

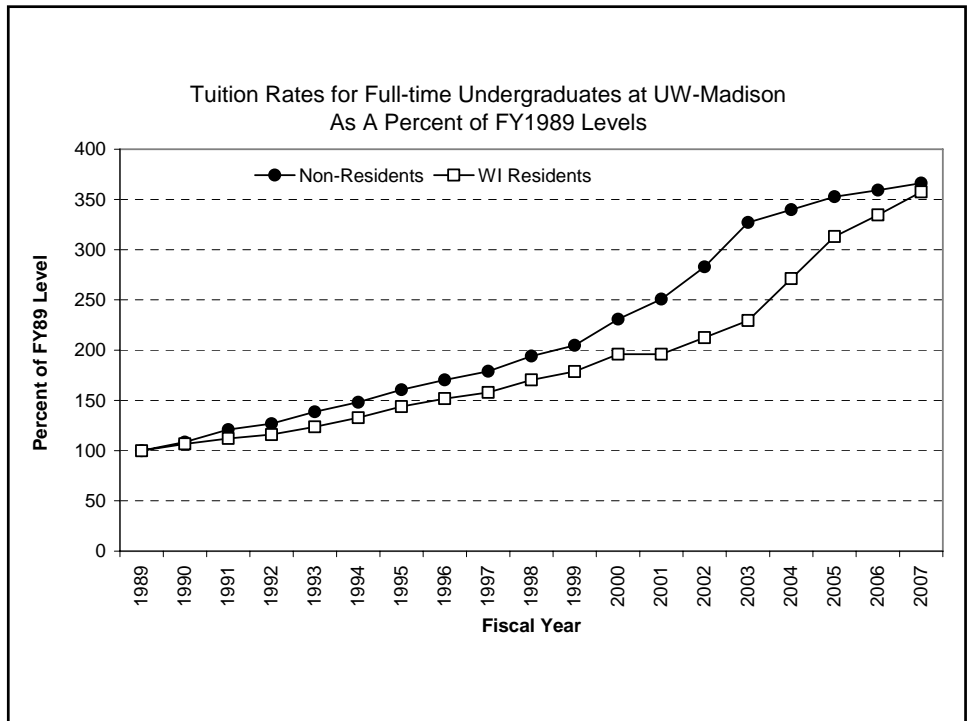
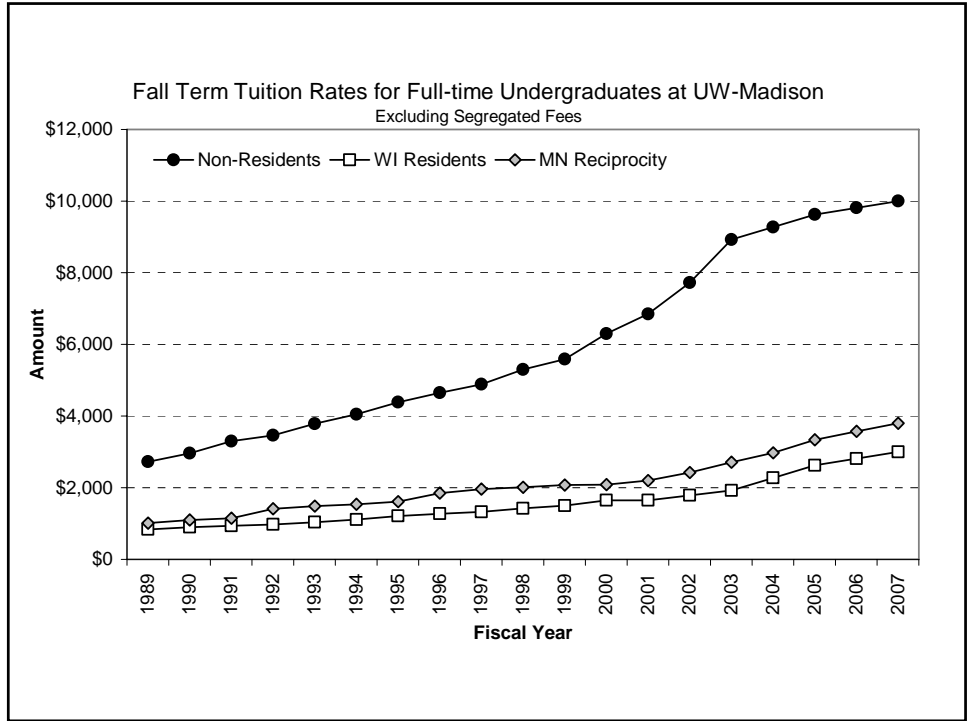
# Some Consequences of Differential Undergraduate Tuition Increases at UW-Madison

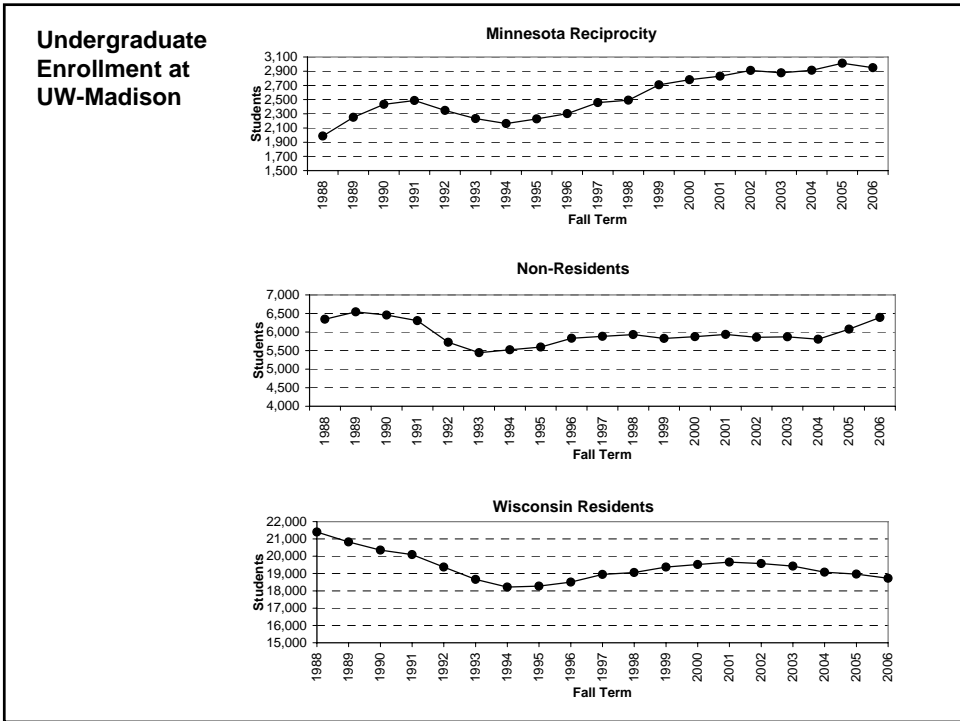
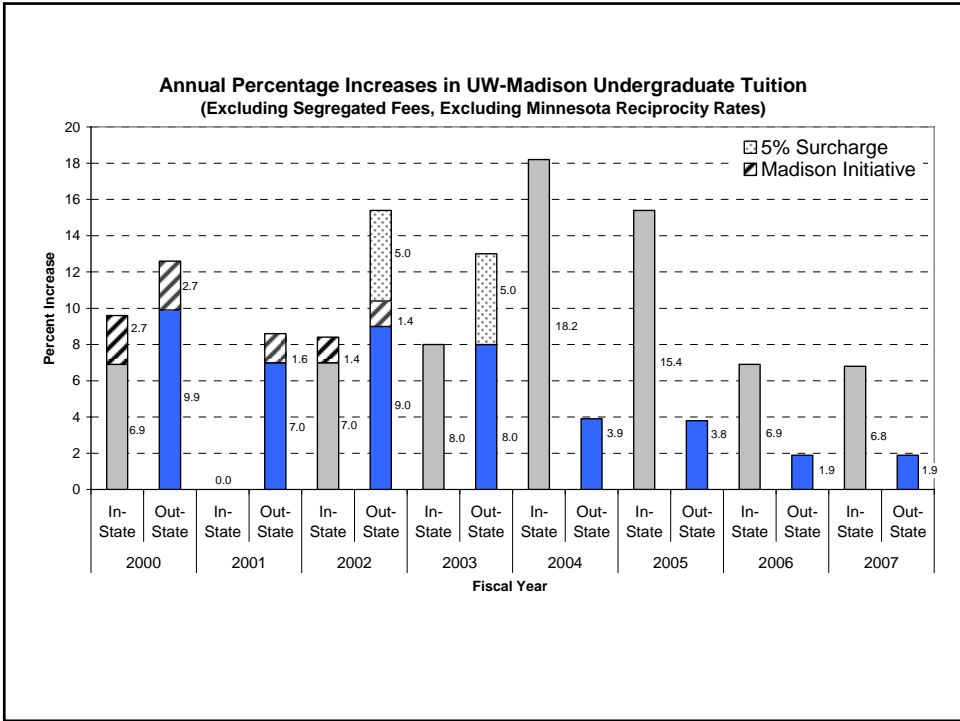
Bruce Beck  
Senior Policy & Planning Analyst  
Office of Academic Planning & Analysis  
UW-Madison

## Fall Term Tuition Rates for Full-Time UW-Madison Undergraduates

(excluding Segregated Fees)

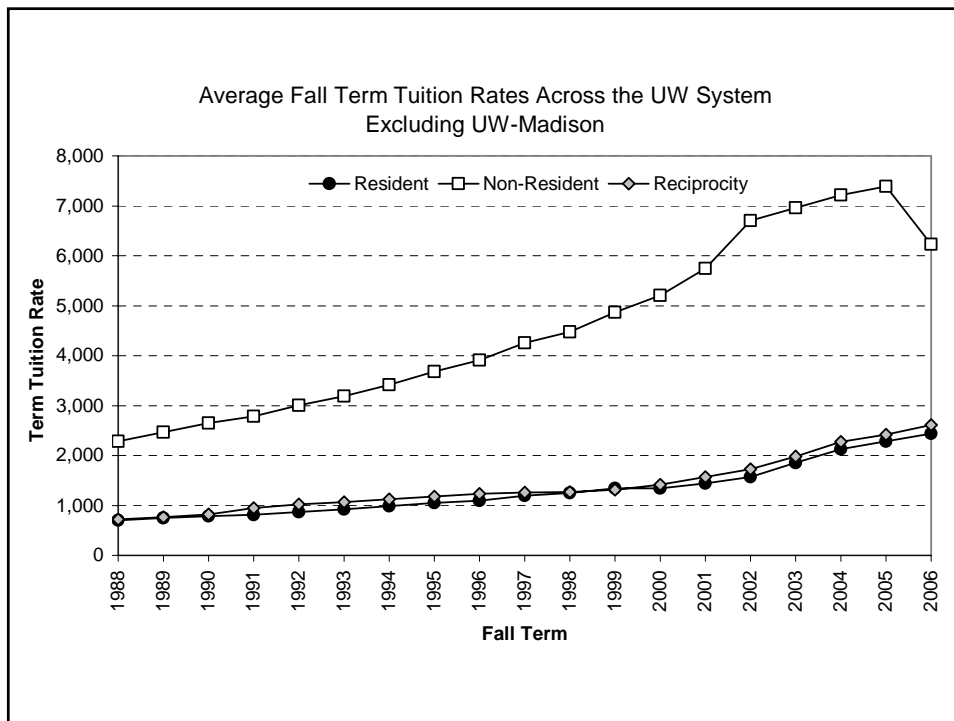
Fiscal Year	Non-Resident	Wisconsin Resident	Minnesota Reciprocity	Resident vs. Non-Resident Difference	
				Amount	As Percent of Non-Resident Rate
1989	2,731	840	1,008	1,891	69.3
1990	2,963	897	1,104	2,067	69.7
1991	3,303	941	1,152	2,362	71.5
1992	3,464	973	1,407	2,491	71.9
1993	3,786	1,038	1,491	2,748	72.6
1994	4,045	1,114	1,534	2,932	72.5
1995	4,387	1,208	1,614	3,180	72.5
1996	4,652	1,275	1,846	3,378	72.6
1997	4,885	1,326	1,965	3,559	72.9
1998	5,300	1,430	2,015	3,870	73.0
1999	5,591	1,501	2,071	4,091	73.2
2000	6,302	1,645	2,086	4,657	73.9
2001	6,844	1,645	2,201	5,199	76.0
2002	7,727	1,784	2,426	5,943	76.9
2003	8,928	1,927	2,710	7,001	78.4
2004	9,277	2,277	2,981	7,000	75.5
2005	9,627	2,627	3,339	7,000	72.7
2006	9,809	2,809	3,570	7,000	71.4
2007	10,000	3,000	3,794	7,000	70.0

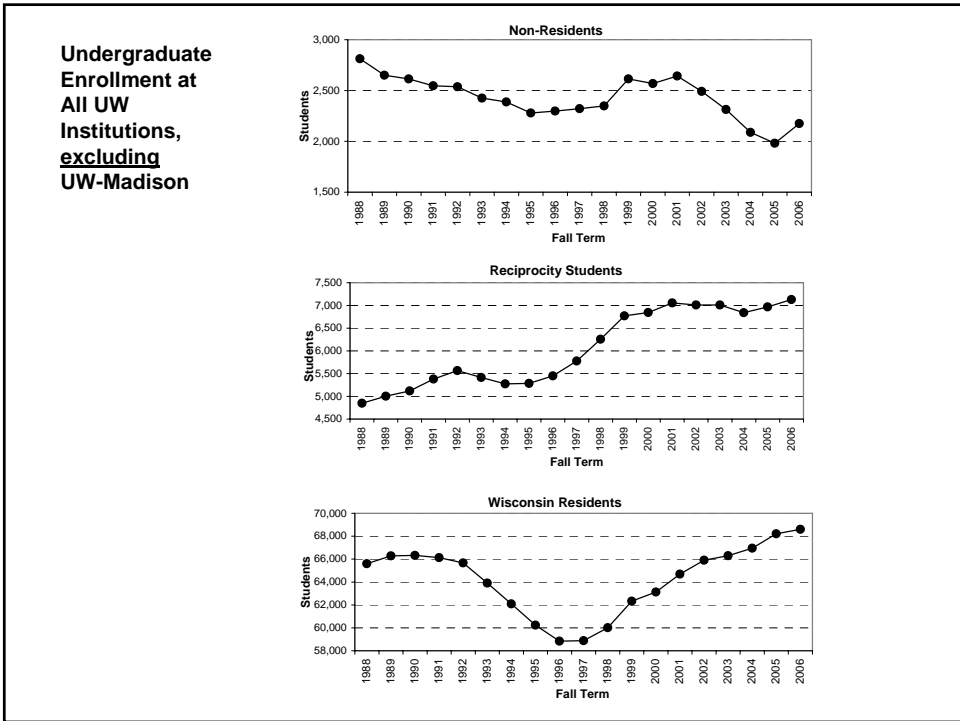
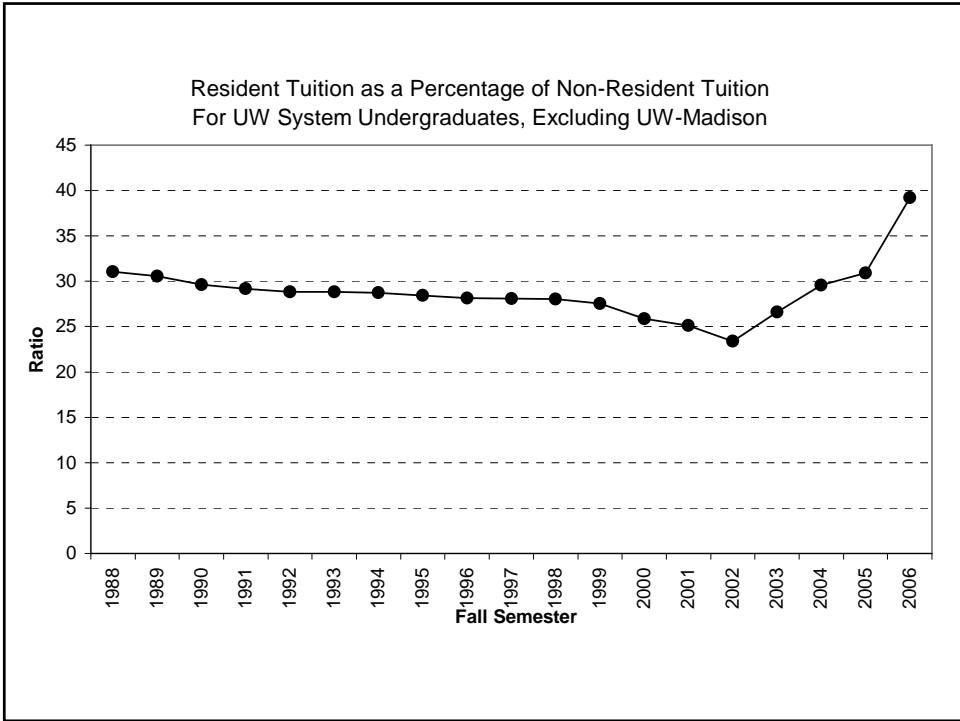


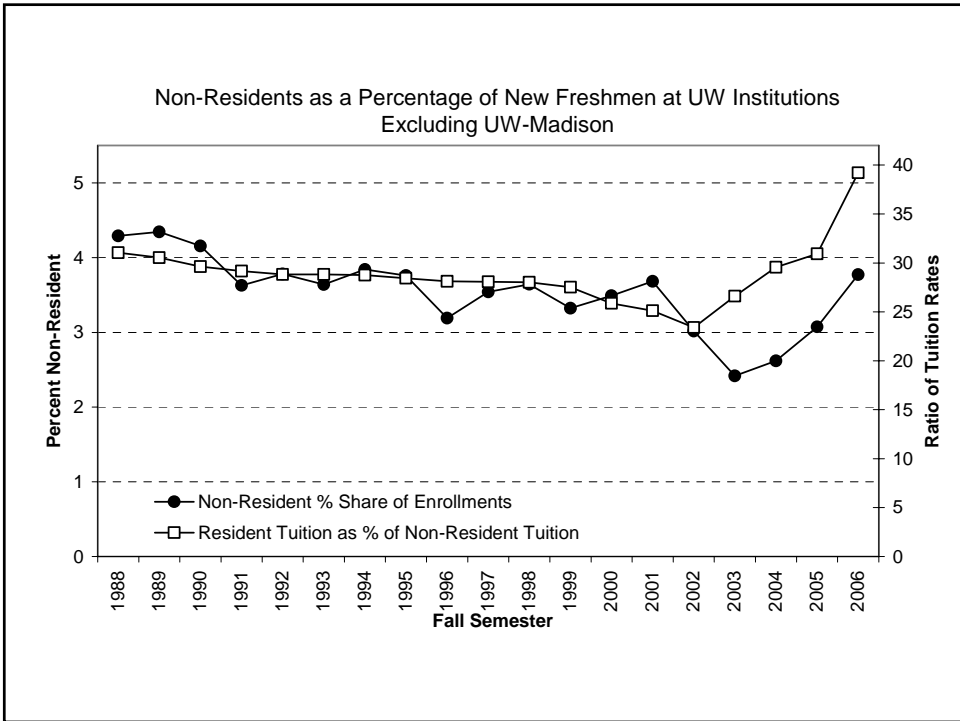
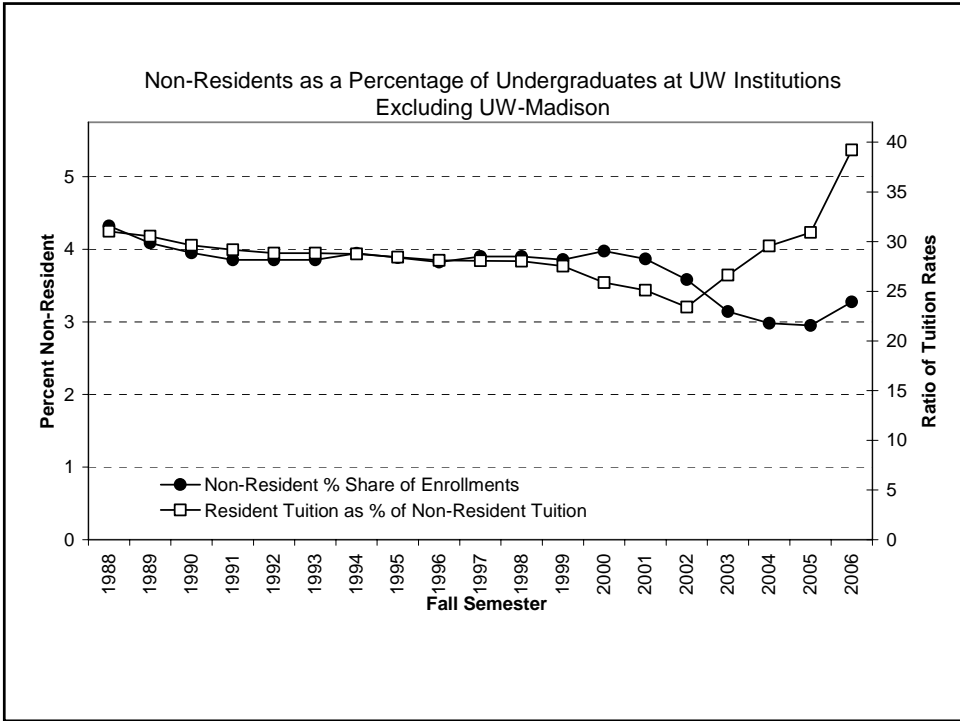


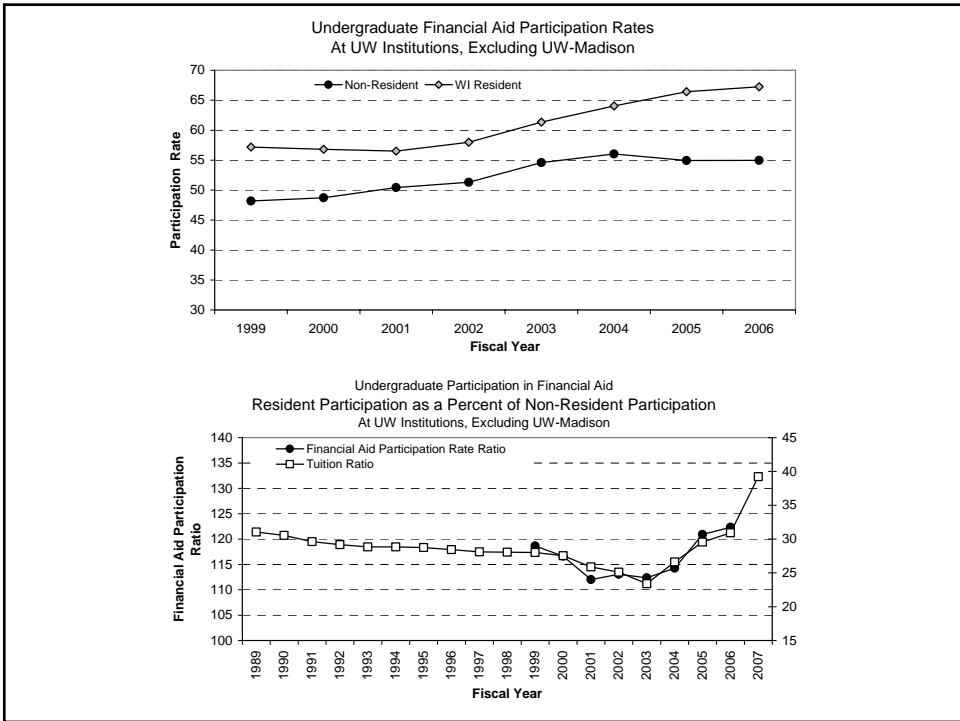
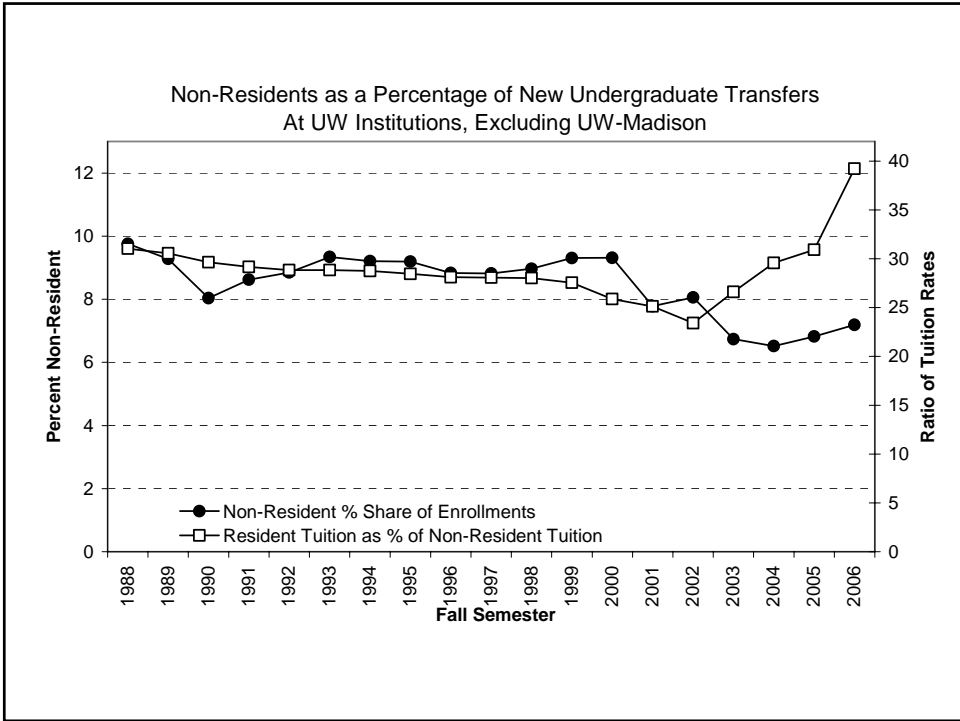
## Policy Context

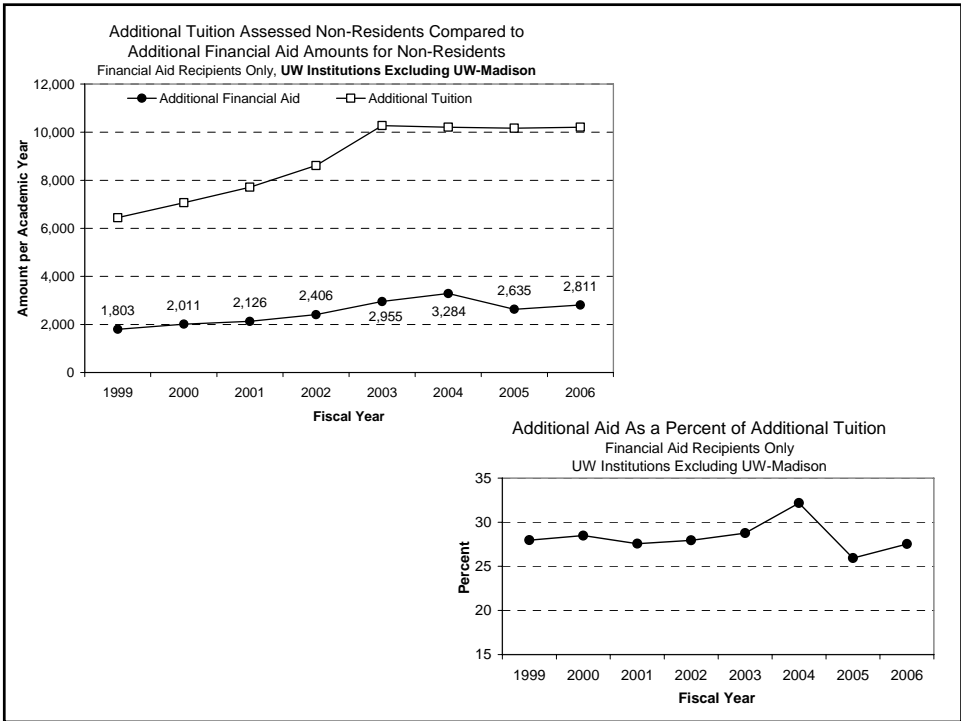
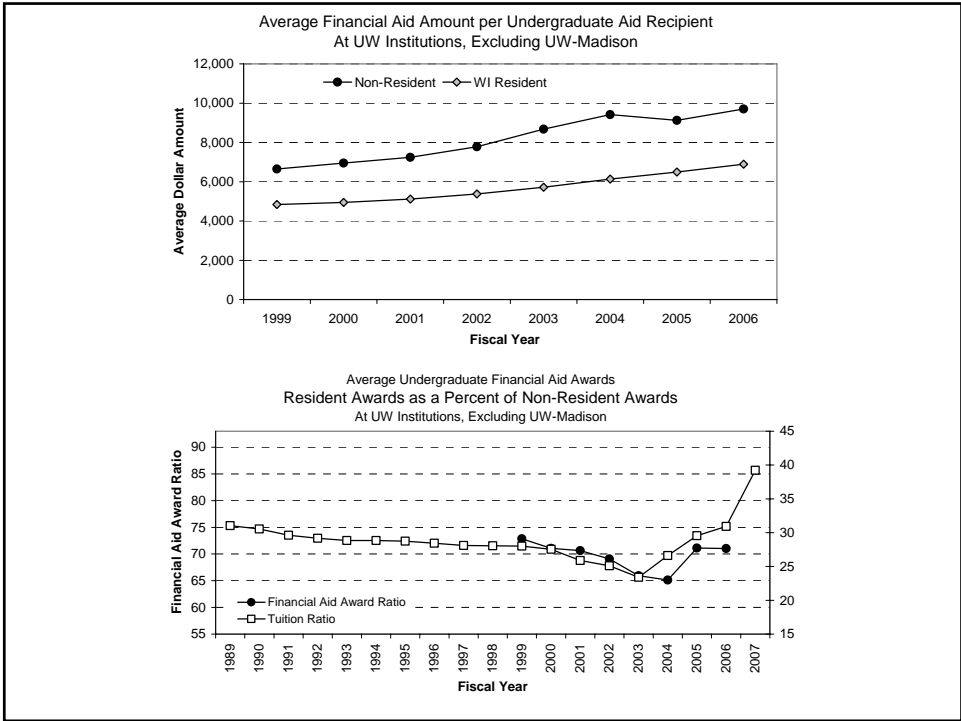
- Regents set a 25 percent limit on non-resident undergraduates (excluding MN reciprocity students)
- Non-resident students pay at least the full cost of their instruction, if not more
- Non-resident tuition revenue can be used to subsidize instruction for resident students
- Non-residents are a source of student diversity
- Admission requirements for in-state students should not be more restrictive than for out-state students







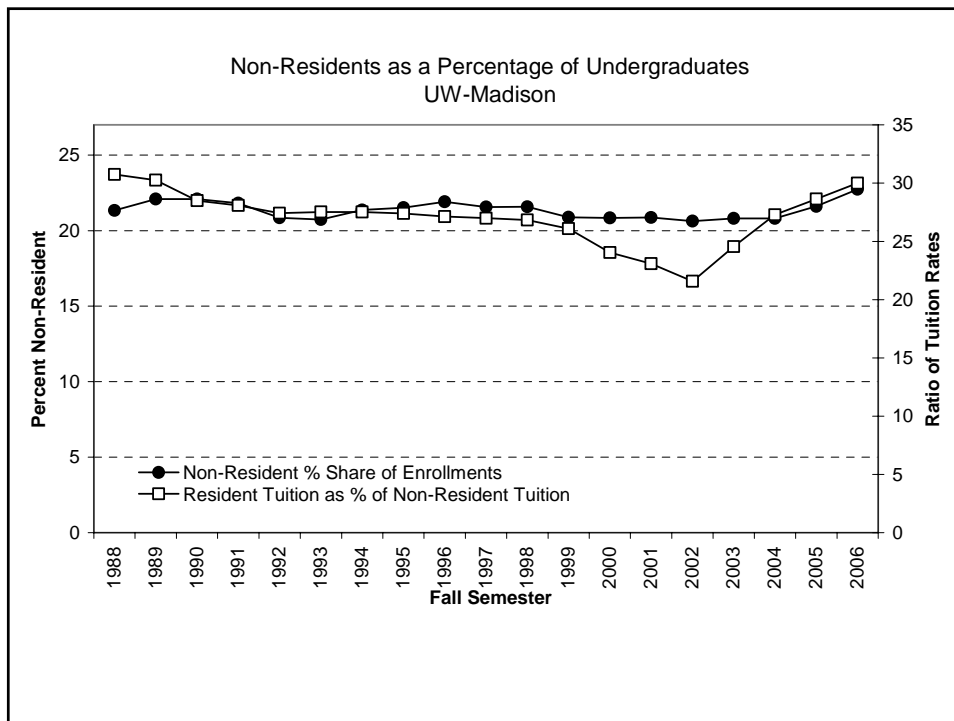


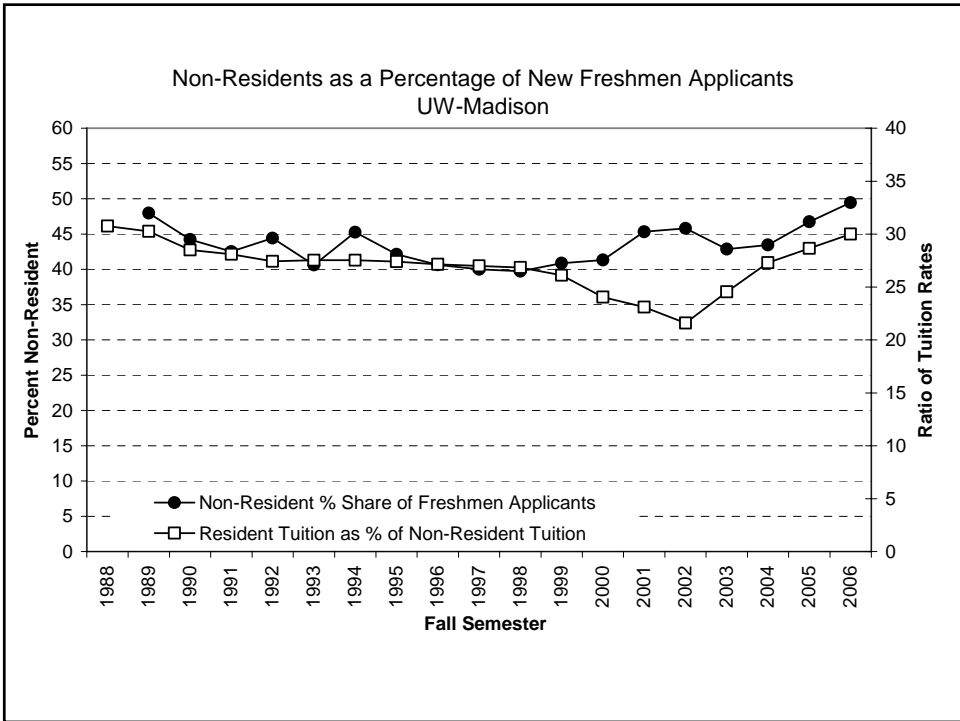
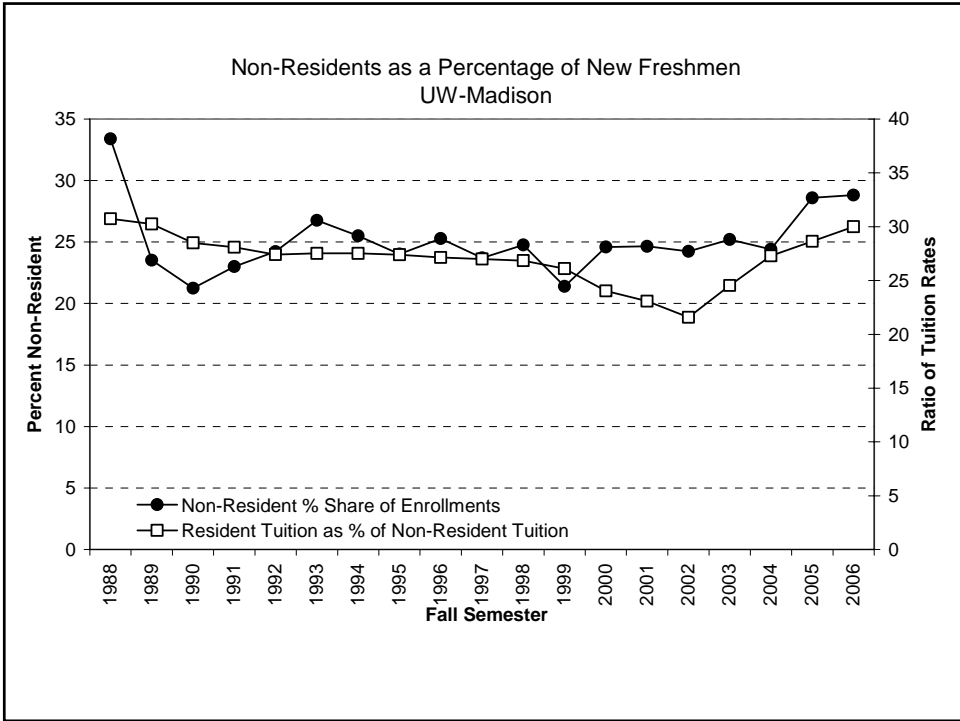


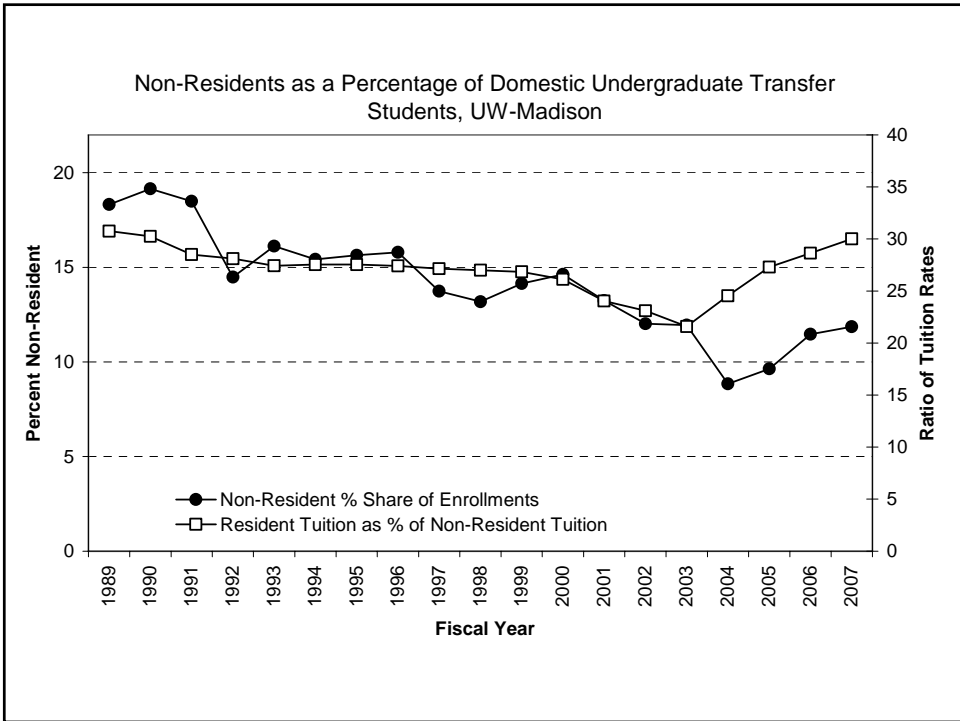
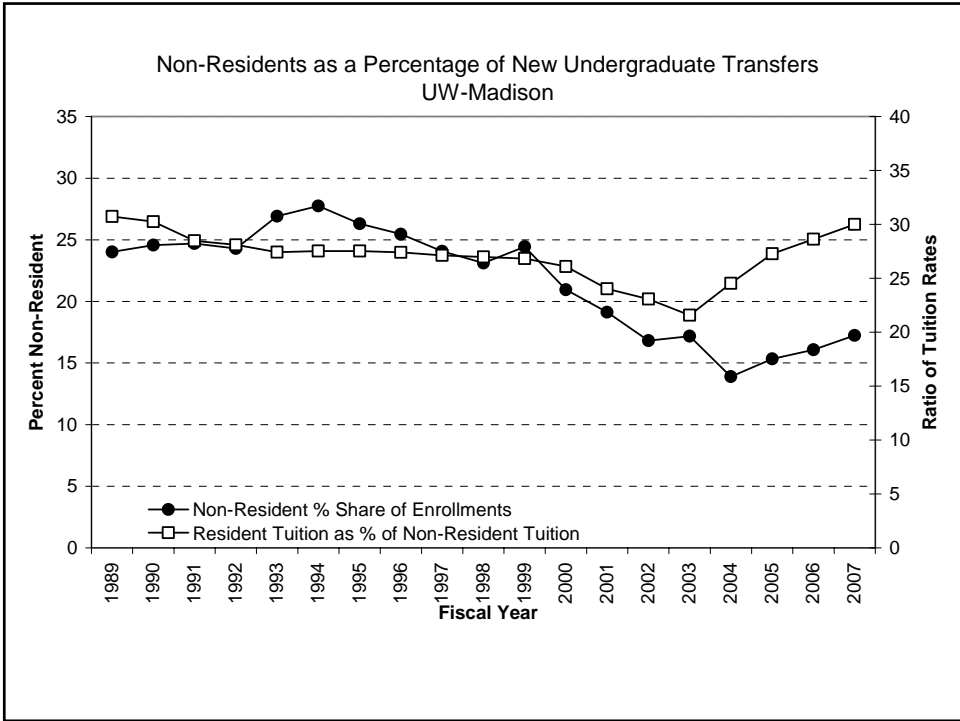


## At the Other UW Institutions:

- Compelling evidence of an impact on residency enrollment mix. Residency mix—
  - changed only after changes in tuition ratio
  - reversed direction only after tuition ratio reversed direction
- Continuing students absorb tuition increases, while new students avoid tuition increases
- Impact on new students is delayed by one year
- Response from financial aid system was substantial







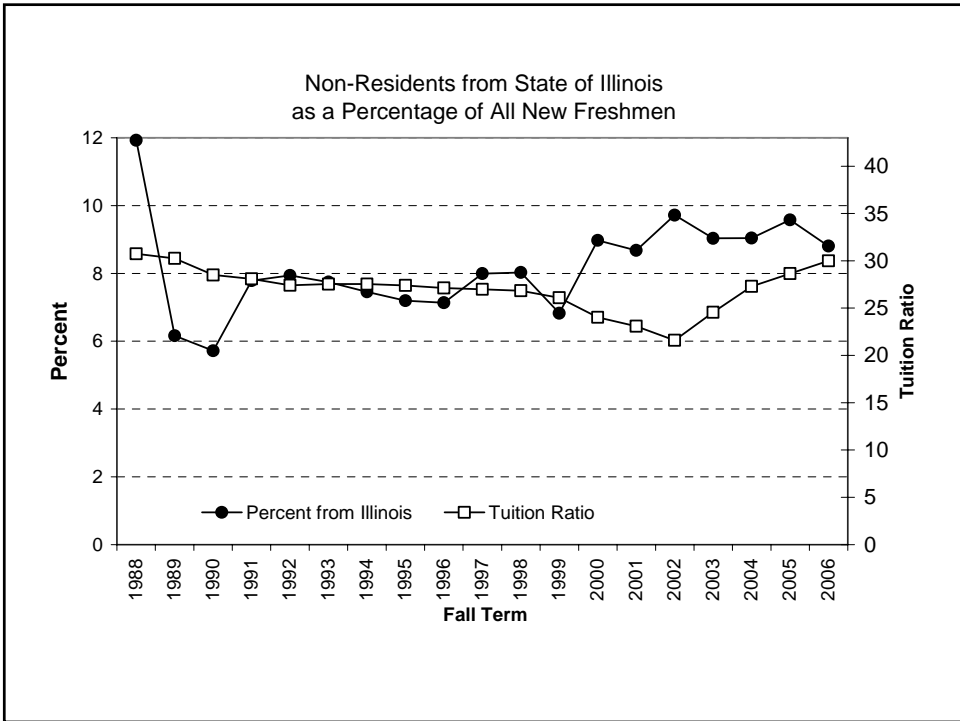
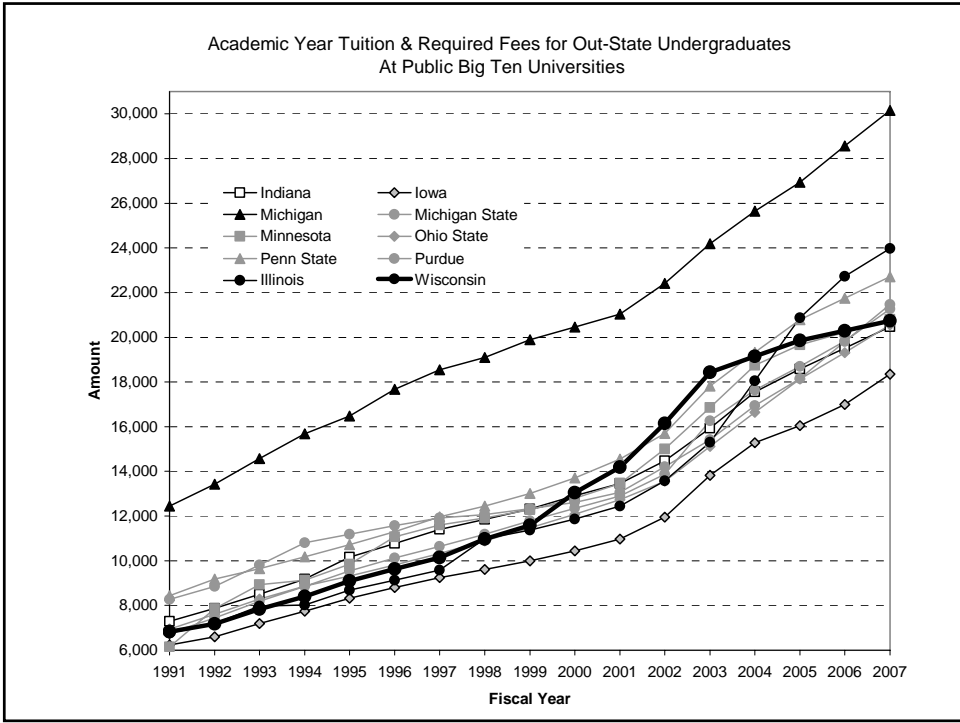
Percent Non-Resident Did Not Decline  
at UW-Madison

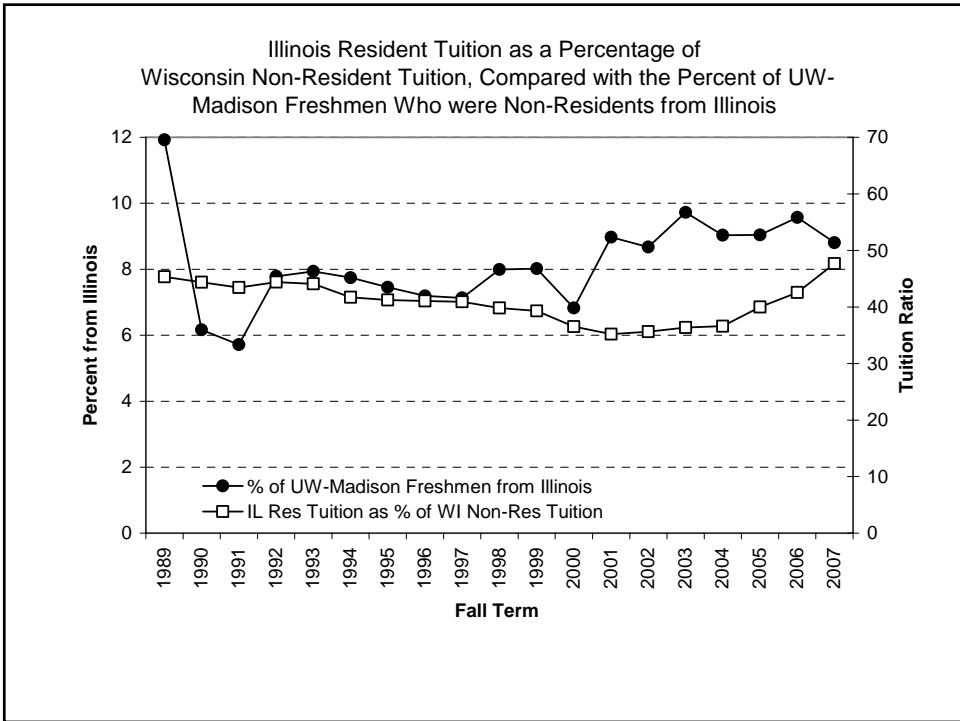
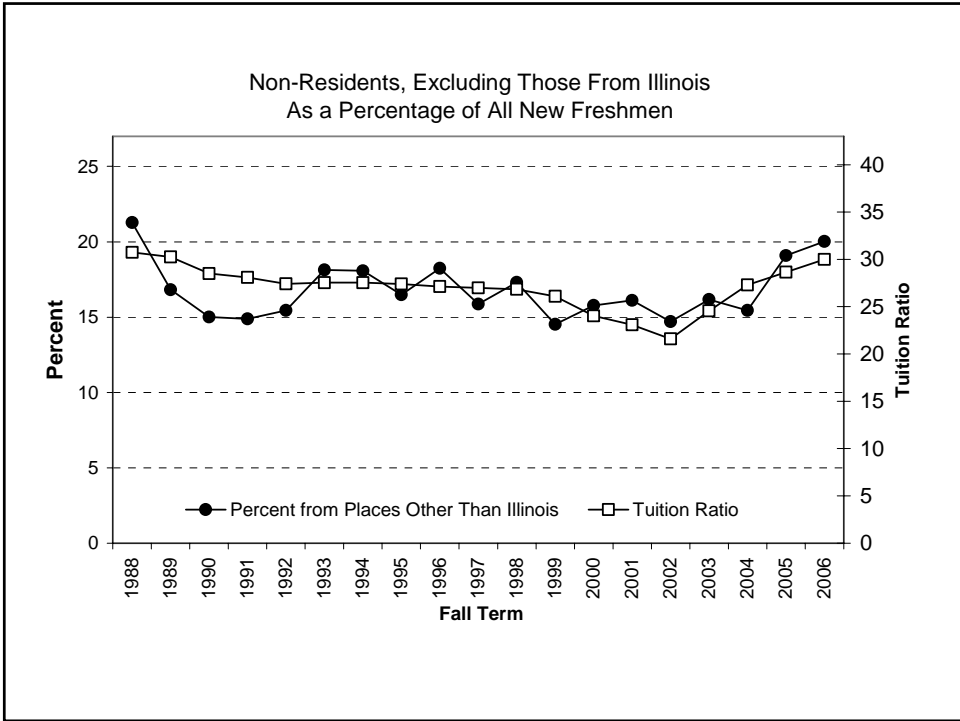
WHY?

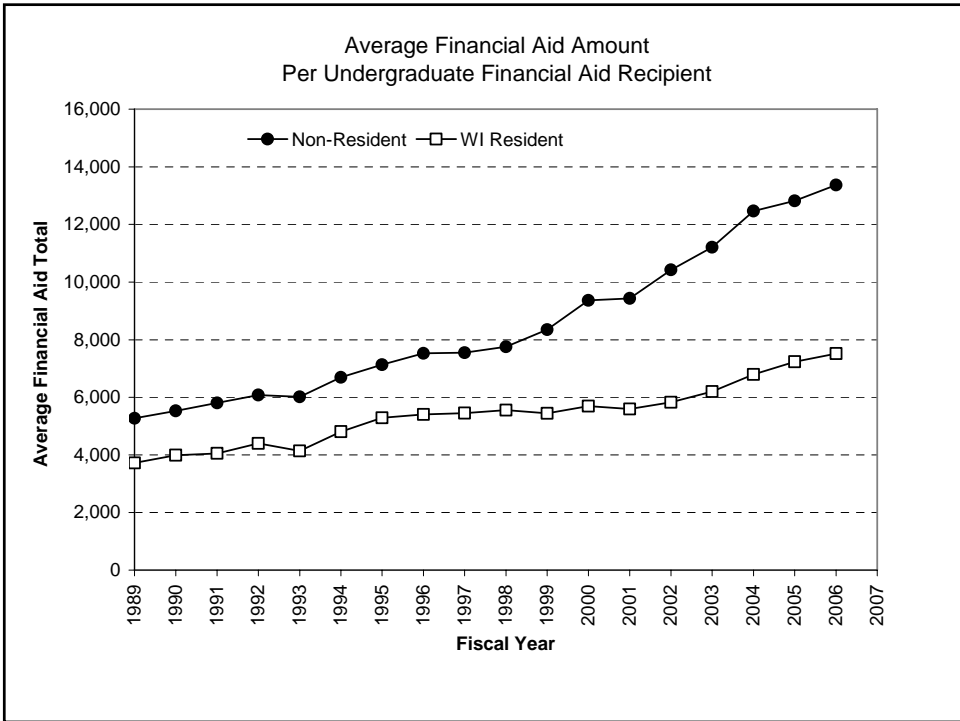
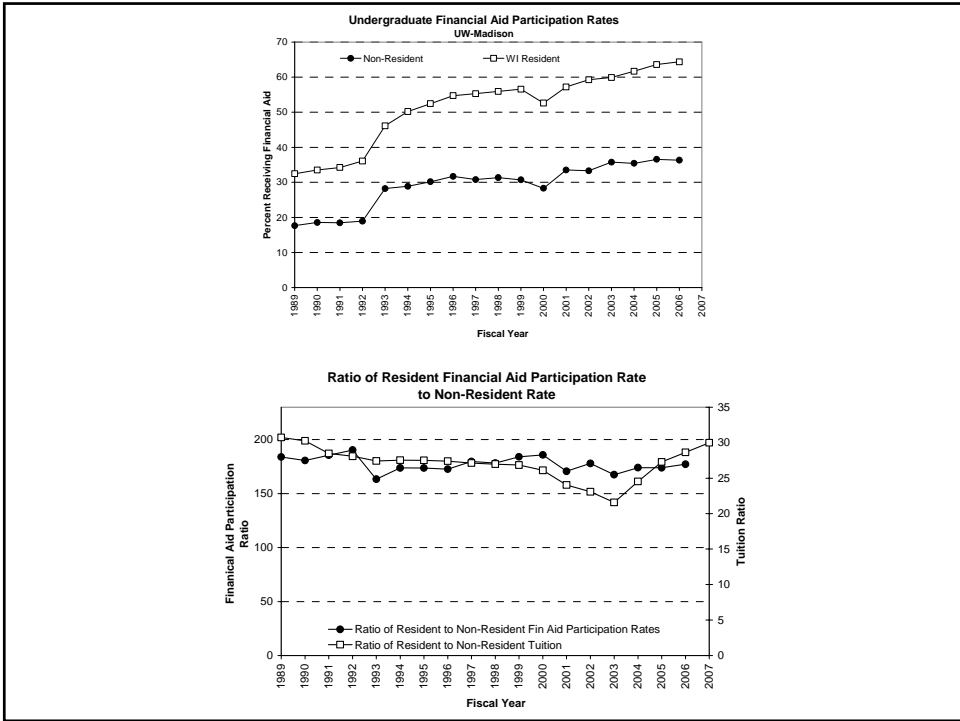
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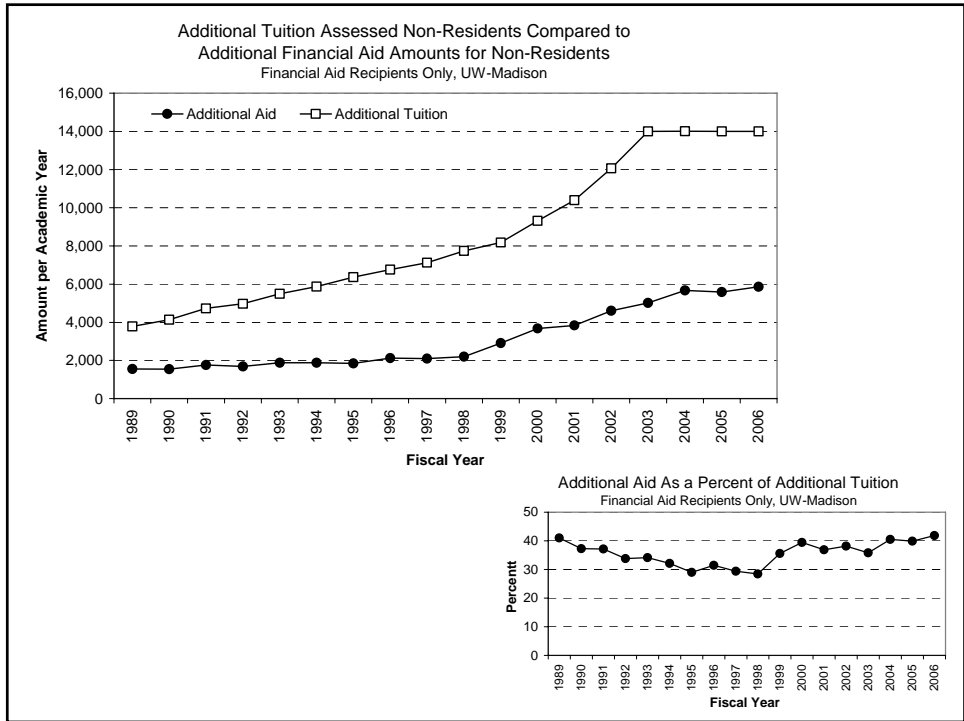
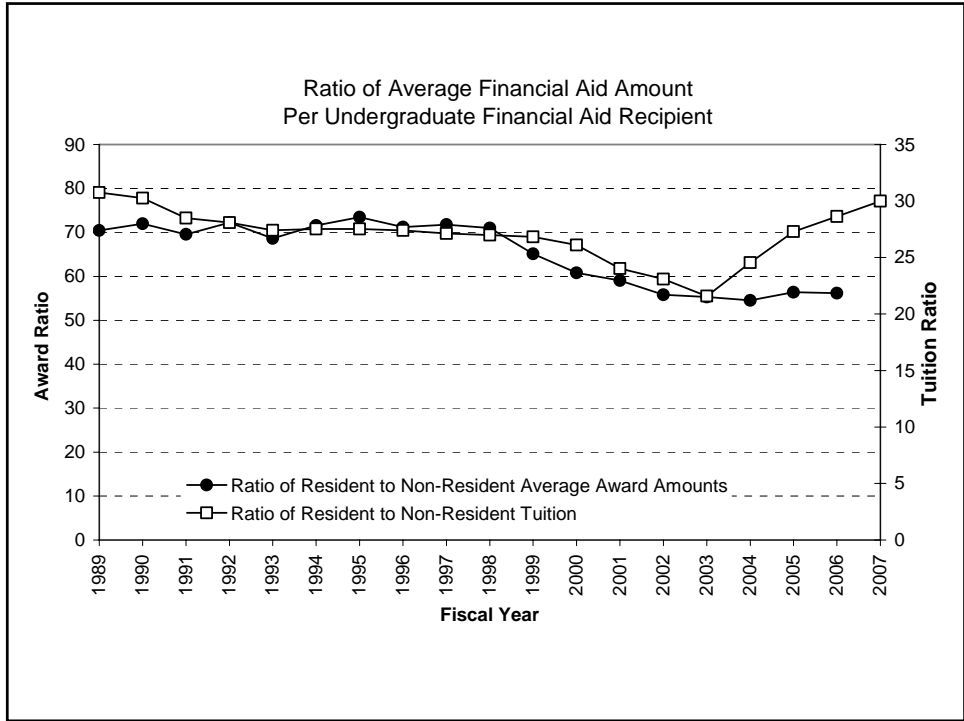
WHY?

- Financial aid?
- UW-Madison in different market?
- High income students displace low income students?
- Admission Office recruitment efforts?

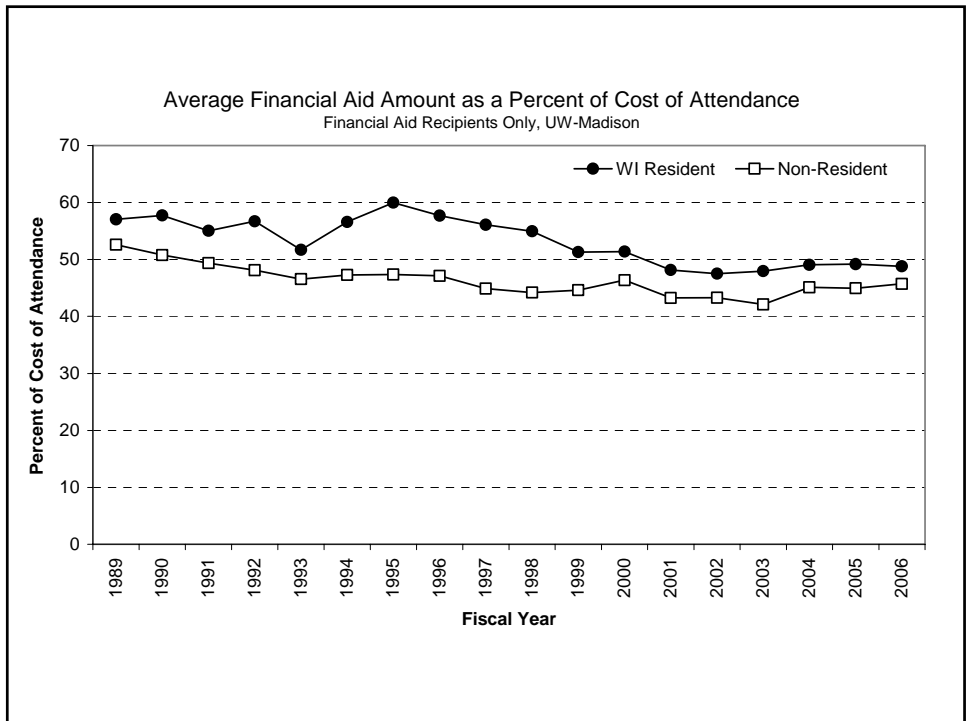
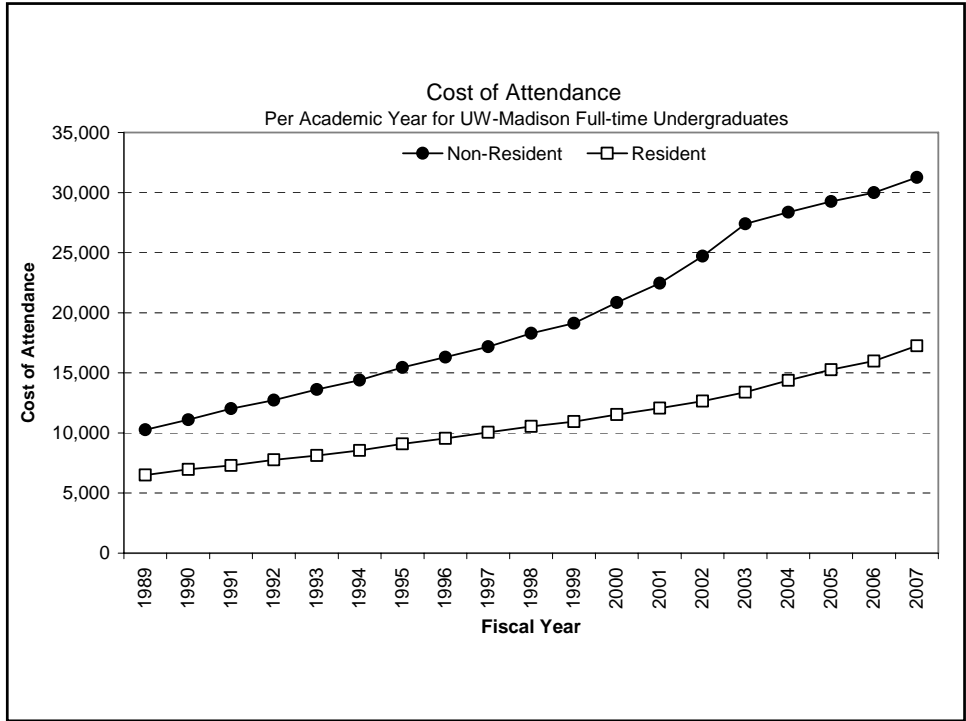


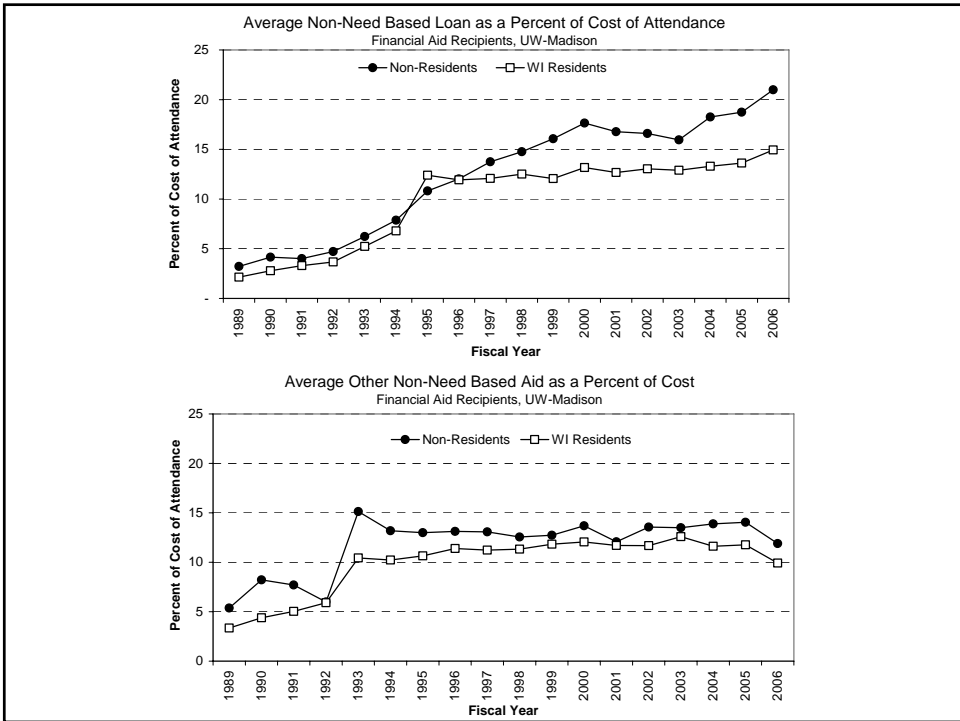
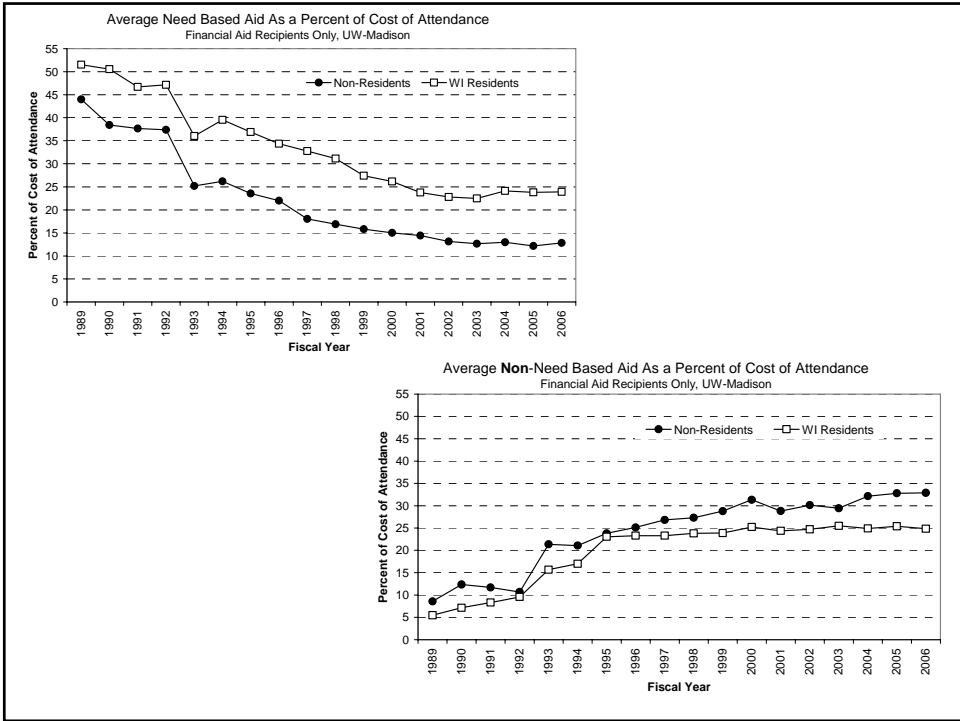






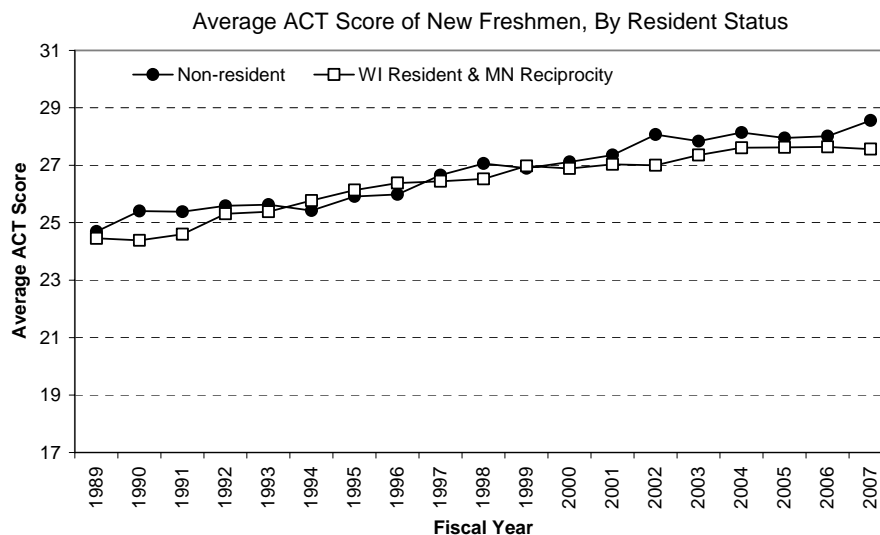






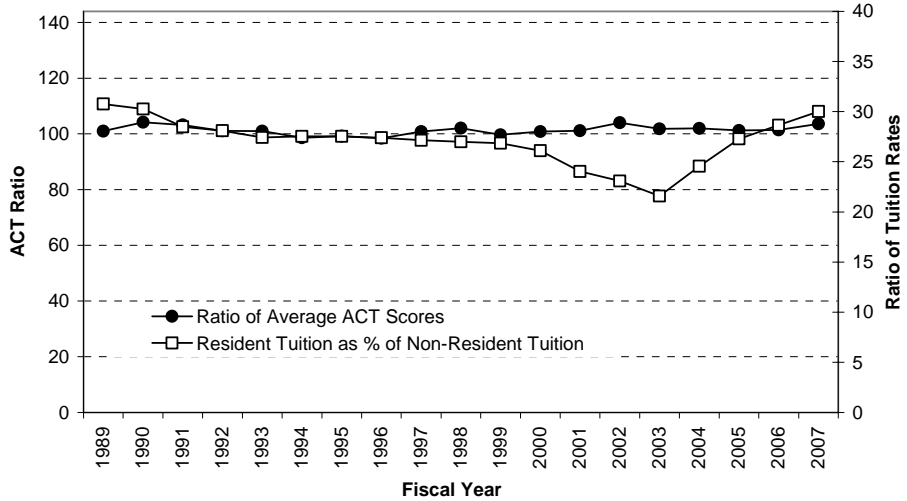
## Residency Mix at UW-Madison

- Non-residents are expanding their use of non-need based loans more rapidly than WI residents
- Surge of first year students from Illinois
- Non-resident percentage of transfer students declined, but now recovering



Notes: For those students lacking an ACT score, the student's SAT score, if available, was converted to ACT. SAT scores for freshmen prior to Fall 1996 were re-centered, using a conversion table from the College Board.

Percent Ratio of Average Non-Resident ACT Score to Average Resident ACT Score for Entering New Freshmen, UW-Madison



Notes: For those students lacking an ACT score, the student's SAT score, if available, was converted to ACT. SAT scores for freshmen prior to Fall 1996 were re-centered, using a conversion table from the College Board.

Average Family Income, By Resident Status  
Dependent Financial Aid Recipients With Need

