An Investment in Michigan's Future Prosperity: Observations on the Governor's FY 2020 Executive Budget Recommendation for Higher Education

Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Universities and Community Colleges

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Discussion Agenda

- 1) Demand & value of a college degree
- 2) Michigan's higher education funding in context
- 3) Observations on FY 2020 Executive Budget Recommendation for Higher Education



Higher Education: Key to Michigan's Prosperity

HOT 50: Michigan's high-demand, high-wage careers

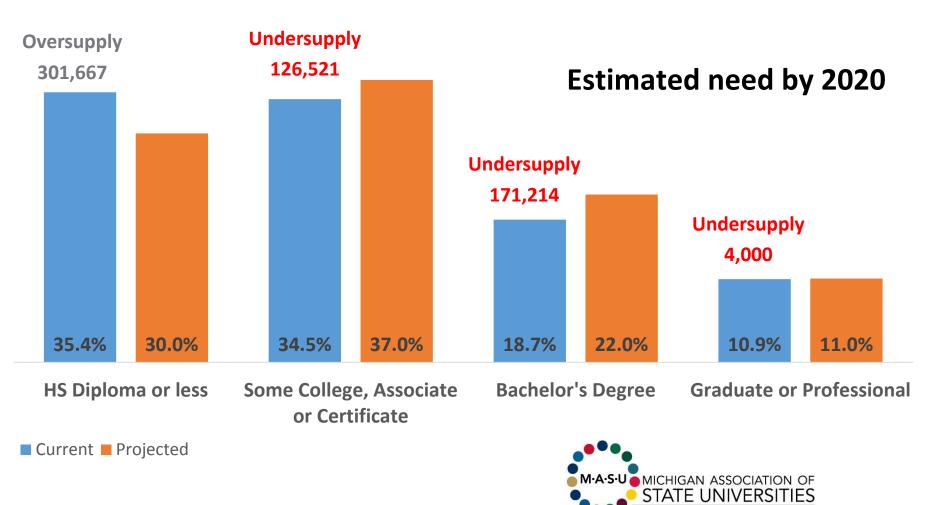
Of the 50 high-demand, high-wage occupations in Michigan through 2026, 36 require a four-year college degree or higher.

Annual HOT 50 job openings <u>requiring</u> a four-year degree: **51,100**. Annual HOT 50 job openings <u>not requiring</u> degree: **30,290**.

Source: Michigan Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives



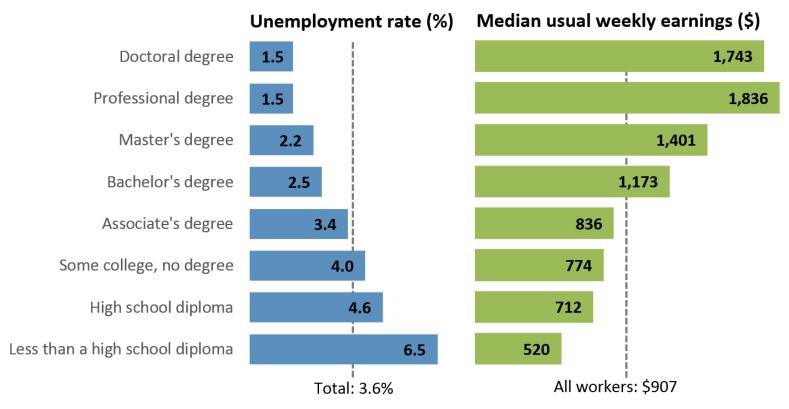
Michigan needs 175,000 new university grads – and 126,000 new certificate/associate grads



Source: Georgetown Center for Education & the Workforce

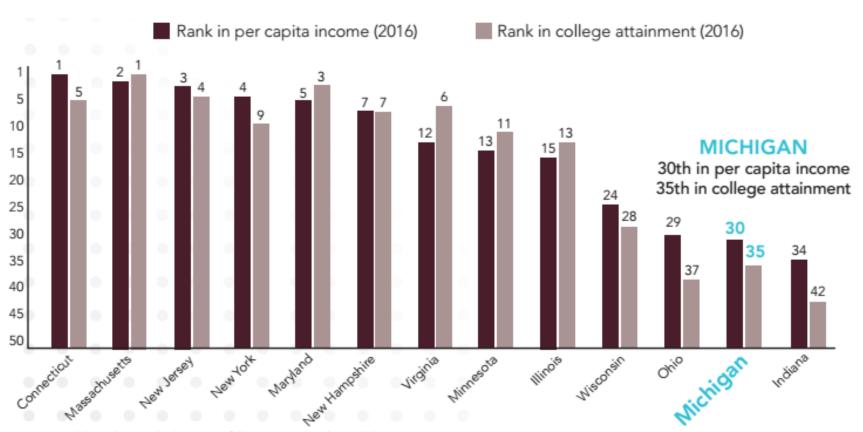
College grads earn more, have greater job security

Unemployment rates and earnings by educational attainment, 2017



Note: Data are for persons age 25 and over. Earnings are for full-time wage and salary workers. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

The Same Holds True for States Collectively: The Most Prosperous States have the most College Graduates



Income: 2016 data U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Education Attainment: 2016 data ACS 5-year average

A More Accurate Portrait of the Value of College Attainment



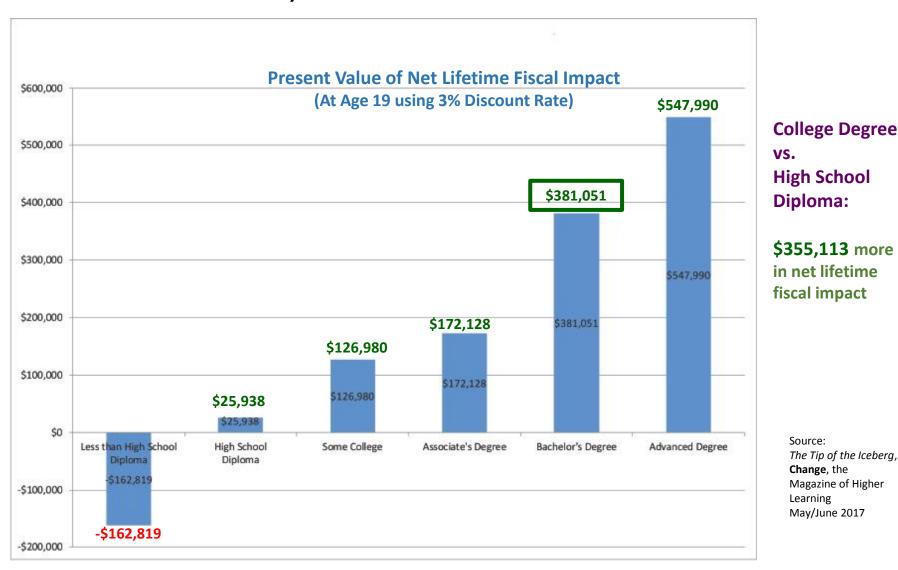
When it comes to college attainment, increased earnings and job security are just the tip of the iceberg!

Factoring In:

- Lifetime Taxes Paid
 - Federal, social security, state, property, sales
- Public Assistance
 - Medicaid, food stamps, school lunches, cash assistance, energy assistance, housing subsidies
- Social Insurance
 - Unemployment insurance, supplemental security, disability, workers' compensation

Net Lifetime Fiscal Impact of College Attainment

Lifetime Taxes Paid, minus Public Assistance and Social Insurance



In Sum: Increased college attainment generates greater tax revenues and <u>reduces the need for</u> government spending on public assistance and social insurance.

Trends in Higher Education State Funding

Higher Education: The only area of state disinvestment during the past decade

STATE SPENDING FROM STATE RESOURCES APPROPRIATIONS TOTAL COMPARED IN SELECTED BUDGET AREAS (millions of dollars)				
	Year-to-Date	Initial	Dollar	Percent
Budget Area	Appropriations	Appropriations	Difference	Change
Health and Human Services	\$5,445.1	\$6,958.9	\$1,513.8	27.8%
Corrections	1,832.5	2,002.8	170.3	9.3%
K-12 School Aid	11,097.8	13,040.7	1,942.9	17.5%
Community Colleges	299.4	408.2	108.9	36.4%
Higher Education	1,576.2	1,546.2	(30.0)	(1.9%)
Revenue Sharing-Constitutional	649.1	835.3	186.2	28.7%
Revenue Sharing-Statutory	391.0	479.1	88.1	22.5%
All Other Programs	5,018.8	7,786.9	2,768.1	55.2%
Total State Spending	\$26,309.9	\$33,058.2	\$6,748.3	25.6%
Addendum:				
Medicaid Caseload	1,708,157	2,490,000	781,843	45.8%
Prison Population	48,010	38,815	(9,195)	(19.2%)
K-12 Pupil Count	1,619,744	1,480,000	(139,744)	(8.6%)
University Students	257,148	259,711	2,563	1.0%
Community College Students	157,225	124,868	(32,357)	(20.6%)
Michigan Personal Income (millions)	\$339,681.2	\$487,577.0	\$147,895.8	43.5%
Detroit Consumer Price Index	202.8	235.4	32.6	16.1%

Source: Senate Fiscal Agency, State Budget Overview, October 1, 2018

Michigan's Investment in Higher Education --The Longer View--

Michigan's rank in per capita state fiscal support for higher ed:

2001: 20th Today: 43rd

- One-half the national average in per-capita support
- State appropriations since 2002: \$1 billion reduction*
- State appropriations since 2011: \$165 million reduction*
 (Note: operating support increased 7 of 8 years)

*inflation adjusted

State University Operating Support

(inflation-adjusted)

2002

\$2.3 Billion

\$9,511 per full-time student

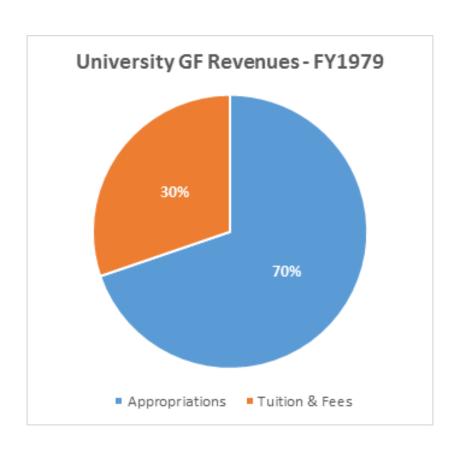
<u> 2018</u>

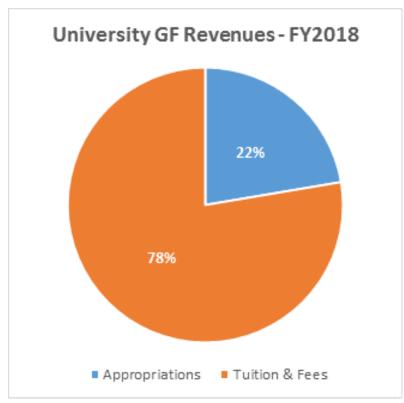
\$1.4 Billion

\$5,546 per full-time student

....a 42% decrease in state funding per-student

The State-to-Student Cost Shift in Paying for a Michigan Public University Education





Observations on FY 2020 Executive Budget Recommendation for Higher Education

Attainment Goal / Operating Support

- Strong support for state educational goal
 - 60% credential/degree completion by 2030
 - Sends a powerful message
- Strong support for 3% increase in university operating support
 - Will help improve affordability, reverse longterm state disinvestment



Operating Support / Tuition Caps

- College affordability is a priority
- Tuition-setting is fiduciary & constitutional responsibility of governing boards
- Unintended consequences?
- Can limit flexibility for responding to market demand, student supports



Operating Support / Tuition Caps



- Timing with the state budget timeline
 - Tuition-setting takes place in spring
 - Prior administration: 7 Exec Recs proposed an increase; final budget was lower in 5 of them.
- Request: Let Governing Boards fulfill their fiduciary & constitutional responsibilities by removing artificial tuition price controls

Operating Support / Funding Formula

If formula funding is revisited, moving forward:

- Include all institutions in discussions
- Consider institutional missions
- Consider fewer metrics, but add an optional "metrics menu" tailored to diverse missions



State Financial Aid

- Support for the Michigan Reconnect Program
- In months ahead—input on refinements to Michigan
 Opportunity Scholarship proposals (FY 2021 budget)
- Request: Do not add cap on TIP students
- Request: Shore-up state's obligations under the Comstock Agreement to fund the Michigan Indian Tuition Waiver
 - Current state funding: \$4.2M
 - Actual costs (incurred by universities): \$10.9M

Michigan's Future is in College



