

Aligning State Resources for Student Success

WICHE Legislative Affairs Committee Meeting

Boise, Idaho

President David Longanecker

September 25-26, 2018

Big Wood River, Idaho

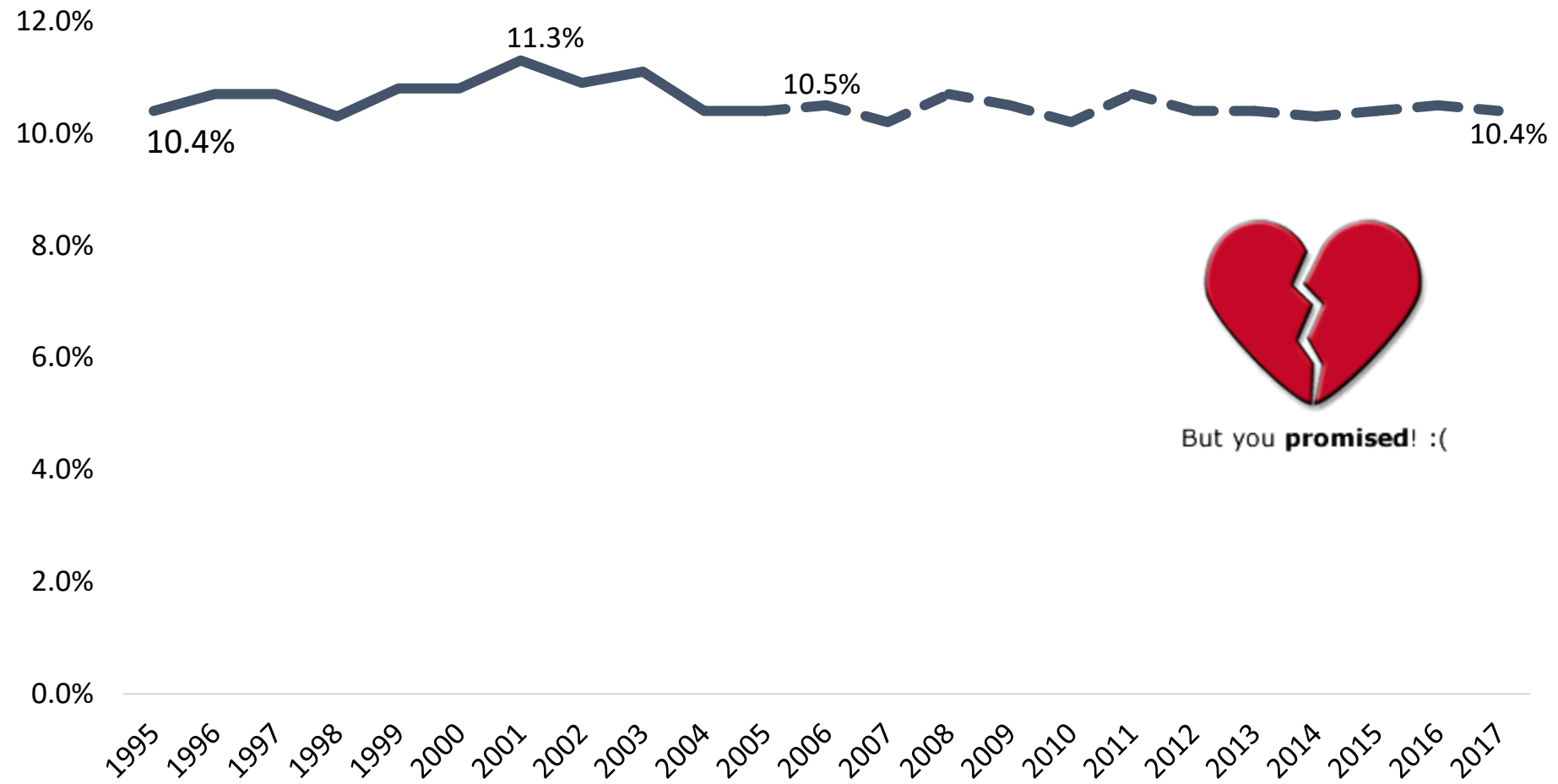
Essential Components of Student Success

- Programs & Services: The Institution's Responsibility
 - Academics
 - Support
- Financial Capacity – Affordability
 - Student & Family's Ability to Pay
 - Current Array of Popular Policy Initiatives
 - Cost containment (whatever)
 - Freezing tuition/Guaranteeing tuition
 - Tuition free
 - Targeted financial aid
 - Loan forgiveness
 - To What End
 - Eliminating Financial Barriers to Attendance/Retention
 - Reduce Burden on Students Attending

Essential Components of Student Success

- Financial Capacity – Affordability
 - Institutions
 - Resources sufficient to provide quality service
 - Classic catastrophe: California Community Colleges time to degree & completion rates
 - State
 - Will & Ability to support higher education.
 - Level of support in the aggregate

State Appropriations for Higher Education as a Share of State Expenditures, FY 1995 to FY 2017

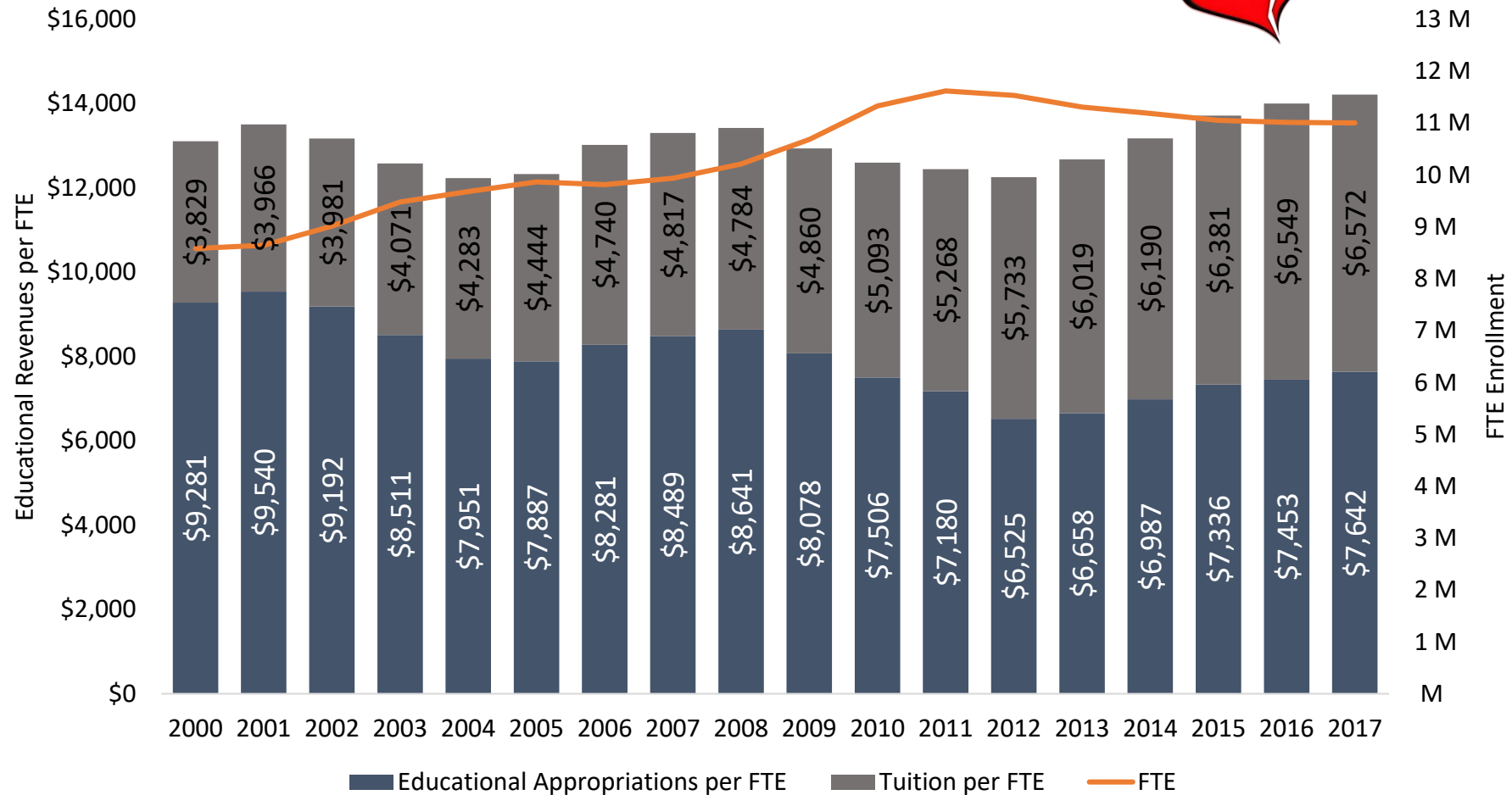


Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2016 State Expenditure Report

Essential Components of Student Success

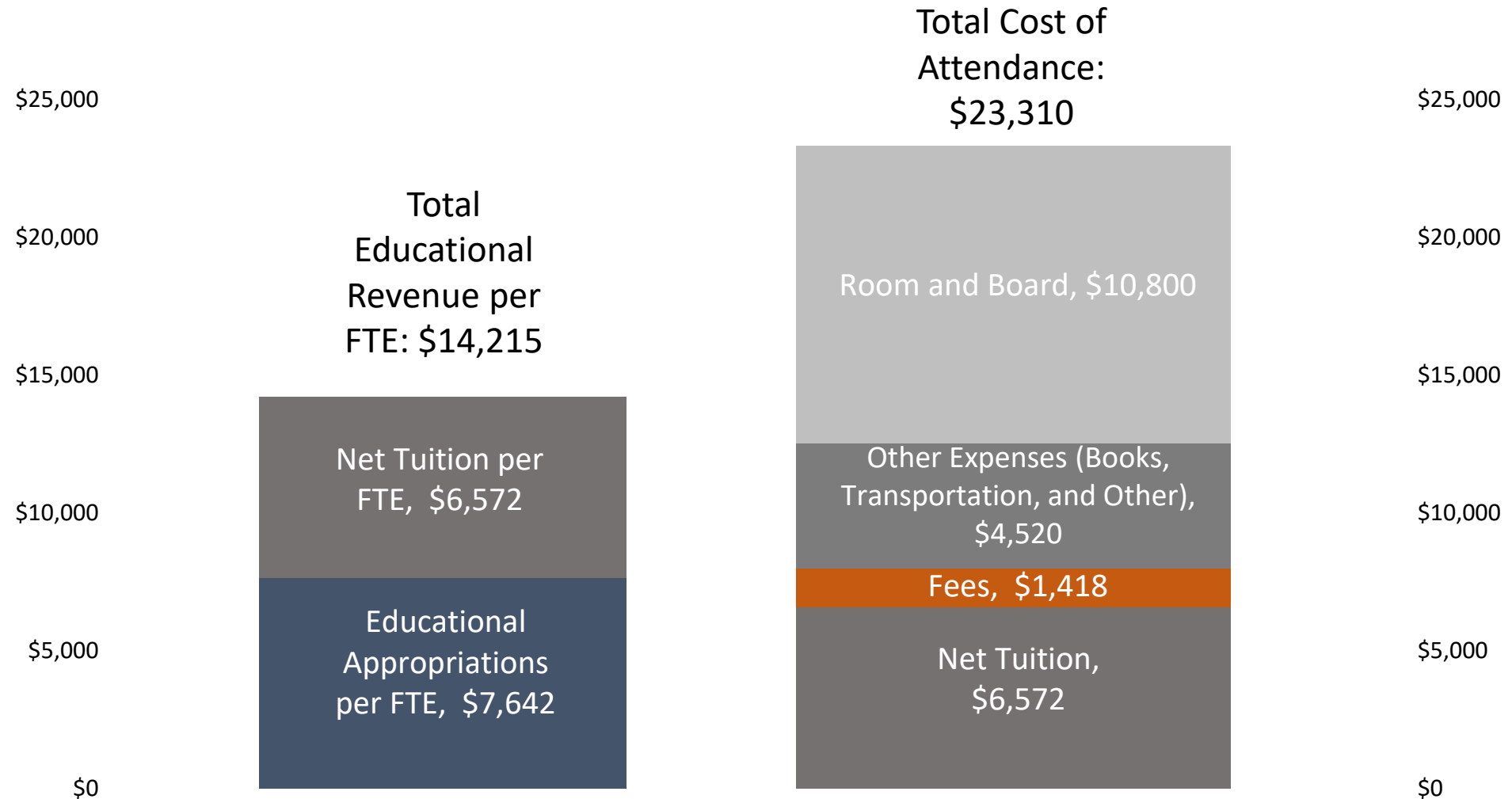
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 - *Adjustments between supply and demand*

Public FTE Enrollment, Educational Appropriations and Tuition Revenue per FTE, FY 2000 to FY 2017



Source: State Higher Education Executive Officers, State Higher Education Finance Report, FY 2017

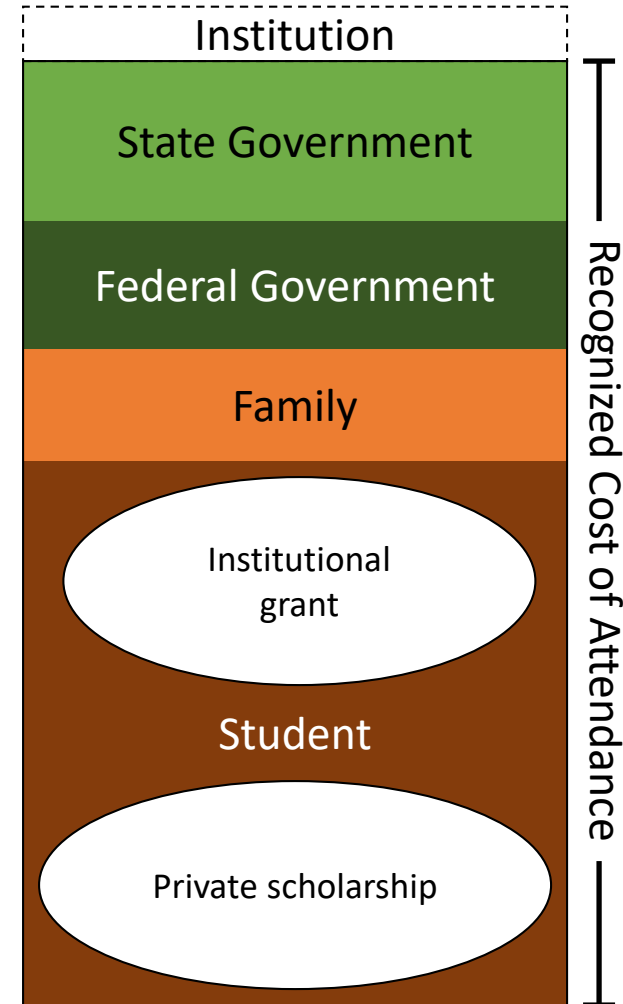
College Costs from Different Perspectives



Source: State Higher Education Executive Officers, State Higher Education Finance Report, FY 2017, College Board, Trends in College Pricing 2017, WICHE Tuition and Fees in the West, 2017

Five Partners Sharing Responsibility for Meeting the Cost of Attendance

5. The **institution** is responsible for any difference between the recognized COA and its own actual COA.
4. The **state** grant award makes up the remaining difference.
3. The model accounts for the **federal government's** contribution (i.e., Pell, tuition tax credits, other transfer payments).
2. The **student's parents** contribute their share, which is determined by the federal methodology.
1. **Each student**, as the principal beneficiary, is expected to contribute toward his/her own educational costs. Sources include: earnings, savings, borrowing, or scholarships.



Think *ATFA* – Three *Policies in Sync* Essential for Student Success

