The Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Population: 2010

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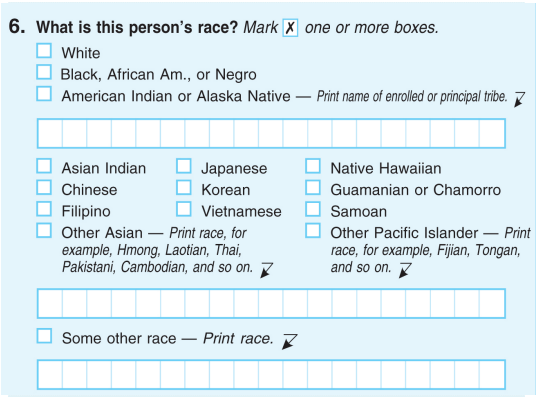
INTRODUCTION

According to the 2010 Census, 1.2 million people in the United States identified as Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, either alone or in combination with one or more other races. The Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population was the race group most likely to report multiple races in 2010, as more than half (56 percent) reported multiple races. The Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population was one of the fastest-growing race groups between 2000 and 2010.

This report provides a portrait of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population in the United States and discusses that population's distribution at the national level and at lower levels of geography.[1] It is part of a series that analyzes population and housing data collected from the 2010 Census.

The data for this report are based on the *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, which was the first 2010 Census data product released with data on race and Hispanic origin, including information on the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population, and was provided to each state for use in drawing boundaries for legislative districts.[2] Data for this report also come from the *2010 Census Summary File 1*, which was one of the first 2010 Census data products to provide information on selected detailed groups, such as Tongans, Marshallese, and Fijians.[3]

Figure 1.
Reproduction of the Question on Race From the 2010 Census


6. What is this person's race? *Mark ✗ one or more boxes.*
- ☐ White
- ☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.*
- ☐ Asian Indian
- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ Filipino
- ☐ Japanese
- ☐ Korean
- ☐ Vietnamese
- ☐ Native Hawaiian
- ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
- ☐ Samoan
- ☐ Other Asian — *Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.*
- ☐ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on.*
- ☐ Some other race — *Print race.*

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

UNDERSTANDING RACE DATA FROM THE 2010 CENSUS

The 2010 Census used federal standards to collect and present data on race.

For the 2010 Census, the question on race was asked of individuals living in the United States (see Figure 1). An individual's response to the race question was based upon self-identification. The U.S. Census Bureau collects information on race following the guidance of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) 1997 *Revisions to the Standards for the*

[1] This report discusses data for the 50 states and the District of Columbia, but not Puerto Rico.

[2] Information on the *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File* is available online at <http://2010.census.gov/2010census/data/redistricting-data.php>.

[3] Information on the *2010 Census Summary File 1* is available online at <http://2010.census.gov/news/press-kits/summary-file-1.html>.

United States Census Bureau

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

Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity.[4] These federal standards mandate that race and Hispanic origin (ethnicity) are separate and distinct concepts and that when collecting these data via self-identification, two different questions must be used.[5]

Starting in 1997, OMB required federal agencies to use a minimum of five race categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. For respondents unable to identify with any of these five race categories, OMB approved the Census Bureau's inclusion of a sixth category—Some Other Race—on the Census 2000 and 2010 Census questionnaires. The 1997 OMB standards also allowed for respondents to identify with more than one race. The definition of the Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander racial category used in the 2010 Census is presented in the text box on this page.

Data on race have been collected since the first U.S. decennial census in 1790. In 1960, the year after Hawaii became the fiftieth state, two separate response categories ("Hawaiian" and "Part Hawaiian") were included on the 1960 Census questionnaire, for the state of Hawaii only. In the 1970 Census, the term "Hawaiian" appeared on the census questionnaire for every state except Alaska. The "Hawaiian" category remained the only Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander detailed group listed separately until the 1980 Census, when the terms "Guamanian" and "Samoan" were included with "Hawaiian" on all census questionnaires. In the 1990 Census, a response category for "Other Asian or Pacific Islander" was also included, with a write-in area for specific groups.

In Census 2000, the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population was classified separately from the Asian population, as prescribed by OMB. Three detailed groups ("Native Hawaiian," "Samoan," and "Guamanian or Chamorro") were listed as checkbox responses. A separate "Other Pacific Islander" response category was also added with a shared write-in area for reports of detailed Asian groups or detailed Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander groups that did not have specific response categories in the race question.[6]

In Census 2000, for the first time, individuals were presented with the option to self-identify with more than one race, and this continued with the 2010 Census, as prescribed by OMB. There are 57 possible multiple-race combinations involving the five OMB race categories and Some Other Race.[7]

DEFINITION OF NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER USED IN THE 2010 CENSUS

According to OMB, "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

The Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population includes people who marked the "Native Hawaiian" checkbox, the "Guamanian or Chamorro" checkbox, the "Samoan" checkbox, or the "Other Pacific Islander" checkbox. It also includes people who reported entries such as Pacific Islander; Polynesian entries, such as Tahitian, Tongan, and Tokelauan; Micronesian entries, such as Marshallese, Palauan, and Chuukese; and Melanesian entries, such as Fijian, Guinean, and Solomon Islander.

See the Appendix for a reference map of the detailed Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander groups by Pacific Island cultural grouping. The Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian cultural groupings reflect the definition of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander as prescribed by OMB.

[4] The 1997 *Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity*, issued by OMB, is available at <www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards>.

[5] The OMB requires federal agencies to use a minimum of two ethnicities: Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino. Hispanic origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be of any race. "Hispanic or Latino" refers to a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race.

[6] For information about comparability of 2010 Census data on race and Hispanic origin with data collected in previous censuses, see the *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File—Technical Documentation* at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf>.

[7] The 2010 Census provides information on the population reporting more than one race, as well as detailed race combinations (e.g., Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander ***and*** White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander ***and*** Asian). In this report, the multiple-race categories are denoted with the conjunction ***and*** in bold and italicized print to indicate the separate race groups that constitute the particular combination.

The 2010 Census question on race included 15 separate response categories and three areas where respondents could write in detailed information about their race (see Figure 1).[8] The response categories and write-in answers can be combined to create the five minimum OMB race categories plus Some Other Race. In addition to White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, and Some Other Race, 7 of the 15 response categories are Asian groups, and 4 are Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander groups.[9] The 4 Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories on the questionnaire are Native Hawaiian, Guamanian or Chamorro, Samoan, and Other Pacific Islander.

For a complete explanation of the race categories used in the 2010 Census, see the 2010 Census Brief, *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010*.[10]

[8] There were two changes to the question on race for the 2010 Census. First, the wording of the race question was changed from "What is this person's race? Mark ☒ one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be" in 2000 to "What is this person's race? Mark ☒ one or more boxes" for 2010. Second, in 2010, examples were added to the "Other Asian" response category (Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on) and the "Other Pacific Islander" response category (Fijian, Tongan, and so on). In 2000, no examples were given in the race question.

[9] The race categories included in the census questionnaire generally reflect a social definition of race recognized in this country and are not an attempt to define race biologically, anthropologically, or genetically. In addition, it is recognized that the categories of the race question include race and national origin or sociocultural groups.

[10] Humes, K., N. Jones, and R. Ramirez. 2011. *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010*, U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Briefs, C2010BR-02, available at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf>.

RACE ALONE, RACE IN COMBINATION, AND RACE ALONE-OR-IN-COMBINATION CONCEPTS

This report presents data for the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (NHPI) population and focuses on results for three major conceptual groups.[11]

First, people who responded to the question on race by indicating only one race are referred to as the *race alone* population, or the group who reported *only one* race. For example, respondents who reported a single detailed NHPI group, such as "Samoan" or "Chuukese," would be included in the *Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone* population. Respondents who reported more than one detailed NHPI group, such as "Samoan" and "Chuukese" would also be included in the *Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone* population. This is because these detailed groups are part of the larger Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander race category. The *NHPI alone* population can be viewed as the minimum number of people reporting Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.

Second, individuals who chose more than one of the six race categories are referred to as the *race in combination* population, or as the group who reported *more than one race*. For example, respondents who reported they were NHPI ***and*** White or reported they were NHPI ***and*** White ***and*** Asian would be included in the *Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander in combination* population. This population is also referred to as the *multiple-race Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander* population.

Third, the maximum number of people who reported Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander is reflected in the *Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone-or-in-combination* population. One way to define the NHPI population is to combine those respondents who reported *NHPI alone* with those who reported *NHPI in combination* with one or more other races. The addition of these two groups creates the *Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone-or-in-combination* population. Another way to think of the *NHPI alone-or-in-combination* population is the total number of people who reported NHPI, whether or not they reported any other race(s).

Throughout the report, the discussion of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population includes results for each of these groups and highlights the diversity within the entire Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population.[12]

[11] In this report, the acronym "NHPI" is sometimes used to refer to the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population. The formal "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander" term generally is used in the tables and graphs.

THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN AND OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATION: A SNAPSHOT

The 2010 Census showed that the U.S. population on April 1, 2010, was 308.7 million. Out of the total U.S. population, 540,000 people, or 0.2 percent, were Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (see Table 1). In addition, 685,000

[12] As a matter of policy, the Census Bureau does not advocate the use of the *alone* population over the *alone-or-in-combination* population or vice versa. The use of the *alone* population in sections of this report does not imply that it is a preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The same is true for sections of this report that focus on the *alone-or-in-combination* population. Data on race from the 2010 Census can be presented and discussed in a variety of ways.

Table 1.
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Population: 2000 and 2010
(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf*)

Race	2000		2010		Change, 2000 to 2010	
	Number	Percentage of total population	Number	Percentage of total population	Number	Percent
Total population	**281,421,906**	**100.0**	**308,745,538**	**100.0**	**27,323,632**	**9.7**
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone or in combination	874,414	0.3	1,225,195	0.4	350,781	40.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	398,835	0.1	540,013	0.2	141,178	35.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander in combination	475,579	0.2	685,182	0.2	209,603	44.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; White	112,964	–	169,991	0.1	57,027	50.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Asian	138,802	–	165,690	0.1	26,888	19.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; White; Asian	89,611	–	143,126	–	53,515	59.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	35,108	–	58,981	–	23,873	68.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Black or African American	29,876	–	50,308	–	20,432	68.4
All other combinations including Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	69,218	–	97,086	–	27,868	40.3
Not Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone or in combination	280,547,492	99.7	307,520,343	99.6	26,972,851	9.6

– Percentage rounds to 0.0.

Note: In Census 2000, an error in data processing resulted in an overstatement of the Two or More Races population by about 1 million people (about 15 percent) nationally, which almost entirely affected race combinations involving Some Other Race. Therefore, data users should assess observed changes in race combinations involving Some Other Race between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census with caution. Changes in specific race combinations not involving Some Other Race, such as Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander ***and*** Asian or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander ***and*** White ***and*** Asian, generally should be more comparable.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File,* Table PL1; and *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Table P1.

people, or another 0.2 percent, reported NHPI in combination with one or more other races.[13] Together, these two groups totaled 1.2 million people. Thus, 0.4 percent of all people in the United States identified as NHPI alone or in combination with one or more other races.

The Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population increased more than three times faster than the total U.S. population.

The total U.S. population grew by 9.7 percent, from 281.4 million in 2000 to 308.7 million in 2010 (see Table 1). In comparison, the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone population increased more than three times faster than the total U.S. population, growing by 35 percent from 399,000 to 540,000 people.[14, 15]

The NHPI alone-or-in-combination population experienced more growth than the NHPI alone population, growing by 40 percent from 874,000 in 2000 to 1.2 million in 2010. In fact, the NHPI alone-or-in-combination population was the second fastest growing race group in the country, following the Asian alone-or-in-combination population.[16]

MULTIPLE-RACE REPORTING AMONG THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN AND OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATION

More than half of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population reported multiple races.

Of the 1.2 million people who reported Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 44 percent identified as NHPI alone (see Table 1). More than half (56 percent) of the NHPI alone-or-in-combination population reported more than one race. Of the five OMB race groups, the NHPI population had the largest

[13] For the purposes of this report, the terms "reported," "identified," and "classified" are used interchangeably to refer to the response provided by respondents as well as responses assigned during the editing and imputation process.

[14] Percentages shown in text generally are rounded to the nearest integer, while those shown in tables and figures are shown with decimals. All rounding is based on unrounded calculations. Thus, due to rounding, some percentages shown in tables and figures ending in "5" may round either up or down. For example, unrounded numbers of 14.49 and 14.51 would both be shown as 14.5 in a table, but would be cited in the text as 14 and 15, respectively.

[15] The observed changes in the race counts between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census could be attributed to a number of factors. Demographic change since 2000, which includes births and deaths in a geographic area and migration in and out of a geographic area, will have an impact on the resulting 2010 Census counts. Additionally, some changes in the race question's wording and format since Census 2000 could have influenced reporting patterns in the 2010 Census.

[16] Information on national-level 2010 Census redistricting data (Public Law 94-171) for race groups is available online at <http://2010.census.gov/news/press-kits/redistricting.html>.

percentage reporting more than one race.[17]

Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders who reported multiple races grew by 44 percent.

From 2000 to 2010, the multiple-race NHPI population grew by 210,000 people. The multiple-race NHPI population grew at a faster rate than the NHPI alone population, growing by 44 percent in size between 2000 and 2010 (see Table 1).

Among Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, the largest multiple-race combinations were NHPI *and* White, NHPI *and* Asian, and NHPI *and* White *and* Asian.

Among people who reported they were Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander and one or more additional races, there was a fairly even distribution among the three largest multiple-race combinations. One-fourth of Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders who reported multiple races identified as NHPI ***and*** White (170,000); nearly one-fourth identified as NHPI ***and*** Asian (166,000); and over one-fifth identified as NHPI ***and*** White ***and*** Asian (143,000) (see Table 1). Together, these three combinations accounted for 70 percent of all Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders who reported multiple races.

Most of the growth among Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders who reported multiple races was due to combinations that included White and/or Asian.

Of the 210,000 increase in Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders who reported multiple races over the decade, over half reported a combination of NHPI ***and*** White (57,000) or NHPI ***and*** White ***and*** Asian (54,000). These two combinations grew by 50 percent and by 60 percent, respectively (see Table 1). The growth of these two groups contributed to about half of the increase in the multiple-race NHPI population. The NHPI ***and*** Asian population grew by 19 percent, increasing by almost 27,000 over the decade. Overall, the growth of the NHPI ***and*** Asian population contributed to 13 percent of the increase in the multiple-race NHPI population from 2000 to 2010.

THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN AND OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATION

Nearly three-fourths of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population lived in the West.

In the 2010 Census, of all respondents who reported Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone or in combination, 71 percent lived in the West, 16 percent lived in the South, 7 percent lived in the Northeast, and 6 percent lived in the Midwest (see Table 2).[18] This regional pattern was fairly similar for the NHPI alone population.

The South experienced the fastest growth of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population.

The Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone-or-in-combination population grew in every region between 2000 and 2010, experiencing the fastest growth in the South. The NHPI population grew by 66 percent in the South (see Table 2). The NHPI alone-or-in-combination population grew by 37 percent in both the Midwest and West and by 29 percent in the Northeast.

The growth patterns for the NHPI alone population in the Midwest, South, and West were similar to the NHPI alone-or-in-combination population, but in the Northeast the NHPI alone population declined by 2 percent.

The Northeast had the largest proportion of Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders who reported multiple races.

Three-fourths of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone-or-in-combination population in the Northeast reported multiple races (see Table 2). In contrast, just

[17] Humes, K., N. Jones, and R. Ramirez. 2011. *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010*, U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Briefs, C2010BR-02, available at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf>.

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

Table 2.

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Population for the United States, Regions, and States, and for Puerto Rico: 2000 and 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94–171.pdf*)

Area	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander									Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander in combination as a percentage of alone or in combination	
	Alone or in combination			Alone			In combination				
	2000	2010	Percent change	2000	2010	Percent change	2000	2010	Percent change	2000	2010
United States	**874,414**	**1,225,195**	**40.1**	**398,835**	**540,013**	**35.4**	**475,579**	**685,182**	**44.1**	**54.4**	**55.9**
REGION											
Northeast	63,907	82,373	28.9	20,880	20,553	–1.6	43,027	61,820	43.7	67.3	75.0
Midwest	55,364	75,733	36.8	22,492	29,546	31.4	32,872	46,187	40.5	59.4	61.0
South	117,947	195,349	65.6	51,217	82,900	61.9	66,730	112,449	68.5	56.6	57.6
West	637,196	871,740	36.8	304,246	407,014	33.8	332,950	464,726	39.6	52.3	53.3
STATE											
Alabama	3,169	5,914	86.6	1,409	3,057	117.0	1,760	2,857	62.3	55.5	48.3
Alaska	5,515	11,154	102.2	3,309	7,409	123.9	2,206	3,745	69.8	40.0	33.6
Arizona	13,415	25,106	87.1	6,733	12,648	87.9	6,682	12,458	86.4	49.8	49.6
Arkansas	3,129	7,849	150.8	1,668	5,863	251.5	1,461	1,986	35.9	46.7	25.3
California	221,458	286,145	29.2	116,961	144,386	23.4	104,497	141,759	35.7	47.2	49.5
Colorado	10,153	15,200	49.7	4,621	6,623	43.3	5,532	8,577	55.0	54.5	56.4
Connecticut	4,076	5,397	32.4	1,366	1,428	4.5	2,710	3,969	46.5	66.5	73.5
Delaware	671	1,216	81.2	283	400	41.3	388	816	110.3	57.8	67.1
District of Columbia	785	1,320	68.2	348	302	–13.2	437	1,018	133.0	55.7	77.1
Florida	23,998	39,914	66.3	8,625	12,286	42.4	15,373	27,628	79.7	64.1	69.2
Georgia	9,689	15,577	60.8	4,246	6,799	60.1	5,443	8,778	61.3	56.2	56.4
Hawaii	282,667	355,816	25.9	113,539	135,422	19.3	169,128	220,394	30.3	59.8	61.9
Idaho	2,847	5,094	78.9	1,308	2,317	77.1	1,539	2,777	80.4	54.1	54.5
Illinois	11,848	13,546	14.3	4,610	4,050	–12.1	7,238	9,496	31.2	61.1	70.1
Indiana	4,367	6,385	46.2	2,005	2,348	17.1	2,362	4,037	70.9	54.1	63.2
Iowa	2,196	3,847	75.2	1,009	2,003	98.5	1,187	1,844	55.3	54.1	47.9
Kansas	3,117	4,938	58.4	1,313	2,238	70.4	1,804	2,700	49.7	57.9	54.7
Kentucky	3,162	5,111	61.6	1,460	2,501	71.3	1,702	2,610	53.3	53.8	51.1
Louisiana	3,237	4,879	50.7	1,240	1,963	58.3	1,997	2,916	46.0	61.7	59.8
Maine	792	988	24.7	382	342	–10.5	410	646	57.6	51.8	65.4
Maryland	6,179	9,826	59.0	2,303	3,157	37.1	3,876	6,669	72.1	62.7	67.9
Massachusetts	8,704	10,257	17.8	2,489	2,223	–10.7	6,215	8,034	29.3	71.4	78.3
Michigan	7,276	9,348	28.5	2,692	2,604	–3.3	4,584	6,744	47.1	63.0	72.1
Minnesota	5,867	6,206	5.8	1,979	2,156	8.9	3,888	4,050	4.2	66.3	65.3
Mississippi	1,901	2,776	46.0	667	1,187	78.0	1,234	1,589	28.8	64.9	57.2
Missouri	6,635	11,296	70.2	3,178	6,261	97.0	3,457	5,035	45.6	52.1	44.6
Montana	1,077	1,732	60.8	470	668	42.1	607	1,064	75.3	56.4	61.4
Nebraska	1,733	2,823	62.9	836	1,279	53.0	897	1,544	72.1	51.8	54.7
Nevada	16,234	32,848	102.3	8,426	16,871	100.2	7,808	15,977	104.6	48.1	48.6
New Hampshire	777	1,160	49.3	371	384	3.5	406	776	91.1	52.3	66.9
New Jersey	10,065	12,999	29.2	3,329	3,043	–8.6	6,736	9,956	47.8	66.9	76.6
New Mexico	3,069	4,698	53.1	1,503	1,810	20.4	1,566	2,888	84.4	51.0	61.5
New York	28,612	36,423	27.3	8,818	8,766	–0.6	19,794	27,657	39.7	69.2	75.9
North Carolina	8,574	14,774	72.3	3,983	6,604	65.8	4,591	8,170	78.0	53.5	55.3
North Dakota	475	782	64.6	230	320	39.1	245	462	88.6	51.6	59.1
Ohio	6,984	10,525	50.7	2,749	4,066	47.9	4,235	6,459	52.5	60.6	61.4
Oklahoma	5,123	8,206	60.2	2,372	4,369	84.2	2,751	3,837	39.5	53.7	46.8
Oregon	16,019	25,785	61.0	7,976	13,404	68.1	8,043	12,381	53.9	50.2	48.0
Pennsylvania	8,790	12,424	41.3	3,417	3,653	6.9	5,373	8,771	63.2	61.1	70.6
Rhode Island	1,783	2,260	26.8	567	554	–2.3	1,216	1,706	40.3	68.2	75.5
South Carolina	3,778	5,880	55.6	1,628	2,706	66.2	2,150	3,174	47.6	56.9	54.0
South Dakota	556	920	65.5	261	394	51.0	295	526	78.3	53.1	57.2
Tennessee	4,587	7,785	69.7	2,205	3,642	65.2	2,382	4,143	73.9	51.9	53.2
Texas	29,094	47,646	63.8	14,434	21,656	50.0	14,660	25,990	77.3	50.4	54.5
Utah	21,367	36,777	72.1	15,145	24,554	62.1	6,222	12,223	96.4	29.1	33.2
Vermont	308	465	51.0	141	160	13.5	167	305	82.6	54.2	65.6
Virginia	9,984	15,422	54.5	3,946	5,980	51.5	6,038	9,442	56.4	60.5	61.2
Washington	42,761	70,322	64.5	23,953	40,475	69.0	18,808	29,847	58.7	44.0	42.4
West Virginia	887	1,254	41.4	400	428	7.0	487	826	69.6	54.9	65.9
Wisconsin	4,310	5,117	18.7	1,630	1,827	12.1	2,680	3,290	22.8	62.2	64.3
Wyoming	614	1,063	73.1	302	427	41.4	312	636	103.8	50.8	59.8
Puerto Rico	**2,894**	**2,628**	**–9.2**	**1,093**	**370**	**–66.1**	**1,801**	**2,258**	**25.4**	**62.2**	**85.9**

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94–171) Summary File,* Table PL1; and *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94–171) Summary File*, Table P1.

over half of the NHPI population in the West (53 percent) reported multiple races. About three-fifths of the NHPI population in the South (58 percent) and Midwest (61 percent) reported multiple races.

Over half of Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders lived in just two states.

Over half (52 percent) of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone-or-in-combination population lived in just two states, Hawaii (356,000) and California (286,000) (see Table 2). In addition to Hawaii and California, the states with the next largest NHPI populations in 2010 were Washington (70,000), Texas (48,000), Florida (40,000), Utah (37,000), New York (36,000), Nevada (33,000), Oregon (26,000), and Arizona (25,000). Together, these ten states represented over three-fourths (78 percent) of the entire NHPI population in the United States.

Nine of the states in the West had Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone-or-in-combination populations of 10,000 or more people (Hawaii, California, Washington, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, Arizona, Colorado, and Alaska). Combined, these nine states represented 70 percent of the NHPI population in the country.

In the South, five states (Texas, Florida, Georgia, Virginia, and North Carolina) had NHPI alone-or-in-combination populations of 10,000 or higher, accounting for 11 percent of the NHPI population in the United States.

Four states in the Northeast (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts) and three states in the Midwest (Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio) had NHPI alone-or-in-combination populations greater than 10,000, representing 6 percent and 3 percent respectively of the NHPI population in the United States.

The patterns were similar for the NHPI alone population, as the same top ten states had the largest NHPI alone populations. Over half (52 percent) of the NHPI alone population lived in California (144,000) and Hawaii (135,000).

Hawaii and California both had over 100,000 Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders.

Hawaii (356,000) and California (286,000) were the only states where over 100,000 people identified as Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone or in combination in 2010, although their share of the NHPI population decreased over the decade. In 2000, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders in Hawaii represented 32 percent of all NHPI in the United States; by 2010, the proportion in Hawaii declined to 29 percent. Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders in California represented 25 percent of all NHPI in 2000; by 2010, the proportion in California declined to 23 percent. This change in share was due to the fact that the NHPI population grew faster in other states throughout the country.

The fastest growth of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population occurred in southern states and western states.

The Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone-or-in-combination population grew in every state between 2000 and 2010 (see Table 2). Among all people who identified as Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, the fastest growth was observed in states in the South and states in the West. Fourteen states in the South experienced a growth greater than 50 percent in their NHPI population (Arkansas, Alabama, Delaware, North Carolina, Tennessee, Florida, Texas, Kentucky, Georgia, Oklahoma, Maryland, South Carolina, Virginia, and Louisiana). In addition, the NHPI alone-or-in-combination population grew by 68 percent in the District of Columbia.[19]

In the West, the NHPI alone-or-in-combination population grew by at least 50 percent in ten states (Nevada, Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Washington, Oregon, Montana, and New Mexico).

Seven states in the Midwest (Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Ohio) and one state in the Northeast (Vermont) experienced a growth greater than 50 percent in their NHPI alone-or-in-combination populations.

The NHPI alone population also grew in most states, although the pace of growth was slower than the NHPI alone-or-in-combination population.

Unlike the NHPI alone-or-in-combination population, the NHPI alone population decreased in five states in the Northeast (Massachusetts, Maine, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and New York) and two states in the Midwest (Illinois and Michigan). The NHPI alone population also decreased in the District of Columbia.

Hawaii had the largest numeric growth of Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders.

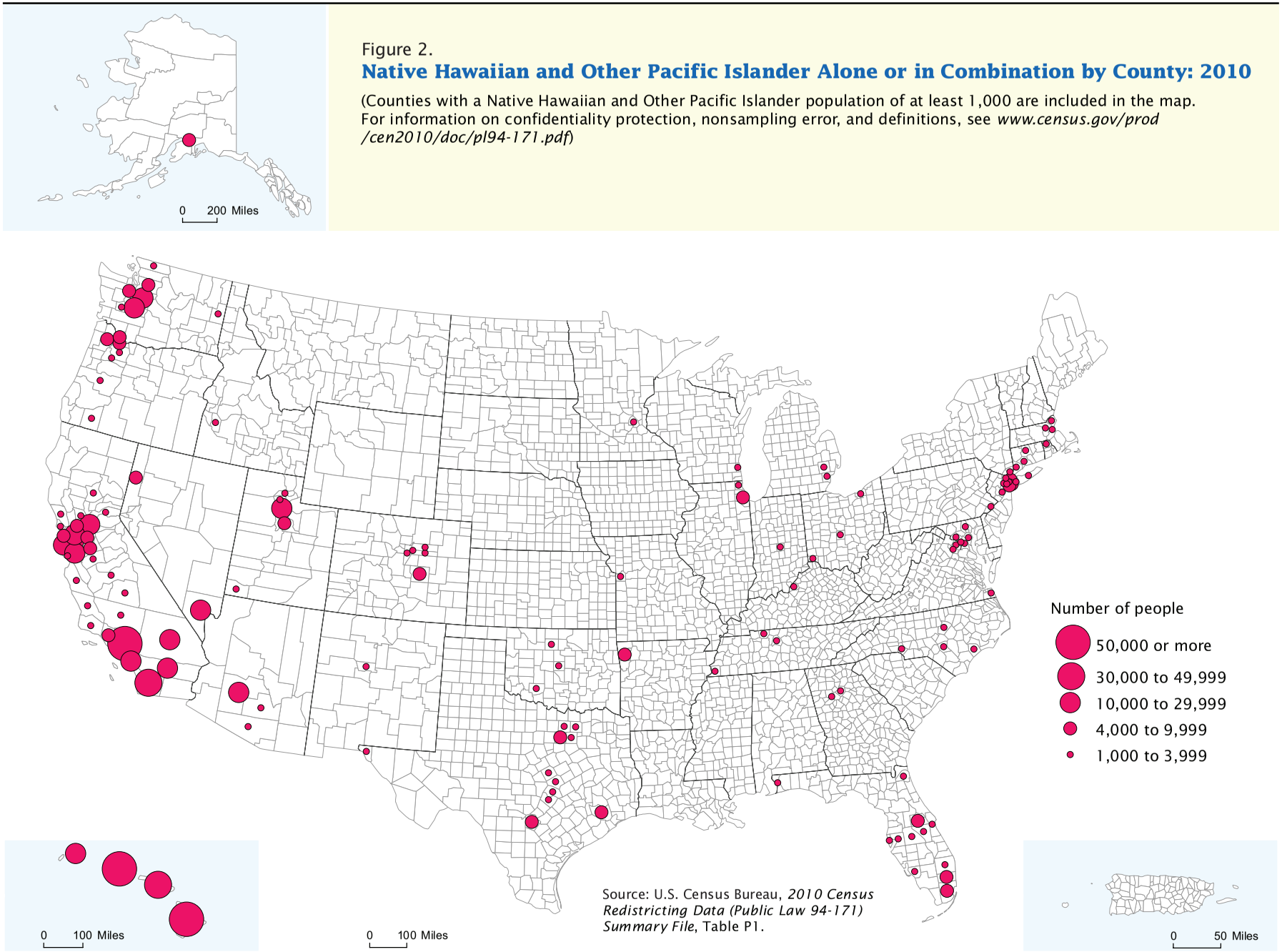
The Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone-or-in-combination population grew by more than 350,000 people over the decade. Hawaii had the largest numeric growth of people

[19] For this report, the District of Columbia is treated as a state equivalent.

Figure 2.

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone or in Combination by County: 2010

(Counties with a Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population of at least 1,000 are included in the map. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf*)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Table P1.

reporting Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, increasing by 73,000 between 2000 and 2010. California's Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone-or-in-combination population grew by almost 65,000, followed by Washington (28,000), Texas (19,000), and Nevada (17,000).

Among the increase of 141,000 people who reported Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, 27,000 were in California, 22,000 were in Hawaii, and 17,000 were in Washington.

Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia had the largest proportions of Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders who reported multiple races.

Four of the top five states with the largest multiple-race Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders as a percentage of the state's NHPI alone-or-in-combination population were located in the Northeast—Massachusetts (78 percent), New Jersey (77 percent), New York (76 percent), and Rhode Island (75 percent) (see Table 2). The multiple-race NHPI population accounted for 77 percent of the District of Columbia's NHPI alone-or-in-combination population.

The states with the lowest proportion of Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders who reported multiple races were scattered across the country. The five states with the lowest proportions were Arkansas (25 percent), Utah (33 percent), Alaska (34 percent), Washington (42 percent), and Missouri (45 percent).

In 35 states and in the District of Columbia, the proportion of Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders who reported multiple races increased over the decade. The District of Columbia experienced the largest increase at 21 percentage points. Five other states saw the proportion of the multiple-race NHPI population increase by more than 10 percentage points (New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, West Virginia, and New Mexico).

Multiple-race Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders as a percentage of the state's NHPI alone-or-in-combination population decreased in 15 states—7 in the South (Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Kentucky, and Louisiana), 4 in the Midwest (Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Minnesota), and 4 in the West (Alaska, Oregon, Washington, and Arizona).

The Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population was concentrated in several counties in western states.

In the 2010 Census, the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone-or-in-combination population was concentrated in several counties in western states (see Figure 2). Three counties in Hawaii and two counties in California had NHPI alone-or-in-combination populations greater than 30,000. Additionally, there were counties in Nevada, Washington, Utah, and Arizona that had NHPI alone-or-in-combination populations greater than 10,000.

All of the top ten counties with the largest Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander populations were in the West.

Table 3 shows the ten counties with the largest Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander populations in the United States for NHPI alone or in combination, NHPI alone, and NHPI in combination. For each of

Table 3.
Ten Counties With the Largest Number of Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders: 2010
(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf*)

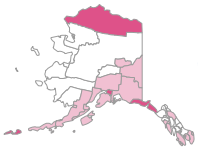
County	Total population	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander					
		Alone or in combination		Alone		In combination	
		Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Number
Honolulu County, HI	953,207	1	233,637	1	90,878	1	142,759
Hawaii County, HI	185,079	2	62,487	3	22,389	2	40,098
Los Angeles County, CA	9,818,605	3	54,169	2	26,094	3	28,075
Maui County, HI	154,834	4	42,264	4	16,051	4	26,213
San Diego County, CA	3,095,313	5	30,626	6	15,337	5	15,289
Clark County, NV	1,951,269	6	27,088	9	13,628	6	13,460
Sacramento County, CA	1,418,788	7	24,138	8	13,858	8	10,280
King County, WA	1,931,249	8	23,664	7	14,486	11	9,178
Alameda County, CA	1,510,271	9	22,322	10	12,802	10	9,520
Salt Lake County, UT	1,029,655	10	20,824	5	15,781	19	5,043
Kauai County, HI	67,091	12	17,374	18	6,060	7	11,314
Orange County, CA	3,010,232	11	19,484	13	9,354	9	10,130

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File,* Table P1.

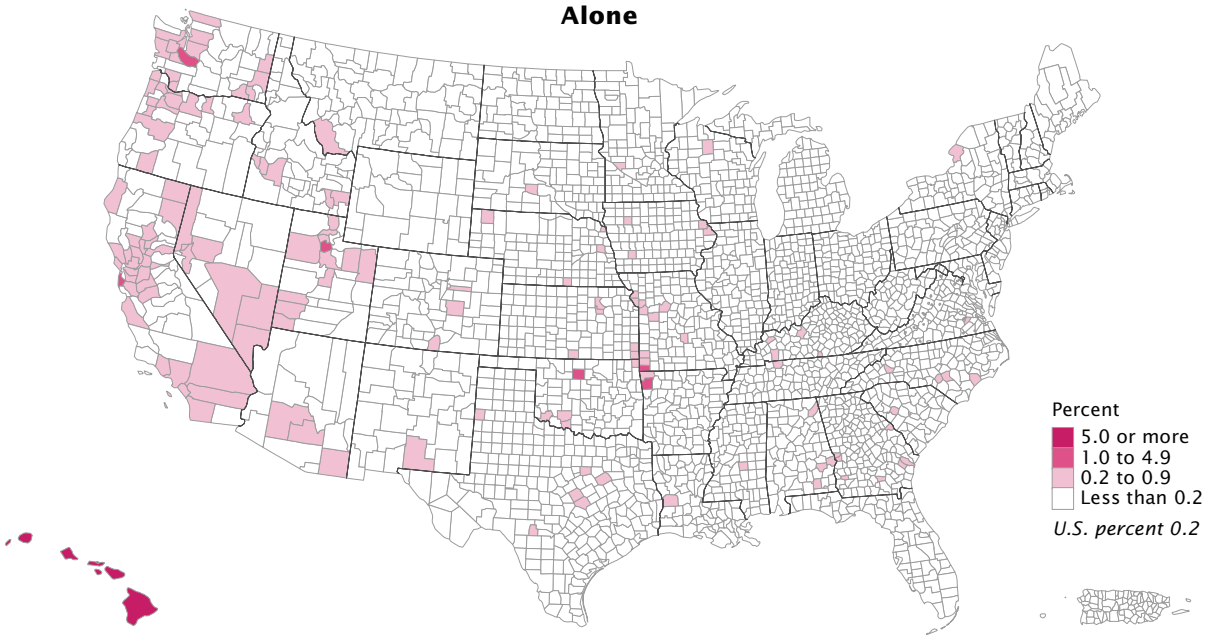
Figure 3.

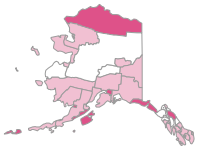
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander as a Percentage of County Population: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)*

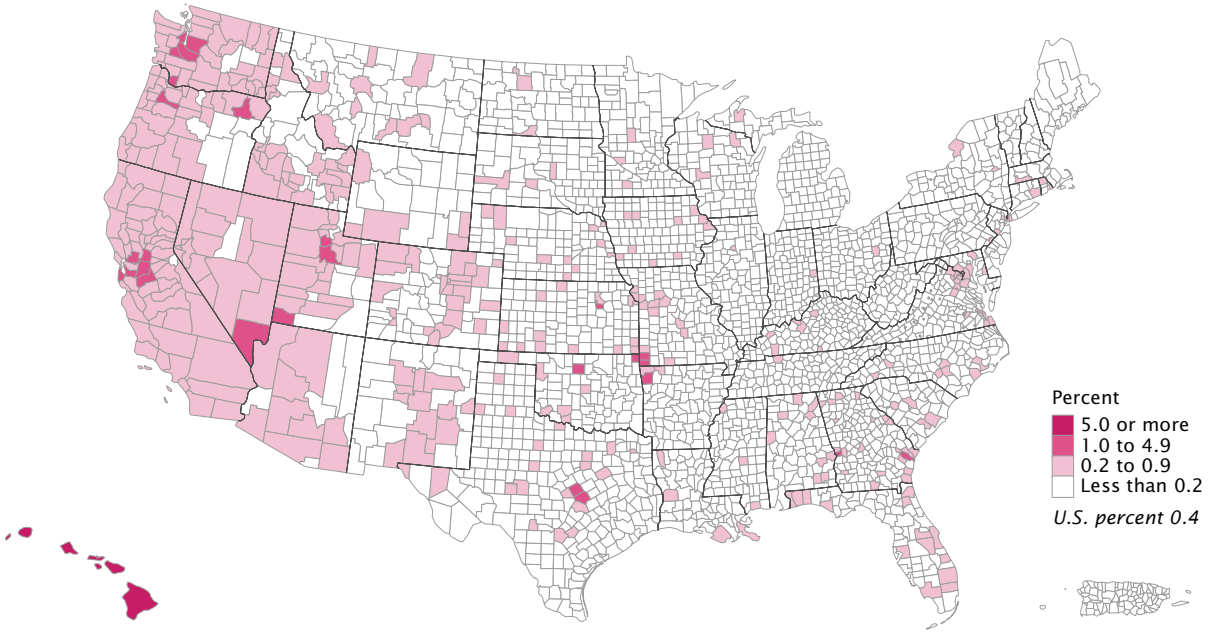


Alone





Alone or in Combination



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Table P1.

these groups, all ten counties with the largest NHPI population were in the West.

Three of the top ten counties with the largest NHPI alone-or-in-combination populations were in Hawaii—Honolulu County (234,000), Hawaii County (62,000), and Maui County (42,000). Four counties in California had NHPI populations greater than 20,000—Los Angeles County, San Diego County, Sacramento County, and Alameda County. The remaining counties in the top ten were in Nevada (Clark County), Washington (King County), and Utah (Salt Lake County).

The top ten counties with the largest NHPI alone populations were identical to the top ten counties with the largest NHPI alone-or-in-combination populations. Of the ten counties with the largest NHPI alone-or-in-combination and NHPI alone populations, eight also had the largest NHPI in combination populations. The two additional counties for the NHPI in combination population were Kauai County, HI, and Orange County, CA.

The counties with high percentages of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population were in the West.

Figure 3 shows the proportion of the NHPI alone population and the NHPI alone-or-in-combination population by county in 2010. Not surprisingly, the counties with the highest proportion of Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders were in Hawaii.

Concentrations of the NHPI alone population were observed in counties in northern California and in southern California. Counties along the Pacific Northwest coast and counties in Alaska had concentrations of the NHPI alone population. Additional counties in the interior West, such as in southern and western Nevada and into Utah also showed clusters of the NHPI alone population.

In the Midwest and South, a clustering of counties in northwest Arkansas and southwest Missouri and into eastern Kansas had higher-than-average concentrations of the NHPI alone population.

In comparison, the NHPI alone-or-in-combination population showed much greater dispersion throughout the country than the NHPI alone population, especially in the West. Most of the counties in the West are shaded pink, representing concentrations of the NHPI alone-or-in-combination population. The NHPI alone population exceeded the national average (0.2 percent) in about half of the counties in California, while the NHPI alone-or-in-combination population exceeded 0.2 percent in all but one of the counties in California.

Similarly, there were a few counties in Oregon and Washington where the NHPI alone population exceeded 0.2 percent, but almost all of the counties in these states exceeded 0.2 percent in their NHPI alone-or-in-combination populations. This was also the case for counties in Idaho, Utah, Nevada, and Arizona.

Table 4.
Ten Counties With the Highest Percentage of Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf*)

County[1]	Total population	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander					
		Alone or in combination		Alone		In combination	
		Rank	Percentage of total population	Rank	Percentage of total population	Rank	Percentage of total population
Hawaii County, HI	185,079	1	33.8	1	12.1	1	21.7
Maui County, HI	154,834	2	27.3	2	10.4	2	16.9
Kauai County, HI	67,091	3	25.9	4	9.0	3	16.9
Honolulu County, HI	953,207	4	24.5	3	9.5	4	15.0
Anchorage Municipality, AK	291,826	5	2.8	6	2.0	8	0.7
Washington County, AR	203,065	6	2.2	5	2.0	259	0.2
Pierce County, WA	795,225	7	2.1	10	1.3	6	0.8
San Mateo County, CA	718,451	8	2.1	9	1.4	12	0.7
Salt Lake County, UT	1,029,655	9	2.0	8	1.5	24	0.5
Garfield County, OK	60,580	10	1.9	7	1.8	325	0.1
Solano County, CA	413,344	11	1.9	18	0.9	5	1.0
Kitsap County, WA	251,133	13	1.7	14	0.9	7	0.8
Sacramento County, CA	1,418,788	12	1.7	12	1.0	9	0.7
Utah County, UT	516,564	15	1.4	26	0.8	10	0.7

[1] Counties of 10,000 or more total population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File,* Table P1.

The NHPI alone-or-in-combination map shows additional pockets of pink throughout the Midwest that were not observed in the NHPI alone map. This was the also the case for counties in Florida, Texas, and the counties surrounding Washington, DC.

Four of the top ten counties with the highest proportion of Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders were in Hawaii.

Table 4 shows the ten counties with the highest proportion of Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders among counties with populations of 10,000 or more. Among these top ten counties, four were in Hawaii (Hawaii County, Maui County, Kauai County, and Honolulu County). In each of these four counties, the NHPI population was more than 24 percent of the county's total population. The counties with the next highest proportions of Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders in their total county population ranged from 1.9 percent to 2.8 percent. Washington County, AR, and Garfield County, OK, were the only counties located outside of the West.

The top ten counties with the highest proportion of multiple-race Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders were in the West.

Each of the ten counties with the highest proportion of multiple-race Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders of counties with populations of 10,000 or more was in the West (see Table 4). Four of these counties were in Hawaii (Hawaii County, Maui County, Kauai County, and Honolulu County). Two of the counties with the highest proportion of multiple-race NHPI were in California (Solano County and Sacramento County) and two were in Washington (Pierce County and Kitsap County). The remaining counties were in Alaska (Anchorage Municipality, a county equivalent) and Utah (Utah County).

The largest growth of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population was in counties in the South and in the Midwest.

Figure 4 presents data for counties with a Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population of at least 100 people in 2010. The maps illustrate the percent change in the NHPI alone population and in the NHPI alone-or-in-combination population between 2000 and 2010. The darker the shade of purple, the greater the percent change between 2000 and 2010.

In about half of the 425 counties that had a Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone population of 100 or more people, the growth in the NHPI population was 50 percent or higher. The growth of the NHPI alone population was concentrated in counties in southern states and midwestern states.

In the South, the NHPI alone population experienced large growth in counties in northern Alabama and northwest Arkansas. Counties throughout the Carolinas, especially along the North Carolina and South Carolina border, also experienced large growth. In the Midwest, counties in western Missouri experienced growth of at least 200 percent between 2000 and 2010. There were also pockets of counties in Iowa that experienced growth in their NHPI alone population.

While many counties in the West experienced growth in their NHPI alone populations, the size of the growth was smaller relative to the growth in many of the counties in the South and Midwest. A few counties in northern Utah, southern Nevada, and Arizona experienced growth of at least 100 percent or more over the decade. A few counties in northern California and counties along the Pacific Northwest coast experienced growth of at least 50 percent.

Among counties with 100 or more Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, nearly all showed rapid growth in their NHPI alone-or-in-combination population.

Of the 700 counties that had a Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone-or-in-combination population in 2010 of 100 or more people, 39 counties experienced growth of 200 percent or more; 146 counties experienced 100.0 percent to 199.9 percent growth; 237 counties experienced 50.0 percent to 99.9 percent growth; and 253 counties experienced less than a 50 percent increase. Only 24 counties had a decline in their NHPI alone-or-in-combination population (see Figure 4).[20]

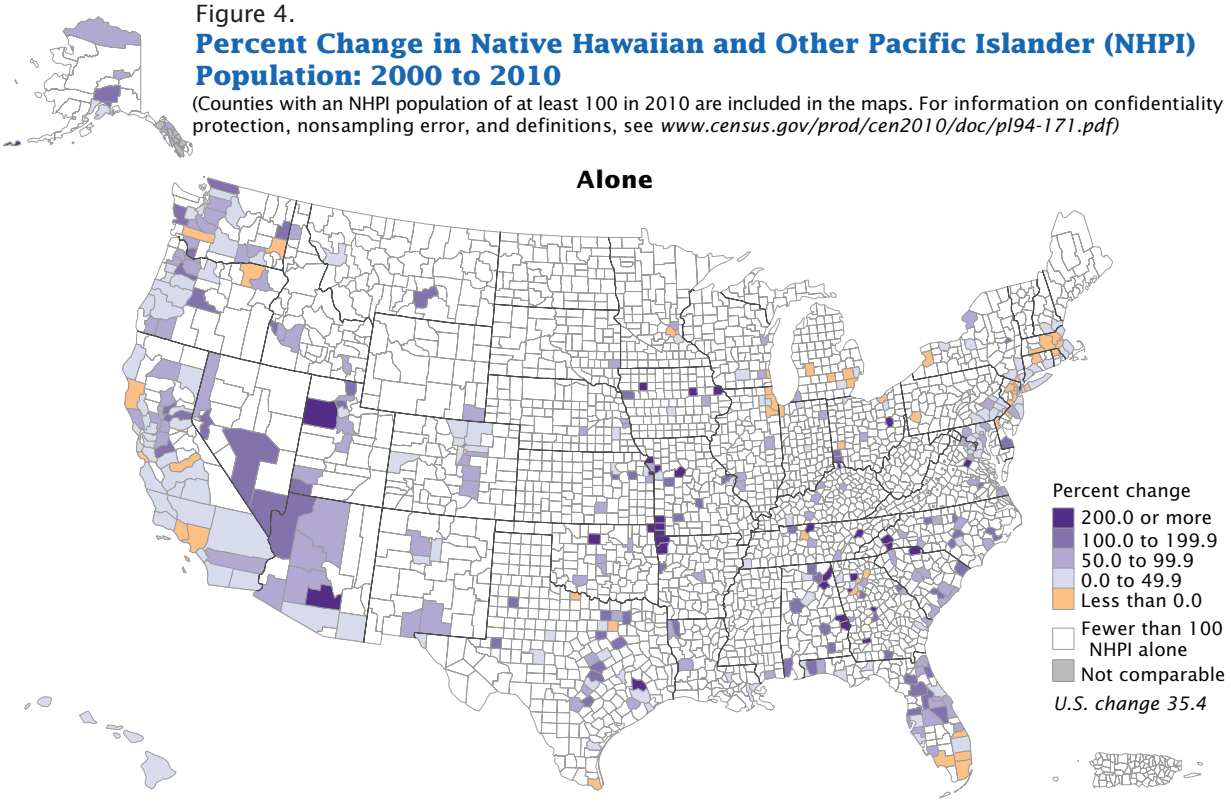
There were several clusters representing growth of at least 100 percent throughout the country in the NHPI alone-or-in-combination map. The interior South, including counties in northern Georgia and Alabama and into Tennessee, had clusters of rapid growth of the NHPI alone-or-in-combination population between 2000 and 2010. Counties throughout North Carolina, parts of Maryland, Virginia, and surrounding Washington, DC, experienced growth of at least 100 percent. There were several clusters of counties in Texas near the Dallas, Austin, Houston, and San Antonio metropolitan statistical areas that experienced large growth over the decade. Many counties in Florida had large percentage increases in their NHPI alone-or-in-combination

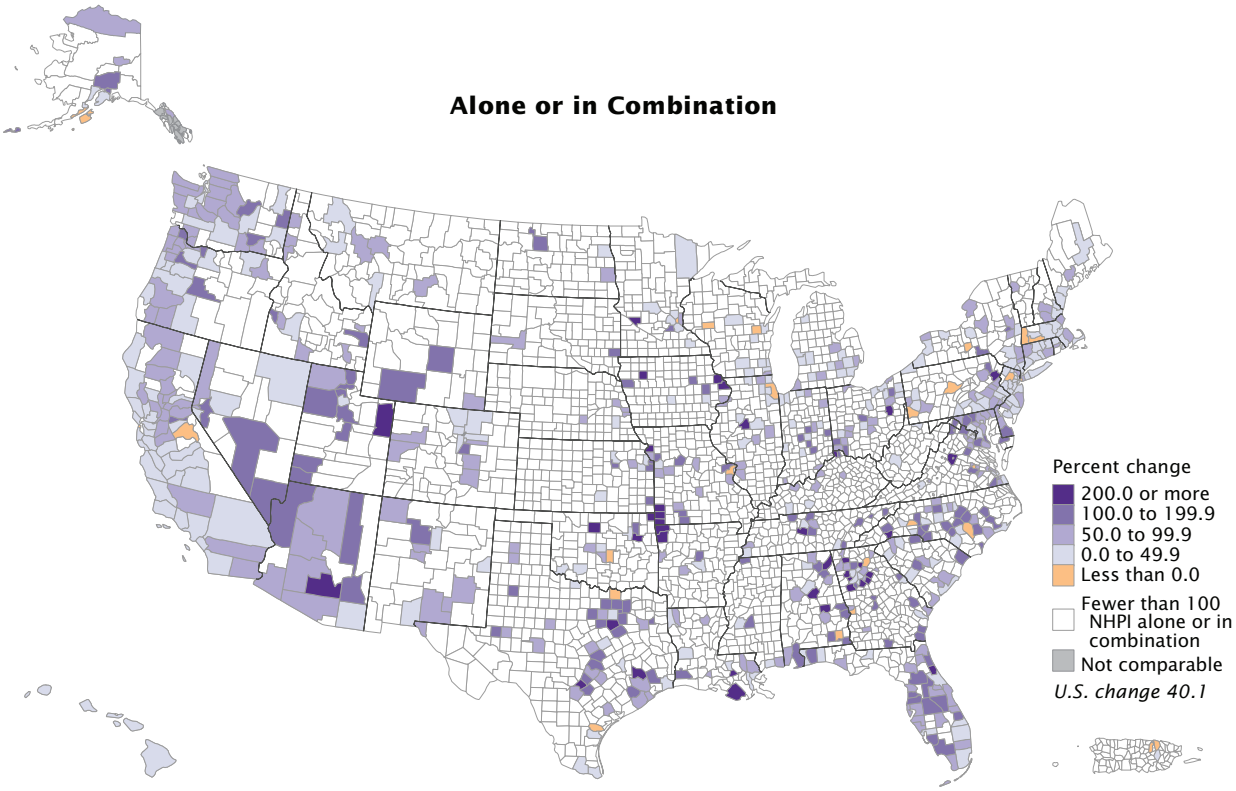
[20] Of the 700 counties, one county (Broomfield, Colorado) existed in 2010 but not in 2000.

Figure 4.

Percent Change in Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (NHPI) Population: 2000 to 2010

(Counties with an NHPI population of at least 100 in 2010 are included in the maps. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)*





Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Table PL1; and *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Table P1.

Table 5.

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (NHPI) Population by Number of Detailed Groups: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/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		Detailed NHPI group alone or in any combination[2]
	One detailed NHPI group reported[1]	Two or more detailed NHPI groups reported[2]	One detailed NHPI group reported	Two or more detailed NHPI groups reported[2]	
Total	**521,876**	**18,137**	**650,672**	**34,510**	**1,225,195**
Polynesian					
Native Hawaiian	156,146	8,772	338,358	23,801	527,077
Samoan	109,637	10,484	48,120	16,199	184,440
Tahitian	966	305	1,493	2,298	5,062
Tongan	41,219	4,502	8,657	2,805	57,183
Tokelauan	107	386	107	325	925
Other Polynesian[3]	3,238	1,330	3,459	1,126	9,153
Micronesian					
Guamanian or Chamorro	88,310	2,697	51,900	4,891	147,798
Mariana Islander	187	109	72	23	391
Saipanese	405	344	199	83	1,031
Palauan	4,851	357	1,927	315	7,450
Carolinian	254	160	64	43	521
Kosraean	487	287	97	35	906
Pohnpeian	1,012	617	286	145	2,060
Chuukese	2,650	1,073	318	170	4,211
Yapese	509	199	223	87	1,018
Marshallese	19,841	430	1,813	350	22,434
I-Kiribati	185	26	129	61	401
Other Micronesian[4]	22,874	2,601	2,979	658	29,112
Melanesian					
Fijian	24,629	480	6,627	568	32,304
Papua New Guinean	233	4	172	7	416
Solomon Islander	60	11	43	8	122
Ni-Vanuatu	45	4	37	5	91
Other Melanesian[5]	100	6	102	14	222
Other Pacific Islander[6]	43,931	1,916	183,490	10,842	240,179

[1] The total of 521,876 respondents categorized as reporting only one detailed NHPI group in this table is lower than the total of 523,930 shown in Table PCT8 (U.S. Census Bureau, *2010 Census Summary File 1*). This table includes more detailed groups than PCT8. This means that, for example, an individual who reported "Chuukese and Palauan" is shown in this table as reporting two or more detailed NHPI groups. However, that same individual is categorized as reporting NHPI alone in PCT8 because both Chuukese and Palauan are part of the larger Other Micronesian group.

[2] The numbers by detailed NHPI group do not add to the total Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population. This is because the detailed NHPI groups are tallies of the number of NHPI *responses* rather than the number of NHPI *respondents.* Respondents reporting several NHPI 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.

[3] Includes the generic term "Polynesian" and the remaining Polynesian write-in responses that were not tallied into separate groups.

[4] Includes the generic term "Micronesian" and the remaining Micronesian write-in responses that were not tallied into separate groups.

[5] Includes the generic term "Melanesian"and the remaining Melanesian write-in responses that were not tallied into separate groups.

[6] Includes the generic term "Pacific Islander" and respondents who checked the "Other Pacific Islander" response category on the census questionnaire.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census special tabulation.

populations between 2000 and 2010.

There were concentrations of large proportional growth of the NHPI alone-or-in-combination population in counties in southwest Missouri and northwest Arkansas, as well as along the Kansas and Missouri border. Pockets of growth were also observed along the Iowa and Illinois border and in central Indiana between 2000 and 2010.

In the West, counties in interior Washington and interior Oregon experienced large growth in their NHPI alone-or-in-combination populations. Counties in northern Utah and Arizona extending into southern Nevada and southern Utah also experienced growth of at least 100 percent over the decade.

PATTERNS AMONG THE DETAILED NATIVE HAWAIIAN AND OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER GROUPS

Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders include diverse populations that differ in geography, language, and culture. They are from Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian geographic locations and cultural backgrounds. The relative size of each of the cultural groups that make up the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone population can be summarized by examining the proportions who identified with one detailed NHPI group and no other race group.

Among people who reported only one detailed Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander group and no other race group, Polynesians composed 60 percent, Micronesians composed 27 percent, Melanesians composed 5 percent, and Other Pacific Islanders composed 8 percent (see Table 5).[21] This section discusses detailed Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian groups.

Table 5 presents data for a number of detailed Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander groups. Data for people who reported only one detailed NHPI group, such as Samoan, are presented in the first data column. Next, data for people who identified with two or more detailed NHPI groups, such as Samoan and Fijian, and no other race group are presented in the second data column. The third data column presents data for people who reported only one detailed NHPI group and one or more other races, such as Samoan ***and*** White. The fourth data column presents data for people who reported two or more detailed NHPI groups and one or more other race groups, such as Samoan, Fijian, ***and*** White.

All of these columns are summed and presented in the last data column, detailed Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander group *alone or in any combination*. Thus, the last column presents the maximum number of people who identified as the detailed NHPI group.

Native Hawaiian was the largest detailed Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander group, numbering more than half a million.

In the 2010 Census, Native Hawaiian was the largest detailed NHPI group in the United States. This was true for both the alone population and the alone-or-in-any-combination population. There were 156,000 people who reported Native Hawaiian with no additional detailed NHPI group or race group and an additional 371,000 people who reported Native Hawaiian in combination with one or more other races and/or detailed NHPI groups (see Table 5). Thus, a total of 527,000 people reported Native Hawaiian alone or in any combination.

The Samoan population and the Guamanian or Chamorro population were the second- and third-largest detailed NHPI groups in the United States.

In 2010, there were 110,000 people who reported only Samoan and an additional 75,000 who reported Samoan in combination with one or more other races and/or detailed NHPI groups. This sums to 184,000 people who reported Samoan alone or in any combination.

There were 88,000 people who reported Guamanian or Chamorro alone and an additional 59,000 who reported Guamanian or Chamorro in combination with one or more other races and/or detailed NHPI groups. Thus, 148,000 people reported Guamanian or Chamorro alone or in any combination.

Chuukese was the fastest-growing Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander group.

Although Native Hawaiians, Samoans, and Guamanians or Chamorros were the largest detailed NHPI alone or in any combination groups, they grew at slower rates than many of the smaller detailed NHPI groups. Over the decade, the Chuukese population showed the largest percent increase. The Chuukese population in 2010 was more than six times larger than reported in 2000, increasing from less than 700 to more than 4,000 (see Table 6).

All of the other detailed Micronesian alone or in any combination groups, including Mariana Islanders, Saipanese, Palauans, Carolinians, Kosraeans, Pohnpeians, Yapese, Marshallese, and I-Kiribati, showed large percent increases, more than doubling in size between 2000 and 2010.

The detailed Melanesian alone or in any combination groups also showed large increases over the decade. The Fijian population had the largest numeric growth among the Melanesian groups, increasing from less than 14,000 in 2000 to more than 32,000 in 2010.

[21] The Other Pacific Islander category includes respondents who checked the "Other Pacific Islander" response category on the census questionnaire or wrote in the generic term "Pacific Islander."

Table 6.

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (NHPI) Alone or in Any Combination by Detailed Group: 2000 and 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

Detailed group	2000		2010		Change, 2000 to 2010	
	Number[1]	Percent	Number[1]	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**874,414**	**100.0**	**1,225,195**	**100.0**	**350,781**	**40.1**
Polynesian						
Native Hawaiian	401,162	45.9	527,077	43.0	125,915	31.4
Samoan	133,281	15.2	184,440	15.1	51,159	38.4
Tongan	36,840	4.2	57,183	4.7	20,343	55.2
Tahitian	3,313	0.4	5,062	0.4	1,749	52.8
Tokelauan	574	0.1	925	0.1	351	61.1
Other Polynesian[2]	8,796	1.0	9,153	0.7	357	4.1
Micronesian						
Guamanian or Chamorro	92,611	10.6	147,798	12.1	55,187	59.6
Mariana Islander	141	–	391	–	250	177.3
Saipanese	475	0.1	1,031	0.1	556	117.1
Palauan	3,469	0.4	7,450	0.6	3,981	114.8
Carolinian	173	–	521	–	348	201.2
Kosraean	226	–	906	0.1	680	300.9
Pohnpeian	700	0.1	2,060	0.2	1,360	194.3
Chuukese	654	0.1	4,211	0.3	3,557	543.9
Yapese	368	–	1,018	0.1	650	176.6
Marshallese	6,650	0.8	22,434	1.8	15,784	237.4
I–Kiribati	175	–	401	–	226	129.1
Other Micronesian[3]	9,940	1.1	29,112	2.4	19,172	192.9
Melanesian						
Fijian	13,581	1.6	32,304	2.6	18,723	137.9
Papua New Guinean	224	–	416	–	192	85.7
Solomon Islander	25	–	122	–	97	388.0
Ni–Vanuatu	18	–	91	–	73	405.6
Other Melanesian[4]	315	–	222	–	–93	–29.5
Other Pacific Islander[5]	187,419	21.4	240,179	19.6	52,760	28.2

– Percent rounds to 0.0.

[1] The numbers by detailed NHPI group do not add to the total Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population. This is because the detailed NHPI groups are tallies of the number of NHPI *responses* rather than the number of NHPI *respondents*. Respondents reporting several NHPI 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.

[2] Includes the generic term "Polynesian" and the remaining Polynesian write-in responses that were not tallied into separate groups.

[3] Includes the generic term "Micronesian" and the remaining Micronesian write-in responses that were not tallied into separate groups.

[4] Includes the generic term "Melanesian" and the remaining Melanesian write-in responses that were not tallied into separate groups.

[5] Includes the generic term "Pacific Islander" and respondents who checked the "Other Pacific Islander" response category on the census questionnaire.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census special tabulation.

The Native Hawaiian population's share of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population decreased.

While Native Hawaiians alone or in any combination had the largest numeric increase (126,000) among all of the detailed NHPI groups, they grew at a slower rate than all of the other specified detailed NHPI groups (31 percent) (see Table 6). This slower growth, coupled with the rapid growth in other detailed NHPI groups, caused the Native Hawaiian alone-or-in-any-combination population's proportion of the NHPI population to decline from 46 percent in 2000 to 43 percent in 2010.

The Guamanian or Chamorro, Marshallese, and Fijian populations all increased in their share of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population.

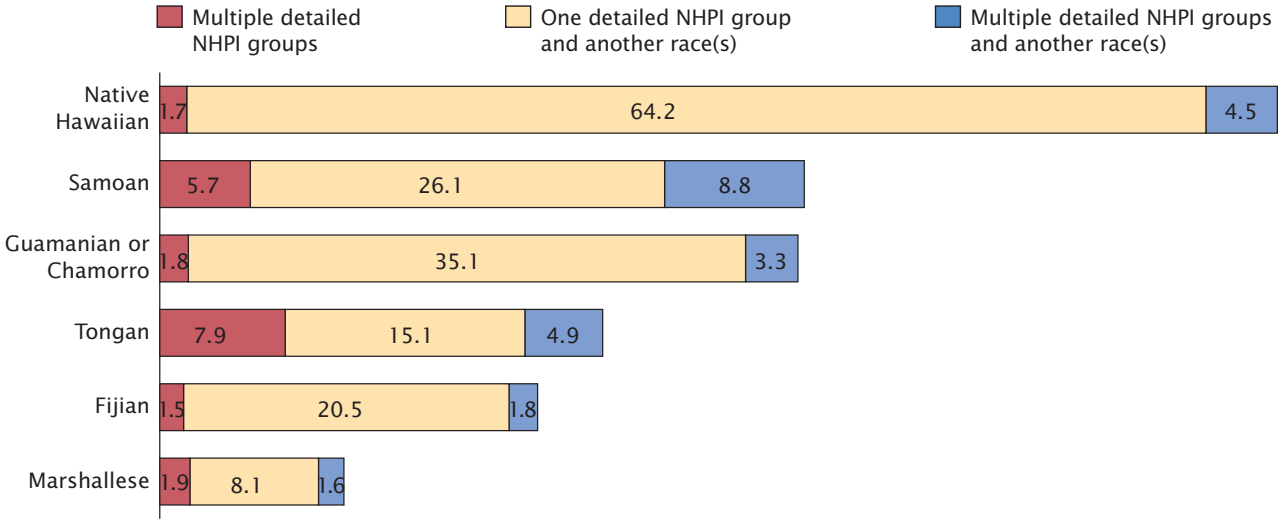
The Guamanian or Chamorro alone-or-in-any-combination population had the largest increase in its share of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population. Over the decade, the Guamanian or Chamorro population increased from 11 percent to 12 percent (up 1.5 percentage points).

The Marshallese alone-or-in-any-combination population more than tripled in size between 2000 and 2010, increasing from less than 7,000 to more than 22,000. The Marshallese population's share of the NHPI population increased by 1.1 percentage points (nearly 16,000 people). Fijians alone or in any combination also increased in their share of the NHPI population (up 1.1 percentage points) with a growth of nearly 19,000 people.

Figure 5.

Percentage of Largest Detailed Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (NHPI) Groups Alone or in Any Combination by Number of Groups and Races: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)



Note: Percentages are based on the alone-or-in-any-combination population for each group. People who reported two or more detailed NHPI groups, such as Samoan and Fijian, and no other race group are represented in the "Multiple detailed NHPI groups" category. People who reported one detailed NHPI group and another race(s), such as Samoan ***and*** White are represented in the "One detailed NHPI group and another race(s)" category. People who reported two or more detailed NHPI groups and another race(s), such as Samoan, Fijian, ***and*** White, are represented in the "Multiple detailed NHPI groups and another race(s)" category. Together, these three groups represent the NHPI in-any-combination percentages for each detailed group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census special tabulation.

Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders were more likely to report multiple races than multiple detailed groups.

In 2010, 56 percent of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population reported multiple races (see Table 5). In comparison, 4 percent of the NHPI population reported multiple detailed NHPI groups, either alone or with another race.

Among the largest detailed NHPI groups, Native Hawaiians were the most likely to report multiple races.

Of the six largest detailed Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander groups, Native Hawaiians were most likely to report multiple races (see Figure 5). Of all respondents who reported Native Hawaiian, 70 percent reported one or more other races and/or detailed NHPI groups. This included 2 percent who reported Native Hawaiian with one or more other detailed NHPI groups and no other race group, 64 percent who reported Native Hawaiian with one or more other races, and 5 percent who reported Native Hawaiian and one or more other races and detailed NHPI groups.

Among the six largest detailed Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander groups, the Guamanian or Chamorro population and the Samoan population were the next two detailed NHPI groups to report higher proportions of multiple races. Of all respondents who identified as Guamanian or Chamorro, 35 percent reported multiple races and no other detailed NHPI group, and an additional 3 percent reported multiple races and multiple detailed NHPI groups. Of all respondents who identified as Samoan, 26 percent reported multiple races and no other detailed NHPI group and an additional 9 percent reported multiple races and multiple detailed NHPI groups.

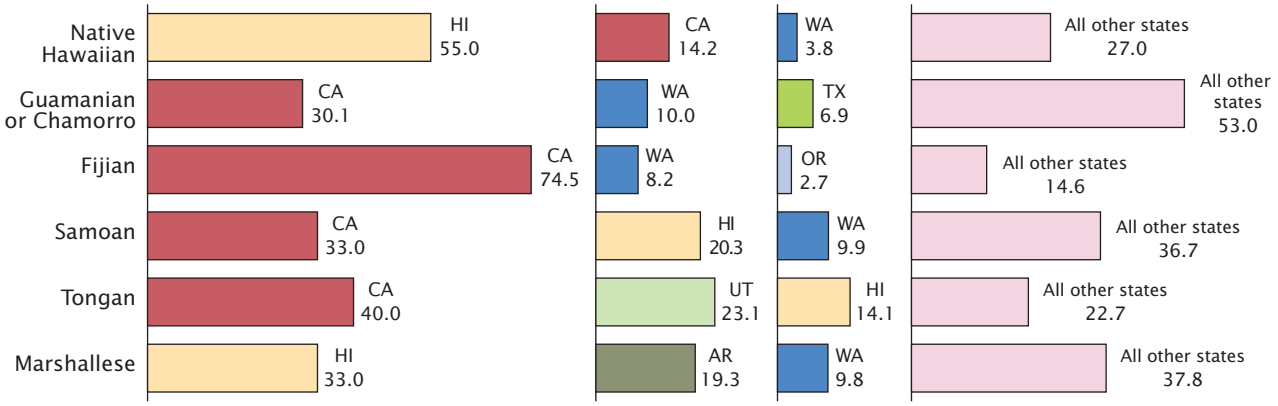
Tongans and Samoans were the most likely to report multiple detailed Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander groups.

The Tongan population had the largest proportion among the six largest detailed NHPI groups reporting multiple detailed NHPI groups and no other race group (8 percent) (see Figure 5). An additional 5 percent reported Tongan and one or more other races and detailed NHPI groups. Therefore, 13 percent of the Tongan population reported multiple detailed NHPI groups.

Among the largest detailed NHPI groups, Samoan had the second-largest proportion reporting

Figure 6.
Percentage Distribution of Largest Detailed Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Groups by State: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)



Note: Percentages are based on the alone-or-in-any-combination population for each group. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010 Census Summary File 1*.

multiple detailed NHPI groups and no other race group (6 percent). Another 9 percent of all people who reported Samoan identified as Samoan in combination with another race group and another detailed NHPI group. Combined, 14 percent of the Samoan population identified with multiple detailed NHPI groups.

Marshallese and Fijians were the most likely to report one Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander group.

Of all respondents who reported Marshallese, 12 percent reported one or more other races and/or detailed NHPI groups, including 8 percent who reported only Marshallese and another race(s) and 4 percent who reported Marshallese and another detailed NHPI group(s). Therefore, the remaining 88 percent of the Marshallese population identified as Marshallese and no other group or race (see Figure 5).

Of all respondents who reported Fijian, 76 percent identified as Fijian and no other group or race. The remaining 24 percent reported one or more other races and/or detailed NHPI groups, including 21 percent who reported only Fijian and another race(s) and 3 percent who reported Fijian and another detailed NHPI group(s).

THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE DETAILED NATIVE HAWAIIAN AND OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER GROUPS

The Guamanian or Chamorro population was more geographically dispersed than the other largest Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander groups.

Hawaii, California, and Washington were consistently among the top three states with the highest proportions of the largest detailed NHPI alone-or-in-any-combination groups (see Figure 6). The exceptions were Texas (third most for Guamanian or Chamorro), Oregon (third most for Fijian), Utah (second most for Tongan), and Arkansas (second most for Marshallese).

More than one-half (55 percent) of all Native Hawaiians lived in Hawaii and over one-fourth (27 percent) lived in states other than the top three with the largest Native Hawaiian populations. While almost one-third (30 percent) of all Guamanians or Chamorros lived in California, over half (53 percent) lived in states other than the top three states with the largest Guamanian or Chamorro populations. This illustrates that the Guamanian or Chamorro population was more geographically dispersed than the other largest NHPI groups.

Fijians were the most geographically concentrated in one state, with three-quarters of the Fijian population living in California alone. Almost two-thirds of Tongans lived in just two states—California (40 percent) and Utah (23 percent). One-in-three Marshallese lived in Hawaii and one-in-five resided in Arkansas.

Table 7.

Native Hawaiians in Hawaii by Area of Residence: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

Detailed group	Total population for Hawaii		Living on Hawaiian home lands		Not living on Hawaiian home lands	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**1,360,301**	**100.0**	**30,858**	**100.0**	**1,329,443**	**100.0**
Native Hawaiian alone or in any combination	289,970	21.3	26,437	85.7	263,533	19.8
Native Hawaiian alone	80,337	5.9	12,902	41.8	67,435	5.1
Native Hawaiian in any combination	209,633	15.4	13,535	43.9	196,098	14.8
Not Native Hawaiian alone or in any combination	1,070,331	78.7	4,421	14.3	1,065,910	80.2

Note: Native Hawaiian alone or in any combination includes individuals who reported only Native Hawaiian and no other race or detailed NHPI group (i.e., Native Hawaiian alone) as well as individuals who reported Native Hawaiian in combination with one or more other races and/or detailed NHPI groups (i.e., Native Hawaiian in any combination).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010 Census Summary File 1*.

DEFINITION OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS USED IN THE 2010 CENSUS

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 Hawaiian home lands for the first time in Census 2000 data tabulations.

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 of Hawaii. 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.

The majority of people who lived on Hawaiian home lands were Native Hawaiian.

Just fewer than 31,000 people, or more than 2 percent of Hawaii's total population of 1.4 million, lived on the Hawaiian home lands. Of these, 86 percent were Native Hawaiian, either alone or in any combination (see Table 7). This included 42 percent who reported Native Hawaiian only and 44 percent who reported Native Hawaiian and another race or detailed NHPI group. Additionally, 14 percent of all respondents living on Hawaiian home lands were people other than Native Hawaiians.

According to the 2010 Census, of the 80,000 people in Hawaii who reported only Native Hawaiian, 16 percent resided on the home lands. In contrast, of the 210,000 people who reported Native Hawaiian in combination with one or more other races or detailed NHPI groups, 6 percent resided on the home lands. Overall, 9 percent of all Native Hawaiian alone or in any combination respondents in Hawaii lived on the home lands.

SUMMARY

This report provides a detailed portrait of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population in the United States, and contributes to our understanding of the nation's changing racial and ethnic diversity.

The Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population grew more than three times faster than the total U.S. population over the decade, increasing from 874,000 to 1.2 million people. As in 2000, the multiple-race NHPI population was larger than the NHPI alone population, representing 56 percent of all people identifying as Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.

The multiple-race Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population grew by 44 percent over the decade. Three race combinations, NHPI ***and*** White, NHPI ***and*** Asian, and NHPI ***and*** White ***and*** Asian accounted for the largest proportion of this population in 2010.

Geographically, the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population experienced growth in every

state in the country. In fact, 32 states and the District of Columbia experienced an increase of more than 50 percent in their NHPI populations.

While the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population was concentrated in the West, some detailed NHPI groups were more geographically dispersed than others. Fijians were the most geographically concentrated in one state, with three-quarters of the Fijian population living in California alone. More than one-half of Native Hawaiians resided in Hawaii, and almost two-thirds of Tongans lived in California and Utah. Conversely, the Guamanian or Chamorro population was the most geographically dispersed, with more than half living in states other than the top three states with the largest Guamanian or Chamorro populations.

Additional notable trends were presented in this report. While Native Hawaiians continued to constitute the largest detailed NHPI group, representing 43 percent of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population, they grew at a slower rate than the other detailed NHPI groups. The Chuukese population experienced the fastest growth among all the detailed NHPI groups, with a 2010 population more than six times larger than in 2000. The Guamanian or Chamorro, Fijian, and Marshallese populations increased in their share of the NHPI population.

Among the largest detailed Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander groups, Native Hawaiian was the group most likely to report multiple races and Tongan and Samoan were the groups most likely to report multiple detailed NHPI groups. The Marshallese population and the Fijian population were the groups most likely to identify with one detailed NHPI group or race.

Throughout the decade, the Census Bureau will release additional information on the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population, including characteristics such as age, sex, and family type, which will provide greater insights to the demographic characteristics of this population at various geographic levels.

ABOUT THE 2010 CENSUS

Why was the 2010 Census conducted?

The U.S. Constitution mandates that a census be taken in the United States every 10 years. This is required in order to determine the number of seats each state is to receive in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Why did the 2010 Census 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 redistricting process carried out by the states and in monitoring local jurisdictions' compliance with the Voting Rights Act. 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, such as the Civil Rights Act, Voting Rights Act, Fair Housing Act, Equal Employment Opportunity Act, and the 2010 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 their community, or a business 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 groups, such as screening for hypertension or diabetes.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

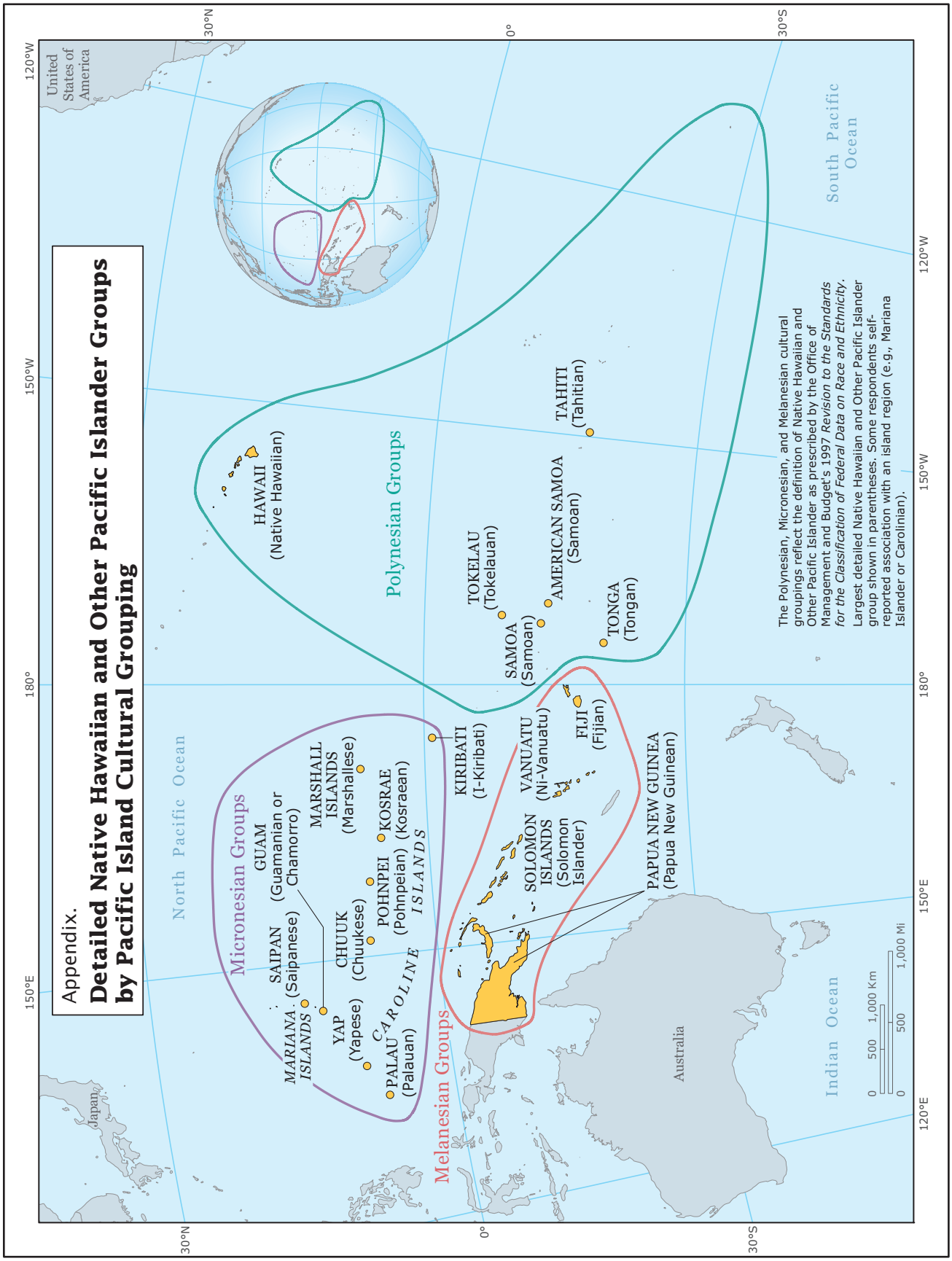
Information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf>.

Data on race from the *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File* and the *2010 Census Summary File 1* were released on a state-by-state basis. The 2010 Census data are available on the Internet at <http://factfinder2.census.gov/main.html>.

For more information on specific race groups in the United States, go to <www.census.gov> and search for "Minority Links." This Web page includes information about the 2010 Census 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 2010 Census Briefs series, located on the Census Bureau's Web site at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010>. This series presents information about race, Hispanic origin, age, sex, household type, and housing tenure.

For more information about the 2010 Census, including data products, call the Customer Services Center at 1-800-923-8282. You can also visit the Census Bureau's Question and Answer Center at <ask.census.gov> to submit your questions online.


Appendix.
Detailed Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Groups by Pacific Island Cultural Grouping
Micronesian Groups
Polynesian Groups
Melanesian Groups
North Pacific Ocean
South Pacific Ocean
Indian Ocean
United States of America
Japan
Australia
HAWAII (Native Hawaiian)
MARIANA ISLANDS
SAIPAN (Saipanese)
GUAM (Guamanian or Chamorro)
YAP (Yapese)
CHUUK (Chuukese)
PALAU (Palauan)
POHNPEI (Pohnpeian)
KOSRAE (Kosraean)
CAROLINE ISLANDS
MARSHALL ISLANDS (Marshallese)
KIRIBATI (I-Kiribati)
TOKELAU (Tokelauan)
SAMOA (Samoan)
AMERICAN SAMOA (Samoan)
TONGA (Tongan)
TAHITI (Tahitian)
VANUATU (Ni-Vanuatu)
SOLOMON ISLANDS (Solomon Islander)
FIJI (Fijian)
PAPUA NEW GUINEA (Papua New Guinean)
The Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian cultural groupings reflect the definition of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander as prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget's 1997 Revision to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity.
Largest detailed Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander group shown in parentheses. Some respondents self-reported association with an island region (e.g., Mariana Islander or Carolinian).
0 500 1,000 Km
0 500 1,000 Mi
120°E
150°E
180°
150°W
120°W
30°N
0°
30°S