

Postsecondary National Policy Institute

WOMEN IN HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLLMENT/DEGREE ATTAINMENT

- The overall college enrollment rate for 18- to 24-year-olds has been higher for females than for males every year since 2000.
 - In 2019, the <u>overall college enrollment rate</u> was 4 4% for female students and 37% for male students.
- College enrollment rates increased from 2000 to 2018 for white, Black, and Hispanic female students age 18 to 24.
 - From 2000 to 2018, Black and Hispanic female students age 18–24 saw the <u>largest</u> increase in enrollment rates.
 - Black female enrollment for students age 18–24 increased from 35% to 41%, while Hispanic female enrollment increased from 25% to 40%.
 - Enrollment for white females age 18–24 increased from 41% to 45%.
- In 2018–19, <u>women earned 61% of all associate's degrees</u>, 57% of all bachelor's degrees, 61% of all master's degrees, and 54% of all doctoral degrees conferred.
- Sixty-six percent of females who began seeking a bachelor's degree at a four-year institution in the year 2013 completed that degree within six years, compared to 59% of male students.
- First-time, full-time undergraduate female students seeking bachelor's degrees had <u>higher six-year completion rates</u> than their male counterparts at both public (65% vs. 59%) and private non-profit institutions (71% vs. 64%).
 - Male students had a higher six-year graduation rate at private for-profit institutions (28% vs. 25%).

GRANTS, LOANS & DEBT

- In the 2016 academic year, 62% of Pell Grant recipients were female.
 - In the 2015–16 academic year, the average Pell Grant amount for females was \$3,700, an equivalent number to the average amount for males.
- In 2019, 61% of federal student loan recipients were women.
- In the United States, women hold nearly two-thirds of outstanding student loan debt, with more than \$929 billion in total debt as of 2020.
- The mean total borrowed by women at public four-year institutions was \$29,611; \$32,086 at private non-profit four-year institutions; and \$42,778 at for-profit institutions.
- Women first-generation college students borrowed, on average, \$4,145 more than women whose parents held a bachelor's degree.

- Black women, Pacific Islander/Hawaiian women, and American Indian/Alaska Native women who graduated in 2017, on average, had more cumulative debt than white women, Hispanic women, and Asian women one year after graduation.
 - Black women held over \$41,000 in debt, Pacific Islander/Hawaiian women held over \$38,000 in debt, and American Indian/Alaska Native women held over \$36,000 in debt.
 - White women held over \$33,000 in debt, Hispanic women held over \$29,000 in debt, and Asian women held over \$27,000 in debt.

SOURCES

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College Enrollment Rates U.S. Department of Education, 2021

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"Deeper In Debt 2021 Update" The American Association of University Women, 2021.

"Report on the Condition of Education 2021." U.S. Department of Education, 2021

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"Trends in Pell Grant Receipt and the Characteristics of Pell Grant Recipients: Selected Years, 2003-04 to 2015-16." U.S. Department of Education, September 2019.

Undergraduate Degree Fields U.S. Department of Education, 2021

Undergraduate Enrollment U.S. Department of Education, 2021

"Who Gets Pell Grants and Why It Matters." The Center for American Progress, April 2017.

"Who Holds America's \$1.5-Trillion Student-Loan Debt?" The Chronicle of Higher Education, March 3, 2020.

<u>"Women in Community Colleges: Access to Success."</u> The American Association of University Women, 2013.

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