

## Affordability in Washington

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Senate Higher Education Committee

January 21, 2016





Tuition Reduction

Textbooks and Open Educational Resources

Role of State Aid

Affordability Metric Proposals

Federal Financial Aid Policies

Student Loan Policy and FAFSA Simplification



## A Washington State Affordability Framework will Help Us



**Understand** how funding sources interact and impact affordability for students.



Agree on limits for reasonable levels of student debt and work.



Define affordability goals.



Adjust policy levers to make college affordable for all students.



Measure affordability.

# Students & Families

# State Policymakers

Institutions

Every Washington resident who desires and is able to attend postsecondary education should be able to cover educational costs.



#### Affordability is viewed from the perspective of students and families.

- All students and their families are responsible for sharing in the cost for their education.
- Families should receive early, high quality information about financing options.
- A reasonable amount of work supports student success.



Ensure affordable access to high quality instruction through coordinated funding to public institutions.

- Set stable and predictable tuition and financial aid policies.
- Provide a variety of affordable educational pathways for students.
- Consider the full cost of attendance for each sector when addressing affordability.



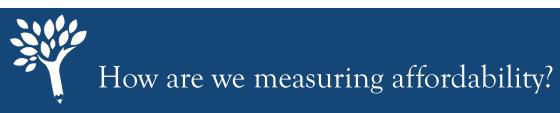
Play a critical role in addressing affordability, including through institutional aid and packaging policies.

- Provide services that support student success.
- Commit to serving a diverse student body, including lowincome and first-generation students.



## Affordability Metrics

Measuring affordability by evaluating Costs, Financial Aid, and Student Options



Paying for postsecondary education has three major components.

#### Costs

Include tuition and fees, books, room and board, etc.

#### Aid

The system by which some costs are reduced or waived, lowering total cost for recipients.

#### **Student Options**

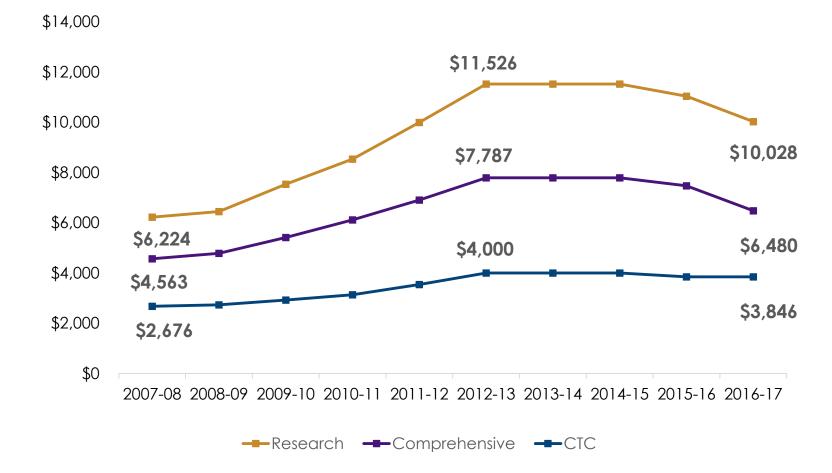
Students then have to decide how to pay for their net costs, the cost remaining after any aid is applied. They can work, borrow, attend parttime, choose different institutions, etc.



#### Tuition Through the Recession to Current Levels

Following steep increases during the recession, tuition held steady and then decreased.

#### Resident Undergraduate Tuition Rates



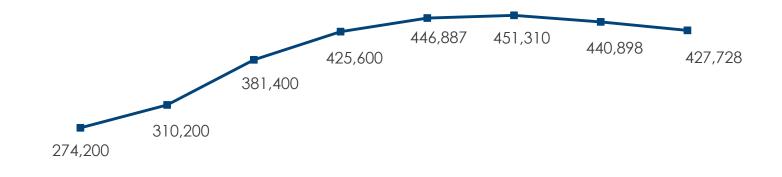
# Students Face Costs Beyond Tuition

	Dependent living with parent	Independent living with parent	Not living with parent
Tuition & Fees			
Books & Supplies	\$825	\$825	\$825
Room & Board	\$3,165	\$7,634	\$9,583
Transportation	\$1,140	\$1,485	\$1,125
Misc./Personal	\$1,810	\$1,867	\$2,055
Total	\$6,940	\$11,811	\$13,588

# FAFSA Applications Remain High

#### **FAFSA Filing by Washington Residents**

Though tapering, applications for aid have increased 56% since 2007.

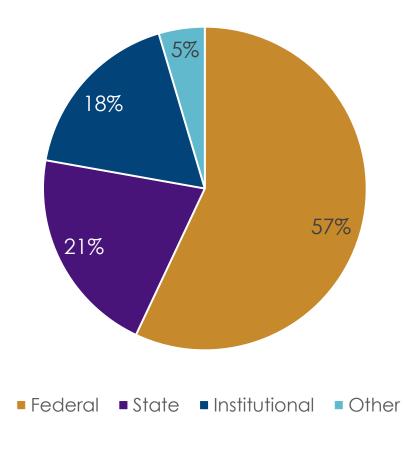


2007-08 2008-09 2009-10 2010-11 2011-12 2012-13 2013-14 2014-15

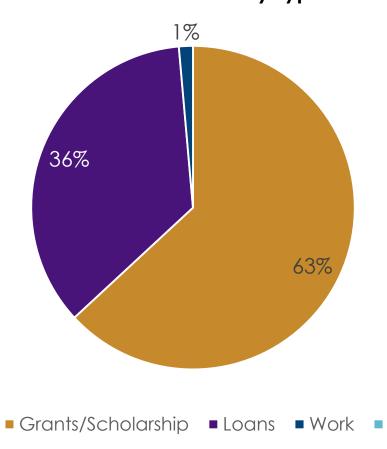


## Nearly \$2 Billion in Aid Serving Washington Undergraduates

2014-15 Total Aid by Source



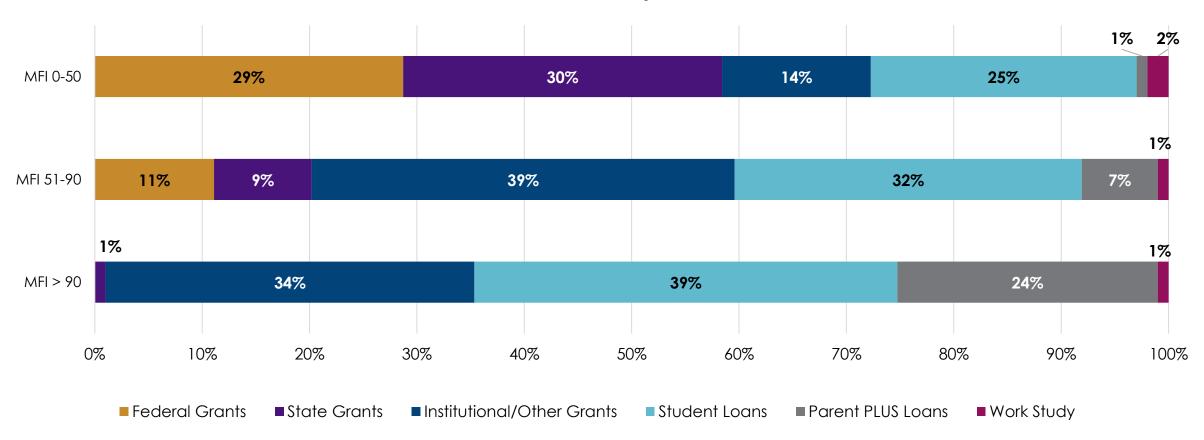
2014-15 Total Aid by Type





### Portion of Total Dollars by Aid Type Varies by Income

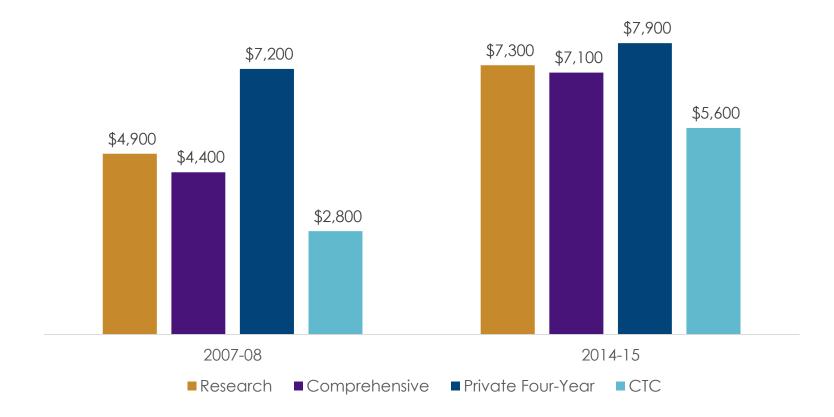
#### Portion of Financial Aid by MFI 2013-2014





### Student Borrowing Increased During the Recession

#### Resident Undergraduate Borrowers with Need





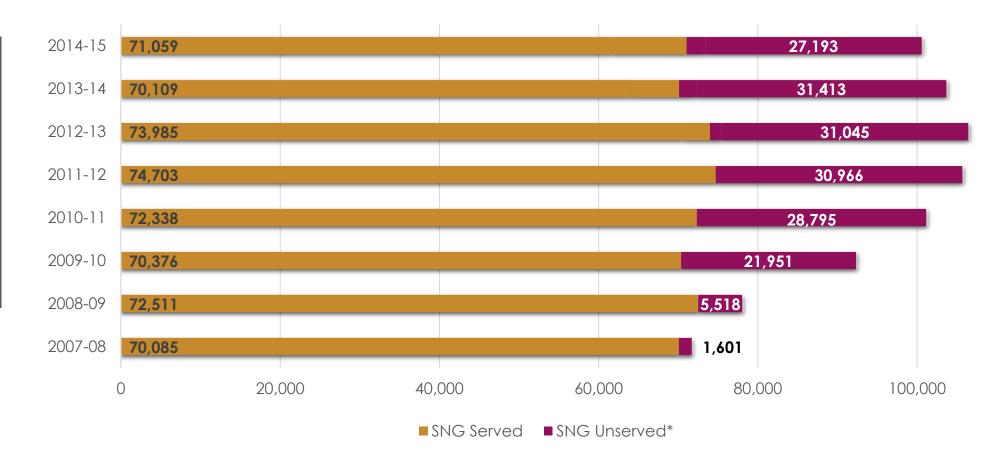
## Parent and Private Loans and Graduate Students

2014-15 Student and Parent Borrowing				
	Total	Average Annual Amount	Students	
Resident Undergraduates	\$631 Million	\$6,800	93,400	
Parent PLUS (Res. UG)	\$142 Million	\$13,300	10,700	
Private Loans (Res. UG)	\$33 Million	\$10,600	3,100	
Graduate Level	\$439 Million	\$25,100	17,500	



#### **State Need Grant Service Levels**

Although enrollments have declined in the two-year sector, total eligible students remain high.

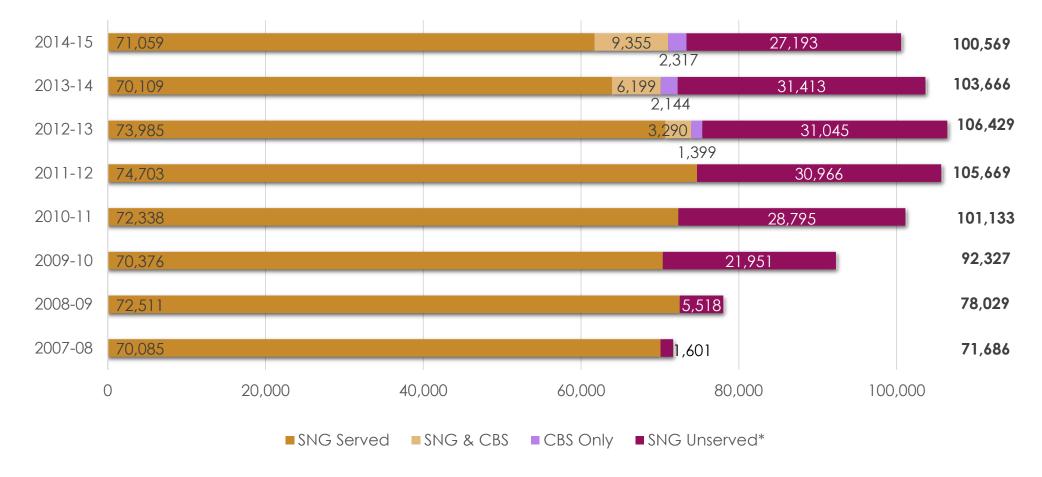




#### Unserved Student Trend Continues

#### State Need Grant and College Bound Scholarship Service Levels

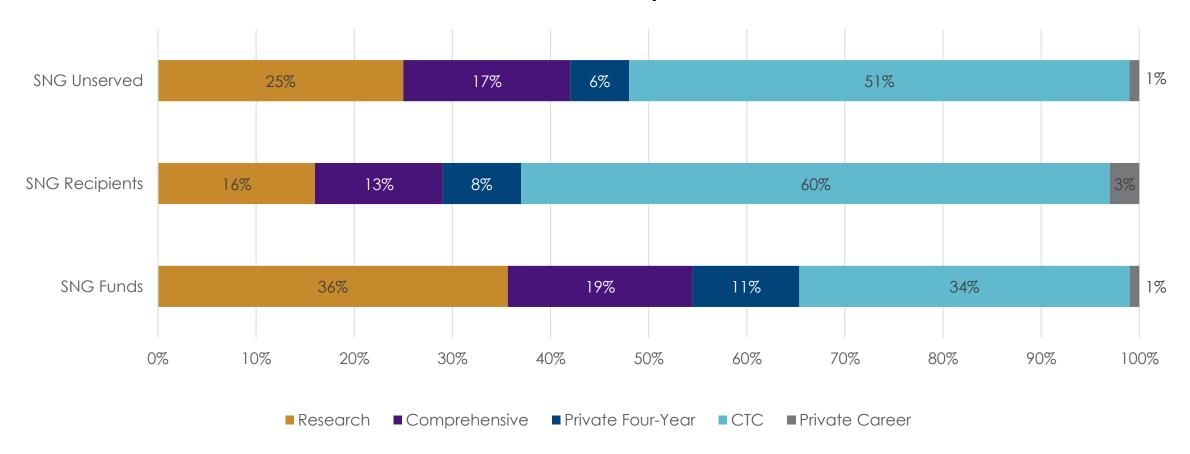
College Bound recipients were 12% of the total State Need Grant eligible population in 2014-15.





#### Dollars are Tied to Award Amounts and Enrollments

#### State Need Grant Service by Sector 2014-15

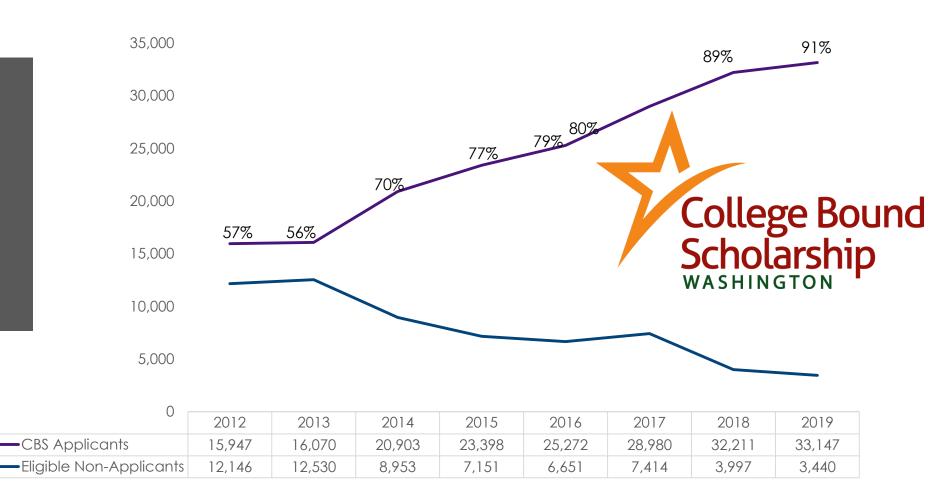




#### CBS Sign-Up Continue to Increase

Applications up 34 percentage points over seven years.

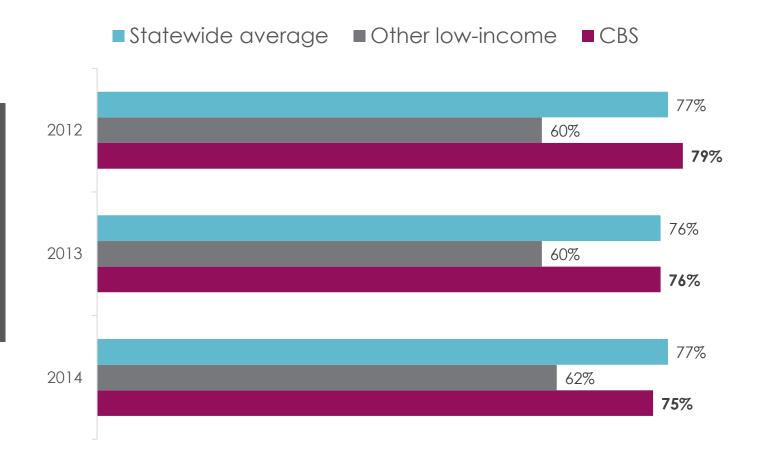
As of January 2016, over 227,000 students have applied.





#### CBS High School Graduation Rates

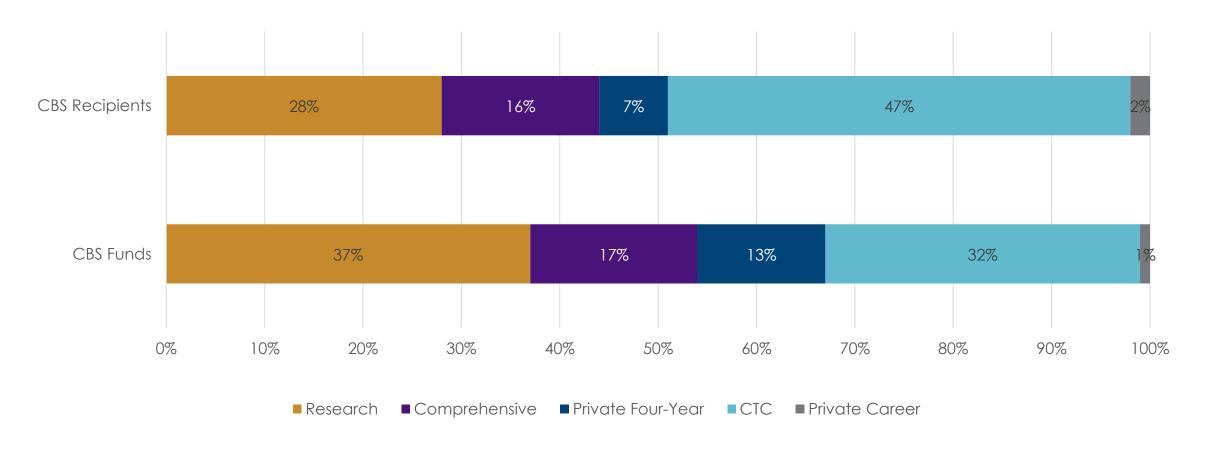
Graduation rates for CBS students are at least ten percentage points higher than that of their non-CBS low-income peers.





### Over Half of College Bound Students Are in Four-Year Institutions

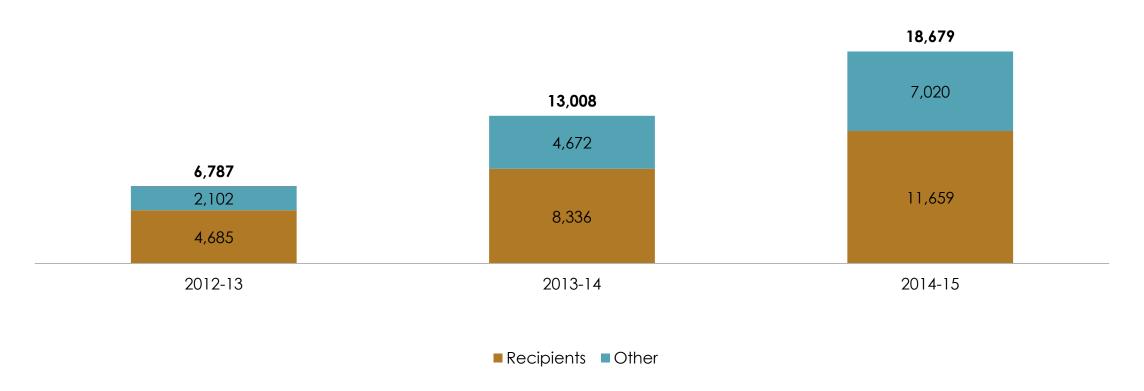
#### College Bound Service by Sector 2014-15





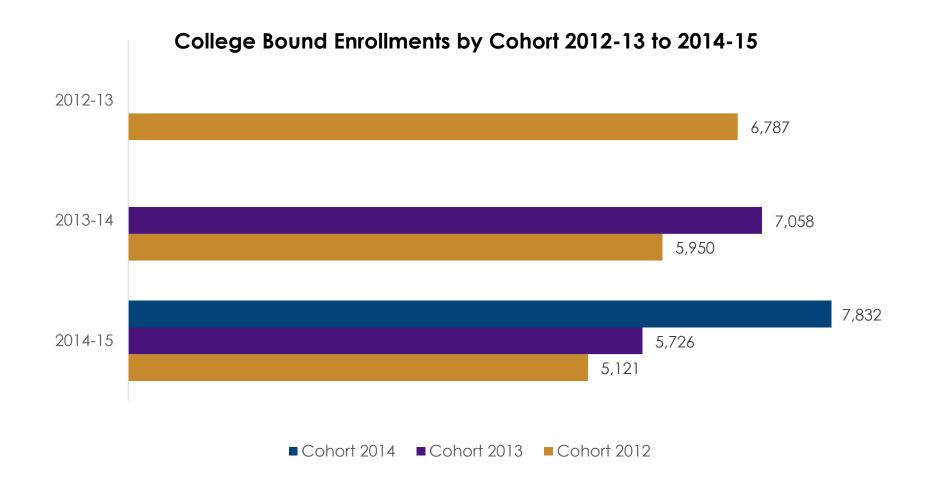
#### Over 60% of Enrolling CBS Students Receive the Scholarship

## College Bound Scholarship Enrollments 2012-13 to 2014-15





## College Bound Students Persist as Cohorts Added



# WA Access & Affordability Initiatives

















#### State Work Study Employment

- A public-private partnership providing employment and funding to eligible students.
- 4,473 students received \$12.5 million in 2014-15.

# Passport to College Promise Scholarship

- Scholarship for foster youth.
- Provides support services and administrative allowance to institutions.
- 363 students received \$1.3 million in 2014-15.

#### **Workforce Related**

- Health Professionals Loan Repayment
- Alternative Routes for Teachers
- Aerospace Loan
- SBCTC Opportunity Grant
- Opportunity Scholarship private/public



## Setting Affordability Goals

Establishing thresholds for maximum levels of debt and work

# Next Steps in Affordability Framework

We've assembled data on affordability from a variety of sources and will continue to monitor and report:

What we need to do next is set thresholds.

- Changes in total cost
- Changes in aid, whether state, federal or institutional
- Debt levels for Washington students

- At what level of student work is too much; at what point does work interfere with educational attainment?
- What level of education debt is too much?



# Lumina Foundation's "Rule of 10"

- An example of a framework with thresholds for work, savings and debt
- Families save 10% of discretionary income for 10 years
- Students work 10 hours per week while in school

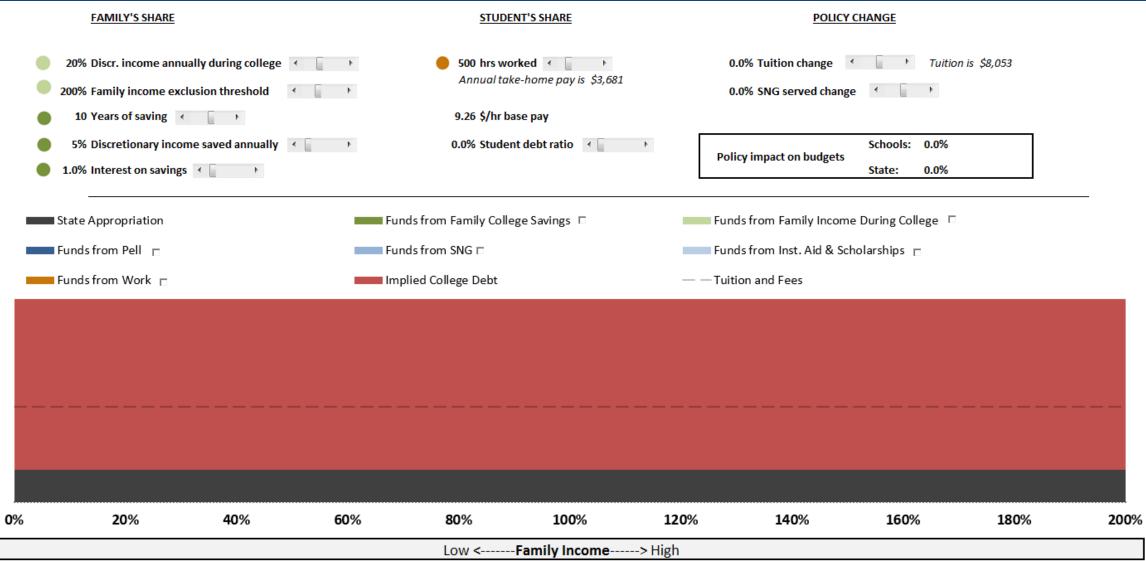
## ASUW Students' Meet Us in the Middle

 Family contribution capped at an amount equal to 20 hours/week of student work during school and 40 hours of work during summer

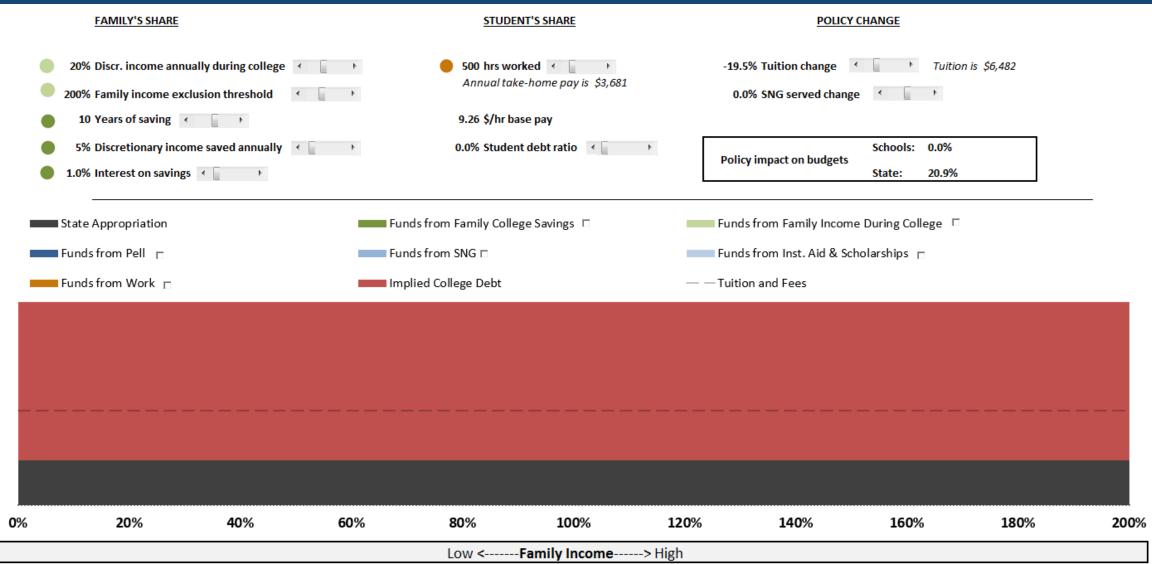
# SHEEO's Moving the Needle

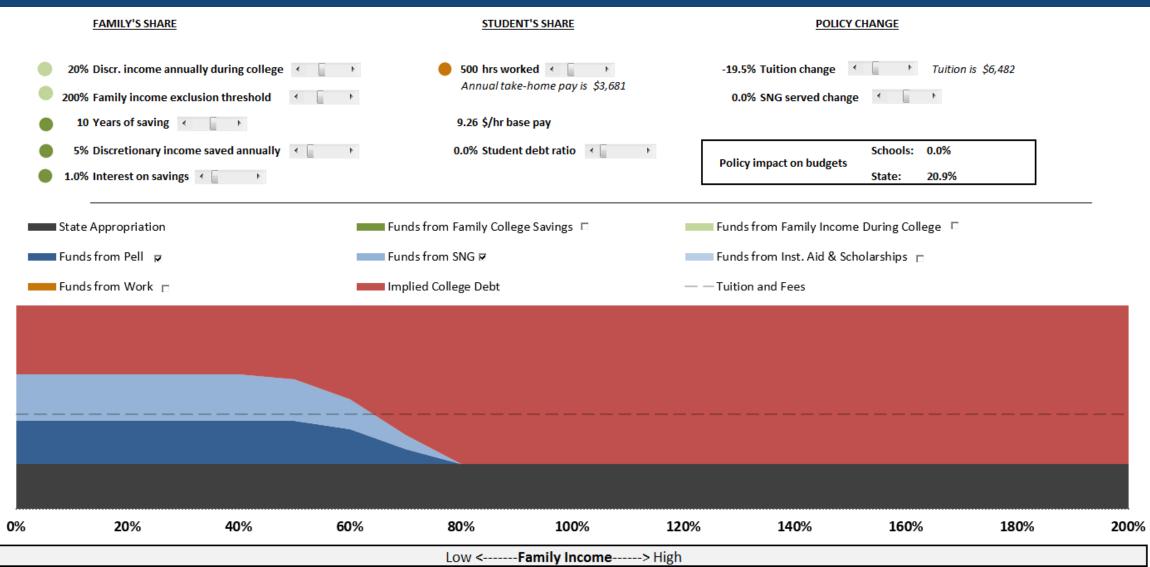
- State Higher Education Executive Offices
- Federal Loans capped at 15% of a graduate's discretionary income and a term of 10 years

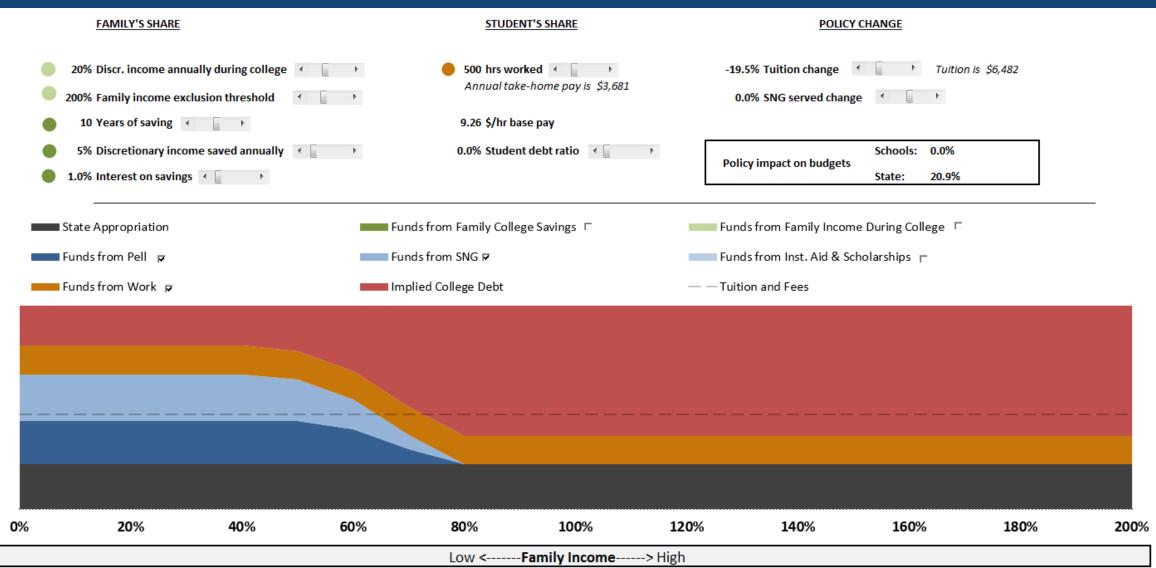


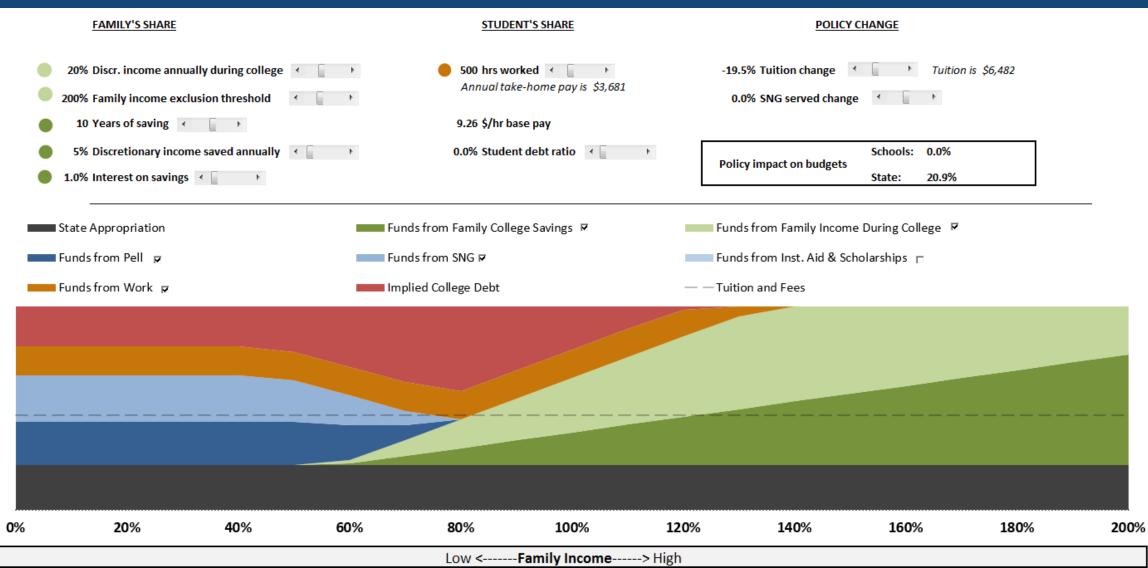


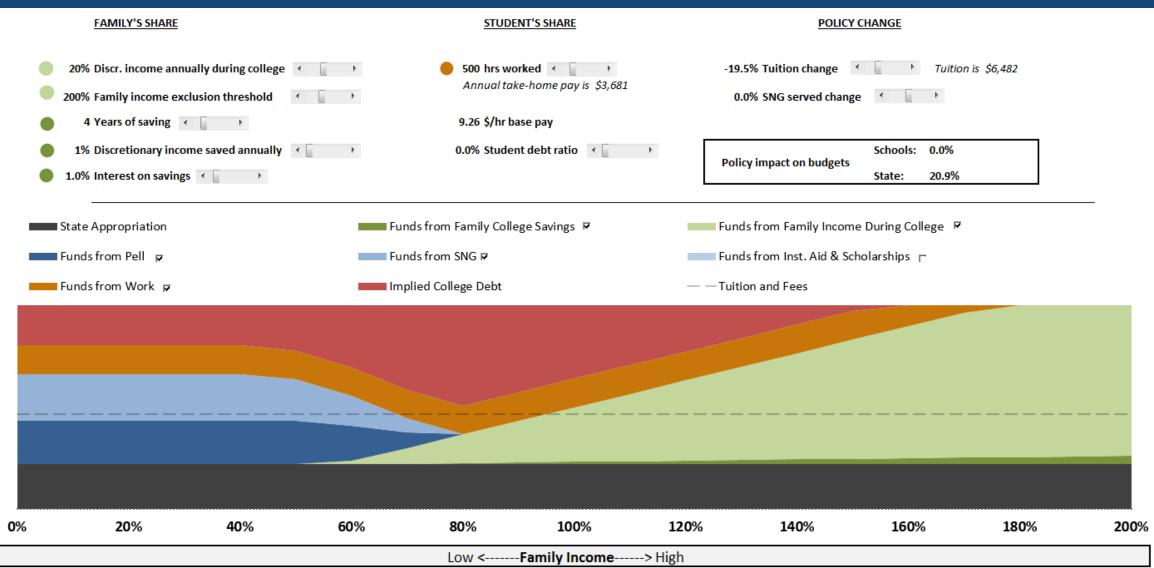




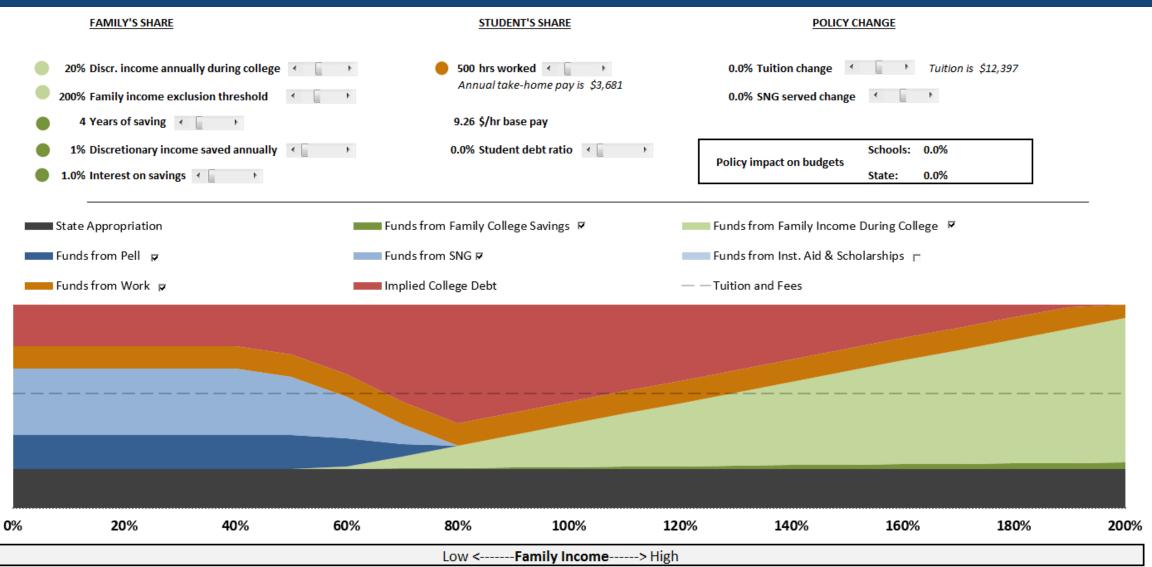




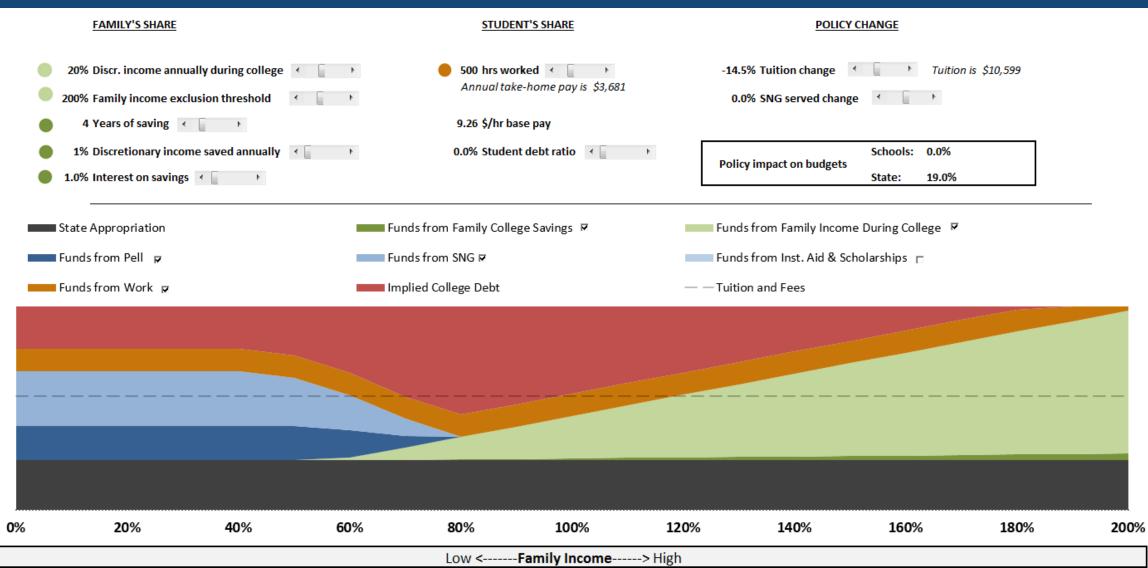




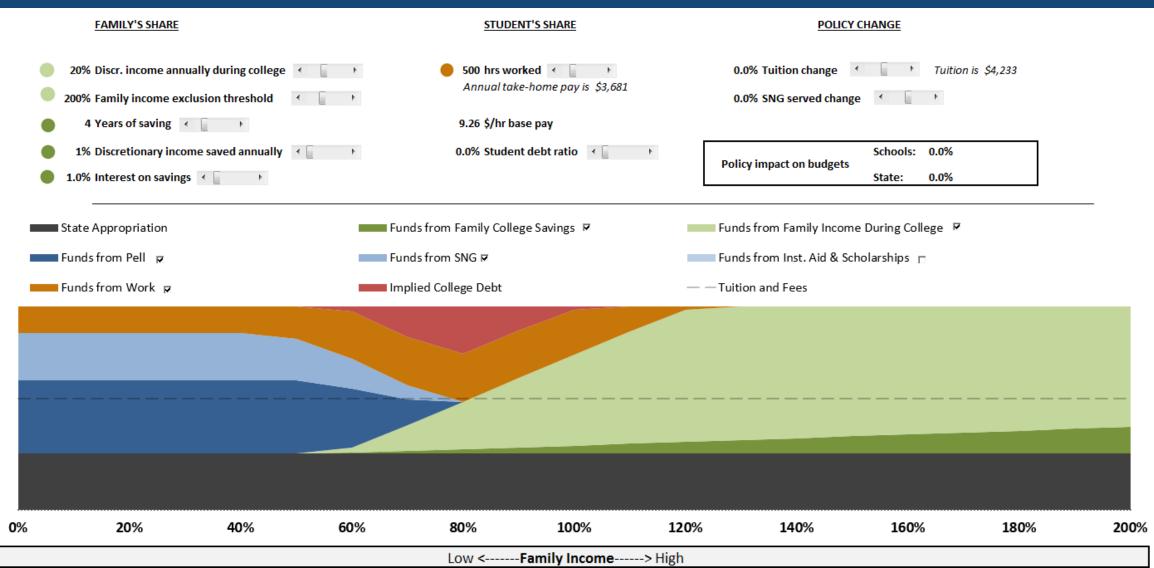
### Affordability Model - Research University, Living On campus, 2014



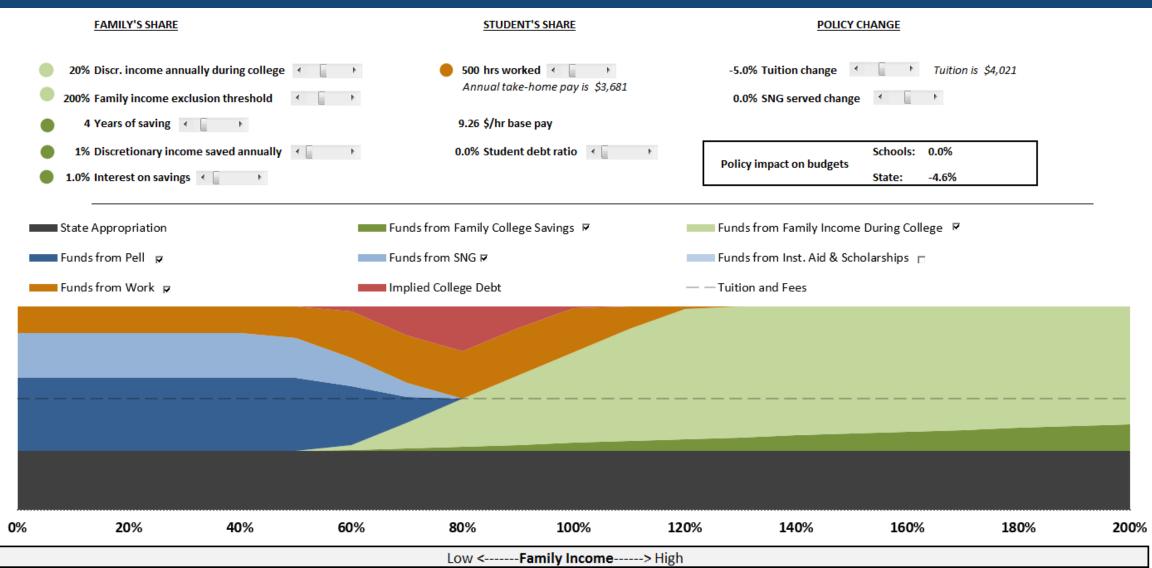
### Affordability Model - Research University, Living On Campus, 2017



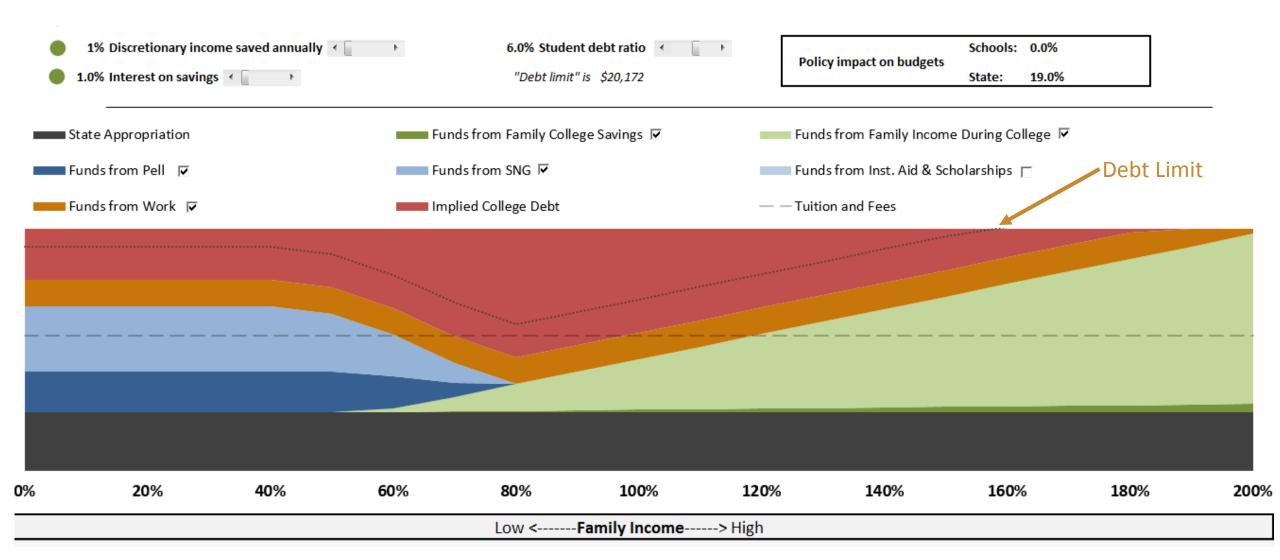
#### Affordability Model - Community College, Living at Home, 2014



#### Affordability Model - Community College, Living at Home, 2017



## Affordability Model – Research University, On Campus, 2017 Example Debt Threshold





## Continue the conversation

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