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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF HAWAII AND OF THE HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

(The reports in this series are numbered in alphabetical order according to the names of the 10 States with the largest population in 1940, followed by Hawaii and Puerto Rico. For Hawaii, the report for the Honolulu Standard Metropolitan Area has been combined in this series with that for the Territory; the reports for the other 57 standard metropolitan areas with a population of 250,000 or more in 1940 have been issued in Series PC-5)

A substantial increase in the number of young women, an unusually high proportion of married persons, and a large number of young children are among the many developments in the population of Hawaii and of the Honolulu Standard Metropolitan Area during the last 10 years that are shown by statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of Hawaii were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total populations of Hawaii and the Honolulu Standard Metropolitan Area shown in this report are based on the 1950 Census and represent the final counts rounded to the nearest hundred. Total urban and rural populations are based on preliminary field counts, adjusted so that their sums equal the total population from the final count. All other 1950 figures are based on a sample of the census returns. The sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in the section on "Reliability of 1950 estimates." It can be seen from the tables in that section that the smaller figures should be interpreted with particular care, as should also small differences between figures.

THE TERRITORY

The total population of Hawaii increased by 76,470 in the last decade, rising from 423,330 on April 1, 1940, to 499,800 on April 1, 1950. (See table 1.) This gain resulted from an excess in the number of births over deaths since there was substantial net emigration of persons from the Territory during the decennium. Moreover, except for the decade 1930 to 1940, the rate of growth, 18 percent, was the lowest for any decennial period since annexation in 1898. The urban population was 344,900 in 1950, or 69 percent of the whole; whereas the rural population was 154,900, or 31 percent.

One of the population trends of interest confirmed by the preliminary census results is the rising proportion of females. Whereas males showed an increase of only 10 percent between 1940 and 1950, the number of females increased by 29 percent. The proportion of females in the total population of Hawaii was higher in the 1950 Census than in any other census of Hawaii in more than a century. In 1950, there were 116.8 males for every 100 females, as contrasted with 137.6 males for every 100 females in 1940.

During the decade there was no marked change in the percentage distribution of the several races in the total population. The "Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian" and "Caucasian" groups were the only components of the population to show small changes. Although the greatest numerical increase was among the Japanese, the proportion of Japanese in the total population remained about the same as in 1940. The number of Caucasians increased slightly, from 103,791 in 1940 to 114,000 in 1950. However, while the Caucasian females increased in number, the number of Caucasian males actually decreased between 1940 and 1950.

The increase in the proportion of foreign born in Hawaii between 1940 and 1950 was simply a matter of reclassification. With the establishment of the Republic of the Philippines in 1946, those Filipinos born in the Philippines and reported as native in previous censuses were classified as foreign born in 1950. This change in definition alone resulted in an increase in the foreign-born population during the decade. In 1950, the foreign born constituted 15 percent of the population; in 1940, they had comprised 12 percent; and in 1900, 59 percent of the population.

The average size of household in Hawaii was 4.3 persons in 1950. (See table 2.) The high level of marriage rates since 1940 is reflected in the fact that the number of married persons in the Territory, 199,000, and the percentage of

P R E L I M I N A R Y

persons who were married were both at their highest in the 1950 Census. Of the population 14 years old and over in 1950, 57 percent were married, as compared with 46 percent in 1940. Of the 88,200 married couples in the Territory, 9,500, or 11 percent, did not have their own household, but rather, were sharing the homes of others.

The Territory contained 98,300 families in 1950. (This figure is based on the new definition of a family, which is not the same as that used in the 1940 Census. See section below on "Definition of terms and explanations.") In addition, there were 54,300 "unrelated individuals," that is, persons who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 11 percent of the total population.

The preliminary data also reveal that the number of children under 5 years old increased greatly during the decade. Their rate of growth, 59 percent, was much higher than the 18-percent increase recorded for the total population. The rapid increase in the number of children is the product of the higher birth rates of recent years and of reductions in infant mortality. Rates of increase in the older age groups also exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population rose from 23.2 years in 1940 to 24.9 years in 1950. Patterns of change by age were very different for males and females. Rates of increase below 15 years were more favorable to males, whereas above this age they were more favorable to females. For example, females 20 to 29 years old increased by 45 percent, as compared with a decrease of 12 percent among males in the same age group. Decreases in the number of males aged 20 to 29 represent, in part, a reduction in the armed forces stationed in the Territory.

In 1950, 108,400 pupils between the ages of 5 and 24 years were enrolled in the public and private schools of the Territory. This figure excludes children in kindergarten. The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 82 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, a somewhat larger proportion, 89 percent, were enrolled, even though this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years old, 14 percent were enrolled in 1950, as compared with 11 percent in 1940. The increase in this group reflects, in part, the still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

The fertility of women in Hawaii who had passed through the childbearing age proved to be high according to the 1950 Census returns. (See table 3.) In April 1950, about 38,000 ever-married women 45 years old and over reported that they had borne 171,400 children, or 4,645 children per 1,000 women. Of this number of women, about one-fifth had borne only 1 or 2 children and one-fifth had borne 8 or more children. About 8 percent of the women had not borne any children. Women living in urban places had a fertility ratio of 4,336 children per 1,000

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women, whereas those in rural areas had a ratio of 5,485.

The people living in the Territory in 1950 were highly mobile. Among persons born prior to August 14, 1945 (V-J Day), 52 percent, or 226,900, were reported as having moved from one house to another between that date and April 1950. (See table 4.) Of this number, 140,500, or 32 percent, had not changed their island of residence; whereas a much smaller proportion, 5 percent, had moved between islands within the Territory. However, 62,900 persons, or 14 percent of the population, were reported as having lived in the continental United States or one of its other possessions or in a foreign country on V-J Day. Many of these were away in the armed forces at that time.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in Hawaii. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 11 percent. An estimated 206,500 persons 14 years old and over were in the labor force in April 1950, as compared with 188,232 ten years earlier. (See table 5.)

This expansion of the labor force reflects, in addition to the population growth in Hawaii since 1940, an increase in the proportion of women in the labor market. An estimated 52,600 women, or 33 percent of the female population 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, whereas in 1940 only 36,584, or 31 percent, were in the labor force. On the other hand, of all males 14 years old and over, the proportion decreased from 83 percent in 1940 to 80 percent in 1950.

Women living in urban areas were much more likely to be members of the labor force than were those living in rural areas. Some 37 percent of the women 14 years old and over living in urban places in Hawaii were in the labor force, a proportion significantly greater than the 23 percent for rural women. (See table 6.) For men, this difference was smaller and the pattern was reversed. About 83 percent of the rural male population of working age were in the labor force as compared with 79 percent of urban males.

The unemployment rate in 1950 (that is, the proportion of those in the civilian labor force who were unemployed) was twice that reported for Hawaii 10 years earlier. In April 1950, 17,500 persons, or 10 percent of the civilians in the labor force in Hawaii, were unemployed. Ten years earlier, only 7,436 persons, or 5 percent of the civilian workers, had been unemployed. In continental United States, the unemployment rate decreased during this decade. Among unemployed persons who reported their last occupation, there were about 3,400 skilled craftsmen and the same number of semiskilled operatives in 1950. (See table 10.)

Civilian employment in Hawaii reached a total of 166,300 in 1950, or about 8 percent over the 1940 Census level. This increase was largely the result of a significant rise in the number of persons

employed by government. (See table 8.) This group, which includes all Federal, Territorial, and local government workers, rose by 87 percent, from 18,553 in 1940 to about 34,600 in 1950. Private wage and salary workers, on the other hand, remained relatively stable, and numbered 110,300 in 1950. Self-employed workers increased over the decade and constituted 11 percent of the total employed in 1950, approximately the same proportion as in 1940.

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by large increases in the numbers of employed clerical workers and skilled craftsmen. The clerical worker group more than doubled in size over the decade, rising from 9,201 to 22,500. The expansion of the craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 16,216 in 1940 to 27,200 in 1950 is of special significance since these workers possess many of the occupational skills essential in defense activities. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 12,076 to 14,700 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations.

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, about 19 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 7 percent were so employed. On the other hand, working women made striking gains in the clerical and sales groups. Over the 10-year period, the number of women employed as clerical workers increased almost fourfold, and the number employed as sales workers doubled.

The most striking industrial development over the decade was the decline in importance of agriculture as a field of employment. In 1940, one out of every three employed persons was in agriculture. In 1950, on the other hand, agriculture had only one out of every five workers. Most of this decline was on sugar plantations, where increased mechanization as well as the closing of several plantations resulted in a 54-percent decline in employment, from 37,762 to 17,500.

Among the industries which showed the most significant increases over the 10-year period were public administration and trade. Public administration, which in Hawaii consists in a large proportion of civilian employees on military installations, more than doubled in size, rising from 7,721 in 1940 to 18,500 in 1950. Wholesale and retail trade increased by 40 percent, from 21,816 to 30,500, and had approximately the same number of workers in 1950 as agriculture. It is interesting to note that in 1940 trade had considerably less than half as many workers as agriculture.

Manufacturing employment also increased over the decade and stood at a level of 20,600 in 1950, as compared with 15,454 in 1940. Most of the increase occurred in durable goods manufacturing. Employment in the manufacture of nondurable goods remained virtually stable over the 10-year period. (See table 8.)

An estimated 142,900 persons 14 years of age and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 6.) Women engaged in their

own home housework (77,000 in April 1950) constituted the major category of nonworkers. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census included primarily the retired and the voluntarily idle, some of whom were teen-agers attending full-time school. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower since they were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

Although a maritime strike lasting more than half of the year 1949 had an adverse effect on the economy of the Territory, the generally high level of living in that year was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) income in 1949 of 148,400 families and unrelated individuals reporting income was \$2,723. Approximately 35 percent of the total had incomes under \$2,000, whereas 19 percent had incomes of \$5,000 or more. The incomes of families are considerably higher, on the average, than those of unrelated individuals. Therefore, the median income of the 97,100 families was somewhat higher, namely, \$3,538. (See table 11.)

HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA

Developments in population similar to those in the Territory during the past decade were characteristic of the Honolulu Standard Metropolitan Area.¹ In 1950, 352,900 persons, or 71 percent of the total population of the Territory, lived in the standard metropolitan area. (See table 1.) This number represented an increase of 37 percent over the total of 258,266 for 1940. The urban population was 286,600 in 1950, or 81 percent of the whole, whereas the rural population was 66,300, or 19 percent.

The proportion of females in the population of the standard metropolitan area also increased between 1940 and 1950. In 1950, about 47 percent of the population was female, as compared with 42 percent in 1940. The 1950 sex ratio for the standard metropolitan area was not significantly different from that for the Territory.

Although each racial segment in the population increased between 1940 and 1950, the proportion of Caucasians in the total population decreased significantly because of their low rate of increase.

The foreign born comprised 13 percent of the population of the standard metropolitan area in 1950, as compared with 12 percent in 1940. As in the Territory at large, the trend of decrease in the proportion of foreign born was checked slightly in 1950 by the reclassification of the nativity of Filipinos born in the Philippines.

In the metropolitan area, the average size of household was 4.4 in 1950, about the same as that for the Territory. (See table 2.) Of the population 14 years old and over in 1950, 141,700, or

¹ The Honolulu Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Honolulu County, which is approximately equivalent to the island of Oahu.

57 percent, were married, as compared with 86,140, or 46 percent in 1940. Of the 62,500 married couples, 6,600, or about 11 percent, did not have their own household.

The number of children under 5 years old in the metropolitan area doubled during the decade, compared with a 60-percent increase of young children in the whole Territory. The distribution of the 1950 population of the metropolitan area by age approximates that of the Territory.

There were about 71,300 persons 5 to 24 years old enrolled in public and private school systems in the metropolitan area in 1950. Almost 80 percent of the group 5 to 13 years old were enrolled in school. Among children 14 to 17 years old, 89 percent were enrolled in school, as compared with 82 percent in 1940. More than 8 out of 10 students 18 to 24 years old in the Territory were enumerated in the metropolitan area. The one university of the Territory is located there.

The completed fertility ratio for the metropolitan area was slightly smaller than that for the Territory as a whole--4,215 children per 1,000 ever-married women 45 years old and over. About one-third of the women were childless or had borne only one or two children. (See table 3.)

More than half of the population of the metropolitan area lived in a different house in April 1950 from that on August 14, 1945. (See table 4.) In the rural area of the metropolitan area, there was an unusually high proportion of migrants from continental United States and its possessions. This is explained, in part, by the presence of members of the armed forces and their families in the several military installations in the metropolitan area.

The population of the standard metropolitan area is proportionately so large that conditions found in the metropolitan area are generally a reflection of those found in the Territory. In 1950, 149,900 persons, or 60 percent of the total number of persons 14 years old and over, were in the labor force. Of this labor force, about 109,900, or 73 percent, were men, and approximately 40,000, or 27 percent, were women. The unemployment rate in the metropolitan area, 11 percent, was slightly greater than that for the Territory. Males had a greater unemployment rate than females, 12 percent, as compared with 9 percent. Of the total population of the area not in the labor force, over half were women who were engaged in their own home housekeeping. (See table 6.)

Employed residents of the metropolitan area, as can be expected, tended to be more concentrated in nonagricultural occupations and industries than were residents of the entire Territory. In the metropolitan area, for example, 17 percent were in clerical occupations, compared with 14 percent for the Territory. Similarly, trade had 22 percent of the employed residents of the metropolitan area, compared with 18 percent in the Territory as a whole. (See table 9.)

The average (median) family income in the metropolitan area in 1949 was \$3,757. The median for

families and unrelated individuals was somewhat lower (\$2,852). About 35 percent of these families and unrelated individuals had incomes under \$2,000, whereas 20 percent received incomes of \$5,000 or more. (See table 11.)

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

Several of the definitions and concepts used in the 1950 Census represent changes from those of 1940. These changes were made, after consultation with users of census data, in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. When it has been feasible to do so, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics have been, or are being, developed.

Coverage.--The data in this report cover the entire population of the Territory of Hawaii, including the institutional population and members of the armed forces residing in Hawaii at the time of the enumeration.

Standard metropolitan area.--Each standard metropolitan area contains at least one city with a population of 50,000 or more. In general, each comprises an entire county or group of two or more contiguous counties that are economically and socially integrated. The outlying counties must meet several qualifications regarding population and the volume of nonagricultural employment.

Urban and rural residence.--The urban population comprises all persons living in cities, towns, or villages of 2,500 inhabitants or more. The remaining population is classified as rural. This definition is not exactly the same as that adopted for 1950 in continental United States.

Race.--In this report, five major race classifications are distinguished, namely, Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian, Caucasian, Chinese, Filipino, and Japanese. The residual category, "Other races," includes principally Puerto Ricans, Koreans, Samoans, and Negroes. The 1950 race classification is strictly comparable with that used in the 1940 Census.

Nativity.--Persons born in continental United States or in any of its Territories or possessions are counted as native. Likewise included as native is the small number of persons who, although born in a foreign country or at sea, are American citizens by birth because their parents were American citizens. All other persons are classified as foreign born. As a result of the establishment of the Republic of the Philippines in 1946, Filipinos born in the Philippine Islands, who were reported in previous censuses as native, are now classified as foreign born.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the

date of the enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Marital status.--This classification refers to the marital status at the time of the enumeration. Thus, some persons classified as married were previously widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are classified as married.

Married couple.--A married couple is defined as a husband and wife living together. A married couple "with own household" is one with the husband as head of the household. All other married couples are classified as "without own household."

Household.--A household includes all persons, without regard to relationship, who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, that constitutes a dwelling unit. Quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, large rooming houses, and military barracks, are not counted as regular households.

Family.--A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family.

Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person (other than inmate of an institution) who is living alone or with nonrelatives only. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household, he may be part of a household including other unrelated individuals or one or more families, or he may reside in a rooming house, dormitory, etc. In this report, data are shown only for unrelated individuals 14 years of age and over.

School enrollment.--School enrollment is defined as enrollment at any time between February 1 and April 1, 1950, in any school which qualifies as a "regular" school. Regular schools are those in which a person may be advanced toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Such schools may be public or private; day or night; and enrollment in them may be full or part time. Regular school enrollment does not include enrollment in kindergarten or nursery school or, generally, enrollment in vocational, trade, business, or correspondence schools.

Women ever married.--This classification includes all females who, at the time of the enumeration, were married, widowed, or divorced.

Children ever born.--In the classification of women by children ever born, all children ever born alive to a woman were counted, including children born of any previous marriage, deceased children, and children not living in the household. Stillbirths were excluded.

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Residence on August 14, 1945.--This is the usual place of residence on August 14, 1945 (V-J Day).

Employment status

Census week.--The 1950 data on employment status in this report pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit. This week, defined as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. The majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April. The 1940 data refer to a fixed week for all persons, March 24 to 30, 1940, regardless of the date of enumeration.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.--Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in their community. In addition to these groups, persons on public emergency work were included in the unemployed figures in 1940. Unemployed persons are separated into new workers and workers with previous work experience. In a number of cases, however, the information on the schedule was insufficient to make this distinction. Whenever this was true the unemployed person was counted as an experienced worker, since the great majority of persons seeking work have had previous work experience. The proportion of unemployed persons indicated as experienced is, therefore, probably somewhat overstated in the estimates presented here.

Civilian labor force.--The civilian labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Total labor force.--Members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) living in the Territory are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the total labor force.

Not in labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons doing only incidental

unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Persons not in the labor force are further classified as "keeping house," "unable to work," "inmate of an institution," or "other and not reported." The "unable to work" group includes persons who cannot work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability. Persons in the "other" group include students, the retired, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the census week fell in an "off season," and the voluntarily idle.

Hours worked.--The statistics on hours shown for persons at work refer to the number of hours they actually worked during the census week, and not necessarily the number they usually worked or their scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the figures relate to the hours worked at all jobs during the week. Persons for whom the number of hours worked was not reported are included in the "35 hours or more" group.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.--The occupation, industry, and class-of-worker data for employed persons relate to the job held during the census week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during that week. Data on occupation for the experienced unemployed relate to the last job held.

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Sugar plantations" includes the planting and growing activities of the sugar industry; all other activities connected with the production and processing of sugar are included in the category "Sugar processing." The separation of the pineapple industry into its plantation and canning activities is on a similar basis. The category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; and entertainment and recreation services. By "Public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and most of the activities in the executive agencies, Federal, Territorial, and local. Also included is the operation of military establishments such as airfields and army and navy installations, except those which are primarily engaged in such activities as ship repairing. Government agencies engaged in education and medical services and in activities commonly carried on also by private enterprises, such as transportation service and manufacturing, are classified in the appropriate industrial category.

The class-of-worker classification comprises "Private wage and salary workers," "Government workers," "Self-employed workers," and "Unpaid family

workers." Private wage and salary workers are persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay in kind, or at piece rates for a private employer. Government workers are persons working for any governmental unit, Federal, Territorial, or local, regardless of the industry in which they are working. Self-employed workers are persons working in their own business, profession, or trade, or operating a farm, for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Total money income.--Total money income is the sum of the income received, less losses, by all members of a family or by an unrelated individual from the following sources: money wages or salary; net income (or loss) from the operation of a farm, ranch, business, or profession; net income (or loss) from rents or receipts from roomers or boarders; royalties; interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; pensions, veterans' payments, armed-forces allotments for dependents, and other governmental payments or assistance; and other income such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bonds, union dues, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car, unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property; the value of income "in kind," such as food produced and consumed in the home, free living quarters, etc.; withdrawals of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; gifts; and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

Comparability of labor force data

Comparability with 1940.--The 1940 data on the labor force shown in this report may not be completely comparable with those for 1950. During the period 1940 to 1950, various improvements, designed to obtain a more nearly complete count of the labor force, were developed in the questionnaires and in interviewing techniques.² These improvements were incorporated into the 1950 Census schedule, and interviewing techniques were stressed in training. To the extent that the 1950 data are affected by these measures, the differences between 1940 and 1950 Census results reflect not only actual changes in the activity of the population but also changes in procedure.

The occupational and industrial classification systems used in 1950 are basically similar to those used in 1940. Certain modifications, however, have been introduced in the specific content of

² See U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment in the United States, 1940 to 1946," Series P-50, No. 2, September 11, 1947.

particular groups, and there have also been several changes in title. The 1940 data shown here include adjustments which take account of the major content revisions in the classification systems. Particular care needs to be exercised in the use of the separate 1940 estimates for the plantation and processing segments of the sugar industry; the only available data from which these estimates could be developed were not entirely satisfactory for the purpose.

The 1940 data for employed persons in this report vary in some cases from the figures originally published for the Territory. Members of the armed forces living in the Territory in 1940 were originally included among employed persons in the 1940 published figures. This approach differs from the 1950 procedure since in 1950 the employed total is limited to civilians, and the armed forces represent the difference between the civilian and total labor force. The appropriate 1940 figures shown in this report have, therefore, been adjusted to exclude the estimated number of persons in the armed forces living in the Territory at that time. The following 1940 statistics for males and for both sexes combined are affected by these changes: "Employed"; certain occupation groups (primarily "Service workers, except private household"); the industry group "Public administration"; and the class-of-worker group "Government workers."

Comparability with current data.--The 1950 Census employment data were obtained by household interview and will differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments and farm enterprises. The data based on household interviews provide information about the work status of the whole population, without duplication. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once as employed and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. Estimates based on reports from business and farm establishments, on the other hand, count more than once persons who work for more than one establishment. Differences will also arise from the fact that other estimates, unlike those presented here, generally exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, and may include workers less than 14 years of age. An additional difference arises from the fact that persons with a job but not at work are included with the employed in the estimates shown here, whereas only part of this group is likely to be included in employment figures based on establishment payroll reports.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment estimates of the Bureau of the Census are not directly comparable with the published figures for unemployment compensation claims or claims for veterans' readjustment allowances. Certain persons, such as private household and government workers, are generally not eligible for unemployment compensation. Further, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. For example, per-

sons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work nor seeking work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation, but are classified by the Census Bureau as employed. Furthermore, some persons may be reported to the census enumerator as not looking for work even though they might consider themselves available for jobs and be eligible for unemployment compensation.

Comparability of income data.--For several reasons the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income as defined for tax purposes differs somewhat from the Census concept. Moreover, income tax coverage is incomplete because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income. Furthermore, some of the income tax returns are filed as separate returns and others as joint returns. Consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently on the basis of either families or persons.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 8,300 persons systematically selected from all persons enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. Although the figures are based on data transcribed from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final reports.

The figures for 1940 are the results of the complete enumeration in the 1940 Census of Population. These and more detailed figures on the same subjects may be found in the 1940 Census Reports on Population.

Each of the 1950 figures is separately rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore detailed figures do not always add to totals. Percentages for 1950 are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

Reliability of 1950 estimates.--The total population is taken from the final counts of the 1950 Census of Population. Total urban and rural populations are based on preliminary field counts, adjusted so that their sum equals the total population from the final count. These may be changed slightly on the basis of the final count. All of the other 1950 estimates are based on sample data and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Although the smaller figures are subject to large relative sampling variability, they are shown in the tables to permit the analysis of various combinations of the figures that would have smaller relative sampling variability.

The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimates of selected sizes.

The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure which will be available later from the complete tabulations of the 1950 Census is less than the sampling variability indicated below:

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
1,000.....	500	100,000.....	4,000
2,500.....	700	200,000.....	4,900
5,000.....	1,000	300,000.....	4,900
10,000.....	1,400	400,000.....	4,000
25,000.....	2,200	450,000.....	2,900
50,000.....	3,000		

To illustrate, there were an estimated 32,600 males under 5 years of age in the Territory. The sampling variability is about 2,400. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 30,200 and 35,000.

In addition to the estimated number of persons with the specified characteristics, the 1950 data in the tables in the report also include percent distributions. In general, the reliability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which it is based. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimated percentages based on totals of selected sizes.

For example, of the estimated 149,900 persons 14 years old and over in the total labor force in the Honolulu Standard Metropolitan Area, 7.2 percent were between 14 and 19 years of age. The sampling variability is about 1.0 percent. The chances are

about 19 out of 20 that the percentage obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 6.2 percent and 8.2 percent.

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:						
	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	300,000	499,800
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:						
2 or 98	2.8	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3
5 or 95	4.4	3.1	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4
10 or 90	6.1	4.3	2.7	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.6
25 or 75	8.7	6.2	3.9	2.8	2.0	1.1	0.9
50	10.1	7.1	4.5	3.2	2.3	1.3	1.0

The tables in the report also show the percent change from 1940 to 1950 for many of the characteristics of the population for which data are presented. Since the 1940 data are not based on a sample, the sole cause of the sampling variability in these percentages is the variability in the 1950 estimates. The sampling variability of any percent change, therefore, is the sampling error of the estimated number of persons possessing that particular characteristic in 1950, divided by the 1940 figure for that characteristic.

In addition to sampling variation and limitations of the types mentioned above, the estimates are subject to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting. The possible effect of such biases is not included in the measures of reliability; data obtained from a complete count of all persons are also subject to these biases.

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Table 1.--CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR HAWAII AND THE HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940

(Percent and percent increase not shown where 1950 figure is less than 6,000. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Area and subject	Total			Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950	Percent distribution			
	1950	1940	Percent increase, 1940 to 1950			Total		Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950
						1950	1940		
HAWAII									
Total population.....	499,800	423,330	18.1	344,900	154,900	...	...	...	...
Percent by residence.....	100.0	...	...	69.0	31.0	...	...	...	...
Race									
Total.....	499,800	423,330	18.1	344,900	154,900	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian.....	87,400	66,310	30.9	57,900	29,500	17.5	19.2	16.8	19.0
Caucasian.....	114,000	103,791	9.8	74,900	39,100	22.8	24.5	21.7	25.2
Chinese.....	33,000	28,774	14.7	30,300	2,700	6.6	6.8	8.8	1.7
Filipino.....	60,100	52,569	14.3	31,800	28,300	12.0	12.4	9.2	18.3
Japanese.....	183,600	157,908	16.3	135,200	48,400	36.7	37.3	39.2	14.2
Other races ¹	21,700	15,981	35.8	14,800	6,900	4.3	3.8	4.3	4.5
Male.....	269,300	245,135	9.9	179,600	89,800	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian.....	44,300	32,063	38.2	29,100	15,200	16.5	13.1	16.2	16.9
Caucasian.....	62,700	64,473	-2.8	37,600	25,000	23.3	26.3	20.9	27.0
Chinese.....	16,000	16,131	-0.8	14,700	1,300	5.9	6.6	8.2	1.4
Filipino.....	42,200	40,791	3.5	22,700	19,500	14.7	16.6	12.6	21.7
Japanese.....	92,100	82,820	11.2	67,500	24,600	34.2	33.8	37.6	21.4
Other races ¹	12,000	8,857	35.5	7,900	4,100	4.5	3.6	4.4	4.6
Female.....	230,500	178,195	29.4	165,300	65,200	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian.....	43,100	32,247	33.7	28,800	14,300	18.7	18.1	17.4	21.9
Caucasian.....	51,400	39,318	30.7	37,300	14,000	22.3	22.1	22.6	21.5
Chinese.....	17,000	12,643	34.5	15,700	1,300	7.4	7.1	9.5	2.0
Filipino.....	17,900	11,778	52.0	9,000	8,800	7.8	6.6	5.4	15.2
Japanese.....	91,800	75,085	21.9	67,600	23,800	39.7	42.1	40.9	36.5
Other races ¹	9,700	7,124	36.2	6,900	2,800	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.3
Nativity									
Native.....	424,800	370,717	14.6	297,800	127,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian.....	87,400	64,283	36.0	57,900	29,500	20.6	17.3	19.4	23.2
Caucasian.....	103,200	95,840	12.9	70,400	37,800	25.5	25.9	23.6	29.8
Chinese.....	29,000	23,930	21.2	26,500	2,400	6.8	6.5	8.9	1.9
Filipino ²	26,600	52,569	-49.4	14,000	12,600	6.3	14.2	4.7	9.9
Japanese.....	154,400	120,552	28.1	116,200	38,200	36.3	32.5	39.0	30.1
Other races ¹	19,300	13,543	42.5	12,800	6,500	4.5	3.7	4.3	5.1
Foreign born.....	75,000	52,613	42.6	47,100	27,900	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian.....	100	27	...	...	100	0.1	0.1	...	0.4
Caucasian.....	5,900	7,951	...	4,600	1,300	7.9	15.1	9.8	4.7
Chinese.....	4,000	4,844	...	3,800	200	5.3	9.2	8.1	0.7
Filipino ²	33,900	...	...	17,700	15,700	44.7	...	37.6	56.3
Japanese.....	29,100	37,353	-22.1	19,000	10,200	38.8	71.0	40.3	36.6
Other races ¹	2,400	2,438	...	2,000	400	3.2	4.6	4.2	1.4
Age									
Total.....	499,800	423,330	18.1	344,900	154,900	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	63,700	40,085	58.9	44,100	19,600	12.7	9.5	12.8	12.7
5 to 9 years.....	52,200	43,431	20.2	35,300	16,900	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.9
10 to 14 years.....	41,800	47,494	-12.0	27,500	14,300	8.4	11.2	8.0	9.2
15 to 19 years.....	42,700	48,338	-11.7	28,400	14,300	8.5	11.4	8.2	9.2
20 to 24 years.....	50,200	51,077	-1.7	32,400	17,900	10.0	12.1	9.4	11.6
25 to 29 years.....	50,900	42,329	20.2	36,600	14,300	10.2	10.0	10.6	9.2
30 to 34 years.....	41,000	31,397	29.5	30,100	11,800	8.4	7.9	8.7	7.6
35 to 44 years.....	65,900	50,969	29.2	48,600	17,300	13.2	12.0	14.1	11.2
45 to 54 years.....	45,100	32,603	38.3	30,800	14,300	9.0	7.7	8.9	9.2
55 to 64 years.....	26,200	20,518	27.7	17,500	8,700	5.2	4.8	5.1	5.6
65 years and over.....	19,100	15,914	47.9	13,700	5,400	3.8	3.1	4.0	3.5
Not reported.....	...	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median age.....years..	24.9	23.2	...	25.6	23.4	...	...	...	...
21 years and over.....	287,700	232,649	23.7	203,500	84,200	57.6	55.0	59.0	54.4

¹ Includes Puerto Ricans, Koreans, Samoans, Negroes, etc.

² With the establishment of the Republic of the Philippines in 1946, those Filipinos born in the Philippines and reported as native in previous censuses were classified as foreign born in 1950.

Table 1.--CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR HAWAII AND THE HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940--Con.

(Percent and percent increase not shown where 1950 figure is less than 6,000. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Area and subject	Total			Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950	Percent distribution			
	1950	1940	Percent increase, 1940 to 1950			Total		Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950
						1950	1940		
HAWAII--Con.									
Age--Con.									
Male.....	269,300	245,135	9.9	179,600	89,800	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	32,600	20,411	59.7	22,500	10,100	12.1	8.3	12.5	11.2
5 to 9 years.....	27,300	21,951	24.4	18,800	8,400	10.1	9.0	10.5	9.4
10 to 14 years.....	21,600	24,110	-10.4	14,400	7,200	8.0	9.8	8.0	8.0
15 to 19 years.....	22,200	26,359	-15.8	14,200	8,000	8.2	10.8	7.9	8.9
20 to 24 years.....	27,000	32,044	-15.7	15,000	12,000	10.0	13.1	8.4	13.4
25 to 29 years.....	24,800	27,114	-8.5	17,000	7,800	9.2	11.1	9.5	8.7
30 to 34 years.....	23,000	21,571	6.6	16,400	6,600	8.5	8.8	9.1	7.3
35 to 44 years.....	40,300	30,932	30.3	28,300	12,000	15.0	12.6	15.8	13.4
45 to 54 years.....	24,700	19,070	29.5	16,100	8,600	9.2	7.8	9.0	9.6
55 to 64 years.....	14,800	12,911	14.6	9,400	5,300	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.9
65 years and over.....	11,200	8,559	30.9	7,400	3,800	4.2	3.5	4.1	4.2
Not reported.....	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median age.....years..	25.8	24.6	...	26.4	24.7	...	...	...	...
21 years and over.....	157,600	145,046	8.7	106,100	51,500	58.5	59.2	59.1	57.3
Female.....	230,500	178,195	29.4	165,300	65,200	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	31,100	19,674	58.1	21,600	9,500	13.5	11.0	13.1	14.6
5 to 9 years.....	25,000	21,480	16.4	16,500	8,400	10.8	12.1	10.0	12.9
10 to 14 years.....	20,200	23,384	-13.6	13,100	7,100	8.8	13.1	7.9	10.9
15 to 19 years.....	20,600	21,979	-6.3	14,200	6,400	8.9	12.3	8.6	9.8
20 to 24 years.....	23,300	19,033	22.4	17,400	5,800	10.1	10.7	10.5	8.9
25 to 29 years.....	26,200	15,215	72.2	19,600	6,600	11.4	8.5	11.9	10.1
30 to 34 years.....	18,900	11,816	60.0	13,700	5,200	8.2	6.6	8.3	8.0
35 to 44 years.....	25,600	20,067	27.6	20,300	5,300	11.1	11.3	12.3	8.1
45 to 54 years.....	20,400	13,533	50.7	14,700	5,700	8.9	7.6	8.9	8.7
55 to 64 years.....	11,400	7,607	49.9	8,100	3,300	4.9	4.3	4.9	5.1
65 years and over.....	7,900	4,355	81.4	6,300	1,600	3.4	2.4	3.8	2.5
Not reported.....	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median age.....years..	23.9	20.7	...	25.0	21.0	...	...	...	...
21 years and over.....	130,100	87,603	48.5	97,400	32,600	56.4	49.2	58.9	50.0
Marital status									
Male, 14 years and over.....									
Male, 14 years and over.....	191,600	183,448	4.4	126,200	65,500	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	80,000	102,913	-22.3	49,300	30,800	41.8	56.1	39.1	47.0
Married.....	100,700	71,715	40.4	69,400	31,300	52.6	39.1	55.0	47.8
Widowed or divorced.....	10,900	8,820	23.6	7,500	3,400	5.7	4.8	5.9	5.2
Female, 14 years and over.....									
Female, 14 years and over.....	157,800	118,238	33.5	116,500	41,300	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	43,800	40,733	7.5	33,300	10,500	27.8	34.5	28.6	25.4
Married.....	98,300	66,569	47.7	70,700	27,600	62.3	56.3	60.7	66.8
Widowed or divorced.....	15,700	10,936	43.6	12,500	3,200	9.9	9.2	10.7	7.7
School enrollment									
Persons 5 to 24 years old....									
Persons 5 to 24 years old....	187,000	190,340	-1.8	123,600	63,400	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school ¹	108,400	110,459	-1.9	73,300	35,100	58.0	58.0	59.3	55.4
Not enrolled in school ¹	78,600	79,881	-1.6	50,300	28,300	42.0	42.0	40.7	44.6
Persons 5 to 13 years old.....									
Persons 5 to 13 years old.....	86,600	81,559	6.2	58,100	28,500	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school ¹	71,200	72,672	-2.0	47,600	23,600	82.2	89.1	81.9	82.8
Not enrolled in school ¹	15,500	8,887	74.4	10,600	4,900	17.9	10.9	18.2	17.2
Persons 14 to 17 years old.....									
Persons 14 to 17 years old.....	31,100	37,251	-16.5	20,300	10,800	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	27,800	30,045	-7.5	18,500	9,300	89.4	80.7	91.1	85.1
Not enrolled in school.....	3,300	7,206	...	1,700	1,500	10.6	19.3	8.4	13.9
Persons 18 to 24 years old.....									
Persons 18 to 24 years old.....	69,300	71,530	-3.1	45,200	24,100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	9,400	7,742	21.4	7,200	2,200	13.6	10.8	15.9	9.1
Not enrolled in school.....	59,900	63,788	-6.1	38,000	21,900	86.4	89.2	84.1	90.9

¹ The 1950 figure for enrolled excludes children in kindergarten, some of whom may have been included in 1940.

Table 1.--CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR HAWAII AND THE HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940--Con.

(Percent and percent increase not shown where 1950 figure is less than 6,000. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Area and subject	Total			Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950	Percent distribution			
	1950	1940	Percent increase, 1940 to 1950			Total		Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950
						1950	1940		
HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
Total population.....	352,900	258,256	36.6	286,600	66,300	...	...	...	...
Percent by residence.....	100.0	...	...	81.2	18.8	...	...	...	...
Race									
Total.....	352,900	258,256	36.6	286,600	66,300	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian.....	60,200	38,543	56.2	48,200	12,000	17.1	14.9	16.8	18.1
Caucasian.....	93,400	82,516	13.2	65,600	27,800	26.5	32.0	22.9	41.9
Chinese.....	30,300	24,567	23.3	29,000	1,300	8.6	9.5	10.1	2.0
Filipino.....	33,300	19,066	74.7	24,200	9,100	9.4	7.4	8.4	13.7
Japanese.....	118,300	83,387	41.9	106,300	12,000	33.5	32.3	37.1	18.1
Other races ¹	17,300	10,177	70.0	13,200	4,100	4.9	3.9	4.6	6.2
Male.....	188,500	149,042	26.5	148,500	40,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian.....	29,900	19,035	57.1	24,100	5,800	15.9	12.8	16.2	14.5
Caucasian.....	53,200	53,470	-0.5	33,500	19,700	28.2	35.9	22.6	49.3
Chinese.....	14,800	13,576	9.0	14,200	700	7.9	9.1	9.6	1.8
Filipino.....	22,800	13,984	63.0	17,600	5,200	12.1	9.4	11.9	13.0
Japanese.....	58,700	43,477	35.0	52,400	6,300	31.1	29.2	35.3	15.8
Other races ¹	9,100	5,500	65.5	6,700	2,400	4.8	3.7	4.5	6.0
Female.....	164,400	109,214	50.5	138,100	26,300	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian.....	30,300	19,508	55.3	24,100	6,200	18.4	17.9	17.5	23.6
Caucasian.....	40,200	29,046	38.4	32,100	8,100	24.5	26.6	23.2	30.8
Chinese.....	15,500	10,991	41.0	14,900	700	9.4	10.1	10.8	2.7
Filipino.....	10,500	5,082	106.6	6,600	3,800	6.4	4.7	4.8	14.4
Japanese.....	59,700	39,910	49.6	54,000	5,800	36.3	36.5	39.1	22.1
Other races ¹	8,300	4,677	77.5	6,500	1,800	5.0	4.3	4.7	6.8
Nativity									
Native.....	308,200	227,612	35.4	249,100	59,100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian.....	60,100	38,521	56.0	48,200	11,900	19.5	16.9	19.3	20.1
Caucasian.....	89,000	76,690	16.1	61,600	27,400	28.9	33.7	24.7	46.4
Chinese.....	26,700	20,864	28.0	25,600	1,200	8.7	9.2	10.3	2.0
Filipino ²	16,000	19,066	-16.1	10,700	5,300	5.2	8.4	4.3	9.0
Japanese.....	100,900	63,880	58.0	91,600	9,300	32.7	28.1	36.8	15.7
Other races ¹	15,500	8,591	80.4	11,500	4,000	5.0	3.8	4.6	6.8
Foreign born.....	44,700	30,644	45.9	37,400	7,200	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian.....	100	22	...	...	100	0.2	0.1	...	1.4
Caucasian.....	4,400	5,826	...	4,000	400	9.8	19.0	10.7	5.6
Chinese.....	3,600	3,703	...	3,400	200	8.1	12.1	9.1	2.8
Filipino ²	17,300	...	...	13,600	3,800	38.7	...	36.4	52.8
Japanese.....	17,400	19,507	-10.8	14,700	2,700	38.9	63.7	39.3	37.5
Other races ¹	1,900	1,586	...	1,700	100	4.3	5.2	4.5	1.4
Age									
Total.....	352,900	258,256	36.6	286,600	66,300	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	46,400	22,938	102.3	37,200	9,200	13.1	8.9	13.0	13.9
5 to 9 years.....	35,600	24,571	44.9	29,100	6,400	10.1	9.5	10.2	9.7
10 to 14 years.....	26,400	26,794	-1.5	22,100	4,300	7.5	10.4	7.7	6.5
15 to 19 years.....	30,600	29,753	2.8	23,200	7,400	8.7	11.5	8.1	11.2
20 to 24 years.....	39,300	36,996	6.2	27,900	11,400	11.1	14.3	9.7	17.2
25 to 29 years.....	38,400	27,374	40.3	30,600	7,800	10.9	10.6	10.7	11.8
30 to 34 years.....	31,800	20,257	57.0	25,900	5,900	9.0	7.8	9.0	8.9
35 to 44 years.....	45,700	30,874	48.0	39,600	6,100	12.9	12.0	13.8	9.2
45 to 54 years.....	30,000	19,519	53.7	25,700	4,300	8.5	7.6	9.0	6.5
55 to 64 years.....	16,700	11,963	39.6	14,200	2,400	4.7	4.6	5.0	3.6
65 years and over.....	12,200	7,117	71.4	11,200	1,000	3.5	2.8	3.9	1.5
Not reported.....	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median age.....years..	24.8	23.4	...	25.6	22.6	...	...	...	...
21 years and over.....	204,200	146,046	39.8	169,400	34,800	57.9	56.6	59.1	52.5

¹ Includes Puerto Ricans, Koreans, Samoans, Negroes, etc.

² With the establishment of the Republic of the Philippines in 1946, those Filipinos born in the Philippines and reported as native in previous censuses were classified as foreign born in 1950.

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(Percent and percent increase not shown where 1950 figure is less than 6,000. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Area and subject	Total			Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950	Percent distribution			
	1950	1940	Percent increase, 1940 to 1950			Total		Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950
						1950	1940		
HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA--Con.									
Age--Con.									
Male.....	188,500	149,042	26.5	148,500	40,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	23,500	11,770	99.7	18,900	4,600	12.5	7.9	12.7	11.5
5 to 9 years.....	18,300	12,437	47.1	15,100	3,200	9.7	8.3	10.2	8.0
10 to 14 years.....	14,200	13,620	4.3	12,000	2,200	7.5	9.1	8.1	5.5
15 to 19 years.....	15,700	16,892	-7.1	11,300	4,400	8.3	11.3	7.6	11.0
20 to 24 years.....	21,800	24,582	-11.3	13,000	8,800	11.6	16.5	8.8	22.0
25 to 29 years.....	18,100	17,035	6.3	13,700	4,300	9.6	11.4	9.2	10.8
30 to 34 years.....	17,500	12,188	43.6	14,000	3,500	9.3	8.2	9.4	8.8
35 to 44 years.....	27,500	17,812	54.4	23,000	4,400	14.6	12.0	15.5	11.0
45 to 54 years.....	15,900	11,050	43.9	13,600	2,400	8.4	7.4	9.2	6.0
55 to 64 years.....	9,200	7,228	27.3	7,800	1,300	4.9	4.8	5.3	3.3
65 years and over.....	6,800	4,362	55.9	6,000	900	3.6	2.9	4.0	2.3
Not reported.....	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median age.....years.....	25.2	24.0	...	26.4	23.2	...	...	...	...
21 years and over.....	109,700	88,703	23.7	87,800	21,900	58.2	59.5	59.1	54.8
Female.....	164,400	109,214	50.5	138,100	26,300	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	22,900	11,168	105.1	18,300	4,600	13.9	10.2	13.3	17.5
5 to 9 years.....	17,300	12,134	42.6	14,000	3,300	10.5	11.1	10.1	12.5
10 to 14 years.....	12,200	13,174	-7.4	10,100	2,100	7.4	12.1	7.3	8.0
15 to 19 years.....	14,900	12,861	15.9	11,900	3,000	9.1	11.8	8.6	11.4
20 to 24 years.....	17,400	12,414	40.2	14,900	2,600	10.6	11.4	10.8	9.9
25 to 29 years.....	20,300	10,339	96.3	16,900	3,500	12.3	9.5	12.2	13.3
30 to 34 years.....	14,200	8,069	76.0	11,800	2,400	8.6	7.4	8.5	9.1
35 to 44 years.....	18,200	13,062	39.3	16,500	1,700	11.1	12.0	11.9	6.5
45 to 54 years.....	14,100	8,469	66.5	12,100	1,900	8.6	7.8	8.8	7.2
55 to 64 years.....	7,500	4,735	58.4	6,400	1,100	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.2
65 years and over.....	5,400	2,755	...	5,200	200	3.3	2.5	3.8	0.8
Not reported.....	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median age.....years.....	24.3	22.1	...	24.9	20.3	...	...	...	...
21 years and over.....	94,500	57,343	64.8	81,600	12,900	57.5	52.5	59.1	49.0
Marital Status									
Male, 14 years and over.....									
Single.....	134,900	113,857	18.5	104,400	30,500	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married.....	56,700	65,131	-12.9	40,300	16,400	42.0	57.2	38.6	53.8
Widowed or divorced.....	70,900	43,852	61.7	57,800	13,100	52.6	38.5	55.4	43.0
Widowed or divorced.....	7,300	4,874	49.8	6,300	1,000	5.4	4.3	6.0	3.3
Female, 14 years and over.....									
Single.....	114,300	75,298	51.8	97,400	16,900	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married.....	32,100	25,459	26.1	27,800	4,300	28.1	33.8	28.5	25.4
Widowed or divorced.....	70,800	42,288	67.4	59,100	11,600	61.9	56.2	60.7	68.6
Widowed or divorced.....	11,400	7,551	51.0	10,400	1,000	10.0	10.0	10.7	5.9
School Enrollment									
Persons 5 to 24 years old.....									
Enrolled in school ¹	131,800	118,114	11.6	102,300	29,500	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not enrolled in school ¹	71,300	64,260	11.0	59,000	12,300	54.1	54.4	57.7	41.7
Not enrolled in school ¹	60,500	53,854	12.3	43,300	17,200	45.9	45.6	42.3	58.3
Persons 5 to 13 years old.....									
Enrolled in school ¹	57,400	46,163	24.3	47,600	9,700	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not enrolled in school ¹	45,800	41,626	10.0	38,200	7,600	79.8	90.2	80.3	78.4
Not enrolled in school ¹	11,600	4,537	155.7	9,500	2,100	20.2	9.8	20.0	21.6
Persons 14 to 17 years old.....									
Enrolled in school.....	20,000	21,296	-6.1	15,800	4,200	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Not enrolled in school.....	17,800	17,526	1.6	14,200	3,500	89.0	82.3	89.9	...
Not enrolled in school.....	2,200	3,770	...	1,600	700	11.0	17.7	10.1	...
Persons 18 to 24 years old.....									
Enrolled in school.....	54,400	50,655	7.4	38,800	15,600	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not enrolled in school.....	7,800	5,108	52.7	6,600	1,200	14.3	10.1	17.0	7.7
Not enrolled in school.....	46,700	45,547	2.5	32,300	14,400	85.8	89.9	83.2	92.3

¹ The 1950 figure for enrolled excludes children in kindergarten, some of whom may have been included in 1940.

Table 2.--MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS, FOR HAWAII AND THE HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

Subject	Hawaii			Honolulu Standard Metropolitan Area		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
MARRIED COUPLES						
Total married couples.....	88,200	62,600	25,600	62,500	52,200	10,300
With own household.....	78,700	55,200	23,500	55,800	46,000	9,800
Without own household.....	9,500	7,400	2,100	6,600	6,200	500
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With own household.....	89.2	88.2	91.8	89.3	88.1	95.1
Without own household.....	10.8	11.8	8.2	10.6	11.9	4.9
FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS						
Total.....	152,500	100,000	52,600	110,100	83,700	26,400
Families.....	98,300	69,500	28,700	68,600	57,400	11,200
Unrelated individuals.....	54,300	30,400	23,800	41,500	26,300	15,300
HOUSEHOLDS						
Total households.....	109,600	75,500	34,100	74,300	62,300	11,900
Population in households.....	466,600	328,500	138,000	323,400	272,200	51,200
Population per household.....	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.3

Table 3.--PERCENT OF WOMEN 45 YEARS OLD AND OVER, EVER MARRIED, BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN, FOR HAWAII, URBAN AND RURAL, AND THE HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Area and residence	Total women 45 years old and over, ever married	Percent by number of children ever born					Not reported	Children ever born	
		None	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 to 7	8 or more		Number of children	Per 1,000 women reporting
HAWAII									
Total.....	38,000	7.9	20.3	22.9	26.3	19.7	2.9	171,400	4,645
Urban.....	27,300	8.1	23.1	24.2	26.4	15.8	2.9	114,900	6,336
Rural.....	10,600	6.6	13.2	19.8	27.4	30.2	2.8	56,500	5,489
HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
Total.....	24,300	9.1	24.5	23.7	23.3	16.2	3.2	103,700	4,215

Table 4.--RESIDENCE ON AUGUST 14, 1945 (V-J DAY) OF THE POPULATION BORN PRIOR TO THAT DATE, FOR HAWAII AND THE HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

Area and residence on August 14, 1945	Residence in 1950			Percent distribution		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
HAWAII						
Persons born prior to August 14, 1945.....	437,500	301,600	135,800	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same house as on August 14, 1945.....	202,800	142,600	60,200	46.4	47.3	44.3
Different house, same island.....	140,500	103,800	37,000	32.1	34.3	27.2
Different island.....	23,500	14,800	8,800	5.4	4.9	6.5
Continental United States, possessions, and abroad ¹	62,200	37,100	25,800	14.4	13.3	19.0
Residence not reported.....	7,800	3,600	4,100	1.8	1.2	3.0
HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons born prior to August 14, 1945.....	307,300	250,000	57,300	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same house as on August 14, 1945.....	127,200	114,900	12,300	41.4	46.0	21.5
Different house, same island.....	108,400	90,000	18,500	35.3	36.0	32.3
Different island.....	11,500	9,000	2,400	3.7	3.6	4.2
Continental United States, possessions, and abroad ¹	59,900	33,000	26,800	19.5	13.2	36.3
Residence not reported.....	6,200	3,000	3,200	2.0	1.2	5.6

¹ Includes a small number of persons who were not living on the island of enumeration on August 14, 1945, but for whom data on actual place of residence on that date are not available.

Table 5.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR HAWAII: 1950 AND 1940

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	349,500	191,600	157,800	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	206,500	153,900	52,600	59.1	80.3	33.3
Civilian labor force.....	183,800	131,500	52,300	52.6	68.6	33.1
Employed.....	166,300	118,100	48,200	47.6	61.6	30.5
Unemployed.....	17,500	13,300	4,200	5.0	6.9	2.7
Not in labor force.....	142,900	37,700	105,200	40.9	19.7	66.7
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	301,686	183,448	118,238	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	188,232	151,648	36,584	62.4	82.7	30.9
Civilian labor force.....	161,232	124,648	36,584	53.4	67.9	30.9
Employed.....	153,796	118,659	35,137	51.0	64.7	29.7
Unemployed.....	7,436	5,989	1,447	2.5	3.3	1.2
Not in labor force.....	113,454	31,800	81,654	37.6	17.3	69.1

Note: Original 1940 "Employed" figures revised where appropriate by excluding armed forces in order to permit greater comparability with 1950. See text.

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR HAWAII, URBAN AND RURAL, AND THE HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
HAWAII						
Total						
Persons 14 years and over.....	349,500	191,600	157,800	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	206,500	153,900	52,600	59.1	80.3	33.3
Civilian labor force.....	183,800	131,500	52,300	52.6	68.6	33.1
Employed.....	166,300	118,100	48,200	47.6	61.6	30.5
Unemployed.....	17,500	13,300	4,200	5.0	6.9	2.7
Not in labor force.....	142,900	37,700	105,200	40.9	19.7	66.7
Keeping house.....	77,500	500	77,000	22.2	0.3	48.8
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	12,400	8,800	3,600	3.5	4.6	2.3
Other and not reported.....	53,000	28,400	24,600	15.2	14.8	15.6
Civilian labor force.....	183,800	131,500	52,300	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	166,300	118,100	48,200	90.5	89.8	92.2
At work.....	161,300	114,700	46,600	87.8	87.2	89.1
35 hours or more.....	141,500	103,600	37,900	77.0	78.8	72.5
15 to 34 hours.....	15,100	9,000	6,200	8.2	6.8	11.9
1 to 14 hours.....	4,700	2,100	2,500	2.6	1.6	4.8
With a job but not at work.....	5,100	3,400	1,600	2.8	2.6	3.1
Unemployed.....	17,500	13,300	4,200	9.5	10.1	8.0
Experienced.....	17,000	12,900	4,100	9.2	9.8	7.8
New workers.....	500	500	100	0.3	0.4	0.2
Urban						
Persons 14 years and over.....	242,700	126,200	116,500	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	142,800	99,800	43,000	58.8	79.1	36.9
Civilian labor force.....	137,200	94,300	42,900	56.5	74.7	36.8
Employed.....	123,400	83,700	39,600	50.8	66.3	34.0
Unemployed.....	13,800	10,600	3,300	5.7	8.4	2.8
Not in labor force.....	99,800	26,300	73,500	41.1	20.8	63.1
Keeping house.....	54,600	200	54,400	22.5	0.2	46.7
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	7,500	5,700	1,800	3.1	4.5	1.5
Other and not reported.....	37,700	20,400	17,300	15.5	16.2	14.8
Civilian labor force.....	137,200	94,300	42,900	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	123,400	83,700	39,600	89.9	88.8	92.3
At work.....	119,400	81,200	38,200	87.0	86.1	89.0
35 hours or more.....	106,100	74,600	31,500	77.3	79.1	73.4
15 to 34 hours.....	9,900	5,100	4,800	7.2	5.4	11.2
1 to 14 hours.....	3,400	1,500	1,900	2.5	1.6	4.4
With a job but not at work.....	4,000	2,500	1,400	2.9	2.7	3.3
Unemployed.....	13,800	10,600	3,300	10.1	11.2	7.7
Experienced workers.....	13,300	10,100	3,200	9.7	10.7	7.5
New workers.....	500	400	100	0.4	0.4	0.2

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR HAWAII, URBAN AND RURAL, AND THE HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950--Con.

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
HAWAII--Con.						
Rural						
Persons 14 years and over.....	106,800	65,500	41,300	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	63,700	54,100	9,600	59.6	82.6	23.2
Civilian labor force.....	46,700	37,200	9,500	43.7	56.8	23.0
Employed.....	43,000	34,400	8,600	40.3	52.5	20.8
Unemployed.....	3,700	2,800	900	3.5	4.3	2.2
Not in labor force.....	43,100	11,400	31,700	40.4	17.4	76.8
Keeping house.....	23,000	400	22,600	21.5	0.6	54.7
Unable to work or inmate of institution.....	4,900	3,000	1,900	4.6	4.6	4.4
Other and not reported.....	15,300	8,000	7,300	14.3	12.2	17.7
Civilian labor force.....	46,700	37,200	9,500	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	43,000	34,400	8,600	92.1	92.5	90.5
At work.....	41,900	33,500	8,400	89.7	90.1	88.4
35 hours or more.....	35,400	29,100	6,300	75.8	78.2	66.3
15 to 34 hours.....	5,200	3,800	1,400	11.1	10.2	14.7
1 to 14 hours.....	1,300	600	700	2.8	1.6	7.4
With a job but not at work.....	1,100	900	200	2.4	2.4	2.1
Unemployed.....	3,700	2,800	900	7.9	7.5	9.5
Experienced workers.....	3,600	2,700	900	7.7	7.3	9.5
New workers.....	100	100	...	0.2	0.3	...
HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years and over.....	249,100	134,900	114,300	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	149,900	109,900	40,000	60.2	81.5	35.0
Civilian labor force.....	127,300	87,500	39,800	51.1	64.9	34.8
Employed.....	113,000	76,800	36,200	45.4	56.9	31.7
Unemployed.....	14,300	10,700	3,600	5.7	7.9	3.1
Not in labor force.....	99,300	25,000	74,300	39.9	18.5	65.0
Keeping house.....	54,900	200	54,700	22.0	0.1	47.9
Unable to work or inmate of institution.....	8,800	6,500	2,400	3.5	4.8	2.1
Other and not reported.....	35,500	18,300	17,200	14.3	13.6	15.0
Civilian labor force.....	127,300	87,500	39,800	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	113,000	76,800	36,200	88.8	87.8	91.0
At work.....	109,600	74,600	35,100	86.1	85.3	88.2
35 hours or more.....	97,700	68,800	29,000	76.7	78.6	72.9
15 to 34 hours.....	8,700	4,500	4,200	6.8	5.1	10.6
1 to 14 hours.....	3,200	1,300	1,900	2.5	1.5	4.8
With a job but not at work.....	3,300	2,200	1,100	2.6	2.5	2.8
Unemployed.....	14,300	10,700	3,600	11.2	12.2	9.0
Experienced workers.....	13,900	10,400	3,500	10.9	11.9	8.8
New workers.....	400	400	100	0.3	0.5	0.3

Table 7.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR HAWAII AND THE HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950
(Percent not shown where base is less than 6,000)

Area, sex, and age	Population	Total labor force						Not in labor force	Percent distribution by age	
		Number	Percent of population	Civilian labor force		Unemployed	Total labor force		Unemployed	
				Total	Employed					Number	Percent of civilian labor force
HAWAII										
Total, 14 years and over.....	349,500	206,500	59.1	183,800	166,300	17,500	9.5	142,900	100.0	100.0
14 to 24 years.....	100,400	49,500	49.3	36,500	30,100	6,500	17.8	50,900	24.0	37.1
25 to 34 years.....	92,800	61,400	66.2	54,100	50,000	4,000	7.4	31,400	29.7	22.9
35 to 44 years.....	65,900	47,700	72.4	45,500	42,300	3,200	7.0	18,200	23.1	18.3
45 to 64 years.....	71,300	43,400	60.9	43,200	39,700	3,600	8.3	27,900	21.0	20.6
65 years and over.....	19,100	4,500	23.6	4,500	4,300	200	...	14,600	2.2	1.1
Male, 14 years and over.....	191,600	153,900	80.3	131,500	118,100	13,300	10.1	37,700	100.0	100.0
14 to 24 years.....	52,900	33,200	62.8	20,300	16,100	4,200	20.7	19,800	21.6	31.6
25 to 34 years.....	47,700	45,100	94.5	38,000	35,000	3,000	7.9	2,600	29.3	22.6
35 to 44 years.....	40,300	38,700	96.0	36,400	33,500	2,900	8.0	1,600	25.1	21.8
45 to 64 years.....	39,500	33,100	83.8	32,900	29,900	3,000	9.1	6,400	21.5	22.6
65 years and over.....	11,200	3,900	34.8	3,900	3,600	200	...	7,300	2.5	1.5
Female, 14 years and over.....	157,800	52,600	33.3	52,300	48,200	4,200	8.0	105,200	100.0	...
14 to 24 years.....	47,400	16,300	34.4	16,200	13,900	2,300	14.2	31,100	31.0	...
25 to 34 years.....	45,100	16,200	35.9	16,100	15,000	1,000	6.2	28,800	30.8	...
35 to 44 years.....	25,600	9,100	35.5	9,100	8,700	300	3.3	16,600	17.3	...
45 to 64 years.....	31,800	10,300	32.4	10,300	9,800	500	48.5	21,500	19.6	...
65 years and over.....	7,900	700	8.9	700	700	...	...	7,200	1.3	...

Table 7.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR HAWAII AND THE HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950--Con.
(Percent not shown where base is less than 6,000)

Area, sex, and age	Population	Total labor force						Not in labor force	Percent distribution by age	
		Number	Percent of population	Civilian labor force						
				Total	Employed	Unemployed				
						Number	Percent of civilian labor force		Total labor force	Unemployed
HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA										
Total, 14 years and over.....	249,100	149,900	60.2	127,300	113,000	14,300	11.2	99,300	100.0	100.0
14 to 24 years.....	74,400	38,900	52.3	26,100	20,800	5,300	20.3	35,500	26.0	37.1
25 to 34 years.....	70,200	46,800	66.7	39,500	36,100	3,400	8.6	23,400	31.2	23.8
35 to 44 years.....	45,700	32,500	71.1	30,300	28,000	2,300	7.6	13,200	21.7	16.1
45 to 64 years.....	46,700	28,900	61.9	28,700	25,600	3,100	10.8	17,800	19.3	21.7
65 years and over.....	12,200	2,800	23.0	2,800	2,500	200	...	9,400	1.9	1.4
Male, 14 years and over.....										
Total, 14 years and over.....	134,900	109,900	81.5	87,500	76,800	10,700	12.2	25,000	100.0	100.0
14 to 24 years.....	39,900	26,800	67.2	14,000	10,600	3,400	24.3	13,100	24.4	31.8
25 to 34 years.....	35,600	33,700	94.7	26,600	24,100	2,400	9.0	1,900	30.7	22.4
35 to 44 years.....	27,500	26,000	94.5	23,800	21,700	2,100	8.8	1,400	23.7	19.6
45 to 64 years.....	25,100	21,100	84.1	20,900	18,300	2,600	12.4	4,000	19.2	24.3
65 years and over.....	6,800	2,200	32.4	2,200	2,000	200	...	4,600	2.0	1.9
Female, 14 years and over.....										
Total, 14 years and over.....	114,300	40,000	35.0	39,800	36,200	3,600	9.0	74,300	100.0	...
14 to 24 years.....	34,500	12,100	35.1	12,100	10,200	1,900	15.7	22,400	30.3	...
25 to 34 years.....	34,600	13,100	37.9	12,900	11,900	1,000	7.8	21,500	32.8	...
35 to 44 years.....	18,200	6,500	35.7	6,500	6,300	200	3.1	11,700	16.3	...
45 to 64 years.....	21,500	7,700	35.8	7,700	7,200	500	6.5	13,800	19.3	...
65 years and over.....	5,400	500	...	500	500	...	...	4,800	1.3	...

Table 8.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP, MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, AND CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR HAWAII: 1950 AND 1940
(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent increase not shown where 1950 figure is less than 6,000; percent not shown where less than 0.1. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Subject	Both sexes			Male		Female		Percent distribution							
	1950	1940	Percent increase, 1940 to 1950	1950	1940	1950	1940	Both sexes		Male		Female			
								1950	1940	1950	1940	1950	1940	1950	1940
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP															
Employed.....	166,300	153,796	8.1	118,100	118,659	48,200	35,137	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Professional, technical, and kindred wkrs..	14,700	12,076	21.7	7,500	6,174	7,200	5,902	8.8	7.9	6.4	5.2	14.9	16.8		
Farmers and farm managers.....	3,800	3,554	...	3,100	3,048	700	506	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6	1.5	1.4		
Managers, officials, and proprs., exc. farm	13,200	11,230	17.5	11,000	9,272	2,100	1,958	7.9	7.3	9.3	7.8	4.4	5.6		
Clerical and kindred workers.....	22,500	9,201	144.5	9,400	5,846	13,200	3,355	13.5	6.0	8.0	4.9	27.4	9.5		
Sales workers.....	10,600	8,037	31.9	4,900	5,373	5,700	2,664	6.4	5.2	4.1	4.5	11.8	7.6		
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers...	27,200	16,216	67.7	26,700	15,748	500	468	16.4	10.5	22.6	13.3	1.0	1.3		
Operatives and kindred workers.....	23,900	18,681	27.9	18,600	14,025	5,300	4,656	14.4	12.1	15.7	11.8	11.0	13.3		
Private household workers.....	3,900	8,039	...	700	1,521	3,300	6,518	2.3	5.2	0.6	1.3	6.8	18.6		
Service workers, except private household..	17,100	10,227	67.2	10,000	6,451	7,100	3,776	10.3	6.6	8.5	5.4	14.7	10.7		
Farm laborers and foremen, except unpaid family workers.....	14,900	37,232	-60.0	14,000	35,004	900	2,228	9.0	24.2	11.9	29.5	1.9	6.3		
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....	1,800	2,760	...	800	1,091	1,000	1,669	1.1	1.8	0.7	0.9	2.1	4.7		
Laborers, except farm.....	11,200	15,970	-29.9	10,900	14,736	300	1,234	6.7	10.4	9.2	12.4	0.6	3.5		
Occupation not reported.....	1,500	573	...	600	370	900	203	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.9	0.6		
MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP															
Employed.....	166,300	153,796	8.1	118,100	118,659	48,200	35,137	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	32,900	54,614	-39.8	29,300	49,665	3,500	4,949	19.8	35.5	24.8	41.9	7.3	14.1		
Agriculture.....	31,100	53,365	-41.7	27,500	48,449	3,500	4,916	18.7	34.7	23.3	40.8	7.3	14.0		
Sugar plantations.....	17,500	37,762	-53.7	16,400	35,339	1,000	2,423	10.5	24.6	13.9	29.8	2.1	6.9		
Pineapple plantations.....	5,100	15,603	-12.8	4,700	13,110	400	2,493	3.1	10.1	4.0	11.0	0.8	7.1		
Agriculture, exc. sugar and pineapple..	8,500	1,249	...	6,400	1,216	...	...	5.1	...	5.4	...	4.4	...
Forestry and fisheries.....	1,800	1,249	...	1,800	1,216	...	33	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.0	...	0.1		
Mining.....	100	256	...	100	250	...	6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	...	...
Construction.....	11,400	10,747	6.1	11,000	10,653	400	94	6.9	7.0	9.3	9.0	0.8	0.3		
Manufacturing.....	20,600	15,454	33.3	15,300	11,912	5,400	3,542	12.4	10.0	13.0	10.0	11.2	10.1		
Durable goods.....	6,800	2,509	171.0	6,000	2,379	800	130	4.1	1.6	5.1	2.0	1.7	0.4		
Non-durable goods.....	13,800	12,945	6.6	9,300	9,533	4,600	3,412	8.3	8.4	7.9	8.0	9.5	9.7		
Sugar processing.....	3,400	3,018	...	3,300	2,950	100	68	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.5	0.2	0.2		
Pineapple canning.....	5,000	9,927	4.8	2,700	6,583	2,400	3,344	3.0	6.5	2.3	5.5	5.0	9.5		
Other non-durable goods.....	5,400	...	...	3,300	...	2,100	...	3.2	...	2.8	...	4.4	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	14,200	8,397	69.1	12,700	7,927	1,600	470	8.5	5.5	10.8	6.7	3.3	1.3		
Wholesale and retail trade.....	30,500	21,816	39.8	17,300	14,784	13,200	7,032	18.3	14.2	14.6	12.5	27.4	20.0		
Service industries, except professional...	19,600	21,978	-10.8	11,100	10,988	8,600	10,990	11.8	14.3	9.4	9.3	17.8	31.3		
Professional and related services.....	17,000	11,402	49.1	6,300	4,662	10,700	6,740	10.2	7.4	5.3	3.9	22.2	19.2		
Public administration.....	18,500	7,721	139.6	14,400	6,860	4,200	861	11.1	5.0	12.2	5.8	8.7	2.5		
Industry not reported.....	1,600	1,411	...	700	958	800	453	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.7	1.3		

Table 8.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP, MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, AND CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR HAWAII: 1950 AND 1940--Con.
 (Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent increase not shown where 1950 figure is less than 6,000;
 percent not shown where less than 0.1. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Subject	Both sexes			Male		Female		Percent distribution					
	1950	1940	Percent increase, 1940 to 1950	1950	1940	1950	1940	Both sexes		Male		Female	
								1950	1940	1950	1940	1950	1940
CLASS OF WORKER													
Employed.....	166,300	153,796	8.1	118,100	118,659	48,200	35,137	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers.....	110,300	113,551	-2.9	78,500	91,463	31,800	22,088	66.3	73.8	66.5	77.1	66.0	62.9
Government workers.....	34,600	18,553	86.5	24,100	13,556	10,500	4,997	20.8	12.1	20.4	11.4	21.8	14.2
Self-employed workers.....	18,500	15,967	15.9	14,700	11,659	3,800	4,308	11.1	10.4	12.4	9.8	7.9	12.3
Unpaid family workers.....	3,000	5,725	...	900	1,981	2,100	3,744	1.8	3.7	0.8	1.7	4.4	10.7

Table 9.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP, MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, AND CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Subject	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP						
Employed.....	113,000	76,800	36,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	11,200	5,900	5,400	9.9	7.7	14.9
Farmers and farm managers.....	1,800	1,500	200	1.6	2.0	0.6
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.....	10,600	8,900	1,700	9.4	11.6	4.7
Clerical and kindred workers.....	18,600	7,500	11,100	16.5	9.8	30.7
Sales workers.....	7,800	3,600	4,300	6.9	4.7	11.9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	19,000	18,700	300	16.8	24.3	0.8
Operatives and kindred workers.....	15,000	11,300	3,700	13.3	14.7	10.2
Private household workers.....	2,800	400	2,500	2.5	0.5	6.9
Service workers, except private household.....	13,500	8,100	5,400	11.9	10.5	14.9
Farm laborers and foremen, except unpaid family workers.....	3,900	3,800	200	3.5	4.9	0.6
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....	1,100	400	700	1.0	0.5	1.9
Laborers, except farm.....	6,700	6,500	200	5.9	8.5	0.6
Occupation not reported.....	900	300	600	0.8	0.4	1.7
MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP						
Employed.....	113,000	76,800	36,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	9,300	8,200	1,200	8.2	10.7	3.3
Agriculture.....	8,500	7,300	1,200	7.5	9.5	3.3
Sugar plantations.....	3,000	2,800	200	2.7	3.6	0.6
Pineapple plantations.....	1,300	1,300	...	1.2	1.7	...
Agriculture, except sugar and pineapple.....	4,200	3,200	1,000	3.7	4.2	2.8
Forestry and fisheries.....	800	800	...	0.7	1.0	...
Mining.....	100	100	...	0.1	0.1	...
Construction.....	8,100	7,700	400	7.2	10.0	1.1
Manufacturing.....	15,600	11,400	4,200	13.8	14.8	11.6
Durable goods.....	6,600	5,900	700	5.8	7.7	1.9
Nondurable goods.....	9,000	5,600	3,400	8.0	7.3	9.4
Sugar processing.....	900	900	...	0.8	1.2	...
Pineapple canning.....	3,600	1,900	1,800	3.2	2.5	5.0
Other nondurable goods.....	4,500	2,800	1,700	4.0	3.6	4.7
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	10,600	9,200	1,300	9.4	12.0	3.6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	24,400	13,900	10,500	21.6	18.1	29.0
Service industries, except professional.....	15,400	8,900	6,500	13.6	11.6	18.0
Professional and related services.....	13,100	4,900	8,200	11.6	6.4	22.7
Public administration.....	15,600	12,100	3,500	13.8	15.8	9.7
Industry not reported.....	800	300	500	0.7	0.4	1.4
CLASS OF WORKER						
Employed.....	113,000	76,800	36,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers.....	69,000	45,100	23,800	61.1	58.7	65.7
Government workers.....	28,600	20,300	8,300	25.3	26.4	22.9
Self-employed workers.....	13,300	10,800	2,500	11.8	14.1	6.9
Unpaid family workers.....	2,100	500	1,500	1.9	0.7	4.1

Table 10.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, FOR HAWAII AND THE HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Major occupation group	Hawaii		Honolulu Standard Metropolitan Area	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Experienced unemployed.....	17,000	100.0	13,900	100.0
Professional, managerial, and kindred workers.....	600	3.5	600	4.3
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers.....	2,100	12.4	1,700	12.2
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	3,400	20.0	2,800	20.1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	3,400	20.0	2,900	20.9
Service workers, including private household.....	2,200	12.9	2,000	14.4
Laborers, except mine.....	3,600	21.2	2,700	19.4
Occupation not reported.....	1,800	10.6	1,100	7.9

Table 11.--INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FOR HAWAII, AND THE HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA, BY RESIDENCE

Area and income level	Total		Urban		Percent distribution			
	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Total		Urban	
					Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Families and unrelated individuals	Families
HAWAII								
Total.....	152,500	98,300	100,000	69,500	...	...	...	...
Number reporting.....	148,400	97,100	97,900	68,600	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$1,000.....	24,400	8,200	15,600	4,700	16.4	8.4	15.9	6.9
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	27,400	9,100	12,200	5,300	18.5	9.4	12.5	7.7
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	31,000	20,600	19,400	12,600	20.9	21.2	19.8	18.4
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	23,300	19,800	18,400	15,600	15.7	20.4	18.8	22.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	13,200	12,300	10,200	9,500	8.9	12.7	10.4	13.8
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	14,400	13,500	10,700	9,900	9.7	13.9	10.9	14.4
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	9,500	9,100	7,500	7,100	6.4	9.4	7.7	10.3
\$10,000 and over.....	4,800	4,700	4,000	3,900	3.2	4.8	4.1	5.7
Income not reported.....	4,200	1,100	2,100	900	...	...	...	...
Median income.....	\$2,723	\$3,538	\$3,095	\$3,750	...	...	...	...
HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total.....	110,100	68,600	83,700	57,400	...	...	...	...
Number reporting.....	106,500	67,800	81,800	56,600	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$1,000.....	17,600	5,000	13,200	3,900	16.5	7.4	16.1	6.9
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	19,200	5,100	9,900	4,100	18.0	7.5	12.1	7.2
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	19,300	12,600	14,400	8,900	18.1	18.6	17.6	15.7
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	17,900	14,800	15,800	13,100	16.8	21.8	19.3	23.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	10,800	9,800	9,000	8,300	10.1	14.5	11.0	14.7
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	7,200	6,900	5,300	8,700	10.2	14.9	11.4	15.4
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	3,600	3,400	2,400	3,300	3.4	5.0	4.2	5.8
\$10,000 and over.....	3,600	800	1,900	800	...	...	...	...
Income not reported.....	3,600	800	1,900	800	...	...	...	...
Median income.....	\$2,852	\$3,757	\$3,215	\$3,870	...	...	...	...