

NWX-US DEPT OF COMMERCE

**Moderator: Robin Wyvill
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1:00 pm CT**

Coordinator: Welcome and thank you for standing by. At this time, all participants are in a listen only mode. After the presentation, you will all have an opportunity for a question and answer session.

To ask questions at that time, please press star then 1. Also this call is being recorded. If you have any objections, you may disconnect at this time. I'd now like to turn the meeting over to your first speaker of today's call, Ms. (Victoria Glasier). Ma'am, you may begin.

(Victoria Glasier): Good afternoon. I'm Vicky Glasier of the Census Bureau's Public Information Office. I'd like to welcome everyone listening in on the phones today and following the webinar online. Today we're here to share with you new information from the 2010 census on the nation's Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population.

I am joined today by Nicholas Jones and Lindsey Hixson from the Census Bureau's Racial Statistics Branch. They will discuss their findings from our newest 2010 Census brief.

Afterwards, we will open up for questions from the media. Once the media questions have concluded, we will have questions from nonmedia. With that, I'll turn it over to Nicholas

Nicholas Jones: Good afternoon and good morning. Aloha, to our friends on the West Coast and in Hawaii. We're very excited to share with you the highlights today from the 2010 Census brief we're releasing this afternoon entitled, "The Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Population: 2010."

My name is Nicholas Jones and I'm chief of the Racial Statistics Branch where I lead a team of analysts who are engaged in important research efforts which inform us about our increasingly diverse American population.

I'm pleased to be here with one of my colleagues, Dr. Lindsay Hixson who is one of our main researchers on the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population and lead author of this report. Before we begin, I'd also like to thank the report's co-authors, Dr. Bradford Hepler and Dr. Myoung Ouk Kim for their important work on this research.

And the findings we share with you today can be accessed in the report which just went live online this afternoon in our news conference. Today we'll walk through some of the report's major findings by covering five topics. First we will present an overview of the race concepts used in the census and discuss the definition of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander racial category in federal statistics.

Next we will share results from the 2010 census for Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders including population size and growth as well as an analysis of multiple race reporting. Following these topics, we will discuss the

geographic distribution of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population.

Finally, we'll discuss patterns among detailed Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander groups. On this slide, we'll begin with a close up of the 2010 census question on race. The United States Office of Management and Budget, or OMB, requires federal agencies to collect and tabulate a minimum of five racial categories - white, black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.

All federal agencies, including the Census Bureau, adhere to OMB's 1997 race and ethnic standards, which defines the official race categories. For respondents unable to identify with any of these five race categories, OMB approved the Census Bureau's inclusion of a sixth race category - some other race - on the Census 2000 and 2012 census questionnaires.

According to OMB, as you can see here, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa or other Pacific islands. In our presentation, we sometimes use the acronym NHPI to refer to Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.

Now going back to the 2010 Census race question, I'll explain how the data are collected. Three of the checkbox categories are for Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander responses. Native Hawaiian, Guamanian or Chamorro, Samoan and there's a four checkbox for Other Pacific Islander

The Other Pacific Islander checkbox category has an associated write-in line where respondents can print their detailed group. It also provides examples of (Frigian) and Tongan to guide respondents.

So in total, the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander racial category includes respondents to who marked the Native Hawaiian, Guamanian or Chamorro, Samoan or Other Pacific Islander checkboxes. It also includes respondents who indicated they were Pacific Islander or reported other detailed entries including Polynesian entries such as Tahitian, Tongan or (Tucaloan), Micronesian entries, such as (Marshese), (Polauan) or (Chicase), and (Melanesian) entries, such as (Fajian), (Gunayan) or Solomon Islander.

A table showing the detailed NHPI groups that make up the NHPI population and their size is provided in the report. In fact, expanded tables in the report provide even more information on detailed NHPI groups than you are able to obtain in standard 2010 Census file one data or summary file two data tables which are available in American Fact Finder.

So the information we're releasing today should be of great interest to many NHPI communities. Before we go into the results, I'll briefly go over the race concepts that are presented in the data in the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander brief. First, the race alone population refers to people who reported a single race group.

So, for example, we referred to the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone population. Second, the race in combination population refers to people who reported more than one race group. So, for example, people who reported both Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander and Asian.

Third, the race alone or in combination population reflects the sum of the first two groups. It includes all people who reported a particular race group either alone or in combination with one or more other race groups. So, for example, the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone or in combination

population represents all people who reported Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander in some way either alone or in combination with one or more other race groups.

So first we'll share result on the population size and growth of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population. Now we'll get into the data. Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders surpassed one million. Here we examine the population counts for the NHPI population in 2000 and 2010.

On this slide, you can see that all three groups, NHPI alone or in combination, NHPI alone and NHPI in combination increased in population size. The NHPI alone or in combination population increased from 874,000 to 1.2 million.

And in 2010, the NHPI alone or in combination population represented 0.4% of the U.S. population. The NHPI alone population increased from 399,000 to 540,000 over the decade. The NHPI in combination population grew from 476,000 to 685,000.

Now keep in mind that the NHPI alone or in combination population on the top row reflects the sum of the second and third groups shown on the slide. This slide shows the numeric increase for all three groups. NHPI, alone or in combination increased by 351,000 people. NHPI alone increased by 141,000 people. And the NHPI in combination population increased by 210,000 people.

Next we take a look at the percent growth of the NHPI population from 2000 to 2010. The total U.S. population grew by 9.7% as you can see here in yellow. In comparison, the NHPI alone or in combination population experienced a growth of 40.1%.

The NHPI alone population grew by 35.4% and the NHPI in combination population grew even faster, growing by 41- 44.1% in size between 2000 and 2010. In fact, the NHPI population was the second fastest growing race group in the country following the Asian population.

Next, Lindsay will examine the multiple race reporting patterns of the NHPI population in more detail.

Dr. Lindsay Hixson: Thanks Nicholas. Please note that the multiple race NHPI population is another name for the NHPI in combination population or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander who reported multiple races.

This pie chart shows the percentage distribution of the NHPI population. The majority of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander identified with multiple race groups. Of the 1.2 million people who reported Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, either alone or in combination, more than half - 55.9% - identified as NHPI in combination with one of more other races.

Among all race groups, the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population had the largest proportion reporting more than one race. This finding is important to keep in mind as we discuss data for the NHPI population.

Analyses of the NHPI population that only include the NHPI alone population missed more than half of the population that identifies as Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. This pie chart shows the percentage of distribution of the multiple race NHPI population in 2010.

The majority of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders who reported multiple races were one of three specific race combinations. Of the 685,000

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander who reported multiple races in the United States, 24.8% identified as NHPI and white, 24.2% identified as NHPI and Asian and 20.95 identified as NHPI and white and Asian. Together, these three combinations accounted for 70% of all Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders who reported multiple races.

Next we will discuss the geographic distribution of the NHPI population in the United States. This slide illustrates the growth of the NHPI alone or in combination population by region from 2000 to 2010. The NHPI alone or in combination population grew in every region between 2000 and 2010 and experienced the biggest numeric growth in the west and the fastest growth in the south.

The NHPI population grew 66% in the south. The NHPI grew - the NHPI population grew by 37% in both the Midwest and west and by 29% in the Northeast.

While the NHPI population grew the fastest in the south, their number increase of 235,000 in the west was more than double all other regions combined.

Next we look at the top ten states with the largest NHPI alone or in combination population in 2010. Over half of the NHPI alone or in combination population lived in just two states - Hawaii, with 356,000 and California with 286,000.

The states with the next largest NHPI populations in 2010 had NHPI populations of at least 25,000 people including Washington, Texas, Florida, Utah, New York, Nevada and Arizona. Together these ten states represented over three-fourths of the entire NHPI population in the United States.

Next we examine NHPI population at the county level. This slide shows the top ten counties with the largest Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander population- alone or in combination population in 2010. Three of the top ten counties with the largest NHPI alone or in combination populations were in Hawaii - Honolulu, Hawaii, and Maui.

Four of the top ten counties were in California - Los Angeles, San Diego, Sacramento, and Alameda. The other counties in the top ten were in Nevada, Washington and Utah. In the next few slides, we'll use maps to discuss the size of the NHPI alone or in combination population in counties across the country.

Here on the map, we see that the top five counties in 2010 are Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, had NHPI populations of 30,000 or more. These include the three counties in Hawaii we showed on the previous slide - Honolulu, Hawaii and Maui and two counties in California - Los Angeles and San Diego.

The yellow circles on the map indicate the size category shown on the map for the NHPI population as a county. So as you can see, the top five counties had at least 30,000 Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders.

When we add counties with between 10,000 and 30,000 Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders, a number of new locations appear as shown by the purple circle. Now we see the additional counties in Southern California and Hawaii as well as several counties in the San Francisco Bay area in Northern California. Counties also appear in Washington, Utah, Nevada and Arizona.

Now when all of the counties with NHPI populations of 10,000 or more people are shown together in yellow, we see that all these counties are in the West. But that changes when we go a little deeper. Now, shown in purple, we see counties with NHPI populations between 1000 and 10,000 relative to the counties with larger NHPI populations of 10,000 or more shown in yellow.

In addition to counties in California, Washington, Oregon, Utah and other parts of the West, we now see NHPI counties outside of the West region in parts of the south, Midwest and Northeast with at least 1000 Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders.

Next we have another map which shows the NHPI alone population as a percentage of the total population by county in 2010. Here, pink reflects concentrations of the NHPI alone population. The darker the pink, the higher the concentration.

For example, counties with the highest concentration of the NHPI alone population were located in the West, such as in Hawaii. Concentrations of the NHPI alone population were observed in counties in Northern California and in Southern California. Counties along the Pacific Northwest coast and counties in Alaska had concentrations on NHPI alone population.

Additional counties in the interior west, such as the northern, southern and western Nevada and into Utah also serves as an NHPI alone population. In the Midwest and South, a clustering of counties in northwest Arkansas and southwest Missouri and into eastern Kansas had higher than average concentrations of the NHPI alone population.

This map shows the NHPI alone or in combination populations as a percentage of the total population by county in 2010. Again, the darker the

pink, the higher the concentration. What this shows us is that there are many more counties with visible proportions of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders across the country.

Most of the counties in the west are shaded pink representing concentrations of the NHPI alone or in combination population. Almost all of the counties in California, Oregon and Washington exceeded the national average in their NHPI alone or in combination populations.

This was also the case for many counties in Idaho, Utah, Nevada and Arizona as you can see the other small concentrations throughout the country. Next we present a map which illustrates the percent change of the NHPI alone population from 2000 and 2010 for counties with an NHPI population of 100 or more people in 2010.

Purple reflects an increase in the percent change of the NHPI alone population from 2000 to 2010. The darker the purple, the greater the growth. Orange reflects a decrease in the population over the decade. The largest growth of the NHPI alone population was concentrated in counties in southern states and Midwestern states.

In the south, the NHPI alone population experienced large percentage of growth in counties in northern Alabama, northwest Arkansas and throughout the Carolinas, especially along the North Carolina and South Carolina border. In the Midwest, counties in western Missouri and in Iowa experienced growth of at least 200% between 2000 and 2010.

While many counties in the west experienced growth in their NHPI alone population, their percentage growth was smaller relative to the growth in many of the counties in the south and Midwest. Counties in northern

California and along the Pacific Northwest coast, as well as in northern Utah, southern Nevada and Arizona experienced growth of at least 50%.

This map shows the percent change of the NHPI alone or in combination population from 2000 to 2010 for counties with an NHPI population of 100 or more people in 2010. Again, the darker the purple, the greater the growth.

There were several dark purple clusters representing growth of at least 100% throughout the country. The south, including counties in northern Georgia and Alabama and into Tennessee, counties throughout North Carolina, parts of Maryland, Virginia and counties surrounding Washington, DC, several clusters of counties in Texas near the Dallas, Boston, Houston and San Antonio metro areas and counties throughout Florida had clusters of rapid growth of the NHPI alone or in combination population between 2000 and 2010.

There were also concentrations of large proportional growth of the NHPI alone or in combination population in counties in Southwest Missouri and Northwest Arkansas as well as along the Kansas and Missouri border and the Iowa and Illinois border.

In the west, counties in Washington and Oregon, in northern Utah, Arizona, extending into southern Nevada and southwestern Utah experienced large growth in their NHPI alone or in combination population.

For the final part of our webinar today, we will discuss patterns among detailed Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander groups. This graphic shows the sixth largest detailed NHPI alone or in any combination group in 2000 and 2010. The in any combination population represents the maximum number of people who identified with a particular detailed NHPI group

including people who reported that NHPI group and/or another NHPI group or race.

Native Hawaiian was the largest detailed NHPI group in the United States numbering more than one-half million in 2010 up from just over 400,000 in 2000. The Samoan population and the Guamanian or Chamorro populations were the second and third largest detailed NHPI in the United States with Samoan at 184,000 and Guamanian or Chamorro at 148,000.

Tongan grew from 37,000 to 57,000. Fujian more than doubled in size over the decade increasing from 14,000 to 32,000. Marshallese more than tripled in size increasing from 7000 to 22,000. In the report, we provide counts for additional detailed NHPI groups.

This slide shows the change in share of the sixth largest detailed NHPI alone or in any combination group from 2000 to 2010. It illustrates the change in the relative size of each detailed group within the NHPI population between 2000 and 2010.

What this shows us is that within the distribution of detailed NHPI groups, the Native Hawaiian population share and to some degree, the Samoan population share, became smaller over the decade while Guamanians or Chamorro, Fijians, Marshallese and Tongans share of the NHPI population became larger.

While Native Hawaiians had the largest numeric increase over the decade, their proportion of the NHPI population declined by 2.9 percentage points. The Guamanian or Chamorro population had the largest increase in their share of the NHPI population increasing by 1.5 percentage points.

Fijians and Marshallese also increased in their share of the NHPI population by about 1 percentage point each. Tongans increase by half a percentage point while Samoans decreased by 0.2 percentage points.

The Native Hawaiian population is the most diverse NHPI population in the U.S. in terms of multiple race reporting. This slide shows the percentage of the largest detailed NHPI group alone or in any combination by the number of groups and number of races that they reported.

The red segment of the bar represents the proportion who identified with multiple detailed NHPI groups but no other race groups, for example, Samoan and Fijian. The yellow segment of the bar represents the proportion who identified with one detailed NHPI group and another race or races, for example, Samoans and whites.

The blue segment of the bar represents the proportion who identified with multiple detailed NHPI groups and multiple races, for example, Samoans, Fijian and white. Among the six largest detailed NHPI groups, Native Hawaiians were the most diverse.

Here we see that 70% of all respondents who reported Native Hawaiians reported one or more other races and/or detailed NHPI groups. The Tongan population has the largest reporting - the largest proportion reporting multiple detailed NHPI group and no other race group - 8%.

And an additional 5% reported Tongan and one or more other races and detailed NHPI groups, therefore, 13% of the Tongan population reported multiple detailed NHPI groups. Marshallese was a group most likely to report one NHPI group.

Of all respondents who reported Marshallese, 12% reported one or more other races and/or detailed NHPI groups, therefore, the remaining 88% of the Marshallese population identified as only Marshallese.

Next we discuss the percentage distribution of the largest detailed NHPI group by state in 2010. If you remember the state bar chart from earlier in the presentation, we saw that Hawaii, California and Washington were the states with the largest NHPI populations.

In this graphic for the sixth largest detailed NHPI group, we show the number one state in the first column, the number two state in the second column and the number three state in the third column. Here we see that Hawaii, circled in yellow, appears among the top three states for four of the detailed NHPI groups.

California, circled in red, is among the top three states for five of the detailed NHPI groups. And Washington, circled in blue, is among the top three states for five of the detailed NHPI groups. In the next few slides, Nicholas will examine each of the largest detailed NHPI groups separately focusing on the locations of the states with the largest proportion of each detailed NHPI group.

Nicholas Jones: Thanks (Lindsay). On the next series of maps, we have a legend, shown here, which illustrates the color coding of the top three states with the largest proportions of selected detailed NHPI alone or in any combination groups in the United States.

The pinkish purple color represents the state with the largest proportion of each particular detailed NHPI alone or in any combination group. The green color represents the second largest state and the yellow color represents the

third largest as a proportion of each detailed NHPI group's total population in the country.

Here's the first map for Native Hawaiians. On the map we see that the pattern for Native Hawaiians are the same as the total population for NHPI with Hawaii, California and Washington as states number one, two and three. And this makes sense given that Native Hawaiians are the biggest detailed NHPI group.

More than half of all Native Hawaiians lived in the state of Hawaii, 55%. This is shown in pink. Hawaii was followed by California shown in green with 14.2% of all Native Hawaiians and Washington, shown in yellow, was the third largest state for Native Hawaiians with 3.8%.

This changes when we look at other NHPI groups. For example, on this map we see the patterns for the Guamanian or Chamorro population. What this shows is that almost one-third of all Guamanians or Chamorros lived in California, shown in pink, with 30.1%.

California was followed by Washington, shown in green, with 10% of all Guamanians or Chamorros. And then Texas, shown in yellow, emerges as a state outside of the West region, with 6.9% of all Guamanians or Chamorros.

In the next map, we notice that Hawaii is not one of the top three states for Fijians. The Fijian population was concentrated along with Pacific Coast in California, Washington and Oregon. In fact, Fijians were the most geographically concentrated in one state.

As you can see here, three-quarters of the Fijian population lived in California, 74.5% shown in pink. Washington, shown in green, was the number two state for Fijians at 8.2% followed by Oregon, shown in yellow, with 2.7%.

On the next map, we see the top three states for the Samoan population. Like Native Hawaiians, were Hawaii, California and Washington as the top three states for Samoans. However, unlike Native Hawaiians, the state of California had a large Samoan population than the state of Hawaii.

On the map, we see that one-third of all Samoans lived in California at 33% shown in pink. One-fifth lived in Hawaii, shown in green. And one-tenth lived in Washington state.

Turning to the next map, we see the top three states for the Tongan population. What's different here is the appearance of the state of Utah shown in green. The largest proportion of Tongans lived in California with 40% of all Tongans and Utah also had a large proportion of the Tongan population at 23.1%.

The state of Hawaii, shown in yellow, had the third largest proportion of Tongans, 14.1%. Finally, we examine the map for the Marshallese population. Among the six largest detailed NHPI groups, we note that the Marshallese population was the only detailed NHPI group that had a relatively higher concentration of their population living outside of a Western state.

While one in three of all Marshallese lived in Hawaii, 33%, nearly one in five Marshallese lived in Arkansas, shown in green, with 19.3%. Additionally, one in ten Marshallese lived in Washington with 9.8%.

These findings inform us about the geographic diversity of the NHPI population and we've also learned a number of other important things from

this analysis of 2010 census data for the Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander population.

Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders were the second fastest growing race group over the decade following Asians. The majority of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders reported multiple races, 56%. Among Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders, the largest multiple race combinations were NHPI and white, NHPI and Asian and NHPI and white and Asian.

The NHPI population grew the most numerically in the west region and had the fastest growth in the south. The report also provides information on detailed NHPI groups and from this, we know that the Native Hawaiian population was the largest detailed NHPI group alone or in any combination followed by Samoan and Guamanian or Chamorro.

Among the sixth largest detailed NHPI groups, Native Hawaiians had the highest proportion reporting multiple detailed NHPI groups and/or another race at 70%. Tongans had the highest proportion reporting multiple detailed NHPI groups and no other race, 8%, while Marshallese had the highest proportion reporting one NHPI group and no other race with 88% identifying as only Marshallese.

And again, these findings inform us about the geographic diversity of detailed NHPI groups across the country. We hope you enjoyed this presentation today and keep in mind that these are just some of the results from the report we're releasing.

You can find more information and detailed analyses on the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population at the website listed here on the slide.

Thank you for the opportunity to share this important information with you and we look forward to answering your questions.

(Victoria Glasier): Thanks Nicholas. We will now open the session to questions. As a reminder, we'll first take questions from the media and then we'll take questions from members of the public and other organizations who may be on the line. We ask that you state your name and affiliation when you ask your questions.

Because we want to give everyone an opportunity to ask a question, we'll allow just one question and one follow up. (Matthew), we're ready for questions.

Coordinator: As a reminder, for any questions, please press star then 1. Our first question comes from (Nancy Cook Lower) of West Hawaii Today Newspaper. Your line is open.

(Nancy Cook Lower): Thank you. This is (Nancy Cook Lower) with West Hawaii Today. Good morning everyone. I had a question on the share - the graphic that you put up with the shares that showed that Native Hawaiian alone has lost like 2.9% of the share of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander pie.

And I'm trying to find out if this, you know, if this trend is similar to other races. Are they becoming more diverse as well? You know, not just Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders but Latinos, blacks, Asians in general. Are you also seeing more of a similar trend where they're becoming more multiracial?

Nicholas Jones: Well, what this particular slide shows is the proportion of the total NHPI alone or in combination detailed group and their share of the total NHPI population, so while it's not exactly addressing the question that you asked, I can't speak

to that - this slide, again, shows you the proportions of each detailed population group in 2000 and in 2010 and then the change in percentage points.

So what we see here is that while the Native Hawaiian population is still by far the largest detailed NHPI group, the proportions of other groups are growing in share of total NHPI. Another graphic that we have looks at the detailed reporting patterns for multiracial or multiple race reporting among Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders and the Native Hawaiian population is, in fact, the group that has the largest proportions reporting more than one race compared to other detailed groups.

If you're interested, we can talk with you more afterwards. We had another brief that we released about a year ago on the overview of race in Hispanic origin and it shows multiple race reporting patterns for all groups including whites and blacks, Asians, American Indians and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders, so we'd be happy to talk with you in some more detail about those findings.

(Nancy Cook Lower): Thank you.

Nicholas Jones: Thank you.

(Victoria Glasier): All right, while we're waiting for our next question, let me point you to our online press kit. On the screen in a moment, you will see that URL to get to the press kit page. You can find the page in 2010 census.gov and clicking on press and media at the top of the page and then press kit. There you can find the slides we discussed as well a full briefs and the news release. Do we have any questions?

Coordinator: As a reminder, for any questions or comments that you may have, please press star then 1. Once again, that's star then 1 for any questions or comments that you may have. Thank you.

(Victoria Glasier): While we're waiting for the next question, I'd like to invite you to participate in a live UStream event on Thursday, May 17th at 4:30 pm Eastern. You can watch either on the Census Bureau's Facebook page or UStream channel and submit questions through our Facebook wall. Do we have any questions (Matthew)?

Coordinator: One moment. Our next question comes from (Kristin Nabarro) of KITV 4 News. Your line is open.

(Kristin Nabarro): Hi. Aloha everyone. I have a question about something that was pointed out stating that NHPI grew the biggest - was it numerically in the west and the south?

Nicholas Jones: Okay, thanks for your question. I'm going to go to that slide. And you're talking about the growth by region, correct?

(Kristin Nabarro): Yes.

Nicholas Jones: Okay, in this slide, what you can see is the proportional growth of the alone or in combination population by region. And what we pointed out were the numbers at the top of the graphic, show you the growth in percentage. So, for example, the growth in the South was the fastest at 66% while the other regions had slower growth.

But overall, the West region, as you can see here on the bottom, had an overall numeric increase that was double that of all the other regions combined. The

west population for NHPI increased 235,000 while the growth in the south was 77,000. The growth in the Midwest and the Northeast were about 20,000. So that was the intention of this slide to illustrate both the proportional growth and the numeric growth by region.

(Kristin Nabarro): (Mahalo).

Nicholas Jones: Thank you.

(Victoria Glasier): All right, we'd like one last call out for any media with questions and then we're going to move on to non-media questions.

Coordinator: Our final media question comes from (Brenna Burnett) of (Day Alaska) Democrat Gazette. Your line is open.

(Brenna Burnett): Hi, I'm actually in Arkansas but that's okay. With the Marshallese population, do you know if the increase in the numbers was due to actual growth or an increase in the number of Marshallese who are filling in the blanks?

Nicholas Jones: That's a great question. One of the things that we talked about in the tabulation is the way in which we collect the data. And so you can see on the slide here, you have a space for other Pacific Islander and we added examples in the 2010 census.

So, for example, Fijian, Tongan and so on, to indicate that we'd like people to report a detailed NHPI group and we believe that that may have had some impact on the number of people who reported detailed NHPI groups as well as examples within Asian and also within the Hispanic question.

We also know - and Lindsay will talk about this a little bit - about the increase in the Marshallese population. That was very large compared to 2000 and, in fact, the Marshallese population was one of the group's in which we're able to tabulate in our standard summary file products as a base group in the 2010 census where it was not tabulated separated in 2000.

Dr. Lindsay Hickson: And we saw in our report that the Marshallese population tripled in size over the decade. And there are a number of factors that could result in that. One is a question, you know, answer as Nicholas just gave. But also demographic changes in 2000 which include births and deaths in the geographic area and migration in and out of the geographic area will have an impact on the resulting 2010 census count.

The growth of the Marshallese population could be attributed to the federated states of Micronesians compact on free association on the U.S. implemented in 1986 which granted its citizens free access to the U.S. and the territories and this created new opportunities for Micronesians who typically had not been allowed - who had been allowed in the U.S. for schooling but not for employment.

Victoria Glasier: Okay, before we move on to non-media questions, I would like you to direct you to our contact information. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us. We'd be happy to assist you. If you're with the media, contact our public information office at 301-763-3030. If you're not with the media, please call our customer service center at 1-800-923-8282 or 301-763-INFO. Do we have any non-media questions?

Coordinator: Once again, as a reminder, please press star then 1 for any questions. One moment.

Victoria Glasier: While we're waiting for the questions, I'd like to direct you to our next release which will be this Thursday, May 10th, "Foreign Born Population in the United States for 2010." This report will look at characteristics of the foreign born population and touch on a wide range of topics. It includes household size, marital status, fertility, citizenship status and income. Do we have another question?

Coordinator: We do have one question that came in. Our next question comes from the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. Your line is open.

Woman: Aloha from Hawaii. This is (Unintelligible) and I want to thank you folks for this briefing today on NHPI populations. I also want to, just by way of (history), I advise you that I have served with the REAC Committee of the Census Bureau and actually served as the first chair of the data find on Pacific Islander Population Committee. So it's great to see this decade comparison between 2000 and 2010 related to NHPI communities.

I just have a general question relative to some of the general comment you made specific to the fact that this is preliminary information. So my question would relate to how more specific or more drilling down deeper will you be doing and what is your timeline for that for a public - against similar public presentation like you're doing today?

Nicholas Jones: Okay, thank you for your question and thanks for joining us for the call today. We have several data files which have been released over the past year or so and the results from this particular report draw mainly from the Summary File One tabulations which are available at the national level down to very low levels of geography. That's where you get your detailed population counts for Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander populations alone, in combination and alone or in combination.

And then in the summary file two data product which we just released and finished the national file late last month, you have data that is similar to summary file one but it actually provides detailed tabulations for iteration groups. And these iteration groups, it's very important to note that we have data for all Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander groups that numbered 100 people or more at the national level.

And these data provide information on household composition, on family type, on age, sex, group quarters data as well as owner and renter characteristics for housing, occupancy rates and all the information that comes in the 2010 census collection.

A third piece of information that I'd like to direct you to is another release we'll be having later this month at the end of May and that's for our first set of five year tables from the American Community Survey which is where you obtain information on educational characteristics, on income, on poverty and these data are desegregated and provided as iteration groups in a summary file for detailed Pacific Islanders, for detailed Hispanics, detailed Asians, et cetera.

So there's a lot of information that's already been released but even more information that's coming out just in the next few weeks. So we'd be happy to talk with you more if you'd like to get in touch. When we have that webinar, there'll be another broadcast and a webinar presentation where you can learn about the data that's available and some of the characteristics through a report. So thank you for that question.

Woman: Well, have you - do you have a sense of time when this next upcoming webinar may be occurring as you say?

Nicholas Jones: Yes, we'll be issuing a media advisory but the date that's planned for the release is May 24th, so just at the end of this month in a couple weeks. And if you'd like to get in touch with our Public Information Office, we can make sure that you're contacted when the media advisory goes out.

Woman: Again, I want to - I just want to thank you folks for doing this kind of consolidated look. For the regular person on the street, in terms of trying to understand this demographic data analysis, et cetera, this is very helpful. Thank you.

Nicholas Jones: Well, thank you very much for the feedback.

(Victoria Glasier): Thank you very much. And if you want to get that information, you can call our Public Information Office at 301-763-3030. And with that, thank you for participating in today's event.

Coordinator: Thank you for participating in today's call. You may disconnect at this time.

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