

College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form

Summary Guide to College Costs for the 2017 Collection Year

June 2018



The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent the positions or policies of the Department of Education. No official endorsement by the U.S. Department of Education of any product, commodity, service or enterprise mentioned in this publication is intended or should be inferred.

U.S. Department of Education

Betsy DeVos
Secretary

Office of Postsecondary Education

Lynn Mahaffie
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy, Planning and Innovation

June 2018

This report is in the public domain. Authorization to reproduce it in whole or in part is granted. While permission to reprint this publication is not necessary, the citation should be:

U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, *College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form: Summary Guide to College Costs for the 2017 Collection Year*. Washington, D.C., 2018.

This report is available on the Department's website at

https://collegecost.ed.gov/catc/resources/2017College_Affordability_and_Transparency_Explanation_Form_Summary.pdf.

Availability of Alternate Formats

Requests for documents in alternate formats, such as Braille or large print, should be submitted to the Alternate Format Center by calling 202-260-0852 or by contacting the 504 coordinator via email at om_eeos@ed.gov.

Notice to Limited English Proficient Persons

If you have difficulty understanding English, you may request language assistance services for Department information that is available to the public. These language assistance services are available free of charge. If you need more information about interpretation or translation services, please call 1-800-USA-LEARN (1-800-872-5327) (TTY: 1-800-437-0833), email us at Ed.Language.Assistance@ed.gov, or write to U.S. Department of Education, Information Resource Center, 400 Maryland Ave., SW, Washington, DC 20202.

Contents

List of Tables	iv
List of Figures	iv
Abstract.....	v
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 Methodology.....	2
2.1 The College Affordability and Transparency Center Lists.....	2
2.1.1 Institutional Sectors	3
2.1.2 IPEDS Data Used in CATC and CATEF	4
2.1.3 Tuition and Fees	5
2.1.4 Net Price	5
2.2 The CATEF Survey	6
2.2.1 Finance Data.....	7
2.2.2 Excluded Responses	8
3.0 Summary of Results	11
3.1 Demographics.....	11
3.1.1 Locations	11
3.1.2 Calendar System.....	13
3.1.3 Sector	14
3.2 Analysis of Cost Areas.....	16
3.3 Explanations of Increased Cost.....	19
3.3.1 Staff, Benefits, and Salaries and Wages	19
3.3.2 Increased Enrollment	20
3.3.3 Changes to Reporting Methodology	23
3.3.4 Purchased Supplies and Equipment.....	24
3.3.5 Added Programs.....	25
3.4 Steps for Reducing Costs	26
3.4.1 Progress on Cost Reduction	27
3.5 Control of Student Charges	28
3.6 Burden Estimate	30
4.0 Increases in Tuition and Fees and Net Price	31
5.0 Conclusion.....	33
Appendices.....	34
Appendix I: 2017 Tuition and Fees CATEF Respondents	34
Appendix II: 2017 Net Price CATEF Respondents	43
Appendix III: CATEF Review Guidelines	52
Appendix IV: 2017 Tuition and Fees CATEF	53
Appendix V: 2017 Net Price CATEF.....	61
Appendix VI: Glossary of Terms.....	69

List of Tables

Table 1: Nine sectors used to categorize institutions (control, level)	3
Table 2: Institutions excluded from the 2017 CATEF due to closure or lapse in <i>Title IV</i> status, by survey and institutional sector	8
Table 3: Institutions with at least one cost area excluded from the 2017 CATEF analysis due to a lack of increase, by survey and institutional sector	9
Table 4: Institutions with at least one cost area excluded from CATEF analysis due to an error in reporting, by survey and institutional sector.....	10
Table 5: States with a higher representation of schools in IPEDS and/or Tuition and Fees or Net Price CATEF	12
Table 6: Median cost area percent change in the 2017 CATEF, by survey and cost area	17
Table 7: Median cost area percent change per FTE in the 2017 CATEF, by survey and cost area	17
Table 8: Control of student charges on the 2017 CATEF, by survey.....	28
Table 9: Average reported burden in hours, by survey and institutional sector.....	30

List of Figures

Figure 1: Comparison years for the 2017 CATEF.....	4
Figure 2: Institutions required to complete a 2017 CATEF form, by survey.....	11
Figure 3: Most represented states in 2017 CATEF.....	11
Figure 4: Proportion of institutions required to complete the CATEF and IPEDS, by academic reporters and program reporters	13
Figure 5: Institutions that responded to the 2017 CATEF, by survey and institutional sector.....	14
Figure 6: Institutional sector percentages in CATEF and IPEDS.....	15
Figure 7: Number of times each cost area was selected in the 2017 CATEF, by survey and cost area.....	16
Figure 8: Median cost area dollar increases in the 2017 CATEF, by survey and cost area.....	18
Figure 9: Median cost area dollar increases per FTE in the 2017 CATEF, by survey and cost area.....	18
Figure 10: Top reasons given for increases in each cost area on the 2017 CATEF, by survey.....	19
Figure 11: Differences in FTE student enrollment for institutions required to complete the 2017 Tuition and Fees CATEF	22
Figure 12: Differences in FTE student enrollment for institutions required to complete the 2017 Net Price CATEF	22
Figure 13: Institutions in the 2017 CATEF with no control of student charges, by institutional sector.....	29
Figure 14: Institutions in the 2017 CATEF with no control of student charges, by state	29
Figure 15: Institutions required to complete the CATEF, by survey and year	33

Abstract

Section 132(e) of the *Higher Education Act of 1965*, as amended (*HEA*), requires schools with the highest increases in tuition and fees and net price (cost of attendance after grant and scholarship aid) to explain to the secretary of education why their costs have gone up and how they will address these rising costs. Further, the *HEA* requires the secretary to issue an annual report summarizing the responses provided by these institutions and outlining the methodology employed to collect and interpret the information.

The 2017 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF) examined the cost areas reported by these institutions via the expenses section of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Finance component. For the cost areas with the greatest increases, the institutions were then asked to provide (A) a free-text explanation for the areas in the institution's budget with the highest percentage increase in costs; (B) a free-text description of any steps they have taken (or intended to take) toward reducing costs or the reason for not reducing costs; and (C) evidence of whether student charges are within the exclusive control of the institution. These responses were then analyzed to determine the reasons for increases across all cost areas.

The most common increases reported by institutions were in the academic support, student services, and institutional support cost area and the instruction cost area. Based on the analysis of responses for all cost areas, the predominant explanations for the cost increases included the addition of staff, additional resources required due to an increase in enrollment, changes in reporting methodologies, additional supplies and equipment, and the addition of new programs. Additionally, 81 percent of institutions indicated having control over their student charges.

While institutions were required to complete the survey due to an increase in tuition and fees and/or net price, the survey does not request or require institutions to provide an explanation for this increase. Nevertheless, some institutions chose to include in their responses an explanation of the increase in costs to students. The reasons given for tuition and fees increases included staying competitive, tuition restructuring, decreases in state appropriations, and expense increases. The reasons given for the increases in net price included issues related to the methodology used to calculate net price, cost of living increases, and errors in reporting.

The 2017 CATC lists were posted in the summer of 2017 for the next CATEF collection in early 2018.

1.0 Introduction

Section 132 of the *Higher Education Act of 1965*, as amended (*HEA*), requires the secretary of education to make publicly available, and update annually, a list of the top 5 percent of institutions from each [Sector](#) that have the largest increase, expressed as a percentage change, in tuition and required fees; and a similar list for institutions with increases in net price (cost of attendance after grant and scholarship aid). These lists are posted to the [College Affordability and Transparency Center¹](#) (CATC) website annually. Institutions on either list are required to explain to the secretary of education why their costs have gone up and how they will address these rising costs. The College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF) was created to collect this information.

The CATEF examined six major cost areas² based on data reported by these institutions via the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Finance component: (1) academic support, student services, and institutional support; (2) auxiliary enterprises; (3) instruction; (4) net grant aid to students / scholarships and fellowships; (5) other expenses; and (6) research and public service. For the cost areas with the greatest increases, institutions were required to provide free-text explanations for the increases in cost and the steps they will take to reduce those costs, and to indicate whether they are in control of their student charges. The responses were then analyzed to determine the reasons behind the increase in costs for these institutions.

The *HEA* also requires the secretary to issue an annual report summarizing the responses provided by these institutions and outlining the methodology employed to collect and interpret the information. Accordingly, this summary guide to college costs compiles the responses that institutions on the 2016 CATC list website provided to the U.S. Department of Education (ED) through the online 2017 College Affordability Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF), and describes ED's methodology.

¹ The College Affordability and Transparency Center (CATC) list can be found at <https://collegecost.ed.gov/catc/>.

² Depending on the accounting standards used in the IPEDS Finance component forms, institutions either reported combined expenses for some cost area categories or reported expenses separately for each cost area. For the purpose of this report, any cost areas that some schools reported as combined have been combined across all institutions for comparability. This is explained further in [2.2.1 Finance Data](#).

2.0 Methodology

2.1 The College Affordability and Transparency Center Lists

Since 2011, in an effort to improve transparency in college tuition prices for potential students and families, ED has been required to release six lists related to student costs at America's colleges and universities. Using data collected by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS),³ each list is generated annually and released via the publicly available CATC website by July 1.

Following are the six annually published CATC lists:

- *Highest Tuition and Fees*: A list of the 5 percent of institutions from each sector that have the highest tuition and required fees for the most recent academic year.
- *Highest Net Price*: A list of the 5 percent of institutions from each sector that have the highest net price for the most recent academic year.
- *Lowest Tuition and Fees*: A list of the 10 percent of institutions from each sector that have the lowest tuition and required fees for the most recent academic year.
- *Lowest Net Price*: A list of the 10 percent of institutions from each sector that have the lowest net price for the most recent academic year.
- *Highest Increase in Tuition and Fees*: A list of the 5 percent of institutions from each sector that have the largest (percentage) increase in tuition and required fees, expressed as a percentage change, over the most recent three-year period.
- *Highest Increase in Net Price*: A list of the 5 percent of institutions from each sector that have the largest (percentage) increase in net price, expressed as a percentage change, over the most recent three-year period.

The Highest Increase in Tuition and Fees and Highest Increase in Net Price lists were calculated for institutions that have full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. Each year, institutions on the Highest Increase in Tuition and Fees and Highest Increase in Net Price lists are required to provide additional information concerning college costs through the online CATEF.⁴ Institutions on both lists were required to complete a separate CATEF form for each list.

For the 2016 CATC lists,⁵ 315 institutions were identified for having the highest increases in tuition and fees and 287 institutions were identified for having the highest increases in net price, 40 of which were on both lists. Due to institution closures and loss of *Title IV* status, 33 of these institutions (16 from the

³ IPEDS is a mandatory data collection for institutions that participate in, or are applicants for participation in, any Federal student financial aid program authorized by section 487(a)(17) of the *HEA* and 34 *CFR* 668.14(b)(19). More information is available at the IPEDS Website at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/>.

⁴ The law includes an exemption from these two lists for any institution whose increase in tuition and fees, or net price, is less than \$600 for the three-year period.

⁵ The data file used to generate the 2016 CATC lists can be found at <https://collegecost.ed.gov/catc/resources/CATClists2014.xlsx>.

Tuition and Fees CATEF and 19 from the Net Price CATEF, two of which were on both lists) were not required to complete the CATEF.

2.1.1 Institutional Sectors

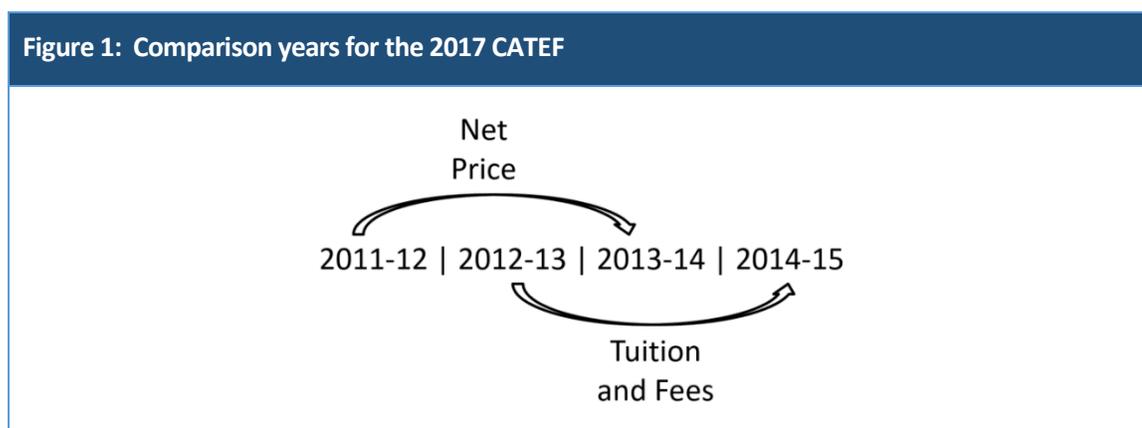
The CATC lists are made up of institutions from nine institutional categories, called sectors, which are based on the institution's control and level. "Control" is the classification of whether an institution is operated by publicly elected or appointed officials (public control) or by privately elected or appointed officials and derives its major source of funds from private sources (private control). Control categories are public, private not-for-profit, and private for-profit. "Level" is the classification of whether an institution's programs are mostly four-year or above (four-year), two-but-less-than four-year (two-year), or less-than-two-year.

Sector-1	Public, 4-year
Sector-2	Private not-for-profit, 4-year
Sector-3	Private for-profit, 4-year
Sector-4	Public, 2-year
Sector-5	Private not-for-profit, 2-year
Sector-6	Private for-profit, 2-year
Sector-7	Public, less-than-2-year
Sector-8	Private not-for-profit, less-than-2-year
Sector-9	Private for-profit, less-than-2-year

2.1.2 IPEDS Data Used in CATC and CATEF

The 2016 CATC lists were generated using data collected during the 2014–15 IPEDS data collection cycle.⁶ In IPEDS, tuition and fees are collected through the IPEDS Institutional Characteristics component for the current year; while net price is collected through the IPEDS Student Financial Aid component with data from the previous year. Due to this discrepancy, the years used for generating the data for each list differ.

The 2016 Highest Increase in Tuition and Fees CATC list was based on the percent change in tuition and fees for the three-year period between 2012–13 and 2014–15. Correspondingly, the 2017 Tuition and Fees CATEF compared reported cost data from 2012–13 with that from 2014–15, as reported in the IPEDS Finance component. The Highest Increase in Net Price CATC list was based on the percent change in net price for the three-year period between 2011–12 and 2013–14; therefore, the 2017 Net Price CATEF compared cost data from 2011–12 with those reported in 2013–14. This is shown in [Figure 1](#).



Calculating Percent Increases

The percent increases for the CATC lists are calculated using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Year3} - \text{Year1}}{\text{Year1}} \cdot 100\%$$

Using this formula, two institutions with similar tuition increases could have very different percent increases, placing one on the list and not the other. For example, an institution that increased from \$2,000 to \$5,000 would have a change of 50 percent, while an institution that increased from \$15,000 to \$18,000 would have a change of 20 percent.

⁶ The reported data are available via the IPEDS Website's Use the Data page at <https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/Home/UseTheData>.

2.1.3 Tuition and Fees

For institutions that charge different tuition and fees for in-district, in-state, or out-of-state students and report tuition and fees for the full academic year, the CATC lists are based on the in-state or in-district tuition rate. For institutions that charge by program rather than by academic year, referred to in IPEDS as “program reporters,” tuition and fees are reported for the institution’s largest program. These values represent what a typical student would be charged and may not be the same for all students at an institution.

For institutions on the 2016 CATC Highest Increase in Tuition and Fees list, the percent changes ranged from a 13 percent increase for a private for-profit, four-year school that raised its tuition and fees from \$13,485 to \$15,230, to a 581 percent increase for another private for-profit, four-year school that raised its tuition and fees from \$1,919 to \$13,071. The actual 2014–15 tuition and fees charges to students on the same list ranged from a tuition of \$2,550 for a private for-profit, less-than-two-year school to a tuition of \$74,787 for a private for-profit, two-year school.

2.1.4 Net Price

The tuition and fees amount is also included as part of the calculation of the net price. The *HEA* defines net price as “the average yearly price of attendance actually charged to first-time, full-time undergraduate students receiving student aid at an institution of higher education after deducting such aid.” In IPEDS, the total cost of attendance is the sum of published academic year costs for tuition and required fees, books and supplies, and the weighted average for room and board and other expenses by living arrangement. The weighted average is calculated based on the room and board and other expenses for each living arrangement (on-campus, off-campus with family, and off-campus not-with-family) and the number of first-time, full-time undergraduate students reported for each living arrangement. The net price is then generated by subtracting the average amount of federal, state/local, or institutional grant or scholarship aid from the total cost of attendance.

For institutions on the 2016 CATC Highest Increase in Net Price list, the percent changes ranged from a 17 percent increase for a private for-profit, four-year school that raised its net price from \$11,698 to \$13,709, to a 4,625 percent increase for another private for-profit, four-year school that raised its net price from \$449 to \$21,215. The actual 2013–14 net price charges on the same list ranged from \$1,334 to \$46,164.

2.2 The CATEF Survey

To aid institutions in complying with the *HEA*'s requirement to explain why costs have risen at their schools and how they might reduce those costs, ED established the online CATEF survey.⁷ Specifically, the 2017 CATEF required institutions on the 2016 Highest Increase CATC lists to provide (A) a free-text explanation for the cost areas in their budget with the highest percentage increases in costs over the three-year time period; (B) a free-text description of any steps they have taken (or intend to take) toward reducing costs or the reason for not reducing costs; and (C) whether student charges were within the exclusive control of the institution, and if not, the identity of the agency (or agencies) responsible for determining student charges. In addition, institutions that appeared on the same highest increase list for two or more consecutive years were asked to explain the progress made on their steps to reduce costs, as reported on the previous year's CATEF.⁸

In order to determine the cost areas in an institution's budget with the highest percentage increases in costs over the three-year time period, the expenses portion of the IPEDS Finance component was displayed and the three cost areas with the highest percent increases over the relevant three-year period were automatically identified and prepopulated in the CATEF. Though differences exist between the expense screens of the IPEDS Finance component, as explained further in [2.2.1 Finance Data](#), six major cost areas can be identified: (1) academic support, student services, and institutional support; (2) auxiliary enterprises; (3) instruction; (4) net grant aid to students/scholarships and fellowships; (5) other expenses; and (6) research and public service.

The "other expenses" value was calculated by deducting the sum of the cost areas from the reported total. As reported by responses to the CATEF survey, examples of other expenses included new construction, renovations and maintenance, supplies and equipment, and operational costs.

Institutions that did not report data in the IPEDS Finance component for the first year of the three-year period were shown their year-three data and asked to self-report up to three cost areas with the highest increases. This included a total of 39 institutions, 37 on the Tuition and Fees CATEF and four on the Net Price CATEF, two of which were on both lists. For the 2017 CATEF, the majority of schools on both lists selected the (1) academic support, student services, and/or institutional support cost area and/or the (3) instruction cost area as their area of highest increase.

Surveys that were closed or lost their *Title IV* status were not required to complete the survey, as explained in [2.2.2 Excluded Responses](#). Each submitted 2017 CATEF went through a review and approval process⁹ to ensure that institutions gave thorough and relevant responses for each required cost area. The final responses were then evaluated to determine the reasons for the increases in costs.

⁷ Screenshots of the 2017 CATEF surveys can be found in [Appendix IV: 2017 Tuition and Fees CATEF](#) and [Appendix V: 2017 Net Price CATEF](#).

⁸ A PDF of the previous year's submission is provided to these institutions.

⁹ For details on the review and approval process, see [Appendix III: CATEF Review Guidelines](#).

2.2.1 Finance Data

Depending on the accounting standards used by the institutions for their IPEDS Finance component forms, institutions either reported combined expenses for some cost area categories or reported expenses separately for each cost area. For the purpose of this report, any cost areas that some schools reported as combined have been combined across all institutions for comparability. Specifically, this included the combination of academic support, student services, and institutional support and the combination of research and public service. Additionally, some forms ask institutions to report net grant aid to students, while others refer to this item as scholarships and fellowships.¹⁰

Additionally, two cost areas available to certain institutions were excluded from this report. The first, hospital services, is only available to four-year institutions. This cost area was identified as an area of highest increase for one public, four-year institution. The second, independent operations, is only available to public, four-year and private not-for-profit, four-year institutions. Four institutions, one on the Tuition and Fees CATEF and three on the Net Price CATEF, had independent operations as one of the areas of highest increase.

Another major change occurred in the 2014–15 IPEDS Finance component where cost data is collected for 2013–14. This change affected reporting for all for-profit institutions (Sector-3, Sector-6, and Sector-9) on both surveys. A number of changes were made to the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) forms for for-profit institutions to increase data comparability across institutional sectors and utility to institutions and decision makers, while also ensuring data being reported were appropriate for the sector and accurately represent the institutions. Additional details about this change are available on the [Archived Changes](#)¹¹ page of the IPEDS website. In order to compare the year-one and year-three data for these institutions, fields that were combined in the 2013–14 data collection and separated in 2014–15 data collection were combined again for the purpose of identifying the top three increases. Additionally, degree-granting for-profit institutions began reporting the hospital services expense in 2014–15. Because there is no comparison to prior years, this expense item was excluded from the form so it would not be considered one of the greatest increases.

¹⁰ Glossary definitions provided to institutions for each of these fields are available in [Appendix VI: Glossary of Terms](#).

¹¹ The Archived Changes page can be found at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/InsidePages/ArchivedChanges?year=2014-15>.

2.2.2 Excluded Responses

Some schools on the CATC lists were not required to complete the CATEF; others had certain responses excluded due to the uncertainty of the data provided. These scenarios are explained in detail below.

Closed or No Longer Title IV

A number of institutions in the top 5 percent of their sector for increases were not required to answer the CATEF surveys due to closure or a lapse in their *Title IV* status. A total of 47 institutions, 21 from the Tuition and Fees CATEF and 29 from the Net Price CATEF, three of which were on both lists, were excluded from the results and this report. The number of affected institutions by sector and survey is displayed in [Table 2](#).

Table 2: Institutions excluded from the 2017 CATEF due to closure or lapse in *Title IV* status, by survey and institutional sector

Sector	Tuition and Fees	Net Price	Both
Public, 4-year	0	0	0
Private not-for-profit, 4-year	4	0	0
Private for-profit, 4-year	1	4	1
Public, 2-year	0	2	0
Private not-for-profit, 2-year	0	1	0
Private for-profit, 2-year	8	6	2
Public, less-than-2-year	1	0	0
Private not-for-profit, less-than-2-year	0	0	0
Private for-profit, less-than-2-year	4	13	0
Total	18	26	3

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2017 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

As shown in [Table 2](#), 84 percent of institutions that closed or had a lapse in their *Title IV* status are private-for-profit institutions. Of the 47 institutions considered here, 16 are still active but no longer *Title IV*.

No Increase

A total of 29 institutions, 19 from the Tuition and Fees CATEF and 11 from the Net Price CATEF, one of which was on both lists, had responses excluded due to the fact that there was no cost increase. For institutions with no increases in any cost area over the three-year period, a default area is selected to give them an opportunity to explain their increases in tuition and fees or net price, though they are not required to do so. This was the case for 26 of the 30 responses. These responses were still included in the count of responses, but the default cost area was excluded from analysis. Any information provided in the additional information field was considered for the report.

For one Tuition and Fees CATEF, the institution had no year-one data and was required to select up to three cost areas. One of the three cost areas selected had a \$0 expense for year three. This cost area was excluded from analysis. An additional three institutions had their (five) other expenses cost area excluded from analysis due to the field being automatically calculated in the IPEDS component. The increases in other expenses for the three institutions were \$0 to \$1, \$0 to \$2, and \$0 to \$22. The institutions did not provide explanations for these increases.

These institutions were still included in the count of responses; and while the affected cost areas were excluded from the analysis, the explanations provided by these schools for the remaining cost areas and the narrative provided in the additional information field were included in the report. The number of affected institutions by sector and survey is displayed in [Table 3](#).

Sector	Tuition and Fees	Net Price
Public, 4-year	0	0
Private not-for-profit, 4-year	4	3
Private for-profit, 4-year	5	2
Public, 2-year	1	1
Private not-for-profit, 2-year	1	0
Private for-profit, 2-year	6	2
Public, less-than-2-year	0	1
Private not-for-profit, less-than-2-year	0	0
Private for-profit, less-than-2-year	2	2
Total	19	11

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2017 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

Reporting Error

An additional group of responses explained the increase in a cost area by citing an error in their reporting to IPEDS. Some of these institutions did not specify the dollar amount and did not provide any additional explanation for the cost area. For example, the explanation provided by a private for-profit, two-year college on the Net Price list explained their \$55,486 increase in other expenses by saying, "There are not increases. In fact, there are decreases in all costs reported. (sic) The perceived increases resulted from an error in reporting in the 2011–12 cohort." Other institutions cited an error in the classification of expenses as their explanation for the increase.

These institutions were still included in the count of responses; and while the affected cost areas were excluded from the analysis, the explanations provided by these schools for the remaining cost areas and the narrative provided in the additional information field were included in the report. The number of affected institutions by sector and survey is displayed in [Table 4](#). The totals below include one count per institution, though many institutions reported an error in more than one cost areas or survey.

Table 4: Institutions with at least one cost area excluded from CATEF analysis due to an error in reporting, by survey and institutional sector		
Sector	Tuition and Fees	Net Price
Public, 4-year	3	2
Private not-for-profit, 4-year	5	1
Private for-profit, 4-year	0	2
Public, 2-year	4	8
Private not-for-profit, 2-year	1	0
Private for-profit, 2-year	8	6
Public, less-than-2-year	0	3
Private not-for-profit, less-than-2-year	0	0
Private for-profit, less-than-2-year	6	13
Total	27	35

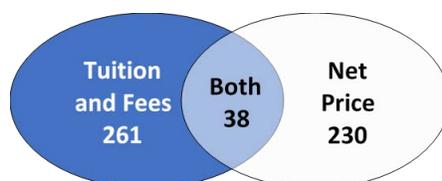
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education,
2017 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

While most institutions did not provide updated figures, some institutions that reported an error in their IPEDS data included corrected dollar amounts that still showed an increase over the three-year period. These institutions were still required to explain their increase and were included in all areas of the report.

3.0 Summary of Results

Of the 567 required 2017 CATEF surveys, a total of 299 institutions were identified on the Highest Increase in Tuition and Fees CATC list and 268 on the Highest Increase in Net Price CATC list—38 of which were on both lists.¹² This collection year, 100 percent of the institutions required to complete the CATEF did so.

Figure 2: Institutions required to complete a 2017 CATEF form, by survey



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2017 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

3.1 Demographics

The institutions required to complete the survey came from an array of states and outlying areas, calendar systems, and sectors. These are explored in detail below.

3.1.1 Locations

When considering all institutions from both CATEF surveys, the majority of schools are found in Florida, California, Louisiana, Texas, New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Michigan, and Ohio, as shown in [Figure 3](#).

Figure 3: Most represented states in 2017 CATEF



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2017 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

¹² The data file containing all institutional responses to the CATEF surveys is available at http://collegecost.ed.gov/catc/resources/2017_CATEF_Responses.xlsx.

Based on the 2014–15 IPEDS collection, from which the CATC lists are derived, the majority of institutions participating in *Title IV* programs are located in California, New York, Texas, Florida, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, North Carolina, Michigan, Massachusetts, and Tennessee. The majority of institutions on the Tuition and Fees CATEF were in Louisiana, Florida, California, New York, Texas, Pennsylvania, and Georgia. For the Net Price CATEF, the majority of institutions were in Florida, Texas, California, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oklahoma.

As shown in [Table 5](#), the states with a higher representation of schools in IPEDS are also likely to represent the majority on one or both of the CATEF lists. Notably, Georgia, Louisiana, and Oklahoma are found on the CATEF lists but are not part of the IPEDS majority. Additionally, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Missouri represent a large portion of IPEDS institutions but are not found on either CATEF list.

State	IPEDS	Tuition and Fees CATEF	Net Price CATEF
California	X	X	X
Florida	X	X	X
Georgia		X	X
Illinois	X		
Louisiana		X	X
Massachusetts	X		
Michigan	X		X
Missouri	X		
New York	X	X	
North Carolina	X		X
Ohio	X		X
Oklahoma			X
Pennsylvania	X	X	X
Texas	X	X	X

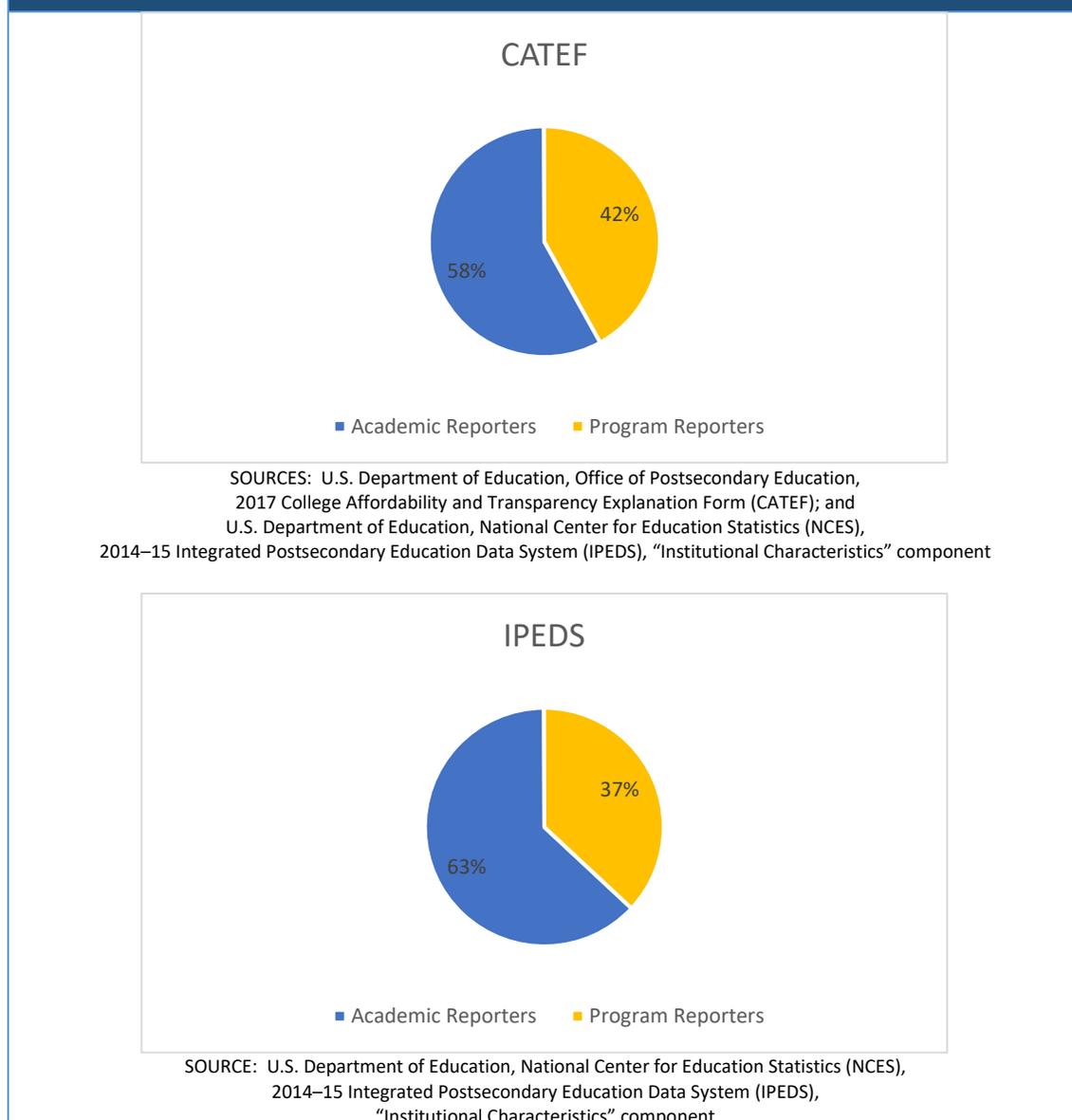
Note: Marked states contain at least 50 percent of all institutions within the survey.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2017 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF); and U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), 2014–15 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), “Institutional Characteristics Header” component

3.1.2 Calendar System

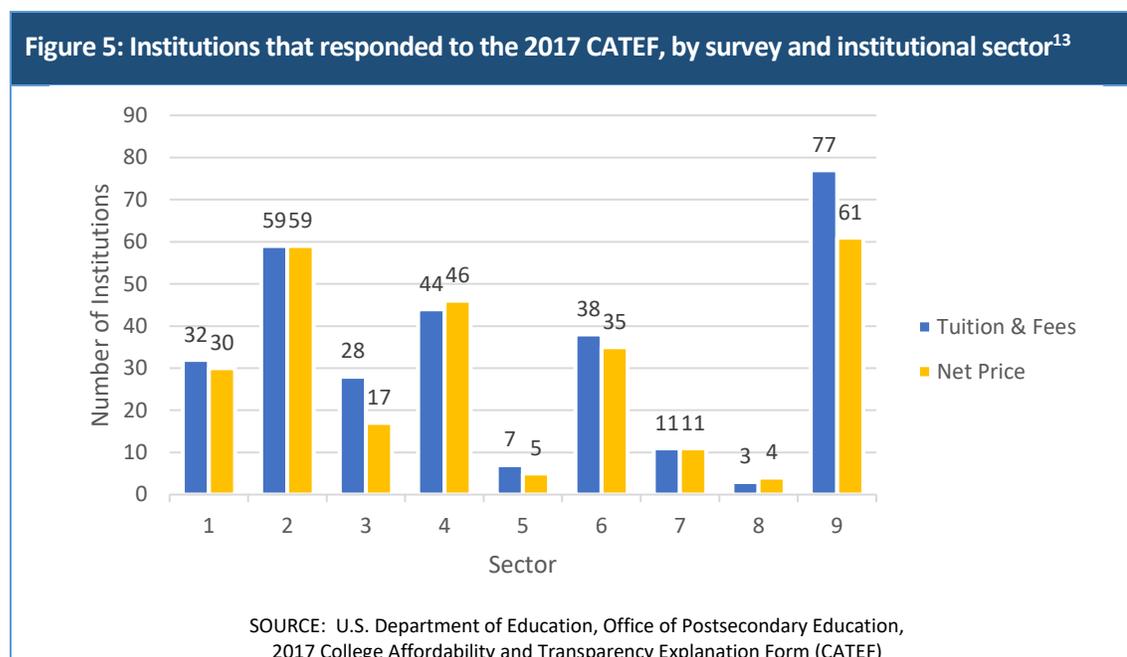
In IPEDS, institutions can be considered “academic reporters” or “program reporters” based on their calendar system. “Academic reporters” include those whose predominant calendar system is semester, quarter, or trimester. “Program reporters” may have a calendar system that differs by program or enrolls on a continuous basis. Generally speaking, many program reporters are career and vocational institutions. As shown in [Figure 4](#), the proportion of institutions required to complete the CATEF survey is similar to the national representation in IPEDS.

Figure 4: Proportion of institutions required to complete the CATEF and IPEDS, by academic reporters and program reporters



3.1.3 Sector

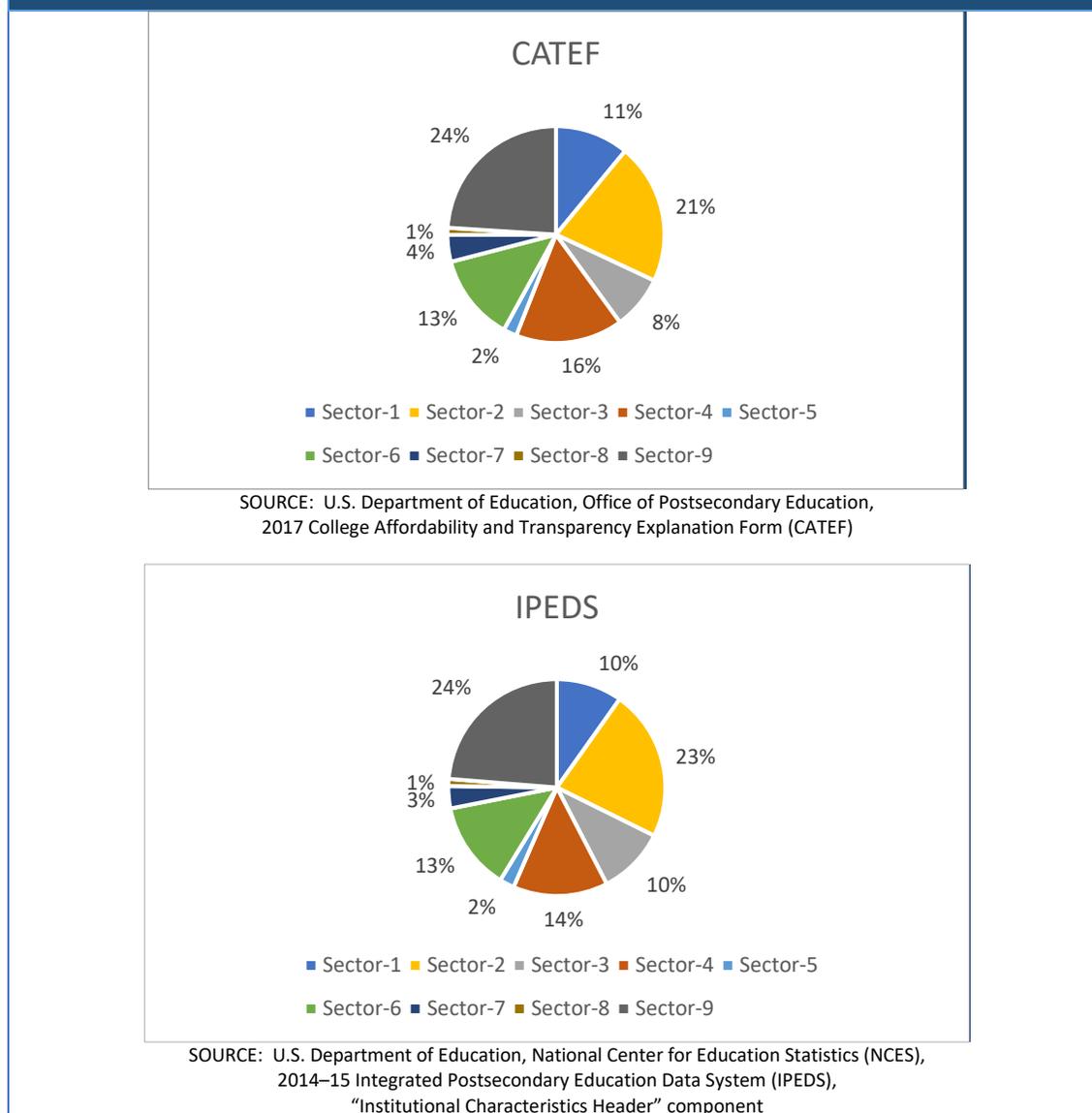
CATEF responses were required by the top 5 percent of institutions with the largest percent increases and an increase of at least \$600 from each sector, created by combining an institution's control and level. For some sectors, such as Sector-9 (private for-profit, less-than-two-year), the top 5 percent meant as many as 77 institutions were required to account for their increase in tuition and fees, whereas in Sector-8 (private not-for-profit, less-than-two-year) only three institutions constituted the top 5 percent for that list. Similarly, these same sectors represented the largest and smallest group of institutions on the Net Price list.



¹³ The definitions for each sector are as follows: Sector-1: Public, four-year; Sector-2: Private not-for-profit, four-year; Sector-3: Private for-profit, four-year; Sector-4: Public, two-year; Sector-5: Private not-for-profit, two-year; Sector-6: Private for-profit, two-year; Sector-7: Public, less-than-two-year; Sector-8: Private not-for-profit, less-than-two-year; Sector-9: Private for-profit, less-than-two-year (also see [Table 1](#)).

Due to the nature of selecting the top 5 percent of institutions from each sector, the representation of sectors on the CATEF is congruent with the national representation.

Figure 6: Institutional sector¹⁴ percentages in CATEF and IPEDS

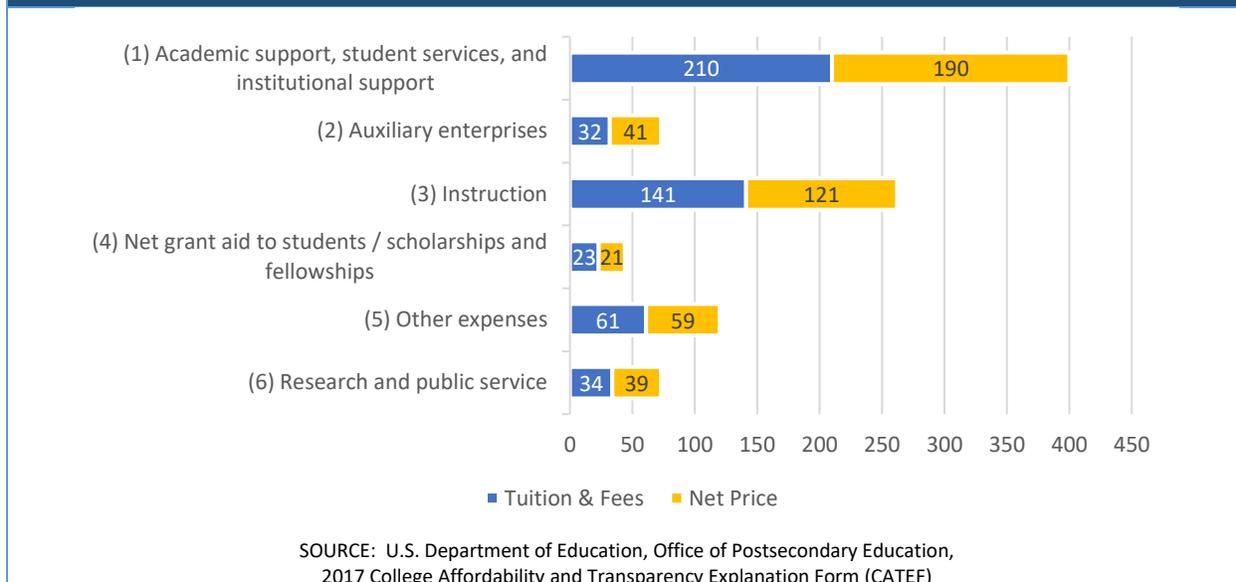


¹⁴ The definitions for each sector are as follows: Sector-1: Public, four-year; Sector-2: Private not-for-profit, four-year; Sector-3: Private for-profit, four-year; Sector-4: Public, two-year; Sector-5: Private not-for-profit, two-year; Sector-6: Private for-profit, two-year; Sector-7: Public, less-than-two-year; Sector-8: Private not-for-profit, less-than-two-year; Sector-9: Private for-profit, less-than-two-year (also see [Table 1](#)).

3.2 Analysis of Cost Areas

The cost areas evaluated in the CATEF for Tuition and Fees and Net Price are explained in [2.2 The CATEF Survey](#). As shown in [Figure 7](#), the most common expense increases were in the (1) academic support, student services, and institutional support cost area and (3) instruction cost area for both surveys.

Figure 7: Number of times each cost area was selected in the 2017 CATEF, by survey and cost area



The median percent change increases for each cost area are shown in [Table 6](#). The medians do not include institutions with no expense data in the first year of the three-year period since their percent increases cannot be calculated.¹⁵ The highest median percent changes were found in the (5) other expenses cost area and the (6) research and public service cost area for both surveys.

Cost Area	Tuition and Fees	Net Price
(1) Academic support, student services, and institutional support	24%	27%
(2) Auxiliary enterprises	28%	19%
(3) Instruction	19%	26%
(4) Net grant aid to students / scholarships and fellowships	24%	61%
(5) Other expenses	>100%	>100%
(6) Research and public service	82%	74%

Note: Median excludes institutions with no data for Year-1

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education,
2017 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

While the FTE enrollment numbers are not collected via the CATEF, they are preloaded as a reference from the IPEDS 12-month Enrollment component. When considering the percent change per FTE, there are some differences, but the highest median percent changes still occur in the same cost areas. This is shown in [Table 7](#).

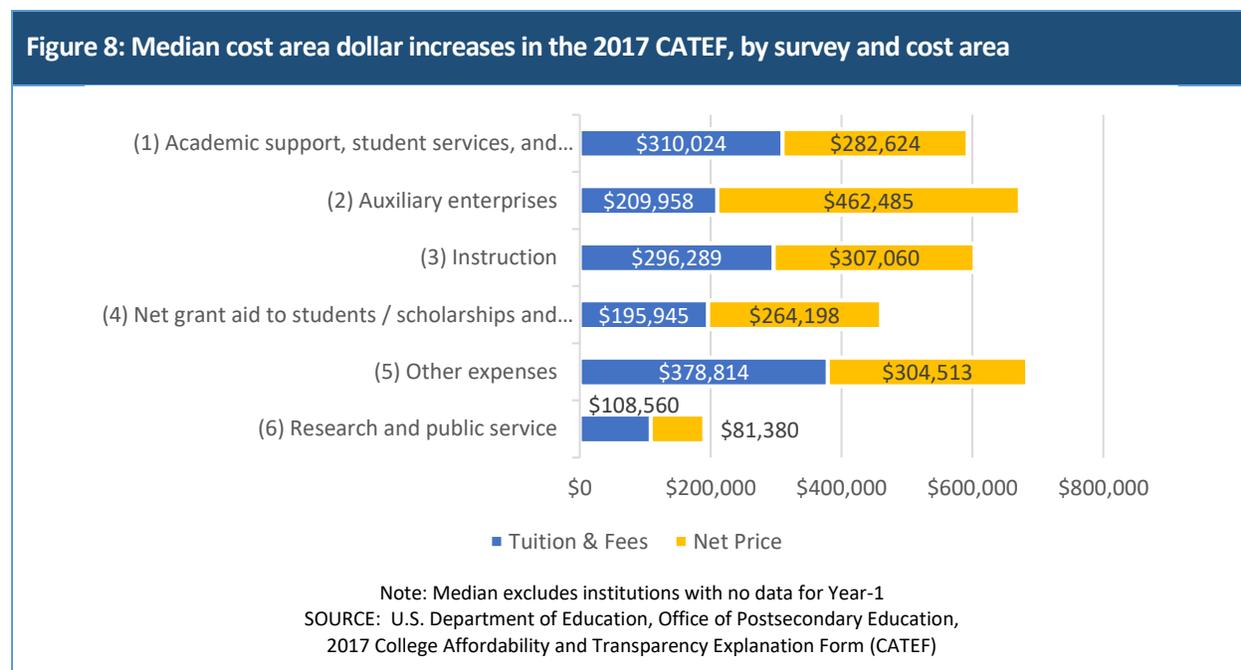
Cost Area	Tuition and Fees	Net Price
(1) Academic support, student services, and institutional support	25%	37%
(2) Auxiliary enterprises	35%	25%
(3) Instruction	15%	31%
(4) Net grant aid to students / scholarships and fellowships	34%	66%
(5) Other expenses	>100%	>100%
(6) Research and public service	100%	87%

Note: Median excludes institutions with no data for Year-1

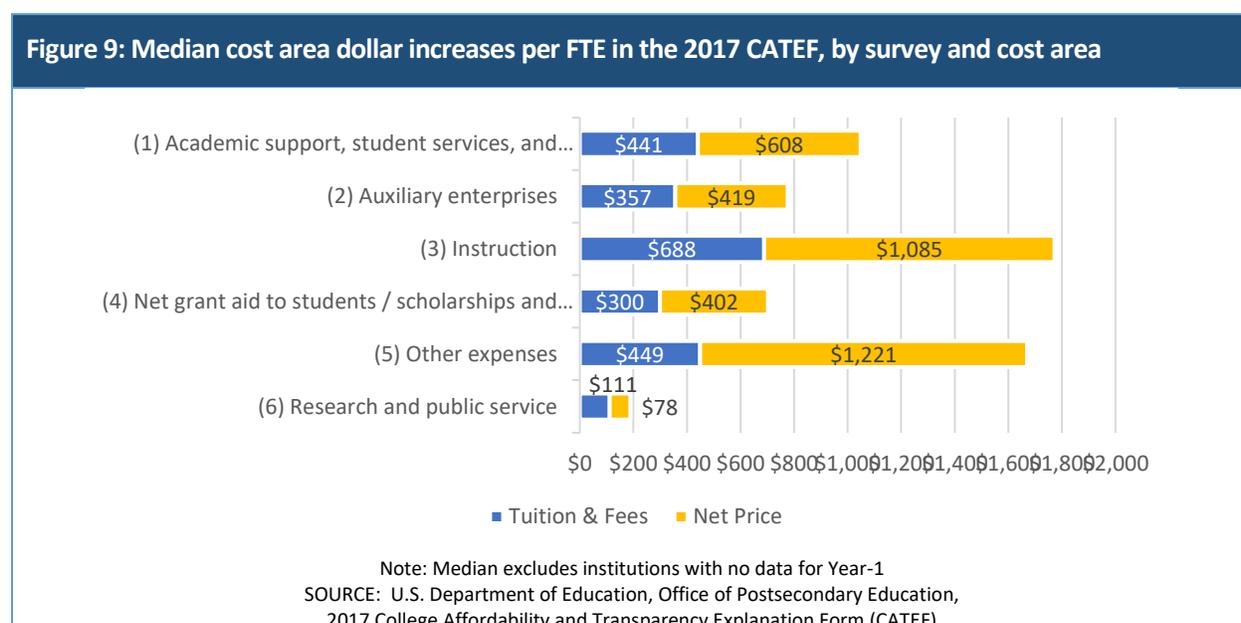
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education,
2017 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

¹⁵ For more information on the percent increase calculations, see [Calculating Percent Increases](#).

Similarly, the median dollar increases for each cost area are shown in [Figure 8](#). The medians do not include institutions with no expense data in the first year of the three-year period since the dollar increase cannot be calculated. The highest median dollar increases were found in the (2) auxiliary enterprises cost area and the (5) other expenses cost area.

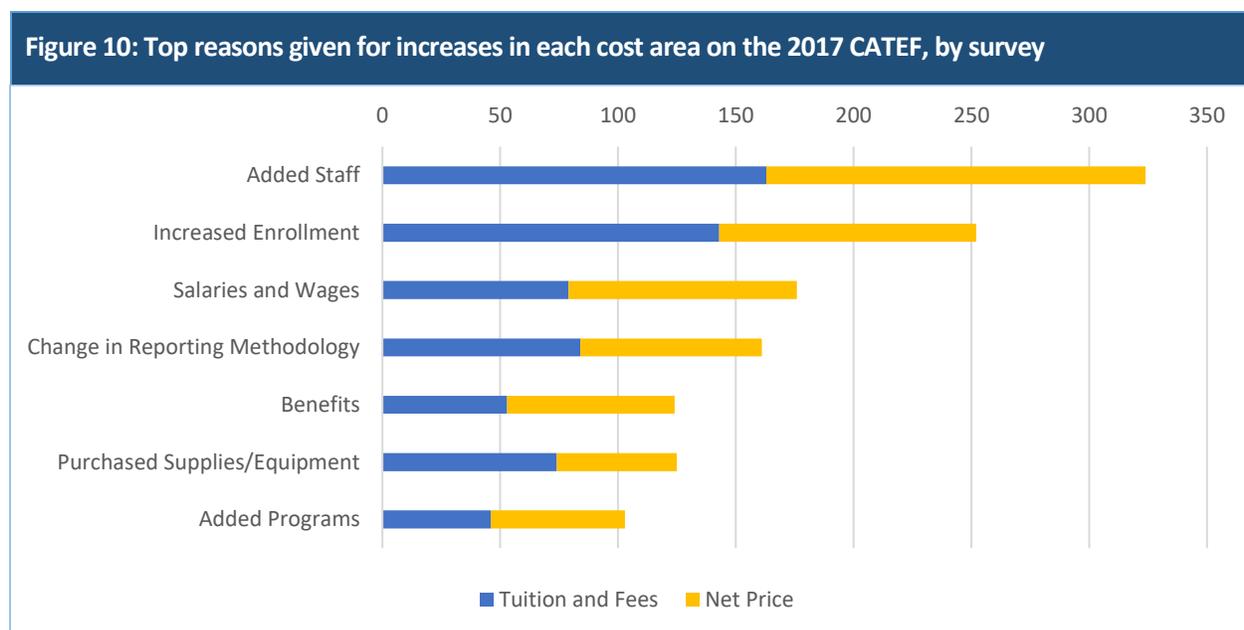


When considering the percent change per FTE, the cost areas with the largest dollar increases are (3) instruction and (5) other expenses. This is shown in [Figure 9](#).



3.3 Explanations of Increased Cost

As explained in [2.2 The CATEF Survey](#), responses were required to include a free-text explanation of the increase in each of the selected cost areas. These explanations were analyzed to provide some insight into the reason for increases in overall costs at the institution and then placed into one or more categories. The categories referenced the most across all cost areas and in the additional information field were determined to be the top reasons given for the increases in cost. This is displayed in [Figure 10](#). The explanations given for each of the top categories are explored further below.



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2017 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

3.3.1 Staff, Benefits, and Salaries and Wages

The top reason for increases across all cost areas was reportedly the hiring of staff. Explanations provided for increases in staffing included enrollment gains, the addition of various student services, the maintenance of federal or accreditation compliance standards, and expanded program offerings.

Many institutions stated that rising enrollment led to the need for additional staff and resources. For example, the spokesperson from a private for-profit, less-than-two-year barber college in California said, “We have added staff and increased the amount of resources allocated to student services. We have had to keep up with a rising enrollment as well as provide better services for our students.”

Compliance requirements for *Title IV* and accreditation also led to additional staff for some schools. According to a private for-profit, less-than-two-year medical academy in California, “The number of support staff grew because in this time period, we reorganized, added staff in compliance, retention and career [services] and managed to complete our national accreditation

successfully (2013) and *Title IV* approval (2014).” Overwhelmingly, the reasons that necessitated the need for additional staff can be viewed as a positive result of increased enrollment, new program or course offerings, or added services for students.

On the other hand, increased staffing was associated with higher salary outlays and an increased benefits expense. Of the institutions that included additional staff as a reason for their increase, 27 percent also reported salaries and wages and/or benefits as a reason. As the representative from a four-year, private for-profit college in Puerto Rico explained, “The increase in the salary entry of 39% is due to the implementation of new specialized associate degree programs in the allied health field. These programs require for faculty to be specialized in their field of study, in order to recruit these professionals a salary match has to be done to compete with what they would earn in the field (hospitals and medical offices).” Additionally, the spokesperson from a public, four-year college in Colorado noted, “The higher percentage increase for full-timers is due to the accelerated rate at which health benefits increase each year.”

3.3.2 Increased Enrollment

While gains in enrollment were cited as the cause of increased expenses, they were also cited as the desired effect of the increases in expenses. Institutions noted that while rising enrollment raised expenses it has allowed them to expand services or programs. According to the public, four-year school in Georgia quoted earlier, “Providing our students with services that will ensure their success is critical to the institution. As our enrollment continues to grow due to larger-scale programs such as the highly publicized (and affordable) Online Master of Science in Computer Science, [our school] will enable its students to take advantage of these services that are population-specific (veterans, first-generation students, community involvement, etc.) to ensure a positive experience from any place in the world.”

The response from a private for-profit, two-year beauty school in Idaho explained how the \$159,326 increase in other expenses was the cause of their increased student enrollment and upgrades. They said, “[We] purchased an existing school in late 2012. The previous owners had not kept up with the location. Most of the equipment was dated and not in working order. The school only had two licensed instructors that also doubled as administration. The new owners moved the school to a more modern location with working equipment, [and] hired more trained staff. These upgrades made this school a more desirable choice and in turn increased our enrollment. This provided a better learning environment and instruction.”

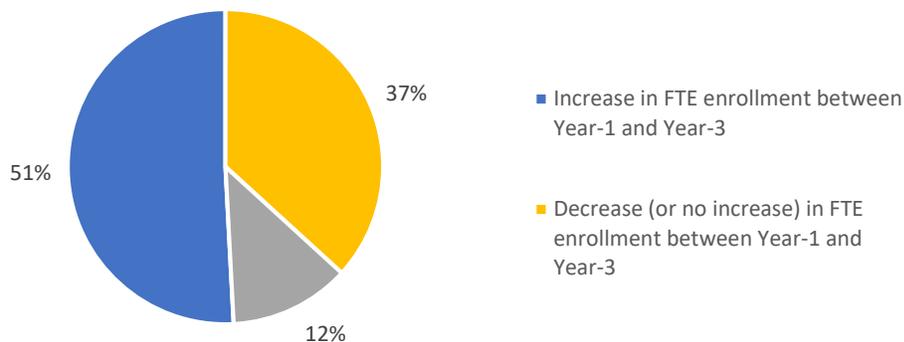
Increased enrollment was given as an explanation for increases in many different cost areas. When increased enrollment was indicated as a reason, it was in combination with another reason 84 percent of the time. For example, one response indicated that additional staff were required as a result of increased enrollment. Another example given indicated that increased enrollment led to increases in supplies, kits and educational wages. The representative from a public, two-year technical college in Florida said, “The increase of enrollment over the past three years requires an increase in personnel, resources, and equipment.”

In addition to changes in staff and supplies and equipment, the enrollment increases reportedly required additional services and resources for the increased student population. The spokesperson from a public, four-year institution in Georgia said, "While [our] FTE rose by 788 students, there were nearly 1,000 more students enrolled in FY2014 than in FY2012. Services for mental health, career development, student integrity, veterans, first-generation students and other provisions were enhanced to accommodate the increase in enrollment."

Several institutions noted that that while overall costs have increased, the full-time equivalent (FTE) expense has remained stable or even decreased as a result of achieving economies of scale. Twelve percent of institutions had a negative increase or no increase in their percent changes per FTE. For example, the spokesperson from a private not-for-profit, four-year university in Florida said, "Costs in [academic support] have grown in proportion to the increases that have been experienced in enrollment numbers." This university, like many others, does not believe that a reduction in the indicated costs area is required; they state that, "The university does continually strive to create efficiencies by ensuring that technology is being leveraged in library resource, thereby reducing the reliance upon printed materials. However, in its efforts to ensure that tools and helps, such as needed library resources, tutoring, and remedial educational efforts, are available to the university's students, the university does not believe that this is a prudent area to make any sharp reductions in cost. Therefore, it is anticipated that costs for academic support will continue to increase in proportion to the student population."

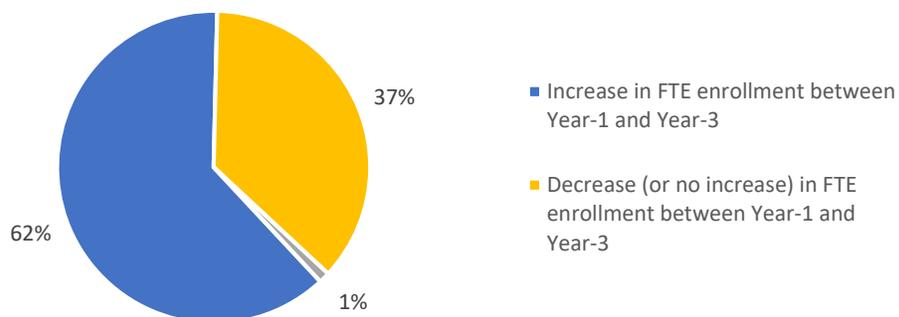
Of the institutions required to complete the 2017 CATEF, the majority of institutions on each survey had increases in their reported FTE enrollment numbers. Of the institutions with increases in their FTE enrollment, the median increase for the Tuition and Fees CATEF was 52 FTE students, and the median increase for the Net Price CATEF was 56 FTE students.

Figure 11: Differences in FTE student enrollment for institutions required to complete the 2017 Tuition and Fees CATEF



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2017 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF); and U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "12-month Enrollment" component

Figure 12: Differences in FTE student enrollment for institutions required to complete the 2017 Net Price CATEF



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2017 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF); and U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "12-month Enrollment" component

3.3.3 Changes to Reporting Methodology

Many institutions stated that their increase in a certain cost area was not due to actual dollar increases but to a change in how the dollar amounts were collected or reported to IPEDS. For example, the spokesperson from a public, two-year applied technology school in Tennessee explained that “The difference in instruction is due to a change of reporting methodology for operation and maintenance of plant that was effective FYE 14.” They stated that they will be consistent in their reporting method moving forward.

The spokesperson from a public, four-year college in Virginia indicated that their large increase in other expenses was due to the handling of one-time expenses. They said, “The growth in expenditures between FY13 and FY15 reflected several one-time actions related to changes in the handling of expenses attributed to the university’s art museum and a change in methodology related to expenses for the university’s intellectual property foundation. FY16 figures will show that costs in this category have moderated and are actually below FY13 levels.”

Another scenario was specified by a public, two-year college in California with increases in instruction and academic support that reported, “The increase was due to an update in the allocation method to more accurately reflect the higher enrollment at the Lemoore campus compared to the Coalinga campus within the same district.” They continued to say, “The district makes periodic allocation adjustments to reflect a multi-college district accounting structure. No additional changes have been identified as these adjustments are not passed through to the student cost of education.”

3.3.4 Purchased Supplies and Equipment

As well as the relationship supplies and equipment have to enrollment, as outlined in 3.3.2 Increased Enrollment, increases in costs were also attributed to the need for additional supplies and equipment to keep up with industry standards, or the increase in cost for supplies required by the program. For example, the representative from a private for-profit, less-than-two-year beauty school in Indiana said, “The institution needed to bring the curriculum, technical and consumable supplies, educator talent, facilities, and equipment up to industry standards to best prepare graduates for their State licensing exams. As a result, the cost of education increased to cover the expenses associated with educating students.”

Schools also associated the increase in supplies and equipment with the need to stay competitive. The spokesperson from a public, two-year technical college in Florida also said, “With inflation, equipment and resources' prices increase (sic); still we have to provide quality tools and equipment to offer effective training for our students to become competitive in the global market.”

Generally, speaking, supplies and equipment costs included student kits, books, computers and other technology investments, educational software, learning and business management software, vehicles, and start-up costs for launching new programs, campuses and buildings.

3.3.5 Added Programs

Another reason commonly given for increases in expenses was the addition or expansion of programs. According to the response from a public, four-year college in Colorado, “During these particular years [our] new bachelor programs were really getting off the ground. As a result, there was a substantial increase in FTE and spending for our B.A. in Sustainability Studies program, and we launched our new B.S. in Nursing. These increases totaled new spending of \$450,000 relative to FY2012.”

A private for-profit, four-year medical institute in Arizona spoke to the cost of new programs that are offered via distance education. They said, “In review of the historical data for [one] campus, it appears the 28% increase in the instruction category is primarily due to a change in educational offerings and degree scope. The campus began offering five Bachelor of Science degree programs in 2011–2013. Given that the new programs were developed and offered fully via distance education, prior to inception the institution thoughtfully and carefully invested in the Learning Management System (LMS) to deliver sound education, ensured appropriate structures were in place within the platform itself to provide an adequate experience for both faculty and students, and ensured education resources were sufficient. With the programs being delivered fully online, there are additional costs associated with the platform such as securing adequate bandwidth, server space, and required systems to comply with governing bodies.”

The addition of new programs also requires hiring new staff and faculty. The representative from a private not-for-profit, four-year university of health sciences in Florida said, “The ramping up of four new graduate programs is the primary driver for the increase in instruction. Hiring of new faculty to support the new programs significantly increased instruction.” Similarly, a public, two-year technical college in Florida reported, “We have added new programs which increases the staffing to support the new programs. The net price increase does not affect the increase in staff.”

While these explanations give insight into some common reasons for the increases in expenses, many institutions consider the expense increases related to each of these areas as the cost of doing business. Increased enrollment leads to the need for additional staff, supplies, equipment, and program offerings. In turn, additional staff are required when enrollment increases, new programs are added, and additional student services are provided. There are also expected increases in wages, benefits, and supplies due to inflation. The response from a private not-for-profit, four-year university in Florida summed this up by saying, “The university has experienced an increase in total enrollment from 2,703 to 3,834 students during this period, a 42% increase. Based upon this growth in enrollment, comparable increases in the number of faculty and class sessions offered were needed to meet the educational delivery needs for this population. Further, the university has continued to offer new programs each year that have necessitated new faculty, development costs of these new programs, and additional library resources.”

3.4 Steps for Reducing Costs

In addition to providing explanations for why certain costs have risen at their schools, institutions were required to list steps for reducing those costs. For 87 percent of responses to both CATEF surveys, institutions specified no plan to reduce costs. For the institutions that indicated a plan to reduce costs, examples included changes to staffing, eliminating underperforming programs, finding ways to make current course offerings more efficient, renegotiating contracts, becoming more energy efficient, and streamlining operations. These are explored further below.

As staffing was cited as the number one reason for increased expenses, staffing changes also composed the top steps cited for reducing costs. The proposed changes included reducing staff, eliminating positions, freezing hiring, not filling vacancies, offering early retirement incentives, and shifting to part-time or adjunct staff. For example, the representative from a public, two-year technical college in Florida said, "The school has seen a trend of increased enrollment which requires the hiring of new employees. In an effort to reduce costs, the school has made every effort to hire part-time employees instead of full-time. Such decision has almost [cut] expenses for new employees in half. In addition, whenever a full-time employee retires, he [or] she is replaced by a part-time employee if possible."

Some institutions indicated that they intend to eliminate underperforming programs. An example of this comes from a representative of a public, four-year university in Alabama who said, "With the new leadership onboard, the university plans to eliminate four low producing programs and eliminate duplication of programs and focus on growth programs that can help promote economic development in the region." A private not-for-profit, four-year university in Florida spokesperson said, "The university will evaluate the viability of its new graduate programs, and may suspend and/or eliminate graduate programs which do not have the enrollment necessary to justify continued expenditures."

Some institutions also indicated that they intend to achieve efficiencies through more efficient course scheduling and larger class sizes. For example, the spokesperson from a private for-profit, four-year university in California said, "The costs have been driven down as the institution focused on increasing the class sizes with less diversified course offerings. Additionally, courses have not been offer[ed] every session and they are scheduled based upon student needs to optimize instructional costs. We have continued to drive down the instructional costs by appropriately managing our full-time faculty costs in relation to the students count in the programs and utilizing adjunct faculty as necessary. During calendar year 2015, the institution had a reduction in force to adequately right size the faculty headcount with the teaching loads."

Other institutions indicated they will be renegotiating contracts with vendors and/or third-party servicers. The representative from a public, two-year college in Illinois said, "[The] College is doing everything in its power to maintain low costs which includes strict budgetary controls, streamlining of operations identifying and implementing potential savings and negotiating contracts. However, some expenses are beyond our control such as rising health insurance, services, and costs." Additionally, a private for-profit, less-than-two-year career college with multiple campuses in Tennessee said, "[The school] was able to

negotiate vendor costs and streamline payroll to lower the overall cost to students. The change also resulted from a dramatically reduced FTE over a 3 year span.”

A few institutions had plans in place to become more energy efficient. For example, the representative from a public, two-year college in Michigan stated that “The college manages facility energy usage with a temperature control system to keep costs down. In addition, the College actively reviews natural gas market pricing to lock in favorable natural gas rates for the College to keep energy costs in line.” Another example comes from a four-year, private not-for-profit college in Tennessee spokesperson who said, “The college has installed energy-saving measures in our student housing such as LED lighting fixtures and water reduction fixtures. Additionally, we hope that our food costs will stabilize. With the intentional switch to a higher quality of food, we should not continue to see the same increases there.”

The remaining institutions had various plans in place to achieve operational efficiencies through consolidation and streamlining operations. For example, the spokesperson from a public, two-year community college in Massachusetts said, “We are continuously creating efficiencies to try and better consolidate student support services while ensuring student services are not compromised. Since this report our enrollment has declined a little so we would expect to see some decrease in costs related to student services.” As reported from another community college in Louisiana, “The College continues to streamline operations, increase operational efficiencies, and reduce costs as it can without sacrificing the quality of instructional services and regulatory compliance. We also continue to explore opportunities for participation in shared services with other institutions, both within and outside of [the College] System and with other institutions.” Another representative from a public, four-year university in Arkansas said, “In order to improve efficiencies, the university realigned and merged colleges in order to streamline processes and to curtail administrative costs.”

3.4.1 Progress on Cost Reduction

Institutions that completed the same CATEF survey for two consecutive years were asked to discuss their progress on reducing their costs. Of the 106 responses to the Tuition and Fees CATEF and 74 responses to the Net Price CATEF that were on the same CATC list for two consecutive years, 77 institutions indicated that they made progress, nine institutions indicated that they did not make progress, and 94 institutions did not identify any plans to reduce costs in the previous year’s survey. Many of the institutions that reported progress in the reduction of cost neglected to identify specific steps that led to the reduction. Some of the institutions that indicated no plans to reduce costs noted that reporting errors led to their inclusion on the previous year’s list. For example, the representative from a private not-for-profit, four-year school in New York stated, “[The school] has actually held its tuition constant for two-year intervals for the past four years. Tuition is the same in 2016–17 as it was in 2015–16. In 2015–16, tuition increased by 6.2% over 2014–15. The 2014–15 tuition was the same as 2013–14. [It] has appeared on the Tuition and Fees list for two plus years because of a change in how we were reporting tuition on the IPEDS Student Financial Aid (SFA) Survey. We moved from using a 24-credit tuition total to 30 credits, and then back to the old method of 24 credits.” Due to the unique nature of the steps reported in previous years, a trend could not be observed based on the responses provided.

3.5 Control of Student Charges

Institutions were also asked whether student charges (tuition and fee rates) are in the exclusive control of the institution. Those that answered “no” were asked to identify the agencies responsible for determining increases and to provide an explanation of the extent to which the institution participates in that determination.

Are student charges (tuition and fee rates) within the exclusive control of the institution?	Tuition and Fees	Net Price	Both
Yes	242	220	33
No	57	48	5

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2017 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

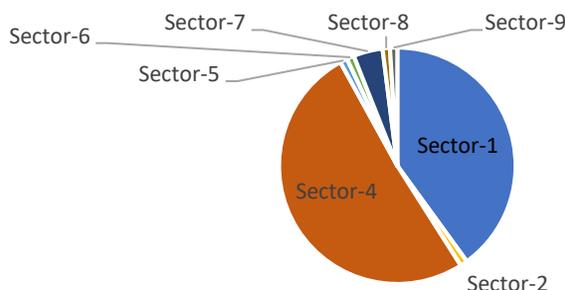
Of the institutions required to complete the CATEF, 19 percent indicated that they did not control the setting of tuition and fees. The agencies responsible for determining the tuition and fee increases included specific community college systems, governing boards, and state legislatures. Others indicated their university systems office or explained that they advise the state higher education board to increase their tuition and fees after analysis of their financial data. Two responses included institutions that insisted tuition and fees were not within their control due to having no control over third party costs.¹⁶

Of the 100 institutions that reported they did not have control over student charges, 44 of these institutions were on the list for two or more consecutive years.

¹⁶ For the full list of reported governing bodies for institutions that do not set their own tuition and fees, see the data file containing all institutional responses to the CATEF survey. This file is available at http://collegecost.ed.gov/catc/resources/2017_CATEF_Responses.xlsx.

As shown in [Figure 13](#), 95 percent of institutions with no control over student charges were public institutions. The majority of public institutions on the CATEF reported no control over student charges.

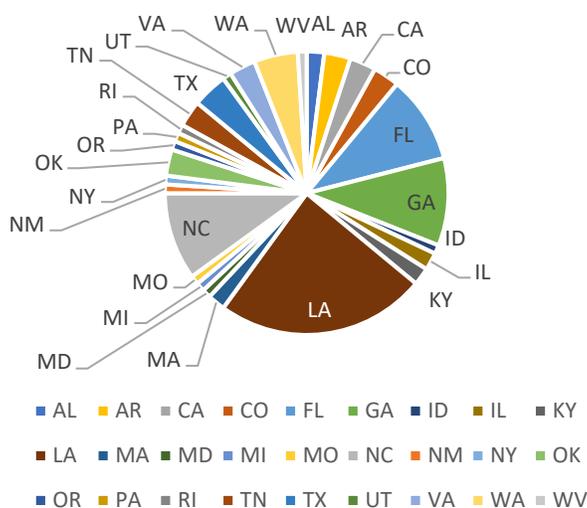
Figure 13: Institutions in the 2017 CATEF with no control of student charges, by institutional sector¹⁷



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2017 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

The majority of institutions with no control over their student charges were from Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, and North Carolina, as shown in [Figure 14](#). As noted in [3.1.1 Locations](#), Florida, Louisiana, and Georgia were also included among the most represented states.

Figure 14: Institutions in the 2017 CATEF with no control of student charges, by state



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2017 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

¹⁷ The definitions for each sector are as follows: Sector-1: Public, four-year; Sector-2: Private not-for-profit, four-year; Sector-3: Private for-profit, four-year; Sector-4: Public, two-year; Sector-5: Private not-for-profit, two-year; Sector-6: Private for-profit, two-year; Sector-7: Public, less-than-two-year; Sector-8: Private not-for-profit, less-than-two-year; Sector-9: Private for-profit, less-than-two-year (also see [Table 1](#)).

3.6 Burden Estimate

Finally, institutions were asked if the estimated burden of 3.5 hours for the survey was found to be accurate. By default, this was set to “yes,” and 331 institutions (63 percent) did not change the response. The average of all responses to this question for both surveys was 3.27 hours.

Of the 201 institutions that changed their response to “no,” 73 percent of responses reported a number lower than the original burden estimate of 3.5 hours. The provided burden estimates ranged from 0.25 hours from a private for-profit, less-than-two-year institution to 30 hours from a public four-year institution. Of the 12 institutions that entered a burden estimate of 10 or more hours, nine were four-year schools.

Sector	Tuition and Fees	Net Price
Public, 4-year	6.10	3.72
Private not-for-profit, 4-year	3.24	3.97
Private for-profit, 4-year	3.15	3.14
Public, 2-year	3.99	3.63
Private not-for-profit, 2-year	4.20	3.50
Private for-profit, 2-year	2.63	2.64
Public, less-than-2-year	3.50	2.77
Private not-for-profit, less-than-2-year	3.13	1.83
Private for-profit, less-than-2-year	2.42	2.21

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education,
2017 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

4.0 Increases in Tuition and Fees and Net Price

Though the initial reasons for the increases in tuition and fees and net price that relegated institutions to the college affordability lists and required them to complete the CATEF survey were not directly explored in the survey questions, many institutions spoke specifically to their increase in student costs while responding.

One reason for tuition increases included raising the tuition to be more in-line with similar schools and to stay competitive. For example, the spokesperson from a private for-profit, less-than-two-year beauty school in Arkansas said, “[We] increased [our] tuition to [be]come more equivalent to other schools and we now offer students loans to help cover the increase. [Our school] for 20 years [has] been significantly below the average charge for cosmetology school in the south. Our administration was encouraged to increase our tuition.” Similarly, the representative from a private not-for-profit, four-year funeral service school in Indiana said, “The increase of tuition charges throughout this time period was from a per quarter standpoint - from \$3,500 to \$3,700 a 5% increase of tuition - this adjustment was made to ensure industry competitiveness.” The response from a public, two-year technical college in Louisiana stated, “Our institution has merged with [a] Community College and in doing so, our tuition has increased to match the tuition of the community college.”

Other schools showed an increase in tuition and fees because of a change in how tuition was charged to students. An example of this is given by a private not-for-profit, four-year college representative who said, “Tuition increases during this period were largely the result of a transition to block tuition to include all student fees. This change simplified student billing, provided greater transparency to the student regarding overall cost of attendance, and resulted in an increased FTE for the institution. Students taking 31 hours in an academic year actually realized a savings in tuition and fees of \$507. This flat rate has not increased more than 3% per annum since this transition and there are no expectations of increases greater than 3% in the near future.” Similarly, schools reported restructuring their tuition to be more transparent or changing how many credit or clock hours were considered full-time.

A public, four-year university in Louisiana highlighted the relationship between tuition and state appropriations. Its response indicated that “The decision to increase tuition at [the institution] was not a function of increasing costs. It was, instead, a function of declining state appropriations. Even after substantial increases in tuition revenues over the three-year period from Fall 2012 through Spring 2015 to cover these appropriations shortfalls, there was still a net decrease in total revenues available to [the institution] to serve its students over this time period.”

A private for-profit, less-than-two-year beauty college in Texas specifically attributed the expense increases explored in this survey to its tuition increase as follows, “The tuition has increased from [years] 2011–12 to 2013–14 from \$8,700 to \$9,500. This increase was based on our increased cost of our supplies in our kits, book increase, and the increased staff to support the higher student count.”

Since the net price calculation includes weighted averages for room and board both on-campus and off-campus, increases were sometimes attributed to the increased cost of living near the school. According

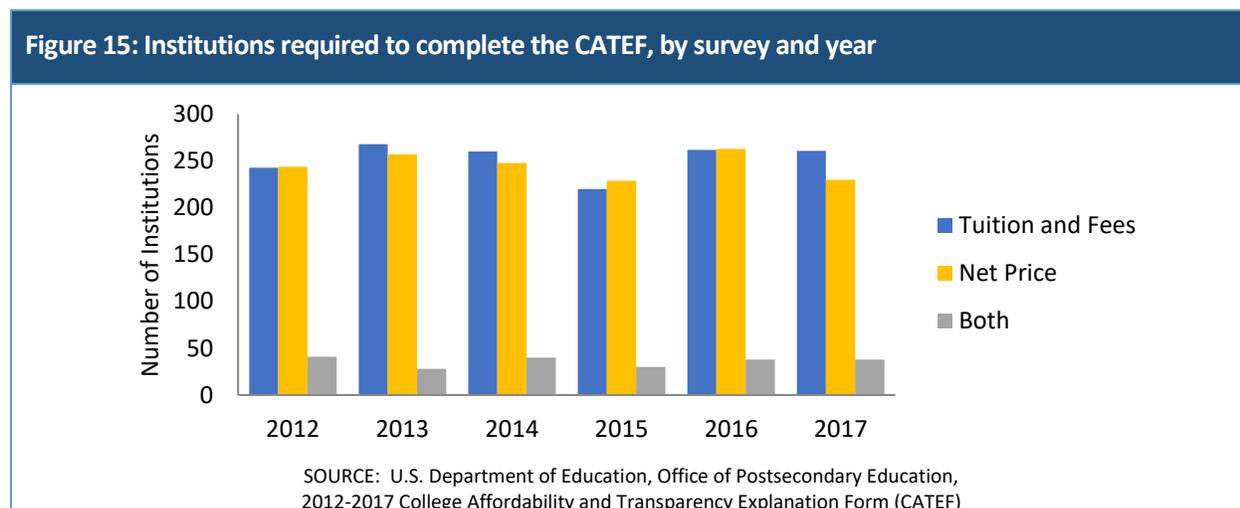
to a representative from a public, two-year school in California, “During the period mentioned, housing cost and living expenses increased in Orange County at a rate higher than national average. The sharp increase resulted in the high increase of cost.” Similarly, a public, two-year college in New York spokesperson said, “The increase in the net price is directly related to the addition of residence halls in the 2012–13 academic year. The net price was directly impacted by the addition of room and meal plan charges.” The spokesperson also stated that “The increase in operating costs did not impact our net price.” This school, like many others on the net price list, claims that its tuition is lower than other schools in its region and/or industry. Additionally, an institution’s net price can change based on factors outside the institution’s control, such as the increase in expense when more students are living off-campus, not with family.

A public, two-year technical college in Florida’s representative explained the increase in each of the three selected cost areas, as required, but added that the increase was not related to an increase in net price. The reason for the school’s increase in net price in the additional information field was given as follows, “We had a substantial net price increase between 2011–12 and 2012–13. Upon investigation, it was discovered that the calculations for room, board and other expenses in the IPEDS Student Financial Aid survey for 2011–12 was based incorrectly on students who lived with relatives instead of students who were independent. This made the cost of attendance lower. The following year and subsequent years the calculation was correctly done, but it caused a large increase from 2011–12 to 2012–13.”

While some institutions aligned their increases in tuition and fees and/or net price with their increases in expenses, others specifically stated that their expenses were not the reason for the increases. While control of student charges explains some of the increases, reporting changes at the IPEDS or institutional level, restructuring, competition with other institutions, decreases in revenues, and cost increases beyond the institution’s control account for many of the increases in costs to students.

5.0 Conclusion

Section 132 of the *HEA*, requires schools in the top 5 percent for increases in tuition and fees and/or net price (cost of attendance after grant and scholarship aid) to explain to the secretary of education why their costs have gone up and how they will address these rising costs. The first CATEF survey and summary report was released in 2012.



For each year of the CATEF survey, the same cost areas were identified as having the highest increases over the corresponding three-year periods; these cost areas were (1) academic support, student services, and institutional support; (2) instruction; and (3) other expenses. Despite the fact that the group of institutions required to complete the CATEF survey varied year to year, there were observable trends in the reasons provided for the increase in costs. Upon analysis of the 2017 survey responses, it was found that the explanations closely resembled those provided in prior-year surveys. The increase in expenses could again be attributed to increased enrollment, hiring and wages, and investments in students, such as new programs and supplies. The majority of institutions reported that they had no plans to reduce costs in these areas.

While not required to do so, some institutions spoke specifically to their increases in tuition and fees and/or net price. Reasons given for the increases in tuition and fees included staying competitive, tuition restructuring, decreases in state appropriations, and expense increases. Reasons given for the increases in net price included net price calculation methodology, cost of living increases, and errors in reporting.

Based on this analysis, ED may want to consider changes to the collection, including asking institutions why their tuition and fees or net price went up, to determine whether expense increases are the driving factor; allowing users to choose from high-level reasons instead of depending on free-form text, which then needs to be categorized for analysis; and determining the highest cost increases based on the increase per full-time equivalent value to control for expenses related to positive changes in enrollment.

Appendices

Appendix I: 2017 Tuition and Fees CATEF Respondents

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2012–13	2014–15	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
Sector-1						
Public, four-year or above						
142328	Lewis-Clark State College	ID	\$5,562	\$8,624	\$3,062	55
227526	Prairie View A & M University	TX	\$6,404	\$9,461	\$3,057	48
207722	University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	OK	\$4,320	\$6,270	\$1,950	45
188058	Northern New Mexico College	NM	\$2,827	\$4,060	\$1,233	44
226806	Midland College	TX	\$2,160	\$2,970	\$810	38
187596	Navajo Technical University	NM	\$2,590	\$3,400	\$810	31
221759	The University of Tennessee-Knoxville	TN	\$9,092	\$11,876	\$2,784	31
482149	Georgia Regents University	GA	\$5,622	\$7,326	\$1,704	30
159382	Louisiana State University-Alexandria	LA	\$4,617	\$6,009	\$1,392	30
231624	College of William and Mary	VA	\$13,570	\$17,656	\$4,086	30
187897	New Mexico Highlands University	NM	\$3,504	\$4,500	\$996	28
159993	University of Louisiana at Monroe	LA	\$5,443	\$6,963	\$1,520	28
160658	University of Louisiana at Lafayette	LA	\$5,374	\$6,872	\$1,498	28
159966	Nicholls State University	LA	\$5,679	\$7,234	\$1,555	27
148654	University of Illinois at Springfield	IL	\$8,952	\$11,367	\$2,415	27
100654	Alabama A & M University	AL	\$7,182	\$9,096	\$1,914	27
159939	University of New Orleans	LA	\$5,850	\$7,392	\$1,542	26
234030	Virginia Commonwealth University	VA	\$9,886	\$12,398	\$2,512	25
159391	Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College	LA	\$6,989	\$8,750	\$1,761	25
160612	Southeastern Louisiana University	LA	\$5,242	\$6,547	\$1,305	25
159416	Louisiana State University-Shreveport	LA	\$4,943	\$6,168	\$1,225	25
159717	McNeese State University	LA	\$5,088	\$6,334	\$1,246	24
126182	Adams State University	CO	\$6,448	\$8,014	\$1,566	24
188304	Western New Mexico University	NM	\$4,314	\$5,346	\$1,032	24
159009	Grambling State University	LA	\$5,273	\$6,525	\$1,252	24
160038	Northwestern State University of Louisiana	LA	\$5,557	\$6,863	\$1,306	24
234951	Clover Park Technical College	WA	\$4,561	\$5,617	\$1,056	23
141981	University of Hawaii-West Oahu	HI	\$5,602	\$6,888	\$1,286	23
159647	Louisiana Tech University	LA	\$6,574	\$8,052	\$1,478	22
133508	Florida SouthWestern State College	FL	\$2,728	\$3,341	\$613	22
128391	Western State Colorado University	CO	\$6,449	\$7,874	\$1,425	22
139621	East Georgia State College	GA	\$3,513	\$4,284	\$771	22
157058	Kentucky State University	KY	\$6,096	\$7,404	\$1,308	21
Sector-2						
Private not-for profit, four-year or above						
376385	Universal Technology College of Puerto Rico	PR	\$10,920	\$18,800	\$7,880	72
238324	Bellin College	WI	\$12,135	\$20,500	\$8,365	69
483984	Morthland College	IL	\$6,225	\$10,470	\$4,245	68

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2012–13	2014–15	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
110060	Bethesda University	CA	\$5,664	\$9,120	\$3,456	61
480198	Warner Pacific College Adult Degree Program	OR	\$6,960	\$10,800	\$3,840	55
457226	Horizon University	CA	\$6,340	\$9,250	\$2,910	46
169327	Cleary University	MI	\$13,860	\$19,200	\$5,340	39
448284	Doane College-Lincoln Grand Island and Master	NE	\$6,916	\$9,520	\$2,604	38
220206	Welch College	TN	\$12,348	\$16,890	\$4,542	37
132879	Johnson University Florida	FL	\$10,472	\$14,270	\$3,798	36
154837	Central Baptist Theological Seminary	KS	\$6,780	\$9,140	\$2,360	35
465812	Independence University	UT	\$12,696	\$16,968	\$4,272	34
178721	Park University	MO	\$8,404	\$11,170	\$2,766	33
102580	Alaska Bible College	AK	\$7,130	\$9,300	\$2,170	30
212054	Drexel University	PA	\$36,090	\$47,051	\$10,961	30
167677	Saint John's Seminary	MA	\$16,750	\$21,650	\$4,900	29
194116	New York School of Interior Design	NY	\$20,542	\$26,540	\$5,998	29
201821	The Christ College of Nursing and Health Sciences	OH	\$15,505	\$20,031	\$4,526	29
101073	Concordia College Alabama	AL	\$8,090	\$10,320	\$2,230	28
480754	Manthano Christian College	MI	\$4,650	\$5,900	\$1,250	27
367839	Colorado Heights University	CO	\$5,166	\$6,546	\$1,380	27
197018	United Talmudical Seminary	NY	\$10,800	\$13,535	\$2,735	25
373827	New England School of Communications	ME	\$13,482	\$16,847	\$3,365	25
111966	Charles R Drew University of Medicine and Science	CA	\$9,957	\$12,436	\$2,479	25
482228	Virginia Baptist College	VA	\$4,200	\$5,200	\$1,000	24
137272	Saint John Vianney College Seminary	FL	\$17,100	\$21,100	\$4,000	23
366003	South Florida Bible College and Theological Seminary	FL	\$5,028	\$6,200	\$1,172	23
205124	Rabbinical College Telshe	OH	\$8,100	\$9,900	\$1,800	22
414878	Trine University-Regional/Non-Traditional Campuses	IN	\$8,280	\$10,080	\$1,800	22
181376	Nebraska Christian College	NE	\$10,900	\$13,200	\$2,300	21
137564	Southeastern University	FL	\$18,596	\$22,202	\$3,606	19
192165	Kehilath Yakov Rabbinical Seminary	NY	\$7,800	\$9,300	\$1,500	19
193247	Mirrer Yeshiva Cent Institute	NY	\$5,125	\$6,100	\$975	19
241216	Atlantic University College	PR	\$6,255	\$7,395	\$1,140	18
235769	Trinity Lutheran College	WA	\$23,900	\$28,240	\$4,340	18
222877	Arlington Baptist College	TX	\$7,640	\$9,000	\$1,360	18
237312	University of Charleston	WV	\$19,700	\$23,200	\$3,500	18
138293	Webber International University	FL	\$20,418	\$24,034	\$3,616	18
176664	Baptist Bible College	MO	\$7,690	\$9,050	\$1,360	18
476717	Be'er Yaakov Talmudic Seminary	NY	\$7,100	\$8,350	\$1,250	18
220473	Johnson University	TN	\$10,250	\$12,050	\$1,800	18
227845	Saint Edward's University	TX	\$31,110	\$36,550	\$5,440	17
208725	New Hope Christian College-Eugene	OR	\$13,590	\$15,950	\$2,360	17
131450	Gallaudet University	DC	\$12,806	\$15,024	\$2,218	17

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2012–13	2014–15	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
123952	Southern California Institute of Architecture	CA	\$34,326	\$40,262	\$5,936	17
155308	Kansas City College & Bible School	KS	\$4,180	\$4,900	\$720	17
405854	Rabbinical College of Ohr Shimon Yisroel	NY	\$9,900	\$11,600	\$1,700	17
175005	St Catherine University	MN	\$31,120	\$36,420	\$5,300	17
152798	Allen College	IA	\$16,489	\$19,295	\$2,806	17
151962	Mid-America College of Funeral Service	IN	\$9,050	\$10,550	\$1,500	17
137962	Trinity College of Florida	FL	\$12,608	\$14,660	\$2,052	16
195173	St Francis College	NY	\$19,200	\$22,300	\$3,100	16
197601	Yeshiva Karlin Stolin	NY	\$7,600	\$8,800	\$1,200	16
139630	Emmanuel College	GA	\$15,700	\$18,170	\$2,470	16
197735	Yeshivath Viznitz	NY	\$7,000	\$8,100	\$1,100	16
237358	Davis & Elkins College	WV	\$23,820	\$27,492	\$3,672	15
133872	Adventist University of Health Sciences	FL	\$10,780	\$12,430	\$1,650	15
160904	Xavier University of Louisiana	LA	\$18,700	\$21,552	\$2,852	15
439701	King's University	TX	\$10,755	\$12,390	\$1,635	15
199759	Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary	NC	\$6,670	\$7,682	\$1,012	15
139287	Carver Bible College	GA	\$8,060	\$9,260	\$1,200	15
217891	Clinton College	SC	\$4,635	\$5,320	\$685	15
444413	Beis Medrash Heichal Dovid	NY	\$7,500	\$8,600	\$1,100	15
418126	New York College of Health Professions	NY	\$12,066	\$13,830	\$1,764	15
192785	Maria College of Albany	NY	\$10,520	\$12,050	\$1,530	15
164173	Stevenson University	MD	\$25,310	\$28,980	\$3,670	15
Sector-3						
Private for-profit, four-year or above						
482361	National American University-Wichita West	KS	\$1,919	\$13,071	\$11,152	581
447360	Fortis College-Largo	FL	\$13,000	\$26,780	\$13,780	106
461281	Jose Maria Vargas University	FL	\$6,320	\$10,480	\$4,160	66
447050	United States University	CA	\$6,200	\$10,140	\$3,940	64
450979	Trident University International	CA	\$6,120	\$8,400	\$2,280	37
417318	College of Business and Technology-Kendall	FL	\$13,070	\$17,870	\$4,800	37
482024	College of Business and Technology-Miami Gardens	FL	\$13,070	\$17,870	\$4,800	37
447476	Daymar College-Bellevue	KY	\$12,450	\$17,000	\$4,550	37
164438	New England College of Business and Finance	MA	\$7,875	\$10,525	\$2,650	34
224439	Career Point College	TX	\$18,700	\$24,982	\$6,282	34
480143	Fortis College-Cutler Bay	FL	\$32,650	\$43,017	\$10,367	32
122852	Santa Barbara Business College-Santa Maria	CA	\$11,674	\$15,226	\$3,552	30
480781	California Miramar University	CA	\$6,242	\$8,050	\$1,808	29
205179	Fortis College-Centerville	OH	\$13,475	\$17,201	\$3,726	28
122834	Santa Barbara Business College-Bakersfield	CA	\$11,674	\$14,642	\$2,968	25
368452	Nossi College of Art	TN	\$14,200	\$17,800	\$3,600	25
212993	Hussian School of Art	PA	\$14,600	\$18,200	\$3,600	25
420307	Virginia College-Birmingham	AL	\$11,519	\$13,932	\$2,413	21
454856	Denver School of Nursing	CO	\$15,295	\$18,407	\$3,112	20
404338	Schiller International University	FL	\$17,940	\$21,540	\$3,600	20
444787	Nightingale College	UT	\$33,600	\$40,080	\$6,480	19

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2012–13	2014–15	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
433420	Santa Barbara Business College-Ventura	CA	\$11,674	\$13,663	\$1,989	17
433004	American University of Health Sciences	CA	\$19,846	\$23,162	\$3,316	17
174154	Herzing University-Minneapolis	MN	\$11,150	\$12,910	\$1,760	16
140340	Herzing University-Atlanta	GA	\$11,880	\$13,670	\$1,790	15
457022	Herzing University-Toledo	OH	\$10,660	\$12,250	\$1,590	15
200785	Akron Institute of Herzing University	OH	\$10,665	\$12,250	\$1,585	15
101365	Herzing University-Birmingham	AL	\$11,150	\$12,790	\$1,640	15
459851	Herzing University-Brookfield	WI	\$11,150	\$12,790	\$1,640	15
433536	Herzing University-Kenner	LA	\$11,150	\$12,790	\$1,640	15
459842	Herzing University-Kenosha	WI	\$11,150	\$12,790	\$1,640	15
240392	Herzing University-Madison	WI	\$11,150	\$12,790	\$1,640	15
461883	Millennia Atlantic University	FL	\$7,340	\$8,372	\$1,032	14
381787	Westwood College-Denver South	CO	\$13,485	\$15,230	\$1,745	13
Sector-4 Public, two-year						
485458	Coastal Pines Technical College	GA	\$2,293	\$4,770	\$2,477	108
106449	Arkansas State University-Beebe	AR	\$1,365	\$2,808	\$1,443	106
158352	Capital Area Technical College	LA	\$1,941	\$3,693	\$1,752	90
138682	Albany Technical College	GA	\$2,644	\$4,746	\$2,102	80
198905	Martin Community College	NC	\$1,394	\$2,238	\$844	61
139986	Southern Crescent Technical College	GA	\$2,528	\$4,017	\$1,489	59
365213	Autry Technology Center	OK	\$2,400	\$3,750	\$1,350	56
135294	Lindsey Hopkins Technical Education Center	FL	\$3,255	\$5,055	\$1,800	55
155618	Northwest Kansas Technical College	KS	\$10,647	\$16,400	\$5,753	54
223320	Coastal Bend College	TX	\$1,776	\$2,646	\$870	49
140243	Lanier Technical College	GA	\$2,246	\$3,164	\$918	41
227225	Northeast Texas Community College	TX	\$1,740	\$2,446	\$706	41
206996	Connors State College	OK	\$2,539	\$3,563	\$1,024	40
233338	Richard Bland College of the College of William and Mary	VA	\$3,658	\$5,058	\$1,400	38
198376	Davidson County Community College	NC	\$1,786	\$2,438	\$652	37
199263	Pamlico Community College	NC	\$1,738	\$2,347	\$609	35
107585	University of Arkansas Community College- Morrilton	AR	\$2,024	\$2,732	\$708	35
160010	Northwest Louisiana Technical College	LA	\$1,931	\$2,566	\$635	33
221050	Tennessee College of Applied Technology- Morristown	TN	\$3,447	\$4,566	\$1,119	32
136826	Robert Morgan Educational Center	FL	\$2,715	\$3,571	\$856	32
371690	Downey Adult School	CA	\$2,295	\$2,999	\$704	31
243638	College of Micronesia-FSM	FM	\$3,891	\$5,080	\$1,189	31
107521	College of the Ouachitas	AR	\$2,547	\$3,310	\$763	30
162706	Harford Community College	MD	\$2,339	\$2,995	\$656	28
154642	Allen County Community College	KS	\$2,176	\$2,784	\$608	28
160579	SOWELA Technical Community College	LA	\$2,871	\$3,662	\$791	28
213659	Luzerne County Community College	PA	\$3,600	\$4,590	\$990	28
160481	Fletcher Technical Community College	LA	\$2,832	\$3,596	\$764	27

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2012–13	2014–15	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
436304	River Parishes Community College	LA	\$2,803	\$3,556	\$753	27
107664	Pulaski Technical College	AR	\$3,183	\$4,013	\$830	26
375407	Madison Adult Career Center	OH	\$4,680	\$5,880	\$1,200	26
126748	Colorado Northwestern Community College	CO	\$2,962	\$3,718	\$756	26
168883	Bay de Noc Community College	MI	\$3,485	\$4,367	\$882	25
220279	Tennessee College of Applied Technology- Hartsville	TN	\$2,976	\$3,726	\$750	25
434061	South Louisiana Community College	LA	\$2,861	\$3,581	\$720	25
159407	Louisiana State University-Eunice	LA	\$2,820	\$3,522	\$702	25
158884	Nunez Community College	LA	\$2,875	\$3,590	\$715	25
146418	Kishwaukee College	IL	\$3,060	\$3,810	\$750	25
158431	Bossier Parish Community College	LA	\$2,911	\$3,616	\$705	24
107992	Southern Arkansas University Tech	AR	\$3,769	\$4,677	\$908	24
160667	Northshore Technical Community College	LA	\$2,885	\$3,580	\$695	24
483212	Louisiana Delta Community College	LA	\$2,931	\$3,635	\$704	24
158662	Delgado Community College	LA	\$2,991	\$3,695	\$704	24
144865	College of DuPage	IL	\$4,352	\$5,371	\$1,019	23
Sector-5						
Private not-for-profit, two-year						
107840	Shorter College	AR	\$1,650	\$4,200	\$2,550	155
195191	St Joseph's College of Nursing at St Joseph's Hospital Health Center	NY	\$12,112	\$18,000	\$5,888	49
217572	St Joseph School of Nursing	RI	\$12,689	\$16,861	\$4,172	33
213622	St Margaret School of Nursing	PA	\$11,220	\$14,620	\$3,400	30
215381	Pittsburgh Institute of Aeronautics	PA	\$14,865	\$19,125	\$4,260	29
451413	New York Methodist Hospital Center for Allied Health Education	NY	\$17,025	\$21,525	\$4,500	26
212568	Aria Health School of Nursing	PA	\$13,037	\$16,311	\$3,274	25
Sector-6						
Private for-profit, two-year						
475370	Virginia College-Columbus	GA	\$4,380	\$13,932	\$9,552	218
454865	Cambridge Institute of Health & Technology	FL	\$15,665	\$47,113	\$31,448	201
484181	Burnett International College	FL	\$21,430	\$36,280	\$14,850	69
152044	West Michigan College of Barbering and Beauty	MI	\$8,216	\$13,700	\$5,484	67
447625	Eagle Gate College-Salt Lake City	UT	\$14,886	\$24,788	\$9,902	67
457891	Vanity School of Cosmetology	OH	\$10,450	\$15,650	\$5,200	50
150251	College of Court Reporting Inc	IN	\$9,050	\$13,550	\$4,500	50
157456	Nutek Academy of Beauty Inc	KY	\$10,415	\$15,200	\$4,785	46
451343	Corinth Academy of Cosmetology	MS	\$6,850	\$9,850	\$3,000	44
483814	Standard Healthcare Services-College of Nursing	VA	\$11,745	\$16,505	\$4,760	41
216782	Pittsburgh Career Institute	PA	\$12,774	\$17,547	\$4,773	37
456977	College of Business and Technology-Cutler Bay	FL	\$13,070	\$17,870	\$4,800	37
480161	Ideal Beauty Academy	KY	\$11,350	\$15,400	\$4,050	36

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2012–13	2014–15	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
225779	International Business College-El Paso	TX	\$17,300	\$23,300	\$6,000	35
225788	International Business College-El Paso	TX	\$17,300	\$23,300	\$6,000	35
449083	College of Business and Technology-Flagler	FL	\$13,070	\$17,440	\$4,370	33
459143	Golden State College of Court Reporting	CA	\$31,390	\$41,800	\$10,410	33
421610	Hairitage Hair Academy	UT	\$7,900	\$10,400	\$2,500	32
438674	The Academy of Hair Design Six	MS	\$9,950	\$13,020	\$3,070	31
175722	Academy of Hair Design-Grenada	MS	\$9,960	\$13,020	\$3,060	31
374316	Academy of Hair Design-Jackson	MS	\$9,960	\$13,020	\$3,060	31
382461	Academy of Hair Design-Pearl	MS	\$9,960	\$13,020	\$3,060	31
441636	American Institute of Alternative Medicine	OH	\$26,762	\$34,968	\$8,206	31
200110	Josef's School of Hair Design Inc-Grand Forks	ND	\$13,100	\$17,000	\$3,900	30
437769	Richmond School of Health and Technology	VA	\$23,340	\$29,995	\$6,655	29
449524	Taylor College	FL	\$11,210	\$14,224	\$3,014	27
190974	Elmira Business Institute	NY	\$15,300	\$19,400	\$4,100	27
476762	Velvet Touch Academy of Cosmetology	ID	\$11,500	\$14,500	\$3,000	26
455390	Global Health College	VA	\$16,139	\$20,338	\$4,199	26
200165	Josef's School of Hair Design Inc-Fargo Downtown	ND	\$13,100	\$16,500	\$3,400	26
239877	State College of Beauty Culture Inc	WI	\$11,900	\$14,900	\$3,000	25
469610	Allen School-Phoenix	AZ	\$11,176	\$13,971	\$2,795	25
230205	Evans Hairstyling College-St George	UT	\$10,100	\$12,500	\$2,400	24
433563	Spencerian College-Lexington	KY	\$15,874	\$19,590	\$3,716	23
455868	National Career College	CA	\$9,025	\$11,106	\$2,081	23
444547	Court Reporting Institute of Louisiana	LA	\$8,975	\$11,025	\$2,050	23
145406	Hair Professionals Academy of Cosmetology	IL	\$12,256	\$15,023	\$2,767	23
246008	Career Point College	OK	\$17,050	\$20,879	\$3,829	22
445780	Cosmetology School of Arts and Science LLC	ID	\$11,300	\$13,820	\$2,520	22
479983	Montage Academy	CO	\$14,550	\$17,490	\$2,940	20
246035	Carrington College-Portland	OR	\$14,050	\$16,848	\$2,798	20
156277	Barrett and Company School of Hair Design	KY	\$12,975	\$15,500	\$2,525	19
153588	American College of Hairstyling-Des Moines	IA	\$16,552	\$19,767	\$3,215	19
401339	Coast Career Institute-Los Angeles	CA	\$4,338	\$5,175	\$837	19
470302	Coast Career Institute-Colton	CA	\$4,338	\$5,175	\$837	19
450058	Fortis College-Columbus	OH	\$12,308	\$14,641	\$2,333	19
447847	Aviator College of Aeronautical Science and Technology	FL	\$63,073	\$74,787	\$11,714	19
476850	Boise Barber College	ID	\$7,496	\$8,883	\$1,387	19
Sector-7						
Public, less-than-two-year						
112367	Clovis Adult Education	CA	\$6,000	\$10,500	\$4,500	75
395195	Colton-Redlands-Yucaipa Regional Occupational Program	CA	\$11,614	\$18,787	\$7,173	62
431877	Sullivan County BOCES-Practical Nursing Program	NY	\$8,500	\$13,000	\$4,500	53
417947	Syracuse City Schools Practical Nursing Program	NY	\$8,350	\$12,600	\$4,250	51

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2012–13	2014–15	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
440730	Onondaga Cortland Madison BOCES	NY	\$8,000	\$11,800	\$3,800	48
418357	Wes Watkins Technology Center	OK	\$4,696	\$6,809	\$2,113	45
368407	Western Area Career & Technology Center	PA	\$10,364	\$14,941	\$4,577	44
418199	Penta County Joint Vocational School	OH	\$4,358	\$5,955	\$1,597	37
248624	Fayette County Career & Technical Institute Practical Nursing Program	PA	\$6,968	\$9,390	\$2,422	35
406325	Schuyler Steuben Chemung Tioga Allegany BOCES	NY	\$9,495	\$12,595	\$3,100	33
417646	Saline County Career Center	MO	\$7,450	\$9,850	\$2,400	32
260363	Greene County Career and Technology Center	PA	\$14,061	\$18,553	\$4,492	32
Sector-8						
Private not-for-profit, less-than-two-year						
215983	Sharon Regional Health System School of Nursing	PA	\$11,500	\$24,113	\$12,613	110
481155	Helms College	GA	\$10,200	\$15,064	\$4,864	48
483823	Philadelphia Technician Training	PA	\$8,650	\$12,050	\$3,400	39
111726	CET-EI Centro	CA	\$9,307	\$11,182	\$1,875	20
111744	CET-San Bernardino	CA	\$9,307	\$11,182	\$1,875	20
111708	CET-San Diego	CA	\$9,307	\$11,182	\$1,875	20
Sector-9						
Private for-profit, less-than-two-year						
484154	Preparing People Barber Styling College	TX	\$3,000	\$15,175	\$12,175	406
483470	More Tech Institute	FL	\$1,350	\$6,482	\$5,132	380
482167	Trenz Beauty Academy	IL	\$4,060	\$15,900	\$11,840	292
482981	Alamo City Barber College	TX	\$4,950	\$16,177	\$11,227	227
169071	Cadillac Institute of Cosmetology	MI	\$2,675	\$8,475	\$5,800	217
483948	Bos-Man's Barber College	LA	\$5,285	\$16,300	\$11,015	208
483230	Fab School	CA	\$8,750	\$25,750	\$17,000	194
484020	Beyond Measure Barbering Institute	NC	\$4,945	\$13,600	\$8,655	175
483753	Champ's Barber School	PA	\$6,295	\$16,550	\$10,255	163
483869	InterAmerican Technical Institute	FL	\$1,007	\$2,550	\$1,543	153
484172	Lee Professional Institute	FL	\$3,500	\$8,500	\$5,000	143
484075	First Coast Barber Academy	FL	\$5,500	\$13,250	\$7,750	141
151607	Tricoci University of Beauty Culture-Lafayette	IN	\$7,500	\$16,900	\$9,400	125
482200	Cosmetology Academy of Texarkana	TX	\$7,500	\$16,500	\$9,000	120
484048	Barber Institute of Texas	TX	\$10,735	\$23,025	\$12,290	114
199670	Sherrill's University of Barber & Cosmetology	NC	\$6,000	\$12,750	\$6,750	113
484190	Park Place Premier Barber School	LA	\$5,600	\$10,700	\$5,100	91
481395	Cosmo Factory Cosmetology Academy	CA	\$10,025	\$18,600	\$8,575	86
373456	Blalock's Professional Beauty College	LA	\$8,000	\$14,000	\$6,000	75
483276	JB's Hair Design and Barber College	OK	\$6,000	\$10,500	\$4,500	75
483966	Healthcare Preparatory Institute	NV	\$10,000	\$17,000	\$7,000	70
485254	MCI Institute of Technology-Boca Raton	FL	\$7,150	\$12,000	\$4,850	68
160126	Celebrity Stylist Beauty School	LA	\$8,198	\$13,500	\$5,302	65
482103	Finger Lakes School of Massage	MD	\$6,800	\$10,850	\$4,050	60

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2012–13	2014–15	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
484118	Excel Academies of Cosmetology	MI	\$7,265	\$11,515	\$4,250	59
475468	Christine Valmy International School of Esthetics & Cosmetology	NJ	\$9,220	\$14,525	\$5,305	58
451228	MyComputerCareer.com-Indianapolis	IN	\$10,288	\$16,136	\$5,848	57
191409	Gloria Francis School of Make-Up Artistry	NY	\$8,100	\$12,600	\$4,500	56
175698	Fosters Cosmetology College	MS	\$8,725	\$13,200	\$4,475	51
483878	Bay Area Medical Academy	CA	\$8,000	\$12,000	\$4,000	50
178314	Missouri School of Barbering & Hairstyling- St. Louis	MO	\$7,810	\$11,570	\$3,760	48
481632	MedTech Institute-Orlando Campus	FL	\$15,550	\$23,000	\$7,450	48
439774	New Concept Massage and Beauty School	FL	\$7,500	\$11,087	\$3,587	48
118143	Lyles Fresno College of Beauty	CA	\$10,905	\$16,084	\$5,179	47
168555	Hillsdale Beauty College	MI	\$10,700	\$15,750	\$5,050	47
481465	Healthcare Training Institute	LA	\$7,550	\$11,100	\$3,550	47
483425	Alexander Paul Institute of Hair Design	NC	\$7,000	\$10,125	\$3,125	45
483054	Barber School of Pittsburgh	PA	\$11,325	\$16,325	\$5,000	44
371034	Alabama State College of Barber Styling	AL	\$5,550	\$8,000	\$2,450	44
135559	Merryfield School of Pet Grooming	FL	\$7,500	\$10,800	\$3,300	44
447449	Academy of Hair Design-Jasper	TX	\$9,400	\$13,500	\$4,100	44
434274	Academy of Hair Design-Lufkin	TX	\$9,400	\$13,500	\$4,100	44
451477	MyComputerCareer.com-Columbus	OH	\$11,250	\$16,136	\$4,886	43
401764	John Amico School of Hair Design	IL	\$10,200	\$14,600	\$4,400	43
484163	Arizona School of Integrative Studies	AZ	\$6,500	\$9,300	\$2,800	43
439631	Fayette Beauty Academy	GA	\$10,320	\$14,600	\$4,280	41
485184	Fayette Beauty Academy-Ritz Beauty Academy	GA	\$10,320	\$14,600	\$4,280	41
485193	Fayette Beauty Academy-Ritz Beauty Academy	GA	\$10,320	\$14,600	\$4,280	41
462035	Florida Academy	FL	\$9,000	\$12,500	\$3,500	39
461218	Institute of Medical Careers	PA	\$10,860	\$15,000	\$4,140	38
447908	Florida Academy of Health & Beauty	FL	\$8,050	\$11,050	\$3,000	37
484039	Beauty Anatomy Institute of Cosmetology and Wellness	FL	\$9,750	\$13,350	\$3,600	37
172680	Excel Academies of Cosmetology-Kentwood	MI	\$8,415	\$11,515	\$3,100	37
444945	Unitech Training Academy-Lafayette	LA	\$9,765	\$13,245	\$3,480	36
410964	EINE Inc	MA	\$8,475	\$11,475	\$3,000	35
447980	Nuvo College of Cosmetology	MI	\$8,465	\$11,450	\$2,985	35
481474	W Academy of Salon and Spa	CA	\$12,250	\$16,500	\$4,250	35
461865	Best Care Training Institute	NJ	\$12,953	\$17,380	\$4,427	34
207786	Southern School of Beauty Inc	OK	\$9,200	\$12,200	\$3,000	33
484066	MedQuest College	KY	\$10,200	\$13,500	\$3,300	32
483726	Luckes Beauty Academy	VA	\$9,000	\$11,900	\$2,900	32
483896	Parisian Spa Institute	FL	\$6,350	\$8,350	\$2,000	31
220765	Genesis Career College-Cookeville	TN	\$11,455	\$14,995	\$3,540	31
382780	Genesis Career College-Lebanon	TN	\$11,455	\$14,995	\$3,540	31

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2012–13	2014–15	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
481298	Lawrence & Company College of Cosmetology	CA	\$10,400	\$13,608	\$3,208	31
236531	Everest College-Seattle	WA	\$13,500	\$17,646	\$4,146	31
189990	Christine Valmy International School for Esthetics, Skin Care & Makeup	NY	\$5,750	\$7,500	\$1,750	30
454722	Academy of Esthetics and Cosmetology	CA	\$13,140	\$17,108	\$3,968	30
108065	Velvatex College of Beauty Culture	AR	\$7,500	\$9,750	\$2,250	30
434283	Academy of Hair Design-Beaumont	TX	\$9,400	\$12,200	\$2,800	30
461892	Abcott Institute	MI	\$8,500	\$11,000	\$2,500	29
446145	Central State Massage Academy	OK	\$9,000	\$11,595	\$2,595	29
172802	Wright Beauty Academy	MI	\$9,400	\$12,100	\$2,700	29
476832	Jolei's Hair Institute	SC	\$11,090	\$14,275	\$3,185	29
483939	Setting the Standard Barbering and Natural Hair Academy	LA	\$10,000	\$12,865	\$2,865	29
481483	Boca Beauty Academy	FL	\$13,310	\$17,110	\$3,800	29
119845	Newberry School of Beauty	CA	\$11,275	\$14,483	\$3,208	28
206932	Central State Beauty Academy	OK	\$12,400	\$15,875	\$3,475	28
150437	Don Roberts Beauty School	IN	\$13,400	\$17,100	\$3,700	28
177685	Paul Mitchell the School-Missouri Columbia	MO	\$10,660	\$13,600	\$2,940	28
460570	Salter School of Nursing and Allied Health	NH	\$18,256	\$23,175	\$4,919	27
152309	Rogers Academy of Hair Design	IN	\$11,700	\$14,850	\$3,150	27
169503	David Pressley School of Cosmetology	MI	\$11,150	\$14,150	\$3,000	27
483735	Total Transformation Institute of Cosmetology	TX	\$11,184	\$14,184	\$3,000	27
184870	Harris School of Business-Cherry Hill Campus	NJ	\$13,200	\$16,735	\$3,535	27
453552	Harris School of Business-Hamilton Campus	NJ	\$13,200	\$16,735	\$3,535	27
448983	Harris School of Business-Linwood Campus	NJ	\$13,200	\$16,735	\$3,535	27
460570	Salter School of Nursing and Allied Health	NH	\$18,256	\$23,175	\$4,919	27
152309	Rogers Academy of Hair Design	IN	\$11,700	\$14,850	\$3,150	27
169503	David Pressley School of Cosmetology	MI	\$11,150	\$14,150	\$3,000	27
483735	Total Transformation Institute of Cosmetology	TX	\$11,184	\$14,184	\$3,000	27
184870	Harris School of Business-Cherry Hill Campus	NJ	\$13,200	\$16,735	\$3,535	27
453552	Harris School of Business-Hamilton Campus	NJ	\$13,200	\$16,735	\$3,535	27
448983	Harris School of Business-Linwood Campus	NJ	\$13,200	\$16,735	\$3,535	27

Appendix II: 2017 Net Price CATEF Respondents

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2011–12	2013–14	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
Sector-1						
Public, four-year or above						
200466	Sitting Bull College	ND	\$1,060	\$3,291	\$2,231	210
240790	Northern Marianas College	MP	\$692	\$1,919	\$1,227	177
126711	Colorado Mountain College	CO	\$4,104	\$9,523	\$5,419	132
188058	Northern New Mexico College	NM	\$4,181	\$8,736	\$4,555	109
207351	Oklahoma Panhandle State University	OK	\$6,718	\$11,945	\$5,227	78
380377	Northwest Indian College	WA	\$4,614	\$7,144	\$2,530	55
236072	North Seattle College	WA	\$3,594	\$5,554	\$1,960	55
160658	University of Louisiana at Lafayette	LA	\$5,891	\$8,463	\$2,572	44
190558	College of Staten Island CUNY	NY	\$6,773	\$9,575	\$2,802	41
224545	Texas A & M University-Texarkana	TX	\$5,829	\$8,221	\$2,392	41
198543	Fayetteville State University	NC	\$4,906	\$6,848	\$1,942	40
207564	Oklahoma State University Institute of Technology	OK	\$6,033	\$8,381	\$2,348	39
235343	Green River Community College	WA	\$6,500	\$8,978	\$2,478	38
171137	University of Michigan-Dearborn	MI	\$8,940	\$12,347	\$3,407	38
228705	Texas A & M University-Kingsville	TX	\$8,930	\$12,275	\$3,345	37
139463	Dalton State College	GA	\$4,562	\$6,256	\$1,694	37
159382	Louisiana State University-Alexandria	LA	\$7,168	\$9,813	\$2,645	37
200086	Fort Berthold Community College	ND	\$5,510	\$7,491	\$1,981	36
190512	CUNY Bernard M Baruch College	NY	\$6,016	\$8,151	\$2,135	35
236513	Seattle Central College	WA	\$3,666	\$4,953	\$1,287	35
198507	Elizabeth City State University	NC	\$1,846	\$2,490	\$644	35
106245	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	AR	\$9,506	\$12,780	\$3,274	34
230597	Snow College	UT	\$7,816	\$10,461	\$2,645	34
139755	Georgia Institute of Technology-Main Campus	GA	\$9,116	\$12,187	\$3,071	34
100654	Alabama A & M University	AL	\$11,108	\$14,746	\$3,638	33
139968	Gordon State College	GA	\$7,939	\$10,515	\$2,576	32
100830	Auburn University at Montgomery	AL	\$9,690	\$12,827	\$3,137	32
106458	Arkansas State University-Main Campus	AR	\$8,708	\$11,499	\$2,791	32
185262	Kean University	NJ	\$11,456	\$15,110	\$3,654	32
190549	CUNY Brooklyn College	NY	\$5,485	\$7,220	\$1,735	32
137315	South Florida State College	FL	\$4,137	\$5,436	\$1,299	31
229018	The University of Texas of the Permian Basin	TX	\$6,290	\$8,245	\$1,955	31
133508	Florida SouthWestern State College	FL	\$6,459	\$8,420	\$1,961	30
Sector-2						
Private not-for profit, four-year or above						
190752	Yeshiva of Far Rockaway Derech Ayson Rabbinical Seminary	NY	\$2,673	\$10,964	\$8,291	310
461759	Simmons College of Kentucky	KY	\$928	\$3,605	\$2,677	288
363712	Yeshivah Gedolah Rabbinical College	FL	\$2,959	\$10,078	\$7,119	241
443058	Family of Faith College	OK	\$5,538	\$14,860	\$9,322	168

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2011–12	2013–14	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
459727	Touro University Worldwide	CA	\$4,487	\$11,988	\$7,501	167
206154	Tri-State Bible College	OH	\$9,502	\$21,430	\$11,928	126
241614	Universidad Teologica del Caribe	PR	\$3,809	\$8,468	\$4,659	122
458113	Bethel College	VA	\$5,643	\$12,202	\$6,559	116
220701	Martin Methodist College	TN	\$11,266	\$23,196	\$11,930	106
111966	Charles R Drew University of Medicine and Science	CA	\$9,631	\$19,338	\$9,707	101
388520	College of Biblical Studies-Houston	TX	\$13,032	\$26,057	\$13,025	100
152099	Oakland City University	IN	\$10,317	\$19,344	\$9,027	87
141167	Thomas University	GA	\$11,179	\$20,535	\$9,356	84
139205	Brewton-Parker College	GA	\$7,467	\$13,368	\$5,901	79
439862	Pacific Islands University	GU	\$6,420	\$11,470	\$5,050	79
228486	Southwestern Christian College	TX	\$5,189	\$9,268	\$4,079	79
151962	Mid-America College of Funeral Service	IN	\$10,502	\$18,402	\$7,900	75
439701	King's University	TX	\$12,488	\$21,856	\$9,368	75
137777	Talmudic College of Florida	FL	\$8,016	\$13,979	\$5,963	74
193052	Mesivta Torah Vodaath Rabbinical Seminary	NY	\$6,671	\$11,396	\$4,725	71
211893	Curtis Institute of Music	PA	\$4,140	\$6,751	\$2,611	63
123952	Southern California Institute of Architecture	CA	\$29,068	\$46,164	\$17,096	59
157030	Kentucky Mountain Bible College	KY	\$7,191	\$11,410	\$4,219	59
375230	Yeshiva Gedolah Imrei Yosef D'spinka	NY	\$7,140	\$11,225	\$4,085	57
153241	Divine Word College	IA	\$5,881	\$9,192	\$3,311	56
208725	New Hope Christian College-Eugene	OR	\$11,418	\$17,451	\$6,033	53
385619	Everglades University	FL	\$22,303	\$33,930	\$11,627	52
154262	St Luke's College	IA	\$15,426	\$23,163	\$7,737	50
241377	Caribbean University-Bayamon	PR	\$1,787	\$2,652	\$865	48
440651	Atenas College	PR	\$4,086	\$6,050	\$1,964	48
139153	Beulah Heights University	GA	\$8,572	\$12,682	\$4,110	48
192624	Machzikei Hadath Rabbinical College	NY	\$8,203	\$12,048	\$3,845	47
160074	Our Lady of the Lake College	LA	\$11,392	\$16,700	\$5,308	47
165802	Fisher College	MA	\$18,369	\$26,504	\$8,135	44
431983	Yeshiva of the Telshe Alumni	NY	\$7,323	\$10,470	\$3,147	43
213303	Keystone College	PA	\$12,153	\$17,261	\$5,108	42
217925	Columbia International University	SC	\$13,850	\$19,649	\$5,799	42
197018	United Talmudical Seminary	NY	\$5,595	\$7,928	\$2,333	42
147129	Methodist College	IL	\$18,513	\$26,203	\$7,690	42
230621	Stevens-Henager College	UT	\$17,977	\$24,959	\$6,982	39
227331	Our Lady of the Lake University	TX	\$13,325	\$18,431	\$5,106	38
156417	Clear Creek Baptist Bible College	KY	\$5,149	\$7,102	\$1,953	38
201177	Aultman College of Nursing and Health Sciences	OH	\$13,228	\$18,201	\$4,973	38
417752	Messenger College	TX	\$13,051	\$17,751	\$4,700	36
220598	Lane College	TN	\$8,491	\$11,527	\$3,036	36
198136	Campbell University	NC	\$19,818	\$26,865	\$7,047	36
117575	Southern California Seminary	CA	\$24,846	\$33,551	\$8,705	35
200873	Allegheny Wesleyan College	OH	\$3,571	\$4,809	\$1,238	35

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2011–12	2013–14	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
206817	Bacone College	OK	\$16,944	\$22,764	\$5,820	34
198677	Heritage Bible College	NC	\$7,934	\$10,655	\$2,721	34
465812	Independence University	UT	\$18,828	\$25,268	\$6,440	34
126872	CollegeAmerica-Denver	CO	\$17,945	\$24,049	\$6,104	34
401223	World Mission University	CA	\$12,941	\$17,312	\$4,371	34
139630	Emmanuel College	GA	\$11,075	\$14,746	\$3,671	33
483984	Morthland College	IL	\$13,850	\$18,407	\$4,557	33
118541	Marymount California University	CA	\$19,964	\$26,479	\$6,515	33
217040	Yeshivath Beth Moshe	PA	\$5,299	\$7,017	\$1,718	32
137476	St Thomas University	FL	\$17,563	\$23,212	\$5,649	32
229780	Wayland Baptist University	TX	\$12,511	\$16,452	\$3,941	32
147369	Moody Bible Institute	IL	\$14,793	\$19,417	\$4,624	31
229887	Wiley College	TX	\$10,225	\$13,382	\$3,157	31
164872	Boston Architectural College	MA	\$25,467	\$33,313	\$7,846	31
194310	Pace University-New York	NY	\$22,681	\$29,641	\$6,960	31
Sector-3						
Private for-profit, four-year or above						
447360	Fortis College-Largo	FL	\$449	\$21,215	\$20,766	4625
457129	Chamberlain College of Nursing-Florida	FL	\$15,938	\$29,337	\$13,399	84
417318	College of Business and Technology-Kendall	FL	\$15,752	\$24,560	\$8,808	56
457688	American Business and Technology University	MO	\$15,368	\$22,761	\$7,393	48
178305	Missouri College	MO	\$12,862	\$18,707	\$5,845	45
102845	Charter College-Anchorage	AK	\$18,797	\$26,494	\$7,697	41
172866	Academy College	MN	\$23,330	\$32,168	\$8,838	38
230977	New England Culinary Institute	VT	\$18,689	\$24,290	\$5,601	30
454245	Chamberlain College of Nursing-Arizona	AZ	\$24,706	\$32,096	\$7,390	30
421832	Living Arts College	NC	\$20,097	\$25,819	\$5,722	28
224439	Career Point College	TX	\$20,320	\$25,734	\$5,414	27
105534	Pima Medical Institute-Tucson	AZ	\$15,657	\$19,756	\$4,099	26
157465	Daymar College-Owensboro	KY	\$19,158	\$23,969	\$4,811	25
457299	Angeles College	CA	\$11,473	\$14,286	\$2,813	25
447421	Eagle Gate College-Layton	UT	\$19,883	\$24,664	\$4,781	24
372073	Fremont College	CA	\$17,181	\$21,269	\$4,088	24
451796	The Art Institute of Michigan	MI	\$19,221	\$23,740	\$4,519	24
434557	ITT Technical Institute-Oak Brook	IL	\$20,246	\$24,776	\$4,530	22
459648	ITT Technical Institute-Johnson City	TN	\$20,440	\$24,943	\$4,503	22
459091	Broadview Entertainment Arts University	UT	\$16,413	\$19,823	\$3,410	21
203386	Hondros College	OH	\$27,353	\$32,767	\$5,414	20
121275	Platt College-San Diego	CA	\$31,574	\$37,627	\$6,053	19
460729	Allied American University	CA	\$12,505	\$14,898	\$2,393	19
183789	Berkeley College-Woodland Park	NJ	\$21,133	\$25,003	\$3,870	18
460871	Chamberlain College of Nursing-Virginia	VA	\$23,293	\$27,558	\$4,265	18
440299	Everest College-Ontario Metro	CA	\$20,508	\$24,248	\$3,740	18
454227	Chamberlain College of Nursing-Illinois	IL	\$22,441	\$26,447	\$4,006	18
419457	Argosy University-Washington DC	VA	\$18,674	\$22,003	\$3,329	18
461023	National Paralegal College	AZ	\$11,698	\$13,709	\$2,011	17

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2011–12	2013–14	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
200624	The Art Institute of Cincinnati-AIC College of Design	OH	\$19,984	\$23,402	\$3,418	17
Sector-4 Public, two-year						
452106	Escuela De Troqueleria Y Herramientaje	PR	\$184	\$1,570	\$1,386	753
175519	Coahoma Community College	MS	\$900	\$2,461	\$1,561	173
138682	Albany Technical College	GA	\$628	\$1,677	\$1,049	167
111887	Cerritos College	CA	\$3,602	\$8,234	\$4,632	129
171234	Montcalm Community College	MI	\$7,203	\$15,747	\$8,544	119
158884	Nunez Community College	LA	\$4,141	\$8,770	\$4,629	112
148007	Prairie State College	IL	\$3,634	\$7,553	\$3,919	108
198817	Lenoir Community College	NC	\$4,022	\$8,211	\$4,189	104
136303	Orlando Tech	FL	\$7,008	\$14,256	\$7,248	103
223320	Coastal Bend College	TX	\$3,787	\$7,629	\$3,842	101
166823	Massasoit Community College	MA	\$3,496	\$6,946	\$3,450	99
101897	Northeast Alabama Community College	AL	\$1,684	\$3,192	\$1,508	90
132976	Charlotte Technical Center	FL	\$5,813	\$10,869	\$5,056	87
176239	Pearl River Community College	MS	\$986	\$1,837	\$851	86
237817	Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College	WV	\$3,562	\$6,576	\$3,014	85
419226	Marion County Community Technical and Adult Education Center	FL	\$3,989	\$7,354	\$3,365	84
171395	North Central Michigan College	MI	\$1,123	\$2,021	\$898	80
364946	Caddo Kiowa Technology Center	OK	\$3,566	\$6,320	\$2,754	77
198233	Catawba Valley Community College	NC	\$7,026	\$12,353	\$5,327	76
199494	Rowan-Cabarrus Community College	NC	\$3,213	\$5,636	\$2,423	75
226134	Laredo Community College	TX	\$2,702	\$4,730	\$2,028	75
134307	George T Baker Aviation School	FL	\$1,199	\$2,038	\$839	70
448594	West Hills College-Lemoore	CA	\$4,755	\$8,048	\$3,293	69
141680	Honolulu Community College	HI	\$3,882	\$6,551	\$2,669	69
439190	Cascadia College	WA	\$5,658	\$9,544	\$3,886	69
190840	Dutchess Community College	NY	\$3,730	\$6,264	\$2,534	68
138479	William T McFatter Technical College	FL	\$5,642	\$9,442	\$3,800	67
461315	Keweenaw Bay Ojibwa Community College	MI	\$4,442	\$7,389	\$2,947	66
145682	Illinois Central College	IL	\$5,368	\$8,904	\$3,536	66
101736	Northwest-Shoals Community College	AL	\$4,043	\$6,674	\$2,631	65
135735	Mid Florida Tech	FL	\$5,159	\$8,486	\$3,327	64
199023	Montgomery Community College	NC	\$3,640	\$5,952	\$2,312	64
210234	Treasure Valley Community College	OR	\$8,593	\$13,937	\$5,344	62
434061	South Louisiana Community College	LA	\$4,737	\$7,598	\$2,861	60
179052	Rolla Technical Institute/Center	MO	\$6,021	\$9,640	\$3,619	60
138956	Augusta Technical College	GA	\$5,858	\$9,334	\$3,476	59
168607	Alpena Community College	MI	\$2,300	\$3,626	\$1,326	58
218858	Central Carolina Technical College	SC	\$5,068	\$7,969	\$2,901	57
418533	Lancaster County Career and Technology Center	PA	\$6,406	\$10,065	\$3,659	57

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2011–12	2013–14	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
130916	Delaware Technical Community College- Stanton/Wilmington	DE	\$4,419	\$6,925	\$2,506	57
113236	Cypress College	CA	\$4,478	\$6,993	\$2,515	56
221184	Nashville State Community College	TN	\$5,083	\$7,898	\$2,815	55
130891	Delaware Technical Community College- Owens	DE	\$4,283	\$6,614	\$2,331	54
125462	West Hills College-Coalinga	CA	\$4,777	\$7,306	\$2,529	53
216296	Thaddeus Stevens College of Technology	PA	\$3,084	\$4,710	\$1,626	53
218894	Trident Technical College	SC	\$5,553	\$8,444	\$2,891	52
193946	Niagara County Community College	NY	\$3,675	\$5,578	\$1,903	52
165033	Bristol Community College	MA	\$4,925	\$7,336	\$2,411	49
420398	Northwest Vista College	TX	\$4,348	\$6,472	\$2,124	49
452106	Escuela De Troqueleria Y Herramientaje	PR	\$184	\$1,570	\$1,386	753
175519	Coahoma Community College	MS	\$900	\$2,461	\$1,561	173
Sector-5						
Private not-for-profit, two-year						
191764	Institute of Design and Construction	NY	\$3,287	\$6,543	\$3,256	99
216773	Western Pennsylvania Hospital School of Nursing	PA	\$8,138	\$15,927	\$7,789	96
442523	Alaska Christian College	AK	\$4,360	\$8,029	\$3,669	84
434751	White Earth Tribal and Community College	MN	\$4,359	\$7,779	\$3,420	78
131830	National Conservatory of Dramatic Arts	DC	\$6,263	\$10,653	\$4,390	70
225876	Jacksonville College-Main Campus	TX	\$4,304	\$6,904	\$2,600	60
191764	Institute of Design and Construction	NY	\$3,287	\$6,543	\$3,256	99
216773	Western Pennsylvania Hospital School of Nursing	PA	\$8,138	\$15,927	\$7,789	96
442523	Alaska Christian College	AK	\$4,360	\$8,029	\$3,669	84
434751	White Earth Tribal and Community College	MN	\$4,359	\$7,779	\$3,420	78
131830	National Conservatory of Dramatic Arts	DC	\$6,263	\$10,653	\$4,390	70
225876	Jacksonville College-Main Campus	TX	\$4,304	\$6,904	\$2,600	60
Sector-6						
Private for-profit, two-year						
421610	Hairitage Hair Academy	UT	\$1,614	\$6,175	\$4,561	283
457891	Vanity School of Cosmetology	OH	\$2,390	\$7,554	\$5,164	216
142407	Joseph Charles Institute of Cosmetology	ID	\$4,301	\$11,588	\$7,287	169
479983	Montage Academy	CO	\$6,050	\$15,734	\$9,684	160
248192	Jenny Lea Academy of Cosmetology	KY	\$1,630	\$4,184	\$2,554	157
440776	Interactive College of Technology	TX	\$4,218	\$9,941	\$5,723	136
181941	Career College of Northern Nevada	NV	\$8,735	\$20,257	\$11,522	132
139214	Brown College of Court Reporting	GA	\$11,990	\$26,425	\$14,435	120
454865	Cambridge Institute of Health & Technology	FL	\$9,923	\$20,820	\$10,897	110
225779	International Business College-El Paso	TX	\$7,847	\$16,277	\$8,430	107
245069	Trend Setters' Academy of Beauty Culture- Elizabethtown	KY	\$6,429	\$13,033	\$6,604	103
454883	Allied Health Institute	FL	\$9,395	\$18,322	\$8,927	95
156949	Jenny Lea Academy of Cosmetology	KY	\$8,935	\$17,381	\$8,446	95

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2011–12	2013–14	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
178004	Lutheran School of Nursing	MO	\$13,351	\$24,585	\$11,234	84
127219	Glenwood Beauty Academy	CO	\$8,214	\$14,656	\$6,442	78
248165	Heads West Kentucky Beauty College	KY	\$5,861	\$10,404	\$4,543	78
451343	Corinth Academy of Cosmetology	MS	\$4,547	\$7,811	\$3,264	72
455479	Fortis Institute-Pensacola	FL	\$11,189	\$19,116	\$7,927	71
414461	Mech-Tech College	PR	\$6,166	\$10,490	\$4,324	70
118198	MTI College	CA	\$9,307	\$15,553	\$6,246	67
445744	Fortis Institute-Port Saint Lucie	FL	\$19,318	\$31,992	\$12,674	66
476762	Velvet Touch Academy of Cosmetology	ID	\$7,264	\$12,026	\$4,762	66
444909	Total Look School of Cosmetology & Massage Therapy	IA	\$5,387	\$8,688	\$3,301	61
378956	National Aviation Academy of Tampa Bay	FL	\$13,217	\$21,135	\$7,918	60
140827	Portfolio Center	GA	\$22,269	\$35,393	\$13,124	59
456977	College of Business and Technology-Cutler Bay	FL	\$15,125	\$23,829	\$8,704	58
442745	Fortis Institute	FL	\$19,038	\$29,742	\$10,704	56
365693	Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics	NE	\$7,909	\$12,337	\$4,428	56
468705	Trend Setters' Academy of Beauty Culture- Louisville	KY	\$5,437	\$8,339	\$2,902	53
175607	Delta Beauty College	MS	\$3,546	\$5,381	\$1,835	52
456375	MedTech College-Lexington Campus	KY	\$15,037	\$22,676	\$7,639	51
461999	Elite School of Cosmetology	OH	\$5,343	\$8,021	\$2,678	50
434821	Blue Cliff College-Metairie	LA	\$8,188	\$12,193	\$4,005	49
145406	Hair Professionals Academy of Cosmetology	IL	\$15,222	\$22,297	\$7,075	46
445753	Fortis Institute-Miami	FL	\$9,801	\$14,246	\$4,445	45
450128	Blue Cliff College-Alexandria	LA	\$15,155	\$22,028	\$6,873	45
455202	American Institute of Medical Sciences & Education	NJ	\$12,583	\$17,996	\$5,413	43
153171	Iowa School of Beauty-Marshalltown	IA	\$6,869	\$9,779	\$2,910	42
441502	Blue Cliff College-Gulfport	MS	\$16,044	\$22,697	\$6,653	41
381486	Faust Institute of Cosmetology-Spirit Lake	IA	\$7,338	\$10,286	\$2,948	40
215433	Prism Career Institute-Upper Darby	PA	\$25,860	\$36,196	\$10,336	40
377449	Centura College-Newport News	VA	\$16,159	\$22,580	\$6,421	40
459958	Fortis Institute-Houston	TX	\$15,140	\$21,003	\$5,863	39
181880	Academy of Hair Design-Las Vegas	NV	\$9,455	\$13,114	\$3,659	39
123642	South Coast College	CA	\$16,017	\$22,139	\$6,122	38
Sector-7						
Public, less-than-two-year						
407489	Mahoning County Career and Technical Center	OH	\$2,614	\$14,578	\$11,964	458
441353	Windham Technical High School	CT	\$1,898	\$9,715	\$7,817	412
440217	Huntingdon County Career and Technology Center	PA	\$3,143	\$10,149	\$7,006	223
375692	Kiamichi Technology Center-Atoka	OK	\$2,231	\$6,046	\$3,815	171
382416	Greater Lowell Technical School	MA	\$6,280	\$16,998	\$10,718	171
381529	Seattle Vocational Institute	WA	\$1,080	\$2,733	\$1,653	153

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2011–12	2013–14	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
260363	Greene County Career and Technology Center	PA	\$8,015	\$19,792	\$11,777	147
138488	Winter Park Tech	FL	\$11,213	\$26,025	\$14,812	132
178828	Poplar Bluff Technical Career Center	MO	\$7,912	\$17,978	\$10,066	127
375762	Kiamichi Technology Center-Talihina	OK	\$1,354	\$2,930	\$1,576	116
138372	Westside Tech	FL	\$9,509	\$18,581	\$9,072	95
Sector-8						
Private not-for-profit, less-than-two-year						
383172	Advanced Technical Centers	FL	\$87	\$1,764	\$1,677	1928
437705	Monteclaro Escuela de Hotelaria y Artes Culinarias	PR	\$1,890	\$3,489	\$1,599	85
475705	Annenberg School of Nursing	CA	\$12,877	\$19,731	\$6,854	53
446455	Precision Manufacturing Institute	PA	\$14,876	\$21,944	\$7,068	48
Sector-9						
Private for-profit, less-than-two-year						
371034	Alabama State College of Barber Styling	AL	\$388	\$3,748	\$3,360	866
108065	Velvatex College of Beauty Culture	AR	\$543	\$2,608	\$2,065	380
207166	Hollywood Cosmetology Center	OK	\$2,280	\$8,970	\$6,690	293
475574	Lil Lou's Barber College	IN	\$2,383	\$8,214	\$5,831	245
476531	Tri-State Institute of Hair Design	KY	\$4,317	\$13,240	\$8,923	207
160117	Pat Goins Benton Road Beauty School	LA	\$3,268	\$9,192	\$5,924	181
439774	New Concept Massage and Beauty School	FL	\$3,104	\$8,606	\$5,502	177
461625	American Technical Institute	PR	\$1,430	\$3,757	\$2,327	163
481331	Sharp Edgez Barber Institute	NY	\$2,502	\$6,354	\$3,852	154
151607	Tricoci University of Beauty Culture-Lafayette	IN	\$6,219	\$14,968	\$8,749	141
383279	Robert Fiance Beauty Schools-North Plainfield	NJ	\$10,623	\$24,603	\$13,980	132
434274	Academy of Hair Design-Lufkin	TX	\$2,792	\$6,463	\$3,671	131
459532	Salon & Spa Institute	TX	\$6,757	\$15,326	\$8,569	127
461555	Aveda Institute-New Mexico	NM	\$7,534	\$16,882	\$9,348	124
376677	Queen City College	TN	\$4,369	\$9,726	\$5,357	123
210748	Altoona Beauty School Inc	PA	\$7,646	\$16,636	\$8,990	118
101277	New Beginning College of Cosmetology	AL	\$4,951	\$10,696	\$5,745	116
383464	Central Texas Beauty College-Temple	TX	\$2,687	\$5,773	\$3,086	115
374440	Mitchells Hairstyling Academy-Goldsboro	NC	\$2,450	\$5,150	\$2,700	110
118143	Lyles Fresno College of Beauty	CA	\$6,874	\$14,355	\$7,481	109
444653	In Session Arts of Cosmetology Beauty School	MI	\$641	\$1,334	\$693	108
215530	The Salon Professional Academy-Altoona	PA	\$4,149	\$8,575	\$4,426	107
421665	Houghton Lake Institute of Cosmetology	MI	\$5,183	\$10,524	\$5,341	103
155441	La Baron Hairdressing Academy-Overland Park	KS	\$4,754	\$9,531	\$4,777	100
170736	M J Murphy Beauty College of Mount Pleasant	MI	\$1,516	\$3,022	\$1,506	99
449685	New Age Training	NY	\$2,444	\$4,751	\$2,307	94
160126	Celebrity Stylist Beauty School	LA	\$7,104	\$13,723	\$6,619	93
246460	Central Texas Beauty College-Round Rock	TX	\$2,966	\$5,720	\$2,754	93

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2011–12	2013–14	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
480170	Minnesota School of Cosmetology-Plymouth Campus	MN	\$7,531	\$14,474	\$6,943	92
170514	Wright Beauty Academy	MI	\$1,223	\$2,328	\$1,105	90
461704	Capilo School of Hair Design	ME	\$6,484	\$12,276	\$5,792	89
159531	Louisiana Academy of Beauty	LA	\$6,015	\$11,335	\$5,320	88
451316	Trend Setters School of Cosmetology	MO	\$7,329	\$13,799	\$6,470	88
418913	Pipo Academy of Hair Design	TX	\$3,237	\$6,091	\$2,854	88
461740	Buckner Barber School	TX	\$4,296	\$8,073	\$3,777	88
458016	Professional Career Training Institute	TX	\$13,300	\$24,886	\$11,586	87
458061	Texas Beauty College	TX	\$5,753	\$10,672	\$4,919	86
381370	Michigan College of Beauty-Troy	MI	\$9,519	\$17,131	\$7,612	80
441618	Leon Studio One School of Hair Design	NY	\$15,777	\$28,386	\$12,609	80
236027	Northwest Hair Academy	WA	\$9,037	\$16,227	\$7,190	80
202888	Gerbers Akron Beauty School	OH	\$4,467	\$7,988	\$3,521	79
476674	Curve Metric School of Hair Design	IL	\$2,450	\$4,361	\$1,911	78
151564	Knox Beauty College	IN	\$1,686	\$2,979	\$1,293	77
175698	Fosters Cosmetology College	MS	\$7,230	\$12,735	\$5,505	76
459523	ABC Beauty Academy	TX	\$5,284	\$9,119	\$3,835	73
479248	Columbia College	MD	\$3,731	\$6,318	\$2,587	69
401764	John Amico School of Hair Design	IL	\$4,338	\$7,252	\$2,914	67
441380	Florida Barber Academy	FL	\$8,659	\$14,467	\$5,808	67
439631	Fayette Beauty Academy	GA	\$6,257	\$10,437	\$4,180	67
182999	New England School of Hair Design	NH	\$12,941	\$21,539	\$8,598	66
166595	Mansfield Beauty Schools-Quincy	MA	\$10,776	\$17,780	\$7,004	65
449746	Carib Technological Institute	PR	\$1,528	\$2,521	\$993	65
160320	Aveda Institute-Covington	LA	\$10,937	\$17,996	\$7,059	65
159513	Aveda Institute-Baton Rouge	LA	\$11,732	\$19,132	\$7,400	63
142869	Alvareitas College of Cosmetology- Edwardsville	IL	\$8,146	\$13,188	\$5,042	62
476902	Mitsu Sato Hair Academy	KS	\$7,780	\$12,587	\$4,807	62
208044	Woodward Beauty College	OK	\$13,060	\$21,055	\$7,995	61
469647	Star Career Academy-Clifton	NJ	\$15,236	\$24,519	\$9,283	61
118994	Moler Barber College	CA	\$7,354	\$11,784	\$4,430	60
166586	Mansfield Beauty Schools-Springfield	MA	\$11,522	\$18,375	\$6,853	59
105701	Hair Academy of Safford	AZ	\$3,404	\$5,403	\$1,999	59
459295	The Salon Professional Academy-Colorado Springs	CO	\$8,909	\$14,130	\$5,221	59
217828	Charzanne Beauty College	SC	\$9,403	\$14,817	\$5,414	58
383163	La Belle Beauty Academy	FL	\$10,533	\$16,588	\$6,055	57
449603	Success Schools	IN	\$9,565	\$14,884	\$5,319	56
117955	Lu Ross Academy	CA	\$9,999	\$15,492	\$5,493	55
199005	Mitchells Hairstyling Academy-Wilson	NC	\$4,811	\$7,413	\$2,602	54
419271	St Louis Hair Academy	MO	\$15,396	\$23,671	\$8,275	54
456144	MediaTech Institute-Austin	TX	\$12,014	\$18,455	\$6,441	54
177287	Elaine Steven Beauty College	MO	\$9,110	\$13,943	\$4,833	53
431026	BIR Training Center	IL	\$10,676	\$16,287	\$5,611	53

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2011–12	2013–14	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
123350	Sierra College of Beauty	CA	\$7,355	\$11,198	\$3,843	52
457642	Marketti Academy of Cosmetology	MI	\$5,108	\$7,753	\$2,645	52
440086	Star Career Academy-Egg Harbor	NJ	\$13,136	\$19,902	\$6,766	52

Appendix III: CATEF Review Guidelines

After a CATEF survey has been completed and locked, a reviewer reads all responses to determine if institutions gave thorough and relevant responses for each required cost area. The guidelines below outline the questions considered during the review process. If one or more problems are found during review, the survey is sent back to the CATEF contact person for further clarification. Institutions are required to make corrections to their surveys and resubmit them by a new deadline.

Review Guidelines:

- Did the user answer the question?
- Did the response match data for the years relevant to the survey?
- Does the user's explanation contradict the IPEDS Finance data and data from other sources? For example, the explanation mentioned a decrease in FTE but IPEDS data showed an increase.
- Did the user explain what "other expenses" consisted of?
- Were any of the institution's other expenses already accounted for in another area? For example, scholarships, research, salaries, etc.
- If the same response was provided for each cost area, did the response appropriately address the specific increase in each cost area with enough depth and clarity?
- If the institution had no increase or a negative increase in its expenses, did the user explain why the school is on the CATC list?
- If the user explained a change in the school's methodology, did the user provide an explanation of the changes and how the change affected the outcome of the school's costs?
- If the user provided explanations in the form of a list, were the explanations clear and complete? For example, "staff, students" would not be an appropriate response; the user would need to explain what specifically occurred with the school's staff and students.
- If the user entered a response in the form of a table, request clarification. Note: Tables are difficult to read on the survey summary screen.
- If the user claimed a mistake in reporting, the user was required to thoroughly explain these mistakes, including how the reporting mistakes will be avoided in the future. Note: Ensure the user was looking at the correct data years.

Appendix IV: 2017 Tuition and Fees CATEF

The following is an example of the Tuition and Fees CATEF. The IPEDS Finance component chart found in Section 2 may differ depending on the format for the collection of this data in IPEDS. This and other survey details are explained in [2.2 The CATEF Survey](#).

U.S. Department of Education
College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form
 For CATEF Help Call 1-888-288-6131 | catef@inovas.net

User ID Password [Log In](#) [Forgot your Password?](#)

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 1840-0822. The time required to complete this information is estimated to average 3.5 hours per institution, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. If you have any comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimate or suggestions for improving this collection, please write to: U.S. Department of Education, Washington, DC 20202-4537. If you have any comments or concerns regarding the status of your individual submission of this information, contact the CATEF Help Desk toll-free at [\(888\) 288-6131](tel:8882886131) or catef@inovas.net.

U.S. Department of Education
College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form
 For CATEF Help Call 1-888-288-6131 | catef@inovas.net

User ID Password [Log In](#) [Forgot your Password?](#)

Password must conform to the following rules:

- Must be between eight and fourteen characters long
- Must contain at least one upper case character (A, B, C ...)
- Must contain at least one lower case character (a, b, c...)
- Must contain at least one numeric character (1, 2, 3 ...)
- Must contain at least one special character (!, @, #, \$, %, ^, & or *)

ORIGINAL PASSWORD

NEW PASSWORD

CONFIRM PASSWORD

[SAVE](#)



U.S. Department of Education

College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form

For CATEF Help Call 1-888-288-6131 catef@inovas.net

Help

999999 - Institution Name (Tuition & Fees)
Log Out

SECTION 1

General Information



Survey Information:

Your institution has been identified as one whose increases in tuition and fees, or net price after grant and scholarship aid, over the most recent three academic years for which data are available fell in the top five percent within your sector. Therefore, you were included on one of the lists that were posted at <http://collegecost.ed.gov/catc/> on June 29, 2016. According to section 132(e) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, all institutions included on the highest increase lists are required to provide additional information to the Secretary of Education.

Please complete the following form, which collects information regarding costs at your institution. You must complete this form no later than March 01, 2017.

Contact information for person filling out the form if other than preloaded IPEDS Keyholder. ⓘ

Name

Position

Phone number

E-mail address

PREVIOUS
CONTINUE



U.S. Department of Education

College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form

For CATEF Help Call 1-888-288-6131 catef@inovas.net
[Help](#)

999999 - Institution Name (Tuition & Fees)

[Log Out](#)
SECTION 2
Cost Increase Description


Data that your institution reported as expenses in the IPEDS Finance (F) component in 2012-13 and 2014-15 have been carried forward below. The three-year percentage change has been calculated for you and the cost areas with the greatest increases have been highlighted.

Your institution's full-time equivalent (FTE) student enrollment **E** counts for the first and last year of the three-year period have also been carried over from the IPEDS 12-month Enrollment Component (E12). The three-year percentage change has also been calculated for you.

If you have questions about the data presented in this section, please contact the IPEDS keyholder at your institution.

Cost Area

(Based on IPEDS Finance component Expenses in Part E)

	2012-13 Total Amount	2014-15 Total Amount	3-Year % Change
<u>Instruction</u>	\$192,484	\$193,898	1%
<u>Research and Public service</u>	\$0	\$85,543	8,554,300%
<u>Academic support, Student services and Institutional support</u>	\$196,709	\$290,846	48%
<u>Auxiliary enterprises</u>			
<u>Net grant aid to students (net of tuition and fee allowances and agency transactions)</u>	\$0	\$0	0%
All other expenses	\$174,007	\$0	-100%
FTE student enrollment from E12	102	209	105%

As of the 2013-14 IPEDS Finance component, expense data related to Research, Public service, Academic support, Student services and Institutional support are now collected individually. These items have been combined for comparison against data reported in prior years.

[PREVIOUS](#)
[CONTINUE](#)



U.S. Department of Education

College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form

For CATEF Help Call 1-888-288-6131 catef@inovas.net



999999 - Institution Name (Tuition & Fees)

Log Out

SECTION 3

Cost Increase Explanation

Screen Instructions:

Please provide an explanation for the cost areas with the highest percentage increase over the three-year period, as determined in Section 2.

Research and Public service

3-year % change: 8554300% 3-year % change per FTE: 40900%

Academic support, Student services and Institutional support

3-year % change: 48% 3-year % change per FTE: -28%

Instruction

3-year % change: 1% 3-year % change per FTE: -51%

PREVIOUS

CONTINUE



U.S. Department of Education

College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form

For CATEF Help Call 1-888-288-6131 catef@inovas.net



999999 - Institution Name (Tuition & Fees)

[Log Out](#)

SECTION 4

Steps Towards Cost Reduction

Screen Instructions:

Describe the steps your institution has taken or will take toward the goal of reducing costs in the areas identified in Section 2. If your institution does not plan on reducing the costs, please explain why not.

Research and Public service

3-year % change: 8554300% 3-year % change per FTE: 40900%

Academic support, Student services and Institutional support

3-year % change: 48% 3-year % change per FTE: -28%

Instruction

3-year % change: 1% 3-year % change per FTE: -51%

Your institution has been on the Tuition and Fees list for two or more consecutive years. Please describe the progress made on the steps to reduce costs that were provided on this form last year.

[Click here to view a summary of your institution's responses to last year's CATEF.](#)

[PREVIOUS](#)

[CONTINUE](#)

U.S. Department of Education
College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form
For CATEF Help Call 1-888-288-6131 catef@inovas.net

[Help](#)

999999 - Institution Name (Tuition & Fees) Log Out

SECTION 5
Control of Student Charges

Are student charges (tuition and fee rates) within the exclusive control of the institution?

Yes No

If you answered "No", then please identify the agency or agencies responsible for determining the tuition and fee increases and provide an explanation of the extent to which the institution participates in determining the tuition and fee increases in the boxes below.

A) Identify the agency or agencies responsible for determining the tuition and fee increases.

B) Provide an explanation of the extent to which the institution participates in determining the tuition and fee increases.

Additional Information: Please use this space to provide any other information your institution considers relevant to increases in tuition and fees charged to students at your institution.

[PREVIOUS](#) [CONTINUE](#)

 U.S. Department of Education
College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form
For CATEF Help Call 1-888-288-6131 catef@inovas.net [Help](#)

999999 - Institution Name (Tuition & Fees) [Log Out](#)

SECTION 6
Burden Estimate

Did you find the estimated burden amount of 3.5 hours to be accurate for this survey?

Yes No

How long did it take you to complete this survey? hour(s)

[PREVIOUS](#) [CONTINUE](#)



U.S. Department of Education

College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form

For CATEF Help Call 1-888-288-6131 catef@inovas.net



999999 - Institution Name (Tuition & Fees)
Switch Institution | Log Out

Summary Screen

You have completed all required elements of this form. The summary form shown below may be made publicly available, so please review the information you have provided carefully for spelling and grammatical errors as well as content. You can click **Previous** to go back and edit this information, or, if you are satisfied with your responses click **Continue** to submit the survey to the Department of Education for further review and complete the remaining surveys under your purview. Note: Once you click **Continue**, this survey will be locked and placed in read-only mode. If changes need to be made, please contact the CATEF Help Desk for further assistance.

999999 Institution Name (Tuition & Fees)

Survey Completed By:

How long did it take to complete this survey? 3.5 hour(s)

2012-13 FTE student enrollment: 102
2014-15 FTE student enrollment: 209
3-year % Change in FTE: 105%

Areas of Greatest Cost Increase

Research and Public service

2012-13 Amount: \$0	2014-15 Amount: \$85,543	3-Year % Change: 8554300%
2012-13 Amount per FTE: \$0	2014-15 Amount per FTE: \$409	3-Year % Change per FTE: 40900%

Explanation of increased costs:

Steps towards cost reduction:

Academic support, Student services and Institutional support

2012-13 Amount: \$196,709	2014-15 Amount: \$290,846	3-Year % Change: 48%
2012-13 Amount per FTE: \$1,929	2014-15 Amount per FTE: \$1,392	3-Year % Change per FTE: -28%

Explanation of increased costs:

Steps towards cost reduction:

Instruction

2012-13 Amount: \$192,484	2014-15 Amount: \$193,898	3-Year % Change: 1%
2012-13 Amount per FTE: \$1,887	2014-15 Amount per FTE: \$928	3-Year % Change per FTE: -51%

Explanation of increased costs:

Steps towards cost reduction:

Description of the progress made on the steps to reduce costs that were provided on this form last year:

Control of Student Charges

Agencies responsible for determining the tuition and fee increases:

Extent to which the institution participates in determining the tuition and fee increases:

Additional Information

PREVIOUS
CONTINUE
PRINT

Appendix V: 2017 Net Price CATEF

The following is an example of the Net Price CATEF. The IPEDS Finance component chart found in Section 2 may differ depending on the format for the collection of this data in IPEDS. This and other survey details are explained in [2.2 The CATEF Survey](#).

U.S. Department of Education
College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form
 For CATEF Help Call 1-888-288-6131 | catef@inovas.net

User ID Password [Log In](#) [Forgot your Password?](#)

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 1840-0822. The time required to complete this information is estimated to average 3.5 hours per institution, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. If you have any comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimate or suggestions for improving this collection, please write to: U.S. Department of Education, Washington, DC 20202-4537. If you have any comments or concerns regarding the status of your individual submission of this information, contact the CATEF Help Desk toll-free at [\(888\) 288-6131](tel:8882886131) or catef@inovas.net.

U.S. Department of Education
College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form
 For CATEF Help Call 1-888-288-6131 | catef@inovas.net

User ID

Password must conform to the following rules:

- Must be between eight and fourteen characters long
- Must contain at least one upper case character (A, B, C ...)
- Must contain at least one lower case character (a, b, c...)
- Must contain at least one numeric character (1, 2, 3 ...)
- Must contain at least one special character (!, @, #, \$, %, ^, & or *)

ORIGINAL PASSWORD

NEW PASSWORD

CONFIRM PASSWORD

[SAVE](#)



U.S. Department of Education

College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form

For CATEF Help Call 1-888-288-6131 catef@inovas.net



999999 - Institution Name (Net Price)
Log Out

SECTION 1

General Information



Survey Information:

Your institution has been identified as one whose increases in tuition and fees, or net price after grant and scholarship aid, over the most recent three academic years for which data are available fell in the top five percent within your sector. Therefore, you were included on one of the lists that were posted at <http://collegecost.ed.gov/catc/> on June 29, 2016. According to section 132(e) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, all institutions included on the highest increase lists are required to provide additional information to the Secretary of Education.

Please complete the following form, which collects information regarding costs at your institution. You must complete this form no later than March 01, 2017.

Contact information for person filling out the form if other than preloaded IPEDS Keyholder. ⓘ

Name

Position

Phone number

E-mail address

PREVIOUS
CONTINUE



U.S. Department of Education

College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form

For CATEF Help Call 1-888-288-6131 catef@inovas.net
[Help](#)

999999 - Institution Name (Net Price)

[Log Out](#)
SECTION 2

Cost Increase Description



Data that your institution reported as expenses in the IPEDS Finance (F) component in 2011-12 and 2013-14 have been carried forward below. The three-year percentage change has been calculated for you and the cost areas with the greatest increases have been highlighted.

Your institution's full-time equivalent (FTE) student enrollment (E) counts for the first and last year of the three-year period have also been carried over from the IPEDS 12-month Enrollment Component (E12). The three-year percentage change has also been calculated for you.

If you have questions about the data presented in this section, please contact the IPEDS keyholder at your institution.

Cost Area

(Based on IPEDS Finance component Expenses in Part E)

Cost Area	2011-12 Total Amount	2013-14 Total Amount	3-Year % Change
<u>Instruction</u>	\$5,442,238	\$6,991,559	28%
<u>Research and Public service</u>	\$0	\$0	0%
<u>Academic support, Student services and Institutional support</u>	\$8,387,771	\$8,959,694	7%
<u>Auxiliary enterprises</u>	\$0		
<u>Net grant aid to students (net of tuition and fee allowances and agency transactions)</u>	\$58,906	\$67,604	15%
All other expenses	\$0	\$0	0%
FTE student enrollment from E12	85	178	109%

[PREVIOUS](#)
[CONTINUE](#)



U.S. Department of Education

College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form



For CATEF Help Call 1-888-288-6131 catef@inovas.net

999999 - Institution Name (Net Price)

Log Out

SECTION 3

Cost Increase Explanation

Screen Instructions:

Please provide an explanation for the cost areas with the highest percentage increase over the three-year period, as determined in Section 2.

Instruction

3-year % change: 28% 3-year % change per FTE: -39%

Net grant aid to students (net of tuition and fee allowances and agency transactions)

3-year % change: 15% 3-year % change per FTE: -45%

Academic support, Student services and Institutional support

3-year % change: 7% 3-year % change per FTE: -49%

PREVIOUS

CONTINUE



U.S. Department of Education

College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form

For CATEF Help Call 1-888-288-6131 catef@inovas.net



999999 - Institution Name (Net Price)
Log Out

SECTION 4

Steps Towards Cost Reduction



Screen Instructions:

Describe the steps your institution has taken or will take toward the goal of reducing costs in the areas identified in Section 2. If your institution does not plan on reducing the costs, please explain why not.

Instruction 3-year % change: 28% 3-year % change per FTE: -39%

Net grant aid to students (net of tuition and fee allowances and agency transactions) 3-year % change: 15% 3-year % change per FTE: -45%

Academic support, Student services and Institutional support 3-year % change: 7% 3-year % change per FTE: -49%

Your institution has been on the Net Price list for two or more consecutive years. Please describe the progress made on the steps to reduce costs that were provided on this form last year.

[Click here to view a summary of your institution's responses to last year's CATEF.](#)

PREVIOUS

CONTINUE

U.S. Department of Education
College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form
For CATEF Help Call 1-888-288-6131 catef@inovas.net

999999 - Institution Name (Net Price) Log Out

SECTION 5
Control of Student Charges

Are student charges (tuition and fee rates) within the exclusive control of the institution?

Yes No

If you answered "No", then please identify the agency or agencies responsible for determining the tuition and fee increases and provide an explanation of the extent to which the institution participates in determining the tuition and fee increases in the boxes below.

A) Identify the agency or agencies responsible for determining the tuition and fee increases.

B) Provide an explanation of the extent to which the institution participates in determining the tuition and fee increases.

Additional Information: Please use this space to provide any other information your institution considers relevant to increases in net prices charged to students at your institution.

[PREVIOUS](#) [CONTINUE](#)

 U.S. Department of Education
College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form
For CATEF Help Call 1-888-288-6131  catef@inovas.net 

999999 - Institution Name (Net Price) Log Out

SECTION 6
Burden Estimate

Did you find the estimated burden amount of 3.5 hours to be accurate for this survey?

Yes No

How long did it take you to complete this survey? hour(s)



U.S. Department of Education

College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form

For CATEF Help Call 1-888-288-6131 | catef@inovas.net



999999 - Institution Name (Net Price)
Switch Institution | Log Out

Summary Screen

You have completed all required elements of this form. The summary form shown below may be made publicly available, so please review the information you have provided carefully for spelling and grammatical errors as well as content. You can click Previous to go back and edit this information, or, if you are satisfied with your responses click Finish to submit the completed survey to the Department of Education for further review. Note: Once you click Finish, this survey will be locked and placed in read-only mode. If changes need to be made, please contact the CATEF Help Desk for further assistance.

999999 Institution Name (Net Price)

Survey Completed By:

How long did it take to complete this survey? 3.5 hour(s)

2011-12 FTE student enrollment: 85
 2013-14 FTE student enrollment: 178
 3-year % Change in FTE: 109%

Areas of Greatest Cost Increase

Instruction

2011-12 Amount: \$5,442,238	2013-14 Amount: \$6,991,559	3-Year % Change: 28%
2011-12 Amount per FTE: \$64,026	2013-14 Amount per FTE: \$39,278	3-Year % Change per FTE: -39%

Explanation of increased costs:

Steps towards cost reduction:

Net grant aid to students (net of tuition and fee allowances and agency transactions)

2011-12 Amount: \$58,906	2013-14 Amount: \$67,604	3-Year % Change: 15%
2011-12 Amount per FTE: \$693	2013-14 Amount per FTE: \$380	3-Year % Change per FTE: -45%

Explanation of increased costs:

Steps towards cost reduction:

Academic support, Student services and Institutional support

2011-12 Amount: \$8,387,771	2013-14 Amount: \$8,959,694	3-Year % Change: 7%
2011-12 Amount per FTE: \$98,680	2013-14 Amount per FTE: \$50,335	3-Year % Change per FTE: -49%

Explanation of increased costs:

Steps towards cost reduction:

Description of the progress made on the steps to reduce costs that were provided on this form last year:

Control of Student Charges

Agencies responsible for determining the tuition and fee increases:

Extent to which the institution participates in determining the tuition and fee increases:

Additional Information

PREVIOUS
FINISH
PRINT

Appendix VI: Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
Academic support	A functional expense category that includes expenses of activities and services that support the institution's primary missions of instruction, research, and public service. It includes the retention, preservation, and display of educational materials (for example, libraries, museums, and galleries); organized activities that provide support services to the academic functions of the institution (such as a demonstration school associated with a college of education or veterinary and dental clinics if their primary purpose is to support the instructional program); media, such as audiovisual services; academic administration (including academic deans but not department chairpersons); and formally organized and separately budgeted academic personnel development and course and curriculum development expenses. Also included are information technology expenses related to academic support activities; if an institution does not separately budget and expense information technology resources, the costs associated with the three primary programs will be applied to this function and the remainder to institutional support. Institutions include actual or allocated costs for operation and maintenance of plant, interest, and depreciation.
Auxiliary enterprises	Expenses for essentially self-supporting operations of the institution that exist to furnish a service to students, faculty, or staff, and that charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, student health services, intercollegiate athletics (only if essentially self-supporting), college unions, college stores, faculty and staff parking, and faculty housing. Institutions include actual or allocated costs for operation and maintenance of plant, interest and depreciation.
Hospital services	Expenses associated with a hospital operated by the postsecondary institution (but not as a component unit) and reported as a part of the institution. This classification includes nursing expenses, other professional services, general services, administrative services, and fiscal services. Also included are information technology expenses, actual or allocated costs for operation and maintenance of the plant, interest and depreciation related to hospital capital assets.
Institutional support	A functional expense category that includes expenses for the day-to-day operational support of the institution. Includes expenses for general administrative services, central executive-level activities concerned with management and long-range planning, legal and fiscal operations, space management, employee personnel and records, logistical services, such as purchasing and printing, and public relations and development. Also includes information technology expenses related to institutional support activities. If an institution does not separately budget and expense information technology resources, the IT costs associated with student services and operation and maintenance of plant will also be applied to this function.

Term	Definition
Instruction	A functional expense category that includes expenses of the colleges, schools, departments, and other instructional divisions of the institution and expenses for departmental research and public service that are not separately budgeted. Includes general academic instruction, occupational and vocational instruction, community education, preparatory and adult basic education, and regular, special, and extension sessions. Also includes expenses for both credit and non-credit activities. Excludes expenses for academic administration where the primary function is administration (e.g., academic deans). Information technology expenses related to instructional activities are included if the institution separately budgets and expenses information technology resources (otherwise these expenses are included in academic support). Institutions include actual or allocated costs for operation and maintenance of the plant, interest, and depreciation.
Net grant aid to students	The portion of scholarships and fellowships granted by an institution that exceeds the amount applied to institutional charges, such as tuition and fees or room and board. The amount reported as expense excludes allowances.
Net Price	The <i>Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008</i> defines institutional net price as "the average yearly price actually charged to first-time, full-time undergraduate students receiving student aid at an institution of higher education after deducting such aid." In IPEDS, average institutional net price is generated by subtracting the average amount of federal, state/local government, or institutional grant and scholarship aid from the total cost of attendance. Total cost of attendance is the sum of published tuition and required fees (lower of in-district or in-state for public institutions), books and supplies, and the weighted average for room and board and other expenses. Cost of attendance data are collected in the Institutional Characteristics (IC) component of IPEDS, and financial aid data are collected in the Student Financial Aid (SFA) component of IPEDS.
Public service	A functional expense category that includes expenses for activities established primarily to provide noninstructional services beneficial to individuals and groups external to the institution. Examples are conferences, institutes, general advisory service, reference bureaus, and similar services provided to particular sectors of the community. This function includes expenses for community services, cooperative extension services, and public broadcasting services. Also includes information technology expenses related to the public service activities if the institution separately budgets and expenses information technology resources (otherwise these expenses are included in academic support). Institutions include actual or allocated costs for operation and maintenance of the plant, interest, and depreciation.
Research	A functional expense category that includes expenses for activities specifically organized to produce research outcomes and commissioned by an agency either external to the institution or separately budgeted by an organizational unit within the institution. The category includes institutes and research centers, and individual and project research. This function does not include nonresearch sponsored programs (e.g., training programs). Also included are information technology expenses related to research activities if the institution separately budgets and expenses information technology resources (otherwise these expenses are included in academic support). Institutions include actual or allocated costs for operation and maintenance of the plant, interest, and depreciation.

Term	Definition
Scholarships and fellowships	That portion of scholarships and fellowships granted that exceeds the amount applied to institutional charges, such as tuition and fees or room and board. The amount reported as expense excludes allowances and discounts.
Sector	One of nine institutional categories resulting from dividing the universe according to control and level. Control categories are public, private not-for-profit, and private for-profit. Level categories are four-year and higher (four year), two-but-less-than four-year (two year), and less than two-year. For example: Public, four-year is one of the institution sectors.
Student services	A functional expense category that includes expenses for admissions, registrar activities, and activities whose primary purpose is to contribute to students' emotional and physical well-being and to their intellectual, cultural, and social development outside the context of the formal instructional program. Examples include student activities, cultural events, student newspapers, intramural athletics, student organizations, supplemental instruction outside the normal administration, and student records. Intercollegiate athletics and student health services may also be included except when operated as self-supporting auxiliary enterprises. Also may include information technology expenses related to student service activities if the institution separately budgets and expenses information technology resources (otherwise these expenses are included in institutional support). Institutions include actual or allocated costs for operation and maintenance of the plant, interest, and depreciation.
<i>Title IV</i> institution	An institution that has a written agreement with the secretary of education that allows the institution to participate in any of the <i>Title IV</i> federal student financial assistance programs (other than the State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) and the National Early Intervention Scholarship and Partnership (NEISP) programs).
Tuition and fees (published charges)	The amount of tuition and required fees covering a full academic year most frequently charged to students. These values represent what a typical student would be charged and may not be the same for all students at an institution. If tuition is charged on a per-credit-hour basis, the average full-time credit hour load for an entire academic year is used to estimate average tuition. Required fees include all fixed sum charges that are required of such a large proportion of all students that the student who does not pay the charges is an exception.