Overview
The Graduate and Professional Student Council (GPSC) wants to highlight the overall impact created by the graduate and professional students in the University of Arizona. To calculate the overall net impact, we have taken into account the revenues and savings generated by the graduate and professional students across campus.

Calculations
Graduate and professional students’ financial value can be assessed in the following ways:

1. **Tuition (assuming full-price tuition)**
   a. Net revenue from graduate tuition
   53 million revenue

2. **Mandatory Fees**
   a. 9.249 graduate & professional students (each $504)
   b. Differential tuition, program fees, and class fees are not counted
   $4.6 million revenue

3. **Teaching costs**
   a. 35% of all 1st and 2nd year courses are taught by Gas.
   b. 10% of all 3rd and 4th year courses are taught by Graduate Assistants.
   c. Net savings vs faculty costs
   $29.5 million savings

4. **Compensation vs. estimated cost of attendance**
   a. difference between total GA compensation and cost of attendance (minus tuition)
      according to UA Financial Aid
   12.8 million savings

5. **Research**
   a. We may choose a low number, say $1,000,000 because figuring out the contribution of RAs to research in terms of investigations, teaching, and lab mentoring is hard to determine. It is also hard to determine how many external grants that graduate and professional students receive.
   b. However, $1,000,000 divided by 9.249 equals $108 per graduate student
   $1 million revenue
Analysis from the publically available information

1) Vast scope in the growth of graduate and professional students

Per the national data published by National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES) mentioned below (figure-1), over the span of three years from 2011-12 to 2014-15, while the number of students graduating from an associates’ or a bachelors’ degree have remained the same, the number of students graduating from a masters’ and doctors’ degree have increased by 8.89% and 4.35% respectively. Also, percentage of graduate and professional students of all the students graduating increased by 1.5% over the same period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011-12</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
<th>Growth over three years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Associate degree</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree</td>
<td>1,800.00</td>
<td>1,800.00</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master’s degree</td>
<td>754.00</td>
<td>821.00</td>
<td>8.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor's degree</td>
<td>170.10</td>
<td>177.50</td>
<td>4.35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure-1

The University of Arizona seems to be lagging according to nationally available data and thus missing out on a great pool of talent and opportunities, which could otherwise be available.

While the national ratio for students graduating from a graduate degree to an undergraduate degree is 0.26, the same ratio at the University of Arizona is 0.22 (figure-2). A significant lower than the national ratio not only does not only mean less opportunities available for graduate students, but also less revenue for the university.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
<td>29,719</td>
<td>30,346</td>
<td>30,592</td>
<td>30,665</td>
<td>31,565</td>
<td>31,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>6,962</td>
<td>6,989</td>
<td>6,991</td>
<td>7,083</td>
<td>7,162</td>
<td>7,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Professional*</td>
<td>1,376</td>
<td>1,432</td>
<td>1,503</td>
<td>1,488</td>
<td>1,496</td>
<td>1,508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Total</td>
<td>38,057</td>
<td>38,767</td>
<td>39,086</td>
<td>39,236</td>
<td>40,223</td>
<td>40,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Change</td>
<td>7.75%</td>
<td>4.07%</td>
<td>4.96%</td>
<td>-1.00%</td>
<td>0.54%</td>
<td>0.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate and Professional student %</td>
<td>21.91%</td>
<td>21.72%</td>
<td>21.73%</td>
<td>21.84%</td>
<td>21.52%</td>
<td>22.04%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure-2
Per the data available for academic year 2014-15, at the University of Arizona, graduate student resident tuition fee is 10% and non-resident fee is 2% more than the counterpart undergraduate students. Thus, focusing more on the right direction to recruit more graduate and professional students will also add in more revenue.

Per data released by Federal student aid in 2014, graduate and professional students loan default rate is significantly lower (6.4%) than the overall default rate (18.4%), this makes graduate and professional students loans a safe financial investment for the federal government.

It could be concluded here that by improving the quality of education and focusing on providing more opportunities for graduate and professional students, not only the students would benefit the competitive studies offered at the University, but would be also beneficial for the university in a way that more talented group of people would be adding more to the revenues as well.

**Conclusion**

By providing facts as mentioned in the article, we want to highlight the impact, importance and significance of the graduate and professional students. GPSC remains committed for better quality of education and life of fellow students and looks forward for a long-lasting and meaningful talks with the Board of Regents/Graduate Council on finding different avenues to improve the overall experience experienced by graduate and professional students.