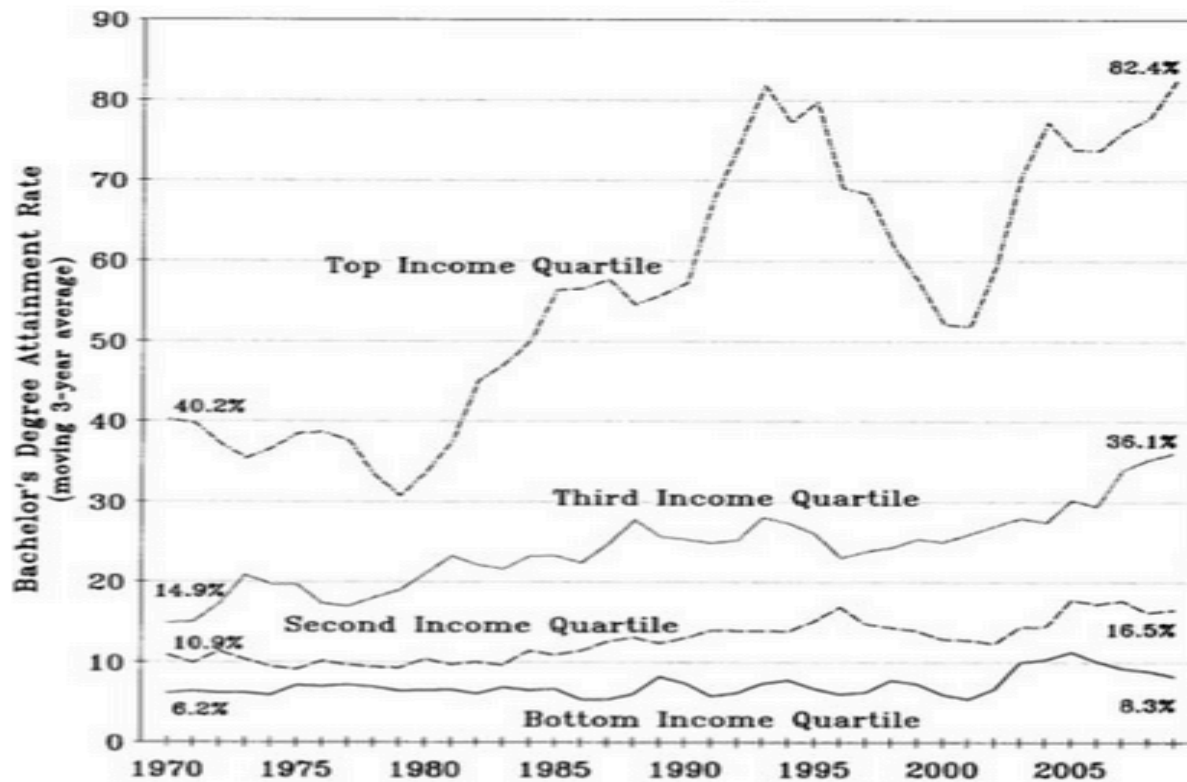


# WHY IS EVERYONE MAD AT US?

- LOW GRADUATION RATE
- TOO MUCH TIME TO A DEGREE
- EXCESS HOURS
- HIGH COSTS
- TOO MUCH DEBT

# A college degree is related to family income

Estimated Baccalaureate Degree Attainment  
by Age 24 by Family Income Quartile  
1970 to 2009



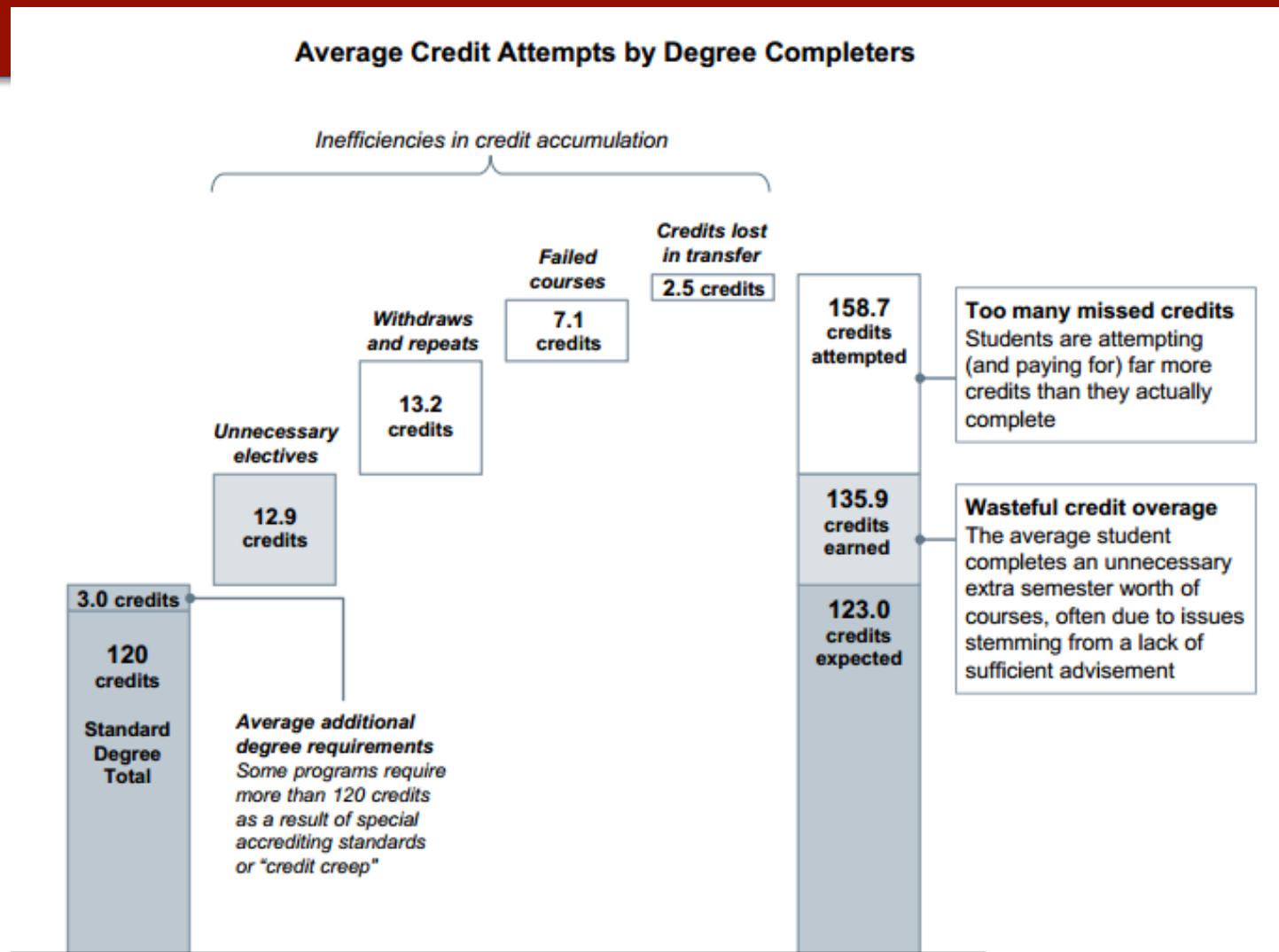
Source: Postsecondary Education Opportunity

## Student Achievement Measure\*: Six Year Outcomes for Students Who Started at Four-Year Publics

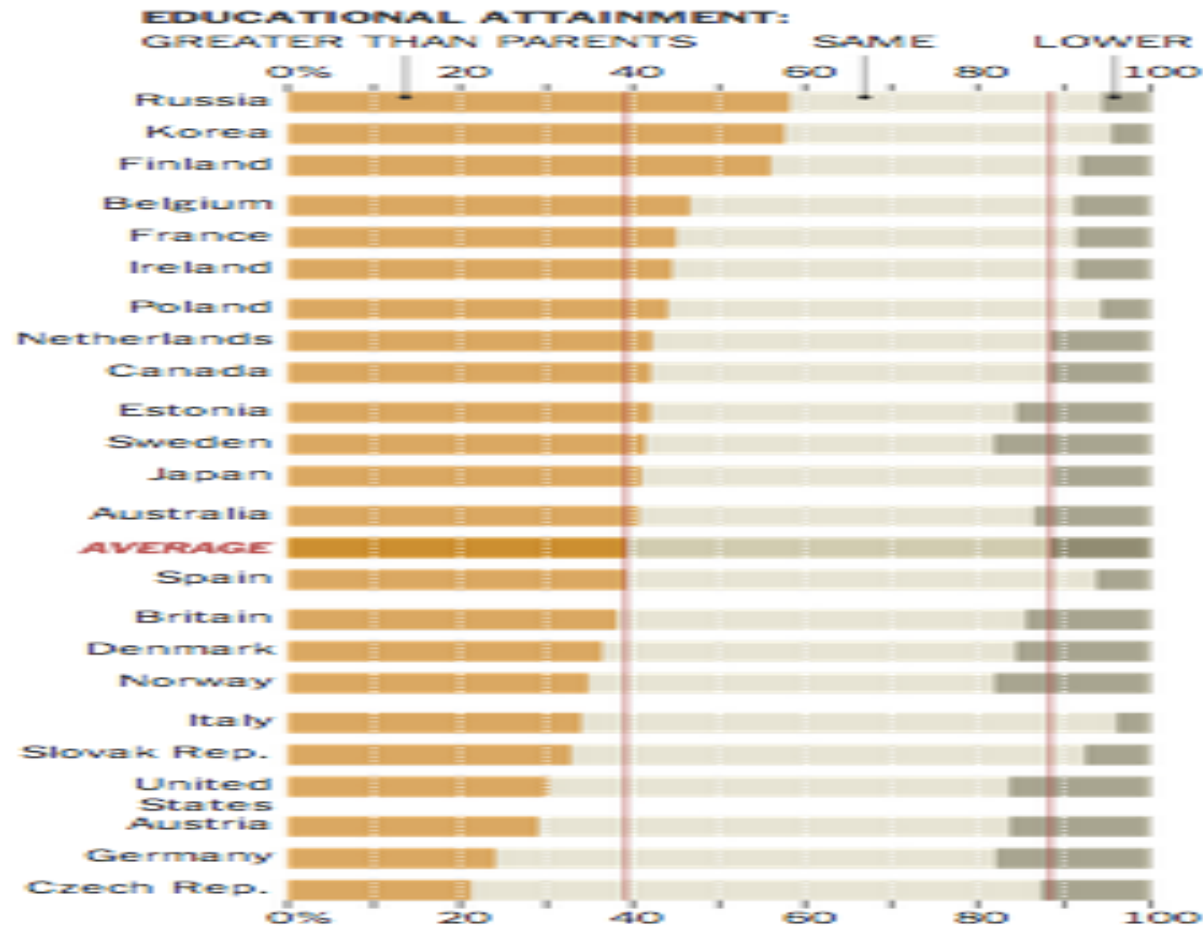
State	Total rate	Starting institution	Different 4-yr	Different 2-yr	Still Enrolled	Not Enrolled
Nat'l	63.38%	50.56%	9.25%	3.58%	14.98%	21.04%
FL	60.41%	49.41%	6.83%	4.17%	14.02%	25.58%
FL	56.16%	46.325	7.02%	2.81%	15.16%	28.68%

\*<http://www.studentachievementmeasure.org/> Natl Clearing house Sig Report 6, State supplement, 2007, Table 1 for top FL data and 2006 cohort Table 4 for the lower line of data.

# Nationally, students who do graduate often take extra years and extra credits



# The US has dropped from first to twentieth



Educational attainment of 25-64 year olds who have Finished school compared to their parents. OECD 2014.

# The Federal Rating System

## Who pays for colleges and universities?

- US Government (taxpayers): \$150 B
- State government (taxpayers): \$70 B
- Students and families: \$???

# The Federal Rating System

- Identify colleges with similar missions and apply the measures below.
- Three Key Measures Proposed
  - Paying for Performance
  - Promoting Innovation and Competition
  - Ensuring that student debt remains affordable

# Pay Colleges and Students for Performance

- Access: the percentage of students receiving Pell grants
- Affordability: average tuition, scholarships and loan debt
- Outcomes: graduation rates, transfer rates, graduate earnings and earning advanced degrees
- By 2018 student aid will be based on these measures



# Performance Issues

- Engage states with a “Race to the Top” for higher education that has higher value and lower costs
  - Encourage states to fund higher education
  - Encourage states to fund graduates rather than credit hours
- Reward Colleges for results with higher Pell grants
- Demand student responsibility for academic performance

# Promote Innovation and Competition

- Award credits based on learning and knowledge, not seat time.
- Use technology to redesign courses, e.g., online and blended courses.
- Use technology for student services, e.g., online advising, online forums, predictive analytics.
- Recognize prior learning and promote dual enrollment.

# Promote Innovation

- Empower students with information such as the College Scorecard and a new financial aid award letter.
- Seed innovation and measure what works.
- Reduce regulatory barriers.
- Challenge foundations and the private sector to commit to helping colleges improve.

# Ensure Student Debt is Affordable

- Make all borrowers eligible for “Pay as you earn.”
- Launch an enrollment campaign to make all borrowers aware of “Pay as you earn” options.

# College Affordability and Transparency Center

## Which colleges have the highest and lowest tuition and net prices?

Use the options below to generate a report on the highest (top 5%) and lowest (bottom 10%) academic year charges for each sector. Tuition reports include tuition and required fees. Net price is cost of attendance minus grant and scholarship aid. Data are reported by institutions and are for full-time beginning students.

### 1 Choose Sector

Public, 4-year or above

Private not-for-profit, 4-year or above

Private for-profit, 4-year or above

Public, 2-year

Private not-for-profit, 2-year

Private for-profit, 2-year

Public, less-than-2-year

Private not-for-profit, less-than-2-year

Private for-profit, less-than-2-year

### 2 Choose Report Type

Highest Tuition

Highest Net Prices

Lowest Tuition

Lowest Net Prices

### 3

Generate Report

## How much do career and vocational programs cost?

Begin typing the name of a program (for example, "Cosmetology") to generate a list of institutions that offer the program and the tuition and net prices they charge for the entire program. Data are reported by institutions on their largest program and are for full-time beginning undergraduate students. Not all institutions offering these vocational programs are included on this list. For a full list of institutions offering a program, go to [College Navigator](#) and search by program/major.

Select a Program

Go Clear



Apply for  
Financial Aid



Search for  
Colleges



## How to pay for college Prepared for Abigail Adams, first year student

### How much will it cost each year?

<b>TOTAL COST FOR FULL TIME ATTENDANCE</b>		<b>\$ 29,000 / yr</b>
Tuition and Fees	\$ 21,000	
Housing and Meals	\$ 5,000	
Books and Supplies	\$ 2,000	
Transportation and other personal expenses	\$ 1,000	
<b>TOTAL GRANTS AND SCHOLARSHIPS</b>		<b>\$ 11,000 / yr</b>
Grants from your school	\$ 5,000	
Federal Pell Grant	\$ 4,500	
Grants from your state	\$ 500	
Other scholarships you can use	\$ 1,000	

**What you will pay for one year \$ 18,000 / yr**

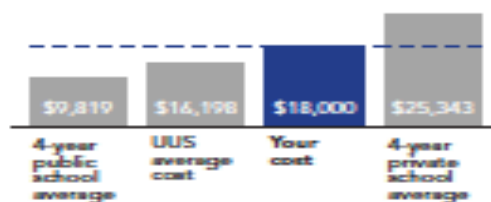
### What are your loan and work study options?

<b>FEDERAL LOANS THAT YOU ARE ELIGIBLE FOR</b>		<b>\$ 8,000 / yr</b>
Perkins Loan	\$ 2,500	
Subsidized Stafford Loan	\$ 3,000	
Unsubsidized Stafford Loan	\$ 2,500	
<b>FEDERAL WORK STUDY</b>		<b>\$ 4,000 / yr</b>
<b>PRIVATE STUDENT LOANS</b>		<b>\$ 6,000 / yr</b>

### After graduation, how much will you owe?

<b>ESTIMATED MONTHLY PAYMENT FOR FEDERAL LOANS</b>		<b>\$ 411 / mth</b>
Estimated total federal loan debt	\$ 37,000	
<b>ESTIMATED MONTHLY PAYMENT FOR PRIVATE LOANS</b>		<b>\$ 297 / mth</b>
Estimated total private loan debt	\$ 26,000	
<b>YOUR TOTAL ESTIMATED DEBT</b>		<b>\$ 63,000</b>
<b>Your estimated monthly payment for all loans</b>		<b>\$ 708 / mth</b>

### How does your cost compare?



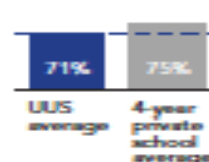
### UUS student loan default rate

The percentage of students from this school who defaulted on their Federal Stafford loans within the first 3 years of repayment.



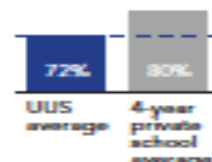
### UUS graduation rates

The percentage of students who graduate within 6 years



### UUS retention rates

The percentage of non-graduating students who re-enroll the following year



### University of the United States (UUS)

Financial Aid Office  
123 Main Street  
Anytown, ST 12345  
(123) 456-7890  
financialaid@uus.edu

Institution	% of Undergraduates Receiving Pell	% of Need Met by UG's Awarded Need-Based Aid	6-year graduation rate of students who received a Pell grant	6-year graduation rate of students who did not receive a Pell grant or subsidized Stafford loan	Net Cost for Families with Under \$30,000 Income	Pell Gap	Unmet Need
Florida A&M University	64.0%	77.0%	38%	43.0%	\$10,326	-5.00%	23.00%
Florida Atlantic University	40.0%	66.5%	45%	43.0%	\$10,215	1.60%	33.50%
Florida Gulf Coast University	35.0%	68.0%	?	?	\$10,778	?	32.00%
Florida International University	58.0%	<b>21%??</b>	?	?	\$9,183	?	?
Florida State University	31.0%	64.0%	74%	72%	\$11,542	2.00%	36.00%
New College of Florida	29.0%	82.0%	77%	69%	\$7,007	8.00%	18.00%
University of Central Florida	38.0%	60.0%	60%	64%	\$11,134	-4.00%	40.00%
University of Florida	32.0%	80.0%	80%	84%	\$8,111	-4.00%	20.00%
University of North Florida	35.0%	88.8%	47%	51%	\$6,825	-4.00%	11.20%
University of South Florida	41.0%	47.0%	50%	53%	\$6,688	-3.00%	53.00%
University of West Florida	41.0%	--	43%	50%	\$9,379	-7.00%	?5