The ability to provide veterinary services begins in the market for veterinary education, the source of labor in the veterinary markets supply chain. The supply of veterinary services begins with the applicants who apply for the available veterinary medical college seats. Data on applicants are obtained from the Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges Veterinary Medical College Application System and information provided to AAVMC by member colleges. As a result, our data are limited to U.S. resident applicants and the information available from the 30 U.S. colleges of veterinary medicine and the 19 foreign, U.S.-accredited colleges.

Additional sources of information for the market for veterinary education are two AVMA surveys: the senior survey and the census of veterinarians. The senior survey is completed by senior veterinary college students just prior to graduation and provides information on debt and future employment. The census of veterinarians provides both information on compensation and subjective information on student outcomes.
SUPPLY OF VETERINARY EDUCATION

Veterinary education is provided by U.S.-accredited domestic and foreign schools, as well as non-U.S.-accredited foreign schools. These schools are both non-profit and for-profit institutions. For the 28 U.S. veterinary colleges (excludes the new schools, Lincoln Memorial and Midwestern, which to date have no graduates), the average tuition and fees have nearly tripled, from $10,549 in 1999 to $28,845 in 2016. As the graph below indicates, this increase has not been equal across all colleges. The growth in tuition over the 18-year period has ranged from $8,668 to $32,321, with an average increase of $18,296 (10.2 percent per year).

U.S. VETERINARY COLLEGES: RESIDENT TUITION & FEES

FOR THE 28 U.S. VETERINARY COLLEGES (EXCLUDES THE NEW SCHOOLS, LINCOLN MEMORIAL AND MIDWESTERN, WHICH TO DATE HAVE NO GRADUATES), THE AVERAGE TUITION AND FEES HAVE NEARLY TRIPLED, FROM $10,549 IN 1999 TO $28,845 IN 2016.