MARGINAL TUITION
AT A GLANCE

TUITION REVENUE → ENROLLMENT CHANGE (+/-) → MARGINAL TUITION POOL

- UNDERGRAD MODEL (Based on weighted FTE credits)
- GRAD MODEL (Based on each school’s net tuition assessments)

20% TO CENTRAL CAMPUS POOL

80% TO SCHOOLS/COLLEGES
MARGINAL TUITION REVENUE – THE BASICS

- What does marginal tuition revenue refer to? Marginal tuition revenue refers to the distribution to schools and colleges of Fund 101 tuition revenues earned from increases or decreases in revenue collections from enrollment changes.

- What is included in marginal tuition revenue? Marginal tuition revenue includes the regular instructional and non-resident portion of tuition assessed to undergraduate and graduate students. It does not include Fund 189 tuition revenue or tuition revenue generated from tuition differentials.

- Marginal tuition revenue is calculated based on net tuition assessments, that is, the tuition billed to each student, less remissions. We don't hold schools and colleges accountable for actual tuition collections.

- Schools and colleges are held harmless for Fund 101 veteran's remissions.

- Schools and colleges receive 80% of marginal tuition revenue, with 20% being retained at the campus level.

- There are separate methods for allocating graduate and undergraduate marginal tuition revenue.

- In the graduate model, marginal tuition revenue allocations are determined by actual revenues attributed to graduate credits conveyed in each school or college. In other words, at the graduate level, a School's marginal tuition revenue allocation is based on the tuition revenue generated by that School's enrollments.

- In the undergraduate model, tuition revenue is pooled at the campus level and distributed to schools based on weighted FTE credits conveyed. A greater weighting is given to upper level undergraduate courses than lower level undergraduate courses.