Western Academic Leadership Forum

Improving Lives, Growing Our Economy, and Strengthening Our Democracy
Total U.S. Public and Private High School Graduates, School Years 2000-01 to 2012-13 (Actual) through 2013-14 to 2031-32 (Projected)
Projected Cumulative Change in U.S. High School Graduates after School Year 2012-13, by Race/Ethnicity (White)
Projected Cumulative Change in U.S. High School Graduates after School Year 2012-13, by Race/Ethnicity (Hispanic)
“Not everybody needs to go to College”
(Unless they want to get a job)

In 1970, only 26% of the middle class completed post secondary education.

By 2020, **over 70%** of the jobs in Colorado and about 65% of jobs nationally **WILL REQUIRE** post secondary training!

Over 99% of job growth during the recovery went to workers with more than a high school education.

Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce
Employment Change through the Recession and Recovery

Source: Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce, “America’s Divided Recovery 2016”
https://cew.georgetown.edu/cew-reports/americas-divided-recovery/#interactive.
Postsecondary Educational Attainment, Associate’s Degree and Above, Adults Aged 25-64 (2014)

Current Attainment Versus Future Job Demands

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<td>Nevada</td>
<td>30%</td>
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<td>32%</td>
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<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>34%</td>
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<td>29%</td>
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<td>Utah</td>
<td>41%</td>
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<td>23%</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>41%</td>
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<td>Wyoming</td>
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<td>Alaska</td>
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<td>California</td>
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<td>Arizona</td>
<td>36%</td>
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<td>Idaho</td>
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<td>Montana</td>
<td>40%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>43%</td>
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<td>Oregon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>44%</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>46%</td>
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<td>26%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>47%</td>
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<td>27%</td>
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Between 2004 and 2014:
- **10% Increase** among African Americans
- **21% Decrease** among American Indian/Alaska Natives
- **72% Increase** among Hispanics
- **7% Decrease** among Whites

United States Hispanic Students Enroll at Two-Year and For-Profit Colleges at Higher Rates

![Bar chart showing enrollment rates for Hispanic and White students in different types of institutions.]

- **Public Two-Year (31% of all students)**: Hispanic 43%, White 28%
- **Public Four-Year (45% of all students)**: Hispanic 37%, White 46%
- **Private Nonprofit Four-Year (21% of all students)**: Hispanic 13%, White 23%
- **For-Profit (5% of all students)**: Hispanic 7%, White 3%

**SOURCE**: College Board Trends in College Pricing
### Degree Completion Gaps by Ethnicity

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<tr>
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<th>Minority</th>
<th>White</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enroll in college</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepared for college</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate college</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>52%</td>
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The chart illustrates the degree completion gaps by ethnicity, showing higher percentages for White compared to Minority in each category: Enroll in college, Prepared for college, and Graduate college.
State Funding for Higher Education has declined on a student FTE basis and as a share of total operating dollars. Students and families pay more, while an increasing share of incoming students are first generation and low income.

• What does that mean for Access?
• What does it mean for Student Success and Outcomes?
• What does it mean for Quality?
• What will it mean for our workforce and communities?
Change in Tuition and Fees from 2005-2015

Other Vulnerable Student Populations
Undocumented/DACA students

• Twenty states offer in-state tuition to undocumented students
• Most (16) have requirements for eligibility, like graduation from an in-state high school and 3 or more years of residency and/or commitment to apply for legal status in fixed time period.
• Six states—none in the West—specifically bar public institutions from allowing undocumented students to qualify for resident tuition
• What will change, if anything, with the new administration?
• Current bi-partisan bill pending in Congress to protect DACA students
• Sanctuary Campuses?
Tuition Benefits for Immigrants
Higher Education’s Challenges

- **Workforce needs** - We won’t have enough educated workers to fill our states' jobs in 2020.

- **Education pipeline** - Fewer than 25 percent of today’s 9th-graders earn a college degree. It is worse for racial and ethnic minorities.

- **Completion gaps** - Fastest-growing demographic groups are least likely to earn a degree. Current majority white workforce is “getting grayer” while our future workforce is “getting browner”.

- **Shifting financial burden** - The share of college costs paid by students has doubled in 10 years but students are increasingly low income.