Setting the Stage
Fact over Fiction
The Big Four

- Our Economic Competitiveness
- How Good Are We
- Who We Are – Can We Be Competitive
- What We Have in Resources
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Relationship Between Educational Attainment, Personal Income, and Economic Strength

State New Economy Index (2002)
- Top Tier
- Middle Tier
- Low Tier

Personal Income Per Capita, 2000

Percent of Adults Age 25-64 with a Bachelor’s Degree or Higher

$15,000 $20,000 $25,000 $30,000

High Income, Low Educational Attainment

Low Income, Low Educational Attainment

High Income, High Educational Attainment

Low Income, High Educational Attainment
Educational Attainment & Personal Income by Colorado Counties

Source: NCHEMS
Percent of Population Ages 25-64 with a Bachelor’s Degree or Higher

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Community Survey. Via NCHEMS
Percent of Population Ages 25-64 with an Associate Degree

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Community Survey. Via NCHEMS
States Per Capita Income, 2007

Source: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce Via NCHEMS
Colorado Rank = 10
In 1999 and 2000, Colorado ranked 3
Percent of Adults with an Associate Degree or Higher by Age Group – Colorado, U.S. & Leading OECD Countries

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How Good Are We

- Best in the World
  - Can’t Prove Me Wrong
  - But Australia, New Zealand, Finland, Scotland, Switzerland and Ireland claim the same
  - Canada doesn’t, but may be

- Common Quality Assurance Tools
  - Accreditation – Pass or Fail, and all Pass
  - Assessments
    - Voluntary System of Accountability – VSA
    - Collegiate Learning Assessment – SLA
    - ACT CAAP
    - ETS MAP
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Public & Nonpublic High School Graduates 1991-92 through 2021-22, Colorado

Actual Projected

Total = public and non public, all races.
Source: WICHE, Knocking at the College Door
High School Graduation Rates - Public High School Graduates as a Percent of 9th Graders Four Years Earlier, 2006

Source: Tom Mortenson, Postsecondary Opportunity Via NCHEMS
College-Going Rates—First-Time Freshmen Directly Out of High School as a Percent of Recent High School Graduates, 2006

Source: Tom Mortenson, Postsecondary Opportunity Via NCHEMS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Best-Performing State</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Colorado</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Graduate from High School</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directly Enter College</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enroll in Second Year</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate Within 150% of Program Time</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are Age 25-44 with Bachelor's Degree</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Tom Mortenson, Public School Graduation Rates and College-Going Rates of Students Directly from High School, 2006; NCES, IPEDS Fall 2006 Retention Rates and 2006 Graduation Rate Survey; U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 ACS, Via NCHEMS
Difference in Education Attainment Between Whites and Hispanics (2006, Percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than High School</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>35.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduate</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>30.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some College, No Degree</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associates Degree</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelors Degree</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate/Professional</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey (ACS) Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) File. Via NCHEMS
Projected Change in Colorado Population by Age and Race/Ethnicity, 2006-25 (in Thousands)

- White
- African American
- Hispanic
- Native American
- Asian

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>African American</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Native American</th>
<th>Asian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-17</td>
<td>12,084</td>
<td>2,739</td>
<td>3,589</td>
<td>-33,964</td>
<td>2,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24</td>
<td>100,536</td>
<td>2,739</td>
<td>3,589</td>
<td>-33,964</td>
<td>2,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-44</td>
<td>100,861</td>
<td>2,739</td>
<td>3,589</td>
<td>-33,964</td>
<td>2,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-64</td>
<td>12,848</td>
<td>2,739</td>
<td>3,589</td>
<td>-33,964</td>
<td>2,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>83,053</td>
<td>2,739</td>
<td>3,589</td>
<td>-33,964</td>
<td>2,739</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Via NCHEMS
Difference Between Whites and Next Largest Race/Ethnic Group in Percentage of Adults Age 25-34 with an Associate Degree or Higher, 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, PUMS (based on 2000 Census), Via NCHEMS
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Revenues Per Student from Net Tuition, State, & Local Appropriations Public Research

Sources: NCES, IPEDS 2006-07 Finance Files; f0607_f1a and f0607_f2 Final Release Data Files.
NCES, IPEDS 2006-07 Enrollment Files; ef2006a, effy2007, and efia2007 Final Release Data Files. Via NCHEMS
Productivity: Total Funding per Degree/Certificate (Weighted*, 2006-2007)

*Adjusted for value of degrees in the state employment market (median earnings by degree type and level)

Sources: SHEEO State Higher Education Finance Survey 2008; NCES, IPEDS Completions Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (Public Use Microdata Samples)
State Tax Capacity & Effort
Indexed to U.S. Average

Source: State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO)
Colorado has been economically competitive, but:
- It’s slipping, as is the U.S. in general
- And the good life has not been equitably distributed
- Frankly, we don’t know how good we are
- Demographics present a challenge, all else being equal

The finances are perilous
- A lean system has little fat
- Change is hard
- The issue is one of **Will**, not Capacity.
- And Colorado falls of the “stabilization” cliff this coming year.