Fiscal Year 2024-25 Budget Planning Scenarios -Parameters / Potential Gaps



URPC | 11/17/23

CAL POLY HUMBOLD

# **Revenue Considerations**

### • 1% Enrollment Growth = \$355,000

- With retention improvement -> \$400,000
- 1% Enrollment Recalibration = \$680,000
  - (3% = \$2.0m, 5% = \$3.4m)
  - It takes 2% enrollment growth to offset every 1% in enrollment recalibration

### 1% Unfunded compensation = \$1.1 million

- It takes 3% enrollment growth to offset 1% unfunded compensation
- It takes 10% incoming student growth to offset 1% unfunded compensation





#### Compensation

Personnel costs comprise **80 percent** of the University budget so any budget balancing of significant magnitude will inevitably affect employees. Collective bargaining agreements place the greatest pressure on the expense budget. <u>Each 1% increase requires \$1.1 million in new, ongoing funding.</u>

#### Operating Costs

The operating budget makes up about **13 percent** of the overall budget. Not all budgeted operating costs are discretionary (e.g., utilities).

#### Financial Aid

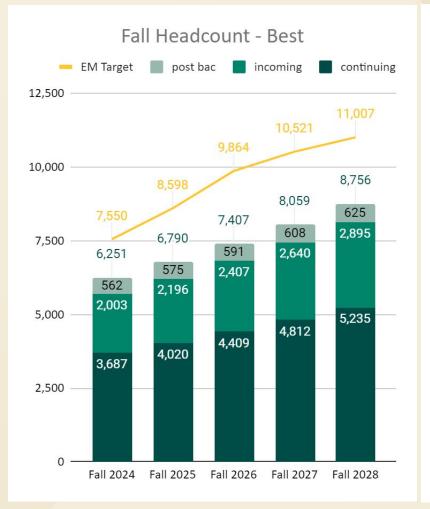
The University has made sustained efforts to preserve financial aid as an important focus of our public mission to California residents. Comprises **7 percent** of the overall campus budget.

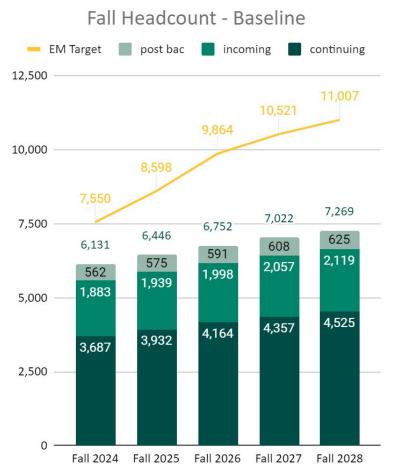


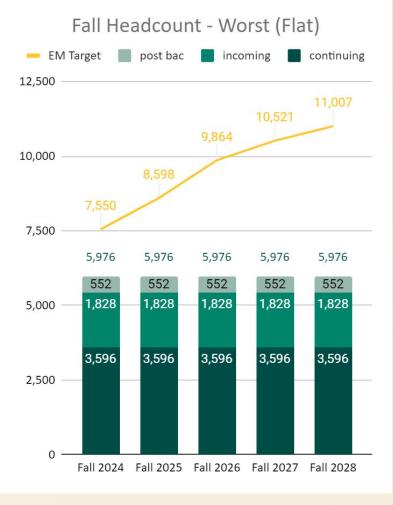
# **FY25 Budget Planning Parameters**

Best Case Scenario	Baseline Scenario	Worst Case Scenario
10% increase	3% increase	Flat enrollment
2.2% increase	2.2% increase	Flat enrollment
76.5% retention	76.5% retention	Flat 75.3% retention
4.6%	2.6%	0%
No reduction	3% reduction over five years	5% reduction over three years
5% increase	5% increase	7% increase
	10% increase 2.2% increase 76.5% retention 4.6% No reduction	10% increase3% increase2.2% increase2.2% increase76.5% retention76.5% retention4.6%2.6%No reduction3% reduction over five years











# **FY 25-29 Budget Planning**

Assuming the budget planning parameters for Fiscal Year 2024-25 remain constant, the projected reduction will vary from year to year.

In each scenario, the rate of recovery varies depending on the duration of the clawback period and rate of enrollment growth. Applying ongoing budget cuts at the deepest level could create longer-term challenges.

