Forum on Postsecondary Education

National Governors Association

Innovation America Initiative

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Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation
Postsecondary Education

Historically:

• Diverse, made up of different institutions
  – Research Universities
  – Comprehensive Colleges
  – Community Colleges

• Different Systems of Governance

• Envy of the world
Postsecondary Education

Recently:

• International Competition, new models
• Declining performance relative to other countries—relative to historical perception
• Declining support as a percentage of state budgets—Limited State Resources
International Competitive/Declining Performance: Percent of Adults with an Associate or Higher Degree

OECD Countries

Source: Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development, American Community Survey via NCHEMS
Differential National Performance: Differences in College Attainment (Associate and Higher) Between Young and Older Adults—Percent of Adults with College Degrees

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census via NCHEMS

Age 25-34
Age 45-64

Massachusetts
Minnesota
North Dakota
Connecticut
Colorado
New York
Nebraska
Illinois
Virginia
Iowa
Rhode Island
Hawaii
Utah
United States
Montana
Michigan
North Carolina
Georgia
Ohio
Indiana
Oregon
Missouri
Washington
Pennsylvania
Kansas
Delaware
Arizona
Texas
Alabama
Tennessee
Alaska
Oklahoma
Kentucky
New Mexico
Mississippi
Louisiana
West Virginia
Arkansas
Nevada

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census via NCHEMS
Differential Performance: State Systems of Higher Education – Overall Index Score – Average Performance Relative to Funding Per FTE (NCHEMS)
Differential Levels of State & Local Support for Public Higher Education per $1,000 of Personal Income (NCHEMS/SHEEO)
Troubling Prospects for Future Support:
State and local surplus or shortfall as a percent of baseline revenues

Source: National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS)
Differential Impact of Demographics: Variability in future demand for higher education

Figure 17. Percent Change in Number of Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates by State, U.S., 2001-02 (actual) and 2017-18 (projected)

Postsecondary Education

• Reform efforts have largely focused on restructuring
• No one “ideal” system
• Most successful systems:
  – Have a clear vision linked to the state public agenda
  – Is well-received among state citizens
  – (Usually) has support of governor
• Alignment is needed!
Vision of Postsecondary Education

- Globally focused
- Linked to the needs of the state
- Innovation driven
- Quality oriented
- Collaborative, transparent, open
- Adaptable, flexible, and market driven
- Entrepreneurial
- Accessible
- Accountable
- Clear
- Articulation and coordination of missions among colleges and universities
Different Roles in Vision

• Postsecondary education
• State Government
  – Accountability, budget alignment/stability, deregulation, etc.
• Governors
  – Leadership, support, appoint reform-minder members to governing boards, create a compact, etc.
Economic Compact

Audit of State Needs

• Economic Needs
• Postsecondary system needs
• (Evidence-based practice requires good data/information)
Adequacy of State Data Systems

2006 DQC/NCEA Survey about State Longitudinal Data Systems

1 – 3 Elements (6 states)
2 – 5 Elements (16 states)
3 – 7 Elements (18 states)
4 – 9 Elements (9 states)
5 – 10 Elements (1 state)
Economic Compact

Stakeholders

• State government
• Governing boards
• College and university representatives
• Private sector
• Students
Economic Compact

Components

• Mission, Priorities, and Outputs
  – Teachers
  – Critical Occupations
  – Acceleration of Innovation

• State responsibilities

• Accountability/performance metrics

• Articulation and coordination among institutions