College is increasingly unaffordable, especially for students with the least resources.

In Michigan, students with the least resources would need to commit **more than two-thirds of their total income** to cover the cost of attending a four-year public college.

Net price is the total cost of college – including not just tuition but also textbooks, transportation, and living expenses – minus any grants or scholarships the student receives. It is what students and families must pay through savings, earnings, or loans.

The net price of college generally increases with family income: students with higher family incomes tend to face higher net prices.

While net price tells you what students and their families actually pay, it does not tell you whether they can reasonably afford to pay it.

Comparing the net prices that students and families are being asked to pay and their incomes gives a sense of how manageable net prices are for families with different resources.

Since 2005, The Institute for College Access & Success has worked to reduce the burden of student loan debt and increase public understanding of debt and its implications for families, the economy, and society.

For more about TICAS, visit www.ticas.org.

To explore these and other data on college costs and student debt, visit college-insight.org.