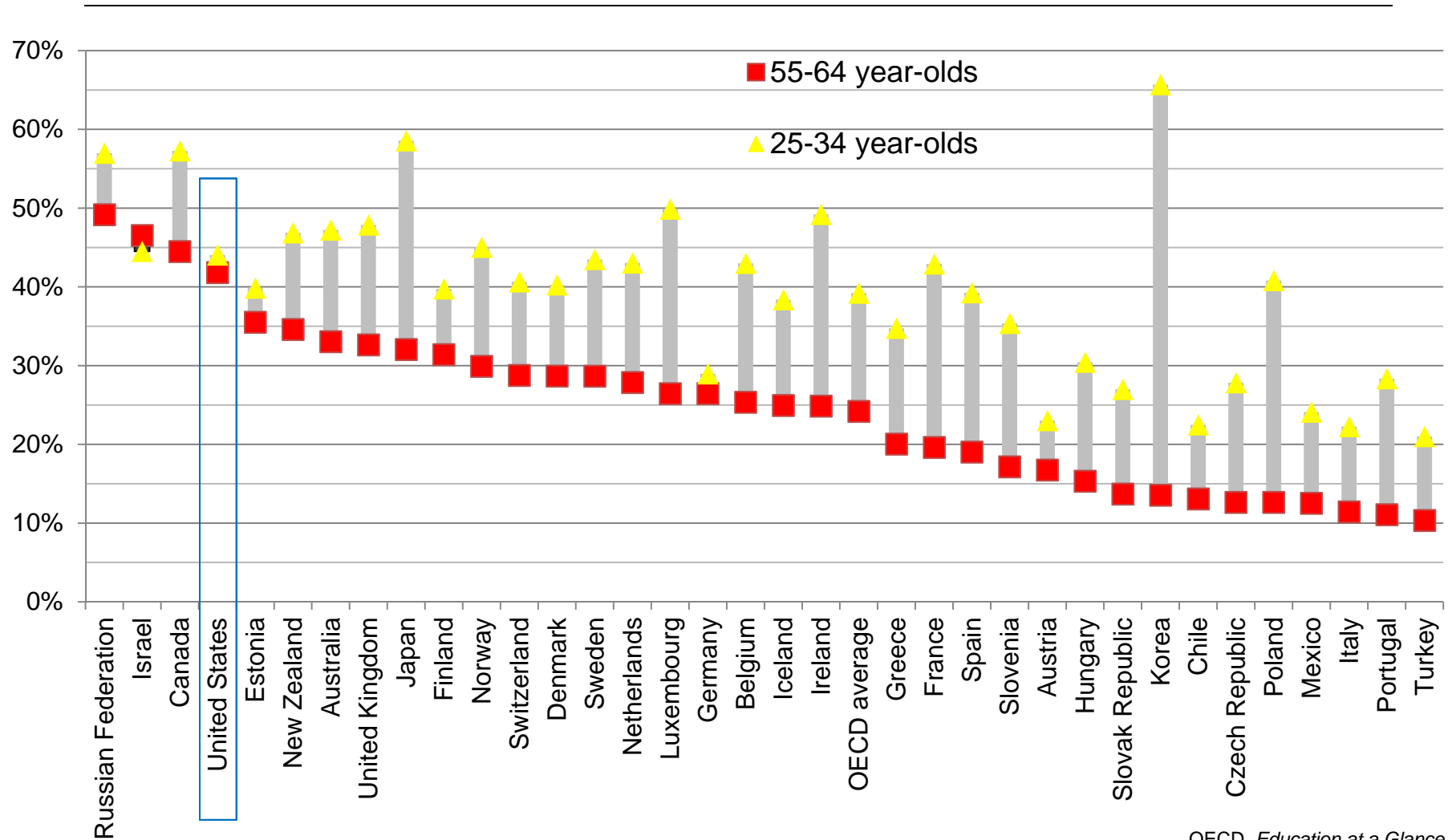


**Accessibility, Affordability, and Attainment for Underserved,
Underrepresented and Under-resourced Educational Populations**

Donald E. Heller
Provost and Vice President of Academic Affairs
The University of San Francisco

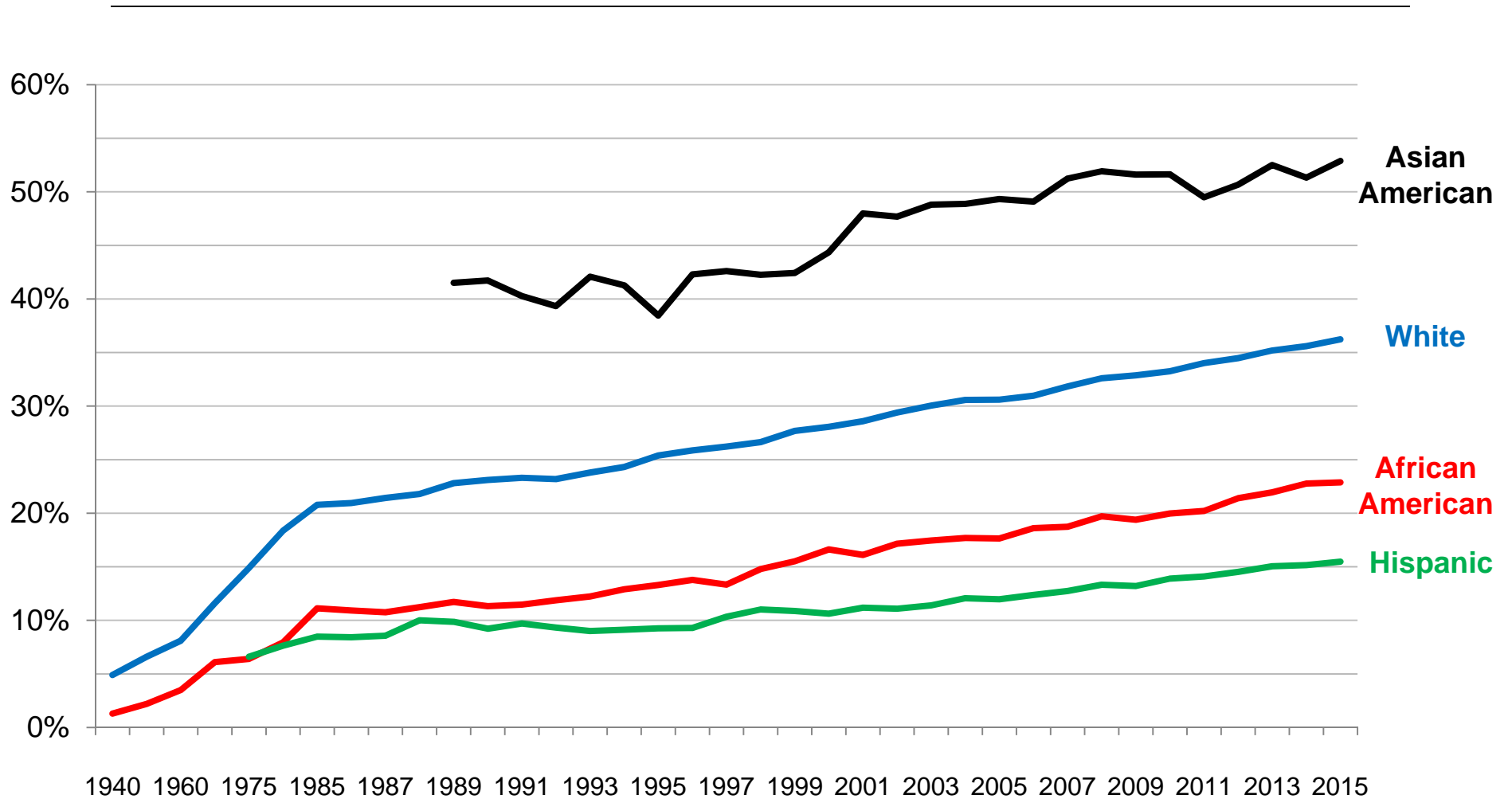
Beyond the Bicentennial: The Promise of Vincentian Higher Education
New York
November 11, 2016

Tertiary education attainment by age cohort, 2012



OECD, *Education at a Glance* 2014

Proportion of US population with bachelor's degree or higher



U.S. Census Bureau

Influences on college access and success

Academic

- Curriculum
- Coursework rigor
- Standardized tests
- Test prep and shadow education
- Academic support
- Enrollment intensity

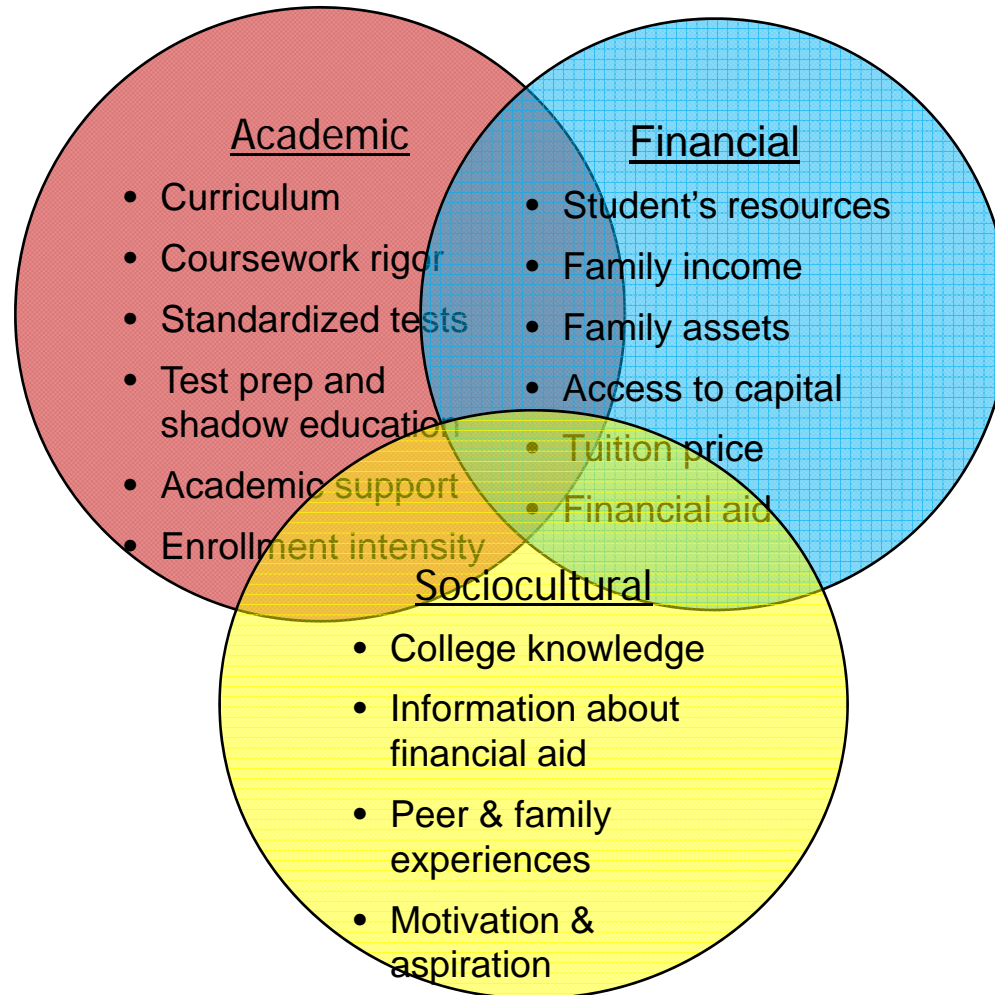
Financial

- Student's resources
- Family income
- Family assets
- Access to capital
- Tuition price
- Financial aid

Sociocultural

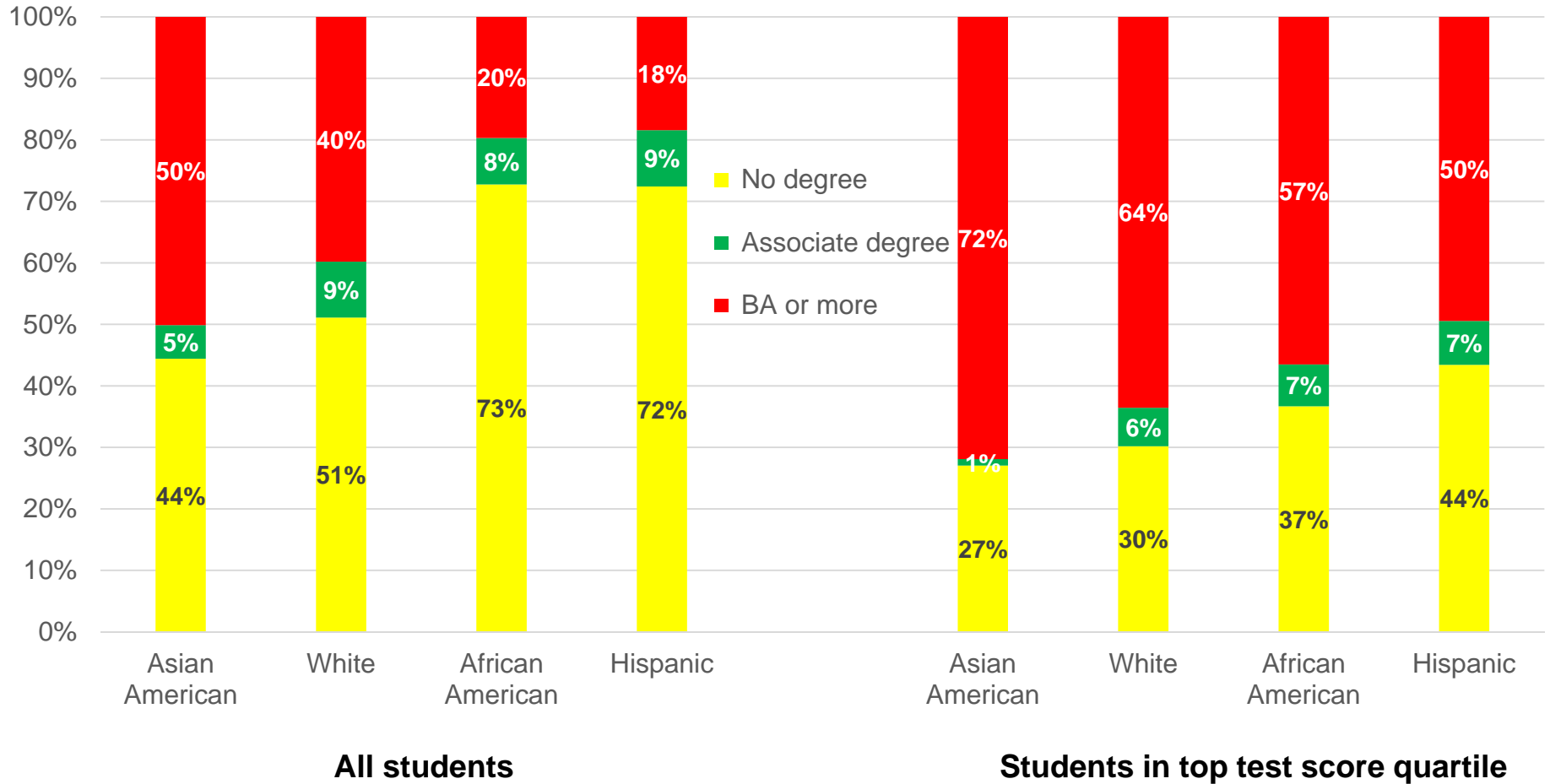
- College knowledge
- Information about financial aid
- Peer & family experiences
- Motivation & aspiration

Influences on college access and success



The role of race in PSE attainment

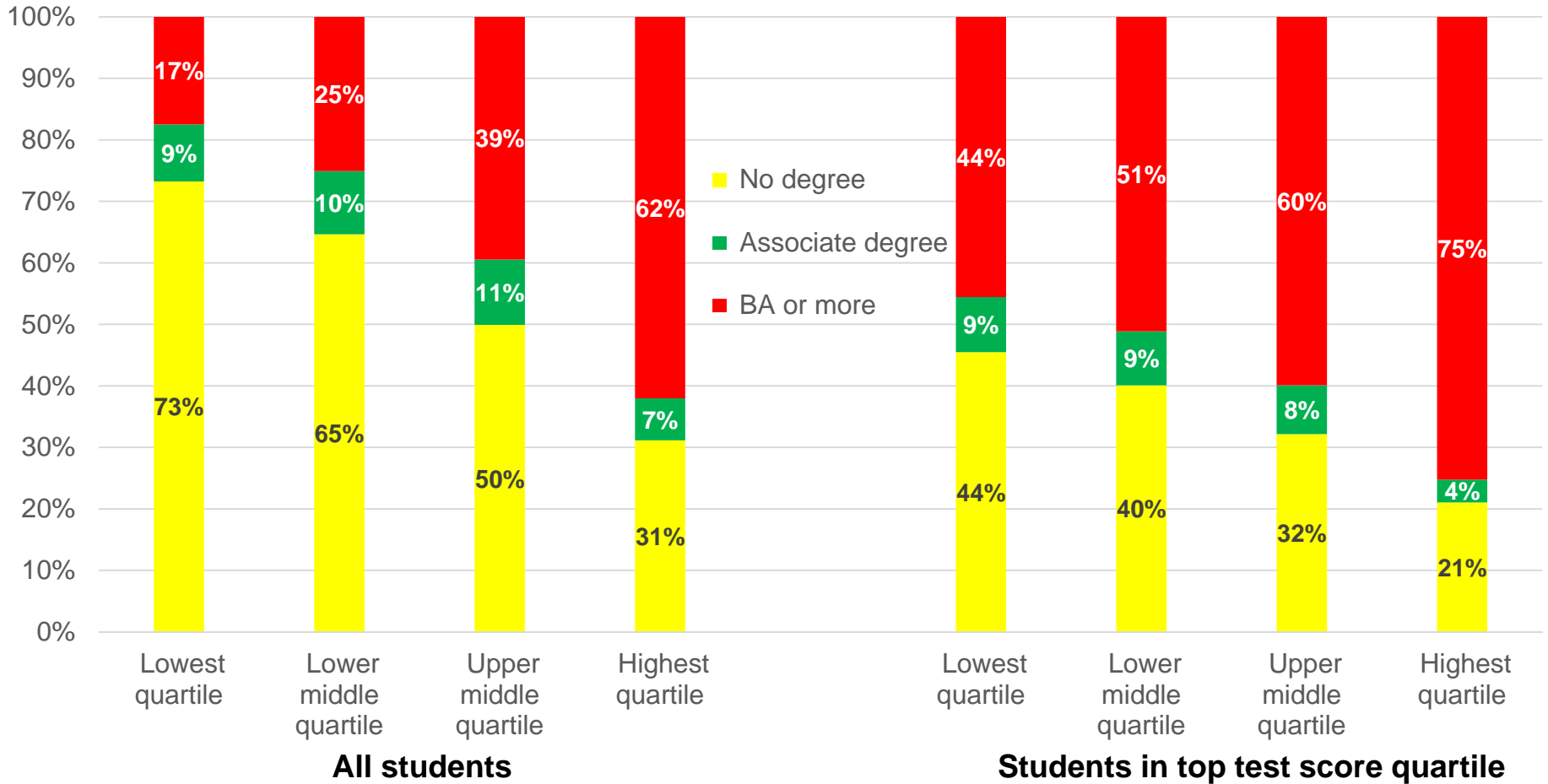
Educational attainment of 2002 10th graders in 2012 by race



NCES ELS

The role of socioeconomic status in PSE attainment

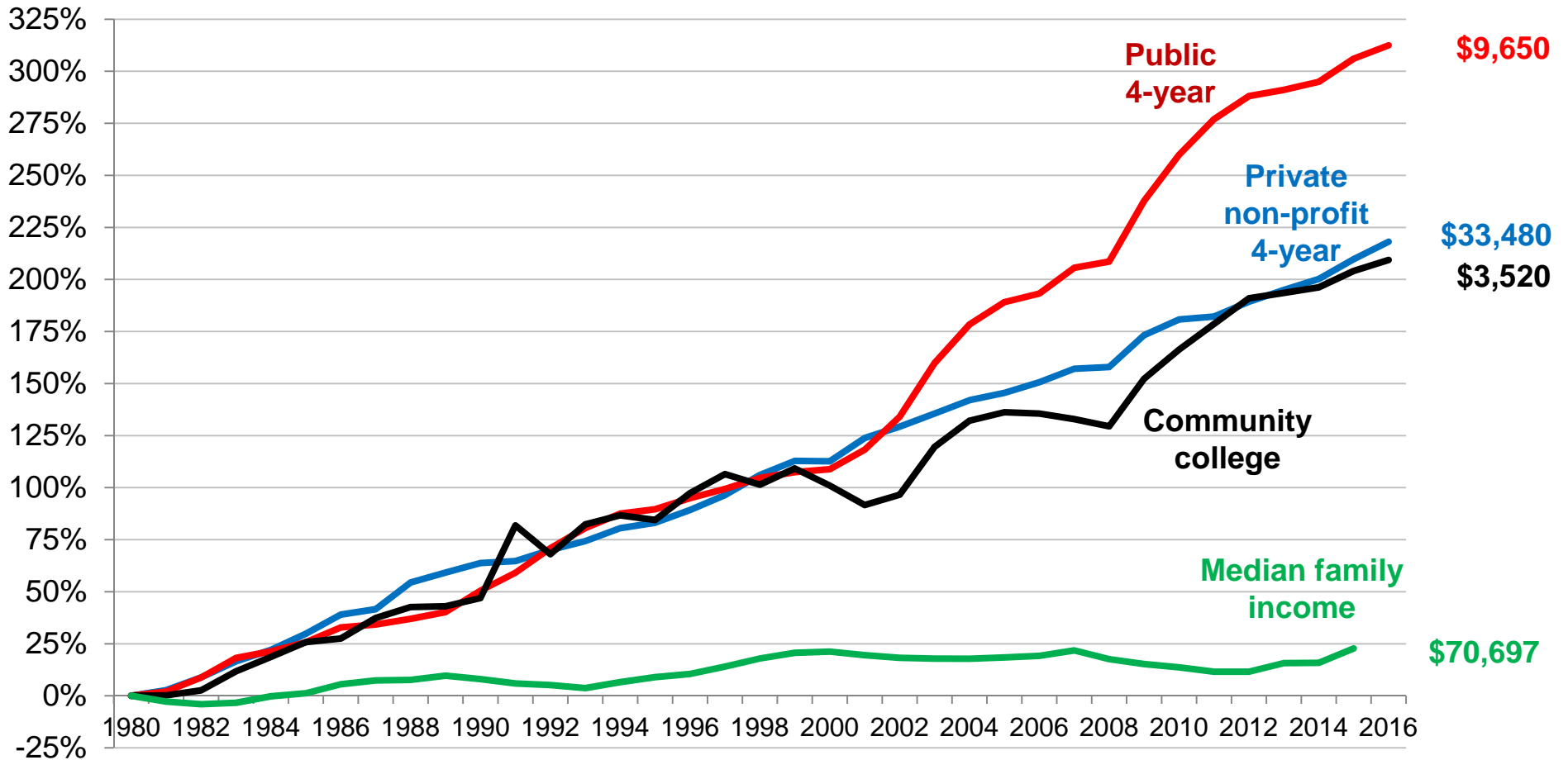
Educational attainment of 2002 10th graders in 2012 by family socioeconomic status*



*Composite of parents' education, occupation, and income

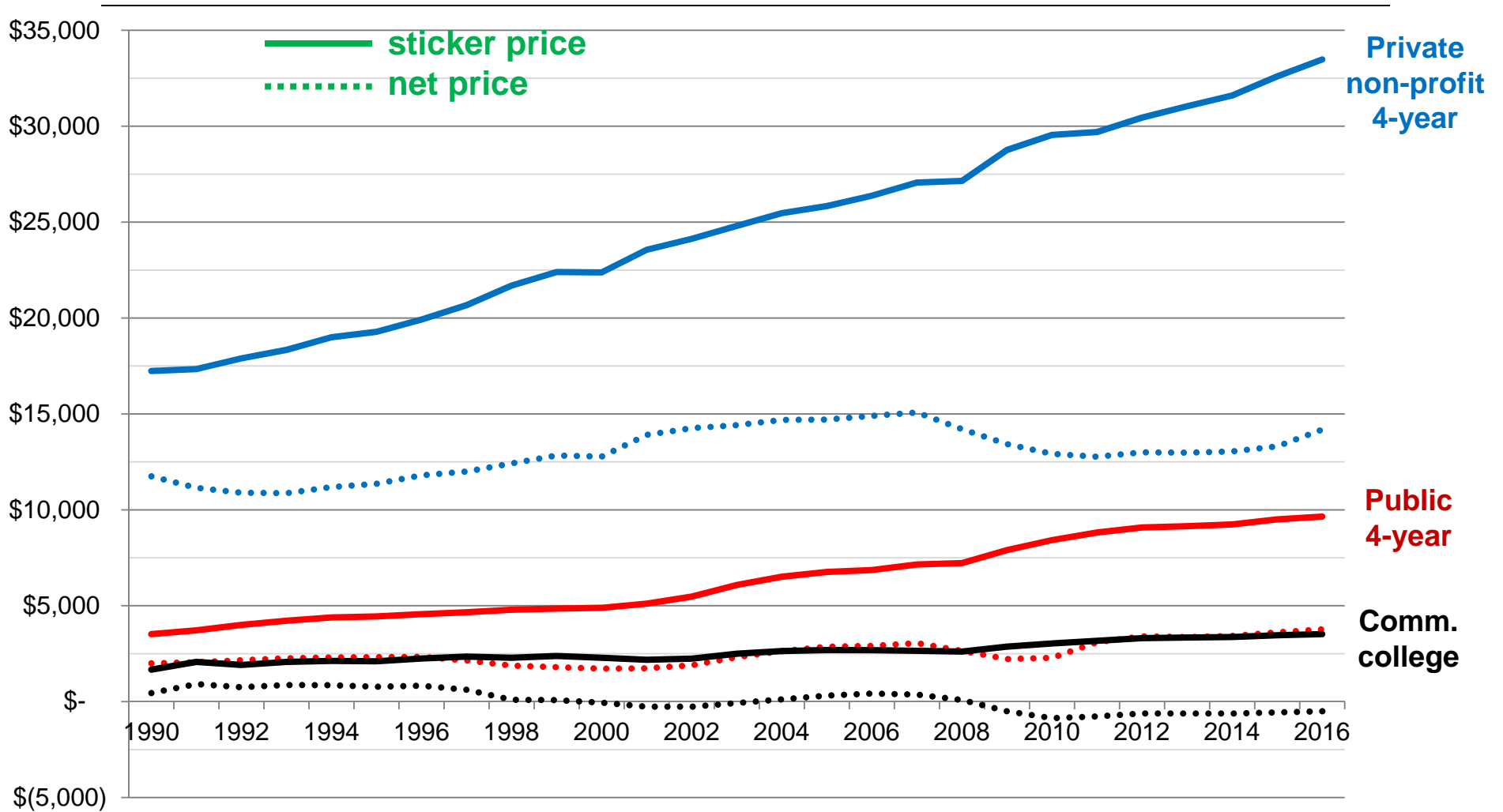
NCES ELS

Cumulative increase in tuition prices (\$2016)



College Board, *Trends in College Pricing*, and U.S. Census Bureau

Cumulative increase in *sticker* & *net* tuition prices (\$2016)



College Board, *Trends in College Pricing*

Academic factors

- **Minority, poor, and immigrant students are *more likely* to:**
 - Attend K-12 schools that are under resourced
 - Attend schools with less-qualified and less-experienced teachers
 - Attend schools with larger class sizes
 - Attend more highly-segregated schools
 - Attend college part-time and have stop-out periods
 - Attend lesser-resourced colleges
- **Minority, poor, and immigrant students are *less likely* to:**
 - Have access to supplemental educational opportunities
 - Have access to standardized test preparation services
 - Be enrolled in a rigorous, college-prep curriculum in high school

Social factors

- **Minority, poor, and immigrant students are *more* likely to:**
 - Be a first generation college student
 - Have difficulty navigating their way through college
 - Feel alone, alienated, and unable to connect in college
 - Have to work to afford to attend college
- **Minority, poor, and immigrant students are *less* likely to:**
 - Have siblings and peers attending college
 - Have adequate access to college admissions assistance (in school or out)

What can be done?

- **Equalize educational opportunity in K-12 schools?**
- **Expand pre-college educational assistance programs**
- **Focus grant aid resources (federal, state, and institutional) on these students**
- **States need to adequately fund public institutions**
- **Colleges need to commit to student success**
- **Provide necessary in-college support for student success – recognize the distinctive needs of underserved students**
- **Look for more opportunities to partner with corporations and non-profits**

A closing note – the Trump Administration

- **Close or shrink the Department of Education**
- **Move the federal loan system back to the banks**
- **Change income-based repayment to 12.5% of income, forgiveness after 15 years**
- **Support for-profit colleges**
- **Reduce regulations**
- **Examine large endowments**
- **Attack political correctness**

<http://www.usfca.edu/provost>