

Participation and Degree Production in Washington Public Higher Education

**Presentation to the
Senate Higher Education & Workforce Development Committee
January 16, 2009**

**Carol Jenner
Melissa Beard**

**Education Research & Data Center
Office of Financial Management**

Participation in Public Higher Education

Higher education enrollment basics

How is participation measured? (participation rate)

How does participation vary by age? By geography?

How does Washington's higher ed participation compare with other states?

At what rate do Washington students go out of state to study?

What is the net migration of individuals holding bachelor's or higher level degrees?

Degree Completion in Public Higher Education

How does our state rank in timely completion of degrees and certificates?

How does Washington compare with other states in degree and certificate production?

Specific Questions

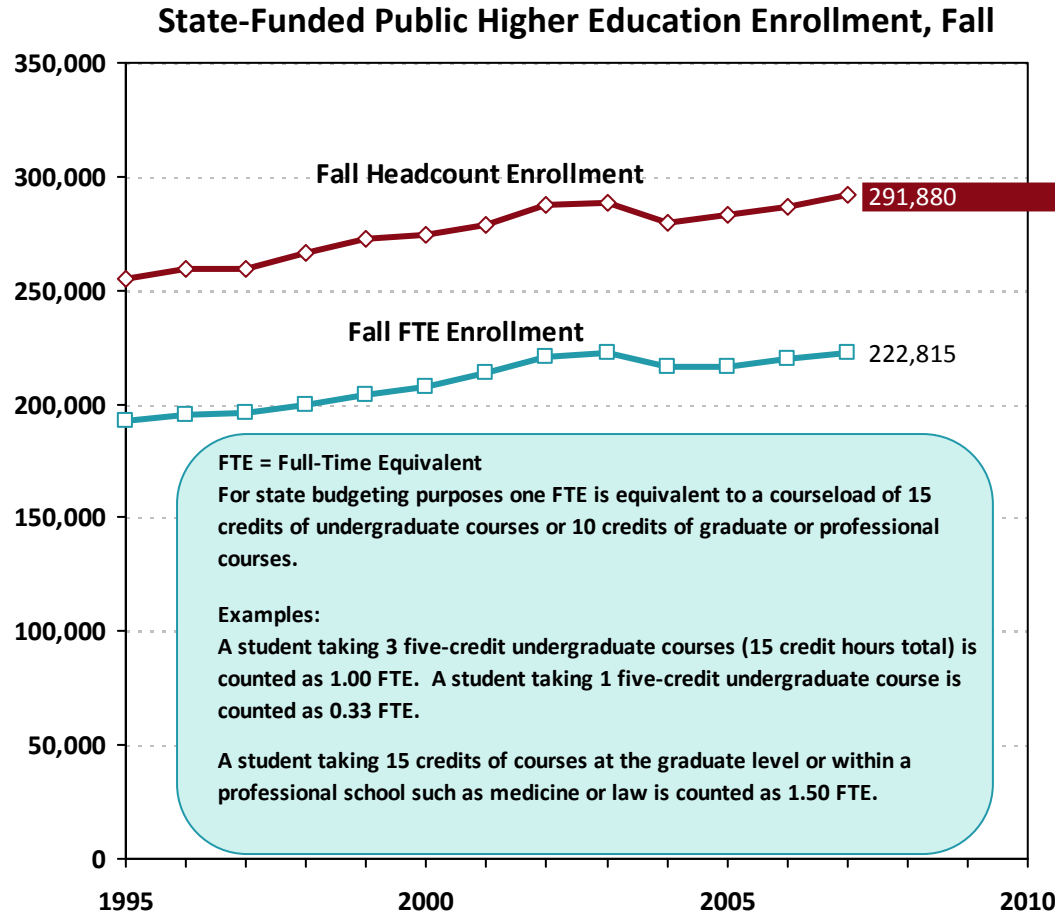
How many students were enrolled who had already earned more than 125% of credits necessary for a bachelor's degree?

What percentage of the FTE "slots" at the public baccalaureate institutions are occupied by non-resident students?

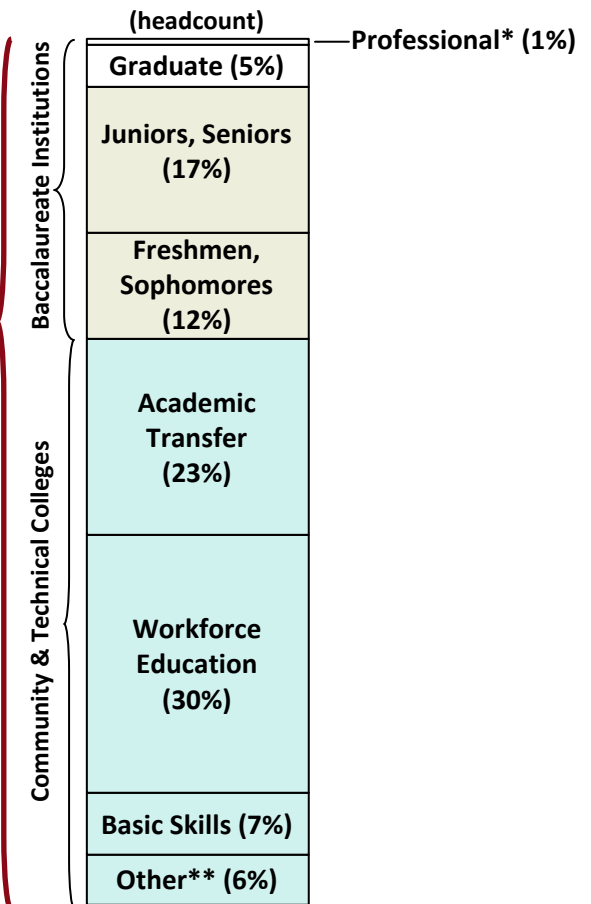
To what extent do undergraduate students who start out as non-residents at the public baccalaureate institutions convert to in-state status in subsequent years?

Enrollment Basics

Enrollment is expressed as either headcounts or FTEs.



Fall 2007 Detail



* Dentistry, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy, or Veterinary Medicine

** Home & Family Life, Other, and Not Specified

Sources: OFM: Public Centralized Higher Education Enrollment System (PCHEES), SBCTC Management Information System (MIS) Reports.

How is participation in higher education measured?

Participation Rate = The number of persons enrolled in higher education as a percent of the relevant population.

The participation rate is age- or age-group specific:

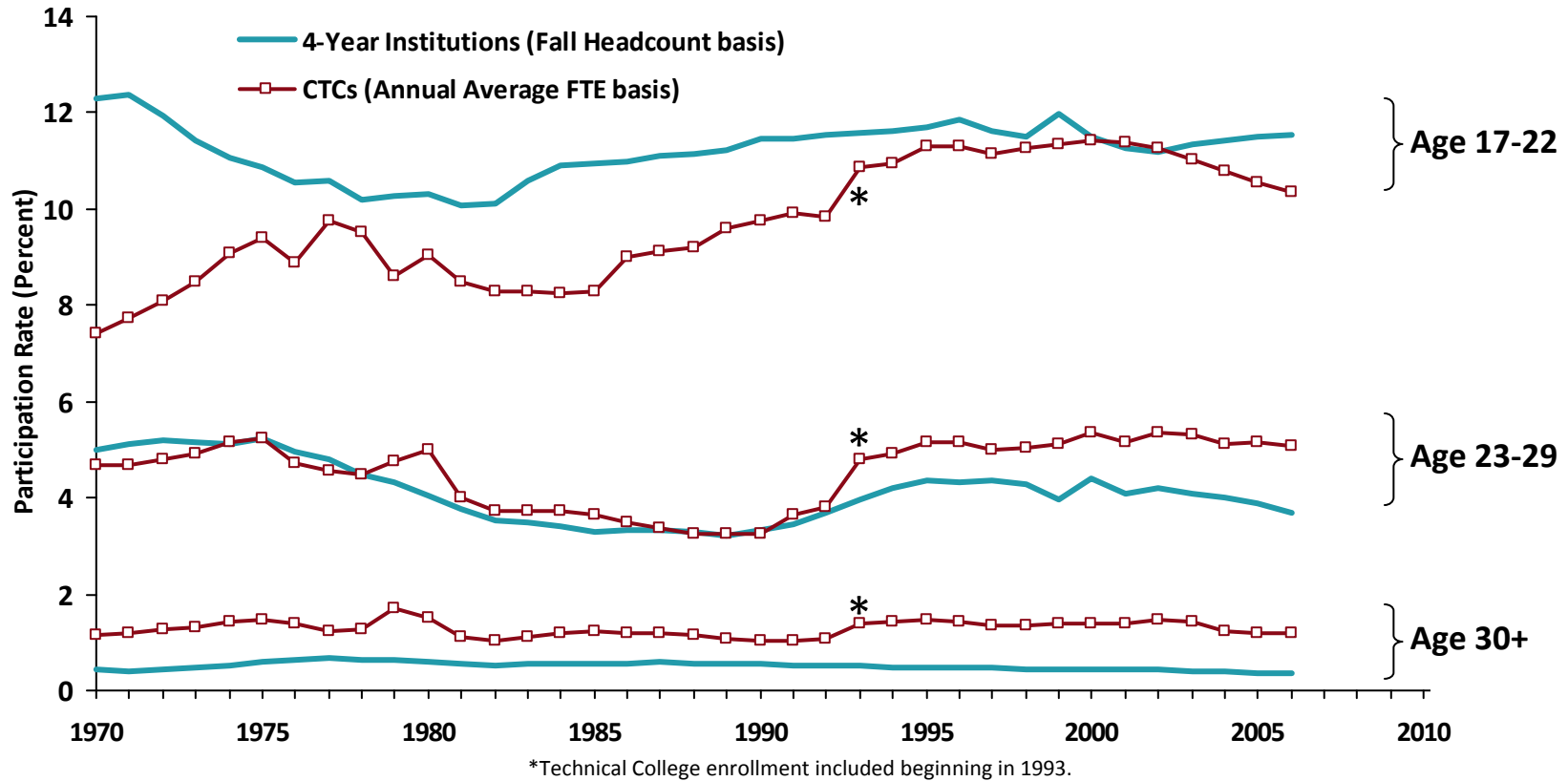
Participation Rate = The number of persons of a particular age or age group enrolled in higher education as a percent of all persons of that age or age group.

Example: Calculating the Participation Rate of 20-year-olds in Public Four-Year Higher Education, Fall 2004

$$\frac{\text{Number of 20-year-olds in public four-year system}}{\text{Number of 20-year-olds in population}} = \frac{12,959}{88,404} = 14.66\%$$

How does participation vary by age?

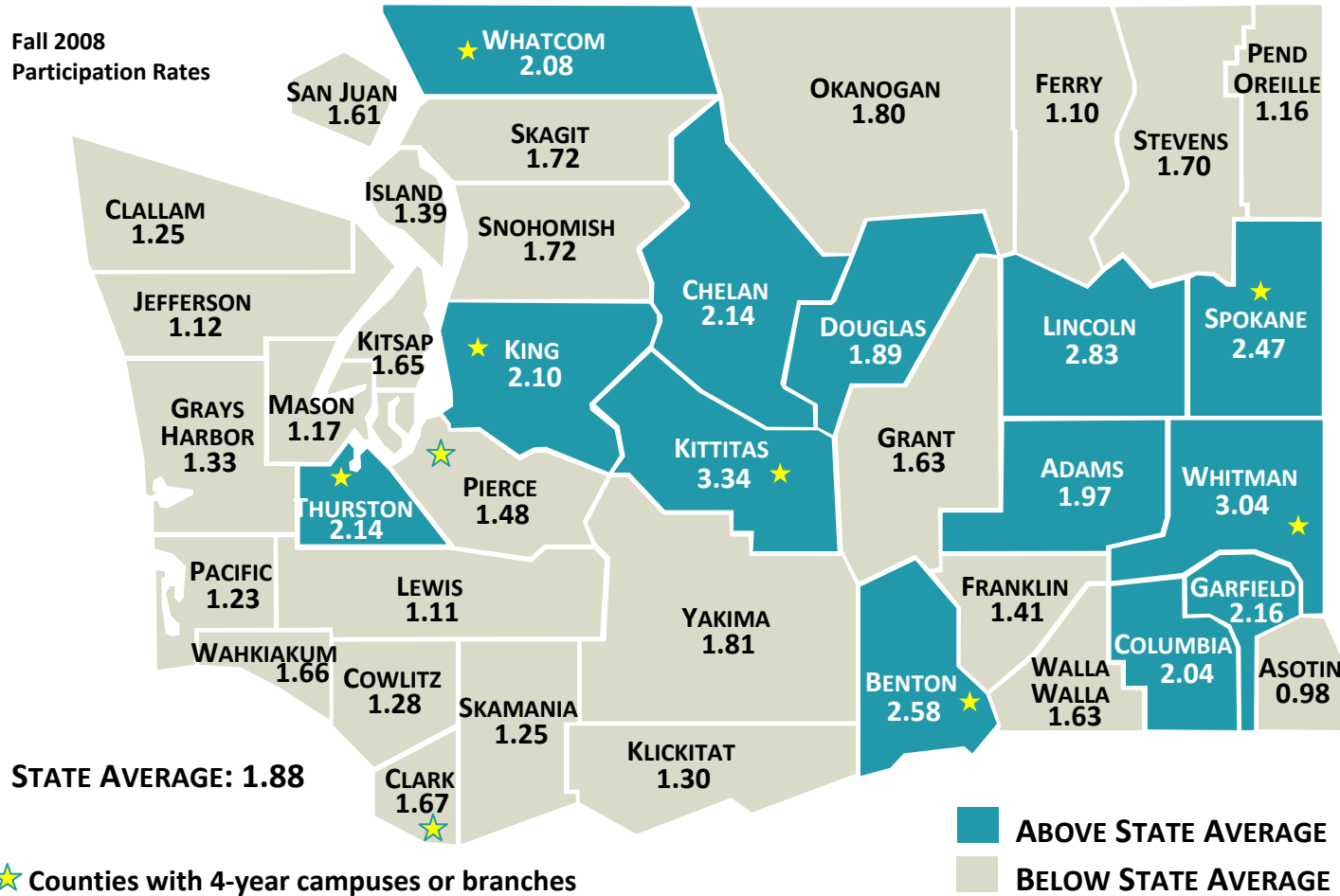
Typically, the population aged 17 to 22 participates at a higher rate in 4-year institutions, while the age 23 and over population participates at a higher rate in the Community & Technical Colleges.



Sources: OFM Higher Education Enrollment Reports (HEER), SBCTC Management Information System (MIS) Reports, OFM Population Estimates.

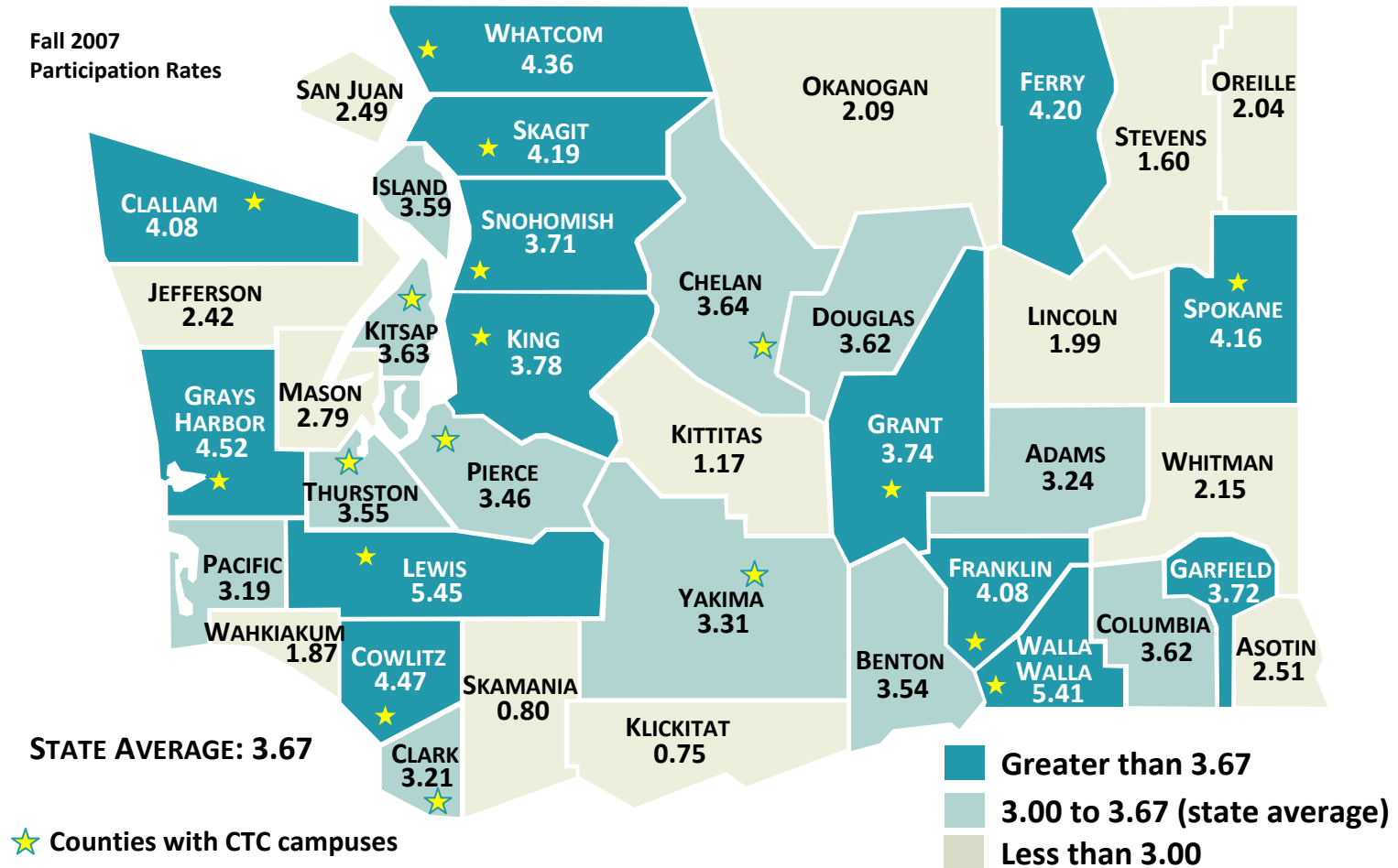
How does participation vary by geography?

As the map shows, participation rates – in this case public 4-year participation rates as a percentage of the population age 17-64 – are influenced by proximity to an institution.



Sources: OFM Higher Education Enrollment Reports (HEER), OFM County Population Estimates.

CTC participation is also strongly related to the proximity of a campus.



Sources: SBCTC Management Information System (MIS) Reports, OFM County Population Estimates.

How does Washington's participation compare to other states?

**Fall 2005 Participation Rates
For population age 17-64**

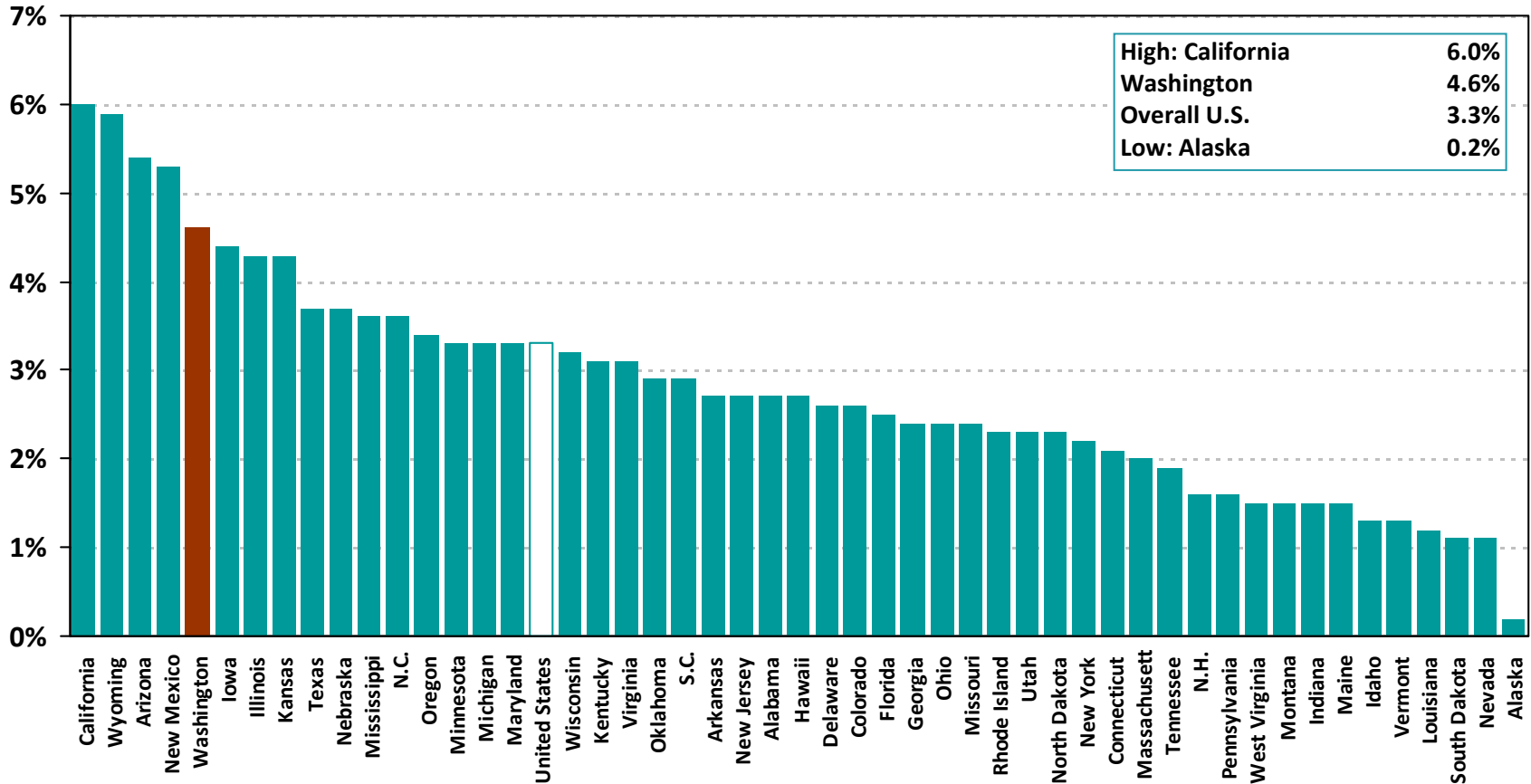
Category	Rank
Total	35
Public	22
Private	39
Undergraduate	
Combined Public & Private	26
All Public	15
Public 2-Year (CTCs)	5
Public 4-Year	48
Private	39
Graduate (Public & Private)	47
Public	50
Private	27
Professional (Public & Private)	39
Public	37
Private	28

- Overall, Washington's participation in public and private higher education at all levels ranks 35th among the 50 states plus D.C.
- There are large differences between sectors within the state, however.
- Compared with other states, participation in Washington's public 2-year system of community and technical colleges ranks 5th overall.
- At the other extreme, public 4-year participation rates put Washington at 48th place out of 51.

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics Digest of Education Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau.

Washington ranks 5th in participation in public 2-year higher education ...

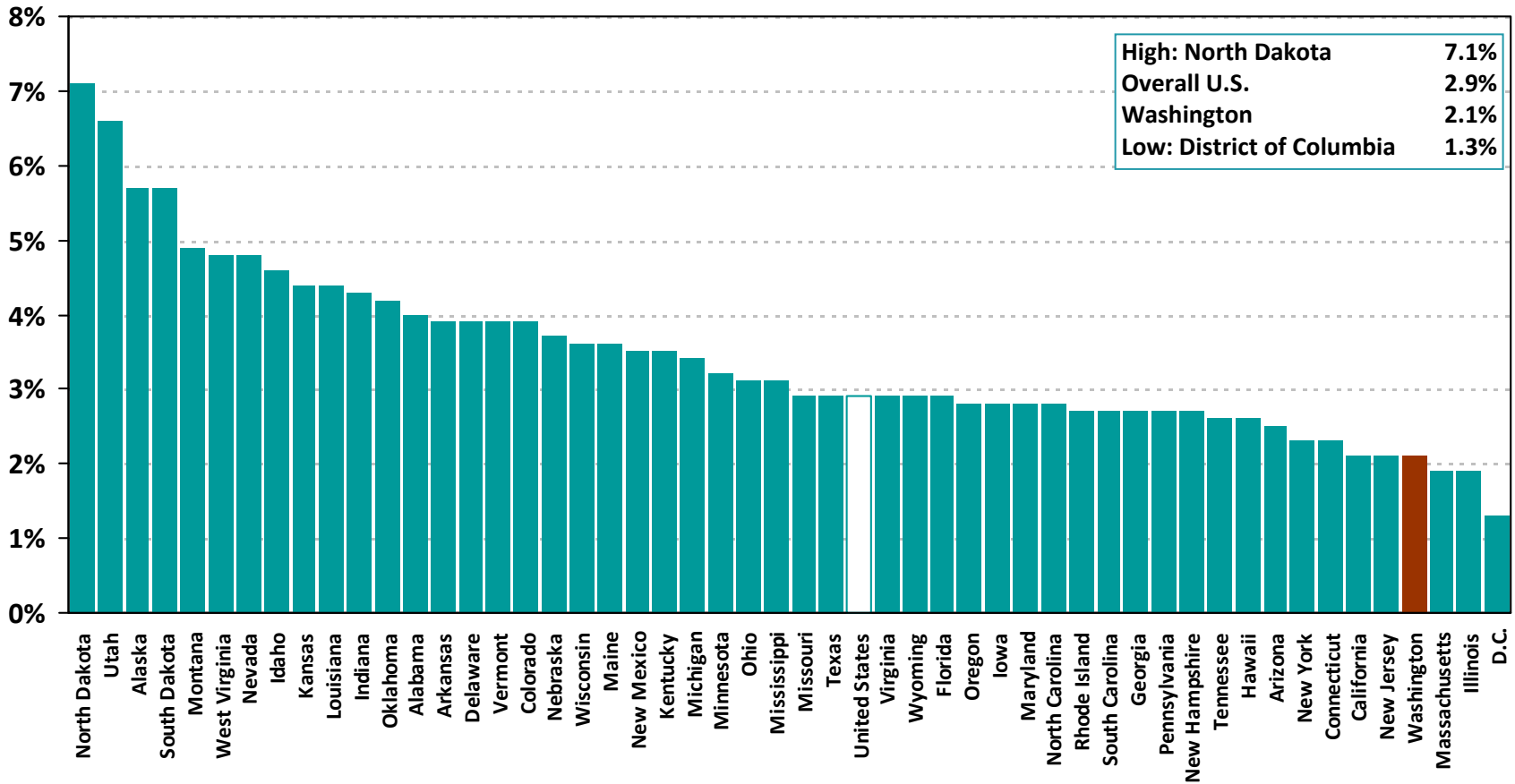
Public 2-year participation rates based on the population age 17-64, Fall 2005.



Sources: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau.

... and 48th in participation in public 4-year higher education at the undergraduate level.

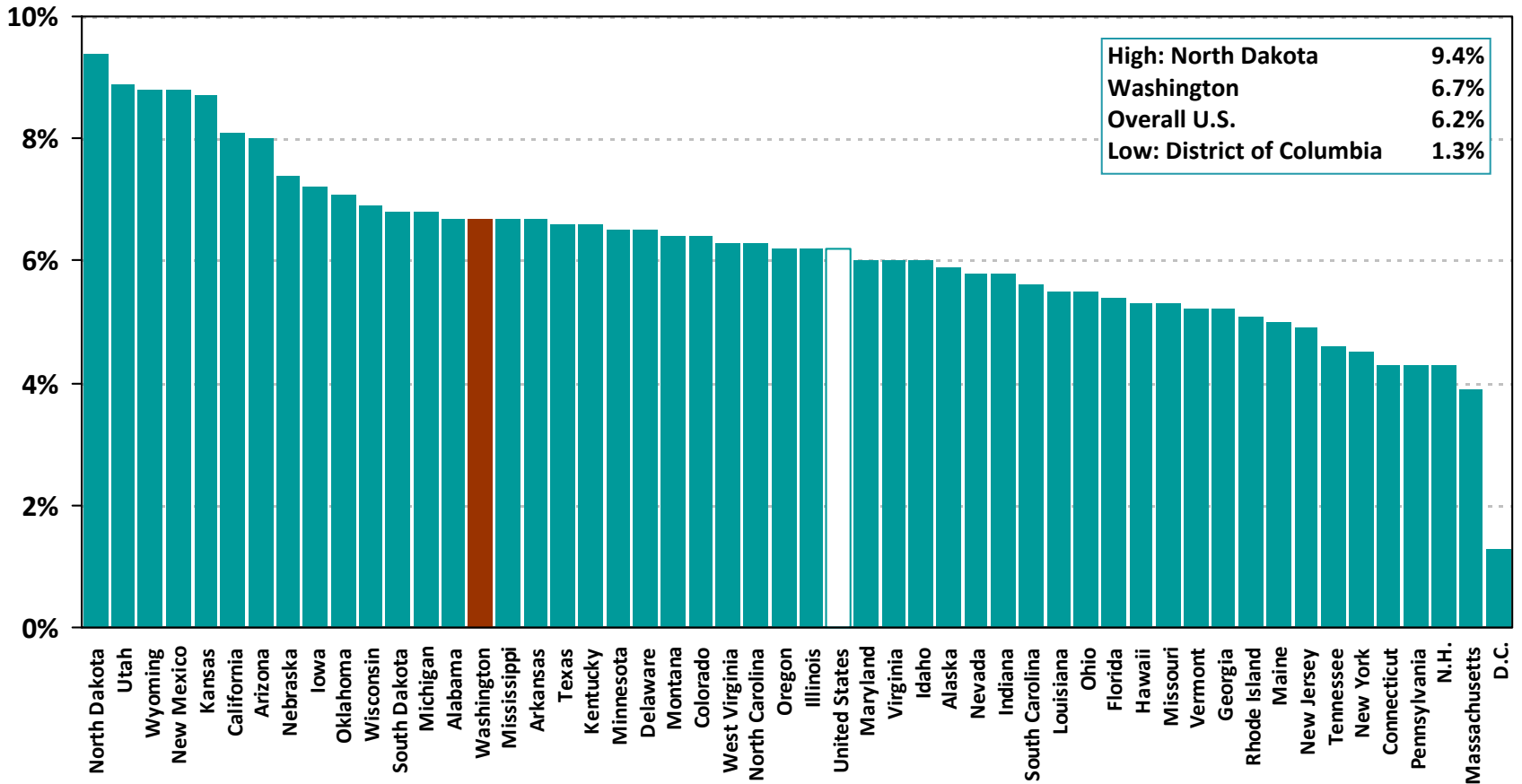
Public undergraduate 4-year participation rates based on the population age 17-64, Fall 2005.



Sources: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau.

Combining public 2-year and public 4-year undergraduate Washington ranks 15th in public undergraduate participation.

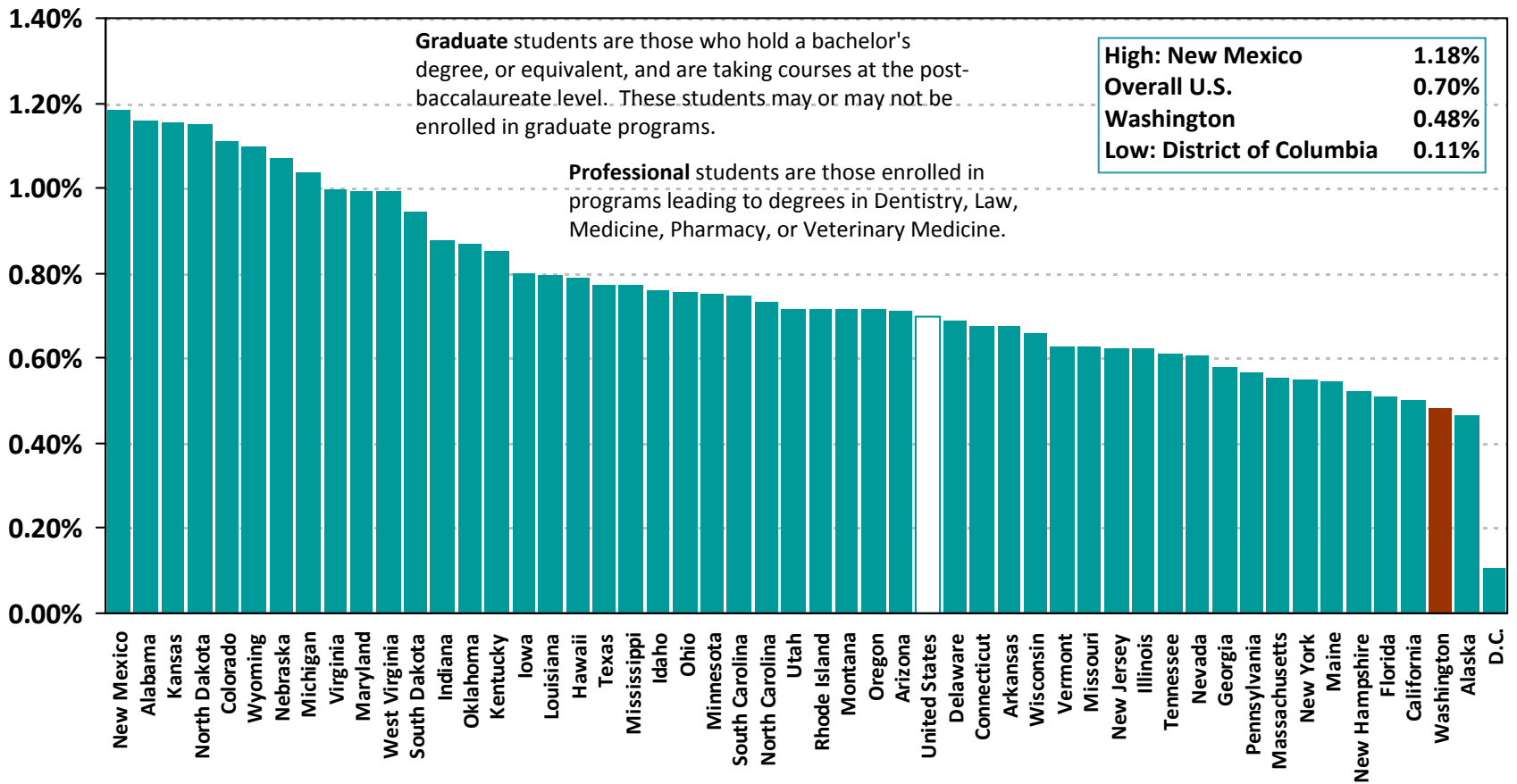
Public 2- and 4-year undergraduate participation rates based on the population age 17-64, Fall 2005.



Sources: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau.

Washington ranks 49th in public graduate & professional participation.

Total graduate & professional participation rates based on the population age 17-64, Fall 2005.

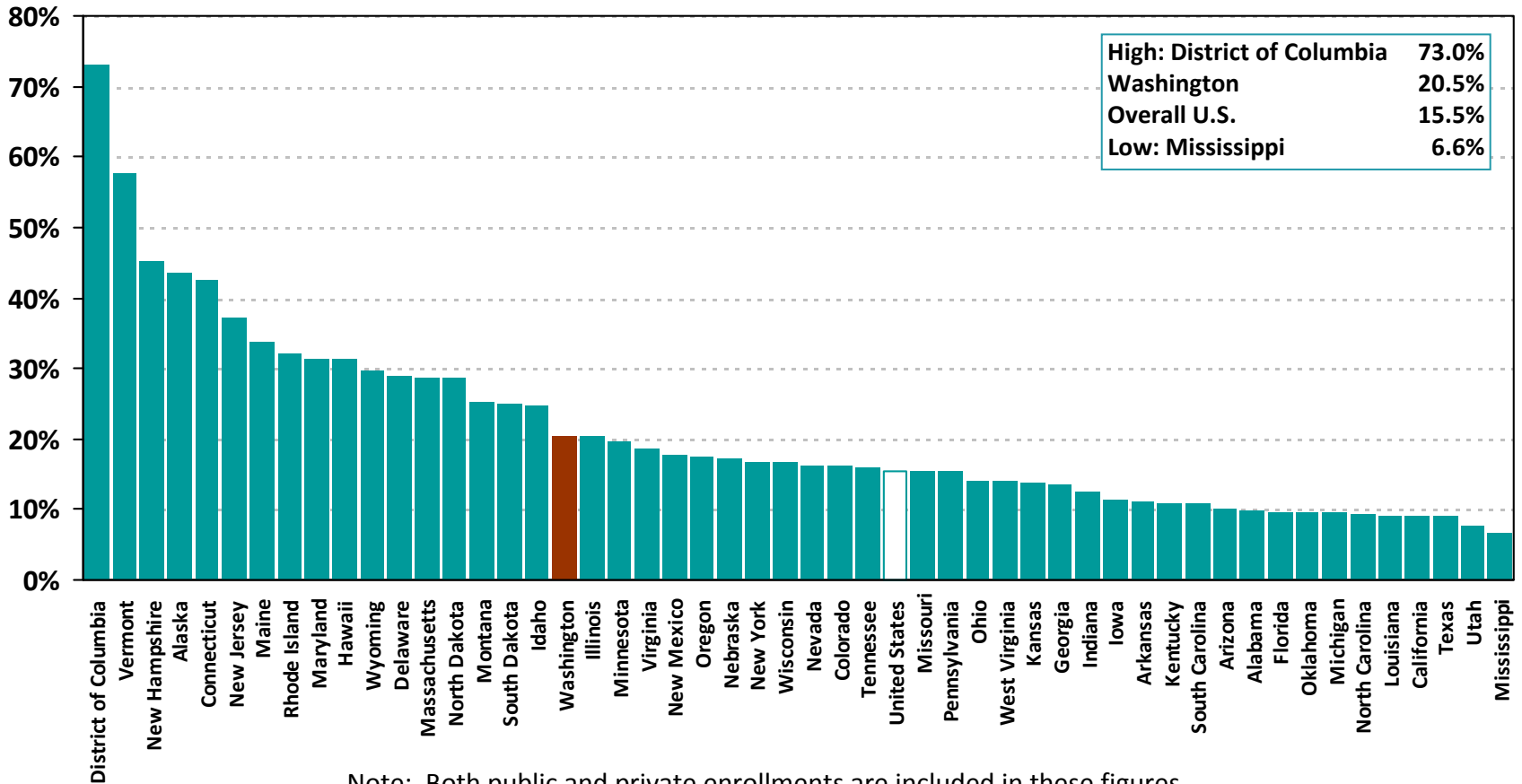


Sources: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau.

Factors Affecting Washington Participation Rates

Do Washington undergraduates attend out-of-state institutions at a higher rate than students from other states?

Share of all freshmen students in degree-granting institutions attending out-of-state institutions, Fall 2004.

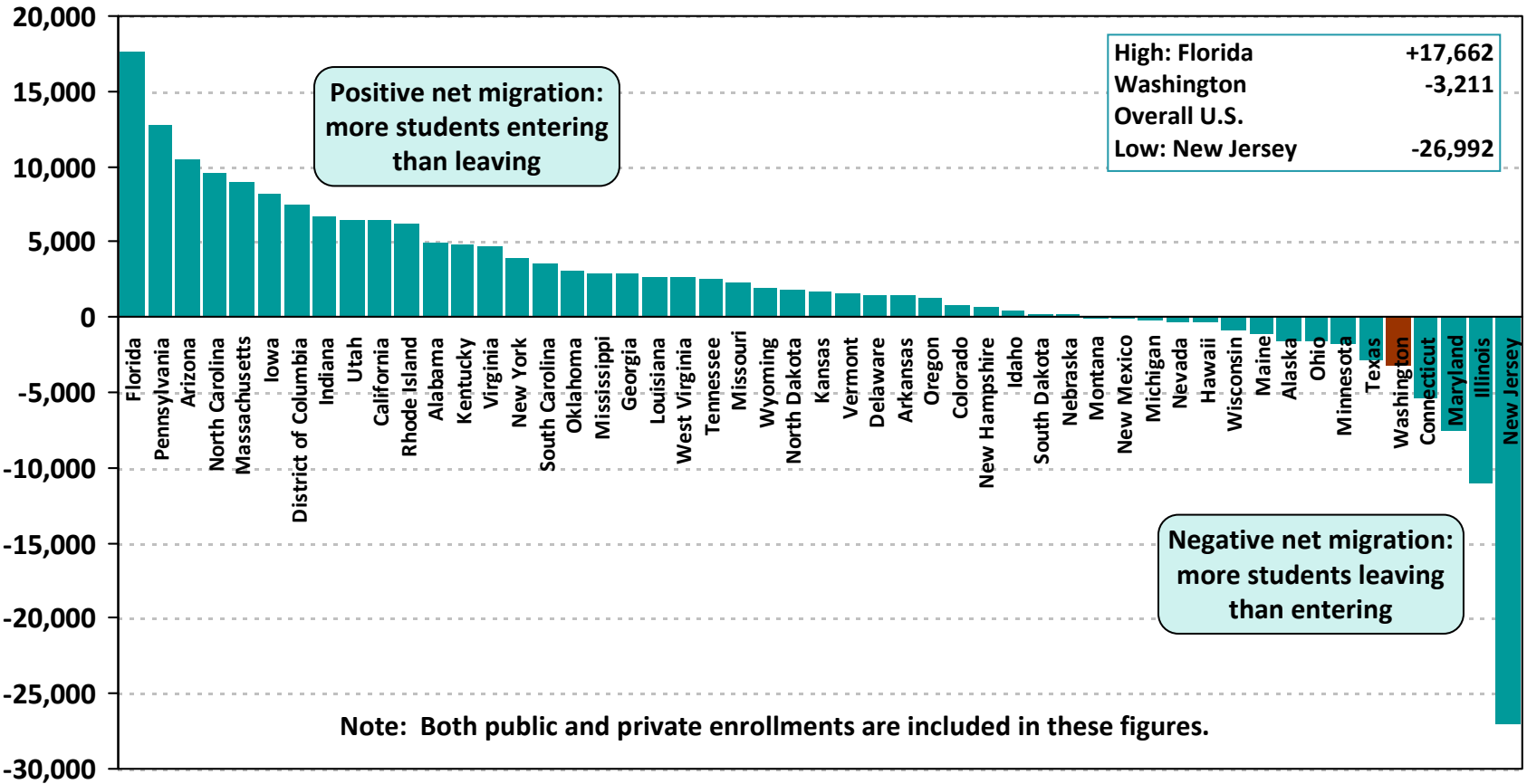


Note: Both public and private enrollments are included in these figures.

Sources: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics.

Typically Washington has a net out-migration of freshmen students.

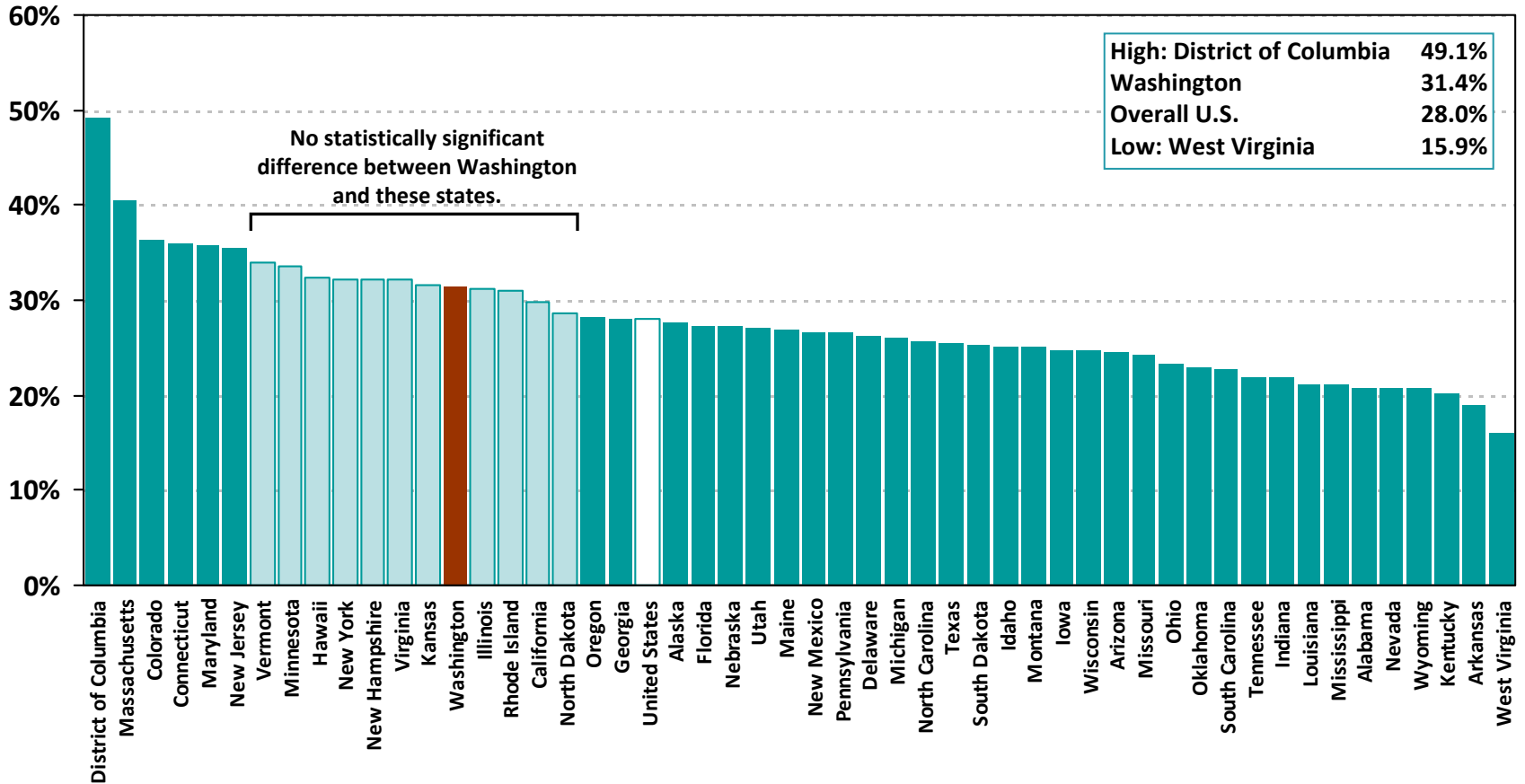
Net migration (incoming minus outgoing) of all freshmen students in degree-granting institutions, Fall 2004.



Sources: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics.

Because of net in-migration of a well-educated population, Washington ranks high among the states in educational attainment.

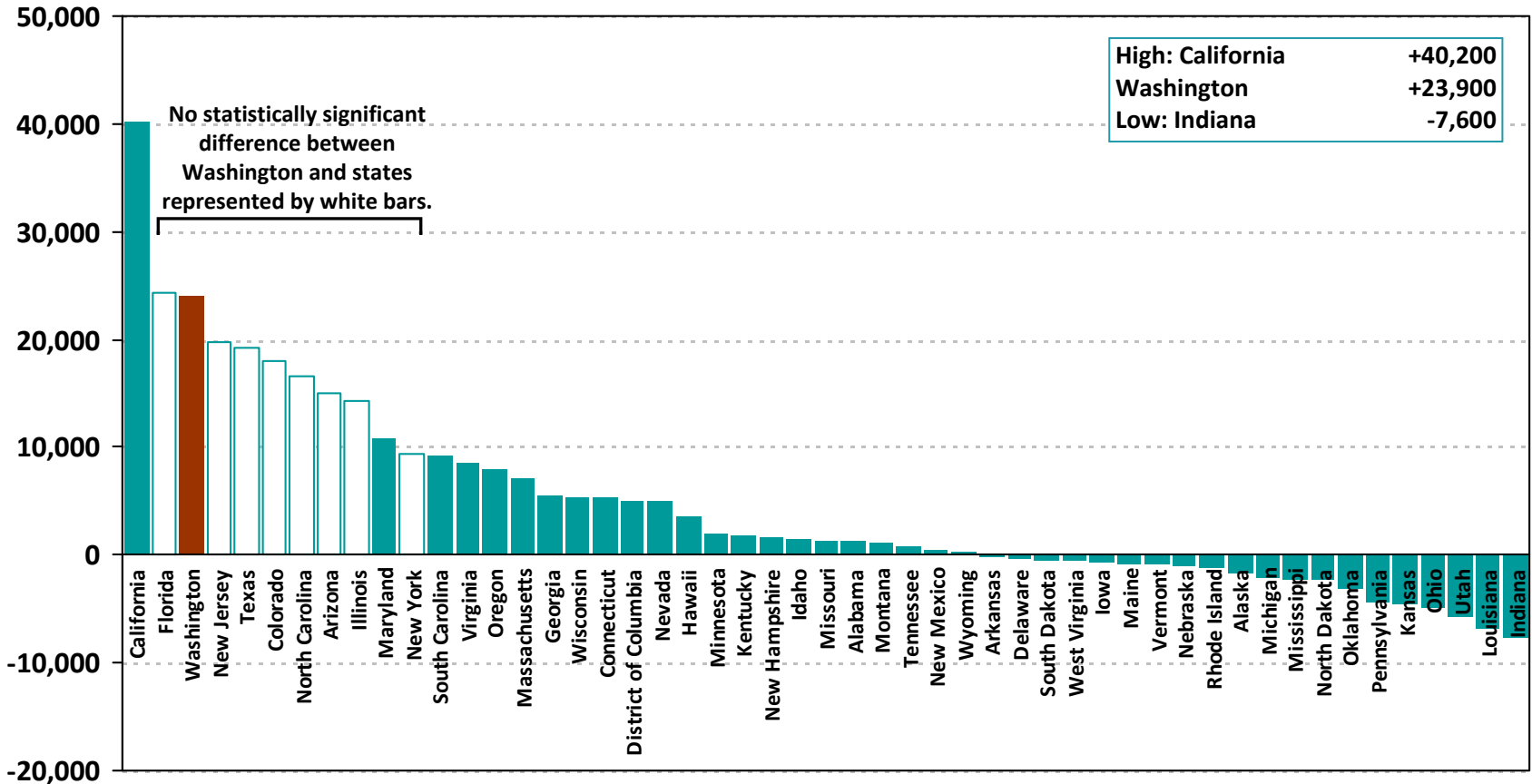
Percent of Population Age 25 and Over with Bachelor's Degree, 2006



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Washington consistently experiences a net in-migration of a well-educated population.

Net Migration Estimate, Persons Age 22-34, Bachelor's Degree and Above, 2005-06



Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2005 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), prepared by the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS).

Completions

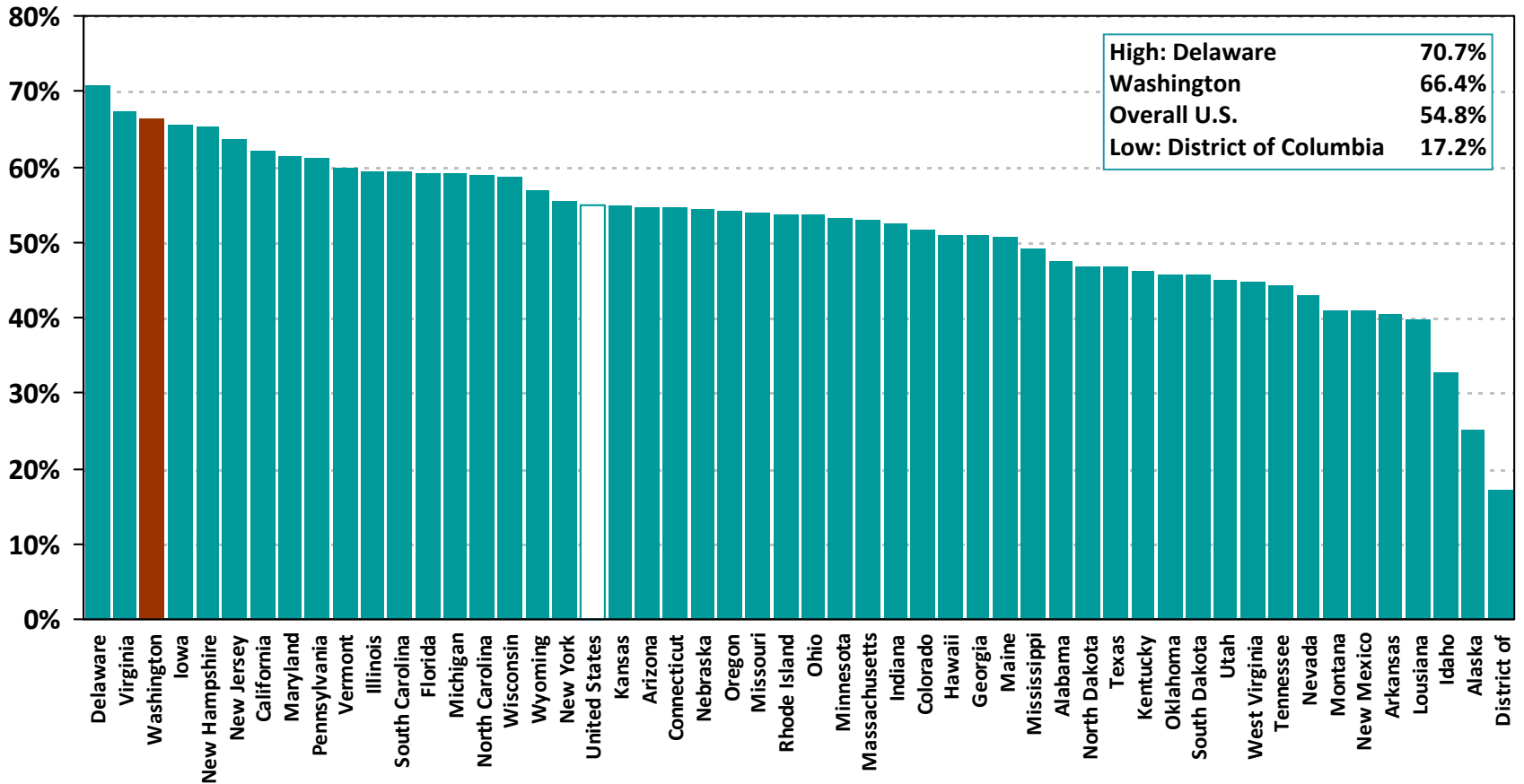
In 2006-07, public higher education institutions in Washington awarded almost 60,000 degrees and certificates.

	2006-07 Awards
Total Awards	59,118
Certificates (CTC)	11,345
Associate Degrees	20,064
Bachelor's Degrees	21,442
Master's Degrees	4,711
Doctoral Degrees	838
First Professional Degrees	718

Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

Compared to other states, Washington has a high rate of timely degree completion at public baccalaureate institutions.

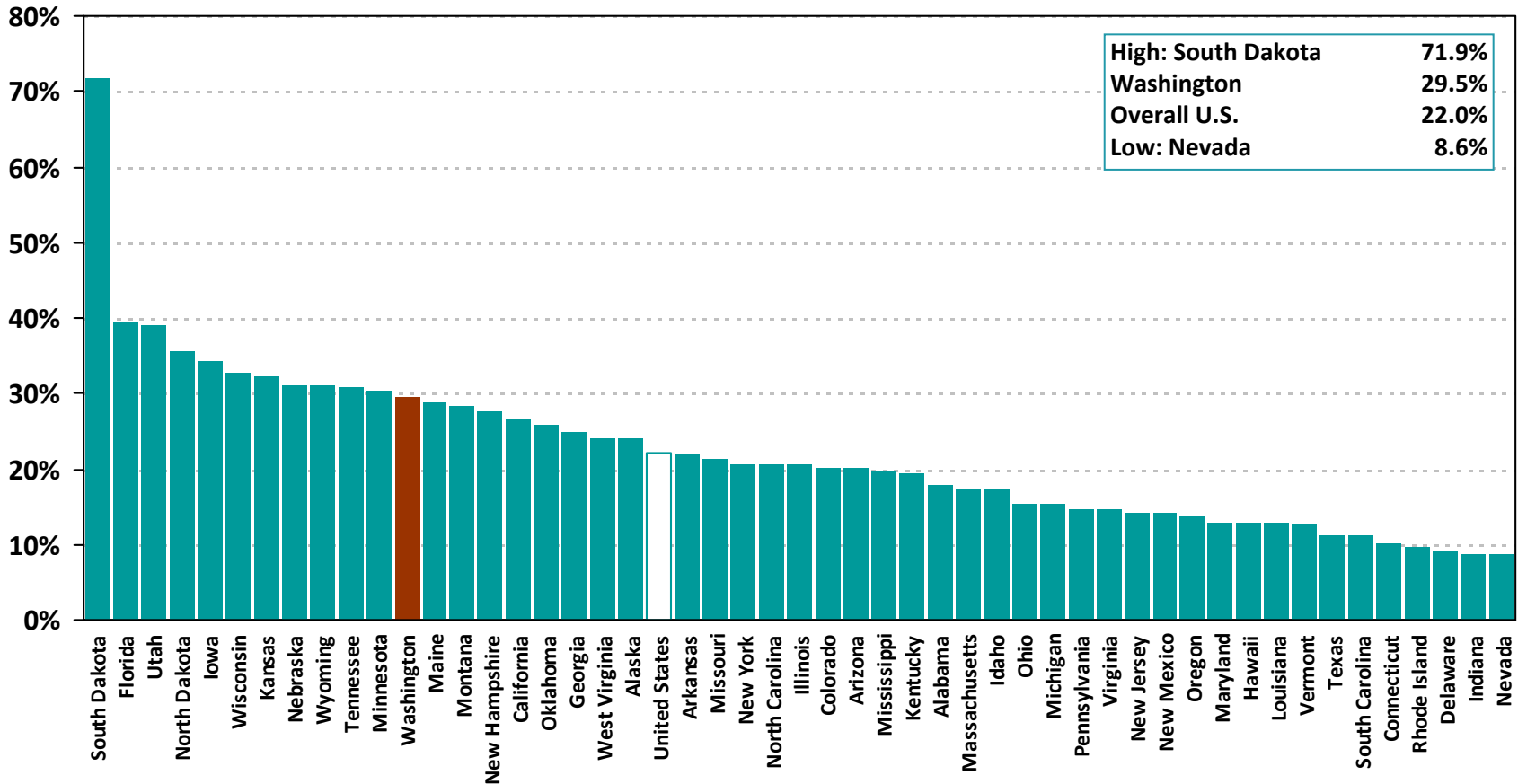
Percent of Fall 2001 freshman cohort graduating with a bachelor's degree within 6 years, public institutions.



Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System preliminary data downloaded January 9, 2009.

Washington CTC students also rank high in timely degree and certificate completion.

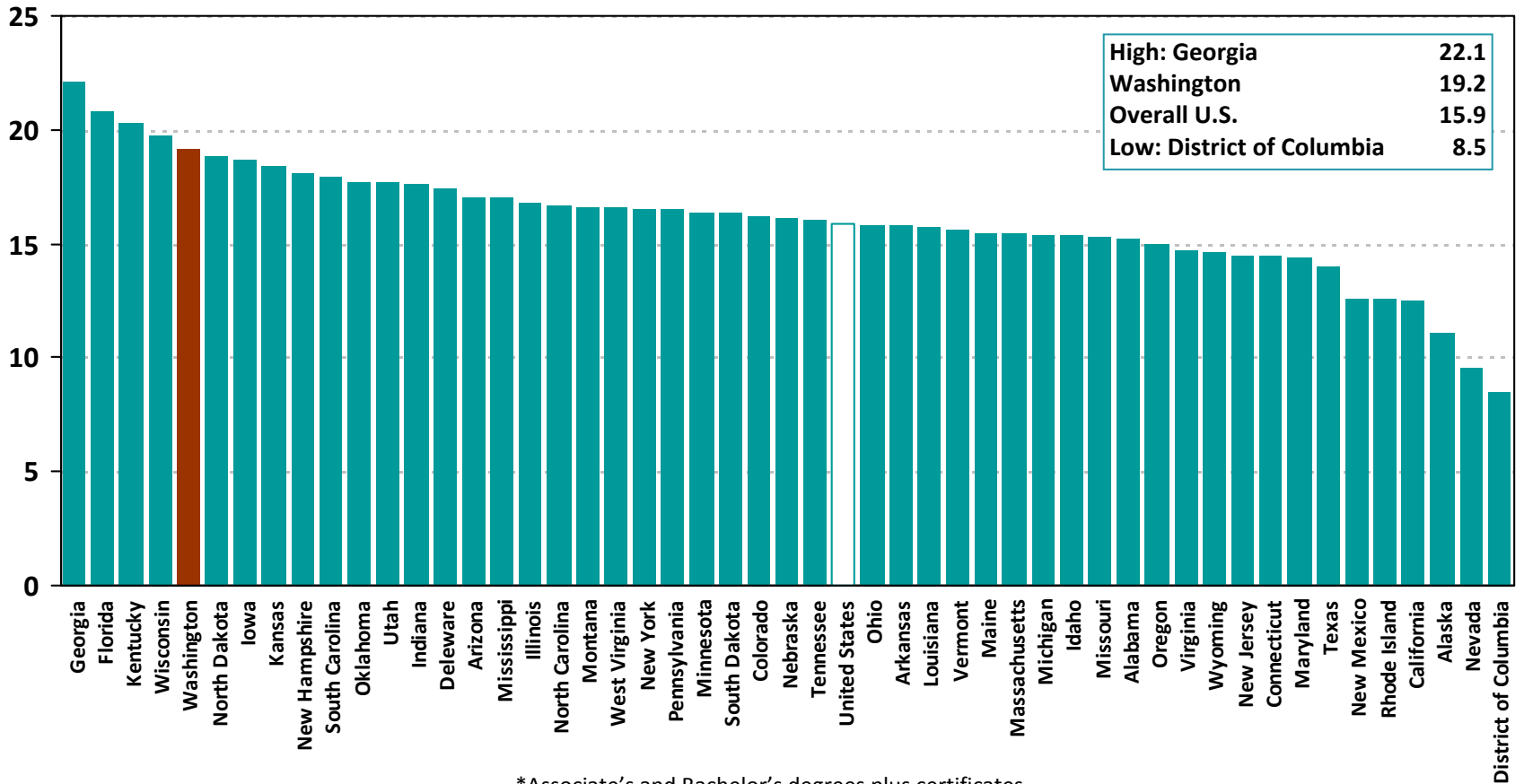
Percent of Fall 2004 entering cohort completing degree or certificate requirements within 150% of normal time.



Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System preliminary data downloaded January 15, 2009.

How does Washington compare with other states in public undergraduate degree and certificate production?

Public institution undergraduate awards*, 2005-06, per 100 public undergraduate students, Fall 2005.

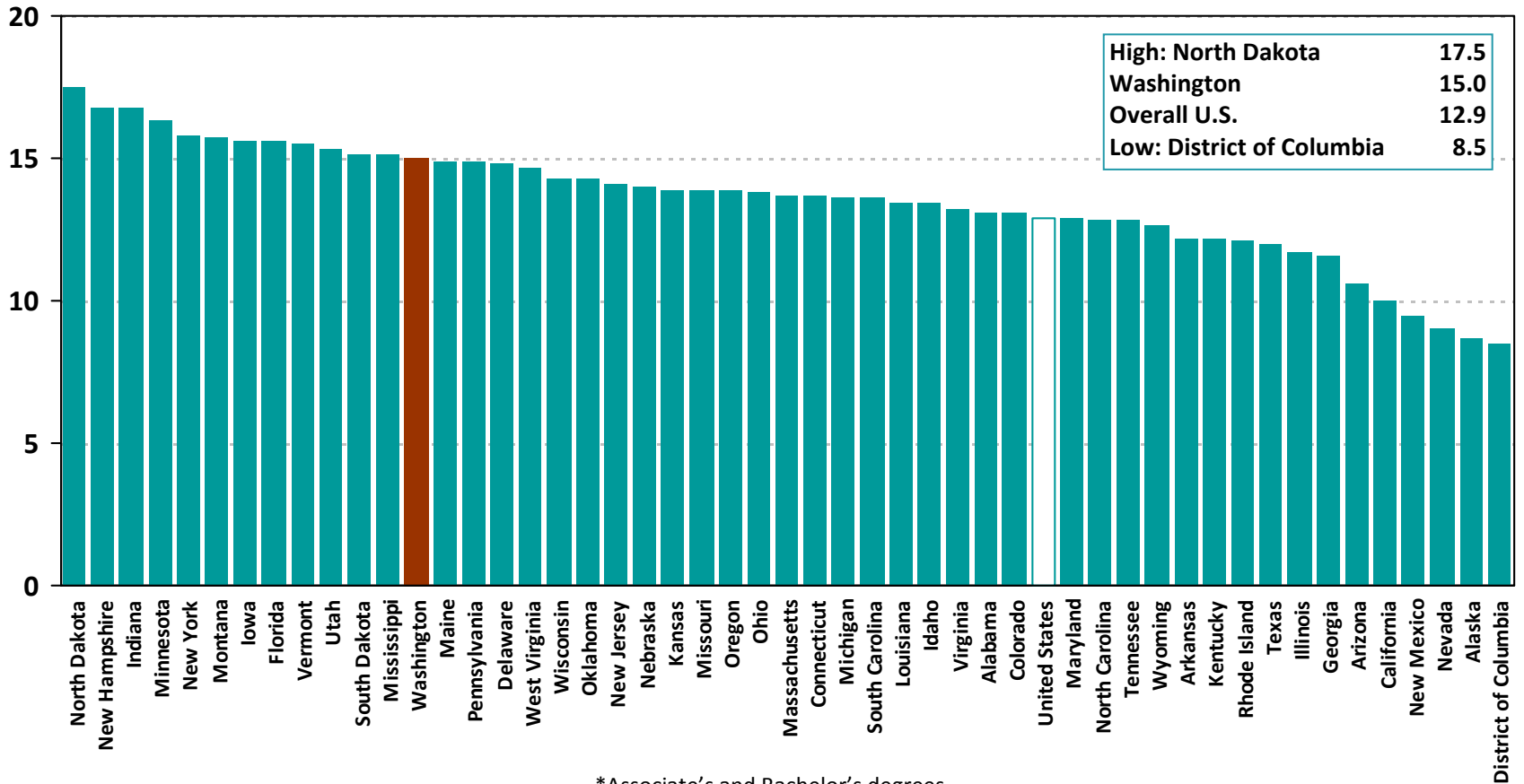


*Associate's and Bachelor's degrees plus certificates

Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System preliminary data downloaded January 9, 2009.

How does Washington compare with other states in public undergraduate degree* production?

Public institution undergraduate degrees, 2005-06, per 100 public undergraduate students, Fall 2005.

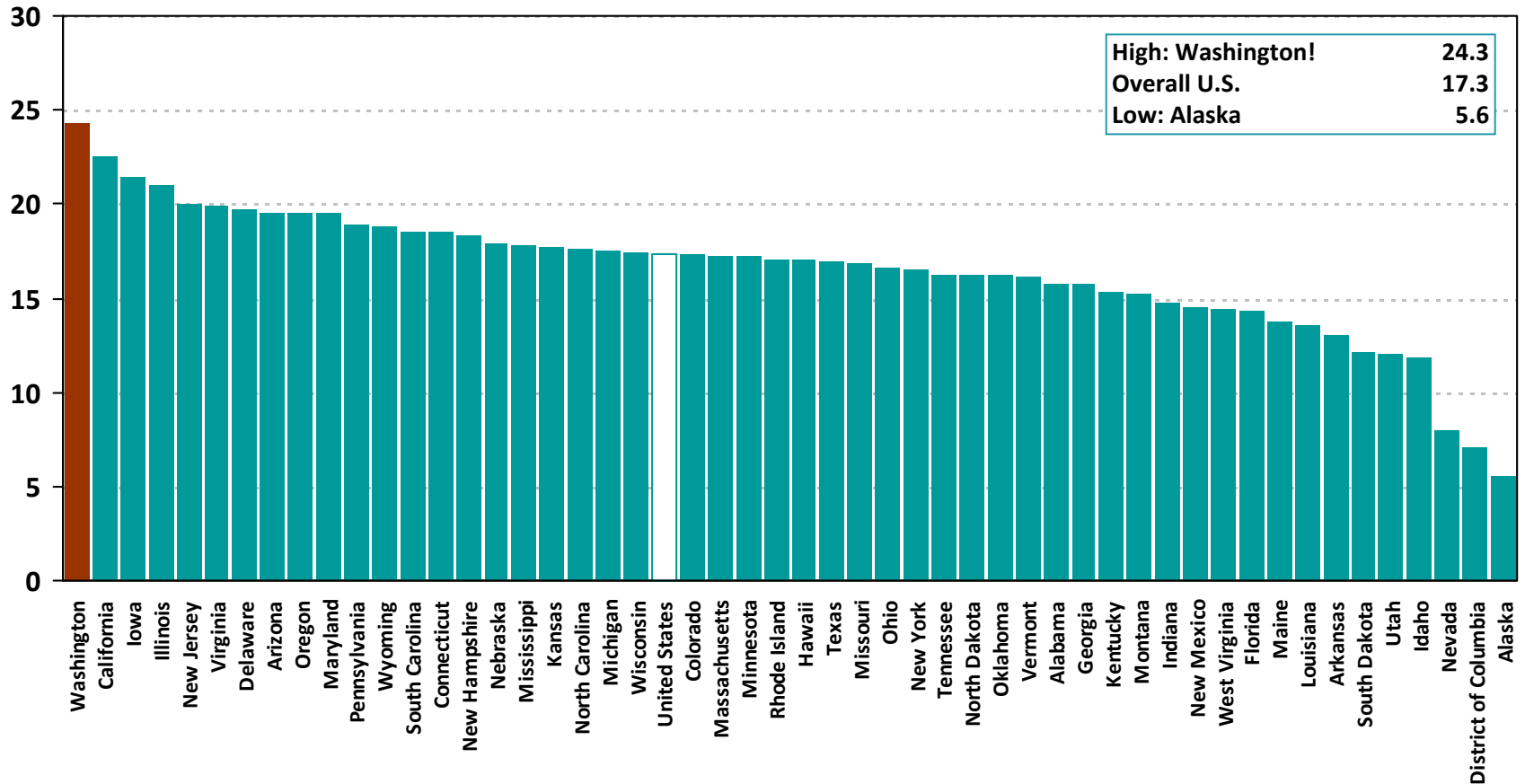


* Associate's and Bachelor's degrees

Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System preliminary data downloaded January 9, 2009.

How does Washington compare with other states in bachelor's degree production by public baccalaureate institutions?

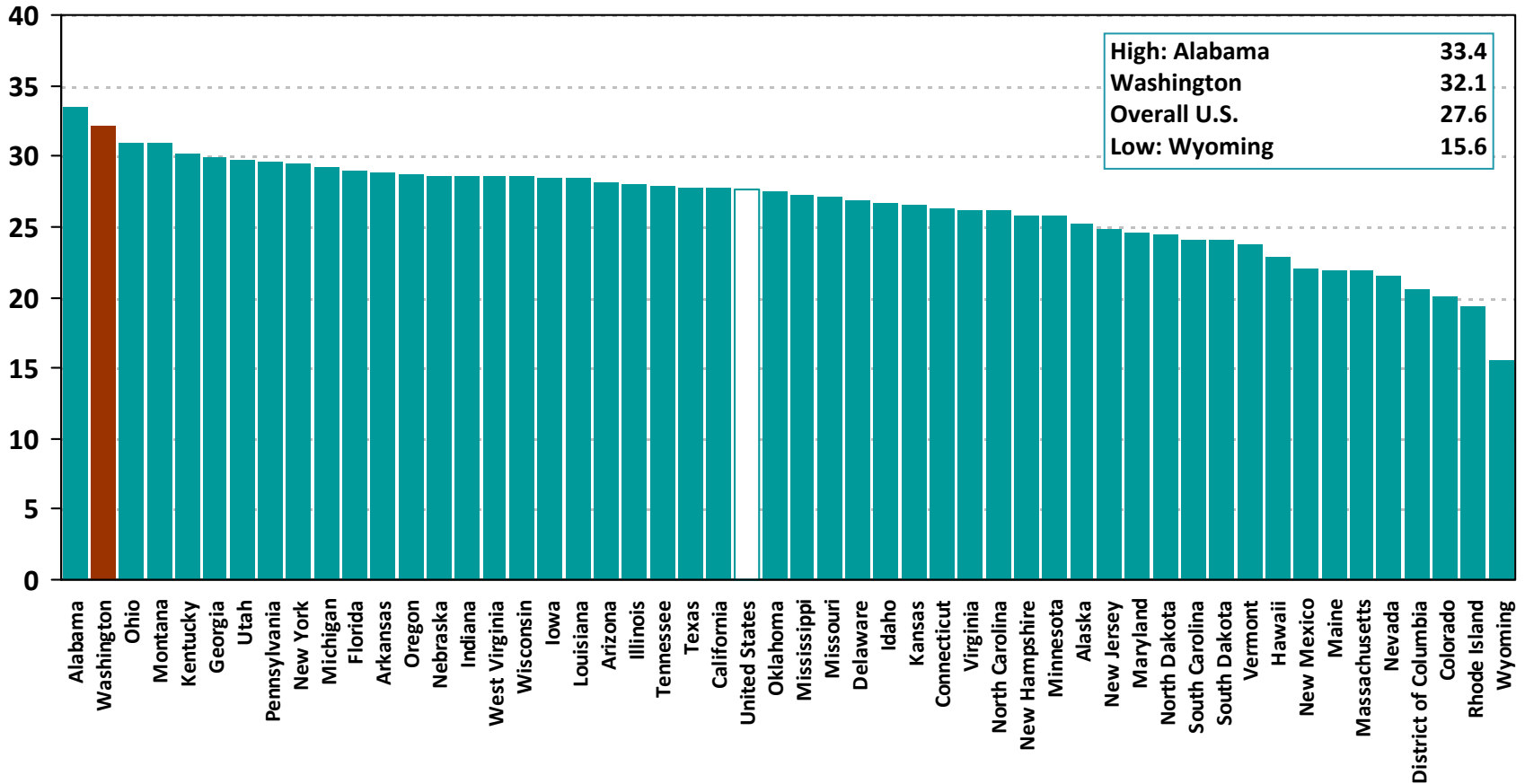
Bachelor's degrees, 2005-06, per 100 undergraduate students, Fall 2005, public baccalaureate institutions.



Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System preliminary data downloaded January 9, 2009.

How does Washington compare with other states in graduate degree production by public institutions?

Graduate degrees, 2005-06, per 100 graduate students, Fall 2005, public baccalaureate institutions.



Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System preliminary data downloaded January 9, 2009.

Specific Questions

How many students who have already earned more than 125% of credits necessary for a bachelor's degree are currently enrolled?

Institution 2007-08	Total Undergraduates	Total over 125%
UW	28,414	321
WSU	20,282	423
CWU	10,103	626
EWU	9,357	165
TESC	4,764	46

In 2007-08 these students:

- May have enrolled in a high credit program or complete a double major
- May have completed degrees with teaching options
- Enrolled for an average of 21 quarter (or 16 semester) credits per year

What percentage of the FTE “slots” at the public baccalaureate institutions are occupied by non-resident students?

On an FTE basis, about 17 percent of students are classified as non-residents. There are large differences between categories, however. Graduate schools, with an international market, have the highest share of non-resident FTEs.

Fall 2008 State-Funded FTE Enrollment

	Total FTE	Non-resident FTE	
All students	102,033	17,159	(16.8%)
Undergraduate	82,088	9,452	(11.5%)
Graduate	15,397	6,525	(42.4%)
Professional	4,548	1,185	(26.0%)

To what extent do students who start out as non-residents at the public baccalaureate institutions convert to in-state status in subsequent years?

- Approximately 8,000 non-resident undergraduate students were identified for Fall 2002
- In subsequent years, approximately 1,400 students in this cohort gained resident status
- The majority of these (75%) gained resident status by the end of the subsequent academic year (2003-04).

The most likely reasons for change in residency status:

- Change in parents' residency status (for dependent students)
- Change in student's status from dependent to independent due to age or marriage (and establishment of residence based on student situation).
- Delay in filing of information required to establish residency.

**Education Research & Data Center
www.erd.c.wa.gov**