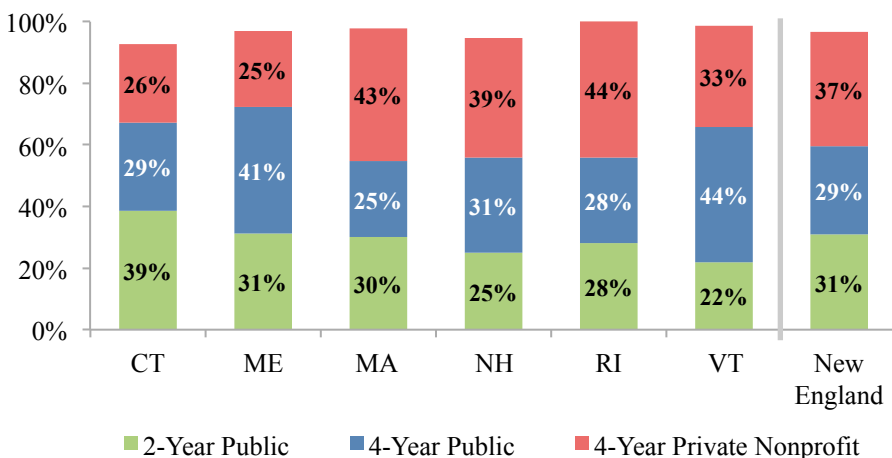




# Higher Education in New England: Enrollment, Transfer, & Completion

## Distribution of Students Enrolled by Sector, 2012-13



Note: This includes part-time, returning, and non-degree-seeking undergraduates. Enrollment is based on location of institution. Two-year private nonprofit and all for-profit sectors not shown.  
Source: NEBHE analysis of data from U.S. Department of Education

## Share of First-time Undergraduates Enrolled In-State

	Fall 2012	Change from Fall 2008
CT	59%	3%
ME	72%	2%
MA	71%	1%
NH	56%	5%
RI	69%	-1%
VT	53%	12%
New England	66%	2%

Note: In-state status indicates student is enrolled in home state in any sector.  
Source: NEBHE analysis of data from U.S. Department of Education

## Enrollment

- Of all the students enrolled at New England colleges and universities, 31% are at 2-year public institutions, 29% are at 4-year public institutions, and 37% are at 4-year private nonprofit institutions.
- The share of students enrolled in the 2-year public sector in the region is much lower than the share nationwide (42%), while the share of students in 4-year private nonprofit institutions in the region is dramatically higher than the nation overall (14%).
- Of all the students native to New England, nearly two-thirds stay in their home state to attend college. This share has been increasing for five out of six states over the past four years, most notably in Vermont.

## Transfer

- Among first-time students entering college in 2007, approximately 40% transferred to another institution, regardless of whether they began at a 2-year public, 4-year public or 4-year private nonprofit institution.
- Students who transferred from a 2-year public institution were the most likely to stay in-state, while those who transferred from a 4-year private institution were the most likely to transfer out-of-state and out-of-region.

## Completion

- Completion rates for students who began at 2-year public institutions range from 33% in Connecticut to 39% in Maine and Vermont.
- Completion rates for students who began at 4-year public institutions range from 55% in Maine to 78% in New Hampshire, and five out of six states are above the national average.

## Six-Year Completion Rates for 2008 Entering Cohort

	Total	At Same Institution	At Different Institution
<b>2-Year Public Institutions</b>			
CT	33%	24%	9%
ME	39%	32%	7%
MA	38%	29%	9%
VT	39%	23%	16%
US	39%	26%	13%
<b>4-Year Public Institutions</b>			
CT	72%	59%	13%
ME	55%	38%	17%
MA	68%	56%	12%
NH	78%	65%	13%
VT	75%	62%	13%
US	63%	50%	13%

Note: Completion rates for sectors in states with fewer than three institutions are sometimes suppressed for small cell size (2-year and 4-year sectors in RI).

Source: National Student Clearinghouse Signature Report No. 8

# Higher Education in New England: Tuition and Fees at Public Institutions

## Average Tuition and Mandatory Fees in New England

### 2-Year Public Institutions

AY 2007-08	\$3,510
AY 2014-15	\$4,581

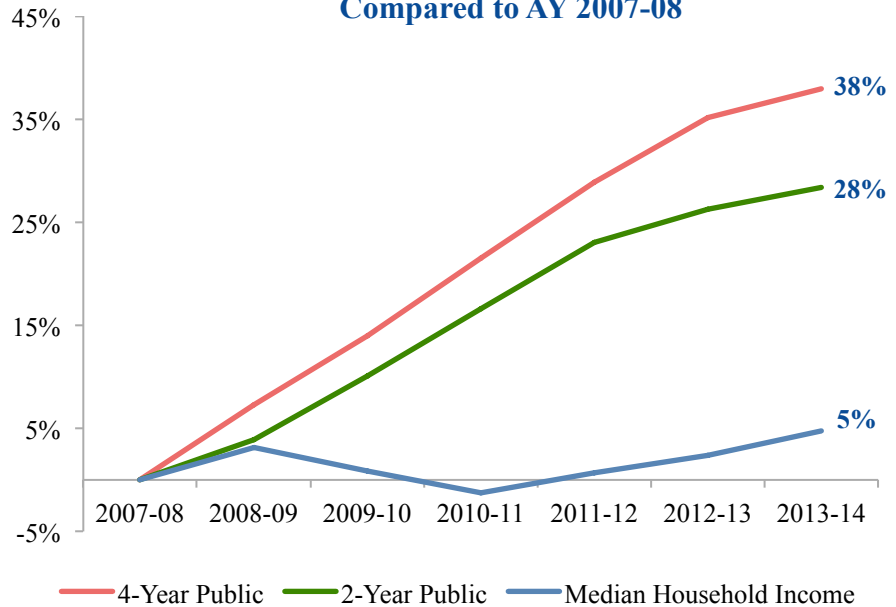
### 4-Year Public Institutions

AY 2007-08	\$7,275
AY 2014-15	\$10,299

Note regarding tuition and fees: Tuition and mandatory fees are for 2 semesters of in-state full-time study. Dollar values are not adjusted for inflation and averages are not enrollment-weighted. These figures do not reflect any financial aid (e.g. grants, loans) or living expenses (e.g. room, board).

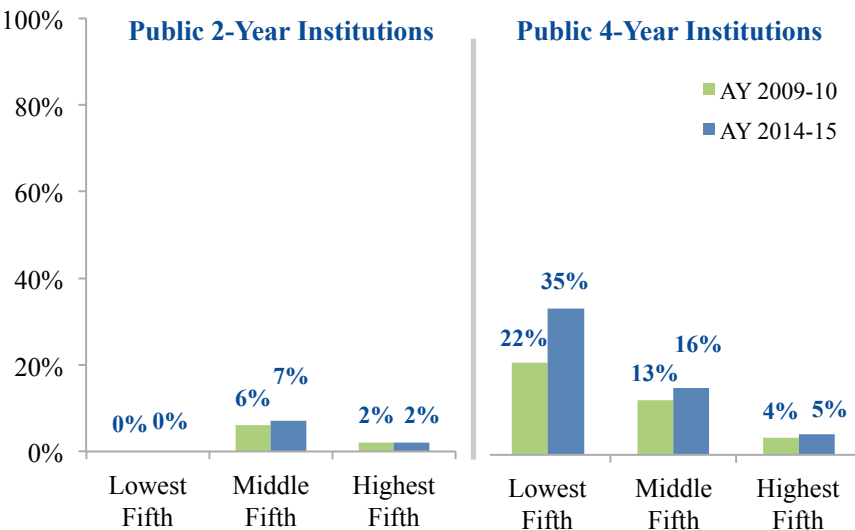
Source: NEBHE analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Education, New England institutions and state system offices

## Changes in Tuition and Mandatory Fees and Income Compared to AY 2007-08



- In 2014-15, average tuition and mandatory fees at 2-year public institutions ranged from \$3,439 in Maine to \$5,886 in Vermont. At 4-year public institutions, average tuition and mandatory fees ranged from \$8,821 in Maine to \$12,585 in New Hampshire.
- Several states have frozen tuition and/or fees for one or more years. Rhode Island has frozen tuition and fees for the 2-year public sector for multiple years, while New Hampshire recently *reduced* per-credit tuition rates by 5% at community colleges.
- Still, increases in tuition and fees across the region have dramatically outpaced modest growth in median income.

## Share of Income Needed to Pay Average Tuition and Fees by Income Quintile After Maximum Pell Grant in New England



Note: In 2009-10, the maximum Pell Grant was \$5,350. In 2014-15, the maximum Pell Grant was \$5,730. The median values for each quintile (fifth) of household income were used in calculations. Source: NEBHE analysis of data from state system offices and institutions, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Education

- These changes in tuition prices disproportionately impact the approximately 1.1 million low-income households in the region.
- In fact, income levels for the lowest fifth of households have declined since 2008, exacerbating the climb in tuition and mandatory fees.
- When including the maximum Pell Grant award for the lowest income household, over 100% of tuition and fees at 2-year institutions are covered at five of the six New England states.
- However, even with this grant aid, a low-income household would need to allocate 35% of annual earnings to pay for a year of tuition and fees at a 4-year institution, a steep jump from 22% in 2009-10.



# Tuition and Fees at Public Institutions in Connecticut, 2014-15

## Average Tuition and Mandatory Fees, AY 2014-15

### 2-Year Public Institutions

Connecticut \$3,866

New England \$4,581

### 4-Year Public Institutions

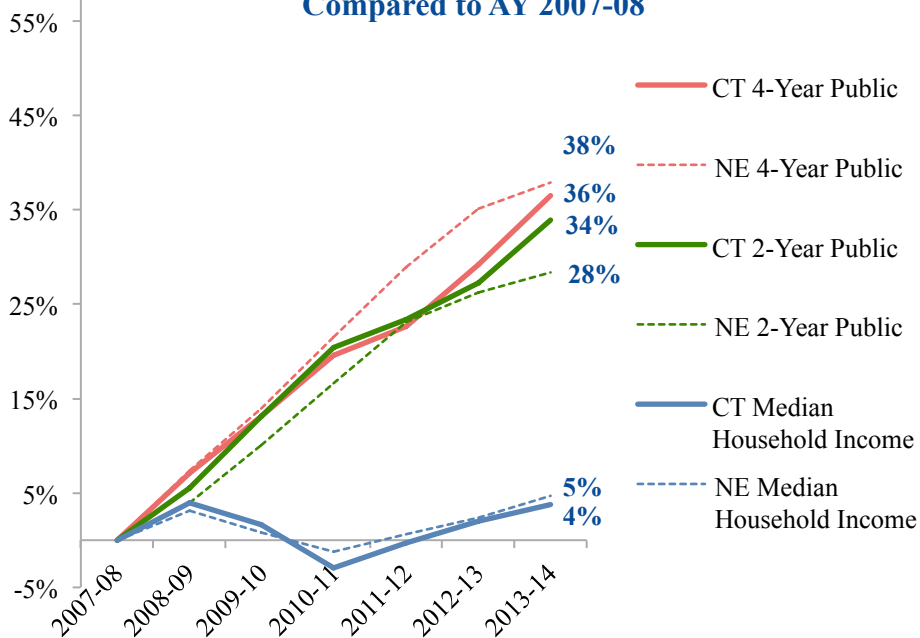
Connecticut \$9,978

New England \$10,299

Note regarding tuition and fees: Tuition and mandatory fees are for 2 semesters of in-state full-time study. Dollar values are not adjusted for inflation and averages are not enrollment-weighted. These figures do not include any financial aid (e.g. grants, loans) or living expenses (e.g. room, board).

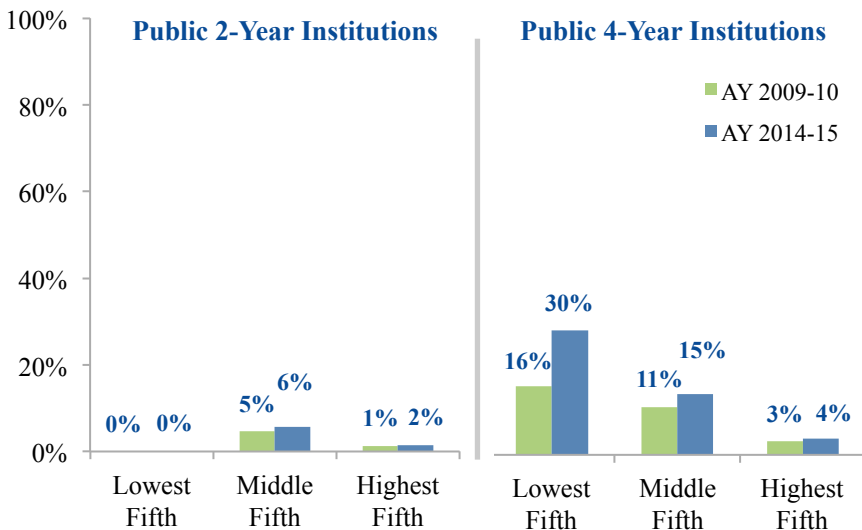
Source: NEBHE analysis of data from New England (NE) state system offices and institutions, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Education

## Changes in Tuition and Mandatory Fees and Income Compared to AY 2007-08



- In-state tuition and mandatory fees are lower in Connecticut than New England (NE) for both 2-year and 4-year public institutions. With the highest median household income in the region, Connecticut is one of the most affordable New England states for attending public higher education.
- In-state tuition and fees at 2-year institutions are nearly a fifth less than the regional average, though these prices have been rising faster in Connecticut than the region.
- Rates of increase in the 4-year sector in Connecticut closely mirror rates in New England for in-state students.

## Share of Income Needed to Pay Average Tuition and Fees by Income Quintile After Maximum Pell Grant in Connecticut



Note: In 2009-10, the maximum Pell Grant was \$5,350. In 2014-15, the maximum Pell Grant was \$5,730. The median values for each quintile (fifth) of household income were used in calculations. Source: NEBHE analysis of data from state system offices and institutions, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Education

- Tuition rising faster than income has led to greater shares of earnings needed to pay tuition and fees for low- and moderate-income households since 2009-10.
- Income levels for the lowest fifth of households declined during this time, exacerbating the climb in tuition and mandatory fees.
- When including the maximum Pell Grant award for the lowest income quintile, over 100% of tuition and fees at 2-year institutions are covered.
- However, even with this aid, a low-income household would need to allocate 30% of annual earnings to pay for a year of tuition and fees at a 4-year institution.



# Tuition and Fees at Public Institutions in Maine, 2014-15

## Average Tuition and Mandatory Fees, AY 2014-15

### 2-Year Public Institutions

Maine	\$3,439
New England	\$4,581

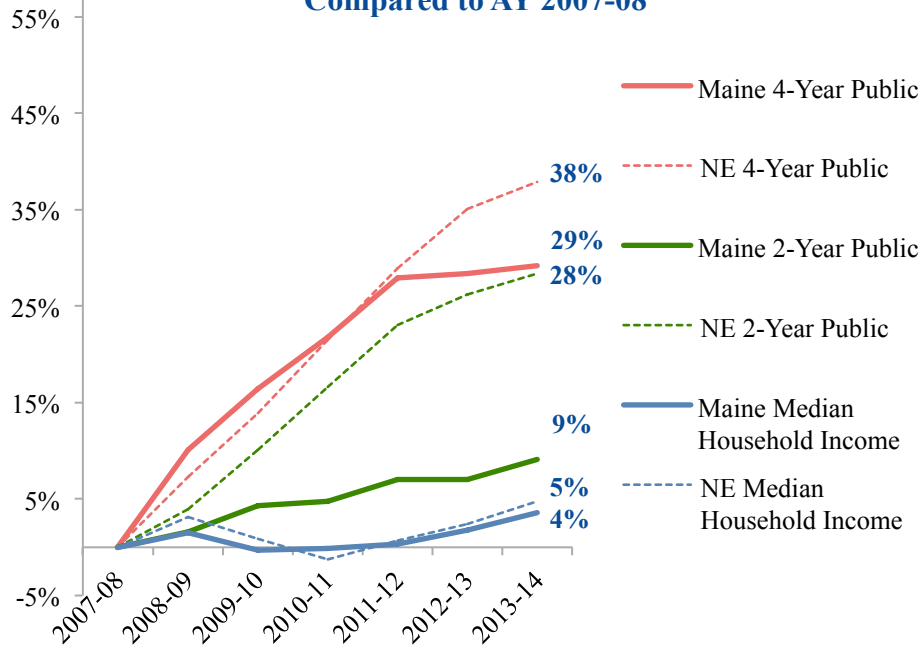
### 4-Year Public Institutions

Maine	\$8,821
New England	\$10,299

Note regarding tuition and fees: Tuition and mandatory fees are for 2 semesters of in-state full-time study. Dollar values are not adjusted for inflation and averages are not enrollment-weighted. These figures do not include any financial aid (e.g. grants, loans) or living expenses (e.g. room, board).

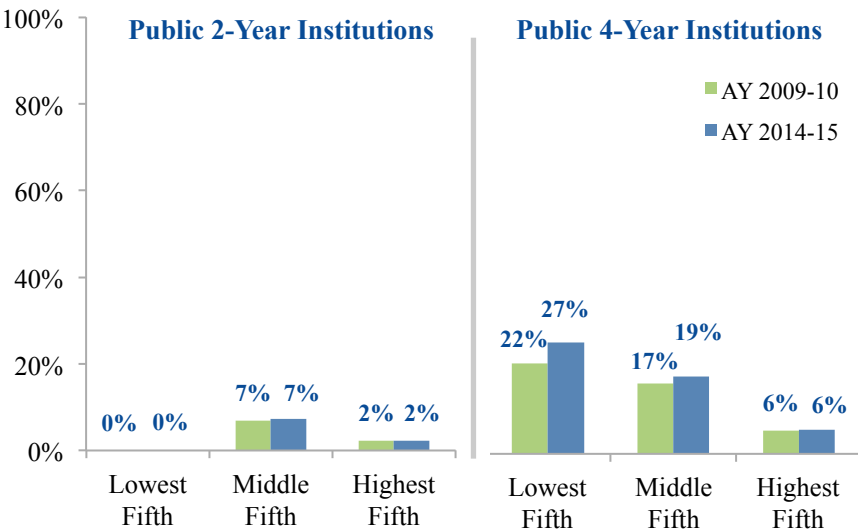
Source: NEBHE analysis of data from New England (NE) state system offices and institutions, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Education

## Changes in Tuition and Mandatory Fees and Income Compared to AY 2007-08



- In-state tuition and mandatory fees at Maine's 2-year and 4-year public institutions are the lowest in New England.
- In-state tuition and mandatory fees at 4-year institutions are the least expensive in the region by more than \$1,000.
- While tuition has climbed since the 2008 recession, multiple years of tuition freezes throughout the past seven years have led to a slower rate of increase than the region overall.
- Though growing, median household income in Maine was the lowest of all the New England (NE) states in 2013.

## Share of Income Needed to Pay Average Tuition and Fees by Income Quintile After Maximum Pell Grant in Maine



- Tuition rising faster than income has led to greater shares of earnings needed to pay tuition and fees for low- and moderate-income households since 2009-10.
- Income levels for the lowest fifth of households declined during this time, exacerbating even a small climb in tuition and mandatory fees.
- When including the maximum Pell Grant award for the lowest income quintile, over 100% of tuition and fees at 2-year institutions are covered.
- However, even with this aid, a low-income household would need to allocate over a quarter of annual income to pay for a year of tuition and fees at a 4-year institution.

Note: In 2009-10, the maximum Pell Grant was \$5,350. In 2014-15, the maximum Pell Grant was \$5,730. The median values for each quintile (fifth) of household income were used in calculations. Source: NEBHE analysis of data from state system offices and institutions, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Education



# Tuition and Fees at Public Institutions in Massachusetts, 2014-15

## Average Tuition and Mandatory Fees, AY 2014-15

### 2-Year Public Institutions

Massachusetts \$5,375

New England \$4,581

### 4-Year Public Institutions

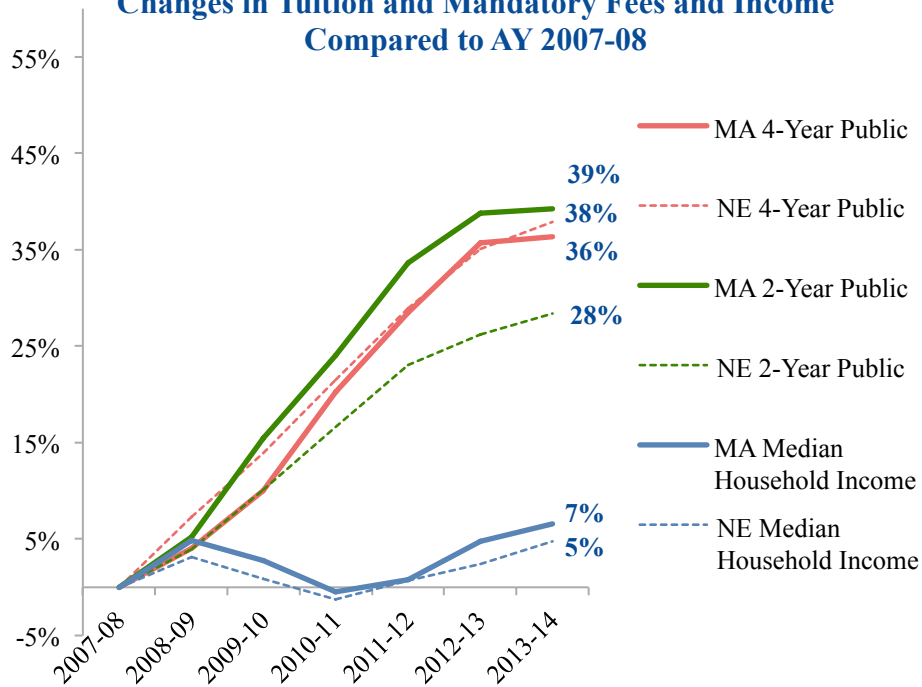
Massachusetts \$9,896

New England \$10,299

Note regarding tuition and fees: Tuition and mandatory fees are for 2 semesters of in-state full-time study. Dollar values are not adjusted for inflation and averages are not enrollment-weighted. These figures do not include any financial aid (e.g. grants, loans) or living expenses (e.g. room, board).

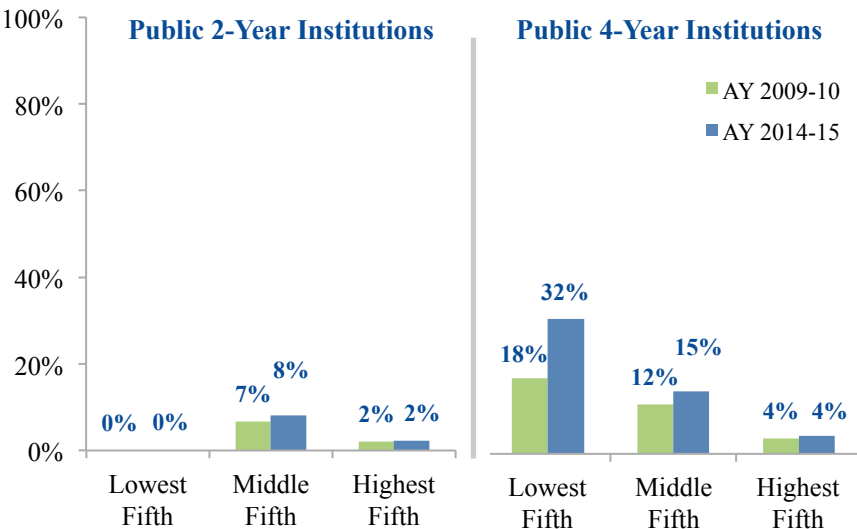
Source: NEBHE analysis of data from New England (NE) state system offices and institutions, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Education

## Changes in Tuition and Mandatory Fees and Income Compared to AY 2007-08



- In-state tuition and mandatory fees at public 2-year institutions in Massachusetts are above the regional average while tuition and fees at public 4-year institutions are below the regional average.
- The difference in price between public 2-year and 4-year institutions is the smallest of all New England states.
- While tuition has been frozen for several consecutive years, mandatory fees have risen at a pace similar to tuition increases throughout New England (NE). Additionally, fees are much higher than tuition in Massachusetts.

## Share of Income Needed to Pay Average Tuition and Fees by Income Quintile After Maximum Pell Grant in Massachusetts



- Tuition rising faster than income has led to greater shares of earnings needed to pay tuition and fees for low- and moderate-income households since 2009-10.
- Income levels for the lowest fifth of households declined during this time, exacerbating the climb in mandatory fees.
- When including the maximum Pell Grant award for the lowest income quintile, over 100% of tuition and fees at 2-year institutions are covered.
- However, even with this aid, a low-income household would need to allocate nearly a third of annual earnings to pay for a year of tuition and fees at a 4-year institution.

Note: In 2009-10, the maximum Pell Grant was \$5,350. In 2014-15, the maximum Pell Grant was \$5,730. The median values for each quintile (fifth) of household income were used in calculations. Source: NEBHE analysis of data from state system offices and institutions, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Education



# Tuition and Fees at Public Institutions in New Hampshire, 2014-15

## Average Tuition and Mandatory Fees, AY 2014-15

### 2-Year Public Institutions

New Hampshire	\$5,150
New England	\$4,581

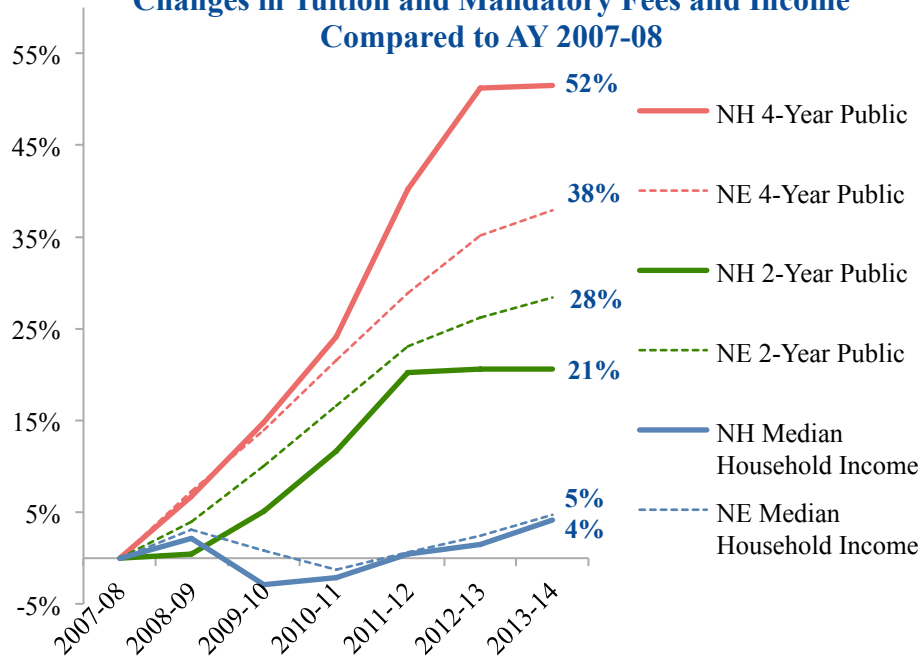
### 4-Year Public Institutions

New Hampshire	\$12,585
New England	\$10,299

Note regarding tuition and fees: Tuition and mandatory fees are for 2 semesters of in-state full-time study. Dollar values are not adjusted for inflation and averages are not enrollment-weighted. These figures do not include any financial aid (e.g. grants, loans) or living expenses (e.g. room, board).

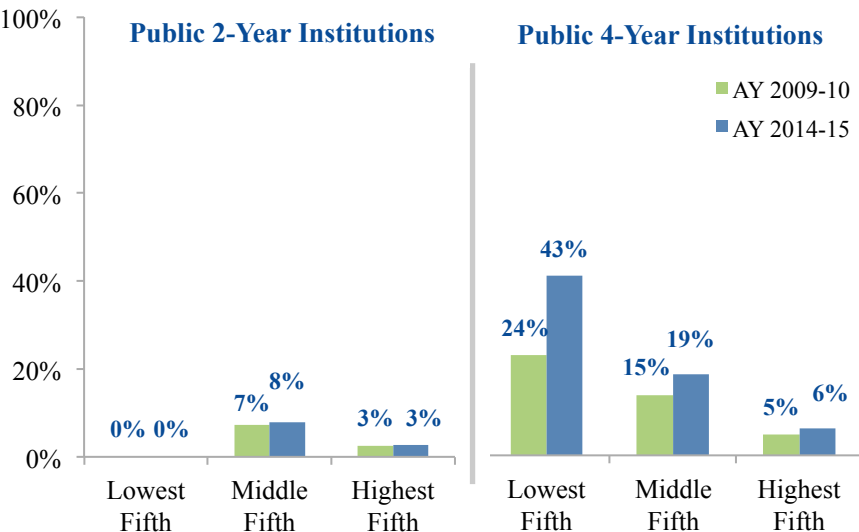
Source: NEBHE analysis of data from New England (NE) state system offices and institutions, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Education

## Changes in Tuition and Mandatory Fees and Income Compared to AY 2007-08



- In-state tuition and mandatory fees at public 2-year institutions are above the regional average and tuition and fees at public 4-year institutions are the highest in New England (NE).
- While tuition in New Hampshire's public 2-year sector has risen more slowly than the region's, tuition increases in the state's public 4-year sector have outpaced all other New England states.
- Recent tuition and fee freezes in the 2-year and 4-year sectors have slowed the rate of tuition increases for New Hampshire residents. In fact, the tuition rate per credit hour was reduced 5% at 2-year institutions in 2014-15.

## Share of Income Needed to Pay Average Tuition and Fees by Income Quintile After Maximum Pell Grant in New Hampshire



- Tuition rising faster than income has led to greater shares of earnings needed to pay tuition and mandatory fees for low- and moderate-income households since 2009-10.
- Income levels for the lowest fifth of households declined during this time, exacerbating the climb in tuition and mandatory fees.
- When including the maximum Pell Grant award for the lowest income quintile, over 100% of tuition and fees at 2-year institutions are covered.
- However, even with this aid, a low-income household would need to allocate 43% of annual earnings to pay for a year of tuition and fees at a 4-year institution.

Note: In 2009-10, the maximum Pell Grant was \$5,350. In 2014-15, the maximum Pell Grant was \$5,730. The median values for each quintile (fifth) of household income were used in calculations. Source: NEBHE analysis of data from state system offices and institutions, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Education



# Tuition and Fees at Public Institutions in Rhode Island, 2014-15

## Average Tuition and Mandatory Fees, AY 2014-15

### 2-Year Public Institutions

Rhode Island	\$3,950
New England	\$4,581

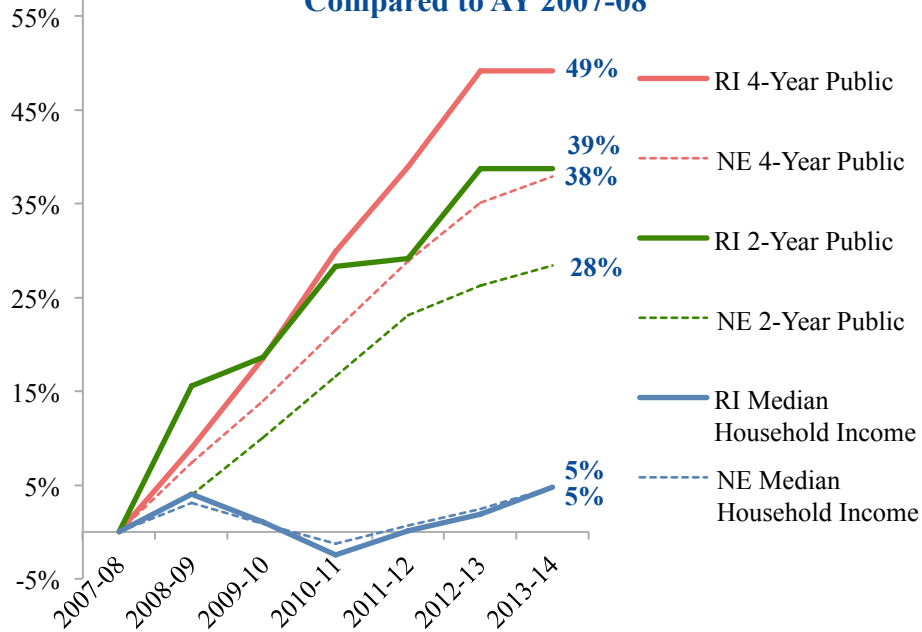
### 4-Year Public Institutions

Rhode Island	\$10,054
New England	\$10,299

Note regarding tuition and fees: Tuition and mandatory fees are for 2 semesters of in-state full-time study. Dollar values are not adjusted for inflation and averages are not enrollment-weighted. These figures do not include any financial aid (e.g. grants, loans) or living expenses (e.g. room, board).

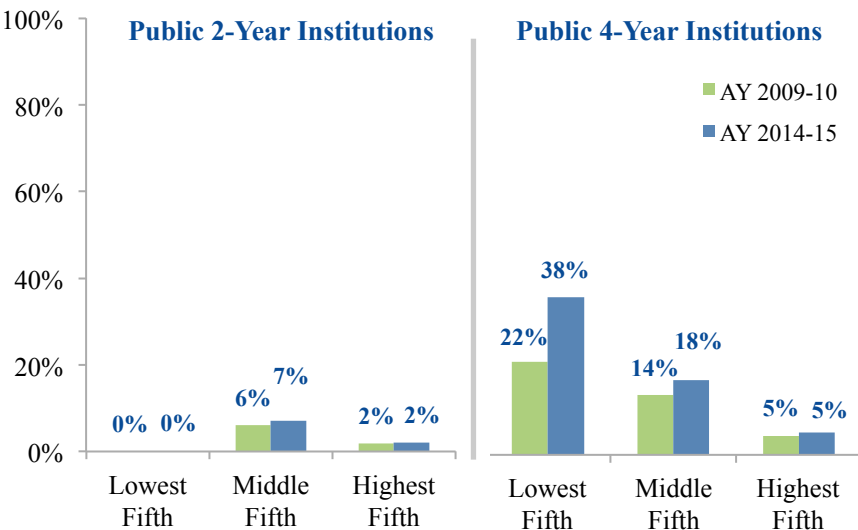
Source: NEBHE analysis of data from New England (NE) state system offices and institutions, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Education

## Changes in Tuition and Mandatory Fees and Income Compared to AY 2007-08



- In-state tuition and mandatory fees at both public 2-year and 4-year institutions are below the regional average.
- Tuition and fee increases at Rhode Island's public 2-year and 4-year institutions have outpaced tuition and fee increases across New England (NE).
- Recent tuition and fee freezes in the 2-year and 4-year sectors have slowed the rate of increase in tuition for Rhode Island residents.
- The decline and subsequent modest growth in median household income in the state is typical for the region.

## Share of Income Needed to Pay Average Tuition and Fees by Income Quintile After Maximum Pell Grant in Rhode Island



Note: In 2009-10, the maximum Pell Grant was \$5,350. In 2014-15, the maximum Pell Grant was \$5,730. The median values for each quintile (fifth) of household income were used in calculations. Source: NEBHE analysis of data from state system offices and institutions, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Education

- Tuition rising faster than income has led to greater shares of earnings needed to pay tuition and fees for low- and moderate-income households since 2009-10.
- Income levels for the lowest fifth of households declined during this time, exacerbating the climb in tuition and mandatory fees.
- When including the maximum Pell Grant award for the lowest income quintile, over 100% of tuition and fees at 2-year institutions are covered.
- However, even with this aid, a low-income household would need to allocate over a third of annual earnings to pay for a year of tuition and fees at a 4-year institution.



# Tuition and Fees at Public Institutions in Vermont, 2014-15

## Average Tuition and Mandatory Fees, AY 2014-15

### 2-Year Public Institutions

Vermont \$5,886

New England \$4,581

### 4-Year Public Institutions

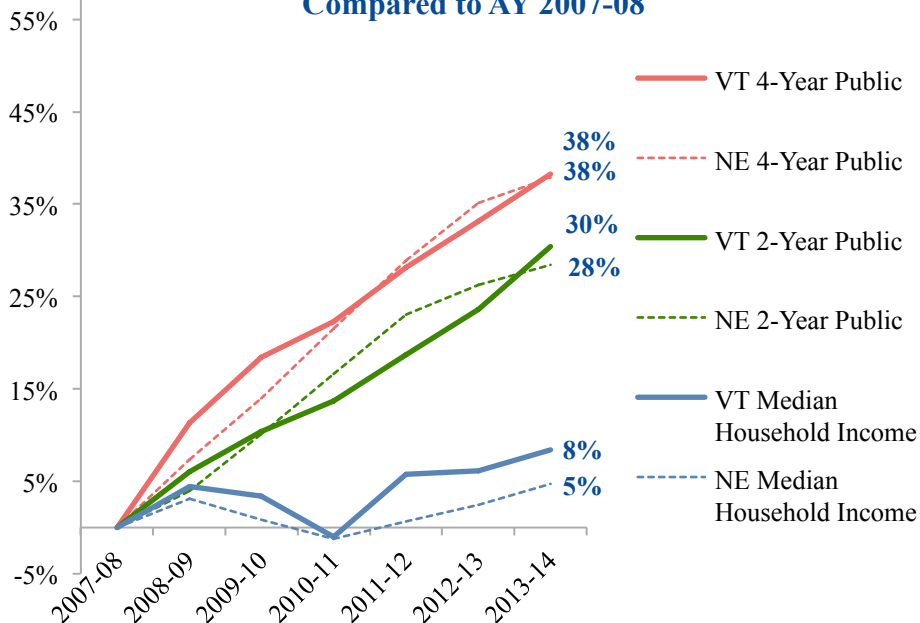
Vermont \$12,232

New England \$10,299

Note regarding tuition and fees: Tuition and mandatory fees are for 2 semesters of in-state full-time study. Dollar values are not adjusted for inflation and averages are not enrollment-weighted. These figures do not include any financial aid (e.g. grants, loans) or living expenses (e.g. room, board).

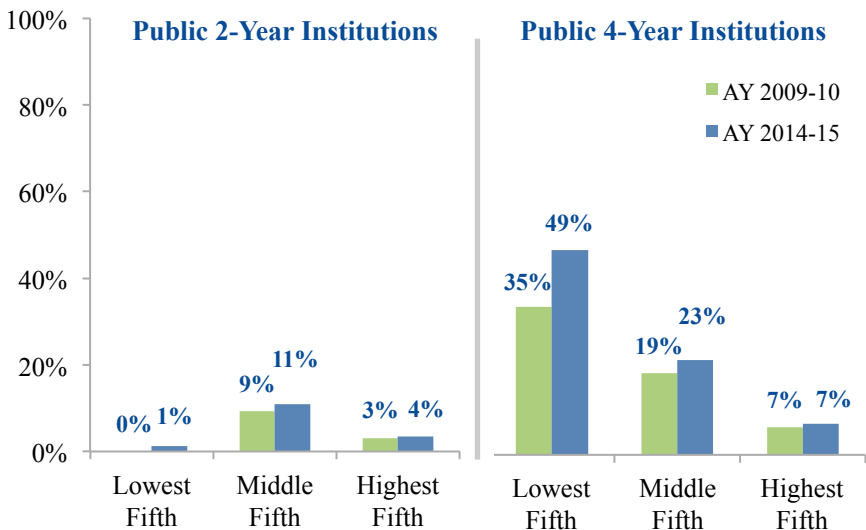
Source: NEBHE analysis of data from New England (NE) state system offices and institutions, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Education

## Changes in Tuition and Mandatory Fees and Income Compared to AY 2007-08



- In-state tuition and mandatory fees at Vermont's 2-year public institutions are the highest in New England (NE), and tuition and fees at 4-year public institutions are second highest in the region.
- The rate of tuition and mandatory fee increases at Vermont's public institutions has largely mirrored increases across the region.
- Though growing, median household income in Vermont is one of the lowest among New England states.

## Share of Income Needed to Pay Average Tuition and Fees by Income Quintile After Maximum Pell Grant in Vermont



Note: In 2009-10, the maximum Pell Grant was \$5,350. In 2014-15, the maximum Pell Grant was \$5,730. The median values for each quintile (fifth) of household income were used in calculations. Source: NEBHE analysis of data from state system offices and institutions, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Education

- Tuition rising faster than income has led to greater shares of earnings needed to pay tuition and fees for low- and moderate-income households since 2009-10.
- Income levels for the lowest fifth of households declined during this time, exacerbating the climb in tuition and mandatory fees.
- When including the maximum Pell Grant award for the lowest income quintile, almost 100% of tuition and fees at 2-year institutions are covered.
- However, even with this aid, a low-income household would need to allocate nearly half its annual earnings to pay for a year of tuition and fees at a 4-year institution.