



INSTITUTE
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A New Vision for California Higher Education?



Nancy Shulock
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Topics

1. Why do we need a new vision?
 - Performance shortfalls
 - Shortcomings of Master Plan
2. Some promising developments
3. A suggested *New Vision*
4. Discussion

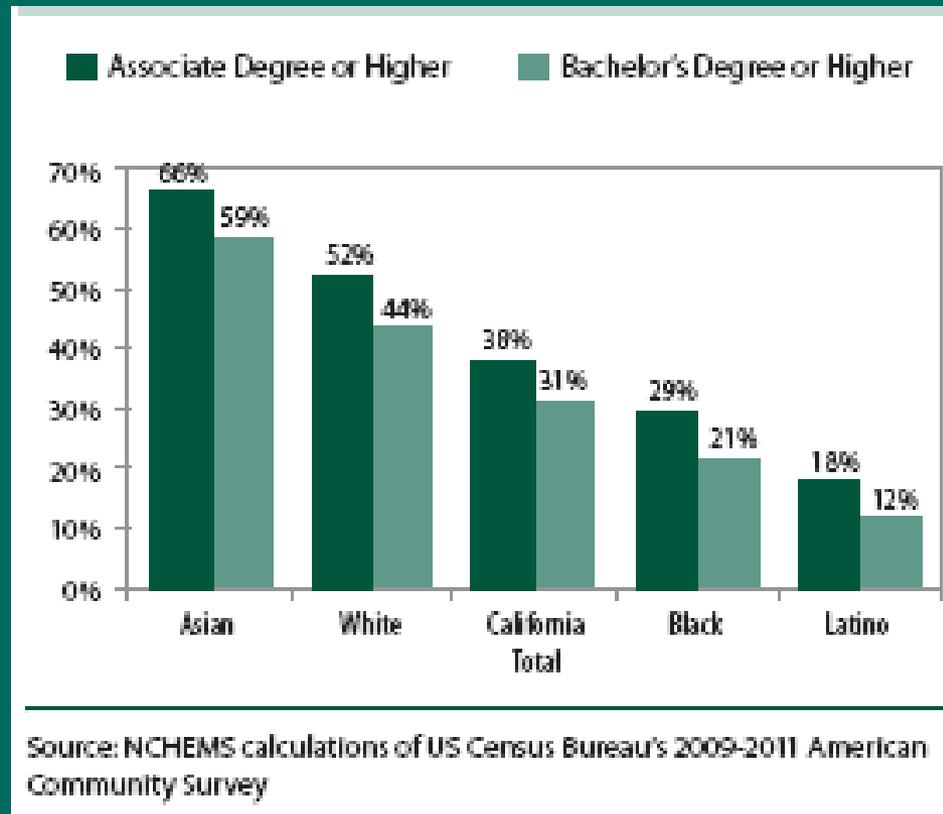
Educational Attainment Problem

(Rank Among States in % with College Degrees, 2011)

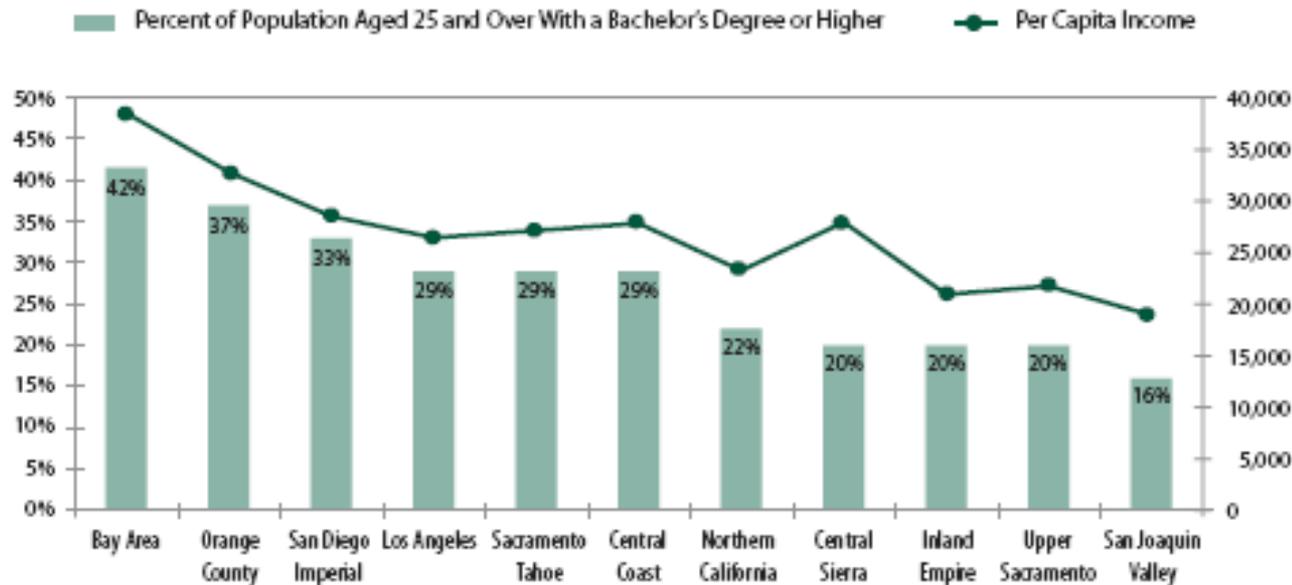
Age Group	AA or Higher	BA or Higher
>64	4 th	6 th
45-64	17 th	16 th
35-44	30 th	18 th
25-34	29 th	25 th

Source: NCHEMS Information Center for Higher Education Policymaking and Analysis, based on U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey

Disparities in Educational Attainment Among Racial/Ethnic Groups, Ages 25-34



Gaps in Educational Attainment and Per Capita Income by Region

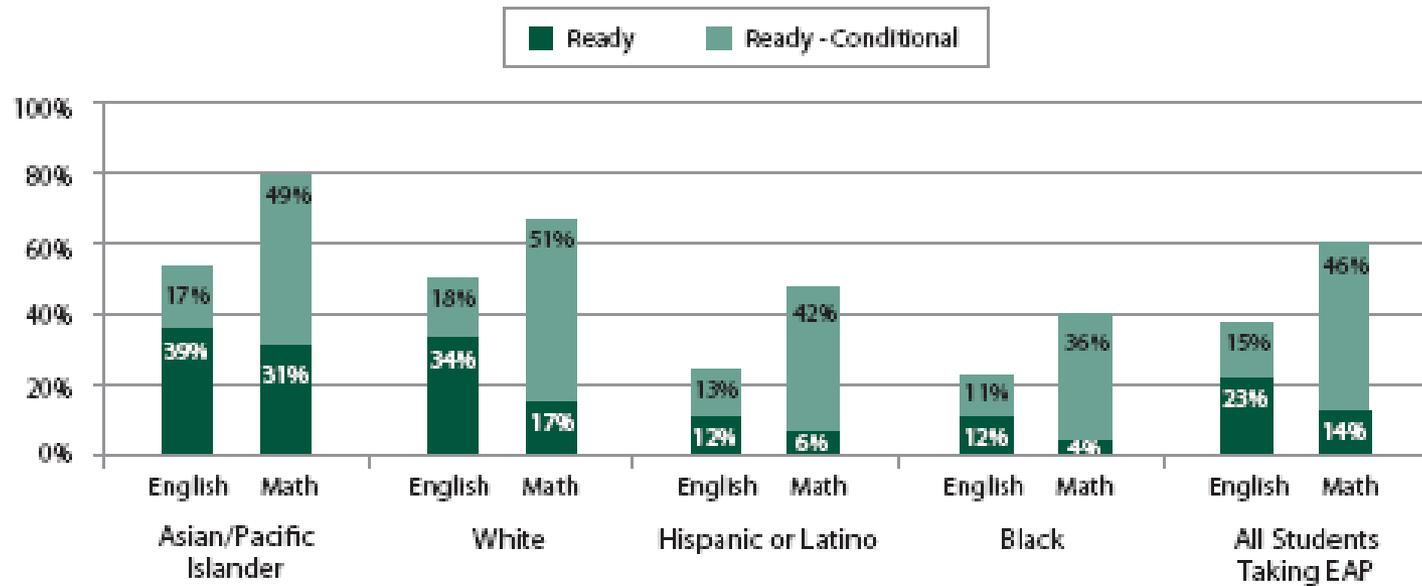


Source: Authors' calculations based on US Census Bureau's American Community Survey, 2008-2012 estimates for attainment data and 2012 estimate for income data

Range among regions in:

- Direct college going: 41% - 69%
- College enrollment (ages 18-24): 25% - 54%

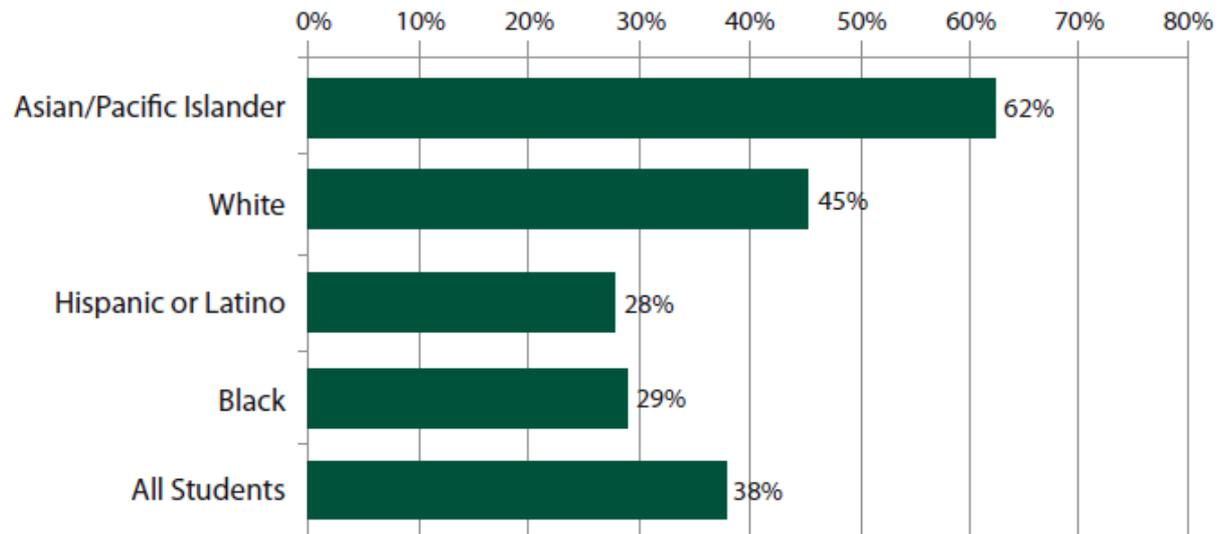
Disparities in College Readiness of 11th Graders as Indicated by the EAP Exam, 2013



Source: California State University, EAP 2013 Test Results (<http://eap2013.ets.org/ViewReport.asp>)

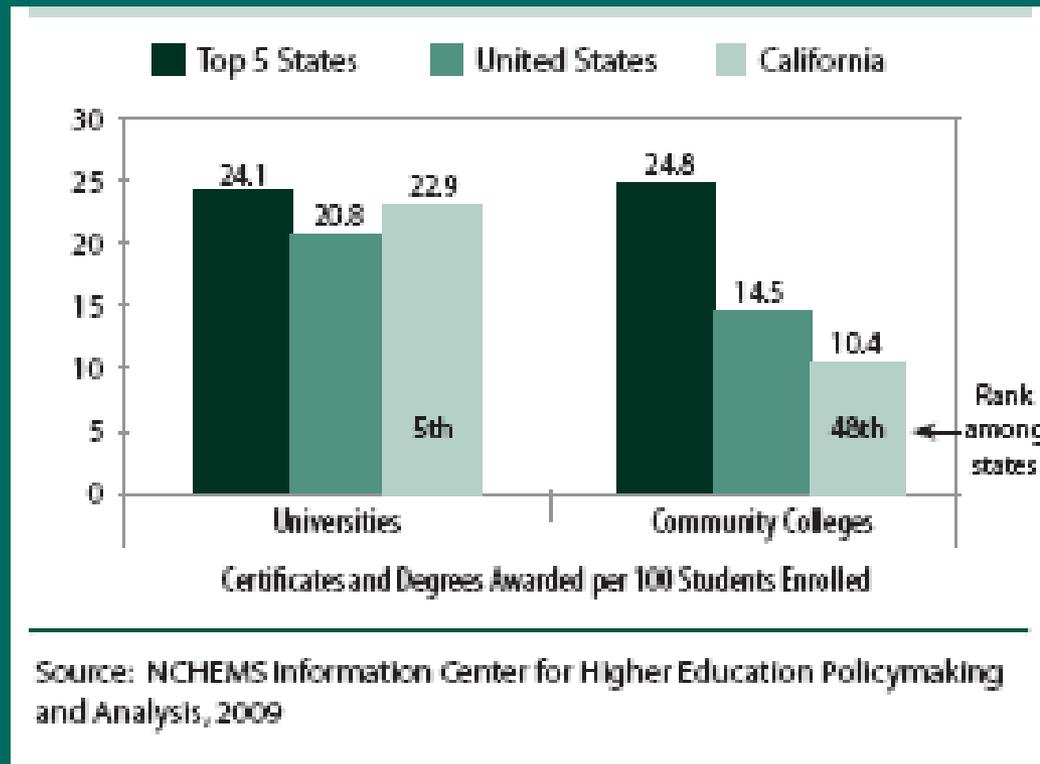
Disparities in University Eligibility

Share of High School Graduates Completing A-G Curriculum, 2011-12



Source: California Department of Education, Dataquest (<http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>)

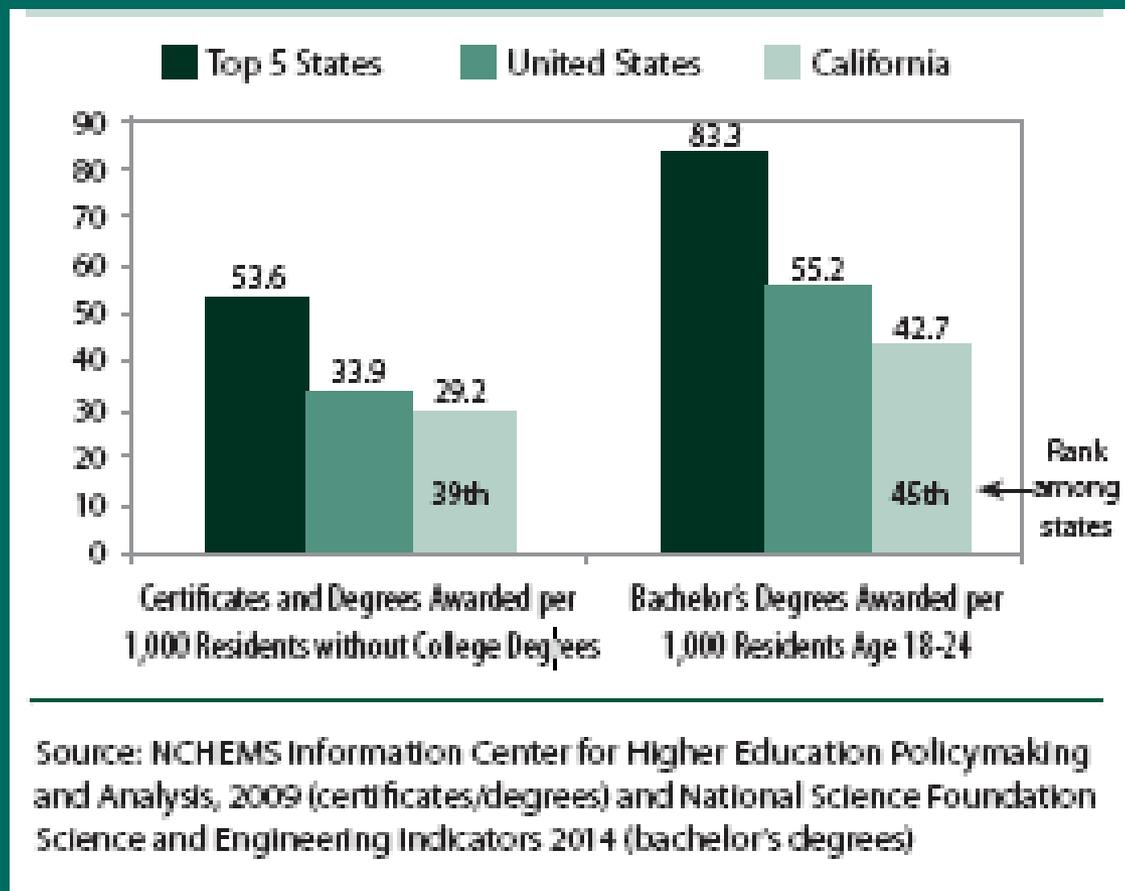
California Lags in Certificates/Degrees Awarded in Community Colleges; not in Universities



But CSU Graduation Rates are low:

- Six-year rate: 51%
- Four-year rate: 16%

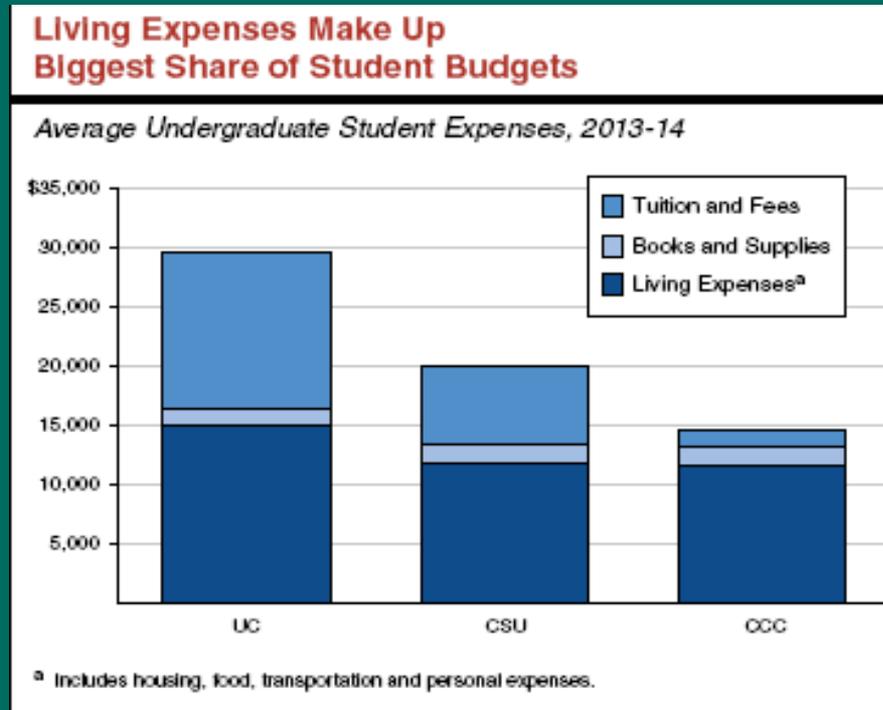
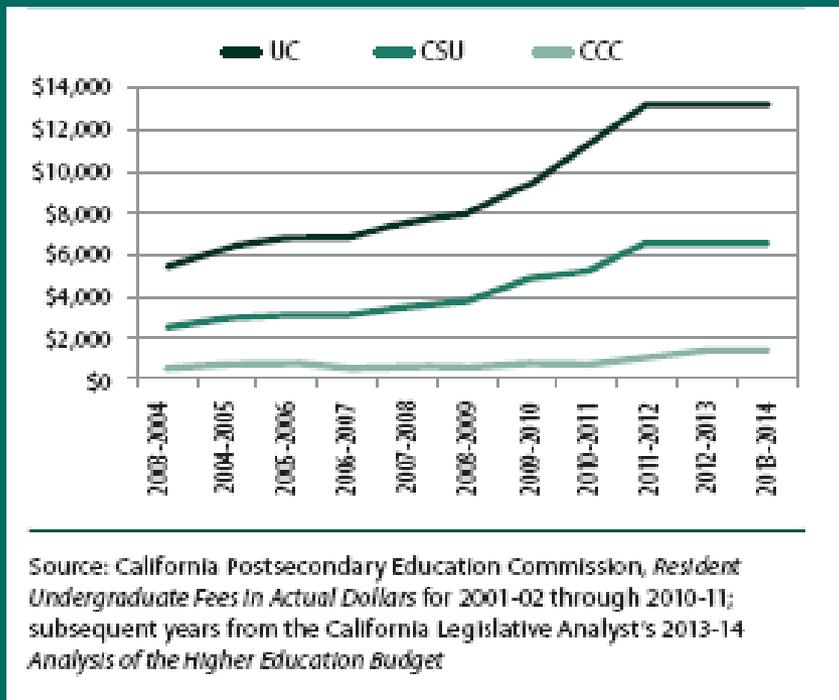
California Ranks Low among States in Degrees Awarded per Capita



Affordability Concerns

Steep fee increases (student share of cost has doubled in last 10 years)

Low tuition and fee waivers don't make community colleges affordable





It's Not 1960 Anymore

- Demographics (92% v 40% white)
- College-going rates (not for the few, well-prepared anymore)
- Instructional technology (what's chalk?)
- Knowledge economy



Structural Problems with Master Plan

- Lack of capacity in baccalaureate programs
- Under-resourced community college system serving 70% of public enrollments
- Poorly structured financial aid for CCC
- System built on inter-dependence yet no provision for state policy leadership
- Incomplete and disjointed finance policy structure
- Structurally inseparable research and baccalaureate missions at UC
- Insufficient differentiation of mission and program

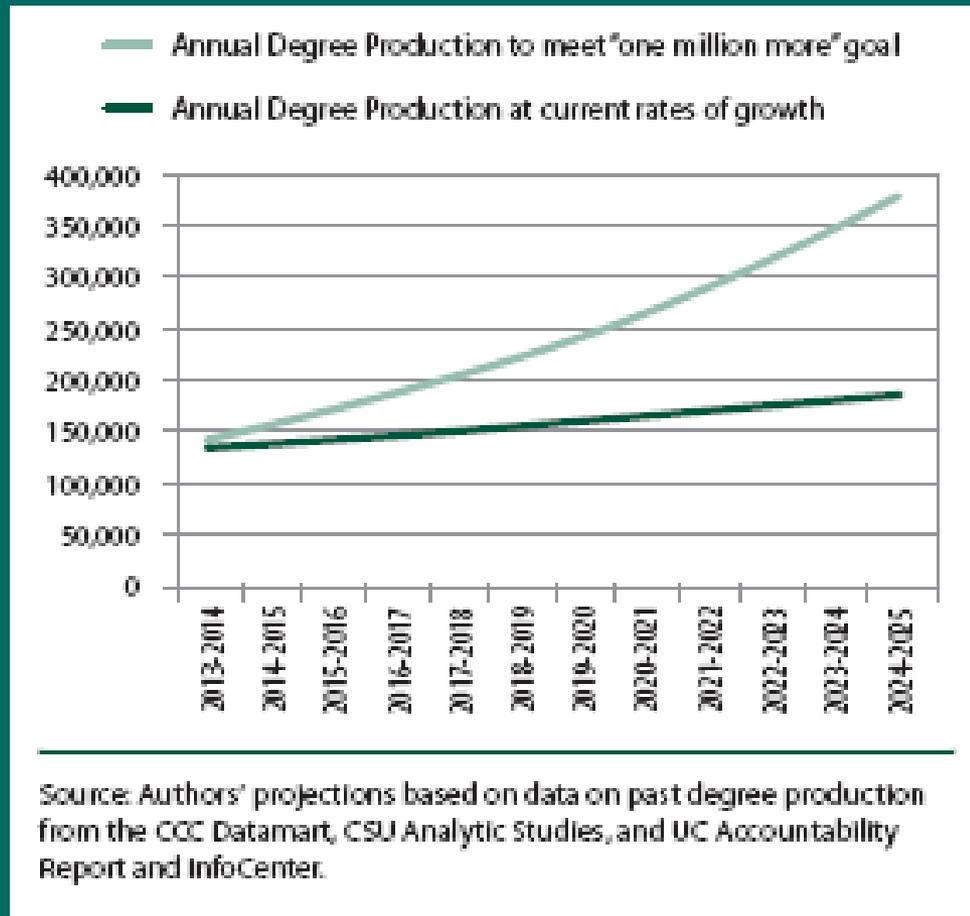


Institutional Types and Missions not Envisioned by Master Plan

- Technical college; associate of applied science
- Technical universities offering applied baccalaureates, articulated with applied associate
- Selective undergraduate college without a premier research mission
- Adult-serving on-line university (e.g., Western Governors Indiana, Washington, Texas)
- Structured two-year college (e.g., CUNY's Guttman Community College: full-time enrollment only, structured pathways)

Too Big a Lift?

“One Million More” Means Going from 3% to 9% Annual Growth in Bachelor’s Degrees



Examples of Promising Developments

Statewide

- Common Core State Standards
- State budget
- System heads collaboration; need to “invigorate” Master Plan

CCC

- Student Success Act
- Associate degrees for transfer
- CTE gaining stature – structured pathways

CSU

- Graduation Initiative
- Dashboard

UC

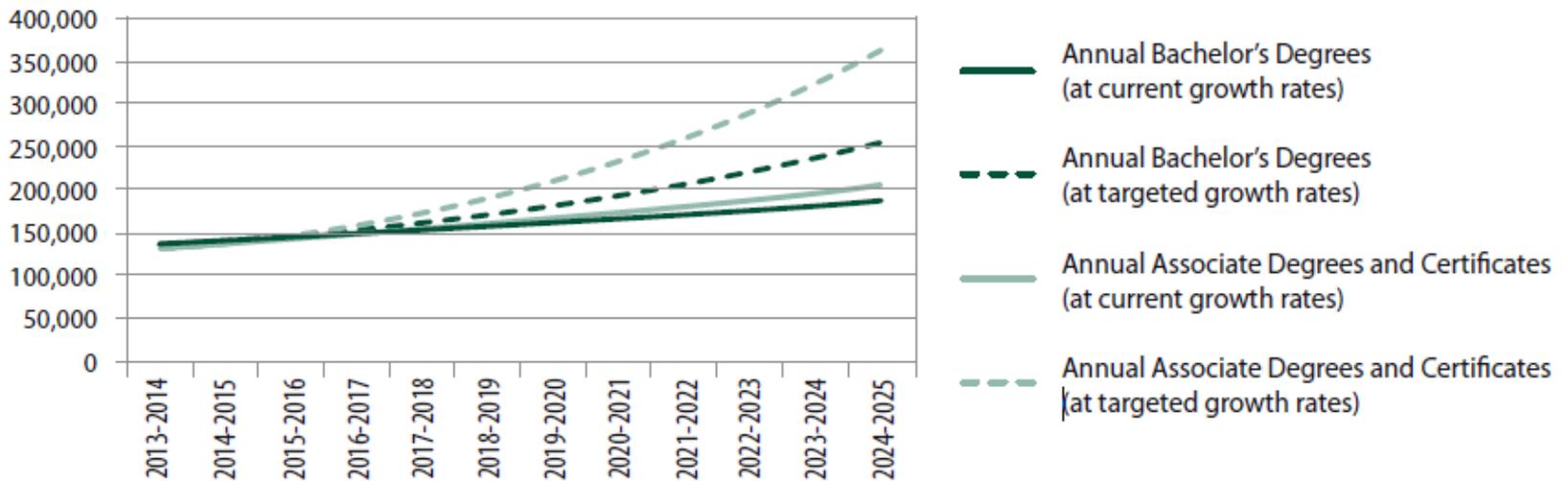
- UC online courses
- New UC report on transfer

Ambitious but Realistic Scenario/Roles

- CCC
 - Largest role; greatest opportunity
 - Career program emphasis
 - Increase annual growth rates
 - Degrees from 2.9% to 8%
 - Certificates from 7.7% to 15%
- CSU
 - Provide half of bachelor's degrees in CA; room for improvement
 - Increase annual growth rate from 2.9% to 8%
- UC
 - Lower enrollments; higher graduation rates
 - Increase annual growth rate from 3% to 5%

Ambitious but Realistic Growth Scenario Falls Short of Projected Needs

Projected Growth in Degrees and Certificates, Current and Targeted Rates of Growth



Source: Authors' projections based on data on past degree production from the CCC Datamart, CSU Analytic Studies, and UC Accountability Report and InfoCenter

Yield above current trends:

- 280,000 bachelor's degrees (short of 1 million more)
- 640,000 associate degrees and certificates (short of 1.3 million more)



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A NEW VISION FOR
CALIFORNIA HIGHER EDUCATION:
A Model Public Agenda

MARCH 2014

NANCY SHULOCK

COLLEEN MOORE

CONNIE TAN



8000 J Street, Tahoe Hall 3002 | Sacramento, CA 95819-6081
T (916) 278-3888 | F (916) 278-2907 | www.ihsen.edu/help

“Master Plan”
shapes a discussion
about three
institutions

“Public Agenda”
shapes a discussion
about the needs of
Californians

The time appears to be ripe for a new Master Plan, one that would: (1) replace emphasis on the distinguishing characteristics of the three public segments with concern for regional cooperation and organization, and (2) include K-12 education within its scope as a full partner.

(National Center, 1998)

The Governor and Legislature should encourage the drafters to think responsibly about how higher education is structured and...re-examine the rationale for how the three-tier system is currently organized and to explore greater campus-level specialization in all segments.

(Little Hoover Commission, 2013)

The magnitude of this underperformance is such that it will not be successfully addressed by modest injections of funding or by tweaks in current educational policy and practice.

(Committee on Economic Development, 2013)

All of the problems that have led to the current crises can be solved, but doing so will require new vision and strong leadership both by policymakers in Sacramento and by higher education officials.

(Public Policy Institute of California, 2010)

Emerging Consensus for Transformative Changes

- Approach to structuring and financing higher ed is out of sync with needs of students and state
- Master Plan is not *only* under-funded
- Imposes an unagile, state-centered structure on a dynamic, multi-region state
- Needs that fall outside, between, or outgrow capacities of segments not well addressed
- Current efforts to “reinvigorate” and “collaborate” will help but are not sufficient

A New Approach

1. Regional consortia to guide planning
2. Greater program specialization to match assets with regional needs
3. Technology to ensure access to broad offerings
4. Office of Higher Education – to provide state policy leadership

Goals of Public Agenda

Goal 1 ■ Increase access to higher education institutions and attainment of high-quality degrees and certificates, with an emphasis on access and attainment among younger adults

Goal 2 ■ Reduce performance gaps in higher education access and attainment

Goal 3 ■ Improve the stability and adequacy of public and private investments in higher education

Goal 4 ■ Provide state policy leadership that enables an effective regional approach to meeting California's higher education needs, connected to an overall state-level vision



Discussion

- Reactions to regional vision?
- Do UC campuses play regional roles?
- Should more students begin as freshmen at UC and CSU?
- How much differentiation of mission is there among UC general campuses?
- Office of higher ed v coordinating board?