POPULATION DATA FOR STRATEGY PLANNING IN HONOLULU COUNTY, HAWAII

A Mega Focus City Study

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January 1989

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INTRODUCTION

Even though Honolulu has less than one million population, it was added to the Home Mission Board's Mega Focus Cities emphasis because of its attraction as a world class city. Each year over four million visitors spend at least one night on the island of Oahu.

In 1980 Honolulu was the 47th largest metropolitan area in the United States. It ranked 1st in average housing value, 11th in percentage of foreign born population, 18th in median household income and 21st in percentage of women in the labor force. This report addresses these and other demographic concerns.

As a demographic profile of Honolulu county, this report is intended to help develop a strategy to reach the island for Christ. Demographic profiles are important because churches are strongly influenced by the types of communities in which they are located. While churches attempt to reach and change their communities, they are themselves shaped by their community context.

Chapter 1 covers the major factors impacting the population in Honolulu county: population change, population mobility, military presence and tourism. Chapter 2 focuses on small area population characteristics: population count, race, age, household composition, housing, income, occupation and education.

The source of the data for the small area demographics is Urban Decision Systems of Los Angeles, California. Most of the other data was gathered through the computer bulletin board of Hawaii's Department of Business and Economic Development. The annual State of Hawaii Data Book is an additional source of information about the islands.

Persons who contributed greatly to the collection and analysis of data were Dub Efurd, Joe Morgan, Barbara Nelson, Bruce Edwards and Larry Maxwell. Special thanks is extended to each of these persons for their time and insight.

At the Home Mission Board special assistance was provided by Carolyn Hillmon who produced the graphic illustrations, Marilynn Kelly who edited the text and Cathy Brooks who proofed and assembled the final report.

CHAPTER 1

MAJOR DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS IMPACTING THE POPULATION IN HONOLULU COUNTY, HAWAII

This chapter covers population count, mobility, military presence and tourism. These are the demographic factors that influence the broad population patterns in Honolulu County. General implications for church outreach are given at the end of each section.

Population Count

In 1987 the resident population of Honolulu County numbered 830,600--about the same size as Richmond, Virginia. Since 1980 Honolulu County has experienced a net increase of 68,000 persons, representing an 8.9 percent gain. As of 1987 Honolulu was the 49th largest metropolitan area in the United States.

Table 1 shows the population trends in Honolulu County since 1960 and gives projections to the year 2000. Growth rates during this forty year span have dropped dramatically. The 1960s were the period of most rapid growth when the population climbed from 500,400 in 1960 to 630,500 in 1970--a gain of 130,100 or 26 percent. Growth during the 1970s was still high at 21 percent. By the end of the 1980s the growth rate for the decade is projected to be 13 percent and for the 1990s, 8 percent. The resident population by the year 2000 is expected to be 933,000.

Table 1 also reports projections of "de facto" population for Honolulu County. The de facto population is the number of persons physically present in the area, regardless of military status or usual place of residence. The de facto population includes visitors but excludes residents who are temporarily absent. By the end of the century the de facto population is projected to pass the one million mark.

Components of Population Change

At the current rate of growth Honolulu County is experiencing a net gain of about 10,000 persons per year. However net gain does not reveal the dynamic changes occurring in the population. Table 2 indicates the components of change in the resident population by military status from 1980 to 1987.

In 1987 the number of military personnel in Honolulu was 60,000 and the number of military dependents was about 65,000. Together these military-related persons represented 15 percent of Honolulu's population. This percentage has been fairly stable during the 1980s. Since 1980 the net gain of armed forces personnel has been 1,100 and the net gain of their

dependents has been 800. This net gain of about 2,000 persons has been due to a natural increase of 27,000 (28,100 births minus 800 deaths) and a net outmigration of 25,000.

Many military families come to Honolulu, have children while stationed on the island and then leave Honolulu. This continual natural increase coupled with a net out migration keeps the number of military-related persons fairly constant. However the turnover in personnel is quite high. One-fifth to one-fourth of the military personnel are new to the island every year, resulting in an almost complete turnover in military population every four to five years. See the following section on mobility.

The civilian resident population in Honolulu County has shown constant growth since 1980, increasing from 638,000 in 1980 to 704,000 in 1987. The civilian population has grown by 47,000 due to natural increase (75,000 births minus 28,000 deaths) and 19,000 due to net inmigration. See table 2.

Like the military population there is a constant flow of civilian population into and out of Honolulu County. Approximately 17,300 civilian persons have moved to the island every year since 1980--10,000 come from the United States mainland; 4,000 come from another of the Hawaiian islands; and 3,300 come from another country. Approximately 14,600 civilians move out of Honolulu County every year. Thus, for the seven years since 1980, 121,000 people have moved to the island and 102,000 have moved out for a net inmigration of 19,000. Figure 1 summarizes the migration patterns that have influenced the civilian population from 1980 to 1987.

The estimates show that about 121,000 of Honolulu's 704,000 civilian persons have moved to the island since 1980. When 75,000 births are added to this inmigrant population, there are 196,000 residents who have been on the island seven years or less. This number represents 28 percent of the total 1987 civilian population. When including military personnel, there are approximately 321,000 of Honolulu County's 830,600 population who have been on the island seven years or less--39 percent of the population.

The implications of this changing population pattern for Southern Baptist churches are strong. Have the churches experienced a constant influx of new members (along with the loss of old members)? Are the existing churches reaching new residents? Are new churches and missions needed to reach the newcomers? What kinds of activities are scheduled to introduce new residents to Southern Baptists? These questions need to be addressed in recognizing the impact of the changing "faces" of Honolulu County.

Mobility

Table 3 gives the percentage of all households that moved between 1985 and 1986. In addition to households moving to Honolulu County, this table includes households who changed residences within the county. Using the data in table 3 as an indication of annual mobility, about 14 percent of all households on the island move every year.

Table 3 also shows that the rates of mobility are quite different according to military status. One-third of the military households (excluding persons in military barracks) move every year. As noted in the section above, most of this movement is military households moving to the island. The remaining portion (about one-third of the military movers) represents households that moved within Honolulu County. Thus, of the 10,000 military households that move within a year's span, about 6,500 are families that move to the island and the other 3,500 are families that move within the island.

The pattern of mobility for civilian households differs considerably from that of military households. Just over 10 percent of all civilian households move every year. As noted earlier, about 2.5 percent represent households that move to the island. The other 7.5 percent are households that move within the island.

Because households move, all neighborhoods change. Stable neighborhoods are simply those where persons who move in are similar to persons who move out. Transitioning neighborhoods are those where the persons who move in are different than those who move out. Churches need to monitor the household mobility that occurs within their church fields in order to (1) reach the new households and (2) determine if the influx of new households signals changes for their communities.

Military Presence

Table 4 reports the number of military-related personnel in Honolulu County for 1987. Of the 60,000 military personnel on the island, 37,000 live in housing units, 19,000 live in barracks and 4,000 live aboard ships. Most of the military personnel in housing units have families and dependents present. As noted in the table 4, there are about 32,000 military families in Honolulu County. Counting spouses and children, the total number of military dependents on the island is 65,000. The mobility of military-related personnel is addressed in the two preceding sections.

Table 5 lists the number of defense personnel present at each installation or geographical area on Oahu in 1987. The list includes 45,000 military and 21,000 civilian personnel. The majority of the 66,000 department of defense personnel are located at four installations: 16,500 at Pearl Harbor; 15,200 at Schofield Barracks; 8,600 at Kaneohe; and 8,300 at Hickam Air Force Base. Table 5 does not include 15,000 military personnel who are stationed afloat or are temporarily shore-based.

Military-related personnel represent only 15 percent of Oahu's population but exert a strong influence on the economy. According to the 1986 Hawaii State Data Book, defense expenditures are the second highest source of income for the state of Hawaii.

The military establishment in Oahu has long been a vital part of Southern Baptist ministry. The military community, in particular, is the most likely source of persons with Baptist backgrounds. However, the transitory nature of the military will continue to make it both an asset and liability

for church outreach. The asset is in reaching people who will take the gospel with them as they move to new assignments and locations. The liability is in the turnover of church leadership and members.

Tourism

Tourism exerts the strongest impact of all sources on the economy and the population of Hawaii. Table 6 shows that the number of visitors to the state (staying overnight or longer) has climbed from 3.9 million in 1980 to 5.8 million in 1987--a 47 percent increase. About three-fourths of the 1987 visitors were westbound travelers, arriving from the Mainland United States or Canada; the remaining one-fourth came from other countries.

Tabular data from the Hawaii Visitors Bureau does not give the total number of visitors staying overnight or longer on Oahu. However westbound visitor arrivals are listed in table 7: 2.4 million in 1980 and 3.1 million in 1987--a 28 percent increase in westbound visitors to Oahu. Assuming that at least three-fourths of the arrivals from other countries visit Honolulu County, the total number of visitors to the island can be estimated at 3.1 million in 1980 and 4.3 million in 1987.

The average visitor census is also given in table 7. At any one time in 1980 there were approximately 67,000 visitors on Oahu. That number dropped slightly in 1985 but increased to 75,000 in 1987. The projections call for an average visitor census of 82,000 by 1990, 89,000 in 1995 and almost 100,000 at the turn of the century.

The Hawaii Visitors Bureau reports there were 39,000 visitor accommodations in Honolulu County in 1986--29,000 hotels and 10,000 condominiums. Almost 35,000 of these accommodations are located in Waikiki. According to table 7, hotel employment numbered 16,100 in 1985. Hotel employment is expected to grow to 17,900 by 1990 and 19,000 by the year 2000.

The international makeup of visitors to Honolulu County can be estimated from the profile of visitors to the state as a whole. Table 8 shows that in 1987 63 percent of Hawaii's 5.8 million visitors were from the United States and 20 percent were from Japan. Canada and Australia each represented 4 percent of the visitors, Europeans represented 3 percent and all other counties represented 6 percent.

Table 9 reports characteristics of the 3.9 million westbound visitors to Hawaii in 1987. The great majority of visitors, 81 percent, reported the purpose of their visit to Hawaii was a pleasure trip; 10 reported their purpose as business and pleasure; the remaining 9 percent came to the island to visit relatives, attend conventions, conduct business or for other purposes.

Seventy-nine percent of the visitors traveled to the islands on an individual basis; only 13 percent traveled with organized tour groups. Over 50 percent of the visitors stayed in hotels and 20 percent stayed in condominiums; 10 percent stayed in a combination of hotels and condominiums and 8 percent stayed with friends or relatives.

Almost three-fourths of the visitors were age 30 or over--41 percent were between the ages of 30 and 49 and 31 percent were ages 50 or over. Fifty-five percent were female and 45 percent were male.

California was home to the largest portion of arrivals, representing 29 percent of all westbound visitors. The other eleven western states accounted for 17 percent of the visitors. The North Central region states accounted for 17 percent; the South region states, 16 percent; the Northeast region states, 13 percent; and foreign westbound visitors, 9 percent.

Since Japan also contributes a significant portion of visitors to Hawaii, table 10 is included to briefly describe Japanese visitors. In comparison to visitors from the United States, the Japanese are more likely to travel with an organized tour group--70 percent compared with 13 percent for the U.S. Japanese visitors are younger than their U.S. counterparts; their median age is 34.0 compared with 40.5. Just over 40 percent of the Japanese visitors are in high status occupations (professional, technical, business, managerial and official workers) while over 60 percent of U.S. visitors are in these occupations. Japanese visitors stay about six days while U.S. visitors stay about 11 days. One-third of the Japanese are repeat visitors to Hawaii, compared with one-half of United States visitors.

There are many places on Oahu to attract both visitors and island residents. Table 11 reports attendance at museums and other cultural attractions for the years 1985 to 1987. By far and away the most popular attraction on Oahu is the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, drawing over 5 million visits annually. The second largest draw is the U.S.S. Arizona Memorial, reporting about 1.5 million visits. The Polynesian Cultural Center is third with 1 million visits.

There are three other attractions that draw over a half million visits annually: the Honolulu zoo (758,485 visits in 1987), Waimea Falls Park (672,835 visits in 1987), and Sea Life Park (637,889 visits).

Seven attractions draw between 200,000 and 333,000 visits annually: the Waikiki aquarium, Paradise Cove, Honolulu Academy of Arts, Paradise Park, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, the Mormon Temple grounds and the U.S.S. Bowfin World War II Submarine exhibit.

This section on tourism has been extensive in order to provide enough data for associational discussion and decision-making. Oahu's attraction to visitors from all over the world provides unique opportunities of outreach for Southern Baptists. Ministries to only 1 percent of the annual number of visitors would touch the lives of 43,000 people.

CHAPTER 2

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR SMALL GEOGRAPHIC STUDY AREAS IN HONOLULU COUNTY

In order to help the associations and churches on Oahu to address specific demographic concerns, the island was divided into 23 study areas. The study areas are comprised of groups of census tracts that broadly correspond to zip codes. Figure 2 is a map showing the 23 areas and giving identifying names. The areas are numbered clockwise starting with Hawaii Kai and working around to Waimanalo. Table 12 shows the zip codes, area name and 1988 population for each area. In the appendix table 24 lists the census tracts that are included in each area. Census tract 114 includes outlying islands and therefore is excluded from tables 13 to 21.

Population Trends by Area

Table 13 shows population trends from 1980 to 1985 and 1988. The 1985 data are from the County of Honolulu Department of General Planning. Table 25 in the appendix gives the 1985 population estimates for all census tracts in the county. The 1988 estimates are straight line projections based on the 1980 to 1985 growth rates. Overall, the county added 77,700 people from 1980 to 1988--a 10.2 percent gain in population.

In 1988 the areas ranged in size from 9,113 in Waimanalo (area 23) to 68,565 in Salt Lake (area 11). In additional to area 11, four other areas contained over 50,000 population: Nuuanu (area 9), Kailua (area 22), Kaimuki (area 3) and Kaneohe-Kahalulu (area 21). Figure 3 shows the 1988 distribution of population in Honolulu County.

Three areas stand out as the fastest growing areas from 1980 to 1988: Mililani (area 15), Waikiki (area 4) and Waipahu (area 14). Each of these areas grew over 30 percent. Two other areas with significant growth were Aiea (area 12) that increased 19 percent and Waianae (area 17) that increased 17 percent. Figure 4 shows the 1980 to 1988 percentage change in population for the 23 study areas.

Population projections were not available by study areas; however local plans call for population increases in at least three areas. Plans for Ewa Beach-Makakilo (area 16) call for a population of 87,000 by the year 2000. Housing plans in Waipahu (area 14) and Mililani (area 15) are projecting an increase of 8,000 population each in the coming years.

Churches located in areas of high population growth will need to put new emphases on outreach. Some areas of rapid growth need to be evaluated for new churches and missions. Churches in areas of little or no growth will

need to examine their communities to see if mobility patterns are bringing new residents to their church fields.

Race and Ethnicity by Area

Table 14 indicates the distribution of population by race: White, Black, Asian/Pacific Islander and other. The largest racial group on the island is Asian/Pacific Islanders, representing 53 percent of the population (down from 60 percent in 1980). Figure 5 shows the distribution of Asian/Pacific Islanders by study areas. In two study areas more than 70 percent of the population is Asian/Pacific Islander: Nuuanu (area 9) and Kalihi (area 10).

The white population comprises 41 percent of the population in Honolulu County (up from 36 percent in 1980). Only four areas have more than 50 percent white population: Kailua (area 22), Salt Lake (area 11), Waikiki (area 4) and Hawaii Kai (area 1).

The black population represents 3 percent of the island's inhabitants. The two areas that include Wheeler and Hickam Air Force bases have the highest percentages of Blacks: 16 percent in Wahiawa (area 18) and 8 percent in Salt Lake (area 11).

All other races represent less than 3 percent of the population. Area 20, Kahuku-Laie-Hauula-Kaaawa, is the only area with a sizeable portion of other races--9 percent.

Table 14 also shows the distribution of persons of Spanish origin. Spanish origin is an ethnic category and not a racial group; people of Spanish origin can be any race. These people comprise 10 percent of the population in the county. Areas with 14 percent or more Spanish origin people are: Waianae (area 17), Ewa Beach-Makakilo (area 16), Waialua-Haleiwa (area 19) and Waimanalo (area 23).

Table 15 reports the distribution of population by ethnic stock. The data are based on a 1986 survey by the Hawaii State Department of Health. The largest concentrations of unmixed ethnic stock were Japanese (24%), Caucasian (23%) and Filipino (11%). Unmixed Hawaiians were less than 1 percent of the population, but the percentage of part-Hawaiians was 18 percent.

In 1980 55 percent of the population were born in Hawaii, 30 percent were born in another U.S. state, and 15 percent were foreign born. The Honolulu metropolitan area ranked 11th in percentage of foreign born persons. Although current data are not available, it is likely the Hawaiian born population is losing ground to other U.S. born and foreign born persons.

Two other special populations that should be considered for ministry include blind and hearing impaired persons. The 1986 Hawaii State Data Book reports 1,600 blind persons on the island. Hearing impaired persons number 30,000, based on an estimate of 36 per 1,000 population.

Age Group by Area

Table 16 indicates the distribution of population by seven age groups. The following paragraphs describe the highlights for each age group.

Children, birth through age 5, accounted for 10 percent of the population in 1988. Four areas had 15 percent of the population in this age group: Mililani (area 15), Waianae (area 17), Wahiawa-Kunia (area 18) and Kahuku-Laie-Hauula-Kaaawa (area 20).

Children aged 6 through 17 accounted for 16 percent of the island's population. Four areas had 22 to 23 percent in this age group: Hawaii Kai (area 1), Makakilo (area 16), Waianae (area 17) and Waimanalo (area 23).

College and military-aged persons aged 18 to 24 were 13 percent of the population in 1988. Four areas had 18 percent or more in this group: 25 percent in Wahiawa (area 18--Wheeler AFB), 21 percent in Salt Lake (area 11--Hickam AFB), 18 percent in Waialua-Haleiwa (area 19) and 18 percent in Kailua (area 22--Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station). Manoa (area 7 including the University of Hawaii) had 15 percent in the 18 to 24 age group.

Young adults aged 25 to 34 represented 19 percent of the population in 1988. Three areas had almost one-fourth of their populations in this age group: Makiki-Moiliili (area 5), Manoa (area 7) and Downtown (area 8).

Adults aged 35 to 44 represented 15 percent of the population. The area that stands apart because of this age group is Hawaii Kai (area 1) where one-fourth of its population was 35 to 44 in 1988. In two other areas 19 percent of the population were in this age group: Pearl City (area 13) and Mililani (area 15).

Adults aged 45 to 64 were 19 percent of the population in 1988. The four areas with the highest concentrations of this age group were: Kahala with 31 percent (area 2), Kaimuki with 25 percent (area 3), Waikiki with 25 percent (area 4) and Ala Moana with 24 percent (area 6).

Older adults aged 65 and over were 9 percent of the population. Two areas had 19 percent in this age group: Waikiki (area 4) and Ala Moana (area 6).

Figures 6 and 7 show the distribution of younger and older population across the island. Population under age 18 is shown on figure 6 and population age 45 or over is shown on figure 7.

Figure 8 is a comparative bar chart that shows the overall changes in age groups from 1980 to 1993. In 1980 the two dominant age groups were 25 to 34 year olds and 6 to 17 year olds; the third largest age group was 45 to 64 year olds. By 1988 the two dominant age groups were 45 to 64 year olds and 25 to 34 year olds. By 1993 there will be one dominant age group, 45 to 64 year olds. The 25 to 34 age group will begin to decline in size starting in 1990 and continuing through the decade.

The fastest growing age group is the 35 to 44 year olds. In 1980 25 to 34 year olds outnumber the 35 to 44 year olds by 54,000. By 1993 there will only be a 7,000 person difference between the two groups.

The older population is also growing rapidly. By 1993 there will be as many persons aged 65 and over as children under age 6.
The school age population has declined significantly since 1980; however the number in this age group will begin to increase in the 1990s.

Churches need to examine the age structure of their churches and their communities for two reasons. The first is to determine where special program emphases should be placed; i.e., preschool ministries, outreach to adults, ministries to older adults, et cetera. The second reason is to gain insight into the future--if the current population remains in the community, how old will they be in ten years and what kinds of programs will the church need to address?

Household Characteristics by Area

Three important household characteristics are household size, tenure and composition. These characteristics are addressed by study areas in tables 17 and 18.

Table 17 reports household size in 1988. The average household size for Honolulu county was 3.01 in 1988 compared with 2.60 for the United States. The largest average household size was 3.65 in Waimanalo (area 23). Five other areas had averages above 3.40: Waipahu (area 14), Kalihi (area 10), Waianae (area 17), Ewa Beach-Makakilo (area 16) and Pearl City (area 13).

Areas with less than 3.00 average household size were concentrated in areas 4 through 9: Waikiki, Makiki-Moiliili, Ala Moana, Manoa, Downtown and Nuuanu. These areas stand out on figure 9 that shows the distribution of households comprised of only one or two persons.

Housing tenure is shown on table 18. For the island as a whole 51 percent of the households are home owners and 49 percent are renters. Kahala (area 2) and Hawaii Kai (area 1) have home owner rates of 88 and 85 percent, respectively. Other areas with at least 70 percent home owners are: Mililani (area 15), Kaneohe-Kahalulu (area 21) and Pearl City (area 13). Figure 10 shows the distribution of home ownership by study areas.

The highest percentages of renters (64% or higher) are found in Wahiawa-Kunia (area 18), Makiki-Moiliili (area 5), Ala Moana (area 6), Salt Lake (area 11), Downtown (area 8) and Waikiki (area 4).

Table 18 also reports the percentages of family and non-family households. Families are defined as households where two or more persons are related by birth, marriage or adoption. Non-family households are generally persons living alone but can also be households occupied by roommates.

Three-fourths of all households in Honolulu county are family households and eighteen of the twenty-three study areas have at least 70 percent

family-occupied households. The remaining five areas have 40 to 50 percent non-family households: Waikiki (area 4), Makiki-Moiliili (area 5), Ala Moana (area 6), Manoa (area 7) and Downtown (area 8). Figure 11 shows the distribution of family households by study areas.

This section shows how population characteristics tend to cluster around specific profiles. For instance, areas with high percentages of home owners tend to also have high percentages of family households, larger average household sizes and higher percentages of single family housing. They also tend to be more affluent as shown later under the section on household income. This type of profile is more conducive to church growth than areas with concentrations of renters, multi-family housing and non-family residents. Areas with a mixture of profile characteristics should be monitored to determine if there is a trend toward more multi-family or renter occupied housing.

Housing Characteristics and Land Use

Data on housing characteristics are not available by study areas; however several general observations can be made. Table 19 indicates the age of the housing stock in Honolulu county in 1987. Corresponding with the years of greatest population growth, the period of the 1960s saw the highest percentage of housing structures built, 28 percent. Ten percent of the housing stock has been built during the 1980s, the lowest percentage since the 1940s. Depending on the quality of the housing, areas with older structures are more likely to experience some type of transition; i.e., racial transition, change to commercial use, growing pockets of poverty persons, et cetera.

Table 19 also reports dwelling units by type. Single family and duplex units comprised 53 percent of all dwelling units on the island in 1987. This percentage roughly corresponds to home ownership percentages. The rest of the dwelling units, 47 percent, are multi-family units that tend to correspond to renter occupied housing.

The City and County of Honolulu Department of General Planning reports there are 375,500 acres in Honolulu County. Only 157,400 acres are currently useable space. At present, land useage includes: 76,800 acres for agriculture; 26,200 acres for single family residences; 10,300 acres for industrial use; 4,700 for commercial use; and 2,600 for multi-family residences. There are 36,700 useable, vacant acres in the county.

Population by Sex and Group Quarters

Table 20 shows the distribution of population by sex and the number of persons who live in group quarters housing. In the United States females outnumber males 51 percent to 49 percent. These percentages are reversed in Honolulu due to the influence of the military. The four areas with 53 percent or higher male populations are: Wahiawa-Kunia (area 18), Waialua-Haleiwa (area 19), Salt Lake (area 11) and Kailua (area 22).

Group quarters population includes housing occupied by six or more unrelated individuals; i.e., military barracks, college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons. Overall, 5 percent of Honolulu county's population live in group quarters. The military presence can be seen in Wahiawa-Kunia (area 18) with 20 percent in group quarters; Salt Lake (area 11) with 14 percent; and Kailua (area 22) with 9 percent. Manoa (area 7) where the University of Hawaii is located has 8 percent in group quarters.

Household Income by Study Area

Table 21 shows the distribution of households by income groups and the median 1988 household income. The most affluent areas are clearly Kahala (area 2) with a median income of $59,511 and Hawaii Kai (area 1) with a median of $52,740. Three other areas have median household incomes just above $40,000: Kaneohe-Kahalulu (area 21), Pearl City (area 13) and Kailua (area 22). The median for Honolulu County is $33,623.

Households in areas 4 through 9 have low median income generally because of their smaller household size. These areas also have higher concentrations of older adults, renter occupied housing and non-family residents.

Wahiawa-Kunia, Waialua-Haleiwa and Salt Lake have relatively low median incomes because of the military presence. Waianae (area 17) is the only non-military area with a low median household income.

Figure 12 shows the distribution of median household incomes in Honolulu County by study areas.

Occupation and Education

The final two categories of population characteristics to be discussed are not available by study area. Thus only general observations can be made. Table 22 reports the average annual job count by industry for 1987 and table 23 reports the fall, 1988, enrollment for colleges and universities.

The top industry in Honolulu County is the service industry with almost 81,000 employment in 1987. The second is retail trade with 79,000 employment. Other industries with significant employment are: state government, 40,000; finance, insurance and real estate, 28,000; transportation, 22,000; and civilian military-related employment, 20,000. There are about 26,000 persons who are self-employed. The service industry will continue to grow and expand as the population increases.

In 1980 the Honolulu metropolitan area was ranked 21st in percentage of women in the labor force. While this factor contributes to higher household incomes, it also limits the amount of time women have available for family and outside interests. High participation of women in the work place makes it more difficult for churches to carry on WMU programs or to enlist female leadership.

The last category to be considered is school enrollment. The Hawaii Department of Education reports there were 262 schools on the island in

1987: 161 public schools with 118,828 enrolled and 101 private schools with 31,094 enrolled.

College and university enrollments for 1988 are listed on table 23. There are approximately 46,000 college students on the 11 campuses in Oahu. The largest is the University of Hawaii at Manoa with 18,477 enrollment. Four colleges have between 4,000 and 6,000 enrolled: Kapiolani Community College, Leeward Community College, Hawaii Pacific College and Honolulu Community College. The remaining schools include Chaminade, Brigham Young, Windward Community College, West Oahu College, Hawaii Loa College and Wayland Baptist College. The size of the student population in Honolulu county calls for a review and possible expansion of student ministries provided by the associations and churches.

T A B L E S A N D F I G U R E S

TABLE 1

POPULATION TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS IN HONOLULU COUNTY, HAWAII, 1970 TO 2000

Year	Resident Population[1]	De Facto Population[2]	Visitors Present At Time Of Count
1960	500,394	N/A	
1970	630,528	650,700	20,172
1980	762,565	822,000	59,435
1990	861,600	928,000	66,400
2000	932,800	1,012,500	79,700

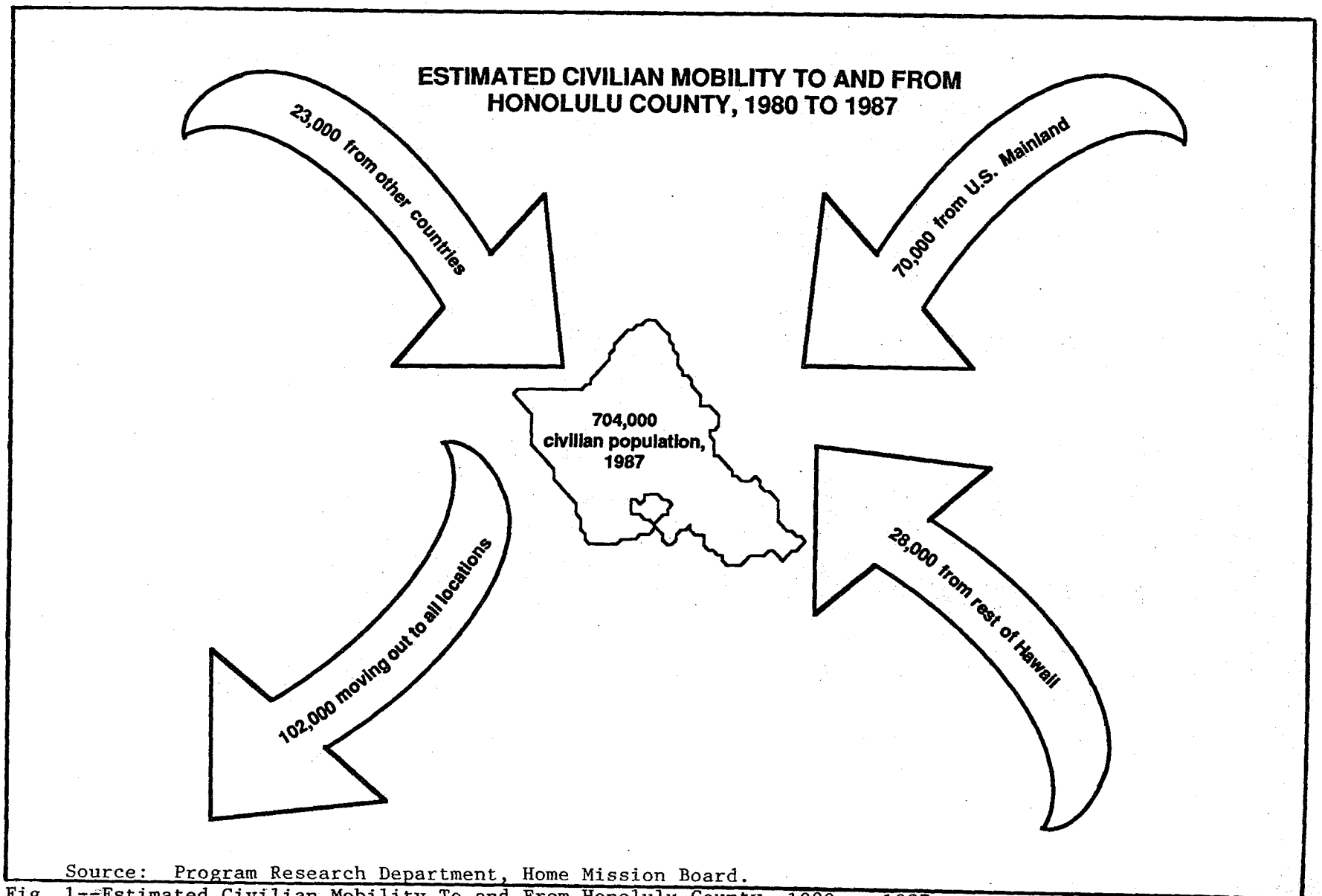
Resident Growth by Decades

	Number	Percent
1960s	130,134	26.0%
1970s	132,037	20.9
1980s	99,035	13.0
1990s	71,200	8.3

Source: Hawaii State Department of Business and Economic Development, Series M-K, forthcoming report.

[1]The resident population is defined as the number of persons whose usual place of residence is in an area, regardless of physical location on the estimate or census date. It includes military personnel stationed or homeported in the area but excludes persons of local origin attending school or in military service outside the area.

[2]The de facto population is defined as the number of persons physically present in an area, regardless of military status or usual place of residence; it includes visitors present but excludes residents temporarily absent.



Source: Program Research Department, Home Mission Board.

Fig. 1--Estimated Civilian Mobility To and From Honolulu County, 1980 to 1987.

TABLE 2

COMPONENTS OF CHANGE IN THE RESIDENT POPULATION
BY MILITARY STATUS, 1980 TO 1987

	Net Change	Natural Increase	Live Births	Deaths	Net Migration
Honolulu County	68,000	74,100	103,100	29,000	(6,100)
Armed Forces	1,100	(200)	...	200	1,200
Military Dependents	800	27,500	28,100	600	(26,600)
Other Residents	66,100	46,800	75,000	28,200	19,300

Source: Federal-State Cooperative Program for Local Population Estimates.

TABLE 3

MOBILITY OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS BY MILITARY
STATUS IN HONOLULU COUNTY, 1985 to 1986

Military Status	All Household Heads	Non-Movers	Movers	
			Number	Percent
Total	236,947	201,019	32,777	13.8%
Military	31,471	20,295	10,428	33.1
Civilian	205,385	180,724	22,258	10.8
Status Not Reported	91	...	91	100.0

Source: Hawaii State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Surveillance Program, based on a sample survey of 5,661 households, excludes persons in institutions or military barracks.

TABLE 5

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PERSONNEL, MILITARY AND CIVILIAN,
BY LOCATION: SEPTEMBER 30, 1987

Installation or Geographic Area	Total Personnel	Military Personnel[1]	Civilian Personnel[2]
State total	66,078	45,396	20,682
Aiea	1,079	772	307
Barbers Point NAS	2,388	2,008	380
Ford Island	441	407	34
Fort Shafter	2,093	...	2,093
Hickam AFB	8,299	6,130	2,169
Honolulu	4,198	2,318	1,880
Kaneohe	8,610	7,925	685
Kapalama	267	29	238
Kauai	224	129	95
Kunia	1,455	1,413	42
Lualualei	485	216	269
Pearl Harbor	16,485	7,314	9,171
Schofield Barracks	15,186	14,027	1,159
Tripler Army Medical Center	1,120	8	1,112
Wahiawa	838	634	204
Waialua	812	778	34
Wheeler AFB	1,586	1,104	482
Other	512	184	328

Source: U.S. Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, Department of Defense Distribution of Personnel by State and by Selected Locations, September 30, 1987, p. 28.

[1]Active duty. Navy figure is limited to shore-based personnel and excludes personnel afloat and temporary shore-based.

[2]Direct hire. Army and Air Force data include civil function personnel.

TABLE 4

MILITARY PERSONNEL, DEPENDENTS AND FAMILIES
IN HONOLULU COUNTY, 1987

Total Military	59,916
In Housing Units	37,174
In Barracks	18,791
Living Aboard Ship	3,951
Military Families	31,939
Military Dependents	64,581

Source: Hawaii State Department of Planning and Economic Development, Military Personnel and Dependents in Hawaii, 1987.

TABLE 6

VISITOR ARRIVALS TO HAWAII, 1980 TO 1987

Year	Total	Westbound[1]	Other
1980	3,934,504	3,046,132	888,372
1981	3,934,623	2,974,791	959,832
1982	4,242,925	3,278,525	964,400
1983	4,368,105	3,396,115	971,990
1984	4,855,580	3,721,380	1,134,200
1985	4,884,110	3,708,610	1,175,500
1986	5,606,980	4,256,390	1,350,590
1987	5,799,830	4,204,010	1,595,820
Change 1980 to 1987			
Number	1,865,326	1,157,878	707,448
Percent	47.4%	38.0%	79.6%

Source: Hawaii Visitors Bureau, Annual Research Report and Records.

[1]Arriving from the Mainland United States or Canada; based on a 20 percent sample through 1983 and a 10 percent sample thereafter.

TABLE 7

VISITOR INDUSTRY DATA AND PROJECTIONS, 1980 TO 2000

	Total Westbound Visitor Arrivals	Average Visitor Census	Hotel Employment
1980	2,398,740	66,680	N/A
1985	2,828,640	65,280	16,100
1987	3,078,500	74,660	N/A
1990	N/A	82,000	17,900
1995	N/A	89,000	18,700
2000	N/A	97,000	19,000

Source: 1980 to 1987 from Hawaii Visitors Bureau and Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations; 1990 to 2000 from Hawaii State Department of Business and Economic Development.

TABLE 8

RESIDENCE OF OVERNIGHT AND LONGER VISITORS TO HAWAII, 1987

Place of Residence	Number	Percent
Total	5,800,000	100.0%
United States	3,669,000	63.3
Foreign	2,131,000	36.7
Japan	1,161,000	20.0
Canada	242,000	4.2
Australia	218,000	3.8
Europe	171,000	2.9
Other Asian	152,000	2.6
New Zealand	117,000	2.0
Other foreign	70,000	1.2

Source: Hawaii Visitors Bureau, tabular release dated March 1988.

TABLE 9

CHARACTERISTICS OF WESTBOUND VISITORS TO HAWAII, 1987

Subject	Number	Percent
All Visitors	3,868,880	100.0%
Purpose of Trip		
Pleasure	3,150,120	81.4
Business and pleasure	379,200	9.8
Visiting relatives	110,710	2.9
Convention	94,140	2.4
Business	88,990	2.3
Other	45,720	1.2
Traveler status		
Individual basis	3,073,600	79.4
Organized tour group	503,350	13.0
Other	291,930	7.5
Intended Accommodations		
Hotel	2,207,300	57.1
Condominium	821,860	21.2
Hotel and condominium	398,270	10.3
Friend's or relative's	295,830	7.6
Other or not reported	145,620	3.8
Age		
Under 20	366,360	10.1
20 to 29	649,370	17.8
30 to 49	1,504,510	41.4
50 and over	1,117,820	30.7
Total reporting age	3,638,060	100.0
Sex		
Male	1,748,950	45.2
Female	2,119,930	54.8
Residence (Census Region)		
West Region	1,782,700	46.1
California	1,124,570	29.1
Other Western states	658,130	17.0
North Central	643,370	16.6
South	607,410	15.7
Northeast	489,180	12.6
Foreign	346,220	8.9

Source: Hawaii Visitors Bureau, Annual Research Report for 1987.

TABLE 10

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNITED STATES AND JAPANESE VISITORS TO HAWAII, 1987

Subject	Amount	
	United States	Japan
Median Age (years)	40.5	34.0
Female (percent)	54.8	55.7
High status occupations (percent)	62.5	43.5
Repeat visitors (percent)	50.0	32.1
Median length of stay (days)	10.5	5.8
Organized tour group/package (percent)	13.0	70.3
Average party size	1.8	2.5

Source: Hawaii Visitors Bureau, Annual Research Report for 1977-1987 and Study of Japanese Visitors to Hawaii 1987.

TABLE 11

ATTENDANCE AT CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS: 1985 TO 1987

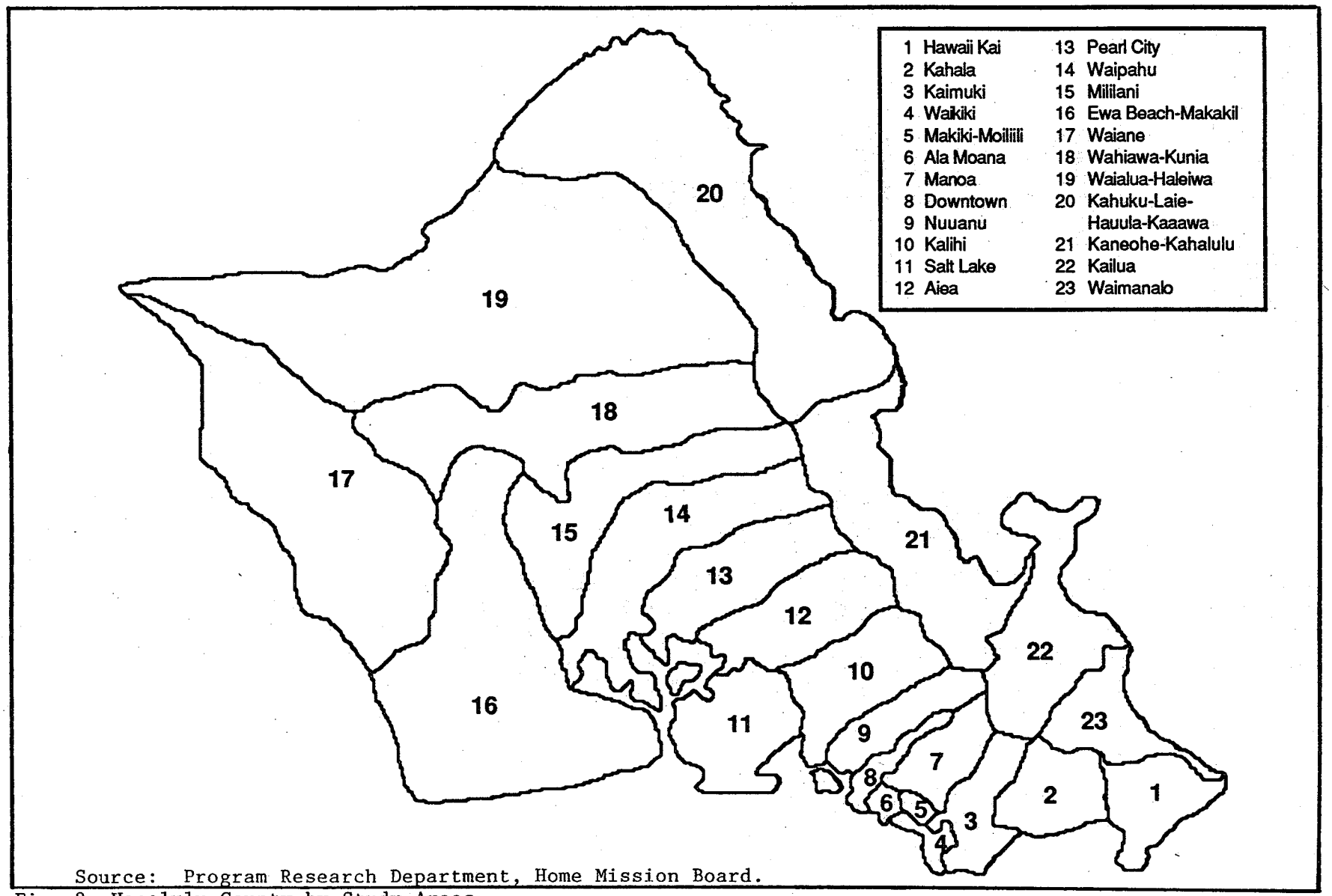
Island and Cultural Attraction	1985	1986	1987
Oahu	12,103,468	12,537,400	12,863,179
Bernice P. Bishop Museum[1]	257,760	278,083	246,113
Contemporary Arts Center	27,000	25,500	26,700
Damien Museum and Archives[2]	...	10,618	8,814
Dole Cannery tours[3]	138,860	154,964	160,000
Foster Botanic Garden	61,676	62,472	59,352
Fred Ohrt Museum	3,880	3,593	5,221
Hawaii Maritime Center[4]	45,000	105,000	100,000
Honolulu Academy of Arts[5]	274,950	280,842	258,789
Honolulu Zoo	782,866	801,418	758,485
Hoomaluhia Park	42,696	49,278	55,265
Iolani Palace State Monument[1]	71,000	72,000	76,000
Kodak Hula Show	460,000	(NA)	(NA)
Mission Houses Museum[6]	14,100	16,000	18,221
Mormon Temple Grounds	240,065	216,995	239,698
National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific	4,453,063	5,122,003	5,343,973
Pacific Submarine Museum[7]	45,000	40,000	20,000
Paradise Cove	242,239	239,767	307,603
Paradise Park	272,592	225,153	258,208
Polynesian Cultural Center	1,029,000	870,000	1,001,708
Puu o Mahuka Heiau State Monument[1]	11,000	11,000	9,000
Queen Emma Summer Palace	16,732	26,298	18,209
Royal Mausoleum State Monument[1]	74,000	76,000	77,000

TABLE 11--Continued

Island and Cultural Attraction	1985	1986	1987
Sea Life Park	655,000	684,530	637,889
Tennent Art Foundation Gallery	3,000	(NA)	(NA)
Tropic Lightning Museum	8,700	9,100	7,000
Ulu Po Heiau State Monument[1]	6,000	5,000	4,000
U.S. Army Museum, Ft. DeRussy	143,390	109,711	91,341
U.S.S. Arizona Memorial	1,629,660	1,809,080	1,845,557
Visiting either Memorial or Visitor Center	1,336,992	1,435,885	1,522,635
Aboard non-landing tour boats	292,668	373,195	322,922
U.S.S. Bowfin WWII Submarine Exhibit[8]	254,053	284,202	206,610
Wahiawa Botanic Garden	18,711	17,245	17,369
Waikiki Aquarium[9]	322,796	330,071	332,219
Waimea Falls Park	498,679	601,477	672,835

Source: Department of Business and Economic Development mail and telephone surveys.

NA Not available.
[1]Years ended June 30.
[2]Closed most of 1985; reopened February 11, 1986.
[3]1985 figure refers to year ended June 30.
[4]Includes Falls of Clyde (55,000 in 1987) and Aloha Tower Maritime Museum (45,000 in 1987).
[5]Includes Academy Theatre (81,617 in 1985, 85,697 in 1986, and 82,135 in 1987).
[6]Years ended September 30.
[7]Closed at end of May 1987.
[8]Closed March 2-April 6, 1987 and April 23-June 19, 1987.
[9]Includes both adult (236,912 in 1987) and child (95,307) attendance.



Source: Program Research Department, Home Mission Board.

Fig. 2--Honolulu County by Study Areas.

TABLE 12

STUDY AREAS IN HONOLULU COUNTY BY
GEOGRAPHICAL NAME AND ZIP CODE

Study Area	Geographical Name	Approximate Zip Code	1988 Population
1	Hawaii Kai	96825	28,309
2	Kahala	96821	18,431
3	Kaimuki	96816	52,831
4	Waikiki	96815	37,824
5	Makiki-Moiliili	96826	26,491
6	Ala Moana	96814	15,495
7	Manoa	96822	46,216
8	Downtown	96813, 96850	19,298
9	Nuuanu	96817	55,919
10	Kalihi	96819, 96858, 96859	49,873
11	Salt Lake	96818, 96820, 96853	68,565
12	Aiea	96701	32,910
13	Pearl City	96782, 96860	48,934
14	Waipahu	96797	43,685
15	Mililani	96789	35,522
16	Ewa Beach-Makakil	96706, 96862	37,993
17	Waianae	96792	36,951
18	Wahiawa-Kunia	96759, 96786, 96854	42,634
19	Waialua-Haleiwa	96712, 96791	10,227
20	Kahuku-Laie-Hauula-Kaaawa	96717, 96730, 96731	15,672
21	Kaneohe-Kahalulu	96744	52,519
22	Kailua	96734, 96863	54,775
23	Waimanalo	96795	9,113

Source: Program Research Department, Home Mission Board.

Notes on selected zip codes:
96820 is the zip for the postmaster
96850 is the zip for Prince Kalanianaole Federal Building
96853 is the zip for Hickam AFB
96854 is the zip for Wheeler AFB
96857 is the zip for Schofield Barracks
96858 is the zip for Ft. Shafter
96859 is the zip for Tripler Army Medical Center
96860 is the zip for Ford Island
96862 is the zip for Barbers Point
96863 is the zip for Kaneohe MCAS

TABLE 13

POPULATION TRENDS IN HONOLULU COUNTY, HAWAII,
BY STUDY AREAS, 1980 TO 1988

Area	Population			Change 1980-1988	
	1980	1985	1988	Number	Change
1	25,603	27,294	28,309	2,706	10.6%
2	16,660	17,767	18,431	1,771	10.6
3	52,164	52,581	52,831	667	1.3
4	28,350	34,271	37,824	9,474	33.4
5	26,644	26,548	26,491	(153)	-0.6
6	13,863	14,883	15,495	1,632	11.8
7	45,419	45,917	46,216	797	1.8
8	19,000	19,186	19,298	298	1.6
9	49,537	53,526	55,919	6,382	12.9
10	50,886	50,253	49,873	(1,013)	-2.0
11	61,482	65,909	68,565	7,083	11.5
12	27,715	30,962	32,910	5,195	18.7
13	43,099	46,746	48,934	5,835	13.5
14	33,517	39,872	43,685	10,168	30.3
15	25,874	31,904	35,522	9,648	37.3
16	36,255	37,341	37,993	1,738	4.8
17	31,487	34,902	36,951	5,464	17.4
18	41,562	42,232	42,634	1,072	2.6
19	9,849	10,085	10,227	378	3.8
20	14,195	15,118	15,672	1,477	10.4
21	47,335	50,575	52,519	5,184	11.0
22	52,906	54,074	54,775	1,869	3.5
23	9,132	9,120	9,113	(19)	-0.2
Total	762,534	811,066	840,187	77,653	10.2%

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1980; City and County of Honolulu Department of General Planning, unpublished 1985 estimates; 1988 population estimated from 1980 to 1985 annual growth rates.

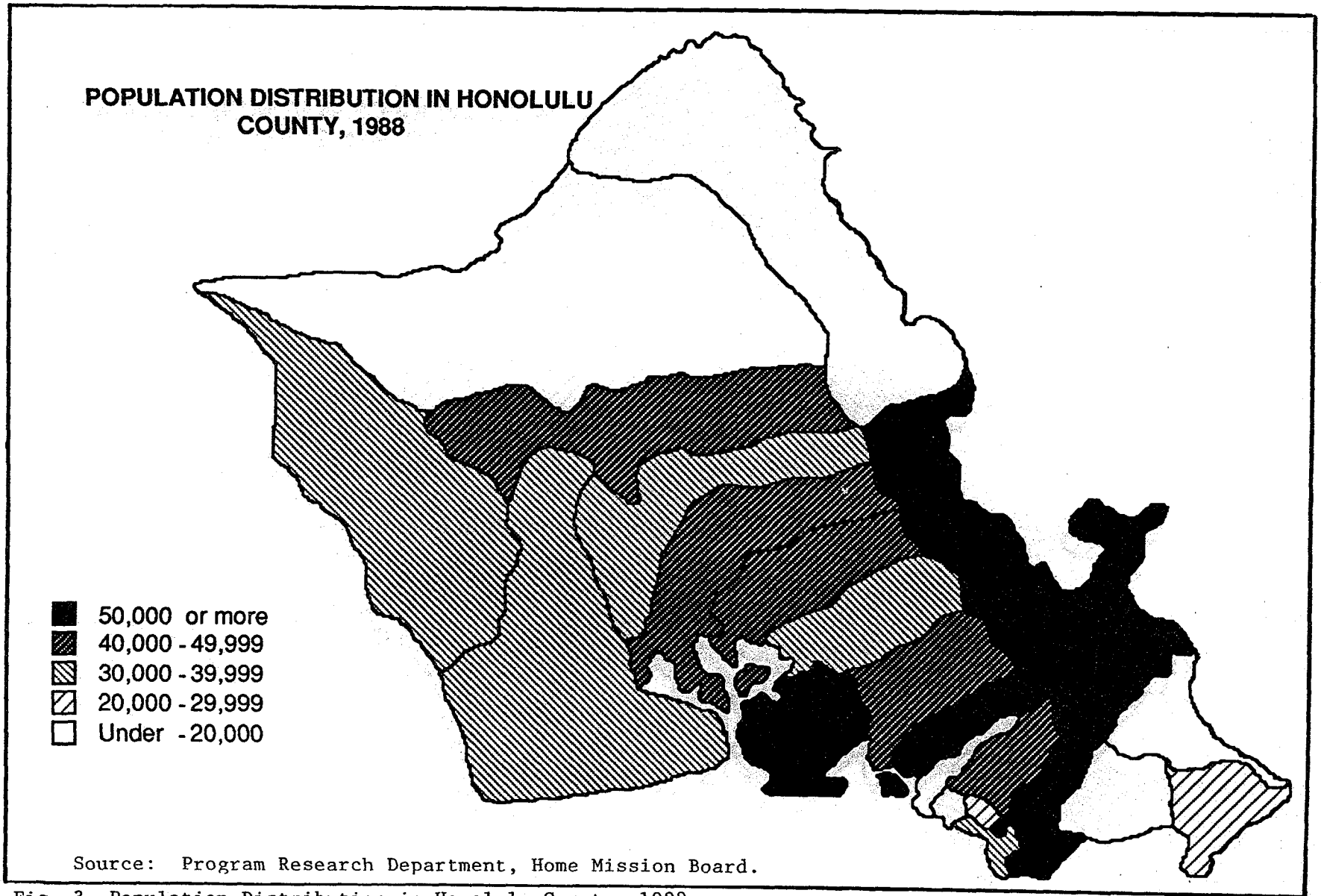
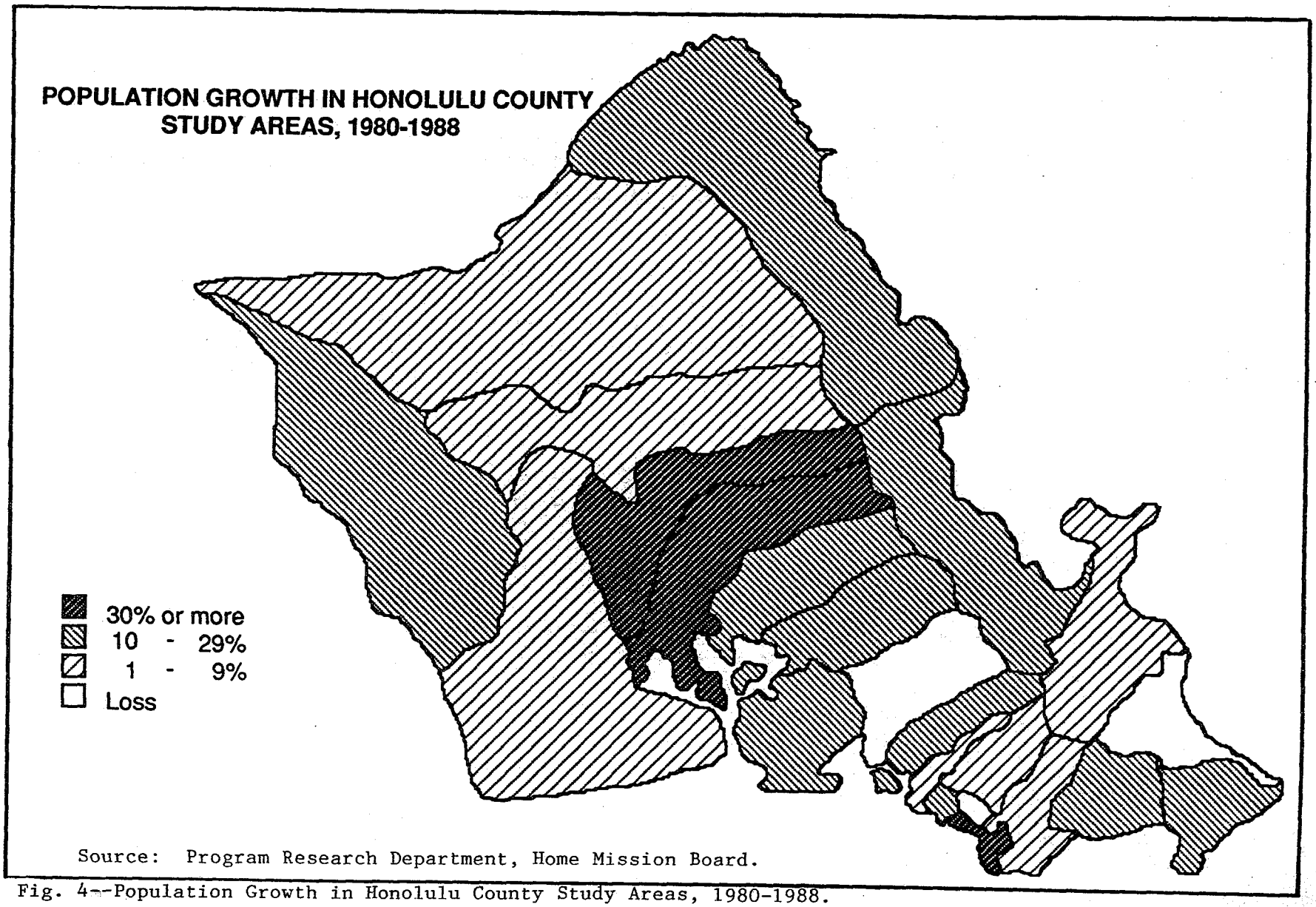


Fig. 3--Population Distribution in Honolulu County, 1988.



Source: Program Research Department, Home Mission Board.

Fig. 4--Population Growth in Honolulu County Study Areas, 1980-1988.

TABLE 14

RACE/ETHNICITY, 1988

Area	Population by Race				Ethnicity
	White	Black	Asian/ Pacific	Other	Spanish Origin
1	52.5%	1.3%	43.4%	2.8%	3.8%
2	39.9	1.1	56.6	2.3	3.6
3	33.5	1.3	61.9	3.3	5.2
4	56.6	1.9	38.5	3.0	6.9
5	32.9	1.7	61.8	3.6	5.8
6	37.9	1.6	58.1	2.4	5.2
7	38.2	1.8	56.7	3.2	4.8
8	38.7	1.9	57.0	2.4	6.9
9	25.0	1.5	70.9	2.5	9.0
10	24.1	2.3	71.1	2.5	12.1
11	56.9	7.6	33.0	2.5	9.9
12	37.8	2.7	57.7	1.9	10.6
13	28.8	2.2	67.0	1.9	9.2
14	25.6	2.8	68.6	3.0	16.3
15	45.1	4.0	48.8	2.0	9.2
16	46.4	3.2	47.6	2.8	16.5
17	32.8	2.3	61.3	3.6	21.2
18	48.0	16.3	33.7	2.0	12.6
19	39.0	4.6	53.9	2.4	16.5
20	47.6	1.2	42.4	8.8	8.4
21	40.5	1.6	55.5	2.4	10.3
22	61.5	4.0	31.4	3.1	9.4
23	31.8	1.3	65.1	1.9	14.1
Total	40.8%	3.2%	53.1%	2.8%	9.7%

Source: Urban Decision Systems, Inc., July 1, 1988, estimates.

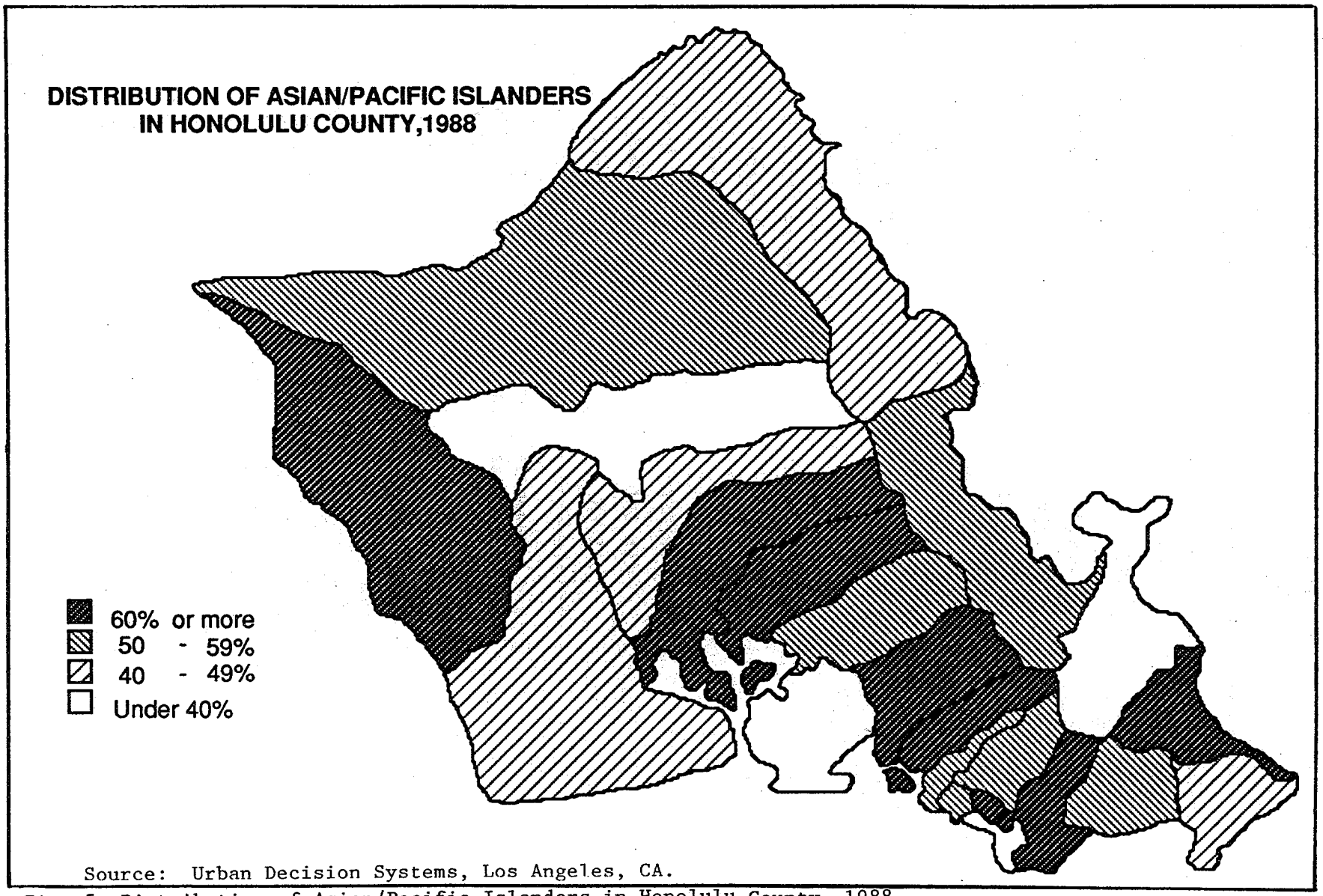


Fig. 5--Distribution of Asian/Pacific Islanders in Honolulu County, 1988.

TABLE 15

ETHNIC STOCK IN HONOLULU COUNTY, 1986

	Number	Percent
All Groups	780,023	100.0%
Unmixed	555,939	71.3
Caucasian	182,751	23.4
Japanese	185,371	23.8
Chinese	46,680	6.0
Filipino	81,924	10.5
Hawaiian	5,502	0.7
Korean	12,608	1.6
Black	22,693	2.9
Puerto Rican	2,928	0.4
Samoan	3,751	0.5
Other and Unknown	11,731	1.5
Mixed	224,084	28.7
Part Hawaiian	138,309	17.7
Non Hawaiian	85,775	11.0

Source: Hawaii State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Surveillance Program, based on a sample survey of 17,107 persons.

TABLE 16

DISTRIBUTION OF AGE GROUPS, 1988

Area	0-5	6-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 & Over
1	7.9%	22.3%	8.2%	12.8%	24.5%	19.9%	4.4%
2	5.4	13.1	10.9	15.2	14.6	30.5	10.3
3	5.8	11.3	10.7	19.7	11.2	25.4	16.0
4	4.6	8.2	8.2	19.0	15.6	25.2	19.1
5	6.3	10.4	10.3	25.0	15.5	20.9	11.6
6	5.1	6.8	9.7	19.9	14.8	24.3	19.4
7	5.2	9.5	15.2	24.3	14.2	20.2	11.4
8	6.9	9.3	10.3	23.1	15.0	21.4	14.0
9	7.8	13.6	10.4	16.1	12.5	22.4	17.2
10	11.1	18.1	12.0	16.4	12.1	19.7	10.6
11	14.8	16.8	20.9	20.4	14.8	9.4	2.9
12	7.8	15.1	14.5	18.4	14.3	22.7	7.4
13	10.9	20.9	11.1	16.3	18.8	17.5	4.5
14	12.0	20.7	13.3	14.6	15.0	17.9	6.5
15	16.3	20.2	9.7	22.2	18.5	10.9	2.2
16	13.9	22.6	13.2	17.8	16.0	12.6	3.9
17	15.7	23.3	11.8	15.7	12.8	14.9	5.9
18	15.1	14.0	24.5	19.7	9.5	11.8	5.4
19	11.5	14.9	17.9	18.4	11.3	15.9	10.1
20	15.0	18.3	13.6	20.2	13.0	12.5	7.4
21	9.8	18.7	11.9	16.5	16.3	19.9	6.8
22	9.6	16.0	17.5	16.8	14.9	18.9	6.4
23	13.0	22.6	11.3	16.4	13.7	16.9	6.3
Total	9.8%	15.7%	13.3%	18.5%	14.7%	18.8%	9.2%

Source: Urban Decision Systems, Inc., July 1, 1988, estimates.

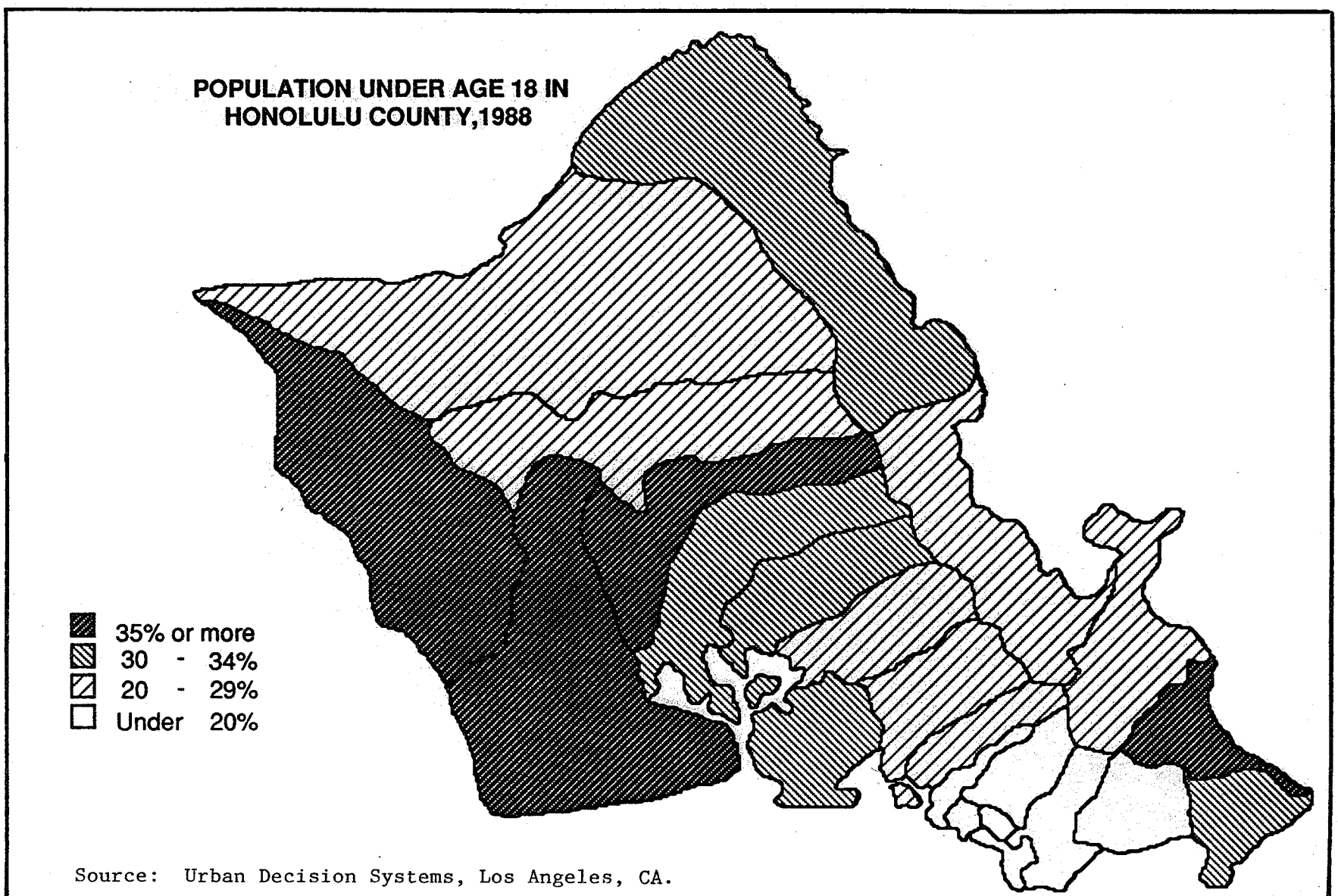


Fig. 6--Distribution of Population Under Age 18 in Honolulu County, 1988.

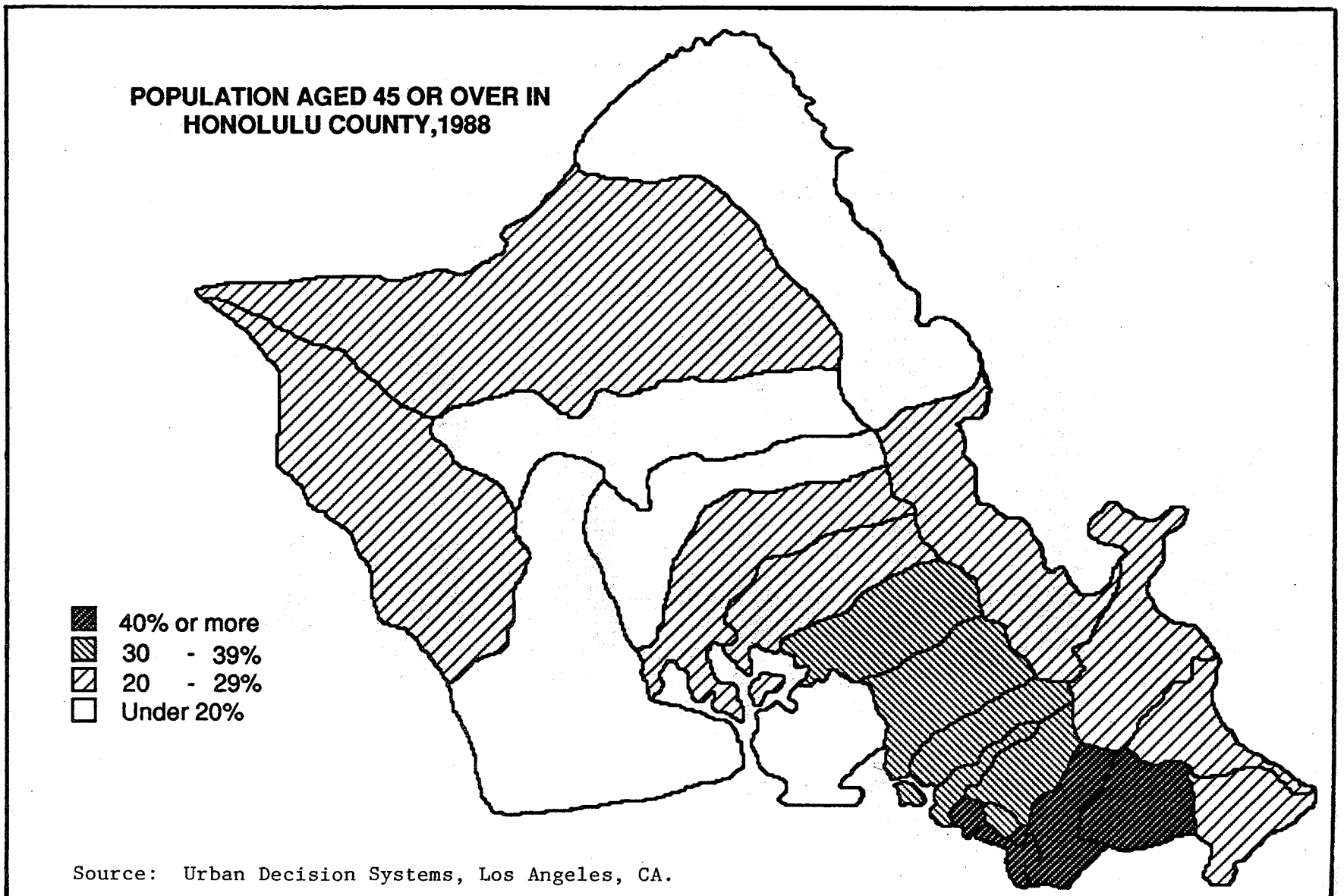
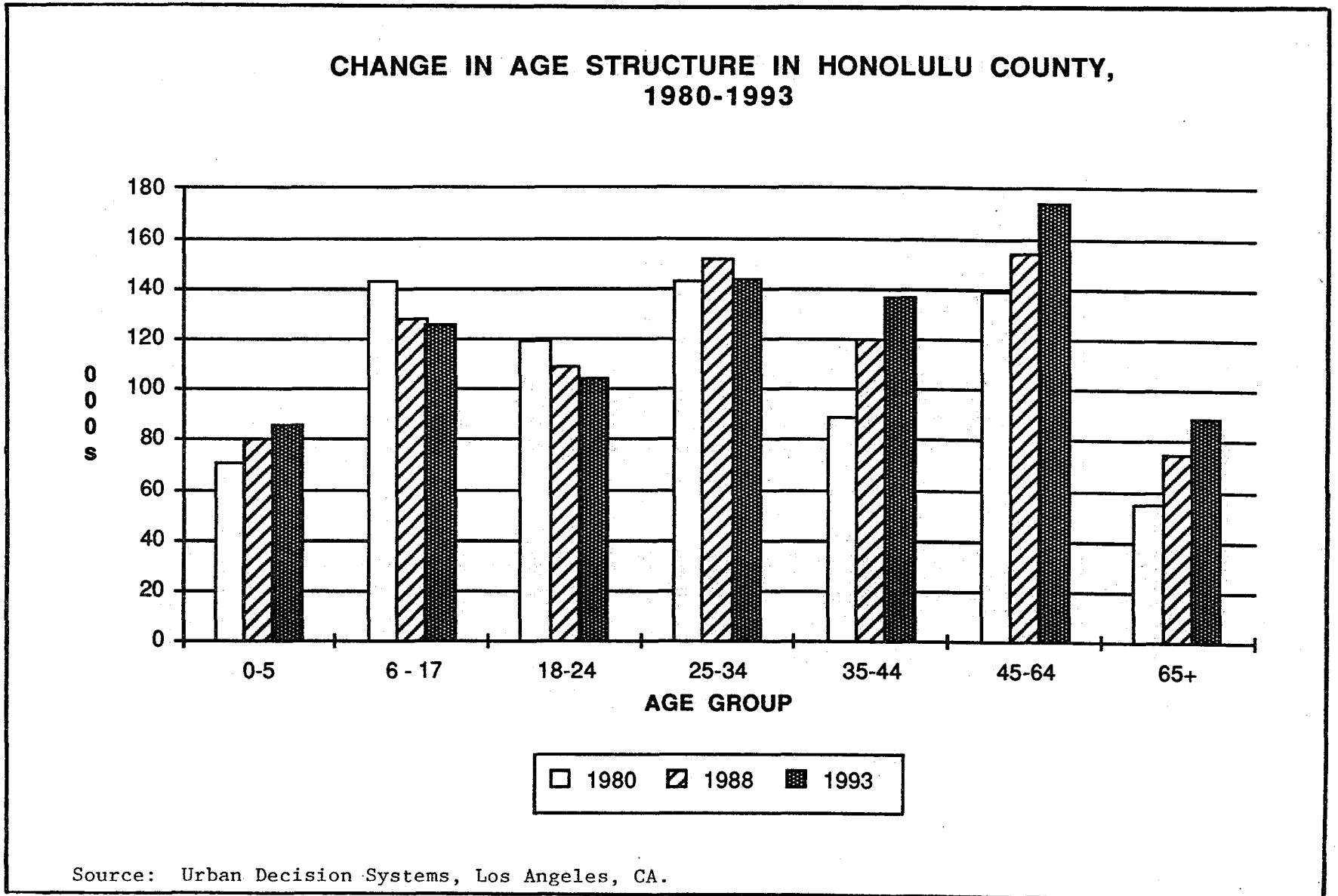


Fig. 7--Distribution of Population Aged 45 or Over in Honolulu County, 1988.



Source: Urban Decision Systems, Los Angeles, CA.

Fig. 8--Change in Age Structure in Honolulu County, 1980-1993.

TABLE 17

PERCENT HOUSEHOLD SIZE, 1988

Area	Total	Number of Persons Per Household				Average Household Size
		1	2	3-4	5 Or More	
1	8,927	12.6%	26.2%	45.4%	15.8%	3.21
2	5,558	12.6	28.4	43.6	15.4	3.16
3	17,464	18.3	29.5	37.9	14.3	2.98
4	21,931	37.5	32.8	22.6	7.1	2.22
5	13,772	30.2	32.1	29.4	8.2	2.43
6	8,383	39.5	31.4	22.4	6.7	2.18
7	18,345	28.3	32.1	29.8	9.8	2.55
8	8,909	32.6	30.4	27.3	9.7	2.48
9	15,819	24.8	27.2	33.6	14.5	2.89
10	12,097	14.3	23.6	39.7	22.5	3.53
11	18,951	13.4	25.5	45.0	16.1	3.19
12	12,663	16.7	28.1	39.6	15.7	3.09
13	11,280	12.2	22.0	45.8	20.0	3.43
14	11,623	12.5	23.6	41.7	22.2	3.55
15	8,117	13.1	25.4	46.3	15.1	3.20
16	7,716	12.0	23.5	43.8	20.6	3.48
17	9,670	15.8	24.0	37.1	23.1	3.49
18	8,104	14.4	25.0	43.7	16.8	3.22
19	3,294	16.3	28.3	38.0	17.4	3.18
20	4,739	18.2	27.7	35.2	18.8	3.24
21	15,475	13.1	26.0	42.3	18.7	3.30
22	15,988	13.5	26.8	42.9	16.7	3.23
23	1,884	13.5	22.7	38.5	25.3	3.65
Total	260,710	20.1%	27.6%	37.2%	15.1%	3.01

Source: Urban Decision Systems, Inc., July 1, 1988, estimates.

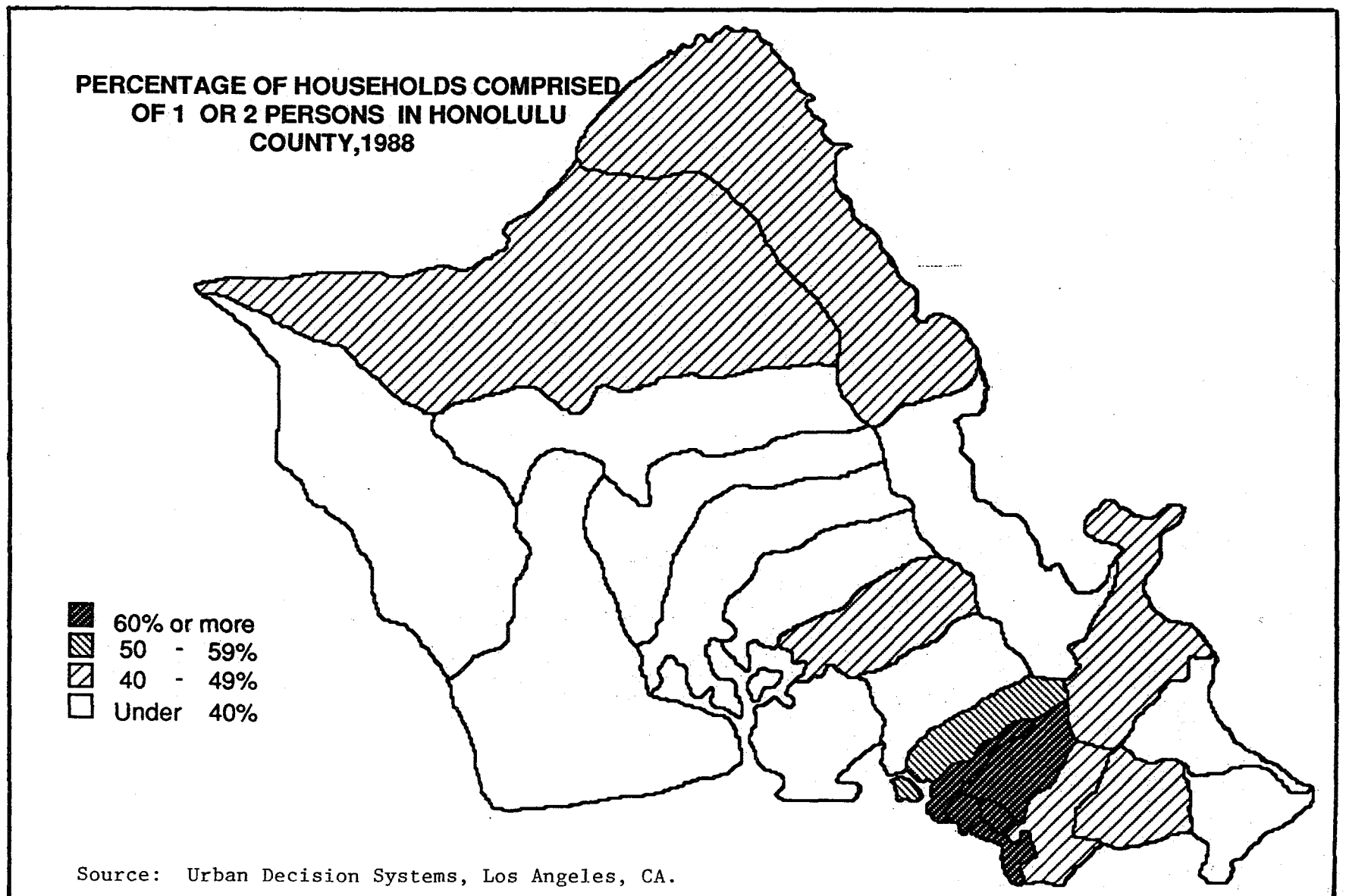


Fig. 9--Percentage of Households Comprised of 1 or 2 Persons in Honolulu County, 1988.

TABLE 18

PERCENT OWNER/RENTER AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE, 1988

Area	Owner-Occupied	Renter-Occupied	Total Households	Family Households	Non-Family Households
1	84.8%	15.2%	8,926	86.4%	13.6%
2	87.5	12.5	5,558	85.8	14.2
3	60.6	39.4	17,464	75.2	24.8
4	35.9	64.1	21,931	48.4	51.6
5	29.1	70.9	13,772	56.5	43.5
6	30.2	69.8	8,384	48.1	51.9
7	47.0	53.0	18,345	57.7	42.3
8	35.8	64.2	8,909	55.6	44.4
9	39.2	60.8	15,819	73.0	27.0
10	44.4	55.6	12,098	86.6	13.4
11	30.2	69.8	18,952	86.1	13.9
12	60.5	39.5	12,663	78.1	21.9
13	71.7	28.3	11,280	88.2	11.8
14	60.8	39.2	11,622	86.4	13.6
15	77.9	22.1	8,117	85.6	14.4
16	49.8	50.2	7,716	87.8	12.2
17	54.3	45.7	9,669	83.1	16.9
18	26.8	73.2	8,105	85.4	14.6
19	41.0	59.0	3,295	74.8	25.2
20	39.5	60.5	4,739	72.8	27.2
21	72.4	27.6	15,475	85.7	14.3
22	67.4	32.6	15,987	83.9	16.1
23	63.7	36.3	1,885	85.7	14.3
Total	51.1%	48.9%	260,711	74.7%	25.3%

Source: Urban Decision Systems, Inc., July 1, 1988, estimates.

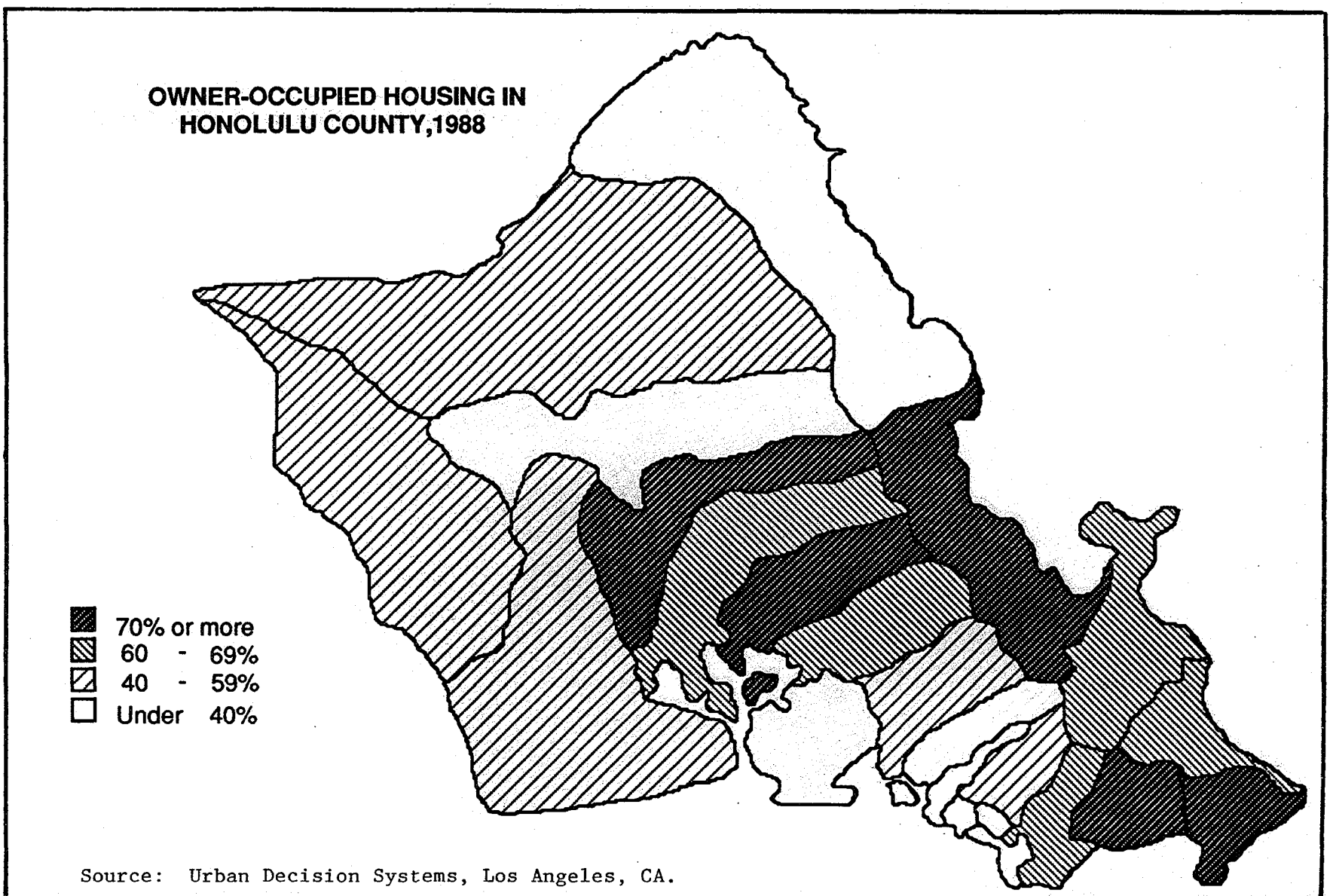


Fig. 10--Distribution of Owner-Occupied Housing in Honolulu County, 1988.

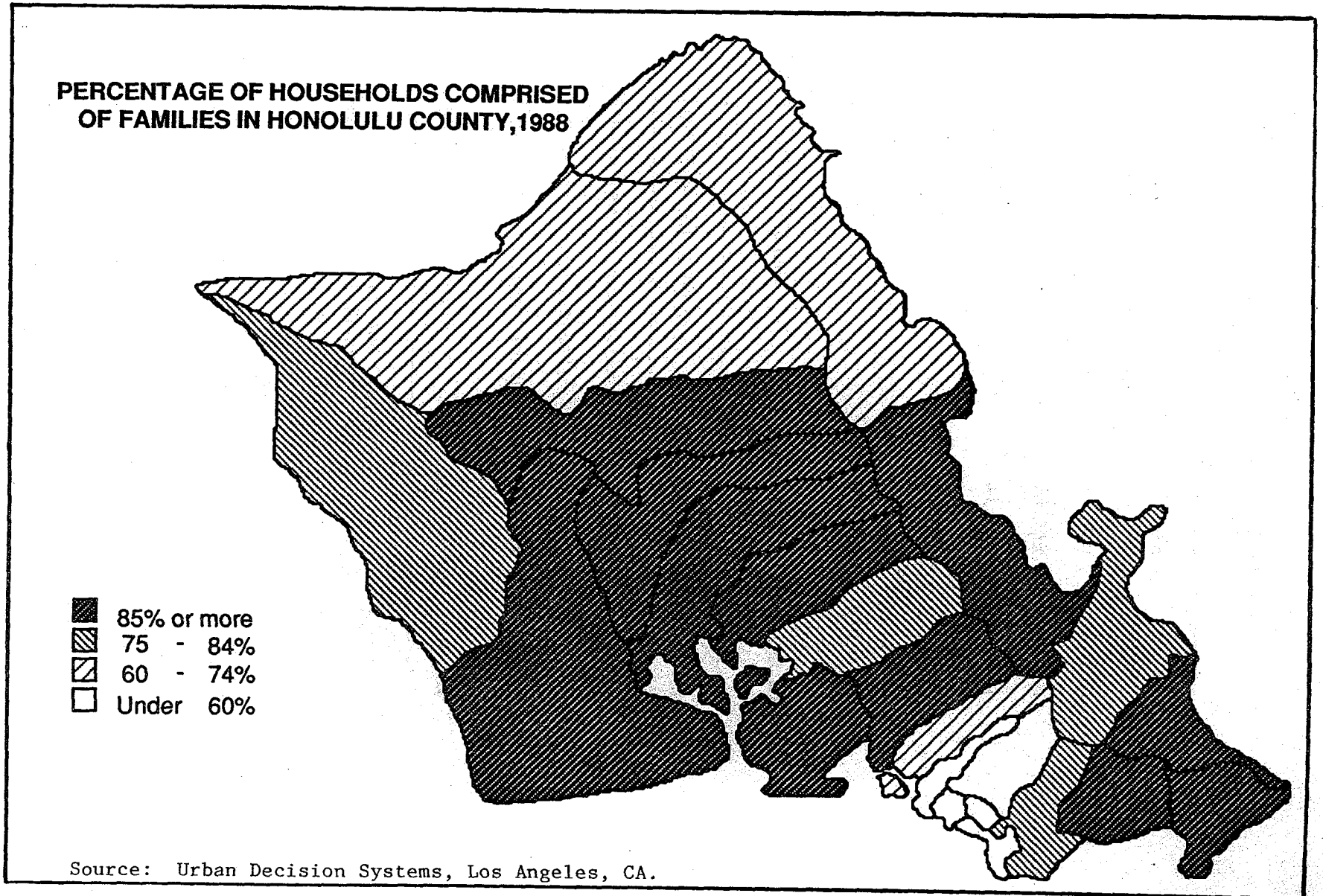


Fig. 11--Percentage of Households Comprised of Families in Honolulu County, 1988.

TABLE 19

SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS IN HONOLULU COUNTY, 1987

Structures by Year Built	Number	Percent
1980 to 1987	15,510	10.4%
1970 to 1979	28,253	19.0
1960 to 1969	41,513	27.8
1950 to 1959	30,543	20.5
1940 to 1949	15,834	10.6
Before 1940	17,433	11.7
Total Structures	149,086	100.0%

Dwelling Units by Type	Number	Percent
Single family and duplex	137,892	53.3
Low density multi-family	13,482	5.2
High density multi-family	107,449	41.5
Total Dwelling Units	258,823	100.0%

Source: City and County of Honolulu, Department of General Planning.

TABLE 20

POPULATION BY SEX AND GROUP QUARTERS, 1988

	Population by Sex		Population in Group Quarters	
Area	Male	Female	Number	Percent
1	49.2%	50.8%	251	0.9%
2	49.5	50.5	57	0.3
3	48.6	51.4	763	1.4
4	49.0	51.0	248	0.5
5	47.9	52.1	219	0.6
6	46.9	53.1	84	0.5
7	47.9	52.1	3,962	7.8
8	48.9	51.1	255	1.1
9	49.6	50.4	2,918	6.0
10	49.8	50.2	1,908	4.3
11	54.8	45.2	10,186	14.4
12	51.1	48.9	504	1.3
13	49.9	50.1	821	2.1
14	50.2	49.8	730	1.7
15	50.9	49.1	0	0.0
16	51.4	48.6	787	2.8
17	50.1	49.9	202	0.6
18	56.5	43.5	6,490	19.9
19	56.4	43.6	334	3.1
20	49.3	50.7	851	5.3
21	49.5	50.5	850	1.6
22	53.0	47.0	4,868	8.6
23	49.9	50.1	32	0.5
Total	50.5%	49.5%	37,320	4.5%

Source: Urban Decision Systems, Inc., July 1, 1988, estimates.

TABLE 21

HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY STUDY AREAS, 1988

Area	Under $10,000	$10,000-$19,999	$20,000-$29,999	$30,000-$39,999	$40,000-$49,999	$50,000 Or More	Median Household Income
1	3.6%	6.0%	8.4%	13.1%	15.3%	53.5%	$52,740
2	4.2	5.8	6.9	10.7	11.9	60.6	59,511
3	9.8	15.3	13.9	13.4	11.2	36.4	38,124
4	16.5	22.1	17.1	13.4	9.4	21.5	26,172
5	15.1	22.7	19.4	15.8	10.0	17.1	26,090
6	19.8	23.1	18.6	13.2	8.8	16.6	23,494
7	11.9	17.9	16.5	14.7	11.4	27.7	32,572
8	15.1	20.7	19.1	14.4	9.5	21.3	27,268
9	16.6	19.0	16.0	13.1	9.7	25.6	28,902
10	13.2	17.7	15.0	13.9	10.9	29.2	32,733
11	11.5	25.2	19.7	14.9	10.6	18.0	26,262
12	7.1	13.2	15.0	15.6	14.5	34.6	39,409
13	6.8	11.3	14.3	15.3	16.8	35.5	41,347
14	10.1	13.9	12.2	14.6	15.1	34.1	39,469
15	5.7	11.3	14.5	18.8	20.0	29.7	39,862
16	9.0	19.2	19.2	19.1	13.5	20.1	31,366
17	16.7	21.2	17.4	15.5	10.6	18.6	26,760
18	13.0	29.6	17.5	11.9	8.8	19.3	23,627
19	13.5	22.7	17.3	13.9	10.9	21.7	27,761
20	15.1	19.1	15.8	15.0	11.1	23.9	29,965
21	6.5	10.7	13.1	16.2	15.7	37.9	42,297
22	7.8	13.9	12.8	13.8	13.4	38.4	41,290
23	12.8	19.6	19.5	16.6	12.0	19.4	29,031
Total	11.5%	17.6%	15.7%	14.6%	12.1%	28.7%	$33,623

Source: Urban Decision Systems, Inc., July 1, 1988, estimates.

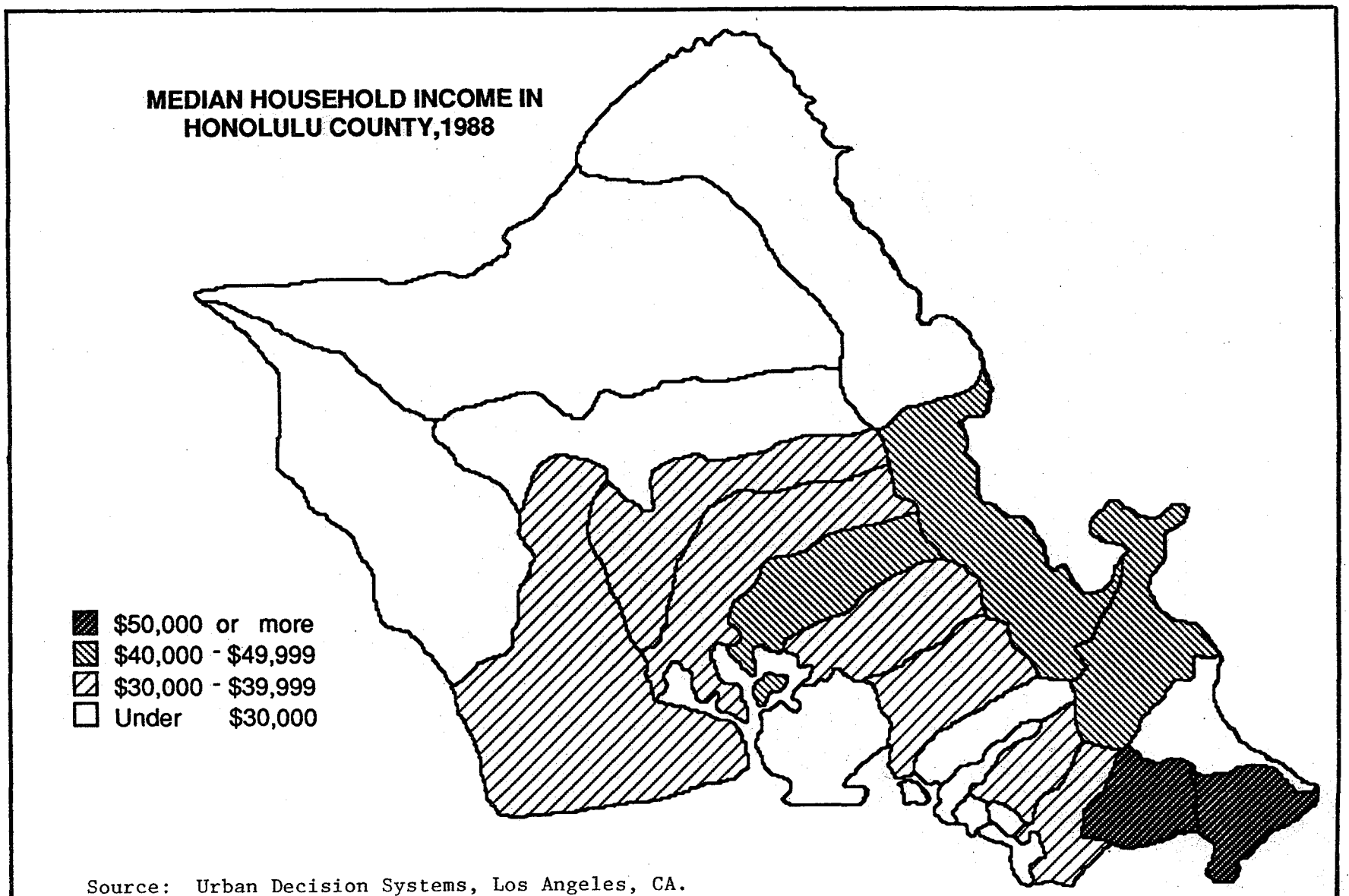


Fig. 12--Median Household Income in Honolulu County, 1988.

TABLE 22

JOBCOUNT BY INDUSTRY, BY COUNTIES: ANNUAL AVERAGE, 1987

Industry	City and County of Honolulu
Nonagriculture, wage and salary	366,150
Contract construction	16,500
Manufacturing	16,400
Durable goods	3,550
Nondurable goods	12,800
Food processing	5,550
Textile, apparel	3,100
Printing, publishing	2,900
Other nondurables	1,250
Transportation, communication, utilities	30,100
Transportation	22,400
Communication	5,800
Utilities	1,850
Trade	96,650
Wholesale	17,550
Retail	79,100
Finance, insurance, real estate	28,450
Services and miscellaneous	97,600
Hotels	16,850
Other services, miscellaneous	80,750
Government	80,450
Federal	31,050
Air Force	2,450
Army	5,500
Navy	11,800
Other	11,300
State	39,950
Local	9,400
Agriculture, wage and salary	2,750
Sugar	500
Pineapple	750
Other	1,500
Nonagricultural, self-employed[1]	25,300
Agricultural, self-employed[2]	650
Labor disputes	50

Source: Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Labor Force Data Book (March 1978), as revised annually through April 1988.

[1]Includes unpaid family workers and domestics.
[2]Includes unpaid family workers.

TABLE 23

ENROLLMENTS IN OAHU'S UNIVERSITIES
AND COLLEGES, FALL 1988

Campus	Number
University of Hawaii, Manoa	18,477
Kapiolani Community College	5,599
Leeward Community College	5,445
Hawaii Pacific College	4,560
Honolulu Community College	4,303
Chaminade	2,507
Brigham Young	2,055
Windward Community College	1,558
West Oahu College	492
Hawaii Loa College	490
Wayland Baptist College	300
Total	45,786

Source: Compiled by Hawaii State Department of Business and Economic Development from college officials.

A P P E N D I X

TABLE 24

STUDY AREAS BY CENSUS TRACT

AREA	TRACTS
1	1.02-1.05
2	2-4.02
3	5-14, 21, 28
4	15-20.02
5	22-26
6	35-37
7	27.01, 27.02, 29-34.07
8	38-40, 42-44
9	41, 45-58
10	59-67.02
11	68.01-75.01
12	75.02-77.02, 78.02
13	78.01, 80.01-81
14	87.01-89.01, 89.03
15	89.02
16	83-86.99
17	96.01-98
18	90-95.05
19	99.01-100
20	101-102.02
21	103.02-107.02
22	108-112.02
23	113

Source: Program Research Department, Home Mission Board.

TABLE 25

RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU, BY CENSUS TRACTS: 1980 AND 1985

Census tract[1]	Apr. 1, 1980	July 1, 1985	Census tract[1]	Apr. 1, 1980	July 1, 1985
Total	762,565	811,096	Honolulu Dist. continued		
			26	4,819	4,800
Honolulu District	365,048	382,561	27.01	5,291	5,311
1.02	2,067	2,041	27.02	5,344	5,345
1.03	10,784	11,804	28	3,679	4,333
1.04	7,202	7,903	29	1,583	1,598
1.05	5,550	5,546	30	4,491	4,600
2	4,970	5,762	31.01	3,923	4,020
3	5,518	5,448	31.02	3,716	3,769
4.01	2,734	2,871	32	1,132	1,135
4.02	3,438	3,686	33	1,069	1,083
5	4,711	4,597	34.03	5,074	5,082
6	1,654	1,630	34.04	4,511	4,608
7	3,350	3,311	34.05	3,014	3,002
8	4,137	4,110	34.06	5,238	5,313
9.01	2,621	2,588	34.07	1,033	1,051
9.02	3,912	3,938	35	4,399	4,389
9.03	2,932	2,926	36.01	4,326	5,346
10	3,213	3,239	36.02	2,661	2,791
11	4,077	4,057	37	2,477	2,357
12.01	3,227	3,295	38	387	332
12.02	3,593	3,609	39	115	68
13	4,642	4,604	39.99[1]	108	108
14	2,797	2,762	40	820	1,066
15	3,857	3,824	41	4,320	4,313
16	4,617	4,565	42	2,637	2,604
17	2,492	2,730	43	5,339	5,422
18.01	1,140	1,384	44	5,274	5,273
18.02	3,259	5,635	45	5,042	5,506
19.01	1,412	1,958	46	3,928	3,906
19.02	5,413	6,611	47	4,893	4,970
20.01	2,560	4,354	48	6,146	7,716
20.02	3,600	3,210	49	3,165	3,116
21	3,619	3,582	50	4,075	4,589
22	6,782	6,687	51	1,611	2,408
23	5,073	4,995	52	858	1,103
24.01	2,912	2,960	53	4,529	4,475
24.02	3,042	3,180	54	1,718	1,696
25	4,016	3,926	55	2,106	2,095

TABLE 25--Continued

Census tract[1]	Apr. 1, 1980	July 1, 1985
Honolulu Dist. continued		
56	5,794	6,489
57	1,556	1,409
57.99[1]	592	592
58	3,524	3,456
59	3,854	3,662
59.99[1]	21	21
60	5,663	5,410
61	3,381	3,314
62.01	4,741	4,609
62.02	2,665	2,631
63.01	3,315	3,270
63.02	2,945	2,974
64.01	1,737	1,798
64.02	5,579	5,541
65	4,037	4,114
66	2,716	2,675
67.01	7,477	7,514
67.02	2,755	2,720
68.01	20,689	23,970
68.02	4,890	4,982
68.03	...	0
69	3,109	3,070
70	4,251	4,024
71	2,588	2,667
72	1,364	1,592
114	31	31
Rest of county	397,517	428,535
73	6,393	6,145
73.99[1]	...	0
74	3,138	3,172
74.99[1]	7,593	7,593
75.01	7,467	8,694
75.02	444	443
75.03	4,865	5,042
76	1,556	1,593
77.01	4,645	4,665
77.02	4,838	4,837
78.01	12,813	14,996
78.02	11,367	14,382
Rest of county, continued		
80.01	1,498	1,463
80.02	2,987	2,919
80.03	3,377	5,169
80.05	7,465	7,394
80.06	5,906	5,862
80.07	6,473	6,395
81	2,580	2,548
82	...	0
83	12,437	12,272
84	7,643	7,596
85	2,942	2,912
86.01	8,559	9,380
86.02	4,653	5,160
86.99[1]	21	21
87.01	7,284	7,209
87.02	3,854	3,764
87.03	3,468	3,462
88	4,484	5,189
89.01	7,861	7,801
89.02	25,874	31,904
89.03	6,566	12,447
90	2,413	2,385
91	3,339	3,943
92	7,420	7,657
93	4,451	4,425
94	5,040	5,008
95.01	3,587	3,684
95.02	5,326	5,133
95.03	6,076	6,075
95.04	955	1,050
95.05	2,955	2,872
96.01	5,159	5,628
96.03	5,711	6,020
96.04	4,165	4,102
97	10,524	11,278
98	5,928	7,874
99.01	5,350	5,473
99.02	2,620	2,740
100	1,879	1,872
101	4,491	5,297

TABLE 25--Continued

Census tract[1]	Apr. 1, 1980	July 1, 1985	Census tract[1]	Apr. 1, 1980	July 1, 1985
Rest of county, continued			Rest of county, continued		
102.01	3,952	4,001	108.99[1]	37	37
102.02	5,752	5,820	109.01	3,161	3,148
103.02	3,232	3,370	109.03	4,158	4,213
103.03	3,593	3,717	109.04	3,506	3,538
103.04	9,784	10,925	109.05	2,536	2,547
105.01	8,712	9,448	110	4,218	4,733
105.03	1,804	1,770	111.01	7,966	8,546
105.04	4,794	5,089	111.03	3,872	3,874
106.01	3,019	3,082	111.04	5,370	5,347
106.02	4,994	5,157	112.01	4,841	4,920
107.01	3,680	3,821	112.02	1,663	1,677
107.02	3,723	4,196	113	9,132	9,120
108	11,578	11,494			

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Census Tracts, Honolulu, Hawaii, Standard Metropolitan Area, PHC80-2-183 (June 1983), table P-1; City and County of Honolulu, Department of General Planning, unpublished estimates.

[1]Vessels anchored off the indicated tract.