

Georgia's Higher Education Landscape: Demographics, Funding and What Students Pay

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Agenda

- Why Higher Education (Still) Matters
- Strengths of Georgia's Public Higher Education System
- How Higher Education Has Changed

Why Higher Education (Still) Matters



- Strong Workforce
- Economic Development

Why Higher Education (Still) Matters

- Higher Earnings
- Broad Social Benefits
- Economic Mobility

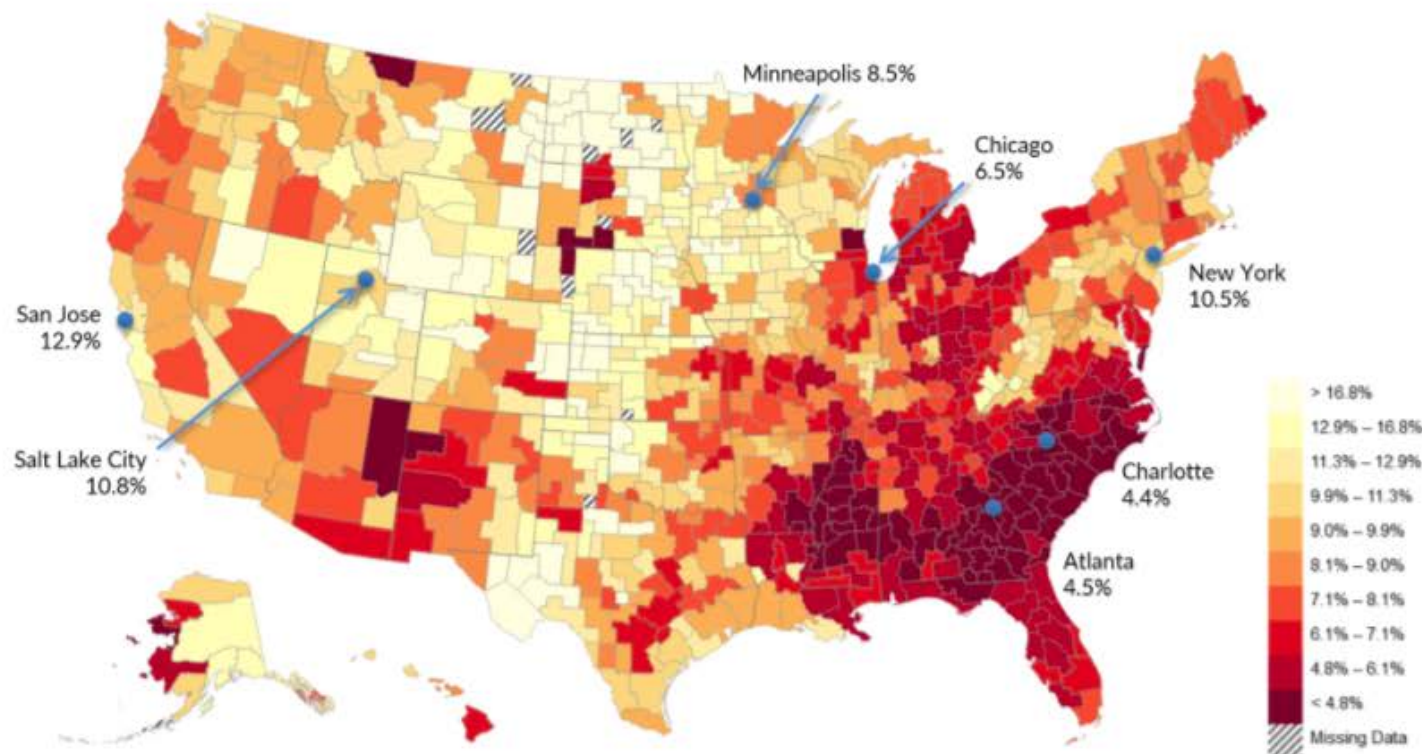


How can we improve economic opportunities for our children?

We use big data to identify new pathways to upward mobility.

The Geography of Upward Mobility in America

Children's Chances of Reaching Top 20% of Income Distribution Given Parents in Bottom 20%



Click [here](#) to learn more and download data for your city.

Our Latest

Online Course: Using Big Data to Solve Social Problems

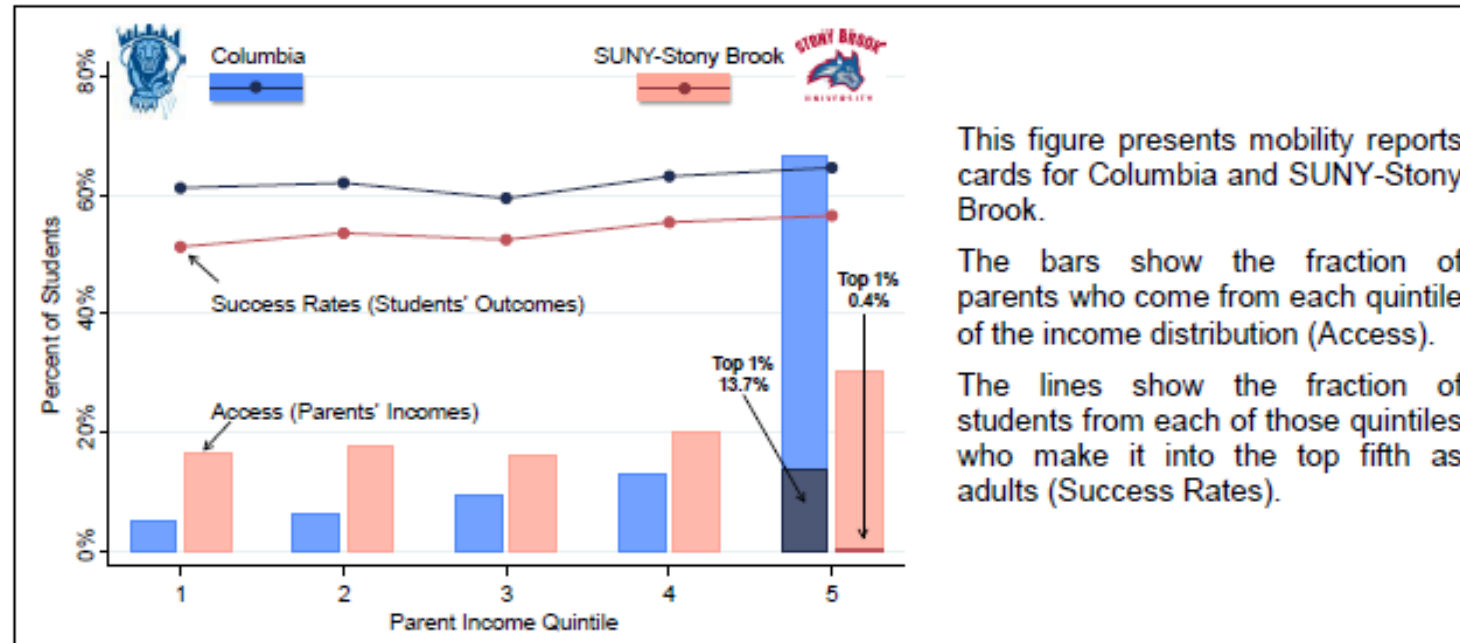
This new series of [lecture videos](#) shows how big data can be used to understand and solve important social and economic challenges. The course gives an introduction to research on equality of opportunity, education, determinants of health, and other topics in a manner that does not require prior background in economics or statistics. In the context of these topics, the course provides an introduction to basic statistical methods, including regression analysis, causal inference, quasi-experimental methods, and machine learning.

The Equality of Opportunity Project

MOBILITY REPORT CARDS: THE ROLE OF COLLEGES IN INTERGENERATIONAL MOBILITY

Raj Chetty, John N. Friedman, Emmanuel Saez, Nicholas Turner, and Danny Yagan

We analyze the role of colleges in upward income mobility by constructing [publicly available mobility report cards](#) – estimates of students' earnings in their early thirties and their parents' incomes – for each college in America. We use de-identified data from the federal government covering all college students from 1999-2013, building on the Department of Education's College Scorecard.



This figure presents mobility reports cards for Columbia and SUNY-Stony Brook.

The bars show the fraction of parents who come from each quintile of the income distribution (Access).

The lines show the fraction of students from each of those quintiles who make it into the top fifth as adults (Success Rates).

$$\text{SUCCESS} \times \text{ACCESS} = \text{MOBILITY}$$

Strengths of Georgia's Higher Education System



- Long tradition and support of public colleges and universities
- Largest merit-based state scholarship and grant program (HOPE)
- Diverse by race, ethnicity, income

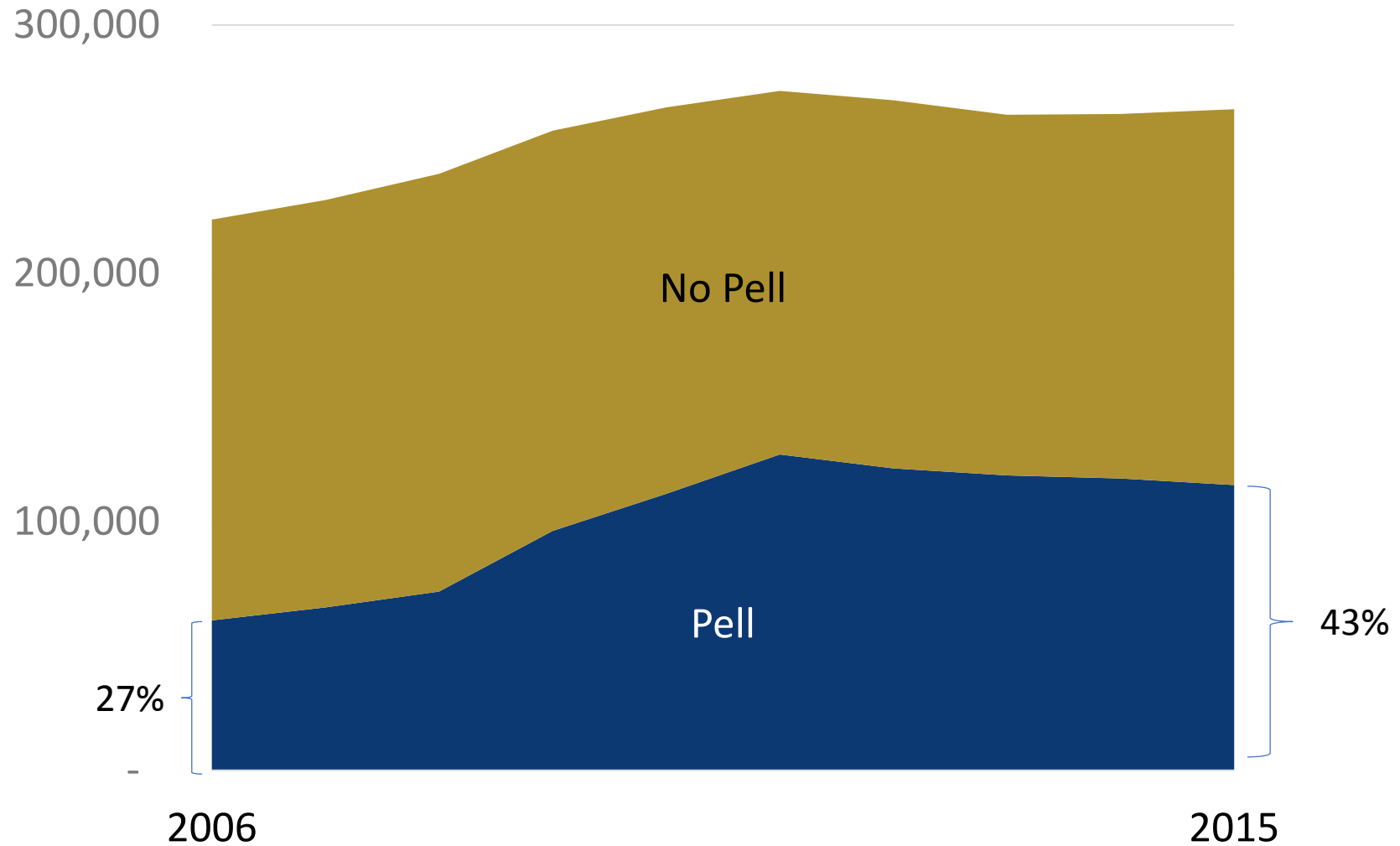
How Higher Education Has Changed

- More diverse
- More necessary
- More expensive

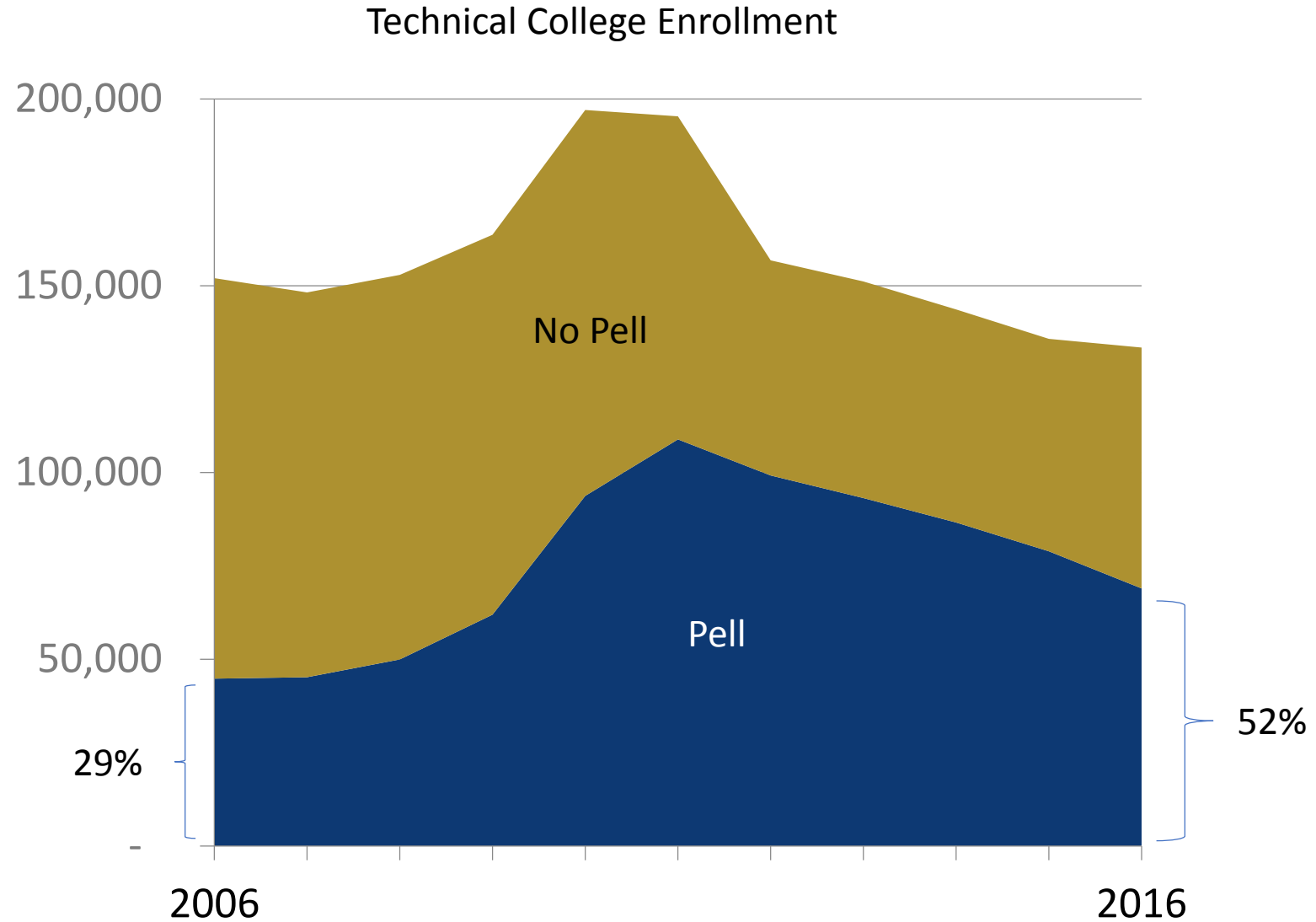


More Students With Financial Need

University System Enrollment

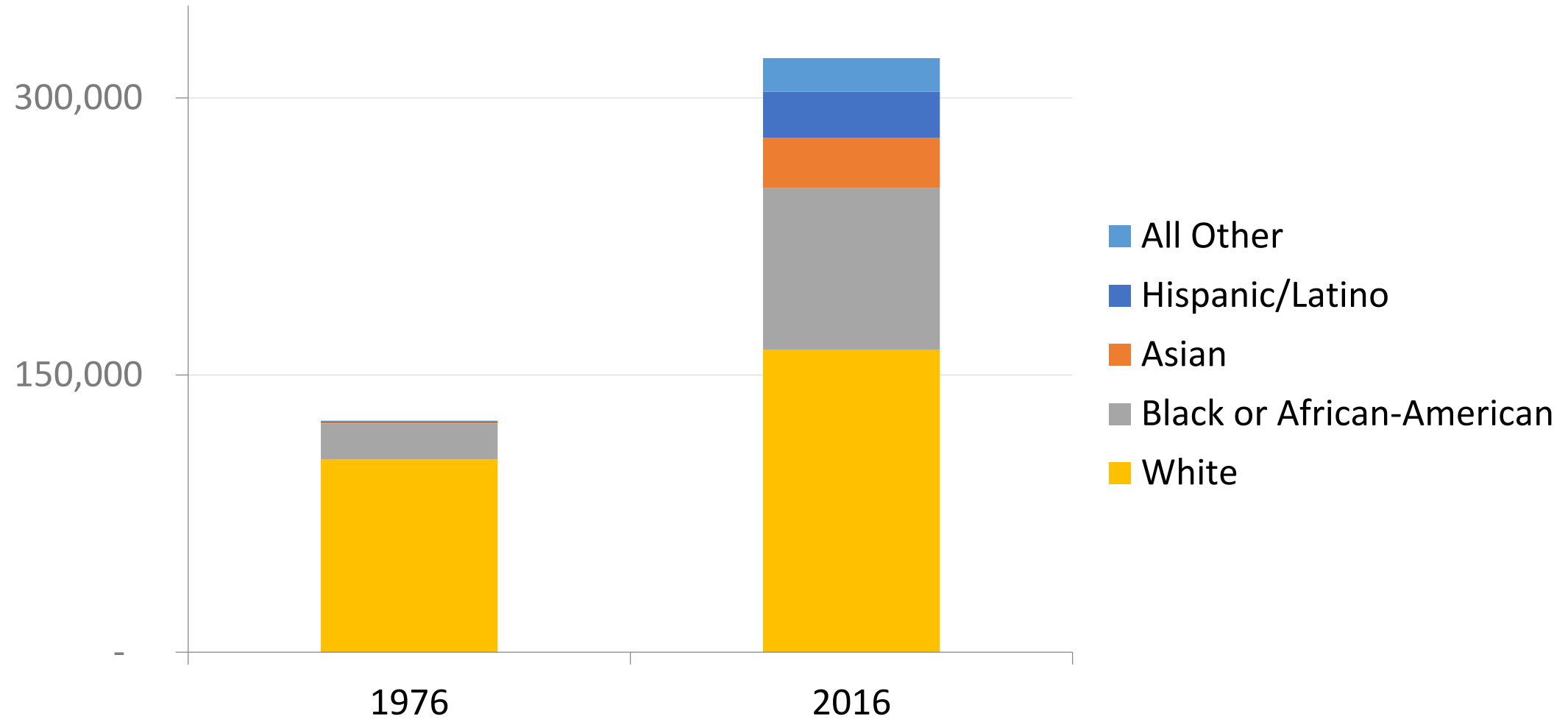


More Students With Financial Need



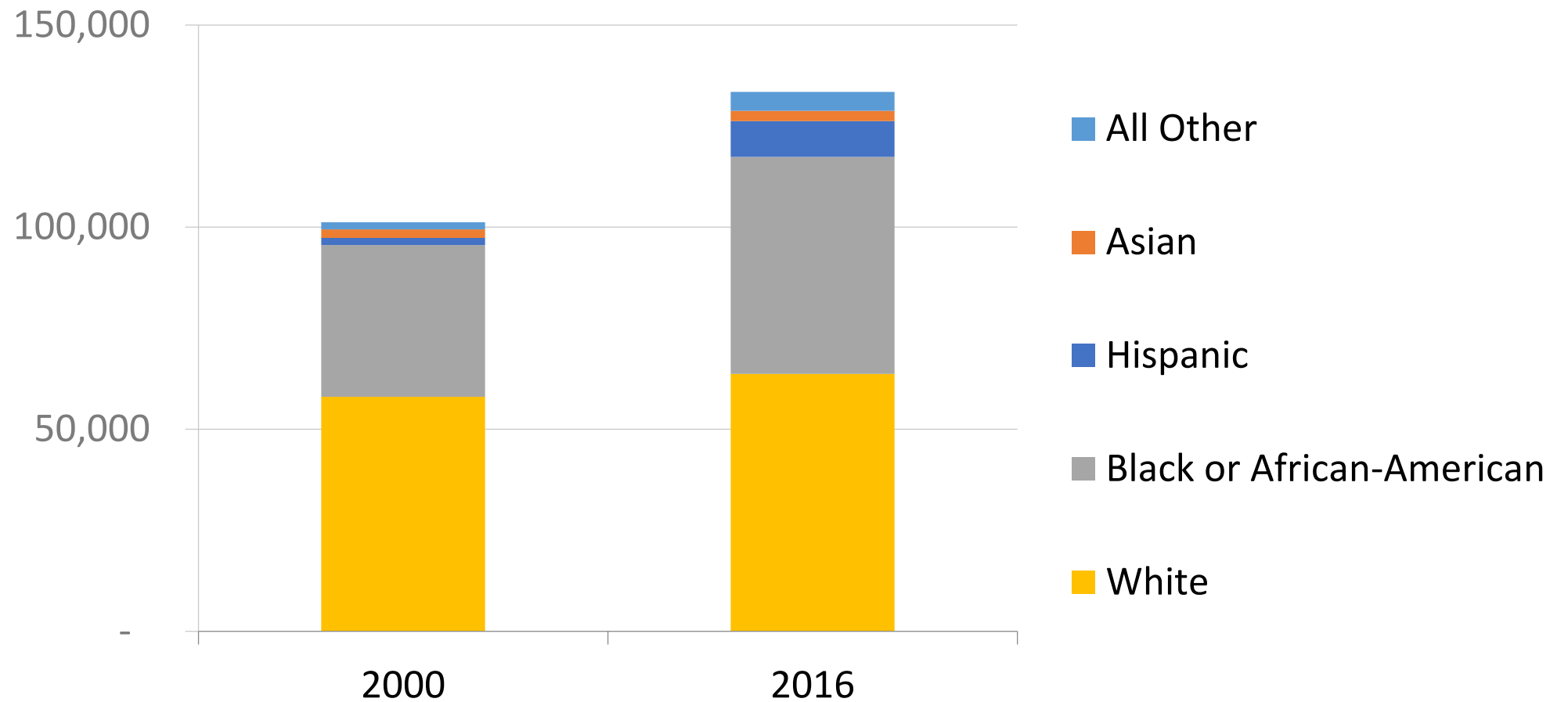
Growing Racial and Ethnic Diversity

University System Enrollment



Growing Racial and Ethnic Diversity

Technical College Enrollment



Employers Demanding More Education

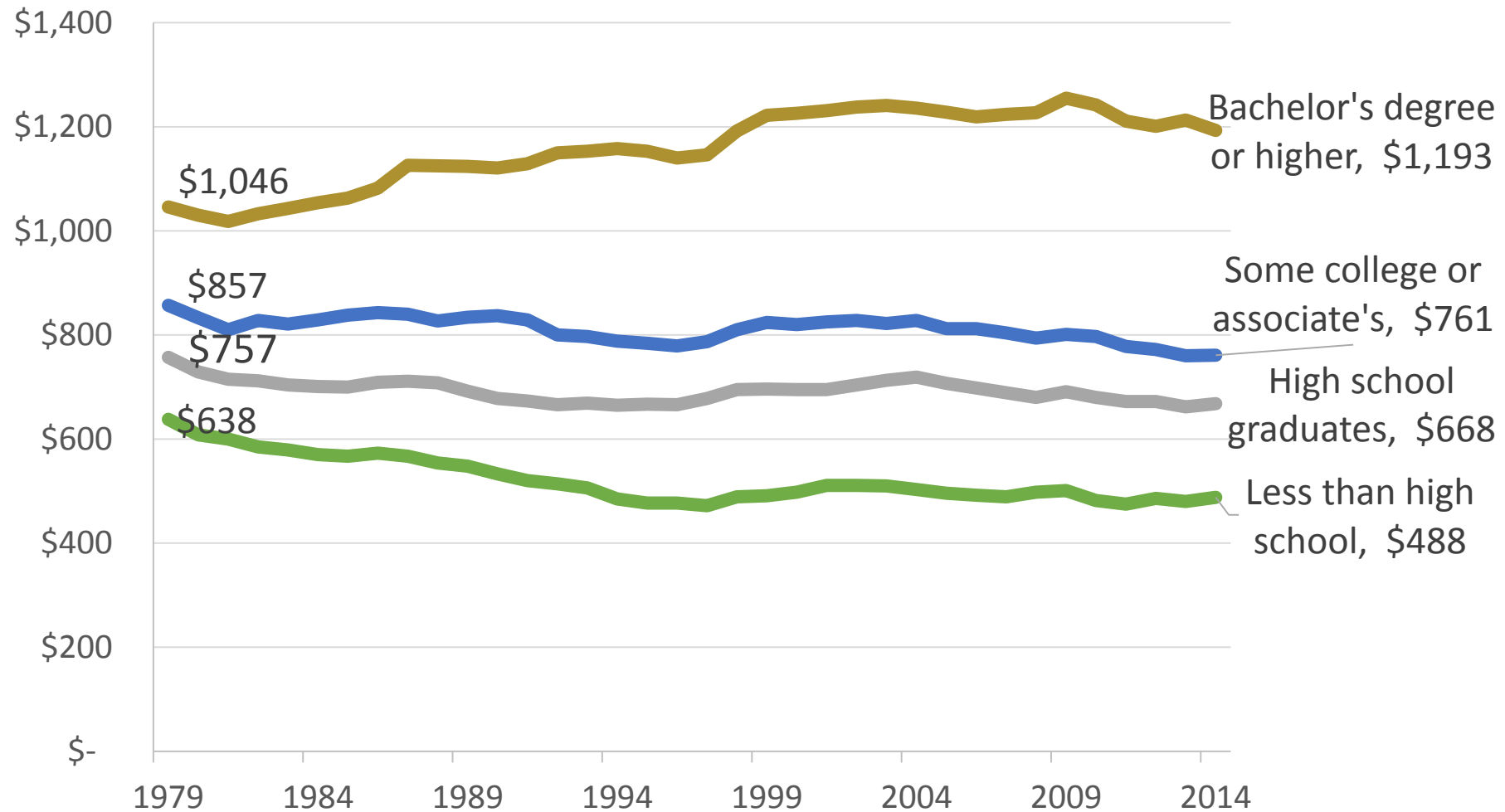
By 2020...

60% of jobs will require postsecondary ed

32% will require at least a bachelor's.

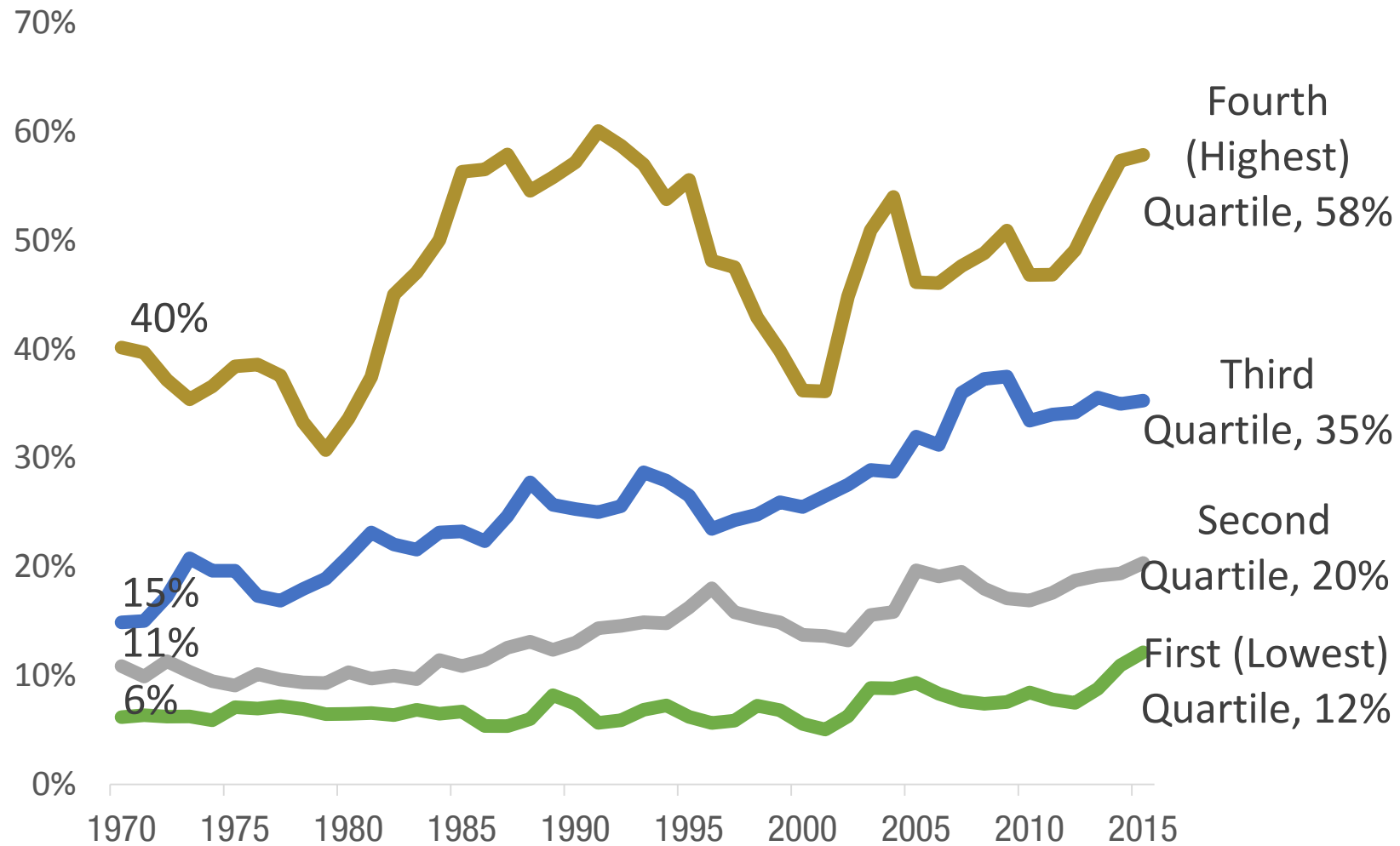
More Necessary for Financial Security

Median Weekly Earnings by Educational Attainment

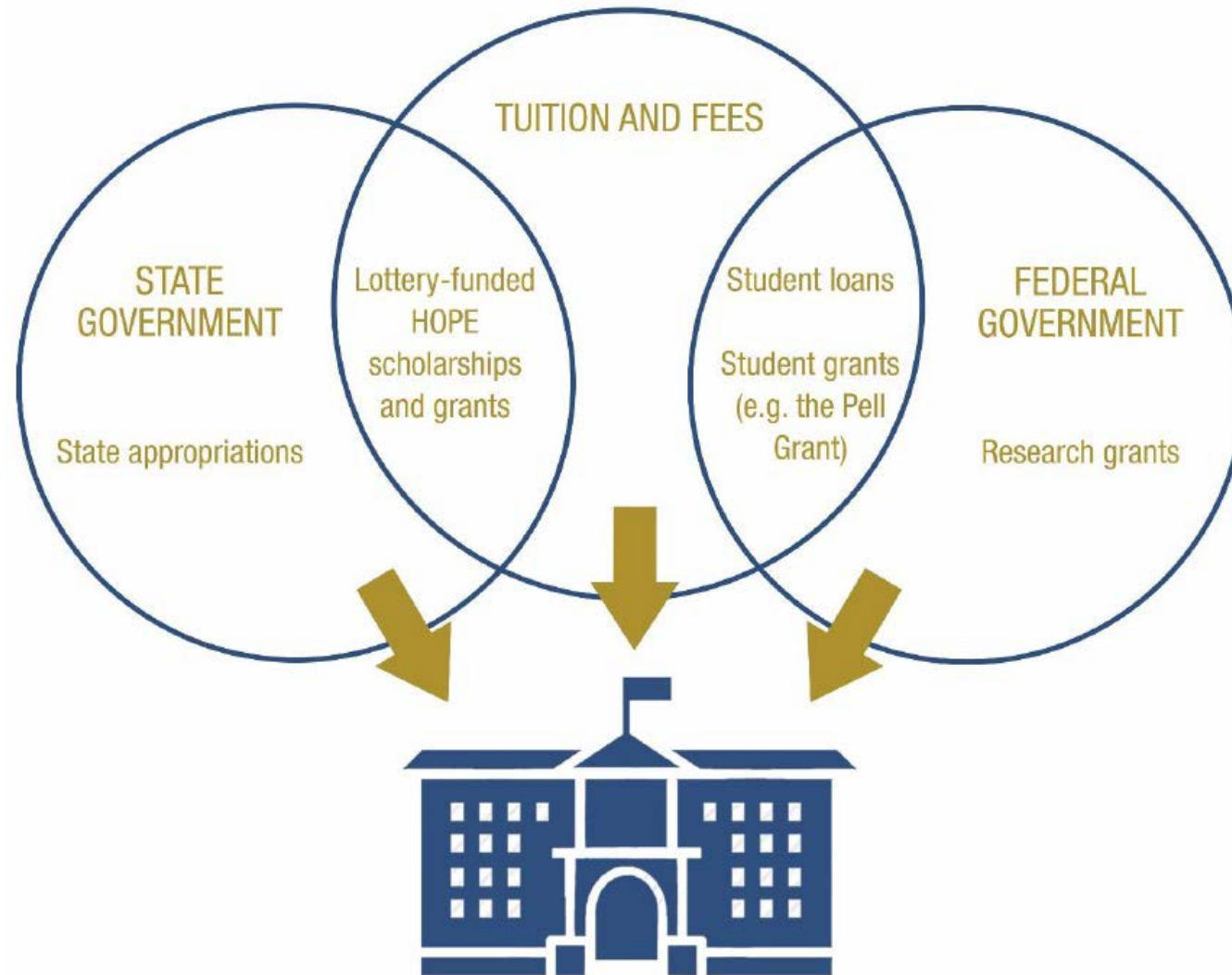


Key Factor in Economic Mobility and Inequality

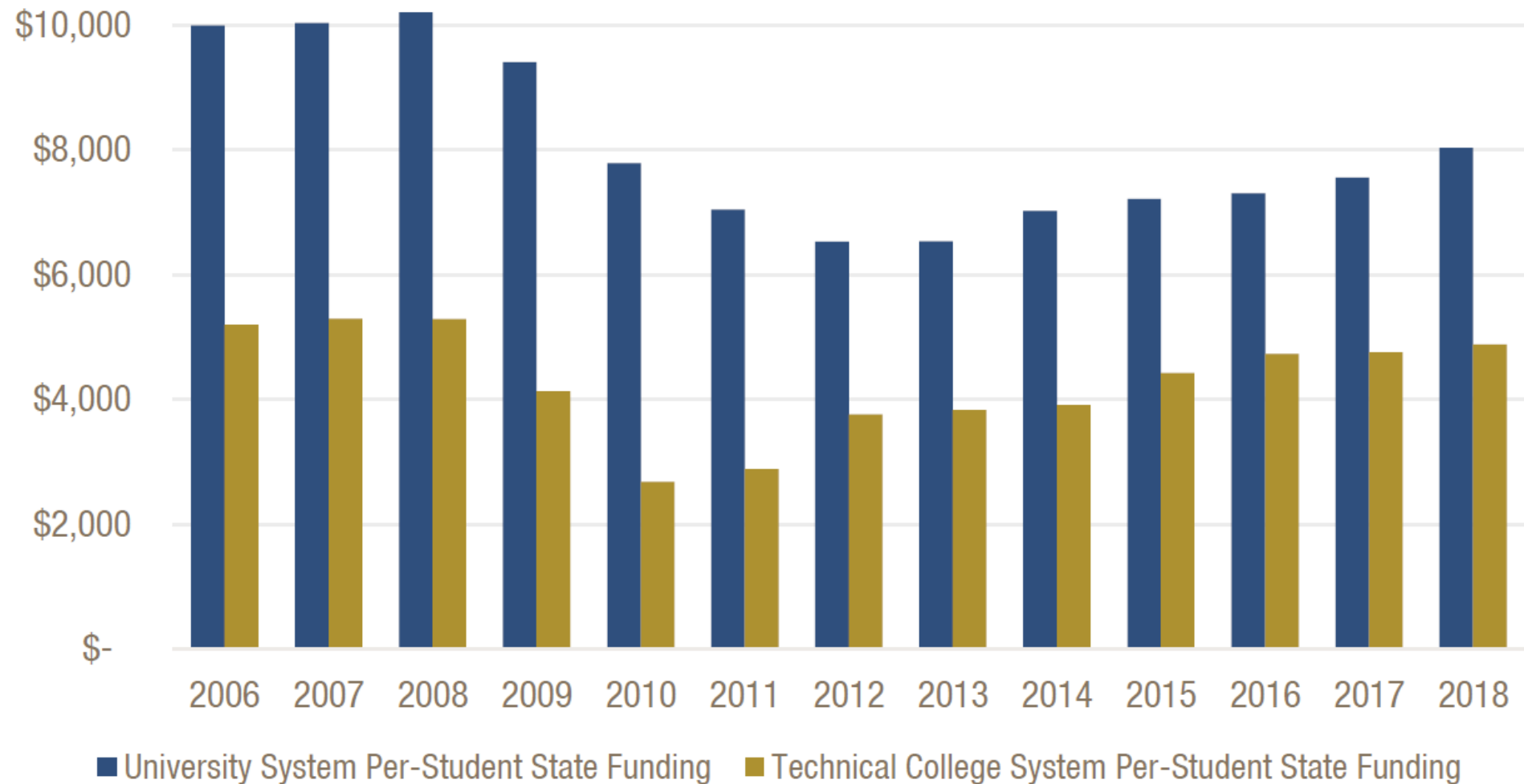
Bachelor's Degree Attainment by age 24 by family income



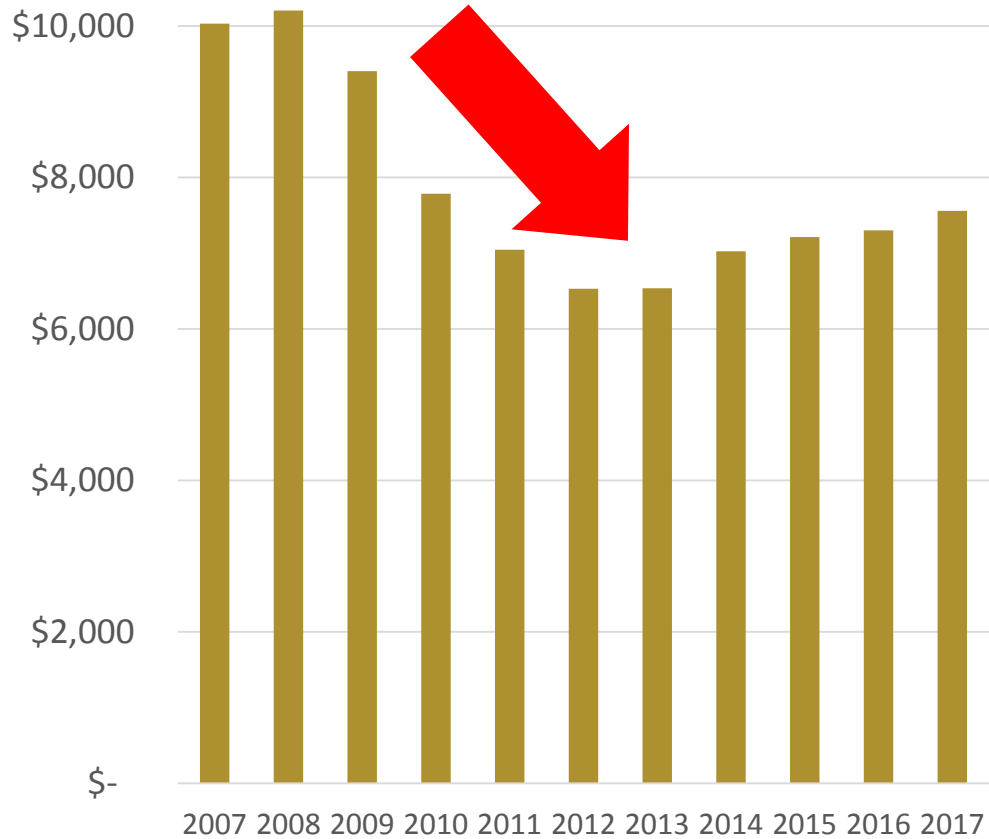
Higher Education is More Expensive



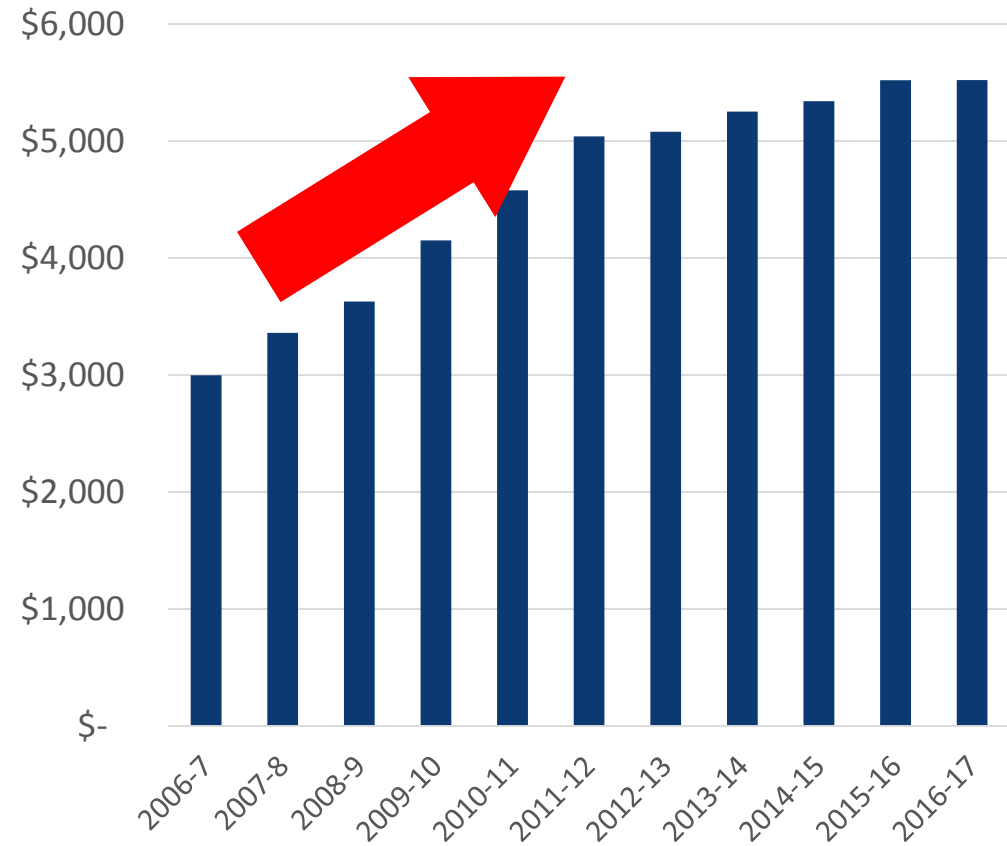
Funding and Enrollment are Sensitive to Economic Downturns



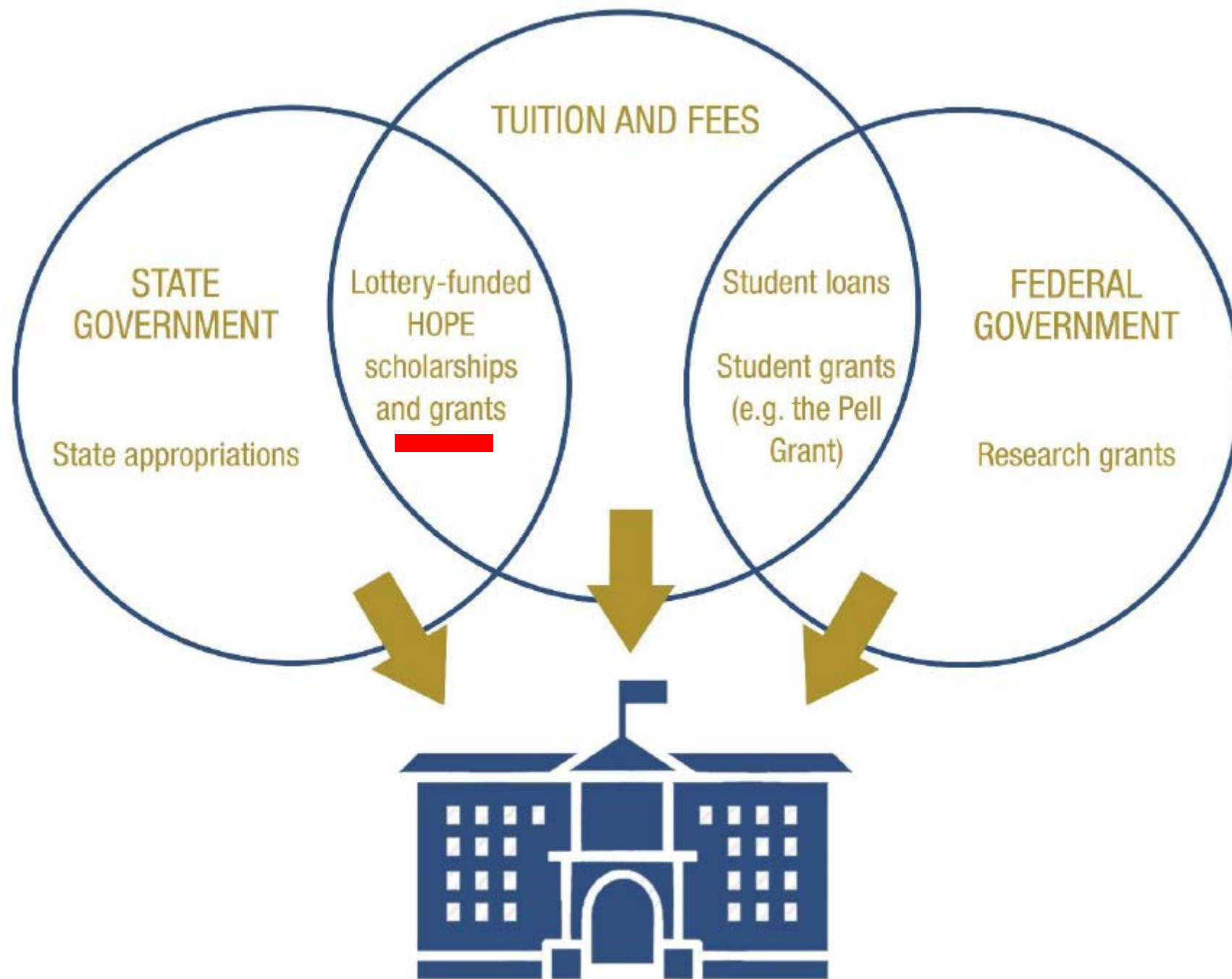
State Budget and Tuition and Fees are Related



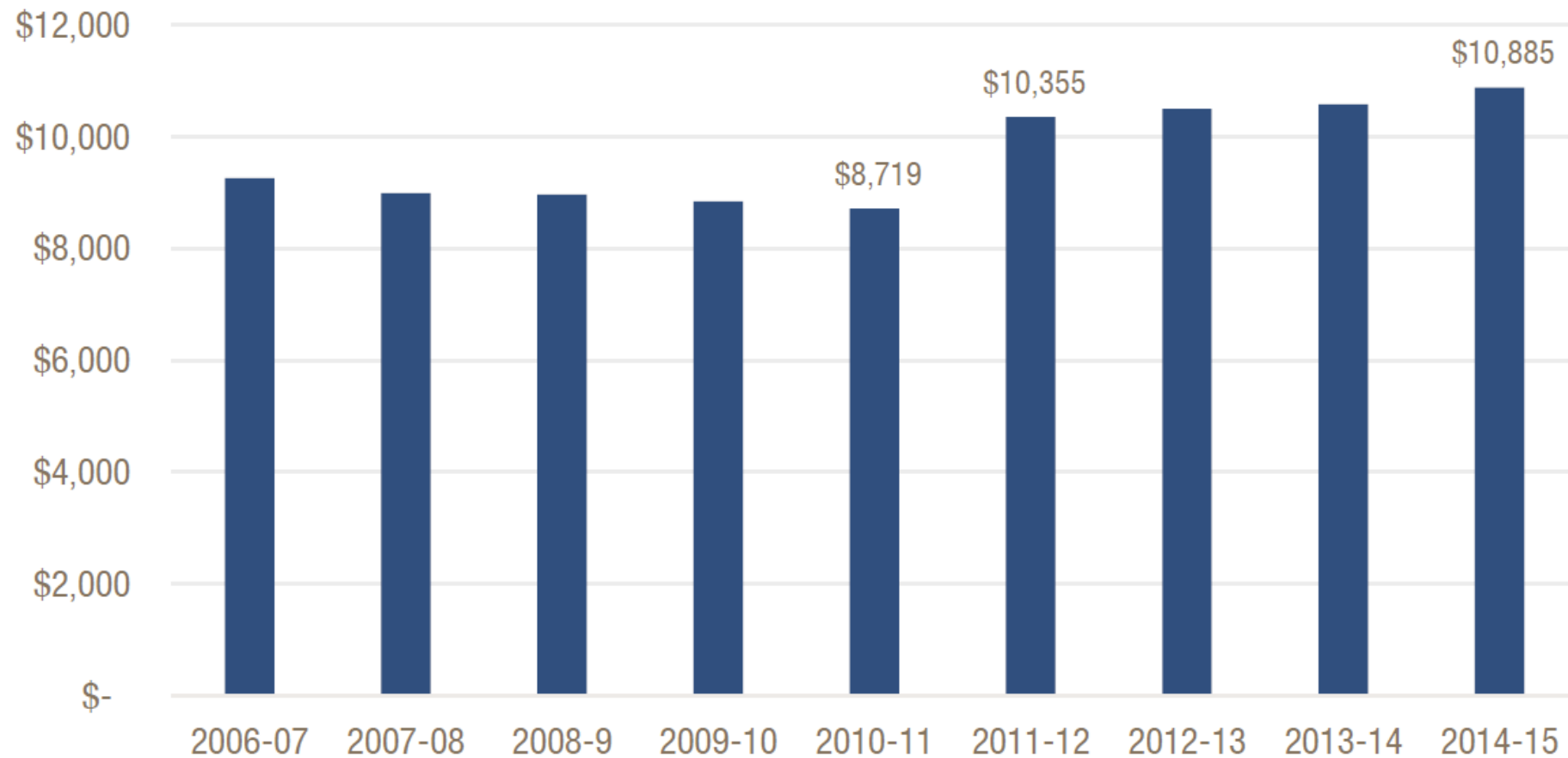
State Funding Per-Student



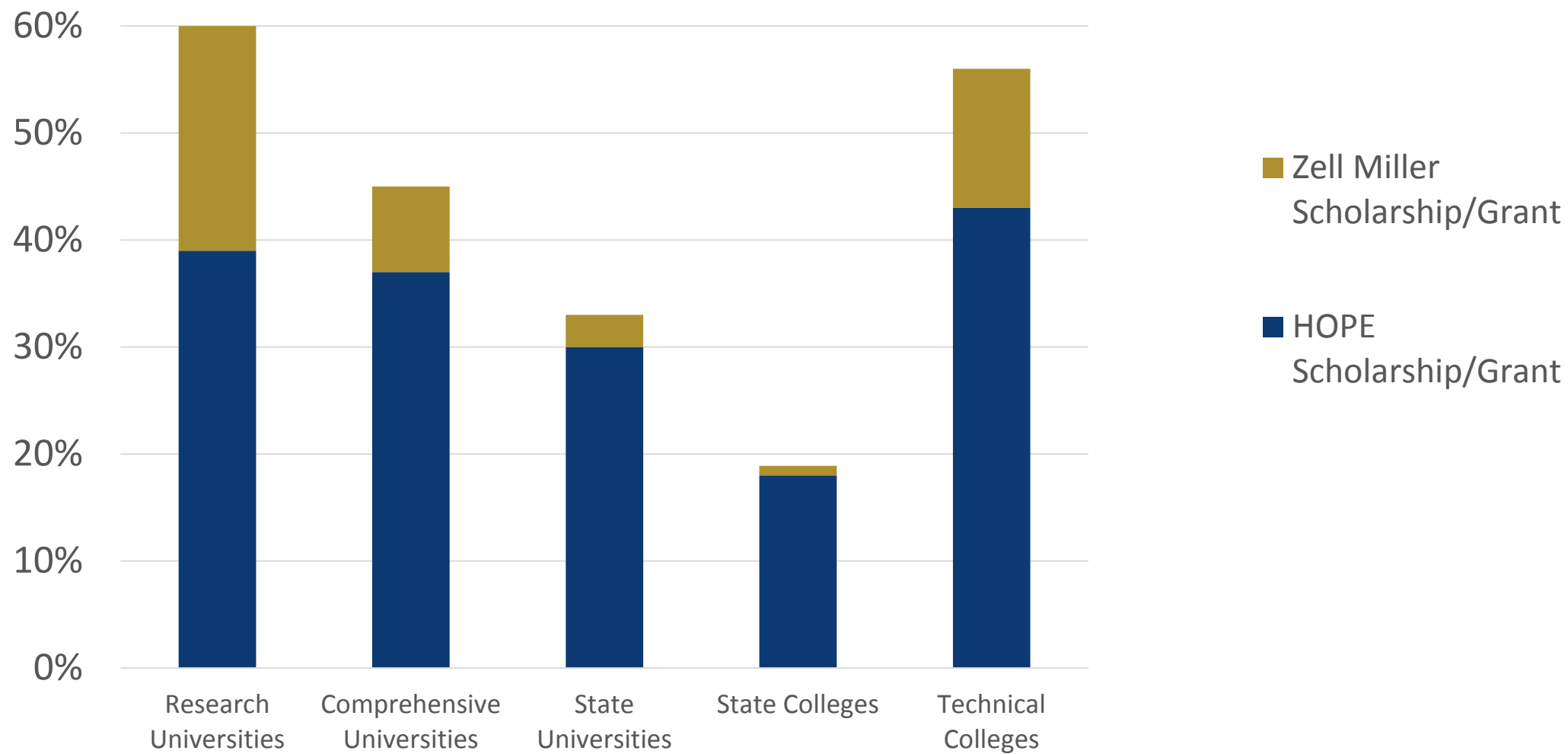
Average Tuition and Fees



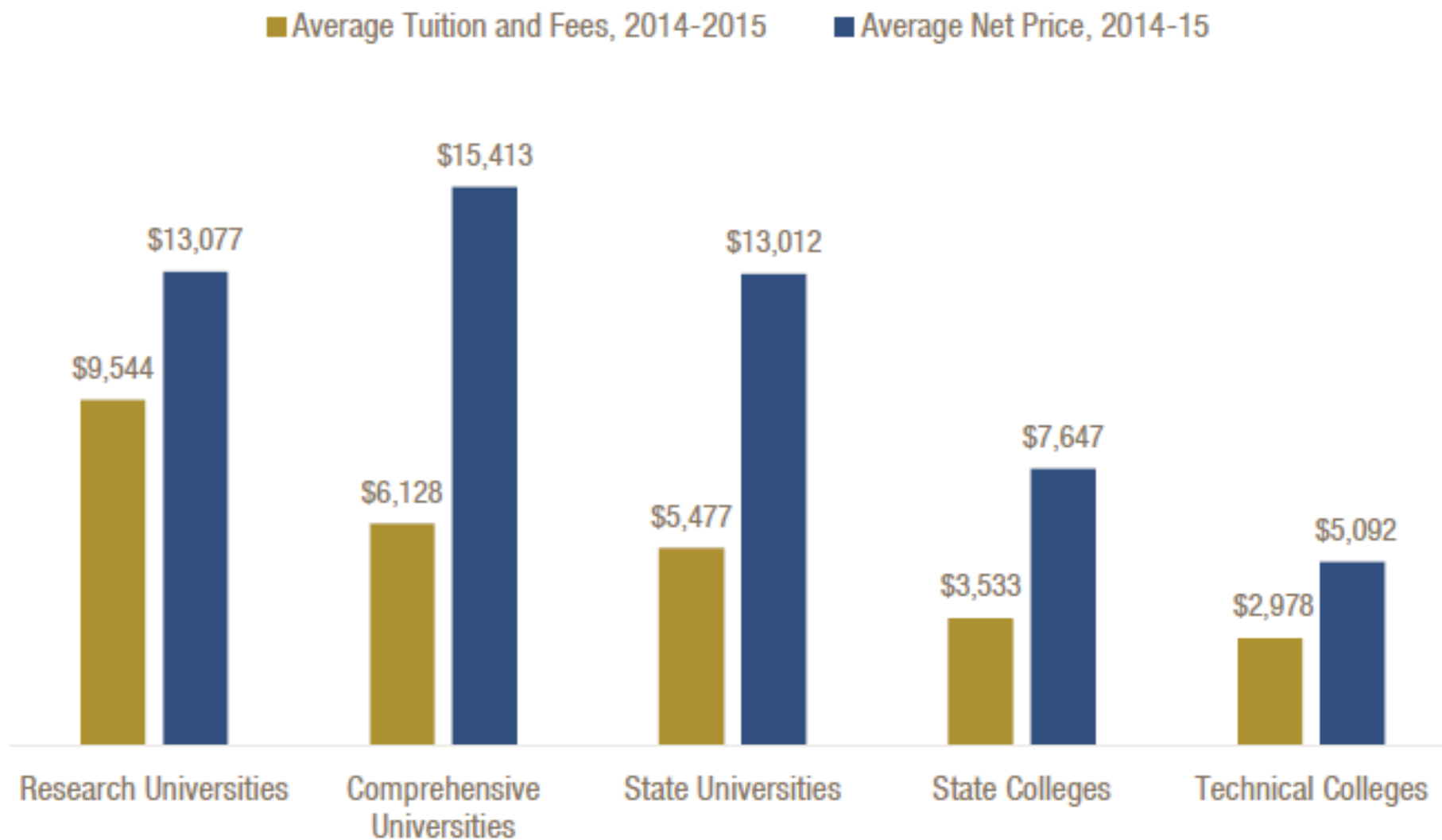
HOPE Cuts Led to Higher Costs for Students

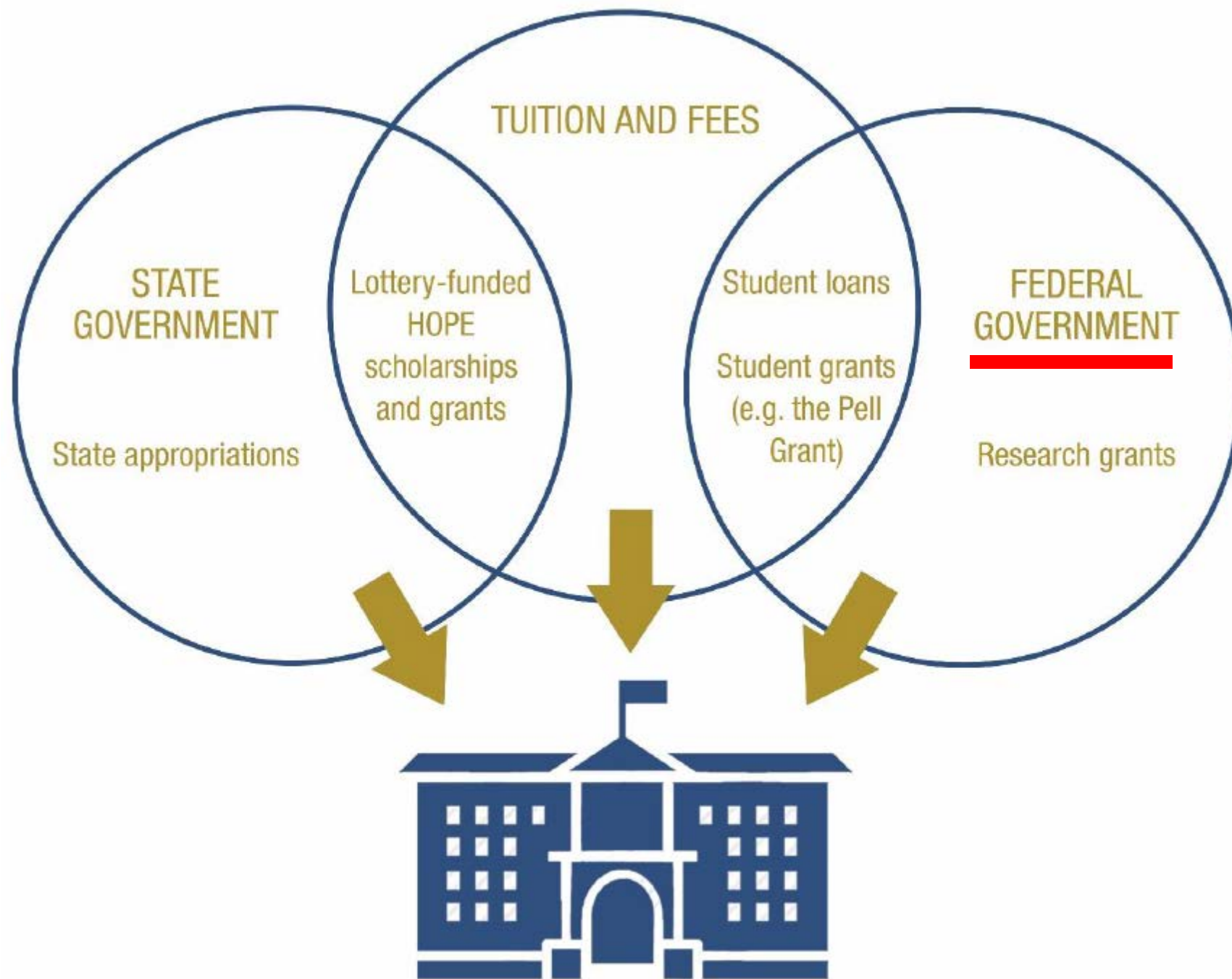


Highest Tuition Does Not Necessarily Mean Most Expensive

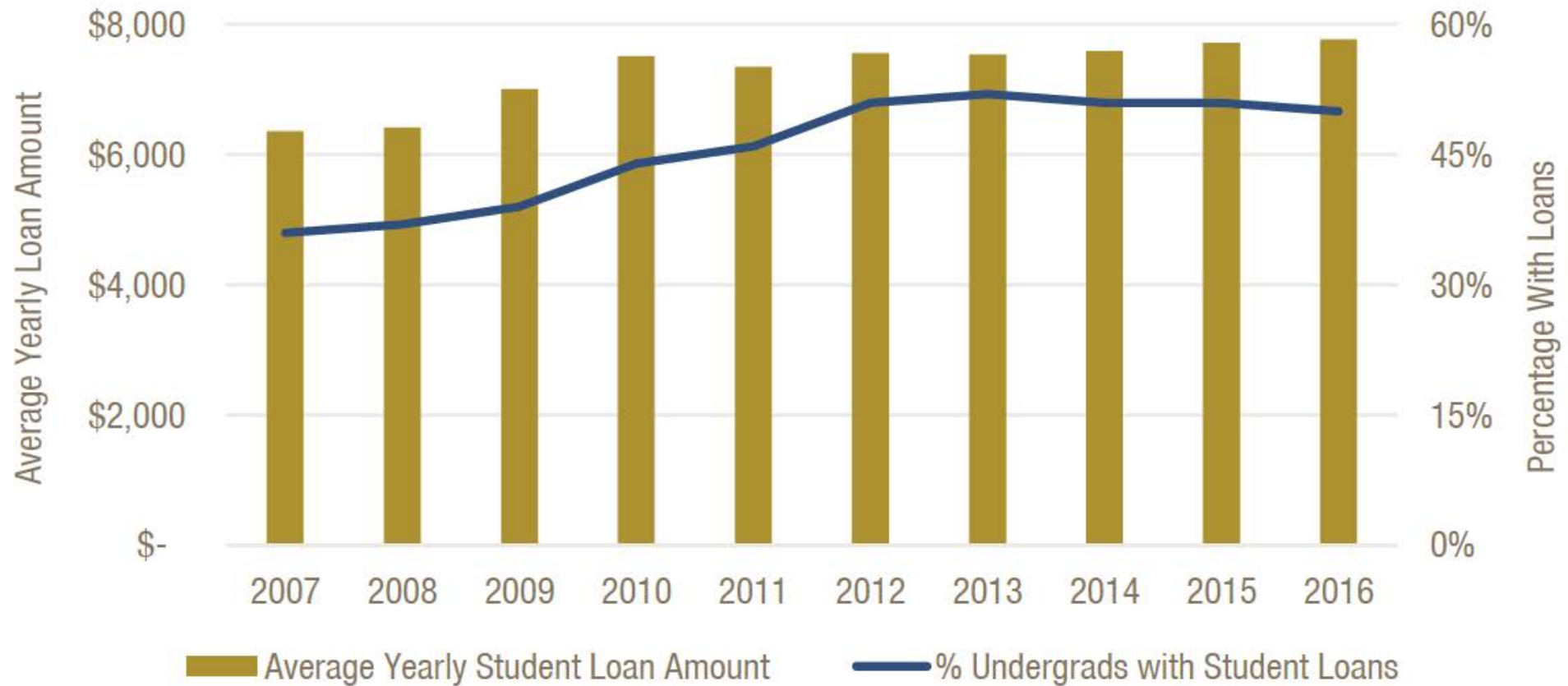


Highest Tuition Does Not Necessarily Mean Most Expensive





Half of Students Use Loans to Finance Their Education



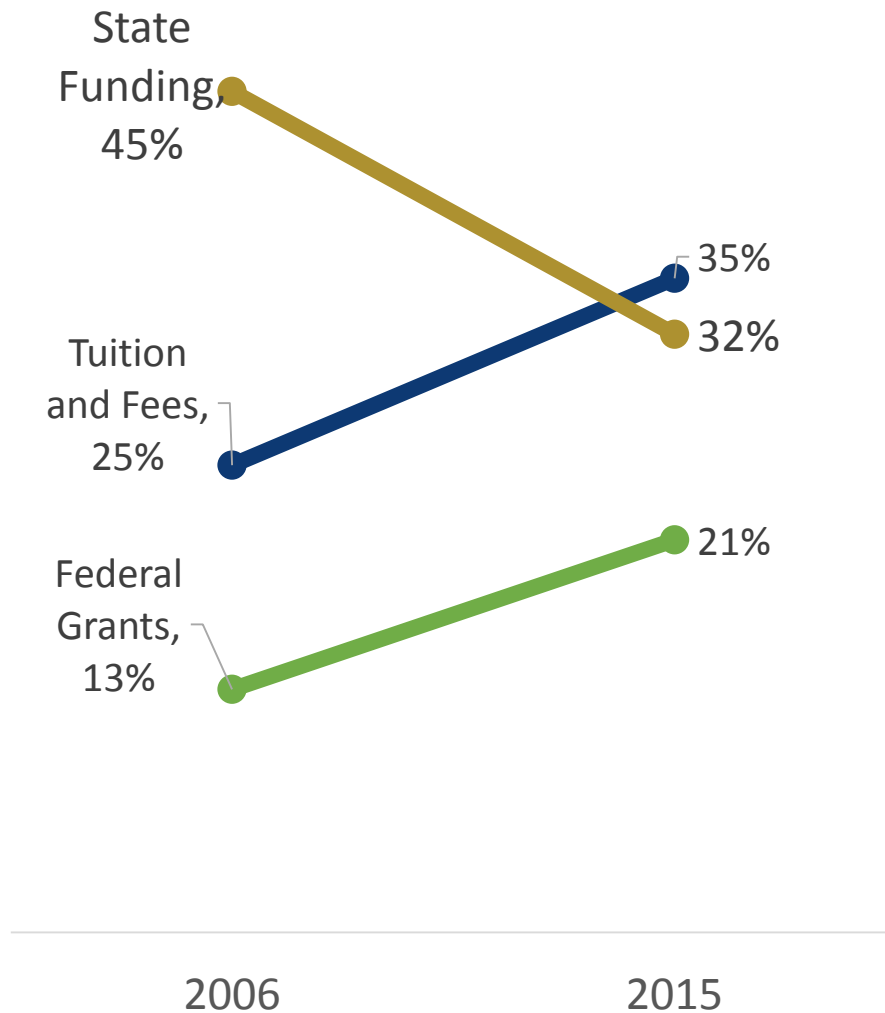
College Revenue Sources Have Changed

In 2006:

State Funding

Tuition and Fees

Federal Grants (includes Pell)



State Universities (ex. University of North Georgia)
Percentage of Core Revenues by Source

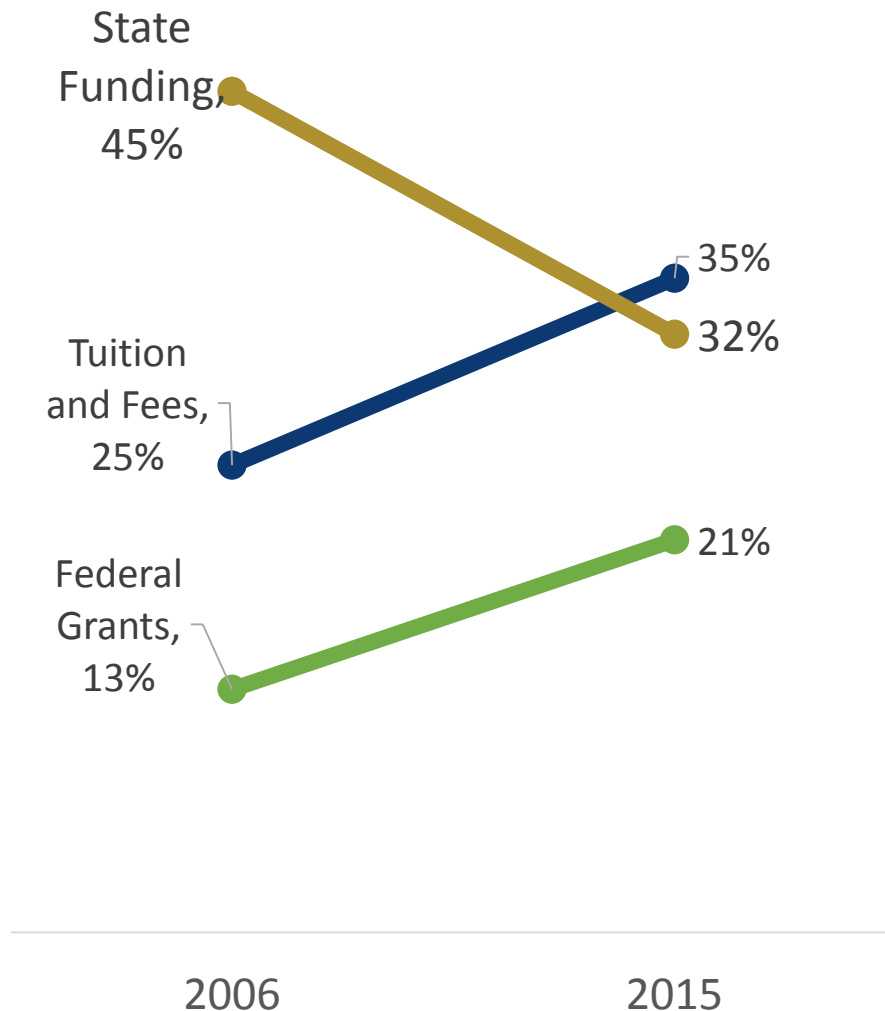
College Revenue Sources Have Changed

In 2015:

Tuition and Fees

State Funding

Federal Grants (includes Pell)



State Universities (ex. University of North Georgia)
Percentage of Core Revenues by Source

Lowest Tuition Does Not Necessarily Mean Most Affordable



- Family making \$60,000
- In 2014-15, average net price was \$12,722
- Up 11 percent from five years prior

Lowest Tuition Does Not Necessarily Mean Most Affordable



- Family making \$30,000 (quarter of Georgia families)
- In 2014-15, average net price was \$9,326
- Up 32 percent from five years prior

How Higher Education Has Changed

- More diverse
- More necessary
- More expensive



Recommendations

Higher education matters.

- Work to return higher education funding back to historical levels.
- Designate a portion of the state treasury's Revenue Shortfall Reserve as a pool to protect students against large tuition increases during budget cuts.

Recommendations

College has become more necessary and more expensive for diverse students and families.

- Develop a state aid program that responds to family financial need.



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