## NASPA 2010 Annual Conference Live the Legacy, Be the Movement

# Responding to Economic Challenges While Planning for Success

March 8, 2010 Chicago, IL





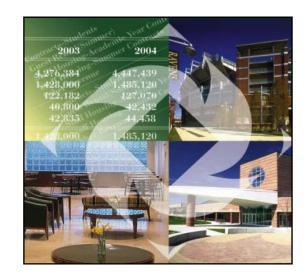






- Welcome & Introductions
- Trends in Higher Education
- Importance of Comprehensive Planning
- TTU Project Background
- Process & Methodology
- Outcomes
- Group Exercise
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- Question & Answer
- Wrap Up







### INTRODUCTIONS

#### Katie Karp, Project Manager, Brailsford & Dunlavey

- Background in higher education and market research
- Extensive experience in student life and residence life studies
- Campus experience includes Texas Tech University, Cornell University, Clemson University, Georgia Tech, American University, and Gallaudet University

#### Kevin Keegan, Vice President, Brailsford & Dunlavey

- Over 20 years in Student Affairs as associate VP, acting VP, dean of students, director of auxiliary services and director of residence life
- Master planning and project management experience within higher education and at other non-profits

#### Dr. Michael Shonrock, Senior Vice President, Texas Tech University

- Enrollment Management & Student Affairs
- 30 Years Experience in Public Higher Education





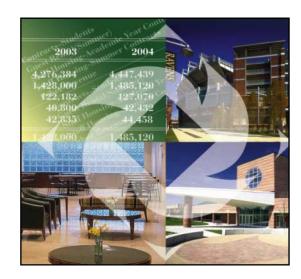
### PRESENTATION GOALS

- Provide overview of current trends in higher education
- Discuss importance of comprehensive planning
- Examine integration of institutional priorities and changing societal realities into divisional planning
- Provide a detailed case study of Texas Tech's comprehensive planning approach
- Present best practice planning methodologies
- Outline evaluation and assessment criteria to measure outcomes and determine planning successes
- Identify resources you may use to assist with planning activities on your own campuses



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# TRENDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

# Macro-level Factors Studied in the TTU Planning Effort

- People
- Space
- Finances





# TRENDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

### People: Student Demographics

- 1997 to 2006 (the "Echo Boomers")
  - High school graduates increased 22%
    - Minority student graduation rose approximately 49%
  - Total enrollment increased 22%
    - Undergraduate → 22% increase
    - Graduate → 26% increase
    - First-time professional → 13% increase
    - Minority student enrollment rose approximately 20%

US Department of Education – National Center for Education Statistics "Knocking at the College Door." March 2008. WICHE. Marcus & Millichap





# TRENDS IN HIGHER People: Future Demographics EDUCATION

### **2007** to 2017:

- High school graduates → 22,000 more students (+1%)
- Total enrollment → 2.1 million more students (+12%)
- Other factors:
  - Undergraduates are enrolling for more than 4 years
  - Rise in non-traditionally aged and international student populations
  - Rise in 2-year college and graduate school enrollments

US Department of Education – National Center for Education Statistics "Knocking at the College Door." March 2008. WICHE.

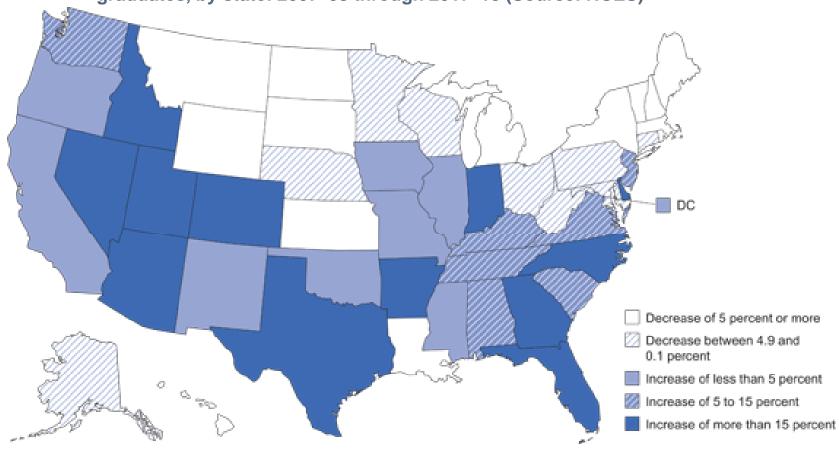




# High School Demographics

# TRENDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Projected percentage change in the number of public high school graduates, by state: 2007–08 through 2017–18 (Source: NCES)





# Student Type and Age: Present and Future

# TRENDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

|                    | Total fall   | enrollment in d | legree-granting | institutions b  | y student level | l: Selected | years 1970  | through 20 | 07     |        |        |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------|--------|--------|
|                    | 1970         | 1980            | 1990            | 2000            | 2001            | 2002        | 2003        | 2004       | 2005   | 2006   | 2007   |
| Total              | 8,581        | 12,097          | 13,819          | 15,312          | 15,928          | 16,612      | 16,911      | 17,272     | 17,487 | 17,759 | 18,248 |
| Undergraduate      | 85.9%        | 86.6%           | 86.5%           | 85.9%           | 86.1%           | 85.8%       | 85.6%       | 85.6%      | 85.6%  | 85.5%  | 85.5%  |
| Graduate           | 12.1%        | 11.1%           | 11.5%           | 12.1%           | 12.0%           | 12.3%       | 12.4%       | 12.5%      | 12.5%  | 12.6%  | 12.6%  |
| First-professional | 2.0%         | 2.3%            | 2.0%            | 2.0%            | 1.9%            | 1.9%        | 1.9%        | 1.9%       | 1.9%   | 1.9%   | 1.9%   |
|                    |              |                 |                 |                 |                 |             |             |            |        |        |        |
|                    | Total fall e | enrollment in d | egree-granting  | institutions by | y student level | : Selected  | years, 1970 | through 20 | 07     |        |        |
|                    |              |                 |                 | [In thous       | sands]          |             |             |            |        |        |        |
|                    | 1970         | 1980            | 1990            | 2000            | 2001            | 2002        | 2003        | 2004       | 2005   | 2006   | 2007   |
| Total              | 8,581        | 12,097          | 13,819          | 15,312          | 15,928          | 16,612      | 16,911      | 17,272     | 17,487 | 17,759 | 18,248 |
| Undergraduate      | 7,369        | 10,475          | 11,959          | 13,155          | 13,716          | 14,257      | 14,480      | 14,781     | 14,964 | 15,184 | 15,604 |
| Graduate           | 1,039        | 1,344           | 1,586           | 1,850           | 1,904           | 2,036       | 2,102       | 2,157      | 2,186  | 2,231  | 2,294  |
| First-professional | 173          | 278             | 273             | 307             | 309             | 319         | 329         | 335        | 337    | 343    | 351    |

| Total fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by age: Selected years, 1990 through 2017 |        |        |        |        |        |  |  |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|--|
| [By percent]   |        |        |        |        |        |  |  |
| Age  | 1990   | 1995   | 2005   | 2012   | 2017   |  |  |
| Total  | 13,819 | 14,262 | 17,487 | 19,048 | 20,080 |  |  |
| 22 and younger   | 42.6%  | 40.3%  | 43.4%  | 42.6%  | 40.5%  |  |  |
| 23 years and old   | 57.4%  | 59.7%  | 56.6%  | 57.4%  | 59.5%  |  |  |

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. (2009).





# Access and Affordability

# TRENDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

### Obama Administration's Education Plan

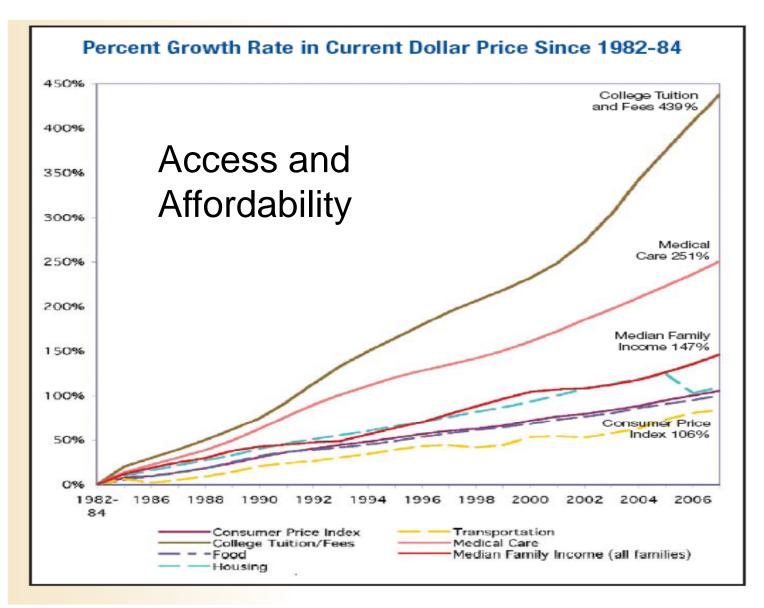
- Increase access to higher education
  - Pell grants → increased from \$500 to \$5,350
  - Tax credits → new \$2,500 credit for 4-year college tuition
  - Modernize and expand the Perkins Loan program
    - Access to 2.7 million additional students
- Make U.S. higher education #1 in world graduation rate by 2020
  - Currently tied for 9<sup>th</sup> in the world at 18 out of every 100 students compared to 26 per 100 for #1 Australia, S. Korea and Japan

US Department of Education.

National Report Card on Higher Education 2008







US Department of Education.

National Report Card on Higher Education 2008





### Access and Affordability

# TRENDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

### Student Debt by State — Highs and Lows

The statewide average debt levels for the class of 2007 vary greatly, but many of the same states appear at the high a low ends of the spectrum as have in previous years. The following tables show the states with the highest and lowest average debt levels:

| High Debt States     |          |  |  |  |
|----------------------|----------|--|--|--|
| Iowa                 | \$26,208 |  |  |  |
| New Hampshire        | \$25,211 |  |  |  |
| Alaska               | \$24,970 |  |  |  |
| Vermont              | \$24,329 |  |  |  |
| Minnesota            | \$24,169 |  |  |  |
| Pennsylvania         | \$23,613 |  |  |  |
| Rhode Island         | \$23,172 |  |  |  |
| Maine                | \$22,948 |  |  |  |
| District of Columbia | \$22,654 |  |  |  |
| South Dakota         | \$22,254 |  |  |  |

| Low Debt States |          |  |  |  |
|-----------------|----------|--|--|--|
| Utah            | \$13,266 |  |  |  |
| Hawaii          | \$14,911 |  |  |  |
| New Mexico      | \$15,784 |  |  |  |
| Wyoming         | \$16,005 |  |  |  |
| Nevada          | \$16,448 |  |  |  |
| Georgia         | \$16,628 |  |  |  |
| North Carolina  | \$16,888 |  |  |  |
| Kentucky        | \$16,972 |  |  |  |
| California      | \$17,215 |  |  |  |
| Maryland        | \$17,243 |  |  |  |

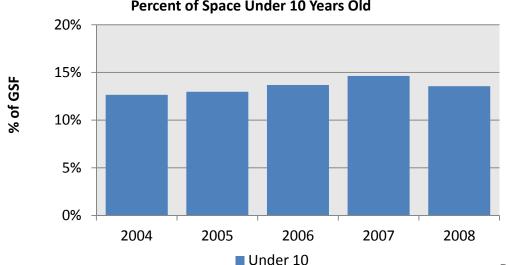
The Project on Student Debt, Oct. 2008





### **Space**

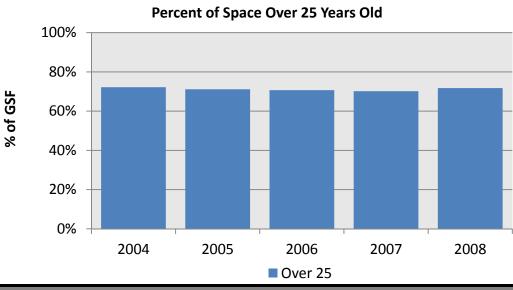
# Percent of Space Under 10 Years Old 20% TRENDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION



# Aged or Obsolete Facilities

Despite new building, 72% of space remains over 25 years old

Over 25 years 0





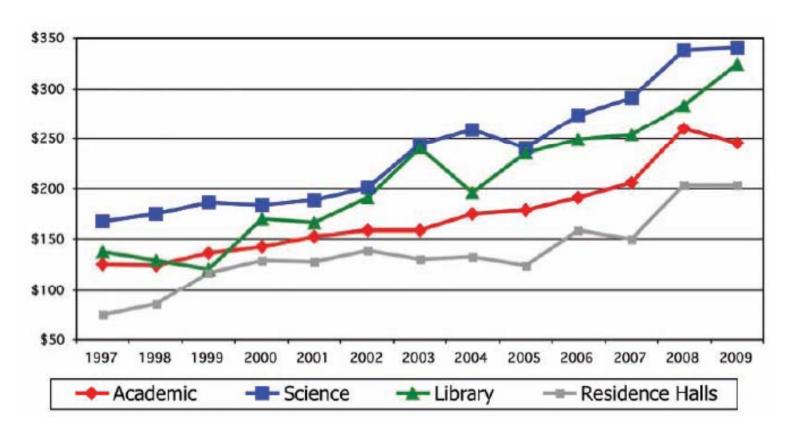
Source: Sightlines 2009



# Space

# TRENDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

### Cost of New Construction per Square Foot



College Planning & Management 2009 College Construction Report



# Space

# TRENDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

### **Current Facility Realties**

- Age profile of campuses drive capital investment strategy:
  - Newer, more complex facilities are being added and require a strategy for "keeping-up" so they will last.
  - At the same time, aging buildings with large backlogs of needs require a strategy for "catching-up."
- Capital spending:
  - While private institutions have historically outspent public ones, public schools have increased capital spending at a rate faster than private ones.
  - Declining endowments, tight state budgets and increasing cost of capital may limit capital investment in the future.
  - Project selection will be key to investing limited capital dollars.
- Less capital is going into space and more into systems and infrastructure
- Rising utility costs are a larger proportion of budgets

Source: Sightlines 2009





### **Financial**

# TRENDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

### Impacts on Colleges and Universities:

- Traditional Funding Sources Have Changed:
  - State allocations 80% of the governing boards at public universities dealt with state budget cuts in 2009.
  - Tuition-
    - Public universities proposing dramatic increases (10-30%) to offset tax revenue losses and state funding cuts.
    - Private college tuition went up 4.3% in 2009-10, the smallest increase since 1972-73, hurting tuition-driven schools.
  - Debt financing Weakened position of banks, demise of bond insurance market, and consolidation of financial market participants have reduced borrowers' access to capital.
  - Endowments Suffered their worst year in 2009 since the Great Depression, sustaining an average loss of 18.7%.



### **Financial**

# TRENDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

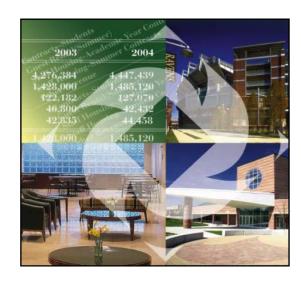
### Impacts on Colleges and Universities:

- Lingering Affects of the Economy
  - Moody's June 2009 report states that private colleges are only now starting to feel the pinch and warns that a "sharp deterioration" is expected in the 2009 data.
  - Widening credit spreads / higher cost of capital
  - Reduction in charitable contributions
- Cost of Attendance and Pricing Strategies
  - Legislative intervention to keep costs down
  - Rethinking tuition pricing and discounting
  - Bottom line pressures on auxiliary enterprises



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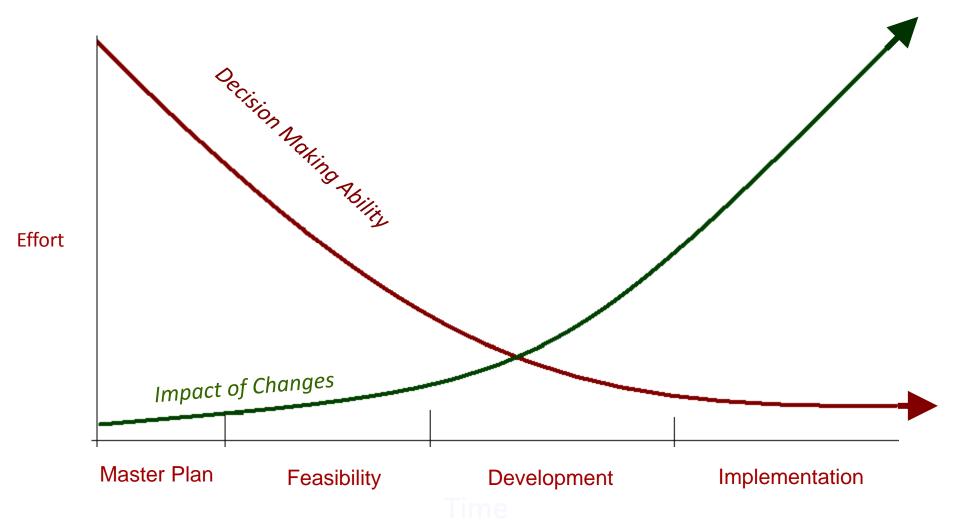
### **COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING**

### **Defining Planning Approaches**

- Strategic Planning
  - Determines then sets direction
  - Typically organizationally oriented
  - "What We Want / Need To Be..."
- Master Planning
  - Establishes boundaries & parameters
  - Typically physically oriented
  - "How We Present / Implement Protect Who We Are..."
- Hybrids
- Approaches are complementary



### **COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING**



Importance of the Comprehensive Plan – "The Road Map"





### **COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING**

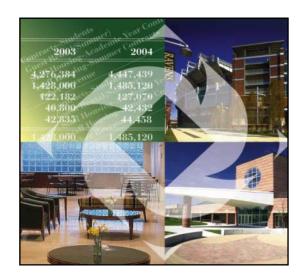
## Why Do Plans Succeed?

- Effective leadership
  - Proactive
  - Institutional will
- Institutional vision & plans drive priorities and decisions
- Resources are linked and matched to priorities
- Inclusive processes that don't demand consensus
- Deliberately impatient implementers
- Flexibility to change in a dynamic environment



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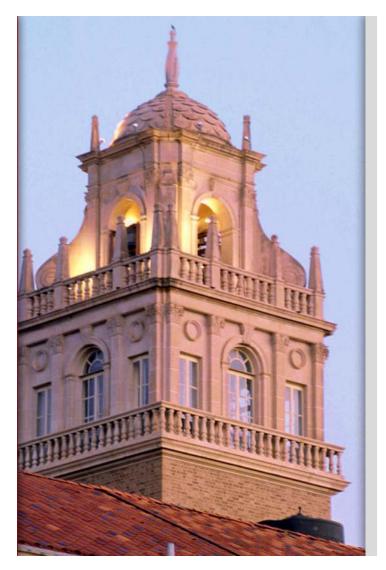






### TTU PROJECT BACKGROUND

- University strategic plan to become the next national research university
- University strategic enrollment plan to increase to 40,000 students
- Responsibility to center management to build research and enrollment
- Engaged B&D to conduct divisional master plan





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### PROCESS & METHODOLOGY

### Division of Student Affairs Master Plan Project Scope

- Establishing priorities
- Projecting future needs
- Space utilization efficiency
- Efficacy of current facilities for future programs
- Optimal locations for client service
- Possible synergy from co-locating departments
- Possible resource efficiencies from co-locating departments
- Issues arising from student fee & auxiliary revenue reliance
- Creating flexible & living master plan



### PROCESS & METHODOLOGY

Comprehensive planning: Integrating institutional priorities and changing societal realities

- State of Higher Education (National)
- State of Higher Education (Texas)
- Higher Education at TTU
  - People
  - Space
  - **Financials**



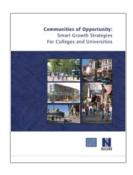






CONDITIONS

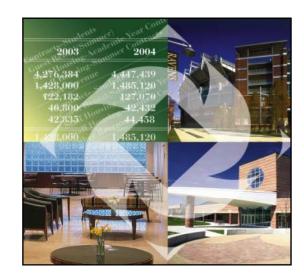
to ENHANCE EDUCATIONAL





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- State of Higher Education (National)
  - Spelling Commission Report: Accessibility, Affordability, Accountability
- State of Higher Education (Texas)
  - Diversification of student body
    - Number of Hispanic & African-American students will double by 2040
  - 630,000 from Texas to higher education by 2040
- Higher Education at TTU
  - Success of TTU's Division of Student Affairs
  - Master Plan: 30,000 students by 2012; 40,000 students by 2020
  - Impact on TTU programs and services
    - People
    - Space
    - Financials



### People

- Good to Great in Context of Evolving Campus Culture
  - First Who, Then What
    - Right people on the bus
    - Wrong people off the bus
    - Right people in the right seats
- In order to maintain current staff:student ratio at 40,000 students, 250 additional staff required
- Division employs over 40% of all student staff on campus





### Space

- To accommodate 40,000 students by 2020, the university master plan calls for additional residential space.
- Additional need for non-residential support space of approximately 320,000 GSF by division.
- Highest demands are for additional recreation center, student union, arena, student health service and student counseling center spaces.
- Identification of synergies and efficiencies in co-locating departments
  - Student Services Center
  - Students Success Center
- Identification of ideal siting options to ensure that division services remain accessible to students as campus grows.
- Organizational structure that would support efficiency of space planning.



### **Financials**

- Know where your money is going.
- In order to maintain current funding levels and selfsustainability with enrollment growth to 40,000 students, approximately \$143M needed.
  - Managing contributions to overhead
- Impact of budgetary needs on university master plan
  - Cost of additional residential space
  - Competing with other institutional priorities
- Optimizing revenues & streamlining expenses
  - Synergies & efficiencies of streamlining
  - Program & service review



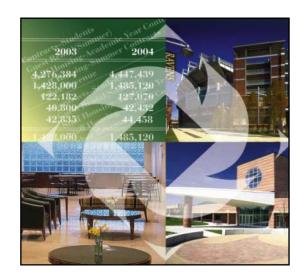
### Using the Plan to Reposition the Division for Future

- Re-evaluation of resources and programs
- Identification of opportunities to streamline and reposition operations
- Identification of future divisional goals
- Improvement of measurable outcomes
- Internal reactions of university community
- How planning has positioned Student Affairs in challenging economic times
- Lessons learned



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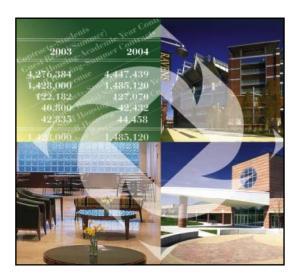
#### **GROUP EXERCISE**

- Write down one component of your division that you could give up tomorrow with little to no impact on your day-to-day operations.
  - Not mission critical
  - What resources are you not making highest and best use of?
  - Where is your money going?



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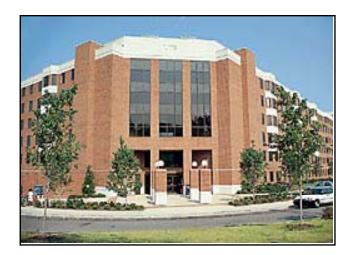
# UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM

#### **Project Drivers**

- Occupancy Issues
  - Housing Recruitment / Retention
- Negative Impact on Housing Auxiliaries

#### Recommendations

- Marketing Assessment to improve housing capture and retention rates.
- People
  - Three housing managers including University
- Space
  - Implement student housing continuum while improving physical condition of facilities.
- Financials
  - Operational Assessment
  - Value Equation for Price Sensitive Student Body









# **RUTGERS UNIVERSITY**

### **Project Drivers**

- Assess Current Pricing Structure
- Identify Opportunities to Optimize Revenues
- Recommend Housing Rate for New Housing Product



#### Recommendations

- Financials
  - Opportunities to increase rates by occupancy and unit type
  - Provide more diversity among apartment rates





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# Good to Great Lessons for Tough Times

- Get the right people on the bus and the wrong ones off it
- Get the right people in the right seats
- Put your best people on your biggest opportunities
- Create a culture of discipline, not bureaucracy
- Confront the brutal facts and let the truth be heard
- Don't succumb to short-term pressures
- Great organizations focus on what to do, what not to do, and what to stop doing
- Disciplined people →Disciplined thought → Disciplined action



# Planning in Tough Times

- Don't wait plan before it's done for you...or to you.
- Economic pressures and successful planning processes are not mutually exclusive.
- Assign appropriate priority and resources to the effort.
- Conduct an exemplary process or people won't take you or the initiative seriously.
- Get planning "muscle" if you need it to improve acceptance.
- Don't underestimate the impact of a series of modest changes over time.



# Resources

- US Department of Education
- State Board of Education
- National associations
  - NASPA National Association of Student Personnel Administrators
  - ACPA Association of College Personnel Administrators
  - NACUBO National Association of College and University Business Officers
  - ACUI Association of College Unions International
  - ACUHO-I Association of College and University Housing Officers International
  - NACAS National Association of College Auxiliary Services
- Brailsford & Dunlavey: <u>www.facilityplanners.com</u> Comprehensive facility planning, master planning, and program management services.



# Resources

- Sightlines: <u>www.sightlines.com</u> Facility benchmarking and analysis company.
- Bain and Company: <u>www.bain.com</u> Detailed operational reviews at institutional level.
- Good to Great, Jim Collins, 2001 Excellent management resource.
- Good to Great and the Social Sectors, Jim Collins, 2005
- Strength-based development: <u>www.gallup.com/consulting/61/Strengths-</u> <u>Development.aspx</u> - Leadership development approach.
- The Council for the Advancement of Standards in Higher Education:
   www.cas.edu Standards by departmental areas within Student Affairs.



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# **Question & Answer**

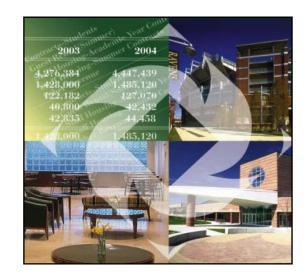
# Questions?



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### **WRAP UP**

Dr. Michael Shonrock
 Senior Vice President
 Enrollment Management & Student Affairs
 Texas Tech University
 806.742.5360 (office)
 Michael.shonrock@ttu.edu

Katie Karp
 Project Manager
 Brailsford & Dunlavey
 202.289.4455
 kkarp@facilityplanners.com
 www.facilityplanners.com

Kevin Keegan
 Vice President
 Brailsford & Dunlavey
 202.289.4455 (office)
 kkeegan@facilityplanners.com
 www.facilityplanners.com

www.ttu.edu

A copy of this presentation is available at <a href="http://www.facilityplanners.com/ht/d/sp/i/290/pid/290">http://www.facilityplanners.com/ht/d/sp/i/290/pid/290</a>



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March 8, 2010 Chicago, IL









