

Appendix A: Summary of major racial/ethnic groups in Hawaii

The five major ethnic groups (representing ~90% of the population) in Hawai'i are Native Hawaiian (21%), Filipino (15%), Japanese (24%), Chinese (7%), and white (24%) (1). Native Hawaiians are the indigenous people of the islands who lost land, language, and culture following colonization by the West (2). Native Hawaiians typically report poorer health and have the shortest life expectancy of Hawai'i's five major racial/ethnic groups (3). Filipinos came to Hawai'i to work on sugar plantations and military bases from the early 1900s through the late 20th century and also came as spouses of US soldiers (4). In-migration continues under family reunification rules. Filipinos tend to experience some of the same health disparities as Native Hawaiians (higher cancer mortality), but not others, falling between the longest-lived groups (Chinese and Japanese) and the shortest lived (Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders) in life expectancy (3).

Although Chinese and Japanese individuals also came to Hawai'i for plantation work starting in the 1850s, a series of exclusionary agreements and laws restricted immigration from these countries between the turn of the 20th century and the 1950s (5). The vast majority of the state's Chinese and Japanese resident population is Hawaii-born, but continues to honor Confucian-based values of their ancestors (4). Overall, the Chinese and Japanese populations in Hawai'i are the healthiest and longest-lived of all major racial/ethnic groups (3).

Caucasian immigration to Hawai'i began in the 1800s, with a significant increase after statehood in 1959 (4). Today, the Caucasian population in Hawai'i includes many who have come from the continental U.S. and only remain temporarily for military service, retirement, and employment (4). The health status and life expectancy of the Caucasian population tends to fall below that of the Chinese and Japanese, but above that of Native Hawaiians (3).

References

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2. U.S. Public Law: 1993. The apology resolution. U.S. Public Law 103-150, 1993. http://www.alohaquest.com/pdf/US_Public_Law_103-150.pdf. Accessed online August 2, 2012.
3. Park CB, Braun KL, Horiuchi BY, et al: Longevity disparities in multiethnic Hawaii: an analysis of 2000 life tables. *Public Health Reports* 124:579-84, 2009
4. Andrade N, McDermott J (eds): *People and cultures of Hawai'i: The evolution of culture and ethnicity*. Honolulu, HI, The University of Hawai'i Press, 2011
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Appendix B. Supplemental Table for Inpatient Psychiatric Hospitalizations in Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders: p values for all control factors including ethnicity from multivariable models of rates, length of stay, and severity of illness

	Ethnicity	Gender	Age	Payer	Live on Oahu	SOI
Rates						
Any MH Disorder	<.001	.56	<.001	<.001	<.001	N/A
Schizophrenia	<.001	.08	<.001	<.001	<.001	N/A
Depression	<.001	.61	.06	<.001	<.001	N/A
Bipolar	<.001	.22	.003	<.001	.40	N/A
Anxiety	<.001	.99	.37	<.001	.62	N/A
Other MH Disorder	<.001	.60	.007	.006	.96	N/A
SOI¹						
Any MH Disorder	.002	.15	<.001	<.001	.99	N/A
Schizophrenia	.05	.002	<.001	.20	.56	N/A
Depression	.11	.91	<.001	<.001	.74	N/A
Bipolar	.26	.71	<.001	.12	.99	N/A
Anxiety	.82	.91	.19	.005	<.001	N/A
Other MH Disorder	.66	.02	<.001	.87	.02	N/A
LOS						
Any MH Disorder	<.001	.10	<.001	<.001	.25	<.001
Schizophrenia	.015	<.001	.03	.03	.001	<.001
Depression	.56	.33	<.001	<.001	.001	<.001
Bipolar	.20	.20	.01	.001	.86	<.001
Anxiety	.76	.32	.004	.004	<.001	.08
Other MH Disorder	.50	.25	.13	.08	.46	.004

¹ Possible severity of illness scores range from 1-4 with a higher score indicating greater severity