

University: _____ College/School: _____

Department: _____ Program: _____

Both Graduate Undergraduate

So, Jr, Sr:

_____ Current Rate _____ Proposed Rate _____ Effective Date:
(this field you may enter other option just by typing it in box)

Freshmen:

_____ Current Rate _____ Proposed Rate _____ Effective Date:
(this field you may enter other option just by typing it in box)

Differential Tuition History:

So, Jr, Sr:

Date Tuition Established _____ and original amount _____ Most Recent Date & Change to fee (Date/Amount)
_____ Most Recent Date & Change to fee (Date/Amount)

Freshmen:

Date Tuition Established _____ and original amount _____ _____

Other Applicable Fees in College/School

Resident:

Non-Resident:

Number of programs with a fee within the same college: _____

Percent of programs with a fee within the same college: _____

Number of classes within the college with a fee: _____

Percent of classes within the college with a fee: _____

Purpose (Please provide a brief statement detailing the purpose of the tuition, including the anticipated expenditures of tuition revenue and benefits the tuition will provide students.)

Justification (Please provide a brief statement on what the proposal is intended to pay for and how much of the costs will be covered by the incremental revenue)

Student Consultation (Please describe the method and outcomes of student consultation)

Differential Tuition increase proposal, Bachelor of Architecture (B.Arch)

2019.11.27

Edited:2/5/2020

1. Purpose

The total cost of a professional accredited architectural education is higher than most academic programs due to the nature of instruction in our discipline—typical across North America, not just at the UA. Consequently, architecture cannot be adequately supported on regular tuition.

1.1. STUDIO-BASED TEACHING

50% of our professional degrees' credit units are delivered in studios: project-based courses, delivered in spaces permanently assigned to students, and taught with low student-teacher ratios by which faculty coach students, largely one-on-one, to design and develop projects (current average 15:1 undergraduate and 6:1 graduate). We maintain 50 to 80-net square feet in studio space per student *just for conducting studio work*.

1.2. FACULTY QUALIFICATIONS

Delivery of professional accredited degrees requires scholastically accomplished historians, scientifically-based researchers, and active licensed practitioners—a wide breadth of expertise that is not generally cross-covered within the Faculty. Currently, 60% of our Faculty is professionally licensed, 62% maintain some form of professional practice, and to hire most of our studio faculty we compete in the professional marketplace.

1.3. CURRICULUM

Our curricula are large and rigorous. Our Bachelor of Architecture (B.Arch) of five years has 174-CU. IF our pending request to optimize the B. Arch and reduce it to 165-CU is granted, we will still teach 119-CU within the major and B. Arch students will average 17-CU/semester. Each of our professional degrees is separately accredited, the cost of which we bear in preparation, exhibiting, and hosting NAAB visiting teams.

1.4. EQUIPMENT AND LABS

To ensure that our graduates are digitally competent, we support extensive computer, fabrication, and output systems (printers, plotters, 3D printers, laser cutters, digital routers, robotic arms) along with an array of professional software. The lifespan of digital equipment is five years, or less.

To teach building technology and design, we support a 9,000 sf Materials-lab with complete wood and metal shops and equipment to build, then stress-test, materials and assemblies. Our Model LAB has 24/7 access. These facilities must be staffed, maintained, and monitored.

To teach construction, we design, detail, and build projects on- and off-campus, with in house fabrication and assembly areas plus a truck and a mobile lab.

In summary, our costs for space, faculty, equipment, and pedagogy are higher than traditional academic programs and cannot be supported on tuition alone.

2. Justification

2.1. STAYING ON TOP

Our B. Archis ranked 23rd in the nation among Undergraduate architecture programs by Design Intelligence, an independent non-profit branch of the Design Futures Council, which serves the design and construction industry. We were ranked in the Top-25 for the first time the same year the last increase in Retained Fees was approved (2009-2010) and have been there for 9 of the last 12 years—but our standing is not assured. It is time for us to reinvest in our program, now, while we are also coping with record growth.

2.2. BUDGET PRESSURE

When the last increase in Retained Fees was approved in 2009, it added 14% to School revenue—almost offsetting the 19% cut in State funds sustained by the department during the prior three years. In fact, it helped us catch up more than it advanced our mission. (From 2002-2009, Architecture’s State funding was cut 31.4%.)

Since 2009, Retained Fees have increased only 9% (growth by enrollment) while personnel costs have gone up 70% (\$1.6M-\$2.8M). In 2010, 30% of our budget was available for non-personnel expenses; in 2019, only 6% is available to maintain our labs, equipment, run projects, update software, and support Faculty research and development. Meanwhile, at ABOR’s request, we have systematically eliminated course and lab fees across the curriculum.

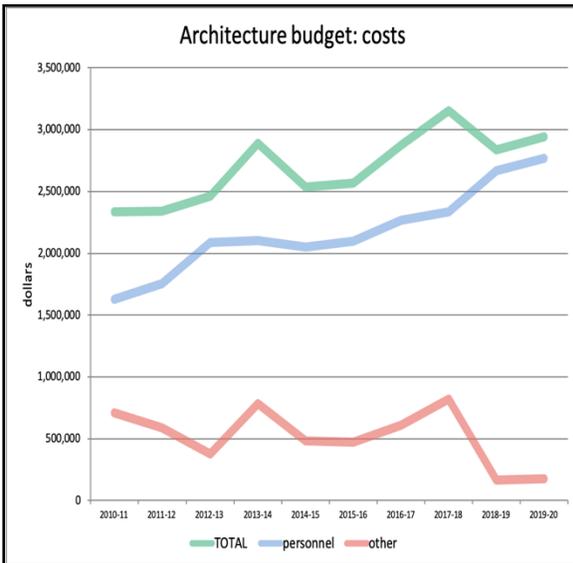


Figure 1: Since the last increase in Retained Fees, funds available for equipment and projects has dropped from 30% to 6% of the budget.

Enrollment levels, which lagged behind the market recovery in professional design fields, have now returned to pre-recession levels: in 2011-2012 we had 464 students; in 2014-2015 we were down to 337; in 2019-2020 we’re back to 456—and growing, up 22% this year.

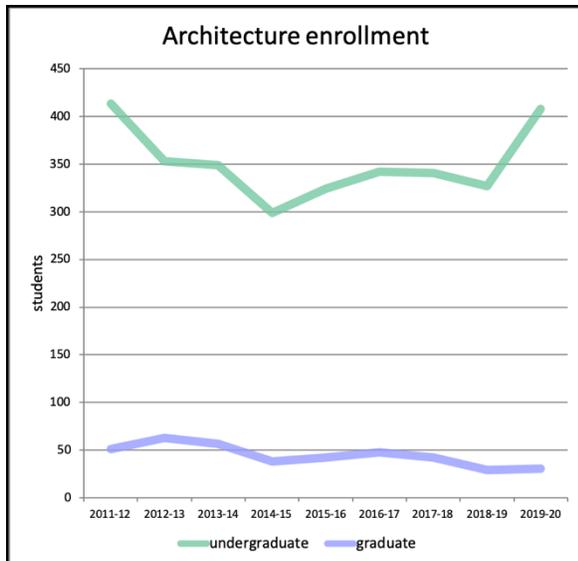


Figure 2: Enrollment significantly dropped after the recession, but has now recovered—and is up 22% this year.

We have had to increase Faculty and staff to serve the new levels of students, which is working its way up the degrees. But, while *our* program is robust, the University's enrollment has been depressed, so our larger share of Responsibility Centered Management (RCM) is generating less revenue. *We cannot keep up with costs.*

Meanwhile, Retained Fees are losing ground against inflation, estimated by the US Department of Labor to have been 19.7% since 2009. In 2011-2012, Retained Fees made up 19% of Architecture's budget; last year only 13%.

To maintain nationally ranked professional accredited programs, we need to grow revenue in every sector. We are increasing students and taking other measures to grow revenue, but we need to modestly, but fairly, increase Retained Fees. Students are effectively paying 20% less in Retained Fees than they were in 2009.

Enrollments prove that we are market-competitive at current costs.

2.3. EXPENDITURE OF RETAINED FEES

While the real problem for Architecture is *total budget*, we are careful to spend Retained Fees in sectors that *directly* benefit students. We spend from Retained Fee accounts to:

The fees support the Materials-lab, equipment purchases and staffing. Hire career-track faculty; purchase and support computers, peripherals, and IT that benefit students; and send student officers to conferences and support student organizations.

In addition, just one expenditure category justifies our use Retained Fees: Student Assistants. This year, we will award 43 graduate Student Assistantships, benefiting 59% of our graduate population, to support teaching and administrative activities. An additional 25 undergraduates will work as student assistants and Materials-lab monitors. We will spend over \$500,000 this year to pay students to support the School, which already exceeds the total we receive from Retained Fees, and our pay rate is one of the lowest at the UA (and should be increased).

2.4. COMPARISON TO PEER INSTITUTIONS

2019 schools of architecture offering an accredited Bachelor of Architecture

RESIDENT: Full-Time Freshman	Tuition	Fees	Retained Fees	Total	% UA
California Polytechnic State University ¹	\$ 5,742.00	\$3,570.33		\$ 9,312.33	
Mississippi State University ³	\$ 8,800.00	\$ 110.00	\$ 905.00	\$ 9,815.00	
Kennesaw State University	\$ 8,343.00	\$2,006.00		\$ 10,349.00	
University of Oklahoma ²	\$ 4,788.00	\$5,593.00	\$ 1,761.20	\$ 12,142.20	
University of Arkansas ⁷	\$ 9,432.62	\$1,744.66	\$ 1,108.40	\$ 12,285.68	
University of Oregon ^{1,5}	\$ 11,832.00	\$2,280.00		\$ 14,112.00	
Oklahoma State University ⁴	\$ 9,018.00	\$ 319.10	\$ 5,593.00	\$ 14,930.10	
Virginia Polytechnic Institute + State University ⁶	\$ 11,420.00	\$2,271.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 15,191.00	
average	\$ 8,671.95	\$2,236.76	\$ 2,173.52	\$ 12,267.16	91%
University of Texas at Austin ^{*8}	\$ 10,902.00			\$ 10,902.00	
Pennsylvania State University [*]	\$ 17,416.00	\$1,034.00		\$ 18,450.00	
average, ABOR PEERS [*]	\$ 14,159.00	\$1,034.00		\$ 14,676.00	109%

University of Arizona	\$ 11,299.00	\$1,392.42	\$ 750.00	\$ 13,441.42	
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*ABOR PEER

NON-RESIDENT: Full-Time Freshman	Tuition	Fees	Retained Fees	Total	
California Polytechnic State University ¹	\$ 11,880.00	\$5,580.33		\$ 17,460.33	
Kennesaw State University	\$ 19,630.00	\$2,006.00		\$ 21,636.00	
Mississippi State University ³	\$ 23,840.00	\$ 110.00	\$ -	\$ 23,950.00	
University of Oklahoma ²	\$ 20,169.00	\$5,593.00	\$ 1,761.20	\$ 27,523.20	
Oklahoma State University ⁴	\$ 25,388.50	\$1,744.66	\$ 1,108.40	\$ 28,241.56	
Virginia Polytechnic Institute + State University ⁶	\$ 29,960.00	\$2,280.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 33,740.00	
University of Arkansas ⁷	\$ 29,984.60	\$ 319.10	\$ 1,108.40	\$ 31,412.10	
University of Oregon ^{1,5}	\$ 38,913.00	\$2,280.00		\$ 41,193.00	
average	\$ 24,970.64	\$2,489.14	\$ 1,095.60	\$ 28,144.52	75%
Pennsylvania State University [*]	\$ 34,380.00	\$1,034.00		\$ 35,414.00	
University of Texas at Austin ^{*8}	\$ 39,300.00			\$ 39,300.00	
average, ABOR PEERS [*]	\$ 36,840.00	\$1,034.00		\$ 37,357.00	100%

University of Arizona	\$ 35,326.00	\$1,392.42	\$ 750.00	\$ 37,468.42	
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*ABOR PEER

2019

schools of architecture offering an accredited Bachelor of Architecture

RESIDENT: Full-Time non-Freshman undergrads					
	Tuition	Fees	Retained Fees	Total	% UA
California Polytechnic State University ¹	\$ 5,742.00	\$3,570.33		\$ 9,312.33	
Mississippi State University ³	\$ 8,800.00	\$ 110.00	\$ 1,140.00	\$ 10,050.00	
Kennesaw State University	\$ 8,343.00	\$2,006.00		\$ 10,349.00	
University of Arkansas ⁷	\$ 9,432.62	\$1,580.66	\$ 1,108.40	\$ 12,121.68	
University of Oklahoma ²	\$ 4,788.00	\$5,593.00	\$ 1,761.20	\$ 12,142.20	
University of Oregon ⁵	\$ 11,832.00	\$2,280.00		\$ 14,112.00	
Oklahoma State University ⁴	\$ 9,018.00	\$ 244.10	\$ 5,593.00	\$ 14,855.10	
Virginia Polytechnic Institute + State University ⁶	\$ 11,420.00	\$2,271.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 15,191.00	
average	\$ 8,671.95	\$ 2,206.89	\$ 2,220.52	\$ 12,266.66	86%
University of Texas at Austin ⁸	\$ 10,902.00			\$ 10,902.00	
Pennsylvania State University*	\$ 17,416.00	\$1,034.00		\$ 18,450.00	
average, ABOR PEERS*	\$ 14,159.00	\$ 1,034.00		\$ 14,676.00	103%
University of Arizona	\$ 11,299.00	\$ 1,392.42	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 14,191.42	

*ABOR PEER

NON-RESIDENT: Full-Time non-Freshman undergrads					
	Tuition	Fees	Retained Fees	Total	
California Polytechnic State University ¹	\$ 11,880.00	\$5,580.33		\$ 17,460.33	
Kennesaw State University	\$ 19,630.00	\$2,006.00		\$ 21,636.00	
Mississippi State University ³	\$ 23,840.00	\$ 110.00	\$ -	\$ 23,950.00	
University of Oklahoma ²	\$ 20,169.00	\$5,593.00	\$ 1,761.20	\$ 27,523.20	
Oklahoma State University ⁴	\$ 25,388.50	\$5,593.00	\$ 1,761.20	\$ 32,742.70	
University of Arkansas ⁷	\$ 29,984.60	\$2,280.00	\$ 1,108.40	\$ 33,373.00	
Virginia Polytechnic Institute + State University ⁶	\$ 29,960.00	\$ 244.10	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 31,704.10	
University of Oregon ⁵	\$ 38,913.00	\$2,280.00		\$ 41,193.00	
average	\$ 24,970.64	\$ 2,960.80	\$ 1,226.16	\$ 28,697.79	75%
Pennsylvania State University*	\$ 34,380.00	\$1,034.00		\$ 35,414.00	
University of Texas at Austin ⁸	\$ 39,300.00			\$ 39,300.00	
average, ABOR PEERS*	\$ 36,840.00	\$ 1,034.00		\$ 37,357.00	98%
University of Arizona	\$ 35,326.00	\$ 1,392.42	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 38,218.42	

*ABOR PEER

1. Quarter system, annual tuition
2. \$880.60 per semester fee for Architecture
3. Architecture course fees not in tuition calculator; varies by year.
4. Fee of \$164/credit for Architecture in Retained Fees based on 17-CU/semester.
5. Graduate students pay higher tuition for architecture.
6. Arch students pay Supplemental fee of 750 per semester
7. SoA has a 554 per term fee
8. Each major charges different tuition rates, with Architecture in the mid-range.

Of the ten US universities that offer accredited Bachelor of Architecture degrees, not including the UA, only two are ABOR Peers. Comparison of the UA's 2019 tuition for the B.Arch shows:

FRESHMEN: Architecture tuition is lower at the UA than at ABOR PEERS (9% below Peer-average for Residents; roughly equivalent for Non-Residents).

NON-FRESHMEN: Architecture tuition is essentially the same at the UA as the ABOR PEERS (3% below Peer-average for Residents; 2% higher for Non-Residents).

NON-PEERS: Architecture tuition is lower at non-ABOR PEERS than at the UA. Relative to the UA, average cost is: 91% / 75% of the UA rate for Freshmen (Resident / Non-Resident) and 86% / 75% for non-Freshmen undergraduates (Resident / Non-Resident).

DIFFERENTIAL TUITION: Neither of the ABOR PEERS charge Differential Tuition for Architecture, although the University of Texas at Austin charges tuition that *differs by major* (which amounts to the same thing) and it's Non-Resident tuition is higher than the UA's total cost for Architecture.

Of non-PEER schools, half charge Differential Tuition for Architecture.

CONCLUSION: Compared to ABOR PEERS, the UA B.Arch degree is competitively priced; compared to non-PEERS, it is about 15% / 25% (Resident / Non-Resident) more expensive. The 20% growth in B.Arch enrollment in the last year attests that we are market competitive in cost for value-received.

2.5. PROPOSED CHANGES TO RETAINED FEES

We propose **two fundamental changes** in Differential Tuition.

- I. **EQUITY CHANGE:** First, we propose to make Differential Tuition *the same for all B.Arch students*, regardless of year-level or term of study.

PURPOSE: This would increase Differential Tuition (at current rates from \$375/semester to \$750/semester) for freshmen and it would require freshmen on our Spring-start curriculum to pay Differential Tuition during their second (summer) semester, instead of the current \$100 course fee—*thus paying the same rate as their peers who take identical courses during the regular academic year:*

SoA Differential Tuition: EQUALIZED RATE

2019-2020	number students				CURRENT		PROPOSED		
	fall	spring	summer	semester average	Differential Tuition / course fee	revenue	standard Differential Tuition	revenue	difference
Foundation	153	122		138	\$750	\$103,275	\$1,500	\$206,550	
Foundation late start		15	15	15	\$100	\$12,750	\$1,500	\$1,515	
2nd Year	92	83		87	\$1,500	\$131,100	\$1,500	\$131,100	
3rd Year	70	67		68	\$1,500	\$102,375	\$1,500	\$102,375	
4th Year	46	45		46	\$1,500	\$68,250	\$1,500	\$68,250	
5th Year	54	54		54	\$1,500	\$81,000	\$1,500	\$81,000	
Sub-Total				408		\$498,750		\$590,790	\$92,040
									118%

RESULT: Equalizing rates would increase total Differential Tuition revenue by 18%.

WHY THIS FEE CHANGE IS RELEVANT FOR FRESHMEN: Under the newly approved B.Arch curriculum, Freshmen are no longer admitted into a Pre-Architecture curriculum (with a lower Differential Tuition) then later admitted into Architecture—they are admitted directly into Architecture from the start. Their curriculum is more rigorous and introduces them to most of the skills they will encounter during the degree. They now have multiple Architecture courses during their freshman year. They use the computer lab. They have studio. They are integrated into one degree. They should pay the same rate as all other B.Arch students.

- II. **GUARANTEED DIFFERENTIAL TUITION RATE CHAGE:** Second, we propose to increase the Differential Tuition rate for incoming classes by 2% for five years, starting in AY 2020-2021.

PURPOSE: Modelled after the University’s Guaranteed Tuition Program, this would present incoming students with a known cost for their entire degree. No current student would experience a cost increase and Differential Tuition would not be increased for a student once admitted.

SoA Differential Tuition: GUARANTEED RATE BY CLASS

	AY 2020-2021			AY 2021-2022			AY 2022-2023			AY 2023-2024			AY 2024-2025		
	semester average	Diff Tuition	revenue												
Foundation	135	\$1,530	\$206,550	135	\$1,561	\$210,681	135	\$1,592	\$214,895	135	\$1,624	\$219,193	135	\$1,656	\$223,576
Foundation late start	15	\$1,530	\$22,950	15	\$1,561	\$23,409	15	\$1,592	\$23,877	15	\$1,624	\$24,355	15	\$1,656	\$24,842
2nd Year	90	\$1,500	\$135,000	90	\$1,530	\$137,700	90	\$1,561	\$140,454	90	\$1,592	\$143,263	90	\$1,624	\$146,128
3rd Year	85	\$1,500	\$127,500	85	\$1,500	\$127,500	85	\$1,530	\$130,050	85	\$1,561	\$132,651	85	\$1,592	\$135,304
4th Year	65	\$1,500	\$97,500	80	\$1,500	\$120,000	80	\$1,500	\$120,000	80	\$1,530	\$122,400	80	\$1,561	\$124,848
5th Year	45	\$1,500	\$67,500	62	\$1,500	\$93,000	75	\$1,500	\$112,500	75	\$1,500	\$112,500	75	\$1,530	\$114,750
Total	435		\$657,000	467		\$712,290	480		\$741,776	480		\$754,361	480		\$769,449
relative to AY 2019-2020	107%		132%	114%		143%	118%		149%	118%		151%	118%		154%

RESULT: While not increasing Differential Tuition for students once they have enrolled, the 2% increase *by class* would allow the rate of Differential Tuition to keep pace with inflation. Together with today’s level of enrollment growth (assumed to be capped at this year’s incoming levels), setting a guaranteed rate by class would, over five years, increase Differential Tuition revenue by 54%.

3. Student consultation

There are no elected student representatives at a college-level in this college. All 26 elected student representatives in the School of Architecture were invited to a consultation on 2019.11.22 about this proposal; 8 attended. At the end of the consultation, there was unanimous support by attending students for this proposal. Student concerns were:

Q-RATE: What if a student gets out of sequence with the entering class, which Differential Tuition rate will apply?

Answer: The rate under which the student entered.

Q-COST CUTTING: What cost-cutting measures have been applied to avoid this increase?

Answer: Efficiencies in Faculty types, Staff services, and MaterialsLAB operations discussed. Students agreed they would not want further reductions in teaching or instructional support in order to reduce Differential Tuition.

Q-PRINTING COSTS: Can some of this increase go to offset printing costs for students?

Answer: No. Students are currently charged only for expendable costs. If we offset those with Differential Tuition, we would need to increase the rate accordingly. It would ultimately cost students the same amount.

Q-TRAVEL COSTS: Can some of this increase go to offset student travel for studios or courses?

Answer: No. Currently students pay for their own travel, with minor offsets for group trips in University vans. If we offset those with Differential Tuition, we would need to increase the rate accordingly. It would ultimately cost students the same amount.

Q-IS INCREASE ENOUGH: The proposed increase is minimal. Most students would be willing to pay more if they know what it was going for. Should it be higher?

Answer: The market study suggests that we are on the upper end of what applicants will pay. In this proposal, the only real increase results from charging freshmen the same as upperclassmen. The 2% annual increase by class is really just a hedge against inflation—so we don't continue to lose ground.

The Associated Students of the University of Arizona (ASUA) and the Graduate Professional Student Council (GPSC) are the student government on the University of Arizona campus that is comprised of students who are willing to go above and beyond and serve their school and peers. ASUA and GPSC executive officers attended the annual university fees meeting and approved the request of this fee as they see the benefit to the students paying the fee.