The prevalence of high blood cholesterol is highest among Japanese. The prevalence of asthma is highest among the Native Hawaiian population. High blood pressure and diabetes are more prevalent among Native Hawaiians, Filipinos and Japanese. The prevalence of arthritis is highest among Japanese, whites, and Native Hawaiians.

Growth in Premiums in Hawaii for Family Health Coverage Compared to Growth in Earnings, 2000-2009**

From 2000 to 2009, the average annual premium (employer and worker share of premium combined) for Hawaii grew by 3.7 times faster than median earnings of Hawaii's workers rose from $26,180 to $32,912—a mere $6,732, or 25.7 percent.

Yet during this same time period, the median earnings of Hawaii’s workers rose from $26,180 to $32,912—a mere $6,732, or 25.7 percent.

Prevalence of Selected Chronic Diseases by Race and Ethnicity, Hawaii, 2008, 2009

The state of Hawaii has a greater percentage (24.8%) of non-English speaking households and people with limited English proficiency than the U.S. (19.6%) overall. Honolulu County has the highest percentage of non-English speaking households and people with limited English proficiency, although there are at least 1 in 6 people in all parts of the state that speak a language other than English at home.

People reporting no health insurance in Hawaii are more likely to:
• have low household income,
• and/or be unemployed,
• and/or have less than a college education.


From 2000 to 2009, high insurance premiums for Hawaii’s families rose 3.7 times faster than median earnings.

Prevalence of Selected Chronic Diseases by Race and Ethnicity, Hawaii, 2008, 2009

The prevalence of high blood cholesterol is highest among Japanese. The prevalence of asthma is highest among the Native Hawaiian population. High blood pressure and diabetes are more prevalent among Native Hawaiians, Filipinos and Japanese. The prevalence of arthritis is highest among Japanese, whites, and Native Hawaiians.

Growth in Premiums in Hawaii for Family Health Coverage Compared to Growth in Earnings, 2000-2009**

From 2000 to 2009, the average annual premium (employer and worker share of premium combined) for Hawaii grew by 3.7 times faster than median earnings of Hawaii's workers rose from $26,180 to $32,912—a mere $6,732, or 25.7 percent.

Yet during this same time period, the median earnings of Hawaii’s workers rose from $26,180 to $32,912—a mere $6,732, or 25.7 percent.

Prevalence of Selected Chronic Diseases by Race and Ethnicity, Hawaii, 2008, 2009

The state of Hawaii has a greater percentage (24.8%) of non-English speaking households and people with limited English proficiency than the U.S. (19.6%) overall. Honolulu County has the highest percentage of non-English speaking households and people with limited English proficiency, although there are at least 1 in 6 people in all parts of the state that speak a language other than English at home.

People reporting no health insurance in Hawaii are more likely to:
• have low household income,
• and/or be unemployed,
• and/or have less than a college education.


From 2000 to 2009, high insurance premiums for Hawaii’s families rose 3.7 times faster than median earnings.

Prevalence of Selected Chronic Diseases by Race and Ethnicity, Hawaii, 2008, 2009

The prevalence of high blood cholesterol is highest among Japanese. The prevalence of asthma is highest among the Native Hawaiian population. High blood pressure and diabetes are more prevalent among Native Hawaiians, Filipinos and Japanese. The prevalence of arthritis is highest among Japanese, whites, and Native Hawaiians.

Growth in Premiums in Hawaii for Family Health Coverage Compared to Growth in Earnings, 2000-2009**

From 2000 to 2009, the average annual premium (employer and worker share of premium combined) for Hawaii grew by 3.7 times faster than median earnings of Hawaii's workers rose from $26,180 to $32,912—a mere $6,732, or 25.7 percent.

Yet during this same time period, the median earnings of Hawaii’s workers rose from $26,180 to $32,912—a mere $6,732, or 25.7 percent.

Prevalence of Selected Chronic Diseases by Race and Ethnicity, Hawaii, 2008, 2009

The state of Hawaii has a greater percentage (24.8%) of non-English speaking households and people with limited English proficiency than the U.S. (19.6%) overall. Honolulu County has the highest percentage of non-English speaking households and people with limited English proficiency, although there are at least 1 in 6 people in all parts of the state that speak a language other than English at home.

People reporting no health insurance in Hawaii are more likely to:
• have low household income,
• and/or be unemployed,
• and/or have less than a college education.


From 2000 to 2009, high insurance premiums for Hawaii’s families rose 3.7 times faster than median earnings.

Prevalence of Selected Chronic Diseases by Race and Ethnicity, Hawaii, 2008, 2009

The prevalence of high blood cholesterol is highest among Japanese. The prevalence of asthma is highest among the Native Hawaiian population. High blood pressure and diabetes are more prevalent among Native Hawaiians, Filipinos and Japanese. The prevalence of arthritis is highest among Japanese, whites, and Native Hawaiians.
The report looks at chronic disease burden though the framework of health disparities and the social determinants of health.

**POVERTY DISPARITIES**

- **Percent of Population Below 100% and 200% Federal Poverty Level (FPL) by County, Hawaii, 2000**

  - Below 100% FPL
  - Below 200% FPL

- **Selected Chronic Diseases by Household Income, Hawaii, 2008, 2009**

  - Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
  - Diabetes
  - Arthritis
  - Stroke
  - Coronary Heart Disease
  - Cancer

**LESS INCOME = WORSE HEALTH**

- **Prevalence of Selected Chronic Diseases by Education Level, Hawaii, 2008, 2009**

  - High Blood Pressure
  - Arthritis
  - Diabetes
  - Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

- **Recent Cancer Screening by Education Level, Hawaii, 2008, 2009**

  - Prostate-Carcinoma
  - Breast-Carcinoma
  - Cervical-Carcinoma
  - Lung-Carcinoma

**LESS EDUCATION = WORSE HEALTH**

- **Prevalence of these conditions follows a fairly consistent social gradient by education level.**

**LIFE EXPECTANCY DISPARITIES**

- **Life Expectancy at Birth by Ethnicity, Hawaii, 1920–2000**

- **Caucasian**
- **Pe 1920**
- **Hawaii County**
- **% of FPL**
- **1920**
- **1990**
- **2000**

**MORTALITY DISPARITIES**

- **Consistently lower than that of other ethnic groups and in Hawaii, life expectancy at birth has increased steadily over the past eighty years.**

- **In 2000, while Hawaii County had the greatest percentage of people living below both 100% and 200% of the federal poverty level, at least one-fourth of the population in each county falls below 100% of the federal poverty level.**

- **At least 10% of the population in each county falls below 100% of the federal poverty level.**

**SCOPE:**

- To provide a broad picture of some of the health disparities and social determinants of health that are apparent across all chronic diseases, risk factors and risk markers in Hawaii;

- To illustrate that these differences follow a social gradient, not just "high" or "low" differences in population groups.

**CONTEXT:**

This report covers (1) chronic disease data indicators for disparities in household income, educational level, race/ethnicity, county, health insurance coverage and (2) county-level indicators for chronic diseases, poverty, language and mortality.

Data indicators on occupation, racism, and social context are being gathered but there is currently a lack of linked data on chronic disease and social determinants.

**Mortality Disparities**

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Leading Chronic Disease Causes of Death, Hawaii, 2003–2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause of Death</th>
<th>Honolulu County</th>
<th>Hawaii County</th>
<th>Maui County</th>
<th>Kauai County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cardiovascular Disease</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>71.3</td>
<td>82.9</td>
<td>74.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>76.5</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>89.0</td>
<td>87.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory Disease</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>