

New York: Institutional Sector Comparisons

This fact sheet provides statistics comparing New York public, for-profit, and nonprofit postsecondary institutions with respect to:

- Enrollment—total vs. students using the GI Bill and DOD Tuition Assistance,
- Dollars received for students using the GI Bill and Tuition Assistance,
- Federal student aid (grants and loans), and
- Select student outcomes—default and graduation rates.

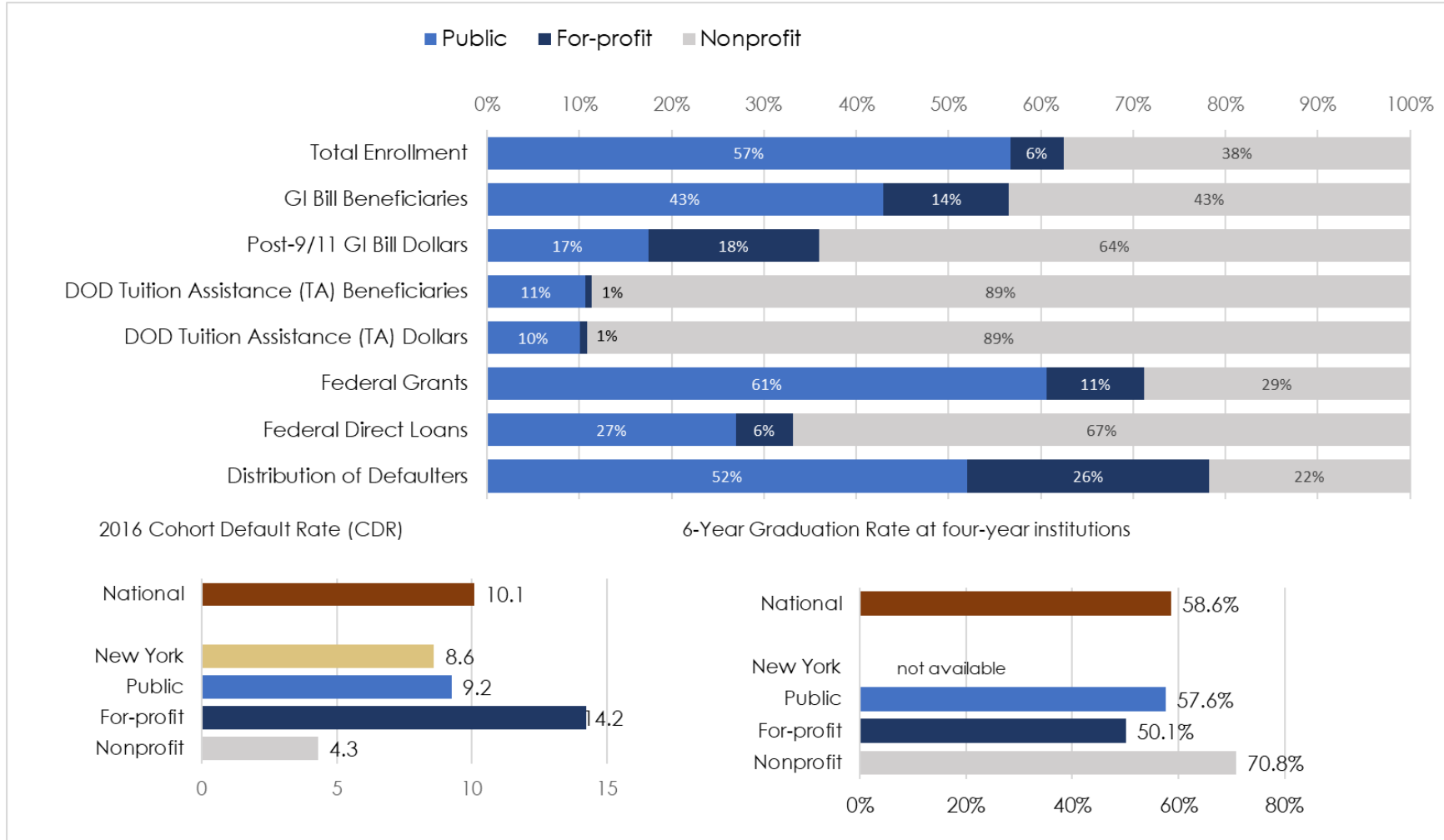
Figure 1 shows that although for-profits enroll a small minority of New York students (4%), they attract a larger share of GI Bill beneficiaries (14%). However, for-profits account for a disproportionate share (26%) of New York students who defaulted on their federal student loans. The cohort default rate for New York students is much higher at for-profit schools (14.2%) compared to public (9.2%) and nonprofit (4.3%) institutions and their graduation rate (50.1%) 6 years after New York students enroll is lower than that of public (57.6%) and nonprofit institutions (70.8%). The data supporting figure 1 can be found in **Table 1**.

Table 2 shows the top 15 New York institutions in terms of GI Bill revenue. Only 3 for-profit operating in New York—DeVry, Berkeley, and Monroe Colleges at #4, 7, and 13, respectively—made it into the top 15 list, receiving a total of about \$19 million in GI Bill revenue. Columbia University and Excelsior University were #1 and #2, respectively at about \$15 million each in GI Bill revenue.

Table 3 looks at the top recipients of GI Bill dollars for New York postsecondary institutions that operate under a common governance system. Aggregating GI Bill dollars for institutions that are under common governance (ownership with respect to for-profit schools), shows a different array of schools than Table 2, which focuses on revenue and enrollment at individual campuses. For example, the State University of New York System includes all 62 branches of the State University of New York and Bryant & Stratton College includes all 9 campuses in the state. The University System of New York still dominates with its 62 campuses receiving about \$25 million and enrolling about 8,700 beneficiaries. However, among for-profits, Berkeley College, which operates 3 campus in New York, received about \$8.3 million, or more than \$17,000 per beneficiary compared to about \$2,900 at State University of New York System. The high average revenue per beneficiary at all 6 New York for-profits reflects their high tuition. Table 3 also shows that 4 of the 5 schools with such data received from about 61% to 94% of their revenue from federal sources—federal student aid, the GI Bill, or DOD Tuition Assistance.

See “Sources” for a description of the data used in this fact sheet.

Figure 1: New York Institutional Sector Differences at a Glance (most current available data)



Sources: See pg. 5.

Table 1: New York vs. National Sector Differences (most current available data)

	New York				National		
	Total	Distribution			Distribution		
		Public	For-profit	Nonprofit	Public	For-profit	Nonprofit
Total Student Enrollment	1,627,433	57%	6%	38%	73%	7%	20%
GI Bill Beneficiaries	30,775	43%	14%	43%	59%	21%	20%
GI Bill Dollars	\$ 235,563,430	17%	18%	64%	37%	31%	32%
DOD Tuition Assistance (TA) Beneficiaries	7,650	11%	1%	89%	39%	35%	26%
DOD Tuition Assistance (TA) Dollars	\$ 14,287,471	10%	1%	89%	34%	38%	28%
Federal Grants	\$2,228,912,079	61%	11%	29%	68%	13%	19%
Federal Direct Loans	\$6,548,775,000	27%	6%	67%	48%	12%	40%
Distribution of Defaulters	100%	52%	26%	22%	52%	33%	16%
Student Loan Default Rate	8.6	9.2	14.2	4.3	9.6	15.2	6.6
6-year graduation rate at 4-year institutions	New York				National (58.6%)		
		Public	For-profit	Nonprofit	Public	For-profit	Nonprofit
	na	58%	50%	71%	57%	35%	66%

Sources: See pg. 5.



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Table 2: New York Institutions Receiving the Most Post-9/11 GI Bill Revenue, 2018

Top 15 New York-Located Institutions based on Post-9/11 Tuition and Fee Expenditures ^a	Post-9/11 GI Bill Revenue	GI Bill Beneficiaries	Average \$ per Beneficiary	Rank based on Revenue
Nonprofit Institutions				
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK	\$15,300,057	822	\$18,613	1
EXCELSIOR COLLEGE	\$14,942,697	3,021	\$4,946	2
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY	\$9,705,675	647	\$15,001	3
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY-UNIVERSITY COLLEGE	\$8,033,212	516	\$15,568	5
PACE UNIVERSITY	\$7,049,972	440	\$16,023	6
ST JOHN'S UNIVERSITY-QUEENS	\$6,248,713	362	\$17,262	8
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY	\$6,062,355	352	\$17,223	9
CORNELL UNIVERSITY	\$5,825,826	520	\$11,204	10
FORDHAM UNIVERSITY AT LINCOLN CENTER	\$5,140,873	385	\$13,353	11
ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	\$3,660,347	265	\$13,813	12
FORDHAM UNIVERSITY ROSE HILL CAMPUS	\$3,159,681	235	\$13,445	14
VAUGHN COLLEGE OF AERONAUTICS AND TECHNOLOGY	\$3,128,357	227	\$13,781	15
For-profit Institutions				
DEVRY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK	\$8,363,585	815	\$10,262	4
BERKELEY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK	\$6,900,093	403	\$17,122	7
MONROE COLLEGE	\$3,552,267	304	\$11,685	13

Source: See pg. 5, #3.

^aThe Comparison Tool does not report on New York GI Bill beneficiaries who are enrolled in out of state online schools such as University of Phoenix, Ashford, Colorado Technical University, or Purdue Global.



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Table 3: New York College Systems Receiving the Most Post-9/11 GI Bill Revenue, 2018

TOP New York "School Groups" ^a (Institution/Owner)	Number of NY campuses	Post-9/11 GI Bill Revenue	GI Bill Beneficiaries	Average \$ per Beneficiary	Rank based on Post-9/11 Revenue	For-Profit Schools: Percentage of Total Revenue from Federal Dollars (2013-14)
Public Institutions						
State University of New York System	62	\$25,316,183	8,707	\$2,908	1	na
City University of New York	18	\$14,674,209	4,109	\$3,571	2	na
For-profit Institutions						
DeVry/Cogswell Education, LLC) ^b	1	\$8,363,585	815	\$10,262	3	70.7 ^c
Berkeley College/Berkeley Education Services	3	\$8,291,495	481	\$17,238	4	60.8
Bryant & Stratton College/ family owned	9	\$3,035,816	386	\$7,865	5	89.1
National Tractor Trailer School Inc./ family owned	2	\$915,304	161	\$5,685	6	94.1
Lincoln Technical Institute/ Lincoln Educational Services, LLC	1	\$802,137	59	\$13,596	7	^d
New York Film Academy/ family owned	1	\$761,930	58	\$13,137	8	20.6

Source: See pg. 5, #3 and #9.

^aIPEDS defines "School Group" as two or more schools or campuses that are part of a multi-campus organization that owns, governs or controls the institution. The top "school groups" aggregates all of the revenue/enrollment for each New York campus operated by these multi-campus organizations. Where only one campus is reported here, other campuses are located in different states.

^bCogswell Education [purchased](#) DeVry-branded campuses from Adtalem Global Education in 2018.

^cThe Department's data for DeVry inadvertently omitted Post-9/11 GI Bill revenue. As a result, the percentage of revenue from federal dollars is higher than 70.7 percent.

^dThe Whitestone, New York, campus is not included in the 2016 Education Department estimate of schools' federal revenue. At four other Lincoln Technical Institute campuses, however, the proportion of revenue from all federal sources ranged from 78.5% to 89.8% (see note 7 on the last page of this fact sheet).

Sources

1. Percentages may not sum to 100 because of rounding.
2. Enrollment data are for academic year 2017-18 based on 12-month unduplicated counts of total enrollment (Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), 12-month Enrollment component [provisional data](#)).
3. The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) reports enrollment for the calendar year and expenditures (tuition and fees) on a fiscal year basis. The data reported here are for calendar and fiscal years 2018. The beneficiaries and tuition and fee payments reported here include the Yellow Ribbon program. The Comparison Tool reports enrollment for all GI Bill beneficiaries but tuition and fees for the Post-9/11 GI Bill. Beneficiaries can enroll in benefit programs other than the Post-9/11 GI Bill and those programs pay a monthly stipend, which can be used to cover tuition and fees, living expenses, book, and other expenses. VA does not know how much of the monthly stipend is allocated to tuition and fees. The Post-9/11 GI Bill pays tuition and fees directly to schools and living and book stipends to the beneficiary. As a result, school revenue from beneficiary tuition and fee payments is understated. (Source: U.S. Department of Veteran's Affairs (VA), GI Bill Comparison Tool, downloaded 02/14/2020.)
4. DOD Tuition Assistance is for Fiscal Year 2018. Tuition Assistance may be used by the same Service member at multiple educational institutions in a single reporting period. (Source: Department of Defense, [TA Decides Tool](#), downloaded 02/07/2020.)
5. Federal Grants include Federal Pell grants, Teach and Iraq Afghanistan service grants, as well as the federal contribution portion of Campus-Based Programs (Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, Perkins Loans, and Federal Work-Study) for the award year 2018-19 (Source: U.S. Department of Education, the Office of Federal Student Aid, [Title IV Program Volume Reports](#)).
6. Federal Direct Loans are based on loans originated for the award year 2018-19 (Source: U.S. Department of Education, the Office of Federal Student Aid, [Title IV Program Volume Reports](#)).
7. [Cohort default rates](#) capture students who default on their federal student loans within 3 years of entering repayment. Cohort default rates and distribution of borrowers in default are based on [FY 2016 official cohort default](#) rates published for schools participating in the Title IV student financial assistance programs. The state-specific calculated data includes those institutions for which data are reported. Cohort Default Rate (CDR) data is not displayed when the number of borrowers entering repayment in cohort includes 10 or fewer borrowers.
8. The 6-year graduation rates for students who enrolled for the first time in academic year 2011-12 at 4-year postsecondary institutions. The results are for full-time, first-time students who completed an undergraduate degree or certificate program within 150% of the normal time. (Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Graduation Rates component [2018 provisional data](#)).
9. The percentage of for-profit schools' total revenue from federal dollars is based on FY 2013-14 data released by the Department of Education in December 2016. The Department's [analysis](#) examined the impact of including all federal dollars in the 90 percent cap on for-profit school revenue, that is, not only Title IV funds but also VA and DOD educational benefits. Currently, the revenue cap on for-profit schools' revenue is limited to Title IV funds even though VA and DOD educational benefits are also federal dollars. The exclusion of military-related educational benefits is often referred to as the 90/10 loophole and incentivizes for-profit schools to aggressively



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recruit military connected students because for every VA or DOD dollar they can receive \$9 more from Title IV. Our [analysis](#) of the Education Department's data demonstrated an increased targeting of veterans and servicemembers by for-profit schools since FY 2011-12.