The public higher education agenda in the state of Hawai‘i focuses on four priorities:

• increase educational capital
• expand workforce development
• diversify the economy
• address underserved populations/regions

This brochure provides the current status of the University’s progress in meeting these state needs.

Office of Academic Planning and Policy
University of Hawai‘i
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Increase Educational Capital

Enrollment

Total UH enrollment in credit courses has fluctuated between 45,000 to 50,000 from fall 1996 to fall 2006, and is anticipated to remain stable at around the 50,000 level. UH’s non-resident enrollment nearly doubled from 6,000 in fall 1996 to 11,000 in fall 2006. Resident enrollment has fluctuated from 41,000 in fall 1996 to 37,000 in fall 2000. Resident enrollment in fall 2006 was 39,000.

Going Rates

The going rate is the percentage of high school graduates entering college without delay upon graduation from high school. The going rate into the University of Hawai‘i campuses reached a historical low of approximately 32 percent in fall 2001 and has remained at that level. The total state going rate has averaged in the mid- to upper 50 percent ranges, slightly lower than the national average.

Note: Data for state and national rates are available for even years only; 2006 data not available.

MAPS (UH DATA); NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS (HAWAII); NATIONAL CENTER FOR HIGHER EDUCATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (NATIONAL)
Increase Educational Capital

Retention and Transfer Rates

Retention rates are the percentage of students who remain enrolled at the same institution. The average one-year retention rate for first-time students at UH Mānoa and UH Hilo is lower than the average rates for their respective peer and benchmark groups.

Average One-Year Retention Rates

On average, about 1,000 students transfer from the UH Community Colleges to the UH four-year campuses in any given fall semester. In fall 2006, the number of transfers to UH Mānoa and UH West O‘ahu were at their highest at 863 and 239, respectively, while transfers to UH Hilo were 147.

Transfers from the UH Community Colleges into the UH Four-Year Campuses
Increase Educational Capital

Graduation and Retention Outcomes

Graduation rate is the percentage of full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates that graduated within three years of entry at a community college. Retention rate is the percentage still enrolled at the same institution. The overall UH Community College graduation and retention rate is 35 percent. Individual campus averages range from 29–37 percent.

Average Graduation and Retention Rates
UH Community Colleges

Graduation Rates by Cohorts

Graduation rates for UH Mānoa and UH Hilo are based on completion of full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates within six years of entry. UH Mānoa’s graduation rate has been in the low to mid-50 percent range. UH Hilo rates have fluctuated around the 30 percent range. The UH Community College graduation rate, which is based on completion within three years, has remained primarily in the low to mid-teens.

UH Graduation Rates by Cohort

Note: For UHM and UHH, Fall 1=1991 cohort, Fall 9=1999 cohort. For UHCC, Fall 1=1994 cohort, Fall 9=2002 cohort. UHWO data are excluded due to limited cohort years.
Expand Workforce Development

Workforce Shortage Areas

Hawaii’s projected annual job openings requiring education beyond high school number 13,266. The annual production of UH degrees and certificates is 7,000 with the private sector adding another 3,400. This leaves an annual gap of nearly 2,900 jobs. The gaps are more pronounced in certain shortage areas, particularly teaching, nursing (RN), computer science (BS), social work (BSW), middle management in travel industry management (BS), hospitality (CC), and food preparation (CC). UH production in these areas is not enough to meet projected demand.
Diversify the Economy

Research and Training Funds

For the eighth year in a row, the University of Hawai‘i received record support for research and training. Extramural funds—grants and contracts from federal, state, private, and foreign sources—reached an all-time high of $433.4 million in FY 2006, a 22 percent increase over the previous fiscal year and an increase of more than three times the support received a decade ago.

Technology Transfer

Working with UH faculty, the Office of Technology Transfer and Economic Development (OTTED) helps identify, patent, and market new UH inventions to companies in Hawai‘i and throughout the world. UH technologies have helped produce effective cancer diagnostics, environmentally safe termite treatments, crops with improved disease resistance, advanced communications systems, and tools for laboratory research.
Diversify the Economy

Technology Transfer

The University's licensing revenues more than tripled before decreasing in FY 2005–06. Total revenues, as a whole, tend to fluctuate significantly from year to year because of the varying durations of licenses.

Address Underserved Populations/Regions

Degrees Earned

The share of degrees conferred to students of Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, and Mixed ancestry increased from FY 1995–96 to FY 2005–06, and decreased for students of Japanese, Chinese, and Filipino ancestry. The share of degrees conferred to students of Caucasian ancestry remained relatively constant.
Address Underserved Populations/Regions

UH Going Rates by Region

Among geographic regions, a large disparity exists in the going rates of Hawai‘i high school graduates entering a UH community college immediately after graduation. Wai‘anae and West Hawai‘i have the lowest two-year going rates in the state.

The going rates of Hawai‘i’s residents to UH’s four-year campuses are low, particularly in the following geographic regions: West O‘ahu (‘Ewa, Wai‘anae, and North Shore), Windward, Maui, Kaua‘i, and West Hawai‘i. The overall UH system going rate (two- and four-year rates combined) for fall 2006 is 32.1 percent.