

BOARD OF REGENTS FINANCE & FACILITIES COMMITTEE

Discussion on Use of Reserves as Mitigation for Tuition Shortfall and Faculty Salary/Retention Issues

Richard L. Wood, Interim Provost Tuesday, October 9, 2018





Impact of Enrollment Shortfalls in Fall 2018:

- \$7.6 million lower tuition revenue (i.e. core I&G budgets)
- \$2.1 million in student fee unrealized revenue
- <u>If passed directly on to funded units, would equate to:</u>
 nearly 6% cuts for I&G-funded budgets
 approximately 12% cuts to student fee-driven budgets

(must protect fee-funded bond payments)

Note: In many academic units, 90-95% of budget is committed to staff, faculty, and student salaries





Principles Driving Discussions of Budget Rescissions

- > Need: Absorb unexpected revenue shortfalls while minimizing damage to academic mission
- > On top of past cuts, further across-the-board cuts risk serious damage
- > Approach the current decisions with combination of:
 - Prudent fiscal planning: build in reasonable assumptions about future budgets and ongoing impacts of lower enrollment
 - Strategic decision-making: Protect budgets most critical to academic mission
 - Consider a *mix* of immediate strategic cuts + cushioning via use of reserves
- Communicate early re: broad direction, in order to minimize budget panic, reassure stakeholders, and lay groundwork for hard decisions





What these principles might imply for decision-making has been discussed in a variety of venues:

- Budget Leadership Team
- Deans Council
- Central administration meetings
- Student Affairs
- Faculty meetings



One model for mixing cuts and use of reserves:

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO.									
Main Ca									
DRAFT Budget Leadership Te		cenario							
FY 19 Revised Budget (In Thousands) Fiscal Year 2019 Change Fiscal Year 2019									
	Original	Amount	Re-Forecasted	% Change					
Revenues	Onginai	Amount	ite-i orecastea						
State Appropriations	181,793	0	181,793	0.0%					
Projected Tuition Revenue	133,900	-7,600	126,300	-5.7%					
Mandatory Student Fees	36,257	-2,100	34,157	-5.8%					
Miscellaneous Revenues and Transfers	-10,073	1,000	-9,073	-9.9%					
One-Time Use of Reserve	500	3,000	3,500	600.0%					
Subtotal Revenues	342,377	-5,700	336,677	-1.7%					
Health Sciences Center Transfer	-17,955	0	-17,955	0.0%					
Total Sources of Funds	324,423	-5,700	318,723	-1.8%					
Expenses									
Base-President/Administration	6,988	-100	6,887	-1.4%					
Base-Academic Affairs	167,274	-2,590	164,684	-1.5%					
Base-EVP for Administration	42,588	-919	41,669	-2.2%					
Base-Must Funds (Fringes, Insurance, etc.)	54,132	-691	53,441	-1.3%					
Utilities	17,185	-300	16,885	-1.7%					
Units receiving Mandatory Student Fees	36,257	-1,100	35,157	-3.0%					
Total Use of Funds	324,423	-5,700	318,723	-1.8%					
Balance	0	0	0						



Current status:

- Central administration now working on plan for best mix of budget rescissions and use of reserves
- Principle: Must protect student learning, student support, student success, and research mission
- Principle: Must also protect ability for UNM to invest in strategic new initiatives





Thank you

Questions?

Up next: Compensation at UNM



Opening Notes on Compensation at UNM:

Today: Faculty Salary/Retention Issues



Future: Staff compensation —a complex picture, also important

State of NM supports higher education *generously;* challenge is sustaining modern research university

Next: Previous Preliminary Data



Trends in Faculty Counts by Rank - Main Campus

FY	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Assistant Professor	263	252	252	231	194
Associate Professor	259	259	267	262	268
Professor	291	294	289	291	270
Lecturer	147	142	142	146	140
Grand Total	960	947	950	930	872



Next: Some basic data on faculty salaries at UNM

Intent: See where we are in comparison to national salaries



Three comparison groups:

- CUPA: Broad comparison group, includes both R1 & R2 research universities—R1s are our peers, R2s are next level down. We exclude California and East Coast schools, where salaries are higher.
 - i.e. very conservative comparison group
 - we compare UNM to national 25th percentile, 50th percentile
- iPEDS: Highly reliable federal reporting system, but older data: 2016
 - Allows comparison to HED-defined "UNM peer institutions" & a small group of close competitors: R1 regional peers

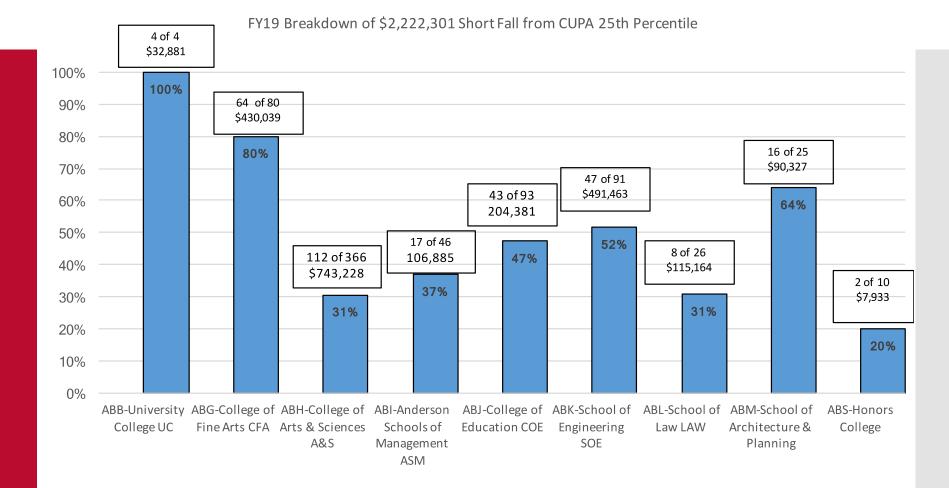
(see https://oia.unm.edu/facts-and-figures/index1.html)

- > AAUP: American Association of University Professors
 - 2018 data, well-respected source
 - Allows comparison to HED-defined "UNM peer

Note on comparisons? Cost of living matters. ABQ generally ranks between 95 and 98, where 100 is national average cost of living 11

Faculty Salaries Below 25th Percentile – Main Campus

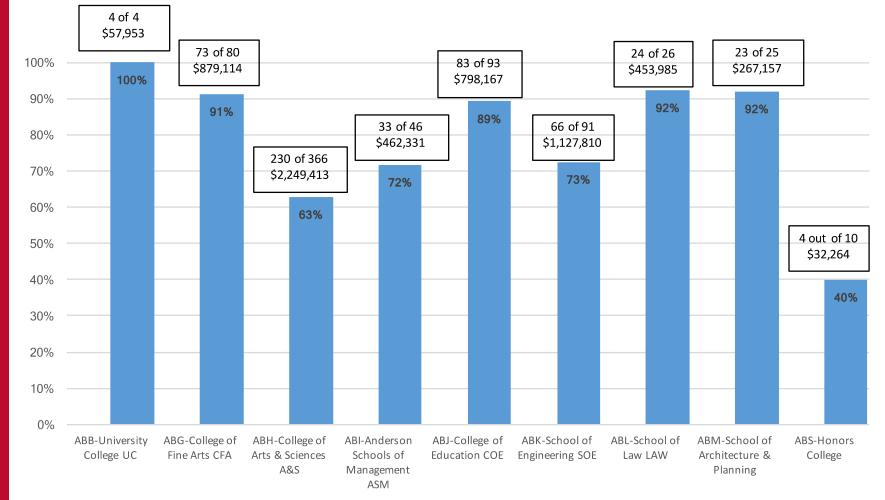




- Total \$2,222,301 shortfall from 25th Percentile (excluding CA & East Coast)
- > Overall, 42% of UNM faculty fall below CUPA 25th percentile

*Note: For the last 3 fiscal years the short fall has remained relatively the same

Faculty Salaries Below Median – Main Campus



FY19 Breakdown of \$6,328,193 Short Fall from CUPA Median by College

Total \$6,328,193 short fall from Median (excluding CA & East Coast)

*For the last 3 fiscal years the short fall has remained relatively the same



Summary of Data

Above data <u>only</u> for assessing UNM faculty compensation vis-à-vis national means—a conservative assessment, given comparison group (R1 & R2, excludes CA & NE)

Gives one picture of scale & location of our compensation challenges

Diagnostic, not prescriptive

No intention to simply raise all salaries to some % of CUPA

New Data:



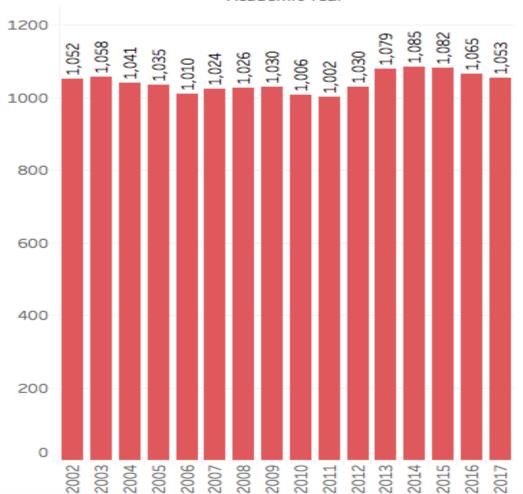
Tenure Track Faculty Trends UNM Main Campus

Note: Fall since 2013, back to 2002 levels

But what if we compare to enrollments?

TT Faculty 15 years Trend Academic Year

TT Faculty





As first step, we compare faculty trends to enrollment trends, but crucial to remember:

> UNM's academic mission—and its contribution to New Mexico--is *not* just teaching:

> Teaching is one crucial component of academic mission

> But research and creative works also crucial:

- for helping NM move beyond dependence on government spending and carbon economy
- for building the knowledge-based, innovative economy of the future
- including biosciences, digital and materials sciences, fine arts/tourism and tourism sectors, *lots more*

Research and creative work are dependent on critical mass of faculty



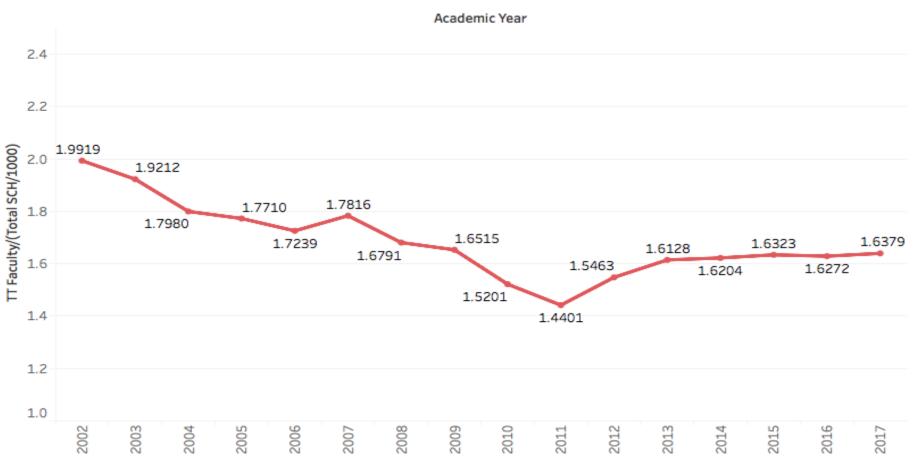
Tenure Track Faculty [SCH = Student Credit Hours, best measure]





15 Year Trends in Ratio of Faculty: SCH

TT Faculty / (Total SCH/1000)





2018 University of New Mexico - defined Peer Institutions

University of Colorado Boulder Arizona State University-Tempe Florida International University University of Nebraska-Lincoln University of Nevada-Las Vegas University of Missouri-Columbia University of California-Riverside The University of Texas at Austin The University of Texas at El Paso The University of Texas at Arlington The University of Tennessee-Knoxville Texas A & M University-College Station University of Oklahoma-Norman Campus Oklahoma State University-Main Campus New Mexico State University-Main Campus University of Colorado Denver/Anschutz Medical Campus

University of Iowa University of Utah Texas Tech University University of Kansas University of Arizona University of Houston



2018 UNM R1 Regional Research Institutions

University of Utah University of Arizona University of Colorado Boulder Arizona State University-Tempe University of Nevada-Las Vegas The University of Texas at Austin Texas A & M University-College Station University of Oklahoma-Norman Campus





Institution set	Average Asst Prof salary in this set			% difference	Average Assoc Prof salary in this set		\$ difference	% difference	Average Prof salary in this set		\$ difference	% difference
UNM-defined Peer Institutions*	78,848.45	74,260	-4,588.45	-6%	88,715.45	79,002	-9,713.45	-12%	127,561.68	108,244	-19,317.68	-18%
Regional R1 Universities:	79,325.50	74,260	-5,065.50	-7%	90,328.13	79,002	-11,326.13	-14%	128,998.75	108,244	20,754.75	-19%

Source: iPEDs data for 2016, internal Academic Affairs staff calculation





	Average Asst Prof salary in this set	UNM average Asst Prof salary	\$	% difference	Average Assoc Prof salary in this set	Assoc Prof	\$ difference	% difference	Average Prof salary in this set		\$ difference	% differen ce
UNM-defined Peer Institutions*	\$84,180	\$74,800) \$9,380	-11.1%	\$94,615	\$81,200	\$13,415	-14.2%	\$135,200	\$112,400	\$22,800) -16.9%

Source: American Association of University Professors survey of universities Report: "Annual Report on the Economic Status of the Profession, 2017-2018" See https://www.aaup.org/report/annual-report-economic-status-profession-2017-18





Principles driving UNM Discussions of Faculty Compensation

- > UNM has long track record of only *limited* across-the-board raises (below CPI)
- Focus on rewarding excellence plus assuring equity
- > Some general raise possible, but limited; excellence-and-equity as priority
- > Equity raises, especially at low end, contingent on performance evaluation
- > Approach salary decisions with combination of priorities:
 - Reward excellence
 - Counteract any evidence of inequity: gender, race/ethnicity, inversion within rank\

—but always while simultaneously assessing merit

- Assure our systems do not regenerate inequities
- Salaries assessed vis-à-vis national discipline-specific labor markets
- Communicate



Summary:

→ Focus here is how compensation helps UNM advance our full academic mission:

→ Teaching but also research, creative work, serving the state, and mentoring students as leaders for the future

 \rightarrow Here, faculty

-but also staff compensation

Thank you!



