Virginia Higher Education in the National Context

House Appropriations Committee Retreat

November 13, 2007

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State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO)



How Does Virginia Compare to Other States and the Nation with Respect to:

- Population growth and changes
- Access and success in higher education
- Affordability for students/families and states
- Performance and accountability
- Restructuring and other strategies in response to emerging higher education needs and "markets"



Population and Demographics

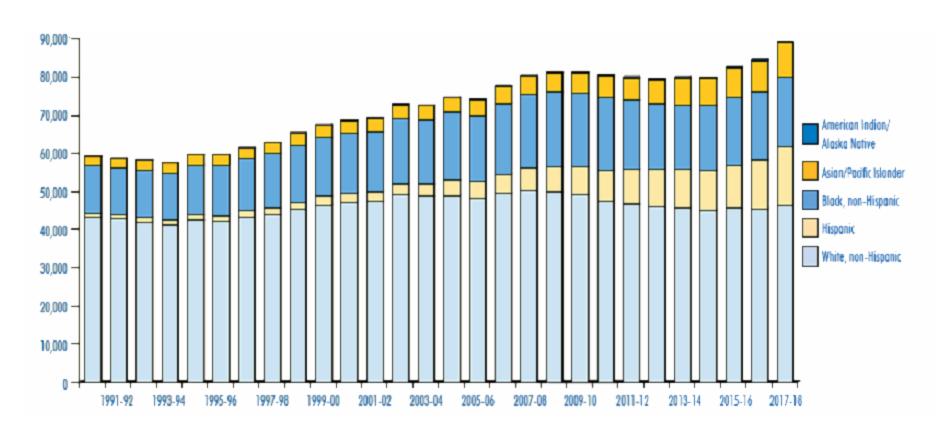
State	% Population Change 1990 to 2000	% Change in Projected Total Population (2000 - 2025)	% Change in Projected 18-24 Year Olds (2000-2025)
Nevada	64.0	93.3	74.1
Arizona	39.5	85.8	67.3
Florida	22.8	62.1	48.4
North Carolina	20.9	42.2	41.8
Texas	22.3	48.0	38.9
Georgia	25.8	39.7	36.2
Virginia	13.9	32.3	32.6
Maryland	10.4	27.7	31.6
Colorado	30.2	28.4	26.4
Utah	29.1	44.4	23.2
United States	13.5	24.2	14.1

Other SREB States



Trends in Racial and Ethnic Composition

Virginia Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity 1990-91 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)



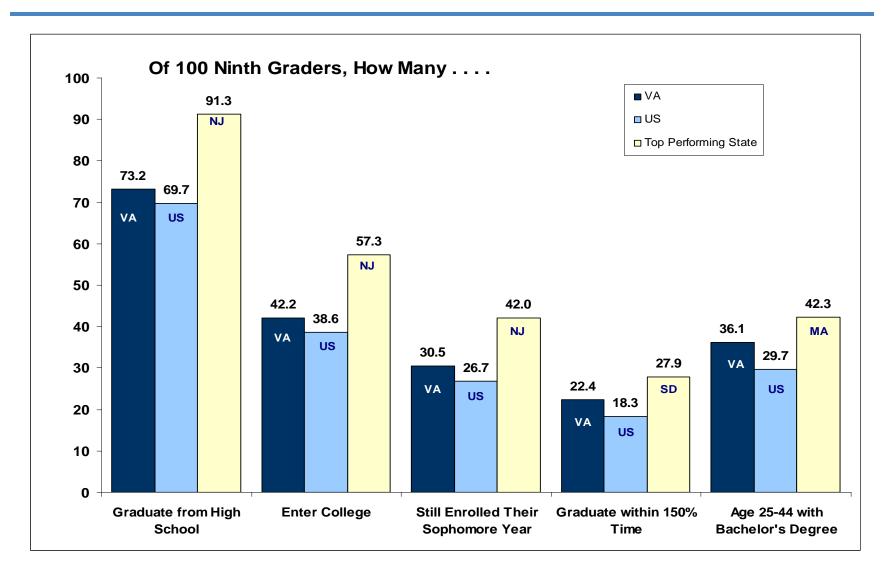


Higher Education Enrollment Growth

State		e in Higher E t by Sector (% Entering Students Attending "in-State" Institutions		
	Public, 2-year	Public, 4-year or above	Not-for- Profit Private	1994	2004
Florida	15%	29%	40%	82%	79%
Georgia	68%	24%	6%	85%	83%
North Carolina	39%	29%	23%	77%	80%
Maryland	55%	27%	24%	76%	80%
Virginia	29%	18%	39%	73%	80%



Virginia Education Pipeline





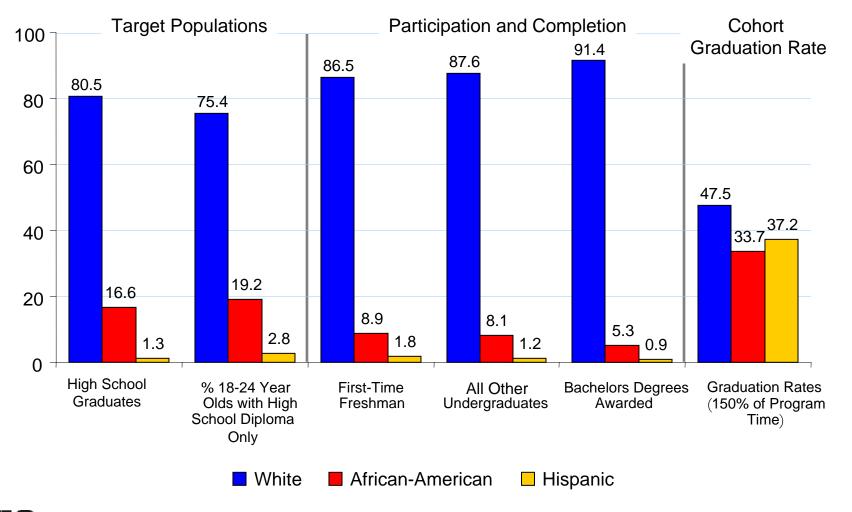
Performance Measures on Equity in Access and Student Success

- "Stewardship-of-Place" principles
- Empirically determined service areas –national, statewide, multi-state, urban, regional/local
- Standard performance measures relative to service-area access and success
- Useful to states and institutions for monitoring and improvement



Indicators of Access and Success

(Draft Analytics, by National Center for Higher Education Management Systems – NCHEMS)





College Affordability – Questions to Ask, Indicators to Monitor

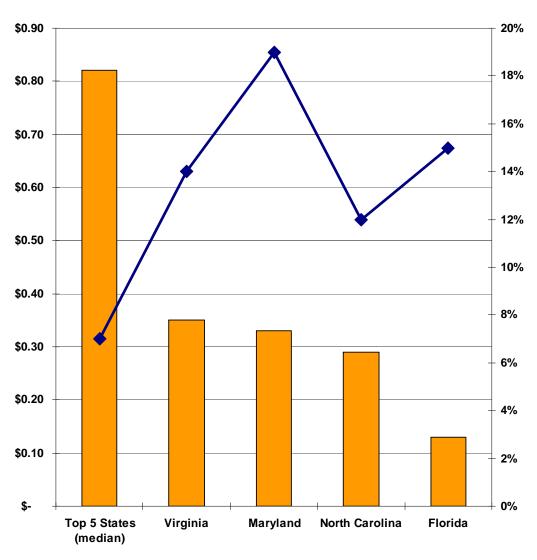
- Tuition & fee levels by institution and sector ("sticker price" to students and families)
- "Net price" or costs to students/families net of grant aid, including costs deferred by loans (by median income or quintiles)
- State and institutional support for financial aid, both need-based and merit-based
- Access and success for lower income students
 (Pell recipients as % of enrollments, uses of institutional aid)
- Percent of students borrowing and average debt at graduation (types of loans, income levels)



Tuition and Fees Related to Income

State	Median Tuition Mid-Quintile Fa 2000	mily Income in	Median Tuition/Fees as % of Mid-Quintile Family Income in 2005-06		
	4-year	2-year	4-year	2-year	
Alabama	7.4%	4.2%	10.2%	6.2%	
Arkansas	9.2%	3.1%	13.0%	5.1%	
Delaware	8.9%	3.5%	12.3%	4.2%	
Florida	6.1%	3.7%	7.6%	4.4%	
Georgia	5.7%	3.5%	6.7%	3.8%	
Kentucky	6.3%	2.9%	12.1%	7.4%	
Louisiana	6.8%	3.9%	8.6%	4.8%	
Maryland	7.5%	4.1%	10.5%	4.8%	
Mississippi	8.1%	3.1%	10.6%	4.6%	
North Carolina	4.9%	2.2%	8.1%	3.2%	
Oklahoma	5.3%	3.9%	8.1%	5.6%	
South Carolina	9.0%	3.2%	15.6%	7.0%	
Tennessee	7.2%	3.7%	11.0%	5.8%	
Texas	7.3%	3.0%	11.6%	3.5%	
Virginia	7.0%	2.2%	10.2%	3.8%	
West Virginia	7.6%	4.7%	10.9%	7.3%	
SREB	6.9%	3.2%	10.4%	4.6%	
United States	7.5%	4.0%	10.4%	5.0%	

College Affordability Indicators

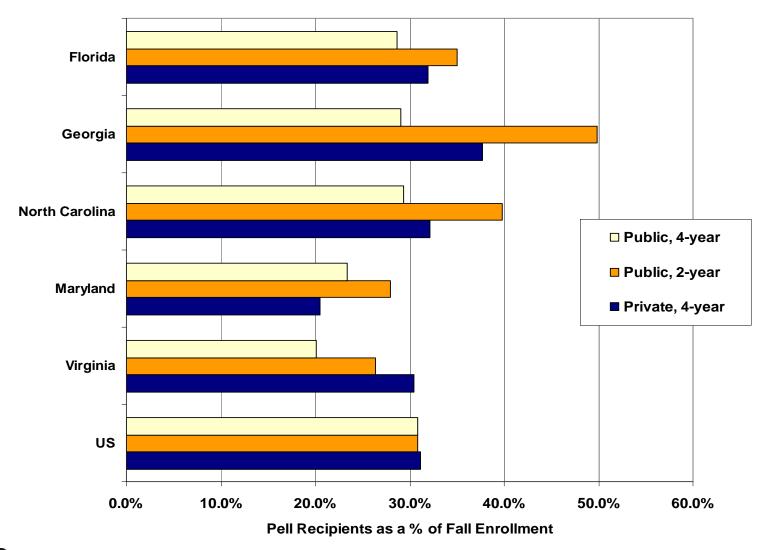


- Amount State provides to low income students for every \$1 of federal Pell
- Share of Income that poorest families need to pay for tuition at lowest priced colleges



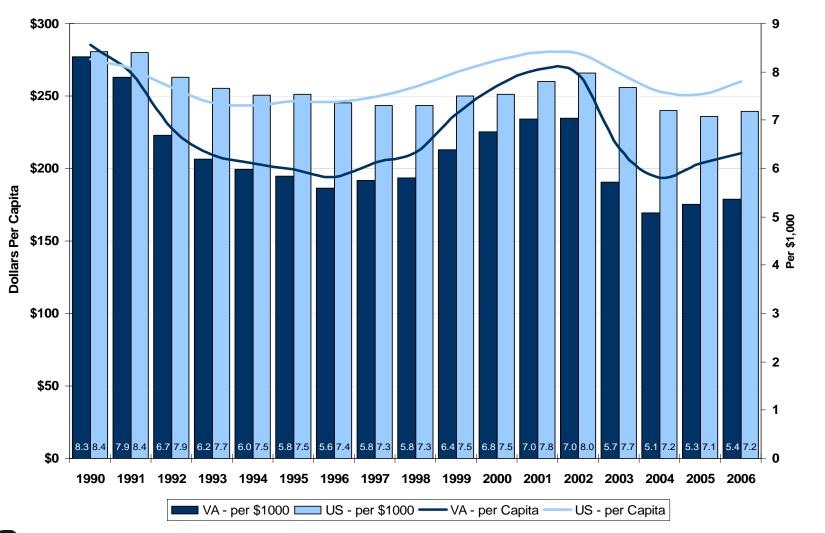
Data Source: Education Trust: 2006 Education Watch State Summaries

Pell Recipients (% Fall 2003 Enrollment)



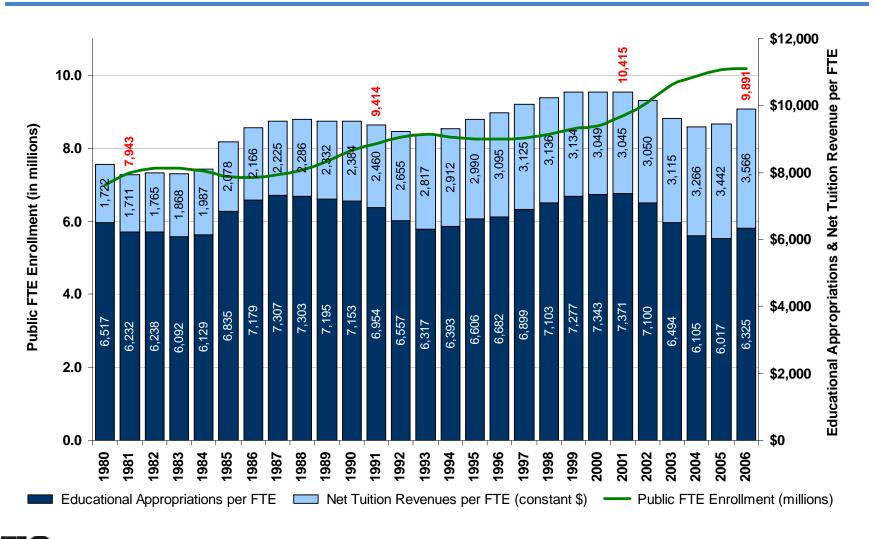


State and Local Support for Higher Education per Capita and per \$1,000 of per Capita Personal Income, FY 1990-2006, Virginia and U.S.



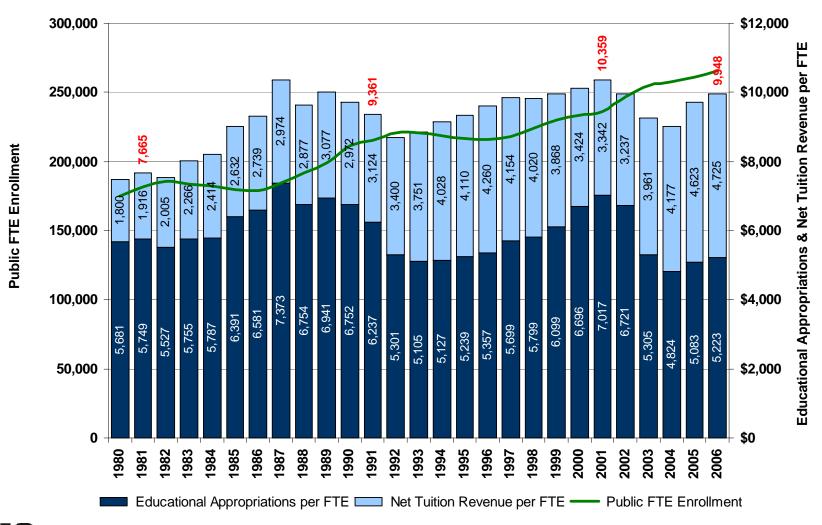


United States Total Educational Appropriations and Net Tuition Revenue per FTE in Public Institutions Compared to Trends in Enrollment Growth, FY 1980-2006, US





Educational Appropriations and Net Tuition Revenue per FTE in Public Institutions Compared to Trends in Enrollment Growth, FY 1980-2006, Virginia





When Does Big-Picture Accountability Fail to Do its Job?

- When it is buried in inch-thick reports about everything institutions do and want
- When institutional leaders and faculty consider it "administrative work"
- When more time is spent debating how to measure, rather than how to improve
- When nobody remembers the priority goals
- When it feels like coercion or bribery, and support for improvement is not sustained



Lessons about How Accountability Can Work Better

- Focus on fundamental needs and priorities
- Establish and honor an appropriate division of labor
- Monitor results and work for improvement
- Engage governors, legislators, state-level boards, institutional leaders, and the public
- Develop strategies, linkages, tools, and the leadership to sustain progress



What Are the Implications of Emerging "Markets" in Higher Education

- Markets can operate and expand when costs, benefits, and results are "monetized" or in some way measureable
- Markets shape both consumer and supplier behavior through competition, market leaders, and decentralized decisions
- Markets allow more strategic use of measureable things, promote market efficiency, and have "direction"
- Markets require new roles for policy, planning, and other government functions to operate "optimally"



In Summary, Where Is Virginia with Respect to the National Context and Emerging Needs?

- Comparatively high population growth and demographic change
- Below average state support with higher reliance on tuition/fee revenue
- High quality/high status public institutions facing diverse, emerging higher education markets
- Comprehensive and innovative restructuring agenda to align policies and policy-making with changing needs of students and the state



Thank You

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