WESTERN ACADEMIC LEADERSHIP FORUM

2024 FORUM ANNUAL MEETING APRIL 3-5, 2024



The National Student Clearinghouse:

Non-profit, founded by higher education, with 30+ year history of enabling TRUSTED and permissioned access to verified education data



3,600+ colleges & universities



97% postsecondary enrollment



23,500+ high schools



70% secondary enrollment



5.7 billion data transactions per year



+25 million

enrollment records received monthly



45 States

Working with 45 state's K12 or postsecondary education department in a research capacity



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The College Payoff

Education, Occupations, Lifetime Earnings

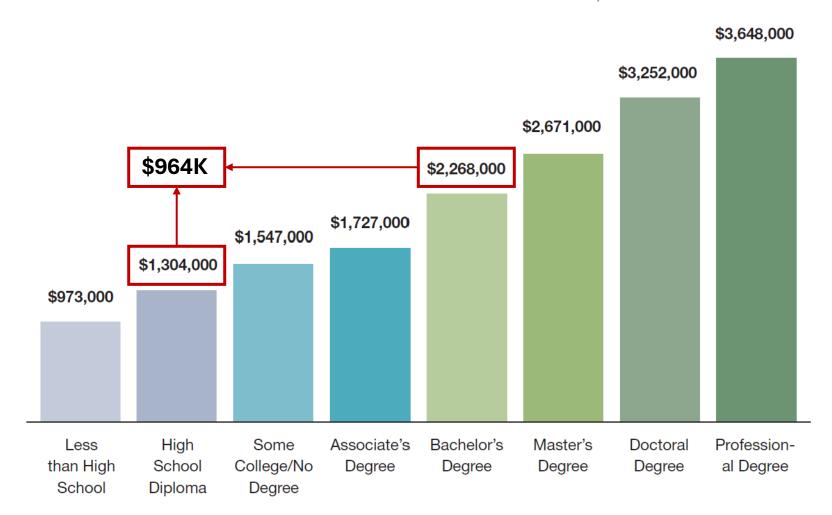
Anthony P. Carnevale, Stephen J. Rose and Ban Cheah

THE GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY CENTER ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE

EDUCATION OCCUPATIONS
LIFETIME EARNINGS

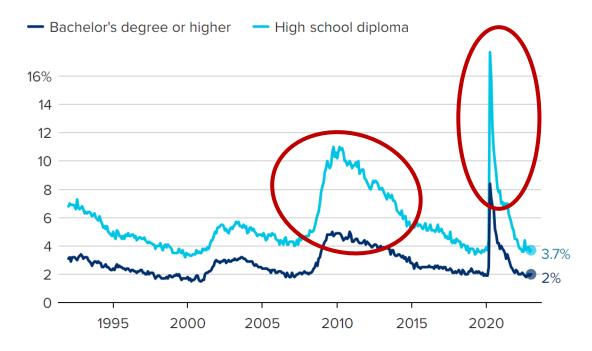


FIGURE 1: MEDIAN LIFETIME EARNINGS BY HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 2009 DOLLARS



Unemployment rates by education level

Historically, unemployment rates for workers with only high school diplomas are about double what they are for those with more schooling.



Note: For workers 25 years and older

Seasonally adjusted

Chart: Gabriel Cortes / CNBC

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics via FRED

Data last updated Feb. 3, 2023



Enrollments were at near all time highs.....

FALL 2013

Table 1: Estimated National Enrollment by Sector (Title IV, Degree-Granting Institutions)

	FALL 2012		FALL 2011		FALL 2010	
Sector	Enrollment	% Change from Prior Year	Enrollment	% Change from Prior Year	Enrollment	% Change from Prior Year
Total Enrollment, All Sectors	20, 195, 924	-1.8%	20,556,272	0.2%	20,510,526	2.3%
Four-Year Public	7,769,609	-0.6%	7,819,806	1.4%	7,712,447	1.6%
Four-Year Private Nonprofit	3,714,967	0.5%	3,697,254	3.3%	3,579,325	2.7%
Four-Year For-Profit	1,463,097	-7.2%	1,577,290	-3.8%	1,639,196	14.8%
Two-Year Public	6,706,913	-3.1%	6,918,915	-1.6%	7,030,516	0.3%
Unduplicated Student Headcount (All Sectors)	19,791,149	-1.7%	20,139,348	0.3%	20,079,147	2.3%



Enrollment intensity data Fall 2012: 4yr FT learners = 73.2%

FALL ZUIZ

Table 2: Estimated National Enrollment by Sector and Intensity Level (Title IV, Degree-Granting Institutions)

		FALL 2012		FALL 2011		FALL 2010	
Sector	Enrollment Intensity	Enrollment	% Change from Prior Year	Enrollment	% Change from Prior Year	Enrollment	% Change from Prior Year
All Sectors	Full-Time	12,694,838	-2.1%	12,965,914	-0.1%	12,978,618	2.9%
	Part-Time	7,501,086	-1.2%	7,590,358	0.8%	7,531,909	1.4%
Four-Year Public	Full-Time	5,685,696	-0.2%	5,699,533	1.4%	5,622,316	1.7%
	Part-Time	2,083,912	-1.7%	2,120,273	1.4%	2,090,130	1.2%



2010 2010 Threats were tied to declining birthrates and demographics College is the way Peak enrollments by sector Recession proof Enrollment cliffs and shifts in learner Lifelong economic benefit demographics





DOUBLE DIP?

©CBS NEWSBAY AREA









By Dan Bauman | FEBRUARY 7, 2024



Beyond The Doctrine Of "College Is For Everyone"

Nicholas Wyman Contributor ①

I write about job skills in the 21st-century wo





0

Peter Thiel's \$100,000 Offer to Skip College Is More Popular Than Ever

More Americans are rethinking the value of a college education



SIGN IN

SUBSCRIBE



Peter Thiel has offered to pay students to drop out of school to start companies or nonprofits.

MARCO BELLO/GETTY IMAGES



FORTUNE

College degree requirements in job postings are slowly, but surely, becoming a thing of the past

BY JANE THIER February 27, 2024 at 5:05 AM EST





PERSONAL FINANCE

Now hiring: 'New-collar' workers, no degree necessary

PUBLISHED WED, JAN 17 2024-11:23 AM EST | UPDATED WED, JAN 17 2024-11:55 AM EST









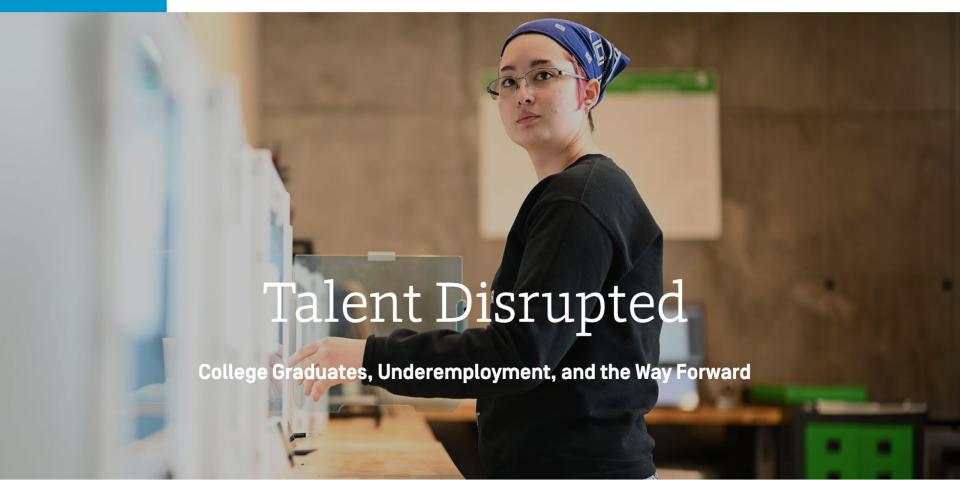
FUTURE OF WORK

Davos 2024: 6 innovative ideas on reskilling, upskilling and building a future-ready workforce

Jan 18, 2024







The well researched and funded narratives on scrutiny of return on college degree education and investment continue to grow

Most people enroll in college because they believe it will help them secure a good job and open the door to economic opportunity. In "Talent Disrupted," a new and updated version of the 2018 report, "The Permanent Detour," Strada Institute for the Future of Work and The Burning Glass Institute show that a college degree is not always a guarantee of labor market success.



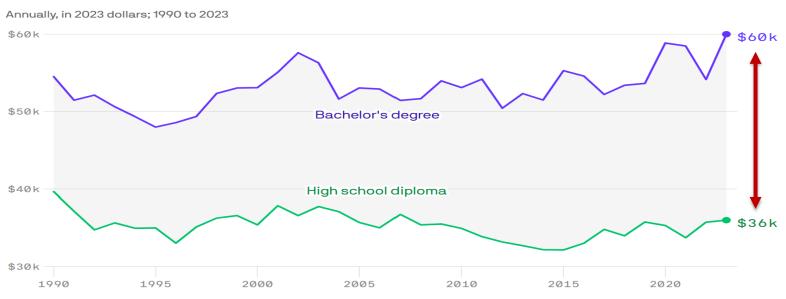
<u>Underemployment</u> is a large and persistent problem. Underemployment is defined as college graduates working in jobs that do not require a college degree.

- 50% of graduates are underemployed
- The first job after graduation is critical as underemployment is sticky, 75% are underemployed a decade later
- Underemployment carries a heavy financial cost.
- Underemployment rates vary greatly by college major.
- STEM is not a silver bullet.



That said there is countervailing data contributing to the confusion in the marketplace.

Median annual wage for recent graduates



Data: Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Chart: Axios Visuals

Yes, college is still worth it: The <u>wage gap</u> between recent college and high school grads has been widening for decades, and grew even more last year, per <u>new Federal Reserve</u> data.

Trends tipping the balance were present but greatly accelerated as a result of the pandemic

2010 2024 College is the College at the crossroads way Increasing variety of Peak enrollments by scrutiny of college sector wealth benefit Alternative learning Recession proof pathways focused on skill development Enrollment cliffs and shifts in learner demographics The balance is clearly shifting, the status quo is under attack



2010 College is the way 2024
College at the crossroads

Peak enrollments by Sector

Recession proof

Lifelong economic benefit

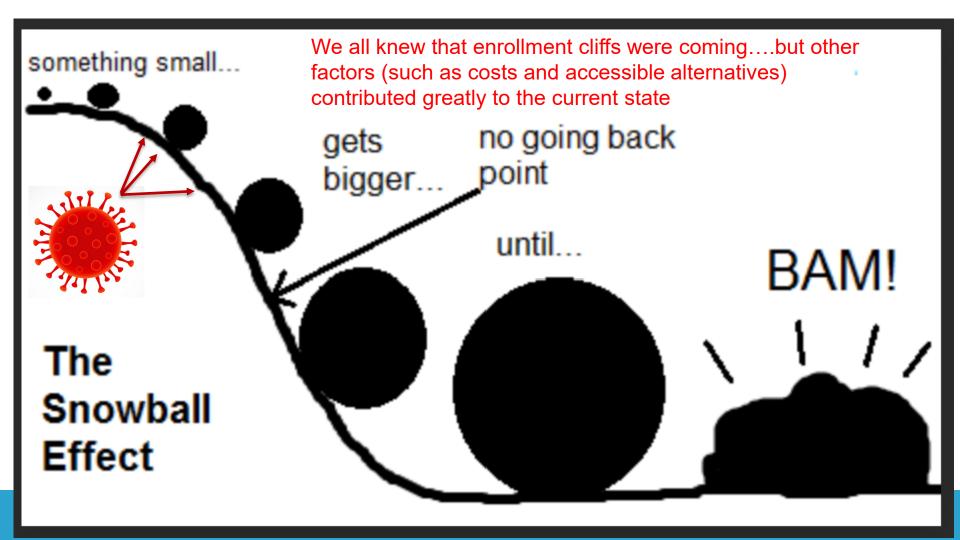
At risk colleges that maintain the status quo given the acceleration

Increasing variety of scrutiny of college wealth benefit

Alternative learning pathways focused on skill development

Enrollment cliffs and shifts in learner demographics

Staying the course for many institutions is not an option.



THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

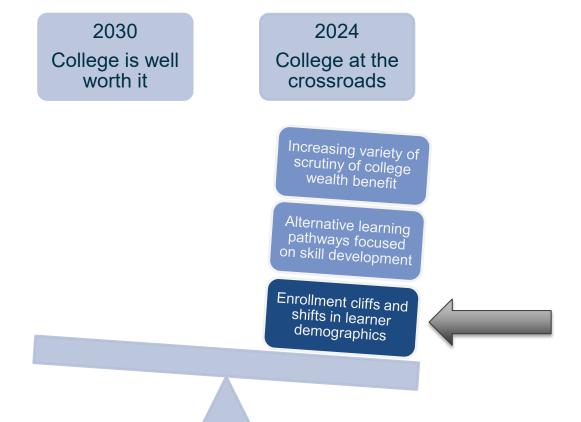
Jan 20, 2022

Higher Ed's Evolutionary — Not Revolutionary — Pandemic Response

The sector is slowly adapting to recent enrollment declines.



Let's focus on the enrollment shifts to begin to conceptualize the way forward





Enrollment cliffs and shifts in learner demographics

Fall Term enrollments – Total Enrollments over time

Fall term enrollments – Top majors over time in 4 year institutions

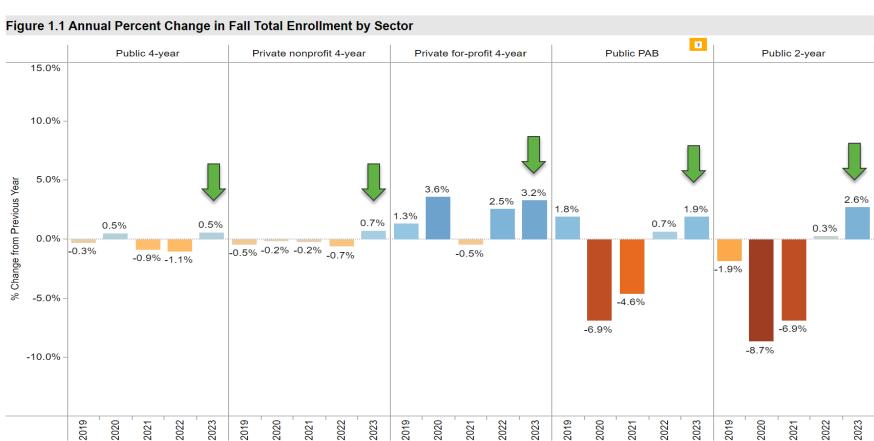
Fall Term enrollments – First year students over time

Transfers

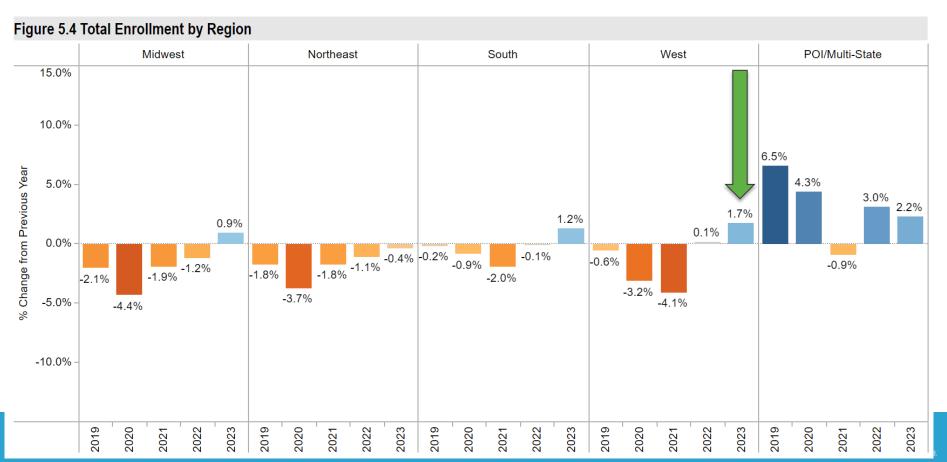
Some College No Credential

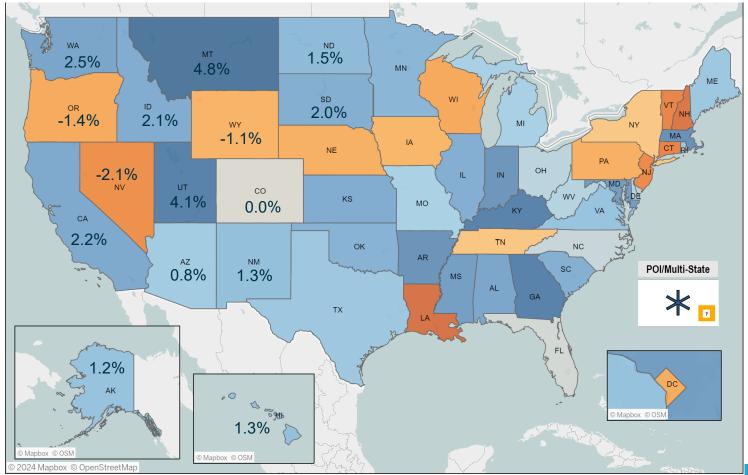


All sectors experienced fall term year over year growth



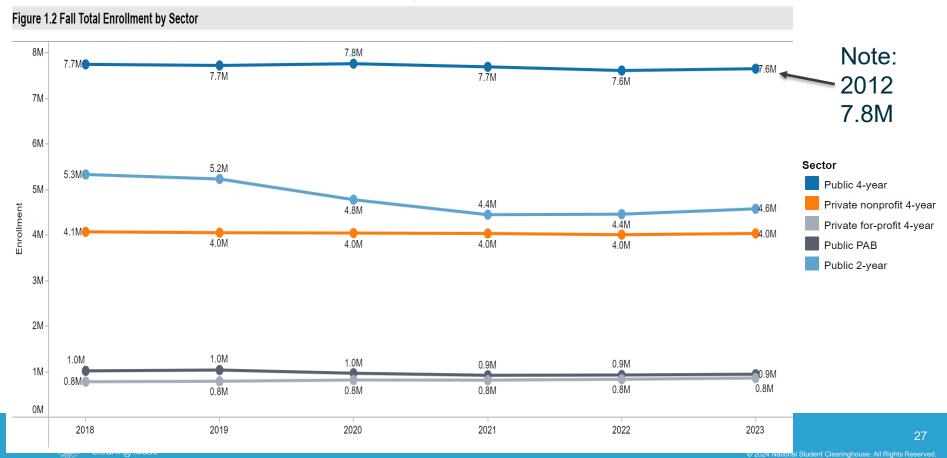
The Western region led the regions in enrollment growth



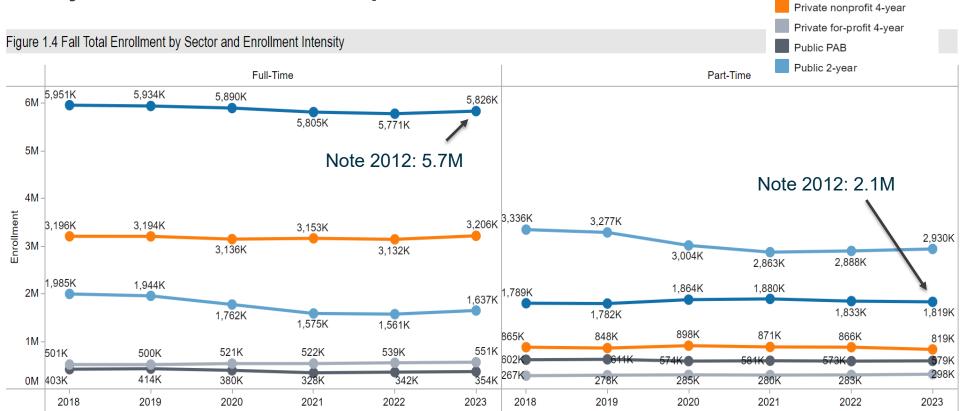


Most western states saw year over year fall term enrollment gains

Total enrollments in the public 4yr sector have remained flat over time



4yr FT learners = 76.2% up from 73.2% in 2012

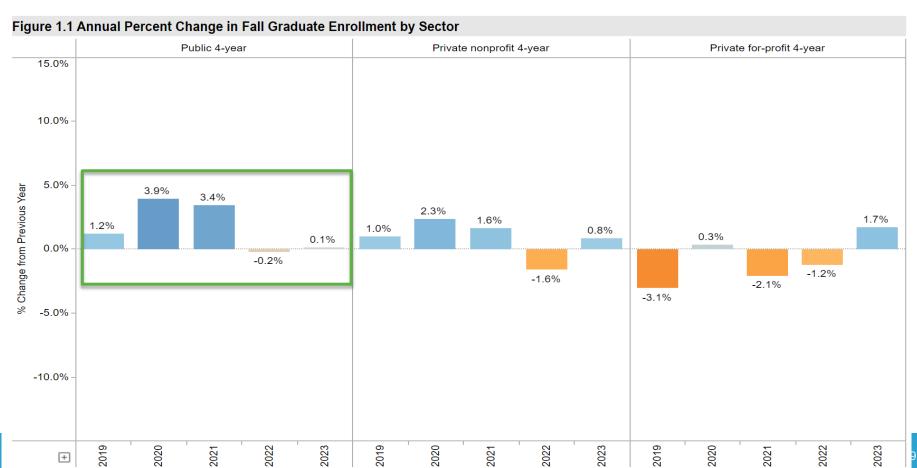




Sector

Public 4-vear

Increased grad student enrollment levels seem to be sustaining



Enrollment cliffs and shifts in learner demographics

Fall Term enrollments – Total Enrollments over time

Fall term enrollments – Top majors over time in 4-year institutions

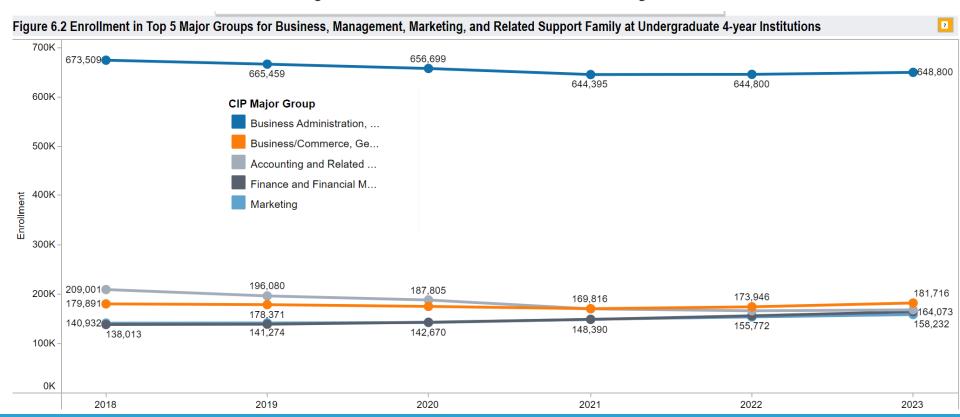
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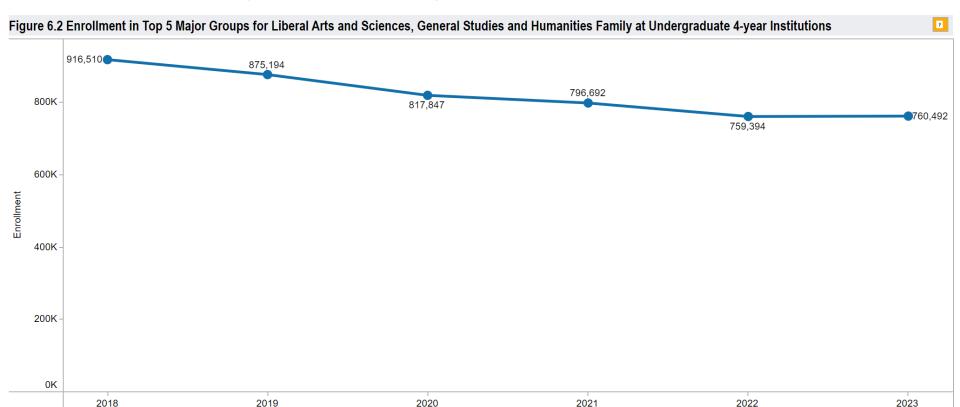


Overall Business majors declined 4.2% over 5 years



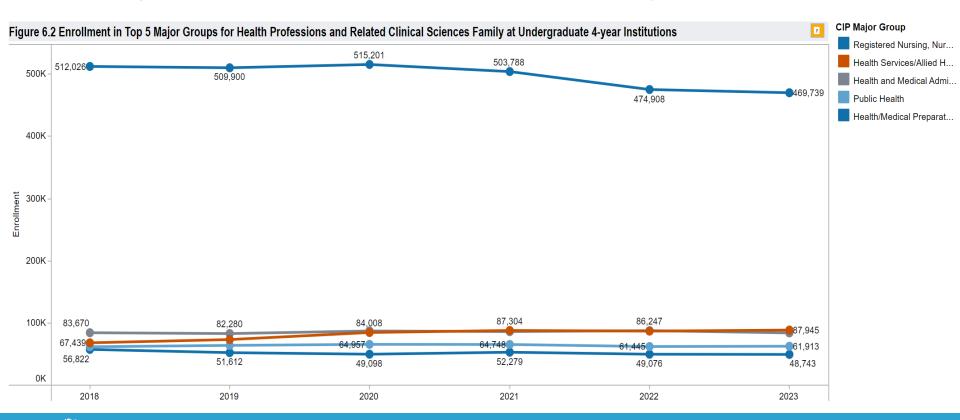


Liberal Arts majors declined by 17%; 155K learners



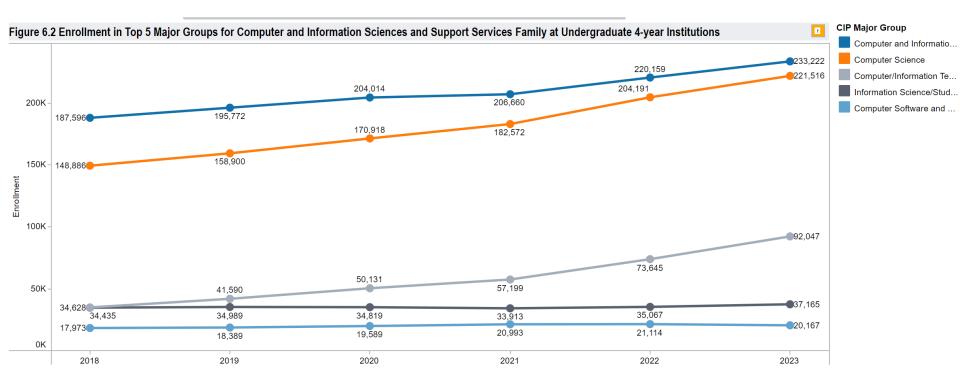


Undergraduate Health Professionals declined by 3%



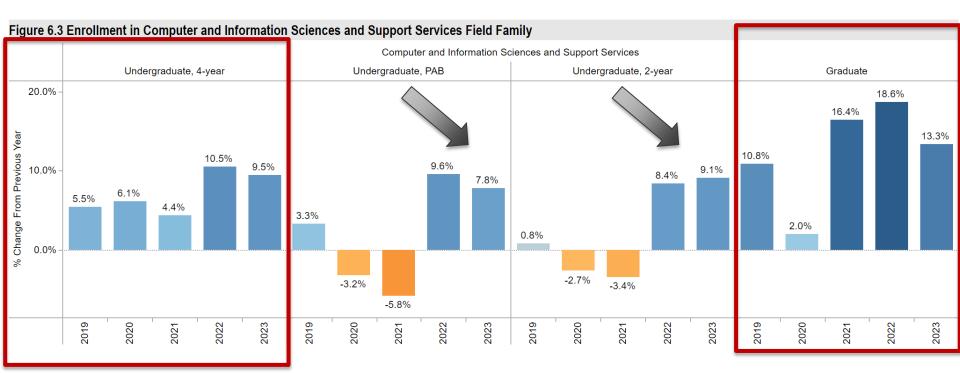


Computer and info Science majors grew by 43% or 180K learners





A deeper look at Computer and Info Sciences show gains across the Board in ALL Sectors



Ties to previous page



Enrollment cliffs and shifts in learner demographics

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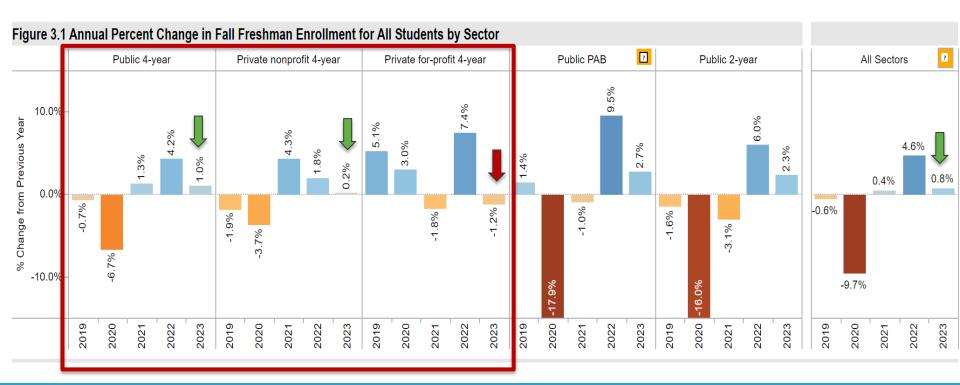
Fall Term enrollments – First year students over time

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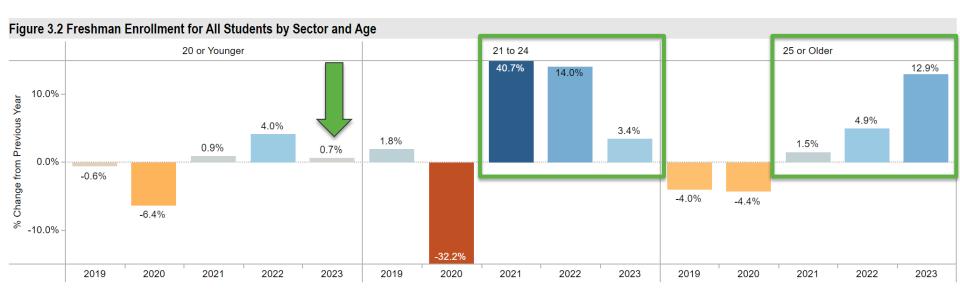
Some College No Credential



Fall freshmen enrollments were slightly up from prior: 0.8%.... But relatively flat across the 4 year sectors

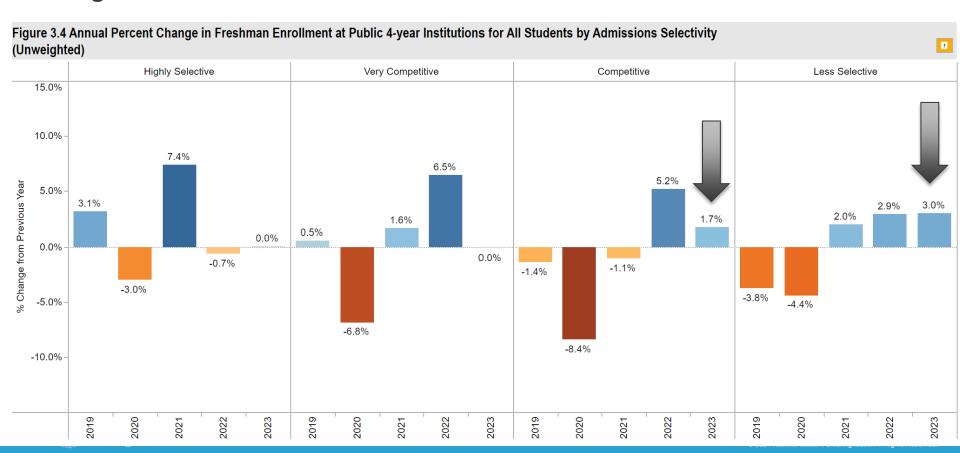


Very little increase across the sectors for traditional age learners; enrollments of older aged learners continues an upward trajectory





In the 4 year sector competitive and less selective schools saw larger increases in freshman enrollments

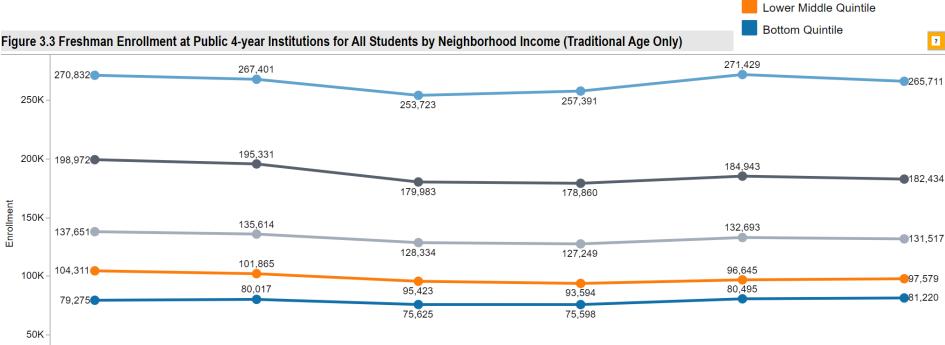


Freshmen enrollment levels correlate with income quintiles in order of quintile (High to low)

2019

0K

2018



2021

2020

Neighborhood Income

Top Quintile

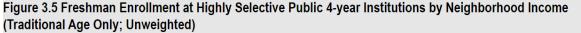
Middle Quintile

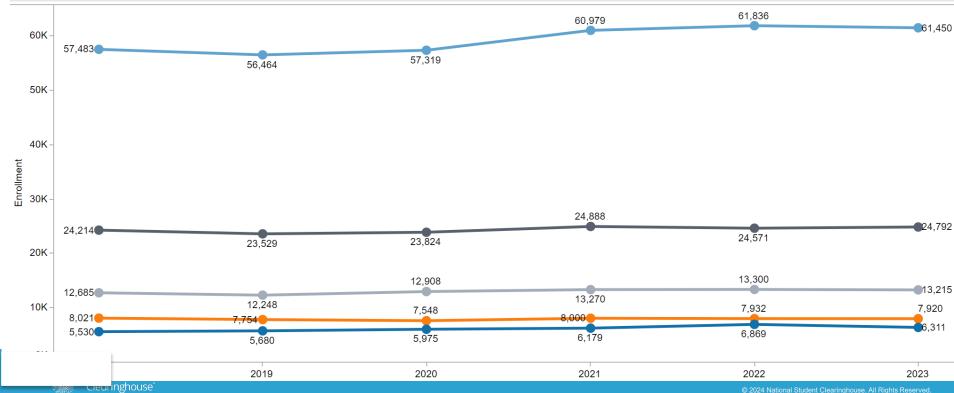
2022

2023

Upper Middle Quintile

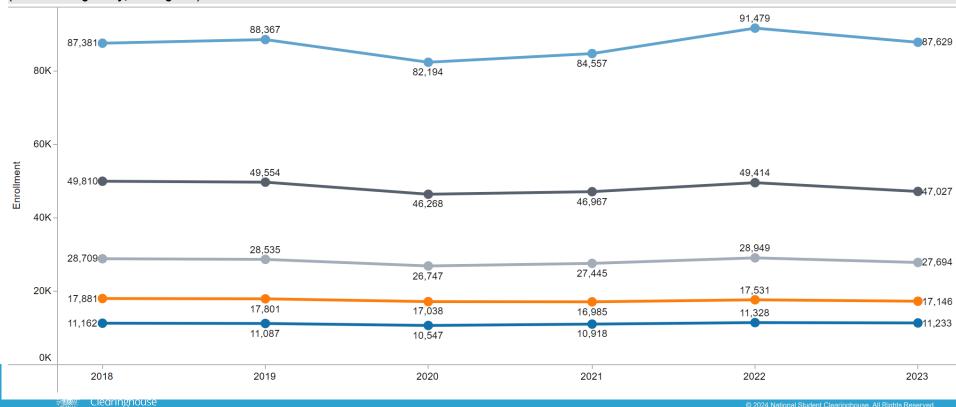
At highly selective institutions the income quintile gap is very large between high end income and all other quintiles





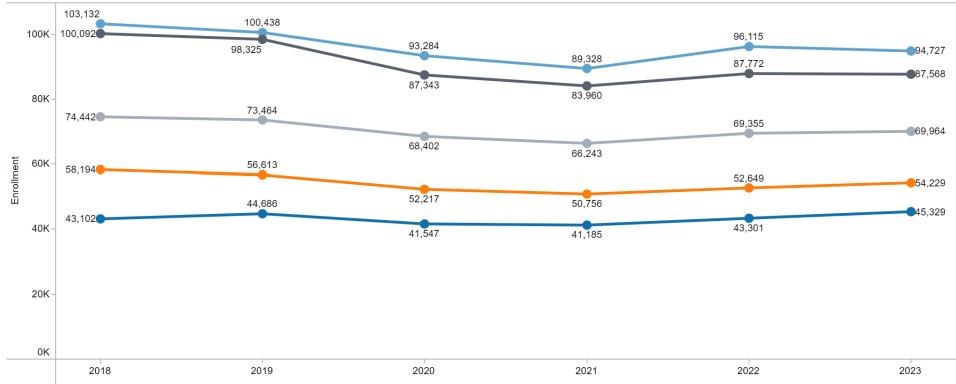
At very competitive schools the gap shrinks somewhat but remains quite high

Figure 3.5 Freshman Enrollment at Very Competitive Public 4-year Institutions by Neighborhood Income (Traditional Age Only; Unweighted)

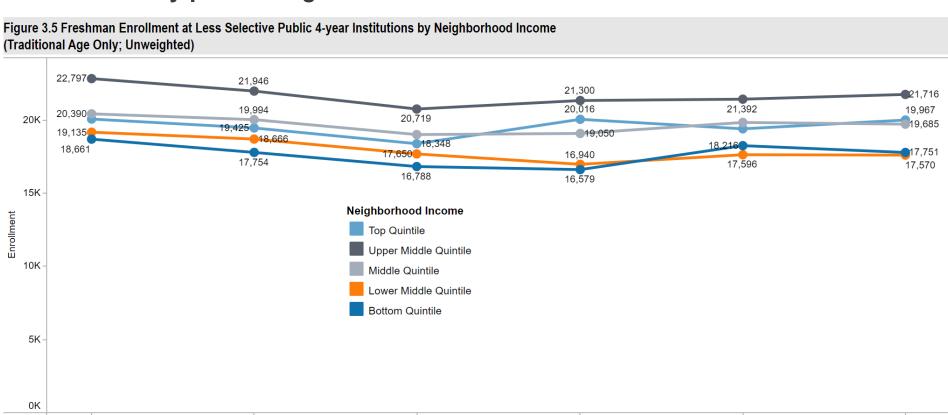


At competitive institutions, the quintile alignment still holds but the gaps are greatly reduced





At less selective institutions, the quintile order in fact changes and is much more closely packed together



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clearinghouse

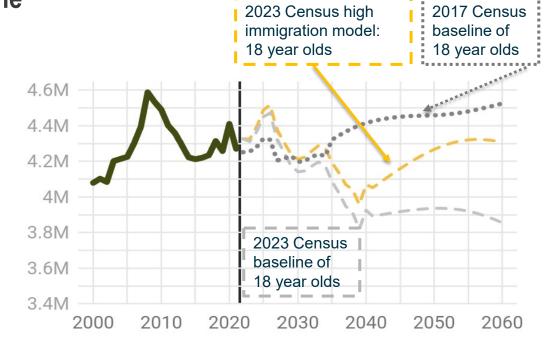
First fall enrollment trends have declined over the past 7 years

	Class of 2015	Class of 2022	
High Poverty	51%	50%	
Low Poverty	76%	71%	
Low Income	54%	52%	
High Income	69%	63%	
High Minority	57%	54%	
Low Minority	68%	64%	



Engaging with lower socioeconomic learners are a large opportunity for growth; immigration according to Census will not make up their difference from the 2017 baseline

	HS Grads not enrolling
High Poverty	50%
Low Poverty	30%
Low Income	48%
High Income	37%
High Minority	46%
Low Minority	36%



Source: U.S. Census Bureau • Get the data • Created with Datawrapper



Enrollment cliffs and shifts in learner demographics

Fall Term enrollments – Total Enrollments over time

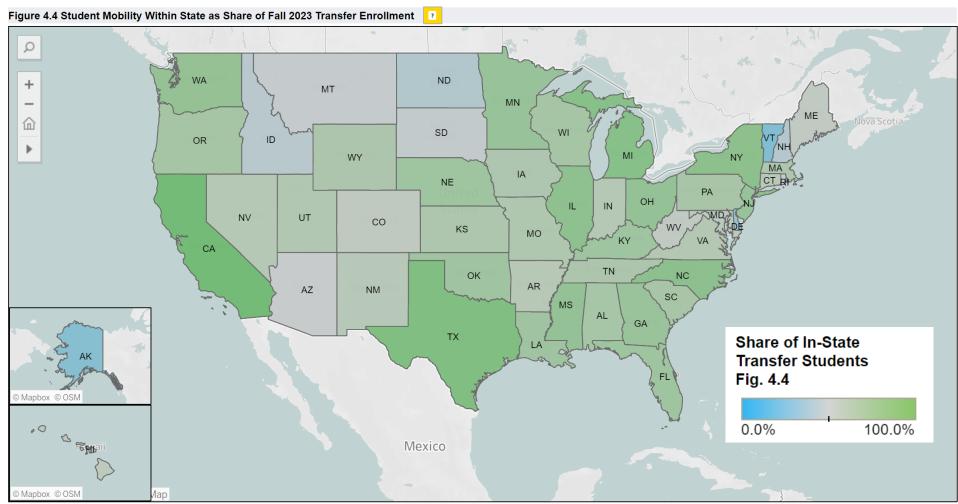
Fall term enrollments – Top majors over time in 4-year institutions

Fall Term enrollments – First year students over time

Transfers

Some College No Credential





Nearly half of transfers come with a change in major



Major Change Status

Major Change

Fig. 4.1

Enrollment cliffs and shifts in learner demographics

Fall Term enrollments – Total Enrollments over time

Fall term enrollments – Top majors over time in 4-year institutions

Fall Term enrollments – First year students over time

Transfers

Some College No Credential



According to NSC there are 40.5M individuals with Some College and No Credential: 53% between ages 25 and 44

SCNC Population by Current Age					
	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	Over 65
Count	2.17M	11.15M	10.24M	10.73M	4.63M
Share	5.4%	27.5%	25.3%	26.5%	11.4%



SCNC Student Counts per 1,000 Undergraduates 2



2030 College is well worth it 2024

College at the crossroads

Increasing variety of scrutiny of college wealth benefit

Alternative learning pathways focused on skill development

Enrollment cliffs and shifts in learner demographics

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Enrollment: Examine how to best meet learners needs, where they are

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US Skilled Trades Worker Shortage Worsening Amid Soaring Demand & Workforce Crisis



Facing skilled worker shortage, U.S. companies try to train their own new labor pools There is no question that enterprises are taking matters into their own hands and aggressively pursuing newly skilled labor and pulling from traditional higher ed enrollees

IBM hired over 15,000 workers last year based on skills with NO post-secondary credential & just a HS diploma

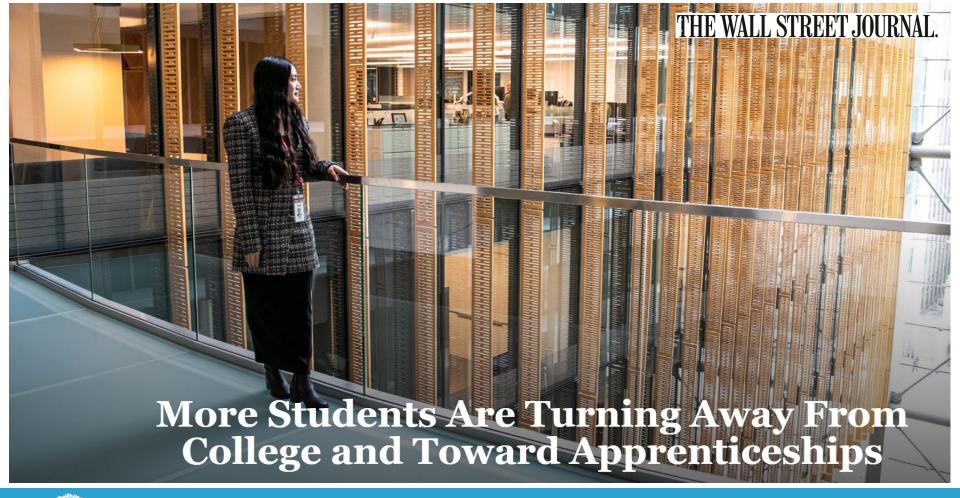
Nearly half of American companies say they are short on skilled workers



By <u>Anneken Tappe</u>, <u>CNN Business</u>
Updated 12:01 AM ET, Mon October 25, 2021

Excerpts from the National Conference of State Legislators site

- The Burning Glass Institute found that between <u>2017 and 2019</u>, 46% of middle-skill and 31% of high-skill occupations <u>showed declines for degree</u> requirements on job postings.
- Opportunity at Work, estimates there are more than 70 million STARs across
 the country who gain skills through alternative routes such as community
 college, military service, on-the-job learning, or workforce training programs.
- Through a mix of executive and legislative actions, at least <u>16 states no longer</u> require a four-year degree for most state jobs.





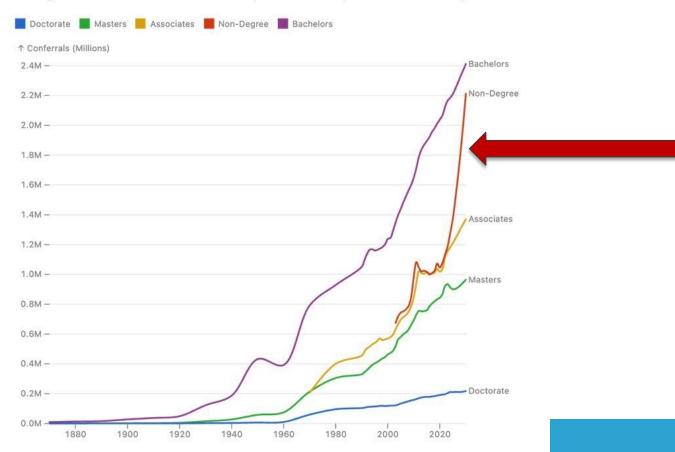
"The gap between the number of students going to college and those selecting apprenticeships is closing as many employers are struggling to find workers in the <u>tightest job market</u> in half a century.

Meanwhile, more students say they are wary of enrolling in college for fear it will leave them in debt and holding a degree that hasn't prepared them for a good job in a fast-changing labor market."



150 years of US Higher Education Conferrals, now showing a sharp rise in nondegree credentials

US Higher Education Credentials Conferred, 1870 – 2030P (Millions of Conferrals)



Some estimates are that job worthy credentials awarded will be as common as bachelors degrees by 2030.

59

There is an explosion of quality (job worthy) credentials happening across the country most outside of the traditional higher ed domain



1,076,358 credentials

in the United States, including diplomas, badges, certificates, apprenticeships, certifications, licenses and degrees of all types and levels.

A TOTAL OF

\$2.133 trillion

is expended annually in the United States on the delivery and attainment of these credentials.

OFFERED BY

59,692 providers

across the U.S.



- Post-Secondary Educational Institutions— 350,412 degrees and certificates
- Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) Providers—13,014 course completion certificates, microcredentials, and online degrees from foreign universities
- Non-academic providers—656,505 badges, course completion certificates, licenses, certifications, and apprenticeships
- Secondary Schools—56,179 diplomas from public and private secondary schools, alternative certificates from secondary schools, and high school equivalency diplomas



Number of NAO provided credentials increased by 19.5% in one year

Credential Type	2022 Count	2021 Count	Change in Count from 2021	Estimation or Enumeration*	Data Sources
Non-Academic Organizations	656,753	549,712	107,041		
Occupational Licenses	12,152	11,938	214	Estimate	ETA COS License Finder
Occupational Certifications	7,051	8,165	-1,114	Enumeration	ETA COS Certification Finder, Military COOL, ETA COS Competency Clearinghouse, ANSI, NCCA, ICAC
Registered Apprenticeships	27,385	23,400	3,985	Enumeration	ETA OA Registry
Unregistered Apprenticeships	448	50	398	Estimate	Jobs postings data set sample
Coding Bootcamp Course Completion Certificates	2,153	1,560	593	Partial enumeration	Course Report
Online Course Completion Certificates	177,292	123,038	54,254	Estimate	Udemy, LinkedIn Learning SkillSuccess, Alison, Skillshare, PluralSight, ANSI
Digital Badges	430,272	381,561	48,711	Enumeration	Certif-ID, Edalex, Idaho Division of Career Technical Education, Instructure, Participate, Pearson

From Tyton Partners an example of the continuum of skill building businesses

March 31, 2022

Type

University as partner + Employer as partner

Full-service



SOFTWARE-GUILD





















Online bootcamps















Specialists outside of coding/ IT skills



















<u>Credential Engine</u> Example: *Growing sophistication of credentials* Certificate in Cyber Fundamentals



Certification

Cybersecurity Fundamentals

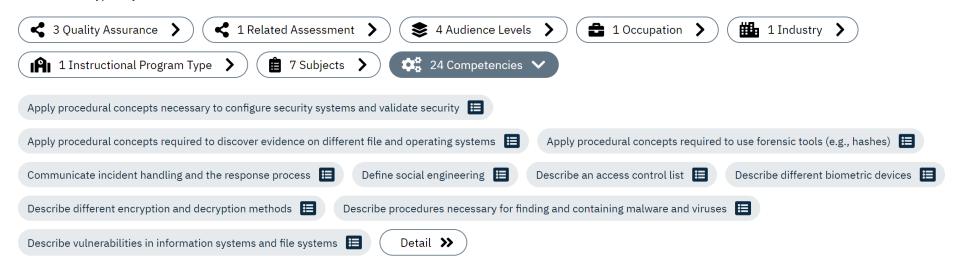
Last Updated Jun 1, 2022 2:26 PM

Compare +

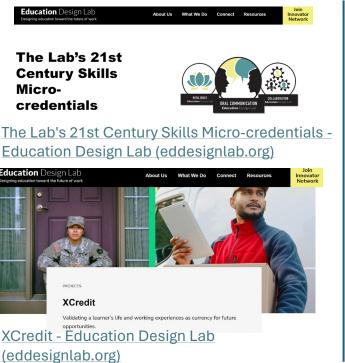
1 Location ♥

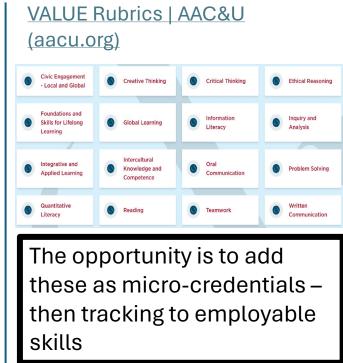
Show Less

The Cybersecurity Fundamentals industry-based credential is included in NOCTI's Job Ready assessment battery. Job Ready assessments measure technical skills at the occupational level and include items which gauge factual and theoretical knowledge. Job Ready assessments typically offer both a written ...more...



From assessment rubrics from entities such as EDL and AAC&U to new innovative collaborations new possibilities are being fueled





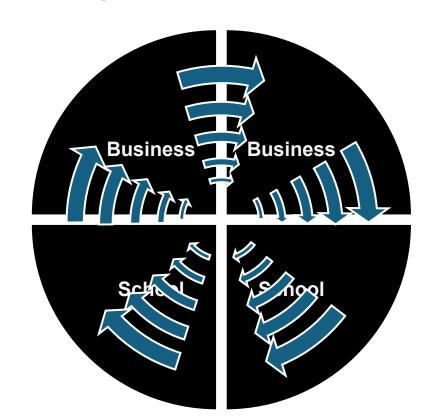
"The UT System's partnership with Coursera allows our students to pair a bachelor's degree with a Google certificate – this leads to graduates who are both broadly educated and specifically skilled.

Several of the industry microcredentials come with <u>ACE</u> <u>Credit Recommendation</u>, and in fact, several universities have recently begun integrating content on Coursera into their forcredit curriculum including UT Arlington, UT El Paso, UT San Antonio, and UT Tyler.

Progressive Eco-system of school and workforce based skill attainment and growth – pipelines to jobs – LER/CLR's

MEANINGFUL

PATHWAYS AND PIPELINES



MEANINGFUL

PATHWAYS AND PIPELINES

Change is needed: Some quotes from ASU+GSV – April 17-18, 2023

"We need to shift from institution building to focusing on students"

April 17-19, 2023

"State of Higher Ed = A dumpster fire"

"Velocity of technological change is numbing"

"Leverage technology to embed skills"

"We are between worlds - static vs New skills-based reality"

have equal access to the future.

"Collective participation is needed to affect change"



2030 College is well

worth it

2024

College at the crossroads



Embedding NDC's & skills into your curriculum

Enrollment: Examine how to best meet learners needs, where they are Increasing variety of scrutiny of college wealth benefit

Alternative learning pathways focused on skill development

Enrollment cliffs and shifts in learner demographics 2030 College is well worth it 2024

College at the crossroads

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Ensuring a Living Wage Through Higher Education

The number one reason why students attend college is for greater employability to obtain a financially secure future. However, over the past several years, confidence in whether college is actually delivering on that promise has dwindled. In fact, most Americans now doubt that college is worth the cost of attendance.

Is it possible that college isn't producing the outcomes to inspire such confidence?



Unfortunately, headlines carry the day, but understanding and proactively countering the underlying detail matters

As with scorecard data generally, the report is vague on the definitions of "graduates" and of "colleges & universities".

Many of the students represented are dropouts (never earned any credential at all). And 86% of the schools whose average earnings are below 150% of federal poverty line are for-profit and not degree-granting (exclusively or primarily certificate-granting, e.g. beauty and cosmetology schools).

Of the 1,022 institutions "below Earnings of HS grads":	
65%	are for-profit
79%	are predominantly cert-granting
31%	are beauty schools





Ed Tech Policy & Legal Leadership

Students Enrollment

For-Profit

Faculty and Staff

DIVE BRIEF

Are policymakers overlooking key higher education data?

College earnings data often only includes students who graduated, but

adding those who didn't can une

suggests.

Published Feb. 27, 2024



College Completion and Earnings

Including Noncompleters in Accountability Policies



Beginning to blur the outcome and ROI lines looking at non-completers as well as completers

Median earnings at for-profit institutions that predominantly award bachelor's degrees would decline from \$49,120 to \$31,690 if non-completers were included, they found.

At public institutions, median earnings would decline from \$40,907 to \$32,694 for those that primarily award associate degrees and from \$39,021 to \$30,633 at those that mostly award certificates.



CNBC

College is still worth it, research finds although these majors have the lowest rate of return

PUBLISHED THU. MAR 14 2024-9:52 AM EDT | UPDATED MOMENTS AGO











KEY POINTS

 The rising cost of college and ballooning student loan balances have caused more students to take a closer look at the return on investment.



Earning a degree is almost always worthwhile, research shows, but some majors pay off more than others.



Biology Business 11.91

11.04

11.63

10.26

9.74

10.25

9.49

9.62

8.65

9.70

	College	Ľ
Female	9.88	
Male	9.06	

Asian

Asian

male

Black

Black

male

Hispanic

Hispanic

male

White

female

White

male

Other

female

female

female

10.49

9.23

11.00

9.21

9.91

8.76

9.30

6.67

9.15

female, sagepub.com/doi/reader/10.3102/00028312241231512

Table 4 Internal Rates of Return for College Majors (Percentage) Evaluated at the Median

10.37

12.38

11.82

11.00

10.85

11.37

10.27

11.93

10.06

12.68

Computer

Science

14.76

12.81

18.36

16.61

12.91

13.06

13.56

12.26

15.09

12.43

15.19

Education

8.56

3.92

8.41

7.39

10.41

8.69

9.40

6.21

8.22

3.25

8.93

Engineering

18.87

13.99

17.92

16.19

16.13

14.65

21.01

16.19

18.42

13.26

17.65

Health

13.72

8.84

13.91

12.84

13.26

9.30

13.22

9.60

13.68

8.45

13.73

Humanities

7.22

4.43

8.20

6.52

8.11

6.41

7.85

5.40

6.91

4.00

6.92

Social

Sciences

8.02

6.85

9.39

8.27

9.05

7.78

9.39

8.04

7.37

6.26

8.26

Other

9.12

7.09

9.81

8.35

9.06

8.49

9.32

7.97

8.87

6.63

9.31

Mathematics

11.03

9.28

10.07

10.47

11.13

9.65

12.77

11.28

10.91

8.89

9.91

Humanities is a good exemplar of both decline and pressure

- Several other public institutions have announced or proposed cuts to programs, largely in the humanities, including the University of Alaska, Eastern Kentucky University, North Dakota State University, Iowa State University and the University of Kansas, according to The Hechinger Report, an education journal.
- Miami University: Those (humanities) departments are dwarfed by computer science, finance, marketing, and nursing.
- For the humanities faculty, "it's an existential crisis," Elizabeth Reitz Mullenix, provost of Miami University, said in an interview. "There's so much pressure about return on investment."

On the plus side there is a simmering recognition that liberal arts matter



FORTUNE



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TECH · A.I.

IBM AI chief advises people who want a tech job in 2024 to learn the language and creative thinking skills you get with the liberal arts

BY RYAN HOGG



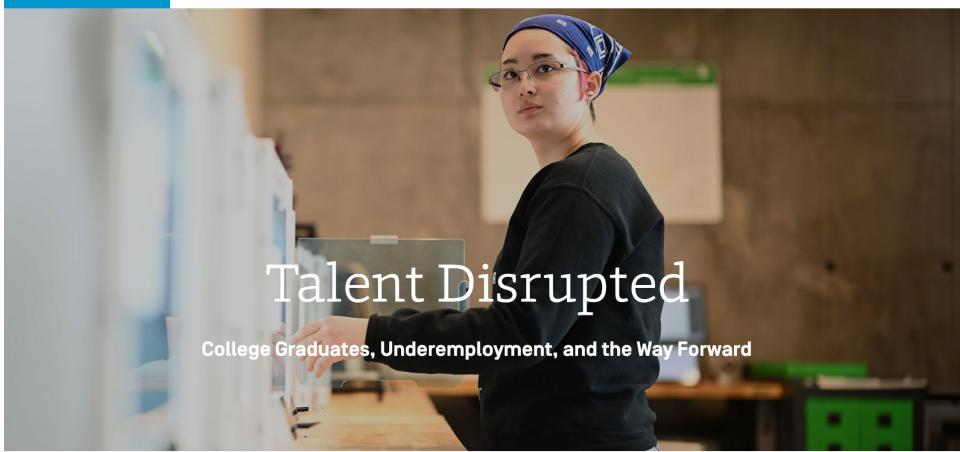


The opportunity is to meet learners where they are down the road for upskilling and reskilling

Research from other countries shows that success may be short-lived. Eric A. Hanushek, a Stanford University economist, said that the skills learned in an apprenticeship might not be of much help down the line.

"People get more specific skills in apprenticeship programs than they do in college and while that helps them enter the labor market with greater ease at the beginning of their careers, later in life their skills depreciate," he said. "So at age 45 or 50 or 55, these people are less likely to stay in the labor market because their skills are less valuable."





Underemployment is a large and persistent problem, could under-employment be weighing down your ROI?

College-level employment rates are higher for those who complete an internship.

Institution type, race/ethnicity, gender, and geography matter with respect to post-graduation employment outcomes, but typically not as much as college major or internships.



How to begin thinking differently:

- From Gettysburg College: A comment from Mark Drew regarding Liberal Arts and the future:
- "We have been really thinking hard about what it means to prepare students for today's world," he said, "because you know, it's changing with such rapidity." That means, he added, <u>offering courses that could be</u> twinned with "hands-on experiential opportunities."



Professional Development ▼

Resources ▼

Membership ▼

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Home > News > ED Publishes Final Gainful Employment, Financial Value Transparency Regulations

ED Publishes Final Gainful Employment, Financial Value Transparency Regulations

10/06/2023

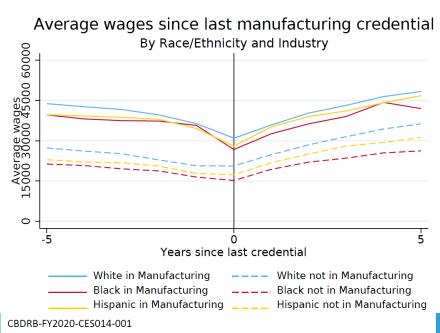
2024 Gainful Employment Rule: July 1

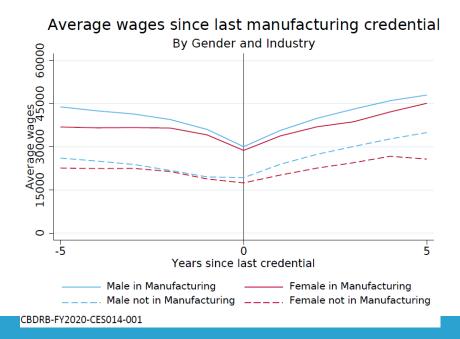
Regulatory Requirements

- Includes two evaluation components for FSA eligibility:
 - Financial Value Transparency—applies to GE and Non-GE Programs
 - Assess Debt-to-Earnings & Earnings Premium measure
 - Gainful Employment Accountability—applies only to GE Programs
 - D/E Rates and EP impact eligibility
 - GE certification & requirements
- Student/Consumer warnings & acknowledgements

NSC is building a compliance reporting extension to our existing enrollment reporting service to support institutions to meet the new regs.

NSC's work with Census and Non-degree credential issuers highlight additional complexities in ROI calculus: wage discrimination and workforce industry selection





Big issue to untangle...ATTRIBUTION

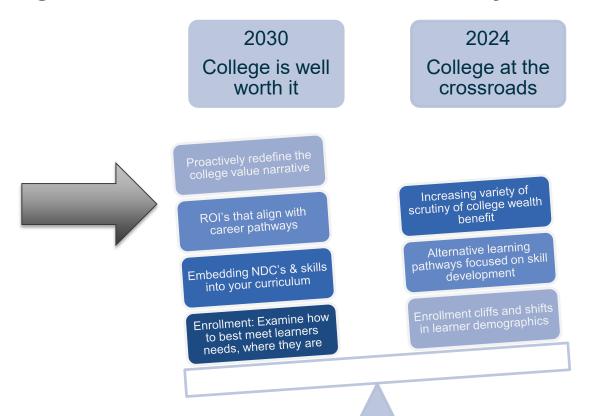
Multi institutional academic contributions

(and therefore related debt and cost attributions)

to workforce wages and ROI



Higher Ed should evaluate whether they feel it is time for a pivot?



Is it time to move from school strategies to collective impact strategies?

Bridging Place and Purpose

is less about redefining mission, and more about evaluating how you choose to strategically deliver your mission to an evolving learner profile in a rapid, changing edu-workforce landscape





Thank you

Links to source materials

Document title	Link	Comment
Census Study	CES-WP-22-15.pdf (census.gov)	CENSUS May 2022
2023 Fall term enrollment report	Current Term Enrollment Estimates National Student Clearinghouse Research Center (nscresearchcenter.org)	NSC Jan 2024
2023 Transfer and Progress report	Transfer and Progress National Student Clearinghouse Research Center (nscresearchcenter.org)	NSC Feb 2024
2012 Fall term enrollment report	Current Term Enrollment – Fall 2012 National Student Clearinghouse Research Center (nscresearchcenter.org)	NSC Dec 2012
Some College No Credential	Some College, No Credential National Student Clearinghouse Research Center (nscresearchcenter.org)	NSC Apr 2023
Talent Disrupted	Talent-Disrupted.pdf (stradaeducation.org)	STRADA Feb 2024
Degrees of Return: Estimating Internal Rates of Return for College Majors Using Quantile Regression	Degrees of Return: Estimating Internal Rates of Return for College Majors Using Quantile Regression - Liang Zhang, Xiangmin Liu, Yitong Hu, 2024 (sagepub.com)	AERA Mar 2024
Urban Institute: College Completion and Earnings	College Completion and Earnings Urban Institute	Urban Institute Feb 2024
The HEA Group Ensuring a LLving Wage Through Higher Education	Ensuring a Living Wage Through Higher Education — The HEA Group	The HEA Group Feb 2024
Immigrant Profiles in US Migration Policy Institute	Research: Immigrant-Origin Students in U.S. Higher migrationpolicy.org	MPI Oct 2020