

College Affordability and Transparency  
Report under Section 132(e)(2) of the  
Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended

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*Summary Guide to College Costs for the 2018 Collection Year*

May 2020



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### **May 2020**

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## Contents

List of Tables .....	v
List of Figures .....	vi
Abstract.....	vii
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 .....	3
2.1.3 Tuition and Fees .....	4
2.1.4 Net Price .....	4
2.2 The College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form Survey.....	5
2.2.1 Finance Data.....	6
2.2.2 Excluded Responses .....	7
3.0 Summary of Results .....	9
3.1 Demographics .....	10
3.1.1 Locations .....	10
3.1.2 Calendar System.....	11
3.1.3 Sector .....	12
3.2 Analysis of Cost Areas .....	14
3.3 Explanations of Increased Cost .....	18
3.3.1 Staff, Benefits, and Salaries and Wages .....	18
3.3.2 Increased Enrollment .....	19
3.3.3 Changes to Reporting Methodology .....	21
3.3.4 Tech Investments/Infrastructure & Purchased Supplies and Equipment.....	22
3.3.5 Added Programs.....	23
3.4 Steps for Reducing Costs.....	24
3.5 Progress on Cost Reduction .....	25
3.6 Control of Student Charges.....	26
3.7 Burden Estimate.....	28
4.0 Increases in Tuition and Fees and Net Price .....	29
5.0 Conclusion.....	32
Appendices.....	33
Appendix I: 2018 Tuition and Fees College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form Respondents .....	33
Appendix II: 2018 Net Price College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form Respondents .....	41

Appendix III: College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form Review Guidelines.....	49
Appendix IV: 2018 Tuition and Fees College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form .....	50
Appendix V: 2018 Net Price College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form .....	59
Appendix VI: Glossary of Terms .....	67

## Contents

List of Tables .....	v
List of Figures .....	vi
Abstract.....	vii
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 .....	3
2.1.3 Tuition and Fees .....	4
2.1.4 Net Price .....	4
2.2 The College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form Survey.....	5
2.2.1 Finance Data.....	6
2.2.2 Excluded Responses .....	7
3.0 Summary of Results .....	9
3.1 Demographics .....	10
3.1.1 Locations .....	10
3.1.2 Calendar System.....	11
3.1.3 Sector .....	12
3.2 Analysis of Cost Areas .....	14
3.3 Explanations of Increased Cost .....	18
3.3.1 Staff, Benefits, and Salaries and Wages .....	18
3.3.2 Increased Enrollment .....	19
3.3.3 Changes to Reporting Methodology .....	21
3.3.4 Tech Investments/Infrastructure & Purchased Supplies and Equipment.....	22
3.3.5 Added Programs.....	23
3.4 Steps for Reducing Costs.....	24
3.5 Progress on Cost Reduction .....	25
3.6 Control of Student Charges.....	26
3.7 Burden Estimate.....	28
4.0 Increases in Tuition and Fees and Net Price .....	29
5.0 Conclusion.....	32
Appendices.....	33
Appendix I: 2018 Tuition and Fees College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form Respondents .....	33
Appendix II: 2018 Net Price College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form Respondents .....	41

Appendix III: College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form Review Guidelines.....	49
Appendix IV: 2018 Tuition and Fees College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form .....	50
Appendix V: 2018 Net Price College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form .....	59
Appendix VI: Glossary of Terms .....	67

## List of Tables

Table 1: Nine sectors used to categorize institutions on the College Affordability and Transparency Lists, by source of control and level.....	3
Table 2: Number of institutions excluded from the 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form due to closure or lapse in <i>Title IV</i> status, by survey and institutional sector.....	7
Table 3: Number of institutions with at least one cost area excluded from the 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form analysis due to a lack of increase, by survey and institutional sector.....	8
Table 4: Number of institutions with at least one cost area excluded from College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form analysis due to an error in reporting, by survey and institutional sector.....	9
Table 5: Median cost area percent change in the 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and cost area.....	16
Table 6: Median cost area percent change per full-time equivalent student in the 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and cost area.....	16
Table 7: Control of student charges on the 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey.....	26
Table 8: Average reported burden in hours, by survey and institutional sector.....	28

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Comparison years for the 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form.....	4
Figure 2: Number of institutions required to complete a 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey.....	10
Figure 3: Most represented states among 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form respondents .....	10
Figure 4: Proportion of institutions required to complete the College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, by academic reporters* and program reporters** .....	12
Figure 5: Number of institutions that responded to the 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and institutional sector .....	13
Figure 6: Institutional sector percentages in the College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System.....	14
Figure 7: Number of times each cost area was selected in the 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and cost area .....	15
Figure 8: Median cost area dollar increases in the 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and cost area .....	17
Figure 9: Median cost area dollar increases per full-time equivalent student in the 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and cost area .....	17
Figure 10: Top reasons given for increases in each cost area on the 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey .....	18
Figure 11: Differences in full-time equivalent student enrollment for institutions required to complete the 2018 Tuition and Fees College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form.....	21
Figure 12: Differences in full-time equivalent student enrollment for institutions required to complete the 2018 Net Price College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form.....	21
Figure 13: Percentage of institutions in the 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form with no control of student charges, by institutional sector .....	27
Figure 14: Percentage of public institutions in the 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form with no control of student charges, by state .....	28
Figure 15: Number of institutions required to complete the College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and year.....	32

## Abstract

Section 132(e)(1) of the *Higher Education Act of 1965*, as amended (*HEA*), requires schools with the highest percentage increases in tuition and fees and net price — the cost of attendance after grant and scholarship aid — to explain to the U.S. Secretary of Education (“Secretary”) why their costs have gone up and how they will address these rising costs. Further, section 132(e)(2) of the *HEA* requires the Secretary to issue an annual report summarizing the responses from these institutions and outlining the method used to collect and interpret the information.

The material in this report is drawn from information that institutions of higher education were required to submit on their 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF), on which they examined their costs they reported 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 asked to provide: (1) a free-text explanation for the areas in the institution’s budget with the highest percentage increase in costs; (2) 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 (3) 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, higher salaries and benefits expenses, the addition of new programs, changes in reporting methodologies, added technology equipment or infrastructure updates, and additional supplies and equipment. Additionally, 83 percent of institutions submitting the CATEF form indicated they have exclusive 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 ask them to provide an explanation for their increase in student charges. Nevertheless, some institutions chose to include an explanation of the increase in costs to students. The reasons given for tuition and fees increases included changes in the largest program offered by programmatic institutions<sup>1</sup>, increased credit hours used to calculate full-time tuition, 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 2018 [College Affordability and Transparency Center](#) (CATC) lists were posted in the summer of 2018 for the next CATEF collection in early 2019. The 2017 CATC lists of institutions required to complete the 2018 CATEF can be found in [Appendix I: 2018 Tuition and Fees College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form Respondents](#) and [Appendix II: 2018 Net Price College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form Respondents](#).

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<sup>1</sup> Programmatic Institutions have a calendar system that differs by program or enrolls on a continuous basis. Typically programmatic institutions are career and vocational institutions. See section [3.1.2 Calendar System](#) of this report.

## 1.0 Introduction

Section 132(c)(1)(C) and (D) of the *Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA)*, as amended, requires the Secretary of Education to make publicly available, and update annually, a list of the top five percent of institutions from each [Sector](#) that has 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 Center<sup>2</sup>](#) (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. As part of the Program Participation Agreement (PPA) that institutions must sign with the Department to participate in *Title IV* programs, institutions agree that they “will complete, in a timely manner and to the satisfaction of the Secretary, surveys conducted as a part of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) or any other Federal collection effort, as designated by the Secretary, regarding data on postsecondary institutions.” 34 C.F.R. § 668.14(b)(19).

The CATEF examined six major cost areas<sup>3</sup> 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 (i.e. essay format) explanations for the increases in costs 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.<sup>4</sup> Accordingly, this summary guide to college costs compiles the responses that institutions on the 2017 CATC list website provided to the U.S. Department of Education (ED) through the online 2018 CATEF, and describes ED’s methodology.

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<sup>2</sup> The College Affordability and Transparency Center (CATC) list can be found at <https://collegecost.ed.gov/affordability>.

<sup>3</sup> 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](#) of this report

<sup>4</sup> See section 132(e)(2) of the HEA.

## 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 IPEDS,<sup>5</sup> 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 five 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 five 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 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 five 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.<sup>6</sup> Institutions on both lists were required to complete a separate CATEF form for each list.

For the 2017 CATC lists,<sup>7</sup> 324 institutions were identified for having the highest increases in tuition and fees and 307 institutions were identified for having the highest increases in net price, 50 of which were on both lists. Due to institution closures and loss of *Title IV* status, 51 of these institutions (27 from the

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<sup>5</sup> 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/>.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> The data file used to generate the 2017 CATC lists can be found at <https://collegecost.ed.gov/catc/resources/CATClists2015.xlsx>.

Tuition and Fees CATEF and 28 from the Net Price CATEF, four of which were on both lists) were not required to complete the CATEF.

### 2.1.1 Institutional Sectors

The CATC lists consist 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.

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

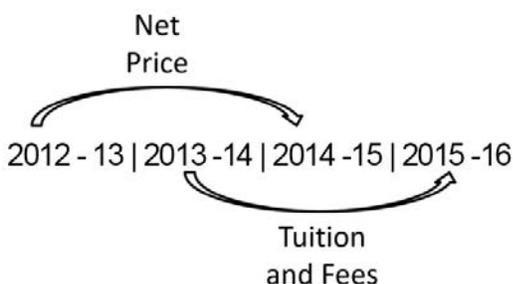
### 2.1.2 IPEDS Data Used in CATC and CATEF

The 2017 CATC lists were generated using data collected during the 2015–16 IPEDS data collection cycle.<sup>8</sup> 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 2017 Highest Increase in Tuition and Fees CATC list was based on the percent change in tuition and fees for the three-year period between 2013–14 and 2015–16. Correspondingly, the 2018 Tuition and Fees CATEF compared reported cost data from 2013–14 with that from 2015–16, 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 2012–13 and 2014–15; therefore, the 2018 Net Price CATEF compared cost data from 2012–13 with those reported in 2014–15. This is shown in [Figure 1](#).

<sup>8</sup> The reported data are available via the IPEDS Website’s “Use the Data” page at <https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/Use-The-Data>.

**Figure 1: Comparison years for the 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form**



### *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.

### **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 2017 CATC Highest Increase in Tuition and Fees list, the percent changes ranged from a 15 percent increase for a private not-for-profit, four-year school that raised its tuition and fees from \$35,730 to \$41,052, to a 470 percent increase for another private for-profit, less-than-two-year school that raised its tuition and fees from \$263 to \$1,500. The actual 2015–16 tuition and fees charges to students on the same list ranged from a tuition of \$1,500 for a private for-profit, less-than-two-year school to a tuition of \$50,100 for a private for-profit, four-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.”<sup>9</sup> 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 2017 CATC Highest Increase in Net Price list, the percent changes ranged from a 26 percent increase for a private for-profit, four-year school whose net price increased from \$19,754 to \$24,982, to a 2,100 percent increase for a public, less-than-two-year school whose net price increased from \$119 to \$2,618. The actual 2014–15 net price charges on the same list ranged from \$1,014 to \$41,915.

## 2.2 The College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form 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.<sup>10</sup> Specifically, the 2018 CATEF required institutions on the 2017 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.<sup>11</sup>

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](#) of this report, six major cost areas can be identified: (1) [academic support, student services, and institutional](#)

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<sup>9</sup> Section 132(a)(3) of the *HEA*.

<sup>10</sup> Screenshots of the 2018 CATEF surveys can be found in [Appendix IV: 2018 Tuition and Fees College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form](#) and [Appendix V: 2018 Net Price College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form](#).

<sup>11</sup> A PDF of the previous year's submission is provided to these institutions.

[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 33 institutions, 25 on the Tuition and Fees CATEF and eight on the Net Price CATEF, one of which was on both lists. For the 2018 CATEF, the majority of schools on both lists selected the academic support, student services, and/or institutional support cost area; and/or the instruction cost area as their area of highest increase.

Institutions 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 2018 CATEF went through a review and approval process<sup>12</sup> 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.

### 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.<sup>13</sup>

Additionally, two cost areas available to certain institutions were excluded from this report. The first, hospital services, is only applicable 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 form for degree-granting and non-degree-granting private, for-profit-institutions, 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

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<sup>12</sup> For details on the review and approval process, see [Appendix III: College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form Review Guidelines](#).

<sup>13</sup> Glossary definitions provided to institutions for each of these fields are available in [Appendix VI: Glossary of Terms](#).

both CATEF 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](#)<sup>14</sup> 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.

### 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 five 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 32 institutions, 18 from the Tuition and Fees CATEF and 16 from the Net Price CATEF, two 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: Number of institutions excluded from the 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form due to closure or lapse in *Title IV* status, by survey and institutional sector**

Sector	Tuition and Fees	Net Price	Both	Total
Public, 4-year	0	2	0	2
Private not-for-profit, 4-year	3	1	0	4
Private for-profit, 4-year	1	1	0	2
Public, 2-year	1	0	0	1
Private not-for-profit, 2-year	0	1	0	1
Private for-profit, 2-year	7	2	2	7
Public, less-than-2-year	0	1	0	1
Private not-for-profit, less-than-2-year	0	0	0	0
Private for-profit, less-than-2-year	6	8	0	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>32</b>

<sup>14</sup> The Archived Changes page can be found at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/InsidePages/ArchivedChanges?year=2014-15>.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

As shown in [Table 2](#), 72 percent of institutions that closed or had a lapse in their *Title IV* status are private-for-profit institutions. Of the 32 institutions considered here, 17 are still active but no longer *Title IV*.

### **No Increase**

A total of 48 institutions, 26 from the Tuition and Fees CATEF and 23 from the Net Price CATEF, one of which was on both lists, had responses excluded due to the fact that they reported no increase in expenses in their IPEDS Finance Survey for one or more identified cost areas. This total includes one institution that reported a decrease in expenses in the identified cost area, eleven institutions whose IPEDS data indicated an increase from zero dollars in year one to one or two dollars in year three, and two institutions with increases of less than \$35 with a calculated percentage increase of less than one percent who were unable to provide an explanation for such a nominal difference.

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 38 of the 49 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.

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](#).

**Table 3: Number of institutions with at least one cost area excluded from the 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form analysis due to a lack of increase, by survey and institutional sector**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Tuition and Fees</b>	<b>Net Price</b>	<b>Both</b>	<b>Total</b>
Public, 4-year	1	0	0	1
Private not-for-profit, 4-year	2	4	0	6
Private for-profit, 4-year	6	8	1	13
Public, 2-year	0	1	0	1
Private not-for-profit, 2-year	0	0	0	0
Private for-profit, 2-year	5	4	0	9
Public, less-than-2-year	1	0	0	1
Private not-for-profit, less-than-2-year	0	0	0	0
Private for-profit, less-than-2-year	11	6	0	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>48</b>

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2018 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. For example, a public, four-year institution on the Tuition and Fees list explained, “The significant increase in other expenses and deductions reflects a one-time reclassification to this category due to an error in the audited financial statement scholarship and fellowship expenses classification.” Many of these institutions also noted that measures would be taken to avoid reporting errors in the future.

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: Number of institutions with at least one cost area excluded from College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form analysis due to an error in reporting, by survey and institutional sector**

Sector	Tuition and Fees	Net Price	Both	Total
Public, 4-year	6	4	0	10
Private not-for-profit, 4-year	4	2	1	5
Private for-profit, 4-year	0	0	0	0
Public, 2-year	5	3	0	8
Private not-for-profit, 2-year	0	0	0	0
Private for-profit, 2-year	1	5	0	6
Public, less-than-2-year	1	0	0	1
Private not-for-profit, less-than-2-year	1	0	0	1
Private for-profit, less-than-2-year	1	7	0	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>39</b>

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2018 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 are not included in [Table 4](#) and were still required to explain their increase and were included in all areas of the report.

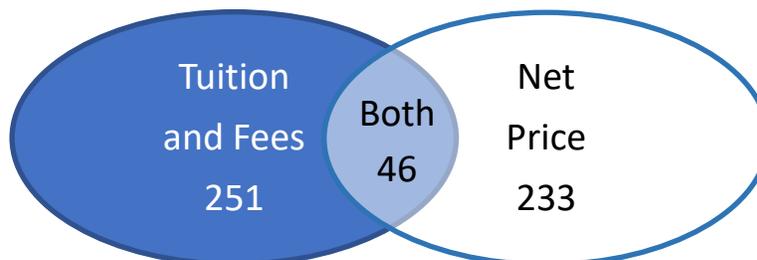
## 3.0 Summary of Results

Of the 576 required 2018 CATEF surveys, a total of 297 institutions were identified on the Highest Increase in Tuition and Fees CATC list and 279 on the Highest Increase in Net Price CATC list — 46 of

which were on both lists.<sup>15</sup> This collection year, 100 percent of the institutions required to complete the CATEF did so.

### 3.1 Demographics

**Figure 2: Number of institutions required to complete a 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey**



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

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 (listed in descending order) are found in California, New York, Florida, Texas, Louisiana, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Georgia, and Michigan, as shown in [Figure 3](#).

**Figure 3: Most represented states among 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form respondents**



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

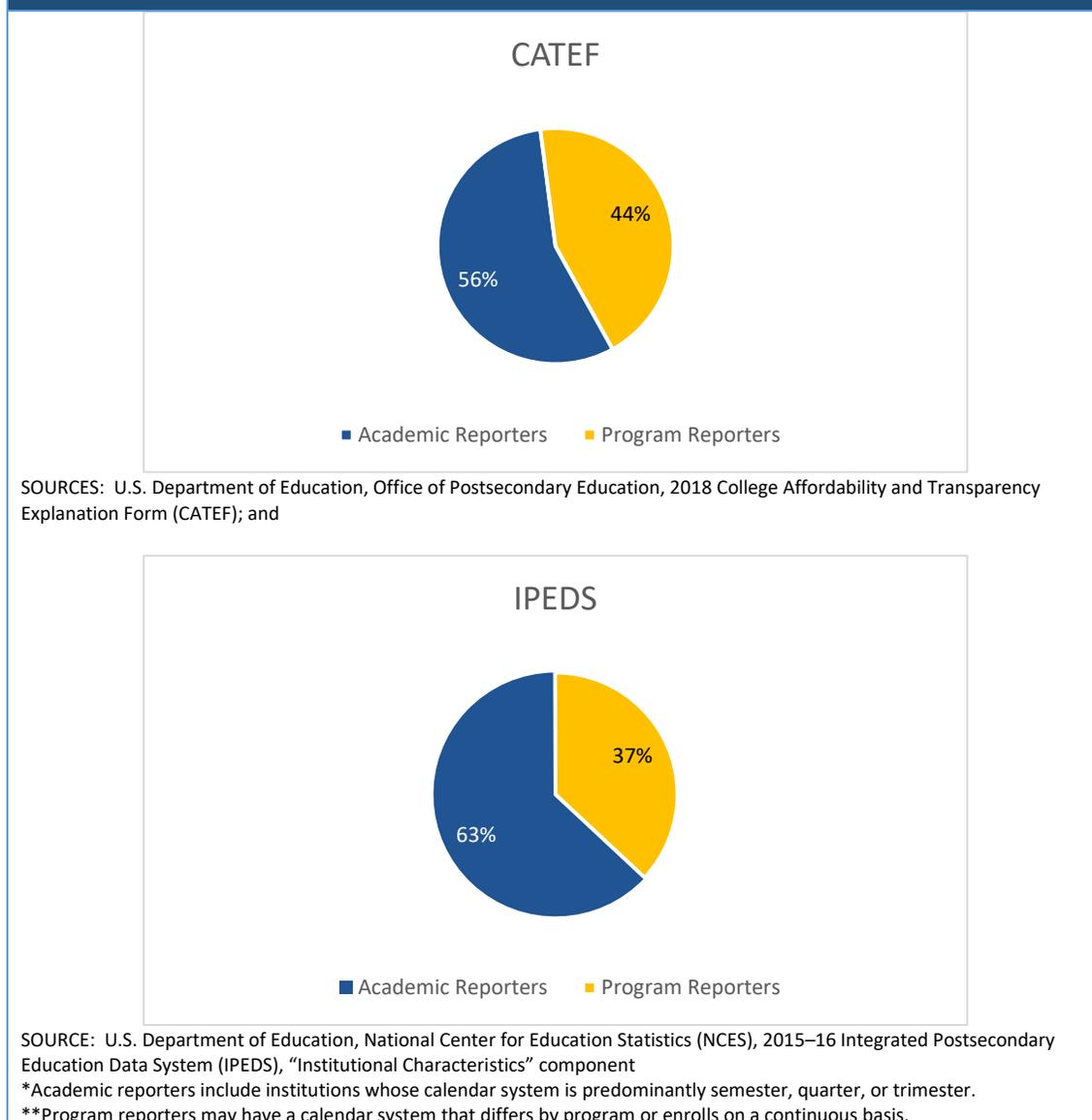
<sup>15</sup> The data file containing all institutional responses to the CATEF surveys is available at <https://collegecost.ed.gov/wwwroot/documents/CATClists2016.xlsx>.

Based on the 2015–16 IPEDS collection, from which the CATC lists are derived, the majority of institutions participating in *Title IV* programs are located in California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas. The majority of institutions on the Tuition and Fees CATEF were in California, Florida, Louisiana, New York, Texas, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Tennessee. For the Net Price CATEF, the majority of institutions were New York, California, Florida, Texas, Georgia, Michigan, Louisiana, Illinois, Virginia, Oklahoma, Arizona, New Jersey, and Mississippi.

### 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. Programmatic Institutions report student charges to IPEDS based on their largest program. Shifts in the largest program offered by an institution can result in the appearance of changes to student charges, even if no change in student charges actually occurred. Enrollment changes can shift the largest program offered by an institution from a less expensive program in year one to a more expensive program in year three.

**Figure 4: Proportion of institutions required to complete the College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, by academic reporters\* and program reporters\*\***

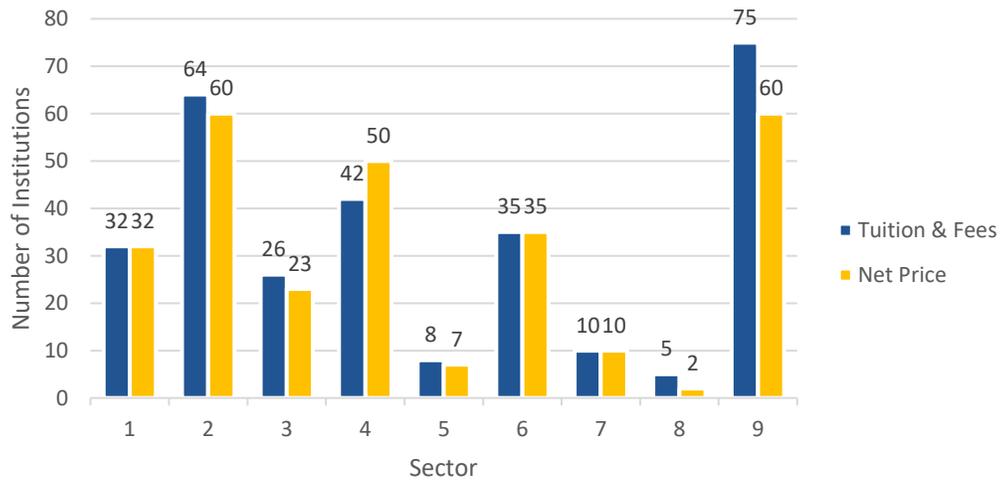


### 3.1.3 Sector

CATEF responses were required by the top five 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 five percent meant as many as 75 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 two institutions constituted the top five percent for that list. Similarly, these same sectors represented the largest and smallest group of institutions on the Net Price list.

**Figure 5: Number of institutions that responded to the 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and institutional sector**

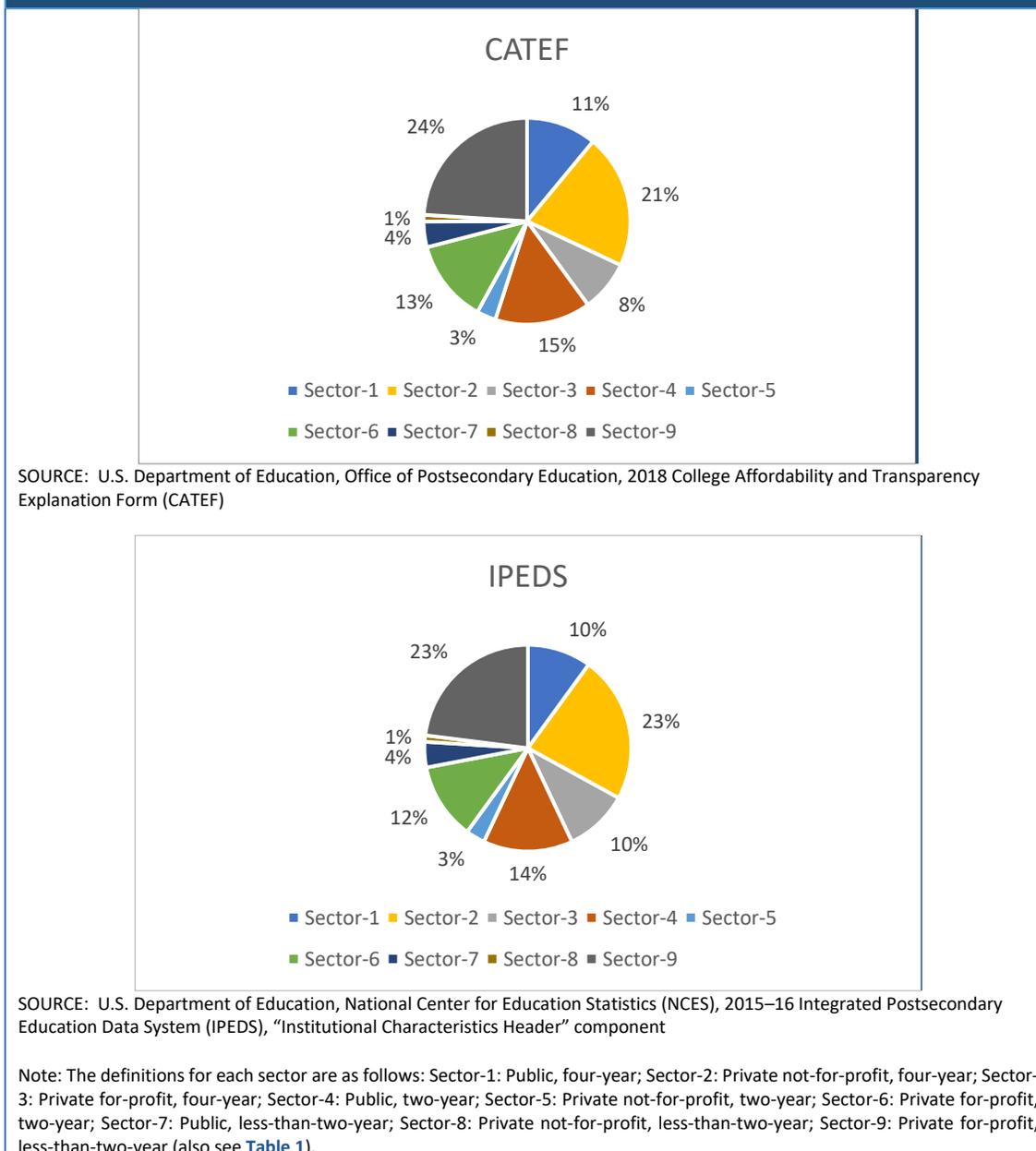


SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

Note: 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 five percent of institutions from each sector, the representation of sectors on the CATEF is congruent with the national representation.

**Figure 6: Institutional sector percentages in the College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System**

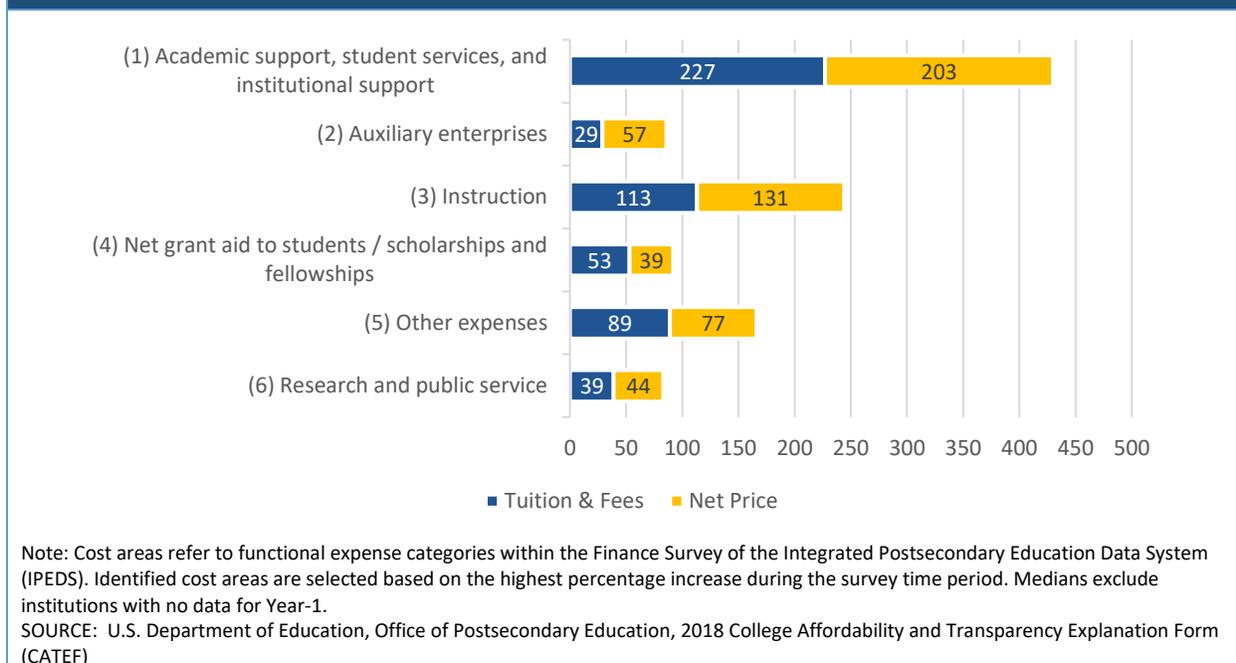


### 3.2 Analysis of Cost Areas

The cost areas evaluated in the CATEF for Tuition and Fees and Net Price are explained in [2.2 The College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form Survey](#). As shown in [Figure 7](#), the most common expense increases were in the academic support, student services, and institutional support cost area; and instruction cost area for both surveys. The counts in [Figure 7](#) are tallied by survey. There may be overlap from institutions required to complete both surveys. However, because the Net Price

and Tuition and Fees surveys cover two different time periods, the cost areas of highest increase may or may not differ for an institution required to complete both.

**Figure 7: Number of times each cost area was selected in the 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and cost area**



The median percent change increases for each cost area are shown in [Table 5](#): . 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.<sup>16</sup> 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.

<sup>16</sup> For more information on the percent increase calculations, see [“Calculating Percent Increases”](#) under section 2.1.2 IPEDS Used in CATC and CATEF of this report.

**Table 5: Median cost area percent change in the 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and cost area**

Cost Area	Tuition and Fees	Net Price
(1) Academic support, student services, and institutional support	33%	28%
(2) Auxiliary enterprises	35%	53%
(3) Instruction	22%	27%
(4) Net grant aid to students / scholarships and fellowships	34%	11%
(5) Other expenses	>100%	>100%
(6) Research and public service	53%	58%

Note: Cost areas refer to functional expense categories within the Finance Survey of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). Identified cost areas are selected based on the highest percentage increase during the survey time period. Medians exclude institutions with no data for Year-1. The Net Price survey covers the time period between 2012-13 and 2014-15. The Tuition and Fee survey covers the time period between 2013-14 and 2015-16.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2018 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 6](#):

**Table 6: Median cost area percent change per full-time equivalent student in the 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and cost area**

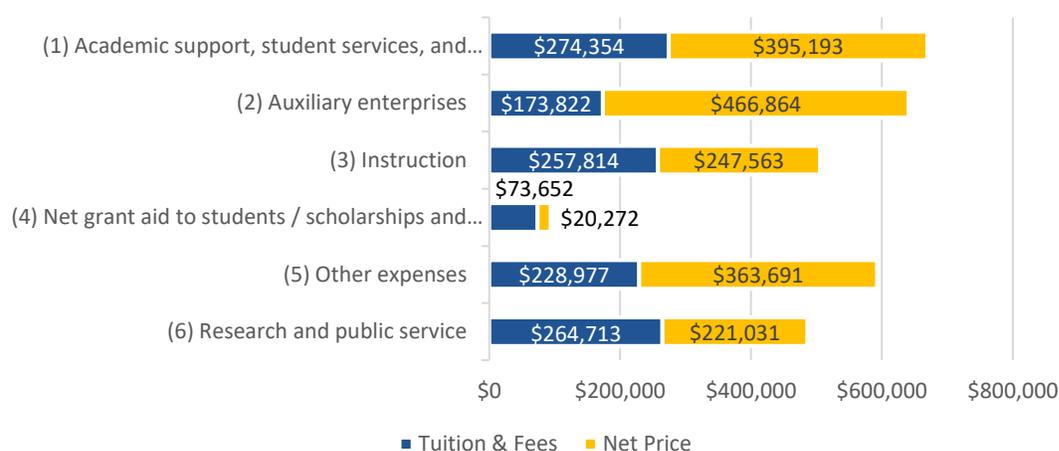
Cost Area	Tuition and Fees	Net Price
(1) Academic support, student services, and institutional support	54%	30%
(2) Auxiliary enterprises	50%	43%
(3) Instruction	21%	25%
(4) Net grant aid to students / scholarships and fellowships	23%	15%
(5) Other expenses	>100%	>100%
(6) Research and public service	68%	71%

Note: Cost areas refer to functional expense categories within the Finance Survey of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). Identified cost areas are selected based on the highest percentage increase during the survey time period. Median percent change is calculated based on number of full-time equivalent students (FTE). Medians exclude institutions with no data for Year-1. The Net Price survey covers the time period between 2012-13 and 2014-15. The Tuition and Fee survey covers the time period between 2013-14 and 2015-16.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

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 (1) academic support, student services, and institutional support cost area and (2) auxiliary enterprises cost area.

**Figure 8: Median cost area dollar increases in the 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and cost area**

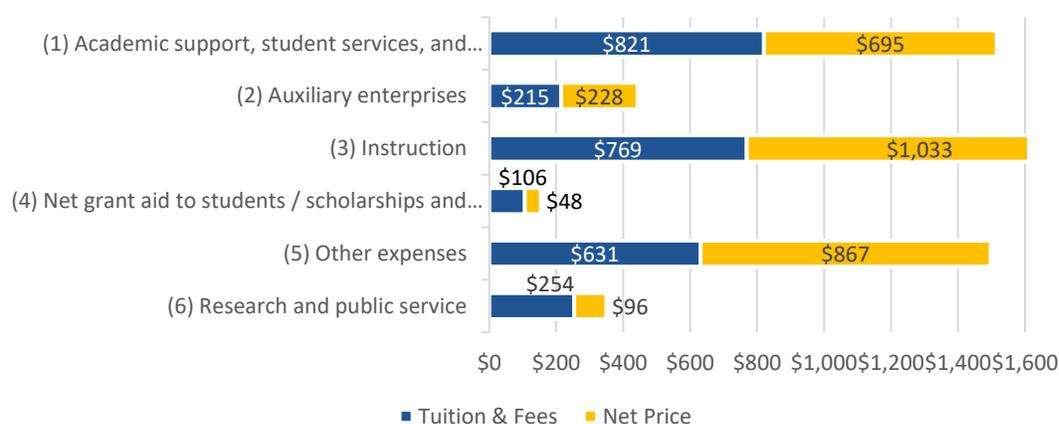


Note: Cost areas refer to functional expense categories within the Finance Survey of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). Identified cost areas are selected based on the highest percentage increase during the survey time period. Medians exclude institutions with no data for Year-1. The Net Price survey covers the time period between 2012-13 and 2014-15. The Tuition and Fee survey covers the time period between 2013-14 and 2015-16.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

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](#).

**Figure 9: Median cost area dollar increases per full-time equivalent student in the 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and cost area**



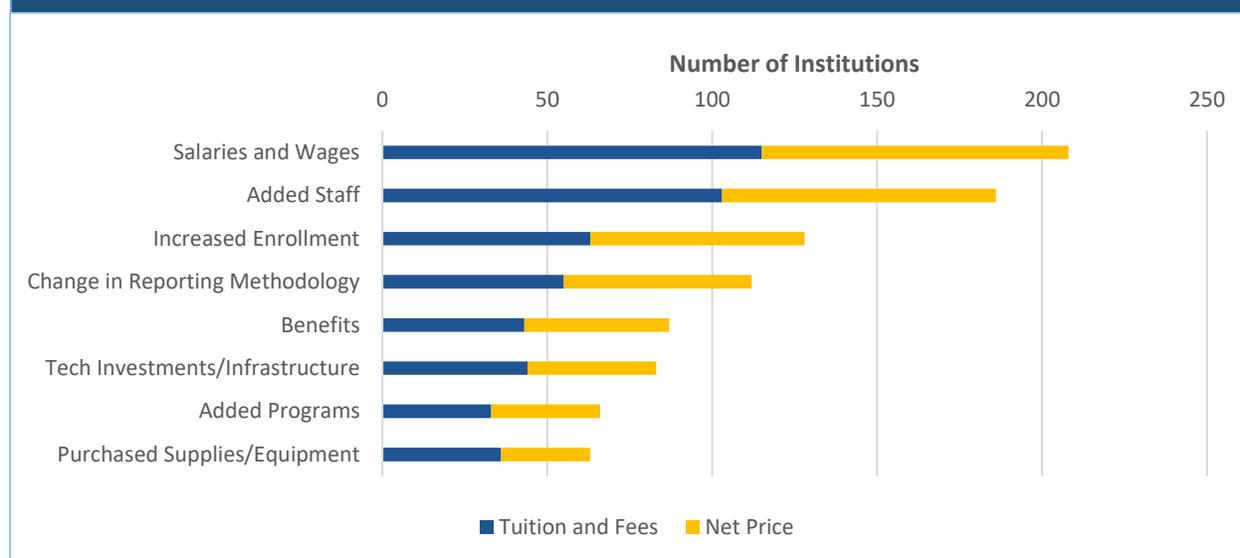
Note: Cost areas refer to functional expense categories within the Finance Survey of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). Identified cost areas are selected based on the highest percentage increase during the survey time period. Median percent change is calculated based on number of full-time equivalent students (FTE). Medians exclude institutions with no data for Year-1. The Net Price survey covers the time period between 2012-13 and 2014-15. The Tuition and Fee survey covers the time period between 2013-14 and 2015-16.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

### 3.3 Explanations of Increased Cost

As explained in [2.2 The College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form 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.

**Figure 10: Top reasons given for increases in each cost area on the 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey**



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

Note: The Net Price survey covers the time period between 2012-13 and 2014-15. The Tuition and Fee survey covers the time period between 2013-14 and 2015-16.

#### 3.3.1 Staff, Benefits, and Salaries and Wages

The most common explanations provided for increased expenses across all cost areas were related personnel expenses. The need to hire additional staff was attributed to increases in enrollment, addition of student services, maintaining federal or accreditation compliance standards, and addition of new programs or degree levels. Rising enrollment was the number one reason cited for hiring additional staff. This topic will be explored further in [3.3.2 Increased Enrollment](#).

Many schools saw the need to hire staff to improve the student experience. A private not-for-profit, four-year college explained, “To improve student retention, additional staffing was hired (i.e. Student Success Coaches, Academic Advisors, tutors, etc.) to better assist students with academic, personal and social challenges that were barriers for successful academic

matriculation.” Another private not-for-profit, four-year college noted with increased enrollment they were able to increase staffing in order to provide “additional activities and support services for students such as a wellness center, cafeteria, and housing.”

Compliance requirements for *Title IV* and accreditation were also cited as reasons that necessitated hiring additional staff. A representative from a private for-profit, less-than-two-year institution explained, “Our costs have gone up significantly due to the compliance requirements set by the Department of Education and our Accrediting Agency. We have had to hire 3.5 more staff to keep up with the workload.”

The addition of new programs or degree levels often required hiring staff with specialized credentials. Hiring and retaining qualified staff was also cited as a contributing factor to the rise in salary and benefit expenses. As explained by a private not-for-profit, four-year college, “We initiated a graduate program. New instructors were hired and also paid at a higher amount in this discipline.” Further impact of new programs on institutional costs will be discussed in section [3.3.5 Added Programs](#).

Although the reasons that necessitated the need for additional staff were cited as a positive result of increased enrollment, new student support services, or increased program offerings; increases in payroll and benefit expenses were viewed as burdensome. Public schools in particular described increases in salaries and benefit expenses that were outside of their control, such as those that were mandated by state or local governments. A representative from a public, two-year college explained, “State authorized compensation of full-time employees of 6% for teaching faculty, 5% for administrative and professional faculty and 4% for staff during the reporting period between 2013–14 and 2015–16. In addition, state mandated increases of employer contributions to full-time employee retirement benefits to restore actuarial requirements increased 62%, and employer contribution to health insurance benefits increased 10% on average. Tuition covered 38% of these increased costs.” A representative from a public, four-year college explained, “This increase was due to: Health insurance increases of 18% in FY14 and 5% in FY15, a [state] Retirement System rate increase of 41% in FY15, and a 3% across-the-board state salary increase in FY14.” According to another public, two-year institution, “the most significant factor in the increase can be attributed to rising health care costs including increased insurance rates. The cost of health insurance coverage rose 17% over the three-year period.”

### **3.3.2 Increased Enrollment**

Enrollment gains were cited as both a cause and a desired effect of increased expenses. Institutions that experienced gains in enrollment were able to expand services or provide additional programs to enhance the student experience. A private not-for-profit, four-year institution explained, “The University is adding a sports complex and additional housing to our campus therefore cost reduction is not forecasted. We again will see these costs offset with increased enrollment.”

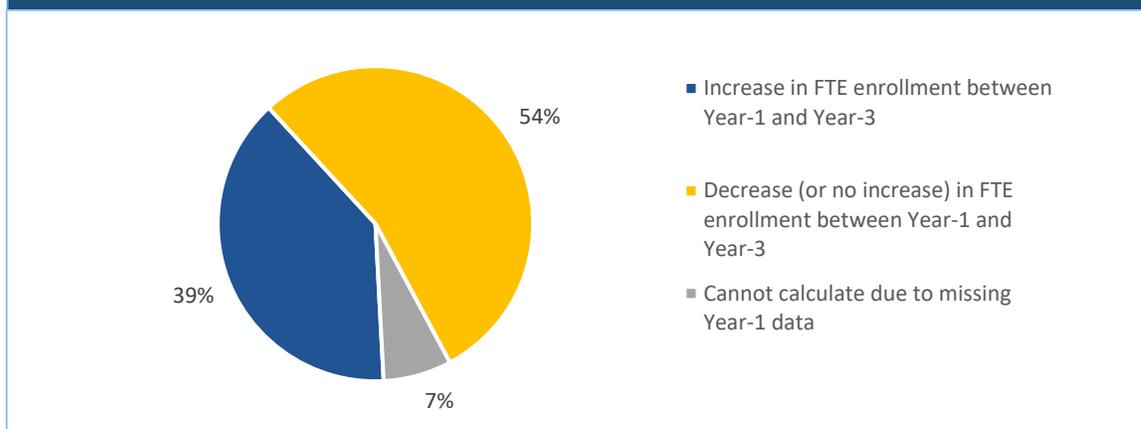
Increased enrollment was often cited as a driving factor for other expenditures. When increased enrollment was indicated as a reason, it was in combination with at least one other reason 94 percent of the time. A private not-for-profit, two-year institution noted, "As the student population grew, more course offerings were added and the need for professors as well as support staff increased." A private for-profit, four-year institution added,

The significant increase in student services is directly related to the 140 percent increase in the student population. The College added the following positions during the time in question: three in student advising; one in the Registrar's office; two in financial aid; three in admissions; three administrative assistants; three in academic technology support; one in student accounts; one in HR; one in operations; and one in the Controller's office.

Expenses attributed to enrollment growth were overwhelmingly explained in positive terms. A private for-profit, less-than-two-year institution noted that the "increase in the student enrollment led to the need for more equipment and student supplies including student kits and books, computers, and projectors which provide a better education and increases overall student performance and career preparation." Expenses that were attributed to enrollment gains were often noted to be offset by the revenue generated from the larger student population as economies of scale were realized. A private for-profit, four-year college described how "instructional costs have increased on a fixed dollar amount basis due to an increased student population. However, the instructional costs per FTE has decreased as a result of more efficient class sizes and an improved space utilization plan."

Of the institutions required to complete the 2018 CATEF, 43 percent of institutions had increases in FTE during the three-year period covered by the survey. Of the institutions with increases in their FTE enrollment, the median increase for the Tuition and Fees CATEF was 54 FTE students, and the median increase for the Net Price CATEF was 65 FTE students.

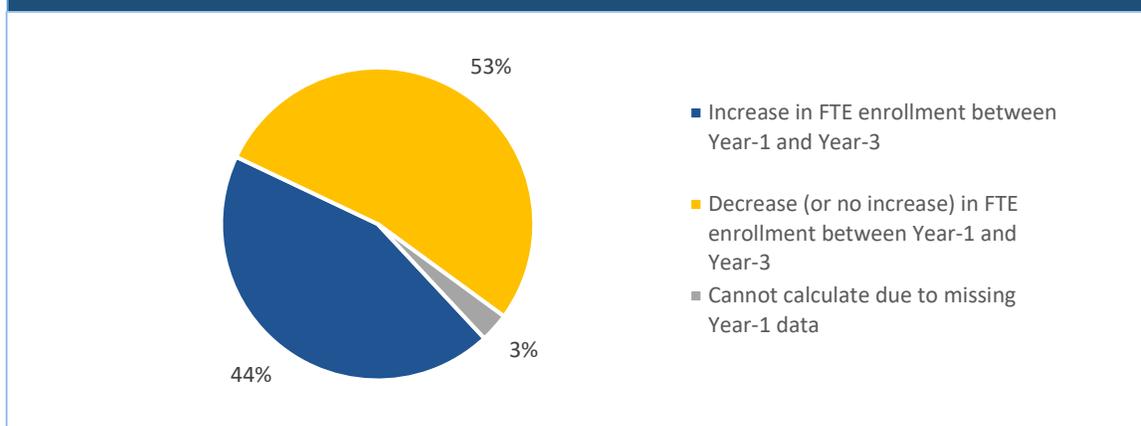
**Figure 11: Differences in full-time equivalent student enrollment for institutions required to complete the 2018 Tuition and Fees College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form**



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2018 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

Note: The Net Price survey covers the time period between 2012-13 and 2014-15. The Tuition and Fee survey covers the time period between 2013-14 and 2015-16.

**Figure 12: Differences in full-time equivalent student enrollment for institutions required to complete the 2018 Net Price College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form**



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2018 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

Note: The Net Price survey covers the time period between 2012-13 and 2014-15. The Tuition and Fee survey covers the time period between 2013-14 and 2015-16.

### 3.3.3 Changes to Reporting Methodology

Rather than having an actual increase in expenditures for a given cost area, many institutions experienced an artificial increase due to changes in the way expenses were reported to IPEDS. A private for-profit, two-year institution explained,

Under the direction of the new president in 2016, the institutional data was reviewed in detail to appropriately categorize the expenses by functional classifications. Therefore, the large increases in percentage changes noted were not due to increase of costs but rather to the reallocation from one year to the following year. Specifically, the amount reported in 2015/2016 public service included the expenses related to providing non-instructional services (i.e. conferences and meetings) that benefited organizations in the community external to the institution. However, in 2013/2014, it was classified in Institutional support. If classified by the same functional category each year, the percentage of change would have been nominal.

While some colleges reclassified how expenses were reported, others adopted new accounting methodologies. A public, four-year institution stated, "Prior to the 2013-14 fiscal year, the college followed local procedures for calculating and reporting discounts & allowances. In 2013-14, the college, which is part of a community college system, had to change its accounting procedures as the system adopted the NACUBO [National Association of College and University Business Officers] accounting standards and practices."

Other colleges were careful to note that while changes in accounting practices showed an increase in some cost areas, overall expenses showed a decrease over the same time period. A private not-for-profit, four-year college explained,

The 20% cost increase in Institutional Support reflects the realignment of organizations and activities at [the college] in FY15. For example, Information Technology was reassigned from Academic Support to Institutional (\$766,083), Tuition Exchange was appropriately moved from Scholarships to Human Resources (\$150,685) and the Provost Office was moved from Academic Support to Institutional (\$281,427). Finally, please note our overall expenses in FY15 are almost \$300,000 less than FY13.

None of the institutions that reported changes in accounting practices attributed the change to the new FASB accounting standards.

### **3.3.4 Tech Investments/Infrastructure & Purchased Supplies and Equipment**

Increases in costs were also attributed to the need for investment in technology, supplies, and equipment. The trends identified as driving this need were college growth (either increased enrollment and/or addition of programs) and the necessity of adhering to industry standards. A private for-profit, two-year institution explained, "We strengthened our Nurse Education curricula. The AAS Registered Nurse program has new program administrators, increased faculty, improved and larger lab space, more sophisticated equipment, and increased academic rigor." A public, four-year institution added, "Increased costs in Academic Support are related to an extensive, five-year, classroom improvement project that began in FY15. Classrooms were updated with new technology and designed to facilitate updated learning pedagogies."

A private for-profit, less-than-two-year institution wrote “We added two new company networking systems to streamline operations and offer students greater technology tools. We have improved the student kit package to better perform services in practical applications. The school has increased inventory levels of a wide variety of products on site.”

The addition of new programs drove expenses associated with technology upgrades as well as equipment and supplies. A private for-profit, two-year institution explained, “Adding new programs (in 2015-16) at a higher credential level also increases [state] licensing and accrediting costs along with the expensive clinical equipment required of these new programs that were not applicable in the 2013-14 year.” A public, two-year institution explained

[The college] applied for and received federal TAACCCT [Trade Adjustment Assistance Community College and Career Training] grant funding for the development of new and expanded programs. Grant funds were used to make major equipment and supply purchases, including developing a medical simulation lab featuring seven high fidelity human patient simulators, a medication dispensing system, and four individual simulation and debriefing rooms with video and audio capturing capabilities.

A private for-profit, two-year college described that in order to meet industry demand it “added instructional expenses occurred in conjunction with the added lab space and lecture halls that included the need for additional instructional classroom tools.” Another private for-profit, two-year college stated that “adding new programs (in 2015-16) at a higher credential level also increases licensing and accrediting costs along with the expensive clinical equipment required of these programs that were not applicable in the 2013–14 year.”

### 3.3.5 Added Programs

Another reason commonly given for increases in expenses was the addition or expansion of programs. A private for-profit, less-than-two-year institution explained,

The student population at the campus has continued to grow as we began to offer additional programs and shifts available to students. Due to the increase in student population, we also had to hire additional teachers to cover the hours of operation and stay in compliance with the state requirement for student to teacher ratio.

The addition of new programs was often noted to require additional, sometimes higher credentialed, staff, facilities improvement, and additional supplies and equipment. A private for-profit, four-year institution explained that “the institution transitioned from short-term programs to degreed nursing programs, which carried significant increases in expenses and the amounts that the institution invested in faculty and facilities.” A private for-profit, two-year college added “due to the level of education, the school had to increase the credentials of their

instructors. [The College] had to [hire] faculty with higher degrees to support program requirement and accreditation standards.”

The representative from a private for-profit, less-than-two-year institution explained,

In June 2014 the college began the implementation of a new welder training program which required substantial investment in plant assets as well as salaries for welder instructors. Three hundred and twelve thousand six hundred fifty six dollars of the increase in instructional expenses represents welding supplies, lab materials and faculty salaries for this new welder training program. Additionally, instructor salaries increased in other training programs as student populations necessitated hiring more instructors.

A private for-profit, two-year institution noted that “the institution had additional expenses due to the data management software service and maintenance contracts, software update expenses, and additional expenses with relation to the addition of more programs.”

### 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. Eighty percent of responses to both CATEF surveys, institutions specified no plans to reduce costs. For the institutions that indicated a plan to reduce costs, examples given included changes to staffing, changes to healthcare/benefit packages, eliminating underperforming programs, achieving scheduling and operational efficiencies, and renegotiating contracts. These are explored further below.

As staffing, wages, and benefits were cited as the primary reasons for increased expenses, reductions or changes to these areas comprised the most common steps for cost reduction. Staffing changes proposed included reducing staff, eliminating positions, freezing hiring, not filling vacancies, offering early retirement incentives, and shifting to part-time or adjunct staff. A private for-profit, two-year college explained, “In 2016 the college began phasing in staff and faculty reductions that took almost two years to fully implement. Course scheduling changes allowed fewer course offerings with larger class sizes, allowing the college to reduce payroll expenses related to faculty.” The representative from a public, two-year college described how “the college has taken steps to reduce or control the rising cost of health insurance benefits for its employees. Those steps have included changes to our health insurance carriers as well as constant communication and negotiation with providers. As health care costs continue to escalate, the College will continue to work with providers and negotiate our rates.” Another public, two-year college explained, “Our school continually monitors health insurance premiums and seeks cost reduction measures, such as preventative screenings, wellness programs, etc. to keep the cost of health insurance reasonable. Salary increases are determined on a contractual basis and collective bargaining, which is an annual process.”

Along with right-sizing staffing to fit the needs of the student population, colleges described eliminating underperforming programs and realizing scheduling and operating efficiencies. A public, less-than-two-

year college explained its plan to close “under enrolled instructional programs in order to reduce costs and redirect resources to higher demand instructional programs. Budget reduction for biennium to reflect appropriate staffing model for current FTE; reduction in staff. Elimination of duplicative services and more systematic integration between institute and parent college; specifically, in admissions, registration, financial aid, advising and workforce programs.” A private for-profit, two-year institution explained that “course scheduling changes allowed fewer course offerings with larger class sizes, allowing the college to reduce payroll expenses related to faculty.” A representative from a public, four-year institution explained achieving costs savings by sharing resources with other institutions within its college system. “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 are participating in shared services with other institutions, both within and outside of the [college system].”

Other colleges explained efforts to renegotiate contracts with vendors and third-party servicers in attempts to reduce expenses. A private not-for-profit, four-year college explained that “the costs for IT services, such as cable and internet, are growing steadily. [The college] is committed to cost containment and is evaluating if it may be possible to use other cable providers in the future. During this time, [the college] contracted with a new internet carrier which has provided some level of cost relief, in comparison to what it would have been with the previous carrier.” A representative from a private for-profit, two-year institution further explained that the college “regularly reviews the vendors and compares costs among multiple vendors to ensure we are receiving the most advantageous pricing for supplies, computer expenses and other needs.”

The remaining institutions expressed intentions to reduce costs but did not offer specific plans to decrease expenses. Most institutions noted that budgets are carefully determined and expenses monitored. A public, four-year institution stated, “The University closely monitors all expenditures and implements cost savings and efficiencies where possible; due to these efforts, student services expenditures did not increase in 2016–17.”

The plans to reduce costs outlined by institutions were directly related to the reasons attributed to the increase in their IPEDS cost areas. Interestingly, because the plans to reduce costs were targeted to specific finance areas, no projections were made on how the planned actions would affect student charges, or if they would benefit students.

### **3.5 Progress on Cost Reduction**

Institutions that completed the same CATEF Survey for two consecutive years were asked to discuss their progress on cost reduction. Of the 115 responses to the Tuition and Fees CATEF and 60 responses to the Net Price CATEF that were on the same CATC list for two consecutive years, 77 responses indicated that the institution made progress towards cost control and 98 responses indicated that they had not made progress on cost reduction. Of the 98 institutions that did not make progress in cost reduction, 95 expressed no intention of reducing costs. 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 plan to reduce costs noted that changes in accounting methodology led to their inclusion on the previous year’s list. For example, the representative from a private for-profit, four-year college explained, “The institution feels that the expenses as reported were reallocated to more accurately reflect the categories for this report and that the expenses did not actually increase.” Due to the unique nature of the steps reported in previous years, a trend could not be observed based on the responses provided.

### 3.6 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 explain the extent to which the institution participates in that determination.

**Table 7: Control of student charges on the 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey**

Are student charges (tuition and fee rates) within the exclusive control of the institution?	Tuition and Fees	Net Price	Both
Yes	245	234	41
No	52	45	5

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

Of the institutions required to complete the CATEF, 17 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 makes this determination, or they explained that they advise the state higher education board to increase their tuition and fees after analyzing their financial data.<sup>17</sup>

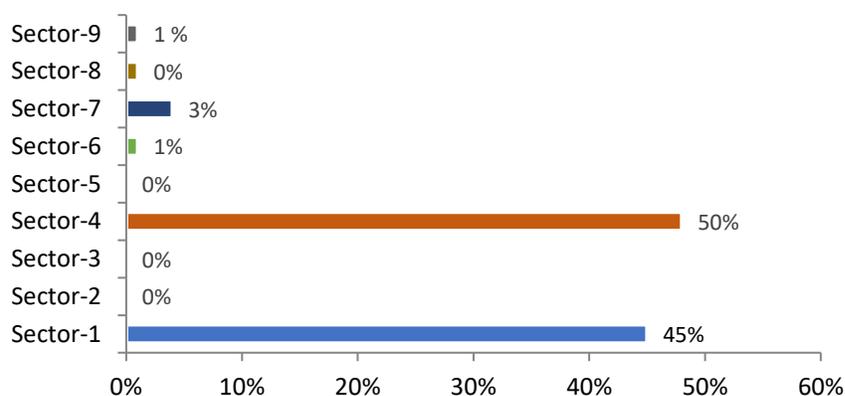
Of the 92 institutions that reported they did not have control over student charges, 31 of these institutions were on the list for two or more consecutive years.

As shown in [Figure 13](#), 98 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.

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<sup>17</sup> 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 [https://collegecost.ed.gov/wwwroot/documents/2018\\_CATEF\\_Responses.xlsx](https://collegecost.ed.gov/wwwroot/documents/2018_CATEF_Responses.xlsx).

**Figure 13: Percentage of institutions in the 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form with no control of student charges, by institutional sector**

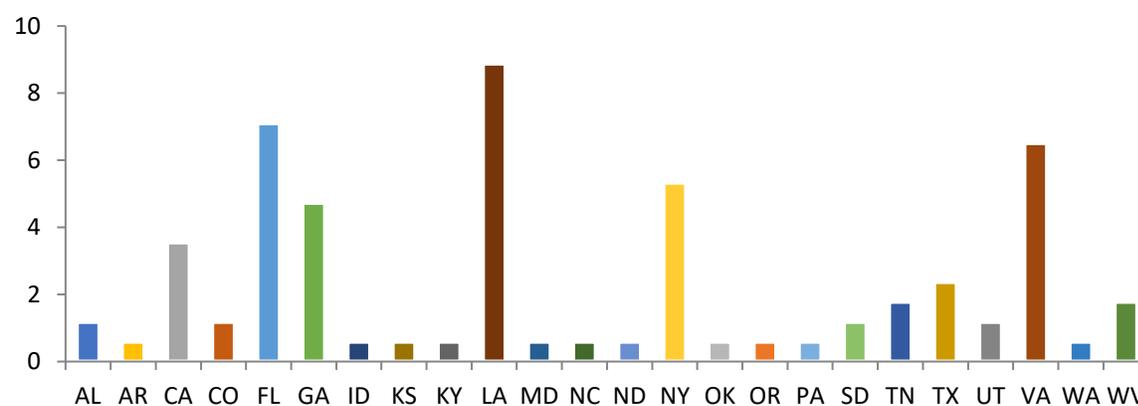


SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

Note: 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](#)).

The states with the highest percentage of public institutions reporting no control over student charges were from Louisiana, Florida, Virginia, New York, and Georgia, as shown in [Figure 14](#). One hundred percent of public institutions from Louisiana, Georgia, Tennessee, Colorado, South Dakota, Indiana, and Kentucky that were required to complete the CATEF indicated that they have no control over student charges. As noted in [3.1.1 Locations](#), Florida, Louisiana, and Georgia were also included among the most represented states.

**Figure 14: Percentage of public institutions in the 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form with no control of student charges, by state**



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

### 3.7 Burden Estimate

Finally, institutions were asked if the estimated burden of 3.27 hours for the survey was found to be accurate. By default, this was set to “yes,” and 263 institutions (46 percent) did not change the response. The average of all responses to this question for both surveys was 3.55 hours.

Of the 313 institutions that changed their response to “no,” 68 percent of responses reported a number lower than the original burden estimate of 3.27 hours. The burden estimates provided ranged from 0.1 hours from a private for-profit, less-than-two-year institution to 200 hours from a public two-year institution. Of the 18 institutions that entered a burden estimate of 10 or more hours, nine were four-year schools.

**Table 8: Average reported burden in hours, by survey and institutional sector**

Sector	Tuition and Fees	Net Price
Public, 4-year	5.05	4.89
Private not-for-profit, 4-year	2.10	3.30
Private for-profit, 4-year	2.10	2.19
Public, 2-year	4.58	8.11
Private not-for-profit, 2-year	2.91	3.33
Private for-profit, 2-year	2.33	2.49
Public, less-than-2-year	3.04	3.19
Private not-for-profit, less-than-2-year	2.11	2.64
Private for-profit, less-than-2-year	2.02	2.49

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

## 4.0 Increases in Tuition and Fees and Net Price

The initial reasons for the increase 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. However, many institutions opted to provide the reasons for the increase in student costs in their responses.

Reasons provided for increases in tuition and fees included increased operational costs, loss in state or government funding, strategic pricing, and supposed ‘artificial’ increases. A public, two-year college spoke to how increased enrollment and college growth led to an unsustainable increase in operational costs: “Tuition remained at the minimum rate for a number of years. With student growth and the need to expand program offerings to the community, additional resources were needed. So, the tuition rate and the maximum of permitted additions (financial aid fee, capital improvement fee, technology fee) have been increased over a period of years to help provide additional resources to students.”

Public schools often attributed the reduction in state or federal government funding as the cause for the increase in tuition and fees. A public, two-year college wrote: Due to the budget issues at the state level and the continuing decline in state appropriations allocated to higher education, our college has been forced to increase tuition rates and fees to maintain quality instruction and programs. We are continually looking for other avenues of revenue (like the testing center) to offset this decrease specifically from the businesses and locations that depend on our college to provide them with qualified employees. At the same time, we are continuously reviewing and reorganizing our processes to provide the same services to our students and our community while reducing our workforce due to the budget cuts.

Most interestingly, some schools used strategic pricing to lure students. One example provided by a private not-for-profit, four-year college explained the increase as “simply a change in marketing strategy.” In this instance, the actual cost charged to students remained stable over the survey time period; however, the college discovered that students preferred the appearance of receiving higher amounts of financial aid to compensate for high tuition, rather than being charged a lower amount of tuition. They explained,

Until 2012, [the college] utilized a high-price, high-discount pricing strategy and was ranked at or near the highest in tuition and corresponding discount among private institutions in [state]. In 2012–13, [the college] cut its full-time, first-time tuition price by 22% and reduced its scholarship awards similarly. [The college’s] target audiences did not respond positively to this change. After two years, [the college] saw no gains in recruitment or retention of students. Competing with other privates, [the college] faced a continuing challenge of explaining to students that even though they would receive a smaller scholarship from [the college] they would pay less net tuition at [the college] than they would at another in-state private. Regrettably, [the college’s] recruitment pool of students and their families want high financial aid awards. In 2014–15, [the college] began

its return to a high-price, high-discount marketing strategy, increasing the full-time, first-time published tuition price AND academic scholarships by 18%. Similarly, again in 2015–16, [the college] continued its steps to return to a high-price, high-discount marketing strategy, increasing the full-time, first-time published tuition price AND academic scholarships by 13%. Despite an increase in [the college’s] sticker price, the Net Cost of Attendance (Net Price) remained unchanged for first-time students from 2013–14 to 2015–16. [The college’s] overall average net tuition paid per annual FTE student at the end of the 2015–16 year was actually less than it was in 2011–12. [The college] moved from a strategy of high-price, high-discount to low-price, low-discount and back again without changing the average cost students pay.

Other institutions set their pricing based on competitors’ pricing. A private for-profit, less-than-two-year college justified its increase in tuition and fees upon learning “that our competitors were charging up to 40% more even though we had significantly better outcomes as it relates to loan default, graduation, licensure, and placement rates. We are still about 25% below our corporate competitors and we continue to lead the market in almost all outcome rates mentioned above. We are able to do this mainly because we are very good at managing our costs over our 35 year history. We believe we are the best value for both our cosmetology students and the government in our market.”

Lastly, several schools claimed that the changes to reporting in IPEDS caused their tuition and fees to appear artificially inflated. In some cases this was due to the number of credits used to calculate full-time tuition. A public, two-year college explained,

The IPEDS cost of attendance as calculated in 2013–14 by the technical institutes in [state] was based on an understanding that full-time status equates to 12 credit hours in a semester. By 2015–16, for IPEDS cost of attendance reporting, charges for tuition and required fees for full-time students was and continues to be calculated by using the average number of credits taken by full-time students. This gives a more accurate figure of anticipated costs for prospective students. While the state did raise tuition and fees during the three year period (increases of \$4 per credit in 2014-15 and \$8 per credit in 2015-16), much of the increase reported in IPEDS was due to interpretations of the reporting requirements and not to actual increases to students.

Programmatic institutions report pricing to IPEDS based on their largest program. Costs for programs offered by programmatic institutions may not have varied much during the time period covered by the survey; however a shift in the program reported could result in a substantial change. A private for-profit school explained, “It is important to note that there were significant changes to the “largest program” reported to IPEDS in 2014–15 and 2015–16, and costs associated with the two programs were significantly different. The program reported as the largest in 2015–16 IPEDS collection, an Associate of Applied Science program, was much longer than the previously reported certificate program and had correspondingly higher tuition and fees.”

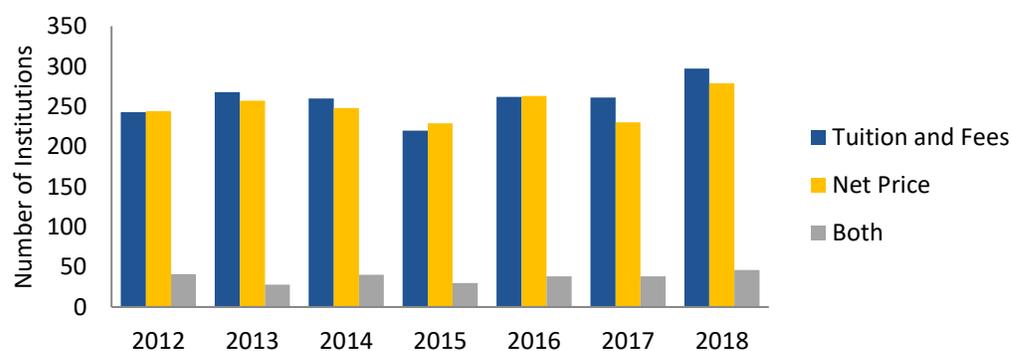
The calculation of net price takes into account the average amount of financial aid awarded students, as well as weighted averages for room and board for on-campus and off-campus housing. Many schools attributed the increase in their net price to this methodology. Shifts in the percentage of students who qualify for need-based aid can cause dramatic changes in the average net price paid by students in a given year. A private not-for-profit, four-year college spoke to how a need-blind admittance policy caused fluctuations in the amount of grant aid awarded. "This has meant that the need level of each incoming class (i.e., how much grant aid is required to meet students' financial need) has varied, depending on individual student and family need levels, which are beyond the control of the University. In 2012–2013, the incoming freshman class had relatively high need, requiring a higher average grant to ensure need was met. In 2014–15, by contrast, the incoming freshman class had lower need than in prior years, which meant that the average grant required to meet need was lower. Thus, there was an increase in net price (for grant-aided students) over this three year period, but it was not driven by a change in policy or an attempt to reduce grant aid costs. In fact, the University has increased the level of grant aid funding available for undergraduate students steadily each year, since FY2010. In total, the annual funding available for undergraduate grant aid has increased by more than 70% since FY10."

Other schools bemoaned the fact that their net price increased because of living expenses while tuition and fees charges remained steady. Student living arrangements can vary each year. Institutions must include estimates for living (rent) expenses for students living on-campus or off-campus (not with family). Students living off-campus (not with family) are considered to be living rent free. A fluctuation in student living arrangements can shift the weighted average calculation, despite minimal changes in actual cost of living. A public two-year college explained, "The student Net Price increase was due to an increase in living and housing expenses for our students and not an increase in tuition or fees. The expenses listed our IPEDS Student Financial Aid report Part G, 01 Published Tuition and Required Fees did not increase during the period of this survey, 2012–2015. The listed costs in Part 6, 02 Books and supplies only increased 5.4 % - 2012: \$1,1710 to 2015: \$1,746. The Net Price calculation was affected by a large increase in Part 6, 03c Room and board and other expenses by living arrangement, Off-campus (not with family) which increased 28% during this period - 2012: \$14,238 to 2015: \$17,631. Off-campus (with family) actually decreased 4.9 % - 2012: 7,488 to 2015: 7,444. [The college] is a community college that does not offer on-campus housing and hence does not have any direct control over the housing costs for our students."

## 5.0 Conclusion

Section 132 of the *HEA*, requires schools in the top five percent for percentages of 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.

**Figure 15: Number of institutions required to complete the College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and year**



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2012-2018 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

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. An ED analysis of the 2018 survey responses found that the explanations closely resembled those provided in prior-year surveys. The increase in expenses could again be attributed to hiring and wages, increased enrollment, and investments in students, such as new programs, technology investments, and instructional supplies and equipment. 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 increase in tuition and fees included increased operational expenses, reductions in state appropriations, and tuition restructuring. Reasons given for the increases in net price included net price calculation methodology, cost of living increases, decreased eligibility for financial aid, and errors in reporting.

Based on this analysis, ED is in the process of making changes to the collection, selection options based on prior year survey responses. This will allow for better analysis as well as statistical comparison of the data across collection years. Additionally, these changes are expected to greatly reduce the burden on schools.

## Appendices

### Appendix I: 2018 Tuition and Fees College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form Respondents

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2013–14	2015–16	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
<b>Sector-1</b>						
<b>Public, four-year or above</b>						
187596	Navajo Technical University	NM	\$2,590	\$4,170	\$1,580	61%
227526	Prairie View A & M University	TX	\$6,764	\$9,745	\$2,981	44%
227368	The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley	TX	\$5,173	\$7,292	\$2,119	41%
160658	University of Louisiana at Lafayette	LA	\$6,192	\$8,256	\$2,064	33%
207209	Langston University	OK	\$3,815	\$5,042	\$1,227	32%
100654	Alabama A & M University	AL	\$7,182	\$9,366	\$2,184	30%
207722	University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	OK	\$4,866	\$6,270	\$1,404	29%
159717	McNeese State University	LA	\$5,701	\$7,290	\$1,589	28%
160612	Southeastern Louisiana University	LA	\$5,715	\$7,280	\$1,565	27%
482149	Augusta University	GA	\$6,552	\$8,282	\$1,730	26%
231624	College of William and Mary	VA	\$15,463	\$19,372	\$3,909	25%
139700	Georgia Highlands College	GA	\$2,493	\$3,115	\$622	25%
142328	Lewis-Clark State College	ID	\$5,786	\$7,224	\$1,438	25%
187745	Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture	NM	\$3,560	\$4,440	\$880	25%
133508	Florida SouthWestern State College	FL	\$2,728	\$3,401	\$673	25%
157058	Kentucky State University	KY	\$6,276	\$7,754	\$1,478	24%
159391	Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College	LA	\$7,873	\$9,714	\$1,841	23%
214041	Millersville University of Pennsylvania	PA	\$8,866	\$10,918	\$2,052	23%
159416	Louisiana State University-Shreveport	LA	\$5,607	\$6,903	\$1,296	23%
209807	Portland State University	OR	\$6,555	\$8,034	\$1,479	23%
171483	Northwestern Michigan College	MI	\$2,724	\$3,330	\$606	22%
159939	University of New Orleans	LA	\$6,578	\$8,004	\$1,426	22%
209542	Oregon State University	OR	\$8,322	\$10,107	\$1,785	21%
159647	Louisiana Tech University	LA	\$7,302	\$8,854	\$1,552	21%
159993	University of Louisiana at Monroe	LA	\$6,318	\$7,658	\$1,340	21%
188304	Western New Mexico University	NM	\$4,723	\$5,704	\$981	21%
230728	Utah State University	UT	\$6,030	\$7,260	\$1,230	20%
187897	New Mexico Highlands University	NM	\$4,000	\$4,800	\$800	20%
234076	University of Virginia-Main Campus	VA	\$12,668	\$15,192	\$2,524	20%
228723	Texas A & M University-College Station	TX	\$8,506	\$10,176	\$1,670	20%
159009	Grambling State University	LA	\$5,950	\$7,063	\$1,113	19%
160630	Southern University at New Orleans	LA	\$4,911	\$5,827	\$916	19%
<b>Sector-2</b>						
<b>Private not-for profit, four-year or above</b>						

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2013–14	2015–16	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
241331	Carlos Albizu University-San Juan	PR	\$2,342	\$7,006	\$4,664	199%
201964	Ohio Christian University	OH	\$8,133	\$18,840	\$10,707	132%
135610	Trinity International University-Florida	FL	\$5,674	\$11,950	\$6,276	111%
376385	Universal Technology College of Puerto Rico	PR	\$10,920	\$18,800	\$7,880	72%
110060	Bethesda University	CA	\$5,694	\$9,120	\$3,426	60%
217891	Clinton College	SC	\$4,900	\$7,251	\$2,351	48%
169327	Cleary University	MI	\$14,040	\$20,000	\$5,960	42%
480985	Midwives College of Utah	UT	\$4,485	\$6,340	\$1,855	41%
262086	Brandman University	CA	\$8,800	\$12,240	\$3,440	39%
220206	Welch College	TN	\$12,842	\$17,398	\$4,556	35%
155308	Kansas Christian College	KS	\$4,540	\$6,150	\$1,610	35%
178721	Park University	MO	\$8,500	\$11,470	\$2,970	35%
181376	Nebraska Christian College	NE	\$11,300	\$15,000	\$3,700	33%
237312	University of Charleston	WV	\$19,700	\$26,100	\$6,400	32%
486284	Bethany Global University	MN	\$9,970	\$13,000	\$3,030	30%
212054	Drexel University	PA	\$37,505	\$48,791	\$11,286	30%
482228	Virginia Baptist College	VA	\$4,320	\$5,540	\$1,220	28%
167677	Saint John's Seminary	MA	\$17,750	\$22,650	\$4,900	28%
101073	Concordia College Alabama	AL	\$8,090	\$10,320	\$2,230	28%
417734	Southeast Missouri Hospital College of Nursing and Health Sciences	MO	\$13,800	\$17,580	\$3,780	27%
197601	Yeshiva Karlin Stolín	NY	\$7,600	\$9,650	\$2,050	27%
223117	Baptist Missionary Association Theological Seminary	TX	\$4,500	\$5,700	\$1,200	27%
222877	Arlington Baptist College	TX	\$8,840	\$11,000	\$2,160	24%
483018	Antioch College	OH	\$27,505	\$34,004	\$6,499	24%
179256	Saint Louis Christian College	MO	\$8,215	\$10,075	\$1,860	23%
176664	Baptist Bible College	MO	\$8,090	\$9,894	\$1,804	22%
366003	South Florida Bible College and Theological Seminary	FL	\$5,130	\$6,200	\$1,070	21%
461528	Grace College of Divinity	NC	\$3,520	\$4,240	\$720	20%
192785	Maria College of Albany	NY	\$11,130	\$13,340	\$2,210	20%
230852	Champlain College	VT	\$31,350	\$37,536	\$6,186	20%
107877	Williams Baptist College	AR	\$13,750	\$16,430	\$2,680	19%
483984	Morthland College	IL	\$9,031	\$10,780	\$1,749	19%
139205	Brewton-Parker College	GA	\$13,560	\$16,180	\$2,620	19%
193247	Mirrer Yeshiva Cent Institute	NY	\$5,586	\$6,650	\$1,064	19%
198747	John Wesley University	NC	\$8,890	\$10,570	\$1,680	19%
152099	Oakland City University	IN	\$19,200	\$22,800	\$3,600	19%
198677	Heritage Bible College	NC	\$7,730	\$9,168	\$1,438	19%
139287	Carver Bible College	GA	\$8,325	\$9,860	\$1,535	18%
137962	Trinity College of Florida	FL	\$13,320	\$15,690	\$2,370	18%
138293	Webber International University	FL	\$21,050	\$24,792	\$3,742	18%
441609	Yeshiva Shaarei Torah of Rockland	NY	\$9,850	\$11,600	\$1,750	18%

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2013–14	2015–16	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
155520	MidAmerica Nazarene University	KS	\$22,290	\$26,150	\$3,860	17%
218919	Voorhees College	SC	\$10,780	\$12,630	\$1,850	17%
220473	Johnson University	TN	\$10,800	\$12,650	\$1,850	17%
231095	Sterling College	VT	\$29,894	\$34,890	\$4,996	17%
192712	Manhattan School of Music	NY	\$36,500	\$42,600	\$6,100	17%
474863	Azusa Pacific University College	CA	\$10,300	\$12,000	\$1,700	17%
123280	Shasta Bible College and Graduate School	CA	\$10,360	\$12,060	\$1,700	16%
443340	Williamson Christian College	TN	\$9,710	\$11,300	\$1,590	16%
123952	Southern California Institute of Architecture	CA	\$37,300	\$43,334	\$6,034	16%
449348	Huntsville Bible College	AL	\$3,720	\$4,320	\$600	16%
177065	Columbia College	MO	\$7,115	\$8,240	\$1,125	16%
448309	Shorter University-College of Adult & Professional Programs	GA	\$8,160	\$9,440	\$1,280	16%
160065	University of Holy Cross	LA	\$9,950	\$11,510	\$1,560	16%
239628	Ripon College	WI	\$31,604	\$36,514	\$4,910	16%
475608	Criswell College	TX	\$7,126	\$8,230	\$1,104	15%
461759	Simmons College of Kentucky	KY	\$4,620	\$5,330	\$710	15%
476717	Be'er Yaakov Talmudic Seminary	NY	\$7,600	\$8,750	\$1,150	15%
192624	Machzikei Hadath Rabbinical College	NY	\$9,600	\$11,050	\$1,450	15%
457484	Pacific Rim Christian University	HI	\$8,760	\$10,080	\$1,320	15%
154493	Upper Iowa University	IA	\$24,400	\$28,073	\$3,673	15%
444413	Beis Medrash Heichal Dovid	NY	\$8,000	\$9,200	\$1,200	15%
195173	St Francis College	NY	\$20,700	\$23,800	\$3,100	15%
165662	Emerson College	MA	\$35,730	\$41,052	\$5,322	15%
<b>Sector-3</b>						
<b>Private for-profit, four-year or above</b>						
485546	California Intercontinental University	CA	\$6,250	\$8,690	\$2,440	39%
450979	Trident University International	CA	\$6,600	\$9,000	\$2,400	36%
444787	Nightingale College	UT	\$38,160	\$50,100	\$11,940	31%
459204	Unitek College	CA	\$18,968	\$24,265	\$5,297	28%
212993	Hussian College School of Art	PA	\$14,600	\$18,550	\$3,950	27%
461281	Jose Maria Vargas University	FL	\$8,360	\$10,480	\$2,120	25%
482413	DeVry College of New York	NY	\$16,010	\$19,568	\$3,558	22%
482422	DeVry University-Arizona	AZ	\$16,010	\$19,568	\$3,558	22%
482431	DeVry University-California	CA	\$16,010	\$19,568	\$3,558	22%
482440	DeVry University-Colorado	CO	\$16,010	\$19,568	\$3,558	22%
482459	DeVry University-Florida	FL	\$16,010	\$19,568	\$3,558	22%
482468	DeVry University-Georgia	GA	\$16,010	\$19,568	\$3,558	22%
482477	DeVry University-Illinois	IL	\$16,010	\$19,568	\$3,558	22%
482486	DeVry University-Indiana	IN	\$16,010	\$19,568	\$3,558	22%
482538	DeVry University-Missouri	MO	\$16,010	\$19,568	\$3,558	22%
482556	DeVry University-New Jersey	NJ	\$16,010	\$19,568	\$3,558	22%
482565	DeVry University-North Carolina	NC	\$16,010	\$19,568	\$3,558	22%
482574	DeVry University-Ohio	OH	\$16,010	\$19,568	\$3,558	22%

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2013–14	2015–16	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
482583	DeVry University-Oklahoma	OK	\$16,010	\$19,568	\$3,558	22%
482617	DeVry University-Tennessee	TN	\$16,010	\$19,568	\$3,558	22%
482635	DeVry University-Texas	TX	\$16,010	\$19,568	\$3,558	22%
482653	DeVry University-Virginia	VA	\$16,010	\$19,568	\$3,558	22%
122852	Santa Barbara Business College-Santa Maria	CA	\$12,464	\$15,203	\$2,739	22%
461005	American College for Medical Careers	FL	\$14,400	\$17,400	\$3,000	21%
122834	Santa Barbara Business College-Bakersfield	CA	\$12,448	\$14,949	\$2,501	20%
461883	Millennia Atlantic University	FL	\$7,820	\$9,332	\$1,512	19%
<b>Sector-4 Public, two-year</b>						
158088	Central Louisiana Technical Community College	LA	\$1,447	\$3,921	\$2,474	171%
485458	Coastal Pines Technical College	GA	\$2,458	\$4,770	\$2,312	94%
127884	Pueblo Community College	CO	\$3,488	\$6,761	\$3,273	94%
223320	Coastal Bend College	TX	\$2,136	\$3,576	\$1,440	67%
106449	Arkansas State University-Beebe	AR	\$2,099	\$3,480	\$1,381	66%
221050	Tennessee College of Applied Technology-Morristown	TN	\$3,477	\$5,394	\$1,917	55%
179645	Three Rivers Community College	MO	\$2,790	\$4,104	\$1,314	47%
135294	Lindsey Hopkins Technical College	FL	\$3,500	\$5,055	\$1,555	44%
200341	Williston State College	ND	\$3,624	\$5,233	\$1,609	44%
483212	Louisiana Delta Community College	LA	\$3,312	\$4,767	\$1,455	44%
136826	Robert Morgan Educational Center and Technical College	FL	\$2,491	\$3,571	\$1,080	43%
216825	Westmoreland County Community College	PA	\$3,420	\$4,830	\$1,410	41%
227225	Northeast Texas Community College	TX	\$1,775	\$2,506	\$731	41%
232946	Northern Virginia Community College	VA	\$3,677	\$5,138	\$1,461	40%
233310	Rappahannock Community College	VA	\$3,245	\$4,460	\$1,215	37%
232867	New River Community College	VA	\$3,169	\$4,352	\$1,183	37%
219189	Mitchell Technical Institute	SD	\$4,296	\$5,880	\$1,584	37%
231873	Dabney S Lancaster Community College	VA	\$3,180	\$4,350	\$1,170	37%
232788	Mountain Empire Community College	VA	\$3,192	\$4,365	\$1,173	37%
233338	Richard Bland College of the College of William and Mary	VA	\$4,020	\$5,493	\$1,473	37%
233772	Tidewater Community College	VA	\$3,788	\$5,171	\$1,383	37%
155618	Northwest Kansas Technical College	KS	\$12,423	\$16,400	\$3,977	32%
155201	Independence Community College	KS	\$2,576	\$3,376	\$800	31%
155292	Kansas City Kansas Community College	KS	\$2,490	\$3,240	\$750	30%
233648	Southwest Virginia Community College	VA	\$3,336	\$4,335	\$999	30%
162706	Harford Community College	MD	\$2,593	\$3,341	\$748	29%
101462	J F Drake State Community and Technical College	AL	\$3,336	\$4,290	\$954	29%
414911	Pennsylvania Highlands Community College	PA	\$4,460	\$5,670	\$1,210	27%
154642	Allen County Community College	KS	\$2,304	\$2,910	\$606	26%

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2013–14	2015–16	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
226134	Laredo Community College	TX	\$2,700	\$3,410	\$710	26%
434061	South Louisiana Community College	LA	\$3,151	\$3,974	\$823	26%
181640	Southeast Community College Area	NE	\$2,554	\$3,218	\$664	26%
185873	Ocean County College	NJ	\$3,384	\$4,255	\$871	26%
160579	SOWELA Technical Community College	LA	\$3,243	\$4,077	\$834	26%
375407	Madison Adult Career Center	OH	\$4,680	\$5,880	\$1,200	26%
231697	Central Virginia Community College	VA	\$3,564	\$4,470	\$906	25%
211079	Community College of Beaver County	PA	\$4,380	\$5,460	\$1,080	25%
457378	Emerald Coast Technical College	FL	\$4,496	\$5,576	\$1,080	24%
220127	Tennessee College of Applied Technology- Elizabethton	TN	\$3,477	\$4,309	\$832	24%
102313	H Councill Trenholm State Community College	AL	\$3,288	\$4,074	\$786	24%
158431	Bossier Parish Community College	LA	\$3,292	\$4,070	\$778	24%
107664	University of Arkansas - Pulaski Technical College	AR	\$3,507	\$4,332	\$825	24%
<b>Sector-5</b> <b>Private not-for-profit, two-year</b>						
107840	Shorter College	AR	\$2,100	\$4,904	\$2,804	134%
446242	Employment Solutions-College for Technical Education	KY	\$15,300	\$21,780	\$6,480	42%
451413	New York Methodist Hospital Center for Allied Health Education	NY	\$20,525	\$28,825	\$8,300	40%
486594	Wave Leadership College	VA	\$4,900	\$6,470	\$1,570	32%
214528	Orleans Technical Institute	PA	\$10,500	\$13,720	\$3,220	31%
212568	Aria Health School of Nursing	PA	\$13,710	\$17,025	\$3,315	24%
195289	Samaritan Hospital School of Nursing	NY	\$10,089	\$12,142	\$2,053	20%
161022	Maine College of Health Professions	ME	\$9,520	\$11,400	\$1,880	20%
<b>Sector-6</b> <b>Private for-profit, two-year</b>						
433466	Sullivan and Cogliano Training Center	FL	\$4,065	\$13,995	\$9,930	244%
441858	Eastern Virginia Career College	VA	\$13,285	\$31,010	\$17,725	133%
152044	West Michigan College of Barbering and Beauty	MI	\$8,216	\$13,700	\$5,484	67%
205179	Fortis College-Centerville	OH	\$11,586	\$18,122	\$6,536	56%
485139	SAE Institute of Technology-Chicago	IL	\$16,000	\$25,000	\$9,000	56%
444316	Bold Beauty Academy	MT	\$7,900	\$12,000	\$4,100	52%
483920	LaBarberia Institute of Hair	OH	\$10,478	\$14,475	\$3,997	38%
190974	Elmira Business Institute	NY	\$15,100	\$20,780	\$5,680	38%
175722	Academy of Hair Design-Grenada	MS	\$10,169	\$13,900	\$3,731	37%
374316	Academy of Hair Design-Jackson	MS	\$10,169	\$13,900	\$3,731	37%
382461	Academy of Hair Design-Pearl	MS	\$10,169	\$13,900	\$3,731	37%
438674	The Academy of Hair Design Six	MS	\$10,169	\$13,900	\$3,731	37%
483814	Standard Healthcare Services-College of Nursing	VA	\$12,109	\$16,505	\$4,396	36%

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2013–14	2015–16	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
210951	Career Training Academy-Lower Burrell	PA	\$9,553	\$12,618	\$3,065	32%
440174	Career Training Academy-Pittsburgh	PA	\$9,553	\$12,618	\$3,065	32%
216782	Pittsburgh Career Institute	PA	\$13,575	\$17,850	\$4,275	31%
200110	Josef's School of Hair Design Inc-Grand Forks	ND	\$13,100	\$17,000	\$3,900	30%
461218	Institute of Medical Careers	PA	\$14,500	\$18,750	\$4,250	29%
455211	Casal Institute of Nevada	NV	\$16,675	\$21,301	\$4,626	28%
449092	College of Business and Technology-Hialeah	FL	\$13,664	\$17,440	\$3,776	28%
442888	InterCoast Colleges-Riverside	CA	\$15,223	\$19,395	\$4,172	27%
234924	Paul Mitchell the School-Richland	WA	\$14,600	\$18,558	\$3,958	27%
200165	Josef's School of Hair Design Inc-Fargo Downtown	ND	\$13,100	\$16,500	\$3,400	26%
374343	KC's School of Hair Design	MS	\$9,700	\$12,200	\$2,500	26%
469610	Allen School-Phoenix	AZ	\$11,176	\$13,971	\$2,795	25%
246035	Carrington College-Portland	OR	\$14,200	\$17,671	\$3,471	24%
433563	Spencerian College-Lexington	KY	\$15,874	\$19,590	\$3,716	23%
444547	Mid City College	LA	\$8,975	\$11,025	\$2,050	23%
142489	Elevate Salon Institute - Chubbuck	ID	\$10,250	\$12,550	\$2,300	22%
481234	Advanced Computing Institute	CA	\$13,250	\$16,162	\$2,912	22%
487302	Fortis College-Cuyahoga Falls	OH	\$12,299	\$14,992	\$2,693	22%
160995	Beal College	ME	\$16,770	\$20,245	\$3,475	21%
375540	Toledo Academy of Beauty Culture-East	OH	\$14,490	\$17,460	\$2,970	20%
454625	Virginia College-Greenville	SC	\$11,812	\$13,932	\$2,120	18%
193201	Mildred Elley School-Albany Campus	NY	\$9,556	\$11,205	\$1,649	17%
<b>Sector-7</b>						
<b>Public, less-than-two-year</b>						
486150	School District of Indian River County- Technical Center for Career and Adult Edu	FL	\$973	\$1,581	\$608	62%
365198	Southern Oklahoma Technology Center	OK	\$2,926	\$4,389	\$1,463	50%
481191	Riverside County Office of Education	CA	\$5,000	\$7,100	\$2,100	42%
418199	Penta County Joint Vocational School	OH	\$4,358	\$5,985	\$1,627	37%
417646	Saline County Career Center	MO	\$7,450	\$10,126	\$2,676	36%
417105	Baldwin Park Adult & Community Education	CA	\$2,280	\$3,050	\$770	34%
431017	Mid-Del Technology Center	OK	\$2,450	\$3,200	\$750	31%
431169	Garnet Career Center	WV	\$4,469	\$5,648	\$1,179	26%
165608	Diman Regional Technical Institute	MA	\$13,275	\$16,615	\$3,340	25%
364575	Roane-Jackson Technical Center	WV	\$3,000	\$3,750	\$750	25%
<b>Sector-8</b>						
<b>Private not-for-profit, less-than-two-year</b>						
172927	American Indian OIC Inc	MN	\$5,150	\$6,920	\$1,770	34%
457174	Remington College-Columbia Campus	SC	\$15,995	\$19,990	\$3,995	25%
481155	Helms College	GA	\$12,764	\$15,311	\$2,547	20%
483823	Philadelphia Technician Training	PA	\$12,050	\$14,442	\$2,392	20%
455220	Career School of NY	NY	\$10,345	\$12,345	\$2,000	19%

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2013–14	2015–16	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
<b>Sector-9</b>						
<b>Private for-profit, less-than-two-year</b>						
476780	Diamond Beauty College	CA	\$263	\$1,500	\$1,237	470%
486248	ZMS The Academy	CA	\$3,900	\$18,500	\$14,600	374%
484020	Beyond Measure Barbering Institute	NC	\$4,945	\$15,100	\$10,155	205%
486442	Sandra Academy of Salon Services	TN	\$4,500	\$13,000	\$8,500	189%
199670	Sherrill's University of Barber & Cosmetology	NC	\$6,000	\$16,500	\$10,500	175%
485494	Associated Barber College of San Diego	CA	\$5,350	\$13,450	\$8,100	151%
484190	Park Place Premier Barber School	LA	\$5,600	\$13,325	\$7,725	138%
482200	Cosmetology Academy of Texarkana	TX	\$6,750	\$15,100	\$8,350	124%
486169	American College of Barbering	KY	\$6,200	\$13,700	\$7,500	121%
486497	California Barber and Beauty College	CA	\$5,650	\$11,500	\$5,850	104%
485591	New Beginnings Beauty Academy	AR	\$6,000	\$12,000	\$6,000	100%
108065	Velvatex College of Beauty Culture	AR	\$7,500	\$14,562	\$7,062	94%
215983	Sharon Regional Health System School of Nursing	PA	\$12,360	\$23,441	\$11,081	90%
486327	Princess Beauty School	MI	\$7,350	\$13,650	\$6,300	86%
485607	Dolce LLC The Academy	CT	\$9,100	\$15,100	\$6,000	66%
487621	Celebrity Barber School	LA	\$8,198	\$13,500	\$5,302	65%
485485	Latin Beauty Academy	FL	\$3,800	\$6,250	\$2,450	64%
447908	Florida Academy of Health & Beauty	FL	\$8,050	\$12,550	\$4,500	56%
481003	M T Training Center	TX	\$9,620	\$14,575	\$4,955	52%
482103	Finger Lakes School of Massage	MD	\$7,800	\$11,800	\$4,000	51%
486530	Gould's Academy	TN	\$9,250	\$13,750	\$4,500	49%
485801	Westchester School for Dental Assistant	NY	\$6,500	\$9,500	\$3,000	46%
483559	Bella Cosmetology College	TX	\$6,625	\$9,625	\$3,000	45%
461865	Best Care Training Institute	NJ	\$13,430	\$19,430	\$6,000	45%
485528	International Hair and Barber Academy	FL	\$8,500	\$12,250	\$3,750	44%
483717	River Valley Cosmetology Institute	OK	\$9,500	\$13,600	\$4,100	43%
451228	MyComputerCareer.edu-Indianapolis	IN	\$11,280	\$16,136	\$4,856	43%
106324	Arkansas Beauty College	AR	\$10,195	\$14,400	\$4,205	41%
483948	Bos-Man's Barber College	LA	\$11,600	\$16,300	\$4,700	41%
483878	Bay Area Medical Academy	CA	\$10,000	\$14,000	\$4,000	40%
485731	The Beauty School	AR	\$9,220	\$12,870	\$3,650	40%
189990	Christine Valmy International School for Esthetics, Skin Care & Makeup	NY	\$5,750	\$8,000	\$2,250	39%
158778	Demmons School of Beauty	LA	\$6,112	\$8,500	\$2,388	39%
475468	Christine Valmy International School of Esthetics & Cosmetology	NJ	\$11,220	\$15,525	\$4,305	38%
382780	Genesis Career College-Lebanon	TN	\$11,455	\$15,495	\$4,040	35%
483726	Luckes Beauty Academy	VA	\$10,500	\$14,075	\$3,575	34%
484163	Arizona School of Integrative Studies	AZ	\$7,500	\$10,000	\$2,500	33%
483665	Paul Mitchell the School-Ardmore	OK	\$9,000	\$12,000	\$3,000	33%
391546	ASM Beauty World Academy	FL	\$11,652	\$15,440	\$3,788	33%

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2013–14	2015–16	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
451538	Memphis Institute of Barbering	TN	\$11,625	\$15,375	\$3,750	32%
486512	Florida International Training Institute	FL	\$7,100	\$9,345	\$2,245	32%
229957	AmeriTech College-Provo	UT	\$10,016	\$13,065	\$3,049	30%
457633	L'esprit Academy	MI	\$13,665	\$17,765	\$4,100	30%
481368	Prestige Health & Beauty Sciences Academy	FL	\$3,700	\$4,800	\$1,100	30%
459374	Universal Spa Training Academy	IL	\$11,450	\$14,750	\$3,300	29%
172802	Wright Beauty Academy	MI	\$9,400	\$12,100	\$2,700	29%
412544	Shear Ego International School of Hair Design	NY	\$10,726	\$13,740	\$3,014	28%
377759	Capstone College	CA	\$11,500	\$14,500	\$3,000	26%
449807	Southeast Texas Career Institute	TX	\$9,600	\$12,100	\$2,500	26%
177685	Paul Mitchell the School-Missouri Columbia	MO	\$11,040	\$13,875	\$2,835	26%
455187	Total Image Beauty Academy	NJ	\$10,000	\$12,500	\$2,500	25%
485582	MKG Beauty & Business	RI	\$10,949	\$13,660	\$2,711	25%
184870	Harris School of Business-Cherry Hill Campus	NJ	\$13,647	\$17,025	\$3,378	25%
453552	Harris School of Business-Hamilton Campus	NJ	\$13,647	\$17,025	\$3,378	25%
448983	Harris School of Business-Linwood Campus	NJ	\$13,647	\$17,025	\$3,378	25%
245980	Ponca City Beauty College	OK	\$8,600	\$10,700	\$2,100	24%
151607	Tricoci University of Beauty Culture-Lafayette	IN	\$14,100	\$17,507	\$3,407	24%
421896	Academia Serrant Inc	PR	\$5,448	\$6,759	\$1,311	24%
161651	Aesthetics Institute of Cosmetology	MD	\$12,100	\$15,000	\$2,900	24%
204431	Northern Institute of Cosmetology	OH	\$7,181	\$8,900	\$1,719	24%
385549	Milan Institute of Cosmetology-Amarillo	TX	\$12,345	\$15,295	\$2,950	24%
449782	Champion Beauty College	TX	\$10,600	\$13,125	\$2,525	24%
483841	Grace International Beauty School	NY	\$6,300	\$7,800	\$1,500	24%
484011	Paul Mitchell the School-Schenectady	NY	\$8,890	\$11,000	\$2,110	24%
437778	Milan Institute-San Antonio Ingram	TX	\$12,799	\$15,809	\$3,010	24%
449904	Milan Institute of Cosmetology-San Antonio Military	TX	\$12,799	\$15,793	\$2,994	23%
125310	Waynes College of Beauty	CA	\$13,032	\$16,075	\$3,043	23%
114761	Fredrick and Charles Beauty College	CA	\$10,500	\$12,900	\$2,400	23%
434283	Academy of Hair Design-Beaumont	TX	\$11,000	\$13,500	\$2,500	23%
448716	Educational Technical College-Recinto de san Sebastian	PR	\$9,520	\$11,650	\$2,130	22%
119845	Newberry School of Beauty	CA	\$14,483	\$17,675	\$3,192	22%
436067	Pryor Beauty College	OK	\$8,400	\$10,200	\$1,800	21%
447980	Nuvo College of Cosmetology	MI	\$9,445	\$11,450	\$2,005	21%
449393	Coachella Valley Beauty College	CA	\$10,675	\$12,900	\$2,225	21%
485412	Coachella Valley Beauty College-Beaumont	CA	\$10,675	\$12,900	\$2,225	21%

## Appendix II: 2018 Net Price College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form Respondents

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2012–13	2014–15	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
<b>Sector-1</b>						
<b>Public, four-year or above</b>						
200466	Sitting Bull College	ND	\$483	\$1,494	\$1,011	209%
240754	University of Guam	GU	\$6,220	\$11,100	\$4,880	78%
227368	The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley	TX	\$2,485	\$4,335	\$1,850	74%
190664	CUNY Queens College	NY	\$6,200	\$10,515	\$4,315	70%
107983	Southern Arkansas University Main Campus	AR	\$7,604	\$11,369	\$3,765	50%
190637	CUNY Lehman College	NY	\$4,790	\$7,123	\$2,333	49%
190558	College of Staten Island CUNY	NY	\$7,117	\$10,534	\$3,417	48%
200086	Nueta Hidatsa Sahnish College	ND	\$5,579	\$8,168	\$2,589	46%
190594	CUNY Hunter College	NY	\$7,518	\$10,944	\$3,426	46%
226152	Texas A & M International University	TX	\$6,344	\$9,212	\$2,868	45%
156125	Wichita State University	KS	\$9,039	\$12,926	\$3,887	43%
122409	San Diego State University	CA	\$9,856	\$14,048	\$4,192	43%
137078	St Petersburg College	FL	\$7,695	\$10,933	\$3,238	42%
219356	South Dakota State University	SD	\$14,716	\$20,891	\$6,175	42%
226806	Midland College	TX	\$6,406	\$9,040	\$2,634	41%
482149	Augusta University	GA	\$8,863	\$12,157	\$3,294	37%
106704	University of Central Arkansas	AR	\$9,348	\$12,798	\$3,450	37%
126562	University of Colorado Denver/Anschutz Medical Campus	CO	\$9,182	\$12,568	\$3,386	37%
190549	CUNY Brooklyn College	NY	\$6,637	\$9,053	\$2,416	36%
185262	Kean University	NJ	\$12,092	\$16,408	\$4,316	36%
196237	SUNY College at Old Westbury	NY	\$7,957	\$10,753	\$2,796	35%
110547	California State University-Dominguez Hills	CA	\$2,791	\$3,764	\$973	35%
106458	Arkansas State University-Main Campus	AR	\$8,984	\$11,896	\$2,912	32%
138789	Armstrong State University	GA	\$14,082	\$18,633	\$4,551	32%
190567	CUNY City College	NY	\$5,820	\$7,696	\$1,876	32%
232681	University of Mary Washington	VA	\$15,074	\$19,864	\$4,790	32%
163204	University of Maryland-University College	MD	\$9,489	\$12,429	\$2,940	31%
102632	University of Alaska Southeast	AK	\$9,157	\$11,983	\$2,826	31%
409698	California State University-Monterey Bay	CA	\$8,384	\$10,913	\$2,529	30%
207209	Langston University	OK	\$9,678	\$12,470	\$2,792	29%
235343	Green River College	WA	\$7,235	\$9,305	\$2,070	29%
110714	University of California-Santa Cruz	CA	\$13,748	\$17,550	\$3,802	28%
<b>Sector-2</b>						
<b>Private not-for profit, four-year or above</b>						
211893	Curtis Institute of Music	PA	\$2,584	\$13,678	\$11,094	429%
102298	Talladega College	AL	\$4,100	\$12,477	\$8,377	204%
405854	Rabbinical College of Ohr Shimon Yisroel	NY	\$6,174	\$17,029	\$10,855	176%
139205	Brewton-Parker College	GA	\$6,478	\$16,728	\$10,250	158%

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2012–13	2014–15	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
153241	Divine Word College	IA	\$3,099	\$7,454	\$4,355	141%
190372	Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art	NY	\$17,263	\$40,617	\$23,354	135%
481410	Yeshiva Gedolah Kesser Torah	NY	\$8,361	\$19,287	\$10,926	131%
217891	Clinton College	SC	\$4,669	\$8,113	\$3,444	74%
439862	Pacific Islands University	GU	\$10,479	\$17,631	\$7,152	68%
101073	Concordia College Alabama	AL	\$12,836	\$21,492	\$8,656	67%
483984	Morthland College	IL	\$14,290	\$23,345	\$9,055	63%
152099	Oakland City University	IN	\$16,077	\$26,112	\$10,035	62%
178721	Park University	MO	\$9,732	\$15,510	\$5,778	59%
186900	Talmudical Academy-New Jersey	NJ	\$3,867	\$6,093	\$2,226	58%
220613	Lee University	TN	\$11,773	\$18,139	\$6,366	54%
449870	University of the West	CA	\$8,017	\$12,187	\$4,170	52%
167455	Pine Manor College	MA	\$14,633	\$21,742	\$7,109	49%
198677	Heritage Bible College	NC	\$9,056	\$13,412	\$4,356	48%
139153	Beulah Heights University	GA	\$9,698	\$14,360	\$4,662	48%
212452	Faith Theological Seminary	MD	\$17,563	\$25,865	\$8,302	47%
448761	CollegeAmerica-Fort Collins	CO	\$17,875	\$25,842	\$7,967	45%
166054	Hellenic College-Holy Cross Greek Orthodox School of Theology	MA	\$17,573	\$25,229	\$7,656	44%
197018	United Talmudical Seminary	NY	\$5,773	\$8,223	\$2,450	42%
458113	Bethel College	VA	\$11,324	\$16,126	\$4,802	42%
228486	Southwestern Christian College	TX	\$6,618	\$9,403	\$2,785	42%
121150	Pepperdine University	CA	\$23,749	\$33,721	\$9,972	42%
217873	Clafin University	SC	\$15,371	\$21,743	\$6,372	41%
102058	Selma University	AL	\$8,281	\$11,666	\$3,385	41%
127954	Montessori Education Center of the Rockies	CO	\$12,430	\$17,300	\$4,870	39%
449658	Bais Medrash Toras Chesed	NJ	\$6,073	\$8,428	\$2,355	39%
155070	Barclay College	KS	\$12,535	\$17,392	\$4,857	39%
174507	Northwestern Health Sciences University	MN	\$14,794	\$20,491	\$5,697	39%
208725	New Hope Christian College-Eugene	OR	\$13,439	\$18,586	\$5,147	38%
189273	Beth Hamedrash Shaarei Yosher Institute	NY	\$7,683	\$10,620	\$2,937	38%
241216	Atlantic University College	PR	\$3,424	\$4,726	\$1,302	38%
376385	Universal Technology College of Puerto Rico	PR	\$4,624	\$6,365	\$1,741	38%
171492	Northwood University	MI	\$16,012	\$21,908	\$5,896	37%
446640	Harrisburg University of Science and Technology	PA	\$13,826	\$18,863	\$5,037	36%
230621	Stevens-Henager College	UT	\$19,424	\$26,403	\$6,979	36%
134945	Jacksonville University	FL	\$19,860	\$26,988	\$7,128	36%
126872	CollegeAmerica-Denver	CO	\$18,808	\$25,498	\$6,690	36%
165167	Cambridge College	MA	\$15,910	\$21,529	\$5,619	35%
106713	Central Baptist College	AR	\$11,574	\$15,602	\$4,028	35%
156295	Berea College	KY	\$2,323	\$3,125	\$802	35%
132842	Carlos Albizu University-Miami	FL	\$15,330	\$20,511	\$5,181	34%

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2012–13	2014–15	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
155007	Donnelly College	KS	\$7,819	\$10,442	\$2,623	34%
219833	Christian Brothers University	TN	\$11,679	\$15,556	\$3,877	33%
239743	Silver Lake College of the Holy Family	WI	\$15,189	\$20,215	\$5,026	33%
158477	Centenary College of Louisiana	LA	\$19,845	\$26,339	\$6,494	33%
199272	William Peace University	NC	\$19,159	\$25,268	\$6,109	32%
102580	Alaska Bible College	AK	\$10,388	\$13,687	\$3,299	32%
197735	Yeshivath Viznitz	NY	\$5,387	\$7,094	\$1,707	32%
106810	Crowley's Ridge College	AR	\$10,124	\$13,331	\$3,207	32%
172440	Finlandia University	MI	\$18,242	\$23,967	\$5,725	31%
107877	Williams Baptist College	AR	\$11,400	\$14,955	\$3,555	31%
243443	Universidad del Sagrado Corazon	PR	\$5,877	\$7,665	\$1,788	30%
154493	Upper Iowa University	IA	\$17,654	\$22,980	\$5,326	30%
139199	Brenau University	GA	\$15,392	\$20,011	\$4,619	30%
162928	Johns Hopkins University	MD	\$21,848	\$28,334	\$6,486	30%
195173	St Francis College	NY	\$12,721	\$16,489	\$3,768	30%
<b>Sector-3</b>						
<b>Private for-profit, four-year or above</b>						
454245	Chamberlain College of Nursing-Arizona	AZ	\$18,645	\$32,095	\$13,450	72%
164438	New England College of Business and Finance	MA	\$10,433	\$16,539	\$6,106	59%
482635	DeVry University-Texas	TX	\$19,522	\$28,490	\$8,968	46%
482617	DeVry University-Tennessee	TN	\$15,127	\$21,977	\$6,850	45%
482468	DeVry University-Georgia	GA	\$19,017	\$27,502	\$8,485	45%
188146	Santa Fe University of Art and Design	NM	\$20,614	\$29,126	\$8,512	41%
183789	Berkeley College-Woodland Park	NJ	\$19,542	\$27,556	\$8,014	41%
102845	Charter College	AK	\$17,409	\$23,913	\$6,504	37%
482538	DeVry University-Missouri	MO	\$19,254	\$26,405	\$7,151	37%
482431	DeVry University-California	CA	\$17,842	\$24,122	\$6,280	35%
482422	DeVry University-Arizona	AZ	\$19,229	\$25,866	\$6,637	35%
482608	DeVry University-Pennsylvania	PA	\$19,259	\$25,752	\$6,493	34%
482547	DeVry University-Nevada	NV	\$20,127	\$26,709	\$6,582	33%
447050	United States University	CA	\$15,372	\$20,263	\$4,891	32%
482565	DeVry University-North Carolina	NC	\$20,303	\$26,522	\$6,219	31%
451103	Miami Regional University	FL	\$18,568	\$24,226	\$5,658	30%
482477	DeVry University-Illinois	IL	\$19,802	\$25,732	\$5,930	30%
482653	DeVry University-Virginia	VA	\$19,987	\$25,909	\$5,922	30%
421832	Living Arts College	NC	\$19,431	\$25,139	\$5,708	29%
113582	Design Institute of San Diego	CA	\$20,298	\$25,914	\$5,616	28%
460871	Chamberlain College of Nursing-Virginia	VA	\$27,941	\$35,655	\$7,714	28%
110219	Bryan University	CA	\$15,461	\$19,613	\$4,152	27%
475732	Chamberlain College of Nursing-Georgia	GA	\$19,754	\$24,982	\$5,228	26%
<b>Sector-4</b>						
<b>Public, two-year</b>						
461306	D A Dorsey Technical College	FL	538	\$4,344	\$3,806	707%
485351	Fred D. Learey Technical College	FL	345	\$2,054	\$1,709	495%

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2012–13	2014–15	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
448248	Mountainland Applied Technology College	UT	445	\$2,221	\$1,776	399%
138682	Albany Technical College	GA	\$247	\$1,014	\$767	311%
135407	Manatee Technical College	FL	\$1,812	\$5,685	\$3,873	214%
430795	Carver Career Center	WV	\$1,394	\$3,829	\$2,435	175%
433068	Oklaloosa Technical College	FL	\$4,435	\$11,538	\$7,103	160%
175519	Coahoma Community College	MS	\$968	\$2,449	\$1,481	153%
433174	Carolinas College of Health Sciences	NC	\$16,700	\$41,647	\$24,947	149%
111887	Cerritos College	CA	\$4,011	\$9,670	\$5,659	141%
230010	Bridgerland Applied Technology College	UT	\$2,880	\$6,284	\$3,404	118%
140678	North Georgia Technical College	GA	\$3,104	\$6,522	\$3,418	110%
475565	Stella and Charles Guttman Community College	NY	\$2,918	\$5,988	\$3,070	105%
260372	Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa Community College	WI	\$6,351	\$12,545	\$6,194	98%
485458	Coastal Pines Technical College	GA	\$5,149	\$10,087	\$4,938	96%
447582	New River Community and Technical College	WV	\$2,295	\$4,444	\$2,149	94%
138479	William T McFatter Technical College	FL	\$4,956	\$9,405	\$4,449	90%
171395	North Central Michigan College	MI	\$1,442	\$2,715	\$1,273	88%
237817	Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College	WV	\$3,905	\$7,352	\$3,447	88%
144209	City Colleges of Chicago-Harold Washington College	IL	\$4,596	\$8,599	\$4,003	87%
144184	City Colleges of Chicago-Harry S Truman College	IL	\$5,510	\$10,216	\$4,706	85%
365480	Meridian Technology Center	OK	\$4,466	\$8,053	\$3,587	80%
141006	South Georgia Technical College	GA	\$3,429	\$6,130	\$2,701	79%
190673	CUNY Queensborough Community College	NY	\$4,421	\$7,715	\$3,294	75%
144193	City Colleges of Chicago-Richard J Daley College	IL	\$4,995	\$8,712	\$3,717	74%
375407	Madison Adult Career Center	OH	\$11,128	\$19,295	\$8,167	73%
137245	Sheridan Technical College	FL	\$6,031	\$10,267	\$4,236	70%
144218	City Colleges of Chicago-Wilbur Wright College	IL	\$4,414	\$7,473	\$3,059	69%
192022	Jefferson Community College	NY	\$5,342	\$8,994	\$3,652	68%
180160	Chief Dull Knife College	MT	\$2,740	\$4,486	\$1,746	64%
180212	Fort Peck Community College	MT	\$4,106	\$6,586	\$2,480	60%
130907	Delaware Technical Community College-Terry	DE	\$4,392	\$7,008	\$2,616	60%
171225	Monroe County Community College	MI	\$3,070	\$4,879	\$1,809	59%
120953	Palo Verde College	CA	\$8,664	\$13,763	\$5,099	59%
208415	Clatsop Community College	OR	\$6,336	\$10,039	\$3,703	58%
420398	Northwest Vista College	TX	\$4,271	\$6,744	\$2,473	58%
140012	Gwinnett Technical College	GA	\$5,083	\$8,015	\$2,932	58%
243638	College of Micronesia-FSM	FM	\$1,524	\$2,403	\$879	58%
221333	Tennessee College of Applied Technology-Pulaski	TN	\$4,800	\$7,471	\$2,671	56%

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2012–13	2014–15	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
144175	City Colleges of Chicago-Olive-Harvey College	IL	\$7,546	\$11,725	\$4,179	55%
155450	Labette Community College	KS	\$4,720	\$7,330	\$2,610	55%
144166	City Colleges of Chicago-Malcolm X College	IL	\$7,090	\$10,921	\$3,831	54%
198206	Carteret Community College	NC	\$7,285	\$11,194	\$3,909	54%
112385	Coastline Community College	CA	\$7,553	\$11,557	\$4,004	53%
227304	Odessa College	TX	\$4,553	\$6,965	\$2,412	53%
227924	San Antonio College	TX	\$4,580	\$6,843	\$2,263	49%
240745	Guam Community College	GU	\$5,119	\$7,646	\$2,527	49%
365213	Autry Technology Center	OK	\$8,858	\$13,068	\$4,210	48%
246354	Palo Alto College	TX	\$4,373	\$6,446	\$2,073	47%
176178	Northwest Mississippi Community College	MS	\$4,448	\$6,547	\$2,099	47%
<b>Sector-5</b>						
<b>Private not-for-profit, two-year</b>						
107840	Shorter College	AR	\$4,883	\$16,644	\$11,761	241%
190707	CVPH Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	NY	\$6,112	\$11,592	\$5,480	90%
171012	Michigan Barber School Inc	MI	\$8,079	\$14,524	\$6,445	80%
161022	Maine College of Health Professions	ME	\$9,419	\$16,590	\$7,171	76%
215390	Pittsburgh Institute of Mortuary Science Inc	PA	\$11,074	\$17,896	\$6,822	62%
195191	St Joseph's College of Nursing at St Joseph's Hospital Health Center	NY	\$16,913	\$26,741	\$9,828	58%
434751	White Earth Tribal and Community College	MN	\$6,234	\$9,769	\$3,535	57%
<b>Sector-6</b>						
<b>Private for-profit, two-year</b>						
248192	Jenny Lea Academy of Cosmetology	KY	\$1,018	\$6,323	\$5,305	521%
152044	West Michigan College of Barbering and Beauty	MI	\$2,377	\$6,972	\$4,595	193%
175722	Academy of Hair Design-Grenada	MS	\$5,857	\$16,484	\$10,627	181%
448220	Paul Mitchell the School-Logan	UT	\$5,807	\$15,246	\$9,439	163%
454865	Cambridge Institute of Allied Health & Technology	FL	\$9,518	\$23,245	\$13,727	144%
475370	Virginia College-Columbus	GA	\$8,157	\$18,940	\$10,783	132%
455479	Fortis Institute-Pensacola	FL	\$10,063	\$22,033	\$11,970	119%
374316	Academy of Hair Design-Jackson	MS	\$6,964	\$15,180	\$8,216	118%
438674	The Academy of Hair Design Six	MS	\$7,096	\$15,262	\$8,166	115%
457891	Vanity School of Cosmetology	OH	\$4,440	\$9,106	\$4,666	105%
225779	International Business College-El Paso	TX	\$8,646	\$17,237	\$8,591	99%
451343	Corinth Academy of Cosmetology	MS	\$8,145	\$16,125	\$7,980	98%
382461	Academy of Hair Design-Pearl	MS	\$8,003	\$15,602	\$7,599	95%
175607	Delta Beauty College	MS	\$4,072	\$7,851	\$3,779	93%
454698	Mayfield College	CA	\$11,570	\$22,046	\$10,476	91%
434821	Blue Cliff College-Metairie	LA	\$9,376	\$17,688	\$8,312	89%
237127	Appalachian Beauty School	KY	\$3,928	\$7,397	\$3,469	88%
461218	Institute of Medical Careers	PA	\$8,477	\$15,751	\$7,274	86%

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2012–13	2014–15	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
454883	Orion College	FL	\$9,786	\$18,051	\$8,265	84%
441858	Eastern Virginia Career College	VA	\$9,460	\$16,170	\$6,710	71%
181941	Career College of Northern Nevada	NV	\$12,387	\$20,970	\$8,583	69%
479248	Columbia College	VA	\$3,459	\$5,820	\$2,361	68%
210340	College of Cosmetology	OR	\$7,820	\$12,487	\$4,667	60%
428143	Platt College-Lawton	OK	\$13,808	\$21,855	\$8,047	58%
454908	Professional Hands Institute	FL	\$12,555	\$19,797	\$7,242	58%
190974	Elmira Business Institute	NY	\$24,053	\$37,733	\$13,680	57%
180090	Crevier's Academy of Cosmetology Arts	MT	\$3,896	\$6,005	\$2,109	54%
200129	Headquarters Academy of Hair Design Inc	ND	\$7,113	\$10,728	\$3,615	51%
208859	Phagans Grants Pass College of Beauty	OR	\$7,316	\$10,942	\$3,626	50%
165635	National Aviation Academy of New England	MA	\$14,939	\$22,148	\$7,209	48%
450128	Blue Cliff College-Alexandria	LA	\$15,196	\$22,473	\$7,277	48%
443289	Toni & Guy Hairdressing Academy-Colorado Springs	CO	\$12,462	\$18,256	\$5,794	46%
449384	Gnomon School of Visual Effects	CA	\$29,024	\$41,915	\$12,891	44%
460862	Aveda Institute-Portland	OR	\$11,144	\$15,986	\$4,842	43%
154466	E Q School of Hair Design	IA	\$7,474	\$10,695	\$3,221	43%
<b>Sector-7</b>						
<b>Public, less-than-two-year</b>						
375717	Kiamichi Technology Center-Hugo	OK	\$119	\$2,618	\$2,499	2,100%
485342	Aparicio-Levy Technical College	FL	\$725	\$6,504	\$5,779	797%
375735	Kiamichi Technology Center-Idabel	OK	\$1,445	\$5,883	\$4,438	307%
441353	Windham Technical High School	CT	\$2,917	\$10,160	\$7,243	248%
418199	Penta County Joint Vocational School	OH	\$2,205	\$6,642	\$4,437	201%
406325	Schuyler Steuben Chemung Tioga Allegany BOCES	NY	\$10,077	\$22,639	\$12,562	125%
451459	Monroe 2 Orleans BOCES-Center for Workforce Development	NY	\$5,586	\$12,319	\$6,733	121%
431169	Garnet Career Center	WV	\$1,963	\$4,252	\$2,289	117%
381529	Seattle Vocational Institute	WA	\$1,061	\$2,199	\$1,138	107%
237242	Cabell County Career Technology Center	WV	\$3,942	\$7,643	\$3,701	94%
202152	Columbiana County Career and Technical Center	OH	\$2,120	\$3,978	\$1,858	88%
<b>Sector-8</b>						
<b>Private not-for-profit, less-than-two-year</b>						
455220	Career School of NY	NY	\$6,925	\$9,039	\$2,114	31%
175120	Summit Academy Opportunities Industrialization Center	MN	\$5,284	\$6,794	\$1,510	29%
<b>Sector-9</b>						
<b>Private for-profit, less-than-two-year</b>						
486512	Florida International Training Institute	FL	\$5,565	\$31,326	\$25,761	463%
108065	Velvatex College of Beauty Culture	AR	\$959	\$4,155	\$3,196	333%
439774	New Concept Massage and Beauty School	FL	\$2,447	\$8,419	\$5,972	244%
371034	Alabama State College of Barber Styling	AL	\$1,583	\$5,014	\$3,431	217%

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366155	Cloyd's Barber School 2 Inc	LA	\$705	\$1,969	\$1,264	179%
476887	Elaine Sterling Institute	GA	\$10,502	\$28,749	\$18,247	174%
483841	Grace International Beauty School	NY	\$5,487	\$14,453	\$8,966	163%
228185	South Texas Barber College Inc	TX	\$2,893	\$7,181	\$4,288	148%
461740	Buckner Barber School	TX	\$3,842	\$9,445	\$5,603	146%
482246	Lynnes Welding Training	ND	\$1,774	\$4,311	\$2,537	143%
481003	M T Training Center	TX	\$5,926	\$14,245	\$8,319	140%
422190	Champion Institute of Cosmetology	CA	\$6,191	\$14,425	\$8,234	133%
210748	Altoona Beauty School Inc	PA	\$7,244	\$16,548	\$9,304	128%
118143	Lyles Fresno College of Beauty	CA	\$7,755	\$17,619	\$9,864	127%
475574	Lil Lou's Barber College	IN	\$7,904	\$17,899	\$9,995	126%
207786	Southern School of Beauty Inc	OK	\$1,497	\$3,387	\$1,890	126%
241182	Antilles School of Technical Careers	PR	\$2,624	\$5,771	\$3,147	120%
444370	American Advanced Technicians Institute	FL	\$9,748	\$21,230	\$11,482	118%
170736	M J Murphy Beauty College of Mount Pleasant	MI	\$2,467	\$5,181	\$2,714	110%
169071	Cadillac Institute of Cosmetology	MI	\$7,403	\$15,483	\$8,080	109%
443216	P C Age-Jersey City	NJ	\$10,328	\$20,466	\$10,138	98%
401764	John Amico School of Hair Design	IL	\$5,215	\$10,292	\$5,077	97%
246460	Central Texas Beauty College-Round Rock	TX	\$3,831	\$7,530	\$3,699	97%
461625	American Technical Institute	PR	\$2,134	\$4,194	\$2,060	97%
434274	Academy of Hair Design-Lufkin	TX	\$3,332	\$6,500	\$3,168	95%
160135	Pat Goins Ruston Beauty School	LA	\$5,043	\$9,139	\$4,096	81%
475468	Christine Valmy International School of Esthetics & Cosmetology	NJ	\$9,610	\$17,255	\$7,645	80%
105701	Hair Academy of Safford	AZ	\$5,705	\$10,241	\$4,536	80%
249566	TDDS Technical Institute	OH	\$5,993	\$10,272	\$4,279	71%
481465	Healthcare Training Institute	LA	\$6,288	\$10,502	\$4,214	67%
407407	Capri Institute of Hair Design-Kenilworth	NJ	\$20,051	\$33,099	\$13,048	65%
417406	Cobb Beauty College Inc	GA	\$13,117	\$21,551	\$8,434	64%
168555	Hillsdale Beauty College	MI	\$6,736	\$11,067	\$4,331	64%
481571	Belle Academy of Cosmetology	CT	\$5,831	\$9,435	\$3,604	62%
125310	Waynes College of Beauty	CA	\$4,828	\$7,794	\$2,966	61%
485412	Coachella Valley Beauty College-Beaumont	CA	\$6,803	\$10,910	\$4,107	60%
417725	Central College of Cosmetology	MO	\$3,552	\$5,650	\$2,098	59%
456825	Vanguard College of Cosmetology-Baton Rouge	LA	\$10,612	\$16,794	\$6,182	58%
150765	J Michael Harrold Beauty Academy	IN	\$10,144	\$15,965	\$5,821	57%
481508	Paul Mitchell the School-Jersey Shore	NJ	\$10,577	\$16,573	\$5,996	57%
481243	New York Institute of Beauty	NY	\$8,905	\$13,896	\$4,991	56%
160126	Celebrity Stylist Beauty School	LA	\$9,404	\$14,656	\$5,252	56%
481359	Cosmotech School of Cosmetology	ME	\$8,423	\$13,093	\$4,670	55%
407142	Cosmetology Training Center	LA	\$7,731	\$11,765	\$4,034	52%
481331	Sharp Edgez Barber Institute	NY	\$5,482	\$8,340	\$2,858	52%

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234119	Virginia School of Hair Design	VA	\$8,189	\$12,456	\$4,267	52%
481395	Cosmo Factory Cosmetology Academy	CA	\$7,921	\$12,004	\$4,083	52%
481526	The Chrism Insitute of Esthetics	VA	\$14,594	\$22,095	\$7,501	51%
383464	Central Texas Beauty College-Temple	TX	\$4,401	\$6,614	\$2,213	50%
455947	Pulse Beauty Academy	PA	\$14,413	\$21,555	\$7,142	50%
451307	The Salon Professional Academy	MI	\$10,422	\$15,555	\$5,133	49%
439491	Blue Cliff College-Lafayette	LA	\$10,928	\$16,302	\$5,374	49%
481289	Xavier College School of Nursing	CA	\$11,146	\$16,548	\$5,402	48%
152309	Rogers Academy of Hair Design	IN	\$7,503	\$11,109	\$3,606	48%
480879	Academy of Salon Professionals	MO	\$7,592	\$11,154	\$3,562	47%
218867	Sumter Beauty College	SC	\$6,650	\$9,763	\$3,113	47%
457642	Marketti Academy of Cosmetology	MI	\$4,856	\$7,124	\$2,268	47%
439932	Shawnee Beauty College	OK	\$4,125	\$6,029	\$1,904	46%
414054	Salon Academy	MI	\$7,865	\$11,490	\$3,625	46%
451228	MyComputerCareer.edu-Indianapolis	IN	\$17,151	\$25,055	\$7,904	46%
441830	Healing Mountain Massage School	UT	\$10,806	\$15,782	\$4,976	46%

## Appendix III: College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form Review Guidelines

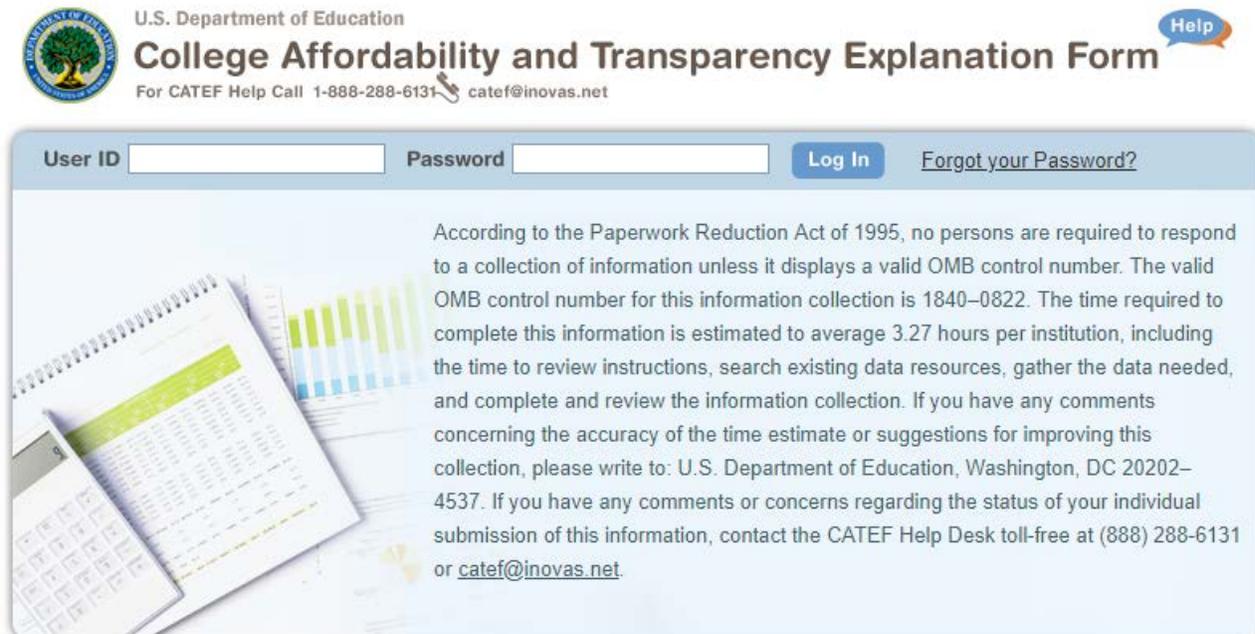
After a CATEF survey has been completed and locked, a reviewer reads all responses to determine if institutions gave thorough and relevant responses for each required cost area. The guidelines below outline the questions considered during the review process. If one or more problems are found during review, 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, did the explanation mention a decrease in FTE, but IPEDS data showed an increase?
- Did the user explain of what "other expenses" consisted?
- Were any of the institution's other expenses already reported in another cost 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: 2018 Tuition and Fees College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form

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 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form Survey](#).



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**College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form**

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

Help

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 3.27 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 or [catef@inovas.net](mailto:catef@inovas.net).

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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](mailto:catef@inovas.net)

000000 - Institution Name (Tuition &amp; Fees)

**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://collegcost.ed.gov/catc/> on June 30, 2017. 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 February 28, 2018.

**Contact information for person filling out the form if other than preloaded IPEDS Keyholder. ⓘ**
Name  Position Phone number   E-mail address



U.S. Department of Education

# College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form

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

000000 - Institution Name (Tuition &amp; Fees)

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

Data that your institution reported as expenses in the IPEDS Finance (F) component in 2013-14 and 2015-16 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 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 C)

	2013-14 Total Amount	2015-16 Total Amount	3-Year % Change
<u>Instruction</u>	\$86,960,827	\$96,110,890	11%
<u>Research</u>	\$0	\$0	0%
<u>Public service</u>	\$2,391	\$6,671	179%
<u>Academic support</u>	\$33,861,263	\$33,801,386	0%
<u>Student services</u>	\$25,045,146	\$27,432,860	10%
<u>Institutional support</u>	\$19,825,403	\$24,051,677	21%
<u>Scholarships and fellowships expenses, excluding discounts &amp; allowances</u>	\$34,840,673	\$35,111,496	1%
<u>Auxiliary enterprises</u>	\$327,622	\$268,474	-18%
<u>Hospital services</u>	\$0	\$0	0%
<u>Independent operations</u>	\$0	\$0	0%
<u>Other expenses &amp; deductions</u>	\$7,896	\$0	-100%
<b>FTE student enrollment from E12</b>	<b>21,467</b>	<b>21,163</b>	<b>-1%</b>

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



U.S. Department of Education

# College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form



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000000 - Institution Name (Tuition & Fees)

Log Out



### 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.

Public service

3-year % change: 179% 3-year % change per FTE: 0%

Institutional support

3-year % change: 21% 3-year % change per FTE: 23%

Instruction

3-year % change: 11% 3-year % change per FTE: 12%

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# College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form

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000000 - Institution Name (Tuition &amp; Fees)

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.

Public service

3-year % change: 179% 3-year % change per FTE: 0%

Institutional support

3-year % change: 21% 3-year % change per FTE: 23%

Instruction

3-year % change: 11% 3-year % change per FTE: 12%

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.](#)



U.S. Department of Education

# College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form

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

000000 - Institution Name (Tuition &amp; Fees)



**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](#)



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

000000 - Institution Name (Tuition &amp; Fees)

[Log Out](#)

Did you find the estimated burden amount of 3.27 hours to be accurate for this survey?

 Yes  NoHow long did it take you to complete this survey?  hour(s)[PREVIOUS](#)[CONTINUE](#)



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## College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form

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

000000 - Institution Name (Tuition &amp; 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.

### 000000 Institution Name (Tuition & Fees)

Survey Completed By:

How long did it take to complete this survey? 3.27 hour(s)

2013-14 FTE student enrollment: 21,467

2015-16 FTE student enrollment: 21,163

3-year % Change in FTE: -1%

### Areas of Greatest Cost Increase

#### Academic support

2013-14 Amount: \$2,391

2015-16 Amount: \$6,671

3-Year % Change: 179%

2013-14 Amount per FTE: \$0

2015-16 Amount per FTE: \$0

3-Year % Change per FTE: 0%

Explanation of increased costs:

Steps towards cost reduction:

#### Institutional support

2013-14 Amount: \$19,825,403

2015-16 Amount: \$24,051,677

3-Year % Change: 11%

2013-14 Amount per FTE: \$924

2015-16 Amount per FTE: \$1,136

3-Year % Change per FTE: 23%

Explanation of increased costs:

Steps towards cost reduction:

#### Instruction

2013-14 Amount: \$86,960,827

2015-16 Amount: \$96,110,890

3-Year % Change: 11%

2013-14 Amount per FTE: \$4,051

2015-16 Amount per FTE: \$4,541

3-Year % Change per FTE: 12%

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:

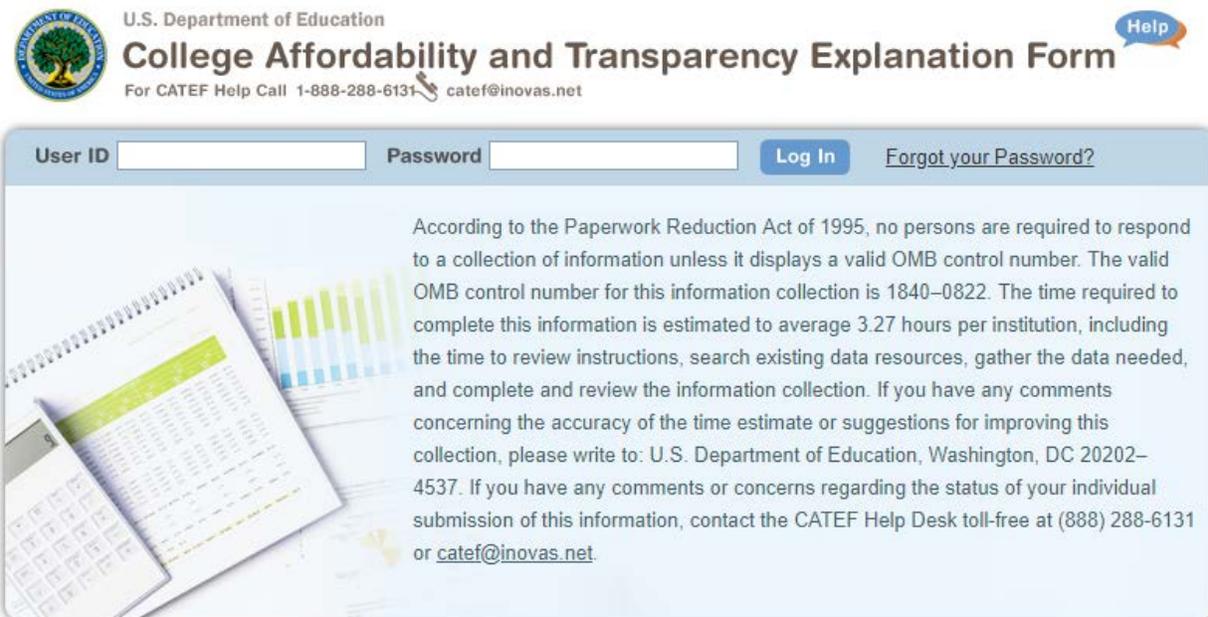
Extent to which the institution participates in determining the tuition and fee increases:

### Additional Information

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## Appendix V: 2018 Net Price College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form

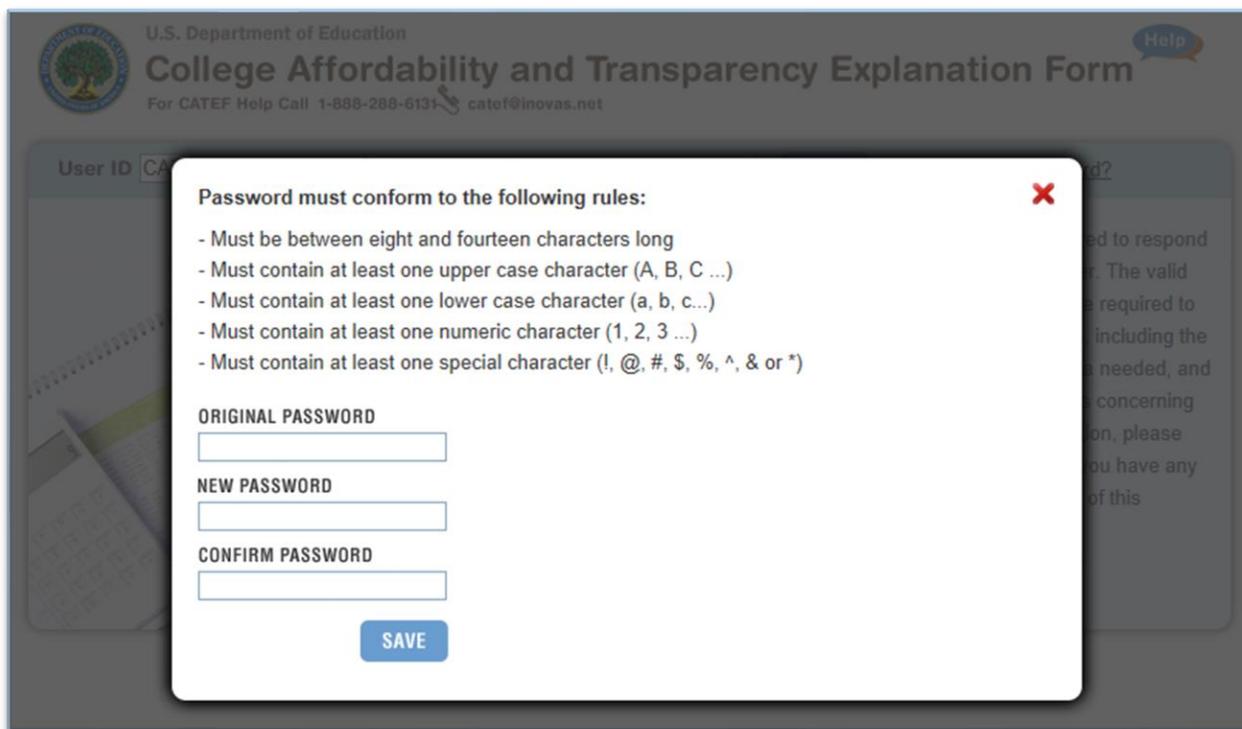
The following is an example of the Net Price CATEF. The IPEDS Finance component chart found in Section 2 may differ depending on the format for the collection of this data in IPEDS. This and other survey details are explained in [2.2 The College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form Survey](#).



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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 3.27 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 or [catef@inovas.net](mailto:catef@inovas.net).



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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

Help

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

000000 - 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/catef/> on June 30, 2017. 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 February 28, 2018.

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

Name  Position Phone number   E-mail address 

PREVIOUS

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# College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form

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000000 - Institution Name (Net Price)

**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 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 C)

	2012-13 Total Amount	2014-15 Total Amount	3-Year % Change
<u>Instruction</u>	\$86,960,827	\$96,110,890	11%
<u>Research</u>	\$0	\$0	0%
<u>Public service</u>	\$2,391	\$6,671	179%
<u>Academic support</u>	\$33,861,263	\$33,801,386	0%
<u>Student services</u>	\$25,045,146	\$27,432,860	10%
<u>Institutional support</u>	\$19,825,403	\$24,051,677	21%
<u>Scholarships and fellowships expenses, excluding discounts &amp; allowances</u>	\$34,840,673	\$35,111,496	1%
<u>Auxiliary enterprises</u>	\$327,622	\$268,474	-18%
<u>Hospital services</u>	\$0	\$0	0%
<u>Independent operations</u>	\$0	\$0	0%
Other expenses & deductions	\$7,896	\$0	-100%
<b>FTE student enrollment from E12</b>	<b>21,467</b>	<b>21,163</b>	<b>-1%</b>

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# College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form



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000000 - Institution Name (Net Price)

Log Out



### 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.

Public service

3-year % change: 179% 3-year % change per FTE: 0%

Institutional support

3-year % change: 21% 3-year % change per FTE: 23%

Instruction

3-year % change: 11% 3-year % change per FTE: 12%

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U.S. Department of Education

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

000000 - Institution Name (Net Price)

Log Out



## 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.

Public service

3-year % change: 179% 3-year % change per FTE: 0%

Institutional support

3-year % change: 21% 3-year % change per FTE: 23%

Instruction

3-year % change: 11% 3-year % change per FTE: 12%

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.](#)

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U.S. Department of Education

# College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form

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000000 - Institution Name (Net Price)

Log Out



**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.

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U.S. Department of Education

# College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form

Help

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

000000 - Institution Name (Net Price)

Log Out



Did you find the estimated burden amount of 3.27 hours to be accurate for this survey?

Yes  No

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

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U.S. Department of Education

## College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form

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

000000 - 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 **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.

### 000000 Institution Name (Net Price)

Survey Completed By:

How long did it take to complete this survey? 3.27 hour(s)

2012-13 FTE student enrollment: 21,467

2014-15 FTE student enrollment: 21,163

3-year % Change in FTE: -1%

### Areas of Greatest Cost Increase

#### Academic support

2012-13 Amount: \$2,391

2014-15 Amount: \$6,671

3-Year % Change: 179%

2012-13 Amount per FTE: \$0

2014-15 Amount per FTE: \$0

3-Year % Change per FTE: 0%

Explanation of increased costs:

Steps towards cost reduction:

#### Institutional support

2012-13 Amount: \$19,825,403

2014-15 Amount: \$24,051,677

3-Year % Change: 11%

2012-13 Amount per FTE: \$924

2014-15 Amount per FTE: \$1,136

3-Year % Change per FTE: 23%

Explanation of increased costs:

Steps towards cost reduction:

#### Instruction

2012-13 Amount: \$86,960,827

2014-15 Amount: \$96,110,890

3-Year % Change: 11%

2012-13 Amount per FTE: \$4,051

2014-15 Amount per FTE: \$4,541

3-Year % Change per FTE: 12%

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](#)
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## 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 services, 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.