

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

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*Summary Guide to College Costs for the 2020 Collection Year*

January 2024



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### **January 2024**

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## Contents

Contents .....	3
Abstract .....	7
1.0 Introduction .....	8
2.0 Methodology.....	9
2.1 The College Affordability and Transparency Center Lists .....	9
2.1.1 Institutional Sectors.....	10
2.1.2 IPEDS Data Used in CATC and CATEF .....	11
2.1.3 Tuition and Fees.....	12
2.1.4 Net Price .....	12
2.2 The College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form Survey.....	13
2.2.1 Finance Data .....	13
2.2.2 Excluded Responses.....	14
3.0 Summary of Results .....	15
3.1 Demographics .....	16
3.1.1 Locations.....	16
3.1.2 Calendar System .....	18
3.1.3 Sector.....	20
3.2 Analysis of Cost Areas .....	22
3.3 Explanations of Increased Cost.....	25
3.3.1 Added Staff, Other Classification, and Tech/Infrastructure .....	25
3.3.2 Added Staff .....	25
3.3.3 Increased Enrollment.....	26
3.3.4 Tech/Infrastructure.....	28
3.4 Steps for Reducing Costs .....	29
3.5 Progress on Cost Reduction .....	30
3.6 Control of Student Charges .....	30
4.0 Increases in Tuition and Fees and Net Price .....	32
4.1 Tuition and Fees .....	32
4.2 Net Price .....	33
5.0 Conclusion .....	34
5.1 Burden Estimate.....	35
Appendices: .....	36

Appendix I: 2020 Tuition and Fees College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form Respondents .....	36
Appendix II: 2020 Net Price College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form Respondents .....	47
Appendix III: College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form Review Guidelines.....	55
Appendix IV: 2020 Tuition and Fees College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form .....	56
Appendix V: 2020 Net Price College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form.....	63
Appendix VI: Glossary of Terms.....	70

## List of Tables

Table 1: Nine sectors used to categorize institutions on the College Affordability and Transparency Lists, by source of control and level.....	10
Table 2: Number of institutions excluded from the 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form due to closure or lapse in <i>Title IV</i> status, by survey and institutional sector.....	14
Table 3: 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 .....	15
Table 4 : Representation of schools in IPEDS and/or Tuition and Fees or Net Price College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form.....	17
Table 5 : Median cost area percent change in the 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and cost area .....	23
Table 6 : Median cost area percent change per full-time equivalent student in the 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and cost area .....	23
Table 7 : Control of student charges on the 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey .....	30
Table 8 : Average reported burden in hours, by survey and institutional sector .....	35

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Comparison years for the 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form.....	11
Figure 2: Number of Institutions required to complete a 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey.....	15
Figure 3: States with the greatest number of schools required to complete the 2020 College.....	16
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** .	19
Figure 5: Number of Institutions that responded to the 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and institutional sector .....	20
Figure 6: Percentage of institutions per sector in the College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System.....	21
Figure 7: Number of times each cost area was selected in the 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and cost area .....	22
Figure 8: Median cost area dollar increases in the 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and cost area .....	24
Figure 9: Median cost area dollar increases per full-time equivalent student in the 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and cost area. ....	24
Figure 10: Top reasons given for increases in each cost area on the 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey.....	25
Figure 11: Differences in FTE student enrollment for institutions required to complete the 2020 Tuition and Fees College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form .....	27
Figure 12: Differences in FTE student enrollment for institutions required to complete the 2020 Net Price College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form.....	27
Figure 13: Percentage of Institutions in the 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form with no control of student charges, by institutional sector.....	31
Figure 14: Percentage of Public Institutions in the 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form with no control of student charges, by state .....	31
Figure 15: Number of Institutions required to complete the College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and year .....	34

## 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 2020 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, 81 percent of institutions indicated having exclusive control over their student charges. The most common increases reported by institutions were in the [student services](#), [instruction](#), [institutional support](#), and [academic support](#), and other cost areas, as analyzed. 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, salaries and benefits expenses, addition of new programs, purchase of supplies and equipment, and technology or infrastructure updates.

Institutions in the top 5 percent of their sector for increases in their tuition & fees/net price were required to complete the CATEF survey, however; the survey does not ask them to provide an explanation for their increase in student charges. Nevertheless, some institutions chose to include an explanation of the increase in costs to students. The reasons given for tuition and fees increases included changes in the largest program offered by programmatic institutions,<sup>1</sup> increased credit hours used to calculate full-time tuition, decreases in state appropriations, and expense increases. The reasons given for the increases in net price included issues related to the methodology used to calculate net price, cost of living increases, and errors in reporting.

The 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Center (CATC) list of institutions required to complete the 2020 CATEF can be found in [Appendix I: 2020 Tuition and Fees CATEF Respondents](#) and [Appendix II: 2020 Net Price CATEF Respondents](#). The 2019 CATC lists were posted in the summer of 2019 for the next CATEF collection in early 2020.

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<sup>1</sup> Programmatic institutions have a calendar system that differs by program or enrolls on a continuous basis. Typically, programmatic institutions are career and vocational institutions. See section [3. 1. 2 Calendar System](#) of this report.

## 1.0 Introduction

Section 132(c)(1)(C) and (D) of the *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](#)<sup>2</sup> (CATC) website annually. Institutions on either list are required to explain to the Secretary of Education why their costs have gone up, 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 10 major cost areas<sup>3</sup> 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](#) (6) other expenses<sup>4</sup>; (7) [public service](#); (8) [research](#); (9) [student services](#); and (10) [scholarships and fellowships](#). 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<sup>5</sup>. Accordingly, this summary guide to college costs compiles the responses that institutions on the 2020 CATC list website provided to the U.S. Department of Education (ED) through the online 2020 CATEF.

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

<sup>3</sup> Depending on the accounting standards used in the IPEDS Finance component forms, institutions either reported combined expenses for some cost area categories or reported expenses separately for each cost area. For 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](#).

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

<sup>5</sup> 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 the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System,<sup>6</sup> 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 (full-time, first-time) 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. Institutions on both lists were required to complete a separate CATEF form for each list. According to the Higher Education Act of 1965 Sec. 132 [20 U.S.C 1015a]:

COLLEGE AFFORDABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY LISTS. — (1) AVAILABILITY OF LISTS. —Beginning July 1, 2011, the Secretary shall make publicly available on the College Navigator website, in a manner that is sortable and searchable by State, the following:

(C) A list of the five percent of institutions in each such category that have the largest increase, expressed as a percentage change, in tuition and fees over the most recent three academic years for which data are available, using the first academic year of the three-year period as the base year to compute such percentage change.

(D) A list of the five percent of institutions in each such category that have the largest increase, expressed as a percentage change, in net price over the most recent three academic years for which data are available, using the

<sup>6</sup> IPEDS is a mandatory data collection for institutions that participate in, or are applicants for participation in, any Federal student financial aid program authorized by section 487(a)(17) of the HEA and 34 CFR 668. 14(b)(19). More information is available at the IPEDS Website at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/>

first academic year of the three-year period as the base year to compute such percentage change.

(1) IN GENERAL. — An institution shall not be placed on a list described in subparagraph (C) or (D) of subsection (c)(1), and shall not be subject to the reporting required under subsection (e), if the dollar amount of the institution's increase in tuition and fees, or net price, as applicable, is less than \$600 for the three-year period described in such subparagraph.

(2) UPDATE. — Beginning in 2014, and every three years thereafter, the Secretary shall update the dollar amount described in paragraph (1) based on annual increases in inflation, using the Consumer Price Index for each of the three most recent preceding years.

The Consumer Price Index for the CATC lists posted in June of 2020,<sup>7</sup> was \$653. Of the institutions on the CATC list, 263 were identified for having the highest increases in tuition and fees and 263 institutions were identified for having the highest increases in net price, 45 of which were on both lists. Due to institution closures and loss of *Title IV* status, 49 of these institutions (27 from the Tuition and Fees CATEF and 22 from the Net Price CATEF, 4 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**

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

<sup>7</sup> The law includes an exemption from these two lists for any institution whose increase in tuition and fees, or net price, is less than \$653 for the three-year period.

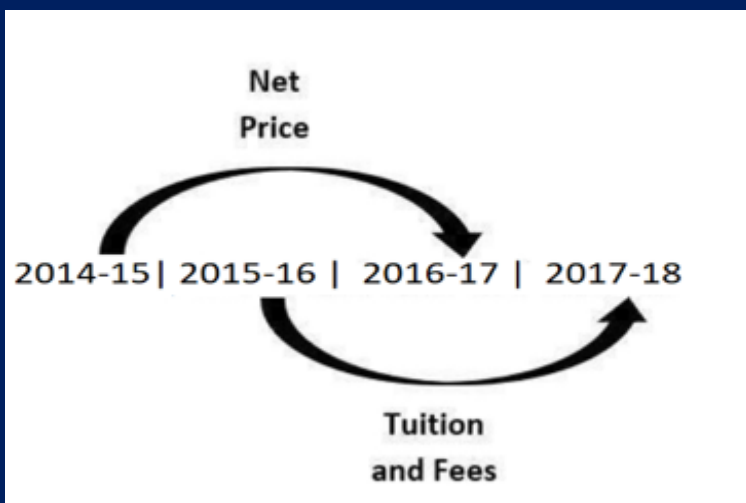
### 2.1.2 IPEDS Data Used in CATC and CATEF

The 2019 CATC lists were generated using data collected during the 2017–18 IPEDS data collection cycle<sup>8</sup>. In IPEDS, tuition and fees are collected through the IPEDS Institutional Characteristics component for the current year, while net price is collected through the IPEDS Student Financial Aid component with data from the previous year. Due to this discrepancy, the years used for generating the data for each list differ.

The Highest Increase in Tuition and Fees CATC list that was posted on the College Cost website in June of 2019, was based on the percent change in tuition and fees for the three-year period between 2015–16 and 2017–18. Institutions on the Tuition and Fees CATC list were notified that they would need to complete the College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form collection that took place in February 2020.

In accordance with the Higher Education Act of 1965 Sec. 132 [20 U.S.C 1015a] (e) REPORTS If an institution of higher education is included on a list described in subparagraph (C) or (D) of subsection (c)(1), the institution shall submit to the Secretary a report containing a description of the major areas in the institution's budget with the greatest cost increases. The 2020 CATEF collection compared reported cost data from 2015–16 with that from 2017–18, as reported in the IPEDS Finance component. The Highest Increase in Net Price CATC list that was posted on the College Cost website in June of 2019, was based on the percent change in net price for the three-year period between 2014–15 and 2016–17; therefore, the 2020 Net Price CATEF collection compared cost data from 2014–15 with those reported in 2016–17. This is shown in [Figure 1](#).

**Figure 1: Comparison years for the 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form**



<sup>8</sup> The data file used to generate the 2019 CATC lists can be found at <https://collegecost.ed.gov/wwwroot/documents/CATClists2017.xlsx>

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

$$\text{Year3} - \text{Year1} / \text{Year1} \bullet 100\%$$

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<sup>9</sup>. 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 2019 CATC Highest Increase in Tuition and Fees list, the percent changes ranged from a 14 percent increase for a private not-for-profit, four-year school that raised its tuition and fees from \$20,790 to \$23,700 to a 379 percent increase for another private for-profit, less-than-two-year school that raised its tuition and fees from \$2,505 to \$12,000. Of the institutions on the 2017–18 tuition and fees list, charges to students ranged from a tuition of \$2,790 for a public, two-year school to a tuition of \$51,853 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.”<sup>10</sup> In IPEDS, the total cost of attendance is the sum of published academic year costs for tuition and required fees, books and supplies, and the weighted average for room and board and other expenses by living arrangement. The weighted average is calculated based on the room and board and other expenses for each living arrangement (on-campus, off-campus with family, and off-campus not-with-family) and the number of first-time, full-time undergraduate students reported for each living arrangement. The net price is then generated by subtracting the average amount of federal, state/local, or institutional grant or scholarship aid from the total cost of attendance.

For institutions on the 2019 CATC Highest Increase in Net Price list, the percent changes ranged from a 28 percent increase for a private for-profit, four-year school, where its net price increased from \$18,764 to \$24,043, to a 1,258 percent increase for a private not-for-profit, four-year school, where its net price increased from \$698 to \$9,481. Of the institutions on the 2016–17 Net Price list, charges to students ranged from a net price of \$2,354 for a public, two-year school to \$51,032 for a private not-for-profit, four-year school.

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

<sup>10</sup> Section 132(a)(3) of the HEA

## 2.2 The College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form Survey

To aid institutions in complying with the HEA's requirement to explain why costs have risen at their schools and how they might reduce those costs, ED established the online CATEF survey<sup>11</sup>. Specifically, the 2020 CATEF required institutions on the 2020 Highest Increase CATC lists to provide (A) a free-text explanation for the cost areas in their budget with the highest percentage increases in costs over the three-year time period; (B) a free-text description of any steps they have taken (or intend to take) toward reducing costs or the reason for not reducing costs; and (C) whether student charges were within the exclusive control of the institution and, if not, the identity of the agency (or agencies) responsible for determining student charges. In addition, institutions that appeared on the same highest increase list for two or more consecutive years were asked to explain the progress made on their steps to reduce costs, as reported on the previous year's CATEF.<sup>12</sup>

To determine the cost areas in an institution's budget with the highest percentage increases in costs over the three-year period, the expenses portion of the IPEDS Finance component was displayed and the three cost areas with the highest percent increases over the relevant three-year period were automatically identified and prepopulated in the CATEF. Though differences exist between the expense screens of the IPEDS Finance component, as explained further in [2. 2. 1 Finance Data](#), nine major cost areas can be identified: (1) [academic support](#); (2) [auxiliary enterprises](#); (3) [institutional support](#); (4) [instruction](#); (5) [net grant aid to students](#); (6) [scholarships and fellowships](#); (7) other expenses; (8) [public service](#); (9) [research](#); and (10) [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 20 surveys out of 481, Tuition and Fees accounted for 14 surveys and Net Price accounted for four surveys, none of which appeared on both lists. For the 2020 CATEF, most 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 2020 CATEF went through a review and approval process<sup>13</sup> to ensure that institutions gave thorough and relevant responses for each required cost area. The final responses were then evaluated to determine the reasons for the increases in costs.

### 2.2.1 Finance Data

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. From the 2019 CATEF survey, 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 not identified as an area of highest increase for any institution required to complete the 2020 CATEF collection. The second, independent operations, is only available to public, four-year, and private not-for-profit, four-year institutions. One institution, on the Net Price CATEF survey, had independent operations as one of the areas of highest increase.

<sup>11</sup> Screenshots of the 2020 CATEF surveys can be found in [Appendix IV: 2020 Tuition and Fees CATEF](#) and [Appendix V: 2020 Net Price CATEF](#).

<sup>12</sup> A PDF of the previous year's submission is provided to these institutions.

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

## 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 49 institutions, 27 from the Tuition and Fees CATEF and 22 from the Net Price CATEF, two of which were on both lists, were excluded from the results and this report. The number of affected institutions by sector and survey is displayed in [Table 2](#).

**Table 2: Number of institutions excluded from the 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form due to closure or lapse in *Title IV* status, by survey and institutional sector**

Sector	Tuition and Fees	Net Price	Both	Total
Public, 4-year	0	0	0	0
Private not-for-profit, 4-year	2	3	0	5
Private for-profit, 4-year	1	2	0	3
Public, 2-year	0	1	0	1
Private not-for-profit, 2-year	1	0	0	1
Private for-profit, 2-year	7	6	0	13
Public, less-than-2-year	4	1	0	5
Private not-for-profit, less-than-2-year	0	0	0	0
Private for-profit, less-than-2-year	12	9	2	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>49</b>

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

As shown in [Table 2](#), 43 percent of institutions that closed or lost their *Title IV* eligibility are private-for-profit, less-than-2-year institutions. Of the 49 institutions considered here, 14 closed and 35 are still active but no longer participating in the Title IV programs.

### *No Increase in Reported Expenses*

Though institutions are asked to explain why their finance cost areas increased, this is not the reason why the institution landed on the CATC list. Institutions land on the CATC list because their net price and/or tuition and fees increased. A total of 30 institutions, 13 from the Tuition and Fees CATEF and 17 from the Net Price CATEF, had responses excluded because they reported no increase in expenses in their IPEDS Finance Survey for one or more identified cost areas. This total includes four institutions whose IPEDS data indicated an increase from zero dollars in year one to less than five dollars in year three. Three of the institutions that reported an increase of less than five dollars were able to provide an explanation for such a nominal difference due to a rounding error, the fourth institution noted that the dollar was entered in error and should have been zero.

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 13 of the 30 responses. These responses were still included in the count of responses, but the default cost area was excluded from analysis. Any information provided in the additional information field was considered for the report.

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 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form analysis due to an error in reporting, by survey and institutional sector**

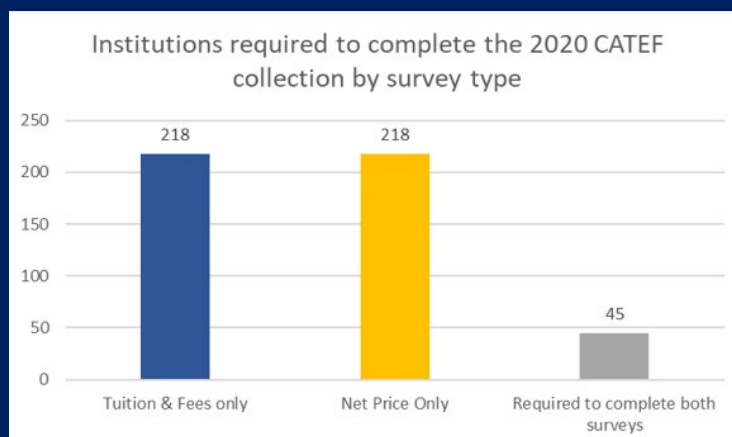
Sector	Tuition and Fees	Net Price	Both	Total
Public, 4-year	0	0	0	0
Private not-for-profit, 4-year	6	3	0	9
Private for-profit, 4-year	1	0	0	1
Public, 2-year	0	2	0	2
Private not-for-profit, 2-year	0	1	0	1
Private for-profit, 2-year	2	1	0	3
Public, less-than-2-year	0	2	0	2
Private not-for-profit, less-than-2-year	0	1	0	1
Private for-profit, less-than-2-year	3	6	1	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

### 3.0 Summary of Results

A total of 526 CATEF surveys were completed by 481 institutions that were required to complete the 2020 CATEF Collection. Of the 481 institutions required to complete the 2020 CATEF survey, a total of 218 institutions were identified on the Highest Increase in Tuition and Fees CATC list and 218 on the Highest Increase in Net Price CATC list—45 institutions were on both lists<sup>14</sup>. This collection year, 100 percent of the institutions required to complete the CATEF did so. [Figure 2](#) displays the number of institutions required to complete the 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form by survey, breaking down how many institutions completed only the tuition and fees survey, how many institutions completed only the net price survey, and how many institutions completed both the tuition and fees and net price survey.

**Figure 2: Number of Institutions required to complete a 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey**



SOURCE: U.S. Dept. of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

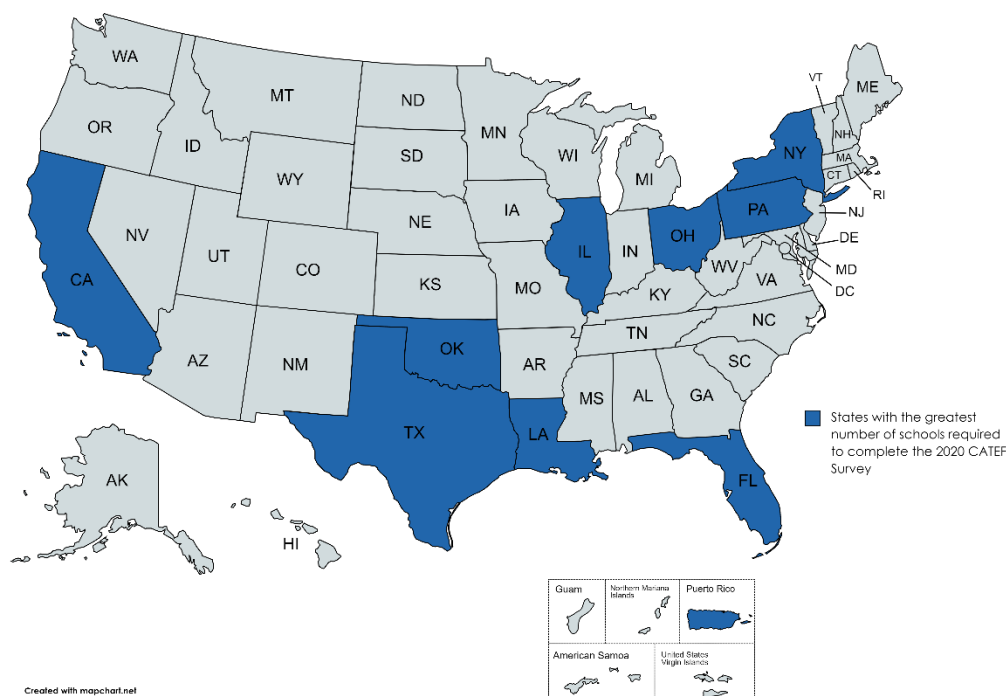
<sup>14</sup> The data file containing all institutional responses to the CATEF surveys is available at [https://collegecost.ed.gov/wwwroot/documents/2020\\_CATEF\\_Responses.xlsx](https://collegecost.ed.gov/wwwroot/documents/2020_CATEF_Responses.xlsx)

### 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

**Figure 3: States with the greatest number of schools required to complete the 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form**



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

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

Based on the 2017–18 IPEDS collection, from which the 2019 CATC lists are derived, most of the institutions participating in *Title IV* programs are in California, New York, Texas, Florida, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, North Carolina, Massachusetts, and Michigan as displayed on [Table 4](#). Seven of these 10 states (California, New York, Texas, Pennsylvania, Florida, Ohio, and Illinois) also comprise most 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 4](#), the top three states/territories with the highest proportion of schools required to complete the CATEF (Northern Mariana Islands 100%; Federated States of Micronesia 100%; and North Dakota 20.69%), comprise less than one percent of schools reporting to IPEDS. Notably, the 13 states/territories with the highest percentage of schools required to complete the CATEF, comprise less than 15 percent (11.82%) of the schools reporting to IPEDS.



**Table 4 : 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 = 6,642)	Percent of institutions required to complete Tuition and Fees CATEF (n = 263)	Percent of institutions required to complete Net Price CATEF (n=263)	Percent of institutions required to complete at least one CATEF Survey (n = 481)	Percent of Institutions in each state required to complete CATEF
Alabama	1. 32%	2. 28%	1. 14%	1. 66%	9. 10%
Alaska	0. 14%	0. 38%	0. 38%	0. 21%	11. 11%
American Samoa	0. 02%	0. 00%	0. 00%	0. 00%	0. 00%
Arizona	1. 81%	1. 14%	1. 14%	1. 25%	5. 00%
Arkansas	1. 22%	1. 90%	3. 04%	2. 49%	14. 81%
California	9. 94%	8. 37%	10. 27%	9. 56%	6. 97%
Colorado	1. 67%	3. 04%	2. 28%	2. 91%	12. 61%
Connecticut	1. 16%	0. 38%	0. 00%	0. 21%	1. 30%
Delaware	0. 26%	0. 76%	0. 38%	0. 42%	11. 76%
District of Columbia	0. 33%	0. 00%	0. 00%	0. 00%	0. 00%
Federated States of Micronesia	0. 02%	0. 00%	0. 00%	0. 38%	100%
Florida	5. 44%	4. 18%	5. 32%	5. 20%	6. 93%
Georgia	2. 42%	2. 66%	1. 90%	2. 08%	6. 83%
Guam	0. 05%	0. 00%	0. 00%	0. 00%	0. 00%
Hawaii	0. 38%	0. 00%	1. 52%	0. 83%	16. 00%
Idaho	0. 54%	0. 00%	0. 00%	0. 00%	0. 00%
Illinois	3. 93%	6. 46%	3. 04%	3. 95%	7. 28%
Indiana	1. 76%	1. 90%	1. 90%	1. 66%	6. 84%
Iowa	1. 31%	0. 38%	0. 76%	0. 62%	3. 45%
Kansas	1. 22%	3. 04%	1. 90%	2. 49%	14. 81%
Kentucky	1. 45%	2. 28%	1. 14%	1. 66%	8. 33%
Louisiana	1. 85%	4. 94%	4. 18%	3. 95%	15. 45%
Maine	0. 56%	0. 76%	0. 76%	0. 83%	10. 81%
Marshall Islands	0. 02%	0. 00%	0. 00%	0. 00%	0. 00%
Maryland	1. 28%	0. 38%	0. 76%	0. 62%	3. 53%
Massachusetts	2. 59%	0. 76%	0. 76%	0. 83%	2. 33%
Michigan	2. 57%	3. 80%	2. 66%	3. 12%	8. 77%
Minnesota	1. 66%	0. 76%	0. 76%	0. 83%	3. 64%
Mississippi	0. 84%	1. 90%	1. 14%	1. 35%	12. 50%
Missouri	2. 59%	2. 66%	1. 14%	1. 87%	5. 23%
Montana	0. 45%	0. 38%	0. 76%	0. 42%	6. 67%
Nebraska	0. 72%	1. 52%	0. 76%	1. 25%	6. 52%
Nevada	0. 60%	0. 00%	0. 00%	0. 00%	12. 50%
New Hampshire	0. 60%	0. 38%	0. 00%	0. 21%	2. 50%
New Jersey	2. 32%	1. 90%	3. 42%	2. 70%	8. 44%
New Mexico	0. 72%	0. 76%	1. 14%	1. 04%	8. 33%
New York	6. 62%	7. 60%	6. 08%	6. 65%	7. 27%

**Table 4: 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 = 6,642)	Percent of institutions required to complete Tuition and Fees CATEF (n = 263)	Percent of institutions required to complete Net Price CATEF (n=263)	Percent of institutions required to complete at least one CATEF Survey (n = 481)	Percent of Institutions in each state required to complete CATEF
North Carolina	2. 66%	2. 28%	4. 18%	3. 12%	8. 47%
North Dakota	0. 44%	0. 38%	1. 90%	1. 25%	20. 69%
Northern Mariana Islands	0. 02%	0. 38%	0. 38%	0. 21%	100%
Ohio	4. 59%	3. 04%	4. 18%	3. 53%	5. 57%
Oklahoma	1. 91%	3. 42%	2. 66%	3. 33%	12. 60%
Oregon	1. 29%	1. 14%	1. 14%	1. 25%	6. 98%
Palau	0. 02%	0. 00%	0. 00%	0. 00%	0. 00%
Pennsylvania	5. 33%	3. 80%	4. 18%	3. 95%	5. 37%
Puerto Rico	1. 97%	0. 38%	5. 70%	3. 33%	12. 21%
Rhode Island	0. 35%	0. 38%	0. 00%	0. 21%	4. 35%
South Carolina	1. 57%	1. 14%	1. 52%	1. 46%	6. 73%
South Dakota	0. 44%	0. 00%	0. 00%	0. 00%	0. 00%
Tennessee	2. 53%	2. 66%	2. 28%	2. 70%	7. 74%
Texas	6. 22%	6. 84%	5. 32%	5. 82%	7. 02%
Utah	1. 07%	1. 52%	0. 76%	1. 25%	8. 45%
Vermont	0. 38%	0. 00%	0. 76%	0. 42%	8. 00%
Virgin Islands	0. 02%	0. 00%	0. 00%	0. 00%	0. 00%
Virginia	2. 38%	1. 52%	1. 14%	1. 46%	4. 43%
Washington	1. 66%	1. 14%	1. 14%	1. 04%	4. 55%
West Virginia	1. 10%	1. 52%	1. 90%	1. 87%	12. 33%
Wisconsin	1. 55%	0. 76%	0. 00%	0. 42%	1. 94%
Wyoming	0. 17%	0. 00%	0. 00%	0. 00%	0. 00%

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF) and U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), 2017–18 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), “Institutional Characteristics” component.

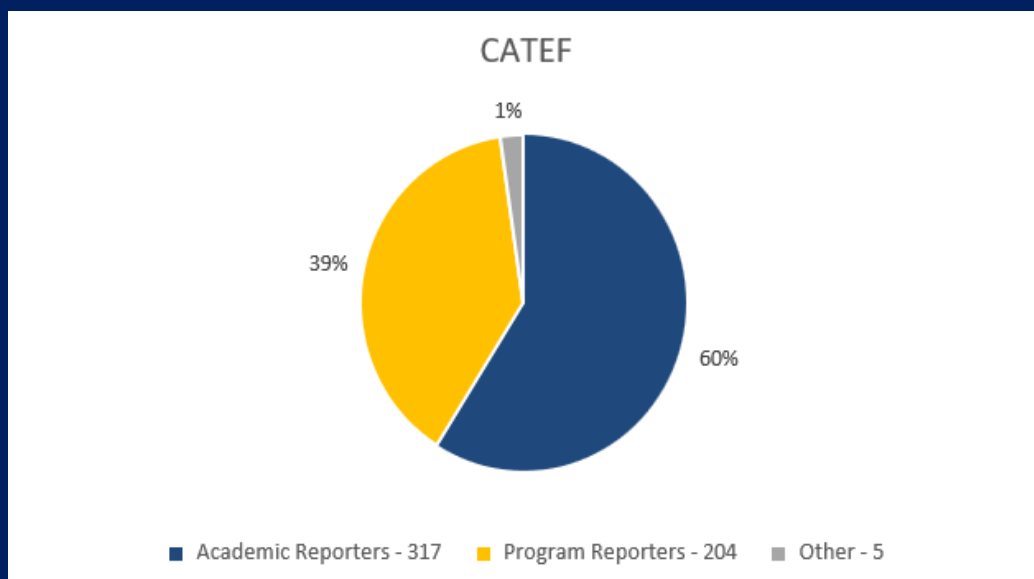
Note: Column one, percent of institutions reporting to IPEDS, shows the percentage of IPEDS reporters in each state. Column two, percent of institutions required to complete the Tuition and Fees CATEF, shows the percentage of institutions that were required to complete the Tuition and Fees CATEF in each 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

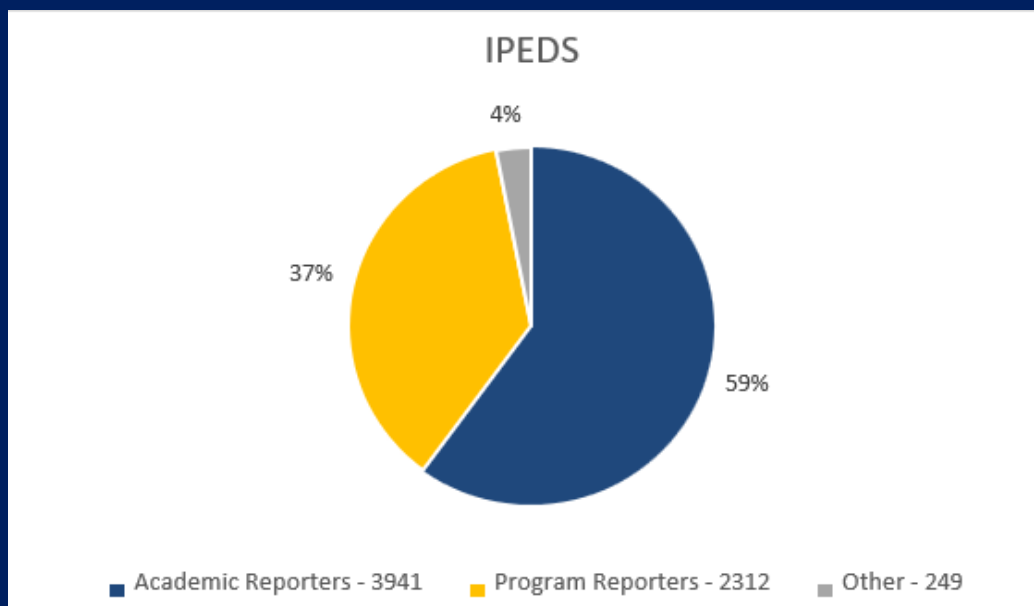
In IPEDS, institutions can be considered “academic reporters” or “program reporters” based on their calendar system. “Academic reporters” include those whose predominant calendar system is by semester, quarter, or trimester. “Program reporters” may have a calendar system that differs by program or which 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 similar to 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\*\***



SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)



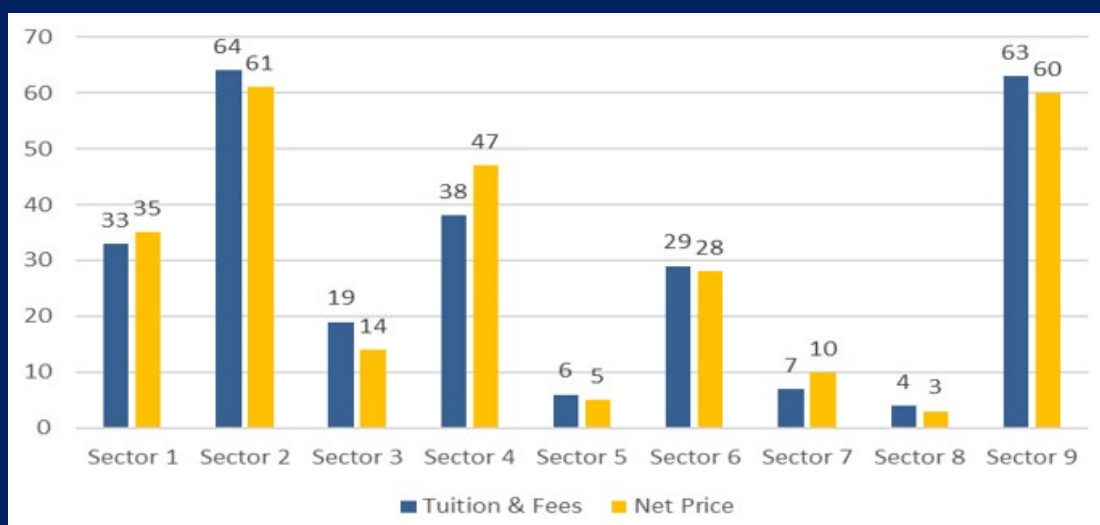
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), 2017-18 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Institutional Characteristics component

\*Academic Reporters include institutions whose calendar system is predominantly semester, quarter, or trimester. \*\*Program Reporters may have a calendar system that differs by program or enrolls on a continuous basis.

### 3.1.3 Sector

CATEF responses were required from institutions whose tuition and fees or net price percentage increase, landed in the top 5% of their sector. 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 248 institutions between the two sectors 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 18 institutions between the two sectors 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 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and institutional sector**

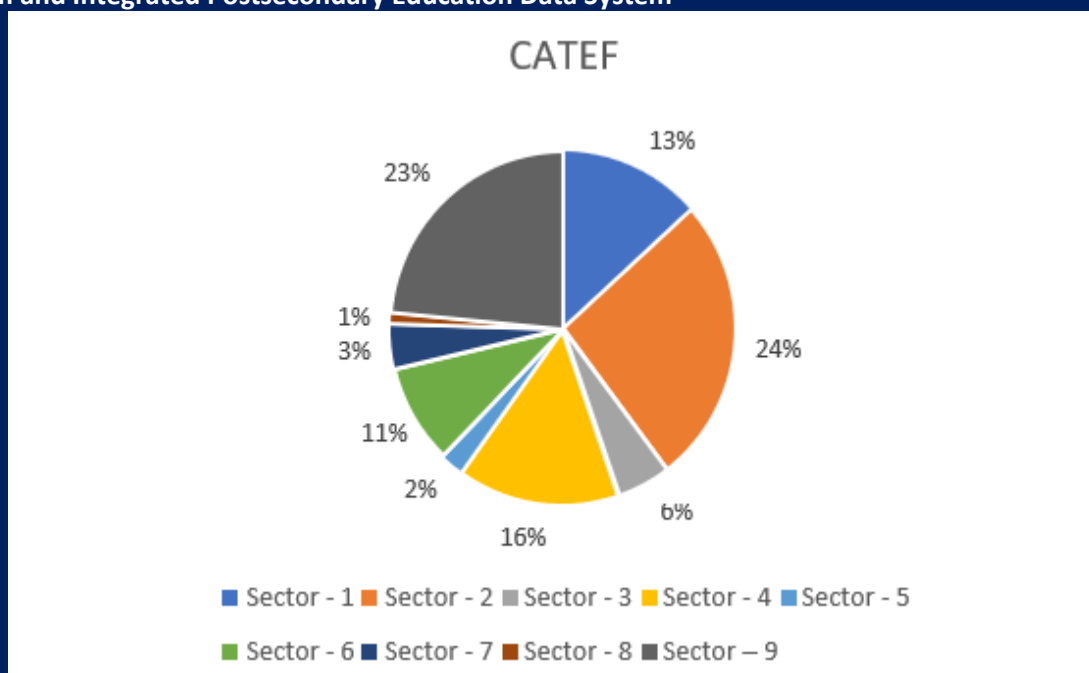


SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

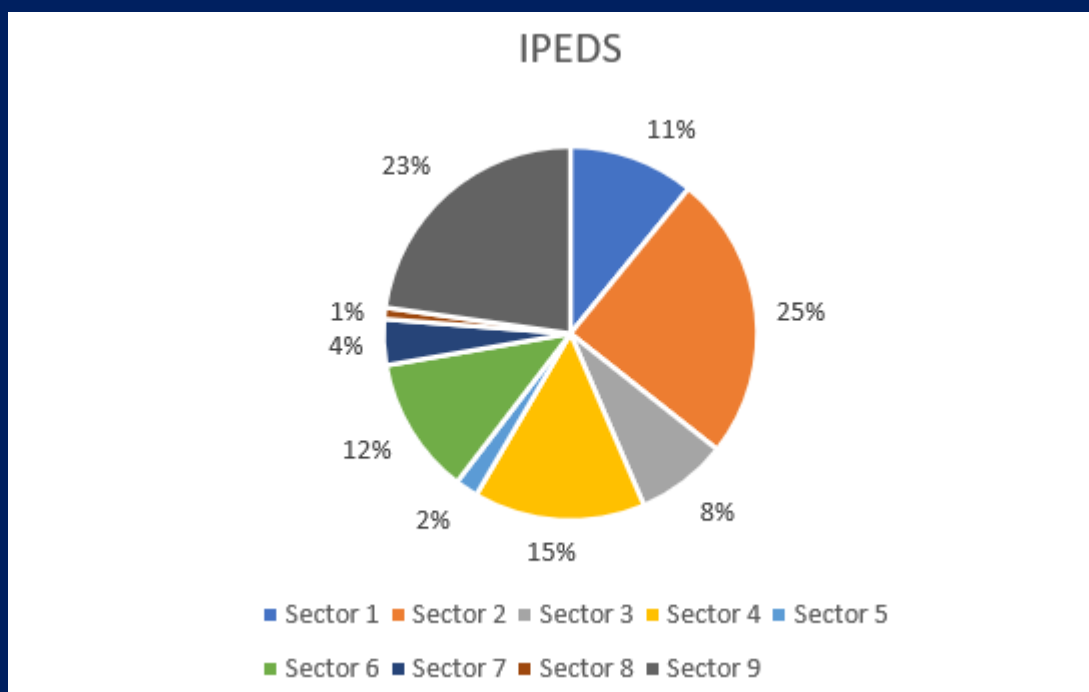
Note: The definitions for each sector are as follows: Sector 1: Public, four year; Sector 2: Private not for profit, four year; Sector 3: Private for profit, four year; Sector 4: Public, two year; Sector 5: Private not for profit, two year; Sector 6: Private for profit, two year; Sector 7: Public, less 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: Percentage of institutions per sector in the College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System**



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)



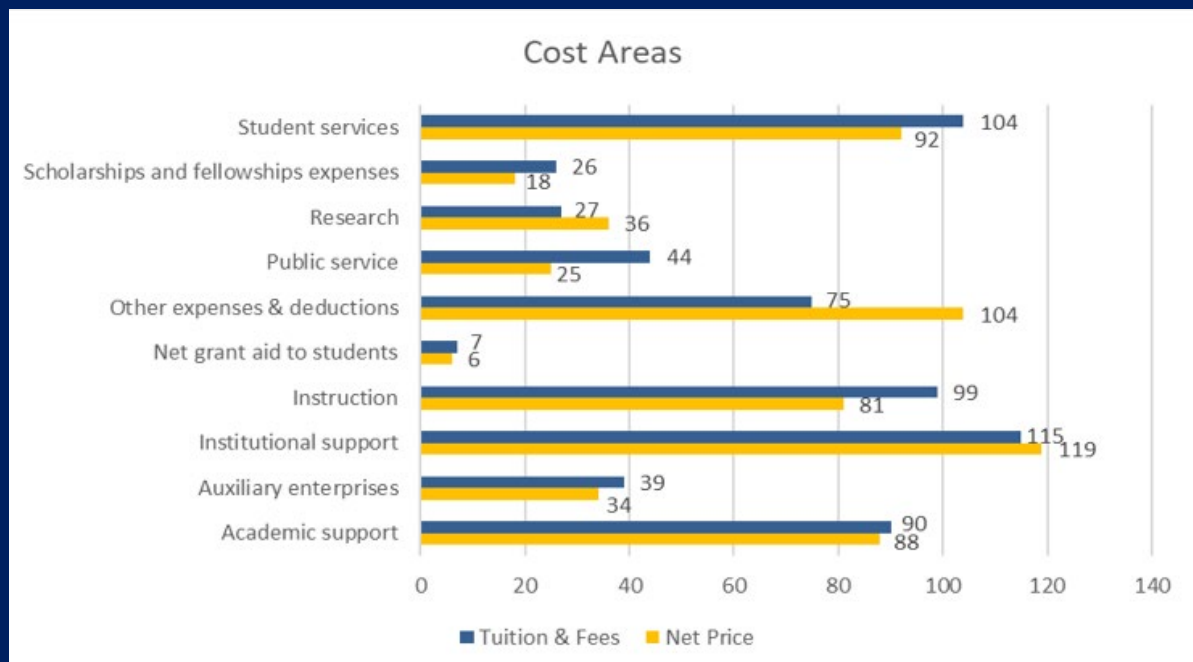
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), 2017-18 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Institutional Characteristics Header component.

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, Academic support, and Other expenses cost areas in both surveys. While the reasons provided for the increases in most of the cost areas such as Institutional Support and Student Services - were mainly streamlined, institutions included a wide variety of items under Other expenses ranging from Title IV related expenses such as Accreditation, to contracted services and a variety of vendor costs. The counts in the figure below 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 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and cost area**



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2020 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 median percent change increases for each cost area are shown in [Table 5](#). The medians do not include institutions with no expense data in the first year of the three-year period because their percent increases cannot be calculated<sup>15</sup>. The medians also exclude four institutions that reported expenses of less than five dollars in year three, as this was reported to be due to rounding error. The highest median percent changes were found in the Other expenses cost area for both surveys. The lowest median percent changes were found in the Instruction cost area for both surveys.

<sup>15</sup> For more information on the percent increase calculations, see Calculating Percent Increases.

**Table 5 : Median cost area percent change in the 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and cost area**

Cost Area	Tuition and Fees	Net Price
Academic support	23%	29%
Auxiliary enterprises	31%	26%
Institutional support	30%	32%
Instruction	19%	26%
Net grant aid to students	>100%	>100%
Other expenses	>100%	>100%
Public service	32%	55%
Research	51%	44%
Scholarships and fellowships expenses	24%	47%
Student services	30%	42%

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2020 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 2014-15 and 2016-17. The Tuition and Fee survey covers the time period between 2015-16 and 2017-18.

While the FTE enrollment numbers are not collected via the CATEF, they are preloaded as a reference from the IPEDS 12-month Enrollment component. When considering the percent change per FTE, the highest median percent changes for both surveys occur in the Other expenses and Net grant aid to students cost areas. The lowest median percent changes for the Tuition and Fees survey occurred in the Research cost area. The lowest median percent changes for the Net Price survey occurred in the Instruction cost area. This is shown in [Table 6](#).

**Table 6 : Median cost area percent change per full time equivalent student in the 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and cost area**

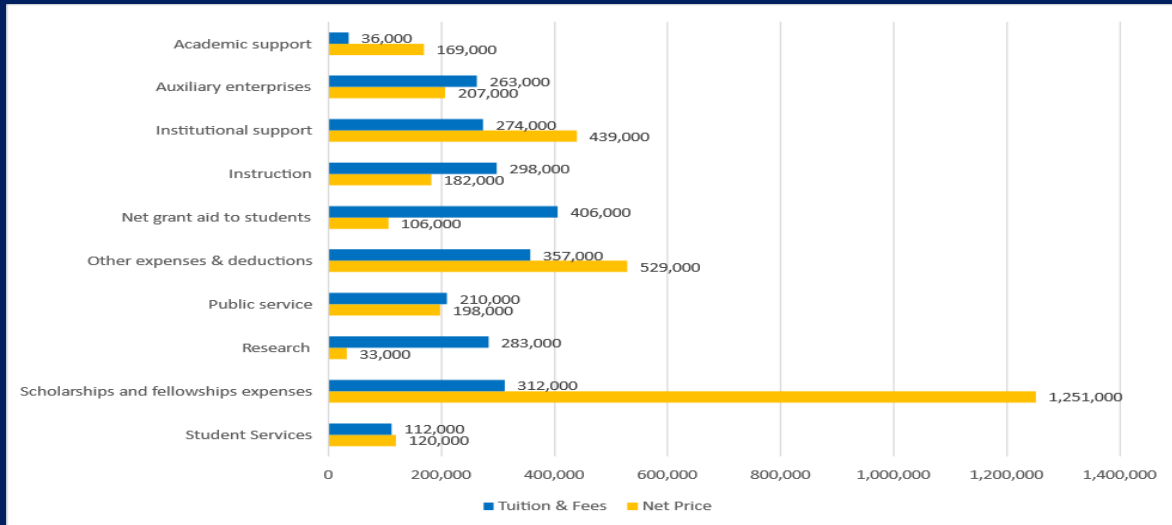
Cost Area	Tuition and Fees	Net Price
Academic support	22%	26%
Auxiliary enterprises	35%	31%
Institutional support	28%	29%
Instruction	15%	16%
Net grant aid to students	>100%	>100%
Other expenses	>100%	>100%
Public service	35%	55%
Research	69%	53%
Scholarships and fellowships expenses	27%	54%
Student services	33%%	32%

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 2014-15 and 2016-17. The Tuition and Fee survey covers the time period between 2015-16 and 2017-18.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2020 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.

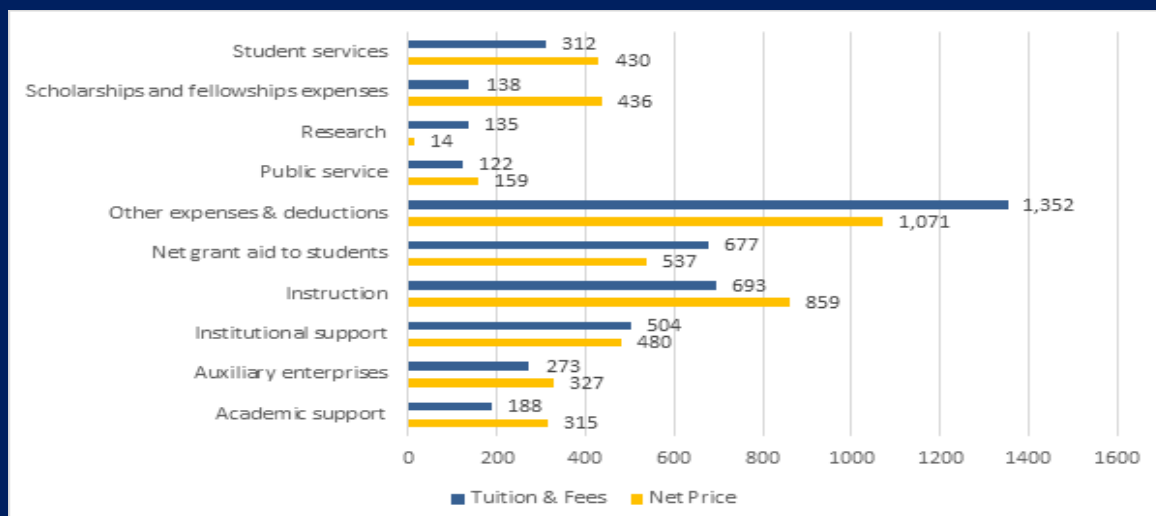
**Figure 8: Median cost area dollar increases in the 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and cost area**



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)  
 Note: Cost areas rounded to the nearest 1,000th. 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 \$5 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 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and cost area.**



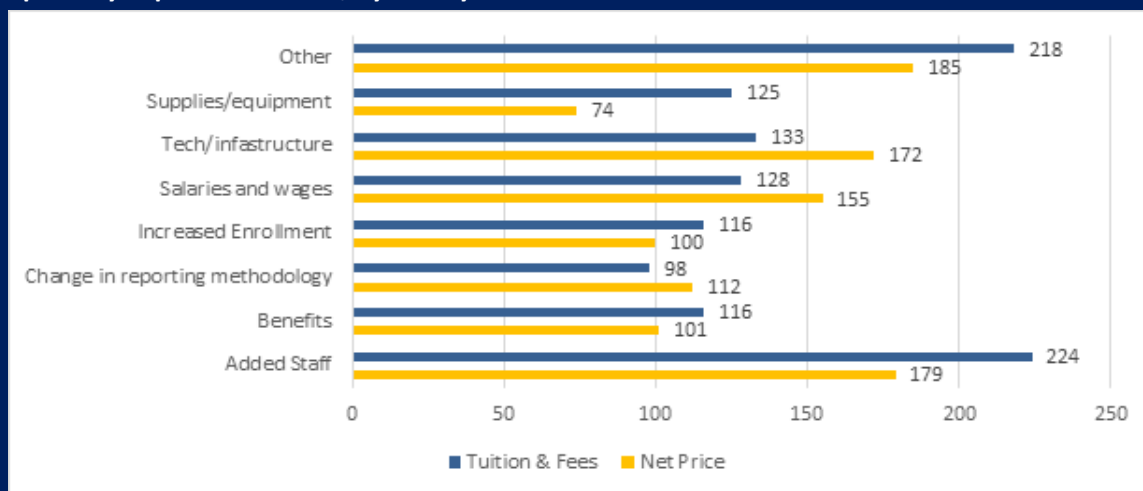
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)  
 Note: Cost areas refer to functional expense categories within the Finance Survey of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). Identified 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 section 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 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey**



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

#### 3.3.1 Added Staff, Other Classification, and Tech/Infrastructure

Based on the data collected in the 2020 CATEF collection, we observed that several factors caused the increase in expenses across all cost areas, however, the need to hire additional staff was one of the most cited reasons for both Tuition & Fees and Net Price surveys. Among the top reasons given for increases in cost, institutions noted investments in Technological resources and various Infrastructure needs. Lastly, for a great number of responses, we found that unique circumstance was cited for why their cost area increased and were listed for this report as 'Other'.

#### 3.3.2 Added Staff

The need to increase staff was attributed to increasing enrollment, addition of student services, maintaining federal or accreditation compliance standards, the increase in online presence, 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 3.3.3 Increased Enrollment.

According to some institutions, the need to add additional staff members was in direct correlation with the growth of their current program. One Private for-profit, less-than-2-year institution noted:

"When the [College] increased the [program] from 600 hours to 750 hours, the size of our student body

increased. We hired additional teachers and staff to manage the operation.”

Other institutions hired additional staff members to not only support their existing programs, but to facilitate the launch of a new program at the institution:

“The institution has hired additional faculty and clinical staff to support the growth of its nursing programs, newly launched OTA program. ”

One Private not-for-profit, 4-year explained that the institution added personnel to the institution to not only recruit future students, but to help retain current students as well:

“.... the addition of personnel in the student support area to help provide students with increased support and to help in the recruitment and retention of students. ”

A Public 2-year institution explained that retention of students was a driving factor for several institutions and that staff of a wide variety were added at these institutions in support of students:

“The hiring of staff, such as tutors, mentors, career counselors, and faculty, has increased to accommodate the influx of the student enrollment. [The college] is hopeful these services will help retention, completion, and graduation.”

### 3.3.3 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, accommodations or provide additional programs to enhance the student experience. The representatives from two separate private, for-profit, four-year colleges explained:

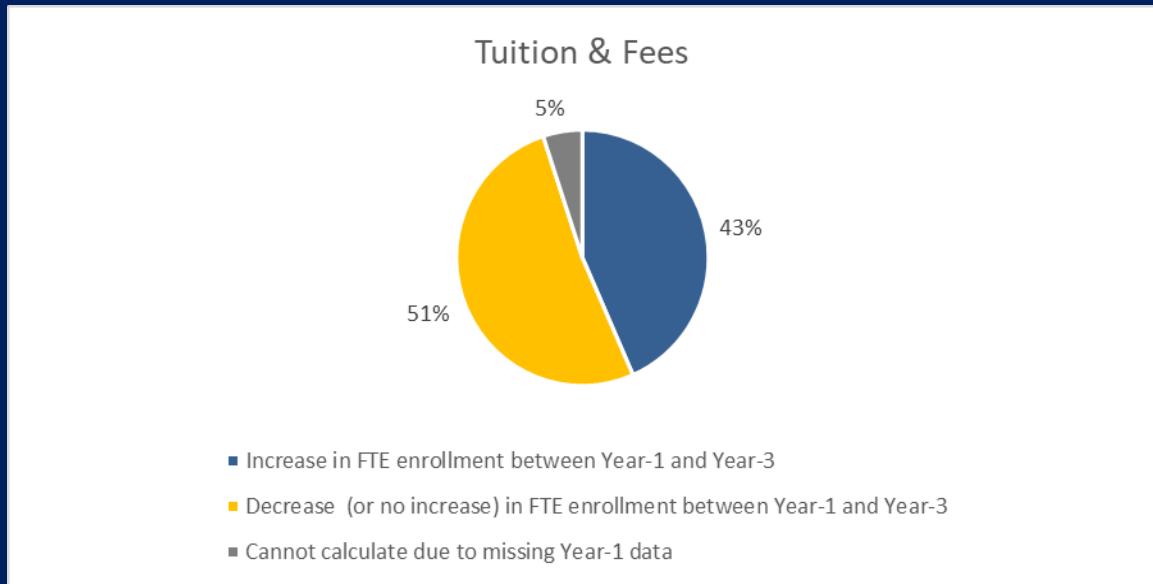
“[The College] has experienced significant volume growth in the last three years, a majority of which has been into the higher cost of delivering programs such as Nursing and Health Sciences. As a result, the increases in expense are aligned with the College’s long-term growth plan. ”

“[The College] has increased enrollment by 264% due to the expansion of the Bachelor of Science in Nursing program. ”

A newly Title IV Private, for-profit, 2-year, college explained how growth, thanks to the ability to provide financial aid, led to cost increases across the board: “With the accreditation and FAFSA opening opportunities for current and potential enrollment, there was an increase of approximately 1000% in student enrollment from the reporting years of 2014-2015 and 2017-2018. As such, increase in expenses included hiring additional instructors, additional classroom space, and additional services and materials which were needed to accommodate the increase in enrollment. ”

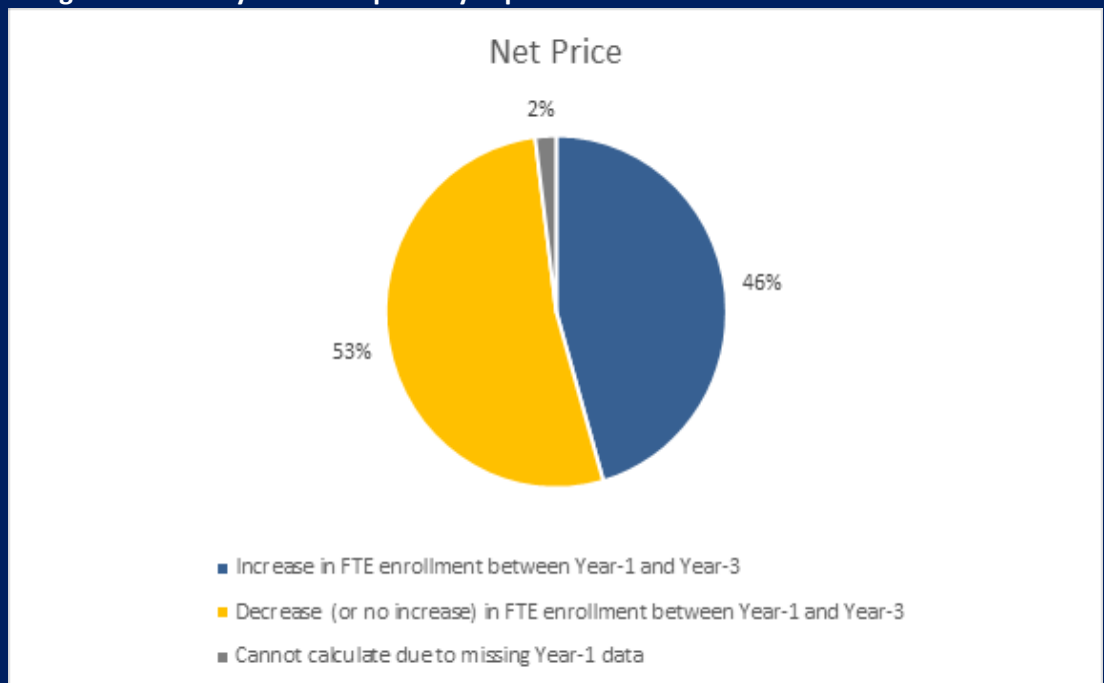
Of the institutions required to complete the 2020 CATEF, 45 percent of institutions had increased in FTE during the three-year period covered by the survey. As shown in [Figure 11](#), 43 percent of institutions completing the Tuition and Fees CATEF survey had an increase in FTE. Similarly, [Figure 12](#) shows 46 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 67 FTE students, and the median increase for the Net Price CATEF was 52 FTE students.

**Figure 11: Differences in FTE student enrollment for institutions required to complete the 2020 Tuition and Fees College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form**



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2020 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 Tuition and Fee survey covers the time period between 2015-16 and 2017-18. Institutions who have missing year 1 data are comprised of institutions who were not of Title IV status and did not complete an IPEDS Finance report in year 1.

**Figure 12: Differences in FTE student enrollment for institutions required to complete the 2020 Net Price College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form**



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2020 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 2014-15 and 2016-17. Institutions who have missing year 1 data are comprised of institutions who were not of Title IV status and did not complete an IPEDS Finance report in year 1.

### 3.3.4 Tech/Infrastructure

In efforts to modernize and adapt to the norm of courses being offered via distance education, many institutions have begun to invest heavily in technological equipment and services. This included expenses such as Computers, Software, and recurring fees as described by a Public, 4-year institution “costs increased due to additional software licensing, subscriptions”. Another Public, 2-year institution reflected that “some programs have requested their students receive online subscriptions to their textbooks so they can stay relevant in their fields after they graduate.”

For some institutions, the undertaking of investing and maintaining their technical infrastructure represented the driving factor to their academic support cost. A Private not-for-profit, 4-year institution stated, “The largest part of the increase is related to our IT department. From 2015-2016 to 2017-2018 computer software maintenance costs increased \$328,000”

In some instances, institutions experienced rising costs in both the virtual and physical infrastructure as described by a another Private not-for-profit, 4-year institution:

“We enhanced technology support for our students by increasing bandwidth, upgrading computer labs and increasing personnel in tech support.” While this institution increased their cost areas for online courses, the school also “added two new buildings” as “FTE increased 24% during these years, there was a need to build a stronger infrastructure to support them.”

This Private for-profit, less-than-2-year institution explained how some technological equipment was used for in person learning as well:

“Over the 3-year period, the institute has purchased new technology and materials to support student learning. Such materials include, Student Interactive DVDs, computer programs and new projectors.”

One medical college in the Private not-for-profit, 2-year sector described the health care technological infrastructure advancements needed to “transition from the conventional to an online/blended method of delivery.” This “endeavor resulted in significant operational and instructional expenses. Also, during said period the following programs were developed and implemented: Medical Resonance Imaging, AAS in Medical Resonance Imaging, Dental Assistant (including the development a state-of-the-art lab ...).”

### 3.3.5 Other

There were several cost increase explanations that were categorized as ‘Other’, which included explanations for cost increases that ranged from Title IV related expenses such as Accreditation, to contracted services and a variety of vendor costs.

A Private, for-profit, 2-year institution explained that along with the need to hire additional staff, such as a financial aid director, the institution experienced cost increases related to Title IV eligibility costs. “We became eligible for Title IV which increased our institutional costs of administering the programs. There were new costs associated with hiring a financial aid director, having a third party servicer, contracting academic software services, and Financial aid and compliance auditing fees.”

A Private, for-profit, less-than-2-year college explained, “All of our utility bills are more than double, sanitation expenses such as [servicer’s name], cleaning expenses such Janitorial services”. This institution went on to explain that they have since contracted with a different sanitation vendor to save on this cost area moving forward.

As a service to their students, one Private, for-profit, 2-year institution “contracted out with a default management company to help students manage and understand their student loans and repayment options”.

While the majority of institutions experienced a cost increase by entering into a contracted agreement, one Private, not-for-profit, 4-year university experienced a 74 percent increase from year 1 to year 3 in cost due to the termination of a contracted agreement. “The University operated a student housing complex through a related entity known as [entity name]. In f2018, [entity name] terminated its operations and transferred its assets, liabilities, and net assets to the University. As such, the costs of this housing complex appear in the f2018 data making for the increase in cost.”.

### 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, 60 percent of institutions responding to both CATEF surveys specified no plans to reduce costs. For the institutions that indicated a plan to reduce costs, examples given included changes to analyzing staff needs, eliminating underperforming programs, and renegotiating contracts. These are explored further below.

With the increase in enrollment, a Private, for-profit, 2-year institution invested significant resources into full time faculty hires, additional academic support staff, which led to an increase in their Academic Support cost area of over 400%. To help lower this cost, the institution stated, “More full-time academic staff was hired to replace more expensive adjunct staff”.

The largest program at one Private, for-profit, less-than-2-year institution increased from 640 clock hours to 900. The college, in turn, hired additional staff which led to a cost increase of over 800 percent. To reduce cost, the college explained that they are in the process of introducing new shorter programs that will be less costly by “combining staff who specialize in both form carpentry and reinforcing of iron will cut down on the school overhead cost.... thereby lowering the cost for tuition and administrative cost.”

A Private, for-profit, 2-year college whose instruction cost area increased 17 percent to cover the increase in student enrollment for a period of time, explained that to reduce cost, “The campus has been in the process of teaching out several programs resulting in low enrollment classes and higher instructional costs. As the program complete the teach out, the instructional expense will decrease.”

As noted in [3.3.5 Other](#) contracted services were among the most cited examples of expenses categorized as Other, that led to an increase of cost at both Tuition & Fees and Net Price survey responding institutions. One Private for-profit, 4-year institution, goes on to explain that the college is “continuing to negotiate the best rates with our outside vendors to keep costs low.”

Other institutions find that some contracts are too costly and end them in effort to reduce cost. One Private, not-for-profit, 4-year institution responded that the “Termination of enrollment third party contract lowers expenses going forward per student and enables University to more effectively control costs. “

While Infrastructure was reported as a major factor in cost increases, the cost may become less burdensome over time as one Private, for-profit, 4-year institution, that experienced a cost increase of \$670,000 explains, “The costs for building the science labs and the nursing labs are a one-time expense” however “facilities costs will remain the same. ”

The remaining institutions expressed intentions to reduce costs but did not offer a specific plan to decrease expenses, these institutions explained that costs could not be reduced as this would be counterintuitive to their goals of increasing and retaining student enrollment.

Most institutions noted that budgets are carefully determined, and expenses monitored. As put by one Private, not-for-profit, 2-year institution, “Although the expenses in this category directly relate to the increase in student

population, a high priority has been given to expense monitoring. Monthly, budget variance meetings are conducted to ensure expenses are not exceeding budgeted amounts.”

A Public, 4-year institution answered that they could not reduce their infrastructure expenses, as the cost “...cannot get into a deferred maintenance situation. When building, grounds and equipment need refurbishing or replacement we will allocate funding. ”

A Private, not-for-profit, 2-year institution explained that the school does not plan on reducing costs “. . . as all cost increases are due to the hiring of proper staffing, covering corporate shared expenses, and the purchase of equipment necessary to deliver courses at market standards.” Additionally, the college noted that it “estimates that costs will increase further due to a current intake growth rate of approximately 150% year-over-year and is looking forward to moving to a new, larger location to support this growth.”

### 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 110 responses to the Tuition and Fees CATEF and 71 responses to the Net Price CATEF that were on the same CATC list for two consecutive years, 69 responses indicated that the institution made progress towards cost control, and 103 responses indicated that they had not made progress on cost reduction. 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 that were responsible for the increase in the cost areas they were required to explain. For example, the representative from a Private, not-for-profit, 4-year university explained, “. . . the expense in institutional scholarships that come from the endowment fund of the University was included by error, the amount should have been zero (0) In the Financial statements , it is represented as a change in net assets. The event was by mistake and should not happen again.”

### 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 7](#).

**Table 7 : Control of student charges on the 2020 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	217	208	36
No	46	55	7

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

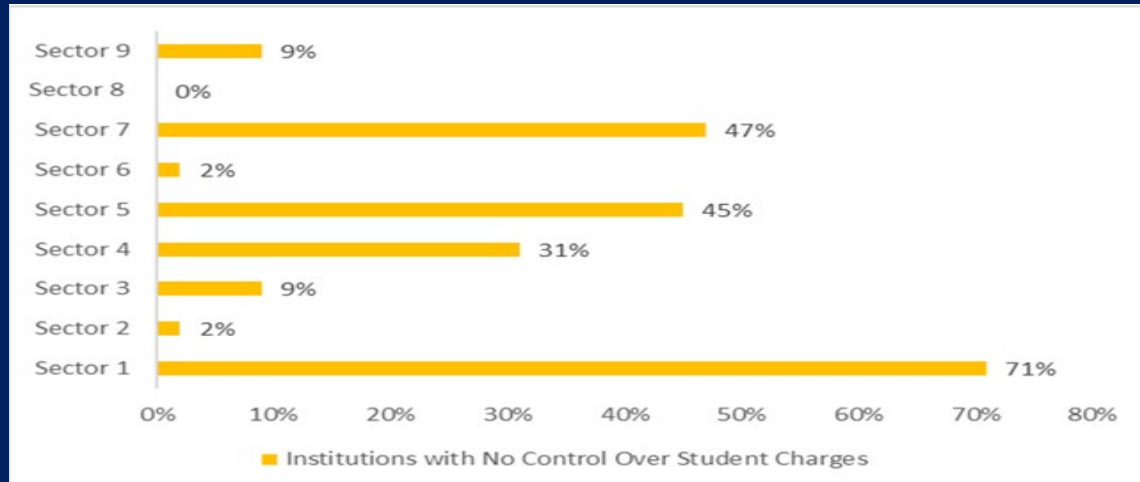
Of the institutions required to complete the CATEF, 108 indicated that they did not control the setting of tuition and fees. The agencies responsible for determining the tuition and fee increases included specific community college systems, governing boards, and state legislatures. Others indicated it was their university systems office or explained that they advise the state higher education board to increase their tuition and fees after analysis of their financial data.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>16</sup> For the full list of reported governing bodies for institutions that do not set their own tuition and fees, see the data file containing all institutional responses to the CATEF survey at [https://collegecost.ed.gov/wwwroot/documents/2020\\_CATEF\\_Responses.xlsx](https://collegecost.ed.gov/wwwroot/documents/2020_CATEF_Responses.xlsx).

Of the 108 institutions that reported they did not have control over student charges, 39 of these institutions were on the list for two or more consecutive years.

As shown in [Figure 13](#), 81 percent of institutions with no control over student charges were public institutions. Of all the public institutions on the CATEF, 49 percent reported no control over student charges.

**Figure 13: Percentage of Institutions in the 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form with no control of student charges, by institutional sector**

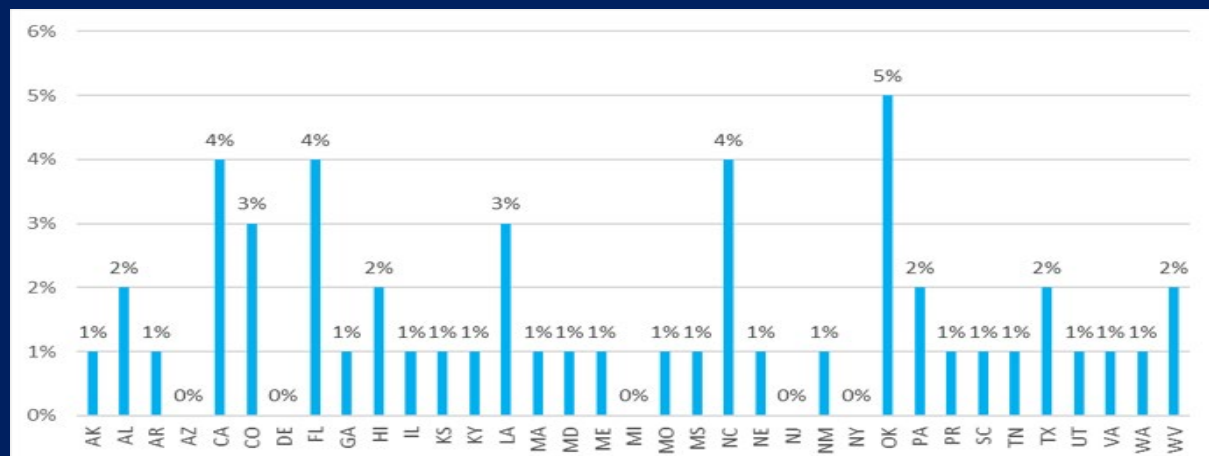


SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

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

The states with the highest percentage of institutions reporting no control over student charges were Colorado, Louisiana, California, Florida, North Carolina, and Oklahoma, as shown in [Figure 14](#). One hundred percent of public institutions from Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maine, Nebraska, North Carolina, and Puerto Rico that were required to complete the CATEF indicated that they have no control over student charges.

**Figure 14: Percentage of Public Institutions in the 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form with no control of student charges, by state**



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2020 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.

### 4.1 Tuition and Fees

It was observed in the additional explanations that institutions on the tuition and fees list provided that a number of circumstances will lead an institution to raise or request an increase to their tuition and fees. Several examples include the change in reporting methodology from year 1 to year 3, increase in cost areas such as staff, salaries, supplies, and investments in larger infrastructure to account for a growing student population.

As one Private not-for-profit, 4-year institution stated: “The more significant portion of the increase during this time was due to a change in our reporting methodology. In 2015-16, we reported costs for 24 credit hours (minimum full-time enrollment) and only fees that were charged to every enrolled student. For 2017-18, we reported costs for the average full-time enrollment of 27 credit hours which represents our first-time full-time freshman and included a weighted average of other fees that we assess our students on.”

Another Private not-for-profit, less-than-2-year institution rolled costs directly into the tuition. “Books and supplies were incorporated into tuition and fees.”

A Private for-profit, less-than-2-year institution recounted the need to increase the salary for their instructors to help retain qualified staff. “[The College] has ranked at the very bottom nationally in regard to instructor pay for several years. This has made it very difficult to attract and keep qualified instructors. Small pay increases have been granted by our state legislative body the past two years to help in keeping highly qualified instructors.”

A Public, less-than-2-year institution noted the need to increase tuition to alleviate cost stress during years of low enrollment. “At the current time, we believe we have appropriately managed the cost for supplies and staff to allow our program to continue to be solvent. A significant part of this process was adjusting our tuition to support years with lower enrollment.”

The following explanation was provided by a Public, 4-year institution whose infrastructure expenses led to an increase in tuition: “Campus fees were increased beginning in 2015-16 to fund the construction of a new student union. The fee increases were approved by student vote and were the only fee increases from 2015-16 to 2017-18.”

An additional institution that experienced the need to increase tuition to account for infrastructure expenses was a Private, for-profit, less-than-2-year. “We went from a 4500 square ft. building to a 8500 sq. ft facility and from a location with a population of 1500 to an area of 26000. This was a great expense. We had to add employees and equipment to accommodate.”

Institutions such as this Private, not-for-profit, 4-year institution explained how the institution needed to bring their tuition up to market level. “Our tuition and fees started at a baseline that was unsustainable. Just recently have our tuition and fees come in line with the going market rates in our state and in our region.”

Institutions such as this Public, 4-year institution, experienced more than one driving factor that ultimately led to an increase in tuition and fees. “Reduction in state funding; 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 wage increases and related fringe increases; maintaining close tuition and fee rates to other schools in our market; and continuing enrollment declines are all factors that have and will continue to affect our institution's decisions regarding rates for tuition and fees."

## 4.2 Net Price

The calculation for Net Price is as follows:

[Tuition and Fees + Books and Supplies + Weighted average for room and board and other expenses by living arrangement (excluding unknown values)] minus [Average amount of grant or scholarship aid awarded to Group 3 (Full-time, First-time) students from the following sources: the federal government, state/local government, and the institution.]

$(T + F + B + S + \text{Weighted average by living arrangement}) - \text{average aid} = \text{Net Price}$

Institutions expressed frustration regarding the fact that they were included in the CATC list, as it makes it seem that their tuition and fees have increased, however the increase in net price is due to living expenses, while the institution maintained steady tuition and fees charges. The institutions pointed out that 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 (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. One Private not-for-profit, 4-year institution whose tuition did increase, explained that this was due to the need to raise employee pay rates. The institution also noted that "Despite the increased tuition and fees, our college is still among the most affordable in the nation. Given that even our modest fees are a barrier for many in our target population, we will continue to seek scholarship funds to lower students' net cost of attendance."

This Private not-for-profit, 4-year college explained, "...higher living expense to students not living with family compared to those living with family. In 2016/2017, as our traditional undergraduate population expanded dramatically, we had a larger percentage of our students indicate that they were living not with family (42%) as opposed to with family compared to 2014/2015 (10%). As a result, this drove up our average net price, as calculated for IPEDS, despite the fact that the tuition and fees charged to students actually declined."

Another Public, 4-year added, "The change in net price is primarily due to enrolling a greater share of freshman students living off-campus without parents (versus with parents). This increased average expenses relative to prior cohorts as the campus welcomes more first-time students from out of the area."

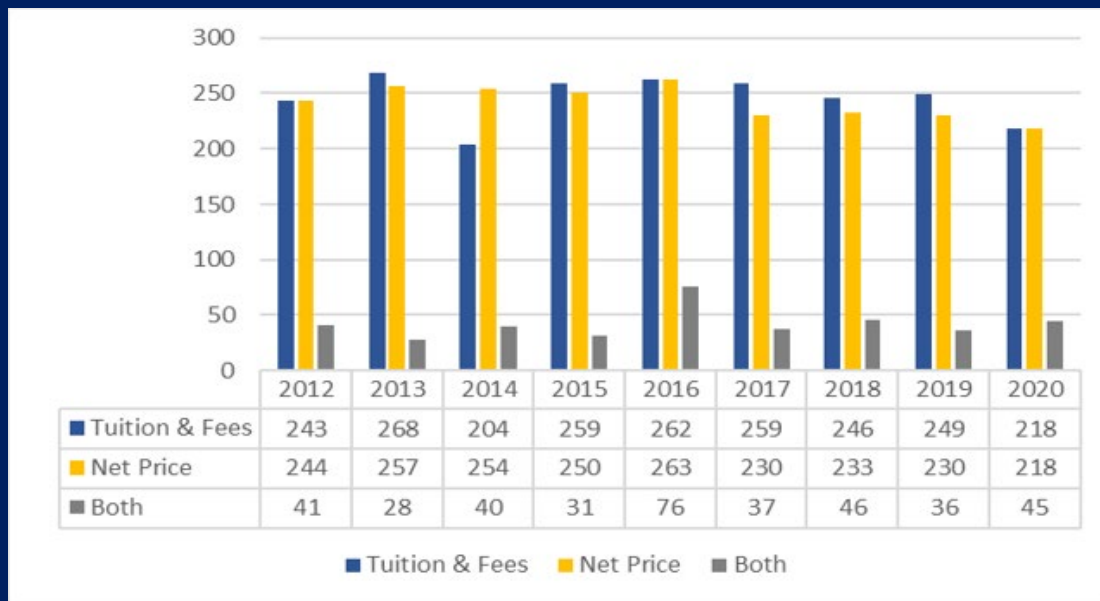
One Public, 4-year university noted the reduction of scholarship/aid does go a long way in affecting the net price for some institutions, " In FY 2016-17 there was a decrease in the state's merit-based scholarship program, Taylor Opportunity Program for Students (TOPS). Of the total student population, 54.5% were TOPS recipients in FY 2016-17 and the state's TOPS contribution decreased by 20.2%..."

As part of the calculation, tuition and fees does play its part in the overall net price change. One Private, not-for-profit, 4-year institution explained that while their tuition and fees increased, "It should also be noted that the year 2016-2017 was the last year the university implemented a tuition increase."

## 5.0 Conclusion

The first CATEF survey and summary report was released in 2012. [Figure 15](#) shows the number of institutions required to complete the CATEF survey each year since.

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



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2012-2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

For each year of the CATEF survey, the same cost areas were identified as having the highest increases over the corresponding three-year periods; these cost areas were 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 2020 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. Of the institutions that completed the 2020 CATEF collection, 60 percent reported that they had no plans to reduce costs at the institution.

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 change in reporting methodology from year 1 to year 3, increase in cost areas such as staff, salaries, supplies, and investments in larger infrastructure to account for a growing student population. Reasons given for the increases in net price included net price calculation methodology, cost of living increases, and reduction in scholarship aid.

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.

## 5.1 Burden Estimate

Finally, institutions were asked if the estimated burden of 3.27 hours for the survey was found to be accurate. Of the 481 institutions that completed the CATEF survey, 253 institutions (53 percent) selected “yes” indicating the estimate was accurate.

Of the 228 institutions that responded “no,” 70 percent of responses (159 institutions) reported a number lower than the original burden estimate of 3.27 hours. The provided burden estimates ranged from 0.25 hours from a Private, for-profit, 2-year institution to 28 hours from a Private, for-profit, less-than-2-year institution. Of the 20 institutions that entered a burden estimate of 10 or more hours, six were from Public, 4-year institutions and four were from Private not-for-profit, 4-year institutions, six from Public, 2-year, one from Private for-profit, 2-year, and three from Private for-profit, less-than-2-year. The average amount for the institutions that responded “no” was 3.40 hours. The average among all 481 forms was 3.33 hours.

Table 8 : Average reported burden in hours, by survey and institutional sector		
Sector	Tuition and Fees	Net Price
Public, 4-year	5.29	4.71
Private, not-for-profit, 4-year	3.24	3.12
Private, for-profit, 4-year	2.02	2.96
Public, 2-year	4.11	4.12
Private not-for-profit, 2-year	2.51	2.41
Private, for-profit, 2-year	2.47	3.0
Public, less-than-2-year	3.08	3.06
Private, not-for-profit, less-than-2-year	1.69	1.76
Private, for-profit, less-than-2-year	2.65	2.89

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

## Appendices:

### Appendix I: 2020 Tuition and Fees College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form Respondents

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2015 16	2017 18	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
<b>Sector-1 Public, four-year, or above</b>						
170444	Jackson College	MI	\$ 3,912	\$ 5,984	\$ 2,072	53
240790	Northern Marianas College	MP	\$ 2,820	\$ 4,038	\$ 1,218	43
224554	Texas A & M University-Commerce	TX	\$ 6,202	\$ 8,434	\$ 2,232	36
207397	Oklahoma State University-Oklahoma City	OK	\$ 2,859	\$ 3,836	\$ 977	34
130907	Delaware Technical Community College-Terry	DE	\$ 3,632	\$ 4,848	\$ 1,216	33
211608	Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	PA	\$ 9,344	\$ 12,104	\$ 2,760	30
156082	Washburn University	KS	\$ 6,350	\$ 7,978	\$ 1,628	26
213783	Mansfield University of Pennsylvania	PA	\$ 9,806	\$ 12,316	\$ 2,510	26
187897	New Mexico Highlands University	NM	\$ 4,800	\$ 5,954	\$ 1,154	24
100724	Alabama State University	AL	\$ 8,970	\$ 11,068	\$ 2,098	23
171483	Northwestern Michigan College	MI	\$ 3,330	\$ 4,106	\$ 776	23
213020	Indiana University of Pennsylvania-Main Campus	PA	\$ 9,936	\$ 12,119	\$ 2,183	22
128106	Colorado State University-Pueblo	CO	\$ 8,282	\$ 10,090	\$ 1,808	22
102553	University of Alaska Anchorage	AK	\$ 5,545	\$ 6,690	\$ 1,145	21
216010	Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania	PA	\$ 10,052	\$ 12,086	\$ 2,034	20
160658	University of Louisiana at Lafayette	LA	\$ 8,256	\$ 9,888	\$ 1,632	20
139719	Fort Valley State University	GA	\$ 5,594	\$ 6,658	\$ 1,064	19
187046	Thomas Edison State University	NJ	\$ 6,135	\$ 7,300	\$ 1,165	19
165024	Bridgewater State University	MA	\$ 8,474	\$ 10,012	\$ 1,538	18
106245	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	AR	\$ 7,624	\$ 8,998	\$ 1,374	18
160621	Southern University and A & M College	LA	\$ 7,346	\$ 8,666	\$ 1,320	18
207209	Langston University	OK	\$ 5,042	\$ 5,936	\$ 894	18
127741	University of Northern Colorado	CO	\$ 8,166	\$ 9,546	\$ 1,380	17
206941	University of Central Oklahoma	OK	\$ 6,096	\$ 7,100	\$ 1,004	16
187648	Eastern New Mexico University-Main Campus	NM	\$ 5,168	\$ 6,013	\$ 845	16
181783	Wayne State College	NE	\$ 5,898	\$ 6,848	\$ 950	16
128391	Western State Colorado University	CO	\$ 8,451	\$ 9,802	\$ 1,351	16
209551	University of Oregon	OR	\$ 10,287	\$ 11,931	\$ 1,644	16
157401	Murray State University	KY	\$ 7,608	\$ 8,820	\$ 1,212	16
106485	University of Arkansas at Monticello	AR	\$ 6,446	\$ 7,462	\$ 1,016	16
207306	Northwestern Oklahoma State University	OK	\$ 6,112	\$ 7,066	\$ 954	16

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2015 16	2017 18	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change
159391	Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College	LA	\$ 9,842	\$ 11,374	\$ 1,532	16
409698	California State University-Monterey Bay	CA	\$ 6,119	\$ 7,043	\$ 924	15
<b>Sector-2</b> <b>Private not-for profit, four-year or above</b>						
199971	Carolina Christian College	NC	\$ 4,025	\$ 8,800	\$ 4,775	119
201964	Ohio Christian University	OH	\$ 11,505	\$ 20,240	\$ 8,735	76
376385	Universal Technology College of Puerto Rico	PR	\$ 11,255	\$ 18,800	\$ 7,545	67
487603	Northwest University-College of Adult and Professional Studies	WA	\$ 9,887	\$ 16,380	\$ 6,493	66
177038	Cleveland University-Kansas City	KS	\$ 9,120	\$ 14,800	\$ 5,680	62
193399	College of Mount Saint Vincent	NY	\$ 22,902	\$ 37,100	\$ 14,198	62
189282	Phillips School of Nursing at Mount Sinai Beth Israel	NY	\$ 22,545	\$ 34,700	\$ 12,155	54
176664	Baptist Bible College	MO	\$ 9,894	\$ 13,850	\$ 3,956	40
461528	Grace College of Divinity	NC	\$ 4,180	\$ 5,800	\$ 1,620	39
229780	Wayland Baptist University	TX	\$ 13,680	\$ 18,510	\$ 4,830	35
148876	Saint Augustine College	IL	\$ 9,840	\$ 13,200	\$ 3,360	34
156417	Clear Creek Baptist Bible College	KY	\$ 6,792	\$ 9,020	\$ 2,228	33
199759	Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary	NC	\$ 8,124	\$ 10,730	\$ 2,606	32
169327	Cleary University	MI	\$ 15,000	\$ 19,700	\$ 4,700	31
110060	Bethesda University	CA	\$ 6,174	\$ 7,898	\$ 1,724	28
443340	Williamson Christian College	TN	\$ 10,100	\$ 12,850	\$ 2,750	27
461032	Carolina College of Biblical Studies	NC	\$ 4,941	\$ 6,253	\$ 1,312	27
217305	New England Institute of Technology	RI	\$ 23,031	\$ 28,656	\$ 5,625	24
234137	Virginia University of Lynchburg	VA	\$ 7,880	\$ 9,800	\$ 1,920	24
197601	Yeshiva Karlin Stolin	NY	\$ 9,650	\$ 12,000	\$ 2,350	24
155308	Kansas Christian College	KS	\$ 6,150	\$ 7,640	\$ 1,490	24
144971	Eureka College	IL	\$ 20,510	\$ 25,390	\$ 4,880	24
222877	Arlington Baptist University	TX	\$ 11,000	\$ 13,600	\$ 2,600	24
194569	Davis College	NY	\$ 13,590	\$ 16,800	\$ 3,210	24
145619	Benedictine University	IL	\$ 27,465	\$ 33,900	\$ 6,435	23
178208	Midwestern Baptist Theological Seminary	MO	\$ 6,340	\$ 7,810	\$ 1,470	23

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2015 16	2017 18	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change
155070	Barclay College	KS	\$ 14,390	\$ 17,720	\$ 3,330	23
206817	Bacone College	OK	\$ 14,500	\$ 17,700	\$ 3,200	22
178721	Park University	MO	\$ 8,956	\$ 10,774	\$ 1,818	20
475608	Criswell College	TX	\$ 8,230	\$ 9,858	\$ 1,628	20
128586	Bais Binyomin Academy	NY	\$ 6,700	\$ 8,000	\$ 1,300	19
154855	Central Christian College of Kansas	KS	\$ 14,468	\$ 17,240	\$ 2,772	19
181297	Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	NE	\$ 13,418	\$ 15,980	\$ 2,562	19
414878	Trine University-Regional/Non-Traditional Campuses	IN	\$ 9,120	\$ 10,832	\$ 1,712	19
192040	Jewish Theological Seminary of America	NY	\$ 46,054	\$ 54,684	\$ 8,630	19
220473	Johnson University	TN	\$ 12,650	\$ 14,920	\$ 2,270	18
218441	North Greenville University	SC	\$ 16,290	\$ 19,150	\$ 2,860	18
203960	Mercy College of Ohio	OH	\$ 12,530	\$ 14,710	\$ 2,180	17
446604	Uta Mesivta of Kiryas Joel	NY	\$ 9,800	\$ 11,500	\$ 1,700	17
405854	Rabbinical College of Ohr Shimon Yisroel	NY	\$ 11,600	\$ 13,600	\$ 2,000	17
180832	Clarkson College	NE	\$ 13,904	\$ 16,290	\$ 2,386	17
176910	Central Christian College of the Bible	MO	\$ 11,900	\$ 13,900	\$ 2,000	17
490328	Mechon L'hoyroa	NY	\$ 7,200	\$ 8,400	\$ 1,200	17
206154	Tri-State Bible College	OH	\$ 7,800	\$ 9,100	\$ 1,300	17
221519	Sewanee-The University of the South	TN	\$ 38,700	\$ 45,120	\$ 6,420	17
237312	University of Charleston	WV	\$ 26,100	\$ 30,400	\$ 4,300	16
197735	Yeshivath Viznitz	NY	\$ 8,600	\$ 10,000	\$ 1,400	16
112570	Columbia College Hollywood	CA	\$ 21,105	\$ 24,495	\$ 3,390	16
153269	Drake University	IA	\$ 33,696	\$ 39,062	\$ 5,366	16
122728	William Jessup University	CA	\$ 26,480	\$ 30,550	\$ 4,070	15
179256	Saint Louis Christian College	MO	\$ 10,075	\$ 11,610	\$ 1,535	15
455257	Yeshiva of Machzikai Hadas	NY	\$ 8,000	\$ 9,200	\$ 1,200	15
189857	Central Yeshiva Tomchei Tmimim Lubavitz	NY	\$ 6,700	\$ 7,700	\$ 1,000	15
160065	University of Holy Cross	LA	\$ 11,510	\$ 13,220	\$ 1,710	15

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2015 16	2017 18	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change
101453	Heritage Christian University	AL	\$ 9,792	\$ 11,232	\$ 1,440	15
412599	Remington College-Memphis Campus	TN	\$ 14,566	\$ 16,694	\$ 2,128	15
239628	Ripon College	WI	\$ 36,514	\$ 41,835	\$ 5,321	15
164173	Stevenson University	MD	\$ 30,998	\$ 35,490	\$ 4,492	14
180984	Concordia University-Nebraska	NE	\$ 27,110	\$ 31,000	\$ 3,890	14
135364	Luther Rice College & Seminary	GA	\$ 6,336	\$ 7,240	\$ 904	14
490081	America Evangelical University	CA	\$ 5,050	\$ 5,770	\$ 720	14
210304	Warner Pacific College	OR	\$ 21,460	\$ 24,500	\$ 3,040	14
167455	Pine Manor College	MA	\$ 27,050	\$ 30,860	\$ 3,810	14
392840	Watkins College of Art Design & Film	TN	\$ 20,790	\$ 23,700	\$ 2,910	14

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2015 16	2017 18	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change
<b>Sector-3</b>						
<b>Private for-profit, four-year, or above</b>						
<b>490124</b>	Los Angeles Academy of Figurative Art	CA	\$ 19,700	\$ 32,093	\$ 12,393	63
<b>227401</b>	Paris Junior College	TX	\$ 1,548	\$ 2,400	\$ 852	55
<b>488448</b>	Seattle Film Institute	WA	\$ 22,680	\$ 30,240	\$ 7,560	33
<b>157793</b>	Sullivan University	KY	\$ 19,740	\$ 25,950	\$ 6,210	31
<b>232797</b>	American National University	VA	\$ 11,466	\$ 14,886	\$ 3,420	30
<b>157021</b>	American National University-Lexington	KY	\$ 11,466	\$ 14,886	\$ 3,420	30
<b>447050</b>	United States University	CA	\$ 9,440	\$ 12,020	\$ 2,580	27
<b>482990</b>	Arizona College-Mesa	AZ	\$ 15,530	\$ 19,345	\$ 3,815	25
<b>422695</b>	Pacific College	CA	\$ 29,745	\$ 35,895	\$ 6,150	21
<b>112394</b>	Cogswell College	CA	\$ 16,640	\$ 19,648	\$ 3,008	18
<b>206394</b>	Virginia Marti College of Art and Design	OH	\$ 17,419	\$ 20,439	\$ 3,020	17
<b>447263</b>	AmeriTech College-Draper	UT	\$ 13,119	\$ 15,388	\$ 2,269	17
<b>110219</b>	Bryan University	AZ	\$ 11,945	\$ 13,975	\$ 2,030	17
<b>138309</b>	Rasmussen College-Florida	FL	\$ 9,360	\$ 10,935	\$ 1,575	17
<b>448673</b>	Rasmussen College-Illinois	IL	\$ 9,360	\$ 10,935	\$ 1,575	17
<b>480657</b>	Rasmussen College-Kansas	KS	\$ 9,360	\$ 10,935	\$ 1,575	17
<b>175014</b>	Rasmussen College-Minnesota	MN	\$ 9,360	\$ 10,935	\$ 1,575	17
<b>200013</b>	Rasmussen College-North Dakota	ND	\$ 9,360	\$ 10,935	\$ 1,575	17
<b>450571</b>	Rasmussen College-Wisconsin	WI	\$ 9,360	\$ 10,935	\$ 1,575	17



Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2015 16	2017 18	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change
<b>Sector-4 Public, two-year</b>						
233338	Richard Bland College of William and Mary	VA	\$ 5,493	\$ 7,823	\$ 2,330	42
229832	Western Texas College	TX	\$ 1,898	\$ 2,700	\$ 802	42
237543	Mercer County Technical Education Center	WV	\$ 3,685	\$ 5,197	\$ 1,512	41
176169	Northeast Mississippi Community College	MS	\$ 2,310	\$ 3,232	\$ 922	40
418296	Indian Capital Technology Center-Muskogee	OK	\$ 2,933	\$ 4,097	\$ 1,164	40
177676	Jefferson College	MO	\$ 2,400	\$ 3,300	\$ 900	38
208275	Blue Mountain Community College	OR	\$ 4,443	\$ 5,998	\$ 1,555	35
148380	Rock Valley College	IL	\$ 2,842	\$ 3,764	\$ 922	32
488730	Northeast Lakeview College	TX	\$ 2,088	\$ 2,760	\$ 672	32
420398	Northwest Vista College	TX	\$ 2,088	\$ 2,760	\$ 672	32
246354	Palo Alto College	TX	\$ 2,088	\$ 2,760	\$ 672	32
227924	San Antonio College	TX	\$ 2,088	\$ 2,760	\$ 672	32
227854	St Philip's College	TX	\$ 2,088	\$ 2,760	\$ 672	32
175810	Holmes Community College	MS	\$ 2,360	\$ 3,110	\$ 750	32
227687	Ranger College	TX	\$ 2,370	\$ 3,065	\$ 695	29
102067	Shelton State Community College	AL	\$ 3,243	\$ 4,189	\$ 946	29
148672	Sauk Valley Community College	IL	\$ 3,258	\$ 4,190	\$ 932	29
102313	H Councill Trenholm State Community College	AL	\$ 3,384	\$ 4,350	\$ 966	29
155830	Salina Area Technical College	KS	\$ 5,518	\$ 7,080	\$ 1,562	28
171234	Montcalm Community College	MI	\$ 3,540	\$ 4,530	\$ 990	28
175883	Jones County Junior College	MS	\$ 2,722	\$ 3,480	\$ 758	28
171155	Mid Michigan Community College	MI	\$ 3,609	\$ 4,597	\$ 988	27
235671	Bates Technical College	WA	\$ 3,681	\$ 4,677	\$ 996	27
146296	Joliet Junior College	IL	\$ 3,450	\$ 4,320	\$ 870	25
148256	Rend Lake College	IL	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,750	\$ 750	25
247603	Sussex County Community College	NJ	\$ 5,400	\$ 6,750	\$ 1,350	25

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2015 16	2017 18	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change
155487	Manhattan Area Technical College	KS	\$ 4,900	\$ 6,030	\$ 1,130	23
207670	Rose State College	OK	\$ 3,375	\$ 4,124	\$ 749	22
208035	Western Oklahoma State College	OK	\$ 3,196	\$ 3,878	\$ 682	21
147800	Oakton Community College	IL	\$ 3,285	\$ 3,985	\$ 700	21
148937	Southeastern Illinois College	IL	\$ 3,120	\$ 3,780	\$ 660	21
403469	Frontier Community College	IL	\$ 3,146	\$ 3,810	\$ 664	21
403478	Lincoln Trail College	IL	\$ 3,146	\$ 3,810	\$ 664	21
145707	Olney Central College	IL	\$ 3,146	\$ 3,810	\$ 664	21
403487	Wabash Valley College	IL	\$ 3,146	\$ 3,810	\$ 664	21
<b>Sector-5</b>						
<b>Private not-for-profit, two-year</b>						
412173	Academy for Nursing and Health Occupations	FL	\$ 27,113	\$ 37,000	\$ 9,887	36
183248	St Joseph School of Nursing	NH	\$ 17,272	\$ 22,933	\$ 5,661	33
434751	White Earth Tribal and Community College	MN	\$ 3,285	\$ 4,281	\$ 996	30
213163	Jameson Health System	PA	\$ 8,480	\$ 10,781	\$ 2,301	27
439367	CBD College	CA	\$ 31,625	\$ 38,645	\$ 7,020	22
487311	Sunstate Academy-Jones Technical Institute	FL	\$ 10,725	\$ 13,065	\$ 2,340	22
<b>Sector-6</b>						
<b>Private for-profit, two-year</b>						
189811	St Paul's School of Nursing-Queens	NY	\$ 21,946	\$ 36,771	\$ 14,825	68
454810	Auguste Escoffier School of Culinary Arts-Boulder	CO	\$ 9,900	\$ 14,970	\$ 5,070	51
455336	MediaTech Institute-Dallas	TX	\$ 24,000	\$ 35,200	\$ 11,200	47
487427	Florida Career College-Tampa	FL	\$ 14,248	\$ 20,500	\$ 6,252	44
216782	Pittsburgh Career Institute	PA	\$ 17,850	\$ 24,919	\$ 7,069	40
457721	Bitterroot School of Cosmetology	MT	\$ 10,500	\$ 14,150	\$ 3,650	35
446525	SAE Institute of Technology-Nashville	TN	\$ 18,731	\$ 25,061	\$ 6,330	34
175607	Delta Beauty College	MS	\$ 13,675	\$ 18,290	\$ 4,615	34
196389	Swedish Institute a College of Health Sciences	NY	\$ 16,015	\$ 21,200	\$ 5,185	32
481252	Ultrasound Medical Institute	FL	\$ 30,625	\$ 39,993	\$ 9,368	31
479965	Medical Career Institute	NJ	\$ 6,800	\$ 8,745	\$ 1,945	29
485139	SAE Institute of Technology-Chicago	IL	\$ 25,000	\$ 32,000	\$ 7,000	28
123642	South Coast College	CA	\$ 42,849	\$ 54,484	\$ 11,635	27

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2015 16	2017 18	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change
456454	Fortis College-Salt Lake City	UT	\$ 13,937	\$ 17,614	\$ 3,677	26
475060	Miller-Motte Technical College-Macon	GA	\$ 9,550	\$ 12,060	\$ 2,510	26
238005	International Beauty School 4	WV	\$ 20,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 5,000	25
150251	College of Court Reporting Inc	IN	\$ 7,250	\$ 9,050	\$ 1,800	25
456153	MediaTech Institute-Houston	TX	\$ 24,000	\$ 29,700	\$ 5,700	24
447175	Empire Beauty School-Aurora	CO	\$ 13,200	\$ 16,320	\$ 3,120	24
454847	National Beauty College	CO	\$ 8,100	\$ 10,000	\$ 1,900	23
460826	Miller-Motte Technical College-Augusta	GA	\$ 9,866	\$ 12,100	\$ 2,234	23
490160	Sacramento Ultrasound Institute	CA	\$ 24,863	\$ 30,015	\$ 5,152	21
451343	Corinth Academy of Cosmetology	MS	\$ 10,500	\$ 12,600	\$ 2,100	20
204723	Ohio State College of Barber Styling	OH	\$ 13,500	\$ 16,200	\$ 2,700	20
461111	Allstate Hairstyling & Barber College	OH	\$ 9,285	\$ 11,105	\$ 1,820	20
438221	McCann School of Business & Technology	PA	\$ 9,510	\$ 11,346	\$ 1,836	19
160995	Beal College	ME	\$ 20,245	\$ 23,900	\$ 3,655	18
483364	Delta College-Slidell Campus	LA	\$ 11,500	\$ 13,500	\$ 2,000	17
490285	California Institute of Arts & Technology	CA	\$ 12,000	\$ 14,040	\$ 2,040	17
476629	Salon Institute-Toledo Campus	OH	\$ 16,350	\$ 19,050	\$ 2,700	17
366270	Delta College of Arts & Technology	LA	\$ 24,000	\$ 27,900	\$ 3,900	16
457536	Midwestern Career College	IL	\$ 18,960	\$ 21,960	\$ 3,000	16
<b>Sector-7 Public, less-than-two-year</b>						
490212	Baldy View Regional Occupational Program	CA	\$ 4,500	\$ 19,865	\$ 15,365	341
230676	Uintah Basin Technical College	UT	\$ 1,480	\$ 2,610	\$ 1,130	76
365374	Canadian Valley Technology Center	OK	\$ 3,186	\$ 4,560	\$ 1,374	43
203942	Medina County Career Center	OH	\$ 4,750	\$ 6,245	\$ 1,495	31
237172	Ben Franklin Career Center	WV	\$ 3,833	\$ 5,017	\$ 1,184	31
418524	Venango County Area Vocational Technical School	PA	\$ 11,436	\$ 14,950	\$ 3,514	31
364964	Center for Instruction Technology & Innovation (CITi)	NY	\$ 9,995	\$ 12,910	\$ 2,915	29
<b>Sector-8 Private not-for-profit, less-than-two-year</b>						
487816	Midfield Institute of Cosmetology	AL	\$ 6,200	\$ 13,000	\$ 6,800	110
437723	New Community Workforce Development Center	NJ	\$ 5,500	\$ 9,000	\$ 3,500	64

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2015 16	2017 18	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change
214476	Ohio Valley Hospital School of Nursing	PA	\$ 13,704	\$ 16,300	\$ 2,596	19
148955	National Latino Education Institute	IL	\$ 11,250	\$ 13,300	\$ 2,050	18
<b>Sector-9</b>						
<b>Private for-profit, less-than-two-year</b>						
488138	Learning Bridge Career Institute	LA	\$ 2,505	\$ 12,000	\$ 9,495	379
490221	MAK Beauty Institute	GA	\$ 6,300	\$ 15,000	\$ 8,700	138
488262	Hair Academy School of Barbering & Beauty	DE	\$ 6,000	\$ 13,450	\$ 7,450	124
490416	J's Barber College	LA	\$ 6,210	\$ 13,220	\$ 7,010	113
449490	Palm Beach Academy of Health & Beauty	FL	\$ 6,964	\$ 12,480	\$ 5,516	79
158778	Avery James School of Cosmetology	LA	\$ 8,500	\$ 15,100	\$ 6,600	78
441618	Leon Studio One School of Beauty Knowledge	NY	\$ 6,900	\$ 11,900	\$ 5,000	72
485485	Latin Beauty Academy	FL	\$ 6,250	\$ 10,750	\$ 4,500	72
134228	Fort Pierce Beauty Academy	FL	\$ 6,995	\$ 12,000	\$ 5,005	72
488253	Focus Personal Training Institute	NY	\$ 9,500	\$ 15,680	\$ 6,180	65
444662	Moore Career College	LA	\$ 10,058	\$ 16,430	\$ 6,372	63
488299	Mission Beauty Institute	TX	\$ 6,200	\$ 10,034	\$ 3,834	62
490300	Cutting Edge Academy	NJ	\$ 9,080	\$ 14,575	\$ 5,495	61
483559	Bella Cosmetology College	TX	\$ 9,625	\$ 15,250	\$ 5,625	58
483869	InterAmerican Technical Institute	FL	\$ 3,892	\$ 6,066	\$ 2,174	56
484093	Paul Mitchell The School-Farmington Hills	MI	\$ 11,515	\$ 17,675	\$ 6,160	53
215983	Sharon Regional School of Nursing	PA	\$ 16,123	\$ 24,745	\$ 8,622	53
480736	Ace Cosmetology and Barber Training Center	CT	\$ 13,200	\$ 20,100	\$ 6,900	52
444796	Omnitech Institute	GA	\$ 15,900	\$ 23,999	\$ 8,099	51
112181	Citrus Heights Beauty College	CA	\$ 10,000	\$ 14,950	\$ 4,950	50
490391	American Beauty Schools	FL	\$ 6,350	\$ 9,000	\$ 2,650	42
484190	Park Place Premier Barber School	LA	\$ 13,325	\$ 18,785	\$ 5,460	41
172680	Paul Mitchell the School-Grand Rapids	MI	\$ 11,515	\$ 15,750	\$ 4,235	37
484109	Paul Mitchell the School-Merrillville	IN	\$ 11,515	\$ 15,750	\$ 4,235	37
483957	Lawrence & Company College of Cosmetology	CA	\$ 12,900	\$ 17,600	\$ 4,700	36

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2015 16	2017 18	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change
476586	College of International Esthetics Inc	CO	\$ 10,520	\$ 14,345	\$ 3,825	36
486619	Academy of Professional Cosmetology	AR	\$ 6,701	\$ 9,120	\$ 2,419	36
490425	Ann Webb Skin Institute	TX	\$ 7,025	\$ 9,550	\$ 2,525	36
457606	My Le's Beauty College	LA	\$ 7,500	\$ 10,125	\$ 2,625	35
461704	Capilo School of Hair Design	ME	\$ 11,900	\$ 16,000	\$ 4,100	34
449685	New Age Training	NY	\$ 9,200	\$ 12,300	\$ 3,100	34
430564	Studio Jewelers	NY	\$ 9,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 3,000	33
485591	New Beginnings Beauty Academy	AR	\$ 12,000	\$ 15,820	\$ 3,820	32
488217	Medical Career & Technical College	KY	\$ 8,170	\$ 10,770	\$ 2,600	32
367088	Tricoci University of Beauty Cuture LLC- Bloomington	IN	\$ 12,750	\$ 16,800	\$ 4,050	32
484385	Branford Hall Career Institute-Amityville	NY	\$ 11,250	\$ 14,666	\$ 3,416	30
476708	The Barber School	UT	\$ 8,700	\$ 11,200	\$ 2,500	29
488040	Construction Training Center	SC	\$ 6,200	\$ 7,965	\$ 1,765	28
487959	Dalton Institute of Esthetics and Cosmetology	GA	\$ 10,680	\$ 13,680	\$ 3,000	28
170736	M J Murphy Beauty College of Mount Pleasant	MI	\$ 9,700	\$ 12,400	\$ 2,700	28
460765	Carolina College of Hair Design	NC	\$ 10,582	\$ 13,482	\$ 2,900	27
417062	Estes Institute of Cosmetology Arts and Science	CA	\$ 13,000	\$ 16,500	\$ 3,500	27
485494	Associated Barber College of San Diego	CA	\$ 13,450	\$ 17,010	\$ 3,560	26
459055	Empire Beauty School-West Palm	FL	\$ 12,942	\$ 16,320	\$ 3,378	26
457192	Washington Barber College Inc	AR	\$ 13,500	\$ 17,000	\$ 3,500	26
457253	Beyond 21st Century Beauty Academy	CA	\$ 11,115	\$ 13,915	\$ 2,800	25
447980	Nuvo College of Cosmetology	MI	\$ 11,450	\$ 14,300	\$ 2,850	25
481128	Santa Ana Beauty College	CA	\$ 8,075	\$ 10,075	\$ 2,000	25
487922	Image Maker Beauty Institute	TN	\$ 14,300	\$ 17,800	\$ 3,500	24
439668	HDS Truck Driving Institute	AZ	\$ 8,655	\$ 10,755	\$ 2,100	24
480879	Academy of Salon Professionals	MO	\$ 11,375	\$ 14,074	\$ 2,699	24
480000	Hinton Barber and Beauty College	CA	\$ 12,750	\$ 15,750	\$ 3,000	24
490443	The Esthetic Institute	VA	\$ 6,500	\$ 8,000	\$ 1,500	23
371034	Alabama State College of Barber Styling	AL	\$ 8,000	\$ 9,825	\$ 1,825	23
199980	Winston Salem Barber School	NC	\$ 7,845	\$ 9,625	\$ 1,780	23

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2015 16	2017 18	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change
<b>160472</b>	South Louisiana Beauty College	LA	\$ 13,390	\$ 16,388	\$ 2,998	22
<b>391005</b>	P&A Scholars Beauty School	MI	\$ 13,500	\$ 16,500	\$ 3,000	22
<b>476513</b>	Flair Beauty College	CA	\$ 14,475	\$ 17,675	\$ 3,200	22
<b>439507</b>	Quest College	TX	\$ 15,895	\$ 19,350	\$ 3,455	22
<b>487913</b>	Tri-State Barber College	KY	\$ 8,650	\$ 10,500	\$ 1,850	21
<b>437857</b>	Rudae's School of Beauty Culture-Ft Wayne	IN	\$ 12,885	\$ 15,630	\$ 2,745	21

## Appendix II: 2020 Net Price College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form Respondents

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2014 15	2016 17	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change
<b>Sector-1 Public, four-year, or above</b>						
176044	Mississippi Valley State University	MS	\$ 5,295	\$ 13,419	\$ 8,124	153
240790	Northern Marianas College	MP	\$ 1,574	\$ 3,899	\$ 2,325	148
200466	Sitting Bull College	ND	\$ 1,494	\$ 2,674	\$ 1,180	79
484905	University of North Texas at Dallas	TX	\$ 4,661	\$ 7,930	\$ 3,269	70
199139	University of North Carolina at Charlotte	NC	\$ 8,761	\$ 14,811	\$ 6,050	69
141839	University of Hawaii Maui College	HI	\$ 6,366	\$ 10,662	\$ 4,296	67
243106	University of Puerto Rico-Aguadilla	PR	\$ 2,099	\$ 3,510	\$ 1,411	67
109350	Antelope Valley College	CA	\$ 5,882	\$ 9,761	\$ 3,879	66
185129	New Jersey City University	NJ	\$ 7,753	\$ 12,267	\$ 4,514	58
127884	Pueblo Community College	CO	\$ 9,736	\$ 15,235	\$ 5,499	56
102553	University of Alaska Anchorage	AK	\$ 8,159	\$ 12,543	\$ 4,384	54
380377	Northwest Indian College	WA	\$ 5,665	\$ 8,679	\$ 3,014	53
109819	Bakersfield College	CA	\$ 4,412	\$ 6,645	\$ 2,233	51
187596	Navajo Technical University	NM	\$ 4,124	\$ 6,045	\$ 1,921	47
136358	Palm Beach State College	FL	\$ 2,615	\$ 3,813	\$ 1,198	46
451671	University of South Florida-Sarasota-Manatee	FL	\$ 5,324	\$ 7,757	\$ 2,433	46
224545	Texas A&M University-Texarkana	TX	\$ 7,964	\$ 11,567	\$ 3,603	45
108092	University of Arkansas-Fort Smith	AR	\$ 7,447	\$ 10,809	\$ 3,362	45
127565	Metropolitan State University of Denver	CO	\$ 8,416	\$ 12,175	\$ 3,759	45
161873	University of Baltimore	MD	\$ 14,565	\$ 20,862	\$ 6,297	43
228723	Texas A & M University-College Station	TX	\$ 13,723	\$ 19,554	\$ 5,831	42
159391	Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College	LA	\$ 13,552	\$ 19,224	\$ 5,672	42
187897	New Mexico Highlands University	NM	\$ 9,003	\$ 12,538	\$ 3,535	39
160658	University of Louisiana at Lafayette	LA	\$ 9,065	\$ 12,502	\$ 3,437	38
159416	Louisiana State University-Shreveport	LA	\$ 6,843	\$ 9,393	\$ 2,550	37
224554	Texas A & M University-Commerce	TX	\$ 8,351	\$ 11,396	\$ 3,045	36
159993	University of Louisiana at Monroe	LA	\$ 7,912	\$ 10,787	\$ 2,875	36
200086	Nueta Hidatsa Sahnish College	ND	\$ 8,168	\$ 11,071	\$ 2,903	36
207041	East Central University	OK	\$ 6,590	\$ 8,795	\$ 2,205	33
221768	The University of Tennessee-Martin	TN	\$ 8,288	\$ 11,034	\$ 2,746	33
161217	University of Maine at Augusta	ME	\$ 8,837	\$ 11,752	\$ 2,915	33
110547	California State University-Dominguez Hills	CA	\$ 3,764	\$ 4,957	\$ 1,193	32
243197	University of Puerto Rico-Mayaguez	PR	\$ 6,777	\$ 8,920	\$ 2,143	32
141565	University of Hawaii at Hilo	HI	\$ 10,513	\$ 13,825	\$ 3,312	32
214634	Pennsylvania State University-Penn State Shenango	PA	\$ 13,034	\$ 17,075	\$ 4,041	31
<b>Sector-2 Private not-for profit, four-year or above</b>						
461759	Simmons College of Kentucky	KY	\$ 698	\$ 9,481	\$ 8,783	1,258
217998	Erskine College	SC	\$ 11,986	\$ 34,550	\$ 22,564	188
461528	Grace College of Divinity	NC	\$ 5,430	\$ 15,078	\$ 9,648	178
388520	College of Biblical Studies-Houston	TX	\$ 4,390	\$ 12,151	\$ 7,761	177
197601	Yeshiva Karlin Stolín	NY	\$ 1,745	\$ 4,805	\$ 3,060	175

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2014 15	2016 17	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change
135364	Luther Rice College & Seminary	GA	\$ 7,399	\$ 18,019	\$ 10,620	144
199759	Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary	NC	\$ 6,561	\$ 15,878	\$ 9,317	142
241395	Pontifical Catholic University of Puerto Rico- Arecibo	PR	\$ 3,798	\$ 8,530	\$ 4,732	125
262086	Brandman University	CA	\$ 12,504	\$ 26,055	\$ 13,551	108
128586	Bais Binyomin Academy	NY	\$ 9,750	\$ 20,243	\$ 10,493	108
483018	Antioch College	OH	\$ 9,614	\$ 19,543	\$ 9,929	103
243586	Pontifical Catholic University of Puerto Rico- Mayaguez	PR	\$ 4,041	\$ 7,948	\$ 3,907	97
155308	Kansas Christian College	KS	\$ 6,660	\$ 12,865	\$ 6,205	93
169327	Cleary University	MI	\$ 10,615	\$ 20,224	\$ 9,609	91
134510	Hobe Sound Bible College	FL	\$ 5,293	\$ 9,814	\$ 4,521	85
200527	Turtle Mountain Community College	ND	\$ 2,487	\$ 4,600	\$ 2,113	85
190752	Yeshiva of Far Rockaway Derech Ayson Rabbinical Seminary	NY	\$ 8,688	\$ 15,915	\$ 7,227	83
155496	Manhattan Christian College	KS	\$ 11,984	\$ 21,189	\$ 9,205	77
459727	Touro University Worldwide	CA	\$ 12,039	\$ 21,122	\$ 9,083	75
241410	Pontifical Catholic University of Puerto Rico-Ponce	PR	\$ 5,609	\$ 9,826	\$ 4,217	75
217040	Yeshivath Beth Moshe	PA	\$ 4,639	\$ 8,004	\$ 3,365	73
457697	City Vision University	MO	\$ 6,810	\$ 11,568	\$ 4,758	70
201964	Ohio Christian University	OH	\$ 14,952	\$ 25,232	\$ 10,280	69
209922	Reed College	OR	\$ 19,192	\$ 32,097	\$ 12,905	67
217891	Clinton College	SC	\$ 8,113	\$ 13,448	\$ 5,335	66
132842	Carlos Albizu University-Miami	FL	\$ 20,511	\$ 33,833	\$ 13,322	65
115773	Humphreys University-Stockton and Modesto Campuses	CA	\$ 11,250	\$ 18,479	\$ 7,229	64
231095	Sterling College	VT	\$ 21,008	\$ 34,352	\$ 13,344	64
186900	Talmudical Academy-New Jersey	NJ	\$ 6,093	\$ 9,610	\$ 3,517	58
486284	Bethany Global University	MN	\$ 10,582	\$ 16,524	\$ 5,942	56
137777	Talmudic College of Florida	FL	\$ 11,781	\$ 18,285	\$ 6,504	55
178208	Midwestern Baptist Theological Seminary	MO	\$ 9,557	\$ 14,635	\$ 5,078	53
184773	Georgian Court University	NJ	\$ 16,614	\$ 25,093	\$ 8,479	51
100690	Amridge University	AL	\$ 4,613	\$ 6,849	\$ 2,236	48
200484	Trinity Bible College and Graduate School	ND	\$ 13,760	\$ 20,408	\$ 6,648	48
192624	Machzikei Hadath Rabbinical College	NY	\$ 7,852	\$ 11,615	\$ 3,763	48
138761	Andrew College	GA	\$ 19,694	\$ 29,092	\$ 9,398	48
241386	Caribbean University-Carolina	PR	\$ 2,964	\$ 4,314	\$ 1,350	46
229780	Wayland Baptist University	TX	\$ 12,868	\$ 18,693	\$ 5,825	45
172033	Sacred Heart Major Seminary	MI	\$ 12,882	\$ 18,579	\$ 5,697	44
220181	Fisk University	TN	\$ 20,719	\$ 29,238	\$ 8,519	41
117672	Southern California University of Health Sciences	CA	\$ 13,400	\$ 18,878	\$ 5,478	41
200873	Allegheny Wesleyan College	OH	\$ 3,875	\$ 5,450	\$ 1,575	41
193052	Mesivta Torah Vodaath Rabbinical Seminary	NY	\$ 6,650	\$ 9,340	\$ 2,690	40
126678	Colorado College	CO	\$ 21,027	\$ 29,528	\$ 8,501	40



Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2014 15	2016 17	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change
219505	American Baptist College	TN	\$ 13,273	\$ 18,549	\$ 5,276	40
149329	Telshe Yeshiva-Chicago	IL	\$ 5,781	\$ 8,022	\$ 2,241	39
110060	Bethesda University	CA	\$ 11,810	\$ 16,351	\$ 4,541	38
247649	Landmark College	VT	\$ 36,984	\$ 51,032	\$ 14,048	38
198598	Greensboro College	NC	\$ 22,520	\$ 31,019	\$ 8,499	38
123457	Simpson University	CA	\$ 20,110	\$ 27,613	\$ 7,503	37
482228	Virginia Baptist College	VA	\$ 6,633	\$ 9,107	\$ 2,474	37
198969	Methodist University	NC	\$ 22,274	\$ 30,580	\$ 8,306	37
366003	South Florida Bible College and Theological Seminary	FL	\$ 12,078	\$ 16,487	\$ 4,409	37
147536	National Louis University	IL	\$ 11,238	\$ 15,319	\$ 4,081	36
156417	Clear Creek Baptist Bible College	KY	\$ 6,612	\$ 9,012	\$ 2,400	36
139153	Beulah Heights University	GA	\$ 14,360	\$ 19,542	\$ 5,182	36
141167	Thomas University	GA	\$ 16,521	\$ 22,447	\$ 5,926	36
196592	Touro College	NY	\$ 16,434	\$ 22,326	\$ 5,892	36
219949	Cumberland University	TN	\$ 17,118	\$ 23,175	\$ 6,057	35
127714	Nazarene Bible College	CO	\$ 14,863	\$ 20,055	\$ 5,192	35
<b>Sector-3</b>						
<b>Private for-profit, four-year, or above</b>						
486239	San Ignacio University	FL	\$ 4,265	\$ 7,504	\$ 3,239	76
422695	Pacific College	CA	\$ 9,745	\$ 16,541	\$ 6,796	70
444088	Brookline College-Albuquerque	NM	\$ 18,251	\$ 27,600	\$ 9,349	51
114123	Empire College	CA	\$ 14,807	\$ 21,336	\$ 6,529	44
488448	Seattle Film Institute	WA	\$ 25,594	\$ 35,725	\$ 10,131	40
242112	Huertas College	PR	\$ 6,128	\$ 8,412	\$ 2,284	37
153427	Hamilton Technical College	IA	\$ 14,852	\$ 20,352	\$ 5,500	37
366553	Southern Technical College	FL	\$ 15,783	\$ 21,593	\$ 5,810	37
119775	Newschool of Architecture and Design	CA	\$ 26,021	\$ 35,402	\$ 9,381	36
459204	Unitek College	CA	\$ 29,404	\$ 39,704	\$ 10,300	35
482413	DeVry College of New York	NY	\$ 23,387	\$ 30,252	\$ 6,865	29
482653	DeVry University-Virginia	VA	\$ 25,909	\$ 33,227	\$ 7,318	28
377546	Northwest College of Art & Design	WA	\$ 17,216	\$ 22,076	\$ 4,860	28
482556	DeVry University-New Jersey	NJ	\$ 18,764	\$ 24,043	\$ 5,279	28
<b>Sector-4</b>						
<b>Public, two-year</b>						
101471	J F Ingram State Technical College	AL	\$ 600	\$ 3,840	\$ 3,240	540
364548	Great Plains Technology Center	OK	\$ 1,533	\$ 8,856	\$ 7,323	478
364575	Roane-Jackson Technical Center	WV	\$ 1,462	\$ 4,856	\$ 3,394	232
420431	Oconee Fall Line Technical College	GA	\$ 1,351	\$ 3,979	\$ 2,628	195
176798	Cape Girardeau Career and Technology Center	MO	\$ 4,204	\$ 10,852	\$ 6,648	158
107637	Southeast Arkansas College	AR	\$ 3,016	\$ 7,739	\$ 4,723	157
136659	Radford M Locklin Technical Center	FL	\$ 4,265	\$ 10,519	\$ 6,254	147
216825	Westmoreland County Community College	PA	\$ 2,907	\$ 6,913	\$ 4,006	138
106999	University of Arkansas Community College- Batesville	AR	\$ 2,945	\$ 6,953	\$ 4,008	136

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2014 15	2016 17	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change
434016	Little Priest Tribal College	NE	\$ 6,018	\$ 14,151	\$ 8,133	135
145707	Olney Central College	IL	\$ 1,380	\$ 3,176	\$ 1,796	130
457387	Immokalee Technical College	FL	\$ 1,133	\$ 2,528	\$ 1,395	123
403487	Wabash Valley College	IL	\$ 1,521	\$ 3,378	\$ 1,857	122
141811	Leeward Community College	HI	\$ 2,182	\$ 4,663	\$ 2,481	114
403478	Lincoln Trail College	IL	\$ 1,120	\$ 2,354	\$ 1,234	110
123217	College of the Sequoias	CA	\$ 1,354	\$ 2,780	\$ 1,426	105
115296	Grossmont College	CA	\$ 2,296	\$ 4,629	\$ 2,333	102
198534	Fayetteville Technical Community College	NC	\$ 3,691	\$ 7,413	\$ 3,722	101
106883	East Arkansas Community College	AR	\$ 2,990	\$ 5,833	\$ 2,843	95
186645	Raritan Valley Community College	NJ	\$ 3,392	\$ 6,378	\$ 2,986	88
186469	Salem Community College	NJ	\$ 5,401	\$ 10,107	\$ 4,706	87
154907	Cloud County Community College	KS	\$ 5,732	\$ 10,587	\$ 4,855	85
221494	Tennessee College of Applied Technology- Shelbyville	TN	\$ 5,901	\$ 10,859	\$ 4,958	84
217712	Technical College of the Lowcountry	SC	\$ 4,506	\$ 8,246	\$ 3,740	83
207236	Murray State College	OK	\$ 8,750	\$ 15,942	\$ 7,192	82
148256	Rend Lake College	IL	\$ 4,391	\$ 7,963	\$ 3,572	81
199467	Roanoke-Chowan Community College	NC	\$ 2,396	\$ 4,304	\$ 1,908	80
114938	Gavilan College	CA	\$ 5,699	\$ 10,124	\$ 4,425	78
403469	Frontier Community College	IL	\$ 1,813	\$ 3,178	\$ 1,365	75
170055	Grand Rapids Community College	MI	\$ 4,565	\$ 7,980	\$ 3,415	75
243638	College of Micronesia-FSM	FM	\$ 2,403	\$ 4,171	\$ 1,768	74
155210	Johnson County Community College	KS	\$ 7,037	\$ 12,114	\$ 5,077	72
440402	Arkansas State University-Newport	AR	\$ 5,493	\$ 9,445	\$ 3,952	72
206011	Terra State Community College	OH	\$ 6,270	\$ 10,735	\$ 4,465	71
141802	Kauai Community College	HI	\$ 6,220	\$ 10,527	\$ 4,307	69
105525	Pima Community College	AZ	\$ 2,662	\$ 4,479	\$ 1,817	68
162706	Harford Community College	MD	\$ 4,224	\$ 7,089	\$ 2,865	68
198552	Forsyth Technical Community College	NC	\$ 3,686	\$ 6,166	\$ 2,480	67
198710	Isothermal Community College	NC	\$ 4,776	\$ 7,768	\$ 2,992	63
218520	Piedmont Technical College	SC	\$ 6,806	\$ 10,767	\$ 3,961	58

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2014 15	2016 17	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change
441070	Saginaw Chippewa Tribal College	MI	\$ 4,196	\$ 6,601	\$ 2,405	57
221625	Tennessee College of Applied Technology-Knoxville	TN	\$ 6,408	\$ 10,007	\$ 3,599	56
198206	Carteret Community College	NC	\$ 11,194	\$ 17,469	\$ 6,275	56
224572	Eastfield College	TX	\$ 3,899	\$ 6,073	\$ 2,174	56
181419	Nebraska Indian Community College	NE	\$ 7,660	\$ 11,883	\$ 4,223	55
227377	Texas Southmost College	TX	\$ 2,740	\$ 4,240	\$ 1,500	55
155201	Independence Community College	KS	\$ 3,838	\$ 5,891	\$ 2,053	53
<b>Sector-5</b>						
<b>Private not-for-profit, two-year</b>						
451413	New York Methodist Hospital Center for Allied Health Education	NY	\$ 25,938	\$ 47,365	\$ 21,427	83
214582	Pennsylvania Institute of Technology	PA	\$ 14,029	\$ 21,649	\$ 7,620	54
487658	Academy of Interactive Entertainment	LA	\$ 17,486	\$ 24,970	\$ 7,484	43
167297	North Bennet Street School	MA	\$ 22,193	\$ 31,106	\$ 8,913	40
214528	Orleans Technical College	PA	\$ 14,116	\$ 19,783	\$ 5,667	40
431600	Mercy Hospital School of Nursing	PA	\$ 16,567	\$ 23,144	\$ 6,577	40

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2014 15	2016 17	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change
<b>Sector-6</b>						
<b>Private for-profit, two-year</b>						
461111	Allstate Hairstyling & Barber College	OH	\$ 2,451	\$ 8,132	\$ 5,681	232
481465	Healthcare Training Institute	LA	\$ 4,940	\$ 13,423	\$ 8,483	172
459295	The Salon Professional Academy-Colorado Springs	CO	\$ 11,108	\$ 25,632	\$ 14,524	131
479965	Medical Career Institute	NJ	\$ 7,539	\$ 15,648	\$ 8,109	108
175607	Delta Beauty College	MS	\$ 7,045	\$ 14,254	\$ 7,209	102
375939	YTI Career Institute-Altoona	PA	\$ 8,101	\$ 16,358	\$ 8,257	102
457536	Midwestern Career College	IL	\$ 11,189	\$ 20,695	\$ 9,506	85
169655	MIAT College of Technology	MI	\$ 14,478	\$ 24,768	\$ 10,290	71
457721	Bitterroot School of Cosmetology	MT	\$ 5,866	\$ 9,949	\$ 4,083	70
150251	College of Court Reporting Inc	IN	\$ 19,461	\$ 31,765	\$ 12,304	63
230199	Evans Hairstyling College-Cedar City	UT	\$ 4,555	\$ 7,413	\$ 2,858	63
242130	ICPR Junior College-Arecibo	PR	\$ 5,895	\$ 9,562	\$ 3,667	62
216782	Pittsburgh Career Institute	PA	\$ 17,747	\$ 28,666	\$ 10,919	62
444316	Bold Beauty Academy	MT	\$ 4,072	\$ 6,520	\$ 2,448	60
457679	Avalon School of Cosmetology	MN	\$ 6,437	\$ 10,280	\$ 3,843	60
468255	Northwest College-Tualatin	OR	\$ 10,268	\$ 15,999	\$ 5,731	56
237303	Charleston School of Beauty Culture	WV	\$ 3,706	\$ 5,754	\$ 2,048	55
169947	Flint Institute of Barbering Inc	MI	\$ 4,147	\$ 6,336	\$ 2,189	53
460677	ICPR Junior College-Manati	PR	\$ 6,184	\$ 9,287	\$ 3,103	50
150853	PJ's College of Cosmetology-Clarksville	IN	\$ 6,471	\$ 9,660	\$ 3,189	49
388663	Inner State Beauty School	OH	\$ 5,563	\$ 8,298	\$ 2,735	49
461999	Elite School of Cosmetology	OH	\$ 8,165	\$ 12,153	\$ 3,988	49
371964	National Career Education	CA	\$ 18,439	\$ 27,132	\$ 8,693	47
484950	Northwest College-Medford	OR	\$ 10,387	\$ 15,151	\$ 4,764	46
428055	Nova College de Puerto Rico	PR	\$ 4,133	\$ 6,014	\$ 1,881	46
217077	YTI Career Institute-York	PA	\$ 11,940	\$ 17,341	\$ 5,401	45
479983	Montage Academy	CO	\$ 13,445	\$ 19,314	\$ 5,869	44
154545	The Salon Professional Academy	IA	\$ 6,465	\$ 9,181	\$ 2,716	42
439491	Blue Cliff College-Lafayette	LA	\$ 15,797	\$ 22,091	\$ 6,294	40
243841	ICPR Junior College-General Institutional	PR	\$ 6,718	\$ 9,280	\$ 2,562	38
<b>Sector-7</b>						
<b>Public, less-than-two-year</b>						
237561	Monongalia County Technical Education Center	WV	\$ 1,240	\$ 7,146	\$ 5,906	476
375656	Chisholm Trail Technology Center	OK	\$ 843	\$ 4,551	\$ 3,708	440
231688	Central School of Practical Nursing	VA	\$ 2,667	\$ 8,419	\$ 5,752	216
137856	Big Bend Technical College	FL	\$ 4,358	\$ 13,161	\$ 8,803	202
238096	Wood County School of Practical Nursing	WV	\$ 1,375	\$ 3,906	\$ 2,531	184
250993	Red River Technology Center	OK	\$ 1,563	\$ 4,172	\$ 2,609	167
441414	M-DCPS The English Center	FL	\$ 3,565	\$ 9,222	\$ 5,657	159
441210	East Valley Institute of Technology	AZ	\$ 2,627	\$ 6,168	\$ 3,541	135
237242	Cabell County Career Technology Center	WV	\$ 2,183	\$ 4,609	\$ 2,426	111
246017	Central Technology Center	OK	\$ 1,309	\$ 2,756	\$ 1,447	111

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2014 15	2016 17	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change
<b>Sector-8</b>						
<b>Private not-for-profit, less-than-two-year</b>						
381255	CET-Coachella	CA	\$ 6,496	\$ 11,750	\$ 5,254	81
442976	Brighton Center's Center for Employment Training	KY	\$ 6,963	\$ 10,813	\$ 3,850	55
443100	Colegio Educativo Tecnologico Industrial Inc	PR	\$ 6,004	\$ 8,795	\$ 2,791	46
<b>Sector-9</b>						
<b>Private for-profit, less-than-two-year</b>						
368832	Thanh Le College School of Cosmetology	CA	\$ 4,602	\$ 21,696	\$ 17,094	371
161527	Spa Tech Institute-Westbrook	ME	\$ 3,300	\$ 12,745	\$ 9,445	286
198844	Leons Beauty School Inc	NC	\$ 2,769	\$ 9,382	\$ 6,613	239
486248	ZMS The Academy	CA	\$ 5,599	\$ 17,184	\$ 11,585	207
158778	Avery James School of Cosmetology	LA	\$ 5,845	\$ 17,310	\$ 11,465	196
444936	Turning Point Beauty College	AZ	\$ 5,286	\$ 15,133	\$ 9,847	186
455105	Mississippi Institute of Aesthetics Nails & Cosmetology	MS	\$ 5,719	\$ 13,823	\$ 8,104	142
490072	Great Lakes Truck Driving School	OH	\$ 4,990	\$ 11,476	\$ 6,486	130
186016	Parisian Beauty School	NJ	\$ 13,291	\$ 29,728	\$ 16,437	124
383297	Long Island Beauty School-Hauppauge	NY	\$ 11,766	\$ 26,301	\$ 14,535	124
430564	Studio Jewelers	NY	\$ 6,519	\$ 13,833	\$ 7,314	112
484190	Park Place Premier Barber School	LA	\$ 4,056	\$ 8,330	\$ 4,274	105
488262	Hair Academy School of Barbering & Beauty	DE	\$ 7,572	\$ 14,975	\$ 7,403	98
455284	Paul Mitchell the School-Cincinnati	OH	\$ 9,130	\$ 17,915	\$ 8,785	96
485573	Universal Healthcare Careers College	CA	\$ 10,751	\$ 20,952	\$ 10,201	95
226860	Mims Classic Beauty College	TX	\$ 4,516	\$ 8,636	\$ 4,120	91
106315	Arkansas Beauty School-Little Rock	AR	\$ 10,000	\$ 19,034	\$ 9,034	90
483850	Alliance Computing Solutions	NY	\$ 8,469	\$ 16,106	\$ 7,637	90
483878	Bay Area Medical Academy	CA	\$ 13,326	\$ 25,337	\$ 12,011	90
475486	Paul Mitchell the School-Arlington	TX	\$ 11,186	\$ 21,218	\$ 10,032	90
121992	Rosemead Beauty School	CA	\$ 3,413	\$ 6,448	\$ 3,035	89
447980	Nuvo College of Cosmetology	MI	\$ 6,535	\$ 12,127	\$ 5,592	86
189468	Brittany Beauty Academy	NY	\$ 14,102	\$ 25,893	\$ 11,791	84
229957	AmeriTech College-Provo	UT	\$ 11,548	\$ 21,050	\$ 9,502	82
481243	New York Institute of Beauty	NY	\$ 13,896	\$ 25,088	\$ 11,192	81
443951	Charlie's Guard-Detective Bureau and Academy Inc	PR	\$ 2,267	\$ 4,061	\$ 1,794	79
192484	Long Island Beauty School-Hempstead	NY	\$ 13,897	\$ 24,775	\$ 10,878	78
462062	Academy for Salon Professionals	CA	\$ 7,517	\$ 13,342	\$ 5,825	77
215983	Sharon Regional School of Nursing	PA	\$ 18,098	\$ 32,114	\$ 14,016	77
483382	Electrical Training Center	NY	\$ 5,927	\$ 10,502	\$ 4,575	77
483726	Luckes Beauty Academy LLC	VA	\$ 5,555	\$ 9,806	\$ 4,251	77
371034	Alabama State College of Barber Styling	AL	\$ 4,593	\$ 7,962	\$ 3,369	73
457192	Washington Barber College Inc	AR	\$ 9,628	\$ 16,634	\$ 7,006	73
108065	Velvatex College of Beauty Culture	AR	\$ 4,155	\$ 7,154	\$ 2,999	72
444662	Moore Career College	LA	\$ 7,848	\$ 13,495	\$ 5,647	72
488129	Textures Institute of Cosmetology	IN	\$ 4,764	\$ 8,093	\$ 3,329	70
485032	Paul Mitchell the School-Toledo	OH	\$ 8,591	\$ 14,561	\$ 5,970	69
454874	Cozmo Beauty School	FL	\$ 11,874	\$ 20,095	\$ 8,221	69
483559	Bella Cosmetology College	TX	\$ 7,093	\$ 11,977	\$ 4,884	69

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2014 15	2016 17	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change
449685	New Age Training	NY	\$ 4,576	\$ 7,483	\$ 2,907	64
159531	Louisiana Academy of Beauty	LA	\$ 7,923	\$ 12,941	\$ 5,018	63
418968	Tint School of Makeup and Cosmetology-Dallas	TX	\$ 7,440	\$ 12,061	\$ 4,621	62
207786	Southern School of Beauty Inc	OK	\$ 3,387	\$ 5,427	\$ 2,040	60
418658	All-State Career School-Pittsburgh	PA	\$ 8,803	\$ 14,086	\$ 5,283	60
224156	Cosmetology Career Center LLC	TX	\$ 19,281	\$ 30,679	\$ 11,398	59
367088	Tricoci University of Beauty Culture LLC-Bloomington	IN	\$ 9,197	\$ 14,613	\$ 5,416	59
480000	Hinton Barber and Beauty College	CA	\$ 7,763	\$ 12,333	\$ 4,570	59
362782	Elizabeth Grady School of Esthetics and Massage Therapy	MA	\$ 9,470	\$ 15,042	\$ 5,572	59
482246	Lynnes Welding Training	ND	\$ 4,311	\$ 6,839	\$ 2,528	59
114637	Redondo Beach Beauty College	CA	\$ 7,606	\$ 12,003	\$ 4,397	58
446516	Roslyn Training Academy of Cosmetology	PR	\$ 1,923	\$ 3,022	\$ 1,099	57
461254	Galaxy Medical College	CA	\$ 7,980	\$ 12,510	\$ 4,530	57
443146	Jay's Technical Institute	TX	\$ 8,530	\$ 13,342	\$ 4,812	56
483106	Innovate Salon Academy	NJ	\$ 15,111	\$ 23,471	\$ 8,360	55
452887	Elite Welding Academy LLC	OH	\$ 11,661	\$ 17,943	\$ 6,282	54
451121	Paul Mitchell the School-Miami	FL	\$ 12,448	\$ 19,112	\$ 6,664	54
461625	American Technical Institute	PR	\$ 3,395	\$ 5,175	\$ 1,780	52

## 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: 2020 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 \*)

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

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1 2 3 4 5 6

**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/catac/> 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\***

**Last Name\***

**Position\***

**Phone Number\***

**E-mail Address\***

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3

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5

6

## 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 enrollment<sup>10</sup> 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
<a href="#">Instruction</a>	\$116,176,522	\$130,040,528	12%
<a href="#">Research</a>	\$61,448,601	\$62,392,466	2%
<a href="#">Public service</a>	\$311,422	\$314,088	1%
<a href="#">Academic support</a>	\$40,236,542	\$43,120,911	7%
<a href="#">Student services</a>	\$15,384,865	\$17,205,162	12%
<a href="#">Institutional support</a>	\$36,998,827	\$43,988,210	19%
<a href="#">Scholarships and fellowships expenses, excluding discounts &amp; allowances</a>	\$29,692,314	\$32,439,298	9%
<a href="#">Auxiliary enterprises</a>	\$101,791,316	\$112,027,337	10%
<a href="#">Hospital services</a>	\$0	\$0	0%
<a href="#">Independent operations</a>	\$0	\$0	0%
<a href="#">Other expenses &amp; deductions</a>	\$5,699,594	\$9,045,932	59%
FTE student enrollment from E12	8,332	8,609	3%

[Previous](#)
[Next](#)

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

User ID: CAT9999   **Help**  
Log out

Search Institutions   Search Users   Email Center

1   2   **3**   4   5   6

### 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>		

Previous   Next



Search Institutions

Search Users

Email Center

1

2

3

4

5

6

## 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 &amp; 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.](#)

Previous

Next



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

User ID: CAT9999  
[Help](#)  
[Log out](#)

[Search Institutions](#)
[Search Users](#)
[Email Center](#)

1

2

3

4

5

6

## 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



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 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)

Previous

Next

## Appendix V: 2020 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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[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

1 2 3 4 5 6

**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/catec/> 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<sup>®</sup>**

\* - field is required

**First Name\***

**Last Name\***

**Position\***

**Phone Number\***

**E-mail Address\***

**Next**




[Search Institutions](#)
[Search Users](#)
[Email Center](#)

1

2

3

4

5

6

## 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<sup>①</sup> 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
<a href="#">Instruction</a>	\$112,360,986	\$125,528,505	12%
<a href="#">Research</a>	\$58,603,044	\$62,923,492	7%
<a href="#">Public service</a>	\$312,314	\$281,954	-10%
<a href="#">Academic support</a>	\$40,842,348	\$43,353,899	6%
<a href="#">Student services</a>	\$14,861,384	\$15,774,294	6%
<a href="#">Institutional support</a>	\$32,767,418	\$41,799,563	28%
<a href="#">Scholarships and fellowships expenses, excluding discounts &amp; allowances</a>	\$26,160,505	\$31,343,989	20%
<a href="#">Auxiliary enterprises</a>	\$100,138,820	\$105,862,973	6%
<a href="#">Hospital services</a>	\$0	\$0	0%
<a href="#">Independent operations</a>	\$0	\$0	0%
<a href="#">Other expenses &amp; deductions</a>	\$3,570,843	\$5,749,206	61%
FTE student enrollment from E12	8,295	8,446	2%

[Previous](#)
[Next](#)

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

User ID: CAT9999  
**Help**  
Log out

Search Institutions   Search Users   Email Center

1   2   **3**   4   5   6

**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.

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

 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 (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

[Search Institutions](#)[Search Users](#)[Email Center](#)

1

2

3

4

5

6

## 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.

[Previous](#)[Next](#)



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 (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)

[Previous](#) [Next](#)

## 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.
Independent Operations	Expenses associated with operations that are independent of or unrelated to the primary missions of the institution (i. e. , instruction, research, public service) although they may contribute indirectly to the enhancement of these programs.
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 (IC) component of IPEDS, and financial aid data are collected in the Student Financial Aid (SFA) component of IPEDS.
Public service	A functional expense category that includes expenses for activities established primarily to provide noninstructional services beneficial to individuals and groups external to the institution. Examples are conferences, institutes, general advisory service, reference bureaus, and similar services provided to 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.