# TUITION: RAISE IT, LOWER IT, OR STAY THE COURSE? 



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## LEARNING OUTCOME

## After participating...

...you will be able to make better-informed tuition setting decisions to maximize your institution's enrollment and net tuition revenue goals.

## AGENDA

- Brief Overview of Tuition Pricing and Discounting
- Alternative Pricing Strategies and Associated Risks
- Key Metrics for Setting Tuition
- Institutional Examples
- Making the Case and Aligning Stakeholders
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IMPRESSIONS 3


## AN INTRODUCTION THOUGHT


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## Why are you here?

IMPRESSIONS 5

HOW IMPORTANT IS THE PUBLISHED TUITION?

\% of students that eliminate schools solely on the basis of published tuition price

\%of families that eliminate a school without any research beyond its published price

## HOW IMPORTANT

 IS THE PUBLISHED TUITION?
## A study by

 Longmire \& Company...
\% of students and parents that say they did not consider a private college on the basis of its published price alone

\%that say that they are unaware that most private colleges discount their sticker price so that freshmen pay less than the published tuition

HOW IMPORTANT IS THE PUBLISHED TUITION?

- Low-income families are more likely to anchor to a college's sticker price, overestimating how much college will cost to them and preemptively conclude that the college is out of their reach
- Students and parents overestimate college costs by as much as 200\%
- Students who over-predict net price of colleges or report not knowing net price at all are significantly less likely to apply to selective colleges

Source: 'Mapping Critical Student Decisions Through College,' ideas42

## \% of Students Who Rule Out Colleges Based on Sticker Price



Tuition Actions in FY 2017


Note: Totals add to more than 100\% as some schools did multiple actions
Source: Lapovsky Survey December 2016

| In thinking about tuition for 2017-18, is your institutions considering any of the following? |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Considering very seriously | Some consideration | Not considering |
| Raising tuition | 63\% | 30\% | 8\% |
| Lowering tuition | 4\% | 10\% | 87\% |
| Holding tuition at the prior year's level | 16\% | 46\% | 39\% |
| Guaranteeing tuition for four years | 6\% | 26\% | 69\% |
| Guaranteeing net tuition for four years | 5\% | 19\% | 75\% |
| Source: Laposky Surve yecember 2016 | ACADEMIC mpressions |  |  |

HOW IMPORTANT
IS THE PUBLISHED

## TUITION?

"Tuition is now a useless concept in higher education...it is almost all noise, no signal. Or, we might say, it is sound and fury, signifying next to nothing."

# Does a higher tuition indicate higher quality? 

## PRICE VS. <br> SCHOLARSHIPS

In 2007, students offered a choice between a school that cost $\$ 30,000$ and provided a $\$ 10,000$ scholarship, and one that cost $\$ 20,000$, responded:

- \$30,000 with $\$ 10,000$ scholarship - 47\%
- Indifferent - 36\%
- \$20,000 School - 17\%

What have we learned - everyone wants a scholarship irrespective of price.

## NATIONAL DATA ON TUITION AND NET TUITION

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Percent of Students by Tuition and Fee Levels: 2015-16


Source: College Board Trends in College Pricing 2015 from Figure 2 And Trends 2016 Table 2a

## Tuition and Net Tuition at Public Four-Year Institutions: 1995-2015



## Tuition and Net Tuition at Private Four-Year Institutions: 1995-2015



## Percentage of Freshmen Receiving Institutional Grants and the Freshman Discount Rate at Private Four Year Institutions: 2003-2015



## Tuition Discount at Private Colleges and Universities

Figure 1. Average Institutional Tuition Discount Rate, by Student Category ${ }^{3}$


Source: 2015 NACUBO Tuition Discounting Study, various years. Data as of the fall of each academic year. *Preliminary estimate.
Source for public institutions: College Board Trends in Student Aid

| Distribution of Students at Four Year Institutions by |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Selectivity and Acceptance Rates |$\quad$ FTE Undergraduates

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# ALTERNATIVE PRICING STRATEGIES AND IMPLICATIONS \& RISKS ASSOCIATED 

## RATIONALE FOR CHANGING PRICE

- Enrollment and net revenue challenges
- Changes in the external environment
- Demographics
- Family income
- Increased competition
- Reduced state support
- Reposition the Institution
- Maintain/ Increase demand for the institution
- Appeal to new groups of students
- Change the composition of the student body
- Increase the size of the student body


## WAYS TO REDUCE COLLEGE COST

- Complete college in three years
- Articulate with community colleges
- Articulate with industry training programs
- Credit for HS: dual credit, AP and IB so you need fewer college credits and can complete college sooner
- Credit for life experience - competency portfolios
- 4-5 year bachelor's and master's degrees
- Discounted or free master's degree if you continue at the same university
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## TUITION

 PRACTICES
## Raise It: Small Increases

- Annual tuition increases are the norm
- You can recapture some of the freshman discount rate as students progress
- Allows you to continue increasing your freshmen scholarships - many people like to get goods on sale
- Continues to turn off more students as the sticker price keeps increasing
- Retention concerns
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## TUITION

PRACTICES

## Freeze Tuition

- Keep tuition at last year's level
- No additional revenue from upperclassmen
- How will you finance expense increases?
- How long can you hold the price?
- Can you get enough publicity from this move to get you additional recognition?


## TUITION

 PRACTICES
## 4 Year Fixed Price

- Large increases required for freshmen
- Keep tuition flat for each class while enrolled
- No additional revenue as students progress
- Can you get enough publicity from this move to get you additional recognition?


## TUITION

PRACTICES

## Lower It

- Several schools have done this over the last several years
- Price and net price will be much closer to each other
- The discount rate will be lower
- Should increase the applicant pool
- Should make private institutions more competitive with public institutions
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## Number of Colleges that Lowered Tuition by Amount of Reduction: 2007-2015



Number of Institutions with Price Resets by Sector: 2007-2015


## Distribution of Institutions that Reduced Tuition by Enrollment



Small institutions are much more likely to reduce tuition than large institutions IMPRESSIONS 31

New Student Enrollment at Four Private fourYear Schools that Reduced Tuition by Year of Tuition Reduction


## TUITION

## PRACTICES

## Lower It (cont.)

- Concern about the relationship between price and quality i.e. high price is assumed to equal high quality
- Concern about being viewed as desperate
- How can you reduce the price and not lower your expenditures? Difficult to explain
- Difficult to forecast because of lack of historical data
- Less money available for discounting
- More students interested because of the lower price
- Price will start to rise again after a reset


## TUITION

PRACTICES

## Other

- Charge different prices for different programs
- Charge different prices for different student levels
- Use of fees vs. tuition
- Relative charge for tuition vs. room and board
- Tuition waivers for certain groups of students seniors, war veterans, child of deceased first responders, etc.
- Provide discounts to certain types of students up front - alums, high test scorers, 529 savers, etc.
- Subsidize loans after graduation


## ? QUESTIONS

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## KEY METRICS FOR SETTING TUITION

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## KEY METRICS: <br> ENROLLMENT <br> FUNNEL

- Inquiries
- Applicants
- Admits
- Enrolled
- Discount Rate

What impacts each of these metrics? How should they be reviewed?

- To trends over time
- To institutional goals
- To peer/ competitor/ aspirational institutions
- Value Proposition


## CASE STUDIES: <br> THREE UNIVERSITIES

- All have the same tuition
- All have been increasing tuition moderately each year for the last several years
- All want new student enrollment at the F12/ 13 level or higher
- Look at the \%change in inquiries, applicants, admits, enrolled and discount rates over the last four years


## University A - \% Change



## University B - \% Change



University C - \% Change


## POLL

1. Which school can continue increasing tuition?
2. Which school should consider a significant change in its tuition?
3. Which school should look to finetune what it is doing?


ANALYSIS OF CASES

- University A - Downward trend in all variables except the discount rate; high discount rate
- University B - Upward trend in all variables except enrollment in F14/ 15 relatively low discount rate
- University C - Everything is up except enrollment; operating at the average discount rate for private colleges


## PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

- University A - Consider lowering tuition and giving much smaller scholarships - you need to increase the applicant pool
- University B - Consider continuing with modest tuition increases and assess what went wrong with enrollment in fall 2015
- University C - Why is yield down? Look at the value proposition. Look at how the discounting is being done.


## REVISED CASE

- University graph B represents freshmen at the University
- Assume the University enrolled 350 freshmen in FY 15/ 16



## REVISED CASE

- University graph A represents transfer students at the University
- Assume the University enrolled 200 transfer students in FY 15/ 16



## CHAT

# How would you now analyze the situation? What would you recommend? 

## PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

- Things are going well for freshmen and poorly for transfers
- Consider small increase in published tuition rate
- Consider announcing scholarships for all transfer students so that they understand they have a lower price before they even apply
- Implement direct strategies with transfer feeder schools
- Review your transcript evaluation policies and time-frame
- How generous are you with granting credit for courses taken at the previous institutions?
- How many credits to transfers typically lose?
- How long does it take you to do a transfer credit evaluation?
- Other issues


## FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS: DISTRIBUTION OF FINANCIAL AID

- How many full-pays (no financial aid) do you have?
- How many students have full scholarships?
- How does your aid vary by ability?
- How well do you meet student need?
- How many students have loans?
- What are the average level of indebtedness upon graduation?


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## Distribution of Institutional Aid by \# of Students and Avg. Amount of Award

$\longrightarrow$ School A $\longrightarrow$ School B

School A-64\% discount rate and enrollment has been declining School B-41\% discount rate and enrollment has ups and downs

Tuition at both schools is \$33,500

## ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS: IMPLICATIONS FOR TUITION CHANGES

- Number of full pay students:
- School A-0
- School B-25
- Number of students with awards less than \$15,000:
- School A-7
- School B-124
- Which school could lower tuition without losing much revenue?
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College Z - Distribution of Aid by Student Status and Amount


## College Z - Tuition at Top 10 Overlap Institutions and \% Who Choose Your Institution

| Public Institutions | Private Institutions |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. School A- \$13,596-\$20,958 (4\%) | 2. School F- \$40,580 (8\%) |
| 4. School B- \$9,144 (18\%) | 3. School G-\$49, 235 (12\%) |
| 5. School C- \$17,514 (8\%) | 6. School H- \$33,778 (17\%) |
| 7. School D- \$12,520/\$31,420 (9\%) | 8. School I- \$18,240 (3\%) |
| 9. School E - \$9,763 (14\%) | 10. School J - \$41,334 (12\%) |

Your tuition = \$41,100
Net freshman tuition is approximately $\$ 16,000$, which represents a $\mathbf{6 0 \%}$ discount rate IMPRESSIONS 55

## ? QUESTIONS

## INSTITUTIONAL EXAMPLES

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## FREEZE <br> TUITION

- Purdue - 6th year
- U. of Illinois
- Goucher College
- University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill
- Indiana University


## REDUCE TUITION / TUITION RESET

- Utica
http:// www. utica.edu/ news/stories/ utica-college-is-leading-boldly/
- La Salle
http:// www. lasalle.edu/tuitionreset/
- University of Washington and Washington State
http:// www. seattletimes. com/ seattle-news/ education/ historic-tuition-cut-sets-state-apart-from-rest-of-us/


## - Rosemont College

http:// www.rosemont.edu/admissions/tuition-and-aid/ our-tuition-promise/mediacoverage. php IMPRESSIONS 59

## PROMISE <br> PROGRAMS

Promise Programs are place-based scholarship programs that make college tuition free for at least one college. While all require residency and a high school diploma, some have additional eligibility criteria - such as a minimum GPA or income requirements.

Promise communities have grown from one - Kalamazoo, Michigan - in 2005 to over 50, plus statewide programs in Tennessee and Oregon. They range in size from Northport, MI - population 526 - to Pittsburgh, PA - population 305, 842, to - NY State -population 20 million. The programs are delivering what they promised -- more college attendance and completion, plus a talented workforce that helps to grow the economy. college tuition a reality

## TUITION

 GUARANTEES- Many community colleges
- University of Arizona
- University of Illinois - legislative mandate
- University of Colorado - Boulder
- Drake University
- George Washington University
- University of Texas
- Ohio University - tuition, room and board


## Keep tuition flat - at rate charged when

 student enteredai ACADEMIC
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Guaranteed Tuition option - Students can choose either a rate that is guaranteed for four years or one that can increase each year.

- 2016-17 Tuition Rates
- Regular rate: \$37,996
- Guaranteed Rate: $\$ 39,496$
http:// www. baylor.edu/ sfs/ index.php?id=936927
- With a SAT score of 1100 or an ACT of 24 , or if you finish in the top $15 \%$ of your high school class, you can qualify for at least \$17,000 in scholarships annually.
- Last year, Austin College awarded 24 million dollars in scholarships or grants, with over $90 \%$ of our students receiving financial assistance.


## TUITION DIFFERENTIALS FOR OUT-OF-STATE STUDENTS

- Western Illinois and Southern Illinois eliminating the tuition differential for out-ofstate students in the face of state funding cuts in the hope of increasing enrollment. They do charge international students a higher rate.
- Many Universities in other states are raising both their in-state and out-of-state tuitions in the face of state funding cuts hoping to maintain enrollment and gain additional revenue.

Tuition decision depends on relationship of tuition revenue to costs.

## DePaul: Differential Tuition for Upper Division Students by College

| Colleges of Business, Computing and Health |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Class entering 2014 | $\$ 37,035$ |
| Junior or Senior standing who entered in 2014 | $\$ 38,035$ |
| Class entering 2015 | $\$ 37,485$ |
| Junior or Senior standing who entered in 2015 | $\$ 38,485$ |
| Class entering 2016 | $\$ 37,945$ |
| Junior or Senior who entered in 2016 | $\$ 38,945$ |
| Class entering 2017 | $\$ 38,410$ |
| Junior or Senior standing who entered in 2017 | $\$ 39,410$ |
| Colleges of Communications, Education and Liberal Arts |  |
| Class entering 2014 | $\$ 37,035$ |
| Class entering 2015 | $\$ 37,485$ |
| Class entering 2016 | $\$ 37,945$ |
| Class entering 2017 | $\$ 38,410$ | fees. aspx

## MERCY <br> College

You can take advantage of NY's lowest private tuition rate. International students pay the same tuition rate as their American peers.

- Tuition and Fees per term
- Full time ( 12 credits or more): $\$ 8,886.00$
- Program Fees per term
- Computer Arts + Design: \$800.00
- Music Industry and Technology: $\$ 800.00$
- Occupational Therapy Assistant - 2nd year students: $\$ 100.00$
- Nursing Program - First year students: $\$ 375.00$ per term
- Nursing Program - Upper level students: $\$ 300.00$ per term
- Clinical Lab Science Program: $\$ 100.00$ per term
- Clinical Lab Science - 4th Year students: $\$ 250.00$ per term


## 1865 THE UNIVERSITY OF <br> MAINE

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { UMaine is pleased to offer the Flagship Match } \\
& \text { Program for out-of-state students entering in } \\
& \text { Fall 2017. The Flagship Match Program is a } \\
& \text { competitive scholarship program that } \\
& \text { guarantees academically qualified, first-year } \\
& \text { students from several states will pay the } \\
& \text { same tuition and fee rate as their home } \\
& \text { state's flagship institution. All other students } \\
& \text { entering Fall } 2017 \text { will receive a significant } \\
& \text { and competitive grant that will offset the } \\
& \text { cost of non-resident tuition and fees at } \\
& \text { UMaine. } \\
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- New Saver's Scholarship Launched
- August 29, 2016
- The new program will match the amount that families and students contribute from a 529 or ESA, up to $\$ 2,500$ per year.
http://www.washcoll.edu/ offices/ student-financial-aid/ scholarships/ saversscholarship/

YOUR FINAL SEMESTER'S TUITION IS FREE.

- At UB, you'll get the personalized, handson education you typically find at expensive private colleges for a fraction of the cost
- Finish4Free program provides a tuitionfree final semester for students who are on track to graduate in four years. Incoming freshmen are also automatically considered for up to $\$ 28,000$ in meritbased scholarships for four years of enrollment.

FOUR-YEAR
GRADUATION
GUARANTEE

- University of Nebraska
- Ripon College
- University of Wisconsin-Stout
- Baldwin Wallace
- Doane University
- Kentucky Wesleyan
- University of the Pacific


## Help with Loan Repayments

Adrian College has taken one more step towards making a liberal arts education more valuable and affordable to its students, while alleviating the financial burden of college Ioans. AdrianPlus, a new Ioan repayment assistance initiative, offers to pay all or part of its students' loans if they are unable to secure a well-paying job post graduation.

## "MARYMOUNT CALIFORNIA WHEELS OUT CAR INCENTIVE"



- New program for Fall 2016 for freshmen: "My Marymount Mini"
- Designed to incentivize students to graduate in 4 years
- Encouraged to buy a new mini when they enroll
- Students are responsible for making four years of car payments
- If they graduate in four years, the university will make their $5^{\text {th }}$ year of payments for them
https:// www. insidehighered.com/quicktakes/ 2016/ 10/ 06/ marymount-california-wheels-out-car-incentive


## STATE MANDATED

 TUITION POLICIES- Limits/ freezes on tuition increases at Public 4 year institutions
- Illinois -no increase since 2012
- ND - 2.5\%
- MD - 3 year average of median income changes
- WA - related to the median wage
- Non-resident tuition policies vary significantly by state but many require significantly higher rates than in-state tuition


## COMPETENCY-

BASED DEGREES

- Western Governor's University - about $\$ 3,000$ a term and you can take as many courses as you want each term
- University of Wisconsin Flex Option $\$ 2,250$ each three months and you can earn as many competencies as you want
- Brandman My Path- $\$ 2,700$ per term


## CONFLICTS \& CHALLENGES

- Most programs apply to full-time students
- Success and access
- Filling the class with the necessary number of students and with the desired attributes
- Who should be subsidized?
- Appropriate debt levels
- Diversifying types of enrollment and programs
- Other revenue diversification strategies
- Tuition and discounting policies
- Achieving financial equilibrium


## ? QUESTIONS

# MAKING THE CASE AND ALIGNING STAKEHOLDERS 

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## MARKETING <br> YOUR <br> TUITION

## Communicating

- The Annual Tuition Letter (is it still annual?)
- The value proposition
- What improvements have been made at the institution
- If tuition is increasing, why and what will the additional revenue be used for?
- If tuition is decreasing, how can you do this and preserve quality?
- Other considerations
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## MARKETING

YOUR
TUITION

- Strategic plan needed for the tuition change if it is significant
- Educational work with all stakeholders to explain the change and what it will accomplish
- Discuss affordability and investment returns
- Explain how the quality will remain the same or be increased
- Explain the rationale for the tuition change
- Explain how access will be maintained and perhaps even increased
- Other considerations


## ADJ USTMENTS FOR THE NEXT <br> CYCLE

- Did we make the enrollment goals?
- Do we have the class we want?
- Did we make the revenue goal?
- If we didn't hit all of our benchmarks, why?
- Were our tactics poor?
- Did our peers act differently from expectations?
- Were there changes in the environment?


## GETTING RESULTS

- Tuition is only one tool at your disposal
- Even if you change tuition significantly, you will not get the desired results unless you:
- Market Differently
- Recruit Differently
- Discount Differently
- Doing what you have always done in all areas except tuition setting will not lead to different results
- Even if you reduce your tuition, you should still discount to most students

NET PRICE
CALCULATOR

- What impact does this have?
- Are your students using it?
- How complex is your calculator?
- How close to reality is it?
- Does it estimate both need-based and characteristic based awards?
- Can it be used to benchmark peers?
- Visible or hidden?


## TAKEAWAYS

- Tuition decisions are complex
- Tuition price needs to be related to discounting strategy and marketed effectively
- Relationship between the published price and the net price needs to be explained
- Impact of different tuition and discounting strategies on size and composition of enrollment needs to be considered


## ? QUESTIONS

## EVALUATION

## Thank you!

Please remember to complete the event evaluation. Your comments will help us continually improve the quality of our programs.

