

The Future of Higher Education in Idaho

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Presentation to the Workforce Development Council

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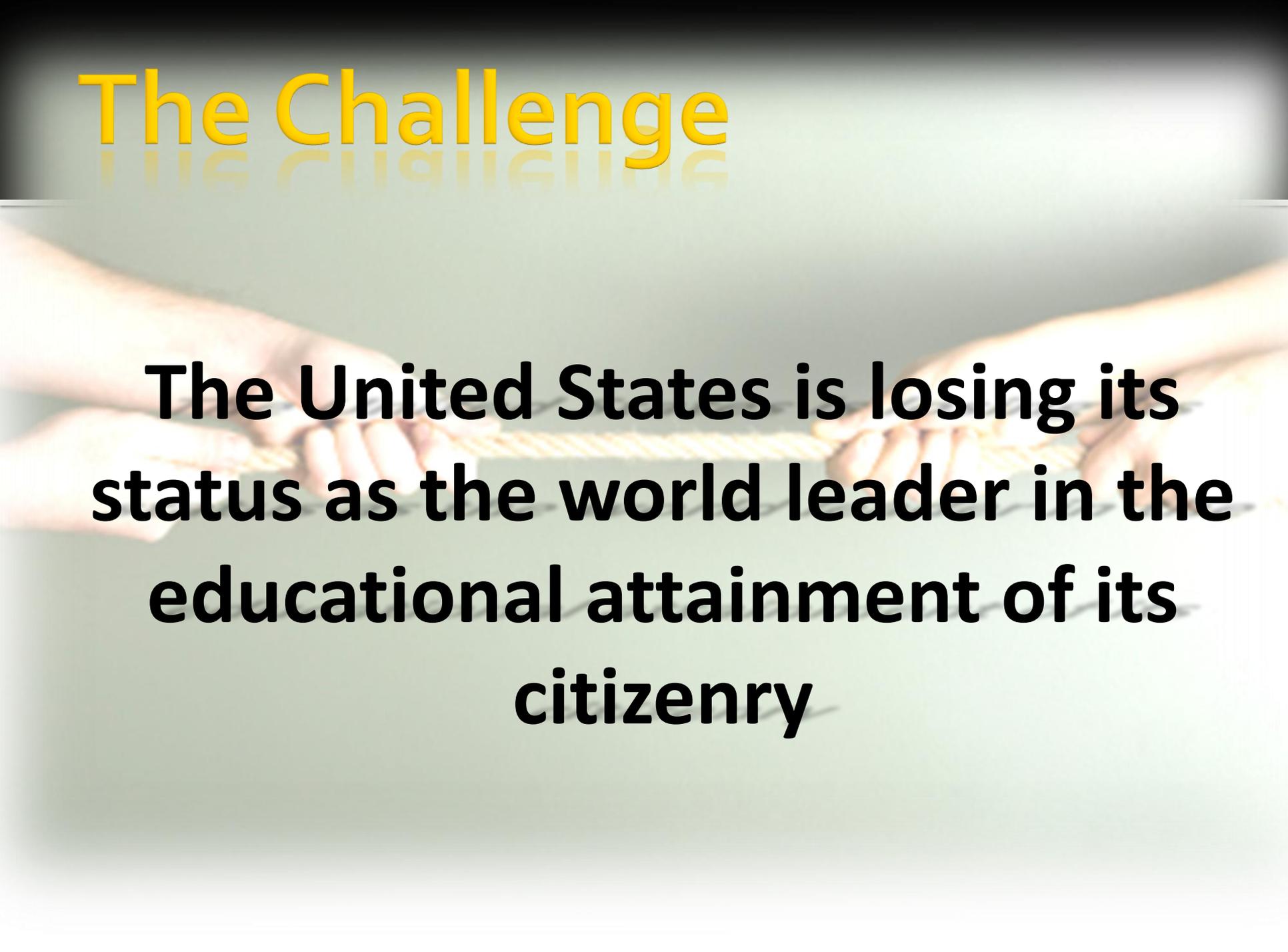
The Future of Higher Education in Idaho

- **Renewed Focus on Higher Education**
- **Challenge**
- **Goal**
- **Obstacles to Higher Education Success**
- **Strategies**

The Renewed Focus on Higher Education

- **Coming to our Senses: Education and the American Future**
 - The College Board Commission on Access, Admissions, and Success in Higher Education (December 2008)
- **Higher Expectations and Fewer Resources**
 - National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (July 2009)

The Challenge

The background of the slide features a close-up photograph of several hands of different skin tones reaching out and grasping a thick, light-colored rope. The hands are positioned in a way that suggests teamwork and shared effort. The lighting is soft, highlighting the texture of the rope and the skin.

The United States is losing its status as the world leader in the educational attainment of its citizenry

The Challenge

- Rank 23rd in high school completion
- Rank 10th in postsecondary completion
- 40% of 25-to-34 cohort has postsecondary degree
- Highest college dropout
- Only industrialized nation with declining college completion rate
- Present course - 40% drops to 29% by 2025

The Challenge

First



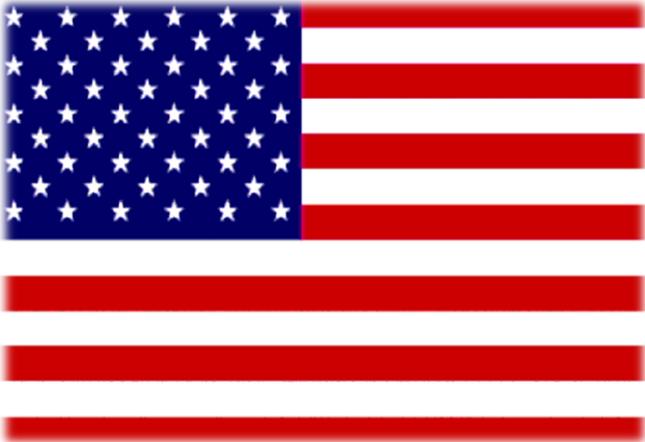
to



Last

The Challenge

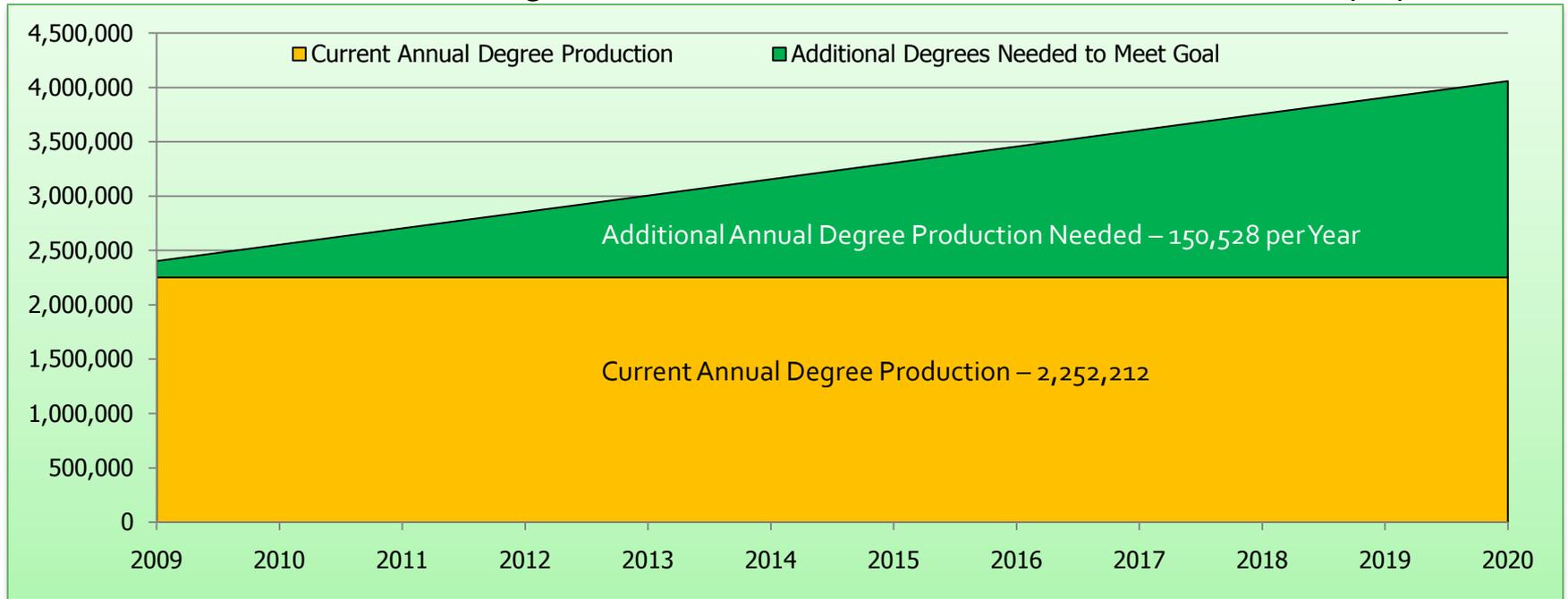
- Idaho's 6-year graduation rate - 42.9%*
- National average is 56.1%*



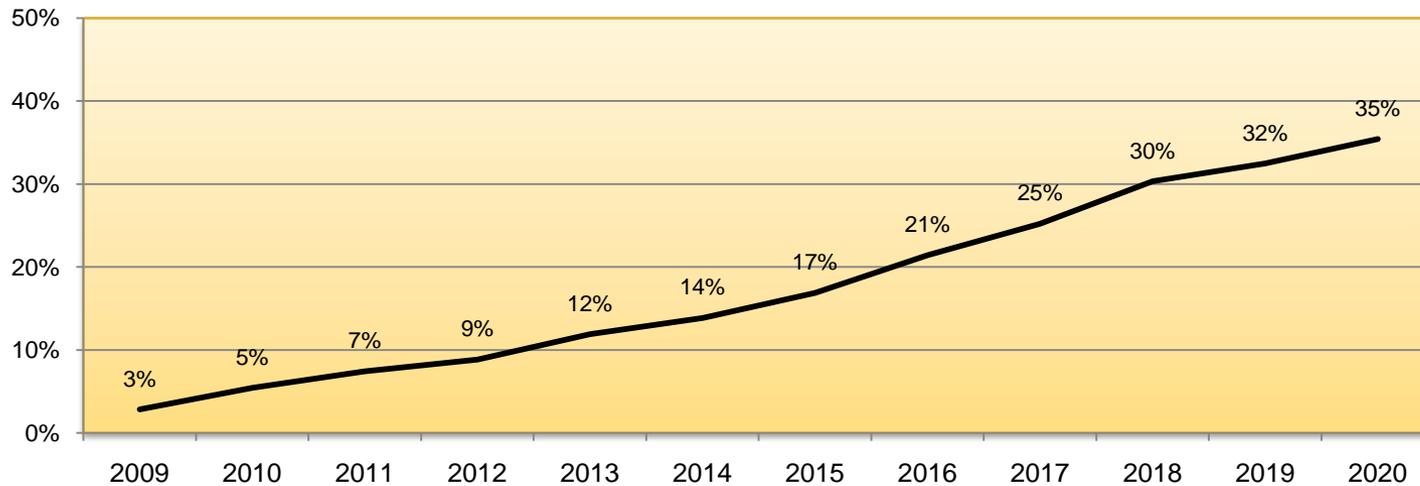
The Goal

- “By 2020, America will once again have the highest proportion of college graduates in the world.” ~ President Barack Obama, February 24, 2009
- “Drawing upon expert consultants and other studies and reports...achieve 55% postsecondary completion rate by 2025.” ~ The College Commission on Access, Admissions, and Success in Higher Education, December 2008

Associate and Bachelors Degrees Needed to Become the Most Educated Country by 2020



Increase in State and Local Funding at Current Cost per FTE



The Obstacles

- The “Gap”
 - U.S. must increase by 52%
 - Idaho must increase by 6,941 degrees annually



The Obstacles

Major Conclusions

- Poverty
- Dearth of college information in middle schools
- Lack of rigor in high school curricula
- Lack of alignment between high school and college requirements

The Obstacles

Major Conclusions

- Confusing application and financial aid
- Insufficient need-based financial aid
- Failure to give sufficient priority to teacher prep programs
- Failure to address high rates of college attrition

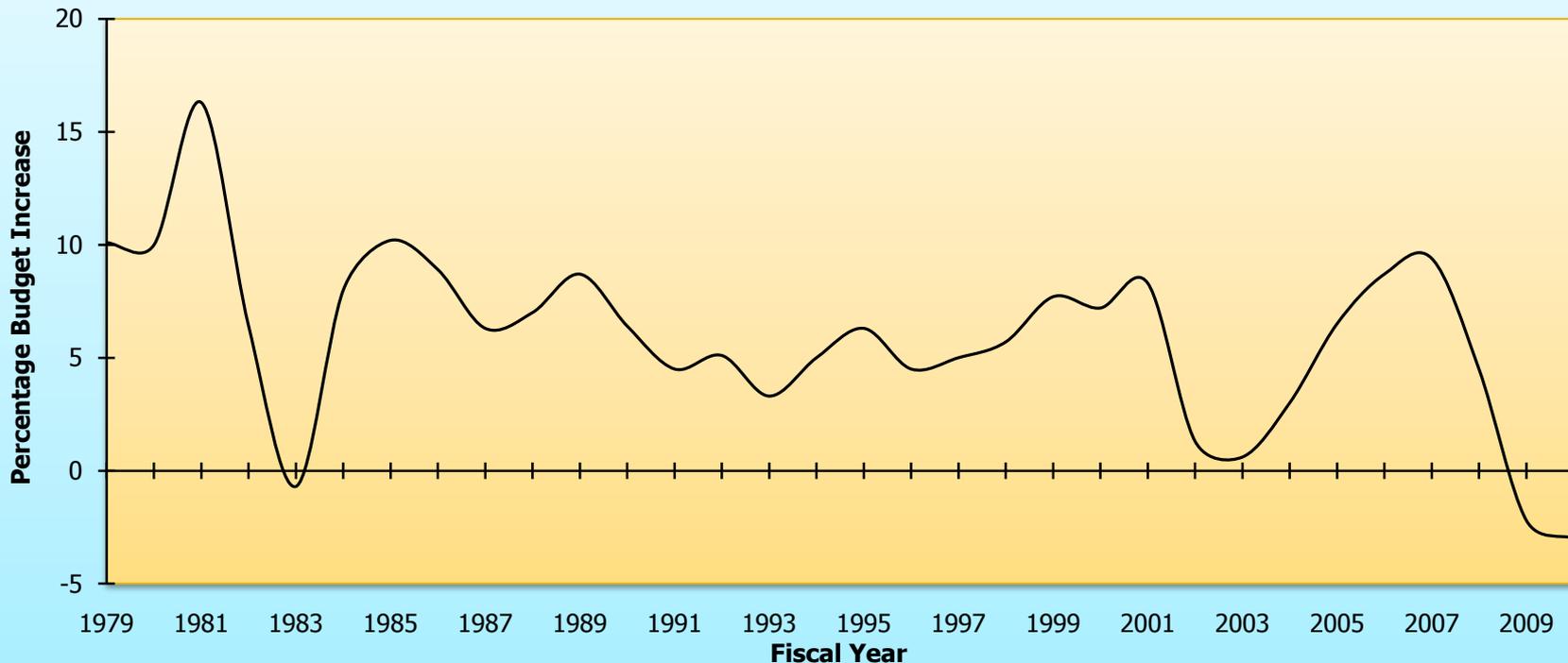


The Obstacles

Fiscal Realities

Expenditures

Annual Percentage Budget Increases, Fiscal 1979 to Fiscal 2010



*32-year historical average rate of growth is 5.9 percent

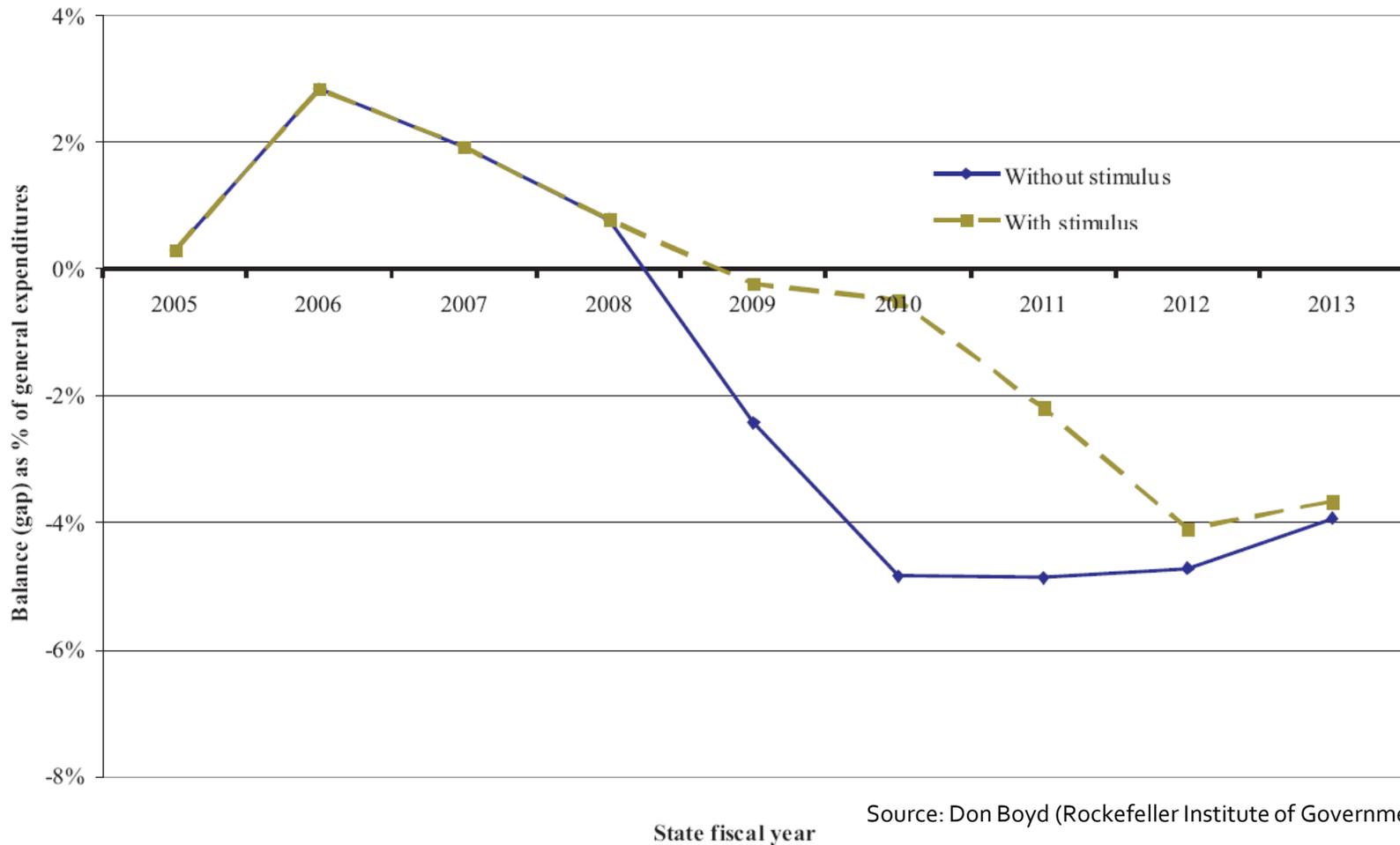
***Fiscal 10 numbers are recommended

**Fiscal 09 numbers are estimated

Source: NASBO June 2009 Fiscal Survey of States

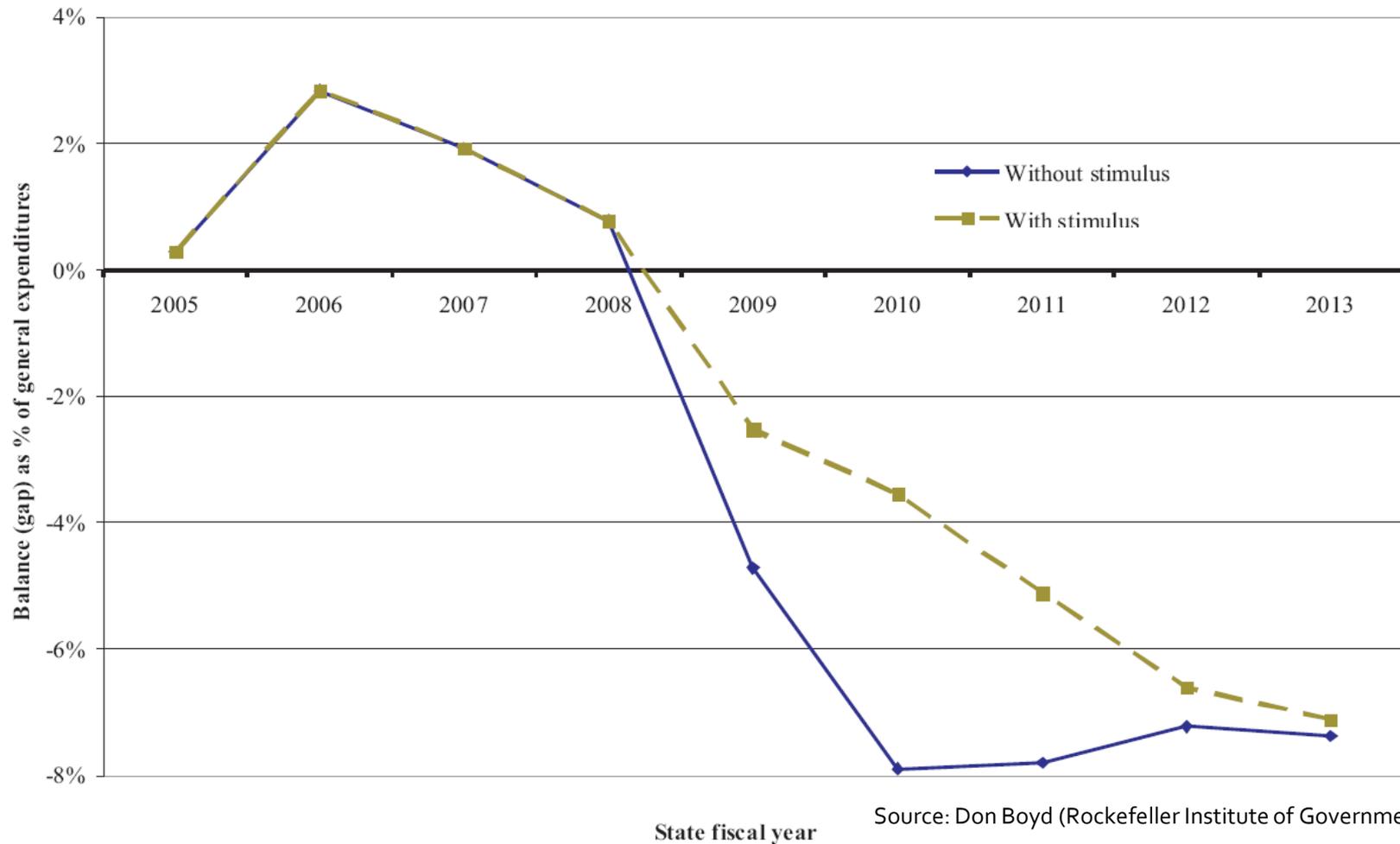
After stimulus wanes, gaps could approximate 4% of spending, or \$70 billion, even under the "Low-Gap" Scenario

"Low-Gap" Scenario:
State General Revenue Minus Expenditures With and Without Federal Stimulus

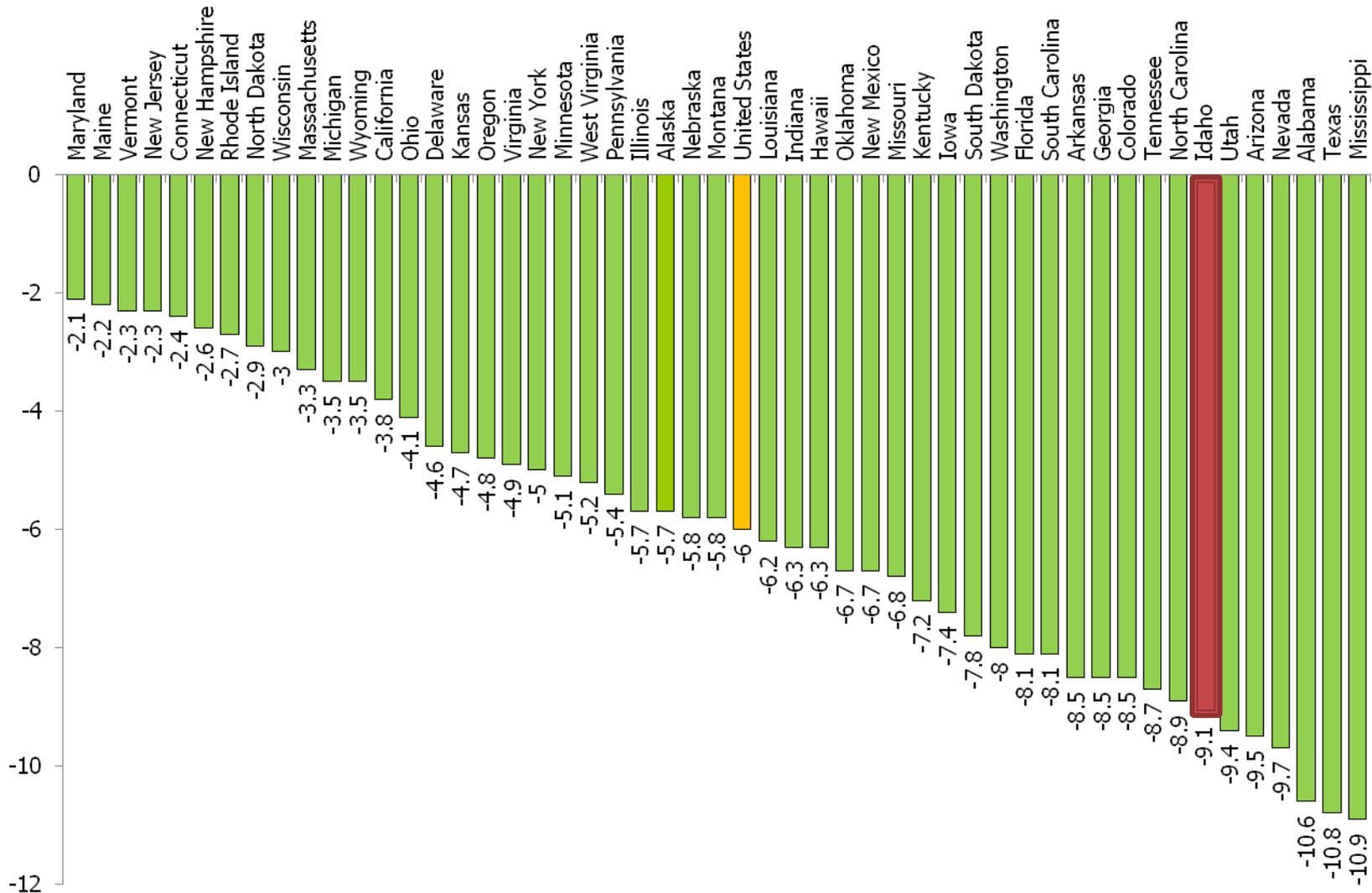


After stimulus wanes, gaps could approach 7% of spending or \$120 billion under the "High-Gap" scenario

"High-Gap" Scenario:
State General Revenue Minus Expenditures With and Without Federal Stimulus



Projected State and Local Budget Surplus (Gap) as a Percent of Revenues, 2016



Source: NCHEMS; Don Boyd (Rockefeller Institute of Government), 2009

The Obstacles

Completion Rates by Income

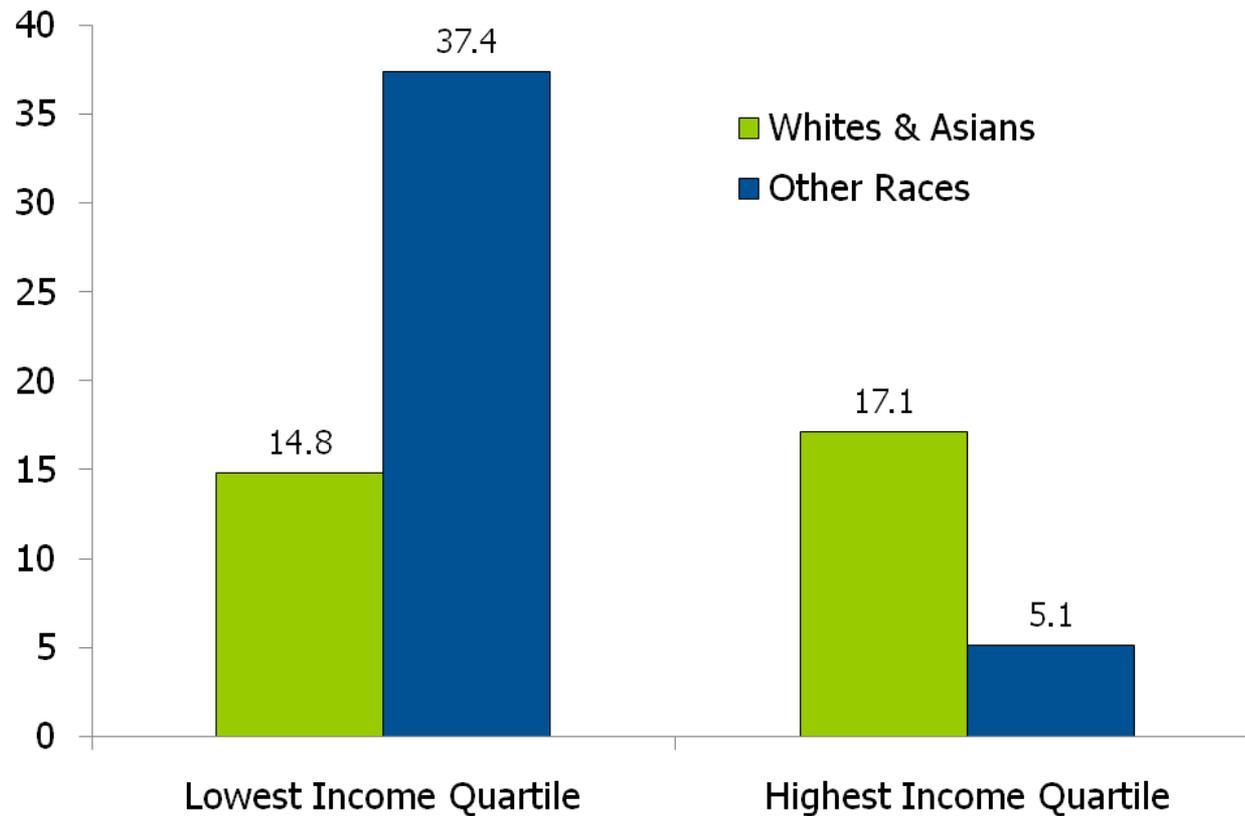
College Graduates by Age 26

Young People from High Income Families 60%

Young People from Low Income Families 7%

The Obstacles

Family Incomes of Families with School-Age Children



Source: American Community Survey

The Strategies

Recommendations

- Align high school exit requirements with college entrance expectations
- Simplify college admissions and financial aid
- Simplify college transfer
- Make college affordable
 - College role; State role; Federal role



The Strategies

Recommendations

- Give much greater priority to teacher prep
- Implement “best practice” strategies for college completion
- Invest in adult education programs

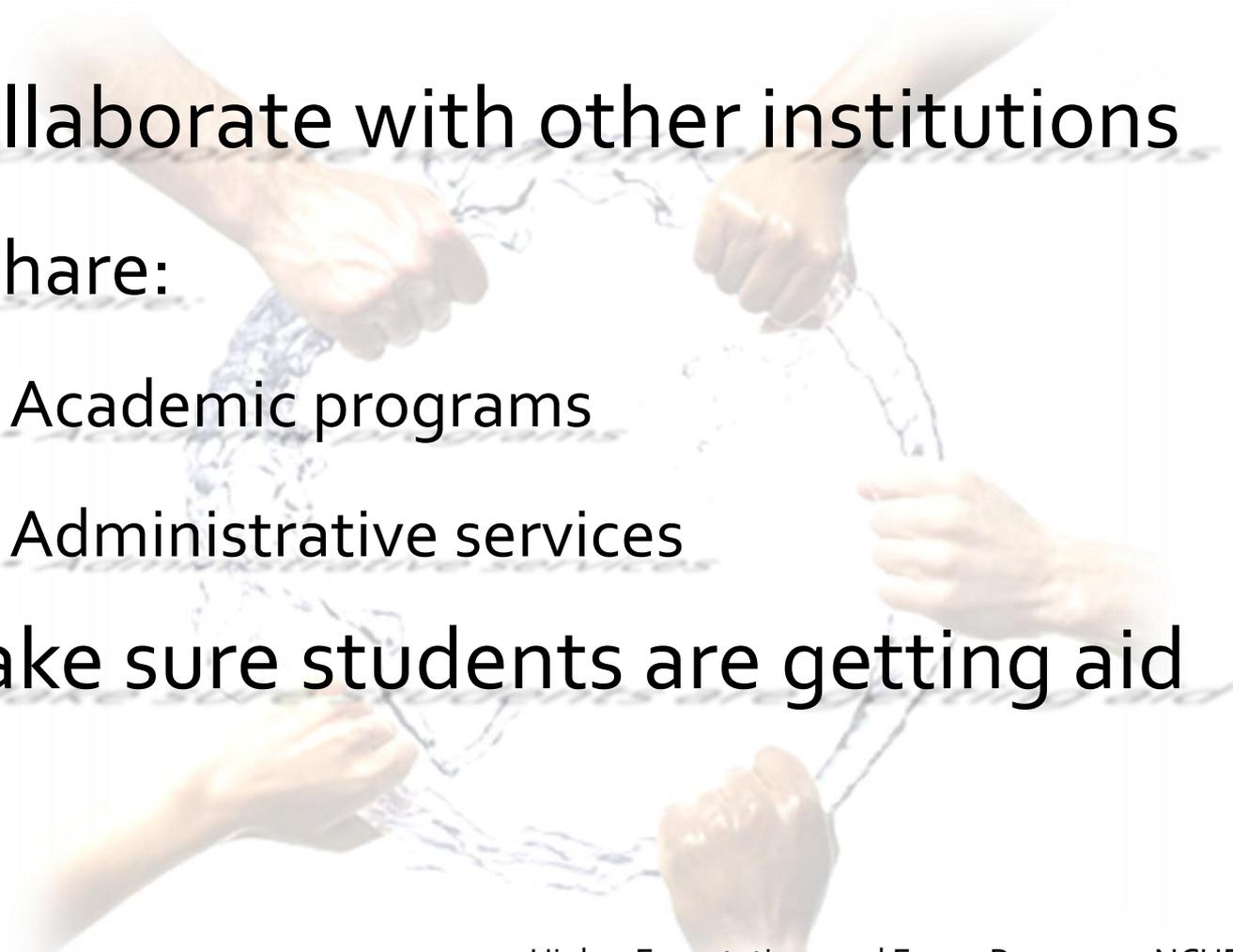
The Strategies

Recommendations

- Reallocate faculty time to undergraduate courses and away from
 - Administration and committees
 - Undersubscribed graduate programs
 - Non-sponsored research

The Strategies

Short-Term Actions

- 
- Collaborate with other institutions
 - Share:
 - Academic programs
 - Administrative services
 - Make sure students are getting aid

The Strategies

Longer Term Strategies – Mission Focus

Refocus on the institutional mission

- Eliminate small, non-core programs
- Re-think institutional aid

The Strategies

Longer Term Strategies

Invest in efficiency

- Retrofit building for energy efficiency
- Reengineer business processes
- Renegotiate relationships with the state

The Strategies

Longer Term Strategies

Reengineer curricula and delivery methods

- Restructure general education
 - Fewer options
 - More large enrollment courses
 - More courses that can be taught by faculty from multiple disciplines
- Invest in course redesign
- Tackle developmental education on a statewide basis
 - Common standards
 - Modularized
 - Technology enhanced

Higher Education Budget Status

2010 Holdbacks

Institutions

6%

Special Programs

4%

2010 Holdbacks

Postsecondary Institution	Amount
BSU	\$4,701,100
ISU	\$3,948,600
UI	\$5,564,900
LCSC	\$808,100
Systemwide	\$174,000
CSI	\$705,700
NIC	\$603,500
CWI	\$275,200
	\$16,781,100

2009 to 2010

Down 20%

2010 Stimulus Funds

4-year postsecondary	\$15,313,800
2-year postsecondary	\$ 1,640,200
Total postsecondary	\$16,954,000

2009 to 2010 with stimulus

Down 14.6%

2011 Stimulus Funds

4-year postsecondary	\$4,128,200
2-year postsecondary	\$ 442,000
Total postsecondary	\$4,570,200

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