

Table 1.01 The Population of the Hawaiian Islands: 1778-1896

Year	Population Estimates	Percent Change	Native Hawaiian		Non Native Hawaiian	
			No.	%	No.	%
1778	300,000	(X)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
1796	270,000	-10.0%	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
1803	266,000	-1.5%	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
1804	154,000	-42.1%	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
1805	152,000	-1.3%	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
1819	144,000	-5.3%	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
1823	134,925	-6.3%	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
1832	124,449	-7.8%	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
1836	107,954	-13.3%	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
1849	87,063	-19.4%	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
1850	84,165	-3.3%	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
1853	73,138	-13.1%	71,019	97.1%	2,119	2.9%
1860	69,800	-4.6%	66,984	96.0%	2,816	4.0%
1866	62,959	-9.8%	58,765	93.3%	4,194	6.7%
1872	56,897	-9.6%	51,531	90.6%	5,366	9.4%
1878	57,985	1.9%	47,508	81.9%	10,477	18.1%
1884	80,578	39.0%	44,232	54.9%	36,346	45.1%
1890	89,990	11.7%	40,622	45.1%	49,368	54.9%
1896	109,020	21.2%	39,504	36.2%	69,516	63.8%

(X) Not applicable
(N) Not available

Source: Robert C. Schmitt, *Demographic Statistics of Hawaii: 1778-1965*. (Honolulu,1968).
Robert C. Schmitt, *Historical Statistics of Hawaii*. (Honolulu,1977).

- *One-century after European contact the population of Hawai'i declined over 80%. It would not be speculation to assert that Native Hawaiians bore the brunt of the population decline. While abortion and infanticide were in limited practice prior to 1778, foreign contact introduced a host of apocalyptic agents. Population decline was due in part to venereal disease-resulting in sterility, miscarriages, and death-and epidemics such as small pox, measles, whooping cough and influenza. Decline was also accelerated by a low fertility rate, high infant mortality, poor housing, inadequate medical care, poor sanitation, hunger and malnutrition, alcohol and tobacco use. Over two centuries after European contact many of these situations still exists*