

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

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

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

- Percentage rounds to 0.0.

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

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

Census 2000 provides a snapshot of the Pacific Islander population.

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

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

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

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

The Pacific Islander population increased between 1990 and 2000.

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

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

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

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