



Pennsylvania's  
**STATE SYSTEM**  
of Higher Education

# 2019-2020

# APPROPRIATIONS

# REQUEST



**CALU**



**CLARION**  
UNIVERSITY



**MANSFIELD**  
UNIVERSITY

Millersville  
University



SlipperyRock  
University

**WCU**  
WEST CHESTER  
UNIVERSITY

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**Dr. Dan Greenstein**  
*Chancellor*

**February 2019**

# Pennsylvania's State System of Higher Education 2019-20 Appropriations Request

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## Dear Appropriations Committee Members:

Five months into the job as chancellor, allow me to say unequivocally, “I hear you.” I hear your concerns about the financial condition of several of our universities. I hear you when you talk to me about how the rising cost of college is affecting students and their families—including their decisions on whether to even attend, knowing the debt they might incur. And I hear you when you tell me how we need to work more closely with employers to ensure students are career ready when they graduate, in areas most in demand in the workforce.

After meeting with hundreds—if not thousands—of people across Pennsylvania since arriving here, I can say I not only hear you... *I agree with you.*

I also agree with you about how important these universities are to the Commonwealth, and what they mean to the economic, cultural, and societal health and well-being of the communities they serve, and to our students and their future. Thank you for engaging in this important dialogue and for providing the opportunity to discuss the future of the State System with you and your fellow committee members.

Each of our 14 State System universities was established more than a century ago to meet specific needs within their regions. They serve that same role today, yet in a much broader way than originally designed. In fact, we have a long track record of evolving to meet the changing needs of the people of Pennsylvania, and we are doing it again (more on that later in this document). More than 13,000 dedicated faculty and staff work hard every day to successfully advance our mission and to serve our students. Consider who we are and who we serve:

- Nearly 90% of our students are Pennsylvania residents; 72% stay here after graduation to live, to work, and to raise their families.
- 500,000+ alumni live here—serving as business, community, and civic leaders in towns and cities in virtually every corner of the state.
- One in five undergraduate degrees awarded in Pennsylvania comes from a State System university.
- 95% of our graduates get jobs or continue their education; with 88% working in-field.
- 58% of our graduates studied high-demand fields such as STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics), healthcare, business, and education.

Our faculty and staff not only are dedicated, they are exceptional. Because of them, our universities provide high-quality educational experiences while continuing to be among the most affordable four-year institutions in Pennsylvania—striving to provide every student, regardless of zip code or family background, the opportunity to achieve success and upward mobility.

The State System not only is preparing Pennsylvania's future, it is a solid investment for the state—generating \$11 in economic activity for every \$1 it receives through the annual appropriation. Creating \$6.7 billion in annual economic and employment impact—an average of more than \$300 million per university—the State System is a key economic driver across the Commonwealth. We are responsible for generating more than 62,000 “external” jobs—many employed by the entrepreneurs who run the local shops, restaurants, and other small businesses that serve the campuses and their surrounding communities, counties, and regions. That number doesn't even include the nearly 13,000 full- and part-time employees who work for our universities. In fact, with few exceptions, our universities are among the largest employers in their communities.

It's easy to see the enormous contributions the State System universities make to Pennsylvania every day.

But, as all of us know, the State System also is facing enormous challenges, including declining enrollments and rising costs. We are addressing these challenges, openly, honestly, and transparently through an aggressive System Redesign that will be nothing short of transformational. We won't tweak our way out of our situation.

This effort began when the Board of Governors commissioned a review of our entire operations at each of our universities and in the Office of the Chancellor. Data gathered by NCHEMS, the insights they gleaned, and many of the approaches they recommended, as well as those included in the RAND study commissioned by the legislature, will be important going forward. The Board already has identified key priorities and addressed some immediate needs, including my appointment as chancellor with a charge to act as an agent of change. In September we launched phase 2 of the redesign to develop a vision for the transformed system—a vision the Board of Governors endorsed unanimously in January.

The pages that follow address this vision and begin to show how it will address our challenges by creating a State System in which:

- students enrolled in any university can easily access programs and courses at other universities;
- new programs meet high-demand workforce needs;
- we double-down on retaining and graduating students;
- adult and returning students find pathways that help them pursue and advance their careers;
- our costs are controlled by leveraging our enormous collective operating scale; and
- we remain Pennsylvania's high-quality, affordable option for ALL students.

With a vision for our future before us, we have launched the implementation planning phase that will provide the detail that you and I both want. How specifically is the State System going to leverage its scale, at what cost, with what savings, with what impacts on our students' success and our universities' financial condition? In what order will initiatives be sequenced, why, and—above all—when will we see results? I look forward to sharing that information with you as it becomes available in the months ahead.

Transformational work on this scale is hard. It is also frustratingly slow, for you as well as for me. It is not slow because we are unresponsive or execute poorly. It is slow because the problems we are facing are complex, the actions we are taking are consequential, the stakeholders with whom we must engage are many and all have passionate and often divergent interests in the outcome. To make real and lasting progress, we need to work together with the Board of Governors; the university presidents and councils of trustees, faculty and staff on all of the campuses; our community and business leaders; our unions; and, of course, you. Our work is a partnership. We need and welcome your input and your support.

We know we can do this. We must. The consequences of our failing are too serious to contemplate for Pennsylvania and, frankly, the nation at large. The challenges we face so acutely here are the same challenges confronting public higher education generally, only in lower doses. Other public systems are addressing them too, and many have their eyes on what is happening here. We are committed to developing the solutions that work best for Pennsylvania.

We already have achieved some success. We have a vision, a timeline, and we will do our best to stick to it. I promise to keep you informed—and involved—every step of the way. That's what I mean by being transparent, accountable, and honest.

When I join you at the hearing, I will be representing not only myself as chancellor, but the entire State System—including more than 100,000 students, faculty, staff, and university leaders. We are committed to shaping a new future. We are committed to Pennsylvania.



Dan Greenstein  
Chancellor



## **SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS REQUEST:**

The State System is seeking a 2019-20 appropriation of \$505.8 million, an increase of \$37.7 million, to ensure continued access to and affordability of a high-quality education for the citizens of the Commonwealth. Governor Wolf has proposed an appropriation of \$475.1 million, an increase of approximately \$7 million.

Funding at the requested level combined with a Board-approved tuition decision, which typically occurs in July, would allow the universities to address affordability issues for Pennsylvania's low- and middle-income families, thus improving higher education opportunities.

It also would enable the universities to invest in new and innovative academic programs that address workforce needs of employers in the Commonwealth, and in student retention efforts that will help more students achieve success through to graduation. It would enable us to move forward with the System Redesign that is critical to our future on behalf of students and all Pennsylvanians.



# SYSTEM REDESIGN – PHASE 2

## Ensuring student and university success in a “sharing system”

Student success is the single most important objective of the State System and its 14 universities. It entails ensuring that students don't just enroll in one of our universities, but that they complete an affordable, high-quality degree or certificate program. Completion is critical. There is a wealth of evidence that shows how educational attainment tracks directly to an individual's employability, earning power, positive health outcomes, and enhanced civic participation, to name but a few benefits.

University success is another critical objective for the State System. It entails ensuring the universities are able to promote their students' success in a financially sustaining way. To achieve these two objectives, the Board of Governors has endorsed a framework for the State System's transformational redesign—one that entails the development of a “sharing system.”

*“In a sharing system, our universities stop competing on every dimension. Instead, they organize to leverage their enormous collective operating scale, to utilize their tremendous collective talent in ways that extend and expand opportunities for all.”*

Chancellor Dan Greenstein  
“State of the System” address, January 16, 2019

A sharing system develops concrete, measurable goals for both student and university success, and drives toward those goals by:

- aligning budgets to and allocating funding against them;
- being transparent about successes and shortcomings in order to generate feedback that drives continuous improvement;
- introducing accountability systems that support and enable individual and institutional performance management; and
- building a collaborative culture that enables us to work effectively together to achieve success.

Detailed implementation plans, as well as concrete goals for the sharing system, are being developed now. Information supplied here will provide a baseline against which progress may be measured in the future.

## A “sharing system” of student-ready universities

In a sharing system, universities will collaborate on regional and state-wide bases to:

- develop new programs that meet high-demand workforce needs;
- do even better with the growing number of adults who want to return to college to complete degrees or to “reskill” or “upskill” so they may continue building sustaining careers;
- double down on retaining and graduating the students who enroll; and
- enable students on **every** campus to have access to academic programming at other campuses.

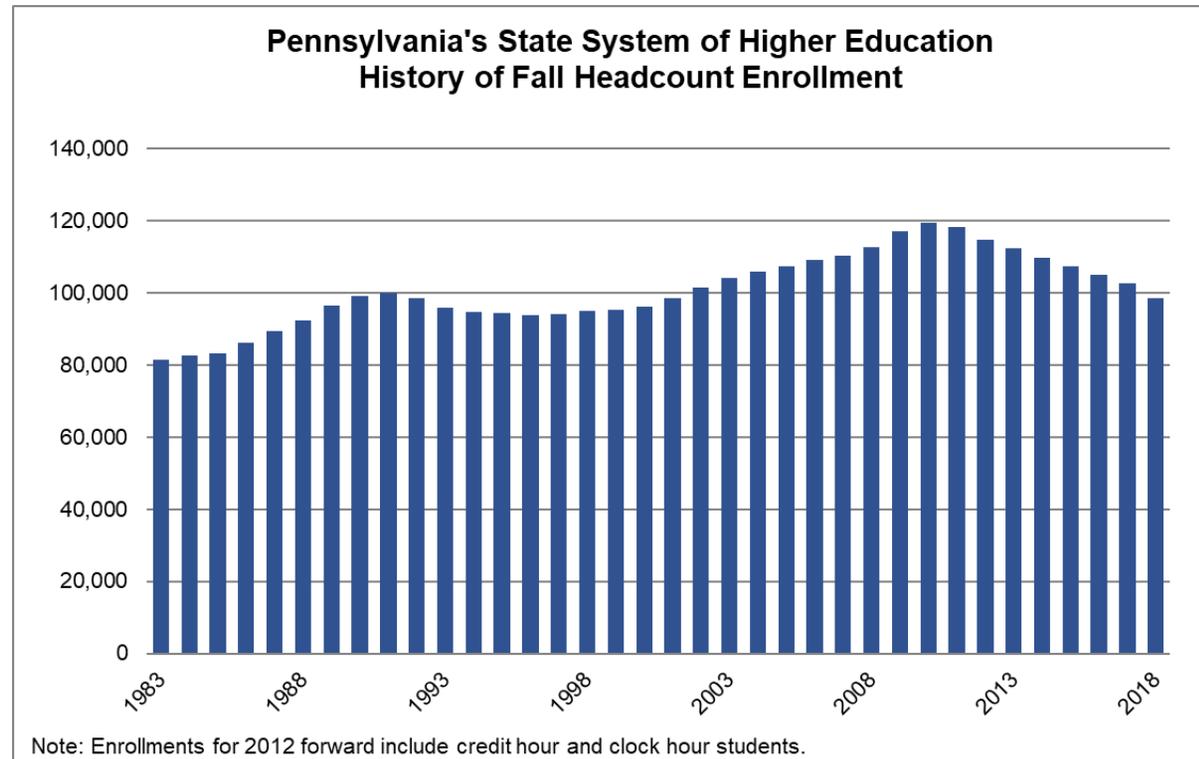


Figure 1

After a decade of growth, student enrollments across the State System have declined by almost 18% since fall 2010. (Fig. 1)

This decline varies by university (Fig. 2) and resulted from a number of things: contraction in the size of the high-school leaving population; reduction in the number of high school graduates attending college; a strong economy, resulting in more individuals going directly into the workforce; increased price of attendance; etc. In response, universities must align their capacity with the new enrollment levels and/or grow those enrollments.

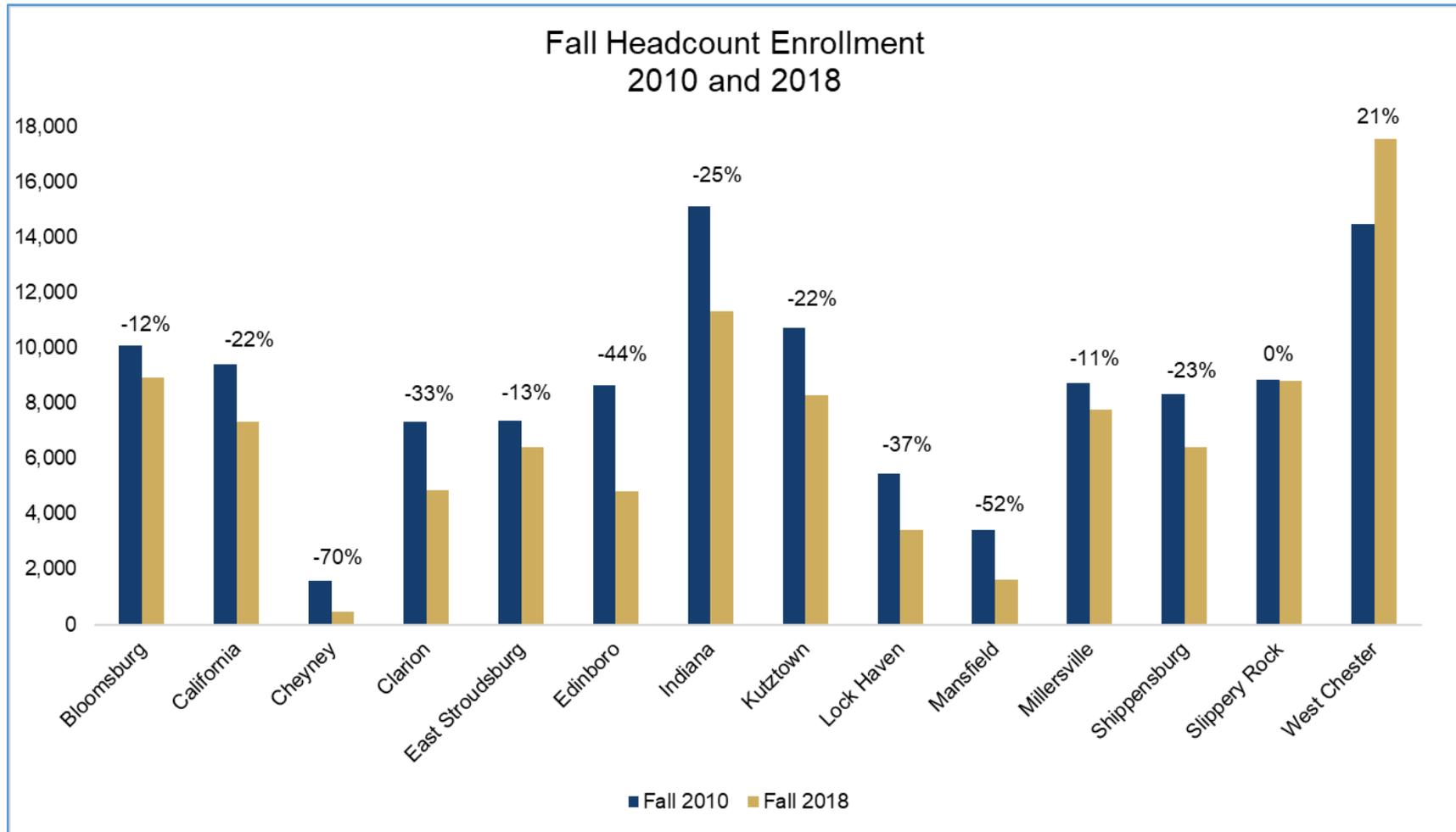


Figure 2

The number of high school graduates in Pennsylvania is expected to continue its decline, especially after 2025. **(Fig. 3)** This will further depress enrollment of “traditional” students, who today represent almost 90% of all undergraduates enrolled at the System universities. We must prepare for this future.

The declining size of the high school leaving population also threatens Pennsylvania’s ability to meet its workforce needs.

- By 2026, 54% of Pennsylvania’s jobs will require some amount of post-secondary education.
- Currently, 40% of adults 25 and over in Pennsylvania have an associate’s degree or higher (up from 34% in 2010). **(Fig. 4)**

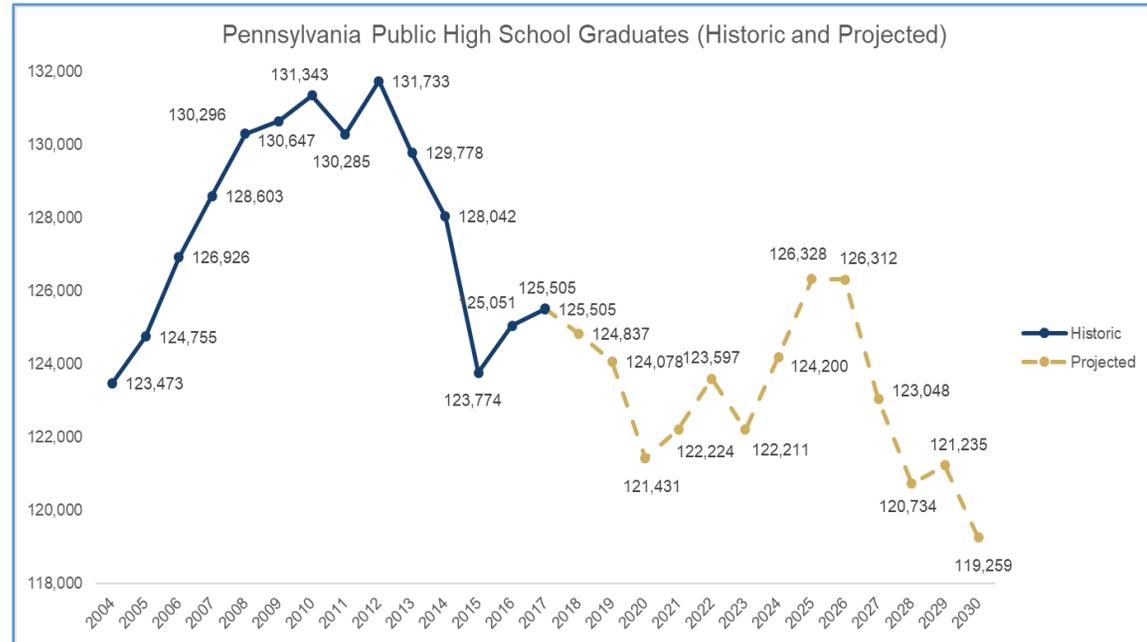
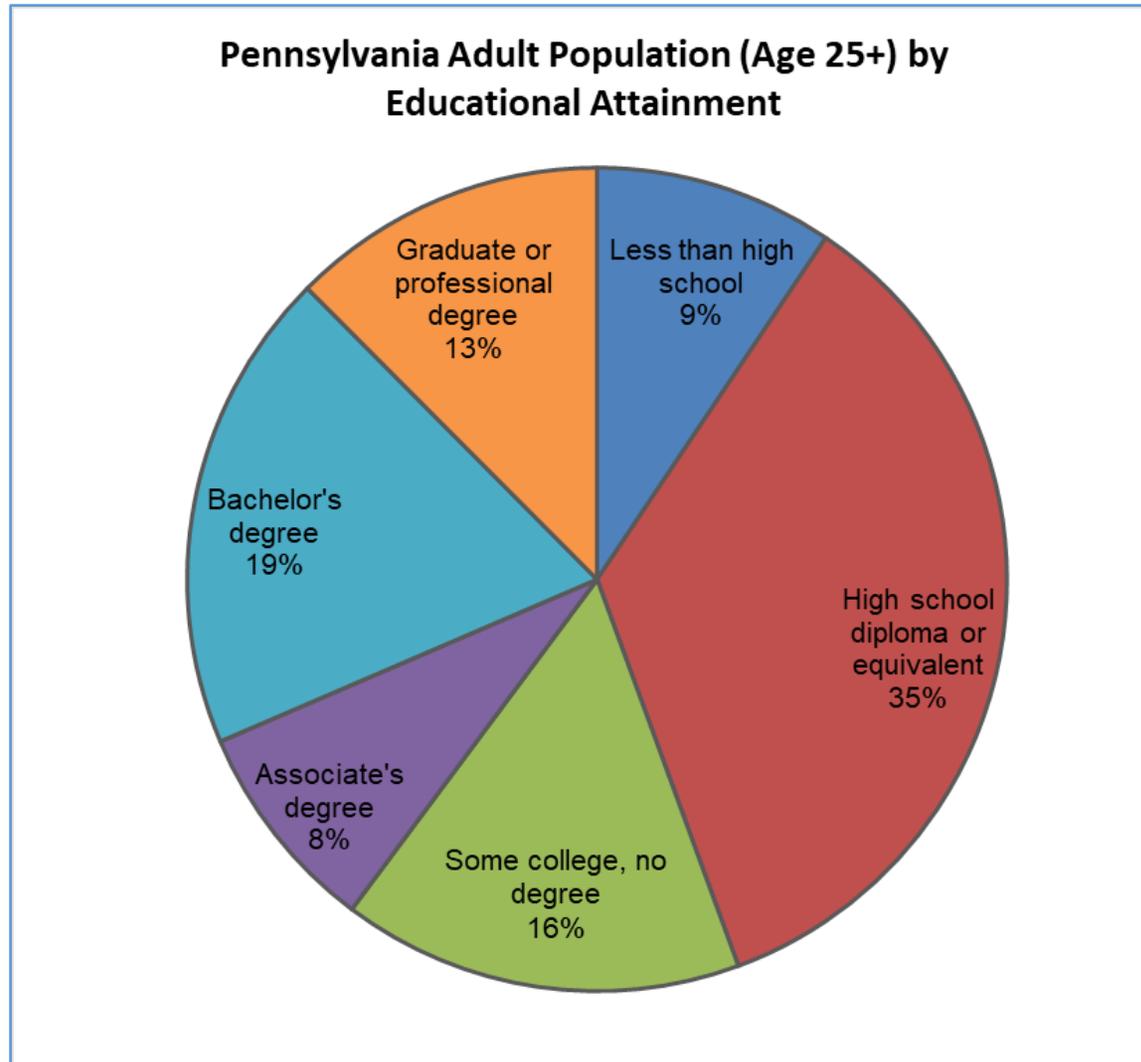


Figure 3

To fill the gap between demand and supply, universities must enroll more adult students, helping them to “upskill” or “reskill” so they may continue making progress in their careers and respond to the changing world of work.

Adult learners currently make up 10% of the State System’s undergraduate student body, and universities are making several shifts to serve them better, e.g., by expanding online and other programs that are more easily accessed by working adults and developing workforce-aligned short-course and continuing education programs.



Source: 2017 ACS 1-year estimates

Figure 4

Demand from students of color also is expected to grow as Pennsylvania's population becomes more diverse by race and ethnicity. In 2017, 21% of the student body was non-white, 3% below the proportion of non-whites in the state's overall population of almost 24%. **(Fig. 5)** The non-white population is expected to remain flat at 24% to 2028.

Meeting growing demand from students of color requires our making even greater progress in eliminating attainment gaps that persist between graduation rates of black and Hispanic students when compared to white students. Universities have made progress reducing those gaps over the past eight years, but much remains to be done. **(Fig. 6)**

Retaining all students through to graduation is critical to student success and another means of growing enrollment. On average, State System universities graduate nearly 60% of all students who begin as freshman in six years. **(Fig. 7)** While this is equivalent to our national comparison group average, the State System strives for significant improvement.

Universities are working to understand why students are stopping out and putting in place academic, student, financial, and other supports to ensure their success.

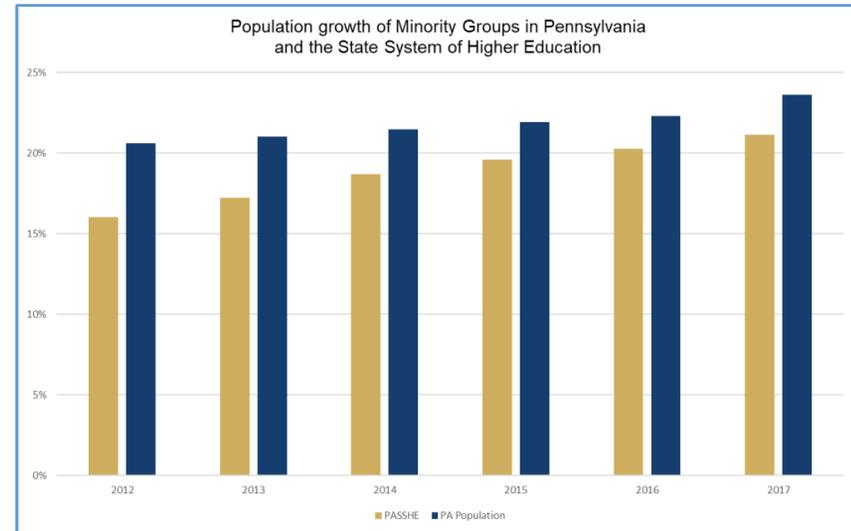


Figure 5

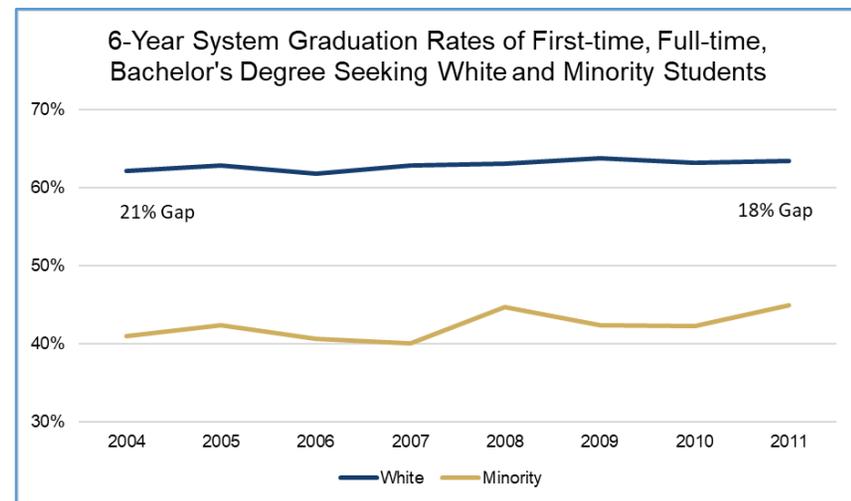


Figure 6

### 6-Year Graduation Rates of First-Time, Full-Time, Bachelor's Degree Seeking Students

	Fall 2004	Fall 2005	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	Percentage Point Change
West Chester	65.4%	68.5%	68.9%	68.8%	67.3%	70.8%	70.1%	72.6%	7.2%
Slippery Rock	60.5%	59.2%	62.1%	62.8%	67.5%	68.0%	68.3%	66.1%	5.5%
Millersville	61.1%	64.8%	64.5%	61.1%	64.1%	62.0%	61.1%	61.7%	0.5%
Bloomsburg	62.7%	61.1%	64.3%	61.9%	64.8%	62.2%	61.8%	58.0%	-4.6%
Indiana	54.3%	52.3%	50.4%	51.4%	53.4%	55.0%	54.0%	55.9%	1.5%
Mansfield	46.1%	53.2%	47.9%	50.9%	54.3%	49.6%	54.0%	55.1%	9.1%
Lock Haven	52.7%	45.9%	46.7%	48.0%	47.5%	50.3%	48.0%	54.8%	2.1%
California	55.3%	53.4%	56.5%	53.5%	57.4%	52.3%	53.8%	54.7%	-0.7%
Kutztown	54.1%	54.2%	54.7%	54.9%	55.5%	54.1%	54.8%	53.1%	-1.1%
Clarion	48.5%	49.4%	48.4%	53.6%	49.6%	49.5%	50.0%	51.6%	3.0%
Shippensburg	60.4%	59.5%	57.1%	54.8%	55.0%	56.7%	56.1%	51.5%	-8.9%
East Stroudsburg	58.3%	58.8%	57.1%	56.0%	55.9%	54.5%	57.3%	48.1%	-10.2%
Edinboro	45.2%	53.1%	44.5%	46.0%	49.4%	49.3%	48.8%	47.9%	2.7%
Cheyney	25.1%	25.7%	22.7%	24.8%	26.1%	17.5%	15.9%	25.6%	0.6%
System	59.0%	59.3%	58.4%	58.9%	59.8%	59.9%	59.4%	59.9%	0.9%

Source: Datawarehouse, Official Reporting Date: End of 15th day of classes

Notes: Only students who received a Bachelor's Degree are included in the Graduation Rates

Data includes updates and late conferrals processed through March 2016, so data may not match what was previously reported

Figure 7

**Aligning academic programs with workforce needs is key to success for all**

**Figures 8 and 9** to the right show good alignment between the highest enrolled programs of study offered at System universities and the occupation groups in the state where the projected number of new job openings will be the greatest in the future.

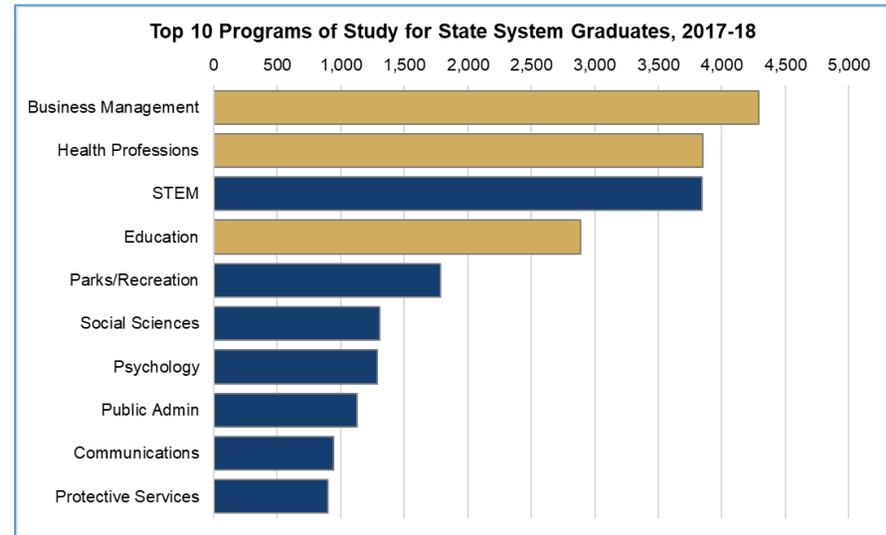


Figure 8

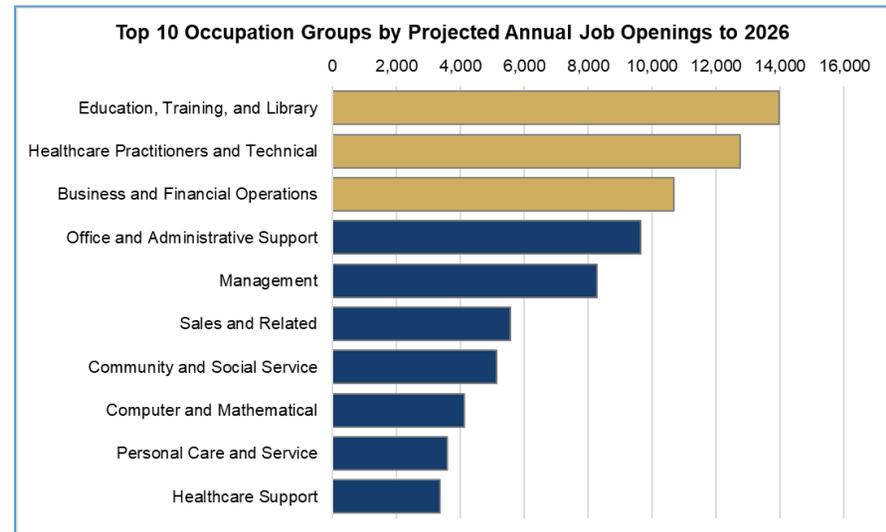


Figure 9

Data on graduates' employment outcomes show the State System's universities do well preparing students for successful careers within their fields of study. This is especially true for students who graduate with majors in business and in healthcare-related fields. As shown in the charts below (**Figs. 10 and 11**), the majority of graduates go on to work in areas directly related to their field of study.

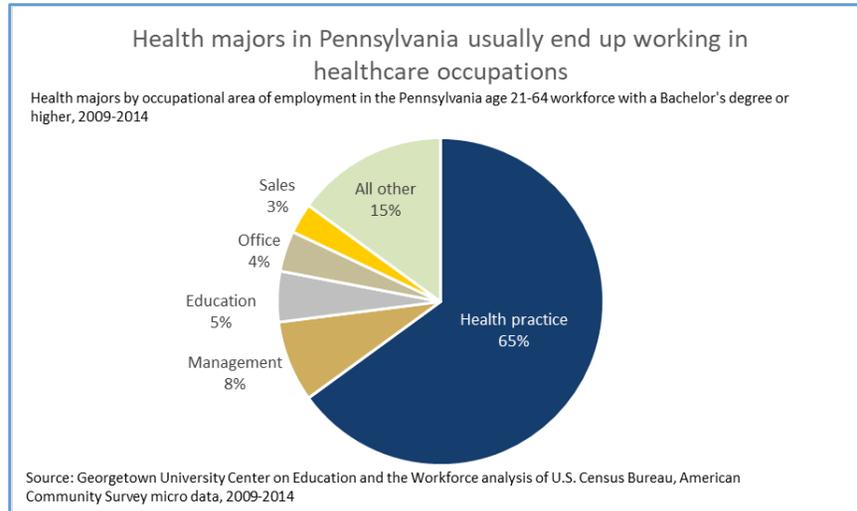


Figure 10

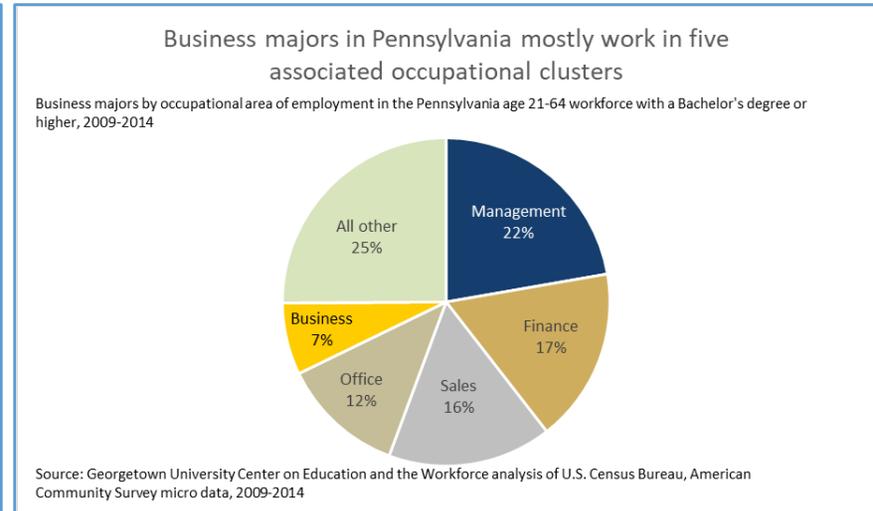


Figure 11

To be responsive to employers' changing needs, System universities continually review their academic programming to ensure existing offerings remain relevant and to identify where new programs are needed. In conducting their reviews, universities routinely:

- use data that estimate current and future workforce needs, enhancing and ensuring responsiveness to the needs of students and employers; and
- work closely with employers in their regions to design new programs to address emerging student and workforce needs.

Evidence of the universities' responsiveness to changing workforce need is available from a number of sources.

### **Changes in the general composition of the academic program**

While collectively the universities still produce the largest number of new teachers in the state—a profession where we expect to see demand pick up after a period of decline—education no longer is the largest major in the System. STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) and healthcare-related majors now represent the most popular areas of study, accounting for about one-third of the graduates receiving a bachelor's degree from a System university. Business, the second most popular field of study, accounts for about one-fourth of those now graduating.

### **The introduction of new programs and the retirement of others**

State System universities introduced 32 new academic programs over the past year, the vast majority designed to prepare students for high-demand careers in areas related to STEM, healthcare, and business.

New degree programs approved in the past 12 months include:

#### **In STEM:**

- Fisheries and wildlife biology
- Molecular biology
- Chemical technology
- Civil engineering
- Cybersecurity
- Mechanical engineering
- Information technology
- Information systems

#### **In healthcare:**

- Athletic training
- Respiratory care
- Exercise science
- Substance abuse and behavior disorder counseling
- Health education

#### **In business:**

- Business administration
- Business and commerce
- Economics
- Finance
- Human resource management
- Management
- Marketing

All new programs are subject to a formal review after five years; in order to continue, a program must demonstrate sustained enrollment and evidence of appropriate student learning outcomes.

As part of their continual review of their academic programs, the universities over the last five years have eliminated more than 300 programs that are no longer in demand, to ensure students graduate with relevant degrees that align with employer needs.

**Figure 12** on the following page depicts the flow of State System graduates into the workforce. The infographic was created by analyzing the employment outcomes of approximately 75,000 State System alumni. For analysis, similar programs were grouped together. The end result is a chart that shows various programs of study (left side of the chart) and the occupations held by graduates of those programs (right side of the chart).

A blue line between a grouped program area and an occupation indicates that the program grouping offered training specifically related to that occupation, or was “in-field.” A red line indicates that the program did not specifically train the graduate for that occupation, or was “out-of-field.” Some highlights follow:

- Humanities majors are employed in a variety of fields. The highest share (16%) of humanities majors are found in management, business and finance, and financial occupations. This is followed by sales (12%), social and community services (11%), and education (10%) occupations.
  - 46% of economics majors worked in business and finance, management, and financial service occupations, including marketing, advertising, and business processes and analysis.
  - Geography majors have taken jobs in the GIS and science occupation fields.
- Half of all STEM majors are working in an IT, engineering, or science occupational area.
- Over two-thirds of business majors are working in a business, finance, or accounting-related area.
- Not all State System education majors ended up in an education-related occupation. In fact, only three out of five education majors entered an education-related occupation.
- Communications majors enter a variety of occupations, including business and finance (18%), sales (17%), and media (14%).

### Alumni Outcomes Analysis

● Out-of-field    ● In-field

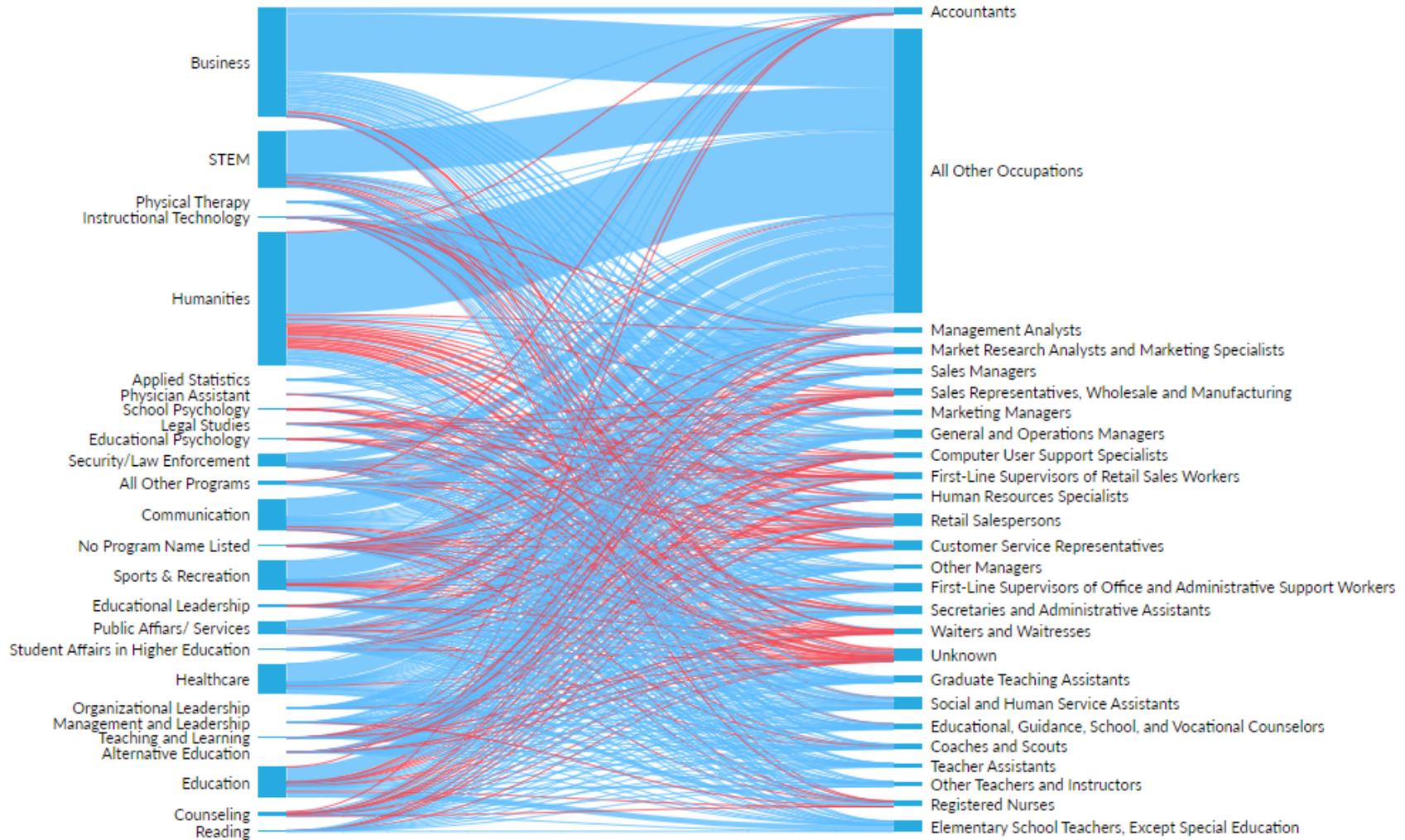


Figure 12

Most State System universities draw the largest share of their students from adjacent counties. **(Fig. 13)** The universities enroll students from all 67 Pennsylvania counties. **(Fig. 14)** Because population changes and workforce needs are not uniform across counties, universities will experience and respond to them differently. **(Fig. 15)** As a result, it is imperative that the sharing system enables universities a high degree of autonomy in determining how best to serve their regions' respective needs. The sharing system will put in place a governance structure that gives universities autonomy in return for a high degree of accountability to one another, to the Board of Governors, and to the people of Pennsylvania.

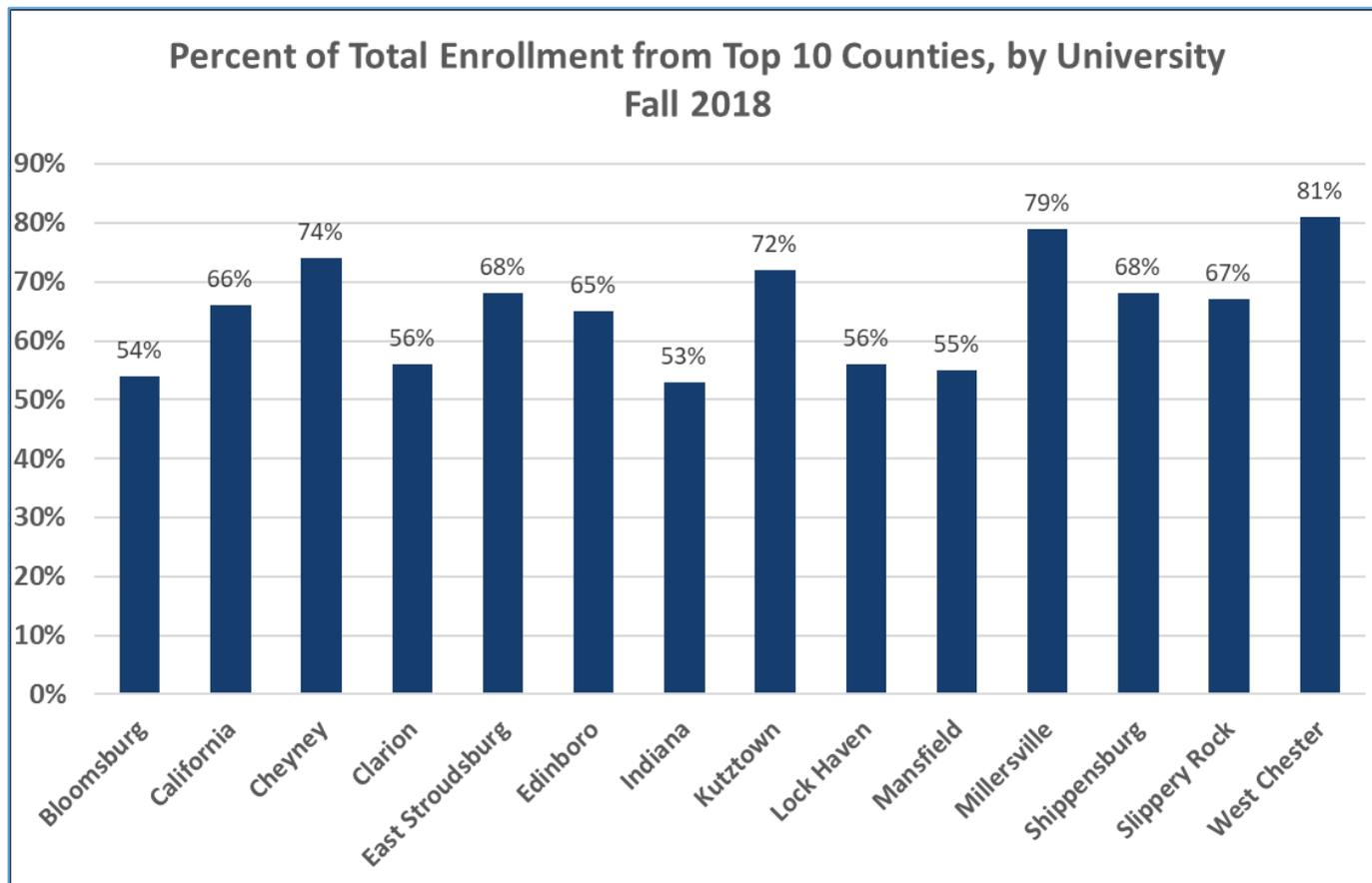


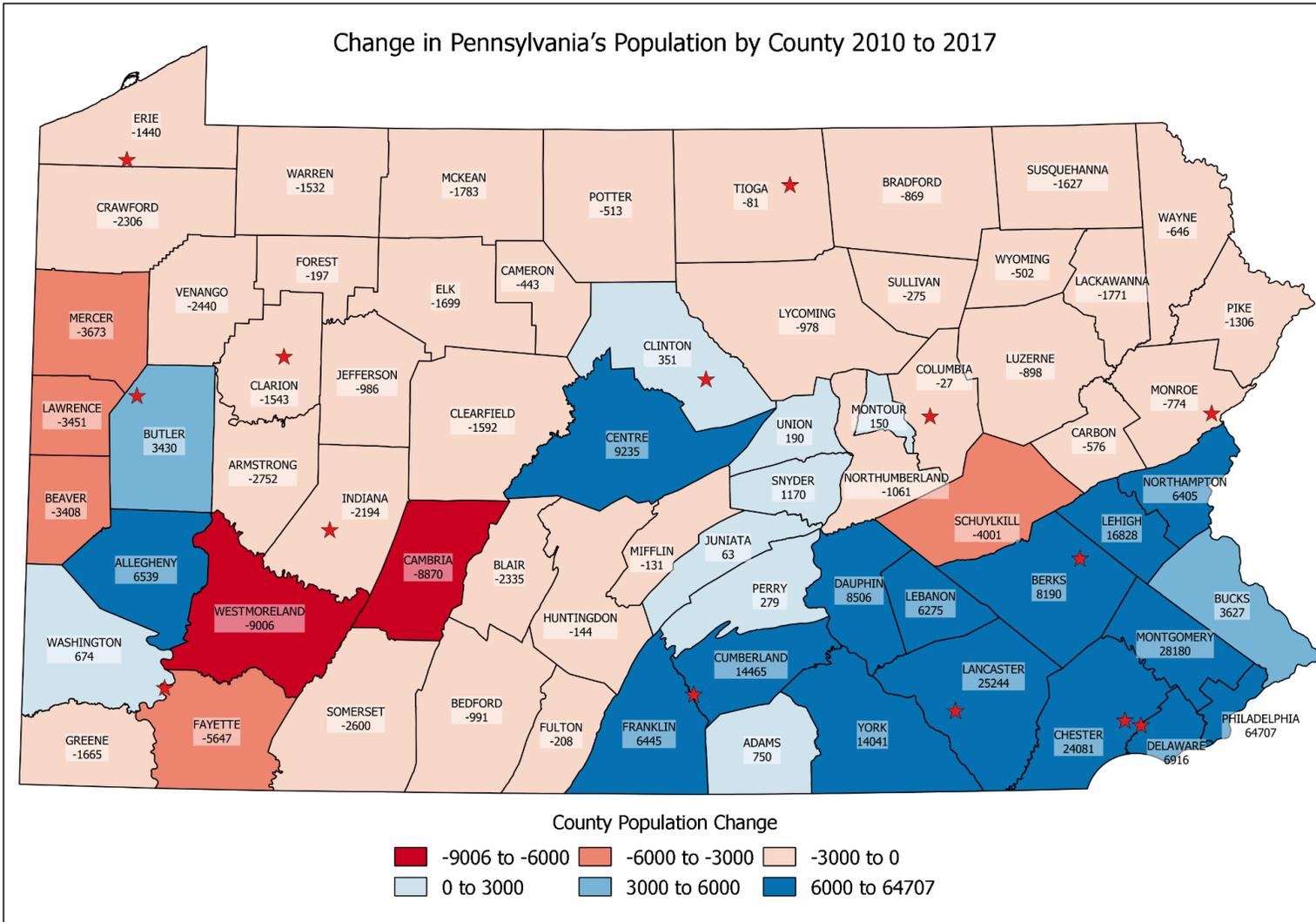
Figure 13

### Instate Headcount Enrollment by County, Fall 2018

County	Enrollment	County	Enrollment	County	Enrollment	County	Enrollment
Adams	622	Clinton	542	Lackawanna	835	Pike	618
Allegheny	6,354	Columbia	969	Lancaster	4,358	Potter	95
Armstrong	673	Crawford	835	Lawrence	687	Schuylkill	1,045
Beaver	927	Cumberland	2,192	Lebanon	751	Snyder	250
Bedford	177	Dauphin	1,779	Lehigh	2,566	Somerset	331
Berks	3,392	Delaware	4,121	Luzerne	1,285	Sullivan	36
Blair	537	Elk	306	Lycoming	961	Susquehanna	189
Bradford	481	Erie	2,420	McKean	281	Tioga	457
Bucks	3,646	Fayette	994	Mercer	907	Union	296
Butler	1,879	Forest	38	Mifflin	224	Venango	758
Cambria	922	Franklin	1,310	Monroe	2,297	Warren	291
Cameron	46	Fulton	80	Montgomery	4,985	Washington	1,821
Carbon	420	Greene	250	Montour	276	Wayne	283
Centre	693	Huntingdon	203	Northampton	2,217	Westmoreland	2,229
Chester	6,363	Indiana	1,427	Northumberland	833	Wyoming	104
Clarion	698	Jefferson	560	Perry	240	York	2,740
Clearfield	858	Juniata	118	Philadelphia	4,713	<b>Total PA</b>	<b>86,791</b>

Source: State System Student Data Warehouse (SIMS)

Figure 14



Source: US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2010 and 2017 Five Year Estimates

Figure 15

## Student affordability in the “sharing system”

The State System’s universities are among the most affordable for Pennsylvania residents seeking a four-year or graduate degree, and the return on investment as measured in student earnings is good. Still, growth in the net average price of attendance threatens to undermine this value. It is critical to both student and university success that the System universities control costs, and use tuition and institutional aid strategically to keep tuition as low as possible for those with the greatest financial challenges.

A sharing system ensures student affordability by:

- leveraging operating scale to reduce costs and grow enrollments;
- retooling budgeting and investment practices;
- generating alternative revenue streams;
- making a compelling case for public investment in higher education; and
- holding itself accountable to outcomes, including those measured in net average price per student.

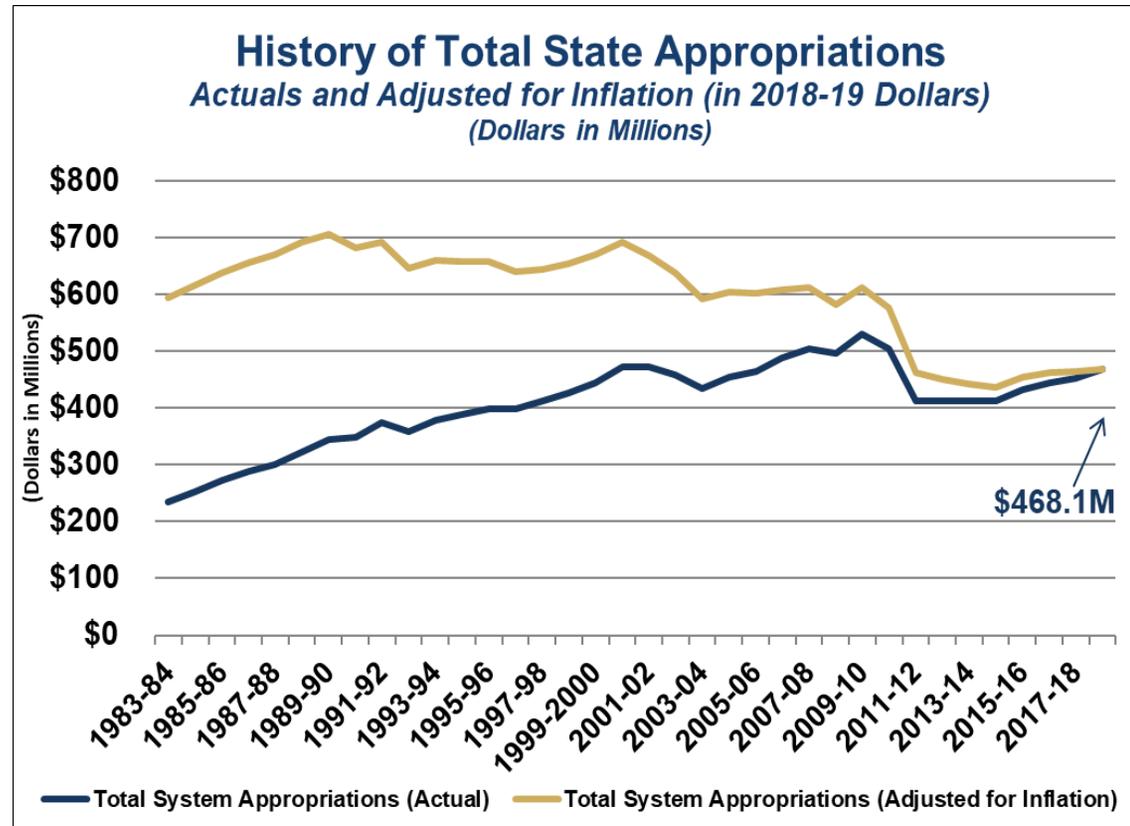


Figure 16

In recent years, Pennsylvania has increased funding for public higher education. (Fig. 16)

However, Pennsylvania continues to be behind most other states, ranking 48<sup>th</sup> nationally in funding for public higher education per public student. (Figs. 17 and 18)

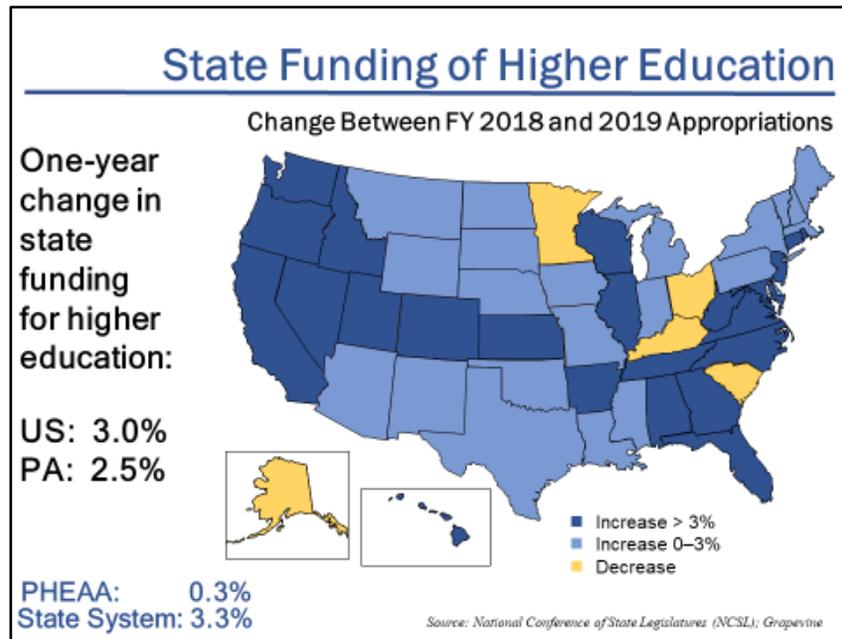


Figure 17

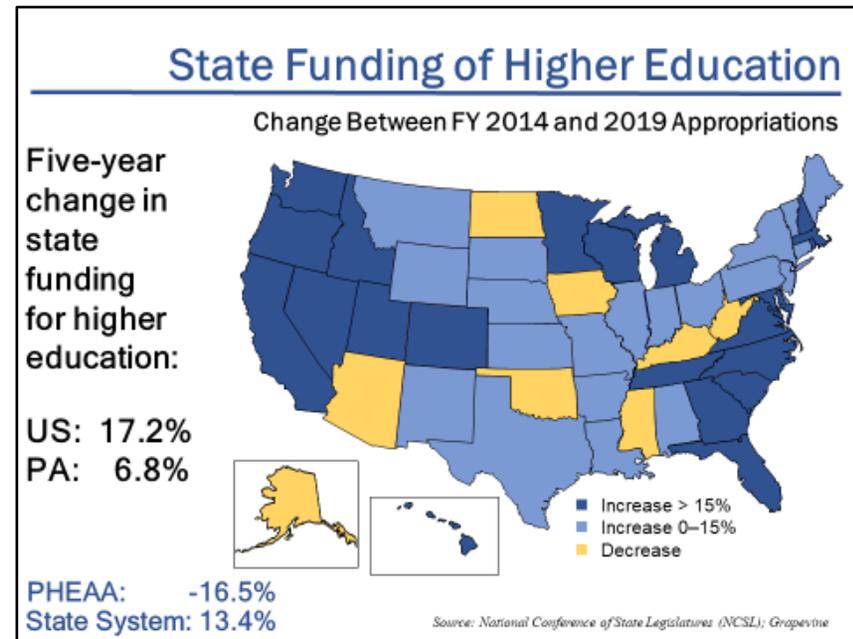


Figure 18

As state investment erodes, a greater share of the full cost of a higher education falls on students. The data show that the proportionate burden borne by Pennsylvania's students (73%) is significantly greater than the national average (46%). (Figs. 19 and 20)

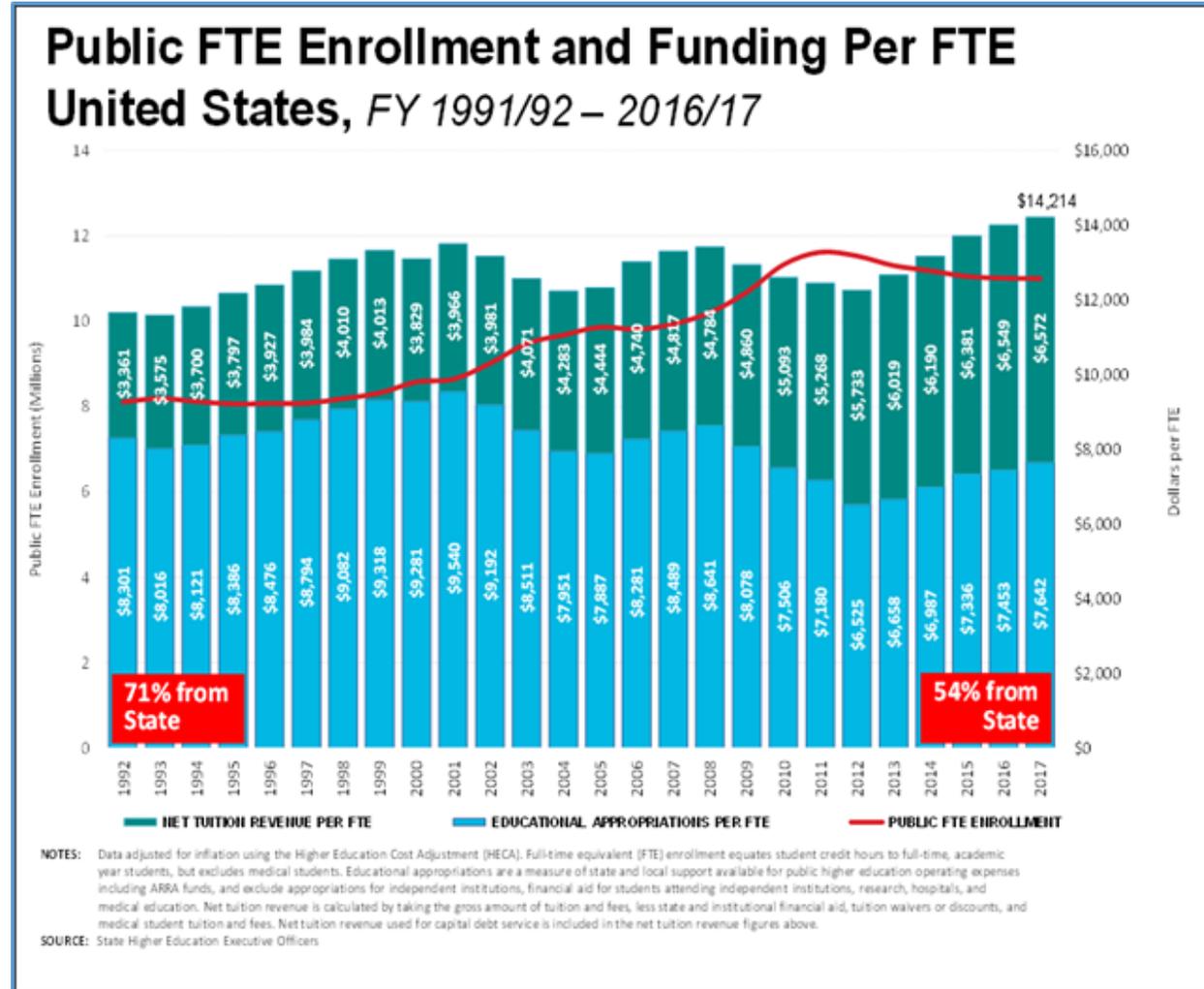


Figure 19

In response to the rising cost of attendance, and in an effort to maintain student affordability, the System's universities have eliminated over \$300 million in expenditures from their combined operating budgets over the last 14 years and reduced the number of permanent employees by about 1,100 since 2009. Cost efficiency measures are addressed in greater detail later.

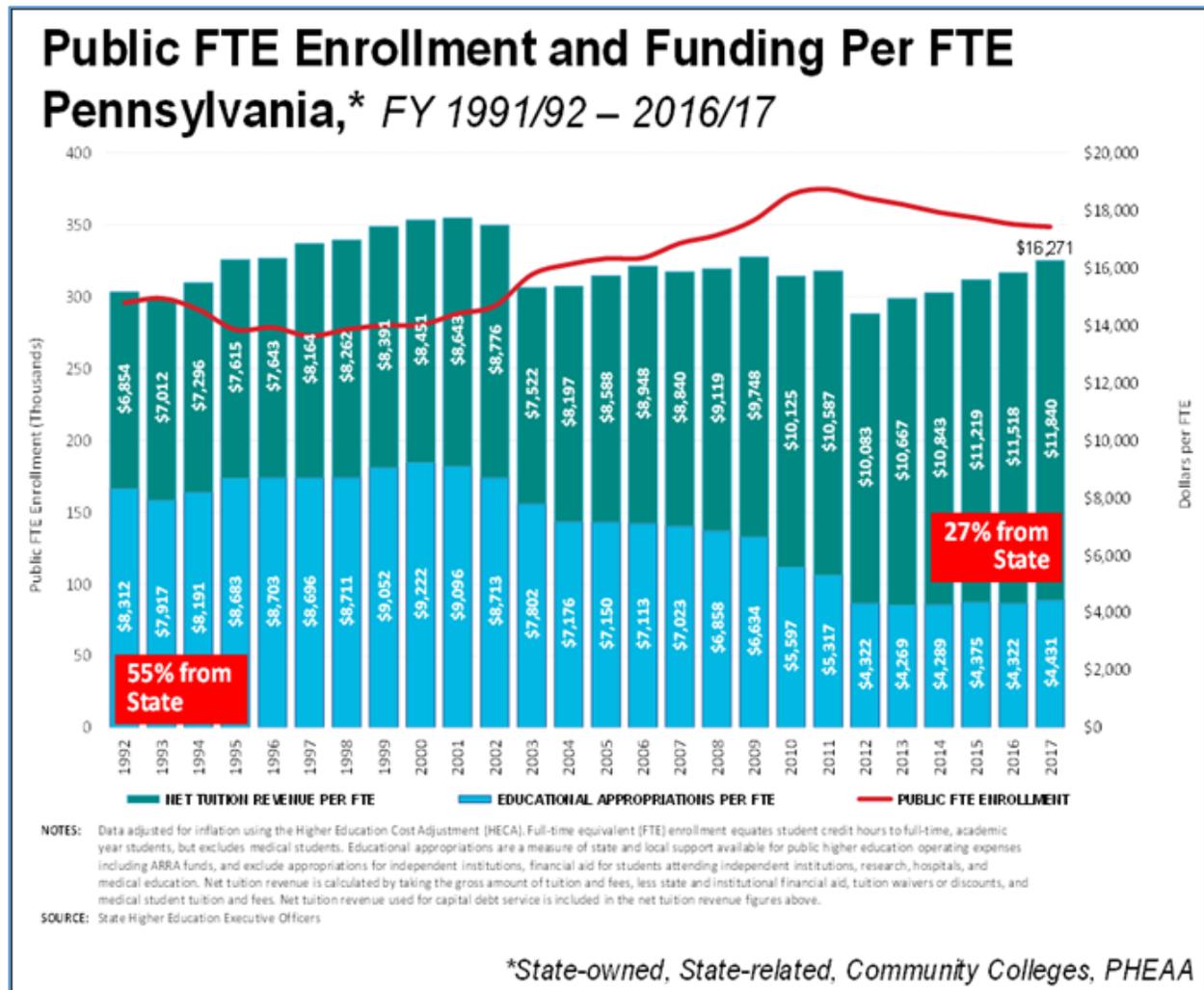


Figure 20

On average, the amount spent annually to educate a student at a System university is about \$16,000. The total varies by university. (Fig. 21)

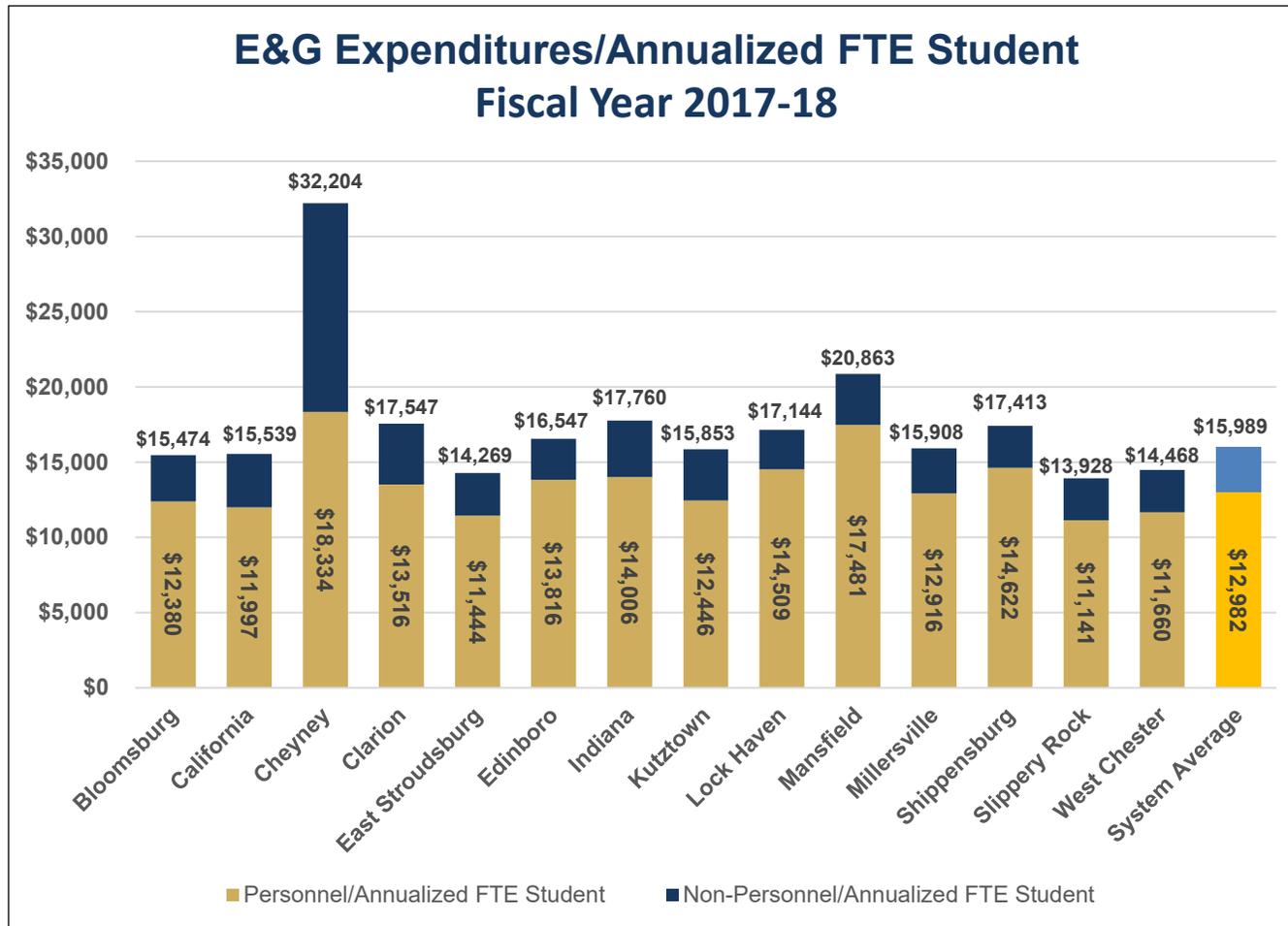


Figure 21

Federal, state, and institutional grant aid help students offset the rising price of a university education, but the availability of aid has not kept pace with the rising average net price. **(Fig. 22)** Even before 2008-09, total available grant aid did not cover the tuition and fees charged by System universities.

Still, the cost of attendance and net price of attending a System university (with grant aid factored in) remains among the lowest for four-year colleges and universities in the state. **(Fig. 23)** The State System's typical direct cost to the student (tuition, fees, room, and board) for in-state undergraduate students is similar to the national average, and approximately \$1,000 below the average in the Middle States region (\$21,682; \$21,370; \$22,655, respectively), according to the College Board.

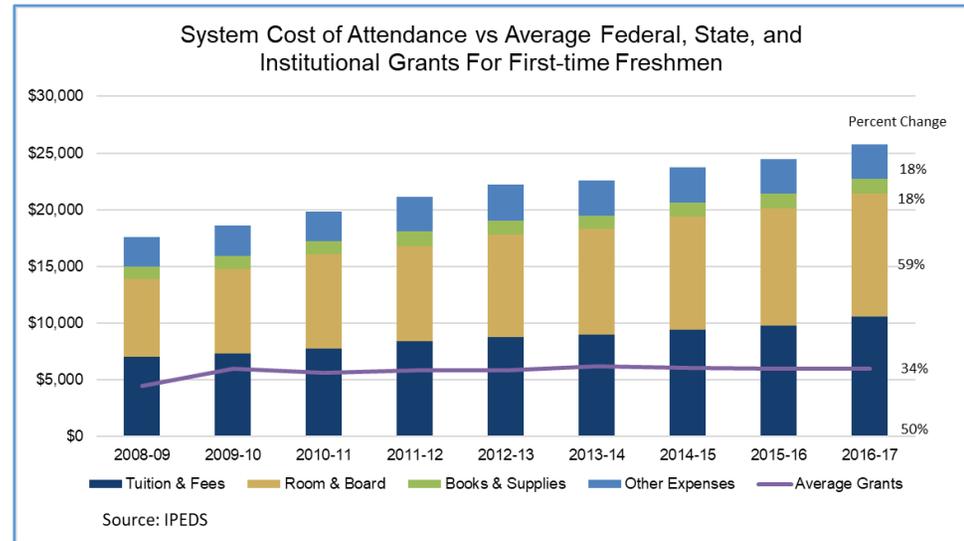


Figure 22

**Cost of Attendance and Net Price (Fall 2016 First-time, full-time freshmen)**

	State System of Higher Education	State Related	All PA Private Total Averages
Average cost of attendance (includes books and miscellaneous personal expenses)	\$25,789	\$31,481	\$47,074
Percent of the total cohort receiving any federal, state, local or institutional grant aid**	61%	60%	85%
Average total award amount of federal, state, local or institutional grant aid	\$6,026	\$9,768	\$23,962
Percent of the total cohort receiving student loan aid	78%	58%	66%
Average total award amount of student loan aid	\$8,410	\$9,031	\$8,916
<b>Average total net price for those receiving aid - (cost of attendance minus average grants)</b>	<b>\$19,763</b>	<b>\$21,713</b>	<b>\$23,112</b>
<b>With loans - (cost of attendance minus average grants and loans)</b>	<b>\$11,352</b>	<b>\$12,681</b>	<b>\$14,196</b>

Note: Includes weighted average of main and branch campuses. For those that do not have on-campus housing, off-campus rates were used to determine Cost of Attendance. \*\*Grant Aid--All "free" financial aid to the student; that which does not need to be repaid. Includes need-based and merit-based awards, such as Pell grants, PHEAA grants, scholarships, waivers, tuition discounts, etc. Source: IPEDS. NOTE: Most recent data available.

Figure 23

To meet the rising price of their education, students have relied increasingly on loans, resulting in greater levels of student debt. (Fig. 24)

### Average Student Loan Debt of Graduates

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Percent Change
Bloomsburg	\$25,321	\$27,223	\$28,791	\$29,661	\$33,122	\$36,915	\$35,407	40%
California	\$24,251	\$29,147	\$28,812	\$29,105	\$27,998	\$25,683	\$26,242	8%
Cheyney	DNR	DNR						
Clarion	DNR	\$29,410	\$25,398	\$21,507	\$26,276	\$33,346	\$35,277	20%
East Stroudsburg	\$22,333	\$24,053	\$27,356	\$27,730	\$30,123	\$28,500	\$24,182	8%
Edinboro	DNR	\$30,692	\$27,774	\$32,587	\$35,140	\$36,041	\$35,720	16%
Indiana	\$32,416	\$35,229	\$37,457	\$33,807	\$36,514	\$36,514	\$39,929	23%
Kutztown	\$25,250	\$30,831	\$32,901	\$33,376	\$37,011	\$39,230	\$40,084	59%
Lock Haven	\$23,707	\$23,840	\$24,387	\$29,353	\$31,806	\$34,192	\$34,863	47%
Mansfield	\$23,216	\$34,174	\$34,155	\$33,799	\$35,928	\$41,816	\$36,624	58%
Millersville	\$28,444	\$30,210	\$31,035	\$29,791	\$33,874	\$29,481	\$31,476	11%
Shippensburg	\$24,818	\$27,661	\$29,437	\$29,988	\$31,436	\$33,673	\$33,839	36%
Slippery Rock	\$28,810	\$28,959	\$29,722	\$30,458	\$32,039	\$33,303	\$34,300	19%
West Chester	\$27,689	\$30,345	\$30,366	\$30,881	\$32,031	\$33,814	\$34,160	23%
<b>State System</b>	<b>\$26,023</b>	<b>\$29,367</b>	<b>\$29,815</b>	<b>\$30,157</b>	<b>\$32,561</b>	<b>\$34,039</b>	<b>\$34,008</b>	<b>31%</b>
<b>State-Related</b>	<b>\$27,977</b>	<b>\$34,066</b>	<b>\$35,632</b>	<b>\$32,430</b>	<b>\$36,609</b>	<b>\$37,784</b>	<b>\$37,888</b>	<b>35%</b>
<b>State 4 Year Private</b>	<b>\$29,388</b>	<b>\$30,816</b>	<b>\$32,336</b>	<b>\$32,850</b>	<b>\$33,707</b>	<b>\$34,987</b>	<b>\$36,869</b>	<b>25%</b>

Source: The Institute for College Access and Success (TICAS)

Figure 24

The rising price of higher education has hit low- and middle-income families hardest. **(Fig. 25)** These are the families that provide most of our students and on whom employers increasingly rely to meet their needs of an educated workforce.

Enrollment from low- and middle-income families is declining faster than enrollments overall. **(Fig. 26)** New net price approaches and budget allocation models that are being introduced to the sharing system as part of system redesign will address these issues directly.

**Since 2011-12,  
enrollment by family  
income changed:**

**>\$110,000 +18%**

**<\$110,000 -20%**

**Total undergraduates  
declined 13%**

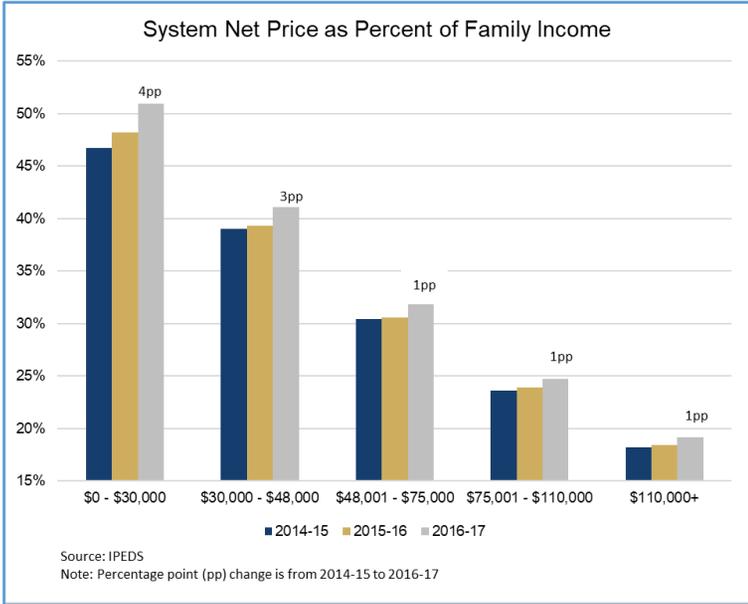


Figure 25

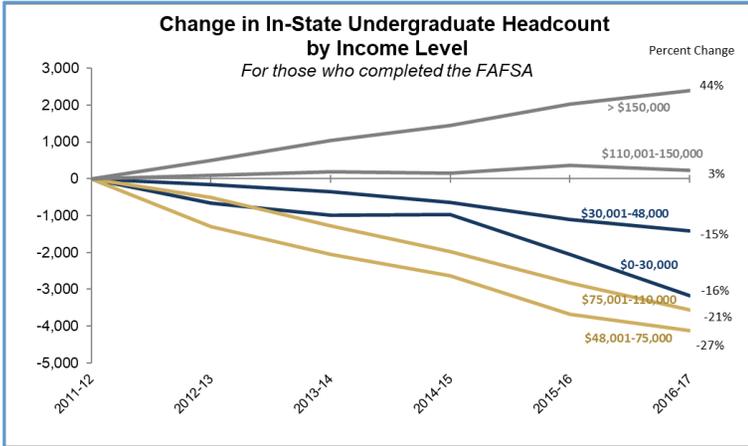


Figure 26

## University success

In the sharing system, universities will work collaboratively to leverage their operating scale and put in place budgeting and investment tools that enable them to reduce costs (for example, by sharing academic, business, and administrative functions and by bringing capacity into alignment with enrollments), and grow revenue.

The State System's appropriation has increased in each of the last four years, by a combined total of approximately \$55 million. Previously, the System went seven consecutive years where state funding either was reduced or held level. The net result is the System will receive essentially the same amount of state funding this year as it did in 2005-06, more than a decade ago. This, coupled with declining enrollment and the Board of Governors' genuine interest in maintaining affordability, has impacted the State System financially. Although there is considerable variation across universities—some operating in strong financial health—all are part of a single public corporation and government instrumentality, as defined within the System's statutory authority.

Faced with financial challenges, the universities have responded by eliminating over \$300 million in expenditures from their combined operating budgets over the last 14 years and reduced the number of permanent employees by about 1,100 since 2009. They have worked together in groups and as a system to leverage their scale and buying power to reduce their overall energy and other utility costs (**Fig. 27**) and the overall cost of healthcare plans (**Fig. 28**). They also have implemented a number of "shared services" (payroll, labor relations, digital library network, etc.), and kept the scale of the System office small, in order to realize additional savings.

Through the ongoing System Redesign, universities will substantially and aggressively step up their use of shared services, enabling even greater cost savings into the future.

### Efficiencies achieved in energy costs:

The State System has been committed to reducing its energy expenditures through both energy conservation and strategically procuring energy to drive down unit costs. The universities have avoided over \$260 million in energy and utility costs since 2005 through these combined efforts. (Fig. 27)

Estimated Cost Avoided Through State System's Energy Conservation Effort Since 2005/06								
Fiscal Year	Million Square Feet	mmBTU	Total Energy Cost for Fiscal Year	\$/mmBTU	Energy Utilization Index (EUI)	Annual EUI Reduction	Cumulative EUI Reduction	Cost Avoided
2005-06	26.45	3,796,335	\$43,720,415	11.52	145,749	4.9%	10.9%	\$5,460,000
2006-07	26.56	3,810,074	\$45,411,400	11.92	143,446	1.6%	12.4%	6,400,000
2007-08	26.72	3,648,264	\$46,053,980	12.62	136,517	4.8%	16.6%	9,160,000
2008-09	26.55	3,510,905	\$47,424,753	13.51	132,234	3.1%	19.2%	11,270,000
2009-10	27.40	3,213,945	\$41,807,009	13.01	117,288	14.1%	28.3%	16,530,000
2010-11	29.68	3,503,409	\$43,636,255	12.46	118,026	10.7%	27.9%	16,870,000
2011-12	32.93	3,499,504	\$40,873,698	11.68	106,261	9.4%	35.1%	22,080,000
2012-13	31.30	3,499,504	\$41,950,885	11.99	110,621	-4.1%	32.4%	19,900,000
2013-14	32.36	3,741,928	\$42,341,762	11.32	115,623	-4.5%	29.4%	17,590,000
2014-15	32.75	3,520,894	\$39,630,215	11.26	107,516	7.0%	34.3%	20,700,000
2015-16	31.96	3,286,024	\$35,988,733	10.95	101,728	5.4%	37.8%	21,680,000
2016-17	32.56	3,368,058	\$35,445,065	10.52	103,418	-1.7%	36.8%	20,640,000
2017-18	32.95	3,527,727	\$35,940,242	10.19	107,057	-3.5%	34.6%	19,000,000
<b>Total</b>								<b>\$207,280,000</b>

Estimated Cost Avoided Through State System's Energy Procurement Efforts			
Fiscal Year	Electricity	Natural Gas	Total
2005-06	\$0	\$3,248,000	\$3,248,000
2006-07	0	1,424,000	1,424,000
2007-08	0	1,990,000	1,990,000
2008-09	0	1,144,000	1,144,000
2009-10	1,771,000	1,127,000	2,898,000
2010-11	6,273,000	162,000	6,435,000
2011-12	1,199,000	257,000	1,456,000
2012-13	1,850,000	601,000	2,451,000
2013-14	5,868,000	1,246,000	7,114,000
2014-15	1,869,000	318,000	2,187,000
2015-16	12,116,000	631,000	12,747,000
2016-17	4,323,790	910,593	5,234,383
2017-18	3,381,594	1,737,243	5,118,837
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$38,651,384</b>	<b>\$14,795,836</b>	<b>\$53,447,220</b>

Avoided cost estimate based on difference from procured energy cost and published rate from the local distribution company for the estimated energy needs over the life of the contract period. Savings listed are for the term of the contract period; many contracts are for multiple years.

EUI (Energy Utilization Index) = Btu/square foot  
 Avoided cost = (EUI<sub>current</sub> - EUI<sub>base year</sub>) (MSF<sub>current</sub>) (\$/mmBTU<sub>current</sub>)  
 The base-line year for calculations is 2002/03

Figure 27

## Savings achieved from healthcare plan changes

The State System operated two different healthcare programs in 2018. Combined, the plans covered about two-thirds of all System employees; the Pennsylvania Employee Benefit Trust Fund (PEBTF) covered the remainder of those eligible to receive healthcare coverage.

The State System health plan that covers nonrepresented employees and members of two of its smaller union groups, including health center nurses and campus police and security officers, was redesigned at the beginning of 2016, while the health plan covering faculty and athletic coaches was redesigned at the beginning of 2017. While providing slightly different benefit structures, the cost of the plans is nearly identical.

These redesigned plans incorporated several changes, including higher member cost-sharing for certain medical services, along with an increased employee premium contribution. These plan changes have been extremely effective in holding down overall healthcare costs for the System, at a time when employer spending on a national level for health plans continues to rise, as illustrated in the charts on the right. (Fig. 28) Evidence of these savings is two-fold:

- **The total family premium is now lower than the national average.**
- **The total healthcare claims paid in all active employee State System plans for 2017-18 was the lowest since the 2011-12 fiscal year.**

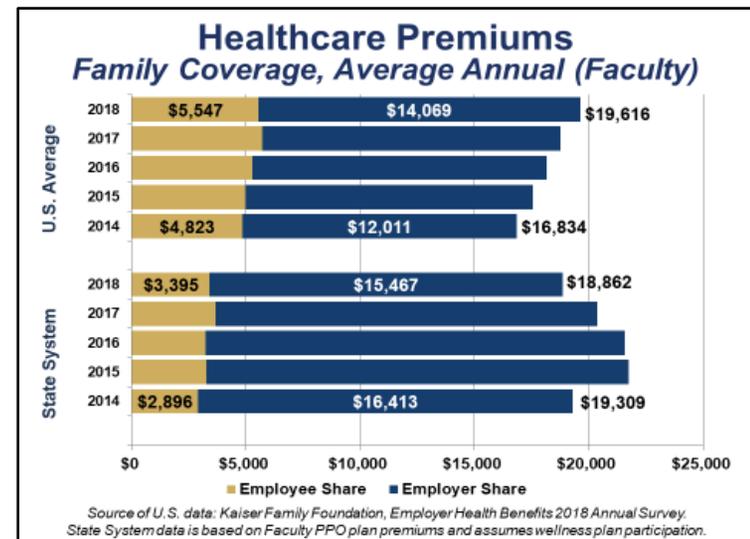
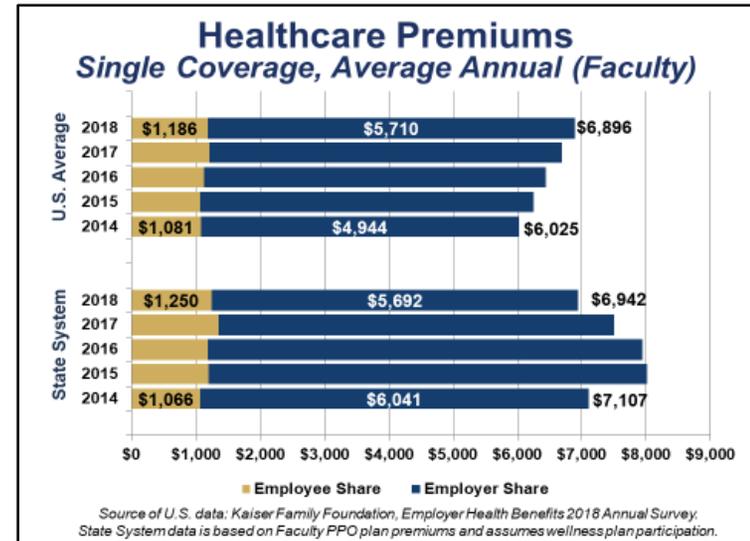


Figure 28

## Savings achieved by maintaining a small System office

Details on the cost of operating the System office are provided in the chart below. The office compares favorably with other system offices of higher education governing organizations with respect to both cost and employee headcount. See footnote (a) in the chart for national comparison.

### Dixon University Center Actual Annualized FTE Employees and Current Year Budget System-wide Offices Located in Harrisburg and Philadelphia

	Actual 2016-17 FTE	Actual 2017-18 FTE	Estimated 2018-19* FTE	2018-19 Budget
Office of the Chancellor (1/2 of 1%) (a)	36.91	35.39	33.91	\$8,922,175
Shared Services (b)	80.51	78.11	81.19	22,321,363
Other (c)	33.67	33.40	33.91	11,714,215
<b>Total</b>	<b>151.09</b>	<b>146.90</b>	<b>149.01</b>	<b>\$42,957,753</b>

\*As of January 8, 2019

(a) Based on a 2017/18 survey performed by the State Higher Education Executive Officers Association (SHEEO), on average, governing system offices employ 135 staff with an average annual operating budget of \$34.8 million.

(b) When cost effective, the System's universities and the Office of the Chancellor participate in shared service centers rather than managing individual offices across the System to perform similar functions. Currently, there are shared services for functions such as: payroll, benefits administration, labor relations, legal services, construction support, and administrative information systems. In addition to the above figures, universities and the Office of the Chancellor are anticipated to spend approximately \$14 million in strategically sourced contracts that reduce the overall cost of services and commodities.

(c) Includes site support functions, externally funded restricted grant activity, academic programming support for the nine universities that offer academic programs at the Dixon University Center, positions supported by Board-allocated resources, and other miscellaneous positions funded from alternative sources.

Additional Detail for "Other" Positions:	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Site Support Functions	14.76	14.71	14.51
Academic Programs at Dixon University Center **	5.38	5.16	4.83
Restricted Activity (funded externally)	3.42	3.50	4.48
Office of Internal Audit and Risk Assessment	6.67	6.23	6.40
Other	3.44	3.80	3.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.67</b>	<b>33.40</b>	<b>33.91</b>

\*\*Academic programs are offered at the Dixon University Center by the following System universities: Bloomsburg, Indiana, Lock Haven, Millersville, and Shippensburg. In addition, Elizabethtown College, Evangelical Seminary, Immaculata University, and Lebanon Valley College offer programs there.

Note: In 2018-19, 3.68 employees (included in Shared Services) provide operational support at the State System @ Center City, Philadelphia location for academic programs for Bloomsburg and West Chester Universities.

Despite the aggressive introduction of efficiency measures, the average expenditure per student has risen at all of the universities. While the data show there is more to do in aligning costs with enrollment levels, the State System universities are operating with similar efficiency compared to universities in national comparison groups, as measured in expenditure per student. **(Fig. 29)**

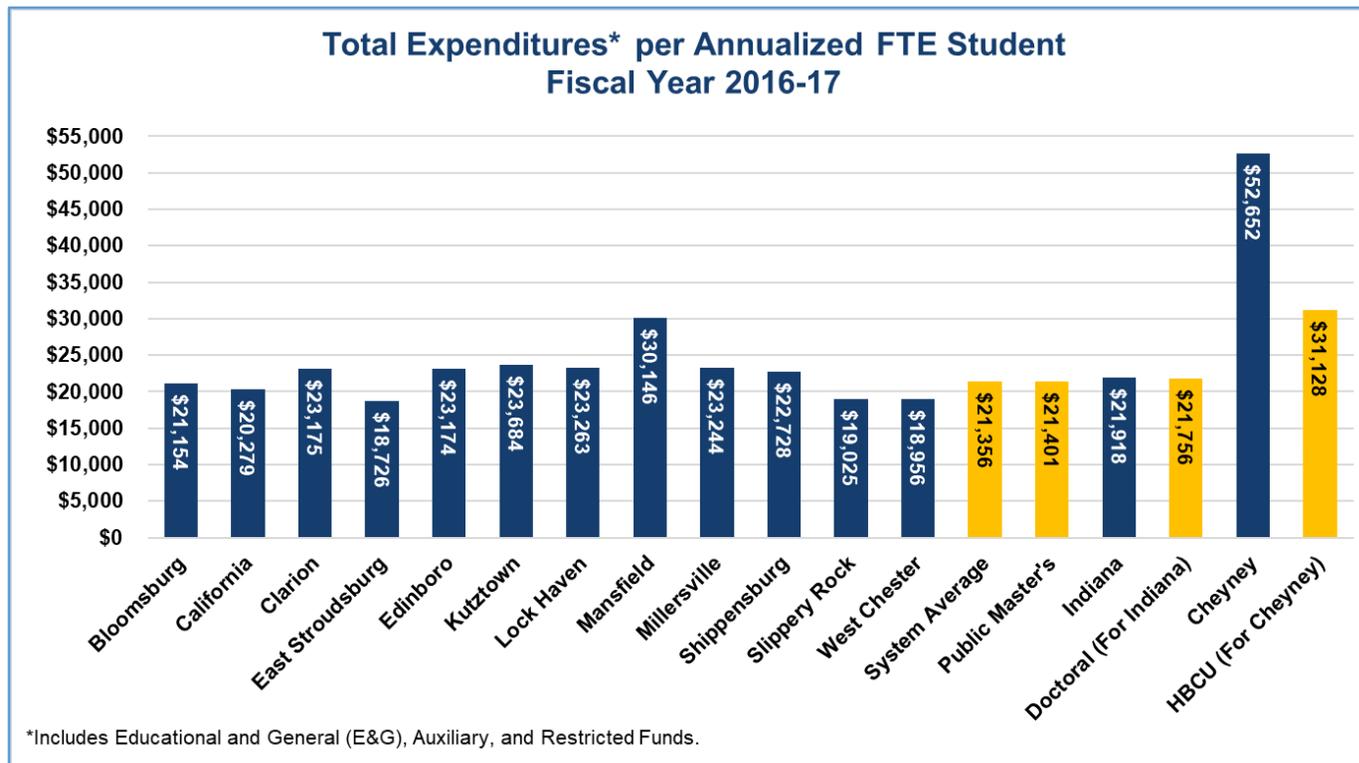


Figure 29

Data on how the State System universities compare with their national comparator groups with respect to expenditure per degree produced—a measure that factors in graduation rates—are presented below. (Fig. 30)

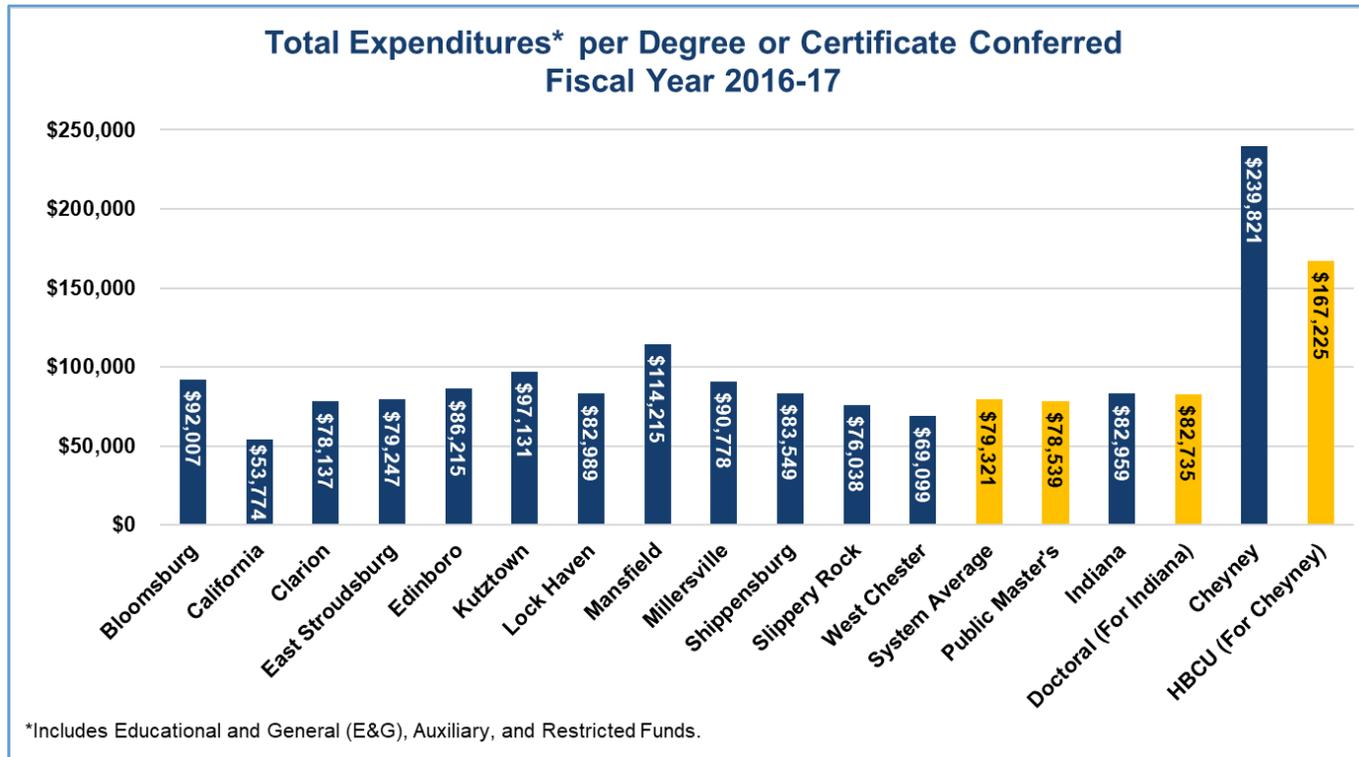


Figure 30

Pension costs are by far the largest cost driver for the System's universities. **(Fig. 31)** Personnel costs make up 58% of the universities' total operating budget system-wide. Total personnel costs have grown 13% since 2009-10 and are driven more by healthcare and pension contributions than by salary increases.

NOTE: By removing the line for the cumulative percent change in pension costs from **Figure 31**, the scale of the chart is adjusted and the cumulative percent change in all other lines is shown in more detail. **(Fig. 32)**

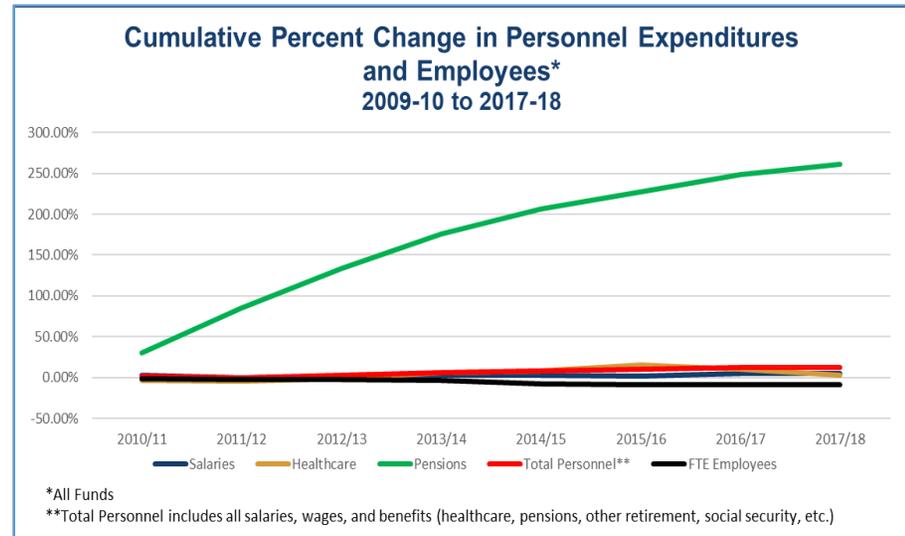


Figure 31

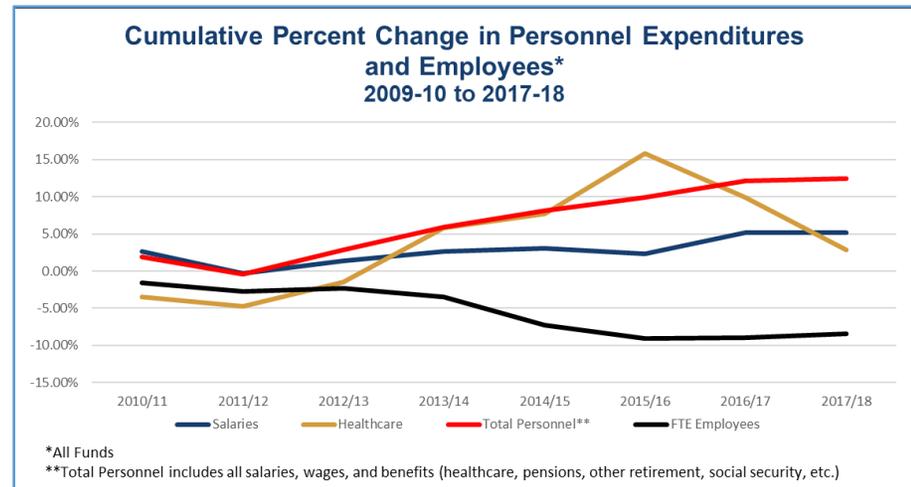


Figure 32

According to data maintained by the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), State System faculty salaries are above the national comparator group average. **(Fig. 33)** Average faculty salaries in the State System, in general, are lower than those paid by the state-related universities in Pennsylvania. According to the American Association of University Professors (AAUP), salaries of senior administrators track below the national average for public masters universities. **(Fig. 34)** Benchmarking data do not exist for other personnel.

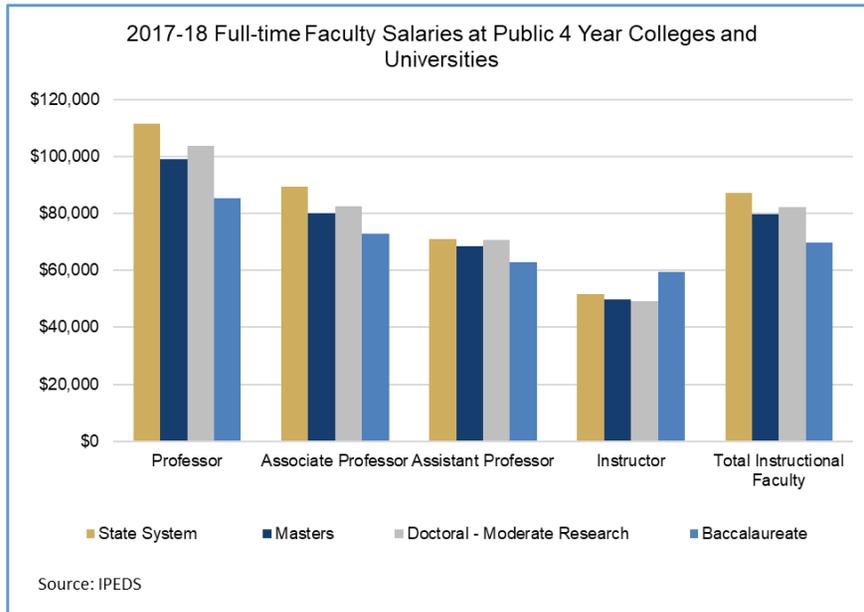


Figure 33

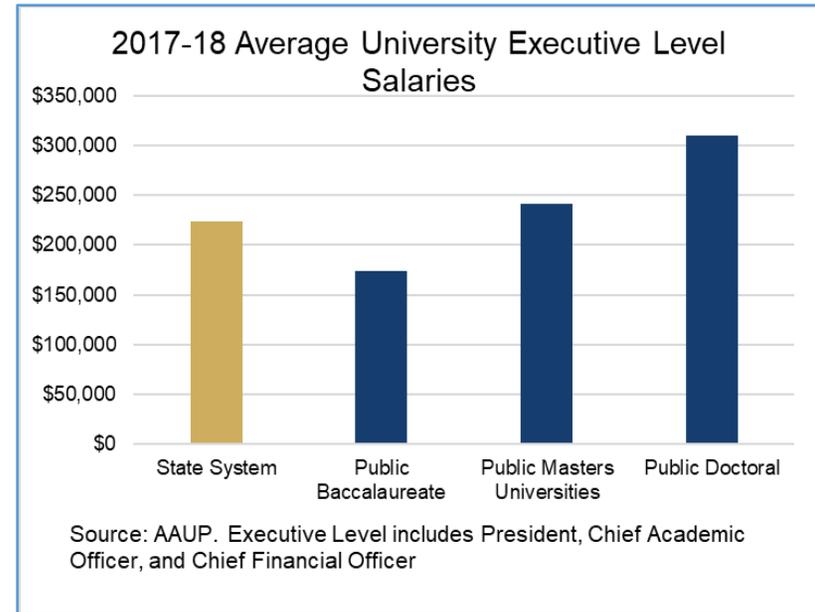


Figure 34

Facilities maintenance is an important component of State System operations, and presents significant challenges. Fifty-four percent of the System’s academic facilities have not had a major renovation in 25 years and require a significant capital investment. **(Fig. 35)** The universities have historic facilities, which are less efficient to operate and tend to be more costly to maintain and repair. Commonwealth procurement requirements such as the Separations Act and Prevailing Wage increase construction durations and costs. Other Pennsylvania higher education sectors do not have these requirements. Although the universities invest annually in their facilities, the State System does not have sufficient resources to do so in the most cost-effective manner.

The universities have three primary sources for funding building maintenance.

- **University operating funds** are used for maintenance and operations of the physical plant including grounds, janitorial, preventative maintenance, repairs, and deferred maintenance. Last year State System universities spent about \$41 million on repairs and modernization of their facilities; national models suggest we should invest at least \$85 million annually in this area. **(Fig. 36)**
- **Key '93 funds** also are used to help address the deferred maintenance backlog. The program was created by the Legislature in 1993 and is funded with revenue from the Real Estate Transfer Tax. The System received about \$19.1 million in FY 2018-19 through this resource.
- **Commonwealth Capital funds** are spent largely on renovation or replacement of existing buildings and infrastructure. The System received \$70 million in capital funds this year, an increase of \$5 million from the prior year. The increased funding is being targeted for demolition of underutilized facilities.

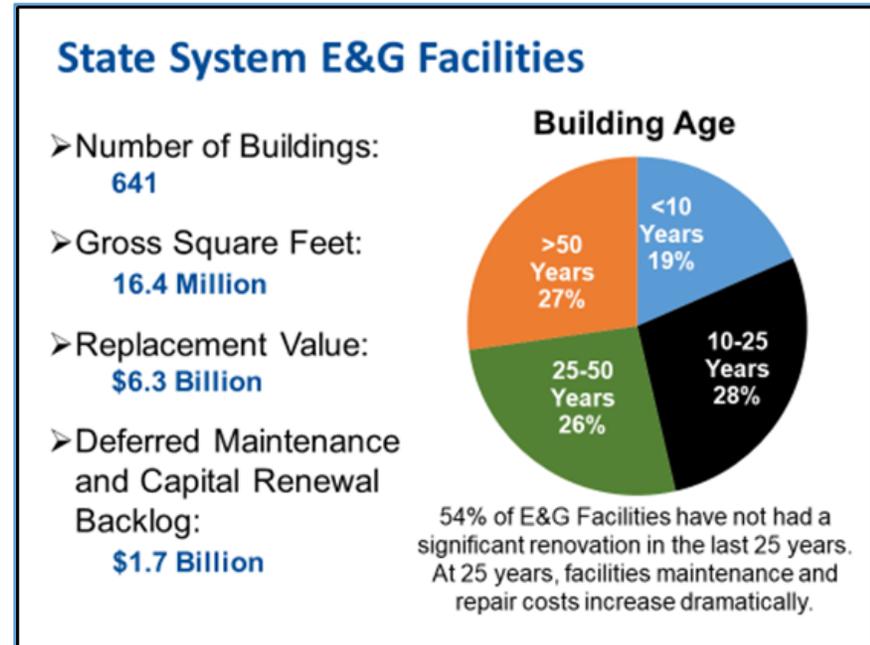


Figure 35

According to Sightlines, a national firm that specializes in the benchmarking of higher education facilities, the State System is not investing adequately in its facilities. (Fig. 36)

National standards suggest the State System invest at least \$165 million annually in its E&G buildings to prevent further degradation of the facilities. This amount includes a blend of “annual stewardship” (university operating budgets and Key’93 funds or equivalent for recurring maintenance and repair) and “asset reinvestment” (capital funds to address building life cycle renewal and replacement requirements).

The temporary increases in capital funding in recent years helped minimize the impact of underfunding the annual stewardship. However, in each of the last four years the combined investment in both annual stewardship and asset reinvestment fell short of the annual life cycle need by more than \$80 million each year. Continued facility investment at this level will result in significant increases to the State System’s E&G deferred maintenance backlog, which is currently estimated at \$1.7 billion.

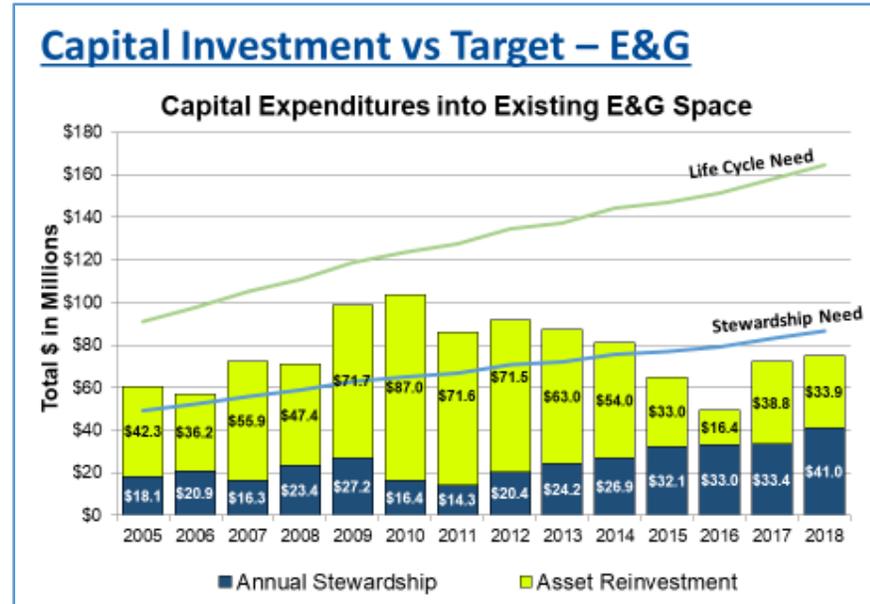


Figure 36

The aggressive cost control required over the last decade has not significantly impacted the quality of the student experience. As one example, graduation rates have improved over the past decade and pace slightly above the national peer group average. Data gathered routinely by the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE) shows that a higher percentage of both first-year and senior System students participate in two or more high-impact practices (HIPs) such as first-year seminars and experiences, service learning, undergraduate research, internships, and capstone courses and projects, compared to students at other, similar type universities. NSSE founding director George Kuh recommends that institutions should aspire for all students to participate in at least two “HIPs” over the course of their undergraduate experience because of their positive associations with student learning and retention.

The sharing system will enable even greater cost control, allowing universities to invest the largest share of every dollar they receive from the state’s investment and in student tuition and fees in the things that matter most for students, thereby improving the quality of the student experience.

## The “sharing system” and the state

The State System’s long-term viability is essential to the Commonwealth’s social and economic well-being. The nearly 100,000 enrolled students and more than 520,000 System alumni who live and work in every one of Pennsylvania’s 67 counties comprise as much as 10 percent of the population in any given legislative district. **(Figs. 37-39)**

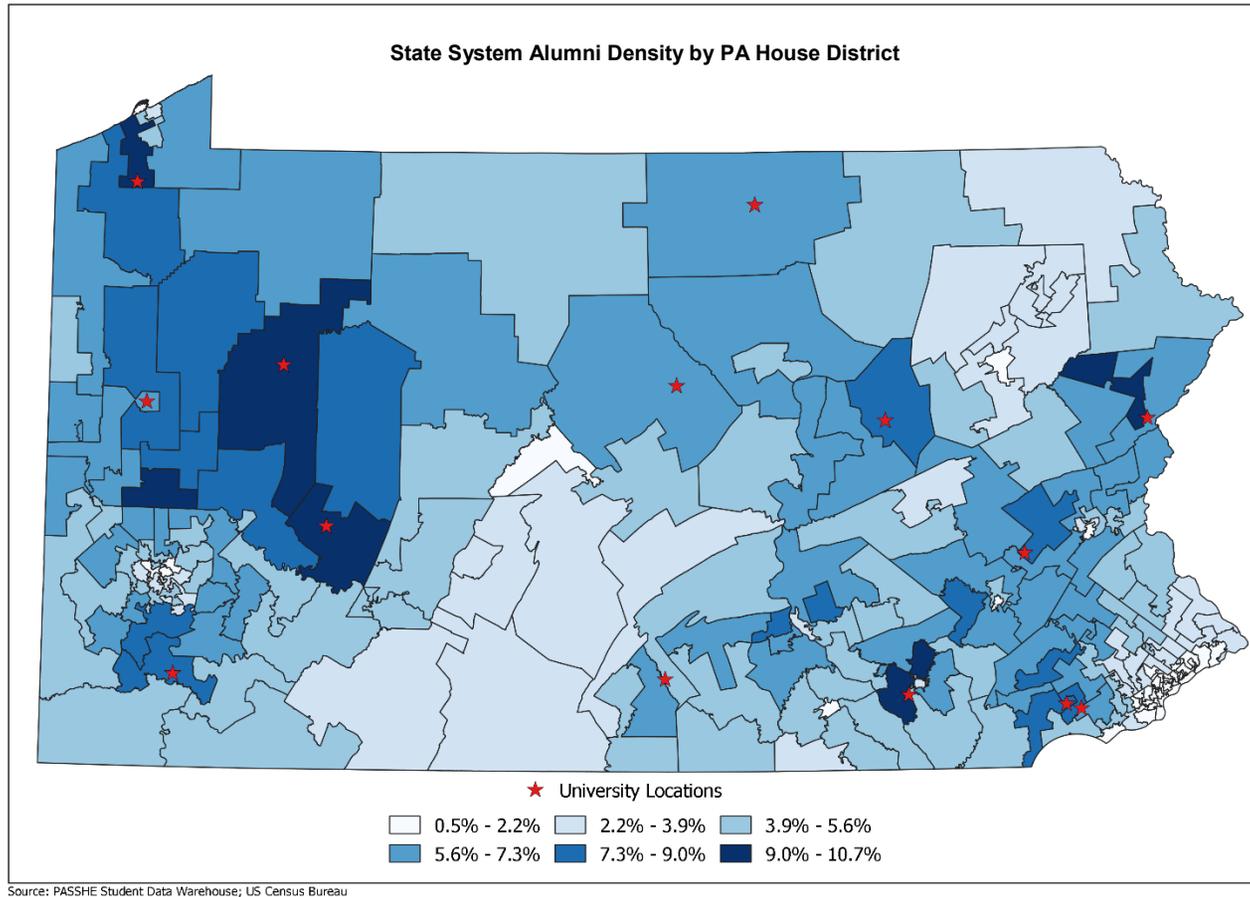


Figure 37

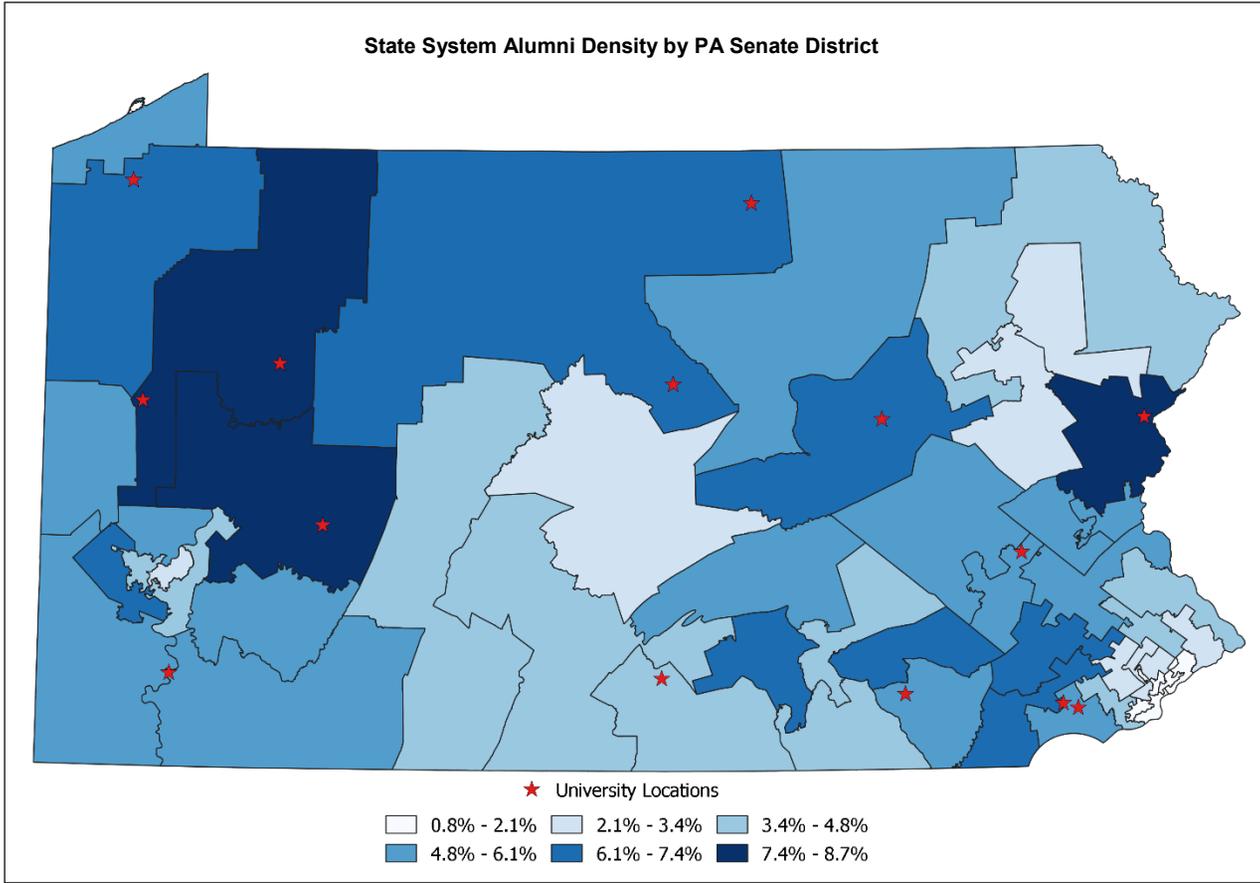
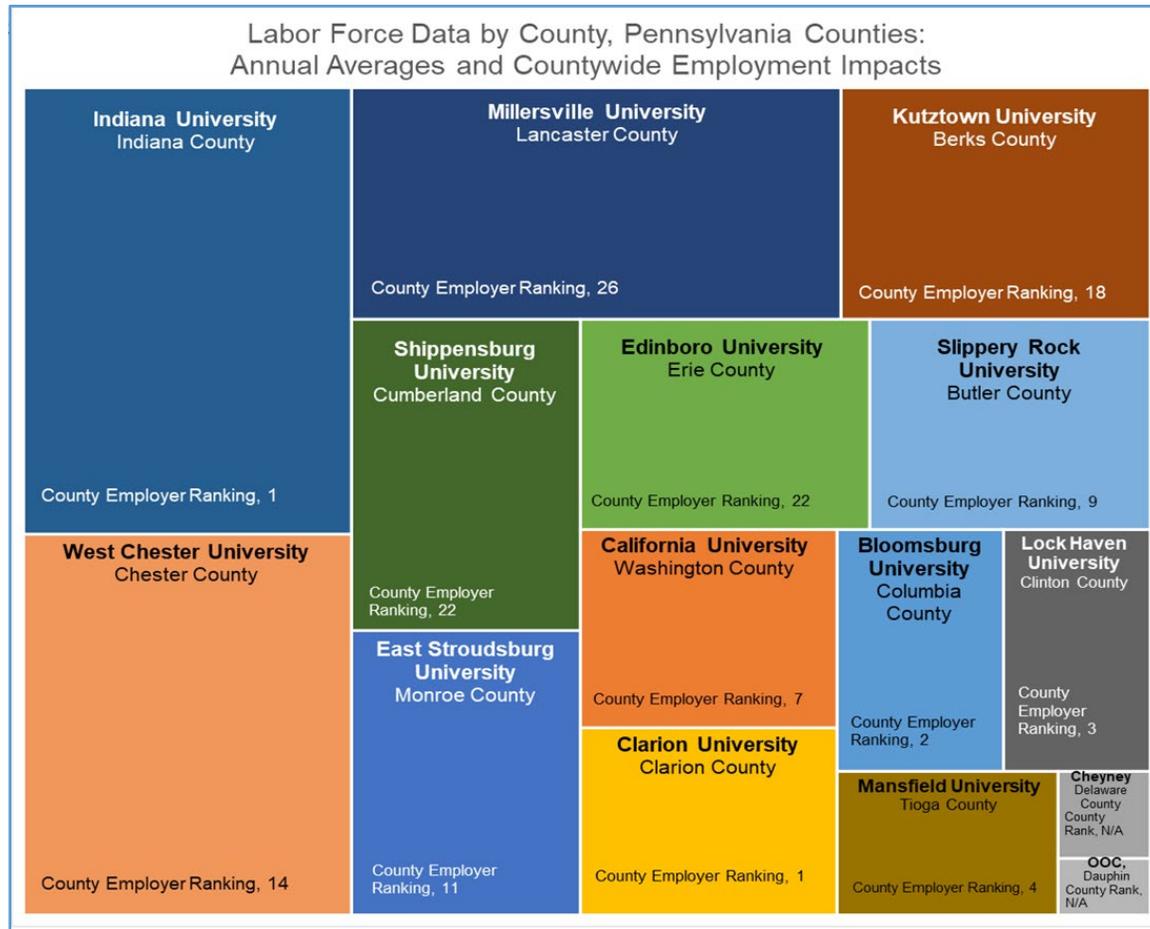


Figure 38



Overall, the State System employs more than 13,000 faculty and staff, full- and part-time, and we estimate another 62,000 people are employed outside the universities as a direct result of the System's existence. At that scale, the State System is one of the larger employers in the state. The State System's universities—with few exceptions—are among the largest employers in their communities, and often in their counties. **(Fig. 40)**



Source: The State System's Economic and Employment Impact, Baker Tilly Virchow Krause, LLP

## Appendix A



## Appendix A-1

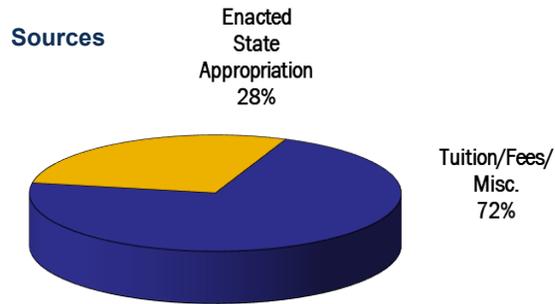
### **Pennsylvania's State System of Higher Education Mission Statement**

“The State System of Higher Education shall be part of the Commonwealth’s system of higher education. Its purpose shall be to provide high quality education at the lowest possible cost to students. The primary mission of the System is the provision of instruction for undergraduate and graduate students to and beyond the master’s degree in the liberal arts and sciences and in applied fields, including the teaching profession.”

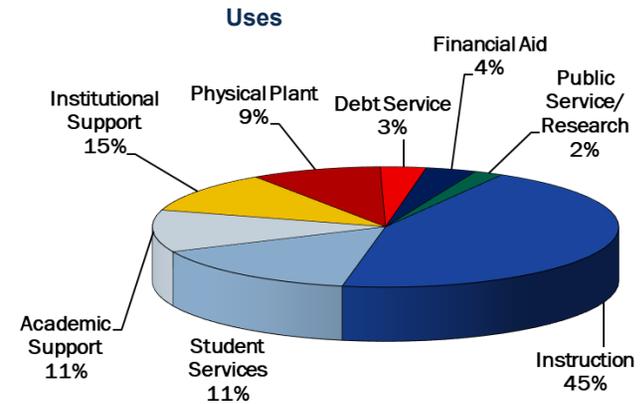
***Act 188 of 1982***

## Appendix A-2

### Summary of Sources and Uses FY 2018-19 Educational and General Budget

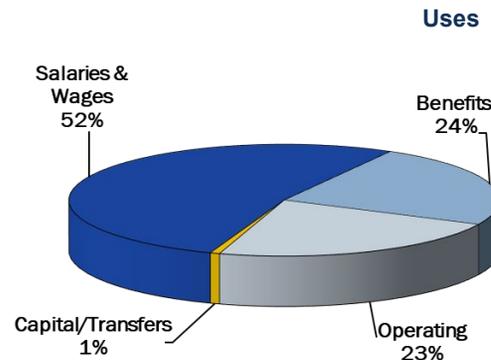


<u>Sources</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
Enacted State Appropriation	\$468,108
Tuition/Fees/Misc.	<u>1,220,402</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,688,510</b>



<u>Uses by Function</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
Instruction	\$753,667
Institutional Support	257,344
Academic Support	190,433
Student Services	187,162
Physical Plant	153,045
Debt Service	53,501
Financial Aid	59,545
Public Service/Research	<u>33,813</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,688,510</b>

<u>Uses by Category</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
Salaries/Wages	\$847,298
Benefits	<u>411,156</u>
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>\$1,258,454</b>
Operating	365,300
Capital/Transfers	<u>64,756</u>
<b>Total Expenditures/Transfers</b>	<b>\$1,688,510</b>



Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

### Appendix A-3

## Pennsylvania's State System of Higher Education Summary of Educational and General (E&G) Budget

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	<b>Actual 2017-18</b>	<b>Current 2018-19</b>	<b>Budget Request 2019-20</b>	<b>Governor's Budget 2019-20</b>
<b>Source of Funds</b>				
State E&G Appropriation <sup>1</sup>	\$453,108	\$468,108	\$505,833	\$475,130
Augmentation:				
Educational and General <sup>2</sup>	1,194,332	1,220,402	1,221,373	1,221,373
Revenue Shortfall <sup>1</sup>				30,703
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,647,440</b>	<b>\$1,688,510</b>	<b>\$1,727,206</b>	<b>\$1,727,206</b>
<b>Use of Funds</b>				
Personnel Expenditures	\$1,211,897	\$1,258,454	\$1,288,646	\$1,288,646
Operating Expenditures	346,311	365,300	375,511	375,511
Capital Assets/Transfers	89,233	64,756	63,049	63,049
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,647,440</b>	<b>\$1,688,510</b>	<b>\$1,727,206</b>	<b>\$1,727,206</b>
<b>Students (FTE)<sup>3</sup></b>				
Undergraduate	82,679.48	78,968.15	77,396.54	77,396.54
Graduate	11,561.46	11,454.55	11,619.69	11,619.69
First Professional	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,240.94</b>	<b>90,422.70</b>	<b>89,016.23</b>	<b>89,016.23</b>
<b>Employees (Unrestricted FTE)</b>				
	10,913.68	10,853.89	10,925.92	10,925.92

<sup>1</sup>Reflects the Educational and General Appropriation enacted for FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19. Reflects the System's appropriation request for FY 2019-20. The Governor's recommendation of \$475.1 million for FY 2019-20 provides a \$7.0 million or 1.5 percent increase in the Educational and General Appropriation. This recommendation results in a budgetary shortfall of \$30.7 million for FY 2019-20.

<sup>2</sup>The augmentation includes an assumption of a 3 percent tuition rate increase in FY 2019-20 and an associated increase in institutional financial aid. However, the Board of Governors will set tuition at its July 2019 meeting, based upon the System's financial requirements and state appropriations at that time.

<sup>3</sup>FTE Student is defined as follows: annual undergraduate credit hours produced divided by 30 credit hours; annual graduate credit hours produced divided by 24 credit hours.

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

**Appendix A-4**

**Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency (PHEAA)  
Appropriation for Cheyney Keystone Academy  
of Pennsylvania's State System of Higher Education**

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

<b>Source of Funds</b>	<b>Actual 2017-18</b>	<b>Current 2018-19</b>	<b>Budget Request 2019-20</b>	<b>Governor's Budget 2019-20</b>
Special Purpose Appropriation <sup>1</sup>	\$1,813	\$1,813	\$2,500	\$3,500
Other (PHEAA Augmentation) <sup>1</sup>	500	500	0	0
Revenue Shortfall	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,313</b>	<b>\$2,313</b>	<b>\$2,500</b>	<b>\$3,500</b>
<b>Use of Funds</b>				
Personnel Expenditures	\$266	\$429	\$440	\$440
Operating Expenditures <sup>2</sup>	2,047	1,884	2,060	3,060
Capital Assets/Transfers	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,313</b>	<b>\$2,313</b>	<b>\$2,500</b>	<b>\$3,500</b>
<b>Students (Fall Headcount)</b>				
Undergraduate <sup>3</sup>	95	101	150	220
Graduate	NA	NA	NA	NA
First Professional	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>220</b>
<b>Employees (FTE)</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>

<sup>1</sup>The Governor's recommendation of a \$3.5 million appropriation in FY 2019-20 provides a 51 percent increase in funding for the Keystone Academy Appropriation over the total amount received in FY 2018-19.

<sup>2</sup>Primarily scholarships. In addition, the appropriation also supports other direct program costs; and, beginning in FY 2017-18, related indirect costs.

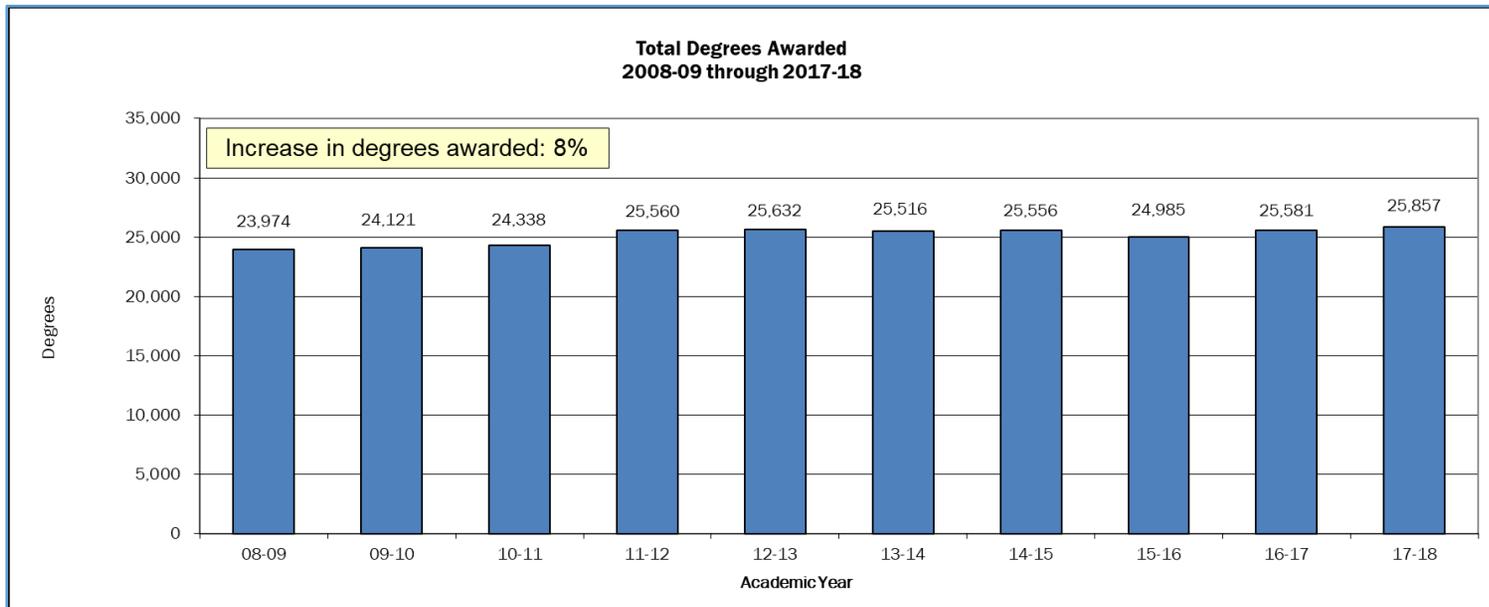
<sup>3</sup>If FY 2019-20 is funded at the Governor's recommended level, approximately 220 students may be served through this program. Over the last five years, on average, 80 Keystone Academy students receive the Keystone Academy Scholarships. In fall 2018, 101 students are scholarship recipients.

Note: The line item appropriation has been funded as a special program within PHEAA's budget since FY 1999-2000. It is critical to the recruitment and retention of students at Cheyney University and is vital to the success of the institution and its students.

## Appendix A-5

### Academic Program Data

Program Measure	Actual 2017-18	Projected 2018-19	Projected 2019-20
Associates Degrees Awarded	1,368	1,954	2,792
Bachelors Degrees Awarded	18,924	18,791	18,658
Graduate Degrees Awarded	5,565	5,572	5,580
<b>Total Degrees Awarded</b>	<b>25,857</b>	<b>26,317</b>	<b>27,030</b>



## Appendix A-6

### Fall Applications, Acceptances, and Enrollments for First-Time Freshmen of Students Domiciled in Pennsylvania, by Race

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 <sup>1</sup>	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>BLACK or AFRICAN AMERICAN</b>										
Applications	15,412	17,334	16,158	14,801	10,779	12,543	13,624	13,741	14,392	13,166
Acceptances	6,236	6,656	6,682	6,501	6,871	7,854	8,830	8,922	9,516	9,189
Enrollments	1,873	1,802	1,852	1,913	2,013	2,095	1,994	1,981	2,021	1,865
Percent Accepted	40.5%	38.4%	41.4%	43.9%	63.7%	62.6%	64.8%	64.9%	66.1%	69.8%
Percent Accepted Who Enroll	30.0%	27.1%	27.7%	29.4%	29.3%	26.7%	22.6%	22.2%	21.2%	20.3%
Percent Applied Who Enroll	12.2%	10.4%	11.5%	12.9%	18.7%	16.7%	14.6%	14.4%	14.0%	14.2%
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE</b>										
Applications	261	197	176	91	79	135	150	186	210	167
Acceptances	143	128	86	38	52	81	107	111	128	114
Enrollments	62	44	22	13	16	25	36	27	41	38
Percent Accepted	54.8%	65.0%	48.9%	41.8%	65.8%	60.0%	71.3%	59.7%	61.0%	68.3%
Percent Accepted Who Enroll	43.4%	34.4%	25.6%	34.2%	30.8%	30.9%	33.6%	24.3%	32.0%	33.3%
Percent Applied Who Enroll	23.8%	22.3%	12.5%	14.3%	20.3%	18.5%	24.0%	14.5%	19.5%	22.8%
<b>ASIAN</b>										
Applications	1,244	1,223	1,177	1,190	1,134	1,199	1,169	1,409	1,521	1,481
Acceptances	784	740	724	729	783	888	896	1,089	1,209	1,254
Enrollments	211	175	164	179	209	208	201	223	213	245
Percent Accepted	63.0%	60.5%	61.5%	61.3%	69.0%	74.1%	76.6%	77.3%	79.5%	84.7%
Percent Accepted Who Enroll	26.9%	23.6%	22.7%	24.6%	26.7%	23.4%	22.4%	20.5%	17.6%	19.5%
Percent Applied Who Enroll	17.0%	14.3%	13.9%	15.0%	18.4%	17.3%	17.2%	15.8%	14.0%	16.5%
<b>HISPANIC</b>										
Applications	2,862	3,323	5,079	4,069	3,553	4,542	4,687	4,946	5,765	5,231
Acceptances	1,606	1,776	3,075	2,387	2,563	3,234	3,504	3,651	4,376	4,020
Enrollments	559	647	984	788	866	983	1,002	956	1,130	985
Percent Accepted	56.1%	53.4%	60.5%	58.7%	72.1%	71.2%	74.8%	73.8%	75.9%	76.8%
Percent Accepted Who Enroll	34.8%	36.4%	32.0%	33.0%	33.8%	30.4%	28.6%	26.2%	25.8%	24.5%
Percent Applied Who Enroll	19.5%	19.5%	19.4%	19.4%	24.4%	21.6%	21.4%	19.3%	19.6%	18.8%

**Appendix A-6 (continued)**

**Fall Applications, Acceptances, and Enrollments for First-Time Freshmen  
of Students Domiciled in Pennsylvania, by Race**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 <sup>1</sup>	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>NATIVE HAWAIIAN or OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER<sup>2</sup></b>										
Applications		61	42	65	29	55	60	62	59	40
Acceptances		30	32	40	22	38	38	36	46	30
Enrollments		11	14	14	12	17	6	8	15	6
Percent Accepted		49.2%	76.2%	61.5%	75.9%	69.1%	63.3%	58.1%	78.0%	75.0%
Percent Accepted Who Enroll		36.7%	43.8%	35.0%	54.5%	44.7%	15.8%	22.2%	32.6%	20.0%
Percent Applied Who Enroll		18.0%	33.3%	21.5%	41.4%	30.9%	10.0%	12.9%	25.4%	15.0%
<b>WHITE</b>										
Applications	53,598	57,208	55,592	52,126	44,978	43,447	42,737	41,681	41,835	39,652
Acceptances	38,062	39,801	39,964	38,025	36,784	36,438	36,342	35,265	36,082	34,584
Enrollments	15,266	15,349	14,995	13,768	13,460	13,292	12,426	11,823	11,639	11,112
Percent Accepted	71.0%	69.6%	71.9%	72.9%	81.8%	83.9%	85.0%	84.6%	86.2%	87.2%
Percent Accepted Who Enroll	40.1%	38.6%	37.5%	36.2%	36.6%	36.5%	34.2%	33.5%	32.3%	32.1%
Percent Applied Who Enroll	28.5%	26.8%	27.0%	26.4%	29.9%	30.6%	29.1%	28.4%	27.8%	28.0%
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY UNKNOWN</b>										
Applications	6,064	3,208	2,614	2,414	793	1,080	844	1,408	1,215	2,830
Acceptances	3,205	1,551	1,270	1,131	567	849	662	1,062	941	2,199
Enrollments	1,097	457	417	274	176	211	184	211	212	444
Percent Accepted	52.9%	48.3%	48.6%	46.9%	71.5%	78.6%	78.4%	75.4%	77.4%	77.7%
Percent Accepted Who Enroll	34.2%	29.5%	32.8%	24.2%	31.0%	24.9%	27.8%	19.9%	22.5%	20.2%
Percent Applied Who Enroll	18.1%	14.2%	16.0%	11.4%	22.2%	19.5%	21.8%	15.0%	17.4%	15.7%
<b>TWO OR MORE RACES<sup>2</sup></b>										
Applications		1,656	2,001	2,292	1,885	2,315	2,509	2,651	2,761	2,253
Acceptances		932	1,192	1,389	1,450	1,763	1,937	2,090	2,195	1,897
Enrollments		358	435	500	545	596	664	646	652	587
Percent Accepted		56.3%	59.6%	60.6%	76.9%	76.2%	77.2%	78.8%	79.5%	84.2%
Percent Accepted Who Enroll		38.4%	36.5%	36.0%	37.6%	33.8%	34.3%	30.9%	29.7%	30.9%
Percent Applied Who Enroll		21.6%	21.7%	21.8%	28.9%	25.7%	26.5%	24.4%	23.6%	26.1%

**Appendix A-6 (continued)**

**Fall Applications, Acceptances, and Enrollments for First-Time Freshmen  
of Students Domiciled in Pennsylvania, by Race**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 <sup>1</sup>	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Nonresident Alien<sup>3</sup></b>										
Applications						8	2	9	11	1
Acceptances						8	2	9	8	1
Enrollments						1	1	5	5	0
Percent Accepted						100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	72.7%	100.0%
Percent Accepted Who Enroll						12.5%	50.0%	55.6%	62.5%	0.0%
Percent Applied Who Enroll						12.5%	50.0%	55.6%	45.5%	0.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>										
Applications	79,441	84,210	82,839	77,048	63,230	65,324	65,782	66,093	67,769	64,821
Acceptances	50,036	51,614	53,025	50,240	49,092	51,153	52,318	52,235	54,501	53,288
Enrollments	19,068	18,843	18,883	17,449	17,297	17,428	16,514	15,880	15,928	15,282
Percent Accepted	63.0%	61.3%	64.0%	65.2%	77.6%	78.3%	79.5%	79.0%	80.4%	82.2%
Percent Accepted Who Enroll	38.1%	36.5%	35.6%	34.7%	35.2%	34.1%	31.6%	30.4%	29.2%	28.7%
Percent Applied Who Enroll	24.0%	22.4%	22.8%	22.6%	27.4%	26.7%	25.1%	24.0%	23.5%	23.6%

<sup>1</sup> Methodology changed in 2013 to only count completed applications.

<sup>2</sup> Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and Two or More Races first reported in 2010. Prior to 2010, Pacific Islander was reported with Asian.

<sup>3</sup> Beginning in 2014, Nonresident Alien applicants who meet domicile requirements are included in Pennsylvania counts. Previously, they were considered out-of-state students.

## Appendix B

**NOTE:** The following are data frequently requested by legislative staff.

## Appendix B-1

### History of State Appropriations and Tuition Rates

Fiscal Year	E&G Appropriation	% Change From Prior Year	% Of Total E&G Budget	Total Appropriations	% Change From Prior Year	Resident Under-graduate Tuition Rate*	\$ Change From Prior Year	% Change From Prior Year	Total Annualized FTE Enrollment
<b>1983-84</b>	\$235,053,000	2.0%	63%	\$235,053,000	2.0%	\$1,480			78,273
<b>1984-85</b>	\$250,051,000	6.4%	61%	\$252,723,000	7.5%	\$1,570	\$90	6.1%	78,575
<b>1985-86</b>	\$263,803,000	5.5%	62%	\$272,115,000	7.7%	\$1,600	\$30	1.9%	78,773
<b>1986-87</b>	\$279,381,000	5.9%	62%	\$287,756,000	5.7%	\$1,680	\$80	5.0%	81,001
<b>1987-88</b>	\$295,350,000	5.7%	59%	\$300,805,000	4.5%	\$1,830	\$150	8.9%	84,462
<b>1988-89</b>	\$311,594,000	5.5%	57%	\$322,699,000	7.3%	\$2,078	\$248	13.6%	86,643
<b>1989-90</b>	\$338,496,000	8.6%	56%	\$345,281,000	7.0%	\$2,178	\$100	4.8%	90,243
<b>1990-91</b>	\$343,526,321	1.5%	54%	\$349,491,000	1.2%	\$2,278	\$100	4.6%	92,560
<b>1991-92</b>	\$370,960,000	8.0%	53%	\$373,625,000	6.9%	\$2,628	\$350	15.4%	93,210
<b>1992-93</b>	\$357,976,000	-3.5%	50%	\$359,352,000	-3.8%	\$2,828	\$200	7.6%	91,415
<b>1993-94</b>	\$372,085,000	3.9%	48%	\$379,023,000	5.5%	\$2,954	\$126	4.5%	88,460
<b>1994-95</b>	\$386,320,278	3.8%	49%	\$386,520,000	2.0%	\$3,086	\$132	4.5%	87,168
<b>1995-96</b>	\$396,890,000	2.7%	49%	\$398,587,000	3.1%	\$3,224	\$138	4.5%	86,522
<b>1996-97</b>	\$396,890,000	0.0%	48%	\$398,487,000	0.0%	\$3,368	\$144	4.5%	86,106
<b>1997-98</b>	\$411,513,000	3.7%	47%	\$413,142,000	3.7%	\$3,468	\$100	3.0%	87,288
<b>1998-99</b>	\$424,887,000	3.2%	47%	\$426,570,000	3.3%	\$3,468	\$0	0.0%	88,017
<b>1999-2000</b>	\$437,634,000	3.0%	47%	\$443,858,000	4.1%	\$3,618	\$150	4.3%	89,354
<b>2000-01</b>	\$450,763,000	3.0%	47%	\$471,821,000	6.3%	\$3,792	\$174	4.8%	91,057

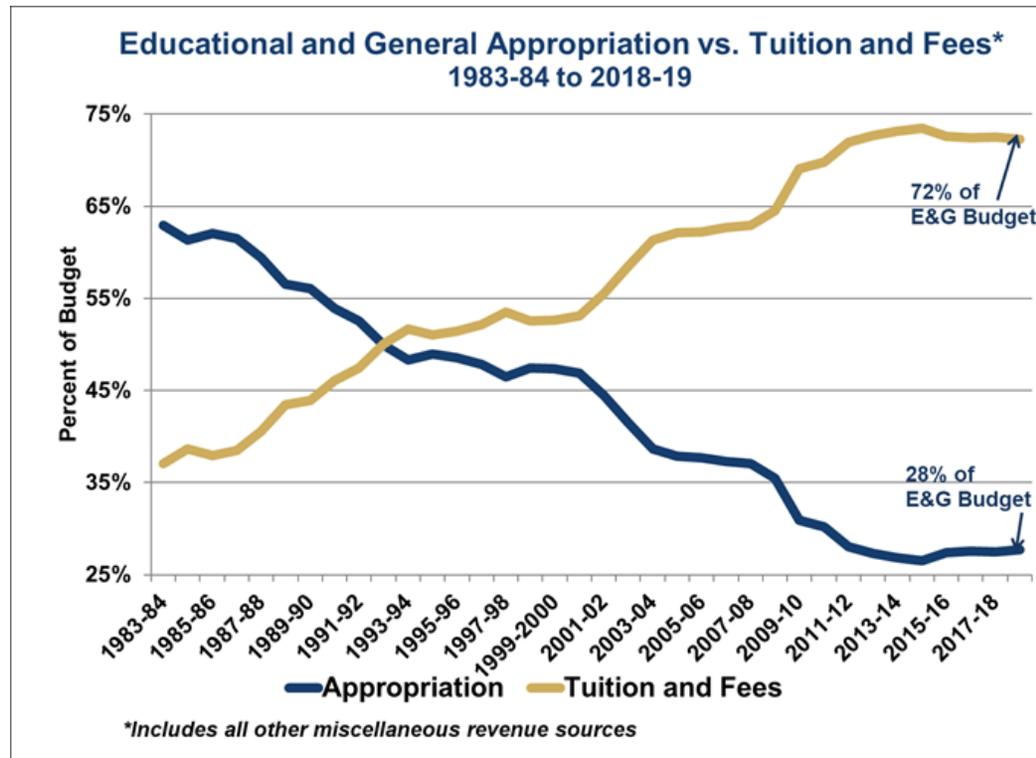
### History of State Appropriations and Tuition Rates (continued)

Fiscal Year	E&G Appropriation	% Change From Prior Year	% Of Total E&G Budget	Total Appropriations	% Change From Prior Year	Resident Undergraduate Tuition Rate*	\$ Change From Prior Year	% Change From Prior Year	Total Annualized FTE Enrollment
2001-02	\$452,763,000	0.4%	44%	\$471,821,000	0.0%	\$ 4,016	\$224	5.9%	93,559
2002-03	\$439,181,000	-3.0%	41%	\$457,667,000	-3.0%	\$ 4,378	\$362	9.0%	95,998
2003-04	\$417,222,000	-5.0%	39%	\$434,784,000	-5.0%	\$ 4,598	\$220	5.0%	97,456
2004-05	\$433,435,000	3.9%	38%	\$453,628,000	4.3%	\$ 4,810	\$212	4.6%	98,735
2005-06	\$445,354,000	2.7%	38%	\$465,197,000	2.6%	\$ 4,906	\$96	2.0%	100,390
2006-07	\$467,622,000	5.0%	37%	\$487,873,000	4.9%	\$ 5,038	\$132	2.7%	102,443
2007-08	\$483,989,000	3.5%	37%	\$504,240,000	3.4%	\$ 5,177	\$139	2.8%	103,359
2008-09	\$477,322,000	-1.4%	35%	\$497,168,470	-1.4%	\$ 5,358	\$181	3.5%	105,566
2009-10	\$444,470,000	-6.9%	31%	\$530,423,000	6.7%	\$ 5,554	\$196	3.7%	109,637
2010-11	\$444,470,000	0.0%	30%	\$503,355,000	-5.1%	\$ 5,804	\$250	4.5%	112,030
2011-12	\$412,751,000	-7.1%	28%	\$412,751,000	-18.0%	\$ 6,240	\$436	7.5%	109,741
2012-13	\$412,751,000	0.0%	27%	\$412,751,000	0.0%	\$ 6,428	\$ 188	3.0%	106,977
2013-14	\$412,751,000	0.0%	27%	\$412,751,000	0.0%	\$ 6,622	\$ 194	3.0%	104,459
2014-15	\$412,751,000	0.0%	27%	\$412,751,000	0.0%	\$ 6,820	\$ 198	3.0%	102,323
2015-16	\$433,389,000	5.0%	27%	\$433,389,000	5.0%	\$ 7,060	\$ 240	3.5%	99,868
2016-17	\$444,224,000	2.5%	28%	\$444,224,000	2.5%	\$ 7,238	\$ 178	2.5%	97,479
2017-18	\$453,108,000	2.0%	28%	\$453,108,000	2.0%	\$ 7,492	\$ 254	3.5%	94,241
2018-19	\$468,108,000	3.3%	28%	\$468,108,000	3.3%	\$ 7,716	\$ 224	3.0%	90,423

Source: System University BUDRPTs

\*Most Common

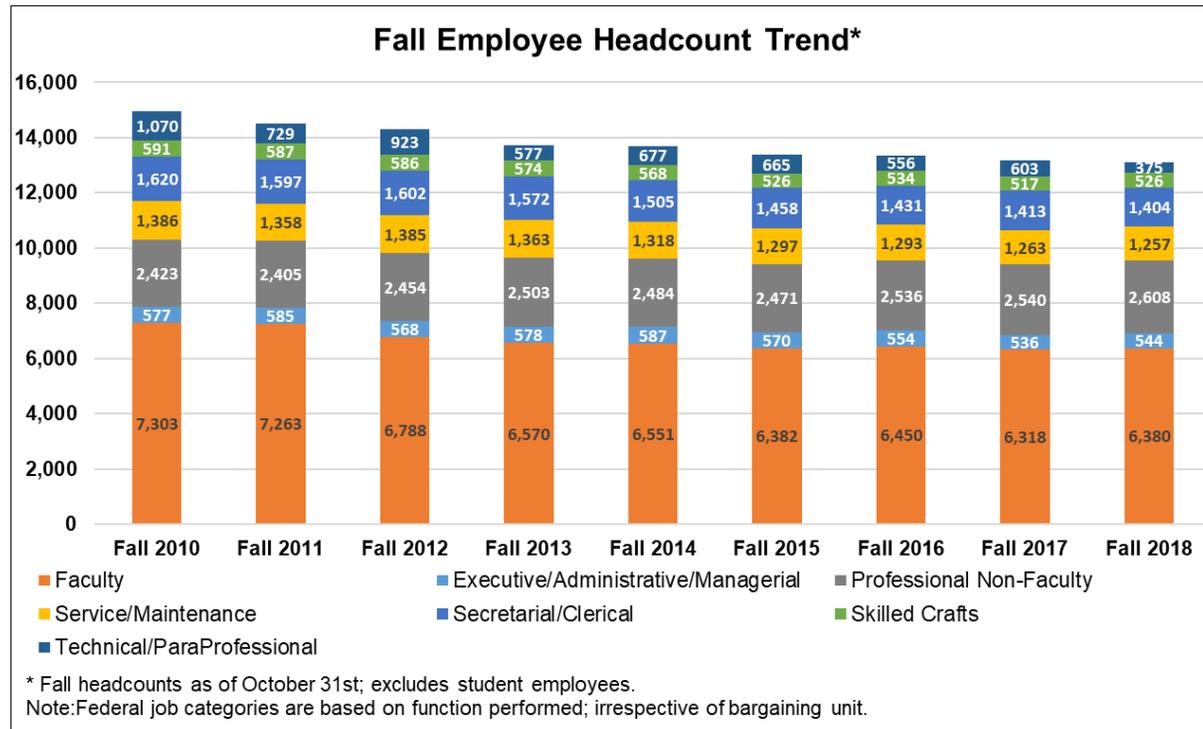
### Appendix B-2



### Appendix B-3

2018-19 Employee Headcount by EEO Categories			
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total
Executive/Administrative/ Managerial	534	10	544
Faculty	4,611	1,769	6,380
Professional Nonfaculty	2,375	233	2,608
Secretarial/Clerical	1,348	56	1,404
Service/Maintenance	1,150	107	1,257
Skilled Crafts	508	18	526
Technical/ParaProfessional/ Analytical	291	84	375
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,817</b>	<b>2,277</b>	<b>13,094</b>

Source: State System Human Resources



## Appendix B-4

Retirements by Fiscal Year										
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 YTD**
APSCUF (Faculty)	107	250	112	204	112	190	132	182	118	106
AFSCME	98	154	104	115	101	213	176	114	160	75
All Others*	88	92	65	75	69	85	86	93	99	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>235</b>

\*Includes nonrepresented employees and represented employees in the APSCUF-Coaches, SCUPA, OPEIU, SPFPA, PSSU and PDA unions.

\*\*Year to Date (YTD) data as of 1/21/19

Enrollment in Retirement Plans	Percent of Total
SERS*	42%
PSERS*	8%
Alternative Retirement Plan (ARP)**	50%

\**Defined Benefit Plans*

\*\* *Defined Contribution Plan*

## Appendix B-5

### Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency (PHEAA) State Grant Awards All Undergraduate Programs (Excluding Summer School)

#### Number of Awards

Year	Independent		State System	State-Related	Community Colleges	Nursing	Business & Technical	Total PA	Out-of-State	Total
	4-Year	2-Year								
2010-11	47,100	3,412	35,223	37,350	25,041	1,074	12,020	161,220	13,053	174,273
2011-12	48,323	3,570	36,503	38,658	35,764	1,098	11,283	175,199	13,630	188,829
2012-13	48,551	3,540	33,400	36,191	31,315	1,137	10,247	164,381	12,375	176,756
2013-14	46,395	3,394	31,743	33,928	28,224	1,156	9,929	154,769	9,484	164,253
2014-15	45,211	3,546	31,773	33,718	27,240	1,123	9,125	151,736	9,675	161,411
2015-16	41,972	3,335	30,400	31,464	23,202	968	6,721	138,062	5,198	143,260
2016-17	40,455	2,582	28,934	29,598	22,410	813	5,309	130,101	4,776	134,877
2017-18	41,892	2,019	28,424	29,484	21,629	777	4,429	128,654	4,737	133,391

#### Value of Awards

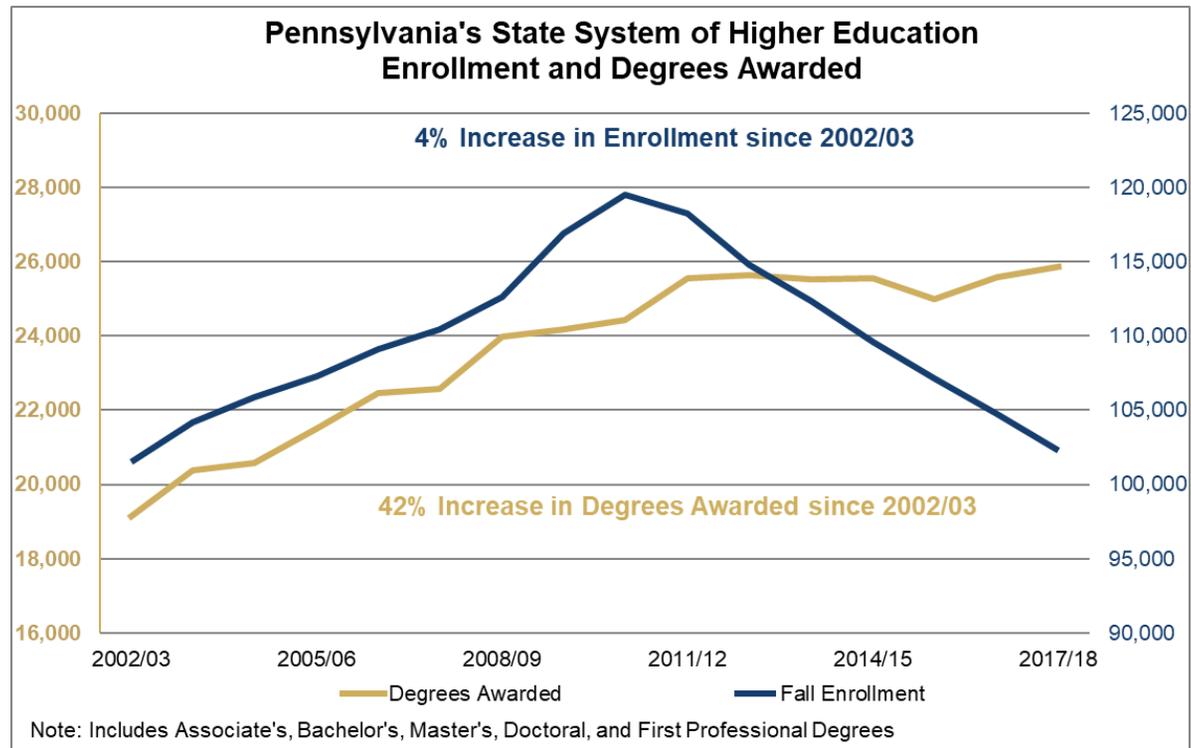
Year	Independent		State System	State-Related	Community Colleges	Nursing	Business & Technical	Total PA	Out-of-State	Total
	4-Year	2-Year								
2010-11	\$123,154,986	\$8,015,549	\$78,257,066	\$91,687,606	\$14,841,175	\$2,184,034	\$24,918,481	\$343,058,897	\$4,499,881	\$347,558,778
2011-12	\$149,001,696	\$10,136,377	\$99,796,407	\$116,389,863	\$27,621,794	\$2,807,642	\$28,043,851	\$433,797,630	\$5,692,492	\$439,490,122
2012-13	\$154,943,909	\$9,694,541	\$86,563,092	\$111,365,064	\$29,547,335	\$3,044,721	\$26,627,407	\$421,786,069	\$5,236,611	\$427,022,680
2013-14	\$151,678,344	\$9,728,287	\$91,584,343	\$110,527,312	\$29,872,717	\$3,058,023	\$26,412,919	\$422,861,945	\$4,902,903	\$427,764,848
2014-15	\$135,968,598	\$9,358,661	\$85,391,838	\$101,608,390	\$26,767,110	\$2,885,565	\$22,879,034	\$384,859,196	\$4,771,184	\$389,630,380
2015-16	\$139,076,524	\$9,874,881	\$85,537,267	\$103,252,807	\$25,746,922	\$2,729,820	\$18,386,469	\$384,604,690	\$2,761,213	\$387,365,903
2016-17	\$136,193,414	\$7,476,051	\$83,164,859	\$98,336,295	\$26,611,912	\$2,223,516	\$14,543,872	\$368,549,919	\$2,517,717	\$371,067,636
2017-18	\$134,389,258	\$5,420,346	\$77,456,413	\$92,855,145	\$24,516,874	\$2,000,097	\$11,504,503	\$348,142,636	\$2,380,185	\$350,522,821

#### Full-year Average Award

Year	Independent		State System	State-Related	Community Colleges	Nursing	Business & Technical	Total PA	Out-of-State	Total
	4-Year	2-Year								
2010-11	\$2,939	\$2,853	\$2,436	\$2,739	\$936	\$2,468	\$2,795	\$2,523	\$364	\$2,343
2011-12	\$3,540	\$3,522	\$3,007	\$3,397	\$1,250	\$3,140	\$3,456	\$3,022	\$443	\$2,810
2012-13	\$3,671	\$3,452	\$2,878	\$3,491	\$1,569	\$3,326	\$3,576	\$3,143	\$448	\$2,927
2013-14	\$3,741	\$3,644	\$3,197	\$3,654	\$1,793	\$3,381	\$3,675	\$3,333	\$551	\$3,151
2014-15	\$3,430	\$3,330	\$2,996	\$3,385	\$1,708	\$3,168	\$3,398	\$3,097	\$525	\$2,922
2015-16	\$3,751	\$3,658	\$3,145	\$3,682	\$1,950	\$3,585	\$3,697	\$3,375	\$572	\$3,261
2016-17	\$3,780	\$3,666	\$3,197	\$3,729	\$2,018	\$3,564	\$3,719	\$3,407	\$569	\$3,295
2017-18	\$3,604	\$3,462	\$3,048	\$3,539	\$1,947	\$3,361	\$3,592	\$3,257	\$544	\$3,150

Source: PHEAA State Grant Program Year-by-Year Summary Statistics Report

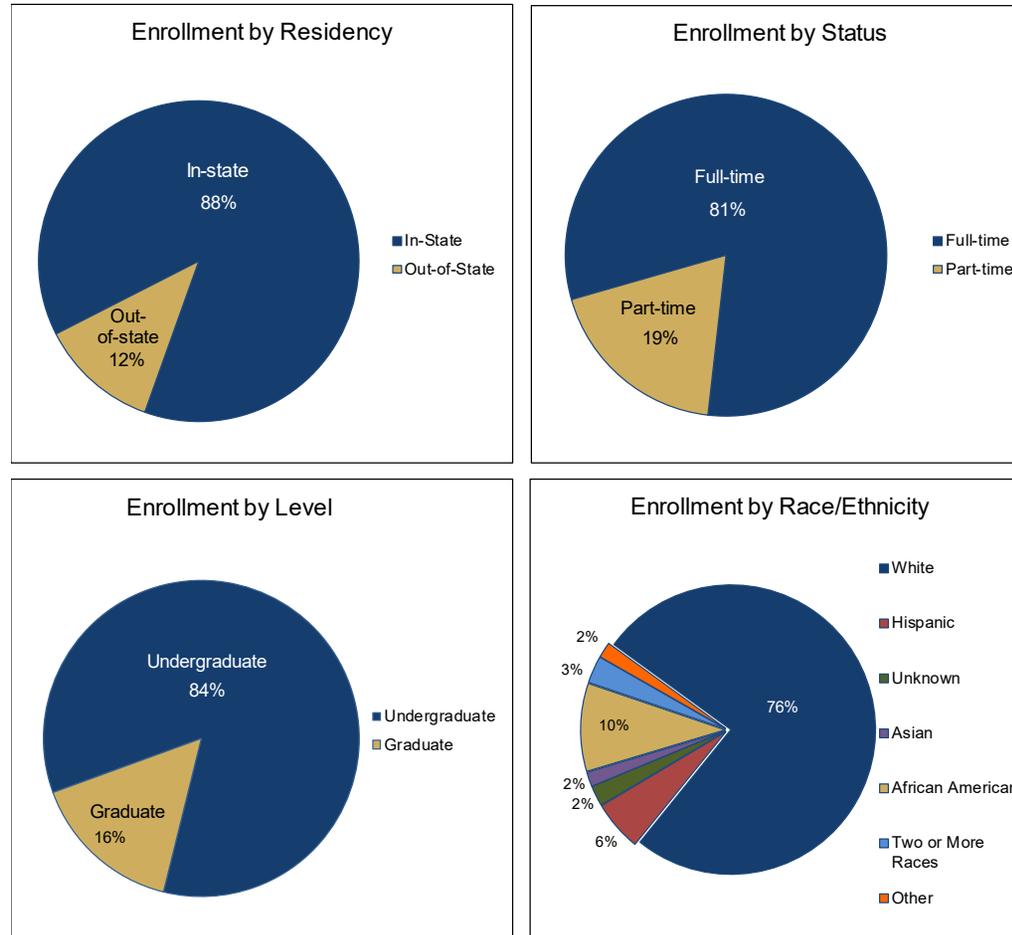
### Appendix B-6



## Appendix B-7

### Fall 2018 Enrollment Demographics

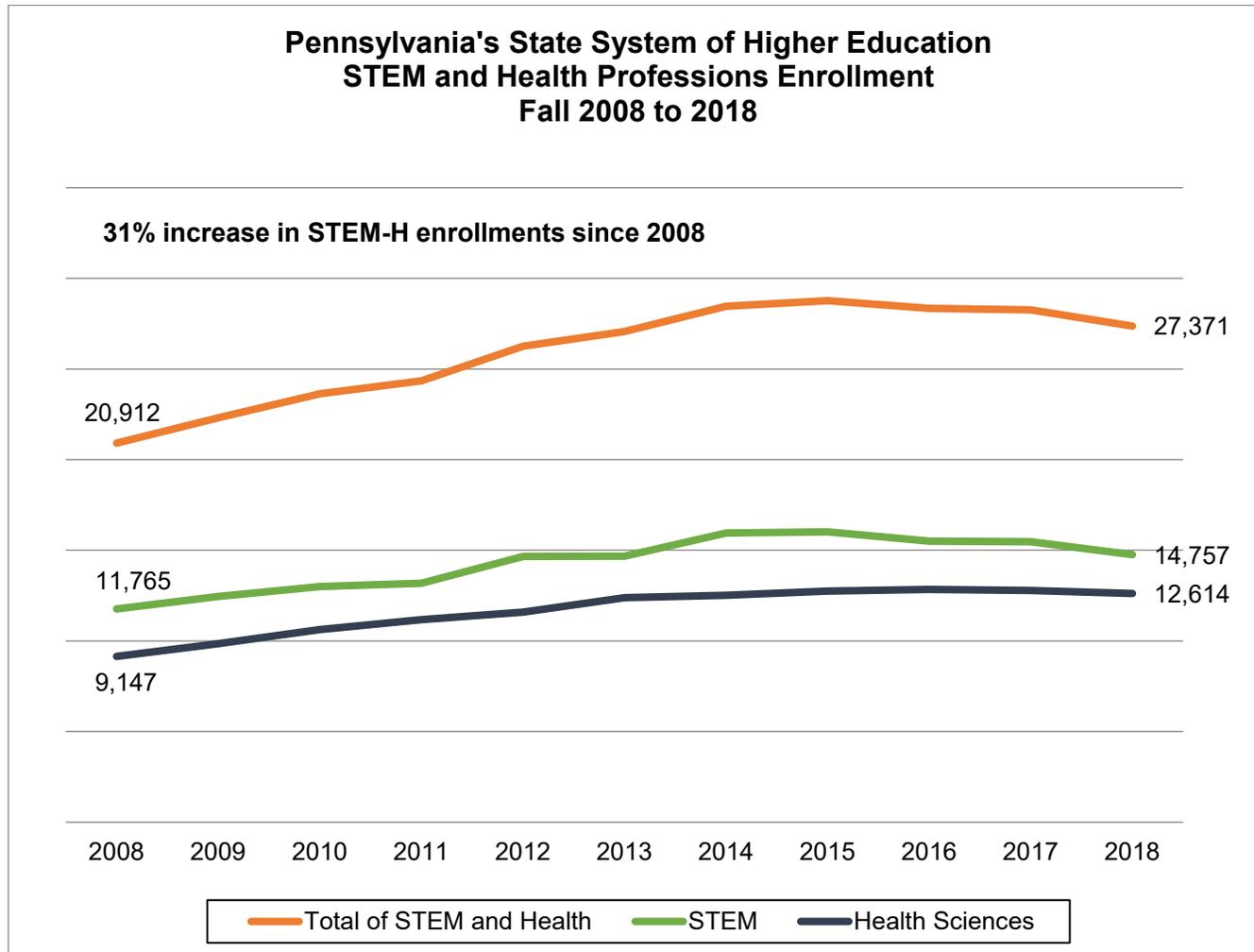
Headcount: 98,094\*



Source: State System Student Data Warehouse (SIMS), Fall Preliminary Census, Official Reporting Date: End of the 15th day of classes

\*Note: Fall Census Headcount enrollment (undergraduate, graduate, full-time, and part-time). Credit hour only, excludes Clock hour students.

### Appendix B-8



## Appendix B-9

### New Fall Undergraduate (UG) Transfer Students

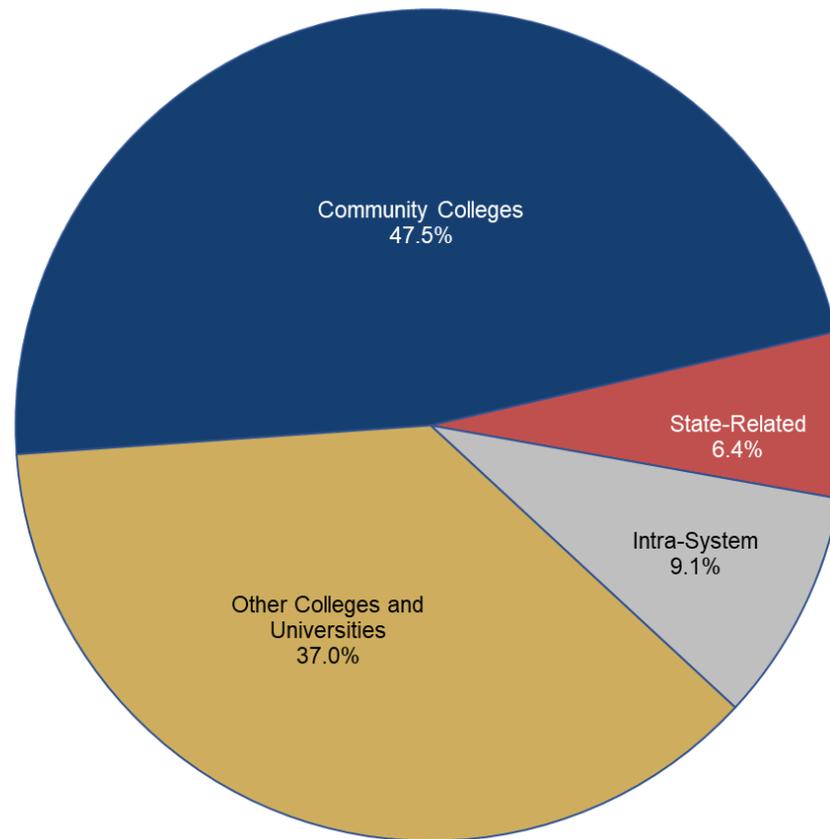
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Ten Year Change	% of 2018 Total Transfers
<b>A. Community Colleges</b>													
Community College of Allegheny County	402	424	445	435	391	398	422	400	359	398	330	-17.9%	5.6%
Community College of Beaver County	77	83	79	72	69	61	55	68	75	60	51	-33.8%	0.9%
Bucks County	161	167	169	205	190	161	203	156	139	166	163	1.2%	2.8%
Butler County	188	226	186	219	229	230	205	191	210	188	196	4.3%	3.3%
Pennsylvania Highlands	20	30	45	48	44	54	56	49	42	48	46	130.0%	0.8%
Delaware County	334	357	354	417	441	431	419	439	443	414	355	6.3%	6.0%
Harrisburg Area	478	506	604	571	529	596	501	494	495	400	466	-2.5%	7.9%
Lehigh Carbon	199	217	243	188	214	224	163	178	165	200	189	-5.0%	3.2%
Luzerne County	131	128	163	130	124	137	121	109	112	70	124	-5.3%	2.1%
Montgomery County	198	260	278	295	304	273	268	270	258	257	233	17.7%	4.0%
Northampton County	325	352	452	364	352	397	351	355	384	373	317	-2.5%	5.4%
Community College of Philadelphia	81	82	77	87	78	117	97	136	156	128	105	29.6%	1.8%
Reading Area	110	121	124	93	126	106	91	87	89	68	108	-1.8%	1.8%
Westmoreland County	143	159	184	182	142	167	185	156	151	153	112	-21.7%	1.9%
<b>Total Community Colleges</b>	<b>2,847</b>	<b>3,112</b>	<b>3,403</b>	<b>3,306</b>	<b>3,233</b>	<b>3,352</b>	<b>3,137</b>	<b>3,088</b>	<b>3,078</b>	<b>2,923</b>	<b>2,795</b>	<b>-1.8%</b>	<b>47.5%</b>
Percent of Minority Community College Students	11.9%	12.7%	15.0%	15.9%	18.9%	20.1%	21.2%	22.8%	24.2%	24.3%	22.5%		
Community Colleges as % of Transfer Total	43.0%	42.1%	44.4%	44.6%	44.2%	45.5%	45.0%	46.0%	46.3%	47.0%	47.5%		
Community Colleges as % of Total New UG Students	10.4%	10.7%	11.6%	11.5%	11.8%	12.4%	11.8%	12.1%	12.4%	12.1%	12.2%		
<b>B. State-Related</b>													
Lincoln	7	7	9	4	9	4	2	4	3	4	4	-42.9%	0.1%
Penn State	364	432	384	387	355	344	265	281	326	239	223	-38.7%	3.8%
Pitt	130	132	123	118	104	166	114	90	106	107	107	-17.7%	1.8%
Temple	42	63	49	72	70	48	43	56	40	60	45	7.1%	0.8%
<b>Total State-Related</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>-30.2%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>
State-Related as % of Total	8.2%	8.6%	7.4%	7.8%	7.4%	7.6%	6.1%	6.4%	7.1%	6.6%	6.4%		
<b>C. Intra-system Transfers</b>													
	626	656	765	729	718	714	722	654	582	592	533	-14.9%	9.1%
<b>D. Other Colleges and Universities</b>													
	2,612	2,990	2,935	2,789	2,823	2,747	2,694	2,541	2,514	2,288	2,178	-16.6%	37.0%
<b>Total New Undergraduate Transfer Students</b>	<b>6,628</b>	<b>7,392</b>	<b>7,668</b>	<b>7,405</b>	<b>7,312</b>	<b>7,375</b>	<b>6,977</b>	<b>6,714</b>	<b>6,649</b>	<b>6,213</b>	<b>5,885</b>	<b>-11.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Percent of Minority Transfer Students	12.0%	13.2%	16.2%	16.7%	20.5%	21.2%	22.5%	24.6%	23.9%	24.2%	23.4%		
New Transfer Students as Percent of Total New UG	24.1%	25.4%	26.2%	25.8%	26.6%	27.3%	26.2%	26.2%	26.8%	25.7%	25.6%		

Note: Minority students include Two or More Races

Source: State System Student Data Warehouse (SIMS), Fall Preliminary Census, Official Reporting Date: End of the 15th day of classes  
2008, 2009, and 2010 historical data has been revised to include updated information. Prior years are as reported previously.

## Appendix B-10

### Fall 2018 New Undergraduate Transfer Enrollments: 5,885



## Appendix B-11

### Programs and Services for Military Members and Veterans

State System universities offer a wide range of programs and services for military members, veterans, and their families. Their efforts continue to receive national recognition. Victory Media, publisher of *G.I. Jobs* magazine, this year again named 13 of the universities “Military Friendly® Schools,” a designation awarded annually to colleges, universities, and trade schools in recognition of their efforts to ensure the academic success of military service members, veterans, and their spouses. Several of the universities have qualified for this select honor roll for multiple years in a row.



Additionally, *Military Advanced Education* magazine's *2018 Guide to Top Colleges and Universities*, which compares schools based on their military culture, financial assistance, flexibility, and on-campus and online support provided to students serving in the military, includes six State System universities.



Slippery Rock University participates in the Troops to Teachers program, which provides accelerated training toward teaching certification for veterans with bachelor's degrees. Veterans can earn a Pennsylvania instructional certificate to teach mathematics and the sciences in grades 7-12 and foreign languages across the K-12 spectrum. Veterans must hold at least a bachelor's degree and register on the National Troops to Teachers registry to participate. Certification costs are discounted and application processing is expedited.

All 14 universities provide military veterans with preference in course scheduling. The universities also offer in-state tuition rates to qualified veterans and their dependents regardless of state residency status under the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act.

Below are more examples of the individual programs and services State System universities provide to military members, veterans, their spouses, and dependents:

- **Bloomsburg University's** Office of Military and Veterans Resources provides current and former military members, their spouses, and their dependents assistance when seeking and utilizing different forms of financial aid through their respective branch of service, including through the GI Bill, Federal Tuition Assistance, and the Educational Assistance Program. The university also provides a military-specific academic adviser for all military students for anything the students need. Bloomsburg was awarded Silver Level status as a Military Friendly® school this year. The university ranked in the top 20 percent of colleges, universities, and trade schools in the country working to embrace military service members, veterans, and spouses as students and helping to ensure their success on campus. To help meet the needs of military



students, the university also established a military resource center. The BU Student Veterans Association offers opportunities for social and educational activities and is involved in fundraisers and community service to benefit organizations such as the National Alliance to End Veterans Suicide and the American Red Cross. Lastly, Bloomsburg University has implemented an innovative program designed to translate military training and experience into experiential college level credit on an individualized basis. This program is known as the MAC-RB (Military Academic Credit Review Board).

- **California University of Pennsylvania's** dedicated Military and Veterans Center of Excellence provides resources for veterans, assists with benefits, and provides support for current and former service members, reservist, and their eligible family members. In addition, service members around the world are enrolled in 100 percent online degree programs through Cal U Global Online, which offers a discounted tuition rate for active-duty military, veterans, and their eligible dependents. Cal U has been recognized as a Military Friendly School for the past nine years; it also is recognized as a Vietnam War Commemorative Partner. Cal U is active in the National Association of Veterans' Program Administrators and the Western Pennsylvania Veterans Academic Alliance, and it recognizes student veterans for their academic and service achievements through the SALUTE honor society. Dating back to the early 1970s, Cal U's Veterans Club and Student Veterans chapter is one of the most active clubs on campus.
- **Cheyney University** welcomes all veterans, eligible dependents, members of the National Guard and Reserves, and active duty personnel and is committed to meeting their educational and campus community goals. The Office of the Registrar provides information about GI Bill and other available educational benefits and is the office where veterans, eligible dependents, members of the National Guard, and selected reserves may apply for their benefits.
- **Clarion University** strives to support the transition of students from the military to higher education. The university has a director of veteran services and a Veteran Service Office staffed by student veteran workers, along with an adjacent veterans' lounge. The VSO is the advocate for student veterans on campus, assisting in coordination with registration, financial services, GI Bill, disability services, admissions, and tutoring services. The VSO performs GI Bill certifications and reviews and makes recommendations for transfer credits based on military experience and training. It is also involved with new student and new faculty orientation, ensuring the awareness of veteran programs and sensitivity to veteran issues. A Campus Veterans Committee includes representatives from administrative offices across campus. The university maintains a Student Veterans of America Club on its Clarion Campus and a Veterans Club on the Venango Campus. The university has teamed with Butler VA to provide mental health care for student veterans via a Tele-Health Program. Clarion's Department of Library Science is collaborating with the Library of Congress to conduct interviews for the Veterans History Project.



- **East Stroudsburg University's** Student Veterans Center is a one-stop shop that assists students with everything from applying for financial aid and veterans' benefits to registering for classes and helping to ensure they are prepared for graduation. It processes all veteran education benefits, including Federal Tuition Assistance, the Educational Assistance Program, GI Bill, and ROTC scholarships for Army and Air Force. The center, which is a designated Green Zone, also hosts a series of weekly meetings for veterans on a variety of topics ranging from employment opportunities to healthcare. The Veterans Task Force meets regularly to identify issues that student veterans are experiencing, and implements strategies to help alleviate some of these issues and concerns. ESU extends credit for military training and service, DANTE's, and CLEP tests. The university holds a veteran meet and greet every academic semester, a 9/11 moving flag tribute, and a Veterans Day celebration. The Veterans of ESU Club is part of the Student Veterans of America and two members attended the SVA Conference in Orlando in January 2019. ESU is part of the National Association for Veterans and Program Administrators, A's for Vets, Monroe County Veterans Association, and the NEPA Veterans Education Representatives group.
- **Edinboro University** has been recognized among the top 15 percent of higher education institutions nationwide in service to veterans, earning *G.I. Jobs' Military Friendly*® designation in each of the last 10 years, earning Gold status in 2018. At the center of the university's support for veterans and military families is the EU Veterans Success Center, which was founded on campus in 2012. The center serves as a one-stop shop for assistance to veterans, active military, and military dependents, providing expert guidance for all GI Bill programs and other services. Also, Edinboro University and the Erie Veterans Affairs Medical Center have partnered to make VA Telehealth Services available to veterans through the university's Ghering Health Center and through the organization's mobile applications.
- **Indiana University of Pennsylvania's** Military and Veterans Resource Center (MVRC) serves as a one-stop shop, providing a wide range of services for military, veterans, and military-affiliated students and family members. Student workers who are veterans or military-affiliated staff the center. More than 4,000 individuals have visited the MVRC since its opening, and staff members have helped more than 750 IUP students to use their GI Bill benefits. The center also coordinates special Veterans' Day events and campus-wide programming. IUP has an active Veterans Outreach Committee that meets regularly to improve university services to students who are veterans, a Veterans Support Group, and a Student Veterans Organization. The MVRC director sits on a number of advisory boards of organizations that provide assistance to veterans and their families. IUP has one of the largest Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) in Pennsylvania, commissioning its 2,000th cadet in May 2015, and counting 12 generals among its ROTC graduates. The IUP ROTC program has earned the MacArthur Award, a national award given to the top programs in the country. IUP ROTC is also a three-time recipient of the Governor's Trophy, presented to the most outstanding military science program at a Pennsylvania college or university. IUP is a Yellow Ribbon university and is recognized routinely by military publications for excellence.

- **Kutztown University** provides a military-supportive atmosphere in a thriving campus environment. This supportive atmosphere starts with a committed and knowledgeable staff and a centrally located Veterans Services Center, a USO-style resource center that provides a place where students can study, relax, and meet other military-affiliated students. A single point-of-contact provides assistance and coordinates needed services for students and staff. To make the pursuit of academic goals more manageable, veteran's liaisons offer services such as veteran benefits guidance (i.e. GI Bill, TA, EAP), financial assistance, academic advising, career planning, counseling, and disability services. Military-related leadership and student-organization opportunities exist such as Army ROTC, an active Military Club @ KU, the Women Veterans Committee, and SALUTE Veterans National Honor Society. Graduating student-veterans receive Patriotic honor cords for their achievement. Faculty and staff participate in Veterans Green Zone sensitivity training and an advisory board consisting of administrators, faculty, staff, student-veterans, and local VA and veteran-related organizations meet regularly to improve university services. Additionally, KU awards credit for military training, CLEP and DANTEs, and participates in the MyCAA spouse program.
- **Lock Haven University's** veterans' advisory group meets monthly to coordinate university efforts in identifying and meeting the needs of student veterans, as well as veterans in the community. The group coordinates Veterans' Appreciation Month activities celebrated in November, including an on-campus Community Veterans' Expo, a Veteran Pinning Ceremony, and LHU Army ROTC's Commemorative Run. In addition, LHU's Student Veterans Alliance serves as a liaison for student veterans, providing a variety of resources and special services, including personal and financial counseling. A Veteran's Center is available for all military and veteran students.
- **Mansfield University** waives the application fee for all veterans. The Office of Military and Veterans Affairs offers counseling to enrolled veterans on benefits, career resources, and more. MU is a Yellow Ribbon Program participant. Mansfield University's Veteran's Support Group is comprised of campus and surrounding community professionals who meet regularly to discuss and implement ways to support military and veteran students, faculty, and staff. The MU chapter of Student Veterans of America (MUSVO) is open to all students, faculty, and staff who have served or are serving in the military. MUSVO offers a program that pairs each incoming student veteran with a current student veteran as a mentor. The group also offers several programs throughout the year for veterans and the entire campus community. The university's Military Resource Center has computers, study space, a television, refrigerator, and microwave for student veterans to use. Several scholarships have been established at MU to provide recognition and financial assistance to veterans and active-duty personnel.
- **Millersville University** provides an organization and resources for veterans to receive academic support and assistance in attending, transitioning through, and successfully graduating from college. Housed on campus at the Mercer House, the Veterans Resource Center and the Student Veterans Association welcome veterans to share their experiences and explore



opportunities for resources and leadership on campus and in the community. It also serves as a source of fellowship and support for families of soldiers who are currently deployed or preparing for deployment. A veterans' coordinator on staff handles paperwork for individuals applying for educational benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs and ensures that veterans receive all of the benefits they are entitled to, including qualifying for the in-state tuition rate. Millersville coordinates with the VA's work-study program to ensure that the students staffing the VRC are also GI-Bill recipients, and a Veterans' Task Force meets regularly to assess changes in options or needs. Millersville was recognized for being among the 2017 Military Friendly® Employers and Schools and was honored with the Seven Seals Award by the Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve. Millersville participates in the Concurrent Admissions Program with the Army, Army Reserves, and Army National Guard. In addition, Millersville offers a two-part, four-year program in military science, ROTC.

- **Shippensburg University** offers a variety of programs and assistance-based services for military service members, veterans, and their dependents. These services are centralized through the Veterans Service Office, whose mission is to help simplify the transition to continuing education. The Veterans Resource Center in the student union building is a relaxing place to study, eat, and converse with like-minded students. Additional learning and outreach opportunities for student veterans include an active Student Veterans of America chapter and the Army ROTC Raider Battalion. The campus is an easy commute from Letterkenny Army Depot, U.S. Army War College in Carlisle, Naval Support Activity Mechanicsburg, National Guard Training Center at Fort Indiantown Gap, and Army Medical Command installation at Fort Detrick.
- **Slippery Rock University** sponsors a Student Veterans Center, providing veterans, their dependents, active duty personnel, reserve and National Guard members, and ROTC cadets a place to gather, share information, and relax. The center's location in the Smith Student Center supports a synergy and integration among student veterans, the Student Government Association, and other student organizations. SRU's Student Veterans Association offers opportunities for social and educational activities and is involved in fundraisers to benefit organizations such as the Wounded Warrior Foundation and the American Red Cross. SRU is utilizing grant money from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs for an equine-assisted recreation program, which provides recreational therapy to veterans at the university's Storm Harbor Equestrian Center. SRU was the first university in the country to participate in the Veterans Administration's Telehealth system. Students are eligible to participate in the Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps program. The university annually promotes several "Salute to the Military" activities at which former, current, and future military personnel are recognized and receive free admission. SRU has received a grant from the Pennsylvania Department of Education to prepare military veterans for teaching jobs in school districts and subjects that are in need of certified teachers.
- **West Chester University** offers scholarships for returning veterans and provides a variety of services through its Veterans Center and the Student Veterans Group, including a weekly support group. The Veterans Center regularly connects with



West Chester VFW Post 106 for breakfast, support, and networking. Students are eligible to participate in the Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) program through a formal cross-enrollment agreement with the Widener University Department of Military Science and in the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps (AFROTC) through an agreement with Saint Joseph's University. The Greg and Sandra Weisenstein Veterans Center at West Chester strives to create an intentional culture of understanding, acceptance, and success for veterans, active military, and those who support them. The Veteran Center facilitates communication among campus offices to provide a coordinated system of service for a meaningful transition from the military to college. West Chester ranked 38<sup>th</sup> in the 2019 version of *U.S. & World Report's* Best Colleges for Veterans.

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**Military Friendly® Schools** (as designated by Victory Media, publisher of *G.I. Jobs* magazine): Bloomsburg, California, Clarion, East Stroudsburg, Edinboro, Indiana, Kutztown, Lock Haven, Mansfield, Millersville, Shippensburg, Slippery Rock, and West Chester Universities

**Top Schools** (as designated by KMI Media Group, publisher of *Military Advanced Education* magazine's *2018 Guide to Top Colleges and Universities*): California, Clarion, Edinboro, Kutztown, Mansfield, and West Chester Universities

**2018-19 Yellow Ribbon Program participants** (with U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs): East Stroudsburg, Indiana, Kutztown, Lock Haven, Mansfield, and West Chester Universities

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**Appendix B-12**

**Fall 2018 Enrolled Students, Living Alumni, and Employees by PA House of Representative District  
and  
Fall 2018 Enrolled Students, Living Alumni, and Employees by PA Senate District**



# PENNSYLVANIA'S STATE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION



## Fall 2018 Enrolled Students, Living Alumni, and Employees by PA House of Representatives District

### State System

District Number	District Name	Party	Last Name	First Name	Enrolled Students	Living Alumni	Employees	District Population	Degree Recipients in Past 5 Years
1	Erie	Democrat	Harkins	Patrick J.	289	1,918	22	60,428	444
2	Erie	Democrat	Merski	Robert E.	400	3,263	64	61,102	644
3	Erie	Democrat	Bizzarro	Ryan A.	882	6,477	307	63,364	1,287
4	Erie	Republican	Sonney	Curtis G.	456	3,582	56	60,603	689
5	Berks	Republican	Jozwiak	Barry J.	558	3,970	133	61,840	775
6	Crawford, Erie	Republican	Roae	Brad	713	5,751	171	64,430	996
7	Mercer	Democrat	Longietti	Mark	397	3,320	33	63,943	639
8	Mercer, Butler	Republican	Nesbit	Tedd C.	655	5,099	271	60,977	985
9	Lawrence	Democrat	Sainato	Chris	467	3,501	59	60,516	597
10	Lawrence, Beaver, Butler	Republican	Bernstine	Aaron	522	3,540	208	62,321	809
11	Butler	Republican	Ellis	Brian L.	483	4,653	99	60,755	779
12	Butler	Republican	Metcalfe	Daryl D.	628	5,530	72	61,137	855
13	Chester, Lancaster	Republican	Lawrence	John A.	766	3,332	94	63,446	861
14	Beaver, Butler	Republican	Marshall	Jim	363	3,477	28	60,219	636
15	Beaver, Washington	Republican	Kail	Joshua D.	360	3,169	10	60,371	612
16	Beaver, Allegheny	Democrat	Matzie	Robert F.	338	2,785	13	62,416	503
17	Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Lawrence,	Republican	Wentling	Parke	525	3,860	60	62,402	728

## State System

District Number	District Name	Party	Last Name	First Name	Enrolled Students	Living Alumni	Employees	District Population	Degree Recipients in Past 5 Years
18	Bucks	Republican	DiGirolamo	Gene	202	1,202	2	60,427	273
19	Allegheny	Democrat	Wheatley Jr.	Jake	191	1,232	18	60,416	197
20	Allegheny	Democrat	Ravenstahl	Adam	231	2,384	22	60,424	361
21	Allegheny	Democrat	Innamorato	Sara	247	2,527	29	60,110	375
22	Lehigh	Democrat	Schweyer	Peter	223	1,231	15	61,697	241
23	Allegheny	Democrat	Frankel	Dan	77	987	42	61,268	140
24	Allegheny	Democrat	Gainey	Ed	190	1,113	17	60,119	230
25	Allegheny	Democrat	Markosek	Brandon J.	408	3,087	33	61,621	613
26	Chester, Montgomery	Republican	Hennessey	Tim	627	3,991	65	64,647	659
27	Allegheny	Democrat	Deasy	Daniel J.	275	2,135	11	60,431	368
28	Allegheny	Republican	Turzai	Mike	374	3,802	32	61,510	510
29	Bucks	Republican	Schroeder	Meghan	371	2,322	5	63,429	462
30	Allegheny	Republican	Mizgorski	Lori A.	433	4,118	14	63,379	557
31	Bucks	Democrat	Warren	Perry S.	345	2,394	1	63,073	439
32	Allegheny	Democrat	DeLuca	Anthony M.	430	3,060	21	64,219	542
33	Allegheny, Westmoreland	Democrat	Dermody	Frank	328	2,825	19	61,277	474
34	Allegheny	Democrat	Lee	Summer	255	1,982	24	60,609	326
35	Allegheny	Democrat	Davis	Austin A.	296	1,807	15	61,200	412
36	Allegheny	Democrat	Readshaw	Harry	257	1,997	6	60,852	406
37	Lancaster	Republican	Fee	Mindy	444	3,856	39	61,166	626
38	Allegheny	Democrat	Kortz	William C.	394	3,414	24	64,003	740
39	Allegheny, Washington	Republican	Puskaric	Michael J.	614	4,396	53	60,302	924
40	Allegheny, Washington	Republican	Mihalek	Natalie	462	4,169	46	61,632	724

## State System

District Number	District Name	Party	Last Name	First Name	Enrolled Students	Living Alumni	Employees	District Population	Degree Recipients in Past 5 Years
41	Lancaster	Republican	Miller	Brett R.	836	6,498	354	62,692	1,140
42	Allegheny	Democrat	Miller	Dan L.	247	2,891	41	60,780	389
43	Lancaster	Republican	Greiner	Keith J.	582	4,223	120	61,192	706
44	Allegheny	Republican	Gaydos	Valerie S.	397	3,545	20	61,658	530
45	Allegheny	Democrat	Kulik	Anita Astorino	308	2,875	24	61,008	450
46	Allegheny, Washington	Republican	Ortitay	Jason	411	3,469	31	63,365	584
47	York	Republican	Gillespie	Keith	542	3,068	19	64,187	551
48	Washington	Republican	O'Neal	Timothy	453	4,082	51	61,340	623
49	Washington, Fayette	Republican	Cook	Bud	745	5,047	200	60,247	1,038
50	Washington, Fayette, Greene	Democrat	Snyder	Pam	500	3,160	114	62,298	617
51	Fayette, Somerset	Republican	Dowling	Matthew D.	425	2,955	44	63,028	515
52	Fayette, Westmoreland	Republican	Warner	Ryan	350	3,139	42	64,475	620
53	Montgomery	Democrat	Malagari	Steven R.	369	2,726	10	61,659	502
54	Westmoreland, Allegheny	Republican	Brooks	Bob	440	4,276	54	60,338	684
55	Westmoreland, Armstrong, Indiana	Democrat	Petrarca	Joseph A.	398	3,067	32	62,461	588
56	Westmoreland	Republican	Dunbar	George	459	4,269	21	60,672	650
57	Westmoreland	Republican	Nelson	Eric	337	3,707	46	62,920	543
58	Westmoreland	Republican	Walsh	Justin	406	3,927	74	64,228	686
59	Westmoreland, Somerset	Republican	Reese	Mike	310	3,263	35	64,605	482
60	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	Republican	Pyle	Jeffrey P.	634	4,784	75	61,450	933
61	Montgomery	Democrat	Hanbidge	Liz	332	2,721	9	61,503	415

## State System

District Number	District Name	Party	Last Name	First Name	Enrolled Students	Living Alumni	Employees	District Population	Degree Recipients in Past 5 Years
62	Indiana	Republican	Struzzi	James B.	1,155	6,791	977	63,460	1,813
63	Clarion, Armstrong, Forest	Republican	Oberlander	Donna	903	5,569	493	61,070	1,277
64	Butler, Venango	Republican	James	R. Lee	811	5,400	110	60,836	1,063
65	Warren, Crawford, Forest	Republican	Rapp	Kathy L.	460	3,509	21	62,755	609
66	Jefferson, Indiana	Republican	Dush	Cris	769	4,835	190	64,441	947
67	McKean, Cameron, Potter	Republican	Causer	Martin T.	416	2,847	8	64,519	529
68	Tioga, Bradford, Potter	Republican	Owlett	Clint	606	4,377	301	60,512	935
69	Somerset, Bedford	Republican	Metzgar	Carl Walker	262	2,032	12	64,461	344
70	Montgomery	Democrat	Bradford	Matthew D.	311	2,000	11	63,899	405
71	Cambria, Somerset	Republican	Rigby	Jim	366	2,690	9	65,036	543
72	Cambria	Democrat	Burns	Frank	411	3,018	21	64,033	570
73	Cambria, Clearfield	Republican	Sankey	Thomas	669	3,477	49	64,892	812
74	Chester	Democrat	Williams	Dan K.	783	4,268	160	62,890	852
75	Clearfield, Elk	Republican	Gabler	Matt	640	4,343	24	64,329	984
76	Clinton, Centre	Republican	Borowicz	Stephanie	703	4,210	340	63,349	875
77	Centre	Democrat	Conklin	Scott	149	1,281	21	64,033	206
78	Bedford, Franklin, Fulton	Republican	Topper	Jesse	299	2,210	8	64,181	377
79	Blair	Republican	Schmitt	Louis C.	269	1,634	4	63,113	276
80	Blair	Republican	Gregory	Jim	268	2,375	11	63,976	422
81	Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin	Republican	Irvin	Rich	291	2,115	17	64,547	326
82	Juniata, Franklin, Mifflin	Republican	Hershey	John	312	2,091	15	64,079	426

## State System

District Number	District Name	Party	Last Name	First Name	Enrolled Students	Living Alumni	Employees	District Population	Degree Recipients in Past 5 Years
83	Lycoming	Republican	Wheeland	Jeff C.	426	3,305	47	62,097	531
84	Lycoming, Union	Republican	Everett	Garth D.	576	3,934	69	63,435	642
85	Union, Snyder	Republican	Keller	Fred	411	2,812	49	64,344	465
86	Cumberland, Perry	Republican	Keller	Mark K.	529	3,164	217	64,838	778
87	Cumberland	Republican	Rothman	Greg	607	5,653	61	63,287	873
88	Cumberland	Republican	Delozier	Sheryl M.	455	4,314	34	61,489	627
89	Franklin	Republican	Kauffman	Rob W.	679	3,983	293	62,975	877
90	Franklin	Republican	Schemel	Paul	491	2,979	59	63,818	608
91	Adams	Republican	Moul	Dan	400	2,565	24	63,921	569
92	Cumberland, York	Republican	Keefer	Dawn	465	4,181	28	62,836	668
93	York	Republican	Jones	Mike	427	2,449	11	62,859	557
94	York	Republican	Saylor	Stan	416	2,406	30	62,119	525
95	York	Democrat	Hill-Evans	Carol	266	1,284	6	63,880	261
96	Lancaster	Democrat	Sturla	P. Michael	410	2,172	105	63,712	459
97	Lancaster	Republican	Mentzer	Steven C.	674	5,910	80	63,829	849
98	Lancaster, Dauphin	Republican	Hickernell	David S.	460	3,411	63	62,313	532
99	Lancaster	Republican	Zimmerman	David H.	356	2,553	13	62,684	468
100	Lancaster	Republican	Cutler	Bryan	462	2,764	163	63,248	604
101	Lebanon	Republican	Ryan	Frank	368	2,979	13	64,543	424
102	Lebanon	Republican	Diamond	Russ	357	2,509	8	63,843	442
103	Dauphin	Democrat	Kim	Patty	224	1,403	18	64,170	308
104	Dauphin, Lebanon	Republican	Helm	Susan C.	487	3,633	31	63,598	602
105	Dauphin	Republican	Lewis	Andrew	562	4,713	49	62,951	729
106	Dauphin	Republican	Mehaffie	Thomas	450	3,065	35	64,229	528

## State System

District Number	District Name	Party	Last Name	First Name	Enrolled Students	Living Alumni	Employees	District Population	Degree Recipients in Past 5 Years
107	Northumberland, Columbia, Montour	Republican	Masser	Kurt A.	706	4,166	137	64,693	870
108	Northumberland, Snyder	Republican	Culver	Lynda Schlegel	563	3,699	47	62,863	654
109	Columbia	Republican	Millard	David R.	902	5,569	711	63,418	1,092
110	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna	Republican	Pickett	Tina	420	3,071	17	60,780	580
111	Susquehanna, Wayne	Republican	Fritz	Jonathan	257	1,882	2	63,085	320
112	Lackawanna	Democrat	Mullins	Kyle J.	256	1,674	5	63,713	256
113	Lackawanna	Democrat	Flynn	Marty	210	1,472	5	64,445	245
114	Lackawanna		Vacant		249	2,025	11	63,360	329
115	Monroe	Democrat	Madden	Maureen	917	6,183	242	61,244	1,095
116	Luzerne	Republican	Toohil	Tarah	372	2,621	60	61,883	504
117	Luzerne, Lackawanna, Wyoming	Republican	Boback	Karen	232	1,916	16	60,829	333
118	Luzerne, Lackawanna	Democrat	Carroll	Mike	240	1,827	8	61,984	323
119	Luzerne	Democrat	Mullery	Gerald J.	271	1,891	16	63,187	366
120	Luzerne	Republican	Kaufer	Aaron D.	221	1,830	6	62,171	268
121	Luzerne	Democrat	Pashinski	Eddie Day	173	1,270	7	62,059	204
122	Carbon	Republican	Heffley	Doyle	408	2,846	14	62,215	496
123	Schuylkill	Democrat	Goodman	Neal P.	400	2,141	19	61,300	439
124	Schuylkill, Berks, Carbon	Republican	Knowles	Jerry	459	3,505	81	60,451	594
125	Schuylkill, Dauphin	Republican	Tobash	Mike	429	2,704	21	62,245	559
126	Berks	Democrat	Rozzi	Mark	453	2,582	36	63,879	489
127	Berks	Democrat	Caltagirone	Thomas R.	199	763	13	64,221	208
128	Berks, Lancaster	Republican	Gillen	Mark M.	519	4,271	49	63,882	660

## State System

District Number	District Name	Party	Last Name	First Name	Enrolled Students	Living Alumni	Employees	District Population	Degree Recipients in Past 5 Years
129	Berks, Lancaster	Republican	Cox	Jim	616	4,719	48	63,503	746
130	Berks	Republican	Maloney Sr.	David M.	667	4,283	52	62,508	803
131	Northampton, Lehigh, Montgomery	Republican	Simmons	Justin J.	510	3,965	45	63,896	645
132	Lehigh	Democrat	Schlossberg	Michael H.	289	1,952	22	62,145	314
133	Lehigh	Democrat	McNeill	Jeanne	430	3,151	31	61,468	571
134	Lehigh, Berks	Republican	Mackenzie	Ryan E.	611	4,594	127	64,155	823
135	Northampton	Democrat	Samuelson	Steve	328	2,525	32	64,957	417
136	Northampton	Democrat	Freeman	Robert	392	2,531	26	63,762	466
137	Northampton	Republican	Emrick	Joe	605	4,202	57	63,113	796
138	Northampton	Republican	Hahn	Marcia M.	585	4,477	44	64,326	859
139	Pike, Wayne	Republican	Peifer	Michael	531	2,480	17	63,130	602
140	Bucks	Democrat	Galloway	John T.	316	1,679	1	61,160	332
141	Bucks	Democrat	Davis	Tina M.	237	1,236	0	62,570	329
142	Bucks	Republican	Farry	Frank A.	402	2,443	7	64,837	536
143	Bucks	Democrat	Ullman	Wendy	375	2,841	5	62,717	543
144	Bucks	Republican	Polinchock	F. Todd	511	2,956	4	61,914	580
145	Bucks	Republican	Staats	Craig T.	495	2,991	11	62,991	629
146	Montgomery	Democrat	Ciresi	Joe	590	3,875	24	61,171	739
147	Montgomery	Republican	Toepel	Marcy	658	3,934	16	62,015	720
148	Montgomery	Democrat	Daley	Mary Jo	256	2,050	19	63,904	270
149	Montgomery	Democrat	Briggs	Tim	284	1,971	26	62,968	319
150	Montgomery	Democrat	Webster	Joe	514	3,625	15	63,950	707
151	Montgomery	Republican	Stephens	Todd	399	2,680	14	60,458	559

## State System

District Number	District Name	Party	Last Name	First Name	Enrolled Students	Living Alumni	Employees	District Population	Degree Recipients in Past 5 Years
152	Montgomery, Philadelphia	Republican	Murt	Thomas P.	375	2,054	9	61,207	449
153	Montgomery	Democrat	Sanchez	Benjamin V.	369	1,983	11	63,537	392
154	Montgomery	Democrat	McCarter	Stephen	261	1,756	10	60,633	320
155	Chester	Democrat	Otten	Danielle Friel	878	5,328	121	63,660	1,017
156	Chester	Democrat	Comitta	Carolyn	1,110	5,441	334	63,470	1,258
157	Chester, Montgomery	Democrat	Shusterman	Melissa L.	405	2,885	50	60,853	522
158	Chester	Democrat	Sappey	Christina D.	986	5,208	307	60,613	1,129
159	Delaware	Democrat	Kirkland	Brian	244	1,084	16	60,270	237
160	Delaware, Chester	Republican	Barrar	Stephen	661	3,349	79	63,331	734
161	Delaware	Democrat	Krueger	Leanne	515	2,987	37	63,539	591
162	Delaware	Democrat	Delloso	Dave	427	1,962	20	63,600	553
163	Delaware	Democrat	Zabel	Michael P.	412	2,525	27	62,505	644
164	Delaware	Democrat	Davidson	Margo L.	391	1,281	26	61,023	393
165	Delaware	Democrat	O'Mara	Jennifer	536	3,112	34	63,769	673
166	Delaware, Montgomery	Democrat	Vitali	Greg	369	2,321	29	61,878	428
167	Chester	Democrat	Howard	Kristine C.	774	4,464	149	62,591	864
168	Delaware	Republican	Quinn	Christopher	613	3,718	61	61,509	730
169	York	Republican	Klunk	Kate A.	328	2,058	8	62,846	469
170	Philadelphia	Republican	White	Martina	158	679	0	64,723	177
171	Centre, Mifflin	Republican	Benninghoff	Kerry A.	381	2,927	56	64,800	450
172	Philadelphia, Montgomery	Democrat	Boyle	Kevin J.	212	751	3	63,528	185
173	Philadelphia	Democrat	Driscoll	Michael J.	190	507	1	64,506	163

## State System

District Number	District Name	Party	Last Name	First Name	Enrolled Students	Living Alumni	Employees	District Population	Degree Recipients in Past 5 Years
174	Philadelphia	Democrat	Neilson	Ed	167	554	1	62,030	154
175	Philadelphia	Democrat	Isaacson	MaryLouise	85	558	12	60,162	64
176	Monroe	Republican	Rader Jr,	Jack	780	4,258	108	64,551	872
177	Philadelphia	Democrat	Hohenstein	Joseph C.	187	552	2	64,682	165
178	Bucks	Republican	Thomas	Wendi	388	2,392	5	62,131	518
179	Philadelphia	Democrat	Dawkins	Jason	196	430	0	64,687	174
180	Philadelphia	Democrat	Cruz	Angel	127	281	3	61,423	105
181	Philadelphia	Democrat	Kenyatta	Malcolm	152	744	12	60,446	160
182	Philadelphia	Democrat	Sims	Brian	49	635	23	60,646	71
183	Northampton, Lehigh	Republican	Mako	Zachary	477	4,170	33	60,767	697
184	Philadelphia	Democrat	Fiedler	Elizabeth	94	487	5	61,487	84
185	Philadelphia, Delaware	Democrat	Donatucci	Maria P.	279	821	7	62,552	238
186	Philadelphia	Democrat	Harris	Jordan A.	209	734	13	61,186	168
187	Lehigh, Berks	Republican	Day	Gary	782	5,022	274	63,903	1,016
188	Philadelphia	Democrat	Roebuck Jr.	James R.	158	542	10	60,761	106
189	Monroe, Pike	Republican	Brown	Rosemary M.	856	3,772	144	62,591	927
190	Philadelphia		Vacant		237	1,187	20	62,703	205
191	Philadelphia, Delaware	Democrat	McClinton	Joanna	289	864	15	61,700	251
192	Philadelphia	Democrat	Cephas	Morgan	325	1,238	6	61,656	282
193	Adams, Cumberland	Republican	Ecker	Torren C	451	3,248	54	61,095	654
194	Philadelphia, Montgomery	Democrat	DeLissio	Pamela A.	170	1,449	19	61,300	215
195	Philadelphia	Democrat	Bullock	Donna	183	757	10	62,870	157
196	York	Republican	Grove	Seth M.	356	2,467	8	62,068	504

## State System

District Number	District Name	Party	Last Name	First Name	Enrolled Students	Living Alumni	Employees	District Population	Degree Recipients in Past 5 Years
197	Philadelphia	Democrat	Burgos	Danilo	137	383	3	64,621	107
198	Philadelphia	Democrat	Youngblood	Rosita C.	201	762	8	62,075	187
199	Cumberland	Republican	Gleim	Barbara	553	3,835	141	62,329	717
200	Philadelphia	Democrat	Rabb	Christopher	251	1,328	24	62,294	260
201	Philadelphia	Democrat	Kinsey	Stephen	244	798	3	60,407	211
202	Philadelphia	Democrat	Solomon	Jared	235	571	2	64,737	176
203	Philadelphia	Democrat	Fitzgerald	Isabella	353	941	7	64,987	291
<b>Totals</b>					86,791	589,391	12,503	12,702,379	111,504.00

# PENNSYLVANIA'S STATE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION



## Fall 2018 Enrolled Students, Living Alumni, and Employees by PA Senate District

### State System

District Number	District Name	Party	Last Name	First Name	Enrolled Students	Living Alumni	Employees	District Population	Degree Recipients in Past 5 Years
1	Philadelphia	Democrat	Farnese Jr.	Lawrence M.	487	2,983	64	256,509	475
2	Philadelphia	Democrat	Tartaglione	Christine M.	757	2,073	12	256,332	641
3	Philadelphia	Democrat	Street	Sharif	704	2,627	16	244,331	698
4	Montgomery, Philadelphia	Democrat	Haywood III	Arthur L.	1,204	5,955	49	257,251	1,203
5	Philadelphia	Democrat	Sabatina	John	733	2,288	4	263,142	656
6	Bucks	Republican	Tomlinson	Robert M.	1,279	7,453	11	253,674	1,699
7	Montgomery, Philadelphia	Democrat	Hughes	Vincent J.	1,009	5,535	54	244,493	955
8	Delaware, Philadelphia	Democrat	Williams	Anthony H.	1,117	3,696	56	244,724	980
9	Chester, Delaware	Republican	Killion	Thomas	2,892	15,074	512	257,631	3,267
10	Bucks	Democrat	Santarsiero	Steven J.	1,544	10,272	16	250,329	1,933
11	Berks	Democrat	Schwank	Judith L.	1,890	12,491	378	256,183	2,324
12	Bucks, Montgomery	Democrat	Collett	Maria	1,536	9,696	32	247,410	1,999
13	Lancaster	Republican	Martin	Scott	2,234	15,166	658	260,090	2,737
14	Carbon, Luzerne	Democrat	Yudichak	John T.	1,108	7,834	38	264,066	1,346
15	Dauphin, Perry	Republican	DiSanto	John	1,663	12,841	133	254,449	2,156
16	Lehigh	Republican	Browne	Patrick M.	1,911	13,503	218	262,904	2,376
17	Delaware, Montgomery	Democrat	Leach	Daylin	1,227	8,152	95	259,712	1,485

## State System

District Number	District Name	Party	Last Name	First Name	Enrolled Students	Living Alumni	Employees	District Population	Degree Recipients in Past 5 Years
18	Lehigh, Northampton	Democrat	Boscola	Lisa M.	1,760	13,011	144	263,141	2,342
19	Chester	Democrat	Dinniman	Andrew E.	3,052	16,103	652	264,133	3,453
20	Luzerne, Pike, Susquehanna, Wayne, Wyoming	Republican	Baker	Lisa	1,446	8,598	64	247,288	1,785
21	Butler, Clarion, Forest, Venango, Warren	Republican	Hutchinson	Scott E.	3,005	22,700	976	260,675	4,286
22	Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe	Democrat	Blake	John P.	1,160	7,508	52	256,456	1,306
23	Bradford, Lycoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Union	Republican	Yaw	Gene	1,850	13,365	190	244,986	2,296
24	Bucks, Montgomery, Berks	Republican	Mensch	Bob	2,035	13,281	109	246,425	2,433
25	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Clinton	Republican	Scarnati III	Joseph B.	2,512	16,791	727	246,500	3,399
26	Chester, Delaware	Democrat	Kearney	Timothy P.	1,948	10,386	137	258,839	2,438
27	Columbia, Luzerne, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder	Republican	Gordner	John R.	2,554	16,180	953	247,893	3,109
28	York	Republican	Phillips-Hill	Kristin	1,654	9,074	56	262,428	1,942
29	Berks, Schuylkill	Republican	Argall	David G.	2,008	13,701	240	250,472	2,512
30	Blair, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Huntington, Fulton, Huntingdon	Republican	Ward	Judy	1,387	9,193	143	245,179	1,735
31	Cumberland, York	Republican	Regan	Mike	2,064	18,117	234	255,939	2,942

## State System

District Number	District Name	Party	Last Name	First Name	Enrolled Students	Living Alumni	Employees	District Population	Degree Recipients in Past 5 Years
32	Fayette, Somerset, Westmoreland	Republican	Stefano	Patrick J.	1,602	12,909	261	252,203	2,400
33	Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, York	Republican	Alloway II	Richard L.	2,074	12,422	554	264,160	2,748
34	Centre, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin	Republican	Corman	Jake	1,091	8,107	110	243,946	1,420
35	Bedford, Cambria, Clearfield	Republican	Langerholc	Wayne	1,733	11,247	86	252,940	2,328
36	Lancaster	Republican	Aument	Ryan P.	2,123	17,057	287	259,355	2,785
37	Allegheny, Washington		Vacant		1,795	16,427	168	263,549	2,666
38	Allegheny	Democrat	Williams	Lindsey	1,499	14,049	97	254,885	2,069
39	Westmoreland	Republican	Ward	Kim L.	1,409	13,885	123	244,149	2,126
40	Monroe, Northampton	Republican	Scavello	Mario M.	3,124	20,598	544	262,667	3,877
41	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana, Westmoreland	Republican	White	Donald C.	2,839	19,393	1,290	243,946	4,276
42	Allegheny	Democrat	Fontana	Wayne D.	1,079	9,045	86	261,773	1,497
43	Allegheny	Democrat	Costa	Jay	836	6,844	103	252,278	1,201
44	Bedford, Chester, Montgomery	Democrat	Muth	Katie J.	2,845	18,212	294	257,135	3,427
45	Allegheny, Westmoreland	Democrat	Brewster	James R.	1,579	11,884	85	257,947	2,413
46	Beaver, Greene, Washington	Republican	Bartolotta	Camera	2,066	15,124	305	254,122	2,836
47	Beaver, Lawrence, Butler	Republican	Vogel Jr.	Elder A.	1,626	13,533	151	247,614	2,440
48	Dauphin, Lebanon, York	Republican	Folmer	Mike	1,557	11,077	65	256,094	1,939
49	Erie	Republican	Laughlin	Dan	1,905	14,530	281	244,074	2,827

## State System

District Number	District Name	Party	Last Name	First Name	Enrolled Students	Living Alumni	Employees	District Population	Degree Recipients in Past 5 Years
50	Crawford, Erie, Mercer, Warren	Republican	Brooks	Michele	2,279	17,401	590	245,958	3,321
<b>Totals</b>					<b>86,791</b>	<b>589,391</b>	<b>12,503</b>	<b>12,702,379</b>	<b>111,504</b>



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**East Stroudsburg University of Pennsylvania**  
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