Tuition and Fee Increases, and the Rising Costs of Operating a University

November 6, 2019

ASUSF Town Hall Forum

Prepared by the Center for Institutional Planning and Effectiveness (CIPE)
Why will tuition increase in academic year 2020-2021?

Compensation increases for staff.
  Approximately +$2.6 million in wages.
  Approximately +$1.0 million in benefits.
  On average, by about +3.0%.

Compensation increases for faculty.
  Approximately +$4.0 million in wages.
  Approximately +$1.5 million in benefits.
  On average, by about +4.8%. 
Why will tuition increase in academic year 2020-2021?

Increased financial aid.
   By approximately +$4.0 million.

Various contractual / non-discretionary expenses will increase.
   Related to information technology: +$600,000
   Related to facilities contracts: +$540,000
   Related to library subscriptions / services: +$170,000
   Related to faculty development: +$150,000
   Other: +$200,000

Increased budget to cover unforeseen contingencies.
   Possibly up to +$1.0 million.
Recent history of tuition increases
How do our tuition increases compare?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>2018-2019</th>
<th>2019-2020</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University of Southern California</td>
<td>55,320</td>
<td>57,256</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepperdine University</td>
<td>53,680</td>
<td>55,640</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Clara University</td>
<td>51,081</td>
<td>52,998</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fordham University</td>
<td>51,285</td>
<td>52,980</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of San Diego</td>
<td>48,750</td>
<td>50,450</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>USF</strong></td>
<td><strong>47,550</strong></td>
<td><strong>49,740</strong></td>
<td><strong>4.6%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loyola Marymount University</td>
<td>47,470</td>
<td>49,550</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Mary's College</td>
<td>47,280</td>
<td>48,988</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Portland</td>
<td>45,564</td>
<td>47,478</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle University</td>
<td>43,785</td>
<td>45,765</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonzaga University</td>
<td>42,370</td>
<td>44,280</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loyola University of Chicago</td>
<td>42,720</td>
<td>44,130</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average</strong></td>
<td><strong>48,071</strong></td>
<td><strong>49,938</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.9%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average excluding USF</strong></td>
<td><strong>48,119</strong></td>
<td><strong>49,956</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.8%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How do our tuition levels compare?
Financial Aid: The American Way

• Partnership between government, institutions, student/family.

• Mostly “means” tested.

• Institutions given authority to administer government programs.

• A long steady decline in the “grant” partnership, with the federal and state governments doing proportionally less and institutions more.
Financial Aid at USF (especially as tuition goes up)

• Maximize each student’s eligibility for aid:
  • Adjust student budget
  • Identify additional Federal/State grant eligibility
  • Additional work study
  • Additional loan eligibility

• Adhere to government program guidelines.

• Help students achieve their educational goals.
Questions?

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