

AU Budget Process: University Budget Committee, FY16 & FY17

Scott A. Bass	Provost (Co-chair)	
Doug Kudravetz	Chief Financial Officer, Vice President and Treasurer (Co-chair)	
John Douglass	Associate Professor, School of Communication and Faculty Senate	
Abby Dunn	Comptroller, Student Government	
Gail Hanson	Vice President of Campus Life	
Olivia Ivey	Assistant Librarian, University Library	
Judy Jue	Vice President of Finance, Graduate Leadership Council	
Khalid Khalid	Associate Dean, Washington College of Law	
Emily Lindsay	Executive-in-Residence, Kogod School of Business	
Laura McAndrew	Assistant Vice President of Treasury	
Celina Ryan	Facilities Training Coordinator and Staff Council Chair	
Amanda Taylor	Professorial Lecturer, School of International Service	
Resource Persons		
Nana An	Assistant Vice President for Budget and Finance Resource Center	
Violeta Ettle	Vice Provost for Academic Administration	
Karen Froslid-Jones	Assistant Vice Provost, Institutional Research and Assessment	

Forum Agenda Equal Parts – Information & Q&A

Provost Scott Bass & CFO, Vice President & Treasurer Doug Kudravetz

- Structure of the University Budget
- Budget planning process
- Factors affecting the FY17-FY18 cycle

Sharon Alston, Vice Provost for Undergraduate Enrollment

- Financial Aid Packaging
- Why/How aid packages may change year to year
- Effects of tuition increases on student need

Terry Flannery, Vice President of University Communications & Marketing

- National Student Debt Profile
- AU Student Debt Profile Influencing Factors

Q&A. Presenters slides will be posted on the University Budget Web Page www.american.edu/finance/budget/universitybudget/

Forum Objectives

 Establish a <u>common core of information</u> about the university budget, financial aid administration and student debt

 Answer your questions so that you are as fully informed as possible about the things that matter to you

Forum Ground Rules

- 1. Speakers have the floor allow presentations to finish before asking questions or making comments.
- Audience members who want to speak, please do so from the floor mic (name, year in school, school).
- 3. Assume good will everyone here tonight shares the goals of running AU efficiently and effectively and keeping the AU experience affordable.

AU Budget Process: Principles

Representative & Inclusive

- Faculty, staff, and undergraduate and graduate students
- Shared governance: President's Cabinet,
 Student Government, Faculty Senate, Staff
 Council

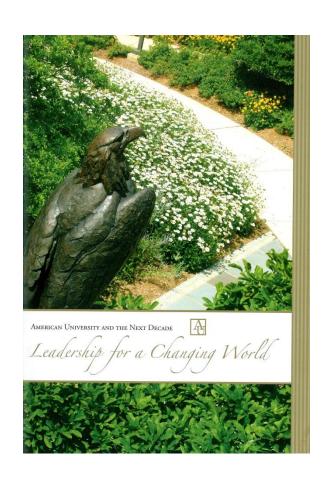
Transparent

- Agreed upon budget development guidelines
- Consultation at various levels and with stakeholders across AU



Budget Development Guidelines, FY16 & FY17: Approved by Board of Trustees, November 2014

- 1. AU Strategic Plan: Align objectives and targets with the 2-year budget
- 2. Enrollment: Determine appropriate enrollment targets for incoming freshmen, transfer, and graduate students
- 3. Pricing: Based on market comparisons, projecting 2.5% 4.5% tuition increase
- 4. Financial Aid: Increases essential to address affordability issues
- 5. Academic Programs:
 - Strengthen undergraduate, graduate, summer, and international programs





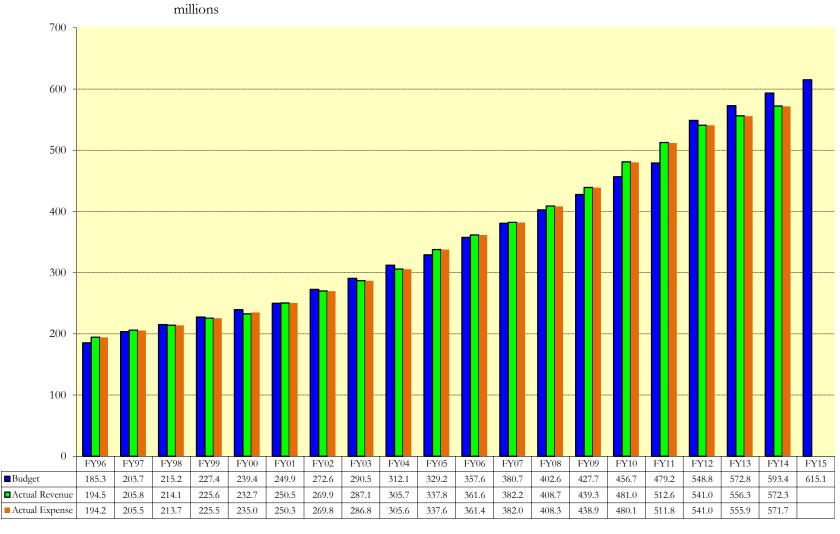
Budget Development Guidelines, FY16 & FY17: Approved by Board of Trustees, November 2014

- 6. Enhance student services
- 7. Competitive faculty and staff salary and benefits
- 8. Library and Information Technology
- 9. Respond to economic conditions/ external factors



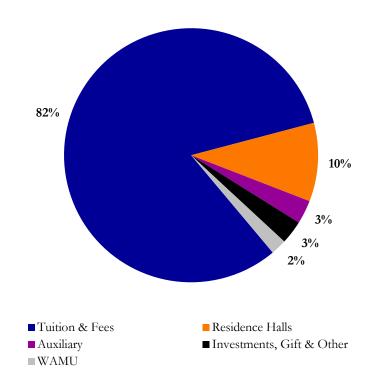


Operating Budget History FY2005 vs. FY2015

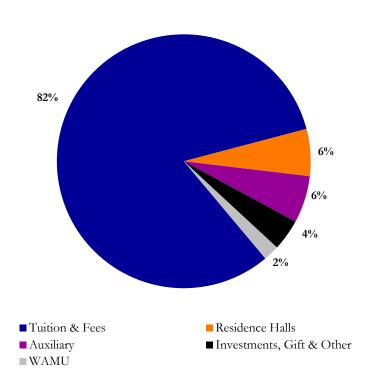


Revenue Budget FY2005 vs. FY2015

FY2005 \$329 million



FY2015 \$615 million

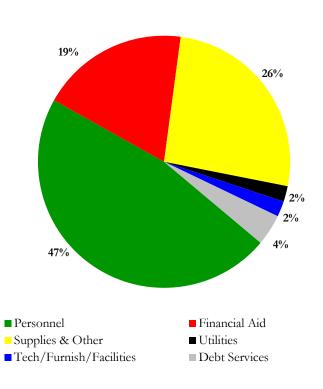


Expenditure Budget FY2005 vs. FY2015

FY2005 \$329 million

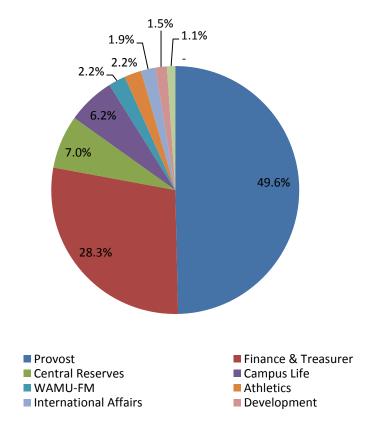
18% 25% 1% 4% 50% ■ Personnel Financial Aid Supplies & Other ■ Utilities ■ Tech/Furnish/Facilities ■ Debt Services

FY2015 \$615 million

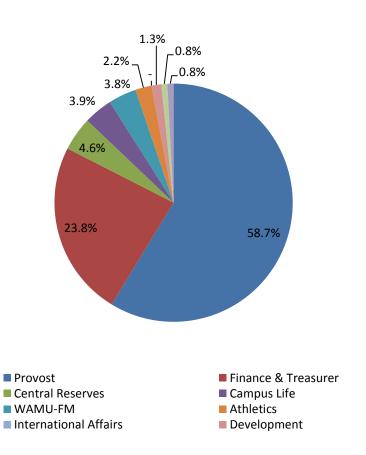


Expenditure Budget FY2005 vs. FY2015

FY2005 \$329 million



FY2015 \$615 million



Major Questions

What have the budget increases of the last few years enabled us to achieve?

Numerous initiatives and outcomes with immediate and long-term benefits.



For example . . .



Results of Strategic Investment, 2008-2015

- Reduction in class size with increase in new faculty
- Addition of new three-year degree programs
 - Global Scholars
 - Public Health
 - Politics, Policy and the Law
- New undergraduate degree programs
 - Accounting
 - Computational Science
 - Environmental Science
 - Mathematics and Economics
 - Public Health (BA/ BS)
 - Finance







Results of Strategic Investment, 2008-2015

- Enhanced and more rigorous undergraduate experience
- Center for Diversity and Inclusion
- Investments in DC Reads program
- New Enrichment Grant
- Library improvements
- Performance-based salary increases for faculty and staff
- President's Campus Climate Commitment commitments on energy, carbon footprint, sustainability



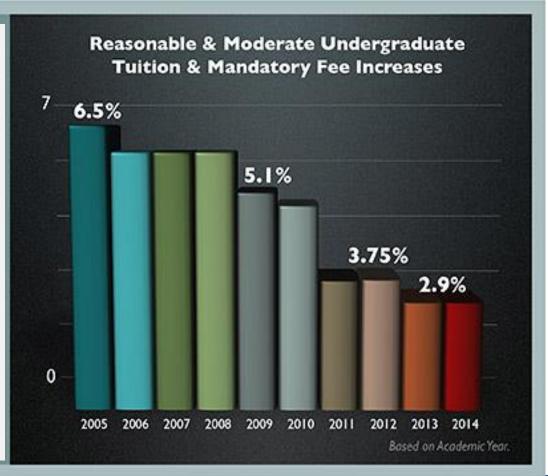




Major Questions

How is AU Addressing College Costs?

- Tuition consistently below the national average for private universities
- In Academic Year 2014
 (FY2015), AU's tuition
 increase at 2.9% was
 below the 3.7% average of
 private institutions
- Introduction of debt reduction education program
- A shift in financial aid to the neediest students

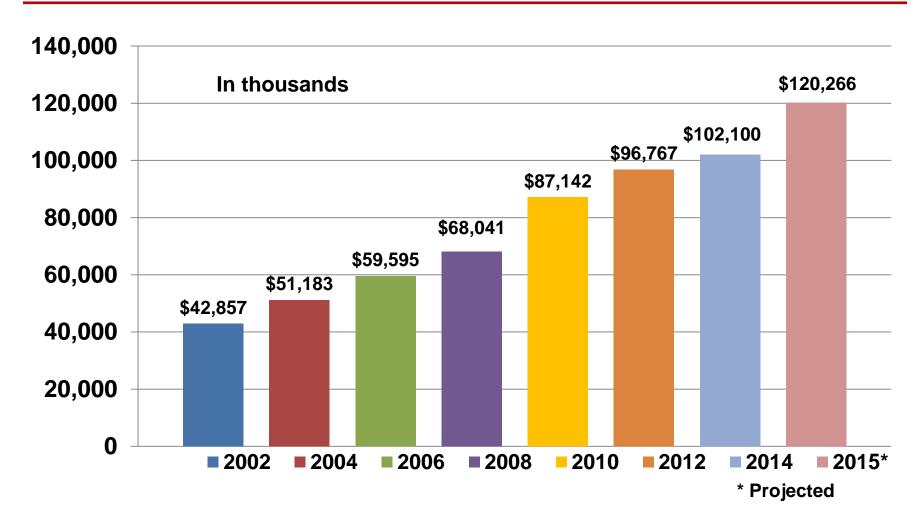


Full-Time Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees

				Increase FY	/14 to FY15
	School	FY2014	FY2015	\$	Percent
1	Carnegie Mellon University	\$47,642	\$49,022	\$1,380	2.9%
2	George Washington University	\$47,343	\$48,850	\$1,507	3.2%
3	Tufts University	\$46,598	\$48,643	\$2,045	4.4%
4	Bucknell University	\$46,902	\$48,498	\$1,596	3.4%
5	Tulane University	\$46,930	\$48,305	\$1,375	2.9%
6	Colgate University	\$46,380	\$48,175	\$1,795	3.9%
7	Johns Hopkins University	\$45,970	\$47,560	\$1,590	3.5%
8	Boston College	\$45,622	\$47,436	\$1,814	4.0%
9	University of Rochester	\$45,372	\$46,960	\$1,588	3.5%
10	Georgetown University	\$44,805	\$46,744	\$1,939	4.3%
11	Boston University	\$44,910	\$46,664	\$1,754	3.9%
12	Washington University in St. Louis	\$44,841	\$46,467	\$1,626	3.6%
13	New York University	\$44,845	\$46,148	\$1,303	2.9%
14	College of the Holy Cross	\$44,272	\$45,692	\$1,420	3.2%
15	Lafayette College	\$44,6 70	\$45,635	\$965	2.2%
16	Fordham University	\$43,577	\$45,507	\$1,930	4.4%
17	Emory University	\$44,008	\$45,008	\$1,000	2.3%
18	Lehigh University	\$43,520	\$44,890	\$1,370	3.1%
19	Vanderbilt University	\$43,368	\$44,542	\$1,174	2.7%
20	University of Miami	\$42,852	\$44,350	\$1,498	3.5%
21	Northeastern University	\$41,686	\$43,440	\$1,754	4.2%
22	Case Western Reserve University	\$41,800	\$43,158	\$1,358	3.2%
23	Syracuse University	\$40,458	\$41,886	\$1,428	3.5%
24	American University	\$40,649	\$41,833	\$1,184	2.9%
25	Rice University	\$38,941	\$40,665	\$1,724	4.4%
26	College of William and Mary*	\$37,851	\$39,360	\$1,509	4.0%
27	Hofstra University	\$37,400	\$38,900	\$1,500	4.0%
	Average	\$43,823	\$45,346	\$1,523	3.5%



Institutional Aid Expenditures by Year



Source: AU Annual Report, Audited Financial Statement

Major Questions

What steps will AU take to control costs and help fund

new priorities?

President Kerwin has called for a
 1.0 % (\$2.7 million) reduction of operating expenses each year in FY
 2016 and FY 2017 (\$5.4 million total)

- Considering a lower salary increase in Fall 2015 (FY2016)
- Continued review of opportunities for efficiency and effectiveness initiatives





Proposed New Expenditures – Student Focused

- Title IX support and training
- Victim advocate support
- RA stipend increase
- Minimum wage increase
- Athletics club sports
- DC Reads transportation support
- Enrichment grant support
- Post-doctoral clinician for counseling



Major Questions

What would be the effect of a 0% increase in tuition?

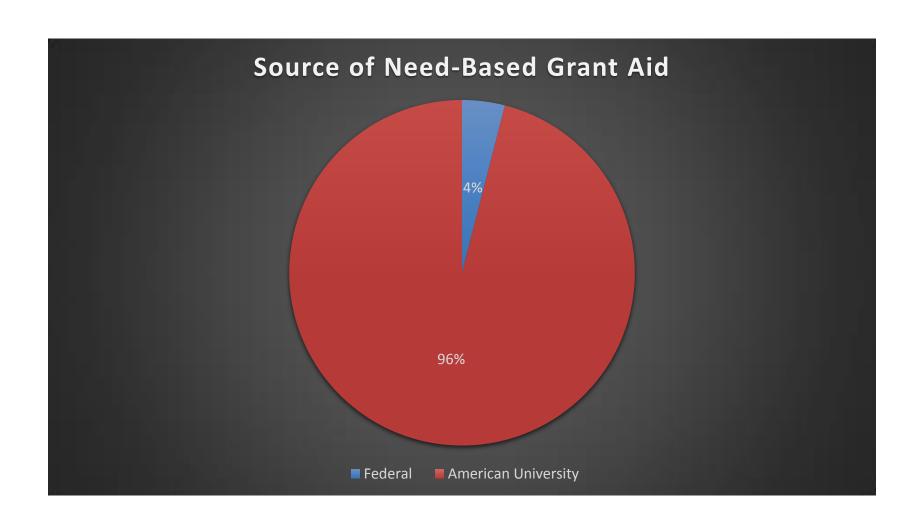
- Halt progress on many Strategic Plan objectives
- Personnel and program cuts
- Salary freezes for faculty and staff
- Impact on the quality of services
- Little or no increase to financial aid
- Reduced capacity to recruit high quality faculty
- Challenges to maintaining staff and faculty morale



Budget Forum

Understanding Financial Aid

Need-Based Grant Aid



Reallocation of Resources



How is Financial Need Determined: COA

Federal regulations require that schools determine a standardized Cost of Attendance (COA) based on an estimate of what is may cost to attend during the Academic Year(AY) including both Fall and Spring semesters:

Cost of Attendance

Billable	Non-Billable
Tuition and Fees	Books
Room	Transportation
Board	Personal Expenses

How is Financial Need Determined: EFC

- Expected Family Contribution (EFC) is determined by the financial information students and parents provide on the FAFSA.
- Significant factors in EFC calculation include:
 - Income
 - Number in college
 - Family size
 - Assets

Financial Need Calculation

COA

Cost of attendance includes: tuition, fees, room, board, books, transportation, and personal expenses

-EFC

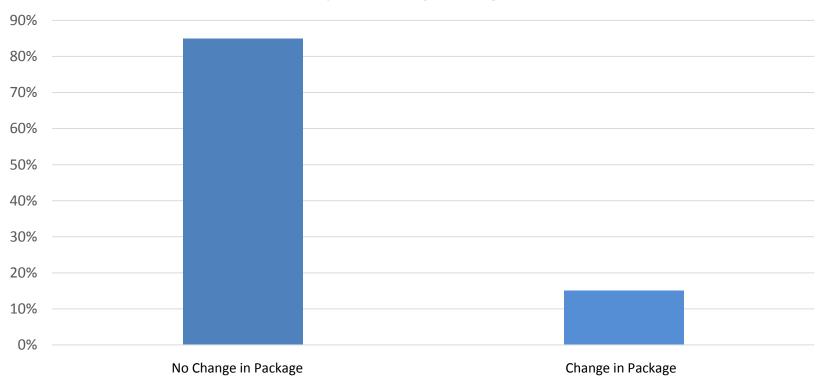
EFC determined by the FAFSA.

Significant factors in EFC calculation include income, number in college,
family size, and assets and assets

FINANCIAL NEED

Changes in Financial Aid

Percent of Students Experiencing Changes in Aid Year Over Year



Cost of Attendance-Billable and Non-Billable Charges

Financial Aid is awarded to assist students and families in defraying educational costs.

Aid is used to cover both <u>billable charges</u>, including tuition fees room and board, and <u>non-billable</u> (controllable) expenses, including transportation, books, and other miscellaneous expenses.

At AU, non-billable expenses are estimated at \$2,500

What happens when tuition increases?

Tuition Increases	Current Tuition Rate = \$41,316	
2.50%	\$1,033	\$42,349.00
3.00%	\$1,239	\$42,555.00
3.50%	\$1,446	\$42,762.00
4.00%	\$1,653	\$42,969.00
4.50%	\$1,859	\$43,175.00

What happens when tuition increases? 2.9% = \$41,316

AY 2013-14 Freshman	
Tuition=\$40,132	
COA-Billable Charges	\$54,312
<u>- EFC</u>	(\$30,000)
NEED	\$24,312
FINANCIAL AID PACKAGE	
Self help (Fed loan)	\$5,500
AU Grant Aid	\$21,308
Funds available for non-billable costs (Misc. Expenses, Books, Transportation)	\$2,496

AY 2014-15 (Actual) Sophomore	
Tuition= \$41,316	
COA-Billable Charges	\$55,724
<u>- EFC</u>	(\$30,000)
NEED	\$25,724
FINANCIAL AID PACKAGE	
Self help (Fed loan)	\$6,500
AU Grant Aid	\$21,308
Funds available for non-billable costs (Misc. Expenses, Books, Transportation)	\$2,084

What happens when tuition increases? 3.5% = \$42,762

AY 2014-15 (Actual) Sophomore	
Tuition= \$41,316	
COA-Billable Charges	\$55,724
<u>- EFC</u>	(\$30,000)
NEED	\$25,724
FINANCIAL AID PACKAGE	
Self help (Fed loan)	\$6,500
AU Grant Aid	\$21,308
Funds available for non-billable costs (Misc. Expenses, Books, Transportation	\$2,084

AY 2015-16 Junior	
Tuition= \$42,762	
COA	\$57,400
<u>- EFC</u>	(\$30,000)
NEED	\$27,400
FINANCIAL AID PACKAGE	
Self help (Fed loan)	\$ 7,500
AU Grant Aid	\$21,308
Funds available for non- billable costs (Misc. Expenses, Books, Transportation)	\$1,408

What happens when tuition increases? 3.5% = \$44,045

AY 2015-16 Junior	
Tuition= \$42,762	
COA	\$57,400
<u>- EFC</u>	(\$30,000)
NEED	\$27,400
FINANCIAL AID PACKAGE	
Self help (Fed loan)	\$7,500
AU Grant Aid	\$21,308
Funds available for non- billable costs (Misc. Expenses, Books, Transportation)	\$1,408

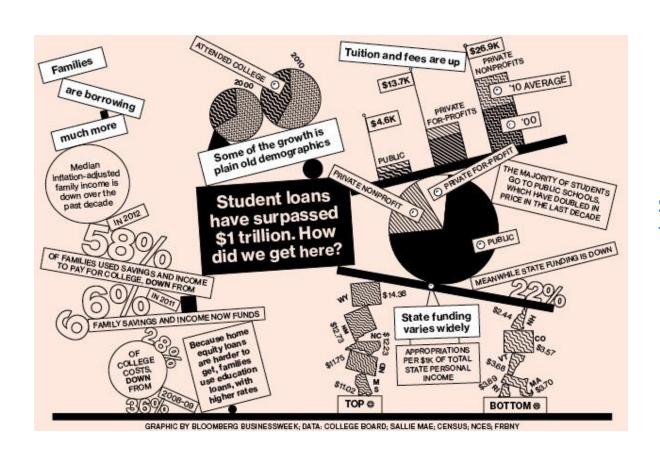
AY 2016-17 <u>Senior</u>	
Tuition= \$44,045	
COA	\$58,683
<u>- EFC</u>	(\$30,000)
NEED	\$28,683
FINANCIAL AID PACKAGE	
Self help (Fed loan)	\$7,500
AU Grant Aid	\$21,308
Funds available for non- billable costs (Misc. Expenses, Books, Transportation)	\$125

Budget Forum

Student Debt

Headline:

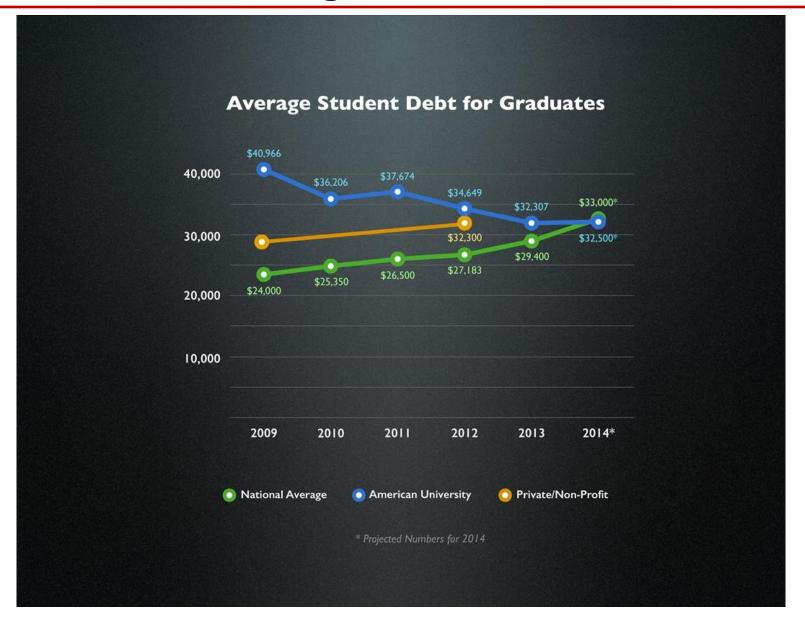
In 2013, total student debt surpassed 1 trillion dollars.



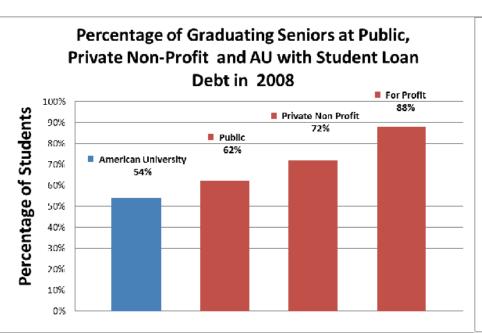
This just in:
In 2013-14, total
student debt dropped
from previous year by
8.7 billion.

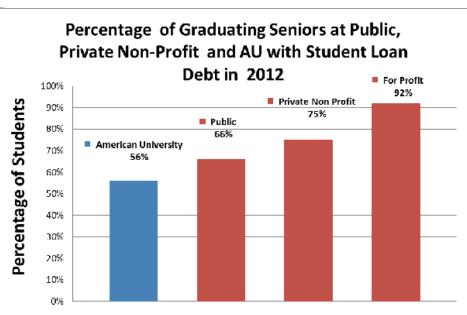
-The College Board, Trends in Student Aid, 2014

Reversing the Trend at AU



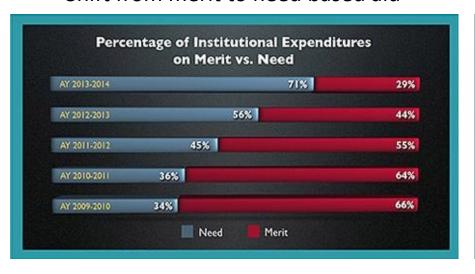
National Trends and AU, 2008-2015



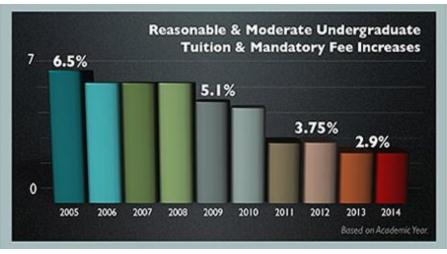


How did we reverse the trend?

Shift from merit to need based aid



Moderated tuition increases



- Financial literacy programs and tools
- Counseling about private loans







ROI: Are recent graduates with debt in a position to manage it effectively?

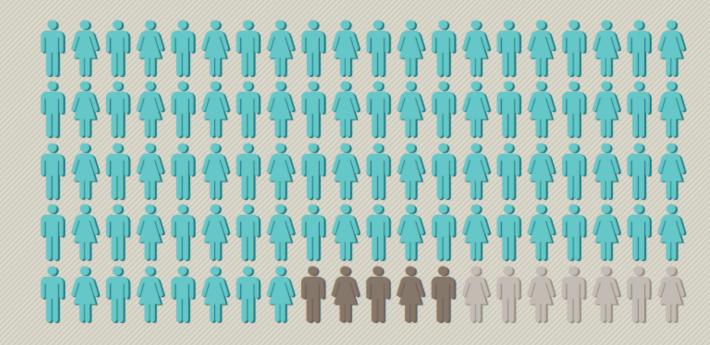
From Great Jobs to Grad Schools, New AU Grads are Ready to Succeed

88%

WORKING, GRAD SCHOOL, OR BOTH

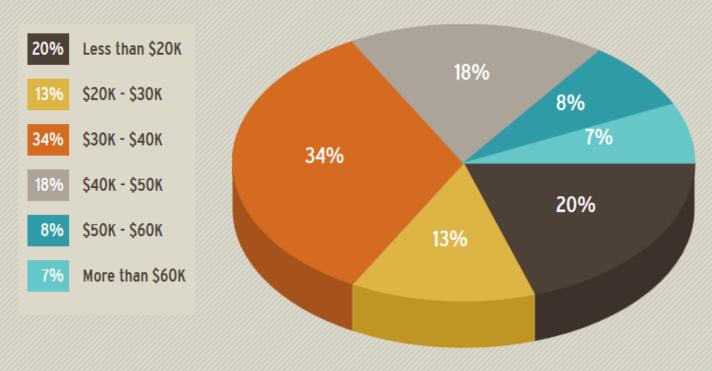






ROI: Are recent graduates with debt in a position to manage it effectively?

Recent AU Grads are Competitive in the Marketplace



Results are based on individuals surveyed in the Graduation Census as of six months after graduation.



Challenge: To Balance Priorities

- Lowest, reasonable tuition increase
- Increased financial aid funding
- Core academic program enhancements
- Competitive salaries for faculty and staff
- Investments in technology and library resources
- Compliance with external, regulatory requirements: Minimum Wage, Affordable Care Act, Title IX
- Strategic Plan momentum

