
The Economic Impact of Domestic Out-of-State Students in Hawai‘i

Calendar Year 2021



This report was produced by the Research and Economic Analysis Division (READ) of the Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT) in response to Concurrent Resolution SCR21 SD1 of the 2022 Session of the Hawai'i State Legislature. This report and survey design was produced by Laura Meisinger under the direction of the Economic Research Administrator Eugene Tian, Ph.D and the Economic Research Program Manager Joseph Roos, Ph.D.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The *Hawai'i Domestic Out-of-State Student Survey* collected data for the calendar year 2021 regarding the number of domestic out-of-state students, the percentage of domestic out-of-state students attending Hawai'i schools remotely from outside of Hawai'i, the program length and expenditure amounts of these students and estimated the contribution to the state's economy. Domestic out-of-state students are referred to as U.S. students originating from the mainland, Alaska, or U.S. Territories. This report also examined the states of origin of domestic out-of-state students and their relative ranking.

This report is in response to SCR 21, Hawai'i State Legislature 2022, requesting DBEDT to estimate the economic impact of domestic out-of-state students.¹

For calendar year 2021, the direct spending of 10,453 domestic out-of-state students in the State of Hawai'i was an estimated \$290.1 million. This amount included tuition and fees plus living expenses. Based on this direct impact, the total economic impact of domestic out-of-state student expenditures for calendar year 2021 were as follows:

- \$571.5 million in economic output and sales generated, including direct, indirect, and induced effects.
- \$40.3 million in state taxes generated.
- \$249.5 million in household income generated.
- 7,514 jobs were supported by domestic out-of-state student spending.

The average 2021 total spending per student was \$28,391 for long-term students and \$17,103 for short-term students, including living expenses and tuition with fees.

Hawai'i's educational institutions hosted students from almost every U.S. state and territory. Most domestic out-of-state students came to Hawai'i from the West Coast of the U.S. California had the most students attending schools in Hawai'i at 32.9 percent of total domestic out-of-state students. Washington State (8.3 percent), Utah (6.2 percent), and Texas (4.5 percent) were the following three states with the most students attending educational institutions in Hawai'i.

It is important to note that the economic impact estimates do not include contributions from educational travel to Hawai'i from state-based educational institutions. The estimates also do not include educational travel covering school excursions and other types of education-related travel and its economic impact.

¹ Hawai'i State Legislature. 2022. SCR21 SD1. 2022 Legislative Session.

https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session/archives/measure_indiv_Archives8-12.aspx?year=2022&billtype=SCR&billnumber=21
This report was requested during year 2022 Hawai'i State Legislative Session to estimate the economic impact of domestic out-of-state students.

I. INTRODUCTION

During the year 2022 Session, the Hawai'i State Legislature requested that the Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT) estimate the economic impacts of U.S. domestic out-of-state students on the state's economy similarly as done in the international student report, *The Economic Impact of International Students in Hawai'i – Calendar Year 2021*². The international student results highlighted the economic impact of international students on the local economy.

In response to this request, DBEDT conducted the ***Hawai'i Domestic Out-of-State Student Survey*** (DSS) and gathered information on the number and expenditures of domestic out-of-state students in Hawai'i during the 2021 calendar year. Domestic out-of-state students are also referred to as non-resident U.S. students (originating from the mainland, Alaska, or U.S. Territories). This report covers calendar year 2021, which includes the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The international results for calendar year 2021 are compared to the DSS results in Section IV.

The survey requested Hawai'i's educational institutions to provide the following data for calendar year 2021:

- The number of domestic out-of-state students enrolled in various programs.
- The length of academic programs for domestic out-of-state students.
- The tuition and fees paid by domestic out-of-state students.
- The cost-of-living expenditures incurred by domestic out-of-state students.
- The percentage of domestic out-of-state students attending school online from another state.
- The amount of financial assistance originating from within the State of Hawai'i.
- The states of origin for the domestic out-of-state students studying in Hawai'i.

The DSS survey questionnaire is listed in Appendix I.

This report is divided into four sections; after Section I Introduction, Section II presents the analysis used to estimate the direct, indirect, and induced impacts of domestic out-of-state student spending on Hawai'i's economy. Section III analyzes the results of the DSS, such as specifics on student spending, financial aid, and state of origin. Section IV compares the results of the DSS to the IES for calendar year 2021. Section V concludes by summarizing the survey results.

² DBEDT. 2022. *The Economic Impact of International Students in Hawai'i*.

II. HAWAI'I DOMESTIC OUT-OF-STATE STUDENT SURVEY–ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS

The economic impact analysis of domestic out-of-state students studying in the State of Hawai'i was calculated based on the results of the Hawai'i Domestic Out-of-State Student Survey (DSS), conducted in the fourth quarter of year 2022, based on calendar year 2021. Calendar year 2021 includes the Spring, Summer and Fall semesters, during months of January through December in year 2021.

Data Collection and Sources. The DSS was administered online, via email and by phone. The sampling frame consisted of educational institutions located in Hawai'i. The questions of the DSS are available in Appendix I and the list of the institutions the survey was sent to is in Appendix II.

The survey asked educational institutions to report the number of domestic out-of-state students, the percentage of Hawai'i domestic out-of-state students attending remotely from outside of Hawai'i, and the estimated expenses for tuition/fees and living expenses incurred by domestic out-of-state students for calendar year 2021. The educational institutions were also asked about the level and type of study programs for domestic out-of-state students (e.g., degree and non-degree seeking undergraduate students, degree and non-degree seeking graduate students, short-term students, etc.) and their state of origin.

To account for the impacts of COVID-19, the DSS requested the percentage of students that telecommuted from out-of-state. The living expense amount was reduced by the estimated percentage of students that telecommuted from out-of-state as indicated by the survey respondents. For example, if an institution responded that 20 percent of domestic out-of-state students telecommuted from out-of-state, the estimated living expense total was reduced by 20 percent. This methodology was used because, if a student telecommuted from out-of-state, the amount paid for rent, food, and other living expenses does not contribute to the state's economic impact.

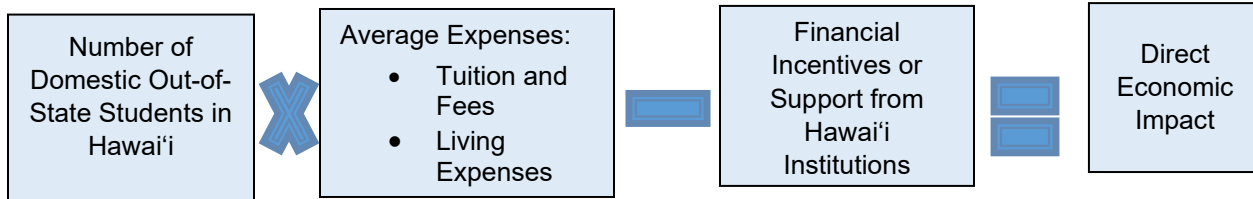
The survey was sent out to 27 educational institutions in Hawai'i and all responded. Of the 27 institutions, 12 indicated that they did not have any domestic out-of-state students for calendar year 2021. It is important to note that although all institutions answered the survey, many had to make estimates based on the data they had available.

Methodology. The analysis presents two different estimates:

- 1) Direct Impact.** This is an estimate of the direct dollar amount spent in Hawai'i by domestic out-of-state students including tuition, fees, and living expenses.

The methodology to measure the direct impact of domestic out-of-state students studying in Hawai'i was based on the reported data provided by each respective institution. The

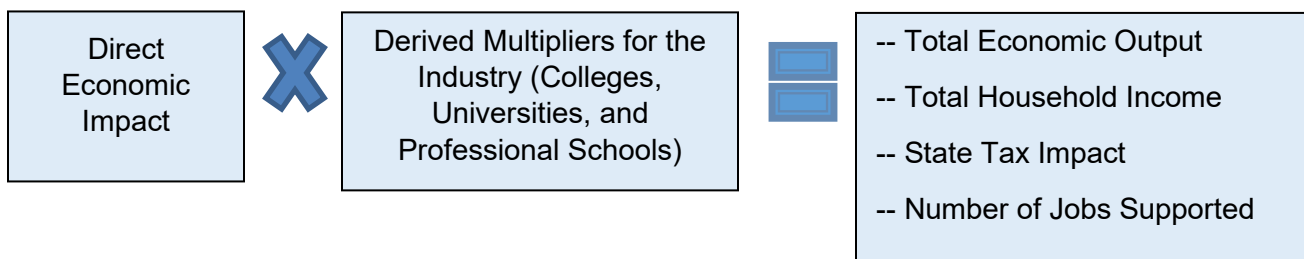
calculation aggregated the tuition/fees plus living expenses minus the financial assistance awarded from the State of Hawai'i for all the institutions that responded to the survey. The formula for calculating the direct economic impact of domestic out-of-state students studying in Hawai'i is:



2) Total Economic Impacts and Number of Jobs Supported = Direct + Indirect + Induced Impact. This is the direct impact plus the indirect and induced impacts, including the ripple effects of domestic out-of-state student expenditures on output, household income, state tax revenue, and jobs.

The total economic impacts for the state included direct, indirect, and induced impacts. The multipliers used for this calculation are from *The Hawai'i State Input-Output Study: 2017 Benchmark Report*.³ Type II final demand multipliers were used, which include direct, indirect, and induced effects.

The following formula was used to calculate the total economic impact and the number of jobs supported by domestic out-of-state students in Hawai'i for calendar year 2021:



3) Domestic Out-of-State Characteristics. These characteristics include the percentages of the domestic out-of-state students which attended undergraduate and graduate programs, remote student percentages, the different categories of students and percentages, and the states of origin.

³ DBEDT. 2022. The Hawai'i State Input-Output Study: 2017 Benchmark Report. March.

III. RESULTS OF THE DOMESTIC OUT-OF-STATE STUDENT SURVEY (DSS)

1) Direct Economic Impact

The total direct economic impact by 10,453 domestic out-of-state students was \$290.1 million in direct spending into Hawai'i's economy for calendar year 2021. Table 1 presents a summary of the different types and number of domestic out-of-state students in Hawai'i and the amount spent on tuition and fees plus living expenses.

Table 1: Direct Economic Impact of Domestic Out-of-State Students in Hawai'i, 2021

Category of Domestic Out-of-State Students	Number of Students	% of Telecommuting Students	Spending by Domestic Out-of-State Students:		Total
			Tuition & Fees	Living Expenses*	
Long-Term Students	9,864	20.8%	\$133,489,408	\$146,559,536	\$280,048,944
Degree-seeking undergraduate students	8,577	21.8%	\$110,690,976	\$126,678,815	\$237,369,791
Degree-seeking graduate students	1,287	14.3%	\$22,798,432	\$19,880,721	\$42,679,153
Short-Term Students	589	7.6%	\$4,483,370	\$5,590,231	\$10,073,600
Non-degree seeking undergraduate students	334	12.3%	\$4,104,279	\$4,852,583	\$8,956,862
Non-degree seeking graduate students	58	6.9%	\$318,766	\$702,930	\$1,021,696
Short-term training program students/professionals	197	0	\$60,325	\$34,718	\$95,042
Total	10,453	20.0%	\$137,972,778	\$152,149,766	\$290,122,544

Source: DBEDT, DSS

*Living expenses were reduced by the percentage of students that attended remotely from outside of Hawai'i.

The long-term domestic out-of-state category included degree-seeking undergraduate and graduate students enrolled full-time for at least one semester (Spring, Summer, or Fall). The number of long-term students was 9,864, which comprised about 94.4 percent of total domestic out-of-state students reported in the survey results. These students generated \$280.0 million in direct spending, which accounted for 96.5 percent of the total spending.

The short-term category included non-degree-seeking undergraduate and graduate students, and short-term training programs for students and professionals. The number of short-term students was 589, which comprised 5.6 percent of total domestic out-of-state students reported in the survey results. These students generated \$10.1 million in direct spending, which accounted for 3.5 percent of total spending. While the dollar impact was less, short-term programs are an important part of Hawai'i's domestic out-of-state education ecosystem, because they serve as a bridge for students to transition into long-term degree programs.

Spending per student. The overall average annual spending per student for calendar year 2021 was \$27,755, including both long-term and short-term students. As shown in Table 2, the average annual spending for long-term students was 28,391 (\$14,858 for living expenses and \$13,533 for tuition/fees), and for short-term students was \$17,103 (\$9,491 for living expenses and \$7,612 for tuition/fees).

Table 2. Spending by Domestic Out-of-State Students in Hawai'i by Program Length: Calendar Year 2021

Category	Long-Term Programs	Short-Term Programs	Total
Number of Students	9,864	589	10,453
Total Spending (\$)	\$280,048,944	\$10,073,600	\$290,122,544
Living Expenses (\$)*	\$146,559,539	\$5,590,231	\$152,149,766
Tuition and Fees (\$)	\$133,489,408	\$4,483,370	\$137,972,778
Average Annual Spending Per Student (\$)	\$28,391	\$17,103	\$27,755

Source: DBEDT, DSS

*Living expenses were reduced by the percentage of domestic out-of-state students that telecommuted from outside of Hawai'i.

Financial aid to domestic out-of-state students and net spending per student. Financial aid and other resources are used as an incentive to attract domestic out-of-state students. The estimated total financial aid from State of Hawai'i educational institutions to domestic out-of-state students for calendar year 2021 was \$30,059,713. It is important to note that these are scholarships and grants offered by the institutions and do not include Teaching, Research, or Graduate Assistantship (TA/RA/GA) positions. At most institutions, financial aid is only provided for long-term students, those who are taking classes for credit and are working towards completion of requirements for a degree.

At the **undergraduate level** for calendar year 2021, the average annual expense for tuition and cost of living for a full-time domestic out-of-state student in Hawai'i was \$27,246. These figures are after the average annual financial assistance was subtracted, which reduced the total cost per student by approximately \$1,734 annually. The average tuition amount included community colleges, which generally had lower tuition than the private four-year universities.

At the **graduate level** for calendar year 2021, the average annual expense for tuition and cost of living for a full-time graduate or professional domestic out-of-state student in Hawai'i was \$25,389. These figures were after financial assistance was subtracted, which reduced the total cost per student by approximately \$1,258 annually (this does not include TA/RA/GA assistance).

2) Total Economic Impacts and Number of Jobs Supported

Table 3 is a summary of the direct impacts (total spending by domestic out-of-state students) and total indirect and induced economic impacts on the economy of the State of Hawai'i for calendar year 2021. The total indirect and induced impacts are derived using Hawai'i's Input-Output Type II multipliers. The total output generated is an estimate of the total dollar change in output (sales) in all industries in the state, resulting from domestic out-of-state student expenditures (living expenses and tuition/fees) attending educational institutions in Hawai'i.

Table 3: Total Economic Impacts of Domestic Out-of-State Students in Hawai'i on the State's Economy, 2021

Direct Spending (from Table 1)		\$290,122,544
	Final Demand Multiplier (Type II)	Economic Impact (Type II)
Total Output Generated	1.97	\$571,541,412
Total Household Income Generated	0.86	\$249,505,388
Total State Taxes Generated	0.139	\$40,327,034
Total Jobs Supported	25.9 (per \$million)	7,514

Source: DBEDT, calculations are based on the *Hawai'i State Input-Output Study: 2017 Benchmark Report* (March 2022)

The ***total output generated*** is an estimate of the total dollar change in sales for all industries in the state, resulting from the inflow of money spent by domestic out-of-state students in Hawai'i. Based on this analysis, the total output generated by domestic out-of-state student spending for calendar year 2021 was an estimated \$571.5 million.

Total household income generated refers to the estimated household earnings that can be attributed to domestic out-of-state students studying in the state. Hawai'i households earned an estimated total of \$249.5 million generated from domestic out-of-state students for calendar year 2021.

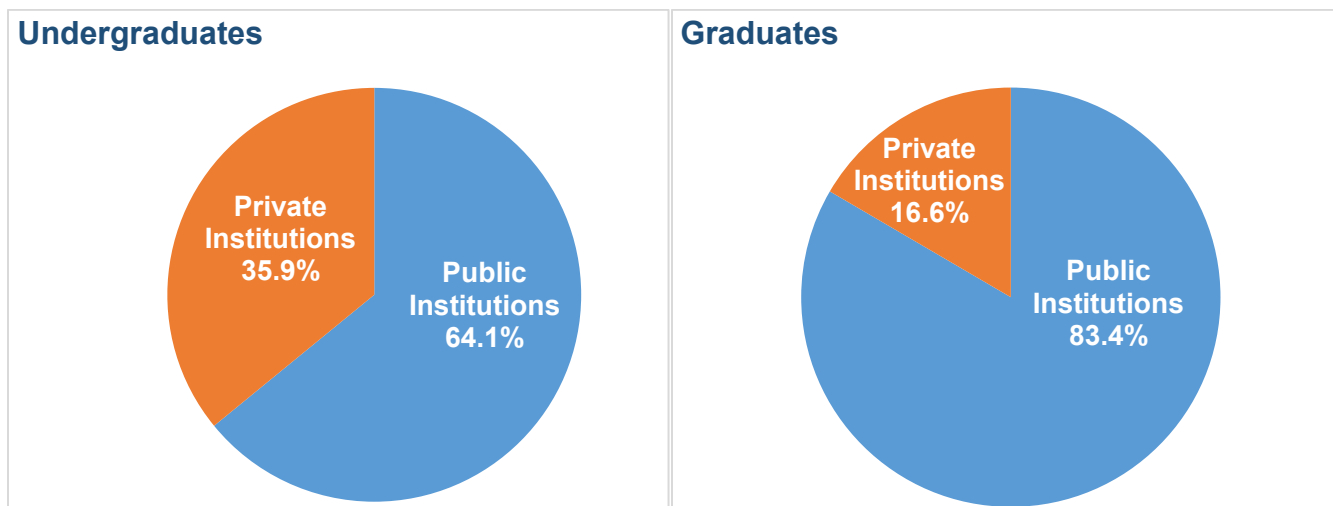
The ***total state taxes generated*** line shows the estimated state tax revenue that can be attributed to domestic out-of-state students studying in Hawai'i. An estimated \$40.3 million in state taxes was generated by domestic out-of-state student spending in the state for calendar year 2021.

The ***total number of jobs supported*** by domestic out-of-state students studying in Hawai'i was 7,514, given an estimated direct economic impact of \$290.1 million for calendar year 2021. As noted above, these estimates are based on the Type II multiplier, which includes direct, indirect, and induced effects.

3) Domestic Out-of-State Student Characteristics

An estimated 10,453 domestic out-of-state students attended educational institutions in Hawai'i during calendar year 2021. Over 85 percent of the domestic out-of-state students attended undergraduate programs. As shown on the left in Figure 1 below, of those in the undergraduate programs, 64.1 percent attended public institutions and 35.9 percent attended private institutions. As shown in the right side of Figure 1, most domestic out-of-state graduate students studying in Hawai'i attended public institutions at 83.4 percent and the remaining 16.6 percent attended private institutions.

Figure 1. Percent of Domestic Out-of-State Students in Undergraduate and Graduate Programs Attending Public and Private Institutions, Calendar Year 2021



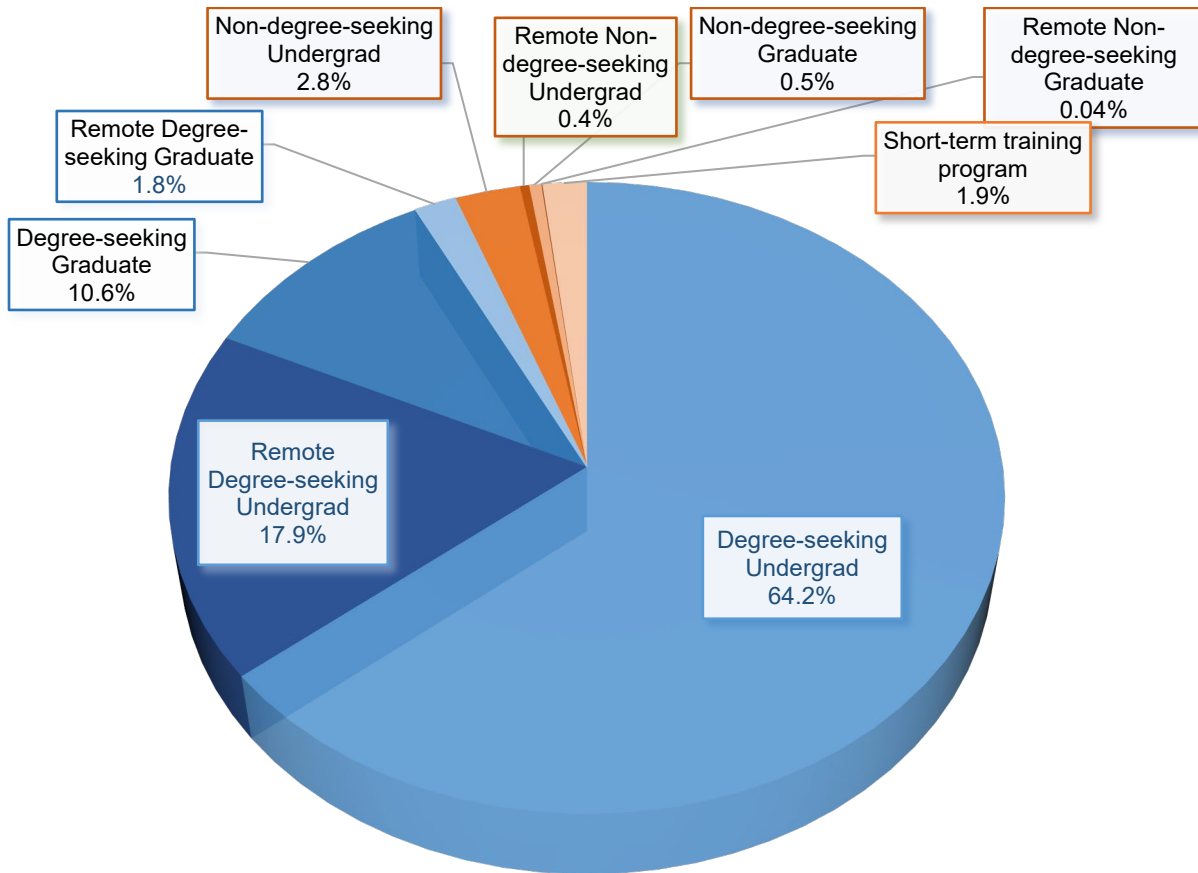
Source: DBEDT: DSS

Remote Domestic Out-of-State Students. Twenty percent of the total domestic out-of-state students attended Hawai'i educational institutions remotely. Remote long-term students comprised 97.9 percent of the total remote domestic out-of-state students. Within the long-term programs of degree-seeking undergraduate and graduate students, domestic out-of-state degree-seeking undergraduates comprised the most remote domestic out-of-state students at 89.1 percent of total remote domestic out-of-state students.

Figure 2 on the following page displays the percentages of domestic out-of-state students studying in Hawai'i by educational program and whether remote. The domestic out-of-state students were comprised of 94.4 percent who attended long-term programs including degree-seeking undergraduate and graduate programs (blue shade in the figure). The remaining 5.6 percent of domestic out-of-state students were in short-term programs including non-degree-

seeking undergraduate, non-degree-seeking graduate, and short-term training programs (orange shade in the figure).

Figure 2. Categories of Domestic Out-of-State Students in Hawai‘i, Calendar year 2021



Source: DBEDT: DSS

States of Origin for Domestic Out-of-State Students in Hawai‘i

Hawai‘i hosted domestic out-of-state students from every U.S. state and many territories during calendar year 2021. On the next page, Table 4 lists the top 25 states of origin for Hawai‘i’s domestic out-of-state students. U.S. West Coast states dominated the top 10 states with students attending schools in Hawai‘i. California ranked first with 3,079 students studying in Hawai‘i. This was over 2,300 more students than any other state and comprised 32.9 percent of the total. The next three states with the most students studying in Hawai‘i were Washington with 776 students, Utah with 577 students, and Texas with 420 students.

Table 4. States of Origin for Domestic-Out-of-State Students in Hawai'i, 2021

Rank	State/Place	Number of Students	Percentage of Total
1	California	3079	32.9%
2	Washington	776	8.3%
3	Utah	577	6.2%
4	Texas	420	4.5%
5	Colorado	383	4.1%
6	Oregon	340	3.6%
7	Arizona	313	3.3%
8	Nevada	201	2.1%
9	New York	188	2.0%
10	American Samoa	168	1.8%
11	Virginia	167	1.8%
12	Florida	164	1.8%
13	Idaho	162	1.7%
14	Guam	142	1.5%
15	Illinois	133	1.4%
16	Massachusetts	122	1.3%
17	North Carolina	122	1.3%
18	Pennsylvania	121	1.3%
19	New Jersey	116	1.2%
20	Minnesota	114	1.2%
21	Alaska	104	1.1%
22	Ohio	99	1.1%
23	Georgia	97	1.0%
24	Maryland	95	1.0%
25	Michigan	95	1.0%

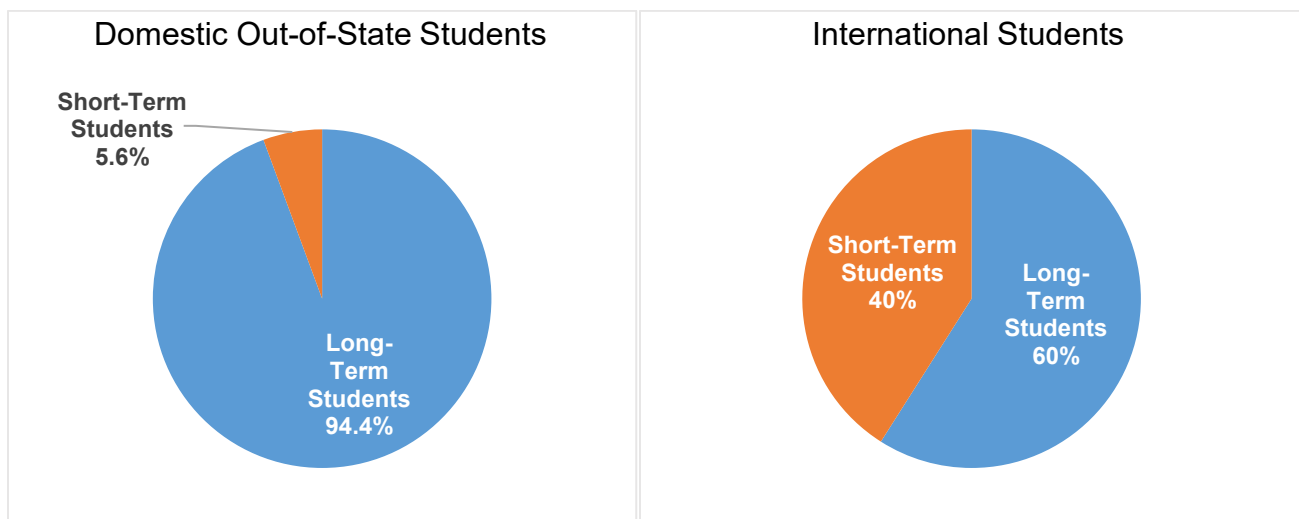
Source: DBEDT, DSS

IV. COMPARISON OF THE DOMESTIC OUT-OF-STATE STUDENT SURVEY (DSS) AND THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL SURVEY (IES), CALENDAR YEAR 2021

The DSS follows the methodology used in *The Economic Impact of International Students in Hawai'i – Calendar Year 2021* report, which was an update of previous reports published in year's 2009, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020. The report on international students studying in Hawai'i examined the 2022 Hawai'i International Education Survey (IES) which similarly to the DSS, collected data for calendar year 2021 regarding the number of international students, the percentage attending remotely, the program length and expenditure amounts of these students and estimated the contribution to the state's economy. This section presents a comparison of the DSS and IES results.

For calendar year 2021, the State of Hawai'i's educational institutions offered programs to an estimated 10,453 domestic out-of-state students and 5,515 international students. As shown in Figure 3, most domestic out-of-state students were in long-term programs (94.4 percent). In contrast, the ratio of short-term students was higher for international students (59.9 percent). Long-term students offer the benefit of the student possibly continuing until degree completion; short-term students may attend for part of their overall program elsewhere. However, short-term programs offer a bridge into long-term programs.

Figure 3. Categories of Domestic Out-of-State and International Students in Hawai'i, Calendar year 2021



Source: DBEDT: DSS, IES 2022.

Spending per student. Long-term students had the most direct spending for both domestic out-of-state and international students compared to short-term students. The average annual direct spending by domestic out-of-state long-term students was 28,391 and for short-term

students was \$17,103. For international students, the average annual spending for long-term students was \$25,833 and short-term students was \$9,802.

Total Economic Impacts and Number of Jobs Supported

The total economic impacts, including direct, indirect, and induced impacts for domestic out-of-state and international students are presented in Table 5. For calendar year 2021, the total output generated from domestic out-of-state students was \$571.5 million and \$208.5 million for international students. Hawai'i households earned an estimated total of \$249.5 million generated from domestic out-of-state students and \$91.0 million from international students attending schools in Hawai'i for calendar year 2021. Also, the estimated state tax revenue that can be attributed to domestic out-of-state students is \$40.3 million and \$14.7 million for international students studying in Hawai'i. Domestic out-of-state students supported 7,514 jobs and international students supported 2,741 jobs.

Table 5. Summary of Total Economic Impacts of Domestic Out-of-State and International Students on the State of Hawai'i's Economy, 2021

	Domestic Out-of-State Students in HI Calendar Year 2021 (2022 DSS)	International Students in HI Calendar Year 2021 (2022 IES)
Total Direct Spending	\$290,122,544	\$105,839,154
Output Multiplier	1.97	1.97
Earnings Multiplier	0.86	0.86
State Tax Multiplier	0.139	0.139
Employment Multiplier (jobs per \$m)	25.9	25.9
Total Output Generated	\$571,541,412	\$208,503,133
Total Income Generated	\$249,505,388	\$91,021,672
Total State Taxes Generated	\$40,327,034	\$14,711,642
Total Jobs Supported	7,514	2,741

Source: DBEDT, Hawai'i State Input-Output Study: 2017 Benchmark Report (2022), IES 2021, DSS.

V. CONCLUSIONS

The data presented in this report were the results of the ***Hawai'i Domestic Out-of-State Student Survey (DSS)***. DBEDT received responses from all Hawai'i's educational institutions surveyed with domestic out-of-state students. The total direct economic impact of domestic out-of-state students for calendar year 2021 was an estimated \$290.1 million, including tuition and fees plus living expenses. Of this, \$280.0 million was from long-term programs and \$10.1 million was from short-term programs.

In addition to the direct impact, other economic benefits of domestic out-of-state students for the 2021 calendar year were:

- \$571.5 million was added to the state's total economic output, including direct, indirect, and induced effects.
- \$40.3 million in state taxes was generated.
- \$249.5 million in household earnings can be attributed to domestic out-of-state students.
- 7,514 jobs were supported by domestic out-of-state student spending.

The 2021 average annual spending per student for all programs was \$27,755 including tuition and fees plus living expenses. For each respective category, the average annual spending for long-term students was \$28,391 and \$17,103 for short-term students.

Increasing financial aid resources could boost competition among educational institutions in attracting domestic out-of-state students. In addition to attracting students, financial aid is an effective tool to retain quality students.

This year's survey results shed light on the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on Hawai'i's domestic out-of-state students. In looking forward, Hawai'i is well positioned to attract more domestic out-of-state students for both long-term and short-term programs.

Appendix I. Hawai'i Domestic Out-of-State Student Survey

CONTACT INFORMATION

* 1. Please fill in your contact information

Name

Institution

Address

Address 2

City/Town

ZIP/Postal Code

Email Address

Phone Number

2. Did you have any domestic out-of-state students in calendar year 2021? These would be non-resident U.S. students from the mainland, Alaska, or U.S. Territories.

Yes No

ENROLLMENT

3. Please enter the domestic out-of-state student enrollment numbers by category for **Spring 2021**

Degree-seeking undergraduate students

Non-degree-seeking undergraduate students

Degree-seeking graduate students

Non-degree-seeking graduate students

4. Please enter the domestic out-of-state student enrollment numbers by category for **Summer 2021**

Degree-seeking undergraduate students	<input type="text"/>
Non-degree-seeking undergraduate students	<input type="text"/>
Degree-seeking graduate students	<input type="text"/>
Non-degree-seeking graduate students	<input type="text"/>

5. Please enter the domestic out-of-state student enrollment numbers by category for **Fall 2021**

Degree-seeking undergraduate students	<input type="text"/>
Non-degree-seeking undergraduate students	<input type="text"/>
Degree-seeking graduate students	<input type="text"/>
Non-degree-seeking graduate students	<input type="text"/>

6. Please indicate the domestic out-of-state student and visiting scholar/professional enrollment numbers for the total calendar year of 2021 (combined spring, summer, fall) by each of the following categories for both credit and/or noncredit programs. Please note these short-term categories are separate from the previous three questions (Q3, Q4, Q5).

Students/professionals in short-term training programs	<input type="text"/>
Summer/winter camps	<input type="text"/>
Visiting scholars/teachers	<input type="text"/>

7. Please indicate the average program length in days for **calendar year 2021** for each of the following categories for both credit and/or noncredit programs (if there were multiple programs, please report the average number of days for each respective program category). If you need to clarify your answers, you may do so in Question 20.

Students/professionals in short-term training programs	<input type="text"/>
Summer/winter camps	<input type="text"/>
Visiting scholars/teachers	<input type="text"/>

8. If any domestic out-of-state students took online classes from out-of-state during **Spring 2021**, please enter the estimated percentages for each respective category below:

% of degree-seeking undergraduate

% of non-degree-seeking undergraduate

% of degree-seeking graduate students

% of non-degree-seeking graduate students

9. If any domestic out-of-state students took online classes from out-of-state during **Summer 2021**, please enter the estimated percentages for each respective category below:

% of degree-seeking undergraduate

% of non-degree-seeking undergraduate

% of degree-seeking graduate students

% of non-degree-seeking graduate students

10. If any domestic out-of-state students took online classes from out-of-state during **Fall 2021**, please enter the estimated percentages for each respective category below:

% of degree-seeking undergraduate

% of non-degree-seeking undergraduate

% of degree-seeking graduate students

% of non-degree-seeking graduate students

11. If any domestic out-of-state students participated online from out-of-state, please enter the estimated percentages for each respective category below:

% of students/professionals in training programs

FINANCIAL SUMMARY FOR TUITION AND FEES

12. Please indicate the cost of tuition and fees per student for **Spring 2021** by the following categories of domestic out-of-state students. Please specify time period (e.g. days, weeks, months, semester, years).

Degree-seeking undergraduate students

Non-degree-seeking undergraduate students

Degree-seeking graduate students

Non-degree-seeking graduate students

13. Please indicate the cost of tuition and fees per student for **Summer 2021** by the following categories of domestic out-of-state students. Please specify time period (e.g. days, weeks, months, semester, years).

Degree-seeking undergraduate students

Non-degree-seeking undergraduate students

Degree-seeking graduate students

Non-degree-seeking graduate students

14. Please indicate the cost of tuition and fees per student for **Fall 2021** by the following categories of domestic out-of-state students. Please specify time period (e.g. days, weeks, months, semester, years).

Degree-seeking undergraduate students

Non-degree-seeking undergraduate students

Degree-seeking graduate students

Non-degree-seeking graduate students

15. Please indicate the cost of tuition and fees per student and visiting scholar/professional for calendar year 2021 by the following categories for both credit and/or noncredit programs. Please specify time period (e.g. days, weeks, months, semester, years).

Students/professionals in short-term training programs	<input type="text"/>
Summer/winter camps	<input type="text"/>
Visiting scholars/teachers	<input type="text"/>

FINANCIAL SUMMARY FOR COST OF LIVING

In this survey, Cost of Living is defined as Books & Supplies, Meals/Housing, Personal Expenses, and Transportation. Cost of Living does not include Tuition and Fees.

16. Please indicate the cost of living per student for **Spring 2021** by the following categories of domestic out-of-state students. Please specify time period (e.g. days, weeks, months, semester, years).

Degree-seeking undergraduate students	<input type="text"/>
Non-degree-seeking undergraduate students	<input type="text"/>
Degree-seeking graduate students	<input type="text"/>
Non-degree-seeking graduate students	<input type="text"/>

17. Please indicate the cost of living per student for **Summer 2021** by the following categories of domestic out-of-state students. Please specify time period (e.g. days, weeks, months, semester, years).

Degree-seeking undergraduate students	<input type="text"/>
Non-degree-seeking undergraduate students	<input type="text"/>
Degree-seeking graduate students	<input type="text"/>
Non-degree-seeking graduate students	<input type="text"/>

18. Please indicate the cost of living per student for **Fall 2021** by the following categories of domestic out-of-state students. Please specify time period (e.g. days, weeks, months, semester, years).

Degree-seeking undergraduate students	<input type="text"/>
Non-degree-seeking undergraduate students	<input type="text"/>
Degree-seeking graduate students	<input type="text"/>
Non-degree-seeking graduate students	<input type="text"/>

19. Please indicate the cost of living per student and visiting scholar/professional for calendar year 2021 by the following categories for both credit and/or noncredit programs. Please specify time period (e.g. days, weeks, months, semester, years).

Students/professionals in short-term training programs	<input type="text"/>
Summer/winter camps	<input type="text"/>
Visiting scholars/teachers	<input type="text"/>

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

20. For **calendar year 2021** (January through December), please indicate the lump sum amount of financial assistance originating from within the State of Hawai'i through tuition waivers, scholarships, and any other financial assistance to domestic out-of-state students/scholars in U.S. dollars (i.e. add up all the financial support originating from within the State of Hawai'i not including Federal support given to students in that category and report the amount).

Degree-seeking undergraduate students	<input type="text"/>
Non-degree-seeking undergraduate students	<input type="text"/>
Degree-seeking graduate students	<input type="text"/>
Non-degree-seeking graduate students	<input type="text"/>
Students/professionals in short-term training programs	<input type="text"/>
Summer/winter camps	<input type="text"/>
Visiting scholars/teachers	<input type="text"/>

STATE OF ORIGIN

* 17. Please indicate the number of domestic out-of-state students from each state during **Spring 2021** (from January through May 2021).

Alabama

Alaska

Arizona

Arkansas

California

Colorado

Connecticut

Delaware

Florida

Georgia

Idaho

Illinois

Indiana

Iowa

Kansas

Kentucky

Louisiana

Maine

Maryland

Massachusetts

Michigan

Minnesota

Mississippi

Missouri

Montana

Nebraska

Nevada

New Hampshire

New Jersey

New Mexico

New York

North Carolina

North Dakota

Ohio

Oklahoma

Oregon

Pennsylvania

Rhode Island

South Carolina

South Dakota	<input type="text"/>
Tennessee	<input type="text"/>
Texas	<input type="text"/>
Utah	<input type="text"/>
Vermont	<input type="text"/>
Virginia	<input type="text"/>
Washington	<input type="text"/>
West Virginia	<input type="text"/>
Wisconsin	<input type="text"/>
Wyoming	<input type="text"/>
American Samoa	<input type="text"/>
Guam	<input type="text"/>
Northern Mariana Islands	<input type="text"/>
Puerto Rico	<input type="text"/>
Other U.S. Territories (specify)	<input type="text"/>
Other (specify)	<input type="text"/>

* 18. Please indicate the number of domestic out-of-state students from each state during **Summer 2021** (from June through August 2021).

Alabama	<input type="text"/>
Alaska	<input type="text"/>
Arizona	<input type="text"/>

Arkansas

California

Colorado

Connecticut

Delaware

Florida

Georgia

Idaho

Illinois

Indiana

Iowa

Kansas

Kentucky

Louisiana

Maine

Maryland

Massachusetts

Michigan

Minnesota

Mississippi

Missouri	<input type="text"/>
Montana	<input type="text"/>
Nebraska	<input type="text"/>
Nevada	<input type="text"/>
New Hampshire	<input type="text"/>
New Jersey	<input type="text"/>
New Mexico	<input type="text"/>
New York	<input type="text"/>
North Carolina	<input type="text"/>
North Dakota	<input type="text"/>
Ohio	<input type="text"/>
Oklahoma	<input type="text"/>
Oregon	<input type="text"/>
Pennsylvania	<input type="text"/>
Rhode Island	<input type="text"/>
South Carolina	<input type="text"/>
South Dakota	<input type="text"/>
Tennessee	<input type="text"/>
Texas	<input type="text"/>
Utah	<input type="text"/>
Vermont	<input type="text"/>

Virginia	<input type="text"/>
Washington	<input type="text"/>
West Virginia	<input type="text"/>
Wisconsin	<input type="text"/>
Wyoming	<input type="text"/>
American Samoa	<input type="text"/>
Guam	<input type="text"/>
Northern Mariana Islands	<input type="text"/>
Puerto Rico	<input type="text"/>
Other U.S. Territories (specify)	<input type="text"/>
Other (specify)	<input type="text"/>

* 19. Please indicate the number of domestic out-of-state students from each state during **Fall 2021** (from September through December 2021).

Alabama	<input type="text"/>
Alaska	<input type="text"/>
Arizona	<input type="text"/>
Arkansas	<input type="text"/>
California	<input type="text"/>
Colorado	<input type="text"/>
Connecticut	<input type="text"/>
Delaware	<input type="text"/>

Florida

Georgia

Idaho

Illinois

Indiana

Iowa

Kansas

Kentucky

Louisiana

Maine

Maryland

Massachusetts

Michigan

Minnesota

Mississippi

Missouri

Montana

Nebraska

Nevada

New Hampshire

New Jersey

New Mexico

New York

North Carolina

North Dakota

Ohio

Oklahoma

Oregon

Pennsylvania

Rhode Island

South Carolina

South Dakota

Tennessee

Texas

Utah

Vermont

Virginia

Washington

West Virginia

Wisconsin

Wyoming

American Samoa

Guam

Northern Mariana
Islands

Puerto Rico

Other U.S. Territories
(specify)

Other (specify)

COMMENTS

21. If your institution does not have specific data for questions 1-4, then please provide a general percentage of students who participated online from out-of-state for the time frame January to December 2021.

22. Please use this section if you need to clarify any of your previous responses.

Appendix II. List of the Educational Institutions Surveyed

Flight School		
Mauna Loa Helicopters	Flight School	73-310 Uu Street, Kailua-Kona, HI, 96740
Post-secondary Institutions – University/College		
Brigham Young University	University	55-220 Kulanui Street, Laie, HI 96762
Chaminade University	University	3140 Waialae Avenue, Honolulu, HI 96816
Hawai'i Pacific University	University	500 Ala Moana Boulevard, Honolulu, HI 96813
Pacific Rim Christian University	University	2223 Hoonee Place, Honolulu, HI 96819
University of Hawai'i - Hawai'i Community College	Community College	1175 Manono Street, Hilo, HI 96720
University of Hawai'i at Hilo	University	University of Hawai'i at Hilo, Hilo, HI 96720
University of Hawai'i - Honolulu Community College	Community College	874 Dillingham Blvd., Honolulu, HI 96817
University of Hawai'i - Kapiolani Community College	Community College	4303 Diamond Head Road, Honolulu, HI 96816
University of Hawai'i - Kaua'i Community College	Community College	Kaua'i Community College - University of Hawai'i, Lihue, HI 96766
University of Hawai'i - Leeward Community College	Community College	96-045 Ala Ike, Pearl City, HI 96782
University of Hawai'i at Manoa	University	University of Hawai'i at Manoa, Office of the Provost/OGE/ISS, Honolulu, HI 96822
University of Hawai'i Maui College	University	University of Hawai'i Maui College, Kahului, HI 96732
University of Hawai'i -West O'ahu	University	91-1001 Farrington Hwy, Kapolei, HI 96707
University of Hawai'i - Windward Community College	Community College	45-720 Keaahala Rd, Kaneohe, HI 96744
Hawai'i Tokai International College	College	91-971 Farrington Highway, Kapolei, HI, 96707
International Mid Pac College	College	1311 Kapiolani Boulevard 200-5, Honolulu, HI, 96814
University of the Nations, Kona	University	75-5851 Kuakini Highway, Kailua-Kona, HI, 96740
Central Pacific College	College	1221 Kapiolani Blvd #740, Honolulu, HI 96814
Wayland Baptist University	University	95-1091 Ainamakua Drive, Mililani, HI, 96789

Massage/Beauty/Cosmetology/Alternative Medicine

Aisen Shiatsu Chiryō Doin	Massage School	1314 South King Street, Suite 601, Honolulu, HI 96814
Hawai'i Massage Academy	Massage School	1750 Kalakaua Avenue Suite 3004 Honolulu, HI, 96826
Institute of Clinical Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine	Alternative Medicine	100 N Beretania Street, Suite 203 B Honolulu, HI, 96817
Japan-America Institute of Management Science (JAIMS)	Educational Exchange	JAIMS 6660 Hawai'i Kai Drive Honolulu, HI, 96825
Academia Language School	Language School	1600 Kapiolani Blvd #1215, Honolulu, HI 96814
Health Care School of Hawai'i	Vocational School	98-025 Hekaha St Suite 3 & 4, Bldg. 4, Aiea, HI 96701

Appendix III. Total Economic Impacts of Domestic Out-of-State Students within the University of Hawai'i System on the State's Economy

1) **Direct Economic Impact.** Table AIII.1 presents a summary of the direct impact of the University of Hawai'i's domestic out-of-state students to the state's economy. It is based on domestic out-of-state student expenditures for tuition/fees and living expenses. The table includes the contributions of long-term and short-term students and is categorized by the type of program. The University of Hawai'i System domestic out-of-state students (7,030 students) had a total direct economic impact of \$193.6 million on the State's Economy.

Table AIII.1: Direct Economic Impact of Domestic Out-of-State Students for the University of Hawai'i System, Calendar Year 2021

Category of Domestic Out-of-State Students	Number of Students	Number of Telecommuting Students	Spending by Domestic Out-of-State Students:		Total
			Tuition & Fees	Living Expenses*	
Long-Term Students	6,491	1,215	\$93,886,143	\$93,048,171	\$186,975,314
Degree-seeking undergraduate students	5,425	1,086	\$76,204,273	\$77,177,328	\$153,381,601
Degree-seeking graduate students	1,066	129	\$17,681,870	\$15,911,844	\$33,593,714
Short-Term Students	539	40	\$1,735,890	\$4,928,229	\$6,664,119
Non-degree seeking undergraduate students	286	20	\$1,389,819	\$4,218,899	\$5,608,718
Non-degree seeking graduate students	56	4	\$285,746	\$674,613	\$960,359
Short-term training program students/professionals	197	16	\$60,325	\$34,718	\$95,042
Total	7,030	1,255	\$95,622,033	\$98,017,401	\$193,639,433

Source: DBEDT, DSS

*Living expenses were reduced by percentage of domestic out-of-state students that attended remotely from outside of Hawai'i.

The above figures were aggregated from the following University of Hawai'i (UH) related institutions: Hawai'i Community College, Honolulu Community College, Kapiolani Community College, Kaua'i Community College, Leeward Community College, Windward Community College, UH-Maui College, UH-West Oahu, UH-Hilo, UH-Manoa.

2) Total Economic Impact and Number of Jobs Supported. The total economic impact for the state included direct, indirect, and induced impacts. The multipliers used for this calculation were taken from *The Hawai'i State Input-Output Study: 2017 Benchmark Report* (March 2022). Type II final demand multipliers were used, which include direct, indirect, and induced effects.

Tables All.2 summarizes the results and shows the economic impact of domestic out-of-state students studying at various campuses across the University of Hawai'i System. The **total output generated** is an estimate of the total dollar change in output in all industries in the state, resulting from domestic out-of-state student expenditures (living expenses and tuition/fees) attending the University of Hawai'i. Based on the direct-output of \$193.6 million, the total output generated by domestic out-of-state students for the University of Hawai'i System was estimated at \$381.5 million (Type II multiplier) for calendar year 2021.

Table All.2: Economic Impact of Domestic Out-of-State Students within the University of Hawai'i System on the State's Economy, Calendar Year 2021

Direct Spending (from Table All.1)		\$193,639,433
	Final Demand Multiplier (Type II)	Economic Impact (Type II)
Total Output Generated	1.97	\$381,469,684
Total Household Income Generated	0.86	\$166,529,913
Total State Taxes Generated	0.139	\$26,915,881
Total Jobs Supported	25.9 (per \$million)	5,015

Source: DBEDT, calculations are based on the Hawai'i State Input-Output Study: 2017 Benchmark Report (March 2022)

Total household income generated refers to the estimated household earnings that can be attributed to domestic out-of-state students studying within the University of Hawai'i system. Hawai'i households earned an estimated \$166.5 million generated from University of Hawai'i's domestic out-of-state students for calendar year 2021.

The **total state taxes generated** line shows the estimated tax revenue that can be attributed to domestic out-of-state students studying within the University of Hawai'i system. An estimated \$26.9 million in state taxes was generated by University of Hawai'i's domestic out-of-state student spending for calendar year 2021.

The last line of the table shows the **total number of jobs supported** by domestic out-of-state students studying within the University of Hawai'i system. Given an estimated direct economic impact of \$193.6 million for calendar year 2021, 5,015 jobs were supported. As noted above, these estimates are based on the Type II multiplier, which includes direct, indirect, and induced effects.