CPE Update on College Affordability

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President
Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education





Our goals



Increase percentage of population with a credential.



Reduce the percentage living in poverty.

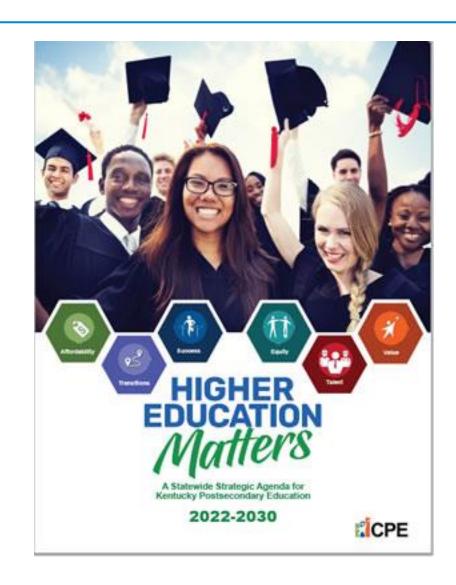


Strengthen the workforce participation rate.

Affordability is a priority

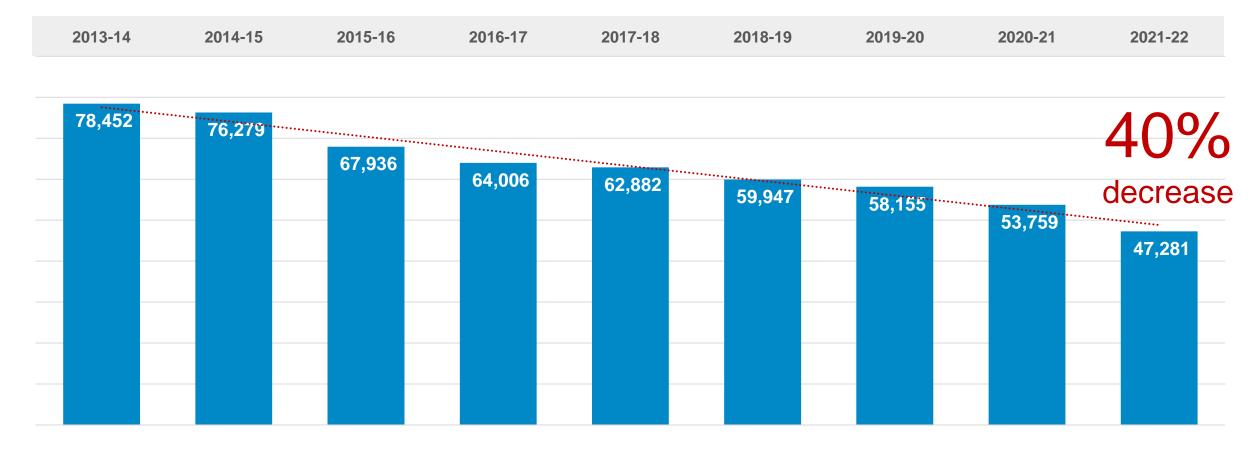
Objectives

- Reduce financial barriers to college enrollment and completion.
- Improve the public's understanding of how to pay for college.



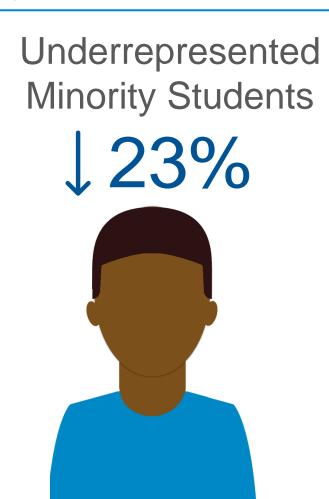
Fewer low-income students are going to college

Low-Income Undergraduate Enrollment, Public and AIKCU Institutions (Excludes Dual Credit Students)



Source: CPE Data, Research and Advanced Analytics Unit.

10-year enrollment trends for low-income subpopulations



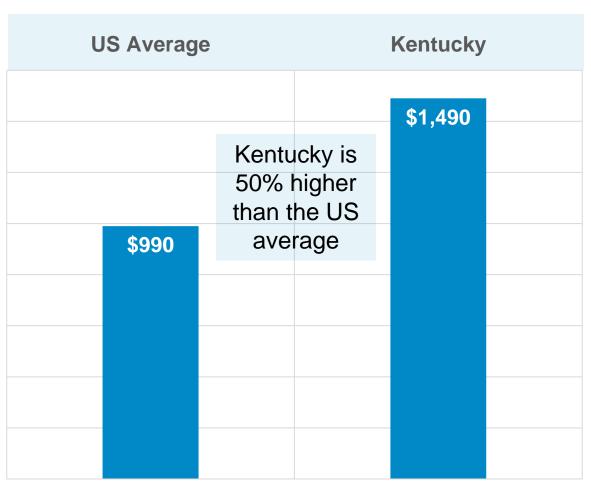




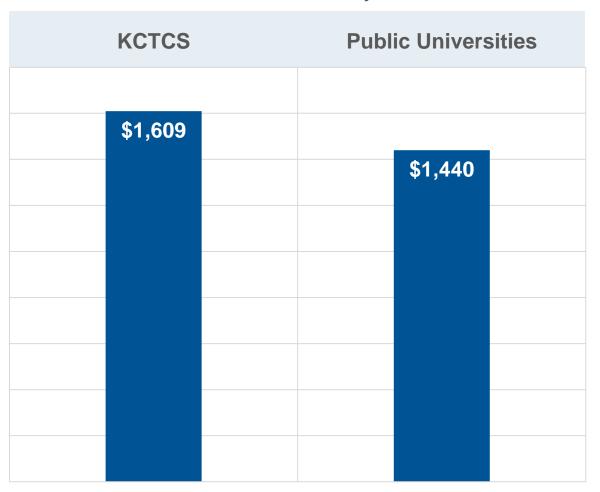
Notes: Excludes dual credit students; Eastern Kentucky counties based on the EKCEP workforce innovation board region. Source: CPE Data, Research and Advanced Analytics Unit.

Kentucky is a high-aid state

State Aid Per FTE



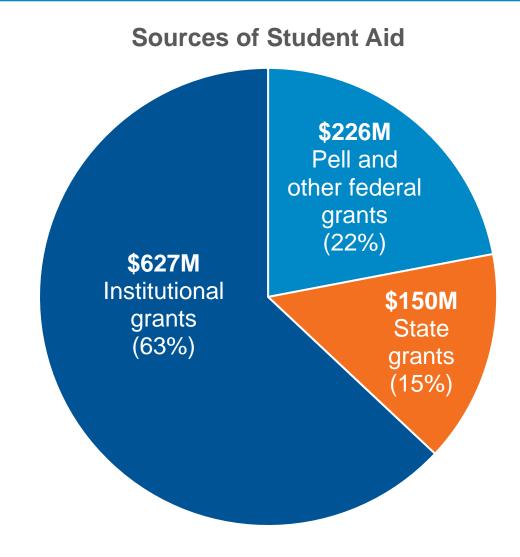
State Aid Per FTE By Sector



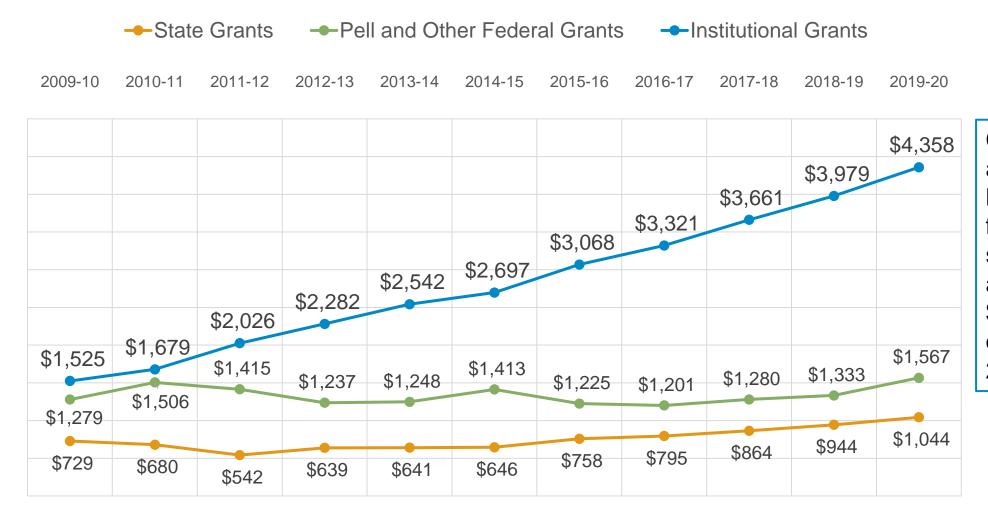
Source: 2022 State Higher Education Finance Report.

Main sources of financial aid

- In 2020, total gross scholarships and fellowships totaled \$1.0B.
- Pell and other federal grants were \$226M or 22% of the total.
- State grants such as CAP and KEES totaled \$150M or 15%.
- Institutional grants were nearly two-thirds of the total at \$627M.
- These grants can be applied to tuition and fees or auxiliary enterprise services.



Trends in financial aid



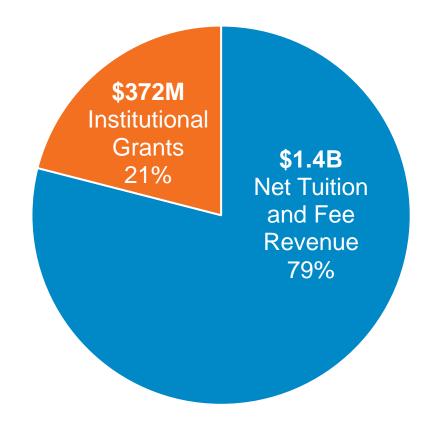
Campus-funded aid per student is larger than both federal and state sources combined and has grown by \$2,833 per student or 186% since 2010.

Sources: Sources: IPEDS; Commonfund Institute, Higher Education Price Index, 2021 Update; CPE Data, Research and Advanced Analytics Unit.

Campus commitment to providing aid

- In 2020, the institutions generated \$1.8 billion in gross tuition and fee revenue.
- One out of five dollars of that tuition revenue was spent on institutional grants, totaling \$372M.

Gross Tuition and Fee Revenue: \$1.8B
Percentage Used for Grants



Source: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data Systems (IPEDS).

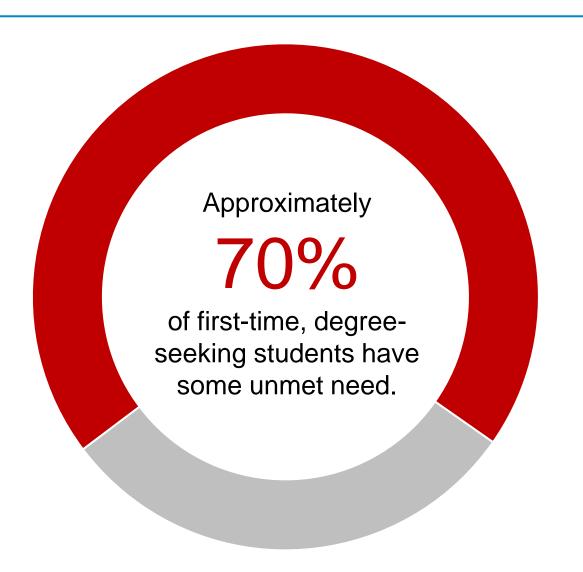
Trends in tuition

Annual Change in Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees



Source: CPE Finance Unit.

Facts about unmet need



Median Unmet Need Amounts*

- KCTCS: \$6,391
- Comprehensive Institutions: \$9,770
- Research Institutions: \$11,714



Learn more from our Unmet Need report in the Data Publications section of our website.

*Note: Excluding all students with \$0 of unmet need.

Example: Undergraduate student pursuing nursing

KCTCS	EKU	UK
Cost of attendance \$12,785 Average grants and scholarships \$3,983 (31% of cost)	Cost of attendance \$23,348 Average grants and scholarships \$8,182 (35% of cost)	Cost of attendance \$30,655 Average grants and scholarships \$10,357 (34% of cost)
Unmet need \$6,908	Unmet need \$14,271	Unmet need \$20,043



Kentucky Students' Right to Know



This dashboard is powered by the Kentucky Center for Statistics. Screen readers may need to click the enter key to select options in filters. This dashboard is best viewed on a desktop computer. If you have any questions regarding accessibility, please contact kystaty@ky.gov.

For reports on Pre-K, K-12, postsecondary, and more, follow us on social media **@kystats** or visit our website:

An alternative, accessible format in Excel is available for download here:

Technical documentation can be found in PDF form here:



The current dashboard has been designed to link college majors to the most in-demand jobs in the state along with typical education requirements, wages, and institutions offering these majors. Filters will change the dashboard to reflect outcomes for chosen majors of interest. Users can also see financial aid and graduate outcomes for selected majors at various postsecondary institutions, helping prospective students make more informed decisions about their future and ensuring that they are adequately aware of the cost of college. Additional Pathways information is also provided.



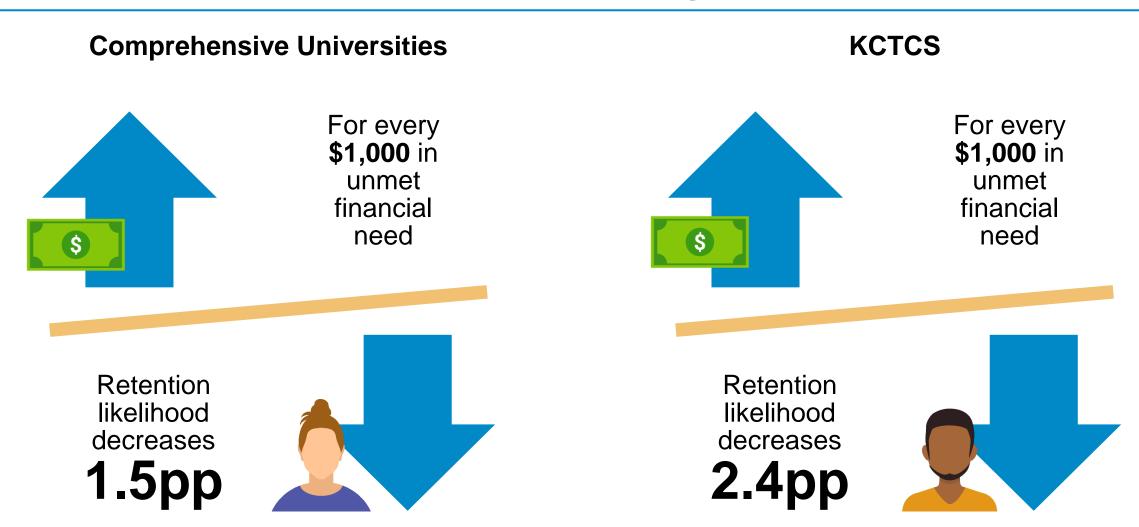
Top Occupations by Average Annual Openings for Selected Major

Top occupations by Average Affidat Openings for Selected Major						
Occupation	Typical Education Required for Entry Level	Projected Annual Openings	Early Career Salary	Mid-Career Salary	Late Career Salary	
Registered Nurses	Bachelor's degree	2,874	\$55,565	\$64,339	\$76,410	
Medical and Health Services Managers	Bachelor's degree	610	\$66,344	\$85,347	\$111,783	
Nurse Practitioners	Master's degree	414	\$90,306	\$101,519	\$115,925	
Nursing Instructors and Teachers, Postsecondary	Doctoral or professional degree	66	\$48,882	\$67,696	\$91,744	

^{*}Blank values in the bar charts above indicate no data available

Source: Kentucky Students' Right to Know Dashboard. KYSTATS.

Unmet need influences retention of college students*

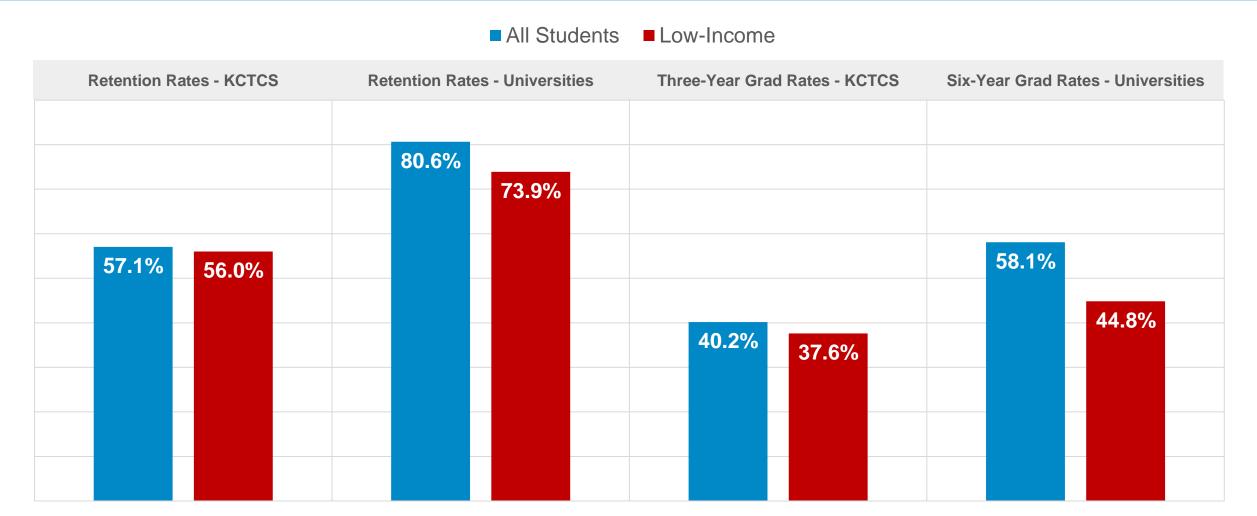


^{*}Note: At research institutions, unmet financial need is less likely to diminish the likelihood of retention below institutional goals for substantive amounts of students.

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Gaps in low-income student performance

Based on most recent year data

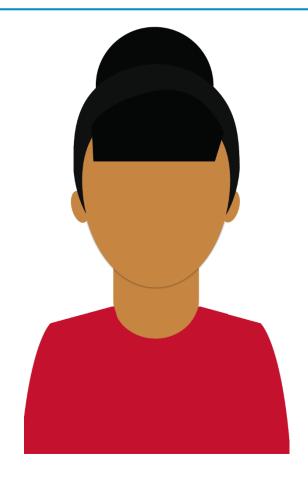


Source: CPE Data, Research and Advanced Analytics Unit.

Another consideration: student basic needs

According to a survey of one Kentucky university's students:

- More than 7 out of 10 students were worried about finding money to pay for school.
- 1 out of 5 students
 ran out of money multiple times during the school year.
- Nearly 7 out of 10
 had considered withdrawing from college due to a lack of finances.



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Source: Kentucky Student Success Collaborative.

Our insights into the challenges of financial aid

- Complexity of financial aid for students, parents and advisors
 - Nearly 40% first-generation or low-income students complete the FAFSA themselves, compared to 11% of higher-income students.
- FAFSA completion
 - 53.5% of Kentucky's class of 2020 filled out the FAFSA.
- Financial literacy
 - 1 in 5 college students nationally don't know how much student debt they have.
 - Nearly half of students who do know the debt amount do not know what their approximate monthly payment will be.

Sources: High School Feedback Report (KYSTATS), Inside Higher Ed Student Voice Survey, Survey Findings: How COVID-19 is impacting FAFSA filings (EAB).

Strategies for improving unmet financial need

- More trainings and better advising for students, families and K12 staff.
- Align the policy goals with the outcomes of financial aid.
- Improving the links between postsecondary and career:
 - Knowing the return on investment for certain majors regarding employability and salary.
 - Improving time to degree by identifying majors/careers earlier.
 - Increasing experiential learning opportunities, paid or unpaid.
 - Expanding scholarships and grants for high-need workforce areas.

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