



Affordability of Public Higher Education in SREB States

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for the

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INTRODUCTION

At the request of the SREB, the Higher Education Policy Institute has prepared a profile of college affordability for each SREB state as well as a synthesis of relevant trends in the SREB region. This project was designed to “take the temperature” of college affordability in the South in order to provide a policy tool that can assist state policymakers in assessing the current and prospective dimensions of the affordability issue and the need for state policy initiatives or interventions.

College affordability is the relationship between the cost of attending college borne by students and families and the financial resources available to them, including financial aid grants that reduce those costs. Affordability also encompasses student debt, the principal mechanism that students who do enroll in college now rely upon to narrow the gap between available resources and their college costs.

The major finding of this analysis is that the SREB states have lost ground in college affordability. For most students and families in the South, the cost of paying for college has outstripped family income and inflation. Several promising initiatives have been put in place by individual states, but many are not directed at the students and families most adversely effected by declining affordability and none are commensurate with the magnitude of the problem. One consequence is greater reliance on loans to finance college and growing indebtedness of students and graduates.

Whatever its causes, the trend toward reduced college affordability undermines the efforts of SREB states and colleges and universities to address the changing demography of the region and undercuts progress towards educational attainment goals and economic development requirements of the SREB member states. It is mathematically impossible for most SREB states to reach national and international workforce competitiveness without improving college access and attainment rates of low-income groups and of ethnic groups with lagging college participation rates. However, if current trends continue, declining affordability will constrain the college enrollment of these potential students and prevent states from reaching educational levels needed to provide opportunity for individuals and a competitive work force in the knowledge-based global economy.

The convergence of these core public policy issues—college access and equity, economic competitiveness, educational attainment and college affordability—constitutes a major challenge for the SREB and its member states.

Patrick M. Callan
President
Higher Education Policy Institute

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Alabama

Public Higher Education Affordability Profile

- In order for students to enroll in community colleges in Alabama, they, or their families, would need to pay on average 15 percent of their annual income for college expenses, including living expenses, each year after taking into account all forms of grant aid. This is somewhat lower than the SREB average.
- On a per-student basis, Alabama’s need-based state grant program amount is less than the SREB and U.S. averages.
- The average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students in Alabama is less than the SREB average and less than the U.S. average; average loan aid per-borrower has increased over time.

	Alabama			SREB	U.S. Average
	Pre-Recession	Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession
Family Ability to Pay					
Percent of income needed to pay for college expenses minus financial aid:					
at community colleges	N/A	12%	15%	16%	27%
at public 4-year colleges (category 1)	N/A	25%	33%	27%	41%
at public 4-year colleges (category 2)	N/A	21%	26%	25%	19%
Strategies for Affordability					
State Grant funding					
Need-Based grants per student	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$204	\$276
Grants that have a need and non-need based requirement per student*	\$5	\$7	\$22	\$98	\$142
Non-Need based grants per student	\$0	\$5	\$4	\$345	\$145
At lowest-priced colleges, the share of income that the families with the lowest income need to pay for tuition	27%	18%	26%	18%	20%
Reliance on Loans					
Average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students attending public institutions	\$3,678	\$3,533	\$4,984	\$5,094	\$5,361
*As defined by NASSGAP, see Technical Guide. Grant requirements in this category vary widely by state -- some have a substantial merit component and others have a modest merit component.					
Note: Pre-Recession year data is from 2003-04; Recession year data is from 2006-07 on all variables except Estimated cost of postsecondary education where data is from 2008-09 (2007 data was unavailable for this variable); Post-Recession year data is from 2011-12. All dollar amounts have been adjusted into Constant 2013 dollars.					
N/A: Data not available.					

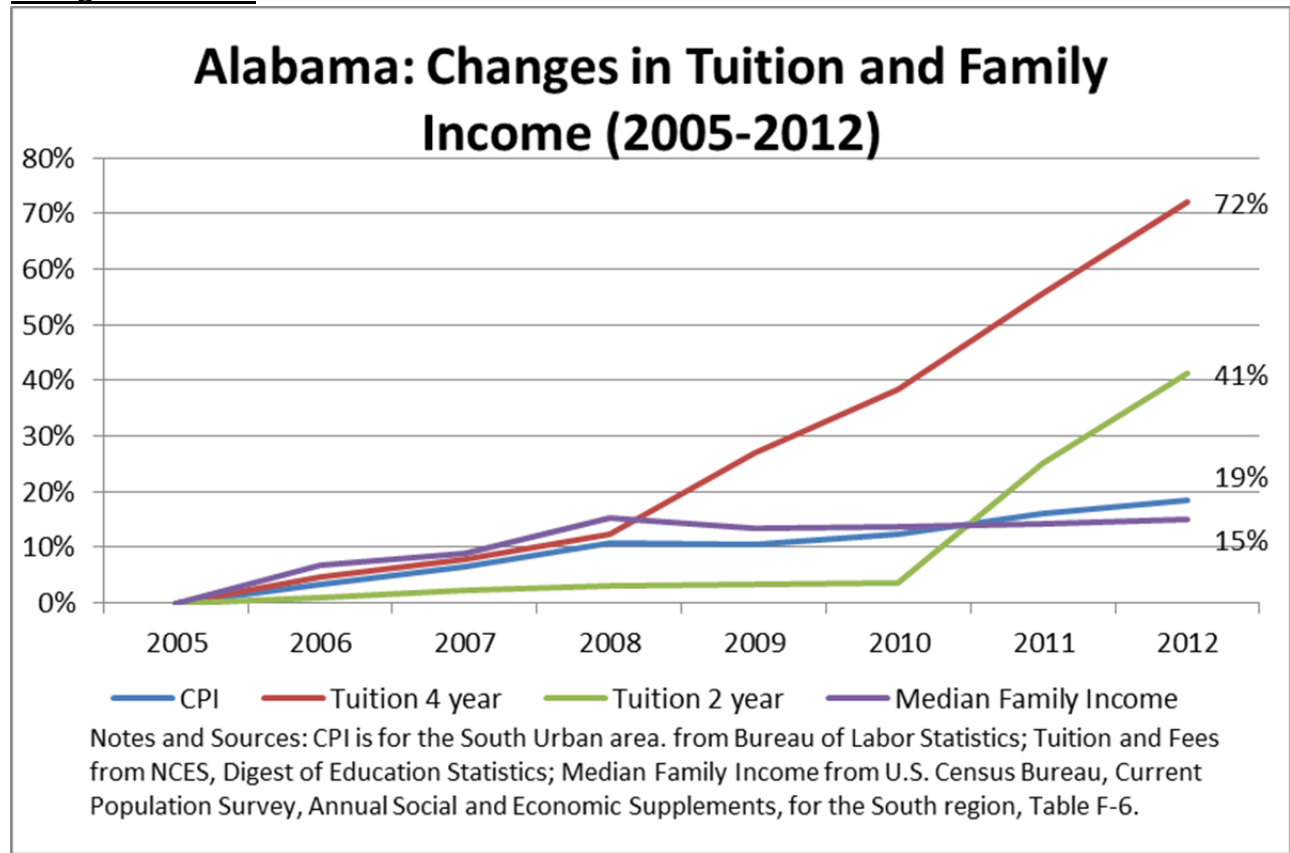
A Closer Look at Family Ability To Pay

	Average Income in Group	Community Colleges	
		Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$16,607	\$5,659	34%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,708	\$6,459	17%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,771	\$7,943	13%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$90,912	\$5,475	6%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$175,990	\$4,990	3%

	Average Income in Group	Public Four Year 1		Public Four Year 2	
		Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college price	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$16,607	\$11,741	71%	\$10,298	62%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,708	\$13,767	36%	\$11,284	29%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,771	\$16,326	27%	\$12,156	20%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$90,912	\$18,348	20%	\$9,808	11%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$175,990	\$19,072	11%	\$9,919	6%

- Low-income families (those with incomes less than \$30,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 34 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.
- Middle-income families (those earning between \$48,000 and \$75,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 13 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.

Changes in Tuition



Since 2005, tuition at both public four-year and public two-year institutions in Alabama has been growing much more rapidly than either inflation or family income.

Other Contextual Information:

- By 2020, the Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce predicts that 62 percent of jobs in the state will require a postsecondary education or above, higher than the Southern average (59 percent) and very similar to the U.S. average (65 percent).
- Nineteen percent of students in Alabama are enrolled in public four-year category 1 institutions, 38 percent at category 2 four-year institutions and 42 percent are enrolled in the community college sector.
- In 2012, 27 percent of children in Alabama were living in poverty. This is up slightly from 2004 when 21 percent were living in poverty.
- In 2012, state investment in need-based grant aid at public colleges in Alabama was 1 percent as compared to the federal investment (Pell Grants).

Note: Category 1 four-year institutions are those that award at least 30 doctoral degrees in 5 different areas. Category 2 includes all other four-year institutions.

List of Institutions by Type:

SREB Category 1 Public Four-Year Institutions

Auburn University
University of Alabama
University of Alabama at Birmingham
University of Alabama in Huntsville

SREB Category 2 Public Four-Year Institutions

Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical University
Jacksonville State University
Troy University
University of South Alabama
Alabama State University
Auburn University at Montgomery
University of North Alabama
University of Montevallo
University of West Alabama
Athens State University

SREB Two-Year Colleges

Alabama Southern Community College
Bevill State Community College
Bishop State Community College
Central Alabama Community College
Chattahoochee Valley State Community College
Enterprise State Community College
Gadsden State Community College
George C. Wallace State Community College- Selma
George C. Wallace State Community College-Dothan
James H. Faulkner State Community College
Jefferson Davis Community College
Jefferson State Community College
John C. Calhoun State Community College
Lawson State Community College
Lurleen B. Wallace Community College
Northeast Alabama State Community College
Northwest-Shoals Community College
Shelton State Community College
Snead State Community College
Southern Union State Community College
Wallace Community College Hanceville

Arkansas

Public Higher Education Affordability Profile

- In order for students to enroll in community colleges in Arkansas, they, or their families, would need to pay on average 19 percent of their annual income for college expenses, including living expenses, each year after taking into account all forms of grant aid, based on the current college expenses and current levels of aid. This is above the SREB average.
- On a per-student basis, Arkansas' need-based state grant program award is less than the SREB average but the state does offer a non-need-based state grant program with a per-student award greater than the SREB average.
- The average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students in Arkansas is about the same as the SREB average. Average loan aid per-borrower has increased over time.

	Arkansas			SREB	U.S. Average
	Pre-Recession	Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession
Family Ability to Pay					
Percent of income needed to pay for college expenses minus financial aid:					
at community colleges	N/A	16%	19%	16%	27%
at public 4-year colleges (category 1)	N/A	N/A	23%	27%	41%
at public 4-year colleges (category 2)	N/A	24%	21%	25%	19%
Strategies for Affordability					
State Grant funding					
Need-Based grants per student	\$24	\$39	\$66	\$204	\$276
Grants that have a need and non-need based requirement per student*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$98	\$141.7
Non-Need based grants per student	\$0	\$0	\$977	\$345	\$145
At lowest-priced colleges, the share of income that the families with the lowest income need to pay for tuition	16%	11%	14%	18%	20%
Reliance on Loans					
Average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students attending public institutions	\$3,378	\$3,466	\$5,020	\$5,094	\$5,361
*As defined by NASSGAP, see Technical Guide. Grant requirements in this category vary widely by state -- some have a substantial merit component and others have a modest merit component.					
Note: Pre-Recession year data is from 2003-04; Recession year data is from 2006-07 on all variables except Estimated cost of postsecondary education where data is from 2008-09 (2007 data was unavailable for this variable); Post-Recession year data is from 2011-12. All dollar amounts have been adjusted into Constant 2013 dollars.					
N/A: Data not available.					

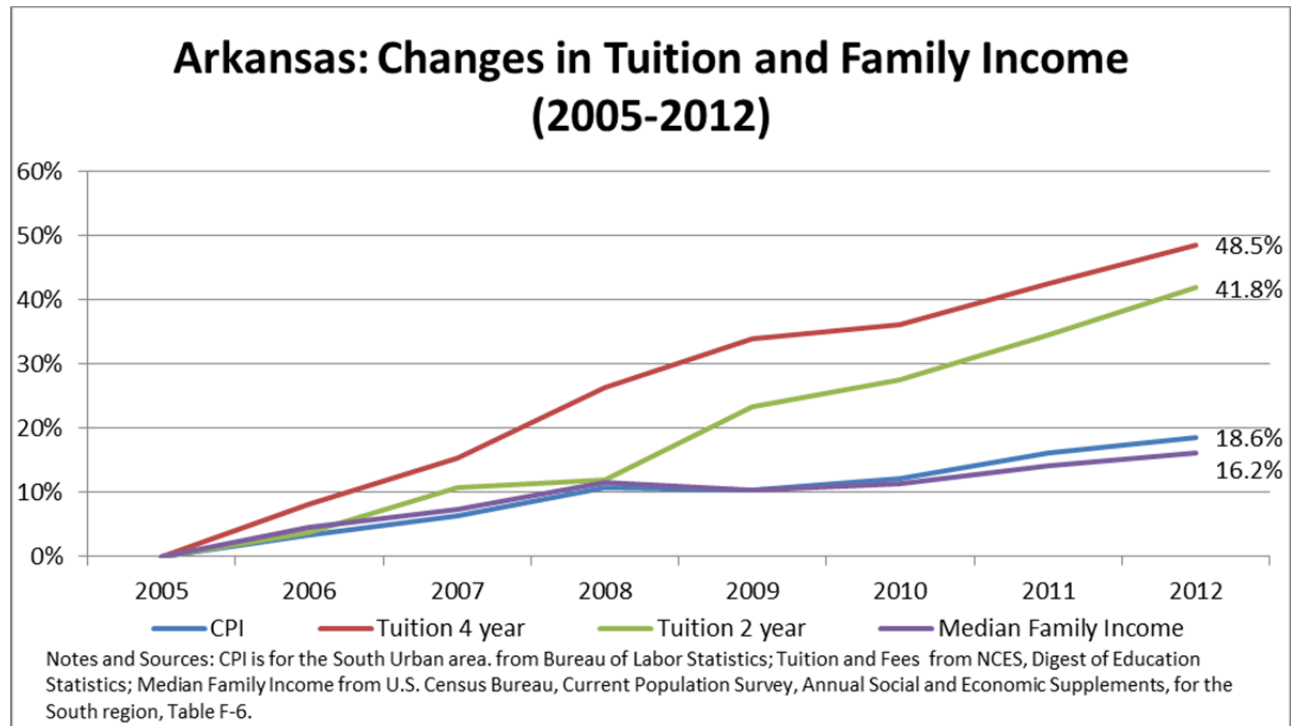
A Closer Look at Family Ability To Pay

	Average Income in Group	Community Colleges	
		Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$17,286	\$8,378	48%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,555	\$7,715	20%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,480	\$8,959	15%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$90,437	\$6,638	7%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$173,589	\$7,705	4%

	Average Income in Group	Public Four Year 1		Public Four Year 2	
		Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college price	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$17,286	\$9,293	54%	\$8,160	47%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,555	\$9,152	24%	\$8,390	22%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,480	\$11,732	19%	\$9,845	16%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$90,437	\$11,529	13%	\$10,399	11%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$173,589	\$13,179	8%	\$10,228	6%

- Low-income families (those with incomes less than \$30,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 48 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.
- Middle-income families (those earning between \$48,000 and \$75,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 15 percent of their income to attend community college, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.

Changes in Tuition



Since 2005, tuition at both public four-year and public two-year institutions in Arkansas has been growing much more rapidly than either inflation or family income.

Other Contextual Information:

- By 2020, the Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce predicts that 59 percent of jobs in the state will require a postsecondary education or above, very similar to the Southern average (59 percent) and below the U.S. average (65 percent).
- Nineteen percent of students in Arkansas are enrolled in public four-year category 1 institutions, 38 percent at category 2 four-year institutions and 42 percent are enrolled in the community college sector.
- In 2012, 29 percent of children in Arkansas were living in poverty. This is up from 2004 when 26 percent were living in poverty.
- In 2012, state investment in need-based grant aid at public colleges in Arkansas was 3 percent as compared to the federal investment (Pell Grants).

Note: Category 1 four-year institutions are those that award at least 30 doctoral degrees in 5 different areas. Category 2 includes all other four-year institutions.

List of Institutions by Type:

Category 1 Public Four-Year Institutions:

University of Arkansas, Fayetteville

Category 2 Public Four-Year Institutions:

Arkansas State University

Arkansas Tech University

Henderson State University

Southern Arkansas University

University of Arkansas at Little Rock

University of Arkansas at Monticello

University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff

University of Arkansas@Fort Smith

University of Central Arkansas

Community Colleges

Arkansas Northeastern College

Arkansas State University Mountain Home

Arkansas State University@Beebe

Arkansas State University@Newport

Black River Technical College

College of the Ouachitas

Cossatot Community College of the

University of Arkansas

East Arkansas Community College

Mid-South Community College

National Park Community College

North Arkansas College

Northwest Arkansas Community College

Ozarka College

Phillips Community College of the

University of Arkansas

Pulaski Technical College

Rich Mountain Community College

South Arkansas Community College

Southeast Arkansas College

Southern Arkansas University Tech

University of Arkansas Community College

at Batesville

University of Arkansas Community College

at Hope

University of Arkansas Community College

at Morrilton

Delaware

Public Higher Education Affordability Profile

- In order for students to enroll in community colleges in Delaware, they, or their families, would need to pay on average 10 percent of their annual income for college expenses, including living expenses, each year after taking into account all forms of grant aid, based on the current college expenses and current levels of aid. This is substantially lower than the SREB average.
- Delaware’s need-based state grant program award is greater than both the SREB and U.S. averages.
- The average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students in Delaware is slightly less than the SREB average. Average loan aid per-borrower has increased over time.

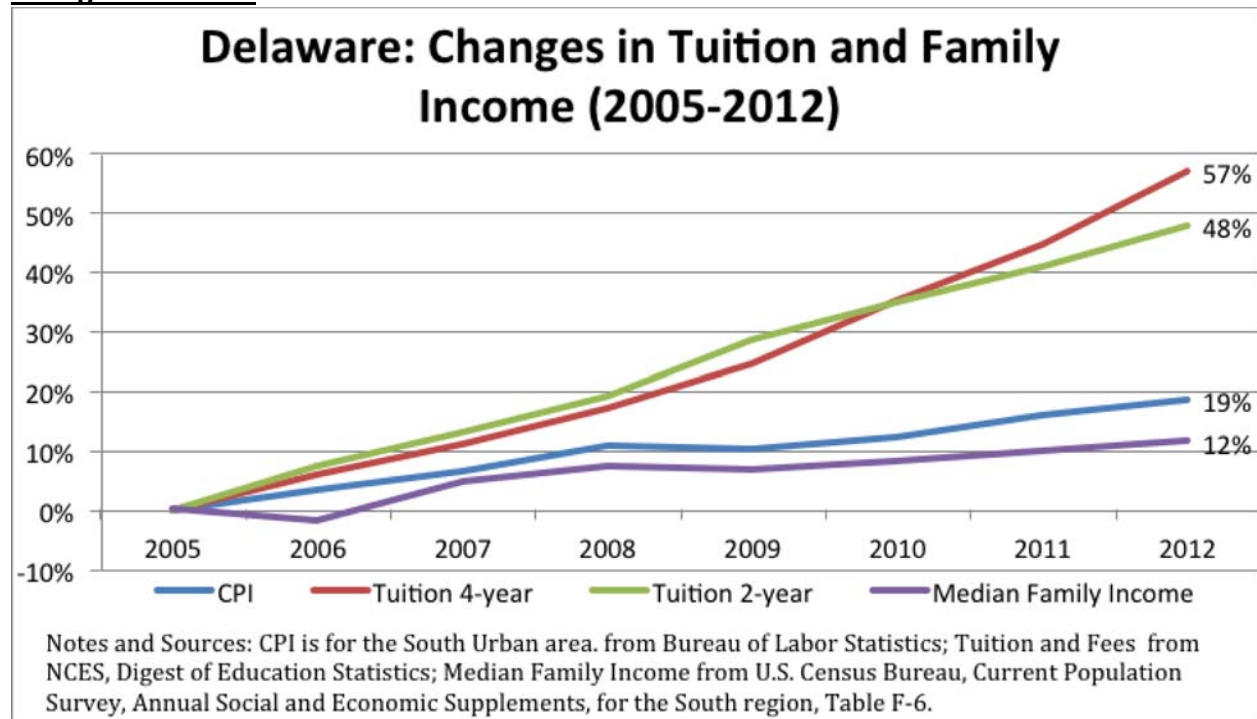
	Delaware			SREB	U.S. Average
	Pre-Recession	Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession
Family Ability to Pay					
Percent of income needed to pay for college expenses minus financial aid:					
at community colleges	N/A	N/A	10%	16%	27%
at public 4-year colleges (category 1)	N/A	27%	29%	27%	41%
at public 4-year colleges (category 2)	N/A	21%	41%	25%	19%
Strategies for Affordability					
State Grant funding					
Need-Based grants per student	\$411	\$141	\$355	\$204	\$276
Grants that have a need and non-need based requirement per student*	\$0	\$19	\$0	\$98	\$142
Non-Need based grants per student	\$5	\$16	\$158	\$345	\$145
At lowest-priced colleges, the share of income that the families with the lowest income need to pay for tuition	13%	14%	18%	18%	20%
Reliance on Loans					
Average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students attending public institutions	\$4,286	\$3,780	\$4,961	\$5,094	\$5,361
*As defined by NASSGAP, see Technical Guide. Grant requirements in this category vary widely by state -- some have a substantial merit component and others have a modest merit component.					
Note: Pre-Recession year data is from 2003-04; Recession year data is from 2006-07 on all variables except Estimated cost of postsecondary education where data is from 2008-09 (2007 data was unavailable for this variable); Post-Recession year data is from 2011-12. All dollar amounts have been adjusted into Constant 2013 dollars.					
N/A: Data not available.					

A Closer Look at Family Ability To Pay

		Community Colleges			
	Average Income in Group	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price		
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$17,081	\$3,724	23%		
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$39,079	\$4,609	12%		
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,618	\$6,603	11%		
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$91,088	NA	NA		
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$179,673	\$8,221	5%		
		Public Four Year 1		Public Four Year 2	
	Average Income in Group	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$17,081	\$10,463	61%	\$17,872	105%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$39,079	\$11,540	30%	\$17,465	45%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,618	\$13,800	23%	\$18,045	30%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$91,088	\$17,083	19%	\$15,892	17%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$179,673	\$19,615	11%	\$16,993	9%

- Low-income families (those with incomes less than \$30,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 23 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.
- Middle-income families (those earning between \$48,000 and 75,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 11 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.

Changes in Tuition



Since 2005, tuition at both public four-year and public two-year institutions in Delaware has been growing much more rapidly than either inflation or family income.

Other Contextual Information:

- By 2020, the Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce predicts that 63 percent of jobs in the state will require a postsecondary education or above, above the Southern average (59 percent) and very similar to the U.S. average (65 percent).
- Fifty-five percent of students in Delaware are enrolled in public four-year category 1 institutions, 10 percent at category 2 four-year institutions and 35 percent are enrolled in the community college sector.
- In 2012, 17 percent of children in Delaware were living in poverty. This is up slightly from 2004 when 12 percent were living in poverty.
- In 2012, state investment in need-based grant aid at public colleges in Delaware was 31 percent as compared to the federal investment (Pell Grants).

Note: Category 1 four-year institutions are those that award at least 30 doctoral degrees in 5 different areas. Category 2 includes all other four-year institutions.

List of Institutions by Type

Category 1 Public Four-Year Institutions

University of Delaware

Category 2 Public Four-Year Institutions

Delaware State University

Community Colleges

Delaware Technical and Community College--Owens

Delaware Technical and Community College--Terry

Florida

Public Higher Education Affordability Profile

- In order for students to enroll in community colleges in Florida, they, or their families, would need to pay on average 19 percent of their annual income for college expenses, including living expenses, each year after taking into account all forms of grant aid, based on the current college expenses and current levels of aid. This is higher than the SREB average.
- On a per-student basis, Florida’s need-based aid award is less than the SREB and national average; however, per-student non-need-based aid is more than both the SREB and the national average.
- The amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students in Florida is less than the SREB average. Average loan aid per-borrower has increased over time.

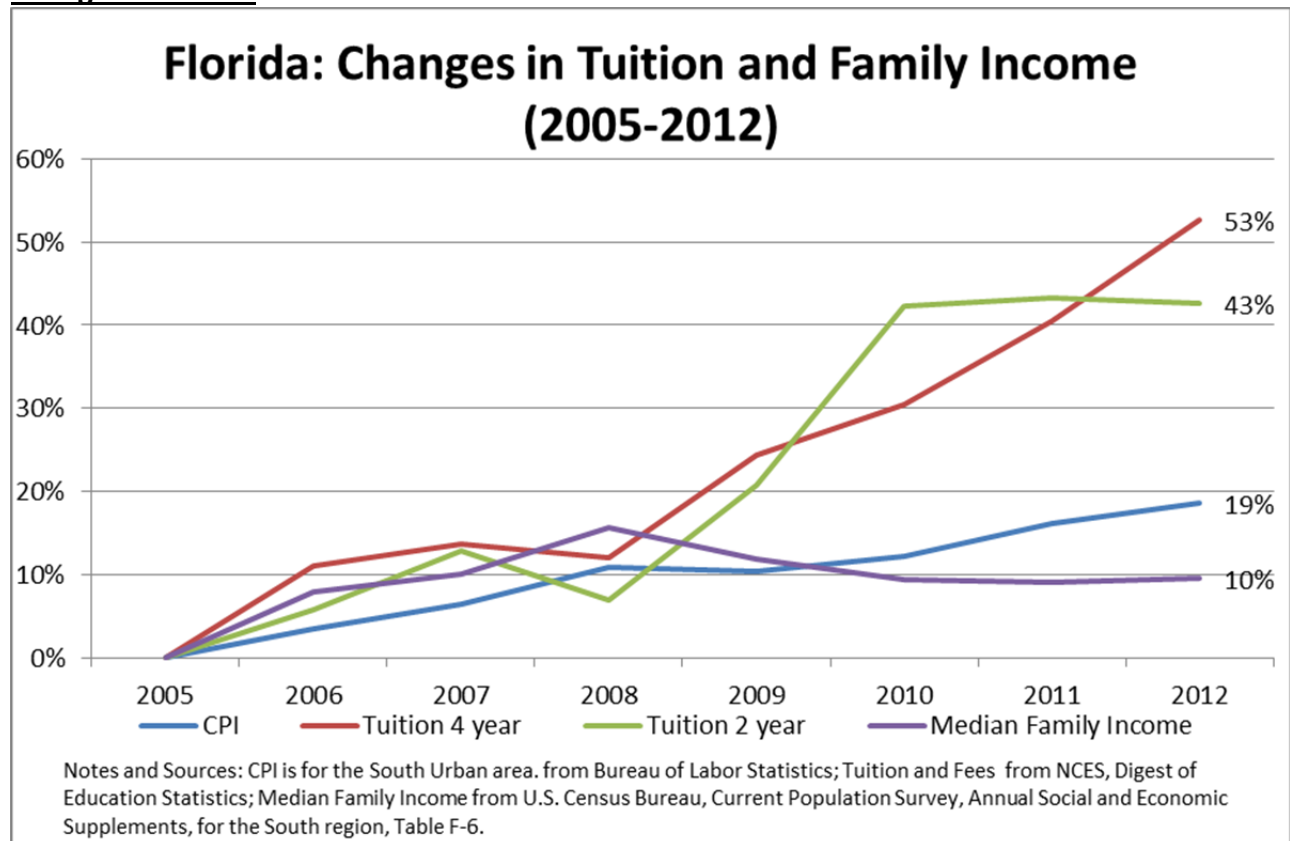
	Florida			SREB	U.S. Average
	Pre-Recession	Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession
Family Ability to Pay					
Percent of income needed to pay for college expenses minus financial aid:					
at community colleges	N/A	19%	19%	16%	27%
at public 4-year colleges (category 1)	N/A	17%	25%	27%	41%
at public 4-year colleges (category 2)	N/A	17%	21%	25%	19%
Strategies for Affordability					
State Grant funding					
Need-Based grants per student	\$160	\$197	\$161	\$204	\$276
Grants that have a need and non-need based requirement per student*	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$98.4	\$141.7
Non-Need based grants per student	\$473	\$633	\$449	\$345	\$145
At lowest-priced colleges, the share of income that the families with the lowest income need to pay for tuition	14%	12%	17%	18%	20%
Reliance on Loans					
Average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students attending public institutions	\$3,154	\$3,209	\$4,832	\$5,094	\$5,361
*As defined by NASSGAP, see Technical Guide. Grant requirements in this category vary widely by state -- some have a substantial merit component and others have a modest merit component.					
Note: Pre-Recession year data is from 2003-04; Recession year data is from 2006-07 on all variables except Estimated cost of postsecondary education where data is from 2008-09 (2007 data was unavailable for this variable); Post-Recession year data is from 2011-12. All dollar amounts have been adjusted into Constant 2013 dollars.					
N/A: Data not available.					

A Closer Look at Family Ability To Pay

		Community Colleges			
	Average Income in Group	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price		
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$17,147	\$7,289	43%		
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,732	\$8,291	21%		
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,675	\$9,996	16%		
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$90,624	\$8,751	10%		
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$194,258	\$9,869	5%		
		Public Four Year 1		Public Four Year 2	
	Average Income in Group	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$17,147	\$8,858	52%	\$6,346	37%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,732	\$10,555	27%	\$8,654	22%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,675	\$12,744	21%	\$12,433	20%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$90,624	\$13,337	15%	\$14,208	16%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$194,258	\$15,957	8%	\$15,534	8%

- Low-income families (those with incomes less than \$30,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 43 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.
- Middle-income families (those earning between \$48,000 and \$75,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 16 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.

Changes in Tuition



Since 2005, tuition at both public four-year and public two-year institutions in Florida has been growing much more rapidly than either inflation or family income.

Other Contextual Information:

- By 2020, the Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce predicts that 65 percent of jobs in the state will require a postsecondary education or above, well above the Southern average (59 percent) and the same as to the U.S. average (also 65 percent).
- Thirty-three percent of students in Florida are enrolled in public four-year category 1 institutions, 5 percent at category 2 four-year institutions, 60 percent are enrolled in the community college sector, and just over one percent are in technical colleges.
- In 2012, 25 percent of children in Florida were living in poverty. This is up from 2004 when 18 percent were living in poverty.
- In 2012, state investment in need-based grant aid at public colleges in Florida was 8 percent as compared to the federal investment (Pell Grants).

Note: Category 1 four-year institutions are those that award at least 30 doctoral degrees in 5 different areas. Category 2 includes all other four-year institutions.

List of Institutions by Type:

Category 1 Public Four-Year Institutions

Florida Atlantic University
Florida International University
Florida State University
University of Central Florida
University of Florida
University of South Florida

Category 2 Public Four-Year Institutions:

Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University
Florida Gulf Coast University
New College of Florida
University of North Florida
University of West Florida

Community Colleges

Brevard Community College
Broward College
Chipola College
College of Central Florida
Daytona State College
Edison State College
Florida Keys Community College
Florida State College at Jacksonville
Gulf Coast Community College
Hillsborough Community College
Indian River State College
Lake City Community College
Lake-Sumter Community College
Miami-Dade College
North Florida Community College

Northwest Florida State College
Palm Beach State College
Pasco-Hernando Community College
Pensacola State College
Polk State College
Santa Fe College
Seminole State College of Florida
South Florida Community College
St. Johns River Community College
St. Petersburg College
State College of Florida, Manatee-Sarasota
Tallahassee Community College
Valencia Community College

Georgia

Public Higher Education Affordability Profile

In order for students to enroll at associate's granting institutions in Georgia, they, or their families, would need to pay on average 16 percent of their annual income for college expenses, including living expenses, each year after taking into account all forms of grant aid, based on the current college expenses and current levels of aid. This is equal to the SREB average.

- Georgia's non-need-based state grant program has a greater per-student award amount than the SREB average. The state currently offers no need-based aid.
- The average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students in Georgia is less than the SREB average; average loan aid per-borrower has increased over time.

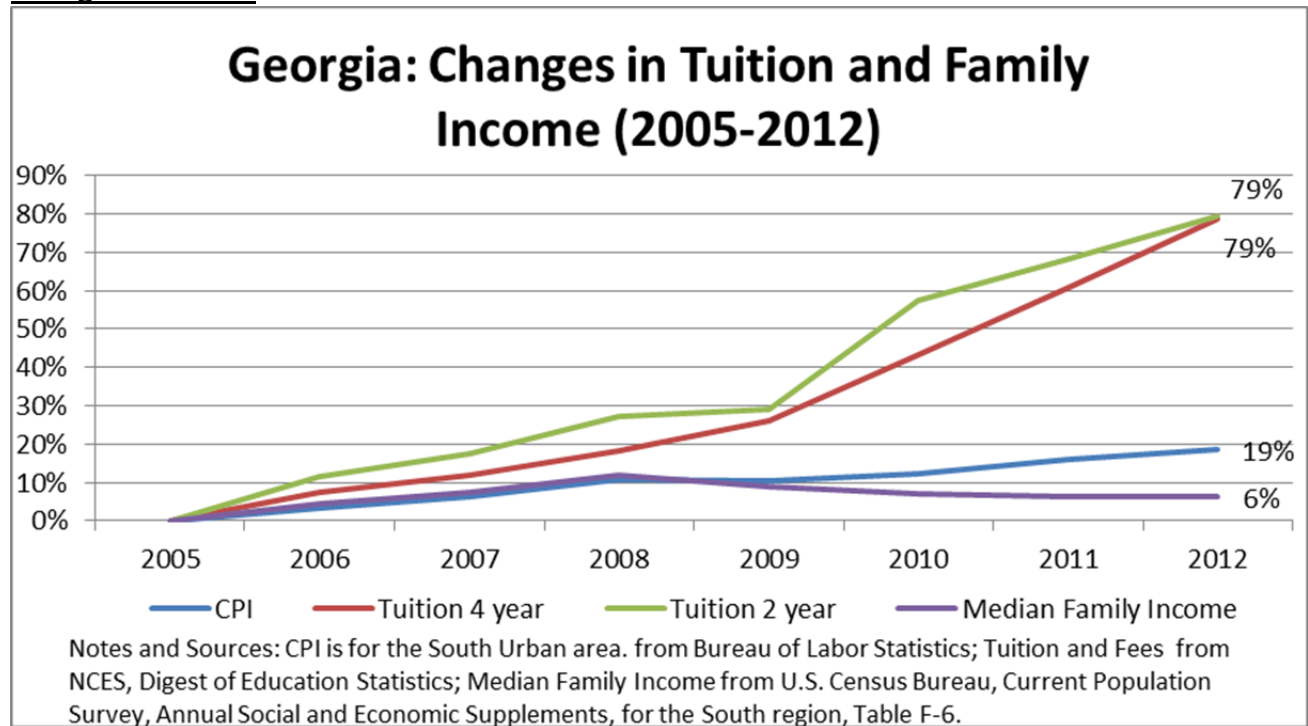
	Georgia			SREB	U.S. Average
	Pre-Recession	Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession
Family Ability to Pay					
Percent of income needed to pay for college expenses minus financial aid:					
at technical colleges	N/A	12%	12%	14%	9%
at primarily associate's granting institutions	N/A	15%	16%	16%	27%
at public 4-year colleges (category 1)	N/A	24%	28%	27%	41%
at public 4-year colleges (category 2)	N/A	25%	29%	25%	19%
Strategies for Affordability					
State Grant funding per student					
Need-Based grants per student	\$5	\$0	\$0	\$204	\$276
Grants that have a need and non-need based requirement per student*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$98	\$142
Non-Need based grants per student	\$1,136	\$1,225	\$1,097	\$345	\$145
At lowest-priced colleges, the share of income that the families with the lowest income need to pay for tuition	12%	8%	14%	18%	20%
Reliance on Loans					
Average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students attending public institutions	\$3,508	\$3,316	\$4,780	\$5,094	\$5,361
*As defined by NASSGAP, see Technical Guide. Grant requirements in this category vary widely by state -- some have a substantial merit component and others have a modest merit component.					
Note: Pre-Recession year data is from 2003-04; Recession year data is from 2006-07 on all variables except Estimated cost of postsecondary education where data is from 2008-09 (2007 data was unavailable for this variable); Post-Recession year data is from 2011-12. All dollar amounts have been adjusted into Constant 2013 dollars.					
N/A: Data not available.					

A Closer Look at Family Ability To Pay

	Average Income in Group	Technical Colleges		Associate's Granting Institutions	
		Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$16,375	\$4,393	27%	\$6,048	37%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,757	\$5,203	13%	\$6,218	16%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,914	\$6,930	11%	\$8,295	14%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$90,829	\$5,719	6%	\$8,769	10%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$184,634	\$4,058	2%	\$9,358	5%
	Average Income in Group	Public Four Year 1		Public Four Year 2	
		Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$16,375	\$10,136	62%	\$11,051	67%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,757	\$11,556	30%	\$11,917	31%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,914	\$13,995	23%	\$14,574	24%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$90,829	\$13,134	14%	\$14,227	16%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$184,634	\$16,037	9%	\$15,994	9%

- Low-income families (those with incomes less than \$30,000 per year) would need to pay on average 67 percent of their income to attend public four-year (category 2) colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.
- Middle-income families (those earning between \$48,000 and \$75,000 per year) would need to pay on average 24 percent of their income to attend public four-year (category 2) colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.

Changes in Tuition



Since 2005, tuition at both public four-year and public two-year institutions in Georgia has been growing much more rapidly than either inflation or family income.

Other Contextual Information:

- By 2020, the Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce predicts that 65 percent of jobs in the state will require a postsecondary education or above, slightly higher than the Southern average (59 percent) and right at the U.S. average (also 65 percent).
- Fourteen percent of students in Georgia are enrolled in public four-year category 1 institutions, 33 percent at category 2 four-year institutions, 20 percent in primarily associate's granting institutions and 33 percent are enrolled in technical colleges.
- In 2012, 27 percent of children in Georgia were living in poverty. This is up from 2004 when 21 percent were living in poverty.
- In 2012, state investment in need-based grant aid at public colleges in Georgia was 0 percent as compared to the federal investment (Pell Grants).

Note: Category 1 four-year institutions are those that award at least 30 doctoral degrees in 5 different areas. Category 2 includes all other four-year institutions.

List of Institutions by Type

Category 1 Public Four-Year Institutions

Georgia State University
University of Georgia
Georgia Institute of Technology

Category 2 Public Four-Year Institutions

Albany State University
Armstrong Atlantic State University
Augusta State University
Clayton State University
Columbus State University
Fort Valley State University
Georgia College and State University
Georgia Southern University
Georgia Southwestern State University
Kennesaw State University
Macon State College
North Georgia College & State University
Savannah State University
University of West Georgia
Valdosta State University

Primarily Associate's Granting Institutions

Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College
Atlanta Metropolitan College
Bainbridge College
College of Coastal Georgia
Dalton State College
Darton College
East Georgia College
Gainesville State College
Georgia Highlands College
Georgia Perimeter College
Gordon College
Middle Georgia College
South Georgia College
Waycross College

Technical Colleges

Albany Technical College
Altamaha Technical College
Athens Technical College

Atlanta Technical College
Augusta Technical College
Central Georgia Technical College
Chattahoochee Technical College
Columbus Technical College
East Central Technical College
Georgia Northwestern Technical College
Georgia Piedmont College
Gwinnett Technical College
Lanier Technical College
Middle Georgia Technical College
Moultrie Technical College
North Georgia Technical College
Oconee Fall Line Technical College
Ogeechee Technical College
Okefenokee Technical College
Savannah Technical College
South Georgia Technical College
Southeastern Technical College
Southern Crescent Technical College
Southwest Georgia Technical College
Valdosta Technical College
West Georgia Technical College
Wiregrass Georgia Technical College

Kentucky

Public Higher Education Affordability Profile

- In order for students to enroll in community colleges in Kentucky, they, or their families, would need to pay on average 16 percent of their annual income for college expenses, including living expenses, each year after taking into account all forms of grant aid, based on the current college expenses and current levels of aid. This is equal to the SREB average.
- On a per-student basis Kentucky's average need-based state grant program award is similar to the SREB average. The state also has a non-need-based state grant program with a per-student award greater than the SREB and national averages.
- The average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students in Kentucky is more than the SREB average; average loan aid per-borrower has increased rapidly over time.

	Kentucky			SREB	U.S. Average
	Pre-Recession	Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession
Family Ability to Pay					
Percent of income needed to pay for college expenses minus financial aid:					
at technical colleges	N/A	13%	17%	14%	9%
at community colleges	N/A	14%	16%	16%	27%
at public 4-year colleges (category 1)	N/A	22%	27%	27%	41%
at public 4-year colleges (category 2)	N/A	23%	24%	25%	19%
Strategies for Affordability					
State Grant funding					
Need-Based grants per student	\$333	\$359	\$268	\$204	\$276
Grants that have a need and non-need based requirement per student*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$98	\$142
Non-Need based grants per student	\$577	\$557	\$509	\$345	\$145
At lowest-priced colleges, the share of income that the families with the lowest income need to pay for tuition	22%	17%	21%	18%	20%
Reliance on Loans					
Average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students attending public institutions	\$3,297	\$3,458	\$5,332	\$5,094	\$5,361
*As defined by NASSGAP, see Technical Guide. Grant requirements in this category vary widely by state -- some have a substantial merit component and others have a modest merit component.					
Note: Pre-Recession year data is from 2003-04; Recession year data is from 2006-07 on all variables except Estimated cost of postsecondary education where data is from 2008-09 (2007 data was unavailable for this variable); Post-Recession year data is from 2011-12. All dollar amounts have been adjusted into Constant 2013 dollars.					
N/A: Data not available.					

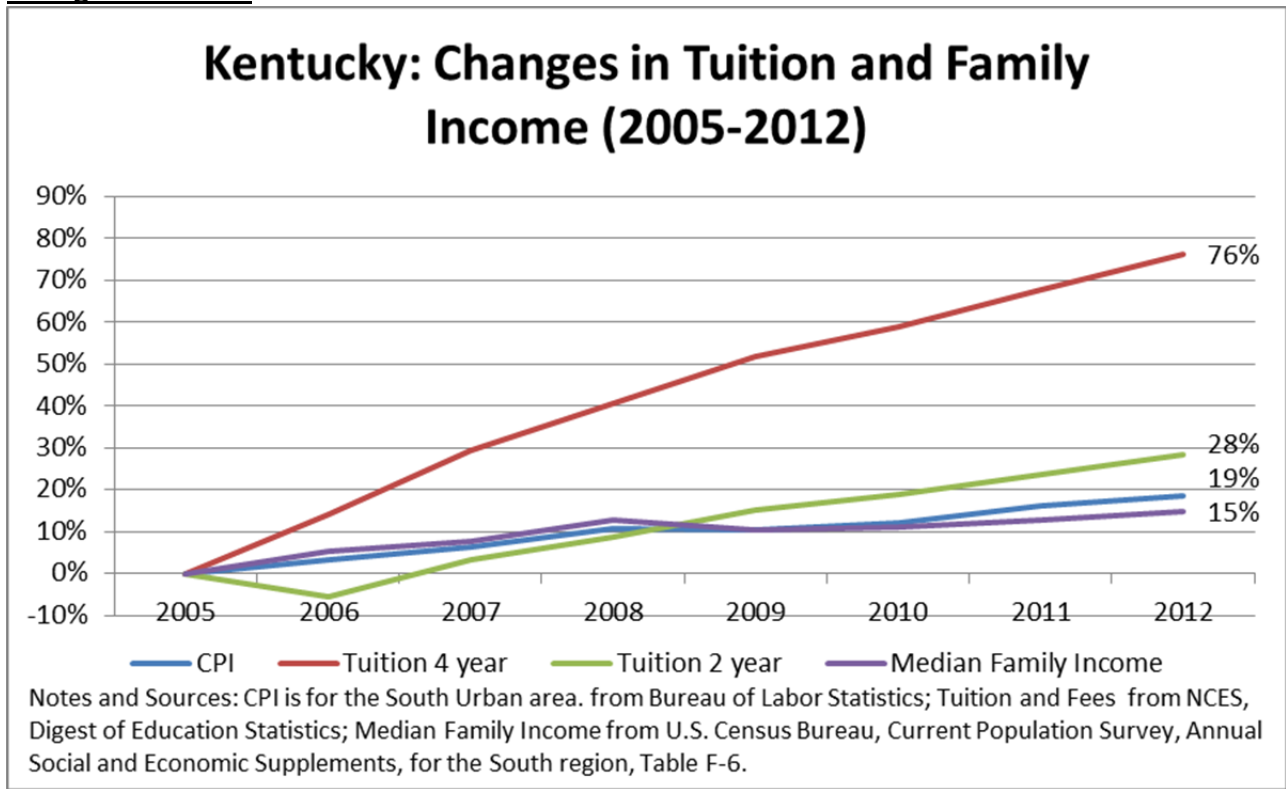
A Closer Look at Family Ability To Pay

	Average Income in Group	Technical Colleges		Community Colleges	
		Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$16,425	\$6,007	37%	\$5,496	33%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,890	\$6,219	16%	\$5,717	15%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,996	\$8,417	14%	\$8,126	13%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$90,672	\$10,786	12%	\$10,011	11%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$175,508	\$10,484	6%	\$10,097	6%

	Average Income in Group	Public Four Year 1		Public Four Year 2	
		Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$16,425	\$8,959	55%	\$8,638	53%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,890	\$10,627	27%	\$10,196	26%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,996	\$14,649	24%	\$12,447	20%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$90,672	\$15,861	17%	\$10,782	12%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$175,508	\$16,725	10%	\$13,482	8%

- Low-income families (those with incomes less than \$30,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 33 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.
- Middle-income families (those earning between \$48,000 and \$75,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 13 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.

Changes in Tuition



Since 2005, tuition at public four-year institutions in Kentucky has been growing much more rapidly than either inflation or family income. Tuition at public two-year institutions in Kentucky has also been growing but only slightly outpacing inflation.

Other Contextual Information:

- By 2020, the Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce predicts that 62 percent of jobs in the state will require a postsecondary education or above, higher than the Southern average (59 percent) and very similar to the U.S. average (65 percent).
- Twenty-three percent of students in Kentucky are enrolled in public four-year category 1 institutions, 38 percent at category 2 four-year institutions, 35 percent are enrolled in the community college sector, and 3 percent are in technical colleges.
- In 2012, 27 percent of children in Kentucky were living in poverty. This is up slightly from 2004 when 22 percent were living in poverty.
- In 2012, state investment in need-based grant aid at public colleges in Kentucky was 12 percent as compared to the federal investment (Pell Grants).

Note: Category 1 four-year institutions are those that award at least 30 doctoral degrees in 5 different areas. Category 2 includes all other four-year institutions.

List of Institutions by Type:

Category 1 Public Four-Year Institutions

University of Kentucky
University of Louisville

Category 2 Public Four-Year Institutions:

Eastern Kentucky University
Morehead State University
Murray State University
Western Kentucky University
Northern Kentucky University
Kentucky State University

Community Colleges

Ashland Community and Technical College
Big Sandy Community and Technical College
Bluegrass Community and Technical College
Elizabethtown Community and Technical College
Hazard Community and Technical College
Henderson Community College
Hopkinsville Community College
Jefferson Community and Technical College
Madisonville Community College
Maysville Community and Technical College
Owensboro Community and Technical College
Somerset Community and Technical College
Southeast Kentucky Community and Technical College
West Kentucky Community and Technical College

Louisiana

Public Higher Education Affordability Profile

- In order for students to enroll in community colleges in Louisiana, they, or their families, would need to pay on average 18 percent of their annual income for college expenses, including living expenses, each year after taking into account all forms of grant aid, based on the current college expenses and current levels of aid. This is higher than the SREB average.
- On a per-student basis, Louisiana offers less need-based state grant aid than the SREB average but the state does offer a non-need-based state grant program with a per-student award greater than the SREB average.
- The average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students in Louisiana is less than the SREB average; average loan aid per-borrower has increased over time.

	Louisiana			SREB	U.S. Average
	Pre-Recession	Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession
Family Ability to Pay					
Percent of income needed to pay for college expenses minus financial aid:					
at community colleges	N/A	16%	18%	16%	27%
at public 4-year colleges (category 1)	N/A	14%	17%	27%	41%
at public 4-year colleges (category 2)	N/A	18%	20%	25%	19%
Strategies for Affordability					
State Grant funding					
Need-Based grants per student	\$0	\$0	\$133	\$204	\$276
Grants that have a need and non-need based requirement per student*	\$8	\$9	\$5	\$98	\$142
Non-Need based grants per student	\$697	\$800	\$861	\$345	\$145
At lowest-priced colleges, the share of income that the families with the lowest income need to pay for tuition	11%	10%	15%	18%	20%
Reliance on Loans					
Average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students attending public institutions	\$3,435	\$3,559	\$4,854	\$5,094	\$5,361
*As defined by NASSGAP, see Technical Guide. Grant requirements in this category vary widely by state -- some have a substantial merit component and others have a modest merit component.					
Note: Pre-Recession year data is from 2003-04; Recession year data is from 2006-07 on all variables except Estimated cost of postsecondary education where data is from 2008-09 (2007 data was unavailable for this variable); Post-Recession year data is from 2011-12. All dollar amounts have been adjusted into Constant 2013 dollars.					
N/A: Data not available.					

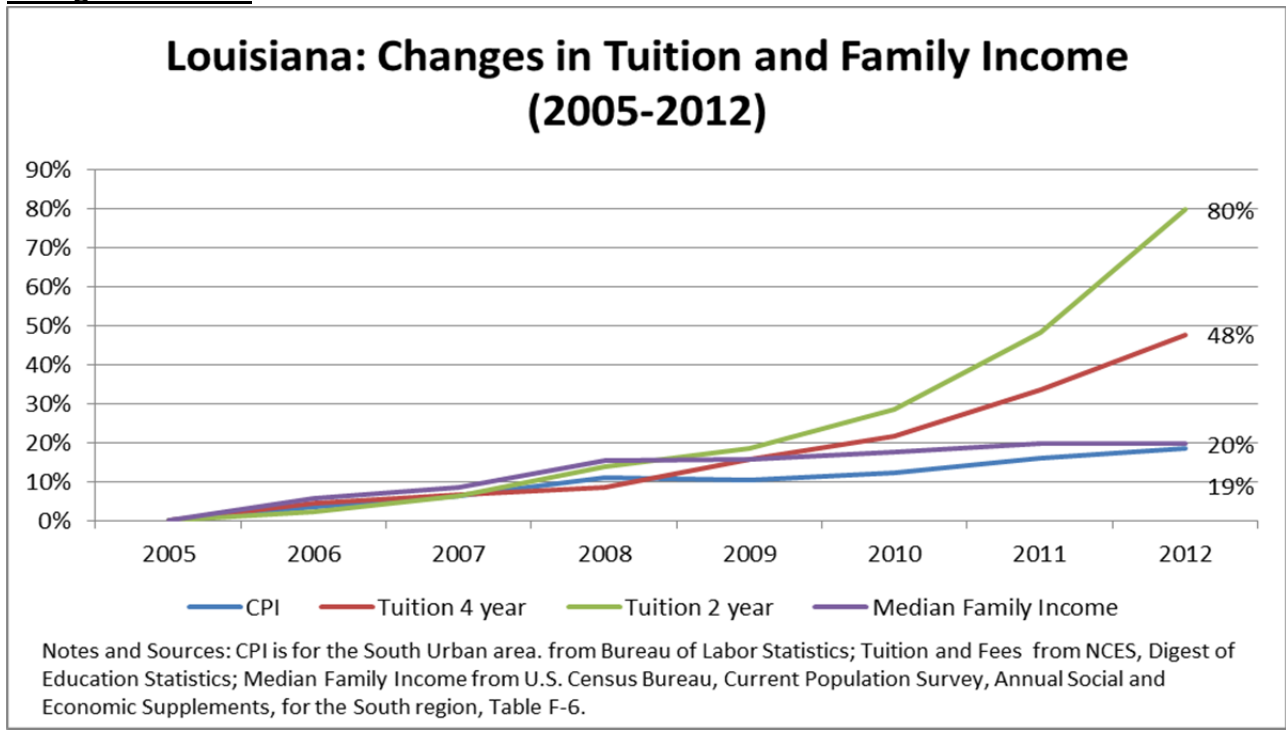
A Closer Look at Family Ability To Pay

		Community Colleges	
	Average Income in Group	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$16,314	\$6,188	38%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,521	\$7,269	19%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,869	\$9,116	15%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$90,981	\$10,368	11%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$180,521	\$8,280	5%

		Public Four Year 1		Public Four Year 2	
	Average Income in Group	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$16,314	\$4,619	28%	\$7,108	44%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,521	\$7,160	19%	\$8,202	21%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,869	\$10,549	17%	\$10,593	17%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$90,981	\$11,323	12%	\$11,394	13%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$180,521	\$11,966	7%	\$11,386	6%

- Low-income families (those with incomes less than \$30,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 38 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.
- Middle-income families (those earning between \$48,000 and \$75,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 15 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.

Changes in Tuition



Since 2005, tuition at both public four-year and public two-year institutions in Louisiana has been growing much more rapidly than either inflation or family income.

Other Contextual Information:

- By 2020, the Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce predicts that 56 percent of jobs in the state will require a postsecondary education or above, below the Southern average (59 percent) and also below the U.S. average (65 percent).
- Forty-three percent of students in Louisiana are enrolled in public four-year category 1 institutions, 29 percent at category 2 four-year institutions and 26 percent are enrolled in the community college sector. Two percent of students are enrolled in technical colleges.
- In 2012, 28 percent of children in Louisiana were living in poverty. This is up slightly from 2004 when 27 percent were living in poverty.
- In 2012, state investment in need-based grant aid at public colleges in Louisiana was 7 percent as compared to the federal investment (Pell Grants).

Note: Category 1 four-year institutions are those that award at least 30 doctoral degrees in 5 different areas. Category 2 includes all other four-year institutions.

List of Institutions by Type:

Category 1 Public Four-Year Institutions

Louisiana State University and A&M College
Louisiana Tech University
University of Louisiana at Lafayette
University of New Orleans

Category 2 Public Four-Year Institutions:

Grambling State University
Louisiana State University at Alexandria
Louisiana State University in Shreveport
McNeese State University
Nicholls State University
Northwestern State University
Southeastern Louisiana University
Southern University and A&M College at Baton Rouge
Southern University at New Orleans
University of Louisiana at Monroe

Community Colleges

Baton Rouge Community College
Bossier Parish Community College
Delgado Community College
Louisiana Delta Community College LA3
Louisiana State University at Eunice
Nunez Community College
River Parishes Community College
South Louisiana Community College
Southern University in Shreveport

Maryland

Public Higher Education Affordability Profile

- In order for students to enroll in community colleges in Maryland, they, or their families, would need to pay on average 19 percent of their annual income for college expenses, including living expenses, each year after taking into account all forms of grant aid, based on the current college expenses and current levels of aid. This is higher than the SREB average.
- On a per-student basis, Maryland's need-based state grant program amount is similar to the SREB average.
- The average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students in Maryland is much higher than the SREB average; average loan aid per-borrower has increased rapidly over time.

	Maryland			SREB	U.S. Average
	Pre-Recession	Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession
Family Ability to Pay					
Percent of income needed to pay for college expenses minus financial aid:					
at community colleges	N/A	17%	19%	16%	27%
at public 4-year colleges (category 1)	N/A	24%	33%	27%	41%
at public 4-year colleges (category 2)	N/A	23%	29%	25%	19%
Strategies for Affordability					
State Grant funding					
Need-Based grants per student	\$215	\$337	\$204	\$204	\$276
Grants that have a need and non-need based requirement per student*	\$40	\$105	\$86	\$98	\$142
Non-Need based grants per student	\$22	\$19	\$12	\$345	\$145
At lowest-priced colleges, the share of income that the families with the lowest income need to pay for tuition	16%	17%	20%	18%	20%
Reliance on Loans					
Average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students attending public institutions	\$3,140	\$3,936	\$5,778	\$5,094	\$5,361
*As defined by NASSGAP, see Technical Guide. Grant requirements in this category vary widely by state -- some have a substantial merit component and others have a modest merit component.					
Note: Pre-Recession year data is from 2003-04; Recession year data is from 2006-07 on all variables except Estimated cost of postsecondary education where data is from 2008-09 (2007 data was unavailable for this variable); Post-Recession year data is from 2011-12. All dollar amounts have been adjusted into Constant 2013 dollars.					
N/A: Data not available.					

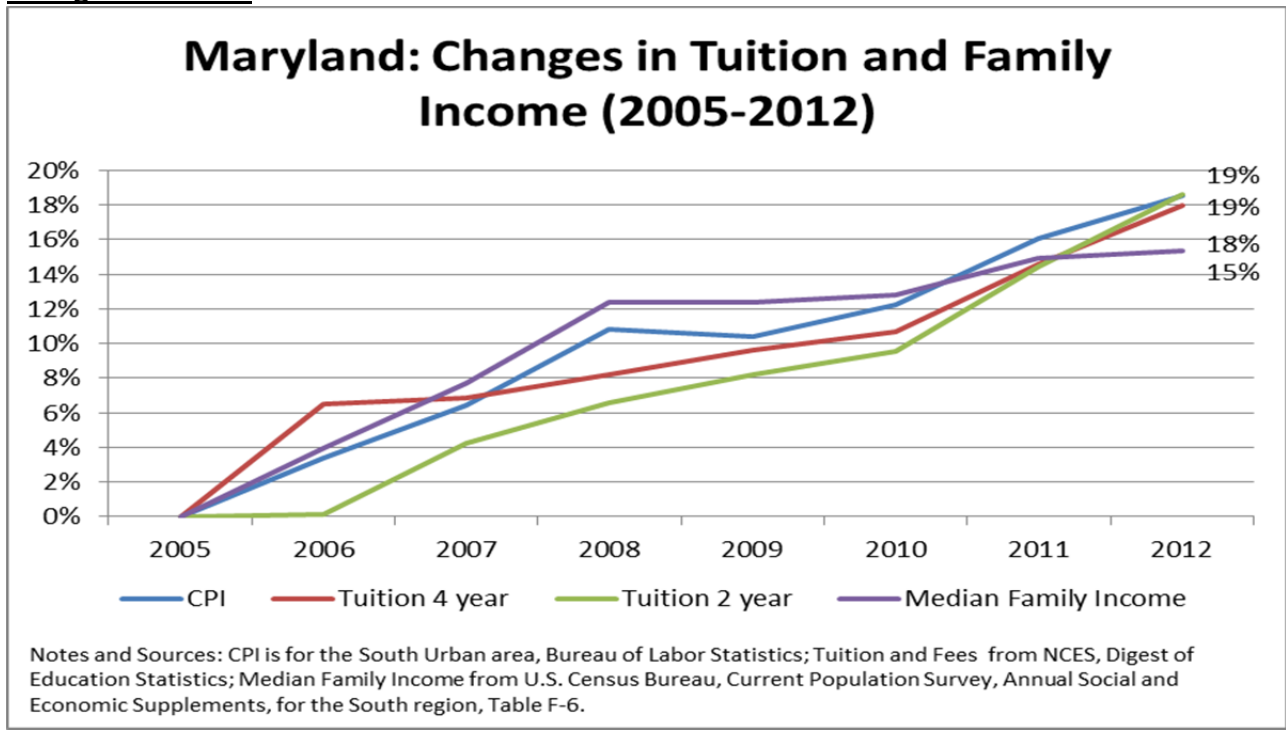
A Closer Look at Family Ability To Pay

Community Colleges			
	Average Income in Group	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$16,651	\$7,043	42%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,862	\$7,977	21%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$61,377	\$9,965	16%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$91,688	\$9,574	10%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$194,025	\$10,759	6%

		Public Four Year 1		Public Four Year 2	
	Average Income in Group	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$15,872	\$11,665	70%	\$9,783	59%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,813	\$13,965	36%	\$12,639	33%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$61,113	\$16,968	28%	\$15,560	25%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$91,465	\$19,491	21%	\$17,971	20%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$190,145	\$18,288	9%	\$17,648	9%

- Low-income families (those with incomes less than \$30,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 42 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.
- Middle-income families (those earning between \$48,000 and \$75,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 16 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.

Changes in Tuition



Since 2005, tuition at both public four-year and public two-year institutions in Maryland has been growing at about the same rate as both inflation and family income.

Other Contextual Information:

- By 2020, the Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce predicts that 69 percent of jobs in the state will require a postsecondary education or above, higher than the Southern average (59 percent) and above the U.S. average (65 percent).
- Five percent of students in Maryland are enrolled in public four-year category 1 institutions, 34 percent at category 2 four-year institutions and 61 percent are enrolled in the community college sector.
- In 2012, 14 percent of children in Maryland were living in poverty. This is up slightly from 2004 when 13 percent were living in poverty.
- In 2012, state investment in need-based grant aid at public colleges in Maryland was 19 percent as compared to the federal investment (Pell Grants).

Note: Category 1 four-year institutions are those that award at least 30 doctoral degrees in 5 different areas. Category 2 includes all other four-year institutions.

List of Institutions by Type:

Category 1 Public Four-Year Institutions

Morgan State University
University of Maryland, Baltimore County
University of Maryland, College Park

Category 2 Public Four-Year Institutions

Bowie State University
Coppin State University
Frostburg State University
Saint Mary's College of Maryland
Salisbury University
Towson University
University of Baltimore
University of Maryland Eastern Shore

Community Colleges

Allegany College of Maryland
Anne Arundel Community College
Baltimore City Community College
Carroll Community College
Cecil Community College Chesapeake College Garrett College
College of Southern Maryland
Community College of Baltimore County
Frederick Community College
Hagerstown Community College
Harford Community College
Howard Community College
Montgomery College
Prince George's Community College
Wor-Wic Community College

Mississippi

Public Higher Education Affordability Profile

- In order for students to enroll in community colleges in Mississippi, they, or their families, would need to pay on average 13 percent of their annual income for college expenses, including living expenses, each year after taking into account all forms of grant aid, based on the current college expenses and current levels of aid. This is substantially lower than the SREB average.
- Mississippi's per-student need-based state grant program amounts are below the SREB average. The state's non-need-based grant program also has a per-student award less than the SREB average.
- The average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students in Mississippi is less than the SREB average. Average loan aid per-borrower has increased over time.

	Mississippi			SREB	U.S. Average
	Pre-Recession	Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession
Family Ability to Pay					
Percent of income needed to pay for college expenses minus financial aid:					
at community colleges	N/A	12%	13%	16%	27%
at public 4-year colleges (category 1)	N/A	28%	32%	27%	41%
at public 4-year colleges (category 2)	N/A	20%	24%	25%	19%
Strategies for Affordability					
State Grant funding					
Need-Based grants per student	\$0	\$7	\$0	\$204	\$276
Grants that have a need and non-need based requirement per student*	\$151	\$13	\$21	\$98	\$142
Non-Need based grants per student	\$35	\$167	\$121	\$345	\$145
At lowest-priced colleges, the share of income that the families with the lowest income need to pay for tuition	14%	11%	14%	18%	20%
Reliance on Loans					
Average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students attending public institutions	\$3,262	\$3,390	\$4,871	\$5,094	\$5,361
*As defined by NASSGAP, see Technical Guide. Grant requirements in this category vary widely by state -- some have a substantial merit component and others have a modest merit component.					
Note: Pre-Recession year data is from 2003-04; Recession year data is from 2006-07 on all variables except Estimated cost of postsecondary education where data is from 2008-09 (2007 data was unavailable for this variable); Post-Recession year data is from 2011-12. All dollar amounts have been adjusted into Constant 2013 dollars.					
N/A: Data not available.					

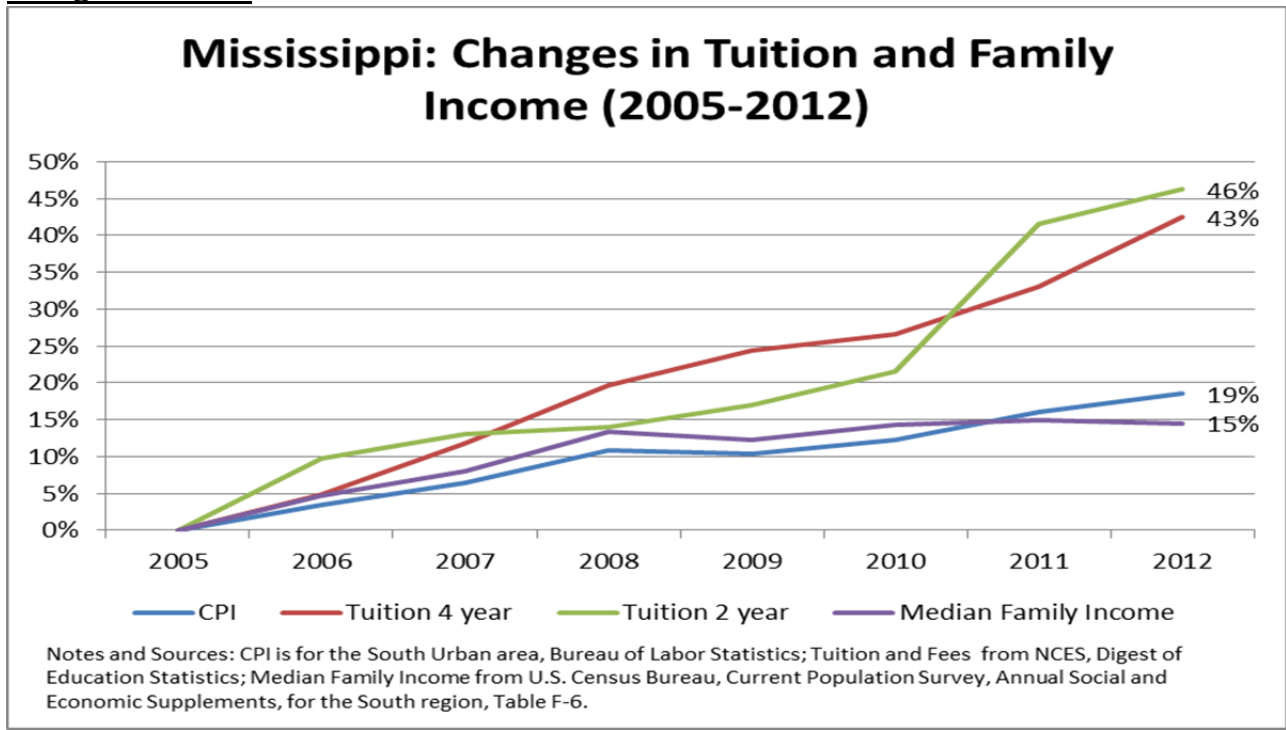
A Closer Look at Family Ability To Pay

Community Colleges			
	Average Income in Group	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$16,373	\$4,567	28%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,644	\$5,324	14%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,691	\$6,911	11%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$89,979	\$6,719	7%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$176,309	\$6,732	4%

		Public Four Year 1		Public Four Year 2	
	Average Income in Group	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$15,347	\$11,487	70%	\$9,235	56%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,437	\$12,999	34%	\$10,631	28%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,397	\$15,837	26%	\$12,945	21%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$89,950	\$16,329	18%	\$9,048	10%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$176,478	\$17,105	10%	\$8,958	5%

- Low-income families (those with incomes less than \$30,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 28 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.
- Middle-income families (those earning between \$48,000 and \$75,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 11 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.

Changes in Tuition



Since 2005, tuition at both public four-year and public two-year institutions in Mississippi has grown much more rapidly than either inflation or family income.

Other Contextual Information:

- By 2020, the Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce predicts that 61 percent of jobs in the state will require a postsecondary education or above, above the Southern average (59 percent) and slightly below the U.S. average (65 percent).
- Thirty-five percent of students in Mississippi are enrolled in public four-year category 1 institutions, 8 percent at category 2 four-year institutions and 56 percent are enrolled in the community college sector.
- In 2012, 35 percent of children in Mississippi were living in poverty. This is up dramatically from 2004 when 26 percent were living in poverty.
- In 2012, state investment in need-based grant aid at public colleges in Mississippi was less than 1 percent as compared to the federal investment (Pell Grants).

Note: Category 1 four-year institutions are those that award at least 30 doctoral degrees in 5 different areas. Category 2 includes all other four-year institutions.

List of Institutions by Type:

Category 1 Public Four-Year Institutions

Mississippi State University
University of Southern Mississippi

Category 2 Public Four-Year Institutions

Alcorn State University
Delta State University
Jackson State University
Mississippi University for Women
Mississippi Valley State University
University of Mississippi

Community Colleges

Coahoma Community College
Copiah-Lincoln Community College
East Central Community College
East Mississippi Community College
Hinds Community College
Holmes Community College
Itawamba Community College
Jones County Junior College
Meridian Community College
Mississippi Delta Community College
Mississippi Gulf Coast Community College
Northeast Mississippi Community College
Northwest Mississippi Community College
Pearl River Community College
Southwest Mississippi Community College

North Carolina

Public Higher Education Affordability Profile

- In order for students to enroll in community colleges in North Carolina, they, or their families, would need to pay on average 18 percent of their annual income for college expenses, including living expenses, each year after taking into account all forms of grant aid, based on the current college expenses and current levels of aid. This is higher than the SREB average.
- On a per-student basis, North Carolina's need-based state grant program provides more financial aid than the SREB average.
- The average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students in North Carolina is slightly less than the SREB average but has increased over time.

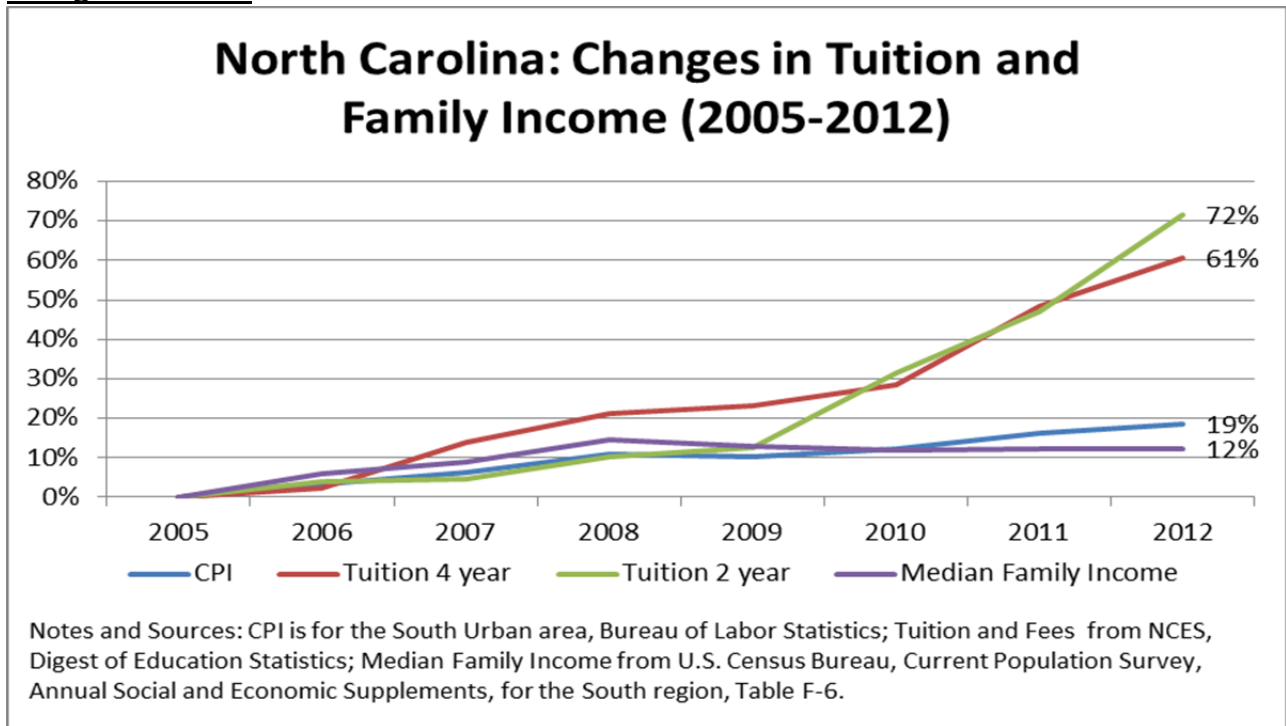
	North Carolina			SREB	U.S. Average
	Pre-Recession	Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession
Family Ability to Pay					
Percent of income (average of all income groups) needed to pay for college expenses minus financial aid:					
at community colleges	N/A	13%	18%	16%	27%
at public 4-year colleges (category 1)	N/A	13%	22%	27%	41%
at public 4-year colleges (category 2)	N/A	15%	21%	25%	19%
Strategies for Affordability					
State Grant funding per student					
Need-Based grants per student	\$237	\$405	\$538	\$204	\$276
Grants that have a need and non-need based requirement per student*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$98	\$142
Non-Need based grants per student	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$345	\$145
At lowest-priced colleges, the share of income that the families with the lowest income need to pay for tuition	11%	8%	14%	18%	20%
Reliance on Loans					
Average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students attending public institutions	\$3,246	\$3,165	\$4,898	\$5,094	\$5,361
*As defined by NASSGAP, see Technical Guide. Grant requirements in this category vary widely by state -- some have a substantial merit component and others have a modest merit component.					
Note: Pre-Recession year data is from 2003-04; Recession year data is from 2006-07 on all variables except Estimated cost of postsecondary education where data is from 2008-09 (2007 data was unavailable for this variable); Post-Recession year data is from 2011-12. All dollar amounts have been adjusted into Constant 2013 dollars.					
N/A: Data not available.					

A Closer Look at Family Ability To Pay

		Community Colleges			
	Average Income in Group	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price		
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$16,832	\$7,392	44%		
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,753	\$8,103	21%		
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,791	\$8,722	14%		
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$90,724	\$7,917	9%		
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$184,705	\$7,500	4%		
		Public Four Year 1		Public Four Year 2	
	Average Income in Group	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$16,832	\$7,173	43%	\$6,918	41%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,753	\$8,540	22%	\$8,037	21%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,791	\$12,299	20%	\$11,533	19%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$90,724	\$15,021	17%	\$14,002	15%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$184,705	\$18,245	10%	\$15,721	9%

- Low-income families (those with incomes less than \$30,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 44 percent of their income to community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.
- Middle-income families (those earning between \$48,000 and \$75,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 14 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.

Changes in Tuition



Since 2005, tuition at both public four-year and public two-year institutions in North Carolina has been growing much more rapidly than either inflation or family income.

Other Contextual Information:

- By 2020, the Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce predicts that 67 percent of jobs in the state will require a postsecondary education or above, higher than the Southern average (59 percent) and just above the U.S. average (65 percent).
- Fifteen percent of students in North Carolina are enrolled in public four-year category 1 institutions, 25 percent at category 2 four-year institutions and 60 percent are enrolled in the community college sector.
- In 2012, 26 percent of children in North Carolina were living in poverty. This is up from 2004 when 20 percent were living in poverty.
- In 2012, state investment in need-based grant aid at public colleges in North Carolina was 26 percent as compared to the federal investment (Pell Grants).

Note: Category 1 four-year institutions are those that award at least 30 doctoral degrees in 5 different areas. Category 2 includes all other four-year institutions.

List of Institutions by Type:

Category 1 Public Four-Year Institutions

North Carolina State University
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Category 2 Public Four-Year Institutions

Appalachian State University
East Carolina University
Elizabeth City State University
Fayetteville State University
North Carolina A&T State University
North Carolina Central University
University of North Carolina at Asheville
University of North Carolina at Charlotte
University of North Carolina at Pembroke
University of North Carolina at Wilmington
Western Carolina University
Winston-Salem State University

Community Colleges

Alamance Community College
Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community
Beaufort County Community College
Bladen Community College
Blue Ridge Community College
Brunswick Community College
Caldwell Community College & Technical Institute
Cape Fear Community College
Carteret Community College
Catawba Valley Community College
Central Carolina Community College
Central Piedmont Community College
Cleveland Community College
Coastal Carolina Community College
College
College of the Albemarle
Craven Community College
Davidson County Community College
Durham Technical Community College
Edgecombe Community College
Fayetteville Technical Community College
Forsyth Technical Community College

Gaston College
Guilford Technical Community College
Halifax Community College
Haywood Community College
Isothermal Community College
James Sprunt Community College
Johnston Community College
Lenoir Community College
Martin Community College
Mayland Community College
McDowell Technical Community College
Mitchell Community College
Montgomery Community College
Nash Community College
Pamlico Community College
Piedmont Community College
Pitt Community College
Randolph Community College
Richmond Community College
Roanoke-Chowan Community College
Robeson Community College
Rockingham Community College
Rowan-Cabarrus Community College
Sampson Community College
Sandhills Community College
South Piedmont Community College
Southeastern Community College
Southwestern Community College
Stanly Community College
Surry Community College
Tri-County Community College
Vance-Granville Community College
Wake Technical Community College
Wayne Community College
Western Piedmont Community College
Wilkes Community College
Wilson Technical Community College

Oklahoma

Public Higher Education Affordability Profile

- In order for students to enroll in community colleges in Oklahoma, they, or their families, would need to pay on average 18 percent of their annual income for college expenses, including living expenses, each year after taking into account all forms of grant aid, based on the current college expenses and current levels of aid. This is higher than the SREB average.
- Oklahoma's per-student need-based state grant program amount is less than the SREB average.
- The average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students in Oklahoma borrow is less than the SREB average; average loan aid per-borrower has increased over time.

	Oklahoma			SREB	U.S. Average
	Pre-Recession	Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession
Family Ability to Pay					
Percent of income needed to pay for college expenses minus financial aid:					
at technical colleges	N/A	N/A	12%	14%	9%
at community colleges	N/A	17%	18%	16%	27%
at public 4-year colleges (category 1)	N/A	29%	34%	27%	41%
at public 4-year colleges (category 2)	N/A	20%	20%	25%	19%
Strategies for Affordability					
State Grant funding					
Need-Based grants per student	\$140	\$148	\$112	\$204	\$276
Grants that have a need and a non-need component only per student*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$98	\$142
Non-Need based grants per student	\$0	\$58	\$54	\$345	\$145
At lowest-priced colleges, the share of income that the families with the lowest income need to pay for tuition	15%	13%	18%	18%	20%
Reliance on Loans					
Average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students attending public institutions	\$3,382	\$3,467	\$4,857	\$5,094	\$5,361
*As defined by NASSGAP, see Technical Guide. Grant requirements in this category vary widely by state -- some have a substantial merit component and others have a modest merit component.					
Note: Pre-Recession year data is from 2003-04; Recession year data is from 2006-07 on all variables except Estimated cost of postsecondary education where data is from 2008-09 (2007 data was unavailable for this variable); Post-Recession year data is from 2011-12. All dollar amounts have been adjusted into Constant 2013 dollars.					
N/A: Data not available.					

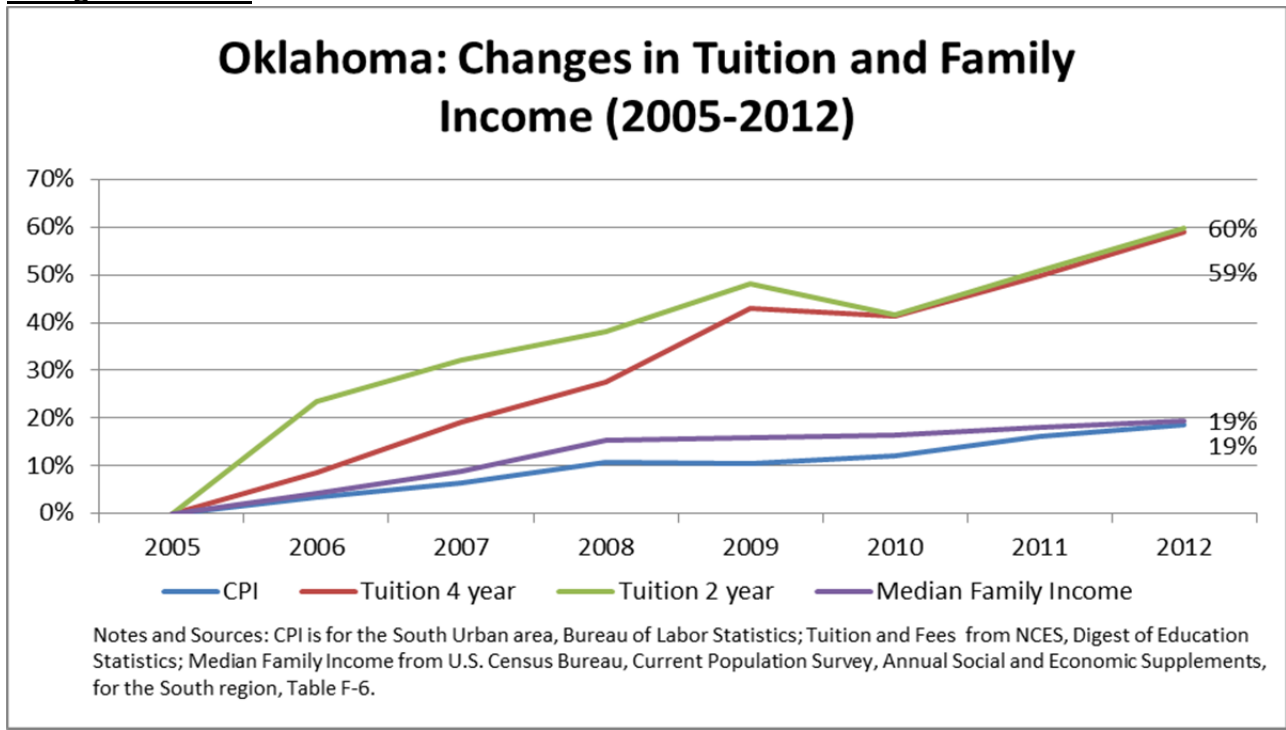
A Closer Look at Family Ability To Pay

	Average Income in Group	Technical Colleges		Community Colleges	
		Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$17,155	\$6,667	39%	\$6,740	39%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,685	\$5,377	14%	\$7,200	19%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,868	\$3,940	6%	\$9,498	16%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$90,818	\$1,107	1%	\$8,533	9%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$183,305	\$1,109	1%	\$10,275	6%

	Average Income in Group	Public Four Year 1		Public Four Year 2	
		Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$17,155	\$12,434	72%	\$7,646	45%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,685	\$13,815	36%	\$8,547	22%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,868	\$16,879	28%	\$10,474	17%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$90,818	\$18,684	21%	\$10,916	12%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$183,305	\$20,414	11%	\$11,969	7%

- Low-income families (those with incomes less than \$30,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 39 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.
- Middle-income families (those earning between \$48,000 and \$75,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 16 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.

Changes in Tuition



Since 2005, tuition at both public four-year and public two-year institutions in Oklahoma has been growing much more rapidly than either inflation or family income.

Other Contextual Information:

- By 2020, the Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce predicts that 64 percent of jobs in the state will require a postsecondary education or above, higher than the Southern average (59 percent) and very similar to the U.S. average (65 percent).
- Fourteen percent of students in Oklahoma are enrolled in public four-year category 1 institutions, 33 percent at category 2 four-year institutions, 33 percent in the community college sector, and 13 percent in technical colleges.
- In 2012, 24 percent of children in Oklahoma were living in poverty. This is up from 2004 when 19 percent were living in poverty.
- In 2012, state investment in need-based grant aid at public colleges in Oklahoma was 6 percent as compared to the federal investment (Pell Grants).

Note: Category 1 four-year institutions are those that award at least 30 doctoral degrees in 5 different areas. Category 2 includes all other four-year institutions.

List of Institutions by Type

Category 1 Public Four-Year Institutions

Oklahoma State University Main Campus
University of Oklahoma Norman Campus

Category 2 Public Four-Year Institutions

Cameron University
East Central University
Langston University
Northeastern State University
Northwestern Oklahoma State University
Oklahoma Panhandle State University
Rogers State University
Southeastern Oklahoma State University
Southwestern Oklahoma State University
University of Central Oklahoma
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma

Two-Year w/ Bachelor's

Oklahoma State University-Oklahoma City
Oklahoma State University Technical Branch Okmulgee

Community Colleges

Carl Albert State College
Connors State College
Eastern Oklahoma State College
Murray State College
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College
Northern Oklahoma College
Oklahoma City Community College
Redlands Community College
Rose State College
Seminole State College
Tulsa Community College
Western Oklahoma State College

Technical Centers

Autry Technology Center
Caddo Kiowa Technology Center
Canadian Valley Technology Center
Central Technology Center
Chisholm Trail Technology Center
Eastern Oklahoma County Technology Center

Francis Tuttle Technology Center
Gordon Cooper Technology Center
Great Plains Technology Center
Green Country Technology Center
High Plains Technology Center
Indian Capital Technology Center-Muskogee
Indian Capital Technology Center-Sallisaw
Indian Capital Technology Center-Stilwell
Indian Capital Technology Center-Tahlequah
Kiamichi Technology Center-Atoka
Kiamichi Technology Center-Durant
Kiamichi Technology Center-Hugo
Kiamichi Technology Center-Idabel
Kiamichi Technology Center-McAlester
Kiamichi Technology Center-Poteau
Kiamichi Technology Center-Spiro
Kiamichi Technology Center-Stigler
Kiamichi Technology Center-Talihina
Meridian Technology Center
Metro Technology Centers
Mid-America Technology Center
Mid-Del Technology Center
Moore Norman Technology Center
Northeast Technology Center-Afton
Northeast Technology Center-Claremore
Northwest Technology Center-Alva
Northwest Technology Center-Fairview
Pioneer Technology Center
Pontotoc Technology Center
Red River Technology Center
Southern Oklahoma Technology Center
Southwest Technology Center
Tri County Technology Center
Tulsa County Area Voc Tech School Dist 18-Peoria
Tulsa Technology Center-Broken Arrow CampusOK9
Tulsa Technology Center-Lemley Campus
Tulsa Technology Center-Riverside Campus
Wes Watkins Technology Center
Western Technology Center

South Carolina

Public Higher Education Affordability Profile

- In order for students to enroll in community colleges in South Carolina, they, or their families, would need to pay on average 16 percent of their annual income for college expenses, including living expenses, each year after taking into account all forms of grant aid, based on the current college expenses and current levels of aid. This is equal to the SREB average.
- On a per-student basis, South Carolina’s need-based state grant program provides less financial aid than the SREB average but the state does offer a non-need-based state grant program with a per-student award greater than the SREB and U.S. averages.
- The average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students in South Carolina is much higher than the SREB average and has increased rapidly over time.

	South Carolina			SREB	U.S. Average
	Pre-Recession	Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession
Family Ability to Pay					
Percent of income needed to pay for college expenses minus financial aid:					
at community colleges	N/A	15%	16%	16%	27%
at public 4-year colleges (category 1)	N/A	33%	27%	27%	41%
at public 4-year colleges (category 2)	N/A	29%	32%	25%	19%
Strategies for Affordability					
State Grant funding					
Need-Based grants per student	\$107	\$150	\$113	\$204	\$276
Grants that have a need and non-need based requirement per student*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$98	\$142
Non-Need based grants per student	\$877	\$894	\$1,066	\$345	\$145
At lowest-priced colleges, the share of income that the families with the lowest income need to pay for tuition	26%	21%	26%	18%	20%
Reliance on Loans					
Average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students attending public institutions	\$3,644	\$3,827	\$5,788	\$5,094	\$5,361
*As defined by NASSGAP, see Technical Guide. Grant requirements in this category vary widely by state -- some have a substantial merit component and others have a modest merit component.					
Note: Pre-Recession year data is from 2003-04; Recession year data is from 2006-07 on all variables except Estimated cost of postsecondary education where data is from 2008-09 (2007 data was unavailable for this variable); Post-Recession year data is from 2011-12. All dollar amounts have been adjusted into Constant 2013 dollars.					
N/A: Data not available.					

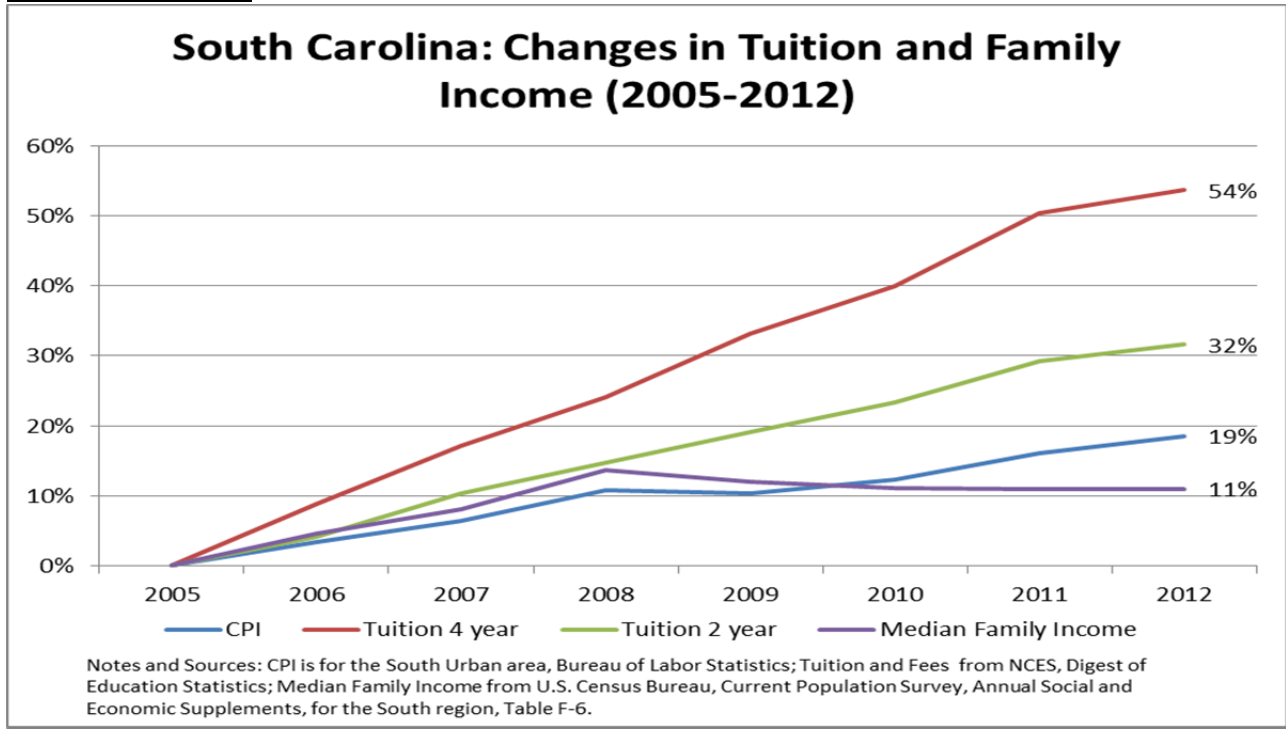
A Closer Look at Family Ability To Pay

Community Colleges			
	Average Income in Group	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$16,594	\$6,448	39%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,700	\$6,662	17%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,665	\$8,135	13%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$90,677	\$7,989	9%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$176,790	\$7,345	4%

		Public Four Year 1		Public Four Year 2	
	Average Income in Group	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$16,594	\$8,701	52%	\$11,804	71%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,700	\$11,943	31%	\$13,368	35%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,665	\$14,272	24%	\$16,163	27%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$90,677	\$17,346	19%	\$15,920	18%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$176,790	\$16,212	9%	\$15,925	9%

- Low-income families (those with incomes less than \$30,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 39 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.
- Middle-income families (those earning between \$48,000 and \$75,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 13 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.

Changes in Tuition



Since 2005, tuition at both public four-year and public two-year institutions in South Carolina has been growing much more rapidly than either inflation or family income.

Other Contextual Information:

- By 2020, the Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce predicts that 62 percent of jobs in the state will require a postsecondary education or above, higher than the Southern average (59 percent) and very similar to the U.S. average (65 percent).
- Twenty-four percent of students in South Carolina are enrolled in public four-year category 1 institutions, 27 percent at category 2 four-year institutions and 49 percent are enrolled in the community college sector.
- In 2012, 27 percent of children in South Carolina were living in poverty. This is up significantly from 2004 when 19 percent were living in poverty.
- In 2012, state investment in need-based grant aid at public colleges in South Carolina was 5 percent as compared to the federal investment (Pell Grants).

Note: Category 1 four-year institutions are those that award at least 30 doctoral degrees in 5 different areas. Category 2 includes all other four-year institutions.

List of Institutions by Type

Category 1 Public Four-Year Institutions

Clemson University
University of South Carolina–Columbia

Category 2 Public Four-Year Institutions

Coastal Carolina University
College of Charleston
Frances Marion University
Lander University
South Carolina State University
The Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina
University of South Carolina-Aiken
University of South Carolina-Beaufort
University of South Carolina-Upstate
Winthrop University

Community Colleges

Central Carolina Technical College
Denmark Technical College
Florence-Darlington Technical College
Greenville Technical College
Horry-Georgetown Technical College
Midlands Technical College
Northeastern Technical College
Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical College
Piedmont Technical College
Spartanburg Community College
Technical College of the Low Country
Tri-County Technical College
Trident Technical College
Aiken Technical College
University of South Carolina–Lancaster
University of South Carolina–Salkehatchie
University of South Carolina–Sumter
University of South Carolina–Union
Williamsburg Technical College
York Technical College

Tennessee

Public Higher Education Affordability Profile

- In order for students to enroll in community colleges in Tennessee, they, or their families, would need to pay on average 16 percent of their annual income for college expenses, including living expenses, each year after taking into account all forms of grant aid, based on the current college expenses and current levels of aid. This is about the same amount as the SREB average.
- On a per-student basis, Tennessee’s need-based state grant program award is less than the SREB average but the state does offer a non-need-based state grant program with a per-student award greater than the SREB average.
- The average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students in Tennessee is slightly less than the SREB average; average loan aid per-borrower has increased over time.

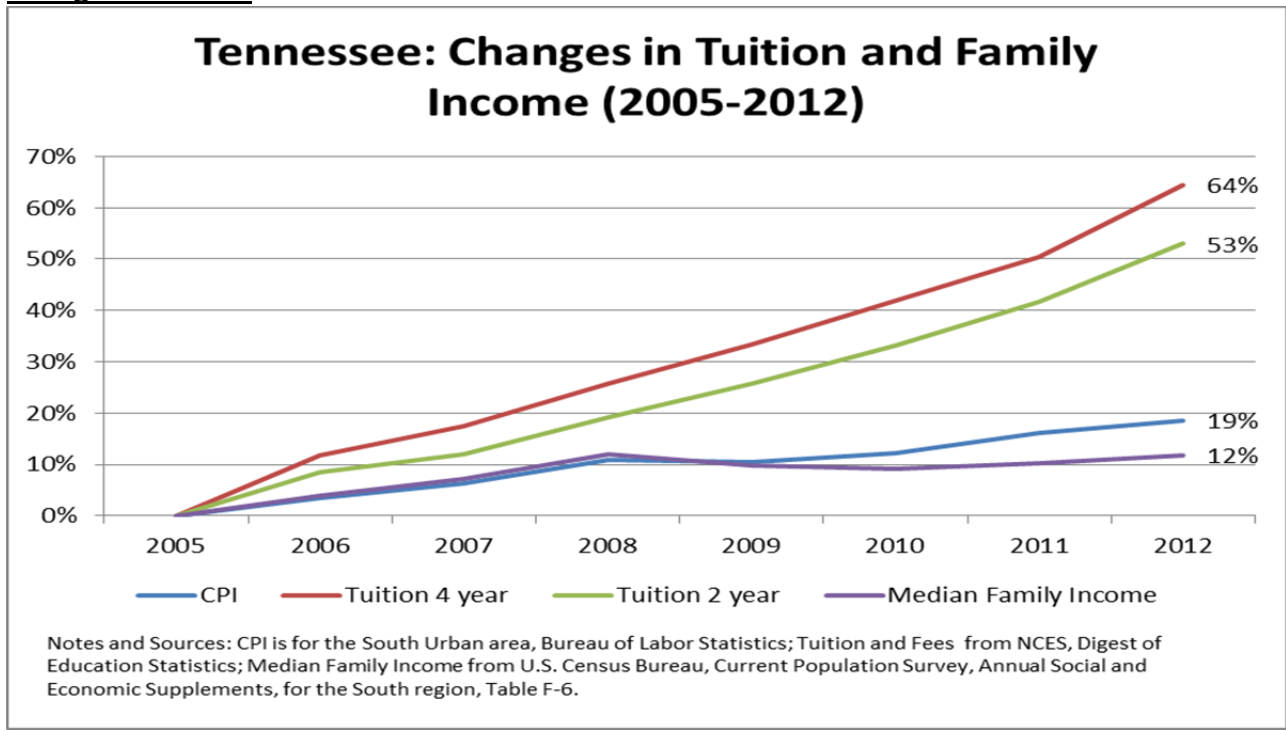
	Tennessee			SREB	U.S. Average
	Pre-Recession	Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession
Family Ability to Pay					
Percent of income needed to pay for college expenses minus financial aid:					
at technical colleges	N/A	N/A	17%	14%	9%
at community colleges	N/A	18%	16%	16%	27%
at public 4-year colleges (category 1)	N/A	18%	25%	27%	41%
at public 4-year colleges (category 2)	N/A	20%	24%	25%	19%
Strategies for Affordability					
State Grant funding					
Need-Based grants per student	\$176	\$154	\$157	\$204	\$276
Grants that have a need and non-need based requirement per student*	\$0	\$4	\$117	\$98	\$142
Non-Need based grants per student	\$2	\$0	\$1,065	\$345	\$145
At lowest-priced colleges, the share of income that the families with the lowest income need to pay for tuition	20%	16%	21%	18%	20%
Reliance on Loans					
Average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students attending public institutions	\$3,273	\$3,399	\$4,935	\$5,094	\$5,361
*As defined by NASSGAP, see Technical Guide. Grant requirements in this category vary widely by state -- some have a substantial merit component and others have a modest merit component.					
Note: Pre-Recession year data is from 2003-04; Recession year data is from 2006-07 on all variables except Estimated cost of postsecondary education where data is from 2008-09 (2007 data was unavailable for this variable); Post-Recession year data is from 2011-12. All dollar amounts have been adjusted into Constant 2013 dollars.					
N/A: Data not available.					

A Closer Look at Family Ability To Pay

	Average Income in Group	Technical Colleges		Community Colleges	
		Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$16,880	\$6,792	40%	\$6,118	36%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,819	\$7,150	18%	\$6,773	17%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,669	\$9,054	15%	\$8,977	15%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$90,502	\$7,125	8%	\$7,794	9%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$185,322	\$5,833	3%	\$5,472	3%
	Average Income in Group	Public Four Year 1		Public Four Year 2	
		Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$16,880	\$8,626	51%	\$8,357	50%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,819	\$10,286	26%	\$10,115	26%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,669	\$13,522	22%	\$13,602	22%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$90,502	\$13,553	15%	\$14,526	16%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$185,322	\$14,740	8%	\$14,873	8%

- Low-income families (those with incomes less than \$30,000 per year) would need to pay on average 36 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.
- Middle-income families (those earning between \$48,000 and \$75,000 per year) would need to pay on average 15 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.

Changes in Tuition



Since 2005, tuition at both public four-year and public two-year institutions in Tennessee has been growing much more rapidly than either inflation or family income.

Other Contextual Information:

- By 2020, the Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce predicts that 58 percent of jobs in the state will require a postsecondary education or above, below the Southern average (59 percent) and also below the U.S. average (65 percent).
- Sixteen percent of students in Tennessee are enrolled in public four-year category 1 institutions, 38 percent at category 2 four-year institutions, 32 percent are enrolled in the community college sector, and 14 percent are in technical colleges.
- In 2012, 26 percent of children in Tennessee were living in poverty. This is up from 2004 when 20 percent were living in poverty.
- In 2012, state investment in need-based grant aid at public colleges in Tennessee was 12 percent as compared to the federal investment (Pell Grants).

Note: Category 1 four-year institutions are those that award at least 30 doctoral degrees in 5 different areas. Category 2 includes all other four-year institutions.

List of Institutions by Type

Category 1 Public Four-Year Institutions

University of Memphis
University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Category 2 Public Four-Year Institutions

Austin Peay State University
East Tennessee State University
Middle Tennessee State University
Tennessee State University
Tennessee Technological University
University of Tennessee at Martin
University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

Community Colleges

Chattanooga State Technical Community College
Cleveland State Community College
Columbia State Community College
Dyersburg State Community College
Jackson State Community College
Motlow State Community College
Nashville State Technical Community College
Northeast State Technical Community College
Pellissippi State Technical Community College
Roane State Community College
Southwest Tennessee Community College
Volunteer State Community College
Walters State Community College

Technical College

Technical Tennessee Technology Center at Athens

Tennessee Technology Center at Chattanooga
Tennessee Technology Center at Covington
Tennessee Technology Center at Crossville
Tennessee Technology Center at Crump
Tennessee Technology Center at Dickson
Tennessee Technology Center at Elizabethton
Tennessee Technology Center at Harriman
Tennessee Technology Center at Hartsville
Tennessee Technology Center at Hohenwald
Tennessee Technology Center at Jacksboro
Tennessee Technology Center at Jackson
Tennessee Technology Center at Knoxville
Tennessee Technology Center at Livingston
Tennessee Technology Center at McKenzie
Tennessee Technology Center at McMinnville
Tennessee Technology Center at Memphis
Tennessee Technology Center at Morristown
Tennessee Technology Center at Murfreesboro
Tennessee Technology Center at Nashville
Tennessee Technology Center at Newbern
Tennessee Technology Center at Oneida
Tennessee Technology Center at Paris
Tennessee Technology Center at Pulaski
Tennessee Technology Center at Ripley
Tennessee Technology Center at Shelbyville
Tennessee Technology Center at Whiteville

Texas

Public Higher Education Affordability Profile

- In order for students to enroll in community colleges in Texas, they, or their families, would need to pay on average 16 percent of their annual income for college expenses, including living expenses, each year after taking into account all forms of grant aid, based on the current college expenses and current levels of aid. This is about the same as the SREB average.
- Texas' per-student need-based state grant amount is higher than both the SREB and U.S. averages.
- The average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students in Texas is less than the SREB average but has increased over time.

	Texas			SREB	U.S. Average
	Pre-Recession	Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession
Family Ability to Pay					
Percent of income (average of all income groups) needed to pay for college expenses minus financial aid:					
at community colleges	N/A	12%	16%	16%	27%
at public 4-year colleges (category 1)	N/A	22%	26%	27%	41%
at public 4-year colleges (category 2)	N/A	23%	24%	25%	19%
Strategies for Affordability					
State Grant funding per student					
Need-Based grants per student	\$0	\$191	\$295	\$204	\$276
Grants that have a need and non-need based requirement per student*	\$0	\$237	\$293	\$98	\$142
Non-Need based grants per student	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$345	\$145
At lowest-priced colleges, the share of income that the families with the lowest income need to pay for tuition	11%	10%	13%	18%	20%
Reliance on Loans					
Average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students attending public institutions	\$2,878	\$3,451	\$4,962	\$5,094	\$5,361
*As defined by NASSGAP, see Technical Guide. Grant requirements in this category vary widely by state -- some have a substantial merit component and others have a modest merit component.					
Note: Pre-Recession year data is from 2003-04; Recession year data is from 2006-07 on all variables except Estimated cost of postsecondary education where data is from 2008-09 (2007 data was unavailable for this variable); Post-Recession year data is from 2011-12. All dollar amounts have been adjusted into Constant 2013 dollars.					
N/A: Data not available.					

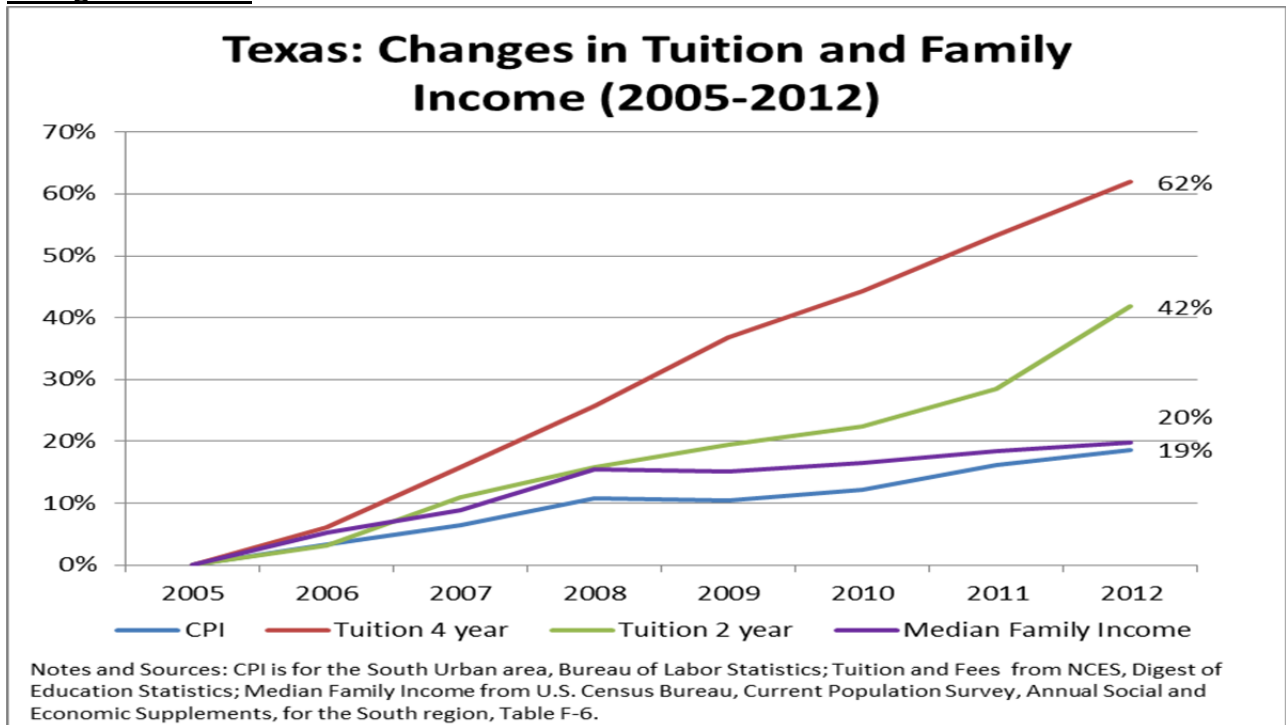
A Closer Look at Family Ability To Pay

		Community Colleges	
	Average Income in Group	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$16,929	\$5,626	33%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,647	\$6,394	17%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,913	\$8,376	14%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$91,148	\$9,166	10%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$189,387	\$8,696	5%

		Public Four Year 1		Public Four Year 2	
	Average Income in Group	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$16,929	\$8,606	51%	\$8,720	52%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,647	\$10,245	27%	\$10,011	26%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,913	\$14,904	24%	\$13,468	22%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$91,148	\$16,690	18%	\$13,556	15%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$189,387	\$18,460	10%	\$13,934	7%

- Low-income families (those with incomes less than \$30,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 33 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.
- Middle-income families (those earning between \$48,000 and \$75,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 14 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.

Changes in Tuition



Since 2005, tuition at both public four-year and public two-year institutions in Texas has been growing much more rapidly than either inflation or family income.

Other Contextual Information:

- By 2020, the Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce predicts that 62 percent of jobs in the state will require a postsecondary education or above, higher than the Southern average (59 percent) and just below the U.S. average (65 percent).
- Twelve percent of students in Texas are enrolled in public four-year category 1 institutions, 18 percent at category 2 four-year institutions and 70 percent are enrolled in the community college sector.
- In 2012, 26 percent of children in Texas were living in poverty. This is up slightly from 2004 when 23 percent were living in poverty.
- In 2012, state investment in need-based grant aid at public colleges in Texas was 29 percent as compared to the federal investment (Pell Grants).

Note: Category 1 four-year institutions are those that award at least 30 doctoral degrees in 5 different areas. Category 2 includes all other four-year institutions.

List of Institutions by Type:

Category 1 Public Four-Year Institutions

Texas A&M University
Texas Tech University
University of Houston
University of North Texas
University of Texas at Arlington
University of Texas at Austin
University of Texas at Dallas
Texas Woman's University
University of Texas at El Paso
University of Texas at San Antonio

Category 2 Public Four-Year Institutions

Angelo State University
Lamar University
Midwestern State University
Prairie View A&M University
Sam Houston State University
Stephen F. Austin State University
Sul Ross State University
Sul Ross State University – Rio Grande College
Tarleton State University
Texas A&M International University
Texas A&M University – Commerce
Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi
Texas A&M University – Kingsville
Texas A&M University – Texarkana
Texas A&M University at Galveston
Texas Southern University
Texas State University – San Marcos
University of Houston – Clear Lake
University of Houston – Downtown
University of Houston – Victoria
University of Texas – Pan American
University of Texas at Brownsville
University of Texas at Tyler
University of Texas of the Permian Basin
West Texas A&M University

Two-Year w/ Bachelor's

Brazosport College
Midland College
South Texas College

Community College

Alvin Community College
Amarillo College Southwest
Angelina College
Austin Community College
Blinn College
Brookhaven College (DCCCD)
Cedar Valley College (DCCCD)
Central Texas College
Cisco Junior College
Clarendon College
Coastal Bend College
College of the Mainland
Collegiate Institute for the Deaf (HCCCD)
Collin County Community College District
Del Mar College
Eastfield College (DCCCD)
El Centro College (DCCCD)
El Paso County Community College District
Frank Phillips College
Galveston College
Grayson County College
Hill College
Houston Community College
Howard College (HCCCD)
Kilgore CollegeTX3
Lamar Institute of Technology
Lamar State College – Orange
Lamar State College – Port ArthurTX8
Laredo Community College
Lee College
Lone Star College System District
McLennan Community College
Mountain View College (DCCCD)TX6
Navarro College
North Central Texas Community College
North Lake College (DCCCD)
Northeast Lakeview College (ACCD)
Northeast Texas Community CollegeTX7
Northwest Vista College (ACCD)
Odessa College
Palo Alto College (ACCD)
Panola College
Paris Junior College

Ranger College
Richland College (DCCCD)
San Antonio College (ACCD)
San Jacinto College
South Plains College
Southwest Texas Junior College
St. Philip's College (ACCD)
Tarrant County College
Temple College
Texarkana College
Texas Southmost College

Texas State Technical College – Harlingen
Texas State Technical College – Marshall
Texas State Technical College – Waco TX4
Texas State Technical College – West Texas
Trinity Valley Community CollegeTX5
Tyler Junior College
Vernon College
Victoria College
Weatherford College
Western Texas College
Wharton County Junior College

Virginia

Public Higher Education Affordability Profile

- In order for students to enroll in community colleges in Virginia, they, or their families, would need to pay on average 16 percent of their annual income for college expenses, including living expenses, each year after taking into account all forms of grant aid, based on the current college expenses and current levels of aid. This is equal to the SREB average.
- On a per-student basis, Virginia's need-based state grant program amount is higher than the SREB average.
- The average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students in Virginia is greater than the SREB average and has increased over time.

	Virginia			SREB	U.S. Average
	Pre-Recession	Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession
Family Ability to Pay					
Percent of income (average of all income groups) needed to pay for college expenses minus financial aid:					
at community colleges	N/A	14%	16%	16%	27%
at public 4-year colleges (category 1)	N/A	26%	31%	27%	41%
at public 4-year colleges (category 2)	N/A	24%	30%	25%	19%
Strategies for Affordability					
State Grant funding per student					
Need-Based grants per student	\$224	\$248	\$268	\$204	\$276
Grants that have a need and non-need based requirement per student*	\$152	\$170	\$190	\$98	\$142
Non-Need based grants per student	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$345	\$145
At lowest-priced colleges, the share of income that the families with the lowest income need to pay for tuition	12%	14%	21%	18%	20%
Reliance on Loans					
Average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students attending public institutions	\$3,649	\$3,875	\$5,371	\$5,094	\$5,361
*As defined by NASSGAP, see Technical Guide. Grant requirements in this category vary widely by state -- some have a substantial merit component and others have a modest merit component.					
Note: Pre-Recession year data is from 2003-04; Recession year data is from 2006-07 on all variables except Estimated cost of postsecondary education where data is from 2008-09 (2007 data was unavailable for this variable); Post-Recession year data is from 2011-12. All dollar amounts have been adjusted into Constant 2013 dollars.					
N/A: Data not available.					

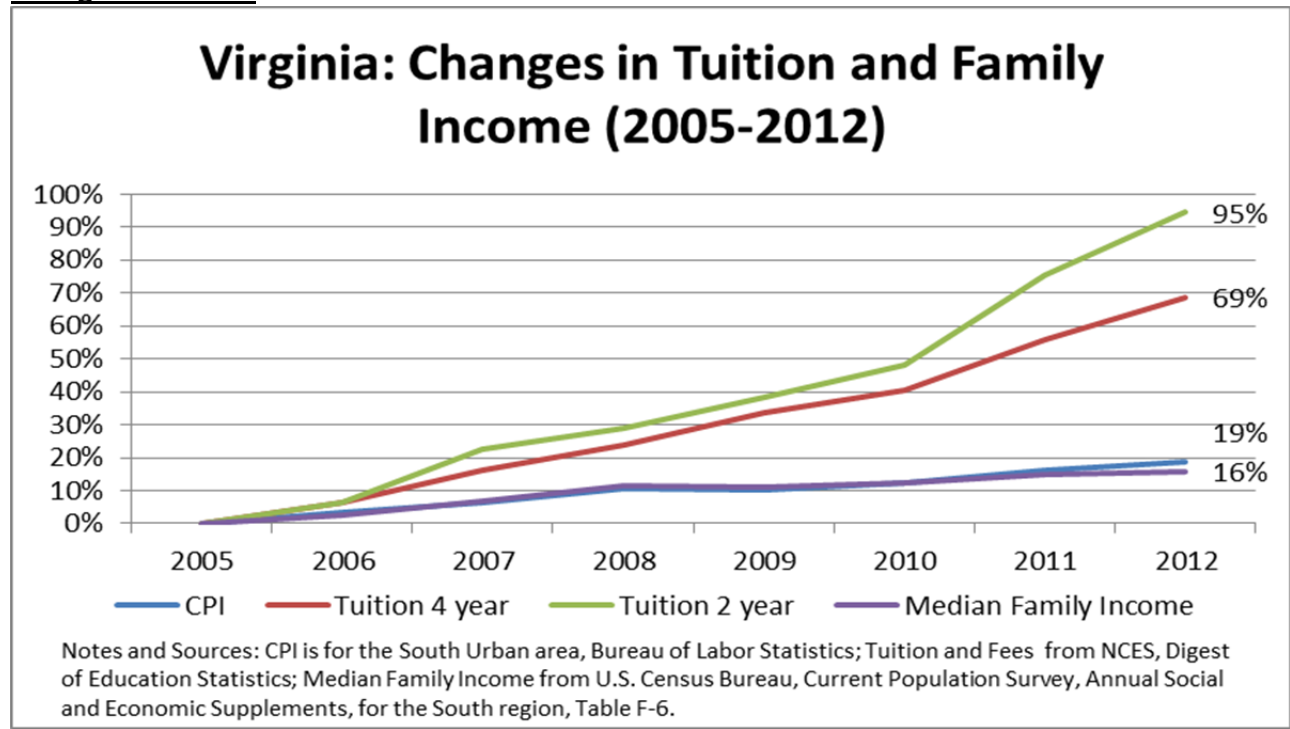
A Closer Look at Family Ability To Pay

		Community Colleges	
	Average Income in Group	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$17,097	\$6,028	35%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,903	\$6,828	18%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$61,096	\$8,560	14%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$91,345	\$9,416	10%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$196,146	\$9,587	5%

		Public Four Year 1		Public Four Year 2	
	Average Income in Group	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$17,097	\$11,092	65%	\$10,600	62%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,903	\$12,539	32%	\$12,039	31%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$61,096	\$16,048	26%	\$15,510	25%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$91,345	\$18,297	20%	\$17,715	19%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$196,146	\$20,608	11%	\$19,801	10%

- Low-income families (those with incomes less than \$30,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 35 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.
- Middle-income families (those earning between \$48,000 and \$75,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 14 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.

Changes in Tuition



Since 2005, tuition at both public four-year and public two-year institutions in Virginia has been growing much more rapidly than either inflation or family income.

Other Contextual Information:

- By 2020, the Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce predicts that 65 percent of jobs in the state will require a postsecondary education or above, higher than the Southern average (59 percent) and very similar to the U.S. average (also 65 percent).
- Twenty-seven percent of students in Virginia are enrolled in public four-year category 1 institutions, 23 percent at category 2 four-year institutions and 50 percent are enrolled in the community college sector.
- In 2012, 15 percent of children in Virginia were living in poverty. This is up slightly from 2004 when 13 percent were living in poverty.
- In 2012, state investment in need-based grant aid at public colleges in Virginia was 33 percent as compared to the federal investment (Pell Grants).

Note: Category 1 four-year institutions are those that award at least 30 doctoral degrees in 5 different areas. Category 2 includes all other four-year institutions.

List of Institutions by Type:

Category 1 Public Four-Year Institutions

George Mason University
Old Dominion University
University of Virginia
College of William and Mary
Virginia Commonwealth University

Category 2 Public Four-Year Institutions

Christopher Newport University
James Madison University
Longwood University
Norfolk State University
Radford University
University of Mary Washington
University of Virginia's College at Wise
Virginia State University

Community Colleges

Blue Ridge Community College
Central Virginia Community College
D.S. Lancaster Community College
Danville Community College
Eastern Shore Community College
Germanna Community College
J.S. Reynolds Community College
John Tyler Community College
Lord Fairfax Community College
Mountain Empire Community College
New River Community College
Northern Virginia Community College
Patrick Henry Community College
Piedmont Virginia Community College
Rappahannock Community College
Richard Bland College
Southside Virginia Community College
Southwest Virginia Community College
Thomas Nelson Community College
Tidewater Community College
Virginia Highlands Community College
Virginia Tech Paul D. Camp Community College
Virginia Western Community College
Wytheville Community College

West Virginia

Public Higher Education Affordability Profile

- In order for students to enroll in community colleges in West Virginia, they, or their families, would need to pay on average 19 percent of their annual income for college expenses, including living expenses, each year after taking into account all forms of grant aid, based on the current college expenses and current levels of aid. This is higher than the SREB average.
- On a per-student basis, West Virginia's state grant program that has both a need and non-need requirement has an award amount greater than the SREB average. The state also has a non-need based state grant program with an award greater than the SREB average.¹
- The average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students in West Virginia is more than the SREB average; average loan aid per-borrower has increased rapidly over time.

	West Virginia			SREB	U.S. Average
	Pre-Recession	Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession	Post-Recession
Family Ability to Pay					
Percent of income needed to pay for college expenses minus financial aid:					
at technical colleges	N/A	N/A	13%	14%	9%
at community colleges	N/A	15%	19%	16%	27%
at public 4-year colleges (category 1)	N/A	22%	19%	27%	41%
at public 4-year colleges (category 2)	N/A	20%	22%	25%	19%
Strategies for Affordability					
State Grant funding					
Need-Based grants per student	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$204	\$276
Grants that have a need and non-need based requirement per student*	\$287	\$338	\$434	\$98	\$142
Non-Need based grants per student	\$331	\$530	\$559	\$345	\$145
At lowest-priced colleges, the share of income that the families with the lowest income need to pay for tuition	21%	16%	19%	18%	20%
Reliance on Loans					
Average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students attending public institutions	\$3,979	\$3,988	\$5,281	\$5,094	\$5,361
*As defined by NASSGAP, see Technical Guide. Grant requirements in this category vary widely by state -- some have a substantial merit component and others have a modest merit component.					
Note: Pre-Recession year data is from 2003-04; Recession year data is from 2006-07 on all variables except Estimated cost of postsecondary education where data is from 2008-09 (2007 data was unavailable for this variable); Post-Recession year data is from 2011-12. All dollar amounts have been adjusted into Constant 2013 dollars.					
N/A: Data not available.					

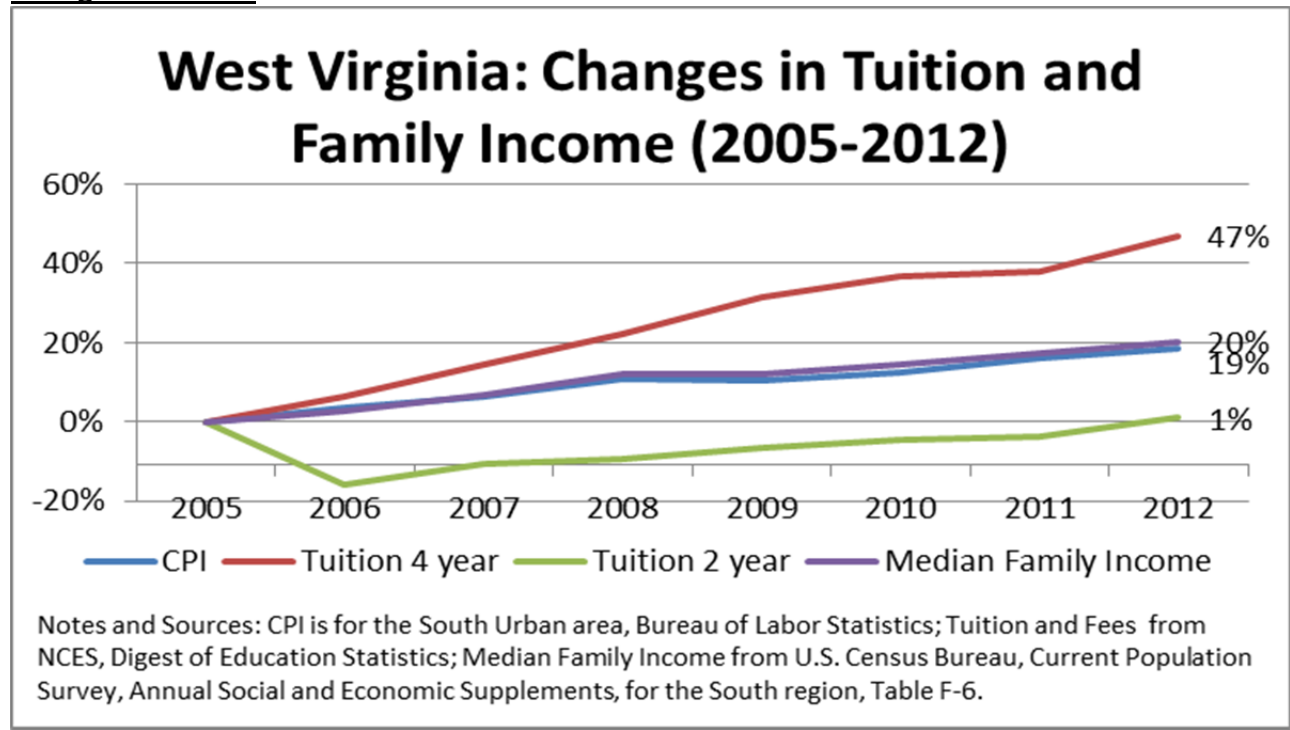
¹ State officials in West Virginia consider the West Virginia Grant as a need-based grant but requiring a 2.0 GPA and 24 completed hours for renewal. The NASSGAP national survey classifies the West Virginia Grant Program as a "needs-based *and* non-need-based program" because of the GPA requirement.

A Closer Look at Family Ability To Pay

	Average Income in Group	Technical Colleges		Community Colleges	
		Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$16,931	\$7,049	42%	\$7,175	42%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,771	\$4,748	12%	\$7,676	20%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,527	\$5,552	9%	\$9,445	16%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$90,721	\$520	1%	\$9,679	11%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$174,353	N/A	N/A	\$7,703	4%
	Average Income in Group	Public Four Year 1		Public Four Year 2	
		Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price	Net Price	Percent of Income needed to pay net college Price
Income \$0-\$30,000	\$16,931	\$6,366	38%	\$8,217	49%
Income \$30-\$48,000	\$38,771	\$7,266	19%	\$8,539	22%
Income \$48,000-\$75,000	\$60,527	\$10,179	17%	\$11,034	18%
Income \$75,000-\$110,000	\$90,721	\$11,706	13%	\$11,711	13%
Income \$110,000 and Above	\$174,353	\$12,859	7%	\$13,061	7%

- Low-income families (those with incomes less than \$30,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 42 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.
- Middle-income families (those earning between \$48,000 and \$75,000 per-year) would need to pay on average 16 percent of their income to attend community colleges, even after taking into account all types of grant aid.

Changes in Tuition



Since 2005, tuition at public four-year institutions in West Virginia has been growing much more rapidly than either inflation or family income. However, tuition at public two-year institutions has stayed around the same.

Other Contextual Information:

- By 2020, the Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce predicts that 55 percent of jobs in the state will require a postsecondary education or above, below the Southern average (59 percent) and far below the U.S. average (65 percent).
- Thirty-five percent of students in West Virginia are enrolled in public four-year category 1 institutions, 45 percent at category 2 four-year institutions, 18 percent are enrolled in the community college sector, and 2 percent are enrolled in technical colleges.
- In 2012, 25 percent of children in West Virginia were living in poverty. This is down slightly from 2004 when 26 percent were living in poverty.
- In 2012, state investment in need-based grant aid at public colleges in West Virginia was 23 percent as compared to the federal investment (Pell Grants).

Note: Category 1 four-year institutions are those that award at least 30 doctoral degrees in 5 different areas. Category 2 includes all other four-year institutions.

List of Institutions by Type

Category 1 Public Four-Year Institutions

West Virginia University

Category 2 Public Four-Year Institutions

Bluefield State College

Concord University

Fairmont State University

Glenville State College

Marshall University

Shepherd University

West Liberty University

West Virginia State University

West Virginia University Institute of
Technology

Two-Year w/Bachelor's

Potomac State College of West Virginia
University

West Virginia University at Parkersburg

Community College

Blue Ridge Community and Technical
College

Bridgemont Community and Technical
College

Eastern West Virginia Community and
Technical College

Kanawha Valley Community & Technical
College

Mountwest Community & Technical College

New River Community & Technical College

Pierpont Community and Technical College

Southern West Virginia Community and
Technical College

West Virginia Northern Community College

Technical Centers

Benjamin Franklin Vocational Center

Boone County Career & Technical Center

Cabell County Vocational-Technical Center

Carver Vocational Center

Fred W. Eberle Technical Center

Garnet Career Center

James Rumsey Technical Institute

Marion County Vocational-Technical Center

McDowell County Vocational-Technical
Center

Mercer County Vocational-Technical Center

Mineral County Vocational-Technical Center

Monongalia County Technical Education
Center

Putnam County Vocational-Technical Center

Raleigh County Academy of Careers and
Technology

Ralph R. Willis Vocational-Technical Center

Roane-Jackson Technical Center

Wood County School of Practical Nursing

Public Higher Education Affordability in the South **Regional Trends**

By: Patrick Callan, William Doyle, Joni Finney, and Darcie Harvey

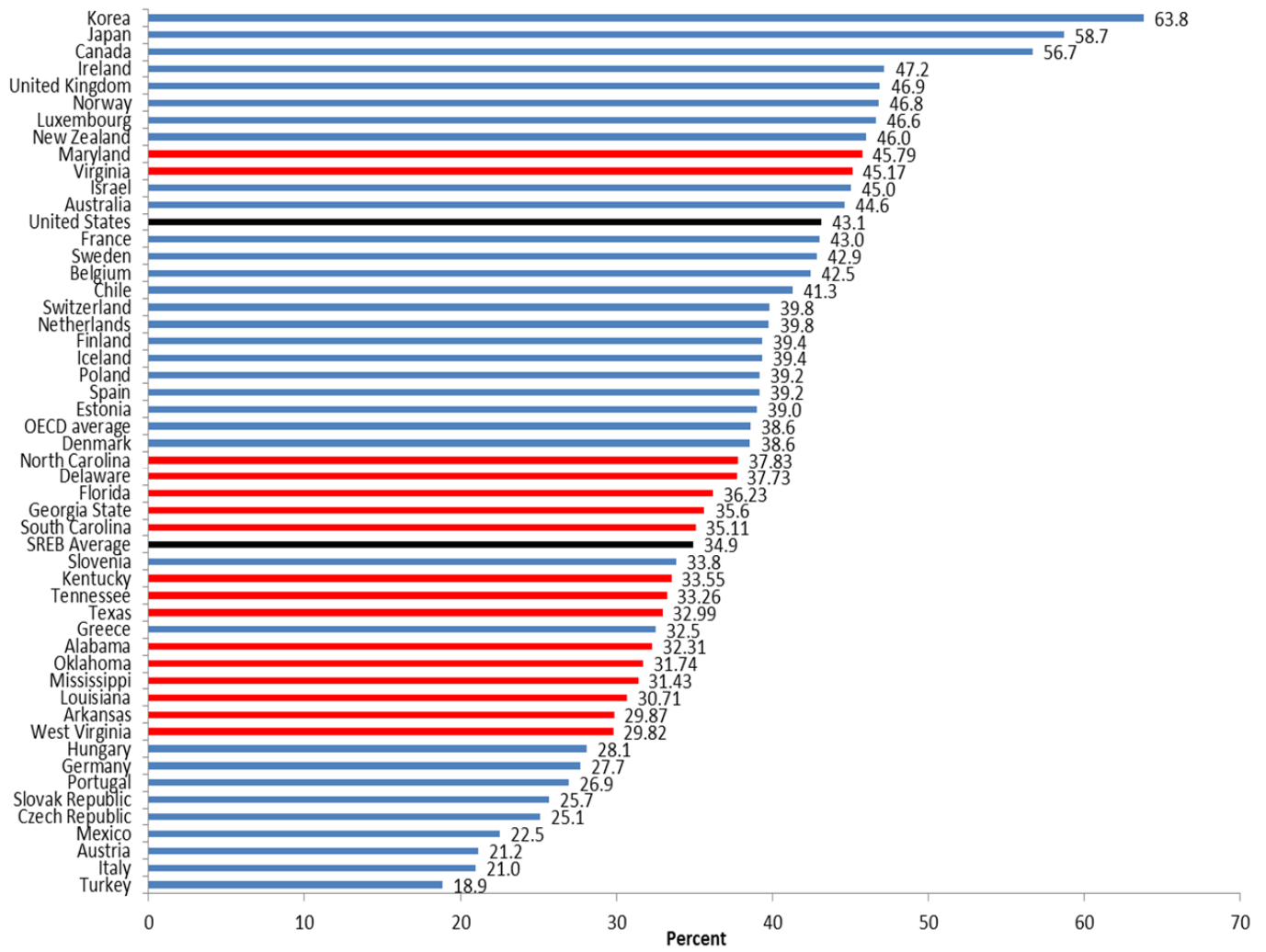
Public Higher Education Affordability in the South was completed by the Higher Education Policy Institute at the request of the Southern Regional Education Board. The report is accompanied by state profiles of all SREB member states. Highlighting educational attainment in the South, the regional analysis also focuses on how well Southern states perform in relationship to the nation as well as to international competitors. The regional analysis illuminates changes in the economy of the South as well as the changing demographics of the region.

The South in Context

International Educational Attainment

The majority of Southern states perform below the National Average and the average of Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries in terms of the percent of young adults who have attained an Associate's degree or higher. On average 35 percent of the young adult population in SREB states hold an Associate's degree or higher compared to 43 percent in the United States and 39 percent in OECD countries.

Percent of Young Adults (25-34) Holding an Associate's Degree or Higher



Sources: OECD, Education at a Glance 2013, Table A13.a data for 2011, and U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-11 American Community Survey (ACS) Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) File.

Economic Environment of the South

The South lags the nation in terms of the percent of jobs that will require some kind of postsecondary education by 2020. By 2020, 59 percent of the jobs in the South will require postsecondary education and training, compared to 65 percent nationally (This covers the 16 SREB states and Washington, D.C). With notable exceptions, the employment profiles of the Southern states are dominated by low-wage, low-skill industries and occupations (Source: *A Decade Behind: Breaking out of the Low Skill Trap in the Southern Economy*, July 2012 (<http://cew.georgetown.edu/south/>)).

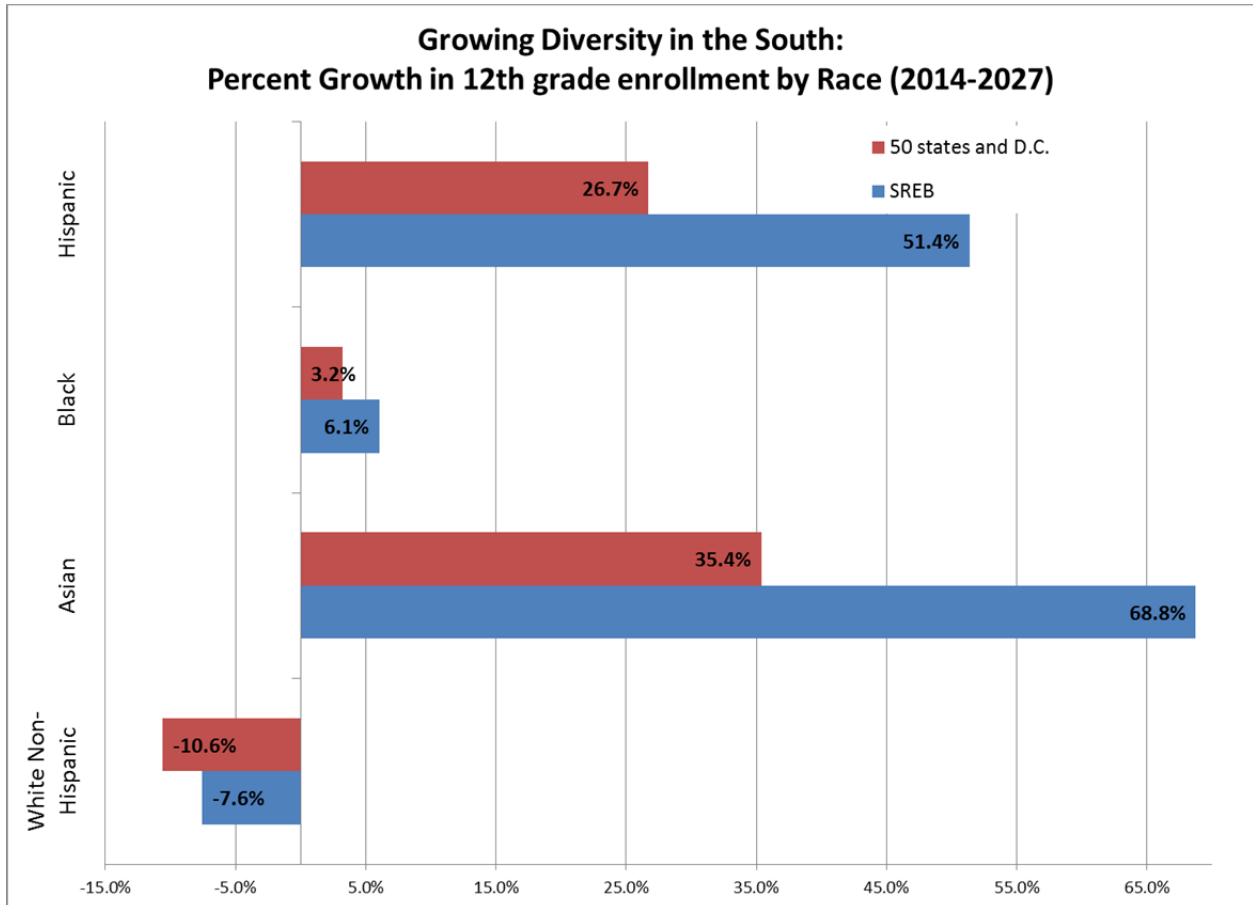
Percent of Jobs in 2020 that will require postsecondary education and training			
Alabama	62%	Maryland	69%
Arkansas	59%	North Carolina	67%
Delaware	63%	Oklahoma	64%
District of Columbia	76%	South Carolina	62%
Florida	65%	Tennessee	58%
Georgia	65%	Texas	62%
Kentucky	62%	Virginia	67%
Louisiana	56%	West Virginia	55%
South*			59%
U.S. Average (50 states and D.C.)			65%

*Calculations for the South include Washington, D.C.

Source: Georgetown Center for the Workforce, Job Growth and Education Requirements Through 2020, detailed data obtained through personal email communication, Georgetown Center for the Workforce, *A Decade Behind: Breaking Out of the Low-Skill Trap in the Southern Economy*, Anthony P. Carnevale and Nicole Smith, July 2012.

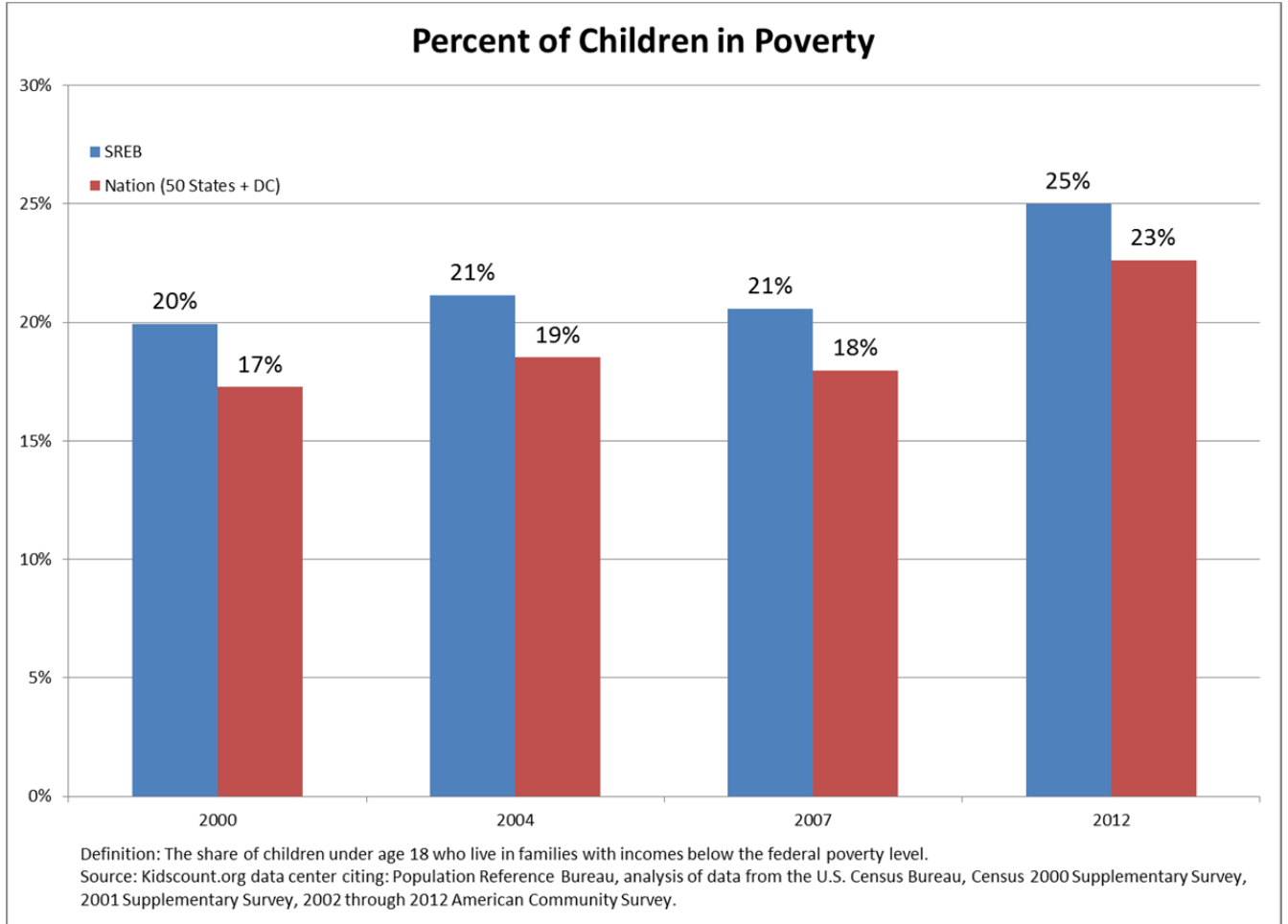
Changing Demographics

The college landscape of the South is changing by the growing racial diversity of the young adult population. From 2014 to 2027 the percent of high school seniors that are Hispanic in the South will grow by 51 percent. The percent of black high school seniors will grow by 6 percent. In contrast, the percent of white high school seniors will decline by 7.6 percent.



Children in Poverty

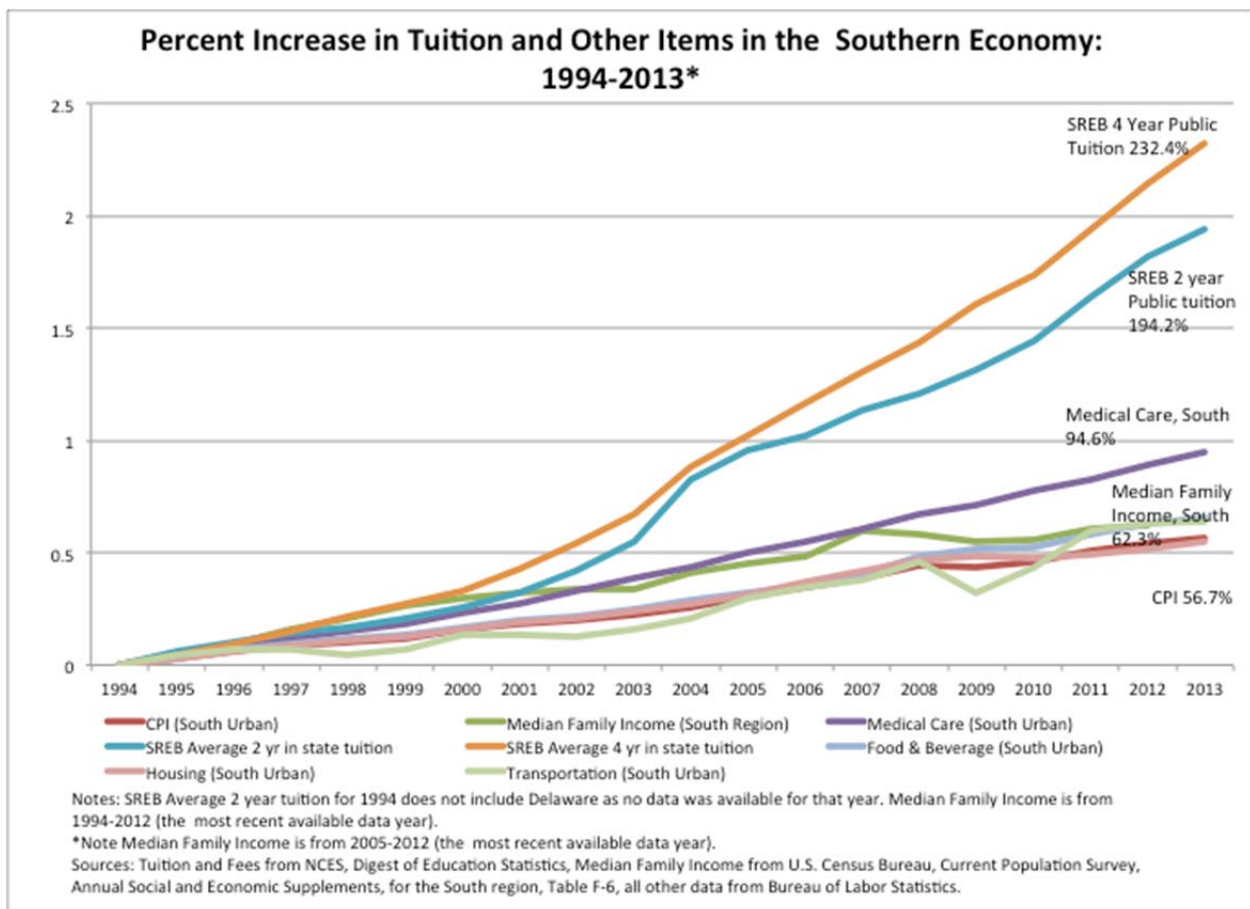
The percent of children living in impoverished conditions is increasing in Southern states faster than the nation as a whole. From 2000 to 2012 the percent of children living in poverty increased from 20 to 25 percent. If poverty rates persist into young adulthood this means that college students in the South will have fewer financial resources available to pay for college.



College Affordability in the South

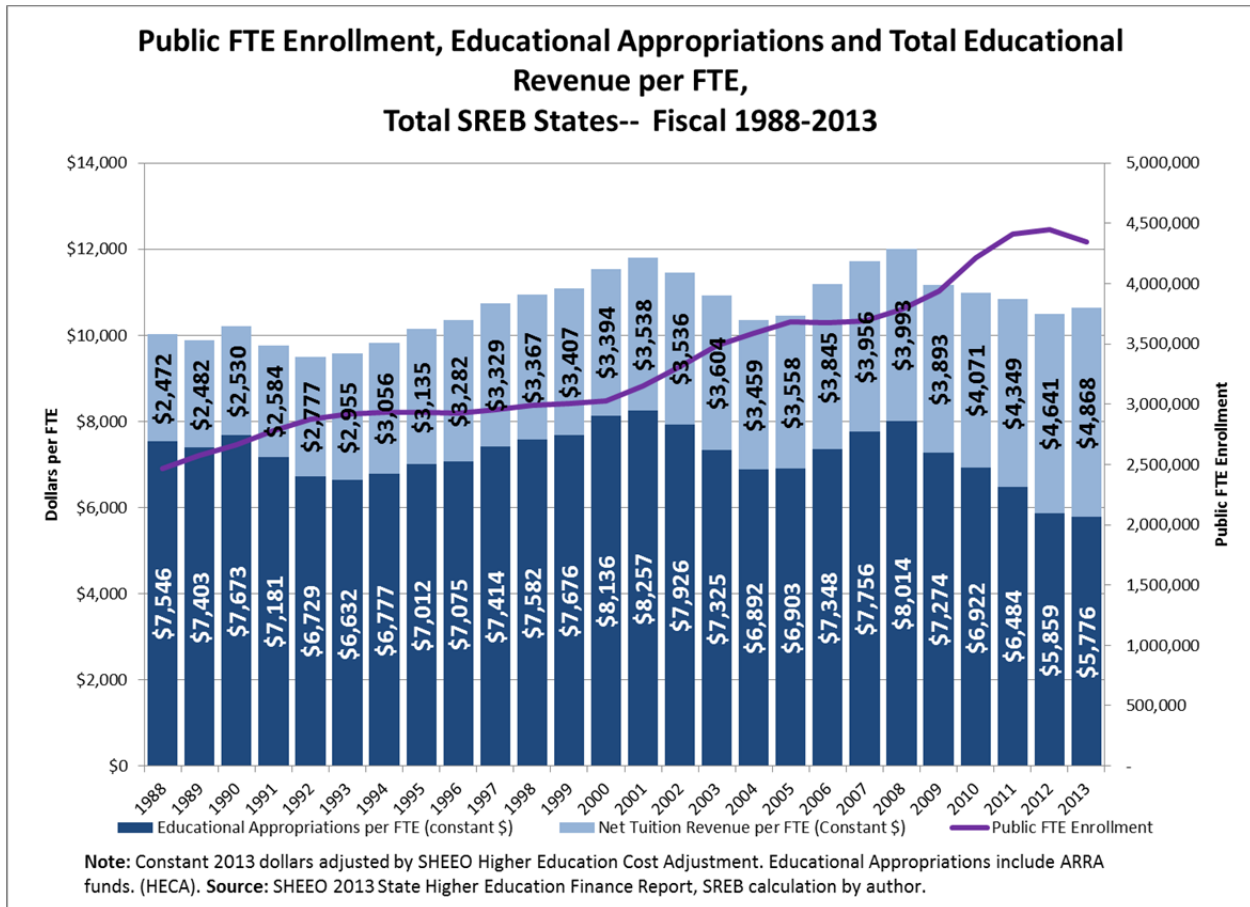
Changes in Tuition and Fees and Family Income (1994-2013)

This figure below shows the rising cost of college in the South, especially during the Great Recession, compared to other key economic indicators such as medical expenses, family income, and the Consumer Price Index. As shown in the figure below, public 4-year college tuition has increased 232 percent since 1994 and public 2-year college tuition has increased 194 percent in the same time period. These increases far outpace the increase in Median Family Income in the South (62 percent), Medical care (95 percent) and the Consumer Price Index (56.7 percent).

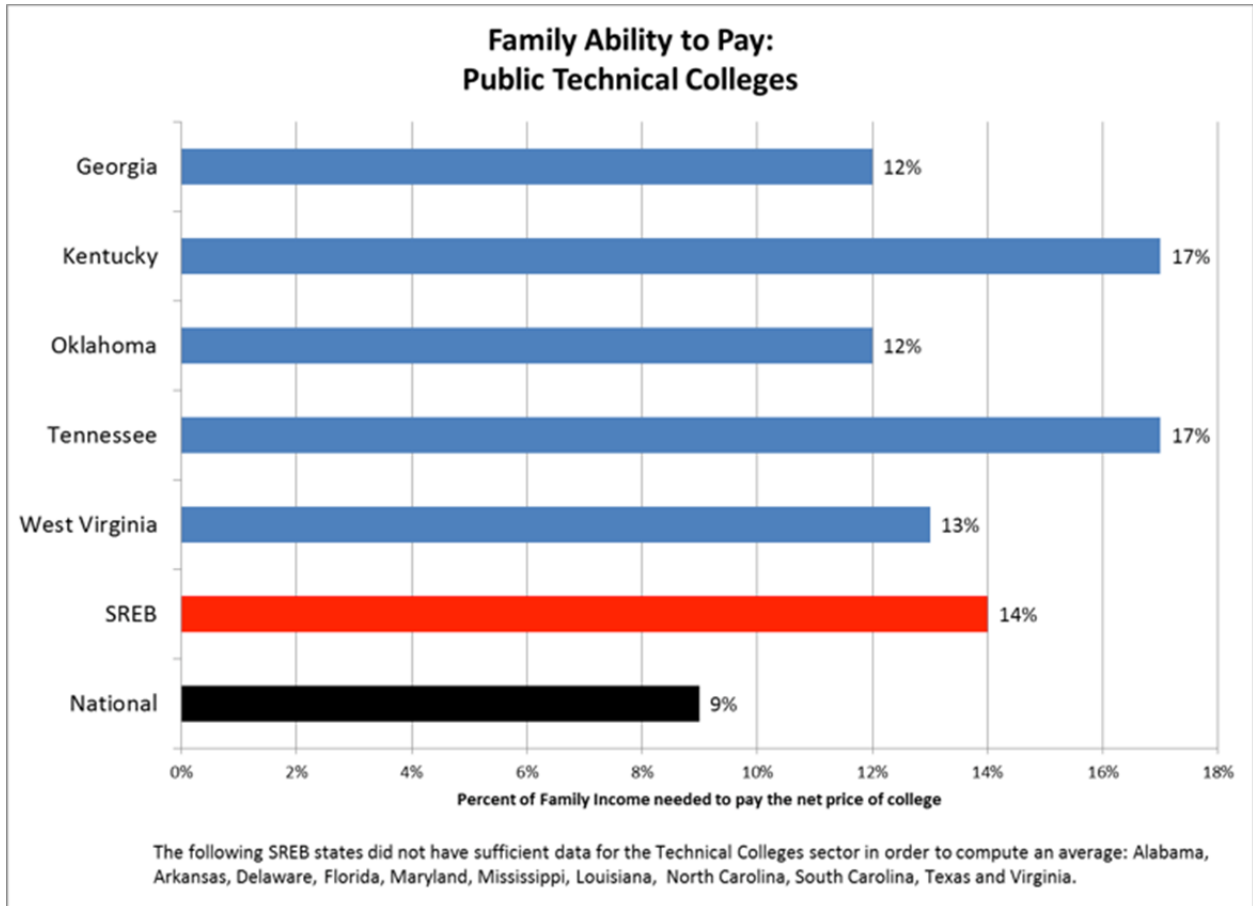


Changes in Enrollment, Appropriations and Tuition

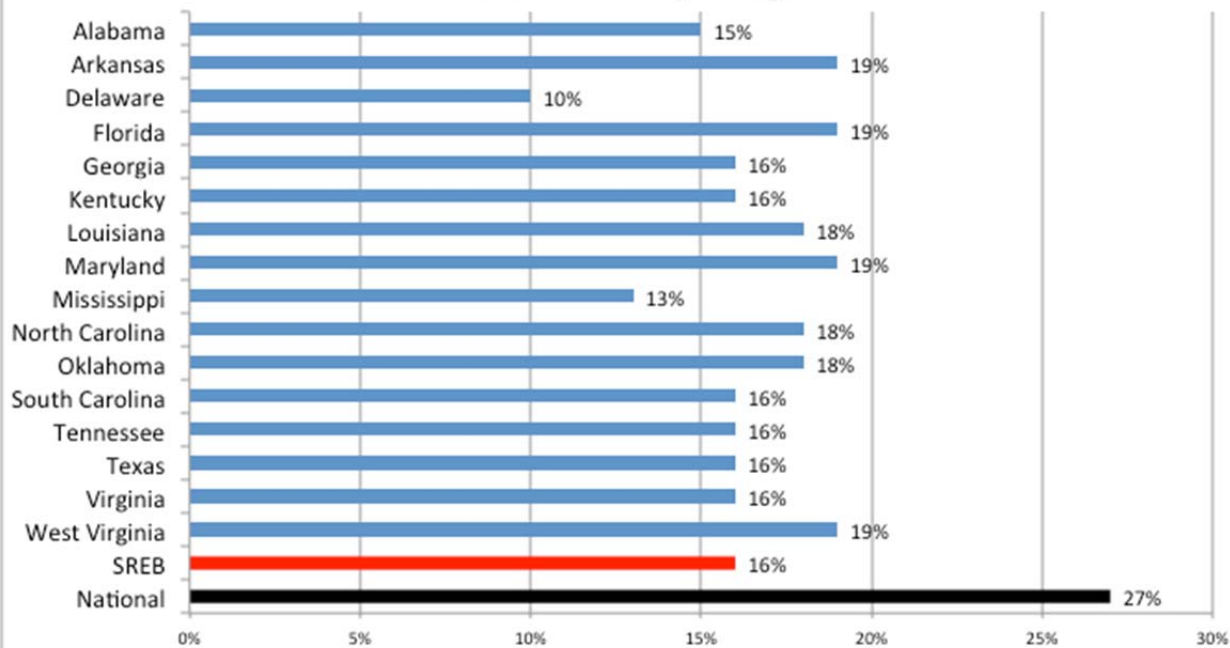
While college costs during and before the Great Recession have increased, state appropriations for colleges have decreased. State appropriations have fallen from \$7,546 per-student in the late 1980s to \$5,776 per-student in 2013 (in constant dollars). Over that same time period net tuition per-student has increased from \$2,472 to \$4,868. Taken together funding per-student has remained about the same but has shifted from the states to students and their families. Also notable is the growing enrollment during this time period, with a slight decline since 2012.



Family Ability to Pay: The ability of families to pay for higher education varies by income level and by the type of institution attended. This indicator below shows what students and families can expect to pay, on average, if they enroll in postsecondary education. The net price is defined as tuition, room and board plus mandatory fees minus all financial aid for college by sector.



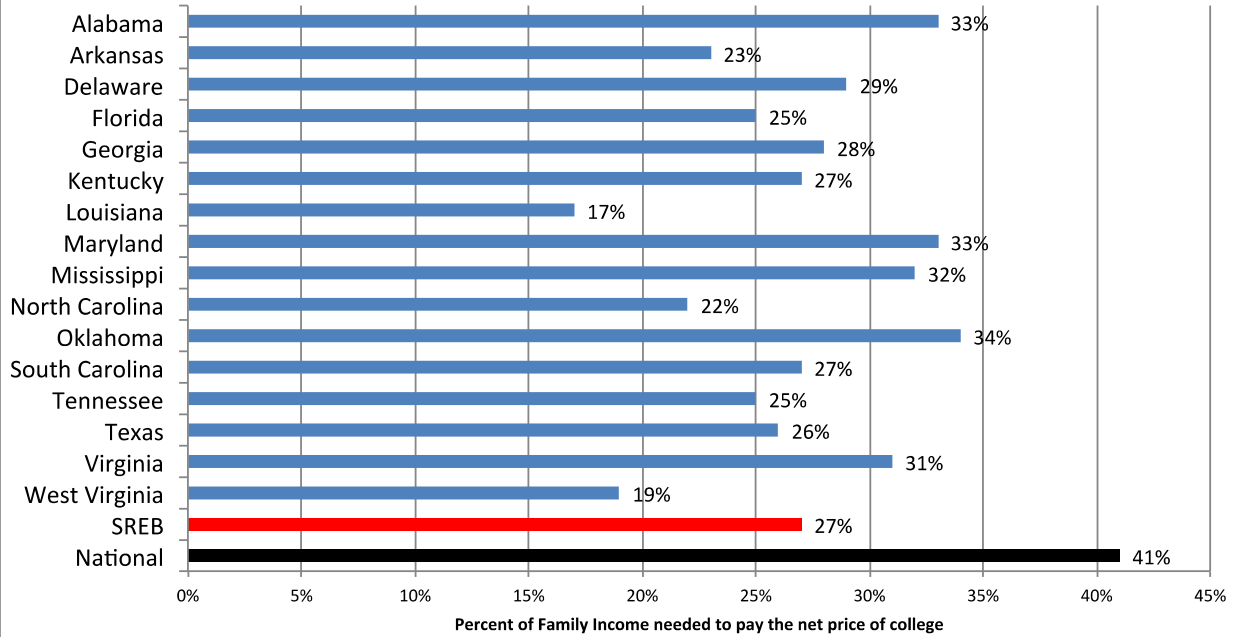
Family Ability to Pay: Public Community Colleges



Percent of Family Income needed to pay the net price of college

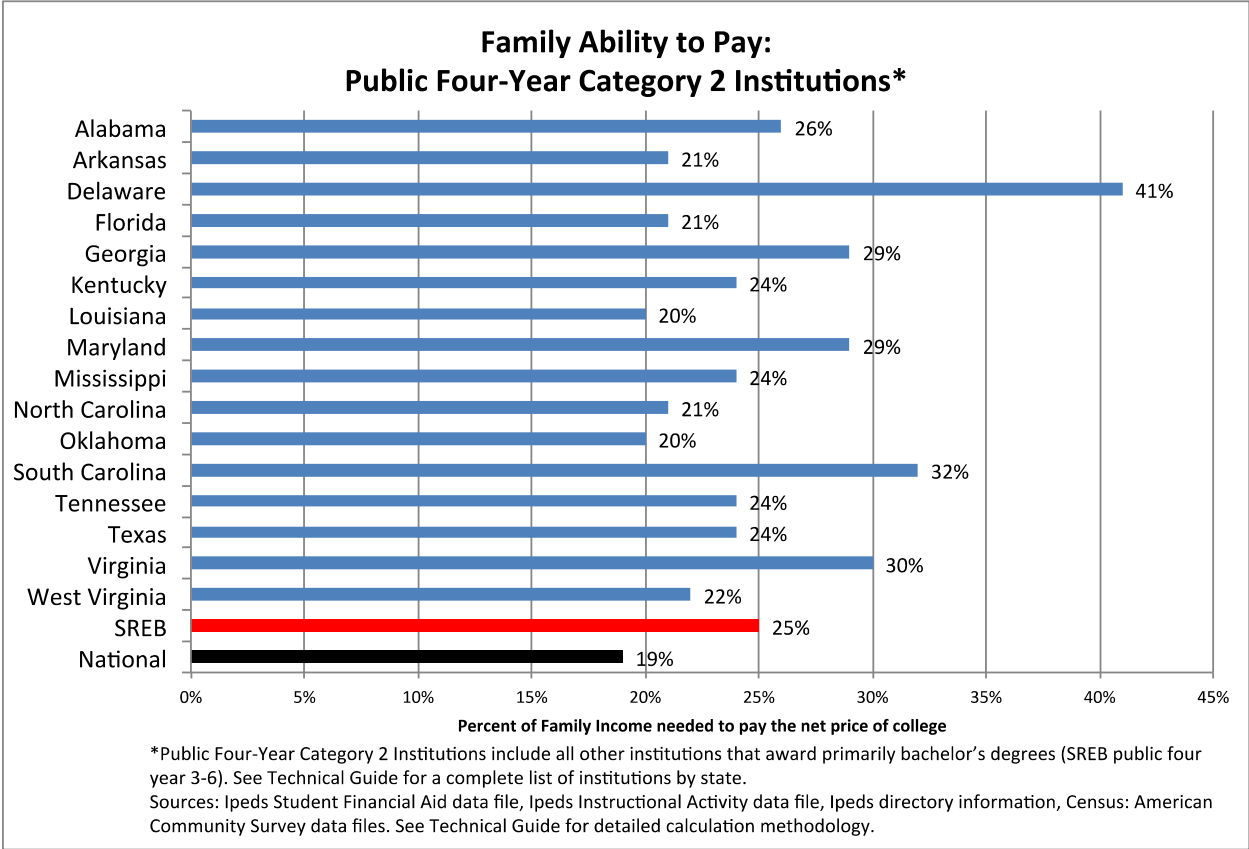
Sources: IpedS Student Financial Aid data file, IpedS Instructional Activity data file, IpedS directory information, Census: American Community Survey data files. See Technical Guide for detailed calculation methodology.

Family Ability to Pay: Public Four-Year Category 1 Institutions*



*Public Four-Year Category 1 Institutions include institutions that award at least 30 doctoral degrees in at least 5 different fields (SREB public four-year 1 and 2 institutions). See Technical Guide for a complete list of institutions by state.

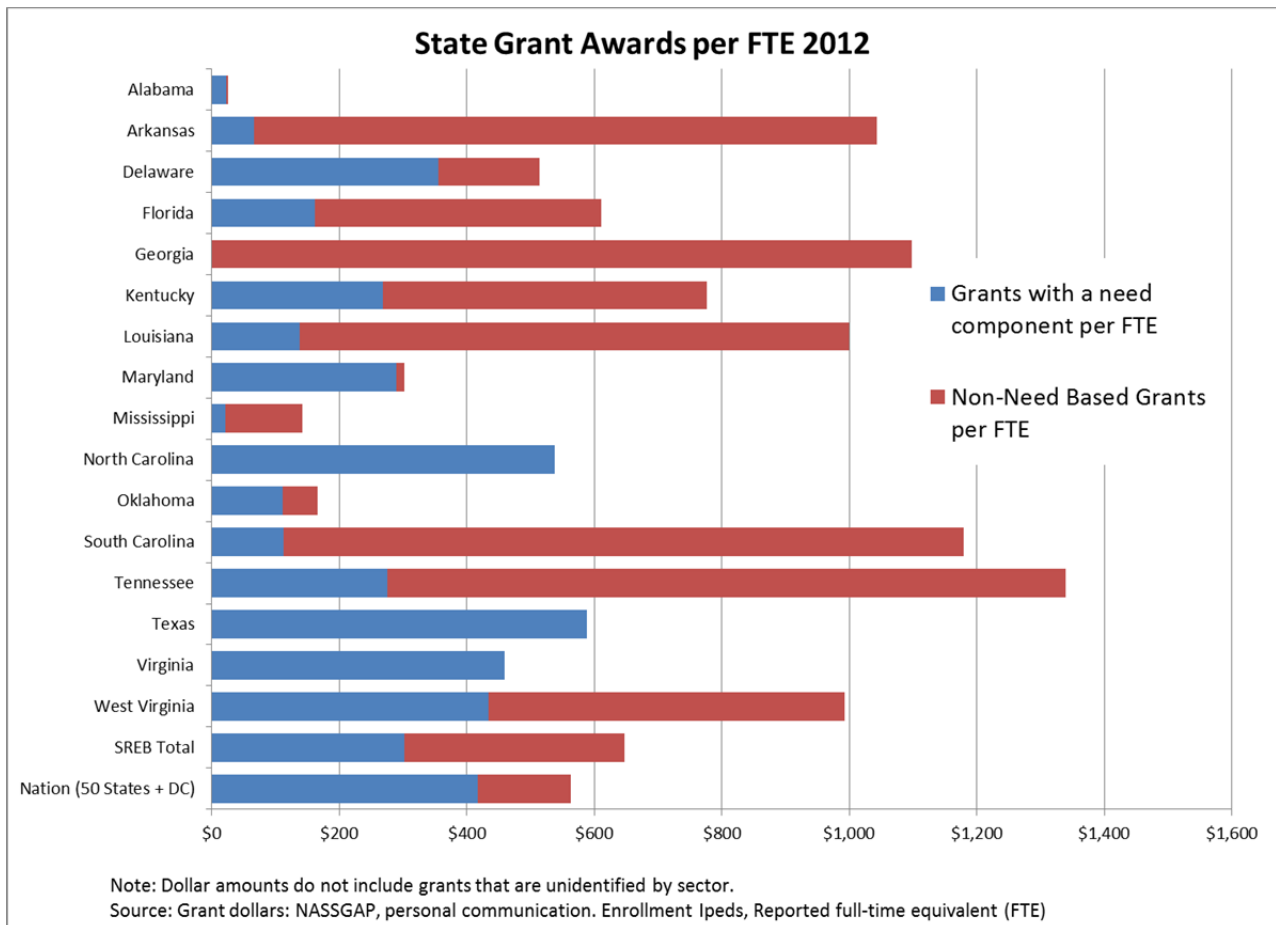
Sources: IpedS Student Financial Aid data file, IpedS Instructional Activity data file, IpedS directory information, Census: American Community Survey data files. See Technical Guide for detailed calculation methodology.



The estimated cost is the price that any prospective student in the income bracket would pay, on average, to attend public two-year, four-year or technical institutions in the SREB region assuming current levels of tuition and financial aid from all sources. It is not the net price for enrolled students only, but an estimation of net price for any individual in the state enrolling in postsecondary education.

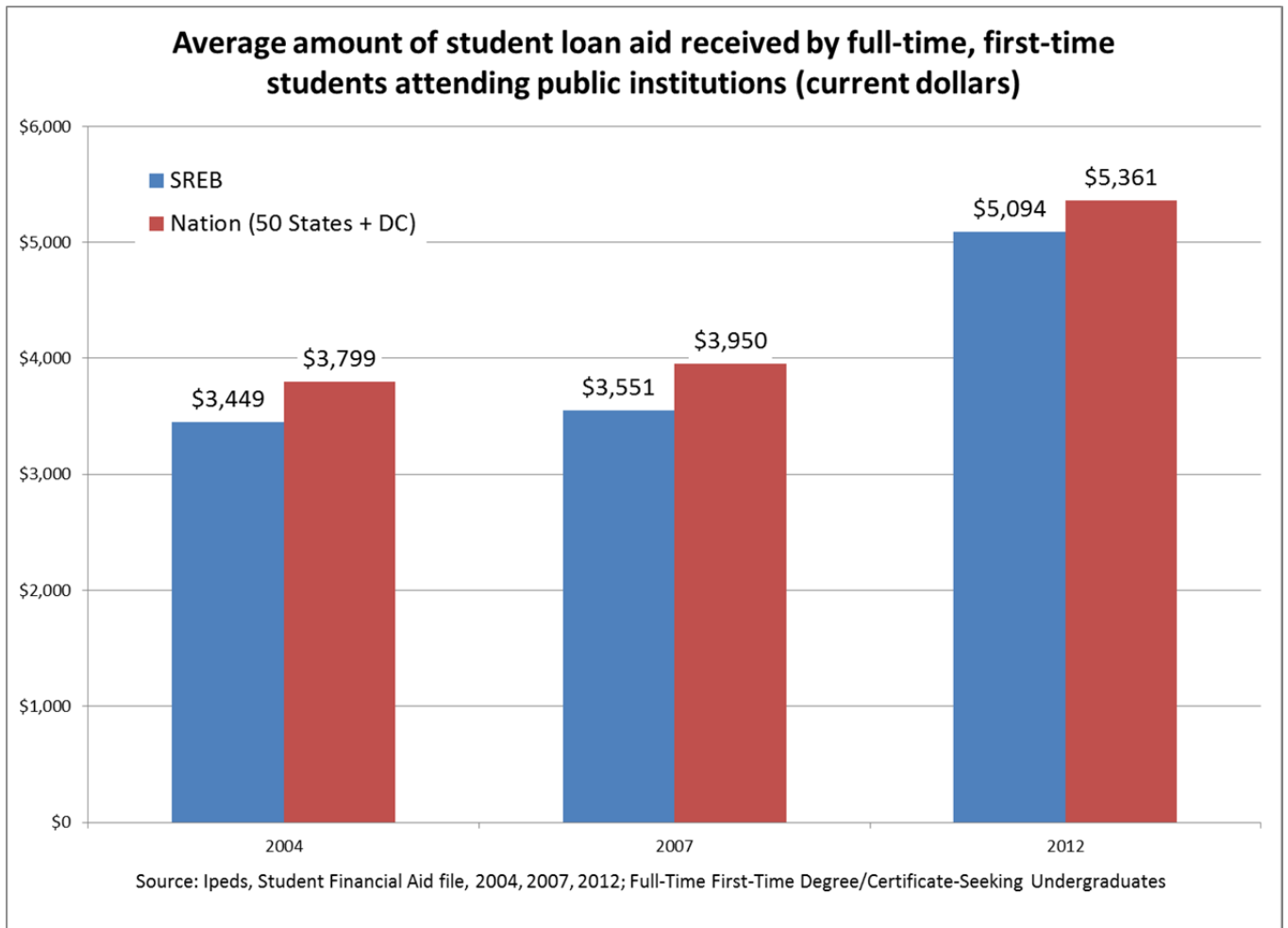
State Grant Funding: Families rely on a number of financial aid programs to ensure college affordability. This figure shows how state grant programs affect affordability. State grant programs to make college affordable may be based on financial need-only, a combination of financial need- and non-need (merit) criteria, or non-need only criteria.²

SREB states on average offer larger non-need-based grants than the national average; in contrast SREB states offer fewer state need-based grant programs per student than the national average. However, as the figure below shows, grant programs in the South vary by state; some states only have need-based grant programs, other states have state grant programs entirely based on non-need components and a large number of states have a mix of state grant programs that are need- and non-need-based.



² For a complete list of state grant programs as defined by NASSGAP please refer to the Technical Guide. Grant requirements in this category vary widely by state—some have a substantial merit component and others have a modest merit component. Special Purpose and Uncategorized Grants were not included in this analysis.

Strategies for Affordability—Reliance on Loans: Families also rely on loans as another way to pay for educational expenses. This figure examines how average borrowing has changed since 2004. Average student loan aid has increased in the South as well as in the rest of the nation. Average student loan aid (including both federal loans and private loans) in the South has increased by 49 percent from 2004 to 2012 (from \$3,499 to \$5,094 in inflation adjusted dollars). The average student loan in the South in 2012 was slightly less than the National Average.



Conclusion

The SREB states face both challenges and opportunities to provide postsecondary education to a large changing student body at the same time that the economy requires more postsecondary education for all Southern states. The State Profiles accompanying this regional perspective provide specific data on a state-by-state basis on college affordability for students and families living in the South. The Higher Education Policy Institute (HEPI) that completed this analysis welcomes the reactions of readers to the regional report as well as the state-by-state profiles.

SREB Affordability: Technical Guide

State Affordability Table

Family Ability to Pay:

Sources:

IPEDS Student financial aid data file: <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter/data/SFA1112.zip>,
<http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter/data/SFA0809.zip>

IPEDS Instructional Activity data file: <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter/data/EFIA2012.zip>,
<http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter/data/EFIA2008.zip>

IPEDS directory information: <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter/data/HD2012.zip>,
<http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter/data/HD2008.zip>

American Community Survey data files, 2012 3-year averages:
http://www2.census.gov/acs2012_3yr/pums/, http://www2.census.gov/acs2008_3yr/pums/

Description:

Family ability to pay is defined as the ratio of net price after grant aid to family income. These calculations are conducted by family income level, then averaged across family incomes for the final figure reported. Sources and definitions for each are defined below.

- Numerator: net price for students in each sector
- Denominator: family income

Notes:

The descriptions below cover data and methods for both the overall ability to pay measures and the “closer look” table in each state profile.

Net price is taken from the IPEDS student financial aid survey, completed by all Title IV eligible institutions. Net price is defined for low-income students by NCES as follows:

Average net price for full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates paying the in-state or in-district tuition rate who received Title IV federal student aid—INCOME LEVEL (0-30,000). Title IV federal student aid includes federal grants or federal student loans.

Average net price is generated by subtracting the average amount of federal, state or local government, or institutional grant and scholarship aid from the total cost of

attendance. Total cost of attendance is the sum of published tuition and required fees (lower of in-district or in-state), books and supplies and the weighted average room and board and other expenses.

The weighted average for room and board and other expenses is generated as follows:

(amount for on-campus room, board and other expenses times the number of students living on-campus.

plus amount for off-campus (with family) room, board and other expenses times the number of students living off-campus with family

plus amount for off-campus (not with family) room, board and other expenses times the number of students living off-campus (not with family)

divided by the total number of students.

Students whose living arrangements are unknown are excluded from the calculation.

For some institutions the number of students by living arrangement will be known, but dollar amounts will not be known. In this case the number of students with no corresponding dollar amount will be excluded from the denominator.

Applicable to public institutions with standard calendar systems (semester, quarter, trimester, 4-1-4) that report financial aid data for students enrolled for the FALL and received aid anytime during the full aid year.

Title IV aid to students includes grant aid, work study aid, and loan aid. These include: Federal Pell Grant, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG), Academic Competitiveness Grant (ACG), National Science and Mathematics Access to Retain Talent Grant (National SMART Grant), Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education (TEACH) Grant, Federal Work-Study, Federal Perkins Loan, Subsidized Direct or FFEL Stafford Loan, and Unsubsidized Direct or FFEL Stafford Loan.

Full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates—A student enrolled in a 4- or 5-year bachelor's degree program, an associate's degree program, or a vocational or technical program below the baccalaureate level, who has no prior postsecondary experience, and is enrolled for 12 or more semester credits, or 12 or more quarter credits, or 24 or more contact hours a week each term.

In-state tuition is the tuition charged by institutions to those students who meet the state's or institution's residency requirements. In-district tuition is the tuition charged by the institution to those students residing in the locality in which they attend school and may be a lower rate than in-state tuition, if offered by the institution

Source: IPEDS Student financial aid data dictionary. The variables used are: NPIS412, NPIS422, NPIS432, NPIS442, NPIS452. http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter/data/SFA1112_Dict.zip

Net price is averaged at the sector level within each state. These averages are weighted by full-time undergraduate enrollment in order to reflect enrollment patterns within the states. Full-time equivalent enrollment for undergraduates comes from the instructional activity website from IPEDS. The variable used for our analysis is estimated full-time equivalent undergraduate enrollment (variable name *efteug*), defined by IPEDS as follows:

For institutions with a semester, trimester, or 4-1-4 plan, the number of FTE undergraduate is the sum of undergraduate credit hours divided by 30 and contact hours divided by 900. For institutions with a quarter plan, undergraduate credit hours divided by 45 and contact hours divided by 900. For institutions with continuous enrollment over a 12-month period, undergraduate credit hours were divided by 30 and contact hours were divided by 900.

Source: http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter/data/EFIA2012_Dict.zip

Net price data for the “closer look” table are defined for five income levels by IPEDS: families with incomes less than \$30,000, from \$30,000 to \$48,000, from \$48,000 to \$75,000 from &75,000 to \$110,000 and \$110,000 and above. The variables used are: NPIS412, NPIS422, NPIS432, NPIS442, NPIS452

Overall net price for 2008 comes from the same variables NPIS412, NPIS422, NPIS432, NPIS442, and NPIS452 from the student financial aid survey for 2008-09, available at:

<http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter/data/SFA0809.zip>

Family income: averages are calculated at the state level using data from American Community Survey. For each state, average family income is calculated, both overall and for each of the income groups as defined by IPEDS (0-30k, 30-48k, 48-75k, 75k-110k, 110k+). Family income is defined by the Census Bureau in the American Community Survey as follows:

Income of Families—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all family members 15 years old and over related to the householder are summed and treated as a single amount. Although the family income statistics cover the past 12 months, the characteristics of individuals and the composition of families refer to the time of interview. Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by individuals who were members of the family during all or part of the past 12 months if these individuals no longer resided with the family at the time of interview. Similarly, income amounts reported by individuals who did not reside with the family during the past 12 months but who were members of the family at the time of interview are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during the past 12 months as at the time of interview.

Source:

http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2010_A_CSSubjectDefinitions.pdf

Sectors: Sector definitions are those used by available:

http://www.sreb.org/page/1129/institutional_categories.html

http://www.sreb.org/page/1135/criteria_and_definitions.html

Description: Using SREB's classification, institutional types are divided into four groups in each state. Institution lists were drawn from SREB's classification list as of August 2014.

- *Public Four-Year Category 1:* Includes institutions that award at least 30 doctoral degrees in at least 5 different fields (SREB public four-year 1 and 2 institutions).
- *Public Four-Year Category 2:* Includes all other institutions that award primarily bachelor's degrees (SREB public four-year 3-6).
- *Two-Year Colleges:* Includes all institutions that award primarily associate's degrees, some bachelor's degrees also awarded (SREB Two-Year institutions, include two-year with bachelors and types 1,2, and 3).
- *Technical Colleges:* Institutions awarding vocational/technical certificates, may award some vocational/technical associate's degrees (SREB Technical Colleges, type 1, 2, and 3).

Notes:

National figures for each sector are drawn from a similar, although not identical, group of institutions, based on the Carnegie 2000 classification, reported in the IPEDS directory file for 2012. Public Four-Year Category 1 is defined for the U.S. as institutions in the research-intensive groups. Public Four-Year Category 2 is defined for the U.S. as all other four-year institutions. Two-Year Colleges are defined as Carnegie associate's colleges, and Technical Colleges as schools of engineering and technology.

Data Availability:

IPEDS data files were downloaded directly from the IPEDS dataset, with data organization and calculations conducted by the authors. Similarly, American Community Survey data were download from Census Bureau, with calculations conducted in by the authors.

Strategies for Affordability

- 1. State Grant Funding per-Student: Need-Based Grants per-student, Grants that have a need and a non-need-based requirement per-student, non-need-based grants per-student**

Sources:

Grants: National Association of State Student Grant & Aid Programs (NASSGAP), NASSGAP staff performed analysis for HEPI drawn from 2004, 2007 and 2012 Annual Surveys. The survey includes total state grant dollars for undergraduate and graduate students at public higher education institutions. The survey contains five different types of aid: need-based only, grants with both a need- and non-need requirement, non-need-based only, Special Purpose grants, and uncategorized grants. For this analysis we used need-based only, grants with both a need-based and non-need-based requirement, and non-need-based only (Special Purpose and Uncategorized grants were not included).

Enrollment: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Reported full-time equivalent (FTE) undergraduate and graduate enrollment 2004, 2007, 2012.

Inflation adjustment: Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPI-U 2013.

Description: This indicator measures states' commitment to provide aid based on need and aid based not on need. The indicator is calculated using the following formula for each grant category.

Need-Based only grants per-student:

- *Numerator:* Total amount of grant dollars for need-based financial aid for public undergraduate and graduate students in the state.
- *Denominator:* Total number of public undergraduate and graduate full-time equivalent students enrolled in the fall.

Grants that have a need- and non-need-based requirement per-student:

- *Numerator:* Total amount of grant dollars for need- and non-need-based financial aid for public undergraduate and graduate students in the state.
- *Denominator:* Total number of public undergraduate and graduate full-time equivalent students enrolled in the fall.

Non-Need-based grants per-student:

- *Numerator:* Total amount of grant dollars for non-need-based financial aid for public undergraduate and graduate students in the state.

- *Denominator:* Total number of public undergraduate and graduate full-time equivalent students enrolled in the fall.

Notes:

The three categories of grant aid are mutually exclusive; grants cannot fall into multiple categories. Grants that are not reported by sector are not included.

Grants that have a need- and non-need-based requirement by student vary widely by state.

Alabama: The Alabama student grant program provides funding for students who want to enroll at private colleges, but will not enroll in divinity/theology programs.

Maryland: The delegate/senator program allows delegates and senators to recommend students for awards, after the student has applied to the delegate/senator. The award doesn't have to be need-based.

Mississippi: The Mississippi Tuition Assistance Grant (MTAG) award requires a 2.0 GPA and a 15 on the ACT.

South Carolina: The Legislative Incentive for Future Excellence (LIFE) scholarship requires a 3.0 HS GPA.

Texas: Texas Grant is for low-income students but has several academic components, including AP scores OR state scores OR graduating in top third of the class.

Virginia: The Virginia Tuition Assistance Grant is an equalization grant for attendance at private colleges.

West Virginia: The West Virginia State Grant is need-based, with a minimum cumulative 2.0 GPA.

Data Availability:

Data available for all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

2. **At lowest-priced colleges, the share of income that the families with the lowest income need to pay for tuition**

Sources:

Tuition and fees at lowest-priced colleges: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), published in-district tuition and fees at public 2-year colleges by state.

Family Income: 2012 and 2007: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, *Family income*: averages are calculated at the state level using data from American Community Survey. For each state, average family income is calculated, both overall and for each of the income groups as defined by IPEDS (0-\$30k, \$30-\$48k, \$48-\$75k, \$75k-\$110k, \$110k+). Family income is defined by the Census Bureau in the American Community Survey as follows:

Income of Families—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over related to the householder are summed and treated as a single amount. Although the family income statistics cover the past 12 months, the characteristics of individuals and the composition of families refer to the time of interview. Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by individuals who were members of the family during all or part of the past 12 months if these individuals no longer resided with the family at the time of interview. Similarly, income amounts reported by individuals who did not reside with the family during the past 12 months but who were members of the family at the time of interview are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during the past 12 months as at the time of interview.

Source:

http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2010_A_CSSubjectDefinitions.pdf

Family Income 2004: U.S. Census Bureau, March Current Population Surveys 2003-2005, provided courtesy of National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS) via personal communication. U.S. Average does not include Washington, D.C.

Inflation adjustment: Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPI-U 2013.

Description:

Creating and preserving low-priced options for college is an important state strategy to ensure access for low-income students and families who would otherwise be priced out of higher education. This indicator measures this aspect of affordability with the following formula:

- *Numerator*: Average cost of public 2-year college by state.
- *Denominator*: Average Family Income for families in the lowest income threshold (families making less than \$30,000 per-year). This is the same data used in the net price calculation, described above.

Data Availability:

U.S. Average: For Washington, D.C. no data was available for public 2-year colleges so public 4-year college data was used instead.

Reliance on Loans

3. Average amount of student loan aid received by full-time, first-time students attending public institutions

Sources:

U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Student Financial Aid File, 2004, 2007, 2012; Full-time, first-time degree/certificate seeking undergraduates. Institutions include: public 4-year, public 2-year and public less than 2-year.

Average amount of federal loan aid received by full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students: Loans to students—Any monies that must be repaid to the lending institution for which the student is the designated borrower. Includes all Title IV subsidized and unsubsidized loans and all institutionally- and privately-sponsored loans. Does not include PLUS and other loans made directly to parents. Undergraduate—A student enrolled in a 4- or 5-year bachelor's degree program, an associate's degree program, or a vocational or technical program below the baccalaureate Full-time student (Undergraduate). A student enrolled for 12 or more semester credits, or 12 or more quarter credits, or 24 or more contact hours a week each term. First-time student (undergraduate)—A student attending any institution for the first time at the undergraduate level. Includes students enrolled in academic or occupational programs. Also includes students enrolled in the fall term who attended college for the first time in the prior summer term, and students who entered with advanced standing (college credits earned before graduation from high school). Degree/certificate-seeking students—Students enrolled in courses for credit who are recognized by the institution as seeking a degree or other formal award. At the undergraduate level, this is intended to include students enrolled in vocational or occupational programs.

Inflation adjustment: Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPI-U 2013

Description:

This indicator measures approximate student loan burden and how it has changed over time. Calculations are directly from IPEDS, inflation adjustments from the author.

Notes:

Data Availability: Data available for all 16 SREB states, calculations made for SREB regional average and National average (National average is equal to 50 states plus the District of Columbia and does not include U.S. territories).

Changes in Tuition:

Sources:

CPI is for the South Urban area, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Tuition and Fees are from NCES, Digest of Education Statistics; Median Family Income from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements, for the South region, Table F-6.

Description:

This figure compares changes in average prices (Consumer Price Index (CPI)), changes in median family income, and changes in college prices to address whether college price is becoming less or more affordable for families.

Other Contextual Information

1. Percent of Jobs that Will Require Postsecondary Education by 2020

Sources:

Carnevale, Smith, and Strohl, *Recovery: Job Growth and Education Requirements Through 2020*, Georgetown University Public Policy Institute. Center on Education and the Workforce, June 2013, detailed data obtained through personal email communication.

Description: This metric describes how many jobs in each state will require some form of postsecondary education. Calculations are provided by Georgetown University.

Data Availability: Calculated data available for 50 states, data for the SREB region includes Washington, D.C.

2. Enrollment by Sector

Sources:

National Center for Education Statistics. NCES:
<http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter/data/EFIA2012.zip>

Description:

Full-time equivalent enrollment provides a figure for enrollment for an institution that is based on the number of credit hours attempted, as opposed to a headcount of individuals. Full-time is defined as 15 credit hours for a semester calendar institution or 900 contact hours.

Notes:

Full-time equivalent enrollment for undergraduates comes from the instructional activity website from IPEDS. The variable used for our analysis is estimated full-time equivalent undergraduate enrollment (efteug), defined by IPEDS as follows:

For institutions with a semester, trimester, or 4-1-4 plan, the number of FTE undergraduate is the sum of undergraduate credit hours divided by 30 and contact hours divided by 900. For institutions with a quarter plan, undergraduate credit hours divided by 45 and contact hours divided by 900. For institutions with continuous enrollment over a 12-month period, undergraduate credit hours were divided by 30 and contact hours were divided by 900.

Source: http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter/data/EFIA2012_Dict.zip

Data Availability:

IPEDS data file available at: <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter/data/EFIA2012.zip>

3. Children in Poverty

Sources:

Kidscount.org data center citing: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Supplementary Survey, 2001 Supplementary Survey, 2002 through 2012 American Community Survey.

Description:

- Numerator: Percent of children in the state under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the federal poverty level.
- Denominator: Total number of children in the state under age 18.

Notes:

Percentage of children in poverty and number of children in poverty are provided by Kidscount.org. SREB average calculated by author.

Data Availability:

Data available for 50 states and calculated for SREB average.

4. State investment in need-based financial aid at public colleges as compared to the federal investment (Pell Grants)

Sources:

State need-based financial aid: National Association of State Student Grant & Aid Programs (NASSGAP), personal communication from NASSGAP staff drawn from 2004, 2007 and 2012 Annual Surveys. The survey includes total state grant dollars for undergraduate and graduate students at public higher education institutions. The survey contains five different types of aid: need-based only, grants with both a need- and non-need requirement, non-need-based only, Special Purpose grants, and uncategorized grants. For this analysis we used need-based only, grants with both a need-based and non-need-based requirement, and non-need-based only (Special Purpose and Uncategorized grants were not included).

Federal Financial Aid: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, Office of Postsecondary Education, Federal Pell Grant Program End-of-Year Report, 2004, 2007, 2012, Total Public awards per state.

Inflation adjustment: Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPI-U 2013.

Description:

This indicator measures states' commitment to provide aid for low-income students as compared to the federal contribution. The indicator is calculated using the following formula:

- *Numerator:* Total amount of state grants that are need-based only and grants with both a need-based and non-need-based requirement awarded to public graduate and undergraduate students.
- *Denominator:* Total amount of federal Pell Grant aid by state.

This indicator measures how much state aid is made available to students who have some form of financial need.

Notes:

This metric includes both undergraduate and graduate students in the state aid component while Pell Grants are only distributed to undergraduate students.

Data Availability:

Data available for all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[List of Institutions by Type](#)

Source: SREB institutional categories, available:

http://www.sreb.org/page/1129/institutional_categories.html

http://www.sreb.org/page/1135/criteria_and_definitions.html

Description: Using SREB's classification, institutional types are divided into four groups in each state.

- *Public Four-Year Category 1:* Includes institutions that award at least 30 doctoral degrees in at least 5 different fields (SREB public four-year 1 and 2 institutions).
- *Public Four-Year Category 2:* Includes all other institutions that award primarily bachelor's degrees (SREB public four-year 3-6).
- *Two-Year Colleges:* Includes all institutions that award primarily associate's degrees, some bachelor's degrees also awarded (SREB Two-Year institutions, include two-year with bachelors and types 1, 2, and 3).
- *Technical Colleges:* Institutions awarding vocational/technical certificates, may award some vocational/technical associate's degrees (SREB Technical Colleges, type 1, 2, and 3).

Notes:

National figures for each sector are drawn from a similar, although not identical, group of institutions, based on the Carnegie 2000 classification, reported in the IPEDS directory file for 2012. Public Four-Year Category 1 is defined for the U.S. as institutions in the research intensive or extensive groups. Public Four-Year Category 2 is defined for the U.S. as all other four-year institutions. Two-Year Colleges are defined as Carnegie associate's colleges, and Technical Colleges as schools of engineering and technology. Institution lists were drawn from SREB's classification list as of August 2014.