

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*