

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

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

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

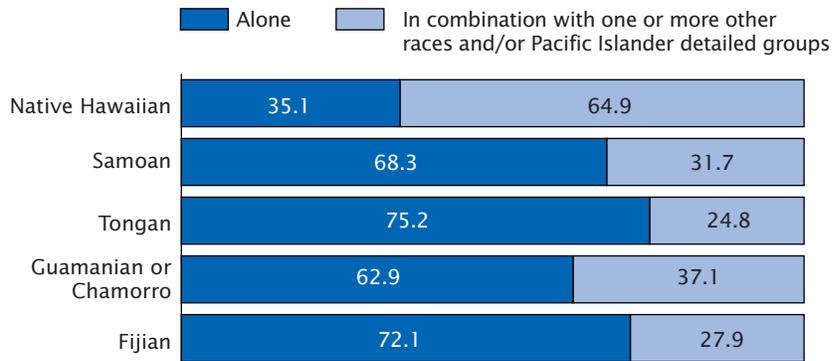
**ABOUT CENSUS 2000**

**Why did Census 2000 ask the question on race?**

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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