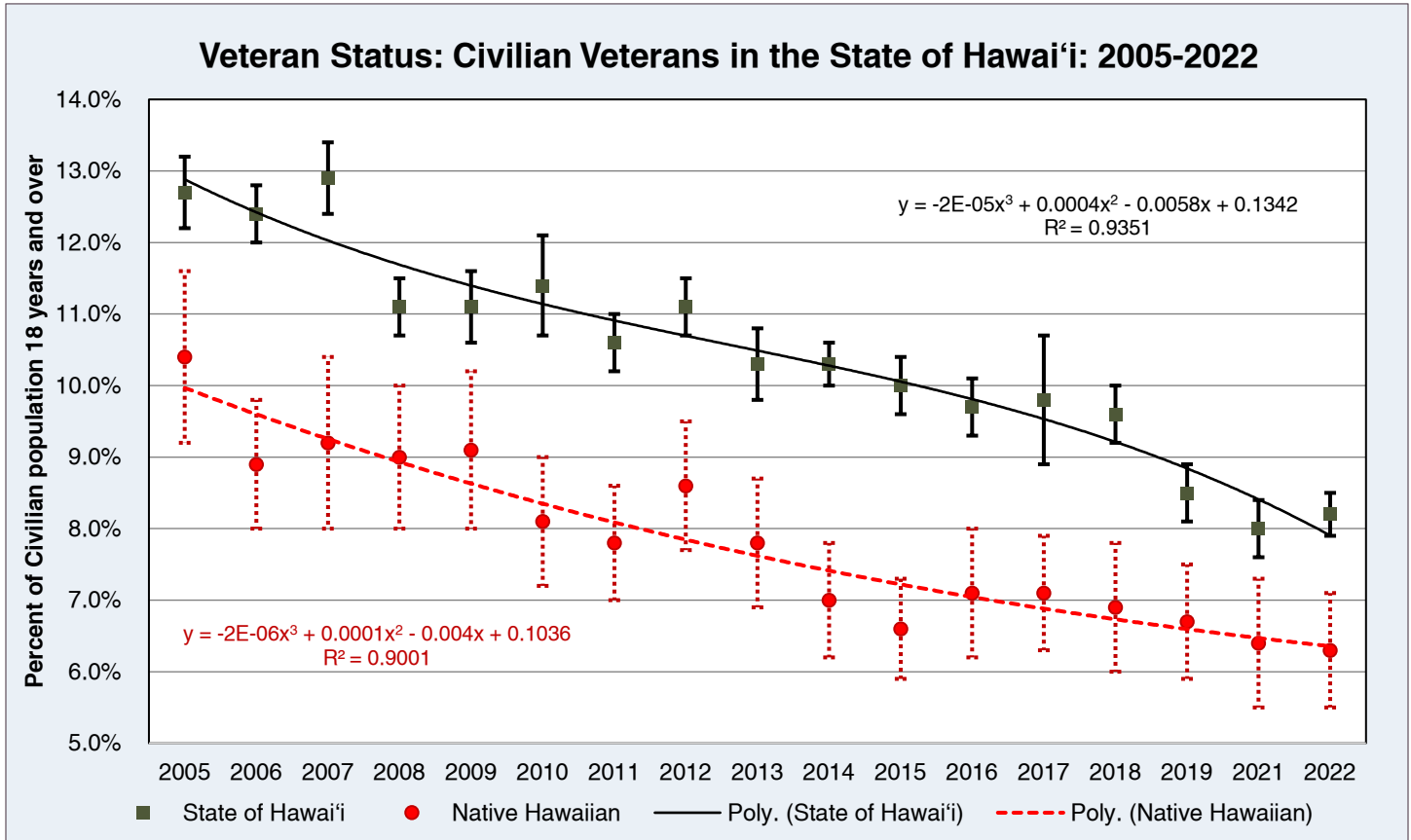


Native Hawaiian Civilian Veteran Population in the State of Hawai'i: 2005-2022



Source: US Census Bureau. 2005-2022 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. S0201: Selected Population Profile in the United States

Veteran Status –Veteran status is used to identify people with active duty military service and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. Veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians are classified as nonveterans. These data are used primarily by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to measure the needs of veterans. (US Census Bureau. American Community Survey)

According to the Census Bureau, the bureau collects data on veteran status for a wide-range of reasons. The data is 1) “used at state and county levels to plan programs for medical and nursing home care for veterans,” 2) “used by VA to plan the locations and sizes of veterans’ cemeteries,” 3) “used by local agencies, under the Older Americans Act, to develop health care and other services for elderly veterans,” and 4) “used to allocate funds to states and local areas for employment and job training programs for veterans under the Job Training Partnership Act.”

Native Hawaiian veterans comprise a statistically smaller percentage of the Native Hawaiian population compared to the state percentage of veterans. This is probably because fewer Native Hawaiians have been on active military service, consequently fewer veterans. However, there is an overall decreasing trend in the percentage of civilian veterans in the State of Hawai'i.

In 1973, the United States Department of Defense announced the creation of an all-volunteer armed forces, negating the need for the military draft. Though young men are required by law to register with the Selective Service, a system for selecting young men for compulsory military service is no longer in operation. Generations of young men who in past circumstances would have served, no longer need to serve, thus reducing the potential pool of veterans.

Military service can offer attractive career choices and provide many opportunities. However, in the 21st Century, conflicts involving the United States have increased: Iraq War (2003–2011), Operation Ocean Shield (2009–2016), American-led intervention in Libya (2011), Lord's Resistance Army Insurgency (2011-2017), and the American-led intervention in Iraq (2014–2017). In addition to these recent conflicts, there are ongoing armed conflicts involving the United States: War in Afghanistan (2001–present), War in North-West Pakistan (2004–present), War in Somalia (2007–present), American-led intervention in Syria (2014-present), Yemeni Civil War (2015–present), and the American intervention in Libya (2015–present). The prospects of participation in armed conflict does not encourage military service. Military service was an opportunity to acquire American citizenship, but with the deportation of non-citizen veteran military services is not an incentive. The education and training opportunities of military service are still an incentive, but a strong economy offers more economic opportunities. The trend of decreasing civilian veterans can be expected to decrease.

Survey Year	Civilian veteran			
	State of Hawai'i		Native Hawaiian	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
2005	12.7%	+/- 0.5%	10.4%	+/- 1.2%
2006	12.4%	+/- 0.4%	8.9%	+/- 0.9%
2007	12.9%	+/- 0.5%	9.2%	+/- 1.2%
2008	11.1%	+/- 0.4%	9.0%	+/- 1.0%
2009	11.1%	+/- 0.5%	9.1%	+/- 1.1%
2010	11.4%	+/- 0.7%	8.1%	+/- 0.9%
2011	10.6%	+/- 0.4%	7.8%	+/- 0.8%
2012	11.1%	+/- 0.4%	8.6%	+/- 0.9%
2013	10.3%	+/- 0.5%	7.8%	+/- 0.9%
2014	10.3%	+/- 0.3%	7.0%	+/- 0.8%
2015	10.0%	+/- 0.4%	6.6%	+/- 0.7%
2016	9.7%	+/- 0.4%	7.1%	+/- 0.9%
2017	9.8%	+/- 0.9%	7.1%	+/- 0.8%
2018	9.6%	+/- 0.4%	6.9%	+/- 0.9%
2019	8.5%	+/- 0.4%	6.7%	+/- 0.8%
2021	8.0%	+/- 0.4%	6.4%	+/- 0.9%
2022	8.2%	+/- 0.3%	6.3%	+/- 0.8%

Source: US Census Bureau. 2005-2019, 2022 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. S0201: Selected Population Profile in the United States

Polynomial (Poly) Regression Trendline: A polynomial regression trendline is a calculated curved line that is applied when data fluctuates. It is useful for analyzing rises and dips in a data set. The order of the polynomial can be determined by the number of fluctuations in the data or by how many bends (hills and valleys) appear in the curve.

The polynomial regression trendline for the “civilian veterans” data illustrates that for both the State of Hawai‘i and Native Hawaiians there has been a steady decreasing trend of those with veteran status over time, indicating that fewer individuals are leaving military service and entering veteran status.

R-squared (R²): R-squared is a statistical measure of how close the data fits to a polynomial regression trendline. It ranges from “0” to “1.” A “0” indicates that the model explains none of the variability of the response data around its mean and a “1” indicates that the model explains all the variability.

Although there are several fluctuations in the data for both the State of Hawai‘i and Native Hawaiians. The R-squared value for these measures being close to “1” indicate that the curve is best fitting to the series of data points. We can have confidence that the trendlines represent the current trend of “civilian veterans” for both measures.

Margin of Error (MOE): A margin of error is the difference between an estimate and its upper or lower confidence bounds. Confidence interval bounds can be created by adding the margin of error to the estimate (upper bound) and subtracting the margin of error from the estimate (lower bound). All published margins of error for the American Community Survey are based on a 90 percent confidence level. (US, Bureau of the Census)

Throughout the 2005-2018 time-period the confidence intervals for the State of Hawai‘i and Native Hawaiians suggest that there are statistical differences between the two measures. The confidence intervals for Native Hawaiians are larger than for the State of Hawai‘i. Native Hawaiian civilian veterans comprise a smaller proportion of the Native Hawaiian population than State civilian veterans comprising the State population.

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For additional information visit the Native Hawaiian Data Book: www.ohadatabook.com

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