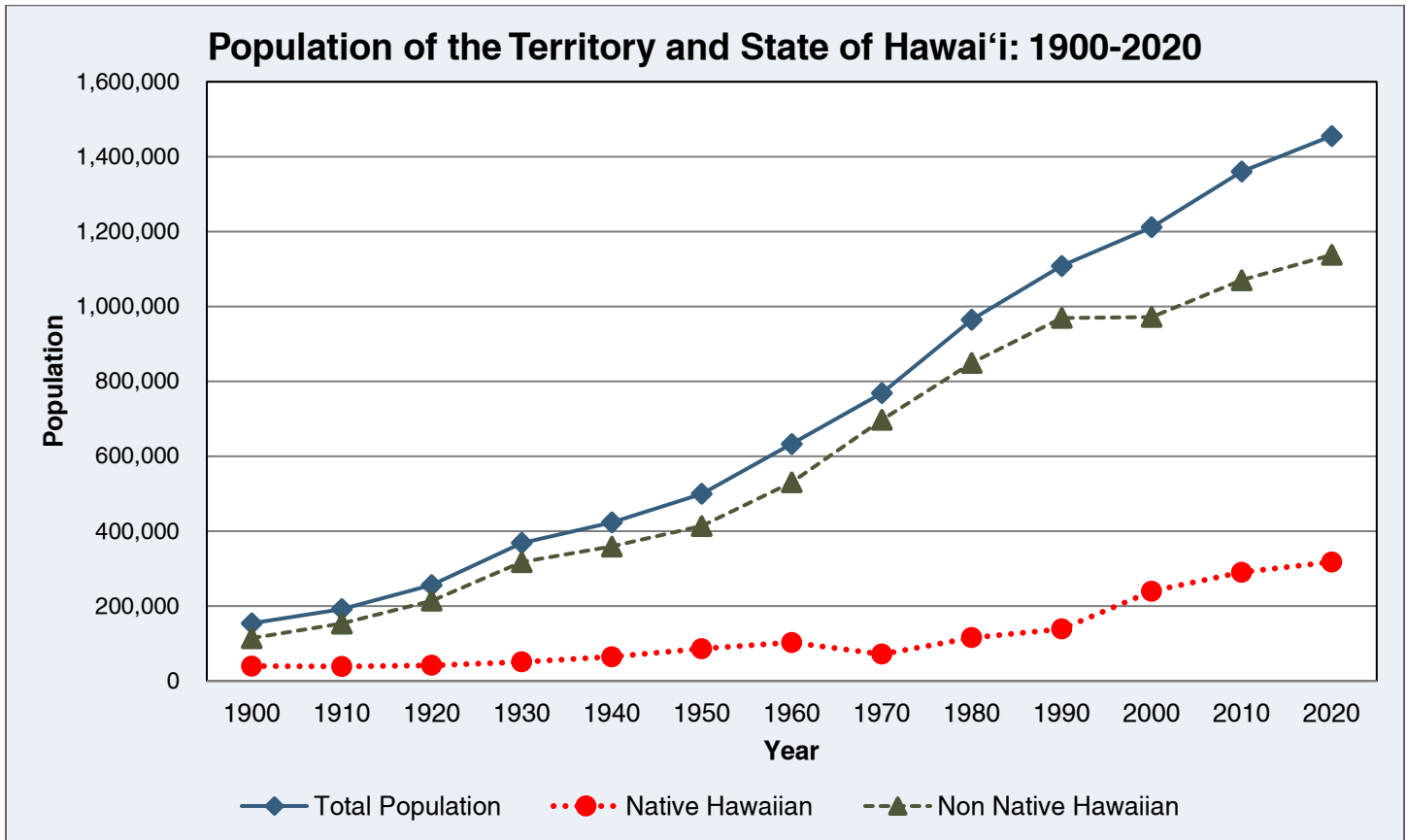


Population of the Territory and State of Hawai'i (US Census Bureau): 1900-2020



Source: Robert C. Schmitt, *Historical Statistics of Hawaii*. (Honolulu, 1977). US, Bureau of the Census. *Census 2000 Summary File 2 (SF 2)* (January 16, 2002). US, Bureau of the Census. *Census 2010 Summary File 1 (SF 1)* (June 16, 2011).

Note: Hawaiian as defined by the US Bureau of the Census. The Bureau's definition of Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian/Native Hawaiian has changed over the decades. For Census 2000 and 2010, the question on "race" was revised to allow respondents the option to self-identify themselves by selecting one or more races to indicate their racial identities. The figure uses the "alone or in combination" totals.

Census Year	Total Population	Native Hawaiian	Non-Native Hawaiian
1900	154,001	39,656	114,345
1910	191,909	38,547	153,362
1920	255,912	41,750	214,162
1930	368,336	50,860	317,476
1940	423,330	64,310	359,020
1950	499,769	86,090	413,679
1960	632,772	102,403	530,369
1970	768,559	71,274	697,285
1980	964,691	115,500	849,191
1990	1,108,229	138,742	969,487
2000	1,211,537	239,655	971,882
2010	1,360,301	289,970	1,070,331
2020	1,455,271	317,497	1,137,774

When Hawai'i became a US territory on August 12, 1898, Hawai'i became entitled for inclusion in the decennial census mandated by Article I, Section 2 of the United States Constitution. The US Census would provide a systematic accounting of the population throughout the Hawaiian Islands, providing data on its people and economy. The first US Census in the Hawaiian Islands was conducted in 1900. There had been previous population counts in the islands. There were several efforts made by missionary groups, the governments of the Kingdom of Hawai'i and Republic of Hawai'i. These efforts are often confused as the US Census. The US Census is conducted by the US government in US States and Territories, not in foreign countries.

Contrary to hearsay and rumors, the US Census has always collected and reported data on "Hawaiians" as a distinctive people. Because of the limited number of Native Hawaiians in the other States, data is often aggregated with data from other racial groups and reported as "Asian and Pacific Islanders," "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander," reporting classifications have also changed over the decades. Confusion often develops when people review these aggregated reports rather than reports generated for Hawai'i where the Hawaiian population is reported disaggregated.

The concept of race as used by the US Bureau of the Census reflects self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. During the following 2000 Census, the US Bureau of the Census changed the race category of "Hawaiian" to "Native Hawaiian." The change was not a change in definition, but rather a change in terminology resulting from community input. The Bureau also modified the methodology used to collect race data. The Bureau's question on race was revised to allow respondents the option to self-identify themselves by selecting one or more races to indicate their racial identities. Due to the change, data on race is presented using different tabulation options. One option provides data on "race alone," those who reported a single race category. The other option reports those who report a single category and those who reported multiple categories, "alone or in any combination." Due to the change, data on race from 2000 Census are not directly comparable with those from the 1990 census and previous censuses. For the 2000 Census, there were 80,137 reported as "Native Hawaiian alone," and 239,655 reported as "Native Hawaiian alone or in any combination." Those who identified themselves by a single race category does not indicate they are of a single race. Those who are classified as "Native Hawaiian alone," does not indicate that they are "full-blooded Hawaiian" or are of "100% blood quantum," any data should not be interpreted as such.

There is no standardized definition of "Hawaiian"/ "Native Hawaiian." Caution should be exercised when comparing "Hawaiian"/ "Native Hawaiian" data from one source to another. The Census Bureau has its definition, and it can be used for data comparisons for its reports within time periods. Programs within the State and county governments in Hawai'i utilize different definitions. Many time programs within the same department use different definitions.

Data from the 1900 to 2010 US Censuses illustrate that Hawai'i has experienced steady population growth throughout the decades. The Native Hawaiians while still smaller in count to the other races in the islands, they have also demonstrated growth. In 2015, the Hawai'i State Department of Health (DOH) reported that there were 6,567 Native Hawaiian infants born. Offset the number of Native Hawaiians born by the number of Native Hawaiians who died, 1,798, there is a net gain of 4,769 Native Hawaiians. While the number is small, the DOH birth records show that the number of Native Hawaiian infants being born has been increasing annually.

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

Trends-Rpt-02 (07/18)

