

FACULTY SENATE

Financial & Physical Planning Committee March 6, 2023, 2:00 – 3:30 pm Microsoft Teams

Minutes

Present: Thomas Borchert (Faculty Senate President), Terry Bradshaw (CALS), Teresa Cahill-Griffin (CNHS), Dan DeSanto (LIB), Jane Knodell (CAS), Maureen Neumann (CESS), Guillermo Rodriguez (CAS), Andrey Ukhov (GSB), Beth Zigmund (LCOM)

Absent: David Kaufman (RSNER), Lisa McGee (LCOM), Greg Rowangould (CEMS), Evan Siegel (SGA) Pending (GSS)

Guests: Jay Jacobs

The meeting was called to order by co-chair Guillermo Rodriguez at 2:00pm via Microsoft Teams.

- **1. Approval of February Minutes.** The minutes of January 2023 were tabled and will be voted on at the April meeting. Dan DeSanto will e-mail the Faculty Senate Office proposed changes.
- 2. Office of Enrollment, Jay Jacobs. Jay joined the FPPC to discuss some of the below concerns.

Per the request from Guillermo Rodriguez on February 13, 2023, below are written responses to questions that members of the FPPC are interested in learning about and discussing at the March 6 meeting.

1. Has the tuition-freeze policy had any impact on enrollment at UVM?

The tuition freeze has allowed UVM to put access and affordability at the top of conversations, mostly with parents, families/supporters, and the school counselor community. It is a concrete example that the institution is committing to access and affordability.

It has helped UVM change the narrative around our cost to in-state students.

2. What is the role of financial aid in enrollment decisions?

It depends on how the FPPC is defining "enrollment decisions."

If you mean, how do we admit students and take into consideration their financial need, as a need-blind admissions operation, the admissions team does NOT have access to any financial aid information or data showcasing a student's/family's "ability to pay" when making admissions decisions.

If by "enrollment decisions" the FPPC means the decision by students and families to enroll, financial aid is a significant factor. Net cost is something that students and families need to make informed enrollment decisions. Students and families, however, aren't simply making enrollment decisions on net cost alone; if UVM's net cost is higher than another institution's, students and families may still choose UVM because it provides that student what they need in terms of desired academic programs, support services, career outcomes, and/or other criteria important to the student and their family. This is why enrollment managers talk about "value proposition." If families believe that they receive value comparable to the net cost, then UVM has a higher probability of yielding those students.

Lastly, research does show that new students (i.e., entering FTFY or new external transfers) have a higher sensitivity to price than continuing students. This is true with UVM students as well.

3. What is the financial aid profile for Vermont applicants?

It is important to note that about 45% of all Vermonters enrolled at UVM come here tuition-free through the Catamount Commitment, UVM Promise, Green and Gold Scholarships, or tuition remission.

For Fall 22, the average need of enrolled FTFY Vermonters was \$14,395. And the average financial aid package, without loans (but including work-study), was \$12,642, and including loans was \$15,115. For Fall 22, on average each Vermonter brought with them \$9,055 in net tuition revenue.



4. Has UVM been able to increase the diversity of the student body in recent years?

Source: <u>https://www.uvm.edu/oir/enrollment</u>

Enrollment by Year and Race/Ethnicity Grouping

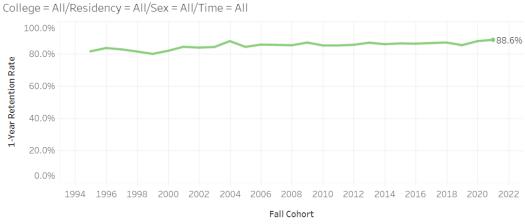
5. What do the data on retention look like in recent years?

1-Year Retention Rate by College:

Residency = All/Sex = All/Time = All

		CALS	CAS	GSB	CESS	CEMS	RSENR	CNHS	UVM
Fall 2021	# in Orig. Cohort	261	1,482	220	158	347	225	239	2,932
	Prog. of Entry	62.1%	48.3%	76.4%	61.4%	51.9%	55.1%	78.7%	55.8%
	Other Prog. in Same Colle	14.2%	21.1%	0.0%	18.4%	27.1%	24.9%	7.1%	18.6%
	Diff. College & Prog.	10.3%	17.9%	14.5%	11.4%	10.7%	10.2%	6.3%	14.3%
	1-Year Retention Rate	86.6%	87.3%	90.9%	91.1%	89.6%	90.2%	92.1%	88.6%

1-Year Retention Rate Trend:



2-Year Retention Rate by College:

Residency = All/Sex = All/Time = All

		CALS	CAS	GSB	CESS	CEMS	RSENR	CNHS	UVM
Fall 2020	# in Orig. Cohort	266	1,196	191	130	292	169	243	2,487
	Program of Entry	54.1%	33.2%	68.6%	50.0%	50.7%	49.1%	77.8%	46.5%
	Other Program in Same College	9.8%	25.9%	0.0%	13.1%	21.2%	19.5%	4.1%	18.4%
	Different College & Program	15.0%	17.4%	12.6%	19.2%	11.3%	12.4%	7.8%	14.9%
	2-Year Retention Rate	78.9%	76.5%	81.2%	82.3%	83.2%	81.1%	89.7%	79.8%

2-Year Retention Rate Trend:





UVM has an 89% retention rate, it is higher than the national average. Mental Health and financial situation have the largest impact on retention. They are working on a more proactive system that targets students who would potentially no longer qualify for merit scholarships and how to make the system more tiered.

Navigate contract ends the summer of 2024, they will launch an RFP and will need faculty on the RFP review committee.

- **3.** Libraries Budget Follow Up Discussion, Dan DeSanto. Dan led a conversation around the presentation Dean Geffert gave at the February meeting. The committee discussed some of the difficulties the library is facing.
- 4. New / Old Business. The Faculty Senate Office will invite two deans for the April meeting.
- 5. Adjourn. The committee adjourned the meeting at 3:16pm.

The next FPPC meeting will be April 3, 2023, from 2:00 to 3:30 on Teams.