

Policy and Trends in Higher Education Access

UC CAP Forum
June 2016

Hans Johnson



PPIC

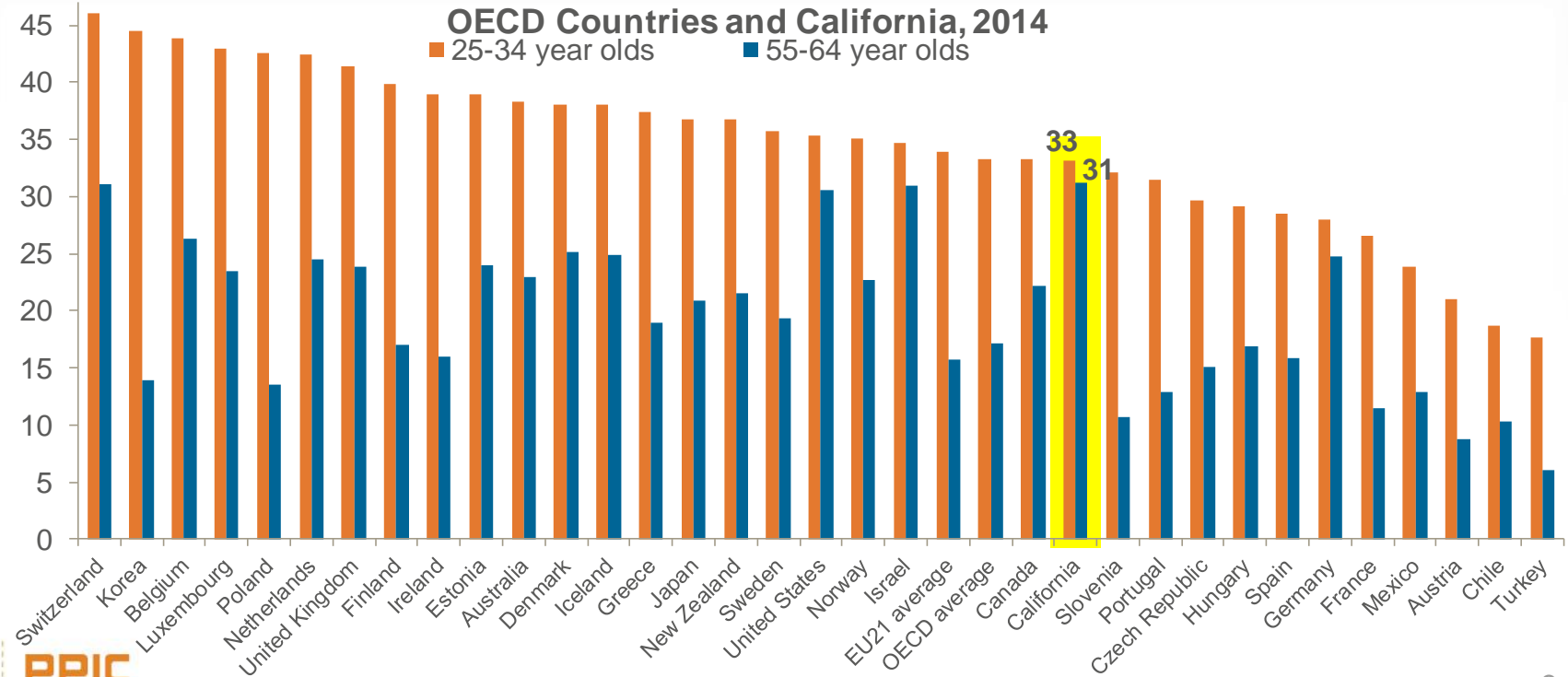
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Outline

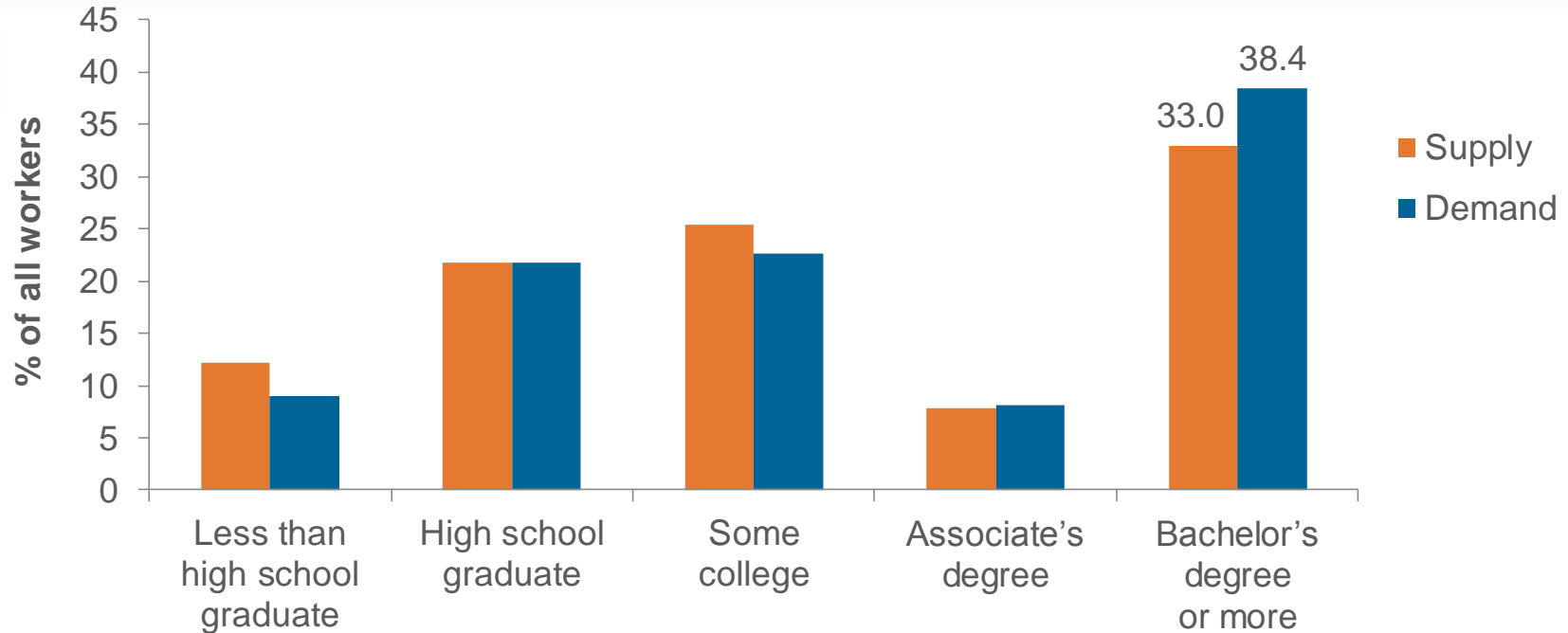
- The need for more college graduates
- Trends in enrollment and finance
- Policy discussion

Generational progress in higher education has stalled in California

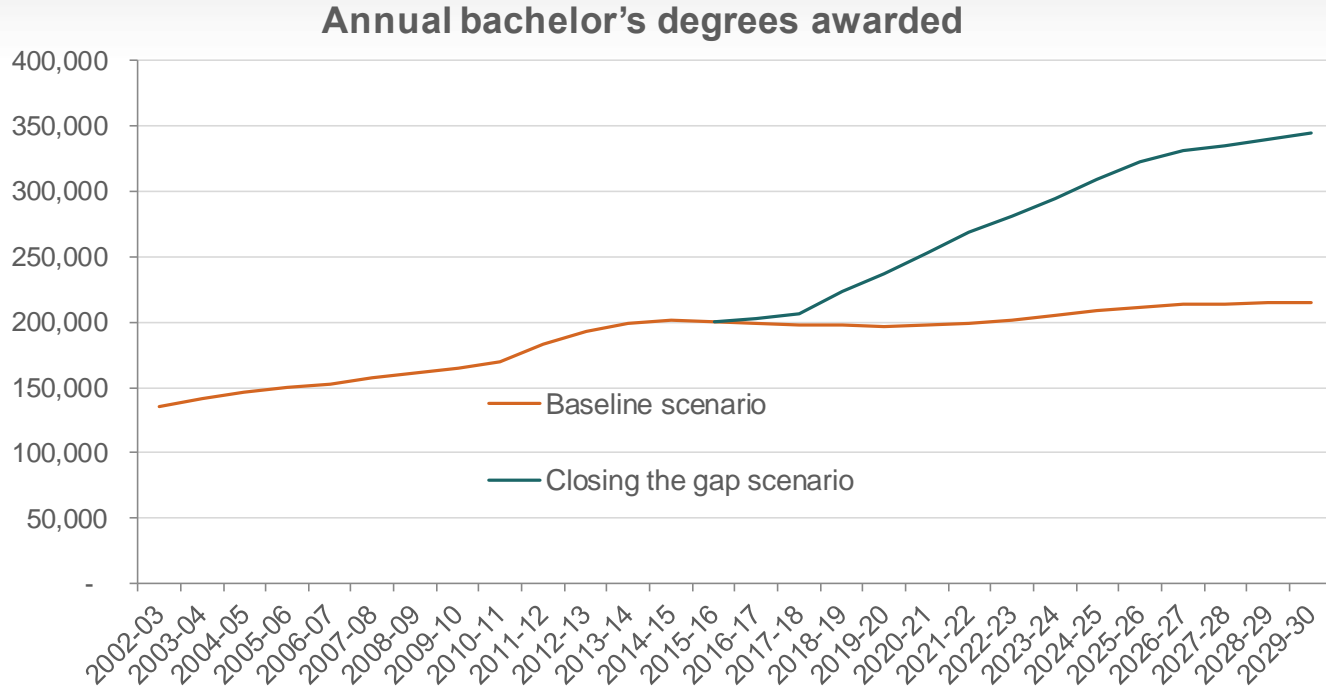
Percent of younger and older adults with at least a bachelor's degree



California faces a shortfall of 1.1 million graduates by 2030



To close the gap, California will have to increase the number of bachelor's degrees awarded each year



To close the workforce skills gap, all higher education sectors will have an important role

| | Number of bachelor's degrees awarded, 2015-16 through 2029-30 | | |
|--|--|----------------------|------------|
| | Closing-the- gap scenario | Baseline scenario | Difference |
| All California colleges and universities | 4,149,487 | 3,072,583 | 1,076,904 |
| University of California | 1,003,380 | 752,468 | 250,912 |
| California State University | 1,824,620 | 1,343,559 | 481,061 |
| Private non-profit colleges | 790,064 | 583,815 | 206,249 |
| Other | 531,422 | 392,741 | 138,682 |

Closing the gap will require increases in eligibility, transfer, and graduation

Eligibility shares

Phase-in period (years) for increased eligibility

Percent increase in transfer students

Phase-in period (years) for increase in transfers

Graduation rates (six year cohort rates)

Phase-in period (years) for increased graduation rate

| Closing-the-gap targets | | Current levels | |
|-------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| UC | CSU | UC | CSU |
| 17.5% | 40.0% | 12.5% | 33.3% |
| 8 | 8 | | |
| 35% | 35% | | |
| 5 | 5 | | |
| 92% | 74% | 83% | 57% |
| 10 | 15 | | |

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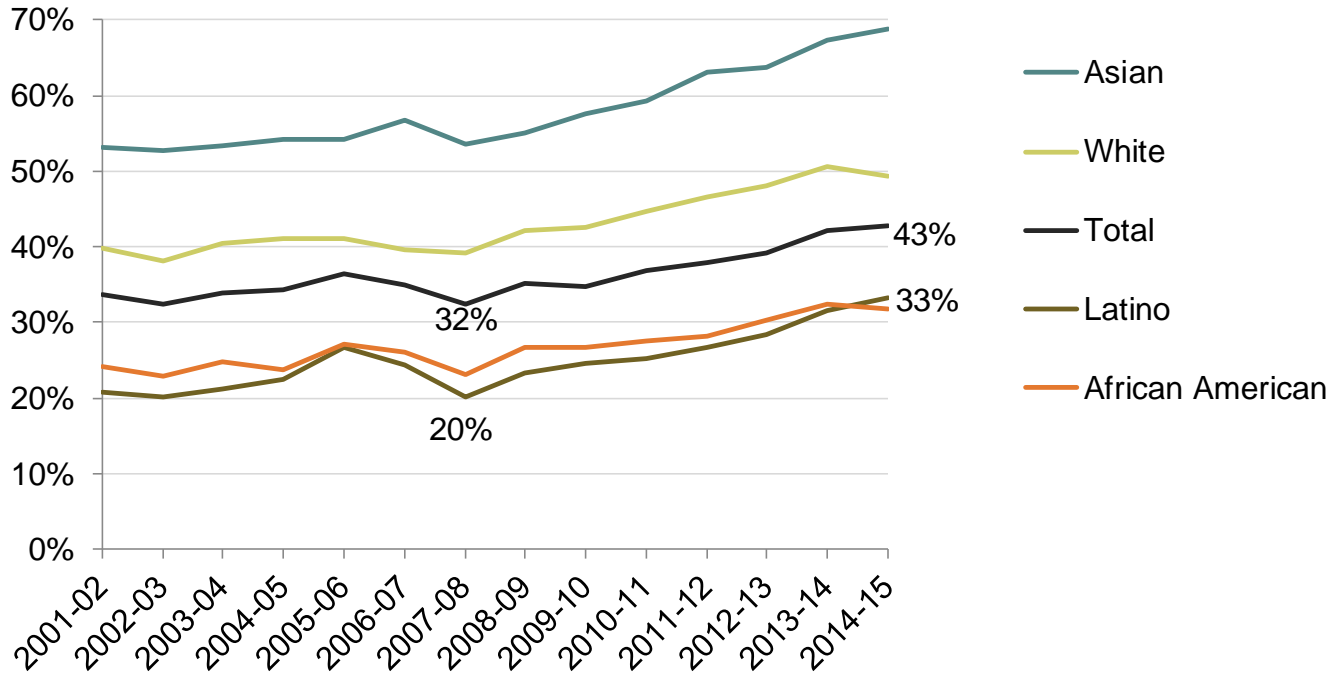
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Students have been responding

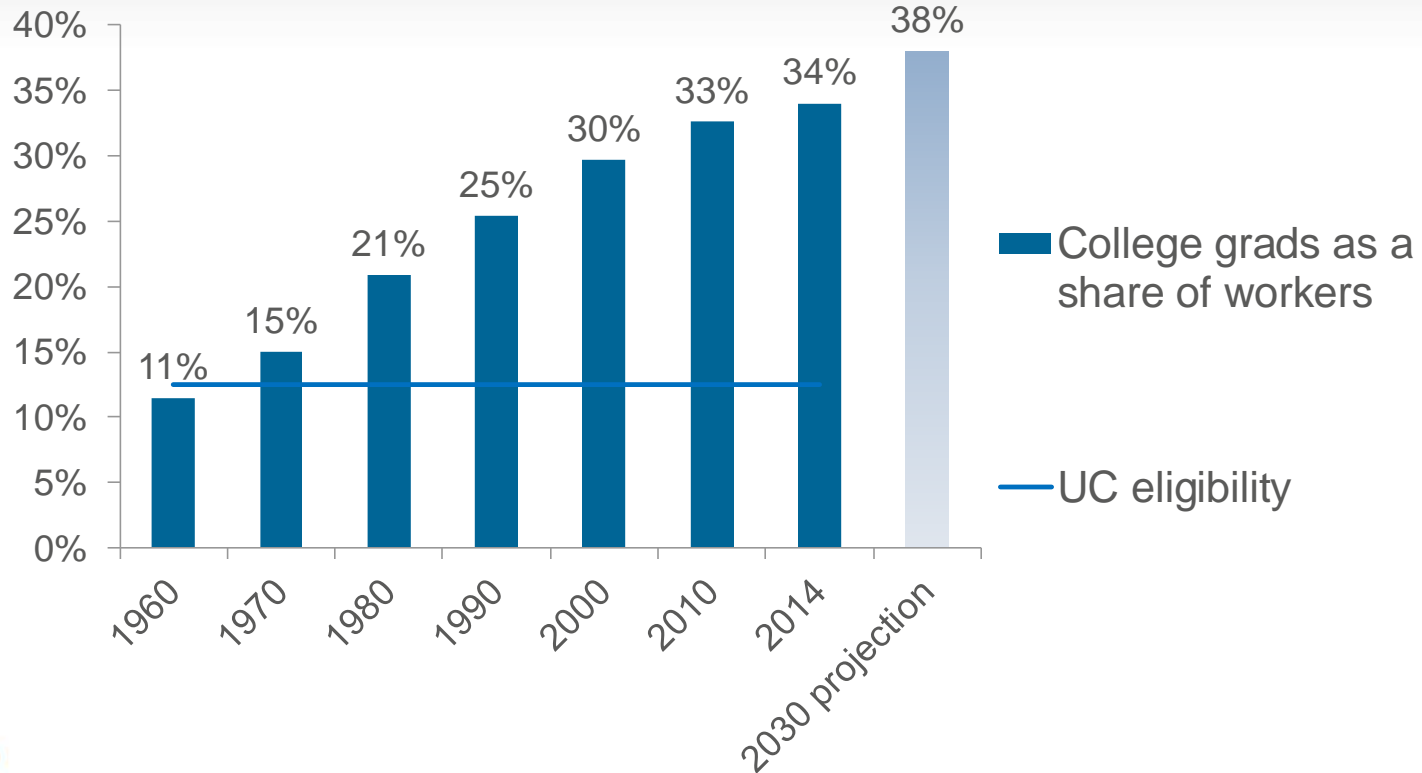
- Improvements in college readiness
- Record numbers of applications to UC and CSU
- Lack of space leads many to leave the state

College preparedness has been increasing

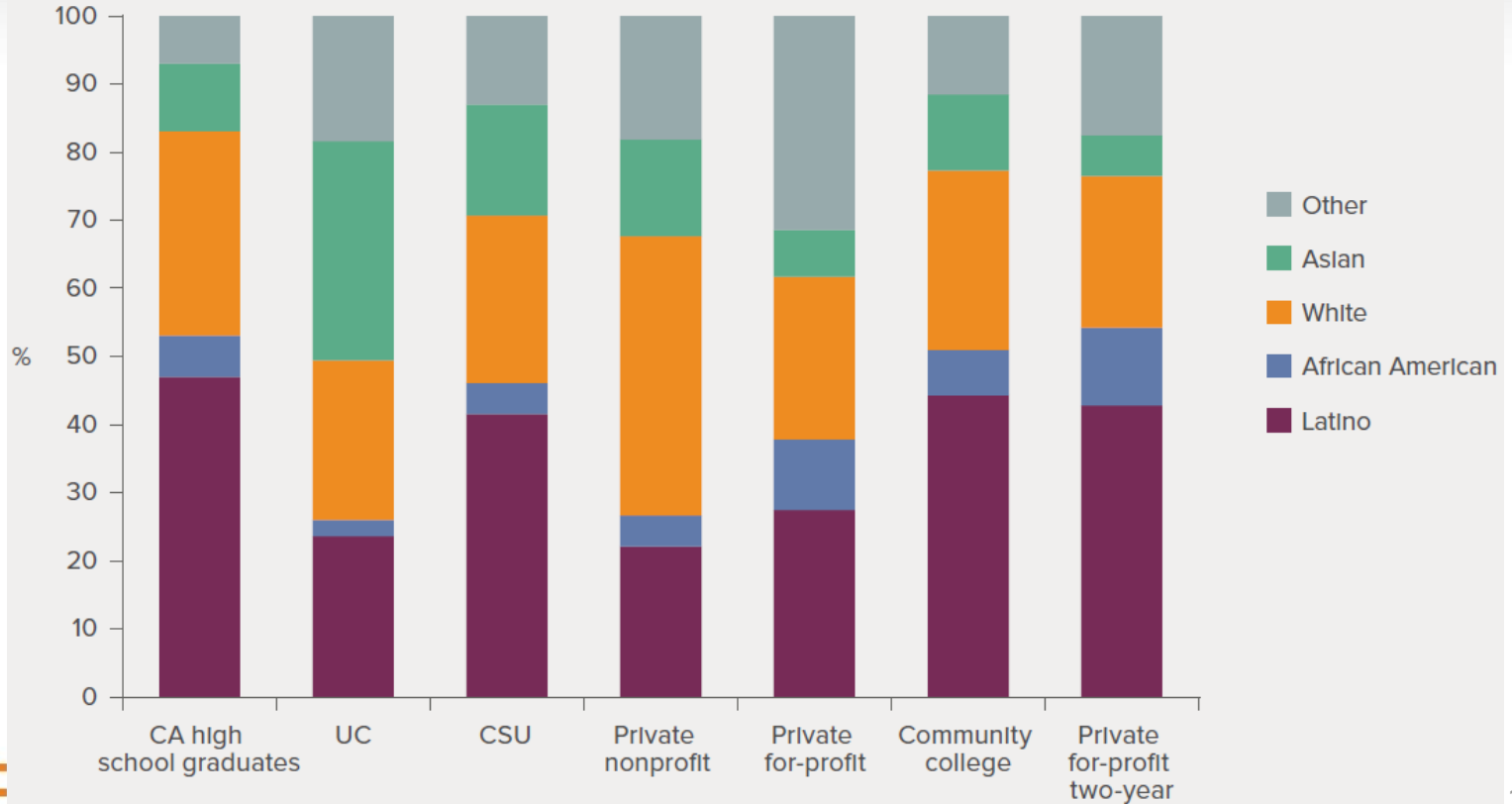
Percent of high school graduates completing the a-g courses



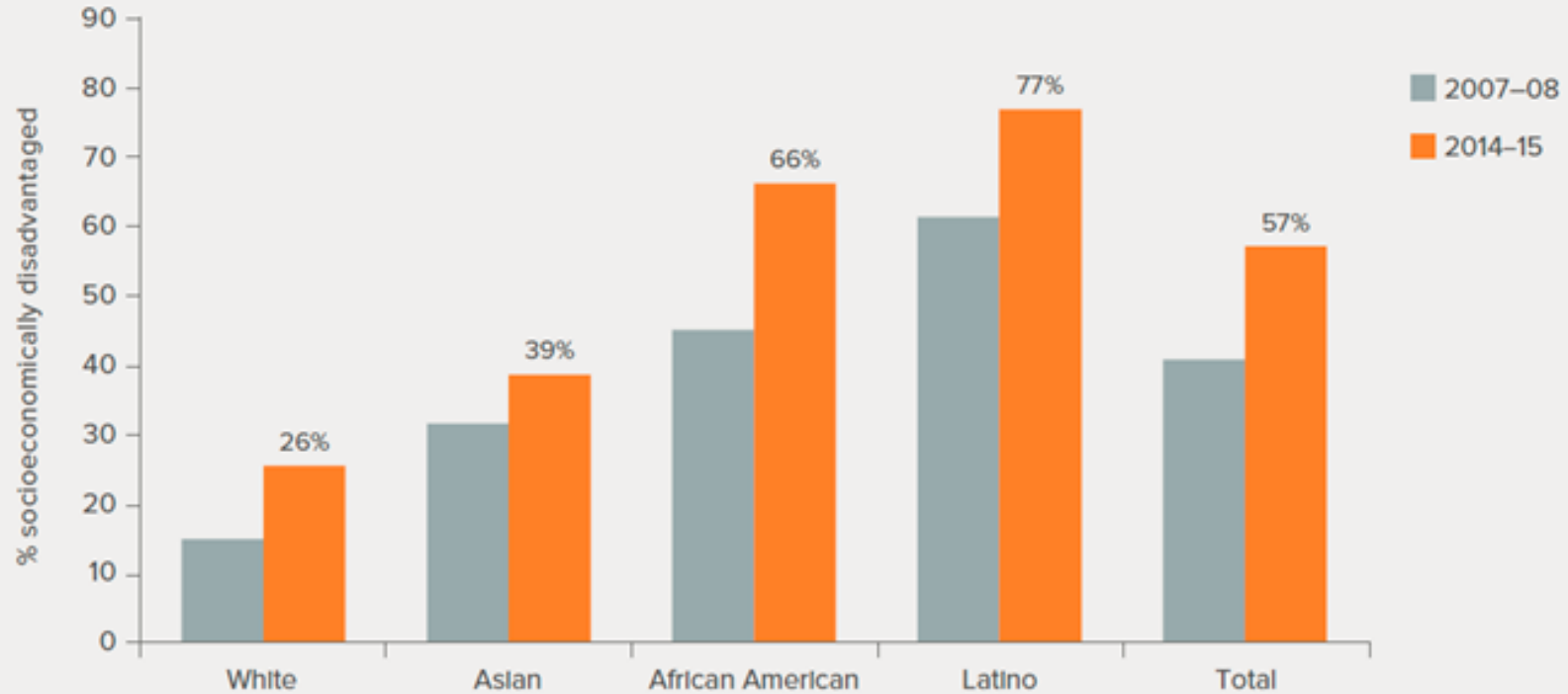
But eligibility levels have not changed in 50 years, even though the economy is very different



Two-year colleges enroll the highest shares of underrepresented groups

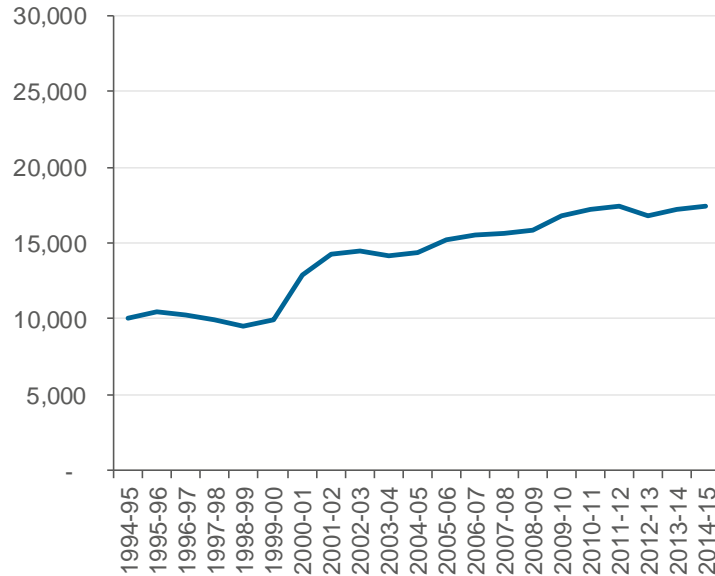


Most of California's high school students are disadvantaged

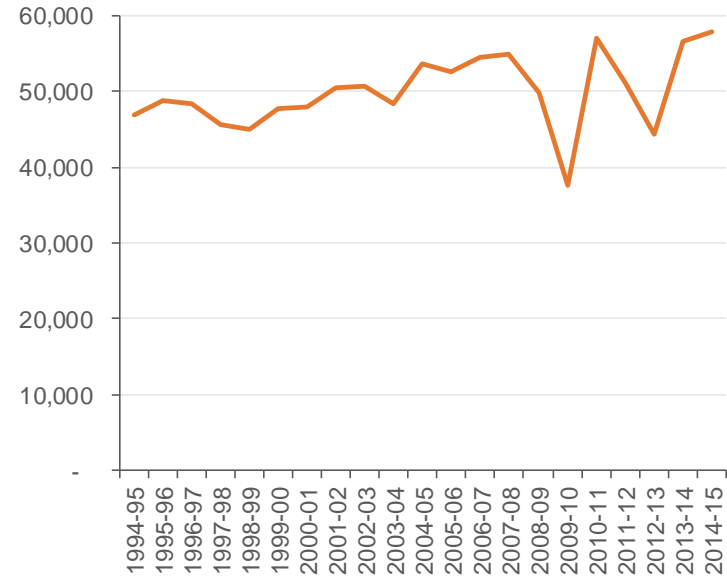


California Community College transfers have increased

University of California

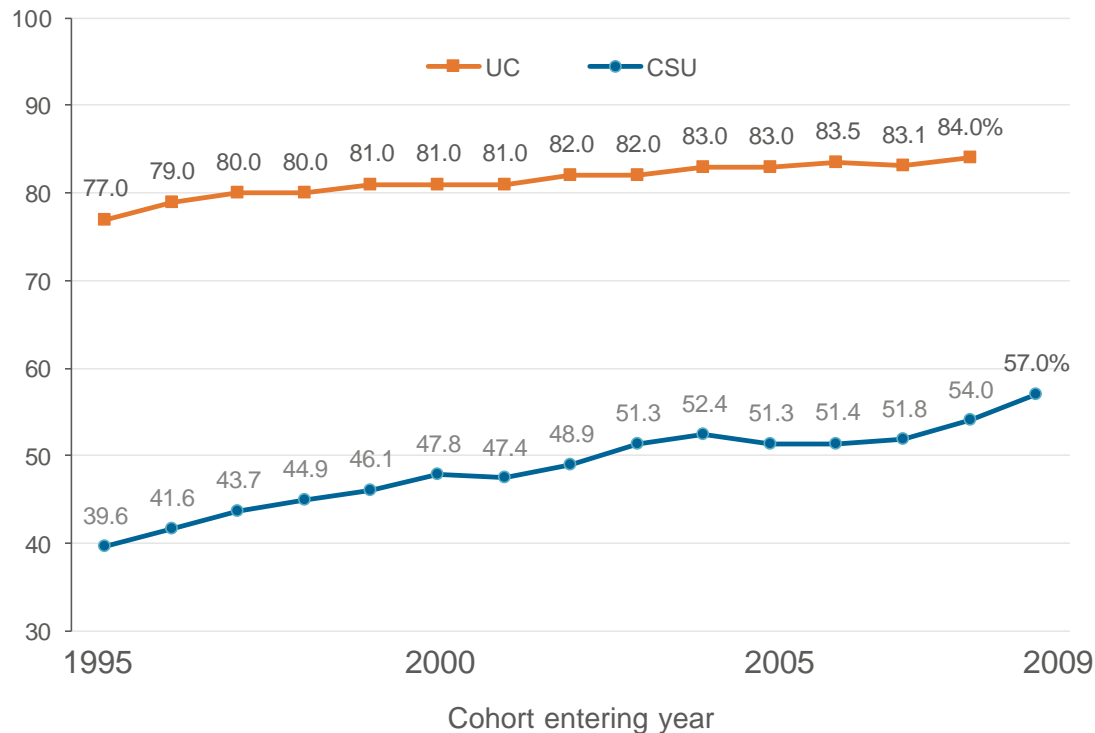


California State University

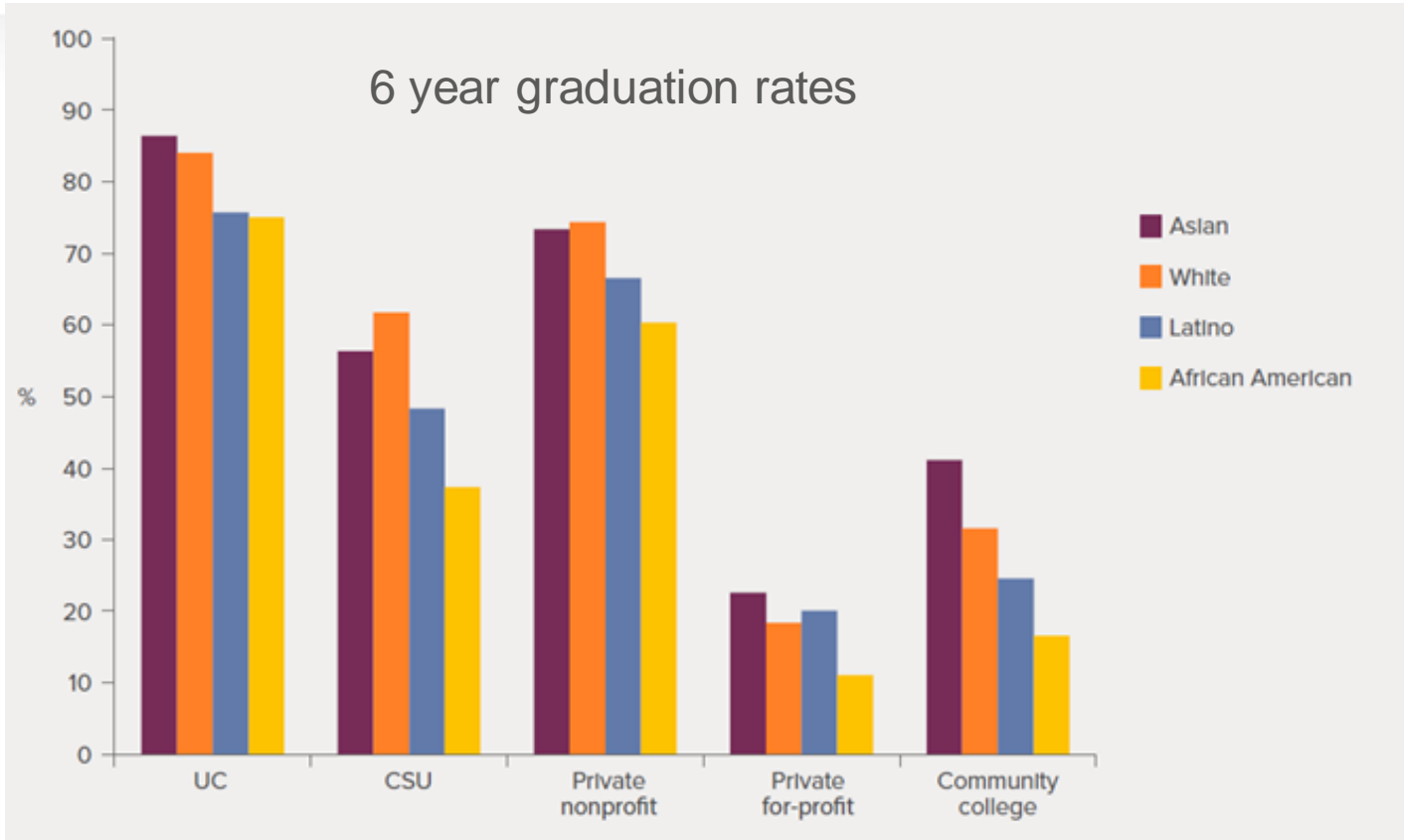


Both systems have seen steady improvements in graduation rates

6-year graduation rates for first-time freshman

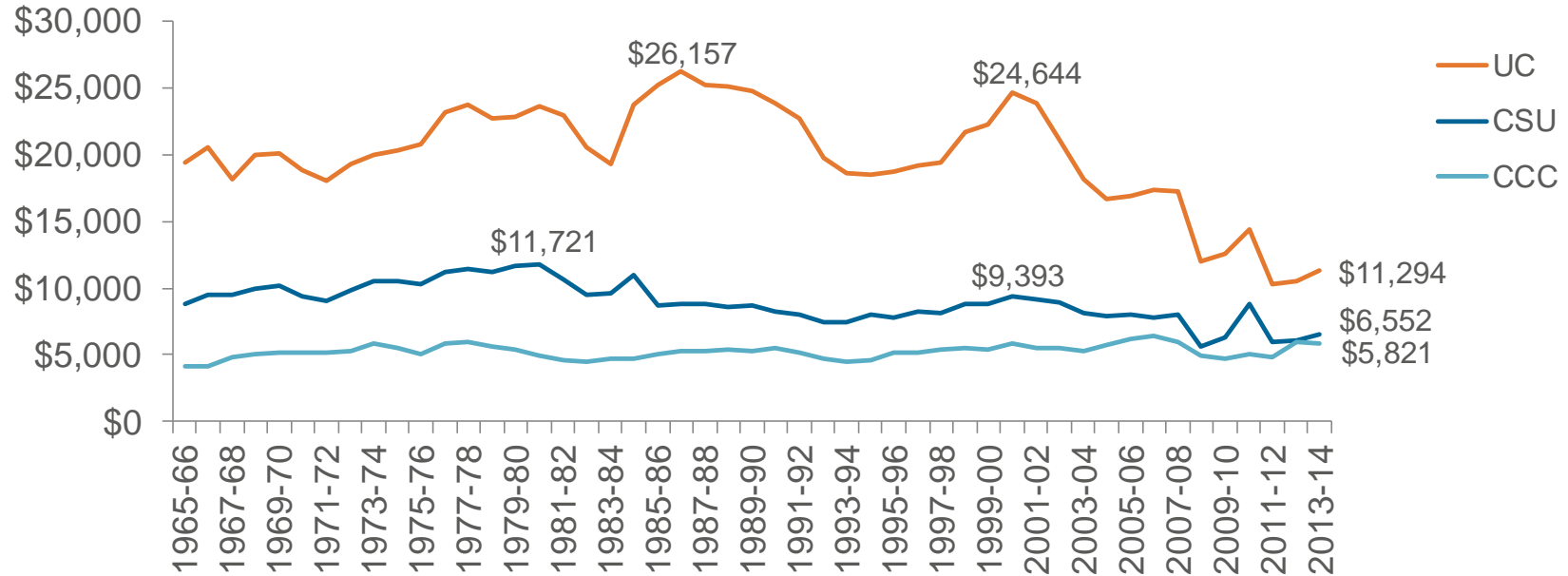


But graduation rates are uneven

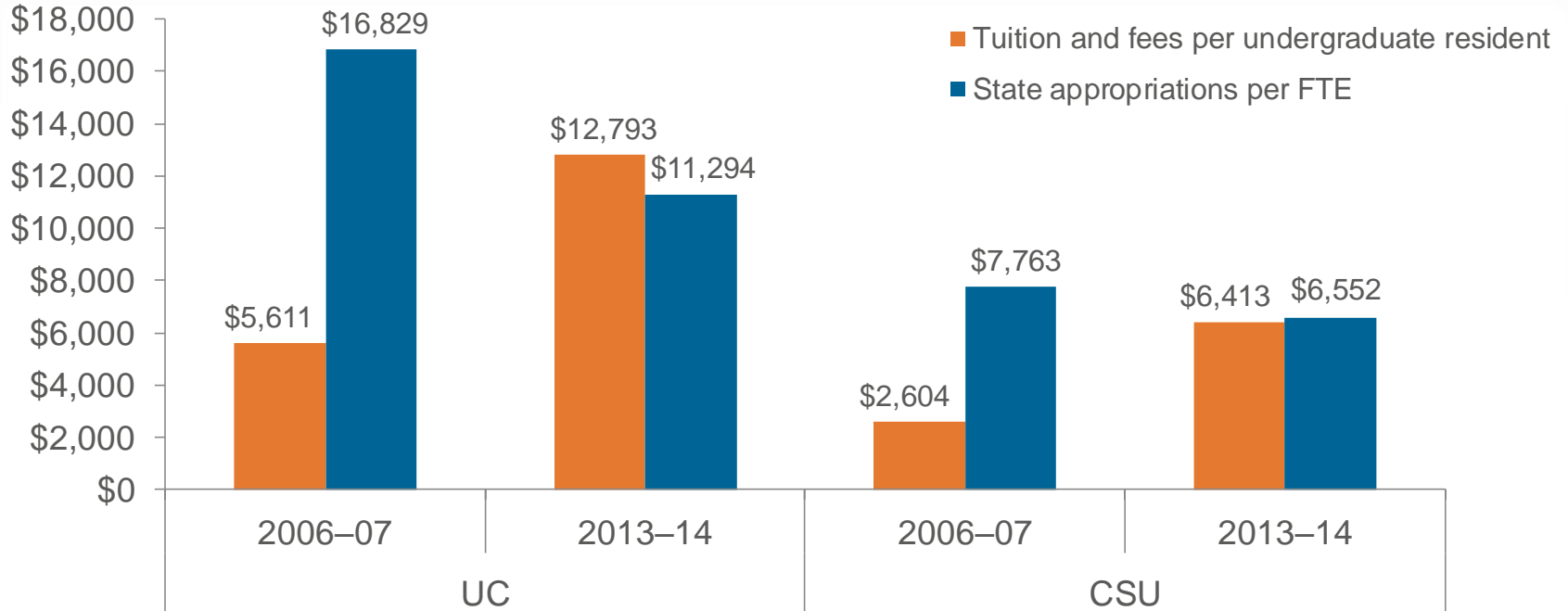


State support has declined at UC and CSU...

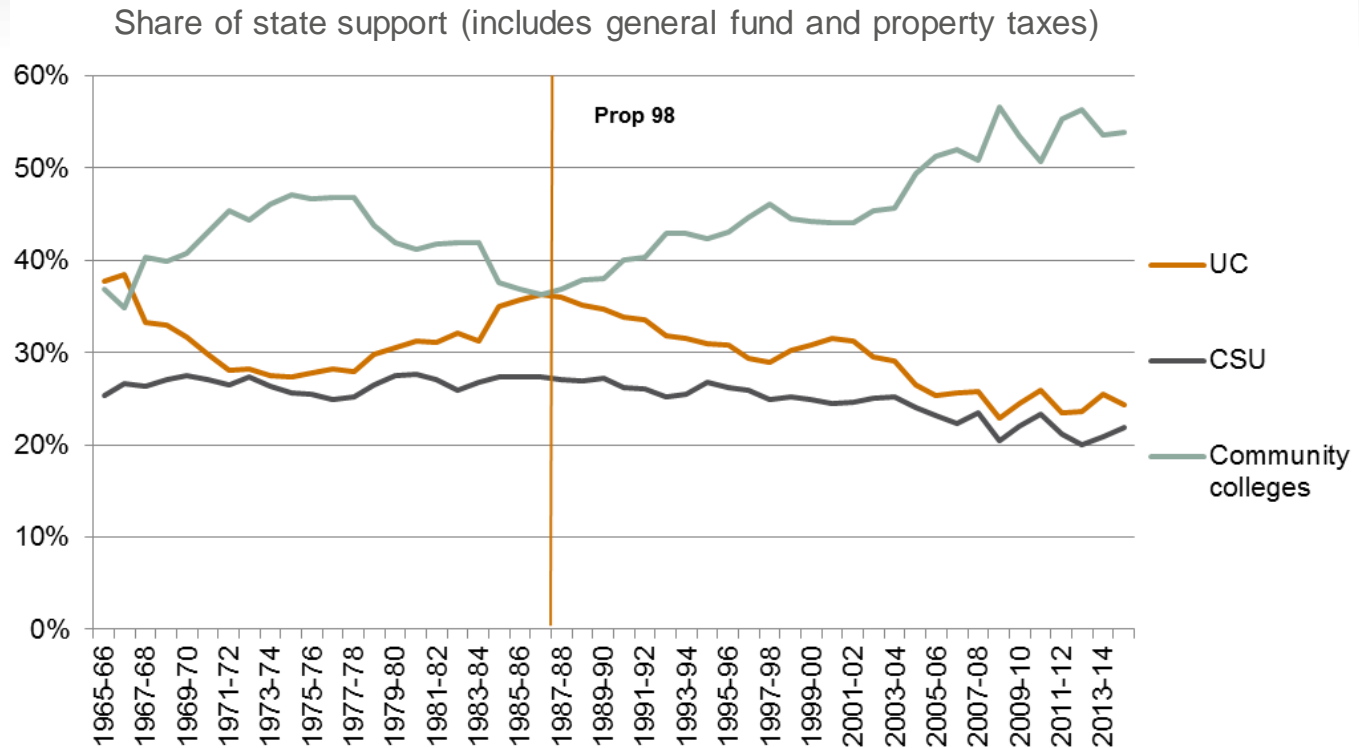
General Fund allocations per student (2014 \$)



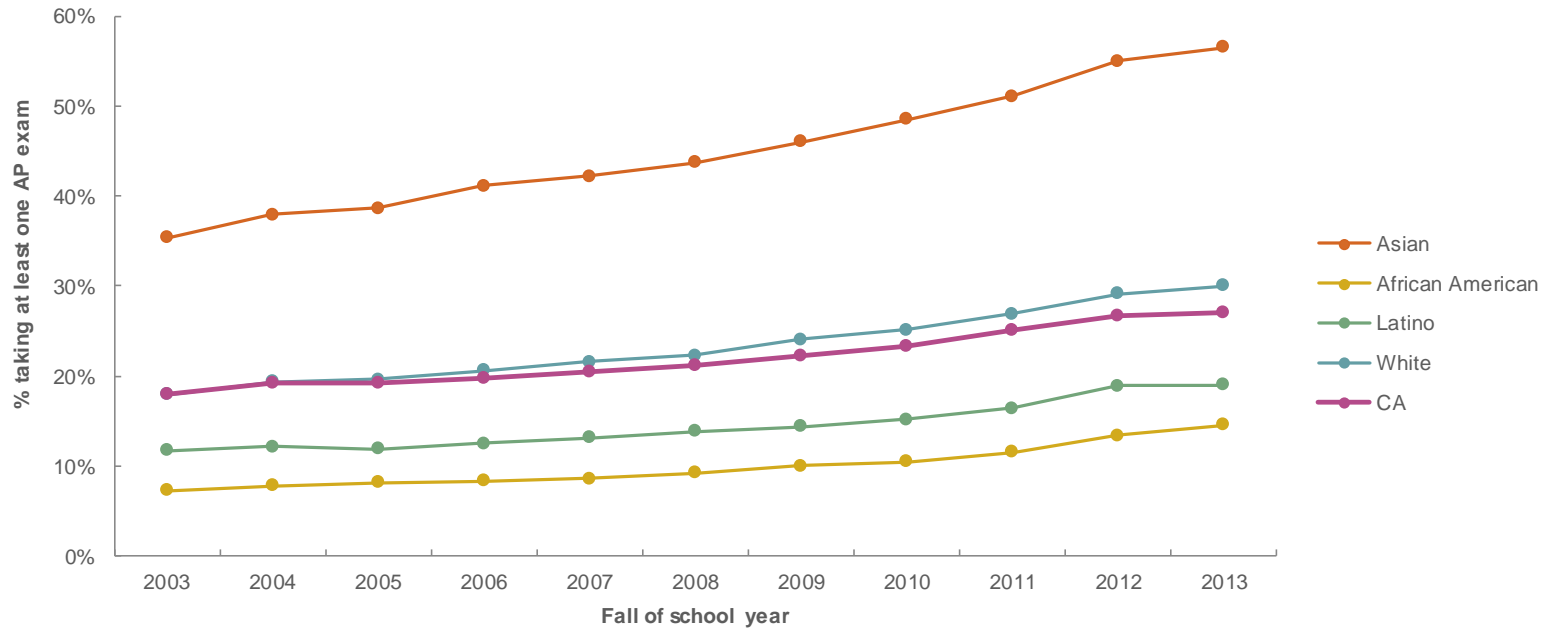
...and tuition has increased



UC and CSU have fared poorly since Proposition 98



Share of juniors and seniors taking AP courses is increasing



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Can California close the workforce skills gap?

- Closing the workforce skills gap is not impossible
- Success will require consensus and a concerted effort
- Improvements in outcomes for low-income and URM students is critical
- Funding is key

California has lot of room for improvement

- California ranks 47th in the share of recent high school graduates that go to a four-year college
- California ranks 5th in the share that go to community colleges
- Completion rates are too low
- Racial and ethnic attainment gaps are too wide

Policy discussion

- Accommodating qualified students at UC and CSU
- Eligibility study by the Governor's office
- Improved transfer pathways
- Who pays and how much?

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Notes on the use of these slides

These slides were created to accompany a presentation. They do not include full documentation of sources, data samples, methods, and interpretations. To avoid misinterpretations, please contact:

Hans Johnson 415-291-4460

Thank you for your interest in this work.