

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

Summary Guide to College Costs for the 2021 Collection Year

March 2023



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Abstract

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

The material in this report is drawn from information that institutions of higher education submitted on their 2021 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, 79 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,¹ increased credit hours used to calculate full-time tuition, decreases in state appropriations, and expense increases. The reasons given for the increases in net price included issues related to the methodology used to calculate net price, cost of living increases, and errors in reporting.

The 2020 College Affordability and Transparency Center (CATC) list of institutions required to complete the 2021 CATEF can be found in [Appendix I: 2021 Tuition and Fees CATEF Respondents](#) and [Appendix II: 2021 Net Price CATEF Respondents](#)

The 2020 CATC lists were posted in the summer of 2020 for the next CATEF collection in early 2021.

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

1.0 Introduction

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

These lists are posted to the [College Affordability and Transparency Center](#)² (CATC) website annually. Institutions on either list are required to explain to the Secretary of Education why their costs have gone up, if applicable, and how they will address these rising costs. The College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF) was created to collect this information. As part of the Program Participation Agreement (PPA) that institutions must sign with the Department to participate in *Title IV* programs, institutions agree that they “will complete, in a timely manner and to the satisfaction of the Secretary, surveys conducted as a part of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) or any other Federal collection effort, as designated by the Secretary, regarding data on postsecondary institutions.” 34 *C.F.R.* § 668.14(b)(19).

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

The *HEA* also requires the Secretary to issue an annual report summarizing the responses provided by these institutions and outlining the methodology employed to collect and interpret the information.⁵ Accordingly, this summary guide to college costs compiles the responses that institutions on the 2020 CATC list website provided to the U.S. Department of Education (ED) through the online 2021 CATEF.

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

³ Depending on the accounting standards used in the IPEDS Finance component forms, institutions either reported combined expenses for some cost area categories or reported expenses separately for each cost area. For this report, any cost areas that some schools reported as combined have been combined across all institutions for comparability. This is explained further in [2.2.1 Finance Data](#).

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

⁵ See section 132(e)(2) of the *HEA*.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 The College Affordability and Transparency Center Lists

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

The following are the six annually published CATC lists:

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

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

According to the Higher Education Act of 1965 Sec. 132 [20 U.S.C 1015a]:

(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 2020,⁸ was \$653. 264 institutions were identified for having the highest increases in tuition and fees and 271 institutions were identified for having the highest increases in net price, 43 of which were on both lists. Due to institution closures and loss of *Title IV* status, 54 of these institutions (34 from the Tuition and Fees CATEF and 20 from the Net Price CATEF, two of which were on both lists) were not required to complete the CATEF.

⁶ IPEDS is a mandatory data collection for institutions that participate in, or are applicants for participation in, any Federal student financial aid program authorized by section 487(a)(17) of the *HEA* and 34 *CFR* 668.14(b)(19). More information is available at the IPEDS Website at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/>.

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

⁸ The data file used to generate the 2020 CATC lists can be found at <https://collegecost.ed.gov/wwwroot/documents/CATClists2018.xlsx>

2.1.1 Institutional Sectors

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

Table 1: Nine sectors used to categorize institutions on the College Affordability and Transparency Lists, by source of control and level

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

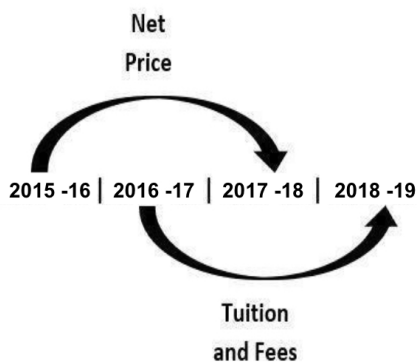
2.1.2 IPEDS Data Used in CATC and CATEF

The 2020 CATC lists were generated using data collected during the 2018–19 IPEDS data collection cycle.⁹ In IPEDS, tuition and fees are collected through the IPEDS Institutional Characteristics component for the current year, while net price is collected through the IPEDS Student Financial Aid component with data from the previous year. Due to this discrepancy, the years used for generating the data for each list differ.

The Highest Increase in Tuition and Fees CATC list that was posted on the College Cost website in June of 2020, was based on the percent change in tuition and fees for the three-year period between 2016–17 and 2018–19. 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 2021. Though institutions were asked to complete the CATEF collection due to the percent change in tuition and fees for the three-year period, the CATEF collection compared reported cost data from 2016–17 with that from 2018–19, 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 2020, was based on the percent change in net price for the three-year period between 2015–16 and 2017–18; therefore, the 2021 Net Price CATEF collection compared cost data from 2015–16 with those reported in 2017–18. This is shown in Figure 1.

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

Figure 1: Comparison years for the 2021 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form



Calculating Percent Increases

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

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

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

2.1.3 Tuition and Fees

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

For institutions on the 2020 CATC Highest Increase in Tuition and Fees list, the percent changes ranged from a 15 percent increase for a private not-for-profit, four-year school that raised its tuition and fees from \$6,700 to \$7,700, to a 211 percent increase for another private for-profit, less-than-two-year school that raised its tuition and fees from \$5,500 to \$17,125. The actual 2018–19 tuition and fees charges to students on the same list 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.”¹⁰ In IPEDS, the total cost of attendance is the sum of published academic year costs for tuition and required fees, books and supplies, and the weighted average for room and board and other expenses by living arrangement. The weighted average is calculated based on the room and board and other expenses for each living arrangement (on-campus, off-campus with family, and off-campus not-with-family) and the number of first-time, full-time undergraduate students reported for each living arrangement. The net price is then generated by subtracting the average amount of federal, state/local, or institutional grant or scholarship aid from the total cost of attendance.

For institutions on the 2020 CATC Highest Increase in Net Price list, the percent changes ranged from a 29 percent increase for a public, four-year school, where its net price increased from \$14,367 to \$18,577, to a 572 percent increase for a public, two-year school, where its net price increased from \$840 to \$5,647. The actual 2015–16 net price charges on the same list ranged from \$1,927 for a public, two-year school to \$53,557 for a private not-for-profit, four-year school.

2.2 The College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form Survey

To aid institutions in complying with the *HEA*’s requirement to explain why costs have risen at their schools and how they might reduce those costs, ED established the online CATEF survey.¹¹ Specifically, the 2021 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.¹²

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/scholarships and fellowships](#); (6) other expenses; (7) [public service](#); (8) [research](#); and (9) [student services](#). The “other expenses” cost area value was calculated by deducting the sum of the cost areas from the reported total.

Institutions that did not report data in the IPEDS Finance component for the first year of the three-year period were shown their year-three data and asked to self-report up to three cost areas with the highest increases. This included a total of 21 surveys out of 481, 18 on the Tuition and Fees CATEF and three on the Net Price CATEF, one of which appeared

¹⁰ Section 132(a)(3) of the *HEA*.

¹¹ Screenshots of the 2021 CATEF surveys can be found in [Appendix IV: 2021 Tuition and Fees CATEF](#) and [Appendix V: 2021 Net Price CATEF](#).

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

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 2021 CATEF went through a review and approval process¹³ to ensure that institutions gave thorough and relevant responses for each required cost area. The final responses were then evaluated to determine the reasons for the increases in costs.

2.2.1 Finance Data

In previous years, depending on the accounting standards used by the institutions for their IPEDS Finance component forms, institutions either reported combined expenses for some cost area categories or reported expenses separately for each cost area. The 2019 CATEF survey was the first year that institutions reported all cost areas separately.

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

2.2.2 Excluded Responses

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

Closed or No Longer Title IV

Several institutions in the top 5 percent of their sector for increases were not required to answer the CATEF surveys due to closure or a loss of *Title IV* eligibility. A total of 54 institutions, 34 from the Tuition and Fees CATEF and 20 from the Net Price CATEF, one 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](#).

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

Table 2: Number of institutions excluded from the 2021 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	2	6	0	8
Private not-for-profit, 4-year	2	2	0	4
Private for-profit, 4-year	1	1	0	2
Public, 2-year	2	1	0	2
Private not-for-profit, 2-year	0	0	0	0
Private for-profit, 2-year	6	2	0	8
Public, less-than-2-year	1	0	0	1
Private not-for-profit, less-than-2-year	0	0	0	0
Private for-profit, less-than-2-year	20	8	1	28
Total	34	20	1	54

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2021 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

As shown in [Table 2](#), 52 percent of institutions that closed or lost their *Title IV* eligibility are private-for-profit, less-than-2-year institutions. Of the 54 institutions considered here, 31 closed and 23 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 required to complete list. Institution's land on the CATC list because their net price and/or tuition and fees increased. A total of 25 institutions, 12 from the Tuition and Fees CATEF and 13 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 three institutions whose IPEDS data indicated an increase from zero dollars in year one to less than five dollars in year three. Two 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 other was not able to provide an explanation for the nominal difference.

For institutions with no increases in any cost area over the three-year period, a default area is selected to give them an opportunity to explain their increases in tuition and fees or net price, though they are not required to do so. This was the case for 14 of the 22 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](#).

An additional group of respondents attributed their increased costs to reporting error. For example, a Private for-profit, less-than-2-year institution on the Tuition & Fees list explained "This looks as though it is a huge jump, but due to clerical error, this is not the case." Many of these institutions also noted that measures would be taken to avoid reporting errors in the future. These institutions were still included in

the count of responses; and while the affected cost areas were excluded from the analysis, the explanations provided by these schools for the remaining cost areas and the narrative provided in the additional information field were included in the report. The number of affected institutions by sector and survey is displayed in [Table 3](#). The totals below include one count per institution, though many institutions reported an error in more than one cost area.

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	2	1	0	3
Private for-profit, 4-year	1	0	0	1
Public, 2-year	1	0	0	1
Private not-for-profit, 2-year	1	0	0	1
Private for-profit, 2-year	1	5	0	6
Public, less-than-2-year	1	1	0	2
Private not-for-profit, less-than-2-year	1	0	0	1
Private for-profit, less-than-2-year	4	6	0	10
Total	12	13	0	25

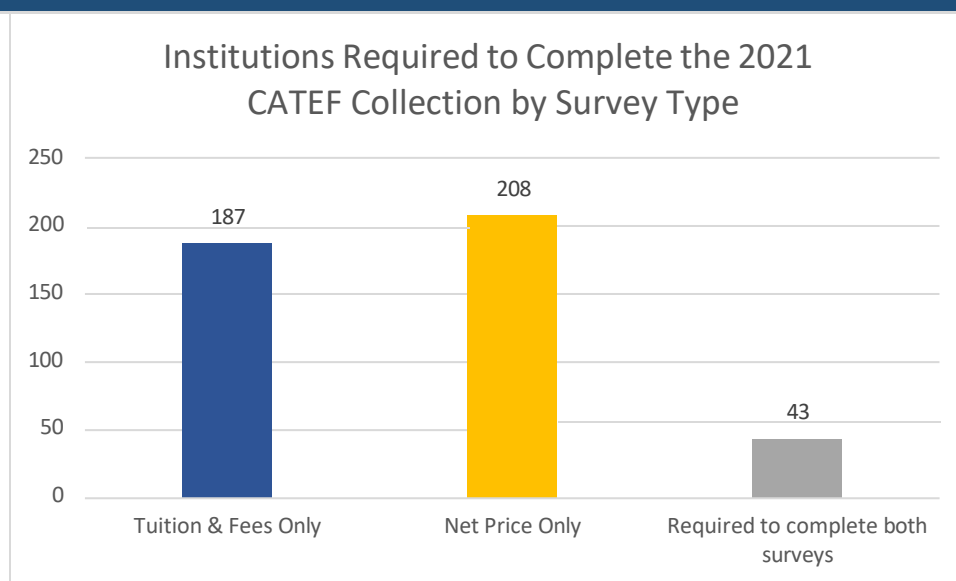
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2021 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

While most institutions did not provide updated figures, some institutions that reported an error in their IPEDS data included corrected dollar amounts that still showed an increase over the three-year period. These institutions are not included in [Table 3](#) and were still required to explain their increase and were included in all areas of the report.

3.0 Summary of Results

A total of 481 CATEF survey were completed by 438 institutions that were required to complete the 2021 CATEF Collection. Of the 438 institutions required to complete the 2021 CATEF survey, a total of 230 institutions were identified on the Highest Increase in Tuition and Fees CATC list and 251 on the Highest Increase in Net Price CATC list—43 institutions were on both lists.¹⁴ 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 2021 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 2021 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey



SOURCE: U.S. Dept. of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2021 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

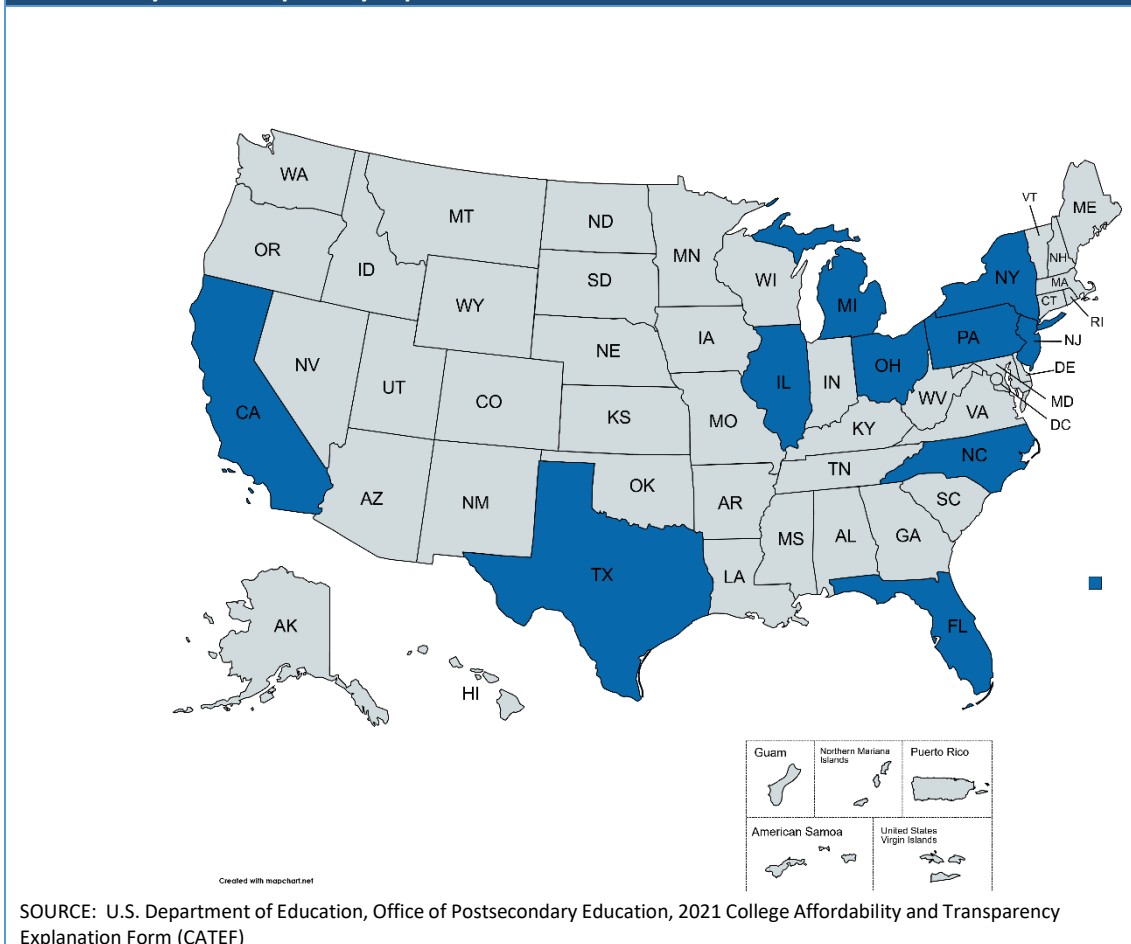
¹⁴ The data file containing all institutional responses to the CATEF surveys is available at https://collegecost.ed.gov/wwwroot/documents/2021_CATEF_Responses.xlsx

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 2021 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form



When considering all institutions from both CATEF surveys, most of schools (listed in descending order) are found in California, New York, Texas, Pennsylvania, Florida, Ohio, Illinois, North Carolina, Michigan, and New Jersey, as shown in [Figure 3](#).

Based on the 2018–19 IPEDS collection, from which the CATC lists are derived, most of institutions participating in *Title IV* programs are in California, New York, Texas, Pennsylvania, Florida, Ohio, Illinois, North Carolina, Michigan, and New Jersey. Nine of these 10 states (California, New York, Texas, Pennsylvania, Florida, Ohio, Illinois, North Carolina, and New Jersey) 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 5](#), the top three states/territories with the highest proportion of schools required to complete the CATEF (Northern Mariana Islands 100%; Alaska 22.22%; and Puerto Rico 16.42%), comprise less than three percent of schools reporting to IPEDS. Notably, the 10 states/territories with the highest percentage of schools required to complete the CATEF, comprise less than 15 percent (11.76%) 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 = 6,281)	Percent of institutions required to complete Tuition and Fees CATEF (n = 230)	Percent of institutions required to complete Net Price CATEF (n=251)	Percent of institutions required to complete at least one CATEF Survey (n = 438)	Percent of Institutions in each state required to complete CATEF
Alabama	1.27%	2.17%	1.59%	2.01%	11.39%
Alaska	0.16%	0.43%	0.40%	0.45%	22.22%
American Samoa	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Arizona	1.80%	2.17%	0.80%	1.57%	6.36%
Arkansas	1.35%	1.30%	1.20%	1.35%	7.14%
California	10.77%	10%	12.75%	11.21%	7.84%
Colorado	1.43%	1.30%	0.40%	0.90%	3.88%
Connecticut	1.09%	0.43%	1.59%	1.12%	6.85%
Delaware	0.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
District of Columbia	0.39%	0.43%	0.40%	0.22%	4.76%
Federated States of Micronesia	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Florida	5.53%	4.78%	5.98%	5.60%	7.12%
Georgia	2.30%	2.17%	1.59%	2.02%	6.16%
Guam	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Hawaii	0.39%	0.43%	0.40%	0.45%	8.70%
Idaho	0.60%	0.43%	0.80%	0.45%	5.56%
Illinois	3.91%	2.17%	2.79%	2.69%	4.94%
Indiana	1.67%	0.43%	1.59%	1.12%	4.63%
Iowa	1.24%	0.87%	2.00%	1.57%	8.24%
Kansas	1.19%	2.17%	2.00%	2.02%	11.84%
Kentucky	1.38%	2.17%	1.59%	1.79%	9.09%
Louisiana	1.82%	1.74%	2.00%	2.02%	7.76%
Maine	0.58%	0.00%	0.40%	0.22%	2.70%
Marshall Islands	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Maryland	1.24%	0.87%	0.40%	0.67%	3.75%
Massachusetts	2.41%	1.30%	0.20%	1.35%	3.80%
Michigan	2.59%	2.61%	2.00%	2.24%	6.13%
Minnesota	1.58%	0.87%	0.40%	0.67%	2.94%
Mississippi	0.90%	1.74%	0.40%	1.35%	7.27%
Missouri	2.33%	2.17%	2.79%	2.47%	7.14%
Montana	0.48%	0.43%	0.00%	0.22%	3.33%
Nebraska	0.66%	0.87%	0.80%	0.67%	6.52%
Nevada	0.60%	0.00%	0.40%	0.22%	2.7%
New Hampshire	0.60%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
New Jersey	2.51%	6.09%	2.79%	4.70%	13.84%
New Mexico	0.72%	0.00%	0.40%	0.22%	2.13%
New York	6.84%	9.57%	8.76%	8.52%	9.11%

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 = 6,281)	Percent of institutions required to complete Tuition and Fees CATEF (n = 230)	Percent of institutions required to complete Net Price CATEF (n=251)	Percent of institutions required to complete at least one CATEF Survey (n = 438)	Percent of Institutions in each state required to complete CATEF
North Carolina	2.65%	2.17%	3.19%	2.69%	7.14%
North Dakota	0.43%	0.43%	1.20%	0.90%	14.29%
Northern Mariana Islands	0.02%	0.00%	0.40%	0.22%	100%
Ohio	4.38%	4.78%	4.38%	4.26%	6.74%
Oklahoma	1.64%	3.91%	3.19%	3.36%	14.29%
Oregon	1.22%	0.00%	0.40%	0.22%	1.27%
Palau	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Pennsylvania	5.24%	3.04%	2.00%	2.69%	3.59%
Puerto Rico	2.48%	5.22%	6.37%	4.93%	16.42%
Rhode Island	0.34%	0.00%	0.00%	0.22%	4.55%
South Carolina	1.48%	2.17%	3.19%	2.24%	10.42%
South Dakota	0.43%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Tennessee	2.44%	1.74%	2.26%	2.02%	5.96%
Texas	6.45%	7.83%	2.00%	8.07%	7.87%
Utah	1.03%	0.87%	0.00%	0.45%	2.94%
Vermont	0.32%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Virgin Islands	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Virginia	2.32%	0.43%	1.20%	0.90%	2.74%
Washington	1.60%	2.17%	2.00%	2.02%	7.92%
West Virginia	1.16%	2.61%	2.00%	2.24%	13.51%
Wisconsin	1.46%	0.43%	0.40%	0.45%	2.02%
Wyoming	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2021 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF) and U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), 2018–19 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), “Institutional Characteristics” component.

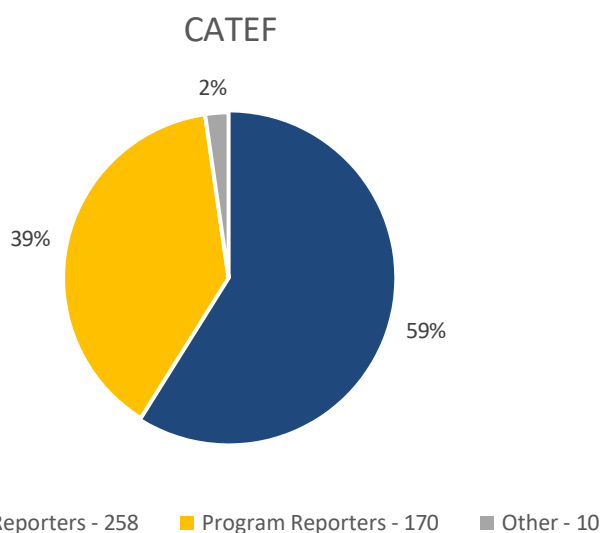
Note: Column one, percent of institutions reporting to IPEDS, shows the percentage of IPEDS reporters in each state. Column two, percent of institutions required to complete the Tuition and Fees CATEF, shows the percentage of institutions that were required to complete the Tuition and Fees CATEF in each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

3.1.2 Calendar System

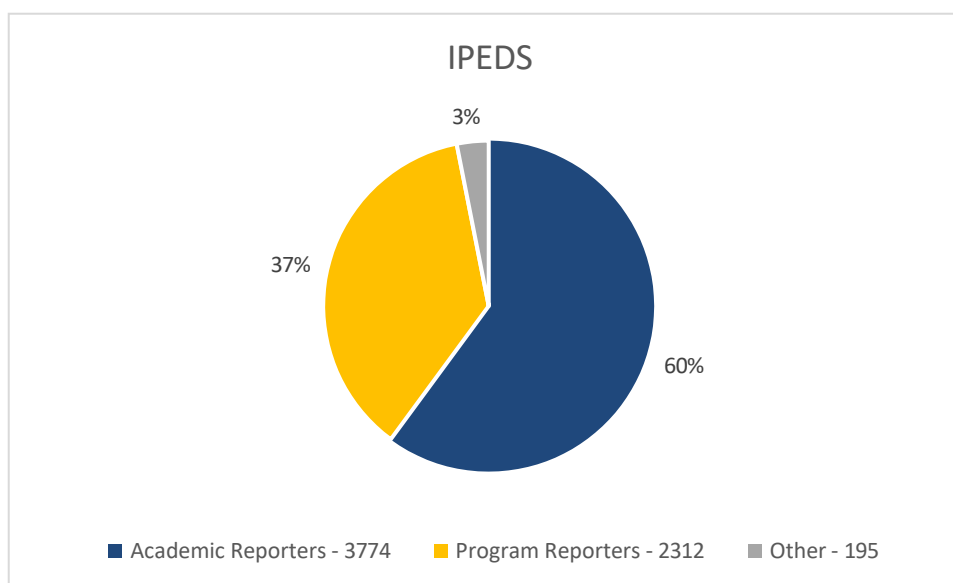
In IPEDS, institutions can be considered “academic reporters” or “program reporters” based on their calendar system. “Academic reporters” include those whose predominant calendar system is by semester, quarter, or trimester. “Program reporters” may have a calendar system that differs by program or which enrolls on a continuous basis. Many program reporters are career and vocational institutions. As shown in [Figure 4](#), the proportion of institutions required to complete the CATEF survey is like the national representation in IPEDS. Shifts in the largest program offered by an institution can result in the appearance of changes to student charges, even if no change in student charges occurred. Enrollment changes can shift

the largest program offered by an institution from a less expensive program in year one to a more expensive program in year three.

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



SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2021 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF); and



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), 2018–19 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), “Institutional Characteristics” component

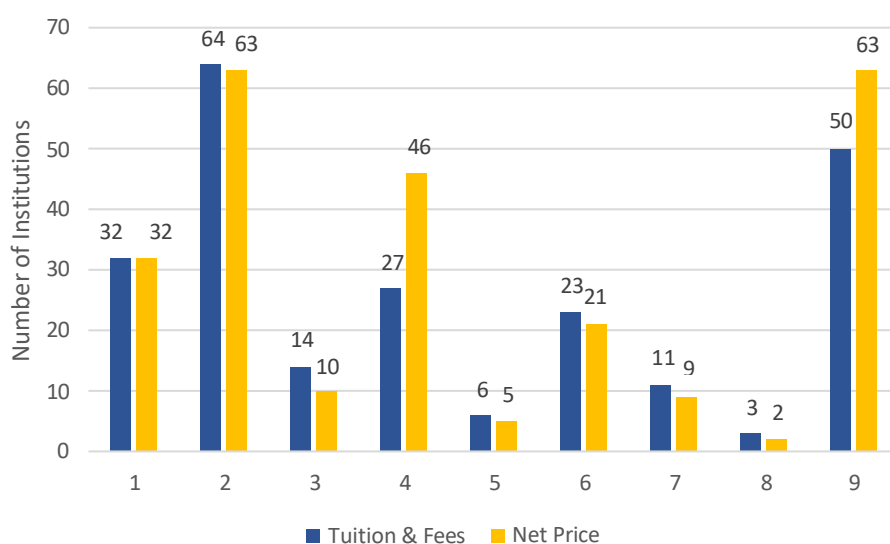
*Academic Reporters include institutions whose calendar system is predominantly semester, quarter, or trimester.

**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 by the top 5 percent of institutions with the largest percent increases and an increase of at least \$653 from each sector, created by combining an institution's control and level. For some sectors, such as Sector-2 (private not-for-profit, four-year) and Sector-9 (private for-profit, less-than-two-year), the top 5 percent meant as many as 114 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 nine 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 2021 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and institutional sector

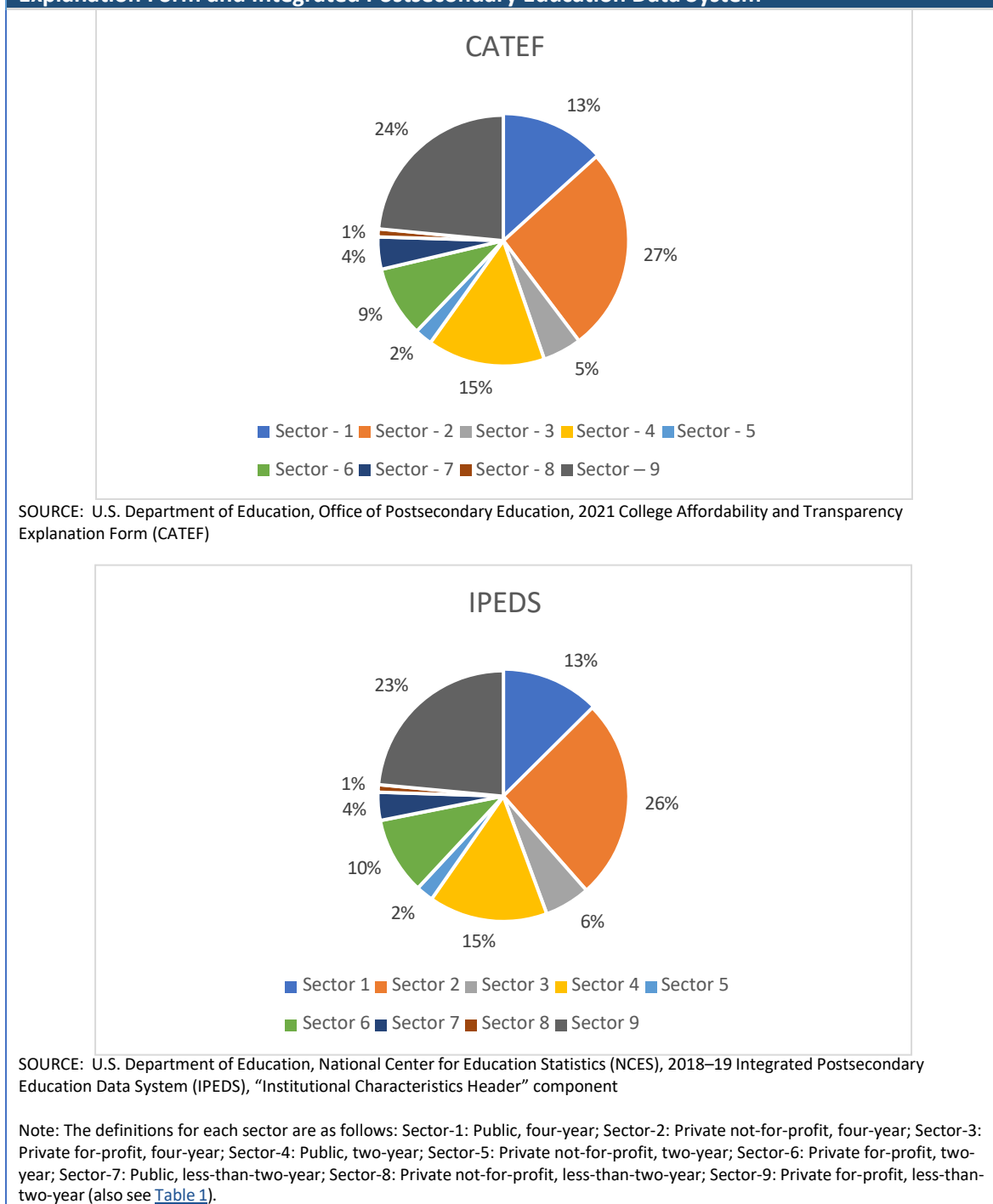


SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2021 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

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

Due to the nature of selecting the top 5 percent of institutions from each sector, the representation of sectors on the CATEF is congruent with the national representation. This is shown in [Figure 6](#).

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

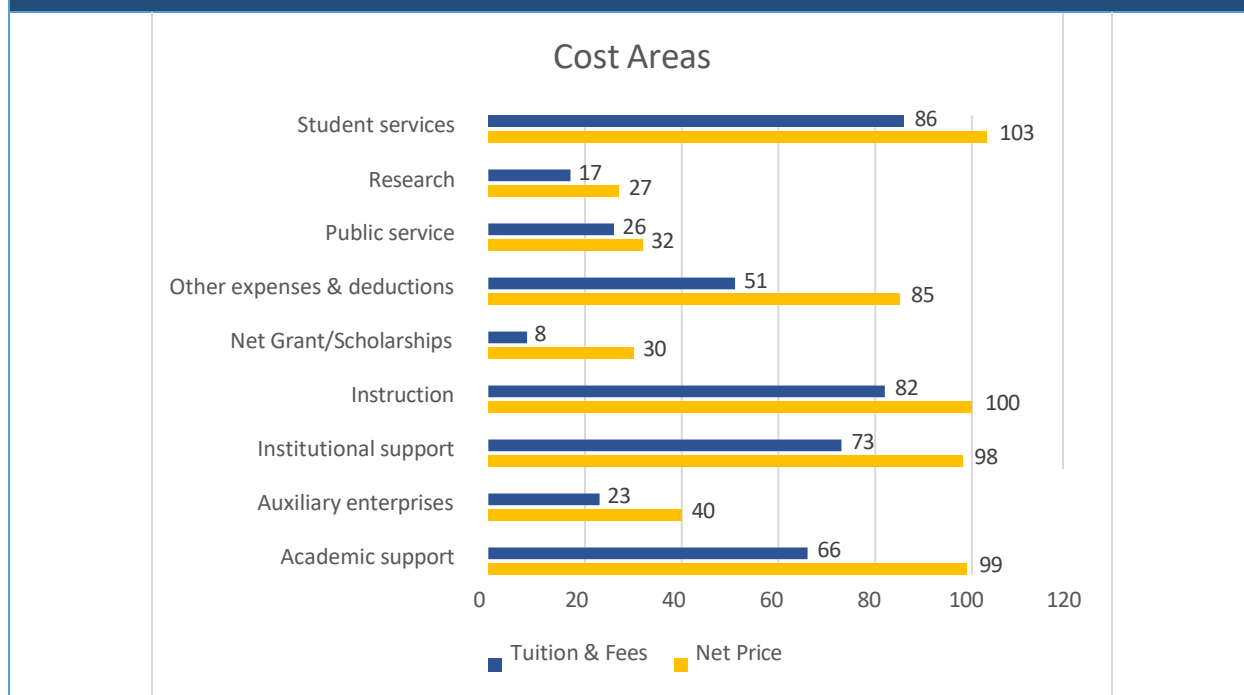


3.2 Analysis of Cost Areas

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 that caused an increase explained 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 purchases of technology to third party contract fees. 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 2021 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and cost area



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2021 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.¹⁴ The medians also exclude six institutions that reported expenses of less than five dollars in year three, as this was reported to be due to error. The highest median percent changes were found in the Other expenses cost area for both surveys. The lowest median percent changes were found in the Research cost area for both surveys.

¹⁴ For more information on the percent increase calculations, see [Calculating Percent Increases](#).

Table 5: Median cost area percent change in the 2021 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and cost area

Cost Area	Tuition and Fees	Net Price
Academic support	22%	32%
Auxiliary enterprises	26%	25%
Institutional support	26%	26%
Instruction	17%	15%
Net grant aid to students/scholarships and fellowships	35%	43%
Other expenses	>100%	>100%
Public service	36%	33%
Research	13%	14%
Student services	23%	29%

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2021 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 2015-16 and 2017-18. The Tuition and Fee survey covers the time period between 2016-17 and 2018-19.

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 the Tuition and Fees survey occur in the Other expenses and Net grant aid to students/scholarships and fellowships cost areas. The highest median percent changes for the Net Price survey occur in the Other expenses and deductions and the lowest median percent changes for the Net Price survey occur in the Research cost areas. This is shown in [Table 6](#).

Table 6: Median cost area percent change per full time equivalent student in the 2021 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and cost area

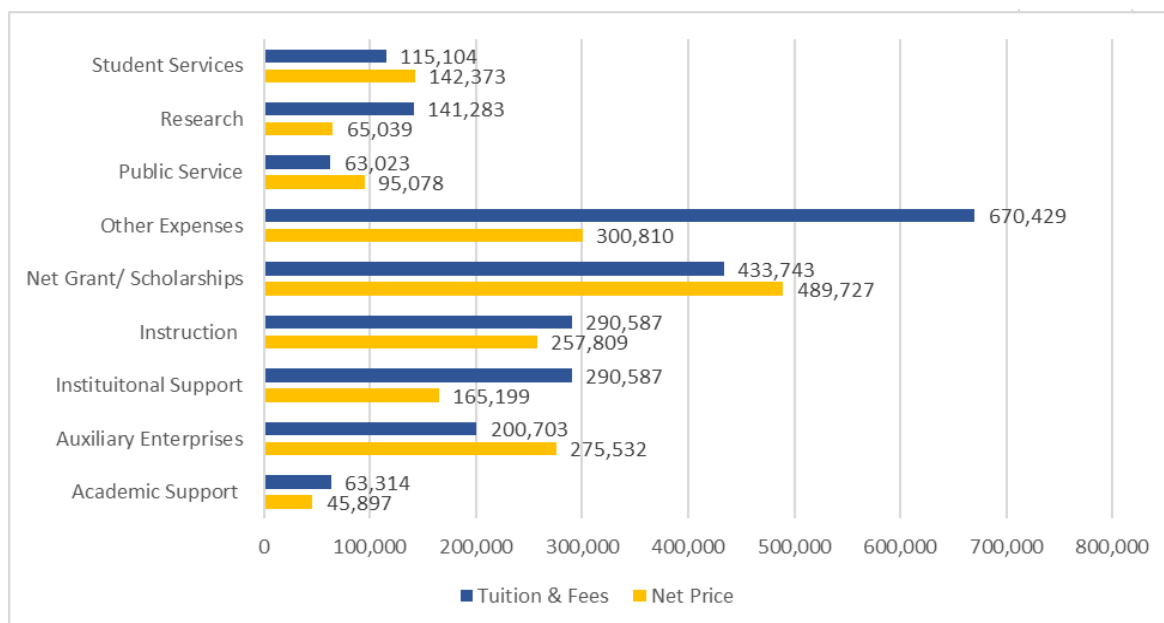
Cost Area	Tuition and Fees	Net Price
Academic support	21%	36%
Auxiliary enterprises	29%	25%
Institutional support	32%	26%
Instruction	13%	18%
Net grant aid to students / scholarships and fellowships	30%	48%
Other expenses	>100%	>100%
Public service	42%	30%
Research	15%	14%
Student services	21%	35%

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 2015-16 and 2017-18. The Tuition and Fee survey covers the time period between 2016-17 and 2018-19.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2021 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 2021 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and cost area

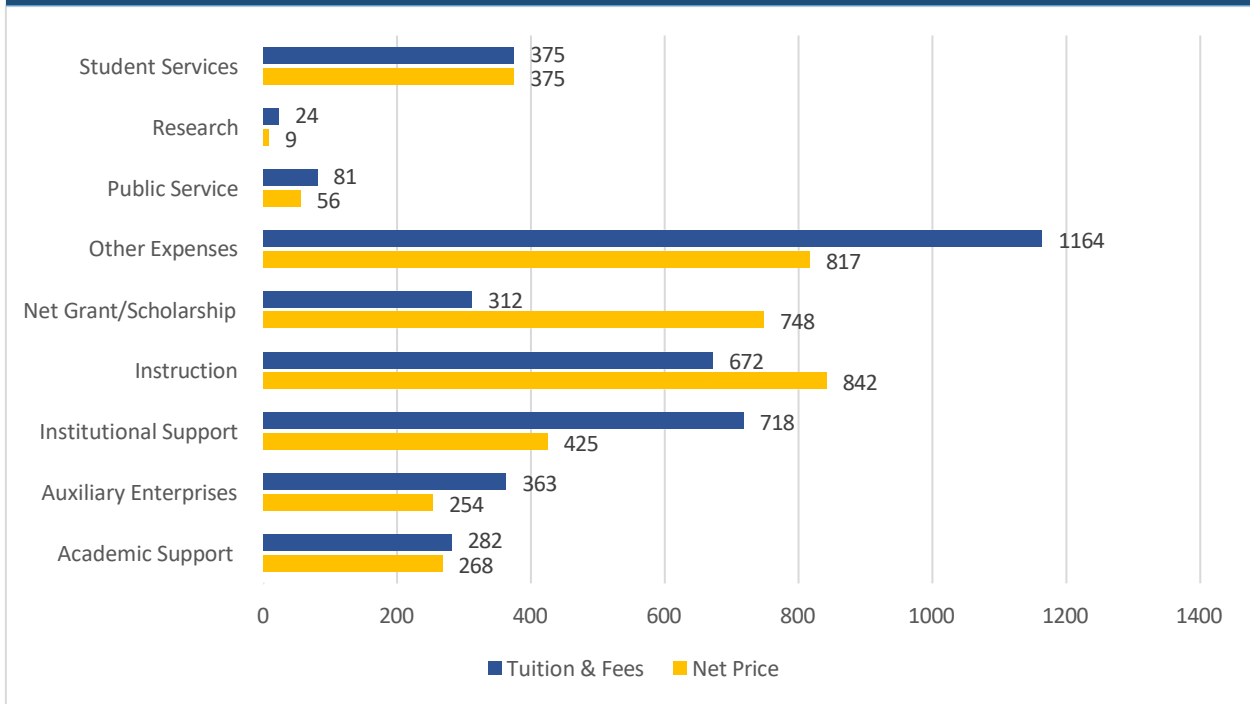


SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2021 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

Note: Cost areas refer to functional expense categories within the Finance Survey of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). Identified cost areas are selected based on the highest percentage increase during the survey time period. Medians exclude institutions with no data for Year-1 and institutions that reported less than \$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 2021 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey and cost area



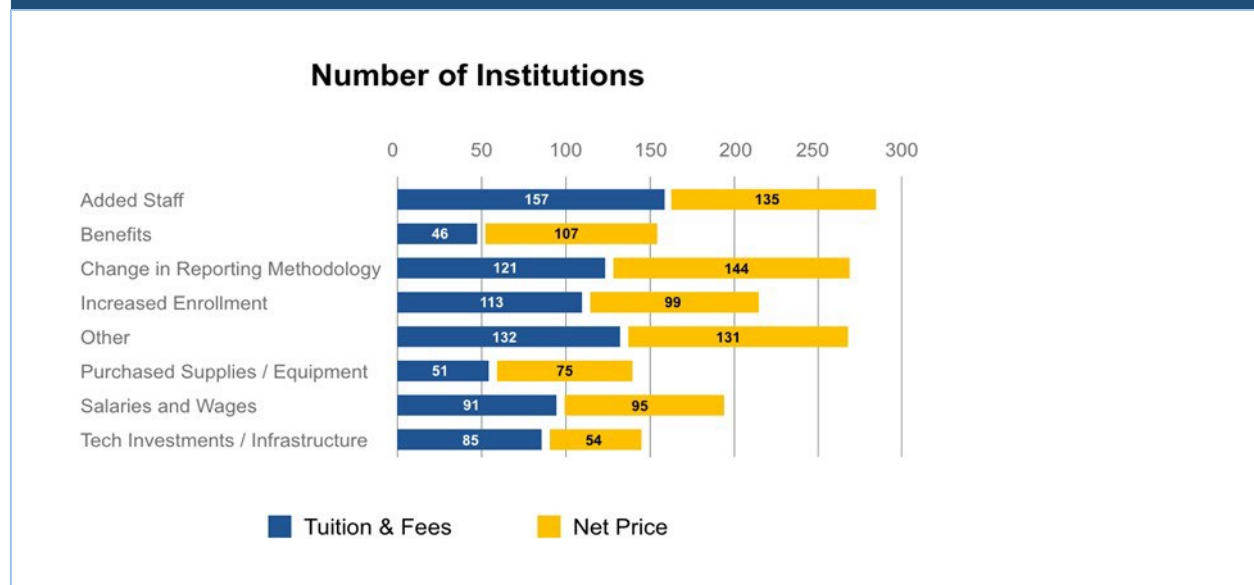
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2021 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

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 2021 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form, by survey



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2021 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

3.3.1 Added Staff, Other Classifications, and Change in Reporting Methodology

Based on the data collected in the 2021 CATEF collection, we observed that several factors caused the increase in expenses across all cost areas but the need to hire additional staff was along the most cited reasons. Along with the need to hire additional staff, one of the most cited reasons why the institutions cost areas had shown an increase, according to the institutions, was due to a change in their reporting methodology. 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

To ensure not only the quantity of staff to assist each student, institutions were driven to hire more qualified staff members as this was viewed as an important recruiting tool. A Private for-profit, less-than- 2-year explained

"In an effort to attract more students, we hired additional and more specialized instructors to keep the staff/student ratio low and make sure we had the most effective instruction offered."

Another Private for-profit, 4-year explained "... hired additional staff for growth and retention outcomes"

A private not-for-profit, 4-year institution noted that “Faculty were hired to fill places left vacant for a number of years, to replace retiring professors, and to meet the requirements of recently added academic programs in Education and Psychology.”

Further impact of new programs on institutional costs will be discussed in section 3.3.6 Added Programs.

In a response that a Private not-for-profit, 2-year located in Louisiana, it was noted that along with the need to hire additional staff comes the need to over pay depending on the location of the school “Instructors are highly specialized and command industry level salaries. Instructors are also difficult to obtain in our local area.”

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 representative from a private for-profit, four-year college explained:

“[The College] rapid growth in student enrollment led to the need for expansion into larger facilities to accommodate projected growth over the next ten years. The university has also invested further in technology to support campus operations, online learning, and technology-based degree programs. The growing number of athletic programs has also led to more expenses to support the unique needs of student athletes.”

Increased enrollment was often cited as a driving factor for other expenditures. When increased enrollment was indicated as a reason, it was in combination with at least one other reason 97 percent of the time. A private not-for-profit, four-year college explained:

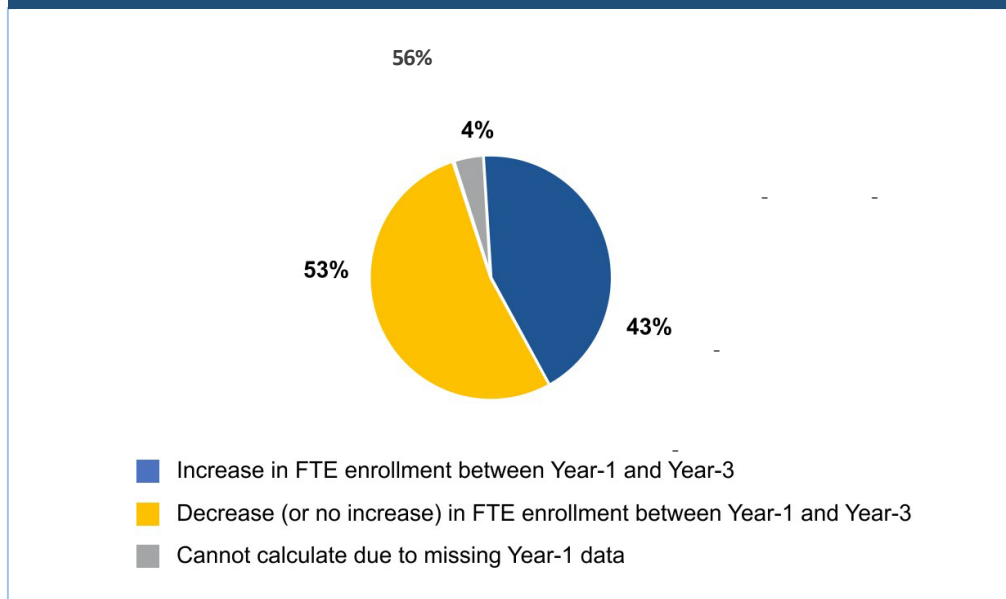
“The overall increase in expense is related to growth in enrollment. Due to enrollment growth, there is an increase in operations and personnel expenses between Instruction, Institutional Support, and Student Services. During this period, [the college] hired additional staff, including full-time faculty, academic advisors, and admission personnel, to better service the [college] growing student population.”

A public, two-year college added, “Due to 300% plus increase in enrollment over these three years, we increased full-time faculty from 48 FTEs to 65 and increased Faculty Adjunct from 220 to 660.”

Expenses attributed to enrollment growth were overwhelmingly explained in positive terms. Expenses that were attributed to enrollment gains were often noted to be offset by the revenue generated from the larger population as economies of scale were realized. A public, four-year college explained “In 2015-16, the College had higher enrollment than in 2017-18 which led to an increase in Pell grant awards and the related discounts and allowances applied to tuition and fees. However, the discount and allowance as a percentage of total scholarship and fellowship revenue was higher in 2017-18 versus 2015-16 (i.e., 54% versus 43%) which led to an increase in net scholarship expense in 2017-18.”

Of the institutions required to complete the 2021 CATEF, 43 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 42 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 37 FTE students, and the median increase for the Net Price CATEF was 51 FTE students.

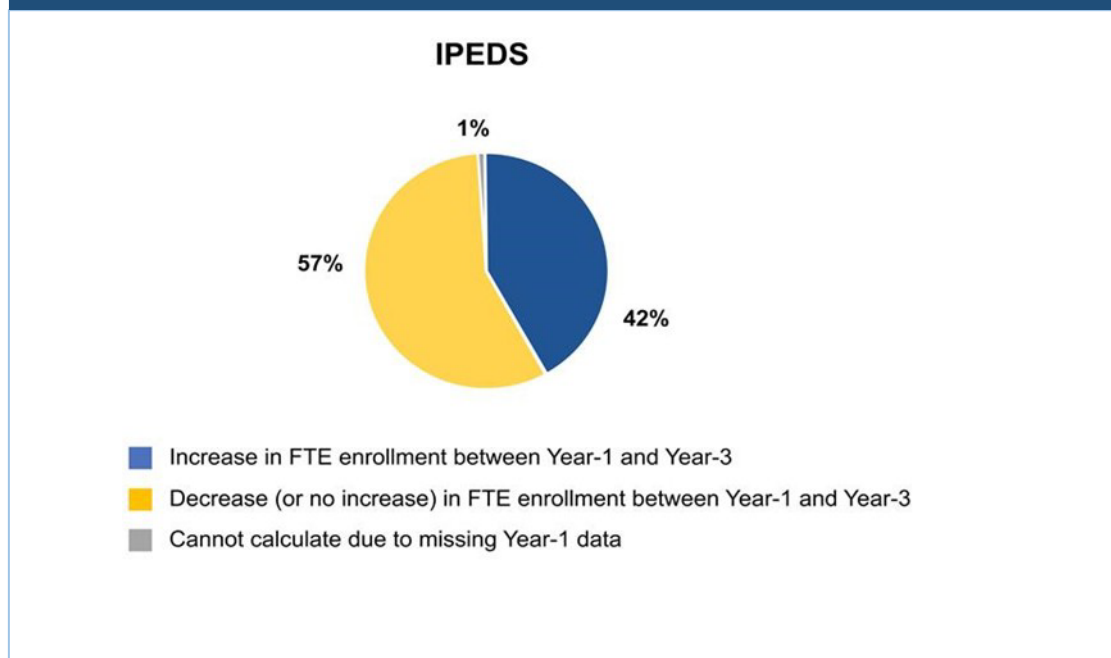
Figure 11: Differences in FTE student enrollment for institutions required to complete the 2021 Tuition and Fees College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2021 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 2015-16 and 2017-18. The Tuition and Fee survey covers the time period between 2016-17 and 2018-19.

Figure 12: Differences in FTE student enrollment for institutions required to complete the 2021 Net Price College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2021 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 2015-16 and 2017-18. The Tuition and Fee survey covers the time period between 2016-17 and 2018-19.

3.3.4 Changes to Reporting Methodology

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

“According to IPEDS instructions, adjustments related to Pensions were moved to the “other” category from Institutional Support. This caused a huge decrease in Institutional Support and a huge increase in this Other Category. This doesn’t reflect a true percentage increase in this category comparing 2019 to 2017 but a reallocation to a different category.”

This institution’s Institutional support cost went down 66% in 2019 in comparison to 2017.

While some colleges reclassified how expenses were reported, others adopted new accounting methodologies. A private not-for-profit, four-year institution stated, “According to our Chief Financial Officer, since our audited statements categories do not clearly line up with IPEDS categories, the student services expenses were originally included with institutional support expenses. As we have gotten better with IPEDS and broken out more categories of expenses, the differences from one year to the next can appear to be significant. In fact, it’s the reporting that changed, not the expense.”

Thirty-nine of the institutions that reported changes in accounting practices attributed the change to the new Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) accounting standards. As one public, four-year institution stated “This change is due to changes in the IPEDS Finance survey related to the implementation of GASB Statement 75 and treatment of postemployment benefits that are now captured in this category.

3.3.5 Other

Increases in cost area Other included explanation regarding investment in technology, supplies, and equipment. The trends identified as driving this need were college growth (either increased enrollment and/or addition of programs) and the necessity of adhering to industry standards. A public, less-than-two-year wrote “As explained in the 2018-2019 finance IPEDS report, (Screen expenses Part 1) [The College] upgraded its servers and added Wi-Fi access points for students in all buildings therefore, improving the students access campus wide. [The college] also made enhancements to its student center for student use.”

A Public, four-year year college explained “A number of expenses from the renovation of its main Cafeteria. There was also number of expenses form the had a number of expenses form [sic] the demolition of 3 dorms and erected the addition of a new amphitheater. The demolition of the old dorms were a large part of the cost.”

The changes in curriculum drove expenses associated with technology upgrades as well as equipment and supplies. A public, two-year college explained:

“In 2017 there was a conversion from a technical college to a fully functioning community college under way. The state infused the college with \$5 million in the 2017-18 fiscal year to allow for the expansion of the school’s offerings and capabilities. The increase in institutional support reflects the first-year growth of the college under a new model. Many new faculty and staff members were hired and new software was purchased towards supporting the expansion and growth of the college's offerings.”

3.3.6 Added Programs

Another reason commonly given for increases in expenses was the addition or expansion of programs. A private not-for-profit, four-year institution explained that the addition of four programs caused several cost areas to increase “[The College] added expensed in Instruction for four new academic programs. In increased expensed (sic) were salaries, benefits, supplies and equipment for Nursing, Timber Management, Cancer Registry Management and Respiratory Therapy.”

The addition of new programs was often noted to require additional, sometimes higher credentialed staff, facilities improvement, and additional supplies and equipment. A public, two-year institution attributed their increase “Institutional support includes our administrative services. In 2018-19, we added a new Director of Nursing position (since that was a new program). This caused salaries and benefits to increase in this category.

A private not-for-profit, four-year institution added “...increase in Instruction Expenses to accommodate the student growth and multiple new programs including: 2017—Launched three additional nursing graduate programs: DNP Adult Gerontology Clinical Nurse Specialist; DNP Public Health Policy; EdD in Education & Leadership Healthcare, EDD. These programs required an increase in expenses related to the program startup, curricular build and hiring program directors and instructors.”

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, 66 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 staffing, changes to healthcare/benefit packages, eliminating underperforming programs, achieving scheduling and operational efficiencies, and renegotiating contracts. These are explored further below.

As staffing, wages and benefits were cited as the primary reasons for increased expenses, reductions or changes to these areas comprised the most common steps for cost reduction. Staffing changes proposed included reducing staff, eliminating positions, freezing hiring, not filling vacancies, offering early retirement incentives, and shifting to part-time or adjunct staff. As a private not-for-profit, four-year wrote:

“Salaries of full-time personnel will remain static for the foreseeable future. One position has been changed from full-time to part-time. Another position has been moved from salaried to hourly; another has been left unfilled for extended periods.”

In tandem with adjusting the salary or positions at the college, institutions often cited the need for one-time expenses or infrastructure projects coming to an end.

One Public, two-year noted:

“The computer purchases were a much-needed upgrade. [The College] will not have this expenditure for at least 3 to 5 years. In addition, the University implemented a hiring freeze, limited raises and salary increases, and cut travel and operating expenses.”

Public, four-year “[The College] has made a consistent effort to reduce costs, including freezing positions, eliminating positions, and reducing operating costs wherever possible. Institutional support was also larger over this period due to one-time costs for technology and facilities infrastructure expenditures.”

One public, two-year college explained an increase in the school Auxiliary Enterprises was due to “A new dorm opened August of 2018. This increased the total square footage that was used to allocate depreciation and physical plant expenditures.” To which “The college plans to demolish a dorm in the coming year, which will decrease the square footage used for allocation of depreciation and plant operations and therefore, reduce cost.”

Other colleges explained efforts to renegotiate contracts with vendors and third-party servicers in attempts to reduce expenses. A public, two-year college explained that they were in the process of addressing some longstanding contracts to try and bring down costs “[The College] has migrated to a defined contribution strategy to help address the rising cost of benefit packages while sunseting longstanding cost prohibitive benefits. We are in the process of implementing increased institutional assessments to eliminate underperforming programs. We continue to address operational efficiencies and renegotiate longstanding contracts.”

The remaining institutions expressed intentions to reduce costs but did not offer a specific plan to decrease expenses. Most institutions noted that budgets are carefully determined, and expenses monitored. A private for-profit, four-year “[The College] is committed to providing students with adequate support to reach their academic goals. [The College] is also committed to an efficient use of its resources in order to ensure costs remain as low as possible for students. The university aims to increase efficiency by training and mentoring staff so that they may support a larger number of students with the same level of quality and student satisfaction.”

When noting why they could not reduce their cost a public, two-year explained that the costs could not be reduced, as the costs remained the same but artificially increased due to a change in reporting methodology “Not applicable [Cost reduction]. The cost increase is artificial and was caused by a change in methodology for IPEDS reporting. In FY16, "Operations and Maintenance of Plant" and "Depreciation" expenses were included in the "Other expenses & deductions" category. In FY18, "Operations and Maintenance of Plant" of "Depreciation" expenses were allocated across Instruction, Academic Support, Student Services, and Institutional Support. This is demonstrated by the fact that "Other expenses & deductions" declined by \$1.2M during the same period.”

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

3.5 Progress on Cost Reduction

Institutions that completed the same CATEF Survey for two consecutive years were asked to discuss their progress on cost reduction. Of the 92 responses to the Tuition and Fees CATEF and 83 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, 106 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 public, two-year college explained, “The last two years' changes have stemmed from a change in how we were coding expenses (FY15-16 versus FY17-18) and how we (sic) reporting our expenses in on the report (FY16-17 versus FY18-19). We believe our coding and categorization of expenses are now correct and we should not have drastic changes going forward.”

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 2021 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	145	162	36
No	42	46	7

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2021 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

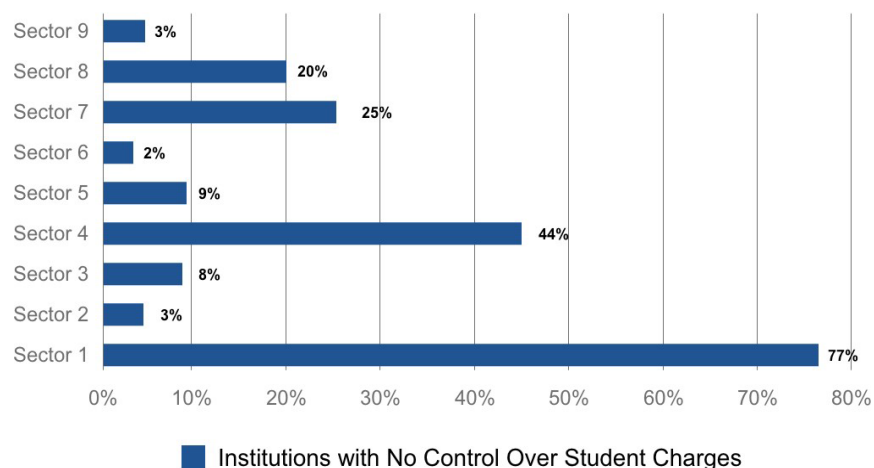
Of the institutions required to complete the CATEF, 95 indicated that they did not control the setting of tuition and fees. The agencies responsible for determining the tuition and fee increases included specific community college systems, governing boards, and state legislatures. Others indicated their university systems office or explained that they advise the state higher education board to increase their tuition and fees after analysis of their financial data¹⁵

Of the 95 institutions that reported they did not have control over student charges, 31 of these institutions were on the list for two or more consecutive years.

As shown in [Figure 13](#), 82 percent of institutions with no control over student charges were public institutions. Of all the public institutions on the CATEF, 55 percent reported no control over student charges.

¹⁵ 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/2021_CATEF_Responses.xlsx.

Figure 13: Percentage of Institutions in the 2021 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form with no control of student charges, by institutional sector

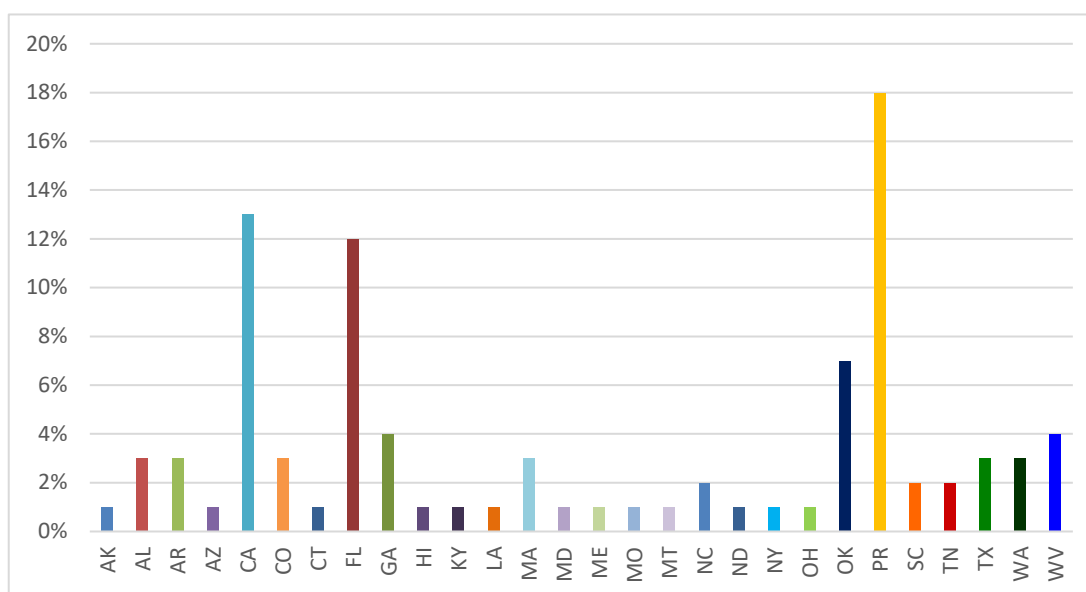


SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2021 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

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 Florida, California, Puerto Rico, Oklahoma, and West Virginia, as shown in [Figure 14](#). One hundred percent of public institutions from Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Maine, Montana, North Dakota, and Tennessee that were required to complete the CATEF indicated that they have no control over student charges.

Figure 14: Percentage of Public Institutions in the 2021 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form with no control of student charges, by state



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2021 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

4.0 Increases in Tuition and Fees and Net Price

The initial reasons for the increase in tuition and fees and net price that relegated institutions to the college affordability lists and required them to complete the CATEF survey were not directly explored in the survey questions. However, many institutions opted to provide the reasons for the increase in student costs in their responses.

Reasons provided for increases in tuition and fees included increased operational costs, newly Title IV recognition, and strategic pricing, among other student benefits. A public, four-year institution stated:

“The noticeable increase in tuition was a direct result of including and reporting student health insurance as part of mandatory fees for the years in question.” The university went on to say “This step was taken in an effort to be fully transparent as far as showing the total costs a student attending the University may incur.”

A private for-profit, less-than-two-year institution noted:

“Over the past few years, we have undergone increases for our textbooks and instructional items when the need to purchase them arises. The need for the advanced contemporary methods of classroom instruction such as videos and this year availability of electronic notebooks for instructors occurs it can change the cost in this area slightly.”

Several schools reported that with Title IV came the need to increase their tuition & fees, as one private for-profit, less-than-two-year school stated:

“The initial and transitioning costs of becoming accredited and participation in Title IV funds is directly correlated with these increases. Maintaining an ongoing accreditation and participation in Title IV will reflect less of cost jump.”

Most interestingly, some schools used strategic pricing to lure students. Several schools mentioned surveying prices of other comparable institutions in their area when determining tuition and fees. A private for-profit, less-than-two-year mentioned:

“We also look at what other schools in our area are charging for their tuition to make sure that we are on the average with what is around us.”

Lastly, several schools claimed that the changes to reporting in IPEDS caused their tuition and fees to appear artificially inflated. In some cases, this was due to the number of credits used to calculate full-time tuition. A private not-for-profit, four-year explained:

“The tuition rates have not increased over the last decade. We are still charging \$200 per credit hour. The report shows an increase only because we reported a full-time student as carrying 16 credit hours instead of 12 credit hours.”

A few institutions with multiple campuses combined their locations into one on IPEDS as this public, less-than-two-year wrote:

“IPED reporting for 2016-2017 was information from our largest campus. After consulting with IPEDS representatives, they recommended that we start reporting our data for all campuses combined. All data entered after 2016-2017 was gathered from our entire district which consists of 10 campuses.”

The loss of state funding factored in for this public, less-than-two-year.

“Please note that our general fund was initially supporting our Adult Programs with apportionment funds which allowed us to maintain low tuition in 2015/2016 for students at \$4,500; \$1,375; and \$2,500 respectively for our Vocational Nursing, Medical Assistant Pharmacy Technician Programs. When our new JPA agreement was made and the state stopped funding us, our partnering districts decided not to fund any Adult Programs. We were then on our own to cover Adult Program expenditures.”

The calculation of Net Price considers the average amount of financial aid awarded students, as well as weighted averages for room and board for on-campus and off-campus housing. Many schools attributed the increase in their net price to this methodology while others noted that a change in reporting methodology attributed to their increase in Net Price. A public, four-year institution said:

“The increases in net price over this period is due primarily to the inclusion of mandatory fees that had not previously been included in the cost of attendance for students as reported to IPEDS, including medical insurance, first-year orientation and uniform fees. These items had been incorporated into the Cost of Attendance (COA) for consumer information and financial aid packaging, but were not previously reported in the IPEDS collection.”

Another public, four-year noted state law that forced a change in their reporting methodology for housing, which raised the average cost of living in their state:

“A primary driver of the increases in net price for students over this period was an upward adjustment to the estimated housing budget used for financial aid packaging, prompted by California Assembly Bill (AB) 990, passed in 2017. The bill requires uniformity in the reporting of average cost in major geographic areas within the state of California. The change in methodology prompted by AB 990 required adjustments in housing component of the Cost of Attendance (COA).”

Other institutions expressed frustration that they were included in the CATC list because their net price only increased 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. A public, four-year college explained:

“The formula used to calculate net price is very sensitive to the average cost of living calculation. Students who are living off-campus and not with family pay local market rates for housing, which in Hawaii can be quite high. Analysis has shown that increase in the average cost of living is a primary driver of the increase in net price, and these costs are not under the direct control of the University. Furthermore, the distribution of students by living arrangement varies from year to year. Research has shown that even slight changes in this distribution can have a large effect on the weighted average cost of living calculation.”

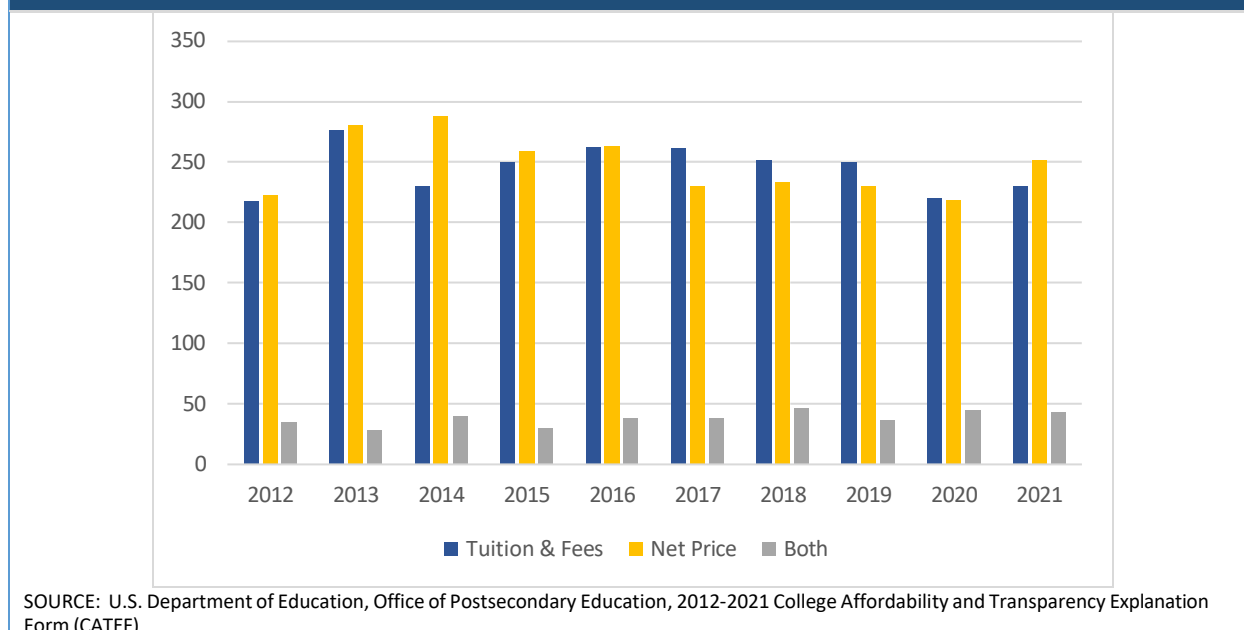
Another private for-profit, less-than-two-year also noted:

“The reason the Net Price increased compared to the previous year was totally out of our control. Our tuition actually did not increase very much during those 3 years. What increased was their personal cost of living. The Net Price increased because less students were living with their parents that year compared to the previous, therefore making their cost-of-living expenses higher. College Affordability includes cost of living into this formula to figure the Net Price. The institution's tuition charges did not increase dramatically.”

5.0 Conclusion

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



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 2021 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 2021 CATEF collection, 66 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 increased operational expenses, reductions in state appropriations, and tuition restructuring. Reasons given for the increases in net price included net price calculation methodology, cost of living increases, and errors in reporting.

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

5.1 Burden Estimate

Finally, institutions were asked if the estimated burden of 3.27 hours for the survey was found to be accurate. 229 institutions (51 percent) selected “yes,” indicating the estimate was accurate. The average of all responses to this question for both surveys was 3.1 hours.

Of the 211 institutions that responded “no,” 68 percent of responses (144 institutions) reported a number lower than the original burden estimate of 3.27 hours. The provided burden estimates ranged from 0.03 hours from a private for-profit, less-than-two-year institution to 40 hours from a public two-year institution. Of the 7 institutions that entered a burden estimate of 10 or more hours, 3 were from public, two-year institutions and 2 were from public, less-than-two-year institutions. Public, four-year or above and private for-profit, two-year, with 1 school each.

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

Sector	Tuition and Fees	Net Price
Public, 4-year	4.69	3.55
Private not-for-profit, 4-year	2.63	2.79
Private for-profit, 4-year	1.72	2.99
Public, 2-year	5.01	3.78
Private not-for-profit, 2-year	2.74	2.81
Private for-profit, 2-year	2.52	3.58
Public, less-than-2-year	4.41	2.88
Private not-for-profit, less-than-2-year	2.35	2.89
Private for-profit, less-than-2-year	2.22	2.57

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2021 College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form (CATEF)

Appendices:

Appendix I: 2021 Tuition and Fees College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form Respondents

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2016 17	2018 19	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
Sector-1						
Public, four-year, or above						
100724	Alabama State University	AL	\$9,220	\$11,068	\$1,848	20
483124	Arizona State University-Skysong	AZ	\$8,234	\$10,317	\$2,083	25
234933	Clark College	WA	\$3,498	\$4,287	\$789	23
139250	College of Coastal Georgia	GA	\$3,821	\$4,696	\$875	23
234979	Columbia Basin College	WA	\$4,163	\$5,288	\$1,125	27
126942	Community College of Denver	CO	\$3,702	\$4,750	\$1,048	28
162283	Coppin State University	MD	\$7,438	\$8,873	\$1,435	19
139463	Dalton State College	GA	\$3,503	\$4,246	\$743	21
139719	Fort Valley State University	GA	\$5,594	\$6,658	\$1,064	19
170444	Jackson College	MI	\$4,200	\$6,298	\$2,098	50
166692	Massachusetts Maritime Academy	MA	\$8,004	\$9,728	\$1,724	22
178341	Missouri Southern State University	MO	\$5,523	\$6,503	\$980	18
207397	Oklahoma State University-Oklahoma City	OK	\$3,634	\$4,498	\$864	24
236504	South Seattle College	WA	\$3,854	\$4,717	\$863	22
221838	Tennessee State University	TN	\$7,256	\$8,792	\$1,536	21
180692	The University of Montana-Western	MT	\$4,893	\$5,717	\$824	17
187046	Thomas Edison State University	NJ	\$6,350	\$7,519	\$1,169	18
102553	University of Alaska Anchorage	AK	\$5,784	\$8,580	\$2,796	48
106245	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	AR	\$8,061	\$9,544	\$1,483	18
101879	University of North Alabama	AL	\$8,114	\$10,142	\$2,028	25
243106	University of Puerto Rico-Aguadilla	PR	\$2,022	\$4,654	\$2,632	130
243115	University of Puerto Rico-Arecibo	PR	\$2,083	\$4,094	\$2,011	97
243133	University of Puerto Rico-Bayamon	PR	\$2,083	\$4,084	\$2,001	96
243142	University of Puerto Rico-Carolina	PR	\$3,107	\$6,121	\$3,014	97
243151	University of Puerto Rico-Cayey	PR	\$2,083	\$4,089	\$2,006	96
243179	University of Puerto Rico-Humacao	PR	\$2,083	\$4,094	\$2,011	97
243197	University of Puerto Rico-Mayaguez	PR	\$2,083	\$4,094	\$2,011	97
243212	University of Puerto Rico-Ponce	PR	\$2,083	\$4,089	\$2,006	96
243221	University of Puerto Rico-Rio Piedras	PR	\$2,078	\$4,094	\$2,016	97
243188	University of Puerto Rico-Utuado	PR	\$2,083	\$4,094	\$2,011	97
237899	West Virginia State University	WV	\$6,996	\$8,212	\$1,216	17

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2016 17	2018 19	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ?
237109	Yakima Valley College	WA	\$3,851	\$5,163	\$1,312	34
Sector-2 Private not-for profit, four-year or above						
200873	Allegheny Wesleyan College	OH	\$5,000	\$7,000	\$2,000	40
222877	Arlington Baptist University	TX	\$11,500	\$13,690	\$2,190	19
206817	Bacone College	OK	\$14,850	\$17,700	\$2,850	19
128586	Bais Binyomin Academy	NY	\$7,300	\$8,450	\$1,150	16
176664	Baptist Bible College	MO	\$10,800	\$14,150	\$3,350	31
223117	Baptist Missionary Association Theological Seminary	TX	\$5,800	\$6,900	\$1,100	19
155070	Barclay College	KS	\$15,990	\$19,000	\$3,010	19
156295	Berea College	KY	\$25,130	\$39,990	\$14,860	59
486196	Beth Medrash Meor Yitzchok	NY	\$8,100	\$9,550	\$1,450	18
488314	Beth Medrash of Asbury Park	NJ	\$9,350	\$12,350	\$3,000	32
217749	Bob Jones University	SC	\$15,550	\$18,150	\$2,600	17
180878	Bryan College of Health Sciences	NE	\$14,636	\$17,282	\$2,646	18
199971	Carolina Christian College	NC	\$4,075	\$8,800	\$4,725	116
461032	Carolina College of Biblical Studies	NC	\$5,325	\$6,320	\$995	19
154855	Central Christian College of Kansas	KS	\$16,850	\$20,350	\$3,500	21
189857	Central Yeshiva Tomchei Tmimim Lubavitz	NY	\$6,700	\$7,700	\$1,000	15
156417	Clear Creek Baptist Bible College	KY	\$7,220	\$9,440	\$2,220	31
169327	Cleary University	MI	\$17,600	\$20,550	\$2,950	17
217891	Clinton College	SC	\$7,894	\$10,020	\$2,126	27
112570	Columbia College Hollywood	CA	\$21,105	\$24,495	\$3,390	16
475608	Criswell College	TX	\$8,950	\$10,710	\$1,760	20
153269	Drake University	IA	\$35,206	\$41,396	\$6,190	18
144971	Eureka College	IL	\$21,120	\$25,390	\$4,270	20
461528	Grace College of Divinity	NC	\$4,180	\$6,100	\$1,920	46
170091	Great Lakes Christian College	MI	\$14,770	\$17,220	\$2,450	17
101453	Heritage Christian University	AL	\$9,792	\$11,232	\$1,440	15

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2016 17	2018 19	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change %
220473	Johnson University	TN	\$13,950	\$16,060	\$2,110	15
157030	Kentucky Mountain Bible College	KY	\$7,610	\$9,460	\$1,850	24
213400	Lancaster Bible College	PA	\$21,800	\$25,270	\$3,470	16
490328	Mechon L'hoyroa	NY	\$7,400	\$8,500	\$1,100	15
178208	Midwestern Baptist Theological Seminary	MO	\$6,730	\$7,920	\$1,190	18
193247	Mirrerr Yeshiva Cent Institute	NY	\$6,980	\$8,570	\$1,590	23
181297	Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	NE	\$13,802	\$16,308	\$2,506	18
487603	Northwest University-College of Adult and Professional Studies	WA	\$12,075	\$15,600	\$3,525	29
101912	Oakwood University	AL	\$16,720	\$19,732	\$3,012	18
189282	Phillips School of Nursing at Mount Sinai Beth Israel	NY	\$27,765	\$36,795	\$9,030	33
205124	Rabbinical College Telshe	OH	\$10,500	\$13,100	\$2,600	25
207157	Randall University	OK	\$13,040	\$15,108	\$2,068	16
123457	Simpson University	CA	\$26,050	\$30,200	\$4,150	16
417734	Southeast Missouri Hospital College of Nursing and Health Sciences	MO	\$12,040	\$16,636	\$4,596	38
176336	Southeastern Baptist College	MS	\$4,790	\$6,025	\$1,235	26
117575	Southern California Seminary	CA	\$14,245	\$17,540	\$3,295	23
207856	Southwestern Christian University	OK	\$13,080	\$15,080	\$2,000	15
196413	Syracuse University	NY	\$45,022	\$51,853	\$6,831	15
196440	Talmudical Institute of Upstate New York	NY	\$5,300	\$6,150	\$850	16
451404	Talmudical Seminary of Bobov	NY	\$7,600	\$10,200	\$2,600	34
229160	Texas Wesleyan University	TX	\$26,050	\$30,300	\$4,250	16
196592	Touro College	NY	\$16,880	\$19,870	\$2,990	18
153278	University of Dubuque	IA	\$28,700	\$34,110	\$5,410	19
160065	University of Holy Cross	LA	\$11,632	\$14,180	\$2,548	22
205203	University of Rio Grande	OH	\$23,860	\$27,481	\$3,621	15
488785	University of Saint Katherine	CA	\$19,900	\$25,300	\$5,400	27
229780	Wayland Baptist University	TX	\$15,060	\$20,070	\$5,010	33
122728	William Jessup University	CA	\$28,700	\$33,550	\$4,850	17

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2016 17	2018 19	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change %
490319	Yeshiva Bais Aharon	NJ	\$7,290	\$9,075	\$1,785	24
491622	Yeshiva Chemdas Hatorah	NJ	\$9,190	\$12,150	\$2,960	32
375230	Yeshiva Gedolah Imrei Yosef D'spinka	NY	\$8,000	\$9,500	\$1,500	19
491640	Yeshiva Gedolah Keren Hatorah	NJ	\$7,350	\$8,650	\$1,300	18
491710	Yeshiva Gedolah of Cliffwood	NJ	\$5,950	\$7,850	\$1,900	32
476692	Yeshiva Gedolah Zichron Leyma	NJ	\$9,000	\$10,750	\$1,750	19
490504	Yeshiva Ohr Naftoli	NY	\$8,200	\$9,500	\$1,300	16
481438	Yeshiva Yesodei Hatorah	NJ	\$11,000	\$13,000	\$2,000	18
491765	Yeshivas Emek Hatorah	NJ	\$9,350	\$10,950	\$1,600	17
197744	Yeshivath Zichron Moshe	NY	\$11,600	\$13,450	\$1,850	16

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2016 17	2018 19	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change %
Sector-3						
Private for-profit, four-year, or above						
232797	American National University	VA	\$14,886	\$17,361	\$2,475	17
157021	American National University-Lexington	KY	\$14,886	\$17,361	\$2,475	17
485546	California Intercontinental University	CA	\$8,385	\$10,565	\$2,180	26
113582	Design Institute of San Diego	CA	\$20,410	\$23,860	\$3,450	17
490124	Los Angeles Academy of Figurative Art	CA	\$22,100	\$32,093	\$9,993	45
138309	Rasmussen College-Florida	FL	\$9,360	\$10,935	\$1,575	17
448673	Rasmussen College-Illinois	IL	\$9,360	\$10,935	\$1,575	17
480657	Rasmussen College-Kansas	KS	\$9,360	\$10,935	\$1,575	17
175014	Rasmussen College-Minnesota	MN	\$9,360	\$10,935	\$1,575	17
200013	Rasmussen College-North Dakota	ND	\$9,360	\$10,935	\$1,575	17
450571	Rasmussen College-Wisconsin	WI	\$9,360	\$10,935	\$1,575	17
446525	SAE Institute of Technology-Nashville	TN	\$25,061	\$31,415	\$6,354	25
384412	University of the Potomac-Washington DC Campus	DC	\$13,884	\$15,984	\$2,100	15
490133	Westcliff University	CA	\$6,660	\$8,220	\$1,560	23

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2016 17	2018 19	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change %
Sector-4 Public, two-year						
154642	Allen County Community College	KS	\$2,850	\$3,808	\$958	34
201283	Belmont College	OH	\$3,541	\$4,310	\$769	22
183859	Brookdale Community College	NJ	\$3,861	\$4,869	\$1,008	26
365374	Canadian Valley Technology Center	OK	\$3,225	\$4,980	\$1,755	54
430795	Carver Career Center	WV	\$5,310	\$6,653	\$1,343	25
142179	College of Eastern Idaho	ID	\$2,434	\$3,126	\$692	28
217989	Denmark Technical College	SC	\$4,456	\$5,568	\$1,112	25
203331	Eastern Gateway Community College	OH	\$3,395	\$4,076	\$681	20
101295	George C Wallace State Community College- Hanceville	AL	\$3,504	\$4,740	\$1,236	35
418296	Indian Capital Technology Center-Muskogee	OK	\$3,323	\$4,107	\$784	24
177676	Jefferson College	MO	\$2,400	\$3,330	\$930	39
135407	Manatee Technical College	FL	\$4,566	\$5,486	\$920	20
171155	Mid Michigan College	MI	\$3,786	\$4,744	\$958	25
166887	Middlesex Community College	MA	\$4,730	\$6,110	\$1,380	29
176169	Northeast Mississippi Community College	MS	\$2,732	\$3,596	\$864	32
433068	Okaloosa Technical College	FL	\$2,845	\$4,329	\$1,484	52
128151	Pickens Technical College	CO	\$2,376	\$4,510	\$2,134	90
167631	Roxbury Community College	MA	\$4,414	\$5,848	\$1,434	32
186469	Salem Community College	NJ	\$4,104	\$5,070	\$966	24
155830	Salina Area Technical College	KS	\$6,493	\$8,502	\$2,009	31
148672	Sauk Valley Community College	IL	\$3,586	\$4,470	\$884	25
207740	Seminole State College	OK	\$4,140	\$5,040	\$900	22
107637	Southeast Arkansas College	AR	\$3,190	\$3,855	\$665	21
247603	Sussex County Community College	NJ	\$5,400	\$6,750	\$1,350	25
487320	Texas State Technical College	TX	\$4,550	\$5,570	\$1,020	22
208035	Western Oklahoma State College	OK	\$3,561	\$4,662	\$1,101	31


Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2016 17	2018 19	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change %
229832	Western Texas College	TX	\$2,018	\$2,790	\$772	38
Sector-5 Private not-for-profit, two-year						
443748	Altierus Career College-Norcross	GA	\$7,812	\$11,670	\$3,858	49
446163	Community Christian College	CA	\$5,700	\$8,175	\$2,475	43
488305	Elim Bible Institute and College	NY	\$7,940	\$9,934	\$1,994	25
190451	Pomeroy College of Nursing at Crouse Hospital	NY	\$11,755	\$15,125	\$3,370	29
491817	Seminary Bnos Chaim	NJ	\$8,700	\$11,665	\$2,965	34
486257	Valor Christian College	OH	\$4,490	\$6,220	\$1,730	39
Sector-6 Private for-profit, two-year						
490692	Cincinnati School of Barbering & Hair Design Inc	OH	\$7,398	\$11,479	\$4,081	55
150251	College of Court Reporting Inc	IN	\$7,250	\$9,050	\$1,800	25
461999	Elite School of Cosmetology	OH	\$9,000	\$13,900	\$4,900	54
456454	Fortis College-Salt Lake City	UT	\$13,504	\$17,752	\$4,248	31
459310	Future-Tech Institute	FL	\$6,840	\$10,230	\$3,390	50
460756	Hawaii Medical College	HI	\$17,434	\$21,704	\$4,270	24
238005	International Beauty School 4	WV	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$5,000	25
188696	Joffrey Ballet School	NY	\$15,099	\$19,400	\$4,301	28
455956	Liberty Technical College	PR	\$13,500	\$16,875	\$3,375	25
455336	MediaTech Institute-Dallas	TX	\$24,000	\$35,200	\$11,200	47
456153	MediaTech Institute-Houston	TX	\$24,000	\$35,200	\$11,200	47
440262	New York Automotive and Diesel Institute	NY	\$16,050	\$36,200	\$20,150	126
204723	Ohio State College of Barber Styling	OH	\$14,040	\$16,650	\$2,610	19
214892	Penn Commercial Business/Technical School	PA	\$11,460	\$19,129	\$7,669	67
437750	Professional Golfers Career College	CA	\$15,000	\$18,512	\$3,512	23
490197	Regan Career Institute	CA	\$6,420	\$8,900	\$2,480	39
490160	Sacramento Ultrasound Institute	CA	\$24,863	\$40,675	\$15,812	64
476948	SAE Institute of Technology-Atlanta	GA	\$21,140	\$32,035	\$10,895	52

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2016 17	2018 19	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change %
485139	SAE Institute of Technology-Chicago	IL	\$25,000	\$34,099	\$9,099	36
486372	San Francisco Film School	CA	\$31,350	\$41,900	\$10,550	34
448600	Stautzenberger College-Brecksville	OH	\$12,090	\$14,843	\$2,753	23
205887	Stautzenberger College-Maumee	OH	\$12,090	\$14,843	\$2,753	23
152044	West Michigan College of Barbering and Beauty	MI	\$13,700	\$16,695	\$2,995	22
Sector-7 Public, less-than-two-year						
490212	Baldy View Regional Occupational Program	CA	\$19,865	\$34,620	\$14,755	74
237172	Ben Franklin Career Center	WV	\$4,166	\$5,430	\$1,264	30
364964	Center for Instruction Technology & Innovation (CiTi)	NY	\$9,995	\$12,910	\$2,915	29
418612	Hazleton Area Career Center	PA	\$13,090	\$17,590	\$4,500	34
375726	Kiamichi Technology Center-McAlester	OK	\$1,885	\$3,016	\$1,131	60
366632	Mercer County Career Center	PA	\$11,500	\$14,500	\$3,000	26
237543	Mercer County Technical Education Center	WV	\$3,712	\$5,462	\$1,750	47
427991	Osceola Technical College	FL	\$4,535	\$5,569	\$1,034	23
372082	Pomona Unified School District Adult and Career Education	CA	\$7,000	\$10,500	\$3,500	50
126915	Technical College of the Rockies	CO	\$7,897	\$9,595	\$1,698	22
418029	Washington Saratoga Warren Hamilton Essex BOCES-Practical Nursing Program	NY	\$11,484	\$15,450	\$3,966	35
Sector-8 Private not-for-profit, less-than-two-year						
172927	American Indian OIC Inc	MN	\$6,920	\$8,625	\$1,705	25
237145	B M Spurr School of Practical Nursing	WV	\$2,600	\$5,415	\$2,815	108
491589	Mystros Barber Academy	TX	\$5,600	\$12,500	\$6,900	123
Sector-9 Private for-profit, less-than-two-year						
486619	Academy of Professional Cosmetology	AR	\$7,620	10,470	2,850	37
459125	All Beauty College	AZ	\$14,600	19,100	4,500	31
486868	All Beauty College	AZ	\$14,600	19,000	4,400	30
490391	American Beauty Schools	FL	\$6,350	9,800	3,450	54
490425	Ann Webb Skin Institute	TX	\$7,525	9,975	2,450	33

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2016 17	2018 19	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change %
483559	Bella Cosmetology College	TX	\$11,650	\$16,125	\$4,475	38
484385	Branford Hall Career Institute-Amityville	NY	\$11,250	\$14,666	\$3,416	30
491507	California Institute of Medical Science	CA	\$7,900	\$11,370	\$3,470	44
483443	California Technical Academy	CA	\$6,805	\$8,805	\$2,000	29
460765	Carolina College of Hair Design	NC	\$10,582	\$14,925	\$4,343	41
112181	Citrus Heights Beauty College	CA	\$10,000	\$15,050	\$5,050	51
488040	Construction Training Center	SC	\$7,965	\$11,710	\$3,745	47
486770	Cortiva Institute-Arlington	TX	\$10,007	\$12,587	\$2,580	26
434308	Cortiva Institute-Baltimore	MD	\$12,639	\$15,671	\$3,032	24
215044	Cortiva Institute-King of Prussia	PA	\$9,944	\$13,126	\$3,182	32
438285	Cortiva Institute-Maitland	FL	\$12,653	\$15,699	\$3,046	24
128896	Cortiva Institute-Newington	CT	\$14,330	\$17,932	\$3,602	25
387925	Cortiva Institute-Pompano	FL	\$12,653	\$15,699	\$3,046	24
144795	Cosmetology & Spa Academy	IL	\$15,500	\$20,000	\$4,500	29
247153	Dorsey Business Schools-Wayne	MI	\$15,768	\$29,784	\$14,016	89
459055	Empire Beauty School-West Palm	FL	\$12,942	\$16,320	\$3,378	26
491598	European Medical School of Massage	PA	\$6,100	\$12,665	\$6,565	108
134228	Fort Pierce Beauty Academy	FL	\$8,995	\$14,550	\$5,555	62
491729	Goshen School of Cosmetology	MS	\$5,520	\$14,500	\$8,980	163
439668	HDS Truck Driving Institute	AZ	\$8,655	\$10,775	\$2,120	24
487922	Image Maker Beauty Institute	TN	\$14,300	\$17,800	\$3,500	24
490416	J's Barber College	LA	\$8,210	\$14,400	\$6,190	75
492652	KCK Beauty & Barber Academy	FL	\$6,175	\$11,875	\$5,700	92
490452	Kor Beauty Academy	AZ	\$12,350	\$15,250	\$2,900	23
491677	Lehigh Valley Barber School	PA	\$5,500	\$17,125	\$11,625	211
488217	Medical Career & Technical College	KY	\$8,770	\$10,820	\$2,050	23
488299	Mission Beauty Institute	TX	\$7,734	\$12,795	\$5,061	65
176062	Mississippi College of Beauty Culture	MS	\$11,175	\$14,350	\$3,175	28

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2016 17	2018 19	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change %
457606	My Le's Beauty College	LA	\$7,500	\$10,125	\$2,625	35
491668	Neo-Esthetique European Institute	PR	\$4,800	\$5,988	\$1,188	25
481243	New York Institute of Beauty	NY	\$8,595	\$14,695	\$6,100	71
447731	Palace Beauty College	CA	\$3,685	\$4,875	\$1,190	32
491853	Princess Institute of Beauty	CA	\$5,892	\$16,875	\$10,983	186
490531	Ray J's College of Hair	LA	\$7,490	\$15,190	\$7,700	103
481447	Rizzieri Institute	NJ	\$8,195	\$10,400	\$2,205	27
481128	Santa Ana Beauty College	CA	\$8,075	\$10,075	\$2,000	25
491923	Southeastern Esthetics Institute	SC	\$7,500	\$9,500	\$2,000	27
491066	Strand Institute of Beauty & Esthetics	TX	\$12,000	\$15,000	\$3,000	25
430564	Studio Jewelers	NY	\$9,000	\$12,000	\$3,000	33
440989	Texas Barber College	TX	\$15,400	\$19,500	\$4,100	27
476708	The Barber School	UT	\$8,700	\$11,200	\$2,500	29
491899	Victory Career College	CA	\$3,500	\$7,100	\$3,600	103
491871	Vogue International Academy	TX	\$5,650	\$12,971	\$7,321	130
226860	William Edge Institute	TX	\$10,100	\$15,500	\$5,400	53
199980	Winston Salem Barber School	NC	\$7,845	\$10,175	\$2,330	30

Appendix II: 2021 Net Price College Affordability and Transparency Explanation Form Respondents

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2015-16	2017-18	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change 
Sector-1						
Public, four-year, or above						
109350	Antelope Valley College	CA	\$4,646	\$7,369	\$2,723	59
109819	Bakersfield College	CA	\$4,409	\$6,777	\$2,368	54
111188	California State University Maritime Academy	CA	\$14,606	19,965	\$5,359	37
110547	California State University-Dominguez Hills	CA	\$3,297	\$4,533	\$1,236	37
110608	California State University-Northridge	CA	\$6,574	\$8,549	\$1,975	30
110510	California State University-San Bernardino	CA	\$6,444	\$8,586	\$2,142	33
366711	California State University-San Marcos	CA	\$8,985	\$12,614	\$3,629	40
433174	Carolinas College of Health Sciences	NC	\$21,895	\$44,661	\$22,766	104
241766	Conservatory of Music of Puerto Rico	PR	\$4,618	\$6,563	\$1,945	42
133386	Daytona State College	FL	\$4,364	\$6,171	\$1,807	41
207041	East Central University	OK	\$6,853	\$9,283	\$2,430	35
133960	Florida Keys Community College	FL	\$10,133	\$13,409	\$3,276	32
434584	Ilisagvik College	AK	\$7,610	\$10,986	\$3,376	44
157058	Kentucky State University	KY	\$6,503	\$10,298	\$3,795	58
227182	Lone Star College System	TX	\$5,197	\$7,350	\$2,153	41
240790	Northern Marianas College	MP	\$2,352	\$3,702	\$1,350	57
380377	Northwest Indian College	WA	\$3,642	\$5,011	\$1,369	38
200086	Nueta Hidatsa Sahnish College	ND	\$5,567	\$8,691	\$3,124	56
137096	Santa Fe College	FL	\$7,760	\$11,244	\$3,484	45
236504	South Seattle College	WA	\$7,221	\$9,546	\$2,325	32
186876	Stockton University	NJ	\$14,367	\$18,577	\$4,210	29
224554	Texas A & M University-Commerce	TX	\$9,032	\$11,796	\$2,764	31
228796	The University of Texas at El Paso	TX	\$5,713	\$7,720	\$2,007	35
106412	University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff	AR	\$7,840	\$10,465	\$2,625	33
436836	University of Connecticut-Stamford	CT	\$7,380	\$10,351	\$2,971	40
141565	University of Hawaii at Hilo	HI	\$11,697	\$15,343	\$3,646	31
243106	University of Puerto Rico-Aguadilla	PR	\$2,033	\$4,591	\$2,558	126
243115	University of Puerto Rico-Arecibo	PR	\$5,481	\$7,973	\$2,492	45
243179	University of Puerto Rico-Humacao	PR	\$5,432	\$7,745	\$2,313	43
243212	University of Puerto Rico-Ponce	PR	\$6,748	\$8,946	\$2,198	33
243221	University of Puerto Rico-Rio Piedras	PR	\$2,048	\$6,059	\$4,011	196
243188	University of Puerto Rico-Utuado	PR	\$8,018	\$10,551	\$2,533	32
Sector-2						
Private not-for profit, four-year or above						
200873	Allegheny Wesleyan College	OH	\$5,247	\$8,801	\$3,554	68
100690	Amridge University	AL	\$7,138	\$13,104	\$5,966	84
138761	Andrew College	GA	\$18,095	\$23,446	\$5,351	30
222877	Arlington Baptist University	TX	\$14,803	\$19,760	\$4,957	33
128586	Bais Binyomin Academy	NY	\$9,875	\$18,948	\$9,073	92

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2015-16	2017-18	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change %
176664	Baptist Bible College	MO	\$13,894	\$21,241	\$7,347	53
155070	Barclay College	KS	\$13,343	\$22,484	\$9,141	69
217721	Benedict College	SC	\$16,914	\$23,001	\$6,087	36
110918	California Christian College	CA	\$8,494	\$12,614	\$4,120	49
486488	California Jazz Conservatory	CA	\$24,876	\$32,338	\$7,462	30
111638	Casa Loma College-Van Nuys	CA	\$12,627	\$24,738	\$12,111	96
445267	Central Methodist University-College of Graduate and Extended Studies	MO	\$11,224	\$15,975	\$4,751	42
156417	Clear Creek Baptist Bible College	KY	\$5,764	\$9,789	\$4,025	70
169327	Cleary University	MI	\$12,368	\$18,646	\$6,278	51
217891	Clinton College	SC	\$10,431	\$16,210	\$5,779	55
112570	Columbia College Hollywood	CA	\$24,353	\$33,490	\$9,137	38
128902	Connecticut College	CT	\$27,790	\$38,890	\$11,100	40
153241	Divine Word College	IA	\$6,917	\$10,364	\$3,447	50
217998	Erskine College	SC	\$17,178	\$35,268	\$18,090	105
220181	Fisk University	TN	\$17,980	\$25,268	\$7,288	41
202912	Good Samaritan College of Nursing and Health Science	OH	\$12,971	\$21,265	\$8,294	64
461528	Grace College of Divinity	NC	\$8,565	\$11,862	\$3,297	38
129534	Holy Apostles College and Seminary	CT	\$3,967	\$17,415	\$13,448	339
192040	Jewish Theological Seminary of America	NY	\$35,803	\$53,557	\$17,754	50
460349	Johnson & Wales University-Online	RI	\$8,871	\$18,779	\$9,908	112
155308	Kansas Christian College	KS	\$6,313	\$10,174	\$3,861	61
157076	Kentucky Wesleyan College	KY	\$18,265	\$26,422	\$8,157	45
155496	Manhattan Christian College	KS	\$12,156	\$20,447	\$8,291	68
192785	Maria College of Albany	NY	\$11,135	\$17,118	\$5,983	54
193052	Mesivta Torah Vodaath Rabbinical Seminary	NY	\$3,567	\$7,337	\$3,770	106
481225	Mid-South Christian College	TN	\$9,722	\$15,656	\$5,934	61
181297	Nebraska Methodist College of Nursing & Allied Health	NE	\$18,374	\$24,802	\$6,428	35
487603	Northwest University-College of Adult and Professional Studies	WA	\$14,284	\$19,589	\$5,305	37
201964	Ohio Christian University	OH	\$18,640	\$25,075	\$6,435	35
194189	Ohr Hameir Theological Seminary	NY	\$12,142	\$18,450	\$6,308	52
138868	Point University	GA	\$16,174	\$21,070	\$4,896	30
241395	Pontifical Catholic University of Puerto Rico- Arecibo	PR	\$5,818	\$8,136	\$2,318	40
243586	Pontifical Catholic University of Puerto Rico- Mayaguez	PR	\$6,034	\$7,840	\$1,806	30
194693	Rabbinical College Beth Shraga	NY	\$10,951	\$16,050	\$5,099	47
484871	Rabbinical College Ohr Yisroel	NY	\$3,348	\$4,774	\$1,426	43
205124	Rabbinical College Telshe	OH	\$7,192	\$9,402	\$2,210	31
194763	Rabbinical Seminary of America	NY	\$5,915	\$9,002	\$3,087	52
179256	Saint Louis Christian College	MO	\$12,677	\$18,250	\$5,573	44
123457	Simpson University	CA	\$20,574	\$28,482	\$7,908	38
176336	Southeastern Baptist College	MS	\$4,034	\$6,396	\$2,362	59

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2015-16	2017-18	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change %
199759	Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary	NC	\$8,217	\$12,419	\$4,202	51
206862	Southern Nazarene University	OK	\$12,982	\$18,170	\$5,188	40
207856	Southwestern Christian University	OK	\$10,403	\$13,867	\$3,464	33
181543	Summit Christian College	NE	\$6,906	\$8,923	\$2,017	29
149329	Telshe Yeshiva-Chicago	IL	\$6,253	\$9,035	\$2,782	44
228884	Texas College	TX	\$14,091	\$19,520	\$5,429	39
459727	Touro University Worldwide	CA	\$12,513	\$19,045	\$6,532	52
200527	Turtle Mountain Community College	ND	\$2,099	\$6,374	\$4,275	204
243443	Universidad del Sagrado Corazon	PR	\$7,379	\$12,746	\$5,367	73
488785	University of Saint Katherine	CA	\$12,651	\$23,730	\$11,079	88
446604	Uta Mesivta of Kiryas Joel	NY	\$7,202	\$9,655	\$2,453	34
229780	Wayland Baptist University	TX	\$14,453	\$21,593	\$7,140	49
434937	Yeshiva College of the Nations Capital	MD	\$6,900	\$12,652	\$5,752	83
197647	Yeshiva Derech Chaim	NY	\$7,094	\$9,370	\$2,276	32
190752	Yeshiva of Far Rockaway Derech Ayson Rabbinical Seminary	NY	\$11,248	\$15,446	\$4,198	37
197674	Yeshiva of Nitra Rabbinical College	NY	\$3,251	\$5,299	\$2,048	63
451370	Yeshivas Be'er Yitzchok	NJ	\$14,523	\$20,978	\$6,455	44
197744	Yeshivath Zichron Moshe	NY	\$10,704	\$15,488	\$4,784	45
Sector-3						
Private for-profit, four-year, or above						
439969	Acupuncture and Massage College	FL	\$16,156	\$30,791	\$14,635	91
486938	Chamberlain University-Nevada	NV	\$25,773	\$36,915	\$11,142	43
466930	Chamberlain University-Texas	TX	\$19,673	\$34,997	\$15,324	78
113582	Design Institute of San Diego	CA	\$16,612	\$38,886	\$22,274	134
482538	DeVry University-Missouri	MO	\$23,065	\$34,136	\$11,071	48
482653	DeVry University-Virginia	VA	\$20,004	\$33,432	\$13,428	67
422695	Pacific College	CA	\$14,839	\$20,515	\$5,676	38
488448	Seattle Film Institute	WA	\$20,372	\$39,053	\$18,681	92
442930	University of Antelope Valley	CA	\$1,497	\$2,431	\$934	62
384412	University of the Potomac-Washington DC Campus	DC	\$19,990	\$27,892	\$7,902	40
Sector-4						
Public, two-year						
440402	Arkansas State University-Newport	AR	\$6,384	\$10,835	\$4,451	70
183743	Bergen Community College	NJ	\$6,152	\$8,755	\$2,603	42
176798	Cape Girardeau Career and Technology Center	MO	\$7,637	\$12,406	\$4,769	62
111896	Cerro Coso Community College	CA	\$6,661	\$11,565	\$4,904	74
101028	Chattahoochee Valley Community College	AL	\$1,760	\$2,882	\$1,122	64
142179	College of Eastern Idaho	ID	\$7,824	\$11,261	\$3,437	44
126863	Community College of Aurora	CO	\$8,881	\$14,154	\$5,273	59
211927	Delaware County Community College	PA	\$5,825	\$9,813	\$3,988	68
217989	Denmark Technical College	SC	\$6,816	\$11,816	\$5,000	73
438708	Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College	WV	\$4,129	\$6,023	\$1,894	46

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2015-16	2017-18	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change %
198534	Fayetteville Technical Community College	NC	\$3,157	\$6,482	\$3,325	105
218025	Florence-Darlington Technical College	SC	\$3,401	\$5,604	\$2,203	65
114938	Gavilan College	CA	\$7,016	\$10,040	\$3,024	43
134291	George Stone Technical College	FL	\$5,981	\$8,884	\$2,903	49
169974	Glen Oaks Community College	MI	\$4,797	\$6,900	\$2,103	44
170055	Grand Rapids Community College	MI	\$4,551	\$7,546	\$2,995	66
115296	Grossmont College	CA	\$2,953	\$4,822	\$1,869	63
384342	Heartland Community College	IL	\$5,957	\$8,586	\$2,629	44
457387	Immokalee Technical College	FL	\$1,215	\$2,086	\$871	72
155201	Independence Community College	KS	\$3,570	\$5,117	\$1,547	43
418296	Indian Capital Technology Center-Muskogee	OK	\$5,124	\$7,641	\$2,517	49
101471	J F Ingram State Technical College	AL	\$600	\$3,266	\$2,666	444
146205	John A Logan College	IL	\$3,942	\$6,927	\$2,985	76
155210	Johnson County Community College	KS	\$7,886	\$12,333	\$4,447	56
226107	Lamar State College-Orange	TX	\$3,599	\$5,116	\$1,517	42
403478	Lincoln Trail College	IL	\$1,251	\$1,927	\$676	54
129695	Manchester Community College	CT	\$4,176	\$6,666	\$2,490	60
119067	Monterey Peninsula College	CA	\$6,081	\$9,266	\$3,185	52
248606	Moore Norman Technology Center	OK	\$4,476	\$7,675	\$3,199	71
187912	New Mexico Military Institute	NM	\$4,693	\$6,954	\$2,261	48
158884	Nunez Community College	LA	\$7,139	\$10,135	\$2,996	42
423652	Oregon Coast Community College	OR	\$7,920	\$11,216	\$3,296	42
121363	Porterville College	CA	\$3,456	\$5,858	\$2,402	70
136659	Radford M Locklin Technical Center	FL	\$5,146	\$8,692	\$3,546	69
186645	Raritan Valley Community College	NJ	\$4,211	\$6,704	\$2,493	59
364575	Roane-Jackson Technical Center	WV	\$840	\$5,647	\$4,807	572
199467	Roanoke-Chowan Community College	NC	\$2,507	\$4,429	\$1,922	77
140942	Savannah Technical College	GA	\$4,610	\$6,539	\$1,929	42
195322	Schenectady County Community College	NY	\$3,785	\$5,386	\$1,601	42
228158	South Plains College	TX	\$4,173	\$8,260	\$4,087	98
237817	Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College	WV	\$4,010	\$6,047	\$2,037	51
217712	Technical College of the Lowcountry	SC	\$4,585	\$8,429	\$3,844	84
220853	Tennessee College of Applied Technology-Memphis	TN	\$6,234	\$9,078	\$2,844	46
442781	Tohono O'Odham Community College	AZ	\$2,451	\$5,636	\$3,185	130
488934	Tulsa Technology Center	OK	\$3,400	\$5,567	\$2,167	64
161581	Washington County Community College	ME	\$3,616	\$6,090	\$2,474	68
Sector-5						
Private not-for-profit, two-year						
188915	Arnot Ogden Medical Center	NY	\$11,854	\$18,998	\$7,144	60
490498	Digital Media Institute at InterTech	LA	\$10,694	\$18,392	\$7,698	72
220464	John A Gupton College	TN	\$5,831	\$13,600	\$7,769	133
198871	Louisburg College	NC	\$17,351	\$24,777	\$7,426	43

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2015-16	2017-18	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change ↓
437705	Monteclaro Escuela de Hoteleria y Artes Culinarias	PR	\$1,484	\$2,621	\$1,137	77
Sector-6 Private for-profit, two-year						
461111	Allstate Hairstyling & Barber College	OH	\$3,176	\$8,797	\$5,621	177
482990	Arizona College-Mesa	AZ	\$20,711	\$28,453	\$7,742	37
111513	Career Academy of Beauty	CA	\$10,921	\$16,095	\$5,174	47
154466	E Q School of Hair Design	IA	\$7,816	\$10,509	\$2,693	34
183488	Eastwick College-Hackensack	NJ	\$18,371	\$27,172	\$8,801	48
461999	Elite School of Cosmetology	OH	\$12,306	\$16,458	\$4,152	34
153339	Faust Institute of Cosmetology-Storm Lake	IA	\$3,905	\$5,276	\$1,371	35
458034	Houston International College Cardiotech Ultrasound School	TX	\$21,592	\$29,085	\$7,493	35
242130	ICPR Junior College-Arecibo	PR	\$5,862	\$8,141	\$2,279	39
388663	Inner State Beauty School	OH	\$5,755	\$7,630	\$1,875	33
238005	International Beauty School 4	WV	\$11,645	\$16,012	\$4,367	38
154332	La James International College-Davenport	IA	\$10,551	\$14,581	\$4,030	38
153764	La James International College-Johnston	IA	\$10,571	\$16,143	\$5,572	53
371964	National Career Education	CA	\$18,777	\$26,626	\$7,849	42
440262	New York Automotive and Diesel Institute	NY	\$10,921	\$21,842	\$10,921	100
459514	Peloton College	TX	\$14,152	\$22,294	\$8,142	58
216782	Pittsburgh Career Institute	PA	\$19,707	\$28,142	\$8,435	43
363882	Raphael's School of Beauty Culture Inc- Brunswick	OH	\$8,391	\$11,507	\$3,116	37
189811	St Paul's School of Nursing-Queens	NY	\$24,487	\$43,425	\$18,938	77
449250	The College of Health Care Professions-San Antonio	TX	\$22,270	\$29,878	\$7,608	34
375939	YTI Career Institute-Altoona	PA	\$9,008	\$12,632	\$3,624	40
Sector-7 Public, less-than-two-year						
237729	Academy of Careers and Technology	WV	\$3,768	\$6,596	\$2,828	75
243799	Blue Hills Regional Technical School	MA	\$16,325	\$35,881	\$19,556	120
231688	Central School of Practical Nursing	VA	\$2,325	\$8,039	\$5,714	246
246017	Central Technology Center	OK	\$2,130	\$3,590	\$1,460	69
137023	First Coast Technical College	FL	\$4,719	\$11,962	\$7,243	153
135276	Lively Technical Center	FL	\$4,086	\$7,313	\$3,227	79
377485	Virginia Beach City Public Schools School of Practical Nursing	VA	\$1,298	\$4,421	\$3,123	241
418029	Washington Saratoga Warren Hamilton Essex BOCES-Practical Nursing Program	NY	\$9,294	\$15,795	\$6,501	70
418302	Western Technology Center	OK	\$3,496	\$9,478	\$5,982	171
Sector-8 Private not-for-profit, less-than-two-year						
111799	CET-Salinas	CA	\$4,358	\$9,076	\$4,718	108
446455	Precision Manufacturing Institute	PA	\$12,953	\$19,319	\$6,366	49
Sector-9 Private for-profit, less-than-two-year						

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2015-16	2017-18	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change %
423397	Advantage Technical College	PR	\$5,238	\$8,411	\$3,173	61
371034	Alabama State College of Barber Styling	AL	\$2,872	\$9,720	\$6,848	238
210748	Altoona Beauty School Inc	PA	\$17,243	\$32,604	\$15,361	89
483009	American College of Healthcare and Technology	CA	\$14,626	\$21,318	\$6,692	46
158778	Avery James School of Cosmetology	LA	\$10,985	\$16,877	\$5,892	54
483559	Bella Cosmetology College	TX	\$7,235	\$14,773	\$7,538	104
236018	BJ's Beauty & Barber College	WA	\$6,201	\$8,471	\$2,270	37
460446	Brittany Beauty Academy	NY	\$13,060	\$20,841	\$7,781	60
112181	Citrus Heights Beauty College	CA	\$4,198	\$9,341	\$5,143	123
445498	Colegio Tecnico de Electricidad Galloza	PR	\$4,508	\$6,778	\$2,270	50
224013	Conlee's College of Cosmetology	TX	\$4,445	\$8,121	\$3,676	83
488040	Construction Training Center	SC	\$8,075	\$12,412	\$4,337	54
445780	Cosmetology School of Arts and Science LLC	ID	\$7,869	\$11,085	\$3,216	41
483911	Creative Touch Cosmetology School	IL	\$7,249	\$12,455	\$5,206	72
490300	Cutting Edge Academy	NJ	\$13,839	\$25,930	\$12,091	87
488174	Ea La Mar's Cosmetology & Barber College	MO	\$11,509	\$18,857	\$7,348	64
417062	Estes Institute of Cosmetology Arts and Science	CA	\$7,901	\$11,826	\$3,925	50
484075	First Coast Barber Academy	FL	\$7,516	\$11,342	\$3,826	51
134228	Fort Pierce Beauty Academy	FL	\$8,830	\$13,088	\$4,258	48
417600	Hastings Beauty School	MN	\$11,616	\$18,823	\$7,207	62
489131	House of Heavilin Beauty College-Academy of Beauty Professionals	WI	\$11,761	\$20,243	\$8,482	72
457554	Innovations Design Academy	IL	\$6,463	\$9,913	\$3,450	53
481313	Kaizen Beauty Academy	FL	\$7,723	\$16,723	\$9,000	117
151564	Knox Beauty College	IN	\$2,757	\$4,532	\$1,775	64
476489	Larry's Barber College	IL	\$8,021	\$14,009	\$5,988	75
488138	Learning Bridge Career Institute	LA	\$6,990	\$17,985	\$10,995	157
488235	Lebanon College of Cosmetology	MO	\$10,055	\$14,720	\$4,665	46
198844	Leons Beauty School Inc	NC	\$2,534	\$4,962	\$2,428	96
444732	Leston College	PR	\$1,663	\$2,912	\$1,249	75
383297	Long Island Beauty School-Hauppauge	NY	\$15,975	\$29,580	\$13,605	85
482246	Lynnes Welding Training	ND	\$3,496	\$11,479	\$7,983	228
488299	Mission Beauty Institute	TX	\$5,277	\$9,227	\$3,950	75
199005	Mitchells Hairstyling Academy-Wilson	NC	\$7,748	\$12,552	\$4,804	62
444662	Moore Career College	LA	\$8,810	\$13,087	\$4,277	49
373678	New England Hair Academy	MA	\$11,396	\$18,921	\$7,525	66
481243	New York Institute of Beauty	NY	\$18,890	\$33,548	\$14,658	78
447980	Nuvo College of Cosmetology	MI	\$8,021	\$12,222	\$4,201	52
449490	Palm Beach Academy of Health & Beauty	FL	\$13,211	\$21,926	\$8,715	66
186016	Parisian Beauty School	NJ	\$13,488	\$29,642	\$16,154	120
455284	Paul Mitchell the School-Cincinnati	OH	\$9,186	\$15,613	\$6,427	70
459231	Paul Mitchell the School-East Bay	CA	\$16,266	\$24,773	\$8,507	52
156426	Paul Mitchell the School-Lexington	KY	\$12,571	\$19,196	\$6,625	53

Unit ID	Name of Institution	State	2015-16	2017-18	Increase in Dollars	Percent Change %
451121	Paul Mitchell the School-Miami	FL	\$13,543	\$26,737	\$13,194	97
485032	Paul Mitchell the School-Toledo	OH	\$8,409	\$15,384	\$6,975	83
150853	PJ's College of Cosmetology-Clarksville	IN	\$9,490	\$14,115	\$4,625	49
376677	Queen City College	TN	\$8,610	\$13,496	\$4,886	57
419235	Rivertown School of Beauty Barber Skin Care and Nails	GA	\$7,445	\$11,927	\$4,482	60
186274	Robert Fiance Beauty Schools-Perth Amboy	NJ	\$20,330	\$32,453	\$12,123	60
446516	Roslyn Training Academy of Cosmetology	PR	\$2,878	\$5,072	\$2,194	76
445638	Spa Tech Institute-Ipswich	MA	\$17,052	\$25,912	\$8,860	52
430564	Studio Jewelers	NY	\$14,530	\$22,093	\$7,563	52
218867	Sumter Beauty College	SC	\$8,968	\$14,343	\$5,375	60
488129	Textures Institute of Cosmetology	IN	\$5,945	\$15,212	\$9,267	156
368832	Thanh Le College School of Cosmetology	CA	\$6,234	\$22,601	\$16,367	263
485731	The Beauty School	AR	\$8,996	\$14,015	\$5,019	56
418968	Tint School of Makeup and Cosmetology- Dallas	TX	\$8,006	\$12,094	\$4,088	51
375540	Toledo Academy of Beauty Culture-East	OH	\$9,470	\$13,056	\$3,586	38
172495	Twin City Beauty College	MI	\$13,537	\$20,258	\$6,721	50
475662	UCAS University of Cosmetology Arts & Sciences-La Joya	TX	\$12,339	\$19,176	\$6,837	55
485573	Universal Healthcare Careers College	CA	\$13,364	\$23,206	\$9,842	74
152628	Vincennes Beauty College	IN	\$6,014	\$9,257	\$3,243	54
125310	Waynes College of Beauty	CA	\$6,889	\$12,996	\$6,107	89
226860	William Edge Institute	TX	\$7,757	\$20,583	\$12,826	165

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: 2021 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](#).

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Before you proceed, please create a new password. The new password must conform to the following rules:

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

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900001 - Sample University (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/cato/> on July 03, 2018. According to section 132(e) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, all institutions included on the highest increase lists are required to provide additional information to the Secretary of Education.

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

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

* - field is required

First Name*

IPEDS

Last Name*

Keyholder

Position*

Compliance Officer

Phone Number*

(999) 999-9999

E-mail Address*

catef@inovas.net

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900001 - Sample University (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 enrollment⁹ counts for the first and last year of the three-year period have also been carried over from the IPEDS 12-month Enrollment Component (E12). The three-year percentage change has also been calculated for you.

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

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

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900001 - Sample University (Tuition and Fees)

Section 3 - Cost Increase Explanation

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

* - field is required

Other expenses & deductions*

3-year % change: 59%

3-year % change FTE: 54%

Institutional support*

3-year % change: 19%

3-year % change FTE: 15%

Instruction*

3-year % change: 12%

3-year % change FTE: 8%

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900001 - Sample University (Tuition and Fees)

Section 4 - Steps Towards Cost Reduction

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

* - field is required

Other expenses & deductions*

3-year % change: 59%

3-year % change FTE: 54%

Institutional support*

3-year % change: 19%

3-year % change FTE: 15%

Instruction*


3-year % change: 12%

3-year % change FTE: 8%

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

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

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900001 - Sample University (Tuition and Fees)

Section 5 - Control of Student Charges

* - field is required

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

☐ Yes ☒ No


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

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

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

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

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900001 - Sample University (Tuition and Fees)

Section 6 - Burden Estimate

* - field is required

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

☒ Yes ☐ No

How long did it take you to complete this survey?*


hour(s)

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Appendix V: 2021 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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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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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/catc/> 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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900001 - Sample University (Net Price)

Section 2 - Cost Increase Description

Data that your institution reported as expenses in the IPEDS Finance (F) component in 2013-14 and 2015-16 have been carried forward below. The three-year percentage change has been calculated for you and the cost areas with the greatest increases have been highlighted.


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

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

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

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900001 - Sample University (Net Price)

Section 3 - Cost Increase Explanation
Please provide an explanation for the cost areas with the highest percentage increase over the three-year period, as determined in Section 2.

* - field is required

Other expenses & deductions*

3-year % change: 61%

3-year % change FTE: 58%

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%

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900001 - Sample University (Net Price)

Section 4 - Steps Towards Cost Reduction

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

* - field is required

Other expenses & deductions*

3-year % change: 61%

3-year % change FTE: 58%

Institutional support*

3-year % change: 28%

3-year % change FTE: 25%

Scholarships and fellowships
expenses, excluding discounts
& allowances*

3-year % change: 20%

3-year % change FTE: 18%

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Section 5 - Control of Student Charges

* - field is required

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

☐ Yes ☒ No


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

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

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

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

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Section 6 - Burden Estimate

* - field is required

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

☒ Yes ☐ No

How long did it take you to complete this survey?*

hour(s)

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Appendix VI: Glossary of Terms

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