



FACTS AND FIGURES

STATE OF HAWAII

HAWAII, THE ALOHA STATE

Discovered by Polynesian settlers between the 3rd and 7th centuries A.D. and later by British Captain James Cook in 1778. Hawai'i became the 50th state on August 21, 1959. Honolulu, the capital city, is on the Island of O'ahu.

HAWAII'S EIGHT MAJOR ISLANDS

Described by Mark Twain as "the loveliest fleet of islands that lies anchored in any ocean," Hawai'i is a string of 137 islands encompassing a land area of 6,422.6 square miles in the north central Pacific Ocean about 2,400 miles from the west coast of the continental United States. Stretching from northwest to southeast, the major islands are: Ni'ihau, Kaua'i, O'ahu, Moloka'i, Lana'i, Kaho'olawe, Maui and Hawai'i. Hawaii's climate features mild temperatures, moderate humidity and cooling trade winds.

State Flower: Yellow hibiscus (pua ma'o hau hele; *Hibiscus brackenridgei*)

State Bird: Hawaiian goose (nene; *Branta sandvicensis*)

State Tree: Candlenut (kukui; *Aleurites moluccana*)

State Song: Hawai'i Pono'i

State Seal and Motto: Ua mau ke ea o ka 'aina i ka pono (The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness)

HAWAII'S PEOPLE

State resident population (2004)	1,262,840
City & County of Honolulu (2004)	899,593
Hawai'i County (2004)	162,971
Maui County (2004)	138,221
Maui Island (2000)	117,644
Moloka'i (2000)	7,404
Lana'i (2000)	3,193
Kaua'i County (2004)	61,929
Kaua'i Island (2000)	58,303
Ni'ihau (2000)	160

De facto population (2005): 1,401,672

(Includes all persons physically present, e.g., military and visitors, but excludes residents temporarily absent.)

Population density (2000): 188.6 persons per square mile

Number of households (2003): 419,441 with an average of 2.91 persons per household

The population is 50% male and 50% female.

Median age (2004): 37.7 years

Age breakdown (2004): Under 18 (23.7%); 18 to 64 (62.7); 65 and over (13.6)

Ethnicity (2003): Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian (21.1%); Caucasian (23.5); Japanese (16.7); Filipino (13.3); Chinese (3.9)

Marriages (2003): 27,459 (66% were non-residents and 55.5% interracial); Divorces and annulments (2002): 4,798

Life expectancy (1990): Males, 75.9 years; Females, 82.0 years

Education (2003): 87.8% of the population 25 years and older are high school graduates; 26.5% have a bachelor's or advanced degree.

HAWAII'S GOVERNMENT

Governor: Linda Lingle Lieutenant Governor: James Aiona

Legislature: 51-member House and 25-member Senate which meets annually

There are four counties with mayors and councils:

City & County of Honolulu (the Island of O'ahu and the Northwest Hawaiian Islands excluding Midway); Hawai'i County (Hawai'i Island); Maui County (Islands of Maui, Moloka'i, Lana'i and Kaho'olawe); and Kaua'i County (Islands of Kaua'i and Ni'ihau)

The two levels of government in Hawai'i are state and county. Counties perform most services usually assigned to cities and towns (fire protection, police, refuse collection, construction and maintenance of streets and other public works). There is only one school district which is administered by the State.

Congressional members:

U.S. Senators: Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka

U.S. Representatives: Neil Abercrombie and Ed Case

HAWAII'S ECONOMY

Gross State Product (2004): \$ 50 billion

Major export industries: Visitor expenditures (2004): \$10.9 billion; Federal defense spending (2003): \$4.8 billion; Sugar and pineapple (2003): \$249.5 million

The State of Hawai'i is committed to diversifying the economy. Industries encouraged are science and technology, film and television production, sports, ocean research and development, health and education tourism, diversified agriculture and floral and specialty food products.

TOURISM

Visitors staying overnight or longer (2004): 6,912,094

By country (2004): Mainland U.S., 4.6 million; Japan, 1.5 million

Visitor expenditures (2004): \$10.9 billion

Average daily visitor expenditure (2004): U.S. West, \$148; U.S. East, \$173; Japan, \$251

Total hotel and condominium units (2004): 72,614; O'ahu 35,987; Maui 17,817; Hawai'i 10,037; Moloka'i 299; Kaua'i 8,105; Lana'i 369

State hotel occupancy rate (2004) 77.8%; O'ahu 79.7%; Maui 78.0%; Hawai'i 70.2%; Moloka'i (2003) 50.6%; Kaua'i 78.6%

Average daily room rate (2004) \$158.86; O'ahu \$123.23; Maui \$192.23; Hawai'i \$161.65; Moloka'i (2003) \$93.67; Kaua'i \$175.02

The Hawai'i Convention Center is a state-of-the-art facility with 350,000 square feet of meeting and exhibit space.

The Hawai'i Tourism Authority oversees the planning and marketing of tourism in Hawai'i.

FEDERAL ACTIVITIES

Total federal expenditures (2003): \$11.3 billion

Military personnel and dependents (2004): 98,756

Federal Civilian Workers (2004): 31,450

Based in Hawai'i, USPACOM, the U.S. Pacific Command, is geographically the largest of the U.S. unified service commands. It covers more than 50% of the earth's surface from the U.S. West Coast to Africa's east coast and from the Arctic to the Antarctic.

The 2nd Brigade Combat Team of the 25th Infantry Division was designated as the 5th Stryker Brigade Combat Team to be formed in the U.S. The Brigade will be based around the 19 ton, eight-wheeled Stryker combat vehicle.

AGRICULTURE

Once Hawai'i's primary source of income, agriculture remains a significant contributor.

Value of crop and livestock sales (2003): \$525 million

Major crops (2003): Sugar, \$64.4 million; pineapple, \$102.8 million; flower and nursery products, \$97.6 million; macadamia nuts, \$32.3 million; coffee, \$24.1 million; cattle, \$17.2 million; milk, \$21.4 million

Aquaculture farms statewide (2003): 85 small or medium-sized operations, often diversified. Overall value of aquaculture: \$27.6 million; value of shellfish production, \$9.7 million; algae, \$11.8 million

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

One of the most successful trade zone programs in the United States, the Hawai'i Foreign Trade Zone No. 9 in 2004 handled \$4.7 billion worth of merchandise from 301 firms. Exports to foreign countries totaled \$434 million.

RETAIL TRADE

Retail sales (2004): \$21,050 million

Hawai'i's retail establishments include discount outlet malls, big box outlets and national and international luxury and chain stores.

LABOR FORCE

Unemployment rate (2004): 3.4%; (2003) O'ahu (3.9); Hawai'i (6.3); Maui (4.2); Moloka'i (12.0); Lana'i (3.4); Kaua'i (5)

Civilian labor force (2004): 615,811

Composition of labor force (2003): Male, 52%; Female, 48%

Civilian employment (2004): 595,772

Annual wages per private employee (2003): \$31,974

In 2003, 7.6% of employed persons held multiple jobs.

Hawai'i's economy is service-oriented. Construction, manufacturing and agriculture account for only 9% of wage and salary jobs. About three in ten civilian workers are professional or managerial. Federal, state and local government accounts for 20% of wage and salary jobs.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

Minimum wage: \$6.25 per hour

Principal unions: AFL-CIO, Teamsters, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU)

Largest memberships: Hawai'i Government Employees Association, ILWU, and Teamsters.

Labor union membership (2005): 164,691

In 2004, 23.7% of those employed were union members.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTMENTS

Banks (2004): 6 with 193 branches; Savings and loan associations (2004): 3 with 91 branches; Publicly traded Hawai'i companies: 13

BUSINESS FIRMS

Domestic corporations on record (2004): 38,536; non-Hawai'i corporations, 9,164; partnerships, 7,068

Business bankruptcy filings (2004): 33

Job count by industry (2004): Service (52%); Government (20%); Retail (11%); Manufacturing (3%)

Most of Hawai'i's businesses are small. 53% have fewer than five employees and 95% have fewer than 50 employees.

Business Express, an online business registration service coordinating the application process for several agencies, was launched in 2004.

COMMUNICATIONS

Daily newspapers (2004): 6 English language papers Radio stations (2004): 87 Television stations (2005): 27

There are also foreign language newspapers, radio stations and television stations.

Cable TV companies (2004): 6 with 389,498 subscribers

Cellular telephone subscribers (2004): 819,262

In 2003, 63.1% of Hawai'i's households had computers and 55% had Internet access.

Hawai'i has high data rate links with more than 30 state-of-the-art telecommunications satellites as well as 29,000 miles of undersea fiber optic cables and thirty dedicated T-1s linking to every major business center in Asia and Europe.

EDUCATION

The University of Hawai'i system had 50,569 students enrolled in 2004. It awarded 3,272 bachelor's degrees, 978 master's degrees and 109 doctoral degrees. The three private universities had an enrollment of 13,361 students.

Institutions with an international focus are the East-West Center, the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies, the Japan-America Institute of Management Science, Hawai'i Pacific University, Chaminade University, Kansai Gaidai Hawai'i College and the University of Hawai'i.

Hawai'i's statewide public school system had an enrollment in 2004 of 183,185 students in grades K-12. There are also 137 private schools. Enrollment in private schools was 40,199 in 2002.

TRANSPORTATION

Overseas airline passenger arrivals (2001): 7,270,532; interisland airline passengers: 9,169,182

There are 6 major airports the largest of which is Honolulu International Airport on Oahu.

Licensed drivers (2004): 843,876

Motor vehicle registrations (2004): 1,072,211

Streets and highways (2003): 4,037 miles

The availability of public transportation varies from island to island.

There are nine commercial harbors throughout the islands. Barge service is a primary mode of transportation between islands.

INCOME AND COST OF LIVING

Per capita personal income (2003): \$30,589

Median annual income for families (2003): \$71,320. Hawai'i was ranked twelfth among the fifty states and District of Columbia.

The cost of living for a family of four has been estimated to be roughly 25% higher than the U.S. average for a comparable standard of living.

GOVERNMENT FINANCE AND TAXATION

State revenue receipts in 2003 totaled nearly \$7 billion, chiefly from taxes. The general excise and use tax (\$1.8 billion) and individual income tax (\$1 billion) are the major sources of tax revenue.

The four counties establish real property tax rates and assess and collect these taxes. Except for licenses, permits and fees, other tax collections are the responsibility of the State. Hawai'i has no personal property or inventory taxes.

There is a general excise tax (GET) of 4% that is applied to retail sale of goods and services.

The corporate tax rate is 4.4 percent of income up to \$25,000, 5.4 percent of taxable income up to \$100,000 and 6.4 percent of income exceeding \$100,000. The capital gains tax rate is 4 percent for corporations.

HOUSING

Total housing units (2004): 482,873

State median resale value (2004): Single family, \$440,000; condominium, \$233,000

Average monthly mortgage (2003): \$1,433

Average monthly rent (2003): \$992

Housing is expensive in Hawai'i, due to limited availability and the high price of land. Mobile homes are not found in Hawai'i as zoning and building code regulations are stringent.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Electricity sales (2004): 10.5 billion kilowatt-hours

Electric utilities: Hawai'i Electric Light Company (Hawai'i); Hawaiian Electric Co. (O'ahu); Kaua'i Electric (Kaua'i); Maui Electric Co. (Maui, Moloka'i and Lana'i)

Gas sales (2004): 34.2 million therms of utility gas

Gas utility: The Gas Company

ENERGY RESOURCES

Imported petroleum (2004): about 89% of energy needs.

Other sources of energy: Solar, geothermal, garbage power, bagasse (waste from sugarcane) and wood chips from trees, wind power, water-driven turbines and coal.

Given its nearly total dependence on oil imports, Hawai'i's top energy priorities are alternate energy and conservation.

RESEARCH, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Research and development spending by the federal government (2002): \$375.2 million

Hawai'i supports science and technology research and development through a multitude of agencies. Key among these agencies are the High Technology Development Corporation, the Maui Research & Technology Center (home of the Maui High Performance Computing Center), the Natural Energy Laboratory of Hawai'i Authority (an ocean science and technology park utilizing deep ocean water technology), Center of Excellence in Ocean Sciences (CEROS), Pacific Center for High Technology Research, Hawai'i Natural Energy Institute and the Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism.

The John A. Burns School of Medicine relocated to a new \$150 million facility in Kakaako in early 2005. This is the first phase in the development of Kakaako as a major biotechnology center.

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

For most purposes, the City and County of Honolulu is the Island of O‘ahu. Known as the "Gathering Place", O‘ahu has a land area of 596.7 square miles.

It is the center of business and government for the State of Hawai‘i. Downtown Honolulu is Hawai‘i's financial center while Waikiki, the world famous tourist destination, is only a few miles away.

Smallest of the four counties in geographical size, it has three-fourths of the State's population.

Legally it includes most Northwestern Hawaiian Islands to Kure Atoll which is 1,367 miles from Honolulu.

O‘ahu's flower is the ‘ilima which may have yellow or orange blossoms.

Average temperatures range from 70° to 84° F.

Rainfall at the coast averages 22 inches per year and the humidity 68%.

POPULATION

Resident population (2003): 902,704

By age (2003): Under 18 (23.1%); 18-64 (63.2); 65 and over (13.7)

By ethnic groups (2003): Japanese (18.3%); Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian (19.4); Caucasian (20.4); Filipino (13.6)

Urban areas (2000): Honolulu, 371,657; Kailua, 36,513; Kane‘ohe, 34,970

TOURISM

O‘ahu is the main destination for most visitors to Hawai‘i.

Besides Waikiki, where most visitors stay, O‘ahu has wonderful beaches, scenic drives and panoramic vistas. Popular attractions are the Arizona Memorial, U.S.S. Missouri, Punchbowl National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, Polynesian Cultural Center, Bishop Museum and Hanauma Bay.

Visitor arrivals (2003): 4,090,483

AGRICULTURE

Despite its urban nature, many crops are grown on O‘ahu. Vegetables and fruits, including pineapple, are cultivated. Sugarcane production ended in 1996.

Aquaculture (2003): 30 operations with a production value of \$4.7 million

MILITARY

The majority of military personnel and dependents reside on O‘ahu. Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard is probably the most widely known military installation. The unified military command for the Pacific (CINCPAC) is also located on O‘ahu.

HEALTH

Licenses (2004): 2,697 doctors, 766 dentists, 7,926 nurses and 705 pharmacists

EDUCATION

Higher education facilities include the University of Hawai‘i at Manoa, Brigham Young University-Hawai‘i, Chaminade University and Hawai‘i Pacific University. There are four community colleges.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(2003) 6 banks with 125 branches. Other financial services include savings and loan associations and credit unions.

PRINT AND BROADCAST MEDIA

Honolulu has two daily English language newspapers, the Honolulu Advertiser and the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, as well as several non-English papers. In 2002, there were 19 AM and 16 FM commercial radio stations, 11 commercial TV stations and 1 public TV station. In 2004, there was 1 cable TV company with 278,336 subscribers.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

University of Hawai'i at Manoa research facilities include the Hawai'i Institute of Marine Biology, Institute for Astronomy, Hawai'i Institute for Geophysics, the Pacific Biomedical Research Center and the Marine Bioproducts Engineering Center.

GOVERNMENT

Mayor: Mufi Hannemann; nine-member city council

COUNTY OF HAWAI‘I

Encompasses the island of Hawai‘i and is the youngest island in the chain. It was formed by five volcanoes, two of which are still active (Mauna Loa and Kilauea).

It is known as the "Big Island" and as the "Orchid Isle". With a land area of 4,028 square miles, it is almost twice the combined size of the other islands.

Ka Lae, also known as South Point, is the southern most point in the United States.

Mauna Kea, which rises 13,796 feet above sea level, is the world's tallest mountain when measured from the ocean floor. It is often snowcapped in winter.

The island flower is a red blossom called pua lehua.

Average daily temperatures: Hilo (71.2° F.); Kailua-Kona (73.1° F.) Mauna Kea summit temperatures range from 31° to 43° F.

Average annual rainfall: 131 inches at Hilo Airport; 10 inches near Kawaihae.

POPULATION

Resident population (2003): 158,423

By age (2003): Under 18 (25.8%); 18-64 (60.8); 65 and over (13.4)

By ethnic groups (2003): Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian (28.9%); Caucasian (28.2); Japanese (15.1); Filipino (8.2)

Main cities and towns (2000): Hilo (40,759); Kailua-Kona (9,870); Waimea (7,028)

TOURISM

Visitor arrivals (2003): 1,207,164

Major attractions are the Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park, Akaka Falls, Pu‘uhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park (City of Refuge), Pu‘ukohola Heiau National Historic Site and Lapakahi State Historic Park. Additional activities include viewing petroglyph sites, deep-sea fishing, cultural events such as the Merrie Monarch Hula Festival and the Kona Coffee Festival and sports events such as the Ironman Triathlon.

AGRICULTURE

Important products are beef, kona coffee, macadamia nuts, papaya and tropical flowers such as orchids and anthuriums. Aquaculture (2003): 26 farms producing shellfish, finfish, and algae valued at \$19.6 million

Sugarcane production was abandoned in 1996. There are efforts to convert the use of these lands to forestry and to expand diversified agriculture.

A 33-acre site is being developed for the \$60 million Pacific Basin Agriculture Center. It will be operated by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture at the University of Hawai‘i at Hilo's University Park of Science and Technology.

HEALTH

Licenses (2004): 327 doctors, 90 dentists, 1,159 nurses and 92 pharmacists.

EDUCATION

University of Hawai‘i at Hilo offers four-year degrees and a Master's of Art degree in Hawaiian language. Hawai‘i Community College, part of the University of Hawai‘i system, offers two-year degrees.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

In 2003, there were 5 banks with 26 branches and 3 savings and loans with 9 branches

PRINT AND BROADCAST MEDIA

Principal newspapers are the *Hawai'i Tribune-Herald* and *West Hawai'i Today*

Radio stations (2002): 5 AM stations; 15 FM stations. TV stations (2002): 7 commercial stations; (2004) 2 cable stations with 38,991 subscribers

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Mauna Kea has 13 major astronomical facilities representing the cooperation of ten countries. In 2004, construction began on the \$28 million Mauna Kea Astronomy Education Center.

The Natural Energy Laboratory of Hawai'i Authority at Keahole Point promotes ocean-related research, education and commercial activities utilizing deep-ocean water technology.

GOVERNMENT

Mayor: Harry Kim; nine-member county council

MAUI COUNTY

The second largest county in the State, it includes four major islands with a land area of 1,159.3 square miles.

Maui Island (727.2 sq. miles), also known as the "Valley Isle", is the economic center and seat of county government. Its flower is the pink cottage rose called loke lani.

Moloka'i (260 sq. miles) also includes Kalawao County, a state-administered hospital settlement. It is known as the "Friendly Isle" and its flower is the white kukui blossom.

Lana'i (140.5 sq. miles), once known as the "Pineapple Isle", is now the home of two luxury resorts. Its flower is the kauna'oa, a yellow and orange air plant.

Kaho'olawe (44.6 sq. miles) is uninhabited. Formerly used as a bombing practice range by the U.S. Navy and Air Force, it is now being restored and replanted. Its flower is the beach heliotrope called hinahina.

Average temperatures range from the low to high 70s. The chilly slopes of Haleakala Crater have a temperature range of 40-50° F.

POPULATION

Resident population (2003): 135,734

By age (2003): Under 18 (24.3%); 18-64 (64.3); 65 and over (11.4)

By ethnic groups (2003): Caucasian (34.2%); Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian (22.6); Filipino (15.4); Japanese (10.3)

Main cities and towns (2000): Kahului (20,146); Kihei (16,749); Lahaina (9,118); Lana'i City (3,164); Kaunakakai (2,726)

TOURISM

Maui Island is Hawai'i's second most popular tourist destination.

Visitor arrivals (2003): 2,196,447

Popular visitor attractions are the historic whaling town of Lahaina, the Maui Ocean Center, the slopes and vistas of Haleakala Crater, the winding road to Hana and the beaches of the Ka'anapali coast.

Besides its two resorts, Lana'i's attractions include the Luahiwa petroglyphs and the "Garden of the Gods". Visitor arrivals (2003): 91,445

Moloka'i's attractions include mule rides to Kalaupapa National Historical Park. Visitor arrivals (2003): 94,106

AGRICULTURE

Crops grown on the islands of Maui County are fruits (including pineapple), sugarcane and vegetables. Coffee is grown on the islands of Maui and Moloka'i.

Cut flowers and orchids are grown on Maui and Moloka'i. Proteas are a specialty of Maui Island.

Aquaculture (2003): 10 operations.

HEALTH

Licenses (2004): 284 doctors, 76 dentists, 994 nurses and 87 pharmacists.

EDUCATION

Maui Community College offers a two-year associate degree and is part of the University of Hawai'i system. The Moloka'i Education Center is part of Maui Community College.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (2003)

Eight banks with 27 branches and 3 savings and loans with 11 locations.

PRINT AND BROADCAST MEDIA

The principal newspaper is the Maui News. In 2002, there were 5 AM and 9 FM radio stations and 5 commercial TV stations. In 2004, there were 2 cable TV stations with 50,814 subscribers.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

There are four astronomical observatories on Haleakala. The Maui Research and Technology Park is home to the Maui High Performance Computing Center which also supports the Pacific Disaster Center Project.

GOVERNMENT

Mayor: Alan M. Arakawa; nine-member county council

COUNTY OF KAUA'I

Includes the islands of Kaua'i, Ni'ihau and uninhabited Lehua and Ka'ula.

Kaua'i is known as the "Garden Island" and has a land area of 552.3 square miles.

Ni'ihau is privately owned and sometimes called the "Forbidden Island". Public access is allowed only with permission of the owners. Its land area is 69.5 square miles.

Geologically, Kaua'i is the oldest of Hawai'i's major islands and the site of the first Hawai'i landing by Captain James Cook in 1778.

Many movies with South Seas and Asian settings have been filmed on the beaches and in the valleys of Kaua'i.

Average temperatures at Lihu'e Airport range from 70° to 81°F.

The summit of Wai'ale'ale is among the wettest spots in the world with an average rainfall of 444 inches per year. Average rainfall at Po'ipu Beach is 35 inches per year.

Kaua'i's flower is a green berry known as mokihana. Ni'ihau's flower is a small shell called pupu.

POPULATION

Resident population for the county (2003): 60,747

By age (2003): Under 18 (25%); 18-64 (60.9); 65 and over (14.1)

By ethnic groups (2003): Caucasian (31.9%); Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian (22.6); Filipino (16.5); Japanese (11.7)

Main cities and towns (2000): Kapa'a (9,472); Lihu'e (5,674)

TOURISM

Visitor arrivals (2003): 975,867

Scenic wonders include Waimea Canyon, Hanalei Valley, Koke'e State Park, Fern Grotto, many stunning beaches and, for the intrepid, Kalalau Valley.

AGRICULTURE

Important products are sugarcane, fruit, vegetables, taro and beef.

Aquaculture (2003): 4 operations

HEALTH

Licenses (2004): 137 doctors, 36 dentists, 474 nurses and 47 pharmacists

EDUCATION

Kaua'i Community College offers a two-year associate degree and is part of the University of Hawai'i system.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (2003)

4 banks with 15 branches, and 2 savings and loans with 7 branches.

PRINT AND BROADCAST MEDIA

Principal newspaper is the Garden Island. There are 2 AM and 5 FM radio stations. Television is relayed from Honolulu. In 2004, there was 1 cable station with 21,357 subscribers.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Pacific Missile Range Facility supports a wide variety of training exercises and developmental tests in 42,000 square miles of sea and air space that is virtually encroachment free.

The West Kaua'i Technology and Visitor Center houses high technology companies and offers interactive tours of Kaua'i.

GOVERNMENT

Mayor: Bryan J. Baptiste; seven-member county council