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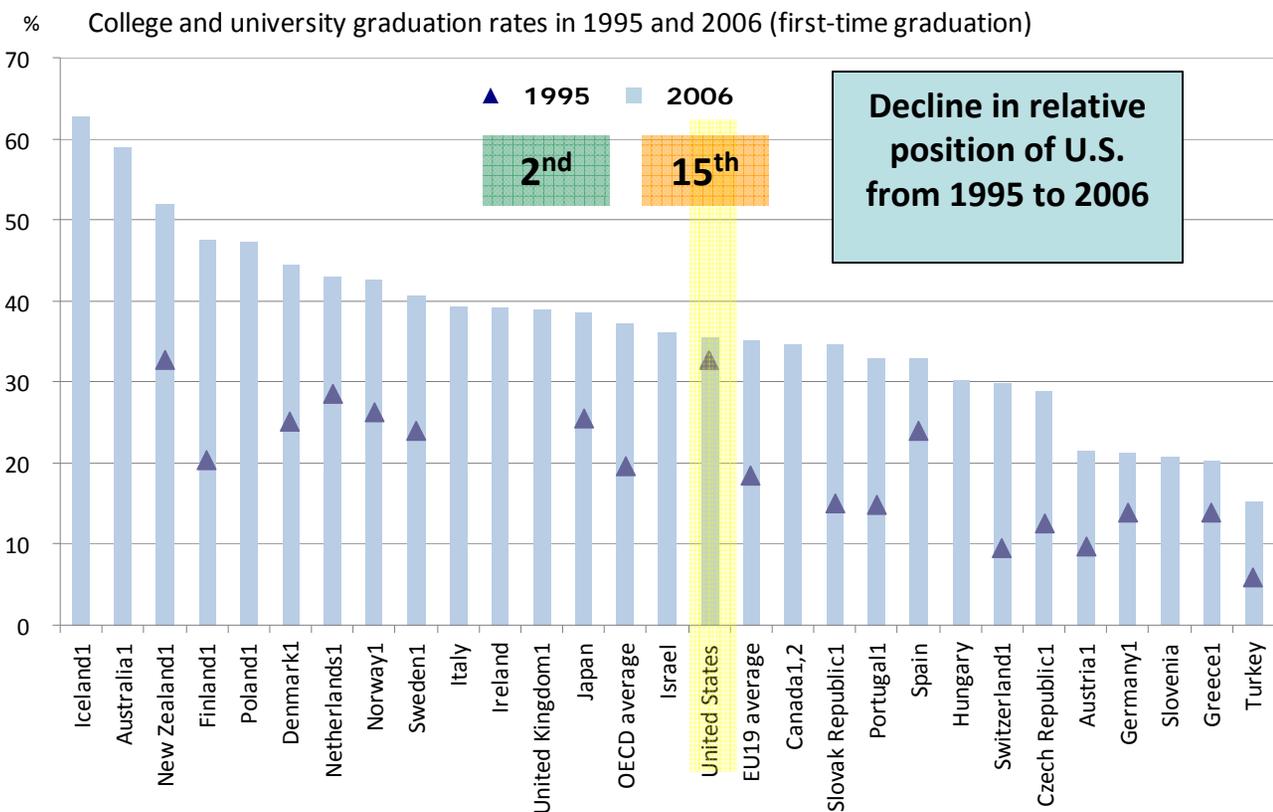
**New York State  
Trends in Student Financial Aid  
and Cost of Attendance**

**Presented to the Higher Education Committee  
of the New York State Board of Regents**

**January 10, 2011**

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Glenwood Rowse  
Office of Higher Education**

# U.S. College Graduation Rates Have Stagnated Relative To The Rest Of The Developed World



Decline in relative position of U.S. from 1995 to 2006

Are problems with college costs and student aid part of the reason?

1. Net graduation rate is calculated by summing the graduation rates by single year of age in 2006.  
 2. Year of reference 2005.  
 Countries are ranked in descending order of the graduation rates for tertiary-type A education in 2006.  
 Source: OECD. Table A3.2 See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008))

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# What are the factors we need to understand and address?

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## **Today**

**Sticker Price and Total Cost of Attendance**

**Student Aid**

**Net Price and Loan Burden**

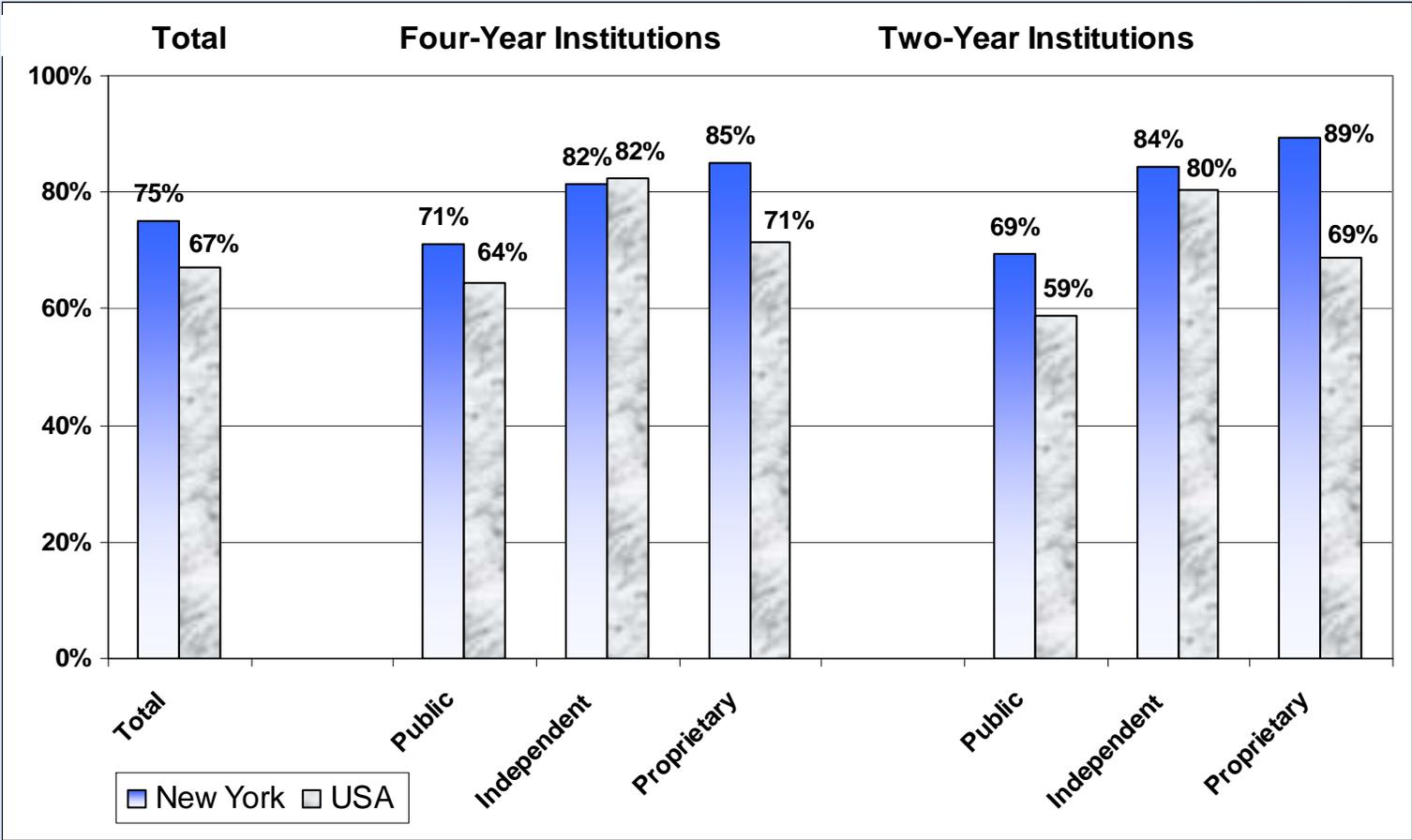
## **Next Steps**

**Cost of Providing Instruction**

**Policy Levers the Regents may Employ:**

- . **Legislation – state and federal**
- . **Regulations – state and federal**
- . **Communication**
- . **Bully Pulpit**
- . **Master Planning**

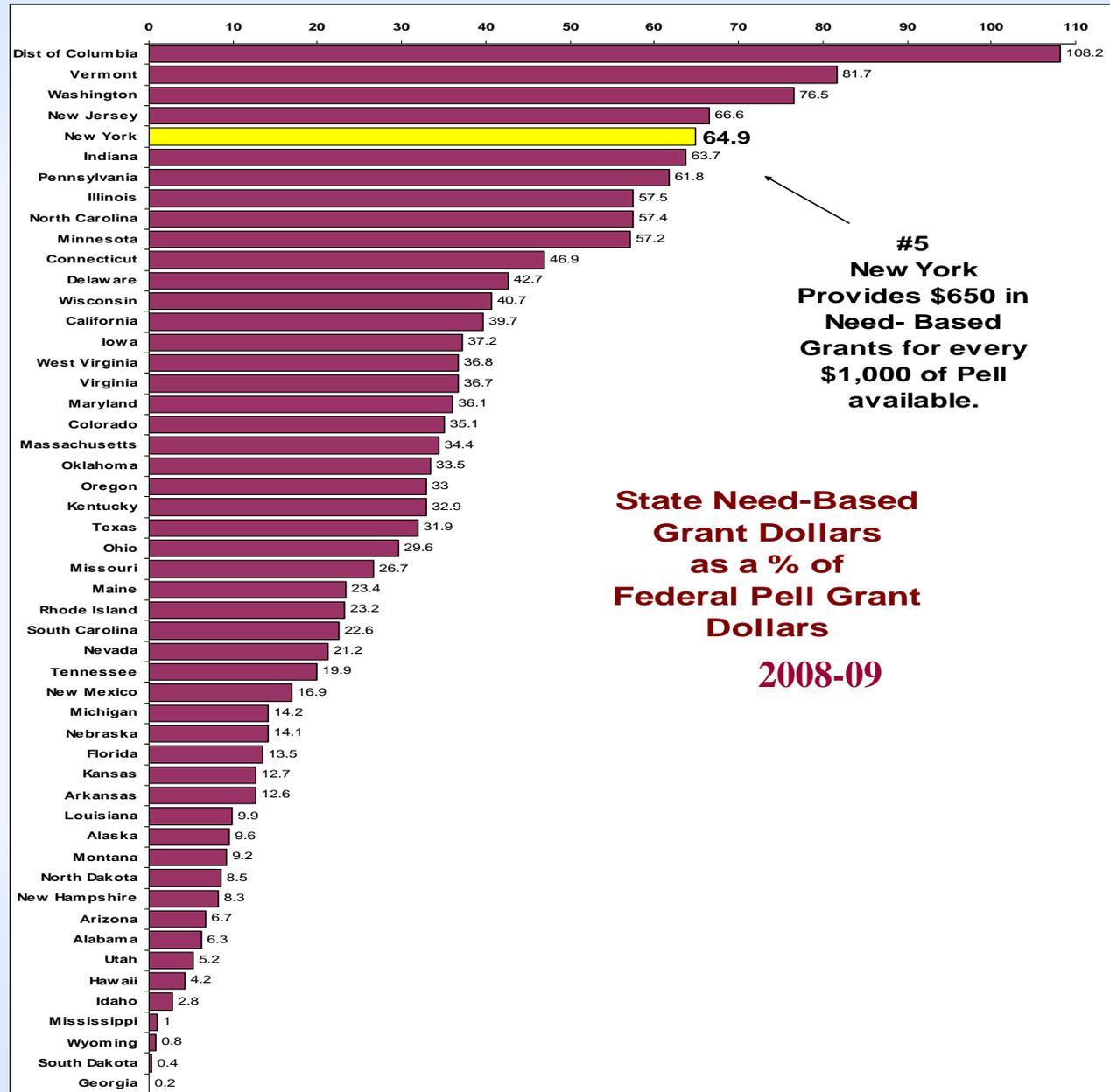
## Percent of Full-time, First-time Students Receiving Any Grant Aid New York State and USA, 2008-09



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2009, Student Financial Aid component

**Rank**

- 1 Dist of Columbia
- 2 Vermont
- 3 Washington
- 4 New Jersey
- 5 New York
- 6 Indiana
- 7 Pennsylvania
- 8 Illinois
- 9 North Carolina
- 10 Minnesota



**State Need-Based  
Grant Dollars  
as a % of  
Federal Pell Grant  
Dollars  
2008-09**

**#5  
New York  
Provides \$650 in  
Need- Based  
Grants for every  
\$1,000 of Pell  
available.**

## Trends in Tuition and Fees and Maximum TAP and Pell Grants

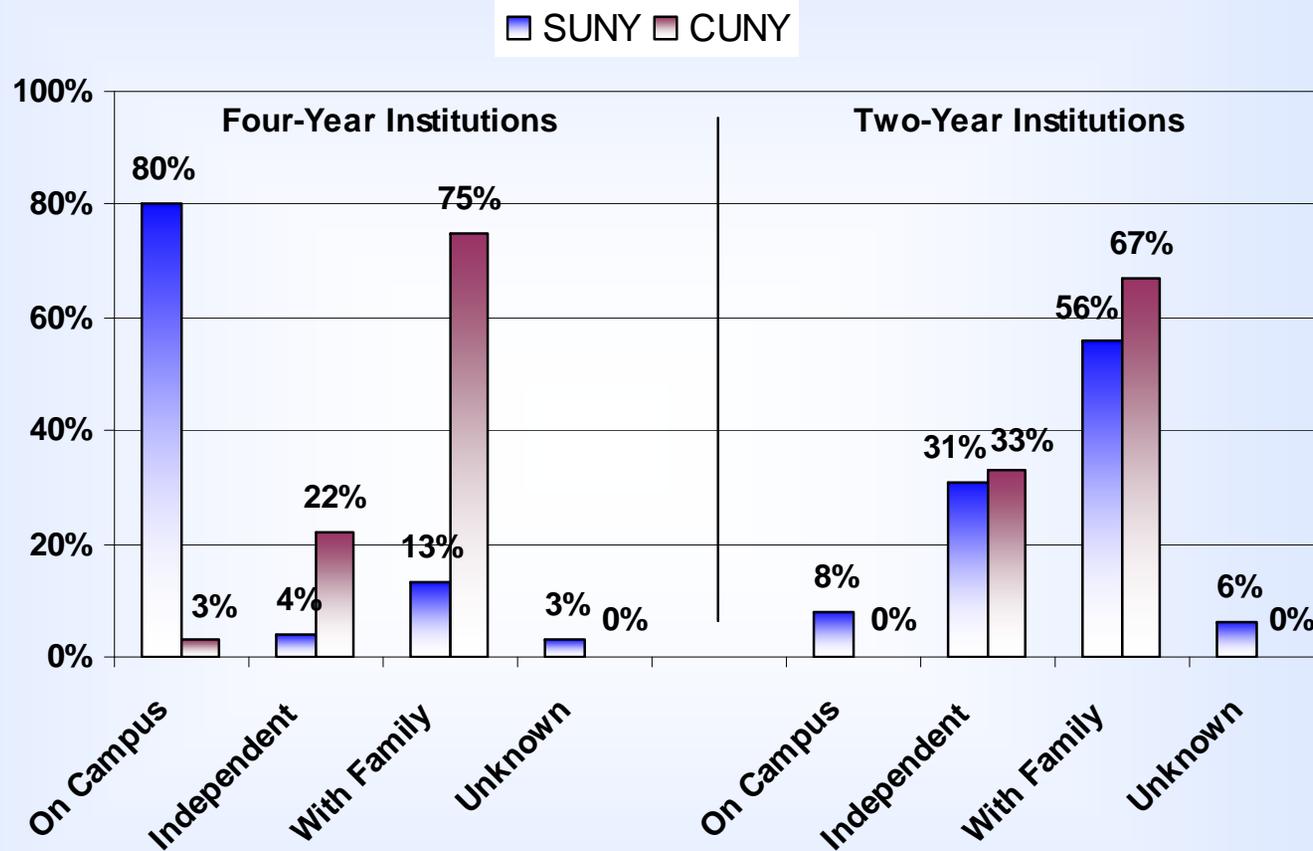
			2006-07	2010-11	% Change 2006 to 2010
<b>Four-Year Institutions</b>					
<b>SUNY</b>	<b>State Operated*</b>				
	Tuition&Fees		\$5,576	\$6,414	15.0%
	Max TAP		\$4,350	\$4,895	12.5%
<b>CUNY</b>	<b>Senior Colleges</b>				
	Tuition&Fees		\$4,318	\$4,975	15.2%
	Max TAP		\$4,000	\$4,525	13.1%
<b>Independent</b>	<b>Four-Year</b>				
	Tuition&Fees		\$25,925	\$31,693	22.2%
	Max TAP		\$5,000	\$4,925	-1.5%
<b>Two-Year Institutions</b>					
<b>SUNY</b>	<b>Community Colleges</b>				
	Tuition&Fees		\$3,385	\$4,000	18.2%
	Max TAP		\$3,053	\$3,443	12.8%
<b>CUNY</b>	<b>Community Colleges</b>				
	Tuition&Fees		\$3,089	\$3,489	12.9%
	Max TAP		\$2,800	\$3,075	9.8%
<b>Independent</b>	<b>Two-Year</b>				
	Tuition&Fees		\$10,151	\$11,751	15.8%
	Max TAP		\$5,000	\$3,925	-21.5%
<b>Proprietary</b>	<b>Two-Year</b>				
	Tuition&Fees		\$14,113	\$15,906	12.7%
	Max TAP		\$5,000	\$3,925	-21.5%
<b>All Institutions</b>					
<b>All Sectors</b>	<b>Max Pell</b>		\$4,050	\$5,550	37.0%

\*Does not include State Statutory Colleges due to their much higher tuition and fees.

\*\* For 2010-11, the maximum TAP award was reduced to \$4000 for 2-year Independent and Proprietary colleges except for nursing program students. All awards were then reduced an additional \$75.

Source: NYSED, Office of Research and Information Systems, December 2010.

## Living Arrangements of Full-time, First-time Instate Students Receiving Grant Aid, 2008-09



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2009, Student Financial Aid component

## New York State Trends in Cost of Attendance Measures

Four-Year Institutions	On Campus Students		% Change
	2006-07	2010-11	2006 to 2010
<b>SUNY State Operated Colleges</b>			
Avg Tuition and Fees	\$5,576	\$6,414	15.0%
Rm&Board+Books&Other	\$11,303	\$13,670	20.9%
Total Cost*	\$16,879	\$20,084	19.0%
Max TAP and Pell	\$8,400	\$10,445	24.3%
Net Cost after Max TAP & Pell	\$8,479	\$9,639	13.7%
Avg Institutional Grants***	\$2,575	\$3,225	25.2%
Net Cost after Public & Inst.Grants	\$5,904	\$6,414	8.6%
Net % of Total Cost	35%	32%	

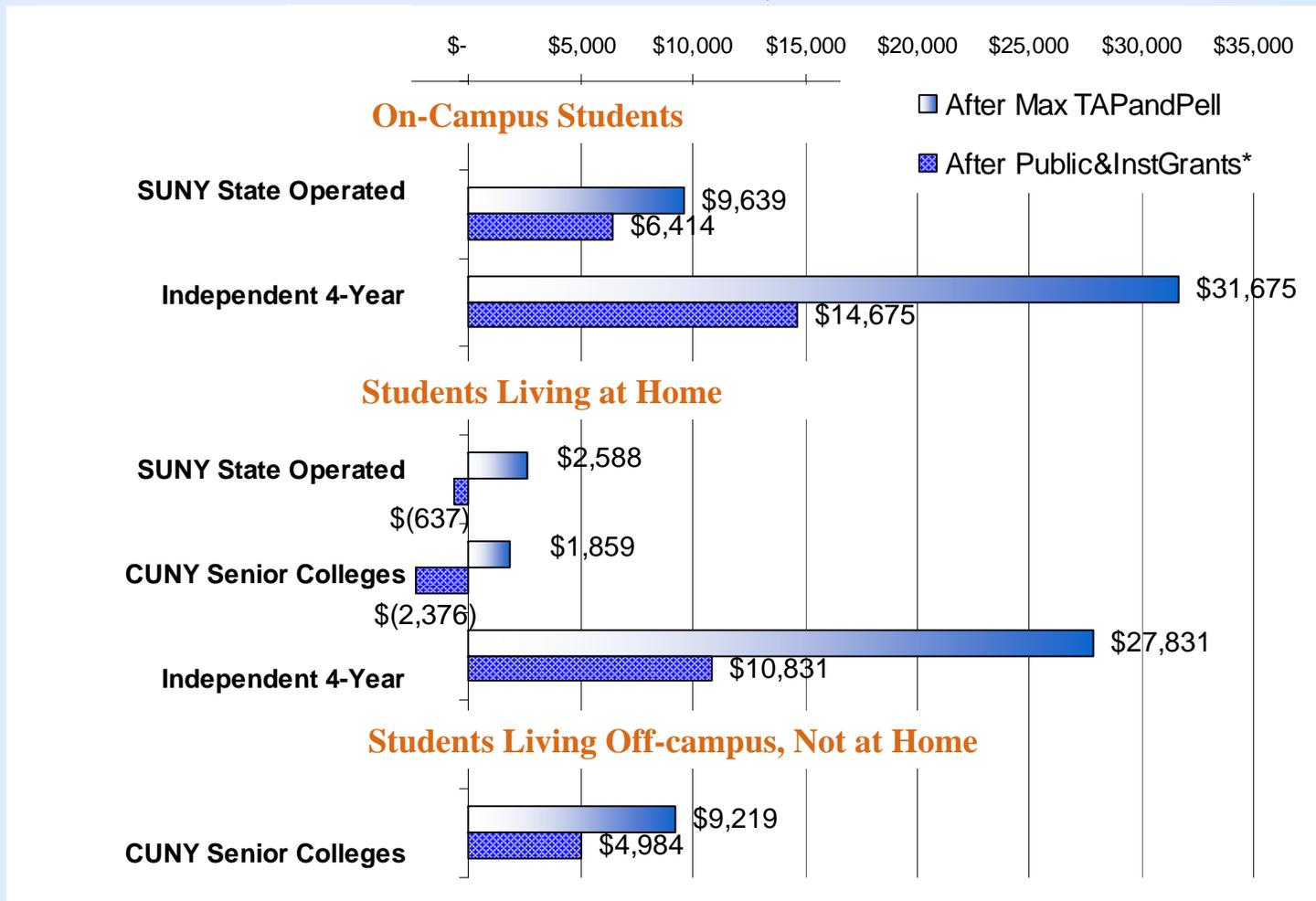
**Bottom Line: Is this amount affordable for low income families to sustain over four or five years with the help of work/study, taking loans or other means?**

Total Expenses include tuition and fees, room and board, books and supplies, and other living expenses such as transportation.

The average institutional grant used was an average across all income groups and living arrangements. Thus, it is unclear what a specific income group or a student living at home or on-campus would receive.

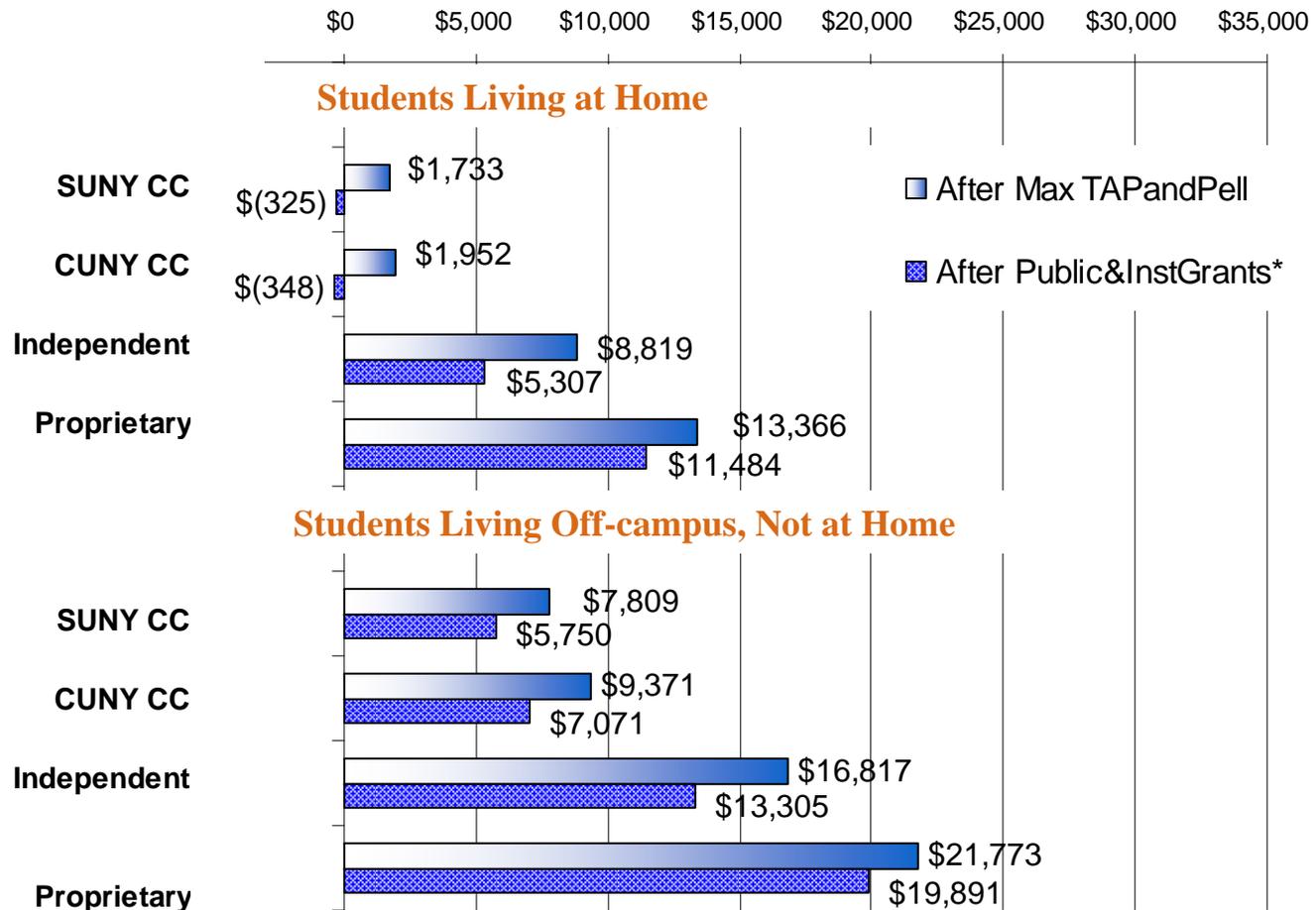
Source: NYSED, Office of Research and Information Systems, December 2010.

## Net Price after Public and Institutional Grants At Four-Year Institutions, 2010-11



Total Expenses include tuition and fees, room and board, books and supplies, and other living expenses such as transportation. The average institutional grant used was an average across all income groups and living arrangements. Thus, it was likely an underestimate for low income groups and an overestimate for students living at home.

## Net Price after Public and Institutional Grants\* At Two-Year Institutions, 2010-11



Note: The same average of institutional grants irrespective of family income or living arrangements was applied for both living arrangements for each sector.

Source: NYSED, Office of Research and Information Systems, December 2010.

## The Chance of College for all Ninth Graders By age 19 by State: 2008-09

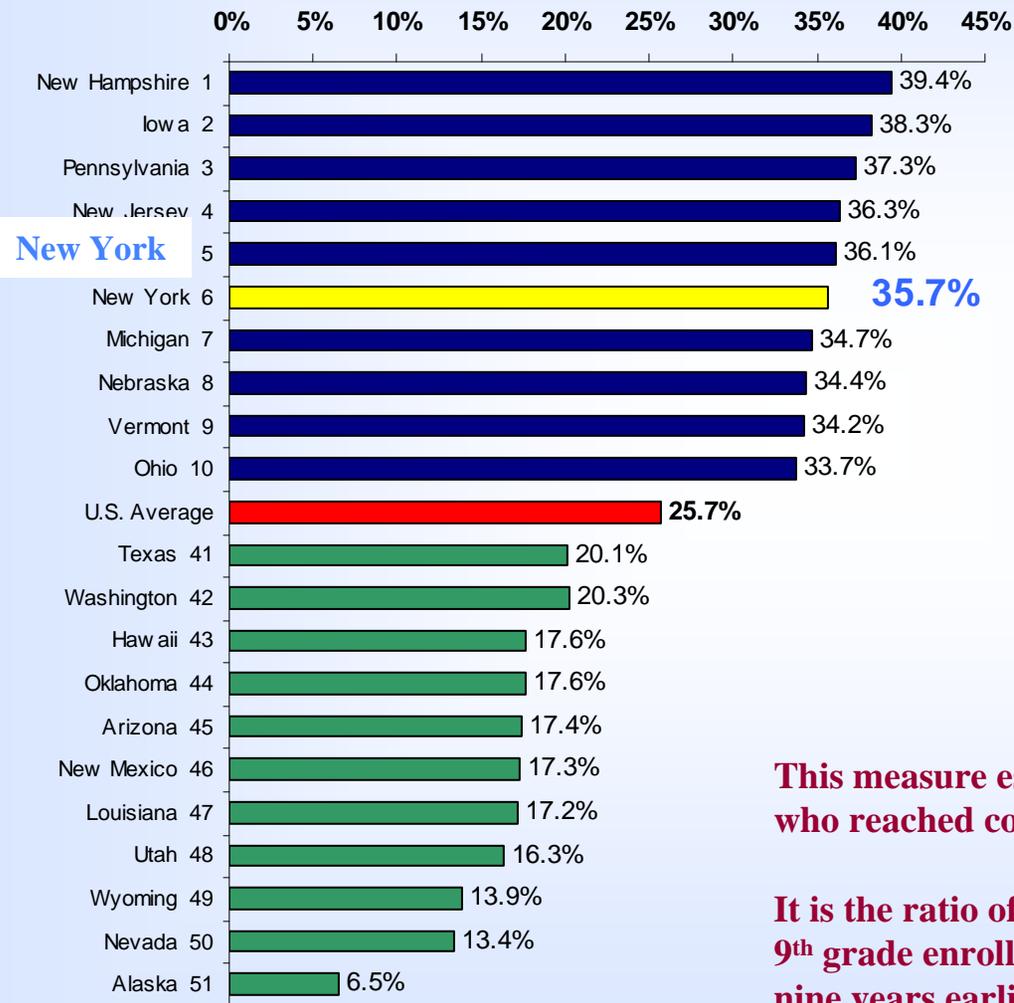


**NYS ranked  
16<sup>th</sup>  
nationally**

**This measure is fall first-time students  
enrolled anywhere in the U.S. / 9<sup>th</sup> graders  
4 years earlier.**

Source: Tom Mortenson, Postsecondary Opportunity.

## College Participation Rates for Dependent Undergraduates from Low Income Families by State: 2008-09



**NYS ranked  
6<sup>th</sup>  
nationally**

**This measure estimates the share of low income students who reached college between the ages of 18 and 24.**

**It is the ratio of dependent Pell grant recipients to 4<sup>th</sup> thru 9<sup>th</sup> grade enrollments of students receiving free lunches nine years earlier.**

**New York State  
Average Net Price after All Grant Aid,  
for New York Resident First-Time Undergraduates  
Receiving Federal Title IV Aid  
2008-09**

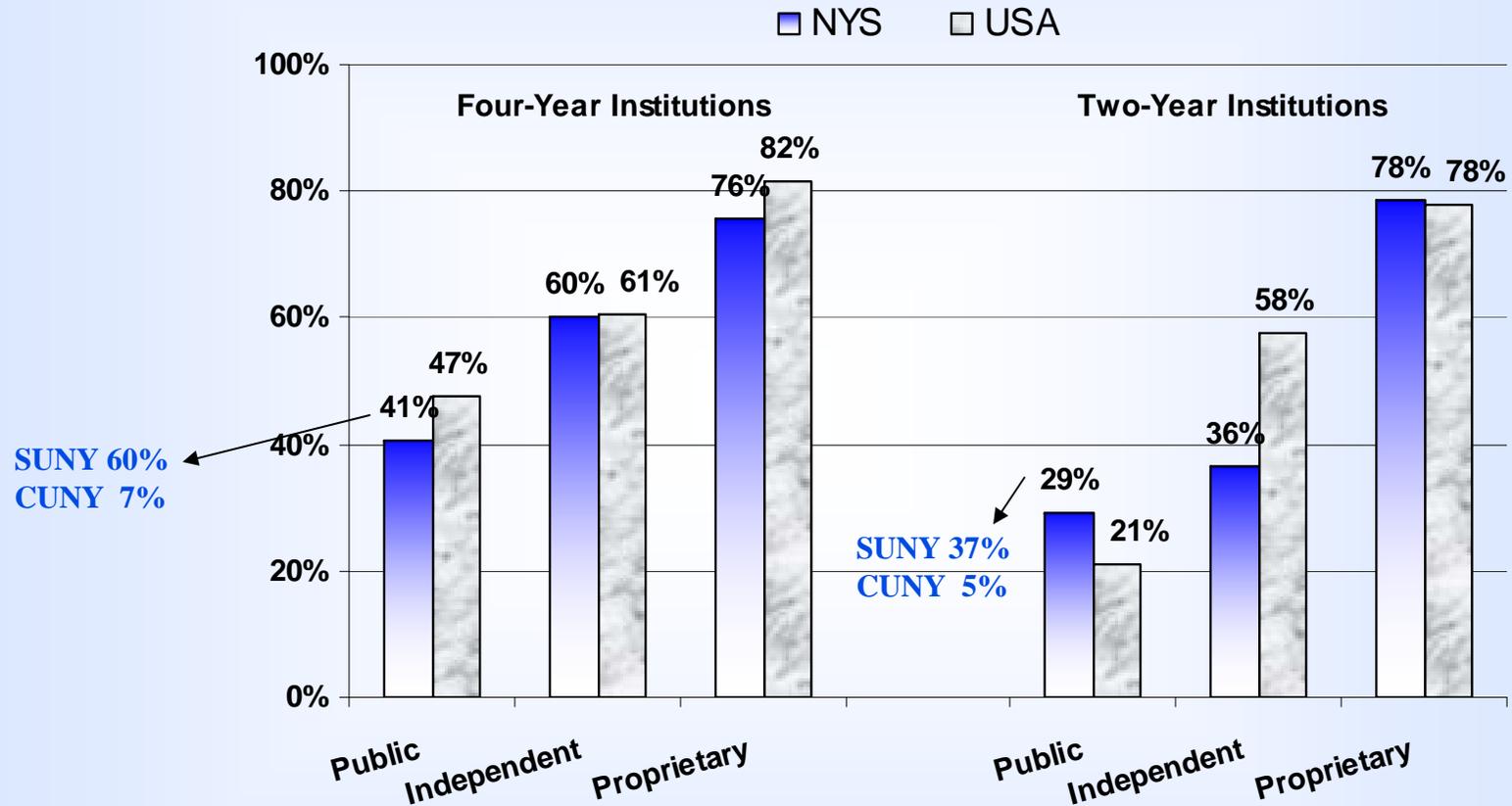
	<b>\$0 to \$30,000</b>	<b>\$30,001 to \$48,000</b>	<b>\$48,001 to \$75,000</b>	<b>\$75,001 to \$110,000</b>	<b>Over \$110,000</b>
<b>4-Year Institutions</b>					
<b>SUNY</b>	\$8,303	\$10,982	\$14,561	\$15,882	\$16,269
<b>CUNY</b>	\$3,446	\$5,479	\$9,100	\$11,052	\$11,458
<b>Independent</b>	\$16,083	\$18,509	\$22,120	\$24,468	\$28,370
<b>Proprietary</b>	\$18,079	\$18,932	\$21,733	\$24,038	\$25,015
<b>2-Year Institutions</b>					
<b>SUNY</b>	\$4,688	\$6,397	\$8,733	\$9,541	\$10,058
<b>CUNY</b>	\$5,725	\$7,471	\$9,765	\$11,252	\$11,247
<b>Independent</b>	\$15,832	\$16,153	\$18,576	\$18,676	\$19,182
<b>Proprietary</b>	\$16,170	\$17,468	\$18,702	\$20,218	\$21,416

**Note: Institutional net prices reported to IPEDS were weighted by percentages of students living on or off campus or with family. The sector averages are unweighted averages of institutional net prices.**

**Total costs included tuition and fees, room and board (including board allowance for students living at home), books and supplies and other living expenses.**

**SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2009, Student Financial Aid component**

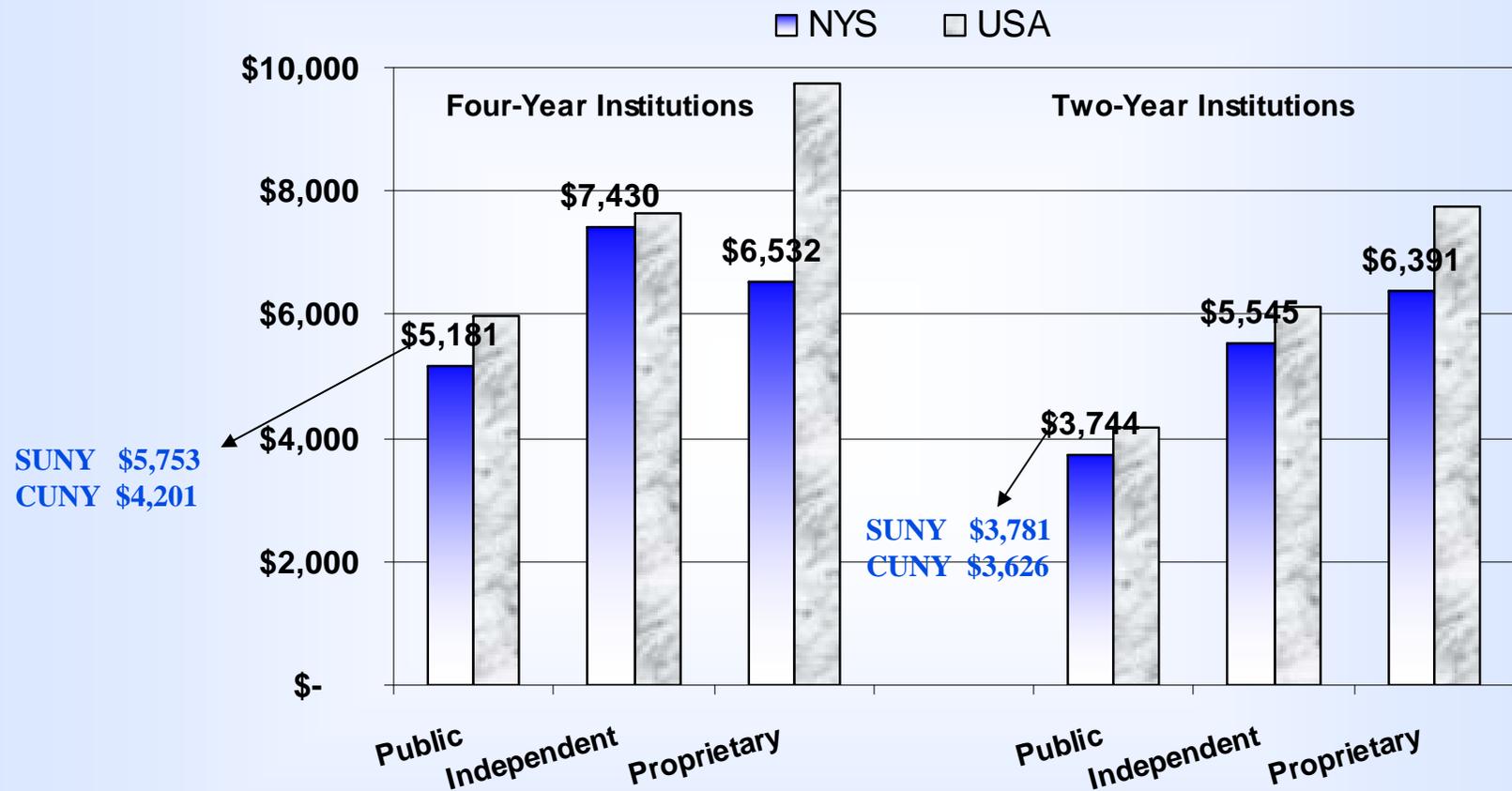
## Percent of Full-time, First-time Students Taking Loans 2008-09



**Note:** Loans to students include only loans made directly to students; federal and other loans to parents are not included.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2009, Student Financial Aid component

## Average Loans for Full-time, First-time Students Taking Loans 2008-09



Note: Loans to students include only loans made directly to students; federal and other loans to parents are not included.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2009, Student Financial Aid component

**New York State  
Loan Burden of Full-time, First-time Students  
2008-09**

NYS	% Loan Recipients	Avg Annual Loan	Avg Loan X 4 Years	Avg Loan X 5 Years
<b>Four-Year Institutions</b>				
SUNY	60%	\$5,753	\$23,013	\$28,766
CUNY	7%	\$4,201	\$16,805	\$21,006
Independent	60%	\$7,430	\$29,722	\$37,152
Proprietary	76%	\$6,532	\$26,130	\$32,662
<b>Two-Year Institutions</b>				
SUNY	37%	\$3,781	\$7,562	\$11,343
CUNY	5%	\$3,626	\$7,251	\$10,877
Independent	36%	\$5,545	\$11,090	\$16,635
Proprietary	78%	\$6,391	\$12,781	\$19,172

**Note:** Loans to students include only loans made directly to students; federal and other loans to parents are not included.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2009, Student Financial Aid component

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## Cost of Attendance and Student Aid

### WE KNOW

- ❖ that most full-time students utilize student aid;
- ❖ that average grants for all student (ignoring family income or living arrangements) is substantial in all sectors;
- ❖ that state grant aid has not increased as fast as tuition and fees;
- ❖ that the net price after TAP and Pell at public colleges averages almost \$5,000 at CUNY and over \$6,400 at SUNY 4-year colleges for those eligible for maximum aid;
- ❖ that the majority of community college freshmen live at home and for those eligible for maximum TAP and Pell their costs are fully covered;
- ❖ that college participation of low income students is substantially lower than for other students;
- ❖ that most students take loans and the loan amounts are often large.

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## Cost of Attendance and Student Aid

### WE DON'T KNOW

- ❖ how family income or living arrangements affect institutional grants in each sector;
- ❖ what the net price, participation gap or loan burden is for middle income, part-time or other specific types of students;
- ❖ the effects of academic preparation on aid utilization and loan burden;
- ❖ precisely who benefits when a new aid formula or policy is enacted.

### P-20 Longitudinal Data System

The collection of longitudinal student records will provide the detail and precision to transform the analysis of student aid policy and proposals from providing vague average conclusions about a diverse and incomplete group of students to surgical targeting for specific policies and students.