

This policy had a unique and disproportional impact on Arizona's public universities. Our employees make up approximately one					

Authorized UA to execute a ground lease and associated agreements with American Campus Communities for the development of an <u>Honors College Housing Community</u> on the northern edge of the UA campus.

NAU Operational and Financial Review

As part of its focus on accountability and transparency as well as to fulfill its constitutional responsibility to ensure that Arizona's public universities accomplish their public purpose and mission, the Arizona Board of Regents conducts an annual comprehensive review of the operations and finances of each university. The review includes a background report, business plan and an operational and financial review presentation to the board.

The OFR is critical to the enterprise mission and enables the university system's focus on planning and student success. The in-depth report provides the board with a clear understanding of the details and progress of each university against the goals assigned in the <u>ABOR strategic plan</u>. The report informs the board when making decisions such as setting tuition.

Northern Arizona University's OFR indicates progress toward its 2025 metrics as well as financial, capital and personnel information.

<u>Click here</u> for more information.

FY 2017 Technology and Research Initiative Fund Annual Report

The board received and approved the FY 2017 Technology and Research Initiative Fund Annual Report.

In FY 2017, Arizona public universities received approximately \$72 million in TRIF revenue. Proposition 301 increased the state's sales tax to be dedicated to K-12, the community colleges and Arizona's public universities. Collection of the tax began on June 1, 2001, and will continue through June 30, 2021.

University TRIF projects are focused in five themed areas: Improving Health; Water, Environment and Energy; Space Exploration and Optical Science; National Security Systems; and Higher Education Access and Workforce Development. These initiatives support the board's goal of strengthening Arizona's economy by facilitating the creation of technology development and transfer that is valuable to a knowledge-based global economy.

Examples of TRIF supported research in FY 2017, includes: launch of a GMB AGILE trial for glioblastoma brain tumors; prevention of veteran suicides; development of an explosive ordnance detector using flexible X-ray imaging arrays; reduction of time to diagnose and treat Valley Fever; DNA sequencing for environmental monitoring of bio-threat agents; and more.

New Report: College Going and College Completion

New data compiled by the board focuses on <u>college going</u> and <u>college completion</u> for 2015-2016.

Key takeaways from the report:

Statewide performance was inconsistent

- o Statewide performance is inconsistent with the top 100 schools sending the vast majority of students to postsecondary institutions.
- o Thirty-five high schools sent zero graduates to postsecondary education (7 percent).

Key findings include:

In 2016, 284,554 students who graduated from Arizona's public universities between 1989-1990 and 2015-16 earned nearly \$17.25 billion in wages in Arizona and paid an estimated \$1.23 billion in state and local taxes.

Their annual average wage was \$60,608 compared to \$48,516 for all similar workers in Arizona. This is a difference of \$12,092 per graduate, or 24.92 percent.

Median earnings in Arizona of an individual with a graduate degree were \$62,034 and for someone with a bachelor's degree their median earnings were \$50,479.

By contrast, an individual in Arizona with some college, but no degree, had median earnings of \$34,251 and a high school graduate had median earnings of \$27,708.

An undergraduate student working in Arizona has median earnings that are \$22,771 (82 percent) higher than a high school graduate. The median earnings of a graduate student were \$11,555 (23 percent) above those of a bachelor's degree recipient.

And the gap is widening. In 2007, the median earnings of someone with a bachelor's degree were 70 percent higher than someone with a high school diploma and someone with a graduate degree earned 23 percent more than someone with a bachelor's degree.