We are determined to achieve state and national goals

UNIVERSITIES WORK TOWARD GOALS SET BY PUBLIC POLICY MAKERS

- State and national leaders have set a goal of increasing the proportion of the adult population with a college degree or with community college credentials to 60 percent by 2020. This will be challenging in Missouri, since about 37 percent of the population currently meets this standard—but we are up to the task.

- One of the ways we are keeping on track is to annually report our progress on performance measures adopted by the Missouri Joint Committee on Education. These statewide performance measures focus on:
  - Educational attainment
  - Contributions to the economy
  - Investments in the future

PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES ARE GETTING LEANER AND COLLABORATING WITH EACH OTHER

- Missouri’s public universities are continually implementing ways to improve efficiency without reducing the quality of the education that attracts students and serves employers. For example, we have:
  - Reduced resources within our budgets.
  - Participated in a statewide effort to eliminate degree programs that do not produce many graduates (72 programs are being discontinued).
  - Redesigned 13 entry-level, high-enrollment courses (with more to come) in a statewide effort to improve student performance and reduce costs.
  - Designated seven courses (with more to come) to be offered statewide to students at any Missouri public university in order to share resources and improve efficiency; and
  - Piloted a purchasing consortium to increase market share and reduce the cost of items and services commonly used at universities.

UNIVERSITIES ARE DOING MORE EVEN AS THEY RECEIVE LESS SUPPORT FROM THE STATE

- There is no doubt that Missouri’s 13 public universities have increased productivity in the face of declining state support while simultaneously holding tuition increases to among the lowest in the nation.

- In fiscal year 2012, state operating appropriations to Missouri’s 13 public universities totaled $703 million. This total is less than the amount appropriated to those universities a decade ago in fiscal year 2002—without any adjustment for inflation.

- In the past three years, state appropriations for university operating expenses have fallen 15 percent. During this same period, enrollment has increased by 10.3 percent. This means that state support per full-time equivalent student has dropped 21 percent.

- During the past three years, state funding for university operating expenses has fallen 15 percent. During this same period, enrollment has increased by 10.3 percent. This means that state support per full-time equivalent student has dropped 21 percent.

- In the past three years, the number of degrees awarded at Missouri public universities has increased by 11.5 percent. However, this trend is not sustainable. Further reductions in state support will outpace our ability to find efficiencies and will threaten our ability to serve students and support Missouri’s economic development.

- Missouri needs a vibrant system of public higher education and we need your support—the state’s future depends on it!

Missouri’s 13 public four-year universities comprise the Council on Public Higher Education in Missouri (COPHE). Brian Long is the COPHE Director and can be reached at brianklong@mchsi.com

Investing in Missouri’s public universities creates opportunities and adds value to the state for four major reasons:

1. We develop the advanced workforce of the 21st century.
2. We “teach the teachers.” Our graduates are educating the state’s next generation of leaders, from preschool through doctoral programs.
3. We fuel the economic engine of Missouri every day of every year.
4. We improve the quality of life in Missouri by providing public benefits, as well as personal benefits.
We are determined to achieve state and national goals

Universities Work toward Goals Set by Public Policy Makers

- State and national leaders have set a goal of increasing the proportion of the adult population with a college degree or with community college-endorsed to 70 percent by 2020. This is a challenging goal in Missouri, since about 37 percent of the population currently meets this standard—but we are up to the task.
- One of the ways we are keeping on track is to annually report our progress on performance measures adopted by the Missouri Joint Committee on Education. These statewide performance measures focus on:
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Public Universities Are Setting Leaner and Collaborating with Each Other

- Missouri’s public universities are continually implementing ways to improve efficiency without reducing the quality of the education that attracts students and serves employers. For example, we have:
  - Redundant resources within our budgets
  - Participated in a statewide effort to eliminate degree programs that do not produce very many graduates (72 programs are being discontinued);
  - Redesigned 13 entry-level, high-enrollment courses (with more to come) in a statewide effort to improve student performance and reduce costs;
  - Designed courses (with more to come) to be offered statewide to students at any Missouri public university in order to share resources and improve efficiency; and
  - Blended a postsecondary curriculum to increase market share and reduce the cost of future and services commonly used at universities.

Universities Are Doing More Even as They “Receive Less Support from the State”

- There is no doubt that Missouri’s 13 public universities have increased productivity in the face of declining state support while simultaneously holding tuition increases to among the lowest in the nation.
- In fiscal year 2012, state operating appropriations to Missouri’s 13 public universities totaled $703 million. This total is less than the amount appropriated to these universities a decade ago in fiscal year 2002—with no adjustment for inflation.
- In the past three years, state appropriations for university operating expenses have taken 13 percent. During the same period, enrollment has increased by 10.3 percent. This means that state support per full-time equivalent student has dropped 21 percent.
- During the past three years, the rate for average in-state undergraduate tuition and required fees has only increased by a total of about 5 percent, not nearly enough to replace lost state funding.
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However, This Trend is Not Sustainable

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Adding to the State’s Bottom Line

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When you invest in higher education, you invest in the long-term future of Missouri.

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The more college graduates in Missouri, the more we all benefit

1. Developing the workforce of the 21st century

2. Teaching the teachers

3. Fueling the economic engine of Missouri

4. Improving the quality of life in Missouri

**The facts are overwhelming:** Higher education is a necessity

- In 2010, 3,280 students earned bachelor’s degrees in the University System of Missouri.
- For the past five years, 21 percent of all available jobs in America will require a postsecondary education.
- About 30 percent of Missouri 18-24-year-olds have earned either bachelor’s or advanced degrees.

**The University Center On Education And Workforce**

- A postsecondary education will locate in every region of the state and are important employers and engines of economic development.
- Public universities are frequently among the largest employers on their communities and provide skilled, well-paying jobs to area residents.
- University students and employees provide important employers and engines of economic development.
- College graduates are more likely to serve on boards of directors or corporate business positions in their communities and state workforce.

**All numbers in Missouri public schools**

- The more college graduates in Missouri, the more we all benefit

Economic development, more than anything, depends on a talented workforce. And public universities are an important part of almost every public university system. The public universities are the primary providers of advanced teaching degrees and are essential to the state’s future.

The faculty’s mission is to improve the quality of life for all levels of government (without these organizations, the state workforce would be less than half what it is today). University students and employees provide important employers and engines of economic development.

**All numbers in Missouri public schools**

- There is nothing more basic to a strong economy than graduates with excellent skills in academic and secondary schools. The foundation for the state’s future workers depends on the workforce that is trained in postsecondary schools.
- The public universities are essential for getting a good job.
- The value of $6.7 billion (not including auxiliary expenditures, coupled with the economic equipment, contract services, etc. These relationships increased sales by $235 million. For example, the 4,474 clients served in 2011 by universities participating in the Extension for practicing teachers already in the classroom.

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**Only college graduates can fill**

- Create the jobs of the future

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**Number of students enrolled in Missouri public schools**

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A WELL-EDUCATED POPULACE IS THE FOUNDATION FOR A STATE’S SUCCESS
There is nothing more basic to a strong economy than excellence in education and secondary schools. The foundation for the state’s future depends on the quality of the very first steps in education.

In 2010, Missouri public schools produced 28,656 graduates, students who earned at least a bachelor’s degree, and the vast majority of our state’s future workforce is educated by Missouri’s public universities.

Public universities educate the next generation of educators, an important part of almost every public university’s mission. The public universities are also the primary providers of advanced teaching degrees as well as specialized training for practicing teachers already in the classroom.

In 2010, Missouri public universities awarded 9,562 degrees in education. Of the total, 93% were master’s degrees.

The public universities: Students and the Public are Saying

Nearly 7 in 10 U.S. adults (69 percent) require at least a bachelor’s degree. By 2018, it is estimated that 63 percent of jobs will require at least a bachelor’s degree, and many require an advanced degree.

High schoolers who earn college credits while still in high school and students who receive a business education are much more likely to attend college and to enroll full- or part-time at Missouri’s 13 public universities and a community colleges, technical colleges, private and public institutions. For example, in 2010, 8,230 students earned bachelor’s degrees. In 2010, 4,474 clients served in 2011 explored health and wellness issues that have researchers whose work often influences legislation.

SOME STATISTICS YOU SHOULD KNOW

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Graduates are more likely to participate in civic engagement and less likely to run afoul of the law. Thirty-eight percent of the members of the Missouri General Assembly have master’s degrees or advanced degrees, compared to 24 percent of all Missouri adults. Thirty-eight percent of the members of the Missouri General Assembly have master’s degrees or advanced degrees, compared to 24 percent of all Missouri adults.

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A WELL-EDUCATED POPULACE IS THE FOUNDATION FOR A STATE’S SUCCESS

1. There is nothing more basic to a strong economy than university excellence in academic and secondary schools. The foundation for the state’s economic future depends on the state’s capacity to present its students from preschool through high school.

2. Missouri’s public universities award 28,656 graduates, students who have earned bachelor’s degrees and over 10,000 master’s degrees.

3. Public universities are frequently among the largest employers in their communities and provide valuable, well-paying jobs to area residents.

4. Public universities are important employers and engines of economic development.

5. Every public university has a business development center, innovation center and/or business incubator located on its campus. These offices provide services and counsel for new and existing businesses throughout the state. For example, the 4,474 clients served in 2011 alone generated $235 million in new and existing business throughout the state.

6. All teachers in Missouri’s public schools are required to have at least a bachelor’s degree, and the vast majority of public schools’ superintendents have master’s degrees or higher.

7. All teachers in Missouri’s public schools (elementary through 12th grade) must have at least a bachelor’s degree.

8. Everyone with a master’s degree, $2.5 million. 

9. College graduates are much more likely than high school graduates to need government assistance.

10. College graduates are more likely to have health insurance and to receive food stamps.

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12. Half the rate for people with only a high school degree.

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Missouri’s 14 public universities are the primary providers of advanced degrees in the state (including corporate partners like Missouri State University, Emporia Electric and Pebbly Energy). Each year, in 2010, Missouri’s public universities spent approximately $133 million in research, using funds primarily from outside the state but spent within the state; was issued 35 patents and was directly responsible for the retention or creation of 4,712 jobs.

By 2018, 34 of these careers (68 percent) will require a postsecondary education. This public university’s mission. The public universities are also the primary providers of advanced teaching degrees and specialized training for practicing teachers already in the classroom. In 2010, Missouri’s public universities awarded 28,656 graduates, students who produced 2,500 health care degrees including the following:

- Dentists
- Physicians
- Pharmacists
- Dentist Assistants
- Surgeons
- Medical Doctors
- Physical Therapists & Assistants
- Optometrists
- Chiropractors
- Podiatrists
- Psychologists
- Nurses
- Midwives
- Lactation Professionals
- Early Childhood
- Elementary
- Secondary
- College

We all need to work harder to ensure that our students can enjoy the successes Missouri has experienced, and to improve our employability. The more we all do, the better our communities and state will be.

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**Missouri’s Public Universities**

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