University of Nevada, Las Vegas
University of Nevada, Reno
Nevada State College
College of Southern Nevada
Great Basin College
Truckee Meadows Community College
Western Nevada College
Desert Research Institute

College Attainment and Affordability

For Presentation to the Chancellor’s Diversity Roundtable
October 29, 2014
Nevada System of Higher Education

Nevada’s college attainment goals—and progress to date in closing the achievement gap

Ensuring access through affordability

Establishing a state-supported need-based financial aid program --- How you can help!
Percent of Adults 25 to 34 with an Associates Degree or Higher (2012)

National Average: 41.1%

Educational Attainment

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey
Complete College America

For a strong economy, the skills gap must be closed.

58% By 2020, jobs in Nevada requiring a career certificate or college degree

30% Nevada adults who currently have an associate degree or higher

28% The Skills Gap
The purpose of Complete College America is to significantly increase the number of Americans with a college degree or credential of value to close the attainment gaps for traditionally underrepresented populations.

Nevada’s CCA goal is an annual compounding increase of 1,064 completers of certificates, associate’s degrees, and bachelor’s degrees through 2020.
Are we seeing improvement in degree productivity?

Percent Change in Awards Conferred, 2010 thru 2012

Bottom Line:
YES!!! A 21% increase in awards conferred in the first three years of Complete College America participation -- the policy initiatives and campaigns associated with CCA are making a difference relative to other states and the national average!

Source: NCHEMS, NCES, IPEDS 2009-10, 2011-12 Completions File
Awards include 30+ credit certificates, associates degrees, and bachelor’s degrees
In the last decade, NSHE made notable progress in closing the enrollment gap – across the System more minority students are enrolled than ever before. More work needs to be done on graduating students of color, but steady progress is being made.
## Awards Conferred – All Institutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2002-03</th>
<th>2012-13</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>1,386</td>
<td>104.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>68.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>2,135</td>
<td>231.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or more</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>5,645</td>
<td>8,382</td>
<td>48.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown &amp; Non-Resident Aliens</td>
<td>1,027</td>
<td>1,255</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>8,479</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>71.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Awards conferred to minorities more than doubled in 10 years – a 169.1% increase!
Affordability of Higher Education Matters

How accessible are NSHE institutions to low-income families in Nevada?

Can NSHE achieve its CCA goals if it does not increase access for low-income families?

Where do we go from here?
## The Working Poor Families Project

### Working Families Below 200 Percent of Poverty, 2011

Nevada ranks 43rd in the nation at 38 percent of working families that are low-income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Percent of Working Families that are Low Income</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>43rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>50th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Average</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [www.workingpoorfamilies.org](http://www.workingpoorfamilies.org); U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey
Children in Nevada Whose Parents Lack Secure Employment

All children under age 18 living in families where no parent has regular, full-time employment

30.6% increase in 5 years
The challenges for the future are great.

Source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 - 2012 American Community Survey
Are NSHE Institutions Affordable?  
It Depends . . . .  

Factors in Affordability

The Price Tag
- Tuition and Fees
- Total Cost of Attendance – tuition and fees + books, room and board, living expenses

Student/Family Ability to Pay
- Family Income

Financial Aid
- Makes college affordable

Historically, discussions on tuition and fees of NSHE institutions focused on the price tag as compared to the prices in the western region of the United States.
When you consider the **price tag alone** relative to Median Family Income in Nevada, NSHE institutions appear affordable.

### Public 4-Year Institutions, 2011-12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Average Tuition and Fees as a % of Median Family Income</th>
<th>Average Tuition and Fees as a % of Family Income from Lowest Quintile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nevada</strong></td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>28.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U.S. Average</strong></td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>46.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Public 2-Year Institutions, 2011-12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Average Tuition and Fees as a % of Median Family Income</th>
<th>Average Tuition and Fees as a % of Family Income from Lowest Quintile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nevada</strong></td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U.S. Average</strong></td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NCES, IPEDS
Percent of Median Family Income Needed to Pay for College*

2-Year Institutions, 2011-12

Source: NCES, IPEDS

Access and Affordability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>2011-12</th>
<th>2008-09</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nation</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Average tuition and fees plus living expenses less financial aid

Source: NCES, IPEDS
Percent of Income from the Lowest Quintile Needed to Pay for College*

2-Year Institutions, 2011-12

Source: NCES, IPEDS

Access and Affordability

New York: 30.3%
Ohio: 31.4%
Nevada: 62.4%
New Hampshire: 32.2%
California: 32.7%
Alabama: 33.1%
Rhode Island: 33.7%
New Jersey: 34.5%
Massachusetts: 35.0%
Kentucky: 35.9%
Illinois: 36.1%
Pennsylvania: 36.8%
Mississippi: 37.3%
Florida: 37.5%
Michigan: 38.1%
Colorado: 39.2%
Delaware: 40.1%
Vermont: 40.8%
United States: 49.9%
Washington: 50.4%
Arizona: 50.8%
Indiana: 51.1%
Connecticut: 51.4%
West Virginia: 51.6%
Maine: 51.7%
Georgia: 51.8%
South Carolina: 52.1%
Tennessee: 52.4%
Louisiana: 52.5%
Hawaii: 52.8%
Virginia: 53.2%
North Carolina: 53.4%
Iowa: 53.5%
Texas: 53.8%
Maryland: 54.1%
New Mexico: 54.2%
Missouri: 54.3%
Minnesota: 54.4%
South Dakota: 54.5%
Alaska: 54.6%
Idaho: 54.7%
Wisconsin: 54.8%
Nebraska: 54.9%
Oklahoma: 55.0%
Wyoming: 55.1%
Montana: 55.2%
Arkansas: 55.3%
Utah: 55.4%
North Dakota: 55.5%
Kansas: 55.6%

2011-12
Nevada: 62.4%
Nation: 49.9%

2008-09
Nevada: 53.4%
Nation: 46.4%

*Average tuition and fees plus living expenses less financial aid

Source: NCES, IPEDS
# How Accessible are Nevada’s Access Institutions?

## Nevada:
Among the Lowest in the Nation for 2-Year College Participation Rates for Students from Low Income Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Participation Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nevada</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.4%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2-Year U.S. Rate</strong></td>
<td><strong>15.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Postsecondary Education Opportunity, September 2013
Unmet Financial Need of NSHE Students

Due to limited dollars available in federal, state and institutional aid programs, financial aid covered only 55.4% of total need for NSHE students in 2012-13.

*Total unmet need for NSHE students at all seven NSHE institutions. Based on FAFSA filers who received at least one disbursement. Does not include FAFSA filers who did not receive aid or students who did not complete a FAFSA. Amount of loans reported does not include loans that were offered but not accepted.
State-Funded, Need-Based Financial Aid Program

As Nevada focuses increasingly on creating policies to encourage degree completion, it is becoming more and more apparent that financial aid policy cannot be considered in isolation from other state policies and practices. Likewise, it seems clear that a consistent state-wide policy to ensure that all students have the chance to attend college will have the greatest positive effect on student completion rates. Nevada students need a clear commitment from the State to provide a stable and adequate source of funding for need-based financial aid to ensure access for low-income students.

First Attempt: AB353, 2013 Session
Primary Sponsor – Assemblywoman Olivia Diaz
Where do we go from here?

Committee to Study Community Colleges (SB391) adopted recommendation for a state-supported financial aid program
- Not a big ask: $5 million for biennium

Need the support of the business community
- Business match

December 9 Affordability Summit
- National Conference of State Legislatures
- National Center for Higher Education Statistics
- Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education
Questions!