

We the People: Pacific Islanders in the United States

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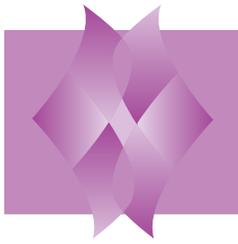
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We the People: Pacific Islanders in the United States

This report provides a portrait of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population in the United States and discusses the largest detailed Pacific Islander groups at the national level: Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro, Fijian, Tongan, and Marshallese.¹ It is

part of the Census 2000 Special Reports series that presents several demographic, social, and economic characteristics collected from Census 2000. The terms “Pacific Islander” and “Guamanian,” when used in the text, graphics, and tables of this report, refer to the Native Hawaiian and Other

Pacific Islander population and the Guamanian or Chamorro category, respectively.

In Census 2000, a total of 861,000 people, or 0.3 percent of the total population, reported they belonged to the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population. Of this number, 378,800 people, or 44 percent, reported only Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; and 482,200 people, or 56 percent, reported Native

¹ The text of this report discusses data for the United States, including the 50 states and the District of Columbia. 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 or in Puerto Rico are not included.

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

(Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)

Detailed group	Detailed Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander group alone			Detailed Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander group alone or in combination		
	Number	Percent of U.S. population	90-percent confidence interval	Number	Percent of U.S. population	90-percent confidence interval
Total.....	¹378,782	0.13	0.13–0.14	²860,965	0.31	0.30–0.31
Native Hawaiian.....	139,495	0.05	*	400,435	0.14	*
Samoan.....	85,243	0.03	*	128,183	0.05	0.04–0.05
Guamanian.....	55,130	0.02	*	91,380	0.03	*
Tongan.....	27,686	0.01	*	36,982	0.01	*
Fijian.....	10,265	-	*	14,159	0.01	0.00–0.01
Marshallese.....	5,843	-	*	6,899	-	*
Other Pacific Islander....	³ 55,120	0.02	*	⁴ 208,991	0.07	0.07–0.08

- Rounds to zero.

* Confidence interval rounds to percentage shown.

¹ Includes people who reported Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only, regardless of whether they reported one or more detailed Pacific Islander groups.

² Includes people who reported one detailed Pacific Islander group, people who reported two or more detailed Pacific Islander groups, and people who reported one or more Pacific Islander groups and one or more races other than Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. The total is less than the sum of the rows because most people who reported two or more detailed Pacific Islander groups, such as Samoan and Tongan, are tabulated once in each category, but only once in the total. People who reported two or more detailed Pacific Islander groups not listed above (e.g., Carolinean and Ni-Vanuatu) are tabulated once in the Other Pacific Islander category.

³ Includes people who reported one Pacific Islander group not listed above and people who reported two or more Pacific Islander groups (and no other race), as well as people who checked only the Other Pacific Islander response category on the census questionnaire or wrote in the generic term “Pacific Islander.”

⁴ Represents the number of people who reported one or more Pacific Islander groups excluding the groups listed above. The total of 208,991 includes 46,628 people who reported a Pacific Islander group not listed above (e.g., Tokelauan), 3,027 people who reported two or more Pacific Islander groups not listed above (e.g., Carolinean and Ni-Vanuatu), 144,773 people who reported a Pacific Islander group not listed above and one or more races other than Pacific Islander (e.g., Chuukese and White), and 14,563 people who reported two or more Pacific Islander groups not listed above and one or more races other than Pacific Islander (e.g., Chuukese and Tokelauan and Black).

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

UNDERSTANDING DATA ON RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN FROM CENSUS 2000

Census 2000 incorporated the federal standards for collecting and presenting data on race and Hispanic origin issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in October 1997, considering race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. For Census 2000, the questions on race and Hispanic origin were asked of every individual living in the United States, and answers were based upon self-identification.

Data on race have been collected since the first U.S. decennial census in 1790. The question on race for Census 2000 was different from the one on the 1990 census in several ways. In 2000, respondents were asked to select one or more race categories to indicate their racial identities. Additionally, the 1990 Asian or Pacific Islander category was separated into two categories: Asian and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.* Because of the changes, the

* A more detailed discussion of these changes is provided in Elizabeth M. Grieco and Rachel C. Cassidy, 2001, *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2000*, U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR/01-1. This report is available on the U.S. Census Bureau's Internet site at <www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf>.

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 U.S. population over time.

Because Hispanics or Latinos may be any race, data in this report for Pacific Islanders overlap with data for Hispanics. Among Pacific Islanders who reported only one race, approximately 9.5 percent were Hispanic. The question on Hispanic origin in Census 2000 was similar to the 1990 question, except for its placement on the questionnaire and a few wording changes. For Census 2000, the question on Hispanic origin was asked directly before the question on race, while in 1990, the question on race preceded questions on age and marital status, which were followed by the question on Hispanic origin. Additionally, in Census 2000, a note was included on the questionnaire asking respondents to complete both the question on Hispanic origin and the question on race.

Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander along with one or more other races.² The text and figures in this report focus on Pacific Islanders who reported only a Pacific Islander group, while the tables provide data for this population and those who reported both a Pacific Islander group and another race group. Table 1 shows the number of people reporting a detailed Pacific Islander race.

Census 2000 reported on six major race categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian

² The data contained in this report are based on the people for whom data were collected using the Census 2000 long form. As with all surveys, estimates may vary from the actual values because of sampling variation or other factors. All comparisons made in this report have undergone statistical testing and are significant at the 90-percent confidence level unless otherwise noted.

or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and Some Other Race.³ The term "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" refers to anyone having origins in any of the original peoples of the Pacific Islands (for example, Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or Tonga). It includes people who indicated their race or races as Native Hawaiian, Guamanian or Chamorro, Samoan, or Other

³ The Census 2000 question on race included 15 separate response categories and three areas where respondents could write in a more specific race group. The response categories and write-in answers can be combined to create the five race categories specified by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) 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 and 4 are Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

Pacific Islander, or who wrote in entries such as Tahitian, Mariana Islander, or Chuukese. Pacific Islanders encompass diverse languages and cultures and are of Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian backgrounds.

The analysis in this report focuses on the six detailed Pacific Islander groups shown below, as well as the residual category Other Pacific Islander.⁴ These groups each

⁴ The Other Pacific Islander group analyzed in this report includes respondents who provided a specific entry that was not 1 of the 6 detailed groups, such as Carolinean, Ni-Vanuatu, or Tokelauan, as well as respondents who checked the Other Pacific Islander response category on the census questionnaire or wrote in a generic term such as "Pacific Islander." This group includes multiple responses involving two or more detailed Pacific Islander groups and no other races.

compose at least 1 percent of the total Pacific Islander population:

Fijian
Guamanian or Chamorro
Marshallese
Native Hawaiian
Samoan
Tongan
Other Pacific Islander

The data collected by Census 2000 on race can be divided into two broad categories: people who reported only one race and people who reported more than 1 of the 6 major race categories. People who responded to the question on race by indicating only one race are referred to as the single-race population. For example, respondents who reported their race as one or more detailed Pacific Islander groups, but no non-Pacific Islander race, would be included in the single-race Pacific Islander population.⁵ Individuals who

⁵ Respondents reporting a single detailed Pacific Islander group would be included in the single-race Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population. Respondents reporting more than one detailed Pacific Islander group would also be included in the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only population and tabulated here as Other Pacific Islander. 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.

reported a specific race and one or more other major races are referred to as the race in-combination population. For example, respondents who reported they were Pacific Islander ***and*** Black, or Pacific Islander ***and*** White ***and*** American Indian and Alaska Native would be included in the Pacific Islander in-combination population.⁶

In the text and figures of this report, population characteristics are shown for Pacific Islanders who reported only that group. This presentation does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Table 2 summarizes characteristics for single-race Pacific Islanders, for Pacific Islanders who reported two or more races, and for the sum of these two groups, that is, people who reported they were Pacific Islander regardless of whether they also reported another race. Data for the Pacific Islander single-race population, the Pacific Islander population regardless of whether they reported any other races, and the detailed Pacific

⁶ The race in-combination categories use the conjunction ***and*** in bold and italicized print to link the race groups that compose the combination.

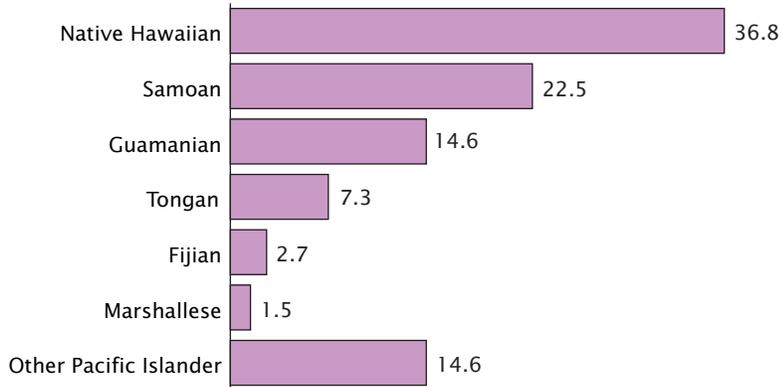
Islander groups are shown in Summary File 4, available at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf>.

Two companion reports provide more information on these concepts and populations. The Census 2000 Brief *The Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Population: 2000* analyzes population data collected from the short-form questions in Census 2000. It shows the distribution of the Pacific Islander population at both the national and subnational levels and detailed Pacific Islander groups at the national level.⁷ In addition, the Census 2000 Brief *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2000* provides a complete explanation of the race categories used in Census 2000 and information on each of the six major race groups and the Hispanic-origin population at the national level.

⁷ Elizabeth M. Grieco, 2001, *The Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Population: 2000*, U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR/01-14. This report is available on the U.S. Census Bureau's Internet site at <www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-14.pdf>.

Figure 1.
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Population by Detailed Group: 2000

(Percent distribution. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)



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

The three largest Pacific Islander groups composed about three-fourths of the total Pacific Islander population.

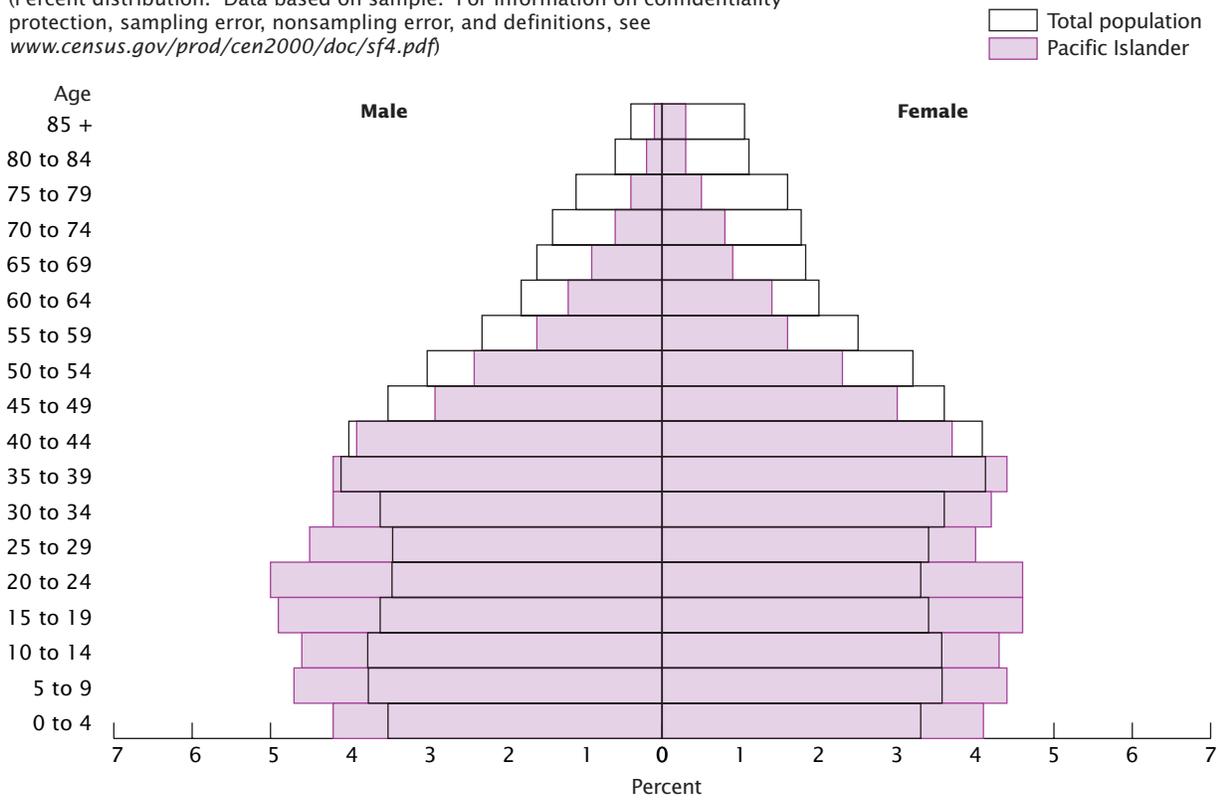
- Three groups—Native Hawaiians (with over 100,000 people), Samoans, and Guamanians— together accounted for 74 percent of the Pacific Islander population. The category Other Pacific Islander totaled 15 percent of the Pacific Islander population. None of the three remaining groups numbered more than 30,000 or exceeded 8 percent of the total Pacific Islander population.
- Native Hawaiians were the largest Pacific Islander group, representing 37 percent of the population. They were followed by Samoans at 23 percent.

Among Pacific Islanders, males outnumbered females at younger ages, while women outnumbered men at older ages.

- Compared with the U.S. population, the Pacific Islander population had larger proportions of males and females in each of the 5-year age intervals through age 34.
- Among Pacific Islanders, women outnumbered men above age 64, while males outnumbered females under 35.

Figure 2.
Age and Sex: 2000

(Percent distribution. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)



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

The Pacific Islander population was relatively young.

- In 2000, Pacific Islanders had a median age of 28 years, compared with 35 years for the total U.S. population.
- Five percent of the Pacific Islander population was 65 and older. Native Hawaiians had the highest percentage 65 and over among the detailed Pacific Islander groups (7 percent). In contrast, 1 percent of Marshallese were in that age group in 2000.
- Among Pacific Islander groups, Samoans, Tongans, and Marshallese had high proportions of people under 18, with 31 percent of Marshallese under 10.

Figure 3.
Selected Age Groups and Median Age: 2000

(Percent distribution. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)



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

About one-half of the Pacific Islander population 15 and older was married.

▪ Fifty-one percent of the Pacific Islander population 15 and older was married in 2000, compared with 54 percent of the U.S. population.⁸

- Marshallese and Other Pacific Islanders were more likely never to have been married at the time of Census 2000 than all Pacific Islanders.⁹
- The proportions of Tongans and Fijians who were married were

higher than that of all Pacific Islanders.¹⁰

- Roughly 10 percent of Native Hawaiians were divorced, compared with less than 8 percent of all Pacific Islanders.

⁸ This percentage includes only people who were married (excluding separated) at the time of Census 2000.

⁹ There was no statistical difference between the percentages of Samoans and all Pacific Islanders who were never married.

¹⁰ There was no statistical difference between the percentages of Guamanians and all Pacific Islanders who were married.

Figure 4.
Marital Status: 2000

(Percent distribution of population 15 and older. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)



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

The majority of Pacific Islander households were composed of married couples.

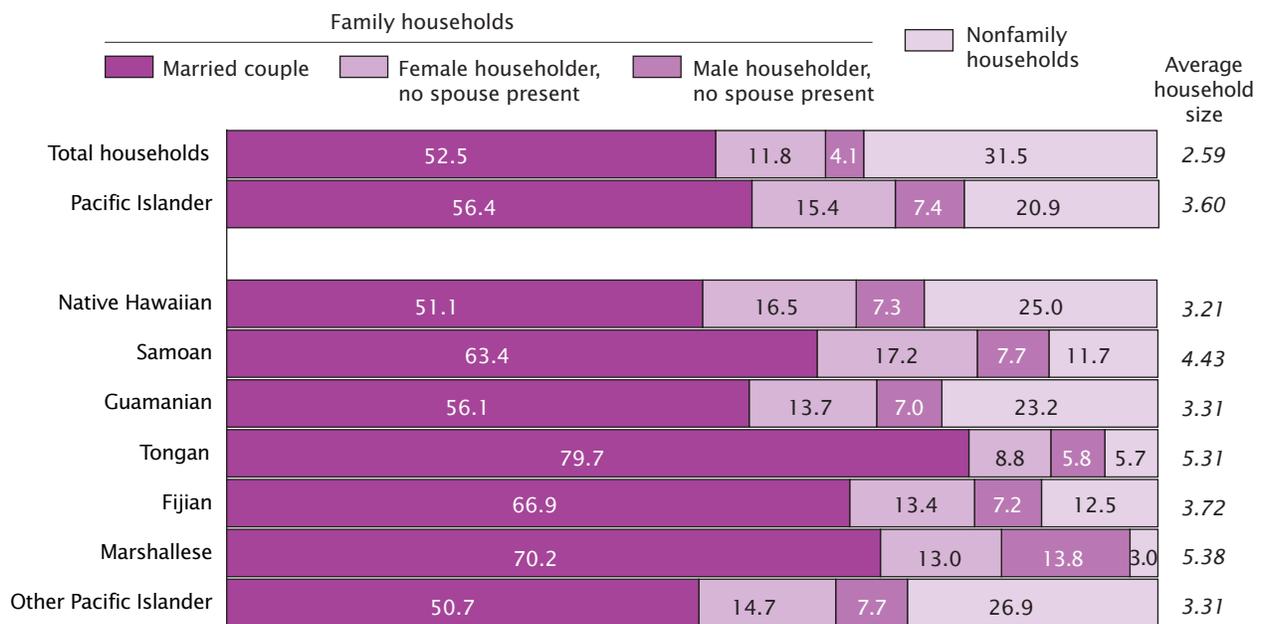
- Families accounted for the majority of both Pacific Islander households (79 percent) and U.S. households (68 percent). Married couples accounted for 56 percent of Pacific Islander households and 53 percent of U.S. households.
- Eighty percent of Tongan households were married-couple households. Married couples represented about 51 percent of both Other Pacific Islander households and Native Hawaiian households.¹¹
- Less than 20 percent of Samoan, Tongan, Fijian, and Marshallese households were nonfamily households.
- The average number of people in a Pacific Islander household was 3.6.

¹¹ There was no statistical difference between the percentages of married-couple households for Other Pacific Islanders and Guamanians.

Figure 5.

Household Type and Average Household Size: 2000

(Percent distribution of households. Households are classified by the race of the householder. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)



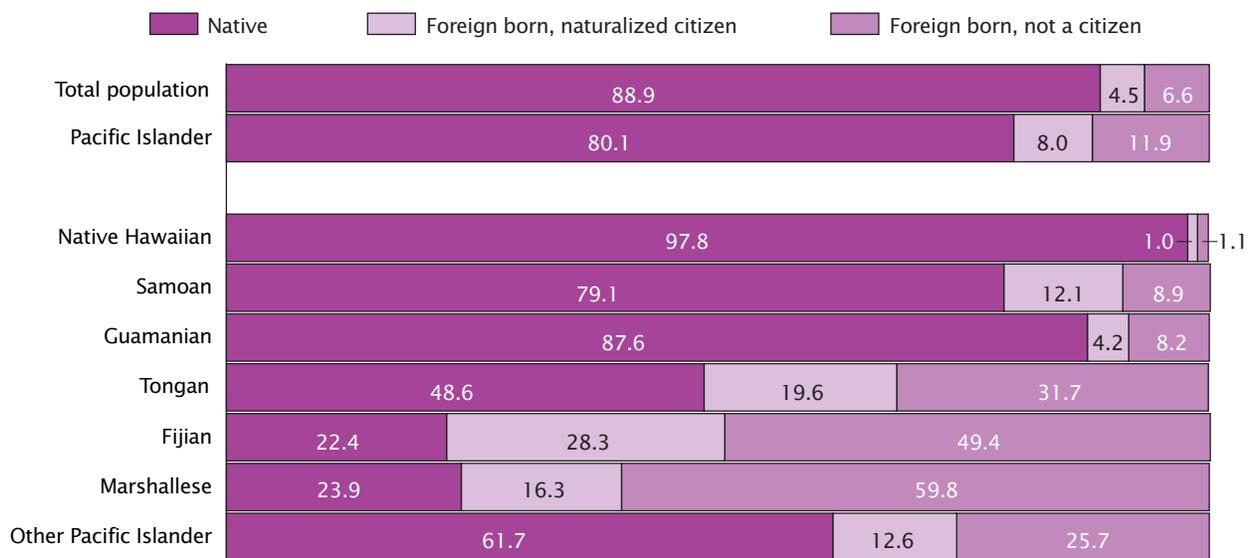
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 special tabulation.

Eight of ten Pacific Islanders were native to the United States.

- People born in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, certain U.S. Island Areas (Guam, the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands), and Puerto Rico are automatically U.S. citizens. While people born in American Samoa, Guam, or Hawaii are native by definition, most people born in other Pacific Islands—Fiji, the Marshall Islands, Western Samoa, or Tonga—are not natives by birth. In 2000, about 89 percent of the total population and 80 percent of Pacific Islanders were natives. Native Hawaiians had the highest percent native (98 percent). Eighty-eight percent of Guamanians and 79 percent of Samoans were also native.
- Fijians and Marshallese had the highest percentages of foreign born among the detailed Pacific Islander groups.
- A lower percentage of Pacific Islanders were naturalized citizens (8 percent) than noncitizens (12 percent). The Samoan population had a higher proportion of naturalized citizens than noncitizens.

Figure 6.
Nativity and Citizenship Status: 2000

(Percent distribution. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)



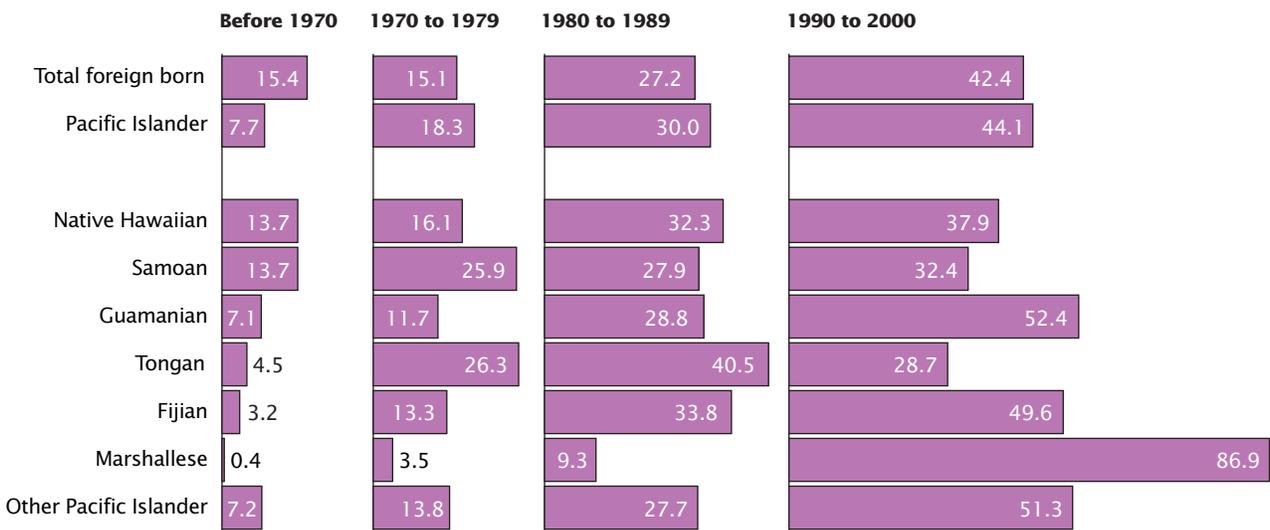
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 special tabulation.

Forty-four percent of the foreign-born Pacific Islander population arrived in the United States during the 1990s.

- Forty-four percent of the Pacific Islander foreign born arrived in the United States between 1990 and 2000, compared with 42 percent of the U.S. foreign-born population. Thirty percent of Pacific Islanders arrived between 1980 and 1989 and 18 percent between 1970 and 1979.
- Less than 10 percent of the Pacific Islander foreign born arrived in the United States before 1970.
- Migration patterns varied across groups. Eighty-seven percent of Marshallese entered the United States between 1990 and 2000, as did roughly 50 percent of Guamanians, Other Pacific Islanders, and Fijians. Fewer than 35 percent of Samoans and Tongans entered the United States during this time period.

Figure 7.
Foreign Born by Year of Entry: 2000

(Percent distribution. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)



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

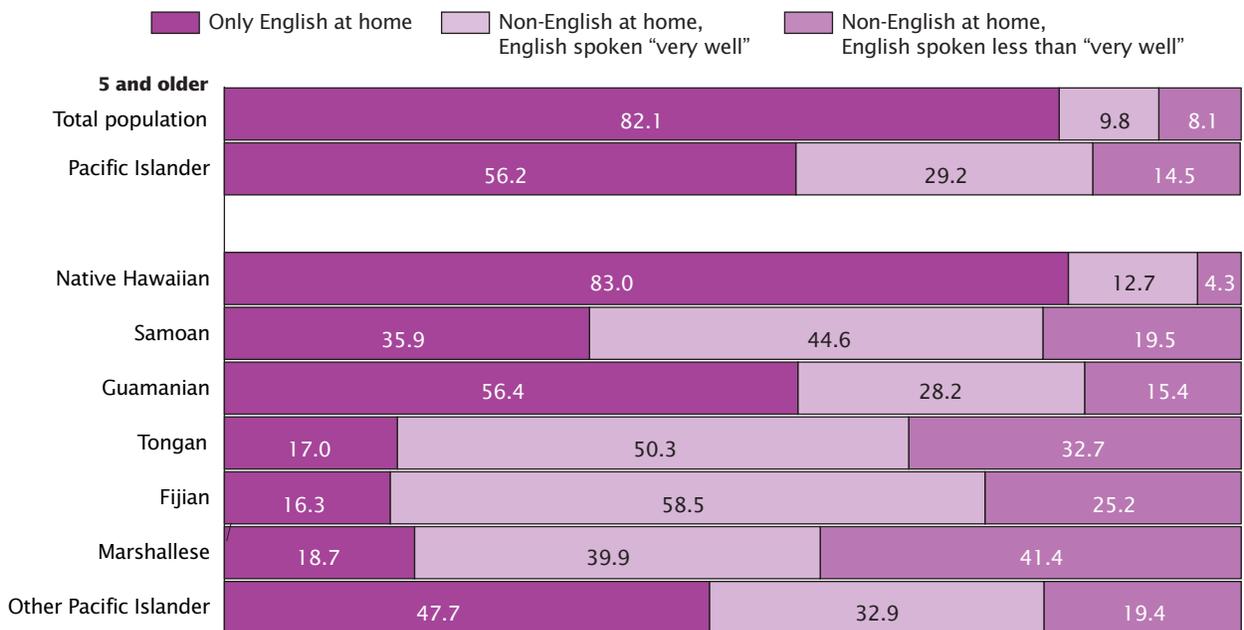
Compared with the total population, a higher proportion of Pacific Islanders spoke a language other than English at home. The majority of those Pacific Islanders spoke English very well.

- Eighteen percent of the U.S. population 5 and older spoke a language other than English at home, compared with 44 percent of the Pacific Islander population. Of Pacific Islanders who spoke a non-English language at home, 67 percent (29 percent of the total Pacific Islander population) reported that they spoke English “very well,” compared with 55 percent of their counterparts in the U.S. population (representing 10 percent of all people 5 and older).
- The likelihood of speaking English at home varied among Pacific Islanders. Tongans, Fijians, and Marshallese had among the highest proportions of people 5 and older who spoke a language other than English at home, while Native Hawaiians had the lowest.
- Among Pacific Islanders, Fijians had the highest percentage who spoke a language other than English at home and spoke English “very well” (59 percent).

Figure 8.

Language Spoken at Home and English-Speaking Ability: 2000

(Percent distribution of population 5 and older. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)



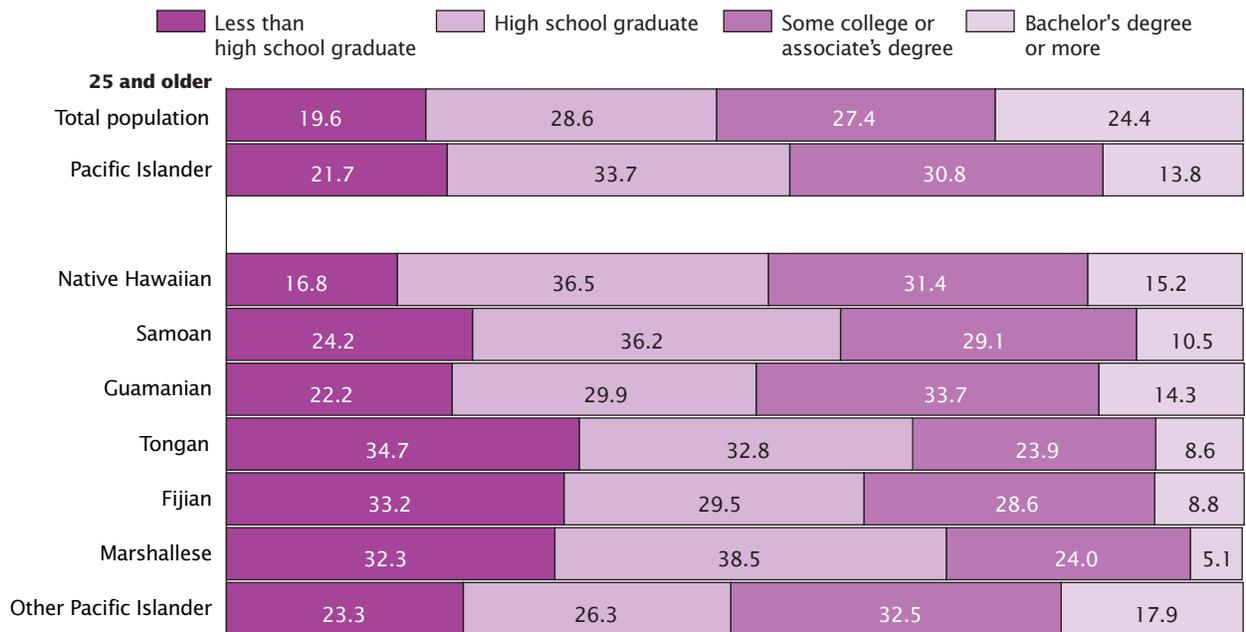
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 special tabulation.

While similar proportions of Pacific Islanders and the total population had at least a high school diploma, a smaller percentage of all Pacific Islanders than the total population had a bachelor's degree or more education.

- In 2000, 78 percent of all Pacific Islanders 25 and older had completed high school or beyond, and 14 percent had a bachelor's degree or more education. The corresponding rates for the U.S. population were 80 percent and 24 percent, respectively.
- Among the detailed Pacific Islander groups, Other Pacific Islanders had the highest percentage who had obtained a bachelor's degree or more (18 percent).
- About four-fifths of Native Hawaiians and three-fifths or more of all other detailed Pacific Islander groups had obtained at least a high school diploma.

Figure 9.
Educational Attainment: 2000

(Percent distribution of population 25 and older. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)



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

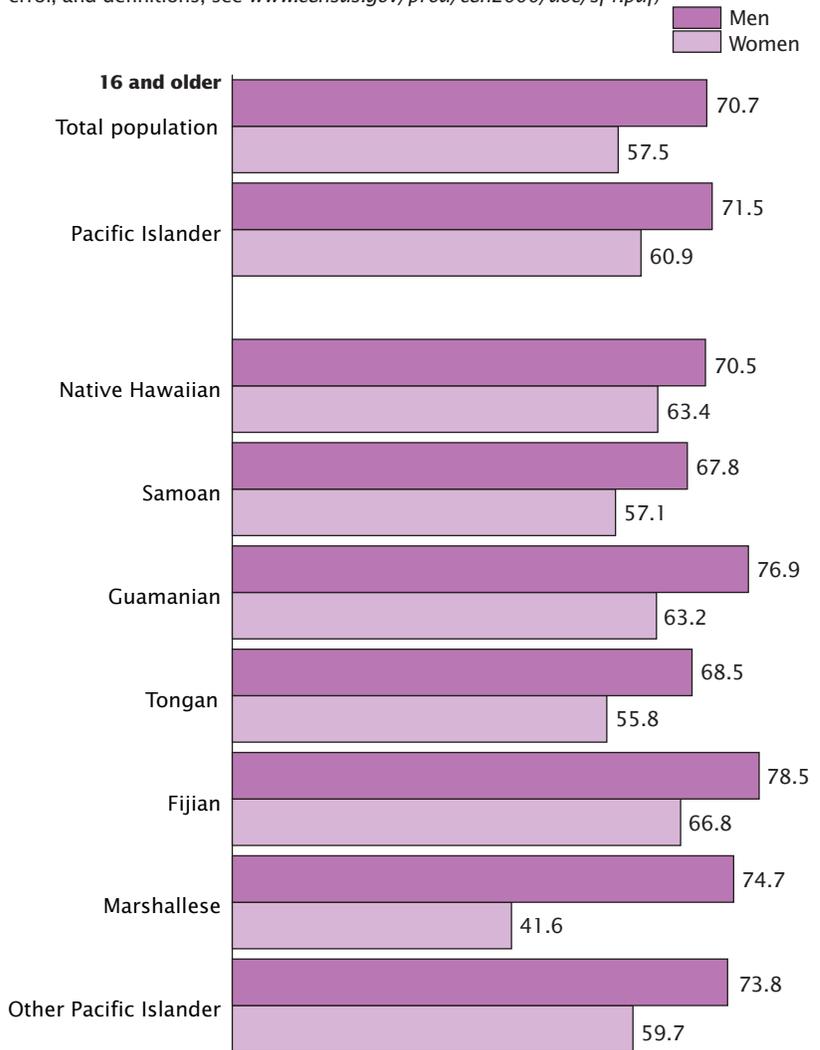
About three-fifths of Pacific Islander women were in the labor force.

- Seventy-one percent of both Pacific Islander men and all men were in the labor force. A higher percentage (61 percent) of Pacific Islander women than all women (58 percent) were in the labor force.
- Less than one-half of Marshallese women participated in the labor force.
- In each of the Pacific Islander groups, about two-thirds or more of men participated in the labor force.

Figure 10.

Labor Force Participation Rate by Sex: 2000

(Percent of specified population 16 and older that is in the labor force. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)



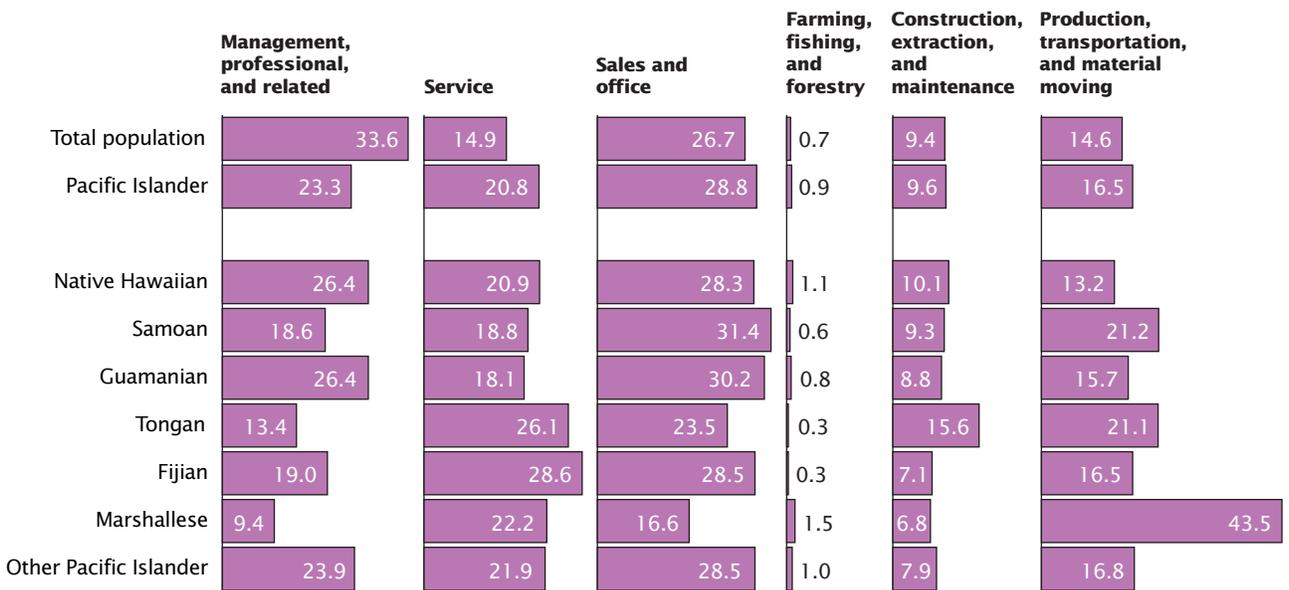
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 special tabulation.

Pacific Islanders were represented in all occupations but were more likely to hold sales and office jobs.

- Of the six major occupation groups, Pacific Islanders were most likely to hold sales and office jobs (29 percent), while management, professional, or related occupations were most common (34 percent) for the total population.
- Twenty-one percent of Pacific Islanders were in service occupations, compared with 15 percent of the total population.
- Marshallese (44 percent) were more likely than other detailed groups to be in production, transportation, and material moving occupations.
- Tongans (16 percent) were more likely than other Pacific Islander groups to be in construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations in 2000.

Figure 11.
Occupation: 2000

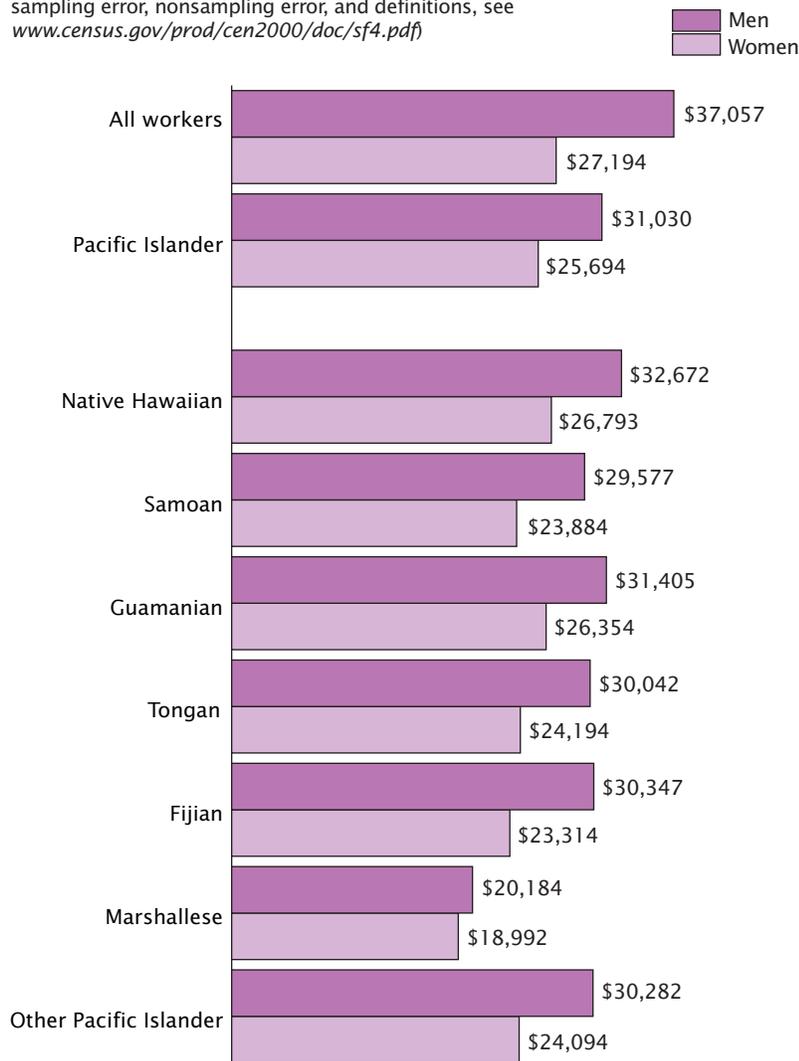
(Percent distribution of employed civilian population 16 and older. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)



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

Figure 12.
Median Earnings by Sex: 1999

(For employed, full-time, year-round workers 16 and older. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)



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

Within the Pacific Islander population, the gap between the earnings of male and female year-round, full-time workers was roughly \$5,300.

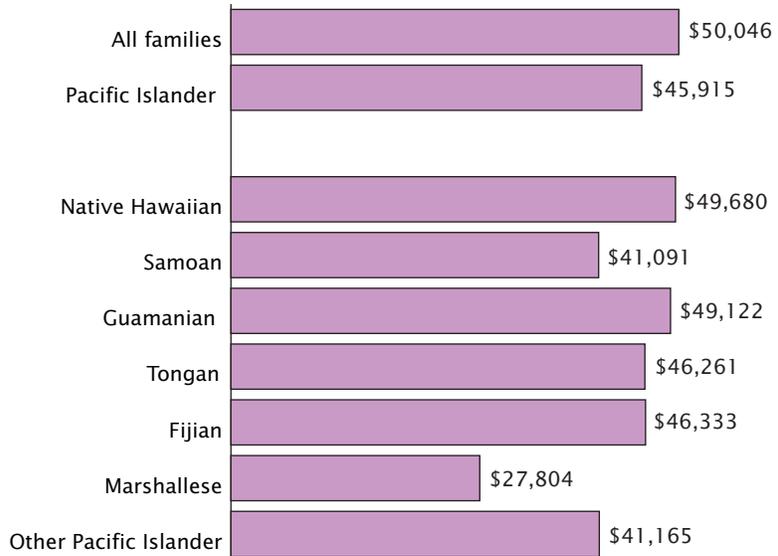
- The median earnings for Pacific Islander men and women who worked year-round, full-time were about \$31,000 and \$25,700, respectively. The median earnings for all male and female year-round, full-time workers in the United States were \$37,100 and \$27,200, respectively.
- Pacific Islander men who worked year-round, full-time earned on average about \$84 for every \$100 earned by all men. Less disparity existed among women. Pacific Islander women earned about \$94 for every \$100 earned by all women.
- Among the detailed Pacific Islander groups, the estimates of the median earnings for women ranged from \$19,000 to \$26,800. However, this does not imply that each of the median earnings for these groups would be in the estimated range since many of these estimates are subject to large sampling errors.
- Among the detailed Pacific Islander groups, the estimates of the median earnings for men ranged from \$20,200 to \$32,700. However, this does not imply that each of the median earnings for these groups would be in the estimated range since many of these estimates are subject to large sampling errors.

The median income for Pacific Islander families was approximately \$4,100 less than for all families.

- The median family income in 1999 was \$50,000 for the U.S. population and \$45,900 for Pacific Islanders.
- Among the detailed Pacific Islander groups, the estimates of the median family income ranged from \$27,800 to \$49,700. However, this does not imply that each of the median family incomes for these groups would be in the estimated range since many of these estimates are subject to large sampling errors.
- Marshallese had the lowest median family income among the detailed Pacific Islander groups.

Figure 13.
Median Family Income: 1999

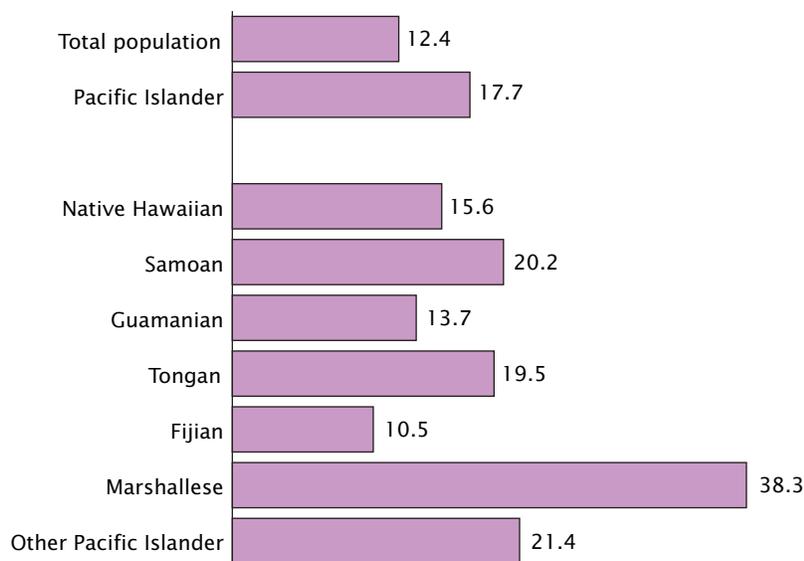
(Families classified by race of householder. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)



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

Figure 14.
Poverty Rate: 1999

(Percent of specified group in poverty. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)



Note: Poverty status was determined for everyone except those in institutions, military group quarters, or college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 special tabulation.

About 1 out of 6 Pacific Islanders lived below the poverty threshold in 1999.

- Of the Pacific Islander population, 17.7 percent lived below poverty in 1999. This was higher than the 12.4 percent poverty rate for the U.S. population.¹²
- Among the detailed Pacific Islander groups, Marshallese had the highest poverty rate, 38.3 percent.
- Native Hawaiians, Guamanians, and Fijians had the lowest poverty rates among the detailed Pacific Islander groups.

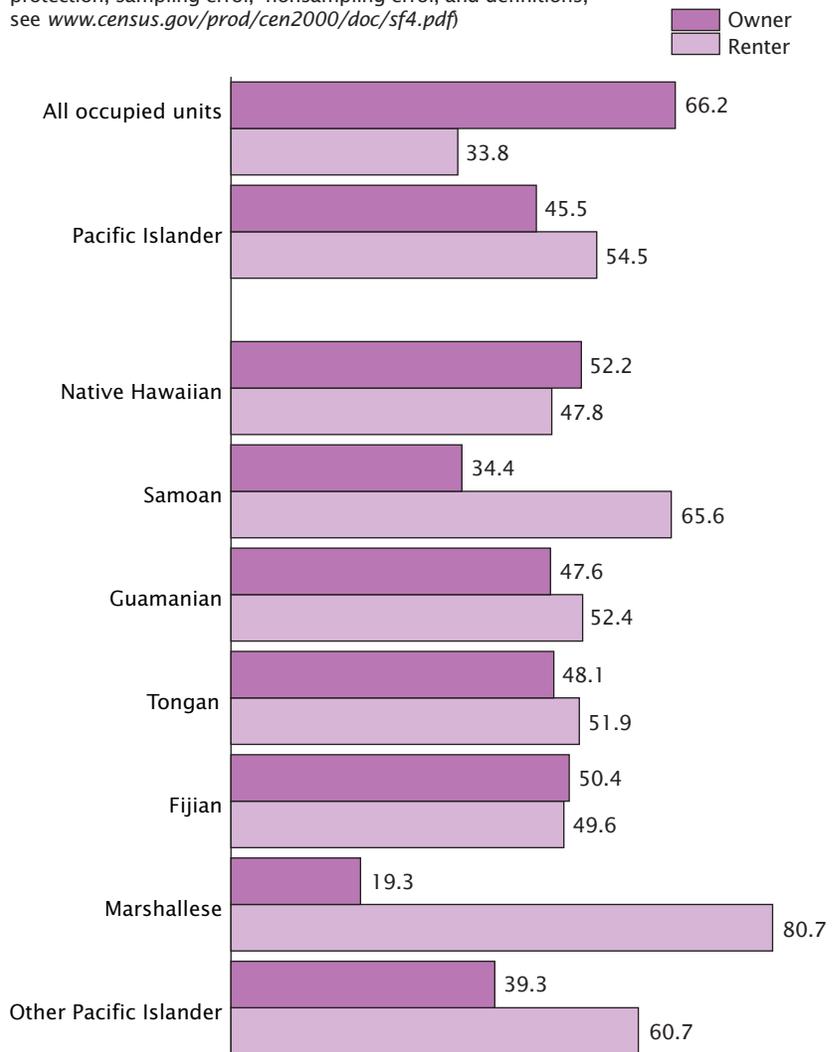
¹² In 1999, the poverty threshold for a family of four was \$17,029. Poverty statistics exclude unrelated individuals under 15. For more information, see Alemayehu Bishaw and John Iceland, 2003, *Poverty: 1999*, U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR-19. This report is available on the U.S. Census Bureau's Internet site at www.census.gov/prod/2003pubs/c2kbr-19.pdf.

Less than one-half of the housing units occupied by Pacific Islanders were owner-occupied.

- Forty-six percent of housing units with a Pacific Islander householder were owner-occupied, compared with 66 percent of all occupied housing units.
- Among Pacific Islander households, about one-half of Native Hawaiian, Guamanian, Tongan, and Fijian households lived in owner-occupied housing units.
- About two-thirds of Samoan and four-fifths of Marshallese households lived in rental units.

**Figure 15.
Housing Tenure: 2000**

(Percent distribution of occupied housing units. Housing tenure of the detailed group is shown by the race of the householder. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)



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

ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES

The data contained in this report are based on people in the sample of households that responded to the Census 2000 long form. Nationally, approximately 1 out of every 6 housing units was included in this sample. As a result, the sample estimates may differ somewhat from the 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, people within those housing units, and people living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, and so forth. The sample estimates also differ from the values that would have been obtained from different samples of housing units, and hence of people living in those housing units, and people living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error.

In addition to the variability that arises from sampling, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process data. Such errors may include: not enumerating every household or every person in the population universe, failing to obtain all required information from the respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information incorrectly. In addition, errors can occur during the field review of the enumerators' work, during clerical handling of the census questionnaires, or during the electronic processing of the questionnaires.

While it is impossible to completely eliminate error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Census Bureau attempts to control the sources of such error during the data collection and processing operations. The primary sources of error and the programs instituted to control error in Census 2000 are described in detail in *Summary File 4 Technical Documentation* under Chapter 8, Accuracy of the Data, located at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf>.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways: first, errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and, therefore, should be reflected in the standard errors; and second, errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will bias both sample and 100-percent data in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their incomes, then the resulting estimates of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher-income categories and overstated for the lower-income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard errors.

All statements in this Census 2000 Special Report have undergone statistical testing, and all comparisons are significant at the 90-percent confidence level unless otherwise noted. The estimates in the tables and figures may vary from actual values due to sampling and nonsampling errors. As a result, the estimates used to summarize statistics for one population group may not be statistically different from estimates for another population group. Further information on

the accuracy of the data is located at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf>. For further information on the computation and use of standard errors, contact the Decennial Statistical Studies Division at 301-763-4242.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

The Census 2000 Summary File 3 and Summary File 4 data are available from American FactFinder on the Census Bureau's Web site <factfinder.census.gov>. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, sampling error, and definitions, also see <www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf> or contact the Customer Services Center at 301-763-INFO (4636).

Information on population and housing topics is presented in the Census 2000 Briefs and Census 2000 Special Reports series, located on the Census Bureau's Web site at <www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html>. These series present information on race, Hispanic origin, age, sex, household type, housing tenure, and social, economic, and housing characteristics, such as ancestry, income, and housing costs.

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>.

To find information about the availability of data products, including reports, CD-ROMs, and DVDs, call the Customer Services Center at 301-763-INFO (4636).

Table 2.

Selected Characteristics of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Population— Alone, In Combination With Non-Pacific Islander Races, and Total: 2000

(Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf4.pdf)

Characteristic	Number			Percent		
	Alone	In combination	Total	Alone	In combination	Total
Total Pacific Islander	378,782	482,183	860,965	100.0	100.0	100.0
AGE						
Under 10 years	65,976	107,199	173,175	17.4	22.2	20.1
10 to 17 years	54,566	78,895	133,461	14.4	16.4	15.5
18 to 34 years	115,742	138,595	254,337	30.6	28.7	29.5
35 to 64 years	123,846	135,983	259,829	32.7	28.2	30.2
65 years and over	18,652	21,511	40,163	4.9	4.5	4.7
Median age (years)	27.6	23.7	25.5	(X)	(X)	(X)
MARITAL STATUS						
Population 15 years and over	278,885	323,973	602,858	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	97,204	130,193	227,397	34.9	40.2	37.7
Married	142,719	146,129	288,848	51.2	45.1	47.9
Separated	6,933	8,422	15,355	2.5	2.6	2.5
Widowed	10,815	11,734	22,549	3.9	3.6	3.7
Divorced	21,214	27,495	48,709	7.6	8.5	8.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE						
Households with a Pacific Islander householder	100,151	119,918	220,069	100.0	100.0	100.0
Family households	79,254	88,072	167,326	79.1	73.4	76.0
Married couple	56,454	58,827	115,281	56.4	49.1	52.4
Female householder, no spouse present	15,432	21,164	36,596	15.4	17.6	16.6
Male householder, no spouse present	7,368	8,081	15,449	7.4	6.7	7.0
Nonfamily households	20,897	31,846	52,743	20.9	26.6	24.0
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP						
Total population	378,782	482,183	860,965	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native	303,305	396,059	699,364	80.1	82.1	81.2
Foreign born	75,477	86,124	161,601	19.9	17.9	18.8
Naturalized	30,284	38,672	68,956	8.0	8.0	8.0
Not a citizen	45,193	47,452	92,645	11.9	9.8	10.8
FOREIGN BORN BY YEAR OF ENTRY						
Foreign-born population	75,477	86,124	161,601	100.0	100.0	100.0
Before 1970	5,777	8,693	14,470	7.7	10.1	9.0
1970 to 1979	13,775	14,740	28,515	18.3	17.1	17.6
1980 to 1989	22,665	27,375	50,040	30.0	31.8	31.0
1990 to 2000	33,260	35,316	68,576	44.1	41.0	42.4
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ENGLISH-SPEAKING ABILITY						
Population 5 years and over	347,400	428,034	775,434	100.0	100.0	100.0
Only English at home	195,395	310,739	506,134	56.2	72.6	65.3
Non-English at home, English spoken "very well"	101,494	74,073	175,567	29.2	17.3	22.6
Non-English at home, English spoken less than "very well"	50,511	43,222	93,733	14.5	10.1	12.1
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Population 25 years and over	206,675	230,613	437,288	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than high school graduate	44,943	46,102	91,045	21.7	20.0	20.8
High school graduate	69,559	70,554	140,113	33.7	30.6	32.0
Some college or associate's degree	63,675	70,174	133,849	30.8	30.4	30.6
Bachelor's degree or more	28,498	43,783	72,281	13.8	19.0	16.5
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION						
Men 16 years and over	136,941	153,712	290,653	100.0	100.0	100.0
In labor force	97,907	101,526	199,433	71.5	66.0	68.6
Women 16 years and over	135,325	161,053	296,378	100.0	100.0	100.0
In labor force	82,424	100,841	183,265	60.9	62.6	61.8
OCCUPATION						
Employed civilian population 16 years and over	157,119	187,267	344,386	100.0	100.0	100.0
Management, professional, and related occupations	36,653	48,080	84,733	23.3	25.7	24.6
Service occupations	32,657	39,576	72,233	20.8	21.1	21.0
Sales and office occupations	45,310	55,195	100,505	28.8	29.5	29.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1,375	1,486	2,861	0.9	0.8	0.8
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	15,139	17,191	32,330	9.6	9.2	9.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	25,985	25,739	51,724	16.5	13.7	15.0
EARNINGS AND INCOME (in 1999)						
Median earnings (dollars) for males ¹	31,030	31,968	31,508	(X)	(X)	(X)
Median earnings (dollars) for females ¹	25,694	26,197	25,964	(X)	(X)	(X)
Median income (dollars) for families	45,915	45,406	45,671	(X)	(X)	(X)
POVERTY (in 1999)						
Individuals for whom poverty status was determined²	364,909	464,073	828,982	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individuals below the poverty level	64,558	72,975	137,533	17.7	15.7	16.6
HOUSING TENURE						
Occupied housing units	98,739	119,294	218,033	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owner-occupied	44,896	57,048	101,944	45.5	47.8	46.8
Renter-occupied	53,843	62,246	116,089	54.5	52.2	53.2

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Based on full-time, year-round workers.

² Poverty status was determined for everyone except individuals in institutions, military group quarters, or college dormitories, and individuals under age 15 unrelated to the householder.

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

CENSUS 2000 SPECIAL REPORTS

The Census 2000 Special Report series provides analyses of Census 2000 population and housing topics. The reports utilize discussion text, maps, text tables, and graphics to examine a wide variety of topics.

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