

## KEY POINTS

### ABOUT THE COMMISSION

- Section 59-103-15 of the SC Code states: “The General Assembly has determined that the mission for higher education in South Carolina is to be a global leader in providing a coordinated, comprehensive system of excellence in education by providing instruction, research, and life-long learning opportunities which are focused on economic development and benefit the State of South Carolina.”
- The Commission on Higher Education accepts and embraces this responsibility. This agency is revitalized, reenergized, and recommitted to the families of South Carolina.
- In order to meet the expectations of the General Assembly and the citizens of our state, we must have the necessary authority, resources, and legislative support needed to fulfill our mission. Without each of these, our input and recommendations will provide little more than a false sense of security.
- If you talk to anyone at the CHE, you will likely hear about the North Star by which we navigate: Access, Affordability, and Excellence.
- If given the tools, the Commission can provide transparency and accountability in higher education and help our state provide world-class academic programs in a fiscally responsible manner.

### ABOUT THE SYSTEM

- In South Carolina, there are currently 33 Public Institutions, including:
  - 3 Research Institutions
  - 10 Comprehensive Colleges and Universities
  - 4 2-Year Regional campuses (USC)
  - 16 Technical Colleges
- Additionally, there are:
  - 22 Independent Senior Institutions
  - 3 Independent/Private 2-Year Institutions
  - 2 Private Professional Institutions, and
  - 26 Out-of-State Degree Granting Institutions
- South Carolina ranks 36<sup>th</sup> among states in educational attainment.<sup>1</sup>
- By 2020, 65% of all jobs will require some education after high school, but rising costs are making it increasingly difficult for students to attain the skills necessary to meet the needs of our state’s workforce.<sup>2</sup>
- Only 36% of the S.C. population holds an Associate’s (2-year) degree or higher.<sup>3</sup>
- 150% of on-time graduation rates for many of SC’s institutions of higher education are far below 50%.
- Every time there’s a tuition or fee increase, another SC family is priced out of higher education and our state loses an opportunity for economic growth.
- Nationally, higher education costs have outpaced other costs of living. From 1978 to 2017, food costs rose by 266%, health care by 693%, and college tuition and fees in the U.S. skyrocketed by 1,300%.<sup>4</sup>
- Over the past five years, South Carolina’s average in-state tuition has increased by nearly 13.4% at our four-year public colleges, and by nearly 12.5% at our two-year and technical colleges.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> American Community Survey (2015 1-Year Estimates); percent of individuals age 25+ with a bachelor’s degree or higher.

<sup>2</sup> Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce “Recovery: Job Growth and Education Requirements through 2020”

<sup>3</sup> ACS (2015 1-Year Estimates); percent of individuals age 25+ with an associate’s degree or higher.

<sup>4</sup> Consumer Price Index, Not-Seasonally Adjusted; US City Average (Jan 2017 vs. Jan 1978)

<sup>5</sup> Commission on Higher Education 2015 Statistical Abstract

- South Carolina has the 9<sup>th</sup> highest average tuition and fees in the nation for 2016-17.<sup>6</sup> Our student loan debt for four-year colleges and universities ranked 14<sup>th</sup> nationally for 2013-14.<sup>7</sup>
- Higher education in South Carolina is more than a \$4.7 billion industry and the state is a significant financial stakeholder.<sup>8</sup>

## ABOUT THE CALL FOR ACTION

- In each legislative session since 2003, bills have been submitted in the General Assembly to create a Board of Regents in South Carolina to oversee and regulate the state's higher education system. Although the proposals have had limited support in past years, the 2015 fiscal crisis at SC State University provided new momentum for the idea.
- In March, 2015, Rep. Merrill introduced an amendment to defund the Commission on Higher Education (CHE), in an effort to force progress on creating a regulatory agency for higher education.
- As a result of the ensuing debate, Rep. Allison assembled an ad hoc committee to consider H. 3249, which would dissolve both the Commission and the State Technical College Board, replacing both with a Board of Regents.
- Following testimony from stakeholders throughout South Carolina and from national experts in higher education, the committee asked the Commission on Higher Education to clarify our duties as defined in the SC Code of Laws.
- As a part of that process, the Commission instituted a thorough review of the statutes, conducted a SWOT analysis, and then drafted a new budget to reflect the resources needed to bridge the gap between what we are required to do and what we are currently able to do.
- The SWOT report breaks down responsibilities into three categories: green: what the Commission is currently doing, yellow: what we are partially doing, and red: what we cannot do due to inadequate resources). CHE has been given an enormous task.
- As the statutes currently read, the Commission has less than \$155,000 to address 58 legislatively mandated areas of responsibility that are currently classified as red or yellow. It simply cannot be done within the current budget. It will take an additional \$1.8 million to move everything into the green column.

## CONCLUSION

- The State of South Carolina needs someone to:
  - look beyond the goals of individual institutions and to focus on the overall needs of the state for the greater good.
  - provide timely, accurate, and relevant input and advice to the General Assembly and the Governor's Office.
  - work with SC's institutions of higher education and the business community to develop a comprehensive plan to positively position our state to face the challenges of a global economy.
  - provide a layer of accountability, ensuring that our limited educational resources are being managed wisely, and to alert the General Assembly of potential financial crises within our higher education system.
- Public education is a powerful investment, and as a state, we have an obligation to monitor and protect that investment.
- Without effective coordination, our state will continue to struggle with issues like student debt, educational attainment, cost of attendance, institutional accountability, and financial sustainability.

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<sup>6</sup> The College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges; October, 2016

<sup>7</sup> The Institute for College Access & Success, College InSight

<sup>8</sup> FY 2016-17 Appropriations Act, p.199 - Recapitulation