

University of Hawai'i Second Decade

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Revised as of
April 13, 2006

2nd Decade

Purpose

- To identify the higher education needs of the State of Hawai'i in the next decade;
- To determine those needs that should be met by which of the campuses within the UH system; and
- To determine the means by which those responsibilities should be financed.

Purpose (Short-Term)

- To determine the relative priority of state higher education needs by region of the state
- To use this information to inform the 2007–09 Biennium Budget proposal development

UH's Primary Mission

“... to provide environments in which faculty and students can discover, examine critically, preserve and transmit the knowledge, wisdom, and values that will help ensure the survival of the present and future generations with improvement in the quality of life.”

Source: University of Hawai'i Board of Regents Policies and Bylaws, Chapter 4, Planning, 2002

Guidance from BOR Policy

“The problems left by the tremendous expansion we have already experienced, the needs and aspirations of the citizens of Hawai‘i, and the constraints on resources and time—all these require the University to develop an explicit statement of priorities and an orderly and reasonable plan for its further growth.”

“Not everything desired by the University can be accomplished and, certainly, not all at once.”

Source: University of Hawai'i Board of Regents Policies and Bylaws, Chapter 4, Planning, 2002

Underlying Principles

- Benefit of a single cohesive system of higher education

A System of Campuses

- Geographically accessible entry points
- Flexibility for students to move within a system
- Cohesive response to state needs
- Coordinated leadership for resource acquisition and allocation

Source: University of Hawai'i Strategic Plan: Entering the University's Second Century, 2002-2010

Underlying Principles

- Benefit of a single cohesive system of higher education
- Need for mission differentiation

Mission Differentiation

- UH Mānoa is a doctoral/research university with selective admissions. It offers baccalaureate, master's, and PhD degrees in an array of liberal arts and professional fields, degrees in law and medicine and carries out organized research activities.
- UH Hilo is a comprehensive, primarily baccalaureate institution with a regional mission, offering baccalaureate degrees in the liberal arts, agriculture, nursing, and business, as well as selected master's degrees.

Source: University of Hawai'i Board of Regents Policies and Bylaws, Chapter 4, Planning

Mission Differentiation (cont.)

- UH West O'ahu is an upper division institution that will eventually become a four-year campus. It offers baccalaureate degrees in the liberal arts and selected professional studies.
- UH Community Colleges are a system of open-door, low-tuition institutions offering associate degrees and certificate programs in academic, technical, and occupational subjects.

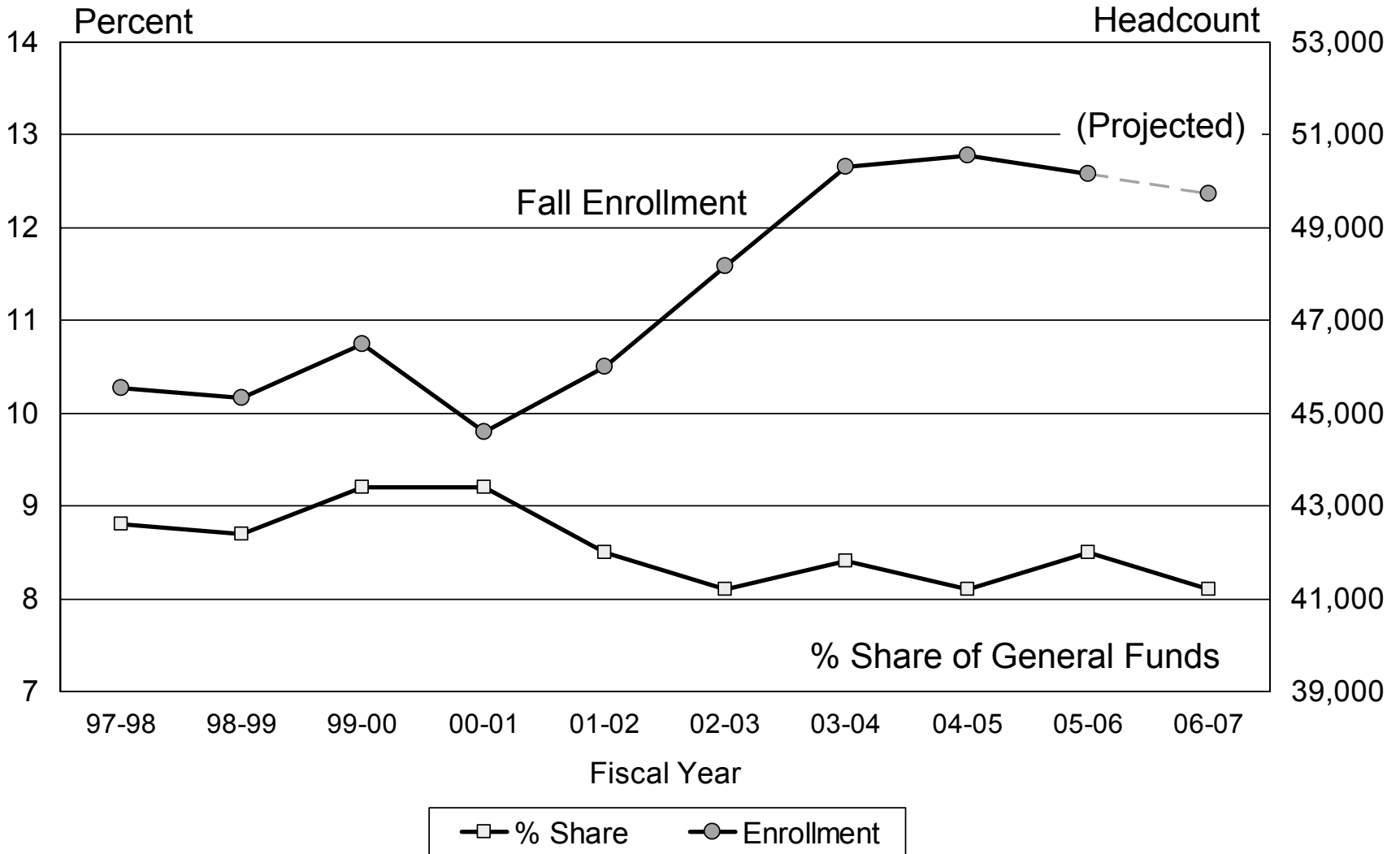
Source: University of Hawai'i Board of Regents Policies and Bylaws, Chapter 4, Planning

Underlying Principles

- Benefit of a single cohesive system of higher education
- Need for mission differentiation
- Obligation to invest available resources effectively

Level of Current Funding

UH Enrollment and Share of State General Funds



State and Local Surplus or Shortfall as a Percent of Baseline Revenues in Year 2013

| Rank | State | Percent | Rank | State | Percent | Rank | State | Percent |
|------|---------------|---------|------|----------------------|-------------|------|----------------|---------|
| 1 | New Hampshire | -0.5 | 18 | Colorado | -4.4 | 34 | Iowa | -6.3 |
| 2 | Delaware | -1.0 | 19 | West Virginia | -4.8 | 35 | Indiana | -6.5 |
| 3 | New Jersey | -1.0 | 20 | Kentucky | -4.8 | 36 | North Carolina | -6.7 |
| 4 | Maine | -1.6 | 21 | Michigan | -4.8 | 37 | Florida | -6.8 |
| 5 | Maryland | -2.1 | 22 | Arizona | -5.1 | 38 | Idaho | -6.9 |
| 6 | Massachusetts | -2.3 | 23 | New York | -5.2 | 39 | South Carolina | -7.0 |
| 7 | Wisconsin | -2.8 | 24 | Georgia | -5.2 | 40 | South Dakota | -7.0 |
| 8 | Vermont | -2.9 | 25 | Hawai'i | -5.3 | 41 | Missouri | -7.4 |
| 9 | Ohio | -3.0 | 26 | Illinois | -5.6 | 42 | Washington | -8.0 |
| 10 | North Dakota | -3.3 | 27 | Pennsylvania | -5.6 | 43 | Oregon | -8.2 |
| 11 | Connecticut | -3.8 | 28 | Alaska | -5.7 | 44 | Texas | -8.9 |
| 12 | Kansas | -3.9 | 29 | Rhode Island | -5.7 | 45 | Nevada | -9.3 |
| 13 | Arkansas | -4.2 | | United States | -5.7 | 46 | Tennessee | -9.3 |
| 14 | Virginia | -4.2 | 30 | Montana | -5.8 | 47 | Mississippi | -9.8 |
| 15 | Nebraska | -4.3 | 31 | Utah | -5.8 | 48 | Louisiana | -10.5 |
| 16 | Oklahoma | -4.3 | 32 | New Mexico | -5.9 | 49 | Alabama | -10.7 |
| 17 | Minnesota | -4.4 | 33 | California | -6.2 | 50 | Wyoming | -12.9 |

Source: Rockefeller Institute of Government, 2004 update (NCHEMS News, Vol 22, June 2005).

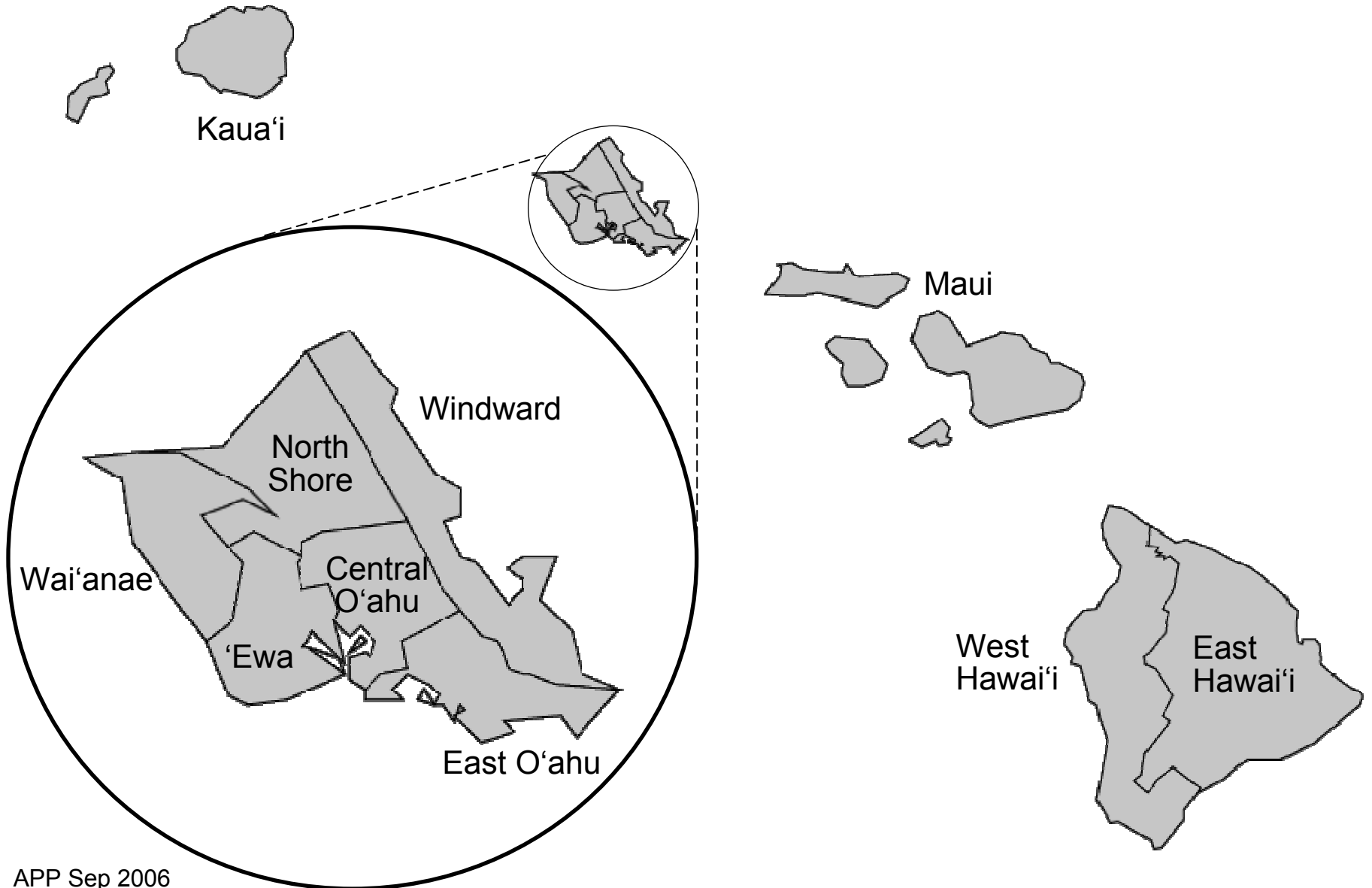
Underlying Principles

- Benefit of a single cohesive system of higher education
- Need for mission differentiation
- Obligation to invest effectively available resources
- Need to balance educational mission and economic development

Planning Context

- Population growth (# & %)
- High school graduation rates
- Income
- Workforce participation
- Educational attainment (<HS, HS, bachelor's)
- College going rate (2-yr, 4-yr)
- Job shortages (workforce needs)

State of Hawai'i, by Geographic Region



State of Hawai'i Regions

East O'ahu

Downtown
 Waikīkī
 Wai'alaie Kāhala
 Kapālama
 Makiki
 Hawai'i Kai
 Honolulu
 Fort Shafter

Central O'ahu

'Aiea
 Pearl City
 Mililani
 Honolulu
 Hickam AFB
 Pearl Harbor
 Camp H M Smith

Windward

Hau'ula
 Ka'a'awa
 Kahuku
 Kailua
 Kāne'ohe
 Lā'ie
 Waimānalo
 MCBH Kāne'ohe Bay

North Shore

Hale'iwa
 Wahiawā
 Waialua

'Ewa
 'Ewa Beach
 Kapolei
 Waipahu
 Schofield Barracks
 Pearl Harbor

Wai'anae

Wai'anae

Maui
 Ha'ikū
 Hāna
 Ho'olehua
 Kahului
 Kaunakakai
 Kīhei
 Kualapu'u
 Lahaina
 Lāna'i City
 Makawao
 Maunaloa
 Pā'ia
 Kula
 Wailuku

Kaua'i

'Ele'ele
 Hanapēpē
 Princeville DPOBU
 Kalāheo
 Kapa'a
 Kaumakani
 Kekaha
 Kīlauea
 Kōloa
 Līhu'e
 Makaweli
 Waimea

West Hawai'i

Captain Cook
 Hāwī
 Hōlualoa
 Waikoloa
 Kailua-Kona
 Kamuela
 Kealakekua
 Kapa'au
 Nā'ālehu

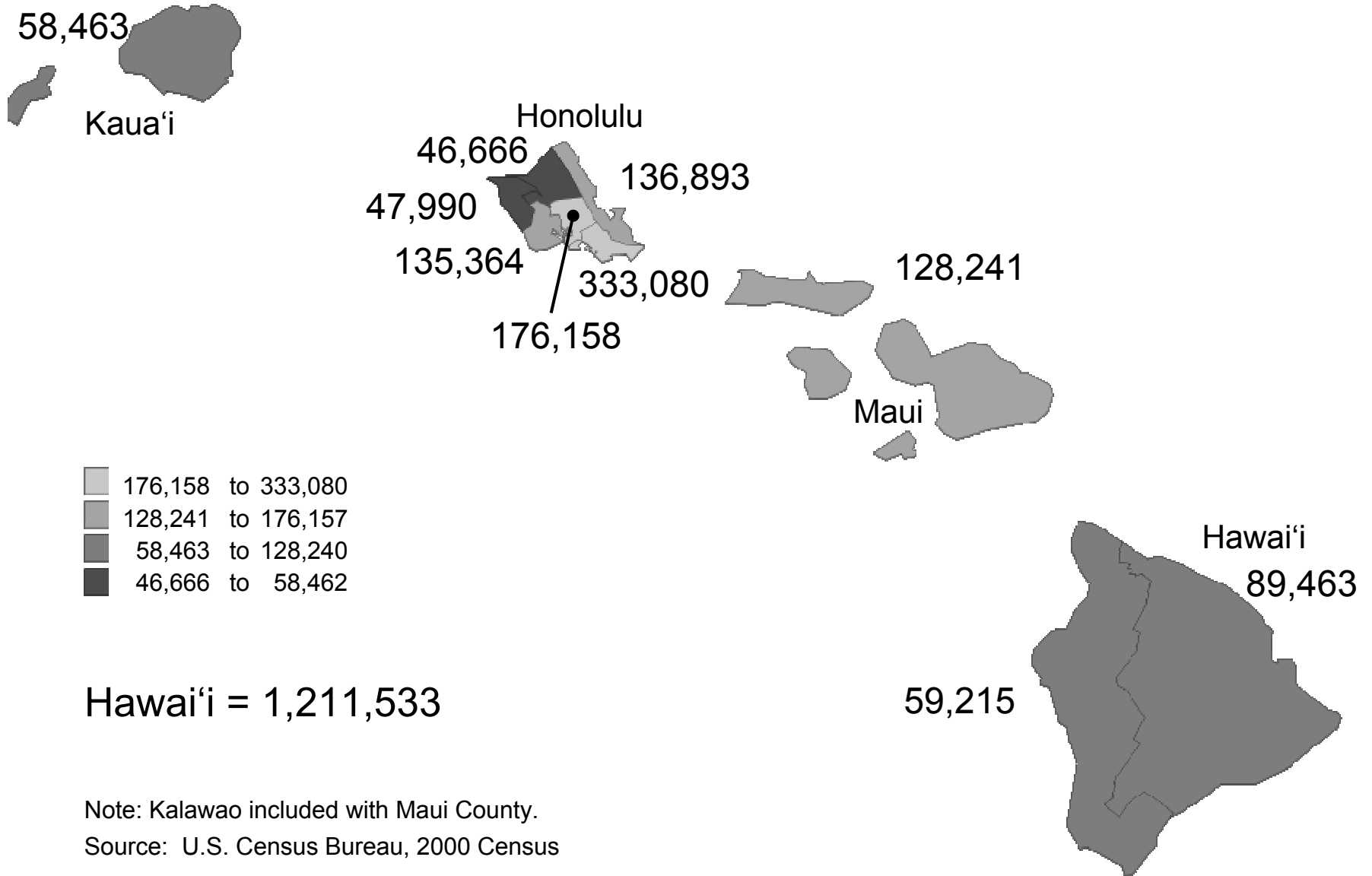
East Hawai'i

Hakalau
 Hawai'i National Park
 Hilo
 Hōnaunau
 Honoka'a
 Honomū
 Kea'au
 Kurtistown
 Laupāhoehoe
 Mountain View
 Nīnole
 'O'ōkala
 Pā'auhau
 Pa'auilo
 Pāhala
 Pāhoa
 Pāpa'aloa
 Pāpa'ikou
 Pepe'ekeo
 Volcano

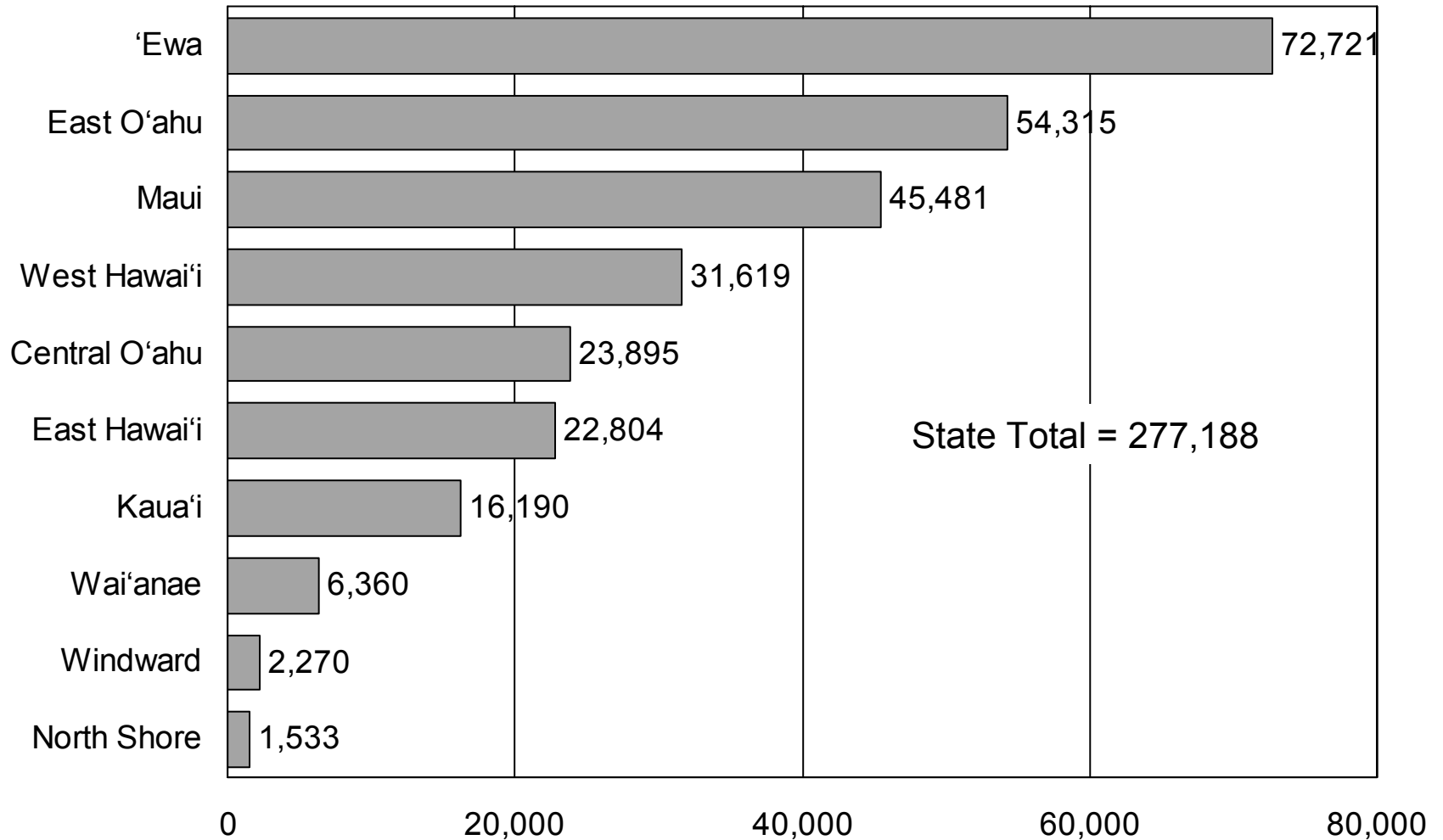
State Population

2ⁿDecade

Total Population, 2000

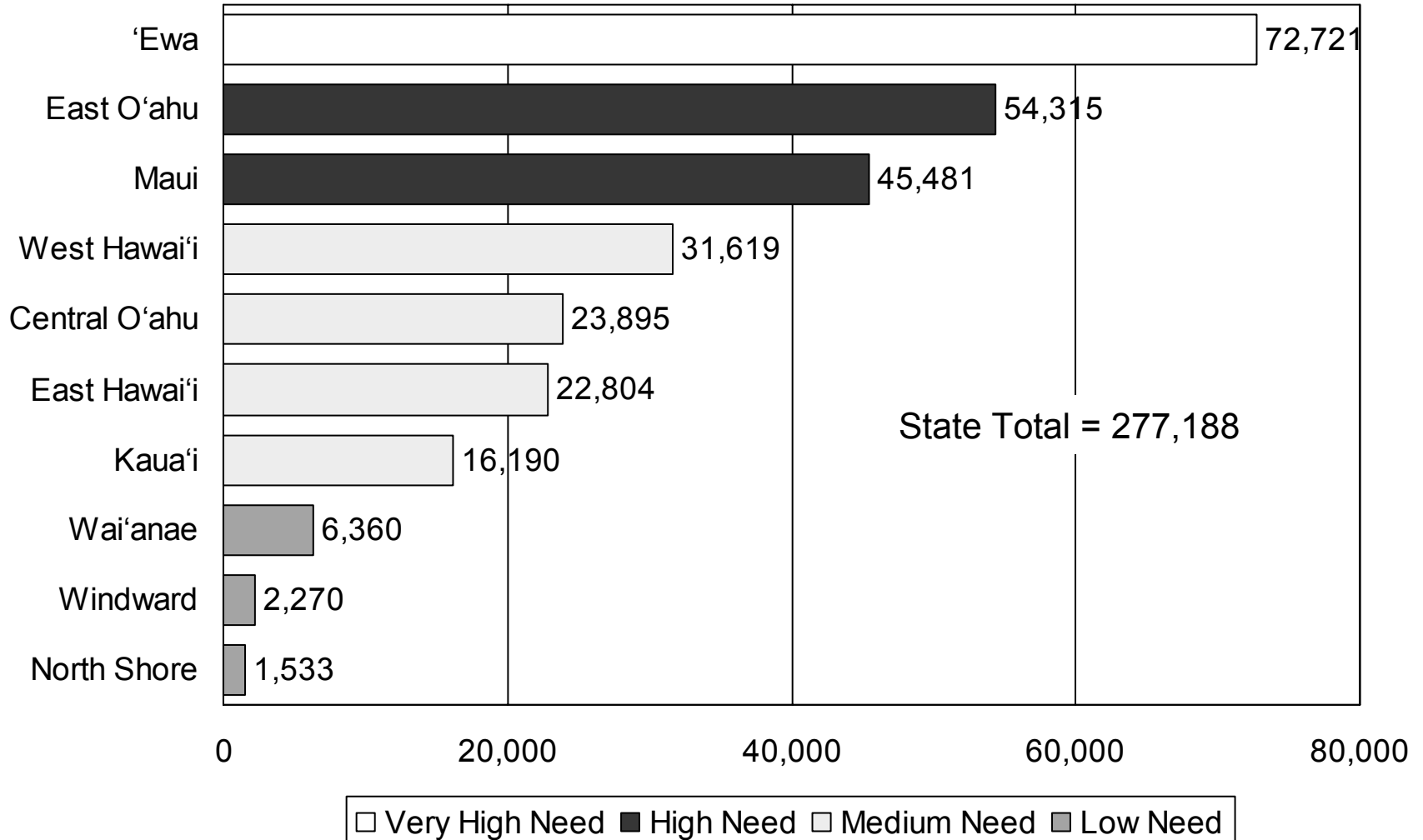


Projected Change in Population (#), 2000–2020



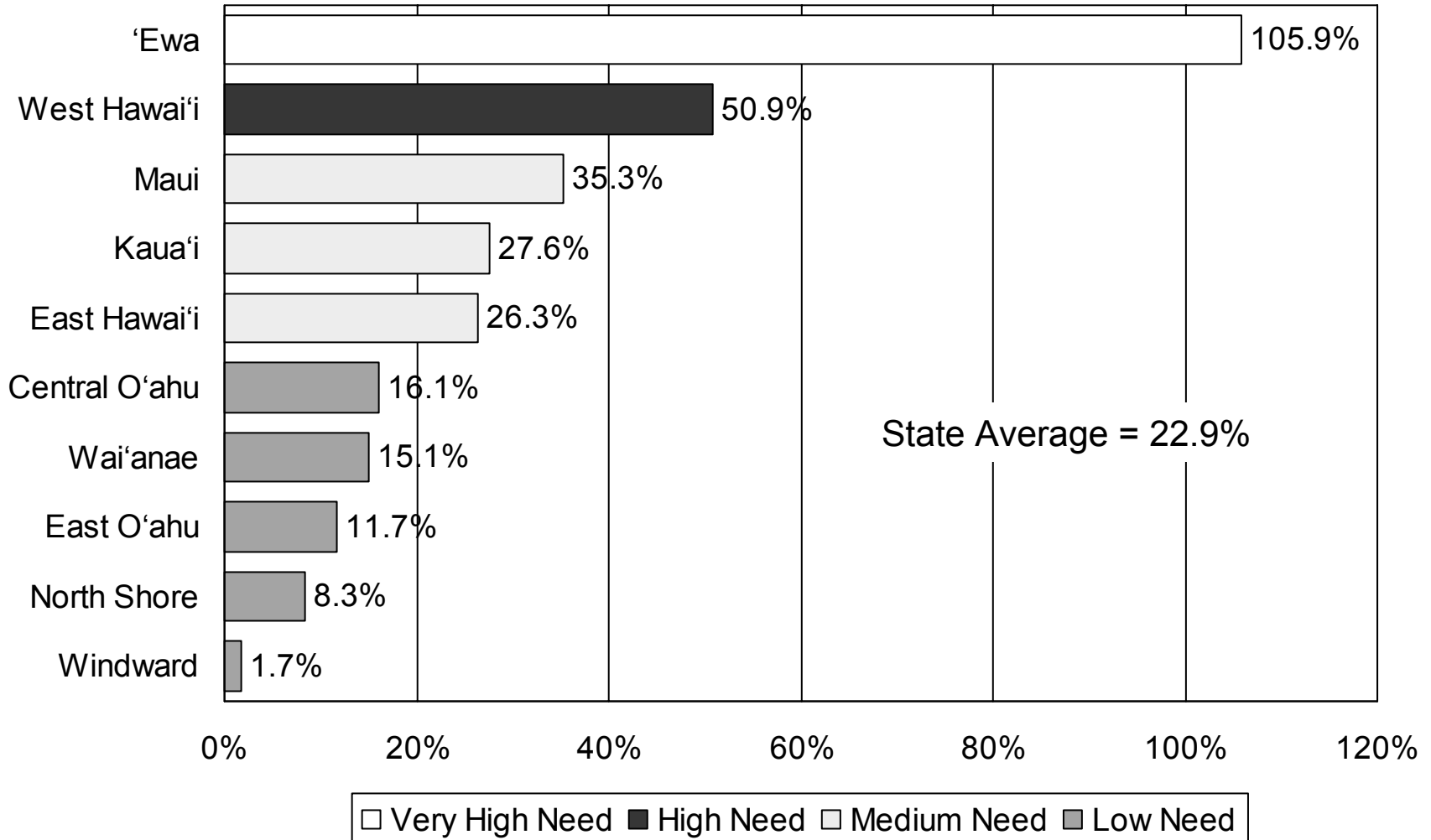
Source: Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, August 2004.
City and County of Honolulu, Department of Planning and Permitting, 2004.
County of Hawai'i General Plan, February 2005.

Relative Need for Postsecondary Ed & Training Based on Projected Change in Population (#), 2000–2020



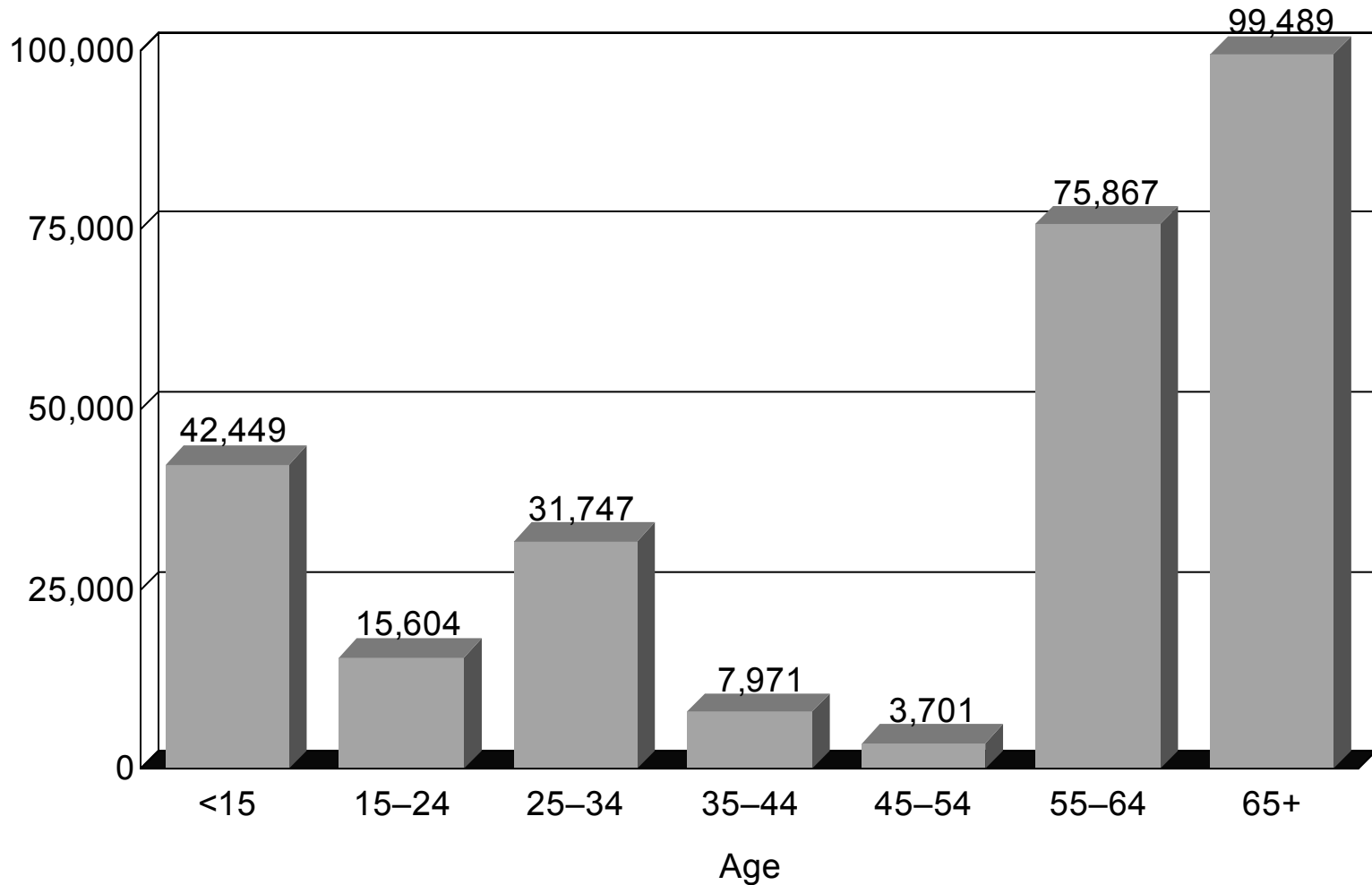
Source: Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, August 2004.
 City and County of Honolulu, Department of Planning and Permitting, 2004.
 County of Hawai'i General Plan, February 2005.

Relative Need for Postsecondary Ed & Training Based on Projected Change in Population (%), 2000–2020



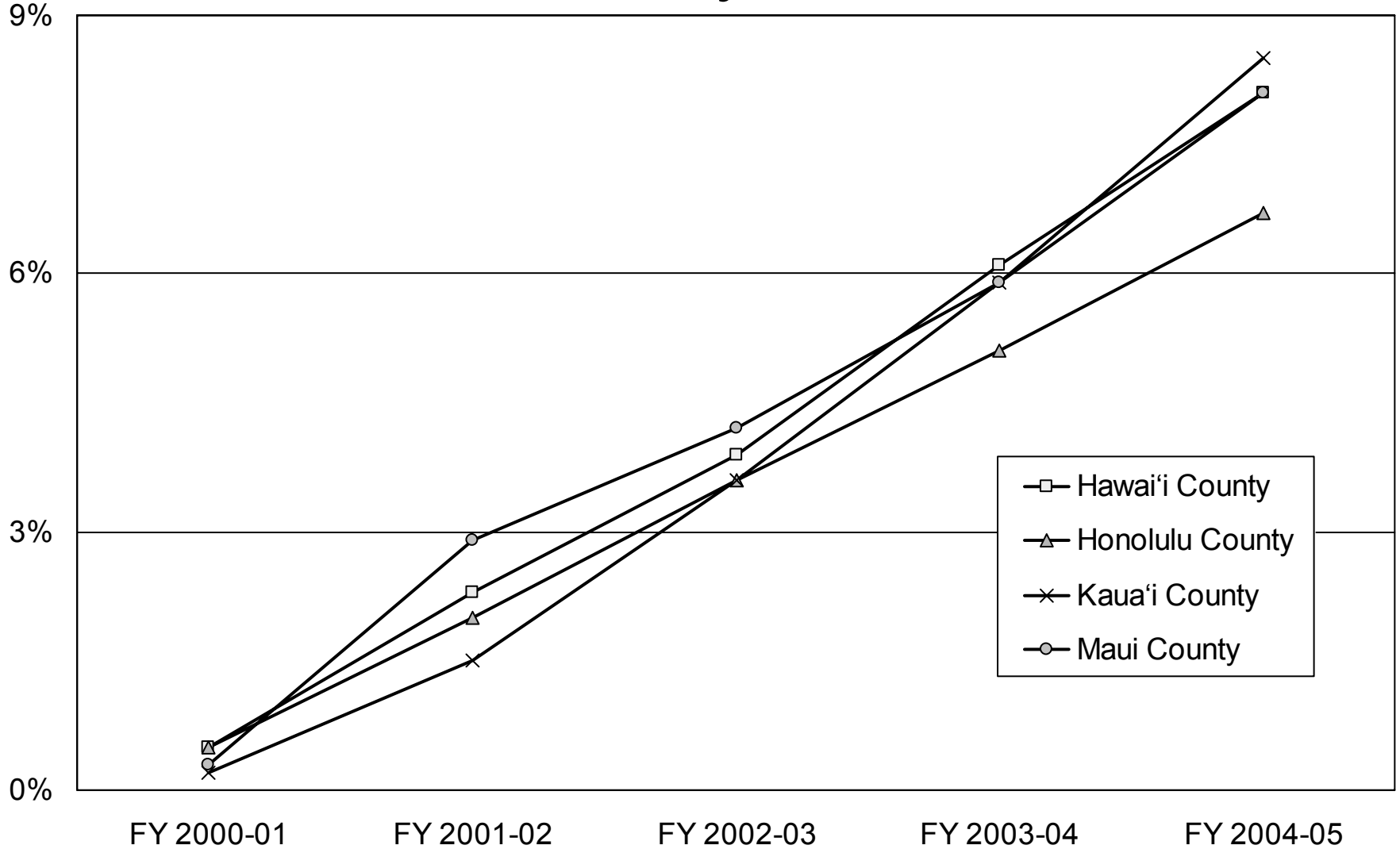
Source: Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, August 2004.
City and County of Honolulu, Department of Planning and Permitting, 2004.
County of Hawai'i General Plan, February 2005.

Projected Change in Population of Hawai'i by Age Group from 2000 to 2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Population Projections and Census 2000

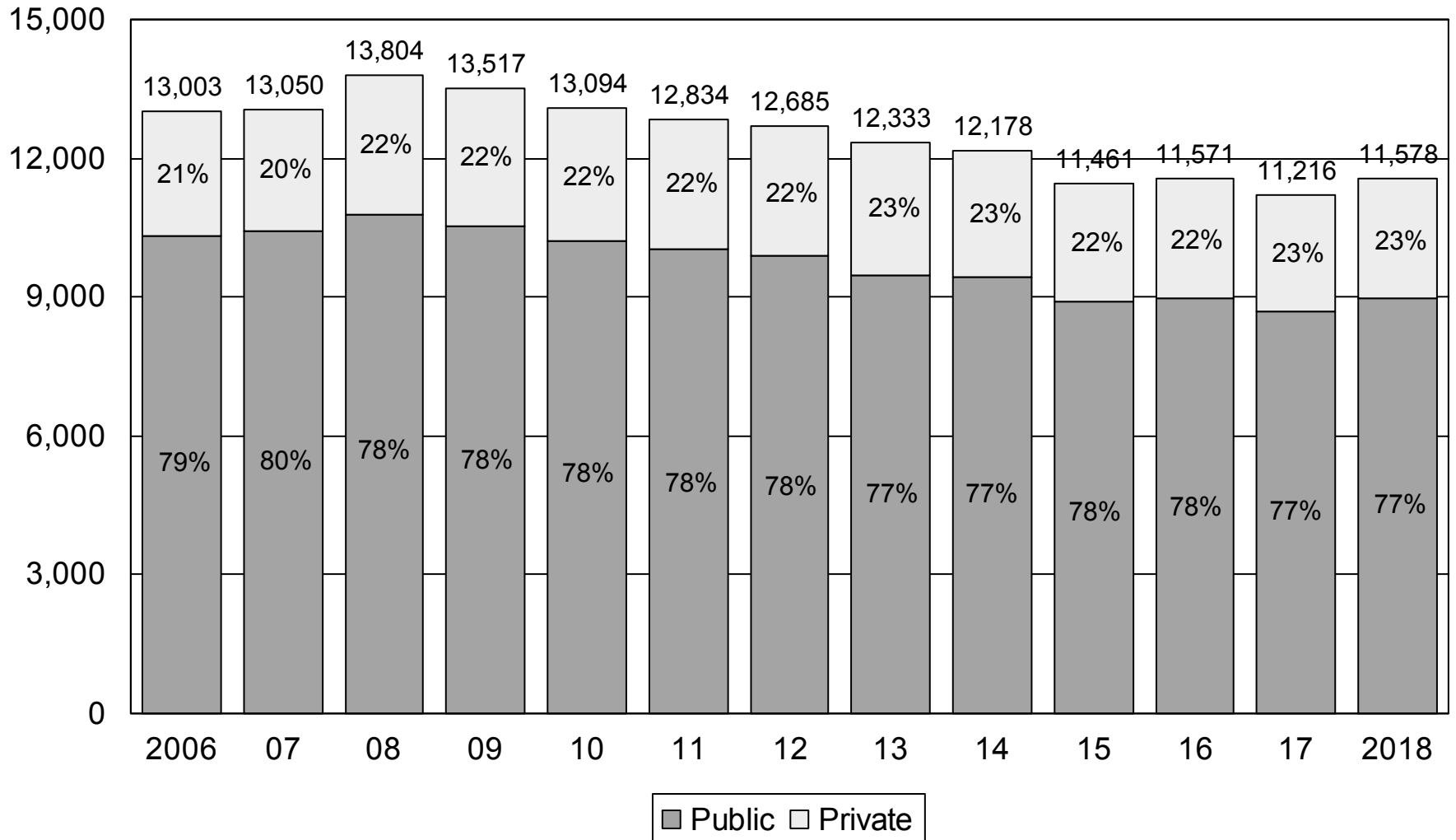
Population Growth, Age 65+, State & County, 2000–2004



Note: Kalawao County not shown.

Source: U.S. Census population estimates.

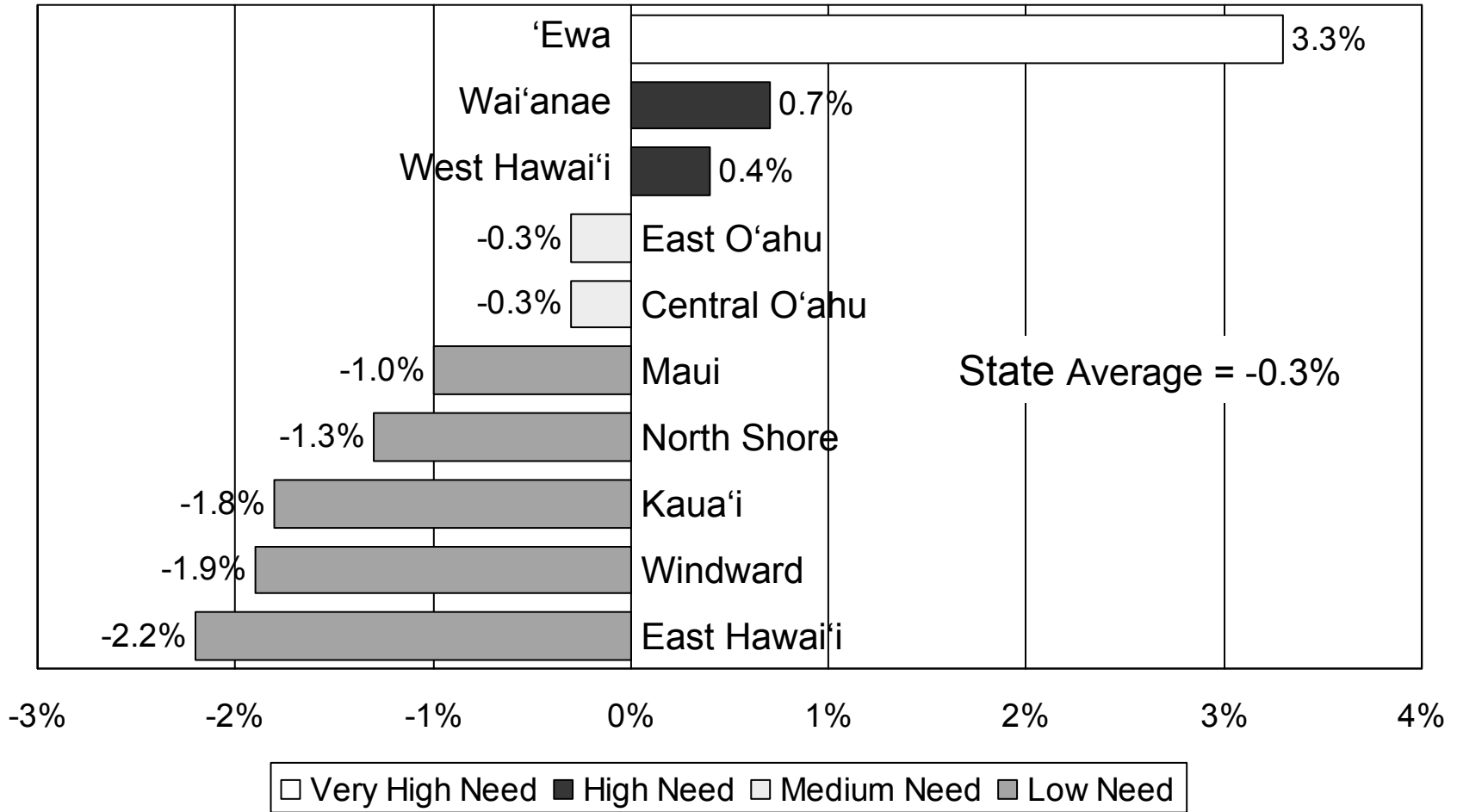
Projected Hawai'i High School Graduates, 2005–06 Through 2017–18



Source: "Knocking at the Door, Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018," December 2003, WICHE

Relative Need for Postsecondary Ed & Training

Based on Projected Hawai'i High School Graduates, 2006–2018

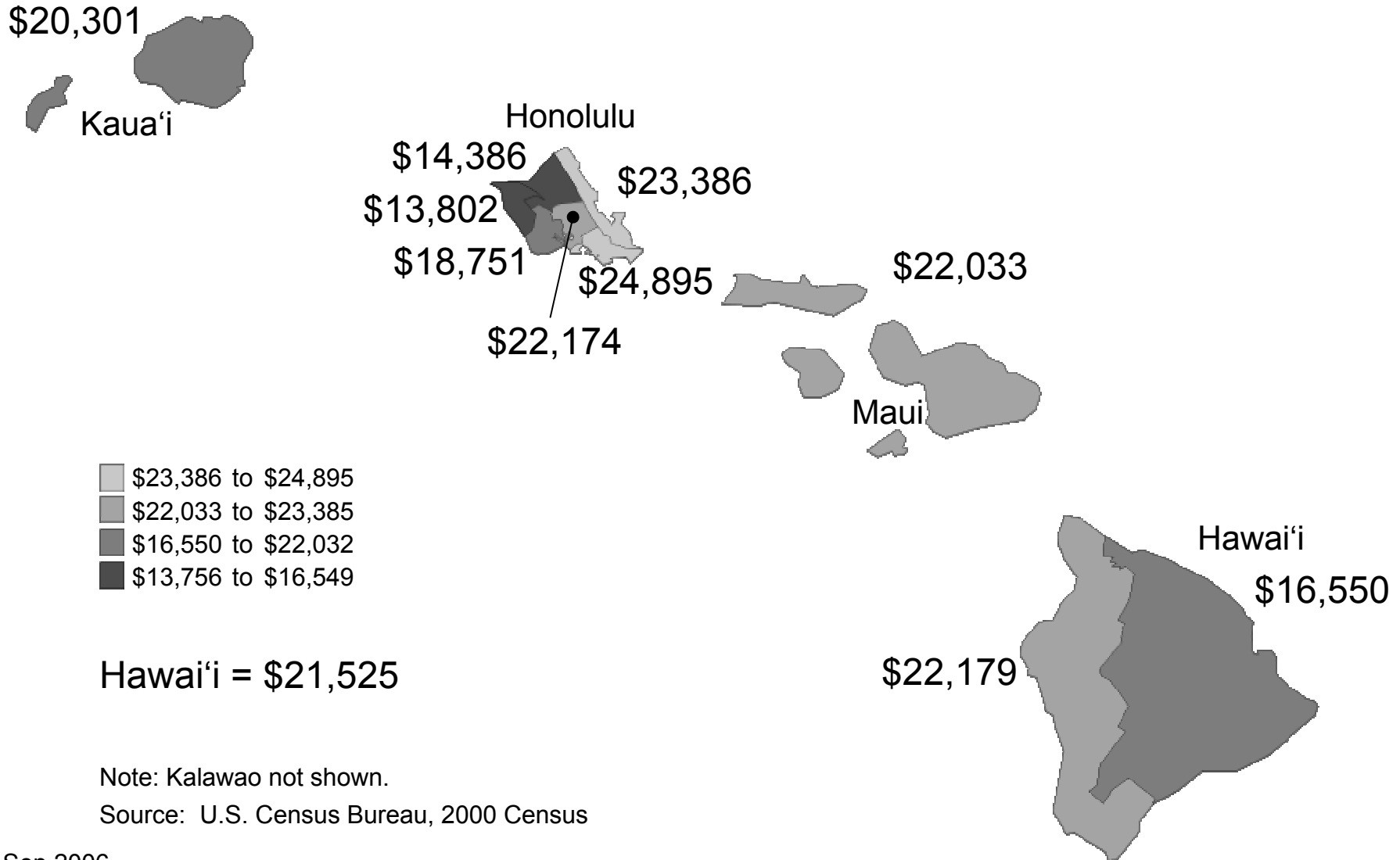


Note: Percentages based on an average of annual changes from 2006 to 2018.
 UH IRO calculations based on DOE actual enrollments.

Income & Workforce Participation

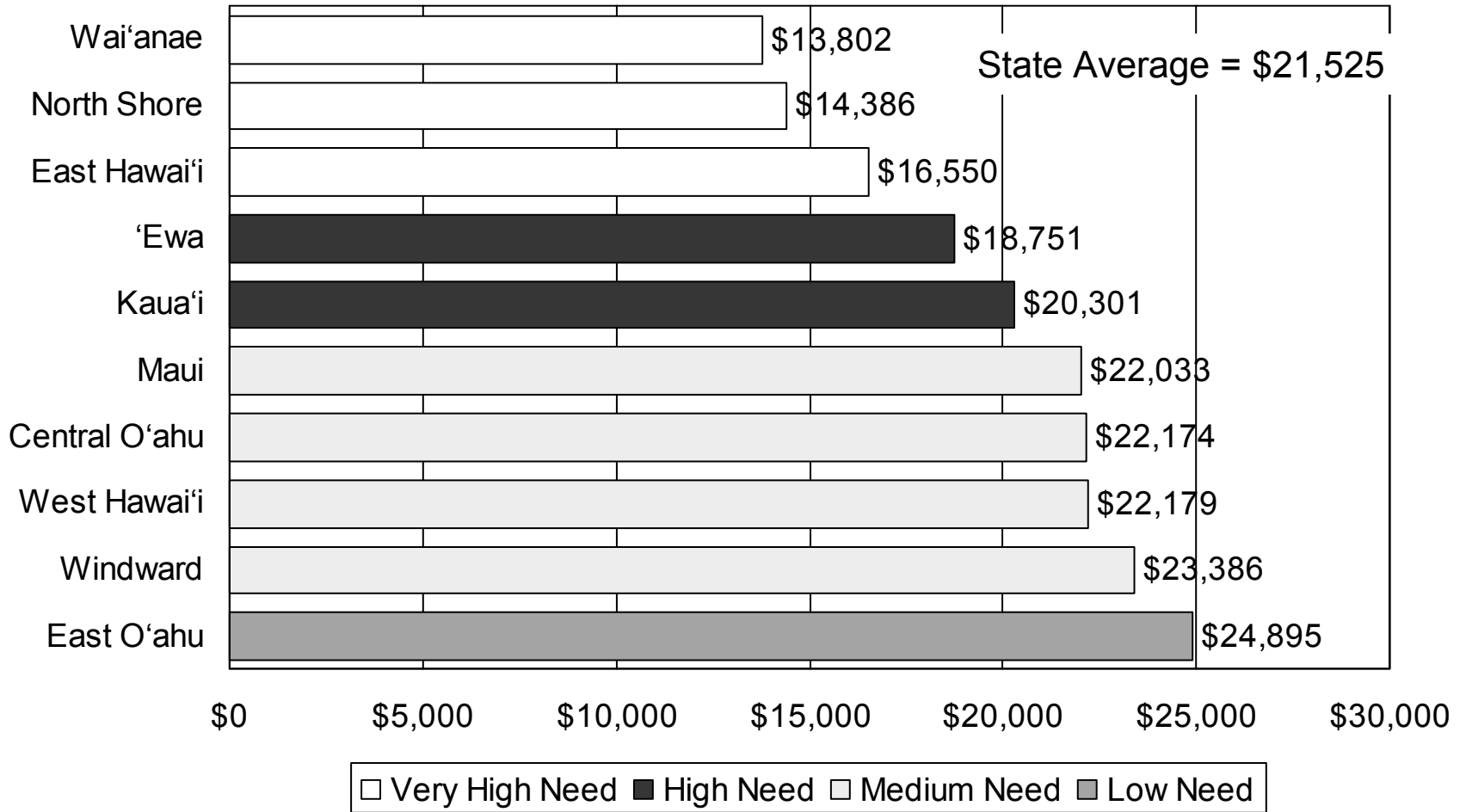
2nd Decade

Per Capita Personal Income, 2000



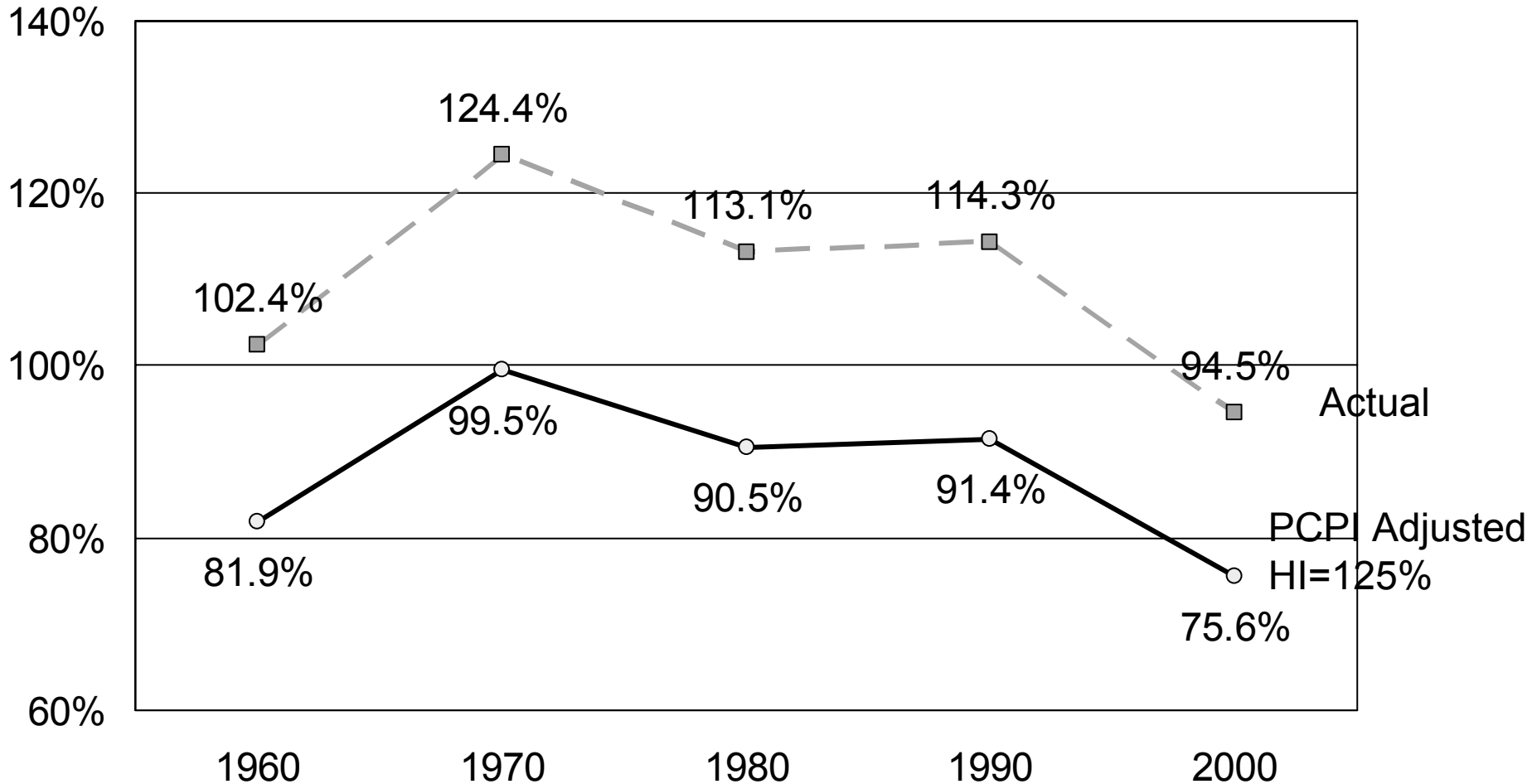
Relative Need for Postsecondary Ed & Training

Based on Per Capita Personal Income 2000

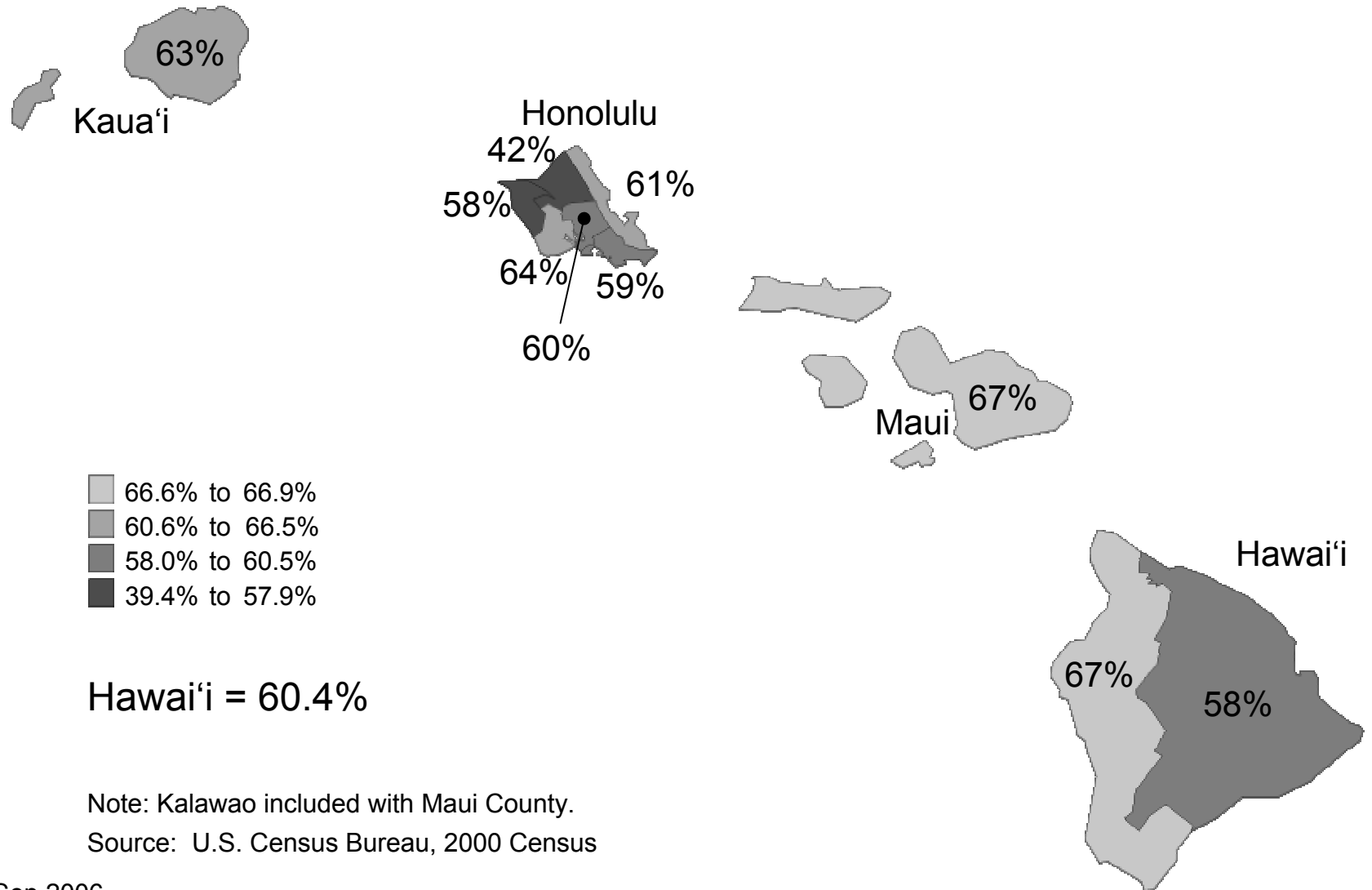


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census.

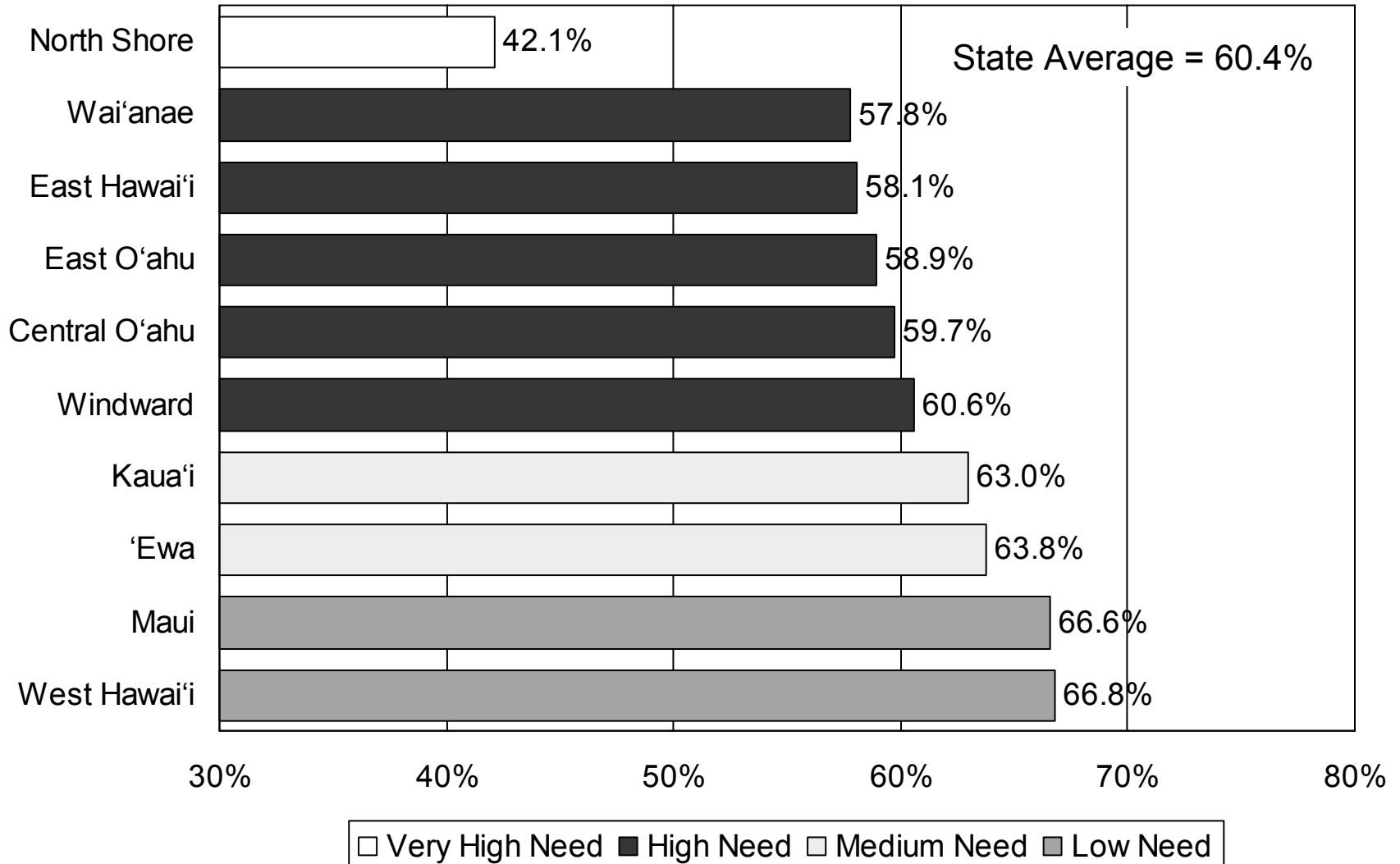
Declining Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S. Average, 1960–2000



Percent of Civilian Population Age 16 and Older Participating in the Workforce, 2000



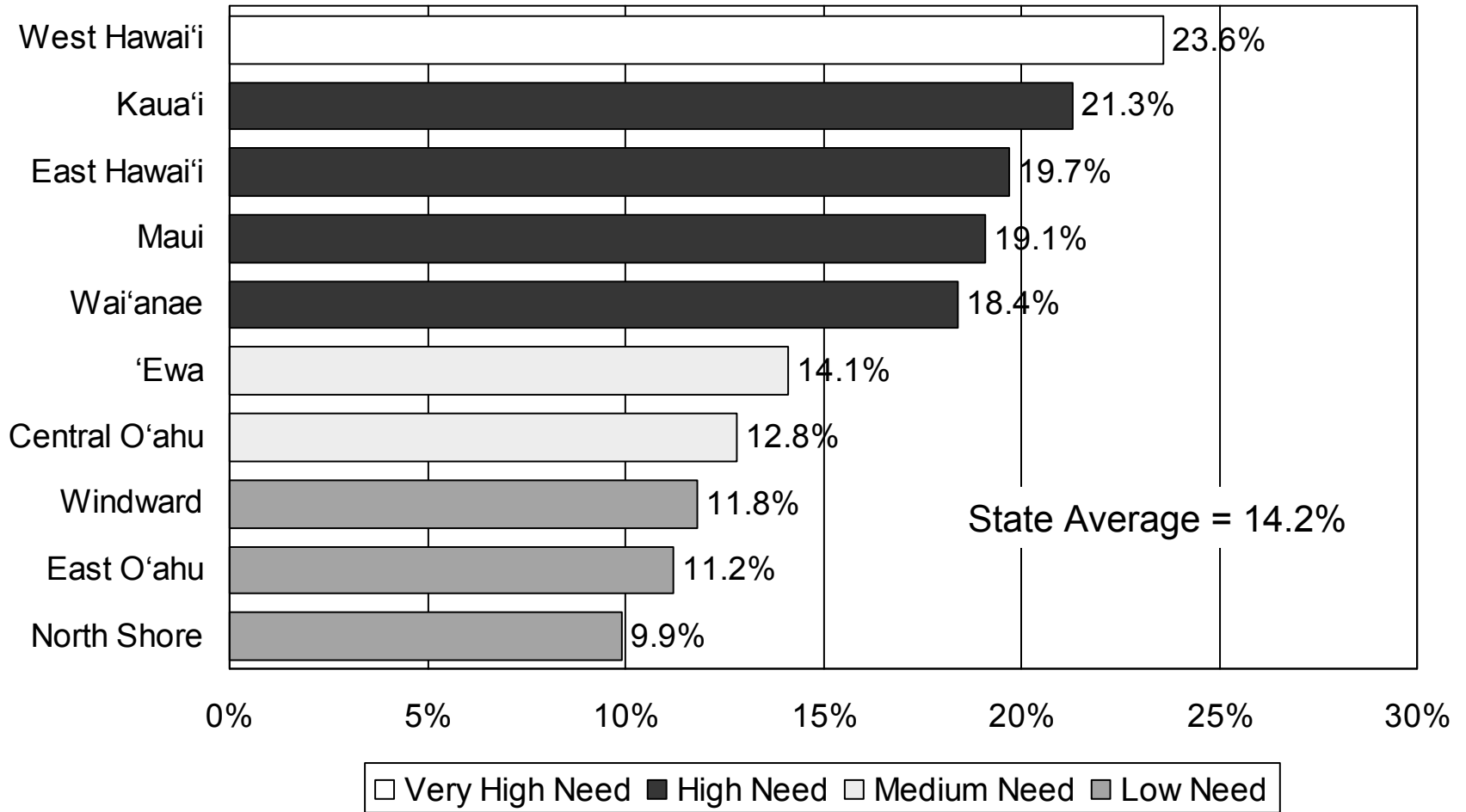
Relative Need for Postsecondary Ed & Training Based on Workforce Participation, Age 16 and Older



Educational Attainment

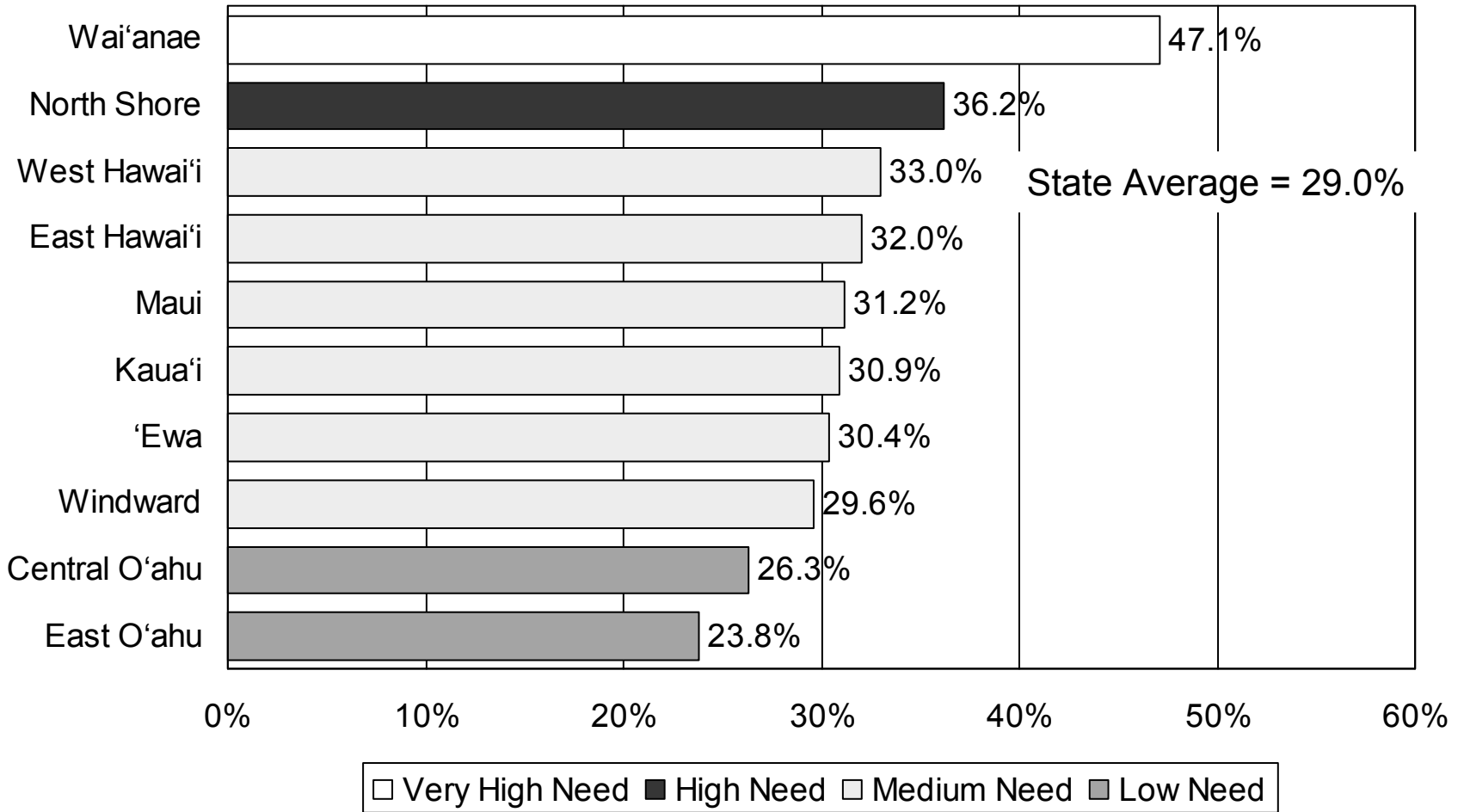
2nd Decade

Relative Need for Postsecondary Ed & Training Based on Population Age 18–24 with <HS Diploma



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census.

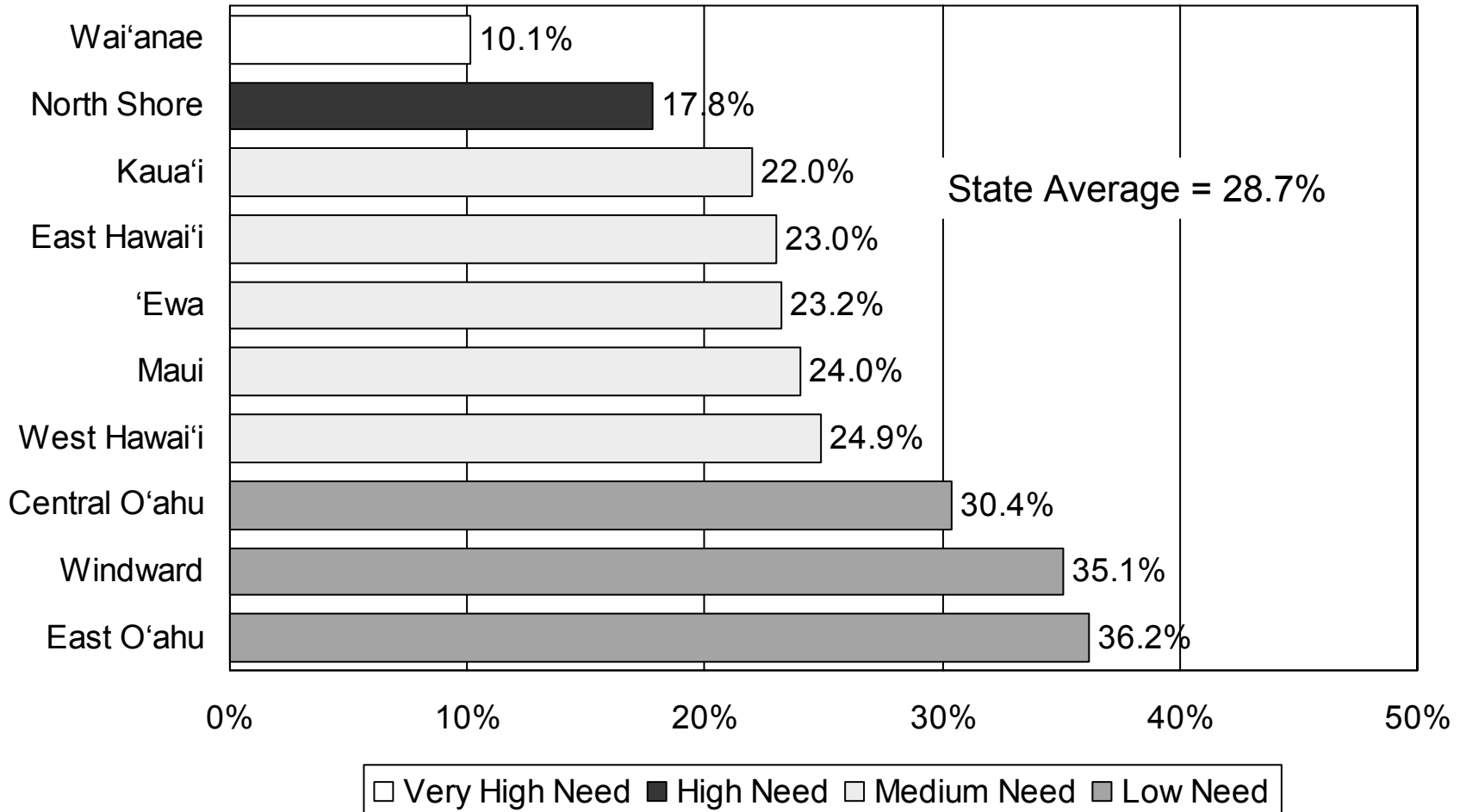
Relative Need for Postsecondary Ed & Training Based on Population Age 18–64 with Only a HS Diploma



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census.

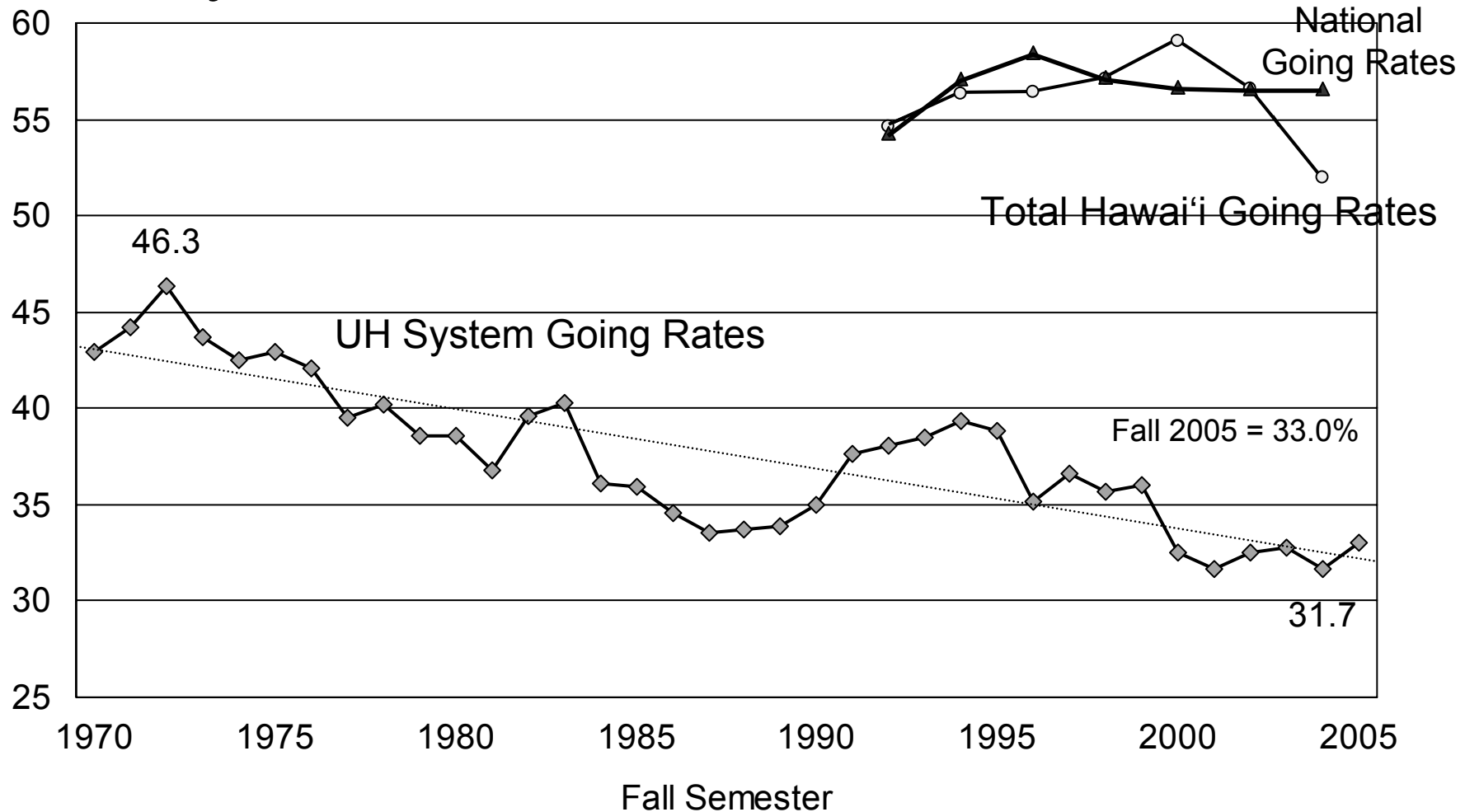
Relative Need for Postsecondary Ed & Training

Based on Population Age 25–64 with at Least a Bachelor's Degree



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census.

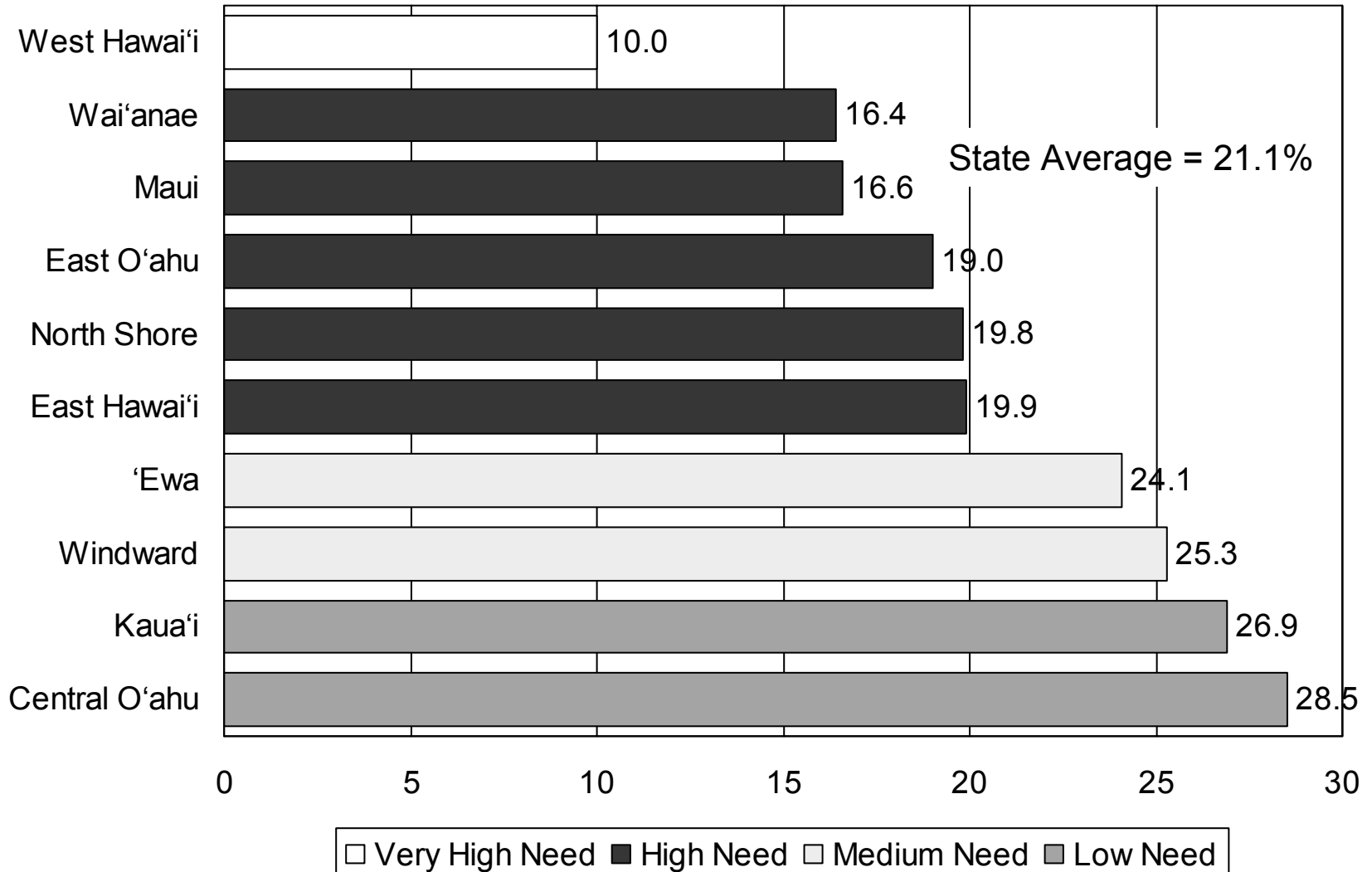
Going Rates of Public and Private High Schools, UH System, State of Hawai'i, and the Nation



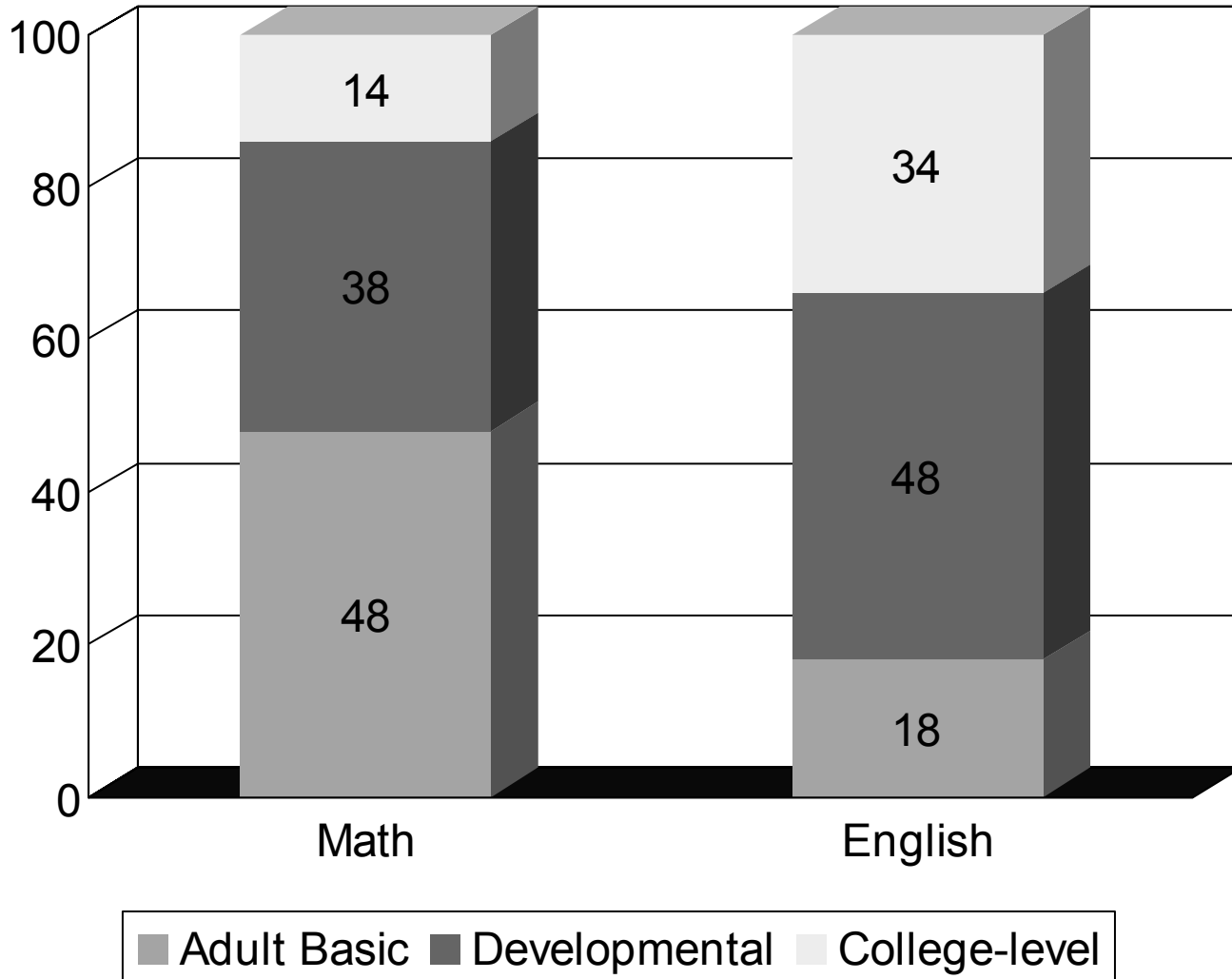
Note: The going rate is the percentage of Hawai'i high school graduates entering the University of Hawai'i without delay upon graduation from high school. As an upper division institution, UH West O'ahu is not included. 2004 State of Hawai'i going rate is preliminary. Sources: IRO (UH); NCES IPEDS (state); NCHEMS (national).

Relative Need for Postsecondary Ed & Training

Based on UH 2-Yr Going Rates, Fall 2005



Entering Student Placement, UHCCs, Fall 2000

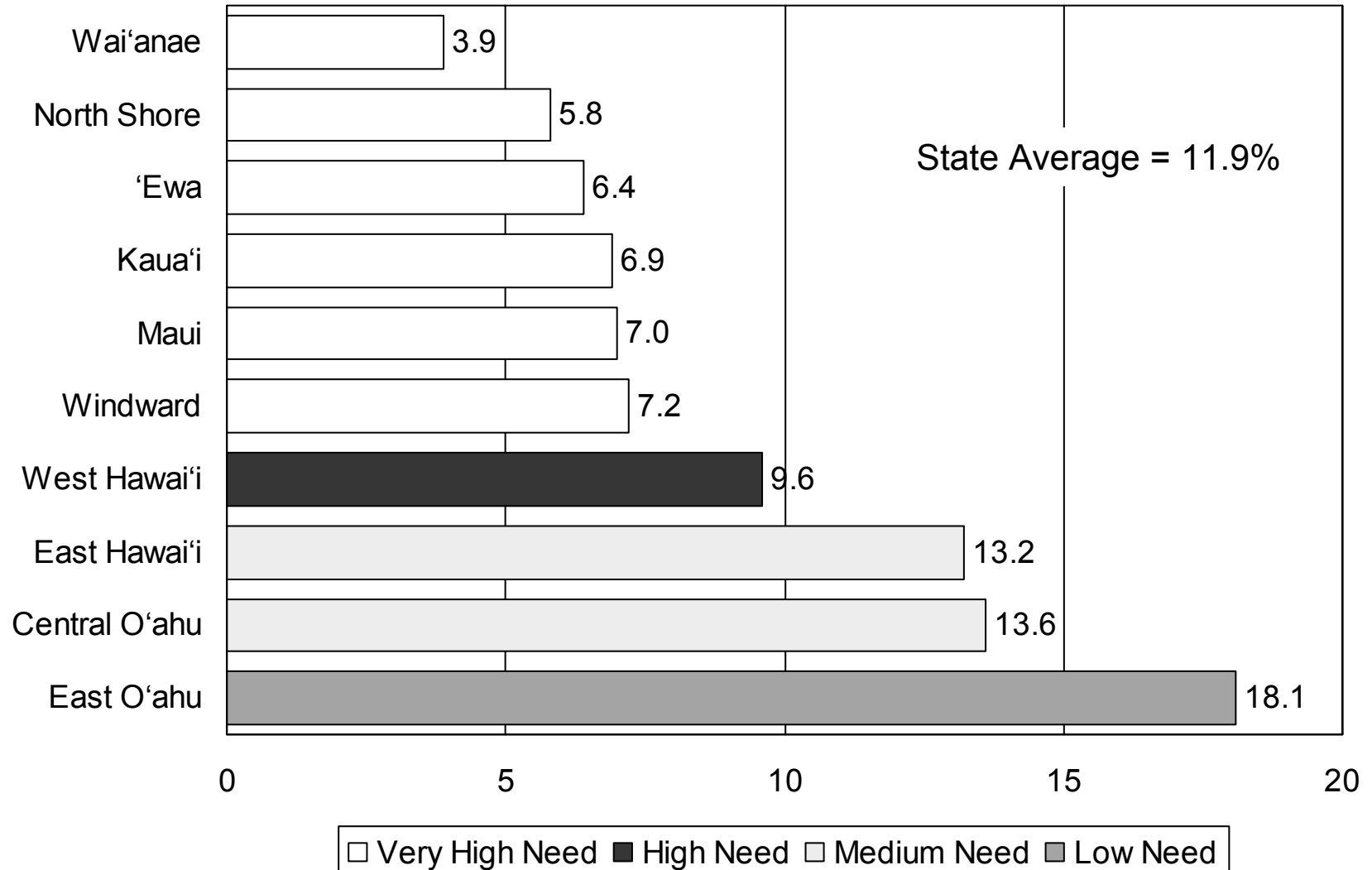


K–12 Student Achievement

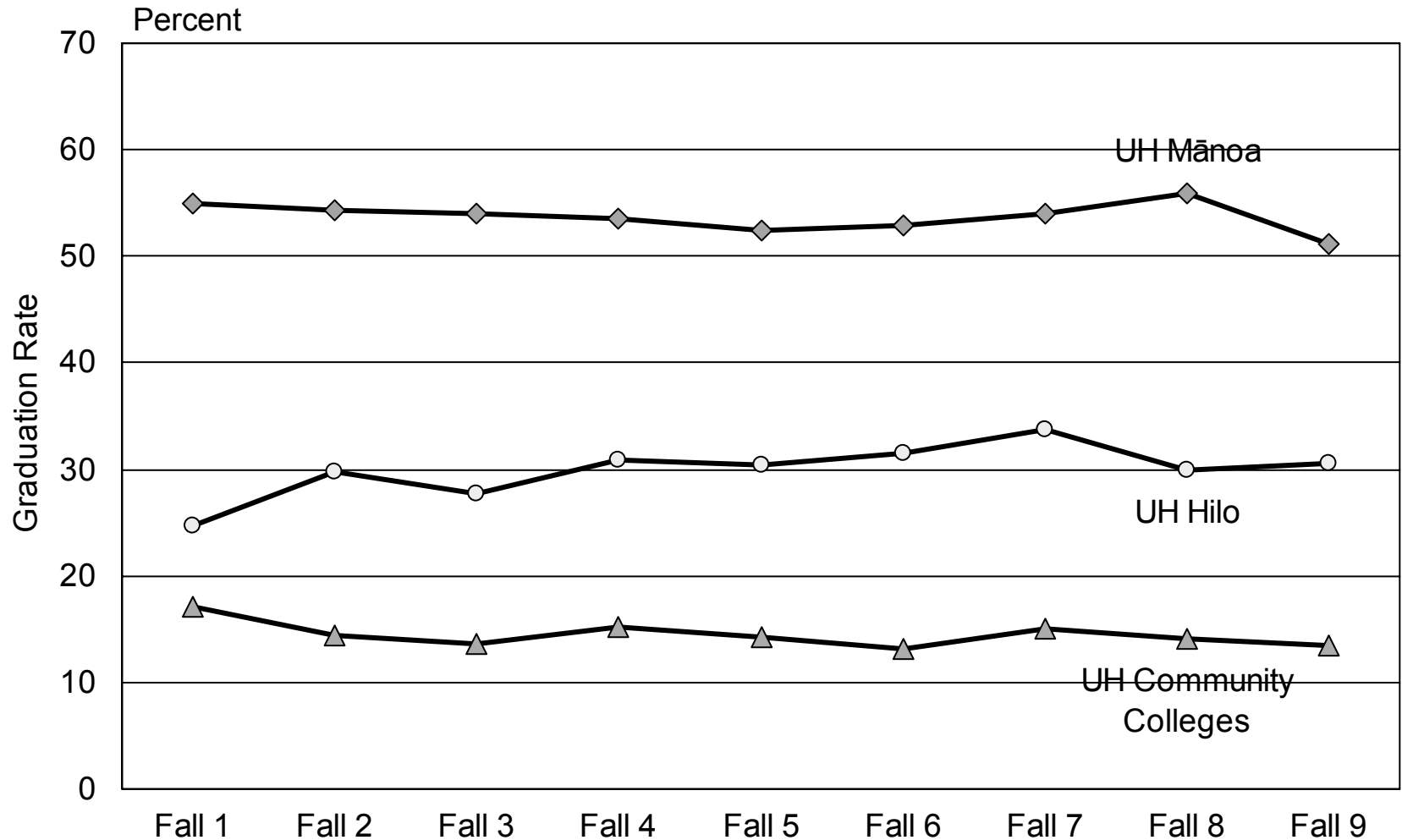
| Preparation | Hawai'i | | Top States 2006 |
|---|---------|------|--------------------|
| | 1992 | 2006 | |
| 8 th graders scoring at or above “proficient” on the national assessment exam: | | | |
| in math | 14% | 18% | 38% |
| in reading | 19% | 18% | 38% |
| in science | 15% | 15% | 41% |
| in writing | 15% | 18% | 41% |
| Number of scores in the top 20% nationally on SAT/ACT college entrance exam per 1,000 high school graduates | 110 | 153 | 237 |
| Number of scores that are 3 or higher on an Advanced Placement subject test per 1,000 high school juniors and seniors | 92 | 112 | 217 |

Relative Need for Postsecondary Ed & Training

Based on UH 4-Yr Going Rates, Fall 2005

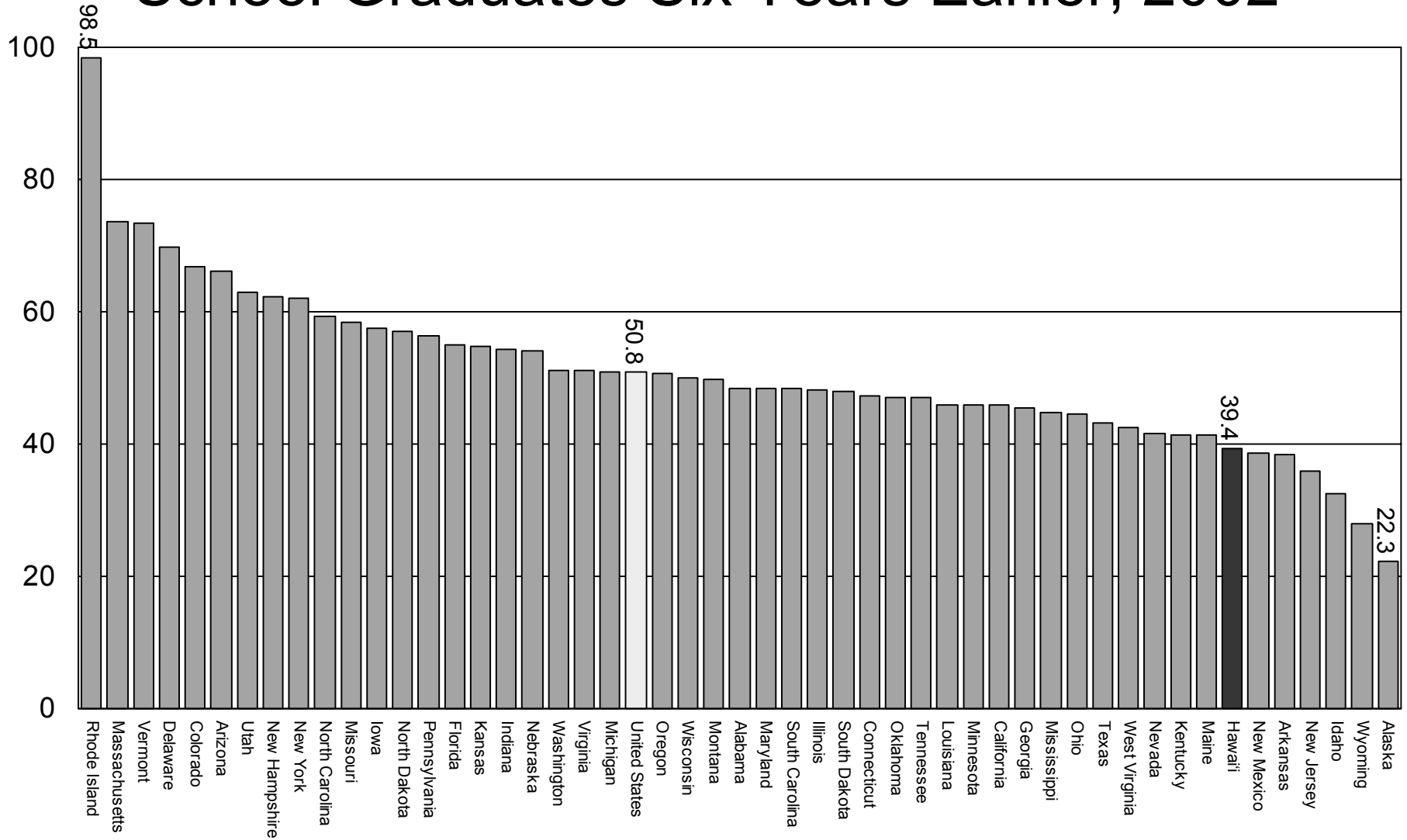


Graduation Rates by Cohort, UH Units

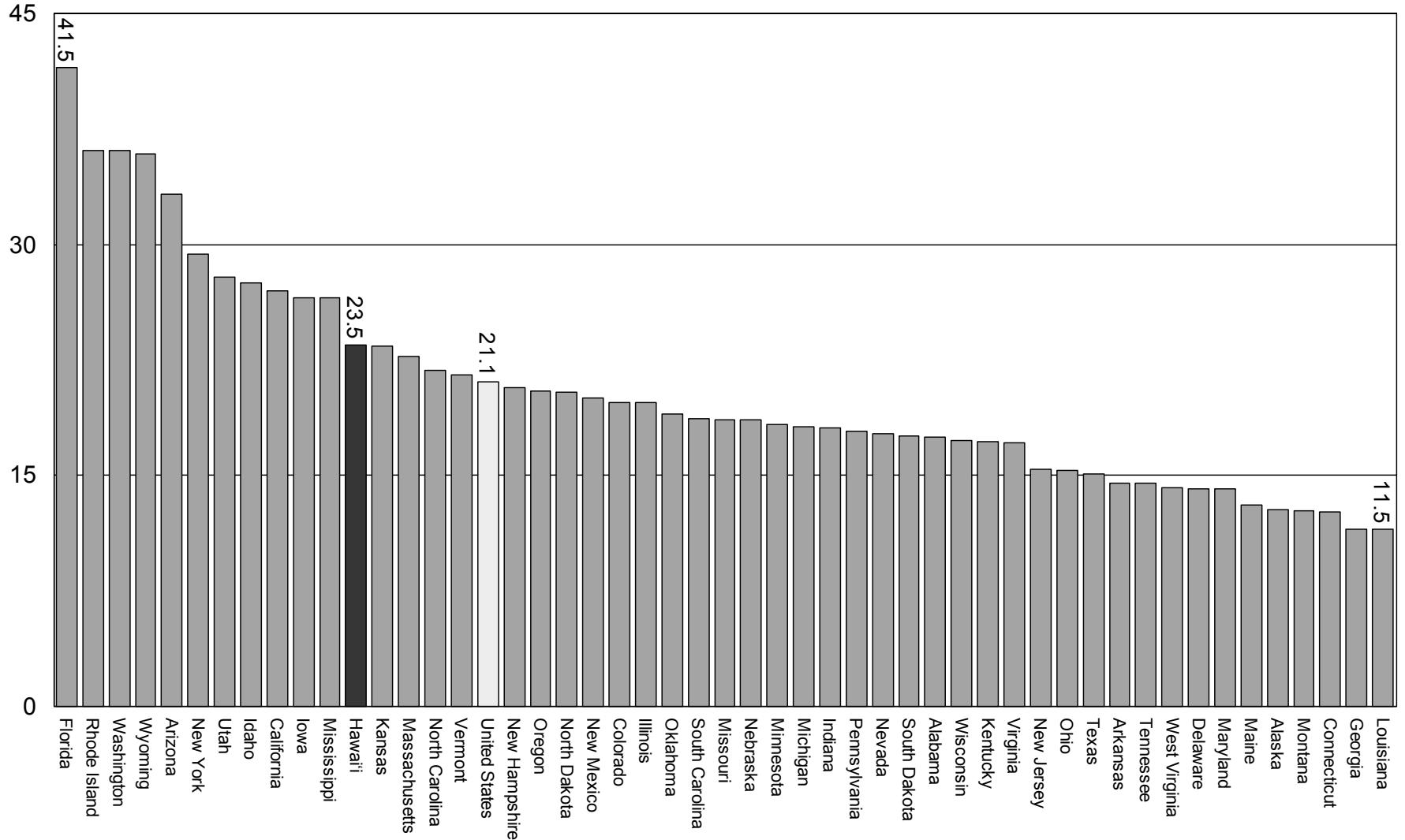


Note: For UH Mānoa and UH Hilo, Fall 1 = 1991 cohort, Fall 9 = 1999 cohort.
 For UH Community Colleges, Fall 1 = 1994 cohort, Fall 9 = 2002 cohort.
 UH West O'ahu data are excluded due to limited cohort years.
 Includes bachelor's, associate, and certificates of achievement.

Bachelor's Degrees Awarded per 100 High School Graduates Six Years Earlier, 2002

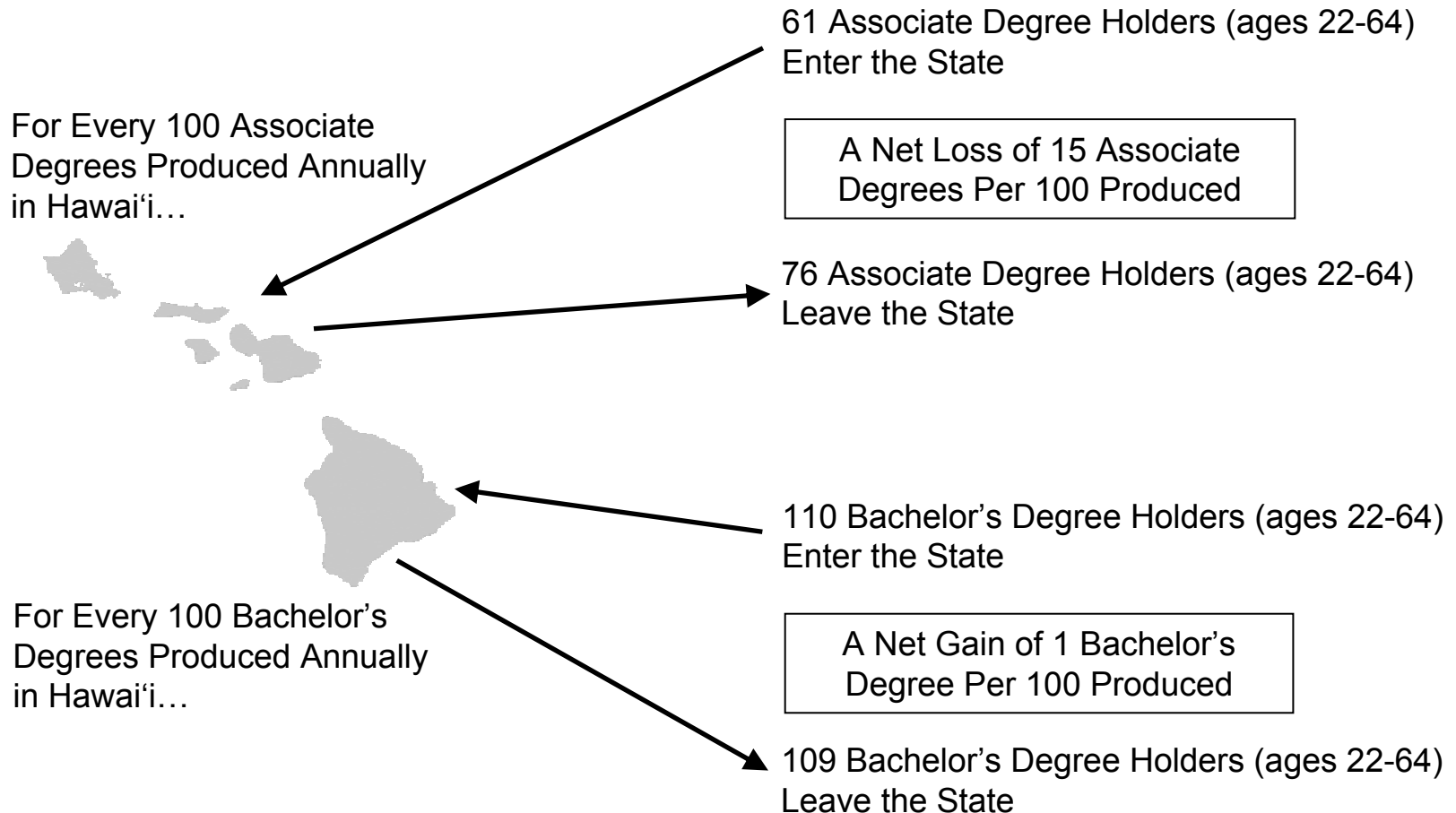


Associate Degrees Awarded per 100 High School Graduates Three Years Earlier, 2002



Is Hawai'i Benefiting from the Migration of College Graduates?

Recent Annual Degree-Production and Migration Patterns

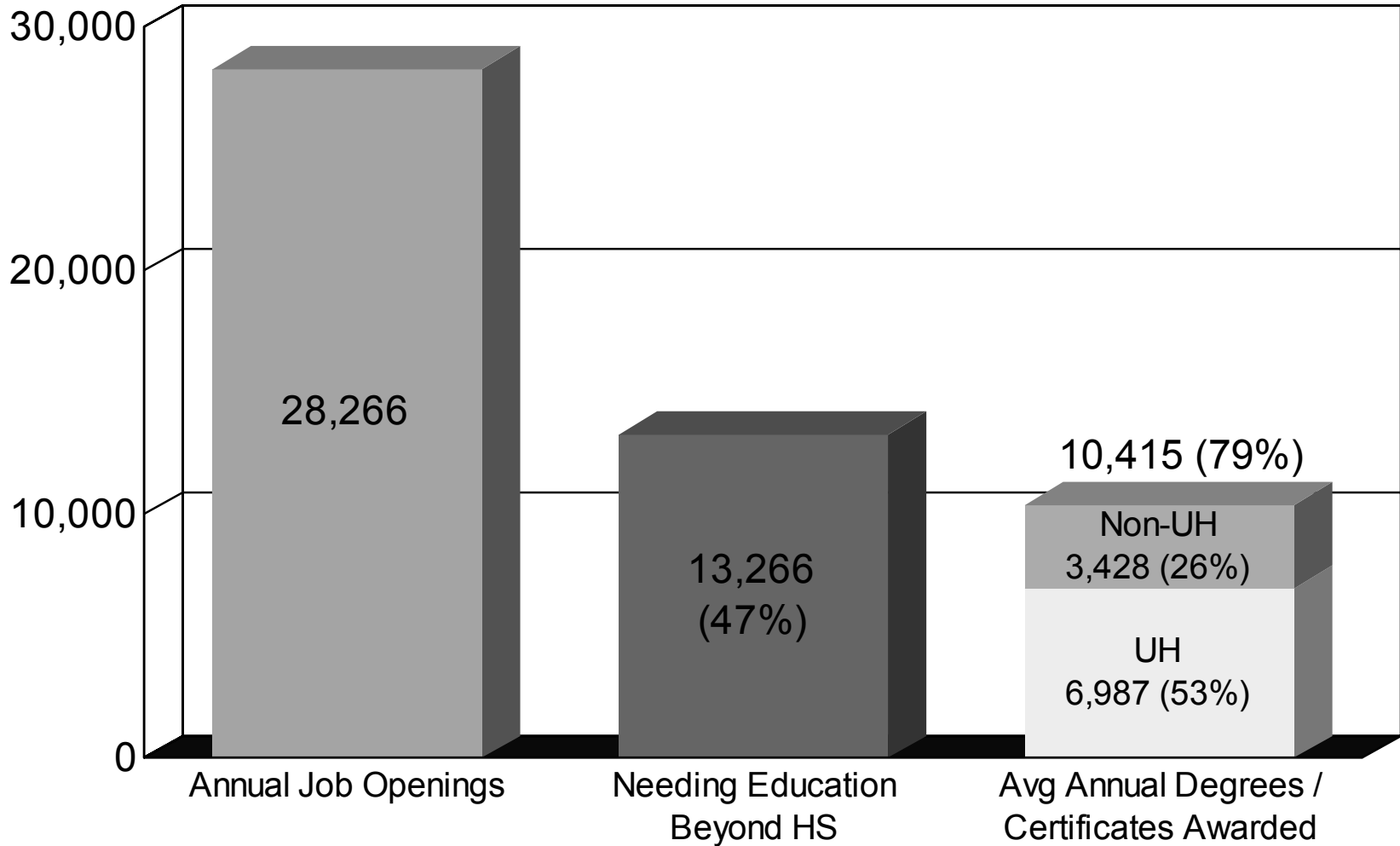


Source: Excerpted from NCHEMS "Investment in State PostSecondary Education: Hawai'i"
NCHEMS sources = NCES IPEDS Completions Survey (3-year average degree production from 2001-2003); US Census Bureau (2000 5% Public Use Microdata Samples)

Workforce Development Needs

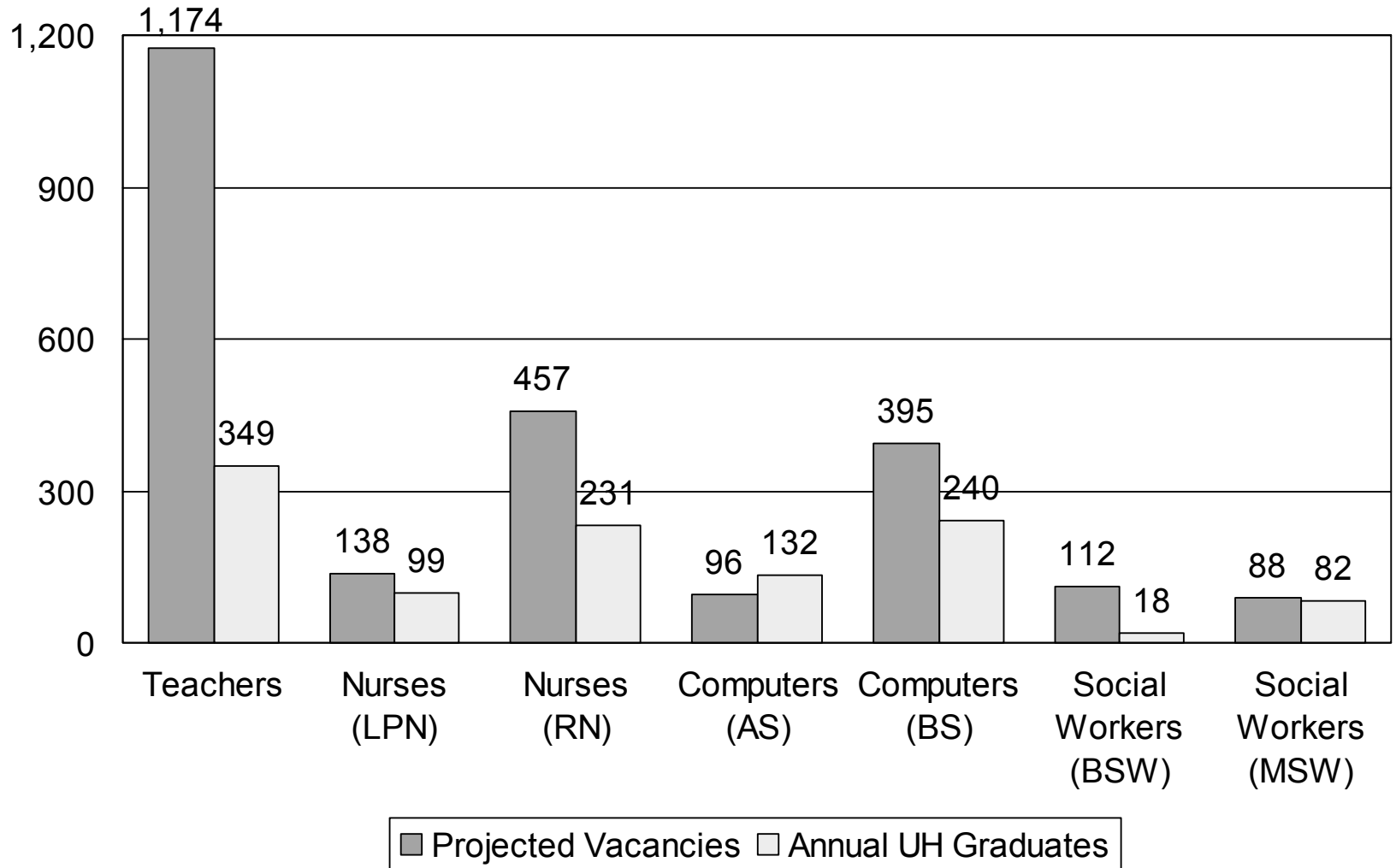
2nd Decade

Projected Average Annual Job Openings Through 2012

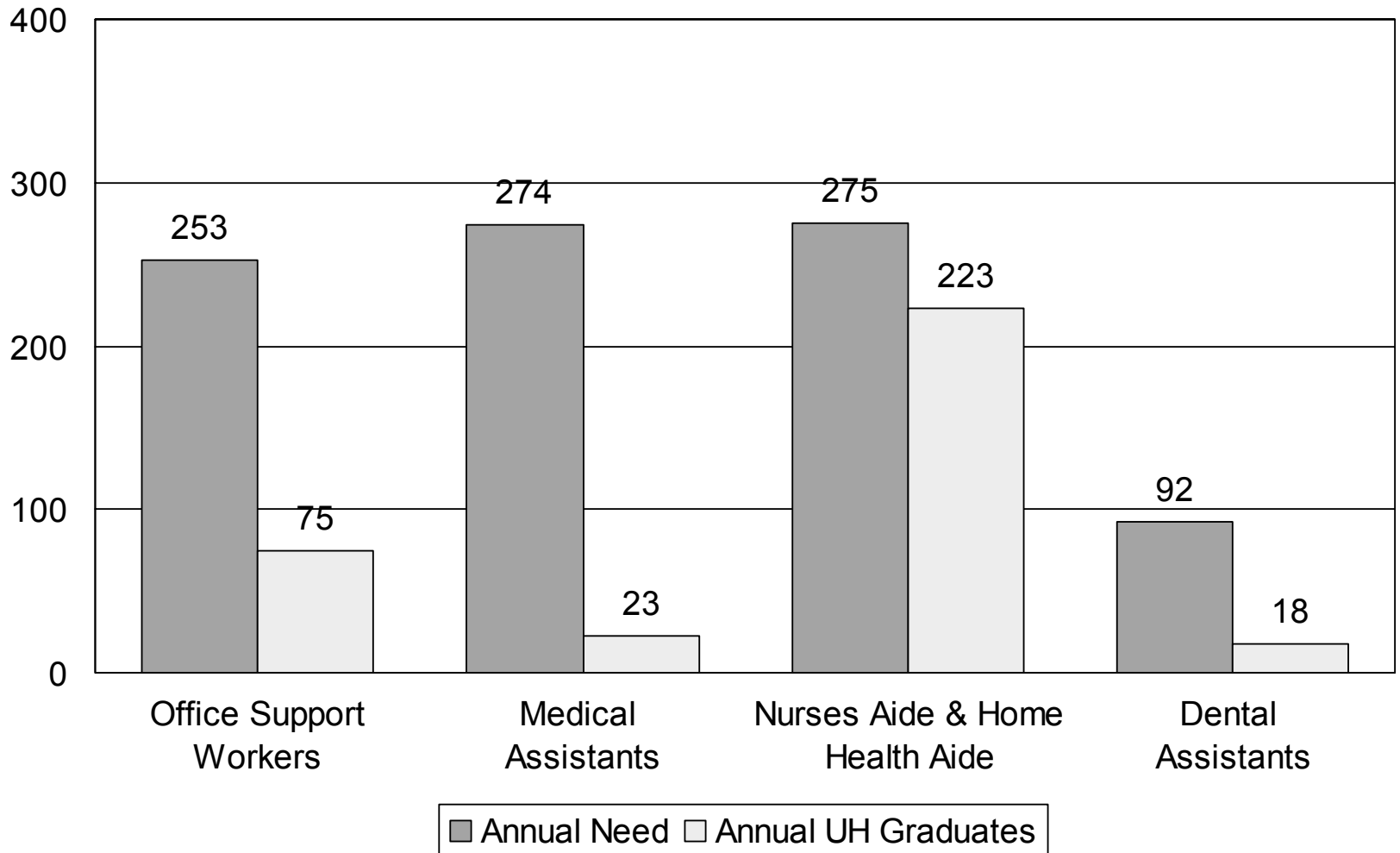


Source: Economic Modeling Specialist Inc (EMSI), June 2005; MAPS Degrees & Certificates Earned, FY 2002-04; IPEDS, FY 2002-04.

Projected Annual Vacancies in Shortage Areas Statewide, 2002–12 and Average UH Output, 2002–04

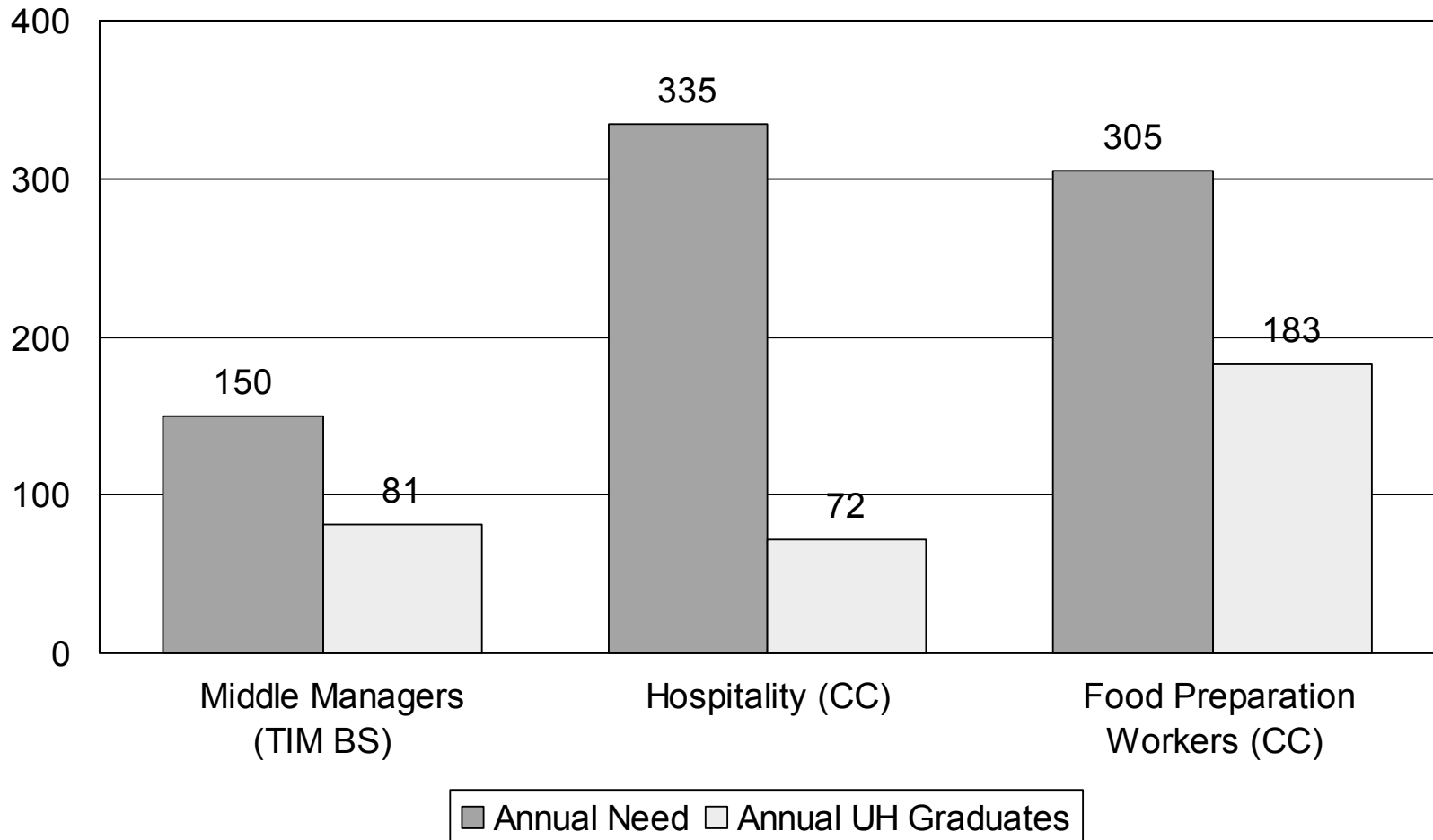


Projected Annual Vacancies in Shortage Areas Statewide, 2002–12 and Average UH Output, 2002–04

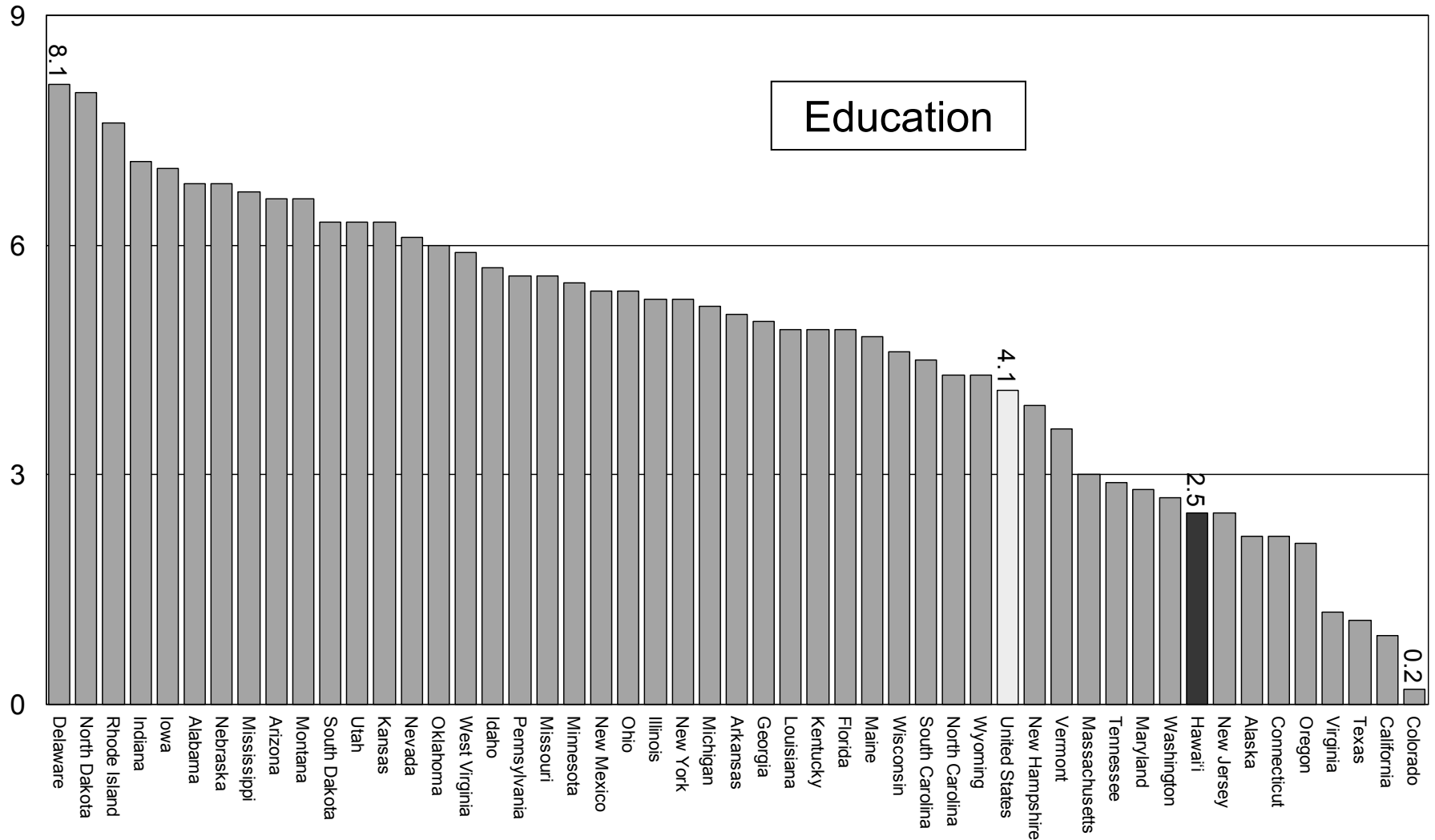


Projected Annual Vacancies in Shortage Areas Statewide, 2002–12 and Average UH Output, 2002–04

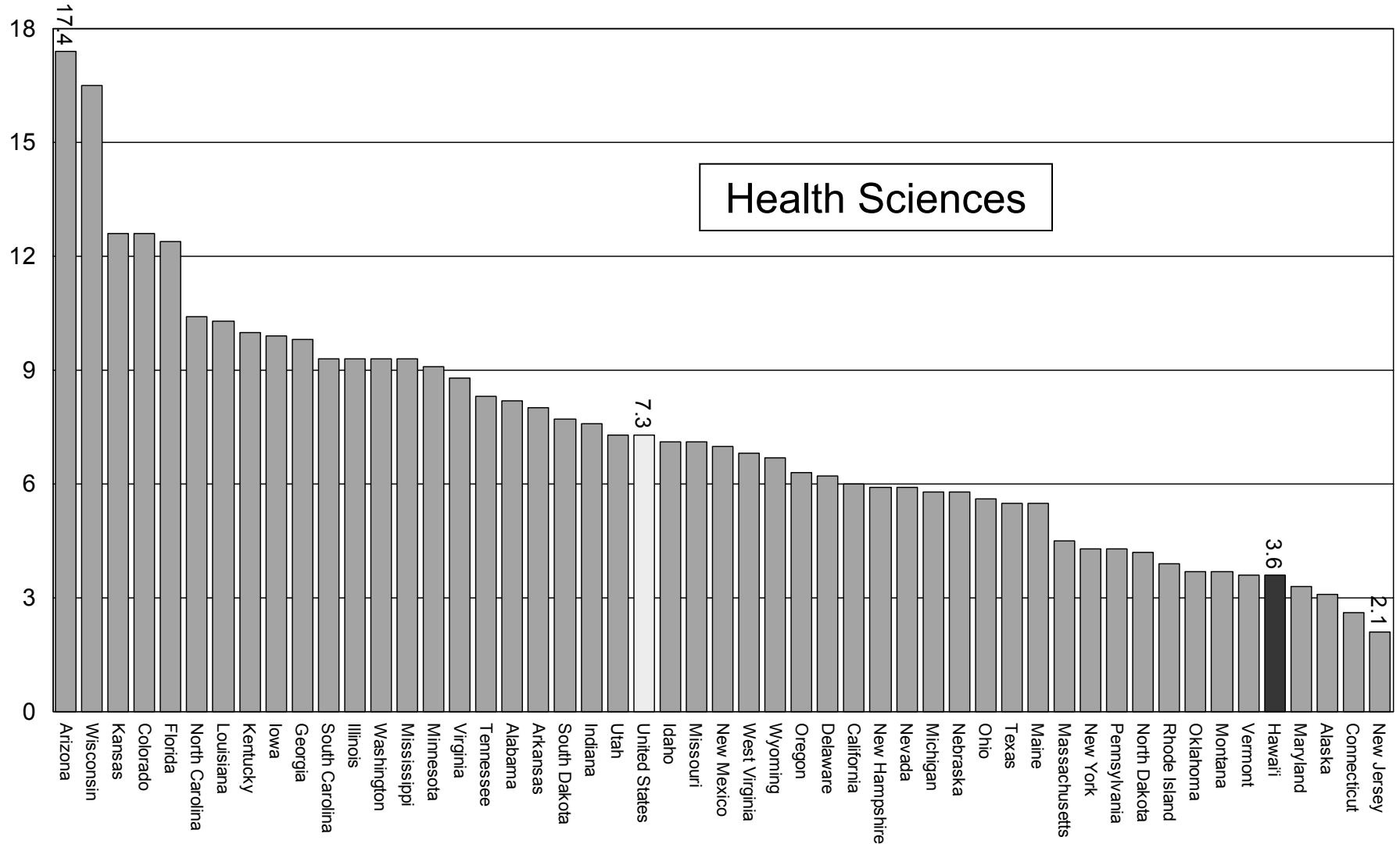
Hospitality and Tourism



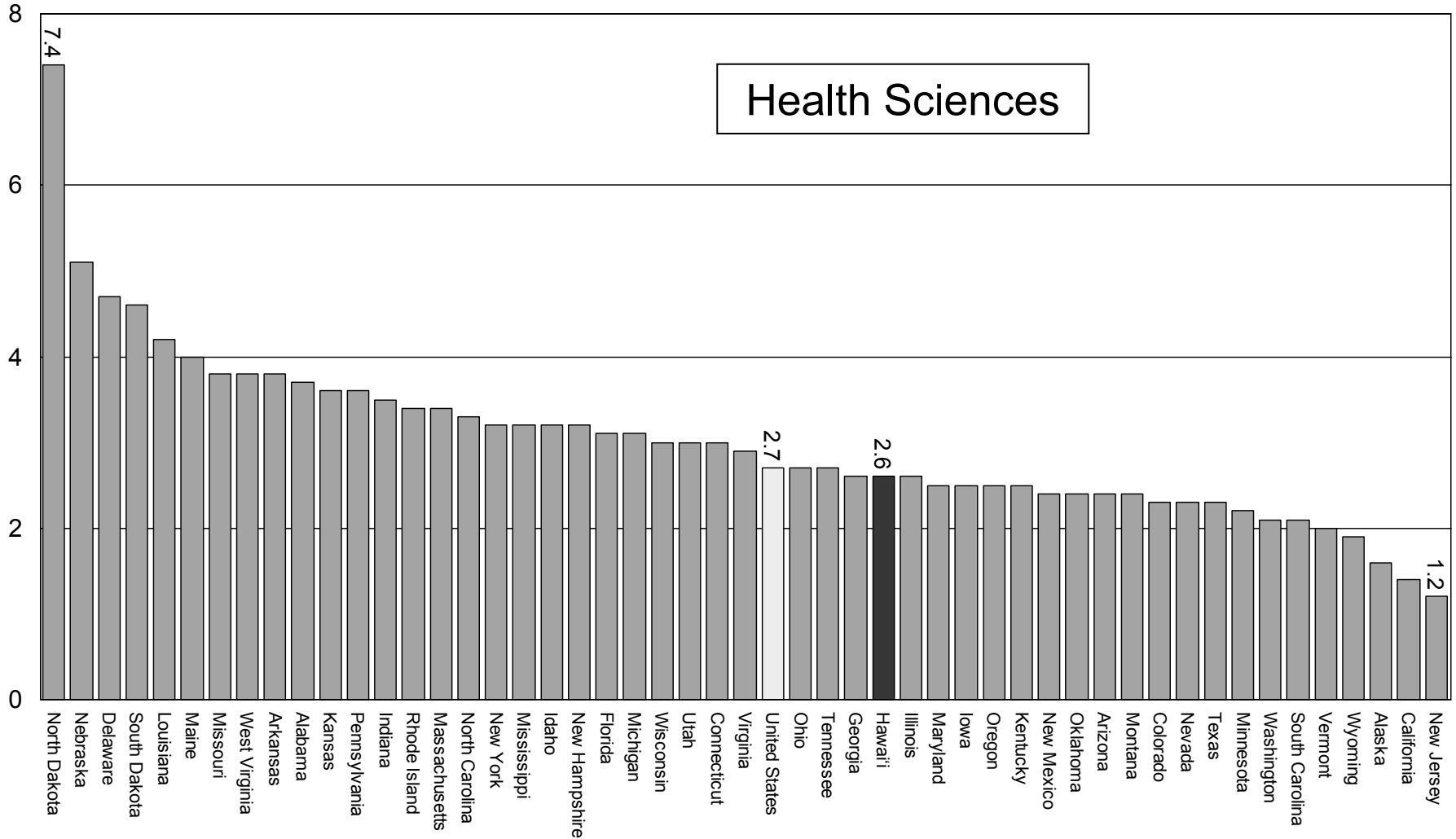
Number of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded (2003) Per 100 High School Graduates Six Years Earlier, 1997



Number of Associate Degrees and Certificates Awarded (2003) Per 100 High School Graduates Three Years Earlier, 2000



Number of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded (2003) Per 100 High School Graduates Six Years Earlier, 1997



Summary of Planning Factors

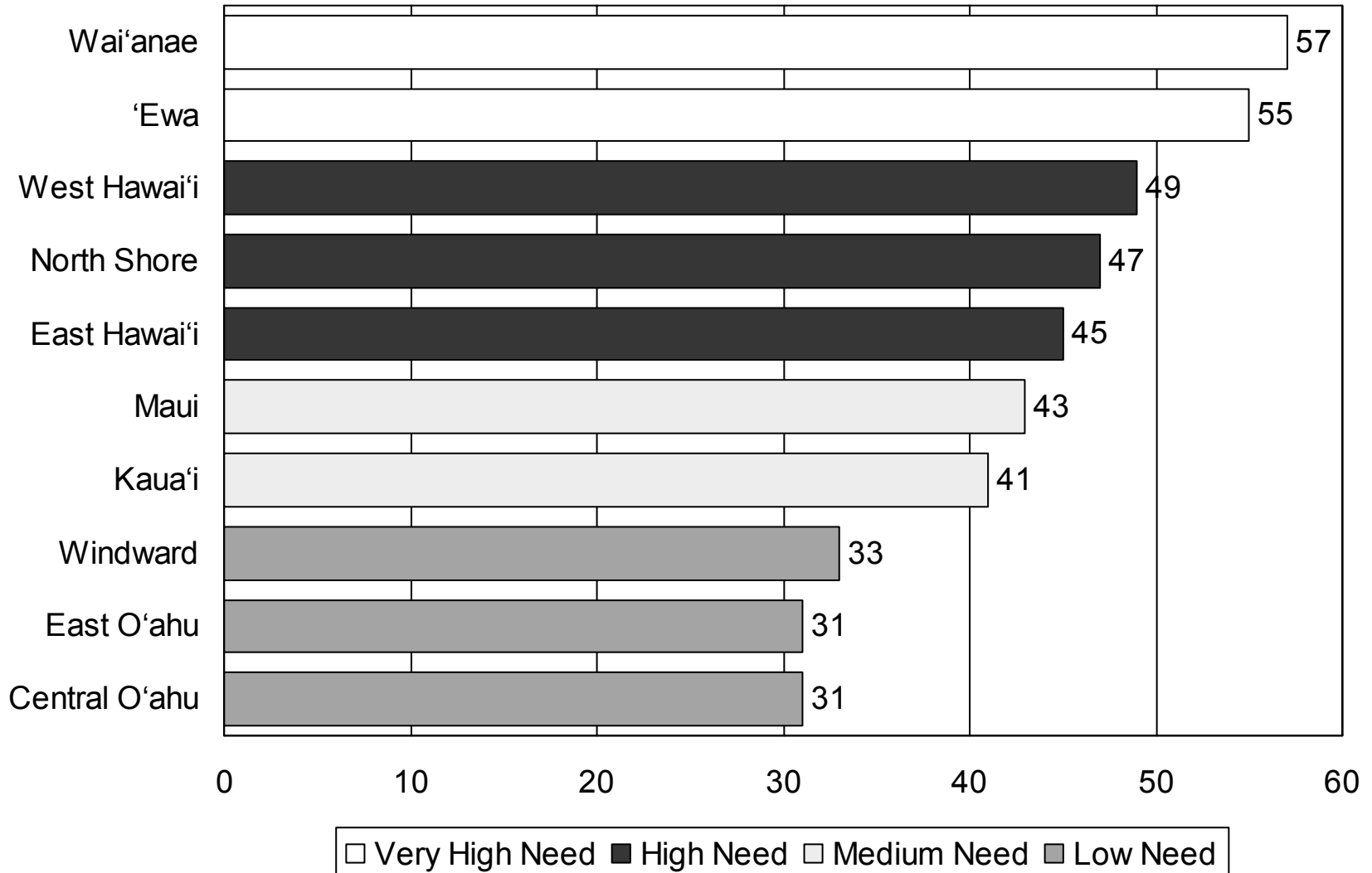
- Population growth (# & %)
- High school graduation rates
- Income
- Workforce participation
- Educational attainment (<HS, HS, bachelor's)
- College going rate (2-yr, 4-yr)
- Job shortages (workforce needs)

Relative Need for Postsecondary Ed/Training by Region

| Factors | East | Cent | 'Ewa | Wai | N Sh | Win | E HI | W HI | Mau | Kau |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Pop Growth (#) | High | Med | Very High | Low | Low | Low | Med | Med | High | Med |
| Pop Growth (%) | Low | Low | Very High | Low | Low | Low | Med | High | Med | Med |
| Proj HS Grad (Avg %) | Med | Med | Very High | High | Low | Low | Low | High | Low | Low |
| Income | Low | Med | High | Very High | Very High | Med | Very High | Med | Med | High |
| Workforce Particip % | High | High | Med | High | Very High | High | High | Low | Low | Med |
| Ed Attain (<HS Dipl) | Low | Med | Med | High | Low | Low | High | Very High | High | High |
| Ed Attain (HS Dipl) | Low | Low | Med | Very High | High | Med | Med | Med | Med | Med |
| Ed Attain (Bach) | Low | Low | Med | Very High | High | Low | Med | Med | Med | Med |
| Going Rates (2-Yr) | High | Low | Med | High | High | Med | High | Very High | High | Low |
| Going Rates (4-Yr) | Low | Med | Very High | Very High | Very High | Very High | Med | High | Very High | Very High |
| Skilled Workforce Needs | Very High | Very High | Very High | Very High | Very High | Very High | Very High | Very High | Very High | Very High |
| RELATIVE NEED | 31 | 31 | 55 | 57 | 47 | 33 | 45 | 49 | 43 | 41 |

Relative Need for Postsecondary Ed & Training

4 Cluster Analysis



Hawai'i's Higher Education Needs

1. Increase the educational capital of the state

- Increase college going rates
- Increase the transfer rate from 2 year to 4 year campuses
- Increase production of certificates, associate, and bachelor's degrees

Hawai'i's Higher Education Needs

2. Expand workforce development initiatives

- Increase outreach to those not in the workforce
- Expand program capacity in critical shortage areas

Hawai'i's Higher Education Needs

3. Assist in diversifying the economy

- Increase education to encourage entrepreneurship
- Increase technology transfer
- Increase responsiveness to training needs

Hawai'i: Emerging Opportunities

Enterprise Honolulu Projections:

- Life Sciences / Biotechnology
- Information Technology
- Telecommunications
- Film & Digital Media
- Diversified Agriculture

Hawai'i's Higher Education Needs

4. Address underserved regions and populations of the state

- Increase educational services in western O'ahu (Wai'anae, 'Ewa, & North Shore) & West Hawai'i
- Increase participation & success in all regions, particularly East Hawai'i

Biennium Budget Planning

- How can UH expand service to better meet state needs?
- How can UH increase student participation and success?
- How will we know we have succeeded?
- How will we pay for these initiatives?

Next Steps for Second Decade

| | Date |
|---|---------------|
| Informational briefing to BOR | January 2006 |
| Briefings for Legislative/Executive branch | February 2006 |
| Briefings for UH community and other groups | Ongoing |
| | |
| Continue analyses: Use & Funding of Centers Defining the Comprehensive Mission Costing & Resource Allocation | |

Acknowledgements

Second Decade Working Group:

Joanne Itano

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Operations Manager, Academic Planning & Policy

Chatney Graham

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