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Background

Study Objective

Identify how graduate students are paying for school

 As a complement to How America Pays for College, compare graduate student behaviors and attitudes related to the pursuit of their current degree to those of undergraduates and their families

Methodology

First survey and report

Quantitative online interviews conducted May - July 2017

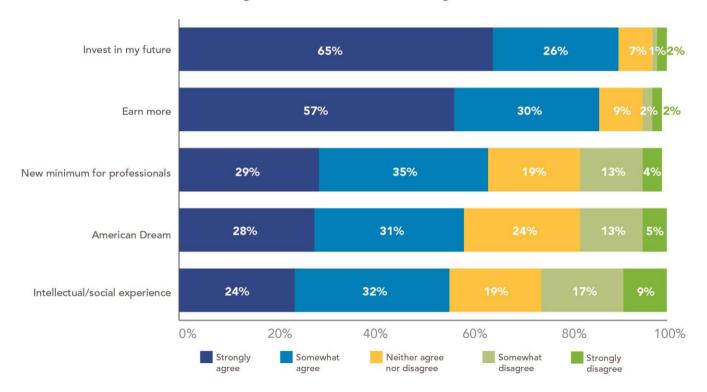
- 1,597 graduate students enrolled AY 2016-17, age 20 and older
- Enrollment: 72% master's degree and 28% doctoral degree; 57% full time and 43% part time
 - Data is weighted on a number of demographic factors sourced from the Current Population Survey (CPS); the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) provided additional information for enrollment and university weights.

Composite of how the 'typical' graduate student pays for school is a mathematical representation similar to that created for *How America Pays for College*.

WHY STUDENTS CHOOSE TO ATTEND GRAD SCHOOL

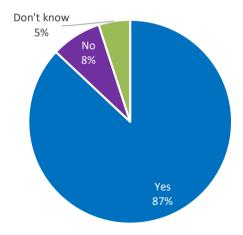
9 in 10 believe grad school is an "investment"

Level of Agreement with Benefits of Attending Graduate School

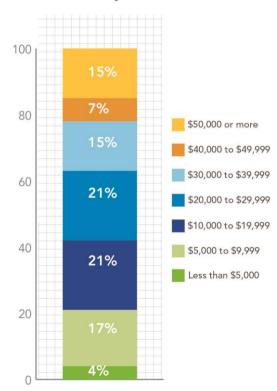


More than half anticipate substantial salary increases

Anticipate Salary Change*



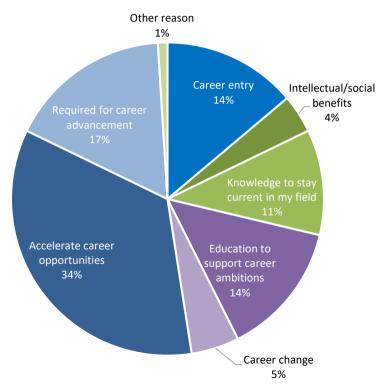
Estimated Salary Increase after Graduation



^{*}Among currently employed graduate students

Career goals influence grad school attendance

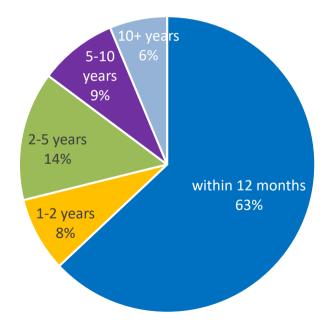
Primary Reason for Attending Grad School



ENROLLMENT DECISIONS

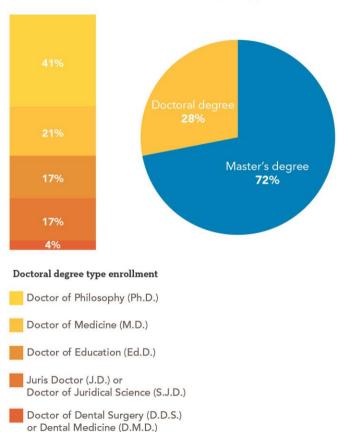
Majority enroll within a year of earning bachelors

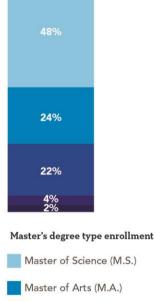
Time between Undergraduate and Graduate Enrollment



Degree type

Graduate Degree Type Enrollment





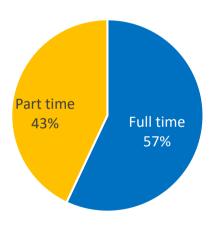
Master of Business Administration (M.B.A.)

Master of Laws (LL.M.)

Master of Fine Arts (MFA)

Full- vs part-time enrollment

Enrollment status



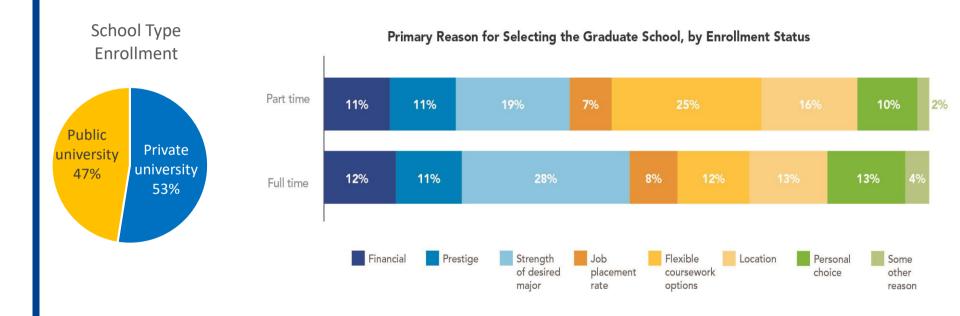
Full-time students are more likely than part-time students to be

- Younger
- Traditional
- Women
- Doctorate level
- Using "free" financial aid

Part-time students are more likely than full-time students to

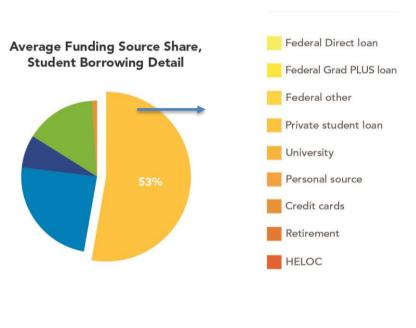
- Be currently employed
- Have delayed starting grad school
- Be married
- Have children
- Seek MBA or major in education
- Use their earnings to pay for school

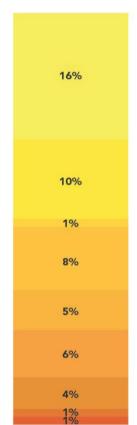
School choice: quality, convenience, and cost



HOW GRAD STUDENTS PAID FOR SCHOOL

Federal student loans are top borrowing source





Proportion of costs paid from

- Federal loans: 27%
- Private or university loans: 13%
- Non-student loan borrowing: 13%

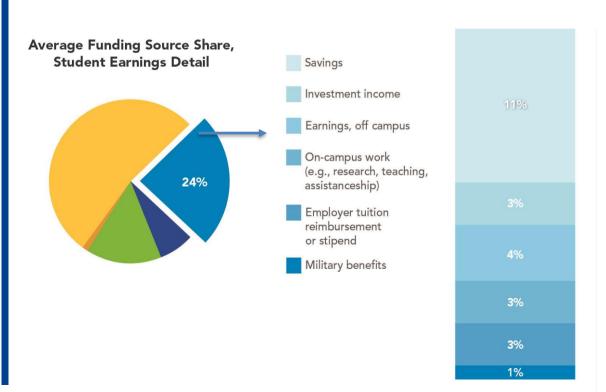
77% of grad students borrowed in 2016-17

Proportion of students using each source and average amounts used

Borrowed Sources	All			Full	tim	e	Part time		
Student Borrowing	77%			80%			74%		
Federal Direct (Stafford) loans	34%	\$	11,884	38%	\$	12,899	28%	\$	10,060
Federal GradPLUS loans	24%	\$	10,425	27%	\$	12,479	20%	\$	6,628
Federal other* loans	6%	\$	5,575	7%	\$	4,922	6%	\$	6,666
Private student loans	19%	\$	11,129	20%	\$	12,012	17%	\$	9,689
Loans from the university	14%	\$	8,753	15%	\$	9,181	13%	\$	8,075
Home equity loans or lines of credit	6%	\$	5,173	6%	\$	4,759	5%	\$	5,847
Loans from your retirement account	6%	\$	4,485	6%	\$	4,328	5%	\$	4,732
Loans from friends/family member	16%	\$	8,853	16%	\$	10,478	17%	\$	6,770
Student credit cards	21%	\$	4,425	19%	\$	3,729	25%	\$	5,137
Student other loans	1%	\$	7,218	1%	\$	8,101	< 0.5%	\$	3,660
Non-Student Borrowing	1%	\$	11,636	1%	\$	14,610	1%	\$	8,609

^{*}includes Perkins Loans, Loans for Disadvantaged Students (LDS), Health Professions Student Loans (HPSL), Primary Care Loans (PCL)

Savings are top earnings source



Proportion of costs paid from

- Savings/investments: 14%
- Current income: 7%
- Benefits: 4%

72% of grad students used earnings in 2016-17

Proportion of students using each source and average amounts used

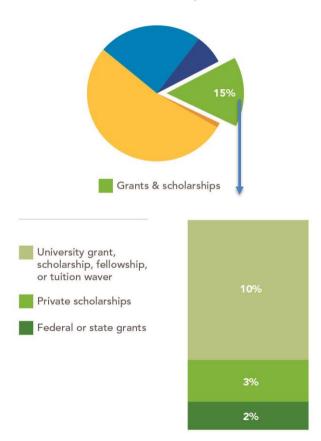
Non-borrowed Sources	All			Full time			Part time		
Student earnings	72%			67%			79%		
Student savings	49%	\$	5,711	42%	\$	5,805	57%	\$	5,618
On-campus work-study, research, teaching, graduate assistanceship	18%	\$	4,199	20%	\$	4,470	16%	\$	3,728
Earnings from current external job or internship	23%	\$	4,304	24%	\$	3,908	23%	\$	4,847
Employer tuition reimbursement or stipend	14%	\$	4,413	13%	\$	5,177	16%	\$	3,597
Investment income	12%	\$	5,730	11%	\$	3,690	13%	\$	8,133
Military benefits	3%	\$	5,805	3%	\$	6,465	3%	\$	4,778

School contributes 2/3rds "free money"

Proportion of costs paid from

- University aid: 10%
- Private / community scholarships: 3%
- Government grants: 2%

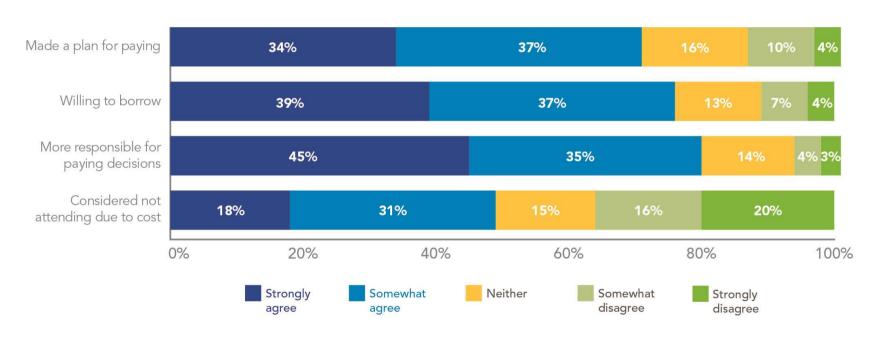
Average Funding Source Share, Grant & Scholarship Detail



PLANNING

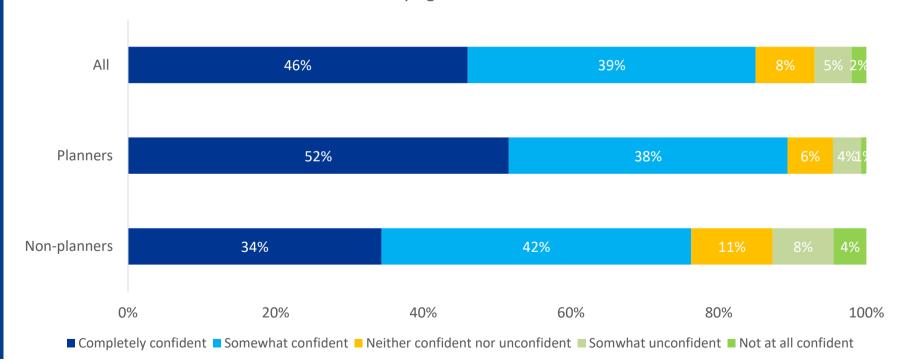
Paying-for-grad school considerations

Level of Agreement with Considerations about Paying for Graduate School

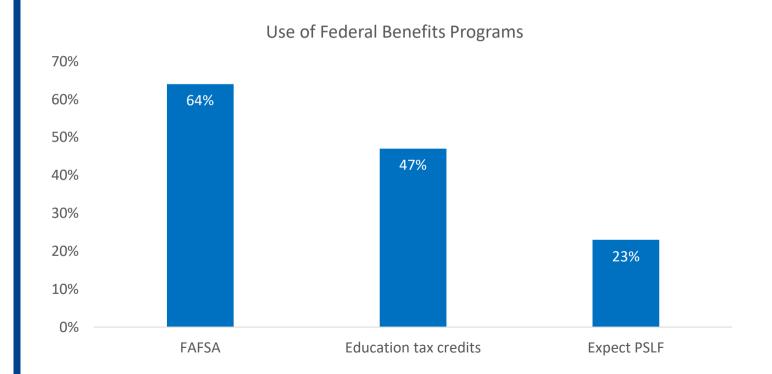


Planners are more confident

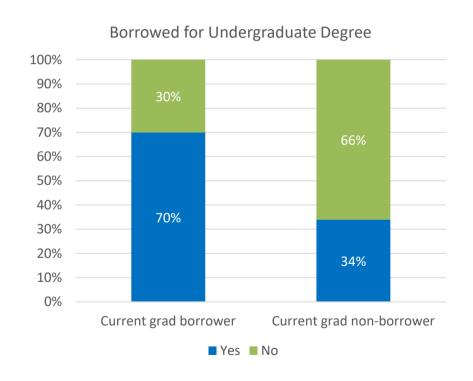
Confidence in Paying-for-Grad School Decisions



FAFSA filing rate lower than undergrad



Length of term is top loan payment worry

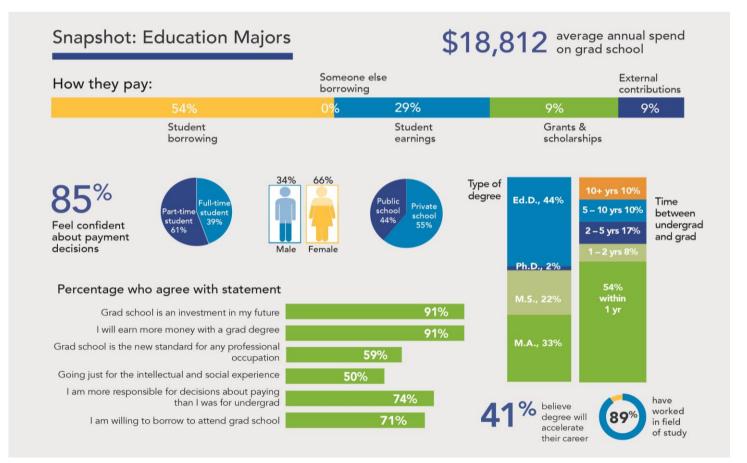


Loan repayment worries

- It will take a long time to repay (37%)
- Payment responsibility will interfere with other financial choices (32%)
- Debt to income ratio (29%)
- Paying on time (21%)

SUMMARY

Snapshots by major



How America Pays for Graduate School

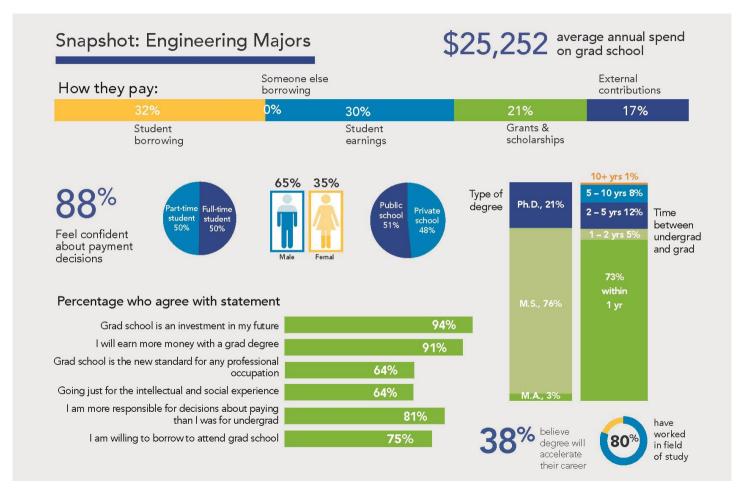
- Students tap into a variety of resources, influenced by where they are in their education, career, and life path.
- Graduate students fund more than three-quarters of their expenses themselves, using money they've earned or borrowed. Access to gift aid is limited, and contributions from family/others is minimal.
- Half of those currently enrolled had considered not attending, but believe the benefits outweigh the expense, certain the investment in a graduate degree will open, or widen, the door to career opportunity and increased earnings.
- The majority take ownership of their decisions to
 - Attend: basing their degree and university choices on performance outcomes
 - Figure out how to pay for it: creating a plan to pay before enrolling
 - And pay for it: being willing to borrow and feeling confident in their decisions.

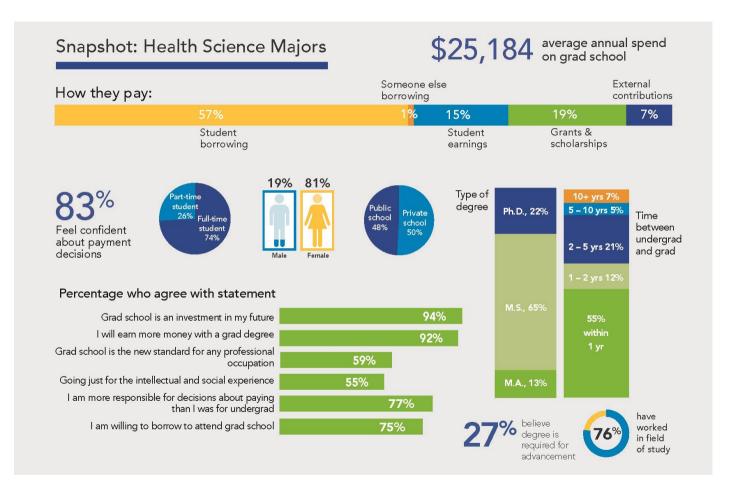
Legal Notice

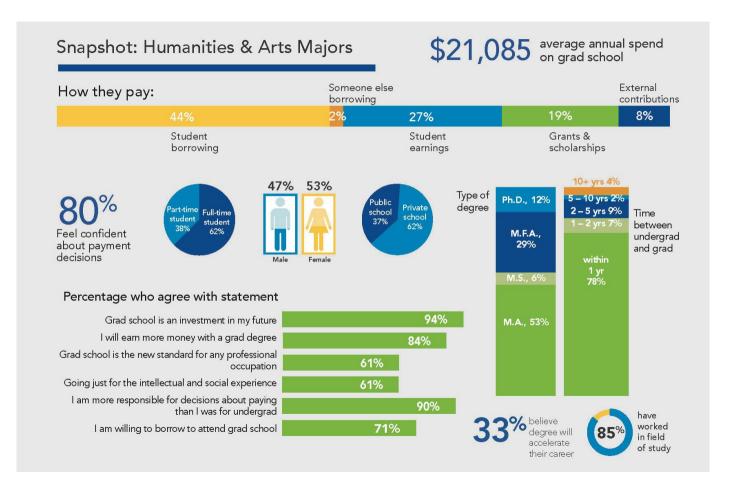
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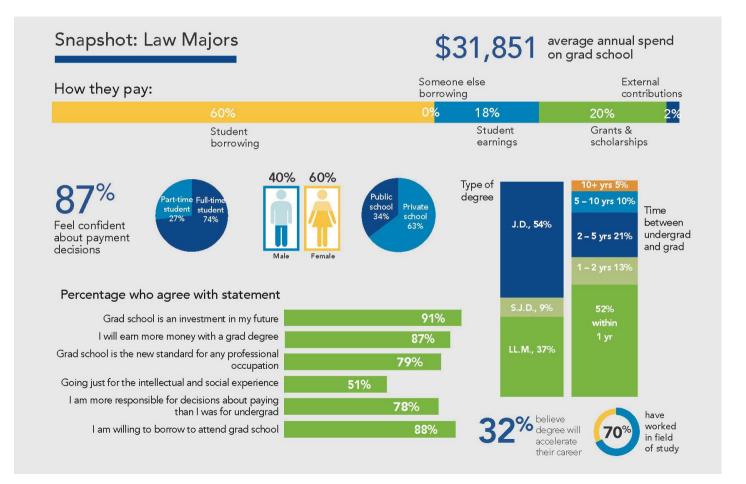
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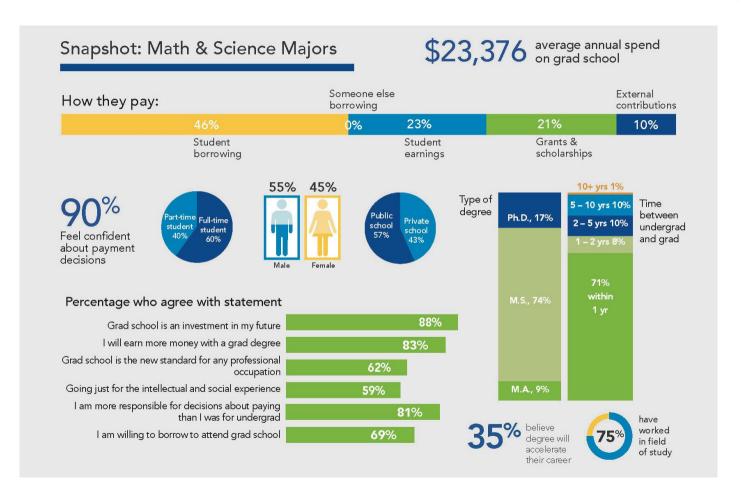
QUESTIONS?

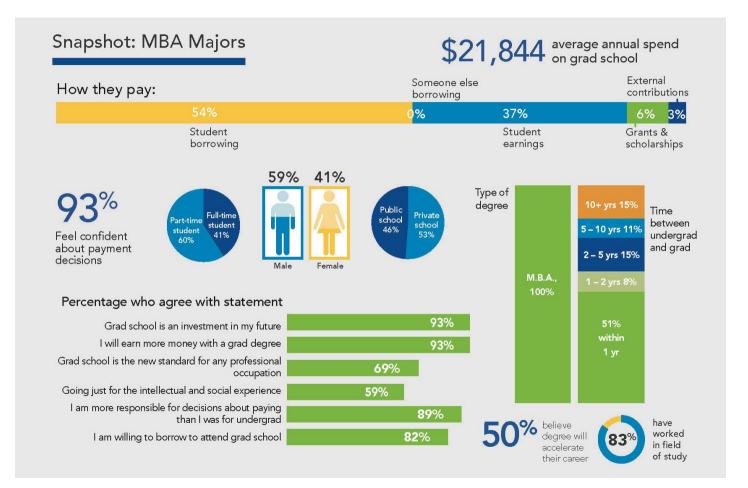


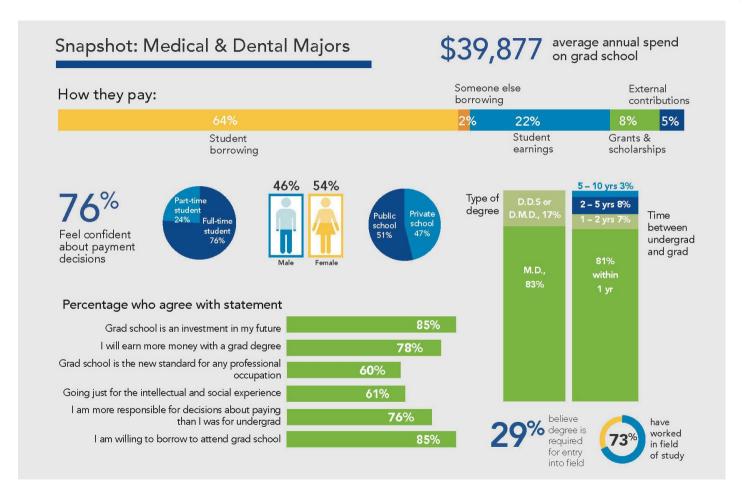


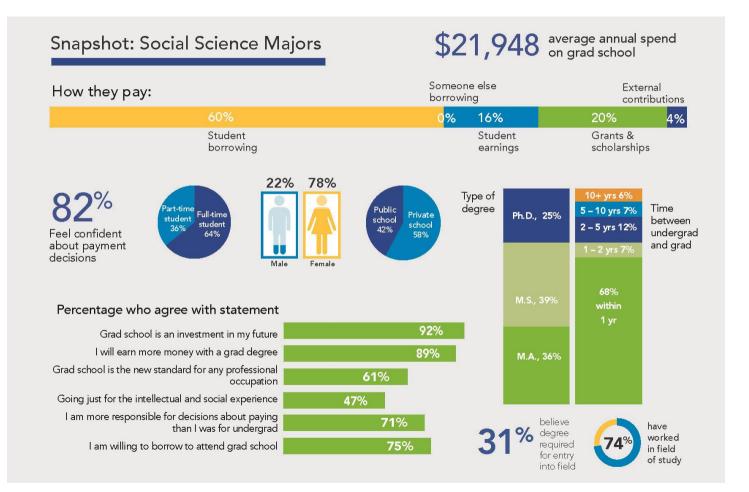


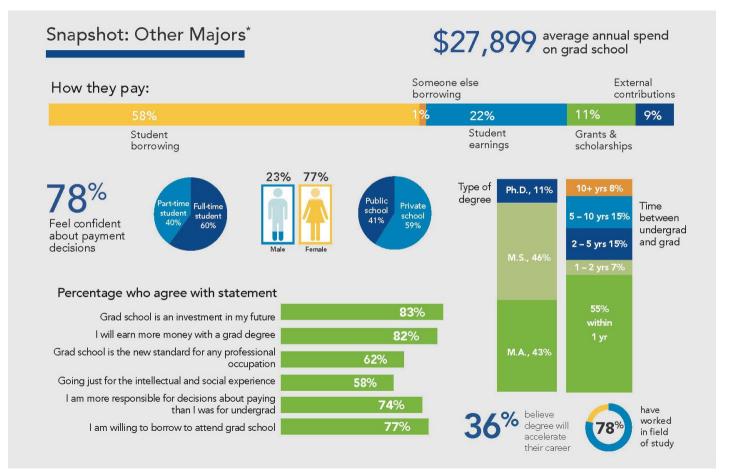












^{*}Majors identified as "other": communications & journalism; architecture; non-MBA business; protective services; public administration & social services