WICHE
and
IDAHO

The Perfect Storm
A Half Century of Collaboration

1953: WICHE founded by U.S. Congress.

1953: Idaho becomes a member.
Our Mission

To expand educational access and excellence for all the West’s citizens.

By promoting innovation, cooperation, resource sharing and sound public policy.

Thereby strengthening higher ed’s contributions to the region’s social, economic, and civic life.
Idaho & WICHE

Commissioners

- Richard L. Bowen, president, Idaho State University Pocatello.
- Jack Riggs, physician, Coeur d’Alene.
- Gary W. Stivers, executive director, State Board of Education, Boise.

Legislative Advisory Committee

- Sen. Patti Anne Lodge, Huston.
Idaho & WICHE

Student Exchange Programs

Provide professional, undergraduate, and graduate students with affordable access to out-of-state programs, while allowing states to fill excess capacity and avoid unnecessary duplication of programs.
Professional Student Exchange (PSEP)

- Over 800 professional students from Idaho have studied through the PSEP program.
- 8 of Idaho’s professional students are studying optometry this year.
- Idaho received 2 students from other WICHE states, as well as over $17,000 in support fees.
Professional Student Exchange (PSEP)

- Today, 219 alumni are practicing in Idaho.
- About 50 percent of the state’s PSEP students return to Idaho to pursue their professional careers.
Idaho & WICHE

Student Exchange Programs

Western Undergraduate Exchange (WUE)

- More than 1,250 Idaho students enrolled in fall 2003.
- They paid: just 150% of resident tuition.
- They saved: about $6.3 million this year.
- Over 1,200 students from other WICHE states enrolled in Idaho.
47 Idaho graduate students went to out-of-state institutions.

- They paid: resident tuition.
- Idaho received 28.
Idaho & WICHE

Other WICHE Programs

- WCET (Western Cooperative for Educational Telecommunications).
- Policy Analysis & Research.
- Mental Health Program.
Idaho’s Exceptional Story: The Perfect Storm

The Confluence of Three Huge Waves

Rising Demand for Higher Education

The Change in Who You Are Serving

Constrained Finances
The First Wave – Rising Demand

- Projected higher ed enrollment increase: 8.5% (2001/02-2011/12).

- That’s on top of a recent increase of 20 percent (1993/4-2001/02).

WHY?
What’s pushing the wave?

1. Simple Demographics

- Projected increase in population of about 25% (2000-2015).
- Projected 20% increase in high school grads (2004-18).
- That’s on top of a 17 percent increase (1994-2004).
- Idaho is one of the top five fastest-growing states in the West (in percentage terms).
2. Policy Goal –
Greater post-secondary participation

- Increasing high school completion (*Measuring Up: C-on Preparation*)
  - Idaho – 77%* (down from 79% in 1997)
  - WICHE West – 70%
  - U.S. – 68%

*2000 figures.
But there’s a lot of disparity within the state.

18 to 24 Year Olds with a High School Diploma or Equivalent - 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
2. Policy Goal –
Greater post-secondary participation

- Increasing share going on to college (*Measuring Up: C- on Participation*)
  
  Idaho – 44%* (down from 47% in 1998)
  WICHE West – 48%
  U.S. – 56%
3. Policy Goal –
Greater success in completing college *(Measuring Up: B- on Completion)*

- Associate degree production (per 100 H.S. grads)
  - Idaho – 31
  - WICHE West – 26
  - U.S. – 22

- Baccalaureate degree production (per 100 H.S. grads)
  - Idaho – 29
  - WICHE West – 44
  - U.S. – 48
So What?

- World leaders in higher education attainment:
  - Canada, Finland, Ireland, Japan, Korea.

- Second Tier:
  - U.S., Australia, Belgium, France, Norway, Spain, Sweden, U.K.

Source: OECD Statistics, Annex 3 – Table 2.5
Consolation: You’re not alone

- Arizona, Nevada, and Colorado face much worse circumstances.
- Most of the rest of the West is right there with you.
The Second Wave –
Those we serve will be harder to serve

An increasing share of higher ed’s population is coming from communities that higher education traditionally has not served well.

- Communities of Color will supply nearly 11% of Idaho’s high school grads by 2012 (up from 7% in ’02).
- Hispanics will represent 8% of Idaho’s high school grad population, up from 4.5%.
Historic success, or lack thereof, of Hispanic students in higher education:

- In the U.S.: 10.5% less likely to attend higher education.
- A challenge for Idaho: Hispanics represent:
  - About 10% of Idaho’s population.
  - But only about 2-6% of higher ed enrollment.*
  - Of those who enroll, graduation rates range from a low of 11 to a high of 41%.*

*Depending on the institution.
Historic success, or lack thereof, of low-income students in higher education

- In the U.S.: Participation drops from 27.5 to 23.1% (1999-2001).
- In Idaho: that number is 22.2% - down from 26.9% (1992-2001).

**The good news:** The percent of family income needed to pay for college has declined somewhat in the last 2 years.
The Third Wave – Limited Resources

- Idaho state appropriations grew by 85% between 1994 and 2004.

- Idaho support for higher education grew by 72% during that time.

- Still, over the last two decades (1984-04), higher ed support in Idaho has grown far more slowly than support in other areas: 211% compared to 1,123% for corrections, for instance.
The Third Wave – Limited Resources

- Projected budget deficit: 5% by 2010.
- If the past has been tough, the future will be tougher: projected ratio of spending for higher education to spending for other programs: -2.2% (2010).
State and local surplus or shortfall as a percent of baseline revenues

Source: National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS)
The Makings of *The Perfect Storm*

Increasing demand – an 8.5% increase.

Increasingly difficult-to-serve clientele.

Limited finances: Idaho’s facing a 5% structural deficit.