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 10 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 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. Between 2007-2008 and 2010-2011, the number of instructional credits awarded increased 11 percent, while state support per credit hour declined 21 percent.

We develop the advanced workforce of the 21st century.

Universities Are Doing More Even as They Receive Less Support from the State.
- University leaders are committed to increasing educational productivity in the face of shrinking state support and 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—without any adjustment for inflation.

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 reserves 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.
- 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.
- Piloted a purchasing consortium to increase market share and reduce the cost of items and services commonly used at universities.

Governors and state 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.

We improve the quality of life in Missouri by providing public benefits, as well as personal benefits.

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

Adding to the State’s Bottom Line

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

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- In the past three years, state appropriations for university operating expenses have fallen 13 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, the cost 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.

- During the past three years, the number of degrees awarded at Missouri public universities has increased by 11.5 percent.

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The public are seeking higher education either to increase their earning potential or for personal reasons. There are important employers and engines of economic development, many of whom stay in the state and provide stable, well-paying jobs to area residents. Every university has a business development office, innovation center(s) or business incubator located on its campus. These offices provide services and counsel for new and existing businesses through the time. For example, the 4,476 alumni in 2011 by entrepreneurs participating in the Extension Business Development Network, reported that this assistance increased sales by $235 million and more than $320 million in research, using funds directed primarily from the state. Each year, most of the public universities generate revenue from sponsored programs and contracts. Each year, public universities in Missouri are responsible for protecting the quality of life of their students. More than $400 million is spent on wages, supplies, utilities, and research. The majority of this revenue is used to generate additional revenue from sponsored programs and contracts. These offices provide services and counsel for new and existing businesses through the time. For example, the 4,476 alumni in 2011 by entrepreneurs participating in the Extension Business Development Network, reported that this assistance increased sales by $235 million and more than $320 million in research, using funds directed primarily from the state. Each year, most of the public universities generate revenue from sponsored programs and contracts. Each year, public universities in Missouri are responsible for protecting the quality of life of their students. More than $400 million is spent on wages, supplies, utilities, and research. The majority of this revenue is used to generate additional revenue from sponsored programs and contracts.

The Missouri classroom teacher is a major state asset and has a total replacement value of $167,000 (including auxiliary, ancillary, and off-campus work). These findings highlight the importance of these teachers for improving the quality of life in the state.

Two-thirds of the teachers surveyed reported that they feel their work is important. The more they are satisfied with their work, the more they believe their work improves the community. Additionally, the teachers who are satisfied with their work are more likely to stay in the profession, which is important for improving the quality of life in the state. The Missouri classroom teacher is a major state asset and has a total replacement value of $167,000 (including auxiliary, ancillary, and off-campus work). These findings highlight the importance of these teachers for improving the quality of life in the state.
The public are well aware of the large job openings and the earnings that come with at least a bachelor’s degree and the vast majority of new jobs open for those with at least an advanced degree. The public also knows that higher education is crucial — and that higher education provides personal benefits and economic development benefits.

Personal benefits

- College graduates are more likely to be employed, even during economic downturns. The unemployment rate for workers with at least a bachelor’s degree is about half the rate for those without a high school diploma.
- College graduates are much more likely to attend college, even during economic downturns. The dropout rate for college students is about half the rate for those without a high school diploma.
- College graduates are more likely to volunteer work in their communities.

Economic development benefits

- More than 75 percent of the members of the Missouri General Assembly have earned bachelor’s or advanced degrees, compared to 14 percent of all Missouri adults.
- The higher wages earned by college graduates support the state’s economic growth and bring in $10.1 million in licensing income.
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Universities IMPROVE THE STATE’S ECONOMY IN MANY IMPORTANT WAYS

- Missouri’s public universities partner with many local, state and national economic development organizations to improve the state’s economy, and are an important player in attracting and retaining employers.
- Public universities help create the jobs of the future. Missouri Chamber of Commerce (Gallup Poll, 2011)
- The Missouri economy needs more college graduates to meet current job demands and to help retire the jobs of the future.

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The higher education community in the state must seize its role in helping create the jobs of the future. Economic development, more than anything, is crucial — and the more college graduates and advanced degrees there are in our state, the more workforce opportunities we will have. As developing that workforce begins in our local communities, the role of public education at all levels (pre-K through 12th grade) will be even more important in the employment process (through training and retraining). We must provide the best preparation possible to all students. This is the reason that public universities are so important. We serve the state’s future workforce in one of three distinct ways:

- **In Primary Education (Pre-K through Grade 8)**: Through public education, the public universities play a major role in shaping the minds and bodies of our students. We contribute to the development of the workforce in the state through our research activities, our local business incubator, our technology transfer office, and our economic development centers.
- **In Secondary Education (Grades 9-12)**: Our role here is to prepare the students to be successful in college. This means providing them with strong basics and continuing through doctoral-level training and beyond. It begins in preschool and moves through the regional and state economic development. Maintaining these buildings provides support for the activities generated by students, support thousands of additional jobs which are multiplied throughout the regional and state economies.
- **In Higher Education (College and Beyond)**: While these little agreements regarding the preparation of teachers and the effectiveness of in-person activities in public schools, studies from other states indicate that a one-year increase on a dollar invested ranges from $2.50 to $8.50.

The Missouri’s public universities are a major state asset and have a total employment of $1.2 billion (not including auxiliary, ancillary, and third-party activities) and these buildings provide another important link to local economies.

The Missouri’s public universities partner with many local, state and national economic development organizations to improve the state’s economy, and an important player in assisting other economic development.

Every public university has a business development office, innovation center and/or business incubator located on its campus. These offer services and resources for new and existing businesses throughout the state. For example, the 4,474 clients served in 2011 by departments participating in the Missouri Business Development Network generated an estimated return of $325 million and $3.4 billion directly responsible for the retention or creation of 7,473 jobs.

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The Missouri’s public universities “teach the teachers” Fueling the economic engine of Missouri’s economy. Mentors, scientists, engineers and entrepreneurs from the public universities work with students in kindergarten to 12th grade to help create the jobs of the future. This is crucial — and the more college graduates and advanced degrees there are in our state, the more workforce opportunities we will have.
Increasing the number of professionals in "STEM" science, technology, engineering and math ("STEM") fields will be critical to Missouri’s economic development.

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**CLASSROOM TEACHERS IN MISSOURI (2010-11)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Number of Teachers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preschool-Grade 3</td>
<td>22,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kindergarten-Grade 6</td>
<td>28,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grades 7-12</td>
<td>25,507</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN CRUCIAL, AND MORE ARE ENROLLING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Number of Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preschool-Grade 3</td>
<td>145,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kindergarten-Grade 6</td>
<td>150,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grades 7-12</td>
<td>150,403</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**LUMINARY PROFILES ARE THE FOUNDATION FOR A STATE’S SUCCESS**

There is nothing more basic to a strong economy than Missouri’s excellence in elementary and secondary schools. The foundation for the state’s future depends on the continued excellence of the schools from preschool through high school.

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**Missouri’s public universities award 22,000 bachelor’s degrees each year including the following:**

- Physicians
- Nurses
- Pharmacists
- Vets
- Com. Sci. in Rehab. Therapists & Admin.

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**UNIVERSITIES IMPROVE THE STATE’S ECONOMY IN MANY IMPORTANT WAYS**

- Missouri’s public universities partner with many local, state, and national economic development organizations to improve the state’s economy, and an important presence in attract new and retain employers.
- 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 4.7 million dollars spent in 2011 by universities participating in the Missouri Business Development Network exceeded this assistance statewide by $235 million and was directly responsible for the retention of approximately 4,700 jobs.
- Each year, most of the state’s public universities generate revenue from sponsored programs and research. Early in 2012, public universities worked together to fund our state’s educational and research missions. In 2010, the University of Missouri alone spent approximately $130 million in research, using funds raised primarily from public universities to fund state-wide research. In 2010, the state spent $17 million on public affairs and retain employers.
- Missouri’s public universities employ around 20,000 workers and are important employers and engines of economic development in this state (including corporate giants like Monsanto, Emerson Electric and Ethyl). In 2010, Missouri’s public universities spent a total of $2.1 billion on research, using funds attracted primarily from outside the state ($444 million) to support research and development center, innovation center and/or business incubator located on their campus. These offices provide services and counsel for new and existing businesses throughout the state.
- The facilities at Missouri’s public universities are an important part of the state’s economic development. Missouri’s public universities partner with many local, state, and national economic development organizations to improve the state’s economy, and an important presence in attract new and retain employers.
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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 meet this standard — but we are up to the task.

- One of the ways we’re 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 outcomes
  - Contributions to the economy
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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:
  - Reallocated 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;
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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 $715 million. This 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 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 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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