

# Population Trends In Hawaii

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Hawaii's population continues to grow rapidly thru the excess of births over deaths. During the year ending June 30, 1935 there were 9431 births and 3679 deaths, leaving a net gain of 5752. The very high ratio of 256 births per 100 deaths reflects a population which is youthful and healthy. According to the 1930 census, Hawaii is deficient in the older age groups in which the proportion of deaths is normally high, and it is moderately well supplied with women of child-bearing age. Death rates are low in the age groups between 20 and 45, which constituted 40 per cent of the total population of Hawaii in 1930.

All of the various racial groups in Hawaii are still biologically "healthy" in the sense that the number of births exceeds the number of deaths, but

this ratio, the vital index as Raymond Pearl calls it, is lower now for most of the groups than it was ten years ago. Depending upon a variety of factors, including the age and sex structure of the population and the length of residence in the Territory, births and deaths in each of the racial groups tend toward equilibrium.

It is noteworthy that the Polynesian stocks are today in a more favorable position for biological growth than they were ten years ago. During the past five years the Hawaiian population increased by 6924 thru the excess of births over deaths, or 2.5 per cent annually. The ratio of births to deaths has likewise increased among the Filipinos. The period of maximum natural increase of the immigrant groups in Hawaii has not occurred immediately after their entry

Table I Births, Deaths, and Vital Indices by Racial Groups, \*(1)  
1921-25 and 1931-35

Racial group	6-30-25			Av. 5 yrs. ending June 30, 1935		
	Births	Deaths	Births/Deaths X100	Births	Deaths	Births/Deaths X100
Hawaiian and Part Hawaiian	1948	1063	183	2370	985	241
Caucasian	1601	611	262	1376	795	173
Puerto Rican	298	98	304	220	91	241
Chinese	781	313	250	581	297	195
Japanese	5639	1383	408	3890	1036	389
Korean	234	82	286	132	75	177
Filipino	1074	587	221	1366	509	268
Total *(2)	11596	4158	278	10036	3611	277

\*(1) Birth registrations were 86 per cent accurate in 1920 and 93 per cent in 1930, when Hawaii was admitted to the Birth Registration Area. It has been in the Death Registration Area since 1917.

\*(2) All others included.

to the Islands and it is probable that the vital index of the Filipinos will continue to increase for some time while that of the earlier immigrant groups declines. The Japanese are still most favorably situated to add to the population but with the passing of the first generation mothers and the changing age and sex structure of the population, the rate of natural increase will diminish. The average annual increase of population thru the excess of births over deaths during the years from July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1935 was as follows: Hawaiian and Part Hawaiians, 2.5 per cent; Caucasians, .7 per cent; Chinese, 1.0 per cent; Japanese, 4.0 per cent; Koreans, .9 per cent; Filipinos, 1.3 per cent and total 1.7 per cent. Owing, however, to the excess of departures over arrivals, particularly

among the Chinese and Filipinos, the actual rate of increase was as indicated in Table II.

In common with most portions of continental United States, Hawaii's refined birth rates are falling. The birth rates of the immigrant groups, corrected for age and sex, correspond rather closely with the average length of their residence in the Islands, the Filipinos having the highest rates and the *Haoles* the lowest. The number of births per 1000 females aged 15 to 44 in the total population decreased from 185 in the years 1928-1930 to 162 in the years 1933 to 1935. Although this rate is still high as compared with continental United States, it may be expected to approximate the mainland standard as assimilation continues.

An interesting correlate of the

Table II Population by Race in Hawaii, 1930 and 1935, and Average Annual Rate of Increase.

Racial Groups * (3)	April 1, 1930 * (1)		June 30, 1935 * (2)		Av. Annual Rate of Increase 1930-35
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Hawaiian	22,636	6.1	21,710	5.6	-0.8
Caucasian Hawaiian	15,632	4.2	18,742	4.9	3.6
Asiatic Hawaiian	12,592	3.4	17,236	4.5	6.2
Portuguese	27,588	7.5	29,530	7.7	1.3
Spanish	1,219	0.3	1,267	0.3	0.8
Puerto Rican	6,671	1.8	7,368	1.9	2.0
Other Caucasian	44,895	12.2	50,258	13.1	2.4
Chinese	27,179	7.4	27,264	7.1	0.1
Japanese	139,631	37.9	148,972	38.8	1.3
Korean	6,461	1.8	6,668	1.7	0.6
Filipino	63,052	17.1	54,668	14.2	-2.7
Others	780	0.3	754	0.2	-0.6
Total	368,336	100.0	384,437	100.0	0.8

\* (1) Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1930

\* (2) Territorial Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

\* (3) Due to the arbitrary classification of mixed blood children, certain groups, notably the Other Caucasian, and the two part-Hawaiians, are artificially augmented.

Table III Number of Pupils Enrolled in Public and Private Schools of Hawaii According to Ancestry.

Racial Groups	Dec. 31, 1930		Dec. 31, 1935	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Hawaiian	3,850	4.4	3,545	3.5
Part Hawaiian	10,309	11.7	13,107	13.1
Portuguese	7,878	9.0	7,840	7.8
Puerto Rican	1,278	1.5	1,719	1.7
Spanish	309	.4	360	.4
Other Caucasian	5,186	5.9	6,293	6.3
Chinese	7,959	9.1	8,611	8.6
Japanese	43,775	49.7	48,981	48.8
Korean	2,048	2.3	2,321	2.3
Filipino	4,126	4.7	5,784	5.8
Others	1,117	1.3	1,849	1.8
Total	87,835	100.0	100,410	100.0

declining birth rates has been the fall in infant mortality. Hawaii's rate of 64.53 per 1000 births in 1935 is considerably lower than the rate in other plantation regions for which data are available and it compares favorably with the 1934 rate of 59.9 in continental United States. Hawaii's infant mortality rate has declined rapidly during the past 20 years, from 160 in 1916 to the present rate of 64.5. This improvement has by no means been uniform in the several racial groups in Hawaii. The pure Hawaiians still suffer from a very high proportion of deaths among infants, owing in part to their resistance to modern medical practice. The Puerto Ricans and the recent arrivals from the Philippines have high rates of 124 and 111 respectively, while the groups with a longer experience in Hawaii have comparatively low rates. Less impressive changes have occurred in the corrected death rates from some of the more important diseases, such as tuberculosis.

Reverberation of the shifting character of birth and death rates are

found in the population load of Hawaii's public and private schools and in the corresponding costs of education. The first grade population in both public and private schools reached its peak in 1932-33 with 10,860 students, and it has been steadily declining since. The total school population in the first six grades showed its first decline this year when the enrollment dropped to 62,102 from the previous year's peak of 62,150.

#### MISCEGENATION

Hawaii continues to live up to its reputation as a racial melting pot. In spite of rising nationalistic sentiments and more normal age and sex distributions in most of the ethnic groups, the proportion of mixed racial marriages and of births of mixed racial ancestry is increasing in Hawaii. Of 10,938 marriages in the four years ending June 30, 1935, 3,098 or 28.3 per cent were between members of different racial groups, using the conventional eleven fold classification of peoples in Hawaii. (Table IV) This ratio of

Table IV Marriages According to Race in the Territory of Hawaii for the 4 Years Ending June 30, 1935.\*

Race of Groom	RACE OF BRIDE												Total	
	Hawaiian	Caucasian-Hawaiian	Asiatic-Hawaiian	Portuguese	Puerto Rican	Spanish	Other Caucasian	Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Filipino	Others		% of outmarriages of Grooms
Hawaiian	274	99	123	21	4	1	9	13	9	5	0	3	51.2	561
Caucasian-Hawaiian	96	286	162	75	2	4	50	22	17	3	2	6	60.6	725
Asiatic-Hawaiian	74	143	134	37	3	2	13	62	14	2	3	4	72.7	491
Portuguese	36	90	41	753	26	9	69	11	17	2	3	9	29.4	1066
Spanish	1	1	1	12	3	7	4	1	0	0	1	0	77.4	31
Other														
Caucasian	52	158	58	342	23	19	1344	25	35	14	4	20	35.8	2094
Puerto Rican	7	9	3	27	184	4	9	2	2	0	2	2	26.7	251
Chinese	20	27	68	14	3	3	7	514	26	6	2	3	25.8	693
Japanese	18	30	37	20	0	2	8	37	3317	7	1	0	4.6	3477
Korean	3	4	7	4	1	0	0	5	3	107	0	2	21.3	136
Filipino	98	41	79	86	50	6	24	10	48	10	908	7	33.6	1367
Others	3	9	7	6	1	1	5	2	0	0	1	11	76.1	46
% of out-marriages of Brides	59.8	68.1	81.4	46.1	38.7	87.9	12.8	27.0	4.9	31.4	2.0	83.6		
Total	682	897	720	1397	300	58	1542	704	3488	156	927	67		10938

\*Based upon figures secured from Bureau of Vital Statistics, Territorial Board of Health.

inter-marriages was 27.8 per cent in the preceding five year period, while in the five years 1912-1916, it was only 14.1 per cent. The classical role of Hawaiian women as wives of the womenless foreigners shows no sign of decline, and even the proportion of Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian men who outmarry is increasing. The Oriental groups have undergone a varied experience with regard to out-marriage depending upon their length of residence, their age and sex ratios, and their family mores and cultural values. The small but increasing proportion of outmarriage among the Japanese, and a major part of the larger outmarriage among the Chinese and Koreans represents a positive movement away from the tradi-

tional controls.

The proportion of mixed-blood children born is naturally not as large as the percentage of mixed marriages, owing to the higher ratios of pure-blood marriages in the past, but during the year ending June 30, 1935, 2284 or 24.6 per cent of all the children born were of mixed ancestry. In the year ending June 30, 1932, this ratio was 21.3 per cent and the following year it was 23.1 per cent. In the population tables (II), however, all of these mixed blood children excepting those of part-Hawaiian ancestry, are classified as pure bloods. As a consequence the part-Hawaiian population appears to be increasing rapidly.



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