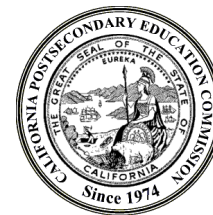


Resident Undergraduate Charges at California's Public Colleges and Universities



A CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION FACTSHEET

CALIFORNIA charges its own residents less to attend its public colleges and universities than it charges nonresidents. All three of California's public postsecondary education segments charge resident students a systemwide enrollment fee. In addition, the California State University and the University of California also charge students mandatory, campus-based fees. These campus-based fees help support student services such as counseling, student union activities, student government, and recreation. California has sought to avoid charging resident students for the direct cost of instruction, which it charges as "tuition" to nonresident students.

What do the California Community Colleges charge resident students?

For the 2003-04 academic year, the California Community Colleges charged resident students \$18 per credit unit -- an increase from \$11 per credit unit assessed in 2002-03. In 2003-04, a full-time California Community College student enrolled in 15 units per term paid \$540 in mandatory statewide enrollment fees. This amount is lower than the fees charged by any other state in the nation. The state with the next lowest community college charges is New Mexico, which charges its full-time students \$949 per year -- nearly 80 percent more the current California Community College fee level. In 2003-04, the average amount charged to a full-time resident community college students nationally was \$2,155 -- nearly four times the amount charged by California's community colleges.

What does the California State University charge resident students?

For the 2003-04 academic year, the California State University charged full-time resident undergraduate students an average of \$2,572 in mandatory fees. This amount includes \$2,046 in systemwide student fees and an average of \$526 in campus-based fees. This total is lower than all of the 15 public universities with which the Cali-

fornia State University compares itself for faculty salary purposes. It is \$2,700 lower than the group's average:

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Newark	\$7,927
University of Maryland, Baltimore County	7,388
University of Connecticut	6,844
State University of New York, Albany	6,343
Cleveland State University	5,916
Wayne State University	5,693
Illinois State University	5,340
George Mason University (Virginia)	5,112
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee	5,107
North Carolina State University	4,985
University of Texas, Arlington	4,423
Georgia State University	3,920
University of Colorado, Denver	3,662
Arizona State University	3,595
University of Nevada, Reno	2,830
Average of the comparison group	\$5,272

Average CSU undergraduate mandatory fees **\$2,572**

What does the University of California charge resident students?

For 2003-04, the University of California charged full-time undergraduate residents an average of \$5,530 in mandatory charges. This includes systemwide student fees of \$4,984 and campus-based fees which average \$546. These mandatory fees do not include the cost of health insurance. If students do not have health insurance, they are required to pay for such coverage. The average cost of student health insurance in 2003-04 is \$565 per year.

The \$5,530 in mandatory fees for resident undergraduate students is lower than all four of the public universities with which the University of California compares itself for faculty salaries. It is \$1,343 less than the average of that group:

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	\$8,481
University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	7,010
University of Virginia	6,149
State University of New York, Buffalo	5,851
Average of the comparison group	\$6,873
Average UC undergraduate mandatory fees (excluding health insurance)	\$5,530

What has the Governor proposed in terms of changes to resident undergraduate student fees for the 2004-05 State fiscal year?

In his recently released proposed budget for 2004-05, the Governor proposed that fees for California Community College students who do not yet possess a degree be increased from the current level of \$18 per unit to \$26 per unit. If the proposed fee increase were enacted, full-time resident charges for California Community College non-degree-holding students would still be about one-third the national average and about 20 percent lower than the next lowest state.

For California Community College students who already possess a baccalaureate or more advanced degree, the Governor proposed that their fees be increased to \$50 per unit effective July 1, 2004. In Fall 2002, approximately 150,000 students holding a bachelor's or more advanced degree were enrolled in the California Community Colleges. If the Governor's proposed fee increase for these students were enacted, they would pay \$150 for the typical three-unit community college course – up from the current \$54 cost. Most degree-holders attending the California Community Colleges enroll in only one or two courses per academic term.

For resident undergraduates attending the California State University and the University of California, the Governor proposed that their systemwide fees be increased by 10 percent. For full-time resident undergraduates at the California State University, this translates into an increase of about \$200 for the 2004-05 academic year, and for

University of California undergraduates, this is about a \$500 increase.

Assuming the proposed 10 percent increase in systemwide fees were enacted, full-time resident undergraduates at the California State University would pay an average of about \$2,777 per year – still lower than all 15 of the State University's public faculty salary comparison institutions, and only half the average amount charged by their comparators. For full-time resident undergraduates at the University of California, the fee increase would result in average annual charges of about \$6,030 per year – about 10 percent lower than the average amount charged by the University of California's public faculty salary comparison institutions.

Who are resident students?

The California Community Colleges and the California State University determine the residency of their students according to State law, which defines resident students for tuition purposes as those who (1) have resided in California for at least one year and one day prior to enrolling in a college or university, and (2) intend to make California their home. A student may demonstrate an intent to reside in California through a number of means, including obtaining a California driver's license, owning or renting property in the state, registering a vehicle in California, and paying California personal income taxes.

State law allows nonresident students who have attended a California high school for three years and graduated to also be considered as residents for tuition purposes.

Generally, undergraduate students at the University of California are considered nonresidents if their parents reside out-of-state. They may be classified as California residents if they can demonstrate they are financially independent of their parents for at least two years prior to being classified as a resident. As such, it takes about three years for eligible out-of-state undergraduate students to qualify as California residents for tuition purposes.