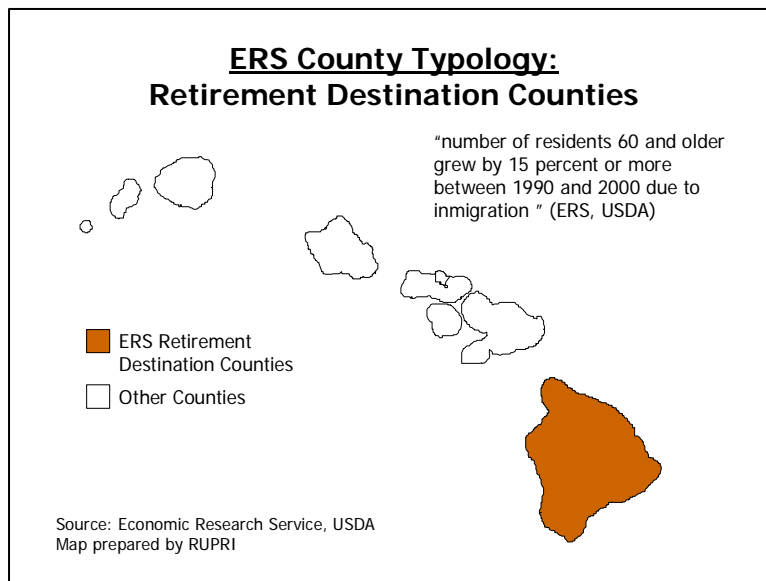
People of Hispanic origin make up 8.0 percent of Hawaii's population, compared to 14.4 percent of the total U.S. population. Within Hawaii, people of Hispanic origin make up 7.1 percent of the metropolitan population, 10.1 percent of the micropolitan population, and 8.1 percent of the noncore population.

Age

The chart below shows the age distribution of the metro and nonmetro populations in Hawaii. The largest differences are in the age 25 to 54 age groups.

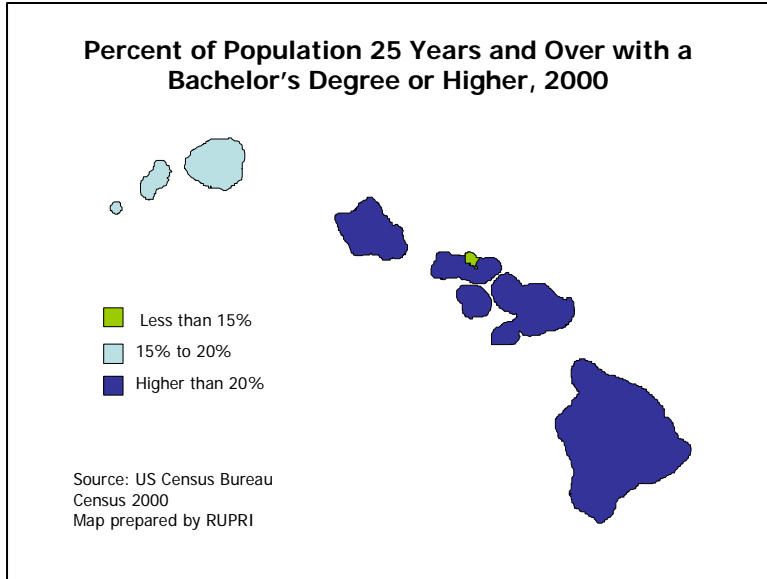


The Economic Research Service, USDA, classifies counties as retirement destination counties based on population change due to immigration. In Hawaii, Hawaii County is classified as a retirement destination county.

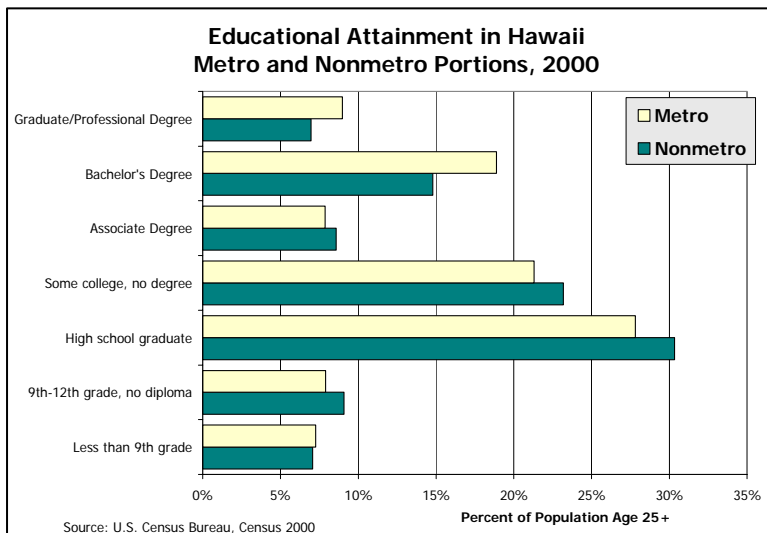


Educational Attainment

The percent of the population age 25 and over that has earned a Bachelor's Degree or higher is 24.4 percent in the U.S. and 26.2 percent in Hawaii. In metro areas of Hawaii, this percentage is 27.9 percent, compared to 21.8 percent in nonmetro areas.

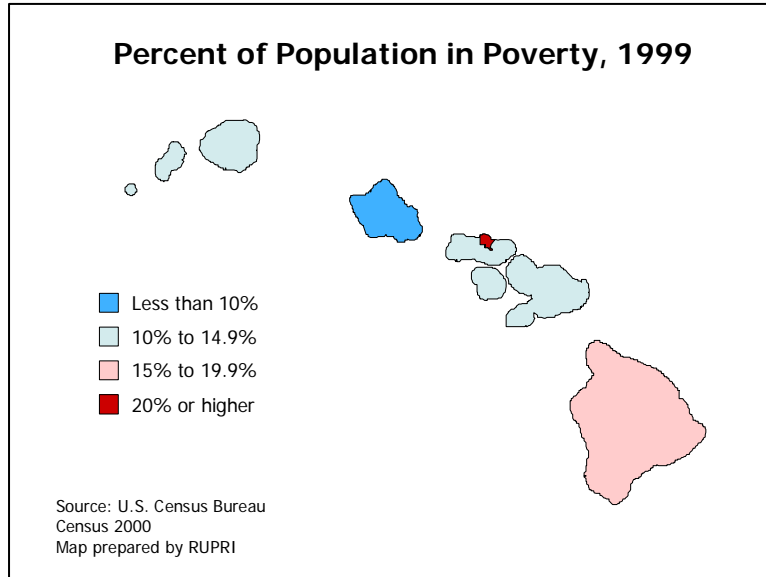


The chart below compares the educational attainment of Hawaii's metro and nonmetro populations. The percent of the population with high educational attainment (B.S. or higher) is greater in the metro area, while the percent of the population with low educational attainment (high school degree or lower) is greater in the nonmetro areas.

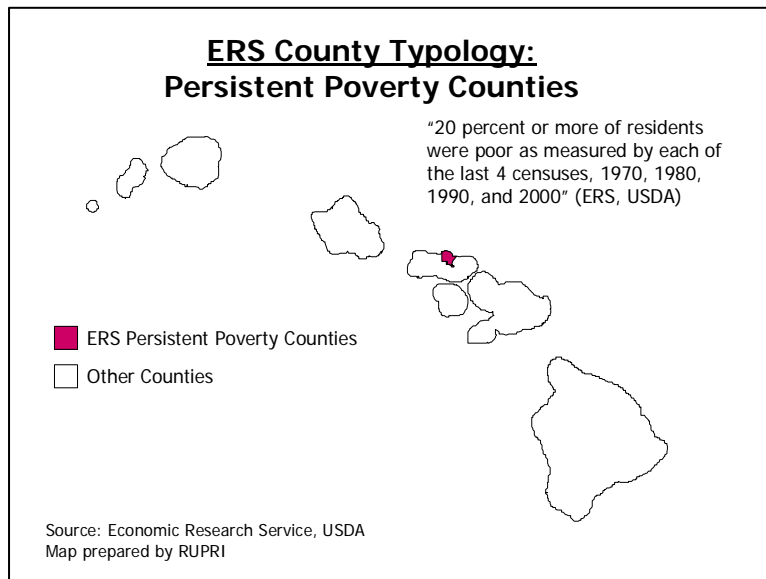


Poverty

The poverty rate in Hawaii in 1999 (Census 2000 data) was 10.7 percent, compared to 12.4 percent for the U.S.¹ Within Hawaii, the 1999 poverty rate ranged from 9.9 percent in Honolulu County to 40.1 percent in Kalawao County.



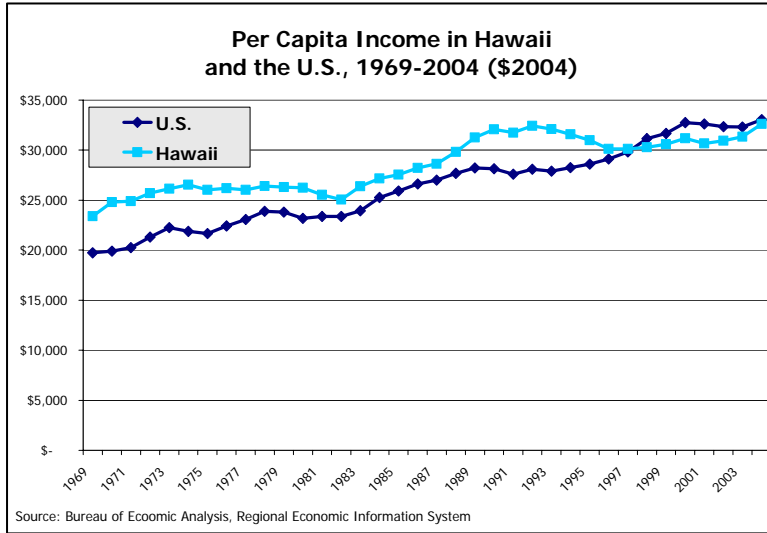
The Economic Research Service classifies counties as persistent poverty counties if they experienced poverty rates of 20 percent or higher in each decennial census from 1970 through 2000. There are 386 persistent poverty counties in the U.S., and one is located in Hawaii (Kalawao County).



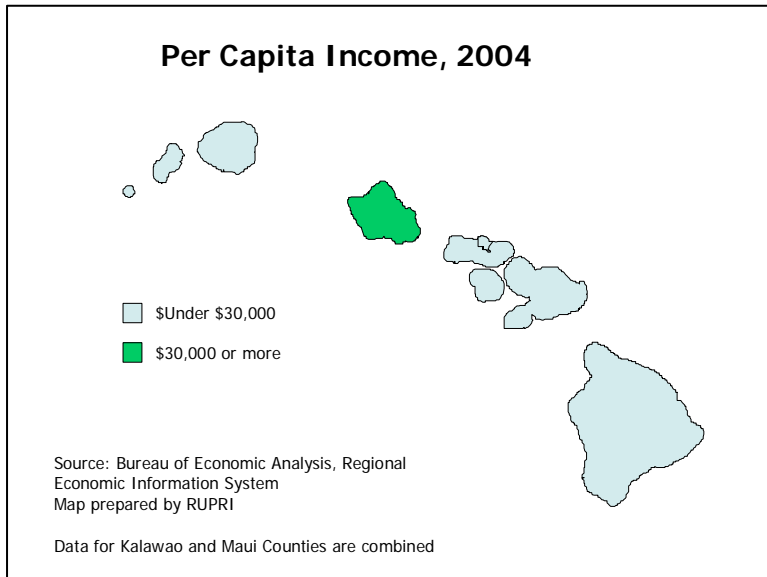
¹ Poverty estimates for 2003 were not available for all counties in Hawaii, so the Census 2000 poverty data is reported here.

Per Capita Income

Per capita income trends in Hawaii have followed national trends. Hawaii's per capita income exceeded the national income from 1969 through 1997, and since that time Hawaii's income has lagged slightly behind the national income. In 2004, per capita income in Hawaii was \$32,625, compared to \$33,050 in the U.S.

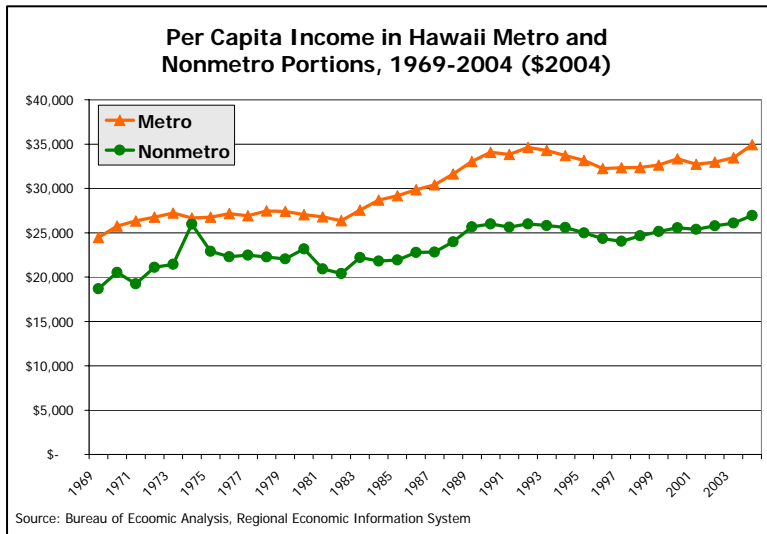


Within Hawaii, the 2004 per capita income ranged from \$25,096 in Hawaii County to \$34,911 in Honolulu County.²

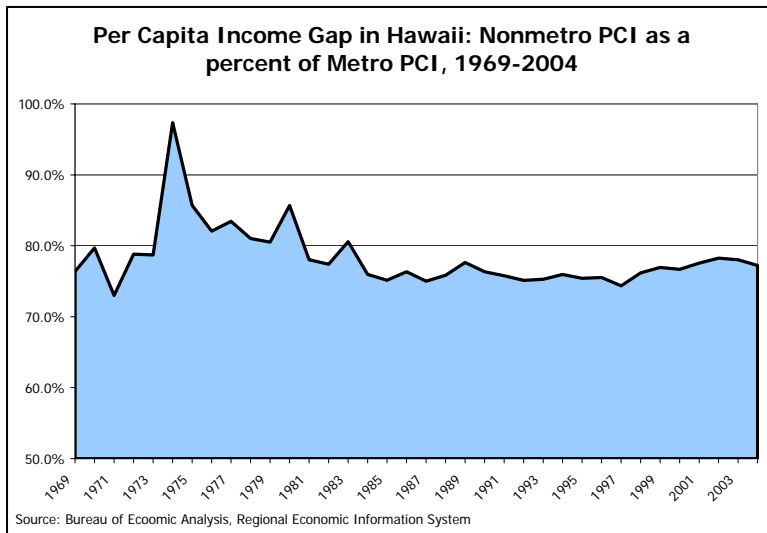


² Data for Kalawao County and Maui County are combined in the Bureau of Economic Analysis Regional Economic Information System dataset.

Nonmetro per capita income in Hawaii has lagged behind metro per capita income over the past several decades. In 2004, metro per capita income in Hawaii was \$34,911, compared to \$26,953 in nonmetro areas.

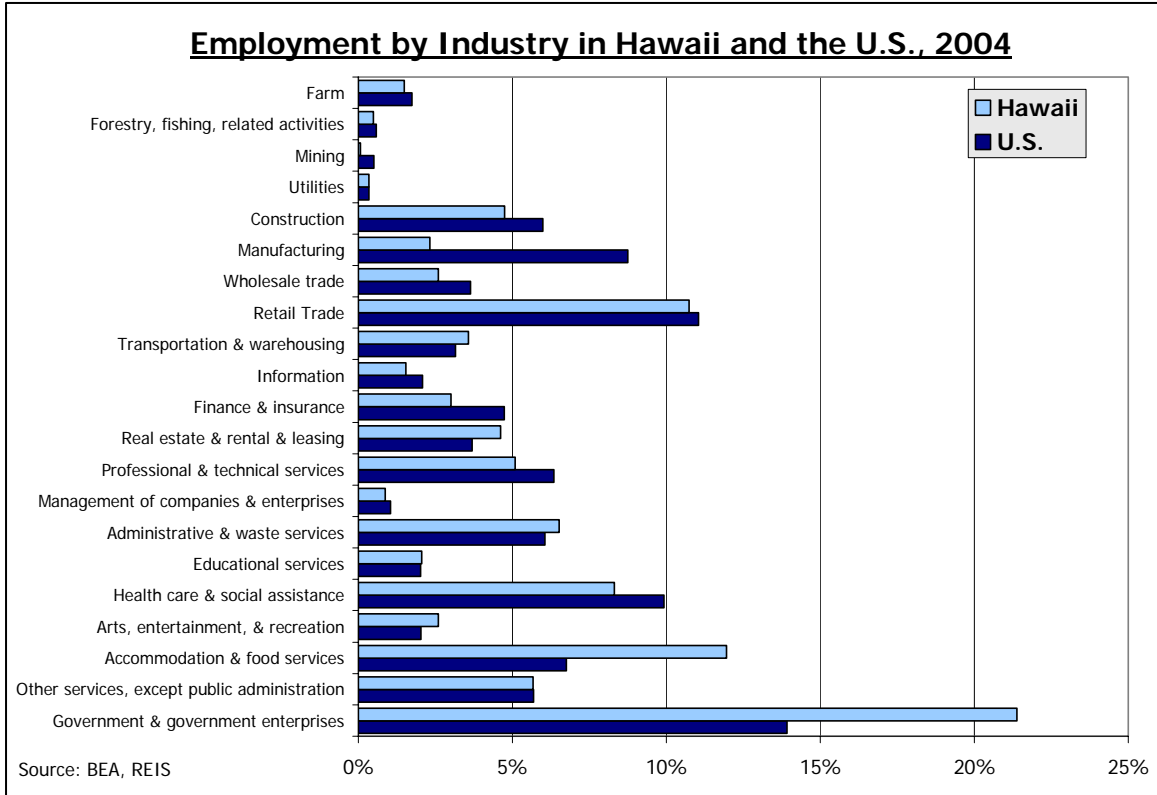


The per capita income gap is measured with nonmetro per capita income as a percent of metro per capita income. In Hawaii, the gap was at its largest in 1971 and at its smallest in 1974. In 2004, nonmetro per capita income was 77.2 percent of metro per capita income.

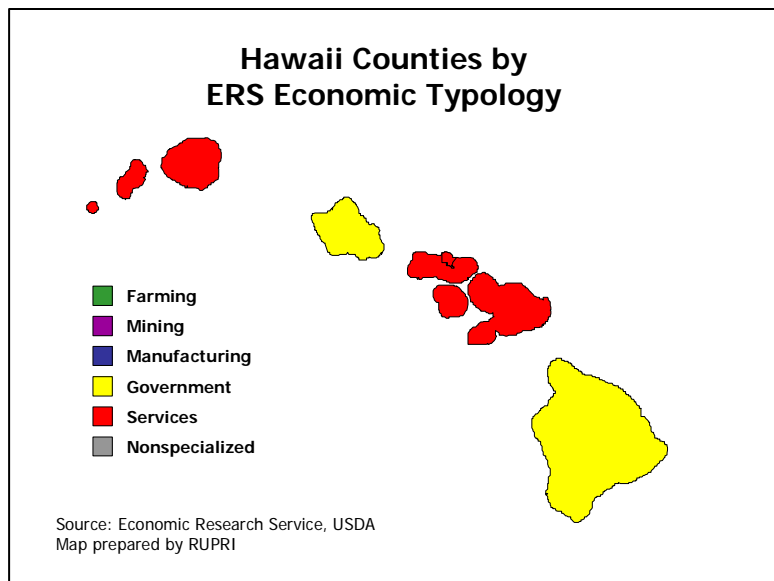


Employment Structure

In 2004, government and government enterprises accounted for the largest shares of employment in Hawaii (21.4%) and the U.S. (13.9%). In Hawaii, accommodation and food services was the second largest employment sector (12.0%), and in the U.S. retail trade was the second largest employment sector (11.0%).

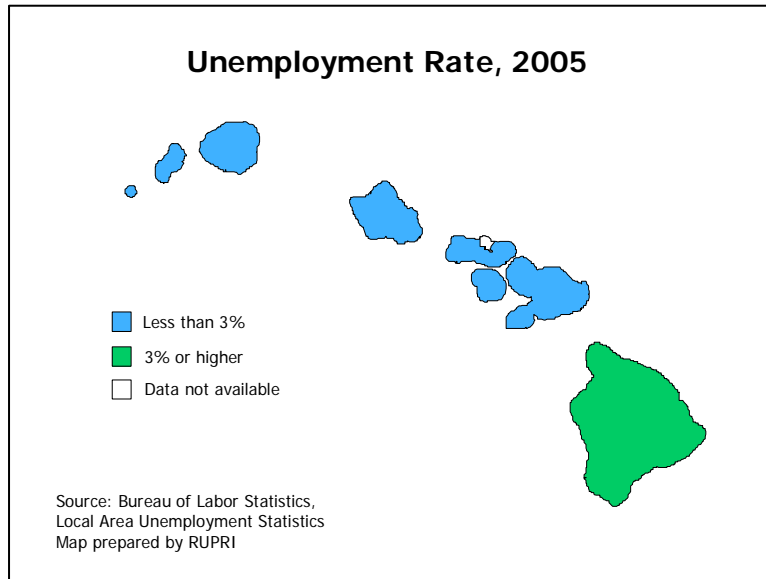


The ERS Economic Typology classifies counties into one of five industry categories of specialization or as nonspecialized. The map to the right shows the classification of Hawaii counties by this typology, illustrating the importance of services and government.



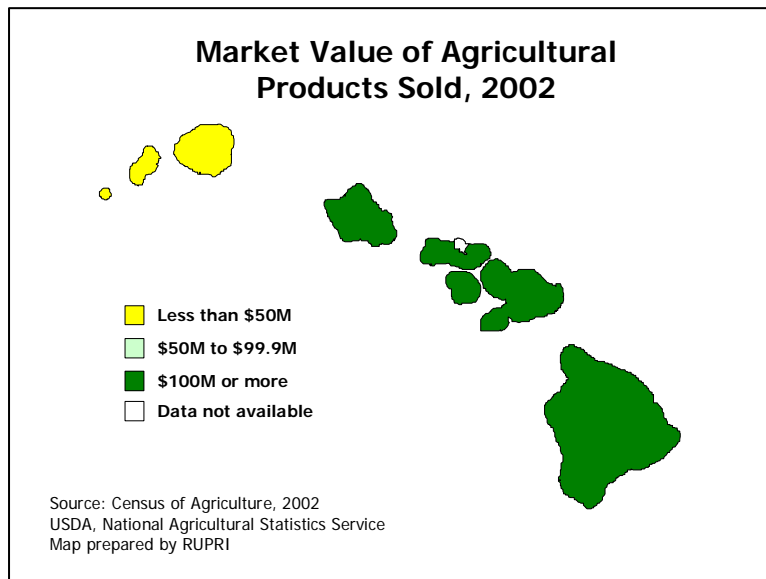
Unemployment

The unemployment rate in Hawaii in 2005 was 2.8 percent, the lowest rate among all 50 states. Nationally, the unemployment rate was 5.1 percent. Within Hawaii, the unemployment rate ranged from 2.6 percent in Maui County to 3.3 percent in Hawaii County. Data for Kalwao County was not reported.



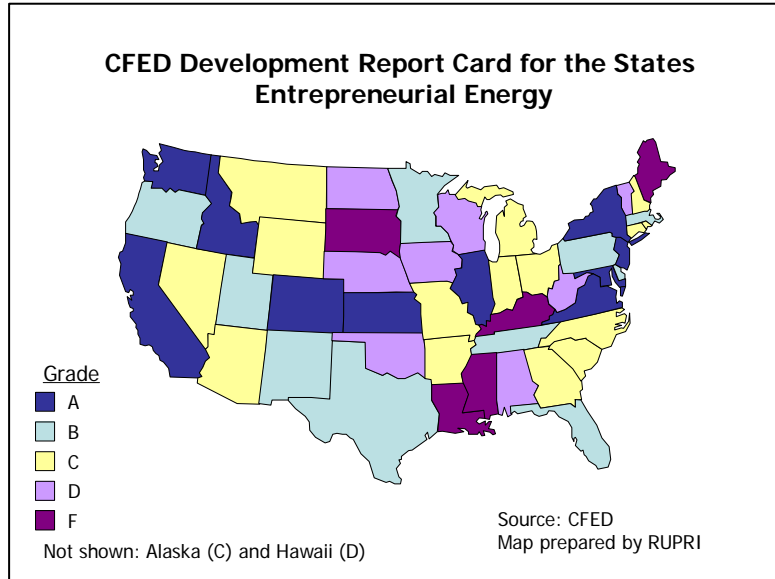
Agriculture

Agriculture is an important part of the economy in several parts of Hawaii. In three counties, the market value of agricultural products sold was over \$100 million in 2002.

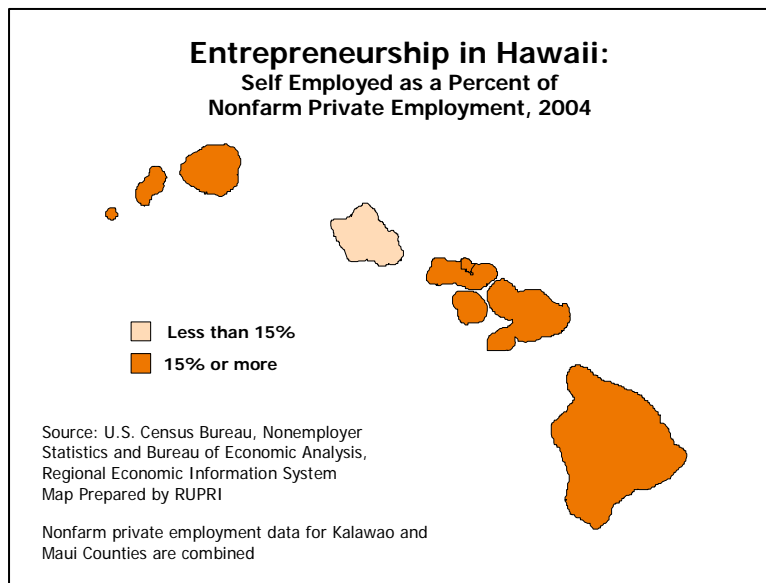


Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is an important component to economic development today. Unfortunately, data that allow us to measure entrepreneurial activity and trends is difficult to ascertain, particularly at the county level. The CFED *Development Report Card for the States* rates each state on its entrepreneurial energy, “evaluating the extent to which new firms are generated and whether they are contributing to employment growth.” While this is a state-level ranking, it provides useful insight as to how a state is performing. Hawaii’s ranking is “D”.

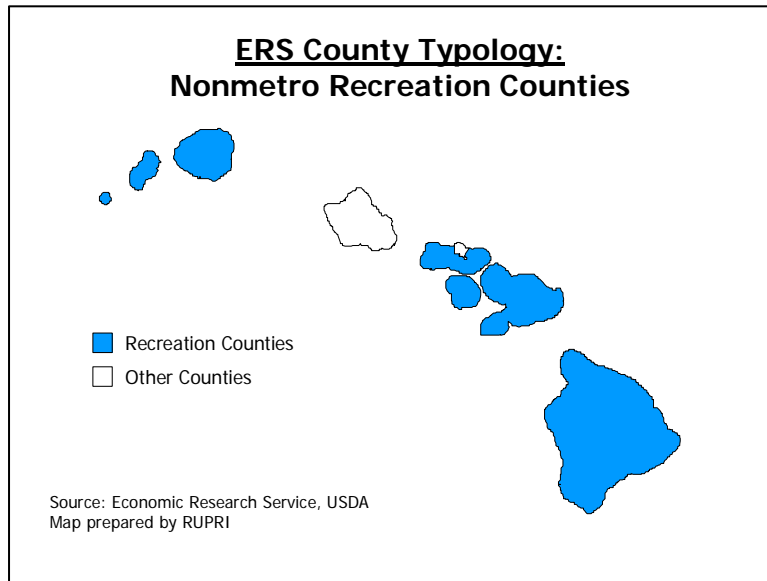


As mentioned, county level indicators of entrepreneurship are difficult to ascertain, but a good indicator is the proportion of workers that are self employed. The map below shows self employed workers as a percent of nonfarm private employment in the county.



Nonmetro Recreation Counties

The Economic Research Service's classification of nonmetro recreation counties captures the recreational opportunities and development in many rural parts of the nation. The classification is based on a number of factors, including employment and income derived from recreation-related activities, seasonal housing units within the county, and receipts from hotels and motels. Nationally, 334 counties are classified as nonmetro recreation counties, and three are located in Hawaii.



Data Sources and References

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<http://www.bea.gov/beat/regional/reis/>

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

<http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm>

CFED Development Report Card for the States

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Economic Research Service, USDA, 2004 County Typology

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Rurality/Typology/>

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http://www.nass.usda.gov/Census_of_Agriculture/index.asp

Office of Management and Budget, Statistical Area Definitions and Guidance on Their Uses

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U.S. Census Bureau

Census 2000

<http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>

Population Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Area Classifications

<http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html>

Nonemployer Statistics

<http://www.census.gov/epcd/nonemployer/>

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipa/saipa.html>

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