First Quarter 2013

Welcome to Research and Data Highlights from the DBEDT’s Research and Economic Analysis Division (READ).

“Highlights” is a quarterly summary of research and data projects of the Division, which may be of interest to particular segments of the community. These projects range from overall economic forecasts to very specific and detailed industry studies.

It is also a way for READ to introduce data and information users to the rich array of materials on its website that may provide just the answer to a user’s question. If readers decide it is of interest, a web link is provided to the entire report. Hopefully, on that visit, users will find even more materials and information that will be of interest.

About READ:

READ provides economic forecasts and analyses of the economy that are basic to effective, long-term statewide planning. We also collect, compile, interpret and present data and statistics on all aspects of business activity, the economy and provide demographic characteristics of Hawaii. For casual users, READ offers basic products such as the Hawaii Facts & Figures brochure. Researchers with more detailed needs may consult the comprehensive Hawaii State Data Book and our extensive on-line Hawaii Census Data section.

We invite you to explore our comprehensive research archives at: http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/economic.

What’s New at READ:

State of Hawaii Energy Data and Trends

This report brings together economic data, consumption data, economic impact and available historical data. Analysis of trends and measurement of success may assist policymakers as they monitor Hawaii’s clean energy initiatives.

QSER – READ’s Quarterly Statistical and Economic Report

Each quarter - in February, May, August and November - READ produces the QSER, its core report on the economy. Major economic sectors are reviewed and boiled down to a summary of the economic situation and outlook in the initial pages of the report.

In its latest economic report, DBEDT is projecting continued positive economic growth in Hawaii throughout 2013, particularly among visitor-related and construction indicators.

ACTUAL AND FORECAST KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR HAWAII:
2011 TO 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Indicators</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (thousands)</td>
<td>1,378</td>
<td>1,392</td>
<td>1,407</td>
<td>1,421</td>
<td>1,436</td>
<td>1,451</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visitor arrivals (thousands) 1/</td>
<td>7,299</td>
<td>7,999</td>
<td>8,431</td>
<td>8,643</td>
<td>8,818</td>
<td>8,978</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visitor days (thousands) 1/</td>
<td>68,495</td>
<td>74,638</td>
<td>78,600</td>
<td>80,557</td>
<td>82,181</td>
<td>83,677</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visitor expenditures (million dollars) 1/</td>
<td>12,255</td>
<td>14,523</td>
<td>15,555</td>
<td>16,340</td>
<td>17,074</td>
<td>17,799</td>
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<tr>
<td>Honolulu CPI-U (1982-84=100)</td>
<td>243.6</td>
<td>249.5</td>
<td>255.2</td>
<td>260.8</td>
<td>266.6</td>
<td>272.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Personal income (million dollars) 2/</td>
<td>59,014</td>
<td>61,552</td>
<td>64,629</td>
<td>67,990</td>
<td>71,389</td>
<td>74,959</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-agricultural wage &amp; salary jobs (thousands)</td>
<td>592.1</td>
<td>601.3</td>
<td>614.5</td>
<td>625.6</td>
<td>636.1</td>
<td>645.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gross domestic product (million dollars) 4/</td>
<td>66,991</td>
<td>70,105</td>
<td>73,582</td>
<td>77,040</td>
<td>80,506</td>
<td>84,046</td>
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<td>Real gross domestic product (millions of 2005$) 4/</td>
<td>57,977</td>
<td>58,905</td>
<td>60,436</td>
<td>61,947</td>
<td>63,372</td>
<td>64,766</td>
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<td>Gross domestic product deflator (2005=100) 4/</td>
<td>115.5</td>
<td>119.0</td>
<td>121.8</td>
<td>124.4</td>
<td>127.0</td>
<td>129.8</td>
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<table>
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<th>Annual Percentage Change</th>
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<th></th>
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<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visitor arrivals 1/</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitor days 1/</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visitor expenditures 1/</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Honolulu CPI-U</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Personal income 2/</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Real personal income 3/</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-agricultural wage &amp; salary jobs</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gross domestic product 4/</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Real gross domestic product 4/</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross domestic product deflator (2005=100) 4/</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
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</table>

1/ Visitors who came to Hawaii by air or by cruise ship.
2/ The 2012 values are estimated based on actual values in the first three quarters of 2012.
4/ The 2011 value is estimated by DBEDT.

Census 2010:
Your ‘Ohana Has Been Counted!

American Community Survey:
New Hawaii Data Released

The U.S. Census Bureau released its 2007-2011 ACS 5-year estimates on December 6, 2012. The estimates are based on the annual American Community Survey conducted by the Census Bureau. The Census Bureau recommends using this data for social, economic, and detailed housing characteristics.

Some highlights for Hawaii from the 2007-2011 ACS survey 5-year detail include:

All 37 census tracts that had median household incomes of $100,000 or more were located on Oahu.

Waialae-Iki (census tract 4.02) had the highest household income of $160,417 over the 5-year period.

Of the 36 census tracts with a population poverty rate of over 20 percent, 22 were located on Oahu, 10 were on the Big Island, 2 were on Molokai, and 2 were on Maui. Mayor Wright Housing (census tract 54) on Oahu had the highest population poverty rate at 65.4% over the 5-year period.

Of the 51 census tracts with civilian unemployment rates of 10% or above, Kolekole Avenue (census tract 95.01) on Oahu ranked the highest with 34.7%, followed by Civic Center (census tract 39 on Oahu) with 28.4% of the labor force unemployed during the 5-year period.

All 11 census tracts where 100% of their population 25 years and over had a high school degree or higher were located on Oahu.

The top 35 census tracts with 50% or more of their population 25 years or over holding a bachelor’s degree or higher were also all located on Oahu.

14 census tracts in Hawaii had owner occupied homes averaging over a million dollars value during the 5 year period. Many of these areas were in East Oahu - Portlock, Waialae Iki, Waialae-Kahala, and Diamond Head. The neighbor island tracts were Wailea (census tract 303.03 on the island of Maui), Honokowai (census tract 315.03 on the island of Maui) and Ha'ena-Hanalei (census tract 401.04 on the island of Kauai).
EEO Data Released for Hawaii


This data is used by (1) employers to compare their own workforce with the available labor market in regard to race, ethnicity and sex and (2) organizations for their affirmative action plans.

The Census Bureau tables contain data on persons age 16 and older in the civilian labor force. Information on race, ethnicity, sex, occupation, industry, educational attainment, age, earnings, unemployment status, and citizenship are available. This EEO data is the best source of detailed occupation by race and ethnicity and sex for areas within our state.

The EEO data also provides answers to questions about our State of Hawaii such as:

What is the ratio of female to male registered nurses who live in the City and County of Honolulu? Almost 9 out of every 10 registered nurse in the City and County of Honolulu is female.

How many carpenters who work in Maui County are between the ages of 16 to 39 years? About 32% (compared with the statewide percentage of 46%).

How many civil engineers working in the State of Hawaii belong to the non-Hispanic Asian race alone group? 1,450 (about 62% of all civil engineers).

What percentage of retail salespersons who work in Urban Honolulu had at least some college education or an associate degree? 66 percent.

For the full DBEDT analysis, go to: http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/census/Census_2010/SF2/Data_Summary_for_Summary_File_2-DBEDT.pdf
Each month, READ compiles Hawaii energy data that is publicly available through either private or federal databases. Other proprietary energy data is collected and archived through the Hawaii State Energy Office.

Compared with the same month last year (January 2012) Hawaii’s price for regular gasoline remained about the same, although the price of crude oil decreased 5.5%.

In January 2013, Hawaii’s price for regular gasoline averaged $4.060 per gallon, which was $0.735 per gallon or 22.1% higher than the national average for the same month.

In January 2013, there were 1,060,298 registered passenger vehicles in Hawaii. Of those, 1,035,826 were gasoline passenger vehicles (a 7.1% increase from the same period last year). There were 1,195 electric passenger vehicles (an increase of 532 vehicles from the same month last year).

Monthly Energy Data Reports can be found on the READ website at: http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/economic/data_reports/energy-trends/
The State of Hawaii Data Book 2011

This official summary of statistics on the social, economic, and political organization of our state is continually updated online. Website tables reflect the latest information available.


The state’s Data Book is the most comprehensive statistical book about Hawai‘i in a single compilation. With more than 800 data tables, it covers a broad range of statistical information in areas such as population, education, labor, energy, business enterprises, government, tourism and transportation.

DBEDT’s Research and Economic Analysis Division (READ) also maintains the historical series of tables and updates the data continuously throughout the year.

These editions, closely follows the organization and format of its counterpart, the Statistical Abstract of the United States, to facilitate comparison of state and national data. It places the major emphasis on statewide data and less so on counties, islands, urban places, and smaller areas.

The Data Book is may be downloaded in whole or in part as PDF or Excel files.

To see the entire Hawaii Data Book, go to: http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/economic/databook/db2011/db2011.pdf
Tourism Sector Continues to Improve

After a strong growth in the first three quarters of 2012, Hawaii’s tourism sector continued the strong growth in the fourth quarter of 2012. Both domestic and international visitor arrivals, especially international visitor arrivals increased in the quarter compared with the same quarter in 2011. Since visitors spent more on a daily basis during the fourth quarter, total visitor spending was significantly higher than the increase in visitor arrivals in the quarter. For the economy, visitor spending is more important than visitor arrivals.

Nominal visitor expenditures by air totaled $3,646.4 million in the fourth quarter of 2012, up 16.4 percent or $512.9 million from the same quarter of 2011. For the whole of 2012, visitor expenditures increased $2,243.8 million or 18.6 percent compared with the previous year.


Through December 2012
Weekly Unemployment Data

Every Thursday, READ issues a Special Unemployment Update for the previous week on both a statewide and county-by-county basis.

The Division also presents graphics of 4-year comparisons, as well as a state trend since the year 2000. To see the report, go to: http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/economic/data_reports/unemployment.