Recent research is available on the cost of college and how a student’s participation in AP® relates to college success. The following information summarizes key findings and may be helpful to students as they plan their transition to higher education.

Finding 1

Most students take five or six years, and sometimes even longer, to earn their bachelor’s degrees at public colleges and universities. Students who take AP courses and exams are much more likely to graduate in four years.

A 2008 study found that AP students had better four-year graduation rates than those who did not take AP. For example, graduation rates for AP English Literature students were 62 percent higher than graduation rates for those who took other English courses in high school.1

Because more than 3,200 colleges and universities in the United States offer credit and/or advanced placement for qualifying AP scores, AP students have the flexibility to double major or study abroad without putting at risk graduation in four years.

Finding 2

Students who take longer to graduate from a public college or university typically pay between $8,000 and $19,000 for each additional year.

The typical college cost per year for a four-year public institution is $7,662 for in-state students and $18,529 for out-of-state students.2

Finding 3

Taking AP increases eligibility for scholarships and makes candidates more attractive to colleges.

31 percent of colleges and universities consider a student’s AP experience when making decisions about which students will receive scholarships.3

85 percent of selective colleges and universities report that a student’s AP experience favorably impacts admissions decisions.4

“We often observe a discernible difference between students without any AP experience, who typically only devote a few hours to homework each week, and AP students, who have had to develop the time management skills and the discipline to do the type of time-consuming intellectual work that is required to be successful in college.”

— Spencer A. Benson

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Footnotes:
1. Linda Hargrove, Donn Godin, and Barbara Dodd, “College Outcomes Comparisons by AP and Non-AP High School Experiences.” The College Board, 2008. To isolate the role of AP, researchers compared “matched” groups of students, meaning the students had similar SAT® rank and family incomes, but different experiences with English course work (i.e., they either took the AP course and exam or they took other English courses).
2. Costs include tuition, fees, and books only, and do not include room, board, and other living expenses. Average Estimated Undergraduate Budgets, 2008-09 (Enrollment-Weighted), The College Board, “Trends in College Pricing,” 2008.
4. Unpublished institutional research, Crux Research, Inc. March 2007. For the purpose of this study, selective institutions were defined as those where less than 70 percent of applicants were admitted, the mean SAT score was 1025 or higher, and mean ACT score was 22 or higher.