



- ◉ **World-Class Academics**
- ◉ **Nearly 8 in 10 graduate debt free**
- ◉ **\$1 billion in financial aid and scholarships**
- ◉ **Tuition free for 6 in 10 full-time undergraduates**
- ◉ **Billions invested to modernize campuses for the 21st century**





Average Full-Time Tuition and Fees

Fiscal Year 2014

Public Four-Year University Systems and Private Metro NY Institutions

CUNY	NY	\$6,123
SUNY	NY	\$7,082
Public Systems outside NYS		
Rutgers University	NJ	\$13,282
University of California	CA	\$13,234
University of Minnesota	MN	\$12,704
University of Virginia	VA	\$12,458
University of Connecticut	CT	\$12,022
The University of Texas - Austin	TX	\$ 9,790
University of Colorado	CO	\$ 9,604
University of North Texas System	TX	\$ 9,104
Colorado State University System	CO	\$ 8,320
University of Wisconsin System	WI	\$ 8,219
University System of Maryland	MD	\$ 8,217
Minnesota State Colleges and Universities	MN	\$ 7,818
Texas A&M University System	TX	\$ 7,473
California State	CA	\$ 6,502
NYC Private Institutions		
Columbia University	NY	\$49,138
New York University	NY	\$44,845
Fordham University	NY	\$43,577
Pace University	NY	\$38,019
Hofstra University	NY	\$37,400
College of New Rochelle	NY	\$31,260
Adelphi University	NY	\$30,800



When Tuition at CUNY Was Free, Sort of

CUNY was for many years associated with free tuition, so much so that people still refer to a time, not so long ago, when everybody attending New York City's public colleges did so without paying a dime. The reality, however, is more complicated. A free education for students regardless of their background or financial means underpinned the original Free Academy – and declared higher education an important societal investment – when it was established in Manhattan in 1847. Back then, a class typically averaged about 100 or so students. But starting in the early 20th century, as enrollments grew, many accomplished students opened their wallets to study in the city's halls of public higher education. In 1909, two years after moving to more spacious accommodations in Harlem, City College expanded its offerings to include a separate evening baccalaureate program. Over time, the system's night schools of general studies expanded throughout the city and served tens of thousands of non-matriculants. These students paid for their courses. Financial aid for needy students was non-existent. Tuition, known then as instructional fees, was uniform for all non-matriculants, who paid regardless of their financial circumstances. Many hoped that one day their grade point average would permit transfer to the more prestigious – and free – day schools. Others attended at night because they needed to work during the day.

For many needy students in this pre-financial aid era, tuition was a hardship. In fall 1957, for example, nearly 36,000 attended Hunter, Brooklyn, Queens and City Colleges for free, but another 24,000 paid tuition of up to \$300 a year – the equivalent of \$2,411.98 today, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' online inflation calculator.

That year, in fact, undergraduate tuition and other student fees comprised 17 percent of \$46.8 million in the colleges' revenues, about \$7.74 million – a figure equivalent to \$62.4 million in buying power today. Even with tuition, a public higher education was an extraordinary value. New York University, for example, raised its tuition to \$900 that year.

Merit-based free tuition survived through much of the last century until 1970, when the University dropped all tuition charges and accepted any student with a high school diploma. The move ushered in a brief period of free tuition for all undergraduate students that would not survive the economic realities. In fall 1976, amid the turmoil of a dire city fiscal crisis, the free-tuition policy *more >>*



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was discontinued under pressure from the federal government, the state, and the financial community critical to rescuing the city from bankruptcy.

As part of the transition, New York State took over funding of CUNY's senior colleges and tuition was instituted at all CUNY colleges. CUNY students were added to the state's need-based Tuition Assistance Program, or TAP, which had been created during the early 1970s to help private colleges. Full-time students who met the income eligibility criteria were permitted to receive TAP, ensuring for the first time that financial hardship would deprive no CUNY student of a college education. Within a few years, the federal government would create its own need-based program, known as Pell Grants, providing the neediest students with a tuition-free college education.

Pell and TAP awards for CUNY students reached a record \$770 million for the 2010-2011 academic year. They enabled nearly 90,000 students to attend CUNY tuition-free. Another 10,000 have at least half their tuition covered by TAP and Pell and are eligible for a federal tax credit that pays the balance of their tuition. All told, 48 percent of CUNY undergraduates paid no tuition.

Since 1976 these programs have provided tuition-free education for many, many thousands of undergraduate students. Combined with CUNY's bedrock policies of academic excellence and affordable tuition, they continue to make the University one of the nation's most outstanding higher education values, in keeping with the mission of service and access that can be traced to its founding in 1847.

There are some who remain wistful for the return of traditional free tuition for all as a more just societal imperative, despite CUNY's evolution, financing structure and state-funded status along with SUNY, which has always charged tuition. At stake today, however, is the challenge of providing a quality education and student support services on an unprecedented scale, to 270,000 degree-seeking students and at least 250,000 adult and continuing-education students.

These 21st century realities require year-round fundraising and resource acquisition, to provide facilities and instrumentation, services and programs of a complexity far beyond days of old when teaching on line meant talking to students during class registration. CUNY's tuition history has tracked with the economic realities of fulfilling the University's historic mission – the principle of a free or low-cost quality public higher education that has connected many generations of immigrant New Yorkers and their children, those not born into wealth, to the ladder to social, economic and educational success.