

Financing Institutions of Higher Education

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Data Summary: The table below details the datasets used in the papers in this volume. Overall, the datasets include¹:

- National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS)
- Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID)
- Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) (UnitID, Revenue by Source, and Higher Education Relief Funds (HEER))
- College Scorecard (Closed School Weekly Reports, and Heightened Cash Monitoring (HCM) Level 2)
- Postsecondary Education Participants System (PEPS)
- U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (population and income per capita at the county level)
- IRS 990 Tax Filings (Schedule D)
- Institutional Financial Data
- Municipal Bond Issuances
- Coincident Index (Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank)
- Community Colleges Network (ARCC) (Interviews with College Administrators)
- Texas Education Authority (TEA)
- Common Core of Data (CCD) by the National Center for Education Statistics in the Institute for Education Science (NCES)
- Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB)
- The American Association of Community Colleges (AACC)
- Texas Association of Community Colleges (TACC)
- Minority Serving Institutions (MSI) Data Project

Papers Theme 1: Tuition Revenue		
Title	Authors	Data Sources
How much Can Families Afford to Pay for College?	Peter Hinrichs , <i>Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland</i>	1) National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS) : Used to document Expected Family Contribution (EFC) from the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). Note: EFC is being replaced with the Student Aid Index (SAI) beginning in 2024–2025, but many of the

¹ In addition, other specialized datasets were not used in this volume’s papers but also provide helpful information to study the finances of higher education: Common Data Set (CDS); College Board (Trends in College Pricing Report); Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) Series (the predecessor to of IPEDS); some states have made institutional data available, like the City University of New York (CUNY); and there is the College and Beyond II (CBII).

		<p>same principles carry over to this newer measure.</p> <p>https://nces.ed.gov/datalab</p>
<p>The Ebbing Tide: How Will Higher Education Adapt to Demographic Change?</p>	<p>Jacob L. Vigdor, <i>University of Washington and NBER</i></p>	<p>2) Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID): Used to calculate alternative measures of the ability to pay for college.</p> <p>https://psidonline.isr.umich.edu/default.aspx</p> <p>1) Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): The analysis uses IPEDS data on enrollment and institutional characteristics restricted to public institutions offering 4-year degrees. The data spans 1984 to 2022, but most analyses of cross-sectional variation examine the change in log enrollment between fall 2010 and fall 2022 as they necessarily exclude institutions that closed over the intervening period.</p> <p>https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/</p>

<p>Predicting College Closures and Financial Distress</p>	<p>Robert Kelchen, University of Tennessee – Knoxville</p> <p>Dubravka Ritter, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia</p> <p>Douglas A. Webber, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve</p>	<p>1) Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): UnitID. Used to obtain information on the historical features of colleges and universities (organizational structure, location, and finances) and on the characteristics of their students and staff primarily from 2002 to 2023. IPEDS: data are collected annually on the academic year calendar for each UnitID (IPEDS ID for an individual institution).</p> <p>https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/</p>
		<p>2) College Scorecard: Used the predominant degree from College Scorecard and supplement with Carnegie classifications where available. to classify institutions (2 or 4 year, private or public, non-profit, or for-profit)</p> <p>https://collegescorecard.ed.gov/</p>

		<p>3) Postsecondary Education Participants System (PEPS) Closed School Weekly Reports: From the Federal Student Aid (FSA). This database classifies institutions based on their Office of Postsecondary Education identification number (OPEID), which is based on the unit of analysis under which a program participation agreement is entered upon with the Department of Education (Office of Federal Student Aid, 2017). We restrict the sample of institutions in the PEPS data to those where the main campus (FSA OPEID ending in “00”), as opposed to a branch/satellite campus, closed.</p> <p>https://fsapartners.ed.gov/home/</p> <hr/> <p>4) College Scorecard Heightened Cash Monitoring (HCM) Level 2: The College Scorecard data on colleges placed on Heightened Cash Monitoring (HCM) level 2 is used to flag institutions perceived by sector observers to be in precarious financial condition. HCM level 2 is the most serious level of federal monitoring that requires a college to get reimbursed after the fact for federal financial aid disbursed to students instead of receiving those funds in advance.</p> <p>https://collegescorecard.ed.gov/</p> <hr/> <p>5) U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis: To collect population and income per capita received by residents at the county level, from 1967 to 2022.</p> <p>https://www.bea.gov/</p>
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Papers Theme 2: Financial Management of Assets and Liabilities (Endowment, Debt)		
Title	Authors	Data Sources
Endowment Spending Rules	<p>Christopher Avery, <i>Harvard University and NBER</i></p> <p>Ronald G. Ehrenberg, <i>Cornell University and NBER</i></p> <p>Catharine Hill, <i>Ithaca S+R</i></p> <p>Douglas A. Webber, <i>Federal Reserve Board</i></p>	<p>1) IRS 990 Tax Filings, Schedule D: Data reported by private, nonprofit colleges and universities from 2008-09 to 2021-22. 2008-09 was the first year that colleges filed Schedule D as part of their 990 tax returns. Schedule D reports endowment levels along with revenues (1. Investment returns; 2. Contributions) and (3. Grants and scholarships; 4. Administrative costs; 5. Other costs)</p> <p>https://www.irs.gov/forms-pubs/about-form-990</p>
Economic Budgeting for Endowment-Dependent Universities	<p>John Y. Campbell, <i>Harvard University and NBER</i></p> <p>Jeremy C. Stein, <i>Harvard University and NBER</i></p> <p>Alex A. Wu, <i>Harvard University</i></p>	<p>1) Institutional Data from Harvard’s Faculty of Arts and Sciences (FAS): Multi-year financial plans were used to forecast cashflows over an infinite horizon.</p> <p>Note: this paper presents an alternative framework that discounts cash flow forecasts over the infinite future and compares the present value of operating obligations to the value of the university’s endowment net of any debt it has issued.</p>
The Role of Debt in Financing Higher Education	<p>Matteo Binfarè, <i>University of Missouri</i></p> <p>Kyle Zimmerschied, <i>University of Missouri</i></p>	<p>1) Municipal Bond Issuances: Municipal bond issuances and U.S. higher education institutions that report to the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). Municipal bond issuances were obtained from Refinitiv’s SDC Platinum. A unique list of municipal bond issuers and beneficiaries of proceeds (in cases of debt issued on behalf of higher education institutions) was hand-matched with the universe of IPEDS reporting</p>

		<p>organizations by a bond's beneficiary and then by a bond's issuers. The sample was restricted to bond issuances from academic years 1985 to 2022.</p> <p>https://www.lseg.com/en/data-analytics/products/sdc-platinum-financial-securities</p> <p>2) Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Data on the financial position and operations of U.S. four-year public and private not-for-profit universities comes. These data were merged, including relevant university controls from 1985 to 2022, into an issuance panel. The analysis was restricted in this setting to data from 2001 to 2022.</p> <p>https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/</p> <p>3) Coincident Index: This is a measure of a State's economic activity and unemployment rates from the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank. Additionally, to control the underlying state distress risk, data were obtained from S&P global on ratings changes at the state level.</p> <p>https://www.philadelphiafed.org/surveys-and-data/regional-economic-analysis/state-coincident-indexes</p>
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Papers Theme 3: Financial Challenges Facing Community Colleges and Minority Serving Institutions (MSI)s		
Title	Authors	Data Sources
Financing Community Colleges: Current Landscape and Future Directions	Nikki Edgecombe , <i>Columbia University</i> Elise Swanson , <i>Harvard University</i> Thomas Brock , <i>Columbia University</i> Maria Cormier , <i>Columbia University</i> Christopher Avery , <i>Harvard University and NBER</i> Carmen Huynh , <i>Columbia University</i>	1) Revenue by Source: Data on community college revenue per full-time equivalent (FTE) student were obtained from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), and used to represent the proportion of revenue per FTE student by source and state in 2019. https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/
		2) State Funding Formulas: From existing literature, specifically Lingo et al. (2021, 2023). These data were used to characterize the funding formulas within the focal states as traditional, incentive, and hybrid. https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5d9f9fae6a122515ee074363/t/6446df7a981da30ef202a70c/1682366330568/ISBrief_TheLandscapeofStateFundingFormulas_PublicCollegesUniversities_April2023.pdf
		3) Higher Education Relief Funds (HEER): Data on HEER funding on a per full-time equivalent (FTE) basis were obtained from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). The data were used to examine how institutions used federal relief funds, what groups of students they targeted for assistance, and what types of assistance they felt were most important to retaining and helping students advance. https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/

		<p>4) Interviews with College Administrators: To examine how institutions used HEER funds utilization. Interview data were collected in the summer of 2023 as part of the Accelerating Recovery in Community Colleges Network (ARCC) analysis of federal relief efforts for the Community College Research Center (CCRC)'s project on community college finance.</p>
<p>Distance to Opportunity: Higher Education Deserts and College Enrollment Choices</p>	<p>Riley K. Acton, <i>Miami University</i> Kalena Cortes, <i>Texas A&M University and NBER</i> Camila Morales, <i>University of Texas at Dallas</i></p>	<p>1) Longitudinal records from the Texas Education Authority (TEA): Records on K-12 school enrollment and high school graduation. Student-level data from the UT Dallas Education Research Center (ERC). https://tsp.utdallas.edu/ut-dallas-education-research-center/</p> <p>2) Longitudinal records from Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB): Student-level records containing information on student enrollment in all Texas public two-year and four-year postsecondary institutions. https://www.highered.texas.gov/</p> <p>3) Common Core of Data (CCD) by the National Center for Education Statistics in the Institute for Education Science (NCES): Comprehensive, annual, national database of all public elementary and secondary schools and school districts. The data were used to observe a high school's latitude and longitude, urbanicity, overall student enrollment, student-teacher ratio, charter, magnet, and eligibility for Title I. https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/</p>

<p>Resetting Tuition at Minority Serving Institutions: Implications for Enrollment and Institutional Finances</p>	<p>James Dean Ward, <i>Ithaca S+R</i></p> <p>Daniel Corral, <i>University of Toronto</i></p> <p>Catharine Hill, <i>Ithaca S+R</i></p>	<p>4) Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB), the American Association of Community Colleges (AACC), and the Texas Association of Community Colleges (TACC): The latitudes and longitudes of all colleges reported on these datasets were merged to create measures of distance between all Texas high schools and their nearest postsecondary higher education institutions</p> <p>https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/</p> <p>1) Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Institutional Enrollment and Finances: A panel dataset from 2003 through 2021 of 2,966 public and private institutions was used to estimate the relationship between a tuition reset and institutional outcomes.</p> <p>https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/</p> <p>2) Minority Serving Institutions (MSI) Data Project: Classification data from the MSI compiled by Nguyen et al. (2023) were used to obtain estimates and calculations specific to MSI institutions.</p> <p>https://www.msidata.org/</p>

Panel Discussions: Financial Management Challenges in Higher Education		
Strategy-Centered Leadership and Financial Management is Needed in Research Universities	Robert A. Brown , Boston University	1) Secondary and Institutional Data: Statistics about the Higher Education.
The Finances of a Public Flagship University	Benjamin E. Hermalin , University of California	1) Institutional Financial Data for the Fiscal Year FY 2022-23 https://controller.berkeley.edu/accounting-and-controls/financial-reporting/uc-berkeley-financial-reports-unaudited .
Labor Market, Financial Management Challenges in Higher Education	Lisa M. Lynch , Brandeis University and NBER	1) Secondary Data: Statistics about the Higher Education labor market from secondary sources.