Unequal Opportunity

A Look at Who Graduates College in Illinois and Why it Matters – A Meta-Analysis
By the Numbers: Higher Education in Illinois

Public Institutions
- 48 2-Year Publics
- 12 4-Year Publics
- 410,383 undergraduates

Private Institutions (Not for profit)
- 17 2-Year NFPs
- 93 4-Year NFPs
- 131,254 undergraduates

For Profit
- 17 2-Year FPs
- 7 4-Year FPs
- 46,337 undergraduates
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Affordability
Higher Education in Illinois: Affordability

- A post-secondary education is no longer affordable for many low-income students and their families in Illinois

- State public universities are increasingly out of reach for lowest income families

- However, Illinois community colleges remain affordable

![Figure 1. Percentage of Family Income Needed to Pay for Full-Time Enrollment at Public Institutions, 2014](chart.png)

Source: Midwestern Higher Education Compact, 2015
Higher Education in Illinois: Affordability

Illinois community colleges remain a good value at only a slightly higher price than the national average. However, tuition and fees are increasing at a slightly higher rate than the national average.

Source: College Board, Tuition and Fees at Public Two-Year Institutions by State, 2018.
Higher Education in Illinois: Affordability

Source: College Board, Tuition and Fees at Public Four-Year Institutions by State, 2018.

Four-year public universities on the other hand...

Illinois $13,620

Illinois 5%
Higher Education in Illinois: Affordability

Illinois public universities are increasingly out of reach for low-income students

Kyle in 2018:

- Maximum Map Award: $4968
- Maximum Pell Award: $6095
- Maximum SEOG Grant: $4000
- Total Need Based Aid: $15,063

Cost of Attendance (Tuition, fees, housing, books, other expenses)

- Southern Illinois University Carbondale: $27,708

1991 difference between aid and cost: ($186)

Source: Illinois Student Assistance Commission, Data Book 2016
Ops & Pension Funding in IL Higher Ed

- State pension funding as a % of total HE spending has increased significantly since 2009
- Operations spending has decreased by more than 1/3 since 2000

Source: Illinois Postsecondary Investments, Strategy Labs, Lumina Foundation, 2017
Illinois Higher Education Spending

- Significant decreases in operations spending & student support $

- Community college spending up (local funds)

Source: Illinois Postsecondary Investments, Strategy Labs, Lumina Foundation, 2017
Tuition Covered by MAP

MAP now covers less than half of public tuition and fees at public 4-yr colleges and less than 1/3 at 2-yr colleges.

Source: Illinois Postsecondary Investments, Strategy Labs, Lumina Foundation, 2017
Illinois MAP Awards

- The majority of MAP funding goes to public and private nonprofit 4-yr colleges and universities.

Source: Illinois Postsecondary Investments, Strategy Labs, Lumina Foundation, 2017
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Access
Higher Education in Illinois: Access

• Nationally, postsecondary enrollment continues to decline from recession era peaks by about 1 - 2% per year with the steepest declines in community college and for-profit sectors.

• Undergraduate enrollment of students of color in Illinois has steadily increased in the last ten years from 37% to 46% of total enrollment in 2016.

• African-American and Latino students in the state tend to be more highly concentrated in community colleges and for-profit institutions than their peers: 46% of African-American and 55% of Latino students were enrolled in public two-year institutions compared to 23% in public four-year institutions.

• From 2011 – 2015, Illinois saw a drastic decrease in African-American undergraduate enrollment in public institutions (25% total decrease). IL ranks 46th in the nation in terms of the size of our Black-White achievement gap in higher education.
Illinois College Enrollments

- Total enrollment in community colleges has declined by about 68K students since peaking in 2009 and 2010
- Enrollment in public universities is roughly the same as 2000 levels

Source: Illinois Postsecondary Investments, Strategy Labs, Lumina Foundation, 2017
Public Institutions:
Significant Enrollment Declines for African-American Students

Undergraduate Student Enrollment: Underrepresented Ethnicities and Races
at Illinois Public Universities & Community Colleges
Fall Enrollment, 2012-2016

ACCESS OVER TIME

African American  Hispanic  All Other URG

African-American  Hispanic  Other URG
African-American Students Are Overrepresented in For-Profit Colleges; Latino Students Overrepresented in Community Colleges

Community College: Latino Enrollment Continues to Increase

- Significant but slowing enrollment growth for Latino students in Illinois community colleges
- Nearly 30% decline for African-American students in recent years

Enrollment By Race: Illinois Community Colleges

Source: Illinois Board of Higher Education, Data Book 2017
Public Universities: White Enrollment Declines Significantly

Steep enrollment declines for white students (20%) since 2011

14.5% decline for African Americans over the same period

Source: Illinois Board of Higher Education, Data Book 2017
Private Colleges: Latino Enrollment Increases Significantly

41% increase in Latino student enrollment

11.8% decline African-American enrollment

8% decline Illinois for white enrollment

Flat Asian enrollment

Enrollment By Race: Illinois Private Institutions

Source: Illinois Board of Higher Education, Data Book 2017
For-Profit College: Significant Enrollment Declines For Most Groups Since 2011

For profit enrollment down significantly for white and African-American students

Source: Illinois Board of Higher Education, Data Book 2017
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Completion
Unequal Opportunity in Illinois: Completion

- Nationally, the graduation rate is 59% for a bachelors degree and 32% for a two-year degree.
- While national graduation rates for African-Americans and Latinos have been climbing, completion gaps persist between these groups and their white peers.
- In Illinois the completion rate was 62% at four year public institutions and 26% at two-year institutions.
- The completion gap is most pronounced between white and African-American students (66% and 33.7% respectively).
Higher Education in Illinois: Completion

- Overall college going rates have improved for all racial groups in Illinois over the last 20 years.
- However, in spite of increases in college going rates overall, college completion gaps along racial and socioeconomic lines persist.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>37</th>
<th>Percent of low-income students graduating within 6 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Percent of higher income students graduating within 6 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Advance Illinois, IPEDS, 2016
Degrees Awarded

- The state’s public institutions are awarding more degrees at all levels than in 2000

Source: Illinois Postsecondary Investments, Strategy Labs, Lumina Foundation, 2017
Bachelor’s Degree Completion in IL

Illinois graduation rates within 150% of normal time at 4 year institutions

White Nat. Average 63%
Latino Nat. Average 54%
African-American Nat. Average 41%

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS, Graduation Rates 2016
Associate Degree Completion in IL

Illinois graduation rates within 150% of normal time at 2 year institutions

White / Latino Nat. Average 33%
African-American Nat. Average 25%

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS, Graduation Rates 2016
Bachelor’s Degree Completion Across Institution Types in IL

Significant completion gaps by race exist across institution type in Illinois

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution Type</th>
<th>Race</th>
<th>2008 Cohort</th>
<th>2009 Cohort</th>
<th>2010 Cohort</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>African-American</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private non-profit</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>African-American</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private for-profit</td>
<td>White</td>
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<td>36%</td>
<td>34%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>African-American</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS, Graduation Rates 2016
Significant completion gaps by race exist across institution type in Illinois

Illinois graduation rates within 150% of normal time, by sector and race/ethnicity for 2 year institutions

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS, Graduation Rates 2016
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Implications for Policy and Practice
Unequal Opportunity: Implications

• Eliminating persistent racial and socioeconomic completion gaps must become a public priority
• Ensuring an affordable and efficient path for all students through college must be an explicit goal of higher education policy in Springfield and on each individual college campus
• Focused research is needed to better understand the factors that are contributing to decreased participation by most demographic groups in Illinois
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Question and Answer
Thank You!