



INSTITUTE
FOR HIGHER
EDUCATION
LEADERSHIP
& POLICY

Return to Golden: A Public Agenda for California Higher Education

- ❖ Setting Goals
- ❖ Tracking Progress
- ❖ Adjusting Policies
- ❖ Educating Californians



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HACU-CLIC Joint Policy Summit

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Sacramento Convention Center

California State University, Sacramento

Key Points



❖ The *problem*

- Declining education levels
- Gaps across populations



❖ The *solution*

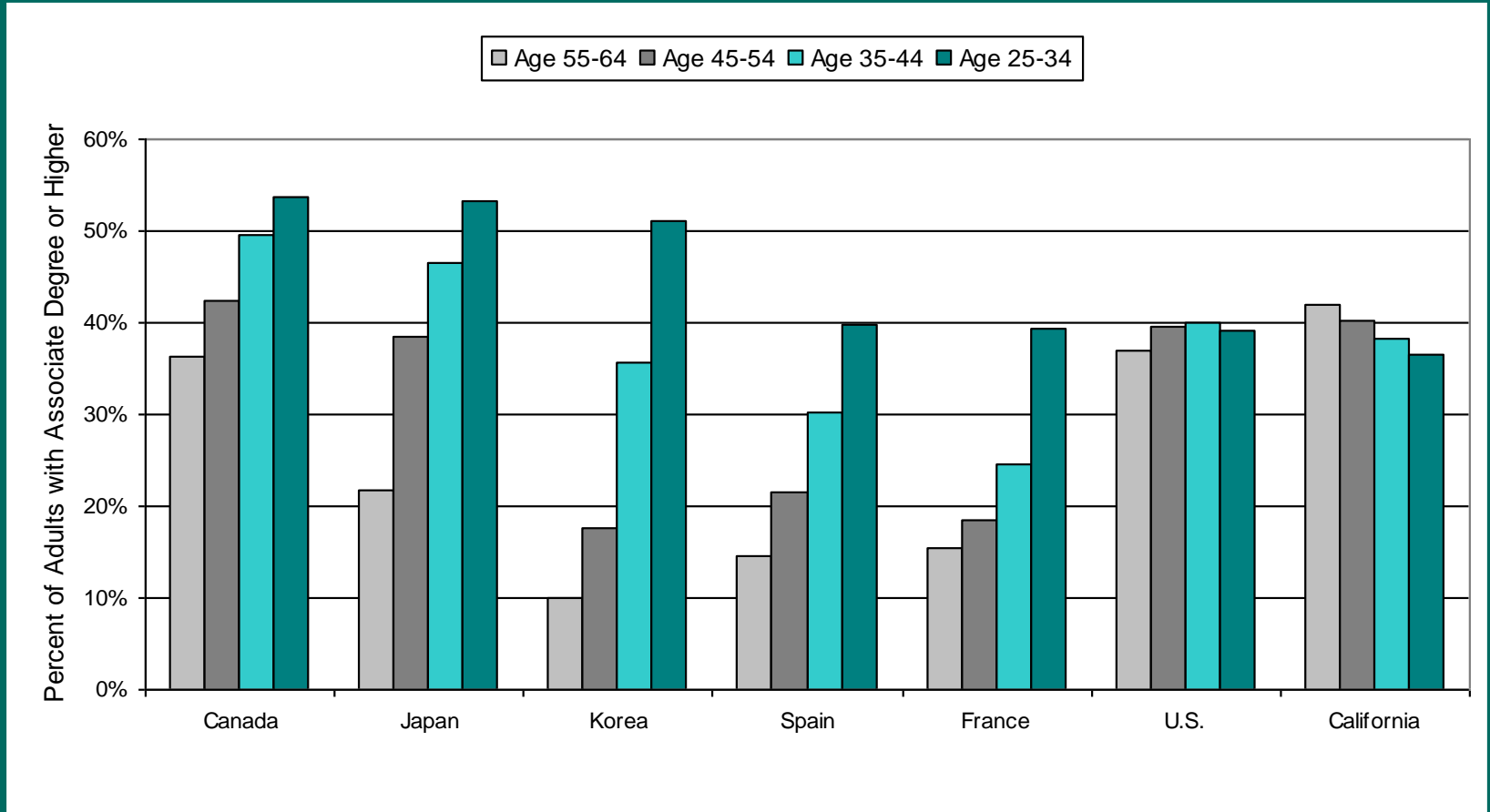
- Leadership for a public agenda
- Policy change toward common purposes



❖ The *strategies* (what can you do?)

- Demand leadership and results
- Get others involved in change agenda

Percent of Adults with an Associate Degree or Higher by Age Group—Leading OECD Countries, the U.S., and California



Source: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Education at a Glance 2007*; Not shown on the graph are Belgium, Norway, Ireland and Denmark, which also rank ahead of the U.S. on attainment among young adults (attainment is increasing for younger populations as in the other countries)

California Is Becoming Less Educated Than Other States

(Rank Among States in % with College Degrees)

Age Group:	AA or Higher	BA or Higher
>64	2 nd	5 th
45-64	11 th	10 th
35-44	21 st	16 th
25-34	30 th	23 rd

California's Performance is Lagging

Preparation

- 35th and 49th in high school students taking advanced math and science
- Bottom 1/5 in 8th graders scoring “proficient” in *all* subject areas of the NAEP

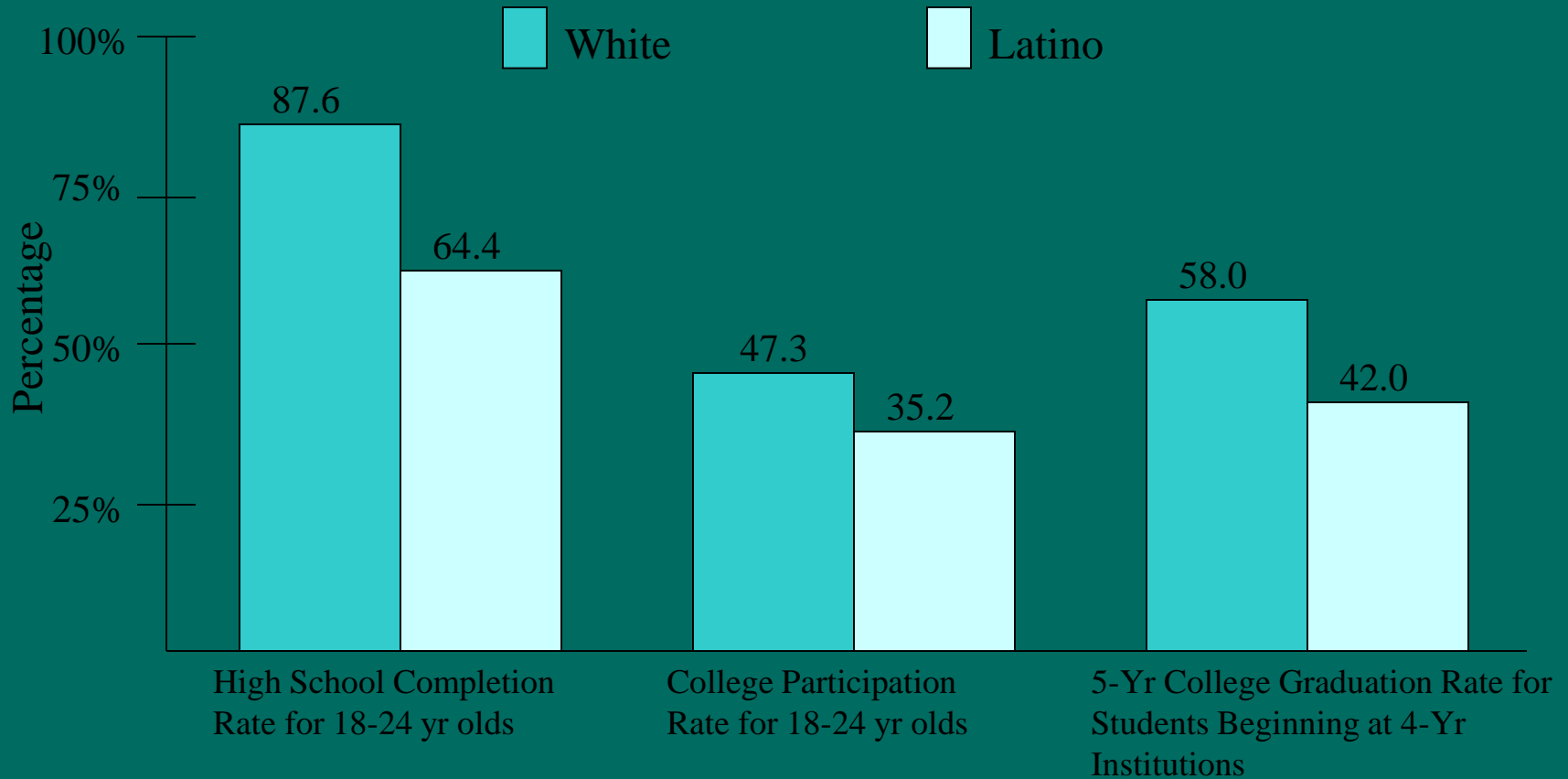
Participation

- 48th in direct to college from high school
- 48th in full-time college enrollment (freshmen)

Completion

- 46^h in degrees per 100 undergraduates enrolled

National Gaps in Preparation, Participation and Completion



Source: American Council on Education, *Minorities in Higher Education 2006*; original source for HS completion and college participation -- US Census Bureau, Current Population Reports (avg for 2002-04); original source for college graduation rate -- National Center for Education Statistics, Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study (BPS 96/01)

Gaps in Benefits from Higher Education:

Percent of Population Age 25+ with BA or Higher



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006

A Leaky Pipeline for Latinos: Percent Latino at each Stage

	Calif.	US-CA
18- and 19- year olds	41%	13%
High school graduates	37%	10%
First-time college freshmen	26%	9%
Undergraduate degrees and certificates awarded	24%	8%

Gaps in Preparation: California

Latino Students Less Likely to Complete Coursework Important for College Preparation

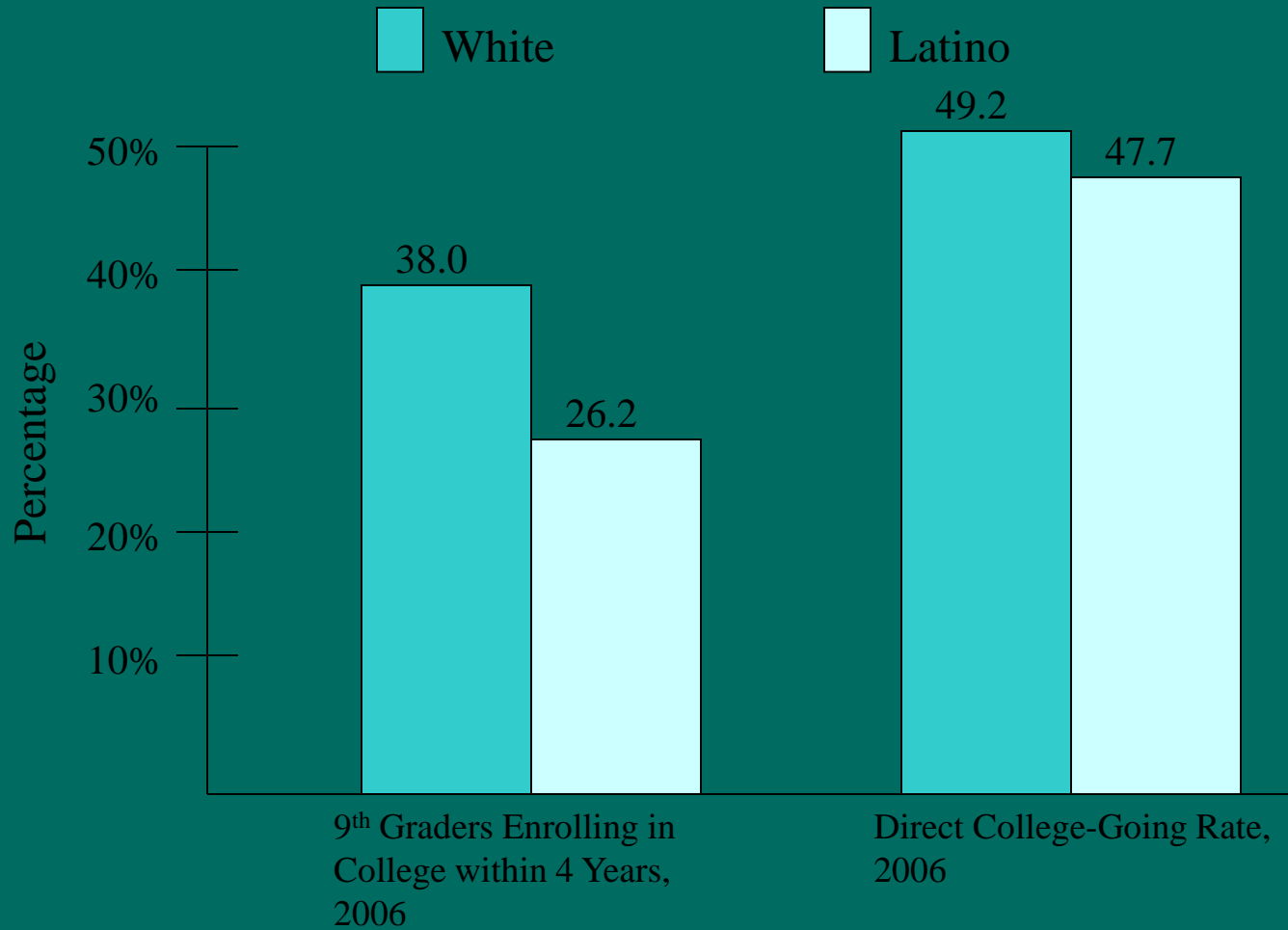


Source: California Department of Education on-line Dataquest

California State University, Sacramento

Gaps in Participation: California

Latino Students Have Lower College-Going Rates



Source: On-line data from California Department of Education and California Postsecondary Education Commission

California State University, Sacramento

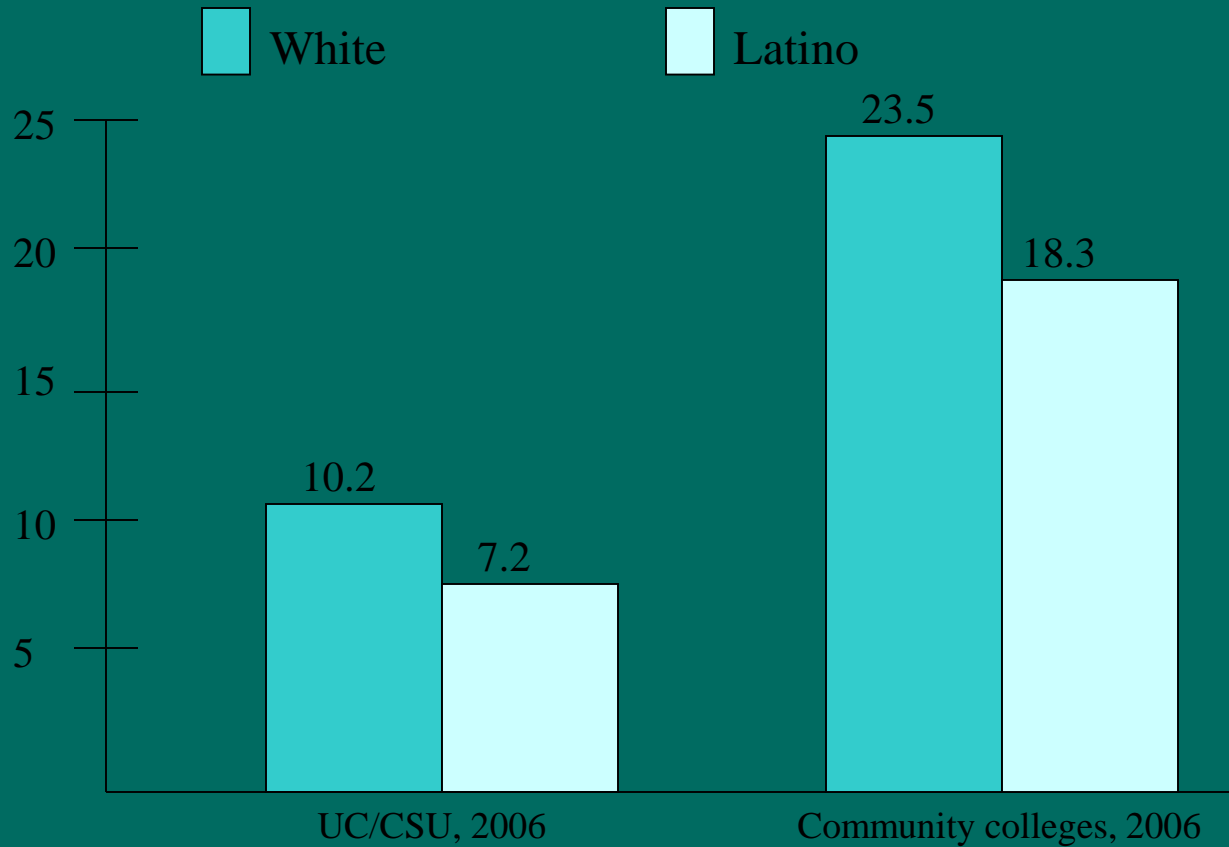
Latino Students More Likely to Enroll in CCC

First-Time Freshmen Under Age 19 Enrolling in Public Institutions, 2006				
	White		Latino	
UC	9,887	(15.4%)	5,229	(9.0%)
CSU	16,756	(26.1%)	13,210	(22.8%)
CCC	37,648	(58.5%)	39,579	(68.2%)

Source: On-line data from California Postsecondary Education Commission; excludes noncredit CCC enrollment

Gaps in Completion: California

Lower Number of Certificates and Degrees Awarded per 100 Undergraduates Enrolled for Latinos



Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission on-line data

California State University, Sacramento

Latinos See Less Success in the CCC

	White	Latino
2 nd term retention	62.3%	62.6%
2 nd year retention	49.7%	50.4%
Course completion	64.4%	56.5%
Complete:		
certificate	3.1%	3.2%
associate	11.6%	9.6%
any award	13.4%	11.5%
transfer	20.8%	12.5%
any completion	26.9%	18.0%



Leadership for Educating California

- ❖ Effective governance
- ❖ Public agenda
- ❖ Accountability framework
- ❖ Policies that align with state goals
- ❖ Incentives for collaboration



Master Plan Falls Short of Today's Needs

- ❖ Inadequate focus on state needs
- ❖ Access/Affordability/Quality
 - Success?
 - Needs of the workforce?
 - Resources?
 - What is “affordable”?
- ❖ Changes since 1960
 - Are UC and CSU shares still reasonable?



Key Governance Challenges

❖ Executive Branch

- CPEC
- Governor's Office
- Office of Secretary

❖ Institutions

- Roles of system offices
- Community colleges: balancing state and local considerations



Setting a Public Agenda

Lessons from National Collaborative for Higher Education Policy:

1. Appoint a leadership group
2. Ground the agenda and its priorities in the needs of state residents
3. Complete a higher education policy audit
4. Meet with key people throughout the state
5. Report back to the leadership group, finalize the public agenda, and assign responsibilities



Accountability Is *Not*...

- ❖ An end in itself
- ❖ A task only for the institutions
- ❖ A way to rank and compare institutions
- ❖ A way to punish or embarrass institutions
- ❖ A replacement for dialog and judgment



Effective Accountability Is...

- ❖ A collective responsibility to pursue goals
- ❖ A framework for institutions
- ❖ A commitment to use meaningful performance data to improve outcomes
- ❖ A way to inform policy and resource decisions



SB 325 (Scott)

1. Are enough Californians prepared for postsecondary education?
2. Are enough Californians going to college?
3. Is the state's postsecondary education system affordable to all Californians?
4. Are enough Californians successfully completing certificates and degrees?
5. Are college graduates prepared for life and work in California?
6. Are California's people, communities, and economy benefiting?



Aligning Policies with Goals, e.g.



❖ Readiness

- Alignment of curriculum and expectations
- Early outreach

❖ Participation

- Capacity at institutions
- Transfer process

❖ Affordability

- Fee policy
- Financial aid



Aligning Policies with Goals, e.g.



❖ Degree completion

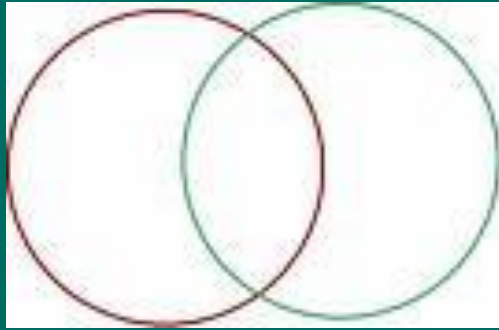
- Student support
- Better structure to degree pathways

❖ Preparation for life and work

- Standards for career technical education
- Align programs with needs of economy

❖ Benefit to Californians and communities

- Research support
- High need areas (teachers, engineers)



Incentives for Collaboration

- ❖ To increase college readiness and reduce remediation
- ❖ To develop seamless transfer
- ❖ To share facilities and programs





How Can You Help This Happen?

- ❖ Demand stronger executive leadership
- ❖ Recruit others to the effort
- ❖ Support planning and accountability
- ❖ Request regular forums on performance data
- ❖ Demand better data
- ❖ Focus on completion - access is not enough
- ❖ Support policy reforms – not just more \$\$
- ❖ Keep it about students



A Vision of Success

➤ The Process

- Leadership toward a public agenda
- Collaboration among segments
- Strategic policy decisions

➤ The Outcome

- More college educated Californians
- No more achievement gap
- A “no brainer” to invest in higher education
- The Golden State

For More Information



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See Institute Website: www.csus.edu/ihe

Publications most related to this topic:

- *Facing Reality, California Needs a Statewide Agenda to Improve Higher Education Outcomes*, October 2004.
- *On the Durability of The Master Plan in the 21st Century, or If it's breaking, why isn't anyone fixing it?*, February, 2004

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