

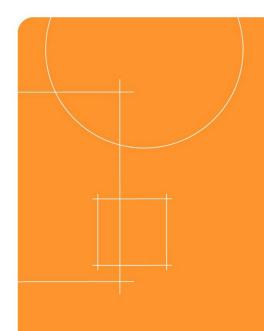
# **HCM Strategists**

Nevada System of Higher Education

Ad Hoc Committee on Higher Education Funding

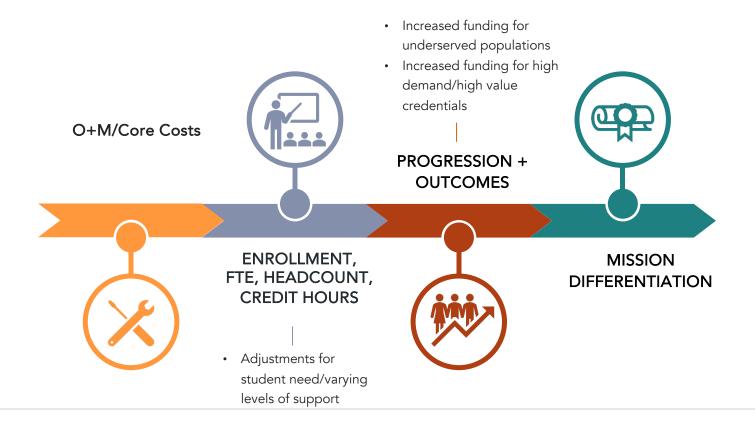
July 25, 2024



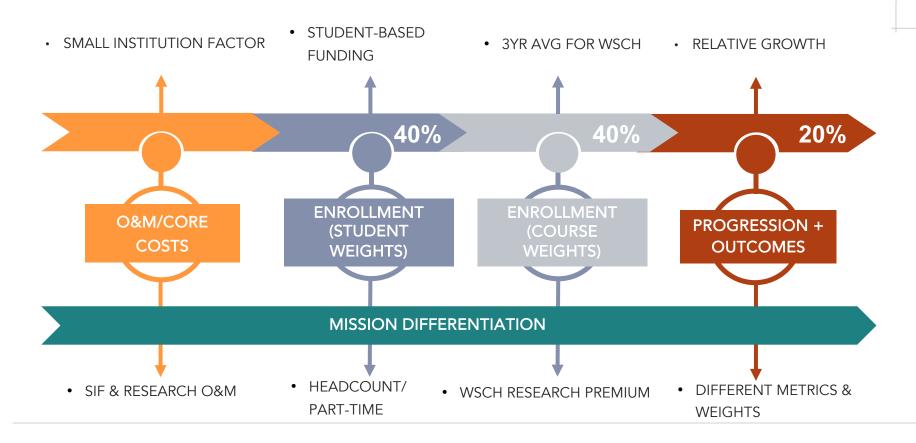


# Review of the Funding Formula Framework

# A Balanced Approach: A Best Practice and Growing Trend

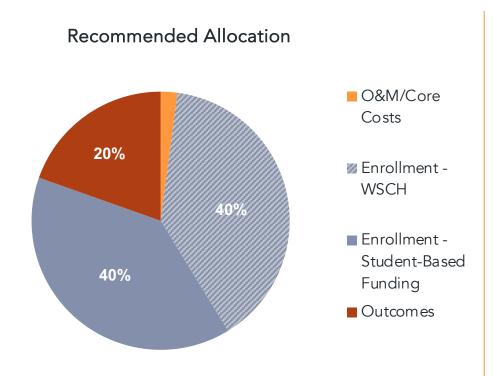


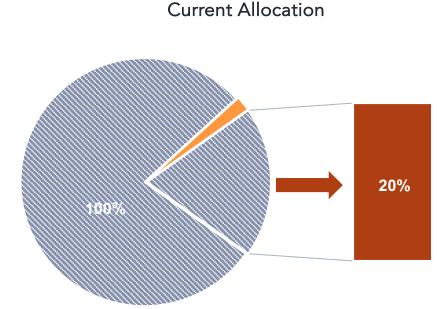
## Recommendations for Nevada Within Each Component



# HCM Recommendations for Nevada Within Each Component







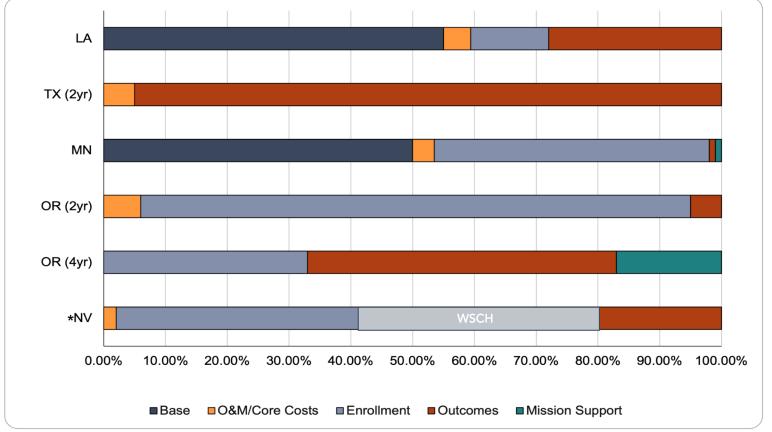
### Why 40%-40%-20%

- This split is a starting point for discussion. The committee will also consider different allocations.
- There is wide variation among other states; there's no one answer
  - For Nevada, the goal is to address the state's priorities and the feedback received about the current formula.
  - That includes increased access, especially for underrepresented populations, and increased attention to students who need greater levels of support.

#### **REMINDER:**

- The formula components allocate funds; they do not require or encourage spending funds in specific ways
- Current NV spending on certain activities is not an appropriate benchmark, as the feedback indicated current levels weren't sufficient.

# The Size of Each Formula Component Varies By State



% of total ed revenue from state

**52%** 

25%

47%

50%

32%

**73%** 

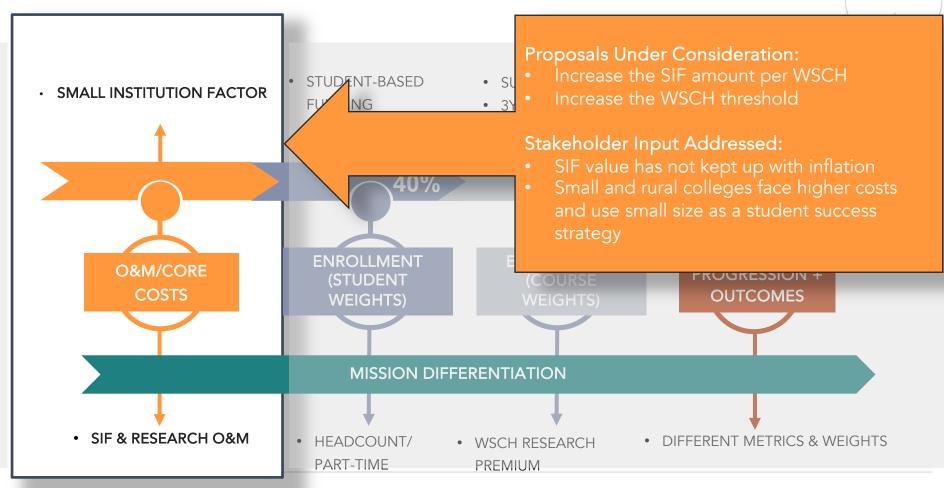
\*HCM proposed structure as described throughout presentation

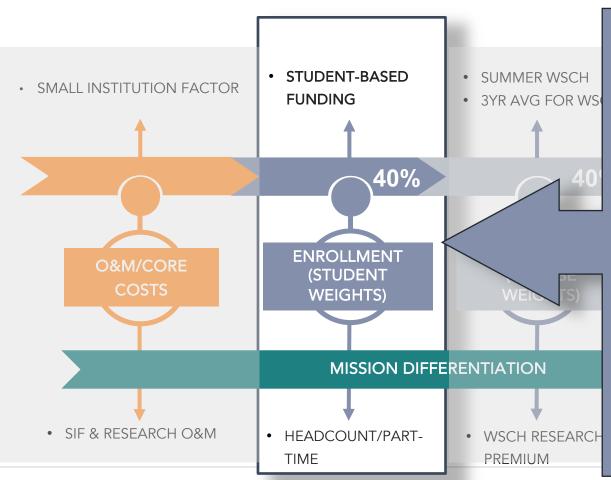
# Both Headcount and Credit Hours Relate to Many Categories of Institutional Expense

Instruction costs are driven mostly by credit hours/WSCH, while other costs could reflect mix of headcount, credit hours, other size factors. Tuition and fee revenue is driven primarily by weighted or unweighted credit hours.

> Average share of core functions normally funded by tuition and state and local funding, U.S. public institutions FY 2022.

Public service, 7% Research, 16% Institutional support, 14% Academic support, 12% Student services, 9% Instruction, 42%





#### Proposals Under Consideration:

 Add a component to the formula that allocates funding based on headcount and FTE, with weights for URM and Pell students

#### Stakeholder Input Addressed:

- Need to reflect the costs associated with additional supports for non-traditional students
- Part-time students should be accounted for
- Institutions need support for the costs associated with students who don't complete courses as well



"Research on PBF systems suggests that equity provisions can help reduce declines in the enrollment of minoritized students, but there is also some evidence that these provisions may not be large enough to counteract other incentives to enroll students from historically advantaged groups." - Kelchen et al., 2023

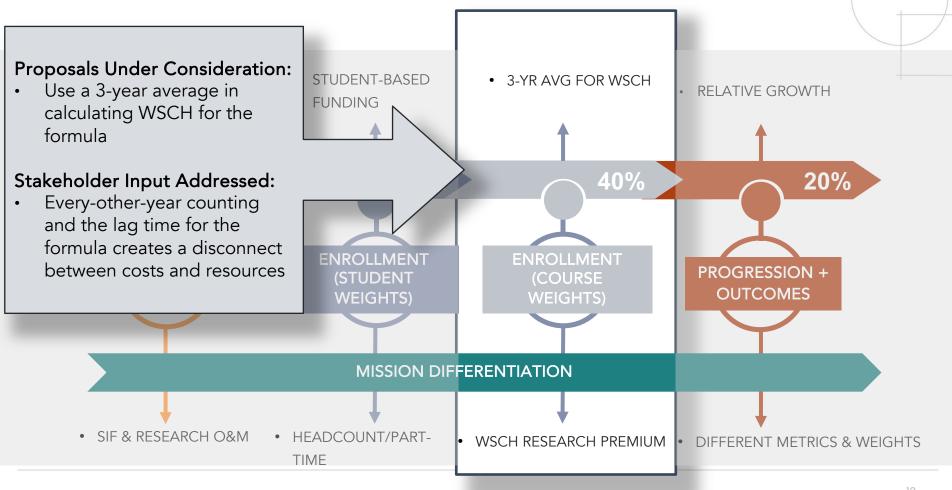
- The work session proposal weights Pell and URM enrollment equal to 1. A low-income, underrepresented minority student would count as 3 in the formula.
- Another point of reference: The performance pool metric weights a Pell or URM completion at 0.4.

#### Texas Community Colleges

Researchers estimated the costs needed to produce a "successful outcome" based on student characteristics.

Adult:\$11,458 (2.6x)First-Gen:\$11,296 (2.5x)Low-income:\$5,943 (1.3x)English Learner:\$5,398 (1.2x)

Base: \$4,536

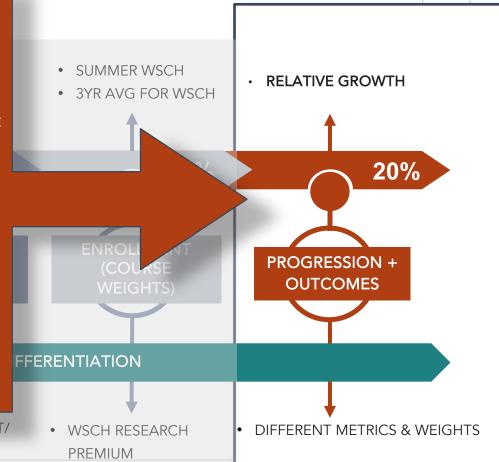


#### **Proposals Under Consideration:**

- Eliminate the performance pool
- Create a separate allocation based on outcomes, using a Relative Growth model that measures institutions' improvement against their prior year performance

#### Stakeholder Input Addressed:

- The performance pool should be eliminated
- The performance pool requires institutions to earn back the money they've already earned through WSCH
- Performance pool should not be a carve-out and does not create true incentives

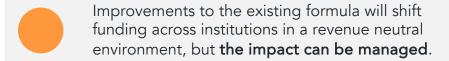


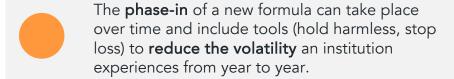
• SIF & RESEARCH O&M

HEADCOUNT/
 PART-TIME

13



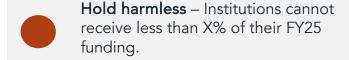




The percent changes to funding levels in the work session document illustrate the scale of the impact but are not what institutions would experience.

#### Examples of Stability Mechanisms

Stop-loss or stop-gain - Institutions can lose or gain no more than X% compared to the prior year.



Phase-in – Increase the percentage allocated by the new formula components each biennium until reaching 40%-40%-20%

Expense Category	Examples	Expense Category	Examples
Public Service	<ul><li>Community Service</li><li>Cooperative extension</li><li>Public broadcasting</li></ul>	Academic Support	<ul> <li>Libraries and museums</li> <li>Academic administration</li> <li>Academic personnel development</li> <li>Course and curriculum development</li> </ul>
Research	<ul> <li>Institutes and research centers</li> <li>Project research</li> <li>Research Training &amp; Sponsored Fellowships</li> <li>Departmental Research</li> </ul>	Student Services	<ul> <li>Student services administration</li> <li>Social and cultural development</li> <li>Counseling and career guidance</li> <li>Student admissions, records, financial aid</li> <li>Student health services</li> <li>Student newspapers</li> </ul>
Institutional Support	<ul> <li>Executive management</li> <li>Fiscal operations</li> <li>General administrative and logistical services</li> <li>Administrative IT</li> </ul>	Instruction	<ul> <li>General academic, developmental ed, and Voc/Tech instruction</li> <li>Community education</li> <li>Instructional IT</li> </ul>



# Thank You!

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