Trends in Higher Education: Internationally, Nationally, State-wide, & Locally

Presentation by:
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Strategic Planning Retreat
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Theories & Evidence of Global Change Effecting Higher Education

- The World is Flat....T. Friedman
- Three Billion New Capitalists....C. Prestowitz
- The Flight of the Creative Class…R. Florida
- The Experience Economy.....B. Pine & J. Gilmore
- Etc....
Differences in College Attainment (Associate and Higher) Between Young and Older Adults – The U.S. and OECD Countries, 2004
The Aging U.S. Workforce

Year-to-Year Change in U.S. Population, 2002-2020

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Growth in Demand -

Figure 4. Arizona Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity
1992-93 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)

Source; Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education
In Arizona, for every 100 ninth graders...

- 66 graduate from high school
- 31 enter college
- 20 are still enrolled by sophomore year
- 15 of the 100 complete degrees in six years

NCHEMS Information Center, 2002
Projected Growth in Supply and Demand of Workers With Some Postsecondary Education, 1998 to 2028

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau and National Alliance of Business
Training, tooling and directing the labor force—*what community colleges do well*—into knowledge workers.
What are knowledge workers?

... those states that improve opportunities for education and training beyond high school advance their residents' employment prospects and the competitiveness of their overall workforce.

Educational Attainment – Percent of Adults 25 to 64 with an Associates Degree or Higher, 2005

Source: 2005 American Community Survey
Coconino County has relatively high educational attainment -

Percent of 25 Year Old Population by Educational Attainment Level

- Coconino: 87.1% H.S. Grad, 30.2% Bach Degree
- Arizona: 83.8% H.S. Grad, 25.5% Bach Degree
- U.S.: 84.1% H.S. Grad, 27.0% Bach Degree

U.S. Census, 2006
ARIZONA TRENDS:

- College in AZ has become less affordable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average Family Income</th>
<th>Net College Cost</th>
<th>% Needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$12,000</td>
<td>$7127</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$26,912</td>
<td>$7608</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$42,946</td>
<td>$8013</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Coconino County has a relatively low income level -

Median family income
(in 2006 inflation-adjusted dollars)

U.S. Census, 2006
State and Local Appropriations for Higher Education
Per FTE Student ($), 2005

Source: State Higher Education Executive Officers
Appropriation of Arizona State Tax Funds for Higher Education Per Capita ($): 1998 to 2004

NOTE: Data not available for all years.
STUDENTS ENROLLED IN TWO-YEAR COLLEGES IN ARIZONA IN 2004:

• 217,597 Students or 53% of all Higher Education Enrollments.

Community Colleges are the “College of Choice” for the Majority of Arizonans.
CCC Operates With A Low Tax Rate -

CC Primary Property Tax Rate
FY 2007

Graham
Pinal
Yuma/La Pz
Cochise
Yavapai
Navajo
Pima
Mohave
Maricopa
Coconino
An October 2005 *USA Today* survey found two of Arizona's three public universities have led the nation in tuition increases since 2002. The University of Arizona (UA) ranked first with a 74.1 percent increase, and Arizona State University (ASU) ranked fourth with a 70.4 percent increase.

If recent history is any indication, average in-state tuition could jump from $4,500 to nearly $10,000--roughly a quarter of a typical Arizona family's annual household income--in just a few years.

Vicki Murray, *School Reform News*, Date: June 1, 2006
Arizona & Affordability – Focus on Financial Aid

Through 2005-2006 (last year for comparative data) –

Need-based aid:

- $2.8 million (43rd nationally)
- 23% increase over ten years (43rd nationally)
- $8.02 per Undergraduate FTE (49th nationally)
  - 14th of 15 states in the WICHE Region
  - WICHE average: $170
  - National average: $415

- Arizonans rely more heavily on loans:
  - Average loan amount in AZ – $3,762
  - Average loan amount in top states – $2,619

- State investment in need-based financial aid as compared to the federal investment.
  - Arizona/Federal Investment: 0%
  - Top States/Federal Investment: 89%
To Summarize.....

- Increased globalization of workforce
- Decreased #s of 55+ generation in the workforce
- Large AZ high school drop out problem coupled with high growth in Hispanic h. s. grad #s
- Increased workforce need over next 40 yrs of folks w/ some post-2\textsuperscript{nd}
- Disparity in AZ educational attainment compared to County
- CCC District is high attainment and lower-than-average income
- AZ appropriations to HE in the upper middle with less support to community colleges
- AZ citizens pay increasing % of their income for post-2\textsuperscript{nd} & rely heavily on loans

In Addition.....

- National Spellings report focuses on Access, Accountability & Affordability
So? How does CCC position itself to address these demographics and challenges?

- How do the demographic shifts in learners effect how we program? competitively market? competitively recruit?

- How do these demographics effect our hiring practices? How do we become more competitive?

- W/ AZ low in ed attainment & Coconino County expecting a drop in attainment, how does CCC prepare/respond?

- W/ 75% of new jobs requiring some post-2\textsuperscript{nd} & only 35% of US (25-34 yrs) have 2+ yrs of post-2\textsuperscript{nd}, how does CCC respond?

- W/ CCC District in low income & current high attainment, how does CCC respond?

- How does CCC position itself so that our limited financial resources are maintained and strengthened?

- Others??????