

MEETING THE OBAMA ADMINISTRATION'S GOALS

John B. Lee
JBL Associates, Inc.

NEA Affiliate Staff Training
Washington, D.C.

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JBL | ASSOCIATES, INC.

6900 WISCONSIN AVENUE, SUITE 606

BETHESDA, MD 20815

TEL. 301.654.5154

WWW.JBLASSOC.COM

jbl@jblassoc.com

Research that Matters

Obama Projections Have Two Parts

- Increase number of certificate and AA completers by 5 million between 2010 and 2020
- Increase the ratio of 22- and 23-year-old US citizens earning bachelor's degrees per year from 40% in 2009 to 60% in 2020

These Goals Have Significant Implications for Hiring Faculty

- Today, we are going to review the changes in the number of faculty. We also plan to add estimates for other staff and revenue necessary to meet these goals
- These are estimates, intended to show the magnitude of the effort—other assumptions would lead to different results.

Assumptions—Community Colleges

- The for-profit sector will continue to produce about 30% of the certificates and associate degrees in the U.S.
- Community colleges will produce the remaining 70% (3,508,500) of the 5 million new completers—350,850 annually

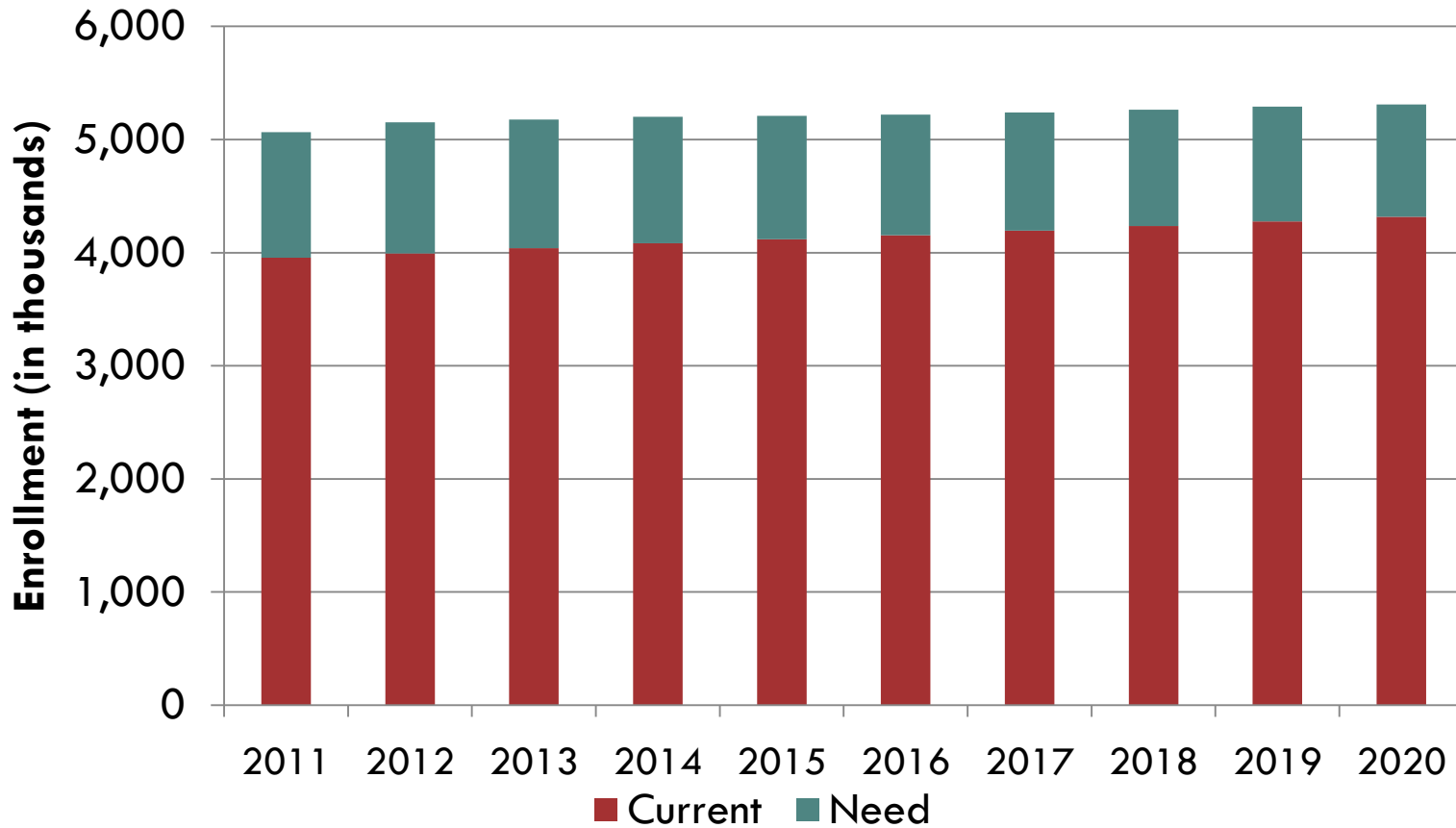
Assumptions—Community Colleges

- We assume the completion rate will remain the same, meaning that enrollment has to increase
- The mix of associate degrees and certificates will remain the same
- The faculty-student ratio will remain the same

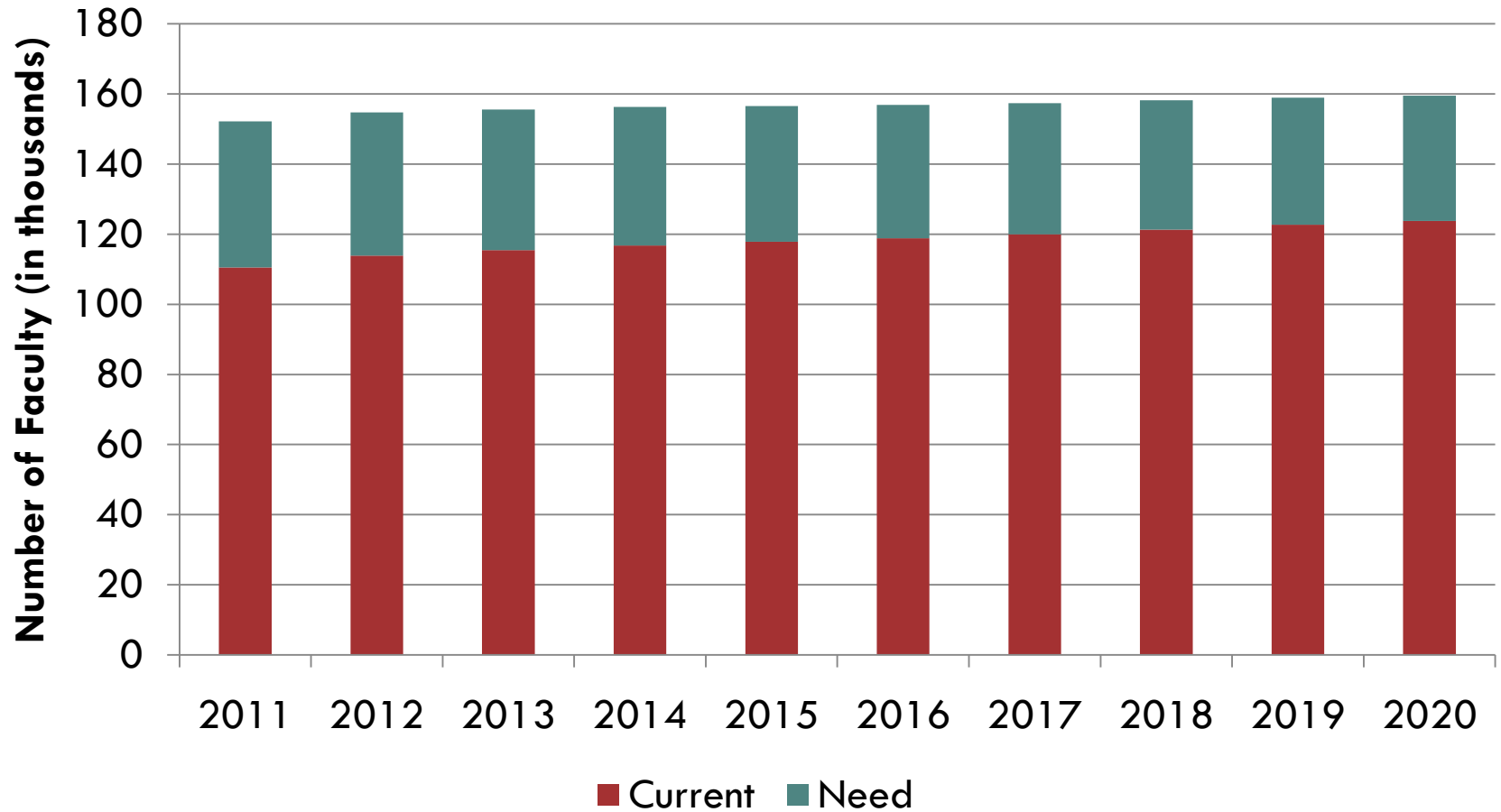
How Many More Community College Degrees?

- Ten-year projection of CC degrees: 11,364,394
- To meet the goal, community colleges will need to graduate 3,508,500 more students
- The new ten-year total will be 14,872,894
- The rest will be produced by proprietary schools

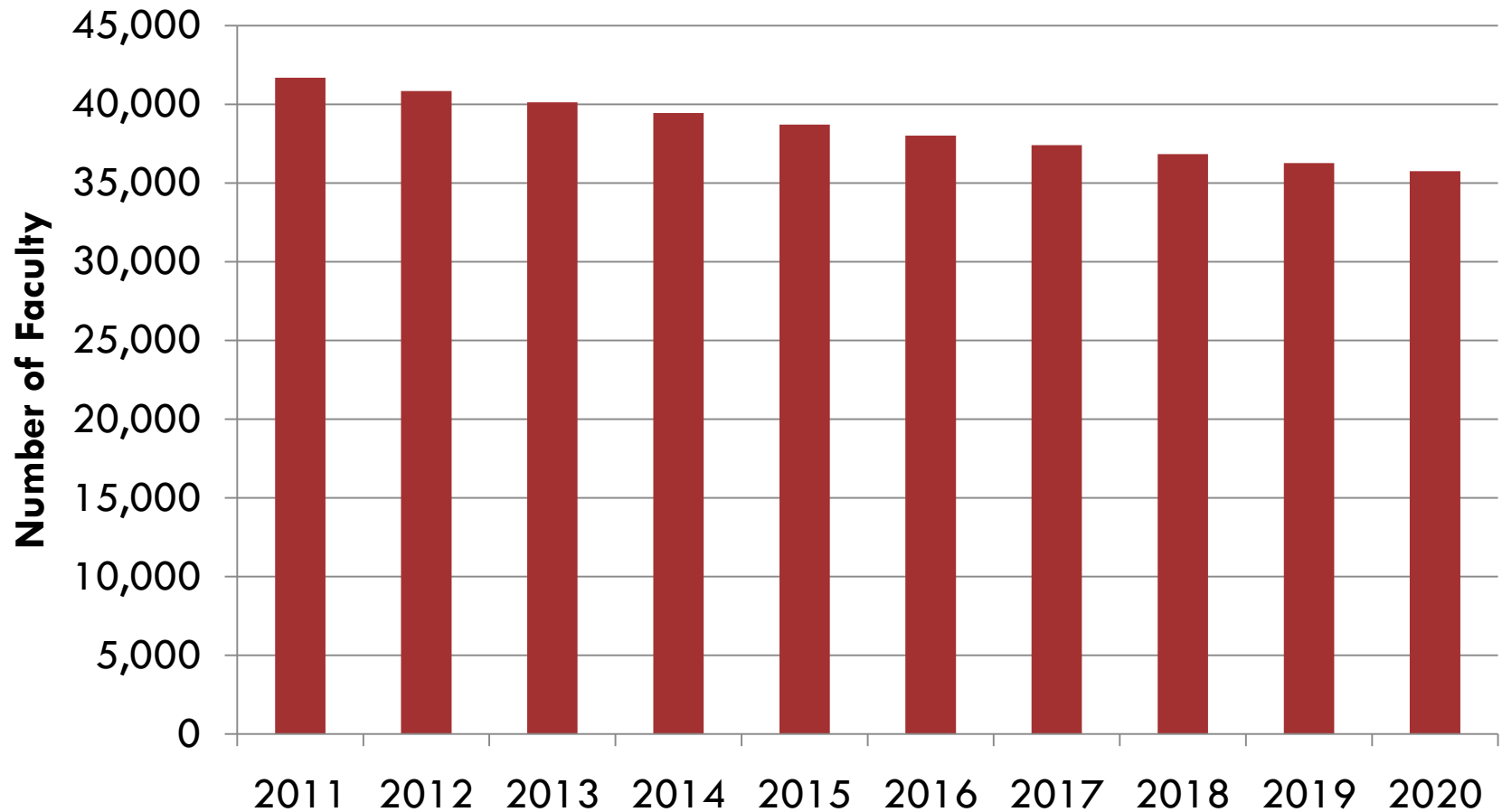
Projected FTE CC Enrollment



Number of Faculty Members Needed



Number of Additional FTE Faculty in Community Colleges



What Will Probably Happen

- We will need to ramp up the effort; enrollment will accelerate over the years
- This will result in fewer community college teachers being hired early, and more hired late, than we are projecting
- Remember, our assumptions may not hold true; graduation rates could increase, as could student-faculty ratios

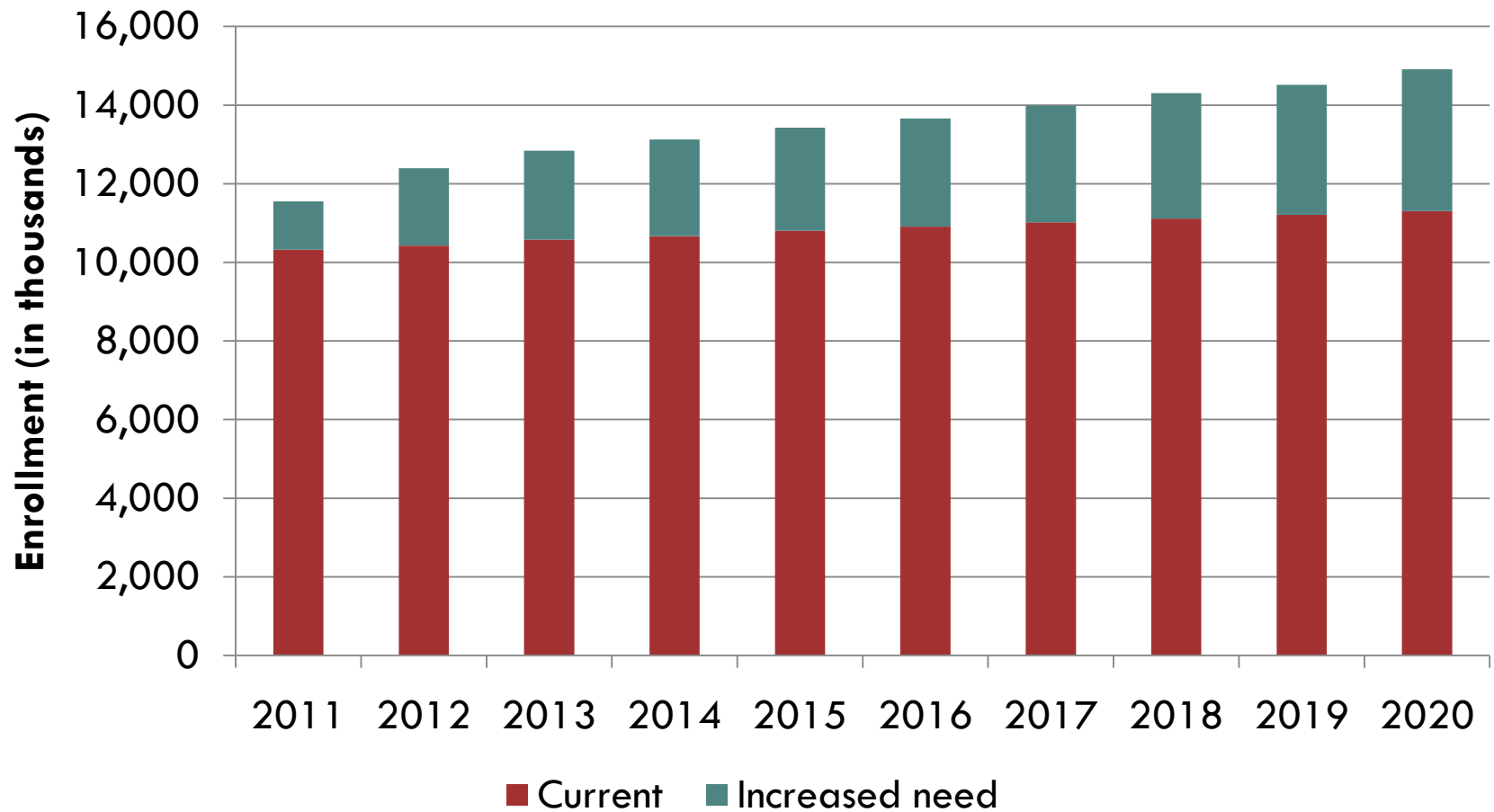
Increasing Baccalaureate Degrees

- The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) reported that in 2005, Australia had the highest number of bachelor's degree recipients (60 per 100 people) at the typical age of graduation
- The U.S. was at 34 per 100 in 2005
- The U.S. hit 40 per 100 in 2009

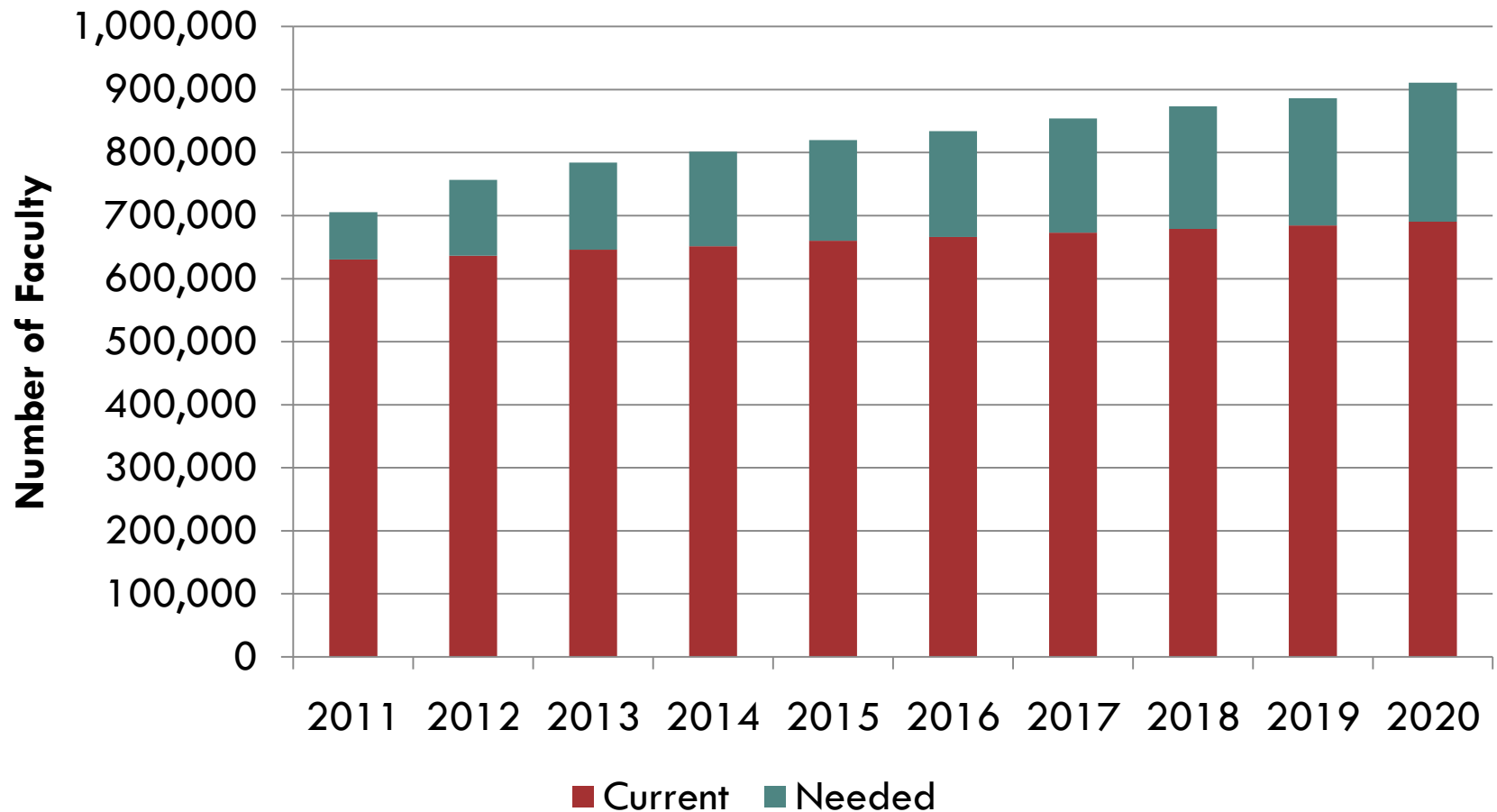
Assumptions

- Our analysis assumes the graduation rate increases linearly over the decade from the current estimate of 44 bachelor's degrees per 100 people in 2011 to 60 in 2020
- Faculty-student ratio stays the same

New 4-Year Enrollments to Meet Projections



Number of New FTE Faculty Needed to Meet the Demand



Conclusions and Implications

- Is it possible to increase graduation rates and/or enrollment to reach these goals?
- Is the nation willing to support the increase through either higher tuition or higher taxes?
- Do we have the institutional capacity to grow that much?
- What happens to all of these new graduates when they enter the job market?