CORNELL HIGHER EDUCATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE

SURVEY OF THE RESOURCE ALLOCATION METHODOLOGIES EMPLOYED AT PUBLIC RESEARCH AND DOCTORAL UNIVERSITIES

University Name	
FICE Code	
Respondent	
Respondent Title	
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email ()

This is a survey of the resource allocation methodologies used by major American Universities. The information collected will remain strictly confidential and will be used only as input into statistical tabulations and analyses. No mention will be made in documents produced by the project of the specific institutions that responded to the survey, nor will the response of any individual institution ever be made public.

In answering the questions, please ignore your medical college (if you have one) and its relationship to the rest of the university. If you would like to provide a narrative with clarifying remarks to accompany your answer to any question, please do so on separate sheets of paper that include your name and institution at the top of each sheet. If there is an explicit statement already prepared about the resource allocation methodology at your institution please also include that with your response.

The Cornell Higher Education Research Institute is funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and other donors. Simplifying things greatly, there are four broad types of resource allocation methodologies, or systems of budgetary arrangements, that universities use.

A. CENTRAL CONTROL - all revenue, (with the possible exception of some external gifts and direct costs on external research grants) flows directly to the central administration. The central administration costs and then allocates some portion of the remaining revenue back to the colleges. B. TUBS - colleges are treated as "tubs" on their own bottoms. They keep all of the tuition and other sources of revenue that they generate and remit funds to the central administration only to cover their allocated share of the central costs. The colleges are responsible for all the direct and indirect costs that they incur, including facilities, maintenance and operating costs. C. TUBS WITH A FRANCHISE FEE - the colleges are treated as "tubs" on their own bottoms but they remit more than their allocated share of central costs to the central administration. The extra amount that a college remits is based upon its revenues or expenditures. This "franchise fee" is then allocated back to colleges at the discretion of the central administration and/or through some priority setting process. D. ACTIVITY DRIVEN - each college remits to the center a share of its total expenditures. The share it remits may differ depending upon whether the expenditures are for teaching, sponsored research, or other programs (e.g. executive education). No explicit allocation of central costs to different units is made when this approach is used. The center uses the money it receives to cover central costs and to reallocate funds across colleges hased upon its priorities. 1. Circle the letter that best describes the resource allocation methodology in place at your university if one also excludes law and business schools from consideration. (Please circle ONE response.) A. B. C. D. 2. Circle the letter that best describes the resource allocation methodology in place at your university if one also excludes law and business schools from consideration. (Please circle ONE response.) YES NO 4. If you circled A in either question 1 or question 2, what							
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expenditures relating to sponsored research	4.						
<u> </u>		expenditures	relating to deg	gree programs			
expenditures relating to other activities (e.g. executive education)		expenditures	1.4: 4				
expenditures relating to other activities (e.g. executive education)		on pondition of	relating to spo	onsored research			
		•			executive education		<u> </u>
		•			executive education	on)	

The questions that follow focus on different types of revenues.

State Appropriations

1.	Does the university's state appropriation provide the central administration of your university with discretion over the share of the appropriation to allocate to each college? (Please circle ONE response.)				
	YES NO				
Tu	ition Revenues				
1.	What percentage of your institution's tuition revenue goes directly back to the state or some system wide university office?				
	%				
Of	the tuition revenue that remains on your campus:				
2.	Is the allocation of tuition revenue from on-campus degree programs under the control of the central administration of your university? (<i>Please circle ONE response.</i>)				
	YES NO				
3.	Is the allocation of tuition revenue from non-degree programs (e.g. continuing and executive education) or degree program off campus (delivered by distance learning) under the control of the central administration of your university (<i>Please circle ONE response.</i>)				
	YES NO				
4.	If the colleges keep their tuition revenue, but remit a percentage of that back to the central administration, what is that percentage for: (If the percentage varies across colleges or is variable for a given college, please attach a brief explanation)				
	on-campus degree program revenue%				
	non degree program revenue				
	off-campus degree program revenue				
Inc	direct Cost Rate Revenue				
1.	What percentage of your university's indirect cost recovery revenues goes directly back to the state or to some system wide university office?				
Of	the indirect cost revenues that remain on your campus:				
2.	Do all revenues from indirect cost recoveries on grants and contracts flow directly to the central administration of the university? (<i>Please circle ONE response.</i>)				
	YES NO				
3.	If a percentage of indirect cost recovery revenues goes automatically to the colleges, what is that percentage? (If the percentage varies across colleges or is variable for a given college, please attach a brief explanation)				
	%				

Development and Endowment

	YES	NO	
	en Colleges raise their own funds, the centro ts or to provide funds to help support univer		
	A. Keeping the funds centrally for earning short-run income on		ng them over to the college thereby
	B. Implicitly taxing colleges by l (or annual increase in giving,		priation by a fraction of the giving
	C. Sharing in the pay out of endo	owment funds explicitly or by in	nplicit taxation as in B
2.	Does your university do any of the above?	(Please circle ALL that apply)	
	A B	С	
3.	The central administration of a university or raising approaches that relate to university		of key donors, who it "reserves" for fund age, if any, of your donors fall in this category?
4.	What percentage of the total spending prod administration, rather than the individual co		owment is under the control of the central
			%
5.	If one eliminates endowment spending that percentage of the remaining total spending		
Fa	culty Involvement		%
1.	-		rative decisions about factors (such as tuition and budget? (Please circle ONE response.)
	A MORE THAN ADVISORY	B ADVISORY	C NO ROLE
2.	At the University level, what role does the budget across colleges, programs and admi		
	A MORE THAN ADVISORY	B ADVISORY	C NO ROLE
3.	At the University level, what role does the central administrative decisions about whet		y benefit directly from a new facility) play in (Please circle ONE response.)
	A MORE THAN ADVISORY	B ADVISORY	C NO ROLE
	Please eithe envelope provided f	ank you for your assistand r return the survey in the p or your convenience or Fa uestions, please call toll-fre	ostage-paid ix to: 1-607-255-7118

1. Is the financing of development activities a college as well as a university responsibility? (Please circle ONE response.)