WHO ARE TODAY'S STUDENTS?

Nationally, today's students are more diverse than any previous generation of college students: in age, race, and income level. They're more mobile and may not live on campus. Most participate in the workforce, either full-time or part-time. Work and family responsibilities beyond the classroom—whether that is on-campus or online—often compete with today's students' educational goals.

NATIONWIDE, TODAY'S STUDENTS ARE:

37%

OLDER THAN 25



64%

WORKING WHILE IN COLLEGE



24%

PARENTING



13%

LIVING ON CAMPUS



40%

PART-TIME



Dr. Jose Luis Cruz, Executive Vice Chancellor and University Provost of The City University of New York and member of Higher Learning Advocates' Champions Network, advocates for expanding opportunity and accelerating opportunities for today's students.

The higher education sector is diverse and a federal accountability system must be tailored to consider differences in institutional missions, student demographics, program objectives, and governance structures.

DR. JOSE LUIS CRUZ'S POLICY POWER PLAYS:

- Ensure equity is a lens through which impact is measured and resources are allocated.
- Define and reward institutions that promote upward mobility and strong outcomes for all students, particularly lowincome, first generation and underrepresented students.
- Implement innovative ways to attract and retain students.





SNAPSHOT: How do New York's numbers stack up?

To better understand how New York compares to the national higher education landscape, look to the data below detailing trends in enrollment, federal student aid, tuition and fees, earnings, and attainment comparing national and state level data.

ENROLLMENT

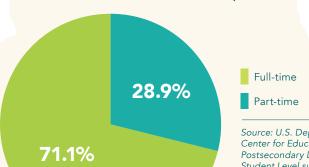
New York's total student enrollment is

1,281,887

71%

New York students attend full-time.





Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Integrated Postsecondary Data System (IPEDS), Enrollment by Student Level survey, Fall 2017 preliminary data. Includes undergraduate and graduate fall enrollment.

FEDERAL STUDENT AID

About

59%

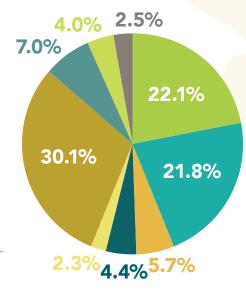
of New York's college students and their families take out federal student loans,¹ compared to

70% nationwide.²

¹Includes Direct Subsidized Loan, Direct Unsubsidized Loans, Parent PLUS, Grad PLUS, and Perkins Loan.

² https://www.cnbc.com/2017/07/03/this-is-the-age-most-americans-pay-off-their-student-loans.html

New York Federal Student Aid Portfolio



Direct Loan Subsidized

Direct Loan Unsubsidized Undergraduate

Direct Loan Unsubsidized Graduate

Parent PLUS

Grad PLUS

Pell Grant

Federal Supplemental Education Opportunity Grant (FSEOG)

Federal Work Study

Perkins Loan

Source: Federal Student Aid Data Center. Direct Loan Program. AY 2016-2017 Quarter 4, Award Year Summary. https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/about/datacenter/student/title-iv

Source: Federal Student Aid Data Center. Grant Volume. AY 2016-2017 Quarter 4, Award Summary. https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/about/data-center/ student/title-iv

Source: Federal Student Aid Data Center. Campus-Based Program. AY 2016-2017. https://studentaid. ed.gov/sa/about/data-center/student/title-iv





SNAPSHOT: How do New York's numbers stack up?

TUITION & FEES

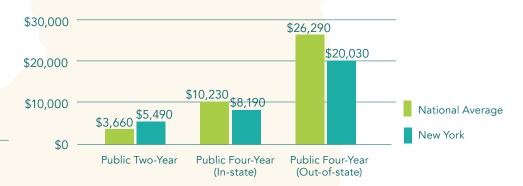
New York's institutions of higher education tuition & fees are below the national average at public four-year institutions, but above average at public two-year institutions.

Source: College Board. Trends in College Pricing 2018. Figure 5 and 6. https://trends.collegeboard.org/college-pricing

Source: College Board. Average Tuition and Fees and Room and Board in Current Dollars, 2017-18 and 2018-19.

https://trends.collegeboard.org/college-pricing/figures-tables/average-published-undergraduate-charges-sector-2018-19

Average Tuition & Fees | 2018-2019



ATTAINMENT

In 2016-2017, above-average rates of New York students obtained postsecondary degrees compared to the rest of the nation.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Completions Survey by Gender, 2016-2017 academic year.

Source: Ginder, S.A., Kelly-Reid, J.E., and Mann, F.B. (2018). Postsecondary Institutions and Cost of Attendance in 2017– 18; Degrees and Other Awards Conferred, 2016–17; and 12-Month Enrollment, 2016–17: First Look (Provisional Data) (NCES 2018-060rev). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics. Retrieved November 2018 from https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2018/2018060REV.pdf

Note: Certificates only include less than one year and at least one year but less than 4 years.

Percentage of Degrees & Certificates Awarded | 2016-2017







SNAPSHOT: How do New York's numbers stack up?

ATTAINMENT continued

As of February 2019,

49.7%

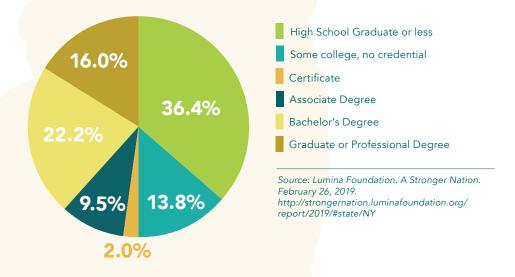
of New York residents ages 25-64 have obtained a certificate or postsecondary degree.

NATIONALLY,

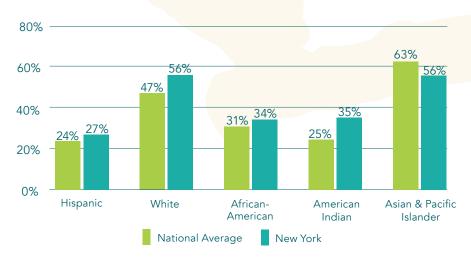
47.6%

of Americans ages 25-64 have obtained a certificate or postsecondary degree.³

New York Education Levels for Residents Ages 25-64



Percentage of New York Residents Ages 25-64 with at least an Associate's Degree by Race



Source: Lumina Foundation. A Stronger Nation. February 26, 2019. http://strongernation.luminafoundation.org/report/2019/#state/NY



³http://strongernation.luminafoundation.org/ report/2019/#state/NY



SNAPSHOT: How do New York's numbers stack up?

EARNINGS AND EMPLOYMENT

Americans who earn a postsecondary degree or credential have higher earnings potential.

Source: Georgetown University Center for Education and Workforce. Certificates: Gateway to Gainful Employment and College Degrees. https://cew.georgetown.edu/cew-reports/certificates/

New York workers with higher levels of postsecondary attainment have more earning power than their peers with less than a bachelor's degree. The median earnings of New York residents is above the national average for most levels of educational attainment except for residents that did not graduate from high school.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Earnings in the Past 12 Months, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/ jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_09_5YR_ S1501&prodType=table

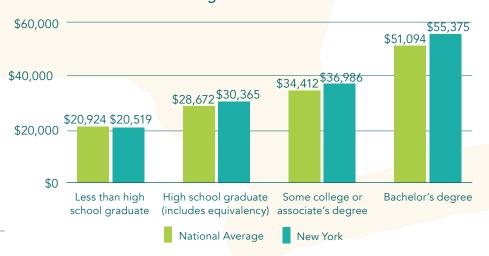
The majority of jobs nationwide in 2020 will require education beyond high school.

Source: Anthony P. Carnevale, Nicole Smith, and Jeff Strohl. Georgetown Center for Education and Workforce. Recovery: Job Growth and Education Requirements through 2020. June 26, 2013. https://cew.georgetown.edu/cew-reports/recovery-job-growth-and-education-requirements-through-2020/

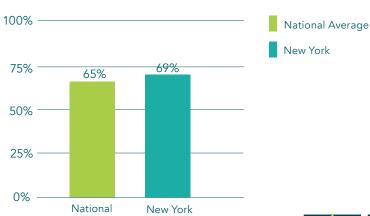
National Average Earnings of U.S. Workers By Educational Attainment



Median Earnings by Educational Attainment for New York Residents Aged 25 and Over



Percentage of Jobs that will Require Postsecondary Education by 2020





WHAT CHALLENGES DO TODAY'S STUDENTS FACE?

AFFORDABILITY

49%

FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT

31% FEDERA POVER

PART-TIME VS.

40%

PART-TIME



COMPLETION

38%

OF STUDENTS



WORK

64%

WORK WHILE
IN COLLEGE



PARENTING

24%



EMERGENCY COSTS

<u>|\$|</u>

Early data from the University Innovation Alliance (UIA), a coalition of eleven public research universities, shows that about 4,000 Pell-eligible college seniors, who are in good academic

standing, are at risk of being dropped from their classes or not allowed to graduate because less than \$1,000 is owed to their institutions.⁴

VETERAN-STATUS

OF UNDERGRADS ARE VETERANS



but they face unique challenges, such as applying

competencies learned in military service to civilian careers and academics.

HOW CAN FEDERAL POLICY HELP SET TODAY'S STUDENTS UP FOR SUCCESS?

Outcomes are critical for today's students—including completion, employment, equity, and value—to be gained from higher learning. Federal policy needs to catch up to the way that today's students are learning and reward institutions and systems that deliver the strongest career and educational outcomes.

redesigned with a focus on the needs of a wide range of students, especially those who work full- or part-time, are financially independent, or need to enroll in courses outside the traditional two-semester approach. Redesign approaches could include rethinking Pell eligibility for workforce programs, or simpler loan repayment to match today's students' needs.

DATA gathered through federal, state, and workforce data systems should cover the full spectrum of today's students, not just first-time, full-time students. Today's students, families, schools, and taxpayers need clear information to make informed choices about higher learning.

⁵ https://www.luminafoundation.org/todays-student-statistics



⁴ https://www.insidehighered.com/sites/default/server_files/files/Completion%20 Grants%20release%208_16_17%20FINAL.pdf