
North Dakota University System

2018 Affordability Report



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600 E Boulevard Department 215
Bismarck, North Dakota 58505
Website: www.ndus.edu

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North Dakota University System Student Affordability Report 2018

College affordability is a significant factor in student access, retention and completion. Tuition and fee rates are a major component of affordability. Another factor is the availability of financial aid programs from federal, state, institutional and private sources. Well-rounded and strategically designed approaches to college affordability can better assist families in preparing for post-secondary education, accessing programs and attaining educational goals. This report outlines key affordability factors of the North Dakota University System (NDUS.)

Executive Summary

- ◆ The 2017-18 tuition and mandatory fee rates at the state's research institution (UND, NDSU) and regional four-year universities (MiSU, MaSU, DSU, and VCSU) were lower than both their regional counterparts and contiguous state averages. NDUS two-year campus tuition and mandatory fee rates continue to be higher than regional counterparts and lower than the contiguous state averages. (Chart 1)
- ◆ NDUS 2017-18 room and board rates at all research and four-year institutions are significantly lower than regional and contiguous state averages. NDUS two-year campus room and board rates are higher than regional and contiguous state averages. (Chart 2)
- ◆ The average 2017-18 student total cost without considering financial aid or other discounts is \$21,300 at research institutions, \$17,600 at 4-year institutions and \$16,500 at 2-year colleges. (Chart 3a)
- ◆ In comparing total cost to regional comparison states, NDUS research and 4-year institutions are below the regional average, while 2-year colleges are slightly higher. All NDUS institutional categories are below the contiguous state's average total cost. (Charts 3b)
- ◆ Tuition and fees comprise 28-40% of the student total cost. Room, board, books, supplies, travel and other expenses account for the remaining 60-72% of the cost.
- ◆ Federal campus-based grant (FSEOG), Pell Grants and Perkins loans awarded to NDUS students decreased by (-\$6.4) million or (-13.9%) from 2011-12 to 2016-17. Federal student loans have experienced similar results over this five-year period. (Chart 4a-4d)
- ◆ Federal Work-Study awards continue to decline. It is increasingly difficult for campuses to compete with higher paying jobs in the market place. The 5-year change is a (-8.2%) reduction.
- ◆ ND families with lower means generally require less income to cover net price at NDUS institutions as compared to regional peers.
- ◆ Annual loan volume is declining at all institution types. All ND institutions saw a reduction in number of borrowers, average annual loan amount and total volume over the past five years. Annual loan volume in 2016-17 was down by \$56.4 million compared with 5 years prior. (Chart 6)
- ◆ Student loan indebtedness for 2016 NDUS graduates averaged \$28,378, an increase from the 2015 indebtedness of \$27,034, for all loan types (federal, Perkins, private alternative loans and other loans.) This coincides with the higher annual loan volumes in 2011/12 through 2013/14 that these graduates incurred. The College Board reported a 2016 national indebtedness amount of \$28,400. (Chart 5)
- ◆ Fifty six percent of NDUS undergraduate students received some type of financial aid disbursement in 2016-17. (Chart 7)
- ◆ State funded scholarships and grants, institutional scholarships and private scholarships accounted for over \$55.2 million in awards to NDUS students in 2016-17. Tuition waivers further contributed to affordability. (Charts 8a-8b)

Tuition, Mandatory Fees, Room and Board

With the exception of the two-year campuses, the cost of tuition, mandatory fees, room and board for NDUS campuses continue to be less than their regional counterparts in 2017-18.

Regional peers include Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Chart 1

Tuition and Mandatory Fees for Resident Undergraduate Comparison of NDUS Campuses to Regional Average				
	UND/NDSU	MiSU	4-year	2-year
2014-15				
NDUS Variance to Regional Average (\$)	(\$746)	(\$943)	(\$775)	+\$575
NDUS Variance to Regional Average (%)	(8.8%)	(13.2%)	(11.7%)	+15.8%
2015-16				
NDUS Variance to Regional Average (\$)	(\$781)	(\$997)	(\$791)	+\$675
NDUS Variance to Regional Average (%)	(8.9%)	(13.5%)	(11.5%)	+18.1%
2016-17				
NDUS Variance to Regional Average (\$)	(\$711)	(\$932)	(\$787)	+\$628
NDUS Variance to Regional Average (%)	(8.0%)	(12.4%)	(11.2%)	+16.4%
2017-18				
NDUS Variance to Regional Average (\$)	(\$748)	(\$1026)	(\$889)	+\$606
NDUS Variance to Regional Average (%)	(8.1%)	(13.1%)	(12.0%)	+15.1%
NDUS Variance to Contiguous State Average (\$)	(\$1,559)	(\$1,124)	(\$2,424)	(\$768)
NDUS Variance to Contiguous State Average (%)	(15.5%)	(14.2%)	(27.0%)	(14.2%)

Chart 2

Comparison of NDUS Room and Board Rates to Regional Average				
	UND/NDSU	MiSU	4-year	2-year
2014-15				
NDUS Variance to Regional Average (\$)	(\$1,929)	(\$2,106)	(\$1,711)	+\$428
NDUS Variance to Regional Average (%)	(21.2%)	(27.1%)	(23.1%)	+7.0%
2015-16				
NDUS Variance to Regional Average (\$)	(\$1,958)	(\$1,802)	(\$1,407)	+\$730
NDUS Variance to Regional Average (%)	(21.0%)	(23.1%)	(18.7%)	+11.3%
2016-17				
NDUS Variance to Regional Average (\$)	(\$1,848)	(\$2,006)	(\$1,504)	+\$884
NDUS Variance to Regional Average (%)	(19.2%)	(24.3%)	(19.3%)	+13.8%
2017-18				
NDUS Variance to Regional Average (\$)	(\$1,734)	(\$2,370)	(\$1,512)	+\$1,079
NDUS Variance to Regional Average (%)	(17.3%)	(27.2%)	(18.8%)	+16.9%
NDUS Variance to Contiguous State Average (\$)	(\$698)	(\$1,297)	(\$1,130)	\$1,408
NDUS Variance to Contiguous State Average (%)	(7.8%)	(17.0%)	(14.7%)	23.3%

Estimated Total Student Cost

Estimated total student costs for 2017-18 range from \$16,500 to \$21,300. Tuition and mandatory fees comprised between 28% (at two-year campuses) and 40% (at UND/NDSU) of total costs. Room and board, books, supplies, travel and other expenses account for the remaining 60-72%.

Chart 3a

NDUS Estimated Total Student Costs*				
	UND/NDSU	MiSU	4-year	2-year
2007-08	\$15,300	\$13,000	\$12,500	\$11,400
2008-09	\$16,000	\$13,400	\$13,000	\$11,900
2009-10	\$16,700	\$14,300	\$13,600	\$12,300
2010-11	\$17,300	\$14,800	\$14,000	\$12,800
2011-12	\$17,900	\$15,100	\$14,600	\$13,400
2012-13	\$18,400	\$15,500	\$15,100	\$13,800
2013-14	\$18,800	\$15,900	\$15,500	\$14,200
2014-15	\$19,500	\$16,500	\$16,200	\$15,100
2015-16	\$19,800	\$16,800	\$16,600	\$15,800
2016-17	\$20,400	\$17,200	\$16,900	\$15,800
2017-18	\$21,300	\$17,600	\$17,600	\$16,500
One-year change from 2016-17 to 2017-18	\$900 4.4%	\$400 2.3%	\$700 4.1%	\$700 4.4%
Ten-year change from 2007-08 to 2017-18	\$6,000 39.2%	\$4,600 35.4%	\$5,100 40.8%	\$5,100 44.7%
* The 2017-18 total cost includes tuition, fees, room and board, and estimated indirect costs for books and supplies of \$1,047, and travel, miscellaneous and other expenses of \$3,417. Actual indirect costs may vary.				

The 2016-17 IPEDS-reported total cost for first-time, full time, in-state, undergraduate students who are living on campus shows that the NDUS research and 4-year institutions are below the regional comparison state’s average total student costs. NDUS 2-year colleges are slightly higher than the regional comparisons. All NDUS institutional categories are below the contiguous state’s average total costs.

Chart 3b

Institutional Category	2016/17 IPEDS-Reported TOTAL COST
Regional Research	\$23,969
Regional 4-yr	\$21,731
Regional 2-yr	\$15,243
Contiguous Research	\$22,922
Contiguous 4-yr	\$20,944
Contiguous 2-yr	\$15,946

Federal Funding Sources

Campus-based grants and loans consist of the Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG), Federal Perkins Loan and Federal Work-Study. In addition, the federal Pell Grant program provides non-repayable grants to the neediest students. Federal student loans may be either need-based (subsidized) or non-need based (unsubsidized.) Charts 4a through 4d summarize the federal student loan, grant and work program disbursements received by NDUS students for a 10-year period through the 2016-17 academic year.

Federal Student Loans (Subsidized, Unsubsidized and Parent PLUS)

Federal student loan volume decreased by 14.8% from 2011-12 to 2016-17. The 5-year decrease in loan volume correlates with North Dakota's increased investment in student grants and scholarships. More than 12,300 students have been awarded the North Dakota Academic and CTE Scholarships since 2010, a cumulative state commitment of over \$74 million. Additionally, an average of \$10.3 million in state-funded need-based grants have been awarded annually since 2011-12. In comparison, the 5-year period prior to and including 2011-12 showed average annual need-based grant awards of \$6.6 million.

Federal Campus-Based Grant, Perkins Loan, Pell Grant and Work Study

In the 2016-17 school year, NDUS institutions disbursed 13.9% less in federal campus-based aid and Pell Grant than five years earlier. Work-study has also declined. In the 5-year period reported, Work-study declined by 8.2%. Some colleges struggle to fill Work-Study positions due to competing jobs and wages in the marketplace.

The recent decrease in campus-based grants, which includes the low-interest need-based Perkins loan can be attributed to federal program changes. The federal Perkins Loan program has not received new funding for several years and originally expired in 2014. After two extensions, the program fully expired on September 30, 2017. Additional extensions are not expected. While institutions were able to award new Perkins Loans to students during the 2017-18 academic year, with limitations, the future of this low-interest, need-based funding source is unknown, leaving a gap for low-income students.

Similarly, the Pell Grant program has not seen significant funding increases in recent years. In 2006-07, the maximum Pell Grant award was \$4,050, and increased to \$5,550 by the 2011-12 academic year. Since then, the average Pell Grant maximum award increased less than 1% per year. The 2016-17 maximum Pell Grant was \$5,815. With only minimal annual increases, the Pell Grant will continue to cover less of the neediest student's costs. According to College Board, *"The maximum Pell Grant covered 70% of average public four-year tuition and fees in 2006-07, but only 60% in 2016-17."* [Trends in Student Aid 2016, The College Board]

Chart 4a

History of Federal Loan And Grant Aid Academic Year 2006-07 to 2016-17 (Millions of Dollars)							
	2006-07	2011-12	2016-17	10-Year Change		5-Year Change	
Research (NDSU, UND)							
Federal Student Loans	\$63.3	\$95.9	\$84.3	\$20.9	33.1%	-\$11.6	-12.1%
Federal Campus-based Grant, Perkins Loan and Pell Grants	\$18.1	\$24.4	\$23.0	\$4.9	27.2%	-\$1.4	-5.7%
Federal Work-Study	\$1.7	\$1.5	\$1.4	-\$0.3	-16.8%	-\$0.1	-8.8%
Four-Year (DSU, MaSU, MiSU, VCSU)							
Federal Student Loans	\$21.5	\$23.9	\$20.3	-\$1.2	-5.6%	-\$3.6	-15.0%
Federal Campus-based Grant, Perkins Loan and Pell Grants	\$6.7	\$8.9	\$7.7	\$1.0	14.3%	-\$1.3	-14.2%
Federal Work-Study	\$0.5	\$0.39	\$0.41	-\$0.1	-19.7%	\$0.02	4.3%
Two-year (BSC, LRSC, WSC, NDSCS, DCB)							
Federal Student Loans	\$18.3	\$28.6	\$21.8	\$3.6	19.5%	-\$6.8	-23.6%
Federal Campus-based Grant, Perkins Loan and Pell Grants	\$7.6	\$12.8	\$9.1	\$1.5	19.7%	-\$3.8	-29.3%
Federal Work-Study	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.2	-\$0.1	-26.8%	-\$0.1	-22.4%
NDUS Total							
Federal Student Loans	\$103.1	\$148.3	\$126.3	\$23.3	22.6%	-\$21.9	-14.8%
Federal Campus-based Grant, Perkins Loan and Pell Grants	\$32.4	\$46.2	\$39.8	\$7.4	22.8%	-\$6.4	-13.9%
Federal Work-Study	\$2.5	\$2.2	\$2.0	-\$0.5	-18.6%	-\$0.2	-8.2%

Federal Loans include FFELP and Direct Subsidized, Unsubsidized and Parent PLUS. Excludes Perkins loans (included in campus-based). Excludes Graduate PLUS, and private and institutional loans.

Federal Campus-Based Grant and Loan includes Pell Grant, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG) and Federal Perkins Loan. Federal Work-Study is also "Campus-Based" aid but is reported separately. Graduate level awards are excluded when possible.

Data Sources: Pell Grant, FSEOG, Perkins obtained from FISAP data collected by NDUS.
Loan volume source is NDUS report NDU_0176_FA [2007, 2012, and 2017 as of 12/1/17.]

History of Federal Loan, Grant and Work Aid 2006-07 to 2016-17

Chart 4b

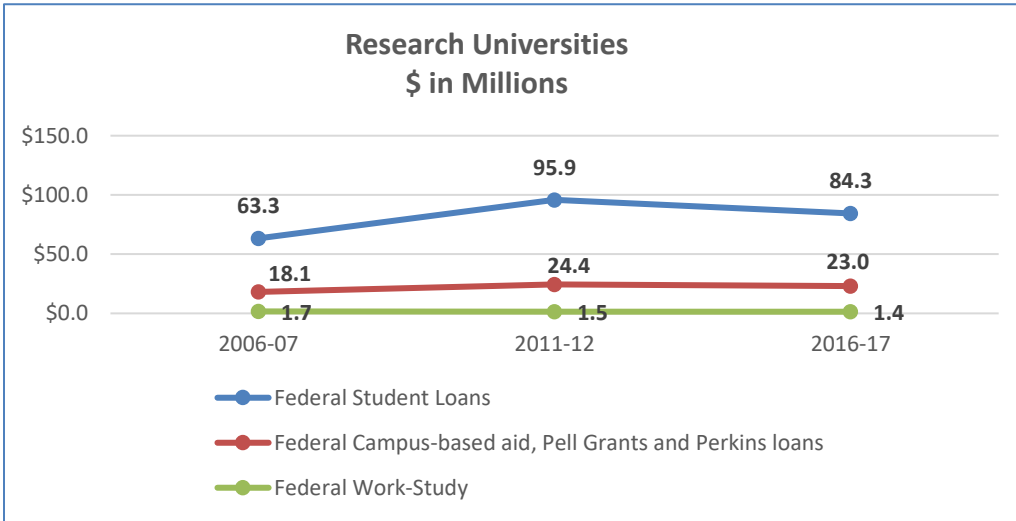


Chart 4c

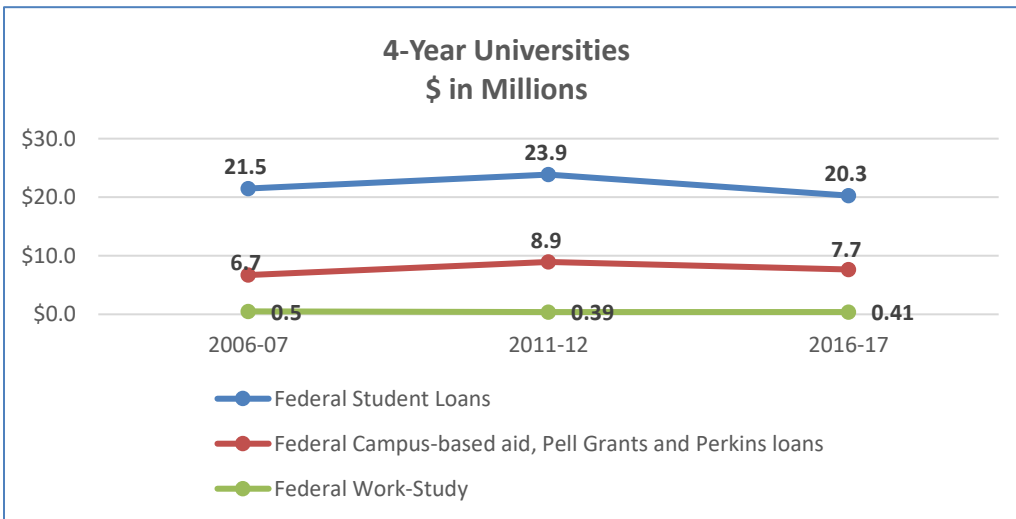
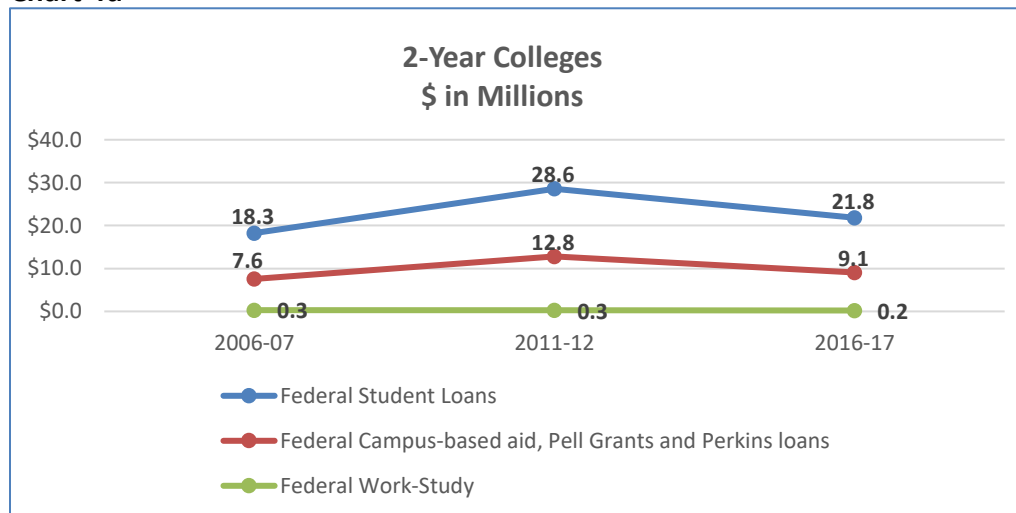


Chart 4d



Net Price

Net price is a key component of affordability for families because it considers the entire cost of attending an institution. The Higher Education Administration’s definition of net price is the estimated average yearly price charged to first time, full-time undergraduate students receiving student aid at an institution after deducting grant and scholarship aid. Net price looks beyond tuition and fees and provides students with information on estimated out of pocket expenses once scholarships and grants are deducted from published cost of attendance. Since cost of attendance includes tuition, fees, room/board, books, transportation and other miscellaneous educational expenses, students can better gauge the amount of out of pocket expense, or “net price” it will require to attend an institution. Family contributions, student savings, employment and student loans fill the gap.

Based on the 2015-16 IPEDS data for net price, NDUS institutions are generally more affordable when compared to the lowest income earners in regional peer states. In other words, North Dakota families with lower means generally require less income to cover net price at NDUS institutions, compared to regional institutions. The regional comparison data reflects the average net price for similar public institutions.

Ability to Pay Factor 2015-16 Percent of Lowest Income Earner’s (\$0-\$30,000) Annual Income Required to Cover “Net Price”	
NDUS Research Institution Average	42.2%
Regional Peers Average	54.4%
NDUS 4-Yr Institution Average	32.3%
Regional Peers Average	45.7%
NDUS 2-Yr College Average	30.0%
Regional Peers Average	33.3%

Regional Peers: AZ, CO, ID, MN, MT, NV, NM, OR, SD, UT, WA and WY.

Net Price source: IPEDS

Income source: NCHEMS

Annual Loan Volume & Indebtedness at Graduation

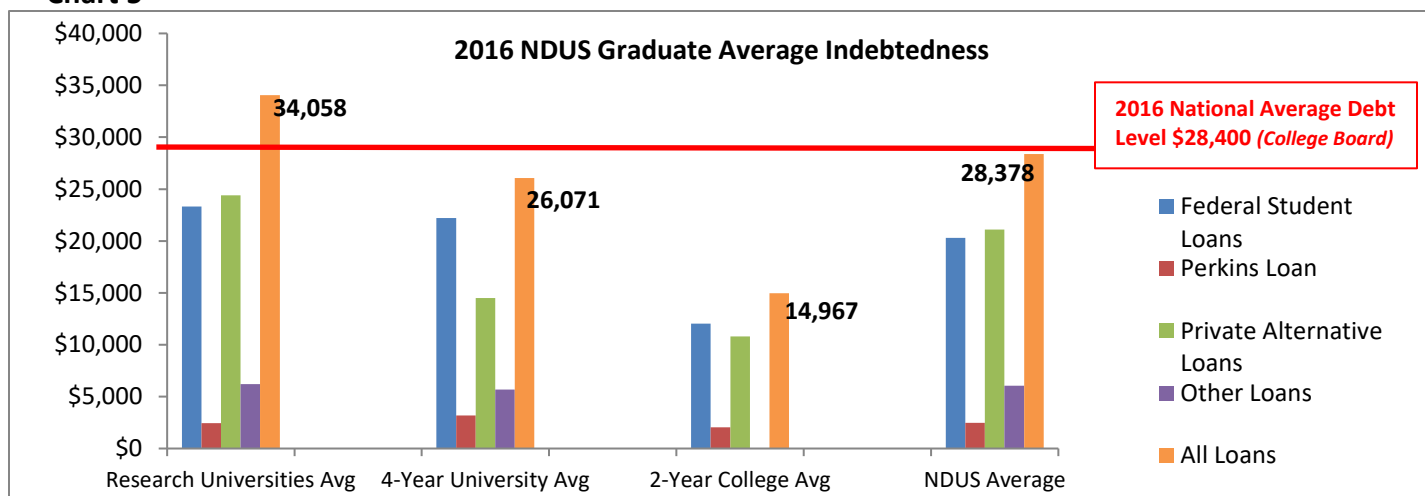
Annual loan volume and indebtedness at graduation are important indicators of college affordability. While the average annual loan amount borrowed is higher than ten years ago, the total borrowed, number of borrowers and average loan per borrower have decreased in the last 5 years. Since 2011-12, two-year college loan volume decreased by \$6.5 million, four-year institutions by \$3.8 million, and the research universities by \$46.2 million as reflected in Chart 6.

This slowing of student loan growth is encouraging, especially since students have had the opportunity for increased loan limits. In 2007-08, the Higher Education Reconciliation Act of 2005 increased annual Stafford loan limits for freshmen, sophomores and graduate students. The Ensuring Continued Access to Student Loans Act of 2008 again increased annual loan limits for all undergraduate students, allowing for an additional \$2,000 of unsubsidized loan borrowing per year. This increase has given students the ability to borrow significantly more annual federal student loans than they were able to receive 10 years ago. This is evident in the data in Chart 6, which shows higher rates of borrowing and higher average annual loan amounts around the 2007 and 2008 federal legislation changes.

Debt at graduation among 2016 NDUS graduates with loans averaged \$28,378 for all loan types (Chart 5). The average federal loan amount was \$20,295, Perkins averaged \$2,479, while private and other loans averaged \$21,105 and \$6,068 respectively. Nationally, College Board reported debt for graduating bachelor's degree students in at \$28,100 in 2015, and in \$28,400 in 2016, an increase of 1.1%.

It is important to note that the 2017 Affordability Report showed a national student loan debt of \$30,100 as reported by the Institute for College Access & Success. That organization did not report a 2016 indebtedness level. Tracking and collection of loan indebtedness data is not mandated by federal regulation. Reports such as these rely on schools voluntarily providing debt information, which is not always accurate or complete. Additionally, not all schools participate in such surveys for debt data. NDUS data is taken directly from NDUS reports and includes all loan types.

Chart 5



Average indebtedness (public & non-profit 4 year colleges) reflects 2016 undergraduate class who graduated between 7/1/15 and 6/30/16 who started as first-time students and received a degree at the respective institution. It includes only loans made to students who borrowed while enrolled at the institution. It excludes transfer students, and money borrowed at other institutions. Average includes all student-based loan debt (federal loans, institutional loans, private loans, nursing loans, etc...). Excludes parent loans. National debt level source: *Trends in Student Aid 2017, 2017*, College Board, <https://trends.collegeboard.org/student-aid>.

Chart 6

Average Annual Loan Volume and Percentage of Students Borrowing

2-Year Annual Loan Volume (BSC, LRSC, DCB, NDSCS, WSC)

Year	Loan Amount Borrowed (millions of dollars)	Number of Borrowers ²	Number of Borrowers/Total Headcount ³ Enrollment	Average Annual Loan
2006-07	\$24.70	6,822	76%	\$3,621
2007-08	\$29.40	7,364	83%	\$3,992
2008-09	\$30.10	7,500	74%	\$4,013
2009-10	\$27.70	5,101	48%	\$5,430
2010-11	\$28.50	5,301	47%	\$5,376
2011-12	\$28.60	5,150	48%	\$5,553
2012-13	\$25.00	4,633	43%	\$5,396
2013-14	\$23.11	4,499	42%	\$5,136
2014-15	\$21.87	4,201	39%	\$5,206
2015-16	\$20.99	4,045	37%	\$5,189
2016-17¹	\$22.15	4,210	39%	\$5,261
5-yr change	(22.55%)	(18.25%)	(18.61%)	(5.25%)
10-yr change	(10.32%)	(38.29%)	(48.59%)	45.30%

4-Year Annual Loan Volume (DSU, MaSU, MiSU, VCSU)

Year	Loan Amount Borrowed (millions of dollars)	Number of Borrowers ²	Number of Borrowers/Total Headcount ³ Enrollment	Average Annual Loan
2006-07	\$25.50	6,047	77%	\$4,217
2007-08	\$26.80	5,816	78%	\$4,607
2008-09	\$27.10	5,880	70%	\$4,609
2009-10	\$25.90	4,298	49%	\$6,026
2010-11	\$26.50	4,414	53%	\$6,004
2011-12	\$24.90	4,116	53%	\$6,050
2012-13	\$22.70	3,730	51%	\$6,086
2013-14	\$22.03	3,847	55%	\$5,727
2014-15	\$20.58	3,649	53%	\$5,640
2015-16	\$20.43	3,659	54%	\$5,583
2016-17¹	\$21.15	3,666	53%	\$5,769
5-yr change	(15.06%)	(10.93%)	(0.04%)	(4.64%)
10-yr change	(17.06%)	(39.37%)	(31.20%)	36.81%

Research Universities (NDSU, UND)

Year	Loan Amount Borrowed (millions of dollars)	Number of Borrowers ²	Number of Borrowers/Total Headcount ³ Enrollment	Average Annual Loan
2006-07	\$97.40	19,198	77%	\$5,073
2007-08	\$117.40	19,139	76%	\$6,134
2008-09	\$116.90	18,158	66%	\$6,438
2009-10	\$123.00	15,970	56%	\$7,702
2010-11	\$129.20	16,779	58%	\$7,700
2011-12	\$133.90	17,047	57%	\$7,855
2012-13	\$129.90	16,538	69%	\$7,855
2013-14	\$131.22	17,795	75%	\$7,374
2014-15	\$90.26	15,237	64%	\$5,924
2015-16	\$89.04	15,258	65%	\$5,836
2016-17¹	\$87.71	14,535	62%	\$6,034
5-yr change	(34.50%)	(14.74%)	9.61%	(23.18%)
10-yr change	(9.95%)	(24.29%)	(18.86%)	18.95%

¹ Prior to 2013/14, loan volume included FFEL or Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized, and Parent PLUS only. From 2013-14 forward, loan volume reflects Direct Subsidized, Direct Unsubsidized, Perkins Loan and Parent PLUS. Excludes Graduate PLUS, institutional and private loans.

² Borrowers may be duplicated.

³ Undergraduate only headcount based on FALL enrollment reports.

Sources: 2006-07 through 2007-08 guarantor-reported (SLND and EAC) data. Effective 2008-09 forward, Report NDU_0176_FA data.

Report NDU_0176_FA is not a history file and therefore, amounts may change after the data is generated for this report. For this reason, prior year data has been carried forward from previous Affordability Reports for consistency. Only the most recent year has been updated on the current report.

Percent of Students with Aid

College affordability is dependent on many factors from cost, to family income and student savings, to the availability of financial aid. Students attending NDUS institutions have the opportunity to take advantage of a wide breadth of aid programs. Financial aid includes, but is not limited to, the following sources:

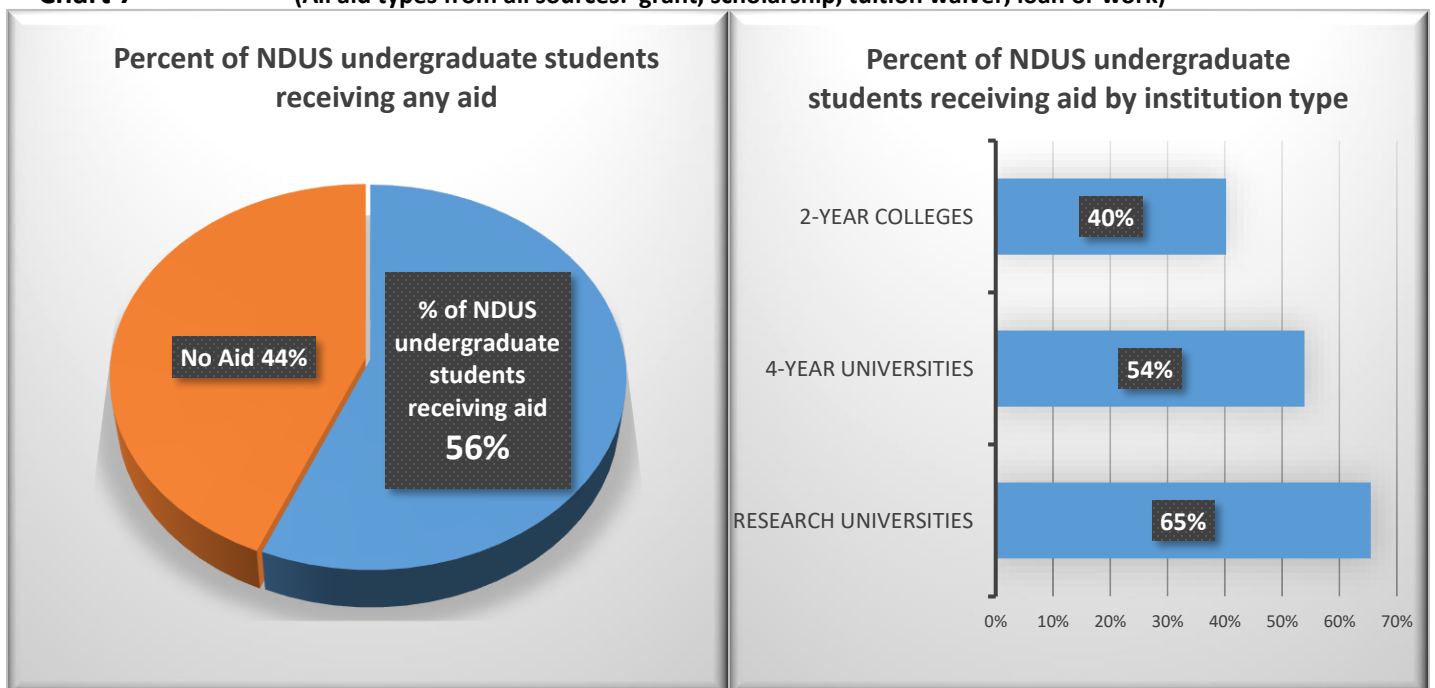
- Federal Pell Grant, Federal Supplemental Opportunity Grant (FSEOG), Work-Study
- Federal student loans
- State grants and scholarships
- Institutional scholarships
- Tuition waivers
- Institutional work
- Private scholarships
- Alternative education loans
- Institutional loans
- Veteran benefits

In 2016-17, 56% of undergraduate students received some type of financial aid from one or more of the sources noted above, which is consistent with previous years. At UND and NDSU, an average of 65% received some type of aid. At NDUS four-year universities this percent was 54%, and 40% at two-year colleges.

According to 2015-16 IPEDS data, of NDUS students receiving financial aid, an estimated 49% receive some type of grant, scholarship or waiver. Of these, 21% received a Pell Grant. Approximately 38% received some type of loan funding.

2016-17 Academic Year % of Undergraduates with Aid

Chart 7 (All aid types from all sources: grant, scholarship, tuition waiver, loan or work)



Source: 2016-17 NDUS percentage_with_aid report

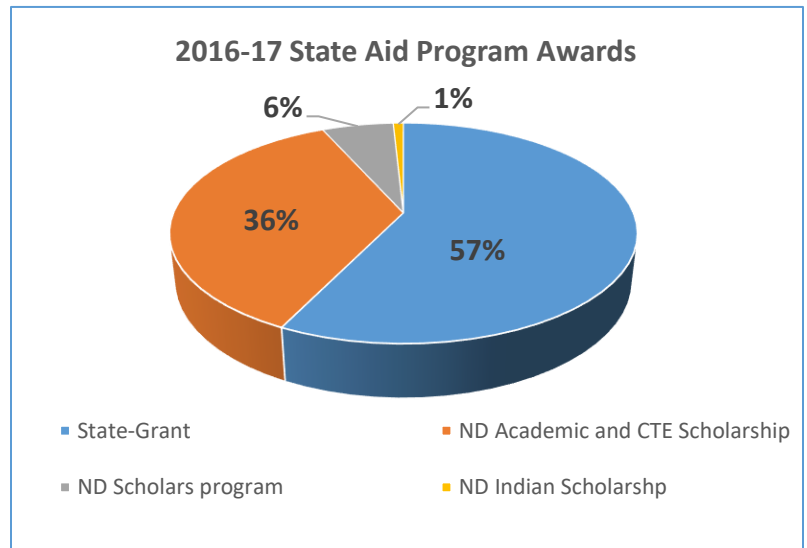
Other Sources

Further contributing to affordability are state-funded grants and scholarships, tuition waivers, institutional scholarships and privately funded scholarships. The *2016-17 NDUS Tuition Waiver Report* shows that nearly \$31.2 million in tuition waivers were provided to 7,251 degree-credit students. Tuition waivers fall into one of three categories, state-mandated, State Board of Higher Education required and institutional discretion.

Institutions also provide aid in the form of scholarships and grants that are not accounted for under tuition waivers. For example, specific institutional scholarships for athletics, performing arts or institutional merit are also awarded to students. These scholarships are often funded through endowments and gifts to institutions for the benefit of students meeting specific scholarship requirements. In 2016-17, this type of aid was provided to 10,111 (duplicated) students, totaling \$29.4 million, an average of \$2,907 per recipient. This represents an increase of 4% more students system-wide from the prior year when 9,745 students were awarded approximately \$26.6 million.

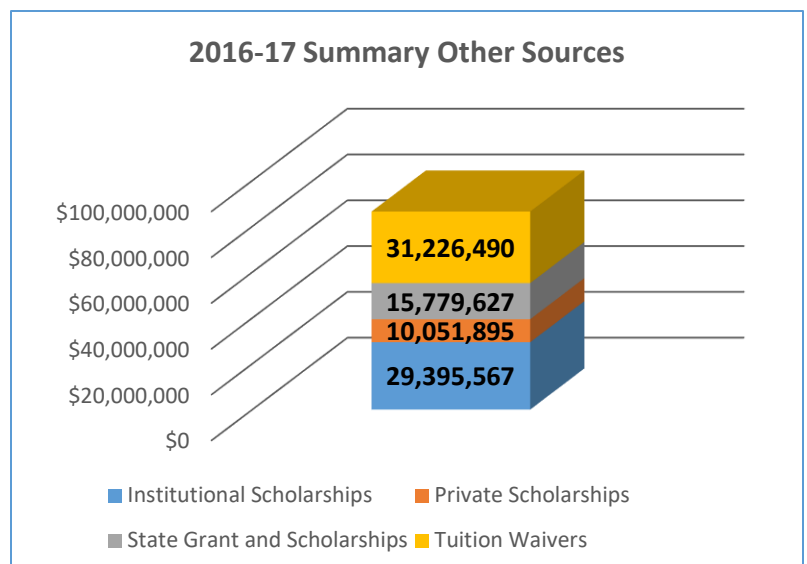
State-funded need-based and merit-based aid programs also contribute to affordability. Total state-appropriated dollars disbursed to students attending NDUS institutions in 2016-17 was nearly \$16 million. Of the total dollars awarded in 2016-17, 57% were provided in the form of the need-based state grant. The ND Academic and CTE Scholarships account for the second largest category of state aid awarded to students attending NDUS institutions at 36%.

Chart 8a



In addition to state scholarships and grants, tuition waivers and institutional scholarships, the private sector also contributes to affordability in the form of private scholarships. In 2015-16, over 6,900 NDUS students received close to \$9.7 million in privately funded scholarships. This amount increased by 3% in 2016-17 to 7,000 awards totaling \$10.1 million.

Chart 8b



Appendix 1

A Comparison of North Dakota and Regional Averages

2014-15 through 2017-18 Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees

DOCTORAL UNIVERSITIES:	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
NORTH DAKOTA	\$7,781	\$7,972	\$8,172	\$8,497
+(-) prev yr.-\$	\$257	\$191	\$200	\$325
+(-) prev yr.-%	3.4%	2.5%	2.5%	4.0%
Arizona	\$10,368	\$10,746	\$11,058	\$11,360
Colorado	\$11,035	\$11,507	\$12,016	\$12,557
Idaho	\$6,675	\$6,902	\$7,094	\$7,327
Minnesota	\$13,626	\$13,790	\$14,224	\$14,488
Montana	\$6,450	\$6,503	\$6,551	\$7,071
Nevada	\$6,615	\$6,863	\$7,103	\$7,527
New Mexico	\$6,510	\$6,697	\$6,840	\$7,134
Oregon	\$8,948	\$9,507	\$9,822	\$10,586
South Dakota	\$7,868	\$8,315	\$8,315	\$8,607
Utah	\$7,170	\$7,431	\$7,692	\$7,999
Washington	\$12,411	\$11,883	\$10,824	\$11,056
Wyoming	\$4,646	\$4,892	\$5,055	\$5,217
REGIONAL AVERAGE	\$8,527	\$8,753	\$8,883	\$9,244
+(-) prev yr.-\$	\$214	\$226	\$130	\$361
+(-) prev yr.-%	2.6%	2.7%	1.5%	4.1%

MASTERS UNIVERSITIES:	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
NORTH DAKOTA	\$6,226	\$6,391	\$6,568	\$6,809
+(-) prev yr.-\$	\$139	\$165	\$177	\$241
+(-) prev yr.-%	2.3%	2.7%	2.8%	3.7%
Arizona	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado	\$8,331	\$8,761	\$9,511	\$9,910
Idaho	\$6,640	\$6,874	\$7,080	\$7,326
Minnesota	\$8,320	\$8,633	\$8,675	\$9,091
Montana	\$5,780	\$5,807	\$5,827	\$5,833
Nevada	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Mexico	\$5,405	\$5,750	\$6,111	\$6,432
Oregon	\$7,815	\$8,112	\$8,409	\$9,209
South Dakota	\$7,952	\$8,379	\$8,466	\$8,875
Utah	\$5,661	\$5,820	\$6,027	\$6,194
Washington	\$8,621	\$8,361	\$7,394	\$7,649
Wyoming	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
REGIONAL AVERAGE	\$7,169	\$7,388	\$7,500	\$7,835
+(-) prev yr.-\$	\$234	\$219	\$111	\$336
+(-) prev yr.-%	3.4%	3.1%	1.5%	4.5%

Appendix 1 continued	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
FOUR-YEAR REGIONAL COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES:				
NORTH DAKOTA	\$5,874	\$6,102	\$6,250	\$6,539
+(-) prev yr.-\$	\$167	\$228	\$148	\$289
+(-) prev yr.-%	2.9%	3.9%	2.4%	4.6%
Arizona	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado	\$7,205	\$7,620	\$7,796	\$8,684
Idaho	\$5,900	\$6,000	\$6,120	\$6,334
Minnesota	\$12,026	\$12,246	\$12,273	\$12,443
Montana	\$5,154	\$5,207	\$5,276	\$6,167
Nevada	\$4,613	\$4,868	\$5,130	\$5,280
New Mexico	\$4,060	\$4,367	\$4,560	\$4,765
Oregon	\$8,460	\$8,839	\$9,103	\$9,540
South Dakota	\$7,563	\$7,887	\$7,887	\$8,280
Utah	\$4,863	\$5,003	\$5,185	\$5,366
Washington	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wyoming	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
REGIONAL AVERAGE	\$6,649	\$6,893	\$7,037	\$7,429
+(-) prev yr.-\$	\$63	\$244	\$144	\$392
+(-) prev yr.-%	1.0%	3.7%	2.1%	5.6%

TWO-YEAR COLLEGES:	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
NORTH DAKOTA	\$4,210	\$4,411	\$4,469	\$4,625
+(-) prev yr.-\$	\$124	\$200	\$58	\$157
+(-) prev yr.-%	3.0%	4.8%	1.3%	3.5%
Arizona	\$2,437	\$2,482	\$2,567	\$2,599
Colorado	\$3,848	\$4,025	\$4,219	\$4,483
Idaho	\$3,239	\$3,395	\$3,486	\$3,531
Minnesota	\$5,389	\$5,400	\$5,341	\$5,413
Montana	\$3,434	\$3,498	\$3,531	\$3,697
Nevada	\$2,700	\$2,805	\$2,910	\$3,105
New Mexico	\$1,603	\$1,810	\$1,896	\$1,920
Oregon	\$4,638	\$4,610	\$4,706	\$5,172
South Dakota	\$6,020	\$6,400	\$6,613	\$7,069
Utah	\$3,410	\$3,514	\$3,626	\$3,739
Washington	\$4,294	\$4,169	\$4,249	\$4,318
Wyoming	\$2,602	\$2,722	\$2,942	\$3,182
REGIONAL AVERAGE	\$3,635	\$3,736	\$3,840	\$4,019
+(-) prev yr.-\$	\$93	\$101	\$105	\$179
+(-) prev yr.-%	2.6%	2.8%	2.8%	4.6%

Data Sources: "Tuition and Fees in Public Higher Education in the WEST" "2017-18 detailed data tables" WICHE report. (All states except North Dakota and Minnesota); Minnesota rates from <http://www.ohe.state.mn.us/sPages/TuitionChart.cfm?State=MN&pageID=651>; North Dakota rates from 2017-18 Institutional Charges Schedule; U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey (ACS) One-Year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) File (Provided by NCHEMS)

Appendix 2

**A Comparison of North Dakota and Regional Averages
2014-15 through 2017-18 Room and Board Rates**

DOCTORAL UNIVERSITIES:	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
NORTH DAKOTA	\$7,150	\$7,369	\$7,774	\$8,291
+(-) prev yr.-\$	\$206	\$219	\$405	\$517
+(-) prev yr.-%	3.0%	3.1%	5.5%	6.7%
Arizona	\$9,709	\$9,789	\$10,723	\$11,451
Colorado	\$11,016	\$10,992	\$11,287	\$11,728
Idaho	\$7,225	\$7,333	\$7,509	\$7,847
Minnesota	\$8,920	\$9,314	\$9,377	\$9,852
Montana	\$8,193	\$8,528	\$8,863	\$9,214
Nevada	\$10,208	\$10,296	\$10,673	\$10,836
New Mexico	\$8,055	\$8,131	\$8,730	\$9,174
Oregon	\$10,904	\$11,400	\$11,572	\$12,242
South Dakota	\$6,798	\$7,534	\$7,640	\$7,902
Utah	\$7,104	\$7,395	\$7,638	\$7,998
Washington	\$11,055	\$11,174	\$11,137	\$11,737
Wyoming	\$9,755	\$10,037	\$10,320	\$10,320
REGIONAL AVERAGE	\$9,079	\$9,327	\$9,622	\$10,025
+(-) prev yr.-\$	\$235	\$248	\$296	\$403
+(-) prev yr.-%	2.7%	2.7%	3.2%	4.2%

MASTERS UNIVERSITIES:	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-
NORTH DAKOTA	\$5,665	\$6,008	\$6,249	\$6,344
+(-) prev yr.-\$	\$198	\$343	\$241	\$95
+(-) prev yr.-%	3.6%	6.1%	4.0%	1.5%
Arizona	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado	\$8,655	\$9,012	\$9,220	\$9,355
Idaho	\$6,612	\$6,938	\$7,566	\$10,042
Minnesota	\$7,389	\$7,821	\$8,042	\$8,146
Montana	\$6,980	\$7,214	\$7,690	\$8,146
Nevada	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Mexico	\$6,571	\$6,824	\$7,869	\$7,731
Oregon	\$9,972	\$10,473	\$10,660	\$10,992
South Dakota	\$6,136	\$6,259	\$6,553	\$6,770
Utah	\$7,764	\$5,777	\$6,487	\$6,570
Washington	\$9,862	\$9,969	\$10,208	\$10,815
Wyoming	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
REGIONAL AVERAGE	\$7,771	\$7,810	\$8,255	\$8,730
+(-) prev yr.-\$	\$300	\$39	\$445	\$475
+(-) prev yr.-%	4.0%	0.5%	5.7%	5.8%

Appendix 2 continued FOUR-YEAR REGIONAL COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
NORTH DAKOTA	\$5,683	\$6,128	\$6,297	\$6,553
+(-) prev yr.-\$	\$270	\$445	\$169	\$256
+(-) prev yr.-%	5.0%	7.8%	2.8%	4.1%
Arizona	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado	\$9,322	\$9,654	\$9,712	\$9,899
Idaho	\$6,194	\$6,360	\$7,392	\$7,712
Minnesota	\$7,488	\$7,655	\$8,111	\$7,904
Montana	\$7,016	\$7,360	\$7,608	\$7,855
Nevada	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Mexico	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oregon	\$8,880	\$8,530	\$8,704	\$9,602
South Dakota	\$6,942	\$7,088	\$6,984	\$7,290
Utah	\$5,918	\$6,098	\$6,098	\$6,198
Washington	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wyoming	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
REGIONAL AVERAGE	\$7,394	\$7,535	\$7,801	\$8,066
+(-) prev yr.-\$	\$232	\$141	\$266	\$264
+(-) prev yr.-%	3.2%	1.9%	3.5%	3.4%

TWO-YEAR COLLEGES:	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
NORTH DAKOTA	\$6,576	\$7,201	\$7,278	\$7,448
+(-) prev yr.-\$	\$636	\$625	\$77	\$170
+(-) prev yr.-%	10.7%	9.5%	1.1%	2.3%
Arizona	\$6,634	\$6,889	\$7,084	\$7,338
Colorado	\$6,382	\$6,968	\$7,133	\$7,457
Idaho	\$6,425	\$6,495	\$6,545	\$6,900
Minnesota	\$4,840	\$5,633	\$5,781	\$5,971
Montana	\$5,602	\$5,728	\$5,903	\$6,110
Nevada	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Mexico	\$5,582	\$5,893	\$7,024	\$5,265
Oregon	\$7,917	\$8,330	\$8,323	\$8,549
South Dakota	N/A	\$6,500	N/A	N/A
Utah	N/A	N/A	\$3,540	\$3,340
Washington	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wyoming	\$5,800	\$5,800	\$6,215	\$6,393
REGIONAL AVERAGE	\$6,148	\$6,471	\$6,394	\$6,369
+(-) prev yr.-\$	\$375	\$323	(\$77)	(\$25)
+(-) prev yr.-%	6.5%	5.3%	-1.2%	-0.4%

Data Sources: Room and Board rates for public four-year and public two-year institutions, reported by each state in Chronicle of Higher Education article, Tuition and Fees, 1998-99 through 2017-18 (<http://www.chronicle.com/interactives/tuition-and-fees> based on 2017-18 College Board Survey, which reports double occupancy rates and 19-meal or highest plan)