Examining Institutional Financial Viability and Program Review for an Uncertain Future

WICHE Academic Partnerships Joint Meeting Reno, NV | April 25, 2025



About NCHEMS

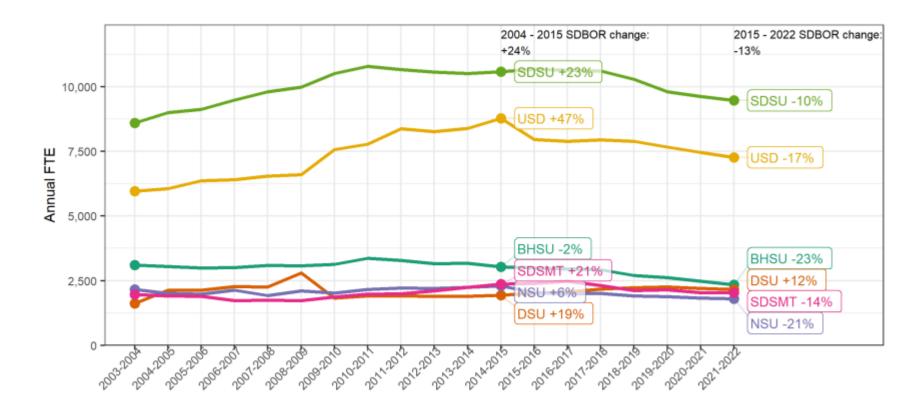


We envision a future in which postsecondary education expands opportunities for all, strengthens communities, and advances the public good.



The National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS) partners with institution, system, government, and community leaders to effectively use evidence to improve strategic decision-making in postsecondary education.

Nearly all SDBOR institutions have experienced significant enrollment declines since 2015.

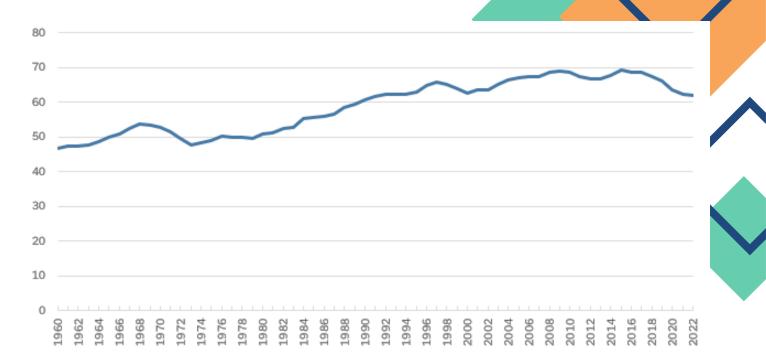


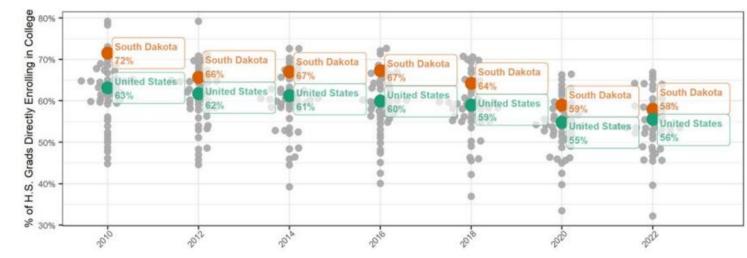
Source: NCES IPEDS 12-Month Enrollment Survey, files efiaYYYY.



College-going rates have slumped, nationally and in South Dakota

• First serious sustained decline since the late 60s



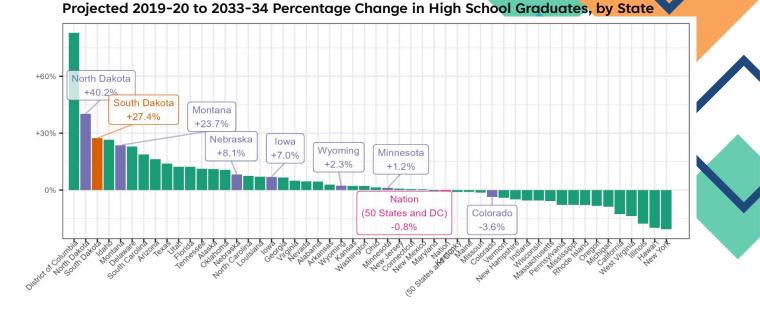


Sources: WICHE Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates; NCES IPEDS Fall Residency and Migration Files efYYYYc. Note: Each dot represents one state.

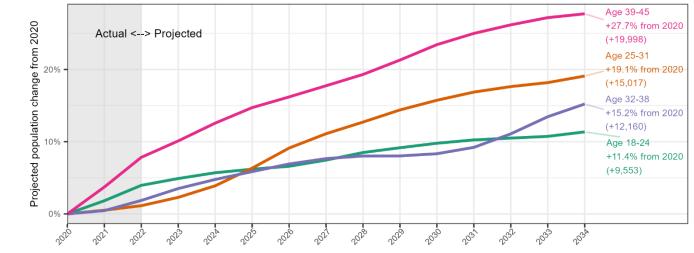


Higher education is facing a generational change in enrollment demand.

- The pool of traditionally aged students is shrinking.
- SD's pipeline remains relatively more robust.
- Growth among prospective adult populations



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates, 2024. https://www.wiche.edu/knocking

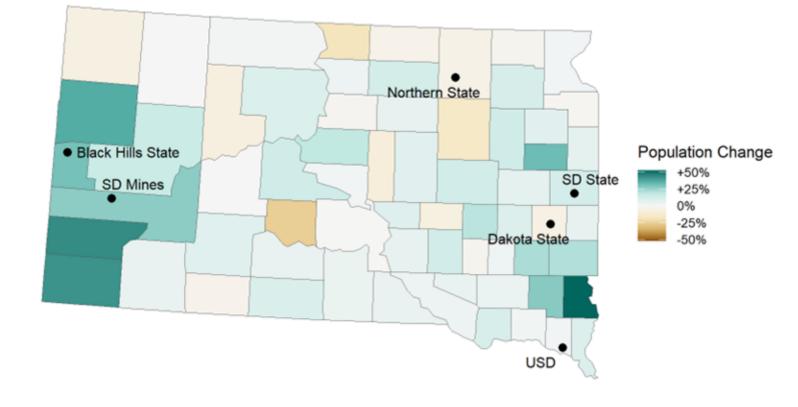


Projected 2020-2034 Change in South Dakota Population, Selected Age Groups

5

Population changes are uneven across the state; some SDBOR institutions will face greater enrollment challenges than others

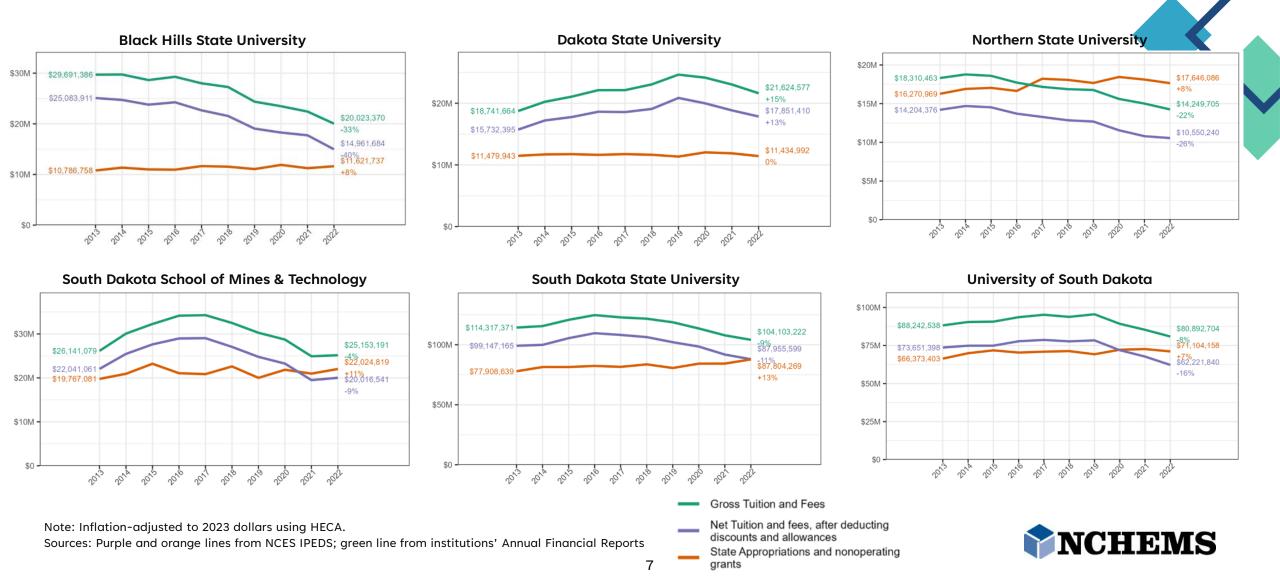
Projected 2020-2034 Percent Change in Population Ages 18-44



Source: Jobs EQ.



Troubling financial trends: Tuition revenue declined across all SDBOR institutions while state appropriations were steady or increasing slightly



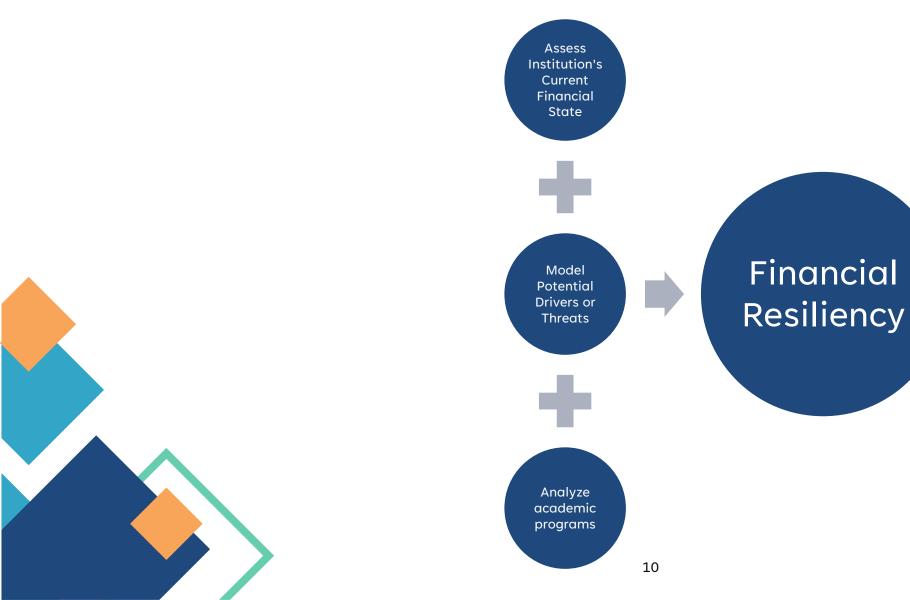
Purpose of the Study

In light of these trends, SDBOR created a SOW:

- "develop and conduct data analytics to stress test the present and future financial health"
- "[consider] the current higher education landscape and trends pertinent to optimizing the *academic portfolios* of the six institutions"
- In order to "encourage critical policy discussions to implement programming strategies"



Institutional Financial Health and Academic Programs

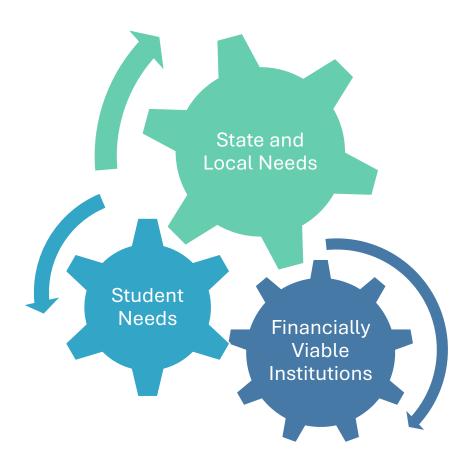




Stress Test



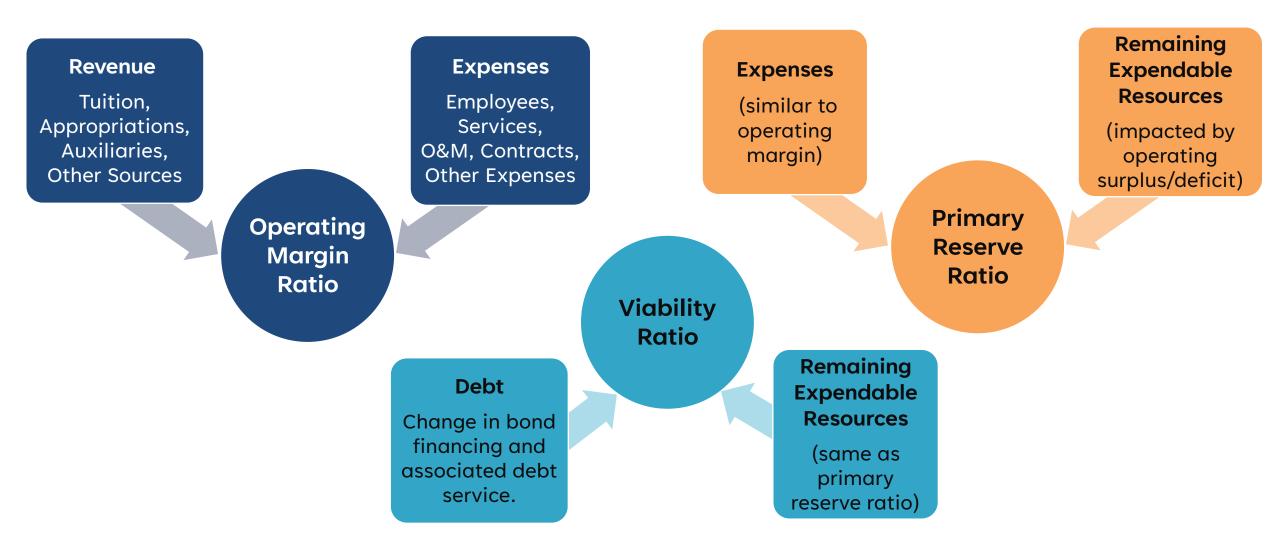
Financial Viability in Context







Financial Health Modeling ("Stress Test")



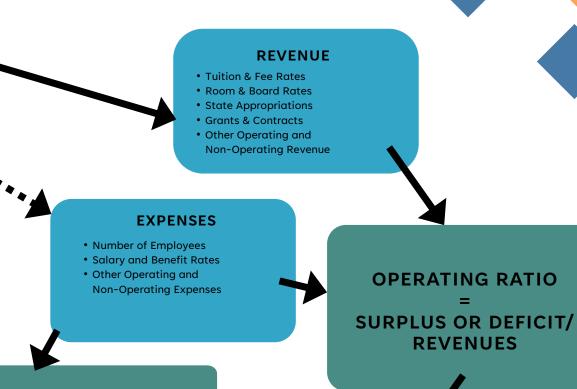


"Stress Test" Concept to Variables and Math

STATE ED ATTAINMENT Area(s) GOALS • Retention Rate • Graduate Students



- Underlying Population Trends
- High School Graduation Rates of Relevant
- Direct-From-High School College Going Rate
- Number of Out-of-State Students
- Adult First-Time Participation Rate
- Number of New Transfer Students
- Average Student Credit Load
- Number of Students Living on Campus
- Adding/Removing Programs and Services



PRIMARY RESERVE RATIO EXPENDABLE ASSETS/EXPENSES

VIABILITY RATIO EXPENDABLE ASSETS/ OUTSTANDING DEBT



• Capital Projects

EXPENDABLE ASSETS

- Existing Reserves
- Operating Surplus or Deficit
- Capital-Related Funds



What It Looks Like

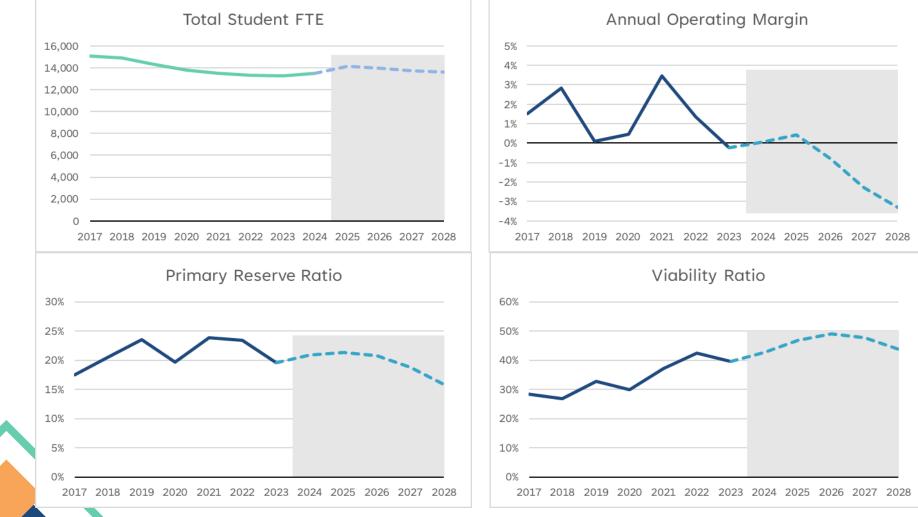
	Baseline Scenario					
	Select Institution					
	Pheasant State U					
		Actu	al	Projecte	t	
	Variables	2022	2023	2024 2025 202	6 2027	2028
Enrollment	High School graduation rates of relevant area	89.0	88.5	88.9 89.2 89.0	89.0	88.9 NCHEMS-WICHE Projections
	College-going rate (in-state, directly from HS)	7.2	7.3	7.7 7.3 7.	4 7.4	7.4 NCHEMS Projections
	Number of out of state students direct from HS	1,490	1,537	1,528 ### ###	####	
	Number of first-time in state adult students	34	30	29 29 3	1 31	
	# of new transfer students	1,112	1,034	1,033 ### ###	####	
	Retention Rate	71.8	77.7	75.6 75.7 75.	6 75.3	
	Number of students living on compus	5,512	5,612	5,847 ### ###	####	5,634 5-year average (fixed)
	Total Undergraduate FTE (excluding dual)	11,257	11,221	11,409 ### ###	####	11,545 NCHEMS Projections
Enrollment	Dual FTE	555	593	687 581 59	8 618	623 NCHEMS Projections
	Grad student FTE	1,491	1,433	1,407 ### ###	####	1,437 NCHEMS Projections V
	Total Student FTE	13,303	13,247	13,503 ### ###	####	13,605
Revenue Variables	Undergraduate Tuition/Fees/Pell per student FTE	\$9,443	\$9,264	\$9,264 ### ###	###	\$9,264 Freeze at current rate 🗸 🗸
	Dual Tuition/Fees per student FTE	\$4,350	\$4,350	\$4,350 ### ###	####	\$4,350 Freeze at current rate 🗸 🗸
	Graduate Tuition/Fees/Pell per student FTE	\$10,944	\$10,326	\$10,326 ### ###	####	\$10,326 Freeze at current rate 🗸 🗸
	Auxiliaries revenue and vehicle fees per student living on campus	\$8,179	\$8,356	\$8,356 ### ###	####	\$8,356 Freeze at current rate 🗸 🗸
		2022	2023	2024 2025 202	_	
Revenue	Undergraduate Enrollment-related revenue (Tuition, Fees, Pell)	\$106,300,074	\$103,951,810			\$106,957,500
	Dual Enrollment-related revenue (\$145 per credit)	\$2,412,220	\$2,580,130	\$2,987,580 ### ###		
	Graduate Enrollment-related revenue (Tuition, Fees, Pell)	\$16,316,818	\$14,796,955		####	
	Auxiliaries revenue and vehicle fees	\$45,081,312	\$46,895,285		####	
	State General Fund- Base	\$110,884,395	\$121,774,642		####	
	Grants & Contracts	\$85,756,005	\$106,119,434	,	####	
	Other Operating Revenue	\$37,775,528	\$42,904,622	\$36,014,364 ### ###	####	\$36,014,364 5-year average (fixed)
	Other Nonoperating Revenue (Depreciation, Amortization, Asset	400.000.000	A	*** *** ***		
	Disposal, etc)	15 \$28,982,020	\$11,391,704		####	
	Total Revenue	\$437,257,867	\$453,791,760	\$437,191,268 ### ###	###	\$450,552,681
Expense Variables	Employee FTE: enrollment-related	1581	1575	1575 1575 157	1676	1575 Current level plus X% per year; Type here → Y
*"Enrollment-related" includes	Employee FTE: Auxiliary	123	118	118 118 11		
Instruction, Student Services,	Employee FTE: non-enrollment-related	123	1238	1238 1238 123		
Academic Support, and	Average employee salary	(\$66,538)	(\$71,306)	(\$71,320) ### ###		
Scholarships/Fellowships	Average employee benefits	(\$15,834)	(\$16,882)	(\$17,822) ### ###		
Functions	Employee FTE per 100 Student FTE	21.9	22.1	21.7 20.7 21.		
1 difectoria	employee the period student the	22.5		22.1 20.1 22.	22.4	22.3 (17)
		2022	2023	2024 2025 202	6 2027	2028
Expenses	Personal Services total	(\$239,560,858)	(\$258,531,436)		_	########### calculated based on above selections
	Depreciation	(\$37,317,751)	(\$39,259,206)	(\$35,680,235) ### ###		
	Other Operating Expenses	(\$153,974,481)	(\$156,539,451)			######### 5-year average (fixed)
	Nonoperating Expenses	(\$486,492)	(\$460,449)		####	annan an Sycar average (nxea)
	Total Expenses (excluding capital interest)	\$ (431,339,584)	(\$454,790,541)			######################################
	FYI Expenses from published financial statements that have been	(122,000,004)	(****,***,***)			
	excluded	(\$6,859,819)	(\$13.028.348)			
		(+3,000,023)	(+==,===,===)			
	Operating Surplus or Deficit (Revenues-Expenses)	\$5,918,283	(\$998,781)	\$299,590 ### ###	####	(\$14,812,045)
=(Revenues-Expenses)/Revenue		1.4%	-0.2%	0.1% 0.4% ###	_	
=(Revenues-Expenses)/Revenue	s Annual Operating Margin	1.4%	-0.2%	0.1% 0.4% ###	####	-3.3%

Steps

- 1. Engage stakeholders broadly and specifically (CEOs, CFOs, and provosts) in the purpose and process.
- 2. Gather audited financial statements.
- 3. Supplement with specific finance data for each institution.
- 4. Analyze geographic origins of entering students at each institution.
- 5. Develop enrollment projections based on those origins.
- 6. Build reasonable scenarios.
- 7. Test and refine scenarios.



Pheasant State University Baseline Scenario





Important Limitations

- No crystal ball on projections
- Faulty assumptions
- Interactions between variables are not modeled
- Strategic investments
- Consistency and comparability

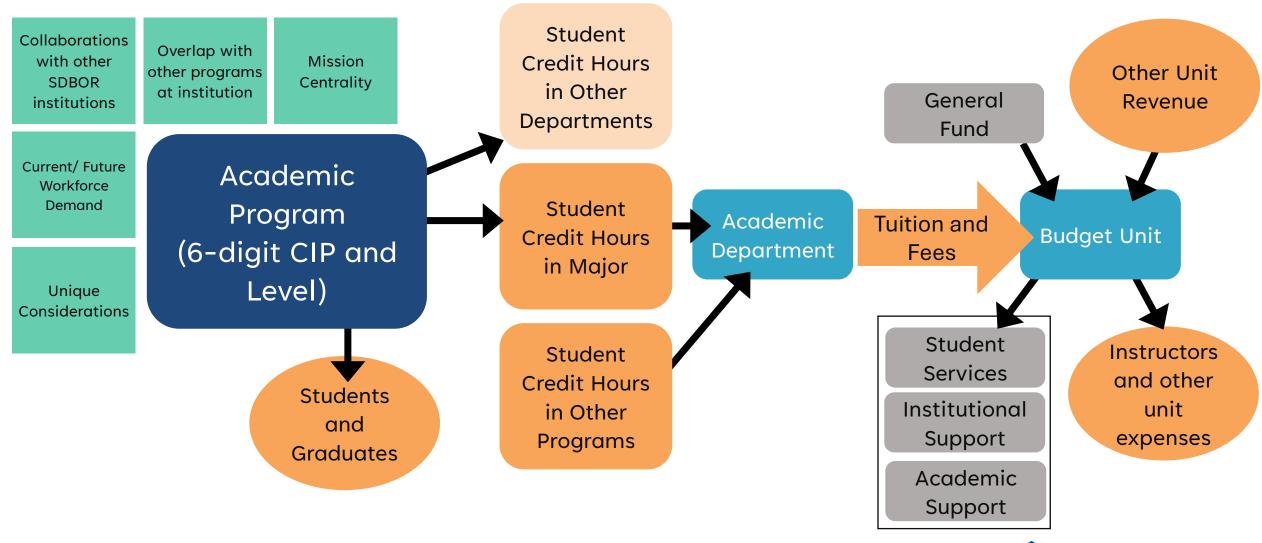




Academic Programs



Translating from Programs to Departments, Revenues, and Costs





Key Indicators of Program Performance

Existing

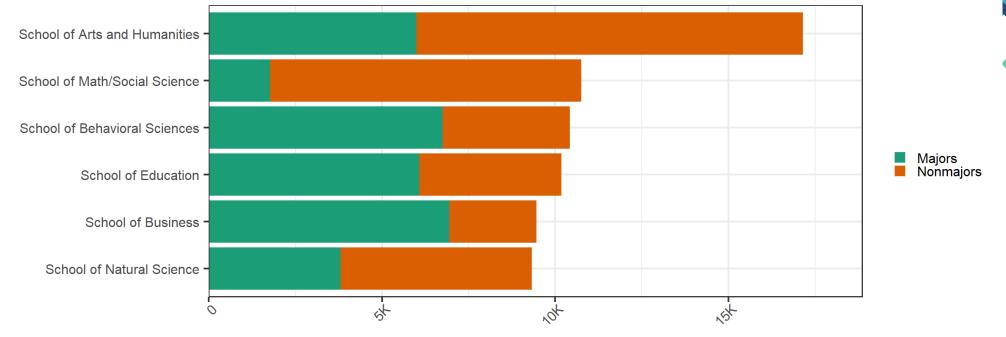
- Program graduate and enrollment counts
- Program-generated tuition revenue vs. program costs

<u>Additions</u>

- SCH generation per teaching faculty FTE
- SCH production by department for majors & non-majors
- Class size by lower-division vs. upper-division, graduate
- Low-enrolled, "self-contained" programs



Attempted Credit Hours by Department, Majors vs. Non-Majors

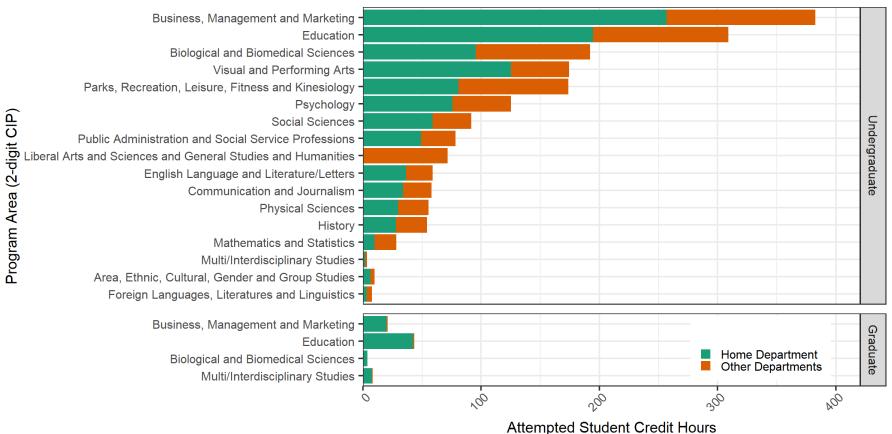


Attempted Student Credit Hours

Source: SDBOR. Excludes sections with an instruction method of "tracking." Major/Nonmajor split is approximate as some students are enrolled in multiple programs. Excludes departments where course departments and faculty departments could not be mapped to one another.



Attempted Credit Hours by Student Academic Program



Source: SDBOR. Notes: "Home" departments for each program are determined by number of enrolled credit hours. Credits are counted once for each program; they are duplicated for students enrolled in more than one program.

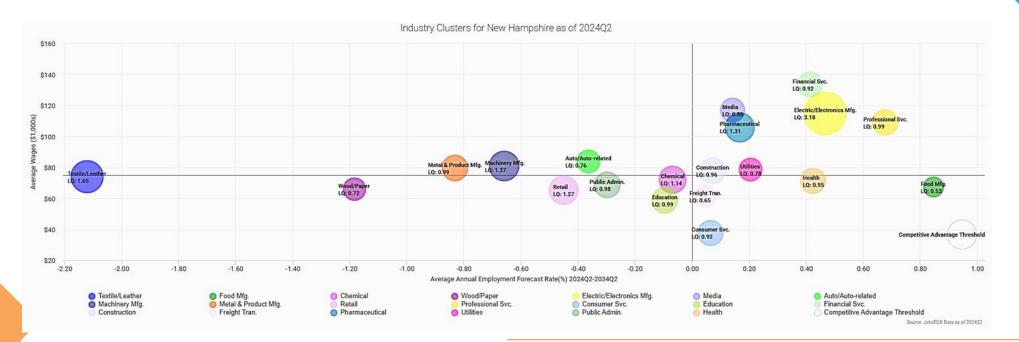


Key Questions About Program/Department Health

- 1. Does the program have a special purpose related to mission, specific workforce need, or state goal attainment?
- 2. How does the program/department link to other programs/departments?
- 3. Can the program's productivity be improved?
- 4. Are there other special factors worth considering?



Workforce Demand



Local Competitiveness

Employment Growth Attributed

Industry	to Regional Factors
Wholesale Trade	5,704
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	4,927
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	4,195
Unclassified	1,673
Manufacturing	1,436
Public Administration	867
Management of Companies and Enterprises	810
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	464







Questions & Discussion

