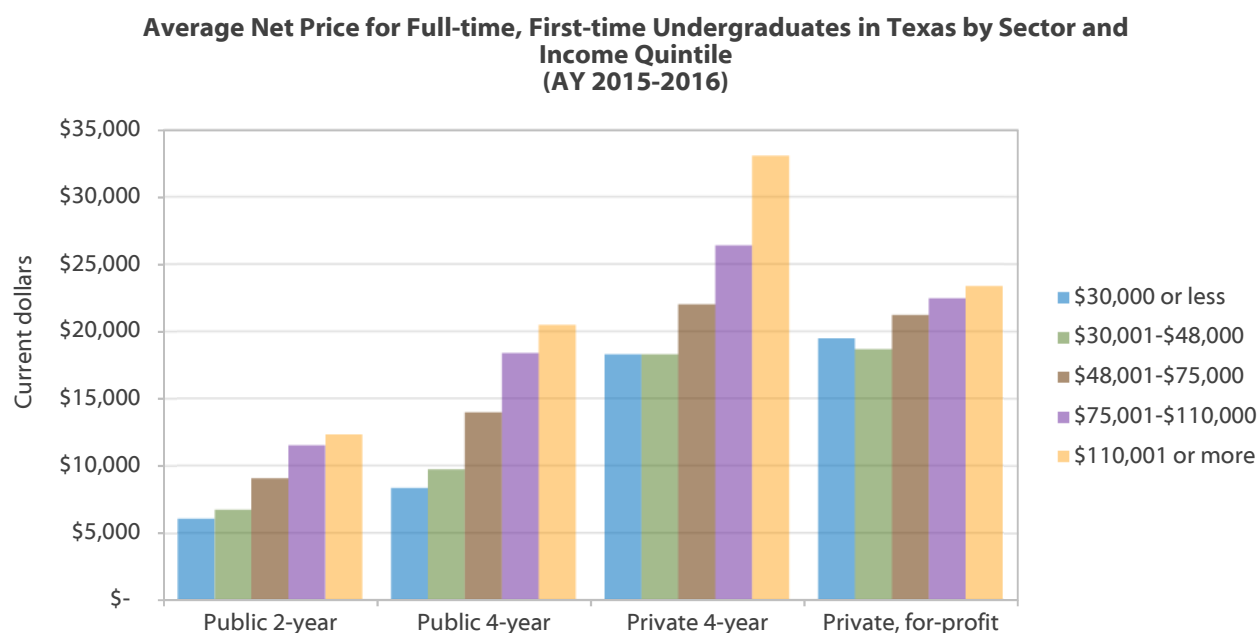


# Net Price of Attendance for Lowest-Income Public Four-year Undergraduates in Texas Is More Than \$8,300



The net price of attendance for a student at an institution of higher education is defined as the student's cost of attendance\* minus the total grants and scholarships he or she receives from any sources: in essence, the amount that a student (and/or family) must pay either out of pocket or with student loans. In Award Year (AY) 2015–2016, the average\*\* net price of attendance for students with the lowest incomes\*\*\* was \$6,041 (a decrease of two percent from the previous year) in the public two-year sector, \$8,345 (flat from the previous year) in the public four-year sector, \$18,284 (a decrease of one percent) in the private four-year sector, and \$19,463 (flat from the previous year) in the for-profit sector.

Net price generally rises with income across all four sectors, which likely reflects higher-income students' tendencies to attend higher-cost institutions and pay a larger percentage of their costs out of pocket. Both of these tendencies are likely more notable in the private four-year sector due to the wider variety of prices in that sector.

\* Tuition and fees, books and supplies, food and housing, transportation, and other expenses, for a full-time student for nine months. For public institutions, the net price reflects costs for in-state/in-district students.

\*\*Average net prices for Texas are calculated as the weighted averages of institution-level average net price by income group, where the weight is the number of full-time, first-time degree-seeking undergraduates in the income group at the institution.

\*\*\* For dependent students, income represents the student's family income; for independent students, it represents personal income.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) 2014" (<http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter/>).

