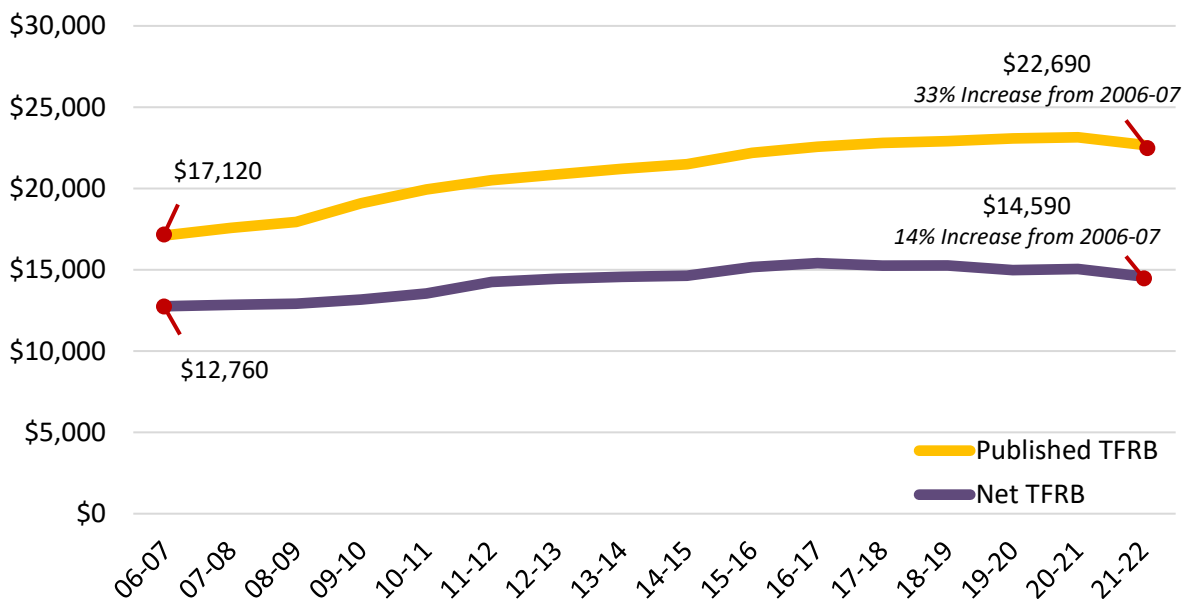


Date: April 29, 2022
Subject: Published Price vs. Net Price in Higher Education

Published college prices—which include tuition, fees, room, and board (TFRB)—have increased dramatically over the past two decades. However, **net prices**¹—TFRB minus grant and scholarship aid from federal, state or institutional sources—**have increased at a more moderate rate.**

As seen in Figure 1 (below), between 2006-07 and 2021-22, *published* prices for resident students rose an average of 33 percent at [public four-year institutions](#) (going from \$17,120 to \$22,690), whereas *net* prices for residents at public four-year institutions rose an average of 14 percent (going from \$12,760 to \$14,590). This difference can be attributed to federal, state, and institutional aid.

Figure 1: National Increases in Published and Net TFRB at Public Four-Year Institutions



(Source: Figure 9 data. The College Board, [Trends in College Pricing and Student Aid 2021](#), page 18. Average Published and Net Prices are in 2021 dollars.)

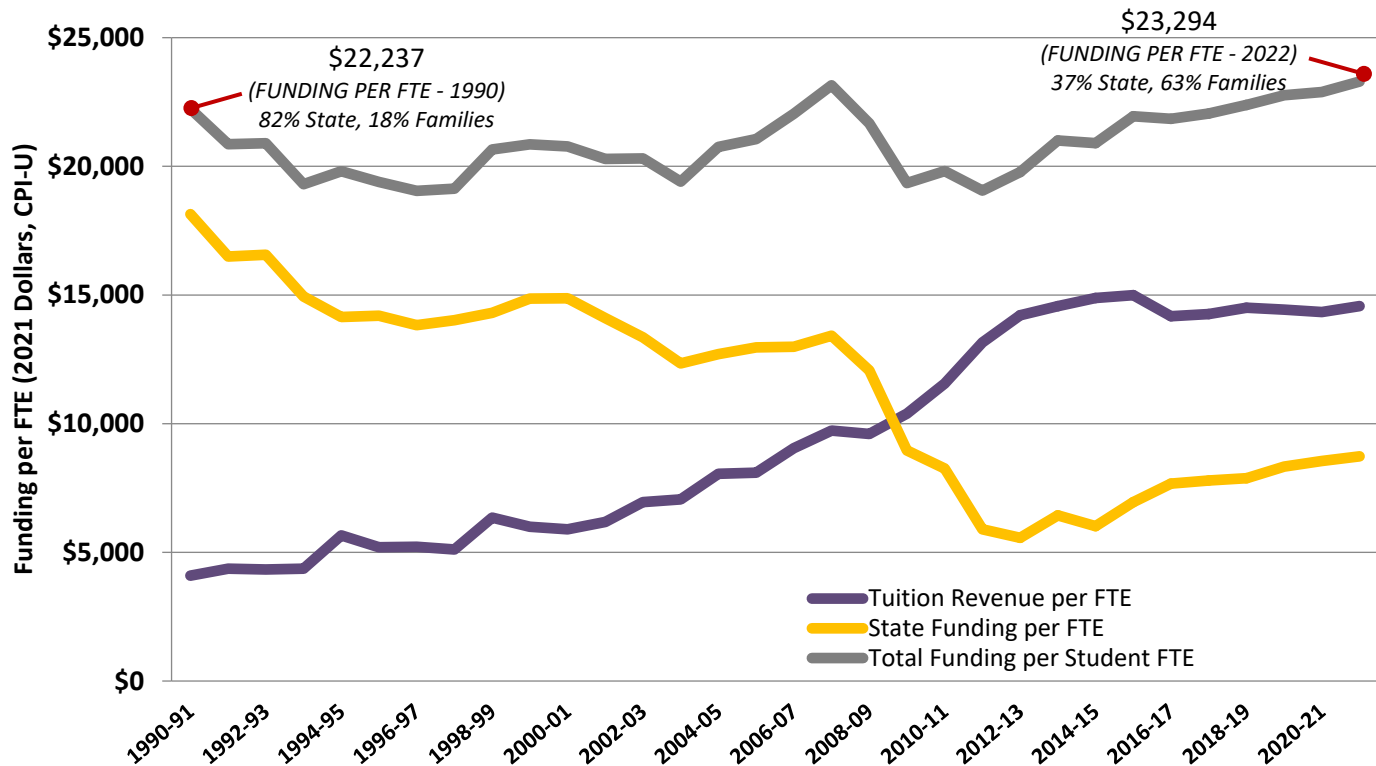
The increases in net price are significant. However, it is worth keeping two things in mind:

1. **The price behavior of higher education bears more similarity to service industries than to goods-producing industries.** Unlike goods producers, service industries have few opportunities to increase productivity without decreasing quality. This is primarily due to a reliance on expensive, high-skill workers (who comprise over 80 percent of higher education employees) and cutting-edge technology. As a result, higher education prices behave similarly to other personal services offered by highly-educated providers. Notably, the cost curves for dentists, lawyers, and physicians essentially [mirror those for higher education](#).
2. **Tuition increases at public institutions are due, in large part, to a decades-long trend of state budget cuts.** Like many other state institutions, the UW has endured numerous state funding cuts in past biennia. Consequently, the majority of funding formerly provided by the state is now borne by students and their families. As seen in Figure 2, below, in 1990-91, Washington state contributed 82 percent of the total funding per UW student FTE, and families were responsible for 18 percent. In 2021-22, state funds are projected to cover only 37 percent of

¹ Net price is the “total cost of attendance” (calculated using the weighted average of sticker prices for students in different living situations) minus average aid. Specifically, the “cost of attendance” is the weighted average of published price, weighted by how many students are living on campus, versus off-campus, versus at home. Average financial aid is subtracted from the total cost of attendance to get to net price.

the total funding per FTE, leaving 63 percent to students and families.

Figure 2: UW General Operating Funds Revenue Mix



Rising tuition rates could have meant a decline in access and in the economic diversity of students, but this has not been the case at the UW. **The UW increased its contribution to institutional financial aid in order to minimize net-price increases, particularly for students with the most financial need.** As of the most recent information in our [2022 Fast Facts](#):

- In 2020-21, **24 percent** of UW undergraduates were eligible for Pell Grant funding.
- **28 percent** of entering freshmen are first generation, four-year degree seeking students.
- In 2020-21, **28 percent (approximately 8,900)** UW resident undergraduate students were eligible for the Husky Promise.
- **Approximately 14,400** UW students received funds from the Washington College Grant.

Last year, **54 percent** of UW undergraduates received some form of financial aid, for a total of **\$467 million** in aid given. In 2021-22, the UW is awarding more than **\$149 million** in institutional grants and scholarships specifically to Washington residents.

Table 1, on the next page, compares the UW in Seattle to its peers (the U.S. News & World Report Top Public Research Institutions) on two common metrics of affordability and access: net price and percent of students receiving Pell grants. In 2019-20, the **published price** for resident undergraduates at Seattle was **\$28,394** whereas the **net price** for first-time, full-time, resident undergraduates at Seattle was **\$9,661**.² As the table shows, **the UW in Seattle has the lowest net price points of its peers, and about 66 percent of all UW undergraduates graduate with no known debt.**³

² 2019-20 is the most recent year for which net price data is available from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

³ The University has no records of students' consumer loans and therefore cannot say definitively that these students have no debt.

Table 1: 2022 U.S. News Peer Comparisons: Resident Undergraduate Net Price and Pell Recipients ⁴

Institution Name	2019-20	
	Net Price	% Receiving Pell
University of Washington-Seattle Campus	\$9,661	20.29%
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	\$10,038	22.86%
University of Florida	\$10,075	24.39%
Purdue University-Main Campus	\$12,294	15.33%
Florida State University	\$12,815	26.24%
University of California-Irvine	\$13,106	38.66%
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	\$13,517	24.30%
University of Wisconsin-Madison	\$14,030	14.37%
University of California-San Diego	\$15,222	35.31%
University of California-Los Angeles	\$16,474	30.50%
University of Georgia	\$16,580	19.60%
The University of Texas at Austin	\$16,892	22.25%
University of California-Davis	\$17,026	35.67%
University of California-Santa Barbara	\$17,223	33.18%
Georgia Institute of Technology-Main Campus	\$17,410	13.37%
University of Maryland-College Park	\$17,643	17.60%
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	\$17,729	17.86%
University of Michigan-Ann Arbor	\$17,832	18.11%
Rutgers University-New Brunswick	\$17,835	27.42%
Ohio State University-Main Campus	\$18,884	20.43%
University of Virginia-Main Campus	\$19,043	13.58%
University of California-Berkeley	\$19,329	25.94%
Texas A & M University-College Station	\$19,906	21.34%
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	\$20,247	14.35%
University of Connecticut	\$22,233	22.39%
University of Pittsburgh-Pittsburgh Campus	\$22,346	12.63%
University of Massachusetts-Amherst	\$22,505	22.38%
Clemson University	\$22,935	16.78%
U.S. News Peer Average	\$17,080	22.48%

Variations in net price from year to year are due to many factors, including changes in tuition, fees, financial aid, and other aspects of students' budgets. Overall, other components of students' budgets (books, transportation, personal expenses) have not changed significantly, and the UW has kept its commitment to institutional aid and to keeping mandatory fees and other expenses low. These factors have allowed the UW in Seattle's net price to remain relatively stable and below most peer institutions.

⁴ Table is sorted by 2019-20 Net Price. Net prices in table are in nominal dollars (not adjusted for inflation). UW Seattle's most commonly used peer list was derived from the U.S. News Top 25 Public Research institutions over a five-year period. Last updated in 2020, this peer list is updated on a three-year cycle (see [OPB Peer Comparisons page](#)). Reported data is from IPEDS preliminary release. Final release data for this year is not yet available. UW Seattle data is corrected to match final release data reported to IPEDS and will not match preliminary release data.