

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

Summary Guide to College Costs for the 2019 Collection Year

2022



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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. Some institutions were required to answer both the tuition and fees survey and the net price survey. 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 submitted on their 2019 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF). The explanations that these institutions provided were based on the examination of their costs as 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.

Of the institutions with the largest increases, 80 percent indicated having exclusive control over their student charges. The most common increases reported by institutions were in the [institutional support](#), [instruction](#), [academic support](#), and [student services](#) cost areas. Based on the analysis of responses for all cost areas, the predominant explanations for the cost increases included the addition of staff, changes in reporting methodologies, increased enrollment, salary and benefit expenses, addition of new programs, purchases of supplies and equipment, and technology or infrastructure updates.

While institutions with increases in tuition and fees and/or net price in the top 5 percent of their sector were required to complete the survey, 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,¹ 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) list of institutions required to complete the 2019 CATEF can be found in [Appendix I: 2019 Tuition and Fees CATEF Respondents](#) and [Appendix II:](#)

¹ 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.

[2019 Net Price CATEF Respondents.](#) The 2019 CATC lists were posted in the summer of 2019 for the next CATEF collection in early 2020.

1.0 Introduction

Section 132(c)(1)(C) and (D) of the *HEA*, requires the Secretary of Education to make publicly available, and update annually, a list of the top 5 percent of institutions from each [sector](#) that have the largest increase, expressed as a percentage change, in tuition and required fees, and a similar list for institutions with increases in net price (cost of attendance after grant and scholarship aid).

These lists are posted to the [College Affordability and Transparency Center](#)² (CATC) website annually. Institutions on either list are required to explain to the Secretary of Education why their costs have gone up, if applicable, 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 nine major cost areas³ based on data reported by these institutions via the IPEDS Finance component: (1) [academic support](#); (2) [auxiliary enterprises](#); (3) [institutional support](#); (4) [instruction](#); (5) [net grant aid to students/scholarships and fellowships](#); (6) other expenses⁴; (7) [public service](#); (8) [research](#); and (9) [student services](#). For the cost areas with the greatest increases, institutions were required to provide free-text (i.e., essay format) explanations for the increases in cost and the steps they will take to reduce those costs, and to indicate whether they are in control of their student charges. The responses were then analyzed to determine the reasons behind the increase in costs for these institutions.

The *HEA* also requires the Secretary to issue an annual report summarizing the responses provided by these institutions and outlining the methodology employed to collect and interpret the information.⁵ Accordingly, this summary guide to college costs compiles the responses that institutions on the 2018 CATC list website provided to the U.S. Department of Education (ED) through the online 2019 CATEF and describes ED’s methodology.

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

³ 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 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](#).

⁴ Other expenses are calculated by deducting the sum of all cost areas from the reported total.

⁵ See section 132(e)(2) of the *HEA*.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 The College Affordability and Transparency Center Lists

Since 2011, ED has been required to release six lists related to student costs at America's colleges and universities to improve transparency in college tuition prices for potential students and families. Using data collected by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) through IPEDS,⁶ we generate each list annually and make it available to the public via the publicly available CATC website by July 1.

The following are the six annually published CATC lists:

- *Highest Tuition and Fees*: A list of the 5 percent of institutions from each sector that have the highest tuition and required fees for the most recent academic year.
- *Highest Net Price*: A list of the 5 percent of institutions from each sector that have the highest net price for the most recent academic year. The net price for an institution is comprised of the addition of their tuition and fees, books and supplies, weighted average for room and board and other expenses by living arrangement minus the average amount of grant or scholarship aid awarded to Group 3 students from the following sources: the federal government, state/local government, and the institution. This information is derived from the institution's IPEDS Student Financial Aid survey.
- *Lowest Tuition and Fees*: A list of the 10 percent of institutions from each sector that have the lowest tuition and required fees for the most recent academic year.
- *Lowest Net Price*: A list of the 10 percent of institutions from each sector that have the lowest net price for the most recent academic year.
- *Highest Increase in Tuition and Fees*: A list of the 5 percent of institutions from each sector that have the largest (percentage) increase in tuition and required fees, expressed as a percentage change, over the most recent three-year period.
- *Highest Increase in Net Price*: A list of the 5 percent of institutions from each sector that have the largest (percentage) increase in net price, expressed as a percentage change, over the most recent three-year period.

The *Highest Increase in Tuition and Fees* and *Highest Increase in Net Price* lists were calculated for institutions that have full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. Each year, institutions on the *Highest Increase in Tuition and Fees* and *Highest Increase in Net Price* lists are required to provide additional information concerning their costs through the online CATEF.⁷ Institutions on both lists were required to complete a separate CATEF form for each list.

⁶ 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/>.

⁷ 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.

For the 2018 CATC lists,⁸ 312 institutions were identified for having the highest increases in tuition and fees and 287 institutions were identified for having the highest increases in net price, 40 of which were on both lists. Due to institution closures and loss of *Title IV* status, 43 of these institutions (26 from the Tuition and Fees CATEF and 21 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 are made up of institutions from nine institutional categories, called sectors, which are based on the institution's control and level. "Control" is the classification of whether an institution is operated by publicly elected or appointed officials (public control) or by privately elected or appointed officials and derives its major source of funds from private sources (private control). Control categories are public, private not-for-profit, and private for-profit. "Level" is the classification of whether an institution's programs are mostly four-year or above (four-year), two-but-less-than four-year (two-year), or less-than-two-year.

Table 1: Nine sectors used to categorize institutions on the College Affordability and Transparency Lists, by source of control and level	
Sector-1	Public, 4-year
Sector-2	Private not-for-profit, 4-year
Sector-3	Private for-profit, 4-year
Sector-4	Public, 2-year
Sector-5	Private not-for-profit, 2-year
Sector-6	Private for-profit, 2-year
Sector-7	Public, less-than-2-year
Sector-8	Private not-for-profit, less-than-2-year
Sector-9	Private for-profit, less-than-2-year

2.1.2 IPEDS Data Used in CATC and CATEF

The 2018 CATC lists were generated using data collected during the 2016–17 IPEDS data collection cycle.⁹ 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.

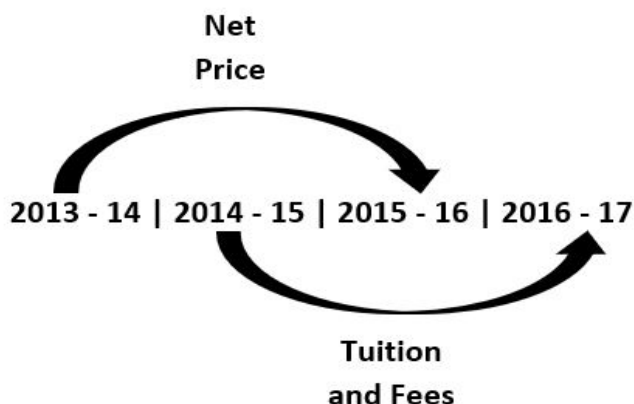
The 2018 Highest Increase in Tuition and Fees CATC list was based on the percent change in tuition and fees for the three-year period between 2014–15 and 2016–17. Correspondingly, the 2019 Tuition and Fees CATEF compared reported cost data from 2014–15 with that from 2016–17, as reported in the IPEDS 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 2013–14 and 2015–16;

⁸ The data file used to generate the 2018 CATC lists can be found at <https://collegecost.ed.gov/wwwroot/documents/CATClists2016.xlsx>.

⁹ The reported data are available via the IPEDS Website's Use the Data page at <https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/Use-The-Data>.

therefore, the 2019 Net Price CATEF compared cost data from 2013–14 with those reported in 2015–16. This is shown in [Figure 1](#).

Figure 1: Comparison years for the 2019 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 percentage 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 2018 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 \$24,990 to \$28,700, to a 454 percent increase for a private for-profit, less-than-two-year school that raised its tuition and fees from \$501 to \$2,775. The actual 2016–17

tuition and fees charges to students on the same list ranged from a tuition of \$2,013 for a public, less-than-two-year school to a tuition of \$52,660 for a private not-for-profit, four-year school.

2.1.4 Net Price

The tuition and fees amount are 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.”¹⁰ 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 2018 CATC Highest Increase in Net Price list, the percent changes ranged from a 25 percent increase for a private for-profit, four-year school whose net price increased from \$24,192 to \$30,232, to a 1777 percent increase for a public, less-than-two-year school whose net price increased from \$241 to \$4,523. The actual 2015–16 net price charges on the same list ranged from \$2,036 to \$45,440.

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.¹¹ Specifically, the 2019 CATEF required institutions on the 2018 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.¹²

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

¹⁰ Section 132(a)(3) of the *HEA*.

¹¹ Screenshots of the 2019 CATEF surveys can be found in [Appendix IV: 2019 Tuition and Fees CATEF](#) and [Appendix V: 2019 Net Price CATEF](#).

¹² A PDF of the previous year’s submission is provided to these institutions.

screens of the IPEDS Finance component, as explained further in [2.2.1 Finance Data](#), nine major cost areas can be identified: (1) [academic support](#); (2) [auxiliary enterprises](#); (3) [institutional support](#); (4) [instruction](#); (5) [net grant aid to students/scholarships and fellowships](#); (6) other expenses; (7) [public service](#); (8) [research](#); and (9) [student services](#). The “other expenses” cost area value was calculated by deducting the sum of the cost areas from the reported total.

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 23 institutions, 18 on the Tuition and Fees CATEF and five on the Net Price CATEF, none of which appeared on both lists. For the 2019 CATEF, the majority of schools on both lists selected 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 2019 CATEF went through a review and approval process¹³ 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

In previous years, 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. The 2019 CATEF survey is the first year that institutions reported all cost areas separately.

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

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

Several institutions in the top 5 percent of their sector for increases were not required to answer the CATEF surveys due to closure or a loss of *Title IV* eligibility. A total of 43 institutions, 26 from the Tuition and Fees CATEF and 21 from the Net Price CATEF, four of which were on both lists,

¹³ For details on the review and approval process, see [Appendix III: CATEF Review Guidelines](#).

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 2019 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form due to closure or lapse in <i>Title IV</i> status, by survey and institutional sector				
Sector	Tuition and Fees	Net Price	Both	Total
Public, 4-year	0	1	0	1
Private not-for-profit, 4-year	3	3	0	6
Private for-profit, 4-year	2	4	1	5
Public, 2-year	0	1	0	1
Private not-for-profit, 2-year	0	0	0	0
Private for-profit, 2-year	11	4	2	13
Public, less-than-2-year	1	1	0	2
Private not-for-profit, less-than-2-year	0	1	0	1
Private for-profit, less-than-2-year	9	6	1	14
Total	26	21	4	43

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2019 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

As shown in [Table 2](#), 74 percent of institutions that closed or lost their *Title IV* eligibility are private-for-profit institutions. Of the 43 institutions considered here, 27 closed and 16 are still active but no longer participating in the *Title IV* programs.

No Increase in Reported Expenses

A total of 36 institutions, 20 from the Tuition and Fees CATEF and 19 from the Net Price CATEF, three of which were on both lists, had responses excluded since they reported no increase in expenses in their IPEDS Finance Survey for one or more identified cost areas. This total includes two institutions that reported a decrease in expenses in the identified cost area, and seven institutions whose IPEDS data indicated an increase from zero dollars in year one to less than five dollars in year three. None of the institutions that reported an increase of less than five dollars were able 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 32 of the 59 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 2019 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form analysis due to a lack of increase, by survey and institutional sector

Sector	Tuition and Fees	Net Price	Both	Total
Public, 4-year	0	1	0	1
Private not-for-profit, 4-year	3	2	1	4
Private for-profit, 4-year	1	2	1	2
Public, 2-year	0	2	0	2
Private not-for-profit, 2-year	1	1	0	2
Private for-profit, 2-year	5	5	1	9
Public, less-than-2-year	2	1	0	3
Private not-for-profit, less-than-2-year	2	1	0	3
Private for-profit, less-than-2-year	6	4	0	10
Total	20	19	3	36

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2019 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

Reporting Error

An additional group of responses attributed their increased costs to reporting error. For example, a public, four-year institution on the Net Price list explained the “variance mainly due to misclassification of Instruction expenses into the Academic Support expenses.” 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 area.

Table 4: Number of institutions with at least one cost area excluded from the 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	1	2	0	3
Private not-for-profit, 4-year	7	6	1	12
Private for-profit, 4-year	2	0	0	2
Public, 2-year	4	6	0	10
Private not-for-profit, 2-year	1	0	0	1
Private for-profit, 2-year	1	5	0	6
Public, less-than-2-year	0	3	0	3
Private not-for-profit, less-than-2-year	0	0	0	0
Private for-profit, less-than-2-year	7	7	0	14
Total	23	29	1	51

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2019 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 552 required 2019 CATEF surveys, a total of 286 institutions were identified on the Highest Increase in Tuition and Fees CATC list and 266 on the Highest Increase in Net Price CATC list—36 of which were on both lists.¹⁴ This collection year, 100 percent of the institutions required to complete the CATEF did so.

Figure 2: Number of institutions required to complete a 2019 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey



SOURCE: U.S. Dept. of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2019 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

3.1 Demographics

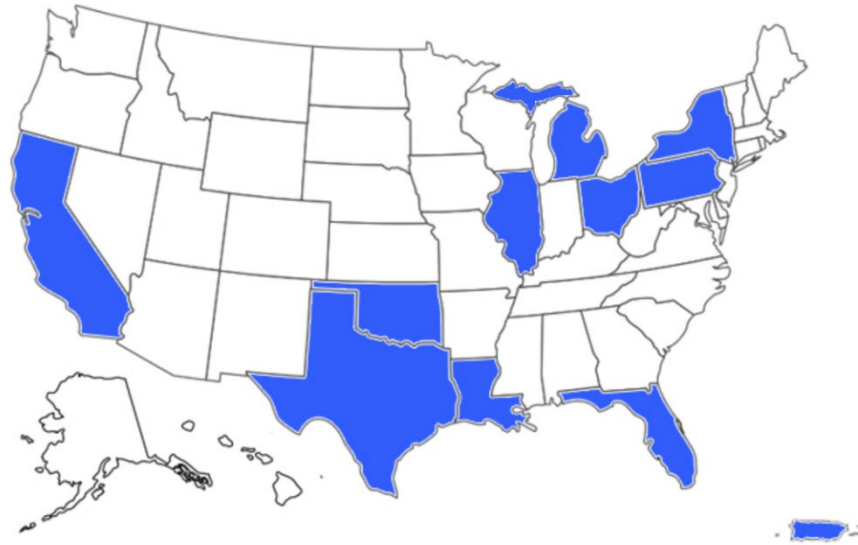
The institutions required to complete the survey came from an array of states and outlying areas, calendar systems, and sectors. These are explored in detail below.

3.1.1 Locations

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

¹⁴ The data file containing all institutional responses to the CATEF surveys is available at <https://collegecost.ed.gov/wwwroot/documents/CATClists2018.xlsx>.

Figure 3: States with the greatest number of schools required to complete the 2019 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2019 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

Based on the 2016–17 IPEDS collection, from which the CATC lists are derived, the majority of institutions participating in *Title IV* programs are in California, New York, Texas, Florida, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Massachusetts, and North Carolina. Seven of these 10 states (California, New York, Florida, Texas, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois) also comprise the majority of schools required to complete the CATEF. It is important to note that when ranked by the percentage of schools required to complete the CATEF within the state, none of these states made the top 10. As shown in [Table 5](#), the top three states with the highest proportion of schools required to complete the CATEF (Alaska 22.22 percent; Delaware 17.65 percent; and Arkansas 17.28 percent), comprise less than 2 percent of schools reporting to IPEDS. Notably, the 10 states/territories with the highest percentage of schools required to complete the CATEF, comprise less than 15 percent (12.42 percent) of the schools reporting to IPEDS.

Table 5: Representation of schools in IPEDS and/or Tuition and Fees or Net Price College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form

State	Percent of institutions reporting to IPEDS (n = 6,760)	Percent of institutions required to complete Tuition and Fees CATEF (n = 286)	Percent of institutions required to complete Net Price CATEF (n=266)	Percent of institutions required to complete at least one CATEF Survey (n = 516)	Percent of institutions in each state required to complete CATEF
Alabama	1.32%	2.10%	0.38%	1.36%	7.87%
Alaska	0.13%	0.35%	0.38%	0.39%	22.22%
American Samoa	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Arizona	1.82%	1.40%	0.38%	0.97%	4.07%
Arkansas	1.20%	2.80%	2.63%	2.71%	17.28%
California	9.82%	6.64%	12.41%	9.11%	7.08%
Colorado	1.67%	1.75%	2.26%	1.94%	8.77%
Connecticut	1.26%	0.70%	1.13%	0.97%	5.88%
Delaware	0.25%	0.70%	0.38%	0.58%	17.65%
District of Columbia	0.33%	0.00%	0.38%	0.19%	4.55%
Federated States of Micronesia	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Florida	5.43%	5.24%	6.02%	5.81%	8.17%
Georgia	2.44%	2.80%	1.88%	2.33%	7.27%
Guam	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Hawaii	0.37%	0.35%	0.38%	0.39%	8.00%
Idaho	0.58%	0.35%	0.00%	0.19%	2.56%
Illinois	3.98%	3.85%	2.26%	3.10%	5.95%
Indiana	1.75%	1.75%	1.88%	1.74%	7.62%
Iowa	1.30%	0.70%	0.75%	0.78%	4.55%
Kansas	1.21%	2.45%	1.50%	2.13%	13.41%
Kentucky	1.41%	1.05%	1.88%	1.55%	8.42%
Louisiana	1.80%	4.55%	2.26%	3.49%	14.75%
Maine	0.56%	0.70%	0.00%	0.39%	5.26%
Marshall Islands	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Maryland	1.32%	0.00%	1.13%	0.58%	3.37%
Massachusetts	2.63%	1.40%	0.00%	0.78%	2.25%
Michigan	2.49%	3.85%	3.38%	3.49%	10.71%
Minnesota	1.72%	1.05%	0.38%	0.78%	3.45%
Mississippi	0.84%	0.70%	3.01%	1.55%	14.03%
Missouri	2.65%	3.15%	1.50%	2.52%	7.26%
Montana	0.44%	0.35%	0.75%	0.39%	6.67%
Nebraska	0.71%	0.70%	0.38%	0.58%	6.25%
Nevada	0.62%	0.70%	0.38%	0.39%	4.76%
New Hampshire	0.58%	0.00%	0.38%	0.19%	2.56%
New Jersey	2.20%	1.05%	4.51%	2.91%	10.07%
New Mexico	0.72%	1.05%	1.13%	0.97%	10.20%
New York	6.58%	8.04%	8.65%	8.53%	9.89%

Table 5: Representation of schools in IPEDS and/or Tuition and Fees or Net Price College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form

State	Percent of institutions reporting to IPEDS (n = 6,247)	Percent of institutions required to complete Tuition and Fees CATEF (n = 286)	Percent of institutions required to complete Net Price CATEF (n=266)	Percent of institutions required to complete at least one CATEF Survey (n = 516)	Percent of institutions in each state required to complete CATEF
North Carolina	2.62%	2.10%	2.63%	1.94%	5.65%
North Dakota	0.43%	0.00%	0.75%	0.39%	6.90%
Northern Mariana Islands	0.02%	0.35%	0.00%	0.19%	100%
Ohio	4.60%	3.50%	4.89%	4.26%	7.07%
Oklahoma	1.95%	3.15%	3.38%	3.10%	12.12%
Oregon	1.30%	0.70%	0.75%	0.78%	4.55%
Palau	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Pennsylvania	5.37%	5.59%	2.63%	4.26%	6.06%
Puerto Rico	2.14%	1.40%	6.02%	3.68%	13.10%
Rhode Island	0.36%	0.35%	0.00%	0.19%	4.17%
South Carolina	1.55%	2.80%	0/38%	1.55%	7.62%
South Dakota	0.41%	1.05%	0.38%	0.78%	14.29%
Tennessee	2.54%	2.45%	2.26%	2.13%	6.40%
Texas	6.17%	5.94%	4.89%	5.62%	6.95%
Utah	1.08%	1.75%	1.13%	1.16%	8.22%
Vermont	0.37%	0.35%	0.00%	0.19%	4.00%
Virgin Islands	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Virginia	2.35%	4.20%	1.13%	2.71%	8.81%
Washington	1.69%	1.05%	1.13%	1.16%	5.26%
West Virginia	1.11%	0.70%	1.88%	1.36%	9.33%
Wisconsin	1.51%	0.35%	1.13%	0.78%	3.92%
Wyoming	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2019 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF) and U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), 2016–17 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), “Institutional Characteristics” component.

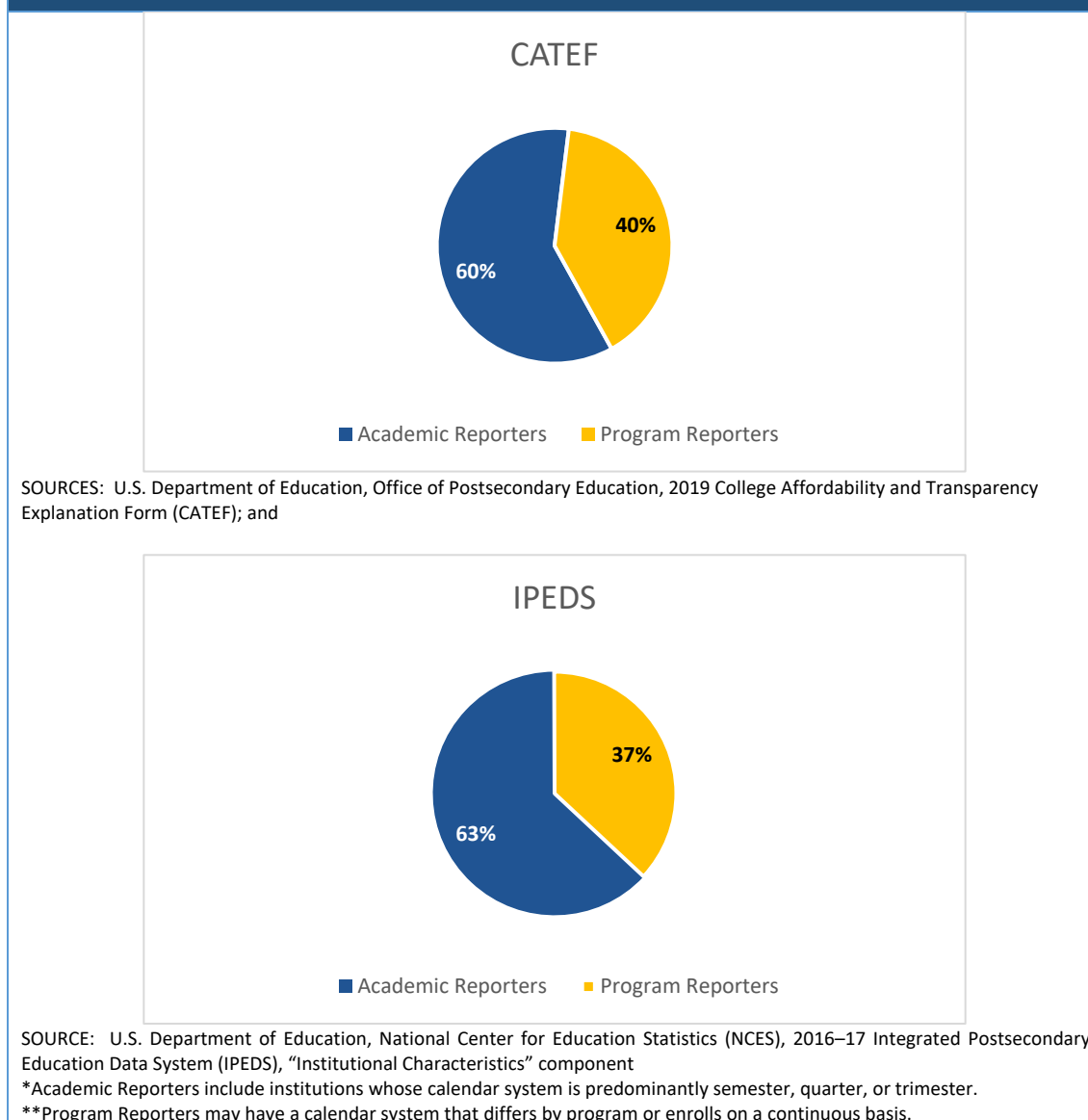
Note: Column one, percent of institutions reporting to IPEDS, shows the percentage of IPEDS reporters in each state. Column two, percent of institutions required to complete the Tuition and Fees CATEF, shows the percentage of institutions that were required to complete the Tuition and Fees CATEF in each state. Column three, percent of institutions required to complete the Net Price CATEF, shows the percentage of institutions that were required to complete the Net Price CATEF in each state. Column four, percent of institutions required to complete at least one CATEF survey, shows the percentage of institutions that were required to complete at least one CATEF survey in each state. Column five, percent of institutions required to complete CATEF, shows the percentage of IPEDS reporters in each state that were required to complete at least one CATEF survey.

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 by semester, quarter, or trimester. “Program reporters” may have a calendar system that differs by program or which enrolls on a continuous basis. Many program reporters are career and vocational institutions. As shown in [Figure 4](#), the proportion of institutions required to complete the CATEF survey is like the national representation in IPEDS. 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 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**

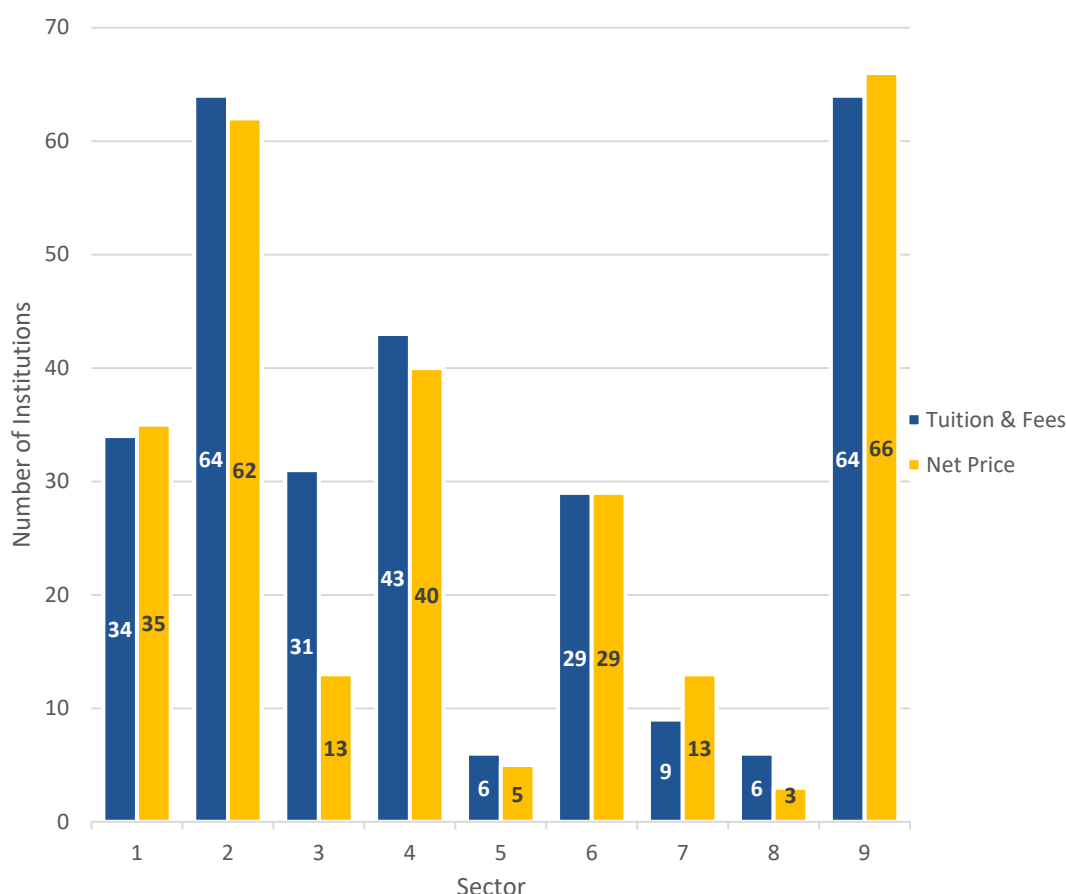


3.1.3 Sector

CATEF responses were required by the top 5 percent of institutions with the largest percent increases and an increase of at least \$600 from each sector, created by combining an institution’s control and level. For some sectors, such as Sector-2 (private not-for-profit, four-year) and Sector-9 (private for-profit, less-than-two-year), the top 5 percent meant as many as 64 institutions were

required to account for their increase in tuition and fees, whereas in Sector-5 (private, not-for-profit, two-year) and Sector-8 (private not-for-profit, less-than-two-year), only six institutions constituted the top 5 percent for that list. Similarly, these same sectors represented the largest and smallest group of institutions on the Net Price list. This is shown in [Figure 5](#).

Figure 5: Number of Institutions that responded to the 2019 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and institutional sector

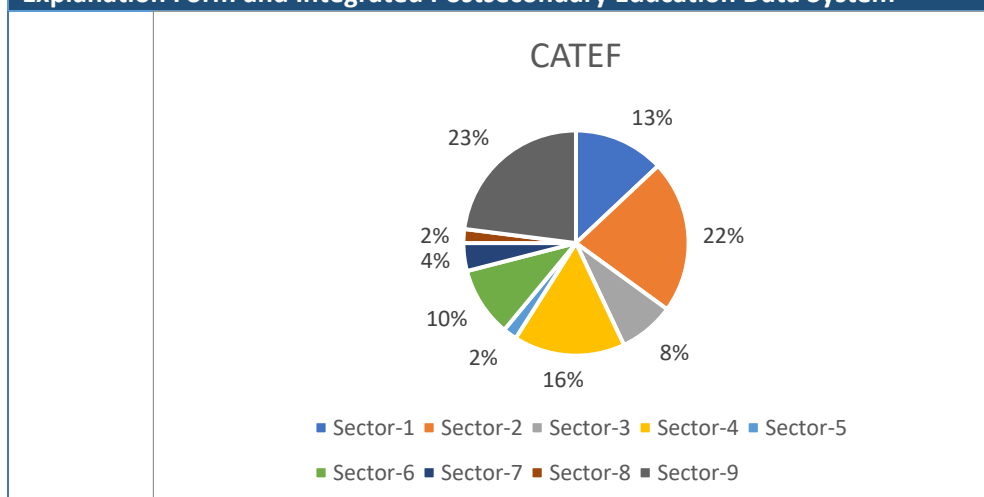


SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2019 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

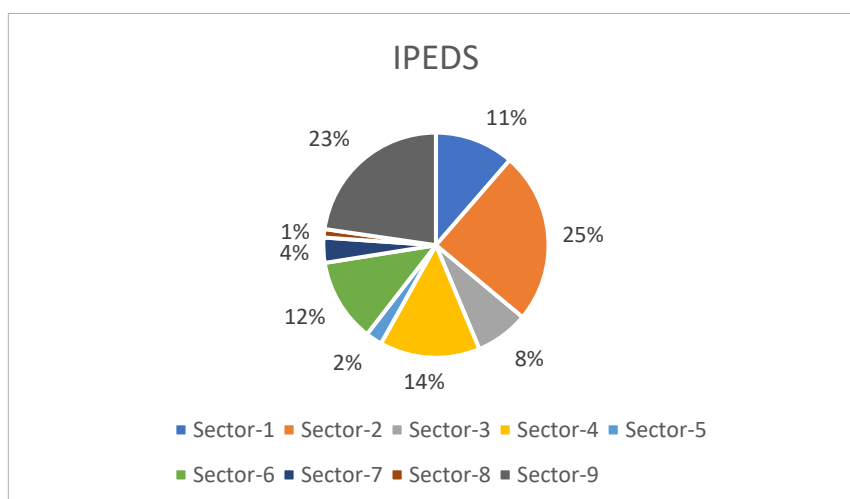
Note: The definitions for each sector are as follows: Sector-1: Public, four-year; Sector-2: Private not-for-profit, four-year; Sector-3: Private for-profit, four-year; Sector-4: Public, two-year; Sector-5: Private not-for-profit, two-year; Sector-6: Private for-profit, two-year; Sector-7: Public, less-than-two-year; 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 5 percent of institutions from each sector, the representation of sectors on the CATEF is congruent with the national representation. This is shown in [Figure 6](#).

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



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2019 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), 2016–17 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), “Institutional Characteristics Header” component

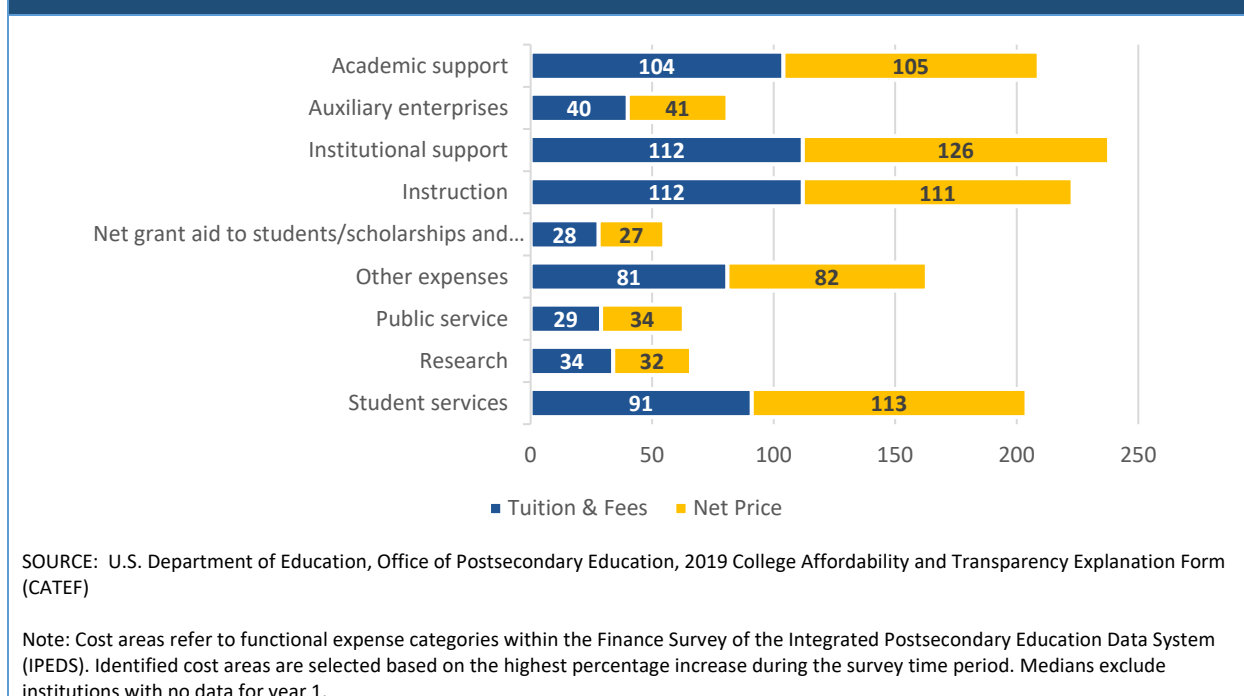
Note: The definitions for each sector are as follows: Sector-1: Public, four-year; Sector-2: Private not-for-profit, four-year; Sector-3: Private for-profit, four-year; Sector-4: Public, two-year; Sector-5: Private not-for-profit, two-year; Sector-6: Private for-profit, two-year; Sector-7: Public, less-than-two-year;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

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 Institutional support, Student services, Instruction, and Academic support cost areas in both surveys. The counts in [Figure 7](#) are tallied by survey. There may be some overlap from institutions that were 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 2019 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and cost area



The median percent change increases for each cost area are shown in [Table 6](#). The medians do not include institutions with no expense data in the first year of the three-year period because their percent increases cannot be calculated.¹⁵ The medians also exclude six institutions that reported expenses of less than five dollars in year three, as this was reported to be due to error. The highest median percent changes were found in the Other expenses cost area and the Research cost area for both surveys.

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

Table 6: Median cost area percent change in the 2019 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and cost area

Cost Area	Tuition and Fees	Net Price
Academic support	25%	29%
Auxiliary enterprises	27%	46%
Institutional support	23%	37%
Instruction	21%	22%
Net grant aid to students/scholarships and fellowships	69%	45%
Other expenses	>100%	>100%
Public service	44%	81%
Research	91%	>100%
Student services	30%	35%

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2019 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

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 2013–14 and 2015–16. The Tuition and Fee survey covers the time period between 2014–15 and 2016–17.

While the full-time equivalent (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, the highest median percent changes for the Tuition and Fees survey occur in the Other expenses and Net grant aid to students/scholarships and fellowships cost areas. The highest median percent changes for the Net Price survey occur in the Other expenses and deductions and Research cost areas. This is shown in [Table 7](#).

Table 7: Median cost area percent change per full time equivalent student in the 2019 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and cost area

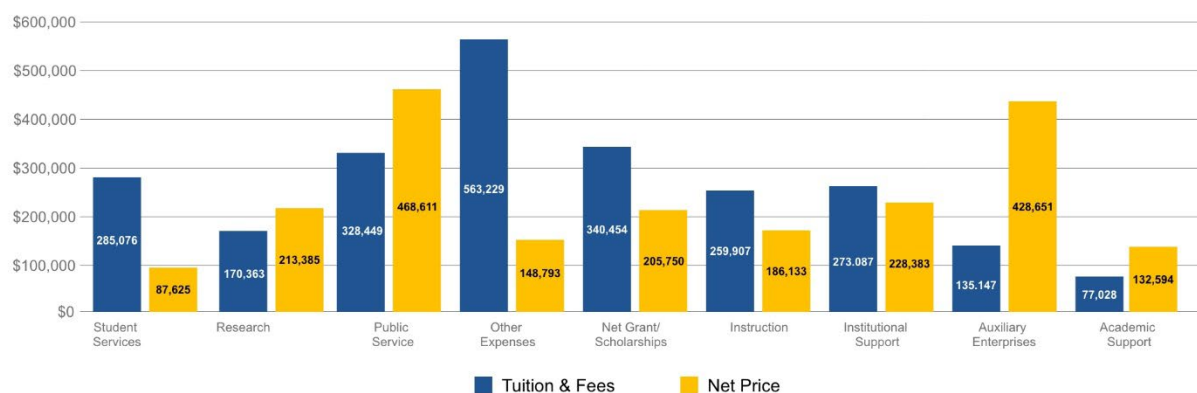
Cost Area	Tuition and Fees	Net Price
Academic support	31%	42%
Auxiliary enterprises	51%	45%
Institutional support	24%	37%
Instruction	15%	23%
Net grant aid to students / scholarships and fellowships	93%	50%
Other expenses	>100%	>100%
Public service	45%	70%
Research	74%	91%
Student services	41%	40%

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 2013–14 and 2015–16. The Tuition and Fee survey covers the time period between 2014–15 and 2016–17.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2019 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 because the dollar increase cannot be calculated. The highest median dollar increases were found in the Public Service, and Other Expenses cost areas.

Figure 8: Median cost area dollar increases in the 2019 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and cost area

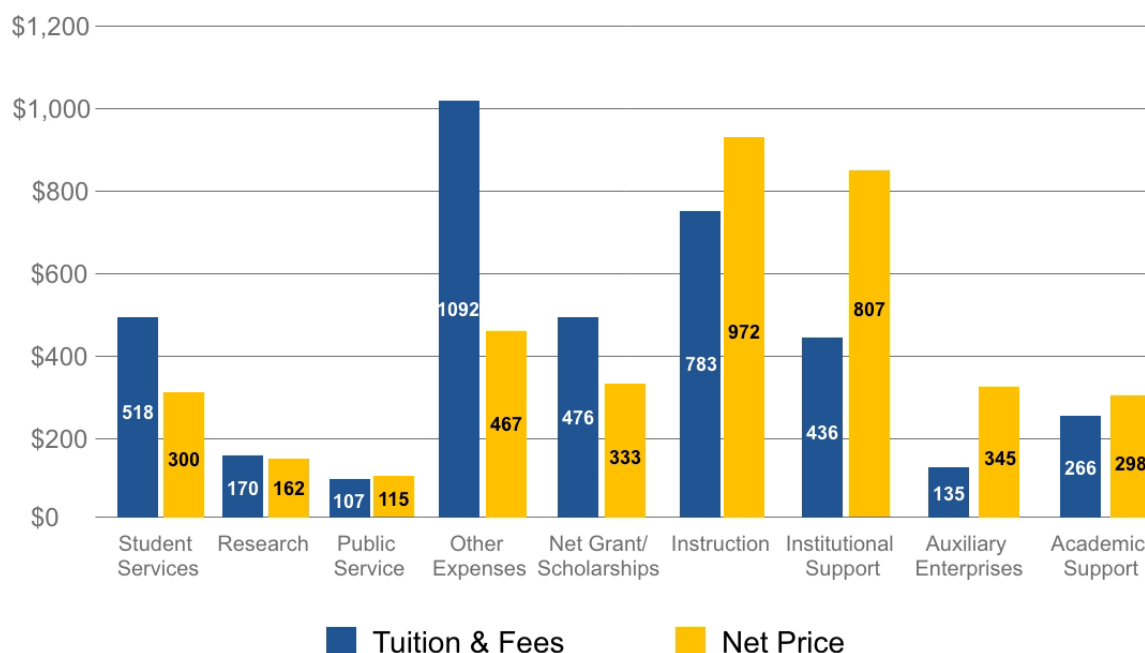


SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2019 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

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 and institutions that reported less than five dollars in year 3.

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

Figure 9: Median cost area dollar increases per full time equivalent student in the 2019 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and cost area



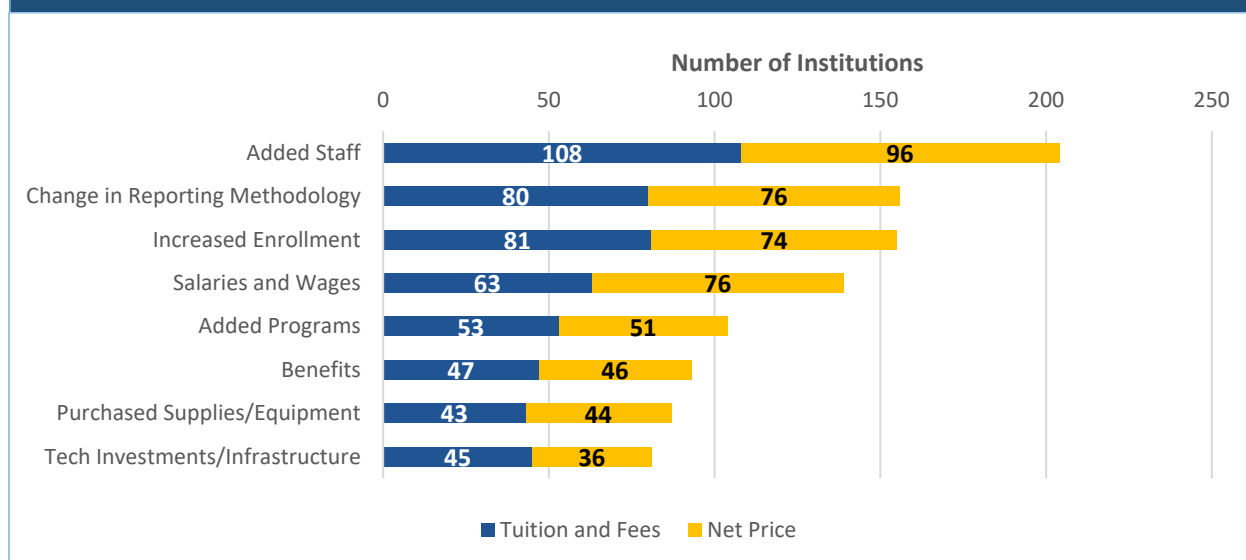
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2019 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

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

3.3 Explanations of Increased Cost

As explained in 2.2 The CATEF Survey, responses were required to include a free-text explanation of the increase in each of the selected cost areas. These explanations were analyzed to provide some insight into the reason for increases in overall costs at the institution and then placed into one or more categories. The categories referenced the most across all cost areas and in the additional information field were determined to be the top reasons given for the increases in cost. The result of the analysis 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 2019 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2019 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

3.3.1 Staff, Benefits, and Salaries and Wages

Personnel related expenses, such as staffing, benefits, and salaries and wages, were the most cited explanations for increased expenses across all cost areas. The need to increase staff was attributed to increasing enrollment, addition of student services, maintaining federal or accreditation compliance standards, and the addition of new programs or degree levels. Increased enrollment was the top reason cited for hiring additional staff. This topic will be explored further in [3.3.2 Increased Enrollment](#).

Improving the student experience was noted to be a priority for many schools. A private for-profit, four-year college explained, “As student population continues to grow, [the college] has strived to expand services and provide additional student support in Career Services and Student Services. This effort to provide an outstanding student experience has led to increases in staffing, overhead expenses, and facility expenses.”

A private for-profit, less-than-two-year institution noted, “We have also added extra in-house and outside training for staff to be able to provide better services for our students. Positions were created to assist with industry relations in order to develop our career placement program to meet compliance and assist students with finding jobs.”

New programs or degree levels often required hiring staff with specialized credentials. A private for-profit, four-year institution explained that with the addition of new programs they “were required to hire more qualified instructions[sic], and more qualified and robust academic support.”

Additionally, new programs or degree levels were frequently noted to increase compliance requirements for Title IV and accreditation, which in turn necessitated increasing staffing levels. A private not-for-profit, two-year institution explained, “Increased requirements from government/accrediting agencies meant hiring a compliance officer/accreditation liaison (who also acts as Title IX coordinator). Development of distance education courses has required joining SARA, with associated fees. We have begun the accreditation process for our AAS nursing program and have had to pay the accreditor a variety of fees. The Financial Aid Office hired an assistant to stay current with recording-keeping/processing. We have increased security on campus and provided strengthened Wi-Fi to all students and staff. Support, maintenance, and associated overhead expenses went up corresponding to the needs of new and existing programs, administration, and related government and accreditation expenses.”

Further impact of new programs on institutional costs will be discussed in section [3.3.5 Added Programs](#).

Although the reasons that necessitated the addition of 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. A representative from a private, not-for-profit, four-year college noted, “New staff and faculty were hired to maintain a high-quality student experience. As a result of the new staff and faculty, benefits, including medical insurance, retirement, and tuition plan reimbursements, have increased over this period.”

Public schools in particular described increases in salary and benefit expenses that were out of their control, such as those that were mandated by state or local governments. A representative from a public, two-year college explained, “most of the increase is attributable to the increase in cost of benefits borne by the College. With the reduction in state funding for health insurance and retirement, [state] community colleges have to fund 50 percent of benefits that used to be funded at 100 percent.”

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. The representative from a private not-for-profit, four-year college explained, “As enrollment grew, the college hired student support staff according to the Student Success Plan, including: student success adviser to coordinate academic support services and disability services; career counseling specialist to provide career services and job search support to students, recognizing that the college now had upper-class students and recent graduates who needed these services; assistant dean of community life to lead conduct and judicial processes associated with an increased number of students; associate director of residential services to develop and implement policies and procedures associated with an increased number of students living on campus; mental health counselor to respond to a need expressed by students for additional mental health services on campus; and college nurse to

provide basic treatment and evaluation of illnesses and injuries and health and wellness resources on campus.”

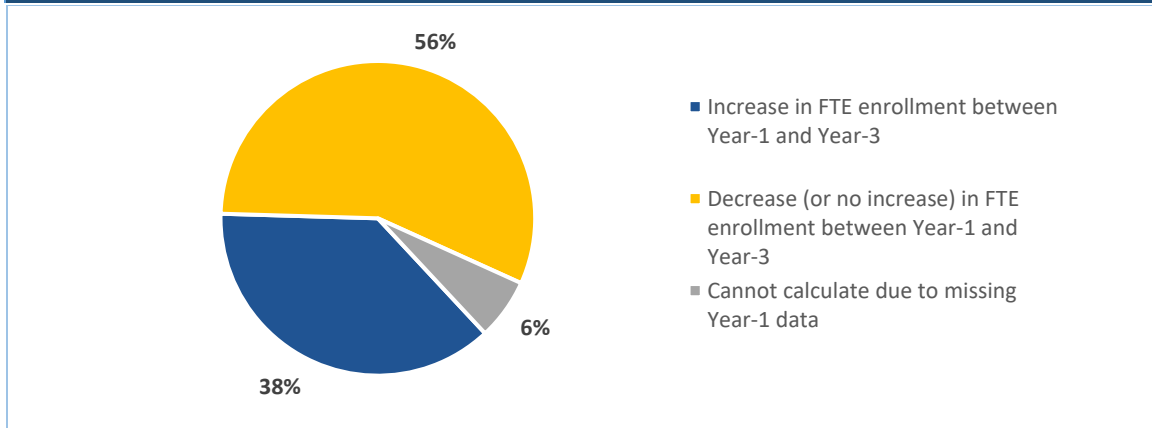
Increased enrollment was often cited as a driving factor for other expenditures. When increased enrollment was indicated as a reason, it was in combination with at least one other reason 97 percent of the time. A private for-profit, two-year college explained that this was due to “significant growth that required some ‘catching up’ from existing as a small institution to one supporting over 1000 students. To ensure proper quality of services and educational delivery, the institution needed to increase staff levels, technology, and the overall infrastructure to support students from initial inquiry through graduation and beyond. Additionally, participation in *Title IV* funding required specific skill sets and staffing to support the packaging and processing of funds within compliance standards.”

A public, two-year college added, “with the increase in enrollment experienced during these three years, additional funding was allocated to support the mission of the college, in areas such as the library and student development, which experienced higher levels of tutoring and increased funding for academic support of students with disabilities.”

Expenses attributed to enrollment growth were overwhelmingly explained in positive terms. Expenses that were attributed to enrollment gains were often noted to be offset by the revenue generated from the larger population as economies of scale were realized. A private, not-for-profit, four-year college explained, “It is important to note that while these additional expenditures increased student services costs, the overall student services cost per FTE decreased.”

Of the institutions required to complete the 2019 CATEF, 41 percent of institutions had an increase in FTE during the three-year period covered by the survey. As shown in [Figure 11](#), 56 percent of institutions completing the Tuition and Fees CATEF survey had an increase in FTE. Similarly, [Figure 12](#) shows 54 percent of institutions completing the Net Price CATEF survey had an increase in FTE. Of the institutions with increases to their FTE enrollment, the median increase for the Tuition and Fees CATEF was 58 FTE students, and the median increase for the Net Price CATEF was 42 FTE students.

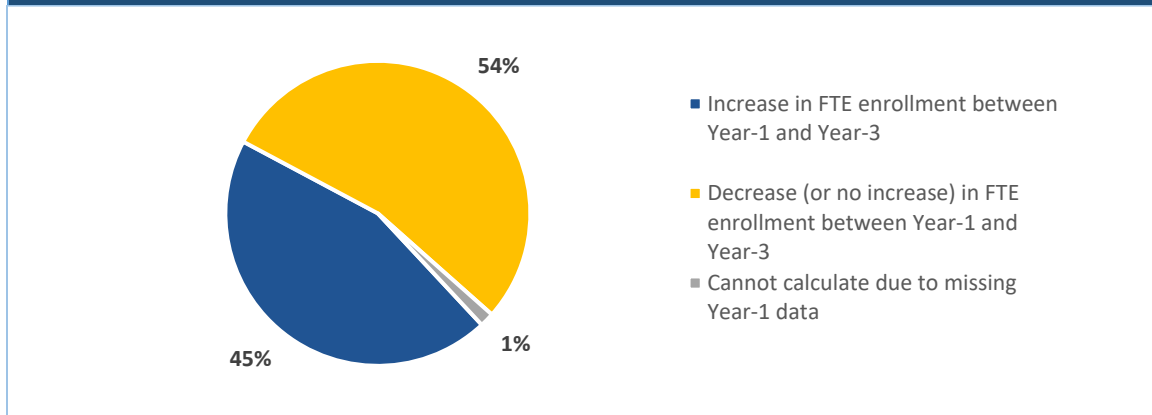
Figure 11: Differences in FTE student enrollment for institutions required to complete the 2019 Tuition and Fees College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2019 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 2013–14 and 2015–16. The Tuition and Fee survey covers the time period between 2014–15 and 2016–17.

Figure 12: Differences in FTE student enrollment for institutions required to complete the 2019 Net Price College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2019 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 2013–14 and 2015–16. The Tuition and Fee survey covers the time period between 2014–15 and 2016–17.

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, four-year institution explained, “In the 2014–15 submission, IPEDS required that facilities expenses (referred to as ‘Operation and Maintenance of Plant’) be allocated among the various functional areas of the institution proportionately. As a result, 45 percent of facilities expenses were allocated to the Institutional Support area. In the 2016–17 submission IPEDS did

not have such a requirement, and their 100 percent of facilities expenses were allocated to Institutional Support. Institutional Support expenses, excluding facilities expenses, actually went down 14 percent in 2016 compared to 2014.”

The institution further explained that, during the three-year period covered by the CATEF, their total operating expenses decreased by 5 percent.

While some colleges reclassified how expenses were reported, others adopted new accounting methodologies. A public, four-year institution stated, “In fiscal year 2016, \$3.4M of salary expense for classified and exempt full-time employees that had historically been shown on the instructional line was charged to the academic support line to more accurately reflect the nature of the work.” The institution also explained, “Over \$3M of this increase was the result of a reclassification as opposed to increased expenses, and another \$500K was due to a required accounting entry which also didn't represent an increase in actual expenses.”

Many 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, for-profit, less-than-two-year college explained, “There were increases in accounting and legal expenses, software expenses, vehicle expenses, medical benefits, instructional salaries, facility interest, physical plant supplies and repairs, property tax, security and utilities.” Twenty-three of the institutions that reported changes in accounting practices attributed the change to the new Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) accounting standards.

3.3.4 Tech Investments/Infrastructure and 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, four-year college explained, “To keep up with the growth and demand by students for eBooks and other online services, the institution invested in information technology capabilities.”

A private, not-for-profit, four-year college explained, “As our FTE increased 24 percent during these years, there was a need to build a stronger infrastructure to support them. We enhanced technology support for our students by increasing bandwidth, upgrading computer labs, and increasing personnel in tech support.”

The addition of new programs or changes in curriculum drove expenses associated with technology upgrades as well as equipment and supplies. A private, for-profit, two-year college explained, “We have completely revamped the curriculum, added new textbooks, added to the library, [purchased] all new equipment, and completely remodeled the facility.”

A public, four-year college noted, “Increases can be attributed to the need to support initiatives related to information technology infrastructure, software updates, and online learning. There has been an on-going need to keep the technology infrastructure and related software up-to-date

for the delivery of relevant instruction through contemporary modes of delivery such as online and distance education.”

A public, two-year college noted “In order to maintain viable programs, industry standards demanded that it was necessary to upgrade equipment and supplies that meet the needs of the 21st century.”

A private, for-profit, two-year college added they “purchased new equipment to teach up to date curriculum that will provide better opportunities for students to succeed.”

A public, less-than-two-year institution added, “We live in an age of information and that information changes rapidly, requiring new, updated, and improved methods on a constant basis. Costs are constantly rising as well, so anything new, updated, and improved to provide better support and development is going to require changing, learning, and an increase in costs, especially for a technical school which utilizes many technical devices and systems.”

3.3.5 Added Programs

Another reason commonly given for increases in expenses was the addition or expansion of programs. A private, not-for-profit, four-year institution explained that a new program that began in 2015–16 “required significant start-up costs to include approximately \$800,000 in new salaries for faculty and staff, \$300,000 in program-related expenses, \$400,000 in depreciation, amortization and other plant expenses for equipment and a new health sciences building.”

The addition of new programs was often noted to require additional, sometimes higher-credentialed staff, facilities improvement, and additional supplies and equipment. A private, not-for-profit, four-year institution attributed their increase “to the college's transition from two-year to four-year degree offerings. Hired additional qualified faculty with appropriate degrees and/or experience.”

A private, for-profit, less-than-two-year institution added, “The institution was also in need of additional instructors to facilitate the growing demand, as well as a more qualified staff member to facilitate the programs in accordance with a more rigorous standard set forth by the Department of Education.”

According to a private, for-profit, four-year institution, “The institution experienced growth in cost-per-student while the level of programming was also escalated, moving from diploma- and associate-level programs, to bachelor and master level, causing an increase in the cost for academic support. To better serve those new programs, the institution invested in a new, expanded library and media center, including hiring a credential associate dean for that area.”

Another private, for-profit, four-year institution added that “additional costs [were] incurred to build and equip labs for new 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. However, in 82 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 composed 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, “the institution has combined positions and reassigned responsibilities to help decrease payroll costs. Overtime for hourly paid employees has been closely monitored and eliminated where possible.”

The representative from a private, not-for-profit, four-year college explained “to mitigate future healthcare costs, the college has maintained a well-being program and moved to a self-insured health plan. The college is also working with the [governing body] to drive down costs utilizing buying power for administrative components of health care costs.”

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 private, for-profit, two-year college described efforts “to combine students of varying disciplines into classes taught by qualified instructors while maintaining its commitment to low faculty-to-student ratios.” They further explained the college’s attempts “to run the most efficient schedule possible at all locations” with the goal of reducing redundancy in class scheduling and instructor payroll expenses.

A private, for-profit, four-year college noted it has “made great progress in cutting unnecessary costs, right-sizing its facilities, and operating more efficiently to ensure the long-term financial sustainability of the institution. Although the institution reduced operating expenses in 2014–2016, it funded over \$900k in capital investments in facilities and technology resources to benefit students, faculty, and staff. [The College] has and continues to maintain student success as its top priority and allocates financial resources to benefit its students and strengthen the institution as a whole.”

Another private, for-profit, two-year college identified that “areas of opportunity to reduce costs include (1) continuing leveraging technology in the classroom. (2) optimizing scheduling of classes and staffing requirements, (3) reviewing vendor contracts, (4) optimizing portfolio of programs by scaling down less efficient programs while scaling up more efficient programs.”

Other colleges explained efforts to renegotiate contracts with vendors and third-party servicers in attempts to reduce expenses. A public, two-year college explained that after reviewing “current costs and contracts [we] have realized permanent monthly savings due to unused phone lines and service cost corrections.”

A private, not-for-profit, four-year college noted that “the college decided to hire public safety officers as employees of the college instead of contracting them through a third-party provider. This decision has improved the level and quality of services provided and reduced expenses in student services.”

The remaining institutions expressed intentions to reduce costs but did not offer a specific plan to decrease expenses. Most institutions noted that budgets are carefully determined, and expenses monitored. A public, two-year college stated, “The college runs a very conservative budget and maintains a list of vacant positions that are filled only based on needs. While the Instruction area can realize savings by not hiring adjunct faculty when enrollment is down, fixed costs still have to be funded.”

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 be beneficial to 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 131 responses to the Tuition and Fees CATEF and 75 responses to the Net Price CATEF that were on the same CATC list for two consecutive years, 70 responses indicated that the institution made progress toward cost control, 136 responses indicated that they had not made progress on cost reduction. Of the 136 institutions that did not make progress in cost reduction, 97 indicated that they either could not or did not intend to reduce 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 data errors were responsible for the increase in the cost areas they were required to explain. For example, the representative from a public, four-year college explained, “Last year's areas of increase were due to the reclassification of space to appropriately reflect changes in function. As such, no further action was required.” 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 provide an explanation of the extent to which the institution participates in that determination. The breakdown of control of student charges can be seen in [Table 8](#).

Table 8: Control of student charges on the 2019 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	232	211	32
No	55	55	4

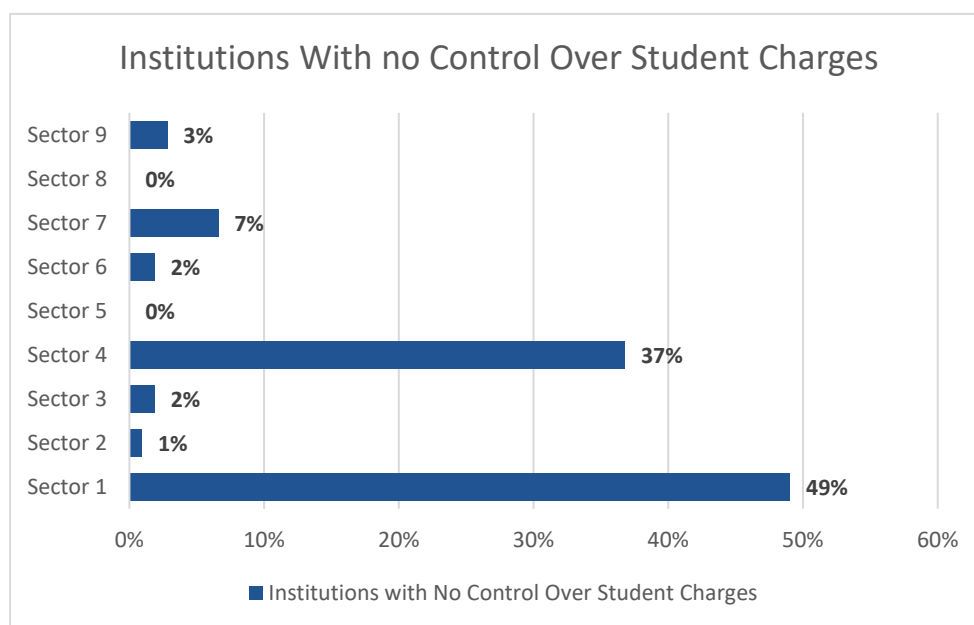
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2019 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

Of the institutions required to complete the CATEF, 106 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 system's office controlled tuition and fees or explained that they advise the state higher education board to increase their tuition and fees after analysis of their financial data.¹⁶

Of the 106 institutions that reported they did not have control over student charges, 47 of these institutions were on the list for two or more consecutive years.

As shown in [Figure 13](#), 93 percent of institutions with no control over student charges were public institutions. Of all the public institutions on the CATEF, 29 percent reported no control over student charges.

Figure 13: Percentage of institutions in the 2019 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form with no control of student charges, by institutional sector



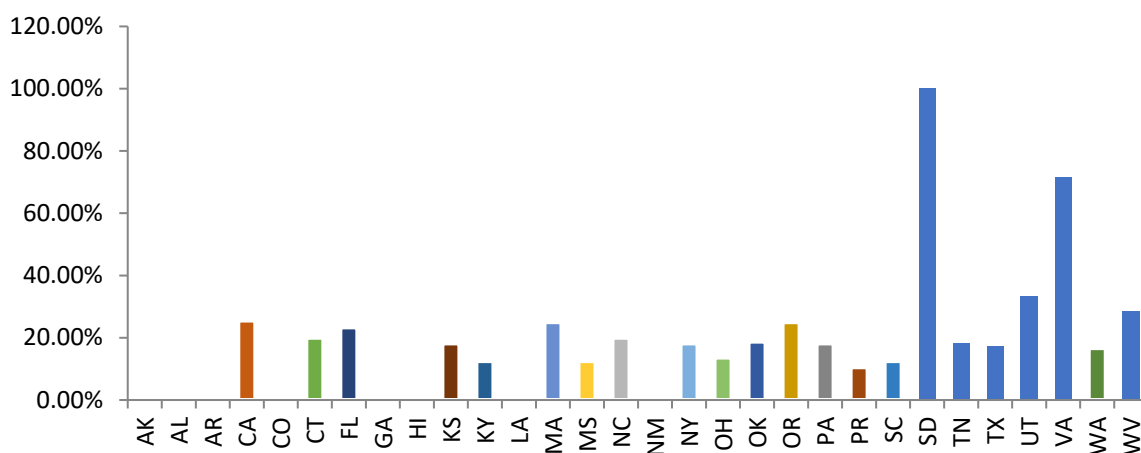
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2019 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

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](#)).

¹⁶ For the full list of reported governing bodies for institutions that do not set their own tuition and fees, see the data file containing all institutional responses to the CATEF survey at https://collegecost.ed.gov/wwwroot/documents/2019_CATEF_Responses.xlsx.

The states with the highest percentage of institutions reporting no control over student charges were Alaska, South Dakota, Virginia, Colorado, Hawaii, and Georgia, as shown in [Figure 14](#). One hundred percent of public institutions from Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Mississippi, Puerto Rico, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Utah that were required to complete the CATEF indicated that they have no control over student charges.

Figure 14: Percentage of public institutions in the 2019 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form with no control of student charges, by state



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2019 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. Two hundred and fifty-six institutions (47 percent) selected “yes,” indicating the estimate was accurate. The average of all responses to this question for both surveys was 3.28 hours.

Of the 294 institutions that responded “no,” 68 percent of responses (200 institutions) reported a number lower than the original burden estimate of 3.27 hours. The provided burden estimates ranged from 0.01 hours from a private, not-for-profit, less-than-two-year institution to 48 hours from a public, two-year institution. Of the 12 institutions that entered a burden estimate of 10 or more hours, five were from public, four-year institutions, and seven were from public, two-year institutions.

Table 9: Average reported burden in hours, by survey and institutional sector

Sector	Tuition and Fees	Net Price
Public, 4-year	5.88	4.61
Private not-for-profit, 4-year	3.28	2.74
Private for-profit, 4-year	2.22	3.22
Public, 2-year	4.18	5.58
Private not-for-profit, 2-year	2.42	2.36
Private for-profit, 2-year	2.59	2.52
Public, less-than-2-year	2.82	2.55
Private not-for-profit, less-than-2-year	1.93	1.49
Private for-profit, less-than-2-year	2.33	2.41

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2019 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, and strategic pricing. A private, for-profit, two-year institution stated, “In order to continue to provide a high quality of education to our students, we look to find highly qualified instructors with credentials in their fields and highly qualified staff to support the institution’s needs. In order to attract and retain these faculty and staff members, [the college] has found it necessary to offer higher salaries and increase the overall payroll costs. To cover the increased costs, [the college] has raised tuition and fee prices.”

Another private, for-profit, two-year institution added “The institution increased tuition and fees to align with improvements to books and materials provided to students.”

A public, less-than-two-year institution noted, “Our ability to maintain a high-quality program caused us to increase our admission standards, thereby decreasing enrollment. Therefore, those operating costs must be allocated across a smaller number of students (tuition collected). In addition, our organization has contractual obligations to employees with regards to salary and benefits. Those costs increase each fiscal year. Therefore, this also has an impact of our annual budget; we need to increase our revenue in order to balance that budget.”

Public schools often highlighted reductions in state or government funding as the cause for the increase in tuition and fees. A public, four-year institution explained, “The college is not fully funded by state appropriations and must make up for these shortfalls with tuition and fees.”

Another public, four-year institution added, “Reductions in state appropriations; health insurance; utility, software, and maintenance increases; faculty and staff promotions that are made to stay comparable to

the market; partially funded state mandated employee increases and related fringe increases; and continuing enrollment are all factors that have and will continue to affect our institution's decisions regarding rates for tuition and fees."

Most interestingly, some schools used strategic pricing to lure students. Several schools mentioned surveying prices of other comparable institutions in their area when determining tuition and fees. A private, not-for-profit, four-year college mentioned, "Just recently have our tuition and fees come in line with the going market rates in our state and in our region."

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, "In the 2015–16 reporting of tuition and fees, 24 credit hours was used to calculate the average costs for a student during the academic year. In subsequent years, we used the average full-time credit hour load to reflect average tuition in the Institutional Characteristics Report. Through further investigation we find that we are using 30 credit hours, the student FTE calculation."

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 public, less-than-two-year institution explained, "The tuition increase for our institution was based on our largest program, medical assisting. This program had a tuition cost increase due to an increase in the length of the program from 340 clock hours to 565 hours. This program will not see a reduction in costs as the program now takes more time to complete. The institution charges tuition based on the range set by the Florida Legislature."

The calculation of net price considers 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 each year. A private, for-profit, less-than-two-year institution stated, "The final figure used to calculate the net price is the amount of Pell Grant awarded in the given year. [The college] has no control over the amount of Pell Grant awarded to any student. Students in the 15/16 data year received an average of \$1924 less in Pell award when compared to the 13/14 data year. This is a 35 percent reduction in Pell award. [The college] does not now and will never make a practice of admitting students based on their financial status, family income, marital status, or any other factor that might contribute to larger or smaller Pell Grant awards."

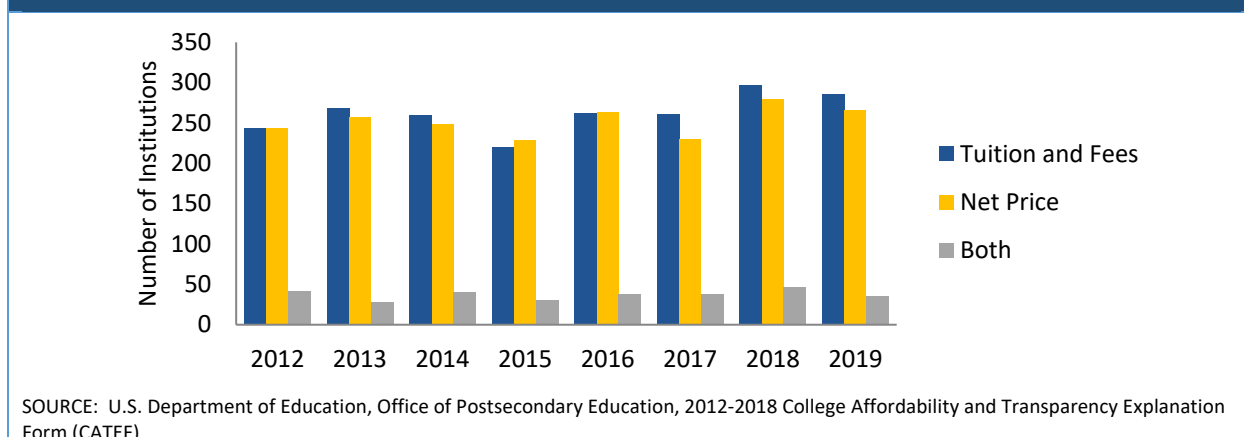
Other schools bemoaned the fact that their net price increased because of living expenses while tuition and fees charges remained steady. Student living arrangements can vary each year. Institutions must include estimates for living (rent) expenses for students living on-campus or off-campus (not with 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 private, not-for-profit, four-year college explained "The reason the net price increase from FY 14 to FY 16 appeared unusually large was due to the small population size. In both FY 14 and FY 16 we

reported one student in the population. The computation of net price looks to the weighted average for room and board by living arrangement less the average amount of grant and scholarship aid awarded. The one student in the population in FY 14 lived off-campus with family, which had a much lower weighted average cost (\$11,554) than the one student in the population in FY 16 who lived off campus — not with family, for a weighted average cost of \$20,925. This nearly \$10,000 shift in cost of attendance skews the net price computation and it appears that the price increased substantially, when in reality the cost of attendance for our highest cost student (living off campus — not with family) only increased 1.6 percent and the average amount of grant and scholarship aid increased by 70 percent from \$4,995 to \$8,525.”

5.0 Conclusion

Section 132 of the *HEA*, requires schools in the top 5 percent for increases in tuition and fees and/or net price (cost of attendance after grant and scholarship aid) to explain to the Secretary of Education why their costs have gone up and how they will address these rising costs. The first CATEF survey and summary report was released in 2012. [Figure 15](#) shows even though the institutions required to complete the CATEF survey vary each year, the number of institutions remains relatively stable.

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



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 academic support; student services; institutional support; instruction; and other expenses. Even though the group of institutions required to complete the CATEF survey varied year to year, there were observable trends in the reasons provided for the increase in costs. Upon analysis of the 2019 survey responses, it was found that the explanations closely resembled those provided in prior-year surveys. The increase in expenses could again be attributed to hiring and wages, increased enrollment, and investments in students, such as new programs, technology investments, and instructional supplies and equipment. Eighty-two percent 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, providing 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: 2019 Tuition and Fees College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form Respondents

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2014 15	2016 17	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
Sector-1						
Public, four-year, or above						
127884	Pueblo Community College	CO	\$3,672	\$7,121	\$3,449	94
227368	The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley	TX	\$5,173	\$7,438	\$2,265	44
240790	Northern Marianas College	MP	\$2,820	\$4,038	\$1,218	43
160621	Southern University and A & M College	LA	\$6,534	\$9,332	\$2,798	43
102632	University of Alaska Southeast	AK	\$5,901	\$8,415	\$2,514	43
160658	University of Louisiana at Lafayette	LA	\$6,872	\$9,450	\$2,578	38
224554	Texas A & M University-Commerce	TX	\$5,892	\$7,750	\$1,858	32
130907	Delaware Technical Community College-Terry	DE	\$3,530	\$4,607	\$1,077	31
482158	Middle Georgia State University	GA	\$3,007	\$3,890	\$883	29
209807	Portland State University	OR	\$6,489	\$8,337	\$1,848	28
156082	Washburn University	KS	\$6,038	\$7,754	\$1,716	28
207397	Oklahoma State University-Oklahoma City	OK	\$2,859	\$3,634	\$775	27
139700	Georgia Highlands College	GA	\$2,595	\$3,245	\$650	25
213783	Mansfield University of Pennsylvania	PA	\$9,526	\$11,908	\$2,382	25
211608	Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	PA	\$9,090	\$11,356	\$2,266	25
207209	Langston University	OK	\$4,603	\$5,734	\$1,131	25
234076	University of Virginia-Main Campus	VA	\$13,208	\$16,412	\$3,204	24
187745	Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	NM	\$3,800	\$4,700	\$900	24
159391	Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College	LA	\$8,750	\$10,814	\$2,064	24
187897	New Mexico Highlands University	NM	\$4,500	\$5,550	\$1,050	23
160630	Southern University at New Orleans	LA	\$5,218	\$6,421	\$1,203	23
128106	Colorado State University-Pueblo	CO	\$7,834	\$9,519	\$1,685	22
231624	College of William and Mary	VA	\$17,656	\$21,234	\$3,578	20
213020	Indiana University of Pennsylvania-Main Campus	PA	\$9,470	\$11,368	\$1,898	20
172200	Schoolcraft College	MI	\$3,198	\$3,836	\$638	20
187596	Navajo Technical University	NM	\$3,400	\$4,070	\$670	20
101709	University of Montevallo	AL	\$10,068	\$12,040	\$1,972	20
165024	Bridgewater State University	MA	\$8,054	\$9,603	\$1,549	19
159993	University of Louisiana at Monroe	LA	\$6,963	\$8,284	\$1,321	19

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2014 15	2016 17	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
219082	Dakota State University	SD	\$7,506	\$8,927	\$1,421	19
230728	Utah State University	UT	\$6,250	\$7,426	\$1,176	19
160612	Southeastern Louisiana University	LA	\$6,547	\$7,773	\$1,226	19
106485	University of Arkansas at Monticello	AR	\$6,082	\$7,210	\$1,128	19
207263	Northeastern State University	OK	\$5,285	\$6,207	\$922	17
Sector-2						
Private not-for profit, four-year or above						
241331	Carlos Albizu University-San Juan	PR	\$2,342	\$7,221	\$4,879	208
201964	Ohio Christian University	OH	\$8,315	\$19,540	\$11,225	135
135610	Trinity International University-Florida	FL	\$5,758	\$12,310	\$6,552	114
376385	Universal Technology College of Puerto Rico	PR	\$11,255	\$18,800	\$7,545	67
177038	Cleveland University-Kansas City	KS	\$9,120	\$14,840	\$5,720	63
201867	Cincinnati College of Mortuary Science	OH	\$13,000	\$20,025	\$7,025	54
155308	Kansas Christian College	KS	\$4,900	\$7,350	\$2,450	50
418126	New York College of Health Professions	NY	\$9,546	\$14,226	\$4,680	49
217891	Clinton College	SC	\$5,320	\$7,894	\$2,574	48
474863	Los Angeles Pacific University	CA	\$10,300	\$15,228	\$4,928	48
480985	Midwives College of Utah	UT	\$4,555	\$6,349	\$1,794	39
148876	Saint Augustine College	IL	\$9,576	\$13,200	\$3,624	38
199759	Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary	NC	\$7,682	\$10,500	\$2,818	37
197601	Yeshiva Karlin Stolin	NY	\$8,800	\$11,500	\$2,700	31
487603	Northwest University-College of Adult and Professional Studies	WA	\$9,300	\$12,075	\$2,775	30
443340	Williamson Christian College	TN	\$9,300	\$12,075	\$2,775	30
194569	Davis College	NY	\$12,640	\$16,400	\$3,760	30
237312	University of Charleston	WV	\$23,200	\$29,900	\$6,700	29
486284	Bethany Global University	MN	\$10,090	\$13,000	\$2,910	29
222877	Arlington Baptist University	TX	\$9,000	\$11,500	\$2,500	28
189282	Phillips School of Nursing at Mount Sinai Beth Israel	NY	\$22,280	\$27,765	\$5,485	25
179256	Saint Louis Christian College	MO	\$9,145	\$11,240	\$2,095	23
181376	Nebraska Christian College of Hope International University	NE	\$13,200	\$16,200	\$3,000	23
169327	Cleary University	MI	\$14,400	\$17,600	\$3,200	22
145619	Benedictine University	IL	\$26,558	\$32,170	\$5,612	21
107877	Williams Baptist University	AR	\$14,360	\$17,320	\$2,960	21
461528	Grace College of Divinity	NC	\$3,520	\$4,240	\$720	20
178208	Midwestern Baptist Theological Seminary	MO	\$5,760	\$6,925	\$1,165	20
481225	Mid-South Christian College	TN	\$4,186	\$5,018	\$832	20

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2014 15	2016 17	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
139205	Brewton-Parker College	GA	\$14,200	\$16,960	\$2,760	19
110060	Bethesda University	CA	\$6,174	\$7,370	\$1,196	19
441609	Yeshiva Shaarei Torah of Rockland	NY	\$9,850	\$11,750	\$1,900	19
192040	Jewish Theological Seminary of America	NY	\$44,158	\$52,660	\$8,502	19
449348	Huntsville Bible College	AL	\$3,720	\$4,415	\$695	19
448309	Shorter University-College of Adult & Professional Programs	GA	\$8,160	\$9,680	\$1,520	19
180832	Clarkson College	NE	\$13,352	\$15,780	\$2,428	18
152099	Oakland City University	IN	\$19,800	\$23,400	\$3,600	18
192712	Manhattan School of Music	NY	\$37,750	\$44,600	\$6,850	18
192785	Maria College of Albany	NY	\$12,050	\$14,210	\$2,160	18
213303	Keystone College	PA	\$21,900	\$25,798	\$3,898	18
230852	Champlain College	VT	\$32,900	\$38,660	\$5,760	18
218919	Voorhees College	SC	\$10,780	\$12,630	\$1,850	17
176910	Central Christian College of the Bible	MO	\$11,700	\$13,700	\$2,000	17
194763	Rabbinical Seminary of America	NY	\$8,800	\$10,300	\$1,500	17
392840	Watkins College of Art Design & Film	TN	\$20,250	\$23,700	\$3,450	17
239628	Ripon College	WI	\$33,482	\$39,142	\$5,660	17
217305	New England Institute of Technology	RI	\$22,371	\$26,151	\$3,780	17
457697	City Vision University	MO	\$6,000	\$7,000	\$1,000	17
206154	Tri-State Bible College	OH	\$7,800	\$9,100	\$1,300	17
446604	Uta Mesivta of Kiryas Joel	NY	\$9,000	\$10,500	\$1,500	17
176664	Baptist Bible College	MO	\$9,050	\$10,536	\$1,486	16
229780	Wayland Baptist University	TX	\$12,960	\$15,060	\$2,100	16
155520	MidAmerica Nazarene University	KS	\$24,250	\$28,150	\$3,900	16
207971	University of Tulsa	OK	\$35,855	\$41,509	\$5,654	16
220473	Johnson University	TN	\$12,050	\$13,950	\$1,900	16
225247	Hardin-Simmons University	TX	\$22,350	\$25,830	\$3,480	16
210304	Warner Pacific University	OR	\$20,300	\$23,370	\$3,070	15
198677	Heritage Bible College	NC	\$7,968	\$9,170	\$1,202	15
455257	Yeshiva of Machzikai Hadas	NY	\$7,300	\$8,400	\$1,100	15
242644	Inter American University of Puerto Rico-Barranquitas	PR	\$5,014	\$5,764	\$750	15
461759	Simmons College of Kentucky	KY	\$4,620	\$5,310	\$690	15
483018	Antioch College	OH	\$30,950	\$35,568	\$4,618	15
165662	Emerson College	MA	\$37,350	\$42,908	\$5,558	15
122728	William Jessup University	CA	\$24,990	\$28,700	\$3,710	15

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2014 15	2016 17	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
Sector-3						
Private for-profit, four-year, or above						
439394	East West College of Natural Medicine	FL	\$5,000	\$10,675	\$5,675	114
459204	Unitek College	CA	\$22,256	\$33,110	\$10,854	49
446525	SAE Institute of Technology-Nashville	TN	\$17,750	\$25,061	\$7,311	41
485546	California Intercontinental University	CA	\$6,250	\$8,385	\$2,135	34
488448	Seattle Film Institute	WA	\$22,680	\$30,240	\$7,560	33
232797	American National University	VA	\$11,550	\$14,886	\$3,336	29
157021	American National University-Lexington	KY	\$11,550	\$14,886	\$3,336	29
422695	Pacific College	CA	\$28,245	\$35,895	\$7,650	27
482990	Arizona College-Mesa	AZ	\$15,223	\$19,345	\$4,122	27
444787	Nightingale College	UT	\$40,080	\$50,100	\$10,020	25
461883	Millennia Atlantic University	FL	\$8,372	\$10,340	\$1,968	24
153427	Hamilton Technical College	IA	\$11,625	\$14,250	\$2,625	23
119775	NewSchool of Architecture and Design	CA	\$21,920	\$26,463	\$4,543	21
112394	Cogswell College	CA	\$16,160	\$19,096	\$2,936	18
482413	DeVry College of New York	NY	\$16,888	\$19,948	\$3,060	18
482422	DeVry University-Arizona	AZ	\$16,888	\$19,948	\$3,060	18
482431	DeVry University-California	CA	\$16,888	\$19,948	\$3,060	18
482440	DeVry University-Colorado	CO	\$16,888	\$19,948	\$3,060	18
482459	DeVry University-Florida	FL	\$16,888	\$19,948	\$3,060	18
482468	DeVry University-Georgia	GA	\$16,888	\$19,948	\$3,060	18
482477	DeVry University-Illinois	IL	\$16,888	\$19,948	\$3,060	18
482486	DeVry University-Indiana	IN	\$16,888	\$19,948	\$3,060	18
482538	DeVry University-Missouri	MO	\$16,888	\$19,948	\$3,060	18
482547	DeVry University-Nevada	NV	\$16,888	\$19,948	\$3,060	18
482556	DeVry University-New Jersey	NJ	\$16,888	\$19,948	\$3,060	18
482565	DeVry University-North Carolina	NC	\$16,888	\$19,948	\$3,060	18
482574	DeVry University-Ohio	OH	\$16,888	\$19,948	\$3,060	18
482608	DeVry University-Pennsylvania	PA	\$16,888	\$19,948	\$3,060	18
482617	DeVry University-Tennessee	TN	\$16,888	\$19,948	\$3,060	18
482635	DeVry University-Texas	TX	\$16,888	\$19,948	\$3,060	18
482653	DeVry University-Virginia	VA	\$16,888	\$19,948	\$3,060	18

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2014 15	2016 17	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
Sector 4 Public, two year						
485458	Coastal Pines Technical College	GA	\$2,646	\$4,785	\$2,139	81
217989	Denmark Technical College	SC	\$2,734	\$4,456	\$1,722	63
136826	Robert Morgan Educational Center and Technical College	FL	\$2,478	\$3,927	\$1,449	58
365480	Meridian Technology Center	OK	\$2,880	\$4,320	\$1,440	50
227401	Paris Junior College	TX	\$1,548	\$2,250	\$702	45
233338	Richard Bland College	VA	\$5,058	\$7,140	\$2,082	41
247603	Sussex County Community College	NJ	\$4,824	\$6,750	\$1,926	40
106795	Cossatot Community College of the University of Arkansas	AR	\$2,162	\$3,015	\$853	39
487320	Texas State Technical College	TX	\$3,394	\$4,665	\$1,271	37
232946	Northern Virginia Community College	VA	\$3,882	\$5,313	\$1,431	37
233310	Rappahannock Community College	VA	\$3,401	\$4,588	\$1,187	35
233648	Southwest Virginia Community College	VA	\$3,312	\$4,463	\$1,151	35
231873	Dabney S Lancaster Community College	VA	\$3,324	\$4,478	\$1,154	35
171234	Montcalm Community College	MI	\$3,300	\$4,440	\$1,140	35
233772	Tidewater Community College	VA	\$3,944	\$5,299	\$1,355	34
232867	New River Community College	VA	\$3,325	\$4,464	\$1,139	34
155830	Salina Area Technical College	KS	\$4,893	\$6,493	\$1,600	33
127732	Northeastern Junior College	CO	\$3,573	\$4,710	\$1,137	32
185873	Ocean County College	NJ	\$3,306	\$4,345	\$1,039	31
224642	El Paso Community College	TX	\$2,094	\$2,746	\$652	31
221050	Tennessee College of Applied Technology- Morristown	TN	\$4,566	\$5,987	\$1,421	31
216825	Westmoreland County Community College	PA	\$3,870	\$5,070	\$1,200	31
218140	Horry-Georgetown Technical College	SC	\$3,854	\$4,978	\$1,124	29
102067	Shelton State Community College	AL	\$3,193	\$4,107	\$914	29
101462	J. F. Drake State Community and Technical College	AL	\$3,384	\$4,350	\$966	29
219189	Mitchell Technical Institute	SD	\$5,072	\$6,432	\$1,360	27
219426	Southeast Technical Institute	SD	\$4,728	\$5,980	\$1,252	26
170055	Grand Rapids Community College	MI	\$3,003	\$3,789	\$786	26
211079	Community College of Beaver County	PA	\$4,590	\$5,790	\$1,200	26
148256	Rend Lake College	IL	\$3,000	\$3,750	\$750	25
107664	University of Arkansas-Pulaski Technical College	AR	\$4,013	\$5,011	\$998	25
159407	Louisiana State University-Eunice	LA	\$3,522	\$4,392	\$870	25
153630	Iowa Western Community College	IA	\$4,410	\$5,472	\$1,062	24

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2014 15	2016 17	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
106449	Arkansas State University-Beebe	AR	\$2,808	\$3,480	\$672	24
102313	H Council Trenholm State Community College	AL	\$3,336	\$4,134	\$798	24
148292	Richland Community College	IL	\$3,444	\$4,230	\$786	23
155292	Kansas City Kansas Community College	KS	\$2,640	\$3,240	\$600	23
143279	Black Hawk College	IL	\$3,600	\$4,410	\$810	23
179645	Three Rivers College	MO	\$2,898	\$3,540	\$642	22
233949	Virginia Western Community College	VA	\$4,174	\$5,093	\$919	22
167525	Quincy College	MA	\$4,846	\$5,910	\$1,064	22
155201	Independence Community College	KS	\$3,088	\$3,728	\$640	21
211343	Butler County Community College	PA	\$3,810	\$4,590	\$780	20
Sector-5						
Private not-for-profit, two-year						
488305	Elim Bible Institute and College	NY	\$5,135	\$7,968	\$2,833	55
412173	Academy for Nursing and Health Occupations	FL	\$26,113	\$37,000	\$10,887	42
216773	Western Pennsylvania Hospital School of Nursing	PA	\$7,410	\$10,191	\$2,781	38
213163	Jameson Health System	PA	\$7,850	\$10,781	\$2,931	37
487311	Sunstate Academy-Jones Technical Institute	FL	\$9,789	\$13,065	\$3,276	33
434751	White Earth Tribal and Community College	MN	\$3,285	\$4,281	\$996	30
Sector-6						
Private for-profit, two-year						
175607	Delta Beauty College	MS	\$9,350	\$18,290	\$8,940	96
216782	Pittsburgh Career Institute	PA	\$14,139	\$24,919	\$10,780	76
488059	Med Academy	FL	\$17,400	\$29,800	\$12,400	71
483920	LaBarberia Institute of Hair	OH	\$10,528	\$16,475	\$5,947	56
444316	Bold Beauty Academy	MT	\$7,900	\$12,000	\$4,100	52
476355	Miami Ad School-New York	NY	\$13,050	\$19,400	\$6,350	49
440819	Miami Ad School-San Francisco	CA	\$13,050	\$19,400	\$6,350	49
428000	Miami Ad School-Wynwood	FL	\$13,050	\$19,400	\$6,350	49
189811	St Paul's School of Nursing-Queens	NY	\$21,697	\$30,944	\$9,247	43
451413	Center for Allied Health Education	NY	\$21,525	\$30,525	\$9,000	42
196389	Swedish Institute a College of Health Sciences	NY	\$13,500	\$19,000	\$5,500	41
240985	Educational Technical College-Recinto de Bayamon	PR	\$9,690	\$13,300	\$3,610	37
461218	Institute of Medical Careers	PA	\$15,000	\$20,500	\$5,500	37
488077	Sonoran Desert Institute	AZ	\$6,395	\$8,490	\$2,095	33
453455	American National University-Dayton	OH	\$11,550	\$14,886	\$3,336	29
453464	American National University-Youngstown	OH	\$11,550	\$14,886	\$3,336	29
451343	Corinth Academy of Cosmetology	MS	\$9,850	\$12,600	\$2,750	28

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2014 15	2016 17	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
475060	Platt College-Miller-Motte Technical-Macon	GA	\$9,225	\$11,700	\$2,475	27
160995	Beal College	ME	\$16,026	\$20,285	\$4,259	27
461111	Allstate Hairstyling & Barber College	OH	\$9,165	\$11,105	\$1,940	21
460756	Hawaii Medical College	HI	\$14,425	\$17,434	\$3,009	21
366270	Delta College of Arts & Technology	LA	\$23,000	\$27,500	\$4,500	20
214892	Penn Commercial Business/Technical School	PA	\$21,000	\$25,000	\$4,000	19
485139	SAE Institute of Technology-Chicago	IL	\$21,000	\$25,000	\$4,000	19
142489	Elevate Salon Institute-Chubbuck	ID	\$10,550	\$12,550	\$2,000	19
169655	MIAT College of Technology	MI	\$13,763	\$16,205	\$2,442	18
216418	Fortis Institute-Erie	PA	\$13,010	\$15,306	\$2,296	18
225991	KD Conservatory College of Film and Dramatic Arts	TX	\$14,150	\$16,625	\$2,475	17
444556	Auguste Escoffier School of Culinary Arts- Austin	TX	\$24,900	\$29,250	\$4,350	17
Sector-7						
Public, less-than-two-year						
486150	Treasure Coast Technical College	FL	\$973	\$2,013	\$1,040	107
230676	Uintah Basin Technical College	UT	\$1,480	\$2,590	\$1,110	75
486202	Mingo Extended Learning Center	WV	\$3,474	\$5,263	\$1,789	51
365198	Southern Oklahoma Technology Center	OK	\$2,926	\$4,389	\$1,463	50
367972	Capital Area School of Practical Nursing	IL	\$8,635	\$12,153	\$3,518	41
481191	Riverside County Office of Education-School of Career Education	CA	\$6,000	\$8,330	\$2,330	39
379621	Madison Oneida BOCES-Practical Nursing Program	NY	\$8,060	\$10,610	\$2,550	32
167871	Southeastern Technical Institute	MA	\$8,500	\$11,125	\$2,625	31
407489	Mahoning County Career and Technical Center	OH	\$6,827	\$8,653	\$1,826	27
Sector-8						
Private not-for-profit, less-than-two-year						
487816	Midfield Institute of Cosmetology	AL	\$6,200	\$12,750	\$6,550	106
446242	Employment Solutions-College for Technical Education	KY	\$15,300	\$21,780	\$6,480	42
172927	American Indian OIC Inc	MN	\$5,150	\$6,920	\$1,770	34
457174	Remington College-Columbia Campus	SC	\$15,995	\$20,520	\$4,525	28
148955	National Latino Education Institute	IL	\$10,900	\$13,300	\$2,400	22
214476	Ohio Valley Hospital School of Nursing	PA	\$13,704	\$16,300	\$2,596	19
Sector-9						
Private for-profit, less-than-two-year						
400187	Advance Beauty College	CA	\$501	\$2,775	\$2,274	454
486248	ZMS The Academy	CA	\$3,900	\$16,750	\$12,850	329

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2014 15	2016 17	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
488439	Kenny's Academy of Barbering	IN	\$6,100	\$15,850	\$9,750	160
485591	New Beginnings Beauty Academy	AR	\$6,000	\$15,000	\$9,000	150
158778	Avery James School of Cosmetology	LA	\$6,112	\$15,100	\$8,988	147
488138	Learning Bridge Career Institute	LA	\$5,000	\$12,000	\$7,000	140
485704	River Valley School of Massage	AR	\$4,200	\$9,800	\$5,600	133
488253	Focus Personal Training Institute	NY	\$7,500	\$14,950	\$7,450	99
488262	Hair Academy School of Barbering & Beauty	DE	\$6,000	\$11,815	\$5,815	97
449490	Palm Beach Academy of Health & Beauty	FL	\$6,864	\$12,480	\$5,616	82
488174	Ea La Mar's Cosmetology & Barber College	MO	\$8,900	\$15,900	\$7,000	79
215983	Sharon Regional School of Nursing	PA	\$13,536	\$24,155	\$10,619	78
485485	Latin Beauty Academy	FL	\$6,250	\$10,814	\$4,564	73
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
484190	Park Place Premier Barber School	LA	\$10,700	\$15,950	\$5,250	49
444662	Moore Career College	LA	\$11,130	\$16,430	\$5,300	48
476586	College of International Esthetics Inc	CO	\$9,920	\$14,345	\$4,425	45
441618	Leon Studio One School of Beauty Knowledge	NY	\$6,900	\$9,900	\$3,000	43
461254	Galaxy Medical College	CA	\$9,760	\$14,000	\$4,240	43
483559	Bella Cosmetology College	TX	\$8,125	\$11,650	\$3,525	43
483717	River Valley Cosmetology Institute	OK	\$9,500	\$13,600	\$4,100	43
488396	Ultimate Touch Barber College	IL	\$9,800	\$14,000	\$4,200	43
488110	Natural Images Beauty College	TX	\$10,625	\$15,125	\$4,500	42
108065	Velvatex College of Beauty Culture	AR	\$9,750	\$13,712	\$3,962	41
224013	Conlee's College of Cosmetology	TX	\$9,325	\$13,100	\$3,775	40
484093	Paul Mitchell The School-Farmington Hills	MI	\$11,515	\$16,015	\$4,500	39
172680	Paul Mitchell the School-Grand Rapids	MI	\$11,515	\$16,015	\$4,500	39
484118	Paul Mitchell the School-Lansing	MI	\$11,515	\$16,015	\$4,500	39
484109	Paul Mitchell the School-Merrillville	IN	\$11,515	\$16,015	\$4,500	39
483665	Paul Mitchell the School-Ardmore	OK	\$9,000	\$12,500	\$3,500	39
486327	Princess Beauty School	MI	\$9,900	\$13,650	\$3,750	38
229957	AmeriTech College-Provo	UT	\$10,016	\$13,791	\$3,775	38
487959	Dalton Institute of Esthetics and Cosmetology	GA	\$10,000	\$13,680	\$3,680	37
457703	Transformed Barber and Cosmetology Academy	MO	\$15,250	\$20,525	\$5,275	35
459374	Universal Spa Training Academy	IL	\$11,450	\$15,400	\$3,950	34
461704	Capilo School of Hair Design	ME	\$11,900	\$15,900	\$4,000	34
391546	ASM Beauty World Academy	FL	\$11,652	\$15,440	\$3,788	33
488925	International Diving Institute	SC	\$13,800	\$18,100	\$4,300	31

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2014 15	2016 17	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
483382	Electrical Training Center	NY	\$8,400	\$11,000	\$2,600	31
229522	Victoria Beauty College Inc	TX	\$12,600	\$16,500	\$3,900	31
480736	Ace Cosmetology and Barber Training Center	CT	\$13,200	\$17,150	\$3,950	30
481368	Prestige Health & Beauty Sciences Academy	FL	\$3,700	\$4,800	\$1,100	30
134228	Fort Pierce Beauty Academy	FL	\$6,945	\$8,995	\$2,050	30
199670	Sherrill's University of Barber & Cosmetology	NC	\$12,750	\$16,500	\$3,750	29
488040	Construction Training Center	SC	\$6,200	\$7,965	\$1,765	28
412544	Shear Ego International School of Hair Design	NY	\$10,726	\$13,740	\$3,014	28
488022	Barber Tech Academy	SC	\$12,600	\$16,135	\$3,535	28
437857	Rudae's School of Beauty Culture-Ft Wayne	IN	\$12,375	\$15,630	\$3,255	26
457253	Beyond 21st Century Beauty Academy	CA	\$11,121	\$13,915	\$2,794	25
449685	New Age Training	NY	\$8,400	\$10,500	\$2,100	25
447980	Nuvo College of Cosmetology	MI	\$11,450	\$14,300	\$2,850	25
488299	Mission Beauty Institute	TX	\$6,200	\$7,734	\$1,534	25
483425	Alexander Paul Institute of Hair Design	NC	\$10,125	\$12,600	\$2,475	24
245980	Ponca City Beauty College	OK	\$8,600	\$10,700	\$2,100	24
488271	Fosbre Academy of Hair Design	WA	\$13,595	\$16,700	\$3,105	23
455211	Casal Institute of Nevada	NV	\$17,350	\$21,301	\$3,951	23
114761	Fredrick and Charles Beauty College	CA	\$11,200	\$13,700	\$2,500	22
484163	Arizona School of Integrative Studies	AZ	\$9,000	\$11,000	\$2,000	22
391005	P&A Scholars Beauty School	MI	\$13,500	\$16,500	\$3,000	22
119845	Newberry School of Beauty	CA	\$14,483	\$17,700	\$3,217	22
476799	Unitek College	CA	\$27,020	\$32,910	\$5,890	22
479424	Unitek College	CA	\$27,020	\$32,910	\$5,890	22
476726	Rio Grande Valley College	TX	\$22,580	\$27,500	\$4,920	22

Appendix II: 2019 Net Price College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form Respondents

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2013 14	2015 16	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
Sector-1						
Public, four-year, or above						
190637	CUNY Lehman College	NY	\$2,327	\$6,159	\$3,832	165
484905	University of North Texas at Dallas	TX	\$2,867	\$6,912	\$4,045	141
110547	California State University-Dominguez Hills	CA	\$1,640	\$3,297	\$1,657	101
185129	New Jersey City University	NJ	\$6,931	\$11,854	\$4,923	71
187596	Navajo Technical University	NM	\$2,939	\$4,933	\$1,994	68
136358	Palm Beach State College	FL	\$2,467	\$4,134	\$1,667	68
176044	Mississippi Valley State University	MS	\$7,003	\$11,591	\$4,588	66
102553	University of Alaska Anchorage	AK	\$7,715	\$11,860	\$4,145	54
433174	Carolinas College of Health Sciences	NC	\$14,252	\$21,895	\$7,643	54
227368	The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley	TX	\$3,006	\$4,432	\$1,426	47
110565	California State University-Fullerton	CA	\$5,542	\$8,170	\$2,628	47
156125	Wichita State University	KS	\$9,843	\$14,175	\$4,332	44
110592	California State University-Los Angeles	CA	\$2,735	\$3,933	\$1,198	44
196237	SUNY College at Old Westbury	NY	\$7,018	\$10,050	\$3,032	43
122409	San Diego State University	CA	\$10,085	\$14,344	\$4,259	42
122597	San Francisco State University	CA	\$9,356	\$13,250	\$3,894	42
243197	University of Puerto Rico-Mayaguez	PR	\$5,394	\$7,625	\$2,231	41
126182	Adams State University	CO	\$9,886	\$13,888	\$4,002	40
409698	California State University-Monterey Bay	CA	\$8,121	\$11,390	\$3,269	40
219356	South Dakota State University	SD	\$15,380	\$21,421	\$6,041	39
234696	Bellingham Technical College	WA	\$5,537	\$7,708	\$2,171	39
127884	Pueblo Community College	CO	\$9,156	\$12,744	\$3,588	39
190600	CUNY John Jay College of Criminal Justice	NY	\$6,187	\$8,530	\$2,343	38
236258	Peninsula College	WA	\$5,246	\$7,149	\$1,903	36
190549	CUNY Brooklyn College	NY	\$7,242	\$9,771	\$2,529	35
231624	College of William and Mary	VA	\$12,406	\$16,734	\$4,328	35
199999	Winston-Salem State University	NC	\$7,737	\$10,340	\$2,603	34
155140	Haskell Indian Nations University	KS	\$2,937	\$3,893	\$956	33
127565	Metropolitan State University of Denver	CO	\$9,145	\$12,104	\$2,959	32
482699	South Georgia State College	GA	\$6,770	\$8,951	\$2,181	32
114433	Feather River Community College District	CA	\$9,254	\$12,225	\$2,971	32
228723	Texas A & M University-College Station	TX	\$11,725	\$15,455	\$3,730	32
126562	University of Colorado Denver/Anschutz Medical Campus	CO	\$10,433	\$13,751	\$3,318	32
123299	Shasta College	CA	\$5,746	\$7,537	\$1,791	31
170620	Lake Michigan College	MI	\$6,171	\$8,090	\$1,919	31
Sector-2						
Private not-for profit, four-year or above						
461528	Grace College of Divinity	NC	\$1,157	\$9,638	\$8,481	733

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2013	14	2015	16	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
197601	Yeshiva Karlin Stolin	NY	\$696		\$4,333		\$3,637	523
405854	Rabbinical College of Ohr Shimon Yisroel	NY	\$6,829		\$17,066		\$10,237	150
482228	Veritas Baptist College	IN	\$5,720		\$13,214		\$7,494	131
430670	San Juan Bautista School of Medicine	PR	\$4,586		\$10,314		\$5,728	125
481410	Yeshiva Gedolah Kesser Torah	NY	\$8,789		\$19,206		\$10,417	119
186900	Talmudical Academy-New Jersey	NJ	\$4,363		\$8,815		\$4,452	102
126076	Yeshiva Ohr Elchonon Chabad West Coast Talmudical Seminary	CA	\$6,565		\$12,747		\$6,182	94
134510	Hobe Sound Bible College	FL	\$4,607		\$8,317		\$3,710	81
132408	The Baptist College of Florida	FL	\$6,812		\$11,831		\$5,019	74
243586	Pontifical Catholic University of Puerto Rico- Mayaguez	PR	\$3,493		\$6,034		\$2,541	73
413617	College of Menominee Nation	WI	\$3,818		\$6,584		\$2,766	72
483018	Antioch College	OH	\$8,946		\$15,182		\$6,236	70
211893	Curtis Institute of Music	PA	\$6,751		\$11,345		\$4,594	68
241395	Pontifical Catholic University of Puerto Rico- Arecibo	PR	\$3,465		\$5,818		\$2,353	68
178721	Park University	MO	\$9,326		\$15,418		\$6,092	65
217891	Clinton College	SC	\$6,406		\$10,431		\$4,025	63
192785	Maria College of Albany	NY	\$6,957		\$11,135		\$4,178	60
224244	Dallas Christian College	TX	\$15,496		\$24,137		\$8,641	56
211556	Chatham University	PA	\$16,979		\$26,393		\$9,414	55
198677	Heritage Bible College	NC	\$6,117		\$9,503		\$3,386	55
172033	Sacred Heart Major Seminary	MI	\$13,767		\$21,280		\$7,513	55
476692	Yeshiva Gedolah Zichron Leyma	NJ	\$6,783		\$10,447		\$3,664	54
440794	Pillar College	NJ	\$17,058		\$26,076		\$9,018	53
200554	United Tribes Technical College	ND	\$4,507		\$6,813		\$2,306	51
241410	Pontifical Catholic University of Puerto Rico- Ponce	PR	\$4,974		\$7,452		\$2,478	50
209922	Reed College	OR	\$18,671		\$27,805		\$9,134	49
190372	Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art	NY	\$23,433		\$34,754		\$11,321	48
486488	California Jazz Conservatory	CA	\$16,784		\$24,876		\$8,092	48
154855	Central Christian College of Kansas	KS	\$13,622		\$20,139		\$6,517	48
160065	University of Holy Cross	LA	\$9,028		\$13,212		\$4,184	46
458113	Bethel College	VA	\$12,202		\$17,850		\$5,648	46
443340	Williamson Christian College	TN	\$12,833		\$18,647		\$5,814	45
156295	Berea College	KY	\$1,990		\$2,862		\$872	44
121150	Pepperdine University	CA	\$27,644		\$39,637		\$11,993	43
190752	Yeshiva of Far Rockaway Derech Ayson Rabbinical Seminary	NY	\$10,173		\$14,492		\$4,319	42
480985	Midwives College of Utah	UT	\$16,044		\$22,808		\$6,764	42
198969	Methodist University	NC	\$21,487		\$30,543		\$9,056	42
217040	Yeshivath Beth Moshe	PA	\$7,017		\$9,965		\$2,948	42
169327	Cleary University	MI	\$8,593		\$12,173		\$3,580	42

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2013 14	2015 16	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
134945	Jacksonville University	FL	\$20,538	\$29,004	\$8,466	41
247773	Yeshiva Gedolah of Greater Detroit	MI	\$6,638	\$9,351	\$2,713	41
193247	Mirrerr Yeshiva Cent Institute	NY	\$7,327	\$10,296	\$2,969	41
444413	Beis Medrash Heichal Dovid	NY	\$9,616	\$13,424	\$3,808	40
154174	Palmer College of Chiropractic	IA	\$16,642	\$23,098	\$6,456	39
188942	Associated Beth Rivkah Schools	NJ	\$10,951	\$15,158	\$4,207	38
474863	Los Angeles Pacific University	CA	\$16,132	\$22,318	\$6,186	38
139153	Beulah Heights University	GA	\$10,135	\$13,971	\$3,836	38
102298	Talladega College	AL	\$9,332	\$12,690	\$3,358	36
137953	Trinity Baptist College	FL	\$11,798	\$16,035	\$4,237	36
219505	American Baptist College	TN	\$13,011	\$17,655	\$4,644	36
154721	Bethany College	KS	\$17,868	\$24,236	\$6,368	36
183275	Thomas More College of Liberal Arts	NH	\$16,226	\$21,836	\$5,610	35
455770	Providence Christian College	CA	\$20,187	\$27,087	\$6,900	34
154493	Upper Iowa University	IA	\$17,513	\$23,405	\$5,892	34
123280	Shasta Bible College and Graduate School	CA	\$13,272	\$17,654	\$4,382	33
441690	Universidad Pentecostal Mizpa	PR	\$5,188	\$6,885	\$1,697	33
176770	Cox College	MO	\$15,252	\$20,148	\$4,896	32
127954	Montessori Education Center of the Rockies	CO	\$12,635	\$16,622	\$3,987	32
481438	Yeshiva Yesodei Hatorah	NJ	\$9,611	\$12,621	\$3,010	31
139205	Brewton-Parker College	GA	\$13,368	\$17,511	\$4,143	31
220473	Johnson University	TN	\$12,546	\$16,368	\$3,822	30
Sector-3						
Private for-profit, four-year, or above						
486239	San Ignacio University	FL	\$4,818	\$14,391	\$9,573	199
459204	Unitek College	CA	\$24,312	\$42,096	\$17,784	73
441636	American Institute of Alternative Medicine	OH	\$14,691	\$24,377	\$9,686	66
447050	United States University	CA	\$11,126	\$17,919	\$6,793	61
247065	Beckfield College-Florence	KY	\$17,788	\$27,812	\$10,024	56
443331	West Coast University-Los Angeles	CA	\$33,530	\$45,144	\$11,614	35
404806	Columbia Central University-Yauco	PR	\$4,938	\$6,602	\$1,664	34
422695	Pacific College	CA	\$9,815	\$13,070	\$3,255	33
436438	Argosy University-Orange County	CA	\$18,846	\$25,040	\$6,194	33
482459	DeVry University-Florida	FL	\$24,298	\$31,651	\$7,353	30
482486	DeVry University-Indiana	IN	\$23,852	\$30,382	\$6,530	27
366553	Southern Technical College	FL	\$14,797	\$18,780	\$3,983	27
451103	Miami Regional College	FL	\$24,192	\$30,232	\$6,040	25
Sector-4						
Public, two-year						
433068	Okaloosa Technical College	FL	\$4,004	\$11,497	\$7,493	187
216825	Westmoreland County Community College	PA	\$2,331	\$5,814	\$3,483	149
112385	Coastline Community College	CA	\$7,601	\$17,760	\$10,159	134
430795	Carver Career Center	WV	\$1,233	\$2,873	\$1,640	133
420538	Arkansas State University-Mountain Home	AR	\$4,902	\$11,339	\$6,437	131

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2013 14	2015 16	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
199892	Wayne Community College	NC	\$3,447	\$7,110	\$3,663	106
135407	Manatee Technical College	FL	\$3,141	\$6,461	\$3,320	106
413802	East San Gabriel Valley Regional Occupational Program	CA	\$7,598	\$15,466	\$7,868	104
123217	College of the Sequoias	CA	\$1,424	\$2,868	\$1,444	101
242556	Instituto Tecnologico de Puerto Rico-Recinto de Guayama	PR	\$1,056	\$2,090	\$1,034	98
162706	Harford Community College	MD	\$2,562	\$4,801	\$2,239	87
375407	Madison Adult Career Center	OH	\$9,756	\$18,103	\$8,347	86
148991	Spoon River College	IL	\$5,485	\$10,044	\$4,559	83
375683	Gordon Cooper Technology Center	OK	\$1,786	\$3,234	\$1,448	81
140678	North Georgia Technical College	GA	\$3,751	\$6,792	\$3,041	81
221494	Tennessee College of Applied Technology-Shelbyville	TN	\$6,037	\$10,471	\$4,434	73
475565	Stella and Charles Guttman Community College	NY	\$3,851	\$6,596	\$2,745	71
113218	Cuyamaca College	CA	\$3,201	\$5,474	\$2,273	71
107637	Southeast Arkansas College	AR	\$3,885	\$6,550	\$2,665	69
146685	Lincoln Land Community College	IL	\$4,057	\$6,762	\$2,705	67
423652	Oregon Coast Community College	OR	\$4,757	\$7,920	\$3,163	66
107318	Arkansas State University Mid-South	AR	\$7,585	\$12,625	\$5,040	66
190673	CUNY Queensborough Community College	NY	\$5,083	\$8,427	\$3,344	66
228158	South Plains College	TX	\$2,532	\$4,173	\$1,641	65
260372	Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa Community College	WI	\$5,893	\$9,686	\$3,793	64
192022	Jefferson Community College	NY	\$5,677	\$9,276	\$3,599	63
206011	Terra State Community College	OH	\$6,236	\$10,142	\$3,906	63
180160	Chief Dull Knife College	MT	\$3,846	\$6,189	\$2,343	61
226019	Kilgore College	TX	\$5,557	\$8,850	\$3,293	59
188021	New Mexico State University-Grants	NM	\$3,849	\$6,063	\$2,214	58
160010	Northwest Louisiana Technical College	LA	\$6,579	\$10,322	\$3,743	57
185536	Middlesex County College	NJ	\$4,912	\$7,659	\$2,747	56
171395	North Central Michigan College	MI	\$2,021	\$3,145	\$1,124	56
181419	Nebraska Indian Community College	NE	\$8,923	\$13,835	\$4,912	55
141811	Leeward Community College	HI	\$2,502	\$3,823	\$1,321	53
117195	Lake Tahoe Community College	CA	\$5,538	\$8,453	\$2,915	53
179052	Rolla Technical Institute/Center	MO	\$9,640	\$14,529	\$4,889	51
226107	Lamar State College-Orange	TX	\$2,394	\$3,599	\$1,205	50
141006	South Georgia Technical College	GA	\$3,514	\$5,266	\$1,752	50
210605	Community College of Allegheny County	PA	\$5,688	\$8,385	\$2,697	47
Sector-5						
Private not-for-profit, two-year						
381945	Los Angeles ORT College-Van Nuys Campus	CA	\$3,264	\$12,074	\$8,810	270
131830	National Conservatory of Dramatic Arts	DC	\$10,653	\$18,115	\$7,462	70

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2013 14	2015 16	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
190707	CVPH Medical Center School of Radiologic Technology	NY	\$6,158	\$10,460	\$4,302	70
214528	Orleans Technical College	PA	\$12,844	\$17,968	\$5,124	40
195289	Samaritan Hospital School of Nursing	NY	\$15,351	\$21,063	\$5,712	37
Sector-6						
Private for-profit, two-year						
152044	West Michigan College of Barbering and Beauty	MI	\$1,737	\$6,471	\$4,734	273
175607	Delta Beauty College	MS	\$4,544	\$11,146	\$6,602	145
479965	Medical Career Institute	NJ	\$6,301	\$14,629	\$8,328	132
457536	Midwestern Career College	IL	\$8,781	\$18,608	\$9,827	112
190974	Elmira Business Institute	NY	\$21,655	\$45,440	\$23,785	110
454698	Mayfield College	CA	\$10,477	\$21,354	\$10,877	104
441858	Eastern Virginia Career College	VA	\$8,985	\$18,135	\$9,150	102
444316	Bold Beauty Academy	MT	\$3,891	\$7,694	\$3,803	98
242130	ICPR Junior College-Arecibo	PR	\$4,301	\$8,126	\$3,825	89
434821	Blue Cliff College-Metairie	LA	\$12,193	\$21,969	\$9,776	80
451343	Corinth Academy of Cosmetology	MS	\$8,913	\$15,949	\$7,036	79
439491	Blue Cliff College-Lafayette	LA	\$12,825	\$22,205	\$9,380	73
460677	ICPR Junior College-Manati	PR	\$5,317	\$8,906	\$3,589	68
248192	Jenny Lea Academy of Cosmetology	KY	\$3,959	\$6,456	\$2,497	63
485139	SAE Institute of Technology-Chicago	IL	\$16,024	\$25,222	\$9,198	57
453792	Ohio Medical Career College	OH	\$7,115	\$11,054	\$3,939	55
461999	Elite School of Cosmetology	OH	\$8,021	\$12,356	\$4,335	54
240985	Educational Technical College-Recinto de Bayamon	PR	\$7,461	\$11,176	\$3,715	50
461865	Best Care College	NJ	\$8,293	\$12,409	\$4,116	50
450058	Fortis College-Columbus	OH	\$17,606	\$26,291	\$8,685	49
439482	Blue Cliff College-Shreveport	LA	\$14,051	\$20,804	\$6,753	48
438258	Carrington College-Pleasant Hill	CA	\$17,031	\$25,132	\$8,101	48
237303	Charleston School of Beauty Culture	WV	\$4,007	\$5,889	\$1,882	47
459514	Peloton College	TX	\$8,367	\$12,027	\$3,660	44
457679	Avalon School of Cosmetology	MN	\$5,562	\$7,859	\$2,297	41
243841	ICPR Junior College-General Institutional	PR	\$6,030	\$8,509	\$2,479	41
238810	The Professional Hair Design Academy	WI	\$9,275	\$13,057	\$3,782	41
447768	American Career College-Ontario	CA	\$21,405	\$30,133	\$8,728	41
204963	Paramount Beauty Academy	OH	\$10,013	\$14,068	\$4,055	40
Sector-7						
Public, less-than-two-year						
431169	Garnet Career Center	WV	\$241	\$4,523	\$4,282	1,777
375656	Chisholm Trail Technology Center	OK	\$372	\$3,404	\$3,032	815
246017	Central Technology Center	OK	\$269	\$2,130	\$1,861	692
137856	Big Bend Technical College	FL	\$3,030	\$8,601	\$5,571	184
368647	Mineral County Vocational Technical Center	WV	\$786	\$2,036	\$1,250	159
237491	Ralph R Willis Career and Technical Center	WV	\$1,779	\$4,418	\$2,639	148

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2013 14	2015 16	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
431187	Bristol Technical Education Center	CT	\$2,630	\$6,284	\$3,654	139
418199	Penta County Joint Vocational School	OH	\$3,352	\$7,778	\$4,426	132
457378	Emerald Coast Technical College	FL	\$4,996	\$10,458	\$5,462	109
481191	Riverside County Office of Education-School of Career Education	CA	\$6,293	\$12,197	\$5,904	94
485351	Fred D. Learey Technical College	FL	\$1,749	\$2,963	\$1,214	69
375568	U S Grant Joint Vocational School	OH	\$3,812	\$5,790	\$1,978	52
409591	Lorain County Joint Vocational School District	OH	\$7,304	\$10,904	\$3,600	49
Sector-8						
Private not-for-profit, less-than-two-year						
443100	Colegio Educativo Tecnologico Industrial Inc	PR	\$5,279	\$9,047	\$3,768	71
442976	Brighton Center's Center for Employment Training	KY	\$6,438	\$10,813	\$4,375	68
434362	Northwest HVAC/R Training Center	WA	\$6,611	\$9,561	\$2,950	45
Sector-9						
Private for-profit, less-than-two-year						
484190	Park Place Premier Barber School	LA	\$2,704	\$8,757	\$6,053	224
108065	Velvatex College of Beauty Culture	AR	\$2,608	\$7,326	\$4,718	181
175722	Academy of Hair Design-Grenada	MS	\$5,907	\$15,760	\$9,853	167
228185	South Texas Barber College Inc	TX	\$2,381	\$6,001	\$3,620	152
481003	M T Training Center	TX	\$6,110	\$14,357	\$8,247	135
444370	American Advanced Technicians Institute	FL	\$9,933	\$22,837	\$12,904	130
413778	Stone Academy-Waterbury	CT	\$10,979	\$24,502	\$13,523	123
168892	Bayshire Academy of Beauty Craft Inc	MI	\$2,447	\$5,416	\$2,969	121
237127	Appalachian Beauty School	KY	\$4,278	\$9,397	\$5,119	120
376288	Institucion Chaviano de Mayaguez	PR	\$6,275	\$13,750	\$7,475	119
475574	Lil Lou's Beauty and Barber College LLC	IN	\$8,214	\$17,351	\$9,137	111
455105	Mississippi Institute of Aesthetics Nails & Cosmetology	MS	\$5,666	\$11,884	\$6,218	110
438674	The Academy of Hair Design Six	MS	\$8,072	\$16,884	\$8,812	109
481571	Belle Academy of Cosmetology	CT	\$7,159	\$14,520	\$7,361	103
374316	Academy of Hair Design-Jackson	MS	\$8,387	\$16,376	\$7,989	95
106315	Arkansas Beauty School-Little Rock	AR	\$9,580	\$18,688	\$9,108	95
451538	Memphis Institute of Barbering	TN	\$4,765	\$9,208	\$4,443	93
382461	Academy of Hair Design-Pearl	MS	\$8,738	\$16,870	\$8,132	93
443021	Dallas Barber & Stylist College	TX	\$1,155	\$2,192	\$1,037	90
448716	Educational Technical College-Recinto de san Sebastian	PR	\$9,051	\$17,112	\$8,061	89
483878	Bay Area Medical Academy	CA	\$9,078	\$17,046	\$7,968	88
444468	Career Beauty College	TN	\$5,466	\$10,173	\$4,707	86
449472	Delaware Learning Institute of Cosmetology	DE	\$8,657	\$15,943	\$7,286	84
147819	Oehrlein School of Cosmetology	IL	\$5,239	\$9,590	\$4,351	83
371830	CRU Institute of Cosmetology and Barbering	CA	\$7,757	\$14,140	\$6,383	82
484118	Paul Mitchell the School-Lansing	MI	\$8,617	\$15,701	\$7,084	82
443216	P C Age-Jersey City	NJ	\$11,547	\$20,722	\$9,175	79

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2013 14	2015 16	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
484394	Taylor Andrews Academy of Hair Design-Orem	UT	\$6,949	\$12,127	\$5,178	75
444936	Turning Point Beauty College	AZ	\$5,371	\$9,289	\$3,918	73
106360	Arthur's Beauty College Inc-Fort Smith	AR	\$7,680	\$13,134	\$5,454	71
489830	Arthur's Beauty College-Jonesboro	AR	\$6,777	\$11,503	\$4,726	70
482167	Trenz Beauty Academy	IL	\$8,283	\$13,910	\$5,627	68
481429	Universal Training Institute	NJ	\$15,317	\$25,656	\$10,339	68
475468	Christine Valmy International School of Esthetics & Cosmetology	NJ	\$10,824	\$18,083	\$7,259	67
482194	Arrojo Cosmetology School	NY	\$11,541	\$18,961	\$7,420	64
483425	Alexander Paul Institute of Hair Design	NC	\$7,259	\$11,867	\$4,608	63
457837	The Salon Professional Academy-Tonawanda	NY	\$6,389	\$10,316	\$3,927	61
482200	Cosmetology Academy of Texarkana	TX	\$7,716	\$12,436	\$4,720	61
177588	House of Heavilin Beauty College-Kansas City	MO	\$10,823	\$17,350	\$6,527	60
455211	Casal Institute of Nevada	NV	\$9,645	\$15,410	\$5,765	60
436030	Hair Academy II	MD	\$11,151	\$17,790	\$6,639	60
207272	Beauty Technical College Inc	OK	\$4,296	\$6,845	\$2,549	59
481313	Kaizen Beauty Academy	FL	\$9,928	\$15,784	\$5,856	59
483717	River Valley Cosmetology Institute	OK	\$5,476	\$8,567	\$3,091	56
461555	Aveda Institute-New Mexico	NM	\$10,293	\$15,999	\$5,706	55
461254	Galaxy Medical College	CA	\$8,155	\$12,661	\$4,506	55
249566	TDDS Technical Institute	OH	\$6,874	\$10,592	\$3,718	54
483841	Grace International Beauty School	NY	\$10,077	\$15,488	\$5,411	54
481331	Sharp Edgez Barber Institute	NY	\$6,354	\$9,761	\$3,407	54
245980	Ponca City Beauty College	OK	\$5,178	\$7,902	\$2,724	53
418658	All-State Career School-Pittsburgh	PA	\$8,601	\$13,106	\$4,505	52
367088	Tricoci University of Beauty Culture LLC-Bloomington	IN	\$8,044	\$12,256	\$4,212	52
161855	Baltimore Studio of Hair Design	MD	\$10,404	\$15,702	\$5,298	51
223056	Baldwin Beauty School-South Austin	TX	\$9,109	\$13,693	\$4,584	50
207786	Southern School of Beauty Inc	OK	\$2,635	\$3,959	\$1,324	50
488129	Textures Institute of Cosmetology	IN	\$3,964	\$5,945	\$1,981	50
410797	Ohio Media School-Valley View	OH	\$16,094	\$24,056	\$7,962	49
200262	Moler Barber College	ND	\$6,818	\$10,129	\$3,311	49
483610	Sutter Beauty College	CA	\$8,465	\$12,528	\$4,063	48
444583	Escuela Hotelera de San Juan	PR	\$11,285	\$16,675	\$5,390	48
170736	M J Murphy Beauty College of Mount Pleasant	MI	\$3,022	\$4,453	\$1,431	47
430564	Studio Jewelers	NY	\$9,889	\$14,530	\$4,641	47
439932	Shawnee Beauty College	OK	\$4,133	\$6,054	\$1,921	46
229957	AmeriTech College-Provo	UT	\$10,298	\$15,003	\$4,705	46
482176	Paul Mitchell the School-Denver	CO	\$10,132	\$14,751	\$4,619	46
445258	Platt College-OKC-Memorial	OK	\$17,027	\$22,179	\$5,152	30

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 to correct and it resubmit by a new deadline.

Review Guidelines:

- Did the user answer the question?
- Did the response match data for the years relevant to the survey?
- Does the user's explanation contradict the IPEDS Finance data and data from other sources? For example, the explanation mentioned a decrease in FTE but IPEDS data showed an increase.
- Did the user explain 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: 2019 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 CATEF Survey](#).


U.S. Department of Education

Help


College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form

Save

Before you proceed, please create a new password. The new 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 *)

Back to Login Page

 U.S. Department of Education
College Affordability and Transparency
Explanation Form

User ID: CAT9999 **Help**
Log out

Search Institutions Search Users Email Center

123456

900001 - Sample University (Tuition and Fees)

Section 1 - General 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 <https://collegecost.ed.gov/cata/> on July 03, 2018. According to section 132(e) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, all institutions included on the highest increase lists are required to provide additional information to the Secretary of Education.

Please complete the following form, which collects information regarding costs at your institution. You must complete this form no later than March 07, 2019.

Contact Information for person filling out the form if other than preloaded IPEDS Keyholder[®]

* - field is required

First Name*	<input type="text" value="IPEDS"/>
Last Name*	<input type="text" value="Keyholder"/>
Position*	<input type="text" value="Compliance Officer"/>
Phone Number*	<input type="text" value="(999) 999-9999"/>
E-mail Address*	<input type="text" value="catet@inovas.net"/>

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900001 - Sample University (Tuition and Fees)

Section 2 - Cost Increase Description


Data that your institution reported as expenses in the IPEDS Finance (F) component in 2014-15 and 2016-17 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 enrollment² counts for the first and last year of the three-year period have also been carried over from the IPEDS 12-month Enrollment Component (E12). The three-year percentage change has also been calculated for you.

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

Cost Area (Based on IPEDS Finance component Expenses in Part E)	2014-15 Total Amount	2016-17 Total Amount	3-Year % Change
Instruction	\$116,176,522	\$130,040,528	12%
Research	\$61,448,601	\$62,392,466	2%
Public service	\$311,422	\$314,088	1%
Academic support	\$40,236,542	\$43,120,911	7%
Student services	\$15,384,865	\$17,205,162	12%
Institutional support	\$36,998,827	\$43,988,210	19%
Scholarships and fellowships expenses, excluding discounts & allowances	\$29,892,314	\$32,439,298	9%
Auxiliary enterprises	\$101,791,316	\$112,027,337	10%
Hospital services	\$0	\$0	0%
Independent operations	\$0	\$0	0%
Other expenses & deductions	\$5,699,594	\$9,045,932	59%
FTE student enrollment from E12	8,332	8,609	3%

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900001 - Sample University (Tuition and Fees)

Section 3 - Cost Increase Explanation

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

* - field is required

Other expenses & deductions*	3-year % change: 59%	3-year % change FTE: 54%
<div></div>		
Institutional support*	3-year % change: 19%	3-year % change FTE: 15%
<div></div>		
Instruction*	3-year % change: 12%	3-year % change FTE: 8%
<div></div>		

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900001 - Sample University (Tuition and Fees)

Section 4 - Steps Towards Cost Reduction

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.

* - field is required

Other expenses & deductions*

3-year % change: 59%

3-year % change FTE: 54%

Institutional support*

3-year % change: 19%

3-year % change FTE: 15%

Instruction*

3-year % change: 12%

3-year % change FTE: 8%

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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900001 - Sample University (Tuition and Fees)**Section 5 - Control of Student Charges**

* - field is required

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](#)[Next](#)

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900001 - Sample University (Tuition and Fees)

Section 6 - Burden Estimate

* - field is required

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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Appendix V: 2019 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 CATEF Survey](#).

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Before you proceed, please create a new password. The new 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 *)

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900001 - Sample University (Net Price)

Section 1 - General 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 <https://collegecost.ed.gov/cata/> on July 03, 2018. According to section 132(e) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, all institutions included on the highest increase lists are required to provide additional information to the Secretary of Education.

Please complete the following form, which collects information regarding costs at your institution. You must complete this form no later than March 07, 2019.

Contact Information for person filling out the form if other than preloaded IPEDS Keyholder[®]

- field is required

First Name*

IPEDS

Last Name*

Keyholder

Position*

Compliance Officer

Phone Number*

(999) 999-9999

E-mail Address*

catef@inovas.net

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900001 - Sample University (Net Price)

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 E)	2013-14 Total Amount	2015-16 Total Amount	3-Year % Change
Instruction	\$112,360,986	\$125,528,505	12%
Research	\$58,603,044	\$62,923,492	7%
Public service	\$312,314	\$281,954	-10%
Academic support	\$40,842,348	\$43,353,899	6%
Student services	\$14,861,384	\$15,774,294	6%
Institutional support	\$32,767,418	\$41,799,563	28%
Scholarships and fellowships expenses, excluding discounts & allowances	\$26,160,505	\$31,343,989	20%
Auxiliary enterprises	\$100,138,820	\$105,862,973	6%
Hospital services	\$0	\$0	0%
Independent operations	\$0	\$0	0%
Other expenses & deductions	\$3,570,843	\$5,749,206	61%
FTE student enrollment from E12	8,295	8,446	2%

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900001 - Sample University (Net Price)

Section 3 - Cost Increase Explanation

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

* - field is required

Other expenses & deductions*	3-year % change: 61%	3-year % change FTE: 58%
<div></div>		
Institutional support*	3-year % change: 28%	3-year % change FTE: 25%
<div></div>		
Scholarships and fellowships expenses, excluding discounts & allowances*	3-year % change: 20%	3-year % change FTE: 18%
<div></div>		

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900001 - Sample University (Net Price)**Section 4 - Steps Towards Cost Reduction**

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.

* - field is required

Other expenses & deductions*

3-year % change: **61%**3-year % change FTE: **58%**

Institutional support*

3-year % change: **28%**3-year % change FTE: **25%**Scholarships and fellowships
expenses, excluding discounts
& allowances*3-year % change: **20%**3-year % change FTE: **18%**[Previous](#)[Next](#)

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900001 - Sample University (Net Price)

Section 5 - Control of Student Charges

* - field is required

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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900001 - Sample University (Net Price)

Section 6 - Burden Estimate

* - field is required

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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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. This 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.
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.

Term	Definition
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 component of IPEDS, and financial aid data are collected in the Student Financial Aid component of IPEDS.
Public service	A functional expense category that includes expenses for activities established primarily to provide noninstructional services beneficial to individuals and groups external to the institution. Examples are conferences, institutes, general advisory service, reference bureaus, and similar services provided to 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 non-research 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.
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.

Term	Definition
<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.