

## Published Tuition and Fees at New England Public Colleges and Universities, 2017-18

### Introduction

In New England and across the U.S., it has never been more critical to hold a postsecondary credential to be able to fully participate in the workforce and earn a sustainable wage. According to research at the Georgetown University Center for Education and the Workforce, roughly 90% of the jobs available in four of the nation's five current fastest growing occupational clusters require some form of education beyond high school.<sup>1</sup> The same study estimates that 63% of all jobs available nationwide in 2018 require a postsecondary degree. As a result, employers will need approximately 22 million new employees with a postsecondary degree.

However, in recent years the cost of a college degree has risen precipitously – oftentimes becoming prohibitively expensive for far too many Americans to attend college. As postsecondary education becomes increasingly important for the vitality of New England's economy and its workforce, the growing cost of higher education has garnered substantial critical attention from the public and from policy makers. New England's public colleges continue to be the most affordable and financially accessible option for most individuals in the region. Their primary mission is to serve each of their state's residents. Tuition and fees at public colleges are of particular interest to both students and state policymakers.

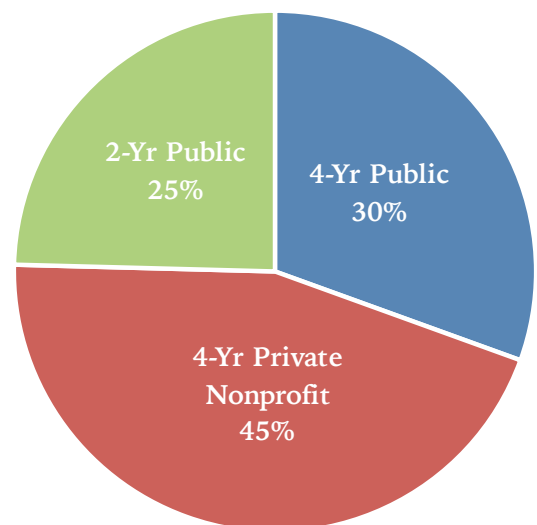
New research from the National Center for Education Statistics reveals that a majority of students and parents tend to overestimate the out-of-pocket cost of tuition and fees, yet the perception of affordability is strongly linked to an individual's future plans for higher education.<sup>2</sup> As a result, published tuition and fee rates play a significant role in students' and their families' decision about which college to attend or whether to ever pursue a college degree. This brief takes an in-depth look at the tuition and required fees published by public two- and four-year postsecondary institutions in New England.

### How Many Students Enroll at Public Institutions in New England?

Roughly **436,000 undergraduate students** enrolled at public two- and four-year postsecondary institutions across New England in fall 2016. From 2015 to 2016, **enrollment at New England's public colleges declined by 1.8%, or by 8,036 fewer undergraduates.**

Of the undergraduates in the region, **one-quarter enrolled at two-year public colleges**, and nearly **one-third enrolled at four-year public colleges.**

While the share varies widely by state, **the majority (55%) of postsecondary students in New England enrolled at public two- and four-year institutions** in fall 2016. The remainder (45%) enrolled at *private* four-year institutions in the region.



1. Carnevale, Anthony P., Nicole Smith, Jeff Strohl (2010). *Help Wanted: Projections of Jobs and Education Requirements Through 2018*, Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce: <https://cew.georgetown.edu/cew-reports/help-wanted/#report>.  
2. Velez, Erin Dunlop and Laura Horn (2018). *What High Schoolers and Their Parents Know About Public 4-Year Tuition and Fees in Their State*, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics: <https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2019/2019404.pdf>.

## What is the Price of Tuition and Fees at Public Institutions Before Financial Aid?

Before financial aid, in-state tuition and fees cost students an average of \$5,193 at two-year public institutions and \$11,596 at four-year public institutions.

Since the last academic year, average tuition and fees have increased 3% (\$164) at two-year public colleges and have decreased 2% (\$196) at four-year public colleges, spurred, in part, by a 14% decrease in tuition and fees at four-year colleges in Rhode Island in 2016-17. In the last five years, the cost of tuition and fees has increased 16% (\$734) at two-year colleges and 10% (\$1,001) at four-year colleges.<sup>3</sup>

Recent initiatives in New England have been implemented to mitigate the price of college, particularly for

traditionally underserved populations. For instance, Gov. Charlie Baker announced during his 2018 State of the Commonwealth Address that Massachusetts will allocate an additional \$7 million in college scholarship funding to cover the remaining tuition and fees balance of the state’s poorest community college students with an unmet

**Average In-State Tuition & Required Fees in New England**

	2017-18	Change from 2016-17	Change from 2012-13
Public Two-year Colleges	\$5,193	3%	16%
Public Four-year Colleges	\$11,596	-2%	10%

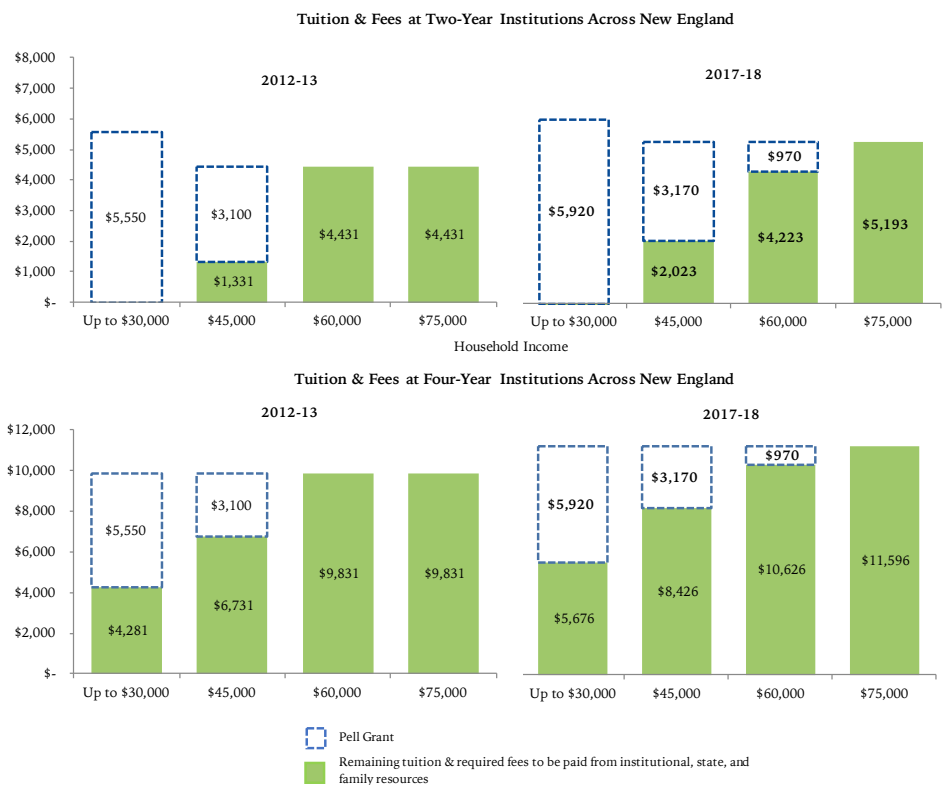
Note: Average tuition & required fees are published rates for two semesters of in-state full-time study. Dollar values are not adjusted for inflation and averages are not enrollment-weighted. These figures do not reflect any financial aid (e.g. grants, loans) or living expenses (e.g. room, board), which vary significantly between students.

Source: NEBHE analysis of data from New England institutions and state system offices.

## How Much Do Public Colleges Cost in New England After Financial Aid?

Similar to the experience of buying a new car, published tuition and fees are only the “sticker price” and may lead students and parents to experience “sticker shock” and potentially overestimate the actual out-of-pocket cost of earning a college degree. In reality, few students pay the published rates. Financial aid plays a critical role in lowering the final amount students pay. The source and amount of financial aid varies significantly from student to student and from college to college, which can make estimating and tracking the price of college difficult.

Federal Pell Grants are one of the largest, least variable sources of financial aid. They are typically awarded to undergraduate students who exhibit exceptional financial need and have not yet earned an associate, bachelor’s, graduate, or professional degree. Unlike loans, these grants do not need to be repaid (except in a few rare circumstances).



Note: Pell Grant eligibility is estimated based on a family of four with two dependent children and \$0 assets. Source: NEBHE analysis of data from New England institutions and state systems offices, U.S. Department of Education, and U.S. Census Bureau.

Because there is little variation in the Pell Grant amount awarded across institutions, as compared to other types of aid, the grant serves as a helpful tool to detect changes in tuition and fee prices over time and can provide policymakers with a better understanding of what students pay after aid.

Since 2012-13 across New England, increases in tuition and fees at community colleges (16%) and four-year public colleges (10%) have outpaced increases in the maximum Pell Grant (6.25%), leaving a widening gap for low- and moderate-income families to fill with additional institutional or state aid and/or family resources.

## Published Tuition and Fees at Colleges and Universities in Rhode Island, 2017-18

In New England and across the U.S., it has never been more critical to hold a postsecondary credential to be able to fully participate in the workforce. Yet, in recent years the cost of a college degree has risen precipitously – oftentimes becoming prohibitively expensive for far too many Americans to attend college. New England’s public colleges are the most affordable and financially accessible option for most individuals in the region, and their primary mission is to serve each of their state’s residents. Published tuition and fee rates play a significant role in students’ and their families’ decision about which college to attend or whether to even pursue a college degree. This brief takes an in-depth look at the tuition and required fees published by public two- and four-year postsecondary institutions in Rhode Island.

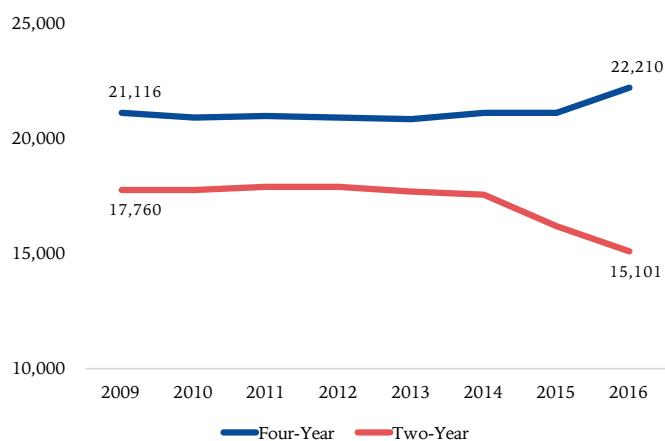
### How Many Students Enroll at Public Institutions in Rhode Island?

In fall 2016, there were **37,311 undergraduate students** enrolled at public two- and four-year postsecondary institutions in Rhode Island.

About half (51.4%) of undergraduates in Rhode Island enrolled at public institutions – a figure comparable to enrollment at public colleges and universities in the region (55%).

Since 2009, overall enrollment in Rhode Island’s public institutions has declined 4%. Enrollment at four-year institutions has risen 5%, and it has dropped 14% at community colleges.

Undergraduate Enrollment at Rhode Island Public Two- and Four-Year Institutions, Fall 2009-2016



Source: NEBHE analysis of data from the U.S. Department of Education.

### Average In-State Tuition & Required Fees at Public Institutions

	2017-18	Change from 2016-17	Change from 2012-13
<b>Two-year</b>			
Rhode Island	\$4,564	7%	16%
New England	\$5,193	3%	16%
<b>Four-year</b>			
Rhode Island	\$9,044	-14%	-10%
New England	\$11,596	-2%	10%

Note: Average tuition & required fees are published rates for two 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), which vary significantly between students. Source: NEBHE analysis of data from New England institutions and state system offices.

### What is the Price of Tuition and Fees at Public Institutions in Rhode Island?

Since the 2012-13 academic year, tuition and fees have risen 16% at two-year HEIs and have declined 10% at four-year institutions in Rhode Island.

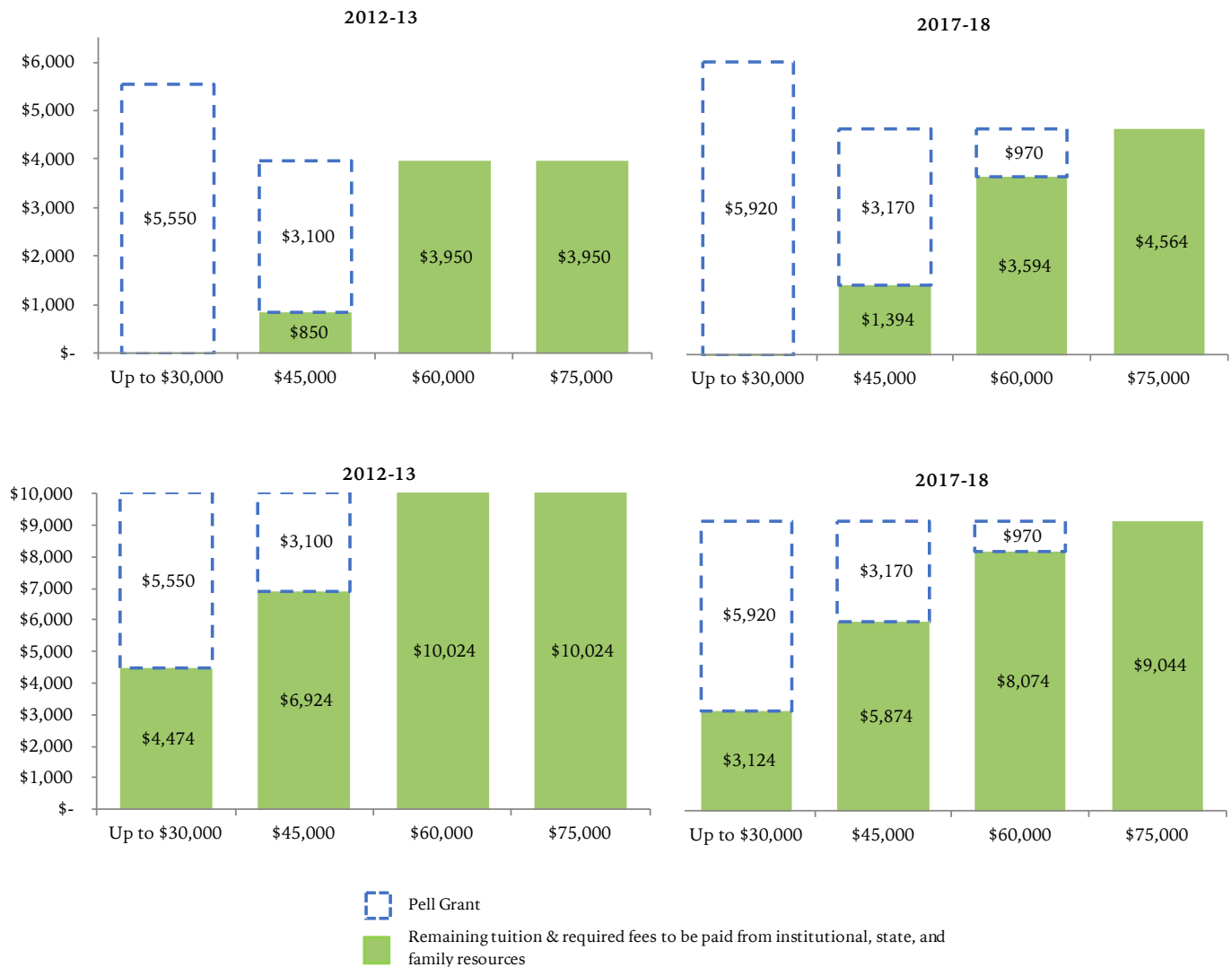
Average tuition and fee rates at public colleges and universities in Rhode Island are less than the regional average.

Increases in tuition and fees for 2017-18 will cost in-state students a total of \$14,138 at URI and \$8,929 at RIC – both of which mark a 7% increase over 2016-17. The cost increases are expected to generate \$2.8 million in additional revenue for URI and RIC.

## How Much Do Public Colleges Cost in Rhode Island After Financial Aid?

Published tuition and fee prices are, similar to the experience of buying a new car, only the “sticker price” and may lead students and parents to feel “sticker shock” and potentially overestimate the actual cost of higher education. In reality, few students pay the published rates. Financial aid plays a critical role in lowering the final amount students pay. The source and amount of financial aid varies significantly from student to student and from college to college, which can make predicting and tracking the cost of college difficult.

Tuition & Fees at Two-Year Institutions, Rhode Island



Note: Pell Grant eligibility is estimated based on a family of four with two dependent children and \$0 assets.

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

Since 2012-13, the increase in tuition and fees at Rhode Island’s community colleges (15.5%) has far outpaced increases in the maximum Pell Grant (6.25%), leaving a widening gap for low- and moderate-income students to fill with additional institutional or state aid and/or family resources. On the other hand, a decrease in the price of Rhode Island’s four-year colleges (-9.8%) allows households with an annual income of up to \$45,000 to cover about two-thirds of the cost of attendance at a four-year institution after financial aid.

During the 2018 midterm election cycle, Gov. Gina Raimondo pledged, if reelected, to expand the state’s free college tuition program currently offered at the Community College of Rhode Island to the Ocean State’s two four-year public colleges. The expansion, if enacted, would cost an estimated \$35 million. Gov. Raimondo had previously proposed a plan to offer free college at Rhode Island’s three public institutions, yet the Legislature rejected the original proposal with the possibility of revisiting the plan at a later date.