



Executive Office on Aging - Department of Health

# Profile of Successful Aging Among Hawaii's Older Adults

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# PART I: Successful Aging in Hawaii

## Introduction

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Population aging may be the most important public health concern of the 21st century, and a phenomenon that's visible worldwide. In modern times, with strong influence from the media, stereotypes have perpetuated aging as a deficit characterized by loss, sickness, decline, and suffering. From a historical lens, in fact, population aging is one of the most incredible human success stories of all time! Contributions from medicine, public health, education, and economic-development have aided humans to live longer than ever before. At the first White House Conference on Aging in 1961, Robert Havighurst suggested that old age is more than a quantifiable number, however, and that age should instead be looked upon as a time of continued development and new experiences, declaring that growing old was not just about adding "years to our lives" but rather "adding life to our years" (Havighurst, 1961).

A paradigm shift is paramount for Hawaii. Our population is aging much faster than the United States national average, with a higher life expectancy of 81, and with the fastest growing population being those 85 years and older, increasing at a rate of 190.8% between 1990 and 2010, compared with a national increase of 29.6% (U.S. Census, 2010). Governor Neil Abercrombie noted in his *A New Day in Hawaii Plan* (2010) that "typically, we view aging through a deficit or sick care lens, thinking of the high costs associated with long-term care and supporting the frailest in society. But the vast majority of adults over 60 are active, able, willing, and increasingly needing to live economically productive lives. We can view our aging population as a tremendous economic and social asset."

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of Hawaii's older adult population, which is defined as those over the age of 60, based on the 2010 United States Census Report, to describe how Hawaii's older adults are living productive lives.



# What is Successful Aging in Hawaii?

Much of the conversation surrounding successful aging has stressed disease, functional impairments, and decline; however, new definitions are now suggesting that successful aging can be achieved as long as compensations are made for physiological deficits and functional limitations (Young, Frick, & Phelan, 2009).

The American Medical Directors Association released an article in 2009, *Can Successful Aging and Chronic Illness Coexist in the Same Individual? A Multidimensional Concept of Successful Aging*, where the authors proposed a new definition of successful aging:

*“A state wherein an individual is able to invoke adaptive psychological and social mechanisms to compensate for physiological limitations to achieve a sense of well-being, high self-assessed quality of life, and a sense of personal fulfillment even in the context of illness and disability (Young et. al, 2009).”*

The aforementioned suggests that, although older adults develop physical and cognitive limitations and illness as they age, one’s perceived quality of life and social capital strongly determine their ability to age successfully. Quality of life among older adults has attracted much recent attention, and is defined as “an outcome of the interaction of various living conditions that shape the shared experience of individuals and families in their communities” (UH Center on the Family, 2009). Research is underway to develop quality of life indicators for older adults in Hawaii. To date, the University of Hawaii at Manoa’s Center on the Family (2009) has identified quality of life domains and indicators for Hawaii’s population across the lifespan, and without a doubt these domains and indicators are relevant to many of Hawaii’s older adults.

**Table 1: Quality of Life Domains and Indicators, UH Center on the Family (2009)**

<p><b>Economic Domain</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standard of living</li> <li>• Income inequality</li> <li>• Employment</li> <li>• Compensation and work hours</li> </ul>	<p><b>Health Domain</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mortality</li> <li>• Health status</li> <li>• Disease prevention</li> <li>• Access to care</li> </ul>
<p><b>Education Domain</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attainment</li> <li>• Performance</li> <li>• Readiness</li> <li>• Participation in higher education</li> </ul>	<p><b>Housing and Transportation Domain</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affordable housing</li> <li>• Unmet housing needs</li> <li>• Commute time</li> <li>• Automobile dependence</li> </ul>
<p><b>Environment Domain</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pollution</li> <li>• Conservation</li> <li>• Consumption</li> <li>• Recycling</li> </ul>	<p><b>Social Domain</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social participation</li> <li>• Family relationships</li> <li>• Community connectedness</li> <li>• Public safety</li> </ul>

## Productivity among Hawaii's Older Adults

Hawaii's population aging creates an opportunity for the State to reap a "longevity divide," or presents the prospect that older adults will continue to make substantial contributions for unprecedentedly long periods of time (Beard, Biggs, Bloom, Fried, Hogan, Kalache, & Olshansky, 2012). The knowledge of our older adults is strongly valued. In fact, Hawaii's older adults are more educated than older adults nationally, with 26% of Hawaii's older adults having a bachelor's degree or higher compared to 22.5% of older adults nationally.

**Table 2: Education Level, Adults Age 60 and Older: Hawaii vs. US (2006-2010)**

Education Level	Hawaii	US
Less than High School Degree	19.1%	21.5%
High School Degree or GED	32.1%	33.0%
Some College or Associate's Degree	22.8%	23.0%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	26.0%	22.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

### *Volunteerism and Civic Engagement*

According to a 2010 study conducted by the Corporation for National and Community Service, Office of Research and Policy Development (2010), 19.8% of Hawaii's adults 65 years of age and older volunteered between 2008 and 2010. Vitality spans across our State's older adults, presenting meaningful opportunities for volunteerism after retirement. Hawaii's profit and non-profit sectors in all industries can reap extrinsic value from volunteerism, such as economic savings and the advanced knowledge and skill sets many older adults encompass. Older adults can also benefit, gaining intrinsic rewards through life-long learning opportunities, fulfillment in meaningful work, and maintaining and expanding their networks within the community.

Hawaii celebrates "Older American's Month" annually, started during the month of May by the Administration on Aging in 1963, with older adult honorees being recognized for their volunteerism across the state. Hawaii's older adults are instrumental in supporting families, friends, and our community every day. 2012 marked the 46th anniversary of Older American's Month in Hawaii. The 2012 honorees have engaged in volunteer activities such as: delivering food to homebound seniors, acting as escorts by providing transportation to older adults who cannot drive, providing assistance with home repairs, shopping and errands, and providing counseling, information, and referral services.

## Leisure Time and Physical Activity

Supportive relationships, interactions with the environment, engagement in social activities, and religious involvement all have positive correlations on the well-being of older adults (Young et. Al, 2009). Older adults in Hawaii report engaging in more leisure or exercise time compared to older adults nationally (CDC, 2010).

**Table 3: Leisure Time Exercise or Physical Activity During the Past 30 Days Age 65 Years and Older: Hawaii vs. United States, 2010**

Response	Hawaii	US
Yes	76.8%	67.6%
No	23.2%	32.4%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2010. US Census, 2010

## Employment and Income

Hawaii has a higher percentage of older workers, with 31.8% in Hawaii compared to 27.6% nationally (U.S. Census, 2010).

**Table 4: Labor Force Among Those Age 60 and Older: Hawaii vs. US (2010)**

Labor Force Participation	Percent of Older Adults age 60 and Older Who are Working
United States	27.6%
Hawaii	31.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2010.

Hawaii's older adults are working longer, however, similar to national labor trends, there has been a decline in younger workers since the early 1990s (Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, 2010). Hawaii's older workers have a strong presence within government, education, accommodations, and real estate sectors (DBEDT, 2010). The Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (2010) projected that, over the next twenty years, an average of 13,000 older workers will retire each year in Hawaii, predicting there will be a demand for an additional 10,000 new workers, at minimum, per year.

There are a variety of reasons Hawaii’s workers report working longer than the traditional retirement age of 65. In a survey by AARP (2011) of factors in the decision to work beyond the customary retirement age, 45% of Hawaii’s older adults reported “needing or wanting the extra income” to be a major factor. Hawaii’s workers earn more as they age, aiding their financial security, with workers 44 years and older earning an average of \$15,300 more than their younger colleagues (DBEDT, 2010).

Much of the conversation about the age in which older adults retire is linked to financial security. However, as 55% of respondents in the AARP survey did not indicate “needing or wanting the extra income” to be a major factor in their decision, it’s clear that Hawaii’s older adults choose to work beyond the traditional retirement age of 65 for other reasons. Sixty-two percent of the survey’s participants responded that the major factor influencing their decision to work beyond the age of 65 is “enjoying the job or enjoying work” (AARP, 2011). Among other benefits, employers will profit from older employees’ repositories of knowledge. Developing and sustaining employment opportunities across the lifespan for Hawaii residents will aid the successful aging of Hawaii’s older adults, as employment is an indicator of one’s quality of life, and such a large percentage of older adults report “enjoying the job or enjoying work” (AARP, 2011).

## Successful Aging and Chronic Illness

Hawaii’s older adults appear to be healthier in many ways than older adults nationally, based upon the most recent Census data (2010). Fewer of Hawaii’s older adults are disabled (32.5% compared to the national average of 36.7%), less smoke daily (5% of Hawaii’s older adults compared to 6.2% of older adults nationally), fewer are overweight or obese, and fewer older adults have been told they have diabetes by their doctor (17.9% of Hawaii’s older adults compared to 19.5% nationally) (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010). On the other hand, Hawaii’s older adults fair worse than the national average with asthma rates, with 76.8% of Hawaii’s older adults having asthma compared with 67.6% of older adults nationally (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010).

**Table 5: Disability Status by Age Group: Hawaii vs. United States, 2010**

With a Disability	Hawaii	US
<i>All Ages</i>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>
Under 18 Years	3.7%	4.0%
18-64 Years	8.1%	10.0%
65 Years and Over	32.5%	36.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates



**Table 6: Body Weight Status Based on Estimated BMI, Age 65 Years and Older**

BMI Category	Hawaii	US
Neither Overweight nor Obese (BMI < 25)	49.1%	35.1%
Overweight (25 ≤ BMI < 30)	35.2%	40.1%
Obese (BMI ≥ 30)	15.7%	24.4%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2010.

**Table 7: Smoking Status, Age 65 Years and Older, 2010**

Smoking Status	Hawaii	US
Smokes Everyday	5.0%	6.2%
Smokes Some Days	2.2%	2.2%
Former Smoker	40.1%	43.5%
Never Smoked	52.7%	47.9%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2010.

**Table 8: Adults Who Have Been Told They Currently Have Asthma, 2010**

Response	Hawaii	US
Yes	76.8%	67.6%
No	23.2%	32.4%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2010.

**Table 9: Ever Been Told by a Doctor that You Have Diabetes, Age 65 Years and Older, 2010**

Response	Hawaii	US
Yes	17.9%	19.5%
No	77.3%	77.9%
No, Pre-Diabetes or Borderline Diabetes	4.7%	2.2%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2010.

As previously discussed, aging reports often depict stories of despair, functional decline, and sickness. Although Hawaii’s older adults are living longer, discovering genetic secrets that enhance both the length and quality of one’s life have unveiled new priorities for researchers. Research on successful aging is preliminary but developing in Hawaii, especially among centenarians (those 100 years and older) as research suggests centenarians may have delayed onset of disease and disability (Rantanen, Masaki, He, Ross, Willcox, & White, 2011). Results of a study of the Honolulu Heart Program/Honolulu Asia Aging Study, which followed a cohort of men for 44 years until their death, indicates that good muscle strength, not smoking, being physically active, having a long-lived mother, and the absence of chronic conditions at the age of 62 years contributed one to three years for the length of remaining life (Rantanen et. al., 2011).



## Intergenerational Equity among Hawaii's Older Adults

Hawaii is the most diverse state in the nation, with mixed ethnic population at 23.8% compared to 2.7% nationally (American Community Survey, 2010). The aging of our community presents many unique intergenerational opportunities for Hawaii. As Beard et. al. (2012) pointed, "Contrary to the view that older generations are a burden to younger ones, most transfers run down the generational tree rather than up it, when viewed across the life course," going on to suggest that "it may be more accurate to talk about generational altruism rather than generational burdens."

Hawaii's intergenerational opportunities are abundant, especially within family homes. Hawaii leads the nation in multigenerational living (7.2% of households) and places second in the nation's household size with an average of 2.96 persons (American Community Survey, 2010). 31.7% of older adults live alone compared to 40.6% nationally; lower rates of older adults living alone may be, in part, due to Hawaii's large percentage of intergenerational households (US Census, 2010). The diversity of Hawaii's households unfolds plentiful opportunities for intergenerational exchanges. For example, 30.2% of older adults speak languages other than English in the home, compared with 14.1% of older adults nationally. In addition, 44.8% of grandparents are responsible for a grandchild under 18 years of age, compared with 33% of grandparents nationally (US Census, 2010).

**Table 10: Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren Under 18 Years (2008-2010)**

	Total Number of Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren	Percent of Grandparents	
		Age 30 to 59 Years	Age 60 and Older
United States	2,722,112	67.0%	33.0%
Hawaii	11,946	55.2%	44.8%
By County			
Honolulu	8,020	53.4%	46.6%
Hawaii	1,784	47.8%	52.2%
Maui	1,238	68.3%	31.7%
Kauai	904	67.8%	32.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

**Table 11: Language Spoken at Home for Adults Age 60 and Older (2006-2010)**

Language Spoken at Home	Hawaii	US
English Only	69.8%	85.9%
Language Other than English	30.2%	14.1%
Speaks English less than “very well”	18.1%	8.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

**Table 12: Living Alone, Age 60 and Older (2006-2010)**

	Percent of Adults age 60 and Older Who Live Alone
United States	40.6%
Hawaii	31.7%
By County	
Honolulu	29.9%
Hawaii	36.7%
Maui	34.2%
Kauai	35.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Intergenerational opportunities are also abundant within Hawaii's workforce, especially in the education and government sectors where older workers outweigh younger workers two-to-one (DBEDT, 2010). Bracing Hawaii for a rapid shift in Hawaii's age demographics will depend upon community leaders, often older adults, to analyze and reflect upon the past while planning for collaboration in the future. Many successful companies such as Bank of America, GE, and Home Depot have evolved with the aging workforce, now focusing on developing a leadership function rather than training leaders individually (Groves, 2005). Conclusions of a study of 30 CEOs and human resource executives across 15 best practice organizations revealed many practices that must be executed to build a leadership pipeline (Groves, 2005). Some of these best practices include the following:

- **Developing a mentor network, engaging current leaders with high potential employees;**
- **Ensuring current leaders participate in identifying high potential employees;**
- **Fully engaging current leaders in leadership development activities;**
- **Developing a supportive organizational culture through active current leaders, utilizing performance appraisals and employee incentives; and**
- **Continually evaluating the effectiveness of leadership development practices through empirical studies (Groves, 2005).**

Although individual needs change across the lifespan, older adults share many of the same priorities, concerns and values as younger generations. For example, a 76 year old man may ride The Bus every Sunday morning to get to church in Waikiki. Also on the same bus route is a young 34 year old mother who brings her five year old daughter into Waikiki for a weekly soccer practice. If The Bus suddenly eliminated this morning route, the older man may be challenged to find a new route to church while the young mother would have to find other ways to get her daughter to soccer practice. To age successfully across the lifespan, some basic human needs are: access to healthcare services, access to nutritional food sources, opportunities for employment and civic engagement, affordable housing, adequate transportation, safe and walkable neighborhoods, and visible and accessible community resources (Greenhouse, Homsy, & Warner, 2010). Having generations work together to strengthen the community by addressing the needs of older adults will ultimately strengthen our community's ability to address Hawaii's needs across the lifespan.

## Conclusion

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As demographics continue to shift, responding to a rapidly aging population worldwide, attention is shifting to successful aging across the lifespan. The Milken Institute recognized the need for communities to advance with the evolving needs of their older adults and thus embarked on a mission to identify the *Best Cities for Successful Aging*, noting in its July 2012 report that their hope is “to generate virtuous competition among cities and galvanize improvement in the social structures that serve aging Americans” (Chatterjee, DeVol, & Irving, 2012). In The Milken Institute’s report, Honolulu, Hawaii ranked 20th out of the top 100 large metropolitan cities for successful aging in America, highlighting Honolulu’s excellent quality of life, good healthcare, and enriching employment opportunities as major assets for the community’s older adults (Chatterjee, DeVol, & Irving, 2012).

Hawaii has a strong foundation to aid older adults to age successfully, as demonstrated in The Milken Institute’s 2012 report; however, it’s vital for the State to continue developing and sustaining opportunities, infrastructures, and an environment that meets the evolving needs of the older adult population. After all, by 2020 less than eight years from now projections are 25.8% of Hawaii’s population will be 60 years or older (US Census, 2010).

As Hawaii continues to address issues relating to population aging, the following questions exist in our commitment to improving the quality of life of our kūpuna in Hawaii:

- Are there new opportunities for leveraging the assets of Hawaii’s older adults and retirees?
- Hawaii’s longevity continues to increase, however, retirement age remains stagnant. Will this impact Hawaii in the future, and if so, how?
- Are community partners available and willing to develop new volunteer opportunities to support older adults who desire to return to the workforce after retirement?
- How will Hawaii’s government and education sectors, primarily employed by older adults, staff their jobs to compensate for the shrinking workforce?
- Do Hawaii’s employment sectors have intergenerational training opportunities to prepare for the State’s growing leadership demands?
- What strategies are being developed between generations to unlock the human resources that population aging and increased longevity make possible?
- Are Hawaii’s businesses evolving with the aging demographic by developing leadership functions rather than training leaders individually?
- Are there adequate resources in our community for older adult participation in higher education?
- Are there efforts to improve access to care for older adults in rural communities?

## PART II: Selected 2010 Census Data

### 2010 Census Data: *Hawaii's Older Adults*

OLDER ADULTS MAKE UP A LARGER PROPORTION OF HAWAII RESIDENTS THAN BEFORE, AND THIS TREND IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE

Hawaii's Older Adult Population, 1990 – 2030					
State of Hawaii	1990 <sup>1</sup>	2000 <sup>1</sup>	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2020 <sup>2</sup>	2030 <sup>2</sup>
60+ population	173,733	207,001	277,360	382,779	455,039
% of Total population	15.7%	17.1%	20.4%	25.8%	28.4%
% of Adult (18+) pop.	21.0%	22.6%	26.3%	33.1%	36.5%
85+ population	10,397	17,564	30,238	40,069	55,672
% of Total population	0.9%	1.4%	2.2%	2.7%	3.5%
% of Adult (18+) pop.	1.3%	1.9%	2.8%	3.5%	4.5%
Total population (All Ages)	1,108,229	1,211,537	1,360,301	1,481,236	1,602,338
Adult (18+) population	828,103	915,770	1,056,483	1,157,440	1,246,460

Source: <sup>1</sup> U.S. Census Bureau. 1990 Census, Census 2000, and Census 2010.

<sup>2</sup> Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism. Population and Economic Projections for the State of Hawaii to 2040 – DBEDT 2040 Series (March 2012). Executive Office on Aging calculations.

Hawaii's older adults (those 60 years of age and older) are making up a larger proportion of the population than they used to. In 1990, there were 173,733 older adults, representing 15.7% of the total and 21% of the adult population in Hawaii. By 2000, 207,001 individuals were older adults, representing 17.1% of the total and 22.6% of the adult population in Hawaii. The latest estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau show that in 2010 there were 277,360 individuals age 60 and older in Hawaii, representing 20.4% of the total and 26.3% of Hawaii's adult population. With the aging of the baby boomers and increased life expectancy, projections indicate that by 2030 over one-in-four individuals and one-in-three adults in Hawaii will be age 60 or over.

## The Older Adult Population, Hawaii vs. United States

	2000	2010	Percent Increase
Age 60+: U.S. (in 1,000s)	45,797	57,086	24.7%
State of Hawaii	207,001	277,360	34.0%
Age 85+: U.S. (in 1,000s)	4,240	5,493	29.6%
State of Hawaii	17,564	30,238	72.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and Census 2010. Executive Office on Aging calculations.

Hawaii's older adult population has grown faster than the older adult population nationally. While Hawaii's older adults increased 34% between 2000 and 2010, the nation as a whole saw a 24.7% increase in older adults. The most profound increase among older adults in Hawaii occurred with Hawaii's 85 and older population, growing 72.2% between 2000 and 2010, while the same population grew 29.6% nationally.

## Distribution of Older Adults among Hawaii Counties, 2010

	Honolulu County	Hawaii County	Maui County	Kauai County
60+ Population	192,581	40,376	29,651	14,723
% of County Population	20.2%	21.8%	19.1%	21.9%
85+ Population	22,360	3,603	2,658	1,616
% of Total County Population	2.3%	1.9%	1.7%	2.4%
Total County Population	953,207	185,079	154,834	67,091

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010. Executive Office on Aging calculations.

In 2010, Honolulu County was home to the majority of Hawaii's older adults with 192,581 persons 60 years and older. Hawaii County's population had the highest percentage of adults 60 years and older statewide, with 21.8% of the total county population in 2010. Kauai County's population had the highest percentage of adults 85 years and older statewide, with 2.4% of the total county population in 2010.



### Median Age by County, 2000 vs. 2010

	2000	2010
State of Hawaii	36.2	38.6
Honolulu County	35.7	37.8
Hawaii County	38.6	40.9
Maui County	36.8	39.6
Kauai County	38.4	41.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 and Census 2010.

Hawaii's median age has increased from 36.2 years in 2000 to 38.6 years in 2010.

### LIFE EXPECTANCY IS INCREASING IN HAWAII, WITH DIFFERENCES EXISTING BY GENDER AND RACE

#### Life Expectancy at Birth (in Years)

	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005
U.S.	54	60	63	68	70	71	74	75	77	78
Hawaii	46	54	62	70	72	74	78	79	80	81

Source: Hawaii Health Information Corporation. Health Trends in Hawaii. Retrieved on July 5, 2012 at [http://www.healthtrends.org/status\\_life\\_expect.aspx](http://www.healthtrends.org/status_life_expect.aspx)

Hawaii surpassed the national life expectancy somewhere between 1940 and 1950. In the year of 2005, Hawaii's life expectancy was 81 years, three years over the national life expectancy of 78.

Following the national trend, women in Hawaii tend to live longer than men. Year 2005 data shows that life expectancy at birth in Hawaii is 78 for males and 83 for females.

### Life Expectancy by Gender at Birth (in Years)

	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005
Male	46	53	60	68	70	72	75	76	77	78
Female	46	56	65	72	75	76	82	82	83	83

Source: Hawaii Health Information Corporation. Health Trends in Hawaii. Retrieved on July 5, 2012 at [http://www.healthtrends.org/status\\_life\\_expect.aspx](http://www.healthtrends.org/status_life_expect.aspx).

### Hawaii's Older Adults by Age Group and Gender: 2000 and 2010

Age Group	Male				Female				Total	
	2010		2000		2010		2000		(Male & Female)	
	Count	% Total	Count	% Total	Count	% Total	Count	% Total	2010	2000
60-64	40,879	14.7%	22,293	10.8%	41,343	14.9%	24,107	11.6%	82,222	46,400
65-69	28,849	10.4%	19,503	9.4%	30,321	10.9%	23,344	11.3%	59,170	42,847
70-74	19,140	6.9%	18,919	9.1%	22,213	8.0%	23,496	11.4%	41,353	42,415
75-79	14,940	5.4%	16,020	7.7%	19,735	7.1%	19,366	9.4%	34,675	35,386
80-84	11,904	4.3%	9,626	4.7%	17,798	6.4%	12,763	6.2%	29,702	22,389
85 and Older	11,352	4.1%	7,270	3.5%	18,886	6.8%	10,294	5.0%	30,238	17,564
<b>60+ Total</b>	<b>127,064</b>	<b>45.8%</b>	<b>93,631</b>	<b>45.2%</b>	<b>150,296</b>	<b>54.2%</b>	<b>113,370</b>	<b>54.8%</b>	<b>277,360</b>	<b>207,001</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and Census 2010. Executive Office on Aging calculations.

*Hawaii's older adults appear to be healthier in many ways than older adults nationally.*

## Hawaii Life Expectancy by Race at Birth (in Years)

Year of Birth	Caucasian	Chinese	Filipino	Hawaiian	Japanese	Other
1920	57	54	28	34	51	28
1930	62	60	46	42	60	33
1940	64	65	57	52	66	60
1950	69	70	69	63	73	68
1960	73	74	72	65	76	62
1970	73	76	73	68	77	77
1980	76	82	79	72	81	79
1990	76	83	79	74	82	80

Source: Hawaii Health Information Corporation. *Health Trends in Hawaii*. Retrieved on July 5, 2012 at [http://www.healthtrends.org/status\\_life\\_expect.aspx](http://www.healthtrends.org/status_life_expect.aspx).

In addition, life expectancy varies among race groups. Using Hawaii 1990 life expectancies (the most recent available by ethnic race), Chinese and Japanese live the longest (83 and 82 years, respectively) while Native Hawaiians have the lowest life expectancy at 74 years.



## Hawaii's Race Distribution, 2010

Race Category	HI 60+	HI Pop.	U.S. Pop.
One race			
White (non-Hispanic/Latino)	26.1%	22.7%	63.7%
White (Hispanic)	1.2%	1.9%	10.5%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%
Black/African American	0.6%	1.5%	12.6%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	5.8%	9.9%	0.2%
Asian	56.1%	38.9%	4.8%
Other Race	0.5%	1.1%	4.8%
Two or more races	9.5%	22.9%	2.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

The ethnic composition of older adults in Hawaii differs slightly from the total populations. Over three-fourths of Hawaii's population is comprised of minorities (i.e. all but those White/ Non-Hispanic/ Latino). Older adults have a higher proportion of Asians and a lower proportion of mixed race persons (two or more races). Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders make up a smaller proportion of older adults than they do of the general population.

## HAWAII'S OLDER ADULTS ARE LESS IMPOVERISHED THAN OLDER ADULTS NATIONALLY

### Poverty Status Age 60 and Older: Hawaii vs. United States, 2006-2010

Poverty Status	Hawaii	US
Below 100% FPL	7.7%	9.4%
100% to 149% FPL	6.3%	10.0%
At or Above 150% FPL	86.1%	80.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

In Hawaii, 7.7% of those 60 and older live at or below the federal poverty level (FPL) compared with 9.4% of older adults nationally. Poverty rates are the highest among older adults in Honolulu County.

### Poverty Status, Age 60 and Older by County (2006-2010)

Poverty Status	State	Honolulu County	Hawaii County	Maui County	Kauai County
Below 100% FPL	7.7%	7.1%	10.8%	6.2%	9.2%
100% to 149% FPL	6.3%	5.8%	8.0%	6.9%	6.8%
At or Above 150% FPL	86.1%	87.1%	81.2%	86.9%	84.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

### HAWAII HAS MORE OLDER ADULTS IN THE WORKFORCE

#### In Labor Force, Age 60 and Older (2006-2010)

	Percent of Adults age 60 and Older Who are Working
United States	26.4%
Hawaii	29.6%
By County	
Honolulu	29.1%
Hawaii	29.2%
Maui	33.8%
Kauai	29.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Hawaii exceeds the national average (26.4%) with 29.6% of our state's older adults in the workforce.

## MORE OLDER ADULTS IN HAWAII HAVE OBTAINED FORMAL EDUCATION THAN PREVIOUSLY

Twenty-six percent of Hawaii’s older adults have obtained a bachelor’s degree or higher, compared with 22.5% of older adults nationally. This figure has increased from 1990 when 11% of Hawaii’s older adults had completed a 4-year degree.

### Education Level among Adults, Age 60 and Older: Hawaii vs. US (2006-2010)

Education Level	Hawaii	US
Less than High School Degree	19.1%	21.5%
High School Degree or GED	32.1%	33.0%
Some College or Associate’s Degree	22.8%	23.0%
Bachelor’s Degree or Higher	26.0%	22.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

### Education Level among Adults, Age 60 and Older by County (2006-2010)

Education Level	State	Honolulu County	Hawaii County	Maui County	Kauai County
Less than High School Degree	19.1%	19.0%	16.6%	20.3%	26.3%
High School Degree or GED	32.1%	33.2%	31.0%	29.6%	25.5%
Some College or Associate’s Degree	22.8%	22.1%	25.3%	22.8%	25.2%
Bachelor’s Degree or Higher	26.0%	25.7%	27.2%	27.3%	23.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.



### HAWAII COUNTY IS HOME TO MANY OLDER ADULT VETERANS

Hawaii is similar to the rest of the county with 22.8% of civilian veterans who are age 60 or older. Hawaii County exceeds this percentage, with 26.7% of older adult civilian veterans.

Civilian Veterans, Age 60 and Older (2006-2010)	
	Percent of Civilian Veterans who are age 60 and Older
United States	22.7%
Hawaii	22.8%
By County	
Honolulu	22.6%
Hawaii	26.7%
Maui	20.2%
Kauai	20.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

## HAWAII'S GRANDPARENTS ARE LIVING WITH AND RAISING THEIR GRANDCHILDREN

As noted earlier in the report, the 2010 U.S. Census data indicates 44.8% of Hawaii's grandparents are responsible for a grandchild less than 18 years of age, compared with 33% of grandparents nationally.

Hawaii Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren under 18 Years Age 60 and Older, by County (2008-2010)					
Characteristics of Grandparent	State	Honolulu County	Hawaii County	Maui County	Kauai County
One Race					
White	17.1%	10.7%	26.0%	42.0%	37.1%
Black or African American	*	*	*	*	*
American Indian and Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	37.2%	41.4%	23.4%	35.9%	28.2%
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	24.8%	29.7%	16.3%	0.0%	22.3%
Other Race	.1%	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	20.5%	18.0%	32.3%	22.1%	*
Female	53.1%	53.2%	51.8%	65.4%	40.2%
Male	46.9%	46.8%	48.2%	34.6%	59.8%
In Labor Force	32.9%	28.6%	38.0%	52.2%	45.0%
With Any Disability	30.8%	34.7%	24.4%	16.5%	20.3%

\* Indicates that data cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Asian and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander grandparents are more likely to be responsible for their grandchildren than other ethnic race groups. Of those grandparents responsible for raising grandchildren, 32.9% are employed (with the highest prevalence on Maui where over half of grandparents raising grandchildren are employed) and 30.8% have a disability.



## Hawaii Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren Under 18 Years Age 60 and Older, by County (2008-2010)

Characteristics of Grandparent	State	Honolulu County	Hawaii County	Maui County	Kauai County
Householder or spouse responsible for grandchildren with no parent of grandchildren present	25.9%	25.3%	30.4%	30.5%	13.7%
<i>Language Spoken at Home</i>					
English Only	53.7%	47.7%	66.8%	68.4%	69.4%
Language Other than English	46.3%	52.3%	33.2%	31.6%	30.6%
Speaks English "very well"	16.2%	17.2%	17.5%	6.4%	11.7%
Speaks English less than "very well"	30.1%	35.1%	15.7%	25.2%	18.9%
<i>Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months</i>					
Household Income Below Poverty	15.9%	15.9%	20.6%	10.9%	7.2%
Household Income at or Above Poverty	84.1%	84.1%	79.4%	89.1%	92.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Of those grandparents raising their grandchildren in Hawaii, 25.9% do so with no parent of the grandchild present.

## OLDER ADULTS HAVE THE LOWEST PREVALENCE OF OBESITY AMONG ADULTS IN HAWAII

Approximately half of Hawaii's older adults are at their recommended body weight status. Although there is room for improvement on body weight status, Hawaii's older adults experience the lowest prevalence of obesity (15.7%) among Hawaii's adult population. Hawaii's older adults are at the healthiest weight in Kauai County, with 43.3% at recommended body weight status.

### Body Weight Status based on Estimated BMI by Age Group (Hawaii, 2010)

BMI Category	State	AGE GROUP					
		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	2.8%	7.2%	1.8%	1.3%	1.5%	2.0%	4.2%
Recommended (18.5 ≤ BMI < 25)	40.0%	54.8%	33.4%	32.8%	36.7%	41.4%	44.9%
Overweight (25 ≤ BMI < 30)	34.1%	21.4%	36.1%	38.3%	36.4%	32.4%	35.2%
Obese (BMI ≥ 30)	23.1%	16.5%	28.7%	27.5%	25.4%	24.1%	15.7%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2010. Available at: <http://hawaii.gov/health/statistics/brfss/brfss2010/brfss10.html>

### Body Weight Status based on Estimated BMI by County (Hawaii, 2010)

BMI Category	State	Honolulu County	Hawaii County	Maui County	Kauai County
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	2.8%	3.3%	2.0%	1.6%	1.6%
Recommended (18.5 ≤ BMI < 25)	40.0%	40.9%	37.6%	35.5%	43.3%
Overweight (25 ≤ BMI < 30)	34.1%	33.9%	34.1%	36.0%	32.1%
Obese (BMI ≥ 30)	23.1%	21.9%	26.3%	26.9%	23.0%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2010. Available at: <http://hawaii.gov/health/statistics/brfss/brfss2010/brfss10.html>

## AMBULATORY DIFFICULTY IS THE MOST COMMON DISABILITY AMONG HAWAII'S OLDER ADULTS

### Type of Disability, Age 65 and Older by County, 2010 (Person may have one or more disabilities)

Disability Type	State	Honolulu County	Hawaii County	Maui County	Kauai County
With a Hearing Difficulty	15.2%	14.3%	19.5%	12.3%	20.5%
With a Vision Difficulty	5.2%	4.2%	8.6%	5.5%	8.9%
With a Cognitive Difficulty	9.9%	8.8%	13.7%	9.4%	16.4%
With an Ambulatory Difficulty	19.9%	18.4%	23.4%	23.3%	25.3%
With a Self-Care Difficulty	7.3%	6.5%	10.4%	5.9%	13.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

According to the 2010 U.S. Census, 19.9% of Hawaii's older adults had difficulty ambulating, with older adults being most challenged in Kauai County (25.3% of the county's older adults had an ambulatory difficulty).

## MORE OF HAWAII'S OLDER ADULTS ENGAGED IN LEISURE TIME OR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY COMPARED TO OLDER ADULTS NATIONALLY

76.8% of Hawaii's older adults reported to have engaged in leisure or exercise time within the past 30 days compared to 67.6% of older adults nationally.

### Leisure Time Exercise or Physical Activity During the Past 30 Days By Age Group (Hawaii, 2010)

Response	State	AGE GROUP					
		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Yes	80.8%	84.0%	84.3%	83.2%	79.3%	78.6%	76.8%
No	19.2%	16.0%	15.7%	16.8%	20.7%	21.4%	23.2%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2010. Available at: <http://hawaii.gov/health/statistics/brfss/brfss2010/brfss10.html>

## Leisure Time Exercise or Physical Activity during the Past 30 Days By County (Hawaii, 2010)

Response	State	Honolulu County	Hawaii County	Maui County	Kauai County
Yes	80.8%	80.4%	79.8%	83.4%	83.3%
No	19.2%	19.6%	20.2%	16.6%	16.7%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2010. Available at: <http://hawaii.gov/health/statistics/brfss/brfss2010/brfss10.html>

## OTHER HEALTH STATUS INDICATORS

### Smoking Status

### Smoking Status by Age Group (Hawaii, 2010)

Smoking Status	State	AGE GROUP					
		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Smokes Everyday	10.7%	8.5%	18.4%	11.0%	11.1%	10.0%	5.0%
Smokes Some Days	3.8%	3.9%	5.9%	3.2%	3.8%	3.7%	2.2%
Former Smoker	25.3%	5.0%	15.7%	21.7%	26.7%	35.8%	40.1%
Never Smoked	60.2%	82.7%	60.0%	64.1%	58.3%	50.5%	52.7%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2010. Available at: <http://hawaii.gov/health/statistics/brfss/brfss2010/brfss10.html>

Over half (52.7%) of Hawaii's older adults report to have never smoked, while 40.1% report being a former smoker. According to Hawaii's *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System*, smoking rates are the most prevalent in Hawaii County with 15.7% of Hawaii County residents who smoke every day.

### Smoking Status by County (Hawaii, 2010)

Smoking Status	State	Honolulu County	Hawaii County	Maui County	Kauai County
Smokes Everyday	10.7%	9.6%	15.7%	10.4%	12.7%
Smokes Some Days	3.8%	3.4%	4.0%	5.3%	5.3%
Former Smoker	25.3%	23.7%	30.6%	26.9%	29.4%
Never Smoked	60.2%	63.3%	49.7%	57.5%	52.5%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2010. Available at: <http://hawaii.gov/health/statistics/brfss/brfss2010/brfss10.html>

### Asthma Status

#### Adults Who Have Been Told They Currently Have Asthma by Age Group (Hawaii, 2010)

Response	State	AGE GROUP					
		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Yes	9.4%	9.5%	11.7%	8.2%	10.5%	9.2%	7.3%
No	90.6%	90.5%	88.3%	91.8%	89.5%	90.8%	92.7%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2010. Available at: <http://hawaii.gov/health/statistics/brfss/brfss2010/brfss10.html>

According to Hawaii's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 7.3% of Hawaii's older adults have asthma with the largest prevalence seen in Hawaii County.

#### Adults Who Have Been Told They Currently Have Asthma by County (Hawaii, 2010)

Response	State	Honolulu County	Hawaii County	Maui County	Kauai County
Yes	9.4%	8.9%	12.0%	10.6%	5.6%
No	90.6%	91.1%	88.0%	89.4%	94.4%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2010. Available at: <http://hawaii.gov/health/statistics/brfss/brfss2010/brfss10.html>

Diabetes Status

Ever Been Told by a Doctor that You Have Diabetes by Age Group (Hawaii, 2010)							
Response	State	AGE GROUP					
		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Yes	8.3%	0.7%	0.9%	6.3%	7.2%	13.9%	17.9%
No	88.5%	98.2%	96.3%	91.0%	89.9%	82.1%	77.3%
No, Pre-Diabetes or Borderline Diabetes	2.3%	NA	0.5%	1.7%	2.5%	3.7%	4.7%

Source: <sup>1</sup> Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2010. Available at: <http://hawaii.gov/health/statistics/brfss/brfss2010/brfss10.html>

According to Hawaii’s Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 17.9% of older adults have been told they have diabetes, with the highest prevalence seen in Honolulu County.

Ever Been Told by a Doctor that You Have Diabetes by County (Hawaii, 2010)					
Response	State	Honolulu County	Hawaii County	Maui County	Kauai County
Yes	8.3%	8.5%	8.2%	7.8%	6.1%
No	88.5%	88.5%	88.0%	88.8%	90.7%
No, Pre-Diabetes or Borderline Diabetes	2.3%	2.1%	2.8%	2.7%	2.9%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2010. Available at: <http://hawaii.gov/health/statistics/brfss/brfss2010/brfss10.html>

*In Hawaii, 26% of older adults have a bachelor’s degree or higher, exceeding the national average of 22.5%*

## Alcohol Consumption

### Binge Drinking\* Age 65 Years and Older: Hawaii vs. United States, 2010

Response	Hawaii	US
Not At Risk	94.2%	96.6%
At Risk	5.8%	3.4%

\* Binge drinking is defined as having 5+ drinks for men or 4+ drinks for women on an occasion.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2010.

### Binge Drinking\* by Age Group (Hawaii, 2010)

Response	State	AGE GROUP					
		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Not at Risk	82.1%	77.0%	70.1%	79.1%	82.3%	88.2%	94.2%
At Risk	17.9%	23.0%	29.9%	20.9%	17.7%	11.8%	5.8%

\* Binge drinking is defined as having 5+ drinks for men or 4+ drinks for women on an occasion.

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)2010. Available at: <http://hawaii.gov/health/statistics/brfss/brfss2010/brfss10.html>

According to Hawaii's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 5.8% of Hawaii's older adults are at risk of binge drinking, compared to 3.4% of older adults nationally, the highest prevalence seen in Kauai County.

### Binge Drinking\* by County (Hawaii, 2010)

Response	State	Honolulu County	Hawaii County	Maui County	Kauai County
Not at Risk	82.1%	82.6%	82.3%	80.7%	77.3%
At Risk	17.9%	17.4%	17.7%	19.3%	22.7%

\* Binge drinking is defined as having 5+ drinks for men or 4+ drinks for women on an occasion.

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)2010. Available at: <http://hawaii.gov/health/statistics/brfss/brfss2010/brfss10.html>

## Flu Shot

### Have You Had a Flu Shot in the Last 12 Months, Age 65 Years and Older, Hawaii vs. United States, 2010

Response	Hawaii 65+ Yrs	US 65-74 Yrs	US 75+ Yrs
Yes	73.2%	63.7%	72.1%
No	26.8%	36.3%	27.9%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2010.

### Have You Had a Flu Shot in the Last 12 Months By Age Group, Hawaii, 2010

Response	State	AGE GROUP					
		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Yes	47.8%	36.9%	34.4%	37.6%	43.0%	56.1%	73.2%
No	52.2%	63.1%	65.6%	62.4%	57.0%	43.9%	26.8%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2010. Available at: <http://hawaii.gov/health/statistics/brfss/brfss2010/brfss10.html>

According to Hawaii's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 73.2% of older adults have received a flu shot within the last 12 months.

### Have You Had a Flu Shot in the Last 12 Months By County, Hawaii, 2010

Response	State	Honolulu County	Hawaii County	Maui County	Kauai County
Yes	47.8%	51.3%	40.7%	39.8%	36.6%
No	52.2%	48.7%	59.3%	60.2%	63.4%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2010. Available at: <http://hawaii.gov/health/statistics/brfss/brfss2010/brfss10.html>



## Pneumonia Shot

### Have You Had a Pneumonia Shot, Age 65 Years and Older Hawaii vs. United States, 2010

Response	65-75 Yrs		75+ Yrs	
	Hawaii	U.S.	Hawaii	U.S.
Yes	59.1%	62.4%	74.1%	76.1%
No	40.9%	37.6%	25.9%	23.9%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2010.

### Have You Had a Pneumonia Shot, By Age Group, Hawaii, 2010

Response	State	AGE GROUP					
		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Yes	23.5%	11.2%	13.7%	11.5%	12.9%	21.5%	62.1%
No	65.1%	71.0%	72.4%	75.0%	77.3%	70.3%	30.8%
Unknown/Refused	11.4%	17.8%	13.9%	13.6%	9.7%	8.3%	7.1%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2010. Available at: <http://hawaii.gov/health/statistics/brfss/brfss2010/brfss10.html>

According to Hawaii's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 62.1% of older adults have had a pneumonia shot.

### Have You Had a Pneumonia Shot, by County (Hawaii, 2010)

Response	State	Honolulu County	Hawaii County	Maui County	Kauai County
Yes	23.5%	24.0%	21.9%	23.2%	22.6%
No	65.1%	65.0%	65.2%	64.5%	68.2%
Unknown/Refused	11.4%	11.0%	13.0%	12.3%	9.3%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2010. Available at: <http://hawaii.gov/health/statistics/brfss/brfss2010/brfss10.html>

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*Logo and Theme of the Executive Office on Aging adopted by the Commission on Aging in 1974.*

## E Loa Ke Ola.....May Life Be Long

*The traditional Chinese ideograph for longevity translates:*

The scholar struggles with his long hand continuously so that there will be food to feed every inch of his mouth. Scholar-Artist Hon-Chew Hee created this Hawaiian petroglyph symbol in the style of the Chinese character to express Mary Kawena Pukui's translation of the Hawaiian words, E Loa Ke Ola - May Life Be Long.

The logo expresses aging, island style, as a natural and welcome process with deep joyous meaning to each individual and to his family and community. The artist depicts the head of the family tilling the land while the mother is catching fish under water and their son is spearing animals to "feed every inch of the mouth."

Aloha and interdependence, a blend of Polynesian, asian and western cultures is the message of the logo created for and adopted by the Hawaii State Commission on Aging in 1974.

The desire for a logo was articulated in 1974 when Hawaii participated in the first national conference in Boston, Massachusetts. The speech was titled, "Old Age, The Hawaiian Look" to reflect the spirit of aloha and our respect and regard to na kupuna. The illustration was done on poster cards with a variety of scripts (i.e. walking, running (there are 100 different ways of writing the character).

The Executive Office on Aging is proud of its logo and identification and the beautiful message it expresses of aging, island style, as a natural and welcome process with deep, joyous meaning to each individual and to his family and community.



**Neil Abercrombie, Governor of Hawaii**

**Loretta J. Fuddy, ACSW, MPH, Director of Health**

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*Nondiscrimination in Services*

We provide access to our activities without regard to race, color, national origin (including language), age, sex, religion or disability.

Write or call our Affirmative Action Office at P.O. Box 3378, Honolulu, HI 96801-3378, or at (808)586-4616 within 180 days of the problem.