

PHD STUDENT SUPPORT

Stipends and Tuition Waivers

Faculty Senate Budget Priorities Committee

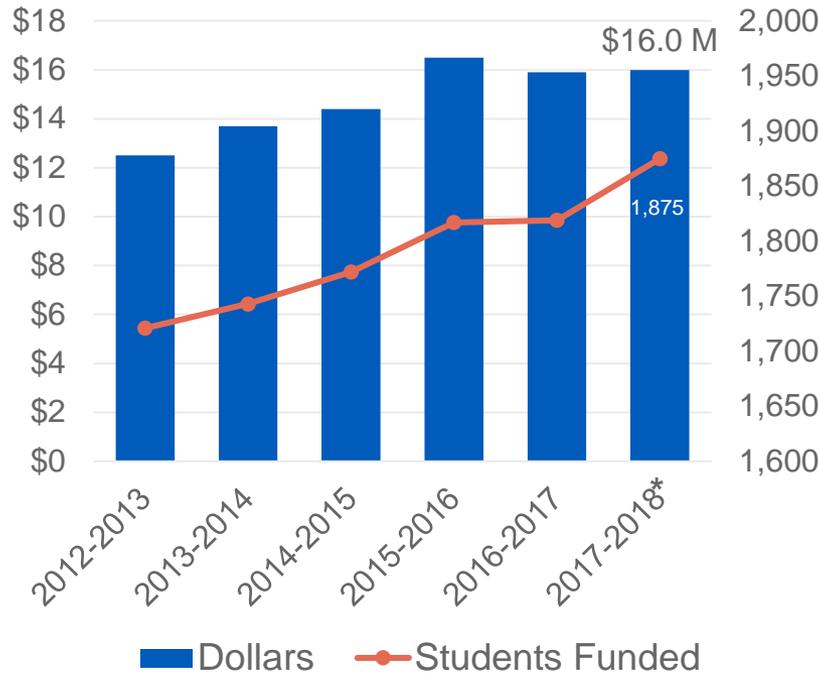
May 3, 2018



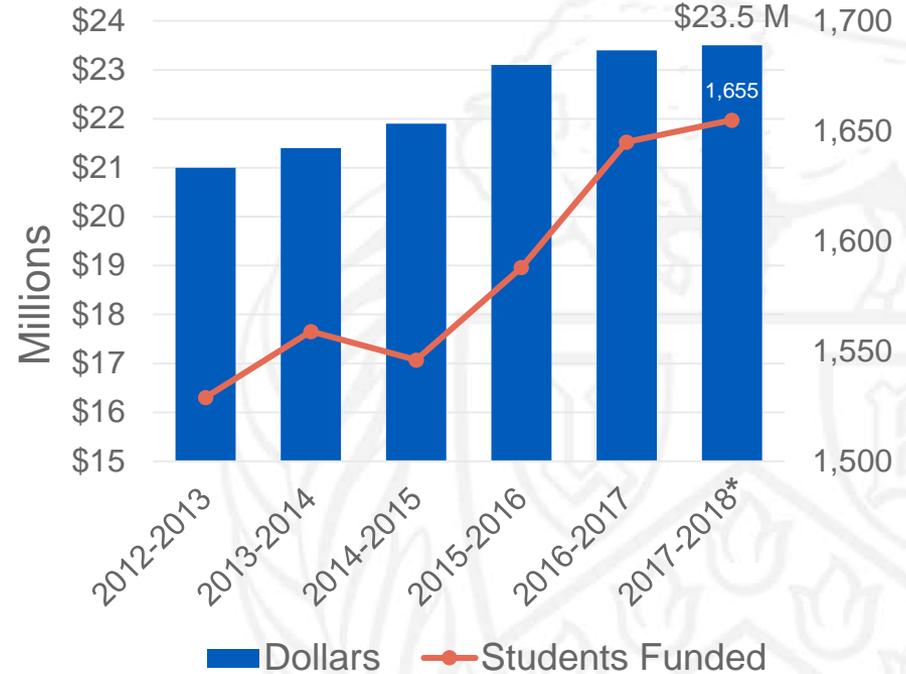
How much does UB Invest in PhD Students?

17/18 Investment is \$39.5 M*

Tuition Support



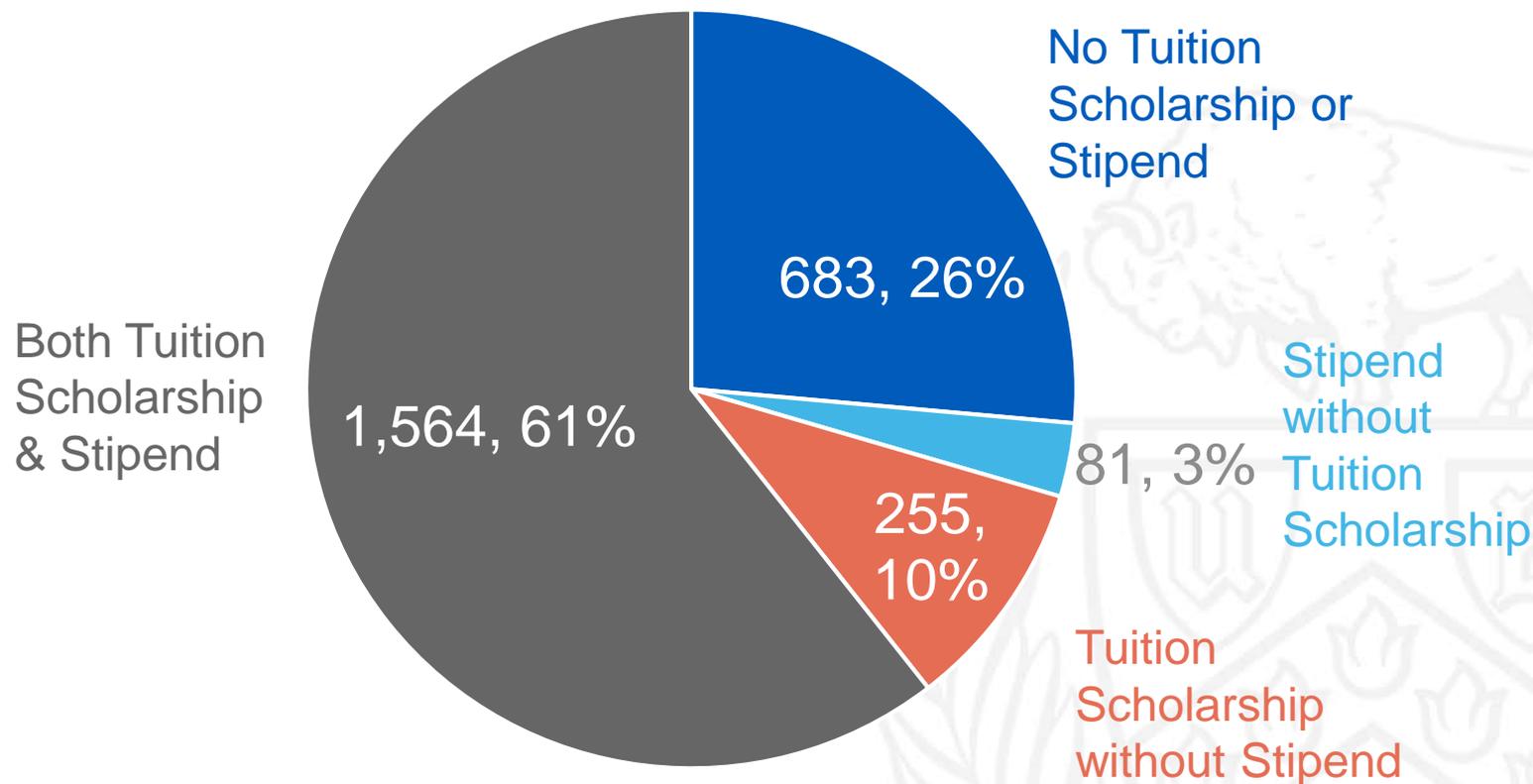
Stipend Support



17/18 estimated: 73.9% of 2,583 doctoral students receive either Tuition/Stipend Support; 72% receive Tuition Support and 63% receive Stipend Support

*The 2017-2018 year is estimated
Academic Year includes leading summer, fall and spring terms

PhD Student Tuition Scholarship/Stipend Support



* - Estimates based on 17/18 PhD students.

PhD Tuition Scholarship/Stipend Support by Unit

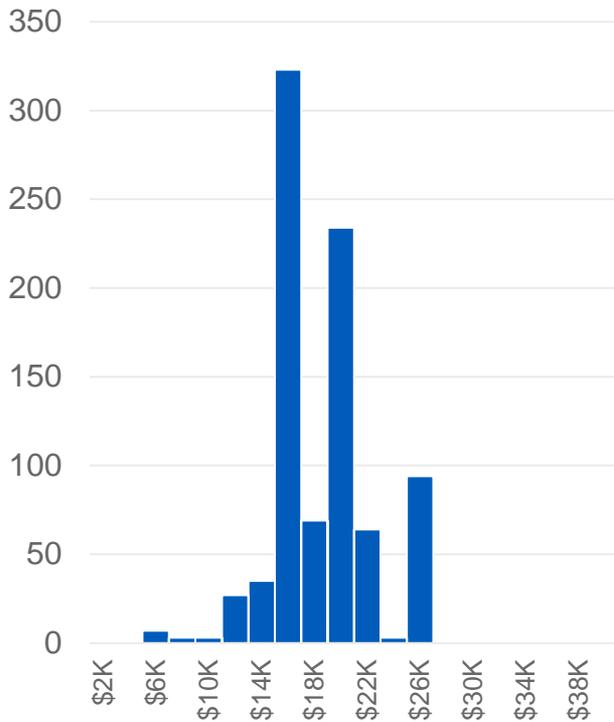
Unit	Both	No Support	Stipend Only	Tui Sch Only
Architecture	6	3	2	1
Arts and Sciences	762	279	32	38
Dental Medicine	8	2	1	0
Engineering	485	85	14	18
Graduate School of Education	79	242	7	82
Jacobs School	102	19	7	8
Management	39	9	8	1
Nursing	3	14	1	9
Pharmacy	34	3	1	5
Public Health	32	11	3	5
Roswell Park	3	14	0	85
Social Work	11	2	5	3
Grand Total	1,564	683	81	255

Distribution of TAs, GAs & RAs by Unit

Unit	TA	GA	RA
Architecture	3	3	5
Arts and Sciences	666	30	179
Dental Medicine	0	3	6
Engineering	214	87	331
Graduate School of Education	3	60	29
Jacobs School	2	34	77
Management	14	35	4
Nursing	0	3	1
Pharmacy	0	15	23
Public Health	13	14	13
Roswell Park	1	0	3
Social Work	2	9	7
Grand Total	918	293	678

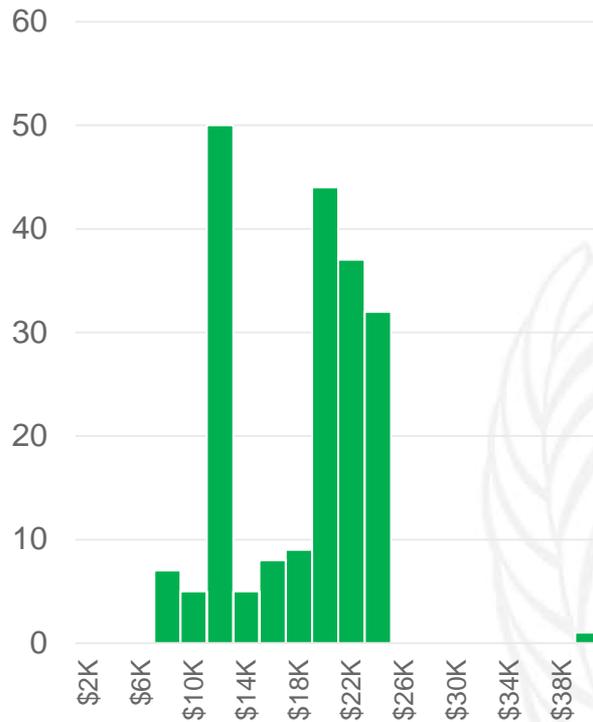
Stipend Levels by Position Type

TAs



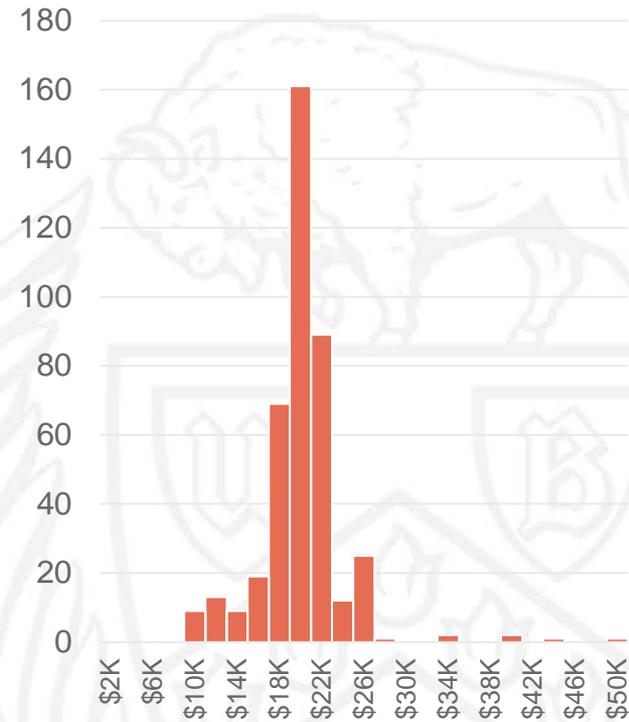
Average
\$17,673

GAs



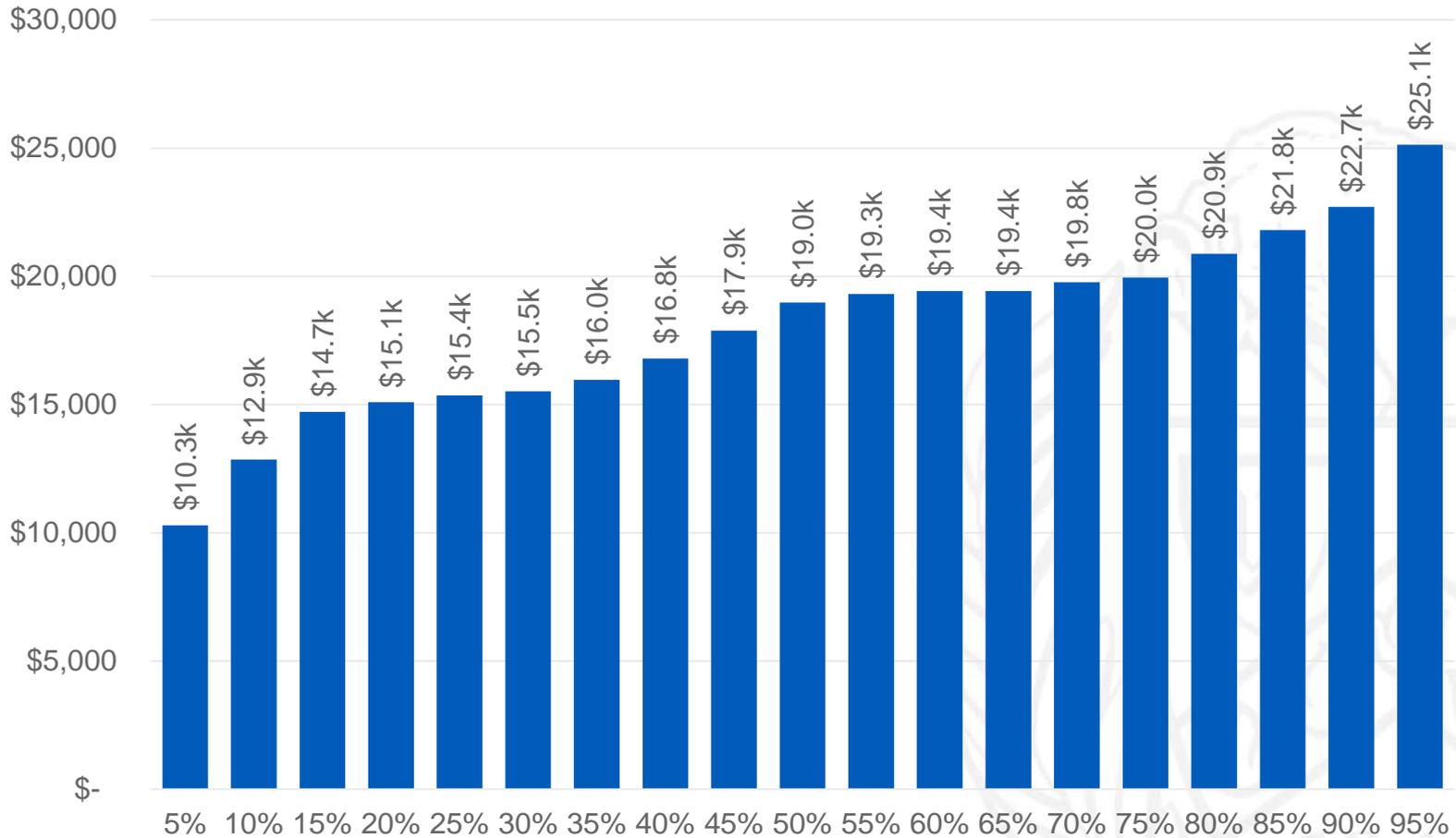
Average
\$16,916

RAs



Average
\$19,222

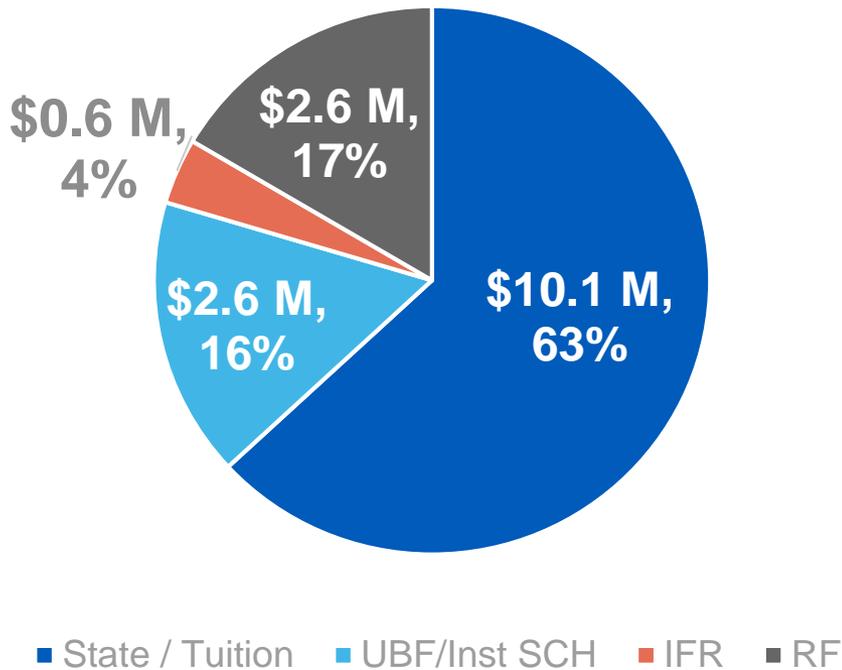
Stipend Levels - Percentiles



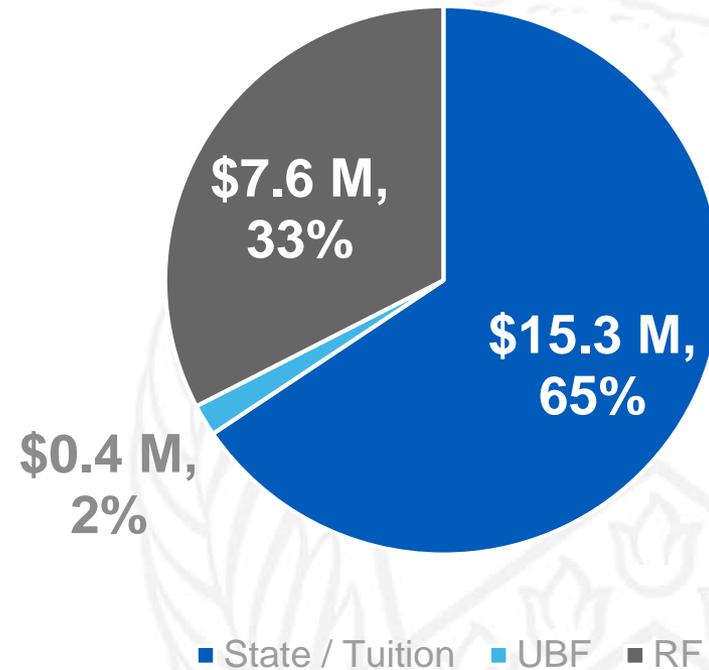
Includes all student assistants studying for a terminal degree. Academic year includes fall and spring terms only.

What fund types are used to pay for tuition waivers and stipends?

Tuition Waivers by Fund Type



Stipends by Fund Type



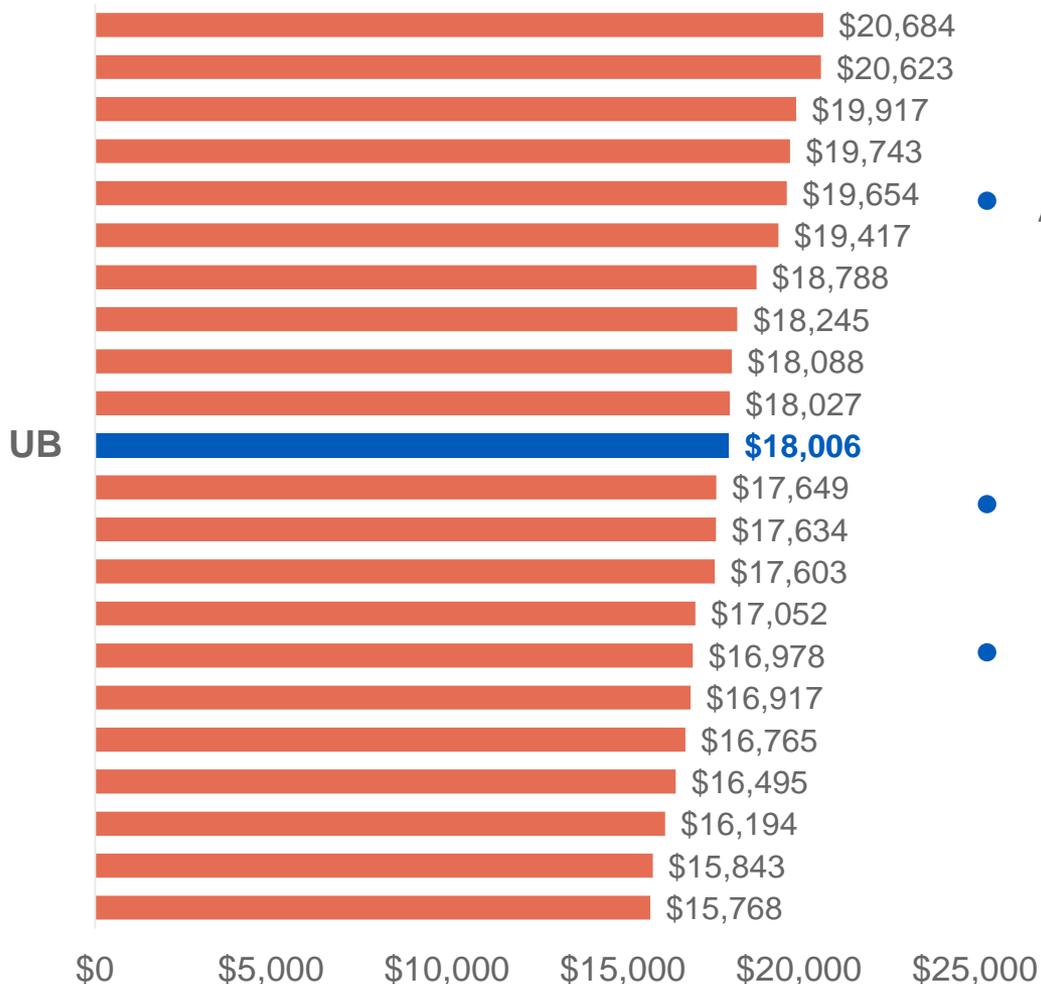
Academic Unit Internal Funding Models

- SEAS: based on PhD degrees averaged over the previous three years (35%) and credit hours delivered during the previous AY (65%)
- GSE: based on total number of CH generated by regular faculty (50%) and total funded grant research expenditures (50%) during the previous year
- JSMBS: school provides tuition and stipend support in year one; PIs cover in subsequent years
- RCPI: unit covers tuition for up to seven years; stipends & health insurance covered by unit in year one and by PIs starting in year two
- SOM: aims to provide each ladder faculty member with ½ PhD assistantship each year (stipend + tuition)
- SSW: based on student progress
- CAS: based on outcomes (placement of doctoral students) and quality metrics; departments receive a fixed amount that they manage (recently changed from model based on historical number of TA-ships)

GSEU Contract

- Contract covers TAs and GAs, but not RAs
- Negotiated by Governor's Office of Employee Relations (GOER) and State University Graduate Student Employees Union (GSEU)
- UB does not have authority to negotiate with GSEU
- Contract sets minimum stipend of \$9,764 for AY2017-18 for Full Assistantships, UB average is \$18,006 for PhD students
- Contract has 2% increases for 2016-2019
- Benefits specified by contract

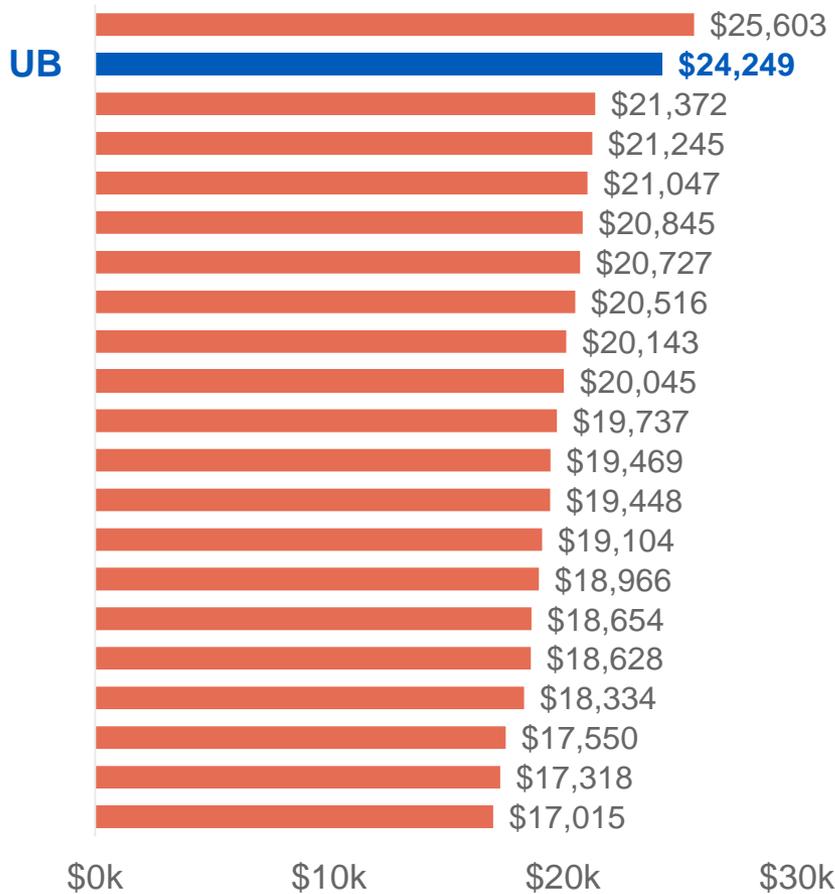
How do UB stipends compare to other AAU Publics?



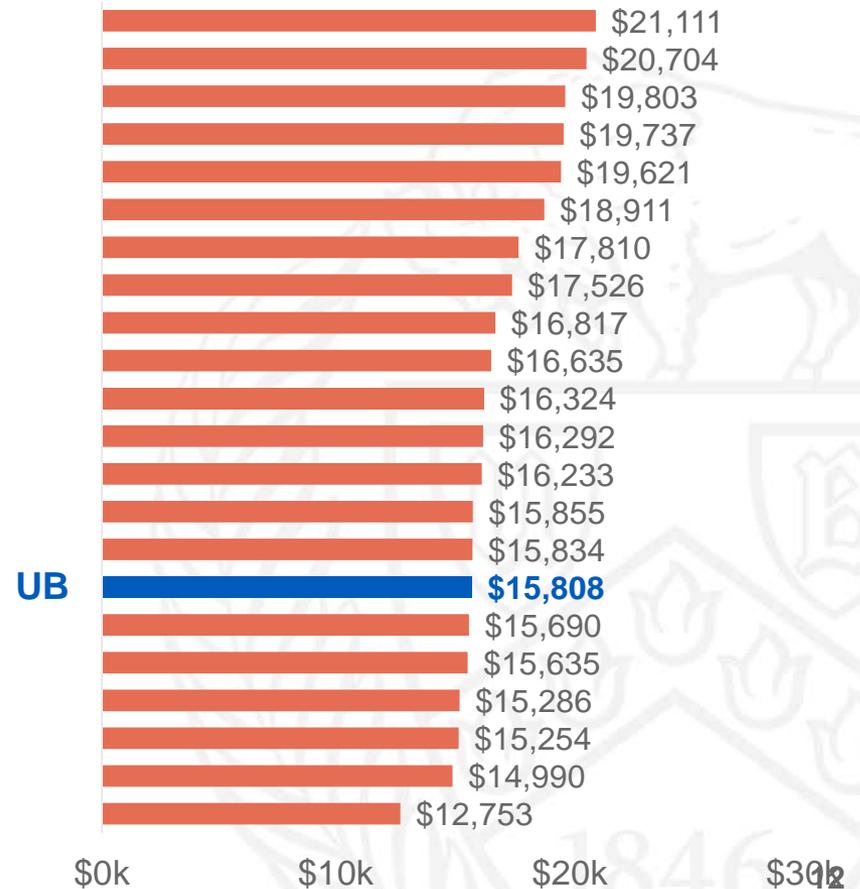
- AAU Publics
Average = \$18,004
Median = \$17,649
- Range \$15,768 to \$20,684
- National Comparisons based on Academic Year (9/10 Month)

How does UB compare to other AAU Publics by discipline? (Selected Disciplines)

Chemistry



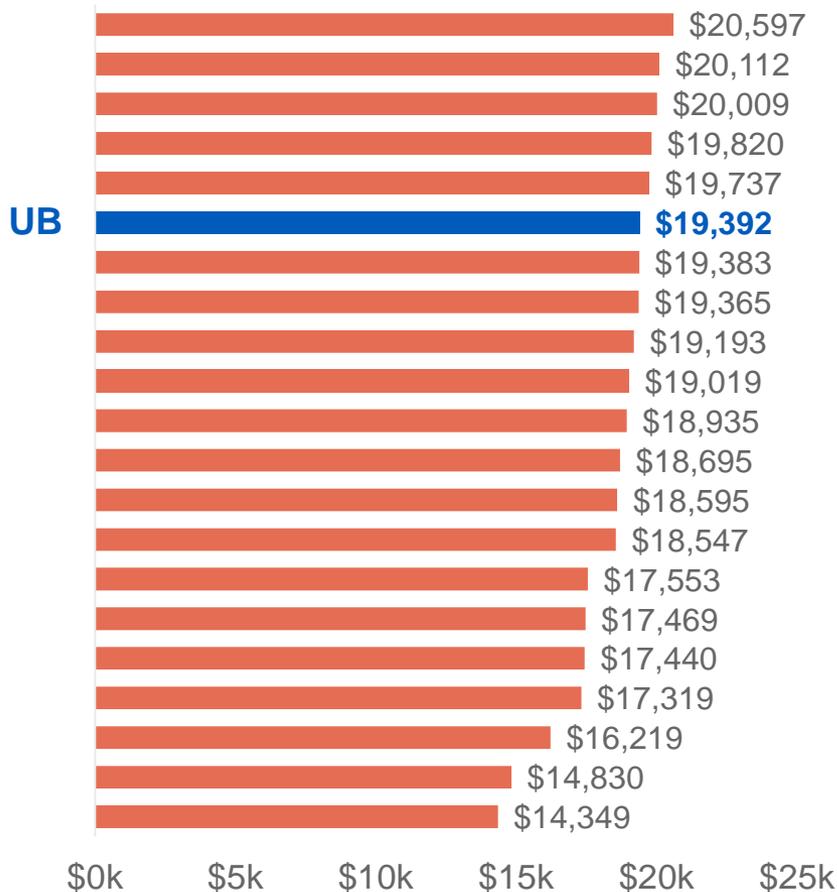
English



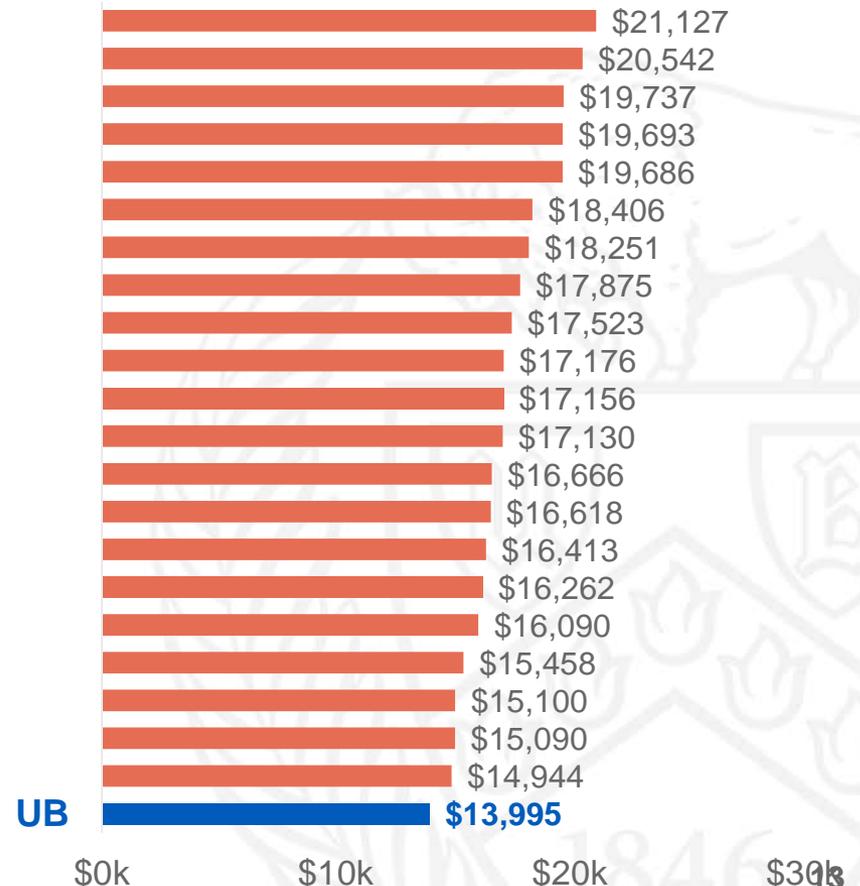
Source: AAU Data Exchange; Includes all student assistants studying for a terminal degree. Academic year includes fall and spring terms only.

How does UB compare to other AAU Publics by discipline? (Selected Disciplines)

Electrical Engineering



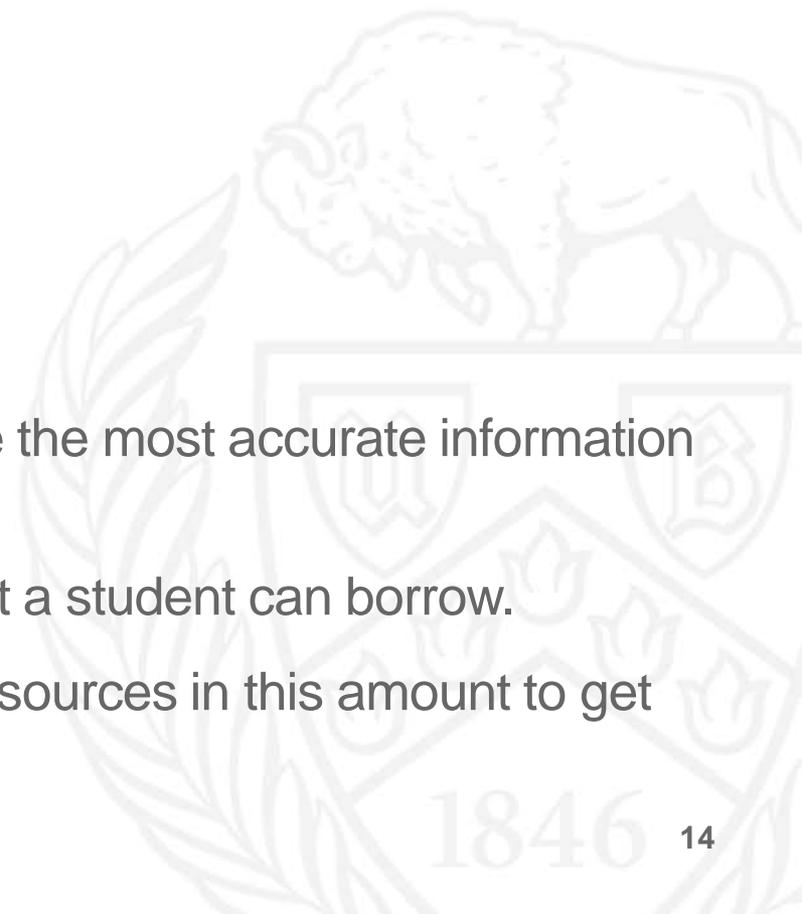
History



Source: AAU Data Exchange; Includes all student assistants studying for a terminal degree. Academic year includes fall and spring terms only.

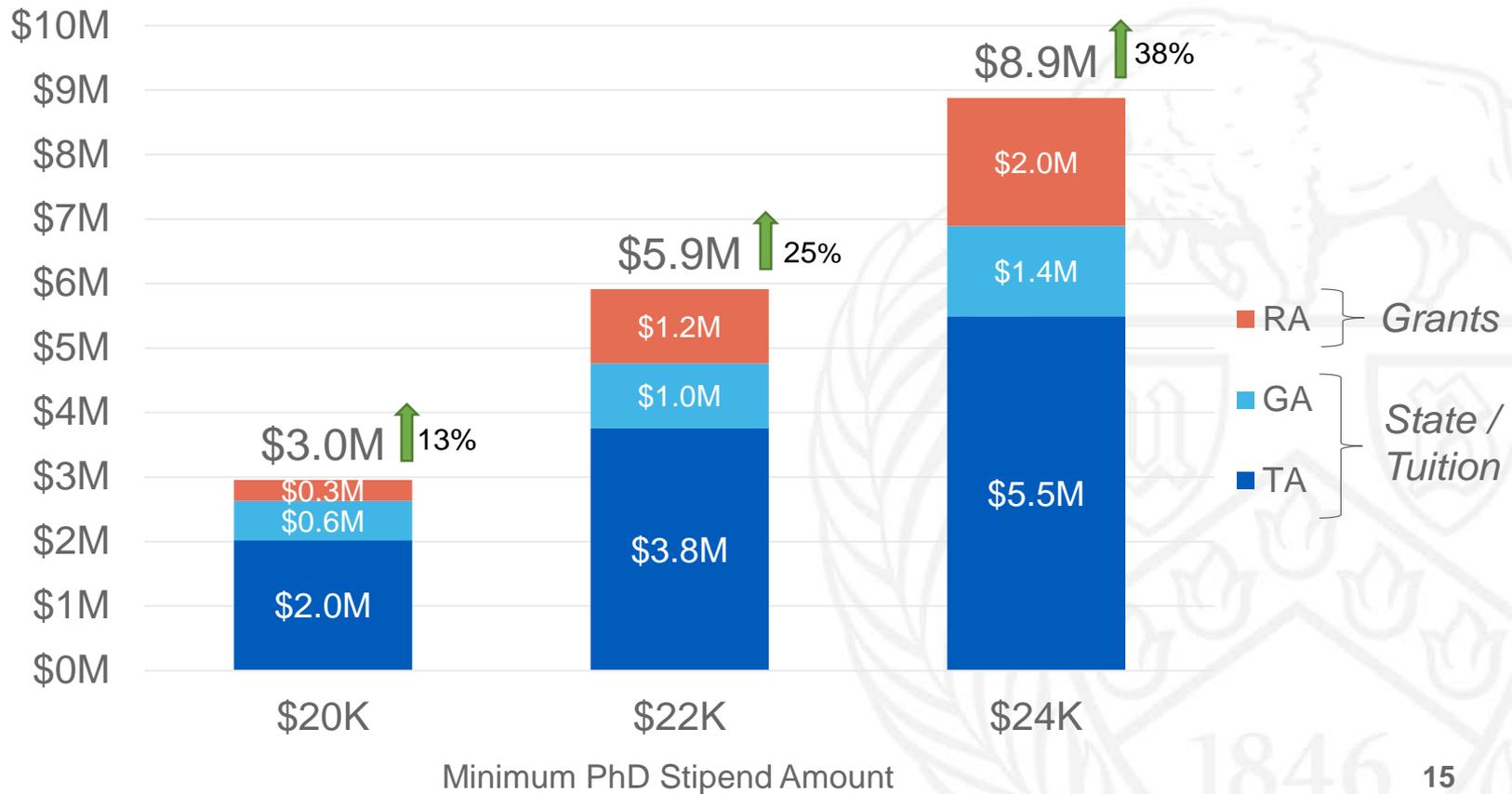
What is cost of attendance? What is it used for?

- Cost of Attendance (COA) is *estimated* average cost to attend for one academic year (fall through spring) at an institution.
 - Tuition and fees
 - Books and supplies
 - Room and board
 - Transportation
 - Personal expenses
- Colleges adjust the COA yearly to provide the most accurate information to students
- Used to determine the maximum amount a student can borrow.
- International students required to show resources in this amount to get VISA



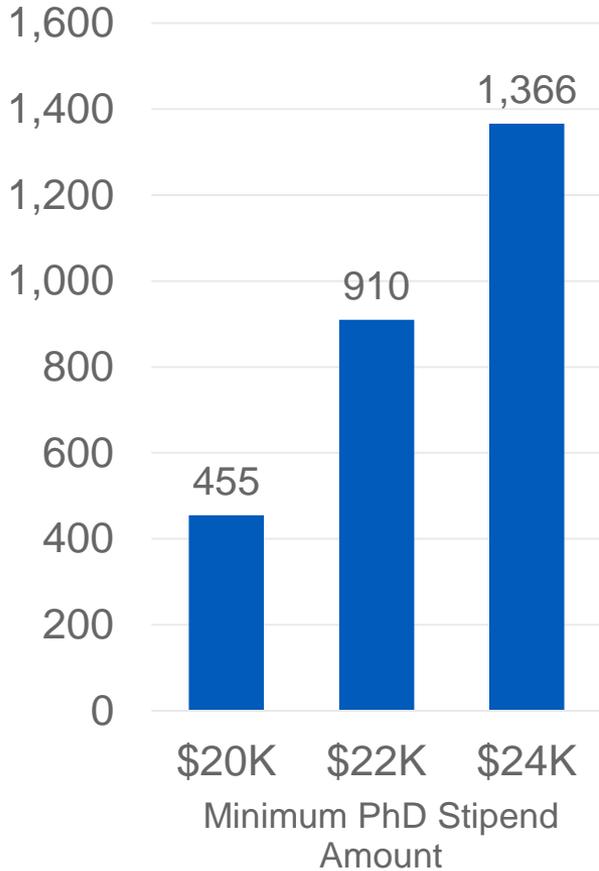
How Much Would It Cost to Raise Stipends?

Additional Money Required for PhD Students

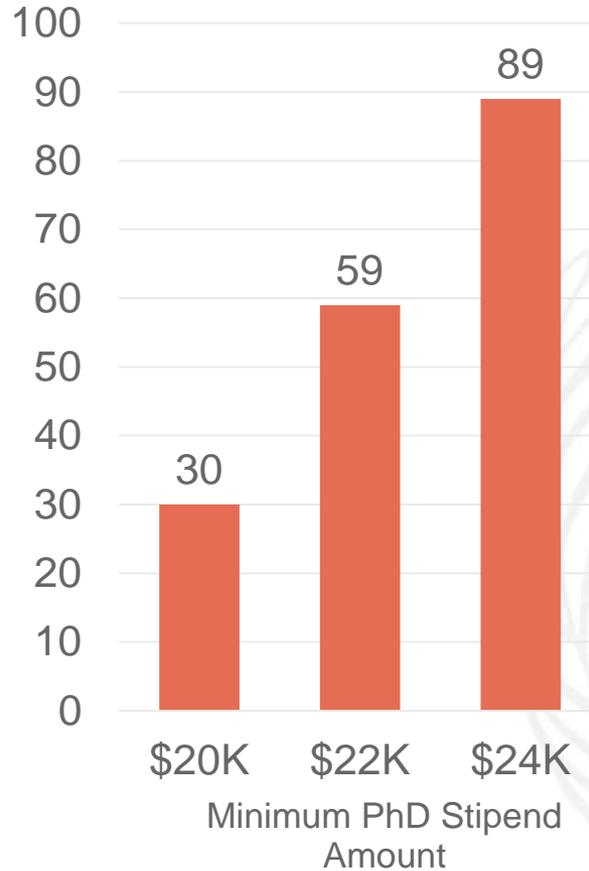


Cost to Raise Stipends Equivalent Amounts

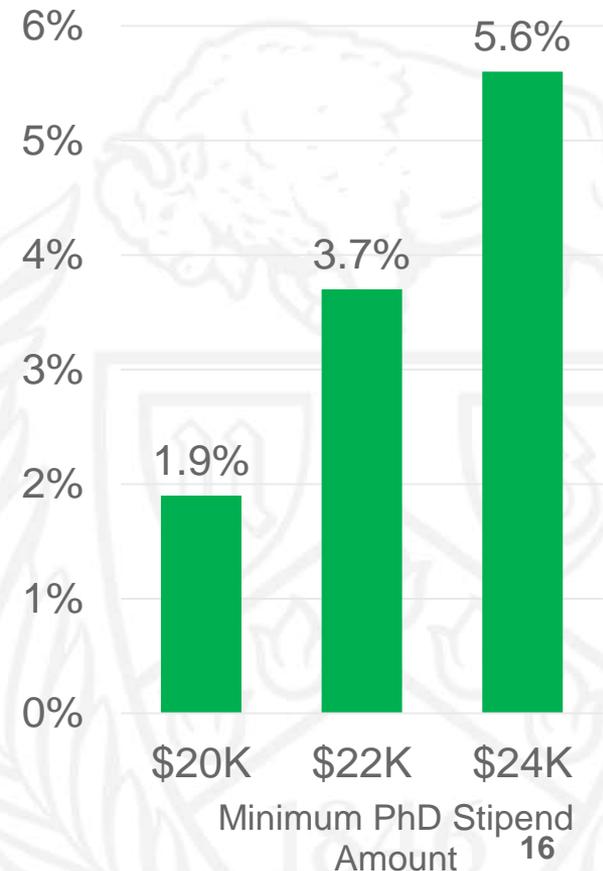
New UG Student



Ladder Faculty



UG Tuition Increase

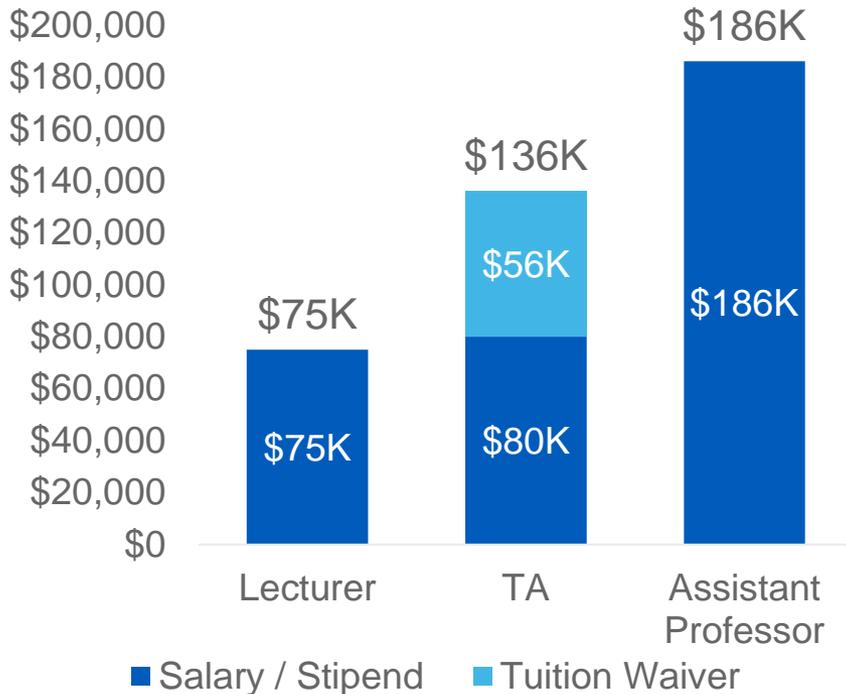


Lecturers, TAs and Assistant Professors as Primary Instructor

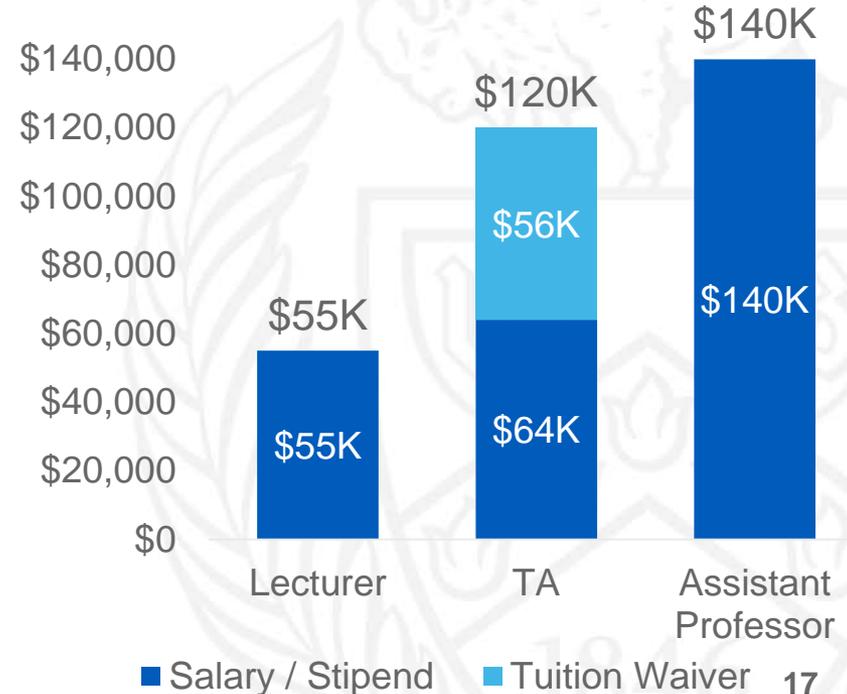
TAs are not the lowest cost of instruction

Cost per 8 Sections*

School of Engineering and Applied Sciences



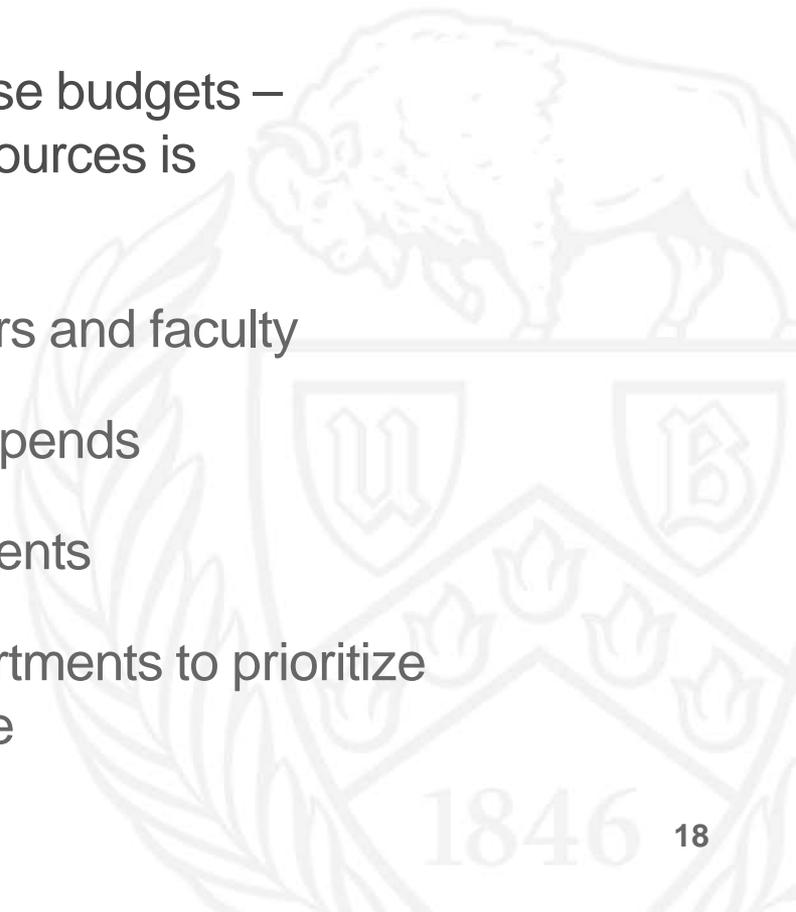
College of Arts and Sciences



*-assumes median cost for lecturer, TA, assistant professor and resident tuition waiver

Summary

- Educating the next generation of scholars continues to be a university priority
- Most of our resources are in existing base budgets – thinking about how we deploy these resources is increasingly important
- Priority setting lies with the Deans, Chairs and faculty
- There are opportunity costs in raising stipends
- The university has invested in PhD students
- Deans have authority to work with departments to prioritize stipends where they are non-competitive



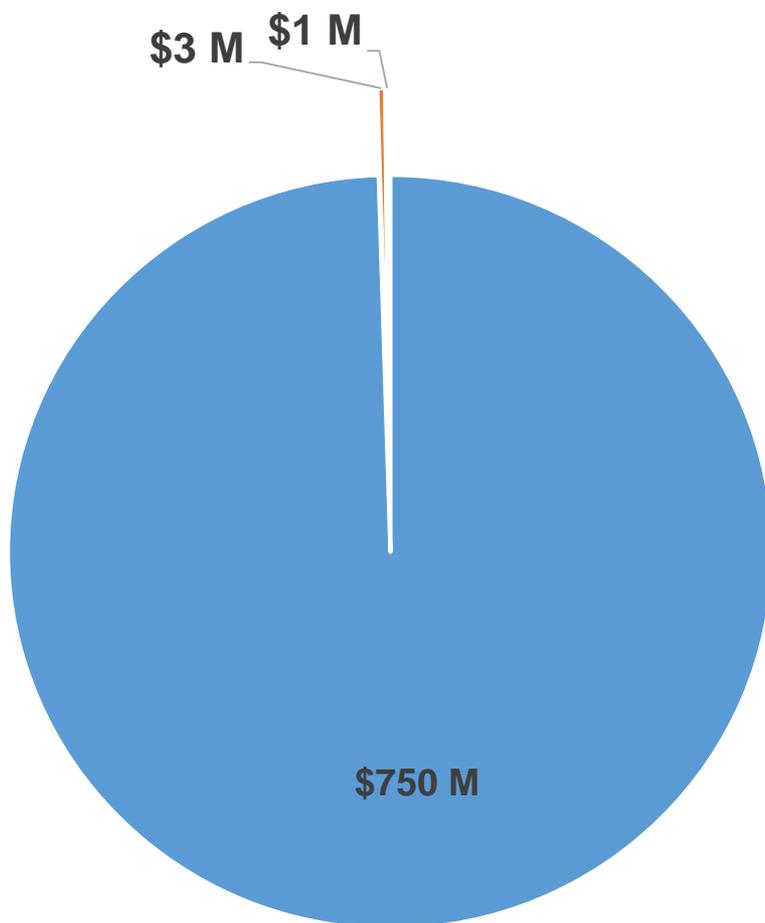
FINANICAL CAPACITY APPENDIX



Financial Capacity: Total University Operating Budget 2017-18

All Funds **\$754M**

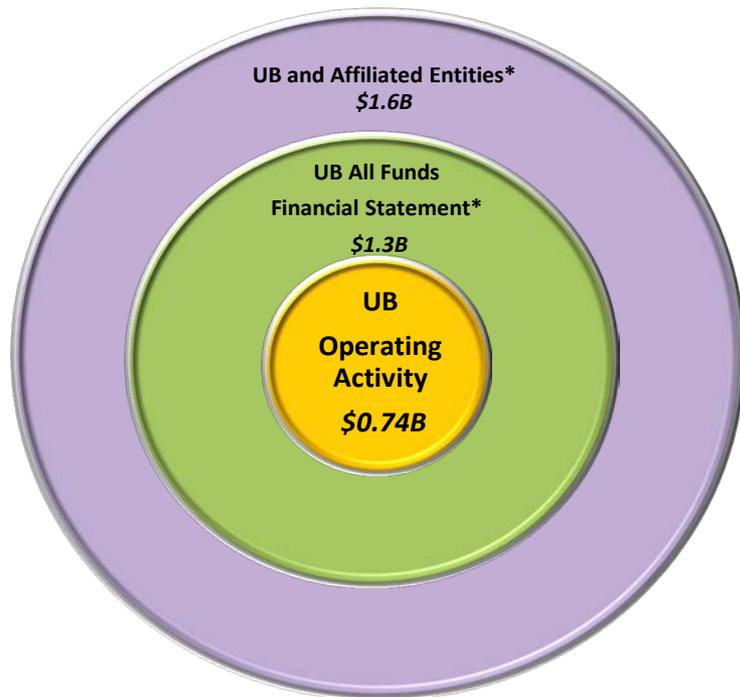
Most of our resources are in existing base budgets – thinking about how we deploy these resources is increasingly important



- Allocated Operating Budget - \$750M
- Enrollment Growth - \$3M
- Tuition Rate Increases and AESF - \$1M

Campus Financial Profile

Three Levels of Activity (Revenue 2015/16)

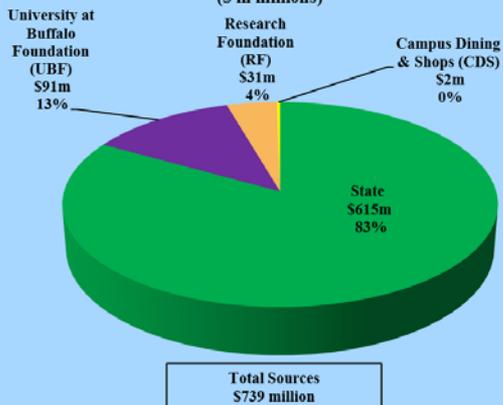


Components	UB Operating Activity	UB Financial Statement Activity	UB and Affiliated Entities
State Operating Budget	x		
Income Fund Reimbursable	x		
State University Tuition Reimbursable	x		
Dorm Income Fund Reimbursable	x		
UBF Operating Activities	x		
UBF Housing Corp	x		
Research Foundation - Indirect Cost Recovery	x		
Capital Budget Activities		x	
Research Foundation - Sponsored Activity		x	
UBF Restricted Activities		x	
Campus Dining and Shops		x	
Clinical Practice Plans			x
Dental and Medical Resident Services			x
Student Associations			x

Core Operating Activities

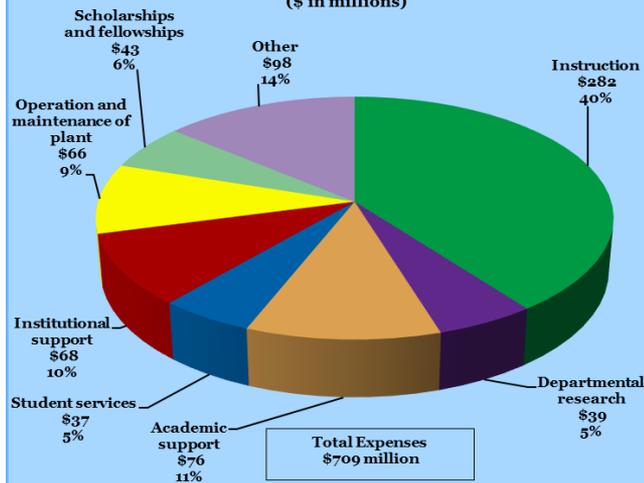
Revenues

UB Operating Revenues
2015-16
(\$ in millions)



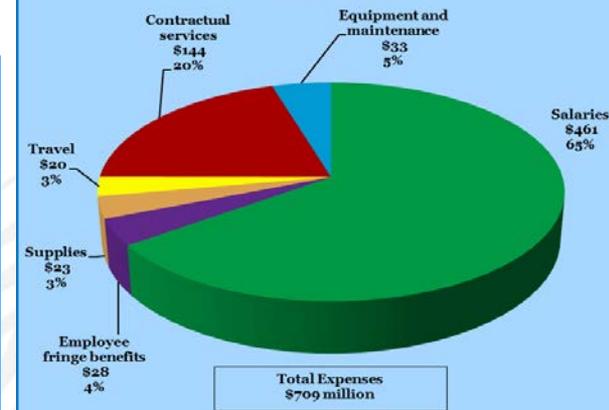
Expenses Function

UB Operating Expenses
2015-16 Uses by Function
(\$ in millions)



Expenses by Type

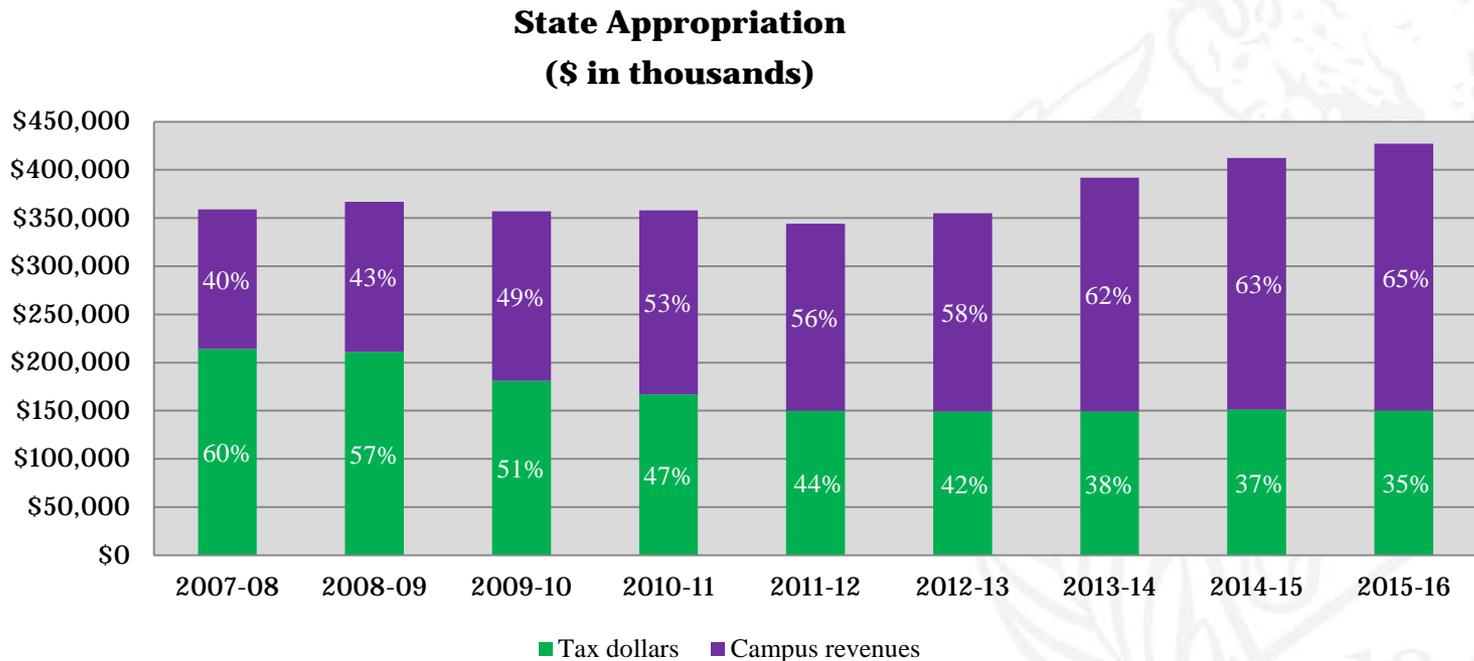
UB Operating Expenses
2015-16 Uses by Type
(\$ in millions)



What is the Base Budget?

Compilation of historical agreements between former Provosts and Deans, tuition revenue to support base enrollment, shares from tuition increases, investments to support unit and university special initiatives

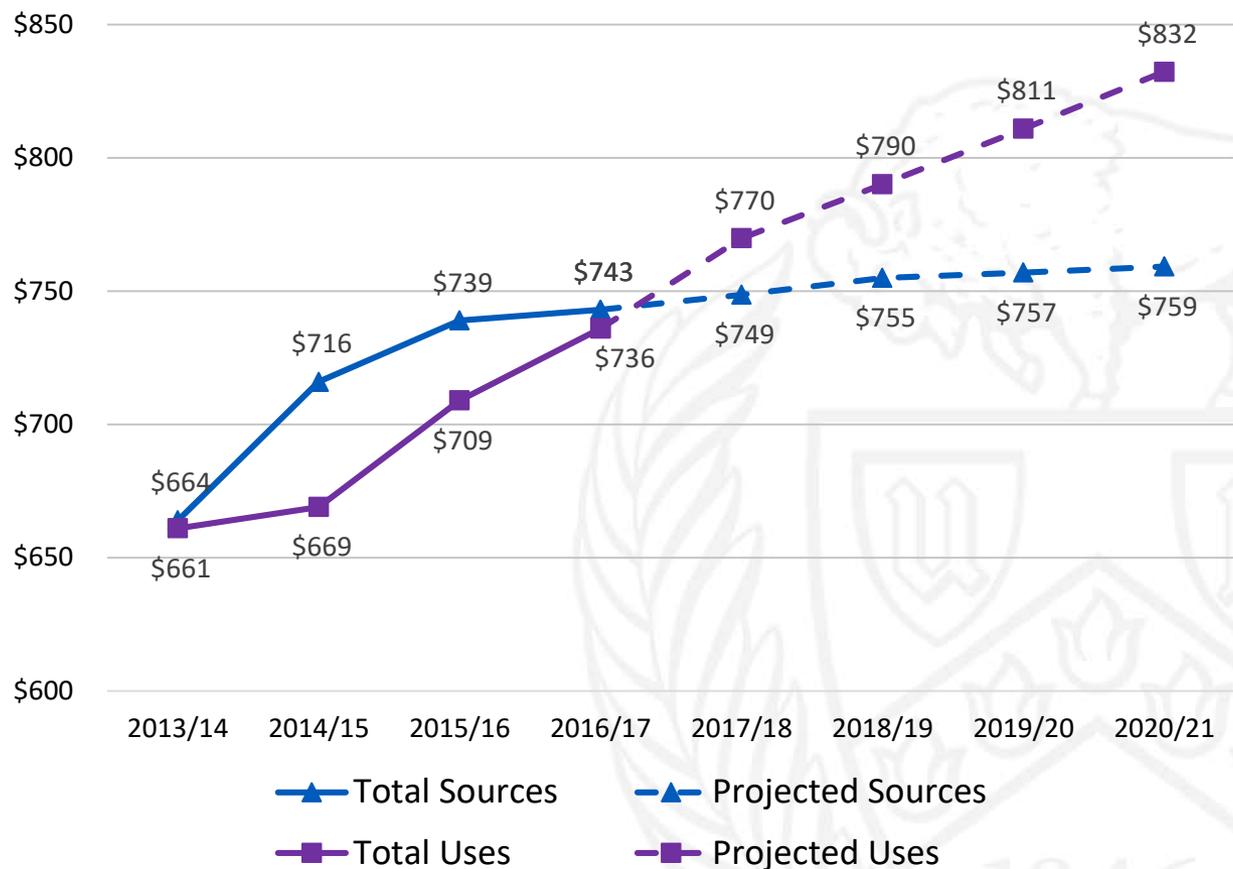
Tuition revenue target is the primary metric that determines the base budget for academic units.



Financial Capacity: Operating Sources and Uses 2013-21 (\$ in M)

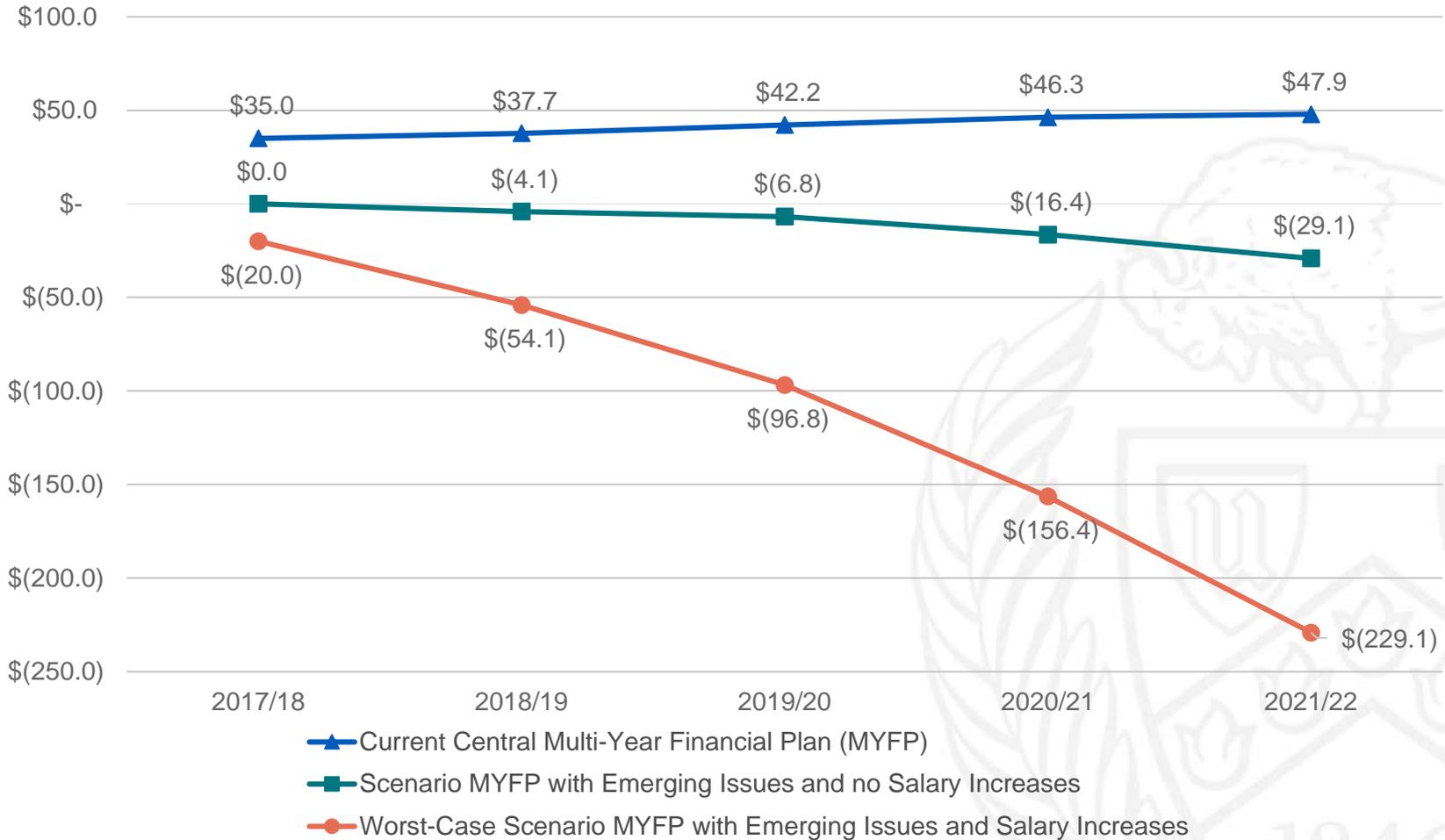
With the exception of small enrollment growth, sources are flat.

Operating expenses, especially salaries due to projected negotiated salary increases, continue to rise.



Financial Capacity:

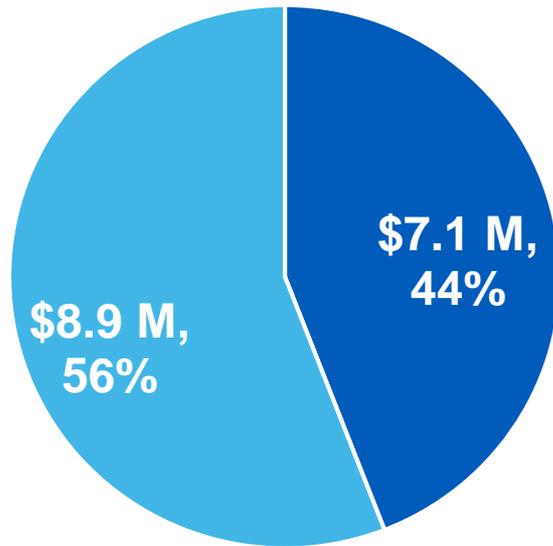
Multi-Year Financial Plan 2017-22: Central (\$ in M)



Note: Central budget account balances do not include \$40 million in reserve funding

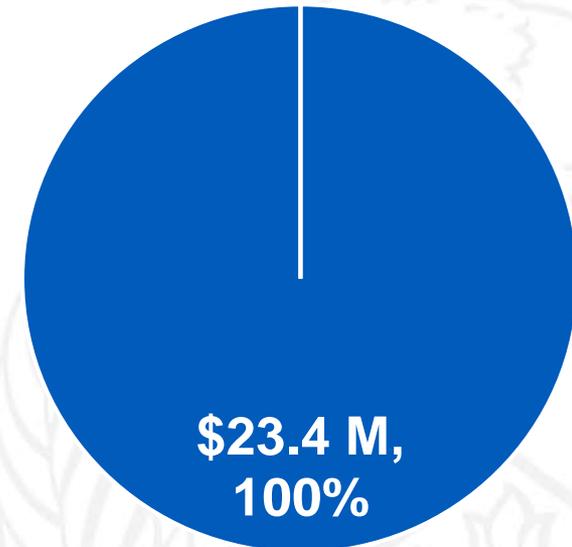
Who pays for tuition waivers and stipends, Central or Unit?

Tuition Waivers Sources



■ Unit ■ Central

Stipend Sources



■ Unit ■ Central

Summary of Financial Capacity

- Like most public research universities, we continue to experience declining/flat state support
- We are increasingly depending upon tuition revenue and subject to risks associated with that revenue source
- Most of our resources are in existing base budgets – thinking about how we deploy these resources is increasingly important
- In the next two years, a focus on bringing recurring revenues and expenditures in alignment is vital to a sustainable financial future and continued capacity to embrace new opportunities
 - This is a more immediate requirement for some units than others