Patricia Steele

- Research and Evaluation Services
- www.higheredinsight.com

- Workforce Training and Development
- www.ascendddc.org
About our Graduate/Professional Project

- AccessLex funding & Urban Institute
- Blueprint of data sources
- Major report on data snapshot/trends (Q1-2018)
- Data brief series (2017-18)
Report Topics for Briefs

1. Who Goes to Graduate School and Who Succeeds?
2. Price: How Much Students Pay
3. Financing: How Students Pay
4. Graduate Student Debt
5. Graduate School Outcomes
6. Graduate School Access and Affordability
Education Attainment
Graduate Training in the U.S.

• 12% of adults ages 25 and older held advanced degrees—master’s, doctoral, or professional degrees in 2015 (CPS)

• These 25.4 million people constituted 37% of the individuals with bachelor’s degrees
Growth in Attainment

Source: CPS, 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplement
Attainment by Race & Ethnicity

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2015), Educational Attainment in the United States: 2015, Table 1
Earnings Premium

Source: CPS, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement, Table PINC-04
Who Enrolls in Grad School?
Enrollment in Graduate Program by Undergraduate Major

Source: B&B, 2008 and 2012
### Graduate School Enrollment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1992–93 bachelor's degree: Enrolled within four years</th>
<th>1992–93 bachelor’s degree: Enrolled within 10 years</th>
<th>2007–08 bachelor’s degree: Enrolled within four years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>All</strong></td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Race/ethnicity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dependent students’ family income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest quartile</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second quartile</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third quartile</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest quartile</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: B&B, 2008 and 2012
Sector Distribution:
‘07-08 Graduates in Master’s Degrees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Private Nonprofit</th>
<th>For-profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Who Completes Grad School?
Ten-year Completion for ‘93 BAs

- Completed Degree: 64%
- Left without degree: 23%
- Still enrolled in 2003: 13%

Ten-year Completion by Type

Doctoral degree
- Completed Degree: 76%
- Still enrolled in 2003: 13%
- Left without degree: 12%

Professional degree
- Completed Degree: 77%
- Still enrolled in 2003: 10%
- Left without degree: 14%

Post-master's certificate
- Completed Degree: 74%
- Still enrolled in 2003: 12%
- Left without degree: 14%

Master's degree
- Completed Degree: 61%
- Still enrolled in 2003: 13%
- Left without degree: 26%

What Students Pay
Tuition & Fees by Sector:
Master’s & Research Doctoral Students

Source: NCES, Digest of Education Statistics
Note: Prices are weighted by FTE enrollment
Tuition & Fees by Degree Type

Source: NCES, NPSAS 2012
Master’s Degree Students by Sector, ‘11–12

Source: NCES, NPSAS 2012
Professional Practice Fields, 2015–16

Source: IPEDS
Note: Prices are weighted by full-time equivalent graduate enrollment at institutions.
### Tuition & Fees + Expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Non-tuition expense budget</th>
<th>Tuition and fees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Master’s</td>
<td>Research doctoral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>$19,680</td>
<td>$27,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private nonprofit</td>
<td>$21,940</td>
<td>$31,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For-profit</td>
<td>$15,890</td>
<td>$26,180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How Students Pay
Funding Sources

• 33% of graduate and professional students receive institutional grant aid from tuition waivers or fellowships
  – Discounts are most common for research doctoral students:
    • 71 percent received this support compared to 38 percent of master’s and 42 percent of professional degree students.

• 69% of graduate and professional students borrow

• Students in master’s degree programs are more likely to have outside employment and significant earnings

• Professional degree students are most likely to borrow and accumulate large amounts of debt
Net Price

Source: NCES, NPSAS 2012
Federal Loans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No loans</th>
<th>$1–$10,000</th>
<th>$10,001–$20,000</th>
<th>$20,001–$30,000</th>
<th>$30,001–$40,000</th>
<th>$40,001–$50,000</th>
<th>$50,000 or more</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research doctoral</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master's</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NCES, NPSAS 2012
High Level Findings

• Master’s degree students in all sectors and research doctoral students enrolled at for-profit institutions cover most of their expenses with a combination of federal student loans and earnings while enrolled.

• Professional degree students are much less likely to be employed and they rely more heavily on loans.

• Research doctoral students at public and private nonprofit universities receive institutional grants that cover much of their tuition and many also have earnings from teaching and research assistantships.
Questions?