Foundations for the Future: Higher Education in South Carolina

Shaping a Public Agenda for Higher Education

Trustees Conference

November 12, 2003
National Center for Higher Education Management Systems
And
Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges
Phases in Process

- Phase One: Public Agenda
  - What Are Major Strategic Priorities Confronting Future of South Carolina?
    - Population
    - Economy
    - Quality of Life
  - What is the Link Between Higher Education and These Strategic Priorities?
Phases (Continued)

Phase Two: Policy Audit

What State Policies Support or Are Barriers to the Capacity of Higher Education to Contribute to the State’s Strategic Priorities?

- Leadership/Governance?
- Finance (Students and Institutions)?
- Regulation?
- Accountability?
Review of Process

- Focus Groups
  - Institutions
  - Communities
- Meeting with Key State and Private Sector Leaders
- Review of Policies
- Meetings with CHE Staff
Progress - Yet Falling Behind
Progress

- School Reform in the 1980s
- Education Accountability Act of 1998
- First Steps
- Improvements in Teacher Education
- Improvements in SAT Scores
- Records of Success of Institutions
- Recent Examples of Collaboration Among the Research Universities
Yet, Significant Gaps Remain

Draft Themes
Draft Themes

Low Education Attainment:
- Significant Deficits in Education Levels Necessary to Live and Work in the 21st Century:
  - Inadequate Preparation for Postsecondary Education
  - Low High School Completion
  - Low Adult Literacy
  - Low Percent of Population Pursuing Postsecondary Education
Draft Themes (Continued)

- Low Education Attainment (Continued)
  - Strong Relationship Between Low Education Levels and Quality of Life Indicators:
    - Health
    - Environment for Young Children
    - Income
    - Crime
Lag in Shift from Low-Skill, “Old Economy” to High Skill “New Economy”
- No Growth in Per Capita Income Related to US Over Past Decade
- Significant Decline in Manufacturing; Slow Growth in “New Economy”
- Low Demand for Educated Workforce
- Inability to Attract and Retain a Highly Educated and Skilled Workforce
Significant Disparities in Education Attainment and Performance

- Urban/Rural
- Race
- Gender
- Income
Draft Themes (Continued)

- Low Level of Research Competitiveness
Per Capita Income
South Carolina Per Capita Income as a Percent of US

Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis
Per Capita Personal Income ($) - 1999

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000
Per Capita Income as Percent of US Average, 2002

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Education Attainment
Education Attainment, Adults, Ages 24 to 64, South Carolina Compared to U.S.

Source: U.S. Census
Percent of Population Ages 25-64 by Education Attainment, 2000

Source: U.S. Census, 2000
Percent of 18 to 24 Year Olds with No High School Diploma (%)

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000
Percent of 18-24 Year Olds With Less Than High School Diploma by Race/Ethnicity, 2000

Source: U.S. Census, 2000
Number of 18-24 Year Olds With Less Than High School Diploma by Race/Ethnicity, 2000

Source: U.S. Census, 2000
Percent of 18-24 Year Olds With Less Than High School Diploma By Gender and Race/Ethnicity, 2000

Source: U.S. Census. 2000
Percent of 18-24 Year Olds With No High School Diploma, 2000

South Carolina = 25.7%
Data Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 Census
Number of 18-24 Year Olds With No High School Diploma, 2000

South Carolina = 104,766
Data Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 Census
GEDs Awarded to 18-24 Year Olds Per 1,000 18-24 Year Olds with Less than a HS Diploma - 2000

South Carolina Awarded 2,787 GEDs to 104,766 residents 18 to 24 with Less than a High School Diploma

Source: GED Testing Service, US Census Bureau
Percent of Adults 25 and Older with No High School Diploma (%)

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000
Percent of 25 to 64 Year Olds with Some College But No Degree (%) - 2000

Source: US Census Bureau
Percent of 25 to 64 Year Olds with an Associates Degree (%) - 2000

Source: US Census Bureau
Percent of 25 to 64 Year Olds with a Bachelor’s Degree or Higher (%) - 2000

Source: US Census Bureau
Percent of 25-64 Year Olds With at Least a Baccalaureate Degree, 2000

South Carolina = 21.5%
Data Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 Census
Impact of Low Education Attainment

Conditions Highly Related to Level of Education
Percent of Families Living in Poverty (%) - 1999

Source: US Census Bureau
Index Scores on State Health Rankings - 2002

South Carolina Ranked 48th

Source: United Health Foundation: State Health Rankings 2002
Percent of Families Living in Poverty (%) - 1999

Source: US Census Bureau
Index Scores on State Health Rankings - 2002

Source: United Health Foundation: State Health Rankings 2002
South Carolina Planning Information

Education Pipeline
**Student Pipeline:** Of 100 9th Graders – the number who graduate from HS within four years, go directly to college, return their second year, and graduate within 150% of program time

Sources: Tom Mortenson, ACT, NCES-IPEDS Graduation Rate Survey, US Census Bureau
Ethnic Representation at Each Stage of Education (%) - 2000

Sources: NCES-Common Core Data, NCES-IPEDS Fall Enrollment and Completions Surveys, US Census Bureau
High School Completion – Public HS Graduates as a Percent of 9th Graders Four Years Earlier (%) - 2000

Source: Tom Mortenson, Postsecondary Opportunity
Change in High School Completion Rates from 1990 to 2000 – SC and Selected States (%)

Source: Tom Mortenson, Postsecondary Opportunity from NCES Core Data
Preparation: Significant Progress, But a Long Way to Go
Percent of 8th Graders at or Above Proficient on the NAEP Math Test – 2000 (%)

Source: US Department of Education
Percent of 8th Graders at or Above Proficient on the NAEP Science Test – 2000 (%)

Source: US Department of Education
Exit Exam Pass Rates by Spring 2002 for South Carolina 12\textsuperscript{th} Grade Students (\%)
SAT Test Scores, 2002

South Carolina = 977
Note: SAT scores are a weighted average of school district results.
Data Source: South Carolina Department of Education
South Carolina = 92.8%
Note: Exit Exam passage rates are a weighted average of school district results
Data Source: South Carolina Department of Education
Exit Exam Passage Rates by Spring 2002 for All White 12th Graders

South Carolina = 96.0%
Note: Exit Exam passage rates are a weighted average of school district results
Data Source: South Carolina Department of Education
Exit Exam Passage Rates by Spring 2002 for All African-American 12th Graders

Note: Exit Exam passage rates are a weighted average of school district results.
Data Source: South Carolina Department of Education
South Carolina Planning Information

College Participation
College Going Rates – First-Time Freshmen Directly Out of HS as a Percent of Recent HS Graduates (%) - 2000

Source: Tom Mortenson, Postsecondary Opportunity
First-Time Freshmen Directly Out of High School as a Percent of 18 Year Olds (%) - 2002

Source: IPEDS Residency and Migration File, 2000 Census (18 Year Olds in 2000)
First Time Freshmen (Directly from High School) as a Percent of High School Graduates, 2002

South Carolina = 27.1%
Data Source: South Carolina Commission on Higher Education
Potential Impact of Improved High School Completion on College Participation

If South Carolina Increased Its High School Completion Rate from 51% to National Average (67%) and Maintained Its College Going Rate (66%), This Would Result in:

- **6,600** Additional Freshman Per Year*
- **29%** Increase in Total Undergraduates **

* Increase in First-time Freshman Directly Out of High School from 22,900 to 29,500
** Increase of Total Undergraduates from 161,699 to 208,300 (Based on 2000 Data)
South Carolina Planning Information

College Completion
Graduation Rates – Percent of Bachelor’s Students Graduating within Six Years (%) - 2001

Source: NCES-IPEDS, Graduation Rate Survey
Graduation Rates – Percent of Associate Students at Two-Year Colleges Graduating within Three Years (%) - 2001

Source: NCES-IPEDS, Graduation Rate Survey
South Carolina Planning Information

Degree Production

Degree Production Related to Critical Fields
All Credentials Awarded (2-Year and Less) at Two Year Colleges as a Percent of Enrollment in Two Year Colleges (%) - 2002

Source: NCES-IPEDS Completions Survey, Enrollment Survey
Number of Certificates Awarded by 2-Year Institutions in Computer & Information Science Per 1000 High School Graduates 3 Years Earlier

South Carolina: 13.8
Texas: 7.9
Virginia: 5.7
Kentucky: 5.4
Nation: 4.9
Alabama: 3.8
Oklahoma: 3.0
West Virginia: 2.8
Louisiana: 2.4
Delaware: 2.2
North Carolina: 2.0
Arkansas: 1.4
Florida: 1.2
Tennessee: 0.9
Georgia: 0.5
Mississippi: 0.2
Maryland: 0.0

Number of Certificates Awarded by 2-Year Institutions in Precision Production Trades Per 1000 High School Graduates 3 Years Earlier

Engineering Bachelor’s Degrees Awarded Per 1,000 HS Graduates 6 Years Earlier – 2001-02

Sources: NCES-IPEDS Completions Survey, WICHE
Computer and Information Science Bachelor’s Degrees Awarded Per 1,000 HS Graduates 6 Years Earlier – 2001-02

Sources: NCES-IPEDS Completions Survey, WICHE
Physical Science Bachelor’s Degrees Awarded Per 1,000 HS Graduates 6 Years Earlier – 2001-02

Sources: NCES-IPEDS Completions Survey, WICHE
Biological and Life Science Bachelor’s Degrees Awarded Per 1,000 HS Graduates 6 Years Earlier – 2001-02

Sources: NCES-IPEDS Completions Survey, WICHE
Masters Degrees Awarded Per 100 Bachelor’s Degrees Awarded – 2001-02

Sources: NCES-IPEDS Completions Survey
Doctoral Degrees Awarded Per 1,000 Bachelor’s Degrees Awarded – 2001-02

Sources: NCES-IPEDS Completions Survey
First-Professional Medical Degrees Awarded Per 100,000 Residents – 2001-02

Sources: NCES-IPEDS Completions Survey
Medical Doctors Per 100,000 in the Population - 1998

Source: US Census Bureau
South Carolina Planning Information

R & D

Comparative Data on R&D in South Carolina
Total R&D (Millions of Dollars), 2000

- Texas: $2040
- Maryland: $1508
- North Carolina: $1318
- Georgia: $927
- Florida: $852
- Virginia: $588
- Alabama: $428
- Tennessee: $405
- Louisiana: $399
- South Carolina: $294
- Kentucky: $274
- Oklahoma: $252
- Mississippi: $217
- Arkansas: $131
- Delaware: $78
- West Virginia: $73

Source: The National Science Foundation.
Total R&D Per Capita, 2000

Maryland
North Carolina
Georgia
Delaware
Texas
Alabama
Louisiana
Virginia
Mississippi
South Carolina
Oklahoma
Tennessee
Kentucky
Florida
Arkansas
West Virginia

Source: The National Science Foundation.
Federal R&D as a Percent of Total R&D, 2000

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Source: The National Science Foundation.
Draft Themes and Implications
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  - Significant Decline in Manufacturing; Slow Growth in “New Economy”
  - Low Demand for Educated Workforce
  - Inability to Attract and Retain a Highly Educated and Skilled Workforce
Lack of Alignment of Capacity With Changing Economy:

- Strong Capacity at Technical Level, But Challenges in Adapting Capacity to Changing Needs of Workforce
- Low Level of Degree Production at Baccalaureate and Above in Critical Fields
- Low Level of Research Competitiveness, Especially
Implications

- Need for Stronger Alignment of Existing Higher Education Capacity with State’s Major Challenges, Especially:
  - Preparation for Higher Education and Alignment of Higher Education with P-12 Reform
  - Adult Education Needs vs. Capacity
  - Workforce Needs at Certificate and Associate Degree Levels related to Changing Economy
  - Degree Production in Critical Fields (BA and Grad/Prof)
  - Competitive R&D Linked to Future Economy
Five Questions for South Carolina

- Are More South Carolinians Ready for Postsecondary Education?
- Are More Enrolling?
- Are We Preparing South Carolinians of All Ages for Life and Work?
- Are South Carolina’s Citizens and Economy Benefiting?
- Are South Carolina’s Colleges and Universities Being More Efficient and Productive—Both Individually and Working in Collaboration With Each Other?