

Name: _____

Date: _____

Chapter 4 Project

Change – It's the Only Constant

We all know that the cost of most things increases every year. Higher education is no different. Both the cost of tuition and the cost of room and board usually increase slightly each fall. The table shown displays the average published charges for Full-Time Undergraduates by Carnegie Classification for the academic years 2014–2015 and 2015–2016 as published by the College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges. Use the table to answer the following questions.

Table 1B. Average Published Charges (Enrollment-Weighted) for Full-Time Undergraduates by Carnegie Classification, 2015–16

	Public Doctoral In-State	Public Master's In-State	Public Bachelor's In-State	Private Nonprofit Doctoral	Private Nonprofit Master's	Private Nonprofit Bachelor's
Tuition and Fees						
2015–16	\$10,354	\$8,225	\$7,350	\$40,519	\$28,466	\$30,521
2014–15	\$10,079	\$7,964	\$7,142	\$39,074	\$27,495	\$29,526
\$ Change				\$1,445	\$971	\$995
% Change	2.7%	3.3%	2.9%			
Room and Board						
2015–16	\$10,520	\$9,499	\$9,773			
2014–15				\$12,987	\$10,763	\$10,168
\$ Change	\$323	\$411	\$258	\$414	\$323	\$339
% Change	3.2%	4.5%	2.7%	3.2%	3.0%	3.3%
Tuition and Fees plus Room and Board						
2015–16		\$17,724			\$39,552	
2014–15	\$20,276			\$52,061		
\$ Change	\$598			\$1,859		
% Change		3.9%			3.4%	

Percentage Distribution of Full-Time Undergraduates

Fall 2014	58%	36%	6%	28%	38%	29%
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NOTES: Prices in Table 1B are not adjusted for inflation. Prices reported for 2014–15 have been revised and may differ from those reported in Trends in College Pricing 2014. Special focus institutions are not included in Table 1B. These institutions enroll less than 1% of all full-time undergraduate students in the public four-year sector and about 5% of all full-time undergraduate students in the private nonprofit four-year sector. See Notes and Sources on page 42 for definitions of the institutional categories in Table 1B.

Source: The College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges. This table was prepared in October 2015.

1. What type of calculation is indicated for each of the cells in the rows labeled “\$ Change”?
2. In your own words, describe what this calculation represents.
3. What type of calculation is indicated for each of the cells in the rows labeled “% Change”?
4. In your own words, describe what this calculation represents.
5. Calculate each of the missing amounts in the table for both the public and private sector for the rows labeled “\$ Change”.
6. Calculate each of the missing amounts in the table for both the public and private sector for the rows labeled “% Change”. Round your answers to the nearest tenth.

- 10.** Explain why the total percentage of full-time undergraduates in private institutions isn't 100%.
- 11.** If you were responsible for promoting schools in the Public Bachelor's In-State category, which figure(s) would you choose to highlight from this table? Why?