

**Table 1.02** The Population of the Territory and State of Hawai'i: 1900-2009.

Census Year	Total Population <sup>a</sup>	Percent Change	Native Hawaiian <sup>b</sup>		Non Native Hawaiian	
			No.	%	No.	%
1900	154,001		39,656	25.8%	114,345	74.3%
1910	191,909	24.6%	38,547	20.1%	153,362	79.9%
1920	255,912	33.4%	41,750	16.3%	214,162	83.7%
1930	368,336	43.9%	50,860	13.8%	317,476	86.2%
1940	423,330	14.9%	64,310	15.2%	359,020	84.8%
1950	499,769	18.1%	86,090	17.2%	413,679	82.8%
1960	632,772	26.6%	102,403	16.2%	530,369	83.8%
1970	768,559	21.5%	71,274	9.3%	697,285	90.7%
1980	964,691	25.5%	115,500	12.0%	849,191	88.0%
1990	1,108,229	14.9%	138,742	12.5%	969,487	87.5%
2000	1,211,537	9.3%	239,655	19.8%	971,882	80.2%
2008	1,288,198	6.3%	242,423	18.8%	1,045,775	81.2%
2009	1,295,178	0.5%	259,866	20.1%	1,035,312	79.9%

<sup>a</sup> Includes all races. Note: some numbers have been revised from earlier reports by the Census Bureau, moreover, the Bureau's definition of Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian/Native Hawaiian has changed over the decades.

<sup>b</sup> Hawaiian as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Note: For Census 2000, the question on race was revised to allow respondents the option to self-identify themselves by selecting one or more races to indicate their racial identities. The table uses the "alone or in combination" totals.

**Source:** Robert C. Schmitt. Historical Statistics of Hawaii. (Honolulu, 1977). United States. Bureau of the Census. Census 2000 Summary File 2 (SF 2) (January 16, 2002). United States. Bureau of the Census. American Community Survey (2008, 2009).

*A nearly eight-fold increase in the overall population occurred in a 100-year period. Peak annual growth rates occurred from 1910 through 1930. The increase was not due to a rejuvenated Native Hawaiian population. Rather, the heavy labor demands of an expanding plantation economy and the limited availability of local labor resulted in a flood of more than 250,000 foreign laborers during the three decades following Annexation (1898). Most of the laborers who arrived during the early 1900s were Japanese and Filipino. Laborers from Portugal, Puerto Rico, Spain, and Korea were also brought in, but in smaller numbers. While many of these laborers returned home, many elected to remain in the islands. Importation of foreign laborers ended during the early 1930s resulting in a reduced growth rate.*