

Louisiana

College Affordability Profile 2018

The socioeconomic future of SREB states depends in large part on substantially increasing the number of residents with postsecondary credentials of value. As the population of SREB states become more diversified, Louisiana faces a critical challenge to help more people succeed in postsecondary education and earn a living wage. This 2018 college affordability profile illustrates how affordable different public institutions are for Louisiana families at various income levels.

What Percentage of Average Family Income Is Required to Attend College Full Time?

In 2015-16, families in Louisiana needed on average close to 23 percent of their income to pay for educational expenses for a full-time student at public category 1 institutions and nearly 27 percent at public four-year category 2 institutions. These percentages were much higher than they were in 2010-11 but lower than the SREB and national averages in 2015-16.

For a full-time student at public two-year institutions, families in Louisiana needed to pay, on average, 21 percent of their income in 2015-16 to cover educational expenses. This was higher than the 17 percent needed in 2010-11 and SREB and national averages in 2015-16.

	Louisiana, 2010-11	Louisiana, 2015-16	SREB Average, 2015-16	U.S. Average, 2015-16
Public Four-Year Category 1	14.0%	22.9%	30.5%	30.8%
Public Four-Year Category 2	17.9%	26.6%	28.8%	27.9%
Public Two-Year	17.0%	21.1%	17.0%	18.2%
Public Technical	21.6%	20.6%	18.6%	18.2%

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Directory files 2010 and 2015, Student Financial Aid files and 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity files 2011 and 2016; American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples 2010 and 2015. Institutional sectors are based on SREB-State Data Exchange categories.

How Much Is Spent Per Student on Financial Aid?

Louisiana spent \$161 on average per full-time-equivalent student on need-based aid in 2015-16 compared to \$138 in 2010-11. The SREB average was \$343 and the national average was \$376 in 2015-16. The state spent \$1,601, on average per FTE, for merit-based aid in 2015-16, much more than the SREB average at \$416 and the national average of \$168.

Financial Aid Category	Louisiana, 2010-11	Louisiana, 2015-16	SREB Average, 2015-16	U.S. Average, 2015-16
Need Only	\$138	\$161	\$343	\$376
Need and Merit	\$10	NA	\$135	\$214
Merit Only	\$807	\$1,601	\$416	\$168
Special Purpose	\$37	\$6	\$64	\$39

Sources: National Association of State Student Grant & Aid Programs 2011 and 2016 annual surveys (results for public institutions only); U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity files, 2011 and 2016, and Directory files, 2010 and 2015.

For Families Making Less Than \$30,000, What Percentage of Income Is Required for Tuition at Lowest-Priced Colleges?

Twenty-eight percent of families in Louisiana made less than \$30,000 in 2015. For these families, the cost of tuition and fees at the lowest-priced public institutions averaged 18 percent of income that year, compared to 6 percent in 2010-11. This percentage was lower than the SREB and national averages in 2010-11 but nearly the same as 2015-16.

	2010-11	2015-16
Percentage of Families Earning Less than \$30,000 Annually	29%	28%
Tuition and Fees at Lowest-Priced Public Colleges	\$997	\$2,926
Average Income of Louisiana Families Earning Less than \$30,000 Annually	\$16,814	\$16,438
Percentage of Income Needed for Tuition and Fees at the Lower-Priced Public Institutions	6%	18%
SREB Average	13%	17%
U.S. Average	15%	18%

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Student Charges files and Directory files 2010 and 2015, 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity files 2011 and 2016; American Community Survey Public Use Micro Sample files 2010 and 2015.

How Much Do Graduates Borrow?

Graduates who sought a degree or certificate from public four-year category 1 universities in Louisiana in 2015-16 borrowed, on average, \$19,889 and graduates of four-year category 2 institutions borrowed \$22,889 on average. These amounts were noticeably higher than average amounts borrowed in 2010-11, but close to or lower than SREB and national averages in 2015-16.

Students at public two-year colleges borrowed, on average, \$12,707 in 2015-16, much more than the average amount borrowed in 2010-11 and higher than SREB and national averages.

	Louisiana, 2010-11	Louisiana, 2015-16	SREB Average, 2015-16	U.S. Average, 2015-16
Public Four-Year Category 1	\$15,719	\$19,889	\$21,703	\$21,505
Public Four-Year Category 2	\$18,100	\$22,889	\$22,391	\$19,893
Public Two-Year	\$9,934	\$12,707	\$9,829	\$9,655

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, College Scorecard, 2010 and 2015; Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity files 2011 and 2016 and Directory files 2010 and 2015. Institutional sectors are based on SREB State Data Exchange categories.

A Closer Look at Family Ability to Pay

SREB’s Commission on College Affordability defined affordability as the relationship of the price required to attend higher education — or the net price — to family income.

Net price is the sum of tuition and required fees, plus room and board, books and other expenses, minus grant aid students receive from the federal or state government or the institution.

Net Price as a Percentage of Income, Public Four-Year Category 1 Institutions

At Louisiana’s public four-year category 1 institutions, families making less than \$30,000 in 2015 needed nearly 43 percent of their income for educational expenses. In 2010, that percentage was 21 percent. Families making between \$30,000 and \$48,000 needed 25 percent of their income for a full-time student in 2015-16; these families needed 15 percent of their income in 2010-11 to cover educational expenses.

Family Income	Average in This Income Level, 2015	Percentage of Families in This Income Level, 2015	Net Price, 2015-16	Percentage of 2010 Income Needed	Percentage of 2015 Income Needed
Income \$0 - \$30,000	\$16,438	28%	\$6,998	21%	43%
Income \$30,000 - \$48,000	\$38,986	16%	\$9,662	15%	25%
Income \$48,000 - \$75,000	\$61,037	20%	\$13,567	15%	22%
Income \$75,000 - \$110,000	\$91,494	17%	\$15,184	12%	17%
Income \$110,000 and above	\$184,980	19%	\$15,336	6%	8%

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Directory files 2010 and 2015, Student Financial Aid files and 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity files 2011 and 2016; American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples, 2010 and 2015. Institutional sectors are based on SREB-State Data Exchange categories.

Net Price as a Percentage of Income, Public Four-Year Category 2 Institutions

At public four-year category 2 institutions in Louisiana, families making less than \$30,000 in 2015 needed 62 percent of their income for educational expenses compared to 35 percent in 2010. Families making between \$30,000 and \$48,000 needed 28 percent of their income in 2015 compared to 18 percent in 2010-11 for a full-time student.

Family Income	Average in This Income Level, 2015	Percentage of Families in This Income Level, 2015	Net Price, 2015-16	Percentage of 2010 Income Needed	Percentage of 2015 Income Needed
Income \$0 - \$30,000	\$16,438	28%	\$10,159	35%	62%
Income \$30,000 - \$48,000	\$38,986	16%	\$10,916	18%	28%
Income \$48,000 - \$75,000	\$61,037	20%	\$12,503	16%	20%
Income \$75,000 - \$110,000	\$91,494	17%	\$13,978	13%	15%
Income \$110,000 and above	\$184,980	19%	\$13,512	6%	7%

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Directory files 2010 and 2015, Student Financial Aid files and 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity files 2011 and 2016; American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples, 2010 and 2015. Institutional sectors are based on SREB-State Data Exchange categories.

Net Price as a Percentage of Income, Public Two-Year Institutions

At public two-year institutions in Louisiana, families making less than \$30,000 in 2015 needed 48 percent of their income for educational expenses compared to 36 percent in 2010. Families making between \$30,000 and \$48,000 in 2015 needed 21 percent of their income for a full-time student, somewhat higher than the 17 percent needed in 2010.

Family Income	Average in This Income Level, 2015	Percentage of Families in This Income Level, 2015	Net Price, 2015-16	Percentage of 2010 Income Needed	Percentage of 2015 Income Needed
Income \$0 - \$30,000	\$16,438	28%	\$7,850	36%	48%
Income \$30,000 - \$48,000	\$38,986	16%	\$8,236	17%	21%
Income \$48,000 - \$75,000	\$61,037	20%	\$10,423	15%	17%
Income \$75,000 - \$110,000	\$91,494	17%	\$11,817	11%	13%
Income \$110,000 and above	\$184,980	19%	\$11,992	6%	6%

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Directory files 2010 and 2015, Student Financial Aid files and 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity Files 2011 and 2016; American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples, 2010 and 2015. Institutional sectors are based on SREB-State Data Exchange categories.

Net Price as a Percentage of Income, Public Technical Institutions

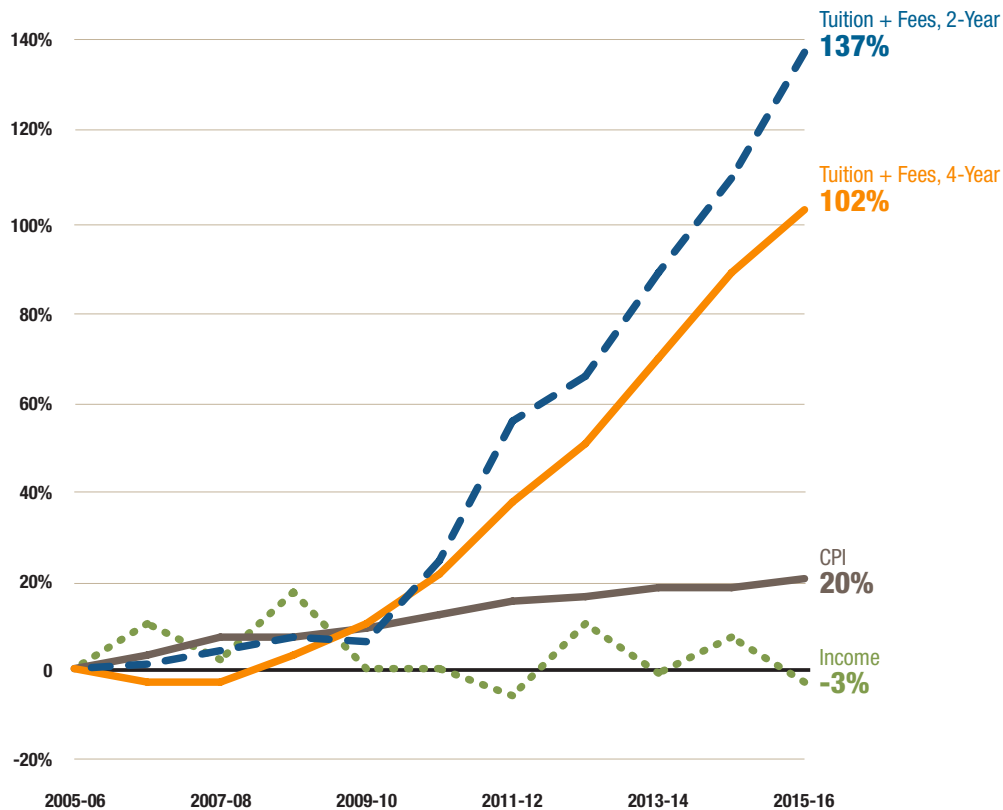
At public technical institutions in Louisiana, families making less than \$30,000 in 2015 needed 50 percent of their income for education expenses compared to 44 percent in 2010. Families making between \$30,000 and \$48,000 in 2015 needed 20 percent of their income for a full-time student, slightly less than the 21 percent needed in 2010.

Family Income	Average in This Income Level, 2015	Percentage of Families in This Income Level, 2015	Net Price, 2015-16	Percentage of 2010 Income Needed	Percentage of 2015 Income Needed
Income \$0 - \$30,000	\$16,438	28%	\$8,195	44%	50%
Income \$30,000 - \$48,000	\$38,986	16%	\$7,913	21%	20%
Income \$48,000 - \$75,000	\$61,037	20%	\$9,422	15%	15%
Income \$75,000 - \$110,000	\$91,494	17%	\$10,376	6%	11%
Income \$110,000 and above	\$184,980	19%	\$11,603	NA	6%

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Directory files 2010 and 2015, Student Financial Aid Files and 12-Month Enrollment Instructional Activity files 2011 and 2016; American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples, 2010 and 2015. Institutional sectors are based on SREB-State Data Exchange categories.

Changes in Tuition and Fees, CPI, and Income

Compared to the Consumer Price Index and household income, tuition and fees at Louisiana public colleges and universities increased dramatically between 2006 and 2016. Over that decade, the CPI increased by 20 percent and household income declined by 3 percent, while tuition and fees at four-year institutions increased by 102 percent and by 137 percent at two-year institutions.

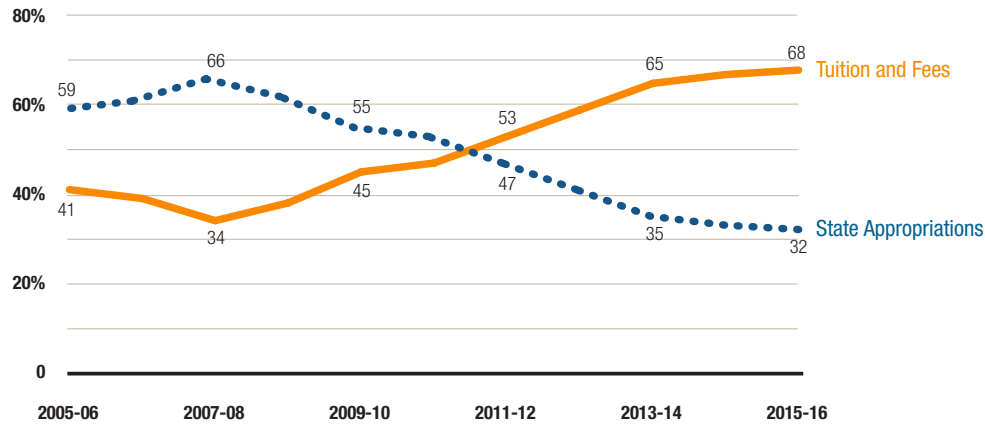


Sources: Consumer Price Index retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; Bureau of Labor Statistics, South urban area, 2016. Tuition and fees retrieved from the U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Institutional Characteristics files, 2005 to 2015. Median household income retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements, South region, 2018.

Ratio of State Appropriations and Tuition and Fee Revenues

Public Four-Year Institutions

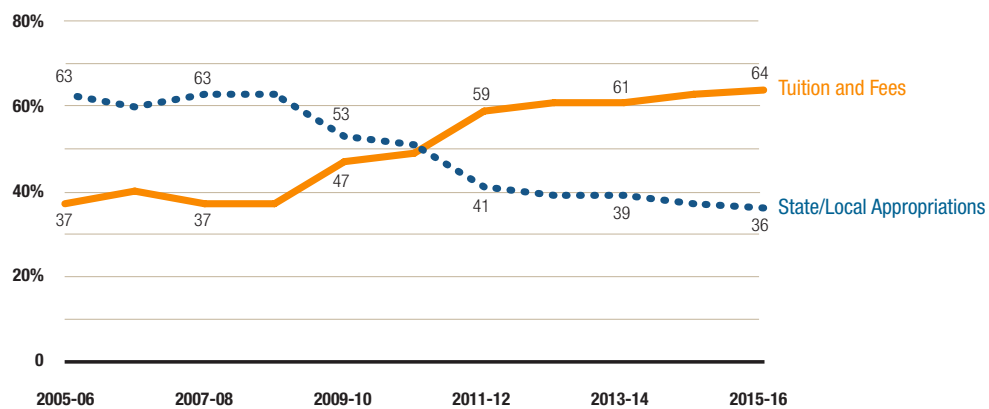
In 2015-16, net tuition and fees at Louisiana’s four-year institutions made up 68 percent of total funds available for operations of the state’s public institutions, while state appropriations supplied the remaining 32 percent. In comparison, state appropriations provided 59 percent in 2005-06.



Source: SREB-State Data Exchange.

Public Two-Year Institutions

Louisiana’s two-year colleges rely much more on tuition and fees than on state and local appropriations for operational revenue. Although appropriations provided 63 percent of revenues in 2005-06, that share had dropped to 36 percent by 2015-16; tuition and fees made up 64 percent of revenues that year compared to 37 percent in 2005-06.



Source: SREB-State Data Exchange.

Additional Context

Attainment — In 2016, nearly 46 percent of Louisiana’s working adult population between ages 25 and 64 had a postsecondary credential of value. The state’s educational attainment goal is to reach the SREB attainment level average by 2025.

Poverty — In 2016, 29 percent of children in Louisiana were living in poverty. This was up from 2010, when 27 percent were living in poverty. The SREB region and the nation saw overall declines in this rate from 26 to 23 percent and from 22 to 20 percent during this time period, respectively.

FAFSA — Through June 2018, approximately 77 percent of Louisiana’s 2017-18 12th grade class had completed a FAFSA application, a one-year increase of almost 26 percent. Nationwide, the FAFSA completion rate was nearly 61 percent.

Enrollment — In 2015-16, 35 percent of students in Louisiana were enrolled in public four-year category 1 institutions, nearly 34 percent were enrolled at public four-year category 2 institutions, 24 percent were enrolled in public two-year colleges, and 7 percent were enrolled at public technical colleges.

Automation — A recent study has found that individuals face a reduced risk of job automation if they have achieved a higher level of educational attainment and that “Artificial Intelligence puts more low-skilled jobs at risk than previous waves of technological progress.” According to this study, approximately 10 percent of the jobs in the United States can be considered at high risk of automation (in that they have an over 70 percent probability of being automated), with roughly an additional 25 percent of jobs at risk of significant change due to automation.

Sources: Educational attainment: State higher education master plans and Lumina Foundation, “A Stronger Nation,” 2017. Children in poverty: U.S. Census Bureau. FAFSA completion: National College Access Network. Enrollment: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data Systems, 2016. Automation: Nedelkoska, L. and G. Quintini, “Automation, skills use and training”, OECD, 2018.

Louisiana Institutions by Type

Public Four-Year Category 1

Louisiana State University and Agricultural
& Mechanical College
Louisiana Tech University
University of New Orleans
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Public Four-Year Category 2

Grambling State University
Louisiana State University-Alexandria
Louisiana State University-Shreveport
McNeese State University

Nicholls State University
University of Louisiana at Monroe
Northwestern State University of Louisiana
Southeastern Louisiana University
Southern University and A & M College
Southern University at New Orleans

Public Two-Year

Bossier Parish Community College
Delgado Community College
Nunez Community College
Louisiana State University-Eunice

Southern University at Shreveport
South Louisiana Community College
River Parishes Community College
Baton Rouge Community College
Louisiana Delta Community College

Technical Colleges

Central Louisiana Technical Community College
Capital Area Technical College
Northwest Louisiana Technical College
Fletcher Technical Community College
SOWELA Technical Community College
Northshore Technical Community College
South Central Louisiana Technical College

Notes and Sources

Category 1 four-year institutions award at least 30 doctoral degrees in five different areas. **Category 2** includes all other four-year institutions. The **public two-year category** includes institutions that primarily award associate degrees; the list may include two-year institutions that award bachelor's degrees. The **technical college category** includes postsecondary institutions that offer programs of less than two years' duration below the baccalaureate level and occupational and vocational schools with programs that do not exceed 1800 contact hours. This profile does not report data for the technical college category if less than 3 percent of students are enrolled in this sector.

Institutions are listed as they were categorized in the 2015-16 Data Exchange Survey and if they submitted the data required for this profile.

This profile is based on data reported to IPEDS by institutions during the 2010-11 and 2015-16 academic years. Some IPEDS surveys collect data for the prior academic year; for instance, the 2015-16 Student Financial Aid survey reports data for 2014-15.

Institutions or states may update data that were previously reported to an organization or adjust the methodology to calculate a statistic. As a result, some data reported in past Affordability Profiles may differ from data in the current profile, even though the data are for the same time period.

See the technical guide at SREB.org/Affordability for detailed sources and explanatory notes.

SREB College Affordability Profiles detail data and trends specific to each SREB state to assist policymakers with decisions on postsecondary affordability and attainment. For additional resources, including recommendations of the Commission on College Affordability in the South and the SREB Fact Book on Higher Education, visit SREB.org/Affordability.