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ABSTRACT

National and state comparisons of tuition and fee charges, as well as various policy options presented to the New Mexico Commission on Higher Education, are provided. An introduction to tuition and fee calculation is followed by definitions of tuition, required student fees, and student residency status. A study of tuition and fees at New Mexico institutions is conducted annually by the New Mexico Commission on Higher Education, and these statistics are compared to national data. Policy options and implications are considered as they concern the determination of tuition levels. Major questions are: what share of the cost of education should students bear? What share of the cost of education should state/local appropriations bear? and How should the student share be calculated? Practices in other states are noted. A list of Carnegie Commission recommendations includes reevaluating tuition policy to gear it closer to actual costs of education by level of training, and modestly and gradually increasing tuition rates for public institutions. The impact of low tuition rates and price increases upon enrollment is considered, and a list of tuition options is presented. The attached appendix offers tables giving a historical perspective on resident and nonresident student tuition and required fees for public colleges in New Mexico and nationally. (SM)

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# STUDENT TUITION CHARGES: COMPARISONS, OPTIONS, AND IMPLICATIONS

by  
Porfirio R. Diaz

New Mexico Commission on Higher Education  
December, 1987

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# STUDENT TUITION CHARGES: COMPARISONS, OPTIONS, AND IMPLICATIONS

## Introduction

Prior to 1985 tuition assessment levels in New Mexico were set in specific statutory language. The actual tuition rates per semester credit hour, full-time load, semester, or year were set forth in the general appropriations act (i.e. House Bill 2). Following an opinion of the Attorney General, tuition levels have been set by the Boards of Regents for each institution since 1985. However, the current funding formula produces a funding level from which tuition is subtracted (i.e., credited). It is this credit amount and how it is to be calculated which is of concern to the Commission on Higher Education and the State of New Mexico. This has become of increasing importance as budgetary constraints, shrinking resources, and changing demographics become of major concern to New Mexico.

## **Purpose**

The purpose of this paper is twofold: first, to present national and surrounding state comparisons of tuition and fee charges; and second, to enumerate the different policy options presented to the New Mexico Commission on Higher Education.

## Definitions

Tuition is generally defined as the basic educational charge that all students are required to pay for instruction as a condition of admission to the institution, varying in amount on the basis of the credit-hour load for which the student is enrolled and their residency.

Required Student Fees are all special fee charges students are required to pay for additional services financed through the fee and also as a condition of admission to the university/college. These fees have not ever been set by statute and support such activities as repayment of revenue bonds (i.e., debt service), student sponsored activities (i.e., student government) and health centers and/or insurance programs.

Excluded from either of these definitions are "specific service fees" charged only to students enrolled in certain programs or courses (i.e., course specific fees), or receiving specific services (transcript copy fee, graduation fees, etc...).

## Student Tuition Charges

A student's residency status must also be defined for tuition purposes per Sections 21-1-3 and 21-1-4E, NMSA 1978. The statutory responsibilities of the Commission on Higher Education, in defining residency status, include:

*"The Commission on Higher Education shall define resident and nonresident students for the purpose of administering tuition charges in accordance with the constitution and statutes of the state, and after consultation with the appropriate officials of the institutions concerned; each institution shall use the uniform definitions so established in assessing and collecting tuition charges from students... (Section 21-1-4E, NMSA 1978).*

*"The Commission on Higher Education shall identify those circumstances where the waiving of the nonresident differential in tuition rates, on a reciprocal basis with other states, would enhance educational opportunities for New Mexico residents..." (Section 21-1-6, NMSA 1978).*

### **New Mexico and National Tuition and Fees Comparison**

The New Mexico Commission on Higher Education performs an annual study of tuition and fees at New Mexico institutions and compares them to national data (see the companion document entitled An Appendix to Student Tuition Charges: Comparisons, Options, and Implications). The study indicates that for New Mexico residents attending research universities, regional universities, and community colleges the tuition and fees charged have been low since 1981-82 and the "gap" appears to be widening between New Mexico rates, national averages, and regional averages (Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Utah). The charges levied against nonresidents are more in line with national averages except at the community colleges.

At New Mexico research universities resident undergraduate tuition and fee charges continue to increase but at a slower rate than the six surrounding states and at a slower rate than the national average (see Appendix, Table IX). From 1981-82 through 1986-87 New Mexico increased tuition by 47.3%. The surrounding states increased tuition and fees by 62.4%. The national average increase was 60.0%. New Mexico ranked 5th among the regional states and 44th nationally in 1986-87. Figure 1 demonstrates the increasing tuition and fees gap for resident undergraduates attending New Mexico research universities. Note that from 1985/86 to 1986/87 New Mexico increased tuition and fees by 19.8%. Regardless, the dollar impact was relatively small and moved tuition and fees only marginally towards national and regional averages.

Rates have increased for nonresident undergraduates attending New Mexico research universities but remain lower than the National and regional averages

(see Appendix, Table X). Figure 2 demonstrates the gap among New Mexico research universities and the surrounding states and the nation.

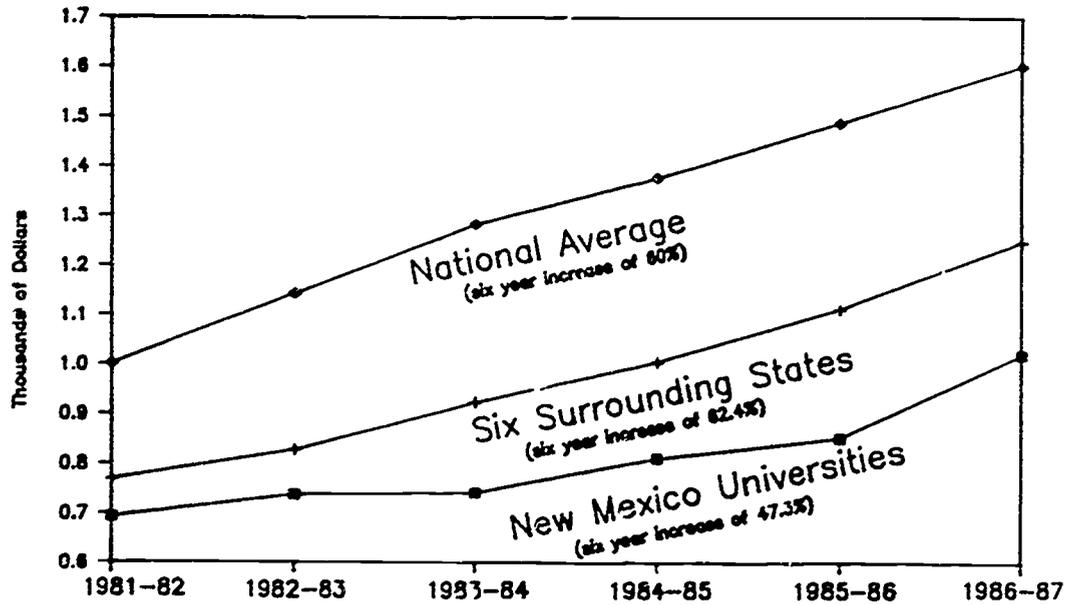


FIGURE 1: RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION & FEE CHANGE AT RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES FROM 1981/82 THROUGH 1986/87

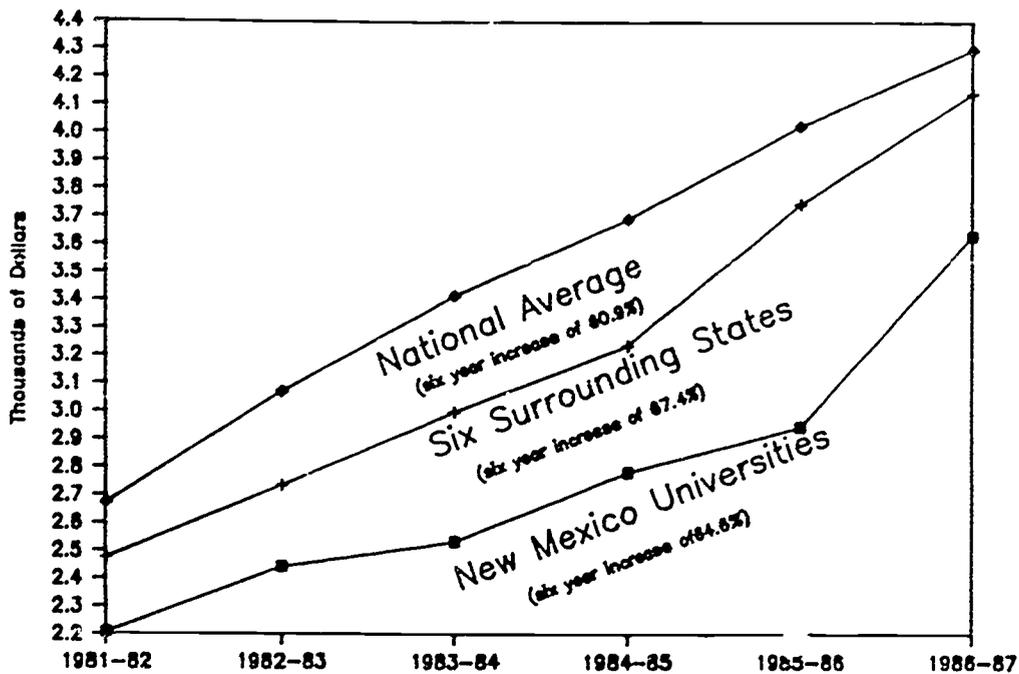


FIGURE 2: NONRESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION & FEE CHANGE AT RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES FROM 1981/82 THROUGH 1986/87

## Student Tuition Charges

Resident graduate students attending New Mexico research universities in 1981-82 paid \$27.00 less than the surrounding state average and \$370.00 less than the national average. However, in 1986-87 students paid \$283.00 less than the surrounding state average and \$826.00 less than the national average (see Appendix, Table XI). This widening gap is illustrated in figure 3.

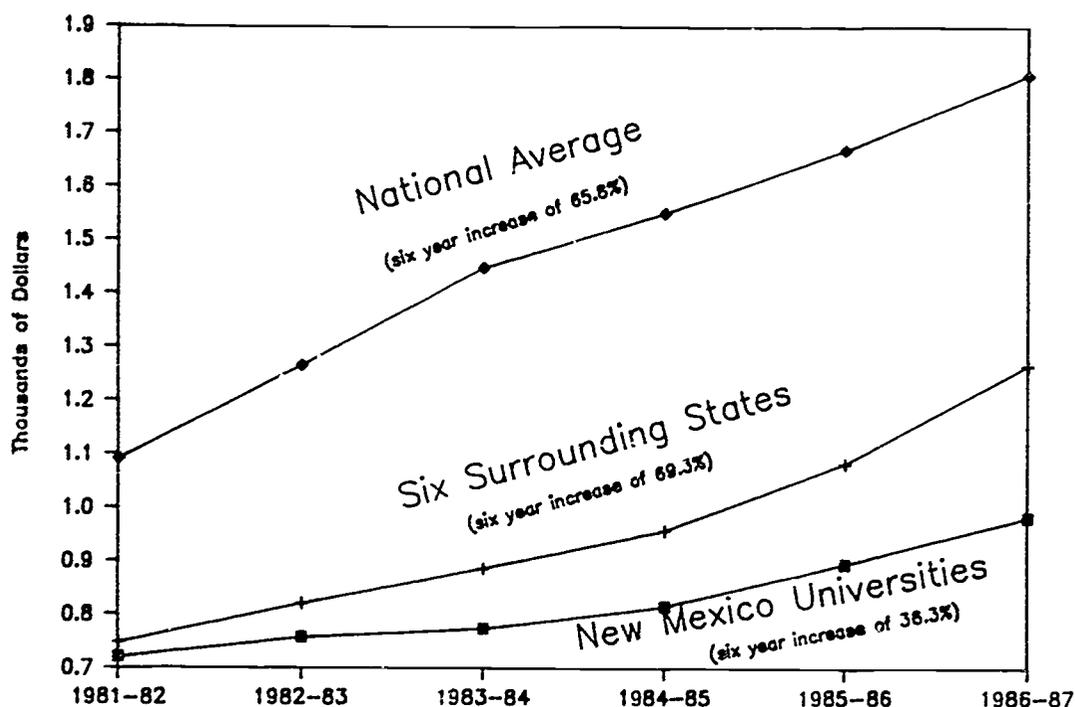


FIGURE 3: RESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION & FEE CHANGE  
AT NEW MEXICO RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES, 1981/82 THROUGH 1986/87

The tuition and fee charges levied against nonresident graduate students attending research universities are closer to surrounding state averages than to national averages (see Appendix, Table XII). In 1986-87 New Mexico ranked third among the surrounding states and 30th in the nation in assessment of tuition and fee charges for nonresident graduate students. New Mexico was \$68 less than the regional average and \$691 less than the national average. Figure 4 graphically portrays the comparison.

For New Mexico's regional universities the same pattern of tuition and fees charges occurs. Resident tuition charges for both undergraduates and graduates rank very low in comparison to surrounding states and national averages. Nonresident rates are close to the averages. Refer to Appendix, Tables XIII - XVI, for actual data. Figures 5 - 8 highlight the comparisons over time for resident undergraduates, nonresident undergraduates, resident graduates, and nonresident graduates, respectively.

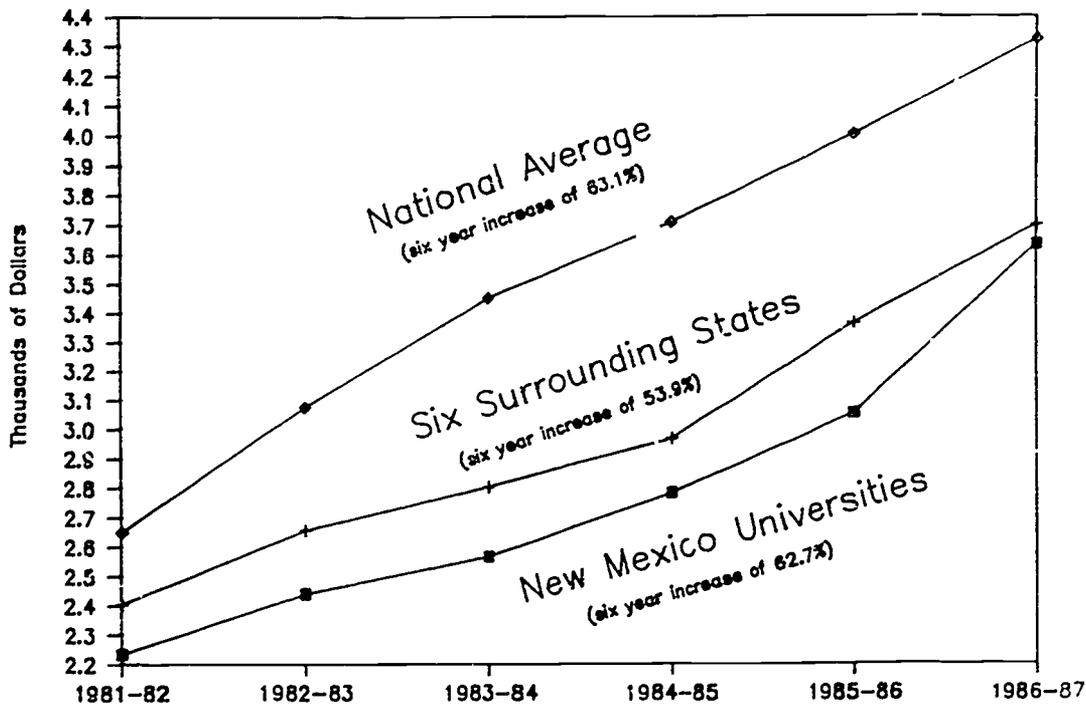


FIGURE 4: NONRESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION & FEE CHANGE AT NEW MEXICO RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES, 1981/82 THROUGH 1986/87

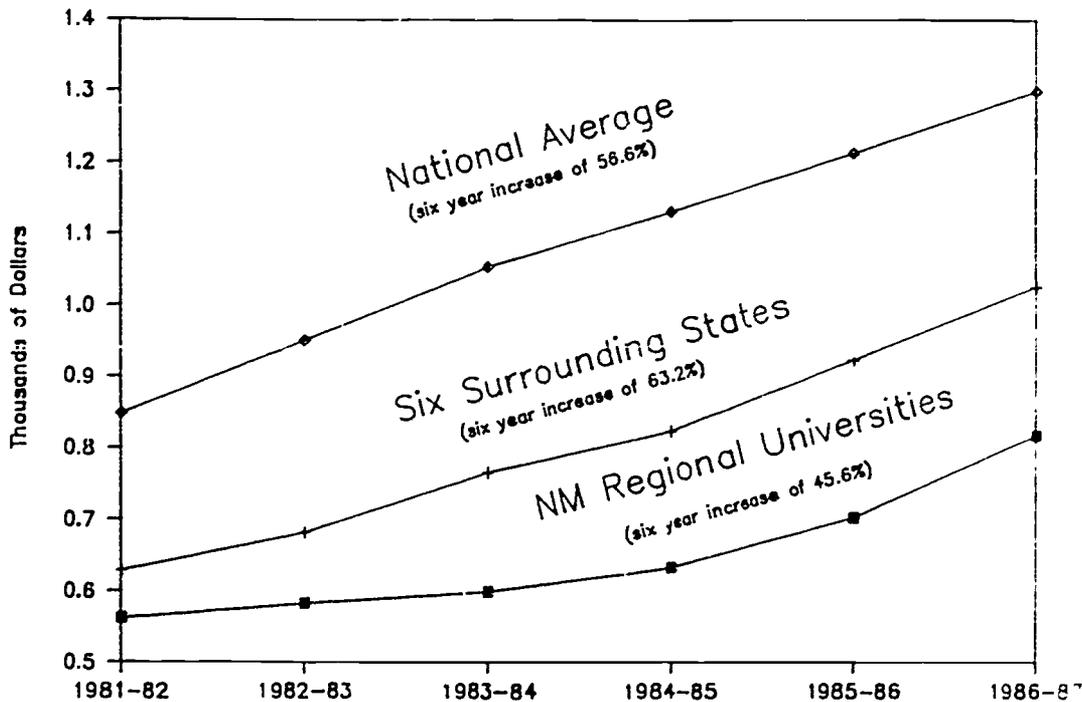


FIGURE 5: RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION & FEE CHANGE AT NEW MEXICO REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES, 1981/82 THROUGH 1986/87

# Student Tuition Charges

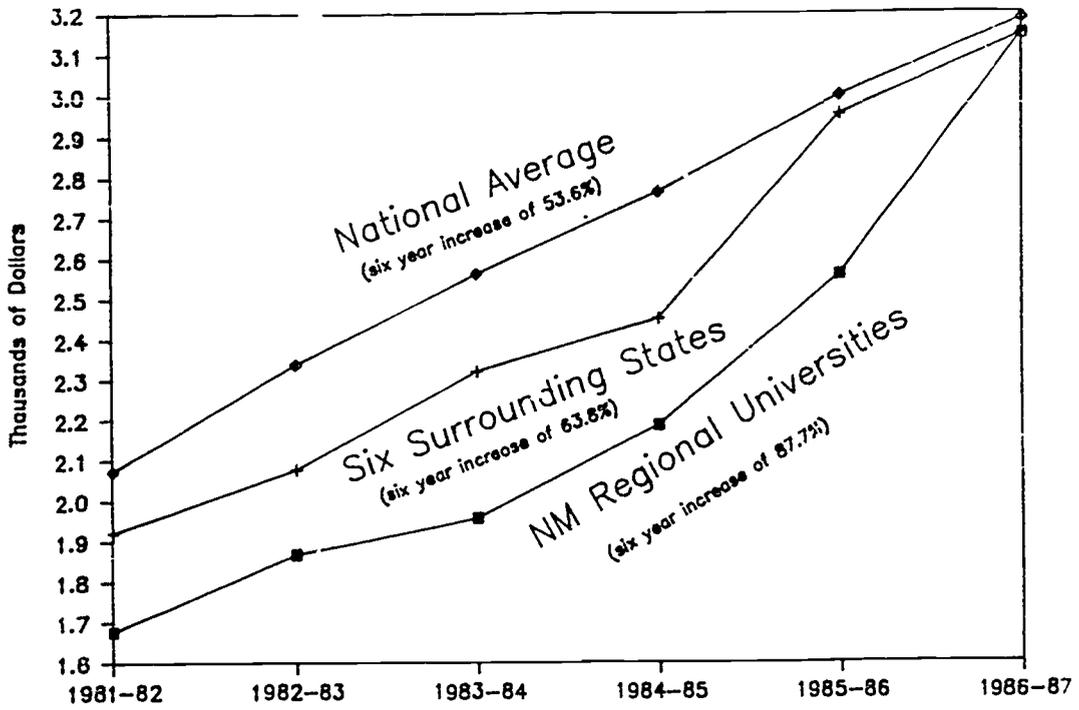


FIGURE 6: NONRESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION & FEE CHANGE AT NEW MEXICO REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES, 1981/82 THROUGH 1986/87

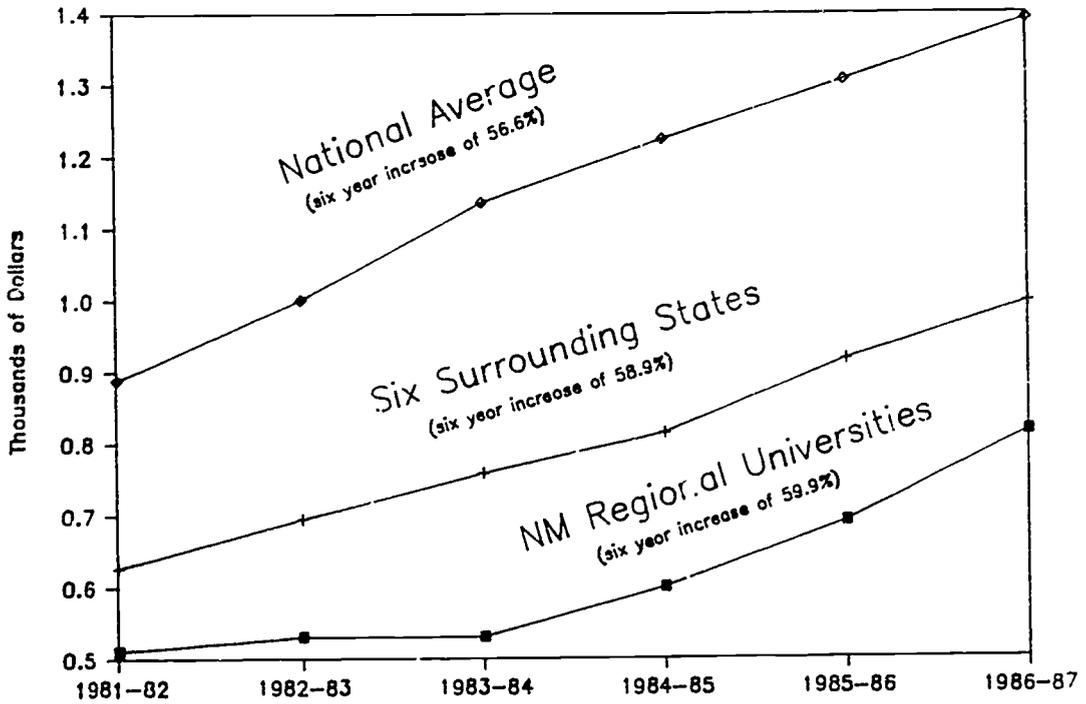


FIGURE 7: RESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION & FEE CHANGE AT NEW MEXICO REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES, 1981/82 THROUGH 1986/87

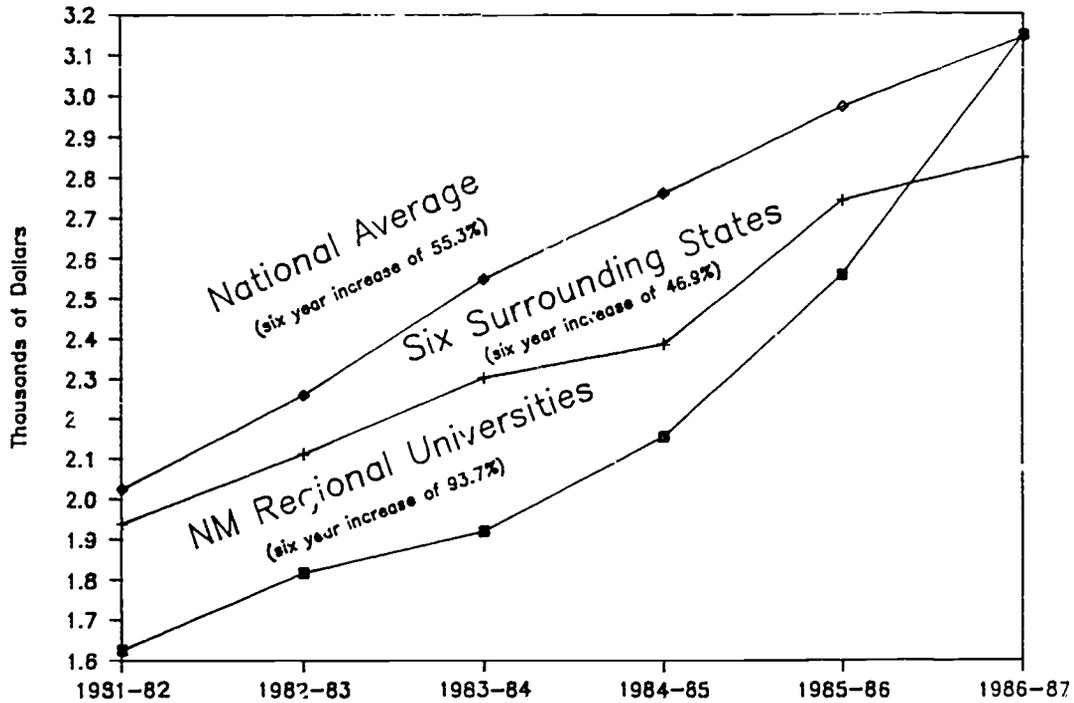


FIGURE 8: NONRESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION & FEE CHANGE AT NEW MEXICO REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES, 1981/82 THROUGH 1986/87

Community College tuition and fee charges for New Mexico residents ranks 45th out of the 48 states reporting statewide data and last among the surrounding states (see Appendix, Table XVII). Since 1981-82 New Mexico Community Colleges have increased tuition and fees by 21.4% with 17.7% occurring from 1985-86 to 1986-87. The surrounding six states have increased tuition and fees by 53% over the same six year period. The national increase for the same period has been 55%. Figure 9 demonstrates the increases.

Nonresident charges at New Mexico Community Colleges are also among the lowest in the country - ranking 43rd (see Appendix, Table XVIII). Over a six year period tuition and fees have risen by 13.5% at New Mexico community colleges. During the same period tuition and fees have risen by 54.8% in the nation. Figure 10 portrays the increases.

### Policy Options and Implications

The setting of tuition is a complex endeavor. Table 1 presents some of the complexities associated with the setting of tuition. The Commission on Higher Education maintains close contact with the many constituencies concerned about tuition, such as the legislature, students and students' families, taxpayer groups, and the university community. In addition, the Commission must relate to values such as societal and individual benefits which accrue from a univer-

## Student Tuition Charges

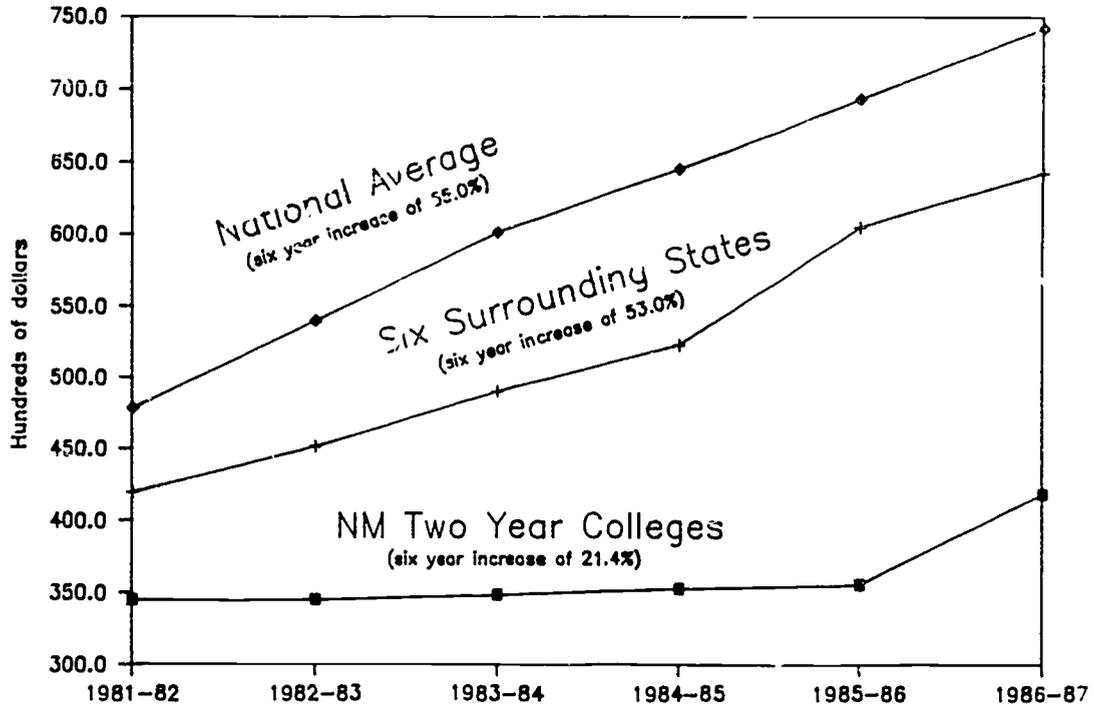


FIGURE 9: RESIDENT TUITION & FEE CHANGE  
AT NEW MEXICO TWO YEAR COLLEGES, 1981/82 THROUGH 1986/87

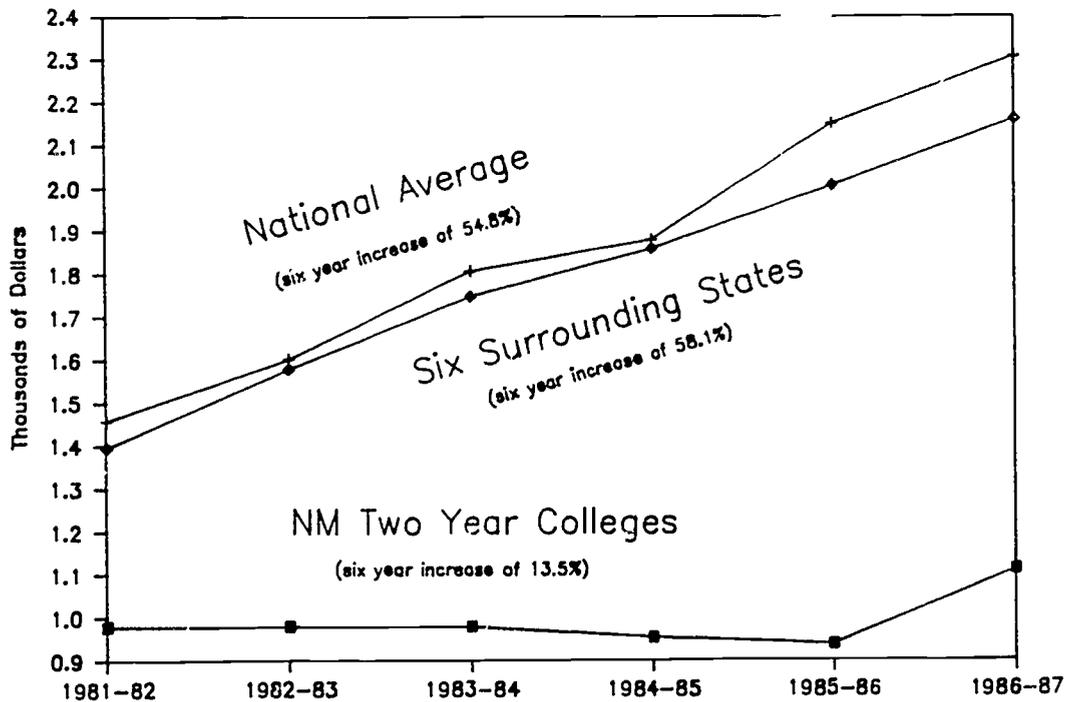


FIGURE 10: NONRESIDENT TUITION & FEE CHANGE  
AT NEW MEXICO TWO YEAR COLLEGES, 1981/82 THROUGH 1986/87

sity and college education, access/equity considerations and the need for excellence in education. Also available to Commission members are projection data which result from tuition assessment methods.

TABLE 1: Decision Making Environment

VALUES	plus	CONSTITUENCIES	plus	PROJECTION DATA
*social benefits		*legislature		*cost of education
*individual benefits		*students/families		*peer institutions
*access/equity		*taxpayer groups		*per capita income
*excellence in education		*regents		*CPI and HEPI
		*university community		

equals

COMMISSION ON HIGHER EDUCATION TUITION RECOMMENDATIONS

**Policy Questions**

The major issues involved in determining tuition levels include the following questions:

- What share of the "cost of education" should be borne by students?
- What share of the "cost of education" should be borne by state/local appropriations?
- How should the student share (tuition) be calculated?

**Practices in Other States**

As of 1980 thirty states (including New Mexico) had no policy for determining tuition rates. Rather, tuition was determined in an ad hoc manner best described as "incremental pricing." Incremental pricing is the practice of adjusting tuition prices upward based upon whatever factors are determined to be relevant (e.g. inflation, tradition, enrollment changes, state appropriation shortfalls, etc...).

Although most states have not established statewide policies for setting tuition rates, fourteen states (as of 1980) linked all or a portion of their resident and/or nonresident tuition rates to "cost of education." The percentages chosen are inherently arbitrary, but nevertheless provide a framework and foundation for future review and adjustments.

The Appendix, Table IV, shows that resident tuition as a percentage of Instruction and General (I&G) Expenditures per FTE student in New Mexico in-

## **Student Tuition Charges**

creased from 1985-86 to 1987-88 at research institutions (9.9% to 13.7%), regional universities (8.3% to 11.4%), and community colleges (6.9% to 9.1%).

### **Carnegie Commission Recommendations**

The 1973 Carnegie Commission report titled "Higher Education: Who Pays? Who Benefits? Who Should Pay?" made several recommendations which are still worthy of consideration. They include:

- Tuition policy should be reevaluated to gear it closer to actual costs of education by level of training;
- Student subsidies should be redistributed from higher to lower income groups;
- A modest and gradual increase in tuition rates for public (vs. private) institutions;
- Lower tuition charges for lower-division than for upper-division students;
- Tuition should be more nearly proportioned to costs, rather than regressive against students at the lower income levels.

The objectives for these recommendations were to:

- Maintain low tuition charges for the lower division to encourage access;
- Allocate increased resources obtained from higher tuition charges to financial aid programs to offset the impact of higher costs on low-income students;
- Reduce the tuition gap between public and private institutions; and,
- Preserve the "mixed system" of financing higher education in which costs are born by students, parents, taxpayers, and philanthropists.

### **Impacts of Low Tuition Rates**

All students, regardless of their financial circumstances, are subsidized by keeping tuition rates low. In other words, even those students who could well afford to pay for their education are being subsidized. This policy tends to channel more funds towards higher-income groups because college attendance for higher-income groups is greater than for lower-income groups.

### **Impacts of Price Increases Upon Enrollments**

The central issue of pricing policies is how changes in college costs affect college attendance (enrollment elasticity). There are two divergent approaches. The first approach, long practiced in New Mexico, is to distribute public sub-

sidies broadly by maintaining low tuition. The second approach relies more upon targeted public subsidies, achieved through a combination of higher tuition and more generous financial aid aimed squarely at those with financial need.

Generally, all estimates of enrollment elasticity with respect to tuition show that enrollments are not very sensitive to changes in tuition. A series of studies conducted in the middle 1970's indicate that changes in price have only a modest impact on college attendance. However, it would be expected that:

- Effects vary by type of institution;
- Greater negative impact would be expected at a rurally located college than an urban college;
- Greater increases would have a greater impact;
- High-income students would be less affected than would low-income students;
- Upper-division students are less affected than lower-division students;
- High-ability students are likewise less price sensitive than low-ability students.

James Hearn, associate professor of higher education at the University of Minnesota, and David Longanecker, executive director of the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board, in their September/October, 1985, article titled "Enrollment Effects of Alternative Postsecondary Pricing Policies" in the Journal of Higher Education, stated that:

*"The empirical results reviewed here support the view of many policy makers and econometricians that TUITION RISES serve to ENHANCE rather than diminish EQUITY WHEN they are OFFSET BY rises in NEED-BASED FINANCIAL AID."(emphasis added)*

### **Tuition Options**

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- A. Index tuition rates to % of cost of instruction (I) or to Instruction and General (I&G).
- B. Charge according to desired parity relationships with peer institutions.
- C. Maintain the same rates as a group of institutions with similar academic program offerings, instructional costs, and admissions selectivity.
- D. Base tuition on projected career earnings by various instructional programs.

## Student Tuition Charges

E. Assess different tuition charges based on undergraduate or graduate student/instructional levels reflecting formula funding differentials.

There are also questions about differential rates for different students based on:

- Level of Instruction (Undergraduate vs Graduate, Lower division vs Upper division);
- Academic programs (Major, Groups of Majors, Courses);
- Student Classification (Resident vs Nonresident, Full-time vs part-time);
- Location of Program (regular vs extension);
- Time (day vs evening, academic year vs summer school).

F. Relate tuition rate changes to a comprehensive economic index (consumer price index, statewide personal income change).

G. Base adjustments on percentage change in state appropriations from a base year.

H. Link changes to student financial aid increases and/or specific Instruction and General (I&G) enhancements.

I. Base change on anticipated revenue shortfalls in the state's funding for higher education.

J. Link several options together.

## **Summary**

The setting of tuition is a complex endeavor. No ideal method exists. Each must be evaluated based upon the circumstances the State of New Mexico finds of paramount importance and tailor its policy accordingly. As a matter of policy New Mexico has historically kept tuition charges for residents among the lowest in the nation. A review of this policy is appropriate and desirable. However a number of considerations should be carefully weighed in evaluating any statewide method establishing and adjusting student tuition charges to include:

- Sufficient student aid to counter the adverse effects of tuition increases for financially needy students;
- Some notion of a fair share balance between state and student support for the institution's educational cost;

- **Predictability and determinability for any student tuition charges.**

## SELECTED READINGS

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**AN APPENDIX TO STUDENT TUITION  
CHARGES: COMPARISONS, OPTIONS, AND  
IMPLICATIONS**

**New Mexico Commission on Higher Education**

**January, 1988**

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# AN APPENDIX TO STUDENT TUITION CHARGES: COMPARISONS, OPTIONS, AND IMPLICATIONS

## Introduction

The tables presented in this document provide a historical perspective on resident and nonresident student tuition and required fees for public colleges in New Mexico and nationally. The following definitions should be used in reviewing these tables:

- **Tuition:** The basic educational charge that all students are required to pay as a condition of admission to the institution. In New Mexico the actual rates per semester, or year are set forth by each institution. However, the Commission on Higher Education recommends to the legislature an amount of tuition credit which is subtracted from the formula funding level. This yields an appropriation amount to each institution.
- **Required Fees:** All special fee charges students are required to pay for additional services financed through the fee and also as a condition of admission to the institution. These charges are not set by statute and support such activities as repayment of revenue bonds (i.e., debt service), student sponsored activities (i.e., student government) and health centers and/or insurance programs.

Excluded from either of these definitions and the tables in this document are "specific service fees" charged only to students enrolled in certain programs or courses (i.e., course specific fees), or receiving specific services (transcript copy fees, graduation fees, etc...).

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Table I  
Assessment of Resident and Non-Resident Tuition per Credit Hour\*  
1987-88 (Budget)

08-Jan-88  
CHE

	1-11 Hours		12-18 Hours**		19 Hours + ***	
	Res	Non-R	Res	Non-R	Res	Non-R
<b>Research Universities:</b>						
UNM	:	:	:	:	:	:
Undergraduate	\$30.50	\$164.75	\$366.00	\$1,977.00	\$30.50	\$164.75
Graduate	\$30.50	\$164.75	\$366.00	\$1,977.00	\$30.50	\$164.75
NMSU	\$30.00	\$162.00	\$360.00	\$1,944.00	\$30.00	\$162.00
NMIMT	\$30.00	\$162.00	\$360.00	\$1,944.00	\$30.00	\$162.00
<b>Regional Universities:</b>						
NMHU	\$25.25	\$135.00	\$303.00	\$1,620.00	\$25.25	\$135.00
WNMU	\$25.25	\$135.00	\$303.00	\$1,620.00	\$25.25	\$135.00
ENMU	\$25.25	\$135.00	\$303.00	\$1,620.00	\$25.25	\$135.00
<b>Two-Year Colleges</b>						
Branches:	\$17.00	\$53.00	\$204.00	\$636.00	\$17.00	\$53.00
NMSU-Alamogordo	:	:	:	:	:	:
NMSU-Carlsbad	:	:	:	:	:	:
NMSU-Grants	:	:	:	:	:	:
UNM-Gallup	:	:	:	:	:	:
UNM-Los Alamos	:	:	:	:	:	:
UNM-Valencia	:	:	:	:	:	:
ENMU-Clovis	:	:	:	:	:	:
ENMU-Roswell	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Others:</b>						
NMSU-Dona Ana (credit classes)	\$17.00	\$53.00	\$204.00	\$636.00	\$17.00	\$53.00
(non-credit classes)	:	:	resident \$115.00 per semester	non-resident \$362.00 per semester	:	:
NMJC (In-district/Out-of-District) (Out-of-State)	\$15.00	\$30.00 \$35.00	\$180.00	\$360.00 \$420.00	\$15.00	\$30.00 \$35.00
NMMI	NA	NA	\$225.00	\$800.00	NA	NA
NNHCC	\$17.00	\$53.00	\$204.00	\$636.00	\$17.00	\$53.00
SFCC (In-district/Out-of-District) (Out-of-State)	\$17.00	\$20.00 \$45.00	\$204.00	\$240.00 \$540.00	\$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.00
SJC	\$13.00	\$23.00	\$156.00	\$276.00	\$13.00	\$23.00
UNM-Medical School	:	:	resident \$2100.00 per year	non-resident \$5800.00 per year	:	:
UNM-Law School	:	:	resident \$852.00 per year	non-resident \$4614.00 per year	:	:

\* Taken from Schedule C of Institutional Operating Budget Document  
\*\* Full-Time charge per semester (not assessed hourly)  
\*\*\* Hourly Assessment above the full-time charge

Table II  
Resident Tuition\* (Full-Time Student per Academic Year)

08-Jan-88  
CHE

	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
	\$ Amt.	% of Highest												
<b>Four-Year Universities:</b>														
UNM	\$401	100%	\$421	100%	\$421	100%	\$463	100%	\$504	100%	\$612	100%	\$732	100%
NMSU	\$401	100%	\$421	100%	\$421	100%	\$463	100%	\$451	89%	\$601	98%	\$720	98%
NMHU	\$311	78%	\$331	79%	\$331	79%	\$365	79%	\$408	81%	\$504	82%	\$606	83%
WNMU	\$311	78%	\$331	79%	\$331	79%	\$365	79%	\$365	72%	\$488	80%	\$606	83%
ENMU	\$311	78%	\$331	79%	\$331	79%	\$365	79%	\$408	81%	\$504	82%	\$606	83%
NMIMT	\$401	100%	\$421	100%	\$421	100%	\$463	100%	\$463	92%	\$600	98%	\$720	98%
<b>Two-Year Colleges:</b>														
Alamogordo	\$312	78%	\$312	74%	\$312	74%	\$312	67%	\$312	62%	\$384	63%	\$408	56%
Carlsbad	\$312	78%	\$312	74%	\$312	74%	\$312	67%	\$312	62%	\$384	63%	\$408	56%
Dona Ana***	\$180	45%	\$180	43%	\$180	43%	\$194	42%	\$194	38%	\$216	35%	\$230	31%
Grants	\$312	78%	\$312	74%	\$312	74%	\$312	67%	\$312	62%	\$384	63%	\$408	56%
Gallup	\$312	78%	\$312	74%	\$312	74%	\$312	67%	\$312	62%	\$384	63%	\$408	56%
Los Alamos	\$312	78%	\$312	74%	\$312	74%	\$312	67%	\$312	62%	\$384	63%	\$408	56%
Valencia	\$312	78%	\$312	74%	\$312	74%	\$312	67%	\$312	62%	\$384	63%	\$408	56%
Clovis	\$312	78%	\$312	74%	\$312	74%	\$312	67%	\$312	62%	\$384	63%	\$408	56%
Roswell	\$312	78%	\$312	74%	\$312	74%	\$312	67%	\$312	62%	\$384	63%	\$408	56%
SJC	\$312	78%	\$312	74%	\$312	74%	\$312	67%	\$312	62%	\$312	51%	\$312	43%
NMJC**	\$144	36%	\$144	34%	\$144	34%	\$144	31%	\$168	33%	\$240	39%	\$360	49%
NMCC	\$312	78%	\$312	74%	\$312	74%	\$312	67%	\$312	62%	\$384	63%	\$408	56%
SFCC**	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$312	74%	\$312	67%	\$312	62%	\$360	59%	\$408	56%
NMHI	\$325	81%	\$325	77%	\$325	77%	\$325	70%	\$350	69%	\$450	74%	\$450	61%
<b>Professional Programs:</b>														
Medical (UNM)	\$1,091	-	\$1,200	-	\$1,200	-	\$1,320	-	\$1,439	-	\$1,700	-	\$2,100	-
Law (UNM)	\$401	-	\$421	-	\$421	-	\$463	-	\$504	-	\$612	-	\$852	-
<b>Special Schools:</b>														
NMSD	\$0	-	\$0	-	\$0	-	\$0	-	\$0	-	\$0	-	\$0	-
NMSVH	\$0	-	\$0	-	\$0	-	\$0	-	\$0	-	\$0	-	\$0	-

\* Data taken from Schedule c of Institutional Operating Budget document.

\*\* Resident means In-District

\*\*\* Rates shown for the non-credit classes. From 1980-81 through 1984-85 credit courses were charged at the NMSU main campus rate. From 1985-86 through the 1986-87 credit courses are charged at the NMSU Branch Campus rate.

Table III  
Non-Resident Tuition\* (Full-Time Student per Academic Year)

08-Jan-88  
CHE

	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
	\$ Amt.	% of Highest	\$ Amt.	% of Highest	\$ Amt.	% of Highest	\$ Amt.	% of Highest						
Four-Year Universities:														
UNM	\$1,913	100%	\$2,105	100%	\$2,210	100%	\$2,431	100%	\$2,664	100%	\$3,294	100%	\$3,954	100%
NMSU	\$1,913	100%	\$2,105	100%	\$2,210	100%	\$2,431	100%	\$2,651	100%	\$3,226	98%	\$3,888	98%
NMHU	\$1,426	75%	\$1,618	77%	\$1,723	78%	\$1,920	79%	\$2,112	79%	\$2,688	82%	\$3,240	82%
WNMU	\$1,426	75%	\$1,618	77%	\$1,723	78%	\$1,920	79%	\$1,920	72%	\$2,572	78%	\$3,240	82%
ENMU	\$1,426	75%	\$1,618	77%	\$1,723	78%	\$1,920	79%	\$2,112	79%	\$2,688	82%	\$3,240	82%
NMINT	\$1,913	100%	\$2,105	100%	\$2,210	100%	\$2,431	100%	\$2,431	91%	\$3,240	98%	\$3,888	98%
Two-Year Colleges:														
Alamogordo	\$1,000	52%	\$960	46%	\$960	43%	\$960	39%	\$960	36%	\$1,200	36%	\$1,272	32%
Carlsbad	\$1,000	52%	\$1,000	48%	\$1,000	45%	\$1,000	41%	\$960	36%	\$1,200	36%	\$1,272	32%
Dona Ana**	\$580	30%	\$580	28%	\$580	26%	\$616	25%	\$616	23%	\$612	19%	\$764	19%
Grants	\$1,000	52%	\$1,000	48%	\$1,000	45%	\$1,000	41%	\$1,000	38%	\$1,200	36%	\$1,272	32%
Gallup	\$1,000	52%	\$960	46%	\$960	43%	\$960	39%	\$960	36%	\$1,200	36%	\$1,272	32%
Los Alamos	\$1,000	52%	\$1,000	48%	\$1,000	45%	\$1,000	41%	\$1,000	38%	\$1,200	36%	\$1,272	32%
Valencia	\$960	50%	\$960	46%	\$960	43%	\$1,000	41%	\$960	36%	\$1,200	36%	\$1,272	32%
Clovis	\$960	50%	\$960	46%	\$960	43%	\$960	39%	\$960	36%	\$1,200	36%	\$1,272	32%
Roswell	\$1,000	52%	\$1,000	48%	\$1,000	45%	\$1,000	41%	\$1,000	38%	\$1,200	36%	\$1,272	32%
SJC	\$1,000	52%	\$1,000	48%	\$1,000	45%	\$1,000	41%	\$312	12%	\$600	18%	\$552	14%
NMJC	\$432	23%	\$432	21%	\$432	20%	\$432	18%	\$600	23%	\$840	26%	\$840	21%
NNMCC	\$1,000	52%	\$1,000	48%	\$1,000	45%	\$1,000	41%	\$1,000	38%	\$1,000	30%	\$1,272	32%
SFCC	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$960	43%	\$960	39%	\$1,080	41%	\$1,080	33%	\$1,080	27%
NMMI	\$1,035	54%	\$1,035	49%	\$1,100	50%	\$1,200	49%	\$1,300	49%	\$1,600	49%	\$1,600	40%
Professional Programs:														
Medical (UNM)	\$2,822	-	\$3,104	-	\$1,200	-	\$3,568	-	\$3,909	-	\$4,700	-	\$5,800	-
Law (UNM)	\$1,913	-	\$2,105	-	\$2,210	-	\$2,431	-	\$2,664	-	\$3,294	-	\$4,614	-
Special Schools:														
NMSD	\$3,000	-	\$3,000	-	\$3,000	-	\$3,000	-	\$11,500	-	\$11,500	-	\$11,500	-
NMSVH	\$3,000	-	\$3,000	-	\$3,000	-	\$3,000	-	\$3,000	-	\$9,000	-	\$9,000	-

\* Data taken from Schedule c of Institutional Operating Budget document.

\*\* Rates shown are for non-credit courses. From 1980-81 through 1984-85 credit courses were charged at the NMSU main campus rate. From 1985-86 through 1986-87 credit courses are charged at the NMSU Branch Campus rate.

Table IV  
Resident and Non-Resident Tuition as a  
Percentage of Instruction and General (I&G) Expenditures

08-Jan-88  
CHE

	1985-86 (actual)-----			1986-87 (actual)-----			1987-88 (budget)-----		
Research Universities:	Avg I&G Exp per FTE Student	Tuit as % of Avg I&G		Avg I&G Exp per FTE Student	Tuit as % of Avg I&G		Avg I&G Exp per FTE Student*	Tuit as % of Avg I&G	
	-----	Res	Non-R	-----	Res	Non-R	-----	Res	Non-R
UNM	\$4,945	10.2%	53.9%	\$5,080	12.0%	64.8%	\$5,311	13.8%	74.4%
NMSU	\$4,634	10.9%	57.2%	\$4,516	13.3%	71.4%	\$4,856	14.8%	80.1%
NMINT	\$8,928	5.2%	27.2%	\$9,039	6.6%	35.8%	\$9,806	7.3%	39.6%
Sub-Total	\$4,973	9.9%	51.9%	\$5,000	12.1%	65.1%	\$5,293	13.7%	73.9%
Regional Universities:									
WVHU	\$5,373	7.6%	39.3%	\$5,508	9.2%	48.8%	\$5,722	10.6%	56.6%
WVNU	\$4,184	8.7%	45.9%	\$4,626	10.6%	55.6%	\$5,409	11.2%	59.9%
ENMU	\$4,601	8.9%	45.9%	\$4,833	10.4%	55.6%	\$5,072	11.9%	63.9%
Sub-Total	\$4,735	8.3%	43.3%	\$4,985	10.0%	53.1%	\$5,332	11.4%	60.8%
Two-Year Colleges:									
NMSU-Alamogordo	\$2,567	12.2%	37.4%	\$2,902	13.2%	41.4%	\$3,206	12.7%	39.7%
NMSU-Carlsbad	\$3,133	10.0%	30.6%	\$2,995	12.8%	40.1%	\$3,467	11.8%	36.7%
NMSU-Dona Ana	\$3,707	8.4%	25.9%	\$4,057	5.3%	15.1%	\$4,873	8.4%	26.1%
NMSU-Grants	\$3,729	8.4%	26.8%	\$4,190	9.2%	28.6%	\$4,603	8.9%	27.6%
UNM-Los Alamos	\$3,591	8.7%	27.8%	\$4,065	9.4%	29.5%	\$4,298	9.5%	29.6%
UNM-Gallup	\$3,373	9.2%	28.5%	\$3,501	11.0%	34.3%	\$3,547	11.5%	35.9%
UNM-Valencia	\$4,024	7.8%	23.9%	\$3,366	11.4%	35.7%	\$3,952	10.3%	32.2%
ENMU-Clovis	\$2,803	11.1%	25.7%	\$2,807	13.7%	42.7%	\$3,147	13.0%	40.4%
ENMU-Roswell	\$4,575	6.8%	21.9%	\$4,492	8.5%	26.7%	\$4,393	9.3%	29.0%
SFCC	\$4,208	7.4%	25.7%	\$4,353	8.3%	24.8%	\$4,829	8.4%	22.4%
NMCC	\$5,603	5.6%	17.8%	\$5,544	6.9%	18.0%	\$5,696	7.2%	22.3%
SJC	\$3,863	8.1%	15.5%	\$4,201	7.4%	14.3%	\$4,343	7.2%	12.7%
NMJC	\$4,404	5.5%	13.6%	\$3,972	15.1%	21.1%	\$4,078	8.8%	20.6%
NMMI	\$6,856	5.1%	19.0%	\$4,766	9.4%	33.6%	\$7,137	6.3%	22.4%
Sub-Total	\$4,456	6.9%	21.0%	\$3,941	9.8%	27.6%	\$4,382	9.1%	27.4%
TOTAL	\$4,831	4.5%	13.6%	\$4,763	9.1%	34.7%	\$5,096	9.4%	37.5%

\* Assumes same FTE as 1986-87

NOTES: (1) Data for 1985-86 and 1986-87 taken from Institutional Operating Budgets.

(2) Data for 1987-88 taken from Institutional Operating Budgets.

Table V  
 Required Student Fees  
 Full-Time Student per Academic Year

06-Jan-86  
 CHE

	1985-86 (Actual)			: 1986-87 (Actual)**			: 1987-88 (Budgeted)		
	\$ Amount	% of Highest	Rank	\$ Amount	% of Highest	Rank	\$ Amount	% of Highest	Rank
Four-Year Universities:									
UNM									
Undergraduate	\$384	92.5%	3	\$408	96.0%	3	\$420	97.2%	3
Graduate	\$384	92.5%	3	\$408	96.0%	3	\$432	100.0%	1
NMSU	\$415	100.0%	1	\$425	100.0%	1	\$432	100.0%	1
NMHU	\$191	46.0%	7	\$216	50.8%	8	\$216	50.0%	8
WNMU	\$238	57.3%	6	\$238	56.0%	7	\$238	55.1%	7
ENMU	\$378	91.1%	4	\$390	91.8%	5	\$408	94.4%	5
NMIMT	\$289	69.6%	5	\$303	71.2%	6	\$327	75.7%	6
Two-Year Colleges:									
Alamogordo	\$72	17.3%	9	\$48	11.3%	10	\$48	11.1%	10
Carlsbad	\$24	5.8%	14	\$24	5.6%	14	\$24	5.6%	14
Dona Ana***	\$36	8.7%	12	\$0	0.0%	21	\$0	0.0%	21
Grants	\$48	11.6%	10	\$48	11.3%	10	\$48	11.1%	10
Gallup	\$36	8.7%	12	\$36	8.5%	13	\$36	8.3%	13
Los Alamos	\$6	1.4%	18	\$12	2.8%	18	\$12	2.8%	18
Valencia	\$6	1.4%	18	\$24	5.6%	14	\$24	5.6%	14
Clovis	\$12	2.9%	16	\$12	2.8%	18	\$12	2.8%	18
Roswell	\$100	24.1%	8	\$100	23.5%	9	\$100	23.1%	9
SJC	\$48	11.6%	10	\$48	11.3%	10	\$48	11.1%	10
NMJC	\$20	4.8%	15	\$20	4.7%	17	\$20	4.6%	17
NNMCC	\$24	5.8%	14	\$24	5.6%	14	\$24	5.6%	14
SFCC	\$10	2.4%	17	\$10	2.4%	18	\$10	2.3%	20
NMMI	\$399	96.1%	2	\$420	98.8%	2	\$420	97.2%	3
Professional Programs:									
Medical (UNM)	\$0	-	-	\$0	-	-	\$0	-	-
Law (UNM)	\$295	-	-	\$408	-	-	\$432	-	-
Special Schools:									
NMSD	\$0	-	-	\$0	-	-	\$0	-	-
NMSVH	\$0	-	-	\$0	-	-	\$0	-	-

\*\* Data taken from schedule c of Institutional Operating Budget documents.

\*\*\* Fees are for students taking non-credit courses. Students taking credit classes are assessed the NMSU main campus fee rate.

Table VI  
 Required Student Fees as a Percentage of Tuition  
 Full-Time Student per Academic Year

08-Jan-88  
 CHE

	1985-86		:	1986-87		:	1987-88	
	(actual)			(actual)			(budget)	
	Res	Non-Res		Res	Non-Res		Res	Non-Res
Four-Year Universities:	-----	-----	:	-----	-----	:	-----	-----
UNM			:			:		
graduate	76.2%	14.4%	:	66.7%	12.4%	:	57.4%	10.6%
undergraduat	76.2%	14.4%	:	66.7%	12.4%	:	59.0%	10.9%
NMSU	92.0%	15.7%	:	70.7%	13.2%	:	60.0%	11.1%
NMHU	46.8%	9.0%	:	42.9%	8.0%	:	35.6%	6.7%
WNMU	65.2%	12.4%	:	48.8%	9.3%	:	39.3%	7.3%
ENMU	92.6%	17.9%	:	77.4%	14.5%	:	67.3%	12.6%
NMINT	62.4%	11.9%	:	50.5%	9.4%	:	45.4%	8.4%
			:			:		
Two-Year Colleges:			:			:		
			:			:		
Alamogordo	23.1%	7.5%	:	12.5%	4.0%	:	11.8%	3.8%
Carlsbad	7.7%	2.5%	:	6.3%	2.0%	:	5.9%	1.9%
Dona Ana	18.6%	5.8%	:	0.0%	0.0%	:	0.0%	0.0%
Grants	15.4%	4.8%	:	12.5%	4.0%	:	11.8%	3.8%
Gallup	11.5%	3.8%	:	9.4%	3.0%	:	8.8%	2.8%
Los Alamos	1.9%	0.6%	:	3.1%	1.0%	:	2.9%	0.9%
Valencia	1.9%	0.6%	:	6.3%	2.0%	:	5.9%	1.9%
Clovis	3.8%	1.3%	:	3.1%	1.0%	:	2.9%	0.9%
Roswell	32.1%	10.0%	:	26.0%	8.3%	:	24.5%	7.9%
SJC	15.4%	15.4%	:	15.4%	8.0%	:	15.4%	8.7%
NMJC	11.9%	3.3%	:	8.3%	2.4%	:	5.6%	2.4%
NNMCC	3.9%	2.4%	:	6.3%	2.4%	:	5.9%	1.9%
SFCC	1.6%	0.9%	:	2.8%	0.9%	:	2.5%	0.9%
NMMI	114.0%	30.7%	:	93.3%	26.3%	:	93.3%	26.3%
			:			:		
Professional Programs:			:			:		
			:			:		
Medical (UNM)	-	-	:	-	-	:	-	-
Law (UNM)	58.5%	11.1%	:	66.7%	12.4%	:	57.6%	21.3%
			:			:		
Special Schools:			:			:		
			:			:		
NMSD	-	-	:	-	-	:	-	-
NMSVH	-	-	:	-	-	:	-	-

NOTE: Data taken from Schedule c of Institutional Operating Budget document.

Table VII  
Resident Tuition and Required Fees  
Full-Time Student per Academic Year

06-Jan-88  
CHE

	1985-86 (actual)			1986-87 (actual)			1987-88 (budget)		
	\$ Amount	% of Highest	Rank	\$ Amount	% of Highest	Rank	\$ Amount	% of Highest	Rank
Universities:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
UNM									
Undergraduate	\$888	100%	1	\$1,020	99%	2	\$1,152	99%	2
Graduate	\$888	100%	1	\$1,020	99%	2	\$1,164	100%	1
NMSU	\$866	98%	3	\$1,026	100%	1	\$1,152	99%	2
NMHU	\$599	67%	8	\$720	70%	8	\$822	71%	8
WNMU	\$689	78%	7	\$839	82%	7	\$958	82%	6
ENMU	\$786	89%	4	\$894	87%	5	\$1,014	87%	5
NMIMT	\$752	85%	5	\$903	88%	4	\$1,047	90%	4
Two-Year Colleges:									
Alamogordo	\$384	43%	10	\$432	42%	10	\$456	39%	10
Carlsbad	\$336	38%	14	\$408	40%	13	\$432	37%	13
Dona Ana**	\$230	26%	20	\$216	21%	21	\$230	20%	21
Grants	\$360	41%	11	\$432	42%	10	\$456	39%	10
Gallup	\$348	39%	13	\$420	41%	12	\$444	38%	12
Los Alamos	\$318	36%	16	\$396	39%	16	\$420	36%	16
Valencia	\$318	36%	16	\$408	40%	13	\$432	37%	13
Clovis	\$324	36%	16	\$396	39%	16	\$420	36%	16
Roswell	\$412	46%	9	\$484	47%	9	\$508	44%	9
SJC	\$360	41%	11	\$360	35%	19	\$360	31%	20
NMJC	\$188	21%	21	\$260	25%	20	\$380	33%	19
NMCC	\$336	38%	14	\$408	40%	13	\$432	37%	13
SFCC	\$322	36%	16	\$370	36%	18	\$418	36%	16
NMCI	\$749	84%	6	\$870	85%	6	\$870	75%	7
Professional Programs:									
Medical (UNM)	\$1,430	-	-	\$1,700	-	-	\$2,100		
Law (UNM)	\$799	-	-	\$1,020	-	-	\$1,284		
Special Schools:									
NMSD	\$0	-	-	\$0	-	-	\$0		
NMSVH	\$0	-	-	\$0	-	-	\$0		

\* Data taken from Schedule c of Institutional Operating Budget documents.

\*\* Tuition and Fees are for students taking non-credit courses. Students taking credit courses before 1985-86 paid tuition rates of the NMSU main campus. Students taking credit courses from 1985-86 paid the tuition rate of the other NMSU branches. Fees for credit courses are assessed at the main campus rate.

Table VIII  
 Non-Resident Tuition and Required Fees  
 Full-Time Student per Academic Year

08-Jan-88  
 CHE

	1985-86 (actual)			1986-87 (actual)			1987-88 (budget)		
	\$ Amount	% of Highest	Rank	\$ Amount	% of Highest	Rank	\$ Amount	% of Highest	Rank
Four-Year Universities:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
UNM									
Undergraduate	\$3,048	99.4%	2	\$3,702	100.0%	1	\$4,374	99.7%	2
Graduate	\$3,048	99.4%	2	\$3,702	100.0%	1	\$4,386	100.0%	1
NMSU	\$3,066	100.0%	1	\$3,651	98.6%	3	\$4,320	98.5%	3
NMHU	\$2,303	75.1%	7	\$2,904	78.4%	7	\$3,456	78.8%	7
WNMU	\$2,889	94.2%	4	\$3,464	93.6%	5	\$4,126	94.1%	5
ENMU	\$1,490	81.2%	6	\$3,078	83.1%	6	\$3,648	83.2%	6
NMINT	\$2,720	88.7%	5	\$3,543	95.7%	4	\$4,215	96.1%	4
Two-Year Colleges:									
Alamogordo	\$1,032	33.7%	12	\$1,248	33.7%	10	\$1,320	30.1%	10
Carlsbad	\$984	32.1%	16	\$1,224	33.1%	13	\$1,296	29.5%	13
Dona Ana**	\$652	21.3%	19	\$612	16.5%	21	\$764	17.4%	20
Grants	\$1,048	34.2%	11	\$1,248	33.7%	10	\$1,320	30.1%	10
Gallup	\$996	32.5%	15	\$1,236	33.4%	12	\$1,308	29.8%	12
Los Alamos	\$1,006	32.8%	14	\$1,212	32.7%	15	\$1,284	29.3%	16
Valencia	\$966	31.5%	18	\$1,224	33.1%	13	\$1,296	29.5%	13
Clovis	\$972	31.7%	17	\$1,212	32.7%	15	\$1,284	29.3%	16
Roswell	\$1,100	35.9%	9	\$1,300	35.1%	9	\$1,372	31.3%	9
SJC	\$360	11.7%	21	\$648	17.5%	20	\$600	13.7%	21
NMJC	\$620	20.2%	20	\$860	23.2%	19	\$860	19.6%	19
NMCC	\$1,024	33.4%	13	\$1,024	27.7%	18	\$1,296	29.5%	13
SFCC	\$1,090	35.6%	10	\$1,090	29.4%	17	\$1,090	24.9%	18
NMMI	\$1,699	55.4%	8	\$2,020	54.6%	8	\$2,020	46.1%	8
Professional Programs:									
Medical (UNM)	\$3,909	-	-	\$4,700	-	-	\$5,800	-	-
Law (UNM)	\$2,959	-	-	\$3,702	-	-	\$5,046	-	-
Special Schools:									
NMSD	\$11,500	-	-	\$11,500	-	-	\$11,500	-	-
NMSVH	\$3,000	-	-	\$9,000	-	-	\$9,000	-	-

\* Data taken from Schedule c of Institutional Operating Budget documents.

\*\* Tuition and Fees are for students taking non-credit courses. Students taking credit courses before 1985-86 paid tuition rates of the NMSU main campus. Students taking credit courses from 1985-86 paid the tuition rate of the other NMSU branches. Fees for credit courses are assessed at the main campus rate.

TABLE IX  
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES  
RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND/OR REQUIRED FEES  
(State Academic Year Averages per Full-Time Student)

08-Jan-88  
CHE

STATE	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	Percentage Increase		
							One Year	Six Years	
Alabama	\$994	\$1,074	\$1,148	\$1,206	\$1,254	\$1,304	4.0%	31.2%	
Alaska	\$492	\$688	\$708	\$958	\$1,092	\$1,280	17.2%	160.2%	
Arkansas	\$720	\$720	\$900	\$930	\$930	\$1,030	10.8%	43.1%	
California	\$956	\$1,175	\$1,361	\$1,346	\$1,346	\$1,347	0.1%	40.9%	
Connecticut	\$1,101	\$1,225	\$1,467	\$1,657	\$1,801	\$1,941	7.8%	76.3%	
Delaware	\$1,160	\$1,367	\$1,590	\$1,799	\$2,100	\$2,205	5.0%	90.1%	
Florida#	\$758	\$795	\$798	\$743	\$775	\$812	4.8%	7.1%	
Georgia	\$954	\$1,107	\$1,190	\$1,407	\$1,554	\$1,662	6.9%	74.2%	
Hawaii	\$480	\$480	\$710	\$910	\$910	\$1,000	9.9%	108.3%	
Idaho	\$701	\$816	\$816	\$970	\$1,010	\$1,040	3.0%	48.4%	
Illinois	\$1,109	\$1,302	\$1,651	\$1,855	\$1,967	\$2,083	5.9%	87.8%	
Indiana	\$1,155	\$1,328	\$1,418	\$1,534	\$1,660	\$1,760	6.0%	52.4%	
Iowa	\$950	\$1,040	\$1,104	\$1,242	\$1,304	\$1,390	6.6%	46.3%	
Kentucky	\$730	\$846	\$1,018	\$1,124	\$1,228	\$1,332	8.5%	82.5%	
Louisiana	\$664	\$798	\$968	\$974	\$1,274	\$1,724	35.3%	159.6%	
Maine	\$1,290	\$1,440	\$1,545	\$1,545	\$1,550	\$1,565	1.0%	21.3%	
Maryland	\$1,073	\$1,185	\$1,332	\$1,410	\$1,496	\$1,601	7.0%	49.2%	
Massachusetts	\$1,326	\$1,545	\$1,684	\$1,684	\$1,955	\$2,046	4.7%	54.3%	
Michigan#	\$1,861	\$2,144	\$2,261	\$2,350	\$2,359	\$2,695	14.2%	44.8%	
Minnesota	\$1,406	\$1,608	\$1,792	\$1,992	\$2,109	\$2,205	4.6%	56.8%	
Mississippi	\$1,054	\$1,167	\$1,321	\$1,401	\$1,517	\$1,727	13.8%	63.9%	
Missouri	\$918	\$1,068	\$1,299	\$1,411	\$1,457	\$1,492	2.4%	62.5%	
Montana	\$747	\$825	\$870	\$936	\$1,059	\$1,227	15.9%	64.3%	
Nebraska	\$1,029	\$1,048	\$1,211	\$1,331	\$1,513	\$1,520	0.5%	47.7%	
Nevada	\$840	\$930	\$1,080	\$1,030	\$1,080	\$1,080	0.0%	28.6%	
New Hampshire	\$1,832	\$1,956	\$2,175	\$2,356	\$2,500	\$2,529	1.2%	38.0%	
New Jersey	\$1,561	\$1,678	\$1,834	\$1,878	\$2,155	\$2,278	5.7%	45.9%	
New York	\$1,150	\$1,150	\$1,452	\$1,475	\$1,472	\$1,464	-0.5%	27.3%	
North Carolina	\$694	\$702	\$766	\$773	\$794	\$820	3.3%	18.2%	
North Dakota	\$764	\$804	\$1,020	\$1,080	\$1,167	\$1,266	8.5%	65.7%	
Ohio	\$1,380	\$1,458	\$1,557	\$1,641	\$1,704	\$1,704	0.0%	23.5%	
Oregon	\$1,190	\$1,380	\$1,433	\$1,442	\$1,487	\$1,487	0.0%	25.0%	
Pennsylvania	\$1,848	\$2,118	\$2,312	\$2,562	\$2,760	\$2,996	8.6%	62.1%	
Rhode Island	\$1,311	\$1,504	\$1,694	\$1,847	\$1,960	\$1,980	1.0%	51.0%	
South Carolina	\$1,175	\$1,190	\$1,440	\$1,440	\$1,608	\$2,028	26.1%	72.6%	
South Dakota	\$958	\$1,066	\$1,189	\$1,236	\$1,432	\$1,542	7.7%	61.0%	
Tennessee	\$684	\$804	\$843	\$966	\$1,092	\$1,287	17.9%	88.2%	
Vermont	\$2,081	\$2,466	\$2,613	\$2,793	\$2,948	\$3,208	8.8%	54.2%	
Virginia	\$1,146	\$1,350	\$1,586	\$1,826	\$2,036	\$2,238	9.9%	95.3%	
Washington	\$1,059	\$1,176	\$1,308	\$1,308	\$1,605	\$1,605	0.0%	51.6%	
West Virginia	\$628	\$840	\$1,090	\$1,160	\$1,160	\$1,260	8.6%	100.6%	
Wisconsin	\$984	\$1,121	\$1,198	\$1,278	\$1,390	\$1,570	12.9%	59.6%	
Wyoming	\$592	\$592	\$616	\$721	\$721	\$778	7.9%	31.4%	
Six Surrounding States Comparison									
Arizona	\$650	\$710	\$850	\$950	\$990	\$1,136	14.7%	74.8%	
Colorado	\$1,111	\$1,221	\$1,316	\$1,453	\$1,617	\$1,779	10.0%	60.1%	
Kansas	\$918	\$904	\$1,068	\$1,148	\$1,230	\$1,290	4.9%	40.5%	
Oklahoma	\$613	\$722	\$801	\$858	\$858	\$921	7.3%	50.2%	
Texas	\$452	\$452	\$462	\$462	\$655	\$885	35.1%	95.8%	
Utah	\$876	\$960	\$1,050	\$1,167	\$1,335	\$1,490	11.6%	70.1%	
New Mexico*	\$694	\$738	\$742	\$813	\$853	\$1,022	**	19.8%	47.3%
6 state average	\$770	\$828	\$925	\$1,006	\$1,114	\$1,250		12.2%	62.4%
49 state average	\$1,003	\$1,144	\$1,284	\$1,380	\$1,489	\$1,604		7.7%	60.0%
7 state rank	(4)	(4)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(5)			
National Rank									
(50 States)	(40)	(42)	(46)	(46)	(46)	(44)			

#Average of lower division and upper division charges.

^Fees reduced.

\* New Mexico data was taken from schedule c of the Institutional Operating Budget Document for UNM, NMSU, and NMINT. All national data was taken from "Tuition and Fee Rates - A National Comparison," State of Washington Council for Postsecondary Education, May, 1907.

\*\* Average for 1987-88 is \$1,121

TABLE X  
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES  
NONRESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND/OR REQUIRED FEES  
(State Academic Year Averages per Full-Time Student)

08-Jan-88  
CHE

STATE	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	Percentage Increase	
							One Year	Six Year
Alabama	\$2,120	\$2,289	\$7,463	\$2,586	\$2,690	\$2,798	4.0%	32.0%
Alaska	\$1,272	\$1,648	\$1,668	\$2,158	\$2,532	\$2,840	12.2%	123.3%
Arkansas	\$1,750	\$1,750	\$2,160	\$2,190	\$2,190	\$2,542	16.1%	45.3%
California	\$3,836	\$4,325	\$4,721	\$4,910	\$5,163	\$5,433	5.2%	41.6%
Connecticut	\$2,441	\$4,305	\$4,521	\$4,593	\$5,021	\$5,561	10.8%	127.8%
Delaware	\$2,900	\$3,557	\$3,900	\$4,389	\$4,800	\$5,200	8.3%	79.3%
Florida#	\$2,318	\$2,355	\$2,358	\$2,693	\$2,822	\$3,142	11.3%	35.5%
Georgia	\$2,769	\$2,817	\$3,158	\$3,669	\$4,659	\$4,422	-5.1%	59.7%
Hawaii	\$1,155	\$1,155	\$2,150	\$3,120	\$3,120	\$3,430	9.9%	197.0%
Idaho	\$2,501	\$2,816	\$2,816	\$2,970	\$3,010	\$3,040	1.0%	21.6%
Illinois	\$2,655	\$3,102	\$4,069	\$4,589	\$4,841	\$5,141	6.2%	93.6%
Indiana	\$3,120	\$3,743	\$3,998	\$4,294	\$4,577	\$4,850	6.0%	55.4%
Iowa	\$2,350	\$2,580	\$2,750	\$3,450	\$3,830	\$4,080	6.5%	73.6%
Kentucky	\$2,308	\$2,470	\$2,886	\$3,202	\$3,518	\$3,812	8.4%	65.2%
Louisiana	\$1,694	\$2,128	\$2,468	\$2,474	\$3,274	\$4,124	26.0%	143.4%
Maine	\$3,600	\$4,230	\$4,596	\$4,596	\$4,601	\$4,616	0.3%	28.2%
Maryland	\$2,998	\$3,303	\$3,727	\$3,962	\$4,202	\$4,477	6.5%	49.3%
Massachusetts	\$3,724	\$4,102	\$4,251	\$4,508	\$4,979	\$5,070	1.8%	36.1%
Michigan#	\$5,197	\$6,014	\$6,582	\$7,036	\$7,595	\$8,099	6.6%	55.8%
Minnesota	\$3,478	\$4,057	\$4,442 #	\$4,959	\$5,239 #	\$5,026 #	-4.1%	44.5%
Mississippi	\$1,980	\$2,093	\$2,297	\$2,477	\$2,699	\$2,909	7.8%	46.9%
Missouri	\$2,658	\$3,108	\$3,651	\$3,987	\$4,215	\$4,312	2.3%	62.2%
Montana	\$2,115	\$2,265	\$2,418	\$2,628	\$2,823	\$3,045	7.9%	44.0%
Nebraska	\$2,529	\$2,705	\$2,981	\$3,281	\$3,771	\$3,778	0.2%	49.4%
Nevada	\$2,840	\$2,930	\$3,280	\$3,280	\$3,280	\$3,280	0.0%	15.5%
New Hampshire	\$4,698	\$5,056	\$5,500	\$5,926	\$6,370	\$6,799	6.7%	44.7%
New Jersey	\$2,471	\$3,044	\$3,327	\$3,409	\$3,961	\$4,189	5.8%	69.5%
New York	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$2,675	\$3,200	\$3,322	\$3,314	-0.2%	79.1%
North Carolina	\$2,518	\$2,526	\$3,128	\$3,393	\$3,714	\$4,160	12.0%	65.2%
North Dakota	\$1,532	\$1,572	\$1,866	\$1,986	\$2,160	\$2,460	13.9%	60.6%
Ohio	\$3,510	\$3,726	\$3,984	\$4,251	\$4,416	\$4,416	0.0%	25.8%
Oregon	\$3,768	\$4,005	\$4,058	\$4,067	\$4,190	\$4,190	0.0%	11.2%
Pennsylvania	\$3,711	\$4,254	\$4,644	\$5,146	\$5,544	\$6,018	8.5%	62.2%
Rhode Island	\$3,835	\$4,439	\$5,077	\$5,323	\$5,532	\$5,666	2.4%	47.7%
South Carolina	\$2,450	\$2,460	\$2,970	\$2,970	\$3,288	\$4,148	26.2%	69.3%
South Dakota	\$1,844	\$2,036	\$2,269	\$2,406	\$2,670	\$2,862	7.2%	55.2%
Tennessee	\$2,214	\$2,565	\$2,604	\$2,940	\$3,246	\$3,720	14.6%	68.0%
Vermont	\$5,268	\$6,013	\$6,491	\$7,003	\$7,706	\$8,478	10.0%	60.9%
Virginia	\$2,646	\$3,276	\$3,766	\$4,336	\$4,886	\$5,468	11.9%	106.7%
Washington	\$3,048	\$3,255	\$3,624	\$3,624	\$4,461	\$4,461	0.0%	46.4%
West Virginia	\$1,708	\$2,360	\$2,940	\$3,140	\$3,140	\$3,240	3.2%	89.7%
Wisconsin	\$3,571	\$3,899	\$4,078	\$4,190	\$4,458	\$4,914	10.2%	37.6%
Wyoming	\$1,878	\$1,878	\$2,076	\$2,231	\$2,231	\$2,442	9.5%	30.0%
Six Surrounding States Comparison								
Arizona	\$2,950	\$3,250	\$3,515	\$3,700	\$3,844	\$4,260	10.8%	44.4%
Colorado	\$4,130	\$4,730	\$5,096	\$5,535	\$5,955	\$6,559	10.1%	58.8%
Kansas	\$2,234	\$2,220	\$2,648	\$2,828	\$3,034	\$3,200	5.5%	43.2%
Oklahoma	\$1,681	\$1,951	\$2,214	\$2,484	\$2,484	\$2,727	9.8%	62.2%
Texas	\$1,532	\$1,532	\$1,542	\$1,542	\$3,465	\$4,005	15.6%	161.4%
Utah	\$2,328	\$2,727	\$2,973	\$3,330	\$3,693	\$4,117	11.5%	76.8%
New Mexico*	\$2,206	\$2,442	\$2,532	\$2,783	\$2,945	\$3,632	23.3%	64.6%
6 State Average	\$2,476	\$2,735	\$2,998	\$3,237	\$3,746	\$4,145	10.6%	67.4%
49 State Average	\$2,674	\$3,071	\$3,416	\$3,693	\$4,025	\$4,303	6.9%	60.9%
7 State Rank	(5)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(5)		
National Rank								
(50 States)	(36)	(34)	(37)	(38)	(40)	(34)		

# Average of Upper Division and Lower Division charges.

\* New Mexico data was taken from schedule c of the Institutional Operating Budget Documents for UNM, NMSU, and NMINT. All national data was taken from "Tuition and Fee Rates-A National Comparison," May, 1987.

\*\* Average for 1987-88 is \$4,303.

TABLE XI  
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES  
RESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION AND/OR REQUIRED FEES  
(State Academic Year Averages per Full-Time Student)

08-Jan-88  
CHE

STATE	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	Percentage Increase	
							One Year	Six Years
Alabama	\$994	\$1,074	\$1,148	\$1,206	\$1,254	\$1,304	4.0%	31.2%
Alaska	\$722	\$988	\$1,008	\$1,318	\$1,422	\$1,670	17.4%	131.3%
Arkansas	\$720	\$720	\$1,100	\$1,140	\$1,130	\$1,350	19.5%	87.5%
California	\$1,016	\$1,235	\$1,421	\$1,406 ^	\$1,407 ^	\$1,407	0.0%	38.5%
Connecticut	\$1,101	\$1,225	\$1,521	\$1,892	\$2,060	\$2,240	8.7%	103.5%
Delaware	\$1,160	\$1,348	\$1,799	\$1,799	\$2,100	\$2,205	5.0%	90.1%
Florida	\$888	\$948	\$950	\$970	\$1,000 ^	\$1,089	8.9%	22.6%
Georgia	\$954	\$1,107	\$1,190	\$1,307	\$1,362	\$1,451	6.5%	52.1%
Hawaii	\$582	\$582	\$836	\$1,056	\$1,056	\$1,166	10.4%	100.3%
Idaho	\$871	\$986	\$1,066	\$1,290	\$1,344	\$1,374	2.2%	57.7%
Illinois	\$1,184	\$1,484	\$1,900	\$2,240	\$2,372	\$2,514	6.0%	112.3%
Indiana	\$1,200	\$1,380	\$1,476	\$1,597	\$1,730	\$1,835	6.1%	52.9%
Iowa	\$1,080	\$1,200	\$1,280	\$1,472	\$1,435	\$1,646	14.7%	52.4%
Kentucky	\$806	\$928	\$1,112	\$1,228	\$1,344	\$1,452	8.0%	80.1%
Louisiana	\$664	\$798	\$968	\$980	\$1,280	\$1,730	35.2%	160.5%
Maine	\$1,470	\$1,650	\$1,773	\$1,773	\$1,778	\$1,793	0.8%	22.0%
Maryland	\$1,329	\$1,429	\$1,649	\$1,749	\$1,885	\$1,987	5.4%	49.5%
Massachusetts	\$1,502	\$1,750	\$1,887	\$1,887	\$2,158	\$2,189	1.4%	45.7%
Michigan	\$2,500	\$2,966	\$3,246	\$3,466	\$3,739	\$4,140	10.7%	65.6%
Minnesota	\$1,486	\$1,814	\$2,365	\$2,412	\$2,552	\$2,683	5.1%	80.6%
Mississippi	\$1,054	\$1,167	\$1,321	\$1,401	\$1,517	\$1,727	13.8%	63.9%
Missouri	\$1,008	\$1,170	\$1,605	\$1,773	\$1,846	\$1,972	6.8%	95.6%
Montana	\$747	\$825	\$870	\$936	\$1,059	\$1,227	15.9%	64.3%
Nebraska	\$776	\$810	\$1,160	\$1,319	\$1,285	\$1,398	8.8%	80.2%
Nevada	\$560	\$620	\$820	\$820	\$820	\$820	0.0%	46.4%
New Hampshire	\$1,780	\$1,885	\$2,035	\$2,278	\$2,500	\$2,529	1.2%	42.1%
New Jersey	\$1,772	\$2,165	\$2,379	\$2,460	\$2,831	\$2,995	5.8%	69.0%
New York	\$1,749	\$1,749	\$2,220	\$2,220	\$2,247	\$2,202	-2.0%	25.9%
North Carolina	\$690	\$698	\$762	\$769	\$790	\$816	3.3%	18.3%
North Dakota	\$872	\$912	\$1,152	\$1,224	\$1,329	\$1,446	8.8%	65.8%
Ohio	\$1,770	\$1,881	\$2,010	\$2,154	\$2,238	\$2,238	0.0%	26.4%
Oregon	\$1,751	\$2,043	\$2,096	\$2,105	\$2,168	\$2,168	0.0%	23.8%
Pennsylvania	\$1,968	\$2,256	\$2,464	\$2,730	\$2,942	\$3,194	8.6%	62.3%
Rhode Island	\$1,289	\$1,436	\$1,694	\$1,856	\$1,867	\$1,969	5.5%	52.8%
South Carolina	\$1,175	\$1,190	\$1,440	\$1,440	\$1,608	\$2,028	26.1%	72.6%
South Dakota	\$949	\$1,071	\$1,361	\$1,177 ^	\$1,330	\$1,422	6.9%	49.8%
Tennessee	\$840	\$984	\$1,023	\$1,173	\$1,329	\$1,569	18.1%	86.8%
Vermont	\$2,081	\$2,466	\$2,613	\$2,793	\$2,948	\$3,208	8.8%	54.2%
Virginia	\$1,146	\$1,350	\$1,586	\$1,826	\$2,136	\$2,238	9.9%	95.3%
Washington	\$1,239	\$1,701	\$1,890	\$1,890	\$2,319	\$2,319	0.0%	87.2%
West Virginia	\$658	\$900	\$1,150	\$1,220	\$1,220	\$1,320	8.2%	100.6%
Wisconsin	\$1,369	\$1,567	\$1,675	\$1,788	\$1,944	\$2,255	16.0%	64.7%
Wyoming	\$592	\$592	\$616	\$721	\$721	\$778	7.9%	31.4%
Six Surrounding States Comparison								
Arizona	\$650	\$710	\$850	\$950	\$990	\$1,136	14.7%	74.8%
Colorado	\$1,171	\$1,290	\$1,390	\$1,565	\$1,797	\$2,059	14.6%	75.8%
Kansas	\$918	\$904	\$1,068	\$1,228	\$1,350	\$1,410	4.4%	53.6%
Oklahoma	\$550	\$778	\$804	\$742	\$742	\$808	8.9%	46.9%
Texas	\$450	\$450	\$382 ^	\$382	\$583	\$590	1.2%	31.1%
Utah	\$747	\$792	\$828	\$882	\$1,040	\$1,593	53.2%	113.3%
New Mexico*	\$721	\$757	\$774	\$816	\$896	983 **	9.7%	36.3%
6 state average	\$748	\$821	\$887	\$958	\$1,084	\$1,266	16.8%	69.3%
49 state average	\$1,091	\$1,265	\$1,448	\$1,551	\$1,669	\$1,809	8.4%	65.8%
7 state rank	(4)	(5)	(6)	(5)	(5)	(5)		
National Rank								
(50 States)	(40)	(43)	(47)	(46)	(45)	(45)		

^Fees reduced.

\* New Mexico data for 1986-87 was taken from schedule c of the Institutional Operating Budget Document for UNM, NMSU, and NMIMT. All national data was taken from "Tuition and Fee Rates - A National Comparison," State of Washington Council for Postsecondary Education, May, 1987.

\*\* Average for 1987-88 is \$1,121

TABLE XII  
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES  
NON-RESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION AND/OR REQUIRED FEES  
(State Academic Year Averages per Full-Time Student)

08-Jan-88  
CHE

STATE	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	Percentage Increase	
							One Year	Six Years
Alabama	\$2,120	\$2,289	\$2,463	\$2,586	\$2,690	\$2,798	4.0%	32.0%
Alaska	\$1,242	\$1,888	\$1,908	\$2,398	\$2,592	\$3,020	16.5%	143.2%
Arkansas	\$1,750	\$1,750	\$2,360	\$2,390	\$2,390	\$2,862	19.7%	63.5%
California	\$3,896	\$4,385	\$4,781	\$4,970	\$5,223	\$5,493	5.2%	41.0%
Connecticut	\$1,791	\$3,655	\$3,931	\$4,148	\$4,550	\$5,130	12.7%	186.4%
Delaware	\$3,400	\$3,538	\$4,389	\$4,389	\$4,800	\$5,200	8.3%	52.9%
Florida	\$2,616	\$2,676	\$2,678	\$2,750	\$2,798	\$3,267	16.8%	24.7%
Georgia	\$2,769	\$2,817	\$3,158	\$3,469	\$3,522	\$3,791	7.6%	36.9%
Hawaii	\$1,407	\$1,407	\$2,576	\$3,716	\$3,716	\$4,076	9.7%	189.7%
Idaho	\$2,671	\$2,986	\$3,066	\$3,290	\$3,344	\$3,374	0.9%	26.3%
Illinois	\$2,880	\$3,648	\$4,316	\$5,744	\$6,056	\$6,434	6.2%	123.4%
Indiana	\$3,156	\$3,786	\$4,044	\$4,345	\$4,628	\$4,907	6.0%	55.5%
Iowa	\$2,486	\$2,800	\$2,984	\$3,600	\$3,996	\$4,256	6.5%	71.2%
Kentucky	\$2,402	\$2,714	\$3,166	\$3,514	\$3,862	\$4,172	8.0%	73.7%
Louisiana	\$1,264	\$1,698	\$2,198	\$2,210	\$3,280	\$4,130	25.9%	226.7%
Maine	\$4,140	\$4,860	\$5,280	\$5,280	\$5,285	\$5,300	0.3%	28.0%
Maryland	\$2,329	\$2,529	\$2,829	\$3,009	\$3,225	\$3,407	5.6%	46.3%
Massachusetts	\$3,719	\$4,086	\$4,236	\$4,581	\$5,062	\$5,093	0.6%	36.9%
Michigan	\$5,292	\$6,310	\$6,906	\$7,382	\$7,967	\$8,799	10.4%	66.3%
Minnesota	\$3,706	\$4,596	\$4,492	\$4,572	\$4,831	\$5,080	5.2%	37.1%
Mississippi	\$1,980	\$2,093	\$2,297	\$2,477	\$2,699	\$2,909	7.8%	46.9%
Missouri	\$2,928	\$3,414	\$4,181	\$4,601	\$4,870	\$5,212	7.0%	78.0%
Montana	\$2,115	\$2,265	\$2,418	\$2,628	\$2,823	\$3,045	7.9%	44.0%
Nebraska	\$1,776	\$1,910	\$2,576	\$2,879	\$2,770	\$3,043	9.1%	71.3%
Nevada	\$2,560	\$2,620	\$3,020	\$3,020	\$3,020	\$3,020	0.0%	18.0%
New Hampshire	\$4,630	\$4,985	\$5,360	\$5,848	\$6,370	\$6,799	6.7%	46.8%
New Jersey	\$2,474	\$3,021	\$3,304	\$3,457	\$3,910	\$4,128	5.6%	66.9%
New York	\$2,234	\$2,234	\$3,185	\$3,735	\$3,832	\$3,832	0.0%	71.5%
North Carolina	\$2,514	\$2,522	\$3,124	\$3,389	\$3,710	\$4,156	12.0%	65.3%
North Dakota	\$1,640	\$1,680	\$2,130	\$2,274	\$2,484	\$2,832	14.0%	72.7%
Ohio	\$4,245	\$4,518	\$4,830	\$5,184	\$5,388	\$5,388	0.0%	26.9%
Oregon	\$2,835	\$3,291	\$3,344	\$3,353	\$3,455	\$3,455	0.0%	21.9%
Pennsylvania	\$3,936	\$4,512	\$4,926	\$5,458	\$5,880	\$6,384	8.6%	62.2%
Rhode Island	\$2,611	\$3,010	\$3,628	\$3,828	\$3,875	\$4,027	3.9%	54.2%
South Carolina	\$1,175	\$1,190	\$1,440	\$1,440	\$1,608	\$2,028	26.1%	72.6%
South Dakota	\$1,600	\$1,780	\$2,327	\$2,037	\$2,240	\$2,402	7.2%	50.1%
Tennessee	\$2,370	\$2,745	\$2,784	\$3,147	\$3,493	\$4,002	14.9%	68.9%
Vermont	\$5,268	\$6,016	\$6,491	\$7,003	\$7,706	\$8,478	10.0%	60.9%
Virginia	\$2,646	\$3,276	\$3,766	\$4,336	\$4,886	\$5,468	11.9%	106.7%
Washington	\$3,600	\$4,212	\$4,692	\$4,692	\$5,775	\$5,775	0.0%	60.4%
West Virginia	\$1,758	\$2,560	\$3,140	\$3,340	\$3,340	\$3,440	3.0%	95.7%
Wisconsin	\$4,285	\$4,694	\$5,072	\$5,322	\$5,794	\$6,766	16.8%	57.9%
Wyoming	\$1,878	\$1,878	\$2,076	\$2,231	\$2,231	\$2,442	9.5%	30.0%
Six Surrounding States Comparison								
Arizona	\$2,950	\$3,250	\$3,515	\$3,700	\$3,844	\$4,260	10.8%	44.4%
Colorado	\$4,255	\$4,674	\$5,036	\$5,369	\$5,559	\$6,397	15.1%	50.3%
Kansas	\$2,234	\$2,220	\$2,648	\$3,078	\$3,154	\$3,320	5.3%	48.6%
Oklahoma	\$1,470	\$2,048	\$2,265	\$2,142	\$2,142	\$2,418	12.9%	64.5%
Texas	\$1,532	\$1,532	\$1,082 #	\$1,082	\$2,743	\$2,670	-2.7%	74.3%
Utah	\$1,980	\$2,220	\$2,292	\$2,460	\$2,753	\$3,133	13.8%	58.2%
New Mexico*	\$2,233	\$2,441	\$2,568	\$2,784	\$3,056	\$3,632 **	18.8%	62.7%
6 state average	\$2,404	\$2,657	\$2,806	\$2,972	\$3,366	\$3,700	9.9%	53.9%
49 state average	\$2,650	\$3,077	\$3,453	\$3,711	\$4,004	\$4,323	8.0%	63.1%
7 state rank	(4)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(3)		
National Rank								
(50 States)	(33)	(33)	(37)	(36)	(35)	(30)		

3632

\* Fees reduced.

\*\* New Mexico data for 1986-87 was taken from schedule c of the Institutional Operating Budget Document for UNM, NMSU, and NMIMT. All national data was taken from "Tuition and Fee Rates - A National Comparison," State of Washington Council for Postsecondary Education, May, 1987.

\*\* Average for 1987-88 is \$4,307.

TABLE XIII  
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES  
RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND/OR REQUIRED FEES (STATE AVERAGES)  
(State Academic Year Averages per Full-Time Student)

08-Jan-88  
CHE

STATE	No. of INST.	Tuition and Fees						Percentage Increase	
		1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	One Year	Six Year
Alabama	5	\$816	\$922	\$1,034	\$1,075	\$1,112	\$1,218	9.5%	49.3%
Arkansas	4	\$715	\$735	\$798	\$798	\$828	\$909	9.8%	27.1%
California	11	\$279	\$447	\$698	\$667	\$673	\$687	2.1%	146.2%
Connecticut	3	\$812	\$906	\$1,023	\$1,113	\$1,147	\$1,241	8.2%	52.8%
Florida#	5	\$758	\$795	\$798	\$743	\$775	\$812	4.8%	7.1%
Georgia	8	\$696	\$800	\$912	\$1,039	\$1,153	\$1,259	9.2%	80.9%
Idaho	2	\$685	\$803	\$811	\$1,009	\$1,049	\$1,037	-1.1%	51.4%
Illinois	5	\$955	\$1,074	\$1,176	\$1,336	\$1,424	\$1,515	6.4%	58.6%
Indiana	2	\$1,113	\$1,275	\$1,364	\$1,459	\$1,548	\$1,656	7.0%	48.8%
Iowa	1	\$900	\$990	\$1,050	\$1,184	\$1,242	\$1,324	6.6%	47.1%
Kentucky	5	\$626	\$720	\$836	\$898	\$954	\$1,024	7.3%	63.6%
Louisiana	7	\$588	\$688	\$702	\$835	\$1,062	\$1,128	6.2%	91.8%
Maine	3	\$1,203	\$1,360	\$1,453	\$1,453	\$1,453	\$1,463	0.7%	21.6%
Maryland	6	\$1,103	\$1,218	\$1,347	\$1,413	\$1,563	\$1,660	6.2%	50.5%
Massachusetts	8	\$915	\$1,065	\$1,081	\$1,188	\$1,259	\$1,266	0.6%	38.2%
Michigan	6	\$1,225	\$1,359	\$1,426	\$1,476	\$1,477	\$1,578	6.8%	28.8%
Minnesota	6	\$776	\$974	\$1,216	\$1,402	\$1,519	\$1,583	4.2%	104.0%
Mississippi	5	\$830	\$873	\$932	\$1,043	\$1,180	\$1,519	28.7%	83.0%
Missouri	5	\$548	\$648	\$760	\$840	\$958	\$1,066	11.3%	90.5%
Montana	2	\$602	\$656	\$751	\$810	\$944	\$1,146	21.4%	94.4%
Nebraska	2	\$750	\$748	\$841	\$958	\$1,029	\$1,084	5.3%	44.5%
Nevada	1	\$840	\$930	\$1,080	\$1,080	\$1,080	\$1,080	0.0%	28.6%
New Hampshire	2	\$1,399	\$1,448	\$1,588	\$1,720	\$1,826	\$1,909	4.5%	36.5%
New Jersey	7	\$1,077	\$1,239	\$1,396	\$1,450	\$1,619	\$1,742	7.6%	61.7%
New York	10	\$1,138	\$1,138	\$1,452	\$1,475	\$1,472	\$1,437	-2.4%	26.3%
North Carolina	5	\$649	\$662	\$715	\$736	\$759	\$797	5.0%	22.8%
North Dakota	4	\$699	\$699	\$862	\$913	\$1,031	\$1,125	9.1%	60.9%
Ohio	4	\$1,300	\$1,468	\$1,614	\$1,689	\$1,756	\$1,826	4.0%	40.5%
Oregon	4	\$1,186	\$1,351	\$1,392	\$1,408	\$1,458	\$1,468	0.7%	23.8%
Pennsylvania	11	\$1,267	\$1,627	\$1,642	\$1,736	\$1,793	\$1,882	5.0%	48.5%
Rhode Island	1	\$854	\$938	\$1,070	\$1,162	\$1,234	\$1,298	5.2%	52.0%
South Carolina	1	\$680	\$860	\$940	\$1,020	\$1,020	\$1,100	7.8%	61.8%
South Dakota	3	\$905	\$993	\$1,118	\$1,217	\$1,324	\$1,447	9.3%	59.9%
Tennessee	5	\$665	\$740	\$740	\$833	\$929	\$1,054	13.5%	59.0%
Vermont	2	\$1,451	\$1,639	\$1,841	\$2,025	\$2,164	\$2,354	8.8%	62.2%
Virginia	5	\$1,153	\$1,327	\$1,504	\$1,731	\$1,877	\$2,077	10.7%	80.1%
Washington	4	\$867	\$942	\$1,017	\$1,017	\$1,212	\$1,212	0.0%	39.8%
West Virginia	7	\$468	\$597	\$765	\$817	\$863	\$924	7.1%	97.4%
Wisconsin	4	\$920	\$1,041	\$1,104	\$1,206	\$1,304	\$1,437	10.2%	56.2%
Six Surrounding States Comparison								:	:
Arizona	1	\$650	\$710	\$850	\$950	\$990	\$1,136	14.7%	74.8%
Colorado	5	\$787	\$892	\$971	\$1,029	\$1,111	\$1,214	9.3%	54.3%
Kansas	4	\$780	\$811	\$933	\$1,010	\$1,142	\$1,202	5.3%	54.1%
Oklahoma	6	\$454	\$520	\$556	\$601	\$604	\$652	7.9%	43.6%
Texas	9	\$397	\$397	\$477	\$477	\$743	\$886	19.2%	123.2%
Utah	1	\$705	\$762	\$810	\$876	\$951	\$1,069	12.4%	51.6%
New Mexico*	3	\$562	\$583	\$599	\$633	\$703	\$818 **	16.4%	45.6%
6 State Average		\$629	\$682	\$766	\$824	\$924	\$1,027	11.2%	63.2%
45 state average		\$849	\$951	\$1,054	\$1,131	\$1,214	\$1,300	7.1%	53.2%
7 state rank	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(6)		
National Rank									
(46 states)	(41)	(43)	(44)	(44)	(44)	(44)	(42)		

\* New Mexico data was taken from schedule c of the Institutional Operating Budget Documents for ENMU, NMHU, and WNMU. All national data was taken from "Tuition and Fees-A National Comparison," State of Washington Council for Postsecondary Education, December, 1985.

\*\* Average for 1987-88 is \$931.

NOTE: Does not include Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Wyoming.

TABLE XIV  
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES  
NONRESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND/OR REQUIRED FEES (STATE AVERAGES)  
(State Academic Year Averages per Full-Time Student)

08-Jan-88  
CHE

STATE	No. of INST							Percentage Increase	
		1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	One Year	Six Year
Alabama	5	\$1,206	\$1,438	\$1,519	\$1,607	\$1,667	\$1,802	8.1%	49.4%
Arkansas	4	\$1,375	\$1,427	\$1,427	\$1,427	\$1,740	\$1,944	11.7%	41.4%
California	11	\$3,114	\$3,597	\$3,938	\$4,177	\$4,453	\$4,917	10.4%	57.9%
Connecticut	3	\$1,752	\$1,906	\$2,153	\$2,933	\$2,967	\$3,201	7.9%	82.7%
Florida#	5	\$2,318	\$2,355	\$2,358	\$2,693	\$2,822	\$3,142	11.3%	35.5%
Georgia	8	\$1,671	\$2,090	\$2,397	\$2,746	\$3,073	\$3,341	8.7%	99.9%
Idaho	2	\$2,385	\$2,703	\$2,711	\$2,909	\$2,949	\$2,937	-0.4%	23.1%
Illinois	5	\$2,326	\$2,656	\$2,996	\$3,318	\$3,517	\$3,732	6.1%	60.4%
Indiana	2	\$2,505	\$2,955	\$3,195	\$3,388	\$3,596	\$3,856	7.2%	53.9%
Iowa	1	\$1,860	\$2,040	\$2,174	\$2,700	\$2,998	\$3,194	6.5%	71.7%
Kentucky	5	\$1,860	\$2,068	\$2,386	\$2,558	\$2,724	\$2,904	6.6%	56.1%
Louisiana	7	\$1,218	\$1,318	\$1,430	\$1,520	\$1,968	\$2,164	10.0%	77.7%
Maine	4	\$3,303	\$3,670	\$3,670	\$3,670	\$3,670	\$3,680	0.3%	11.4%
Maryland	6	\$2,068	\$2,279	\$2,426	\$2,567	\$2,808	\$3,012	7.3%	45.6%
Massachusetts	8	\$2,755	\$3,041	\$3,057	\$3,266	\$3,548	\$3,522	-0.7%	27.9%
Michigan	6	\$2,905	\$3,223	\$3,652	\$3,661	\$3,699	\$3,760	1.6%	29.4%
Minnesota	6	\$1,384	\$1,762	\$2,267	\$2,610	\$2,619	\$2,417	-7.7%	74.6%
Mississippi	5	\$1,756	\$1,799	\$1,906	\$2,119	\$2,362	\$2,701	14.4%	53.8%
Missouri	5	\$1,086	\$1,241	\$1,494	\$1,625	\$1,841	\$2,067	12.3%	90.3%
Montana	2	\$1,610	\$1,736	\$1,939	\$2,142	\$2,348	\$2,604	10.9%	61.7%
Nebraska	2	\$1,200	\$1,258	\$1,357	\$1,513	\$1,591	\$1,699	6.8%	41.6%
Nevada	1	\$2,840	\$2,930	\$3,280	\$3,280	\$3,280	\$3,280	0.0%	15.5%
New Hampshire	2	\$3,299	\$3,435	\$3,738	\$4,070	\$4,377	\$4,634	5.9%	40.5%
New Jersey	7	\$1,750	\$1,948	\$2,173	\$2,221	\$2,383	\$2,582	8.4%	47.5%
New York	10	\$1,838	\$1,838	\$2,675	\$3,200	\$3,322	\$3,331	0.3%	81.2%
North Carolina	5	\$2,395	\$2,408	\$2,971	\$3,232	\$3,537	\$3,966	12.1%	65.8%
North Dakota	4	\$1,260	\$1,260	\$1,507	\$1,639	\$1,919	\$2,193	14.3%	74.0%
Ohio	4	\$2,755	\$3,130	\$3,411	\$3,606	\$3,785	\$3,978	5.1%	44.4%
Oregon	4	\$3,005	\$3,208	\$3,266	\$3,281	\$3,388	\$3,398	0.3%	13.1%
Pennsylvania	11	\$2,321	\$2,737	\$2,752	\$2,914	\$3,061	\$3,278	7.1%	41.2%
Rhode Island	1	\$2,838	\$3,120	\$3,334	\$3,494	\$3,614	\$3,752	3.8%	32.2%
South Carolina	1	\$1,320	\$1,720	\$1,880	\$2,040	\$2,040	\$2,200	7.8%	66.7%
South Dakota	3	\$1,658	\$1,814	\$2,043	\$2,207	\$2,366	\$2,557	8.1%	54.2%
Tennessee	6	\$2,192	\$2,498	\$2,498	\$2,800	\$3,059	\$3,485	13.9%	59.0%
Vermont	2	\$3,251	\$3,619	\$3,871	\$4,185	\$4,476	\$4,754	6.2%	46.2%
Virginia	5	\$1,883	\$2,181	\$2,464	\$2,933	\$3,166	\$3,521	11.2%	87.0%
Washington	4	\$2,910	\$3,210	\$3,486	\$3,486	\$4,206	\$4,206	0.0%	44.5%
West Virginia	7	\$1,475	\$1,816	\$2,161	\$2,245	\$2,356	\$2,472	4.9%	67.6%
Wisconsin	4	\$3,171	\$3,346	\$3,501	\$3,688	\$3,937	\$4,240	7.7%	33.7%
Six Surrounding States Comparison									
Arizona	1	\$2,500	\$2,750	\$3,255	\$3,450	\$3,544	\$3,976	12.2%	59.0%
Colorado	5	\$2,935	\$3,157	\$3,433	\$3,519	\$3,614	\$3,585	-0.8%	22.1%
Kansas	4	\$1,705	\$1,736	\$2,042	\$2,195	\$2,475	\$2,617	5.7%	53.5%
Oklahoma	6	\$1,133	\$1,301	\$1,454	\$1,633	\$1,636	\$1,823	11.4%	60.9%
Texas	9	\$1,472	\$1,472	\$1,557	\$1,557	\$3,875	\$4,006	3.4%	172.1%
Utah	1	\$1,785	\$2,055	\$2,190	\$2,367	\$2,574	\$2,876	11.7%	61.1%
New Mexico*	3	\$1,677	\$1,869	\$1,958	\$2,189	\$2,561	\$3,148 **	22.9%	87.7%
6 State Average		\$1,922	\$2,079	\$2,322	\$2,454	\$2,953	\$3,147	6.6%	63.8%
45 State Average		\$2,073	\$2,339	\$2,564	\$2,764	\$2,999	\$3,185	6.2%	53.6%
7 State Rank		(5)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(4)		
National Rank									
(46 States)		(32)	(30)	(35)	(35)	(32)	(26)		

#Average of lower division and upper division fees.

\* New Mexico data was taken from schedule c of the Institutional Operating Budget Document for ENMU, NMHU, and WNMU. All national data was taken from "Tuition and Fee Rates-A National Comparison," December, 1985.

\*\* Average for 1987-88 is \$3,743.

TABLE XV  
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES  
RESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION AND/OR REQUIRED FEES (STATE AVERAGES)  
(State Academic Year Averages per Full-Time Student)

08-Jan-88  
CHE

STATE	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	Percentage Increase	
							One Year	Six Year
Alabama	\$862	\$992	\$1,052	\$1,116	\$1,183	\$1,199	1.4%	39.1%
Arkansas	\$710	\$730	\$780	\$780	\$820	\$861	5.0%	21.3%
California	\$279	\$447	\$734	\$703	\$673	\$687	2.1%	146.2%
Connecticut	\$812	\$906	\$1,047	\$1,283	\$1,308	\$1,383	5.7%	70.3%
Florida#	\$888	\$948	\$950	\$970	\$1,000	\$1,089	8.9%	22.6%
Georgia	\$696	\$800	\$912	\$1,039	\$1,053	\$1,088	3.3%	56.3%
Idaho	\$855	\$973	\$1,061	\$1,329	\$1,383	\$1,371	-0.9%	60.4%
Illinois	\$985	\$1,149	\$1,240	\$1,392	\$1,502	\$1,564	4.1%	58.8%
Indiana	\$1,116	\$1,274	\$1,383	\$1,488	\$1,581	\$1,707	8.0%	53.0%
Iowa	\$950	\$1,070	\$1,140	\$1,320	\$1,386	\$1,476	6.5%	55.4%
Kentucky	\$662	\$788	\$914	\$982	\$1,042	\$1,124	7.9%	69.8%
Louisiana	\$565	\$645	\$659	\$832	\$990	\$992	0.2%	75.6%
Maine	\$1,383	\$1,570	\$1,666	\$1,666	\$1,649	\$1,653	0.2%	19.5%
Maryland	\$1,112	\$1,220	\$1,268	\$1,320	\$1,412	\$1,510	6.9%	35.8%
Massachusetts	\$870	\$1,043	\$1,043	\$1,406	\$1,411	\$1,481	5.0%	70.2%
Michigan	\$1,219	\$1,242	\$1,389	\$1,394	\$1,401	\$1,496	6.8%	22.7%
Minnesota	\$686	\$858	\$1,058	\$1,178	\$1,329	\$1,385	4.2%	101.9%
Mississippi	\$830	\$880	\$940	\$1,043	\$1,187	\$1,527	28.6%	84.0%
Missouri	\$565	\$695	\$830	\$959	\$1,126	\$1,276	13.3%	125.8%
Montana	\$602	\$656	\$751	\$810	\$944	\$1,146	21.4%	90.4%
Nebraska	\$521	\$518	\$609	\$722	\$731	\$809	10.7%	55.3%
Nevada	\$560	\$620	\$820	\$820	\$820	\$820	0.0%	46.4%
New Hampshire	\$1,399	\$1,448	\$1,588	\$1,720	\$1,826	\$1,909	4.5%	36.5%
New Jersey	\$1,317	\$1,530	\$1,662	\$1,814	\$1,981	\$2,077	4.8%	57.7%
New York	\$1,766	\$1,766	\$2,220	\$2,220	\$2,247	\$2,198	-2.2%	24.5%
North Carolina	\$671	\$687	\$734	\$758	\$787	\$833	5.8%	24.1%
North Dakota	\$813	\$813	\$1,041	\$1,122	\$1,275	\$1,392	9.2%	71.2%
Ohio	\$1,669	\$1,882	\$2,087	\$2,187	\$2,273	\$2,368	4.2%	41.9%
Oregon	\$1,756	\$2,025	\$2,069	\$2,086	\$2,154	\$2,161	0.3%	23.1%
Pennsylvania	\$1,319	\$1,562	\$1,580	\$1,665	\$1,737	\$1,829	5.3%	38.7%
Rhode Island	\$1,124	\$1,129	\$1,260	\$1,280	\$1,360	\$1,440	5.9%	28.1%
South Carolina	\$680	\$860	\$940	\$1,060	\$1,060	\$1,140	7.5%	67.6%
South Dakota	\$927	\$1,011	\$1,299	\$1,147	\$1,223	\$1,346	10.1%	45.2%
Tennessee	\$828	\$958	\$959	\$1,079	\$1,195	\$1,355	13.4%	63.6%
Vermont	\$1,348	\$1,639	\$1,841	\$2,025	\$2,164	\$2,354	8.8%	74.6%
Virginia	\$1,089	\$1,256	\$1,422	\$1,666	\$1,782	\$1,972	10.7%	81.1%
Washington	\$996	\$1,320	\$1,428	\$1,428	\$1,710	\$1,710	0.0%	71.7%
West Virginia	\$525	\$690	\$845	\$906	\$975	\$1,076	10.4%	105.0%
Wisconsin	\$1,154	\$1,280	\$1,361	\$1,499	\$1,640	\$1,840	12.2%	59.4%
Six Surrounding States Comparison								
Arizona	\$650	\$710	\$850	\$950	\$990	\$1,136	14.7%	74.8%
Colorado	\$877	\$1,005	\$1,097	\$1,163	\$1,253	\$1,416	13.0%	61.5%
Kansas	\$780	\$811	\$933	\$1,090	\$1,247	\$1,307	4.8%	67.6%
Oklahoma	\$357	\$485	\$519	\$470	\$470	\$516	9.8%	44.5%
Texas	\$397	\$397	\$384	\$384	\$633	\$591	-6.6%	48.9%
Utah	\$705	\$762	\$771	\$834	\$909	\$1,017	11.9%	44.3%
New Mexico*	\$511	\$531	\$531	\$600	\$691	\$817 **	18.2%	59.9%
6 State Average	\$628	\$695	\$759	\$815	\$917	\$997	8.7%	58.9%
45 state average	\$889	\$1,001	\$1,136	\$1,225	\$1,307	\$1,392	6.5%	56.6%
7 state rank	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)		
National Rank								
(46 states)	(43)	(42)	(44)	(44)	(43)	(42)		

\* New Mexico data was taken from schedule c of the Institutional Operating Budget Documents for ENMU, NMHU, and WNMU. All national data was taken from "Tuition and Fees-A National Comparison," State of Washington Council for Postsecondary Education, December, 1985.

\*\* Average for 1987-88 is \$931.

TABLE XVI  
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES  
NON-RESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION AND/OR REQUIRED FEES (STATE AVERAGES)  
(State Academic Year Averages per Full-Time Student)

08-Jan-88  
CHE

STATE	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	Percentage Increase	
							One Year	Six Year
Alabama	\$1,290	\$1,574	\$1,522 ^	\$1,637	\$1,772	\$1,788	0.9%	38.6%
Arkansas	\$1,333	\$1,427	\$1,452	\$1,452	\$1,670	\$1,817	8.8%	36.3%
California	\$3,114	\$3,597	\$3,974	\$4,213	\$4,453	\$4,917	10.4%	57.9%
Connecticut	\$1,752	\$1,906	\$2,209	\$3,093	\$3,119	\$3,333	6.9%	90.2%
Florida#	\$2,616	\$2,676	\$2,628	\$2,750	\$2,798	\$3,267	16.8%	24.9%
Georgia	\$1,671	\$2,090	\$2,397	\$2,746	\$2,795	\$2,858	2.3%	71.0%
Idaho	\$2,355	\$2,873	\$2,964	\$3,229	\$3,283	\$3,271	-0.4%	28.0%
Illinois	\$2,434	\$2,879	\$3,139	\$3,526	\$3,744	\$3,930	5.0%	61.5%
Indiana	\$2,388	\$2,808	\$3,054	\$3,252	\$3,465	\$3,749	8.2%	57.0%
Iowa	\$2,086	\$2,330	\$2,484	\$2,980	\$3,308	\$3,524	6.5%	68.9%
Kentucky	\$1,860	\$2,270	\$2,618	\$2,808	\$2,928	\$3,204	7.2%	72.3%
Louisiana	\$1,195	\$1,275	\$1,388	\$1,516	\$1,870	\$1,919	2.6%	60.6%
Maine	\$3,783	\$4,210	\$4,210	\$4,210	\$4,193	\$4,197	0.1%	10.9%
Maryland	\$1,140	\$1,260	\$1,308	\$1,360	\$1,468	\$1,550	5.6%	36.0%
Massachusetts	\$2,492	\$2,492	\$2,492	\$3,624	\$3,769	\$3,809	1.1%	52.8%
Michigan	\$2,563	\$2,601	\$2,930	\$2,935	\$2,987	\$3,100	3.8%	21.0%
Minnesota	\$1,215	\$1,544	\$1,955	\$2,210	\$2,216	\$1,929	-13.0%	58.8%
Mississippi	\$1,756	\$1,806	\$1,916	\$2,119	\$2,369	\$2,709	14.4%	54.3%
Missouri	\$1,028	\$1,235	\$1,626	\$1,843	\$2,169	\$2,534	16.8%	146.5%
Montana	\$1,610	\$1,736	\$1,939	\$2,142	\$2,348	\$2,604	10.9%	61.7%
Nebraska	\$821	\$858	\$987	\$1,129	\$1,131	\$1,219	7.8%	48.5%
Nevada	\$2,560	\$2,620	\$3,020	\$3,020	\$3,020	\$3,020	0.0%	18.0%
New Hampshire	\$3,299	\$3,435	\$3,738	\$4,070	\$4,377	\$4,634	5.9%	40.5%
New Jersey	\$1,777	\$2,021	\$2,169	\$2,358	\$2,531	\$2,613	3.2%	47.0%
New York	\$2,251	\$2,251	\$3,185	\$3,735	\$3,832	\$3,808	-0.6%	69.2%
North Carolina	\$2,459	\$2,475	\$3,046	\$3,316	\$3,633	\$4,081	12.3%	66.0%
North Dakota	\$1,374	\$1,374	\$1,632	\$1,758	\$2,163	\$2,472	14.3%	79.9%
Ohio	\$3,032	\$3,445	\$3,845	\$4,054	\$4,227	\$4,399	4.2%	45.1%
Oregon	\$2,840	\$3,273	\$3,317	\$3,334	\$3,441	\$3,448	0.2%	21.4%
Pennsylvania	\$1,319	\$1,562	\$1,580	\$1,775	\$1,919	\$2,021	5.3%	53.2%
Rhode Island	\$1,884	\$1,969	\$2,625	\$2,640	\$2,740	\$2,840	3.6%	50.7%
South Carolina	\$1,320	\$1,720	\$1,880	\$2,120	\$2,120	\$2,280	7.5%	72.7%
South Dakota	\$1,501	\$1,637	\$2,152	\$1,907	\$2,023	\$2,186	8.1%	45.6%
Tennessee	\$2,358	\$2,717	\$2,717	\$3,046	\$3,344	\$3,786	13.2%	60.6%
Vermont	\$2,747	\$3,619	\$3,871	\$4,185	\$4,476	\$4,754	6.2%	73.1%
Virginia	\$1,594	\$2,007	\$2,282	\$2,763	\$3,018	\$3,371	11.7%	111.5%
Washington	\$3,435	\$3,882	\$4,218	\$4,218	\$5,094	\$5,094	0.0%	48.3%
West Virginia	\$1,605	\$2,180	\$2,500	\$2,596	\$2,755	\$2,986	8.4%	86.0%
Wisconsin	\$3,458	\$3,676	\$3,960	\$4,296	\$4,735	\$5,358	13.2%	54.9%
Six Surrounding States Comparison								
Arizona	\$2,500	\$2,750	\$3,255	\$3,450	\$3,544	\$3,976	12.2%	50.0%
Colorado	\$3,267	\$3,430	\$3,914	\$3,874 ^	\$3,782 ^	\$3,540	-6.4%	8.4%
Kansas	\$1,705	\$1,736	\$2,042	\$2,378	\$2,580	\$2,722	5.5%	59.6%
Oklahoma	\$907	\$1,244	\$1,472	\$1,306	\$1,306	\$1,453	11.3%	60.2%
Texas	\$1,472	\$1,472	\$1,061 ^	\$1,061	\$2,195	\$2,671	-4.4%	81.5%
Utah	\$1,785	\$2,055	\$2,085	\$2,253	\$2,460	\$2,736	11.2%	53.3%
New Mexico*	\$1,626	\$1,818	\$1,922	\$2,156	\$2,561	\$3,149 **	23.0%	93.7%
6 State Average	\$1,939	\$2,115	\$2,305	\$2,387	\$2,745	\$2,850	3.8%	46.9%
45 state average	\$2,025	\$2,261	\$2,550	\$2,762	\$2,974	\$3,144	5.7%	55.3%
7 state rank	(5)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(3)		
National Rank								
(46 states)	(30)	(20)	(34)	(32)	(37)	(28)		

^Fees reduced.

\* New Mexico data was taken from schedule c of the Institutional Operating Budget Documents for ENMU, NMHU, and WNMU. All national data was taken from "Tuition and Fees-A National Comparison," State of Washington Council for Postsecondary Education, December, 1985.

\*\* Average for 1987-88 is \$3,743.

NOTE: Does not include Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Wyoming.

TABLE XVII  
TWO YEAR COLLEGES  
RESIDENT\* TUITION AND/OR REQUIRED FEES (ESTIMATED STATE AVERAGES)  
(State Academic Year Averages per Full-Time Student)\*\*

08-Jan-88  
CHE

STATE	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	Percentage Increase	
							One Year	Six Years
Alabama	\$375	\$375	\$450	\$450	\$450	\$600	33.3%	60.0%
Alaska	\$410	\$634	\$634	\$626 ^	\$636	\$693	9.0%	69.0%
Arkansas	\$495	\$495	\$545	\$545	\$502 ^	\$564 ^	12.4%	13.9%
California		\$0	\$30	\$100	\$100	\$100	0.0%	N/A
Connecticut	\$4	\$434	\$500	\$560	\$604	\$632	4.6%	56.4%
Delaware	\$576	\$591	\$591	\$627	\$684	\$699	2.2%	21.4%
Florida	\$462	\$506	\$540	\$557	\$560	\$578	3.2%	25.1%
Georgia	\$468	\$534	\$612	\$702	\$846	\$909	7.4%	94.2%
Hawaii	\$90	\$90	\$170	\$240	\$240	\$288	20.0%	220.0%
Idaho	\$530	\$565	\$605	\$682	\$728	\$737	1.2%	39.1%
Illinois	\$491	\$549	\$635	\$681	\$715	\$758	6.0%	54.4%
Indiana	\$910	\$1,010	\$1,074	\$1,144	\$1,200	\$1,270	5.8%	39.6%
Iowa	\$592	\$639	\$699	\$816	\$860	\$913	6.2%	54.2%
Kentucky	\$390	\$390	\$414	\$468	\$520	\$540	3.8%	38.5%
Louisiana	\$350	\$460	\$460	\$540	\$590	\$630	6.8%	80.0%
Maine	\$599	\$620	\$723	\$817	\$800	\$800	0.0%	33.6%
Maryland	\$540	\$643	\$690	\$745	\$813	\$910	11.9%	68.5%
Massachusetts	\$634	\$720	\$784	\$836	\$867	\$883	1.8%	39.3%
Michigan	\$624	\$740	\$750	\$750	\$796	\$816	2.5%	30.8%
Minnesota	\$675	\$821	\$1,013	\$1,103	\$1,170	\$1,193	2.0%	76.7%
Mississippi	\$378	\$400	\$420	\$470	\$484	\$560	15.7%	48.1%
Missouri	\$381	\$422	\$431	\$483	\$489	\$527	7.8%	38.3%
Montana	\$368	\$363	\$381	\$432	\$479	\$479	0.0%	30.2%
Nebraska	\$492	\$527	\$580	\$627	\$647	\$680	5.1%	38.2%
Nevada	\$480	\$510	\$619	\$619	\$619	\$619	0.0%	29.0%
New Jersey	\$652	\$662	\$773	\$810	\$852	\$924	8.5%	41.7%
New York	\$930	\$1,075	\$1,107	\$1,190	\$1,196	\$1,225	2.4%	31.7%
North Carolina	\$117	\$117	\$174	\$174	\$174	\$217	24.7%	85.5%
North Dakota	\$700	\$826	\$850	\$880	\$1,018	\$1,108	8.8%	58.3%
Ohio	\$825	\$868	\$923	\$998	\$1,057	\$1,090	3.1%	32.1%
Oregon	\$508	\$540	\$594	\$600	\$625	\$660	5.6%	29.9%
Pennsylvania	\$827	\$880	\$937	\$937	\$1,041	\$1,105	6.1%	33.6%
Rhode Island	\$590	\$630	\$690	\$740	\$790	\$844	6.8%	43.1%
South Carolina		\$470	\$508	\$518	\$527	\$564	7.0%	NA
Tennessee	\$420	\$462	\$462	\$516	\$570	\$636	11.6%	51.4%
Vermont	\$760	\$828	\$910	\$1,030	\$1,102	\$1,440	30.7%	89.5%
Virginia	\$384	\$558	\$608	\$686	\$799	\$765	-4.3%	99.2%
Washington	\$471	\$519	\$581	\$581	\$699	\$699	0.0%	48.4%
West Virginia	\$380	\$440	\$520	\$520	\$552	\$600	8.7%	57.9%
Wisconsin	\$839	\$927	\$950	\$984	\$1,146	\$1,278	11.5%	52.3%
Wyoming	\$349	\$349	\$405	\$405	\$408	\$506	24.0%	45.0%
Six Surrounding State Comparison								
Arizona	\$244	\$298	\$355	\$385	\$420	\$428	1.9%	75.4%
Colorado	\$631	\$631	\$631	\$662	\$778	\$778	0.0%	23.3%
Kansas	\$450	\$510	\$540	\$600	\$630	\$675	7.1%	50.0%
Oklahoma	\$315	\$362	\$401	\$433	\$456	\$501	9.9%	57.1%
Texas	\$240	\$320	\$320	\$320	\$533	\$561	5.3%	115.8%
Utah	\$61	\$40	\$697	\$740	\$815	\$912	11.9%	48.3%
New Mexico***	\$345	\$345	\$349	\$353	\$356	\$419 #	17.7%	21.4%
50 State Average	\$420	\$452	\$491	\$523	\$605	\$643	6.1%	53.0%
47 State Average	\$479	\$540	\$602	\$645	\$693	\$742	7.1%	55.0%
7 State Rank	(4)	(5)	(6)	(6)	(7)	(7)		
National Rank (48 States)	(41)	(43)	(44)	(44)	(45)	(45)		

\* For states which charge in-district, out-of-district, and out-of-state rates, the in-district rate is shown. This applies to Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, and Montana.

\*\* New Mexico data was taken from schedule c of the Institutional Operating Budget document for the Two Year Colleges. All national data was taken from "Tuition and Fee Rates - A National Comparison," State of Washington Council for Postsecondary Education, December, 1985.

\*\*\* Average for 1980-81 based on Alamogordo, Carlsbad, Dona Ana, Grants, Gallup, Los Alamos, Clovis, Roswell, San Juan, NMJC, NMCC, and NMHI; 1981-82 and 1982-83 includes Valencia; 1983-84, 1984-85, and 1985-86 includes SFCC.

# Average for 1987-88 is \$447.

TABLE XVIII  
TWO YEAR COLLEGES  
NONRESIDENT\* TUITION AND/OR REQUIRED FEES (ESTIMATED STATE AVERAGES)  
(State Academic Year Averages per Full-Time Student)\*\*

08-Jan-88  
CHE

STATE	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	Percentage Increase	
							One Year	Six Years
Alabama	\$750	\$750	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$1,050	16.7%	40.0%
Alaska	\$1,190	\$1,594	\$1,594	\$1,586 ^	\$1,596	\$1,653	3.6%	38.9%
Arkansas	\$775	\$775	\$850	\$850	\$901	\$1,229	36.4%	58.6%
California	\$1,750	\$2,200	\$2,400	\$2,500	\$2,100 ^	\$2,550 ^	21.4%	45.7%
Connecticut	\$1,244	\$1,354	\$1,604	\$1,616	\$1,706	\$1,796	5.3%	44.4%
Delaware	\$1,152	\$1,167	\$1,167	\$1,254	\$1,710	\$1,298	-24.1%	12.7%
Florida	\$924	\$1,102	\$1,080	\$1,168	\$1,170	\$1,155	-1.3%	25.0%
Georgia	94	\$1,512	\$1,737	\$1,995	\$2,220	\$2,400	8.1%	101.0%
Hawaii	910	\$910	\$1,310	\$1,710	\$1,710	\$1,890	10.5%	107.7%
Idaho	154	\$1,300	\$1,300	\$1,537	\$1,421 ^	\$1,697 ^	19.4%	47.1%
Illinois	\$2,243	\$2,434	\$2,497	\$2,694	\$3,200	\$3,392	6.0%	51.2%
Indiana	\$2,250	\$2,670	\$2,954	\$3,164	\$3,320	\$3,510	5.7%	56.0%
Iowa	\$1,006	\$1,081	\$1,189	\$1,353	\$1,495	\$1,581	5.8%	57.2%
Kentucky	\$1,018	\$1,170	\$1,242	\$1,402	\$1,560	\$1,620	3.8%	59.1%
Louisiana	\$980	\$1,090	\$1,090	\$1,220	\$1,470	\$1,710	16.3%	74.5%
Maine	\$1,327	\$1,379	\$1,554	\$1,742	\$1,600	\$1,600	0.0%	20.6%
Maryland	\$2,280	\$2,388	\$2,586	\$2,781	\$2,802	\$2,993	6.8%	31.3%
Massachusetts	\$1,999	\$2,184	\$2,248	\$2,444	\$2,559	\$2,575	0.6%	28.8%
Michigan	\$935	\$1,490	\$1,490	\$1,490	\$1,183	\$1,216	2.8%	30.1%
Minnesota	\$1,350	\$1,643	\$2,025	\$2,205	\$2,340	\$1,789	-23.5%	32.5%
Mississippi	\$876	\$992	\$1,028	\$1,078	\$1,574	\$1,768	12.3%	101.8%
Missouri	\$1,030	\$1,030	\$1,030	\$1,213	\$1,234	\$1,323	7.2%	28.4%
Montana	\$861	\$856	\$899	\$915	\$947	\$947	0.0%	10.0%
Nebraska	\$736	\$839	\$901	\$980	\$953	\$1,008	5.8%	37.0%
Nevada	\$2,480	\$2,510	\$2,819	\$2,819	\$2,819	\$2,819	0.0%	13.7%
New Jersey	\$2,234	\$2,195	\$2,350	\$2,441	\$2,497	\$2,675	7.1%	19.7%
New York	\$1,774	\$2,075	\$2,210	\$2,340	\$2,429	\$2,500	2.9%	40.9%
North Carolina	\$594	\$594	\$786	\$786	\$786	\$1,531	94.8%	157.7%
North Dakota	\$1,140	\$1,341	\$1,314	\$1,410	\$1,886	\$2,176	15.4%	90.9%
Ohio	\$2,124	\$2,235	\$2,340	\$2,677	\$3,030	\$3,208	5.9%	51.0%
Oregon	\$2,085	\$2,232	\$2,392	\$2,412	\$2,520	\$2,592	2.9%	24.3%
Pennsylvania	\$2,657	\$2,842	\$3,042	\$3,042	\$3,284	\$3,491	6.3%	31.4%
South Carolina	N/A	\$780	\$856	\$872	\$892	\$945	5.9%	N/A
Tennessee	\$1,950	\$2,200	\$2,220	\$2,484	\$2,715	\$3,066	12.9%	57.2%
Vermont	\$1,520	\$1,656	\$1,750	\$1,990 ^	\$2,134	\$2,880	35.0%	89.5%
Virginia	\$1,284	\$2,346	\$2,610	\$2,970	\$3,465	\$3,645	5.2%	183.9%
Washington	\$1,830	\$2,037	\$2,285	\$2,285	\$2,754	\$2,754	0.0%	50.5%
West Virginia	\$1,380	\$1,640	\$1,840	\$1,840	\$1,920	\$2,020	5.2%	46.4%
Wisconsin	\$3,090	\$3,259	\$3,282	\$3,287	\$3,647	\$4,129	13.2%	33.6%
Wyoming	\$746	\$746	\$835	\$835	\$934	\$1,346	44.1%	80.4%
Six Surrounding State Comparison								
Arizona	\$2,265	\$2,510	\$3,025	\$3,025	\$3,125	\$3,523	12.7%	55.5%
Colorado	\$2,184	\$2,426	\$2,513	\$2,571	\$2,657	\$2,660	0.1%	21.8%
Kansas	\$1,425	\$1,480	\$1,770	\$1,920	\$2,200	\$2,280	3.6%	60.0%
Oklahoma	\$851	\$975	\$1,105	\$1,210	\$1,263	\$1,431	13.3%	68.2%
Texas	\$540	\$550	\$600	\$600	\$1,479	\$1,496	1.1%	177.0%
Utah	\$1,485	\$1,670	\$1,832	\$1,957	\$2,177	\$2,446	12.4%	64.7%
New Mexico***	\$979	\$979	\$979	\$953 *	\$937	\$1,111 #	18.6%	13.5%
6 State Average	\$1,458	\$1,602	\$1,808	\$1,881	\$2,150	\$2,306	7.2%	58.1%
46 State Average	\$1,395	\$1,579	\$1,749	\$1,860	\$2,006	\$2,160	7.7%	54.8%
7 State Rank	(5)	(5)	(6)	(6)	(7)	(7)		
National Rank								
(47 States)	(34)	(37)	(39)	(40)	(40)	(43)		

\* For states which charge in-district, out-of-district, and out-of-state rates, the in-district rate is shown. This applies to Arizona, Arkansas, and Montana.

\*\* New Mexico data was taken from schedule c of the Institutional Operating Budget document. All national data was taken from "Tuition and Fees - A National Comparison," State of Washington Council for Postsecondary Education, December, 1985.

\*\*\* Average for 1980-81 based on Alamogordo, Carlsbad, Oona Ana, Grants, Gallup, Los Alamos, Clovis, Roswell, San Juan, NMJC, NNMCC, and NMHI; 1981-82 and 1982-83 includes Valencia; 1983-84, 1984-85, and 1985-86 includes SFCC.

# Average for 1987-88 is \$1,222.