

For the benefit of Vermont



CONNECTING THE DOTS:

Who suffers when state support for public higher education stagnates?

A brief scan using multiple sources

Jeb Spaulding, Chancellor
Vermont State Colleges System
January 2017

State Inaction Harms Vermonters

- **Vermont has low college continuation.**

Vermont does a great job graduating high school students, but a poor job sending kids to college. Cost is a factor.

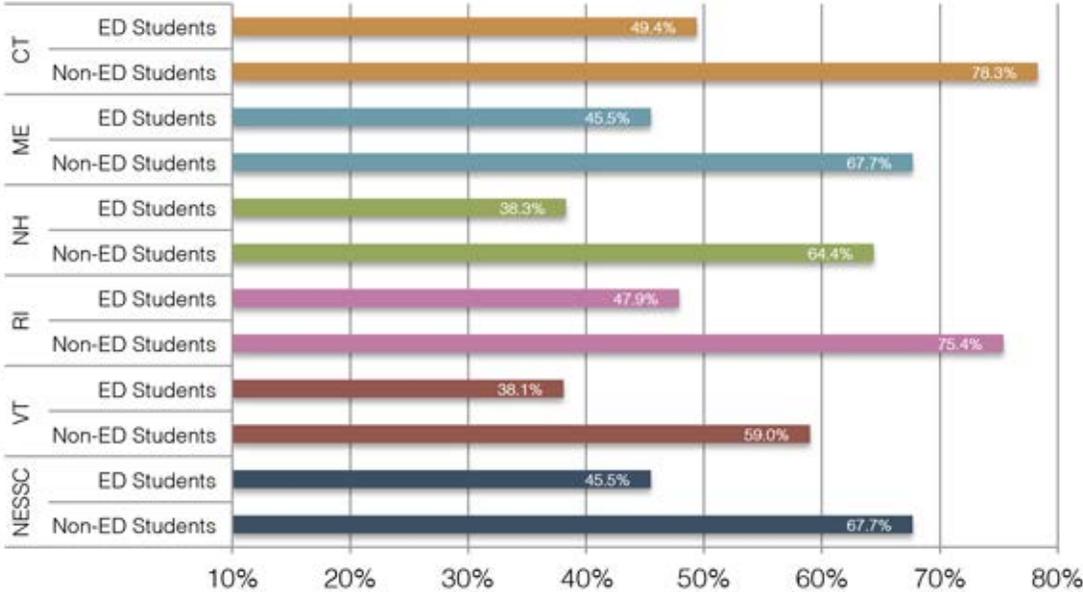
- **Vermonters pay the second highest in-state tuition in the country, despite the low cost of the public state college system.**

Vermont students who attend college in-state pay more for it, primarily because Vermont provides among the lowest levels of state funding for higher education.

- **The Vermont State Colleges have low tuition and cost of attendance, but high student debt.**

For most Vermonters, the VSC is their lowest cost option, but the combination of low state support and the socio-economic makeup of our students means they borrow more and graduate with high college debt.

2015 College Enrollment Rates



ED = Economically Disadvantaged Students

Source: Common Data Project 2016 Annual Report

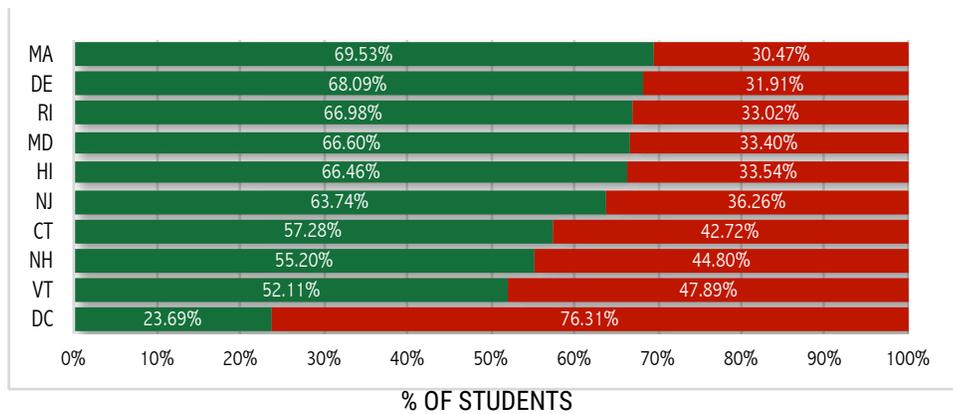
Student Migration Out-of-State vs. In-State

Percent of students going to school out-of-state versus in-state.

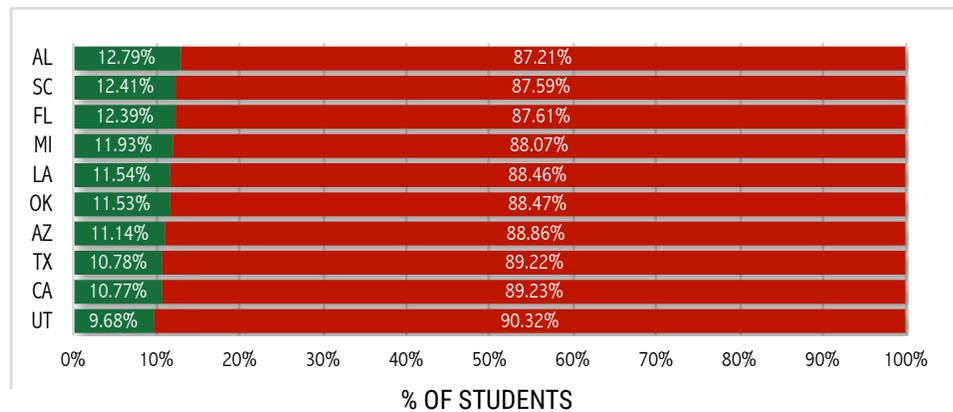
STUDENTS GOING OUT-OF-STATE

STUDENTS STAYING IN-STATE

TEN STATES WITH HIGHEST PERCENT OF STUDENTS GOING OUT-OF-STATE



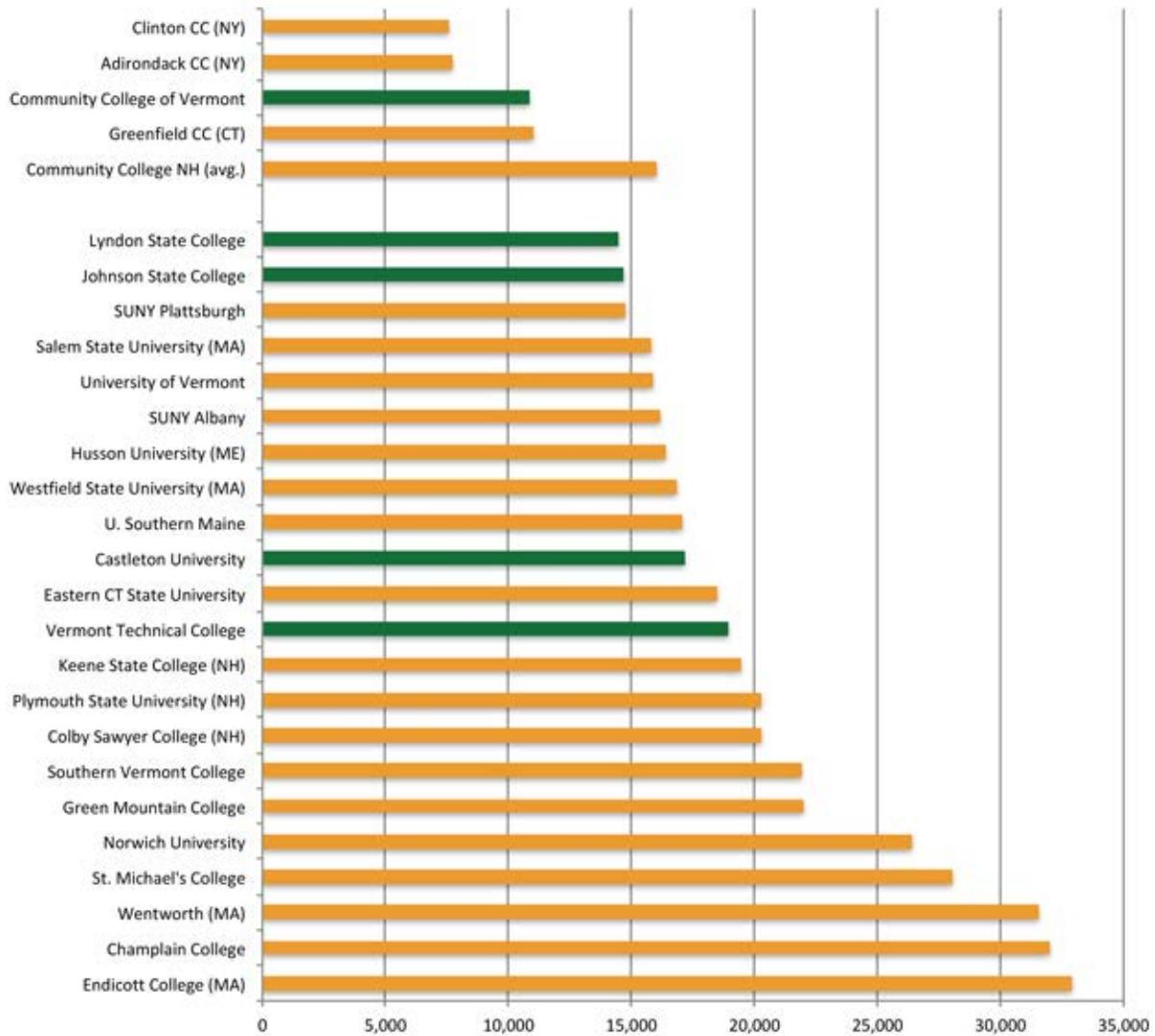
TEN STATES WITH HIGHEST PERCENT OF STUDENTS STAYING IN-STATE



First-time degree-seeking undergraduate students at not-for-profit four-year schools with at least 2,000 enrolled students.
 Source: Institute of Education Sciences, <https://ies.ed.gov>

Average Annual Net Cost of Attendance

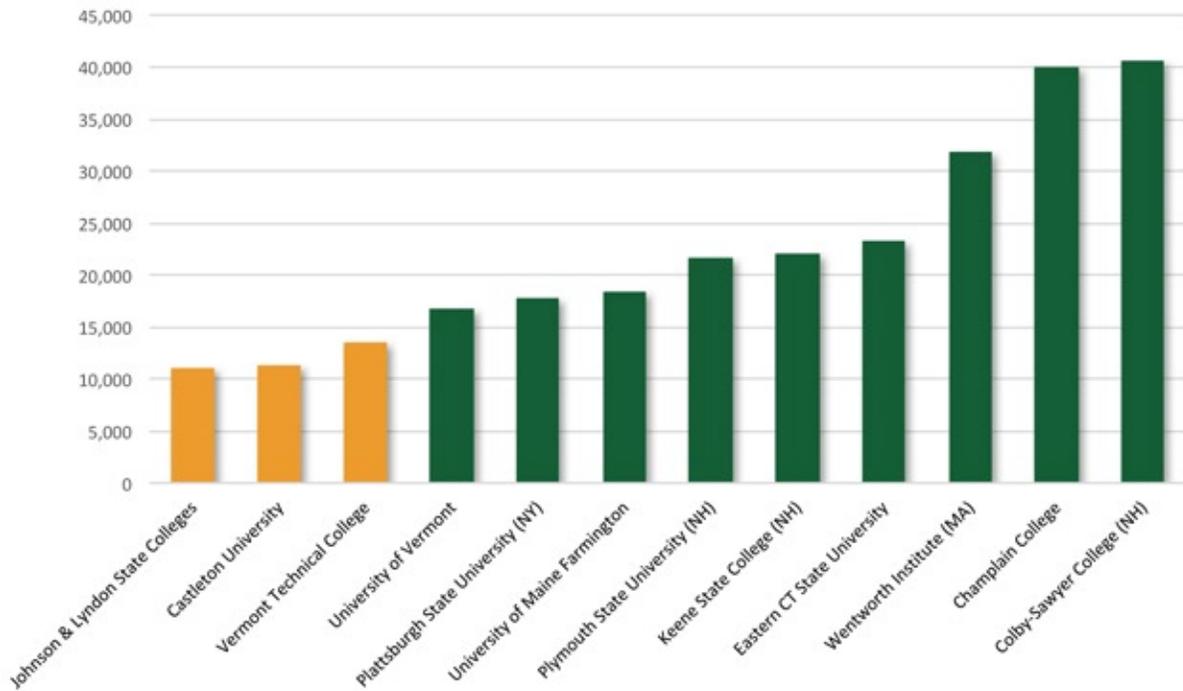
All costs minus grant aid



Source: U.S. Department of Education Scorecard

Tuition & Fee Comparisons for VT Students

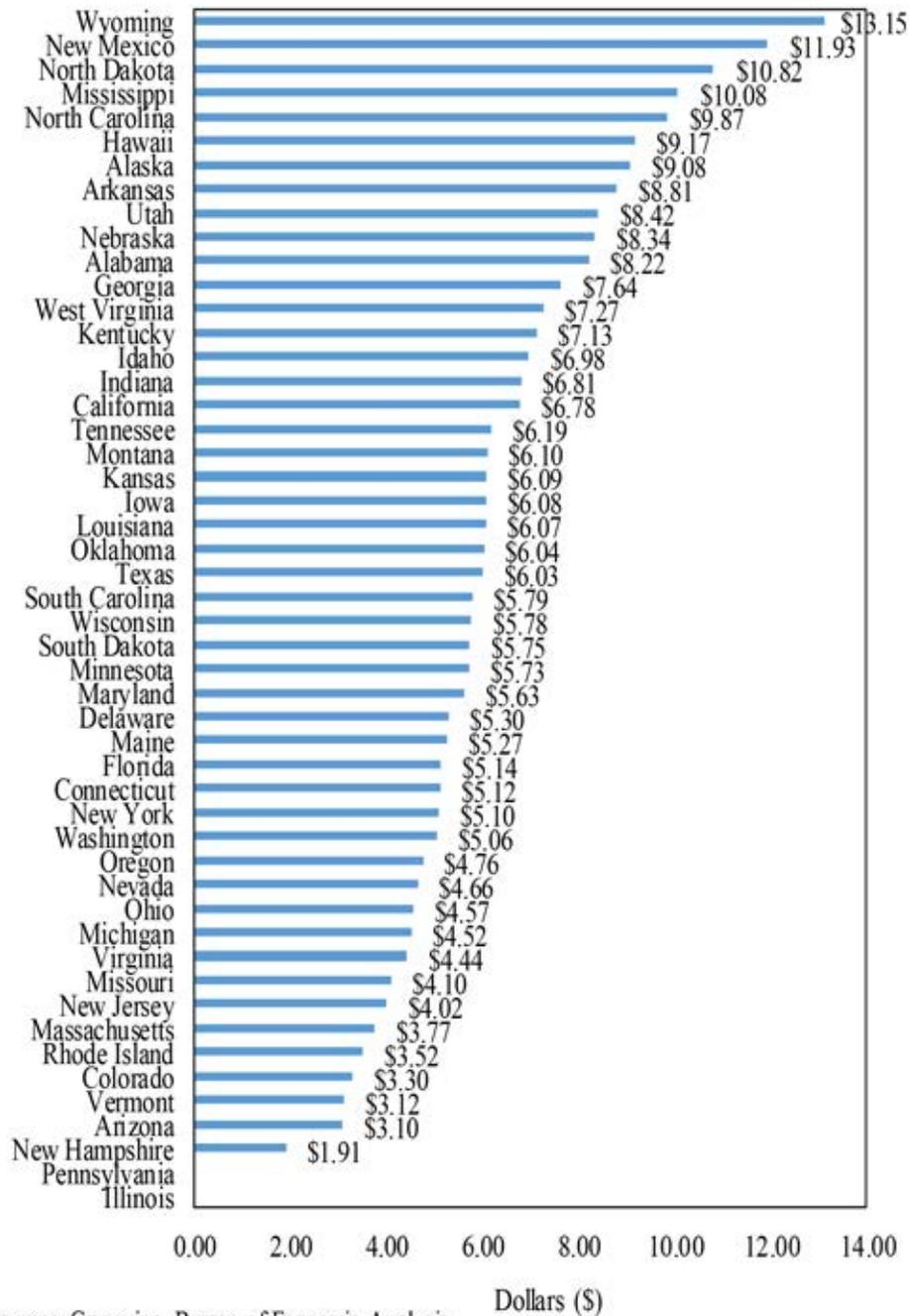
School year 2016–2017



Source: VSCS Institutional Data, college websites

State Fiscal Support for Higher Education

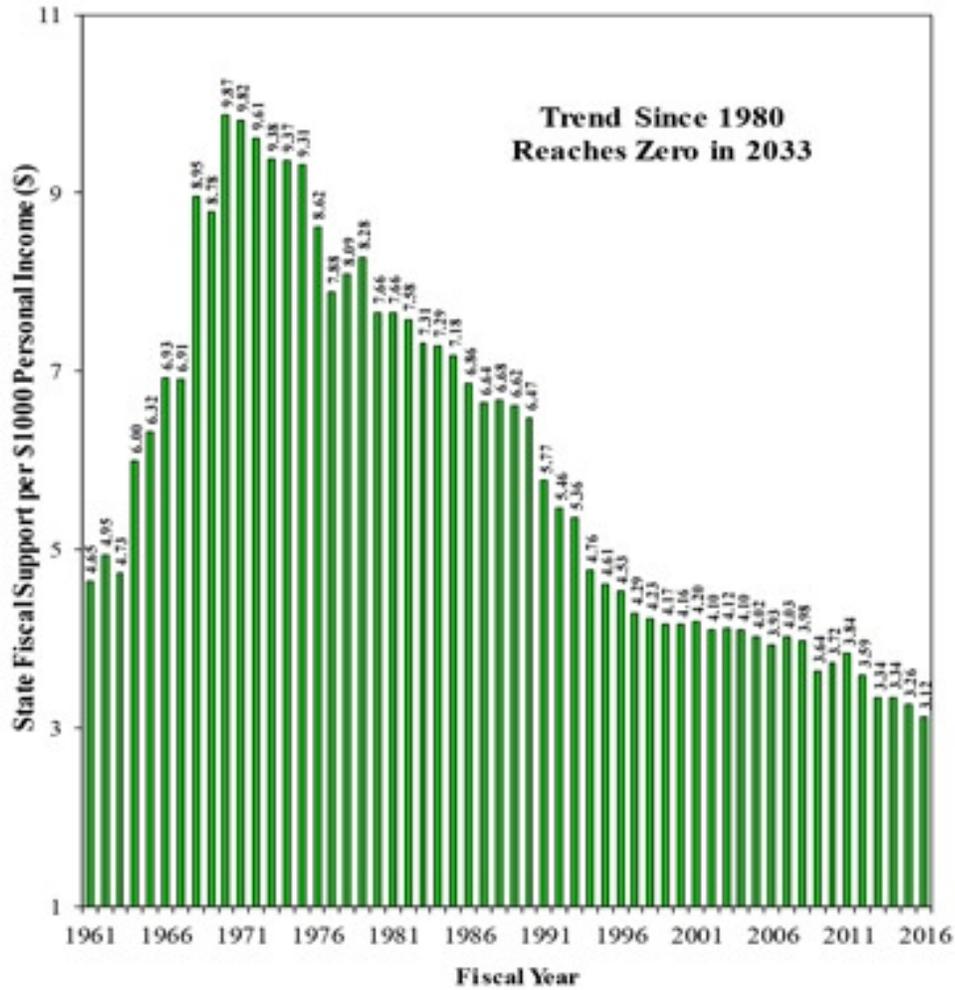
Per \$1000 of state personal income, FY2016



Sources: Grapevine, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Vermont Fiscal Support for Higher Education

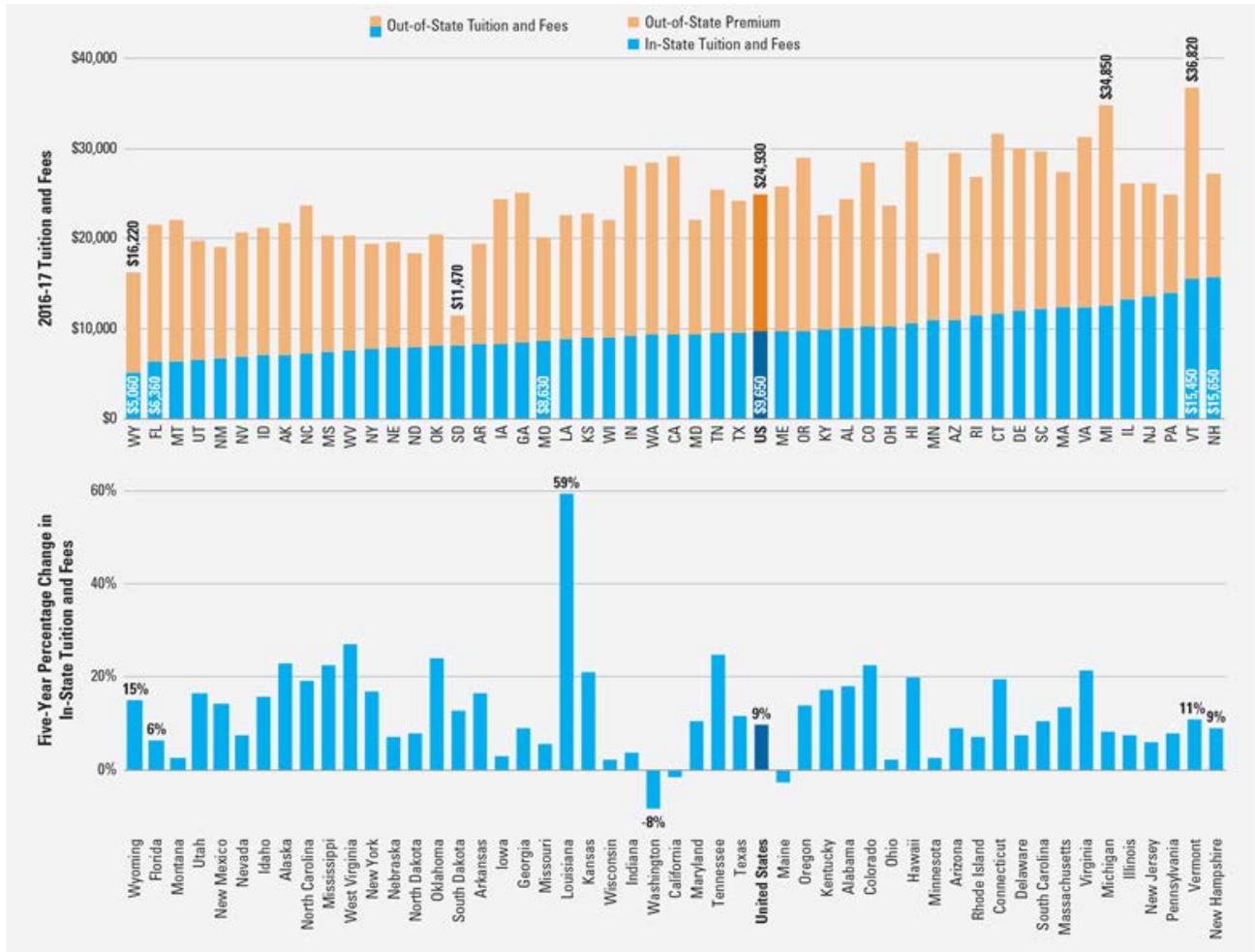
Per \$1000 of personal income, FY1961 to FY2015



Source: Postsecondary Education Opportunity

2016-17 In-State Tuition and Fees

At public institutions, by state and five-year percentage change in inflation-adjusted tuition and fees



Source: The College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges

Highest & Lowest Family Share of Total College Costs (Public)

| Highest Family Share | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Vermont | 82% |
| New Hampshire | 81% |
| Delaware | 73% |
| Colorado | 73% |
| Pennsylvania | 72% |
| Rhode Island | 70% |
| Michigan | 70% |
| Alabama | 64% |
| South Carolina | 63% |
| Ohio | 63% |

Young Invincibles' Analysis of State Higher Education Executive Officers' SHEF Report

| Lowest Family Share | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Wyoming | 15% |
| California | 22% |
| Alaska | 26% |
| New Mexico | 32% |
| North Carolina | 34% |
| Hawaii | 34% |
| Florida | 35% |
| New York | 36% |
| Nevada | 36% |
| Idaho | 38% |

Young Invincibles' Analysis of State Higher Education Executive Officers' SHEF Report

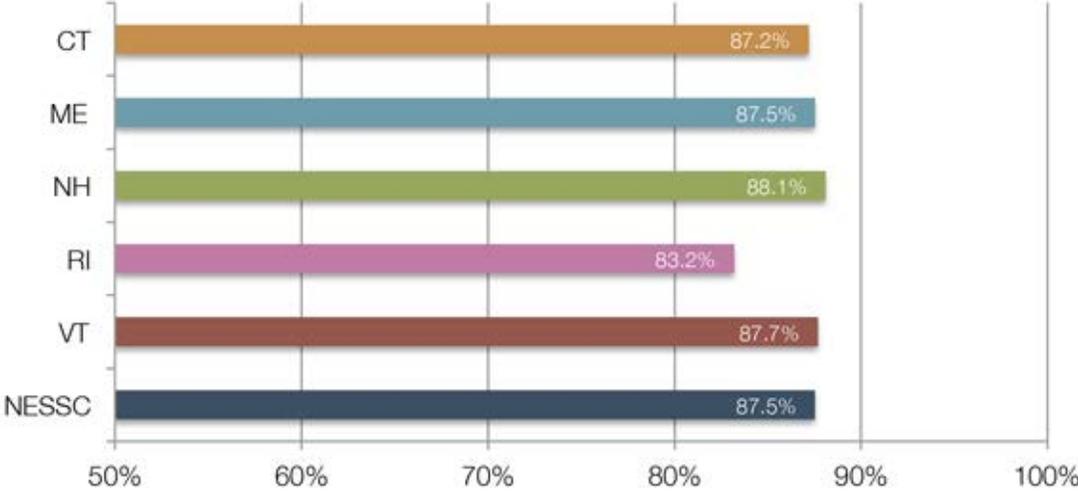
Typical Total Debt

Median debt of graduates with federal debt



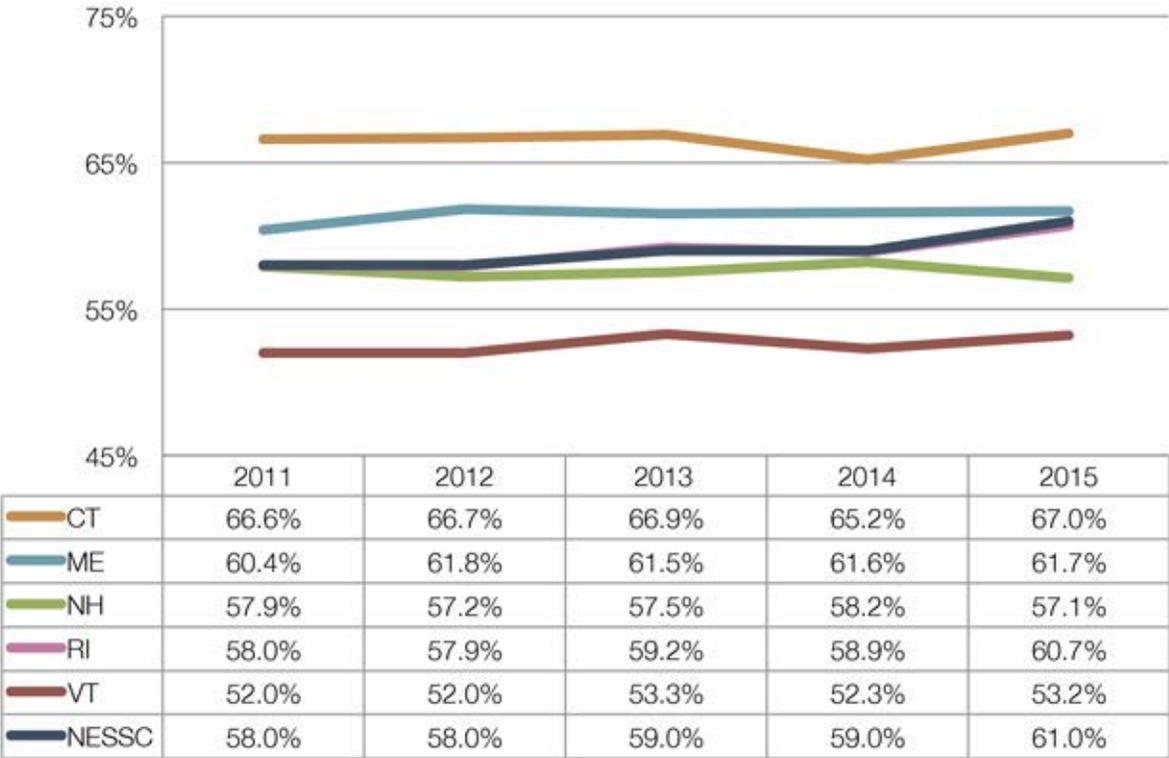
Source: U.S. Department of Education Scorecard

2015 High School Graduation Rates



Source: Common Data Project 2016 Annual Report

2015 College Enrollment: Five-Year Trend



Source: Common Data Project 2016 Annual Report