

# HAWAII

**Introduction.**—A request was made to the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Hawaii, for the agricultural statistics for Hawaii which were required for incorporation in the Reports for the 1954 Census of Agriculture. The nature of the data desired was indicated in a set of tables furnished by the Census Bureau.

In the reply to the Bureau's request, it was stated that the available data did not fit well into the outline that had been furnished. The following statement was contained in the correspondence: "In many cases our estimate base is radically different from yours. For example, our crop values are calculated at the wholesale level—yours at the farm level. Our poultry and hog population estimates do not include those kept principally for the owner's household use."

A copy of the annual report entitled "1954 Statistics of Hawaiian Agriculture" was submitted. This and a similar report for 1955 have supplied the most recent factual material given in this section. The 1954 report sets forth the source of the statistics and several of their limitations, as follows:

"The statistics of production and value in this publication relate principally to 'diversified' agriculture, *diversified* being used in the sense of nonplantation crops. Statistical material on the two plantation crops, sugar and pineapples, was furnished by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and the Pineapple Companies of Hawaii.

"Data on diversified agriculture are for 'commercial' production, which excludes very small farm enterprises, some of the minor crops, and products consumed on farms. A few crops for which production or acreage data are unreliable, e. g., Chinese squash, Chinese peas, yam bean root, peanuts, mangoes, lychee, passion fruit, guavas, plums, grapes, persimmons, and pineapples for the fresh fruit market are not included. *Commercial* production of livestock products is defined as the portion originating from beef cattle herds of 20 or more head, dairy and swine herds of 10 or more, and poultry flocks of 100 or more layers or meat birds.

"Basic livestock data are collected in August or December by mailed questionnaires and enumeration by county agents. Monthly estimates of dairy, poultry, and hog production are obtained from stratified samples of enterprises, supplemented by slaughter records. Production of fruits and vegetables is estimated from recorded wholesale marketings, adjusted for direct sales to retail stores or to consumers, and for field losses of mature crops resulting from market gluts. Coffee, rice, and taro production is estimated from milling records. Acreage of diversified crops is obtained by monthly enumeration."

**Censuses of agriculture.**—The first Census of Agriculture in Hawaii, by the United States, was taken in 1900 in conjunction with the Decennial Census of Population. Since 1900, a Census of Agriculture has been taken in conjunction with the Census of Population in each decennial enumeration.

Because of the restricted comparability of the available data for Census years with the statistics for recent years, only a few items are included in the historical tables. In order to understand the limitations in the comparability of the data for the two series, the definition of a farm, as used in 1950 only, is given herein. If there is need for contrasting the exact comparability of data for 1950 and earlier years, reference should be made to the 1950 Report for this Territory.

For the 1950 Census of Agriculture, places of 3 or more acres were counted as farms if the value of agricultural products in 1949, exclusive of home gardens, amounted to \$150 or more. The agricultural products could have been either for home use or for sale. Places of less than 3 acres were counted as farms only if the value

of sales of agricultural products in 1949 amounted to \$150 or more. Places operated in 1949 for which the value of agricultural products in 1949 was less than these minima because of crop failure or other unusual situation and places operated in 1950 for the first time were counted as farms if normally they could be expected to produce these minimum quantities of farm products.

All the land under the control of one person or partnership was included as one farm. Control may have been through ownership, or through lease or rental arrangement.

The Census enumerator was not given the definition of a farm. He was instructed to obtain an agriculture questionnaire for every place that the operator considered a farm, for every place of 3 or more acres whether or not it was considered a farm, and for places of less than 3 acres from which agricultural products (vegetables, flowers, orchids, eggs, poultry, hogs, etc.) valued at \$100 or more were sold in 1949. Thus, agriculture questionnaires were filled for more places than those that qualified as farms. The determination as to which reports were to be included in the tabulations as representing farms was made during the processing of the questionnaires in Washington. This procedure was followed in order that uniform criteria could be applied.

**Land utilization.**—Table 1 is presented to show the natural resources available for agricultural production and how these resources were utilized in 1954 and 1950.

TABLE 1.—AGRICULTURAL LAND UTILIZATION: 1954 AND 1950

Use	1954	Census of 1950
	(Acres)	(Acres)
Total land area.....	4,099,840	4,099,840
Cultivated area, total.....	307,200	1 296,752
Sugarcane for sugar.....	220,138	2 210,047
Pineapples.....	73,200	3 51,018
Diversified crops.....	4 13,900	(NA)
Coffee.....	4,320	3,403
Macadamia nuts.....	2,721	1,161
Rice.....	205	170
Taro.....	608	591
Fruits and vegetables.....	6,043	5 12,962
Grazing lands.....	1,384,000	6 1,361,446
Forest reserve.....	1,045,000	(NA)
Balance.....	1,363,640	(NA)

NA—Not available.

1 Total of cropland harvested, cropland for future harvest, and crop failure.

2 Acres in the crop, Dec. 31, 1949.

3 Acres in the crop, Apr. 1, 1950.

4 Acreage data of diversified crops for Molokai not included.

5 Land in orchards, groves, coffee plantations, planted nut trees, vegetables for sale, Irish potatoes, and sweetpotatoes.

6 Land in farms, pastured in 1949.

**Livestock and poultry.**—Comparative figures for livestock and poultry, for 1954 and for Census enumerations, are given in Table 2 for a limited number of items. The 1954 data are for the dates shown in Table 3. Table 4 presents a few of the data for Islands for 1954 only.

**Crops.**—Tables 5, 6, and 7 present the data for crops. Where possible, the acreage, production, and the wholesale value of marketings are given. Whenever historical data are shown, footnotes have been used to point out any seeming lack of comparability. Historical comparisons and the distribution of data by Islands are limited to those crops with approximately 200 acres or more.

Honey and beeswax are included with crops to conform with the statistics in the 1954 Report. Likewise, the order of arrangement and the classification of the crops are consistent with those in the 1954 Report.