A Tale of Two Pities: Revisited

Idaho Senate Education Committee
January 29, 2020
What is WICHE?
The Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education - WICHE

- An interstate compact formed 65 years ago
- Codified in state law
- Congressional action signed in 1953 by President Dwight D. Eisenhower
WICHE’s Mission

WICHE and its 16 member states and territories work collaboratively to expand educational access and excellence for all citizens of the West. By promoting innovation, cooperation, resource sharing, and sound public policy, WICHE strengthens higher education’s contributions to the region’s social, economic, and civic life.
WICHE Commissioners from Idaho

Matt Freeman
Executive Director
Office of the State Board of Education

Rick Aman
President
College of Eastern Idaho

Senator Dave Lent
Idaho State Senate
Legislative Advisory Committee

- Strengthens state policymaking in higher education across the West
- Up to four state legislators from each WICHE member
- Unique forum to:
  - Engage with fellow legislators, subject-matter experts, and WICHE staff
  - Explore strategies for interstate collaboration
  - Explore policy issues affecting the region
  - Learn about relevant research
  - Stay abreast of emerging postsecondary policies and their implications at the state and federal levels
WICHE LAC Members from Idaho

Senator Dave Lent
Senator Dean Mortimer
Representative Paul Amador
Representative Melissa Wintrow
A Tale of Two Pities: Revised

It was the best of times. It was the worst of times.
From higher education’s perspective
Higher Education Support per $1,000 of Personal Income, FY 1990 to FY 2016

Source: State Higher Education Executive Officers with data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis
Public FTE Enrollment, Educational Appropriations and Tuition Revenue per FTE, FY 2000 to FY 2018

Source: State Higher Education Executive Officers, State Higher Education Finance Report, FY 2018
Maximum Pell Grant as a Percentage of Average Tuition, Fees, and On-Campus Room and Board, 2000-01 to 2019-20

Source: U.S. Department of Education, Federal Pell Grant Program End-of-Year Report; College Board, Trends in Student Aid, 2019
From the perspective of the public policy leaders
State Appropriations for Higher Education as a Share of State Expenditures, FY 1996 to FY 2018

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2018 State Expenditure Report
Public FTE Enrollment, Educational Appropriations and Tuition Revenue per FTE, FY 2000 to FY 2018

Source: State Higher Education Executive Officers, State Higher Education Finance Report, FY 2018
Maximum and Average Pell Grant Awards in Constant 2016 Dollars from 1978-79 to 2018-19

Source: U.S. Department of Education, Pell End of Year Reports
Share of Grants, Loans, and Other, 2000-01 to 2018-19

Source: College Board, Trends in Student Aid, 2018
Total Loans by Loan Type, 2000-01 to 2017-18

Source: College Board, Trends in Student Aid, 2019
### Percentage of Full-Time Undergraduates Enrolled in Four-Year Public Institutions Who Received Institutional Aid and Among Recipients, the Average Amount Received, 2007-08, 2011-12, 2015-16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Quartile</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low Income Quartile</td>
<td>$4,291</td>
<td>$4,594</td>
<td>$5,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Middle Income Quartile</td>
<td>$4,090</td>
<td>$4,479</td>
<td>$4,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Middle Income Quartile</td>
<td>$4,405</td>
<td>$4,599</td>
<td>$5,561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Income Quartile</td>
<td>$4,372</td>
<td>$5,359</td>
<td>$5,928</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007-08, 2011-12, 2015-16 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS)
Percentage of Full-Time Undergraduates Enrolled in Four-Year Private Institutions Who Received Institutional Aid and Among Recipients, the Average Amount Received, 2007-08, 2011-12, 2015-16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quartile</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low Income Quartile</td>
<td>$11,030</td>
<td>$15,842</td>
<td>$19,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Middle Income Quartile</td>
<td>$11,722</td>
<td>$16,159</td>
<td>$19,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Middle Income Quartile</td>
<td>$11,890</td>
<td>$15,081</td>
<td>$19,588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Income Quartile</td>
<td>$10,794</td>
<td>$14,122</td>
<td>$17,511</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007-08, 2011-12, 2015-16 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS)
So who is right?
Postsecondary Educational Appropriations per FTE, FY 2018

Source: State Higher Education Executive Officers, State Higher Education Finance Report, FY 2018
Percent Change in Public Higher Education Educational Appropriations per FTE, FY 2013 to FY 2018

Source: State Higher Education Executive Officers, State Higher Education Finance Report, FY 2018
Conclusion: It’s far better to find a way to do this together
For More Information

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