

The Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Population: 2000

Issued December 2001

Census 2000 Brief

C2KBR/01-14

By
Elizabeth M. Grieco

Census 2000 showed that the United States population was 281.4 million on April 1, 2000. Of the total, 874,000, or 0.3 percent, reported¹ Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.² This number included 399,000 people, or 0.1 percent, who reported only Pacific Islander and 476,000 people, or 0.2 percent, who reported Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander as well as one or more other races. The term Pacific Islander is used in the text of this report to refer to the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population, while Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander is used in the text tables and graphs.

This report, part of a series that analyzes population and housing data collected from Census 2000, provides a portrait of the Pacific Islander population in the United States and discusses its distribution at both the national and subnational levels. It begins by discussing the

¹ In this report, the term "reported" is used to refer to the answers provided by respondents, as well as responses assigned during the editing and imputation processes.

² Census 2000 asked separate questions on race and Hispanic or Latino origin. Hispanics who reported their race as Pacific Islander, either alone or in combination with one or more other races, are included in the numbers for Pacific Islanders.

Figure 1.
Reproduction of the Question on Race From Census 2000

6. What is this person's race? Mark one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

White
 Black, African Am., or Negro
 American Indian or Alaska Native — Print name of enrolled or principal tribe. ↴

Asian Indian Japanese Native Hawaiian
 Chinese Korean Guamanian or Chamorro
 Filipino Vietnamese Samoan
 Other Asian — Print race. ↴ Other Pacific Islander — Print race. ↴

Some other race — Print race. ↴

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 questionnaire.

characteristics of the total Pacific Islander population and then focuses on the detailed groups, for example, Native Hawaiian, Guamanian, and Fijian. The text of this report discusses data for the United States, including the 50 states and the District of Columbia.³ Data for Pacific Islanders residing in the U.S. Island Areas of Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands are not included.

The term "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander" refers to people having

³ Data for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico are shown in Table 2 and Figure 3. This report is based on data from the Census 2000 Summary File 1, which were released on a state-by-state basis during the summer of 2001.

U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

United States
Census
2000

origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. Pacific Islanders include diverse populations that differ in language and culture. They are of Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian cultural backgrounds.⁴

In 1960, the year after Hawaii became the 50th state, two separate response categories were included on the decennial census questionnaire for the state of Hawaii only: “Hawaiian” and “Part Hawaiian.” In 1970, the term “Hawaiian” appeared on every state census questionnaire except for Alaska. Hawaiians remained the only Pacific Islander group listed separately until 1980, when the terms “Guamanian” and “Samoan” were included with “Hawaiian” on all census questionnaires. In 1990, a response category for “Other Asian or Pacific Islander” was also included with a write-in area for specific groups. Three specific Pacific Islander groups — “Native Hawaiian,” “Samoan,” and “Guamanian or Chamorro” — were included in Census 2000. Also, a separate “Other Pacific Islander” response category was added with a write-in area for respondents to indicate specific Pacific Islander groups not included on the questionnaire.

The question on race was changed for Census 2000.

For Census 2000, the question on race was asked of every individual living in the United States and responses reflect self-identification. Respondents were asked to report the race or races they considered themselves and other members of their households to be.

The question on race for Census 2000 was different from the one for the 1990 census in several ways.

⁴ See Table 4 for a list of the Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian detailed groups.

Most significantly, respondents were given the option of selecting one or more race categories to indicate their racial identities.⁵

Because of these changes, the Census 2000 data on race are not directly comparable with data from the 1990 census or earlier censuses. Caution must be used when interpreting changes in the racial composition of the United States population over time.

The Census 2000 question on race included 15 separate response categories and 3 areas where respondents could write in a more specific race (see Figure 1). The response categories and write-in answers were combined to create the five standard Office of Management and Budget race categories plus the Census Bureau category of “Some other race.” The six race categories include:

- White;
- Black or African American;
- American Indian and Alaska Native;
- Asian;
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; and
- Some other race.

For a complete explanation of the race categories used in Census 2000, see the Census 2000 Brief,

⁵ Other changes included terminology and formatting changes, such as spelling out “American” instead of “Amer.” for the American Indian or Alaska Native category and adding “Native” to the Hawaiian response category. In the layout of the Census 2000 questionnaire, the seven Asian response categories were alphabetized and grouped together, as were the four Pacific Islander categories after the Native Hawaiian category. The three separate American Indian and Alaska Native identifiers in the 1990 census (i.e., Indian (Amer.), Eskimo, and Aleut) were combined into a single identifier in Census 2000. Also, American Indians and Alaska Natives could report more than one tribe.

Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin.⁶

The data collected by Census 2000 on race can be divided into two broad categories: the race *alone* population and the race *in combination* population.

People who responded to the question on race by indicating *only one* race are referred to as the race *alone* population. For example, respondents who reported their race as one or more of the Pacific Islander detailed groups, but no other race, would be included in the Pacific Islander *alone* population.⁷

Individuals who reported *more than one* of the six races are referred to as the race *in combination* population. For example, respondents who reported they were “Pacific Islander ***and*** White” or “Pacific Islander ***and*** Asian ***and*** Black or African American”⁸ would be included in the Pacific Islander *in combination* population.

The maximum number of people reporting Pacific Islander is reflected in the Pacific Islander *alone* or *in combination* population.

One way to define the Pacific Islander population is to combine

⁶ Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2000, U.S. Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR/01-1, March 2001, U.S. Census Bureau, is available on the Census Bureau’s Internet site at www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html.

⁷ Respondents reporting a single detailed Pacific Islander group, such as “Samoan” or “Chuukese,” would be included in the Pacific Islander alone population. Respondents reporting more than one detailed Pacific Islander group, such as “Tongan and Hawaiian” or “Fijian and Guamanian and Tokelauan”, would also be included in the Pacific Islander *alone* population. This is because all of the detailed groups in these example combinations are part of the larger Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander race category.

⁸ The race in combination categories are denoted by quotations around the combination with the conjunction ***and*** in bold and italicized print to indicate the separate races that comprise the combination.

Table 1.
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Population: 2000

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf)

Race	Number	Percent of total population
Total population	281,421,906	100.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone or in combination with one or more other races	874,414	0.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	398,835	0.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander in combination with one or more other races	475,579	0.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Asian	138,802	-
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; White	112,964	-
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; White; Asian	89,611	-
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race	35,108	-
All other combinations including Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	99,094	-
Not Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone or in combination with one or more other races	280,547,492	99.7

- Percentage rounds to 0.0.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1.

those respondents who reported only Pacific Islander with those who reported Pacific Islander as well as one or more other races. This creates the Pacific Islander *alone or in combination* population. Another way to think of the Pacific Islander *alone or in combination* population is the total number of people who identified entirely or partially as Pacific Islander. This group is also described as people who reported Pacific Islander, whether or not they reported any other races.

Census 2000 provides a snapshot of the Pacific Islander population.

Table 1 shows the number and percentage of Census 2000 respondents who reported Pacific Islander alone as well as those who reported Pacific Islander and at least one other race.

Of the total U.S. population, 399,000 people, or 0.1 percent, reported only Pacific Islander. An additional 476,000 people reported Pacific Islander and at least one other race. Within this group, the most common combinations were “Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander *and* Asian” (29 percent), followed by “Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

and White” (24 percent), “Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander *and* White *and* Asian” (19 percent), and “Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander *and* Some other race” (7 percent). These four combination categories accounted for 79 percent of all Pacific Islanders who reported two or more races. Thus 874,000 people, or 0.3 percent of the total population, reported Pacific Islander alone or in combination with one or more other races.

Of all races, the Pacific Islander population had a much higher proportion of respondents reporting more than one race. Also, it was the only race where the number of respondents reporting two or more races was higher than the number reporting a single race.

The Pacific Islander population increased between 1990 and 2000.

Because of the changes made to the question on race for Census 2000, there are at least two ways to present the change in the total number of Pacific Islanders in the United States. These include: 1) the difference in the Pacific Islander population between 1990 and 2000 using

the race alone concept for 2000, and 2) the difference in the Pacific Islander population between 1990 and 2000 using the race alone or in combination concept for 2000. These comparisons provide a “minimum-maximum” range for the change in the Pacific Islander population between 1990 and 2000.

The 1990 census counted 365,000 Pacific Islanders. Using the Pacific Islander alone population in 2000, this population increased by 34,000, or 9.3 percent, between 1990 and 2000. If the Pacific Islander alone or in combination population is used, an increase of 509,000, or 140 percent, results. Thus, from 1990 to 2000, the minimum-maximum range for the increase in the Pacific Islander population was 9 percent to 140 percent. In comparison, the total population grew by 13 percent, from 248.7 million in 1990 to 281.4 million in 2000.

There are two reasons why the range of growth exhibited by the Pacific Islander population is so large. First, the population is numerically small and a relatively small increase in size can translate into a large percent increase. Second, the Pacific Islander

population is much smaller than the other races. Because of its relative size, any misreporting of Pacific Islander by respondents of another race could have a large effect on the Pacific Islander population.

THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATION

The following discussion of the geographic distribution of the Pacific Islander population focuses on the Pacific Islander alone or in combination population in the text. As the upper bound of this population, this group includes all respondents who reported Pacific Islander, whether or not they reported any other race.⁹ Hereafter in the text of this section, the term “Pacific Islander” will be used to refer to those who reported Pacific Islander, whether they reported one or more than one race. However, in the tables and graphs, data for both the Pacific Islander alone and alone or in combination populations are shown.

Nearly three-fourths of the Pacific Islander population lived in the West.¹⁰

According to Census 2000, of all respondents who reported Pacific

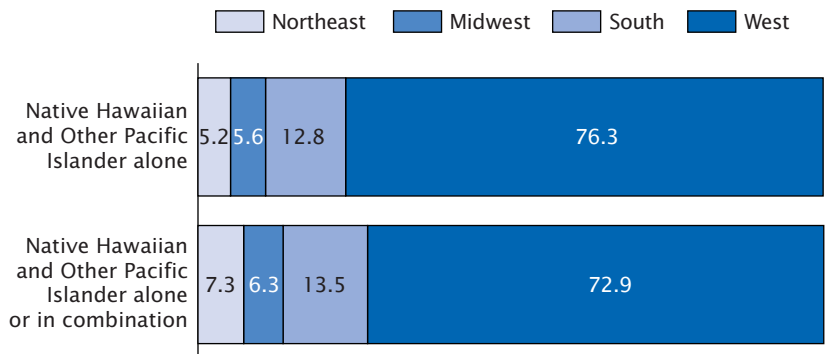
⁹ The use of the *alone or in combination* population in this section does not imply that it is a preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. In general, either the *alone* population or the *alone or in combination* population can be used, depending on the purpose of the analysis. The Census Bureau supports both approaches.

¹⁰ The West region includes the states of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The South region includes the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia and the District of Columbia. The Northeast region includes the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The Midwest region includes the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Figure 2.

Percent Distribution of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Population by Region: 2000

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1.

Islander, 73 percent lived in the West, 14 percent lived in the South, 7 percent lived in the Northeast, and 6 percent lived in the Midwest (see Figure 2).

The West had the largest Pacific Islander population as well as the highest proportion of Pacific Islanders in its total population: 1.0 percent of all respondents in the West reported Pacific Islander, compared with 0.1 percent each in the Northeast, South, and Midwest.

Over half of all people who reported Pacific Islander lived in just two states.

Over half (58 percent) of the Pacific Islander population lived in just two states, Hawaii and California. The ten states with the largest Pacific Islander populations in 2000 were, in addition to Hawaii and California, Washington, Texas, New York, Florida, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, and Arizona (see Table 2). Combined, these states represented 80 percent of the Pacific Islander population.

In the West, eight states (Hawaii, California, Washington, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, Arizona, and

Colorado) had Pacific Islander populations of 10,000 or higher, and when combined, they represented 71 percent of the Pacific Islander population in the country. The only two states with Pacific Islander populations over 50,000 were Hawaii (283,000) and California (221,000).

The Pacific Islander population exceeded the U.S. level of 0.3 percent of the total population in seven states, and all of them were located in the West — Hawaii (23 percent); Utah (1.0 percent); Alaska (0.9 percent); Nevada (0.8 percent); Washington (0.7 percent); California (0.7 percent); and Oregon (0.5 percent).

The proportion of Pacific Islanders represented by the states of Hawaii and California declined between 1990 and 2000. In 1990, Pacific Islanders enumerated in Hawaii represented 44 percent of all Pacific Islanders; by 2000, the proportion declined to 32 percent. Pacific Islanders in California represented 30 percent of the total in 1990; by 2000, the proportion had dropped to 25 percent.

Table 2.

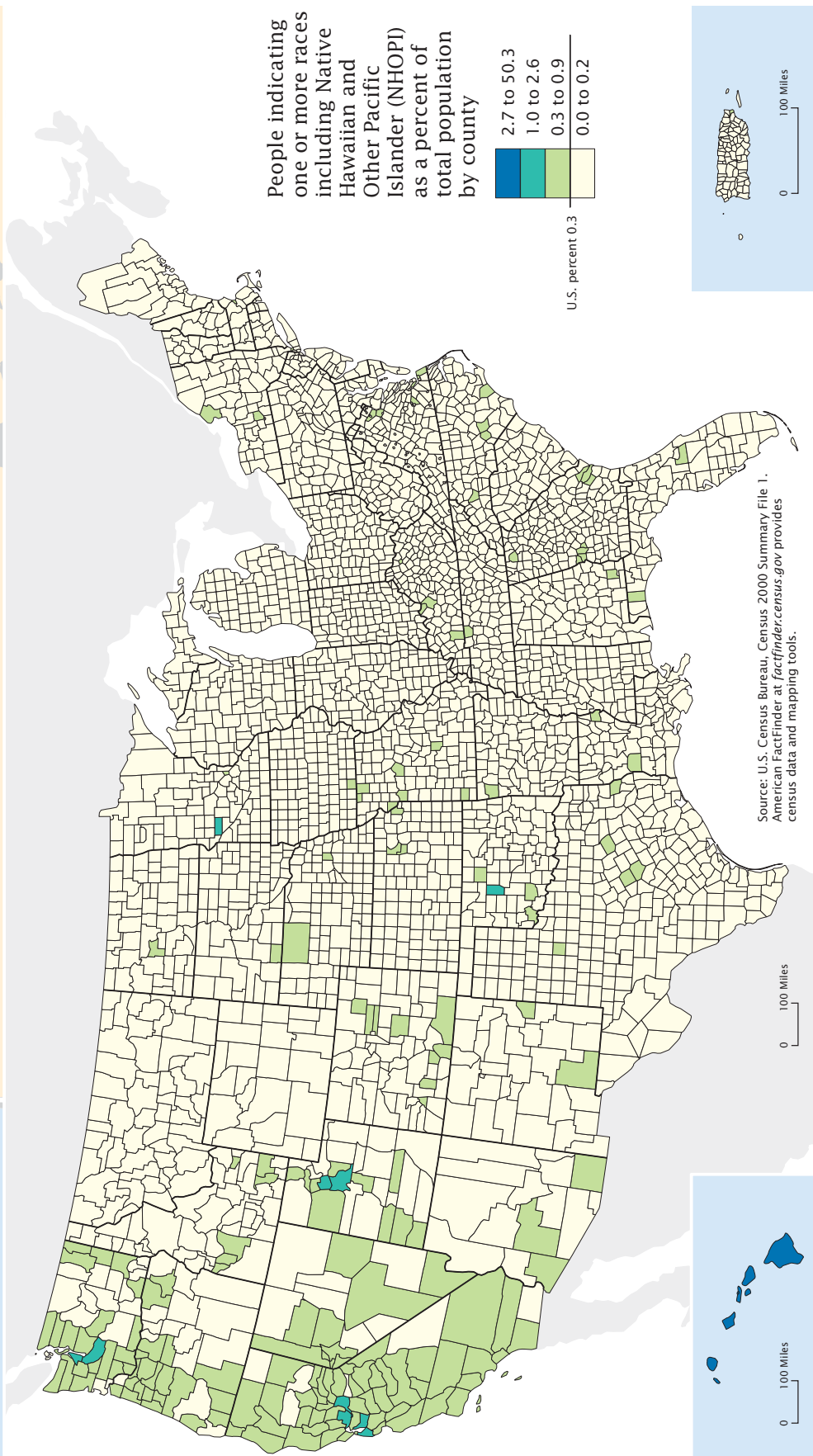
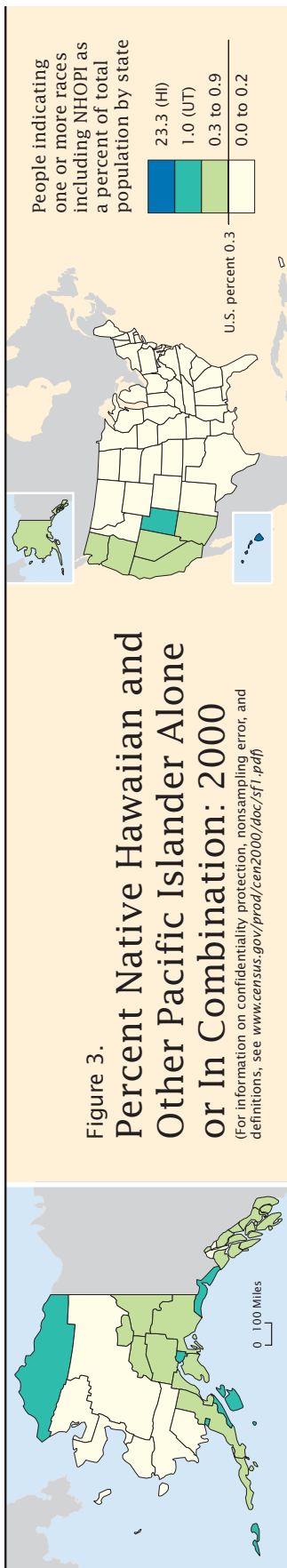
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Population for the United States, Regions, and States, and for Puerto Rico: 1990 and 2000(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf)

Area	1990			2000					
	Total population	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population		Total population	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone population		Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone or in combination population		Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander in combination population only as a percent of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone or in combination population
		Number	Percent of total population		Number	Percent of total population	Number	Percent of total population	
United States	248,709,873	365,024	0.1	281,421,906	398,835	0.1	874,414	0.3	54.4
Region									
Northeast	50,809,229	10,510	-	53,594,378	20,880	-	63,907	0.1	67.3
Midwest	59,668,632	12,666	-	64,392,776	22,492	-	55,364	0.1	59.4
South	85,445,930	28,069	-	100,236,820	51,217	0.1	117,947	0.1	56.6
West	52,786,082	313,779	0.6	63,197,932	304,246	0.5	637,196	1.0	52.3
State									
Alabama	4,040,587	709	-	4,447,100	1,409	-	3,169	0.1	55.5
Alaska	550,043	1,914	0.3	626,932	3,309	0.5	5,515	0.9	40.0
Arizona	3,665,228	3,507	0.1	5,130,632	6,733	0.1	13,415	0.3	49.8
Arkansas	2,350,725	405	-	2,673,400	1,668	0.1	3,129	0.1	46.7
California	29,760,021	110,599	0.4	33,871,648	116,961	0.3	221,458	0.7	47.2
Colorado	3,294,394	2,740	0.1	4,301,261	4,621	0.1	10,153	0.2	54.5
Connecticut	3,287,116	620	-	3,405,565	1,366	-	4,076	0.1	66.5
Delaware	666,168	169	-	783,600	283	-	671	0.1	57.8
District of Columbia	606,900	291	-	572,059	348	0.1	785	0.1	55.7
Florida	12,937,926	4,446	-	15,982,378	8,625	0.1	23,998	0.2	64.1
Georgia	6,478,216	2,017	-	8,186,453	4,246	0.1	9,689	0.1	56.2
Hawaii	1,108,229	162,269	14.6	1,211,537	113,539	9.4	282,667	23.3	59.8
Idaho	1,006,749	873	0.1	1,293,953	1,308	0.1	2,847	0.2	54.1
Illinois	11,430,602	2,742	-	12,419,293	4,610	-	11,848	0.1	61.1
Indiana	5,544,159	957	-	6,080,485	2,005	-	4,367	0.1	54.1
Iowa	2,776,755	439	-	2,926,324	1,009	-	2,196	0.1	54.1
Kansas	2,477,574	1,042	-	2,688,418	1,313	-	3,117	0.1	57.9
Kentucky	3,685,296	829	-	4,041,769	1,460	-	3,162	0.1	53.8
Louisiana	4,219,973	926	-	4,468,976	1,240	-	3,237	0.1	61.7
Maine	1,227,928	233	-	1,274,923	382	-	792	0.1	51.8
Maryland	4,781,468	1,571	-	5,296,486	2,303	-	6,179	0.1	62.7
Massachusetts	6,016,425	1,255	-	6,349,097	2,489	-	8,704	0.1	71.4
Michigan	9,295,297	1,482	-	9,938,444	2,692	-	7,276	0.1	63.0
Minnesota	4,375,099	934	-	4,919,479	1,979	-	5,867	0.1	66.3
Mississippi	2,573,216	337	-	2,844,658	667	-	1,901	0.1	64.9
Missouri	5,117,073	2,006	-	5,595,211	3,178	0.1	6,635	0.1	52.1
Montana	799,065	301	-	902,195	470	0.1	1,077	0.1	56.4
Nebraska	1,578,385	477	-	1,711,263	836	-	1,733	0.1	51.8
Nevada	1,201,833	2,895	0.2	1,998,257	8,426	0.4	16,234	0.8	48.1
New Hampshire	1,109,252	222	-	1,235,786	371	-	777	0.1	52.3
New Jersey	7,730,188	1,682	-	8,414,350	3,329	-	10,065	0.1	66.9
New Mexico	1,515,069	761	0.1	1,819,046	1,503	0.1	3,069	0.2	51.0
New York	17,990,455	4,457	-	18,976,457	8,818	-	28,612	0.2	69.2
North Carolina	6,628,637	2,196	-	8,049,313	3,983	-	8,574	0.1	53.5
North Dakota	638,800	145	-	642,200	230	-	475	0.1	51.6
Ohio	10,847,115	1,456	-	11,353,140	2,749	-	6,984	0.1	60.6
Oklahoma	3,145,585	1,561	-	3,450,654	2,372	0.1	5,123	0.1	53.7
Oregon	2,842,321	5,037	0.2	3,421,399	7,976	0.2	16,019	0.5	50.2
Pennsylvania	11,881,643	1,654	-	12,281,054	3,417	-	8,790	0.1	61.1
Rhode Island	1,003,464	306	-	1,048,319	567	0.1	1,783	0.2	68.2
South Carolina	3,486,703	983	-	4,012,012	1,628	-	3,778	0.1	56.9
South Dakota	696,004	185	-	754,844	261	-	556	0.1	53.1
Tennessee	4,877,185	895	-	5,689,283	2,205	-	4,587	0.1	51.9
Texas	16,986,510	7,541	-	20,851,820	14,434	0.1	29,094	0.1	50.4
Utah	1,722,850	7,675	0.4	2,233,169	15,145	0.7	21,367	1.0	29.1
Vermont	562,758	81	-	608,827	141	-	308	0.1	54.2
Virginia	6,187,358	3,017	-	7,078,515	3,946	0.1	9,984	0.1	60.5
Washington	4,866,692	15,040	0.3	5,894,121	23,953	0.4	42,761	0.7	44.0
West Virginia	1,793,477	176	-	1,808,344	400	-	887	-	54.9
Wisconsin	4,891,769	801	-	5,363,675	1,630	-	4,310	0.1	62.2
Wyoming	453,588	168	-	493,782	302	0.1	614	0.1	50.8
Puerto Rico	3,522,037	(X)	(X)	3,808,610	1,093	-	2,894	0.1	62.2

- Percentage rounds to 0.0. X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1; 1990 Census of Population, *General Population Characteristics: United States* (1990 CP-1).

Figure 3.
Percent Native Hawaiian and
Other Pacific Islander Alone
or In Combination: 2000
(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1. American FactFinder at factfinder.census.gov provides census data and mapping tools.

Table 3.

Ten Largest Places in Total Population and in Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Population: 2000

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf)

Place	Total population		Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone		Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone or in combination		Percent of total population	
	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone or in combination
New York, NY.....	1	8,008,278	5	5,430	2	19,203	0.1	0.2
Los Angeles, CA.....	2	3,694,820	2	5,915	3	13,144	0.2	0.4
Chicago, IL.....	3	2,896,016	19	1,788	11	4,615	0.1	0.2
Houston, TX.....	4	1,953,631	23	1,182	21	2,877	0.1	0.1
Philadelphia, PA.....	5	1,517,550	41	729	23	2,359	-	0.2
Phoenix, AZ.....	6	1,321,045	20	1,766	17	3,470	0.1	0.3
San Diego, CA.....	7	1,223,400	3	5,853	4	10,613	0.5	0.9
Dallas, TX.....	8	1,188,580	51	590	44	1,461	-	0.1
San Antonio, TX.....	9	1,144,646	27	1,067	28	2,065	0.1	0.2
Detroit, MI.....	10	951,270	102	251	71	827	-	0.1
San Jose, CA.....	11	894,943	8	3,584	6	7,091	0.4	0.8
San Francisco, CA.....	13	776,733	7	3,844	8	6,273	0.5	0.8
Seattle, WA.....	24	563,374	11	2,804	9	4,977	0.5	0.9
Long Beach, CA.....	34	461,522	4	5,605	5	7,863	1.2	1.7
Sacramento, CA.....	40	407,018	6	3,861	7	6,833	0.9	1.7
Honolulu, HI*.....	46	371,657	1	25,457	1	58,130	6.8	15.6
Salt Lake City, UT.....	113	181,743	9	3,437	13	4,205	1.9	2.3
Hayward, CA.....	154	140,030	12	2,679	10	4,709	1.9	3.4
West Valley City, UT.....	213	108,896	10	3,157	14	3,798	2.9	3.5

- Percentage rounds to 0.0.

* Honolulu, HI is a census designated place and is not legally incorporated. See footnote 11.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1.

The Pacific Islander population was concentrated in counties in the West, especially in Hawaii.

Not surprisingly, the counties with the highest concentration of Pacific Islanders were in Hawaii. Three of Hawaii's five counties were more than 25 percent Pacific Islander, with the remaining two counties between 20 and 25 percent.

Outside of Hawaii, there were no counties with more than 3 percent of their total populations reporting Pacific Islander. Fourteen counties located in six states — Alaska, California, Utah, Washington, Minnesota, and Oklahoma — had Pacific Islander populations from 1 to 3 percent. Alaska and California (in the San Francisco metropolitan area)

each contained four of these counties, with two counties in Washington (in the Seattle metropolitan area) and Utah (in the Salt Lake City metropolitan area), and one each in Minnesota and Oklahoma.

The places with the largest Pacific Islander populations were Honolulu, New York, Los Angeles, and San Diego.

Census 2000 showed that, of all places in the United States with 100,000 or more population,¹¹

¹¹ Census 2000 showed 245 places in the United States with 100,000 or more population. They included 238 incorporated places (including 4 city-county consolidations) and 7 census designated places that were not legally incorporated. For a list of these places by state, see www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/phc-t6.html.

Honolulu had the largest Pacific Islander population with 58,000 (see Table 3). New York, Los Angeles, and San Diego each had Pacific Islander populations between 10,000 and 20,000. Nine of the ten places with the largest Pacific Islander populations were in the West.

Of the ten largest places in the United States, San Diego had the largest proportion of Pacific Islanders (0.9 percent), followed by Los Angeles (0.4 percent) and Phoenix (0.3 percent). Pacific Islanders represented about 0.1 percent of the total populations of Dallas, Detroit, and Houston.

Among places of 100,000 or more population, the highest proportion of Pacific Islanders was in Honolulu (16 percent) as shown in Figure 4. Two additional places — West Valley City, Utah, and Hayward, California, — had over 3 percent of their populations reporting Pacific Islander. The ten places with the highest proportions of Pacific Islanders were all in the West.

ADDITIONAL FINDINGS ON THE PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATION

Which Pacific Islander group was the largest?

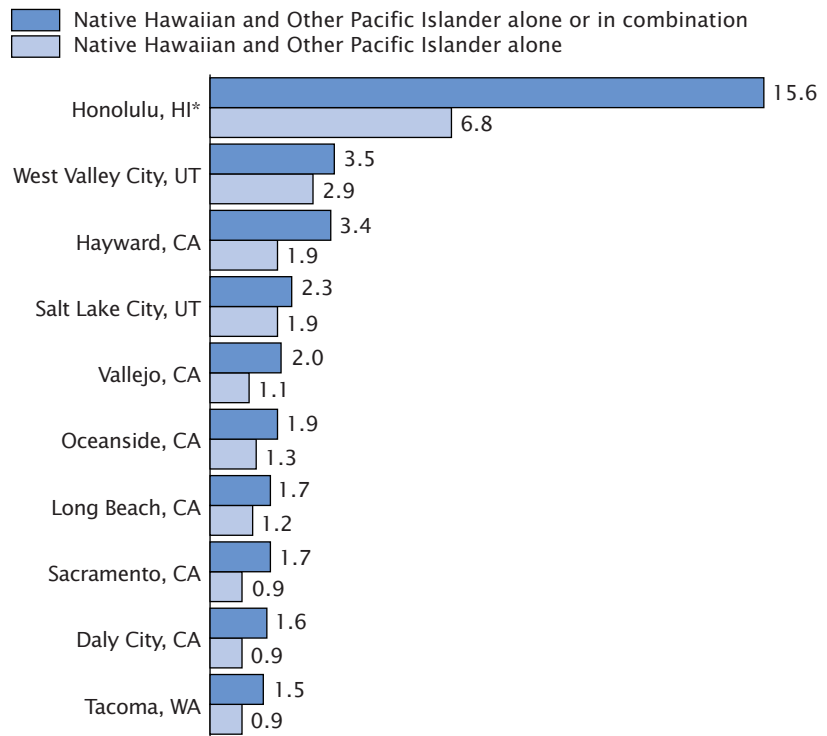
According to Census 2000, Native Hawaiian was the largest Pacific Islander group in the United States. This is true for both the alone and alone or in combination populations. There were 141,000 respondents who reported only Native Hawaiian and an additional 261,000 who reported Native Hawaiian with at least one other race or Pacific Islander group. A total of 401,000 people reported Native Hawaiian alone or in combination with one or more other races or Pacific Islander groups (see Table 4).

Samoan and Guamanian or Chamorro were the next two largest specified Pacific Islander groups. There were 91,000 people who reported Samoan alone and an additional 42,000 who reported Samoan in combination with one or more other races or Pacific Islander groups. This gives a total of 133,000 people who reported Samoan alone or in combination with at least one other race or Pacific Islander group. There were 58,000 people who reported only Guamanian or Chamorro and an additional 34,000 who reported Guamanian or Chamorro in combination with one or more other races or Pacific Islander groups. A total of 93,000 people reported Guamanian

Figure 4.

Ten Places of 100,000 or More Population With the Highest Percentage of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders: 2000

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf)



* Honolulu, HI is a census designated place and is not legally incorporated. See footnote 11. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1.

or Chamorro alone or in combination with at least one other race or Pacific Islander group.

Combined, Native Hawaiians, Samoans, and Guamanians or Chamorro accounted for 74 percent of all respondents who reported a single Pacific Islander group. Of all Pacific Islander groups mentioned in race combinations, these three groups accounted for 71 percent of all responses.

Among the largest Pacific Islander groups, which was most likely to be in combination with one or more other races or Pacific Islander groups?

Of the five largest specific Pacific Islander groups, Native Hawaiians were most likely to report one or

more other races or Pacific Islander groups (see Figure 5). Of all respondents who reported Native Hawaiian, either alone or in combination, 65 percent reported one or more other races or Pacific Islander groups. This included 1.3 percent who reported Native Hawaiian with one or more other Pacific Islander groups, 60 percent who reported Native Hawaiian with one or more other races, and 3.5 percent who reported Native Hawaiian in addition to one or more other races and Pacific Islander groups (see Table 4).

Tongans and Fijians were the least likely to be in combination with one or more other races or Pacific Islander groups. Of all respondents who reported Tongan, 25 percent

Table 4.
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Population by Detailed Group: 2000

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf)

Detailed group	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone		Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander in combination with one or more other races		Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander detailed group alone or in any combination ²
	One Pacific Islander group reported ¹	Two or more Pacific Islander groups reported ²	One Pacific Islander group reported	Two or more Pacific Islander groups reported ²	
Total	389,612	9,223	447,113	28,466	874,414
Polynesian					
Native Hawaiian	140,652	5,157	241,510	13,843	401,162
Samoa	91,029	5,727	28,287	8,238	133,281
Tongan	27,713	2,227	5,675	1,225	36,840
Tahitian	800	199	1,137	1,177	3,313
Tokelauan	129	142	134	169	574
Polynesian, not specified	3,497	1,547	3,005	747	8,796
Micronesian					
Guamanian or Chamorro	58,240	1,247	30,241	2,883	92,611
Mariana Islander	60	11	60	10	141
Saipanese	195	122	120	38	475
Palauan	2,228	102	1,004	135	3,469
Carolinian	91	40	30	12	173
Kosraean	157	11	51	7	226
Pohnpeian	486	77	116	21	700
Chuukese	367	50	220	17	654
Yapese	236	13	111	8	368
Marshallese	5,479	183	849	139	6,650
I-Kiribati	90	17	47	21	175
Micronesian, not specified	7,509	411	1,768	252	9,940
Melanesian					
Fijian	9,796	169	3,461	155	13,581
Papua New Guinean	135	3	83	3	224
Solomon Islander	12	3	10	-	25
Ni-Vanuatu	6	1	7	4	18
Melanesian, not specified	147	15	149	4	315
Other Pacific Islander ³	40,558	1,309	129,038	4,007	174,912

- Represents zero.

¹The total of 389,612 respondents categorized as reporting only one Pacific Islander group in this table is lower than the total of 389,917 shown in Table PCT8 (U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1 100-Percent Data, *see factfinder.census.gov*). This table includes more detailed groups than PCT8. This means that, for example, an individual who reported "Marshallese and Palauan" is shown in this table as reporting two or more Pacific Islander groups. However, that same individual would be categorized as reporting a single Pacific Islander group in PCT8, because both Marshallese and Palauan are part of the larger Other Micronesian category.

²The numbers by detailed Pacific Islander groups do not add to the total population. This is because the detailed Pacific Islander groups are tallies of the number of Pacific Islander *responses* rather than the number of Pacific Islander *respondents*. Respondents reporting several Pacific Islander groups are counted several times. For example, a respondent reporting "Samoan and Tongan" would be included in the Samoan as well as the Tongan numbers.

³Includes respondents who checked the "Other Pacific Islander" response category on the census questionnaire or wrote in the generic term "Pacific Islander."

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, special tabulations.

reported one or more other races or Pacific Islander groups. Of all respondents who reported Fijian, 28 percent reported one or more other races or Pacific Islander groups.

What are the Hawaiian home lands?

Hawaiian home lands are public lands held in trust by the state of

Hawaii for the benefit of Native Hawaiians. Data users identified a need for census information on these geographic entities, so the U.S. Census Bureau agreed to recognize the 62 home lands for the first time in the data tabulations from Census 2000. A Hawaiian home land is not a governmental unit; rather, it is a specific tract of land

that has a legally defined boundary and is owned by the state. The state, as authorized by the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1920, may lease these tracts of land to one or more native Hawaiians for any activity authorized by state law.

In the state of Hawaii, how many Native Hawaiians lived on Hawaiian home lands?

Just under 23,000 people, or less than 2 percent of Hawaii's total population of 1.2 million, lived on the Hawaiian home lands. Of these, 83 percent were Native Hawaiian, either alone or in combination (see Table 5). This included 48 percent who reported Native Hawaiian only and 34 percent who reported Native Hawaiian with at least one other race or Pacific Islander group. Only 17 percent of all respondents living on the home lands were people other than Native Hawaiian.

Native Hawaiians who reported only one race and no other Pacific Islander group were more likely to live on the home lands than were Native Hawaiians in combination with one or more other races or Pacific Islander groups. According to Census 2000, of the 80,000 people in Hawaii who reported only Native Hawaiian, 14 percent resided on the home lands. In contrast, of the 160,000 people who reported Native Hawaiian in combination, 5 percent resided on the home lands. Overall, 8 percent of all Native Hawaiian respondents in Hawaii lived on the home lands.

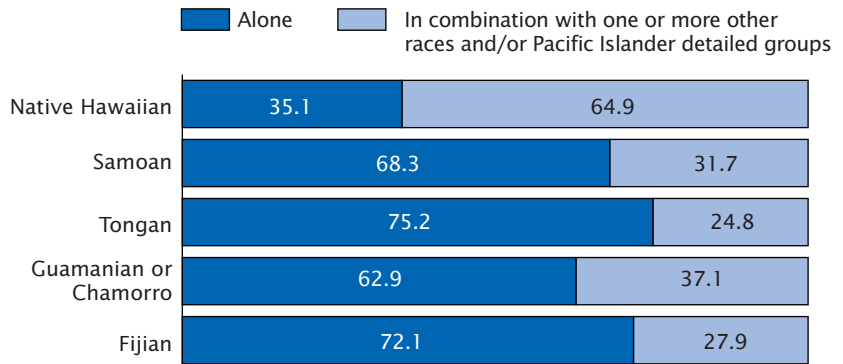
ABOUT CENSUS 2000

Why did Census 2000 ask the question on race?

The Census Bureau collects data on race to fulfill a variety of legislative and program requirements. Data on race are used in the legislative

Figure 5. **Percent Distribution of Selected Detailed Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Groups by Alone or In Combination Populations: 2000**

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, special tabulations.

redistricting process carried out by the States and in monitoring local jurisdictions' compliance with the Voting Rights Act. These data are also essential for evaluating Federal programs that promote equal access to employment, education, and housing and for assessing racial disparities in health and exposure to environmental risks. More broadly, data on race are critical for research that underlies many policy decisions at all levels of government.

How do data from the question on race benefit me, my family, and my community?

All levels of government need information on race to implement and evaluate programs, or enforce laws.

Examples include: the Native American Programs Act, the Equal Employment Opportunity Act, the Civil Rights Act, the Voting Rights Act, the Public Health Act, the Healthcare Improvement Act, the Job Partnership Training Act, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Fair Housing Act, and the Census Redistricting Data Program.

Both public and private organizations use race information to find areas where groups may need special services and to plan and implement education, housing, health, and other programs that address these needs. For example, a school system might use this information to design cultural activities that reflect the diversity in the community. Or a business

Table 5.
Percent Distribution of Native Hawaiians and Non-Native Hawaiians Living on Hawaiian Home Lands for the State of Hawaii: 2000

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf)

Race	Total population		On Hawaiian home lands		Not on Hawaiian home lands	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,211,537	100.0	22,539	100.0	1,188,998	100.0
Native Hawaiian alone or in combination.....	239,655	19.8	18,614	82.6	221,041	18.6
Native Hawaiian alone.....	80,137	6.6	10,858	48.2	69,279	5.8
Native Hawaiian in combination.....	159,518	13.2	7,756	34.4	151,762	12.8
Not Native Hawaiian alone or in combination..	971,882	80.2	3,925	17.4	967,957	81.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, special tabulations.

could use it to select the mix of merchandise it will sell in a new store. Census information also helps identify areas where residents might need services of particular importance to certain racial or ethnic groups, such as screening for hypertension or diabetes.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information on race in the United States, visit the U.S. Census Bureau's Internet site at www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/race.html.

Race data from Census 2000 Summary File 1 were released on a state-by-state basis during the summer of 2001. The Census 2000 Summary File 1 data are available on

the Internet via factfinder.census.gov and for purchase on CD-ROM and DVD.

For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf or contact our Customer Services Center at 301-763-INFO (4636).

For more information on specific race groups in the United States, go to www.census.gov and click on "Minority Links." This Web page includes information about Census 2000 and provides links to reports based on past censuses and surveys focusing on the social and economic characteristics of the Black or African American,

American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander populations.

Information on other population and housing topics is presented in the Census 2000 Brief series, located on the U.S. Census Bureau's Web site at www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html. This series presents information on race, Hispanic origin, age, sex, household type, housing tenure, and other social, economic, and housing characteristics.

For more information about Census 2000, including data products, call our Customer Services Center at 301-763-INFO (4636) or e-mail webmaster@census.gov.

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
Washington, DC 20233

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Penalty for Private Use \$300

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
U.S. Census Bureau
Permit No. G-58