

## Does Online Higher Education Reduce Inequality?

Exploring the Geography of the Market

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#### Why examine online higher education and inequality?

- 1) Educational attainment drives <u>economic and wage growth</u> and <u>social</u> <u>cohesion</u>; but attainment is <u>uneven</u> by geography and demography, and many students drop out of conventional higher education.
- 2) Adult undergraduate enrollment is falling, but online higher education is **popular** and **growing**, particularly among non-traditional students.
- 3) Online learning is a **powerful tool** we need to understand how it is being used, and how best to wield it. The online higher ed market is playing out in very different ways around the country.







YOUR LIFE, PLUS COLLEGE.

**RANKED #1 MOST AFFORDABLE** ONLINE COLLEGE IN THE NATION

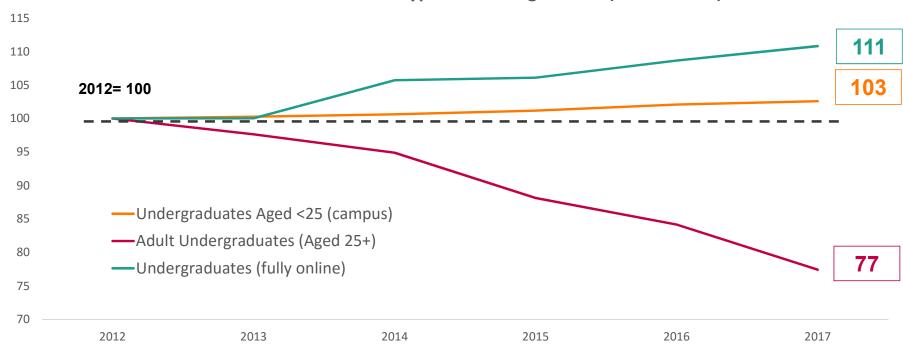
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#### Online is where the growth is

#### **Enrollment Trends- Three Types of Undergraduate (Fall 2012-17)**

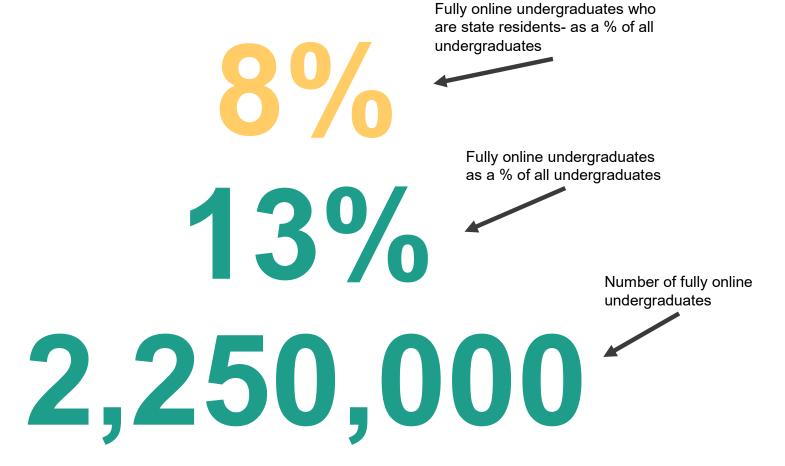


Source: Eduventures analysis of IPEDS and NSCH data. The 2017 enrollment figures are estimates.

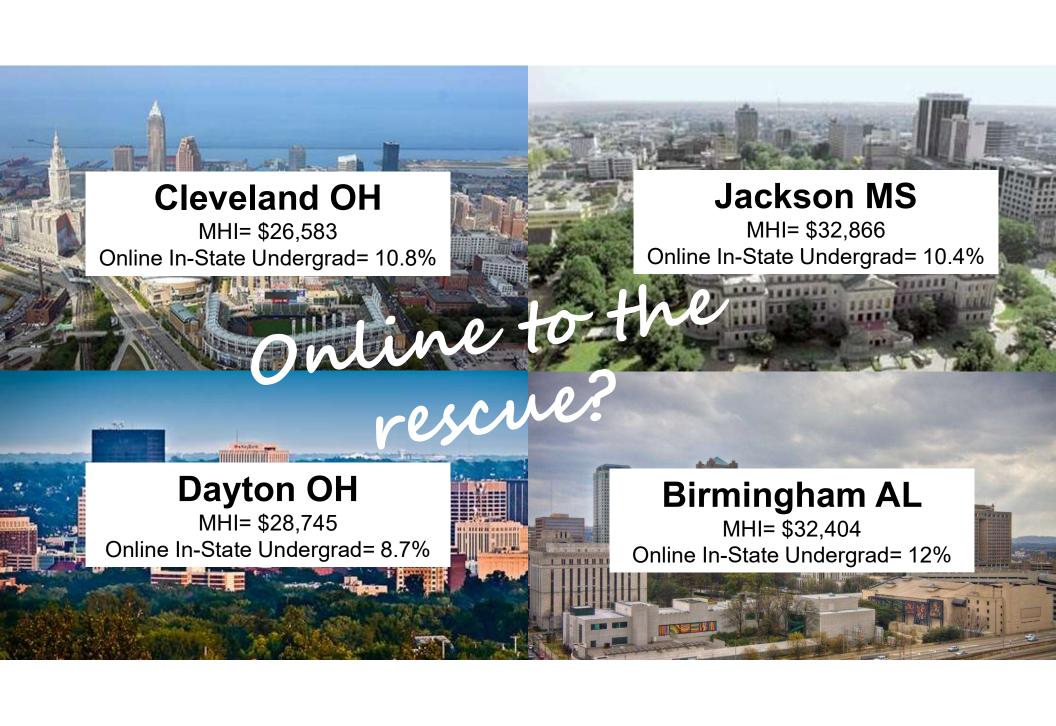








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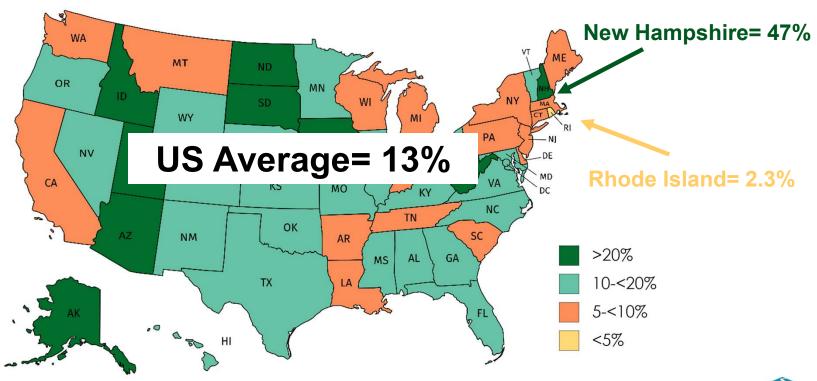






#### Online students are not evenly distributed by state

% of Undergraduates Studying Fully Online (Fall 2016)- by <u>school location</u> (2 and 4-year schools)



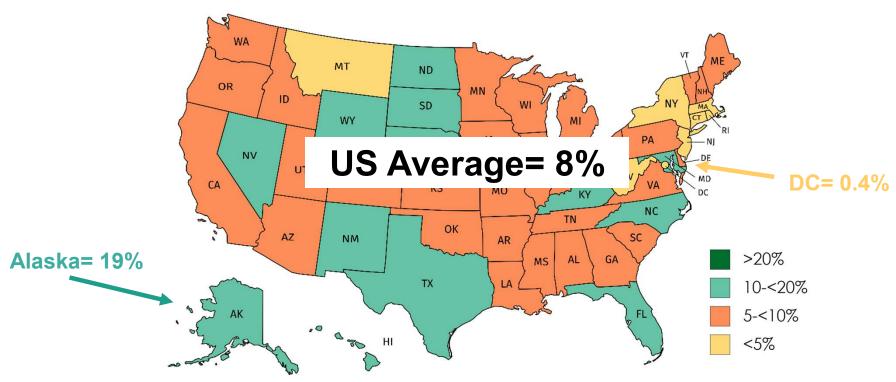
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#### Fewer states enroll >10% of in-state undergraduates fully online

% of In-State Undergraduates Studying Fully Online (Fall 2016) (2 and 4-year schools)



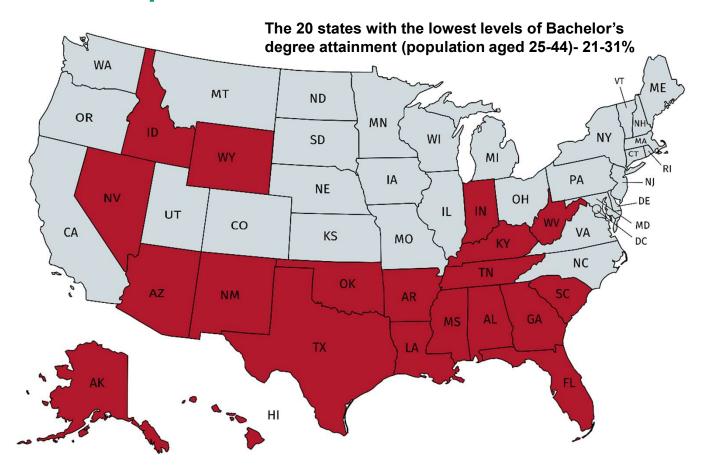
Source: Eduventures analysis of IPEDS data.







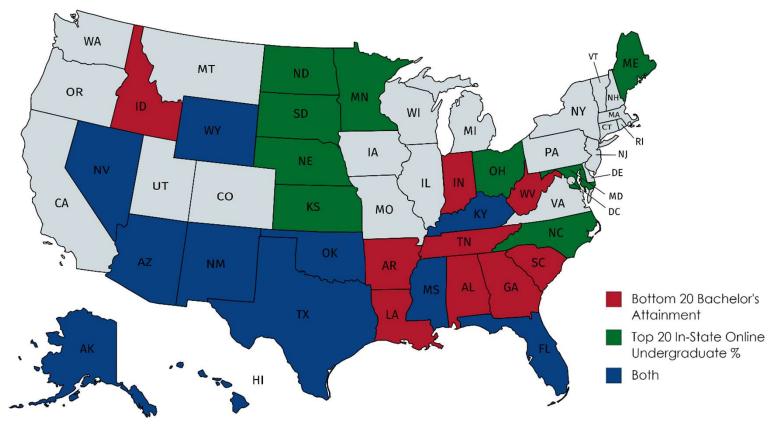
#### Does online impact the states most in need?







#### 11 out of 20 states are both most in need and most online









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Adults Aged 25-44 (2018)= 530,000 (up 5% since 2001 but flat to 2028)

Population Density= 45th

Median Household Income= \$45,674

**Unemployment=** 5.4% (participation- 58%)

State Higher Ed Funding= -33% (2008 v. 17 net)

Bachelor's + (aged 25-44)= 24% (21% in 2005)

**Higher Ed Attainment Goal=** "Strong" (Lumina)

**Legislation & Policy=** related legislation; no policy

#### % of In-State Undergraduates Fully Online

13.4%

5<sup>th</sup> highest in the nation (2016)



Adults Aged 25-44 (2018)= 488,000 (down 10% since 2001,

then down further to 2028)

**Population Density=** 29<sup>th</sup>

Median Household Income = \$42,644

**Unemployment=** 5.4% (participation- 54%)

State Higher Ed Funding= -22% (2008 v. 17 net)

Bachelor's + (aged 25-44)= 25% (18%) in 2005

**Higher Ed Attainment Goal=** None (Lumina)

Legislation & Policy no legislation or policy

#### % of In-State Undergraduates Fully Online

4.8%

45th highest







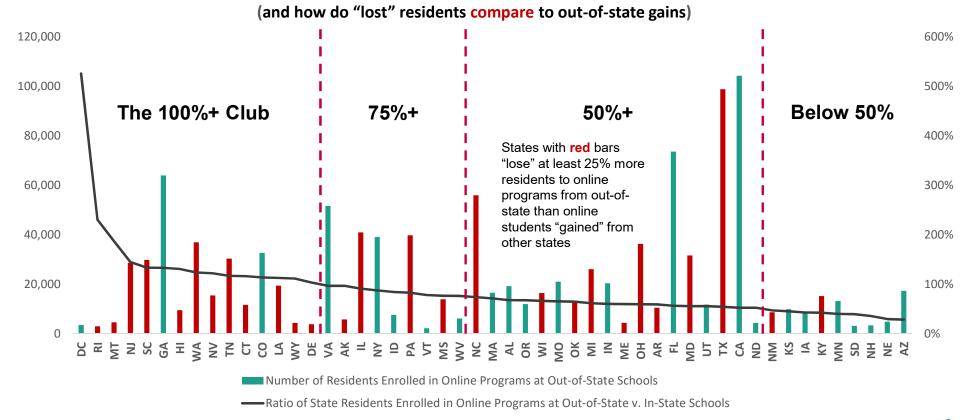
# Out-of-State Competition

(2.5% of schools enroll 50% of fully online undergraduates)



#### Online gives state residents more choice

How many residents are states "losing" to online programs at Out-of-State Schools? (2016/17)

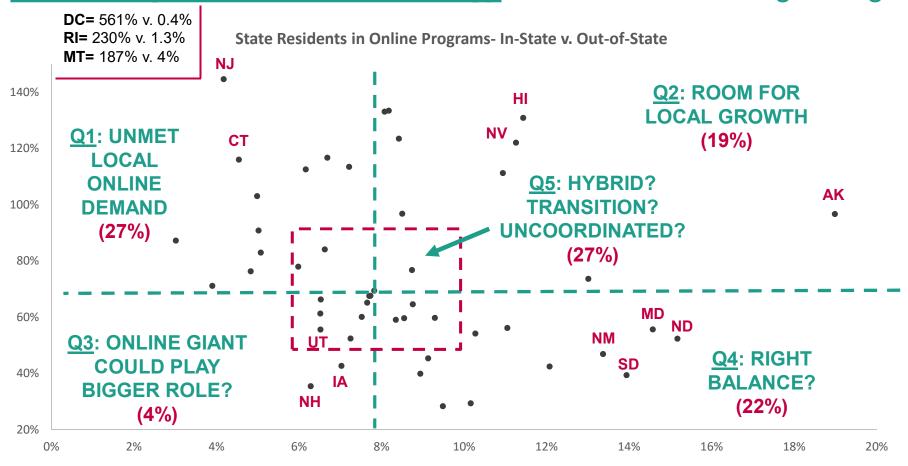








#### Online Higher Education Strategy- which states have got it right?



Source: Eduventures analysis of IPEDS and SARA data (2016/17). Chart shows state resident undergraduates in fully online programs as a % of all undergraduates at in-state schools (x-axis) v. ratio of state residents enrolled in online programs at out-of-state schools as a % of the online resident total at in-state schools (y-axis).





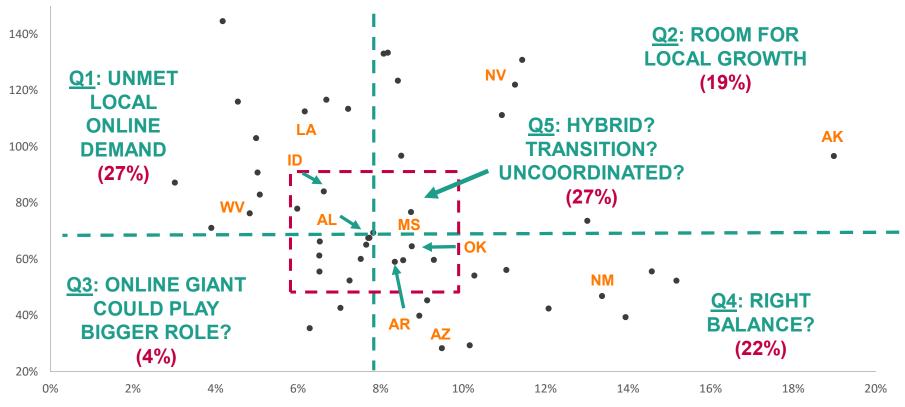


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#### **Does Online Higher Ed Reduce Inequality?** Not

#### consistently in terms of local supply

State Residents in Online Programs- In-State v. Out-of-State



Source: Eduventures analysis of IPEDS and SARA data (2016/17). Chart shows state resident undergraduates in fully online programs as a % of all undergraduates at in-state schools (x-axis) v. Ratio of state residents enrolled in online programs at out-of-state schools as a % of the online resident total at in-state schools (y-axis).





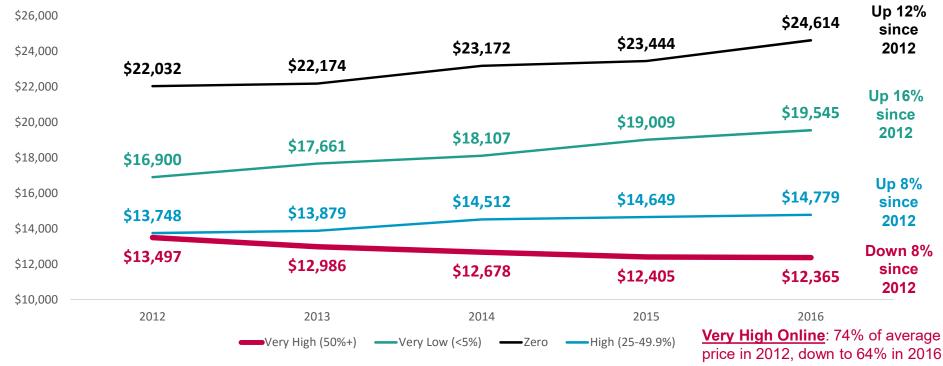


## Does it matter?



### Fully online student scale and intensity correlated with low, falling tuition and fees

Average Full-Time Undergraduate Tuition & Fees (2016 \$) by % of Fully Online Undergraduates



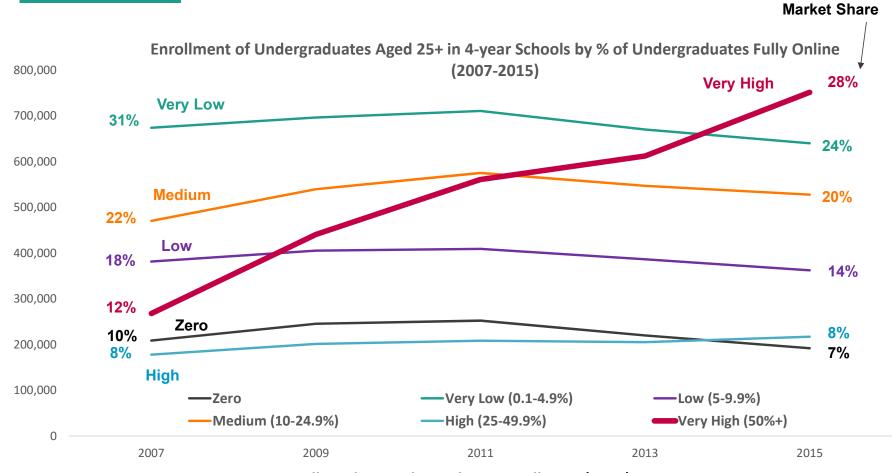
Source: Eduventures analysis of IPEDS data. 4-year schools. In-state tuition for public schools.







#### **Enrollment:** We have a winner...



% Fully Online Undergraduate Enrollment (2016)

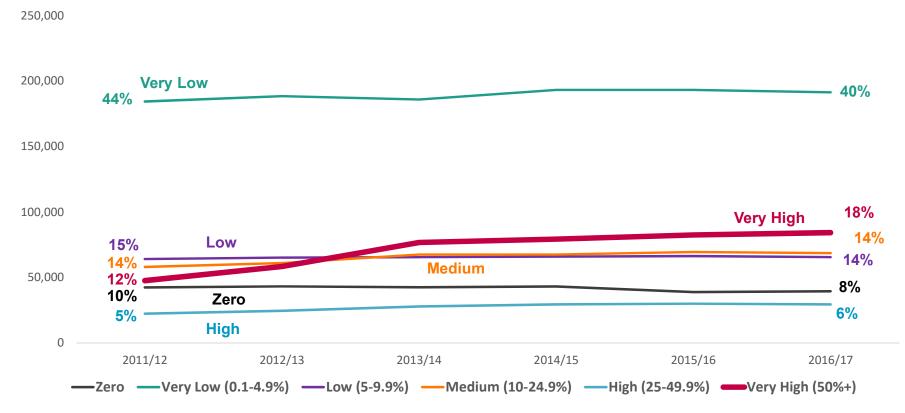
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#### Outcomes: We have a runner up...

Bachelor's Completion Aged 25-39 by % of Undergraduates Fully Online (2011/12-2016/17)



% Fully Online Undergraduate Enrollment (2016)

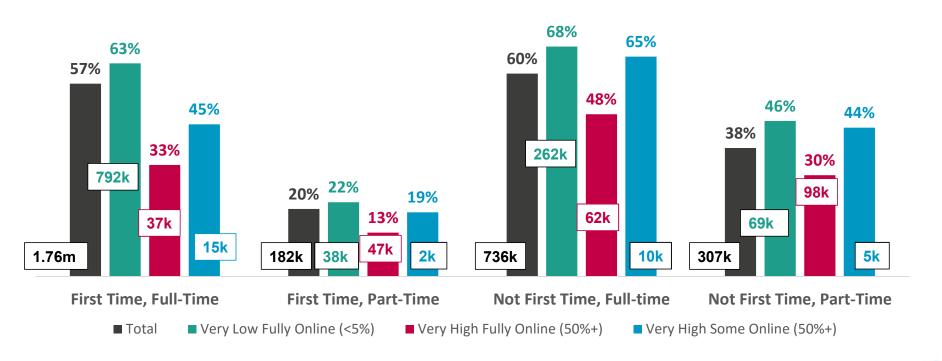
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## The Conundrum- fully online widens access but lowers odds of completion. Blended is less practical, likely more expensive but correlated with stronger outcomes

8 Year Outcomes- % of 2008 cohort receiving award from same school



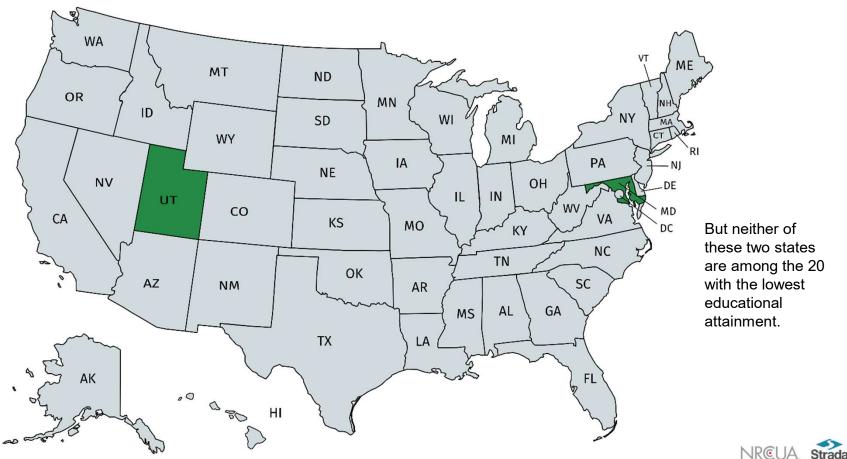
Source: Eduventures analysis of IPEDS data. 2 and 4-year schools.







#### States with ABOVE AVERAGE nontrad student completion AND ratio AND % undergrads online



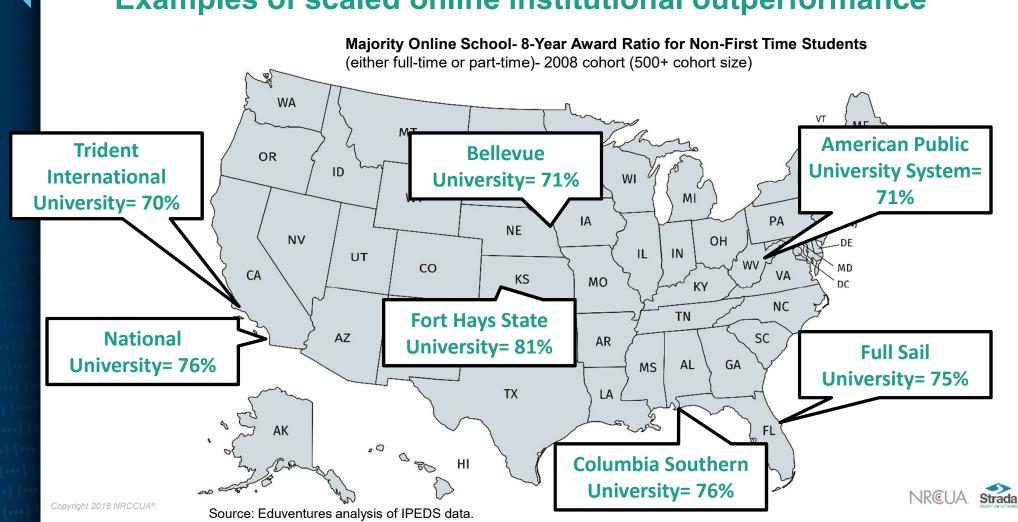
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Source: Eduventures analysis of IPEDS data.



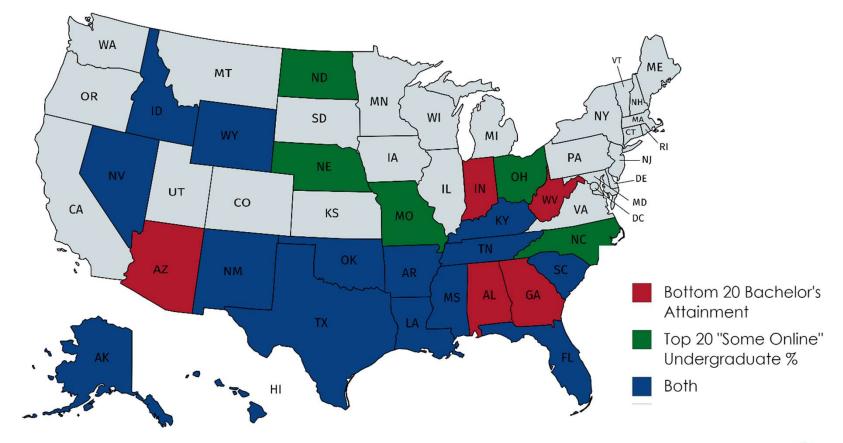


#### **Examples of scaled online institutional outperformance**





#### 15 out of 20 states are both most in need and most blended









#### So does online higher education reduce inequality?

- <u>Wider Access</u>- yes for adults and Black students; neutral for Hispanics; makes male underrepresentation worse. Broadband access and smartphone dependence.
- Cost & Price- evidence that scaled online drives lower costs, economies of scale and falling tuition.
- <u>Haphazard Market by Geography</u>. Uneven supply and demand patterns by state. Few states are pursuing a true online higher education strategy; and most are "giving away" far too many students to out-of-state providers. (Blurred lines- e.g. WGU state branches).
- <u>Data Getting Better</u>. The range and quality of outcomes data about online higher ed is improving but still leaves a lot to be desired.
- <u>Outcomes- General</u>. Based on the available evidence, on average adults and other non-traditional students enrolled in majority online schools are significantly less likely than average to complete at that institution.
- <u>Outcomes- Specific</u>. There are examples of institutions that report above-average scaled online outcomes but more research is needed to understand the pedagogical and support drivers (or other factors) that explain outperformance.
- <u>Blended</u>. Signs that blended learning may represent a superior combination of access, cost and outcomes (and may be more strategic for the typical institution).
- <u>Bottom Line</u>- fully online learning is popular with many nontraditional students, but its potential is currently undermined by a long feedback loop (inevitable) and the challenges of identifying and scaling up best practices. Online higher education does reduce inequality but could do more. A more strategic approach to blended learning may be the way forward.





### **Does Online Higher Education Reduce Inequality?**Exploring the Geography of the Market

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