



# United Council

of University of Wisconsin Students, Inc.

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Testimony of

Matthew Ludt, Legislative Affairs Director

on

**SB 189 Limiting Tuition Increases to the Rate of Inflation**

October 27<sup>th</sup>, 1999

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Chairman Grobschmidt, members of the committee, I want to thank you for the opportunity to speak with you today. My name is Matt Ludt and I am the Legislative Affairs Director for the United Council of University of Wisconsin Students. United Council represents over 140,000 students on 24 UW campuses.

I am here today to speak in favor of Senate Bill 189. SB 189 would tie future tuition increases for resident undergraduates to the rate of inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index. There are several advantages to this bill.

The policy within this bill addresses one of the most serious trends within Wisconsin: the skyrocketing increases of UW tuition. In the last ten years, tuition has risen by an average 7.8% each year. Inflation has risen only an average of 3.3% a year. Tying tuition increases to the rate of inflation would require that tuition become just as affordable as the rest of the economy's goods and services.

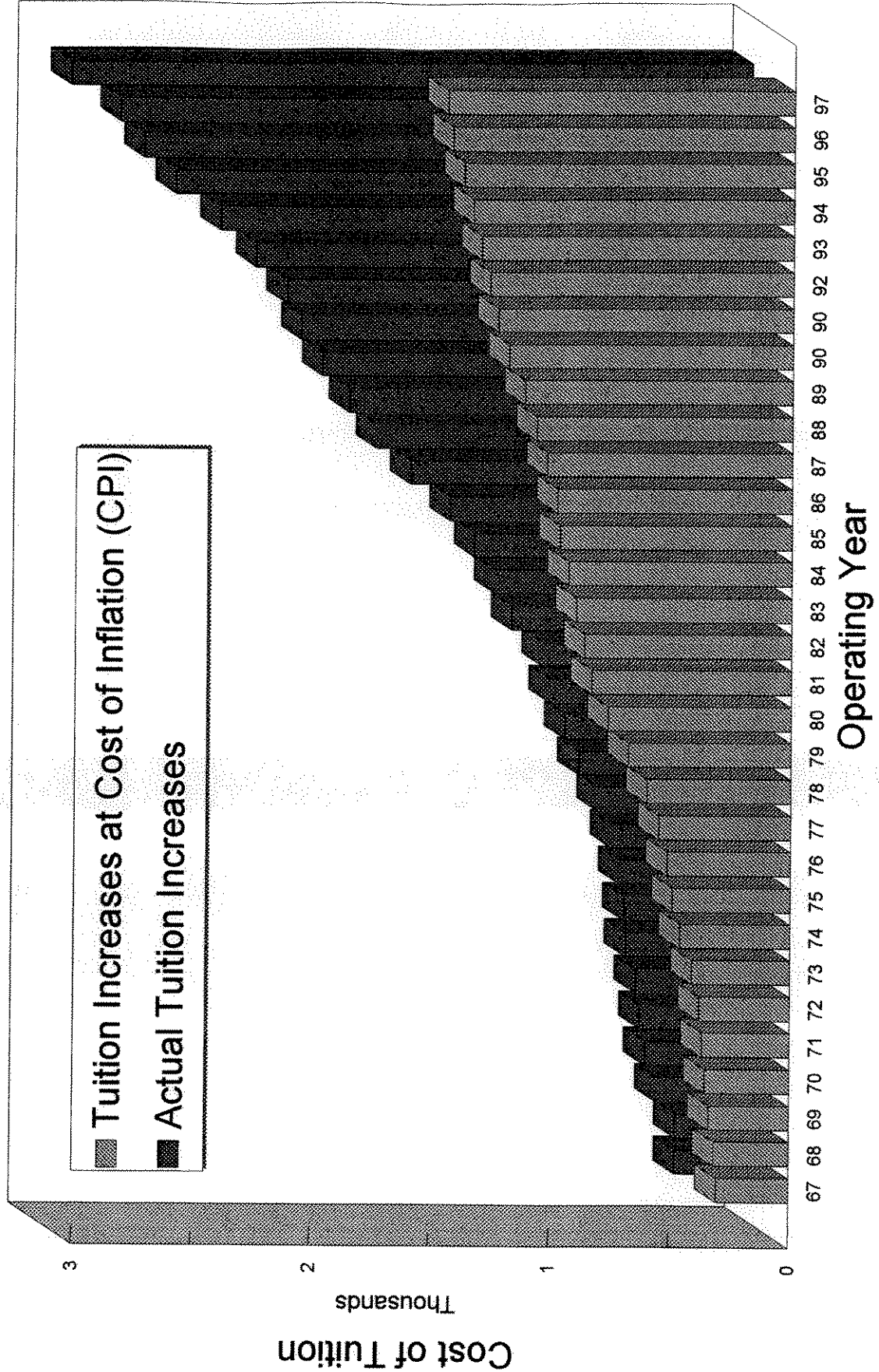
This policy would also require Wisconsin to fully fund the UW System to ensure that the quality of our university system does not decline. Since 1989, state GPR dollars for the UW System has increased an average of only 2.9% each year. That includes a \$33 million cut to the base budget in the 1995-97 biennium. This policy would encourage the state to maintain a steady investment in the UW System.

Fifteen years ago, students paid approximately 25% of the cost of instruction. This past year, students paid over 36%. It is these decreases in state support that are artificially driving up the cost of tuition, not increases in the cost of instruction. Asking students to continually pay more while state funding decreases is unacceptable.

The negative trend of skyrocketing tuition and decreasing state support is still a real threat for the future of Wisconsin's higher education. The 1999-2001 biennial budget has begun reverse those trends by providing for a one-time tuition freeze. Senate Bill 189 takes the next step by offering a practical law that will counter these trends in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It provides a lasting policy that will ensure that the UW System continues to provide access to a quality, affordable education for Wisconsin's sons and daughters.

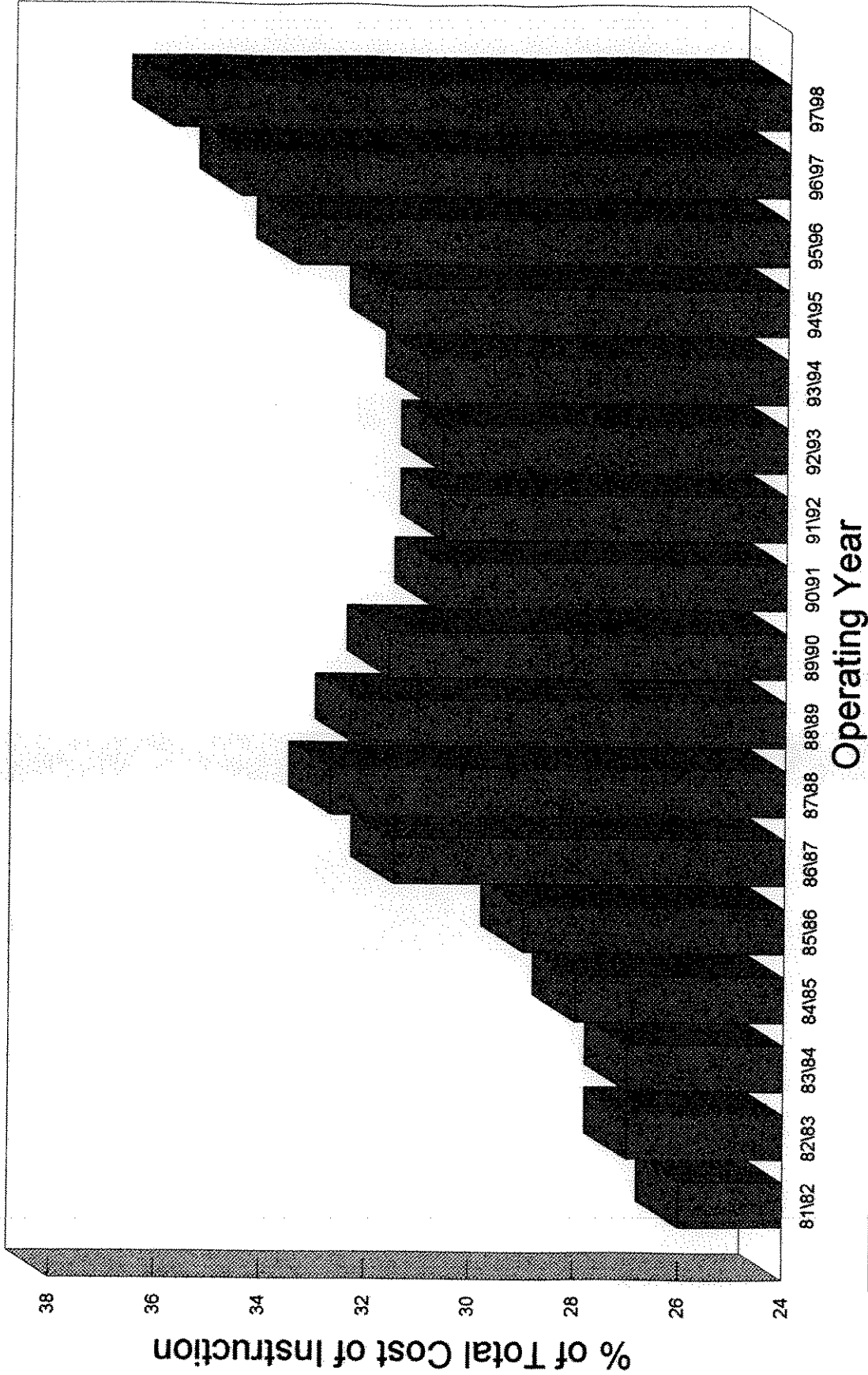
Thank you for your time today.

# Actual Tuition Increases vs. Tuition Increases at Consumer Price Index (CPI)



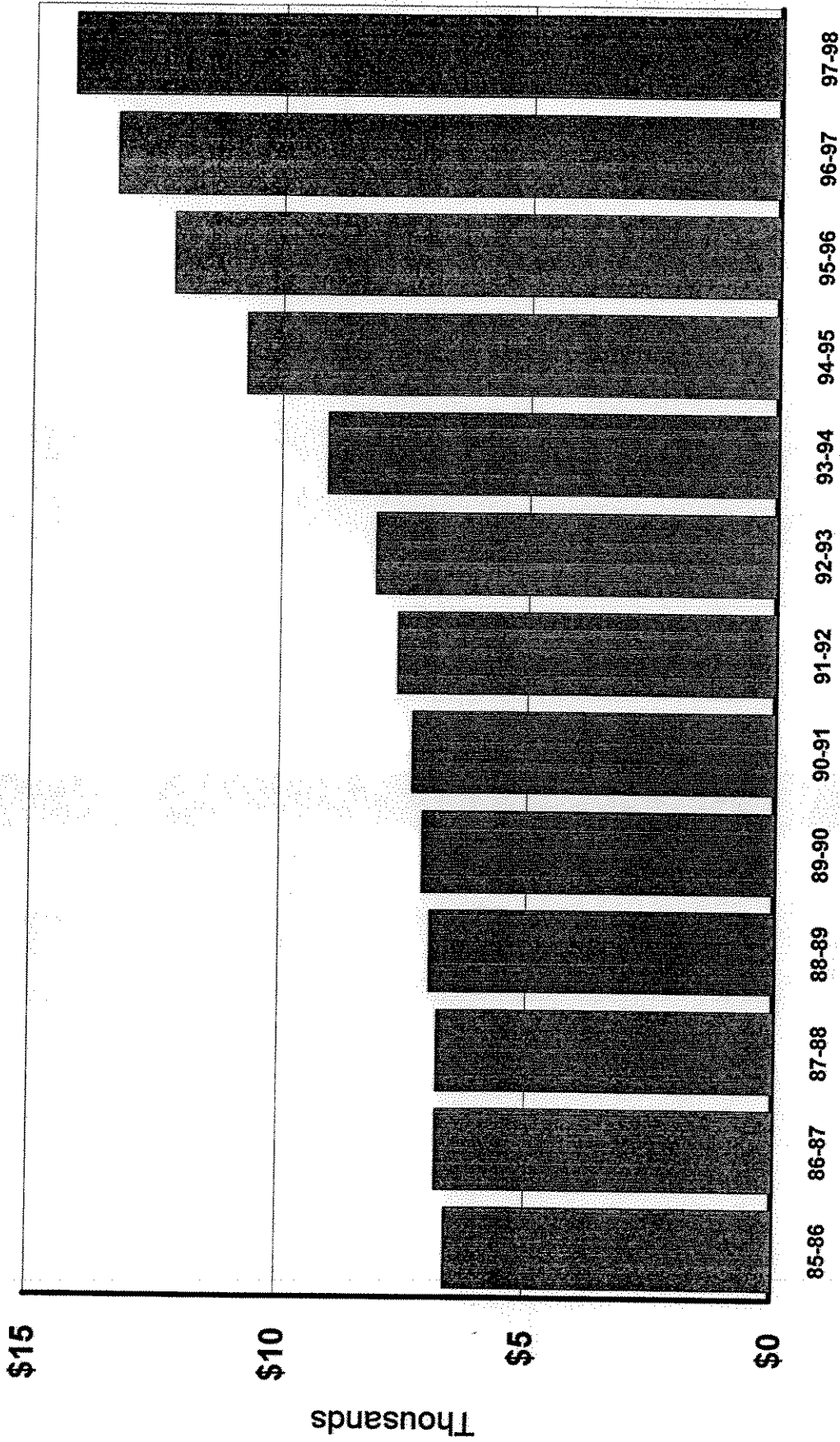
Sources: Economic Report of the President 02/94, Bureau of Labor Statistics  
 For more information contact United Council of UW Students at 608/263-3422. Copyright 09/97 UC of UW Students, Inc.

# Percentage of Total Cost of Instruction Paid By Resident Undergraduate Students



Sources: UW System Fact Books 91896, Board of Regents Documents 6/96  
 For more information contact United Council of UW Students at 608/263-3422. Copyright 09/97 UC of UW Students, Inc.

# Average Undergraduate Debt Upon Graduation



Source: UW System Board of Regent packet, Feb. 1999; UW System Occasional Research Brief, March 1998.  
Contact United Council of UW Students, Inc. 608/263-3422.

Consumer Price Index  
(1982-1984 base year)  
Department of Labor

<u>Year</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Inflation</u>
1972	41.8	3.2%
1973	44.4	6.2%
1974	49.3	11.0%
1975	53.8	9.1%
1976	56.9	5.8%
1977	60.6	6.5%
1978	65.2	7.6%
1979	72.6	11.3%
1980	82.4	13.5%
1981	90.9	10.3%
1982	96.5	6.2%
1983	99.6	3.2%
1984	103.9	4.3%
1985	107.6	3.6%
1986	109.6	1.9%
1987	113.6	3.6%
1988	118.3	4.1%
1989	124.0	4.8%
1990	130.7	5.4%
1991	136.2	4.2%
1992	140.3	3.0%
1993	144.5	3.0%
1994	148.2	2.6%
1995	152.4	2.8%
1996	156.9	3.0%
1997	160.5	2.3%
1998	163.0	1.6%
1999	165.4	

# UW Undergraduate Resident Tuition by campus type, 1972-1999

Year	Doctoral Universities			4-year Universities			2-year Colleges		
	Amount	Total % Change	% Change	Amount	Total % Change	% Change	Amount	Total % Change	% Change
1972	\$470	0.0%	0.0%	\$400	0.0%	0.0%	\$400	0.0%	0.0%
1973	\$513	9.1%	9.1%	\$445	11.3%	11.3%	\$426	6.5%	6.5%
1974	\$522	11.1%	1.8%	\$468	17.0%	5.2%	\$440	10.0%	3.3%
1975	\$540	14.9%	3.5%	\$524	31.0%	12.0%	\$524	31.0%	19.0%
1976	\$574	22.1%	6.3%	\$544	36.0%	3.8%	\$518	29.5%	-1.1%
1977	\$631	34.3%	9.9%	\$581	45.3%	6.8%	\$558	39.5%	7.7%
1978	\$712	51.5%	12.8%	\$620	55.0%	6.7%	\$610	52.5%	9.3%
1979	\$769	63.6%	8.0%	\$677	69.3%	9.2%	\$677	69.3%	11.0%
1980	\$832	77.0%	8.2%	\$721	80.3%	6.5%	\$721	80.3%	6.5%
1981	\$865	84.0%	3.4%	\$753	88.3%	4.4%	\$753	88.3%	4.4%
1982	\$994	111.5%	14.9%	\$836	109.0%	11.0%	\$836	109.0%	11.0%
1983	\$1065	126.6%	7.1%	\$886	121.5%	6.0%	\$836	109.0%	0.0%
1984	\$1150	144.7%	8.0%	\$980	145.0%	10.6%	\$865	116.3%	3.5%
1985	\$1255	167.0%	9.1%	\$1077	169.3%	9.9%	\$1024	156.0%	18.4%
1986	\$1431	204.5%	14.0%	\$1202	200.5%	11.6%	\$1153	188.3%	12.6%
1987	\$1563	232.6%	9.2%	\$1305	226.3%	8.6%	\$1251	212.8%	8.5%
1988	\$1679	257.2%	7.4%	\$1363	240.8%	4.4%	\$1251	212.8%	0.0%
1989	\$1793	281.5%	6.8%	\$1457	264.3%	6.9%	\$1251	212.8%	0.0%
1990	\$1882	300.4%	5.0%	\$1528	282.0%	4.9%	\$1251	212.8%	0.0%
1991	\$1946	314.0%	3.4%	\$1580	295.0%	3.4%	\$1293	223.3%	3.4%
1992	\$2076	341.7%	6.7%	\$1686	321.5%	6.7%	\$1389	247.3%	7.4%
1993	\$2227	373.8%	7.3%	\$1792	348.0%	6.3%	\$1467	266.8%	5.6%
1994	\$2415	413.8%	8.4%	\$1916	379.0%	6.9%	\$1568	292.0%	6.9%
1995	\$2549	442.3%	5.5%	\$2041	410.3%	6.5%	\$1670	317.5%	6.5%
1996	\$2651	464.0%	4.0%	\$2143	435.8%	5.0%	\$1779	344.8%	6.5%
1997	\$2860	510.2%	7.9%	\$2312	490.0%	7.9%	\$1956	399.0%	9.9%
1998	\$3001	538.5%	4.9%	\$2426	506.5%	4.9%	\$2097	424.3%	7.2%
1999	\$3290	600.0%	9.6%	\$2594	548.5%	6.9%	\$2264	466.0%	8.0%

Testimony on Senate Bill 189  
Senate Education Committee  
October 27, 1999

Margaret S. Lewis, Acting Vice President  
for University Relations,  
University of Wisconsin System

Senator Grobschmidt and members of the Committee, I am Margaret Lewis, representing the University of Wisconsin System.

As you know, this bill would limit tuition increases to the percentage change in the consumer price index. Like the authors of the bill, the Board of Regents shares the goal of keeping tuition affordable. The bill would, however, result in several unintended consequences that would harm the quality of education available to students.

Before I address the fiscal affect of the bill, I would first like to explain the changes adopted in the biennial budget relative to procedures for setting tuition.

Previously, the Board of Regents could set tuition at any level deemed necessary to support student instruction. However, the legislature had complete authority over tuition expenditure levels. In practice the board did not set tuition above the legislatively approved spending level.

This budget essentially reverses those roles. Now the Regents will be able to spend tuition as it is earned, but the Legislature has placed limits on what can be considered in setting tuition. The bill states that increases in resident undergraduate tuition cannot exceed an amount sufficient to pay for the following:

- (1) the compensation and benefits approved by the legislature's Joint Committee on Employment Relations,
- (2) specific initiatives approved by the legislature in the biennial budget,
- (3) adjustments for enrollment mix,
- (4) state-imposed costs, i.e., adjustments in each agency's share of fringe benefits or contributions to the Risk Management Fund.
- (5) distance education, intercession and non-traditional courses, and
- (6) differential tuition approved by the Board of Regents.

Placing a specific tuition cap in the statutes may appear to be a very attractive way of meeting the goal of keeping tuition affordable. The problem with SB 189 is that it addresses only one side of the educational cost equation and provides no assurance that the level of state support (GPR) for higher education will be maintained. A tuition cap without the assurance of sustained GPR is a recipe for disaster for educational quality.

Consider, that if this bill had been in effect in 1997-1999; resources available to fund student needs would have been cut by \$32.1 million.

The affordability of a college education is a major concern of parents, students, and the Board of Regents. For this reason, the UW System is doing its best to hold down costs. We currently rank lowest among 19 comparable systems in the country in the percentage of funds spent on administrative costs (5.8% for the UW System vs. an average of 10.8%).

It is important that the state continue to do its part as well. We believe the state should continue to honor its long-time commitment to a one-third tuition, two-thirds GPR funding mix for the UW System.

It might be helpful to speak briefly about why college costs are rising. In one recent national study, for example, participants in a focus group thought 90% of college costs were paid by tuition. In Wisconsin tuition is about 19% of total college costs in 1999. State tax support funds about 34% of the UW System, down from 50% in 1974. (See changes in funding chart). Many do not realize that state funding for America's public colleges has diminished in recent years, and that this has been a significant factor in tuition increases.

A relative decline in state support is one, but not the only factor to explain rising college costs. There are some very positive things happening on our campuses that are also driving costs. Consider for example the rapid growth of knowledge and the use of technology in education.

We see examples of the ever-increasing pace of technological and scientific change all around us. These changes occur even more quickly on university campuses, and they often occur there first. There are subjects taught in the UW System today that simply did not exist a decade ago (stem cell science, nano technology, and immunology). The rapid growth of knowledge, estimated at 4-8% per year in most branches of science, has forced universities to pay the cost of keeping up. Colleges have responded to the increased volume of knowledge by hiring more specialized staff and investing in their professional development.

We can be proud in Wisconsin that with all the pressure to remain competitive, tuition has remained comparatively low. A recent UW-Madison accreditation study said, "UW-Madison delivers excellent education at bargain basement prices".

For example, in 1999-2000, the annual resident undergraduate tuition (including segregated fees) of \$3,051 at our 11 comprehensive campuses placed them 29<sup>th</sup> among 35 peer institutions, whose average tuition was \$146 higher than ours.

The annual tuition and fees at UW-Milwaukee was \$3,741, placing UWM 11<sup>th</sup> among 15 peers in tuition costs and \$543 below the average.



Finally, At UW Madison, annual tuition and fees were \$3,735, while its peer group average was \$617 higher. This ranks Madison eighth among the nine public universities in its peer group. (see handout rankings of peer institutions).

Attached is a chart that shows that UW System institutions continue to serve a constant mix of students from all economic groups and that we have not seen a decline in enrollment from lower income groups. In fact, enrollment of students from the lower 40% of household incomes has risen slightly while, enrollment from households of the upper 40% has declined.

The University of Wisconsin System is deeply committed to the quality of the education it provides to students. We oppose SB 189 because, if it were enacted, we could not maintain existing levels of quality into the 21st Century. We cannot make that guarantee because the Legislature cannot similarly guarantee that GPR support of higher education will be sustained at 67% of costs.

It is budget action, not statutory caps, that can maintain reasonable cost-sharing with students. This was the case this year when \$28 million was added to the budget to freeze tuition by funding a competitive pay plan. It will take more than a tuition cap to maintain the quality of the UW System at a level you can be proud.

Thank you again for the opportunity to testify today. I would be pleased to respond to any questions you might have.

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GPR AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL BUDGET  
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

	<u>UW GPR</u> <u>GPR</u>	<u>UNIV. OF WI</u> <u>TOTAL BUDGET</u>	<u>GPR AS A % OF</u> <u>GPR %</u>
1973-74	283,777,905	568,590,517	49.91%
1974-75	303,699,744	620,286,397	48.96%
1975-76	313,016,800	661,619,205	47.31%
1976-77	342,149,254	732,295,972	46.72%
1977-78	367,501,700	792,684,244	46.36%
1978-79	395,538,984	863,778,401	45.79%
1979-80	427,621,590	949,039,767	45.06%
1980-81	462,009,016	1,051,399,867	43.94%
1981-82	488,609,379	1,142,779,439	42.76%
1982-83	510,879,116	1,210,321,112	42.21%
1983-84	546,278,816	1,287,954,341	42.41%
1984-85	568,318,600	1,362,362,915	41.72%
1985-86	599,961,400	1,492,878,724	40.19%
1986-87	608,090,143	1,580,519,542	38.47%
1987-88	638,100,370	1,700,833,465	37.52%
1988-89	663,257,770	1,782,597,271	37.21%
1989-90	707,118,883	1,934,600,848	36.55%
1990-91	748,089,144	2,071,936,609	36.11%
1991-92	759,536,700	2,175,109,432	34.92%
1992-93	796,061,497	2,329,980,613	34.17%
1993-94	823,004,342	2,426,861,934	33.91%
1994-95	856,993,724	2,545,483,393	33.67%
1995-96	850,208,619	2,659,989,949	31.96%
1996-97	844,380,697	2,480,057,645	34.05%
1997-98	879,818,127	2,606,993,359	33.75%
1998-99	910,626,002	2,721,789,178	33.46%

9-3-98  
GPRTOTAL

FINAL

University of Wisconsin-Madison  
 Comparison of 1999-00 Academic Year Fees  
 Public Big Ten Peer Group  
 (Includes Segregated Fees)

	RESIDENT		NON-RESIDENT	
	Undergraduate Rank	Graduate Rank	Undergraduate Rank	Graduate Rank
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN-ANN ARBOR	\$6,873	\$10,501	\$20,393	\$21,107
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY	\$5,295	\$6,116	\$12,680	\$11,731
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA-TWIN CITIES	\$4,654	\$5,604	\$12,795	\$10,364
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA	\$4,492	\$4,986	\$11,584	\$12,138
INDIANA UNIVERSITY-BLOOMINGTON	\$4,212	\$4,213	\$12,820	\$11,588
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY	\$4,110	\$5,730	\$12,080	\$14,866
PURDUE UNIVERSITY	\$3,824	\$3,824	\$12,448	\$12,448
UNIV. OF WISCONSIN-MADISON	\$3,735	\$5,403	\$13,049	\$17,107
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA	\$2,998	\$3,520	\$10,440	\$10,874
Average Excluding Wisconsin	\$4,632	\$6,553	\$13,162	\$13,139
Mid-Point Excluding Wisconsin	\$4,352	\$5,260	\$12,554	\$11,934
Distance from the Mid-Point	(\$817)	\$143	\$495	\$5,173

SOURCE: University of Wisconsin System Tuition Survey.

1999-00 TUITION-FEE DATA

FINAL

University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee  
 Comparison of 1999-2000 Academic Year Fees  
 by Cluster Analysis Peer Group  
 (Includes Segregated Fees)

	RESIDENT		NON-RESIDENT	
	Undergraduates ↓	Rank	Undergraduates ↓	Rank
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY	\$6,622	1	\$11,740	4
RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-NEWARK	\$6,053	2	\$10,803	8
UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI	\$4,988	3	\$11,087	7
SUNY-BUFFALO	\$4,655	4	\$9,351	12
UNIV. OF ILLINOIS-CHICAGO	\$4,628	5	\$12,078	4
UNIV. OF MISSOURI-KANSAS CITY	\$4,502	6	\$12,890	3
UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO	\$4,418	7	\$12,651	2
UNIVERSITY OF AKRON	\$4,152	8	\$8,648	14
WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY	\$4,127	9	\$9,677	11
CLEVELAND STATE UNIVERSITY	\$3,864	10	\$10,200	9
UNIV. OF WISCONSIN-MILWAUKEE	\$3,741	11	\$18,536	1
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS-DALLAS	\$3,605	12	\$8,911	13
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$3,306	13	\$10,128	10
GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY	\$2,886	14	\$12,058	6
UNIVERSITY OF NEW ORLEANS	\$2,532	15	\$8,028	14
Average Excluding Wisconsin	\$4,303		\$10,254	
Mid-Point Excluding Wisconsin	\$4,284		\$10,240	
Distance from the Mid-Point	(\$643)		\$2,121	

SOURCE: University of Wisconsin System Tuition Survey.

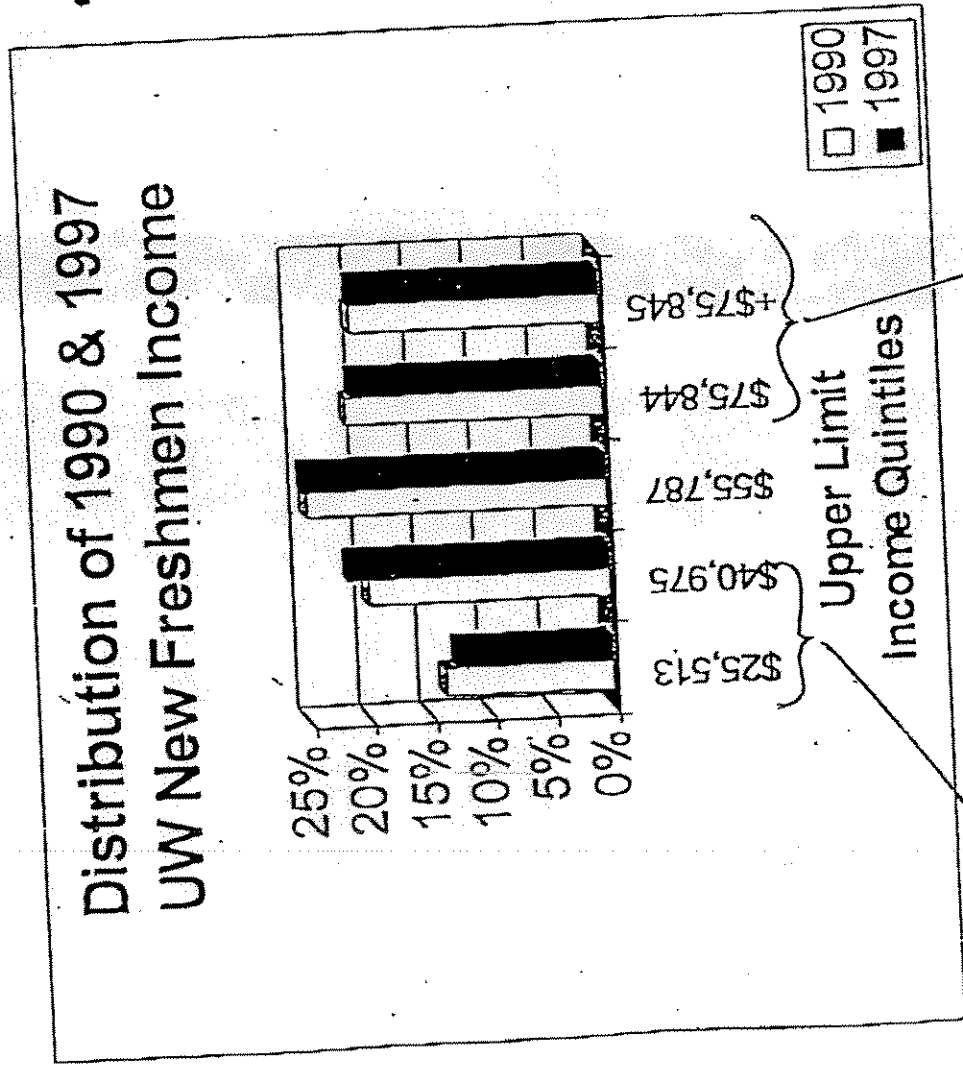
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University of Wisconsin-Comprehensive Universities  
 Comparison of 1999-2000 Academic Year Fees  
 Cluster Analysis Peer Group  
 (Includes Segregated Fees)

	RESIDENT		NON-RESIDENT	
	Undergraduate \$ Rank	Graduate \$ Rank	Undergraduate \$ Rank	Graduate \$ Rank
University of Minnesota-Duluth	\$4,792 1	\$5,486 5	\$12,562 1	\$10,346 7
University of Michigan-Dearborn	\$4,823 2	\$5,903 1	\$12,123 2	\$16,451 1
Michigan Technological University	\$4,586 3	\$4,503 8	\$10,905 5	\$9,234 11
Oakland University	\$4,168 4	\$5,722 2	\$11,323 3	\$12,148 3
University of Akron	\$4,152 5	\$4,705 6	\$10,353 6	\$8,648 13
Western Michigan University	\$4,128 6	\$4,414 10	\$8,488 9	\$9,804 8
Wright State University	\$4,128 6	\$5,568 3	\$8,256 17	\$9,688 9
Grand Valley State University	\$4,124 8	\$4,468 9	\$8,980 11	\$9,456 10
Ferris State University	\$4,118 9	\$5,520 4	\$8,726 12	\$11,280 6
University of Michigan-Flint	\$3,910 10	\$4,619 7	\$11,146 4	\$12,144 4
Youngstown State University	\$3,834 11	\$4,220 12	\$7,985 19	\$5,468 14
Eastern Michigan University	\$3,738 12	\$4,256 11	\$9,085 10	\$8,888 12
Central Michigan University	\$3,630 13	\$3,828 16	\$8,685 13	\$7,325 25
Western Illinois University	\$3,610 14	\$3,079 32	\$6,340 30	\$5,446 33
Governor's State University	\$3,597 15	\$3,613 17	\$10,221 7	\$10,889 6
Indiana U.-Purdue U.-Fort Wayne	\$3,534 16	\$3,571 22	\$8,180 16	\$7,646 22
Saginaw Valley State University	\$3,512 17	\$4,212 13	\$7,050 27	\$8,084 19
Bemidji State University	\$3,450 18	\$3,988 14	\$6,580 28	\$5,952 28
Indiana State University	\$3,428 19	\$3,552 24	\$9,554 15	\$8,088 18
Eastern Illinois University	\$3,368 20	\$3,482 26	\$7,876 21	\$6,244 16
Purdue University-Calumet	\$3,201 21	\$5,205 31	\$7,633 25	\$7,075 27
Indiana University-South Bend	\$3,197 22	\$3,390 27	\$8,481 18	\$7,803 20
Winona State University	\$3,174 23	\$3,704 19	\$8,444 29	\$5,589 30
Chicago State University	\$3,151 24	\$3,280 30	\$7,735 24	\$8,101 17
Northern Michigan University	\$3,148 25	\$3,722 18	\$5,582 34	\$5,774 29
Indiana University-Northwest	\$3,128 26	\$3,260 29	\$7,898 20	\$7,356 24
St. Cloud State University	\$3,120 27	\$3,694 23	\$8,207 31	\$5,411 34
Indiana University-Southeast	\$3,082 28	\$3,311 28	\$7,862 22	\$7,320 26
UW-Comprehensive Average	\$3,051 28	\$3,862 16	\$8,915 8	\$12,320 2
U. of Illinois-Springfield (Sangamon)	\$3,042 30	\$2,760 34	\$8,822 14	\$7,776 21
Moorhead State University	\$3,010 31	\$3,601 21	\$6,182 32	\$6,446 32
Manitowish State University	\$2,998 32	\$3,648 20	\$6,786 33	\$5,477 31
University of Northern Iowa	\$2,988 33	\$3,510 25	\$7,748 23	\$6,358 15
Southern Illinois Univ.-Edwardsville	\$2,744 34	\$2,887 33	\$4,888 36	\$5,317 35
Northeastern Illinois University	\$2,576 35	\$2,702 35	\$7,100 26	\$7,479 23
Average Excluding Wisconsin	\$3,416	\$4,002	\$8,348	\$8,359
Mid-Point Excluding Wisconsin	\$3,187	\$3,363	\$7,309	\$7,276
Distance from the Mid-Point	(\$146)	\$590	\$2,686	\$5,044

# The UW System continues to serve Wisconsin students from all income levels.

- A sizable portion of UW freshmen are from the lowest income families
- Upper income students are not overrepresented in the UW System



Bottom 40%: ↑ 33.6% → 34.0%

Top 40%: ↓ 41.6% → 41.0%



# Student Association

## University of Wisconsin- Milwaukee

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Testimony of

**Laty Keodouangsy**

Student Association President

On Senate Bill 189

Before the Senate Education Committee

October 27, 1999

Senator Grobschmidt, members of the Committee, good morning and thank you for the opportunity to address you today. My name is Laty Keodouangsy and I am the President of the Student Association of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, representing over 24,000 students from 11 different schools in the heart of urban Milwaukee.

Today, I am here to tell you that students at UW-Milwaukee are deeply concerned about the rising cost of a degree from a UW institution. Students recognize that the state legislature has approved a tuition increase of 6.9% at UW-Milwaukee and other UW Schools while students at Madison are faced with a hike of 9.6% for the 1999-2001 biennial budget cycle.

While we appreciate ~~the increase~~ of tuition *freeze for the 2nd yr. of business*, we are also asking for your continued support to make UW Schools more affordable for the students who will one day be productive members of our expanding world economy.

The students at UW-Milwaukee have written personal testimonies about the impact of a rise in tuition levels to the ability for them to access and successfully complete their degrees at the university. Many undergraduates and graduates must hold at least one full time job in order to afford their tuition, books and housing costs. It is not uncommon that many students hold more than one job in order to pay their monthly tuition installment and rent payment.

In a recent student debt campaign, the Student Association at UW-Milwaukee collected student debt checks totaling an average of \$14,000 per student and a grand campus total over \$8 million dollars. These debt checks were presented to our federal legislators in order to demonstrate the desperate need to re-prioritize education during our legislative discussions and appropriations processes.

As international students are not allowed to work outside of the university, they do not attain competitive wages that would allow for them to pay their tuition and fees. For our international and non-resident students, a rise in tuition above the rate of inflation means that they will be forced to accept whatever job is available, and that is not acceptable.

Testimonies have also shown that even students living with their parents are not necessarily supported by their parents' income. As a result, these students are also forced to work many hours to afford their tuition, as the financial aid worksheets have not been amended to reflect the changing dynamics of our student population.

UW-Milwaukee has lost hundreds of students over the past few years as the resident and non-resident tuition rates have increased substantially. The message that tuition increases has given is that the state is shifting its funding for the university to students and their families. It is time for us to join forces and ask the state to fully fund the UW System and enhance our impact on the world. If we create barriers for any student, we as a state must be held accountable for the decisions we make.

Today, as you take action on Senate Bill 189, I ask that you consider the impact of keeping tuition increases at levels no higher than the rate of inflation. By doing this, students at UW-Milwaukee and throughout the UW System will have the opportunity to remain in our UW institutions and contribute to the diversity of the campus life while enriching the classroom dynamics.

Thank you.



Dear Representative,

Being a student here at University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee I feel the tuition a student or international student or transfer student or graduate student pays to attend the university has exceeded too much throughout the years.

and  
The commitments ~~and~~ responsibilities ~~and~~ a student holds while going to college is immense enough that it is unnecessary for a student to pay as much as they do for tuition. Working tedious hours to pay for <sup>high</sup> tuition deprives an individual of maintaining and keeping their other commitments.

Therefore I believe that tuition should be reduced in order for students to be able fully commit without having to worry about paying <sup>an</sup> incredible amount for tuition.

Sincerely,  
Asha Nau

Dear Representative,

I am a student here at UWM. When I started school in '95 I worked 20 hr a week. Now with me using tuition and increasing book prices. Now I have to work at least 30-40hr to make ends meet. I am taking a full load. And at the end of the when I am done with my classes and work and my studying. I have nothing left in me. And if the price of tuition kept increasing like this. Then, I don't know if people will consider college as an option.

Jaydeep Kaur

Dear Representative,

I am a student at the University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee. I am an international student doing my undergrad.

Well, I am writing about the growing costs of education. Being a student, it is hard to make ends meet working at most twenty hours in a week. Even though my parents can afford to pay for my college education, I am unable to pay for my tuition by myself.

International students have to pay a higher tuition fee than the in-state students. This makes it hard for the student as they have to work harder.

Thanking You,

Pratik

10-22-99.

Dear Representatives,

Myself being an International student and my experience for one year I know very well what are the problems faced by an International students.

Suppose to work for only 20 hours a week, it is impossible to handle all this day to day expenses. It is impossible for a student to pay his tuition, buy books, pay bills with 20 hours of work. Moreover we have to keep good Grades.

So what <sup>should</sup> ~~do~~ International students do to bear all this? They work overtime. Working more than 20 hours to bear all expenses is sure to affect our school Grades. Studies being our main job here, gets affected.

I would suggest that we should get some kind of financial aid to support ourselves. So that we have a hand up bringing. This financial aid would be a great help toward our careers.

Sincerely Yours,  
Kulwinder Anandh,  
SA-Intern.

Dear Representative,

I am writing to as an International Student here at UWM. I am here on a scholarship programme and I only have to pay the resident tuition fee. But I want to bring this to your knowledge that it is very difficult for us to pay such a high tuition. We not only have to pay our tuition but also our rent and other expenses. On top of that we can't even work for more than 20hrs a week. International students cannot even work outside the University Campus.

Taking all this in account I feel that the raise in the tuition is only going to increase our burden. It will only affect our studies. So I suggest that there should be some kind of financial-aid for us. Or at least if you can't offer any such aid please do not raise the tuition. Every penny we pay comes out of our hard work we put in and every penny you increase on the tuition affects us directly.

Yours Sincerely,  
Subhmani Sandhu.

10/25/99

To whom it may concern,  
My name is Shannon  
Fuding and I am a senior  
at University of Wisconsin  
- Milwaukee. Every year  
when I go to college I've  
been going on and off since  
1990, when I graduated high  
school I face ~~ridiculous~~  
ridiculous payments of money  
to be paid for tuition cost.  
My mother is the only one  
working in my family, so  
she cannot afford to send  
me to school I get financial  
aid, but most of the aid  
is in the form of loans. I  
~~cannot~~ guarantee that I  
will get a high-paying  
job in my field when I get  
out of school, so loans  
just put me in further ~~debt~~  
debt.

I myself come from  
a working class background.  
Working class people, among  
others, need aid to be available  
more in the form of grants.

To give grants to people would enable more people to go to school, thus there being more people with degrees. A more educated society can get the higher paying jobs and thus contribute more to the GNP and less crime would occur. Less crime would occur because crimes are committed mostly by people who lack the resources to do something else.

So make a contribution to society and increase spending on educational grants and preservation. Thank you for taking time to read this letter.

Raymond  
Fidley