Continued Disinvestment in IL Higher Education

Tuesday, March 29, 2022; 4:00 pm
CTBA & IRRPP
Disinvestment in Illinois Higher Education is a Racial Justice Issue

Presented by:
Ralph M. Martire, Executive Director, Center for Tax and Budget Accountability and Arthur Rubloff Endowed Professor of Public Policy at Roosevelt University
Comparison of Weekly Earnings, 1979 to 2020, in 2020 dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Less than a High School Diploma</th>
<th>High School graduates, no college</th>
<th>Some college or associate degree</th>
<th>Bachelor's degree and higher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1979</strong></td>
<td>$749</td>
<td>$888</td>
<td>$1,005</td>
<td>$1,226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2020</strong></td>
<td>$619</td>
<td>$781</td>
<td>$903</td>
<td>$1,421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$ Change</strong></td>
<td>($130)</td>
<td>($107)</td>
<td>($102)</td>
<td>$195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>% Change</strong></td>
<td>-17%</td>
<td>-12%</td>
<td>-10%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CTBA analysis of Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey; adjusted for inflation using historical CPI-U data
Wage Gap between full-time workers with bachelor’s degree or higher & high school diploma, 1979-2020 in 2020 dollars.

Source: CTBA analysis of Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey; adjusted for inflation using historical CPI-U data
Percentage of Individuals (age 40) Who Were Born into the Bottom Income Quintile and Either Moved Into a Higher Quintile or Stayed at the Bottom, by Educational Attainment

Source: Brookings Institute, “Opportunity Engines: Middle-Class Mobility in Higher Education,” May 2020
Illinois 60 Percent by 2025 Goal Progress

FY 2018: 81.3% of goal met

Source: Illinois State Board of Higher Education FY 2021 Higher Education Budget Recommendations, pg. 20
## Illinois General Fund Spending On Core Services:
FY 2022 Enacted Compared to FY 2000 Enacted ($ Millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>FY 2000 Enacted (Nominal)</th>
<th>FY 2000 Enacted (inf. adj.)</th>
<th>FY 2022 Enacted</th>
<th>$ Change (inf. adj.)</th>
<th>% Change (inf. adj.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td>$5,022</td>
<td>$10,038</td>
<td>$7,795</td>
<td>($2,243)</td>
<td>-22.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Services</td>
<td>$4,599</td>
<td>$8,187</td>
<td>$7,384</td>
<td>($803)</td>
<td>-9.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-12 Education</td>
<td>$4,674</td>
<td>$8,321</td>
<td>$8,696</td>
<td>$375</td>
<td>4.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Education</td>
<td>$2,152</td>
<td>$3,831</td>
<td>$1,993</td>
<td>($1,838)</td>
<td>-47.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Childhood Education</td>
<td>$170</td>
<td>$303</td>
<td>$544</td>
<td>$241</td>
<td>79.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Safety</td>
<td>$1,350</td>
<td>$2,403</td>
<td>$1,934</td>
<td>($469)</td>
<td>-19.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Net General Fund Service Appropriations</strong></td>
<td><strong>$20,064</strong></td>
<td><strong>$35,718</strong></td>
<td><strong>$27,802</strong></td>
<td><strong>($7,204)</strong></td>
<td><strong>-20.17%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: FY 2000 unadjusted appropriations from Governor’s final budget summary for FY 2000; and CTBA analysis of P.A. 102-0017; Healthcare appropriations inflation-adjusted using Midwest Medical Care CPI; all other appropriations adjusted using ECI-C from the BLS and population growth from the Census Bureau
Public University Revenue by Source, FY 2003 and FY 2020

Percent Changes in Enrollment in Public Higher Education, FY 2010-FY 2020

Migration of Freshmen Students into and From Illinois, FY 2001-FY 2019

![Bar chart showing migration of freshmen students into and from Illinois from Fall 2000 to Fall 2018.](chart)

- **Student residents from the state attending in-state college**
- **Student residents from other states attending college in jurisdiction**
- **Student residents from the state attending college out of state**

### Source

*NCES Digest of Education Statistics, Chapter 3: Postsecondary Education, Residence and migration of all freshmen students in degree-granting institutions graduating from high school in the past 12 months, by state, Fall 2000, Fall 2006, Fall 2010, Fall 2014, Fall 2018*
Percentage Change in Median Income and Public University In-State Tuition, FY 2000-FY 2020

Sources: CTBA analysis of FRED St. Louis Fed Median Income data and NCES Digest of Education Statistics Table 330.20
Average In-State Tuition and Fees at a Public 4-Year University as a Share of Median Household Income in Illinois, by Race/Ethnicity, 2019

Source(s): U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates; U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall 2018 and Fall 2019, Institutional Characteristics component; and Spring 2019 and Spring 2020, Fall Enrollment component
Student Debt and Repayment, by Family Income Quartile

Source: NCES, Repayment of Student Loans as of 2015 among 2003-04 First-Time Beginning Students, 2017
Student Debt and Repayment, by Race

Comparison of Public University Tuition and Fees to Mean MAP Awards, FY 2000-FY 2020

Source: Illinois Student Assistance Commission, FY 2019 Databook and FY 2020 Databook
Community College Tuition and Fees and Mean MAP Award, FY 2000-FY 2020

Source: Illinois Student Assistance Commission, FY 2019 Databook and FY 2020 Databook
College Completion by Race/Ethnicity, 2019

- **Black**
  - Public University: 38%
  - Community College: 14%

- **Latinx**
  - Public University: 70%
  - Community College: 26%

- **White**
  - Public University: 38%

For More Information

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