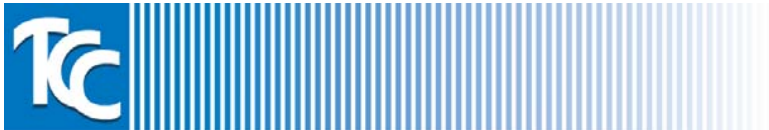
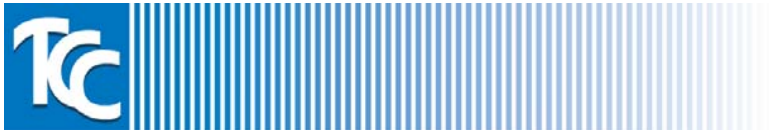


Achieving the Dream

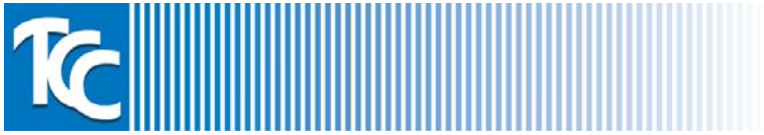
**Tulsa Community College Professional
Development Day
October 16, 2007**



Did You Know?



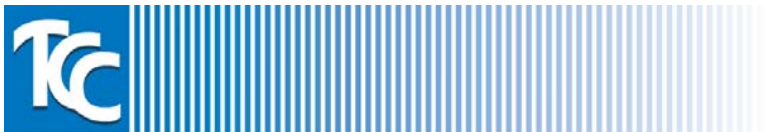
What are the implications of Did
You Know ?



What do our students need for the future?

What does our community need for the future?

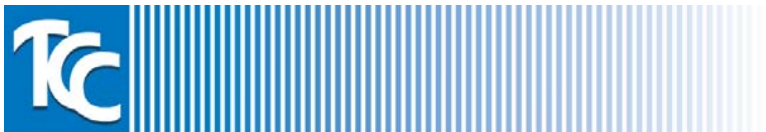
Are Oklahoma residents sufficiently educated for the global economy now and for 10 years from now?



U.S. growth is lagging behind large developing countries like India and China.

We are not producing significant numbers of students to compete globally. Growth in off-shoring work is occurring.

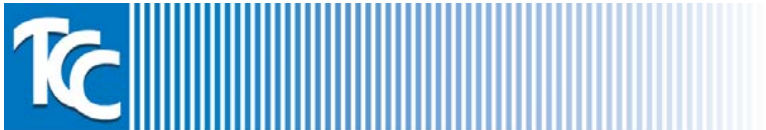
U.S. student's international language skills rate below world competitors.



Workers change jobs multiple times over their career.

New degree majors are emerging that didn't exist just a few years ago.

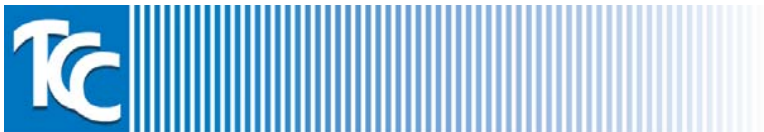
New learners are tech savvy and communicate through new devices (text messages, MySpace and YouTube).



Technological knowledge is doubling every year.

We are preparing students for jobs that don't exist.

We are facing exponential change - "shift happens".



Our Complex Environment

Internet classes

Short courses

Global communications

International Education

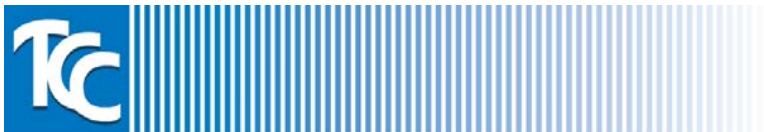
eServices

Distance learning

Corporate classes

Service learning

Learning communities



Our Complex Environment (cont.)

Increased demands

Increased competition

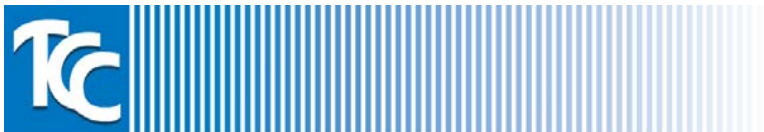
Scarce state resources

Tuition escalation

Dependence on grants and private giving

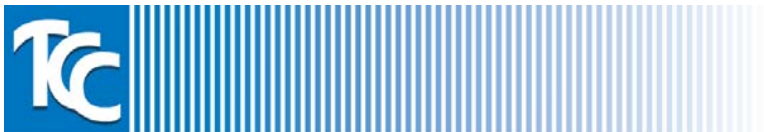
Assessment and accountability

Increased regulation



“Ninety percent of the fastest-growing jobs in the new information and service economy will require some post-secondary education. In high demand fields, the value of post-secondary credentials and skills is likely to rise.”

A Test of Leadership: Charting the Future of U.S. Higher Education. U.S. Department of Education (2006)



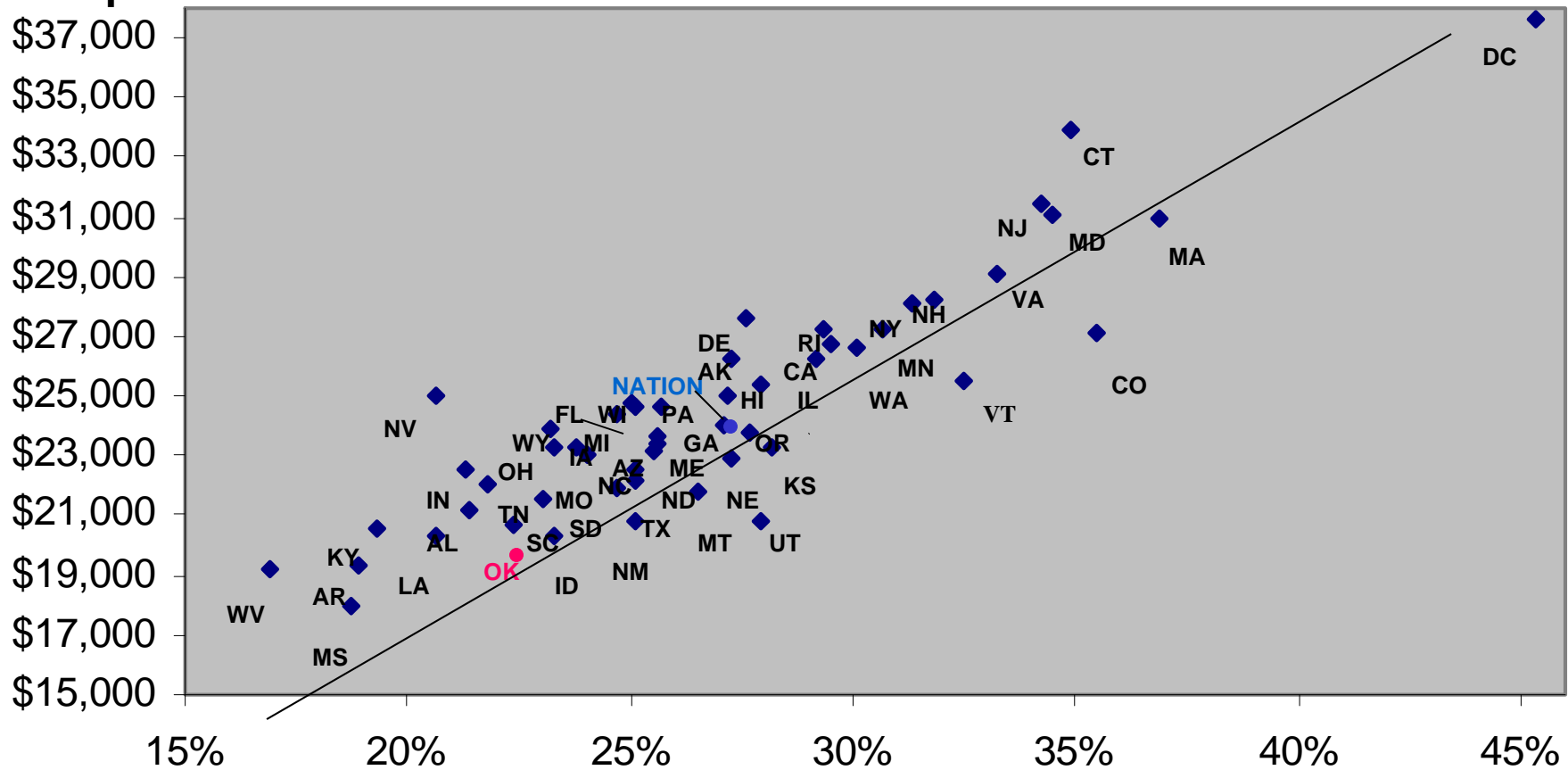
“People with associate degrees generally earn 20-30% more than people with only a high school diploma.

Achieving the Dream: Community Colleges Count (July 2006)



Per capita income vs. degrees

Per Capita Income



Percent Population with Bachelors or Higher

Source: US Census Bureau (2005)

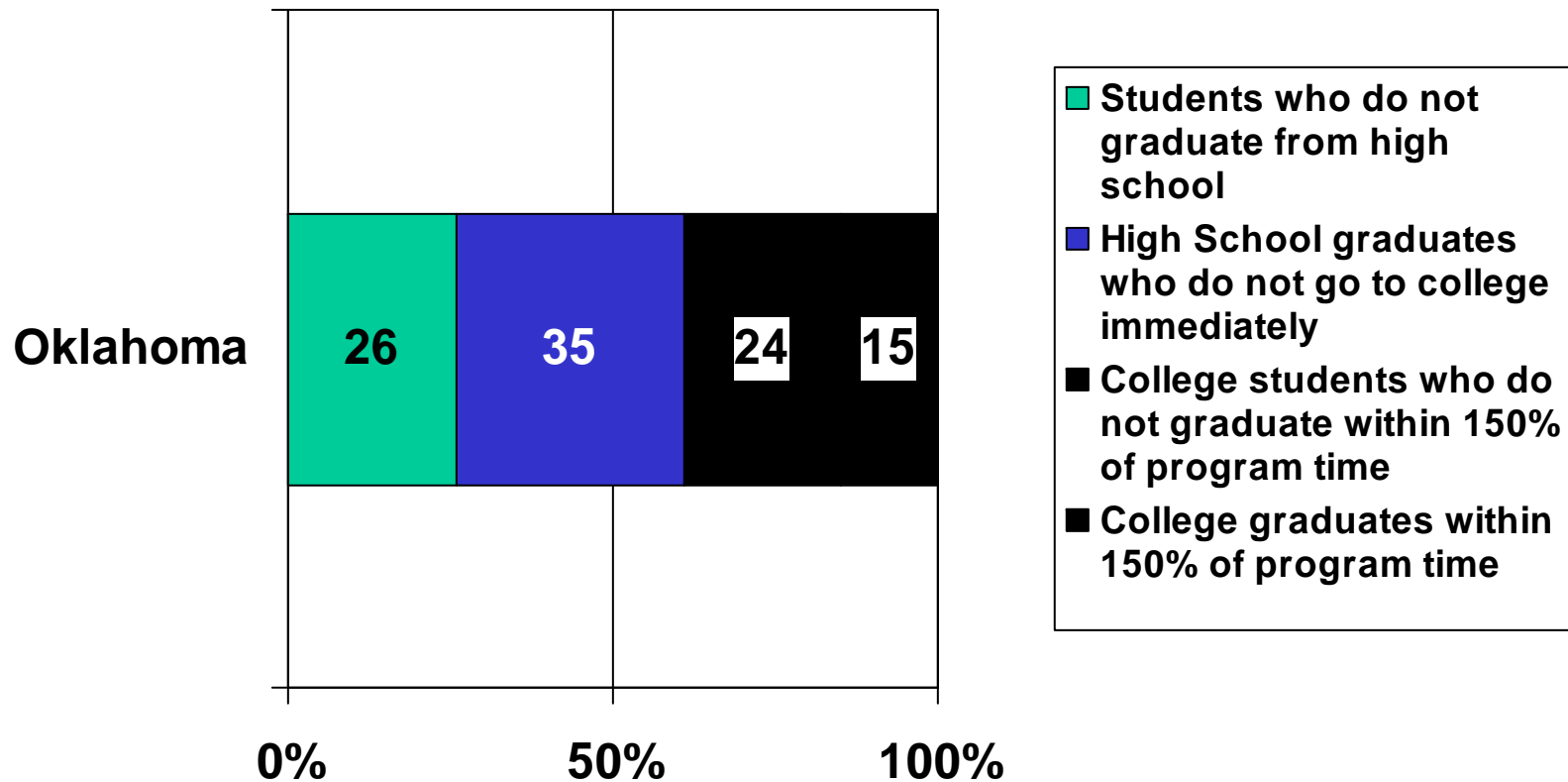


Percent of population age 25 or older with bachelor's degree or higher

- **Massachusetts - 36.9%**
- **U.S. Average - 27.2%**
- **Oklahoma (#42) - 22.4%**
- **West Virginia - 16.9%**



Loss rate per 100 ninth graders

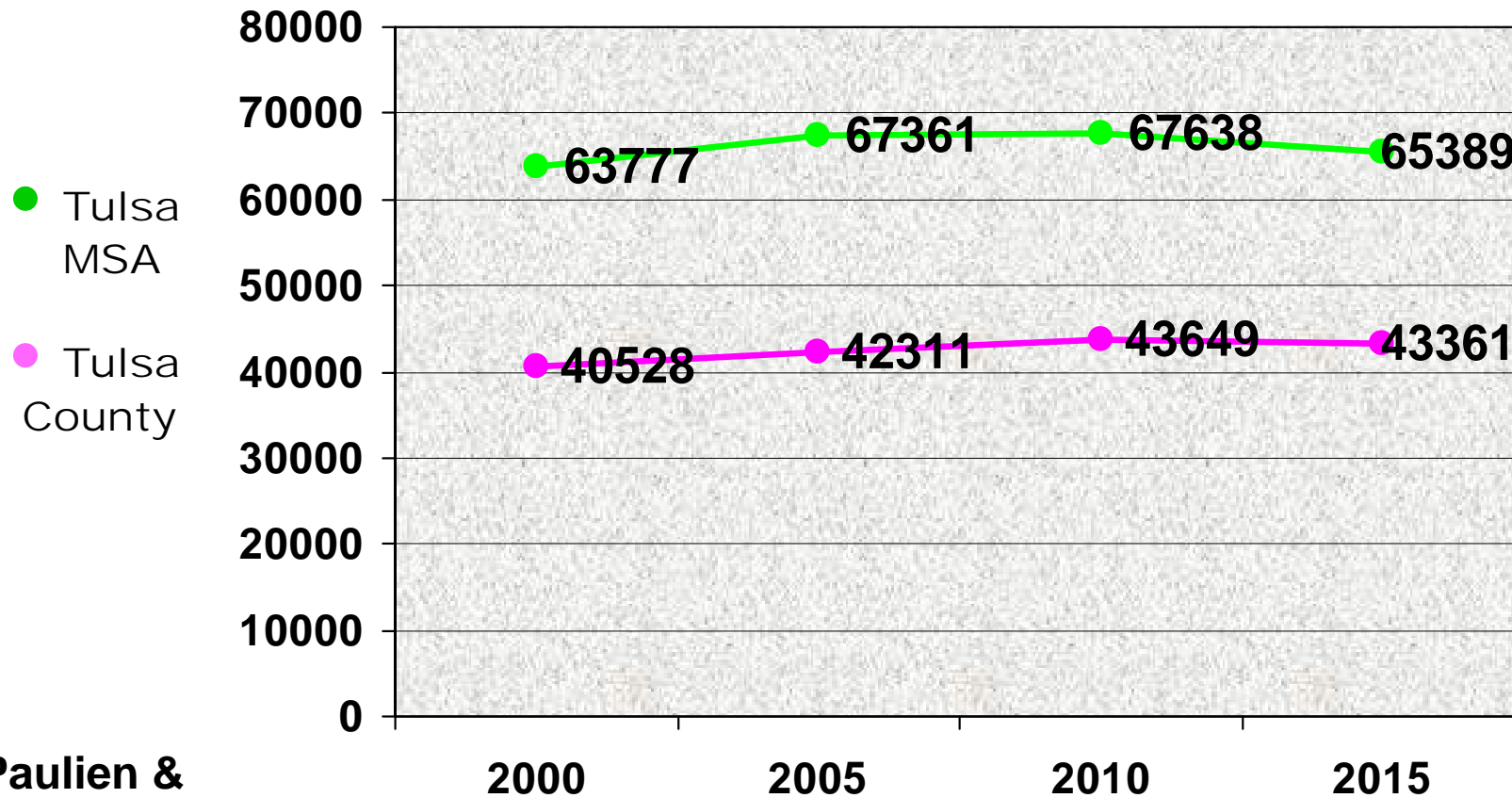


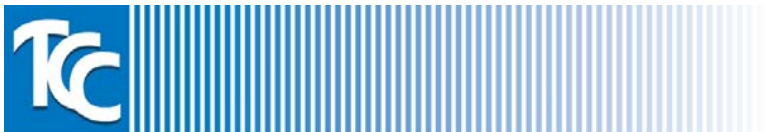
Oklahoma ranks 36th in college graduates within 150% of program time

Source: National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (2004)

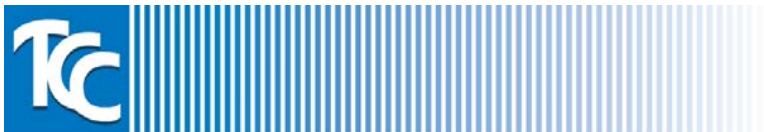


Projected 9th - 12th grade students in Tulsa and the MSA



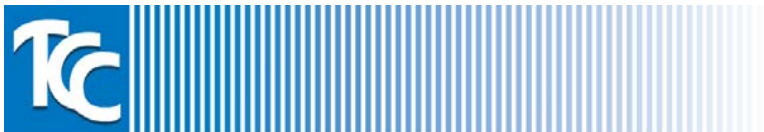


There is a fundamental *need* for increased participation in college and an emphasis on degree attainment, particularly in the Tulsa metropolitan area.



85% of young people in the MSA intend to complete a degree but . . .

- **30% start and eventually finish a degree**
- **35% start but do not finish**
- **20% have good intentions but never start**
- **15% have no interest**



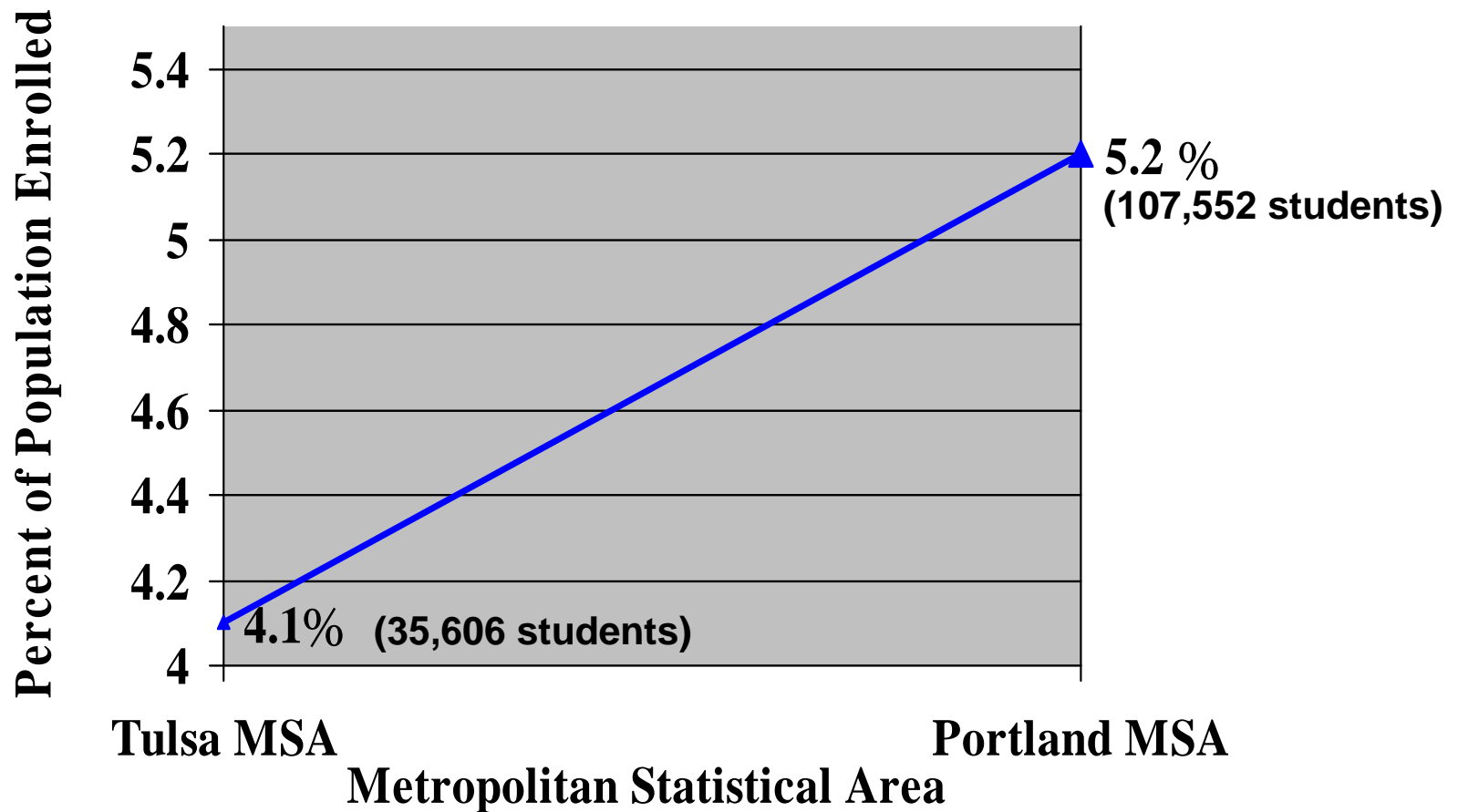
Opportunity

Those who don't finish college plus those who have good intentions but never start college represent approximately 95,000 young adults in the Tulsa MSA.

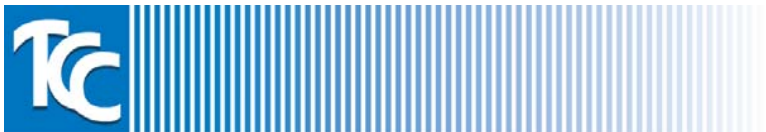
Render, Vanderslice & Associates (2004)



Undergraduate enrollments public four-year colleges

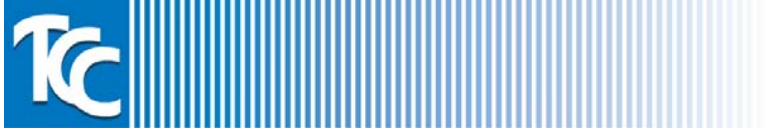


State System Offices of Institutional Research (2006)

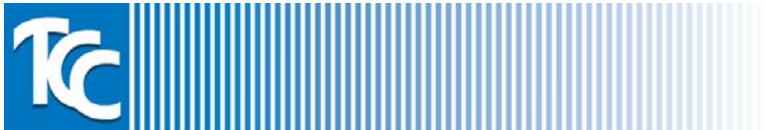


Opportunity

An additional 1.1% people in the Tulsa MSA participating in undergraduate higher education represents an additional 9,546 students.



Looking to the future -
some thoughts



YOU
are critical to the future
success of higher education
and to TCC.