



The Economic Impact of International Students in Hawaii – 2017 Update



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research
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Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism
Research and Economic Analysis Division

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The *2017 Hawaii International Education Survey* collected data during the academic year 2016/17 regarding the number of foreign students, the program length, the amount of money they spent in the state, and the country of origin of the international students to estimate how international students contribute to the local economy of the state.

This survey was a follow up to earlier surveys, conducted in 2009, 2015, and 2016. In 2009, 24 institutions responded, representing a total of approximately 13,000 foreign students. In 2015, 35 institutions responded, representing approximately 10,100 international students. In 2016, 31 institutions responded, representing a total of nearly 12,200 students. The current survey tallied responses from 27 of Hawaii's educational institutions, representing approximately 10,800 international students. Caution should be used when comparing the surveys due to the different mix of schools, students, and schools' reporting in these surveys.

The total direct economic impact of international students for the State of Hawaii in the 2017 survey was an estimated \$225.3 million. This amount included tuition and fees plus living expenses. In addition to the direct impact, other economic benefits of international students in Hawaii for the 2016/17 period included:

- \$484 million added to the state's total economic output, including direct, indirect, and induced effects.
- \$32 million in state taxes is generated from the total economic output.
- \$192 million in household earnings can be attributed to foreign students.
- 5,093 jobs were supported by foreign student spending.

The overall average annual per student spending was \$24,139, including living expenses and tuition and fees across all programs in 2017.

It is important to note that the above amounts do not include contributions from educational travel to Hawaii from foreign based educational institutions. Educational travel covering school excursions and other types of education-related travel from Japan, China, Taiwan, and Republic of Korea, and its economic impact will be evaluated in a separate report. Furthermore, this report does not cover contributions from exchange students attending Hawaii's public schools (under the Hawaii Department of Education).

Hawaii's educational institutions hosted a diverse group of students from all over the globe. Japan remains the top country of origin for Hawaii's international students, with 3,318 students studying in Hawaii in 2016/17, or about 30.7 percent of all of Hawaii's foreign students. Japan was followed by the Republic of Korea with 1,061 students (9.8 percent), China with 695 (6.4 percent), Switzerland with 667 students (6.2 percent), and Taiwan with 242 students (2.2 percent).

I. INTRODUCTION

Hawaii has traditionally been a magnet for foreign tourists as well as students. However, while Hawaii remains a top destination for tourists, it has lost its competitive position as a destination for international students.¹

Results of the *2017 Hawaii International Education Survey* (IES), analyzing every available school that hosts international students in Hawaii across every possible educational and exchange program show that enrollments of foreign students declined across the board. Every program – and almost every institution hosting foreign students – reported lower enrollments. Foreign student spending in state, both on instruction and for living expenses, declined as a result as well.

Hawaii institutions are not unique in reporting foreign student enrollment declines. Recent report by the Graduate Management Admission Council (GMAC) showed that only 31 percent of the 324 American M.B.A. programs surveyed registered increases in international student applications from the same time in 2016. This results in the smallest share in 12 years.²

In addition to fewer graduate foreign students coming to the United States to study, a recent survey of 250 institutions of higher education across the entire country by the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers reported a nearly 40% decline in overall applications from international students. The largest declines are from the Middle East. The organization cited concerns from potential international students regarding recent sentiment towards foreigners in the U.S.³

The current IES was conducted as a follow up to earlier surveys done in 2009, 2015 and 2016. The goal of the survey was to analyze the trends of international students studying in Hawaii and to estimate its economic impact on the state.

As with the earlier surveys, the 2017 IES collected data from the educational institutions regarding the following:

- The number of international students enrolled in various programs during the 2016/17 academic year.
- The length of academic programs international students participated in.
- The tuition and fees paid by international students.
- The country of origin for the international student population.

The 2017 IES was conducted online; questions asked in the online survey are available in Appendix I.

This report is divided into four sections; after Section I Introduction, Section II examines the direct and indirect impacts of international student spending on Hawaii's economy and the results of the 2017 IES. Section III analyzes outcomes of the 2017 IES, such as specifics on

¹ The Economic Impact of International Students in Hawaii, 2015 (DBEDT)

²Red Flag for U.S. Business Schools: Foreign Students Are Staying Away, Wall Street Journal, May 3, 2017

<https://www.wsj.com/articles/red-flag-for-u-s-business-schools-foreign-students-are-staying-away-1493819949>

³ Amid 'Trump Effect' Fear, 40% of Colleges See Dip in Foreign Applicants, New York Times, March 17, 2017

https://www.nytimes.com/2017/03/16/us/international-students-us-colleges-trump.html?_r=0

student spending, financial aid, and countries of origin. This section also compares the current survey with the outcomes of the earlier surveys, where possible. Finally, Section IV concludes by summarizing the survey results.

II. 2017 HAWAII INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION SURVEY– ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS

The estimate of the economic impact of foreign students studying in the State of Hawaii was calculated based on the results of the 2017 IES, conducted by DBEDT between February 2017 and May 2017. The 2017 IES was a follow up to similar surveys conducted in 2009, 2015, and 2016. However, caution should be used when comparing the current survey results to previous survey results due to the fact that the respondent mix of schools has varied over the years.

Data Collection and Sources. The 2017 survey was administered online. The sample frame consisted of 90 educational institutions located in Hawaii and identified by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) database called SEVIS (Student and Exchange Visitor Information System). The questions asked in the online survey are available in Appendix I and the list of the institutions surveyed is available in the Appendix II.

The survey asked educational institutions to report the number of international students and the estimated expenses for tuition, books and fees incurred by these students. The educational institutions were also asked the level and type of study programs their international students participated in during the 2016/17 academic year (e.g. middle and high schools students, undergraduate students, non-degree seeking students, etc.). Finally, the survey asked the institutions to estimate their capacity to host international students and how soon they expect to reach it.

DBEDT received responses from 27 educational institutions in Hawaii, for a response rate of 30 percent. Just as with the previous surveys, the institutions responding to the 2017 IES accounted for 10,803 international students during the 2016/17 academic year, likely representing the majority of international students. As with the past surveys as well, the schools that did not reply to the survey were either trade schools, with a very low number of foreign students, or institutions which have applied to host foreign students but have yet to enroll any foreign students.

The economic impact calculations presented in this study are a conservative estimate and the actual economic benefit to the State of Hawaii could possibly higher.

Methodology. The analysis presents two different estimates:

- 1) **Direct Impact:** This is an estimate of the direct dollar amount spent in Hawaii by foreign students including tuition, fees, and living expenses.
- 2) **Direct + Indirect + Induced Impact:** This is the direct impact plus the indirect and induced impacts, including the ripple effect of foreign student expenditures on jobs, tax revenues, and household income.

1. Direct Economic Impact. In order to measure the direct impact of foreign students studying in Hawaii, an estimate must be derived for their tuition/fees plus living expenses minus the financial assistance they receive. The formula to calculate the direct economic impact of foreign students studying in Hawaii is:

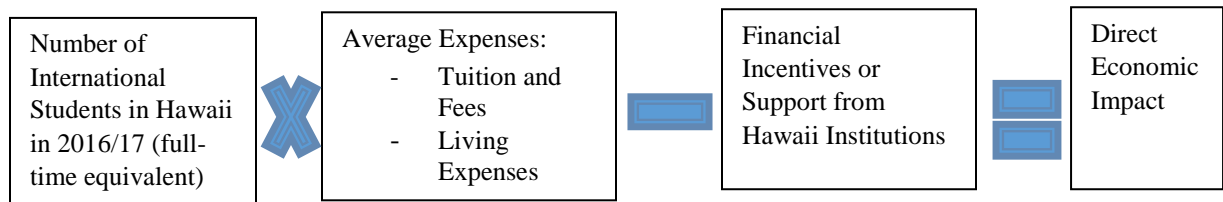


Table 1 presents a summary account of the different types of foreign students in Hawaii and how much they spent on tuition and fees and on living expenses. These categories show the direct economic impact of the students on the state.

Similar to the 2016 survey, the 2017 IES showed that the majority of foreign students come to Hawaii to enroll in short-term academic programs, English language programs, or other academic exchange programs at the undergraduate level or lower. Generally, students enrolled in these short-term programs are not working towards a degree. Compared with previous surveys, the difference in the results was probably due to an increase in the number of students participating in short-term programs, as well as variation due to a different mix of respondent schools and how these schools classify their programs. The long-term category also included middle/high school students. The number of long-term students was 3,861, which was about 36 percent of all foreign students reported in the survey results.

**Table 1: Direct Economic Impact of International Students in Hawaii – Summary
Results of the 2017 Hawaii International Education Survey**

Category of International Students	Number of Students	Spending by International Students on		Total
		Tuition & Fees	Living Expenses	
Long-Term Students	3,861	\$ 77,860,529	\$ 58,589,767	\$ 136,450,296
Middle/high school students	371	8,333,085	5,514,600	13,847,685
Degree-seeking undergraduate students	2,785	39,173,535	41,790,151	80,963,686
Degree-seeking graduate students	705	30,353,909	11,285,016	41,638,925
Short-Term Students	6,942	\$ 46,823,854	\$ 42,042,681	\$ 88,866,535
Non-degree-seeking undergraduate students	1,081	10,127,004	7,481,838	17,608,842
Non-degree-seeking graduate students	16	735,530	382,720	1,118,250
Short-term training program students/professionals	4,474	30,864,712	25,411,035	56,275,747
Students in summer/winter camps	1,150	5,096,608	5,742,608	10,839,216
Visiting scholars/teachers	221		3,024,480	3,024,480
Total	10,803	\$ 124,684,383	\$ 100,632,448	\$ 225,316,831

Source: DBEDT, 2017 IES

2. Total Economic Impact and Number of Jobs Supported. The total economic impact for the State included both the direct, indirect and induced impacts. The multipliers used for this calculation are taken from *The Hawaii State Input-Output Study: 2012 Benchmark Report* (March 2016). 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 foreign students in Hawaii for 2016/17:

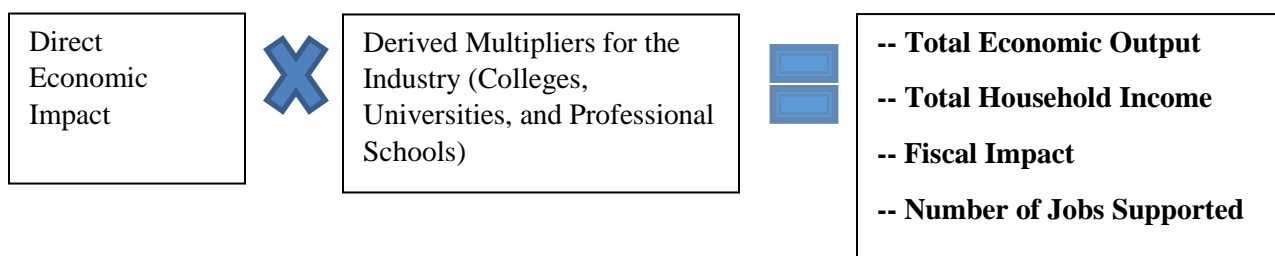


Table 2 summarizes the findings and shows the economic impact of foreign students studying in Hawaii.

Table 2: Total Economic Impact of International Students in Hawaii, 2016/17

Direct Impact (total spending from Table 1)		\$225,316,831
	Final Demand Multiplier (Type II)	Economic Impact (Type II)
Total Output Generated	2.15	\$484,431,187
Total Income Generated	0.85	\$191,519,307
Total State Taxes Generated	0.143	\$32,287,902
Total Number of Annual Jobs (2016)	22.6 (per \$million)	5,093

Source: DBEDT, calculations are based on the *Hawaii State Input-Output Study:2012 Benchmark Report*

The first line of the table shows the ***total number of jobs supported*** by foreign students studying in Hawaii (Type II multiplier). Given an estimated direct economic impact of \$225.3 million in 2016/17, 5,093 jobs were supported.

In addition to the number of jobs supported by the foreign students in the state, the ***total state taxes generated*** line shows the estimated tax revenue that can be attributed to foreign students studying in Hawaii. About \$32.3 million has been generated by the foreign students in the state in 2016/17.

Total household income generated refers to the estimated household earnings that can be attributed to foreign students studying in the State. Hawaii households earned an estimated total of \$191.5 million, generated from international students during the 2016/17 school year.

Finally, ***total output generated*** points to the total dollar change in output in all industries in the state, resulting from the inflow of money spent by foreign students in Hawaii. Total output generated by international students in Hawaii was estimated at more than \$484.4 million.

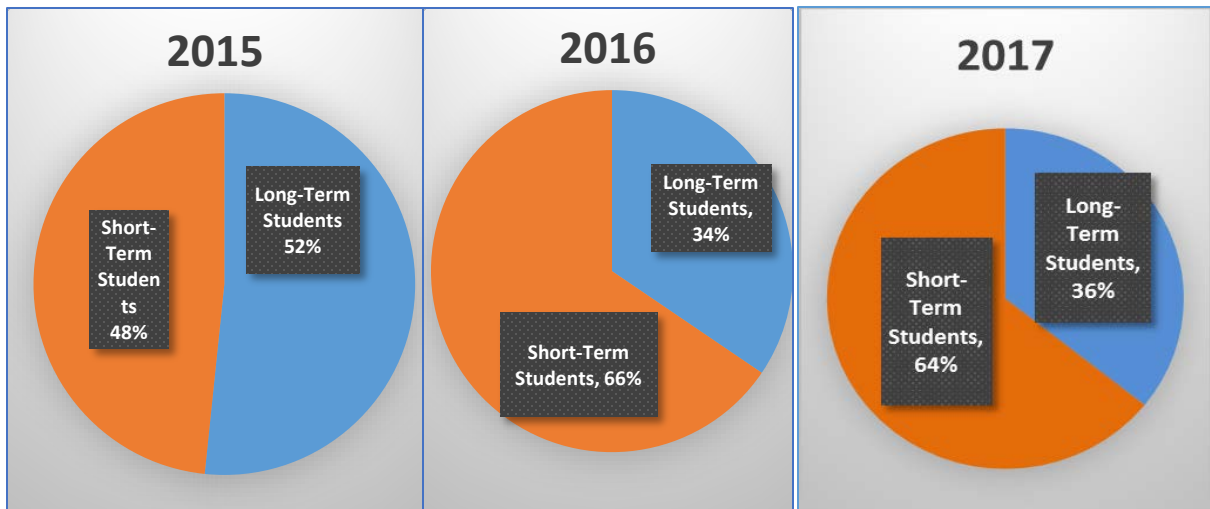
III. OUTCOMES OF THE 2017 INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION SURVEY

Data comparisons (2015, 2016, and 2017 surveys). Due to variation in the respondent schools and changes to the survey design over the years, caution should be used when comparing the results of the 2015, 2016 and 2017 surveys. In 2015, 35 institutions responded, representing approximately 10,100 international students. In 2016, 31 institutions responded accounting for nearly 12,200 foreign students in Hawaii, and in 2017, 27 institutions responded accounting for 10,800 students. Therefore, while the results for the various years are presented as a reference, it is not possible to draw firm conclusions on trends due to the variance in survey respondents for each respective year.

The 2017 IES showed a slightly higher proportion of students in long term programs of 36% compared with 34% in the 2016 IES. From an economic development perspective, long-term students have a greater impact on the state’s economy because they spend more on an average annual basis than short-term students.⁴

Figure 1 below highlights the results of the 2017 IES by category of students and compares them to the previous surveys in 2015 and 2016.

Figure 1. Categories of Foreign Students in Hawaii, 2015, 2016, and 2017



Source: DBEDT: 2015 IES, 2016 IES, and 2017 IES

Long-term students, seeking a degree, bring in more revenue for educational institutions. Their spending has a stronger ripple effect as these students pay rent, buy groceries, and spend on other items for a longer time than short-term students.

As shown in Table 3, the long-term student impact on the local economy is significantly higher in 2016/17 than the short-term student impact, even though the number of students in short-term programs is significantly higher. However, in addition to spending, short-term programs contribute significantly to Hawaii because they serve as a bridge for students to transition into long-term, degree programs.

⁴ The Economic Impact of International Students in Hawaii, 2015 (DBEDT)

**Table 3. Spending by International Students in Hawaii by Program Length:
2016/17 Academic Year**

Category	Long-Term Programs	Short-Term Programs
Number of Students	3,861	6,942
Total Spending (\$)	\$136,450,296	\$88,866,535
Living Expenses (\$)	\$58,589,767	\$42,042,681
Tuition and Fees (\$)	\$77,860,529	\$46,823,854
Weighted Average Annual Spending by Student (\$)	\$35,490	\$12,788

Source: DBEDT, 2017 IES

Table 4 below evaluates direct impact (total spending by foreign students) and total economic impacts to the economy of the State of Hawaii for the three IESs (2015, 2016, and 2017).

Table 4. Summary Economic Impacts – 2015, 2016, and 2017 IES

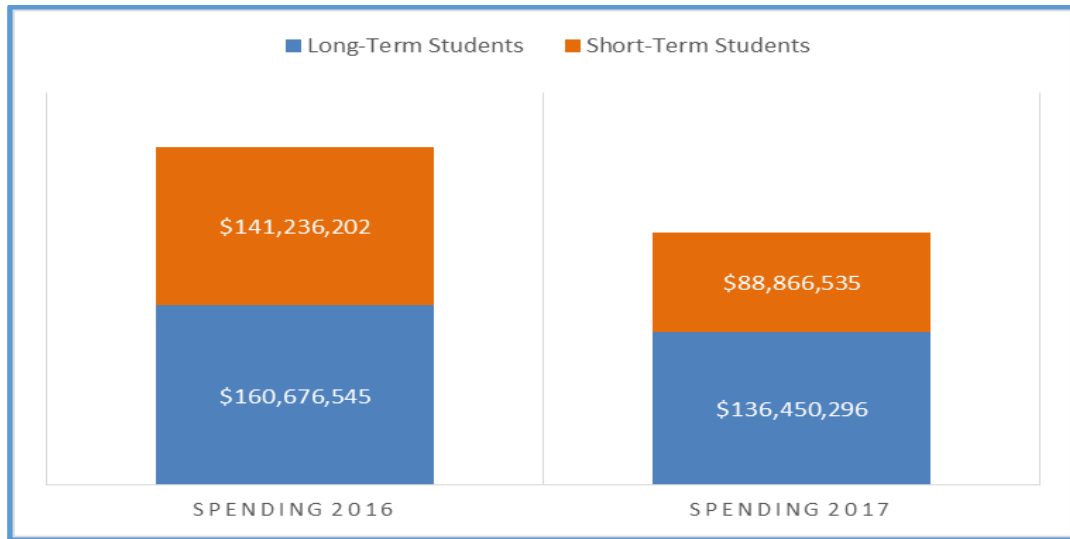
	2015	2016	2017
Total Direct Spending	\$205,103,035	\$301,912,747	\$225,316,831
Output Multiplier*	2.16	2.15	2.15
Earnings*	0.9	0.85	0.85
State Tax*	0.141	0.143	0.143
Employment*	24.9	25.14	22.6
Total Output Generated	\$443,022,555	\$649,112,406	\$484,431,187
Total Income Generated	\$148,870,308	\$256,625,835	\$191,519,307
Total State Taxes Generated	\$23,323,015	\$43,535,818	\$32,287,902
Total Jobs Generated	4,119	7,590	5,093

Source: DBEDT, 2015 IES, 2016 IES, 2017 IES

*multipliers used in previous reports differ from 2016, which is based on new report of *Hawaii State Input-Output Study:2012 Benchmark Report* (March 2016)

Figure 2 below compares the results of the 2016 and 2017 IES, with the 2016 survey showing higher spending.

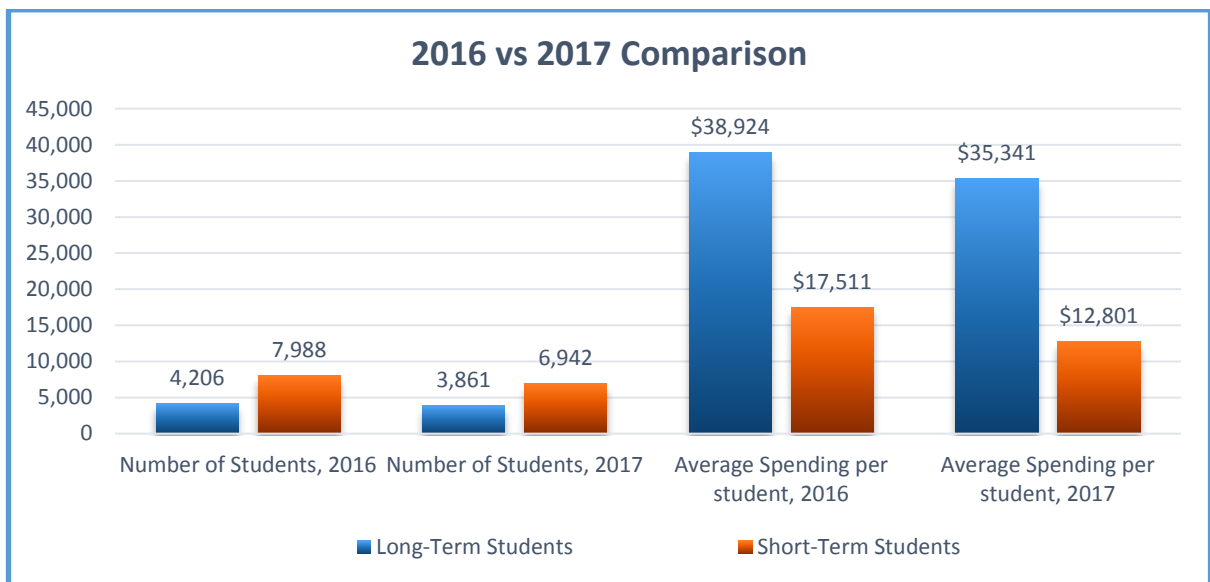
Figure 2: Total Spending by International Students in Hawaii, 2016 and 2017



Source: DBEDT, 2016 and 2017 IES

Additionally, the comparison in Figure 3 (below) shows a greater number of short-term students reported in 2016 with a higher average spending per student. Again, due to the fact that some of the respondent institutions in 2016 changed how they chose to classify their students between the two surveys (for example, degree-seeking versus temporary non-degree students), the comparison of figures between years is for reference only rather than drawing overall conclusions.

Figure 3: Number of International Students in Hawaii and Average Spending



Source: DBEDT, 2016 and 2017 IES

Spending per student. The overall average annual spending per student in 2016/17 was \$24,139, including living expenses and tuition and fees. This estimate accounted for both student's participation and differences in short-term and long-term programs.

Spending per student by category. Total cost to attend schools by international students working towards a degree at the **undergraduate level** in 2017 was a weighted average of \$29,202 (or about \$15,071 for living expense and about \$14,130 for tuition and fees).

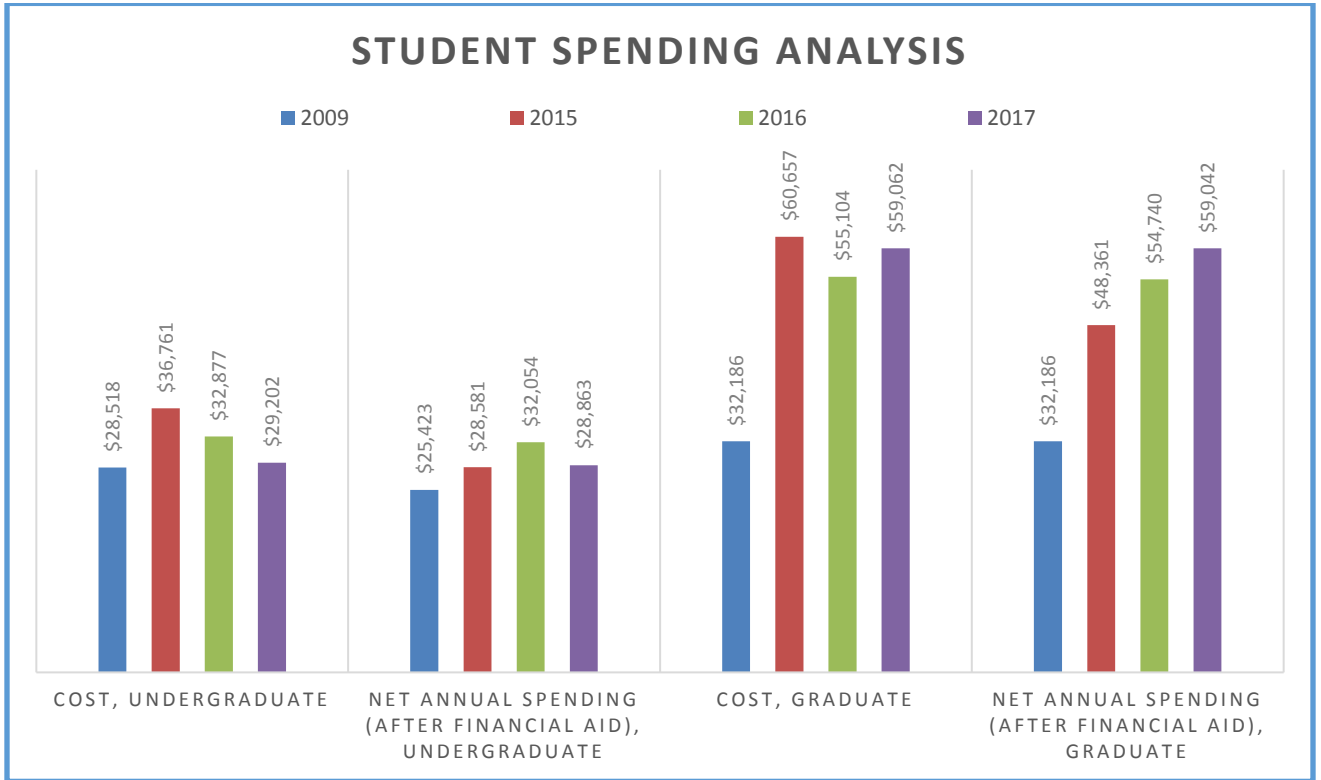
There were also significant differences in net spending by international students between the two periods (2016 IES and 2017 IES) due to lower financial aid resources available to them in 2017. In 2016, financial aid decreased the average net spending by students in this category by about \$800 to \$32,054 (from \$32,877). In 2017 students were able to reduce average net spending by only about \$340 to \$28,863 (from \$29,202). This is mostly attributable to several universities reducing their reported financial assistance to international undergraduate students, compared with previous surveys.

At the **graduate level**, in 2017, average fees for a full-time graduate or professional international student in Hawaii totaled \$59,062 (or \$16,007 living expenses and \$43,055 for tuition and fees). Financial aid reduced the costs only slightly in 2017. In 2015/16, financial aid reduced net spending on graduate education in Hawaii to \$54,740 from a gross total of \$55,104.

Average fees for international students in Hawaii at the **middle and high school** level totaled about \$37,898 per year (approximately \$15,201 for living expenses and \$22,696 in tuition and fees). The 2017 IES showed an increase in the number of students at the middle and high school level from 287 in 2016 to 371 in 2017. However, enrollments of international students in this category of schools fluctuates more than in other categories, so it is difficult to draw definitive conclusions on trends here.

Net spending per student and financial aid to foreign students. As mentioned above, financial aid and other resources are used as an incentive to attract foreign students. However, the reported financial aid available for international students in 2016/ 2017 was less generous than in the 2015/16 survey. Usually, international students are eligible only for merit aid provided by the host institutions (although students who are U.S. permanent residents – those with green cards – are also eligible for federal financial aid, in addition to any available institutional aid). 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. Increasing financial aid resources could boost competition among educational institutions in attracting international students. In addition to attracting students, financial aid is an effective tool to retain quality students. It is unclear if the reduction in financial aid in 2016/2017 has had a negative impact on the number of long-term international students electing to attend school in Hawaii, but with greater competition with mainland institutions due to declining enrollments everywhere, greater aid resources in Hawaii may be helpful in enticing the right students.

Figure 4. Impact of Financial Aid to Foreign Students, 2009 - 2017



Source: DBEDT, 2009 IES, 2015 IES Update, 2016 IES Update, 2017 IES Update

Countries and places of origin of international students in Hawaii in 2016/17. Japan remained the top country of origin for Hawaii’s international students, although at 3,318, the number of Japanese students studying in Hawaii during the year was down significantly compared to 2015/2016 when 4,927 students were reported. Japan accounted for 30.7 percent of Hawaii’s foreign students. Japan was followed by the Republic of Korea with 1,061 students (9.8 percent), China with 695 (6.4 percent), Switzerland with 667 students (6.2 percent), and Taiwan with 242 students (2.2 percent).

Table 5 lists the top 25 countries and places of origin of international students. Students from the top 25 countries listed in Table 5 accounted for about 70 percent of all foreign students in Hawaii in 2016/17.

Table 5. Places of Origin of International Students in Hawaii, 2016 and 2017

2016			2017		
Rank	Country/Place	Number of Students	Rank	Country/Place	Number of Students
1	Japan	4,927	1	Japan	3,318
2	Republic of Korea	1,087	2	Republic of Korea	1,061
3	Switzerland	815	3	China (including Hong Kong, Macao)	695
4	China (including HK, Macao)	737	4	Switzerland	667
5	Brazil	335	5	Taiwan	242
6	Taiwan	269	6	Philippines	180
7	Germany	178	7	Tonga	152
8	Philippines	150	8	Germany	145
9	Norway	144	9	Canada	113
10	Canada	134	10	Brazil	90
11	France	125	11	Norway	87
12	Vietnam	110	12	Vietnam	79
13	Micronesia	93	13	Western Samoa	75
14	Sweden	82	14	New Zealand	66
15	Thailand	79	15	Sweden	62
16	Saudi Arabia	75	16	France	58
17	Australia	66	17	Thailand	58
18	Marshall Islands	66	18	Australia	56
19	Spain	59	19	Fiji	48
20	Western Samoa	56	20	Mongolia	47
21	Indonesia	53	21	Spain	44
22	UK	45	22	Malaysia	38
23	Fiji	44	23	Kiribati	37
24	Mexico	38	24	Mexico	33
25	Denmark	37	25	Indonesia	32

Source: DBEDT, 2017 IES

In contrast to the previous IES, note that students from Europe (countries such as Switzerland, Germany, Norway, along with others) and Latin America registered declines, while students from Asian countries and Pacific Islands increased in number (especially Philippines, Tonga). There were also decreases from China and Taiwan, although comparatively not as large as decreases from Japan and Brazil.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

The data presented in this report were the results of the *2017 Hawaii International Education Survey*. DBEDT received responses from 27 of Hawaii's educational institutions with foreign students. The total direct economic impact of international students for the 2017 survey (2016/17 academic year) was an estimated \$225.3 million. This amount included tuition and fees plus living expenses. This is a conservative estimate and this amount covered international students at 27 educational institutions in Hawaii that responded to the 2017 IES.

In addition to the direct impact, other economic benefits of international students for the 2016/17 period included:

- \$484 million added to the state's total economic output, including direct, indirect, and induced effects.
- \$32 million in state taxes is generated from the total economic output.
- \$192 million in household earnings can be attributed to foreign students.
- 5,093 jobs were supported by foreign student spending.

The total number of long-term students, studying in Hawaii for a degree during 2016 /2017 was 3,861. The overall average annual per student spending was \$24,139, including living expenses and tuition and fees across all programs in 2017.

The amounts above do not include contributions from foreign schools to Hawaii, such as school excursions and other education-related travel. These education-related trips from high schools and colleges in Japan, China, Taiwan, and Republic of Korea are an important contribution to Hawaii's economy. However, as of this writing, comprehensive data was not available and the effects of education-related travel will be evaluated separately. Furthermore, this report did not cover exchange students in Hawaii's public school system (under the Hawaii Department of Education).

Hawaii's educational institutions hosted a diverse group of students from all over the globe. Japan remains the top country of origin for Hawaii's international students, with 3,318 students studying in Hawaii in 2015/16, or about 30.7 percent of all of Hawaii's foreign students. Japan was followed by the Republic of Korea with 1,061 students (9.8 percent), China with 695 (6.4 percent), Switzerland with 667 students (6.2 percent), and Taiwan with 242 students (2.2 percent).

APPENDIX I: 2017 Hawaii International Education Survey

International Education Survey

Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism

February, 2017

1. CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact name
Position title & Office
Institution
Address
City
State
Zip code
Telephone/Fax
Email

2 - 5. ENROLLMENT

Please choose the most applicable category or categories, then provide the number of enrollment:

	Spring 2016	Summer 2016	Fall 2016
Total enrollment			
INTERNATIONAL Students			
Middle/high school students			
Degree-seeking undergraduate students			
Non-degree-seeking undergraduate students			
Degree-seeking graduate students			
Non-degree seeking graduate students			

6. Number of INTERNATIONAL students enrolled between Spring and Fall 2016 (Please use the attached sheet if more than one)

	Number of enrollment	Length of Program (days)
Short-term training program students/professionals		
Students in summer/winter camps		
Visiting scholars/teachers		

7. Number of INTERNATIONAL family members accompanying students/trainees (via invitation letters from your institution)

8. FINANCIAL SUMMARY: Please indicate the **cost of living** for the following categories of international students & scholars.

9. Please specify time period (e.g. per week, per month, per x-week term, per year)

	Cost of living	Tuition and fees
Middle/high school students		
Degree-seeking undergraduate students		
Non-degree-seeking undergraduate students		
Degree-seeking graduate students		
Non-degree-seeking graduate students		
Short-term training program students/professionals		
Students in summer/winter camps		
Visiting scholars/teachers		

10. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE: Lump sum amount of financial assistance through tuition waivers, scholarships, and any other financial assistance to INTERNATIONAL students/scholars

	Dollar amount
Middle/high school students	
Degree-seeking undergraduate students	
Non-degree-seeking undergraduate students	
Degree-seeking graduate students	
Non-degree-seeking graduate students	
Short-term training program students/professionals	
Students in summer/winter camps	
Visiting scholars/teachers	

11 -13. PLACE OF ORIGIN (for each semester, Spring, Summer, Fall)

	Number of students
American Samoa	
Argentina	
Australia	
Belgium	
Brazil	
Cambodia	
Canada	
Chile	
China, PRC	
China, Hong Kong	
China, Macao	
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Czech Republic	
Denmark	
Ecuador	
Egypt	
Fiji	
Finland	
France	
French Polynesia	
Germany	
Greece	
Hungary	
India	
Indonesia	
Iraq	
Ireland	
Israel	
Italy	
Japan	
Jordan	
Kazakhstan	
Kenya	
Kiribati	
Republic of Korea	
Laos	
Lebanon	
Lithuania	
Malaysia	
Marshall Islands	
Mexico	
Micronesia	
Mongolia	
Morocco	
Nepal	
Netherlands	

New Zealand	
Nicaragua	
Norway	
Pakistan	
Palau	
Peru	
Philippines	
Poland	
Portugal	
Romania	
Russia	
Saudi Arabia	
Singapore	
Slovakia	
South Africa	
Spain	
Sri Lanka	
Sweden	
Switzerland	
Taiwan	
Thailand	
Turkey	
Ukraine	
United Kingdom	
Uruguay	
Venezuela	
Vietnam	
Western Samoa	
Other (Please Specify)	

APPENDIX II: 2017 Hawaii International Education Survey – List of the Educational Institutions Surveyed (27 out of 90 received, 30.0% response rate)

The list is based on the US Department of Homeland Security’s (DHS) database called SEVIS (Student and Exchange Visitor Information System):

Flight Schools		
1. Above It All, Inc	Flight School	73-300 U'u Street Kailua-Kona, HI, 96740
2. Anderson Aviation	Flight School	100 Kaulele Place Honolulu, HI, 96819
3. Mauna Loa Helicopters	Flight School	73-310 U'u Street Kailua-Kona, HI, 96740
4. Moore Air, Inc.	Flight School	90 Nakolo Place Honolulu, HI, 96819
Language Schools		
5. Academia Language School	Language School	1600 Kapiolani Blvd. Suite 1215 Honolulu, HI, 96814
6. American Renaissance Academy	Language School	Building #1 Lexington Ave. Kapolei, HI, 96707
7. EF International Language Schools, Inc.	Language Schools	EF International Language Schools, Inc. Honolulu, HI, 96815
8. ELS Language Centers/Honolulu	Language Schools	Hawai'i Pacific University Honolulu, HI, 96813
9. Institute of Intensive English, Ltd.	Language School	2155 Kalakaua Avenue, Suite 700 Honolulu, HI, 96815
10. Intercultural Communications College	Language Schools	810 Richards Street Honolulu, HI, 96813
11. International Mid Pac College	Language Schools	1311 Kapiolani Blvd. 200-5 Honolulu, HI, 96814
12. Hawaii English Language Program	Language School	1395 Lower Campus Rd, MC 13-1 Honolulu, HI, 96822
13. Global Village Hawaii	Language Schools	1440 Kapiolani Blvd. Honolulu, HI, 96814
Massage/Beauty/Cosmetology/Alternative Medicine		
14. Aisen Shiatsu School Inc.	Massage school	1314 South King St. Ste. 601 Honolulu, HI, 96814
15. Elite Massage Academy LLC	Massage school	1050 Ala Moana Blvd. Honolulu, HI, 96814
16. Hawaii College of Oriental Medicine	Alternative Medicine	180 Kinoole Street, Suite 301 Hilo, HI, 96720

17. Hawaii Healing Arts College	Alternative Medicine	407 Uluniu Street Second Floor Kailua, HI, 96734
18. Hawaii Massage Academy	Massage School	1750 Kalakaua Ave Suite 3004 Honolulu, HI, 96826
19. Hawaii Cosmetology Academy	Cosmetology	1750 Kalakaua Ave Suite 3104 Honolulu, HI, 96826
20. Hawaii Massage Academy - Les Salon De Beaute	Beauty School	1750 Kalakaua Ave Suite 2103 Honolulu, HI, 96826
21. HONOLULU NAIL ACADEMY, LLC	Beauty School	438 HOBRON LANE STE 207/208 HONOLULU, HI, 96815
22. Institute of Clinical Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine	Alternative Medicine	100 North Beretania Street, Suite 203 B Honolulu, HI, 96817
23. Makana Esthetics Wellness Academy	Beauty School	1168 Waimanu Honolulu, HI, 96814
24. Maui School of Therapeutic Massage	Massage School	1043 Makawao Avenue, Suite 207 Makawao, HI, 96768
25. Med-Assist School of Hawaii	Alternative Medicine	345 Queen St. Honolulu, HI, 96813
26. PAFMO HAWAII, INC MOE ACADEMY OF AESTHETICS & MASSAGE	Beauty/Massage School	1441 Kapiolani Blvd. #377 Honolulu, HI, 96814
27. Spa Luna, Llc	Beauty School	70 E. Kaahumanu Ave, Ste B-8 Kahului, HI, 96732
28. World Medicine Institute	Alternative Medicine	1073 Hind Iuka Drive Honolulu, HI, 96821
Primary/Secondary School		
29. Haleakala Waldorf School	Secondary School	4160 Lower Kula Rd Kula, HI, 96790
30. Haleakala Waldorf High School	Secondary School	38 Kaluanui Rd Makawao, HI, 96768
31. Hanahau`oli School	Secondary School	1922 Makiki St. Honolulu, HI, 96822
32. Hanalani Schools	Secondary School	Admissions Office Mililani, HI, 96789
33. Hawai'i Preparatory Academy	Secondary School	65-1692 Kohala Mountain Road Kamuela, HI, 96743
34. Hawaii Baptist Academy	Secondary School	2429 Pali Highway Honolulu, HI, 96817
35. Saint Anthony Junior Senior High School	Secondary School	1618 Lower Main Street Wailuku, HI, 96793
36. Hawaiian Mission Academy	Secondary School	1438 Pensacola Street Honolulu, HI, 96822
37. Hawaiian Mission Academy	Primary School	1415 Makiki Street Honolulu, HI, 96814

38. Hongwanji Mission School	Secondary School	1728 Pali Highway Honolulu, HI, 96813
39. Honolulu Waldorf School	Primary/Secondary School	350 Uluā Street Honolulu, HI, 96821
40. Honolulu Waldorf School/High School	Secondary School	5257 Kalanianaʻole Highway Honolulu, HI, 96821
41. Iolani School	Secondary School	563 Kamoku Street Honolulu, HI, 96826
42. Island Pacific Academy – Upper School	Secondary School	909 Haumea Street Kapolei, HI, 96707
43. Island School	Secondary School	3-1875 Kaumualii Hwy Lihue, HI, 96766
44. La Pietra Hawaii School for Girls	Secondary School	2933 Poni Moi Road Honolulu, HI, 96815
45. Lutheran High School of Hawaii	Secondary School	1404 University Avenue Honolulu, HI, 96822
46. Makua Lani Christian Academy	Secondary School	74-4966 Kealaka'a Street Kailua-Kona, HI, 96740
47. Maryknoll School	Secondary School	1526 Alexander Street Honolulu, HI, 96822
48. Maui Preparatory Academy	Secondary School	4910 Honoapiilani Hwy Lahaina, HI, 96761
49. Pacific Buddhist Academy	Secondary School	1710 Pali Highway Honolulu, HI, 96813
50. Parker School	Secondary School	65-1224 Lindsey Road Kamuela, HI, 96743
51. Le Jardin Academy	Secondary School	917 Kalanianaʻole Highway Kailua, HI, 96734
52. Le Jardin Academy – Jr. School	Primary school	1004 Kailua Road Kailua, HI, 96734
53. Punahou School	Secondary School	1601 Punahou Street Honolulu, HI, 96822
54. Sacred Hearts Academy	Secondary School	3253 Waialae Avenue Honolulu, HI, 96816
55. Saint Francis School	Secondary School	2707 Pamoā Road Honolulu, HI, 96822
56. Saint Louis School	Secondary School	3142 Waialae Avenue Honolulu, HI, 96816
57. Seabury Hall	Secondary School	480 Olinda Road Makawao, HI, 96768
58. St. Joseph School of Hilo	Secondary School	1000 Ululani St. Hilo, HI, 96720
59. Star of the Sea	Primary/Secondary School	4469 Malia Street Honolulu, HI, 96821
60. The St. Andrew's Schools	Secondary School	224 Queen Emma Square Honolulu, HI, 96813
61. Trinity Christian School	Secondary School	1110 A Kailua Road Kailua, HI, 96734
62. Mid-Pacific Institute	Primary/Secondary School	2445 Kaala Street Honolulu, HI, 96822

Post-secondary Institutions – University/College		
63. Argosy University/Honolulu	University/ college –online	1001 Bishop Street Honolulu, HI, 96813
64. Brigham Young University- Hawaii	University/college	55-220 Kulanui Street Laie, HI, 96762
65. Central Pacific College	University/college	1833 Kalakaua Ave. Suite 510 Honolulu, HI, 96815
66. Chaminade University of Honolulu	University/college	3140 Waialae Avenue Honolulu, HI, 96816
67. Hawai'i Pacific University	University/college	Honolulu, HI, 96813
68. Hawaii Tokai International College	University/College	91-971 Farrington Highway Kapolei, HI, 96707
69. International Mid Pac College	University/College	1311 Kapiolani Blvd. 200-5 Honolulu, HI, 96814
70. New Hope Christian College Hawaii	University/College	290 Sand Island Access Road Honolulu, HI, 96819
71. Remnant University	University/College	745 Fort Street, #2001 Honolulu, HI, 96813
72. University of Southern California	University/College	Rossier - Hawaii 6660 Hawaii Kai Drive Honolulu, HI, 96825
73. University of The Nations – Kona	University/College	75-5851 Kuakini Hwy #434 Kailua Kona, HI, 96740
74. Wayland Baptist University – HI	University/College	95-1091 Mililani, HI, 96789
University of Hawaii System		
75. Hawaii Community College	University/College	200 W.Kawili St. Hilo, HI, 96720
76. UH Center at West Hawaii	University/College	81-964 Halekii St. Kealahou, HI, 96750
77. Kapi`olani Community College	University/College	4303 Diamond Head Road Honolulu, HI, 96816
78. Kauai Community College - University of Hawaii	University/College	Kauai Community College - University of Hawaii Lihue, HI, 96766
79. Leeward Community College	University/College	96-045 Ala Ike Pearl City, HI, 96782
80. University of Hawaii'i--West O'ahu	University/College	91-1001 Farrington Hwy Kapolei, HI, 96707
81. University of Hawaii - Honolulu Community College	University/College	874 Dillingham Blvd. Honolulu, HI, 96817
82. University of Hawaii at Hilo	University/College	University of Hawaii at Hilo Hilo, HI, 96720
83. University of Hawaii at Manoa	University/College	University of Hawaii at Manoa, OVCAA/OIEP/ISS Honolulu, HI, 96822

84. University of Hawaii at Manoa - Outreach College-UHM	University/College	Outreach College Honolulu, HI, 96822
85. University of Hawaii Maui College	University/College	University of Hawaii Maui College Kahului, HI, 96732
86. Windward Community College	University/College	45-720 Kealahala Road Kaneohe, HI, 96744
Educational Exchange Programs		
87. Japan-America Institute of Management Science	Educational Exchange	JAIMS 6660 Hawaii Kai Drive Honolulu , HI , 96825
88. The Center for Asia-Pacific Exchange ("CAPE")	Educational Exchange	1616 Makiki Street Honolulu , HI , 96822
89. Travel Institute of the Pacific	Educational Exchange	1314 South King Street, Suite 1164 Honolulu , HI , 96814
90. Youth With A Mission - Honolulu	Educational Exchange	2707 Hipawai Place Honolulu , HI , 96822

APPENDIX III: Economic Impact of International Students in the University of Hawaii System on the State of Hawaii's Economy

Table AIII.1 presents a summary account of the contribution of different types of international students hosted by the University of Hawaii system colleges and universities on the State of Hawaii's economy. It is based on how much they spent on tuition and fees and on living expenses. The categories identified in the table show the direct economic impact of foreign students on the state's economy.

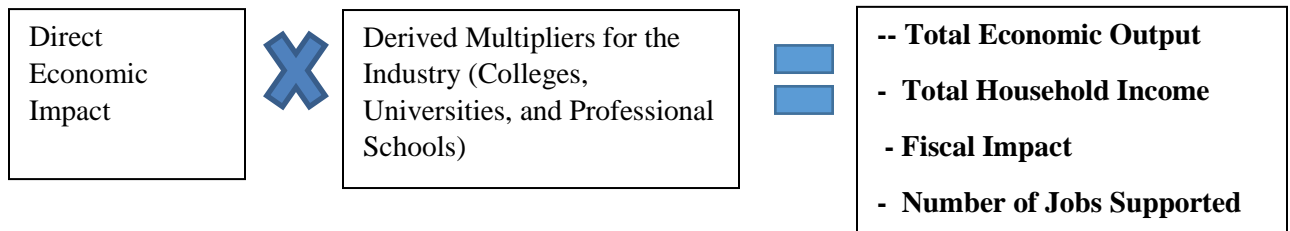
Table AIII.1: Direct Economic Impact of International Students at the University of Hawaii System, 2017

Category of International Students	Number of Students	Spending by International Students on:		Total
		Tuition & Fees	Living Expenses	
<i>Long-Term Students</i>	1,771	\$48,859,699	\$27,850,872	\$76,710,571
Degree-seeking undergraduate students	1,172	20,540,975	18,590,016	39,130,991
Degree-seeking graduate students	588	28,318,724	9,260,856	37,579,580
<i>Short-Term Students</i>	3,474	\$28,970,484	\$27,618,753	\$56,589,237
Non-degree seeking undergraduate students	707	7,057,034	4,385,440	11,442,474
Non-degree seeking graduate students	16	735,530	382,720	1,118,250
Short-term training program students/professionals	2,161	19,508,420	18,382,213	37,890,633
Students in summer/winter camps	371	1,669,500	1,446,900	3,116,400
Visiting scholars/teachers	219		3,021,480	3,021,480
Total	5,245	\$77,830,183	\$55,469,625	\$133,299,808

Source: DBEDT, 2017 Hawaii IES

2. Total Economic Impact and Number of Jobs Supported. The total economic impact for the State included both the direct, indirect and induced impacts. The multipliers used for this calculation are taken from *The Hawaii State Input-Output Study: 2012 Benchmark Report* (March 2016). 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 foreign students in Hawaii for 2016/17:



Tables 2 summarizes the findings and shows the economic impact of international students studying at various campuses across the University of Hawaii System. The first line of the table shows the ***total number of jobs supported*** by foreign students studying at the University of Hawaii System colleges and universities (Type II multiplier). In 2016/17, given an estimated economic impact of \$133 million, 3,013 jobs were supported.

Table All.2: Total Economic Impact of International Students at the University of Hawaii System, 2016/17

	Final Demand Multiplier (Type II)	Economic Impact (Type II)
Total Output Generated	2.15	\$286,594,588
Total Household Income Generated	0.85	\$113,304,837
Total State Taxes Generated	0.143	\$19,101,863
Total Number of Jobs (2016)	22.6 (per \$million)	3,013

Source: DBEDT, calculations are based on the Hawaii State Input-Output Study: 2012 Benchmark Report (March 2016)

In addition to the number of jobs supported by the foreign students in colleges and universities of the University of Hawaii system, the ***total state taxes generated*** line shows the estimated tax revenue of over \$19 million. ***Total household income generated*** refers to the estimated household earnings that can be attributed to foreign students. Hawaii households earned an estimated total of \$113.3 million. Finally, ***total output generated*** points to the total dollar change in output in all industries in the state. Total output generated by the international students at colleges and universities of the University of Hawaii System is estimated at nearly \$287 million.