#### **TESTIMONY**

The California
Assembly
Higher Education
Committee

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Presentation by:

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President, Western
Interstate Commission
for Higher Education
(WICHE)

#### FINANCING CALIFORNIA HIGHER EDUCATION

The Case for Change
The Case for Whopping
Big Change

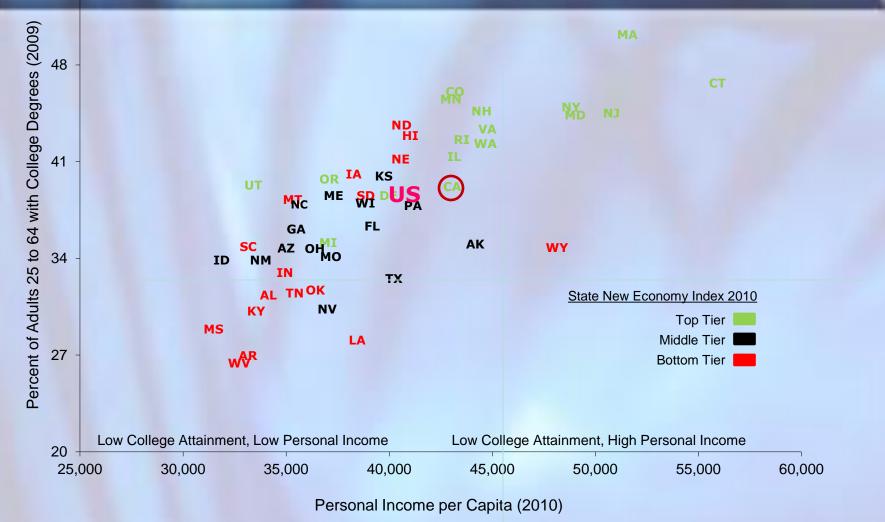
Why & How

- First, Demand exceeds supply
  - And, California's economy and social fabric need the State to meet demand

### The Relationship Between Educational Attainment, Personal Income, and the State New Economy Index (2010)

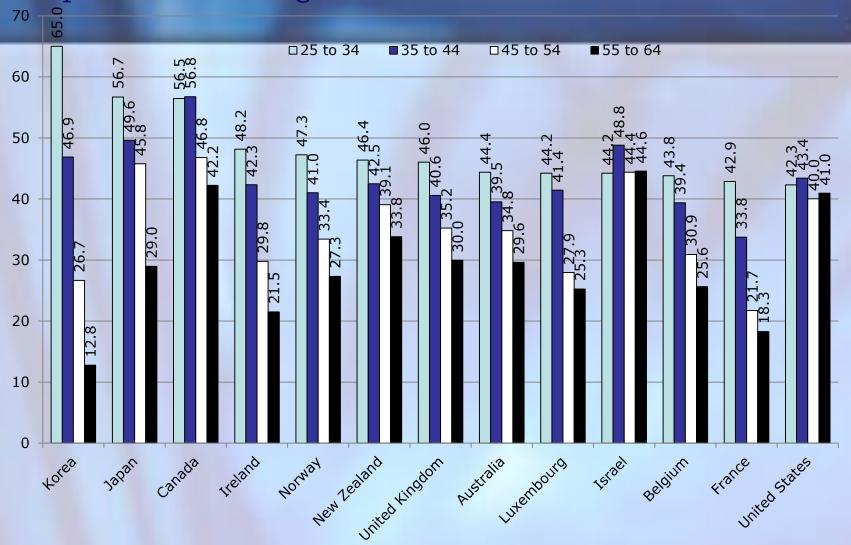
High College Attainment, Low Personal Income

High College Attainment, High Personal Income

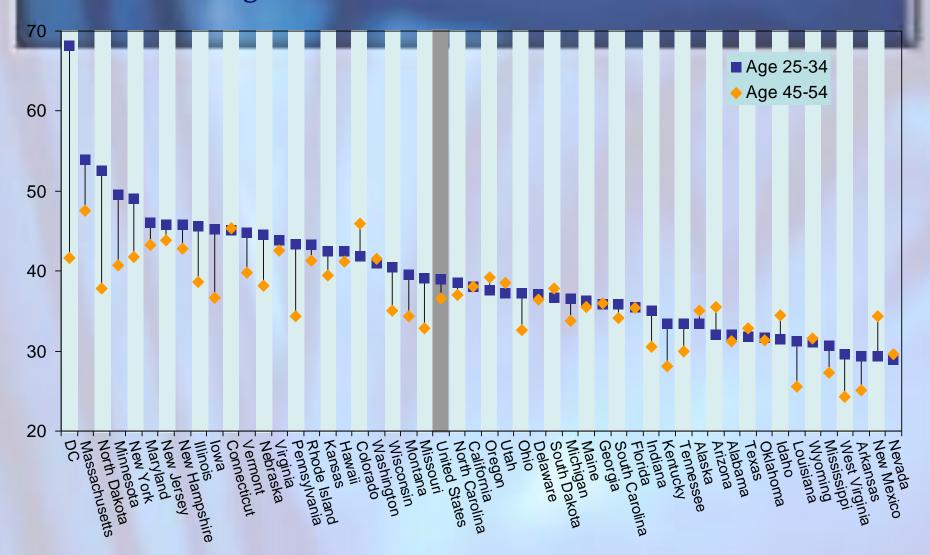


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Kauffman Foundation

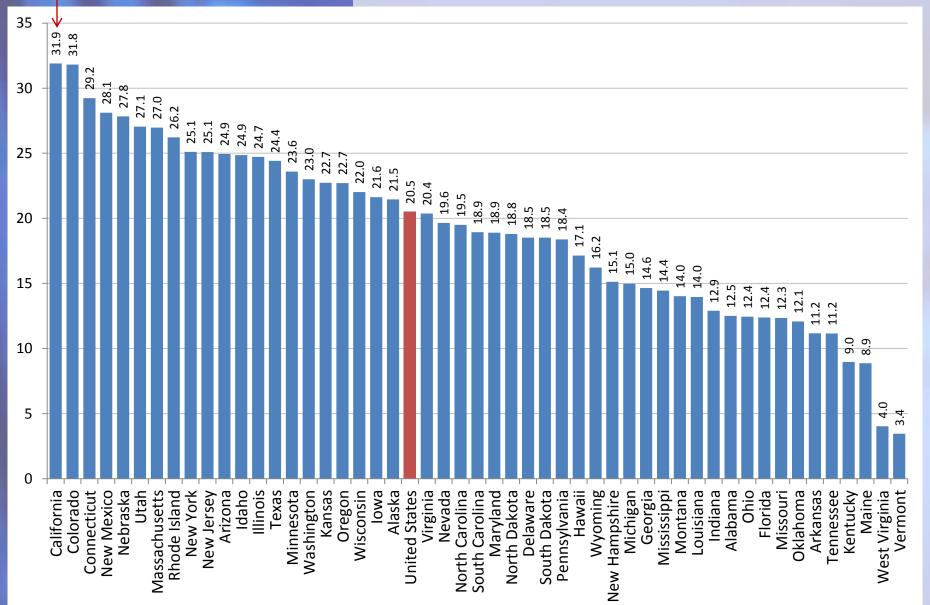
### Percent of Adults with an Associate Degree or Higher by Age Group – U.S. & Leading OECD Countries, 2010



#### Differences in College Attainment (Associate & Higher) Between Younger & Older Adults - U.S., 2009



### Percentage Gap in College Attainment between Whites and Underserved Minorities – 25 to 64 Year Olds



- First, Demand exceeds supply
  - And, California's economy and social fabric need the State to meet demand

- PPI Projections 1 Million more credentialed citizens than being produced today
- More of the same won't get you there

- Second, changes within higher education and changes in composition of students can't be sustained with current funding approach.
  - Funding built on a growth model isn't sustainable
  - Students are more at-risk & serving them takes resources
  - More of the same won't get you there

- Third, other legitimate demands for government funds are displacing higher education as a priority.
  - Like it, or not, it's a fact
  - And higher education does have an additional revenue source – tuition
    - And a reasonable case can be made for "s/he who benefits should pay"
  - More of the same won't get you there

- Fourth, California isn't wealthy enough for the generosity it once provided to the public good.
  - California is about average in every way
    - Average in per capita income (7% above)
    - Average in tax effort (4% above)
    - Slightly above average in higher education support (7-14% above, depending on measure)
  - But California appetite for public goods was built on an era of greater wealth

- Results: Education of Californians At risk
  - Limiting enrolment reduces access
    - Explicit Caps
    - Implicit limits
      - No classes in which to enroll
      - Too few classes in which to enroll
  - Productivity needs improvement
    - Not so much student success in California

# National Student Clearinghouse Information on Student Completion in Six Years

	Completion		Not Enrolled or Completed	
	Cal	US	Cal	US
Public Universities	66%	61%	15%	23%
Private Colleges & Universities	77%	72%	14%	19%
Community Colleges	28%	37%	42%	44%

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  - Productivity needs improvement
    - Not so much student success in California
    - More an issue of cost per unit of outcome (grads)
      - Not CSU 2<sup>nd</sup> best nationally, 23% above national average
      - Somewhat UC on the national average, but 40% below top ranked state (Colorado)
      - Community Colleges the issue -2<sup>nd</sup> to last nationally

- A New Philosophy
  - From:
    - Officially You come, we will pay & provide
    - Actually -- We meant well; sorry 'bout that
  - To: A design for shared responsibility
    - Similar to Oregon and Minnesota
    - But tailored to California

- The Partners in A New Philosophy of Shared Responsibility
  - The State of California
  - The Student
  - The Student's Family (Parents/Spouse)
  - The Federal Government
  - The Institution the student is attending

# Cost of Attendance

# Partners Share Responsibility for Meeting the Cost of Attendance

- 5. The **institution**, via need-based aid, makes up the remaining difference.
- The **state** grant award makes up the remaining difference, based on frugal budget.
- 3. The model accounts for the **federal government**'s contribution (i.e., Pell grants, tuition tax credits).
- 2. The student's parents/spouse contribute their share.
- Each student, as the principal beneficiary, is expected to contribute toward his/her own educational costs. Sources include: earnings, savings, borrowing, or scholarships.

Institution (via need-based aid)

State Government

**Federal Government** 

Family

Institutional Merit scholarship

Student

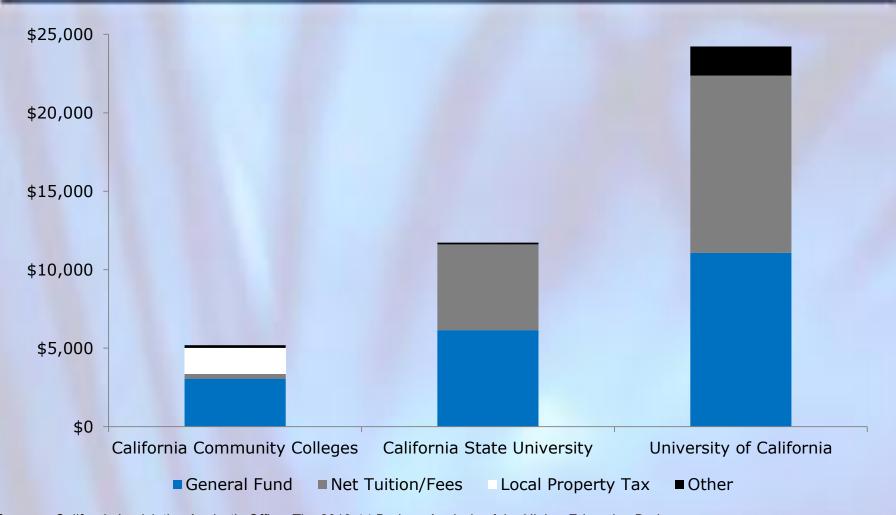
Private scholarship

# Recognizing the Difference in Costs of Attendance Between Sectors

State **Two-Year Sector** State Feds Cost of Attendance Family Sost of Attendance Feds The cost of choice linked to reasonable Family borrowing Student Earnings Links to reasonable work Student commitment ( minimum wage)

- State Role With Respect to Institutions
  - Revamp Approach to Appropriations
    - Move from Pretend Enrolment Based Funding
    - Which is actually funding on Immediate Expediency
    - To Outcome Based Performance Funding
  - Start Charging Real Fees/Tuition in the Community Colleges
    - Necessary to provide adequate funding for both quality and access

#### Revenue Per FTE by Source, FY12 A Proxy for Instructional Costs



Sources: California Legislative Analyst's Office, The 2013-14 Budget: Analysis of the Higher Education Budget, <a href="http://www.lao.ca.gov/analysis/2013/highered/higher-education-021213.pdf">http://www.lao.ca.gov/analysis/2013/highered/higher-education-021213.pdf</a>; NCES IPEDS Fall Enrollment (for UC FTE calculation); California Community College Chancellor's Office Datamart; California State University Fall Enrollment Summary

- State Role With Respect to Institutions
  - Revamp Approach to Appropriations
    - Move from Pretend Enrolment Based Funding
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  - Start Charging Real Fees/Tuition in the Community Colleges
    - Necessary to provide adequate funding for both quality and access
    - Key to marginal funding for enrolment growth
    - Would garner increased federal funding to protect students from increased costs.
  - Synchronize Appropriations, Tuition & Financial Aid

- State Role in Assisting Students:
  - Revamp Cal Grant
    - Piggy Back on Pell
    - Focus on most needy
  - Pay As You Earn
  - Build on Federal Income-based Repayment Program
  - Provide State Financed Consumer Information Program
    - Describing Shared Responsibility
    - Providing Financial Finance Curriculum to Schools
  - Guaranty Access to Loan Capital
  - Subsidize desired activity when realized, not in advance

- The Missing Partner in Shared Responsibility Up To This Point – The Institutions
  - The Proposal for Institutions
    - State sustains current level of support
      - But disbursed differently on desired outcomes (performance funding)
    - Growth in enrollment paid for from marginal tuition revenue
  - Two dilemmas:
    - You need goals to ID desired outcomes, and state lacks goals
    - You need an entity to plan and implement this, and you don't have one