HOUSE COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION, INNOVATION AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

ANALYZING, INTERPRETING & UNDERSTANDING COLLEGE COSTS

February 4th Committee Hearing



ANALYZING, INTERPRETING & UNDERSTANDING COLLEGE COST DRIVERS OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- American Higher Education: A Brief Environmental Scan
- Media Impact
- Concentrated Focus on Cost Drivers
- Governance Challenges
- Specific Examples of Requested Metrics
- Q&A



MOODY'S 2015 OUTLOOK – US HIGHER EDUCATION

Slow Tuition Growth Supports Negative Outlook

- Net tuition growth for 4-year colleges will be the weakest in over a decade.
- Low revenue growth + mounting expenses = weaker operating performance.
- "However, against the backdrop of challenging business conditions, there
 are signs of emerging stability, including overall strong student demand
 and balance-sheet strengthening...But because most colleges rely heavily
 on student charges, net tuition growth matching the pace of industry
 inflation would be necessary for a stable outlook."

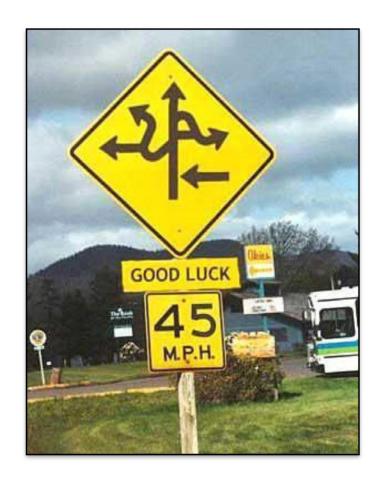


FOCUS

- The focus of this discussion: the current environment, the why, when and how change is occurring in an industry that is virtually unaccustomed to change.
- ...And has been like that for centuries



THE ROAD SIGNS OF CHANGE





MEDIA MANIA

- New words defining American Higher Education, courtesy of the Public Media:
 - Affordability, attainment, accountability, collaboration, debt, defaults, disruption, transformation, equalizer, scorecards, metrics, transparency, regulations, MOOCS, 40-40-20, productivity, mergers and acquisitions, and myriad other terms connecting the public interest to H.E.



COST DRIVER 1:

Federal Regulations, Reporting & Compliance

- Accountability for \$166 billion
- Graduation Rates
- Debt/Default Metrics
- Employment
- Title IX & Sexual Assault
- Accreditation
- Score Card



OTHER COST DRIVERS

- Marketing
- Security
- Litigation
- Student Services
- Athletics
- Technology





WHAT ABOUT INSTRUCTION?

- No real change between 1994 and 2009
- But some say there should have been



DEMOGRAPHICS: 10 YEARS

- More part-time
- More asynchronous scheduling (on-line)
- More underrepresented minority students
- More lower income students
- More older students
- More mergers/acquisitions/partnerships
- More time from enrollment to graduation



DATA ANALYTICS

- Student Level Data Base
- Privacy Concerns
- Personal Achievement Records
- Access, Affordability, Graduation, Employment

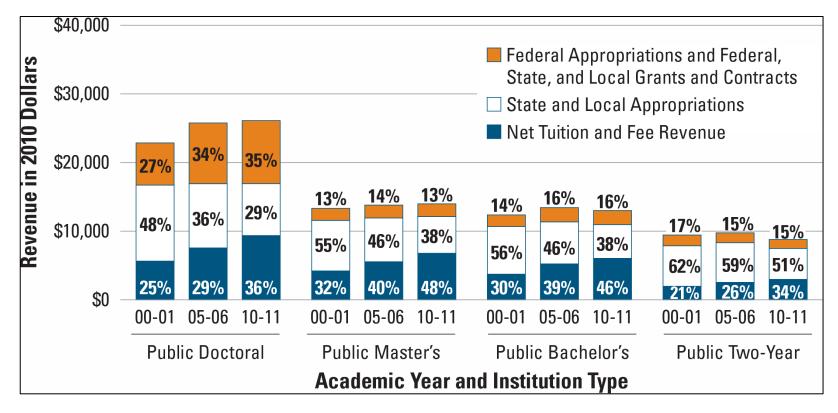


TUITION

- For over 2 decades average tuition has increased more than CPI
- And more than family income
- Tuition shouldering more of the load
- But all nonprofit colleges and universities subsidize students

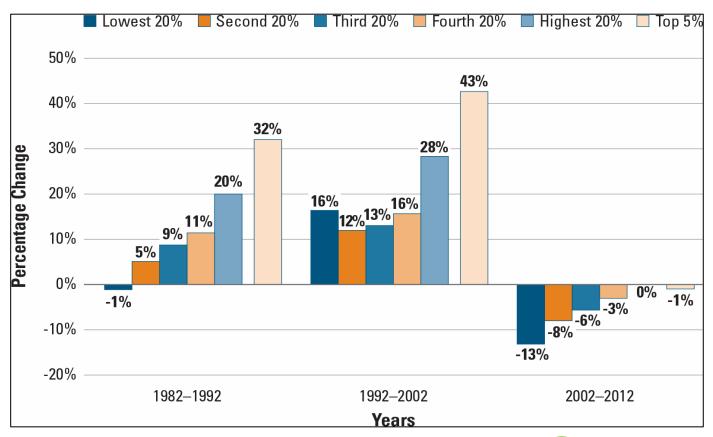


INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES PER FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) STUDENT IN 2010 DOLLARS AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS BY REVENUE SOURCE, 2000-2001, TO 2010-2011, SELECTED YEARS





PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN INFLATION ADJUSTED MEAN INCOME BY QUINTILE, 1982-1992, 1992-2002 & 2002-2012





AFFORDABLITY CHALLENGE

- Affordability and the need for revenue growth are in conflict
- Constraints on tuition growth can't be achieved without confronting costs
- The majority of costs are compensation



DO WE THINK THIS IS POSSIBLE?

INSIDE HIGHER ED

% saying these strategies are important to increase revenue in the

Reducing the discount rate

Retaining current students

Recruiting more out of state students

Recruiting more international students

Tame

Tam



GOVERNANCE Leadership On and Off the Campus

- Changing Demands on Presidents
- \$ Raising
- Strategic Positioning
- Learnable Moments
- Communication Under the Ivy-Covered Walls



GOVERNANCEPresidents & Shared Governance

- Alignment
- Accountability
- Innovation: Initiating v. Evaluating



PROFILE OF ALLIANCE STUDENTS

- 43% from Oregon
- 19% of Oregon undergraduate enrollment
- 23% of all baccalaureate degrees granted in Oregon
- 32% Pell Grant eligible
- 92% of Freshman enrolling full-time receive financial aid
- 21% of STEM undergraduate degrees



PROFILE OF ALLIANCE GRADUATES

- 49% stay in Oregon
- Workforce Contribution
 - Undergraduate Degrees
 - 30% of Math
 - 37% of Physical Sciences
 - 58% of Nursing
 - 27% of Public Administration & Social Service
 - Graduate Degrees
 - 49% of Health Professions
 - 61% of MBAs
 - 93% of Rehabilitation & Therapeutic Professions
 - 57% of Education



EFFICIENCY OF ALLIANCE INSTITUTIONS

- Oregon Opportunity Grant Recipients
 - Income eligible students who began 2006 shared identical graduation rates with general population
- Time to Degree OOG Recipients
 - 56% graduate within 4 years
 - 64% graduate within 6 years
- Time to Degree General Population
 - 60% graduate within 4 years
 - 68% graduate within 6 years



CLASS SIZE

 Many institutions participate in the voluntary Common Data Set, which is the source of the information below

UNDERGRADUATE CLASS SECTION SIZES

	2-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-99	100+	TOTAL
Total Classes	435	729	637	298	80	33	3	2212
Percent of Total	20%	33%	29%	13%	4%	1%	0%	100%

5 Institutions, Aggregated

Median student to faculty ratio is 12:1, with range from 6:1 to 34:1



AFFORDABILITY

- Fund student aid through tuition discounting
- Average discount for tuition is approximately 42%
- Student aid packages typically include some on-campus work study
- Multiple other sources of grant aid



AFFORDABILITY II

- Student Debt
- National Challenge

NSLDS 3-Year Default Rates

	FY 2010 Cohort	FY 2011 Cohort		
National	14.6	13.7		
Oregon	14.8	14.3		
Alliance	4.5	3.6		

- Average student debt at Alliance Institutions
 - C. \$28,500
- Sweat Equity
- Matched College Savings Plan



Q&A

