



State Tuition And/Or Required Fee Policies For Public Postsecondary Institutions

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SHEEO

STATE TUITION AND/OR REQUIRED FEE POLICIES FOR PUBLIC POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS

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Introduction

As States face the difficult question of financing public postsecondary education, it is frequently necessary to develop policies with regard to tuition and fees. The State of Tennessee requested that the SHEEO/NCES Communication Network representatives be surveyed to determine differing State practices regarding authority for setting tuition and fees and the relationships between community college and university fees, graduate and undergraduate fees, resident and non-resident fees, and full-time and part-time fees. Following approval by the Postsecondary Education Policy Committee on Information, NCES, and the Education Data Acquisition Council, a questionnaire was distributed to the Network on July 18, 1978. Responses were received from fifty of the fifty-three Network representatives, for a response rate of better than 94%.

Survey Results

Several general conclusions may be drawn from the survey responses. First, it appears that institutional or system-wide governing boards play the major role in setting tuition and fees (See figure 1). In four instances, the legislature has this authority instead. More frequently, the legislature sets only minimum or maximum levels (or both). Coordinating agencies in only three cases have statutory authority for setting tuition and fees.

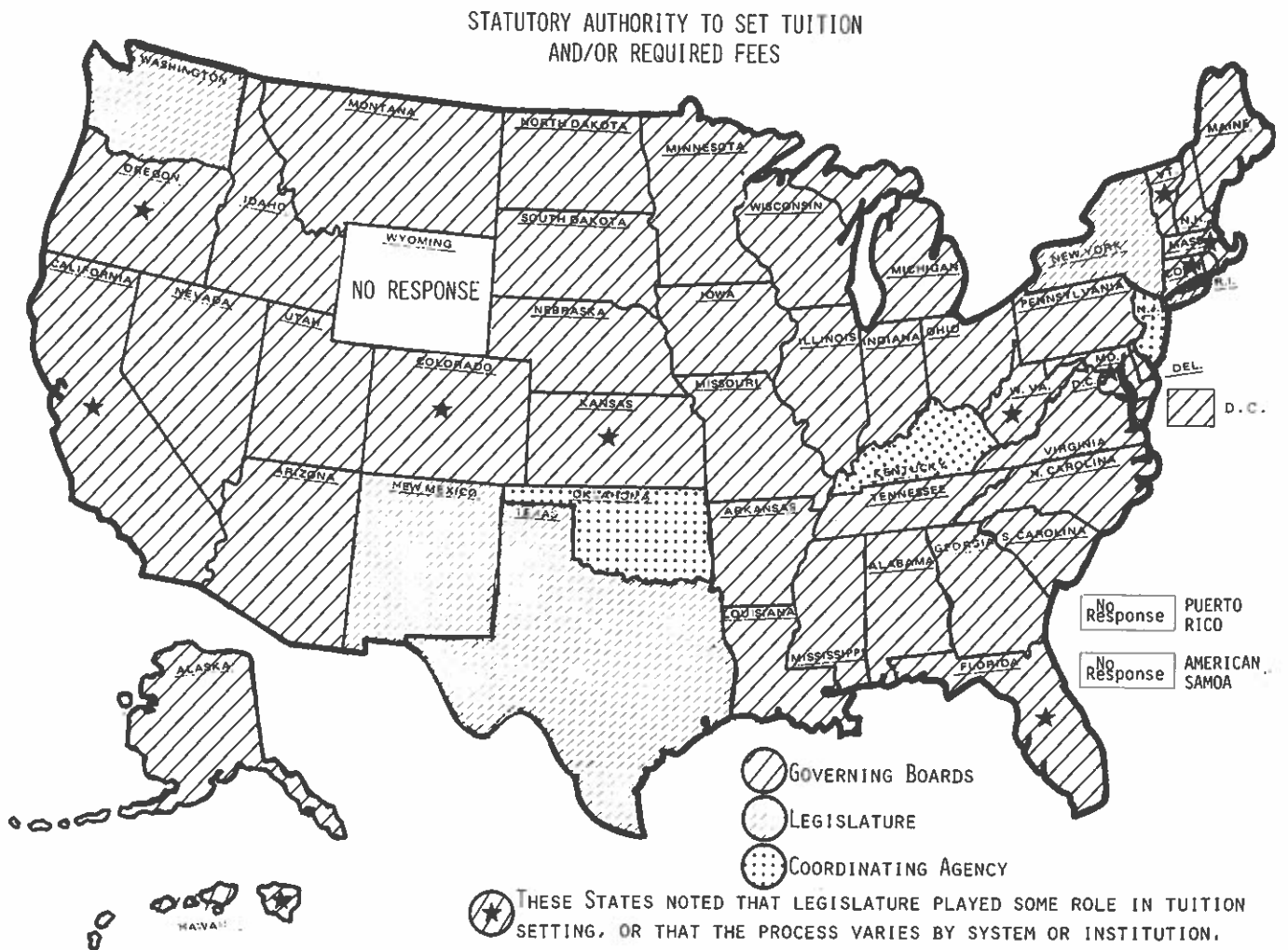


FIGURE 1

The States are almost evenly divided with regard to tuition or fees being appropriated through the legislative process, this being the case in twenty-five States. However, eight of these States noted that only tuition was handled in this manner, with fees being retained directly by the institution (See figure 2).

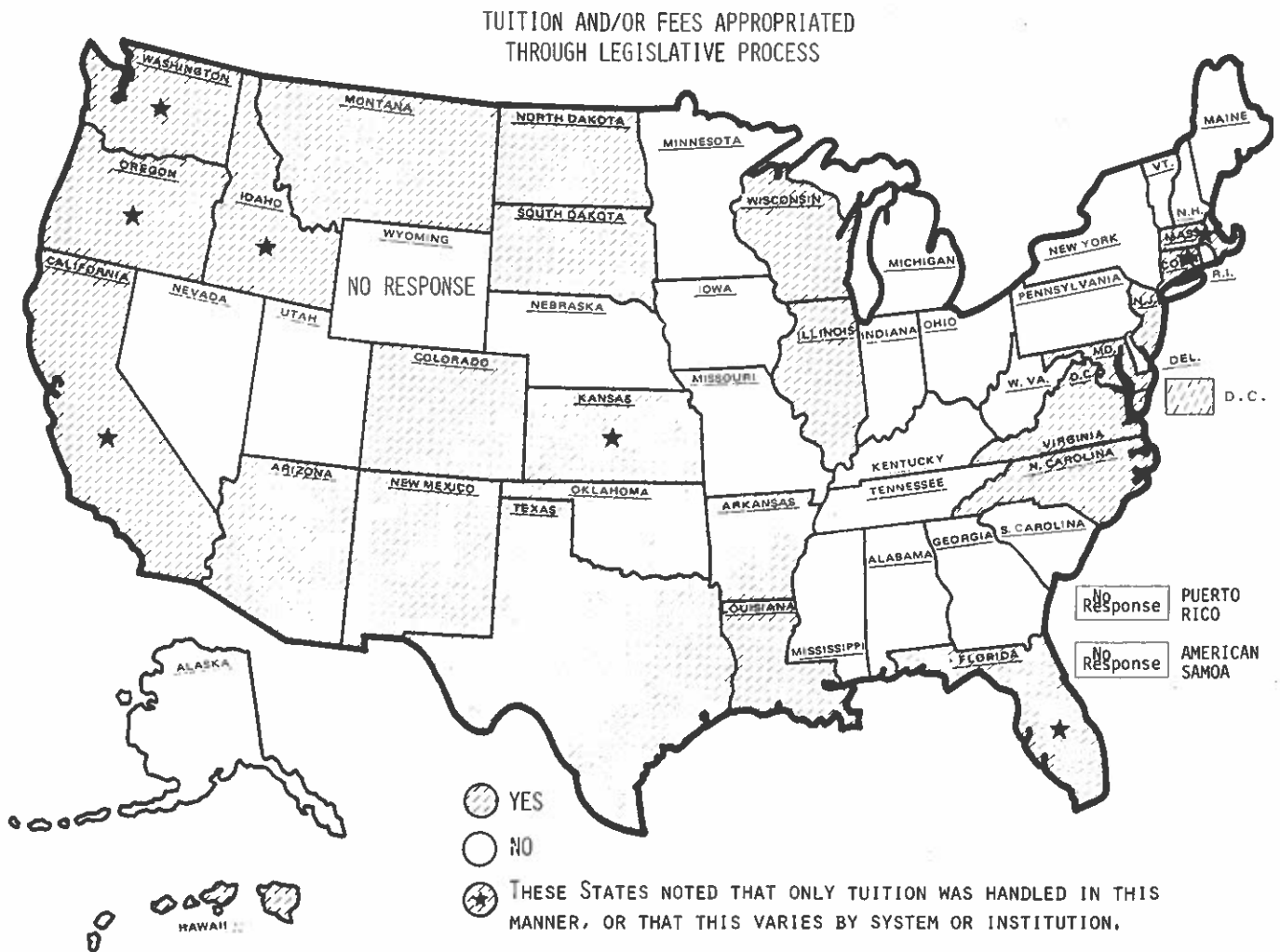


FIGURE 2

In only six States is there an "automatic" offsetting increase in financial aid when tuition is raised. Several other States indicated that financial aid offsets are frequently initiated when tuition is raised, even though this is not "automatic."

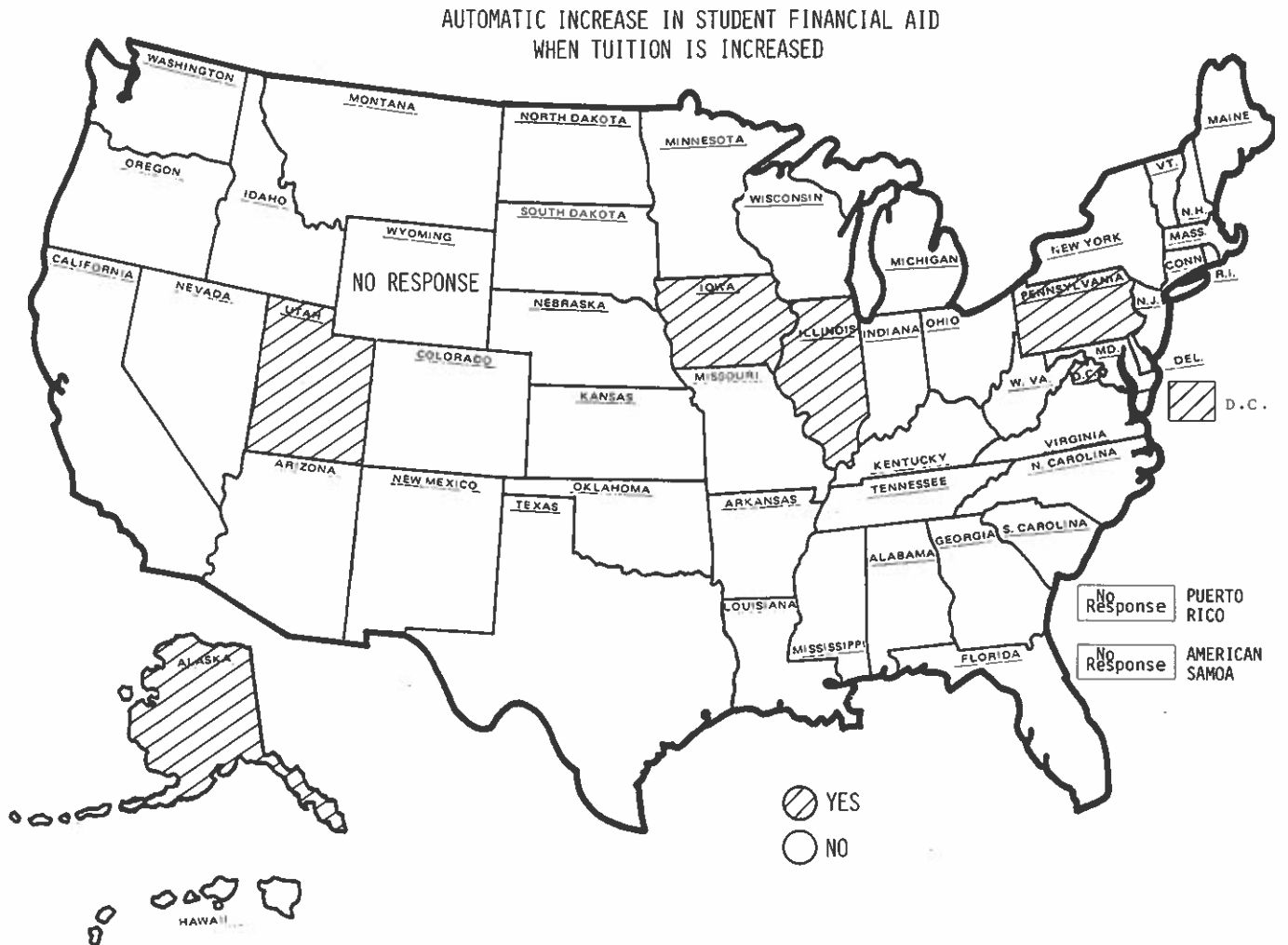


FIGURE 3

Tuition and fees for part-time students are related to full-time fees in forty States, somewhat more often for four-year institutions than for community colleges (forty States as compared to thirty-five).

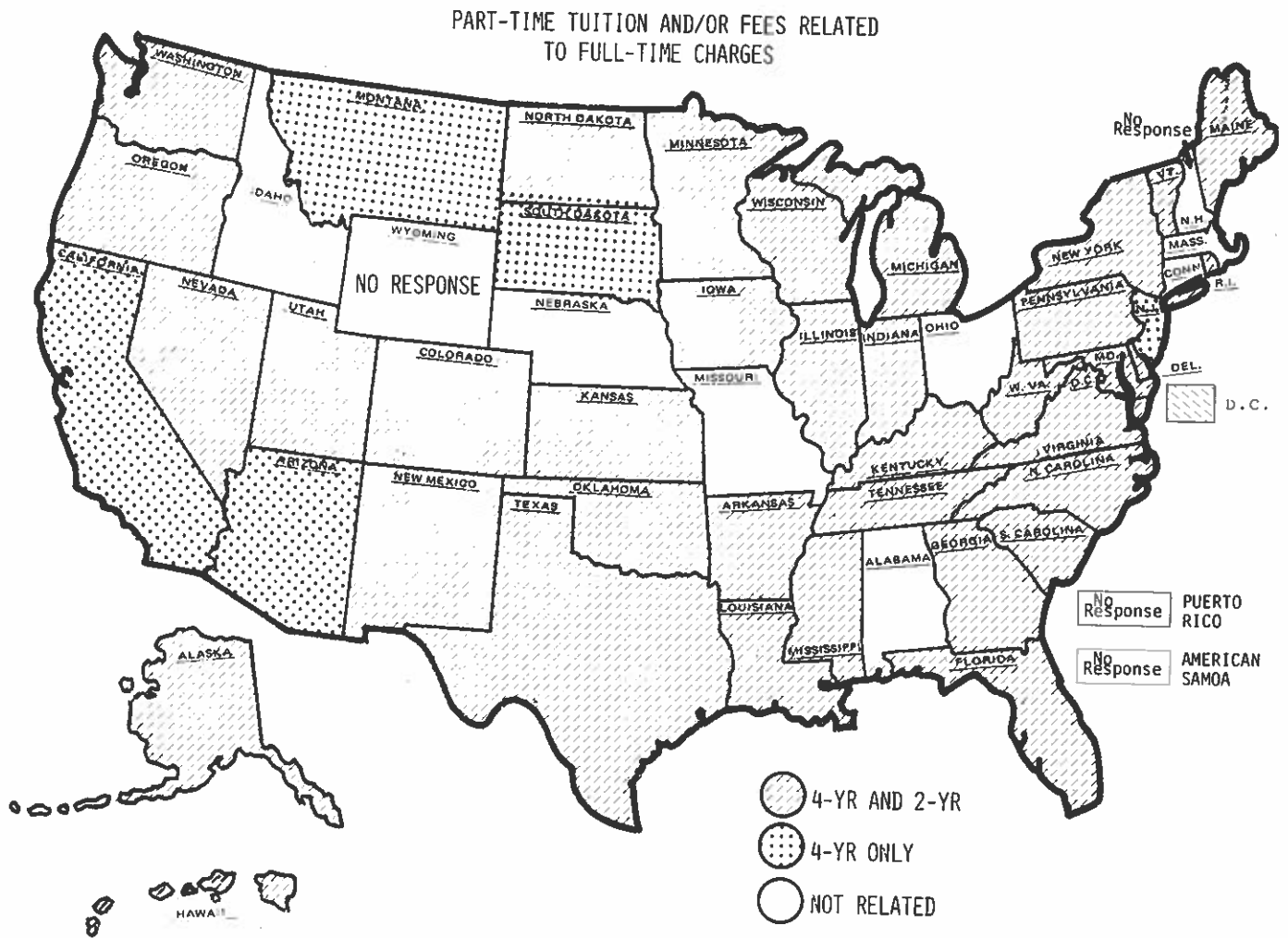


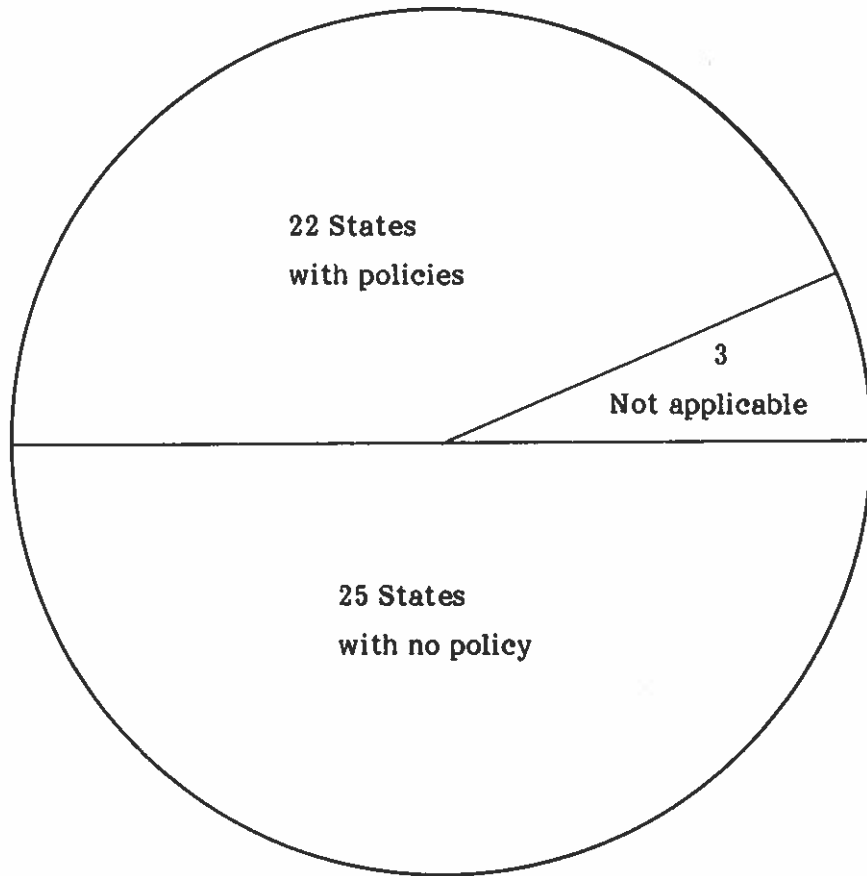
FIGURE 4

Differential Tuition Policies

A number of States, in responding to questions related to differential tuition policies, indicated that, while no formal State policies existed, practice was such that the effect was the same as if a policy existed. Thus, a State with this situation may have chosen to respond either by indicating that no policy exists or by selecting the usual percent of differentiation. Often the differential charges vary from one institution to another, or from one system to another. There again, the respondent may have selected an average differential percent, or may have simply stated that charges varied. These inconsistencies in response should be kept in mind when evaluating the results.

A substantial majority of States (40) charge higher tuition and/or fees to non-State resident students than to State residents. The majority of respondents, however, do not charge differential tuition and/or fees based on type of institution (community college or university), graduate or undergraduate status, or in-district/out-of-district residence for community colleges. For those which do differentiate between community college and university tuition, the community college charges are most often more than 40% lower. Detailed tables presenting the responses to the questions on differential tuition policies on a State-by-State basis are shown on the following pages.

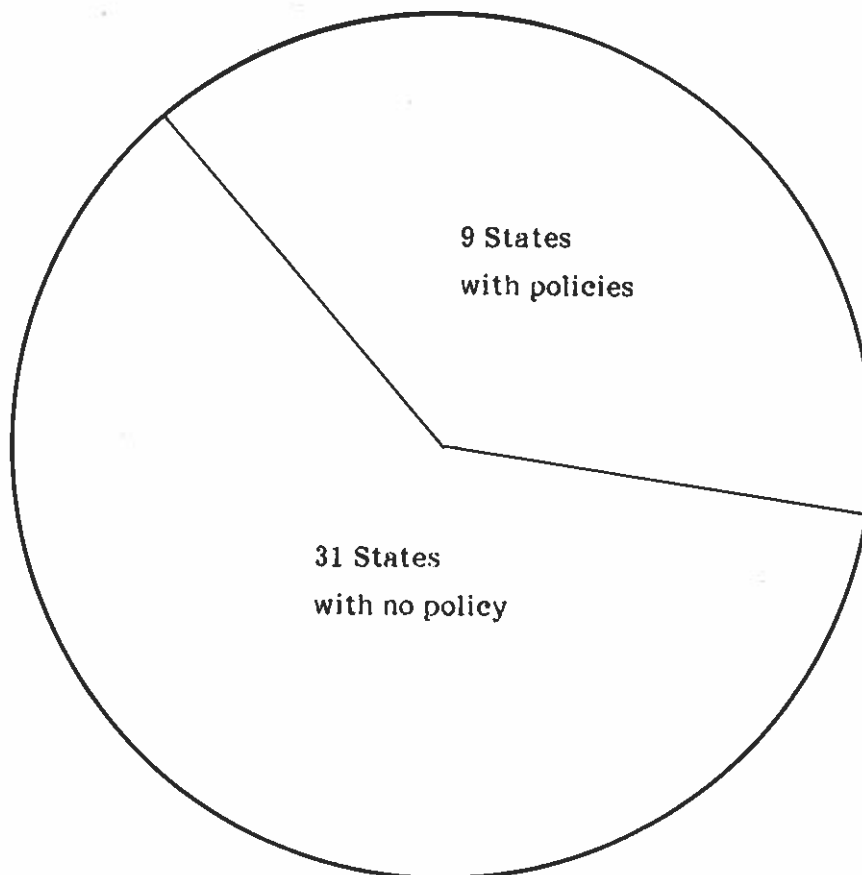
FIGURE 5



STATES WITH POLICIES OF LOWER CHARGES AT
COMMUNITY COLLEGES THAN AT UNIVERSITIES

| Lower by | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--|---|
| 1 - 10% | 11 - 20% | 21 - 30% | 31 - 40% | More than 40% |
| Colorado Florida | Kentucky Wisconsin | Georgia Utah | Delaware Massachusetts Mississippi | Alabama Arizona Arkansas California Connecticut Hawaii Nevada Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Tennessee Vermont Washington |

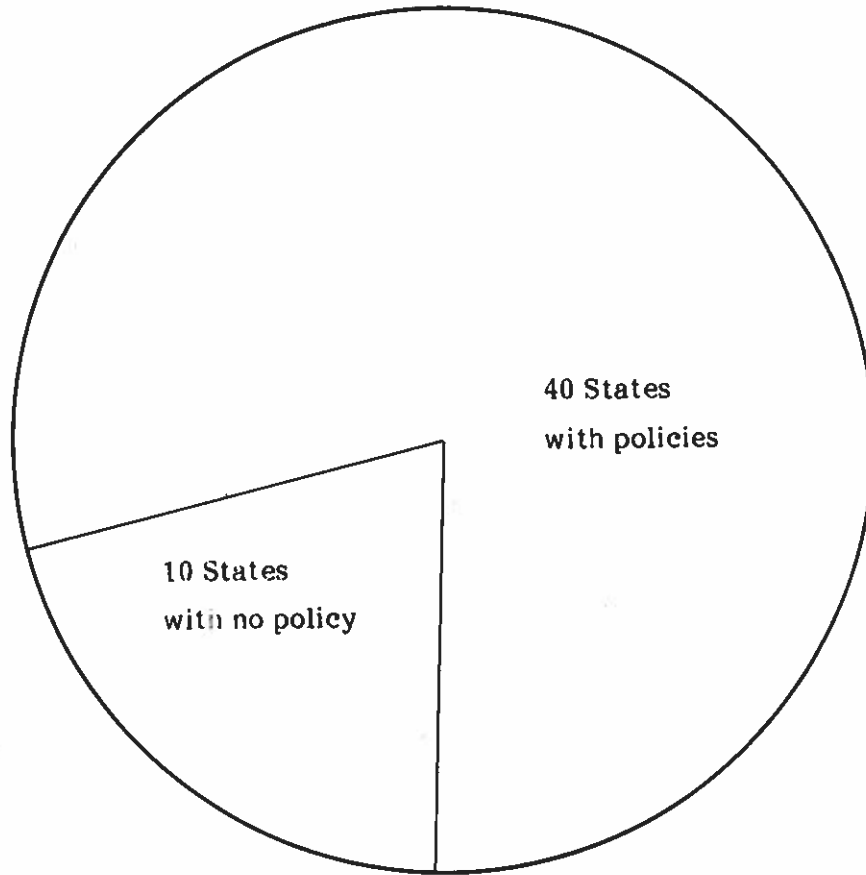
FIGURE 6



STATES WITH POLICIES OF HIGHER CHARGES FOR GRADUATES THAN FOR UNDERGRADUATES

| Higher by | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|---------------|
| 1 - 10% | 11 - 20% | 21 - 30% | 31 - 40% | Over 40% | Variable |
| California Tennessee | Hawaii Iowa Kentucky Maine Washington Wisconsin | Alaska Delaware D. C. | Illinois Oklahoma | Florida New York North Dakota Oregon South Dakota | Massachusetts |

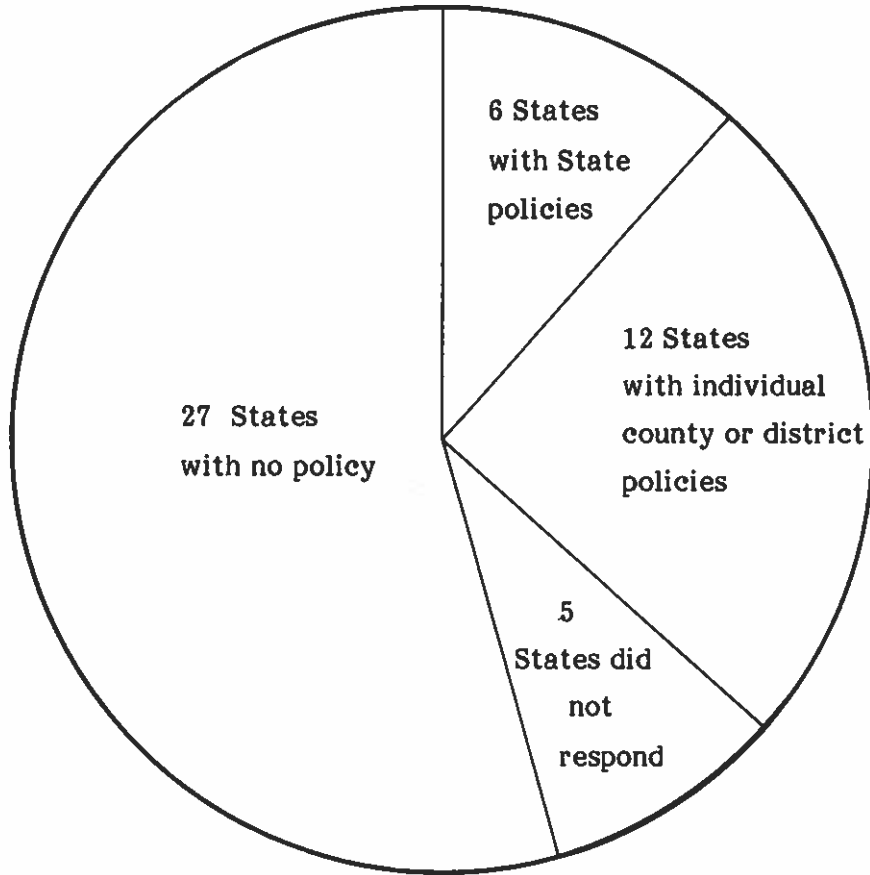
FIGURE 7



STATES WITH POLICIES OF HIGHER CHARGES FOR NON-STATE RESIDENT STUDENT THAN FOR STATE RESIDENTS

| Higher by | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 - 50% | 51 - 100% | 101 - 150% | 151 - 200% | Over 200% | Variable |
| Arkansas | Alaska | Connecticut | Kansas | Arizona | Michigan |
| D. C. | Florida | Delaware | Kentucky | California | New |
| New York | Iowa | Georgia | Utah | Colorado | Hampshire |
| Pennsylvania | Maryland | Hawaii | Vermont | Illinois | |
| | Ohio | Mississippi | | Maine | |
| | Rhode Island | North Dakota | | Massachusetts | |
| | | South Dakota | | Montana | |
| | | | | Nevada | |
| | | | | New Mexico | |
| | | | | North Carolina | |
| | | | | Oklahoma | |
| | | | | Oregon | |
| | | | | Tennessee | |
| | | | | Texas | |
| | | | | Washington | |
| | | | | West Virginia | |
| | | | | Wisconsin | |

FIGURE 8



STATES WITH POLICIES OF HIGHER CHARGES FOR IN-STATE STUDENTS WHO RESIDE OUTSIDE OF COUNTY OR DISTRICT OF INSTITUTION

| Higher by | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------|
| 26 - 50% | 76 - 100% | Over 100% | Variable |
| Arkansas Pennsylvania | Maryland Wisconsin | Arizona | Ohio |

STATES WHERE INDIVIDUAL COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS HAVE SUCH POLICIES

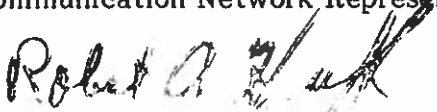
| Higher by | | | | | |
|----------------|----------|--|-----------|---------------------------------|----------|
| 1 - 25% | 26 - 50% | 51 - 75% | 76 - 100% | Over 100% | Variable |
| South Carolina | Colorado | Michigan Mississippi North Dakota Oregon Georgia | Montana | Missouri New Mexico Texas | Illinois |

APPENDIX A
QUESTIONNAIRE
(with transmittal memorandum)

MEMORANDUM

July 17, 1978

TO: SHEEO/NCES Communication Network Representatives

FROM: Robert A. Huff 

SUBJECT: State Tuition and/or Required Fees Policies
for Public Postsecondary Institutions

Questions of State funding and financing policies for postsecondary education continue to be of critical importance, as dollars become less readily available and as the nature of educational offerings becomes more varied. I hope you will take a few minutes to respond to this survey; the results from all States should provide us with useful information.

Thank you for your attention to this request. Please try to submit your response by August 1, 1978.

You may be interested to know we had responses from all States except Wyoming and American Samoa to the survey on State funding policies for public postsecondary institutions. Tabulation of the results are now being reviewed by NCES and the State of Washington, which submitted the survey. The report should be ready for distribution in the very near future.

Approximately forty States have responded to the survey on uses of faculty salary data. If you have not yet responded, we would appreciate your attention to this as well.

RAH/mm

Enclosure

STATE TUITION AND/OR REQUIRED FEES POLICIES FOR PUBLIC POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS

(This report is authorized by law (20 U.S.C. 1221e-1). Response is voluntary.

I. Who has statutory authority to set tuition and/or required fees?

- 1-a. Legislature
- 1-b. Coordinating Agency
- 1-c. Governing Board
- 1-d. Other(specify) _____

II. When tuition and/or required fees are increased, is there some required ("automatic") increase in student financial aid?

- 2-a. Yes
- 2-b. No

III. Are tuition and/or required fees appropriated through the legislative process?

- 3-a. Yes
- 3-b. No

IV. Does your state have a policy that resident undergraduate tuition and/or required fees are lower for students at community colleges than for students at universities?

- 4-a. No
- Yes, community college fees are lower by:

| 4-b 1-10% | 4-c 11-20% | 4-d 21-30% | 4-e 31-40% | 4-f Over 40% |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | | | | |

V. For graduate-level institutions does your state have a policy that State resident graduate tuition and/or required fees are higher than resident undergraduate tuition and/or required fees?

- 5-a. No
- Yes, graduate fees are higher by:

| 5-b 1-10% | 5-c 11-20% | 5-d 21-30% | 5-e 31-40% | 5-f Over 40% |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | | | | |

VI. Does your state have a policy requiring non-state resident students to pay higher tuition and/or required fees than resident students?

- 6-a. No
- Yes, non-state resident students pay:

| 6-b 1-50% more | 6-c 51-100% more | 6-d 101-150% more | 6-e 151-200% more | 6-f Over 200% more |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | |

VII. For community colleges, does your state have a policy that in-state students who reside outside of the county or district of the institution pay higher fees than those who reside inside the county or district?

- 7-a. No
- Yes, in-state students outside of the county or district pay:

| 7-b 1-25% more | 7-c 26-50% more | 7-d 51-75% more | 7-e 76-100% more | 7-f Over 100% more |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | |

7-g. In the absence of a general State policy, do any individual counties or districts have such policies?

- No
- Yes, in-state students outside of the county or district pay:

| 7-h 1-25% more | 7-i 26-50% more | 7-j 51-75% more | 7-k 76-100% more | 7-l Over 100% more |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | |

VIII. Are tuition and/or required fees for part-time students related to full-time fees?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8-a. Four-year No <input type="checkbox"/> 8-b. Four-year Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8-c. Two-year No <input type="checkbox"/> 8-d. Two-year Yes <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---|---|

Please feel free to use the back of this form or an additional page to provide information to help clarify your answers on this form.

Respondent: Name _____ Title _____
 State _____ Phone _____
 Address _____