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THIRTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES
TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1910

STATISTICS FOR HAWAII

CONTAINING STATISTICS OF POPULATION, AGRICULTURE, AND MANUFACTURES FOR THE TERRITORY, COUNTIES, AND CITIES

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STATISTICS FOR HAWAII.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS AND COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION.

Prepared under the supervision of WM. C. HUNT, Chief Statistician for Population.

INTRODUCTION.

The territory of Hawaii has been included within the area of enumeration by the acts of Congress providing for the last two Federal censuses. The peculiar conditions prevailing in this insular territory necessitate a special adaptation of census methods, literature, and schedules, and in addition the remoteness of the territory from the mainland, as well as the remoteness of the several inhabited islands from one another and the infrequency of interisland communication, tend to complicate the organization and supervision of the field work. In certain sections it is difficult to find competent persons who can be induced to undertake this work by the offer of temporary employment at a comparatively low rate of remuneration. Moreover, among certain classes of the population, which for very considerable areas is predominantly Asiatic and non-English speaking, census taking has been popularly regarded with suspicion in the past, and in certain localities enumerators have even encountered violent opposition. Preliminary to the actual enumeration in 1910 it was therefore necessary to prepare and disseminate a considerable amount of literature explaining in oriental and in other languages the purposes and methods of the census. Lessons upon the schedules were given in the public schools, instructions and schedules were translated into Chinese, Japanese, and other languages, and agents were specially trained in advance to supervise the actual work of enumeration. Every effort was made to select and train for this work in each district individuals entirely familiar with the local conditions within the districts to which they were to be severally assigned and able to speak the language prevailing therein. Wherever necessary, interpreters were employed to assist the enumerators. As a result of this preliminary work, it is believed that the Thirteenth Census was an accurate and complete enumeration of the population.

The tables interspersed throughout the text present for the territory statistics relating to number of inhabitants, increase and density of population, proportions urban and rural, race, nativity, parentage, sex, age, marital condition, place of birth, males of voting and militia ages, citizenship, year of immigration of the foreign born, school attendance, illiteracy, inability to speak English, and number of dwellings and families. All topics covered by the Thirteenth Census are included except occupations and ownership of homes. In the general table (Table 30) on pages 26–28 statistics as to the number, increase, density, and composition and characteristics of the population are given by counties and for Hilo and Honolulu separately.

TOTAL POPULATION, INCREASE, AND DISTRIBUTION.

Population of the territory.—The population of Hawaii in 1910 was 191,909. Compared with a population of 154,001 in 1900, this represents an increase during the decade of 37,908, or 24.6 per cent.

The first census of the Hawaiian Islands was taken in 1832, and was followed by censuses in 1836, 1850, 1853, and 1860. These censuses were very simple and rudimentary in character. A census taken at

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HISTORICAL NOTE.—The territory of Hawaii is an archipelago of nine inhabited islands, Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Niihau, Kahoolawe, and Midway, besides a number of small uninhabited islands. The island first named is the largest, and was formerly the most important, and has thus given its name to the archipelago and to the territory.

It is probable that the first white men to reach the archipelago were the survivors of the crews of two Spanish vessels which were wrecked on the coast of one of the islands about the year 1527. Juan Gaetano, a Spanish navigator, seems to have visited the islands in 1542 or 1555. In 1778 they were definitely discovered by the English navigator, Capt. James Cook.

At the time of Cook's visit, the archipelago seems to have been divided into three distinct kingdoms, as follows: (1) Hawaii; (2) Oahu and Maui; and (3) Lanai and Molokai. On the death of the King of Hawaii in 1782 a period of civil war followed, which was brought to a close in 1791, when Kamehameha, the leader of one of the parties, had his rival assassinated. In 1795 he succeeded in establishing his sovereignty over the entire archipelago and founded a dynasty which governed the Hawaiian Islands until 1872.

Idolatry was overthrown by the King in 1819, and in the following year American missionaries began the work of educating the natives. In 1839 the King granted civil rights to the people and in 1840 promulgated a constitution. In 1846 the hitherto prevailing system of feudalism was abolished by the Land Act, under which the crown lands were yielded up and provision was made for the people to become owners of the soil.

About 1840 French and British officers attempted to gain a foothold in the islands, but their acts were disowned by their respective governments. In 1842 the independence of the islands was recognized by the United States and two years later by France and Great Britain.

The dynasty established by Kamehameha I became extinct with the death of Kamehameha V in December, 1872, whereupon the legislature elected as king Lunalilo, who had received the unanimous nomination of the people. He died childless about a year later, and the legislature again elected a king, Kalakaua, who reigned until his death in January, 1891, when his sister, Liliuokalani, became queen. Her governmental policies were distasteful to the progressive element of the population, and in January, 1893, she was dethroned and a provisional government established. Negotiations for annexation to the United States were begun, but proved unsuccessful, whereupon the Republic of Hawaii was organized in July, 1894. Negotiations for annexation were renewed in 1897, and in August of the next year the archipelago passed into the possession of the United States. In June, 1900, the territory of Hawaii was organized, with its capital at Honolulu.

regular periods was not provided for until 1865, when the legislative assembly made it "the duty of the board of education, every sixth year, counting from the year 1860, to make a complete census of the inhabitants of the Kingdom, to be laid before the King and legislature for their consideration." Under the terms of this requirement a census of the Hawaiian Islands was taken every six years from 1866 to 1896, inclusive. The censuses of 1900 and 1910 were taken under the acts of Congress providing for the Twelfth and Thirteenth Federal Censuses, respectively.

The census of Hawaii in 1910 was taken as of April 15, the date of the census in the United States. The censuses from 1866 to 1900, inclusive, were taken as of different dates, as follows: 1866, December 7; 1872, December 27; 1878, December 27; 1884, December 27; 1890, December 28; 1896, September 27; and 1900, June 1. No information is available concerning the corresponding dates for the censuses prior to 1866.

The population of Hawaii at each census from 1832 to 1910, inclusive, was as follows: 1832, 130,313; 1836, 108,579; 1850, 84,165; 1853, 73,138; 1860, 69,800; 1866, 62,959; 1872, 56,897; 1878, 57,985; 1884, 80,578; 1890, 89,990; 1896, 109,020; 1900, 154,001; and 1910, 191,909.

The following table shows the population of Hawaii at the Federal censuses of 1910 and 1900, and at the census of 1890, taken under the direction of the Hawaiian Government, together with the increase and percentage of increase during the two decades.

Table 1

CENSUS YEAR.	Population.	INCREASE OVER PRECEDING CENSUS.	
		Number.	Per cent.
1910	191,909	37,908	24.6
1900	154,001	64,011	71.1
1890 [1]	89,990		

[1] Figures derived from the census taken as of December 28, 1890, under the direction of the Hawaiian Government.

During the decade 1890–1900 the growth of Hawaii was very rapid, its population in 1900 being over one and two-thirds times as great as in 1890, while during the last decade, 1900–1910, the growth was slower, the absolute increase being less than three-fifths and the percentage increase not much over one-third as great as in the preceding decade.

Counties.—In 1910 the territory of Hawaii was divided into five counties. The population of these counties ranged from 785 in Kalawao County to 82,028 in Honolulu County. Prior to 1905 the territory was not divided into counties, but a comparison of the total population in 1910 of each county with the population in 1900 of the corresponding areas shows for four counties an increase in population during the last decade. The rates of increase ranged from 11.3 per cent in Maui County to 40.2 per cent in Honolulu County, and the absolute increases from 3,019 in Maui County to 23,524 in Honolulu County. The population of Kalawao County in 1910, namely, 785, compared with the population of the same territory in 1900, shows a decrease of 392, or 33.3 per cent. (See Table 30, on page 26, and the first map on page 8.)

Minor civil divisions.—The political divisions into which counties are subdivided are collectively termed "Minor civil divisions." Of these minor civil divisions those which rank next to the county as political units are termed primary divisions; these in turn may be divided into smaller political units referred to as secondary divisions.

Table 2 shows the population of Hawaii in 1910, distributed according to counties and minor civil divisions, and, so far as possible, in comparison with the population in 1900 and 1890. The arrangement of counties and of the primary divisions in each county is alphabetical. The changes in boundaries, name, or form of organization that have taken place since 1900 are indicated in the footnotes to the table. County totals for Hawaii and Maui as they are given in Table 2 for 1900 and 1890 somewhat exceed the aggregate population of the minor civil divisions constituting the counties as shown in the table. In Hawaii County this is due to territorial changes that have been made in the minor civil divisions of the county since 1900. In Maui County the population of two islands included in the county was returned by districts in 1910 but was not so returned in 1890.

In Hawaii the counties are divided into 27 primary divisions, comprising 26 election districts (which are also administrative and judicial divisions) and 1 island. There is also 1 secondary division, Hilo town, which is formed from parts of North and South Hilo districts in which it is located. In 1910 this town had a population of 6,745. Honolulu district, in the island of Oahu, is to all intents and purposes a city. In 1890 it had a population of 22,907. During the following decade, 1890–1900, the population increased to 39,306, a growth of 16,399, or 71.6 per cent; while during the last decade, 1900–1910, the growth of the city, though substantial, was slower, the population in 1910 being 52,183, an increase of 12,877, or 32.8 per cent.

POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890.

[District means election district. The figures given for 1890 are derived from the census taken as of December 28, 1890, under the direction of the Hawaiian Government.]

Table 2 MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890
Hawaii County [1]	55,382	[2] 46,843	[2] 26,754
Hamakua district	9,037	6,919	5,002
Kau district	4,078	3,854	2,577
North Hilo district,[3] including part of Hilo town	12,941	.....	.....
Hilo town (part of)	*2,306*	.....	.....
Total for Hilo town in North and South Hilo districts	*6,745*	.....	.....
North Kohala district	5,398	4,366	4,303
North Kona district	3,377	3,819	1,753
Puna district	6,834	5,128	834
South Hilo district,[3] including part of Hilo town	9,604	.....	.....
Hilo town (part of)	*4,439*	.....	.....
South Kohala district	922	600	538
South Kona district	3,191	2,372	1,812
Honolulu County [4]	82,028	58,504	31,194
Ewa district	14,627	9,689	2,155
Honolulu district [5]	52,183	39,306	22,907
Koolaulea district	3,204	2,372	1,444
Koolaupoko district	3,251	2,844	2,499
Waialua district	6,770	3,285	1,286
Waianae district	1,958	1,008	903
Midway Island	35	.....	.....
Kalawao County [6]	785	[7] 1,177	([8])
Kalaupapa district (leper settlement)	785	1,177	.....
Kauai County [9]	23,952	20,734	11,859
Hanalei district	2,457	2,630	2,472
Kawaihau district	2,580	3,220	2,101
Koloa district	5,769	4,564	1,755
Lihue district	4,951	4,434	2,792
Waimea district	8,195	5,886	2,739
Maui County [10]	29,762	26,743	[11] 20,183
Hana district	3,241	5,276	3,270
Lahaina district	4,918	4,951	[12] 2,113
Makawao district	8,855	7,236	5,266
Molokai district	1,006	[13] 1,327	.....
Wailuku district	11,742	7,953	6,708

[1] Organized from Hawaii Island in 1905.
[2] County totals include population (19,785 in 1900; 9,935 in 1890) of Hilo district, taken to form North and South Hilo districts since 1900.
[3] Organized from part of Hilo district in 1909.
[4] Organized as Oahu County from Oahu Island in 1905: name changed to "City and County of Honolulu" in 1907.
[5] Generally considered as Honolulu city.
[6] Organized from part of Molokai Island in 1905.
[7] Population of that part of Molokai Island in Kalawao County.
[8] Not returned separately.
[9] Organized from Kauai and Niihau Islands in 1905.
[10] Organized from Kahoolawe, Lanai, and Maui Islands and part of Molokai Island in 1905.
[11] County total includes population (2,826) of Molokai and Lanai Islands, not returned separately in 1890.
[12] Exclusive of population of Lanai Island.
[13] Population of territory now constituting Molokai district.

Islands.—Table 3 shows the population of Hawaii, by islands, for 1910, with comparative figures where available for 1900 and 1890. A substantial increase in population during the last decade is shown for the four larger islands. The small island of Molokai shows a decrease of 713, or 28.5 per cent. Oahu Island, containing Honolulu city, shows the largest increase in population, namely, 23,489, or 40.1 per cent.

POPULATION OF ISLANDS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890.

Table 3 ISLAND.	1910	1900	1890
Hawaii	191,909	154,001	89,990
Hawaii	55,382	46,843	26,754
Kahoolawe	2	.....	.....
Kauai	23,744	20,562	[1] 11,859
Lanai	131	25,416	([2])
Maui	28,623		17,357
Midway	35	.....	.....
Molokai	1,791	2,504	[2] 2,826
Niihau	208	172	([1])
Oahu	81,993	58,504	31,194

[1] Niihau Island returned with Kauai Island in 1890.
[2] Lanai Island returned with Molokai Island in 1890.

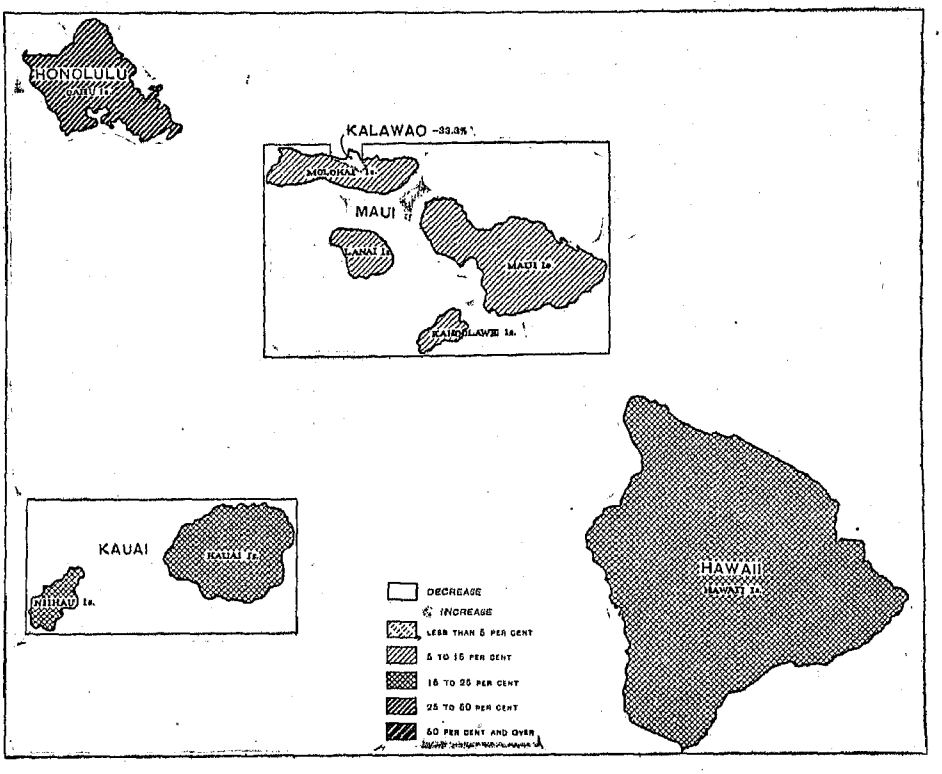
Density of population.—The total land area of the territory is 6,449 square miles. The average number of persons to the square mile in 1910 was 29.8; in 1900 and 1890 it was 23.9 and 14, respectively.

The density of population is given by counties in Table 30 and in the second map on page 8.

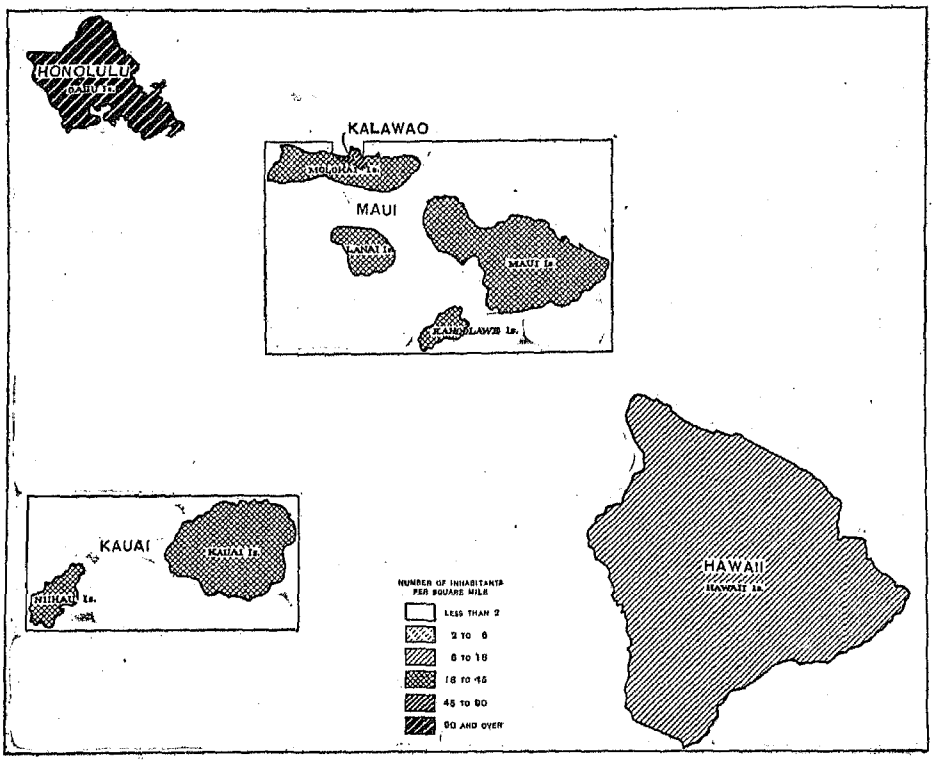
Hawaii County, with 4,015 square miles, has the largest area, and Kalawao County, with 11 square miles, the smallest area. Honolulu County, containing the city of Honolulu, has the highest density of any county, namely, 136.7 persons per square mile, while Hawaii County, with 13.8 persons per square mile, has the lowest density.

Urban and rural population.—The census definition of the terms urban and rural—namely, urban, as embracing the population of all incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, and rural, as embracing the population of smaller places and of country districts—does not provide a satisfactory basis of classification when applied to the data for Hawaii. Although Honolulu district is, as previously noted, strictly an urban area, it is not incorporated as a city, and outside of this district no urban area except Hilo town can be defined within the minor civil divisions of the counties. If the population of these two areas be classified as urban, and the remainder of the population as rural, the aggregate urban population in 1910 was 58,928 and the aggregate rural population 132,981, the proportions urban and rural being, respectively, 30.7 and 69.3 per cent. As these aggregates are based upon a more or less arbitrary classification, the distinction between urban and rural population has not been generally made in tabulating the population data for Hawaii, although the two classes are distinguished in certain tables. To cover the urban element in the population, statistics are given in Table 30 for the district of Honolulu and for the town of Hilo in the same detail as for the counties.

PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION OF HAWAII, BY COUNTIES: 1900–1910.



DENSITY OF POPULATION OF HAWAII, BY COUNTIES: 1910.



RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, AND SEX.

Race.—The racial composition of the population of Hawaii is shown in detail for 1910 in Table 4, which gives also data for 1900 and 1890, as far as they were returned separately, together with the increase by race during each of the two decades 1890–1900 and 1900–1910.

Racially the population of the territory is extremely heterogeneous. In 1910 the pure Caucasian element numbered 44,048, constituting 23 per cent, or a little over one-fifth, of the total population. Of this class, which is itself composed of diverse racial elements, 22,301, or slightly more than one-half, were Portuguese, 4,890 were Porto Rican, 1,990 were Spanish, and 14,867 were of other Caucasian descent. The Japanese, numbering 79,675, constituted 41.5 per cent, or more than two-fifths, of the total population, while the Japanese, Chinese, and Koreans combined numbered 105,882, or 55.2 per cent, of the total population. Persons of pure native Hawaiian stock numbered 26,041 and constituted 13.6 per cent of the population. There were 12,506 part Hawaiians, of whom 8,772 were of Caucasian-Hawaiian and 3,734 of Asiatic-Hawaiian descent. Persons of other races, comprising 2,361 Filipinos, 695 negroes, and 376 included under the head of "all other," numbered in the aggregate 3,432 and constituted 1.8 per cent of the population. The race classification of Table 4 does not segregate from the "other Caucasian" group either the American element or the several European and other nationalities which are more or less distinct racially. The native American element is shown in the classification by state of birth (Table 16), and the nationality of the foreign born is the basis of the classification by country of birth (Table 17).

Table 4

RACE.	NUMBER.			INCREASE.[1]				PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.		
				Number.		Per cent.				
	1910	1900	1890	1900–1910	1890–1900	1900–1910	1890–1900	1910	1900	1890
Total population	191,909	154,001	89,990	37,908	64,011	24.6	71.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hawaiian	26,041	29,799	34,436	−3,758	−4,637	−12.6	−13.5	13.6	19.3	38.3
Part Hawaiian	12,506	7,857	6,186	4,649	1,671	59.2	27.0	6.5	5.1	6.9
Caucasian Hawaiian	8,772							4.6		
Asiatic Hawaiian	3,734							1.9		
Caucasian	44,048	28,819	18,939	15,229	9,880	52.8	52.2	23.0	18.7	21.0
Portuguese	22,301							11.6		
Porto Rican	4,890							2.5		
Spanish	1,990							1.0		
Other Caucasian	14,867							7.7		
Chinese	21,674	25,767	[2] 29,362	−4,093	57,516	−15.9	195.9	11.3	16.7	32.6
Japanese	79,675	61,111		18,564		30.4		41.5	39.7	
Korean	4,533			4,533				2.4		
Filipino	2,361			2,361				1.2		
Negro	695	233		462	233	198.3		0.4	0.2	
All other	376	415	1,067	−39	−652	−9.4	−61.1	0.2	0.3	1.2

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.
[2] Includes 15,301 foreign-born Chinese, 12,360 foreign-born Japanese, and 1,701 Hawaiian-born Chinese and Japanese not returned separately.

In the decade 1900–1910 the number of Caucasians in the population increased 15,229, or 52.8 per cent, the percentage of increase for this race being practically the same in this as in the preceding decade. The increase of the Japanese in the decade 1900–1910 was 18,564, or 30.4 per cent. In the same period the Chinese decreased 4,093, or 15.9 per cent.

The number of pure Hawaiians decreased from 34,436 in 1890 to 26,041 in 1910, the decrease in the decade 1900–1910 being somewhat less than that in the preceding decade—3,758, or 12.6 per cent, as compared with 4,637, or 13.5 per cent. In each of these decades, however, the number of part Hawaiians increased, from 6,186 in 1890 to 7,857 in 1900, and to 12,506 in 1910, the increase in this element during the decade 1900–1910 being 4,649, or 59.2 per cent. The increase in the part Hawaiians should be taken into account in considering the decrease in the Hawaiians of pure stock. It is obvious that the intermarriage of pure Hawaiians with other races will tend to lower the rate of increase for Hawaiians of pure stock, since the children of such marriages will be classified as part Hawaiians.

As a consequence of the rapid increase of other population elements, and of their own decrease, the pure Hawaiian element constituted a much smaller proportion of the total population in 1910 than it did in 1900 or in 1890, the proportion being 13.6 per cent in 1910, as compared with 19.3 per cent in 1900 and 38.3 per cent in 1890. The proportion of Caucasians, which decreased from 21 per cent in 1890 to 18.7 per cent in 1900, had increased to 23 per cent in 1910. The proportion of Japanese did not change materially between 1900 and 1910, the percentage being 41.5 in 1910 as compared with 39.7 in 1900.

The number and proportion urban and rural in 1910 are shown by race in Table 5. Of the Japanese, who constitute the largest race group, 18.7 per cent lived either in Honolulu district or in Hilo town, the two areas classified as urban territory; of the Hawaiians,

the second largest group, one-third, or 33.3 per cent; of the Portuguese, very nearly the same proportion, 32.7 per cent; and of the Chinese, 46.2 per cent. The highest percentage urban, 66.4, is that for the "other Caucasian" element, that is, Caucasians exclusive of Portuguese, Porto Ricans, and Spaniards; the second highest percentage, 53, is that for the Caucasian Hawaiians.

Table 5

RACE.	POPULATION: 1910				
	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Per cent urban.	Per cent rural.
Total	**191,909**	**58,928**	**132,981**	**30.7**	**69.3**
Hawaiian	26,041	8,674	17,367	33.3	66.7
Caucasian Hawaiian	8,772	4,651	4,121	53.0	47.0
Asiatic Hawaiian	3,734	1,600	2,134	42.8	57.2
Portuguese	22,301	7,285	15,016	32.7	67.3
Porto Rican	4,890	496	4,394	10.1	89.9
Spanish	1,990	325	1,665	16.3	83.7
Other Caucasian	14,867	9,877	4,990	66.4	33.6
Chinese	21,674	10,009	11,665	46.2	53.8
Japanese	79,675	14,872	64,803	18.7	81.3
Korean	4,533	487	4,046	10.7	89.3
Filipino	2,361	163	2,198	6.9	93.1
Negro	695	333	362	47.9	52.1
All other	376	156	220	41.5	58.5

Nativity by race.—Slightly more than one-half (98,157, or 51.1 per cent) of the population in 1910 was native, and slightly less than one-half (93,752, or 48.9 per cent) foreign born, as shown in Table 6. The native element embraces all persons born in Hawaii, or in any state or outlying possession of the United States. Persons born in Porto Rico or in the Philippine Islands, whether of Porto Rican, Filipino, or other racial origin, are accordingly classified as native. In 1910 the percentage native for Hawaiians, part Hawaiians, Porto Ricans, and Filipinos was, in fact, 100, since no individual in any of these race classes returned as place of birth a foreign country. For the Japanese the percentage native was 25; for the Chinese, 33.2; for the Portuguese, 61.7; and for the "other Caucasian" element, 66.7.

Table 6

RACE.	POPULATION: 1910				
	Total.	Native.[1]	Foreign born.	Per cent native.[1]	Per cent foreign born.
Total	**191,909**	**98,157**	**93,752**	**51.1**	**48.9**
Hawaiian	26,041	26,041	.....	100.0	.....
Caucasian Hawaiian	8,772	8,772	.....	100.0	.....
Asiatic Hawaiian	3,734	3,734	.....	100.0	.....
Portuguese	22,301	13,766	8,535	61.7	38.3
Porto Rican	4,890	4,890	.....	100.0	.....
Spanish	1,990	357	1,633	17.9	82.1
Other Caucasian	14,867	9,917	4,950	66.7	33.3
Chinese	21,674	7,195	14,479	33.2	66.8
Japanese	79,675	19,889	59,786	25.0	75.0
Korean	4,533	362	4,171	8.0	92.0
Filipino	2,361	2,361	.....	100.0	.....
Negro	695	602	93	86.6	13.4
All other	376	271	105	72.1	27.9

[1] Born in the United States or in any of its outlying possessions, including Hawaii.

Parentage, by race and nativity.—The parentage of the native and of the foreign born in each racial element in the population of Hawaii is given for 1910 in Table 7. Of the 98,157 natives, less than one-half—47,347, or 48.2 per cent—reported both parents native; 41,387, or 42.2 per cent, reported both parents foreign born; and 9,423, or 9.6 per cent, reported one parent native and one foreign born. Of the 9,423 natives reporting one parent foreign born, 8,323 reported foreign-born fathers and only 1,100 foreign-born mothers. The large proportion with foreign-born fathers among the part Hawaiians of mixed native and foreign-born parentage may be noted as specifically indicative of the process by which the native Hawaiian stock is being merged with other races. Of the 4,485 Caucasian and Asiatic Hawaiians returned as having one parent native and one foreign born, 4,743 had foreign-born fathers and native mothers and only 102 foreign-born mothers and native fathers. The Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans, who were partly native and partly foreign born, with few exceptions even among the natives, reported both parents foreign born. Only 268, or slightly less than 1 per cent of the 27,446 natives in these three races, reported both parents native.

Table 7

RACE AND NATIVITY.	POPULATION: 1910					
	Total.	Both parents native.	Both parents foreign born.	One parent native and *one foreign born.*		
				Total.	Father foreign, mother native.	Mother foreign, father native.
Native	**98,157**	**47,347**	**41,387**	**9,423**	**8,323**	**1,100**
Hawaiian	*26,041*	*25,972*	*1*	*68*	*49*	*19*
Caucasian Hawaiian	8,772	6,424	38	2,310	2,237	73
Asiatic Hawaiian	3,734	1,175	24	2,535	2,506	29
Portuguese	13,766	701	11,484	1,581	1,413	168
Porto Rican	4,890	4,863	8	19	16	3
Spanish	357	21	323	13	12	1
Other Caucasian	9,917	5,104	3,046	1,767	1,211	556
Chinese	7,195	237	6,119	839	616	223
Japanese	19,889	29	19,764	96	90	6
Korean	362	2	359	1	1	.....
Filipino, negro, and all other	3,234	2,819	221	194	172	22
Foreign born	**93,752**	.....	**93,632**	**120**	**61**	**59**
Portuguese	8,535	.....	8,532	3	2	1
Spanish	1,633	.....	1,629	4	2	2
Other Caucasian	4,950	.....	4,879	71	40	31
Chinese	14,479	.....	14,464	15	7	8
Japanese	59,786	.....	59,778	8	4	4
Korean	4,171	.....	4,162	9	4	5
Negro and all other	198	.....	188	10	2	8

Sex.—In the population of the territory in 1910, as shown by Table 8, there were 123,099 males and 68,810 females, the number of males to 100 females being 178.9. In 1900 the ratio was 223.3 males to 100 females. Among Hawaiians the number of males to 100 females in 1910 was 106.6; among the Portuguese, 107.8; among the Chinese, 378.9; among the Japanese, 220.1; and among those classified as "other Caucasian," 164.9. In each race group for which 1900 data are given, the proportion of females increased during the decade 1900–1910.

Table 8

RACE.	1910			1900		
	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 females.	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 females.
Total	123,099	68,810	178.9	106,369	47,632	223.3
Hawaiian	13,439	12,602	106.6	15,642	14,157	110.5
Part Hawaiian	6,250	6,256	99.9	3,971	3,886	102.2
Caucasian Hawaiian	4,438	4,334	102.4	.....	.....	.....
Asiatic Hawaiian	1,812	1,922	94.3	.....	.....	.....
Caucasian	24,782	19,266	128.6	16,531	12,288	134.5
Portuguese	11,571	10,730	107.8	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rican	2,878	2,012	143.0	.....	.....	.....
Spanish	1,078	912	118.2	.....	.....	.....
Other Caucasian	9,255	5,612	164.9	.....	.....	.....
Chinese	17,148	4,526	378.9	22,296	3,471	642.4
Japanese	54,784	24,891	220.1	47,508	13,603	349.2
Korean	3,931	602	653.0	.....	.....	.....
Filipino	2,135	226	944.7	.....	.....	.....
Negro	415	280	148.2	158	75	(1)
All other	215	161	133.5	263	152	173.0

[1] Ratio not shown, the number of females being less than 100.

In the urban population in 1910, comprising that of Honolulu and Hilo, Table 9 shows that there were 144 males to 100 females, and in the rural 197.7, the proportion of males being greater in the rural population than in the urban for each race group except the Spanish.

Table 9

RACE.	POPULATION: 1910					
	Urban.		Rural.		Males to 100 females.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Urban.	Rural.
Total	34,780	24,148	88,319	44,662	144.0	197.7
Hawaiian	4,338	4,330	9,101	8,266	100.0	110.1
Caucasian Hawaiian	2,218	2,433	2,220	1,901	91.2	116.8
Asiatic Hawaiian	751	849	1,061	1,073	88.5	98.9
Portuguese	3,594	3,691	7,977	7,039	97.4	113.3
Porto Rican	273	223	2,605	1,789	122.4	145.6
Spanish	178	147	900	765	121.1	117.6
Other Caucasian	6,009	3,868	3,246	1,744	155.4	186.1
Chinese	7,283	2,726	9,865	1,800	267.2	548.1
Japanese	9,358	5,514	45,426	19,377	169.7	234.4
Korean	378	109	3,553	493	346.8	720.7
Filipino	134	29	2,001	197	(1)	1,015.7
Negro	185	148	230	132	125.0	174.2
All other	81	75	134	86	(1)	(1)

[1] Ratio not shown, the number of females being less than 100.

AGE DISTRIBUTION AND MARITAL CONDITION.

Age.—Tables 10 and 11 give the age distribution of the population of Hawaii by race and sex. In Table 10 the distribution is by five-year periods, single years being shown for persons under 25; Table 11 gives the distribution and the sex ratio for specified periods.

Of the total population in 1910, 36.6 per cent were under 20 years of age. The proportion under 20, however, varied greatly in the different races. Of the Asiatic Hawaiians 70.9 per cent were under 20. The percentage was relatively high also among the Caucasian Hawaiians (63.8), the Portuguese (56.8), the Porto Ricans (48.6), and the Spaniards (58.6). It was relatively low among those classified as "other Caucasian" (29.3), the Chinese (28.9), the Japanese (28.3), and the Koreans (14.9), in which races the immigrant or foreign-born element is large. Among the pure Hawaiians the percentage under 20 was 39.9.

The movement of population to and from Hawaii accounts for certain peculiarities in the age distribution of different races. In the group "Filipino, negro, and all other" the number rises abruptly from 165 in the age group 10 to 14 years, to 1,106 in the group 15 to 19, and falls to 814 in the group 20 to 24 years. This is due to the immigration of many young Filipinos just above the age of school attendance to work on the plantations. On the other hand, among the Japanese it is customary to send children back to Japan to be reared and educated. During the five years immediately preceding the census enumeration, although the arrivals of Japanese adults exceeded the departures by over 1,100 per annum, the departures of Japanese children under 12 years of age exceeded the arrivals by nearly a thousand yearly. This movement must diminish appreciably the proportion of Japanese under 20 years of age, as compared with the proportion that would be found if the age distribution were determined naturally by births and deaths and were not affected by emigration and immigration.

In certain racial groups the age distribution of the males differed decidedly from that of the females. In each race, except among the part Hawaiians, a smaller proportion of the males than of the females were in the younger age periods. In the total population 29.9 per cent of the males and 48.7 per cent of the females were under 20 years of age. Among the Japanese 21.6 per cent of the males were under 20 and 42.7 per cent of the females; among the Chinese the corresponding percentages were 19.6 and 63.4. The disparity in the percentages was less among Caucasians, and was inconsiderable among pure Hawaiians.

Although a decidedly greater proportion of females than of males were under 20 years of age, the males outnumbered the females among those under 20 in each race except among the Asiatic Hawaiians. In the total population under 20 the number of males to 100 females was 109.7. In the population 20 years of age and over, however, the excess of males was much greater, the ratio being 222.7 males to 100 females among those aged 20 to 39, and 300.5 to 100 among those 40 and over. The excess of males was greatest among the Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans. Among Hawaiians, part Hawaiians (Asiatic and Caucasian), and persons of Spanish descent, females outnumbered males in the age group 20 to 39 years.

Of the population under 10 years of age, 55.8 per cent were under 5, the proportion being lowest among the Chinese, 46 per cent, and highest among the Porto Ricans, 65.5 per cent. Of the population under 5 years of age, 22.9 per cent were under 1, the proportion, which varied but little among the different races, being lowest among the Chinese, 20.5 per cent, and highest among the Asiatic Hawaiians, 25.2 per cent.

DISTRIBUTION BY AGE PERIODS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION,

Table 10

	AGE.	TOTAL POPULATION.			HAWAIIAN.			CAUCASIAN HAWAIIAN.			ASIATIC HAWAIIAN.			PORTUGUESE.		
		Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
1	**All ages, number**	**191,909**	**123,099**	**68,810**	**26,041**	**13,439**	**12,602**	**8,772**	**4,438**	**4,334**	**3,734**	**1,812**	**1,922**	**22,301**	**11,571**	**10,730**
2	Under 5 years	24,065	12,170	11,895	2,713	1,368	1,345	1,815	945	870	916	443	473	3,942	1,953	1,989
3	Under 1 year	5,515	2,784	2,731	597	316	281	399	214	185	231	113	118	912	457	455
4	5 to 9 years	19,055	9,642	9,413	2,509	1,253	1,256	1,498	767	731	659	337	322	3,229	1,618	1,611
5	10 to 14 years	13,537	7,109	6,428	2,528	1,307	1,221	1,194	633	561	561	293	268	2,750	1,407	1,343
6	15 to 19 years	13,650	7,865	5,785	2,657	1,343	1,314	1,088	539	549	517	250	267	2,736	1,404	1,332
7	20 to 24 years	20,076	13,608	6,468	2,267	1,129	1,138	815	363	452	386	171	215	2,168	1,113	1,055
8	25 to 29 years	20,446	13,451	6,995	2,213	1,123	1,090	639	291	348	266	124	142	1,710	856	854
9	30 to 34 years	21,524	15,071	6,453	1,784	837	947	434	219	215	130	66	64	1,246	690	556
10	35 to 39 years	19,666	14,257	5,409	2,049	1,043	1,006	415	209	206	128	52	76	1,071	586	485
11	40 to 44 years	14,009	10,593	3,416	1,468	734	734	247	130	117	56	21	35	684	367	317
12	45 to 49 years	9,856	7,529	2,327	1,575	841	734	233	131	102	54	29	25	700	376	324
13	50 to 54 years	6,225	4,635	1,590	1,242	638	604	177	84	93	38	18	20	601	304	297
14	55 to 59 years	3,604	2,648	956	1,049	611	438	112	74	38	13	5	8	463	259	204
15	60 to 64 years	2,002	2,296	606	651	407	244	36	15	21	2	1	1	498	333	165
16	65 to 69 years	1,504	1,073	431	456	270	186	33	23	10	5	1	4	245	155	90
17	70 to 74 years	851	567	284	340	202	138	18	5	13	3	1	2	140	84	56
18	75 to 79 years	473	295	178	237	149	88	14	8	6	.....	.....	.....	79	45	34
19	80 to 84 years	205	119	86	139	81	58	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	6	10
20	85 to 89 years	122	84	38	87	62	25	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11	8	3
21	90 to 94 years	52	35	17	32	22	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	4
22	95 to 99 years	23	13	10	21	12	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
23	100 years and over	8	2	6	8	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Age unknown	56	37	19	16	5	11	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....
25	**All ages, per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
26	Under 5 years	12.5	9.9	17.3	10.4	10.2	10.7	20.7	21.3	20.1	24.5	24.4	24.6	17.7	16.9	18.5
27	Under 1 year	2.9	2.3	4.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	4.5	4.8	4.3	6.2	6.2	6.1	4.1	3.9	4.2
28	5 to 9 years	9.9	7.8	13.7	9.6	9.3	10.0	17.1	17.3	16.9	17.6	18.6	16.8	14.5	14.0	15.0
29	10 to 14 years	7.1	5.8	9.3	9.7	9.7	9.7	13.6	14.3	12.9	15.0	16.2	13.9	12.3	12.2	12.5
30	15 to 19 years	7.1	6.4	8.4	10.2	10.0	10.4	12.4	12.1	12.7	13.8	13.8	13.0	12.3	12.1	12.4
31	20 to 24 years	10.5	11.1	9.4	8.7	8.4	9.0	9.3	8.2	10.4	10.3	9.4	11.2	9.7	9.6	9.8
32	25 to 29 years	10.7	10.9	10.2	8.5	8.4	8.6	7.3	6.6	8.0	7.1	6.8	7.4	7.7	7.4	8.0
33	30 to 34 years	11.2	12.2	9.4	6.9	6.2	7.5	4.9	4.9	5.0	3.5	3.6	3.3	5.6	6.0	5.2
34	35 to 39 years	10.2	11.6	7.9	7.9	7.8	8.0	4.7	4.7	4.8	3.4	2.9	4.0	4.8	5.1	4.5
35	40 to 44 years	7.3	8.6	5.0	5.6	5.5	5.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.8	3.1	3.2	3.0
36	45 to 49 years	5.1	6.1	3.4	6.0	6.3	5.8	2.7	3.0	2.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	3.1	3.2	3.0
37	50 to 54 years	3.2	3.8	2.3	4.8	4.7	4.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.7	2.6	2.8
38	55 to 59 years	1.9	2.2	1.4	4.0	4.5	3.5	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.1	2.2	1.9
39	60 to 64 years	1.5	1.9	0.9	2.5	3.0	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.2	2.9	1.5
40	65 to 69 years	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.8	2.0	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.8
41	70 to 74 years	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.5
42	75 to 79 years	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	.....	.....	.....	0.4	0.4	0.3
43	80 to 84 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.1	0.1	0.1
44	85 to 89 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.....	(1)	0.1	(1)
45	90 to 94 years	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.2	0.1	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)
46	95 to 99 years	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	.....	(1)
47	100 years and over	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Age unknown	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.1	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....
	Year of age (1–24).															
49	1 year	4,659	2,378	2,281	540	259	281	364	200	164	171	85	86	799	385	414
50	2 years	4,695	2,368	2,327	517	230	287	342	186	156	181	84	97	771	398	373
51	3 years	4,685	2,391	2,294	509	276	233	356	169	187	168	82	86	760	377	383
52	4 years	4,511	2,249	2,262	550	287	263	354	176	178	165	79	86	700	336	364
53	5 years	4,327	2,218	2,109	512	255	257	320	164	156	165	96	69	712	374	338
54	6 years	4,129	2,124	2,005	516	258	258	309	162	147	124	62	62	704	352	352
55	7 years	4,037	2,059	1,978	539	287	252	314	157	157	129	60	69	661	324	337
56	8 years	3,384	1,654	1,730	478	219	259	267	138	129	126	62	64	509	301	208
57	9 years	3,178	1,587	1,591	464	234	230	288	146	142	115	57	58	553	267	286
58	10 years	3,115	1,626	1,489	529	255	274	269	147	122	113	69	44	564	289	275
59	11 years	2,640	1,364	1,276	413	219	194	227	114	113	100	43	57	501	257	244
60	12 years	2,745	1,450	1,295	530	280	250	233	123	110	114	63	51	572	293	279
61	13 years	2,562	1,370	1,192	516	275	241	238	124	114	120	66	54	561	300	261
62	14 years	2,475	1,299	1,176	540	278	262	227	125	102	114	52	62	552	268	284
63	15 years	2,469	1,327	1,142	502	266	236	232	115	117	120	62	58	533	280	253
64	16 years	2,362	1,236	1,126	512	264	248	223	108	115	87	38	49	567	279	288
65	17 years	2,386	1,320	1,066	516	274	242	219	102	117	97	45	52	531	269	262
66	18 years	3,137	1,906	1,231	578	287	291	217	116	101	106	49	57	572	298	274
67	19 years	3,296	2,076	1,220	549	252	297	197	98	99	107	56	51	533	278	255
68	20 years	3,633	2,317	1,316	510	242	268	174	72	102	102	41	61	450	217	233
69	21 years	3,581	2,438	1,143	413	226	187	161	66	95	79	36	43	390	204	186
70	22 years	4,422	3,056	1,366	431	201	230	156	75	81	83	39	44	438	237	201
71	23 years	4,448	3,137	1,311	437	225	212	155	70	85	67	30	37	444	226	218
72	24 years	3,992	2,660	1,332	476	235	241	169	80	89	55	25	30	446	229	217

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

AND BY EACH YEAR OF AGE FOR PERSONS UNDER 25: 1910.

	PORTO RICAN.			SPANISH.			OTHER CAUCASIAN.			CHINESE.			JAPANESE.			KOREAN.			FILIPINO, NEGRO, AND ALL OTHER.		
	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
1	4,890	2,878	2,012	1,990	1,078	912	14,867	9,255	5,612	21,674	17,148	4,526	79,675	54,784	24,891	4,533	3,931	602	3,432	2,765	667
2	1,028	528	500	413	196	217	1,323	683	640	1,618	859	759	9,800	4,945	4,855	263	140	123	234	110	124
3	232	125	107	98	47	51	298	147	151	332	180	152	2,299	1,121	1,178	62	33	29	55	31	24
4	541	264	277	315	153	162	1,119	549	570	1,897	999	898	6,925	3,532	3,393	190	91	99	173	79	94
5	302	170	132	255	151	104	953	485	468	1,621	856	765	3,098	1,655	1,443	110	65	45	165	87	78
6	502	274	228	183	103	80	964	495	469	1,100	650	450	2,684	1,743	941	113	81	32	1,106	983	123
7	621	387	234	59	24	35	1,786	1,312	474	699	405	294	10,164	7,707	2,457	297	255	42	814	742	72
8	537	373	164	104	40	64	1,823	1,237	586	1,119	790	329	10,756	7,457	3,299	949	889	60	330	271	59
9	400	253	147	158	79	79	1,562	1,009	553	2,097	1,828	269	12,501	8,965	3,536	1,050	994	56	162	131	31
10	331	208	123	205	116	89	1,310	844	466	2,996	2,714	282	10,349	7,749	2,600	679	636	43	133	100	33
11	201	121	80	136	80	56	1,119	723	396	2,483	2,299	184	7,107	5,659	1,448	431	394	37	77	65	12
12	171	110	61	68	57	11	870	583	287	2,157	2,040	117	3,725	3,093	632	233	210	23	70	59	11
13	87	60	27	35	28	7	693	475	218	1,485	1,399	86	1,712	1,508	204	98	78	20	57	43	14
14	55	36	19	14	12	2	426	291	135	912	870	42	480	424	56	46	40	6	34	26	8
15	70	60	10	23	20	3	357	247	110	804	872	22	295	274	21	50	44	6	26	23	3
16	24	21	3	12	10	2	251	144	107	383	368	15	56	53	3	15	9	6	24	19	5
17	5	4	1	7	6	1	158	96	62	160	152	8	7	7	.....	5	2	3	8	8	.....
18	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	98	52	46	33	30	3	3	3	.....	1	.....	1	4	4	.....
19	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	27	14	13	9	7	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....
20	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	12	6	6	3	2	1	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
21	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	10	7	3	5	5	.....	9	7	2	2	2	.....	5	5	.....
25	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
26	21.0	18.3	24.9	20.8	18.2	23.8	8.9	7.4	11.4	7.5	5.0	16.8	12.3	9.0	19.5	5.8	3.6	20.4	6.8	4.0	18.6
27	4.7	4.3	5.3	4.9	4.4	5.6	2.0	1.6	2.7	1.5	1.0	3.4	2.9	2.0	4.7	1.4	0.8	4.8	1.6	1.1	3.6
28	11.1	9.2	13.8	15.8	14.2	17.8	7.5	5.9	10.2	8.8	5.8	19.8	8.7	6.4	13.6	4.2	2.3	16.4	5.0	2.9	14.1
29	6.2	5.9	6.6	12.8	14.0	11.4	6.4	5.2	8.3	7.5	5.0	16.9	3.9	3.0	5.8	2.4	1.7	7.5	4.8	3.1	11.7
30	10.3	9.5	11.3	9.2	9.6	8.8	6.5	5.3	8.4	5.1	3.8	9.9	3.4	3.2	3.8	2.5	2.1	5.3	32.2	35.6	18.4
31	12.7	13.4	11.6	3.0	2.2	3.8	12.0	14.2	8.4	3.2	2.4	6.5	12.8	14.1	9.9	6.6	6.5	7.0	23.7	26.8	10.8
32	11.0	13.0	8.2	5.2	3.7	7.0	12.3	13.4	10.4	5.2	4.6	7.3	13.5	13.6	13.3	20.9	22.6	10.0	9.6	9.8	8.8
33	8.2	8.8	7.3	7.9	7.3	8.7	10.5	10.9	9.9	9.7	10.7	5.9	15.7	16.4	14.2	23.2	25.3	9.3	4.7	4.7	4.6
34	6.8	7.2	6.1	10.3	10.8	9.8	8.8	9.1	8.3	13.8	15.8	6.2	13.0	14.1	10.4	15.0	16.2	7.1	3.9	3.6	4.9
35	4.1	4.2	4.0	6.8	7.4	6.1	7.5	7.8	7.1	11.5	13.4	4.1	8.9	10.3	5.8	9.5	10.0	6.1	2.2	2.4	1.8
36	3.5	3.8	3.0	3.4	5.3	1.2	5.9	6.3	5.1	10.0	11.9	2.6	4.7	5.6	2.5	5.1	5.3	3.8	2.0	2.1	1.6
37	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.8	2.6	0.8	4.7	5.1	3.9	6.9	8.2	1.9	2.1	2.8	0.8	2.2	2.0	3.3	1.7	1.6	2.1
38	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.2	2.9	3.1	2.4	4.2	5.1	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2
39	1.4	2.1	0.5	1.2	1.9	0.3	2.4	2.7	2.0	4.1	5.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.4
40	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.2	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
41	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.2	(1)	(1)	.....	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	.....
42	(1)	0.1	.....	0.1	0.2	.....	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	0.2	0.1	0.1	.....
43	0.1	0.1	0.1	.....	.....	.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	0.2	0.2	.....
44	(1)	.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	0.1	0.1	.....
45	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....
46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....
47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	0.1	0.1	0.1	.....	.....	.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	.....	0.1	0.2	.....
49	201	104	97	113	58	55	263	136	127	242	131	111	1,861	967	894	56	32	24	49	21	28
50	189	99	90	79	38	41	250	139	111	308	175	133	1,973	982	991	47	21	26	38	16	22
51	229	113	116	50	24	26	262	137	125	363	189	174	1,901	979	922	47	26	21	40	19	21
52	177	87	90	73	29	44	250	124	126	373	184	189	1,766	896	870	51	28	23	52	23	29
53	169	82	87	72	32	40	239	108	131	395	212	183	1,638	844	794	63	31	32	42	20	22
54	152	63	89	55	29	26	241	128	113	403	217	186	1,549	813	736	36	21	15	40	19	21
55	117	60	57	70	37	33	226	113	113	373	201	172	1,539	789	750	37	16	21	32	15	17
56	66	41	25	63	31	32	209	104	105	367	178	189	1,155	559	596	23	8	15	31	13	18
57	37	18	19	55	24	31	204	96	108	359	191	168	1,044	527	517	31	15	16	28	12	16
58	62	31	31	51	27	24	192	89	103	384	207	177	897	489	408	23	12	11	31	11	20
59	52	29	23	56	36	20	205	101	104	334	175	159	703	362	341	22	11	11	27	17	10
60	64	37	27	44	22	22	198	106	92	334	181	153	597	314	283	26	15	11	33	16	17
61	54	30	24	50	31	19	184	93	91	304	160	144	479	258	221	22	17	5	34	16	18
62	70	43	27	54	35	19	174	96	78	265	133	132	422	232	190	17	10	7	40	27	13
63	83	42	41	58	35	23	208	104	104	254	135	119	408	238	170	20	11	9	51	39	12
64	76	37	39	37	22	15	168	71	97	232	142	90	369	210	159	14	10	4	77	55	22
65	78	41	37	40	24	16	177	86	91	201	130	71	371	216	155	18	12	6	138	121	17
66	130	69	61	25	16	9	221	125	96	224	124	100	549	345	204	26	19	7	489	458	31
67	135	85	50	23	6	17	190	109	81	189	119	70	987	734	253	35	29	6	351	310	41
68	158	79	79	13	7	6	242	146	96	147	89	58	1,498	1,114	384	30	23	7	309	287	22
69	91	53	38	10	6	4	251	178	73	138	80	58	1,864	1,425	439	37	30	7	147	134	13
70	160	105	55	8	2	6	369	265	104	130	71	59	2,425	1,862	563	54	47	7	168	152	16
71	110	78	32	10	4	6	517	401	116	137	72	65	2,392	1,867	525	70	62	8	109	102	7
72	102	72	30	18	5	13	407	322	85	147	93	54	1,985	1,439	546	106	93	13	81	67	14

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

DISTRIBUTION BY AGE PERIODS AND SEX RATIO FOR SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS: 1910.

Table 11

RACE.	POPULATION.						MALES TO 100 FEMALES.			Population under 10 years.	POPULATION UNDER 5 YEARS.		POPULATION UNDER 1 YEAR.	
	Under 20 years.		20 to 39 years.		40 years and over.		Under 20 years.	20 to 39 years.	40 years and over.		Number.	Per cent of population under 10.	Number.	Per cent of population under 5.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								
Total	**36,786**	**33,521**	**56,387**	**25,325**	**29,889**	**9,945**	**109.7**	**222.7**	**300.5**	**43,120**	**24,065**	**55.8**	**5,515**	**22.9**
Hawaiian	5,271	5,136	4,132	4,181	4,031	3,274	102.6	98.8	123.1	5,222	2,713	52.0	597	22.0
Caucasian Hawaiian	2,884	2,711	1,082	1,221	472	401	106.4	88.6	117.7	3,313	1,815	54.8	399	22.0
Asiatic Hawaiian	1,323	1,330	413	497	76	95	99.5	83.1	(1)	1,575	916	58.2	231	25.2
Portuguese	6,382	6,275	3,245	2,950	1,941	1,505	101.7	110.0	129.0	7,171	3,942	55.0	912	23.1
Porto Rican	1,236	1,137	1,221	668	418	205	108.7	182.8	203.9	1,569	1,028	65.5	232	22.6
Spanish	603	563	259	267	216	82	107.1	97.0	(1)	728	413	56.7	98	23.7
Other Caucasian	2,212	2,147	4,402	2,079	2,634	1,383	103.0	211.7	190.5	2,442	1,323	54.2	298	22.5
Chinese	3,364	2,872	5,737	1,174	8,042	480	117.1	488.7	1,675.4	3,515	1,618	46.0	332	20.5
Japanese	11,875	10,632	31,878	11,892	11,024	2,365	111.7	268.1	466.1	16,725	9,800	58.6	2,299	23.5
Korean	377	299	2,774	201	778	102	126.1	1,380.1	762.7	453	263	58.1	62	23.6
Filipino, negro, and all other	1,259	419	1,244	195	257	53	300.5	637.9	(1)	407	234	57.5	55	23.5

[1] Ratio not shown, the number of females being less than 100.

In Table 12 the age distribution of the total population by five-year periods in 1910 may be compared with the distribution in 1900.

Table 12

AGE PERIOD.	TOTAL POPULATION.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900
All ages	**191,909**	**154,001**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Under 5 years	24,065	15,084	12.5	9.8
Under 1 year	5,515	3,431	2.9	2.2
5 to 9 years	19,055	11,149	9.9	7.2
10 to 14 years	13,537	8,438	7.1	5.5
15 to 19 years	13,650	10,844	7.1	7.0
20 to 24 years	20,076	21,070	10.5	13.7
25 to 29 years	20,446	26,541	10.7	17.2
30 to 34 years	21,524	19,478	11.2	12.6
35 to 39 years	19,666	14,404	10.2	9.4
40 to 44 years	14,009	9,797	7.3	6.4
45 to 49 years	9,856	5,811	5.1	3.8
50 to 54 years	6,225	3,526	3.2	2.3
55 to 59 years	3,604	2,146	1.9	1.4
60 to 64 years	2,902	2,473	1.5	1.6
65 to 69 years	1,594	1,183	0.8	0.8
70 to 74 years	851	697	0.4	0.5
75 to 79 years	473	365	0.2	0.2
80 to 84 years	205	244	0.1	0.2
85 to 89 years	122	77	0.1	(1)
90 to 94 years	52	65	(1)	(1)
95 to 99 years	23	22	(1)	(1)
100 years and over	8	24	(1)	(1)
Age unknown	56	563	(1)	0.4

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

This table shows that the proportion of the population under 5 years of age was greater in 1910 than it was in 1900, 12.5 per cent as compared with 9.8 per cent. The proportion 5 to 9, 10 to 14, and 15 to 19 years of age, also, as well as the proportion in each of the five-year periods from 35 to 59, was somewhat greater in 1910, while the proportion in each of the five-year periods from 20 to 34, and in certain age periods over 60, was smaller in 1910. In the aggregate the proportion under 20 years of age in 1900 was 29.5 per cent, as compared with 36.6 per cent in 1910; the proportion 20 to 34 years of age was 43.5 per cent in 1900, as compared with 32.4 per cent in 1910; and the proportion 35 and over was 26.5 per cent in 1900, as compared with 30.8 per cent in 1910.

Data regarding the distribution by age in the two census years, 1910 and 1900, are given for five racial groups and for consolidated age periods in Table 13. The distribution of the Hawaiians and of the part Hawaiians was very nearly the same in 1910 as in 1900. The distribution of the Caucasians in 1910, as compared with 1900, shows a somewhat smaller proportion in the age periods 5 to 14 and 45 to 64, and a somewhat larger proportion in each of the other age periods. Of the Chinese and Japanese each, a smaller proportion were in the age periods 15 to 24 and 25 to 44 in 1910 than in 1900, and a larger proportion in each of the other age periods.

Table 13

AGE PERIOD.	ALL RACES.		HAWAIIAN.		PART HAWAIIAN.		CAUCASIAN.		CHINESE.		JAPANESE.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
All ages, number[1]	**191,909**	**154,001**	**26,041**	**29,709**	**12,506**	**7,857**	**44,048**	**28,819**	**21,674**	**25,767**	**79,675**	**61,111**
Under 5 years	24,065	15,084	2,713	3,176	2,731	1,692	6,706	4,125	1,618	1,780	9,800	4,259
5 to 14 years	32,592	19,587	5,037	6,155	3,912	2,580	9,464	7,050	3,518	1,887	10,023	1,827
15 to 24 years	33,726	31,914	4,924	5,625	2,806	1,675	9,019	5,078	1,799	4,295	12,848	15,163
25 to 44 years	75,645	70,220	7,514	8,316	2,315	1,535	12,597	8,187	8,695	13,649	40,713	38,298
45 to 64 years	22,587	13,956	4,517	4,457	665	325	5,131	3,733	5,448	3,848	6,212	1,484
65 years and over	3,238	2,677	1,320	1,828	76	33	1,113	566	591	216	70	12
All ages, per cent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Under 5 years	12.5	9.8	10.4	10.7	21.8	21.5	15.2	14.3	7.5	6.9	12.3	7.0
5 to 14 years	17.0	12.7	19.3	20.7	31.3	32.8	21.5	24.5	16.2	7.3	12.6	3.0
15 to 24 years	17.6	20.7	18.9	18.9	22.4	21.3	20.5	17.6	8.3	16.7	16.1	24.8
25 to 44 years	39.4	45.6	28.9	27.9	18.5	19.5	28.6	28.4	40.1	53.0	51.1	62.7
45 to 64 years	11.8	9.1	17.3	15.0	5.3	4.1	11.6	13.0	25.1	14.9	7.8	2.4
65 years and over	1.7	1.7	5.1	6.1	0.6	0.4	2.5	2.0	2.7	0.8	0.1	(2)

[1] Includes a small number of persons of unknown age.

[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Marital condition.—In Table 14 statistics relating to marital condition in 1910 and in 1900 are shown for five racial groups. Among Hawaiians 15 years of age and over, both males and females, the percentage married, widowed, and divorced in the aggregate was slightly higher in 1910 than in 1900. Among part Hawaiians and Caucasians the corresponding percentage was slightly lower in 1910 than in 1900. Among Chinese and Japanese the 1910 percentage for males was higher, and that for females lower than the corresponding percentage in 1900. The percentage single was generally lower for males, and higher for females, in 1910 than in 1900, the exception being, among males, part Hawaiians and Caucasians, and, among females, the Hawaiians.

Table 14

CENSUS YEAR AND RACE.	MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.							FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.						
	Total.	Single.	Married, widowed, or divorced.				Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married, widowed, or divorced.				Unknown.
			Total.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.				Total.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	
1910														
All races, number	**94,178**	**46,443**	**47,681**	**42,491**	**4,278**	**912**	**54**	**41,074**	**6,744**	**34,303**	**31,380**	**2,559**	**364**	**27**
Hawaiian	9,511	3,074	6,431	5,050	1,245	136	6	8,780	1,490	7,283	6,133	1,038	112	7
Part Hawaiian	2,832	1,307	1,521	1,386	114	21	4	3,031	1,115	1,912	1,655	188	69	4
Caucasian	16,625	7,328	9,291	8,536	636	119	6	11,253	2,801	8,439	7,513	849	77	13
Chinese	14,434	8,093	6,331	5,674	612	45	10	2,104	421	1,683	1,555	125	3	.....
Japanese	44,652	23,102	21,527	19,746	1,204	577	23	15,200	812	14,385	13,968	317	100	3
All races, per cent	**100.0**	**49.3**	**50.6**	**45.1**	**4.5**	**1.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**16.4**	**83.5**	**76.4**	**6.2**	**0.9**	**0.1**
Hawaiian	100.0	32.3	67.6	53.1	13.1	1.4	0.1	100.0	17.0	82.9	69.9	11.8	1.3	0.1
Part Hawaiian	100.0	46.2	53.7	48.9	4.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	36.8	63.1	54.6	6.2	2.3	0.1
Caucasian	100.0	44.1	55.9	51.3	3.8	0.7	(1)	100.0	24.9	75.0	66.8	7.5	0.7	0.1
Chinese	100.0	56.1	43.9	39.3	4.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	20.0	80.0	73.9	5.9	0.1	.....
Japanese	100.0	51.7	48.2	44.2	2.7	1.3	0.1	100.0	5.3	94.6	91.9	2.1	0.7	(1)
1900														
All races, number	**88,450**	**52,800**	**35,204**	**32,464**	**2,493**	**247**	**446**	**30,880**	**4,655**	**26,166**	**24,048**	**1,998**	**120**	**59**
Hawaiian	10,819	3,709	7,035	5,703	1,271	61	75	9,649	1,807	7,809	6,577	1,173	59	33
Part Hawaiian	1,797	819	974	890	72	12	4	1,788	623	1,158	1,001	130	27	7
Caucasian	10,844	4,677	6,115	5,644	417	54	52	6,800	1,625	5,166	4,719	424	23	9
Chinese	20,297	14,707	5,387	5,146	227	14	203	1,803	229	1,571	1,409	158	4	3
Japanese	44,341	28,722	15,514	14,930	481	103	105	10,684	343	10,334	10,229	99	6	7
All races, per cent	**100.0**	**59.7**	**39.8**	**36.7**	**2.8**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**15.1**	**84.7**	**77.9**	**6.5**	**0.4**	**0.2**
Hawaiian	100.0	34.3	65.0	52.7	11.7	0.6	0.7	100.0	18.7	80.9	68.2	12.2	0.6	0.3
Part Hawaiian	100.0	45.6	54.2	49.5	4.0	0.7	0.2	100.0	34.8	64.8	56.0	7.3	1.5	0.4
Caucasian	100.0	43.1	56.4	52.0	3.8	0.5	0.5	100.0	23.9	76.0	69.4	6.2	0.3	0.1
Chinese	100.0	72.5	26.5	25.4	1.1	0.1	1.0	100.0	12.7	87.1	78.1	8.8	0.2	0.2
Japanese	100.0	64.8	35.0	33.7	1.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	3.2	96.7	95.7	0.9	0.1	0.1

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The statistics of marital condition for 1910 are given in Table 15, by race, sex, and age periods. In the total population 15 years of age and over, 49.3 per cent of the males and 16.4 per cent of the females were single; the percentage married was 45.1 among males and 76.4 among females; and the percentage widowed, 4.5 and 6.2, respectively. The number reported as divorced, comprising 1 per cent of the males and 0.9 per cent of the females, is believed to be too small, because of the probability that some divorced persons class themselves as single or widowed.

As explanatory of the higher percentage single among males, may be noted the great excess of males in the adult population, and the fact that, as compared with men, women marry younger. Of the females 15 to 19 years of age, 28.3 per cent were married and of the males 2.1 per cent; in the age group 20 to 24 years the percentage married was 79.4 for females and 18.8 for males; in the age group 25 to 34 it was 90.7 for females and 47.5 for males; and in the age group 35 to 44, 89.8 and 59.6, respectively. The disparity in the percentages is less marked in the age group 45 to 64, and among persons 65 and over the percentage married is higher for males than for females.

For the principal races the percentage married, by sex, in the population 15 years of age and over was as follows: Hawaiian, 53.1 for males and 69.9 for females; Caucasian Hawaiian, 51.2 and 54, respectively; Asiatic Hawaiian, 42.6 and 56.1; Portuguese, 60.3 and 70.1; Porto Rican, 49.4 and 82; Spanish, 65.2 and 81.8; "other Caucasian," 42.9 and 55.9; Chinese, 39.3 and 73.9; and Japanese, 44.2 and 91.9.

Although the percentage widowed in the total population 15 years of age and over was only slightly higher for females than for males—6.2 per cent as compared with 4.5 per cent—it was materially higher for females than for males in the older age groups. Among the Hawaiian, Spanish, Japanese, and Korean elements the proportion widowed for males 15 years of age and over exceeded that for females.

The variation in the proportions married, widowed, and divorced among the several groups is largely accounted for by differences in the age and sex composition.

MARITAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION: 1910.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

Table 15

RACE AND AGE PERIOD.	MALE.								FEMALE.							
	Total.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.	Unknown.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.				Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		
All races	123,099	75,362	61.2	42,493	34.5	4,278	3.5	912	54	68,810	34,473	50.1	31,387	45.6	2,559	3.7	364	27
Under 15 years	28,921	28,919	100.0	2	(1)					27,736	27,729	100.0	7	(1)				
15 years and over	94,178	46,443	49.3	42,491	45.1	4,278	4.5	912	54	41,074	6,744	16.4	31,380	76.4	2,559	6.2	364	27
15 to 19 years	7,865	7,678	97.6	168	2.1	5	0.1		14	5,785	4,104	70.9	1,640	28.3	15	0.3	20	6
20 to 24 years	13,608	10,955	80.5	2,554	18.8	60	0.4	33	6	6,468	1,224	18.9	5,136	79.4	54	0.8	50	4
25 to 34 years	28,522	14,198	49.8	13,558	47.5	524	1.8	228	14	13,448	843	6.3	12,198	90.7	258	1.9	136	13
25 to 29 years	13,451	7,480	55.6	5,696	42.3	191	1.4	79	5	6,995	515	7.4	6,292	89.9	105	1.5	81	2
30 to 34 years	15,071	6,718	44.6	7,862	52.2	333	2.2	149	9	6,453	328	5.1	5,906	91.5	153	2.4	55	11
35 to 44 years	24,850	8,589	34.6	14,821	59.6	1,070	4.3	360	10	8,825	316	3.6	7,921	89.8	497	5.6	90	1
45 to 64 years	17,108	4,607	26.9	10,347	60.5	1,877	11.0	271	6	5,479	211	3.9	4,067	74.2	1,135	20.7	64	2
45 to 54 years	12,164	3,343	27.5	7,541	62.0	1,078	8.9	197	5	3,917	158	4.0	3,072	78.4	635	16.2	51	1
55 to 64 years	4,944	1,264	25.6	2,806	56.8	799	16.2	74	1	1,562	53	3.4	995	63.7	500	32.0	13	1
65 years and over	2,188	395	18.1	1,032	47.2	739	33.8	20	2	1,050	42	4.0	409	39.0	594	56.6	4	1
Age unknown	37	21		11		3			2	19	4		9		6			
Hawaiian	13,439	7,001	52.1	5,051	37.6	1,245	9.3	136	6	12,602	5,308	42.1	6,137	48.7	1,038	8.2	112	7
Under 15 years	3,928	3,927	100.0	1	(1)					3,822	3,818	99.9	4	0.1				
15 years and over	9,511	3,074	32.3	5,050	53.1	1,245	13.1	136	6	8,780	1,490	17.0	6,133	69.9	1,038	11.8	112	7
15 to 19 years	1,343	1,293	96.3	43	3.2	3	0.2		4	1,314	934	71.1	367	27.9	7	0.5	5	1
20 to 24 years	1,129	671	59.4	431	38.2	20	1.8	7		1,138	241	21.2	866	76.1	18	1.6	11	2
25 to 34 years	1,900	560	29.6	1,285	65.6	86	4.4	28	1	2,037	194	9.5	1,736	85.2	69	3.4	38	
25 to 29 years	1,123	336	29.9	725	64.6	48	4.3	13	1	1,090	125	11.5	911	83.6	34	3.1	20	
30 to 34 years	837	224	26.8	560	66.9	38	4.5	15		947	69	7.3	825	87.1	35	3.7	18	
35 to 44 years	1,777	277	15.6	1,285	72.3	169	9.5	45	1	1,740	66	3.8	1,491	85.7	152	8.7	30	1
45 to 64 years	2,497	227	9.1	1,646	65.9	575	23.0	49		2,020	46	2.3	1,455	72.0	490	24.3	27	2
45 to 54 years	1,479	149	10.1	1,013	68.5	286	19.3	31		1,338	38	2.8	1,026	76.7	252	18.8	21	1
55 to 64 years	1,018	78	7.7	633	62.2	289	28.4	18		682	8	1.2	429	62.9	238	34.9	6	1
65 years and over	800	44	5.5	357	44.6	392	49.0	7		520	9	1.7	213	41.0	296	56.9	1	1
Age unknown	5	2		3						11			5		6			
Caucasian Hawaiian	4,438	3,253	73.3	1,071	24.1	95	2.1	15	4	4,334	2,953	68.1	1,173	27.1	152	3.5	52	4
Under 15 years	2,345	2,345	100.0							2,162	2,162	100.0						
15 years and over	2,093	908	43.4	1,071	51.2	95	4.5	15	4	2,172	791	36.4	1,173	54.0	152	7.0	52	4
15 to 19 years	539	529	98.1	8	1.5				2	549	475	86.5	64	11.7	2	0.4	6	2
20 to 24 years	363	223	61.4	133	36.6	5	1.4	1	1	452	192	42.5	249	55.1	5	1.1	5	1
25 to 34 years	510	110	21.6	381	74.7	13	2.5	5	1	563	88	15.6	437	77.6	23	4.1	14	1
25 to 29 years	291	73	25.1	208	71.5	8	2.7	1	1	348	64	18.4	266	76.4	11	3.2	6	1
30 to 34 years	219	37	16.9	173	79.0	5	2.3	4		215	24	11.2	171	79.5	12	5.6	8	
35 to 44 years	339	31	9.1	285	84.1	20	5.9	3		323	23	7.1	253	78.3	33	10.2	14	
45 to 64 years	304	15	4.9	239	78.6	45	14.8	5		254	11	4.3	165	65.0	67	26.4	11	
45 to 54 years	215	12	5.6	171	79.5	28	13.0	4		195	9	4.6	134	68.7	44	22.6	8	
55 to 64 years	89	3		68		17		1		59	2		31		23		3	
65 years and over	38			25		12		1		30	1		5		22		2	
Age unknown										1	1							
Asiatic Hawaiian	1,812	1,472	81.2	315	17.4	19	1.0	6		1,922	1,387	72.2	482	25.1	36	1.9	17	
Under 15 years	1,073	1,073	100.0							1,063	1,063	100.0						
15 years and over	739	399	54.0	315	42.6	19	2.6	6		859	324	37.7	482	56.1	36	4.2	17	
15 to 19 years	250	240	96.0	10	4.0					267	199	74.5	66	24.7	1	0.4	1	
20 to 24 years	171	99	57.9	69	40.4	2	1.2	1		215	83	38.6	127	59.1	3	1.4	2	
25 to 34 years	190	50	26.3	133	70.0	6	3.2	1		206	32	15.5	164	79.6	4	1.9	6	
25 to 29 years	124	46	37.1	76	61.3	2	1.6			142	23	16.2	111	78.2	3	2.1	5	
30 to 34 years	66	4		57		4		1		64	9		53		1		1	
35 to 44 years	73	7		62		3		1		111	7	6.3	88	79.3	11	9.9	5	
45 to 64 years	53	3		41		6		3		54	3		37		12		2	
45 to 54 years	47	3		37		5		2		45	1		34		8		2	
55 to 64 years	6			4		1		1		9	2		3		4			
65 years and over	2					2				6					5		1	
Age unknown																		
Portuguese	11,571	7,350	63.5	3,977	34.4	212	1.8	29	3	10,730	6,252	58.3	4,059	37.8	389	3.6	29	1
Under 15 years	4,978	4,978	100.0							4,943	4,942	100.0	1	(1)				
15 years and over	6,593	2,372	36.0	3,977	60.3	212	3.2	29	3	5,787	1,310	22.6	4,058	70.1	389	6.7	29	1
15 to 19 years	1,404	1,370	97.6	31	2.2	1	0.1		2	1,332	986	74.0	343	25.8			2	1
20 to 24 years	1,113	632	56.8	475	42.7	3	0.3	2	1	1,055	234	22.2	806	76.4	8	0.8	7	
25 to 34 years	1,546	258	16.7	1,262	81.6	18	1.2	8		1,410	68	4.8	1,303	92.4	30	2.1	9	
25 to 29 years	856	188	22.0	658	76.9	6	0.7	4		854	54	6.3	783	91.7	11	1.3	6	
30 to 34 years	690	70	10.1	604	87.5	12	1.7	4		556	14	2.5	520	93.5	19	3.4	3	
35 to 44 years	953	50	5.2	866	90.9	30	3.1	7		802	13	1.6	717	89.4	64	8.0	8	
45 to 64 years	1,272	51	4.0	1,116	87.7	96	7.5	9		990	6	0.6	782	79.0	199	20.1	3	
45 to 54 years	680	32	4.7	604	88.8	39	5.7	5		621	6	1.0	515	82.9	98	15.8	2	
55 to 64 years	592	19	3.2	512	86.5	57	9.6	4		369			267	72.4	101	27.4	1	
65 years and over	302	11	3.6	225	74.5	63	20.9	3		198	3	1.5	107	54.0	88	44.4		
Age unknown	3			2		1												
Porto Rican	2,878	1,828	63.5	947	32.9	91	3.2	12		2,012	1,031	51.2	904	44.9	71	3.5	6	
Under 15 years	962	962	100.0							909	909	100.0						
15 years and over	1,916	866	45.2	947	49.4	91	4.7	12		1,103	122	11.1	904	82.0	71	6.4	6	
15 to 19 years	274	251	91.6	22	8.0	1	0.4			228	80	35.1	145	63.6	2	0.9	1	
20 to 24 years	387	221	57.1	157	40.6	6	1.6	3		234	14	6.0	214	91.5	4	1.7	2	
25 to 34 years	626	210	33.5	401	64.1	14	2.2	1		311	14	4.5	285	91.6	12	3.9		
25 to 29 years	373	130	34.9	235	63.0	7	1.9	1		164	8	4.9	152	92.7	4	2.4		
30 to 34 years	253	80	31.6	166	65.6	7	2.8			147	6	4.1	133	90.5	8	5.4		
35 to 44 years	329	106	32.2	203	61.7	17	5.2	3		203	8	3.9	183	90.1	11	5.4	1	
45 to 64 years	266	69	25.9	153	57.5	39	14.7	5		117	5	4.3	75	64.1	35	29.9	2	
45 to 54 years	170	45	26.5	110	64.7	13	7.6	2		88	2		61		24		1	
55 to 64 years	96	24		43		26		3		29	3		14		11		1	
65 years and over	31	7		11		13				8			1		7			
Age unknown	3	2				1				2	1		1					

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

MARITAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION: 1910—Continued.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

Table 15—Continued.

RACE AND AGE PERIOD.	MALE.									FEMALE.								
	Total.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.	Unknown.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.				Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		
Spanish	**1,078**	**668**	**62.0**	**377**	**35.0**	**32**	**3.0**	**1**	.....	**912**	**547**	**60.0**	**351**	**38.5**	**13**	**1.4**	**1**	.....
Under 15 years	500	500	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	483	483	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years and over	578	168	29.1	377	65.2	32	5.5	1	.....	429	64	14.9	351	81.8	13	3.0	1	.....
15 to 19 years	103	103	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	57	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 to 24 years	24	20	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	4	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
25 to 34 years	119	23	19.3	95	79.8	1	0.8	.....	.....	143	2	1.4	140	97.9	1	0.7	.....	.....
25 to 29 years	40	10	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	1	.....	62	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
30 to 34 years	79	13	.....	65	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	79	1	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35 to 44 years	196	8	4.1	175	89.3	12	6.1	1	.....	145	1	0.7	140	96.6	4	2.8	.....	.....
45 to 64 years	117	11	9.4	92	78.6	14	12.0	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	17	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
45 to 54 years	85	9	.....	69	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	16	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
55 to 64 years	32	2	.....	23	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
65 years and over	19	3	.....	11	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Age unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Caucasian	**9,255**	**5,639**	**60.9**	**3,235**	**35.0**	**301**	**3.3**	**77**	**3**	**5,612**	**2,983**	**53.2**	**2,200**	**39.2**	**376**	**6.7**	**41**	**12**
Under 15 years	1,717	1,717	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,678	1,678	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years and over	7,538	3,922	52.0	3,235	42.9	301	4.0	77	3	3,934	1,305	33.2	2,200	55.9	376	9.6	41	12
15 to 19 years	496	492	99.4	2	0.4	.....	.....	.....	1	469	423	90.2	45	9.6	1	0.2	.....	.....
20 to 24 years	1,312	1,215	92.6	95	7.2	2	0.2	.....	.....	474	252	53.2	216	45.6	1	0.2	4	1
25 to 34 years	2,246	1,336	59.5	872	38.8	22	1.0	15	1	1,189	309	27.1	790	69.4	15	1.3	14	11
25 to 29 years	1,237	862	69.7	358	28.9	14	1.1	3	.....	586	159	27.1	417	71.2	4	0.7	6	.....
30 to 34 years	1,009	474	47.0	514	50.9	8	0.8	12	1	553	150	27.1	373	67.5	11	2.0	8	11
35 to 44 years	1,667	488	31.1	1,013	64.6	46	2.9	20	.....	862	164	19.0	628	72.9	59	6.8	11	.....
45 to 64 years	1,596	339	21.2	1,075	67.4	144	9.0	37	1	750	126	16.8	455	60.7	157	20.9	12	.....
45 to 54 years	1,058	240	22.7	721	68.1	74	7.0	22	1	505	94	18.6	320	63.4	80	15.8	11	.....
55 to 64 years	538	99	18.4	354	65.8	70	13.0	15	.....	245	32	13.1	135	55.1	77	31.4	1	.....
65 years and over	315	49	15.6	175	55.6	86	27.3	5	.....	237	29	12.2	65	27.4	143	60.3	.....	.....
Age unknown	7	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese	**17,148**	**10,807**	**63.0**	**5,674**	**33.1**	**612**	**3.6**	**45**	**10**	**4,526**	**2,843**	**62.8**	**1,555**	**34.4**	**125**	**2.8**	**3**	.....
Under 15 years	2,714	2,714	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,422	2,422	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years and over	14,434	8,093	56.1	5,674	39.3	612	4.2	45	10	2,104	421	20.0	1,555	73.9	125	5.9	3	.....
15 to 19 years	650	637	98.0	10	1.5	.....	.....	.....	3	450	342	76.0	108	24.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 to 24 years	405	304	75.1	99	24.4	.....	.....	2	.....	294	56	19.0	235	79.9	2	0.7	1	.....
25 to 34 years	2,618	1,046	62.9	952	36.4	18	0.7	2	.....	598	16	2.7	566	94.6	14	2.3	2	.....
25 to 29 years	790	464	58.7	319	40.4	7	0.9	.....	.....	329	9	2.7	311	94.5	7	2.1	2	.....
30 to 34 years	1,828	1,182	64.7	633	34.6	11	0.6	2	.....	269	7	2.6	255	94.8	7	2.6	.....	.....
35 to 44 years	5,013	2,790	55.8	2,069	41.3	130	2.6	17	1	466	3	0.6	426	91.4	37	7.9	.....	.....
45 to 64 years	5,181	2,453	47.3	2,362	45.6	341	6.6	21	4	267	4	1.5	210	78.7	53	19.9	.....	.....
45 to 54 years	3,439	1,609	46.8	1,650	48.0	162	4.7	15	3	203	1	0.5	168	82.8	34	16.7	.....	.....
55 to 64 years	1,742	844	48.5	712	40.9	179	10.3	6	1	64	3	.....	42	.....	19	.....	.....	.....
65 years and over	562	253	45.0	181	32.2	123	21.9	3	2	29	.....	.....	10	.....	19	.....	.....	.....
Age unknown	5	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese	**54,784**	**33,234**	**60.7**	**19,746**	**36.0**	**1,204**	**2.2**	**577**	**23**	**24,891**	**10,501**	**42.2**	**13,970**	**56.1**	**317**	**1.3**	**100**	**3**
Under 15 years	10,132	10,132	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,691	9,689	100.0	2	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years and over	44,652	23,102	51.7	19,746	44.2	1,204	2.7	577	23	15,200	812	5.3	13,968	91.9	317	2.1	100	3
15 to 19 years	1,743	1,728	99.1	14	0.8	.....	.....	.....	1	941	531	56.4	403	42.8	1	0.1	4	2
20 to 24 years	7,707	6,750	87.6	925	12.0	12	0.2	16	4	2,457	135	5.5	2,294	93.4	11	0.4	17	.....
25 to 34 years	16,422	8,882	54.1	7,163	43.6	205	1.2	162	10	6,835	108	1.6	6,586	96.4	88	1.3	52	1
25 to 29 years	7,457	4,735	63.5	2,605	34.9	60	0.8	54	3	3,299	66	2.0	3,167	96.0	29	0.9	36	1
30 to 34 years	8,965	4,147	46.3	4,558	50.8	145	1.6	108	7	3,536	42	1.2	3,419	96.7	59	1.7	16	.....
35 to 44 years	13,408	4,412	32.9	8,254	61.6	475	3.5	260	7	4,048	30	0.7	3,875	95.7	122	3.0	21	.....
45 to 64 years	5,299	1,308	24.7	3,383	63.5	490	9.2	138	.....	913	8	0.9	805	88.2	94	10.3	6	.....
45 to 54 years	4,601	1,141	24.8	2,973	64.6	375	8.2	112	.....	836	5	0.6	747	89.4	79	9.4	5	.....
55 to 64 years	698	167	23.9	390	55.9	115	16.5	26	.....	77	3	.....	58	.....	15	.....	1	.....
65 years and over	66	17	.....	26	.....	22	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Age unknown	7	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Korean	**3,931**	**1,901**	**48.4**	**1,634**	**41.6**	**388**	**9.9**	**5**	**3**	**602**	**287**	**47.7**	**295**	**49.0**	**20**	**3.3**	.....	.....
Under 15 years	296	295	99.7	1	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	267	267	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years and over	3,635	1,606	44.2	1,633	44.9	388	10.7	5	3	335	20	6.0	295	88.1	20	6.0	.....	.....
15 to 19 years	81	79	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 to 24 years	255	202	79.2	47	18.4	6	2.4	.....	.....	42	1	.....	39	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
25 to 34 years	1,883	881	46.8	878	46.6	120	6.4	3	1	116	2	1.7	113	97.4	1	0.9	.....	.....
25 to 29 years	889	470	52.9	387	43.5	30	3.4	2	.....	60	1	.....	58	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
30 to 34 years	994	411	41.3	491	49.4	90	9.1	1	1	56	1	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35 to 44 years	1,030	348	33.8	525	51.0	156	15.1	.....	1	80	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45 to 64 years	372	94	25.3	176	47.3	99	26.6	2	1	55	1	.....	45	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
45 to 54 years	288	76	26.4	138	47.9	71	24.7	2	1	43	1	.....	36	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
55 to 64 years	84	18	.....	38	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	9	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
65 years and over	12	.....	.....	5	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	2	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Age unknown	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Filipino, negro, and all other	**2,765**	**2,209**	**79.9**	**466**	**16.9**	**79**	**2.9**	**9**	**2**	**667**	**381**	**57.1**	**261**	**39.1**	**22**	**3.3**	**3**	.....
Under 15 years	276	276	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	296	296	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years and over	2,489	1,933	77.7	466	18.7	79	3.2	9	2	371	85	22.9	261	70.4	22	5.9	3	.....
15 to 19 years	983	956	97.3	26	2.6	.....	.....	.....	1	123	61	49.6	60	48.8	1	0.8	1	.....
20 to 24 years	742	618	83.3	119	16.0	4	0.5	1	.....	72	12	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 to 34 years	402	242	60.2	136	33.8	21	5.2	3	.....	90	10	.....	78	.....	1	.....	1	.....
25 to 29 years	271	166	61.3	95	35.1	9	3.3	1	.....	59	5	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 to 34 years	131	76	58.0	41	31.3	12	9.2	2	.....	31	5	.....	24	.....	1	.....	1	.....
35 to 44 years	165	66	40.0	84	50.9	12	7.3	3	.....	45	1	.....	40	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
45 to 64 years	151	37	24.5	84	55.6	28	18.5	2	.....	36	1	.....	21	.....	13	.....	1	.....
45 to 54 years	102	27	26.5	55	53.9	18	17.6	2	.....	25	1	.....	15	.....	8	.....	1	.....
55 to 64 years	49	10	.....	29	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	6	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
65 years and over	41	11	.....	16	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Age unknown	5	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

PLACE OF BIRTH AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION.

State of birth.—Table 16 shows, for 1910 and 1900, the distribution of the native population according to state of birth. In 1910, 86,483, or 88.1 per cent of the native population, were born in the territory of Hawaii; 3,510, or 3.6 per cent, were born in Porto Rico; 2,372, or 2.4 per cent, in the Philippine Islands; and 5,688, or 5.8 per cent, in the United States proper. Of those born in the United States, 1,319 were natives of California. In 1900, 93.2 per cent of the native population were born in Hawaii and 6.7 per cent in the United States. The number of persons born in the Philippine Islands, as returned at the census of 1910, exceeds the number of Filipinos shown in the classification by race (Table 4). This is, of course, easily explained by the fact that the basis of the classification in one case (Table 16) is place of birth, and in the other (Table 4) racial descent. A person born in the Philippine Islands, for example, may in Table 4 be classified as a Caucasian, and a person born in Hawaii be classified as a Filipino. As these classifications are independent of one another these tables do not show what proportion of the persons born in the Philippine Islands and living in Hawaii in 1910 were Filipinos, or what proportion of the Filipinos living in Hawaii were born in the Philippine Islands.

Table 16

PLACE OF BIRTH.	NATIVE POPULATION. Number. 1910	Number. 1900	Per cent of total. 1910	Per cent of total. 1900
Total	**88,157**	**63,221**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Hawaii	86,483	58,931	88.1	93.2
Porto Rico	3,510	.....	3.6	.....
Philippine Islands	2,372	.....	2.4	.....
United States, exclusive of outlying territory	5,688	4,238	5.8	6.7
California	1,319	1,217	1.3	1.9
New York	612	464	0.6	0.7
Illinois	371	186	0.4	0.3
Ohio	345	216	0.4	0.3
Massachusetts	317	260	0.3	0.4
Pennsylvania	310	195	0.3	0.3
Michigan	191	94	0.2	0.1
Missouri	165	69	0.2	0.1
Indiana	160	73	0.2	0.1
Iowa	136	98	0.1	0.2
Kentucky	133	46	0.1	0.1
Wisconsin	114	75	0.1	0.1
Other states [1]	1,516	1,245	1.5	2.0
All other [2]	104	52	0.1	0.1

[1] Includes persons born in the United States, state not reported.
[2] Includes persons born in Alaska and Guam, and at sea under United States flag, and American citizens born abroad.

Country of birth.—Table 17 shows, for 1910 and 1900, the distribution of the foreign-born population according to country of birth.

Table 17

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION. Number. 1910	Number. 1900	Per cent of total. 1910	Per cent of total. 1900
Total	**93,752**	**90,780**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Atlantic islands	913	1,156	1.0	1.3
Australia	150	130	0.2	0.1
Austria	170	225	0.2	0.2
Canada	354	351	0.4	0.4
China	14,486	21,741	15.5	23.9
England	629	739	0.7	0.8
Germany	905	1,154	1.0	1.3
Ireland	234	225	0.2	0.2
Japan	59,800	56,234	63.8	61.9
Korea	4,172	.....	4.5	.....
Norway	200	198	0.2	0.2
Pacific islands [1]	216	593	0.2	0.7
Portugal	7,585	6,512	8.1	7.2
Russia	1,077	130	1.1	0.1
Scotland	532	427	0.6	0.5
Spain	1,622	202	1.7	0.2
Sweden	103	140	0.1	0.2
All other	604	623	0.6	0.7

[1] Except Hawaii and the Philippine Islands.

Of the 93,752 foreign-born residents of Hawaii, 59,800, or 63.8 per cent, were natives of Japan; 14,486, or 15.5 per cent, were natives of China; and 4,172, or 4.5 per cent, were natives of Korea. The aggregate for these three countries, 78,458, constituted 83.8 per cent, or approximately five-sixths, of the total foreign-born population. Natives of Portugal constituted 8.1 per cent of the foreign-born element, natives of Spain 1.7 per cent, natives of Russia 1.1 per cent, natives of Germany 1 per cent, and natives of the Atlantic islands 1 per cent. No other country contributed as much as 1 per cent to the foreign-born population. In 1900 the proportion of Japanese in the foreign-born population was somewhat less, and the proportion of Chinese greater, than it was in 1910.

Year of immigration of the foreign born.—In the distribution of the foreign-born population by year of immigration, as given in Table 18, the calendar year is the basis of the classification, and the date given is the year of immigration to the United States or to any of its possessions—not necessarily the year of immigration to Hawaii. Of the foreign-born residents very nearly one-half—46,364, or 49.5 per cent—immigrated to the United States during the period from January 1, 1901, to April 15, 1910, and of these, 11,936, or more than one-fourth, designated 1907 as the year of their immigration; 3,435 designated the year 1908; and 2,191, the year 1909.

Table 18

RACE.	Total foreign born: 1910	YEAR OF IMMIGRATION. 1910, to April 15.	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1901 to 1904	1896 to 1900	1891 to 1895	1890 or earlier.	Year not reported.
Total	**93,752**	**1,357**	**2,191**	**3,435**	**11,936**	**8,919**	**3,920**	**14,606**	**21,119**	**8,583**	**17,000**	**686**
Portuguese	8,535	78	704	142	1,214	426	29	78	217	469	5,025	153
Spanish	1,633	.....	11	70	1,331	57	1	26	74	.....	40	23
Other Caucasian	4,950	897	328	94	113	105	98	351	568	383	1,903	110
Chinese	14,479	31	73	49	27	23	21	423	3,829	3,340	6,580	83
Japanese	59,786	329	1,068	3,067	9,203	8,237	3,182	10,347	16,391	4,342	3,330	290
Korean	4,171	6	7	12	48	69	587	3,361	28	36	1	16
Negro and all other	198	16	.....	1	.....	2	2	20	12	13	121	11

Of the foreign born who had come into the country subsequently to 1900, 35,433, or 76.4 per cent, were Japanese. Only 647 of the 14,479 foreign-born Chinese designated a year subsequent to 1900 as the year of their immigration, but practically all of the Koreans have arrived since 1900.

MALES OF VOTING AND MILITIA AGES.

Voting and militia ages.—As enumerated in 1910 the number of males 21 years of age and over was 83,996, of whom 59,021, or 70.3 per cent, were Chinese, Japanese, or Koreans, 41,795, or nearly one-half, being Japanese; 13,900, or 16.5 per cent, were Caucasians; 7,926, or 9.4 per cent, were Hawaiians; and 3,149, or 3.7 per cent, were of other races. In 1900, males of voting age numbered 79,607, the number of such males having increased during the decade by 4,389. The number of Chinese males 21 and over, however, decreased 4,900 during the decade, and the number of Hawaiians 953, the aggregate increase for all other races combined being 10,242. Males of militia age—those from 18 to 44 years, inclusive—decreased in number from 72,596 in 1900 to 70,962 in 1910. The number of such males decreased among the Chinese, Japanese, and Hawaiians, and increased among the Caucasians, the part Hawaiians, and the group "Filipino, negro, and all other."

The number of males of voting and of militia age is given by race for 1910 and 1900 in Table 19.

Table 19

RACE.	MALES OF VOTING AGE—21 YEARS AND OVER.		MALES OF MILITIA AGE—18 TO 44 YEARS.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total	83,996	79,607	70,962	72,596
Hawaiian	7,926	8,879	5,405	6,075
Part Hawaiian	1,930	1,222	1,965	1,294
Caucasian Hawaiian	1,482	.....	1,426	.....
Asiatic Hawaiian	448	.....	539	.....
Caucasian	13,900	9,250	11,404	7,055
Portuguese	4,972	.....	4,188	.....
Porto Rican	1,563	.....	1,496	.....
Spanish	468	.....	361	.....
Other Caucasian	6,897	.....	5,359	.....
Chinese	13,695	18,595	8,279	15,080
Japanese	41,795	41,343	38,616	42,297
Korean	3,531	.....	3,216	.....
Filipino, negro, and all other	1,219	318	2,077	195

Citizenship.—Of the total males 21 years of age and over in 1910, as shown by Table 20, 65,810, or 78.3 per cent, were foreign born. Of these foreign-born males of voting age, 2,562, or 3.9 per cent, were naturalized, 425 had taken out first papers, 62,491 were alien, and for 332 the status as to citizenship was not reported. Of the 7,385 foreign-born Caucasian males of voting age, 2,394, or 32.4 per cent, were naturalized. Of the 41,718 foreign-born Japanese males 21 and over, only 11 were naturalized; and of the 13,025 Chinese, only 132 were naturalized.

Table 20

RACE.	FOREIGN-BORN MALES 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910				
	Total.	Naturalized.	Having first papers.	Alien.	Citizenship not reported.
Total	65,810	2,562	425	62,491	332
Portuguese	3,866	904	77	2,855	30
Spanish	437	17	15	399	6
Other Caucasian	3,082	1,473	327	1,252	30
Chinese	13,025	132	.....	12,843	50
Japanese	41,718	11	1	41,510	196
Korean	3,531	.....	.....	3,517	14
Negro and all other	151	25	5	115	6

There were 18,186 native males 21 and over in 1910, and if to these be added the 2,562 naturalized foreign-born males of that age, an aggregate is obtained of 20,748 native or naturalized male citizens 21 and over. Of this aggregate, which is distributed by race in Table 21, 42.9 per cent were Caucasians, 38.2 per cent were Hawaiians, 9.3 per cent were part Hawaiians, 3.9 per cent were Chinese, and 0.4 per cent were Japanese. Of all foreign-born males 21 and over not reported as naturalized, 91.9 per cent were Chinese, Japanese, or Korean.

Table 21

RACE.	MALES OF VOTING AGE: 1910				PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.		
	Total.	Native born and naturalized foreign born.	Foreign born not naturalized.[1]		Total.	Native born and naturalized foreign born.	Foreign born not naturalized.[1]
			Number.	Per cent.			
Total	83,996	20,748	63,248	75.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hawaiian	7,926	7,926	.....	.....	9.4	38.2	.....
Caucasian Hawaiian	1,482	1,482	.....	.....	1.8	7.1	.....
Asiatic Hawaiian	448	448	.....	.....	0.5	2.2	.....
Portuguese	4,972	2,010	2,962	59.6	5.9	9.7	4.7
Porto Rican	1,563	1,563	.....	.....	1.9	7.5	.....
Spanish	468	48	420	89.7	0.6	0.2	0.7
Other Caucasian	6,897	5,288	1,609	23.3	8.2	25.5	2.5
Chinese	13,695	802	12,893	94.1	16.3	3.9	20.4
Japanese	41,795	88	41,707	99.8	49.8	0.4	65.9
Korean	3,531	.....	3,531	100.0	4.2	.....	5.6
Filipino, negro, and all other	1,219	1,093	126	10.3	1.5	5.3	0.2

[1] Includes 332 whose status as to citizenship was not reported.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, ILLITERACY, AND INABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH.

School attendance.—The statistics of school attendance are based upon the answers to the inquiry as to whether the person enumerated had attended any kind of school at any time between September 1, 1909, and the date of enumeration, April 15, 1910. Table 23 gives the number, as returned in 1910, and the percentage attending school in the population of school age. Persons of school age—that is, from 6 to 20 years, inclusive—numbered 45,548, of whom 27,912, or 61.3 per cent, attended school. In addition to these, 879 children under 6 and 405 persons of 21 and over attended school. The percentage of school attendance was 60.3 for boys of school age, and 62.4 for girls; it was 75 for children from 6 to 9; 92.5 for children from 10 to 14; and 25.2 for the ages from 15 to 20. The percentage for Caucasian Hawaiian children aged 6 to 14 was 88.6; for Asiatic Hawaiian, 88.2; for Hawaiian, 87; for "other Caucasian," 84.2;

for Japanese, 83.7; for Portuguese, 82.3; for Chinese, 80.8; for Korean, 77.2; for Porto Rican, 55.8; and for "Filipino, negro, and all other," 72.3 (see Table 22). Details relating to school attendance, as returned at the census of 1910, are given in Table 24 by race, sex, and single years of age for the ages 6 to 20 years.

For purposes of comparison with 1900, the 1910 data are summarized in Table 25 for the ages 5 to 20 years. The percentage of school attendance for children 5 to 20 was materially higher in 1910 than in 1900, being 57.5 per cent in 1910 and 45.3 in 1900; the percentage for children from 5 to 9 was 62 in 1910 and 57.7 in 1900; for children from 10 to 14, 92.5 and 84.2, respectively; and for the ages from 15 to 20, 25.2 and 12.3. The percentage for Hawaiian children of 10 to 14 years had increased from 88.3 to 95.1; for part Hawaiian, from 91.6 to 96.9; for Caucasian, from 82.1 to 88.8; for Chinese, from 72.4 to 92; and for Japanese, from 70.7 to 94.2.

The number and the proportion of persons attending school in urban communities, as represented by the population of Honolulu and Hilo, and in rural communities, as represented by the population of the remainder of the territory, are given in Table 22 for persons 6 to 20 and 6 to 14 years of age, respectively.

The percentage of school attendance for the ages from 6 to 20, as shown by Table 22, was 66.4 in urban communities and 58.7 in rural communities; among the Hawaiians and the part Hawaiians, however, it was higher in the rural than in the urban population. For children from 6 to 14 the percentage was 84.4 in the urban population, varying but little in the respective classes; and 82.8 in the rural, being lowest for the Porto Ricans (54).

Table 22

RACE.	AGGREGATE.			IN URBAN COMMUNITIES.			IN RURAL COMMUNITIES.		
	Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
PERSONS 6 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE: 1910									
Total	45,548	27,912	61.3	15,442	10,247	66.4	30,108	17,665	58.7
Hawaiian	7,692	4,893	63.6	2,356	1,470	62.4	5,336	3,423	64.1
Caucasian Hawaiian	3,634	2,692	74.1	1,920	1,421	74.0	1,714	1,271	74.2
Asiatic Hawaiian	1,674	1,191	71.1	622	423	68.0	1,052	768	73.0
Portuguese	8,453	4,800	56.8	2,677	1,572	58.7	5,776	3,228	55.9
Porto Rican	1,334	415	31.1	128	55	43.0	1,206	360	29.9
Spanish	694	412	59.4	99	63	(1)	595	349	58.7
Other Caucasian	3,039	2,112	69.5	1,961	1,370	69.9	1,078	742	68.8
Chinese	4,370	3,120	71.4	2,644	1,895	71.7	1,726	1,225	71.0
Japanese	12,567	7,647	60.8	2,702	1,798	66.5	9,865	5,849	59.3
Korean	380	232	61.1	59	39	(1)	321	193	60.1
Filipino, negro, and all other	1,711	398	23.3	274	141	51.5	1,437	257	17.9
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1910									
Total	28,265	23,558	83.3	9,418	7,947	84.4	18,847	15,611	82.8
Hawaiian	4,525	3,935	87.0	1,266	1,079	85.2	3,259	2,856	87.6
Caucasian Hawaiian	2,372	2,102	88.6	1,199	1,066	88.9	1,173	1,036	88.3
Asiatic Hawaiian	1,055	930	88.2	351	309	88.0	704	621	88.2
Portuguese	5,267	4,337	82.3	1,620	1,341	82.8	3,647	2,996	82.1
Porto Rican	674	376	55.8	67	48	(1)	607	328	54.0
Spanish	498	397	79.7	74	62	(1)	424	335	79.0
Other Caucasian	1,833	1,543	84.2	1,156	968	83.7	677	575	84.9
Chinese	3,123	2,522	80.8	1,769	1,460	82.5	1,354	1,062	78.4
Japanese	8,385	7,019	83.7	1,754	1,478	84.3	6,631	5,541	83.6
Korean	237	183	77.2	32	27	(1)	205	156	76.1
Filipino, negro, and all other	296	214	72.3	130	109	83.8	166	105	63.3

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE: 1910.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

Table 23

RACE AND SEX.	Total number of persons attending school.	PERSONS 6 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE.			PERSONS 6 TO 9 YEARS OF AGE.			PERSONS 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.			PERSONS 15 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE.			OTHERS ATTENDING SCHOOL.	
		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Under 6 years of age.	21 years of age and over.
			Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		
All races	**29,196**	**45,548**	**27,912**	**61.3**	**14,728**	**11,040**	**75.0**	**13,537**	**12,518**	**92.5**	**17,283**	**4,354**	**25.2**	**379**	**405**
Male	**15,620**	**24,715**	**14,906**	**60.3**	**7,424**	**5,720**	**77.0**	**7,109**	**6,663**	**93.7**	**10,182**	**2,523**	**24.8**	**433**	**281**
Female	**13,576**	**20,833**	**13,006**	**62.4**	**7,304**	**5,320**	**72.8**	**6,428**	**5,855**	**91.1**	**7,101**	**1,831**	**25.8**	**446**	**124**
Hawaiian	5,056	7,692	4,893	63.6	1,997	1,531	76.7	2,528	2,404	95.1	3,167	958	30.2	116	46
Male	2,593	3,800	2,513	64.6	998	749	75.1	1,307	1,253	95.9	1,585	511	32.2	54	26
Female	2,462	3,802	2,380	62.6	999	782	78.3	1,221	1,151	94.3	1,582	447	28.3	62	20
Caucasian Hawaiian	2,813	3,634	2,692	74.1	1,178	944	80.1	1,194	1,158	97.0	1,262	590	46.8	89	32
Male	1,426	1,847	1,373	74.3	603	480	79.6	633	606	95.7	611	287	47.0	39	14
Female	1,387	1,787	1,319	73.8	575	464	80.7	561	552	98.4	651	303	46.5	50	18
Asiatic Hawaiian	1,257	1,674	1,191	71.1	494	387	78.3	561	543	96.8	619	261	42.2	40	26
Male	645	825	613	74.3	241	182	75.5	293	285	97.3	291	146	50.2	22	10
Female	612	849	578	68.1	253	205	81.0	268	258	96.3	328	115	35.1	18	16
Portuguese	4,938	8,453	4,800	56.8	2,517	1,868	74.2	2,750	2,469	89.8	3,186	463	14.5	121	17
Male	2,556	4,272	2,487	58.2	1,244	946	76.0	1,407	1,296	92.1	1,621	245	15.1	56	13
Female	2,382	4,181	2,313	55.3	1,273	922	72.4	1,343	1,173	87.3	1,565	218	13.9	65	4
Porto Rican	435	1,334	415	31.1	372	176	47.3	302	200	66.2	660	39	5.9	18	2
Male	238	705	230	32.6	182	92	50.5	170	115	67.6	353	23	6.5	6	2
Female	197	629	185	29.4	190	84	44.2	132	85	64.4	307	16	5.2	12	.....
Spanish	430	694	412	59.4	243	193	79.4	255	204	80.0	196	15	7.7	18	.....
Male	233	382	225	58.9	121	99	81.8	151	116	76.8	110	10	9.1	8	.....
Female	197	312	187	59.9	122	94	77.0	104	88	84.6	86	5	.....	10	.....
Other Caucasian	2,225	3,039	2,112	69.5	880	634	72.0	953	909	95.4	1,206	569	47.2	44	69
Male	1,104	1,567	1,050	67.0	441	325	73.7	485	468	96.5	641	257	40.1	17	37
Female	1,121	1,472	1,062	72.1	439	309	70.4	468	441	94.2	565	312	55.2	27	32
Chinese	3,241	4,370	3,120	71.4	1,502	1,031	68.6	1,621	1,491	92.0	1,247	598	48.0	58	63
Male	1,924	2,382	1,846	77.5	787	604	76.7	856	826	96.5	739	416	56.3	29	49
Female	1,317	1,988	1,274	64.1	715	427	59.7	765	665	86.9	508	182	35.8	29	14
Japanese	8,109	12,567	7,647	60.8	5,287	4,100	77.5	3,098	2,919	94.2	4,182	628	15.0	358	104
Male	4,443	7,200	4,166	57.9	2,688	2,157	80.2	1,655	1,583	95.6	2,857	426	14.9	193	84
Female	3,666	5,367	3,481	64.9	2,599	1,943	74.8	1,443	1,336	92.6	1,325	202	15.2	165	20
Korean	273	380	232	61.1	127	87	68.5	110	96	87.3	143	49	34.3	8	33
Male	176	229	138	60.3	60	44	.....	65	57	.....	104	37	35.6	5	33
Female	97	151	94	62.3	67	43	.....	45	39	.....	39	12	.....	3	.....
Filipino, negro, and all other	420	1,711	398	23.3	131	89	67.9	165	125	75.8	1,415	184	13.0	9	13
Male	282	1,416	265	18.7	59	42	.....	87	58	.....	1,270	165	13.0	4	13
Female	138	295	133	45.1	72	47	.....	78	67	.....	145	19	13.1	5	.....

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF POPULATION 6 TO 20, BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE: 1910.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

Table 24

RACE AND SEX.	PERSONS OF SPECIFIED AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL.													
	6 years.		7 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All races	**1,973**	**47.8**	**3,096**	**76.7**	**2,981**	**88.1**	**2,990**	**94.1**	**2,976**	**95.5**	**2,532**	**95.9**	**2,590**	**94.4**
Male	**1,067**	**50.2**	**1,639**	**79.6**	**1,497**	**90.5**	**1,517**	**95.6**	**1,569**	**96.5**	**1,322**	**96.9**	**1,386**	**95.6**
Female	**906**	**45.2**	**1,457**	**73.7**	**1,484**	**85.8**	**1,473**	**92.6**	**1,407**	**94.5**	**1,210**	**94.8**	**1,204**	**93.0**
Hawaiian	243	47.1	416	77.2	434	90.8	438	94.4	506	95.7	401	97.1	508	95.8
Male	115	44.6	220	76.7	195	89.0	219	93.6	245	96.1	216	98.6	269	96.1
Female	128	49.6	196	77.8	239	92.3	219	95.2	261	95.3	185	95.4	239	95.6
Caucasian Hawaiian	159	51.5	261	83.1	249	93.3	275	95.5	259	96.3	224	98.7	227	97.4
Male	85	52.5	127	80.9	129	93.5	139	95.2	139	94.6	112	98.2	117	95.1
Female	74	50.3	134	85.4	120	93.0	136	95.8	120	98.4	112	99.1	110	100.0
Asiatic Hawaiian	63	50.8	97	75.2	117	92.9	110	95.7	112	99.1	96	96.0	111	97.4
Male	27	.....	44	.....	55	.....	56	.....	68	.....	42	.....	62	.....
Female	36	.....	53	.....	62	.....	54	.....	44	.....	54	.....	49	.....
Portuguese	308	43.8	507	76.7	527	88.0	526	95.1	539	95.6	484	96.6	537	93.9
Male	156	44.3	258	79.6	275	91.4	257	96.3	280	96.9	249	96.9	282	96.2
Female	152	43.2	249	73.9	252	84.6	269	94.1	259	94.2	235	96.3	255	91.4
Porto Rican	39	25.7	64	54.7	42	.....	31	.....	54	.....	41	.....	47	.....
Male	18	.....	32	.....	27	.....	15	.....	28	.....	23	.....	28	.....
Female	21	.....	32	.....	15	.....	16	.....	26	.....	18	.....	19	.....
Spanish	25	.....	56	.....	58	.....	54	.....	45	.....	53	.....	38	.....
Male	15	.....	29	.....	31	.....	24	.....	25	.....	33	.....	18	.....
Female	10	.....	27	.....	27	.....	30	.....	20	.....	20	.....	20	.....
Other Caucasian	111	46.1	159	70.4	178	85.2	186	91.2	183	95.3	199	97.1	190	96.0
Male	62	48.4	84	74.3	91	87.5	88	.....	86	.....	98	97.0	104	98.1
Female	49	43.4	75	66.4	87	82.9	98	90.7	97	94.2	101	97.1	86	.....
Chinese	167	41.4	248	66.5	298	81.2	318	88.6	362	94.3	310	92.8	309	92.5
Male	106	48.8	158	78.6	158	88.8	182	95.3	198	95.7	170	97.1	178	98.3
Female	61	32.8	90	52.3	140	74.1	136	81.0	164	92.7	140	88.1	131	85.6
Japanese	826	53.3	1,243	80.8	1,033	89.4	998	95.6	874	97.4	680	96.7	574	96.1
Male	463	56.9	666	84.4	516	92.3	512	97.2	482	98.6	354	97.8	304	96.8
Female	363	49.3	577	76.9	517	86.7	486	94.0	392	96.1	326	95.6	270	95.4
Korean	15	.....	27	.....	17	.....	28	.....	18	.....	20	.....	25	.....
Male	10	.....	12	.....	7	.....	15	.....	10	.....	10	.....	14	.....
Female	5	.....	15	.....	10	.....	13	.....	8	.....	10	.....	11	.....
Filipino, negro, and all other	17	.....	18	.....	28	.....	26	.....	24	.....	24	.....	24	.....
Male	10	.....	9	.....	13	.....	10	.....	8	.....	15	.....	10	.....
Female	7	.....	9	.....	15	.....	16	.....	16	.....	9	.....	14	.....

Table 24—Continued.

RACE AND SEX.	PERSONS OF SPECIFIED AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL.													
	13 years.		14 years.		15 years.		16 years.		17 years.		18 years.		19 years.		20 years.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All races	**2,360**	**92.1**	**2,060**	**83.2**	**1,533**	**62.1**	**991**	**42.0**	**715**	**30.0**	**538**	**17.2**	**357**	**10.8**	**220**	**6.1**
Male	**1,291**	**94.2**	**1,095**	**84.3**	**862**	**65.0**	**537**	**43.4**	**411**	**31.1**	**334**	**17.5**	**224**	**10.8**	**155**	**6.7**
Female	**1,069**	**89.7**	**965**	**82.1**	**671**	**58.8**	**454**	**40.3**	**304**	**28.5**	**204**	**16.6**	**133**	**10.9**	**65**	**4.9**
Hawaiian	495	95.9	494	91.5	373	74.3	247	48.2	148	28.7	88	15.2	71	12.9	31	6.1
Male	268	97.5	255	91.7	199	74.8	133	50.4	79	28.8	43	15.0	35	13.9	22	9.1
Female	227	94.2	239	91.2	174	73.7	114	46.0	69	28.5	45	15.5	36	12.1	9	3.4
Caucasian Hawaiian	228	95.8	220	96.9	190	81.9	148	66.4	116	53.0	84	38.7	36	18.3	16	9.2
Male	118	95.2	120	96.0	92	80.0	69	63.9	51	50.0	48	41.4	19	.....	8	.....
Female	110	96.5	100	98.0	98	83.8	79	68.7	65	55.6	36	35.6	17	.....	8	7.8
Asiatic Hawaiian	118	98.3	106	93.0	89	74.2	56	.....	44	.....	31	29.2	28	26.2	13	12.7
Male	64	.....	49	.....	53	.....	26	.....	23	.....	22	.....	16	.....	6	.....
Female	54	.....	57	.....	36	.....	30	.....	21	.....	9	.....	12	.....	7	.....
Portuguese	498	88.8	411	74.5	228	42.8	105	18.5	65	12.2	30	5.2	23	4.3	12	2.7
Male	275	91.7	210	78.4	129	46.1	59	17.9	33	12.3	12	4.0	14	5.0	7	3.2
Female	223	85.4	201	70.8	99	39.1	55	19.1	32	12.2	18	6.6	9	3.5	5	2.1
Porto Rican	33	.....	25	.....	22	.....	9	.....	4	.....	1	0.8	2	1.5	1	0.6
Male	21	.....	15	.....	14	.....	5	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	12	.....	10	.....	8	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Spanish	44	.....	24	.....	7	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Male	26	.....	14	.....	4	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Female	18	.....	10	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Other Caucasian	175	95.1	162	93.1	168	80.8	114	67.9	106	59.9	91	41.2	51	26.8	39	16.1
Male	90	.....	90	.....	79	76.0	44	.....	48	.....	41	32.8	24	22.0	21	14.4
Female	85	.....	72	.....	89	85.6	70	.....	58	.....	50	.....	27	.....	18	.....
Chinese	277	91.1	233	87.9	192	75.6	147	63.4	101	50.2	78	34.8	49	25.9	31	21.1
Male	155	96.9	125	94.0	119	88.1	104	73.2	78	60.0	56	45.2	34	28.6	25	.....
Female	122	84.7	108	81.8	73	61.3	43	.....	23	.....	22	22.0	15	.....	6	.....
Japanese	444	92.7	347	82.2	228	55.9	127	34.4	94	25.3	72	13.1	61	6.2	46	3.1
Male	246	95.3	197	84.9	150	63.0	77	36.7	63	29.2	51	14.8	48	6.5	37	3.3
Female	198	89.6	150	78.9	78	45.9	50	31.4	31	20.0	21	10.3	13	5.1	9	2.3
Korean	20	.....	13	.....	15	.....	9	.....	8	.....	9	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Male	16	.....	7	.....	9	.....	6	.....	6	.....	8	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Female	4	.....	6	.....	6	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Filipino, negro, and all other	28	.....	25	.....	21	.....	28	.....	25	18.1	53	10.8	31	8.8	26	8.4
Male	12	.....	13	.....	14	.....	22	.....	23	19.0	52	11.4	30	9.7	24	8.4
Female	16	.....	12	.....	7	.....	6	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF POPULATION 5 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE: 1910 AND 1900.

Table 25

RACE AND SEX.	CENSUS YEAR.	PERSONS 5 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE.			PERSONS 5 TO 9 YEARS OF AGE.			PERSONS 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.			PERSONS 15 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE.		
		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.	
			Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Percent.
All races	**1910**	**49,875**	**28,695**	**57.5**	**19,055**	**11,823**	**62.0**	**13,537**	**12,518**	**92.5**	**17,283**	**4,354**	**25.2**
	1900	**33,774**	**15,284**	**45.3**	**11,149**	**6,433**	**57.7**	**8,438**	**7,103**	**84.2**	**14,187**	**1,748**	**12.3**
Male	1910	26,933	15,296	56.8	9,642	6,110	63.4	7,109	6,663	93.7	10,182	2,523	24.8
	1900	19,028	8,210	43.1	5,701	3,360	58.9	4,484	3,847	85.8	8,843	1,003	11.3
Female	1910	22,942	13,399	58.4	9,413	5,713	60.7	6,428	5,855	91.1	7,101	1,831	25.8
	1900	14,746	7,074	48.0	5,448	3,073	56.4	3,954	3,256	82.3	5,344	745	13.9
Hawaiian	1910	8,204	4,985	60.8	2,509	1,623	64.7	2,528	2,404	95.1	3,167	958	30.2
	1900	9,918	5,349	53.9	3,237	2,030	62.7	2,918	2,577	88.3	3,763	742	19.7
Male	1910	4,145	2,557	61.7	1,253	793	63.3	1,307	1,253	95.9	1,585	511	32.2
	1900	5,134	2,811	54.8	1,666	1,037	62.2	1,528	1,354	88.6	1,940	420	21.6
Female	1910	4,059	2,428	59.8	1,256	830	66.1	1,221	1,151	94.3	1,582	447	28.3
	1900	4,784	2,538	53.1	1,571	993	63.2	1,390	1,223	88.0	1,823	322	17.7
Part Hawaiian	1910	5,793	3,993	68.9	2,157	1,441	66.8	1,755	1,701	96.9	1,881	851	45.2
	1900	3,734	2,289	61.3	1,464	921	62.9	1,116	1,022	91.6	1,154	346	30.0
Male	1910	2,932	2,040	69.6	1,104	716	64.9	926	891	96.2	902	433	48.0
	1900	1,877	1,163	62.0	733	465	63.4	569	525	92.3	575	173	30.1
Female	1910	2,861	1,953	68.3	1,053	725	68.9	829	810	97.7	979	418	42.7
	1900	1,857	1,126	60.6	731	456	62.4	547	497	90.9	579	173	29.9
Caucasian	1910	14,712	7,914	53.8	5,204	3,046	58.5	4,260	3,782	88.8	5,248	1,086	20.7
	1900	10,114	5,381	53.2	3,796	2,311	60.9	3,254	2,673	82.1	3,064	397	13.0
Male	1910	7,522	4,065	54.0	2,584	1,535	59.4	2,213	1,995	90.1	2,725	535	19.6
	1900	5,199	2,864	55.1	1,900	1,208	63.6	1,705	1,450	85.0	1,594	206	12.9
Female	1910	7,190	3,849	53.5	2,620	1,511	57.7	2,047	1,787	87.3	2,523	551	21.8
	1900	4,915	2,517	51.2	1,896	1,103	58.2	1,549	1,223	79.0	1,470	191	13.0
Chinese	1910	4,765	3,172	66.6	1,897	1,083	57.1	1,621	1,491	92.0	1,247	598	48.0
	1900	4,047	1,225	30.3	1,147	474	41.3	740	536	72.4	2,160	215	10.0
Male	1910	2,594	1,873	72.2	999	631	63.2	856	826	96.5	739	416	56.3
	1900	2,771	802	28.9	631	291	46.1	438	343	78.3	1,702	168	9.9
Female	1910	2,171	1,299	59.8	898	452	50.3	765	665	86.9	508	182	35.8
	1900	1,276	423	33.2	516	183	35.5	302	193	63.9	458	47	10.3
Japanese	1910	14,205	7,987	56.2	6,925	4,440	64.1	3,098	2,919	94.2	4,182	628	15.0
	1900	5,821	968	16.6	1,455	660	45.4	372	263	70.7	3,994	45	1.1
Male	1910	8,044	4,350	54.1	3,632	2,341	66.3	1,655	1,583	95.6	2,857	426	14.9
	1900	3,961	528	13.3	744	338	45.4	219	155	70.8	2,998	35	1.2
Female	1910	6,161	3,637	59.0	3,393	2,099	61.9	1,443	1,336	92.6	1,325	202	15.2
	1900	1,860	440	23.7	711	322	45.3	153	108	70.6	996	10	1.0

Illiteracy.—The Census Bureau classifies as illiterate any person 10 years of age or over who is unable to write, regardless of ability to read. Table 26 gives the number and percentage of illiterates among the population 10 years of age and over, as shown by the census of 1910, and Table 27 shows comparative figures for 1900. The number of illiterates in the population 10 years of age and over in 1910 was 39,892, the percentage of illiteracy among persons of this age being 26.8 in 1910, as compared with 33.1 in 1900. Among males 10 years of age and over the percentage in 1910 was 24; among females, 32.9. For the age period 10 to 14 it was 3.2; for the age period 15 to 19, 13; for the age period 20 to 24, 21.6. In the older age periods the percentage ranged from 30.7 to 35.2. The percentage was highest among the Porto Ricans (73.2), and lowest among the Caucasian Hawaiians (1.3). Except among the Porto Rican and the Spanish elements and the group "Filipino, negro, and all other," it was low for all races among children of 10 to 14 years.

As shown by Table 27, the percentage of illiteracy for the Japanese decreased from 46.2 in 1900 to 35 in 1910; for the Chinese, from 40 to 32.3, respectively; for the Hawaiians, from 7.2 to 4.7; and for the part Hawaiians, from 1.8 to 1.4. Among Caucasians in the aggregate the percentage of illiteracy was slightly higher in 1910 than it was in 1900, 27.5 as compared with 26.5. Among males of voting age the percentage of illiteracy decreased from 34.3 in 1900 to 27.1 in 1910, and the lowest percentage shown in 1910 is for the Caucasian Hawaiians, 1.4 (see Table 30).

ILLITERATES IN THE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

Table 26

RACE AND AGE PERIOD.	POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.		
	Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
All races	148,789	39,892	26.8	101,287	24,273	24.0	47,502	15,619	32.9
10 to 14 years	13,537	427	3.2	7,109	178	2.5	6,428	249	3.9
15 to 19 years	13,650	1,773	13.0	7,865	949	12.1	5,785	824	14.2
20 to 24 years	20,076	4,331	21.6	13,608	2,434	17.9	6,468	1,897	29.3
25 to 34 years	41,970	12,864	30.7	28,522	6,904	24.2	13,448	5,960	44.3
35 to 44 years	33,675	11,612	34.5	24,850	7,321	29.5	8,825	4,291	48.6
45 to 54 years	16,081	5,482	34.1	12,164	3,958	32.5	3,917	1,524	38.9
55 to 64 years	6,506	2,293	35.2	4,944	1,760	35.6	1,562	533	34.1
65 years and over	3,238	1,094	33.8	2,188	757	34.6	1,050	337	32.1
Age unknown	56	16	.....	37	12	.....	19	4	.....
Hawaiian	20,819	974	4.7	10,818	382	3.5	10,001	592	5.9
10 to 14 years	2,528	40	1.6	1,307	16	1.2	1,221	24	2.0
15 to 19 years	2,657	75	2.8	1,343	38	2.8	1,314	37	2.8
20 to 24 years	2,267	70	3.1	1,129	32	2.8	1,138	38	3.3
25 to 34 years	3,997	163	4.1	1,960	50	2.6	2,037	113	5.5
35 to 44 years	3,517	157	4.5	1,777	60	3.4	1,740	97	5.6
45 to 54 years	2,817	145	5.1	1,479	43	2.9	1,338	102	7.6
55 to 64 years	1,700	119	7.0	1,018	50	4.9	682	69	10.1
65 years and over	1,320	202	15.3	800	92	11.5	520	110	21.2
Age unknown	16	3	.....	5	1	.....	11	2	.....
Caucasian Hawaiian	5,459	71	1.3	2,726	35	1.3	2,733	36	1.3
10 to 14 years	1,194	9	0.8	633	7	1.1	561	2	0.4
15 to 19 years	1,088	15	1.4	539	7	1.3	549	8	1.5
20 to 24 years	815	7	0.9	363	2	0.6	452	5	1.1
25 to 34 years	1,073	9	0.8	510	5	1.0	563	4	0.7
35 to 44 years	662	12	1.8	339	4	1.2	323	8	2.5
45 to 54 years	410	7	1.7	215	4	1.9	195	3	1.5
55 to 64 years	148	8	5.4	89	5	.....	59	3	.....
65 years and over	68	4	.....	38	1	.....	30	3	.....
Age unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Asiatic Hawaiian	2,159	38	1.8	1,032	19	1.8	1,127	19	1.7
10 to 14 years	561	5	0.9	293	2	0.7	268	3	1.1
15 to 19 years	517	8	1.5	250	4	1.6	267	4	1.5
20 to 24 years	386	7	1.8	171	3	1.8	215	4	1.9
25 to 34 years	396	10	2.5	190	3	1.6	206	7	3.4
35 to 44 years	184	4	2.2	73	3	.....	111	1	0.9
45 to 54 years	92	3	.....	47	3	.....	45	.....	.....
55 to 64 years	15	1	.....	6	1	.....	9	.....	.....
65 years and over	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Age unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese	15,130	5,355	35.4	8,000	2,667	33.3	7,130	2,688	37.7
10 to 14 years	2,750	114	4.1	1,407	47	3.3	1,343	67	5.0
15 to 19 years	2,736	455	16.6	1,404	210	15.0	1,332	245	18.4
20 to 24 years	2,168	482	22.2	1,113	206	18.5	1,055	276	26.2
25 to 34 years	2,956	1,098	37.1	1,546	487	31.5	1,410	611	43.3
35 to 44 years	1,755	1,050	59.8	953	511	53.6	802	539	67.2
45 to 54 years	1,301	978	75.2	680	495	72.8	621	483	77.8
55 to 64 years	961	755	78.6	592	455	76.9	369	300	81.3
65 years and over	500	422	84.4	302	255	84.4	198	167	84.3
Age unknown	3	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rican	3,321	2,431	73.2	2,086	1,465	70.2	1,235	966	78.2
10 to 14 years	302	77	25.5	170	37	21.8	132	40	30.3
15 to 19 years	502	306	61.0	274	162	59.1	228	144	63.2
20 to 24 years	621	500	80.5	387	299	77.3	234	201	85.9
25 to 34 years	937	747	79.7	626	469	74.9	311	278	89.4
35 to 44 years	532	437	82.1	329	252	76.6	203	185	91.1
45 to 54 years	258	217	84.1	170	133	78.2	88	84	.....
55 to 64 years	125	107	85.6	96	82	.....	29	25	.....
65 years and over	39	36	.....	31	28	.....	8	8	.....
Age unknown	5	4	.....	3	3	.....	2	1	.....

RACE AND AGE PERIOD.	POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.		
	Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Spanish	1,262	626	49.6	729	295	40.5	533	331	62.1
10 to 14 years	255	33	12.9	151	22	14.6	104	11	10.6
15 to 19 years	183	104	56.8	103	52	50.5	80	52	.....
20 to 24 years	59	30	.....	24	13	.....	35	26	.....
25 to 34 years	262	161	61.5	119	47	39.5	143	114	79.7
35 to 44 years	341	200	58.7	196	94	48.0	145	106	73.1
45 to 54 years	163	61	59.2	85	46	.....	18	15	.....
55 to 64 years	37	18	.....	32	13	.....	5	5	.....
65 years and over	22	10	.....	19	8	.....	3	2	.....
Age unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Caucasian	12,425	435	3.5	8,023	207	2.6	4,402	228	5.2
10 to 14 years	953	17	1.8	485	4	0.8	468	13	2.8
15 to 19 years	964	23	2.4	495	10	2.0	469	13	2.8
20 to 24 years	1,786	37	2.1	1,312	13	1.0	474	24	5.1
25 to 34 years	3,385	162	4.8	2,246	77	3.4	1,139	85	7.5
35 to 44 years	2,429	100	4.1	1,567	49	3.1	862	51	5.9
45 to 54 years	1,563	41	2.6	1,058	25	2.4	505	16	3.2
55 to 64 years	783	31	4.0	538	16	3.0	245	15	6.1
65 years and over	552	23	4.2	315	12	3.8	237	11	4.6
Age unknown	10	1	.....	7	1	.....	3	.....	.....
Chinese	18,159	5,871	32.3	15,290	4,614	30.2	2,869	1,257	43.8
10 to 14 years	1,621	61	3.8	856	8	0.9	765	53	6.9
15 to 19 years	1,100	99	9.0	650	13	2.0	450	86	19.1
20 to 24 years	699	139	19.9	405	23	5.7	294	116	39.5
25 to 34 years	3,216	960	29.9	2,618	580	22.2	598	380	63.5
35 to 44 years	5,479	2,006	36.6	5,013	1,632	32.6	466	374	80.3
45 to 54 years	3,642	1,431	39.3	3,439	1,262	36.7	203	169	83.3
55 to 64 years	1,806	850	47.1	1,742	796	45.7	64	54	.....
65 years and over	591	323	54.7	562	298	53.0	29	25	.....
Age unknown	5	2	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese	62,950	22,053	35.0	46,307	12,895	27.8	16,643	9,158	55.0
10 to 14 years	3,098	47	1.5	1,655	18	1.1	1,443	29	2.0
15 to 19 years	2,684	366	13.6	1,743	183	10.5	941	183	19.4
20 to 24 years	10,164	2,710	26.7	7,707	1,561	20.3	2,457	1,149	46.8
25 to 34 years	23,257	8,894	38.2	16,422	4,638	28.2	6,835	4,256	62.3
35 to 44 years	17,456	7,235	41.4	13,408	4,372	32.6	4,048	2,863	70.7
45 to 54 years	5,437	2,422	44.5	4,601	1,799	39.1	836	623	74.5
55 to 64 years	775	343	44.3	698	292	41.8	77	51	.....
65 years and over	70	34	.....	66	31	.....	4	3	.....
Age unknown	9	2	.....	7	1	.....	2	1	.....
Korean	4,080	1,057	25.9	3,700	882	23.8	380	175	46.1
10 to 14 years	110	5	4.5	65	3	.....	45	2	.....
15 to 19 years	113	17	15.0	81	9	.....	32	8	.....
20 to 24 years	297	66	22.2	255	47	18.4	42	19	.....
25 to 34 years	1,999	471	23.6	1,883	409	21.7	116	62	53.4
35 to 44 years	1,110	329	29.6	1,030	280	27.2	80	40	.....
45 to 54 years	331	125	37.8	288	104	36.1	43	21	.....
55 to 64 years	96	32	.....	84	25	.....	12	7	.....
65 years and over	22	12	.....	12	5	.....	10	7	.....
Age unknown	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Filipino, negro, and all other	3,025	981	32.4	2,576	812	31.5	449	169	37.6
10 to 14 years	165	19	11.5	87	14	.....	78	5	.....
15 to 19 years	1,106	305	27.6	983	261	26.6	123	44	35.8
20 to 24 years	814	274	33.7	742	235	31.7	72	39	.....
25 to 34 years	492	189	38.4	402	139	34.6	90	50	.....
35 to 44 years	210	82	39.0	165	64	38.8	45	18	.....
45 to 54 years	127	52	40.9	102	44	43.1	25	8	.....
55 to 64 years	60	29	.....	49	25	.....	11	4	.....
65 years and over	46	28	.....	41	27	.....	5	1	.....
Age unknown	5	3	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

ILLITERATES IN THE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910 AND 1900.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

Table 27

RACE AND AGE PERIOD.	1910									1900								
	Population 10 years of age and over.			Males 10 years of age and over.			Females 10 years of age and over.			Population 10 years of age and over.			Males 10 years of age and over.			Females 10 years of age and over.		
	Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
All races	**148,789**	**39,892**	**26.8**	**101,287**	**24,273**	**24.0**	**47,502**	**15,619**	**32.9**	**127,768**	**42,340**	**33.1**	**92,934**	**29,578**	**31.8**	**34,834**	**12,762**	**36.6**
10 to 14 years	13,537	427	3.2	7,109	178	2.5	6,428	249	3.9	8,438	391	4.6	4,484	154	3.4	3,954	237	6.0
15 to 19 years	13,650	1,773	13.0	7,865	949	12.1	5,785	824	14.2	10,844	2,279	21.0	6,633	1,366	20.6	4,211	913	21.7
20 to 24 years	20,076	4,331	21.6	13,608	2,434	17.9	6,468	1,897	29.3	21,070	8,116	38.5	15,067	5,356	35.5	6,003	2,760	46.0
25 to 34 years	41,970	12,804	30.7	28,522	6,904	24.2	13,448	5,960	44.3	46,019	17,754	38.6	35,115	12,416	35.4	10,904	5,338	49.0
35 to 44 years	33,675	11,612	34.5	24,850	7,321	29.5	8,825	4,291	48.6	24,201	8,317	34.4	19,095	6,345	33.2	5,106	1,972	38.6
45 to 54 years	16,081	5,482	34.1	12,164	3,958	32.5	3,917	1,524	38.9	9,337	3,038	32.5	6,990	2,243	32.1	2,347	795	33.9
55 to 64 years	6,506	2,293	35.2	4,944	1,760	35.6	1,562	533	34.1	4,619	1,528	33.1	3,436	1,153	33.6	1,183	375	31.7
65 years and over	3,238	1,094	33.8	2,188	757	34.6	1,050	337	32.1	2,677	781	29.2	1,744	463	26.5	933	318	34.1
Age unknown	56	16	.....	37	12	.....	19	4	.....	563	136	24.2	370	82	22.2	193	54	28.0
Hawaiian	**20,819**	**974**	**4.7**	**10,818**	**382**	**3.5**	**10,001**	**592**	**5.9**	**23,386**	**1,690**	**7.2**	**12,347**	**743**	**6.0**	**11,039**	**947**	**8.6**
10 to 14 years	2,528	40	1.6	1,307	16	1.2	1,221	24	2.0	2,918	48	1.6	1,528	36	2.4	1,390	12	0.9
15 to 19 years	2,057	75	2.8	1,343	38	2.8	1,314	37	2.8	3,096	117	3.8	1,619	62	3.8	1,477	55	3.7
20 to 24 years	2,267	70	3.1	1,129	32	2.8	1,138	38	3.3	2,529	101	4.0	1,160	37	3.2	1,369	64	4.7
25 to 34 years	3,997	163	4.1	1,960	50	2.6	2,037	113	5.5	4,472	205	4.6	2,208	91	4.1	2,264	114	5.0
35 to 44 years	3,517	157	4.5	1,777	60	3.4	1,740	97	5.6	3,844	230	6.0	2,051	85	4.1	1,793	145	8.1
45 to 54 years	2,817	145	5.1	1,479	43	2.9	1,338	102	7.6	2,675	242	9.0	1,499	90	6.0	1,176	152	12.9
55 to 64 years	1,700	119	7.0	1,018	50	4.9	682	69	10.1	1,782	261	14.6	1,056	114	10.8	726	147	20.2
65 years and over	1,320	202	15.3	800	92	11.5	520	110	21.2	1,828	437	23.9	1,112	208	18.7	716	229	32.0
Age unknown	16	3	.....	5	1	.....	11	2	.....	242	49	20.2	114	20	17.5	128	29	22.7
Part Hawaiian	**7,618**	**109**	**1.4**	**3,758**	**54**	**1.4**	**3,860**	**55**	**1.4**	**4,701**	**86**	**1.8**	**2,366**	**45**	**1.9**	**2,335**	**41**	**1.8**
10 to 14 years	1,755	14	0.8	926	9	1.0	829	5	0.6	1,116	13	1.2	569	5	0.9	547	8	1.5
15 to 19 years	1,605	23	1.4	789	11	1.4	816	12	1.5	1,000	19	1.9	494	11	2.2	506	8	1.6
20 to 24 years	1,201	14	1.2	534	5	0.9	667	9	1.3	675	10	1.5	322	4	1.2	353	6	1.7
25 to 34 years	1,469	19	1.3	700	8	1.1	769	11	1.4	961	16	1.7	477	7	1.5	484	9	1.9
35 to 44 years	846	16	1.9	412	7	1.7	434	9	2.1	574	9	1.6	301	8	2.7	273	1	0.4
45 to 54 years	502	10	2.0	262	7	2.7	240	3	1.3	235	11	4.7	128	6	4.7	107	5	4.7
55 to 64 years	163	9	5.5	95	6	.....	68	3	.....	90	3	.....	51	1	.....	39	2	.....
65 years and over	76	4	.....	40	1	.....	36	3	.....	33	4	.....	18	3	.....	15	1	.....
Age unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	17	1	.....	6	.....	.....	11	1	.....
Caucasian	**32,138**	**8,847**	**27.5**	**18,838**	**4,634**	**24.6**	**13,300**	**4,213**	**31.7**	**20,898**	**5,543**	**26.5**	**12,549**	**2,870**	**22.9**	**8,349**	**2,673**	**32.0**
10 to 14 years	4,260	241	5.7	2,213	110	5.0	2,047	131	6.4	3,254	188	5.8	1,705	66	3.9	1,549	122	7.9
15 to 19 years	4,385	888	20.3	2,276	434	19.1	2,109	454	21.5	2,619	501	19.1	1,357	218	16.1	1,262	283	22.4
20 to 24 years	4,634	1,058	22.8	2,836	531	18.7	1,798	527	29.3	2,459	633	25.7	1,433	266	18.6	1,026	367	35.8
25 to 34 years	7,540	2,168	28.8	4,537	1,080	23.8	3,003	1,088	36.2	4,489	1,115	24.8	2,731	542	19.8	1,758	573	32.6
35 to 44 years	5,057	1,787	35.3	3,045	906	29.8	2,012	881	43.8	3,098	1,209	32.7	2,384	637	26.7	1,314	572	43.5
45 to 54 years	3,225	1,297	40.2	1,993	699	35.1	1,232	598	48.5	2,475	1,069	43.2	1,611	584	36.3	864	485	56.1
55 to 64 years	1,906	911	47.8	1,258	566	45.0	648	345	53.2	1,258	575	45.7	888	388	43.7	370	187	50.5
65 years and over	1,113	491	44.1	667	303	45.4	446	188	42.2	566	230	40.6	379	153	40.4	187	77	41.2
Age unknown	18	6	.....	13	5	.....	5	1	.....	80	23	.....	61	16	.....	19	7	.....
Chinese	**18,159**	**5,871**	**32.3**	**15,290**	**4,614**	**30.2**	**2,869**	**1,257**	**43.8**	**22,840**	**9,146**	**40.0**	**20,735**	**7,812**	**37.7**	**2,105**	**1,334**	**63.4**
10 to 14 years	1,621	61	3.8	856	8	0.9	765	53	6.9	740	99	13.4	438	26	5.9	302	73	24.2
15 to 19 years	1,100	99	9.0	650	13	2.0	450	86	19.1	1,592	517	32.5	1,240	325	26.2	352	192	54.5
20 to 24 years	699	139	19.9	405	23	5.7	294	116	39.5	2,703	1,207	44.7	2,337	936	40.1	366	271	74.0
25 to 34 years	3,216	960	29.9	2,618	580	22.2	598	380	63.5	7,970	3,463	43.5	7,330	3,002	41.0	640	461	72.0
35 to 44 years	5,479	2,006	36.6	5,013	1,632	32.6	466	374	80.3	5,679	2,119	37.3	5,379	1,893	35.2	300	226	75.3
45 to 54 years	3,642	1,431	39.3	3,439	1,262	36.7	203	169	83.3	2,524	1,019	40.4	2,431	940	39.0	93	70	.....
55 to 64 years	1,806	850	47.1	1,742	796	45.7	64	54	.....	1,324	620	46.8	1,289	590	45.8	35	30	.....
65 years and over	591	323	54.7	562	298	53.0	29	25	.....	216	96	44.4	204	86	42.2	12	10	.....
Age unknown	5	2	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	6	.....	87	5	.....	5	1	.....
Japanese	**62,950**	**22,053**	**35.0**	**46,307**	**12,895**	**27.8**	**16,643**	**9,158**	**55.0**	**55,307**	**25,619**	**46.2**	**44,560**	**17,941**	**40.3**	**10,837**	**7,678**	**70.8**
10 to 14 years	3,098	47	1.5	1,655	18	1.1	1,443	29	2.0	372	40	10.8	219	18	8.2	153	22	14.4
15 to 19 years	2,684	366	13.6	1,743	183	10.5	941	183	19.4	2,500	1,124	45.0	1,901	750	39.5	599	374	62.4
20 to 24 years	10,164	2,710	26.7	7,707	1,561	20.3	2,457	1,149	46.8	12,663	6,154	48.6	9,791	4,109	42.0	2,872	2,045	71.2
25 to 34 years	23,257	8,894	38.2	16,422	4,638	28.2	6,835	4,256	62.3	28,016	12,899	46.0	22,304	8,747	39.2	5,712	4,152	72.7
35 to 44 years	17,456	7,235	41.4	13,408	4,372	32.6	4,048	2,863	70.7	10,282	4,674	45.5	8,889	3,672	41.3	1,393	1,002	71.9
45 to 54 years	5,437	2,422	44.5	4,601	1,799	39.1	836	623	74.5	1,356	652	48.1	1,263	579	45.8	93	73	.....
55 to 64 years	775	343	44.3	698	292	41.8	77	51	.....	128	46	35.9	120	41	34.2	8	5	.....
65 years and over	70	34	.....	66	31	.....	4	3	.....	12	2	.....	10	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Age unknown	9	2	.....	7	1	.....	2	1	.....	68	28	.....	63	23	.....	5	5	.....

Inability to speak English.—Table 28 shows, by race, the number and percentage of persons 10 years of age and over in 1910 who were unable to speak English.

In the population 10 years of age and over in 1910 there were 84,177 persons who could not speak English. This element constituted 56.6 per cent of the total population 10 years of age and over. The proportion was highest among the Koreans, 81.7 per cent, and only slightly lower among the Japanese, 79 per cent, while it also exceeded one-half among the Spanish, Porto Ricans, and Chinese, and the group "Filipino, negro, and all other." It was lowest among the Caucasian Hawaiians, 4.3 per cent.

Table 28

RACE.	POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910		
	Total number.	Unable to speak English.	
		Number.	Per cent.
All races	**148,789**	**84,177**	**56.6**
Hawaiian	20,819	8,941	42.9
Caucasian Hawaiian	5,459	233	4.3
Asiatic Hawaiian	2,159	199	9.2
Portuguese	15,130	4,380	28.9
Porto Rican	3,321	2,236	67.3
Spanish	1,262	925	73.3
Other Caucasian	12,425	962	7.7
Chinese	18,159	11,456	63.1
Japanese	62,950	49,750	79.0
Korean	4,080	3,335	81.7
Filipino, negro, and all other	3,025	1,760	58.2

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES.

In census usage a "dwelling" is any building or structure in which one or more persons reside. The term "family" as here used means a household or group of persons, whether related by blood or not, who share a common abode, and also any person living entirely alone. As shown by Table 29, the number of dwellings in Hawaii in 1910 was 43,764, of which 9,047 were in Honolulu district. The number of families was 52,219, of which 11,847 were in Honolulu. The number of families to 100 dwellings was 119.3 in the territory as a whole, and 130.9 in Honolulu. The average number of persons per dwelling in the territory as a whole was 4.4 in 1910 and 4.8 in 1900; the average number per family, 3.7 and 4.2, respectively. In Honolulu district the average number of persons per dwelling was 5.8 in 1910 and 5.6 in 1900; the average number per family, 4.4 and 4.8, respectively.

Table 29

AREA AND CENSUS YEAR.	Population.	Dwellings.	Families.	Persons to a dwelling.	Persons to a family.
Hawaii:					
1910	191,909	43,764	52,219	4.4	3.7
1900	154,001	32,366	36,922	4.8	4.2
Honolulu:					
1910	52,183	9,047	11,847	5.8	4.4
1900	39,306	6,966	8,161	5.6	4.8

COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR THE TERRITORY AND ITS COUNTIES, AND FOR HILO AND HONOLULU.

Table 30

SUBJECT.	THE TERRITORY.	Hawaii County.	Honolulu County.	Kalawao County	Kauai County.	Maui County.	Hilo town.	Honolulu district.
POPULATION								
Total population, 1910	191,909	55,382	82,028	785	23,952	29,762	6,745	52,183
1900	154,001	46,843	58,504	1,177	20,734	26,743	.....	39,306
1890	89,990	26,754	31,194	.....	11,859	20,183	.....	22,907
Increase, 1900–1910 [1]	37,908	8,539	23,524	−392	3,218	3,019	6,745	12,877
Per cent of increase	24.6	18.2	40.2	−33.3	15.5	11.3	.....	32.8
Increase, 1890–1900	64,011	20,089	27,310	1,177	8,875	6,560	.....	16,399
Per cent of increase	71.1	75.1	87.5	.....	74.8	32.5	.....	71.6
Land area (square miles)	6,449	4,015	600	11	641	1,182	.....	70
Population per square mile, 1910	29.8	13.8	136.7	71.4	37.4	25.2	.....	745.4
RACE AND NATIVITY								
Hawaiian	26,041	7,156	10,567	520	2,208	5,590	764	7,010
Number in 1900	*29,799*	*8,666*	*11,096*	*940*	*2,483*	*6,614*	.....	*8,356*
Part Hawaiian	12,506	2,768	6,716	104	798	2,120	638	5,613
Number in 1900	*7,857*	*1,929*	*3,615*	*149*	*665*	*1,499*	.....	*3,098*
Caucasian Hawaiian	8,772	1,802	4,985	79	556	1,350	418	4,233
Asiatic Hawaiian	3,734	966	1,731	25	242	770	220	1,380
Caucasian	44,048	12,104	21,612	81	4,663	5,588	1,991	15,992
Number in 1900	*28,819*	*8,122*	*14,067*	*44*	*3,053*	*3,533*	.....	*12,514*
Portuguese	22,301	7,100	8,779	26	2,943	3,754	1,138	6,147
Porto Rican	4,890	2,060	1,350	2	743	735	109	387
Spanish	1,990	839	682	.....	339	130	67	258
Other Caucasian	14,867	2,105	10,801	54	938	969	677	9,200
Chinese	21,674	2,995	13,724	46	2,312	2,597	435	9,574
Number in 1900	*25,767*	*4,668*	*13,996*	*31*	*3,640*	*3,433*	.....	*9,061*
Japanese	79,675	27,237	27,128	26	12,541	12,743	2,779	12,093
Number in 1900	*61,111*	*23,381*	*15,418*	*6*	*10,330*	*11,476*	.....	*6,179*
Korean	4,533	1,619	1,156	3	969	786	27	460
Filipino	2,361	1,251	564	1	372	173	76	87
Negro	695	140	399	3	59	94	6	327
All other	376	112	162	1	30	71	29	127
Total native	98,157	27,231	44,338	681	10,511	15,396	4,004	32,341
Total foreign born	93,752	28,151	37,690	104	13,441	14,366	2,741	19,842
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.								
Hawaiian	13.6	12.9	12.9	66.2	9.2	18.8	11.3	15.2
Per cent in 1900	*19.3*	*18.5*	*19.0*	*79.9*	*12.0*	*24.7*	.....	*21.3*
Part Hawaiian	6.5	5.0	8.2	13.2	3.3	7.1	9.5	10.8
Per cent in 1900	*5.1*	*4.1*	*6.2*	*12.7*	*3.2*	*5.6*	.....	*7.9*
Caucasian Hawaiian	4.6	3.3	6.1	10.1	2.3	4.5	6.2	8.1
Asiatic Hawaiian	1.9	1.7	2.1	3.2	1.0	2.6	3.3	2.6
Caucasian	23.0	21.9	26.3	10.3	19.5	18.8	29.5	30.6
Per cent in 1900	*18.7*	*17.3*	*24.0*	*3.7*	*14.7*	*13.2*	.....	*31.3*
Portuguese	11.6	12.8	10.7	3.2	11.0	12.6	16.9	11.8
Porto Rican	2.5	3.7	1.6	0.3	3.1	2.5	1.6	0.7
Spanish	1.0	1.5	0.8	.....	1.4	0.4	1.0	0.5
Other Caucasian	7.7	3.8	13.2	6.9	3.9	3.3	10.0	17.6
Chinese	11.3	5.4	16.7	5.9	9.7	8.7	6.4	18.3
Per cent in 1900	*16.7*	*10.0*	*23.9*	*2.6*	*17.6*	*12.8*	.....	*23.1*
Japanese	41.5	49.2	33.1	3.3	52.4	42.8	41.2	23.2
Per cent in 1900	*39.7*	*49.9*	*26.4*	*0.5*	*52.2*	*42.9*	.....	*15.7*
Total native	51.1	49.2	54.1	86.8	43.9	51.7	59.4	62.0
Total foreign born	48.9	50.8	45.9	13.2	56.1	48.3	40.6	38.0
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES								
FOREIGN BORN: *Born in*—								
Atlantic islands	913	732	155	.....	2	24	165	95
Australia	150	14	127	.....	2	7	6	113
Austria	170	47	81	.....	22	20	2	54
Canada	354	52	270	3	12	17	10	234
China	14,486	2,246	8,496	38	1,743	1,963	267	5,321
Cuba and other West Indies [2]	39	6	25	1	3	4	1	21
Denmark	57	7	38	1	7	4	2	36
England	629	93	460	2	30	44	21	403
France	70	2	64	1	8	1	1	61
Germany	905	108	563	13	160	61	27	477
Greece	31	11	20	.....	.....	.....	8	19
India	34	3	24	.....	5	2	.....	23
Ireland	234	22	198	1	2	11	6	170
Italy	36	12	21	.....	1	2	.....	14
Japan	59,800	20,341	20,576	25	9,043	9,815	1,330	8,799
Korea	4,172	1,525	1,024	3	873	747	27	401
Norway	200	19	113	.....	37	31	4	91
Pacific islands [3]	216	33	115	1	33	34	7	98
Portugal	7,585	1,777	3,394	5	1,071	1,338	215	2,035
Russia	1,077	72	889	1	49	66	20	790
Scotland	532	223	231	1	35	42	40	175
South America	47	13	25	.....	4	5	3	21
Spain	1,622	712	535	.....	271	104	59	200
Sweden	103	14	81	1	4	3	6	68
Other foreign countries	284	67	165	7	24	21	14	123
NATIVE: *Both parents born in*—								
Austria	71	41	10	.....	12	8	.....	6
Canada	57	14	42	.....	.....	1	1	31
China	6,104	612	4,415	11	477	589	146	3,526
Denmark	24	1	22	.....	1	.....	.....	17
England	271	45	200	.....	7	19	6	178
Germany	761	75	474	2	181	29	25	382
Ireland	244	10	221	1	2	10	3	182
Japan	19,772	6,853	6,529	1	3,482	2,907	938	3,283
Norway	142	11	96	.....	21	14	4	73
Portugal	9,902	2,403	4,201	15	1,337	1,946	266	3,211
Russia	23	2	18	.....	.....	3	.....	14
Scotland	178	69	85	.....	7	17	13	63
Sweden	43	5	37	.....	.....	1	5	27
All others of foreign parentage [4]	3,782	1,880	1,405	.....	276	221	422	1,010

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease. [2] Except Porto Rico. [3] Except Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
[4] Native born having both parents born in countries other than specified, and also those having both parents of foreign birth but born in different countries.

COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR THE TERRITORY AND ITS COUNTIES, AND FOR HILO AND HONOLULU—Continued.

Table 30—Continued. SUBJECT.	THE TERRITORY.	Hawaii County.	Honolulu County.	Kalawao County.	Kauai County.	Maui County.	Hilo town.	Honolulu district.
SEX								
Total.....Male	123,099	36,342	51,239	477	15,895	19,146	3,866	30,914
Female	68,810	19,040	30,789	308	8,057	10,616	2,879	21,269
Hawaiian.....Male	13,439	3,707	5,408	300	1,128	2,896	369	3,969
Female	12,602	3,449	5,159	220	1,080	2,694	395	3,941
Caucasian Hawaiian.....Male	4,438	934	2,449	40	311	704	218	2,000
Female	4,334	868	2,536	39	245	646	200	2,233
Asiatic Hawaiian.....Male	1,812	499	832	12	112	357	98	653
Female	1,922	467	899	13	130	413	122	727
Portuguese.....Male	11,571	3,700	4,491	17	1,455	1,908	552	3,042
Female	10,730	3,400	4,288	8	1,188	1,846	586	3,105
Porto Rican.....Male	2,878	1,213	789	2	452	422	63	210
Female	2,012	847	561	.....	291	313	46	177
Spanish.....Male	1,078	454	378	.....	176	70	37	141
Female	912	385	304	.....	163	60	30	117
Other Caucasian.....Male	9,255	1,275	6,824	37	543	576	382	5,627
Female	5,612	830	3,977	17	395	393	295	3,573
Chinese.....Male	17,148	2,509	10,472	45	1,957	2,165	335	6,948
Female	4,526	486	3,252	1	355	432	100	2,626
Japanese.....Male	54,784	19,280	17,863	18	8,549	9,074	1,699	7,659
Female	24,801	7,957	9,265	8	3,992	3,669	1,080	4,434
Korean.....Male	3,931	1,464	934	3	805	725	26	352
Female	602	155	222	.....	164	61	1	108
Filipino.....Male	2,135	1,150	484	1	340	160	66	68
Female	226	101	80	.....	32	13	10	19
Negro.....Male	415	94	225	1	45	50	6	179
Female	280	46	174	2	14	44	.....	148
All other.....Male	215	63	90	1	22	39	15	66
Female	161	49	72	.....	8	32	14	61
MALES OF VOTING AGE								
Total number	83,996	24,680	35,009	389	10,893	13,025	2,401	20,169
Number in 1900	*79,607*	*24,955*	*28,272*	*480*	*11,791*	*14,109*	.....	*16,267*
Hawaiian	7,926	2,123	3,385	235	622	1,561	237	2,514
Number in 1900	*8,379*	*2,478*	*3,387*	*381*	*748*	*1,390*	.....	*2,648*
Part Hawaiian	1,930	414	1,059	41	126	290	106	873
Number in 1900	*1,222*	*263*	*604*	*89*	*111*	*205*	.....	*503*
Caucasian Hawaiian	1,482	314	816	30	102	220	75	665
Asiatic Hawaiian	448	100	243	11	24	70	31	208
Caucasian	13,900	3,266	7,890	46	1,238	1,460	586	5,918
Number in 1900	*9,250*	*2,354*	*5,052*	*25*	*838*	*981*	.....	*4,424*
Portuguese	4,972	1,536	2,018	12	685	821	256	1,428
Porto Rican	1,563	642	459	1	242	219	48	139
Spanish	468	181	175	.....	76	36	16	74
Other Caucasian	6,897	907	5,238	33	335	384	266	4,277
Chinese	13,695	2,147	7,983	45	1,672	1,848	253	4,942
Number in 1900	*18,595*	*5,806*	*9,024*	*27*	*2,934*	*2,754*	.....	*6,136*
Japanese	41,795	14,854	13,481	17	6,343	7,100	1,172	5,437
Number in 1900	*41,343*	*16,013*	*10,083*	*2*	*7,080*	*8,165*	.....	*5,541*
Korean	3,531	1,348	807	3	705	668	23	299
Filipino, negro, and all other	1,219	528	404	2	187	98	24	186
PER CENT OF TOTAL.								
Hawaiian	9.4	8.6	9.7	60.4	5.7	12.0	9.9	12.5
Caucasian Hawaiian	1.8	1.3	2.3	7.7	0.9	1.7	3.1	3.3
Asiatic Hawaiian	0.5	0.4	0.7	2.8	0.2	0.5	1.3	1.0
Portuguese	5.9	6.2	5.8	3.1	5.4	6.3	10.7	7.1
Porto Rican	1.9	2.6	1.3	0.3	2.2	1.7	2.0	0.7
Spanish	0.6	0.7	0.5	.....	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.4
Other Caucasian	8.2	3.7	15.0	8.5	3.1	2.9	11.1	21.2
Chinese	16.3	8.7	22.8	11.6	15.3	14.2	10.5	24.5
Japanese	49.8	60.2	38.5	4.4	58.2	54.5	48.8	27.0
Korean	4.2	5.5	2.3	0.8	6.5	5.1	1.0	1.5
Filipino, negro, and all other	1.5	2.1	1.2	0.5	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.9
CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN BORN.								
FOREIGN BORN, total	65,810	20,265	25,487	86	9,475	10,497	1,759	13,010
Naturalized	2,562	494	1,515	16	258	279	130	1,268
Having first papers	425	121	264	1	14	25	18	189
Alien	62,491	19,579	23,529	69	9,173	10,141	1,594	11,451
Unknown	332	71	179	.....	30	52	17	102
ILLITERACY								
ILLITERATE MALES OF VOTING AGE.								
Total number illiterate	22,728	7,820	7,873	20	4,034	2,981	467	2,867
Per cent illiterate	27.1	31.7	22.5	5.1	37.0	22.9	19.5	14.2
Per cent in 1900	*34.3*	*38.4*	*28.3*	*7.7*	*39.0*	*35.2*	.....	*19.8*
Hawaiian, number illiterate	324	111	126	7	25	55	12	94
Per cent illiterate	4.1	5.2	3.7	3.0	4.0	3.5	5.1	3.7
Caucasian Hawaiian, number illiterate	21	8	8	.....	3	2	.....	5
Per cent illiterate	1.4	2.5	1.0	.....	2.9	0.9	.....	0.8
Asiatic Hawaiian, number illiterate	11	3	6	.....	1	1	1	5
Per cent illiterate	2.5	3.0	2.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.4
Portuguese, number illiterate	2,377	787	841	3	319	427	97	481
Per cent illiterate	47.8	51.2	41.7	.....	54.5	52.0	37.9	33.7
Porto Rican, number illiterate	1,204	507	326	.....	193	178	37	79
Per cent illiterate	77.0	79.0	71.0	.....	79.8	81.3	.....	56.8
Spanish, number illiterate	219	92	78	.....	35	14	8	21
Per cent illiterate	46.8	50.8	44.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Caucasian, number illiterate	192	30	124	1	22	15	3	109
Per cent illiterate	2.8	3.3	2.4	.....	6.6	3.9	1.1	2.5
Chinese, number illiterate	4,589	757	2,417	6	776	633	46	988
Per cent illiterate	33.5	35.3	30.3	.....	46.4	34.3	18.2	20.0
Japanese, number illiterate	12,487	4,954	3,650	2	2,427	1,448	249	992
Per cent illiterate	29.9	33.4	27.1	.....	38.3	20.4	21.2	18.2
Korean, number illiterate	864	358	176	1	151	178	4	50
Per cent illiterate	24.5	26.6	21.8	.....	21.4	26.6	.....	16.7
Filipino, negro, and all other, number illiterate	440	213	115	.....	82	30	10	43
Per cent illiterate	36.1	40.3	28.5	.....	43.9	.....	.....	23.1

COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR THE TERRITORY AND ITS COUNTIES, AND FOR HILO AND HONOLULU—Continued.

Table 30—Continued. SUBJECT.	THE TERRITORY.	Hawaii County.	Honolulu County.	Kalawao County.	Kauai County.	Maui County.	Hilo town.	Honolulu district.
ILLITERACY—Continued.								
PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER.								
Total number	**148,789**	**42,665**	**64,251**	**758**	**18,292**	**22,823**	**4,958**	**40,698**
Number illiterate	**39,892**	**13,314**	**14,751**	**36**	**6,531**	**5,260**	**1,093**	**6,304**
Per cent illiterate	26.8	31.2	23.0	4.7	35.7	23.0	22.0	15.5
Hawaiian, number	20,819	5,671	8,640	501	1,703	4,304	622	6,508
Number illiterate	974	300	396	19	93	166	27	317
Per cent illiterate	4.7	5.3	4.6	3.8	5.5	3.9	4.3	4.9
Caucasian Hawaiian, number	5,459	1,099	3,180	76	320	784	254	2,729
Number illiterate	71	25	30	.....	6	10	1	23
Per cent illiterate	1.3	2.3	0.9	.....	1.9	1.3	0.4	0.8
Asiatic Hawaiian, number	2,159	535	1,058	24	136	406	130	882
Number illiterate	38	9	19	.....	3	7	2	17
Per cent illiterate	1.8	1.7	1.8	.....	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.9
Portuguese, number	15,130	4,765	6,107	25	1,732	2,501	759	4,387
Number illiterate	5,355	1,751	1,991	7	672	934	237	1,175
Per cent illiterate	35.4	36.7	32.6	.....	38.8	37.3	31.2	26.8
Porto Rican, number	3,321	1,384	939	2	510	486	99	280
Number illiterate	2,431	1,033	646	.....	376	376	67	166
Per cent illiterate	73.2	74.6	68.8	.....	73.7	77.4	.....	59.3
Spanish, number	1,262	537	425	.....	216	84	41	169
Number illiterate	626	277	213	.....	103	33	20	60
Per cent illiterate	49.6	51.6	50.1	.....	47.7	.....	.....	35.5
Other Caucasian, number	12,425	1,663	9,259	50	701	752	533	7,809
Number illiterate	435	56	304	1	42	32	12	262
Per cent illiterate	3.5	3.4	3.3	.....	6.0	4.3	2.3	3.3
Chinese, number	18,159	2,583	11,285	46	1,999	2,246	345	7,673
Number illiterate	5,871	869	3,363	6	879	754	70	1,754
Per cent illiterate	32.3	33.6	29.8	.....	44.0	33.6	20.3	22.9
Japanese, number	62,950	21,549	21,417	26	9,706	10,252	2,053	9,378
Number illiterate	22,053	8,078	7,296	2	4,004	2,673	627	2,381
Per cent illiterate	35.0	37.5	34.1	.....	41.3	26.1	30.5	25.4
Korean, number	4,080	1,508	997	3	839	733	27	388
Number illiterate	1,057	426	227	1	192	211	4	77
Per cent illiterate	25.9	28.2	22.8	.....	22.9	28.8	.....	19.8
Filipino, negro, and all other, number	3,025	1,371	944	5	430	275	95	405
Number illiterate	981	490	266	.....	161	64	26	72
Per cent illiterate	32.4	35.7	28.2	.....	37.4	23.3	.....	17.8
PERSONS 10 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.								
Total number	30,820	8,998	13,258	127	3,571	4,866	1,204	9,505
Number illiterate	2,958	1,057	1,055	5	460	381	76	418
Per cent illiterate	9.6	11.7	8.0	3.9	12.9	7.8	6.3	4.4
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE								
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive	**45,548**	**13,421**	**19,324**	**131**	**5,469**	**7,203**	**1,861**	**13,581**
Number attending school	**27,912**	**7,774**	**12,287**	**50**	**3,182**	**4,619**	**1,190**	**9,057**
Per cent attending school	61.3	57.9	63.6	38.2	58.2	64.1	63.9	66.7
Number 6 to 9 years	14,728	4,423	6,066	4	1,898	2,337	657	4,076
Number attending school	11,040	3,244	4,498	3	1,416	1,879	487	3,066
Number 10 to 14 years	13,637	3,938	5,728	39	1,656	2,176	557	4,130
Number attending school	12,518	3,673	5,275	36	1,491	2,043	518	3,876
Number 15 to 17 years	7,217	2,033	3,227	32	788	1,137	304	2,429
Number attending school	3,239	671	1,841	9	209	509	132	1,623
Number 18 to 20 years	10,066	3,027	4,303	56	1,127	1,553	343	2,946
Number attending school	1,115	186	673	2	66	188	53	592
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.								
Total number	28,265	8,361	11,794	43	3,554	4,513	1,214	8,206
Number attending school	23,558	6,917	9,773	39	2,907	3,922	1,005	6,942
Per cent attending school	83.3	82.7	82.9	.....	81.8	86.9	82.9	84.6
Hawaiian, number	4,525	1,365	1,584	35	426	1,115	120	1,146
Number attending school	3,935	1,173	1,366	33	364	999	98	981
Per cent attending school	87.0	85.9	86.2	.....	85.4	89.6	81.7	85.6
Caucasian Hawaiian, number	2,372	503	1,297	1	161	410	103	1,096
Number attending school	2,102	435	1,153	.....	142	372	87	979
Per cent attending school	88.6	86.5	88.9	.....	88.2	90.7	84.5	89.3
Asiatic Hawaiian, number	1,055	302	423	.....	78	252	49	304
Number attending school	930	266	370	.....	72	222	44	265
Per cent attending school	88.2	88.1	87.5	.....	.....	88.1	.....	87.2
Portuguese, number	5,267	1,736	2,009	3	631	888	275	1,345
Number attending school	4,337	1,466	1,622	3	471	775	235	1,106
Per cent attending school	82.3	84.4	80.7	.....	74.6	87.3	85.5	82.2
Porto Rican, number	674	277	181	.....	99	117	17	50
Number attending school	376	136	100	.....	54	86	12	36
Per cent attending school	55.8	49.1	55.2	.....	.....	73.5	.....	.....
Spanish, number	498	230	144	.....	95	29	17	57
Number attending school	397	186	120	.....	68	23	10	52
Per cent attending school	79.7	80.9	83.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Caucasian, number	1,833	319	1,208	2	169	135	101	1,055
Number attending school	1,543	270	1,002	2	150	119	88	880
Per cent attending school	84.2	84.6	82.9	.....	88.8	88.1	87.1	83.4
Chinese, number	3,123	348	2,210	1	275	289	66	1,703
Number attending school	2,522	294	1,772	1	224	231	56	1,404
Per cent attending school	80.8	84.5	80.2	.....	81.5	79.9	.....	82.4
Japanese, number	8,385	3,137	2,501	1	1,533	1,213	449	1,305
Number attending school	7,019	2,593	2,086	.....	1,295	1,045	363	1,115
Per cent attending school	83.7	82.7	83.4	.....	84.5	86.2	80.8	85.4
Korean, number	237	58	83	.....	68	28	.....	32
Number attending school	183	45	65	.....	55	18	.....	27
Per cent attending school	77.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Filipino, negro, and all other, number	296	86	154	.....	19	37	17	113
Number attending school	214	53	117	.....	12	32	12	97
Per cent attending school	72.3	.....	76.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	85.8
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES								
Dwellings, number	43,764	13,829	15,843	270	6,209	7,613	1,535	9,047
Families, number	52,219	15,869	20,377	288	7,195	8,490	1,772	11,847

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE TERRITORY AND ITS COUNTIES.

Prepared under the supervision of LE GRAND POWERS, former Chief Statistician for Agriculture, and JOHN LEE COULTER, Expert Special Agent for Agriculture.

Introduction.—This section presents a complete statement of the statistics of agriculture for Hawaii collected at the census of 1910. Statistics of farms and farm property relate to April 15, 1910; those of farm products, expenses, and receipts are for the calendar year 1909.

Definitions.—To assist in securing comparability for its statistics of agriculture, the Bureau of the Census provided the enumerators with certain definitions and instructions, the more important of which were essentially as given below.

Farm.—A "farm" for census purposes is all the land which is directly farmed by one person managing and conducting agricultural operations, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household or hired employees. The term "agricultural operations" is used as a general term referring to the work of growing crops, producing other agricultural products, and raising animals, fowls, and bees. A "farm" as thus defined may consist of a single tract of land, or of a number of separate and distinct tracts, and these several tracts may be held under different tenures, as where one tract is owned by the farmer and another tract is hired by him. Further, when a landowner has one or more tenants, renters, croppers, or managers, the land operated by each is considered a "farm."

In applying the foregoing definition of a "farm" for census purposes, enumerators were instructed to report as a "farm" any tract of 3 or more acres used for agricultural purposes, and also any tract containing less than 3 acres which produced at least $250 worth of farm products in the year 1909.

Farmer.—A "farmer" or "farm operator," according to the census definition, is a person who directs the operations of a farm. Hence owners of farms who do not themselves direct the farm operations are not reported as "farmers." Farmers are divided by the Bureau of the Census into three general classes according to the character of their tenure, namely, owners, tenants, and managers.

Farm owners include (1) farmers operating their own land only, and (2) those operating both their own land and some land hired from others. The latter are sometimes referred to in the census reports as "part owners," the term "owners" being then restricted to those owning all their land.

Farm tenants are farmers who, as tenants, renters, or croppers, operate hired land only. They were reported in 1910 in two classes: (1) *Share tenants*—those who pay a certain share of the products, as one-half, one-third, or one-quarter; and (2) *cash tenants*—those who pay a cash rental or a stated amount of labor or products, such as $7, 10 bushels of wheat, or 100 pounds of seed cotton per acre.

Managers are farmers who are conducting farm operations for the owner for wages or a salary.

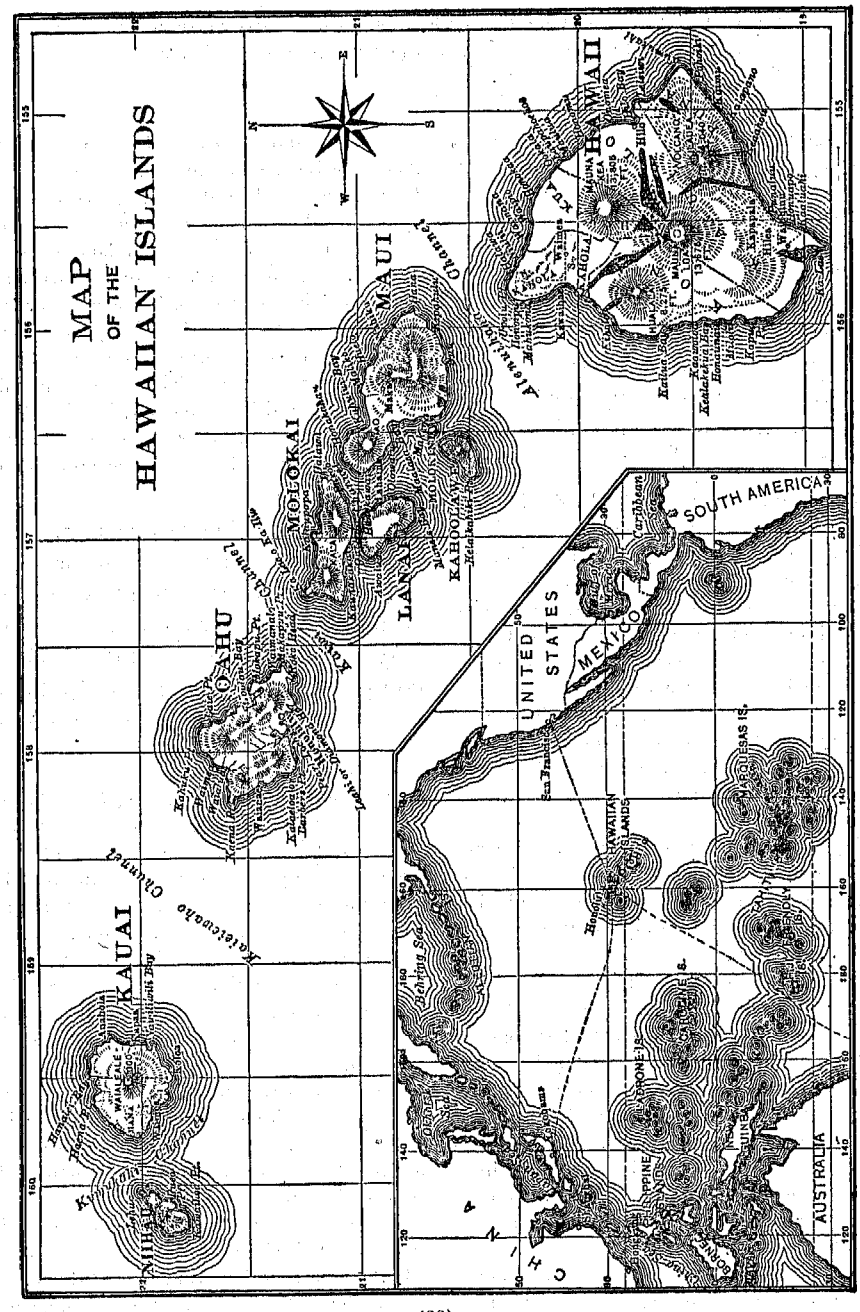
Farm land.—Farm land is divided into (1) improved land, (2) woodland, and (3) all other unimproved land. The same classification was followed in 1880. At former censuses, except that of 1880, farm land was divided into improved land and unimproved land, woodland being included with unimproved land. *Improved land* includes all land regularly tilled or mowed, land pastured and cropped in rotation, land lying fallow, land in gardens, orchards, vineyards, and nurseries, and land occupied by farm buildings. *Woodland* includes all land covered with natural or planted forest trees, which produce, or later may produce, firewood or other forest products. *All other unimproved land* includes brush land, rough or stony land, swamp land, and any other land which is not improved or in forest. The census classification of farm land as "improved land," "woodland," and "other unimproved land" is one not always easy for the farmers or enumerators to make, and the statistics therefore must be considered at best only a close approximation.

Total value of farm products.—No attempt has been made at this census to compute or even to estimate approximately the total value of farm products. Among the numerous difficulties which stand in the way of obtaining a total which would be at once comprehensive, free from duplication, and confined exclusively to the products of a definite period of time are the following:

(1) The duplication resulting from the feeding of farm crops to farm live stock, when the value both of the products derived from such live stock and of the crops are included in the same total. In 1900 an attempt was made to eliminate this duplication by means of an inquiry as to the total value of the products of each farm fed to the live stock on that farm, but, aside from the fact that this would not eliminate the duplication where the products of one farm are fed to the live stock of another farm, it is believed that the farmers were unable to make even approximately accurate answers to the inquiry, and it was accordingly not included in the schedule for 1910.

(2) The fact that farmers may buy domestic animals during the census year which are subsequently sold or slaughtered during the same year, and that it is impossible to eliminate the duplication accurately; and the further fact that the value of domestic animals sold or slaughtered, or of forest products cut, during a given year (as well as some other minor items), does not usually represent a value created wholly during that year, and that it is quite impossible to ascertain the value created during the year.

(3) The fact that the returns for some products are incomplete. The returns for all products are to a considerable extent estimates made by the farmers. Special difficulty was encountered in cases where the person in possession of the farm in April, 1910, when the census was taken, was not in possession of it during the crop year 1909. In such cases the farmer was not always able to report completely and accurately the products of the land for the preceding year. It is probable that the returns for the principal crops are in general fairly accurate, but that those for minor crops and for dairy and poultry products are frequently understatements, particularly because the home consumption was disregarded or underestimated.


MAP
OF THE
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
KAUAI
OAHU
MOLOKAI
LANAI
MAUI
KAHOOLAWE
HAWAII
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
SOUTH AMERICA
AUSTRALIA
CHINA
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
MARQUESAS IS.
Kaieiewaho Channel
Alenuihaha Channel

FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY.

The territory of Hawaii consists of a group of 20 islands, which lie in the North Pacific Ocean, 2,100 miles from San Francisco to the south and west and more than 2,000 miles from the nearest mainland. The main islands of the group form a chain, running from northwest to southeast and extending over a distance of 390 miles from the westernmost point of Niihau to the eastern extremity of the island of Hawaii. It lies within longitude 154° 40′ and 160° 30′ west, and latitude 22° 16′ and 18° 55′ north.

Of the 20 islands composing the group, only 9, Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Niihau, Kahoolawe, and Midway, are at all inhabited, the last two having only a very small population. The other islands are mere rocks and coral reefs, which workmen occasionally visit for the purpose of collecting eggs and the guano deposits which are found there in abundance.

Geologically the island group is of volcanic origin and of comparatively recent formation. The soil is composed almost wholly of basaltic lavas in various stages of decomposition. The most important islands, Hawaii, Maui, and Oahu, contain large areas of fertile land, the most productive being the lowlands which embrace large tracts of deep soil, consisting of sedimentary deposits washed down from the mountains by the tropic rains, and beds of volcanic ash and lava disintegrated *in situ* where the soil either is sedimentary in its nature or consists of large pieces of volcanic ash and of lava disintegrated *in situ* has been deposited to great depths. The climatic conditions on these islands are favorable for agricultural activities.

Progress during the decade 1900 to 1910.—The following table summarizes for the territory the more significant facts relating to population and total area, the number, value, and acreage of farms, and the value of all other farm property in 1910 and 1900:

NUMBER, AREA, AND VALUE OF FARMS.	1910 (April 15)	1900 (June 1)	INCREASE.[1] Amount.	INCREASE.[1] Per cent.
Population	191,909	154,001	37,908	24.6
Number of all farms	4,320	2,273	2,047	90.1
Approximate area ..... acres	[2] 4,127,360	[2] 4,127,360		
Land in farms ..... acres	2,590,600	2,609,613	−19,013	−0.7
Improved land in farms ..... acres	305,053	294,545	10,508	3.6
Average acres per farm	599.7	1,148.1	−548.4	−47.8
Average improved acres per farm	70.6	129.6	−59.0	−45.5
Value of farm property: Total	$96,363,229	$74,084,988	$22,278,241	30.1
Land	78,132,945	56,484,061	21,648,884	38.3
Buildings	4,798,756	3,545,895	1,252,861	35.3
Implements and machinery	9,024,328	11,484,890	−2,460,562	−21.4
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees	4,407,200	2,570,142	1,837,058	71.5
Average value of all property per farm	$22,306	$32,593	−$10,287	−31.6
Land	18,086	24,850	−6,764	−27.2
Buildings	1,111	1,560	−449	−28.8
Implements and machinery	2,089	5,053	−2,964	−58.7
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees	1,020	1,131	−111	−9.8
Average value of land per acre	$30.16	$21.64	$8.52	39.4
Average value of land and buildings per acre	$32.01	$23.00	$9.01	39.2

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

[2] Area given is total area, as area for land only is not obtainable.

Between 1900 and 1910 the population of Hawaii increased by 37,908, or 24.6 per cent, the number of farms increased by 2,047, or 90.1 per cent, while there was an apparent decrease of 0.7 per cent in the acreage of land in farms, and an increase of 3.6 per cent in the improved acreage. The average size of farms decreased from 1,148.1 acres to 599.7 acres, thus being about one-half as great in 1910 as in 1900.

Farm property, which includes land, buildings, implements and machinery, and live stock (domestic animals, poultry, and bees), increased in value during the decade $22,278,000, or 30.1 per cent. This increase consisted chiefly of an increase in the value of land, which amounted to $21,649,000, or 38.3 per cent; the value of buildings increased 35.3 per cent, and that of live stock 71.5 per cent. There was a decrease of $2,461,000, or 21.4 per cent, in the value of implements and machinery, due largely to the fact that in 1900 a considerable part of the apparatus used in the manufacture of sugar on plantations was reported under the heading "agricultural implements and machinery," while in 1910 most of this equipment

was excluded from the agricultural statistics and reported as a part of the value of manufacturing establishments.

Owing to the decided decrease in the size of farms, the average value of farm property per farm decreased between 1900 and 1910 by $10,287, or 31.6 per cent, while the value of land per acre increased from $21.64 to $30.16, or 39.4 per cent.

Farms by size groups: 1910 and 1900.—The following table shows the distribution of farms by size groups at the censuses of 1910 and 1900, consolidating into one group the farms of less than 20 acres and also the farms of between 175 and 499 acres. It also shows the number and percentage of increase during the decade, and the per cent of total for each class at each census:

SIZE GROUP.	NUMBER OF FARMS.		INCREASE.[1]		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	1910	1900	Number.	Per cent.	1910	1900
All farmers	4,320	2,273	2,047	90.1	100.0	100.0
Under 20 acres	3,267	1,580	1,687	106.8	75.6	69.5
20 to 49 acres	520	285	235	82.5	12.0	12.5
50 to 99 acres	190	129	61	47.3	4.4	5.7
100 to 174 acres	106	66	40	60.6	2.5	2.9
175 to 499 acres	80	76	4	5.3	1.9	3.3
500 to 999 acres	34	21	13	61.9	0.8	0.9
1,000 acres and over	123	116	7	6.0	2.8	5.1
White	753	509	244	47.9	100.0	100.0
Under 20 acres	377	206	171	83.0	50.1	40.5
20 to 49 acres	125	99	26	26.3	16.6	19.4
50 to 99 acres	54	35	19	54.3	7.2	6.9
100 to 174 acres	43	32	11	34.4	5.7	6.3
175 to 499 acres	33	36	−3	−8.3	4.4	7.1
500 to 999 acres	24	8	16	200.0	3.2	1.6
1,000 acres and over	97	93	4	4.3	12.9	18.3
Colored	3,567	1,764	1,803	102.2	100.0	100.0
Under 20 acres	2,890	1,374	1,516	110.3	81.0	77.9
20 to 49 acres	395	186	209	112.4	11.1	10.5
50 to 99 acres	136	94	42	44.7	3.8	5.3
100 to 174 acres	63	34	29	85.3	1.8	1.9
175 to 499 acres	47	40	7	17.5	1.3	2.3
500 to 999 acres	10	13	−3	−23.1	0.3	0.7
1,000 acres and over	26	23	3	13.0	0.7	1.3

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

During the decade there was an increase in the number of farms of every size group considering both white and colored farmers together, although there was a decrease of 3 in the number of 175 to 499 acre farms operated by white farmers, and of the the same number in the 500 to 999 acre class among colored farmers. Taken as a whole the greatest increase both absolute and relative was in farms of under 20 acres. This is the only size group which shows a higher percentage of the total in 1910 than in 1900, the number having more than doubled during the decade. The 20 to 49 acre group also showed a material gain amounting to 235 farms, or 82.5 per cent, while its percentage of the total remained nearly the same.

Among the white farmers, those operating farms of under 20 acres in size increased 171, or 83 per cent, while there was exactly three times as many operating 500 to 999 acre farms in 1910 as in 1900. Their gain in number was only 16, however. The percentage of the total of these two sizes and the 50 to 99 acre group was greater in 1910 than in 1900, that of all other sizes being smaller.

Among the colored farmers the number operating farms of under 20 acres increased 1,516, or 110.3 per cent, and the number of those operating 20 to 49 acre farms increased 209, or 112.4 per cent. These are the only sizes in which the percentage of the total increased during the decade.

In 1900, 82.1 per cent of the farms were under 50 acres in size, this proportion having increased to 87.7 per cent in 1910. Among white farmers the percentages were respectively 59.9 and 66.7, and among colored farmers 88.4 and 92.1. Of the large plantations (500 acres and upward) more than three-quarters were operated by white farmers in 1910, this proportion being slightly greater than 10 years earlier.

Color and race of colored farmers: 1910 and 1900.—The next table shows for white and colored farmers (the latter by race) combined and for each class separately the total number of farms and the number operated by owners, part owners, cash tenants, share tenants, and managers, respectively.

RACE.		NUMBER OF FARMS.					
		All farmers.	Owners.	Part owners.	Share tenants.	Cash tenants.	Managers.
Total	1910	4,320	834	129	214	2,894	249
	1900	2,273	684	139	67	1,255	128
White	1910	753	472	44	15	103	119
	1900	509	271	41	7	98	92
Hawaiian	1910	463	309	45	6	81	22
	1900	488	287	73	17	104	7
Japanese	1910	2,138	26	16	130	1,923	43
	1900	531	40	5	21	464	1
Chinese	1910	870	22	21	58	720	55
	1900	742	83	20	22	589	28
Black	1910	7	3	2	1	1	.....
	1900	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other Asiatics	1910	83	2	1	4	66	10
	1900	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

There was an increase of 244 white farmers, or 47.9 per cent, during the decade, 204 of these belonging to the owner (including part owner) class. There were 25 fewer Hawaiian farmers in 1910 than in 1900, owners and managers showing small increases in number, however. Among the Chinese farmers, a total gain of 134 was reported, this amounting, however, to only 18.1 per cent. There was an increase of 131 in the cash tenant class. By far the greatest gain in number of farmers was reported among the Japanese, there having been an increase of 1,607, or 302.6 per cent. There was a decrease of 14, or 35 per cent, among Japanese owners, however, but large increases in all other tenures, the greatest absolute gain being among cash tenants, from 464 to 1,923, and the greatest relative increase among managers, from 1 to 43. In 1900, Japanese farmers constituted 23.4 per cent of all farmers and 37 per cent of all cash tenants, and in 1910 they represented 49.5 per cent and 66.4 per cent, respectively.

The next table shows the per cent distribution by tenure groups of the number of farms as given in the preceding table.

RACE.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.					
		All farmers.	Owners.	Part owners.	Share tenants.	Cash tenants.	Managers.
Total	**1910**	**100.0**	**19.3**	**3.0**	**5.0**	**67.0**	**5.8**
	1900	**100.0**	**30.1**	**6.1**	**2.9**	**55.2**	**5.6**
White	1910	100.0	62.7	5.8	2.0	13.7	15.8
	1900	100.0	53.2	8.1	1.4	19.3	18.1
Hawaiian	1910	100.0	66.7	0.7	1.3	17.5	4.8
	1900	100.0	58.8	15.0	3.5	21.3	1.4
Japanese	1910	100.0	1.2	0.7	6.1	89.9	2.0
	1900	100.0	7.5	0.9	4.0	87.4	0.2
Chinese	1910	100.0	2.5	2.4	6.6	82.2	6.3
	1900	100.0	11.2	2.7	3.0	79.4	3.8
Black	1910	100.0	42.9	28.6	14.3	14.3	.....
	1900	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other Asiatics	1910	100.0	*2.4	1.2	4.8	79.5	12.0
	1900	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....

For the territory as a whole, the proportion of owners and part owners showed a great falling off, that of the former being, in 1910, less than two-thirds and of the latter less than half of that shown in 1900. Both cash and share tenancy increased materially, the latter with greater proportionate rapidity. The change in managers was small.

These changes are clearly explained by the fact that the decade 1900–1910 covers the period since the organization of the territorial government and the extension of the American Constitution to Hawaii. These events ended the former system of contract labor on the sugar plantations and favored the gradual substitution to tenancy agreements for hired labor, especially among the oriental cane growers. Meanwhile, the Government's policy of homesteading the public land has added to the number of farms owned or occupied by citizens.

Among white farmers the proportion of owners and share tenants increased while all other classes showed decreases, the most notable being cash tenants. The per cent of owners and managers increased among the Hawaiians, or native population, and this class also showed the highest percentage of owners and lowest of share tenants of any race group. Among the Japanese the proportion of owners, part owners, and managers is by far the lowest of any race group while they rank first among the cash tenants and a close second to the Chinese among share tenants—the number of negro farmers being too small for consideration. Nine out of every ten Japanese farmers operate under a cash tenure. The per cent of owners among this race fell from 7.5 in 1900 to 1.2 in 1910. Practically the same movement is seen among the Chinese farmers, their proportion of cash tenants being less than that of the Japanese, however, that of the other tenancies being correspondingly larger. The proportion of Chinese owners in 1910 was about one-fifth that of 1900, that of part owners about the same, and that of share tenants and managers about doubled.

In 1900 one South Sea Island owner was reported, and in 1910, 83 farmers were classified as "all other Asiatics." These divide among the different tenures along the same general lines as the Japanese and Chinese. Seven negro farmers were reported in 1910 as compared with two in 1900.

Farm tenure: 1910 and 1900.—The following table shows, for white and colored farmers combined and for each class separately, the distribution of the farms of Hawaii according to character of tenure for 1910 and 1900, together with the amount and percentage of increase during the decade, and per cent of total for each class at each census:

TENURE GROUP.	NUMBER OF FARMS.		INCREASE.[1]		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	1910	1900	Number.	Per cent.	1910	1900
All farmers	**4,320**	**2,273**	**2,047**	**90.1**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Owners	834	684	150	21.9	19.3	30.1
Part owners	129	139	−10	−7.2	3.0	6.1
Share tenants	214	67	147	219.4	5.0	2.9
Cash tenants	2,894	1,255	1,639	130.6	67.0	55.2
Managers	249	128	121	94.5	5.8	5.6
White	**753**	**509**	**244**	**47.9**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Owners	472	271	201	74.2	62.7	53.2
Part owners	44	41	3	7.3	5.8	8.1
Share tenants	15	7	8	114.3	2.0	1.4
Cash tenants	103	98	5	5.1	13.7	19.3
Managers	119	92	27	29.3	15.8	18.1
Colored	**3,567**	**1,764**	**1,803**	**102.2**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Owners	362	413	−51	−12.3	10.1	23.4
Part owners	85	98	−13	−13.3	2.4	5.6
Share tenants	199	60	139	231.7	5.6	3.4
Cash tenants	2,791	1,157	1,634	141.2	78.2	65.6
Managers	130	36	94	261.1	3.6	2.0

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

During the decade there was an increase of 2,047 farms, or 90.1 per cent, this increase being participated in by each tenure class of farmers taken as a whole, except part owners. The greatest absolute gain, 1,639 farms, was among the cash tenants and the greatest relative increase among the share tenants, these two classes together showing a gain of 1,786 farms, or 135.1 per cent. Although "owners" showed a gain of 21.9 per cent for the decade and "managers" one of 94.5 per cent, the percentage of the former fell from 30.1 of the total to 19.3, while that of the latter was practically unchanged. The proportion of cash tenants increased from 55.2 to 67 per cent and of share tenants from 2.9 to 5 per cent.

Among white farmers increases appeared in each class, although the numerical gain was of little consequence except among owners, where it amounted to 201 farms, or 74.2 per cent. The number of share tenants more than doubled, but the total was only 15 farms in 1910.

Of the colored farmers the number of both owners and part owners decreased during the decade, while the other classes increased materially. Of the total increase of 1,639 cash tenants all but 5 were among the colored farmers. The general tendency among the whites is toward ownership, while among the nonwhites it is in the contrary direction. The greatest relative gain among the latter was in managers, 261.1 per cent, followed by share tenants, 231.7 per cent, and cash tenants, 141.2 per cent.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, POULTRY, AND BEES.

Domestic animals on farms: 1910.—The census of 1910 was taken as of April 15 and that of 1900 as of June 1. Since a great many domestic animals are born during the six weeks between April 15, and June 1, and on the other hand a considerable number of older animals are slaughtered or die during the same period, the numbers of the different classes of animals for the two censuses are not closely comparable, and the same is true in somewhat less degree of the values. For this reason the figures for 1900 are not presented in this chapter, but in the general reports of the census the figures for the several states and territories will be presented and the extent to which their comparability is affected by the change in the date of enumeration will be discussed.

The next table summarizes the statistics of domestic animals on farms for the territory, recorded as of April 15, 1910. Cattle and sheep are divided into age and sex groups, while horses, mules, and swine are presented by age groups only.

AGE AND SEX GROUP.	FARMS REPORTING.		ANIMALS.		
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	Number.	Value.	Average value.
Total	2,925	67.7	.....	$4,202,945	.....
Cattle	642	14.9	145,029	2,279,026	$15.71
Dairy cows (cows and heifers kept for milk, born before Jan. 1, 1909)	479	11.1	6,861	235,321	34.30
Other cows (cows and heifers not kept for milk, born before Jan. 1, 1909)	326	7.5	66,881	1,045,420	15.63
Heifers born in 1909	361	8.4	15,500	146,958	9.48
Calves born after Jan. 1, 1910	362	8.4	8,582	56,464	6.58
Steers and bulls born in 1909	254	5.9	13,843	137,387	9.92
Steers and bulls born before Jan. 1, 1909	244	5.6	33,362	657,476	19.71
Horses	2,253	52.2	15,856	786,207	49.58
Mares, stallions, and geldings born before Jan. 1, 1909	2,230	51.6	14,152	752,676	53.19
Colts born in 1909	217	5.0	1,376	27,892	20.27
Colts born after Jan. 1, 1910	106	2.5	328	5,639	17.19
Mules	494	11.4	7,956	918,644	115.47
Mules born before Jan. 1, 1909	477	11.0	7,738	914,286	118.16
Mule colts born in 1909	34	0.8	186	3,752	20.17
Mule colts born after Jan. 1, 1910	17	0.4	32	606	18.94
Asses and burros	607	14.1	1,759	19,726	11.21
Swine	1,396	32.3	20,484	136,116	6.64
Hogs and pigs born before Jan. 1, 1910	1,271	29.4	10,990	97,552	8.88
Pigs born after Jan. 1, 1910	636	14.7	9,494	38,564	4.06
Sheep	31	0.7	76,710	137,476	1.79
Ewes born before Jan. 1, 1910	27	0.6	38,194	76,225	2.00
Rams and wethers born before Jan. 1, 1910	23	0.5	22,100	47,473	2.15
Lambs born after Jan. 1, 1910	18	0.4	16,416	13,778	0.84
Goats	44	1.0	4,451	3,067	0.69
Carabaos (Chinese buffaloes)	75	1.7	399	12,683	31.79

The total value of live stock on farms, including domestic animals, poultry, and bees in 1910, was $4,407,000, of which domestic animals contributed $4,293,000. The value of cattle represented 51.7 per cent of the total value of live stock on farms; that of mules, 20.8 per cent; that of horses, 17.8 per cent; that of sheep, 3.1 per cent; that of swine, 3.1 per cent; that of poultry 1.5 per cent; that of asses and burros, 0.4 per cent; that of carabaos (Chinese buffaloes), 0.3 per cent; and that of goats, 0.1 per cent.

Of the total number of farms enumerated, 2,925, or 67.7 per cent, report domestic animals of some kind, the number without any domestic animals being 1,395.

Of all the farms in the territory, 52.2 per cent report horses, but only 5 per cent report colts born in 1909, and 2.5 per cent report colts born after January 1, 1910. The average value of mature horses was reported at $53.19, an increase over the value in 1900 of $16.92, or 46.7 per cent. Mature mules were reported in 1910 at more than double the value of mature horses, but there was little difference between the reported values of horse and mule colts.

Swine were reported by 32.3 per cent of the farms, but only 14.7 per cent reported pigs born after January 1, 1910. The average value of swine reported as "hogs and pigs born before January 1, 1910," was $8.88, while that of spring pigs was $4.06.

Only 14.9 per cent of the farms reported cattle, and only 11.1 per cent had "dairy cows," and 7.5 per cent had "other cows." There was an increase during the decade in the average value of both these classes of cows amounting to about 10 per cent.

Asses and burros were reported by 14.1 per cent of the farms; mules by 11.4 per cent; carabaos by 1.7 per cent; goats by 1 per cent; and sheep by 0.7 per cent.

Poultry on farms: 1910 and 1900.—The following table gives the numbers of the various kinds of poultry reported in 1910 and 1900, together with their value, and the number of farms reporting each kind in 1910:

KIND.	1910 (April 15)				1900 (June 1)
	Farms reporting.		Number of fowls.	Value.	Number of fowls.
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.			
Total	2,308	53.4	95,667	$65,310	58,143
Chickens	2,273	52.6	64,136	47,115	31,888
Turkeys	88	2.0	1,742	4,764	4,672
Ducks	292	6.8	25,711	12,167	21,508
Geese	30	0.7	161	380	75
Guinea fowls	11	0.3	341	167	(1)
Pigeons	61	1.4	3,576	717	(2)

[1] Included with chickens. [2] Not reported.

Of the total number of farms in Hawaii, 2,308, or 53.4 per cent, reported fowls in 1910. The increase in the number of fowls on Hawaiian farms during the last decade amounted to 64.5 per cent. The total number in 1910 was 95,667, valued at $65,310. About two-thirds of this number were chickens, and somewhat more than one-fourth were ducks. Pigeons and turkeys were the only other fowls of which there were more than 1,000.

Bees on farms: 1910.—The number of farms reporting bees has increased from 46 in 1900 to 66 in 1910, or 43.5 per cent. The number of colonies of bees increased from 1,387 to 12,621, or 809.9 per cent, and their value increased from $8,426 to $48,945, or 480.9 per cent. The average value of bees per farm reporting was $183.17 in 1900 and $741.59 in 1910. About 2 farms in every 100 report bees.

Domestic animals not on farms: 1910.—Most of the domestic animals not on farms are found in cities, towns, and in plantation villages, where laborers not operating farms independently often keep horses, cattle, swine, and poultry. Statistics for such animals are shown below.

KIND.	Number of inclosures reporting.	ANIMALS. Number.	Value.	Average value.
Total	7,154	.....	$1,095,474	.....
All cattle	.....	4,042	113,227	$28.01
Dairy cows	811	1,621	72,095	44.48
Horses	.....	11,708	760,584	64.96
Mules	.....	1,419	136,657	96.31
Asses and burros	622	1,088	8,603	7.91
Swine	.....	10,360	75,053	7.24
Sheep	.....	12	64	5.33
Goats	181	659	1,286	1.95

No provision was made by law to secure data pertaining to poultry and bees not on farms. In the table age groups are omitted for the sake of brevity.

Domestic animals on farms and not on farms: 1910.—The following table gives the total number and value of domestic animals, distinguishing those on farms from those not on farms:

KIND.	DOMESTIC ANIMALS. Total. Number.	Value.	On farms. Number.	Value.	Not on farms. Number.	Value.
Total	.....	$5,388,419	.....	$4,292,945	.....	$1,095,474
All cattle	149,071	2,392,253	145,029	2,279,026	4,042	113,227
Dairy cows	8,482	307,416	6,861	235,321	1,621	72,095
Horses	27,564	1,546,791	15,856	786,207	11,708	760,584
Mules	9,375	1,055,301	7,956	918,644	1,419	136,657
Asses and burros	2,847	28,329	1,759	19,726	1,088	8,603
Swine	30,844	211,169	20,484	136,116	10,360	75,053
Sheep	76,722	137,540	76,710	137,476	12	64
Goats	5,110	4,353	4,451	3,067	659	1,286
Carabaos (Chinese buffaloes)	399	12,683	399	12,683	.....	.....

The total value of all domestic animals in the territory in 1910 was $5,388,000, of which the value of animals not on farms represented 20.3 per cent.

LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS.

The returns for live stock products obtained at the census of 1910, like those for crops, relate to the activities of the calendar year 1909. It is impossible to give a total representing the annual production of live stock products for the reason that, as shown elsewhere, the total value of products from the business of raising domestic animals for use, sale, or slaughter can not be calculated from the census returns. Even if this value could be ascertained and were added to the value of the crops, the sum would not correctly represent the total value of farm products, because, as already more fully explained, duplication would result from the fact that part of the crops are fed to the live stock.

Dairy products: 1909 and 1899.—The next table shows the principal statistics relative to dairy products in 1909, with certain comparative statistics for 1899.

The number of farms reporting dairy cows on April 15, 1910, was 479, but only 241 reported the production of any kind of dairy products in 1909. That there should be this difference is not surprising. Doubtless some farmers who had dairy cows in 1910 had none in 1909, while other farmers neglected to give information for the preceding year, or were unable to do so, perhaps because the farm was then in other hands. Dairy products in general are somewhat less accurately reported than the principal crops. This is particularly the case as regards the quantity of milk produced. The number of farms which made any report of milk produced during 1909 was 227 (somewhat less than the total number reporting dairy products), and the number of dairy cows on such farms on April 15, 1910, was 4,764. The amount of milk reported was 1,028,000 gallons; assuming that there were the same number of cows in 1909 as in 1910, this would represent an average of 216 gallons per cow. In considering this average, however, it should be borne in mind that the quantity of milk reported is probably deficient, and that the distinction between dairy and other cows is not always strictly observed in the census returns.

	FARMS REPORTING. Number.	Per cent of all farms.	Number or quantity.	Unit.	VALUE. Total.	Average per unit.
Dairy cows on farms April 15, 1910	479	11.1	6,861	Head	.....	.....
On farms reporting dairy products in 1909	241	5.6	4,896	Head	.....	.....
On farms reporting milk produced in 1909	227	5.3	4,764	Head	.....	.....
Specified dairy products, 1909:						
Milk reported	.....	.....	1,028,096	Gals.	.....	.....
Butter made	82	1.9	54,133	Lbs.	$21,792	$0.40
Milk sold	108	2.5	740,184	Gals.	190,030	0.26
Cream sold	4	0.1	5,064	Gals.	3,659	0.72
Butter sold	44	1.0	44,713	Lbs.	18,283	0.41
Total receipts from sales, 1909	.....	.....	.....	.....	211,922	.....
Total value of milk and cream sold and butter made, 1909	.....	.....	.....	.....	215,481	.....
Specified dairy products, 1899:						
Butter made	71	3.1	118,871	Lbs.	.....	.....
Cheese made	1	(1)	12	Lbs.	.....	.....
Butter sold	.....	.....	96,209	Lbs.	35,455	0.37

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

By reason of the incompleteness of the returns for milk produced, the Census Bureau has made no attempt to determine the total value of dairy products for 1909. For convenience, a partial total has been presented comprising the reported value of milk and cream sold as such (none was reported as sold on the butter fat basis) and the reported value of butter made, whether for home consumption or for sale. The total thus obtained for 1909 is $215,000, which may be defined as the total value of dairy products exclusive of milk and cream used on the farm producing.

About three-fourths of the milk reported as produced by Hawaiian farmers in 1909 was sold as such. The butter made on farms was valued at $21,792.

Comparisons are made between 1909 and 1899 for but few of the census items relating to dairy products, for the reason that in 1899 estimates were made for farms with incomplete reports, which was not done at the census of 1910. The figures for milk produced and milk sold are particularly affected, but those for butter are approximately comparable. The table shows a material decrease between 1899 and 1909 in the amount of butter made.

Wool: 1909 and 1899.—The next table gives statistics as to the production of wool on farms, the figures being partly based on estimates.[1]

	Number of farms reporting.	Sheep of shearing age.	WOOL PRODUCED. Fleeces (number).	Weight (pounds).	Value.
Sheep of shearing age on farms April 15, 1910	30	60,294			
Wool produced, as reported, 1909	12	57,750	72,570	334,055	$52,414
Total production of wool (partly estimated):					
1909			75,767	349,711	54,723
1899			93,719	424,228	53,686
Increase, 1899 to 1909[1]			−17,952	−74,517	1,037
Per cent of increase[1]			−19.2	−17.6	1.9

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

The total number of sheep of shearing age in Hawaii on April 15, 1910, was 60,294, representing a decrease of 28.7 per cent as compared with the number on June 1, 1900 (84,606). The approximate production of wool during 1909 was 75,767 fleeces, weighing 349,711 pounds and valued at $54,723. Of these totals about one twenty-fifth represents estimates.

[1] Farmers should be able in general to report the production of wool more accurately than that of dairy products. There were, however, 18 farmers who reported the possession of 2,544 sheep of shearing age on April 15, 1910, without reporting any wool produced in 1909. Probably in a large proportion of cases this failure was due to the fact that they did not have these sheep, or did not occupy the same farm during the preceding year. The returns of farms reporting wool in 1909 but no sheep of shearing age on April 15, 1910, would partially make up this deficiency, but it is believed that in some cases enumerators, having found that a farm had no sheep in 1910, omitted the inquiry as to wool produced in 1909 and thus missed more or less wool actually produced. It is a fairly safe assumption that the entire production of wool in 1909 bore the same relation to the entire number of sheep of shearing age on April 15, 1910, as the production of wool on those farms reporting both production and sheep bore to the number of sheep reported on such farms. Statistics for this group of farms are given in the table, and the total wool product, estimated on the basis of the above assumption, is also given.

All of the wool reported for 1909 was produced on farms having sheep April 15, 1910. The average weight per fleece in 1909 was 4.6 pounds, as compared with 4.5 pounds in 1899, and the average value per pound was 16 cents, as compared with 13 cents in 1899. Although 44 farmers reported 4,451 goats and kids on their farms April 15, 1910, no production of goat hair or mohair was reported for 1909.

Poultry products: 1909 and 1899.—The next statement gives data relative to the production and sale of eggs and poultry.

	Number of farms reporting.	Number of fowls on hand.	PRODUCT. Quantity.	Value.
Fowls on farms April 15, 1910	2,308	95,667		
On farms reporting eggs produced in 1909	1,675	86,004		
On other farms	633	9,663		
			Dozens.	
Eggs produced, as reported, 1909	1,696		328,224	$94,957
Total production of eggs (partly estimated):				
1909			386,448	111,802
1899			155,710	45,257
Increase, 1899 to 1909			230,738	66,545
Per cent of increase			148.2	147.0
Eggs sold, as reported, 1909	870		240,408	68,083
Fowls on farms April 15, 1910:				
On farms reporting poultry raised in 1909	1,611	80,696		
On other farms	697	14,971		
			No. of fowls.	
Poultry raised, as reported, 1909	1,664		122,117	74,379
Total poultry raised (partly estimated):				
1909			144,773	88,178
1899				61,546
Increase, 1899 to 1909				26,632
Per cent of increase				43.3
Fowls sold, as reported, 1909	757		67,516	36,850

The total number of fowls on Hawaiian farms on April 15, 1910, was 95,667. Of the 2,308 farms reporting fowls, 633 did not report any eggs produced in 1909 and 697 did not report any poultry raised in 1909. The production of eggs actually reported for the year 1909 was 328,224 dozens, valued at $94,957. According to the Twelfth Census reports the production of eggs in 1899 was 155,710 dozens, the value being $45,257. The latter figures, however, are somewhat in excess of the actual returns at that census, because they include estimates made to cover those cases where the schedules reported fowls on hand without reporting the production of eggs. In order to make the returns for 1909 comparable with those published for 1899 similar estimates have been made, the method of estimate and the justification therefor being substantially the same as in the case of wool. The total production of eggs in 1909, including these estimates, was 386,448 dozens, valued at $111,802. The total production of poultry in 1909, including estimates made on the same basis as for eggs, was 144,773 fowls, valued at $88,178.

Honey and wax: 1909.—Although 66 farms reported 12,621 colonies of bees on hand April 15, 1910, 20 of these farms, with 407 colonies on hand April 15, 1910, made no report of honey and wax produced in 1909. The actual returns show the production of 999,915 pounds of honey, valued at $33,022, and 30,113 pounds of wax, valued at $8,765; the true totals are doubtless somewhat above these figures.

Sale or slaughter of domestic animals on farms: 1909 and 1899.—The next statement presents statistics relating to the sale or slaughter of domestic animals by Hawaiian farmers during the year 1909, with certain items for 1899.

The total value of domestic animals sold during 1909 was $831,000, and that of animals slaughtered on farms $210,000, making an aggregate of $1,041,000. This total, however, involves considerable duplication, resulting from the resale or slaughter of animals which had been purchased by the farmers during the same year.

The value of the cattle (including calves) sold during 1909 represented about three-fourths of the total value of animals sold, and the value of swine sold represented about one-eighth of the total.

The census of 1900 called for the receipts from the sale of domestic animals raised on the farms reporting and the total value of those slaughtered during 1899, which amounted, respectively, to $298,476 and $64,081. The item of sales is not closely comparable with that for 1909, when the inquiry covered all sales whether of animals raised on the farms reporting or elsewhere. It is believed, however, that in many cases the returns for 1899 also included receipts from sales of animals not actually raised on the farms reporting.

	FARMS REPORTING.		Number of animals.	VALUE.	
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.		Total.	Average.
1909—All domestic animals:					
Sold	.....	.....	.....	$830,809	.....
Slaughtered	.....	.....	.....	209,974	.....
Calves:					
Sold	67	1.6	1,544	29,364	$19.02
Slaughtered	20	0.5	262	2,528	9.65
Other cattle:					
Sold	190	4.4	17,461	604,891	34.64
Slaughtered	83	1.9	6,238	182,484	29.25
Horses:					
Sold	80	1.9	659	45,885	69.55
Mules:					
Sold	35	0.8	178	12,217	68.63
Asses and burros:					
Sold	10	0.2	21	1,263	60.14
Swine:					
Sold	486	11.3	11,662	108,003	9.26
Slaughtered	209	4.8	1,541	21,774	14.13
Sheep:					
Sold	17	0.4	9,935	29,213	2.94
Slaughtered	8	0.2	805	2,958	3.67
Goats:					
Sold	2	(1)	16	23	1.44
Slaughtered	4	0.1	160	230	1.44
1899—All domestic animals:					
Sold [2]	.....	.....	.....	298,476	.....
Slaughtered	.....	.....	.....	64,081	.....

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
[2] Schedules called for receipts from sales of animals raised on the farms reporting.

CROPS.

Summary: 1909.—The next table summarizes the census data relative to all of the farm crops of 1909. In comparing one year with the other it should be borne in mind that acreage is on the whole a better index of the general changes or tendencies of agriculture than either the quantity or the value of the crops, since variations in quantity may be due largely to temporarily favorable or unfavorable climatic conditions, and variations in the value of the crops are largely affected by changes in prices. (See also discussion of "Total value of farm products.")

The total value of crops in 1909 was $28,536,000. Of this total, over nine-tenths was contributed by sugar cane. The only other crop with a value of product of over a million dollars was rice; the fruits and nuts, the vegetables, and the coffee produced in 1909 were each valued at over two hundred thousand dollars. No other crop had a value amounting to $100,000.

The number of farms reporting sugar cane increased from 184 in 1899 to 1,028 in 1909, and the acreage increased from 65,687 to 186,230. The production of sugar cane was 4,240,000 tons in 1909, as compared with 2,239,000 in 1899. The reported value of the crop was $26,306,000 in 1909, as compared with $18,763,000 in 1899, but it should be noted in this connection that the value of product for 1909 is that of sugar cane in its original condition, the manufacture of sugar being included in the statistics of manufactures, while in 1899 the manufacture of sugar was treated as an agricultural operation, and the total value of product consisted of $18,026,000 for sugar made, $8,000 for molasses, and only $729,000 for cane sold as such. The value of the sugar manufactured in Hawaii in 1909 was $35,950,000.

CROP.	Farms reporting.	Acres harvested.	QUANTITY. Amount.	Unit.	VALUE. Amount.	Per cent of total.
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	**$28,535,677**	**100.0**
Grains and seeds, total	.....	12,838	46,812,526	Lbs..	1,130,356	4.0
Corn	522	3,190	4,691,675	Lbs..	53,337	0.2
Rice (paddy)	503	9,425	41,827,900	Lbs..	1,068,293	3.7
Dry edible beans	171	169	211,471	Lbs..	5,564	(1)
Soy beans	9	20	37,535	Lbs..	1,277	(1)
Dry peas	21	14	8,875	Lbs..	201	(1)
Peanuts	42	20	35,070	Lbs..	1,684	(1)
Coarse forage	87	593	6,166	Tons.	41,300	0.1
Sugar cane grown	1,028	186,230	4,240,238	Tons.	26,305,747	92.2
Coffee (cherry)	709	3,727	9,834,026	Lbs..	213,085	0.7
Cotton	5	37	5,500	Lbs..	1,291	(1)
Tobacco	20	48	80,475	Lbs..	18,326	0.1
Sisal	9	.....	9,025,000	Lbs..	9,025	(1)
Rubber	14	.....	6	Lbs..	12	(1)
Starch	2	.....	3	Bags..	14	(1)
Potatoes	322	353	973,205	Lbs..	15,286	0.1
Sweet potatoes and yams	373	270	1,210,389	Lbs..	12,791	(1)
Other vegetables	1,199	1,913	.....	.....	321,897	1.1
Flowers and plants	1	3	.....	.....	3,645	(1)
Strawberries	29	20	31,952	Qts..	2,396	(1)
Other fruits and nuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	460,506	1.6

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Orchard fruits, grapes, nuts, and tropical fruits: 1909 and 1899.—The following table presents data with regard to orchard fruits, grapes, nuts, and tropical fruits. The acreage devoted to these products was not ascertained. In comparing one year with the other the number of trees or vines of bearing age is on the

whole a better index of the general changes or tendencies than the quantity of product, but the data for the censuses of 1910 and 1900 are not closely comparable, and the product is therefore compared, although variations may be due to temporarily favorable or unfavorable climatic conditions.

The total value of tropical fruits produced in Hawaii in 1909 was $453,000, of which the value of pineapples formed more than two-thirds, and the value of bananas most of the remainder. The total value of grapes produced in 1909 was $4,579, that of nuts $2,522, and that of orchard fruits only $621.

CROP.	TREES, PLANTS, OR VINES OF BEARING AGE: 1910		TREES, PLANTS, OR VINES NOT OF BEARING AGE: 1910		PRODUCT.		
					1909		1899
	Farms reporting.	Number.	Farms reporting.	Number.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
Orchard fruits, total	.....	[1] 5,869	.....	[1] 6,214	[2] 356	$621	[2] 1,046
Apples	19	372	13	116	12	12	26
Peaches and nectarines	301	5,416	109	6,086	344	609	1,020
Grapes	210	46,992	92	41,933	[3] 229,643	4,579	[3] 29,310
Nuts[4] (cocoanuts)	128	32,777	102	36,645	[5] 136,827	2,522	[5] 8,350

CROP.	TREES, PLANTS, OR VINES OF BEARING AGE: 1910		TREES, PLANTS, OR VINES NOT OF BEARING AGE: 1910		PRODUCT.		
					1909		1899
	Farms reporting.	Number.	Farms reporting.	Number.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
Tropical fruits, total	.....	23,597,461	.....	12,169,447	.....	$452,784	.....
Avocado	423	3,575	466	5,082	[3] 63,247	1,749	([6])
Bananas	653	261,691	232	74,505	[7] 333,069	103,490	[7] 141,053
Bread fruit	159	4,433	25	201	[8] 820	425	([9])
Figs	362	2,139	124	815	[3] 14,096	796	[3] 21,440
Lemons	154	575	133	725	[10] 83	128	[10] 102
Limes	167	6,128	140	2,485	[10] 956	1,217	[10] 1,536
Mangoes	273	2,224	99	493	[10] 2,265	2,356	([6])
Oranges	568	4,690	518	5,964	[10] 3,502	4,252	[10] 3,368
Papaia	595	38,045	114	5,228	[8] 22,078	6,161	([9])
Pineapples	319	23,267,929	208	12,031,003	[8] 12,361,695	331,162	[6] 116,560
Pomeloes	42	173	17	184	[10] 93	199	[10] 1
Unclassified	16	5,859	20	42,762	[3] 26,910	849	[3] 2,365,040

[1] Includes small number of pear, plum and prune, cherry, apricot, and mulberry trees, with no product reported.
[2] Bushels.
[3] Pounds.
[4] Small number of pecan, almond, walnut, and other nut trees not of bearing age were reported, but are not included.
[5] Number.
[6] Included with "unclassified."
[7] Bunches.
[8] Bags.
[9] No report.
[10] Boxes.

COUNTY TABLES.

County boundaries.—Hawaii consists of the island of Hawaii; Honolulu consists of the island of Oahu, including the city of Honolulu and Midway Island; Kalawao consists of the leper settlement on the island of Molokai (area was 7,040 acres); Kauai consists of the islands of Kauai and Niihau; Maui consists of the islands of Maui, Lanai, and Kahoolawe and the island of Molokai exclusive of the leper settlement.

Tables 1 to 4, which follow, present by counties the more important agricultural data collected at the Thirteenth Census, 1910.

Table 1 shows the population, number of farms, color of farmers, number of farms classified by size, land and farm area, value of farm property, and number and value of domestic animals and of poultry and bees, as of April 15, 1910. Comparative data for June 1, 1900, are given in italics for certain items.

Table 2 gives statistics pertaining to the products of live stock on farms (dairy products, poultry and eggs, honey and wax, and wool); also the number and value of domestic animals sold or slaughtered on farms for the year 1909.

Table 3 shows the total value of farm crops and the principal classes thereof, together with the acreage (or trees of bearing age) and production of the principal crops for the year 1909.

Table 4 shows the number and value of domestic animals in barns and inclosures not on farms, by classes, together with the number of dairy cows and mature horses and mules, on April 15, 1910.

TABLE 1.—FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY, BY COUNTIES: APRIL 15, 1910.

[Comparative data for June 1, 1900, for the territory as a whole are given in italics. Changes in county boundaries between 1900 and 1910 were so numerous and extensive that it is impracticable to make any comparison for the counties.]

		THE TERRITORY.	Hawaii.	Honolulu.	Kalawao.	Kauai.	Maui.
1	**Population**	191,909	55,382	82,028	785	23,952	29,762
2	*Population in 1900*	*154,001*	*46,843*	*58,504*	*1,177*	*20,734*	*26,745*
3	**Number of all farms**	4,320	2,226	874	3	452	765
4	*Number of all farms in 1900*	*2,278*					
	Color of farmers:						
5	White	753	350	111	1	113	178
6	Negro and other nonwhite	3,567	1,876	763	2	339	587
	Number of farms, classified by size:						
7	Under 20 acres	3,267	1,723	646	2	379	517
8	20 to 49 acres	520	247	105		25	143
9	50 to 99 acres	190	106	31		15	38
10	100 to 174 acres	106	45	32		9	20
11	175 to 499 acres	80	37	24		7	12
12	500 to 999 acres	34	14	7		2	11
13	1,000 acres and over	123	54	29	1	15	24
	LAND AND FARM AREA						
14	Approximate area.....acres	4,127,360	2,569,600	384,000	7,040	410,240	756,480
15	Land in farms.....acres	2,590,600	1,496,061	256,621	6,464	309,014	522,440
16	*Land in farms in 1900*.....acres	*2,609,613*					
17	Improved land in farms.....acres	305,053	136,933	64,559	24	46,081	57,456
18	*Improved land in farms in 1900*.....acres	*294,545*					
19	Woodland in farms.....acres	596,304	361,460	47,049		114,214	73,581
20	Other unimproved land in farms.....acres	1,689,243	997,668	145,013	6,440	148,719	391,403
21	Per cent of land area in farms	62.8	58.2	66.8	91.8	75.3	69.1
22	Per cent of farm land improved	11.8	9.2	25.2	0.4	14.9	11.0
23	Average acres per farm	599.7	672.1	293.6	2,154.7	683.7	682.9
24	Average improved acres per farm	70.6	61.5	73.9	8.0	101.9	75.1
	VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY						
25	**All farm property**.....dollars	96,363,229	27,915,065	31,354,152	66,469	14,086,165	22,941,378
26	*All farm property in 1900*.....dollars	*74,084,988*					
27	Per cent increase, 1900–1910	30.1					
28	Land.....dollars	78,132,945	22,928,613	24,880,091	36,400	12,133,943	18,153,898
29	*Land in 1900*.....dollars	*56,484,061*					
30	Buildings.....dollars	4,798,756	1,642,794	1,766,407	8,100	624,934	756,521
31	*Buildings in 1900*.....dollars	*3,646,895*					
32	Implements and machinery.....dollars	9,024,328	1,203,379	3,823,957	4,675	823,827	3,168,490
33	*Implements, etc., in 1900*.....dollars	*11,484,890*					
34	Domestic animals, poultry, and bees.....dollars	4,407,200	2,140,279	883,697	17,294	503,461	862,469
35	*Domestic animals, etc., in 1900*.....dollars	*2,570,142*					
	Per cent of value of all property in—						
36	Land	81.1	82.1	79.4	54.8	86.1	79.1
37	Buildings	5.0	5.9	5.6	12.2	4.4	3.3
38	Implements and machinery	9.4	4.3	12.2	7.0	5.8	13.8
39	Domestic animals, poultry, and bees	4.6	7.7	2.8	26.0	3.6	3.8
	Average values:						
40	All property per farm.....dollars	22,306	12,540	35,874	22,156	31,164	29,989
41	Land and buildings per farm.....dollars	19,197	11,038	30,488	14,833	28,228	24,720
42	Land per acre.....dollars	30.16	15.33	96.95	5.63	39.27	34.75
43	*Land per acre in 1900*.....dollars	*21.64*					
	DOMESTIC ANIMALS (farms and ranges)						
44	Farms reporting domestic animals	2,925	1,301	713	1	373	537
45	Value of domestic animals.....dollars	4,292,945	2,122,624	833,848	17,294	474,089	845,090
	Cattle:						
46	Total number	145,029	81,891	20,237	875	10,124	31,902
47	Dairy cows	6,861	2,250	2,257		378	1,976
48	Other cows	66,881	41,826	8,058	325	3,717	12,955
49	Yearling heifers	15,500	8,733	2,136	140	1,178	3,313
50	Calves	8,582	3,092	2,134	70	487	2,829
51	Yearling steers and bulls	13,843	7,913	1,540	140	1,080	3,170
52	Other steers and bulls	33,362	18,107	4,112	200	3,284	7,659
53	Value.....dollars	2,279,026	1,200,022	445,374	15,450	160,496	457,684
	Horses:						
54	Total number	15,856	7,845	2,691	26	2,358	2,936
55	Mature horses	14,152	6,917	2,477	21	2,090	2,647
56	Yearling colts	1,376	838	135	3	204	196
57	Spring colts	328	90	79	2	64	93
58	Value.....dollars	786,207	377,898	157,256	920	124,297	126,136
	Mules:						
59	Total number	7,956	4,215	1,259		1,062	1,420
60	Mature mules	7,738	4,071	1,224		1,057	1,386
61	Yearling colts	186	136	23		1	26
62	Spring colts	32	8	12		4	8
63	Value.....dollars	918,644	467,191	145,832		132,492	173,129
	Asses and burros:						
64	Number	1,759	1,473	43	55	24	164
65	Value.....dollars	19,726	12,783	2,890	165	1,020	2,868
	Swine:						
66	Total number	20,484	3,834	8,448	106	609	7,487
67	Mature hogs	10,990	2,310	3,460	63	423	4,734
68	Spring pigs	9,494	1,524	4,988	43	186	2,753
69	Value.....dollars	136,116	23,269	71,278	759	6,452	34,368
	Sheep:						
70	Total number	76,710	20,197	375		26,261	29,877
71	Rams, ewes, and wethers	60,294	15,153	375		21,060	23,706
72	Spring lambs	16,416	5,044			5,201	6,171
73	Value.....dollars	137,476	38,883	1,893		46,301	50,399
	Goats:						
74	Number	4,451	4,272	40		3	136
75	Value.....dollars	3,057	2,788	112		11	156
	Carabaos (Chinese buffaloes):						
76	Number	399	2	258		132	7
77	Value.....dollars	12,683	100	9,213		3,020	350
	POULTRY AND BEES						
78	Number of poultry of all kinds	95,667	17,292	51,468		7,599	19,308
79	Value.....dollars	65,310	14,463	33,946		5,182	11,719
80	Number of colonies of bees	12,621	1,326	4,832		4,227	2,236
81	Value.....dollars	48,945	3,192	15,903		24,190	5,660

TABLE 2.—LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS, AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES: 1909.

		THE TERRITORY.	Hawaii.	Honolulu.	Kalawao.	Kauai.	Maui.
	LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS						
	Dairy Products						
1	Dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products....number..	4,896	1,662	1,844	.....	213	1,177
2	Dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced....number..	4,764	1,487	1,844	.....	213	1,220
3	Milk—Produced....gallons...	1,028,096	191,262	693,367	.....	53,075	90,392
4	Sold....gallons...	740,184	79,890	591,486	.....	17,125	51,683
5	Cream sold....gallons...	5,064	3	5,061	.....	.....	.....
6	Butter—Produced....pounds..	54,133	35,297	5,117	.....	4,150	9,569
7	Sold....pounds..	44,713	31,525	2,058	.....	2,550	8,580
8	Value of dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream....dollars...	215,481	31,139	159,684	.....	5,469	19,189
9	Receipts from sale of dairy products....dollars...	211,922	29,442	158,501	.....	5,169	18,810
	Poultry Products						
10	Poultry—Raised....number..	122,117	19,584	71,222	.....	7,475	23,836
11	Sold....number..	67,516	5,011	52,914	.....	1,012	8,579
12	Eggs—Produced....dozens...	328,224	46,388	216,734	.....	13,634	51,468
13	Sold....dozens...	240,408	12,920	185,193	.....	5,882	36,413
14	Value of poultry and eggs produced....dollars...	169,336	30,029	105,104	.....	9,139	25,064
15	Receipts from sale of poultry and eggs....dollars...	104,133	8,842	80,384	.....	2,488	13,219
	Honey and Wax						
16	Honey produced....pounds..	999,915	59,572	421,200	.....	274,451	244,692
17	Wax produced....pounds..	30,113	1,507	12,975	.....	10,260	5,371
18	Value of honey and wax produced....dollars..	41,787	2,359	16,555	.....	11,965	10,908
	Wool						
19	Wool, fleeces shorn....number..	72,570	33,149	3	.....	21,636	17,782
20	Value of wool produced....dollars...	52,414	19,040	2	.....	22,048	11,324
	DOMESTIC ANIMALS SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED						
21	Calves—Sold or slaughtered....number..	1,806	968	590	.....	48	200
22	Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered....number..	23,699	12,938	3,093	14	2,479	5,175
23	Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold....number..	858	621	103	.....	58	76
24	Swine—Sold or slaughtered....number..	13,203	2,623	6,006	.....	145	4,429
25	Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered....number..	10,916	6,533	71	.....	1,424	2,888
26	Receipts from sale of animals....dollars...	830,809	472,582	122,227	.....	51,575	184,425
27	Value of animals slaughtered....dollars...	209,974	47,708	92,670	459	37,289	31,788

TABLE 3.—VALUE OF ALL CROPS AND PRINCIPAL CLASSES THEREOF, AND ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, BY COUNTIES: 1909.

	VALUE OF ALL CROPS						
1	**Total**....dollars...	**28,535,677**	**8,151,565**	**8,494,512**	**1,743**	**4,839,080**	**7,048,777**
2	Cereals....dollars...	1,121,630	33,676	705,094	.....	320,432	62,428
3	Other grains and seeds....dollars...	8,726	4,271	1,155	.....	261	3,009
4	Coarse forage....dollars...	41,300	1,700	24,628	.....	5,510	9,462
5	Vegetables....dollars...	349,974	77,772	160,150	1,743	43,558	66,751
6	Sugar cane....dollars...	26,305,747	7,786,391	7,201,691	.....	4,458,853	6,858,812
7	Coffee....dollars...	213,085	202,758	3,995	.....	488	5,844
8	Sisal....dollars...	9,025	2,325	6,700	.....	.....	.....
9	Fruits and nuts....dollars...	462,902	24,336	388,869	.....	9,228	42,469
10	All other crops....dollars...	23,288	18,276	4,200	.....	750	62
	SELECTED CROPS (acres and quantity)						
	Cereals:						
11	**Total**....acres....	**12,615**	**687**	**5,245**	.....	**3,661**	**3,022**
12	....pounds..	**46,519,575**	**1,561,260**	**27,765,922**	.....	**12,724,563**	**4,467,810**
13	Corn....acres....	3,190	364	22	.....	6	2,798
14	....pounds..	4,691,675	780,380	43,250	.....	8,555	3,859,490
15	Rice (paddy)....acres....	9,425	323	5,223	.....	3,655	224
16	....pounds..	41,827,900	780,880	27,722,672	.....	12,716,028	608,320
17	Coarse forage....acres....	593	35	322	.....	40	196
18	....tons.....	6,106	313	3,924	.....	381	1,488
	Special crops:						
19	Potatoes....acres....	353	60	20	.....	18	255
20	....pounds..	973,205	189,630	66,400	.....	60,085	657,090
21	Sweet potatoes and yams....acres....	270	130	59	.....	24	57
22	....pounds..	1,210,389	354,034	232,425	.....	112,120	511,810
23	All other vegetables....acres....	1,913	641	680	12	230	350
24	Sugar cane....acres....	186,230	91,816	27,040	.....	34,644	32,730
25	....tons.....	4,240,238	1,431,076	1,079,028	.....	727,454	1,002,680
26	Coffee (cherry)....acres....	3,727	3,501	103	.....	11	112
27	....pounds..	9,834,026	9,746,045	35,506	.....	4,000	48,475
28	Sisal....pounds..	9,025,000	2,325,000	6,700,000	.....	.....	.....
	FRUITS AND NUTS						
29	**Orchard fruits**....trees.....	**5,869**	**4,400**	**149**	.....	**550**	**770**
30	....bushels..	**356**	**293**	.....	.....	**5**	**58**
31	**Grapes**....vines....	46,992	1,428	684	.....	2,697	42,183
	....pounds..	229,643	59,371	2,450	.....	31	167,791
	Tropical fruits:						
32	**Total**....trees and plants..	**23,597,461**	**984,295**	**20,927,318**	.....	**189,550**	**1,496,298**
33	Avocado....trees.....	3,575	1,827	633	.....	299	816
34	....pounds..	63,247	50,244	3,488	.....	6,750	2,765
35	Bananas....trees.....	261,691	12,878	214,184	.....	7,190	27,439
36	....bunches.	333,069	9,880	301,316	.....	5,175	16,698
37	Oranges....trees.....	4,690	2,695	585	.....	937	473
38	....boxes....	3,502	2,696	52	.....	476	278
39	Papaia....trees.....	38,045	32,835	4,227	.....	781	202
40	....bags.....	22,078	19,312	2,523	.....	235	8
41	Pineapples....plants....	23,267,929	919,280	20,703,402	.....	179,657	1,465,590
42	....number..	12,361,695	709,521	10,954,728	.....	74,900	622,546
	Small fruits:						
43	Strawberries....acres....	20	.....	18	.....	1	1
44	....quarts...	31,952	112	28,040	.....	2,000	1,800
	Nuts:						
45	Coconuts....trees.....	32,777	10,220	1,672	.....	3,352	17,533
46	....number..	136,827	34,400	12,710	.....	86,710	3,007

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND VALUE OF DOMESTIC AMIMALS **NOT** ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES: APRIL 15, 1910.

		THE TERRITORY.	Hawaii.	Honolulu.	Kalawao.	Kauai.	Maui.
1	Inclosures reporting domestic animals	7,154	2,570	1,627	124	1,218	1,615
2	Value of all domestic animals.....dollars..	1,095,474	293,393	470,099	9,848	160,996	161,138
	Cattle:						
3	Total number	4,042	1,454	699	5	1,031	853
4	Value.....dollars..	113,227	37,534	31,727	625	27,510	15,831
5	Number of dairy cows	1,621	625	358	4	417	217
	Horses:						
6	Total number	11,708	4,363	2,978	258	1,825	2,284
7	Value.....dollars..	760,584	208,296	329,558	8,103	107,985	106,642
8	Number of mature horses	11,338	4,258	2,943	247	1,699	2,191
	Mules and asses and burros:						
9	Total number	2,507	1,283	580	37	142	465
10	Value.....dollars..	145,260	32,195	79,498	1,030	14,154	18,383
11	Number of mature mules	1,362	387	531	6	132	306
	Swine:						
12	Total number	10,360	2,262	3,588	10	1,091	3,409
13	Value.....dollars..	75,053	15,037	28,795	90	11,249	19,882
	Sheep and goats:						
14	Total number	671	248	184	.....	28	211
15	Value.....dollars..	1,350	331	521	.....	98	400

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES FOR THE TERRITORY, CITIES, AND INDUSTRIES.

Prepared under the supervision of W. M. STEUART, Chief Statistician for Manufactures.

Introduction.—This section gives the statistics of manufactures for the territory of Hawaii for the calendar year 1909, as shown by the Thirteenth Census. It will be reprinted without change as a part of the final reports of the Thirteenth Census.

The text summarizes the general results of the census inquiry, presenting a series of special tables in which the main facts printed in the general tables are given in convenient form for the territory as a whole and for important industries. It also presents tables in which the statistics for the industries of the territory as a whole and for a few important industries are classified by character of ownership, size of establishments, number of wage earners, and prevailing hours of labor, information which could not be presented in general tables for each industry without disclosing the facts for individual establishments.

At the end of the section are two general tables, as follows:

Table I, which gives for 1909 and 1899 the number of establishments and of persons engaged in the industries, primary power, capital, salaries and wages, cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture reported for all industries combined and for certain important industries (1) for the territory as a whole and (2) for the city of Honolulu.

Table II, which gives statistics in greater detail for 1909 for the territory and for a larger number of industries.

Scope of census: Factory industries.—Census statistics of manufactures are compiled primarily for the purpose of showing the absolute and relative magnitude of the different branches of industry covered and their growth or decline. Incidentally, the effort is made to present data throwing light upon character of organization, location of establishments, size of establishments, labor force, and similar subjects. When use is made of the data for these purposes it is imperative that due attention should be given to the limitations of the figures. Particularly is this true when the attempt is made to derive from them figures purporting to show average wages, cost of production, or profits. These limitations will be fully discussed in the general report on manufactures for the United States as a whole.

The census of 1909 for Hawaii was not confined strictly to manufacturing establishments conducted under the factory system, as distinguished from the neighborhood, hand, and building industries. Where statistics for 1899 are given they have been reduced to a comparable basis by eliminating the latter classes of industries only when such establishments have not been included in 1909. The census does not include establishments which were idle during the entire year, or had a value of products less than $500, or the manufacturing done in educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions, or in governmental establishments, except those of the Federal Government.

Period covered.—The returns cover the calendar year 1909, or the business year which corresponds most nearly to that calendar year. The statistics cover a year's operations, except for establishments which began or discontinued business during the year.

The establishment.—The term "establishment" comprises the factories, mills, or plants which are under a common ownership or control, and for which one set of books of account is kept.

If, however, the plants constituting an establishment as thus defined were not all located within the same city or state, separate reports were secured in order that the separate totals might be included in the statistics for each state or city. In some instances separate reports were secured for different industries carried on in the same establishment.

Classification by industries.—The establishments were assigned to the several classes of industries according to their products of chief value. The products for a given industry may thus, on the one hand, include minor products quite different from these covered by the class designation, and, on the other hand, may not include the total product covered by this designation, because some part of this product may be made in establishments in which it is not the product of chief value.

Selected industries.—The general tables at the end of this section give the principal facts separately for the industries of the territory. A selection has been made of the leading industries of the territory for more detailed consideration. Sometimes an industry of greater importance than some of those selected is omitted because it comprises so few establishments that these detailed presentations would reveal the operations of individual concerns.

Comparisons with previous censuses.—Owing to the changes in industrial conditions it is not always possible to classify establishments by industries in such a way as to permit accurate comparison with preceding censuses. Table I, giving comparable figures for 1909 and 1899, therefore, does not embrace all the industries shown for 1909 in Table II.

Influence of increased prices.—In considering changes in cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture, account should be taken of the general increase in the prices of commodities during recent years. To the extent to which this factor has been influential the figures can not be taken as an exact measure of increase in the volume of business.

Persons engaged in industry.—At the censuses of 1909 and 1899 the following general classes of persons engaged in industry have been distinguished: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officers of corporations, (3) superintendents and managers, (4) clerks, and (5) wage earners. In the census of 1899 these five classes were shown according to the three main groups: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officials, clerks, etc., and (3) wage earners.

The second group included the three classes of salaried officers of corporations, superintendents and managers, and clerks. In the present census an entirely different grouping is employed: That into (1) proprietors and officials, (2) clerks, and (3) wage earners. The first group includes proprietors and firm members, salaried officers of corporations, and superintendents and managers.

At this census the number of persons engaged in industry, segregated by sex, and, in the case of wage earners, also by age (whether under 16 or 16 and over), was reported for December 15, or the nearest representative day. The 15th of December was selected as representing for most industries normal conditions of employment, but where conditions were exceptional, and particularly in case of certain seasonal industries, such as canning, the December date could not be accepted as typical and an earlier date had to be chosen.

In the case of employees other than wage earners the number thus reported on December 15, or other representative day, has been treated as equivalent to the average for the year, since the number of employees of this class does not vary much from month to month in a given industry. In the case of wage earners the average is obtained in the manner explained in the next paragraph.

Wage earners.—In addition to the report by sex and age of the number of wage earners on December 15, or other representative day, a report was obtained of the number employed on the 15th of each month, without distinction of sex or age. From these figures the average number of wage earners for the year has been calculated by dividing the sum of the numbers reported each month by 12. The average thus obtained represents the number of wage earners that would be required to perform the work done if all were constantly employed during the entire year. Accordingly, the importance of any industry as an employer of labor is believed to be more accurately measured by this average than by the number employed at any one time or on a given day.

The distribution of this average number by sex and age has been estimated or computed for each industry on the basis of the proportions shown in the age and sex distribution reported for the wage earners employed in that industry on December 15, or the nearest representative day. It is believed that the distribution thus obtained can be accepted as typical and as sufficiently accurate for statistical purposes.

The number of wage earners reported for the representative day, though given for each separate industry, is not totaled for all industries combined, because in view of the variations of date such total is believed not to be significant. It would involve more or less duplication of persons working in different industries at different times, would not represent the total number employed in all industries at any one time, and would give an undue weight to seasonal industries as compared with industries in continual operation.

In 1899 the schedule called for the average number of wage earners 16 years and over, classified by sex, with the number of both sexes under 16 years of age for each month, and these monthly statements were combined in an annual average. The change in the method of the enumeration was made to secure more precise information, but the change of method may in some instances affect comparisons between the present and earlier censuses.

Prevailing hours of labor.—The census made no attempt to ascertain the number of employees working a given number of hours per week. The inquiry called merely for the prevailing practice followed in each establishment. Occasional variations in hours in an establishment from one period to another are disregarded, and no attention is given to the fact that a limited number of employees may have hours differing from those of the majority. In the tables all the wage earners of each establishment are counted in the class within which the establishment itself falls. In most establishments, however, all or practically all the employees work the same number of hours, so that these figures give a substantially correct picture of the hours of labor in manufacturing industries.

Capital.—For reasons stated in prior census reports, the statistics of capital secured by the census canvass are so defective as to be without value, except as indicating very general conditions. The instructions on the schedule for securing data relating to capital were as follows:

The answer should show the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed, on the last day of the business year reported. All the items of fixed and live capital may be taken at the amounts carried on the books. If land or buildings are rented, that fact should be stated and no value given. If a part of the land or buildings is owned, the remainder being rented, that fact should be so stated and only the value of the owned property given. Do not include securities and loans representing investments in other enterprises.

Materials.—Cost of materials refers to the materials used during the year, which may be more or less than the materials purchased during the year. The term "materials" includes fuel, rent of power and heat, mill supplies and containers, as well as materials forming a constituent part of the product. Fuel includes all fuel used, whether for heat, light, or power, or for the process of manufacture.

Expenses.—Under "Expenses" are included all items of expense incident to the year's business, except interest, whether on bonds or other forms of indebtedness, and allowances for depreciation.

Value of products.—The value of products for any industry includes the total value of all products manufactured in establishments whose products of chief value fall under the industry designation. The amounts given represent the selling value at the factory of all products manufactured during the year, which may differ from the value of the products sold. Amounts received for work on materials furnished by others are included.

Value added by manufacture.—The value of products is not a satisfactory measure of either the absolute or the relative importance of a given industry, because only a part of this value is actually created by the manufacturing process carried on in the industry itself. Another part of it, and often by far the larger part, represents the value of the materials used, which have been produced by agriculture or mining or by other industrial establishments. For many purposes, therefore, the best measure of the importance of different classes of industry is the value created as the result of the manufacturing operations carried on within the industry. This value is obtained by deducting the cost of the materials consumed from the value of the product. The figure thus obtained is termed in the census reports "value added by manufacture."

There is a further statistical advantage which "value added" has over gross value of products. In combining the value of products of all industries the value of products produced by one establishment and used as materials in another is duplicated, and the total therefore, gives a greatly exaggerated idea of the wealth created. No such duplication takes place in the total "value added by manufacture."

Cost of manufacture and profits.—Census data do not show the entire cost of manufacture, and consequently can not be used to show profits. No account has been taken of interest and depreciation. Even if the amount of profit could be determined by deducting the expenses from the value of the products the rate of profit on the investment could not properly be calculated, because of the very defective character of the returns regarding capital.

Primary power.—The figures given for this item show the total of the primary power used by the establishments. They do not cover the power developed by motors operated by such power, the inclusion of which would evidently result in duplication.

Location of establishments.—The Census Bureau has classified establishments by their location in cities or classes of cities. In interpreting these figures due consideration should be given to the fact that often establishments are located just outside the boundaries of cities, and are necessarily so classified, though locally they are looked upon as constituting a part of the manufacturing interests of the cities.

Laundries.—The census of 1909 was the first to include statistics of laundries. The reports are confined to establishments using mechanical power. The data are presented separately and are not included in the general total for manufacturing industries, in order to avoid interference with comparisons with prior censuses.

INDUSTRIES IN GENERAL.

General character of the territory.—The territory of Hawaii consists of eight inhabited islands, with a combined area of 6,449 square miles, besides a number of small uninhabited islands. Its population in 1910 was 191,909, as compared with 154,001 in 1900.

Honolulu (coextensive with Honolulu district), with a population of 52,183 in 1910, is the only large city. The remainder of the population is mostly rural. The density of population for the entire territory is 30 per square mile, and if Honolulu is excluded, only 22 per square mile.

Hawaii has no important mineral resources, but its climate and soil are well adapted for agriculture, and its industrial progress is dependent entirely upon its agricultural products. Those manufacturing industries which have not been called into being by the agricultural products of the islands exist for the production or repair of articles of local consumption.

Importance and growth of manufactures.—Hawaii was annexed to the United States in 1898 and organized as a territory in 1900, and was therefore included in the census of 1900, which was the first enumeration of its manufactures. The industrial census of 1904 was confined to continental United States, consequently no canvass was made in Hawaii.[1]

The following table gives the more important figures relative to all classes of manufactures combined for the territory as returned at the censuses of 1909 and 1899, together with percentages of increase for the 10 years:

	NUMBER OR AMOUNT.		PER CENT OF INCREASE.
	1909	1899	1899-1909
Number of establishments	500	222	125.2
Persons engaged in manufactures	7,572	4,418	71.4
Proprietors and firm members	[1] 1,074	244	340.2
Salaried employees	594	519	14.4
Wage earners (average number)	5,904	3,655	61.5
Primary horsepower	41,930	19,590	114.0
Capital	$23,875,000	$10,746,000	122.2
Expenses	31,753,000	15,061,000	110.8
Services	2,795,000	2,038,000	37.1
Salaries	686,000	565,000	21.4
Wages	2,109,000	1,473,000	43.2
Materials	25,629,000	12,251,000	109.2
Miscellaneous	3,329,000	772,000	331.2
Value of products	47,404,000	23,354,000	103.0
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	21,775,000	11,103,000	96.1

[1] Includes 272 members of cooperative associations not reported in 1899.

In 1909 the territory of Hawaii had 500 manufacturing establishments, which gave employment to an average of 7,572 persons during the year and paid out $2,795,000 in salaries and wages. Of the persons employed, 5,904 were wage earners. These establishments turned out products to the value of $47,404,000, to produce which materials costing $25,629,000 were consumed. The value added by manufacture was thus $21,775,000, which figure best represents the net wealth created by manufacturing operations during the year.

In general, this table brings out the fact that the manufacturing industries of Hawaii as a whole showed marked development during the decade, due at least in part to the impetus given manufacturing industries by the annexation of the territory to the United States. During this period the number of establishments increased 125.2 per cent and the average number of wage earners 61.5 per cent, while the value of products increased 103 per cent and the value added by manufacture 96.1 per cent. As pointed out in the Introduction, it would be improper to infer that manufactures increased in volume during the period 1899–1909 to the extent indicated by these figures regarding values, since the increase shown is certainly due, in part, to the increase that has taken place in the prices of commodities.

It is a matter of interest to note that the percentages of increase shown for number of wage earners and for wages were much less than those for the number of establishments, value of products, and value added by manufacture.

The relative importance and growth of the leading manufacturing industries of the territory are shown in the next table.

[1] In 1905, however, an interesting study of the labor conditions and general industrial progress in the territory was made under the direction of the Commissioner of Labor. See Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor, No. 66, published in 1906.

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	WAGE EARNERS.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.		PER CENT OF INCREASE[1] (1899–1909).	
		Average number.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
All industries	**500**	**5,904**	**100.0**	**$37,404,000**	**100.0**	**$21,775,000**	**100.0**	**103.0**	**96.1**
Sugar	46	2,517	42.6	35,950,000	75.8	17,408,000	79.9	86.7	83.7
Rice, cleaning and polishing	74	138	2.3	2,239,000	4.7	638,000	2.9	237.2	250.5
Canning and preserving, pineapples	10	816	20.4	1,591,000	3.4	664,000	3.0	[2]	[2]
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale	10	37	0.6	864,000	1.8	122,000	0.6	[2]	[2]
Printing and publishing	37	319	5.4	435,000	0.9	337,000	1.5	117.5	101.8
Food preparations	87	172	2.9	341,000	0.7	146,000	0.7	450.0	294.6
Bread and other bakery products	46	107	1.8	344,000	0.7	124,000	0.6	3,340.0	2,380.0
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	12	80	0.2	304,000	0.6	133,000	0.6	234.1	150.9
Coffee, cleaning and polishing	5	71	1.2	297,000	0.6	46,000	0.2	212.6	31.4
Lumber and timber products	8	254	4.3	281,000	0.6	184,000	0.8	208.8	275.5
All other industries	[3] 165	1,393	18.2	4,758,000	10.1	1,973,000	9.3	64.9	79.7

[1] Per cent of increase is based on figures in Table I.
[2] New industry since 1899.
[3] Includes two important industries—foundry and machine shops, with three establishments, and fertilizers, with two establishments—for which separate figures can not be given without disclosing individual operations.

The most important industries listed in this table, where they are arranged in the order of the value of products, call for brief consideration.

Sugar.—The prosperity of Hawaii depends largely upon its sugar products. The cultivation of sugar cane in commercial quantities and the manufacture of sugar were begun about 75 years ago, and since 1875 this industry has increased rapidly and steadily. Cane sugar alone is produced, although recent experiments in growing sugar beets indicate the possibility that this industry may secure a foothold in the territory.

In 1909 the value of the sugar manufactured amounted to 75.8 per cent of the value of all manufactures of the territory. Since the sugar industry so greatly preponderates among the manufacturing industries of the islands, it exerts a powerful effect on the increase shown for all manufacturing industries combined. Exclusive of sugar, the value of the manufactures increased from $4,099,000 in 1899 to $11,454,000 in 1909, or 179.4 per cent.

The United States has imported nearly all of the Hawaiian sugar, a large part of which is refined after importation. The exports of sugar during the year ending June 30, 1909, were valued at $37,632,821 and represented 93.1 per cent of the value of all exports to the United States. The exports of domestic merchandise to the United States, exclusive of sugar, were valued at $2,762,219, and of these canned fruit amounted to $1,229,647 and rice to $255,312, leaving a balance of $1,277,260 to represent the value of all other exports.

Rice, cleaning and polishing.—With the exception of some of the larger mills in and near Honolulu, this industry is carried on by the Chinese and Japanese. Practically all of the rice milled in the islands is consumed locally, being in great demand among the Chinese and Japanese, who constitute about one-half of the population. During the year ending June 30, 1909, the imports of rice products amounted to 28,197,453 pounds, valued at $728,791, while the exports amounted to only 5,869,759 pounds, valued at $257,247. About 99 per cent of the imported rice came from Japan.

Canning and preserving, pineapples.—Since 1895, when this industry was first known commercially in the islands, it has shown a steady growth. It was not of enough importance, however, at the census of 1899 to be shown separately, and was included probably with food preparations. Considering the short season during which it is carried on the value of products is significant compared with the values reported for other industries. Measured by value added by manufacture this industry is second in importance, although holding third place in actual value of products.

This table shows also the percentages of increase for these leading industries in respect to value of products and value added by manufacture. The rice cleaning and polishing industry showed an increase of 237.2 per cent in value of products, while sugar showed an increase of 86.7 per cent. The canning and preserving industry is shown as a new industry.

The increase in manufacturing in Hawaii since 1899 is shown in greater detail in Table I. In practically every industry an increase is indicated in number of establishments and in value of products.

In 1909, 87 establishments were engaged in the manufacture of food preparations, 74 of these making poi, a native food obtained by baking and pounding to a thin paste the kalo or taro root, which is allowed to ferment. The articles included under "Food preparations," the number of establishments preparing them, and the value of the output of the several kinds, are shown in the following tabular statement:

PRODUCT.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
Total	**87**	**$341,053**
Poi	74	271,720
Soy and fish paste	5	9,137
Bean-curd	4	4,065
Macaroni	4	55,530

It is significant that the boot and shoe shops reported for Hawaii have an average value of products of only about $9,000. They include a number of small establishments engaged largely in custom work, which in continental United States would be excluded from the census. They are, however, included for Hawaii, because they represent such an important part of the boot and shoe industry in the territory.

Three establishments which have commenced operations since 1899 were engaged in the manufacture of malt liquors, two in the distillation of liquors, and one in the manufacture of wine. For 1909 the total products of these six establishments amounted to more than $300,000. Of the three establishments engaged in the manufacture of malt liquors, only one, located in Honolulu, is engaged in the manufacture of beer from malt and hops, the other two producing a Japanese drink made from rice, known as saki. One of the distilleries made a rum from molasses, and the other was engaged in the manufacture of brandy and wine from pineapples, bananas, and grapes.

A petroleum gas plant, which went into operation in Honolulu in 1905, is the only gas plant in Hawaii. Early in 1907 a company was organized to manufacture lime. Four small establishments have begun recently to extract salt from brine.

Persons engaged in manufacturing industries.—The following table shows the distribution of the average number of persons engaged in manufactures, the average number of wage earners being distributed by sex and age in the manner already explained. (See Introduction.)

CLASS.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.
All classes	**7,572**	**7,046**	**526**
Proprietors and officials	1,338	1,327	11
Proprietors and firm members	1,074	1,063	11
Salaried officers of corporations	24	24	.....
Superintendents and managers	240	240	.....
Clerks	330	317	13
Wage earners (average number)	5,904	5,401	503
16 years of age and over	5,842	5,344	498
Under 16 years of age	62	57	5

This table shows that there were 7,572 persons returned as the average number engaged in manufactures during 1909, of whom 5,904 were wage earners, 1,338 proprietors and officials, and 330 clerks. Of the total number, 93.1 per cent were males and 6.9 per cent females. Almost all the females were wage earners, only 11 female proprietors and firm members and 13 female clerks being reported. Corresponding figures for individual industries will be found in Table II.

Of the total number of persons engaged in manufactures, 4,080, or 53.9 per cent, were in three industries, as follows: Canning and preserving, pineapples, 853; rice, cleaning and polishing, 518; and sugar, 2,709. The sugar industry far outranks all other industries in respect to the average number of persons engaged, but owing to its seasonal character employed a less number of wage earners during the months of least activity—September, October, and November—than did the canning and preserving industry during the months of greatest activity in this industry—July, August, and September.

The following table shows the percentage of proprietors and officials, clerks, and wage earners, respectively, in the number of the persons employed in manufactures. It covers all industries combined and three important industries.

INDUSTRY.	PER CENT OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.			
	Total.	Proprietors and officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners (average number).
All industries	**100.0**	**17.7**	**4.4**	**78.0**
Canning and preserving, pineapples	100.0	2.1	2.2	95.7
Rice, cleaning and polishing	100.0	69.7	3.7	26.6
Sugar	100.0	3.4	3.7	92.9
All other industries	100.0	24.8	5.5	69.7

Of the persons engaged in manufactures, 17.7 per cent were officials, 4.4 per cent clerks, and 78 per cent wage earners. In the cleaning and polishing of rice the majority of the establishments are small and the work is done to a large extent by the proprietors or their immediate representatives. Therefore the proportion of persons engaged in the industry falling in the class of proprietors and officials is very much higher than for other industries or all industries combined.

The following table shows, for 1909, in percentages, for all industries combined and for some of the important industries separately, the distribution of clerks by sex and wage earners by age periods and sex:

INDUSTRY.	CLERKS.		WAGE EARNERS.			
	Per cent.		Per cent 16 years of age and over.		Per cent under 16 years of age.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
All industries	**96.1**	**3.9**	**90.5**	**8.4**	**1.0**	**0.1**
Canning and preserving, pineapples	89.5	10.5	69.1	30.0	0.7	0.1
Rice, cleaning and polishing	100.0	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Sugar	100.0	.....	96.5	3.4	0.1	.....
All other industries	94.3	5.7	91.0	6.9	2.0	0.2

Of the clerks, 96.1 per cent were male and 3.9 per cent female. Of the wage earners, 91.5 per cent were male and 8.5 per cent female; 98.9 per cent were 16 years of age and over and but 1.1 per cent were under 16 years.

It may be noted that the largest number of women and children were employed in canning and preserv-

ing. The average number of wage earners in that industry was 564 males and 245 females 16 years of age and over and 6 males and 1 female under that age. Of the total of 503 females in all industries combined, 246 were in this industry and 86 in the sugar industry. Thus 66 per cent of the total female employees were reported by these two industries.

In order to compare the distribution of persons engaged in manufactures in 1909 with that shown in the census of 1899 it is necessary to use the classification employed at the earlier census. (See Introduction.) The following table makes this comparison according to occupational status:

CLASS.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.				
	1909		1899		Per cent of increase, 1899–1909.
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	
Total	**7,572**	**100.0**	**4,418**	**100.0**	**71.4**
Proprietors and firm members	1,074	14.2	244	5.5	340.2
Salaried employees	594	7.8	519	11.7	14.4
Wage earners (average number)	5,904	78.0	3,655	82.7	61.5

There were 4,418 persons engaged in manufactures in 1899 as compared with 7,572 in 1909, an apparent increase of 3,154, or 71.4 per cent. The actual increase was only 2,882, or 65.2 per cent, as 272 members of cooperative societies were reported as partners in 1909, this industrial class not being included in the census of 1899. The formation of general partnerships with from 5 to 40 partners in each accounts for the large increase in the number of proprietors and firm members, only a very few such partnerships being reported in 1899, and these with less than 10 partners in each case. Both the cooperative associations and these large general partnerships are composed of Japanese or of Chinese, one of the cooperative establishments having 200 Japanese members and another general partnership being composed of 40 Chinese.

The following table shows the average number of wage earners, distributed according to age periods and in case of those 16 years of age and over according to sex, for 1909 and 1899:

CLASS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.			
	1909		1899	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total	**5,904**	**100.0**	**3,655**	**100.0**
16 years of age and over	5,842	98.9	3,630	99.3
Male	5,344	90.5	3,496	95.6
Female	498	8.4	134	3.7
Under 16 years of age	62	1.0	25	0.7

This table indicates that for all industries combined there was an increase of 364, or 271.6 per cent, in the number of adult female wage earners, the number having increased from 134 in 1899 to 498 in 1909, and an increase of 37, or 148 per cent, in the number of children employed. In 1909, 8.4 per cent of the total number of wage earners 16 years of age and over were women, while in 1899 only 3.7 per cent were women.

Wage earners employed, by months.—The following table gives the number of wage earners employed on the 15th of each month during the year 1909 for all industries combined, for canning and preserving pineapples, for sugar, and for all other industries; it also gives the percentage which the number each month is of the greatest number employed in any one month.

MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.							
	All industries.		Canning and preserving, pineapples.		Sugar.		All other industries.	
	Number.	Per cent of maximum.	Number.	Per cent of maximum.	Number.	Per cent of maximum.	Number.	Per cent of maximum.
January	5,927	81.3	364	18.7	3,217	91.7	2,346	86.8
February	6,086	83.5	305	15.7	3,479	99.2	2,302	85.2
March	6,041	82.8	427	22.0	3,280	93.5	2,334	86.3
April	6,509	89.3	464	23.9	3,508	100.0	2,537	93.8
May	6,457	88.5	488	25.1	3,328	94.9	2,641	97.7
June	6,608	90.6	810	41.7	3,134	89.3	2,664	98.6
July	7,292	100.0	1,686	86.8	2,948	84.0	2,658	98.3
August	6,324	86.7	1,943	100.0	1,764	50.3	2,617	96.8
September	5,726	78.5	1,587	81.7	1,448	41.3	2,691	99.6
October	4,345	59.6	721	37.1	970	27.6	2,654	98.2
November	4,214	57.8	526	27.1	994	28.3	2,694	99.7
December	5,326	73.0	477	24.5	2,146	61.2	2,703	100.0

The two industries, canning and preserving, pineapples, and sugar, which are seasonal industries, the former giving employment to an unusually large number of persons during July, August, and September, and the latter during the months from January to July, inclusive, affect greatly the total for all industries combined. They thus not only make the month of July the month of greatest employment, but also magnify the irregularity of employment throughout the year. The variation by months in employment in these two industries depends on the seasons in which the raw materials mature. Outside these two industries the number of wage earners employed underwent but little change from month to month, the numbers showing a general increase from February to the end of the year.

Prevailing hours of labor.—Establishments have been classified also according to the prevailing number of hours of labor of the bulk of their employees; that is to say, the wage earners of each establishment are all classified according to the prevailing hours of labor in the establishment, even though some may have to work a different number of hours. The table that follows shows the result of this classification. It is based on the average number of wage

earners employed during the year. In the cases of canning and preserving, pineapples, and of sugar this average is far less than the number employed in the busy season.

INDUSTRY.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED ACCORDING TO PREVAILING HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK.								
	Total.	48 and under.	Between 48 and 54.	54.	Between 54 and 60.	60.	Between 60 and 72.	72.	Over 72.
All industries	**5,904**	**190**	**839**	**825**	**580**	**865**	**892**	**1,394**	**319**
Bread and other bakery products	107	14	1	17	.....	7	34	9	25
Canning and preserving, pineapples	816	.....	.....	310	235	271	.....	.....	.....
Coffee, cleaning and polishing	71	3	.....	4	.....	64	.....	.....	.....
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	80	11	.....	12	.....	55	2	.....	.....
Food preparations	172	61	3	8	.....	70	25	5	.....
Lumber and timber products	254	32	16	15	181	10	.....	.....	.....
Printing and publishing	319	36	156	84	7	36	.....	.....	.....
Rice, cleaning and polishing	138	.....	11	27	1	61	22	16	.....
Slaughtering and meat packing	37	9	.....	18	3	4	3	.....	.....
Sugar	2,517	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	779	1,348	275
All other industries	1,393	24	652	330	153	172	27	16	19

It is evident from these figures that for nearly half the total number of wage earners employed in the manufacturing industries of Hawaii the prevailing hours of labor per week are over 60, or an average of over 10 hours per day. The figures for all industries combined are affected, however, to a large extent by the long hours reported in the sugar industry. In this industry all of the employees were engaged 60 or more hours per week, and about two-thirds were engaged 72 hours and over. Exclusive of those engaged in the sugar industry, almost two-thirds of the wage earners were employed from 54 to 60 hours, inclusive, per week, 5.6 per cent were employed 48 hours or less per week, and 6 per cent were employed more than 60 hours per week.

Location of establishments.—The next table shows the extent to which manufacturing in the territory is centralized in the one city, Honolulu. In 1909, 22.6 per cent of the total value of products was made in this city and 41.2 per cent of the average number of wage earners were employed there. The figures indicate that since 1899 there has been a more rapid increase in Honolulu than in the districts outside. The relatively large number of establishments in Honolulu was due, however, to the fact that in this city were found many of the poi shops, bakeries, tin shops, and less important industries. While there was a large number of these concerns, they were all small establishments. Indeed, the combined value of products of 226 of the 236 establishments reported from Honolulu amounted to about $4,980,000, while the value of products of the remaining 10 establishments, of which 3 were foundry and machine shops, 3 pineapple canneries, 3 fertilizer factories, and 1 a sugar mill, approximated $5,700,000. The other sugar mills were located on the plantations or farms in the rural districts.

The statistics for the principal manufacturing industries in the territory and of the city of Honolulu are presented for 1909 and 1899 in Table I.

ITEM.	Year.	Total.	LOCATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
			Honolulu.	Outside districts.	Honolulu.	Outside districts.
Population	1910	191,909	52,183	139,726	27.2	72.8
	1900	154,001	39,306	114,695	25.5	74.5
Number of establishments.	1909	500	236	264	47.2	52.8
	1899	222	53	169	23.9	76.1
Average number of wage earners.	1909	5,904	2,432	3,472	41.2	58.8
	1899	3,655	929	2,726	25.4	74.6
Value of products	1909	$47,403,880	$10,704,744	$36,699,136	22.6	77.4
	1899	23,353,665	3,264,574	20,089,091	14.0	86.0
Value added by manufacture.	1909	21,774,571	4,335,520	17,439,051	19.9	80.1
	1899	11,102,764	1,293,339	9,809,425	11.6	88.4

Character of ownership.—The table that follows has for its purpose the presentation of conditions in respect to the character of ownership, or legal organization, of manufacturing enterprises in 1909 and 1899, respectively.

The most important distinction shown is that between corporate and all other forms of ownership. For all industries combined, 28 per cent of the total number of establishments had in 1909 a corporate form of organization, as against 72 per cent for all other forms. The corresponding figures for 1899 were 32.4 per cent and 67.6 per cent, respectively. For all industries combined, as measured by value of products and value added by manufacture, corporations show a slight increase in relative importance, as they operated establishments whose value of products formed 92.2 per cent of the total for all establishments in 1899 and 92.8 per cent in 1909, while the value added by manufacture formed 93.4 per cent of the total in 1899 and 94 per cent in 1909.

INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	Number of establishments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
ALL INDUSTRIES:				
1909	500	5,904	$47,403,880	$21,774,571
1899	222	3,655	23,353,665	11,102,764
Individual:				
1909	240	529	1,596,352	728,750
1899	96	320	902,695	375,033
Firm:				
1909	92	414	1,712,267	543,334
1899	53	279	906,143	344,377
Corporation:				
1909	140	4,935	43,982,101	20,459,615
1899	72	3,048	21,526,749	10,375,513
Other:				
1909	28	26	113,160	42,872
1899	1	8	18,073	7,841
Per cent of total:				
1909	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1899	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual:				
1909	48.0	9.0	3.4	3.3
1899	43.2	8.8	3.9	3.4
Firm:				
1909	18.4	7.0	3.6	2.5
1899	23.9	7.6	3.9	3.1
Corporation:				
1909	28.0	83.5	92.8	94.0
1899	32.4	83.4	92.2	93.4
Other:				
1909	5.6	0.4	0.2	0.2
1899	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Rice, cleaning and polishing, 1909	74	138	$2,238,667	$637,919
Individual	38	58	536,900	242,268
Firm	30	53	595,639	128,145
Corporation	6	27	1,106,128	267,506
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	51.4	42.0	24.0	38.0
Firm	40.5	38.4	26.6	20.1
Corporation	8.1	19.6	49.4	41.9
Sugar, 1909	46	2,517	$35,949,822	$17,407,747
Firm[1]	3	52	480,218	180,863
Corporation	43	2,465	35,469,604	17,226,884
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Firm[1]	6.5	2.1	1.3	1.0
Corporation	93.5	97.9	98.7	99.0

[1] Includes the group "Individual," to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

The establishments conducted by individuals and partners were confined to the smaller and less important industries. Considering the three most important manufacturing industries of the islands, all of the canning establishments and 43 of the 46 sugar mills were under corporate ownership, while only 6 of the 74 rice mills belonged to this class. These 6 rice mills, however, reported 49.4 per cent of the total value of rice products. The incorporated companies in the three specified industries reported products to the amount of $38,166,805, or 86.8 per cent of the total value of products reported by all incorporated companies engaged in manufactures.

Size of establishment.—The tendency for manufacturing to become concentrated in large establishments, or the reverse, is a matter of interest from the standpoint of industrial organization. In order to throw some light upon it, the following table groups the establishments according to the value of their products. The table also shows the average size of establishments for all industries and for important industries separately as measured by number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture. The totals for all industries are shown for the last two censuses, while for certain important industries figures are given for 1909 only.

INDUSTRY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	Number of establishments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
ALL INDUSTRIES:				
1909	500	5,904	$47,403,880	$21,774,571
1899	222	3,655	23,353,665	11,102,764
Less than $5,000:				
1909	255	355	564,867	288,576
1899	97	122	185,928	113,238
$5,000 and less than $20,000:				
1909	109	540	1,085,306	495,977
1899	50	332	486,704	240,892
$20,000 and less than $100,000:				
1909	72	855	2,951,873	1,198,072
1899	31	443	1,336,409	638,587
$100,000 and less than $1,000 000:				
1909	52	2,818	20,733,541	8,562,543
1899	39	1,940	15,331,918	6,877,425
$1,000,000 and over:				
1909	12	1,336	22,068,293	11,228,503
1899	5	818	6,012,706	3,232,622
Per cent of total:				
1909	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1899	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $5,000:				
1909	51.0	6.0	1.2	1.3
1899	43.7	3.3	0.8	1.0
$5,000 and less than $20,000:				
1909	21.8	9.1	2.3	2.3
1899	22.5	9.1	2.1	2.2
$20,000 and less than $100,000:				
1909	14.4	14.5	6.2	5.5
1899	14.0	12.1	5.7	5.8
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000:				
1909	10.4	47.7	43.7	39.3
1899	17.6	53.1	65.6	61.9
$1,000,000 and over:				
1909	2.4	22.6	46.6	51.6
1899	2.2	22.4	25.7	29.1
Average per establishment:				
1909	.....	12	$94,808	$43,549
1899	.....	16	105,197	50,012
Canning and preserving, pineapples, 1909	10	816	$1,591,073	$664,482
$20,000 and less than $100,000[1]	6	127	279,859	124,057
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	4	689	1,311,214	540,425
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$20,000 and less than $100,000[1]	60.0	15.6	17.6	18.7
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	40.0	84.4	82.4	81.3
Average per establishment	.....	82	$159,107	$66,448
Rice, cleaning and polishing, 1909	74	138	$2,238,667	$637,909
Less than $5,000	34	22	74,529	27,769
$5,000 and less than $20,000	19	31	205,777	35,322
$20,000 and less than $100,000	15	54	617,962	198,360
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	6	31	1,340,399	375,958
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $5,000	45.9	15.9	3.3	4.4
$5,000 and less than $20,000	25.7	22.5	9.2	5.5
$20,000 and less than $100,000	20.3	39.1	27.6	31.2
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	8.1	22.5	59.9	58.9
Average per establishment	.....	2	$30,252	$8,620
Sugar, 1909	46	2,517	$35,949,822	$17,407,747
$20,000 and less than $100,000	3	54	228,770	73,941
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	32	1,179	14,670,438	6,234,800
$1,000,000 and over	11	1,284	21,050,614	11,099,006
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$20,000 and less than $100,000	6.5	2.1	0.6	0.4
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	69.6	46.8	40.8	35.8
$1,000,000 and over	23.9	51.0	58.6	63.8
Average per establishment	.....	55	$781,518	$378,429

[1] Includes the group "Less than $5,000."

This table shows that, in 1909, of the 500 establishments, only 12, or 2.4 per cent, had a value of products exceeding $1,000,000. These establishments, however, notwithstanding their small number, had a total average number of wage earners of 1,336, or 22.6 per cent of the total number in all establishments; and the importance of their operations, as measured by value of products, was 46.6 per cent of the total and by value added by manufacture 51.6 per cent of the total.

On the other hand, small establishments—that is, those having a value of products of less than $5,000—constituted a very considerable proportion (51 per cent) of the total number of establishments, but the value of their products amounted to only 1.2 per cent of the total. The great bulk of the manufacturing was carried on in establishments having products valued at not less than $100,000.

The fact that the average number of wage earners per establishment decreased from 16 to 12, the value of products from $105,197 to $94,808, and the value added by manufacture from $50,012 to $43,549, can scarcely be taken as an indication of a change in the tendency away from concentration. It may be due to a more thorough canvass of the small establishments at the census of 1909 or to an increase in the number of small establishments in the less important industries measured by value of products, such as bread and other bakery products and food preparations.

In some respects, and especially from the standpoint of conditions under which persons engaged in manufactures work, the best classification of establishments to bring out the feature of size is a classification according to the average number of wage earners employed. The next table shows such a classification for all industries combined and for three important industries, and gives not only the number of establishments falling in each group but also the average number of wage earners employed.

This table shows classes in considerable detail. Consolidating these classes to a certain extent it will be seen that 67.2 per cent of the establishments employed under 21 persons each, and 18.6 per cent employed no wage earners. The most numerous single group consists of the 256 establishments employing under 6 wage earners, the next being the group employing from 6 to 20, with 80 establishments. There were 14 establishments that employed over 100 wage earners; 2 employed over 250.

Of the total number of wage earners, 38.3 per cent were in establishments employing over 100 wage earners. The single group having the largest number of employees was the group employing from 101 to 250 wage earners. This group employed 1,670 wage earners, or 28.3 per cent of the total. The next most numerous group was that employing from 21 to 50 wage earners, with 1,396 wage earners, or 23.6 per cent of the total.

The sugar and the canning and preserving industries listed in this table are industries in which comparatively large establishments do most of the business, as appears from the classification of the wage earners. On the other hand, 71.7 per cent of the wage earners engaged in the cleaning and polishing of rice were in establishments employing under 6 wage earners, and the remaining 28.3 per cent in this industry were in establishments employing from 6 to 20 wage earners.

INDUSTRY.	Total.	ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—						
		No wage earners.	Under 6 wage earners.	6 to 20 wage earners.	21 to 50 wage earners.	51 to 100 wage earners.	101 to 250 wage earners.	251 to 500 wage earners.
	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.							
All industries	**500**	**93**	**256**	**80**	**44**	**13**	**12**	**2**
Canning and preserving, pineapples	10	.....	1	1	4	.....	3	1
Rice, cleaning and polishing	74	13	56	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar	46	.....	.....	6	26	6	8	.....
All other industries	370	80	199	68	14	7	1	1
	PER CENT OF NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.							
All industries	**100.0**	**18.6**	**51.2**	**16.0**	**8.8**	**2.6**	**2.4**	**0.4**
anning and preserving, pineapples	100.0	.....	10.0	10.0	40.0	.....	30.0	10.0
ice, cleaning and polishing	100.0	17.6	75.7	6.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
igar	100.0	.....	.....	13.0	56.5	13.0	17.4	.....
l other industries	100.0	21.6	53.8	18.4	3.8	1.9	0.3	0.3
	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.							
All industries	**5,904**	.....	**571**	**825**	**1,396**	**852**	**1,670**	**590**
Cning and preserving, pineapples	816	.....	4	20	103	.....	379	310
Rice cleaning and polishing	138	.....	99	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Su	2,517	.....	.....	82	926	399	1,110	.....
All her industries	2,433	.....	468	684	367	453	181	280
	PER CENT OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.							
ll industries	100.0	.....	9.7	14.0	23.6	14.4	28.3	10.0
Cann and preserving, pineapples	100.0	.....	0.5	2.4	12.6	.....	46.4	38.0
Rice, aning and polishing	100.0	.....	71.7	28.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar	100.0	.....	.....	3.3	36.8	15.9	44.1	.....
All ot industries	100.0	.....	19.2	28.1	15.1	18.6	7.4	11.5

Expenses.—As stated in the Introduction, the census does not purport to furnish figures that can be used for determining the cost of manufacture and profits. Facts of interest, however, can be brought out concerning the relative importance of the different classes of expenses going to make up the total.

The following table shows, in percentages, the distribution of expenses among the classes indicated for all industries combined and for certain important industries separately. The figures on which the percentages are based appear in Table II.

INDUSTRY.	PER CENT OF TOTAL EXPENSES REPORTED.			
	Salaries.	Wages.	Materials.	Miscellaneous expenses.
All industries	**2.2**	**6.6**	**80.7**	**10.5**
Canning and preserving, pineapples	3.5	13.1	69.6	13.8
Rice, cleaning and polishing	0.7	2.1	94.6	2.7
Sugar	1.2	3.5	84.1	11.1
All other industries	5.4	10.7	68.2	9.7

This table shows that, for all industries combined, 80.7 per cent of total expenses were incurred for materials. An unusual condition is found in Hawaii in the fact that the miscellaneous expenses form a larger proportion of the total expenses than do the salaries and wages combined. The large amount reported for miscellaneous expenses is due partly to the generally high taxes prevailing in Hawaii and also to the large amount reported in the sugar industry under the general head of "Rent of offices and buildings, rent of machinery, royalties, use of patents, insurance, ordinary repairs of buildings and machinery, advertising, traveling, and other sundry expenses." In addition to a general property tax of 1 per cent on the full value of real and personal property and a general income tax of 2 per cent on incomes of over $1,500, a special income tax on the net profits or incomes above $4,000 went into effect beginning with the year 1909.

Engines and power.—The next table shows, for all industries combined, the number of engines or other motors, according to their character, employed in generating power (including electric motors operated by purchased current), and their total horsepower at the censuses of 1909 and 1899. It also shows separately the number and horsepower of electric motors, including those operated by current generated in the manufacturing establishments.

The table indicates that the increase in primary power was largely in power generated by steam. The more general use of gas engines is shown, the number of such engines being 87 in 1909, as against 10 in 1899, and the horsepower showing even a larger increase, being 1,117 in 1909, as against 79 in 1899. There were 228 establishments reported as using power in 1909, as compared with 124 in 1899. In 1909 the average horsepower per establishment using horsepower was 183.9, as compared with 158 in 1899. Comparatively little water power was used, and this almost entirely in the rice and the sugar mills, which were located on the various plantations where mountain streams were available for water power. The figures also show that the practice of renting power is on the increase, the number of motors using rented power being 99 in 1909, as against 18 in 1899. The use of electric motors for the purpose of applying power generated within the establishment is shown to be increasing rapidly, the horsepower of such motors increasing from 299 in 1899 to 1,242 in 1909.

POWER.	NUMBER OF ENGINES OR MOTORS.		HORSEPOWER.		PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF HORSEPOWER.	
	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899
Primary power, total	**942**	**347**	**41,930**	**19,590**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Owned	843	329	41,354	19,415	98.6	99.1
Steam engines	661	253	38,742	18,365	92.4	93.5
Gas and oil engines	87	10	1,117	79	2.7	0.4
Water wheels	85	66	1,345	971	3.2	5.1
Water motors	9	(1)	147	(1)	0.4	.....
Other	1	.....	3	.....	(2)	.....
Rented	99	18	576	175	1.4	0.9
Electric motors	99	18	565	175	1.3	0.9
Other	.....	.....	11	.....	(2)	.....
Electric motors	**189**	**29**	**1,807**	**474**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Run by current generated by establishment	90	11	1,242	299	68.8	63.1
Run by rented power	99	18	565	175	31.2	36.9

[1] Not reported. [2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Fuel.—Closely related to the question of kind of power employed is that of fuel used in generating this power, or otherwise as material in the manufacturing processes. As the Hawaiian Islands have practically no mineral resources, all mineral fuel must be procured elsewhere, principally from the United States. In the sugar-mill industry a large amount of fuel is required, and the refuse from the sugar cane has almost entirely supplied the necessary fuel. The following table shows the quantity of each kind of fuel used by the establishments canvassed in 1909:

INDUSTRY.	Anthracite coal (tons).	Bituminous coal (tons).	Coke (tons).	Wood (cords).	Oil, including gasoline (barrels).	[illegible] (00 [illegible]).
All industries	**1,222**	**4,747**	**720**	**14,570**	**272,392**	**,120**
Canning and preserving, pineapples	.....	212	.....	222	6,302	....
Rice, cleaning and polishing	218	155	.....	120	2,733	650
Sugar	419	3,719	.....	10,957	214,365	.....
All other industries	585	661	720	3,271	48,992	3,470

NOTE.—In addition, there were 130 tons of other varieties of fuel reported.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA REGARDING IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES.

(With statistics for laundries.)

For certain industries the Census Bureau collects, by means of special schedules, details regarding the quantity and value of materials and products which do not appear on the general schedule. Data for the quantity and value of products for two important industries in Hawaii are here presented.

Canning and preserving, pineapples.—Canning and preserving, though a comparatively new factory industry, had a value of products in 1909 amounting to $1,591,073. The first shipment of preserved pineapples from Hawaii was made in 1895, the exports for that year amounting to 468 cases, valued at $972. By 1899 the value of the exports had increased to $3,948. Soon after the annexation of the islands to the United States in 1898 a more rapid development is shown. In the year last named a company was organized for the growing and canning of pineapples, and in 1903 its first crop of any considerable size was gathered. Meanwhile other companies had come into existence, and by 1904 fruit canneries were established in Wahiawa on Oahu, on Maui, and in Hilo and Kona on the island of Hawaii. In that year the value of canned fruit exported to the United States was $32,349; in 1905, $66,876; in 1906, $152,582; in 1907, $267,629; in 1908, $632,277; and in 1909, $1,229,647. The exports of canned fruit consisted almost entirely of canned pineapples, as very little other fruit was canned.

The following tabular statement gives the number of cases put up during 1909:

SIZE OF CAN.	Number of cases.
1-pound cans	22,192
2-pound cans	108,902
3-pound cans	265,600
Gallon cans	42,603

Rice, cleaning and polishing.—The following statement shows the number of establishments engaged in merchant and custom milling, respectively, and in both kinds of milling, together with the value of products of the several classes of establishments in 1909.

Total number of mills	74
Merchant	35
Custom	7
Merchant and custom	32
Total value of products	$2,238,667
Merchant milled	1,354,267
Custom milled	884,400
Value of toll received	61,154

The cleaning and polishing of rice ranks second in importance among the manufacturing industries of the Hawaiian Islands, being exceeded only by the manufacture of cane sugar.

Of the 74 mills reported, 35, with products valued at $1,032,904, are classified as merchant mills; 7, with products valued at $737,848, as custom mills; and 32, with products valued at $467,915, as both merchant and custom.

The amount of toll received for custom-treated rice was returned as $61,154, indicating an average toll rate equivalent to about one-fourth of a cent per pound.

The total quantity of rough rice milled in 1909, distributed according to domestic and foreign growth, and the kind, quantity, and value of products manufactured therefrom are shown in the following tabular statement:

CLASS.	ROUGH RICE MILLED AND RICE PRODUCTS.	
	Quantity (pounds).	Value.
Rough rice, milled	62,768,070	(1)
Domestic	34,019,055	(1)
Foreign	28,749,015	(1)
Rice products, aggregate	(1)	$2,238,667
Clean, total	51,967,465	2,134,157
Whole	51,381,561	2,122,516
Broken	585,904	11,641
Polish	10,146	92
Bran	6,415,232	67,689
Hulls and waste	134,089	134
All other	(1)	36,595

[1] Not reported.

The total quantity of rice milled was 62,768,070 pounds, of which only 54.2 per cent was of domestic growth, while 45.8 per cent was of foreign growth. The total quantity of clean rice obtained amounted to 51,967,465 pounds, of which 51,381,561 pounds, valued at $2,122,516, was classed as whole rice, and 585,904 pounds, valued at $11,641, as broken rice.

The average quantity of clean rice milled per establishment in 1909 was 702,263 pounds, compared with 365,879 in 1899, an increase of 91.9 per cent. The average value of products per establishment in 1909 was $30,252, compared with $16,202 in 1899, an increase of 86.7 per cent. In 1909, 6 establishments reported a value of products of over $100,000 each; 15, between $20,000 and $100,000; 19, between $5,000 and $20,000; and 34, less than $5,000. In 1899 the establishments were generally smaller, and only one establishment reported a value of products of more than $100,000.

Laundries.—Statistics for steam laundries are not included in the general tables. There were four such establishments in the territory of Hawaii, three of which were in Honolulu.

The following statement summarizes the statistics:

Number of establishments	4
Persons engaged in the industry	88
Proprietors and firm members	4
Salaried employees	2
Wage earners (average number)	82
Primary horsepower	65
Capital	$75,355
Expenses	34,087
Services	24,987
Materials	6,613
Miscellaneous	2,487
Amount received for work done	52,409

One laundry was operated by a corporation, one by a limited partnership, and two by individuals. Two of the establishments reported over $5,000 but less than $100,000 as receipts for the year and two less than $5,000.

The number of wage earners employed each month and the per cent which this number represented of the greatest number employed in any month are shown in the following table:

MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.		MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.	
	Number.	Per cent of maximum.		Number.	Per cent of maximum.
January	79	76.7	July	74	71.8
February	77	74.8	August	80	77.7
March	79	76.7	September	78	75.7
April	82	79.6	October	78	75.7
May	88	85.4	November	87	84.5
June	82	79.6	December	103	100.0

The different kinds of primary power, the number of engines, and the horsepower used in manufactures in 1909 are shown in the following tabular statement:

KIND.	Number of engines.	Horsepower.
Primary power, total		**65**
Owned:		
Steam	3	55
Gas	1	5
Rented—Electric	1	5

The kind and amount of fuel used are shown in the following statement:

KIND.	Unit.	Quantity.
Anthracite coal	Tons	36
Bituminous coal	Tons	15
Wood	Cords	31
Oil	Barrels	103
Gas	1,000 feet	558

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909 AND 1899.

THE TERRITORY—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY. Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried employees.	Wage earners (average number).	Primary horsepower.	Capital.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
								Expressed in thousands.					
THE TERRITORY—All industries.	**1909**	**500**	**7,572**	**1,074**	**594**	**5,904**	**41,930**	**$23,875**	**$686**	**$2,109**	**$25,629**	**$47,404**	**$21,775**
	1899	**222**	**4,418**	**244**	**519**	**3,655**	**19,590**	**10,746**	**565**	**1,473**	**12,251**	**23,354**	**11,103**
Boot and shoe shops	1909	14	120	31	8	81	4	38	2	17	78	126	48
	1899	14	65	23	3	39	.....	18	1	11	20	47	27
Bread and other bakery products	1909	46	180	63	10	107	38	142	5	36	220	344	124
	1899	8	14	10	.....	4	.....	2	.....	1	5	10	5
Carriages and wagons and materials	1909	17	87	14	5	68	25	87	9	33	50	116	66
	1899	7	57	4	2	51	37	81	4	33	50	106	56
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding	1909	4	33	3	2	28	33	23	3	4	36	50	14
	1899	4	26	7	2	17	29	86	3	4	26	38	12
Coffee, cleaning and polishing	1909	5	285	203	11	71	237	346	9	12	251	297	46
	1899	6	54	3	4	47	140	70	3	9	60	95	35
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	1909	12	106	14	12	80	18	794	10	33	171	304	133
	1899	12	55	15	4	36	.....	55	3	22	38	91	53
Food preparations	1909	87	326	148	6	172	41	100	4	36	195	341	146
	1899	27	127	43	2	82	28	23	1	17	25	62	37
Ice, manufactured	1909	5	48	.....	8	40	271	190	8	24	21	107	86
	1899	4	25	2	4	19	204	137	6	12	16	57	41
Lumber and timber products	1909	8	299	21	24	254	805	403	24	110	97	281	184
	1899	3	40	1	4	35	205	47	7	22	42	91	49
Mineral and soda waters	1909	22	116	13	20	83	114	214	19	35	74	194	120
	1899	7	46	7	4	35	10	61	4	11	25	89	64
Printing and publishing	1909	37	440	19	102	319	117	256	84	147	98	435	337
	1899	10	170	7	31	132	55	110	41	22	33	200	167
Rice, cleaning and polishing	1909	74	518	346	34	138	1,428	716	11	36	1,601	2,239	638
	1899	41	267	76	18	173	609	382	12	49	482	664	182
Saddlery and harness	1909	6	25	9	2	14	.....	29	4	6	28	49	21
	1899	7	28	7	.....	21	.....	29	.....	16	47	78	31
Sugar	1909	46	2,709	13	179	2,517	36,426	13,724	266	781	18,542	35,950	17,408
	1899	44	2,759	5	385	2,369	17,774	7,992	364	748	9,778	19,255	9,477
All other industries	1909	117	2,280	177	171	1,932	2,373	6,813	228	799	4,167	6,571	2,404
	1899	28	685	34	56	595	499	1,653	116	496	1,004	2,471	867

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

Honolulu—All industries	**1909**	**236**	**3,194**	**443**	**319**	**2,432**	**4,327**	**$8,716**	**$343**	**$1,080**	**$6,369**	**$10,705**	**$4,336**
	1899	**53**	**1,090**	**69**	**92**	**929**	**1,001**	**2,244**	**168**	**626**	**1,971**	**3,265**	**1,294**
Boot and shoe shops	1909	9	101	25	8	68	4	33	2	14	68	109	42
	1899	6	54	14	3	37	.....	14	1	10	17	37	20
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	1909	9	101	11	12	78	18	792	10	32	170	301	131
	1899	9	51	12	4	35	.....	54	3	22	37	88	51
Printing and publishing	1909	23	354	12	91	251	95	224	73	127	88	383	295
	1899	6	151	5	28	118	49	93	36	76	31	181	150
Rice, cleaning and polishing	1909	13	151	82	15	54	611	198	4	14	1,028	1,447	419
	1899	4	48	15	4	29	155	157	6	14	134	188	54
Saddlery and harness	1909	5	16	7	1	8	.....	19	2	4	11	24	13
	1899	4	18	5	.....	13	.....	20	.....	11	28	49	21
All other industries	1909	177	2,471	306	192	1,973	3,609	7,450	252	889	5,004	8,440	3,436
	1899	24	768	18	53	697	797	1,906	122	493	1,724	2,722	998

TABLE II.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR

	INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.									WAGE EARNERS—NUMBER DEC. 15, OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DAY.					Primary horsepower.
			Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officers, superintendents, and managers.	Clerks.		Wage earners.				Total.	16 and over.		Under 16.		
						Male.	Female.	Average number.	Number. Maximum month.		Number. Minimum month.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1	**All industries**	**500**	**7,572**	**1,074**	**264**	**317**	**13**	**5,904**	Jy	6,787	No 3,705	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	**41,930**
2	Boot and shoe shops	14	120	31	3	5	.....	81	No [2]	86	Ja [2] 76	86	85	1	.....	.....	4
3	Bread and other bakery products	46	180	63	4	4	2	107	Se	110	Ja [2] 105	108	98	7	3	.....	38
4	Canning and preserving, pineapples	10	853	.....	18	17	2	816	Au	1,943	Fe 305	1,202	831	361	9	1	337
5	Carriages and wagons and materials	17	87	14	5	.....	.....	68	Se	72	Je 63	70	69	.....	1	.....	25
6	Charcoal	9	13	12	.....	.....	.....	1	De [2]	1	Ja [2] 0	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding	4	33	3	2	.....	.....	28	De	70	Se 9	70	10	60	.....	.....	33
8	Coffee, cleaning and polishing	5	285	203	8	3	.....	71	Oc	95	Mh 49	83	42	38	.....	3	237
9	Confectionery	6	44	18	3	2	.....	21	De	25	Jy [2] 20	23	21	2	.....	.....	.....
10	Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	12	106	14	3	7	2	80	Se	152	Ja [2] 26	40	39	.....	1	.....	18
11	Food preparations	87	326	148	5	1	.....	172	Ja	178	Mh 162	176	146	30	.....	.....	41
12	Furniture and refrigerators	6	79	18	3	4	.....	54	De	59	My 50	58	57	1	.....	.....	14
13	Ice, manufactured	5	48	.....	5	3	.....	40	No	44	Ja [2] 39	40	33	.....	7	.....	271
14	Jewelry	6	89	30	4	1	.....	54	No	59	Fe [2] 51	58	45	4	9	.....	1
15	Lumber and timber products	8	299	21	7	16	1	254	Au	271	De 237	237	234	.....	3	.....	805
16	Mattresses and spring beds	6	43	18	4	.....	.....	21	No	27	Ja [2] 18	26	26	.....	.....	.....	34
17	Millinery and lace goods	7	32	7	.....	1	.....	24	Mh	26	Se [2] 22	25	12	12	1	.....	2
18	Mineral and soda waters	22	116	13	19	1	.....	83	Au	90	Ja [2] 75	84	82	.....	2	.....	114
19	Pickles, preserves, and sauces	6	21	5	1	2	.....	13	Se [2]	15	My [2] 11	13	13	.....	.....	.....	5
20	Printing and publishing	37	440	19	29	69	4	319	De	362	Ja 250	362	315	34	12	1	117
21	Rice, cleaning and polishing	74	518	346	15	19	.....	138	De	153	Je 121	166	166	.....	.....	.....	1,428
22	Saddlery and harness	6	25	9	2	.....	.....	14	Ja [2]	14	No [2] 12	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Salt	4	14	9	.....	.....	.....	5	Je [2]	7	Ja [2] 1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	2
24	Shipbuilding, including boat building	5	66	5	3	1	.....	57	Je	90	Se 36	68	68	.....	.....	.....	124
25	Shirts	4	7	4	.....	.....	.....	3	Ja [3]	3	De [3] 3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Slaughtering and meat packing	10	73	23	8	4	1	37	Ja [2]	39	Se 33	39	39	.....	.....	.....	124
27	Sugar	40	2,709	13	80	99	.....	2,517	Ap	3,508	Oc 970	3,389	3,271	116	2	.....	36,426
28	All other industries [4]	33	946	28	33	58	1	826	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,730

[1] No figures given for reasons explained in the Introduction.
[2] Same number reported for one or more other months.
[3] Same number reported throughout the year.
[4] *All other industries* embrace—

Automobile bodies and parts	2	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street-railroad companies	1
Awnings, tents, and sails	1	Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods	1
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	3	Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified	2
		Fertilizers	2
		Flax and hemp, dressed	2
		Flour-mill and gristmill products	1
		Foundry and machine-shop products	3

THE TERRITORY, BY INDUSTRIES: 1909.

	Capital.	EXPENSES.										Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
		Total.	Services.			Materials.		Miscellaneous.					
			Officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners.	Fuel and rent of power.	Other.	Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal revenue.	Contract work.	Other.		
1	$23,874,999	$31,753,095	$384,082	$302,372	$2,108,903	$301,578	$25,327,731	$108,804	$1,127,611	$188,425	$1,903,589	$47,403,880	$21,774,571
2	38,092	111,892	850	1,344	17,159	349	77,771	3,958	503	.....	9,958	126,475	48,355
3	142,277	289,545	3,037	2,086	35,560	12,842	206,733	8,544	1,710	.....	19,033	343,520	123,945
4	2,150,277	1,332,144	32,330	14,956	174,502	13,358	913,233	4,877	8,364	.....	170,524	1,591,073	664,482
5	87,064	104,224	8,550	.....	32,772	3,687	46,645	6,031	810	1,591	4,138	115,642	65,310
6	2,168	971	.....	.....	200	711	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	5,506	4,705
7	23,324	46,351	3,180	.....	3,729	1,117	34,512	462	759	2,256	336	50,127	14,498
8	345,711	274,727	6,357	2,400	12,100	2,913	247,792	150	869	.....	2,146	297,263	46,558
9	29,003	36,003	1,032	780	6,330	615	22,959	1,658	141	.....	2,488	43,162	19,588
10	793,708	247,041	2,047	7,665	32,836	2,781	168,453	14,478	1,536	.....	17,245	303,983	132,749
11	99,665	261,887	3,360	216	36,066	11,437	183,336	9,431	599	177	17,265	341,052	146,279
12	28,882	64,115	2,586	1,972	14,741	147	38,516	3,430	259	.....	2,464	69,752	31,089
13	190,279	76,703	6,015	2,469	23,963	17,526	3,860	.....	3,089	.....	19,781	107,111	85,725
14	33,836	84,619	3,010	300	24,143	911	50,095	2,550	319	.....	3,291	111,335	60,320
15	403,249	275,126	9,425	14,281	109,647	4,233	93,226	5,323	2,447	.....	36,544	281,325	183,866
16	35,959	20,826	2,780	.....	7,511	328	15,809	1,370	259	.....	1,769	37,908	21,771
17	13,530	28,395	.....	600	7,398	525	17,856	1,260	38	.....	718	32,994	14,613
18	213,760	155,731	18,500	960	35,301	4,249	70,063	1,846	2,474	.....	22,248	104,273	119,961
19	34,910	25,926	900	636	2,522	1,085	16,048	703	178	.....	3,854	33,572	16,439
20	255,667	384,953	32,868	50,727	146,830	5,744	92,740	13,276	1,560	3,958	37,250	434,779	336,295
21	715,735	1,692,997	6,662	4,593	35,522	14,520	1,586,228	6,087	4,982	.....	34,403	2,238,667	637,919
22	29,369	42,197	3,960	.....	6,065	.....	27,779	2,230	258	357	1,548	49,163	21,384
23	3,228	4,091	.....	.....	1,518	16	777	1,053	42	.....	685	5,698	4,905
24	91,865	91,045	4,180	360	40,714	2,011	31,965	4,527	1,019	.....	6,269	105,463	71,487
25	3,355	6,033	.....	.....	600	10	3,975	532	78	.....	838	7,630	3,645
26	289,498	812,163	5,640	2,069	20,095	8,652	733,597	1,718	971	.....	39,421	863,785	121,566
27	13,724,308	22,042,499	146,075	120,141	781,280	127,440	18,414,635	175	1,055,178	179,546	1,218,029	35,949,822	17,407,747
28	4,096,280	3,231,891	80,738	73,817	499,709	64,371	2,229,128	13,135	39,169	540	231,284	3,662,800	1,360,301

[1] All other industries embrace—Continued.

Gas, illuminating and heating	1	Monuments and tombstones	1	Roofing materials	1
Hats, straw	2	Musical instruments and materials, not specified	1	Soap	1
Lime	1	Paints	1	Starch	2
Liquors, distilled	2	Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations	2	Statuary and art goods	1
Liquors, malt	3				
Liquors, vinous	1				