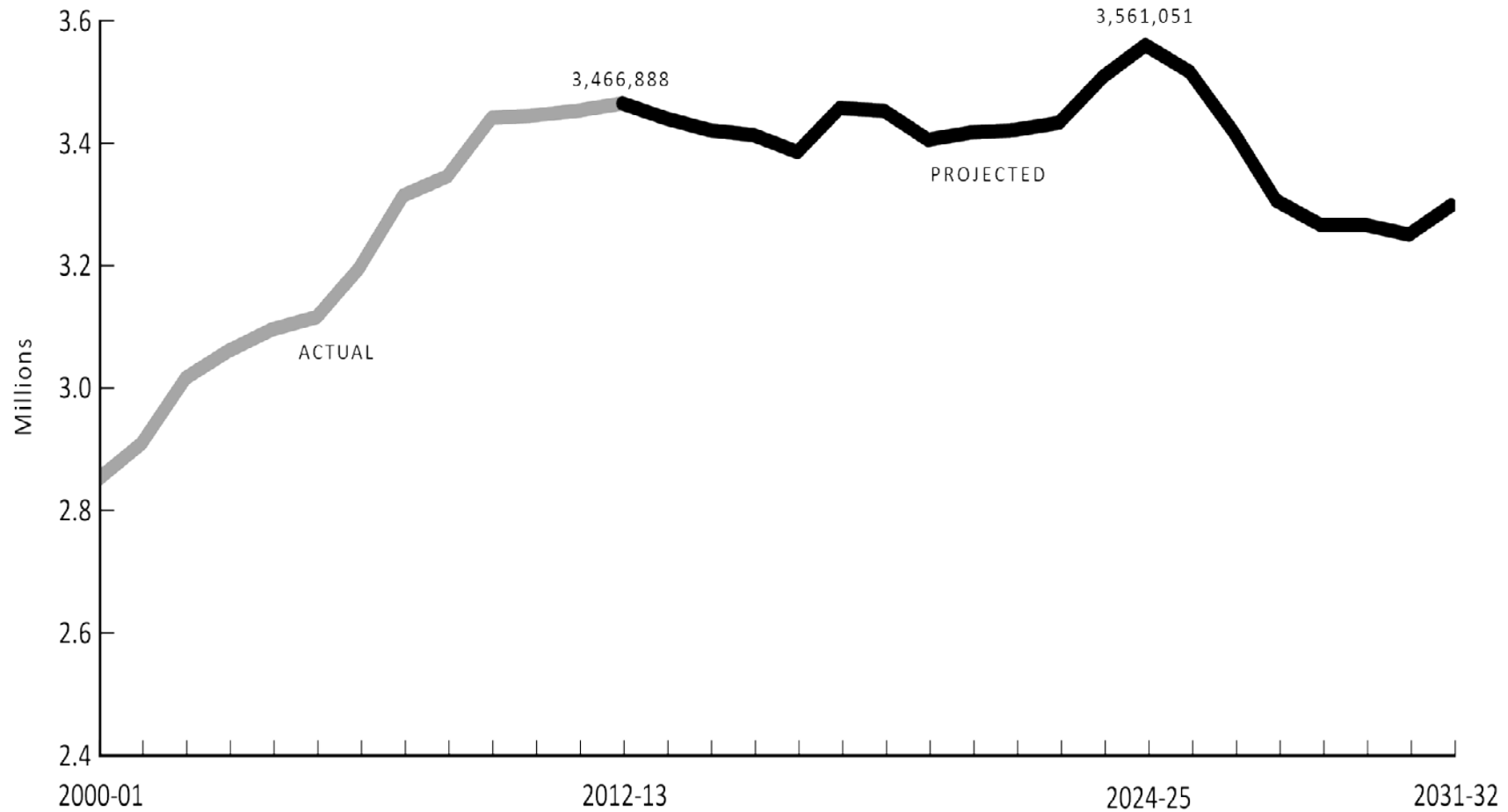


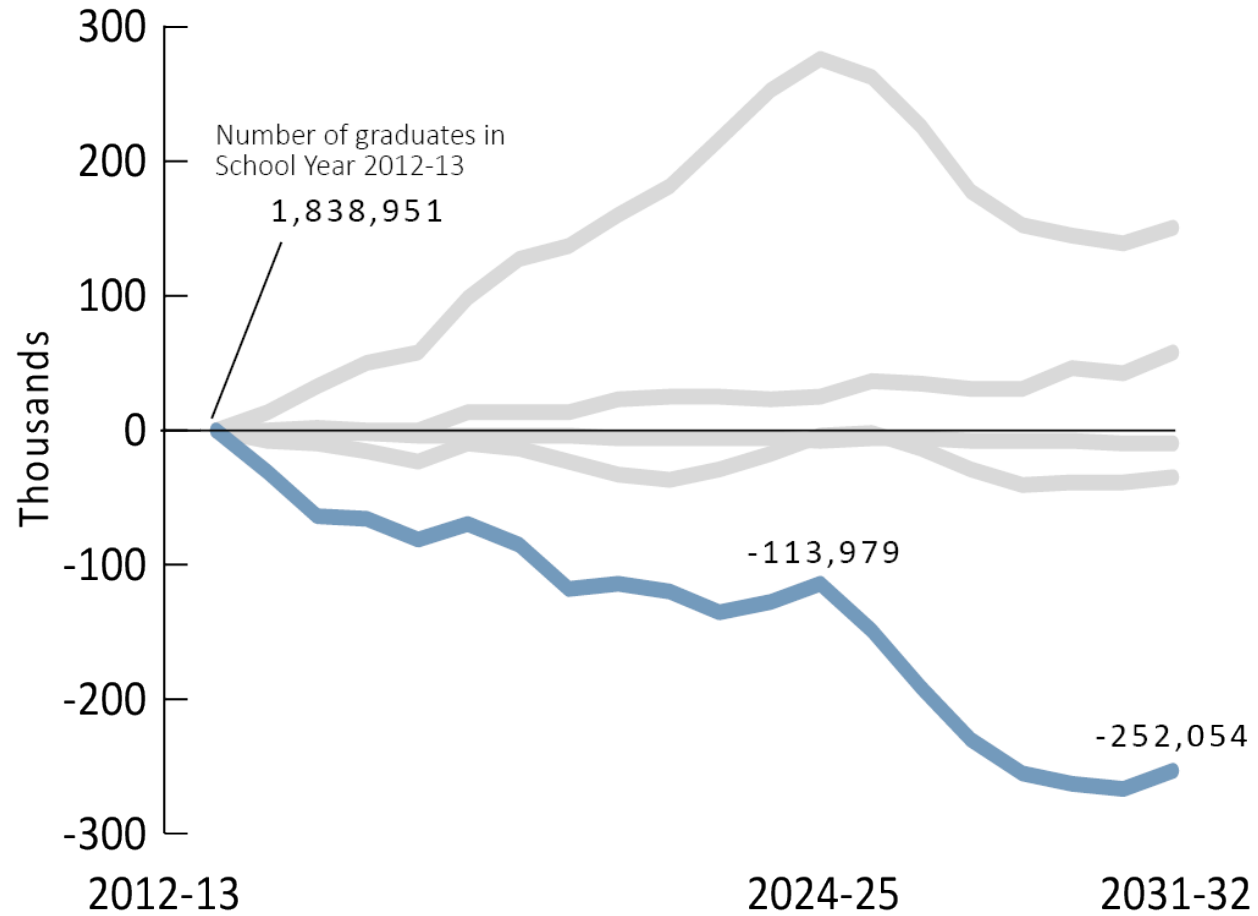
Western Academic Leadership Forum

Improving Lives, Growing Our Economy, and
Strengthening Our Democracy

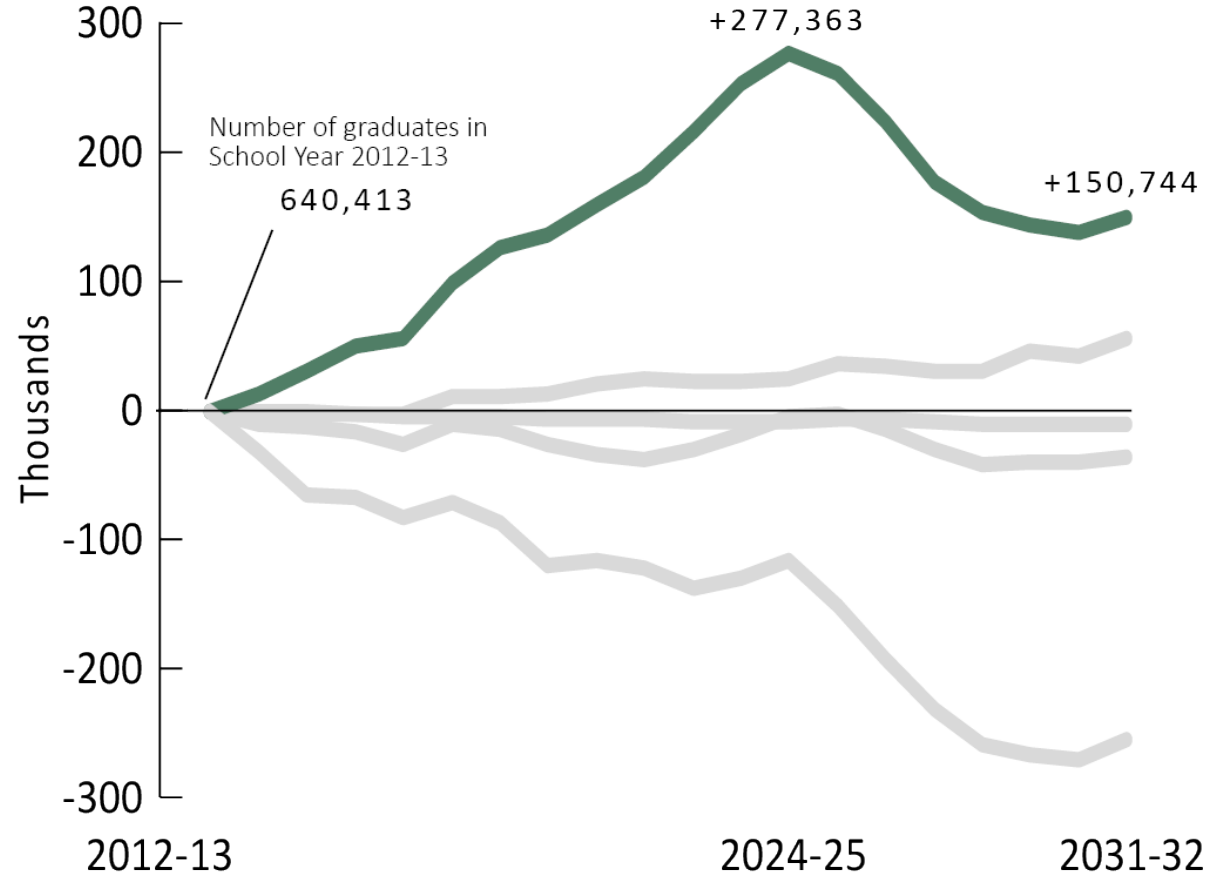
Total U.S. Public and Private High School Graduates, School Years 2000-01 to 2012-13 (Actual) through 2013-14 to 2031-32 (Projected)



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)



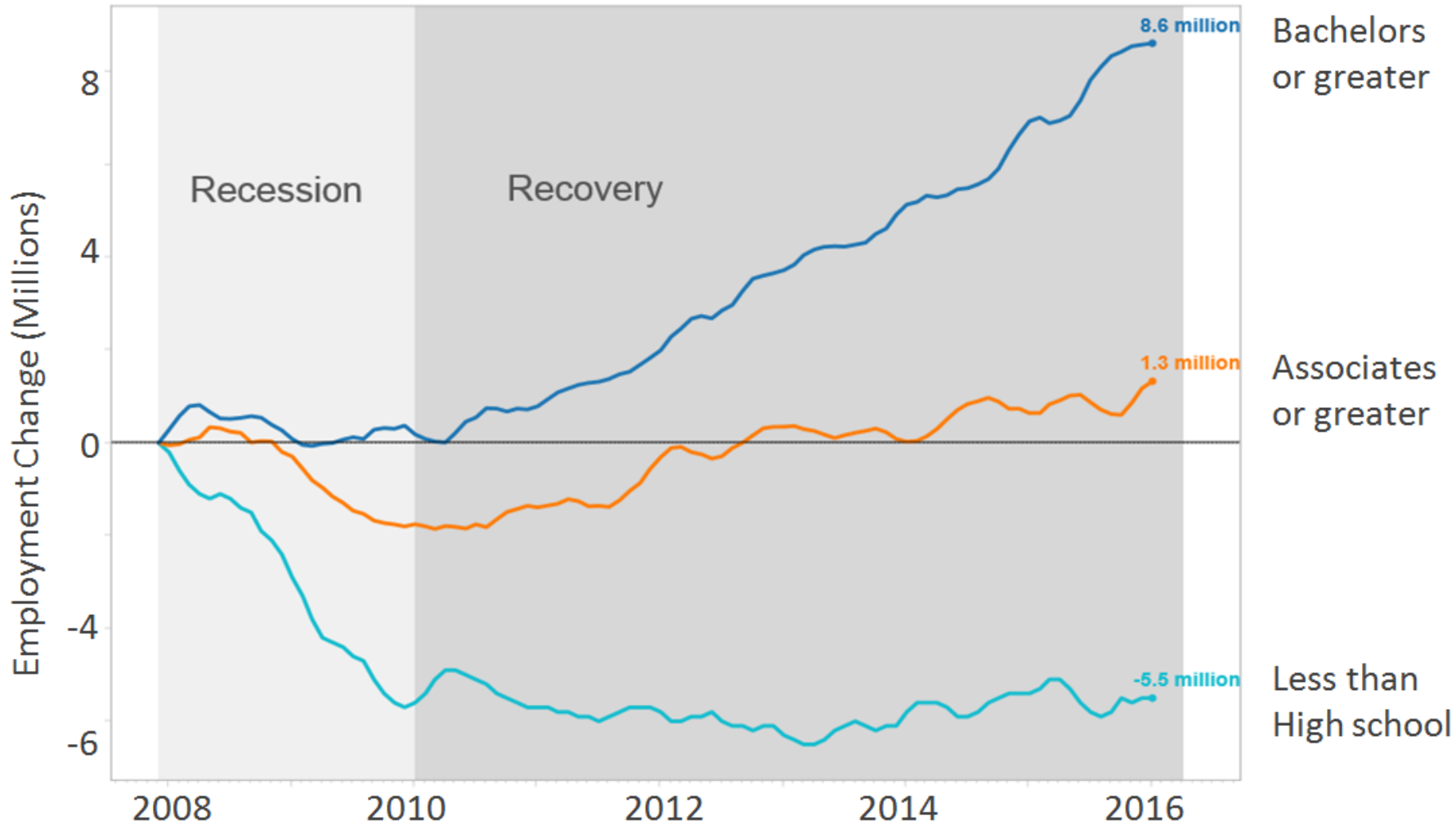
“Not everybody needs to go to College” (Unless they want to get a job)

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!

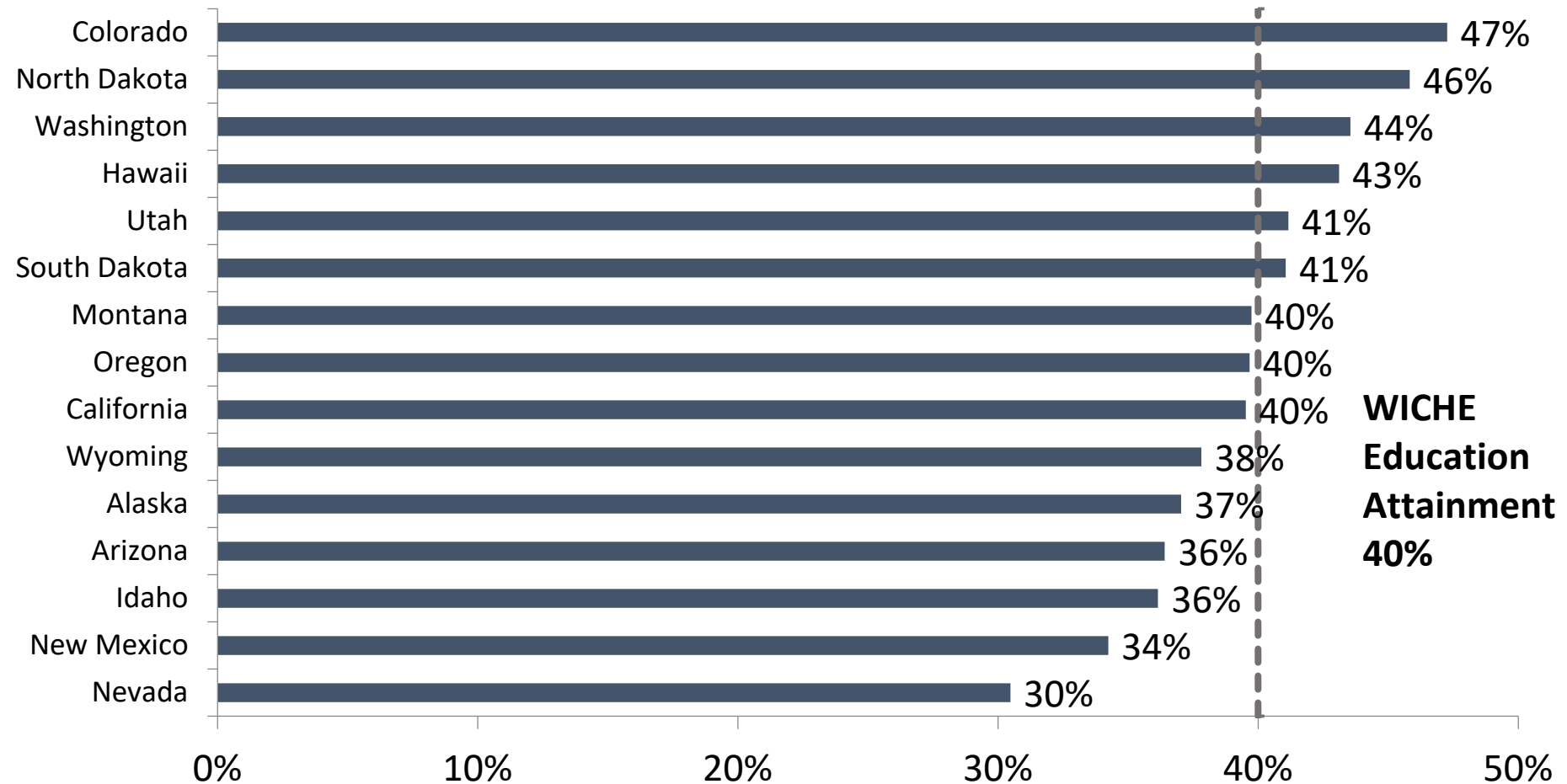
Over 99% of job growth during the recovery went to workers with more than a high school education.

Employment Change through the Recession and Recovery



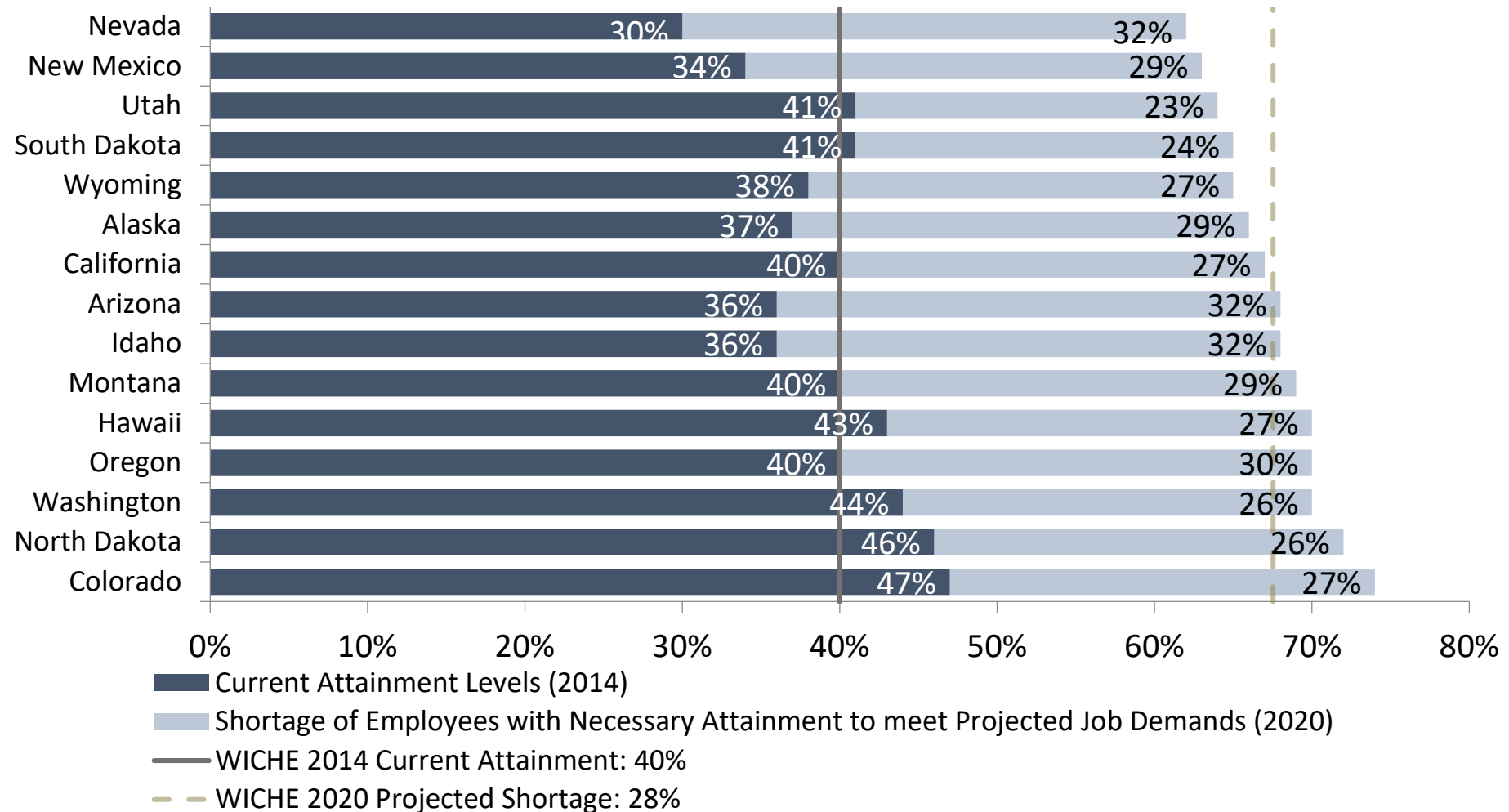
Source: Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce, "America's Divided Recovery 2016"
<https://cew.georgetown.edu/cew-reports/americas-divided-recovery/#interactive>.

Postsecondary Educational Attainment, Associate's Degree and Above, Adults Aged 25-64 (2014)



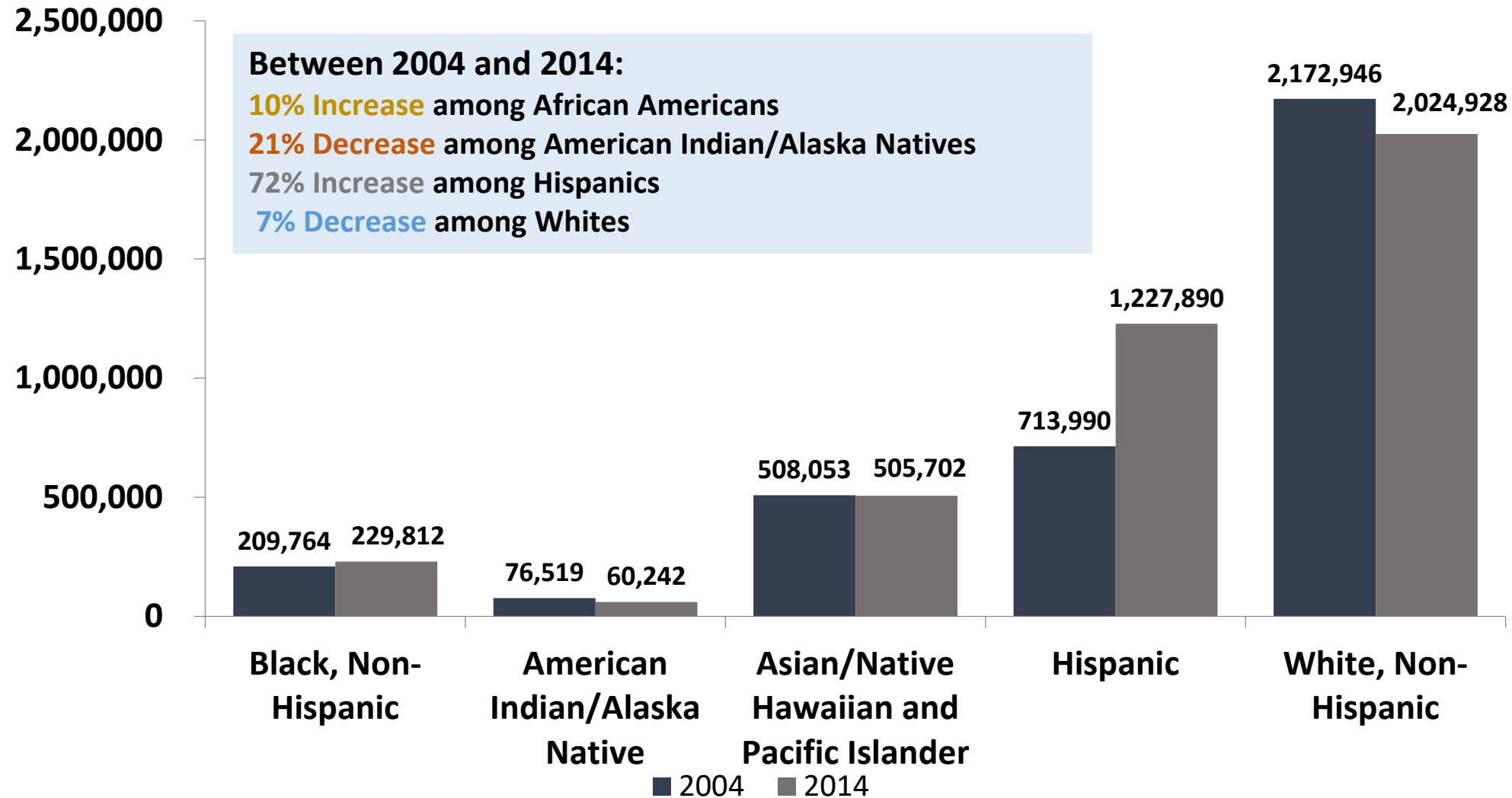
Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, <https://www.census.gov/hhes/socdemo/education/>.

Current Attainment Versus Future Job Demands

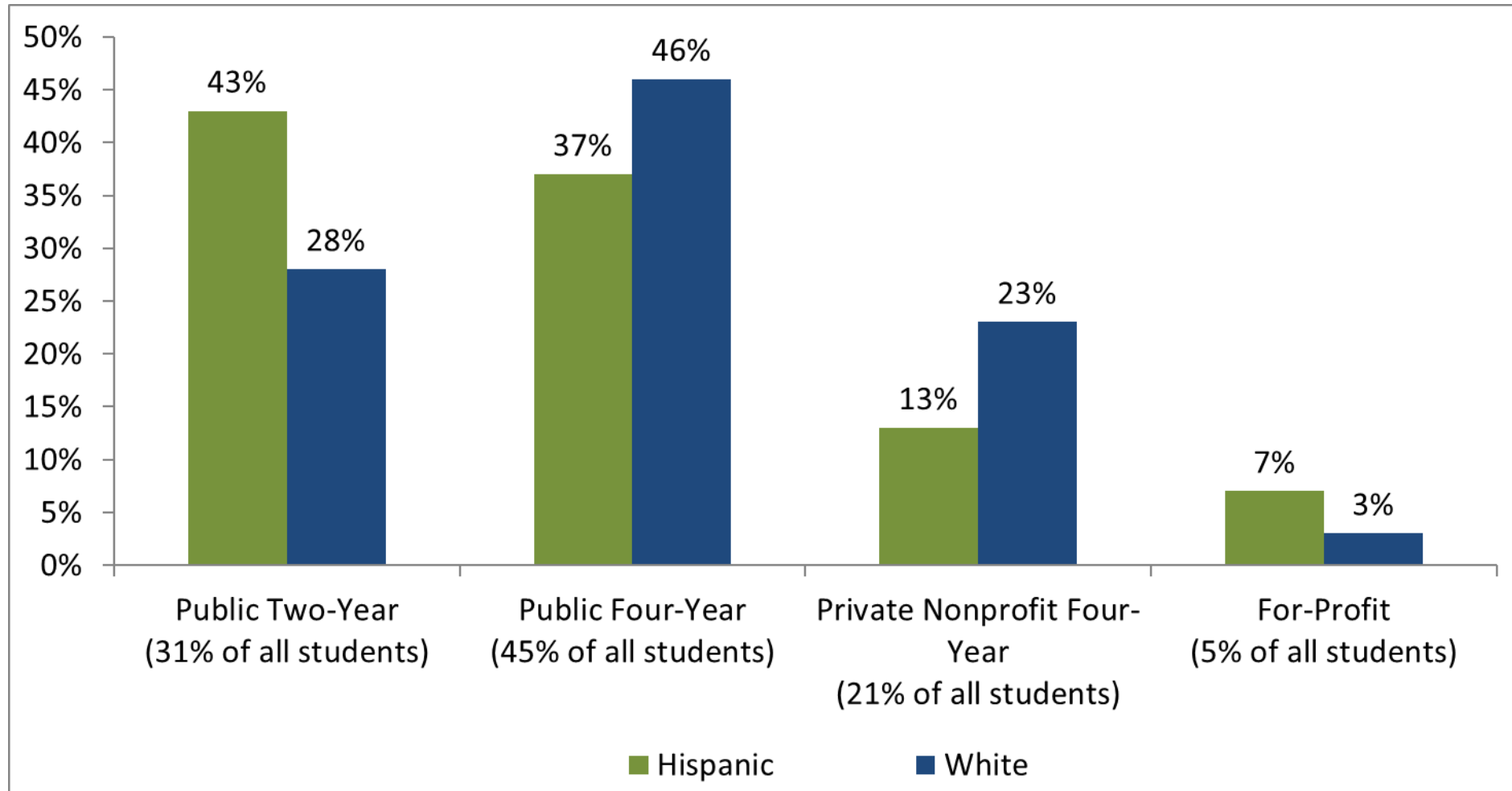


Sources: Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce, Recovery: Job Growth and Education Requirements through 2020. "<https://cew.georgetown.edu/cew-reports/recovery-job-growth-and-education-requirements-through-2020/>"; U.S. Census, American Community Survey, <https://www.census.gov/hhes/socdemo/education/>.

Diversification in Enrollments, WICHE Region, 2004 to 2014

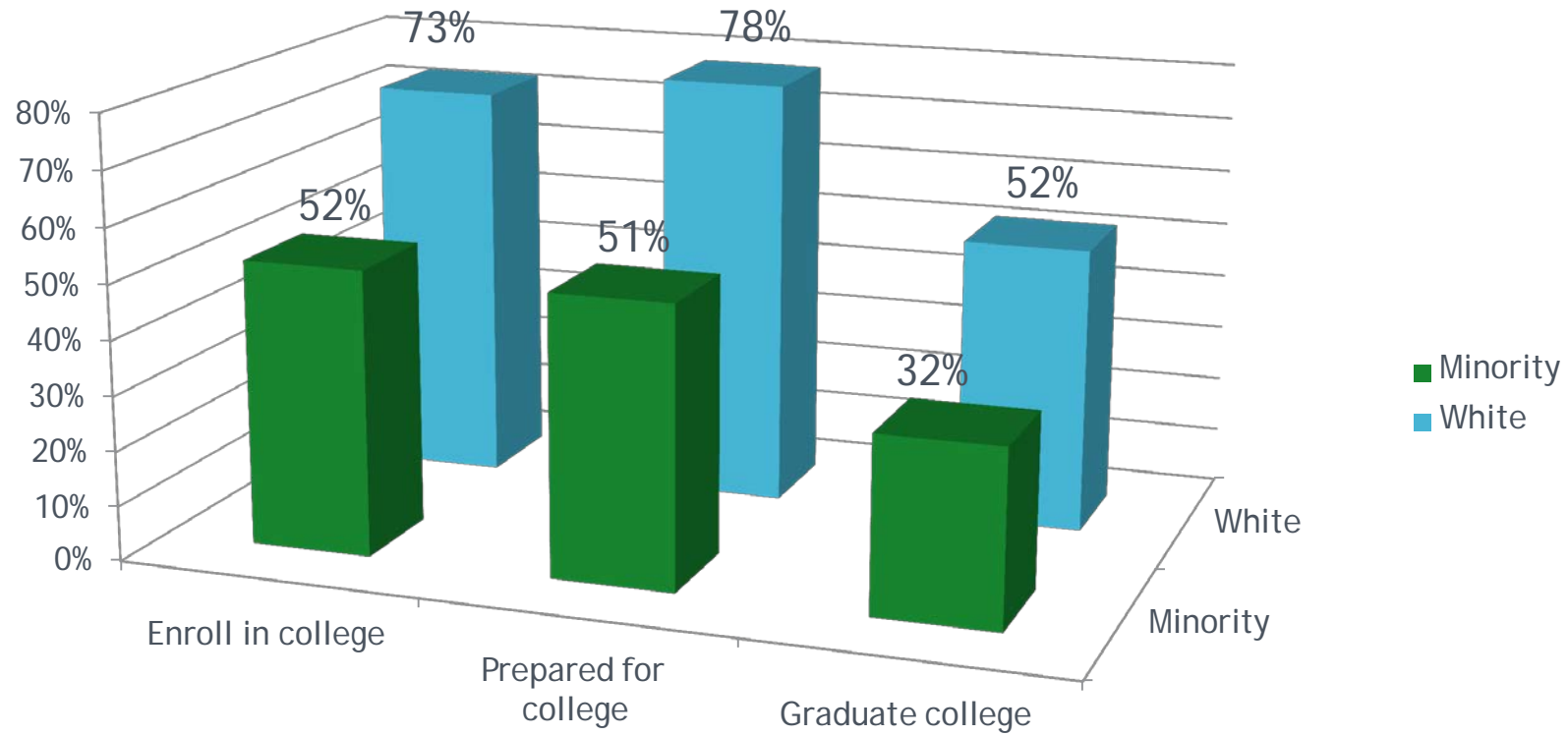


United States Hispanic Students Enroll at Two-Year and For-Profit Colleges at Higher Rates



SOURCE: College Board Trends in College Pricing

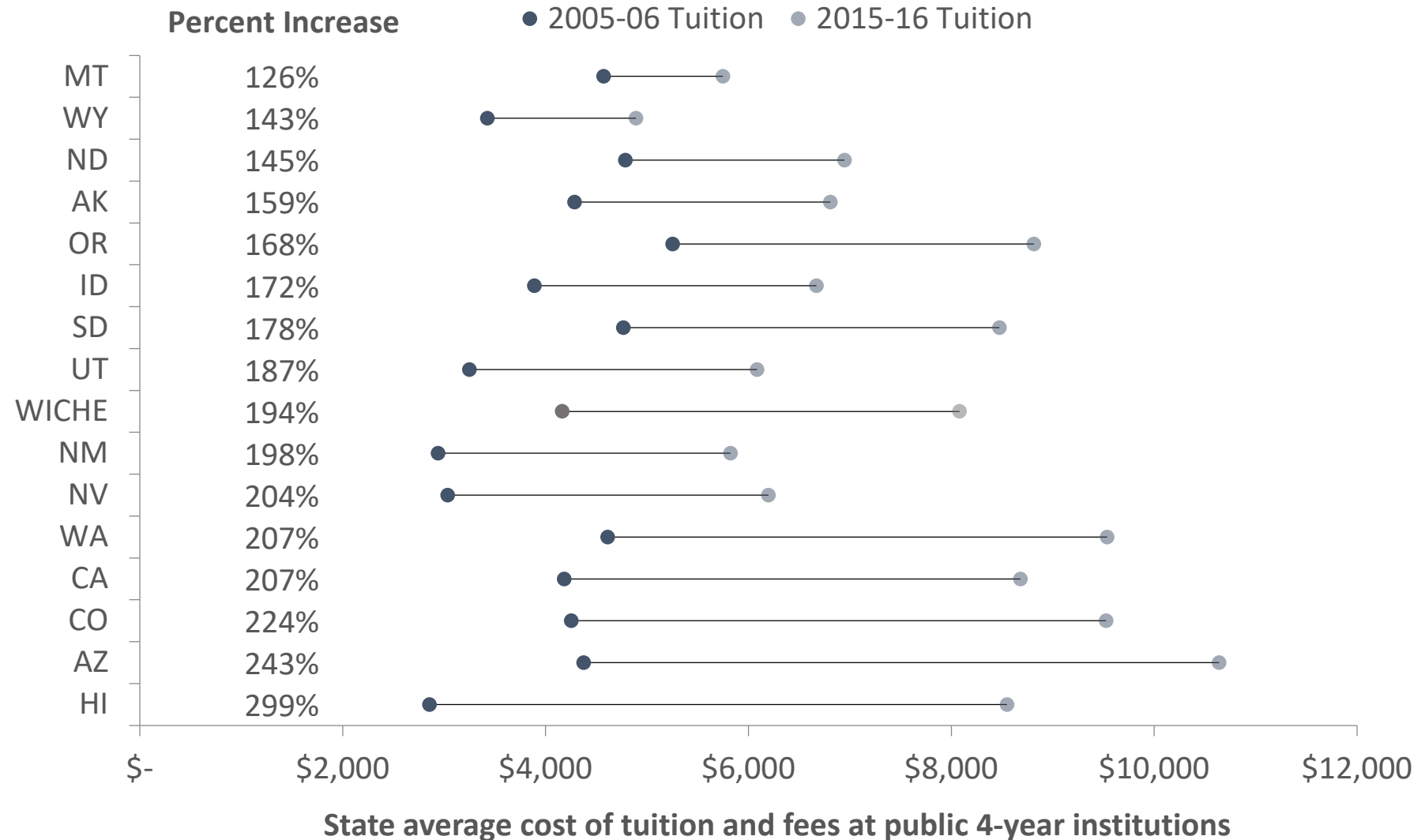
Degree Completion Gaps by Ethnicity



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



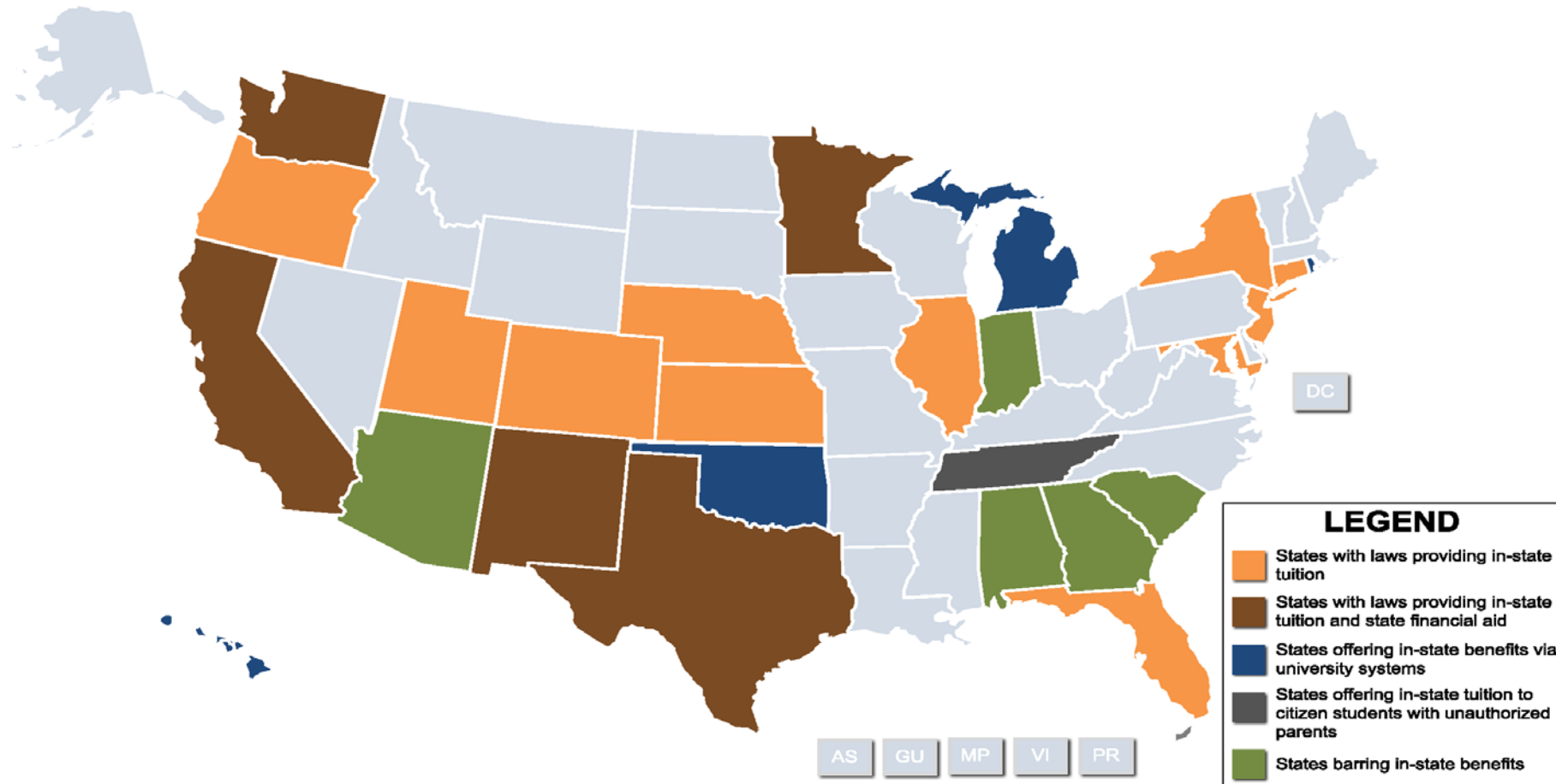
Source: WICHE Tuition and Fees, 2016, <http://www.wiche.edu/pub/tf>.

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.*