Trends in Higher Education Series

Trends in College Pricing 2013

CollegeBoard

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Highlights

Concerns about rising tuition and how students can afford to finance their major investments in postsecondary education are widespread. Solid insights into these questions require accurate and up-to-date information about prices.

Trends in College Pricing 2013 reports on the prices charged by colleges and universities in 2013-14, how prices have changed over time, and how they vary within and across types of institutions, states, and regions. We also provide information on the net prices that students and families actually pay after taking financial aid into consideration. The story is a complicated one, with different students paying different prices at the same institutions, depending on their financial circumstances; on their academic qualifications, athletic ability, or other characteristics; and on their year or program of study.

The information in this report does not answer all of the questions about the cost of producing education or about the prices students pay, but it does provide a great deal of information that can inform the discussion. A clear message that emerges from the data is that short-term trends can be misleading. In the past few years, as states, institutions, and families have been struggling with the impact of the Great Recession on their budgets, it has been too easy to project the accompanying trend of increasingly rapid price increases far into the future.

The 2013-14 increase in published tuition and fees at public four-year colleges and universities is the smallest we have seen in many years. This does not mean that college is suddenly more affordable, but it does mean that the rapid growth of recent years did not represent a "new normal" for annual price increases. That said, after large increases in grant aid in 2009-10 and 2010-11, especially from the federal government, growth in this student assistance has not continued. As a result, many students are facing larger increases in the prices they pay, even in the face of smaller increases in published prices.

PUBLISHED TUITION AND FEE AND ROOM AND BOARD CHARGES

The 2.9% increase in in-state tuition and fees at public four-year institutions in 2013-14 followed increases of 4.5% in 2012-13 and 8.5% in 2011-12 and was the smallest percentage increase in over 30 years.

– Average published tuition and fees for in-state students at public four-year institutions increased from $8,646 in 2012-13 to $8,893 in 2013-14. At $9,498, room and board charges account for more than half of the total charges for these students.

– Average published out-of-state tuition and fees at public four-year institutions rose by $670 (3.1%), from $21,533 in 2012-13 to $22,203 in 2013-14. Average total charges are $31,701.

– Average published tuition and fees at private nonprofit four-year institutions rose by $1,105 (3.8%), from $28,989 to $30,094 in 2013-14. Average total charges are $40,917.

– Average published tuition and fees at public two-year colleges increased by $110 (3.5%), from $3,154 in 2012-13 to $3,264 in 2013-14.

– Estimated average tuition and fees for full-time students in the for-profit sector increased by about $70 (0.5%), from $15,060 in 2012-13 to $15,130 in 2013-14.

– The average annual real rate of increase in in-state tuition and fees at public four-year colleges and universities from 2003-04 to 2013-14 was 4.2%. For private nonprofit four-year institutions, the average annual real rate of increase was 2.3% over the decade.

– About two-thirds of full-time students pay for college with the assistance of grant aid; many receive federal tax credits and deductions to help cover expenses.

VARIATION IN TUITION AND FEES

Among full-time undergraduates at public and private nonprofit four-year institutions, the median published tuition and fee price in 2013-14 is $11,093.

– Twelve percent of full-time students in the public four-year sector attend institutions that did not increase their published tuition prices at all in 2013-14 and another 41% faced increases below 3%; 3% of students attend institutions that increased their prices by 9% or more.

– In the private nonprofit four-year sector, 70% of full-time students attend institutions that increased their tuition and fees by between 3% and 6% in 2013-14; 25% attend institutions that increased their prices by less than 3%, and less than 1% faced increases of 9% or more.

– The average published in-state tuition and fee price for undergraduates enrolled at public master's universities is $7,750, compared to $9,804 at public doctoral universities.

– The average published tuition and fee price for undergraduates enrolled at private nonprofit master's universities is $26,798, compared to $37,171 at private doctoral universities.

Differences Across States

– In 2013-14, the highest published in-state tuition and fees at both public four-year and public two-year institutions are in New Hampshire, where tuition and fees average $14,665 and $6,736, respectively, and Vermont, where the published prices are $13,958 and $7,090.

– The lowest published in-state tuition and fees at public four-year institutions are $4,404 in Wyoming and $5,885 in Alaska.

– The lowest published tuition and fees at public two-year colleges are $1,424 in California and $1,696 in New Mexico.

– In 2013-14, published tuition and fees for in-state students at flagship universities range from $4,404 in Wyoming and $5,988 in Alaska to $16,496 at the University of New Hampshire and $17,926 at Penn State. In 19 states, the flagship price declined in constant dollars in 2013-14. The largest increase was 10% in Louisiana.

– From 2008-09 to 2013-14, percentage increases in in-state tuition and fees at public four-year institutions ranged from 5% in Missouri and 8% in Maryland to 65% in Georgia and 70% in Arizona. Georgia's $7,823 average tuition remains below the national average of $8,893.

– From 2008-09 to 2013-14, increases in tuition and fees at public two-year institutions ranged from 1% in Maine and North Dakota to 62% in Georgia and 111% in California, which still has the lowest prices in the country.

– In 2013-14, the highest published out-of-state tuition and fees at public four-year institutions are in Michigan ($31,463) and Vermont ($34,055).

WHAT STUDENTS ACTUALLY PAY

Because of increases in aid, the average net price for full-time in-state public four-year college students was $650 lower (in 2013 dollars) in 2009-10 than it was in 2008-09. However, between 2009-10 and 2013-14, average net price increased from $1,940 (in 2013 dollars) to about $3,120.

– From 1999-00 through 2011-12, average grant aid from all sources covered tuition and fees for students from families with incomes below $30,000 (in 2011 dollars) enrolled in public two-year and public four-year institutions.

– In 2011-12, net tuition and fees at public four-year colleges and universities ranged from $0 for the lowest-income group to $8,070 for the highest-income group.

– On average, net tuition and fees for private nonprofit four-year institutions are lower in inflation-adjusted dollars in 2013-14 than they were a decade earlier — $12,460 versus $13,600. However, average net price has increased from $11,550 in 2011-12 to an estimated $12,460 in 2013-14.

– In 2013-14, full-time students at public two-year colleges receive an average of about $4,810 in grant aid from all sources and tax benefits to help them pay the average $3,264 published tuition and fees, plus some of their other expenses.

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCES

From 2000-01 to 2010-11, the inflation-adjusted ten-year percentage changes in education expenditures per FTE student at public institutions were 3% to 5% increases at four-year institutions and a 11% decrease at two-year colleges.

– In 2012-13, public institutions received an average $6,646 per full-time equivalent (FTE) student in state funding — 27% less than the $9,111 (in 2012 dollars) they received five years earlier.

– Total state appropriations declined by 19%, from $88.7 billion (in 2012 dollars) in 2007-08 to $72.0 billion in 2012-13; FTE enrollment in public institutions increased by 11% over these five years.

– In 2012-13, state appropriations per FTE student for public colleges and universities ranged from $2,482 in New Hampshire and $3,312 in Colorado to $15,101 in Wyoming and $17,253 in Alaska.

– Between 1976 and 2011, the percentage of FTE staff members who were faculty increased from 33% to 35% at public institutions and from 32% to 35% at private institutions.

ENROLLMENT PATTERNS

Between 2010 and 2011, enrollment grew by 123,000 (2%) in the public four-year sector and by 66,000 (2%) in the private nonprofit four-year sector. Enrollment in public two-year colleges was 159,000 (2%) lower in 2011 than it had been the previous year; it was 68,000 (3%) lower in the for-profit sector.

– Over the decade from fall 2001 to fall 2011, total FTE enrollment in public two-year and four-year institutions grew by 48% in Georgia and in Florida. The lowest growth rates were 11% in Louisiana and 12% in Illinois.

– In fall 2011, in five states, 50% or more of public FTE enrollments were in public two-year colleges. In 10 states, that percentage was 20% or lower.

– In 2011, only 2% of the 2,543 four-year degree-granting colleges and universities in the U.S. accepted less than 25% of their applicants; 4% of FTE undergraduate students were enrolled at these institutions. The 50% of four-year institutions that were open admission or accepted at least 75% of their applicants accounted for 40% of all FTE enrollments.

COLLEGE AFFORDABILITY

Average incomes for families in the middle quintile and above increased between 2011 and 2012, but real incomes remained lower (after adjusting for inflation) at all levels of the income distribution than they had been in 2002.

– From 2002 to 2012, declines in family incomes ranged from 13% over the decade for the bottom quintile to less than 0.5% for the top quintile.

– In 2012, the $101,909 median family income for families headed by a four-year college graduate was more than twice the median income for families headed by a high school graduate.

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Figures and tables that are available online only at **trends.collegeboard.org**.

Introduction

Every year *Trends in College Pricing* reports on the changes in tuition and fee prices at colleges across the country. Our data also include prices for room and board and other living costs, the net prices students actually pay after taking grant aid into consideration, the funding sources and the expenditure patterns of postsecondary institutions, and changing enrollment patterns. But it is the one-year tuition changes that always capture most of the attention.

This year, the 2.9% increase in average public four-year college tuition and fees is smaller than it has been for many years. Increases in other sectors are also moderate by historical standards. Perhaps this news creates the opportunity to take a step back and put these annual changes into perspective.

The relatively small increases are important because they signal that, as has been the case over the decades for which information is available, price increases are cyclical. The startling price increases of recent years, coinciding with the Great Recession, paralleled increases in other economic downturns. They did not signal a new era of accelerating prices.

It is difficult to process this reality when the strain of rapidly increasing prices in an environment of high unemployment and declining family incomes is leading many students and families to question whether they can afford a college education. It is probably easier to grasp that this year's slowing of the price spiral does not mean that college is suddenly more affordable, that concerns about student debt will be set aside, or that low- and moderate-income students will no longer face financial hurdles as they pursue their educational ambitions.

We communicate one-year price increases in order to update information about both the published and the net prices of college. But it is the long-run picture that is most important. Understanding the cost to students of pursuing postsecondary certificates and degrees and the variety of options available across our diverse higher education system is critical to making college opportunity a reality. The information in *Trends in College Pricing,* combined with the information in the companion annual publication, *Trends in Student Aid,* paints a picture of the financial realities of higher education in the United States.

This information must be viewed in the context of the payoff to college education. The common statement that the cost of not going to college is greater than the cost of going to college is particularly relevant here. Our recent publication, *Education Pays 2013: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society,* the fourth edition in this series begun in 2004 to elucidate the monetary and nonmonetary benefits of higher education, as well as differences in participation and success across demographic groups, adds perspective on the relationship between the costs and benefits of postsecondary education. The companion report, *How College Shapes Lives: Understanding the Issues,* focuses on the variation in the returns to postsecondary education and sheds light on some of the methodological and conceptual complexities underlying the issues covered in *Education Pays.*

The Trends website (trends.collegeboard.org) makes data easily available for reference and downloading.

PAST AND FUTURE

After a 9.5% real increase in 2009-10, the growth rate in public four-year college tuition has declined in each successive year. Similarly, large increases from 2002-03 through 2004-05 were followed by more moderate growth in prices. The same pattern occurred in 1990-91 through 1993-94 and before that, in 1982-83 and 1983-84. As Figure 14A shows, state appropriations for public higher education are cyclical, and tuition increases show similar cycles.

As Figures 10 and 11 indicate, the difference between the published tuition and fee prices and the average net prices that students pay has grown over time as grant aid and federal education tax benefits have come to play a larger role. In particular, from 2008-09 to 2010-11, the federal government markedly increased its funding for students, causing average net prices for students to fall in years when tuition was rising rapidly. But that trend is not continuing. Total federal grant aid per full-time equivalent undergraduate student declined by 9% ($325 in 2012 dollars) between 2010-11 and 2012-13.

College enrollments have grown rapidly in recent years. Although enrollments declined slightly between fall 2011 and fall 2012, over the decade from 2002-03 to 2012-13, the number of full-time undergraduate students increased by 28%, from 9.1 million to 11.6 million. The number of part-time undergraduate students increased by 19%, from 5.6 million to 6.7 million. This growth is partly a result of the weak labor market that has made school a more appealing alternative and partly a result of the growing gap between the earnings of workers who have college degrees and those who do not.

The rapid enrollment growth in recent years was met by a significant decline in per student state funding. If we are to meet the needs of our citizens and our economy for increased postsecondary attainment, state budgets will have to give a higher priority to education in the coming years.

As Figures 16A and 17A suggest, it is revenue shortages rather than expenditure growth that have driven the rapid

rises in public college prices in recent years. Nonetheless, for the millions of Americans who are dependent on colleges and universities to improve their prospects for fulfilling and secure lives, cost reductions that are reflected in slower growth in prices are critical. Efforts are well under way to develop lower-cost methods of delivering college courses. It is too early to say whether or not these efforts will revolutionize higher education, or which segments of our diverse and multipurpose postsecondary education system will be the most affected.

PUBLISHED PRICES

The published prices on which *Trends in College Pricing* is based come from data reported by institutions on the College Board's Annual Survey of Colleges. This survey, which is distributed to nearly 4,000 postsecondary institutions across the country, collects data on enrollment, admission, degrees and majors, tuition, financial aid, and other aspects of undergraduate education.

The prices reported here are best estimates of averages for one year of full-time undergraduate enrollment. About 37% of all undergraduates and 61% of those attending public two-year colleges are enrolled part time. Because of the variety of enrollment and pricing patterns, it is not possible to provide estimates of the charges facing these students that would be as accurate as the information we provide about full-time students.

A growing number of institutions charge different prices for different years of study and/or for different academic majors. We are able to incorporate some, but not all, of these differences in our price estimates. Another complexity is that more and more two-year colleges are offering a small number of four-year degrees or providing course work that leads to four-year degrees awarded on other campuses. Although we make every effort to adjust our methodology to accommodate these changes, it is impossible to draw precise lines between sectors and to develop exact measures in all cases.

Trends in College Pricing 2013 presents detailed pricing data for public two-year and four-year colleges and private nonprofit four-year institutions for the 2013-14 academic year. While we provide an estimate of the average charges at for-profit institutions, because of the relatively small sample of those institutions from which we are able to collect data and the complex pricing structures prevalent in this sector, it is important to interpret that information with caution.

Finally, when evaluating college prices, it is important to remember that *Trends in College Pricing* reports on the price of one year of college. Many students require more than two years of study to earn an associate degree or more than four years of study to earn a bachelor's degree. It is critical to consider the total price for all years of study when thinking about what is required to pay for college. There is considerable variation across sectors as well as among institutions within sectors in both average time to degree and overall graduation rates.

TUITION AND FEES VERSUS TOTAL CHARGES

Some of the graphs in this report focus only on tuition and fees, but we also report room and board charges for residential students, living costs for commuter students, and other components of student budgets. Whether students live on campus or off campus, they must pay for housing and food, buy books and supplies, and cover transportation and other basic living costs.

Room and board and other living costs are not really part of the cost of attending college. These are expenses people face whether or not they are in school. The largest real cost many students face is forgone earnings. It is very difficult to succeed in college while working full time. However, the cost of students' time is difficult to measure, and we make no attempt to do so in this report. Because students tend to think of living expenses as part of the cost of going to college, and because they must come up with the funds to cover these outlays, it is useful to use these expenses as a proxy for forgone earnings.

The cost of living poses a significant hurdle for many students. Even those who receive grant aid sufficient to cover tuition and fee charges may struggle to cover living expenses. It is not so much the prices charged by institutions, but the very real costs students incur by devoting their time to school and forgoing the income needed to support themselves and their families while in school that create the burden for these students.

NET PRICES: WHAT STUDENTS ACTUALLY PAY

Although it is generally the published prices that make headlines, it is the *net* prices paid by individual students that matter the most for college access and affordability. We estimate that in 2013-14, while the average published in-state tuition and fee price at public four-year institutions is $8,893, the average *net* price is about $3,120. Grants and tax credits and deductions cover the remainder for the average full-time student. Average net tuition and fees for full-time in-state students enrolled in public four-year institutions actually declined

from an estimated $2,590 in 2007-08 (in 2013 dollars) to about $1,940 in 2009-10. However, since that time, growth in student aid has not kept up with published prices, and net prices have grown more rapidly than published prices.

The definition of "net price" we use is the average price paid by all full-time students — including those who do and those who do not receive student aid — after subtracting grant aid from all sources in addition to federal tax credits and deductions. Data on prices from the Annual Survey of Colleges and on student aid from *Trends in Student Aid* allow us to generate new, updated estimates for average net prices by sector each year.

Trends in College Pricing 2013 also includes estimates of net prices by income levels based on the recently released National Postsecondary Student Aid Study data. As Figure 12 reveals, in 2011-12, net tuition and fees at public four-year colleges and universities (not accounting for tax credits and deductions) ranged from $0 for the lowest-income quartile to $8,070 for the highest-income quartile.

HOW COLLEGE PRICES ARE CHANGING

Published college prices have been rising more rapidly than the prices of other goods and services over the entire time period documented here. Only about one-third of full-time students pay the full published tuition price with no grant assistance, but the prices these students pay have increased very rapidly. In addition, the non-tuition expenses associated with going to college continue to rise, and grant aid is rarely sufficient to meet those costs.

Another significant issue is that, as documented in Figure 20A, although incomes have declined over the past decade for families at all levels of the income distribution, the economic recovery has benefited those at the top more than others. The increasing economic inequality in the United States over recent decades has exacerbated the difficulty in paying for college for many students, in addition to straining federal, state, and institutional budgets.

Neither changes in average published prices nor changes in average net prices necessarily describe the circumstances facing individual students. There is considerable variation in prices across sectors and across states and regions, as well as among institutions within these categories. College students in the United States have a wide variety of educational institutions from which to choose, and these come with many different price tags. Moreover, different students pay different prices at the same institution. One of the problems many students face is how to make sense of all the options and complex pricing structures.

Rapidly rising postsecondary enrollments indicate that students are finding ways to finance their education and are largely explained by the understanding that more education generally leads to higher earnings throughout life. The *Education Pays 2013* and *How College Shapes Lives* publications shed light on this issue. Nonetheless, the reality is that more students and families are struggling to pay for higher education, both during the college years and in the following years when education loans must be repaid.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

We provide much of our data in constant dollars, adjusting values for changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). We use the change in the CPI from July 2012 to July 2013 to compare the price level for academic year 2013-14 to earlier prices. The CPI increased by 3.6% between July 2010 and July 2011, by 1.4% from July 2011 to July 2012, and by 2.0% from July 2012 to July 2013.

A NOTE ON TRENDS DATA

While the information reported here provides a best approximation of trends in college charges over time, we caution readers about placing too much reliance on either precise dollar amounts or precise annual percentage changes. Each year we revise the average prices calculated the previous year to account for corrected data we receive from institutions and to provide an enrollment-weighted average based on the most recent available data on the number of full-time students attending each institution. If, over time, increasing numbers of students were to enroll in the lower-priced institutions within a sector, our measure of the average price increase would be lower than if enrollment were stable. Details relating to our methodology and to other technical issues and data reliability can be found at the end of the report in the Notes and Sources section.

The tables supporting all of the graphs in the Trends publications, PDF versions of the publications, PowerPoint files containing individual slides for all of the graphs, and other detailed data on student aid and college pricing are available on our website at ***trends.collegeboard.org.*** *Please feel free to cite or reproduce the data in Trends for noncommercial purposes with proper attribution.*

Published Tuition and Fee and Room and Board Charges, 2013-14

The 2.9% increase in tuition and fees for in-state students at public four-year colleges and universities in 2013-14 followed increases of 4.5% in 2012-13 and 8.5% in 2011-12 (before adjusting for inflation) and was the smallest percentage increase in over 30 years.

– Average in-state published tuition and fees at public four-year institutions increased from $8,646 in 2012-13 to $8,893 in 2013-14.

– In 2013-14, the percentage increase in published tuition and fee prices for out-of-state students was 3.1%, slightly higher than that for state residents at public four-year institutions. The dollar gap in the two prices increased from $12,887 to $13,310.

– The $110 increase in average published tuition and fees for full-time students at public two-year colleges reflected a 3.5% increase from $3,154 in 2012-13 to $3,264 in 2013-14.

– The $1,105 increase in average published tuition and fees for full-time students at private nonprofit four-year institutions reflected a 3.8% increase from $28,989 in 2012-13 to $30,094 in 2013-14.

– The average published tuition and fee price for full-time in-state undergraduates at public master's universities is 79% of the price at public doctoral universities — $7,750 versus $9,804.

– The average published tuition and fee price for full-time undergraduates at private nonprofit master's universities is 72% of the price at private nonprofit doctoral universities — $26,798 versus $37,171.

ALSO IMPORTANT:

– About 17% of first-time full-time public four-year undergraduate students study out of state, but many states have reciprocity agreements with neighboring states that allow students to pay less than the published prices for nonresident students. (National Center for Education Statistics [NCES], *Digest of Education Statistics 2011*, Table 232)

– About two-thirds of undergraduate students enrolled full time receive grants that reduce the actual price of college (NCES, National Postsecondary Student Aid Study [NPSAS], 2012). In addition, many states and institutions grant tuition waivers to groups such as veterans, teachers, or dependents of employees. See Figures 10 and 11 for estimates of net prices paid by students and *Trends in Student Aid 2013* for details about student aid.

– The total price of a college education depends on how long a student is enrolled before completing a degree. Many students spend more than four years earning a bachelor's degree. Average time to degree is longer in public than in private nonprofit institutions.

– In fall 2011, 61% of students at public two-year colleges were enrolled part time, as were 23% of undergraduates at public four-year, 18% at private nonprofit four-year, and 26% at for-profit institutions. (NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2012*, Table 226)

TABLE 1A Average Published Charges for Full-Time Undergraduates by Type and Control of Institution, 2013-14 (Enrollment-Weighted)

	Tuition and Fees				Room and Board				Total Charges			
Sector	2013-14	2012-13	$ Change	% Change	2013-14	2012-13	$ Change	% Change	2013-14	2012-13	$ Change	% Change
Public Two-Year In-State	$3,264	$3,154	$110	3.5%	$7,466	$7,342	$124	1.7%	$10,730	$10,496	$234	2.2%
Public Four-Year In-State	$8,893	$8,646	$247	2.9%	$9,498	$9,171	$327	3.6%	$18,391	$17,817	$574	3.2%
Public Four-Year Out-of-State	$22,203	$21,533	$670	3.1%	$9,498	$9,171	$327	3.6%	$31,701	$30,704	$997	3.2%
Private Nonprofit Four-Year	$30,094	$28,989	$1,105	3.8%	$10,823	$10,458	$365	3.5%	$40,917	$39,447	$1,470	3.7%
For-Profit	$15,130	$15,060	$70	0.5%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Sample too small to provide meaningful information.

TABLE 1B Average Published Charges for Full-Time Four-Year Undergraduates by Carnegie Classification, 2013-14 (Enrollment-Weighted)

	Tuition and Fees				Room and Board				Total Charges			
Carnegie Classification	2013-14	2012-13	$ Change	% Change	2013-14	2012-13	$ Change	% Change	2013-14	2012-13	$ Change	% Change
Public Doctoral In-State	$9,804	$9,533	$271	2.8%	$9,902	$9,590	$312	3.3%	$19,706	$19,123	$583	3.0%
Public Master's In-State	$7,750	$7,529	$221	2.9%	$8,834	$8,477	$357	4.2%	$16,584	$16,006	$578	3.6%
Public Bachelor's In-State	$6,918	$6,729	$189	2.8%	$9,050	$8,713	$337	3.9%	$15,968	$15,442	$526	3.4%
Private Nonprofit Doctoral	$37,171	$35,745	$1,426	4.0%	$12,650	$12,236	$414	3.4%	$49,821	$47,981	$1,840	3.8%
Private Nonprofit Master's	$26,798	$25,829	$969	3.8%	$10,449	$10,091	$358	3.5%	$37,247	$35,920	$1,327	3.7%
Private Nonprofit Bachelor's	$28,538	$27,525	$1,013	3.7%	$9,790	$9,452	$338	3.6%	$38,328	$36,977	$1,351	3.7%

NOTE: Prices reported for 2012-13 have been revised and may differ from those reported in *Trends in College Pricing 2012*. See Notes and Sources on p. 37 for definitions of the institutional categories in Table 1B. Public two-year room and board charges are based on commuter housing and food costs. Tuition and fee figures for the for-profit sector should be interpreted with caution because of the low response rate. Available data are insufficient to report on room and board budgets for students in the for-profit sector.

SOURCE: The College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges.

Enrollment-weighted tuition and fees weight the price charged by each institution by the number of full-time students enrolled in fall 2012. Public four-year in-state charges are weighted by total fall 2012 full-time enrollment in each institution, including both in-state students and out-of-state students. Out-of-state tuition and fees are computed by adding the average in-state price to the out-of-state premium weighted by the number of full-time out-of-state students enrolled at each institution. Room and board charges are weighted by the number of students residing on campus for four-year institutions and by the number of commuter students for public two-year institutions.

Student Budgets, 2013-14

Tuition and fees constitute about 39% of the total budget for in-state students living on campus at public four-year colleges and universities and about 20% of the budget for public two-year college students who pay for off-campus housing.

– Student budgets are constructed by institutional financial aid offices. These budgets form the basis for determining the total cost of attendance, which can affect the amount of financial aid for which students are eligible.

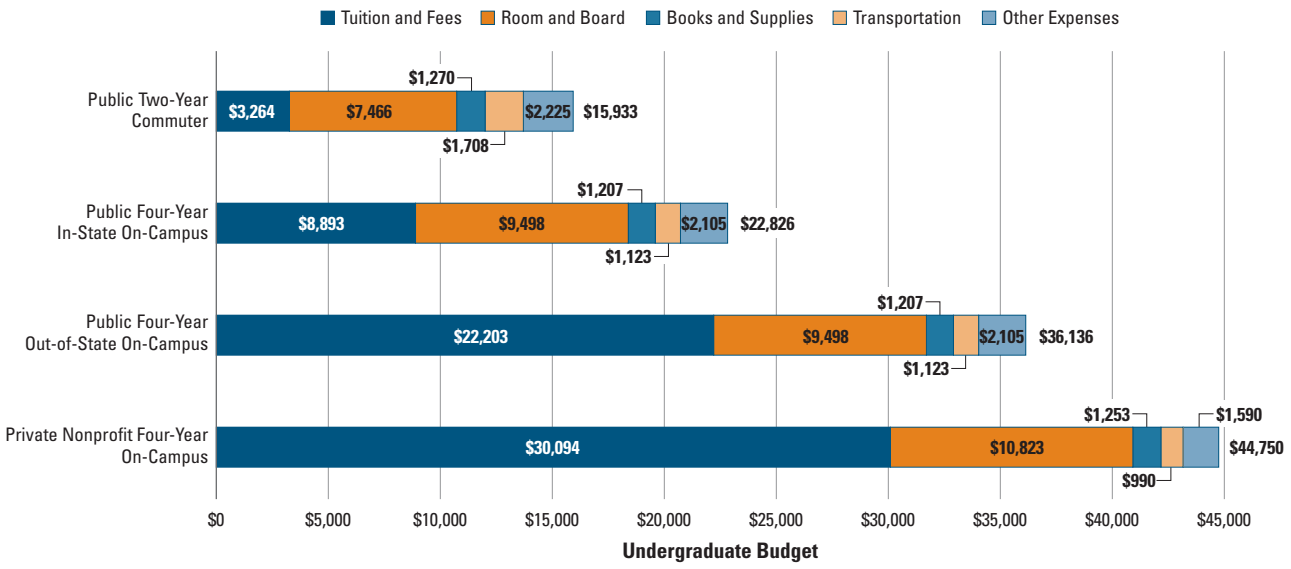
– Tuition and fees differ more across sectors than room and board and other components of student budgets. As a result, while the average published tuition and fee price at public four-year colleges is 2.7 times as high as the price at two-year public colleges, the total student budget is only 1.4 times as high.

– The average published tuition and fee price at public four-year colleges is about 30% of the average at private nonprofit four-year institutions, but the average student budget is 51% as high.

ALSO IMPORTANT:

– According to the National Association of College Stores, expenditures on textbooks are declining as students increasingly rely on textbook rentals, used books, and digital resources. (www.nacs.org/advocacynewsmedia/pressreleases/studentspendingontextbookscontinuestodecline.aspx)

FIGURE 1 Average Estimated Full-Time Undergraduate Budgets, 2013-14 (Enrollment-Weighted)



NOTE: Expense categories are based on institutional budgets for students as reported by colleges and universities in the Annual Survey of Colleges. Figures for tuition and fees and room and board mirror those reported in Table 1A. Other expense categories are the average amounts allotted in determining total cost of attendance and do not necessarily reflect actual student expenditures.

SOURCE: The College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges.

Variation in Published Tuition and Fees, 2013-14

Half of all full-time undergraduates at public and private nonprofit four-year colleges and universities attend institutions charging tuition and fees of $11,093 or less, and half attend institutions with published tuition and fees of $11,093 or more.

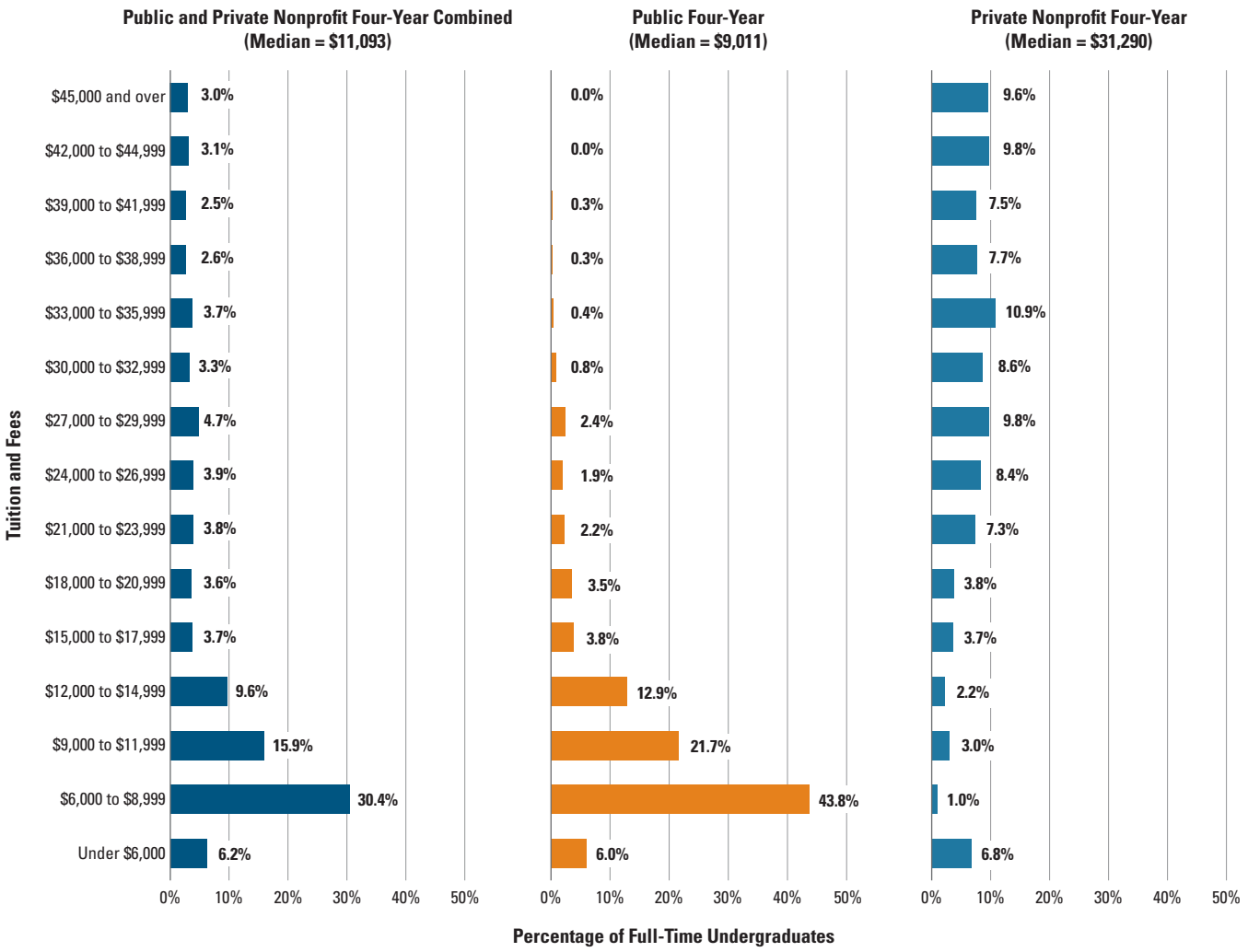
– The median full-time public four-year undergraduate, including both in-state and out-of-state students, is enrolled at an institution with published tuition and fees of $9,011, while the median full-time undergraduate in the private nonprofit four-year sector faces published charges of $31,290.

– About 8% of undergraduates at private nonprofit four-year colleges and universities are enrolled in institutions with published prices below the median for the public sector. Many of these are special-focus schools.

– Less than 2% of undergraduates at public four-year colleges and universities are enrolled in institutions with published prices above the median for the private sector. All of these students are enrolled outside their states of residence.

– About 10% of private nonprofit four-year college undergraduates attend institutions with published tuition and fees of $45,000 or more.

FIGURE 2 Distribution of Full-Time Undergraduates at Four-Year Institutions by Published Tuition and Fees, 2013-14



NOTE: For out-of-state students enrolled in public four-year colleges, the nonresident premium has been added to in-state tuition and fees. Some out-of-state students benefit from reciprocity agreements, which allow students from neighboring states to pay less than the full out-of-state price. The distribution of students across institutions is based on the latest available enrollment data, which are for fall 2012. Percentages may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: The College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges.

Variation in Increases in Tuition and Fees, 2013-14

Although the average increase in published tuition and fees at public four-year colleges in 2013-14 was 2.9% for in-state undergraduates and 3.1% for out-of-state undergraduates, 12% of full-time undergraduates at public four-year colleges and universities attend institutions that did not increase their published tuition and fees and 12% attend institutions that increased their prices by 6% or more.

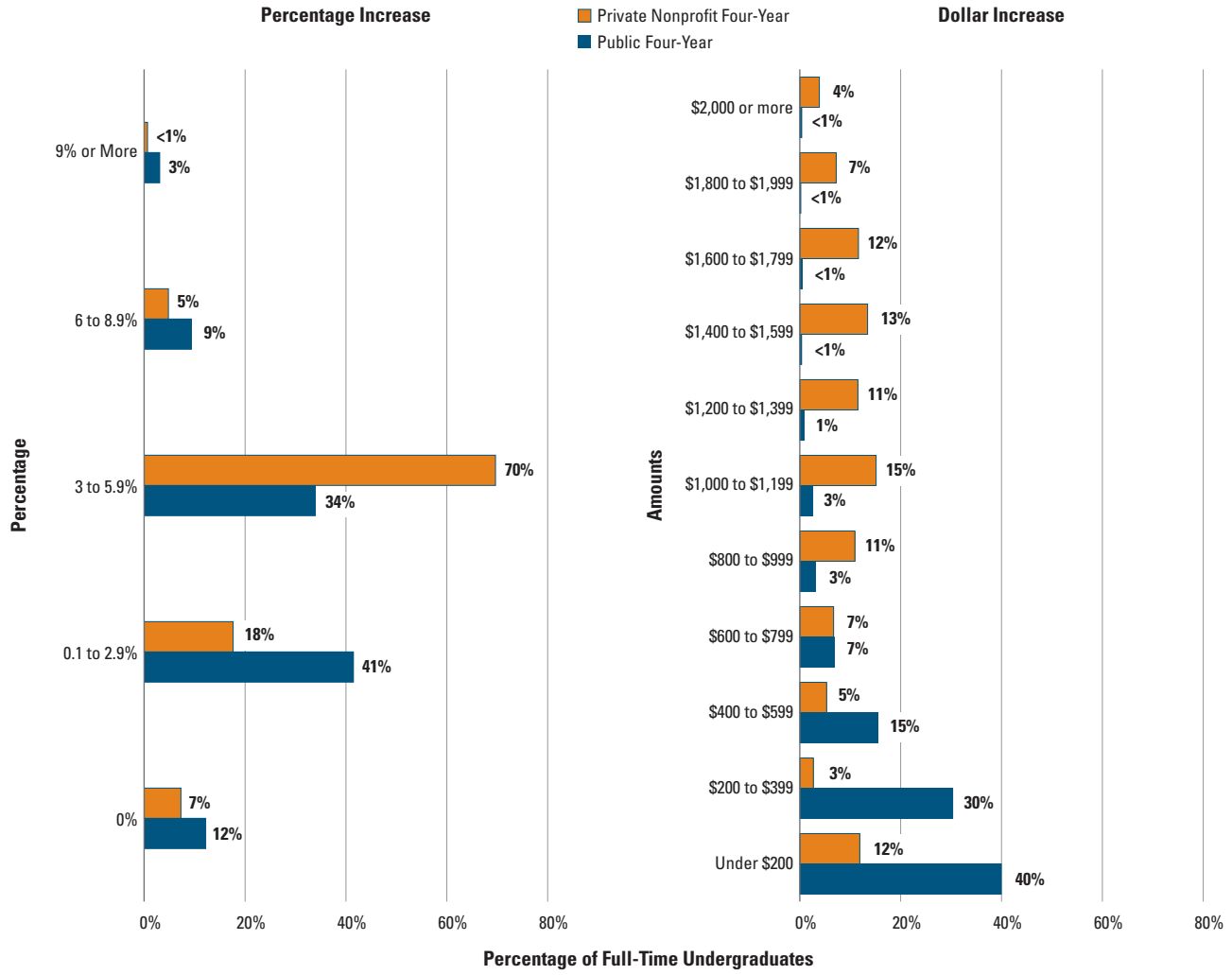
– The average increase in tuition and fees at private nonprofit four-year colleges and universities in 2013-14 was 3.8%, and 70% of the full-time undergraduates in this sector attend institutions that increased their tuition and fees by between 3% and 6%. About a quarter of undergraduates in this sector attend institutions that increased their prices by less than 3%, while less than 1% faced increases of 9% or more.

– The median 2013-14 dollar increase in published tuition and fees for public four-year college undergraduates was $270. The median dollar increase for private nonprofit four-year college undergraduates was $1,160.

ALSO IMPORTANT:

– Increases in published prices do not necessarily correspond to increases in the amounts students pay. The amounts students pay also depend on the amount of grant aid they receive.

FIGURE 3 Distribution of Full-Time Undergraduates at Four-Year Institutions by Percentage and Dollar Increase in Published Tuition and Fees, 2013-14

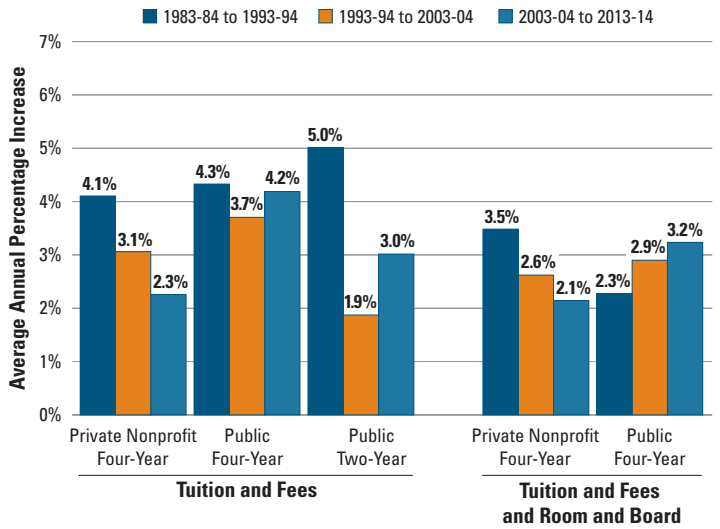


NOTE: For out-of-state students enrolled in public four-year colleges, the nonresident premium has been added to in-state tuition and fees. Some out-of-state students benefit from reciprocity agreements, which allow students from neighboring states to pay less than the full out-of-state price. The distribution of students across institutions is based on the latest available enrollment data, which are for fall 2012. Percentages may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: The College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges.

Tuition and Fee and Room and Board Charges over Time

FIGURE 4
Average Annual Percentage Increases in Inflation-Adjusted Published Prices by Decade, 1983-84 to 2013-14



Each bar in Figure 4 shows the average annual rate of growth of published prices in inflation-adjusted dollars over a 10-year period. For example, from 2003-04 to 2013-14, average published tuition and fees at private nonprofit four-year colleges rose by an average of 2.3% per year beyond increases in the Consumer Price Index.

SOURCES: The College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges; NCES, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

FIGURE 5
Inflation-Adjusted Published Tuition and Fees Relative to 1983-84, 1983-84 to 2013-14 (1983-84 = 100)

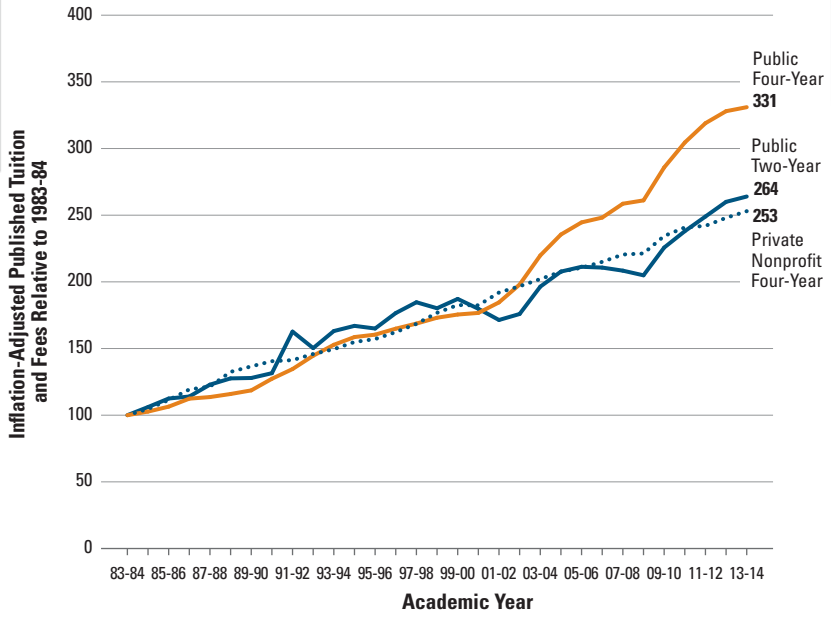


Figure 5 shows published tuition and fees by sector, adjusted for inflation, as a percentage of 1983-84 published prices. For example, a value of 331 indicates that the tuition and fee price in the public four-year sector in 2013-14 is 3.31 times as high as it was in 1983-84, after adjusting for increases in the Consumer Price Index.

SOURCES: The College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges; NCES, IPEDS.

The 2.9% one-year increase in average published tuition and fees for in-state students at public four-year institutions in 2013-14 was 0.9% after adjusting for inflation. This relatively small increase in prices means that despite very large annual increases earlier in the decade, tuition inflation between 2003-04 and 2013-14 was similar to that between 1983-84 and 1993-94.

- When room and board are included, total charges at public four-year institutions rose more rapidly between 2003-04 and 2013-14 than they did during either of the two preceding decades.
- The average annual rate of increase in inflation-adjusted tuition and fees at private nonprofit four-year colleges and universities declined from 4.1% between 1983-84 and 1993-94 to 3.1% between 1993-94 and 2003-04, and to 2.3% over the most recent decade.
- Percentage increases in average tuition and fees at public two-year colleges fluctuate widely, although dollar increases are always much smaller than those in other sectors. The 3.5% increase in 2013-14 translated into a 1.5% increase after adjusting for inflation, the smallest real increase since 2008-09 but a larger increase than in many earlier years.
- Over the 30 years from 1983-84 to 2013-14, average published tuition and fees at private nonprofit four-year institutions rose by 153%, from $11,909 (in 2013 dollars) to $30,094. The average published price at public two-year colleges rose by 164%, from $1,235 (in 2013 dollars) to $3,264, while the increase for in-state students at public four-year institutions was 231%, from $2,684 to $8,893.

ALSO IMPORTANT:

- About 40% of full-time dependent students enrolled in public four-year institutions live on campus. Another 40% live in off-campus housing and about 20% live with their parents. Among dependent students at private nonprofit four-year colleges, 70% live on campus, 17% live in off-campus housing, and 12% live with their parents. (NCES, NPSAS, 2008)

Tuition and Fee and Room and Board Charges over Time

The annual increase in inflation-adjusted average tuition and fees at public four-year colleges and universities has declined in each of the past five years, from 9.5% in 2009-10 to 0.9% in 2013-14.

– Average published tuition and fees at public four-year colleges and universities increased by 19% beyond the rate of inflation over the five years from 2003-04 to 2008-09, and by another 27% between 2008-09 and 2013-14.

– The 14% real increase in average published tuition and fees at private nonprofit four-year institutions from 2008-09 to 2013-14 was larger than the 9% increase over the previous five years.

– The annual increase in inflation-adjusted average published tuition and fees at public two-year colleges declined from 10.2% in 2009-10 to 5.4% in 2010-11 and to 4.6% in 2011-12 and 2012-13, and was 1.5% in 2013-14.

– Average published tuition and fees at public two-year colleges increased by just 4% in inflation-adjusted dollars, from $2,425 (in 2013 dollars) in 2003-04 to $2,530 in 2008-09, but by 29%, to $3,264 in 2013-14.

– In both the public four-year and private nonprofit four-year sectors, the largest one-year percentage increase in the constant dollar published price for tuition, fees, and room and board from 2003-04 to 2013-14 was in 2009-10.

TABLE 2A Average Tuition and Fee and Room and Board Charges in 2013 Dollars, 1973-74 to 2013-14, Selected Years

	Tuition and Fees in 2013 Dollars						Tuition, Fees, and Room and Board in 2013 Dollars			
	Private Nonprofit Four-Year	Five-Year % Change	Public Four-Year	Five-Year % Change	Public Two-Year	Five-Year % Change	Private Nonprofit Four-Year	Five-Year % Change	Public Four-Year	Five-Year % Change
1973-74	$10,783	—	$2,710	—	$1,445	—	$16,979	—	$8,416	—
1978-79	$10,517	–2%	$2,446	–10%	$1,163	–20%	$16,391	–3%	$7,627	–9%
1983-84	$11,909	13%	$2,684	10%	$1,235	6%	$18,143	11%	$8,027	5%
1988-89	$15,778	32%	$3,111	16%	$1,575	28%	$22,985	27%	$8,782	9%
1993-94	$17,806	13%	$4,101	32%	$2,014	28%	$25,552	11%	$10,049	14%
1998-99	$21,054	18%	$4,648	13%	$2,224	10%	$29,290	15%	$11,120	11%
2003-04	$24,071	14%	$5,900	27%	$2,425	9%	$33,098	13%	$13,376	20%
2008-09	$26,356	9%	$7,008	19%	$2,530	4%	$35,895	8%	$15,263	14%
2013-14	$30,094	14%	$8,893	27%	$3,264	29%	$40,917	14%	$18,391	20%

TABLE 2B Average Tuition and Fee and Room and Board Charges in 2013 Dollars, 2003-04 to 2013-14

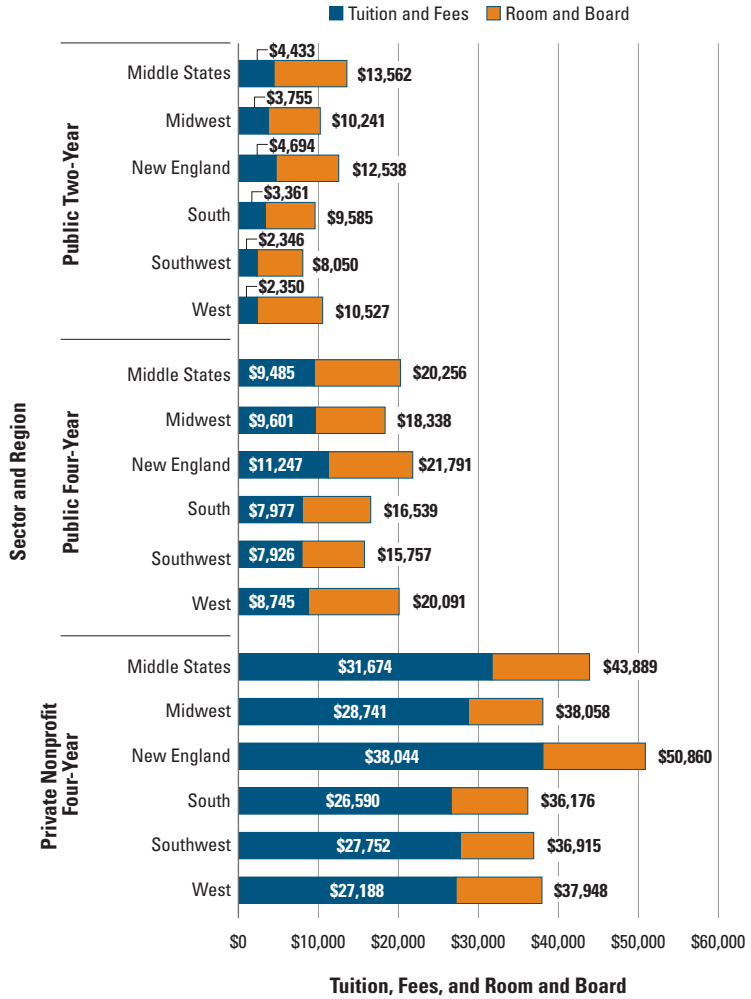
	Tuition and Fees in 2013 Dollars						Tuition, Fees, and Room and Board in 2013 Dollars			
	Private Nonprofit Four-Year	One-Year % Change	Public Four-Year	One-Year % Change	Public Two-Year	One-Year % Change	Private Nonprofit Four-Year	One-Year % Change	Public Four-Year	One-Year % Change
2003-04	$24,071	—	$5,900	—	$2,425	—	$33,098	—	$13,376	—
2004-05	$24,722	2.7%	$6,322	7.2%	$2,564	5.7%	$33,874	2.3%	$14,031	4.9%
2005-06	$25,081	1.5%	$6,566	3.9%	$2,609	1.7%	$34,362	1.4%	$14,483	3.2%
2006-07	$25,607	2.1%	$6,662	1.5%	$2,601	–0.3%	$35,007	1.9%	$14,735	1.7%
2007-08	$26,264	2.6%	$6,943	4.2%	$2,573	–1.1%	$35,878	2.5%	$15,204	3.2%
2008-09	$26,356	0.4%	$7,008	0.9%	$2,530	–1.7%	$35,895	0.0%	$15,263	0.4%
2009-10	$27,920	5.9%	$7,672	9.5%	$2,787	10.2%	$38,041	6.0%	$16,526	8.3%
2010-11	$28,679	2.7%	$8,174	6.5%	$2,938	5.4%	$39,072	2.7%	$17,335	4.9%
2011-12	$28,830	0.5%	$8,557	4.7%	$3,074	4.6%	$39,261	0.5%	$17,739	2.3%
2012-13	$29,593	2.6%	$8,821	3.1%	$3,216	4.6%	$40,261	2.5%	$18,171	2.4%
2013-14	$30,094	1.8%	$8,893	0.9%	$3,264	1.5%	$40,917	1.7%	$18,391	1.2%

SOURCES: The College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges; NCES, IPEDS.

See Table 2 and Table 3 online for historical data on tuition and fee and room and board charges.

Regional Variation in Charges

FIGURE 6
Average Tuition and Fee and Room and Board Charges by College Board Region and Sector, 2013-14 (Enrollment-Weighted)



NOTE: Public two-year room and board charges are based on commuter housing and food costs. States and territories included in the regions are as follows: Middle States: DC, DE, MD, NJ, NY, PA, and PR; Midwest: IA, IL, IN, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, ND, OH, SD, WI, and WV; New England: CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, and VT; South: AL, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, and VA; Southwest: AR, NM, OK, and TX; West: AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA, and WY.

SOURCE: The College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges.

In 2013-14, average published tuition and fees for in-state students at public four-year colleges range from $7,926 in the Southwest to $11,247 in New England.

- In 2013-14, average published tuition and fees for full-time students at public two-year colleges range from $2,346 in the Southwest and $2,350 in the West to $4,694 in New England.
- The largest dollar gap between average 2013-14 tuition and fees at public four-year and public two-year institutions is $6,553 in New England, and the smallest gap is $4,616 in the South.
- Over the decade from 2003-04 to 2013-14, dollar increases in average public four-year tuition and fees ranged from $1,955 (in 2013 dollars) in the Middle States region to $4,048 in the West. Percentage increases ranged from 26% in the Middle States region to 86% in the West.
- The percentage increase in public four-year college tuition and fees over the decade beginning in 2003-04 was about twice as large in the West as in New England, but the average published tuition and fee price in the West in 2013-14 is $2,502 lower than the price in New England.
- The largest percentage increase in public two-year college tuition and fees over the decade beginning in 2003-04 was 70% in the West, which has the second lowest published tuition and fees in 2013-14.
- Room and board charges at public four-year institutions are highest in the West. The Middle States region had the highest average tuition, fees, room and board combined in 2003-04, but the highest charges in 2013-14 are in New England.

Ten-Year Dollar Change and Percentage Change in Inflation-Adjusted Tuition and Fees, by Sector and College Board Region, 2003-04 to 2013-14

	Public Two-Year		Public Four-Year		Private Nonprofit Four-Year	
Region	Ten-Year $ Change	Ten-Year % Change	Ten-Year $ Change	Ten-Year % Change	Ten-Year $ Change	Ten-Year % Change
Middle States	$521	13%	$1,955	26%	$5,967	23%
Midwest	$790	27%	$2,685	39%	$6,279	28%
New England	$934	25%	$3,322	42%	$7,271	24%
South	$1,063	46%	$3,144	65%	$5,847	28%
Southwest	$622	36%	$2,940	59%	$9,022	48%
West	$968	70%	$4,048	86%	$3,240	14%

See Table 4 online for historical data on tuition and fees by region.

In-State Tuition and Fees by State — Public Institutions

In 2013-14, the highest published in-state tuition and fees in both public four-year and public two-year institutions are in New Hampshire and Vermont. In-state tuition and fees average $14,665 and $6,736 for public four-year and public two-year institutions, respectively, in New Hampshire and $13,958 and $7,090 in Vermont. For the nation as a whole, average in-state tuition and fee prices are $8,893 for public four-year and $3,264 for public two-year institutions.

– The lowest published in-state tuition and fees for public four-year colleges and universities in 2013-14 are $4,404 in Wyoming and $5,885 in Alaska.

– The lowest published in-state tuition and fees for public two-year colleges in 2013-14 are $1,424 in California and $1,696 in New Mexico.

– Over the five years from 2008-09 to 2013-14, percentage increases in public four-year in-state tuition and fees ranged from 5% in Missouri ($417 in 2013 dollars) and 8% in Maryland ($625) to 65% in Georgia ($3,094) and 70% in Arizona ($4,135). Georgia's $7,823 average tuition remains below the national average of $8,893.

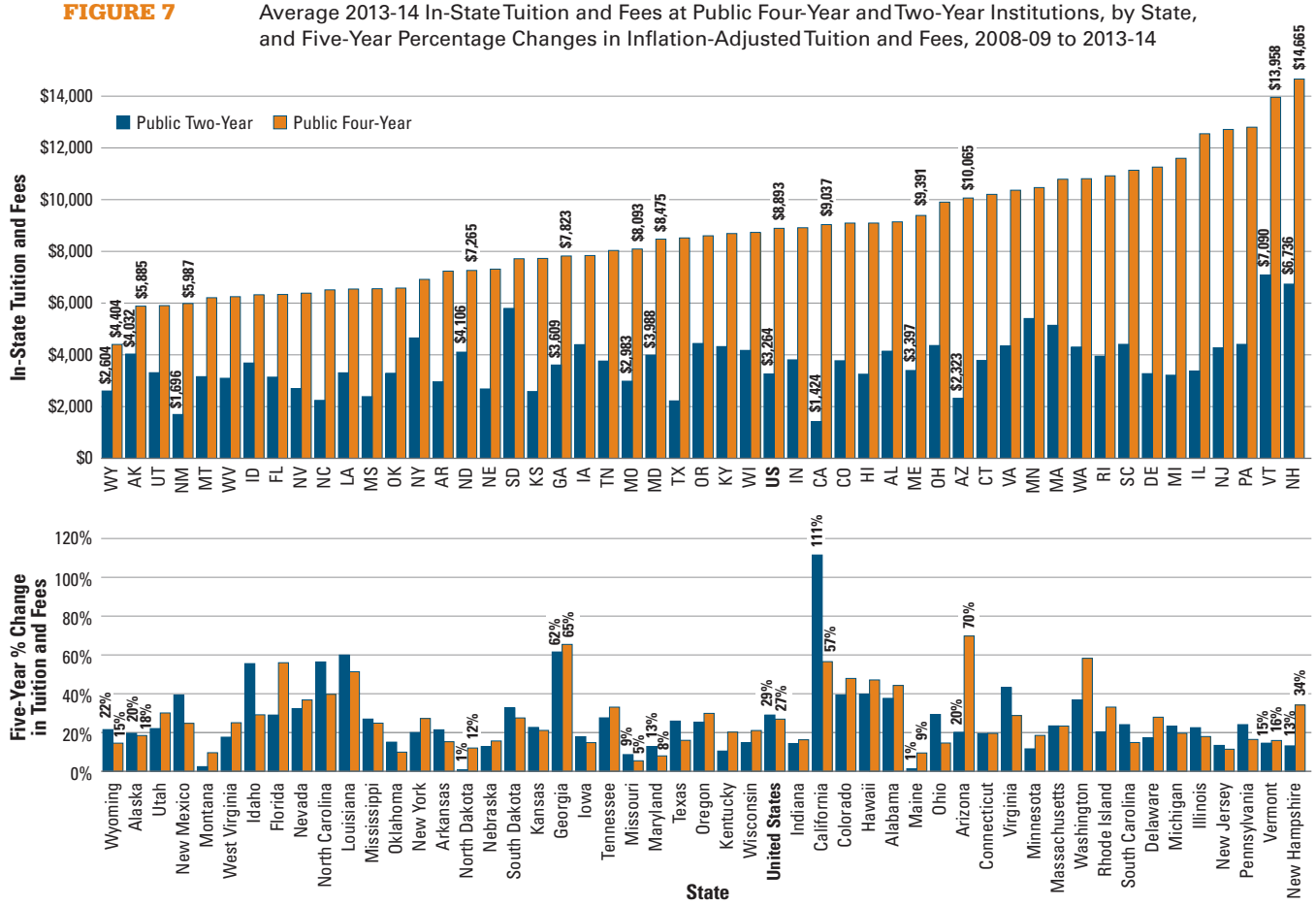
– Over the five years from 2008-09 to 2013-14, percentage changes in public two-year in-state tuition and fees ranged from 1% in Maine ($45 in 2013 dollars) and North Dakota ($31 in 2013 dollars) to 62% in Georgia ($1,375) and 111% in California ($751), which still has the lowest prices in the country.

ALSO IMPORTANT:

– As Figure 15B indicates, New Hampshire had the lowest appropriations per $1,000 of personal income of any state in 2012-13, and Vermont had the fifth lowest. Wyoming had the highest appropriations per $1,000 of personal income and New Mexico had the third highest.

– Arizona, which had the largest percentage increase in public four-year tuition and fees over the past five years, also faced the second largest percentage decline in appropriations per $1,000 of personal income (69%) from 2007-08 to 2012-13. In contrast, Maryland faced only a 10% decline over these years. (Illinois State University, Grapevine data)

FIGURE 7 Average 2013-14 In-State Tuition and Fees at Public Four-Year and Two-Year Institutions, by State, and Five-Year Percentage Changes in Inflation-Adjusted Tuition and Fees, 2008-09 to 2013-14



SOURCE: The College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges.

See Table 5 online for additional data on tuition and fees by state.

Out-of-State Tuition and Fees by State — Public Four-Year Institutions

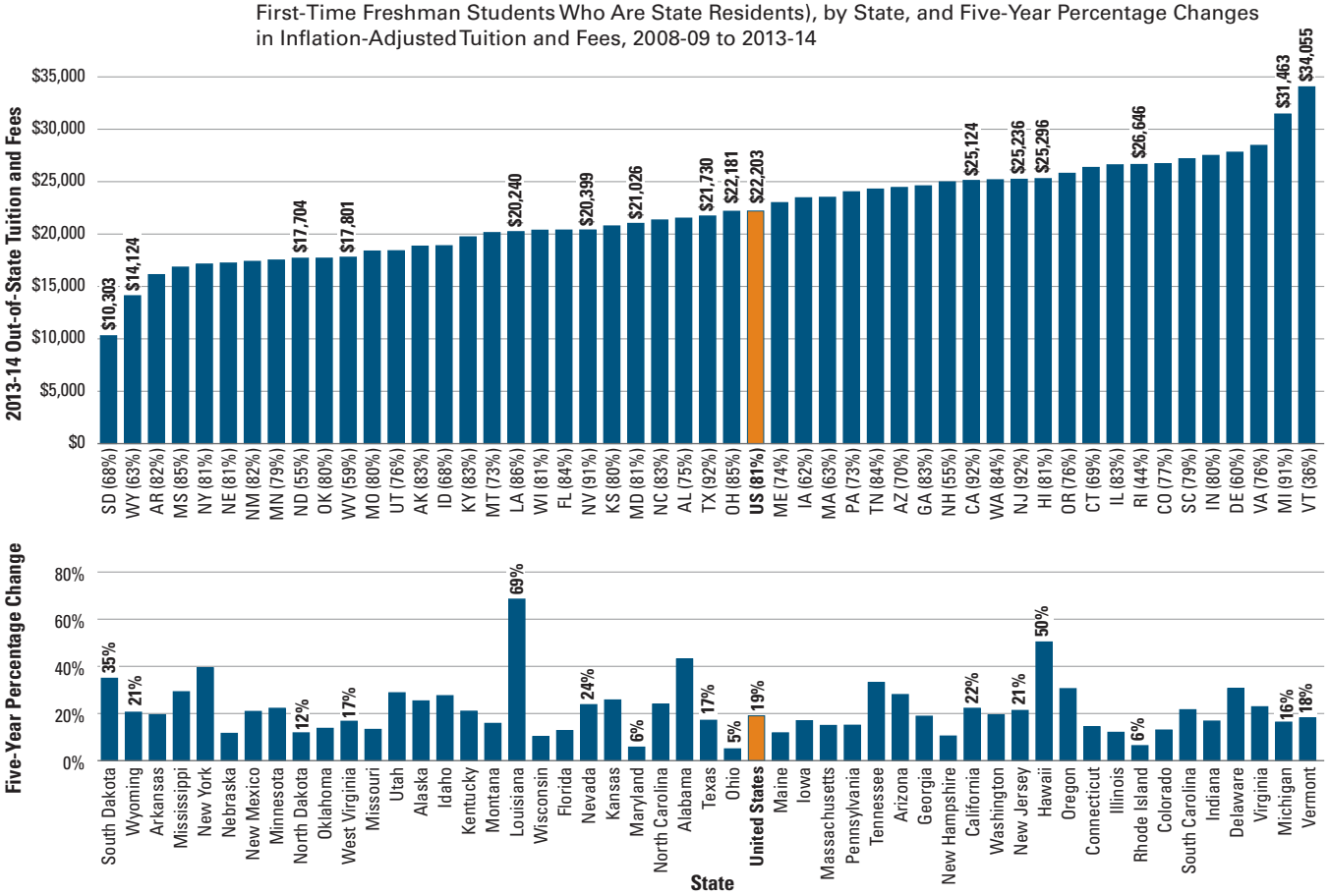
In 2013-14, the highest published out-of-state tuition and fees at public four-year institutions are in Michigan ($31,463) and Vermont ($34,055). For the nation as a whole, the average out-of-state tuition and fee price at public four-year institutions is $22,203.

- The lowest published out-of-state tuition and fees for public four-year colleges and universities in 2013-14 are $10,303 in South Dakota and $14,124 in Wyoming.
- Over the five years from 2008-09 to 2013-14, percentage increases in public four-year out-of-state tuition and fees ranged from 5% in Ohio ($1,061 in 2013 dollars) and 6% in Maryland ($1,146) and Rhode Island ($1,601) to 50% in Hawaii ($8,472) and 69% in Louisiana ($8,230). Rhode Island's out-of-state tuition remains higher than the national average and Louisiana's remains lower.
- In fall 2010, the percentage of all first-time freshman students who were residents of the state ranged from 36% in Vermont and 44% in Rhode Island to 91% in Michigan and Nevada and 92% in California, Texas, and New Jersey.
- The out-of-state premium in published tuition and fees ranges from $2,586 in South Dakota and $7,062 in Minnesota to $19,863 in Michigan and $20,097 in Vermont.

ALSO IMPORTANT:

- Some states have high levels of net in-migration of students. For example, in fall 2010, 39,500 out-of-state residents came to Pennsylvania to begin college and about half of that number of state residents (19,300) went elsewhere to study. In West Virginia, 9,300 out-of-state residents enrolled and only 22% as many (2,000) left the state. (NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2011*, Table 232)
- Other states have high levels of net out-migration of students. For example, in fall 2010, 35,000 New Jersey residents left the state to begin college — over six times as many as the 5,500 who came to New Jersey to study. (NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2011*, Table 232)
- Only 53% of Vermont residents beginning college in fall 2010 stayed in Vermont for college, compared to 93% of Utah residents. (NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2011*, Table 232)

FIGURE 8 Average 2013-14 Out-of-State Tuition and Fees at Public Four-Year Institutions (and Percentage of First-Time Freshman Students Who Are State Residents), by State, and Five-Year Percentage Changes in Inflation-Adjusted Tuition and Fees, 2008-09 to 2013-14



NOTE: The percentages on the *x*-axis in the top graph represent the proportion of fall 2010 first-time freshman students in each state who are state residents.

SOURCES: The College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges; NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2011*, Table 232.

Tuition and Fees by State — Flagship Universities

In 2013-14, published tuition and fees for in-state students at flagship universities range from $4,404 at the University of Wyoming and $5,988 at the University of Alaska at Fairbanks to $16,496 at the University of New Hampshire and $17,926 at Penn State–University Park.

– Changes in published tuition and fees for in-state students at flagship universities over the five years from 2008-09 to 2013-14 ranged from a 4% real increase at the University of Oklahoma to an increase of 77% at the University of Arizona.

– At 19 flagship universities, in-state tuition and fees went up less than the overall rate of inflation between 2012-13 and 2013-14. The largest increase after adjusting for inflation was 10% at Louisiana State University (online Table 6).

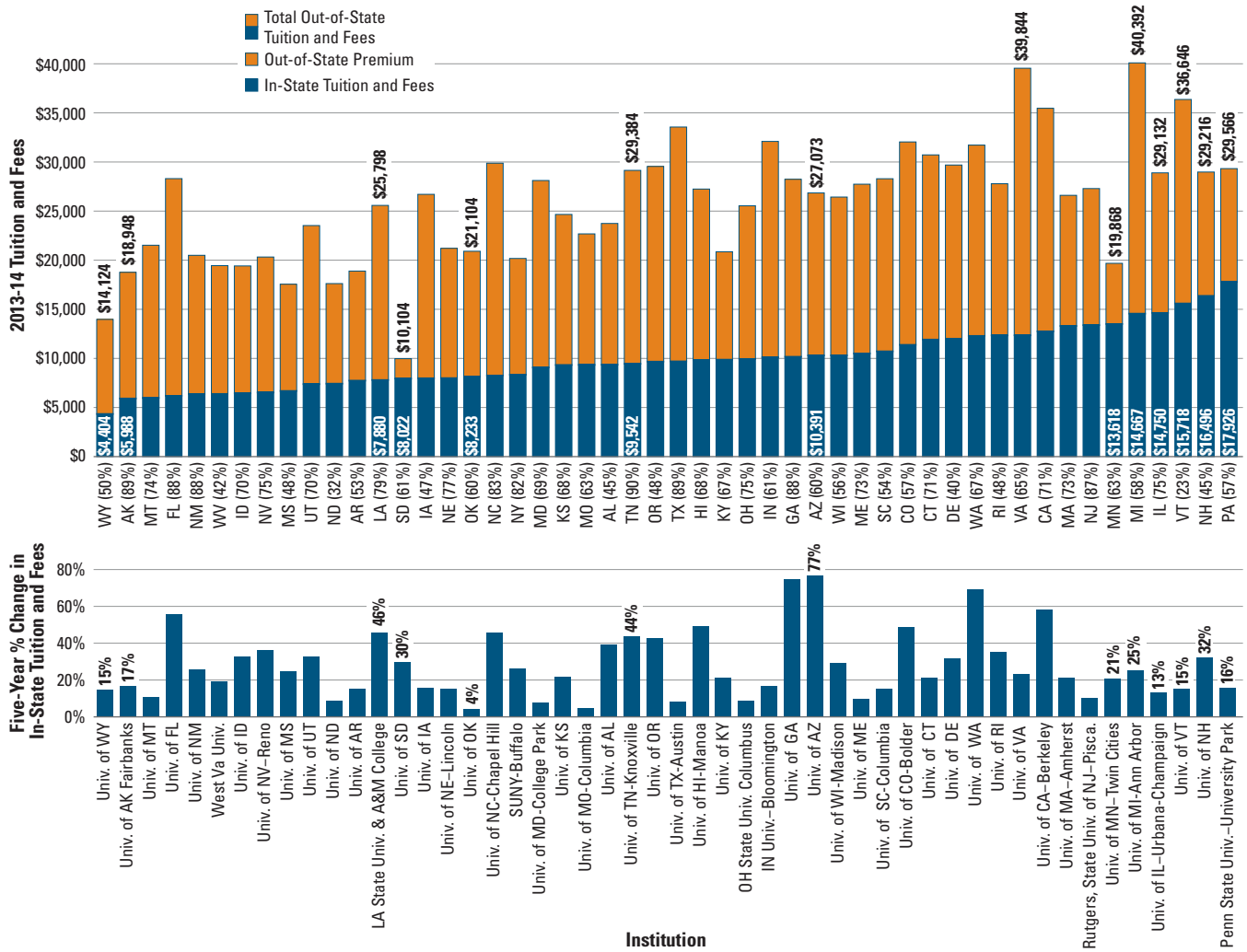
– In 2013-14, published tuition and fees for out-of-state students at flagship universities range from $10,104 at the University of South Dakota and $14,124 at the University of Wyoming to $39,844 at the University of Virginia and $40,392 at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

– At 12 flagship universities, the published tuition and fees for out-of-state students declined in inflation-adjusted dollars in 2013-14. In contrast, the largest increase was 14% at Louisiana State University (online Table 6).

– Changes in published prices for out-of-state students at flagship universities over the five years from 2008-09 to 2013-14 ranged from a 5% increase in inflation-adjusted dollars at the University of Illinois–Urbana Champaign, to a 76% increase at Louisiana State University (online Table 6).

– In fall 2012, the percentage of first-time freshman students at flagship universities who were from the state ranged from a low of 23% at the University of Vermont to 90% at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville.

FIGURE 9 2013-14 Tuition and Fees at Flagship Universities (and Percentage of First-Time Freshman Students Who Are State Residents), by State, and Five-Year Percentage Changes in Inflation-Adjusted Tuition and Fees, 2008-09 to 2013-14



NOTE: The percentages on the *x*-axis in the top graph represent the percentage of fall 2012 first-time freshman students at each institution who are state residents.

SOURCES: The College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges; NCES, IPEDS College Navigator.

See Table 6 online for additional data on tuition and fees at flagship universities.

Average Net Price — Public Institutions

Because of increases in grant aid and tax benefits, the average net price paid by full-time in-state students enrolled in public four-year colleges and universities was $650 lower (in 2013 dollars) in 2009-10 than it had been two years earlier. However, between 2009-10 and 2013-14, the average net price increased from $1,940 (in 2013 dollars) to an estimated $3,120.

– In 2013-14, full-time students enrolled in public four-year institutions receive an estimated average of $5,770 in grant aid and tax benefits to help them pay the average published tuition and fees of $8,890.

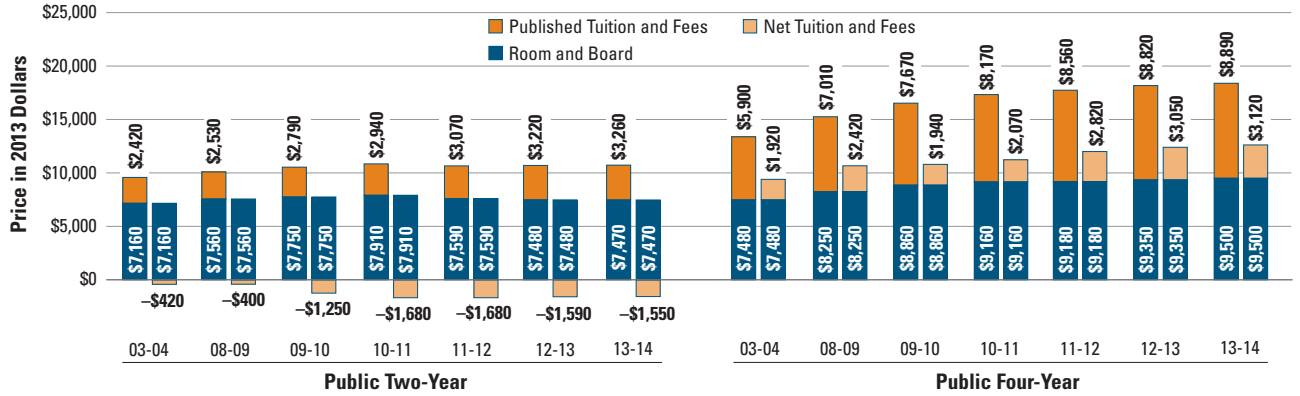
– Between 2008-09 and 2013-14, average published tuition and fees at public four-year colleges and universities increased by about $1,880 (in 2013 dollars) from $7,010 to $8,890. About $1,180 of this $1,880 increase was covered by increases in grant aid from all sources and federal education tax credits and deductions, with the student share increasing by about $700.

– The average full-time undergraduate enrolled in a public four-year college receives enough grant aid to cover a significant portion of tuition and fees, but not to cover any other expenses. As a result, total net price — including tuition and fees as well as room and board — equals the $3,120 in net tuition and fees plus the full $9,500 for room and board, yielding an estimated total net price of $12,620 in 2013-14.

– In 2013-14, undergraduates enrolled full time in public two-year institutions receive an estimated average $4,810 in grant aid and tax benefits to help them pay for college.

– In 2013-14, the average student enrolled full time in a public two-year college receives enough funding through federal tax benefits and grant aid from all sources to cover tuition and fees, plus about $1,550 in other expenses.

FIGURE 10 Published In-State Tuition and Fees, Net Tuition and Fees, and Room and Board in 2013 Dollars, Full-Time Undergraduate Students at Public Institutions, 2003-04 to 2013-14, Selected Years



	93-94	98-99	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14
Public Two-Year Institutions													
Published Tuition and Fees	$2,010	$2,220	$2,420	$2,560	$2,610	$2,600	$2,570	$2,530	$2,790	$2,940	$3,070	$3,220	$3,260
Total Grant Aid and Tax Benefits	$1,410	$2,450	$2,840	$2,790	$2,660	$2,570	$2,550	$2,930	$4,040	$4,620	$4,750	$4,810	$4,810
Net Tuition and Fees	$600	-$230	-$420	-$230	-$50	$30	$20	-$400	-$1,250	-$1,680	-$1,680	-$1,590	-$1,550
Published Tuition, Fees, Room, and Board	$8,370	$9,140	$9,580	$9,760	$9,750	$10,110	$10,320	$10,090	$10,540	$10,850	$10,660	$10,700	$10,730
Net Tuition, Fees, Room, and Board	$6,960	$6,690	$6,740	$6,970	$7,090	$7,540	$7,770	$7,160	$6,500	$6,230	$5,910	$5,890	$5,920
Public Four-Year Institutions													
Published Tuition and Fees	$4,100	$4,650	$5,900	$6,320	$6,570	$6,660	$6,940	$7,010	$7,670	$8,170	$8,560	$8,820	$8,890
Total Grant Aid and Tax Benefits	$2,060	$3,090	$3,980	$4,110	$4,110	$4,210	$4,350	$4,590	$5,730	$6,100	$5,740	$5,770	$5,770
Net Tuition and Fees	$2,040	$1,560	$1,920	$2,210	$2,460	$2,450	$2,590	$2,420	$1,940	$2,070	$2,820	$3,050	$3,120
Published Tuition, Fees, Room, and Board	$10,050	$11,120	$13,380	$14,030	$14,480	$14,740	$15,200	$15,260	$16,530	$17,330	$17,740	$18,170	$18,390
Net Tuition, Fees, Room, and Board	$7,990	$8,030	$9,400	$9,920	$10,370	$10,530	$10,850	$10,670	$10,800	$11,230	$12,000	$12,400	$12,620

Because financial aid data for 2013-14 are not yet available, financial aid and the resulting net prices for 2013-14 are preliminary estimates.

NOTE: Prices have been rounded to the nearest $10.

SOURCES: The College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges; The College Board, *Trends in Student Aid 2013;* calculations by the authors.

 See Table 7, Figures 2010_8A, 2010_8B, 2011_8A, 2011_8B, and 2012_11A online for additional data on net price at public institutions.

Average Net Price — Private Institutions

The average net tuition and fee price paid by full-time undergraduates enrolled in private nonprofit four-year colleges and universities declined (in inflation-adjusted dollars) each year between 2007-08 and 2011-12 because increases in grant aid per student were larger than increases in published prices. Average net price has increased from $11,550 in 2011-12 to an estimated $12,460 in 2013-14.

– On average, net tuition and fees for private nonprofit four-year institutions are lower in inflation-adjusted dollars in 2013-14 than they were a decade earlier — $12,460 versus $13,600.

– In 2013-14, on average, undergraduates enrolled full time in private nonprofit four-year institutions receive an estimated $17,630 in grant aid and tax benefits to help them pay for college.

– The average full-time undergraduate enrolled in a private nonprofit four-year college receives enough grant aid to cover about 60% of tuition and fees, but not to cover any other expenses. As a result, total net price — including tuition and fees as well as room and board — equals the $12,460 in net tuition and fees plus the full $10,830 for room and board, yielding an estimated total net price of $23,290 in 2013-14.

ALSO IMPORTANT:

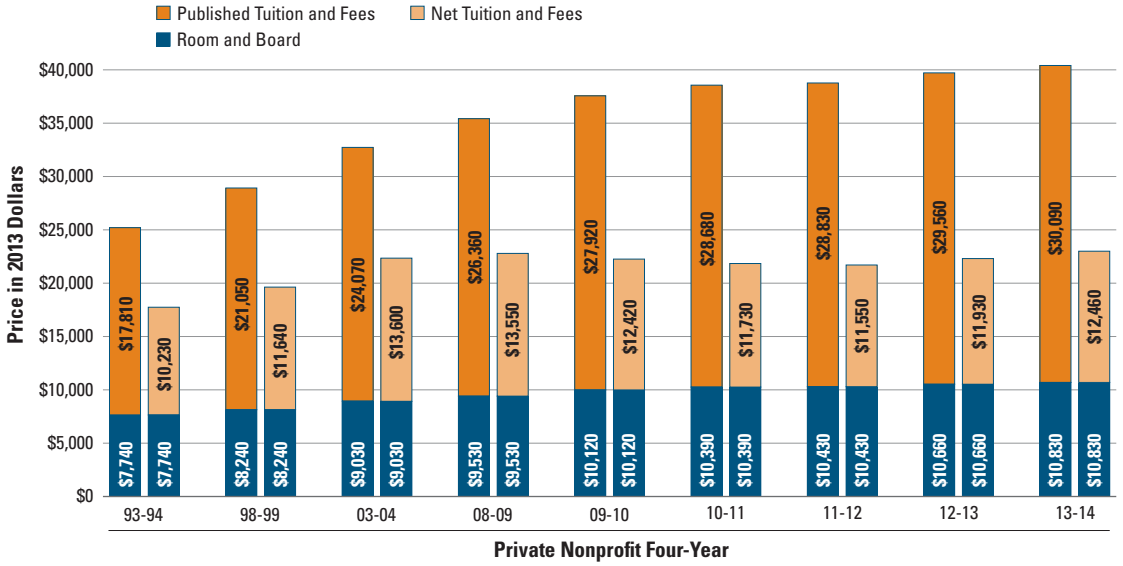
– Large increases in federal Pell Grants and veterans benefits in 2009-10, combined with the 2009 implementation of the American Opportunity Tax Credit, had a significant impact on the net prices paid by students who benefit from these programs.

– Net prices vary considerably across students within institutions and within sectors. For those who do not receive grant aid or tax benefits, the net price is equal to the published price.

– In 2013-14, net tuition and fees for full-time students at private for-profit institutions, after considering grant aid from all sources and federal education tax credits and deductions, average about $3,420, compared to published tuition and fees of about $15,130.

FIGURE 11

Published Tuition and Fees, Net Tuition and Fees, and Room and Board in 2013 Dollars, Full-Time Undergraduate Students at Private Nonprofit Four-Year Institutions, 1993-94 to 2013-14, Selected Years



	93-94	98-99	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14
Published Tuition and Fees	$17,810	$21,050	$24,070	$24,720	$25,080	$25,610	$26,260	$26,360	$27,920	$28,680	$28,830	$29,560	$30,090
Total Grant Aid and Tax Benefits	$7,580	$9,410	$10,470	$10,860	$11,170	$11,500	$11,940	$12,810	$15,500	$16,950	$17,280	$17,630	$17,630
Net Tuition and Fees	$10,230	$11,640	$13,600	$13,860	$13,910	$14,110	$14,320	$13,550	$12,420	$11,730	$11,550	$11,930	$12,460
Published Tuition, Fees, Room, and Board	$25,550	$29,290	$33,100	$33,870	$34,360	$35,010	$35,880	$35,890	$38,040	$39,070	$39,260	$40,220	$40,920
Net Tuition, Fees, Room, and Board	$17,970	$19,880	$22,630	$23,010	$23,190	$23,510	$23,940	$23,080	$22,540	$22,120	$21,980	$22,590	$23,290

Because financial aid data for 2013-14 are not yet available, financial aid and the resulting net prices for 2013-14 are preliminary estimates.

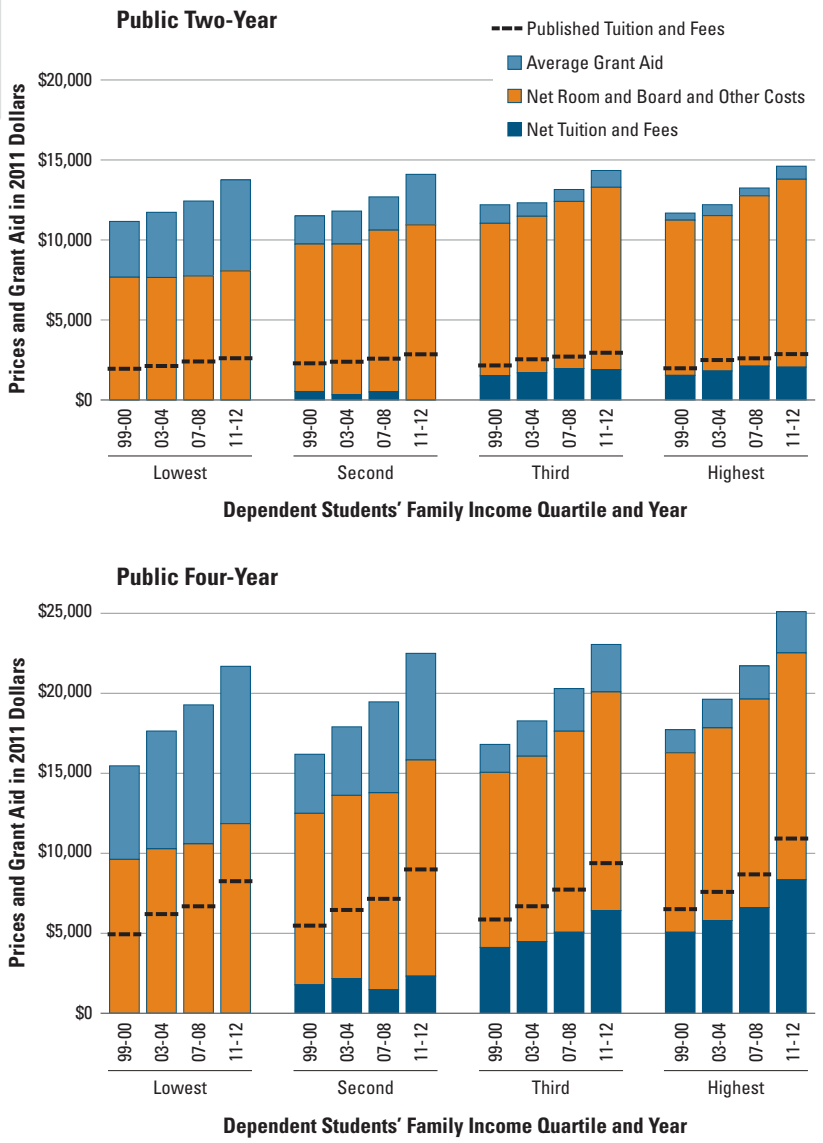
NOTE: Prices have been rounded to the nearest $10.

SOURCES: The College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges; The College Board, *Trends in Student Aid 2013;* calculations by the authors.

See Table 8, Figures 2010_9A, 2010_9B, 2011_9A, 2011_9B, and 2012_11B online for additional data on net price at private institutions.

Net Price by Income Group — Public Institutions

FIGURE 12
Net Tuition and Fees, Net Room and Board and Other Costs, and Total Grant Aid in 2011 Dollars by Family Income, Full-Time Dependent Students at Public Institutions, 1999-2000, 2003-04, 2007-08, and 2011-12



Net price measures the amount students pay after grant aid. In Figures 12 and 13, the dark blue segment represents average published tuition and fees less average total grant aid per student. When there is no dark blue segment, average grant aid exceeds tuition and fees. The orange segment represents average other costs of attendance, including room and board, books and supplies, and transportation, after subtracting any average grant aid exceeding published tuition and fees. The total height of the bars, including the light blue average grant segment, represents total published cost of attendance.

NOTE: The 2011-12 numbers were revised in December 2013. Grant aid includes grants from all sources and veterans' benefits, but not federal tax credits and deductions. Income categories (all in 2011 dollars) for each year are: lowest: less than $30,000; second: $30,000 to $64,999; third: $65,000 to $105,999; highest: $106,000 or higher.

SOURCE: NCES, National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008, and 2012.

From 1999-2000 through 2011-12, on average, grant aid from all sources covered tuition and fees for students from families with incomes below $30,000 (in 2011 dollars) enrolled in public two-year and public four-year institutions.

– In 2011-12, net tuition and fees at public two-year colleges ranged from $0 for students in the lower half of the income distribution to $2,051 for the highest-income group.

– Net tuition and fees at public four-year institutions ranged from $0 for the lowest-income group to $8,346 for the highest-income group.

– From 1999-2000 through 2011-12, grant aid covered an average of about 25% of published tuition and fees for public four-year college students from families in the highest-income group and about one-third for upper-middle-income students.

ALSO IMPORTANT:

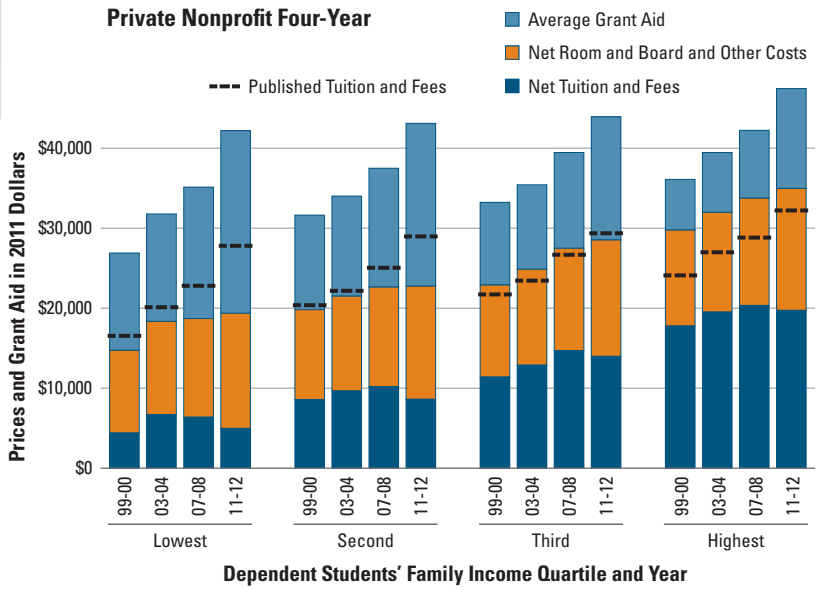
– Tax credits and deductions are not included in the net price estimates in Figures 12 and 13. Total subsidies from federal education tax credits and deductions increased from about $7 billion in 2008 to about $20 billion in 2011.

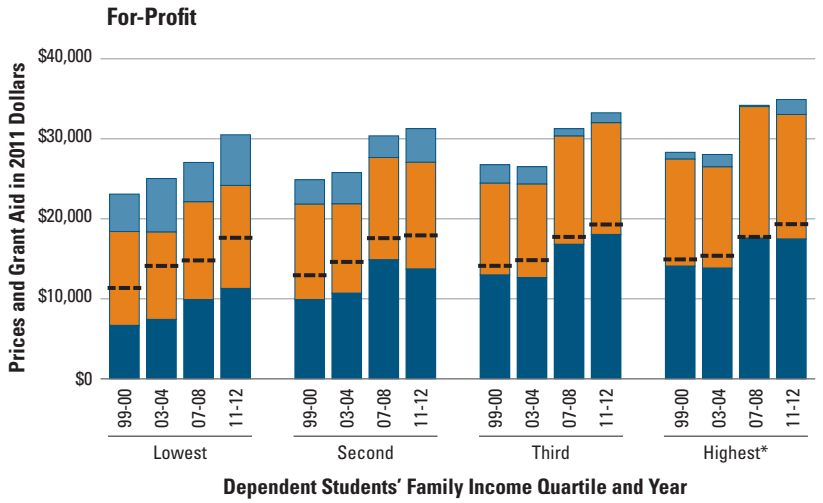
Net Tuition and Fees, Net Room and Board and Other Costs, Average Grant Aid, and Total Published Cost of Attendance, 2011-12

	Income Group			
	Lowest	Second	Third	Highest
Public Two-Year				
Net Tuition and Fees	$0	$0	$1,900	$2,051
Net Room and Board and Other Costs	$8,065	$10,942	$11,393	$11,745
Average Grant Aid	$5,691	$3,160	$1,050	$816
Published Cost of Attendance	$13,756	$14,103	$14,343	$14,611
Public Four-Year				
Net Tuition and Fees	$0	$2,325	$6,417	$8,346
Net Room and Board and Other Costs	$11,854	$13,507	$13,670	$14,180
Average Grant Aid	$9,835	$6,667	$2,967	$2,576
Published Cost of Attendance	$21,689	$22,498	$23,053	$25,101

Net Price by Income Group — Private Institutions

FIGURE 13
Net Tuition and Fees, Net Room and Board and Other Costs, and Total Grant Aid in 2011 Dollars by Family Income, Full-Time Dependent Students at Private Institutions, 1999-2000, 2003-04, 2007-08, and 2011-12





*Because of the small sample size, grant aid estimates for the highest-income group in the for-profit sector are unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

NOTE: The 2011-12 numbers were revised in December 2013. Grant aid includes grants from all sources but not federal tax credits and deductions. Income categories (all in 2011 dollars) for each year are: lowest: less than $30,000; second: $30,000 to $64,999; third: $65,000 to $105,999; highest: $106,000 or higher.

SOURCE: NCES, National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008, and 2012.

In 2011-12, grant aid covered an average of about 82% of published tuition and fees for full-time students from families with incomes below $30,000 at private nonprofit four-year colleges. Grants covered about 70% of tuition and fees for lower-middle-income, 52% for upper-middle-income, and 39% for higher-income students.

- For students in the lower half of the income distribution, the average net tuition and fee price at private nonprofit four-year institutions was lower (in 2011 dollars) in 2011-12 than in 2003-04 and 2007-08. Net price including all costs of attendance was higher than in earlier years.
- For students in the upper half of the income distribution, the average net tuition and fee price was higher in 2011-12 than in 1999-2000 and 2003-04. The increase between 1999-2000 and 2011-12 was largest for those with incomes between $65,000 and $105,999 — about $2,600 more (in 2011 dollars). Total net cost of attendance, including room and board and other expenses, was about $5,600 more in 2011-12 than in 1999-2000 for these students.
- Published tuition and fee levels are higher at private nonprofit four-year institutions than at for-profit institutions, but average net tuition and fee levels are higher in the for-profit sector, except for students from the most affluent families. For lower-middle-income students, the average net tuition and fee level in 2011-12 was 59% higher at for-profit institutions than at nonprofit institutions, up from 11% higher in 2003-04.

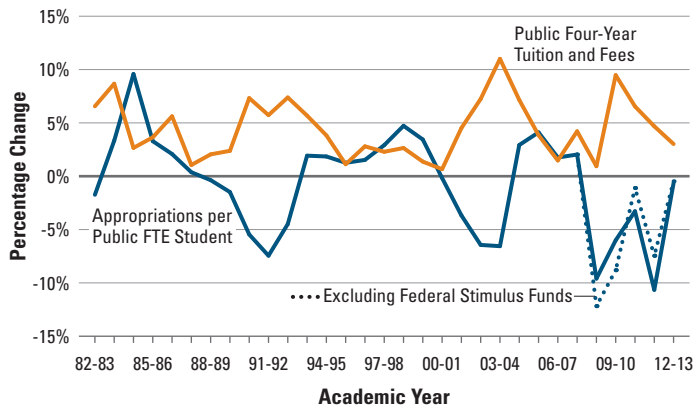
Net Tuition and Fees, Net Room and Board and Other Costs, Average Grant Aid, and Total Published Cost of Attendance, 2011-12

	Income Group			
	Lowest	Second	Third	Highest
Private Nonprofit Four-Year				
Net Tuition and Fees	$4,971	$8,609	$13,974	$19,724
Net Room and Board and Other Costs	$14,388	$14,139	$14,546	$15,238
Average Grant Aid	$22,827	$20,355	$15,389	$12,489
Published Cost of Attendance	$42,187	$43,103	$43,908	$47,451
For-Profit				
Net Tuition and Fees	$11,297	$13,718	$18,046	$17,463
Net Room and Board and Other Costs	$12,876	$13,345	$13,966	$15,581
Average Grant Aid	$6,333	$4,213	$1,245	$1,872
Published Cost of Attendance	$30,506	$31,276	$33,257	$34,916

Institutional Revenues — Public Appropriations

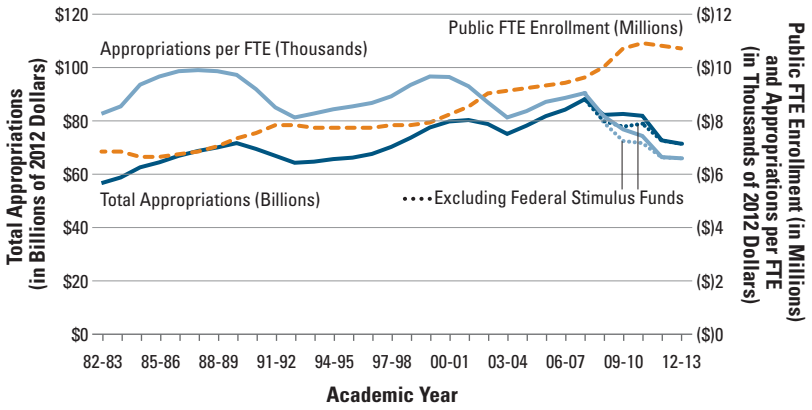
In 2012-13, public colleges and universities received an average of $6,646 per full-time equivalent (FTE) student in state funding — 27% less than the $9,111 (in 2012 dollars) per FTE student they received five years earlier.

FIGURE 14A
Annual Percentage Change in State Appropriations for Higher Education per Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Student and Percentage Change in Inflation-Adjusted Tuition and Fees at Public Four-Year Institutions, 1982-83 to 2012-13



The 0% line corresponds to changes in appropriations per FTE student that compensate only for the overall rate of inflation in consumer prices. Negative percentage changes indicate declines in inflation-adjusted appropriations per FTE student. The blue dotted line represents the percentage change that would have occurred if federal stimulus funds had not been appropriated in 2008-09 through 2010-11.

FIGURE 14B
State Appropriations for Higher Education: Total Appropriations in 2012 Dollars (in Billions), Appropriations per Public FTE Student in 2012 Dollars (in Thousands), and Public FTE Enrollment (in Millions), 1982-83 to 2012-13



NOTE: Enrollment figures are fall FTE enrollments for public two-year and four-year institutions. Enrollment for fall 2012 was estimated based on preliminary IPEDS numbers. Appropriations reported here are for institutional operating expenses, not for capital expenditures. Funding includes both tax revenues and other state funds allocated to higher education.

SOURCES: The College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges; Illinois State University, Grapevine reports; NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2012*, Table 253; NCES, IPEDS preliminary fall 2012 enrollment data; calculations by the authors.

- Total state appropriations declined by 19%, from $88.7 billion in 2007-08 (in 2012 dollars) to $72.0 billion in 2012-13, while FTE enrollment in public institutions increased by 11% over these five years.
- The sharp declines in per student state appropriations in recent years have been accompanied by rapid increases in public four-year college tuition and fees. In 2012-13, appropriations fell less than in the preceding four years, and tuition and fees rose less than in the preceding three years.
- Similar combinations of declining per student appropriations and large price increases occurred in the early 1990s and the early 2000s.
- Federal funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act supplemented state funds over three fiscal years, increasing state appropriations (in 2012 dollars) by $2.4 billion in 2008-09, $4.8 billion in 2009-10, and $3.0 billion in 2010-11.
- Total FTE enrollment in public two-year and four-year colleges and universities grew by 15% from 1982-83 to 1992-93 and by another 15% from 1992-93 to 2002-03. Estimated enrollment growth was 19% over the most recent decade.

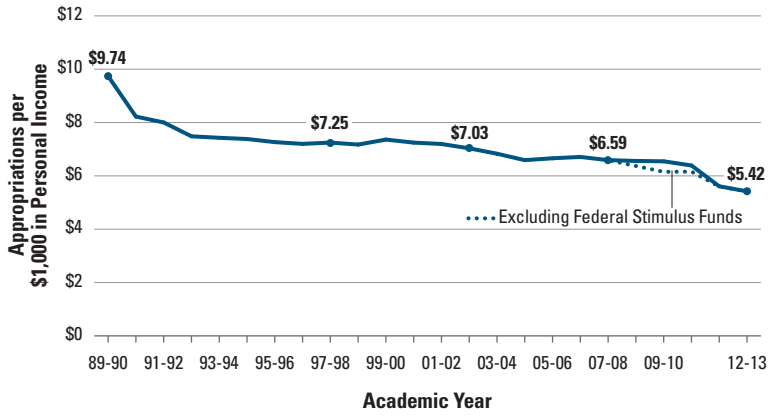
ALSO IMPORTANT:

- From fall 2001 to fall 2011, total FTE enrollment in public institutions in the United States increased by 27%. Enrollment growth ranged from 11% in Louisiana and 12% in Illinois to 48% in Florida and in Georgia. (Figure 25)
- Between 2007-08 and 2012-13, total inflation-adjusted state appropriations for higher education increased by 20% in Wyoming and 23% in North Dakota. Appropriations declined by 42% in New Hampshire and Arizona and by more than 20% in 16 additional states. (Illinois State University, Grapevine data, Table 1; calculations by the authors)

Institutional Revenues — Public Appropriations

State appropriations per $1,000 in personal income declined from $9.74 in 1989-90 to $7.03 in 2002-03, to $6.59 in 2007-08, and to $5.42 in 2012-13. In other words, the portion of state resources going to support higher education has declined steadily in recent decades.

FIGURE 15A
Average State Appropriations for Higher Education per $1,000 in Personal Income, 1989-90 to 2012-13



SOURCES: Illinois State University, Grapevine reports; calculations by the authors.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) measure of personal income is the sum of income from all sources received by individuals. It includes earnings (net of social insurance taxes but not income taxes) plus interest, dividends, rental income, and transfer payments received by individuals. Personal income is a measure of the fiscal capacity of the states.

– In 2012-13, state appropriations per FTE student for the operating expenses of public colleges and universities ranged from $2,482 in New Hampshire and $3,312 in Colorado to $15,101 in Wyoming and $17,253 in Alaska.

– A given level of appropriations per $1,000 in personal income yields higher per student funding in states with higher levels of personal income (and also in states with lower college enrollment rates).

– Both Missouri and New Jersey appropriated about $4 per $1,000 in personal income, but Missouri's $4,721 in appropriations per FTE student compared to New Jersey's $7,010.

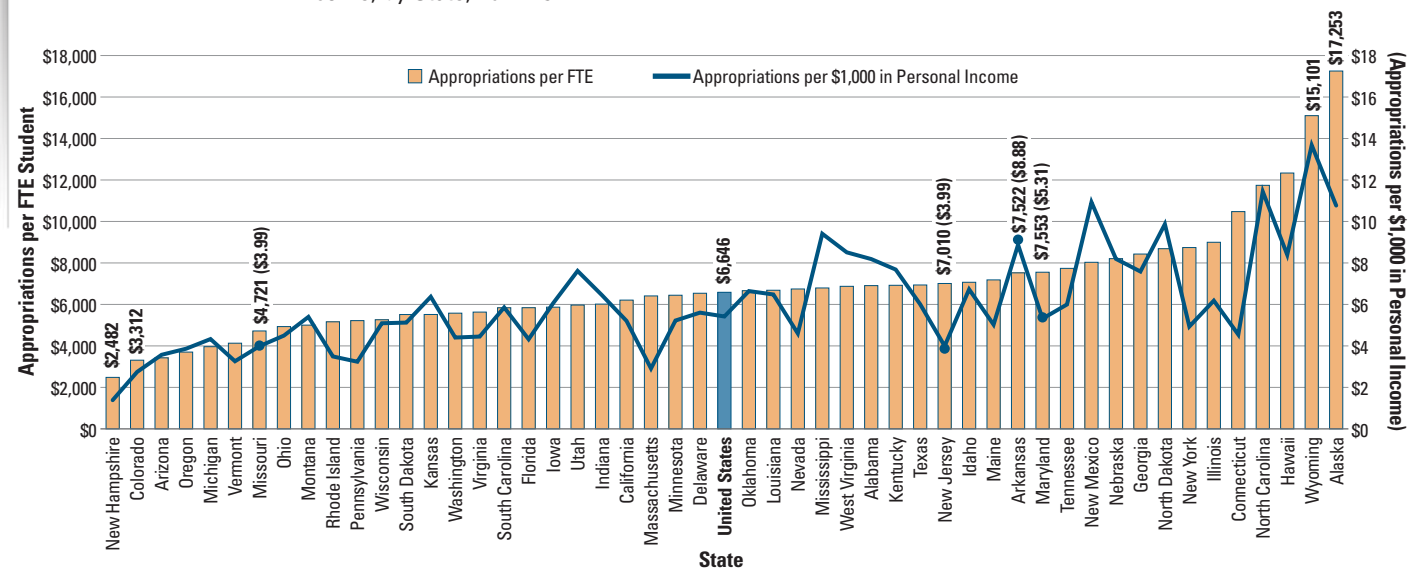
– Arkansas and Maryland each provided about $7,500 per student in funding, but Arkansas appropriated $8.88 per $1,000 in personal income while Maryland appropriated $5.31.

ALSO IMPORTANT:

– Changes in appropriations per FTE student between 2007-08 and 2012-13 ranged from declines of 51% in Arizona and 45% in Oregon to increases of 5% in Illinois, 9% in Wyoming, and 11% in North Dakota.

– Between 2007-08 and 2012-13, appropriations per FTE student declined by more than 40% in six states and by 20% to 40% in another 32 states.

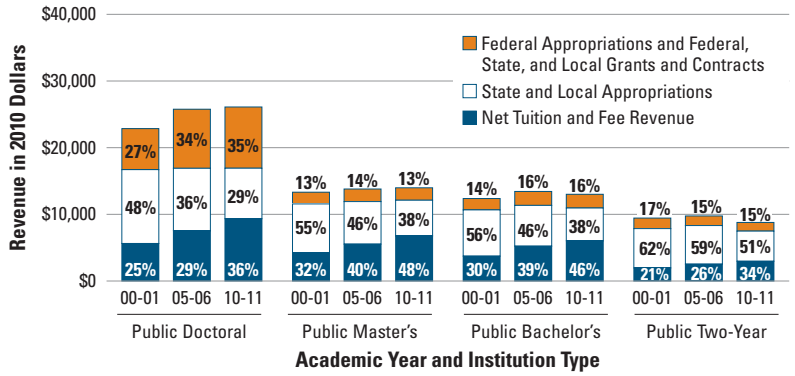
FIGURE 15B
State Appropriations for Higher Education per Full-Time Equivalent Student and per $1,000 in Personal Income, by State, 2012-13



SOURCES: Illinois State University, Grapevine reports; calculations by the authors.

Institutional Revenues

FIGURE 16A
Institutional Revenues per Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Student in 2010 Dollars at Public Institutions by Revenue Source, 2000-01 to 2010-11, Selected Years



Net tuition revenue is the amount of revenue an institution takes in from tuition and fees, net of all institutional grant aid provided to students. Some of this revenue comes in the form of financial aid to students from federal and state governments and from other sources.

FIGURE 16B
Institutional Revenues per Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Student in 2010 Dollars at Private Nonprofit Institutions by Revenue Source, 2000-01 to 2010-11, Selected Years

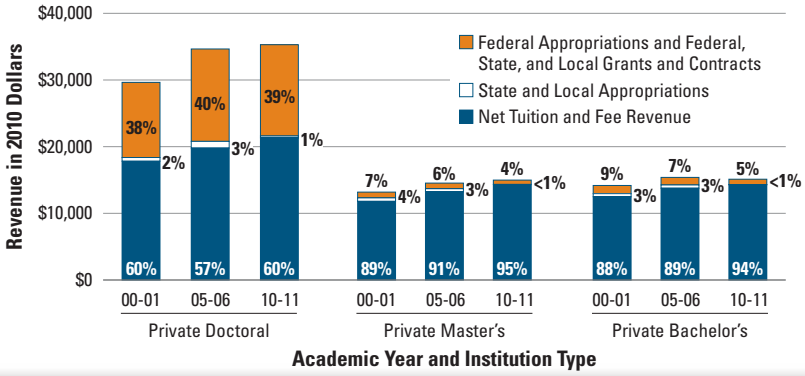
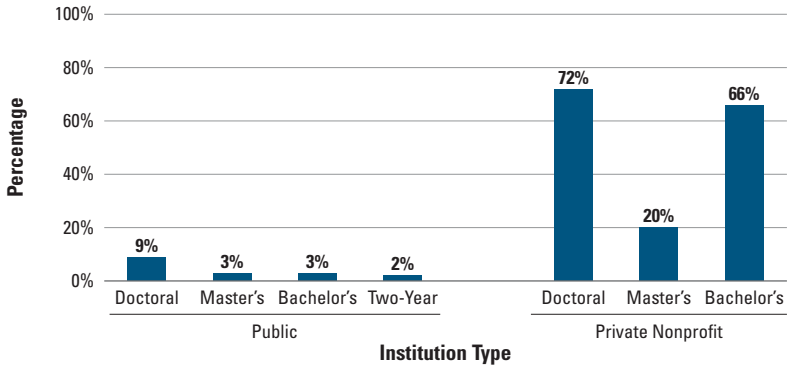


FIGURE 16C
Aggregate Total Revenue from Private Gifts, Investment Returns, and Endowment Income as a Percentage of Aggregate Revenue from Other Sources, 2000-01 to 2010-11



Revenue from private gifts, investment income, and endowment returns is measured by the change in asset value from one year to the next. Figure 16C shows the sum of revenue received from these sources across all years from 2000-01 to 2010-11 as a percentage of the sum of revenue raised from net tuition and fees and from federal, state, and local appropriations, grants, and contracts over these 11 years. In some years, investment income was negative.

At public doctoral universities, state and local appropriations fell from 48% of total revenues from appropriations, grants, contracts, and tuition in 2000-01 to 29% in 2010-11, as appropriations per FTE student fell by 16% between 2000-01 and 2005-06 and by another 19% over the next five years.

– At public two-year colleges, appropriations fell from 62% of total revenues in 2000-01 to 51% in 2010-11; appropriations per FTE student fell by 2% from 2000-01 to 2005-06 and by 22% over the next five years.

– In 2010-11, net tuition and fee revenue contributed 34% of the revenues at public two-year colleges and 36%, 48%, and 46% at public doctoral, public master's, and public bachelor's institutions, respectively.

– At private doctoral universities, revenue from private gifts, investment returns, and endowment income, which supplements the revenue from federal and state sources and from tuition and fees, was about 72% as large as the sum of the other revenue sources between 2000-01 and 2010-11. The corresponding percentages were 66% for private bachelor's colleges and 20% for private master's institutions.

ALSO IMPORTANT:

– Average revenue from private gifts, investment returns, and endowment income at private doctoral universities ranged from 158% of income from other sources in 2006-07 to losses slightly larger than the total revenues from other sources in 2008-09.

– Revenues from auxiliary enterprises such as residence and dining facilities, hospitals, and independent operations are usually dedicated to running those operations. In 2010-11, average revenue per student from these sources ranged from $22,040 at private doctoral universities (many of which have hospitals) to $5,420 at private bachelor's colleges and $620 at public two-year colleges. (NCES, IPEDS 2010-11 finance data; calculations by the authors)

NOTE: The institutional averages reported in Figures 16A and 16B are weighted by 12-month FTE enrollments. The averages reported by the Delta Cost Project are unweighted averages across institutions. Because of differences in undergraduate and graduate tuition; tuition paid by part-time, out-of-state, and international students; and accounting conventions, these net tuition-per-student figures are not comparable to either the published prices or the net prices faced by students reported elsewhere in *Trends in College Pricing*. Percentages may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCES: The Delta Cost Project, 2000-01 to 2009-10; NCES, IPEDS 2010-11 finance data; calculations by the authors.

Institutional Revenues and Expenditures

FIGURE 17A

Net Tuition Revenues, Subsidies, and Education and Related Expenditures per Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Student in 2010 Dollars at Public Institutions (and Percentage of Expenditures Covered by Net Tuition), 2000-01, 2005-06, and 2010-11

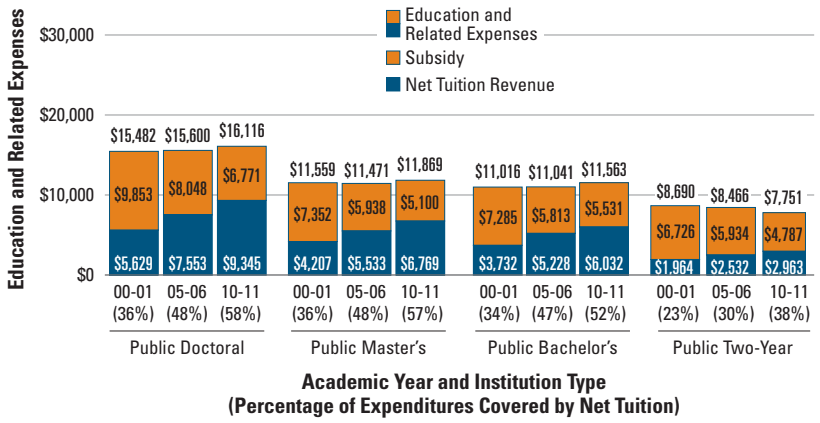
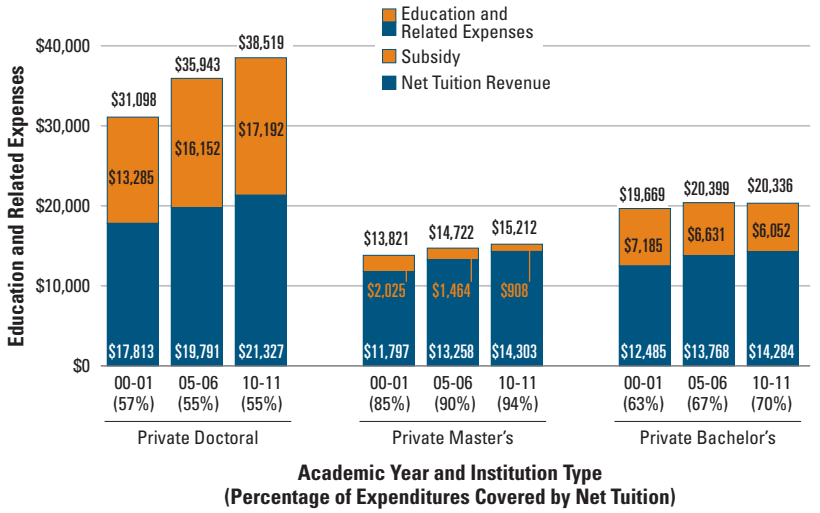


FIGURE 17B

Net Tuition Revenues, Subsidies, and Education and Related Expenditures per Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Student in 2010 Dollars at Private Nonprofit Institutions (and Percentage of Expenditures Covered by Net Tuition), 2000-01, 2005-06, and 2010-11



The percentages on the horizontal axis of the graph correspond to the percentages of education and related expenditures covered by net tuition revenue. For example, 58% of the $16,116 in education and related expenditures per FTE student at public doctoral universities in 2010-11 was covered by tuition and fee revenue, and the other 42% was covered by state and local appropriations and other revenue sources.

Net tuition revenue is the amount of revenue an institution takes in from tuition and fees, net of all institutional grant aid provided to students. Some of this revenue comes in the form of financial aid from federal and state governments and other sources.

Education and related expenditures include spending on instruction, student services, and the education share of spending on central academic and administrative support, as well as operations and maintenance. Expenditures for both undergraduate and graduate students are included in these estimates.

Over the decade from 2000-01 and 2010-11, total education and related expenditures at public four-year institutions grew by 3% to 5% beyond the rate of inflation. Expenditures per FTE student at public two-year colleges declined by 11% after adjusting for inflation over the decade.

– At public four-year institutions, net tuition revenue per FTE student increased by over 60% in inflation-adjusted dollars between 2000-01 and 2010-11, while subsidies per student declined by 31% at public doctoral and master's universities and by 24% at public bachelor's colleges.

– At public two-year colleges, average net tuition revenue per FTE student grew by 51% between 2000-01 and 2010-11, and subsidies per student declined by 29% in constant dollars.

– Average total education and related expenditures per FTE student increased by 24% in constant dollars over the decade at private doctoral universities, compared to 10% at private master's universities and 3% at private bachelor's colleges.

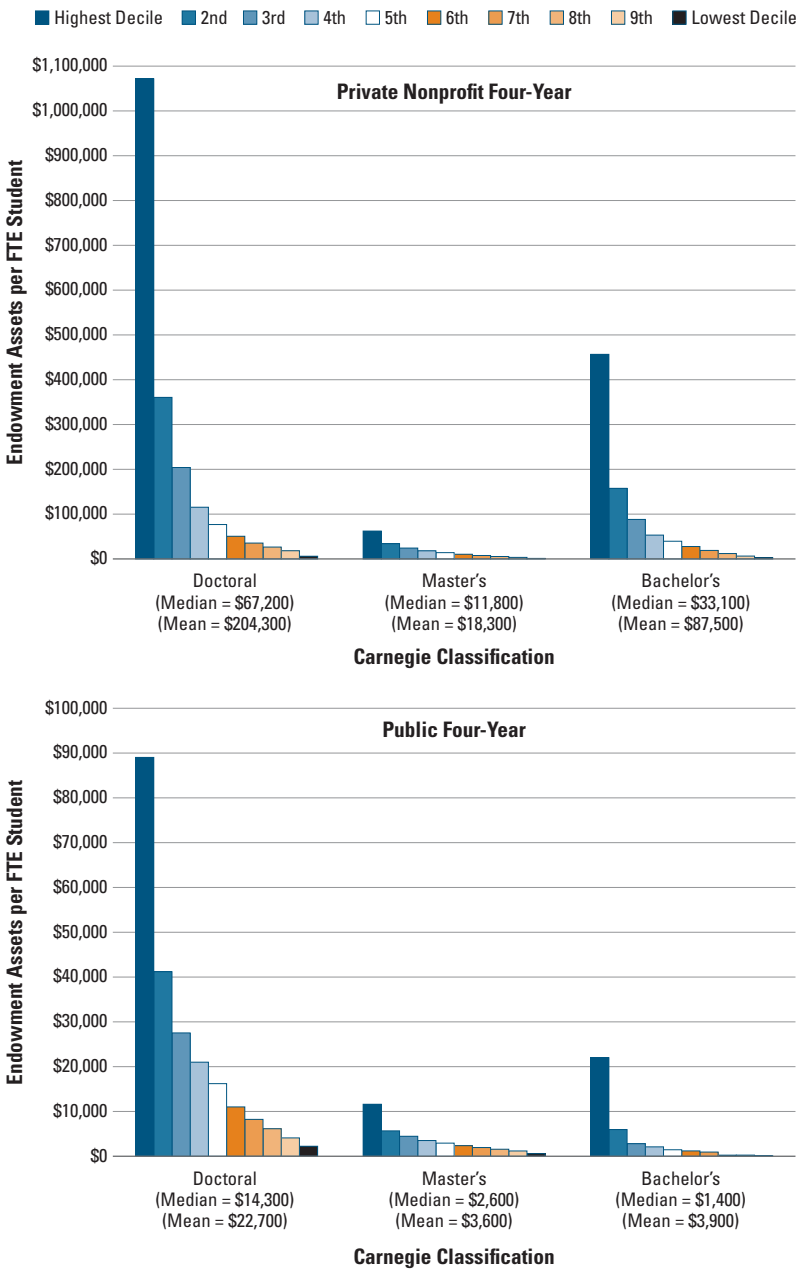
– Average subsidies per student — the difference between education expenditures and net tuition revenues — increased by 29% at private doctoral universities between 2000-01 and 2010-11, but declined by 55% at private master's universities and by 16% at private bachelor's institutions.

NOTE: The institutional averages reported in Figures 17A and 17B are weighted by 12-month FTE enrollments. The averages reported by the Delta Cost Project are unweighted averages across institutions. Because of differences in undergraduate and graduate tuition; tuition paid by part-time, out-of-state, and international students; and accounting conventions, these net tuition-per-student figures are not comparable to either the published prices or the net prices faced by students reported elsewhere in *Trends in College Pricing*. Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCES: The Delta Cost Project, 2000-01 to 2009-10; NCES, IPEDS 2010-11 finance data; calculations by the authors.

Endowments

FIGURE 18
Endowment Assets per Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Student at Four-Year Colleges and Universities by Decile and Carnegie Classification, 2010-11



Endowments consist of funds that have been donated to colleges and universities and returns that have accumulated over time on those funds. Attached to some of these funds is a requirement that the principal be preserved in perpetuity. Restricted endowment funds can only be used to support purposes specified by the donor. Institutions have more flexibility over the use of unrestricted endowment funds.

Endowment assets are highly concentrated among a small number of institutions within each sector. Ten private doctoral universities hold about 43% of the total endowment assets of all private nonprofit doctoral, master's, and bachelor's institutions combined, and 10 public doctoral universities hold about 34% of the total endowment assets of public doctoral, master's, and bachelor's institutions combined.

– Average endowment per student is about nine times as high in private doctoral institutions as in public doctoral institutions. The private-to-public ratio is about 5 to 1 for master's universities and about 23 to 1 for bachelor's colleges.

– Assuming a spending rate of about 5% of the endowment value, the 5% of students in the 18 private bachelor's colleges with the highest endowment assets per student benefited from about $31,000 per year in income from the endowment in 2010-11. The second 5% of students benefited from about $15,000 per year from their institutions' endowments.

– Among private doctoral universities, the four institutions with the highest endowment assets per student enroll 6% of the students in that sector. These students benefited from an average of $72,000 of annual endowment income per student in 2010-11 — more than twice as much as the average of $32,000 per student at the other institutions in the top decile.

– The 5% of students enrolled at the seven public doctoral universities with the highest endowments per student benefited from about $5,900 of annual endowment income per student in 2010-11 — more than twice as much as the $2,700 per student for the second 5%.

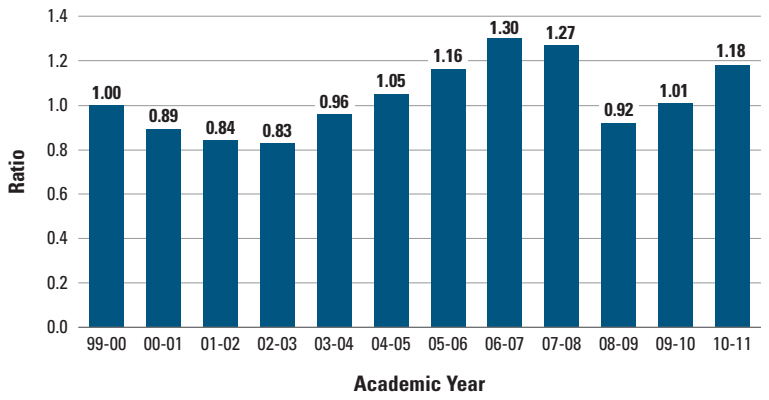
NOTE: The value of endowment assets was as of the end of fiscal year 2011. Endowment assets were based on data for 105 private doctoral, 342 private master's, 463 private bachelor's, 170 public doctoral, 258 public master's, and 94 public bachelor's institutions. Average endowment per FTE for each decile of institutions is calculated by ordering the institutions in the sector by assets per FTE and dividing the students in the sector into deciles. Total assets in the institutions enrolling 10% of students in the sector are divided by the number of students in those institutions.

SOURCES: National Association of College and University Business Officers (NACUBO), *Endowment Study*; Commonfund Institute; NCES, IPEDS; calculations by the authors. Data are from NACUBO where available.

Endowments

In 2010-11, average endowment assets at private nonprofit four-year colleges and universities increased in value by about 17% after adjusting for inflation, following a 10% increase in 2009-10.

FIGURE 19A
Inflation-Adjusted Endowment Assets at Private Nonprofit Four-Year Colleges and Universities Relative to 1999-2000, 1999-2000 to 2010-11



NOTE: The value of endowment assets was as of the end of June (i.e., June 2011 for 2010-11). Because IPEDS endowment data are available for only a limited number of institutions before 2002-03, the analysis is based on 140 private nonprofit four-year institutions that reported data for each year from 1999-2000 to 2002-03 and 1,021 institutions that reported data for each year from 2003-04 to 2010-11.

SOURCES: NACUBO, *Endowment Study*; Commonfund Institute; NCES, IPEDS; calculations by the authors. Data are from NACUBO and Commonfund Institute where available.

– On average, the value of endowment assets in the private nonprofit four-year sector declined almost 30% in 2008-09 to a level slightly below their 2003-04 value (in 2011 dollars). The 2010-11 increase brought assets back to approximately their 2005-06 value.

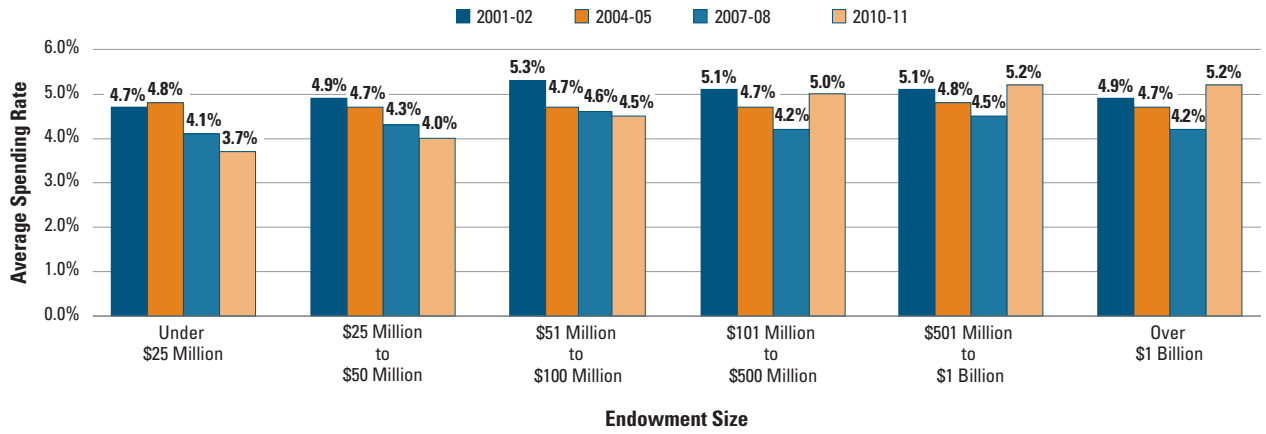
– Since 2007-08, the wealthiest institutions have increased their draw from endowments, while the spending rates have continued to decline for those with endowments below $100 million. For example, the average spending rate rose from 4.2% in 2007-08 to 5.2% in 2010-11 for institutions with assets of $1 billion or higher, and from 4.2% to 5.0% for those with assets between $101 million and $500 million. Institutions with endowments of $50 million or less lowered their spending rates after 2007-08.

ALSO IMPORTANT:

– According to NACUBO, the overall average endowment spending rate for public institutions was 4.5% in 2010-11, higher than that in the previous two years.

– The overall average endowment spending rate for private colleges and universities fell from 5.0% in 2001-02 to 4.3% in 2007-08. It was 4.6% in 2010-11.

FIGURE 19B
Average Reported Spending Rates for College and University Endowments and Affiliated Foundations, 2001-02 to 2010-11, Selected Years



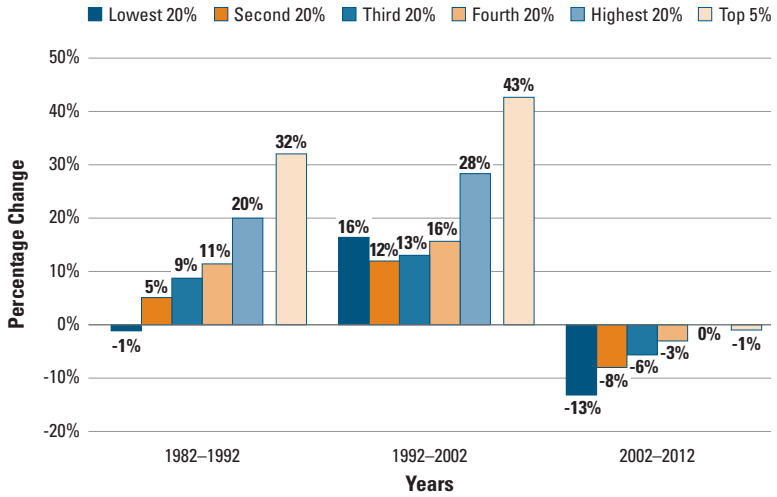
NOTE: Reported spending rates are simple averages of spending rates reported by individual institutions and are not weighted by enrollments.

SOURCES: NACUBO, *Endowment Study*; Commonfund Institute.

The spending rate is defined as the percentage of the beginning market value of the endowment that is withdrawn to support institutional expenditures. The rate is calculated net of any investment fees or other expenses related to managing and administering the endowment.

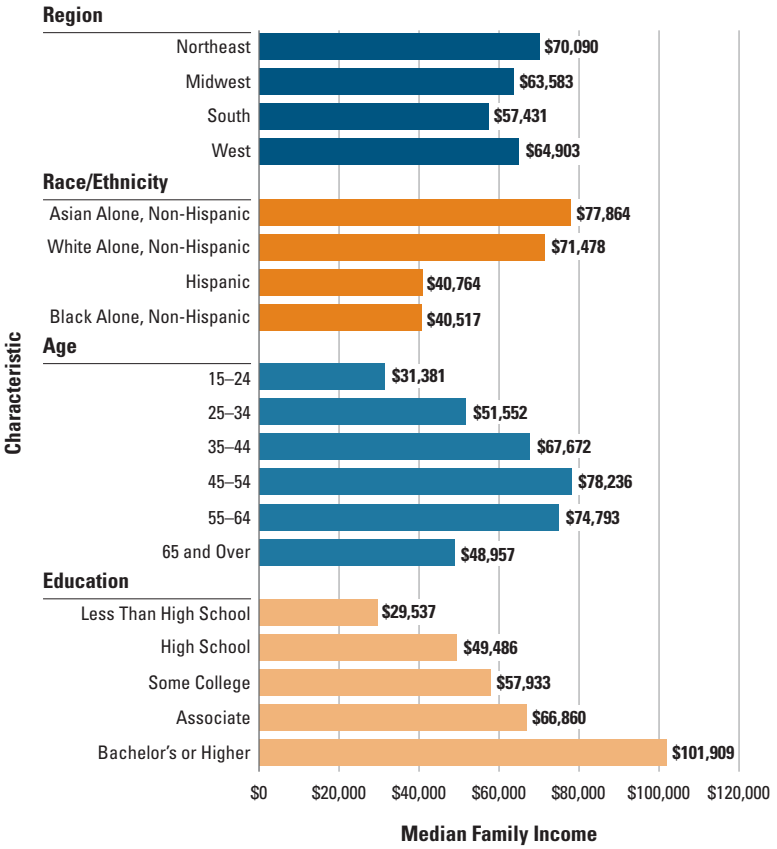
Family Income

FIGURE 20A
Percentage Change in Inflation-Adjusted Mean Family Income by Quintile, 1982–1992, 1992–2002, and 2002–2012



	Lowest 20%	Second 20%	Third 20%	Fourth 20%	Highest 20%	Top 5%
$ Change 1982–2012	-$12	$2,911	$8,603	$19,067	$70,532	$163,442
% Change 1982–2012	0%	8%	16%	25%	53%	87%
2012 Income Bracket	$27,794 or less	$27,795 to $49,788	$49,789 to $76,538	$76,539 to $119,001	$119,002 or more	$210,001 or more
2012 Mean Income	$15,534	$38,184	$62,464	$95,474	$202,559	$352,338

FIGURE 20B
Median Family Income by Selected Characteristics, 2012



Although average incomes for families in the middle quintile and above increased between 2011 and 2012, incomes remained lower (after adjusting for inflation) at all levels of the income distribution than they were in 2002. Declines ranged from 13% over the decade for the bottom quintile to less than 0.5% for the top quintile.

– For the lowest-income quintile, with family incomes of $27,794 or lower in 2012, average family income in 2012 was equal to its 1982 level in inflation-adjusted dollars. Over these 30 years, average income increased by 16% ($8,603) for the middle-income quintile, by 53% ($70,532) for the highest 20%, and by 87% ($163,442) for the top 5% of families whose incomes were above $210,000 in 2012.

– In 2012, when median family income for all families was $62,241, the median income for families headed by individuals ages 45 to 54 — the age bracket of most parents of traditional-age college students — was $78,236 (26% higher than the overall median).

– In 2012, the median income for black and Hispanic families was less than 60% of the median income for white families.

– In 2012, the $101,909 median family income for families headed by a four-year college graduate was more than twice the median income for families headed by a high school graduate.

ALSO IMPORTANT:

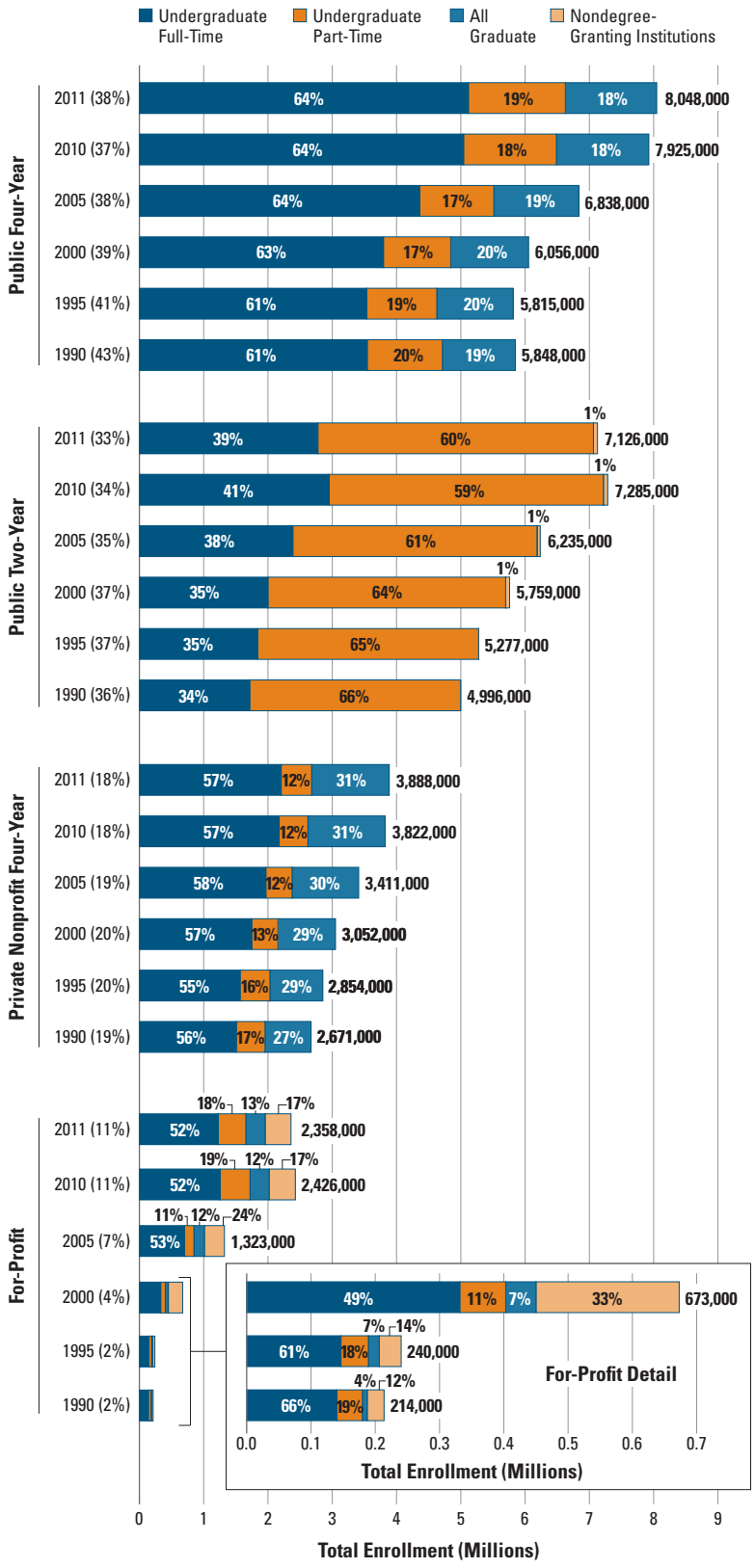
– The share of all income going to the 20% of families with the lowest incomes has steadily declined, from 5.0% in 1982 to 4.3% in 1992, 4.2% in 2002, and 3.8% in 2012. The share of income going to the top 5% of families rose from 15.3% in 1982 to 17.6% in 1992, 20.8% in 2002, and 21.3% in 2012.

– Average published tuition and fees for in-state students attending public four-year colleges rose by about $6,220 (in 2012 dollars) over this 30-year period — about 72% of the increase in income ($8,603) of the middle 20% of families and about 9% of the increase in income ($70,532) of the 20% of families in the highest-income bracket.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplement, Table F-1, Table F-3, Table F-5, and FINC-01; calculations by the authors.

Enrollment Patterns over Time

FIGURE 21
Distribution of Students by Attendance Status and Level of Enrollment (with Percentage of All Students Enrolled in Each Sector), Fall 1990 Through Fall 2011, Selected Years



The percentage of all undergraduate students who are enrolled full time increased from 58% in 1990 and 1995 to 63% in 2005, 2010, and 2011. In 2011, 82% of undergraduates in the private nonprofit four-year sector were enrolled full time, compared to 39% of public two-year college students.

- After increasing by 15% between 2000 and 2005 and by another 20% between 2005 and 2010, total postsecondary enrollment declined by 0.2% in 2011.
- Between 2010 and 2011, enrollment grew by 123,000 (1.6%) in the public four-year sector and by 66,000 (1.7%) in the private nonprofit four-year sector. Enrollment in public two-year colleges was 159,000 (2.2%) lower in 2011 than in 2010; it was 68,000 (2.8%) lower in the for-profit sector.
- There were 1.9 million more full-time undergraduate students in 2011 than in 2005. Public four-year institutions enrolled 40% of these students; 28% were in the for-profit sector, 20% were in public two-year colleges, and 12% were in private nonprofit institutions.
- In fall 2011, 31% of the students in private nonprofit four-year institutions were graduate students, compared to 18% in public four-year institutions and 13% in the for-profit sector.
- In fall 2011, about 17% of students in the for-profit sector attended institutions that award certificates, but not associate, bachelor's, or graduate degrees.

ALSO IMPORTANT:

- Students enrolled in nondegree-granting institutions may be eligible for federal student aid if they are working toward certificates at accredited institutions.
- All of the students reported in Figure 21 were enrolled in institutions that participate in federal student aid programs. In the late 2000s, about 600,000–800,000 students were enrolled in for-profit institutions that do not participate in these programs. (S. Cellini & C. Goldin, "Does Federal Student Aid Raise Tuition? New Evidence on For-Profit Colleges," NBER Working Paper 17827)

Percentage of All Undergraduate Students Enrolled Full Time, 1990–2011, Selected Years

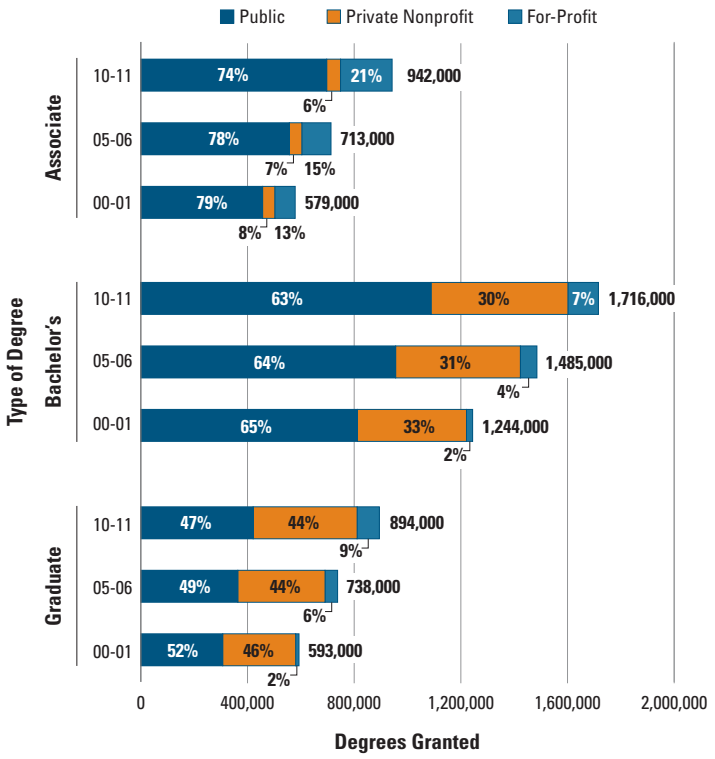
1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011
58%	58%	60%	63%	63%	63%

NOTE: Percentages on the *y*-axis represent the enrollment in each sector as a percentage of total enrollment. Nondegree students reported here are those enrolled in institutions that do not award associate, baccalaureate, or graduate degrees. Percentages may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: NCES, unpublished IPEDS data.

Enrollment and Degrees Granted

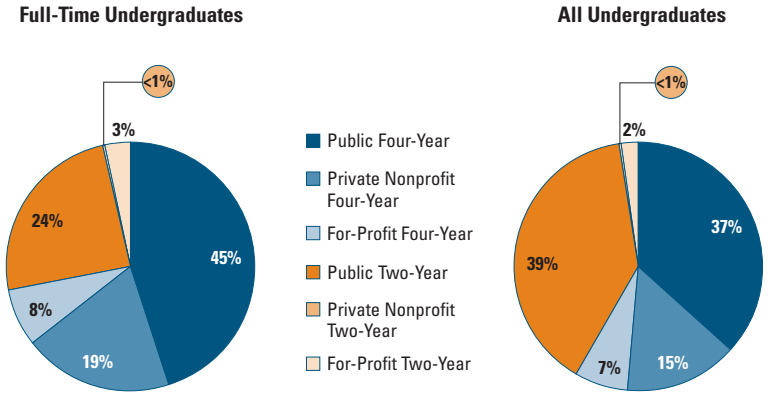
FIGURE 22
Distribution of Degrees Granted by Type of Degree and Sector, 2000-01, 2005-06, and 2010-11



NOTE: Percentages may not sum to 100 because of rounding. Graduate degrees include master's, first-professional, and doctoral degrees.

SOURCE: NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2012*, Table 318.

FIGURE 23
Percentage Distribution of Enrollment of Full-Time Undergraduates and All Undergraduates in Degree-Granting Institutions by Sector, Fall 2011



NOTE: Percentages may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2012*, Table 226.

In 2000-01, for-profit institutions awarded 13% of all associate degrees, 2% of bachelor's degrees, and 2% of graduate degrees. In 2010-11, this sector awarded 21% of associate degrees, 7% of bachelor's degrees, and 9% of graduate degrees.

– The number of associate degrees awarded increased by 63%, from 579,000 in 2000-01 to 942,000 in 2010-11. Over this decade, the number of bachelor's degrees awarded increased by 38%, from 1.24 million to 1.72 million, and the number of graduate degrees awarded increased by 51%, from 593,000 to 894,000.

– Because 61% of public two-year college students were enrolled part time in fall 2011, students in this sector represented 39% of all undergraduate students, but only 24% of full-time undergraduate students.

– In fall 2011, 45% of full-time undergraduates — and 37% of all undergraduates — were enrolled in public four-year institutions.

ALSO IMPORTANT:

– In addition to the 18.1 million undergraduate students enrolled in degree-granting institutions in fall 2011, there were 572,000 undergraduates enrolled in non-degree-granting institutions. Fifty-six percent of these students attended for-profit less-than-two-year institutions. Another 16% attended for-profit two-year institutions; 12% attended public less-than-two-year institutions; and 12% attended public two-year institutions. Many non-degree-seeking students are working toward vocational certificates. (NCES, IPEDS unpublished data)

Percentage of Undergraduate Students Enrolled Part Time in Fall 2011, by Sector

	All Degree Granting	Public		Private Nonprofit		For-Profit	
		Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year
Percentage Part Time	37%	23%	61%	18%	23%	30%	11%

 See Figures 2010_20B, 2012_24A, and 2012_24B online for migration patterns and online course participation.

Enrollment by State

In fall 2011, 13% of full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in degree-granting public institutions in the U.S. was in California colleges and universities. This included 9% of students in public four-year institutions and 20% of those in public two-year colleges.

– Four states — California, Texas, Florida, and New York — enrolled one-third of all FTE students attending public institutions in the United States in fall 2011. These states enrolled 29% of four-year and 36% of two-year public students in the nation.

– Some state public higher education systems rely almost exclusively on four-year institutions, while in other states, many students enroll in community colleges. In fall 2011, 58% of California's public FTE enrollments, but only 2% of Alaska's, were in community colleges.

– In five states, 50% or more of public FTE enrollments were in public two-year colleges in 2011. In 10 states, that percentage was 20% or lower.

FIGURE 24A Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Enrollment in Public Degree-Granting Institutions by State, Fall 2011

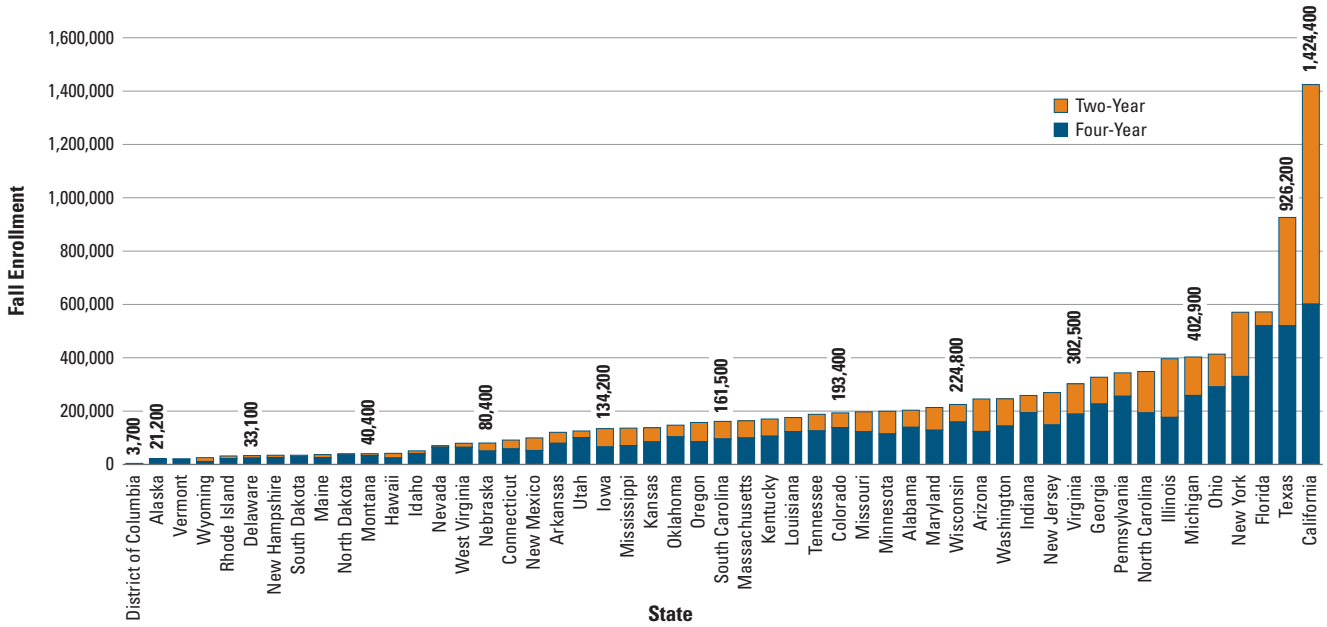
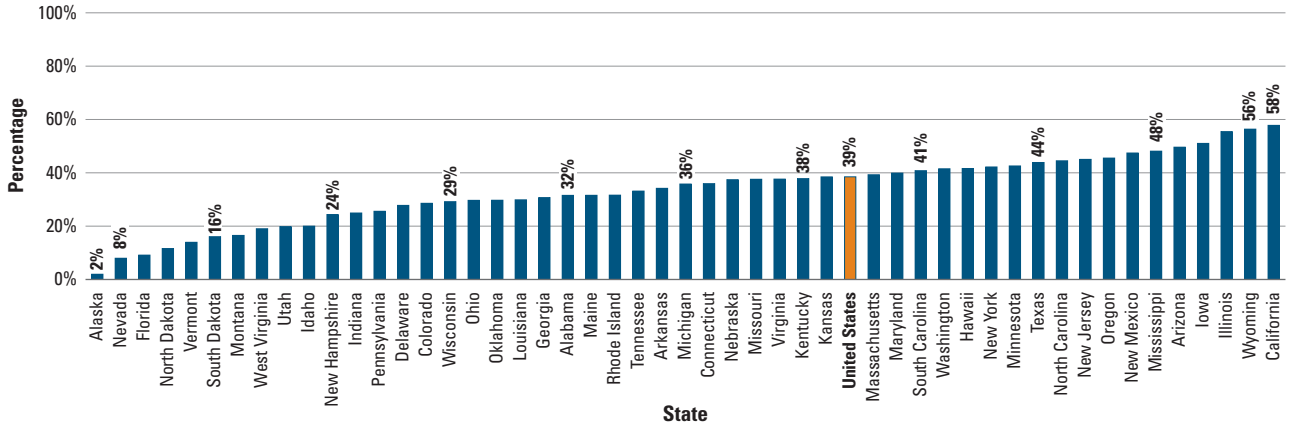


FIGURE 24B Percentage of All Public Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Enrollment in Two-Year Colleges, by State, Fall 2011

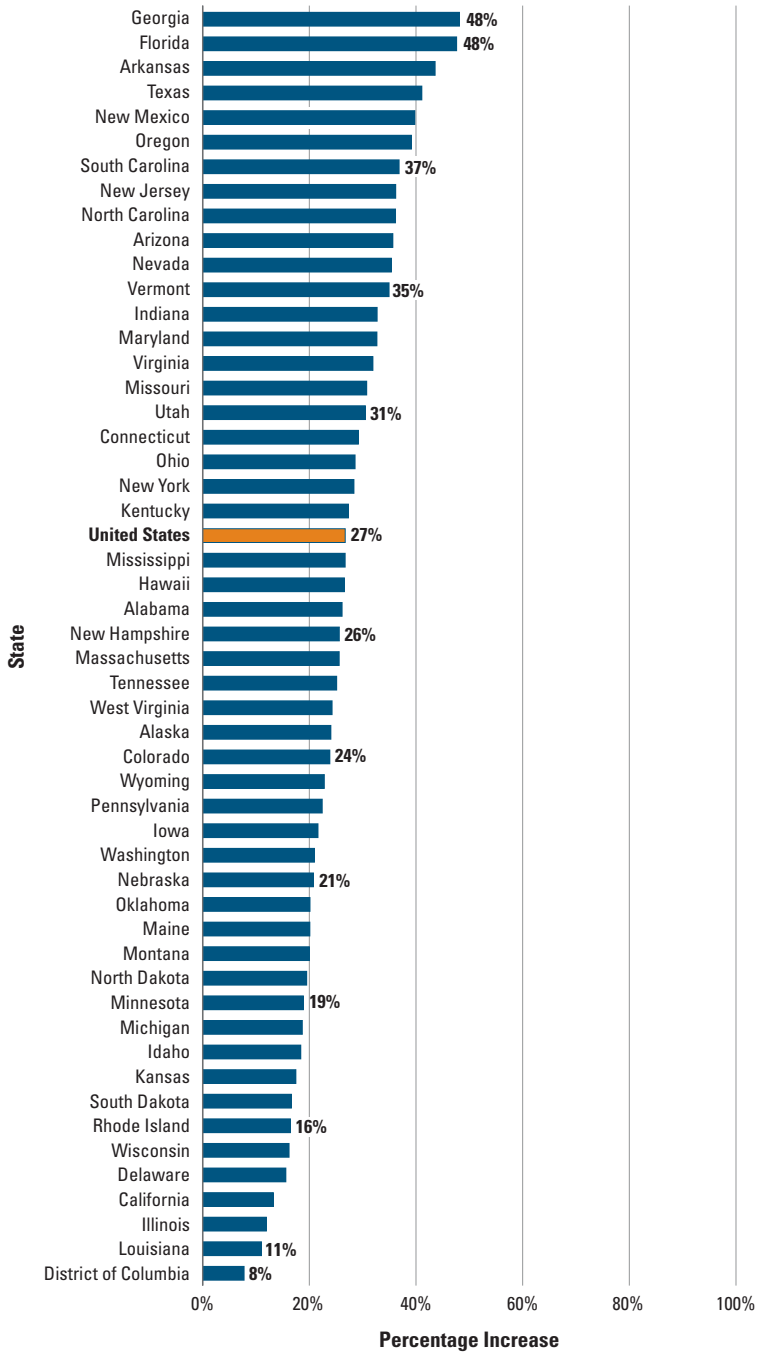


NOTE: All of the students not included in the percentages reported in Figure 24B are enrolled in public four-year colleges and universities.

SOURCE: NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2012*, Table 254.

Changes in Enrollment by State

FIGURE 25
Percentage Increases in Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Enrollment in Public Degree-Granting Institutions Between Fall 2001 and Fall 2011, by State



SOURCES: NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2012*, Table 254; NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2003*, Table 204.

Over the decade from fall 2001 to fall 2011, total full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in public two-year and four-year institutions grew by 48% in Georgia (from 220,777 to 327,091) and Florida (from 387,515 to 572,036). The lowest growth rates were 8% in the District of Columbia (from 3,412 to 3,677) and 11% in Louisiana (from 158,440 to 175,904).

– Between 2001 and 2011, FTE enrollment increased by 2.31 million in the nation's public institutions; Texas accounted for 12% of the growth, Florida accounted for 8%, California accounted for 7%, and New York and Georgia each accounted for 5% of the growth.

ALSO IMPORTANT:

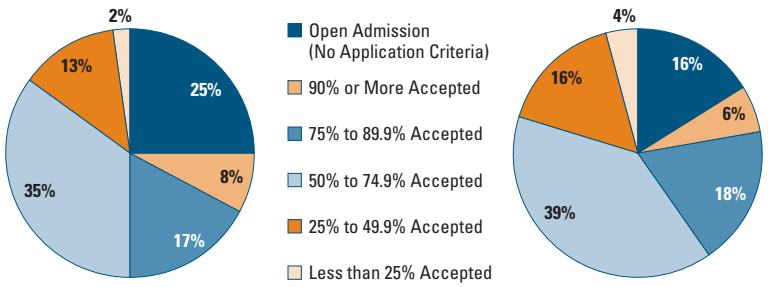
– The balance between two-year and four-year college enrollments changed markedly over the decade in some states. In Maine and West Virginia, where enrollment in public two-year institutions more than doubled over the decade, growth in public four-year enrollment was below the national average and slow enough that the total public enrollment grew more slowly than the national average.

– FTE enrollments in public two-year colleges declined over the decade in Alaska, Florida, Nevada, North Dakota, and Washington — all of which had higher than average growth in the public four-year sector. With the exception of Alaska, all of these states saw some public two-year institutions being reclassified as public four-year institutions between 2001 and 2011.

Selectivity and Completion

FIGURE 26A
Percentage Distribution of Four-Year Degree-Granting Undergraduate Institutions by Acceptance Rate, Fall 2011

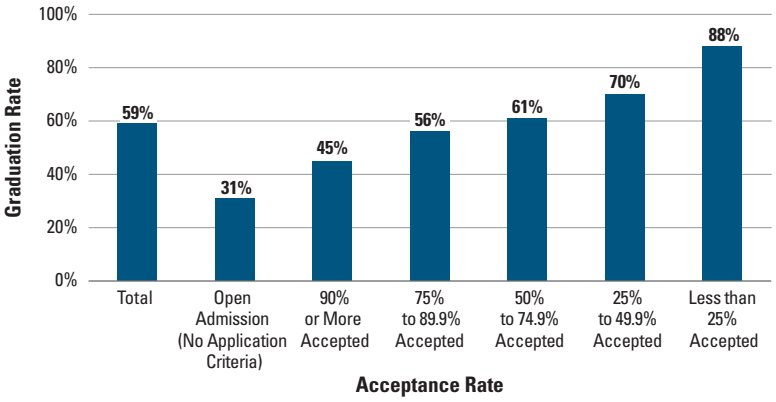
FIGURE 26B
Percentage Distribution of Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Undergraduate Enrollment at Four-Year Degree-Granting Institutions by Acceptance Rate, Fall 2011



SOURCE: NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2012,* Table 374.

SOURCES: NCES, IPEDS Enrollment Data, Fall 2011; calculations by the authors.

FIGURE 26C
Overall Graduation Rate by Fall 2011 of 2005 Cohort at Four-Year Institutions by Acceptance Rate of Institution



SOURCE: NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2012,* Table 376.

In 2011, only 2% of the 2,543 four-year degree-granting colleges and universities in the U.S. accepted less than 25% of their applicants. Four percent of FTE undergraduate students were enrolled at these institutions. The 50% of four-year institutions that were open admission or accepted at least 75% of their applicants accounted for 40% of all FTE enrollments.

– Part-time students are disproportionately enrolled in open-admission institutions, which enrolled 37% of all part-time undergraduates in four-year institutions in fall 2011, compared to 15% of full-time students.

– Institutional selectivity is highly correlated with graduation rates. Only 31% of full-time students who began at open-admission four-year institutions in 2005 and 45% of those who began at institutions accepting at least 90% of their applicants earned four-year degrees at their first institution within six years.

– At the most selective four-year institutions, where students have strong academic preparation, 88% of full-time students who began their studies in 2005 had completed four-year degrees at their first institution by fall 2011.

ALSO IMPORTANT:

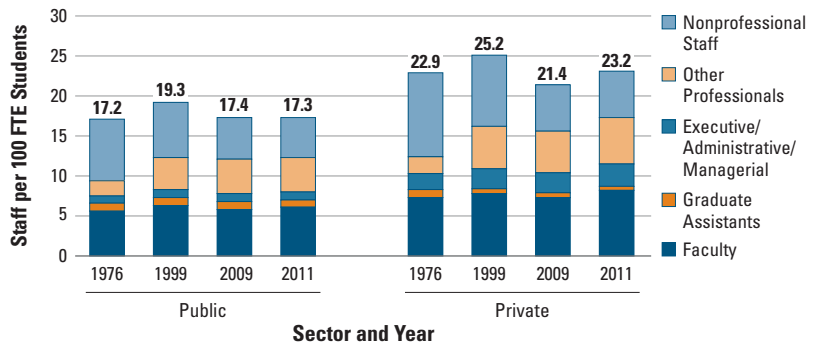
– The graduation rates reported here are from the IPEDS data, which measure degree completion only of first-time full-time students at the institution in which they first enrolled. Part-time and returning students are excluded. Students who transfer to other institutions are not counted as graduates.

– In fall 2011, there were 1,738 two-year degree-granting institutions in the U.S., including 967 in the public two-year sector, 100 in the private nonprofit sector, and 671 in the for-profit sector. Among full-time students who began their studies at these institutions in fall 2008, 20%, 51%, and 62% had earned associate degrees or short-term certificates by 2011 at their original institution in the three sectors, respectively. (NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2012*, Tables 306 and 377)

Faculty and Staff

FIGURE 27A

Number and Composition of Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Staff per 100 FTE Students in Degree-Granting Institutions, Fall 1976, Fall 1999, Fall 2009, and Fall 2011



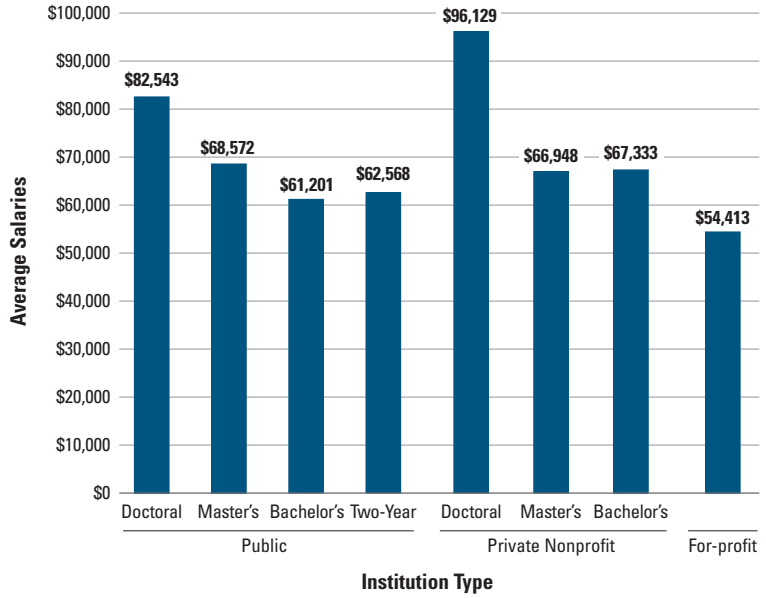
	Public				Private			
Staff	1976	1999	2009	2011	1976	1999	2009	2011
Faculty	33%	33%	33%	35%	32%	31%	34%	35%
Graduate Assistants	6%	5%	6%	5%	4%	2%	3%	2%
Executive/Administrative/Managerial	5%	5%	6%	6%	9%	10%	11%	12%
Other Professionals	11%	21%	25%	25%	9%	21%	24%	25%
Nonprofessional Staff	45%	36%	30%	29%	46%	36%	27%	25%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

NOTE: Public sector numbers combine two-year and four-year institutions; private sector numbers include nonprofit and for-profit institutions. Percentages may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCES: NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2011*, Table 258; NCES, *Employees in Postsecondary Institutions, Fall 2011 and Student Financial Aid, Academic Year 2010-11*, Table 1.

FIGURE 27B

Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty on Nine-Month Contracts in Degree-Granting Institutions, 2011-12



SOURCE: NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2012*, Table 300.

The percentage of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff members who are faculty increased from 33% to 35% at public institutions and from 32% to 35% at private institutions between 1976 and 2011.

– The growing "other professionals" category includes student, academic, and institutional support functions that require a bachelor's degree or comparable experience. Examples include human resources specialists, accountants and auditors, computer specialists, counselors, librarians, and coaches.

– The total number of staff per FTE student was slightly higher in 2011 than in 1976, but public institutions employed 17 FTE staff per 100 FTE students in 2011, compared to 19 in 1999. At private institutions, the decline was from 25 in 1999 to 23 in 2011.

– In 2011-12, the average salary of full-time faculty members in public doctoral universities was $82,543. In public two-year colleges it was $62,568.

– In 2011-12, the average salary of full-time faculty members in private nonprofit doctoral universities was $96,129. It was $67,333 at private bachelor's colleges.

– For-profit colleges paid full-time faculty members an average salary of $54,413 in 2011-12.

ALSO IMPORTANT:

– The division of the faculty by rank affects the average salaries reported in Figure 27B. Overall, in 2011-12, full professors earned 60% more than assistant professors at public institutions and 82% more at private nonprofit institutions. (NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2012*, Table 299)

– In 2011-12, the average salary of full professors at public doctoral universities was 84% of the average for this rank at private nonprofit doctoral universities. For assistant professors, the ratio was 94%. (NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2012*, Table 299)

– About 74% of full-time faculty at public doctoral universities hold doctoral degrees, compared to 18% at public two-year colleges. (NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2012*, Table 294)

Notes and Sources

THE ANNUAL SURVEY OF COLLEGES

Prices described in this report are based on data reported to the College Board by colleges and universities in the Annual Survey of Colleges. Data for 2013-14 are from an online questionnaire distributed in October 2012, with data collected and reviewed through early September 2013. Tuition and fee figures are based on charges to full-time undergraduate students over the course of a nine-month academic year of 30 semester hours or 45 quarter hours. For those institutions with tuition and fees that vary by year of study, weighted average undergraduate tuition levels are used in the analysis. We are not able to estimate differences in tuition and fees by program, but rely on the average prices reported by institutions.

ENROLLMENT-WEIGHTED AND UNWEIGHTED DATA

This report provides enrollment-weighted average prices. Charges reported by colleges with larger full-time enrollments are weighted more heavily than those of institutions with smaller enrollments.

Enrollment-weighted and unweighted averages describe different phenomena. The weighted averages may be more helpful to students and families in anticipating future education expenses. Some researchers, policy analysts, and academic administrators find unweighted averages useful in studying longitudinal trends and evaluating a particular institution's practices against a larger set. Thus, the College Board computes both weighted and unweighted averages. Tables reporting unweighted tuition data can be found online at trends.collegeboard.org.

The most recent enrollment data available are for fall 2012. For 2012-13 and earlier years, prices are weighted by same-year enrollments. For 2013-14, prices are weighted by fall 2012 full-time enrollments. In other words, the percentage changes reported in Tables 1A and 1B reflect only price changes, not changes in enrollment patterns. In contrast, the historical data on changes in enrollment-weighted prices reported in Tables 2A and 2B reflect changes in both prices and in the distribution of full-time students across institutions.

Weighted averages for each price are based on relevant populations:

- In-state tuition and fees are weighted by full-time undergraduate enrollment.
- Out-of-state tuition and fees are calculated by adding the nonresident premium, weighted by full-time out-of-state enrollment, to average in-state tuition and fees. Data on out-of-state students receiving a waiver of some or all of the tuition premium are not available.
- Resident room and board charges are weighted by the number of undergraduates living in campus housing at each institution.
- Out-of-district charges for public two-year college students are not accounted for in the average prices reported here.
- Estimated other student budget components are weighted as follows:
  - Books and supplies are weighted by full-time undergraduate enrollment.
  - Resident transportation and other resident costs are weighted by the number of undergraduates living in campus housing.
  - Commuter room and board, commuter transportation, and other commuter costs are weighted by the number of commuting undergraduates at each institution.

INSTITUTIONS INCLUDED IN CALCULATIONS

Out of the 3,746 public two-year, public four-year, private nonprofit four-year, and for-profit institutions that were surveyed in both 2012 and 2013, 3,120 were included in this year's analysis, including over 98% of the surveyed schools in the public and private nonprofit sectors and 38% of those in the for-profit sector. Our imputation process allows us to include schools for which we are missing one year of data. We exclude from our calculations military academies and other institutions that report zero tuition. Tables A1A and A1B describe the institutions that were included in this analysis, by sector and Carnegie Classification, respectively.

TABLE A1A Institutions Included in Tuition and Fees (T&F) Analysis in Table 1A

Sector	Number of Institutions Surveyed in Both 2012 and 2013	Institutions Included in T&F Analysis		Institutions in Analysis with Projected/Imputed T&F for Either Year	
Public Two-Year	1,000	993	99%	28	3%
Public Four-Year	585	574	98%	15	3%
Private Nonprofit Four-Year	1,222	1,198	98%	45	4%
For-Profit	939	355	38%	50	14%
TOTAL	3,746	3,120	83%	138	4%

TABLE A1B Institutions Included in Tuition and Fees (T&F) Analysis in Table 1B

Carnegie Classification	Number of Institutions Surveyed in Both 2012 and 2013	Institutions Included in T&F Analysis		Institutions in Analysis with Projected/Imputed T&F for Either Year	
Public Doctoral In-State	175	175	100%	4	2%
Public Master's In-State	265	264	100%	5	2%
Public Bachelor's In-State	133	127	95%	4	3%
Private Nonprofit Doctoral	104	103	99%	0	0%
Private Nonprofit Master's	360	356	98%	8	2%
Private Nonprofit Bachelor's	507	498	96%	15	3%

REVISION OF BASE-YEAR VALUES

The prices for 2012-13 used in this analysis differ somewhat from the 2012-13 averages reported last year. One factor contributing to the revision is the reweighting of the prices, shifting from fall 2011 to fall 2012 full-time enrollment figures. The base-year numbers also shift because several hundred institutions submit revised tuition figures for the previous year. The recomputed average for 2012-13 tuition and fees at public four-year institutions is $9 lower than the level we reported last year for in-state students and $173 lower for out-of-state students. Compared to the average tuition and fee prices we reported last year, the recomputed average for 2012-13 tuition and fees is $13 higher for public two-year in-state students and $67 lower for private nonprofit four-year students.

LONGITUDINAL DATA

In Tables 2A and 2B, tuition averages from years prior to 1987-88 are extracted from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). The two data sets, IPEDS and the College Board's Annual Survey of Colleges, track very closely, but IPEDS averages are weighted by full-time equivalent enrollments, while the Annual Survey of Colleges prices are weighted by full-time enrollments. Annual historical data are available online at trends.collegeboard.org.

NET PRICE CALCULATIONS

The calculations of average net price for full-time undergraduates in Figures 10 and 11, as well as the calculations in online Tables 7 and 8, are a best approximation and are based on the aggregate amounts of each type of aid reported in *Trends in Student Aid 2013* and on the allocation of each type of aid across institution types and between part-time and full-time students reported in 1993, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008, and 2012 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS) data. Because financial aid data for 2013-14 are not yet available, amounts for that year are estimated based on past years. Total charges for public two-year students include an estimate of housing and food expenses for students not living with their parents, based on commuter room and board expenses reported by institutions when available and derived from public four-year room and board charges for earlier years in the analysis. The net price estimates reported here are not exactly comparable to those that appeared in 2012 because some figures have been updated.

Net price and grant totals in Figures 10 and 11 are not comparable to those in Figures 12 and 13, which are based on NPSAS data over time. In addition, Figures 10 and 11 take into account of tax benefits and deductions, while Figures 12 and 13 do not.

INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

Figures 16A–C and 17A–B are based on data from the IPEDS Delta Cost data and the IPEDS 2010-11 finance data. Delta data combine IPEDS data with information from the Financial Institution Shared Assessments Program database beginning in 1994. Further details and the entire database are available at nces.ed.gov/ipeds/deltacostproject/. Because Delta Cost data are not yet available for 2010-11, revenues and expenditures for that year are based on IPEDS data and calculations by the authors to match Delta Cost definitions and categories.

ENDOWMENTS

Data on endowments are from the National Association of College and University Business Officers (NACUBO) and Commonfund Institute, supplemented by data from IPEDS for institutions for which NACUBO or Commonfund data are not available. Public university foundation endowment assets are included.

INFLATION ADJUSTMENT

The Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers (CPI-U) is used to adjust for inflation. We use the CPI-U in July of the year in which the academic year begins. See ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/cpi/cpiai.txt for changes in the CPI-U over time. Table A2 provides CPI data for 2003 through 2013. Additional historical data are available online. The Factor column provides the user with a multiplication factor equal to that of CPI (base year, say 2013) divided by CPI (current year). A simple multiplication of a current-year figure by the associated factor will yield a constant-dollar result.

TABLE A2 Consumer Price Index: All Urban Consumers, Not Seasonally Adjusted, All Items, U.S. City Average, 1982-84=100

Academic Year	CPI (As of July at the beginning of the Academic Year)	Factor Used in *Trends in College Pricing* to convert to 2013 Dollars	Factor Used in *Trends in Student Aid* to Convert to 2012 Dollars
2003-04	183.9	1.2702	1.2458
2004-05	189.4	1.2333	1.2096
2005-06	195.4	1.1955	1.1725
2006-07	203.5	1.1479	1.1258
2007-08	208.3	1.1214	1.0999
2008-09	220.0	1.0620	1.0416
2009-10	215.4	1.0847	1.0639
2010-11	218.0	1.0715	1.0509
2011-12	225.9	1.0340	1.0141
2012-13	229.1	1.0196	1.0000
2013-14	233.6	1.0000	

CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION 2010: BASIC CLASSIFICATION

In 2012, we updated our Carnegie Classification with the 2010 update. In previous years, we had been using the 2005 edition. The number of institutions in each Carnegie Classification changed slightly from 2005 to the 2010 update, although the classification structure of the 2010 update is the same as that for the 2005 edition.

"Doctoral universities" include institutions that award at least 20 doctoral degrees per year (excluding doctoral degrees that qualify recipients for entry into professional practice, such as the J.D., M.D., Pharm.D., DPT, etc.); "master's colleges and universities" include institutions that award at least 50 master's degrees per year; "bachelor's colleges" include institutions where bachelor's degrees represent at least 10% of all undergraduate degrees and that award fewer than 50 master's degrees or fewer than 20 doctoral degrees per year. All of the categories above exclude "special focus institutions" and "tribal colleges."

 See Table A2 online for additional CPI data.

Trends in College Pricing was authored by Sandy Baum, senior fellow at the Urban Institute and research professor at the George Washington University Graduate School of Human Development, and Jennifer Ma, independent consultant for the College Board, with invaluable assistance from Charles Kurose.

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Trends in College Pricing and its companion report, *Trends in Student Aid*, are supplemented by a website that makes detailed data available for reference and downloading. The PDF versions of these reports, along with PowerPoint slides of all the graphs, are available on the Web: **trends.collegeboard.org**.

Hard copies may be ordered by contacting trends@collegeboard.org.

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DEFINING TERMS

According to the 1997 National Commission on the Cost of Higher Education, defining "cost," "price," and "subsidy" is critical to clarifying the issues in financing postsecondary education.

"Costs" refer to the expenditures associated with delivering instruction, including physical plant and salaries.

"Prices" are the expenses that students and parents face.

"Published price" is the price institutions charge for tuition and fees as well as room and board, in the case of students residing on campus. A full student expense budget also includes books, supplies, transportation, and other basic living costs.

"Net price" is what the student and/or family must cover after grant aid and savings from tax credits and deductions are subtracted.

"General subsidies" make it possible for institutions to charge less than the actual costs of instruction. State, federal, and local appropriations, as well as private philanthropy, reduce the prices faced by all students — whether or not they receive financial aid.

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