Supporting Higher Education in Hawaii
**Fig. 1** General Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2000


**Fig. 2** Educational Attainment of Population 25 Years and Older, 2000

Source: Bureau of the Census. 2001. Census 2000 Supplementary Survey Summary Tables. Table PCT034: Sex by educational attainment for the population 25 years and over.

**Fig. 3** Average Scores from the 2000 Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) of 15-Year-Olds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Reading</th>
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<td>533</td>
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<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
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<td>Denmark</td>
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<td>Poland</td>
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<td>Switzerland</td>
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<td>Average</td>
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</table>

Note: Scale is 0 to 1000, with most scores falling between 200 and 800.

**Fig. 4** Average Scale Scores for National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 8th Grade

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
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<td>132</td>
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<td>263</td>
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<tr>
<td>WICHE</td>
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<td>US</td>
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<td>149</td>
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Note: States may elect not to participate in all the tests in this table.


**Fig. 5** National Average of Highest High School Curriculum Standards Met by Beginning College Students who took SAT and/or ACT

- Average: 1.64
- New Basics curriculum: 6.4%
- Less than New Basics curriculum: 25.2%
- High math/science curriculum: 29.5%
- Very high total curriculum: 13.1%
- Selective college curriculum: 9.1%
- NCEE recommended curriculum: 9.1%

Notes: Standards are based on number of high school courses completed or planning to be completed as reported by students on the SAT and ACT. Approximately 12 percent of the respondents failed to provide valid information on this. The percentages presented in this table include only students who reported the high school curriculum they met.

STUDENT PREPARATION

The 2000 Census found that 9 percent of the state’s population is Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and nearly 41 percent is Asian. (See Fig. 1 and Table 1).

Over 27 percent of Hawaii’s population 25 and older in 2000 had completed at least a bachelor’s degree. (See Fig. 2 and Table 2).

Among 27 countries ranked on the 2000 Program for International Student Assessment (PISA), 15-year-olds from 17 other countries surpassed their American counterparts on math literacy. (See Fig. 3 and Table 3).

Hawaiian 8th graders did not perform as well as other 8th graders in the region and the nation on NAEP science or math exams in 1996 or 2000. (See Fig. 4 and Table 4).

Nationally, one in four beginning college students in 1996 who took the SAT and/or the ACT had not taken the minimum courses recommended by the National Commission on Excellence in Education—4 years of English, 3 of social studies, and 2 each of math and science. (See Fig. 5 and Table 5).

Almost 74 percent of Hawaii’s schools participated in the Advanced Placement program in 2001, compared to nearly 45 percent regionally and 57 percent nationally. (See Fig. 6 and Table 6).

Nearly 8 percent of AP tests taken in 2001 in Hawaii were taken by low-income students; this is below the regional average of about 15 percent. (See Fig. 7 and Table 8).

Hawaii students took more AP exams in 2001 than in 2000, but the proportion receiving scores of 3, 4, or 5 declined slightly. (See Fig. 8 and Table 9).

Asian/Pacific Islanders out-scored most other ethnic groups on the SAT and the ACT. (See Fig. 9 and Table 9).

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Fig. 6 Percent of High Schools Offering Advanced Placement by State, 1999 to 2001

Fig. 7 Proportions of All Advanced Placement Exams that Received Fee Reduction, 1999 to 2001

Fig. 8 Advanced Placement Participants by Race/Ethnicity, 1999 to 2001

Fig. 9 SAT I and ACT Average Scores by Race/Ethnicity, 2001
HAWAII

Fig. 10 State Course Credit Requirements and Exit Exam for High School Graduation Core Academic Subjects, 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Math</th>
<th>Science</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Social Studies</th>
<th>Arts</th>
<th>Total Credits</th>
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<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13  &amp; L</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: “L” indicates that a local board determines.

Fig. 11 High School Completers as a Portion of 9th Graders 4 Years Earlier


Fig. 12 Projected High School Graduates, 2001-02 to 2011-12

The proportion of 9th graders persisting to high school completion has declined in recent years, from 68.3 percent of the 1996-97 graduating class to almost 66 percent of the class of 1999-2000. (See Fig. 11 and Table 11).

Hawaii will see a 6 percent increase in the number of high school graduates between 2001-02 and 2011-12. (See Fig. 12 and Table 12).

After peaking in 2007-08, the number of high school graduates is projected to fall by about 700 students by 2011-12. (See Fig. 12 and Table 12).

The proportion of public high school graduates that is Asian/Pacific Islander is projected to grow from nearly 76 percent in 2002 to about 81 percent in 2012. (See Fig. 13 and Table 13).

The proportion of recent high school graduates enrolled in college in Hawaii has declined from 42.1 percent in 1994 to about 40 percent in 2000—also the regional figure that year. The proportion of Hawaiians enrolled anywhere has increased from 56.3 percent in 1994 to 58.1 percent in 2000. (See Fig. 14 and Table 14).

Hawaii enrolled 8,248 first-time, full-time freshmen in 2000; 17 percent were from another state. Of the 9,450 Hawaiians who attended college somewhere as first-time, full-time freshmen that year, 27 percent went out of state. (See Fig. 15 and Table 15).
**Fig. 16** Total Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education by Race/Ethnicity, Fall 1990 and 2000

- **African American**: 1990: 27.2%, 2000: 26.3%
- **Asian/Pacific Islander**: 1990: 10.0%, 2000: 9.2%
- **Hispanic**: 1990: 7.2%, 2000: 6.7%
- **White Non-Hispanic**: 1990: 57.6%, 2000: 50.8%

Notes:
- Includes total undergraduate, graduate, and professional enrollment at public and private non-profit, two- and four-year institutions. Does not include US military/service schools.

**Fig. 17** Undergraduate Full-Time Equivalent Enrollments in Institutions of Higher Education by Sector, 2000

- **Public Two-Year**: 39.3%
- **Public Baccalaureate/Master’s**: 27.2%
- **Public Research/Doctoral**: 26.3%
- **Independent**: 7.2%

Note:
- Due to rounding, totals may not equal 100 percent.

**Fig. 18** Undergraduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment by Age Group, 1999

- **Under 18**: Full-Time 2.1%, Part-Time 3%
- **18 to 24**: Full-Time 16.4%, Part-Time 74.4%
- **25 to 34**: Full-Time 31.5%, Part-Time 68.5%
- **35 to 49**: Full-Time 5.5%, Part-Time 94.5%
- **50 and over**: Full-Time 0.7%, Part-Time 99.3%

Note:
- Does not include US military/service schools.

**Fig. 19** Distribution of Undergraduate Enrollments by Attendance Status and Sector, Fall 2000

- **Two-Year**: Full-Time 100%, Part-Time 0%
- **Four-Year**: Full-Time 90%, Part-Time 10%
- **Independent**: Full-Time 80%, Part-Time 20%
- **Total**: Full-Time 85%, Part-Time 15%

Source:
Between 1990 and 2000, total enrollment in Hawaii's higher education institutions rose by 8 percent, and the numbers of most underrepresented minority groups increased in that decade. (See Fig. 16 and Table 16).

The independent sector in Hawaii accounted for one in four FTE—nearly as many as the public research university. (See Fig. 17 and Table 17).

Less than one-half of students who attended college part-time in Hawaii in 1999 were aged 18 to 24. Nearly one in four full-time students was over the age of 25. (See Fig. 18 and Table 18).

At public four-year institutions, 19 percent of the students attended part-time; regionally, 23 percent attended part-time. (See Fig. 19 and Table 19).

At public institutions, the proportion of freshmen and sophomores who took a remedial class in college ranged from 23 percent to nearly 40 percent. (See Fig. 20 and Table 20).

National data reveal that time to degree did not change much between 1997 and 2000. On average, 23 percent of students at public two-year colleges took three years to finish an AA degree. The proportion at public four-year institutions graduating in six years remained stable at 35 percent and 50 percent respectively. (See Fig. 21 and Table 21).

Hawaii’s public two-year colleges produced 18 associate degrees for every 100 high school graduates from the class of 1998. At the bachelor’s level, the state’s 26 degrees from public institutions accounted for 60 percent of the baccalaureate degrees awarded in the state. (See Fig. 22 and Table 22).
**Fig. 23** Resident In-District Tuition and Fees at Public Two-Year Institutions, 1992-93, 1997-98, and 2002-03

![Graph showing Resident In-District Tuition and Fees at Public Two-Year Institutions](image)


**Fig. 24** Ratio of Tuition and Fees to Median Household Income, Public Institutions, 1992-93, 1997-98, and 2002-03

![Graph showing Ratio of Tuition and Fees to Median Household Income](image)


**Fig. 25** Undergraduate Tuition and Fees at Public Four-Year Institutions, 1992-93, 1997-98, and 2002-03

![Graph showing Undergraduate Tuition and Fees at Public Four-Year Institutions](image)

Tuition and fees at Hawaii's two-year colleges increased almost 132 percent between 1992 and 2002, compared to 71 percent regionally and 73 percent nationwide. (See Fig. 23 and Table 23).

Hawaii's college tuition is claiming more of a family's median household income. At two-year colleges, the ratio was 2.2 percent in 2002 vs. 1.2 percent in 1992. At the bachelor's level, the ratio increased from 2.9 percent to 4.7 percent and from 3.9 percent to 7.1 percent at research universities. (See Fig. 24 and Table 24).

Resident undergraduate tuition and fees at public four-year institutions between 1992 and 2002 grew far more than the 76 percent regional and 73 percent national average increases. Nonresidents paid nearly 135 percent more in 2002, while regionwide, tuition increased by 83 percent. (See Fig. 25 and Table 25).

About 46 percent of Hawaii's degree-seeking first-time freshmen received aid (federal, state, institutional grant, or loan) in 1999; 23 percent had loans, compared to 29 percent in the region. (See Fig. 26 and Table 26).

During FY 2000, Hawaii students at public two-year colleges received $503 per FTE in financial aid, compared to $903 for students regionally. Baccalaureate-level students received $895; the regional amount was $1,538. (See Fig. 27 and Table 27).

Average Pell awards to Hawaii students have increased gradually since 1993, and the state saw nearly 200 additional recipients in 2000-01. The average award in Hawaii was $2,076 in 2000-01 compared to $2,017 nationally. (See Fig. 28 and Table 28).

Since 1999, Hawaii has received more than its "fair share" of campus-based federal aid. In 2002, the state received 109 percent of its "fair share." (See Fig. 29 and Table 29).
Fig. 30  Distribution of Need- and Non-Need Based Aid per Undergraduate FTE, 2000-2001

Fig. 31  Estimated Need-Based Aid Dollars per Undergraduate FTE, 2000-2001

Fig. 32  Merit-Based Aid to Undergraduate Students from the State, 2000-2001

Fig. 33  Scholarship and Fellowship Support by Source, FY 2000
Hawaii provided $335,000 in state aid to undergraduates in 2000-01—all of that amount was need-based. (See Fig. 30 and Table 30).

As a result, the estimated need-based grant aid per FTE was $14; the regional amount per FTE was $238 and the national amount was $316. (See Fig. 31 and Table 30).

The state awarded no additional merit-based aid. (See Fig. 32 and Table 31).

Sources of scholarship and fellowship aid vary by institutional type in Hawaii. Pell grants account for the 94 percent of aid for public 2-year colleges. They also provide nearly 89 percent of this aid at baccalaureate institutions and 60 percent at public research universities. (See Fig. 33 and Table 32).

State appropriations to higher education in Hawaii accounted for 11.9 percent of total appropriations in FY 02, a share nearly equal to Medicaid’s and Corrections’ combined. (See Fig. 34 and Table 33).

From FY 01 to FY 02, general fund appropriations to higher education in Hawaii increased 14.2 percent, much more than either the regional or national average. (See Fig. 35 and Table 34).

As a percent of tax revenue, the state’s general fund appropriation to higher education fluctuated widely between 1992 and 2001, ranging from 8.6 percent to 15.1 percent. (See Fig. 36 and Table 35).
Fig. 37 State Higher Education General Fund Appropriations as a Percent of Total General Fund Appropriations, FYs 1992, 1997, and 2002

Fig. 38 Total State Appropriations to Higher Education, FY 1998 to FY 2002

Fig. 39 Distribution of Current Fund Revenues by Source and Institutional Type, FY 2000

Fig. 40 Tuition and Fee Revenues as a Percent of Total Education and General Fund Expenditures and Transfers by Institutional Type, FY 2000

Fig. 41 Tuition and Fee Revenues as a Percent of Total Instructional Expenditures by Institutional Type, FY 2000

Note: Hawaii changed accounting methods in FY 2001 which resulted in data not comparable to previous years.


Compared to FY 92, higher education in Hawaii lost 1 percentage point of its share of general fund appropriations in FY 02. (See Fig. 37 and Table 36).

Total state appropriations to higher education increased by $185 million between FY 98 and FY 02. (See Fig. 38 and Table 37).

Tuition and fees contributed 16.3 percent of revenues as a proportion of education and general fund expenditures in FY 00 for research universities, only 25 percent for 2-year colleges, and almost 19 percent for baccalaureate institutions. (See Fig. 40 and Table 39).

As a percent of instructional expenditures, tuition and fees revenues provided less at baccalaureate and research institutions in Hawaii than across the region. (See Fig. 41 and Table 40).

In FY 00, Hawaii spending per FTE on students at baccalaureate and research institutions exceeded regional and national averages. (See Fig. 42 and Table 41).

Instructional costs accounted for 45 percent of educational and general fund expenditures in FY 00 in Hawaii’s baccalaureate institutions, compared to 39 percent in the region. (See Fig. 43 and Table 42).

Hawaii’s share of R&D expenditures from state and local governments exceeded similar shares regionally and nationally. (See Fig. 44 and Table 43).

In Hawaii, it costs $9,037 for one year of college and $32,850 for one year of prison. (See Fig. 45 and Table 44).
**Notes:** Averages do not include institutions that did not respond to the 2001-02 American Association of University Professors (AAUP) survey or institutions providing incomplete information.

For 2001-02, the average of faculty salaries and benefits at Hawaii's public two-year colleges was about 6 percent higher than the regional average. (See Fig. 46 and Table 45).

For 2001-02, salaries and benefits for faculty at baccalaureate/master's institutions were 10 to 22 percent lower than the regional average, regardless of rank. Total salaries and benefits for full professors were nearly $20,000 less than the regional average. (See Fig. 47 and Table 46).

Regardless of rank, total salaries and benefits for Hawaii's faculty at research/doctoral institutions were less than the regional average in 2001-02. Total salaries and benefits for full professors were about $21,000 less than the regional average. (See Fig. 48 and Table 47).

Between 1995 and 2001, full-time Asian/Pacific Islander and Hispanic faculty increased their representation at Hawaii's four-year institutions. There was also growth in those groups, along with full-time African American faculty, in the two-year colleges. (See Fig. 49 and Table 48).

At Hawaii's four-year institutions, the number of full-time female faculty increased by 36 percent between 1995 and 2001, while full-time male faculty increased by 4 percent. At two-year colleges, females increased their numbers among full-time faculty by 13 percent, and the number of full-time male faculty increased by 15 percent. (See Fig. 50 and Table 49).

In 1995, part-time faculty accounted for 35.5 percent of all faculty at public two-year institutions, that proportion rose slightly to 36.1 percent by 2001. At Hawaii's four-year institutions the proportion of part-time faculty to all faculty was 27 percent in 1995 and remained at about that level in 2001. (See Fig. 51 and Table 50).
**Fig. 52** Supply and Demand for Elementary/Secondary Teachers and Special Education Teachers

Graduates, 1999-2000

- Elementary/Secondary Teachers: 134
- Special Education Teachers: 85

Projected Annual Average Openings, 1998-2008

- Elementary/Secondary Teachers: 330
- Special Education Teachers: N/A

Note: Hawaii does not include projections for elementary school teachers.


**Fig. 53** Supply and Demand for Nurses

Graduates, 2000-2001

- Expected Annual Average Openings, 1998-2008

- Elementary/Secondary Teachers: 134
- Special Education Teachers: 85


**Fig. 54** Demand for College and University Faculty

- Employment 1998
- Projected Employment 2008
- Average Annual Openings 1998-2008


**Fig. 55** Degrees Conferred in High Technology, 1997 to 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Two-Year</th>
<th>Four-Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>200</td>
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</table>

Hawaii conferred 134 elementary and secondary education degrees in 1999-2000. This annual supply of teachers is 196 less than the projected annual openings to 2008 of 330. (See Fig. 52 and Table 51).

Average annual openings for nurses in Hawaii are projected to be 280, and 307 nursing degrees, ranging from associate to the doctorate, were conferred in 2000-2001. (See Fig. 53 and Table 52).

In 1998, there were 4,200 college and university faculty. This number is projected to reach 5,350 by 2008, with 230 average annual openings. (See Fig. 54 and Table 53).

From 1997 through 2001, Hawaii saw increases in the production of high tech degrees, consistently producing more high tech associate degrees than bachelor's degrees. (See Fig. 55 and Table 54).

Between January 2001 and January 2002, total employment in Hawaii decreased 0.9 percent. This decrease was slightly more than the regional decline of .7 percent. (See Fig. 56 and Table 55).

All of the selected industry sectors saw declines in employment growth in Hawaii from January 2001 to January 2002. The decline of 3.8 percent in the wholesale and retail trade sector was the largest in the WICHE region. (See Fig. 57 and Table 55).

Occupations requiring postsecondary education and projected to have the largest numerical growth between 1998 and 2008 include general managers and top executives, registered nurses, and marketing and sales worker supervisors. (See Fig. 58 and Table 56).
**Fig. 59** Annual Percent Change in State Tax Revenues, 1996 to 2001


**Fig. 60** Median Household Income, 2000


**Fig. 61** Median Earnings by Gender, 2000


**Fig. 62** Per Capita Income, 2000

From 1996 to 1998, Hawaii’s annual percent change in state tax revenues remained below regional and national levels. Between 2000 and 2001, the annual change was higher than the national level yet remained below that of the region. (See Fig. 59 and Table 57).

The 2000 median household income of $51,046 was the second highest in the region and nearly $10,000 more than regional and national averages. (See Fig. 60 and Table 58).

The median earnings of females in Hawaii was nearly $8,000 less than that of males. This income disparity is less than that of regional and national gender differences. (See Fig. 61 and Table 58).

Hawaii’s per capita income of $22,226 in 2000 was higher than regional and national levels of per capita income. (See Fig. 62 and Table 58).

The unemployment rates of Hawaii’s civilian labor force 16 years and older reached levels higher than regional and national rates from 1994 through 1999. In 2000 and 2001, Hawaii’s unemployment rates became more aligned with those of the region and nation. (See Fig. 63 and Table 59).

In 2000, 24.7 percent of Hawaii’s children under the age of six living with a single parent lived below the poverty level; that rate was 26 percent for children aged 6 to 18. (See Fig. 64 and Table 60).

In 2000, 12 percent of Hawaii’s children under the age of 18 lived below the poverty level. (See Fig. 65 and Table 61).