236 Tuition Sharing Model Calculation

1. What is “2,3,6”? 

2,3,6 is a tuition sharing model, launched in Fall of 2016, that is driven by enrollment growth from the prior academic year to the current academic year. The denotation “2,3,6” represents the distribution breakout. Each number is the denominator for the distribution between the Colleges, Provost and Central. 

2 = 1/2 to Colleges
3 = 1/3 to Provost Central
6 = 1/6 to Central Provost

It is distributed as one-time funds in the current fiscal year and base funds are calculated and distributed in the following year. See 6. below for further details.

2. How is the total dollar amount to be distributed determined? 

The University “Total Available (estimate)” is calculated as follows:

Total Available (estimate) = Undergraduate FTE growth * Net Tuition per student,

where

- Undergraduate FTE growth = (Undergrad current academic year SCH - Undergrad prior academic year SCH) / 30
- Net Tuition per student = (Total Undergrad Tuition [excluding Summer] - Financial Aid - INTO)/Undergrad FTE

3. How are Fall and Spring 1x Distribution calculated for the colleges? 

Fall and Spring 236 distributions to colleges are based on both SCH and number of majors.

- 80% of the distribution is based on SCH as calculated in section 4
- 20% of the distribution is based on the number of stable majors as calculated in section 5

FALL

Distributed after Fall Census 236 data is provided by Institutional Research, Planning and Effectiveness (IR).

- In addition to courses as of census, a projection for credit recovery courses is also included. Credit recovery courses are eight week classes or less that start ½ way through the semester so that a student can maintain their credit load. This credit count will not be final at census, but will be captured accurately in the base distribution in the following year using End of Term (EOT) data.
### Calculation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fall</th>
<th>Spring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total available (estimate)</td>
<td>$1,984,000</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Distribution Available (half)</td>
<td>$992,000</td>
<td>2 1 * 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall to be distributed (80%)</td>
<td>$793,600</td>
<td>3 2 * 80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall to be distributed by SCH (80% of total)</td>
<td>$634,880</td>
<td>4 3 * 80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall to be distributed by Stable Majors (20% of total)</td>
<td>$158,720</td>
<td>5 3 * 20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. 1 = Total Available (estimated) -- based on Fall census + Spring melt
b. 2 = 50% of total available estimated amount (50% of 1) (0.5 * $1,984,000 = $992,000)
c. 3 = Fall distribution (80% of 2) (0.8 * $992,000 = $793,600)
d. 4 = Fall distribution by Student Credit Hours (SCH) (80% of 3) (0.8 * $793,600 = $634,880)
e. 5 = Fall distribution by Stable Majors (20% of 3) (0.2 * $793,600 = $158,720)

### SPRING

Distributed after Spring Census 236 data is provided by IR.

- A projection for credit recovery courses is also applied in Spring.

#### Calculation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total available (estimate)</td>
<td>$1,984,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Distribution Available (half)</td>
<td>$992,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring to be distributed (20%)</td>
<td>$198,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring to be distributed by SCH (80% of total)</td>
<td>$158,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring to be distributed by Stable Majors (20% of total)</td>
<td>$39,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring to be distributed (80%)</td>
<td>$198,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. 1 = Total Available (estimated) -- based on Spring census
b. 2 = 50% of total available amount (50% of 1) (0.5 * $1,984,000 = $992,000)
c. 3 = Spring distribution (20% of 2) (0.2 * $992,000 = $198,400)
d. 4 = Spring distribution by Student Credit Hours (SCH) (80% of 3) (0.8 * $198,400 = $158,720)
e. 5 = Spring distribution by Stable Majors (20% of 3) (0.2 * $198,400 = $39,680)
4. SCH Calculation

a. SCH Enrollment Growth for the current term = SCH’s for Fall (less) the average SCH’s over the past 3 years for Fall, as shown in the chart below.
b. An adjustment is made for LIFE courses as described in section 7
c. The total overall SCH Enrollment Growth figure for all of the colleges from above is used to calculate the percentage distribution per college (college SCH growth/overall SCH growth = % distribution)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FA15 Total SCH Adjusted for Life Core</th>
<th>FA16 Total SCH Adjusted for Life Core</th>
<th>FA17 Total SCH Adjusted for Life Core</th>
<th>FA18 Total SCH Adjusted for Life Core</th>
<th>Adjusted for Life Core Calculating Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>15,221</td>
<td>15,020</td>
<td>15,680</td>
<td>15,385</td>
<td>M = 36,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>30,821</td>
<td>32,122</td>
<td>31,977</td>
<td>31,969</td>
<td>N = 31,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>17,642</td>
<td>19,150</td>
<td>19,338</td>
<td>18,529</td>
<td>O = 18,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>35,535</td>
<td>36,370</td>
<td>36,241</td>
<td>36,103</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Stable Major Calculation

a. Stable majors are defined as a student’s major at 45 + SCH
b. The total overall number of stable majors is used to calculate the percentage distribution per college (college stable majors/overall stable majors = % distribution)

6. One-time vs base distributions

Funds are distributed one time in the current fiscal year by the Office of Budgets via Budget Adjustment (BA) at the college level based on the calculations described above. The department level detail is attached to the (BA) document in Kuali to assist business officers with the distribution to departments within the colleges.

Before 236 funding becomes base funding in the following fiscal year, there is a correction to account for students receiving a D, F or Withdrawal (W), from a course. D,F,W’s reduce the SCH production amount that is distributed as base in the following fiscal year (FY). The percentage reduction for the DFW’s is determined by the Provost.

7. What is Life Core and why is there an adjustment made in the 236 model?

Life Core is an administrative structure for a group of courses taken by undergraduate majors in several colleges. Life Core was created for the following reasons:
1. To avoid redundancy in courses offered by various colleges, thus maximizing faculty effort
2. To ensure LS core courses and GTAs are adequately funded
3. To facilitate communication among the departments and other interested parties
4. To distribute resources (GTAs) among the multiple departments that provide instructors for the course. Departments that provide a faculty instructor for a LIFE102 or 103 lecture section may nominate their graduate students for 4 GTA spots.

The classes that make up Life Core are: LIFE 102, LIFE 103, LIFE 162, LIFE 201A, LIFE 201B, LIFE 202A, LIFE 202B, LIFE 203, LIFE 205, LIFE 206, LIFE 210, LIFE 211, LIFE 212, LIFE 220, and LIFE 320.

- Prior to Fall 2016: Life Core funds were held in the Provost’s Office
- FY17 – FY18: LIFE 236 funds have been distributed to the colleges via the 236 model.
- FY19 onwards: The VP for Undergraduate Affairs has decided to include 236 revenues generated by LIFE-prefixed courses to the pool of resources managed by the director of the Life Core. Currently the director is Dr. Debbie Garrity, Professor of Biology. Colleges can request resources as needed from the director. Growth will be monitored and funds will be distributed to the pool of resources managed by the Life Core director as one-time, with the potential of becoming base after two years if the growth is maintained. Growth will be calculated using the same methodology as described above.

\(^1\) Spring melt is a term which is used to describe a projection of the Spring enrollment based on the prior Fall census enrollment number * roughly 90%. Historically, Spring enrollment is less than Fall enrollment.