Sustaining opportunity: An overview of salient funding and aid issues facing higher education

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Who is Scott Andrew Schulz?

- □ Originally from The Last Frontier
- □ Former lead singer of Kincaid (www.soundclick.com/kincaidak)
- \Box Chihuahua owner (x2)
- □ Father of a new daughter
- ☐ Graduate of the doctoral program at the University of Arizona
 - Dissertation focused on applying existing organizational theories to new theoretical contexts
- □ Program Director –
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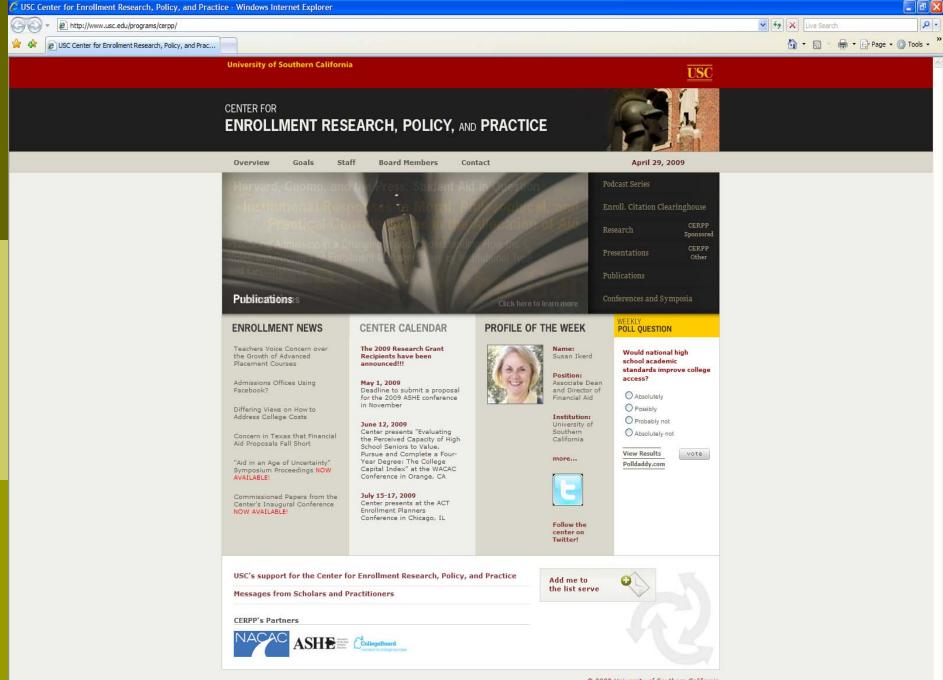
USC Center for Enrollment Research, Policy, and Practice

- Founded in 2007 at the University of Southern California
- Center Goals
 - Provide forums such as organized events, on-line communities, and written publications that allow scholars, practitioners, and policymakers to share their perspectives and further generate ideas that enhance our understanding of enrollment issues
 - Conduct and sponsor research that is intellectually worthy, useful for practitioners, and has a direct and lasting impact on students, institutions, and society
 - Enhance the level of professionalism within the enrollment management field by opening new educational avenues for practitioners to develop and hone their professional skills
 - Serve as the nation's central hub for information relating to enrollment issues to advance a collective agenda focused on improving access to higher education and maximizing student success

Center Events and Activities

- Monthly Podcast Series
- Annual Conference
- College Capital Index

- Original Research Projects
- Research Grant Program
- Enrollment Research Citation
- Clearinghouse
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Internet

Some Current Financial Issues in Enrollment Management

- Net tuition revenue
- Declining state funding of public institutions
- Cost containment
- Financial aid leveraging
- Mix of merit and need-based financial aid
- Student indebtedness

The Four Tenets of U.S. Government Policy in Higher Education

- Voluntary Access
- Institutions with Different Costs and Quality
- Higher Education Sold at a Price Below Cost
- Different Individuals Pay Different Costs to Access Higher Education

- 1944: Serviceman's Readjustment Act (GI Bill)
- 1958: National Defense Education Act
- 1965: U.S. Higher Education Act

- Guiding Philosophy
 - Geographic access
 - Low/Free tuition
 - Need-based financial aid

- Problems with the Model
 - Access does not always equal success
 - State budget constraints
 - Low tuition
 - Entitlements
 - Low elasticity of taxes (reliance on taxing goods rather than services)
 - Shift in political attitudes student benefits increasingly seen as primary
 - HED susceptible to economic downturns
 - Tuition increases become common

Attaching Aid to Students vs. Institutions

- 1972: Reauthorization of the HED Act
- Argument FOR Attaching Aid to Students
 - Competition
 - Student Choice
- Argument AGAINST Attaching Aid to Students
 - Reduces institution's ability to act strategically
 - Adverse effects of competition
 - Imperfect consumer information
 - Sticker shock/Knowledge of aid
 - Efficiency Bennett Hypothesis
 - Student pool may not improve if other states and institutions institute merit-aid systems
 - HOPE Scholarship
 - Arms Race

- 1978: Middle Income Student Assistance Act (MISAA)
- 1980: Reauthorization of HED Act
 - PLUS Loans
 - Contributed toward explosive rise in indebtedness
- 1992: Reauthorization of HED Act
 - Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFELP)
- 1997: Reauthorization of HED Act
 - Tax credits
 - Families must have a substantial tax liability to quality/benefit from them (inequitable)
 - Often go to students who can already afford to attend and/or plan to attend regardless of the credit (inefficient)

- 1990s Privatization Movement
 - Strategic maximization aid allocation strategy takes hold in response to:
 - Reduction/stagnation in revenue sources
 - Rankings pressures
 - Increased competition for students
 - Breakdown in norms that supported commitment to need-based aid
 - Technology improvements that allowed better market analysis

- Economic downturn of the 2000s
 - Troubling student trends
 - Students depending on home equity to pay for college
 - Lower-income students sending aid back home to assist their families
 - High ability students moving to lower cost institutions to save money
 - Institutions refocusing on their "publicness"
 - Reassessing the concept of need at wealthier elites
 - Public flagships developing innovative programs
 - Carolina Covenant
 - Texas Longhorn Scholars
 - Motivations?
 - Financial recruitment/marketing is expensive
 - Government accountability movement
 - No Child Left Behind a focus on outcomes and what the public gets for subsidizing higher education
 - Discussions about legislation limiting annual tuition increases
 - Cuomo investigations into the loan industry

Today's Trends and the Federal Government's Response

- Budget constraints
- Slumping endowments
- Credit restrictions for institutions and students
- Federal Government response
 - The College Affordability Act of 2007
 - The College Cost Reduction and Access Act of 2007
 - The Ensuring Continued Access to Student Loans Act of 2008
 - The Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008
 - A New G.I. Bill
 - The American Opportunity Tax Credit (on hold)
 - The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (stimulus bill)

Today's Trends and the Response of State Governments

California

- Over 65% of aid for students comes from federal sources
- The State of CA offers approximately \$1 billion dollars in student aid through CalGrants
- Budget shortfall in the tens of billions of dollars
 - Constant talk of cuts to CalGrant program
 - UC/CSU budget cuts
 - Hiring freezes
 - Enrollment caps previously unheard of at CSU
 - Stalled capital improvement projects

Ongoing Professional Efforts to Improve Student Aid

- Simplifying the FAFSA form
- Overhauling the needs analysis system enhancing financial literacy
- Standardizing loan terms
- Mainstreaming direct loans
- Strengthening Bacc/CC relationships to ensure financial support is uninterrupted
- Addressing new repayment/loan forgiveness ideas
- Making need-based aid the primary institutional investment

Ongoing Professional Efforts to Improve Student Aid

- 529 corporate matching to encourage a culture of saving for college
- Disseminating information
 - Regular communication with families early on and throughout college
 - Educate faculty and advisors
- Highlighting affordability and transformational power in materials
- Reward states and institutions that demonstrate student success for low- and middle-income populations
- Stop the practice of "stacking" aid awards for new students
- Flexible, personalized institutional aid programs
 - Culturally sensitive
 - Low-cost/no-cost institutional bridge loans

Ongoing Efforts to Address Funding Issues

- State budget cuts to institutions widespread
- Efforts to legislate tuition caps
- States moving to remove out-of-state waivers
- Federal/State investments in vocational education
- Institutions encouraged to move to the market

Questions or Comments???

