

OHA STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT



Educational
Pathways

A Native Hawaiian Focus on Post-Secondary Education within the University of Hawaii System, 2021 update

INTRODUCTION

Traditional Hawaiian culture encouraged the concept of life-long learning. Learning through doing, *ma ka hana ka 'ike*, was integrated throughout all aspects of life. Life was seen as *ka 'imi loa*, the great search, the never-ending quest for knowledge. Learning in this way bridged the past and the present, of perpetuating ancestral knowledge, *ka 'ike maoli*. Knowledge was perceived as powerful and came with ethical obligations. It gave people the ability to use and affect their environment, society, and relationships with the gods. A person's expertise was their primary means of support, but more importantly, it was a valuable resource within the community. In this society, education ranged from basic survival to specialized skills and was primarily the responsibility of the family (Charlot, 2005). Today, Native Hawaiian students attend formal government or private schools that may or may not be in the communities within which they reside. Post-secondary education is an important path in which students acquire skills necessary to participate in the local and global community.

The University of Hawai'i (UH) System provides the people of Hawai'i and the world the opportunity to pursue life-long education and become valuable resources within their own families, their communities, and globally. Historically, Native Hawaiians have been underrepresented in post-secondary enrollment and completion of post-secondary certificates and degrees, and overrepresented in remedial and developmental classes. Both the UH System Strategic Outcomes and Performance Measures, 2008-2015 and the UH Strategic Directions, 2015-2021 (2018 Update), as well as the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) 2010-2018 Strategic Plan, sought to enhance the post-secondary education success of Native Hawaiians. OHA continues its commitment to education in its most current Strategic Plan (2020 – 2035) in recognizing learning as a life-long pursuit that can take many paths.

This report is an update to OHA's previous post-secondary report, A Native Hawaiian Focus on Post-Secondary Education within the University of Hawai'i System, which included data through 2013. This report provides an overview of Native Hawaiian students in the UH System beginning with enrollment statistics for Fall 2013 through Fall 2018 semesters, including remedial classes, and undergraduate/graduate data. It continues with certificates and degrees earned in fiscal years 2014 through 2019. This report then concludes with a summary of key findings, definitions, and references. Selected statistics for Native Hawaiians are compared with all other ethnicities and are presented by UH System, UH Community College campuses (UHCC), and UH 4-year institutions (UH4yr), as well as a breakdown per campus. Data may also be presented longitudinally to identify trends across time.

OHA RESEARCH DISCLAIMER:

The data presented have been vetted for accuracy; however, there is no warranty that it is error-free. The data itself does not represent or confer any legal rights of any kind. Please use suggested citation and report discrepancies to the OHA Research Division.



UH SYSTEM BY COUNTY

Kaua'i

- 1. Kaua'i CC
- 2. UH Center-Kaua'i

City and County of Honolulu (O'ahu)

- 3. Wai'anae Education Center
- 4. UH West O'ahu
- 5. Leeward CC
- 6. Windward CC
- 7. UH Mānoa (UHM)
- 8. Kapi'olani CC
- 9. Honolulu CC

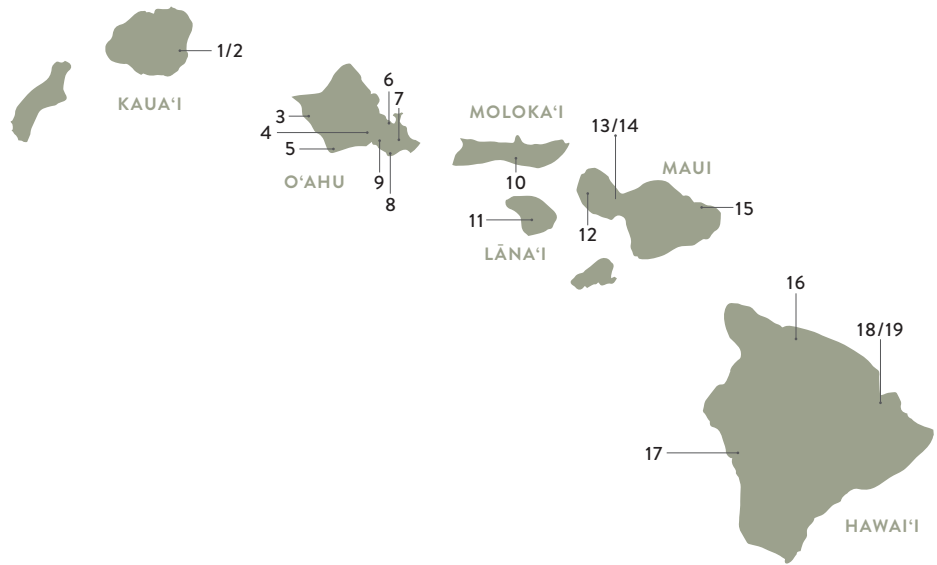
Maui (Maui, Moloka'i, Lāna'i)

- 10. Moloka'i Education Center
- 11. Lāna'i Education Center
- 12. West Maui Education Center
- 13. UH Maui College
- 14. UH Center-Maui
- 15. Hāna Education Center

Hawai'i

- 16. North Hawai'i Education and Research Center
- 17. UH Center-West Hawai'i
- 18. Hawai'i CC
- 19. UH Hilo (UHH)

FIGURE 1. Locations of the UH System community college and 4-year institution campuses and education centers



19 LOCATIONS PROVIDE POST-SECONDARY OPPORTUNITIES ON ALL MAJOR ISLANDS.

Currently the only public university system in the State of Hawai'i. A research university, two baccalaureate universities, seven community college campuses, and nine education centers are located across six islands and offer over 600 programs/curricula, providing educational opportunities ranging from certificates and vocational training to doctorate programs.

Of the five strategic outcomes in the 2008-2015 University of Hawai'i System Strategic Outcomes and Performance Measures and the UH Strategic Directions, 2015-2021 (2018 Update), two directly impact the Native Hawaiian student population: to position the University of Hawai'i as one of the world's foremost indigenous-serving universities by supporting access and the success of Native Hawaiians, and to increase the educational capital of the state by increasing

the participation and completion of students, particularly Native Hawaiians, low-income students, and those from underserved regions. The efforts put forth by the university system across the years are reflected in the data of this report (UH, 2018).

As part of the 2010-2018 Strategic Plan, OHA assisted Native Hawaiians in gaining knowledge and excelling in educational opportunities at all levels. Through funding of programs and scholarships, OHA sought to increase the number of Native Hawaiians who earned post-secondary certificates or degrees in the UH System. Between school years (SY) 2010 and 2018, OHA provided more than 2,000 scholarships totaling over \$5.6 million to Native Hawaiian students to attend a post-secondary institution (OHA, 2019).

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII SYSTEM

The first post-secondary institution in Hawai'i was established in 1907 as the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in Honolulu as part of the U.S. land grant legislation. In 1912, it was renamed the College of Hawai'i and moved to its current location in Mānoa, O'ahu. Eight years later, in 1920, the campus became the University of Hawai'i. The 1950's saw the first campus on a neighbor island, the University of Hawai'i Hilo, located on the east side of Hawai'i Island. In 1964, the UH Community College system began with the Honolulu and Kapi'olani campuses on O'ahu, and the Kaua'i and Maui campuses. The University of Hawai'i West O'ahu campus was established in 1976 and is located in central O'ahu.

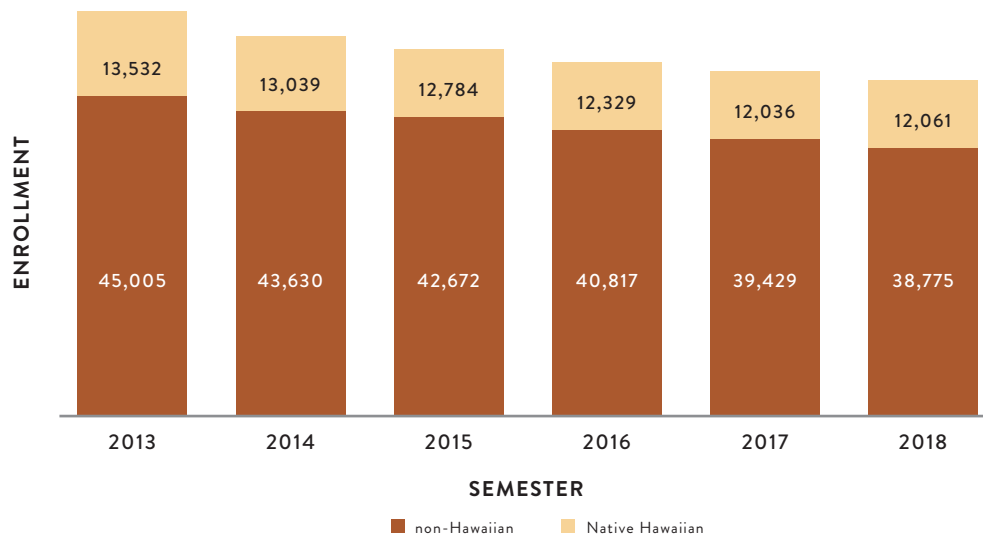


NATIVE HAWAIIAN ENROLLMENT IN THE UH SYSTEM

Enrollment of both first-time and returning students into a post-secondary institution is a crucial step in the success of any higher education organization. College enrollment decisions can be affected by many factors including, but not limited to, financial aid trends, economic conditions and financial security, and unemployment rates and job availability. The degree of affect among these factors are also influenced

by state and household demographics such as age and ethnic makeup (Brown & Hoxby, 2013; PBS, 2014). While Native Hawaiian enrollment increased between 2008 and 2012, the University of Hawai'i System experience an enrollment decrease of 13.4% between the 2013 and 2018 semesters. This decrease can be seen amongst Native Hawaiian enrollment and the enrollment of all other ethnicities.

FIGURE 2. Native Hawaiian enrollment in the UH System: Fall 2013 through 2018



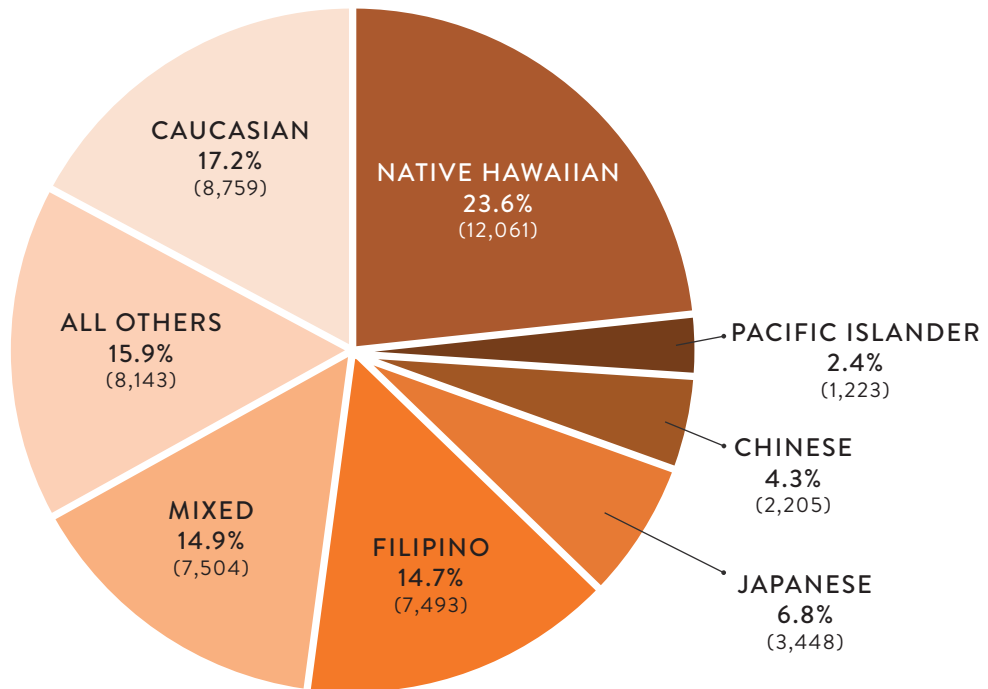
SOURCE: UH IRO, 2021.

NOTE: Ethnicity data not reported: 2013=404, 2014=383, 2015=300, 2016=272, 2017=209, 2018=227. Fall enrollment data is used because it includes the students who would have earned certificates or degrees during that fiscal year (e.g., Fall 2013 enrollment captures population earning a certificate or degree in 2014). Ethnicity counts are used for all enrollment graphs and tables in lieu of ancestry due to possible double counting of an individual who may have indicated Hawaiian ancestry, but not indicated Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian as an ethnicity.

- In 2018, there were 51,063 students enrolled in the UH System. Of these, 12,061 were Native Hawaiian students and 38,775 were all other ethnicities and 227 did not report ethnicity data.
- Although the number of enrolled Hawaiian students had decreased by over 1,400 students between the 2013 and 2018 fall semesters, the percent of Hawaiian student enrollment in the UH System ended with a 0.6 percent point growth during this period.
- Between 2013 and 2018, Native Hawaiian enrollment had less of a cumulative decrease compared to the non-Hawaiian enrollment (10.9% vs 13.8%).
- Between 2013 and 2018, Hawaiian enrollment experienced the highest decrease of 3.6% between 2013 and 2014 and 2015 and 2016. All other ethnicities had their largest decrease between 2015 and 2016 at 4.3%.



FIGURE 3. UH System enrollment by ethnicity: Fall 2018



SOURCE. UH IRO, 2021a

NOTE. N=50,836; Ethnicity data not reported=227. Fall enrollment data is used because it includes the students who would have earned certificates or degrees during that fiscal year (e.g., Fall 2013 enrollment captures population earning a certificate or degree in 2014). Ethnicity counts are used for all enrollment graphs and tables in lieu of ancestry due to possible double counting of an individual who may have indicated Hawaiian ancestry, but not indicated Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian as an ethnicity.

- With 23.6% of the total enrollment that reported an ethnicity, Native Hawaiians represented the largest ethnic population in the UH System compared to being the third largest in the State of Hawai'i in 2018 at 22.2% (OHA).
- Caucasians are the second largest ethnicity in the UH System enrollment at 17.2%, 6.5 percentage points less than Native Hawaiians. Caucasians represented the largest ethnicity of the overall State of Hawai'i population at 42.3% (OHA).



NATIVE HAWAIIANS REPRESENTED THE LARGEST SINGLE ETHNIC POPULATION IN THE UH SYSTEM DURING THE 2018 SEMESTER.

TABLE 1. Native Hawaiian enrollment and cumulative change by UH Campus: Fall 2013 through 2018

CAMPUS	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018	Cumulative Change
UH COMMUNITY COLLEGES	32,239	30,669	30,196	28,600	27,326	26,693	26,693	-17.2%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN	9,080	8,564	8,379	7,930	7,644	7,621	7,621	-16.1%
Hawai'i CC	1,399	1,360	1,305	1,303	1,263	1,157	1,157	-17.3%
Honolulu CC	1,139	1,029	1,104	928	865	864	864	-24.1%
Kapi'olani CC	1,478	1,326	1,318	1,230	1,182	1,242	1,242	-16.0%
Kaua'i CC	473	4353	409	437	441	488	488	3.2%
Leeward CC	2,124	2,141	2,037	1,913	1,779	1,810	1,810	-14.1%
UH Maui Campus	1,295	1,155	1,134	1,088	1,106	1,053	1,053	-18.7%
Windward CC	1,172	1,118	1,072	1,031	1,008	1,007	1,007	-14.1%
ALL OTHER ETHNICITIES	23,159	22,105	21,817	20,670	19,682	19,072	19,072	-17.6%
UH 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS	26,298	25,950	25,260	24,546	24,139	24,143	24,143	-8.2%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN	4,452	4,475	4,405	4,399	4,392	4,440	4,440	-0.3%
University of Hawai'i Mānoa	2,829	2,739	2,643	2,524	2,465	2,494	2,494	-11.8%
University of Hawai'i Mānoa Hilo	1,004	1,017	1,038	1,049	1,026	1,047	1,047	4.3%
University of Hawai'i West O'ahu	619	719	724	826	901	899	899	45.2%
ALL OTHER ETHNICITIES	21,846	21,475	21,475	20,147	19,747	19,703	19,703	-9.8%
TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN UH SYSTEM	58,537	56,619	56,619	53,146	51,465	50,836	50,836	-13.2%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN	13,532	13,039	13,039	12,329	12,036	12,836	12,836	-10.9%
ALL OTHER ETHNICITIES	45,005	43,630	42,672	40,817	39,429	38,775	38,775	-13.8%

SOURCE: UH IRO, 2021a

NOTE: Ethnicity data not reported (not included in table): 2013=404, 2014=383, 2015=300, 2016=272, 2017=209, 2018=227. Fall enrollment data is used because it includes the students who would have earned certificates or degrees during that fiscal year (e.g., Fall 2013 enrollment captures population earning a certificate or degree in 2014). Ethnicity counts are used for all enrollment graphs and tables in lieu of ancestry due to possible double counting of an individual who may have indicated Hawaiian ancestry, but not indicated Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian as an ethnicity.

- Of the 50,836 students enrolled in the UH System in 2018, 52.5% were enrolled at one of the seven CC campuses, leaving 47.5% enrolled at a 4-year campus.
- UHCC enrollment decreased 17.2% between 2013 and 2018. Notably, enrollment in the UH4yr Institutions decreased only 8.2% during these six years.



COMMUNITY COLLEGES

- Native Hawaiian enrollment in UHCC campuses accounted for 63.2% of the total Native Hawaiian UH enrollment in 2018. This is down 16.1% since 2013 compared to all other ethnicities at -17.6%.
- Of the 26,693 UHCC students enrolled in 2018, 28.6% were Hawaiian a slight drop from 28.2% in 2013.
- Native Hawaiian enrollment at Hawai'i CC decreased 17.3% between 2013 and 2018. At 1,157, the Hawai'i campus represented 15.2% of the UHCC Native Hawaiian population in 2018.
- The percentage of Hawaiian students enrolled at Honolulu CC was almost one-quarter less in 2018 than 2013. The 864 students in 2018 was 11.3% of the total UHCC Native Hawaiian population.
- Kapiolani CC had a 16.3% cumulative decrease in Hawaiian student enrollment between 2013 and 2018 but still had the second highest rate of Native Hawaiian students enrolled in the UHCC System at 16.3% in 2018.
- Kaua'i CC had the only cumulative increase in Hawaiian student enrollment between 2013 and 2018 (3.2%). This campus experienced the largest one-year increase of 10.7% between 2017 and 2018 yet holds the smallest percentage of Native Hawaiians in the CC system in 2018 (6.4%).
- With 1,810 Hawaiian students, Leeward CC had 23.8% of all Hawaiian students enrolled in the UHCC system, the largest Hawaiian population among all other UHCC campuses. Between 2013 and 2018, Leeward CC had the second smallest cumulative decrease of 14.8% behind the Windward campus.
- The largest cumulative decrease between 2013 and 2018 was at the UH Maui Campus (18.7%) who had 13.8% of the total UHCC Native Hawaiian population in 2018.
- Windward CC had a cumulative change of -14.1% of Hawaiian students between 2013 and 2018 and 13.2% of the total UHCC Hawaiian population in 2018.

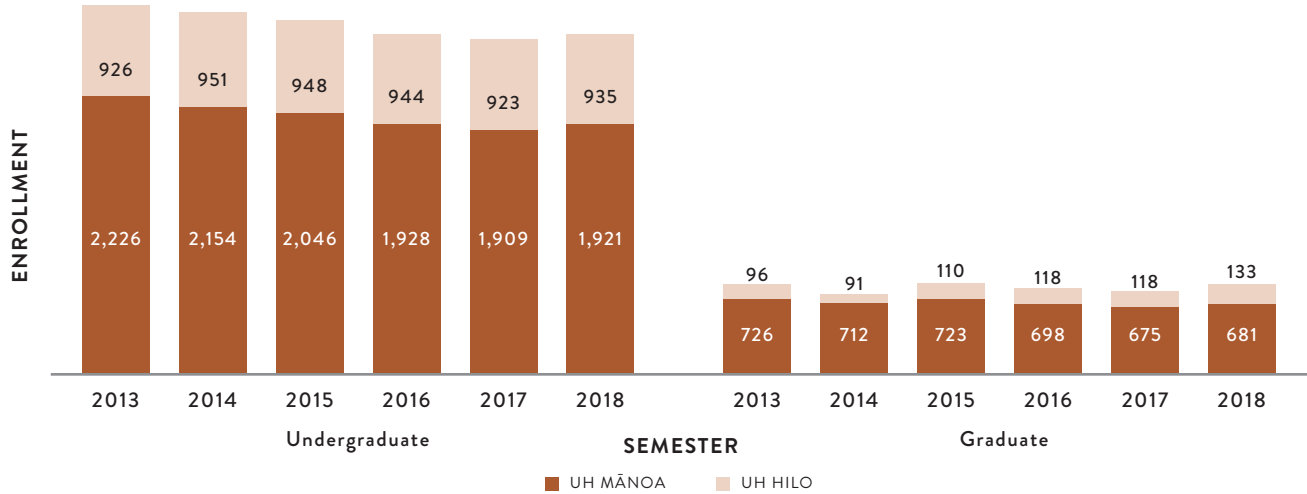
UNIVERSITIES

- Of the 24,143 enrolled UH4yr students in 2018, 18.4% were Native Hawaiian students compared 16.9% in 2013. This was a -8.2% cumulative change since 2013 compared to all other ethnicities who had a -9.8% cumulative change during the same period.
- Native Hawaiian enrollment at the UH4yr campuses represented 36.8% of all Hawaiian students in the UH System in 2018, a decrease of 0.3% since 2013.
- In 2018, Hawaiian enrollment at UH Mānoa represented 56.2% of all Hawaiian students enrolled in a UH4yr, down from 63.5% on 2013. While UH Mānoa still enrolled the most Hawaiians among the UH4yr campuses, it did have an 11.8% decrease in Hawaiian enrollment since 2013, the only cumulative decrease in enrollment among the three campuses.
- UH Hilo held 23.6% of all Native Hawaiians enrolled in a UH4yr institution in 2018 with a cumulative growth of 4.3% between 2013 and 2018.
- Although UH West O'ahu had the smallest Native Hawaiian population among the UH4yr campuses at 20.2%, the Native Hawaiian enrollment grew 45.2% between 2013 and 2018 with the largest one-year increase of 16.2% between 2013 and 2014.



DESPITE THE DECREASE IN OVERALL ENROLLMENT, THE UHCC CAMPUSES ENROLLED TWICE AS MUCH NATIVE HAWAIIAN STUDENTS THAN THE UH4YR CAMPUSES BETWEEN 2013 AND 2018.

FIGURE 4. Native Hawaiian enrollment in UH Mānoa and UH Hilo by academic level: Fall 2013 through 2018



SOURCE: UH IRO, 2021a.

NOTE: UH Mānoa and UH Hilo are the only UH 4-Year campuses with graduate level courses. Blank or Home-Based at Other UH Campuses: 2013=31, 2014=32, 2015=35, 2016=42, 2017=23, 2018=32. Native Hawaiian count based on indication of ancestry.

UNDERGRADUATES

- In 2018, 18.2% of the 15,660 undergraduate students were Native Hawaiian, up from 17.7% six years earlier (17,844).
- Of all Hawaiian students enrolled in UH Mānoa and UH Hilo, Hawaiian undergraduates decreased 9.4% between 2013 and 2018. UHM had a 13.7% decrease compared to a 1.0% increase at UHH.
- From 2013 to 2018, the overall Hawaiian undergraduate student population in both the UH Hilo and UH Mānoa campuses decreased from 79.3% to 77.8%. UH Hilo decreased from 90.6% in 2013 to 87.5% in 2018 and UH Mānoa decreased from 75.4% to 73.8% during this period.
- Of the total Native Hawaiian undergraduate enrollment in their respective campuses, UH Mānoa decreased from 70.6% in 2013 to 67.3% in 2018 and UH Hilo increased to 32.7% from 29.4%.

GRADUATES

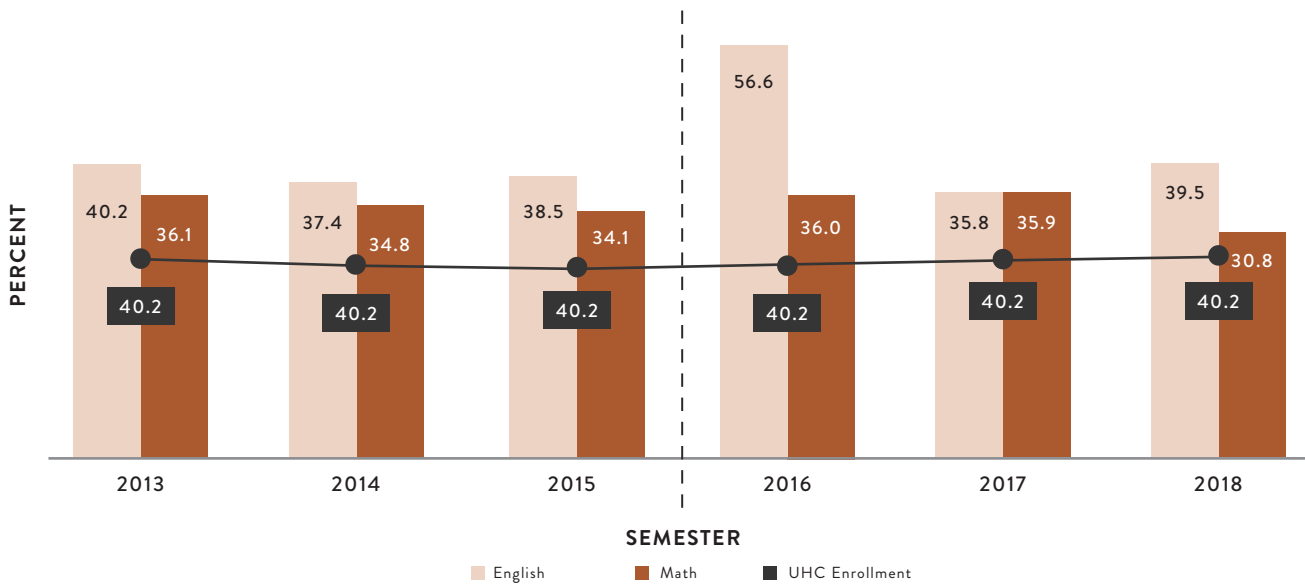
- In 2018, Hawaiian graduate students represented 15.3% of all graduate students in the UH System (5,332), up from 13.5% in 2013 (6,092).
- Overall, the Hawaiian graduate student population fell 1.0% between 2013 and 2018. During this time, UH Mānoa had a cumulative change of -6.2%, however, UH Hilo had a notable increase of 38.5%.
- Hawaiian graduate students at UH Mānoa represented 26.2% of all Hawaiian students at UH Mānoa in 2018, an increase from 24.6% six years earlier. UH Hilo Hawaiian graduate students increased from 2013 to 2018 (9.4% to 12.5%). Overall, the total percent of Hawaiian graduate students increased from 20.7% to 22.2%.
- Of the Native Hawaiian graduate students in 2018, 83.7% were enrolled at UH Mānoa, a drop from the 88.3% in 2013. However, UH Hilo had an increase to 16.3% from 11.7% during this time span.



ENROLLMENT IN REMEDIAL/DEVELOPMENTAL COURSES IN THE UHCC SYSTEM

Remedial and developmental classes are offered on all UHCC campuses to provide educational opportunities for college students who are not adequately prepared to succeed in college. Although the terms ‘remedial’ and ‘developmental’ are very similar, educators use the terms to describe distinct types of preparatory instruction. Developmental classes are focused primarily on preparing students for specific college courses or programs through tutoring or mentoring. Remedial classes emphasize instruction in subjects which should have been previously offered. Placement into a remedial class is determined by lower scores received on the Compass Placement Test and fewer skill prerequisite requirements (UH, 2006). In 2016, UHCC changed how they identified remedial courses. For students testing one level below college level, campuses began offering supplemental courses in Math and English alongside college-level courses to allow students to obtain college credit while receiving additional support. Due to these changes, comparisons cannot be made between 2016 and prior years.

FIGURE 5. Native Hawaiian enrollment in a remedial and/or developmental course in the UH Community College System: Fall 2013 through 2018



SOURCE: UH IRO, 2021a; University of Hawai‘i Institutional Research and Analysis Office, personal communication.

NOTE: Due to changes in course identification in 2016, comparisons of remedial and developmental enrollment cannot be made between 2016 and prior years.

- In 2016, of the 472 total UHCC students enrolled in an English remedial and/or developmental, more than half (56.6%) were Native Hawaiian.
- Although there was a change in how courses are identified, the percent of Native Hawaiians enrolled in a remedial and/or developmental course in the UHCC still consistently exceeds the percent of Native Hawaiians in the UHCC population.

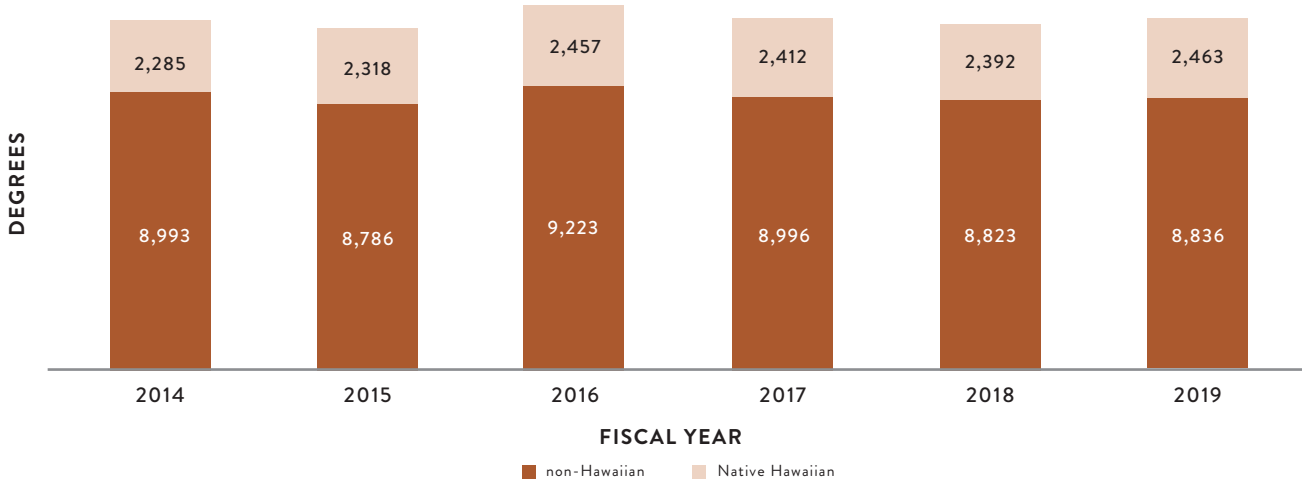


NATIVE HAWAIIAN STUDENTS CONTINUED TO BE OVERREPRESENTED IN BOTH REMEDIAL/DEVELOPMENTAL ENGLISH AND MATH.

CERTIFICATES AND DEGREES EARNED BY NATIVE HAWAIIANS IN THE UH SYSTEM

Although there was a decrease in Native Hawaiian enrollment between 2013 and 2018, degrees and certificates earned by Native Hawaiians did not follow this trend. Overall, the total number of certificates and degrees earned in the UH System fluctuated during this period, ending with a cumulative increase.

FIGURE 6. Certificates and degrees earned in the UH System by Native Hawaiian status: Fiscal Year 2014 through 2019



SOURCE. UH IRO, 2021

- Of the 11,299 certificates and degrees earned in the UH System in 2019, 2,463 (21.8%) were earned by Native Hawaiian students.
- Certificates and degrees earned by Hawaiians had a cumulative increase of 7.8% between 2014 and 2019, compared to non-Hawaiians who experienced a decrease of 1.7% during this same period.
- The percent of Native Hawaiians students earning a certificate or degree in the UH increased from 20.3% to 21.8% between 2014 and 2019. This is in comparison to their peers who experienced a decrease from 79.7% to 78.2%.

FIGURE 7. Certificates and degrees earned in the UH System by Native Hawaiian students: Fiscal Year 2014 through 2019

	Certificates	Associates	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctorate	Other
2014	171	1,153	720	186	12	43
2015	215	1,068	825	140	17	53
2016	279	1,083	858	178	11	48
2017	267	1,039	870	177	8	51
2018	285	1,011	849	179	12	56
2019	379	1,030	846	137	13	58

SOURCE. UH IRO, 2021



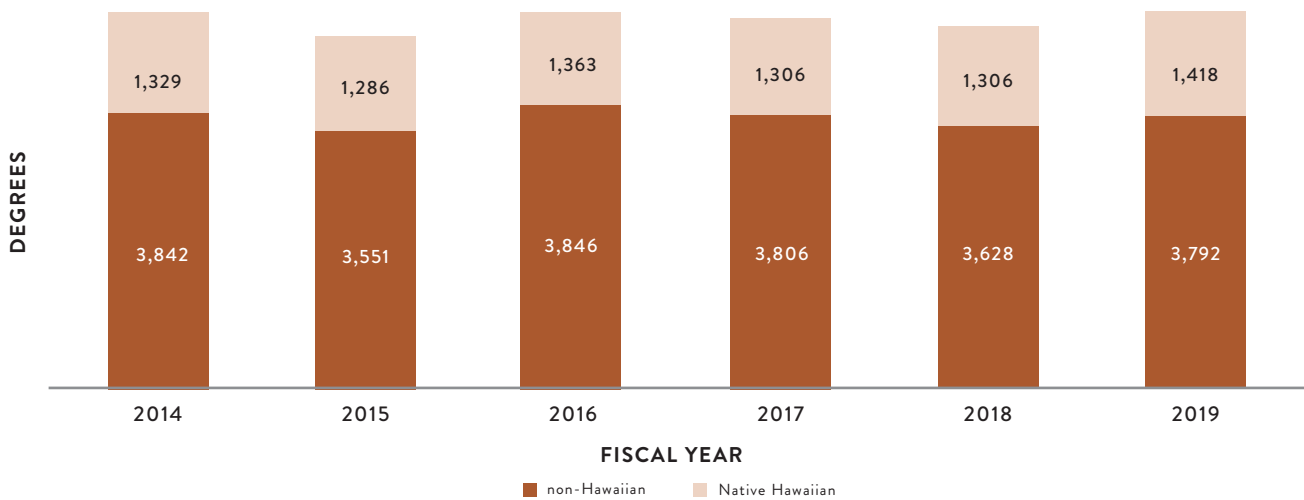
- Associate degrees represented the largest degree type earned among Native Hawaiian students every year between 2014 and 2019 followed by bachelor’s degrees.
- Doctorate degrees continuously remained at less than 1% of the degrees and certificates earned by Native Hawaiians compared to all other ethnicities at over 2.0%.

NATIVE HAWAIIANS CONSISTENTLY EARNED MORE THAN 20 PERCENT OF ALL CERTIFICATES AND DEGREES BETWEEN 2014 AND 2019

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI‘I SYSTEM: COMMUNITY COLLEGES

University of Hawai‘i Community Colleges offer more than 200 certificate and degree programs (including baccalaureate programs at UH Maui College), classes to high school students, career development, continued education and training, dual-admission/dual-enrollment, and curriculum transfers to the UH 4-year institutions. The overall number of certificates and degrees earned in the UH System fluctuated from year-to-year between 2014 and 2019, This trend is also reflected in the UH Community College System.

FIGURE 8. UH Community College certificates and degrees earned by Native Hawaiian status: Fiscal Year 2014 through 2019



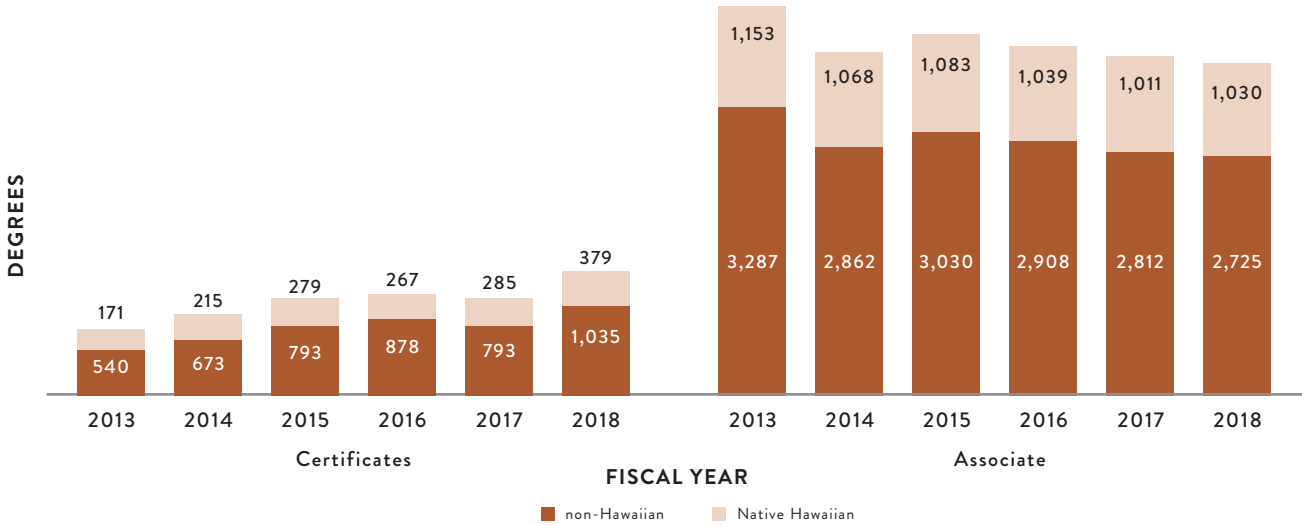
SOURCE: UH IRO, 2021

- Between 2014 and 2019, there was a 6.7% increase in certificates and degrees earned by Native Hawaiians in UHCC compared to a 1.3% decrease for non-Hawaiians.
- Of the 5,210 certificates and degrees earned in 2019, 27.2% were earned by Hawaiians, an increase of 1.5 percentage point increase from 25.7% in 2014.
- There were two instances of increases of certificate and degree attainment between 2014 and 2019. The largest annual increase by Native Hawaiians of 8.6% occurred between 2018 and 2019 compared to their peers at 4.5%. Between 2015 and 2016, non-Hawaiians had their largest annual increase of 8.3% where Hawaiians also increased 6.0%.



CERTIFICATES AND DEGREES EARNED BY NATIVE HAWAIIANS REPRESENTED MORE THAN ONE-QUARTER OF ALL CERTIFICATES AND DEGREES EARNED IN UH COMMUNITY COLLEGES BETWEEN 2014 AND 2019.

FIGURE 9. UH Community College certificates and degrees earned by Native Hawaiian status: Fiscal Year 2014 through 2019



SOURCE: UH IRO, 2021

- Certificates earned by Native Hawaiians increased 121.6% between 2014 and 2019 compared to all other ethnicities at 91.7%.
- Except for a decrease of 4.3% between 2016 and 2017, certificate attainment by Hawaiians increased every year between 2014 and 2019. The largest increase of 33.0% occurred between 2018 and 2019.
- Certificates accounted for 26.7% of all certificates and degrees earned by Native Hawaiian students in UHCC in 2019. This is more than double the 12.9% in 2014.
- In 2019, Native Hawaiian earned 26.8% of all certificates earned, an increase from 24.1% in 2014.
- Associate degrees earned by Native Hawaiian students had a cumulative decrease of 10.7% between 2014 and 2019. Non-Hawaiian students had a decrease of 17.1% during this same six-year period.
- Of the 3,755 associate degrees earned in 2019, Hawaiians accounted for 27.4%, up from 26.0% in 2014.
- Of all certificates and degrees earned by Native Hawaiians between 2014 and 2019, there was a significant decrease in associate degrees earned by Native Hawaiians (86.8% to 72.6%), which is to be expected due to the increase in certificates



TABLE 2. Certificates and degrees earned in the UH Community College System by Native Hawaiian students: Fiscal Year 2014 through 2019

CAMPUS	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017	2019	Cumulative Change
NATIVE HAWAIIAN	1,329	1,286	1,363	1,312	1,306	1,418	6.7%
Hawai'i CC	259	255	273	236	278	260	0.4%
Honolulu CC	194	176	242	237	206	227	17.0%
Kapi'olani CC	254	196	197	189	171	181	-28.7%
Kaua'i CC	49	95	74	71	61	127	159.2%
Leeward CC	262	240	266	269	284	263	0.4%
UH Maui Campus	174	159	167	174	154	207	19.0%
Windward CC	137	165	144	136	152	153	11.7%

SOURCE. UH IRO, 2021

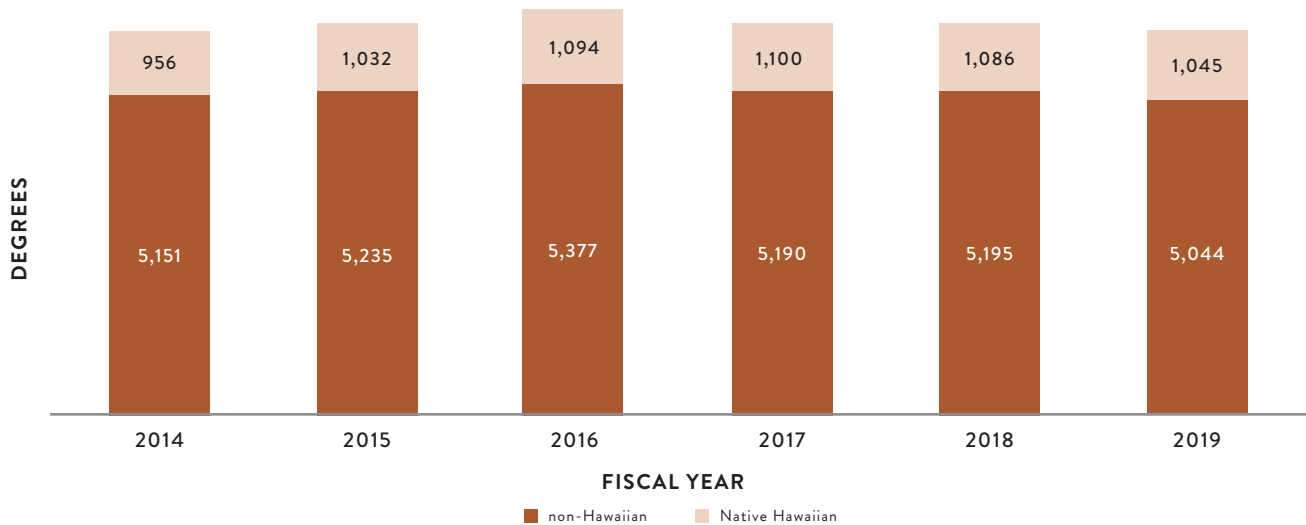
- The Hawai'i CC campus saw an overall increase of certificates and degrees earned by Hawaiians (0.4%) between 2014 and 2019. This campus had 18.3% of all certificates and degrees earned by Hawaiians, a decrease from 19.5% in 2014. At 44.3%, Hawaiian students earned the largest percent of all certificates and degrees earned at the Hawai'i campus (587).
- Kapi'olani CC was the only CC campus experiencing a decrease in certificates and degrees earned by Native Hawaiians (28.7%) between 2014 and 2019. This campus had 12.8% of all certificates and degrees earned by Hawaiian students, a decrease of 6.3 percentage points from 19.1% in 2014. Native Hawaiians earned 14.9% of all certificates and degrees in the UHCC System at the Kapi'olani campus (1,212).
- The Kaua'i campus doubled the number of certificates and degrees earned by Hawaiian students between 2018 and 2019 and almost tripled the amount between 2014 and 2019. The 127 certificates and degrees earned by Hawaiians in 2019 accounted for 37.0% of all certificates and degrees earned at this campus (343). The Kaua'i campus also had 9.0% of all certificates and degrees earned by Native Hawaiians across the UHCC System in 2019.
- In 2019, Leeward CC had the largest percent of certificates and degrees earned among Native Hawaiians earning a certificate or degree at 18.5%. This is a 0.4% cumulative increase from 2014 (19.7%) which was also the largest percent of certificates and degrees earned among Hawaiian students that year. The 263 certificates and degrees earned by Native Hawaiians represented 23.2% of all certificates and degrees earned at the Leeward campus (1,135).
- Certificates and degrees earned by Native Hawaiians at the UH Maui Campus grew 19.0% between 2014 and 2019. The 207 certificates earned by Hawaiians in 2019 accounted for 29.5% of all certificates and degrees earned by at the Maui campus (701). Of all certificates and degrees earned by Hawaiian students in 2019 in the UHCC System, 14.6% were earned by Hawaiian students at this campus, an increase from 13.1% in 2014.
- Windward CC experienced a cumulative change of 11.7% between 2014 and 2019. Certificates and degrees earned by Hawaiian students at the Windward campus represented 10.8% of all certificates and degrees earned by Hawaiian students throughout the UHCC System. Of the 326 certificates and degrees earned at this campus in 2019, Hawaiian students earned 46.9%.



UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI‘I: 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

University of Hawai‘i 4-year institutions offer more than 400 certificates and degrees (ranging from bachelor’s to doctorate programs to post-baccalaureate certifications), dual-admission/dual-enrollment, international education, and nationally recognized innovative research facilities. Like UH Community College campuses, the UH 4-year Institution campuses have also seen an increase in the percent of degrees earned by Native Hawaiians since 2014. However, there was a drop in the total number of certificates and degrees earned by Native Hawaiian during this period.

FIGURE 10. Degrees earned in the UH 4-year Institutions: Fiscal Year 2014-2019



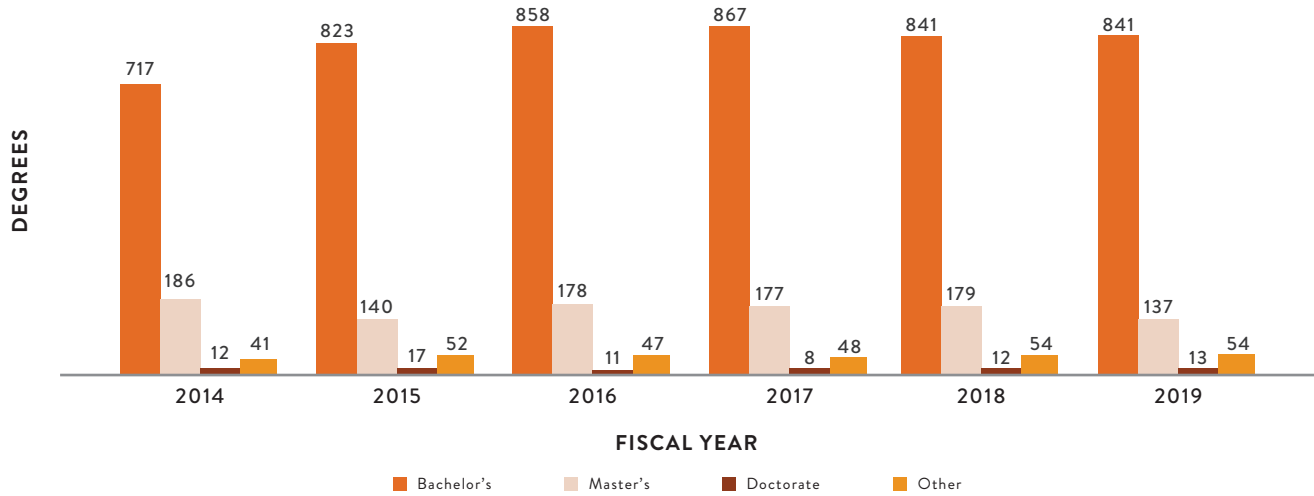
SOURCE: UH IRO, 2021

- Degrees earned by Native Hawaiians in the UH System increased 9.3% between 2014 and 2019 compared to non-Hawaiians which decreased by 2.1%.
- Of the 6,089 degrees earned in 2019, 17.2% were earned by Hawaiian students, a 1.5 percentage point growth from 2014 (15.7%).
- Between 2014 and 2019, the largest increase of degrees earned by Hawaiians 7.9% occurred between 2014 and 2015 and the largest decrease of 3.8% between 2018 and 2019.



THE PERCENT OF DEGREES EARNED BY NATIVE HAWAIIANS CONTINUED TO INCREASE EACH YEAR BETWEEN 2014 AND 2019.

FIGURE 11. Degrees earned by Native Hawaiian students in UH 4-year Institutions: Fiscal Year 2014-2019



SOURCE: UH IRO, 2021

- Bachelor's degrees had a total increase of 17.3% between 2014 and 2019. Hawaiians earned 18.0% of all bachelor's degrees in 2019, up from 16.3% in 2014. Of all degrees earned by Hawaiian students 80.5% were bachelor's degrees, an increase from 75.0% in 2014.
- Master's degrees earned by Hawaiian students accounted for 15.8% of all degrees earned in 2019, same as 2014. There was a total cumulative decrease between 2014 and 2019 of 26.3% of Hawaiians earning master's degrees. As a percent of all degrees earned by Hawaiian students, the master's degree was the second highest at 13.1% (after bachelor's degrees), down from 19.5%.
- Doctor's degrees and other degrees/certificates earned by Native Hawaiians represented less than 20% of all certificates and degrees earned by Hawaiian students in the UH4yr System between 2014 and 2019. Native Hawaiians earned 6.3% of all doctor's degrees (207) and 15.3% of all other degrees (352) in 2019. Of all degrees earned by Native Hawaiians, 1.2% were doctorates and 5.2% were other degrees. There was less than a 1% cumulative change for both degree types since 2014.



TABLE 3. Degrees earned in the UH 4-year institution system: Fiscal Year 2014-2019

CAMPUS	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017	2019	%Cumulative Change
NATIVE HAWAIIAN	956	1,032	1,094	1,100	1,086	1,045	9.3%
University of Hawai'i Mānoa	720	718	767	721	700	608	-15.6%
University of Hawai'i Hilo	165	199	208	247	230	261	58.2%
University of Hawai'i West O'ahu	71	115	119	132	156	176	147.9%

SOURCE. UH IRO, 2021

- University of Hawai'i-Mānoa experienced decreases in degrees earned by Native Hawaiian students every year between 2014 and 2019 except 2015 to 2016, ending with a cumulative change of -15.6%. The 608 degrees earned by Hawaiians at the Mānoa campus in 2019 represented 58.2% of all degrees earned by Hawaiian students at the 4-year Institutions. Of the 4,551 degrees earned by both Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian students at UHM in 2019, 13.4% were earned by Hawaiians.
- The University of Hawai'i-Hilo campus saw an overall increase of Hawaiian students earning a degree of 58.2% between 2014 and 2019. The 608 degrees earned in 2019 represented 29.2% of all degrees earned by Hawaiian students at the Hilo campus (895). Of all degrees earned by Native Hawaiians at the 4-year Institutions in 2019, one-fourth (25.0%) were earned by Native Hawaiians at the Hilo campus.
- Degrees earned by Native Hawaiian students at UH West O'ahu grew 147.9% between 2014 and 2019. The 176 degrees earned by Hawaiians accounted for 27.4% of all degrees earned by Hawaiians at the West O'ahu campus (643). Of all Native Hawaiian earned degrees in the 4-year Institutions in 2019, 16.8% were earned at the West O'ahu campus.



SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS OF NATIVE HAWAIIANS WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI'I SYSTEM

The University of Hawai'i System continues to support Native Hawaiian access to post-secondary education and their subsequent certificate and/or degree completion as shown in the adoption of their strategic plan in the 2007-2008 academic year, and the carryover into the 2015-2021 strategic directions.

- **Majority of the UH System population.** Although the Native Hawaiian enrollment count in the UH System has steadily decreased between 2013 and 2018, they increased their percentage points of the population of the UH System by 0.6 to 23.6%, representing the majority of the UH System population.

- **Increased number of total certificates and degrees earned.** The total number of certificates and degrees earned by Native Hawaiians steadily increased 7.8% between 2014 and 2019 (2,285 to 2,463) compared to a decrease of -1.7% by all other ethnicities. This includes:

- › A 6.7% increase in certificates and degrees earned in the UH Community College System compared to -1.3% decrease by all other ethnicities, and
- › A 9.3% increase in degrees earned in the UH 4-Year Institution System, compared to -2.1% decrease by all other ethnicities.

While progress has been made, findings have also pointed out areas of concern for Native Hawaiian students including:

- **Overrepresented in remedial and/or developmental English and Math courses.** Native Hawaiians make up 39.5% of all students enrolled in remedial/developmental English and 30.8% in Math compared to the overall Native Hawaiian population of 28.6% in the UHCC System.

- **Lower rates of post-Baccalaureate level degrees earned among all certificates and degrees earned by Native Hawaiians.** Native Hawaiians earned a higher percentage of associate degrees (41.8%), bachelor's degrees (34.3%), and certificates (15.4%) compared to master's (5.6%), other (2.4%), and doctor's (0.5%) degrees in 2019.



DEFINITIONS

Associate Degree (AA):

A degree awarded after a two-year period of study; it can be either terminal or transfer (the first two years of a bachelor's degree) (USDS, n.d.).

Bachelor's Degree:

A degree awarded upon completion of approximately four years of full-time study (USDS, n.d.).

Certificate (of Achievement):

A credential awarded to students who successfully complete designated CTE (Career & Technical Education) credit course sequences that provide entry-level skills or job upgrades (UHMC, n.d.).

Doctorate:

The highest academic degree conferred by a university to students who have completed graduate study beyond the bachelor's and/or master's degree (USDS, n.d.).

Education Center:

Education centers affiliated with a UH campus which provide access to credit and non-credit courses, as well as certificate and degree programs through the internet, video or cable TV technology. They also provide academic support through exam proctoring, tutoring, academic advising, library services and have computer labs for student use (UH, n.d.).

Master's Degree:

Degree awarded upon completion of academic requirements that usually include a minimum of one year's study beyond the bachelor's degree (USDS, n.d.).

Native Hawaiian:

Hawaiian Ancestry determined by the sum of students who self-reported Hawaiian ancestry on the UH System Application form and those who either did not answer the ancestry question or answered in the negative but who indicated Hawaiian ethnicity (UH IRO, 2013). In 2013, the UH Institutional Research and Analysis Office (IRO) changed their reporting design to include the ancestry question. They have updated previous reports to reflect this change.

Other Degrees:

Includes Advanced Professional Certificates (APC), Professional Practice degrees (DARCH, JD, MD, PHARMD), Graduate Other certificates (PDN, PB), and Undergraduate Other Certificates (PCERT).

Post-secondary (Higher) Education:

Any adult education school, business school, trade school, community college, college, or university enrolling or registering students above the age of compulsory school attendance (HRS).



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