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REVISED ITEM FOR ACTION

## STUDENT TUITION CHARGES

- 1) That the University accept the general concept of a "Capital Improvement" approach to tuition in which the student is economically responsible for a part of his education costs and by which broad-based access to higher education will continue to be provided even in the face of rising costs and increasing demands without sacrificing educational quality and without placing a greater burden on the citizens of California.
- 2) That tuition be established and that the schedule for tuition, per quarter, be as follows:

<u>Beginning</u>	<u>Academic Year</u>	<u>Undergraduates (per quarter)</u>	<u>Graduates (per quarter)</u>
Fall, 1970	1970-71	\$ 50	\$ 60
Fall, 1971	1971-72	100	120

This action adds a normal yearly (three school quarters) student charge of \$150-180 for registered students in 1970-71 and adds \$300-360 for registered students in 1971-72.

- 3) That during the first year all monies derived from this tuition be used to support necessary capital improvements. In subsequent years, the Regents should decide on the appropriate use, but with emphasis to be given to considerations of meeting instructional needs.
- 4) Resident students with demonstrated financial need may voluntarily defer payment of tuition by accepting an obligation to repay after completion of their higher education under similar conditions and procedures as apply in the case of the highly successful National Defense Student Loans. There shall be modest interest charges at least sufficient to cover the administrative costs of this type of program.
- 5) Medical, pharmacological, and dental students will continue to pay the present special tuition fee and, as other students, be subject to the new tuition charges.

September, 1969

Cost of  
Tuition, Required Fees, Room, and Board  
at Member Institutions of the  
American Association of State Colleges and Universities  
by State  
1969-1970

Figures shown are for the typical full-time undergraduate student, for two semesters, two trimesters, or three quarters. Where this year's figures differ from last year's, last year's is shown in parentheses. Board is for 7 days, unless footnoted. Asterisk indicates combined room and board cost. Two hundred fifty eight institutions are represented.

Institution	Undergraduate tuition and required fees		Room Rates		Board Rates	
	Resident 1969	Non-Resident 1969	Men 1969	Women 1969	Men 1969	Women 1969
<u>ALABAMA</u>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alabama St.U.	279 (269)	429 (419)	745*(740*)	703*(692*)		
Florence St.U.	350 (315)	530 (495)	130-140	100-140	451 (424)	461 (424)
Jacksonville St.U.	320	470	220	220	420	420
Livingston U.	345 (300)	480	195	225	465 (435)	465 (435)
Troy St.U.	315	615 (495)	255-300(225-255)	255-300(222-252)	472 (425)	472 (425)
U.of Montevallo	360 (295)	570 (505)	586-696*(586-616*)	586-696*(586-616*)		
U.of South Alabama	444 (396)	594 (546)	390(351)	390(351)	507 (429)	507 (429)
<u>ARIZONA</u>						
Northern Arizona U.	302 (272)	967 (862)	270(240)	270(240)	313 <u>1</u> / (280) <u>1</u> /	313 <u>1</u> / (280) <u>1</u> /
<u>ARKANSAS</u>						
Arkansas A&M Col.	341 (250)	611 (520)	708*(596*)	708*(596*)		
Arkansas Polytechnic Col.	310 (255)	740 (595)	688*	696*		
Arkansas St.U.	307 (257)	577 (527)	682*	680*		
Henderson St.Col.	260 (250)	600 (590)	304	264(240)	376	376
Southern St.Col.	300 (250)	570 (520)	176-304	200-304	392	392
St.Col. of Arkansas	310 (260)	700 (600)	320 (300)	320(300)	400 (380)	400 (380)
<u>CALIFORNIA</u>						
Cal.St.Col.-Bakersfield	3/					
Cal.St.Col.-Dominguez Hills	132 (117)	1023 (837)				
Cal.St.Col.-Fullerton	136 (116)	1026 (836)	1144*	1144*		
Cal.St.Col.-Hayward	126 (122)	1017 (1013)	1254*(1224*)	1254*(1224*)		
Cal.St.Col.-Long Beach	137 (121)	1027 (1011)	975-1200*(925-1150*)	975-1200*(925-1150*)		
Cal.St.Col.-Los Angeles	153 (115)	890				
Cal.St.Col.-San Bernardino	125 (116)	1016 (998)				
Cal.St.Poly.Col.-Kellogg Voorhis	126 (107)	1017 (827)	498	498	537	537
Cal.St.Poly.Col.-San Luis Obispo	138 (123)	1029 (843)	474	474	495 <u>1</u> / (400) <u>1</u> /	495 <u>1</u> / (400) <u>1</u> /
Chico St.Col.	141 (118)	1041 (1018)	500 (448)	500(448)	525 (480)	525 (480)
Fresno St.Col.	144 (128)	1034 (848)	1120*(1040*)	1120*(1040*)		
Humboldt St.Col.	138 (114)	1029 (1005)	1094*	1094*		
Sacramento St.Col.	134 (116)	1024 (1006)	396 (880*)	396 (880*)	488	488
San Diego St.Col.	141 (119)	1028 (1009)	912-1012*	912-1012*		
San Fernando Valley St.Col.	140 (116)	890 (720)	1057* (940*)	1057* (940*)		
San Francisco St.Col.	124 (116)	1014 (1006)	1088-1210*(1064-1186*)	1088-1210*(1064-1186*)		
San Jose St.Col.	140 (124)	1030 (904)	1050* <u>1</u> /	1050* <u>1</u> /		
Sonoma St.Col.	132 (114)	1022 (1004)	1150*(900*)	1150*(900*)		
Stanislaus St.Col.	135 (109)	1025 (999)	1040*	1040*		

Institutions	Undergraduate tuition and required fees		Room Rates		Board Rates	
	Resident 1969	Non-Resident 1969	Men 1969	Women 1969	Men 1969	Women 1969
<u>COLORADO</u>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Adams St.Col.	384	834	300	300	489 (465)	489 (465)
Colorado St.Col.	369 (345)	819 (795)	849-894*(855*)	849-894*(855*)		
Fort Lewis Col.	341	796	320 (300)	320 (300)	510 (480)	510 (480)
Metropolitan St.Col.	355 (350)	805 (800)				
Southern Colorado St.Col.	354	804	340	340	483 (425)	483 (425)
Western St.Col.of Colorado	384 (396)	834 (846)	824*(790*)	824* (790*)		
<u>CONNECTICUT</u>						
Central Connecticut St.Col.	190	490	250-300	250-300	480	480
Eastern Connecticut St.Col.	195	400	250-300	275	480	480
Southern Connecticut St.Col.	190 (171)	490 (471)	325 (300)	325 (300)	480	480
Western Connecticut St.Col.	100	400		300	480	480
<u>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</u>						
D.C. Teachers Col.	70	1150				
Federal City Col.	97	742				
<u>FLORIDA</u>						
Florida A&M U.	450 (345)	1350 (945)	270-300 (240)	270-300 (240)	409 (339)	409 (339)
Florida Atlantic U.	450 (375)	1350 (975)	435 (420)	435 (420)	618 (525)	618 (525)
Florida Technological U.	450 (375)	1350 (975)	885*	885*		
U.of West Florida	450 (375)	1425 (975)	873*	873*		
<u>GEORGIA</u>						
Albany St.Col.	390 (330)	795 (660)	276	300	381	381
Armstrong St.Col.	360 (291)	750 (621)				
Augusta Col.	353 (285)	758 (615)				
Columbus Col.	360 (300)	765 (630)				
Georgia Col.at Milledgeville	381 (321)	786 (651)	255 (225)	240-285 (225-270)	420 (375)	420 (375)
Georgia Southern Col.	315 (255)	720 (585)	270	270	390	390
Savannah St.Col.	381 (321)	786 (651)	243	243	408	408
Valdosta St.Col.	375 (315)	780 (645)	225	225	360	360
West Georgia Col.	372 (312)	777 (642)	330 (270)	330 (270)	450 (390)	450 (390)
<u>GUAM</u>						
U. of Guam	230	410	800* (675*)	800* (675*)		
<u>IDAHO</u>						
Boise St.Col.	278 (260)	1018 (900)	320 (300)	320 (300)	490	490
Idaho St.U.	320	820	282	282	500 (490)	500 (490)
<u>ILLINOIS</u>						
Chicago St.Col.	294 (200)	800				
Eastern Illinois U.	390 (267)	755 (747)	960* (900*)	960* (900*)		
Illinois St.U.	336 (247)	757 (727)	370	370	570	570
Northeastern Illinois St.Col.	262 (180)	667 (660)				
Northern Illinois U.	335 (260)	756 (740)	1000-1020*(933-953*)	1000-1020*(933-953*)		
Western Illinois U.	328 (241)	928 (841)	828*	828*		
<u>INDIANA</u>						
Ball St.U.	540 (390)	1080 (720)	990* (900*)	990* (900*)		
Indiana St.U.	512 (384)	1024 (768)	438 (414)	438 (414)	486 (468)	486 (468)
<u>IOWA</u>						
U.of Northern Iowa	600 (398)	1000 (798)	772* (748*)	772* (748*)		

Institution	Undergraduate Tuition and Required Fees		Room Rates		Board Rates	
	Resident	Non-Resident	Men	Women	Men	Women
	1969	1969	1969	1969	1969	1969
<u>KANSAS</u>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fort Hays Kansas St.Col.	243	508	750*	750*		
Kansas St.Col. of Pittsburg	244 (242)	509 (507)	800*	800*		
Kansas St.Teachers Col.of Emporia	244 (240)	509 (505)	700*	700*		
Wichita St.U.	325 (317)	785	800*	800*		
<u>KENTUCKY</u>						
Eastern Kentucky U.	260	760	240-260	240-260	4/	4/
Morehead St.U.	240	740	200-240	200-240	4/	4/
Murray St.U.	260 (240)	760 (740)	250 (240)	250 (240)	450 (424)	450 (424)
Western Kentucky U.	250	750	240-260(220-240)	240-260(220-240)	4/	4/
<u>LOUISIANA</u>						
Francis T. Nicholls St.Col.	288 (162)	788 (562)	300 (280)	300 (280)	416 (504)	416 (504)
Grambling Col.	251 (150)	951 (555)	200	200	400	400
Louisiana Polytechnic Institute	298 (188)	800 (590)	286	286	441	441
McNeese St.Col.	274 (172)	774 (572)	680*	680*		
Northeast Louisiana St.Col.	248 (148)	748 (548)	664-744*(560-664*)	664-744*(560-664*)		
Northwestern St.Col.	419 (260)	919 (660)	300 (224)	300 (224)	392 (376)	392 (376)
Southeastern Louisiana Col.	294 (286)	794 (786)	270-300	270-300	374	374
<u>MAINE</u>						
Aroostook St.Col.	165	265	850*(754*)	850*(754*)		
Farmington St.Col.	165 (157)	265 (257)	436 (340)	436 (340)	414	414
Fort Kent St.Col.	165	265	436 (340)	436 (340)	414	414
Gorham St.Col.	165	265	436 (340)	436 (340)	414	414
Maine Maritime Academy	685	960	250		690	
Washington St.Col.	165 (130)	265 (230)	406 (351)	406 (351)	414 (420)	414 (420)
<u>MARYLAND</u>						
Bowie St.Col.	310	560	300	300	500	500
Coppin St.Col.	295 (285)	545 (535)				
Frostburg St.Col.	365	615	393 (371)	393 (371)	500	500
Morgan St.Col.	365 (325)	665 (625)	308-458(230-380)	308-458(230-380)	480	480
St. Mary's Col. of Maryland	400	650	400 (350)	400 (350)	500 (450)	500 (450)
Salisbury St.Col.	315 (285)	565 (535)	350 (335)	350 (335)	400 (380)	400 (380)
Towson St.Col.	356	606	320 (300)	320 (300)	580 (530)	580 (530)
<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>						
Boston St.Col.	250	650				
Bridgewater St.Col.	247	647	300-440	230-440	370	370
Fitchburg St.Col.	245	645	610*	540-660*		
Framingham St.Col.	250 (238)	650 (638)		180-390		400
Lowell St.Col.	270 (250)	670 (650)		300		476
Massachusetts College of Art	243 (240)	643 (640)				
Massachusetts Maritime Academy	360 (340)	360 (340)	420*8/			
North Adams St.Col.	250	650	180	300	415 (412)	415 (412)
Salem St. Col.	291 (281)	691 (681)	390	390	380 1/	380 1/
Westfield St.Col.	255	655	390	390	300	248
Worcester St.Col.	250	650				
<u>MICHIGAN</u>						
Central Michigan U.	420	810	970*(900*)	970*(900*)		
Eastern Michigan U.	426 (390)	1020 (930)	995*(939*)	995*(939*)		
Ferris St.Col.	324	831 (774)	939*(861*)	939*(861*)		
Grand Valley St.Col.	375	990 (900)	999*(960*)	999*(960*)		
Lake Superior St.Col.	400	970	950*(885*)	950*(885*)		
Northern Michigan U.	420 (390)	1100 (780)	1004*(902*)	1004*(902*)		

Institution	Undergraduate Tuition and Required Fees		Room Rates		Board Rates	
	Resident 1969	Non-Resident 1969	Men 1969	Women 1969	Men 1969	Women 1969
<u>MINNESOTA</u>						
Bemidji St.Col.	384 (300)	780 (444)	847*(802*)	847*(802*)		
Mankato St.Col.	414 (300)	810 (444)	855*(810*)	855*(810*)		
Moorhead St.Col.	384 (300)	780 (444)	852*(807*)	852*(807*)		
St.Cloud St.Col.	384 (300)	780 (444)	825*(780*)	825*(780*)		
Southwest Minnesota St.Col.	414 (300)	810 (444)	895*(780*)	895*(780*)		
Winona St.Col.	384 (300)	780 (444)	825*(780*)	825*(780*)		
<u>MISSISSIPPI</u>						
Alcorn A&M Col.	340 (272)	940 (872)	166-202	166-202	323 (306)	323 (306)
Delta St.Col.	382 (380)	982 (980)	245 (232)	245 (232)	350 (333)	350 (333)
Jackson St.Col.	300	900	542-560*	542-560*		
Mississippi St.Col.for Women	465 (455)	1065 (1055)		250 (240)		371 (352)
Mississippi Valley St.Col.	270	870	144	144	373 (297)	373 (297)
U.of Southern Mississippi	483 (420)	1083 (1020)	480-744*	480-744*		
<u>MISSOURI</u>						
Central Missouri St.Col.	240 (228)	480 (459)	240	240	465 (441)	465 (441)
Harris Teachers Col.	150	5/				
Missouri Southern Col.	310	430				
Missouri Western Col.	266	394				
Northeast Missouri St.Col.	220 (210)	440 (429)	738* (693*)	738* (693*)		
Northwest Missouri St.Col.	220	440	240	240	470 (450)	470 (450)
Southeast Missouri St.Col.	180 (160)	440	718*(700*)	718*(700*)		
Southwest Missouri St.Col.	220	480	695-775*(660-740*)	695-775*(660-740*)		
<u>MONTANA</u>						
Eastern Montana Col.	400 (372)	1068 (979)	285 (270)	300 (285)	551 (506)	551 (506)
Montana Col. Mineral Sci.&Tech.	315 (265)	983 (873)	760*(720*)			
Northern Montana Col.	400 (390)	1067 (999)	264 (246)	237 (222)	542 (520)	542 (520)
Western Montana Col.	381 (330)	1049 (938)	713*(672*)	713*(672*)		
<u>NEBRASKA</u>						
Chadron St.Col.	350	630	696*	696*		
Kearney St.Col.	360	640	708*	708*		
Peru St.Col.	370 (350)	650 (630)	732* <u>1/</u> (650*) <u>1/</u>	732* <u>1/</u> (650*) <u>1/</u>		
Wayne St.Col.	350	630	240	240	360	360
<u>NEVADA</u>						
U. of Nevada-Las Vegas	222 (193)	1022 (793)	316 (288)	316 (288)	682 (620)	682 (620)
<u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>						
Keene St. Col.	598 (468)	1068 (868)	375 (330)	375 (330)	425 (420)	425 (420)
Plymouth St.Col.	595 (445)	1065 (845)	410 (310)	410 (310)	440	440
<u>NEW JERSEY</u>						
Glassboro St. Col.	459	809	350	350	468	468
Jersey City St.Col.	451 (431)	801 (781)		350	468	468
Montclair St.Col.	469 (449)	819 (799)	532 (350)	532 (350)	468	468
Newark St.Col.	459 (439)	809 (789)	818*	818*		
Paterson St.Col.	434 (429)	784 (779)	350 <u>6/</u>	350	468	468
Trenton St.Col.	468 (467)	818 (817)	1000*(818*)	1000*(818*)		
<u>NEW MEXICO</u>						
Eastern New Mexico U.	384 (324)	924 (864)	273	273	462	462
Western New Mexico U.	307	847	324 (310)	324 (310)	540 (495)	540 (495)

Institution	Undergraduate Tuition and Required Fees		Room Rates		Board Rates	
	Resident 1969	Non-Resident 1969	Men 1969	Women 1969	Men 1969	Women 1969
<u>NEW YORK</u>						
St.U.of N.Y.Col.-Brockport	\$ 516 (490)	\$ 716 (690)	\$ 565 (395)	\$ 565 (395)	\$ 550 (500)	\$ 550 (500)
St.U.of N.Y.Col.-Buffalo	485 (483)	685 (683)	565 (395)	565 (395)	540 (525)	540 (525)
St.U.of N.Y.Col.-Cortland	540 (544)	740 (744)	575 (395)	575 (395)	530 (520)	530 (520)
St.U.of N.Y.Col.-Fredonia	527	727	565 (395)	565 (395)	510	510
St.U.of N.Y.Col.-Geneseo	425	625	565 (395)	565 (395)	540	540
St.U.of N.Y.Col.-New Paltz	511 (486)	711 (686)	565 (395)	565 (395)	550	550
St.U.of N.Y.Col.-Old Westbury	425	625	450 (345)	450 (345)	500	500
St.U.of N.Y.Col.-Oneonta	517	717	565 (395)	565 (395)	468	468
St.U.of N.Y.Col.-Oswego	479	679	565 (403)	565 (403)	550	550
St.U.of N.Y.Col.-Plattsburgh	497	697	565 (395)	565 (395)	550	550
St.U.of N.Y.Col.-Potsdam	520	720	550 (370)	550 (370)	580	580
St.U.of N.Y.Col.-Purchase	3/					
St.U.of N.Y.-Albany	478 (426)	678 (626)	565 (395)	565 (395)	490 <u>1/</u> (460) <u>1/</u>	490 <u>1/</u> (460) <u>1/</u>
<u>NORTH CAROLINA</u>						
Appalachian St.U.	437 (434)	1037 (884)	291	291	330	330
East Carolina U.	351 (303)	933 (735)	231	231	525 (500)	525 (500)
Elizabeth City St.U.	407 (359)	907 (710)	234 (193)	234 (193)	396 (375)	396 (375)
Fayetteville St.U.	296	846 (696)	297	297	372	372
North Carolina Central U.	327 (288)	927 (738)	585*(563*)	585*(563*)		
Pembroke St.U.	250	750 (600)	220	220	300	300
U.of North Carolina at Asheville	354 (374)	874 (694)	388 (370)	388 (370)	590 <u>1/</u> (401) <u>1/</u>	590 <u>1/</u> (401) <u>1/</u>
Western Carolina U.	369	969 (819)	228 (210)	228 (210)	330	330
Winston-Salem St.U.	346 (304)	896 (704)	270	270	416 (360)	416 (360)
<u>NORTH DAKOTA</u>						
Dickinson St.Col.	435 (345)	816 (675)	217-228	217-228	342 <u>1/</u> (306) <u>1/</u>	342 <u>1/</u> (306) <u>1/</u>
Mayville St.Col.	384 (300)	765 (630)	198-234 (198)	198-234 (198)	354 (338)	354 (338)
Minot St.Col.	396 (321)	777 (645)	198	213	345 <u>1/</u> (306) <u>1/</u>	345 <u>1/</u> (306) <u>1/</u>
U.of North Dakota-Ellendale Center	361 (285)	741 (615)	171	171	334	334
Valley City St.Col.	362 (287)	743 (617)	207-234 (198-234)	180-234 (162-216)	360 (342)	360 (342)
<u>OHIO</u>						
Bowling Green St.U.	600 (540)	1200 (1140)	960*(930*)	960*(930*)		
Central St.U.	540 (429)	1120 (939)	450 (372)	450 (372)	510 (450)	510 (450)
U. of Akron	585 (540)	1185 (1140)	990* (930*)	990* (930*)		
U. of Toledo	614 (546)	1514 (1131)	570 (495)	570 (495)	474 (420)	474 (420)
Wright St.U.	540 (489)	1440 (1089)				
Youngstown St.U.	450	825 (750)	850*			
<u>OKLAHOMA</u>						
Central St.Col.	313	689	653-743*	653-743*		
East Central St.Col.	308	684	288	288	440	440
Northeastern St.Col.	304	680	760*	760*		
Northwestern St.Col.	300	676	290	290	360	360
Southeastern St.Col.	326	702	180	220	460	460
<u>OREGON</u>						
Eastern Oregon Col.	396 (345)	993 (645)	875* (742*)	875* (742*)		
Oregon Technical Institute	408 (369)	1335 (909)	875* (812*)	875* (812*)		
Southern Oregon Col.	396 (345)	993 (645)	864* (787*)	864* (787*)		



Institution	Undergraduate Tuition and Required Fees		Room Rates		Board Rates	
	Resident 1969	Non-Resident 1969	Men 1969	Women 1969	Men 1969	Women 1969
<u>PENNSYLVANIA</u>						
Blomsonburg St.Col.	\$ 400	\$ 870	\$ 360 (288)	\$ 360 (288)	\$ 360	\$ 360
California St.Col.	400 (390)	850 (840)	320 (256)	320 (256)	288	288
Cheyney St.Col.	396	846	360 (288)	360 (288)	360	360
Clarion St.Col.	400	850	360 (288)	360 (288)	324	324
East Stroudsburg St.Col.	440 (420)	890 (710)	360 (288)	360 (288)	324	324
Edinboro St.Col.	400 (390)	850 (840)	360 (288)	360 (288)	324	324
Indiana U.of Pennsylvania	490 (390)	680	360 (288)	360 (288)	324	324
Kutztown St.Col.	420 (386)	710 (836)	360 (288)	360 (288)	360	360
Lock Haven St.Col.	420	870	360 (288)	360 (288)	324	324
Mansfield St.Col.	474	860	360 (288)	360 (288)	360	360
Millersville St.Col.	394	730	360 (288)	360 (288)	360	360
Shippensburg St.Col.	414	852	360 (288)	360 (288)	360	360
Slippery Rock St.Col.	410	860	360 (288)	360 (288)	360	360
West Chester St.Col.	494 (394)	844	360 (288)	360 (288)	360	360
<u>RHODE ISLAND</u>						
Rhode Island Col.	370 (320)	955 (905)	415-515 (375)	415-515 (375)	500	500
<u>SOUTH DAKOTA</u>						
Black Hills St.Col.	420 (371)	804 (707)	247-283(243-279)	247-283(243-279)	376 (372)	376 (372)
Dakota St.Col.	412 (380)	796 (716)	310 (250)	310 (250)	320 $\frac{1}{2}$ (300) $\frac{1}{2}$	320 $\frac{1}{2}$ (300) $\frac{1}{2}$
Northern St.Col.	410 (365)	794 (701)	252-306	216-288	340 $\frac{1}{2}$ (314) $\frac{1}{2}$	340 $\frac{1}{2}$ (314) $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern St.Col.	384 (336)	768 (672)	300	300	373 $\frac{1}{2}$ (351) $\frac{1}{2}$	373 $\frac{1}{2}$ (351) $\frac{1}{2}$
<u>TENNESSEE</u>						
Austin Peay St.U.	243 (213)	723 (588)	315 (270)	315 (270)	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{4}{5}$
East Tennessee St. U.	255 (225)	735 (600)	276 (231)	276 (231)	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{4}{5}$
Memphis St.U.	265 (235)	745 (610)	1038*(1013*)	1038*(1013*)		
Middle Tennessee St. U.	248 (218)	728 (593)	270-321(225-276)	270-340(225-295)	310 $\frac{1}{2}$	310 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tennessee Technological U.	255 (225)	735 (600)	270-315(225-270)	270-315(225-270)	468	468
<u>TEXAS</u>						
East Texas St.U.	206 (190)	506 (490)	320-370(280-330)	320-370(280-330)	382	382
Midwestern U.	190 (170)	490 (470)	396 (360)	396 (360)	468 $\frac{1}{2}$ (428) $\frac{1}{2}$	468 $\frac{1}{2}$ (428) $\frac{1}{2}$
North Texas St.U.	211 (181)	511 (481)	280 (250)	280 (250)	541 (499)	541 (499)
Southwest Texas St.U.	170	470	768*(730*)	768*(730*)		
Stephen F. Austin St.U.	186	486	790*(730*)	790*(730*)		
Texas A&I U.	170 (150)	470 (450)	708*(704*)	708*(704*)		
Texas Woman's U.	176	476		530-900*(500-830*)		
West Texas St.U.	193 (192)	493 (492)	370 (320)	370 (320)	420 (400)	420 (400)
<u>UTAH</u>						
Southern Utah St.Col.	384 (339)	789 (768)	297-342(270-315)	297-342(270-315)	465 (435)	465 (435)
Weber St.Col.	480 (450)	885 (840)	330 (275)	330 (275)	430 (450)	430 (450)
<u>VERMONT</u>						
Castleton St.Col.	501 (346)	1251 (1096)	430	430	470	470
Johnson St.Col.	516 (346)	1266 (1096)	430	430	470	470
Lyndon St.Col.	516 (346)	1266 (1096)	430	430	470	470



Institution	Undergraduate Tuition and Required Fees		Room Rates		Board Rates	
	Resident 1969	Non-Resident 1969	Men 1969	Women 1969	Men 1969	Women 1969
<u>VIRGINIA</u>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Clinch Valley Col.	350 (340)	400 (340)	180 (128)	180 (128)	4/	4/
George Mason Col.	514	1234 (1184)				
Longwood Col.	474	774		356 (311)		370 (360)
Madison Col.	590 (460)	950 (780)	410 (310)	410 (310)	330	330
Mary Washington Col.	627	1327		398 (350)		385 (358)
Norfolk St.Col.	400	570				
Radford Col.	426 (387)	726 (687)		831*		
Virginia Commonwealth U.	424	824 (724)	400 (350)	410-440 (400-410)	420	420
<u>VIRGIN ISLANDS</u>						
Col. of the Virgin Islands	244 (246)	644 (646)	672*	672*		
<u>WASHINGTON</u>						
Central Washington St.Col.	264	471	822*(776*)	822*(776*)		
Eastern Washington St.Col.	264	471	756*	756*		
The Evergreen St.Col.	3/					
Western Washington St.Col.	264	471	849-999*(770-905*)	849-999*(770-905*)		
<u>WEST VIRGINIA</u>						
Bluefield St.Col.	219 (211)	819 (811)	723*(685*)	723*(685*)		
Concord Col.	230 (210)	830 (810)	334 (222-242)	334 (222-242)	482 (464)	482 (464)
Fairmont St.Col.	224 (221)	824 (821)	288	288	486	486
Marshall U.	258 (242)	858 (842)	334-374 (252-324)	334-374 (252-324)	540	540
Shepherd Col.	234 (214)	834 (814)	252	252	504 (468)	504 (468)
West Liberty St.Col.	232 (228)	832 (828)	414 (360)	414 (360)	504 (432)	504 (432)
W.Va.Institute of Technology	234 (228)	834 (828)	853*(779*)	853*(779*)		
<u>WISCONSIN</u>						
Stout St.U.	506 (328)	1440 (744)	832*(780*)	832*(780*)		
Wisconsin St.U.-Eau Claire	390 (332)	1324 (748)	420 (340)	420 (340)	420	420
Wisconsin St.U.-La Crosse	417 (338)	1351 (754)	365 (320)	365 (320)	435 (400)	435 (400)
Wisconsin St.U.-Oshkosh	392 (326)	1326 (742)	390 (340)	390 (340)	450 (440)	450 (440)
Wisconsin St.U.-Platteville	532 (334)	1466 (750)	400 (356)	400 (356)	430 (398)	430 (398)
Wisconsin St.U.-River Falls	393 (331)	1327 (750)	414 (306)	414 (306)	450 (432)	450 (432)
Wisconsin St.U.-Stevens Point	392 (329)	1326 (745)	400 (370)	400 (370)	420	420
Wisconsin St.U.-Superior	376 (340)	1310 (756)	350 (300)	350 (300)	435 (410)	435 (410)
Wisconsin St.U.-Whitewater	372 (318)	1306 (734)	400 (360)	400 (360)	420 (400)	420 (400)

1/ 5-day

2/ 6-day

3/ Not yet accepting students

4/ Cash per meal

5/ Does not accept non-resident students

6/ No on-campus residence in 1968

7/ Normal academic year consists of 4 10-week terms

8/ Quarters on board ship

# FROM THE OFFICE OF BOB MONAGAN Speaker of the Assembly NEWS RELEASE



*file*  
FOR RELEASE: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1969: 9:30 AM

A graduated student fee increase which would raise an estimated \$35 to \$37 million for higher education was proposed today by Assembly Speaker Bob Monagan.

"I am placing this program before the Regents and the Legislature in response to University President Charles Hitch's recent call for alternative methods of meeting the financial needs of higher education," Monagan explained.

The proposal is similar to one Monagan unveiled last year. It would increase student fees at the University of California and State Colleges without placing an additional burden on lower income groups.

Students with "gross adjusted" family or personal incomes of less than \$10,000 per year would not be affected; war veterans would be exempted; and special consideration would be given families supporting more than one college student.

The additional fee charged a student supported by an adjusted income of \$10,000 or more would be based on his ability to pay. The minimum fee on the graduated scale would be \$24 per year; the highest fee would be \$798 per year for students claiming an adjusted family or personal income of \$45,000 or more.

A special formula is included for families with more than one college student to support. In such cases the graduated charge would be divided by the number of students in the family. Thus, a family with three dependent students would pay only one-third as much for each student enrolled in a State school.

-MORE-

ROOM 3164—STATE CAPITOL, SACRAMENTO, 95814 - (916) 445-8494

Administrative costs involved with the plan are estimated at \$1.3 million for both the University and State Colleges, and all revenues would be placed in funds administered by the Regents and Trustees.

Commenting on his plan, Monagan stated: "I believe a graduated charge is more equitable and practical than an across-the-board fee increase. It eliminates the need to take money from one pocket of a poor student as a fee and return it to the other pocket as student aid.

"In addition, it does not increase the burden of that beleaguered lower-middle income group which has been described as too rich for special financial assistance, but too poor to finance a college education.

"The plan will generate revenues which are desperately needed to meet the growing demand for higher education. And it will ultimately result in more campus space for disadvantaged students who are traditionally 'squeezed out' by rigid admission standards."

The plan is based on actual experience in New York and Michigan. It was developed in the latter part of 1967, but several refinements have been made since it was first presented to the University Regents a year ago.

Monagan intends to submit the revised version of his proposal at the next regular Board of Regents meeting. And he will today introduce a bill to implement graduated fee increases at the State Colleges.

# # # # #

GRADUATED STUDENT CHARGES:

An Equitable Plan for Raising Revenue For  
Improved Support of Higher Education Based on  
Ability to Pay

Presented by

ASSEMBLYMAN BOB MONAGAN  
Speaker of the Assembly

February, 1969

The purpose of this plan is to raise revenue equitably for improved support of higher education at the University and State Colleges of California by requiring those who benefit to shoulder an increased cost burden based largely on ability to pay. The intent of this plan is to make an estimated \$35 to \$37 million in added revenue available for uses such as capital outlay. These funds would be budgeted by the Regents and Trustees.

The key elements of the plan are:

- (1) A fee increase on a graduated basis for California resident students whose family income is \$10,000 or more. At \$10,000 adjusted gross income the total fee increase would be \$24 per year and at \$45,000 adjusted gross income, \$798 per year (the maximum fee increase).
- (2) An exemption for veterans who are California residents from the graduated fee increase.
- (3) It places income derived from the graduated fee into separate income funds in the State Treasury so that proposed expenditures from this new revenue source, budgeted by the Regents and the Trustees, can be specifically determined.
- (4) There is no differential in fee increase between the University and the State Colleges.



- (5) Administrative costs of this plan, estimated at \$500,000 for the University and \$800,000 for State Colleges, are negligible in relation to the revenue produced.
- (6) This plan largely eliminates taking money in fees from one pocket of a poor student and giving it back to him in another pocket in the form of a grant or scholarship simply to offset an across-the-board fee increase.
- (7) It does not impose an added burden on the \$7,500 to \$10,000 middle income group identified by the Joint Committee on Higher Education as having too high an income for special poverty grants and scholarships but too low an income to adequately finance higher education.
- (8) It could equalize educational opportunity by providing funds for construction of needed facilities so that "marginal students," often from low-income or minority group families will not be "squeezed out" by too high admission standards based on lack of space.
- (9) It provides no graduated fee increase for self-supporting students earning under \$10,000 per year.

### THE PLAN

The plan is basically as follows:

1. All students carrying 6 units or less will not be required to pay the graduated fee.
2. If the adjusted gross income<sup>1</sup> of the student's family or those who are responsible for his support is below \$10,000 per year the student is eligible for a total waiver of the graduated charge described below.
3. If the adjusted gross income of the student's family or those who are responsible for his support<sup>2</sup> is above \$10,000 the student would be asked to pay an additional charge according to the following scale.

- 
1. Adjusted gross income shall include (1) income from state and local government securities and (2) retirement benefits.
  2. If the student's adjusted gross income is \$10,000 or more he would pay the graduated charge.



INCOME BRACKETS	GRADUATED FEE <sup>1</sup>
\$ 10,000 - 10,500	\$ 24
10,501 - 11,000	48
11,001 - 11,500	72
11,501 - 12,000	102
12,001 - 12,500	126
12,501 - 13,000	150
13,001 - 13,500	174
13,501 - 14,000	198
14,001 - 14,500	222
14,501 - 15,000	252
15,001 - 15,500	276
15,501 - 16,000	300
16,001 - 17,000	324
17,001 - 18,000	348
18,001 - 19,000	372
19,001 - 20,000	402
20,001 - 21,000	426
21,001 - 22,000	450
22,001 - 24,000	498
24,001 - 26,000	552
26,001 - 30,000	600
30,001 - 35,000	648
35,001 - 40,000	702
40,001 - 45,000	750
45,001 - +	798

1 The graduated fee is divisible by both 2 and 3 simplifying its payment on the quarter or semester system.

Self-supporting students are exempted from the graduated charge if their income is below \$10,000 per year.

At the undergraduate level the presumption is that the student is supported by his parents. An undergraduate is considered self-supporting if he (1) has not been claimed by his parents or persons responsible for his support as a tax deduction and he has not received financial support from them for one year prior to the beginning of the quarter or semester and (2) has not lived with parents for one year prior to the beginning of the quarter or semester (does not include time spent living away from home while going to school).

Because graduate students are more likely to have independent responsibilities it seems reasonable to adopt a different definition of self-supporting student than for undergraduates. Following is a possible definition: Graduate students will be considered self-supporting only if (1) they can show they contribute \$1,500 per academic year to their education, not derived directly or indirectly from parents and (2) parents do not claim the student as a tax deduction on either state or federal returns.

Out-of-state and foreign students are not included in the graduated charge plan since they pay a substantial tuition. Present statutory fee exemption for certain groups of students will not be changed by this plan. Further, veterans who are California residents and attending the University or a State College will be exempt from the graduated charge.

If more than one child in the family is engaged in full time college study at any four-year institution, public or private, accredited by an accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the graduated charge would be reduced by dividing it by the number of such children.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF THE PLAN

The administration of this plan is quite simple and is estimated to cost a total of \$1.3 million per year for both the University and State Colleges (\$.5 million and \$.8 million, respectively) including initial costs of planning. An appropriation of this amount to the University and State Colleges is contained in legislation to implement this plan for the State Colleges.

The Regents and Trustees will be empowered to establish necessary guidelines and procedures to carry out the intent of the legislation.

It is envisioned that each year as the student registers he will be asked to fill out a card and give his parents' (or those responsible for his support or his own) adjusted gross income along with the name or Social Security number of that person. No tax forms will be required. All financial data will be held in strict confidence. The information reported will be checked with the Franchise Tax Board on a sample test basis. All statements will, of course, be subject to the same perjury laws as income tax returns.

On the basis of the information given the student will then pay his graduated fee each semester or quarter as he does now with the student services fee.

Students with special problems such as those from separated or divorced families could be handled with minimum difficulty under this plan because the charge would simply be based on the income of the individual claiming the student as a deduction.

#### REVENUE RECEIVED

The total revenue raised by this plan is estimated at \$35 - \$37 million; approximately \$18 million from the University and a similar amount for the State Colleges.<sup>1</sup>

This revenue can be considered relatively "clear" since very little of it is derived from low income students or those students facing the most severe financial difficulties.

#### PROPOSED USE OF REVENUE

The Regents and the Trustees will budget the funds raised by this plan for uses such as capital outlay and this budget will be reviewed by the Legislature in the same manner as in the past. The income derived from the University and State Colleges will be put into separate income funds in the State Treasury, one for the University and another for the State Colleges, to keep track of the revenue and its expenditure.

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1. Although the State College enrollment is higher, revenue from the fee at both segments is approximately equal. This occurs because (1) a larger percentage of the State College student body is part time and (2) the family incomes of State College students tend to be lower than those of University students.

CONCLUSION

This plan, based largely on ability to pay, meets the objections raised to significant across-the-board fee increases.

The plan provides an equitable means of obtaining funds to provide sufficient facilities to ensure that all qualified students will have access to higher education.

	Resident	Non-Resident
<b>ALABAMA</b>		
Alabama A & M College	260	410
Auburn University	300	600
University of Alabama	350	700
<b>ALASKA</b>		
University of Alaska	237	372
<b>ARIZONA</b>		
Arizona State University	286	1,101
University of Arizona	269	1,084
<b>ARKANSAS</b>		
Arkansas Ag. Mech. & Normal College	200	400
University of Arkansas	200	470
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>		
University of California	243	1,200
<b>COLORADO</b>		
Colorado State University	336	1,011
University of Colorado	372	1,120
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>		
University of Connecticut	190	590
<b>DELAWARE</b>		
Delaware State College	237	587
University of Delaware	315	750
<b>FLORIDA</b>		
Florida A & M University	200	600
Florida State University	260	660
University of Florida	260	660
<b>GEORGIA</b>		
Fort Valley State College	321	651
Georgia Inst. of Tech.	375	1,065
University of Georgia	333	753
<b>HAWAII</b>		
University of Hawaii	232.50	232.50
<b>IDAHO</b>		
University of Idaho	210	710
<b>ILLINOIS</b>		
Southern Illinois University	241.50	631.50
University of Illinois	270	850
<b>INDIANA</b>		
Indiana University	330	960
Purdue University	330	950
<b>IOWA</b>		
Iowa State University	345	930
University of Iowa	340	930
<b>KANSAS</b>		
Kansas State University	288	688
University of Kansas	292	692
<b>KENTUCKY</b>		
Kentucky State College	240	580
University of Kentucky	280	820
<b>LOUISIANA</b>		
Louisiana State University	220	620
Southern University	164	732
<b>MAINE</b>		
University of Maine	400	1,000
<b>MARYLAND</b>		
Maryland State College	205	355
University of Maryland	366	766
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>		
University of Massachusetts	336	736
<b>MICHIGAN</b>		
Michigan State University	354	1,020
University of Michigan	348	1,000
Wayne State University	312	750
<b>MINNESOTA</b>		
University of Minnesota	375	921
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>		
Alcorn A & M College	191	391
Mississippi State University	342	792
University of Mississippi	350	790
<b>MISSOURI</b>		
Lincoln University	150	350
University of Missouri	350	850
<b>MONTANA</b>		
Montana State University	366	973
University of Montana	359	966
<b>NEBRASKA</b>		
University of Nebraska	334	860
<b>NEVADA</b>		
University of Nevada	356	950
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>		
University of New Hampshire	536	1,181
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>		
Rutgers-The State University	528	764
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>		
New Mexico State University	336	786
University of New Mexico	336	792
<b>NEW YORK</b>		
Cornell University (endowed)	1,800	1,800
Statutory Colleges	600	1,000
State Univ. of New York	425	625
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>		
Ag. & Technical Col. of N.C.	350	602
North Carolina State Univ.		
at Raleigh	357	782
University of North Carolina	309	734
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>		
North Dakota State Univ.	360	804
University of North Dakota	360	804
<b>OHIO</b>		
Kent State University	510	960
Miami University	520	1,020
Ohio State University	450	1,008
Ohio University	500	1,000
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>		
Langston University	251	582
Oklahoma State University	288	736
University of Oklahoma	288	736
<b>OREGON</b>		
Oregon State University	330	900
University of Oregon	330	900
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>		
Pennsylvania State Univ.	450	1,050
<b>PUERTO RICO</b>		
University of Puerto Rico	159	159
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>		
University of Rhode Island	352	952
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>		
Clemson University	486	986
South Carolina State College	320	800
University of South Carolina	440	990
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>		
South Dakota State Univ.	387	743
State Univ. of So. Dakota	379	715
<b>TENNESSEE</b>		
Tennessee A & I University	184	409
University of Tennessee	270	720
<b>TEXAS</b>		
Prairie View A & M College	154	454
Texas A & M University	224	524
Texas Technical College	150	444
University of Texas	144	444
<b>UTAH</b>		
Utah State University	282	639
University of Utah	375	690
<b>VERMONT</b>		
University of Vermont	575	1,575
<b>VIRGINIA</b>		
Virginia Polytechnic Inst.	420	840
Virginia State College	447	627
University of Virginia	452	1,037
<b>WASHINGTON</b>		
University of Washington	345	825
Washington State University	345	825
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>		
West Virginia University	254	884
<b>WISCONSIN</b>		
University of Wisconsin	325	1,050
<b>WYOMING</b>		
University of Wyoming	345	961

*Further*

*State Univs and  
Assn of Land Grant  
colleges*

Annual student charges (tuition and fees), 1966-67 for undergraduates and graduates, residents and non-residents in 30 major state universities:

	<u>Undergraduates</u>		<u>Graduates</u>	
	<u>Residents</u>	<u>Non-Residents</u>	<u>Residents</u>	<u>Non-Residents</u>
State University of New York	\$500	\$ 700	\$625	\$ 625
Clemson University	476	976	476	976
Ohio State University	450	1,008	450	1,008
Pennsylvania State University	450	1,050	450	1,050
University of Minnesota	375	921	393	921
University of Utah	375	690	375	690
University of Colorado	372	1,120	372	1,120
Montana State University	365	973	333	941
State University of Iowa	360	950	400	710
University of Montana	359	967	359	925
North Carolina State University	357	778	353	778
Michigan State University	354	1,020	354	1,020
University of Nevada	350	950	300	600
University of Michigan	348	1,000	380	1,100
Colorado State University	347	1,022	347	1,022
Iowa State University	345	930	375	720
University of Washington	345	825	345	825
Washington State University	345	825	345	825
Indiana University	330	960	330	960
Purdue University	330	950	330	950
University of Oregon	330	900	330	330
University of Wisconsin	325	1,050	325	1,100
University of North Carolina	309	734	299	724
University of Kansas	292	692	292	382
Kansas State University	288	688	288	378
University of Illinois	270	850	270	850
Oklahoma State University	270	690	270	690
University of Oklahoma	270	690	270	690
University of California	243	1,224	237	1,218
A & M College of Texas	216	516	216	516
University of Idaho	210	710	210	710
University of Texas	\$156	\$ 456	\$156	\$ 456
Medians of total annual fees	\$345	\$ 925	\$339	\$ 825

Compiled by the Office of Institutional Research, University of Oregon,  
November 29, 1966.



A REPORT ON TUITION

COORDINATING COUNCIL  
FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
MARCH 1, 1967

SUMMARY OF  
THE TUITION-FREE PRINCIPLE

PREFACE

This summary has been drawn largely from material prepared for the Coordinating Council's discussion of tuition at its meeting on February 21, 1967, and from An Evaluation of the Tuition-Free Principle in California Public Higher Education, Coordinating Council for Higher Education report Number 1019, published in May 1965.

Tables from the original report, which are no longer available, have been updated when more recent information was available. Data on income which might be derived from tuition at various fee levels has been added. Possible consequences of tuition and some questions which would arise if tuition were implemented are also included in this summary.

## I

Economic and financial considerations received primary attention in the Council's 1965 study of the tuition-free principle in California public higher education. This emphasis was dictated by necessity and not by choice. The arguments of tuition advocates were stated primarily in terms of financial factors--rapidly growing costs of public higher education, limited tax resources, excessive tax burdens, and monetary advantages to the college graduate. In addition, economic and financial aspects are easiest to measure and analyze objectively. Consequently, the report focused mainly on economic and financial issues.

Although less easily measured and evaluated, social-cultural factors may prove to be of far greater importance to the tuition issue. Recognizing that tuition may substantially change students' access to California public higher education, the Council voted unanimously on February 21, 1967, to advise the Governor and the Legislature that action on the subject of tuition would be inappropriate at this session of the Legislature. The Council especially noted that further studies of possible changes in California's tuition-free principle are now being made by legislative and other bodies.<sup>1</sup>

The following questions and comments suggest some of the important areas which require further study before the effect of tuition on California public higher education can be fully assessed.

## II

1. To what extent do society and the economy profit (benefit) from the investment in education of young people? Does the resultant economic growth and additional tax payments made by the college graduate throughout his lifetime justify publicly supported tuition-free higher education in California?

Benefits to the State. Higher education enhances society in four ways: politically, socially, culturally and economically. Politically, higher education enables the citizens of a democracy to develop an awareness of the problems which confront their society. Education has contributed markedly to increasing social mobility; and it contributes to, and helps maintain, the culture.

Benefits to the Student. These tables (based on 1960 census data) clearly indicate that a close relationship exists between formal education and increased income, a fact which has been generally accepted.

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<sup>1</sup>See Appendix A for the Council's Resolution.

TABLE I  
EDUCATION AND LIFETIME EARNINGS: MEN  
(Earnings from age 18 to 64)

<u>Highest grade completed</u>	<u>Earnings</u>
All education groups-----	\$229,000
Elementary School:	
Less than 8 years-----	143,000
8 years-----	184,000
High School:	
1 to 3 years-----	212,000
4 years-----	247,000
College:	
1 to 3 years-----	293,000
4 years-----	385,000
5 years or more-----	455,000

TABLE II  
MEAN INCOME (OR EARNINGS) BY LEVEL OF SCHOOL COMPLETED,  
FOR MALES 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER FOR THE U.S.

Elementary-High School Differential  
Average Income

<u>Year</u>	<u>Elem. School Graduates</u>	<u>High School Graduates</u>	<u>Difference</u>
1939 -----	N/A	\$1,661	N/A
1946 -----	\$2,327	2,939	26%
1949 -----	2,829	3,784	34%
1956 -----	3,732	5,439	46%
1958 -----	3,769	5,567	48%

High School-College Differential  
Average Income

<u>Year</u>	<u>High School Graduates</u>	<u>College Graduates</u>	<u>Difference</u>
1939 -----	\$1,661	\$2,607	57%
1946 -----	2,939	4,527	54%
1949 -----	3,784	6,179	63%
1956 -----	5,439	8,490	56%
1958 -----	5,567	9,206	65%



However, to assume that income rises because, and as, education increases denies the importance of individual ability, motivation, family status, superior intelligence, home environment, and social and economic opportunities, all of which may operate independently of formal education.

It cannot be demonstrated that higher education alone produces higher incomes and therefore greater ability to repay in taxes the cost of education received at the expense of the state. Conversely, it cannot be shown that such a relationship does not exist.

2. To what extent is the student or his family able to finance a larger part of his education cost, and to what extent should he pay in terms of the projected increase in his earning power stemming from his college education?

The cost of attending the University or one of the State Colleges is not high when compared with the costs in other institutions and systems of higher education (See Tables 1 and 2 in Appendix B). However, a study made by the California State Scholarship Commission (See Table III below) shows that many academically qualified students need financial assistance if they are to benefit from California's system of public higher education.

If there are already students unable to benefit from what is considered to be tuition-free public higher education--

- a. What effect would tuition have on attrition, and what particular groups would be affected?

The 1965 Council report indicated that the categories of students most likely to drop out because of a lack of money or motivation are (1) Negroes, (2) women, (3) those from large families and (4) those from non-Jewish middle-class families with no tradition of college attendance. The report further stated that tuition would undoubtedly have an impact on the make-up of the socio-economic strata found in the various segments. The question then raised by the initial study was whether the economic benefit accruing to higher education from tuition would compensate for the adverse effect on society. Although it cannot be stated with absolute certainty, these tables indicate that the lower income groups would obviously be those most seriously affected by the imposition of tuition.

## PERCENTAGE OF CALIFORNIA FAMILIES FALLING BELOW CSSC\* EXPECTED 1960 INCOME LEVELS

Institution	No. of Children	CSSC Expected Income	% of California Families Falling Below CSSC Expected Income Levels in 1960
I. Univ. of Calif.	1	\$8,000	57.8%
A. Resident	2	9,250	69.0
cost \$1,600/yr=	3	10,250	76.8
\$1,200 contribution ‡	4*	11,500	86.0
B. Commuter	1	6,000	35.2
cost \$1,000/yr=	2	7,000	41.2
\$700 contribution	3	7,750	52.6
	4	9,000	71.8
II. Calif. St. Coll.			
A. Resident	1	7,500	52.2
cost \$1,450/yr=	2	8,750	62.2
\$1,050 contribution	3	9,500	71.0
	4	10,750	83.1
B. Commuter	1	5,500	30.1
cost \$1,000/yr=	2	6,500	34.9
\$600 contribution	3	7,250	45.5
	4	8,500	67.1
III. Jr. Colleges			
A. Resident	1	7,000	46.7
cost \$1,350/yr=	2	8,250	56.7
\$950 contribution	3	9,000	66.8
	4	10,250	80.5
B. Commuter	1	4,750	22.8
cost \$900/yr=	2	6,000	33.6
\$500 contribution	3	6,500	36.3
	4	7,750	56.4
IV. Ind. Coll. & Univ.			
A. Resident	1	11,000	80.0
cost \$2,400/yr=	2	12,500	86.0
\$2,000 contribution	3	13,500	90.0
	4	14,750	93.0
B. Commuter	1	3,500	62.5
cost \$1,700/yr=	2	9,500	69.1
\$1,300 contribution	3	10,500	78.3
	4	12,000	88.0
V. 4-yr. Special Schools			
A. Resident	1	9,750	72.3
cost \$2,000/yr=	2	11,000	79.8
\$1,600 contribution	3	12,000	86.1
	4	13,250	91.0
B. Commuter	1	8,500	62.5
cost \$1,700/yr=	2	9,500	69.1
\$1,300 contribution	3	10,500	78.3
	4	12,000	88.0

\*California State Scholarship Commission.

‡The application of the formula in California assumes \$400 per year in work contribution by male students to their own education.

\* All entries for four children refer to four and more children.

- b. In addition to the effect of tuition on the student what will be the effect of tuition on the segments?

Economists generally agree that the demand for higher education is inelastic. An increase in the cost of obtaining an education, therefore, should not greatly reduce total demand, but may cause a shift to less expensive forms of higher education.

As was shown in Table III above and in Tables 3 and 4 in Appendix B a significant portion of California students at the University and State Colleges are from the very low income groups. Institution of additional fees at the University and State Colleges might well cause some students to choose schools with lower costs. Substantial numbers of students may thus choose to attend Junior Colleges. Assuming University tuition were established at a higher level than State College tuition, some movement might also be found from the University to the State College system.

The students most likely to be diverted, should a fee of \$150-250 be added to current fees, would be those who now attend the four-year institutions only with the greatest financial effort. Additional cost, even though small, may be impossible for them to accommodate. Again, motivation to attend the four-year college may be more the determinant than finance. The academically well-qualified student presumably would be able to find some financial aid to attend a four-year college; the less qualified would more likely be diverted.

For a few students, the recently developed pattern of attending Junior Colleges for the first two years and then transferring to private colleges for the final years might be reinforced. Families apparently are sometimes able to afford two years at a private college, but not the full four years.

Questions which might reasonably be asked concerning enrollments include:

- 1) Would the least expensive institutions, the Junior Colleges, experience a marked increase in enrollments?
- 2) Would enrollments in the University and the State Colleges decrease as a direct result of tuition?



3) What effect would increased Junior College enrollments have upon local property tax levels and the ability of local districts to support quality programs?

3. What revenues could realistically be expected from tuition in the University and State Colleges?

Table IV below gives an indication of possible revenue from various levels of tuition in the University and the State Colleges.

TABLE IV

ESTIMATED TUITION FEE INCOME BY \$50 INCREMENT, U.C. AND C.S.C.,  
GROSS TOTALS EXCLUDING PRESENTLY CHARGED FEES BASED ON FALL 1966 ENROLLMENTS

	Col.1	Col.2	Col.3	Col.4	Col.5	Col.6
	Full-Time			Part-Time		
	Enrollment	Income		Enrollment	Income	Total Gross Income
<u>UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA</u>						
1. No Fee	74,134 <sup>a</sup>	-	-	3,359	-	-
2. \$100 Fee (-2%) <sup>b</sup>	72,651	\$7,265,100	(\$50) <sup>c</sup>	3,291	\$164,550	\$7,429,650
3. 150 Fee (-1%)	71,924	10,788,600	(75)	3,258	244,350	11,032,950
4. 200 Fee (-1%)	71,205	14,241,000	(100)	3,225	322,500	14,563,500
5. 250 Fee (-1%)	70,493	17,622,250	(125)	3,193	399,125	18,022,375
6. 300 Fee (-1%)	69,788	20,936,400	(150)	3,161	474,150	21,410,550
7. 350 Fee (-1%)	69,090	24,181,500	(175)	3,129	547,575	24,729,075
8. 400 Fee	68,399	27,359,600	(200)	3,098	619,600	27,979,200
<u>CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGES</u>						
1. No Fee	104,823 <sup>d</sup>	-	-	61,670	-	-
2. \$100 Fee (-2%) <sup>b</sup>	102,723	10,272,300	(\$50) <sup>c</sup>	60,437	3,021,850	13,294,150
3. 150 Fee (-1%)	101,696	15,254,400	(75)	59,833	4,487,475	19,741,875
4. 200 Fee (-1%)	100,679	20,135,800	(100)	59,235	5,923,500	26,059,300
5. 250 Fee (-1%)	99,672	24,918,000	(125)	58,643	7,330,375	32,248,375
6. 300 Fee (-1%)	98,675	29,602,500	(150)	58,057	8,708,550	38,311,050
7. 350 Fee (-1%)	97,688	34,190,800	(175)	57,476	10,058,300	44,249,100
8. 400 Fee (-1%)	96,711	38,684,400	(200)	56,901	11,380,200	50,064,600

<sup>a</sup>83,674 less 9,540 non-residents. <sup>b</sup>Attrition rate applied to enrollment. <sup>c</sup>Assumed one-half fee payment and attrition rate 1% per \$50. <sup>d</sup>111,273 less 6,450 non-residents.

### III

The philosophy underlying the founding of the University of California and the persistence of tuition-free or low cost education in all public segments is (1) to make higher education democratically accessible and (2) to provide trained manpower for the state's economy. Recent findings of the Scholarship Commission disclose that tuition-free education in California has not fully accomplished the intent of that philosophy, for the state's record in inducing high school graduates to secure a college degree is below the national average. Other data indicate that financial need is a critical influence in the decision not to go to college for a substantial number of the non-college-going students in California.

The alternatives to the present pattern of financing public higher education in the light of these philosophical objectives may be summarized as follows:

To:

1. Continue the tuition free policy, but:
  - a. Exempt students from inadequate income families from the present student fee system, and/or,
  - b. Augment substantially the present State Scholarship program both in numbers of students served and in the types of costs covered, such as room and board, and/or
  - c. Revise the present tax structure to recapture much more rapidly any higher earnings resulting from a college education.
2. Institute tuition fees, but:
  - a. Continue the tuition free policy for the Junior College segment and institute tuition in the two public four-year segments, with a system of tuition exemptions at the upper division and graduate levels for children of inadequate income families, regardless of scholarship, and/or
  - b. Augment substantially the present State Scholarship program both in numbers of students served and in the types of costs covered, such as room and board, and/or,
  - c. Institute a deferred tuition program so structured as to base repayment upon future earnings levels and/or "forgive" repayment when the graduate enters certain occupations, and/or,
  - d. Institute a massive state loan program at low interest rates.

Tuition rates can be based upon a variety of concepts including (1) the national pattern of student fee rates, (2) the cost of instruction, (3) future earnings prospects and (4) the amount of revenue desired to meet some specific purpose.

Alternative uses of tuition revenues include, (1) student aid programs such as scholarships and loans, (2) raising faculty salary levels to parity with selected groups of institutions for each public segment, (3) capital outlay, (4) Junior College operating support, (5) expenditure programs recommended by the Master Plan and not adequately financed to date and (6) support of general state government.

Appendix A

COORDINATING COUNCIL  
FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Resolution on Tuition in the  
University of California and California State Colleges

- WHEREAS, California has for more than a century adhered to the principle of open economic access to public higher education by maintaining direct student charges at a level which would encourage all qualified students to develop themselves to their full potential; and
- WHEREAS, The Master Plan for Higher Education called upon the governing boards of the State Colleges and the University of California to reaffirm the long-established principle that their institutions shall continue to be tuition-free to all residents of the state; and
- WHEREAS, Studies in depth as to the merit of modifying the tuition-free principle in these institutions are now in process by legislative and other bodies; now, therefore be it
- RESOLVED, That the Coordinating Council for Higher Education does advise the Governor and the Legislature that it would be inappropriate to act on the subject of tuition at this session of the Legislature.

Adopted  
February 21, 1967

Comparison of Total Annual Fees\* for Undergraduate  
Resident Students in Representative Public Institutions, Year 1966-67

Institution	Rank Order	Fees
Bowling Green State University	1	520
Ohio State University	2	450
William and Mary	3	448
State University of New York	4	250-300-425 (x)
University of Michigan	5	348-380 +
Montana State University	6	375
University of Minnesota	7	375
University of Utah	8	375
Indiana University	9	374
Iowa State University	10	345
Washington State University	11	345
University of Wyoming	12	345
State College of Iowa	13	342
Mississippi State University	14	342
Texas A. & M.	15	330
Purdue University	16	330
University of Oregon; Oregon State	17	330
University of Wisconsin	18	325
University of North Carolina	19	309
University of Missouri	20	300
Colorado State College	21	292
University of Kentucky	22	280
University of Illinois	23	270
University of Tennessee	24	270
Eastern New Mexico University	25	248
University of California	26	245
University of Alaska	27	237
University of Hawaii	28	232
Arizona State University	29	230
University of Idaho	30	184
North Texas State University	31	151
Louisiana State University	32	140
California State Colleges	33	96

\*Includes tuition, fees, and student body fees but excludes charges for ancillary services such as board, student union, room and parking

(x) Lower two fees cover the community colleges; higher fee covers the state-operated four-year institutions; the N. Y. Scholar Incentive Program, however, provides \$100-\$200 for each resident undergraduate student who applies for a grant.

+Lower fee is for lower division students; higher fee for upper division students.

SOURCE: College catalogues for these institutions

Table 2

Comparison of Annual Tuition Rates\* at Representative  
Private Institutions 1966-67

Institution	Tuition
University of Rochester	2,064
Yale	1,950
Princeton	1,950
Dartmouth	1,925
Williams College	1,925
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,900
Brandeis University	1,900
Columbia	1,894
California Institute of Technology	1,853
Northwestern	1,800
Dickinson College	1,800
Clark University	1,730
Occidental	1,701
Mills College	1,700
Bryn Mawr	1,700
Washington University	1,700
Carnegie Institute of Technology	1,700
University of the Pacific	1,650
Stanford	1,575
George Washington	1,550
University of Southern California	1,524
Vassar College	1,500
University of Miami	1,474
Villanova	1,470
Duke	1,437
Redlands	1,418
Willamette University	1,075
University of San Francisco	1,072
Loyola University	1,020

\*Includes health and student body fees but excludes charges for ancillary services such as room, board and parking

SOURCE: College catalogues for these institutions

# Appendix B

## TABLE . 3

### INCOME DISTRIBUTION BY COLLEGE TYPES - PARENT-SUPPORTED STUDENTS

#### Percentage of Those in Each College Type

<u>Income Class</u>	<u>State College</u>	<u>Junior College</u>	<u>Private University</u>	<u>University of California</u>	<u>Private College</u>	<u>Private College Religious</u>	<u>4-Year Specialized</u>
\$ 0 - 1,999	0.7	1.6	0.5	2.9	0.5	0.7	1.4
2,000 - 3,999	3.3	6.2	1.3	2.0	2.9	4.1	3.5
4,000 - 5,999	10.0	15.4	4.9	7.4	5.8	8.7	7.2
6,000 - 7,999	16.6	19.0	6.5	11.0	11.7	13.9	13.1
8,000 - 9,999	16.8	16.4	10.1	12.9	12.4	16.4	10.8
10,000 - 11,999	19.5	13.9	10.4	13.1	13.3	14.5	10.0
12,000 - 13,999	10.5	7.0	11.7	11.2	13.8	12.8	8.1
14,000 - 19,999	12.7	10.7	16.7	20.0	18.0	10.3	13.5
20,000 - 24,999	3.2	2.5	12.5	6.5	7.3	5.9	9.0
25,000 and over	4.4	4.0	22.7	11.6	11.9	10.7	19.9
No Response	2.4	3.1	2.8	1.3	2.2	2.1	3.6
Median Income (approximate)	\$10,000	\$8,800	\$15,100	\$12,000	\$12,300	\$10,700	\$12,500
% Parent-supported	71.5	49.7	94.1	83.6	97.7	91.2	65.9

Source: CSSC Survey Data

# Appendix B

TABLE 4

## INCOME DISTRIBUTION BY COLLEGE TYPES - SELF-SUPPORTING STUDENTS

### Percentage of Those in Each College Type

<u>Income Class</u>	<u>State College</u>	<u>Junior College</u>	<u>Private University</u>	<u>University of California</u>	<u>Private College</u>	<u>Private College Religious</u>	<u>4-Year Specialized</u>
\$ 0 - 1,999	8.0	3.4	2.3	11.9	4.2	9.0	7.3
2,000 - 3,999	14.2	8.8	7.0	19.0	12.5	21.2	12.6
4,000 - 5,999	19.6	17.6	9.3	24.4	25.0	12.1	18.9
6,000 - 7,999	18.9	25.1	16.3	17.9	8.3	12.1	22.1
8,000 - 9,999	12.0	15.9	9.3	9.5	25.0	12.1	11.6
10,000 - 11,999	11.3	10.3	4.7	4.8	4.2	15.2	8.4
12,000 - 13,999	6.2	6.2	14.0	4.8	0	3.0	4.2
14,000 - 19,999	4.0	4.1	18.6	3.0	4.2	3.0	5.3
20,000 - 24,999	2.9	2.1	0	1.7	4.2	0	1.1
25,000 and over	1.1	1.7	14.0	0.6	4.2	3.0	3.2
No response	1.8	4.7	4.7	2.4	8.3	9.0	5.3
Median Income (approximate)	\$6,800	\$7,400	\$11,400	\$5,500	\$7,000	\$6,500	\$6,800
% Self-supporting	28.5	50.3	5.9	16.4	2.3	8.8	34.1

Source: CSSC Survey Data