

# Higher Ed Spotlight

Paying for College

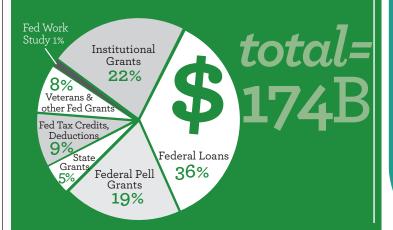
How to pay for college is an important decision for every student and their families. Students rely on a variety of sources to finance their education. These include personal savings, work-study jobs, student loans and grants from a number of stakeholders (institutions, states, and the federal government). Knowing what students actually pay, and what support is available to them, is critical to understanding the true costs of college.



#### P = Grants + Tax Benefits (No Loans) Average Tuition Prices in 2014-15 **PUBLISHED** NET **PRICES PRICES** Public two-year \$1,740\* \$3,350 of students receive some Public four-year \$9,140 \$3,030 form of grant aid and do not pay the Private nonprofit \$31,230 \$12,360 published tuition and fees as a result. four-year (For more on cost, see Anatomy of College Tuition.) For-profit \$15,320 N/A

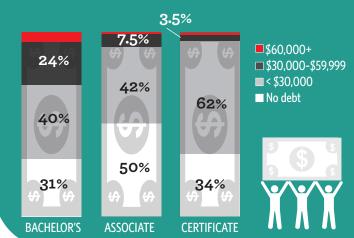
### **Total Student Aid for Undergraduates 2013-14**

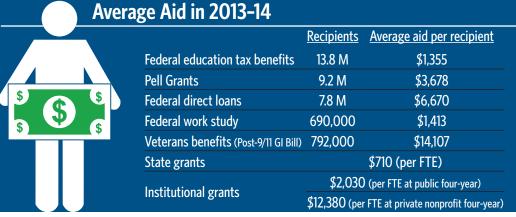
Seventy-three percent of total aid came from federal sources, while institutional and state aid accounted for 22% and 5%, respectively.



#### Cumulative Debt 2011-12

Most students had no loan debt, or had less than \$30,000 in debt, by the time they graduated.





## Declining State Support for Higher Ed

Per-student state funding

for public institutions in

2013 (\$7,161) was

18% lower than it

was 30 years ago.

SOURCES

Baum, Sandy, and Jennifer Ma. 2014. Trends in College Pricing 2014. New York: The College Board.
Baum, Sandy, Diane Cardenas Elliott, and Jennifer Ma. 2014. Trends in Student Aid 2014. New York: The College Board.
National Center for Education Statistics. National Postsecondary Student Aid Study 2011–12.

National Center for Education Statistics. 2014. Digest of Education Statistics

Analysis by Mikyung Ryu American Council on Education © 2015

<sup>\*</sup> Net price is negative because aid exceeds tuition and fees. Students have additional expenses like books and transportations.