

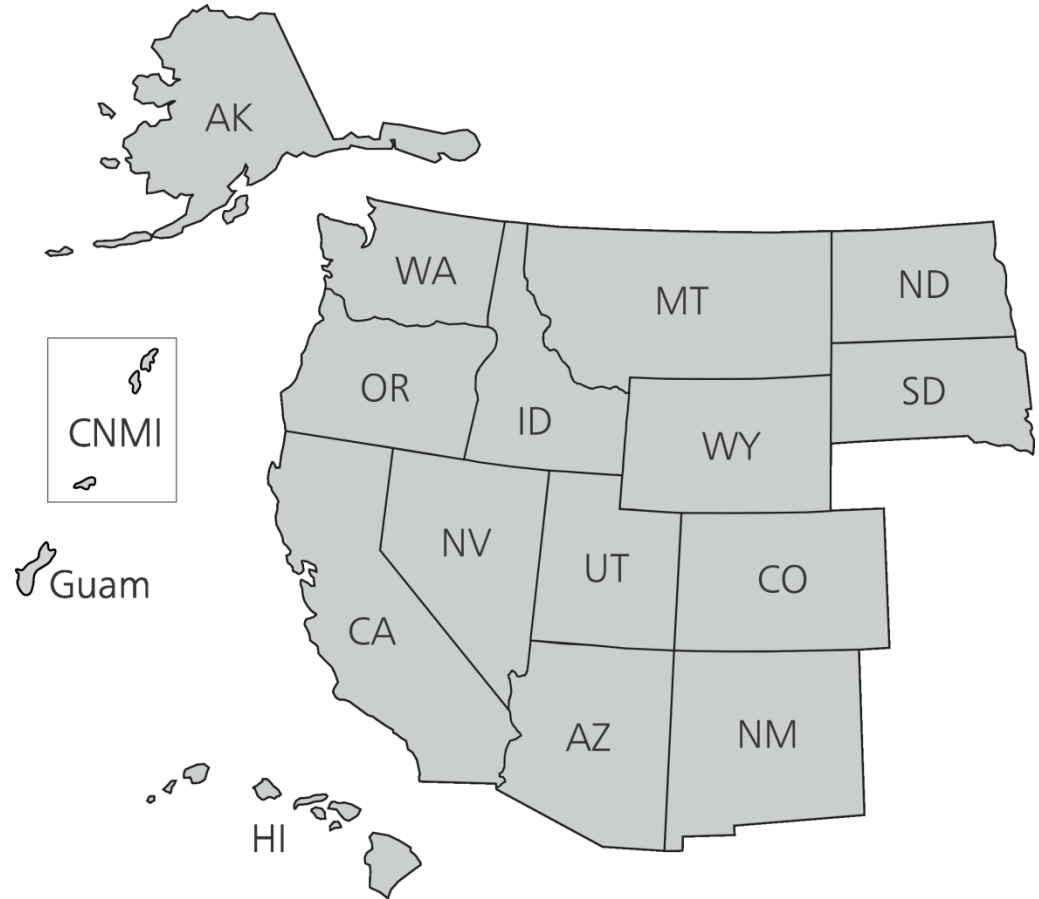
NACEP Western Regional Conference



University of Montana - Missoula
Monday, April 3, 2017

What is WICHE? The Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

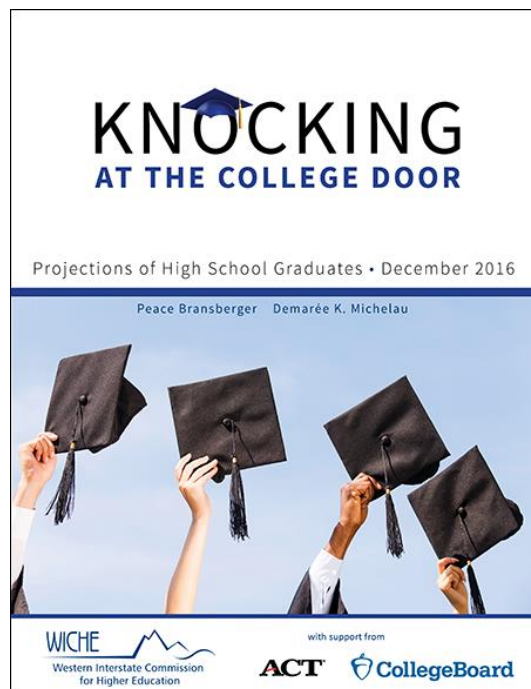
An interstate
compact formed
65 years ago



What WICHE Does

- Promotes access and excellence in higher education for all citizens of the West through:
 - Regional collaboration
 - Resource sharing
 - Sound public policy
 - Innovation

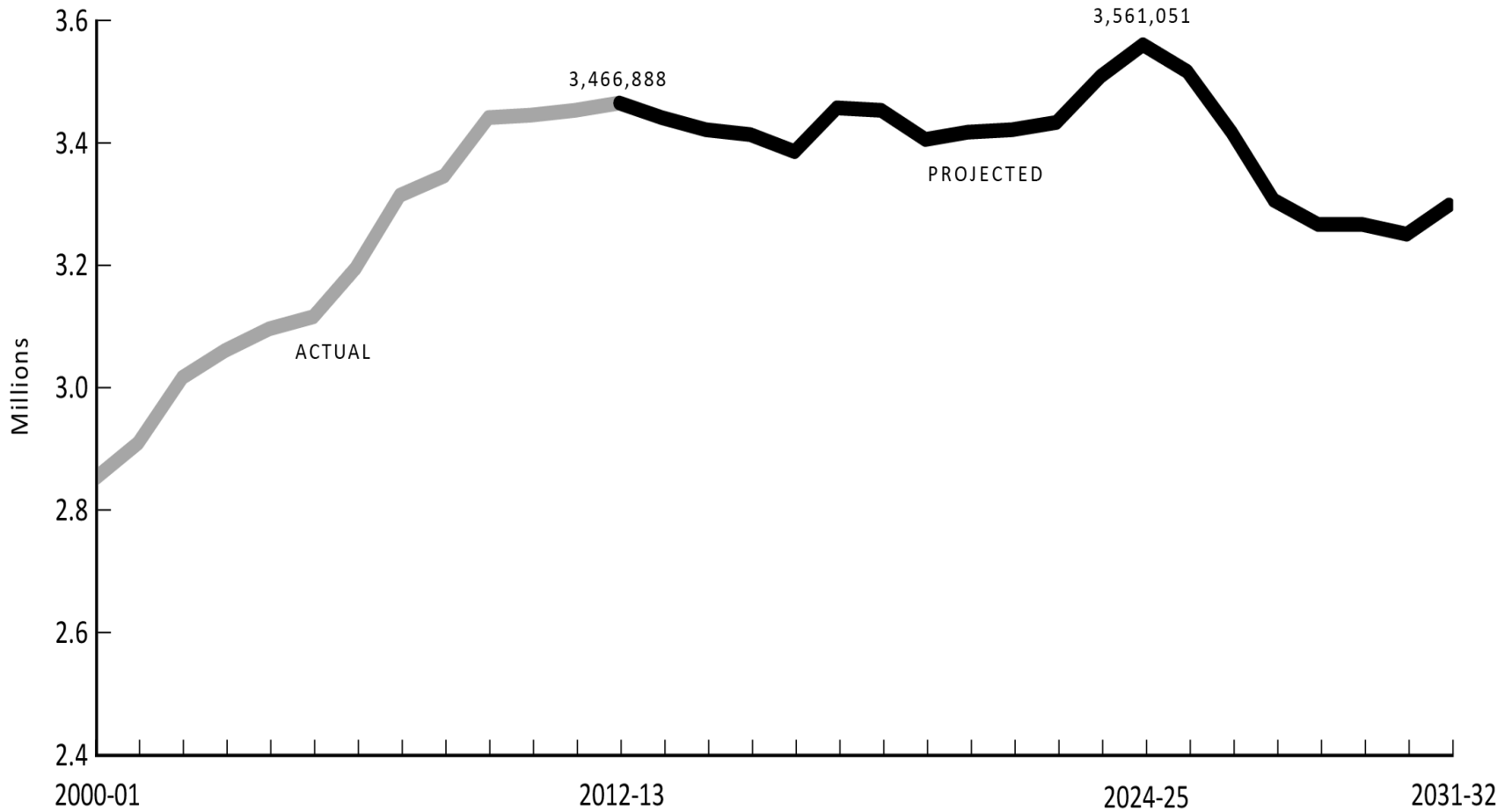
Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates



- Projections for Public and Private High School Graduates and by Race/Ethnicity (Public Only)
 - Nation
 - Four Geographical Regions
 - 50 States and DC
 - First-time projections for Guam/Puerto Rico

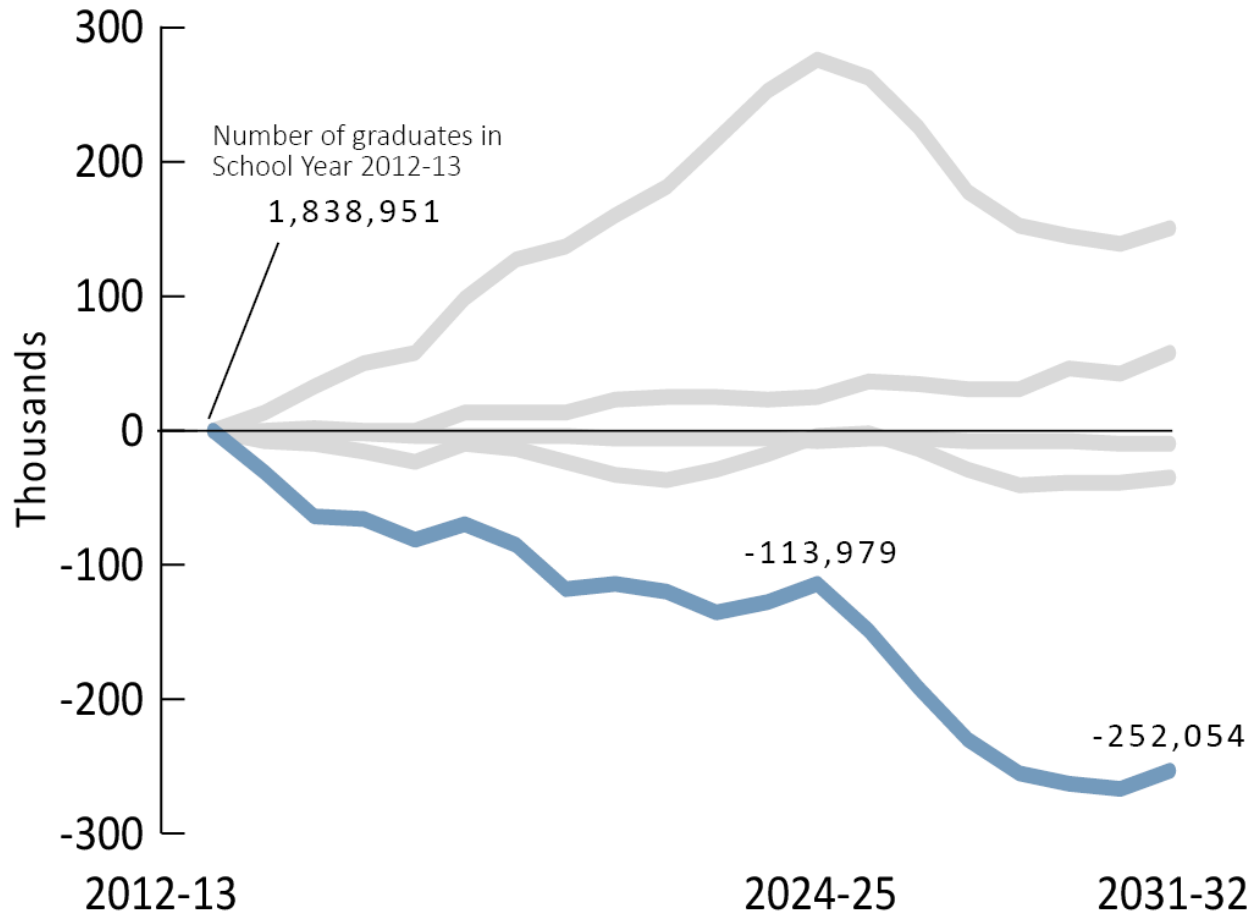
The overall number of high school graduates will plateau for most of the next decade

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

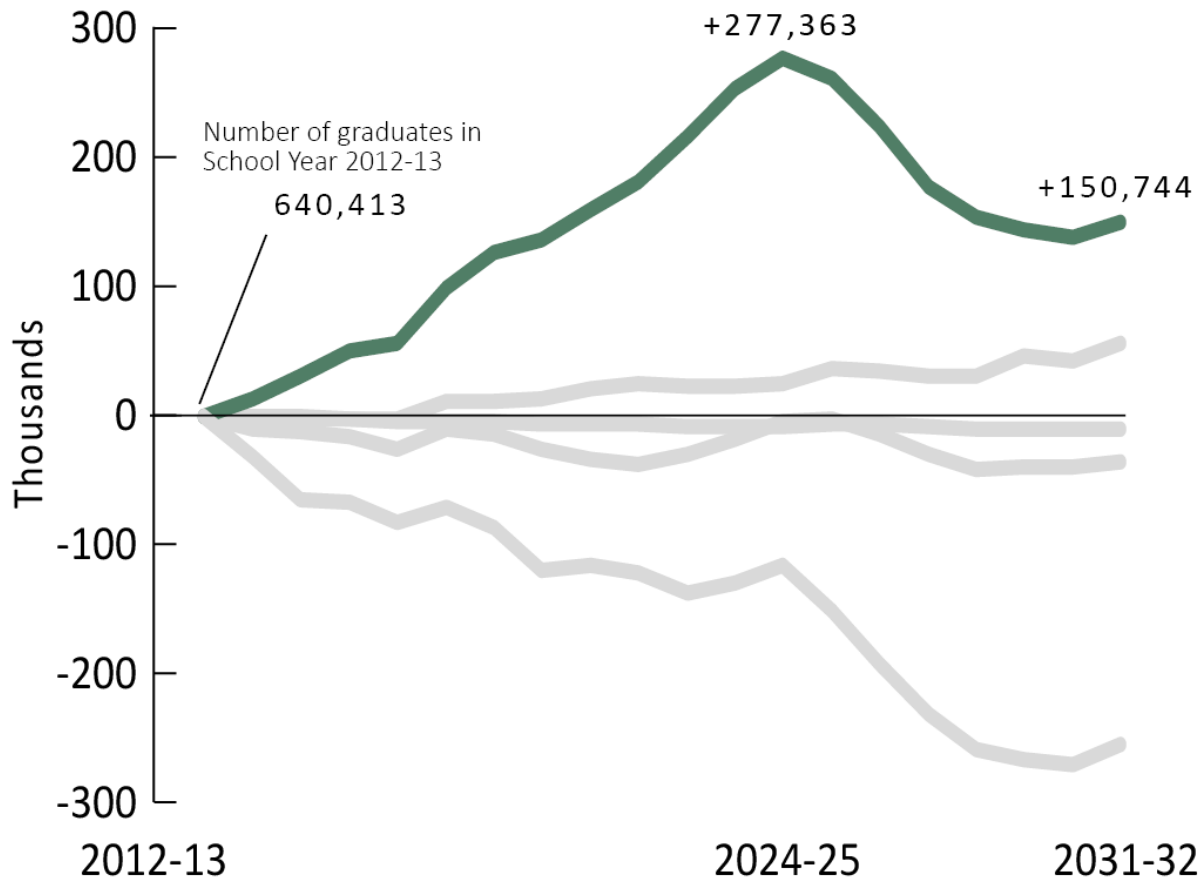


The racial/ethnic mix of high school graduates in the United States will continue to shift significantly toward a more diverse population of graduates

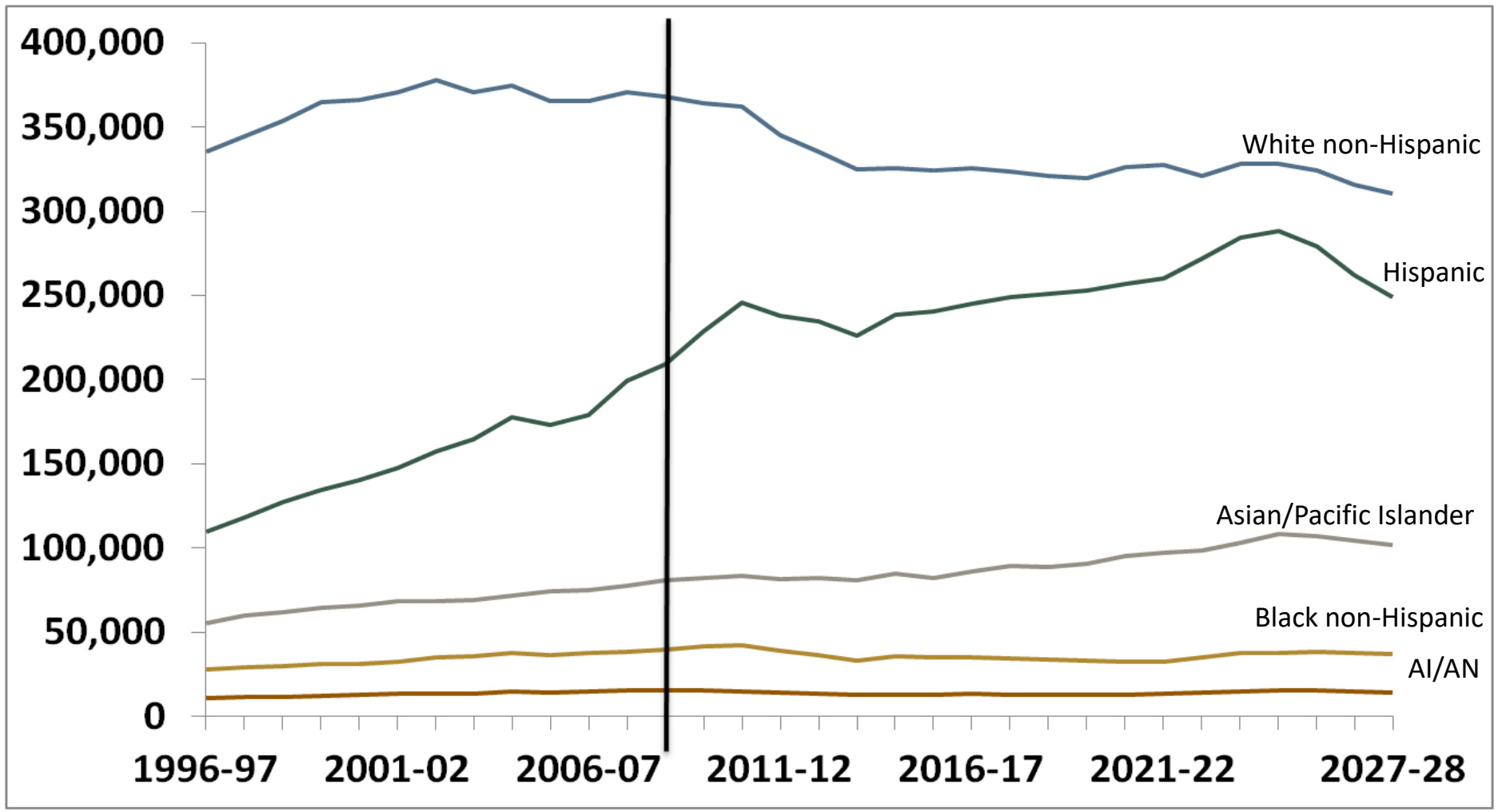
Projected Cumulative Change in U.S. High School Graduates after School Year 2012-13, by Race/Ethnicity (White)



Projected Cumulative Change in U.S. High School Graduates after School Year 2012-13, by Race/Ethnicity (Hispanic)



High School Graduates in the West by Race/Ethnicity, 1996-97 to 2008-09 (Actual); 2009-10 to 2026-27 (Projected)

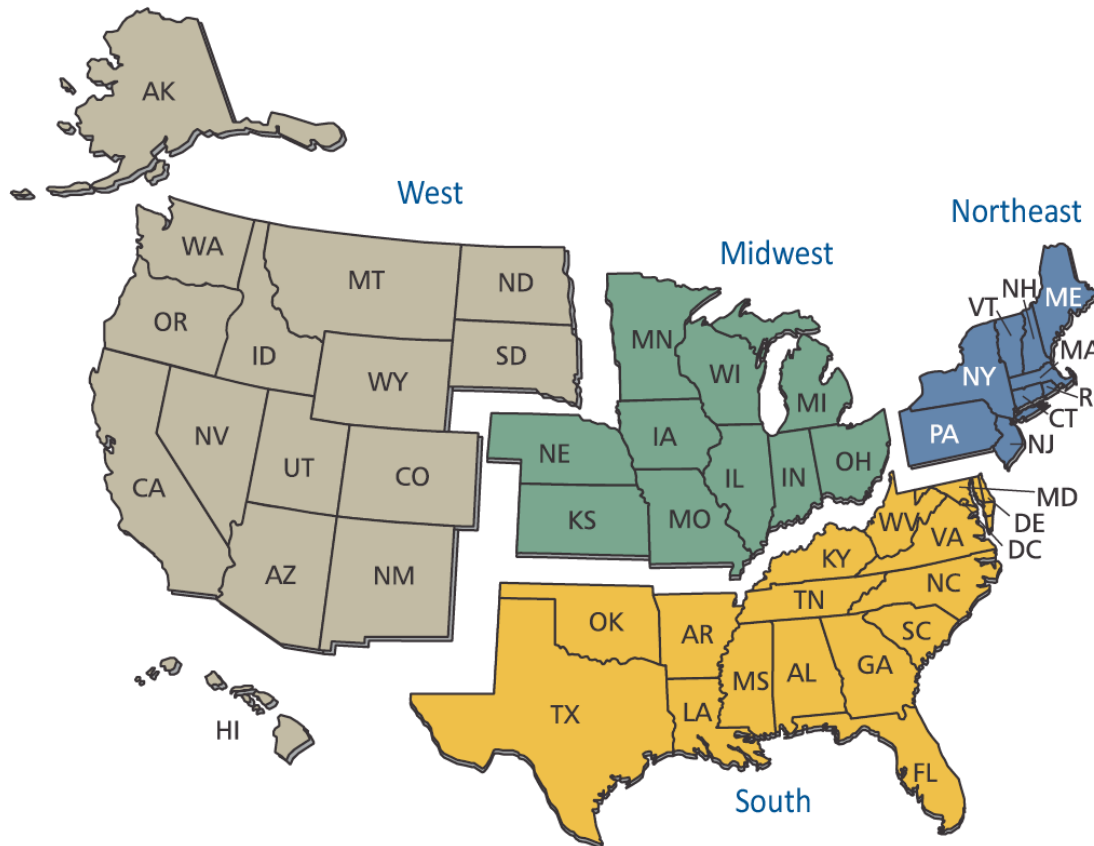


Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, "Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates, December 2012" <http://www.wiche.edu/knocking-8th>.

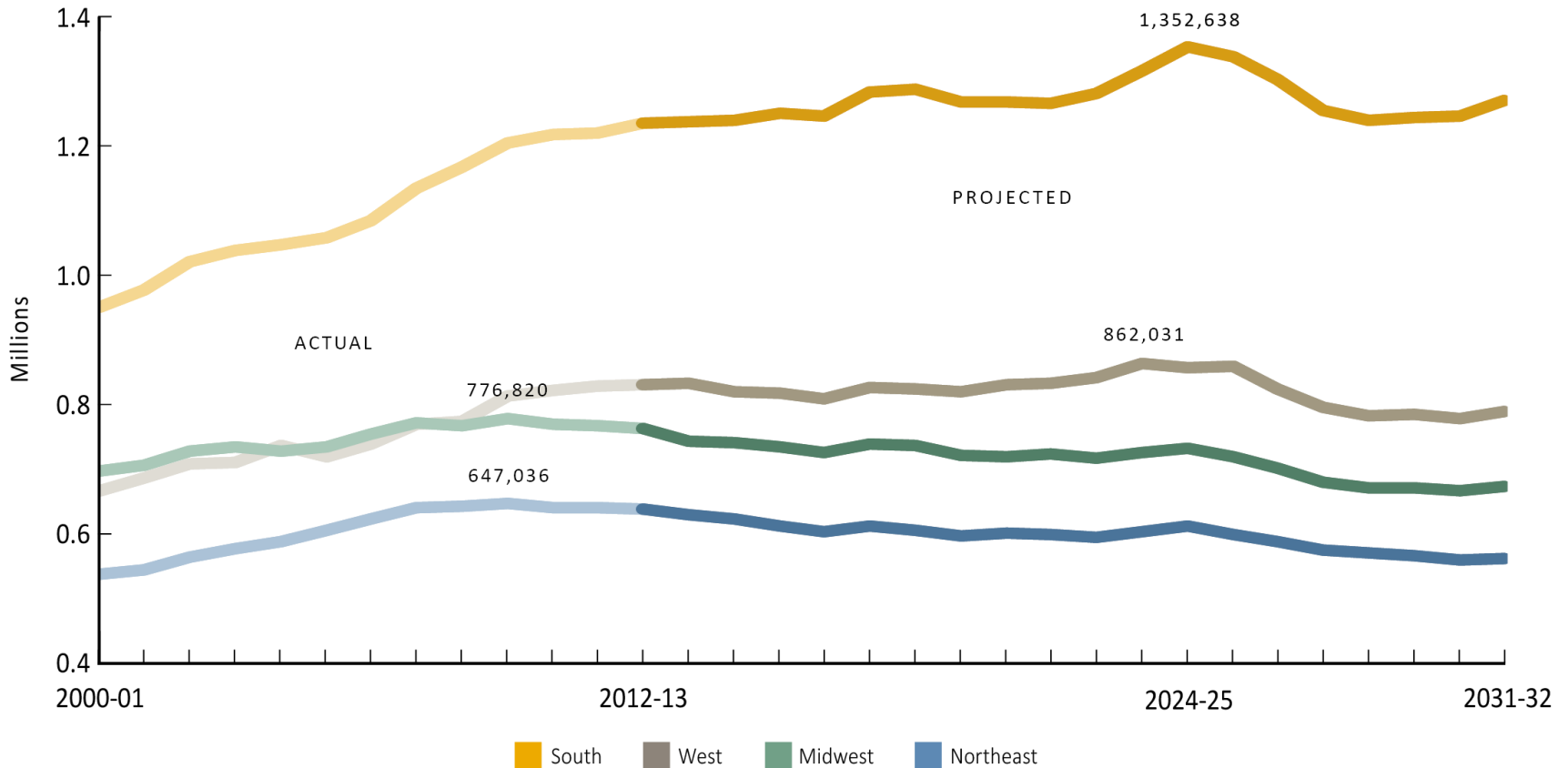


There is significant regional variation

Regional Divisions of the United States



Total Public and Private High School Graduates, by Region, 2000-01 through 2031-32



Variation Among States: Projections through 2032

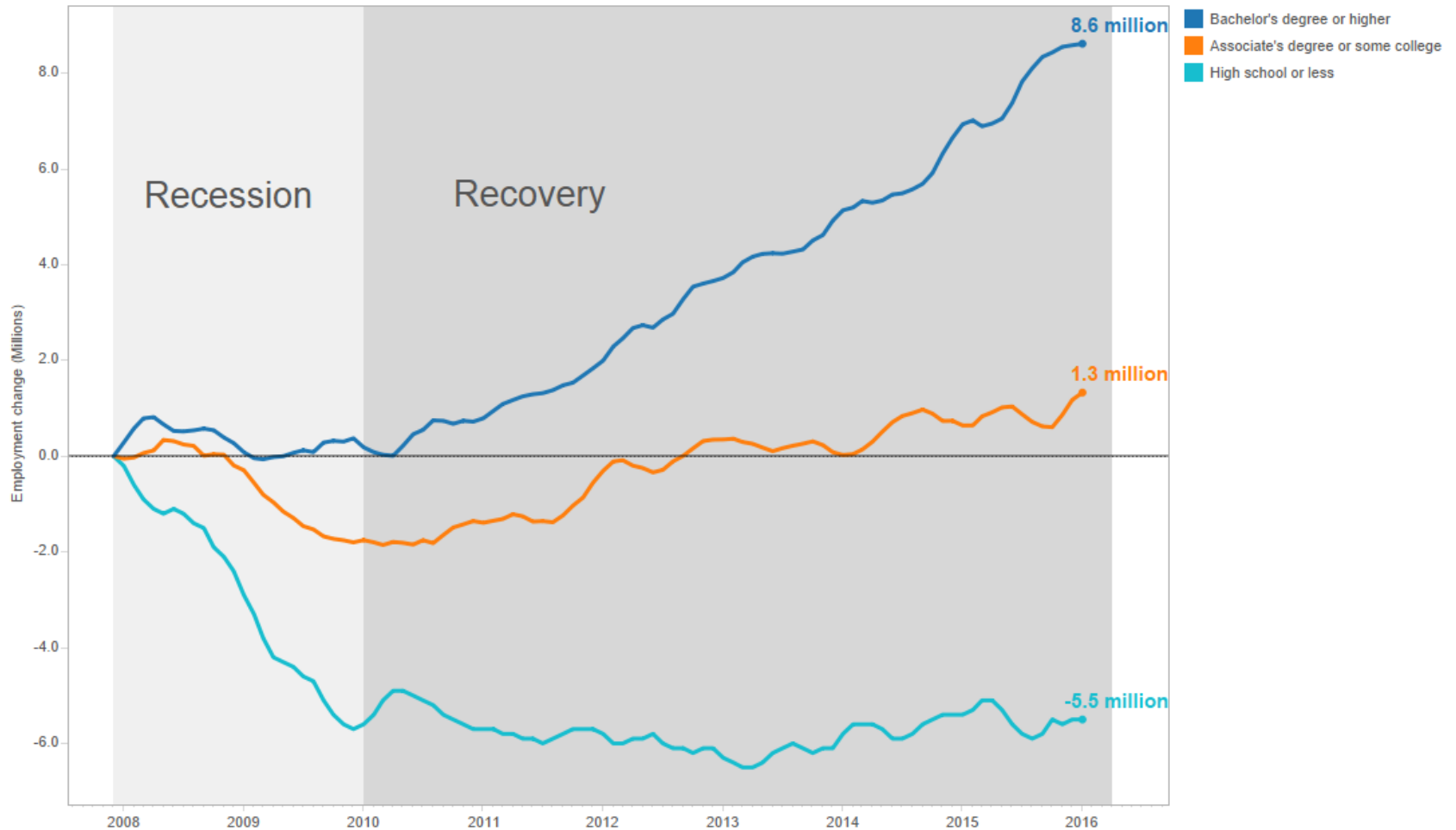
- California – Projected to decrease by 13.5 percent
- Texas – Projected to increase by 17 percent
- New York – Projected to decrease by 5.5 percent
- Florida – Projected to increase by .5 percent
- Illinois – Projected to decrease by 18.7 percent
- Montana – Projected to increase by 11.5 percent

Future Workforce Needs

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

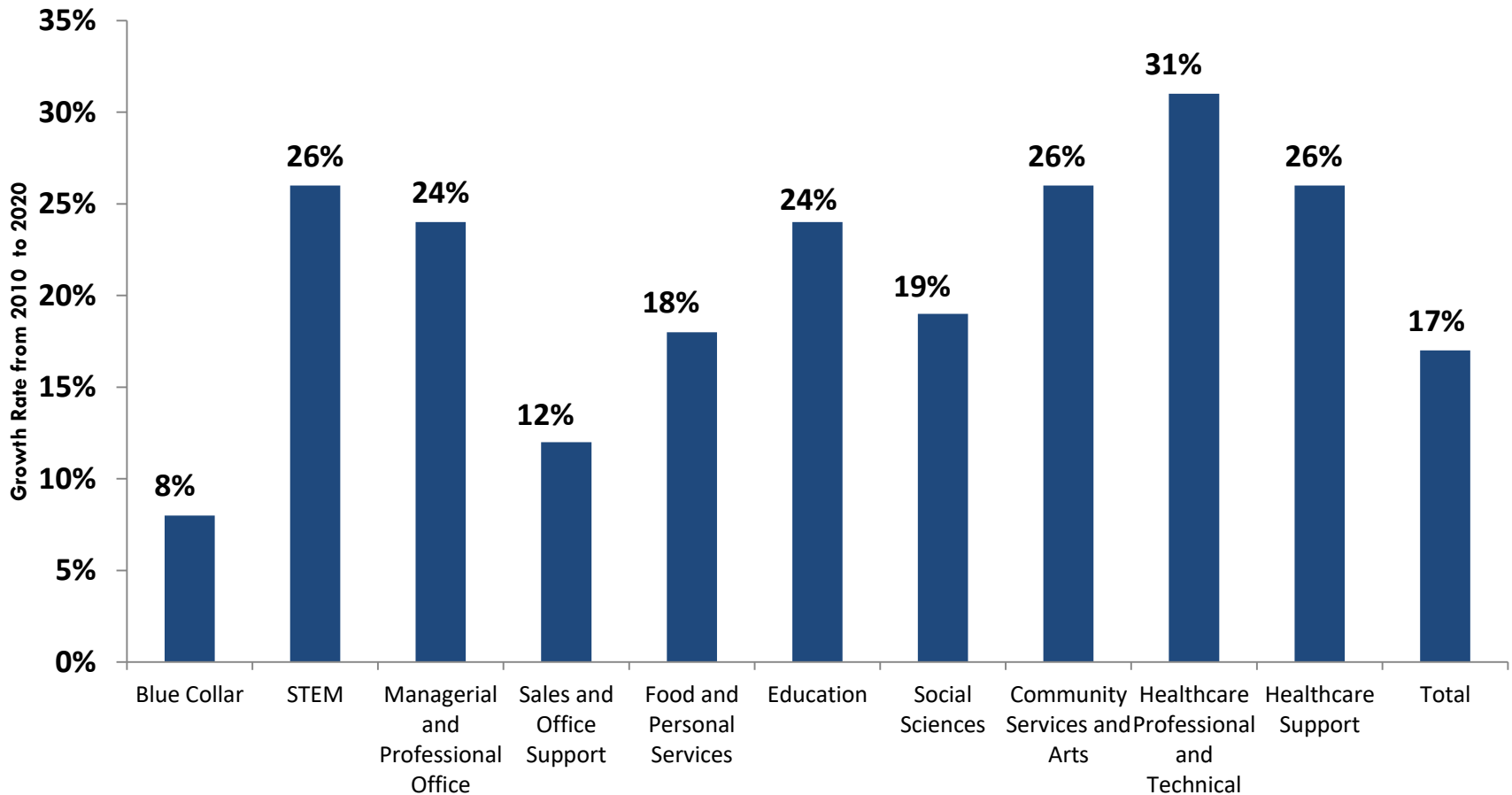
- In 1970, only 26% of the middle class completed post secondary education.
- By 2020, about 65% of jobs nationally WILL REQUIRE post secondary training!
- Over 99% of job growth during the recovery went to workers with more than a high school education.
- Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce

Employment Change through the Recession and Recovery

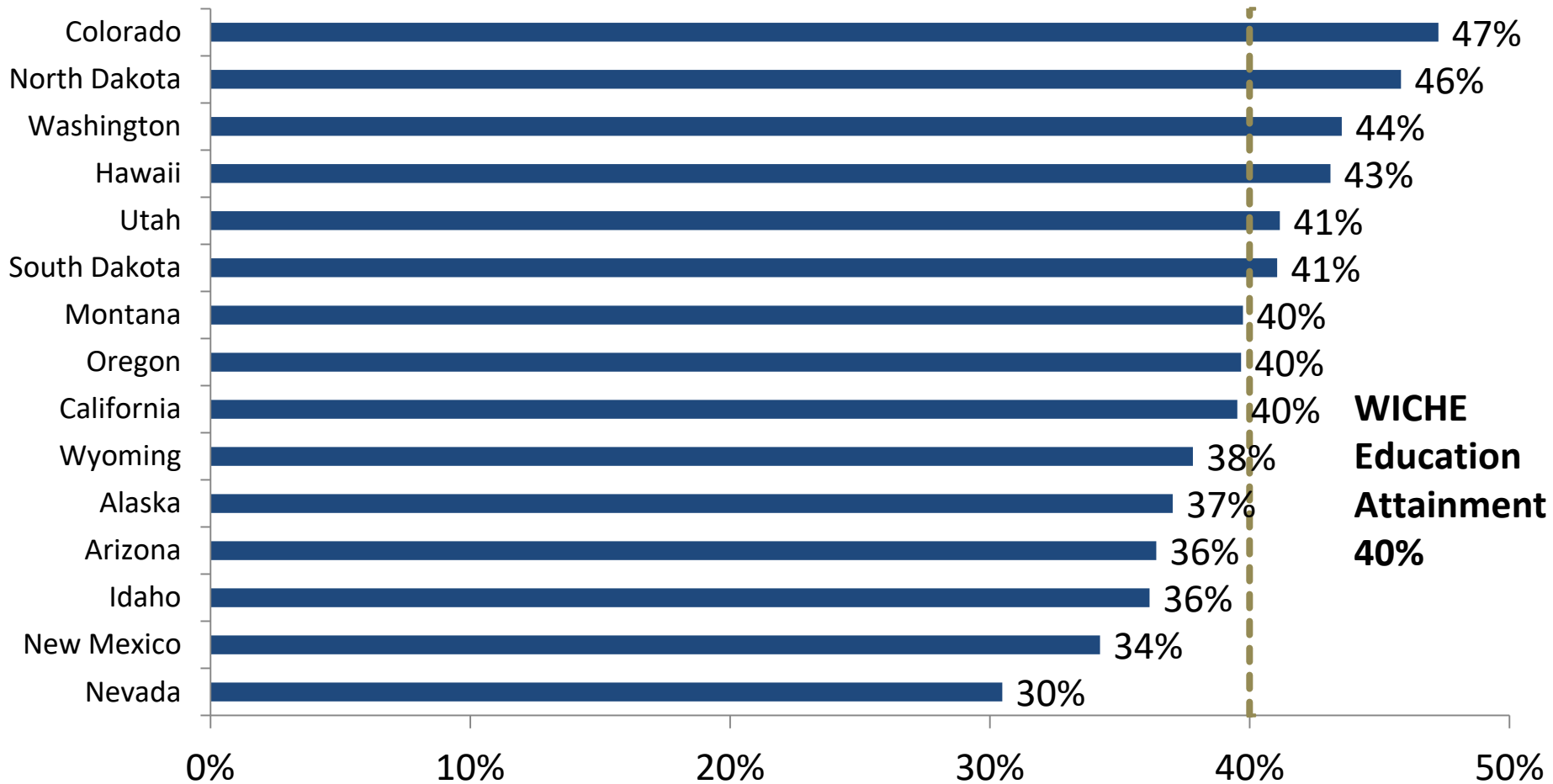


Source: Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce, "America's Divided Recovery, 2016"
<https://cew.georgetown.edu/cew-reports/americas-divided-recovery/#interactive>.

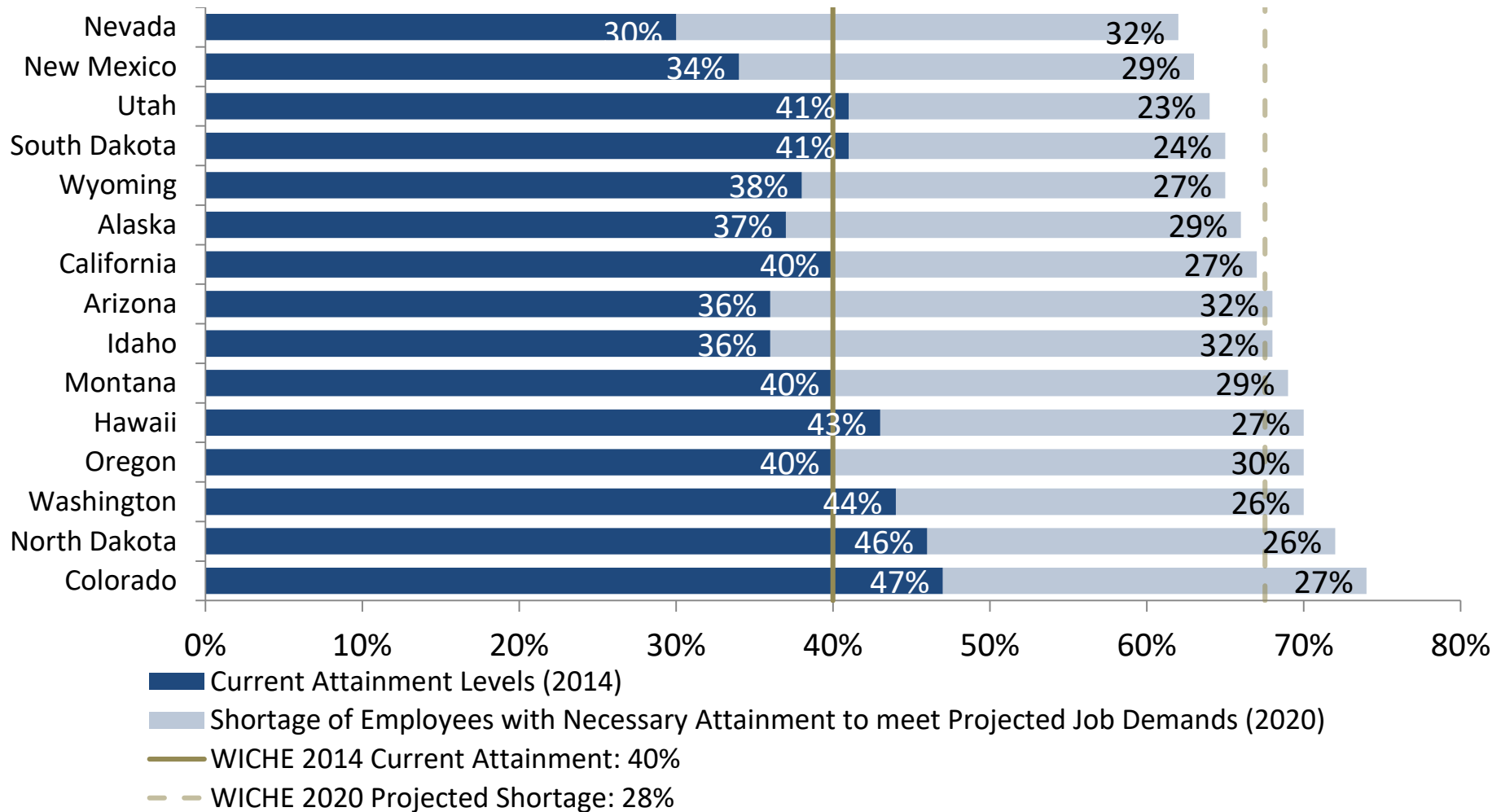
Growth Rate of Jobs from 2010 to 2020, United States



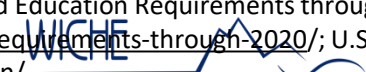
Postsecondary Educational Attainment, Associate's Degree and Above, Adults Aged 25-64 (2014)



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/>.

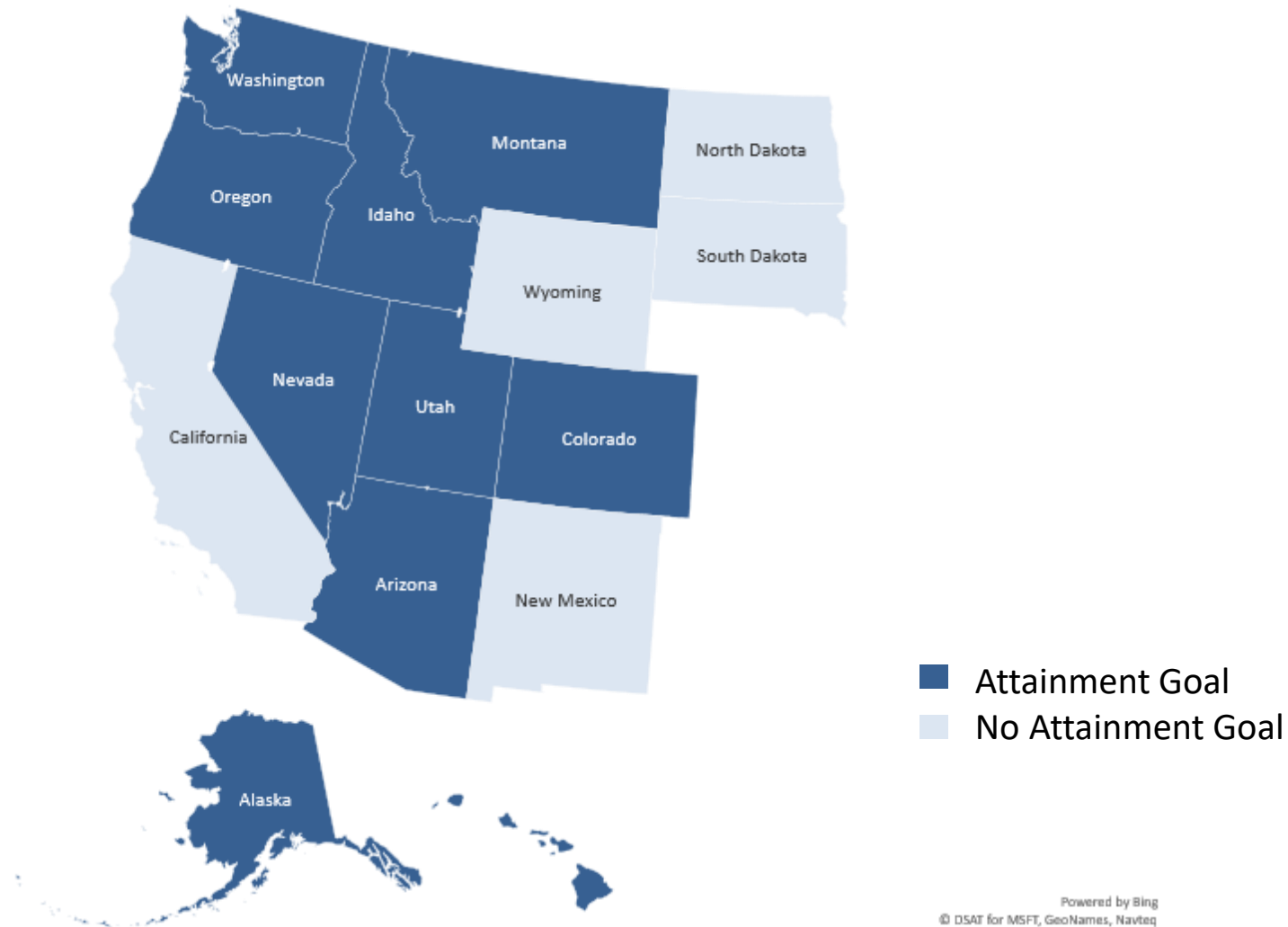


The College Completion Agenda

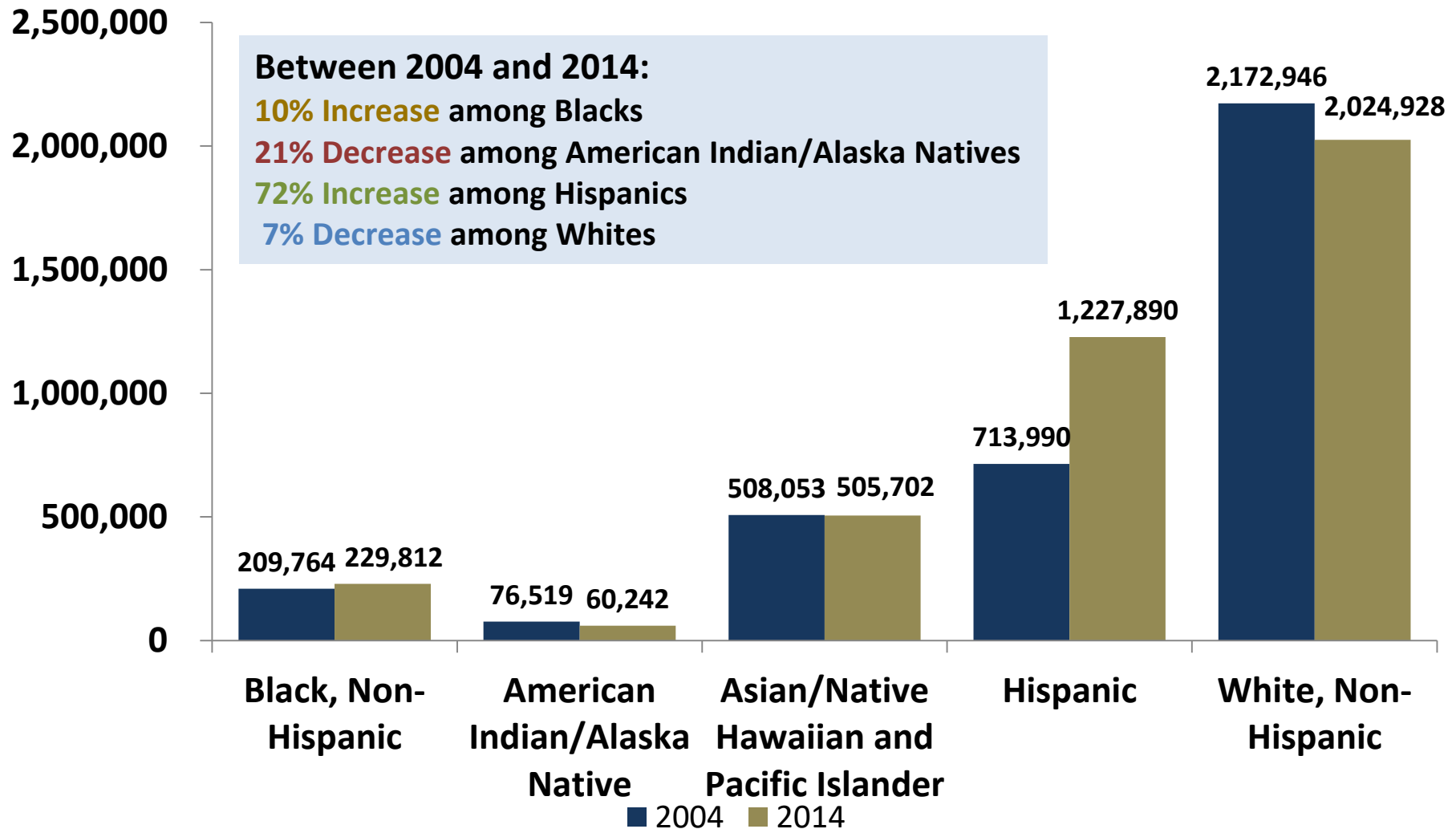
Shared Higher Education Challenges

- **Workforce needs** - *We won't have enough educated workers to fill our state's jobs in 2020.*
- **High School Graduation Numbers stagnating/declining**
- **Education pipeline** - *Only 20-25 percent of 9th-graders graduate HS and earn a college degree w/i 150% of time.*
- **Completion gaps** - *The fastest-growing segments of our population are least likely to earn a degree.*
- **Shifting financial burden** - *The share of college costs paid by students has doubled in 10 years.*

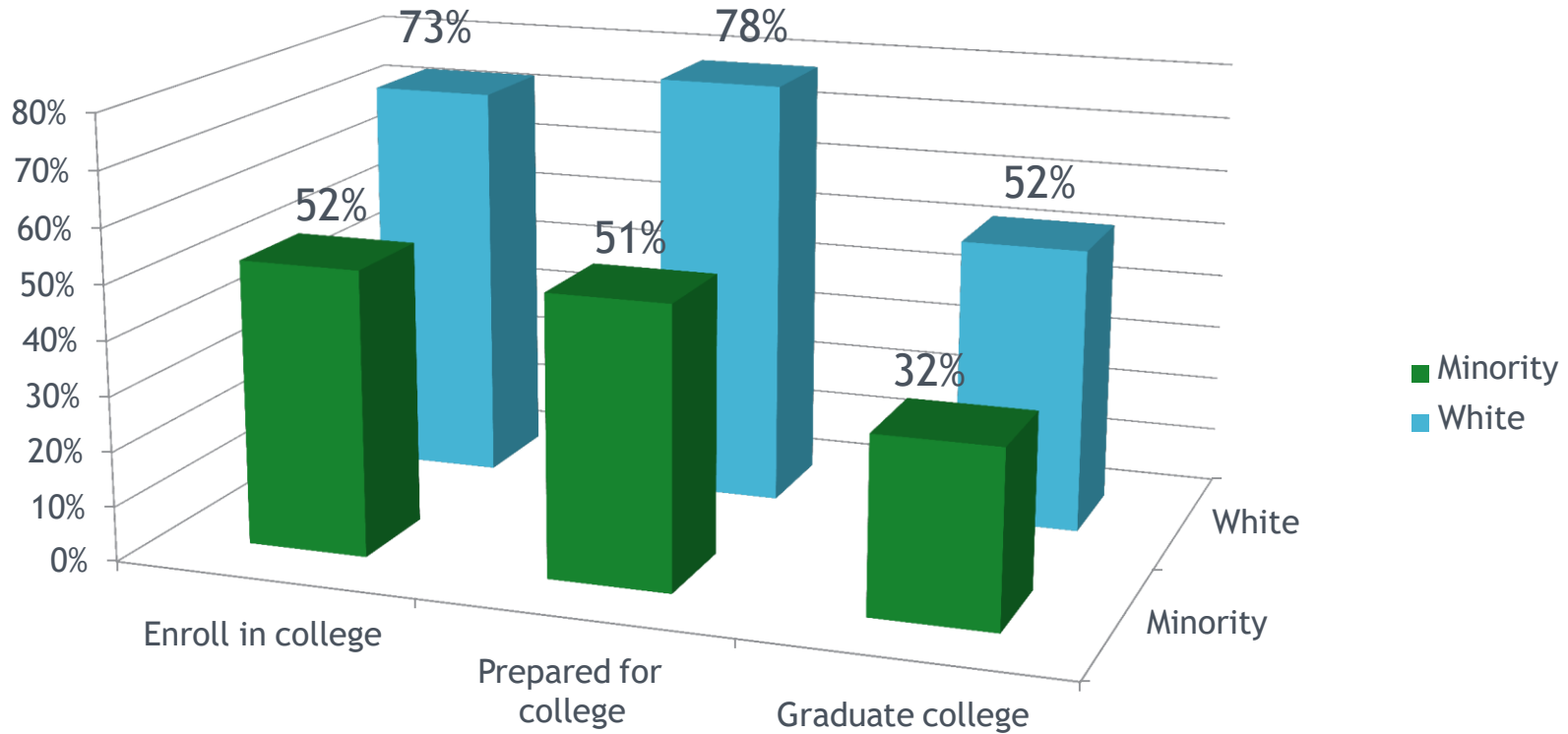
WICHE States with Higher Education Attainment Goals



Diversification in Enrollments in the WICHE Region, 2004 to 2014



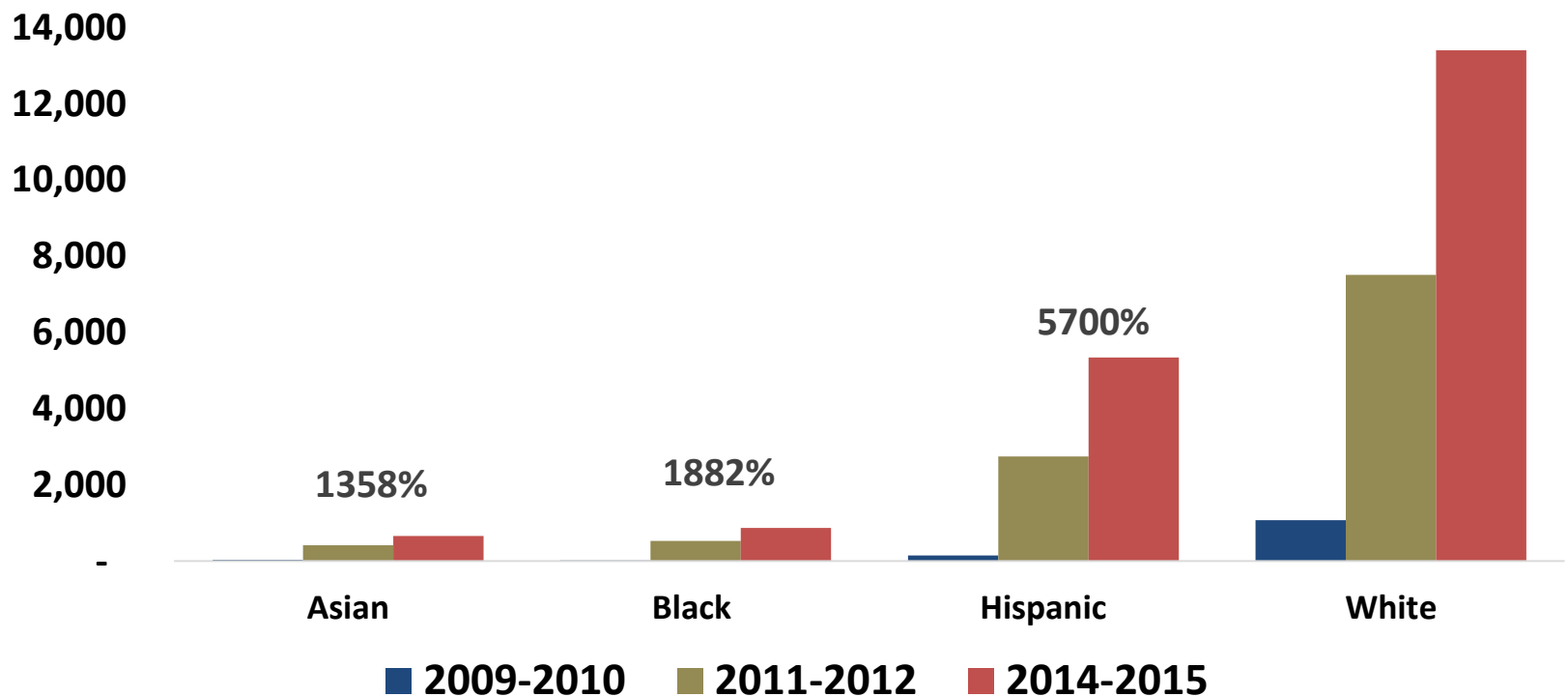
Degree completion gaps by ethnicity



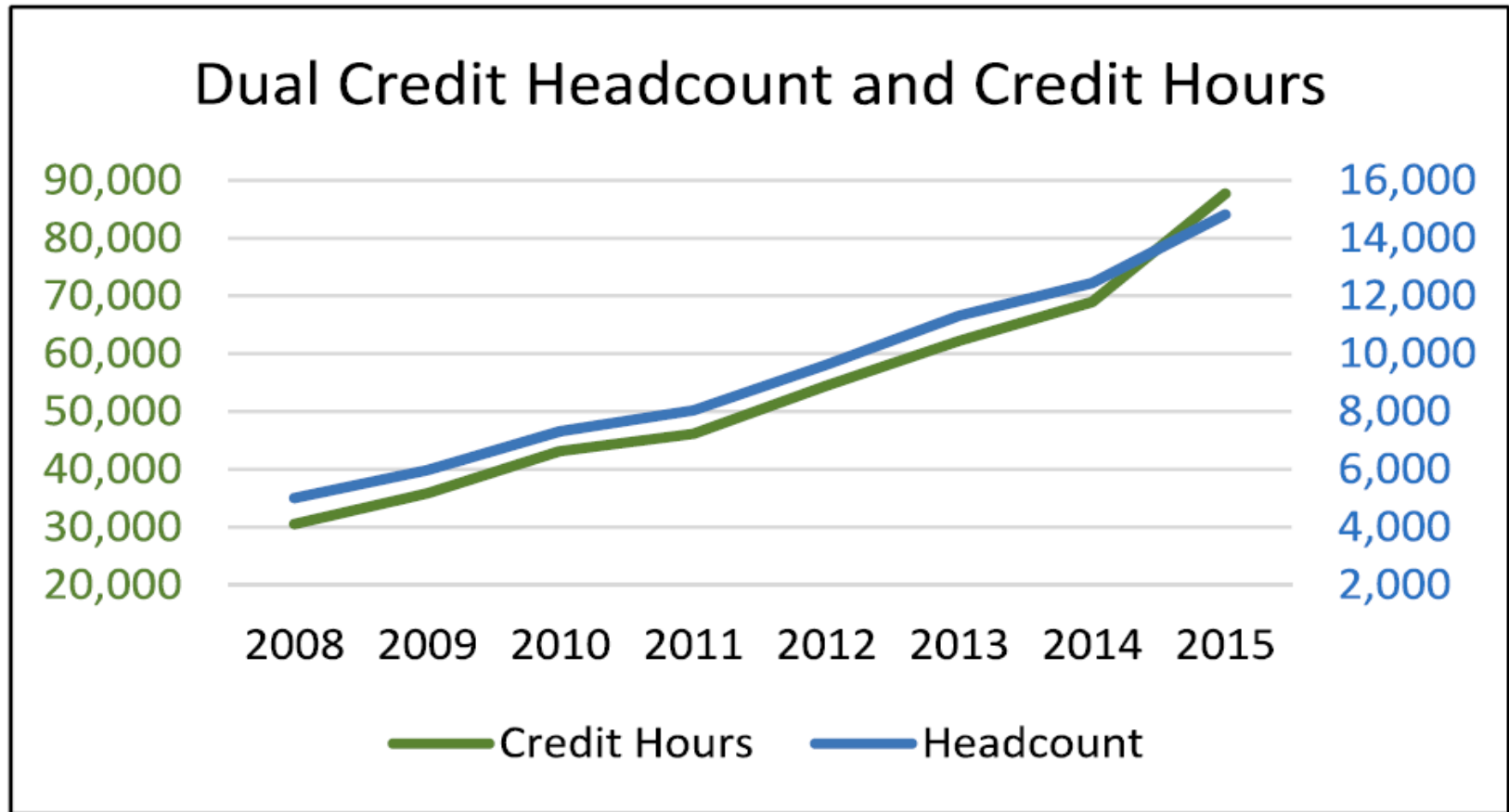
Dual and Concurrent Enrollment in the West- The Colorado Experience

- **Biggest attainment gaps** in the country, coupled with higher than average need for educated workers—**74%**.
- **Recognized need to create better pathways** from high school to higher education to reach state goals of increasing college completion rates and decreasing high school dropout rates.
- Dual/concurrent enrollment showed promising results, but reached few students.
- Changed the law in 2009 **to increase access, reduce inconsistency, raise awareness, provide funding.**
- **Results--nearly 30,000** Colorado students earn college credit while attending HS.
- **22% of Colorado 11th & 12th graders participate in concurrent enrollment.**
- **956** students in Concurrent Enrollment programs earned a postsecondary credential in 2013-2014
- **Greatest increase among minority student populations**

Colorado Concurrent Enrollment Participation, by Race/Ethnicity, 2009-2015

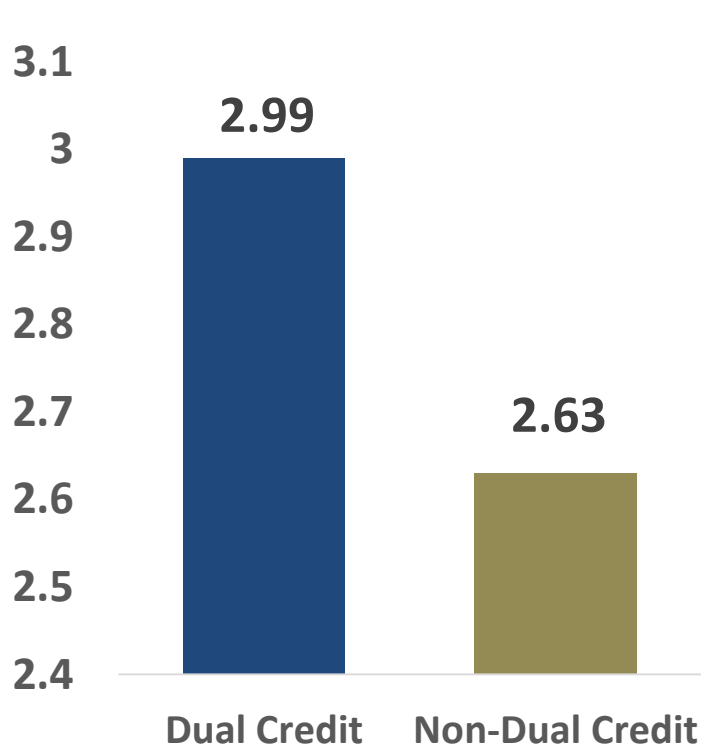


Idaho Growth in Dual Enrollment, 2008 to 2015

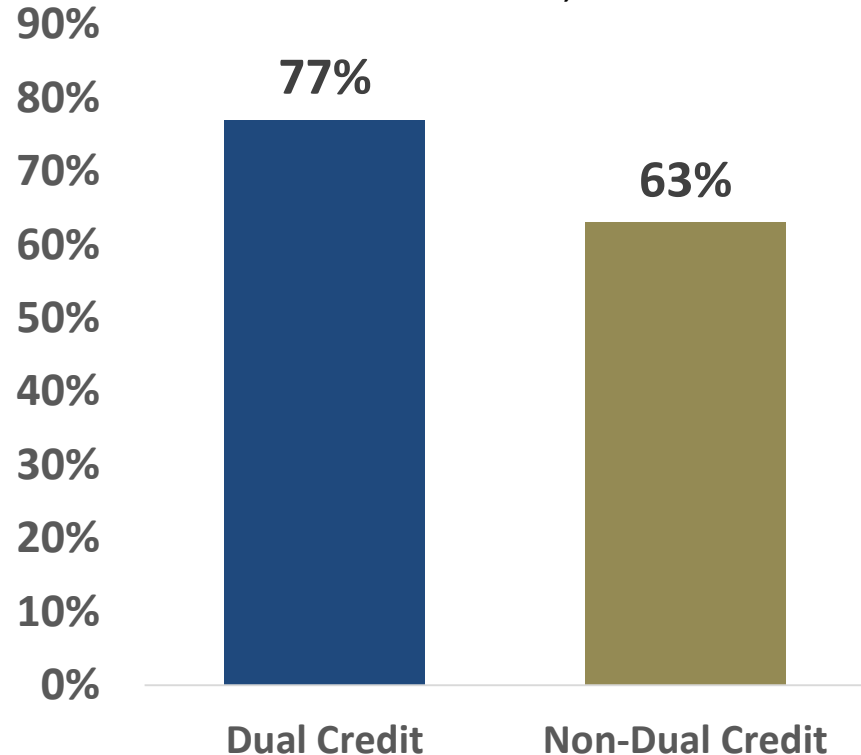


Idaho Dual Enrollment College Success Outcomes

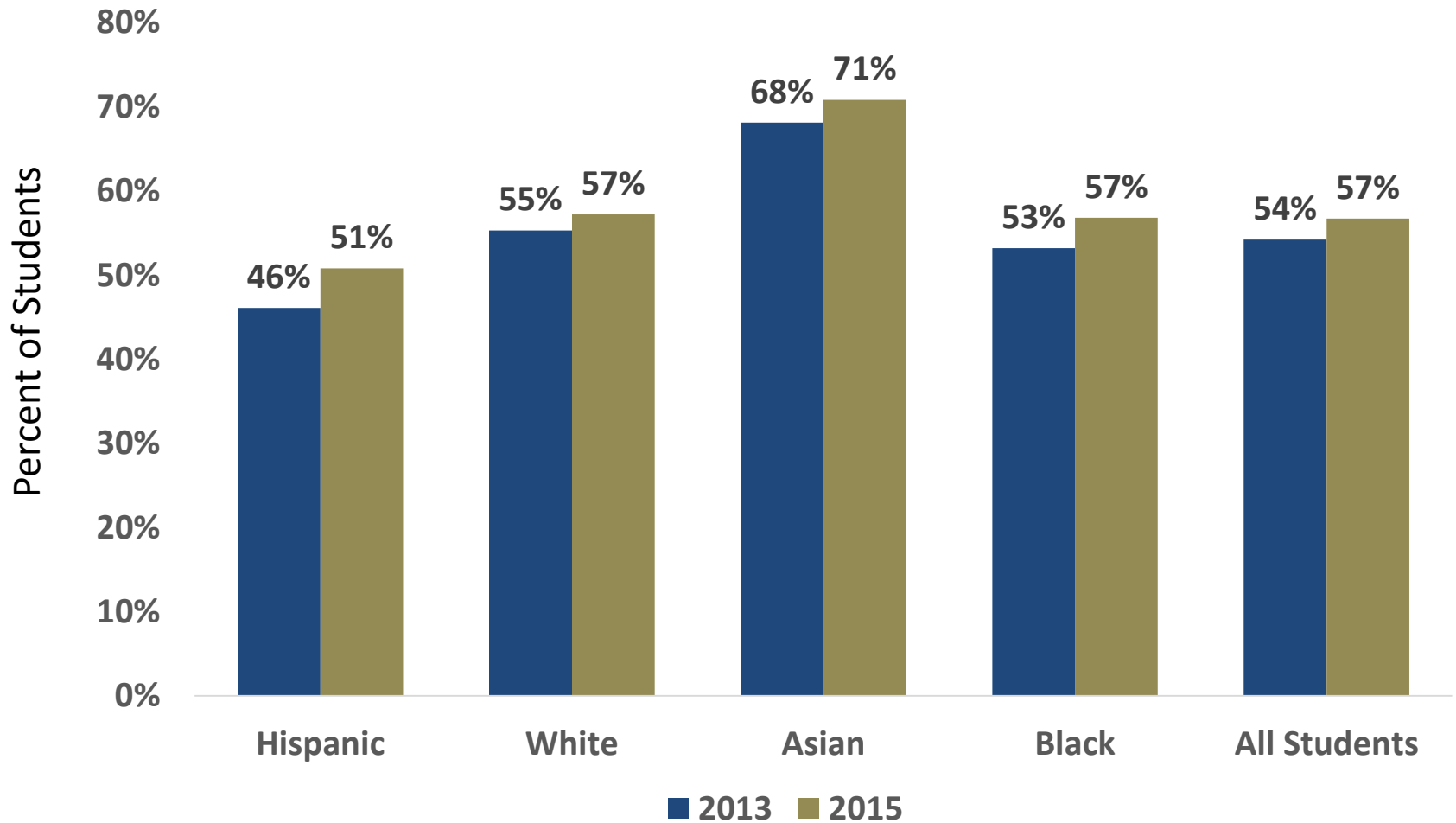
Idaho College GPA,
2011 to 2015



Idaho First to Second Year
Retention Rate, 2011 to 2015



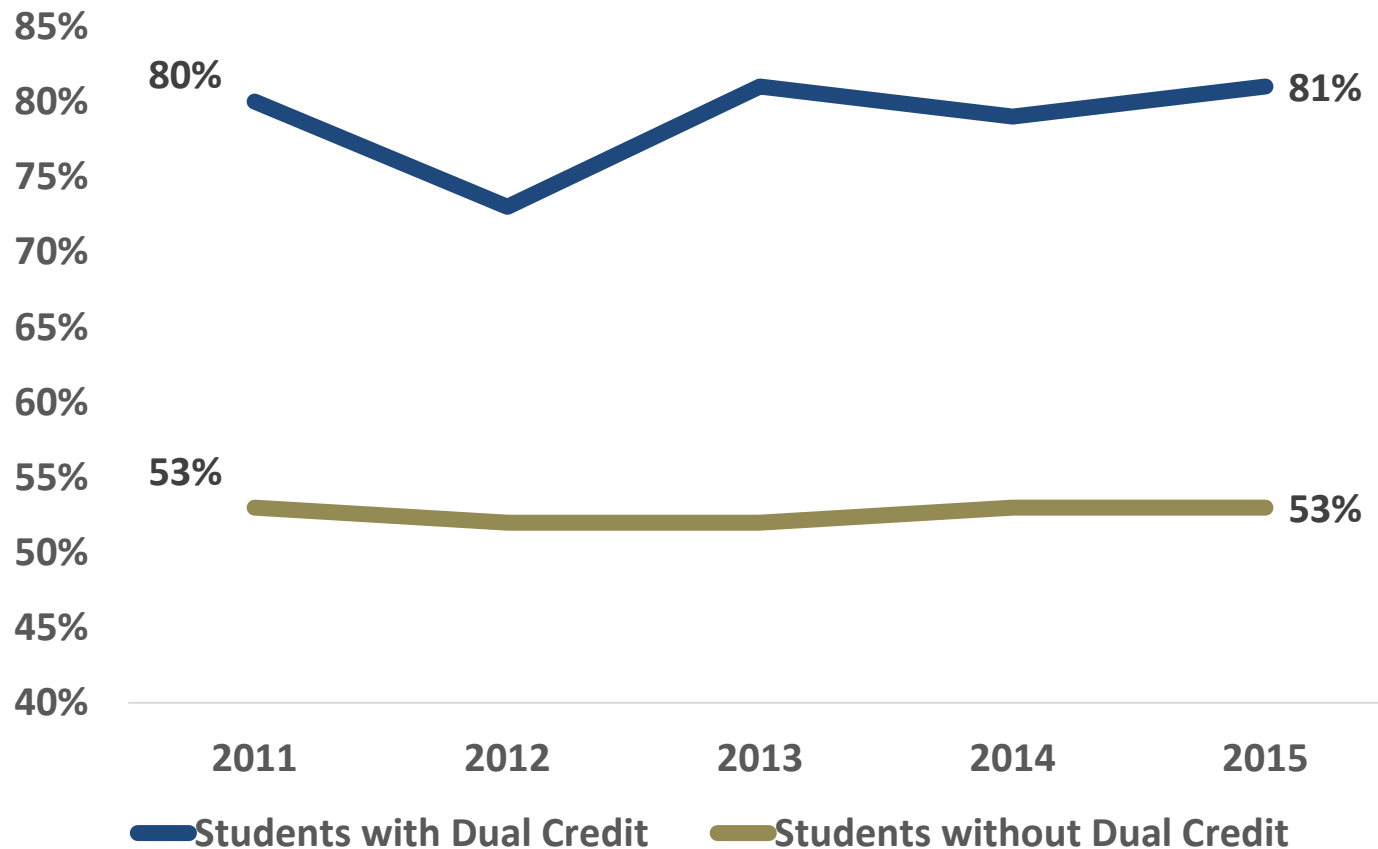
Washington Dual Credit Completion by Race & Ethnicity, 2013 & 2015



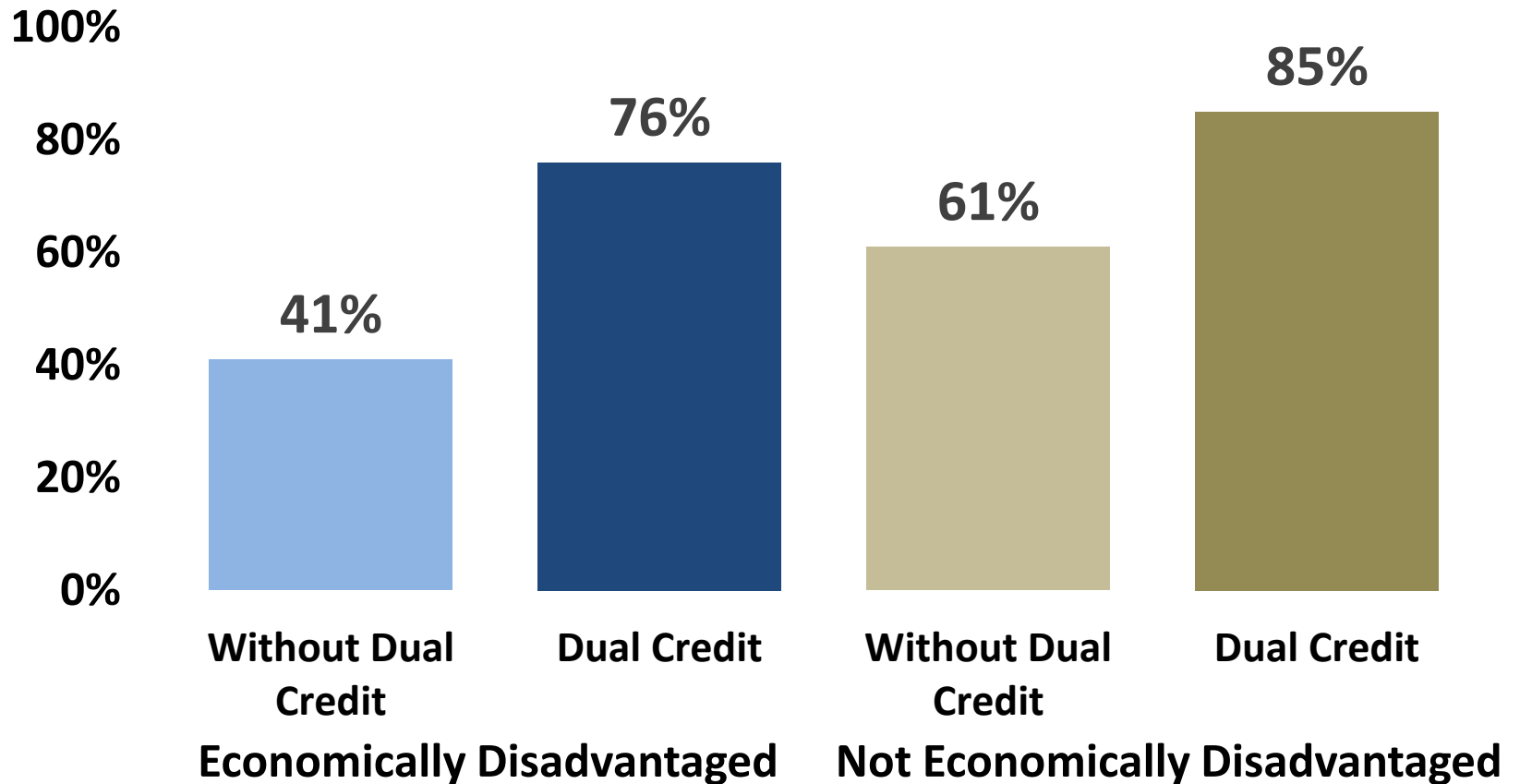
Source: OSPI Washington State Report Card data files.

http://reportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us/DualCredit_2.aspx?domain=DualCredit&groupLevel=District&schoolId=1&reportLevel=State&yrs=2014-15&year=2014-15

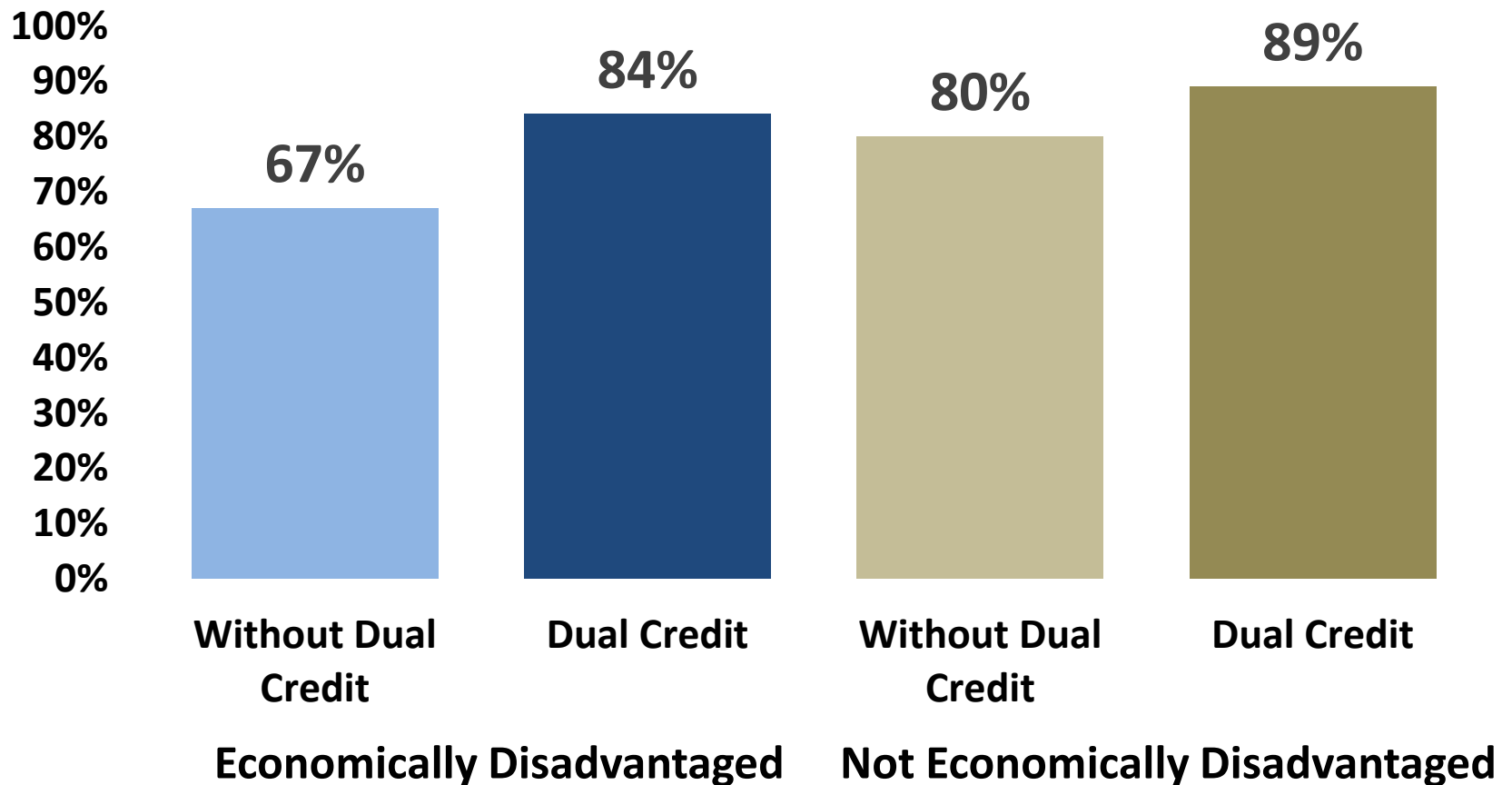
Hawaii Graduate College Enrollment Rates, 2011 to 2015



Hawaii College Enrollment Rate, 2015



Hawaii One Year College Persistence Rate, Class of 2014



In Sum

- The youth population in the United States, and the West, is diversifying.
- All states face a shortage of educated workers
- Concurrent and dual enrollment provide benefits to individual students and show strong results for minority students
- Concurrent and dual enrollment can be an opportunity for states to increase postsecondary attainment
- Concurrent and dual enrollment needs to be ***accessible, understandable, affordable for all***

In Sum, Continued--

- Use strategically to target underrepresented students
- Expand access to majority/minority schools, rural and urban schools, and include 9-12th graders
- Eliminate barriers, like qualifying GPA, test scores, or tuition—or provide financial aid
- Include CTE
- Include remedial for 12th graders

Questions?

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