What is AccessUVa?

• AccessUVa is the need-based financial aid program for the University of Virginia. It guarantees meeting 100 percent of the demonstrated financial need of all students admitted to the University.

• Demonstrated need is met with a combination of grants, loans, and work study.

• Nearly all financial aid that is not need-based carries donor established restrictions, such as for geographic origin or academic program.
Need Blind + Meeting 100% Need

- Most, if not all, public universities see accessibility as part of their mission and will offer admission without considering an applicant’s ability to pay – this is need-blind admissions.

- Several public universities have need-blind admissions and also meet 100% of the need of in-state students, including Michigan, Berkeley, and W&M.

- Only 2 public universities in the country have need-blind admissions AND meet 100% of the need of all in-state and out-of-state students: UVa and UNC.
How is Financial Need Determined?

Cost of Attendance

Minus

Expected Family Contribution

Equals

Demonstrated Financial Need
What is Cost of Attendance (COA)?

- Per federal definition, the cost of attendance for a student includes tuition, differential tuition, fees, housing, meals, books, supplies, travel, and miscellaneous.

- COA will vary by type of student (entering or returning), domicile (Virginian or non-Virginian), and by school (McIntire, College of Arts & Sciences, or other)

- In aggregate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2013-14 (projected)</th>
<th>IS</th>
<th>OOS</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Cost of Attendance</td>
<td>$ 94.5</td>
<td>$ 81.1</td>
<td>$ 175.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cost of Attendance
Important Take-Aways

• Increasing COA is not just driven by increasing tuition and fees, but also due to increases in books, housing, and food.

• Differential tuition and lab fees are included in the COA; so our financial aid awards will accommodate the fact that students are charged different tuition rates.

• Financial aid awards, including tuition and unrestricted resources, will pay for costs other than tuition and fees... room, board, books, travel, etc.
What is Expected Family Contribution (EFC)?

EFC is calculated from a formula using information from the two financial aid applications. Students are required to complete both applications by March 1st to be eligible for AccessUVa.

- The Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) determines eligibility for federal grants (Pell) and direct loans, focusing on parent and student adjusted gross income, some non-taxable income, size of family, and number of students in college.

- The College Board’s CSS Profile (new students) or the University Financial Aid Application (UFAA) (returning students) provides information such as non-taxable income, foreign income, business and trust income, and assets. This tool is used by 400 private and highly selective public institutions to gain a better understanding of a family’s financial situation; in Virginia, UVa, W&M, Richmond, and W&L utilize the CSS Profile. See Appendix for an example.

- EFC is re-evaluated every year, taking into account changing family situations.

- In aggregate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013-14 (projected)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(in millions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expected Family Contribution</td>
<td>(42.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: UVa Office of AVP for Finance
DATE: 6/18/2014
Expected Family Contribution?
Important Take-Aways

• Requiring the CSS Profile/UFAA ensures a thorough evaluation of each student’s ability to pay every year. See Appendix for example of how the additional application can help.

• The CSS Profile/UFAA helps us identify the truly neediest students.

• Students who do not complete the CSS Profile/UFAA on time may still receive need-based federal aid by completing the FAFSA.

• For the 65% of our students, EFC = COA.

• Students who are not US citizens or permanent residents are ineligible for need-based aid and will pay the full cost of attendance.
What is Demonstrated Financial Need?

Cost of Attendance

Minus

Expected Family Contribution

Equals

Demonstrated Financial Need

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2013-14 (projected)</th>
<th>IS</th>
<th>OOS</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate Cost of Attendance</td>
<td>$94.5</td>
<td>$81.1</td>
<td>$175.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate Expected Family Contribution</td>
<td>(42.3)</td>
<td>(31.4)</td>
<td>(73.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate Demonstrated Need</td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>101.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What is Demonstrated Financial Need? Important Take-Aways

• Measuring need is more complex than just family income.

• Because we meet 100% of demonstrated need, our offers always adjust to offer more aid to students (and aid to more students) when the cost of attendance increases.

• Students who qualify for the federal Pell grant based on data from the FAFSA may not be qualify for other need-based aid after reviewing data from the CSS Profile/UFAA.

• Terms such as "high income" and analysis on a single characteristic do not consider the full financial picture. Every student receiving need-based aid at UVa, even if their family has a "high income", has demonstrated financial need.
How Do We Meet 100% of Demonstrated Financial Need?

AccessUVa guarantees that we will offer a financial aid package, including loans, work study, and grants, that meets 100% of demonstrated need. Portions can be declined.

1. Federal loans: $3,500 subsidized loan for low income Virginians and $7,000 for all other students

2. Federal work study: $3,000 for a low income Virginians and $4,000 for all other students

3. Federal grants

4. Virginia state grants to neediest Virginians only

5. Endowment and gift funds fulfilling donor restrictions

6. For any remaining unmet need, tuition and unrestricted funds fill the gap
   - Out-of-state tuition funds aid for out-of-state students
   - In-state tuition funds aid for in-state students
How Do We Meet 100% of Demonstrated Financial Need?

Important Take-Aways

- We utilize all other available funds before unrestricted university resources
- Because of the commitment to meet all need there cannot be a strict budget
- The contribution from unrestricted institutional sources is not just a function of tuition increasing. It will change when:
  - COA (tuition, differentials, fees, room, board) increases
  - EFC changes (families’ ability to pay/economy)
  - External available funds change (federal cuts, flat state aid, increased philanthropy)
- When demonstrated need (COA – EFC) increases faster than other available resources, the commitment to meet all need must be absorbed from institutional resources (primarily re-directed tuition).
### How Do We Fund 100% of Demonstrated Financial Need?

#### 2013-14 (projected)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>IS</th>
<th>OOS</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal grants, loans, &amp; work study</td>
<td>$19.6</td>
<td>$12.4</td>
<td>$32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State grants</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External grants, private loans, PLUS loans</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University restricted (athletic, endow)</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal dedicated sources</strong></td>
<td><strong>35.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>20.8</strong></td>
<td><strong>55.9</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding From University Unrestricted Sources</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>46.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total SOURCES</strong></td>
<td><strong>$52.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>$49.8</strong></td>
<td><strong>$101.9</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## How Do We Distribute Financial Aid?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>UVa Office of AVP for Finance</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>6/18/2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 2013-14 (projected)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IS (in millions)</th>
<th>OOS (in millions)</th>
<th>Total (in millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Low Income Access UVa</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants &amp; scholarships</td>
<td>$ 19.1</td>
<td>$ 16.2</td>
<td>$ 35.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work study</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>38.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**All Others With Need Access UVa**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IS (in millions)</th>
<th>OOS (in millions)</th>
<th>Total (in millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grants &amp; scholarships</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>41.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work study</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>63.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total USES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IS (in millions)</th>
<th>OOS (in millions)</th>
<th>Total (in millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$ 52.1</td>
<td>$ 49.8</td>
<td>$ 101.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What are available levers to change the amount we are contributing from institutional funds?

- Reduce COA - infeasible in an era of reducing state appropriations and increasing mandates such as VRS, implementing strategic plan, maintaining academic excellence???

- Increase EFC – by changing institutional policies such as to stop admitting needy students

- Stop meeting 100% of demonstrated need for some set of students

- Find new sources or increase existing other sources (philanthropy, alternative financing). Some sources, such as federal loans, have maximums which we have reached.
Appendix: A Tale of Two Families

Adapted from presentation at 2013 SASFAA Annual Conference

SOURCE: UVa Office of AVP for Finance
DATE: 6/18/2014
FAFSA Data for Family 1 and Family 2

- Student cash/investments $1,000
- Student AGI $300
- Parent AGI $25,000
- Dad’s income from work $5,000
- Mom’s income from work $20,000
- Non-taxable income $2,700
- Cash/Savings $1,000

SOURCE: UVa Office of AVP for Finance
DATE: 6/18/2014
CSS Profile/UFAA Information - Family 1

- Non-taxable income: Disability $1,200
- EIC $1,500
- Rent payment: $800
- Prior year income: $45,000

• Special Circumstances: Dad on disability
• Retirement resources: Dad = $0; Mom = $15,000 IRA
• Occupations: Dad = disabled since 2011; Mom = school aide
CSS Profile/UFAA Information - Family 2

Non-taxable income: tax-exempt interest $ 2,700
Parent investment in sibling’s name: $ 150,000
Business net worth: $ 200,000
Home value: $ 900,000 *
Home debt: $ 600,000 *
Mortgage payment: $ 3,600 *
Prior year income: $ 250,000

- Special Circumstances: Dad - early retirement package/started new business
- Retirement Resources: Dad = $600,000 IRA; Mom = pension
- Occupations: Dad = self-employed consultant; Mom = attorney

* Not used to calculate EFC at UVa, but can indicate a potentially different fiscal situation than that which appears from just looking at AGI.
A tale of two families - the results!

Expected Family Contribution from Family 1

Federal Expected Family Contribution = $645
CSS Profile/UFAA Expected Family Contribution = $250

Expected Family Contribution from Family 2

Federal Expected Family Contribution = $645
CSS Profile/UFAA Expected Family Contribution = $24,071

SOURCE: UVa Office of AVP for Finance
DATE: 6/18/2014