

APPLICATION OF THE
CAMPUS SIMULATION MODELS
TO THE MAJOR PLANNING DECISIONS
OF A LARGE UNIVERSITY

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Administrative planning and budgeting procedures within universities usually center around an argumentative pie-cutting process. Various factions argue their case for incremental increases in their budgets by moving from general statements of objectives to very specific requests for additional resources. Lack of a formal link between these two extremes makes it virtually impossible for senior administrative bodies to assay the justification of the request. An exploration and structuring of this middle ground between generalized objectives and specific resource requests must be undertaken if colleges and universities are to meet the mounting pressures on them to use their resources wisely. Educators will have to be more systematic in deciding on the physical and financial needs of new or expanded institutions, justifying budget requests to governments, foundations, etc. and allocating funds to competing users within the institution.

CAMPUS (Comprehensive Analytical Methods for Planning in University Systems) is an attempt to close this gap. CAMPUS, under development since 1964 at the University of Toronto, is composed of three integrated components.

1. A Program Planning and Budgeting System

Program planning and budgeting gained fame in the Pentagon under Robert MacNamara. It has been widely copied and often misused. Used wisely, it provides a framework for the more specific articulation of objectives and the integration of systematic decision-making into

the university's budgetary process. In CAMPUS it plays this integrating role.

2. A Series of Resource Planning Simulation Models

Intelligent choice requires information about the costs and benefits of alternatives. These models structure the link between objectives and resource requirements. The models can be used to explore the resource implications of wide ranges of alternatives both with respect to the impact of exogenous variables and internally controlled decision variables such as class sizes, professorial work weeks, extent of research programs and so on. With the exception of a few small portions of CAMPUS, programming is done in Fortran. Extensive input and output routines are incorporated on a hierarchical and modular basis. The level of detail, type of information, viewpoint, and a number of other controls are set by the user to determine the output package that he will receive. The present models all operate in a batch processing mode although considerable experimental capabilities are included. Interactive versions of some of the models are being constructed under a \$750,000 Ford grant to do research on the applications of systems analysis to the problems of planning in higher education.

3. An Integrated Information System

Future possibilities and needs of a university will be greatly influenced by its past and present status. Information about status is vital for systematic decision-making and timely and accurate information is a primary component of the program planning and budgeting system and the simulation models. Information systems must be economical to operate and busy academic staff cannot afford to be bombarded by constant requests for data. Wasteful duplication of effort is avoided in the CAMPUS concept of integrated information systems on staff, space, students, finances and decisions.

Figure 2 gives a schematic outline of a program planning and budgeting cycle using these three components and Figure 3 outlines in more detail the scope of use for the CAMPUS system beyond the confines of the annual budgetary cycle. Figures 4, 5 and 6 contain a schematic flow diagram showing the logical structure of one of the CAMPUS simulation models. Sample

reports from the CAMPUS simulation models are shown in Figures 7 through 10.

Analysis of the Decision to Expand the Medical Faculty

Following is a description of the way in which one of the CAMPUS models, the JCL3W model was used in the planning of significant alterations and expansions to a health sciences complex. The medical school was expanding its enrolment from 175 students per medical year to 250. In conjunction with this increased enrolment, a number of other factors were to be considered:

- . The change from a departmental to an organic systems curriculum
- . The allocation of students to seven associated teaching hospitals
- . The effect of reducing the number of teaching hospitals or specializing them
- . The impact of altering basic parameters such as teaching group sizes
- . The effect of alternative staffing policies.

Each of the three major periods of the curriculum had assigned to it a committee of staff members concerned with the detailed planning. Figure 11 shows the way in which the CAMPUS model was integrated into the planning process. Figure 12 is a rough schematic of the model and Figures 13 through 16 show sample outputs.

The model made detailed resource calculations for all university and hospital departments. The wide variation in the impact of changes on resource requirements helped to convince those involved in the planning process of the benefits of this approach. With 250 students per year the proposed systems curriculum method would require about 85% more academic staff contact hours for the entire faculty. However in clinical departments the requirements for academic staff hours would be about twice as large with the proposed systems curriculum as with the previous departmental one. On the other hand the total requirements for hospitalized patients would be less than 10% more under the new system.

Summary Comments

CAMPUS then, as seen above, is an attempt to formalize the budgetary and planning processes of the university. Vague statements of objectives are made more specific and the various pedagogical and administrative decisions that combine with these objectives to produce the requirements for resources have had their

inter-relationships structured and been made more explicit. Under these circumstances decisions are not made automatically but they are focused on the evaluation of the values of basic educational parameters and their impact on resource requirements.

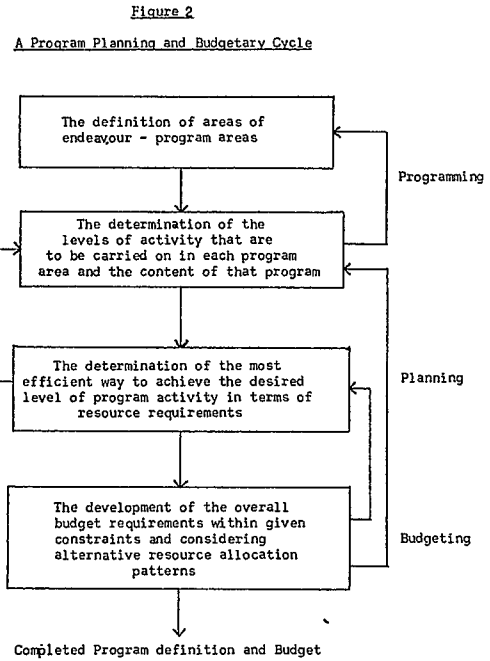
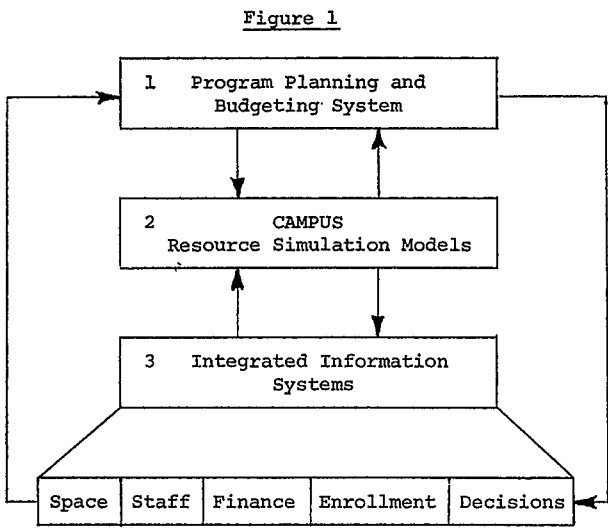


Figure 3
C.A.M.P.U.S.
Comprehensive Analytical Method of Planning
in the University Sphere

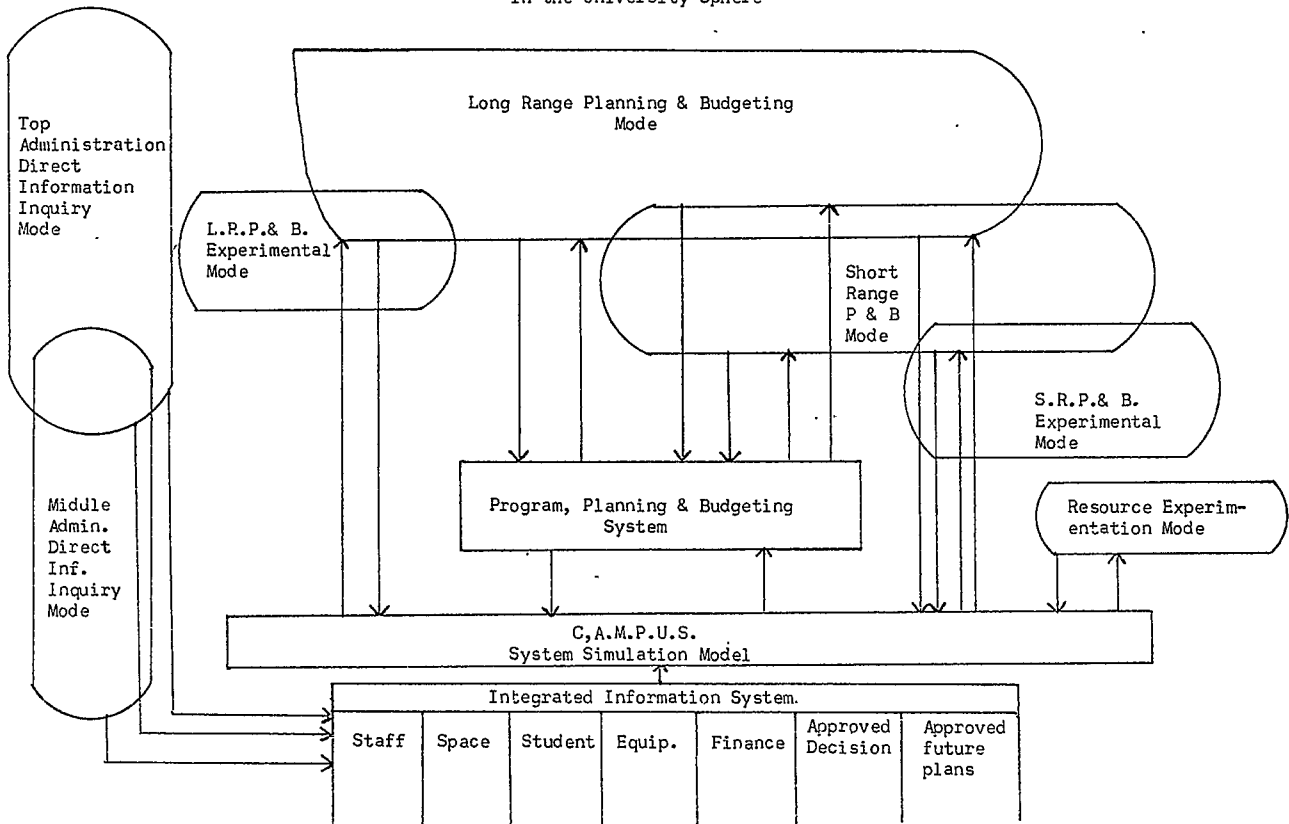


Fig. 4

UNDERGRADUATE

NEW STUDENTS — ENROLLEE POOLS — TEACHING HOURS

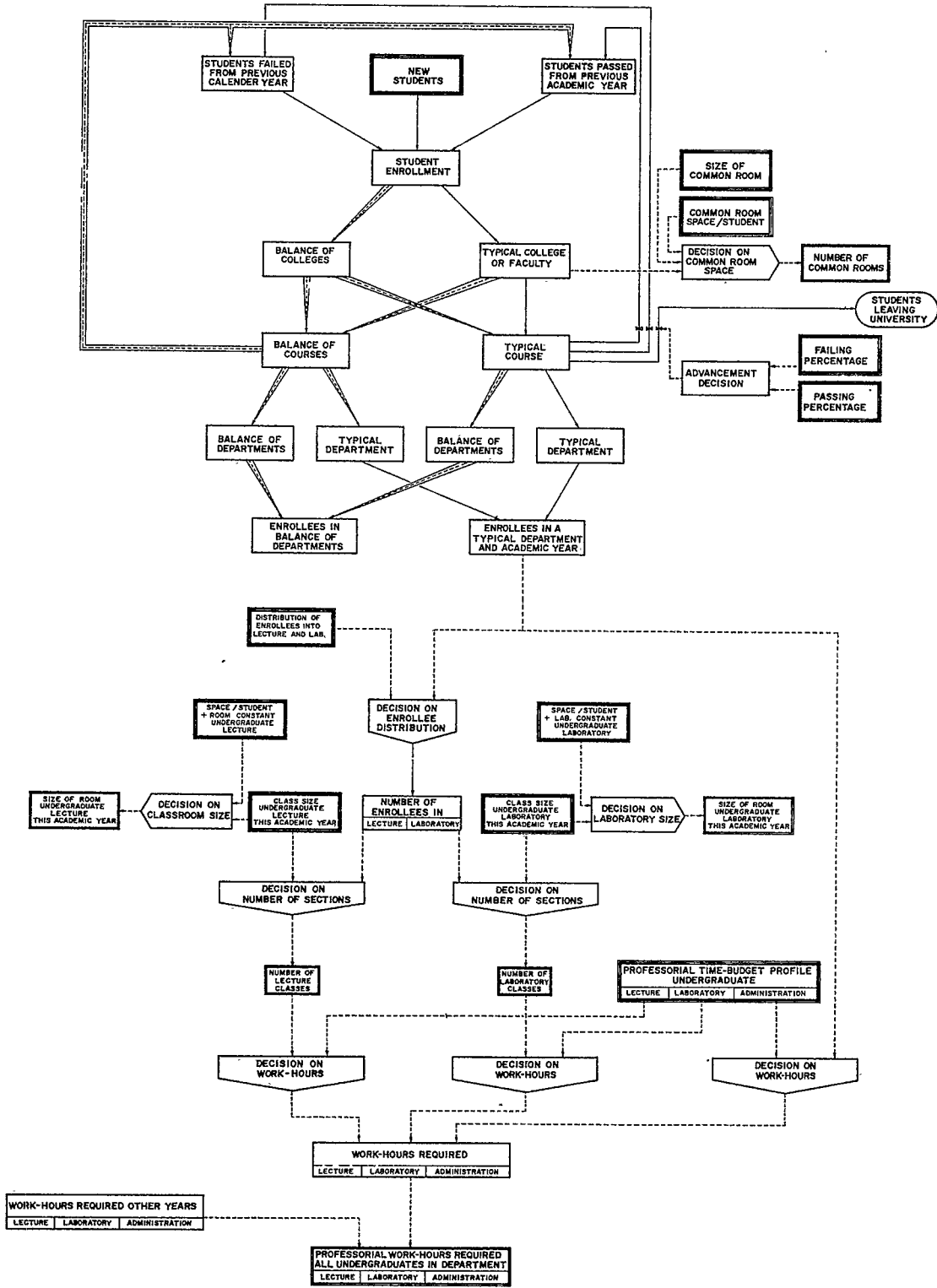
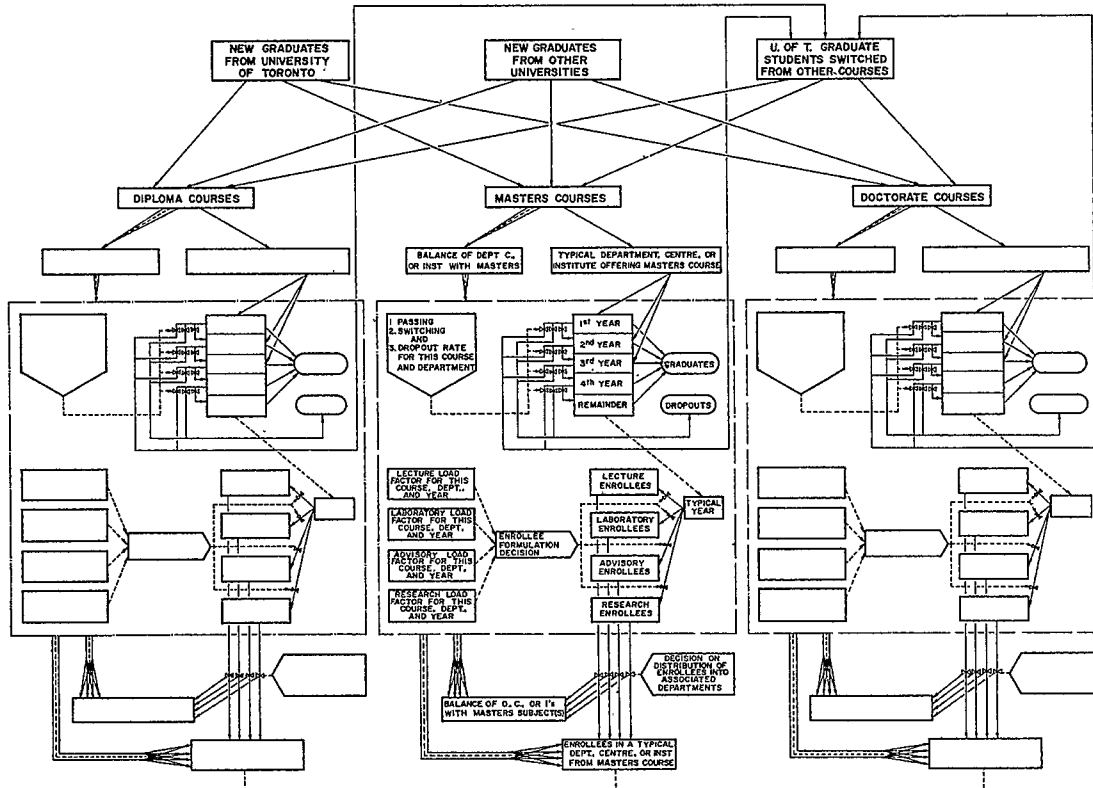


Fig. 5

GRADUATE

DISTRIBUTION OF A STUDENT INTO ENROLLEES IN COURSE AND DEPARTMENT



FORMULATION OF ENROLLEE POOLS INTO TOTAL TEACHING HOURS PER DEPARTMENT

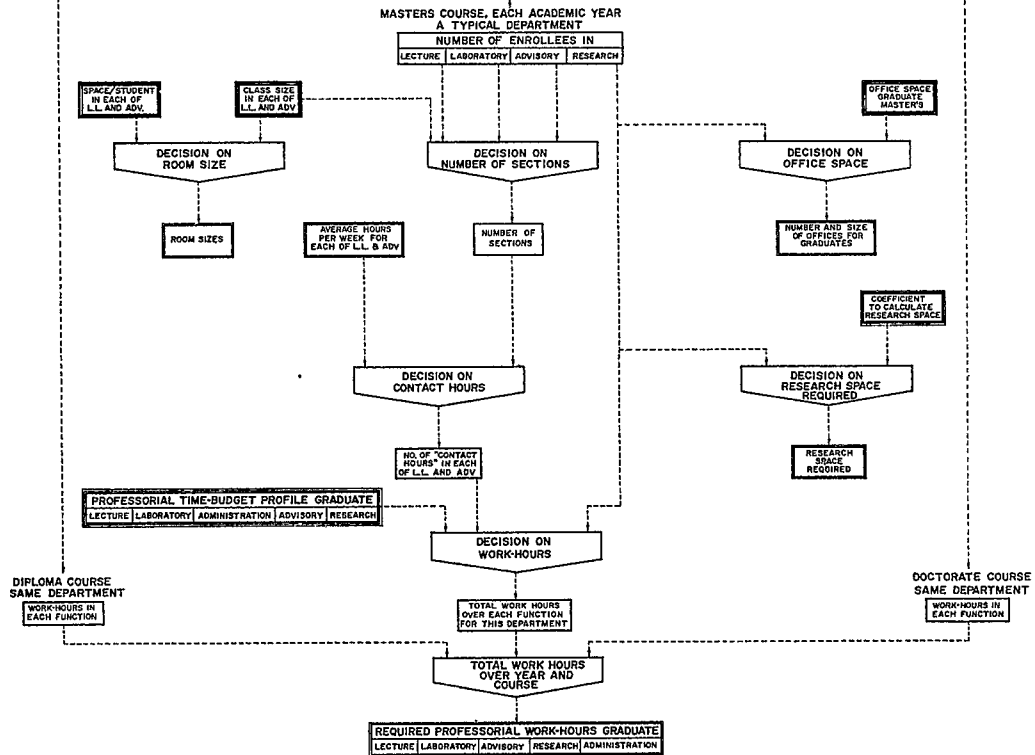


Fig. 6

GRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE COMBINED
COSTS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR EACH DEPARTMENT

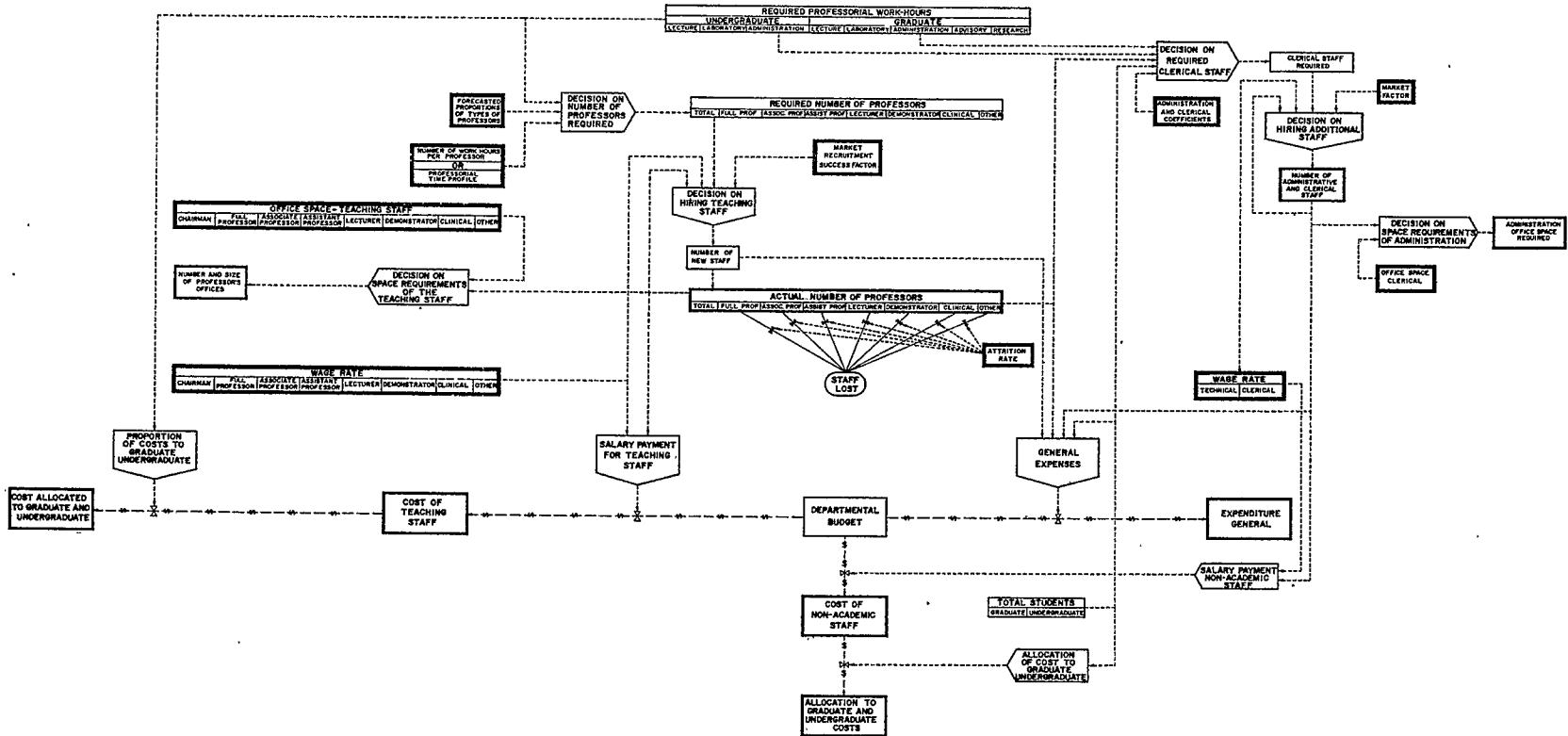


Figure 7

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
C.A.M.P.U.S. SIMULATION PLANNING ANALYSIS

ADMINISTRATION SUMMARY REPORT

TERM 1965-6

<u>DEPARTMENTAL BUDGETS</u>		<u>ACADEMIC STAFF</u>			
		TOTAL SALARIES	AVERAGE SALARY	PERSONNEL	
ACADEMIC SALARIES	\$ 1455800.00	DEPARTMENTAL CHAIRMAN	\$ 221000.00	\$13000.00	17
NON-ACADEMIC SALARIES	\$ 229600.00	FULL PROFESSOR	\$ 430500.00	\$10500.00	41
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES	\$ 319600.00	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	\$ 461100.00	\$ 8700.00	53
TOTAL	\$ 2045200.00	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	\$ 227200.00	\$ 7100.00	32
		LECTURER	\$ 156000.00	\$ 3900.00	40
ASSISTED RESEARCH FUNDS	\$ 1126500.00	TOTAL	\$ 1495800.00		183

PHYSICAL FACILITIES

STUDENT ENROLLMENT,

GRADUATES

STUDENT (SQ. FT.-HRS.)				STAFF (SQ. FT.)			PCT. USE		I HONOURS		4693	UNDERGRADUATE		
REQUIRED	ACTUAL	PCT. USE		REQUIRED	ACTUAL		I	PASS	7485	HONOURS	2760			
LECTURE	565000.	941000.	60.	PROFESSORIAL	193500.	206000.	94.	II	HONOURS	3665	PASS	5435		
LABORATORY	310000.	675000.	46.	CLERICAL	16000.	21000.	75.	III	PASS	6621	POST-GRADUATE			
STUDY SPACE	186000.	150000.	124.	ADMINISTRATIVE	69000.	69000.	100.	IV	HONOURS	3214	MASTERS	901		
									PASS	5891	PH. D.	267		
										2966				
											MASTERS	2153		
											PH. D.	508		

*Data are illustrative only.

Figure 8

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
C.A.M.P.U.S. SIMULATION PLANNING ANALYSIS

REPORT PAGE 1

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY REPORT

TERM 1965-6

<u>DEPARTMENTAL BUDGET</u>		<u>ACADEMIC STAFF</u>			
		TOTAL SALARIES	AVERAGE SALARY	PERSONNEL	
ACADEMIC SALARIES	\$ 240898.00	DEPARTMENTAL CHAIRMAN	\$ 14000.00	\$14000.00	1
NON-ACADEMIC SALARIES	\$ 81774.00	FULL PROFESSOR	\$ 76048.00	\$10864.00	7
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES	\$ 38791.00	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	\$ 72100.00	\$ 8900.00	9
TOTAL	\$ 361463.00	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	\$ 34750.00	\$ 6950.00	5
		LECTURER	\$ 44000.00	\$ 4000.00	11
ASSISTED RESEARCH FUNDS	\$ 290000.00	TOTAL	\$ 240898.00		33

PHYSICAL FACILITIES

STUDENT (SQ. FT.-HRS.)				STAFF (SQ. FT.)			
REQUIRED	ACTUAL	PCT. USE		REQUIRED	ACTUAL	PCT. USE	
LECTURE	59000.	93000.	63.	PROFESSORIAL	11000.	11000.	100.
LABORATORY	42000.	99800.	42.	CLERICAL	4000.	4500.	89.
STUDY SPACE	22000.	15000.	146.	ADMINISTRATIVE	3000.	3000.	100.

Figure 9

ACADEMIC YEAR	CLASS SIZE (STUDENTS PER CLASS)				STUDENT ENROLLMENT			
	LECTURE		LABORATORY		LECTURE		LABORATORY	
	HONOUR	PASS	HONOUR	PASS	HONOUR	PASS	HONOUR	PASS
1	100.0	150.0	50.0	75.0	531.0	983.0	587.0	827.0
2	75.0	125.0	50.0	75.0	580.0	850.0	520.0	791.0
3	30.0	80.0	25.0	50.0	502.0	773.0	491.0	620.0
4	15.0	0.	15.0	0.	460.0	0.	430.0	0.

ASSOCIATED COURSES OF THE CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

COURSE	ENROLLMENT				
	I	II	III	IV	GRADUATES
GENERAL SCIENCE	650.	601.	582.	550.	522.
MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY	720.	609.	580.	563.	548.
MATHEMATICS AND CHEMISTRY	481.	411.	389.	352.	340.
PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY	367.	303.	281.	240.	217.
CHEMISTRY	603.	569.	531.	500.	487.

*Data are illustrative only.

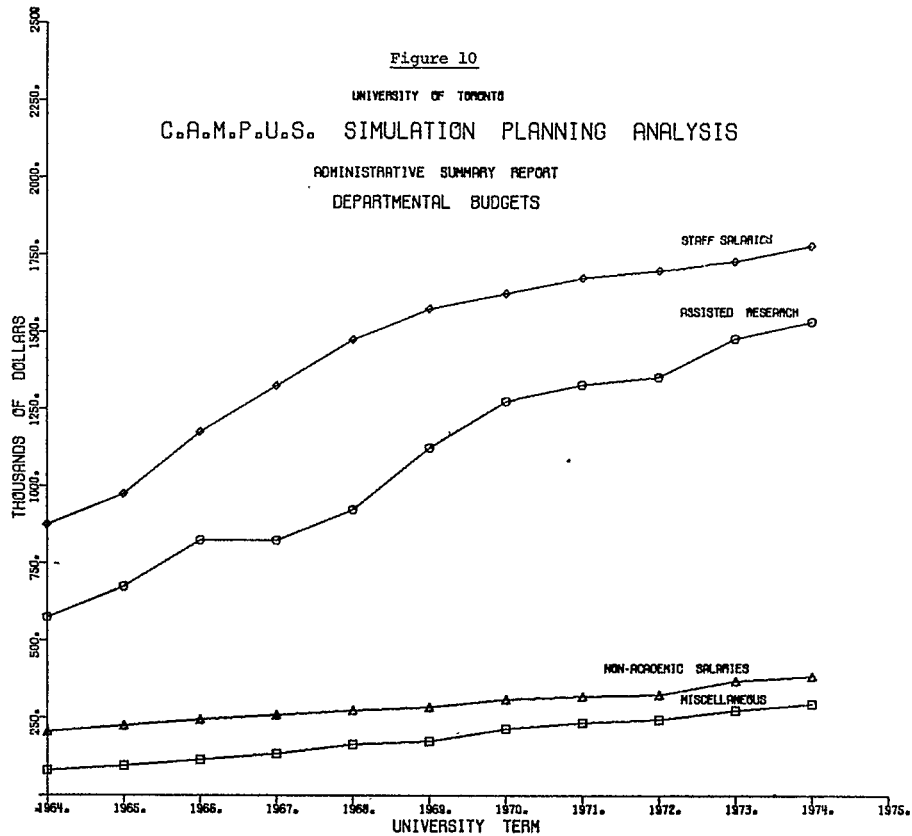
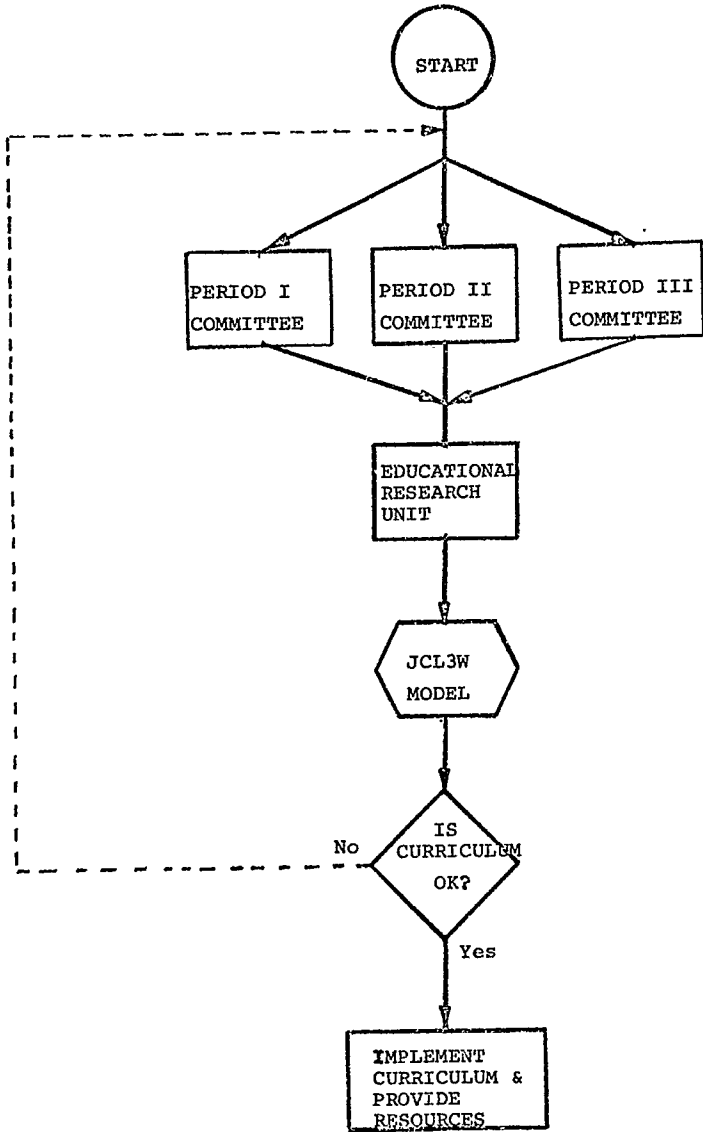


Figure 11



1. The three systems committees generate a curriculum.
2. Curriculum is specified in detail and checked for timetable feasibility.
3. Resource input requirements estimated. These estimates retained in case curriculum is approved.
4. Pedagogic benefits and resource input requirements evaluated by Curriculum Committee, Departmental Chairmen and Faculty Council.

Figure 12

STRUCTURE OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES JCL3W MODEL

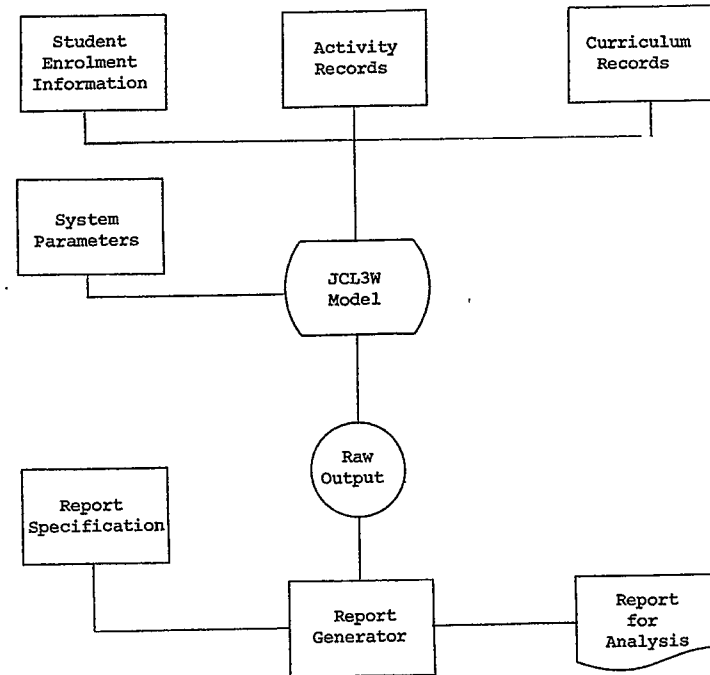


Figure 13

HEALTH SCIENCES FUNCTIONAL PLANNING UNIT

BREAKDOWN REPORT TABLE FOR LECT. ROOMS OUTPUT IN HOURS PER SIMULATION PERIOD

REPORT BY SIMULATION PERIODS 1972/73 WEEKS (1-35) RUN NO. 55 ALL PERIODS WK-BY-WK NEW CURRICULUM GROUP RULE 2 2 50 STUDENTS

FACULTY OF MED

INSTITUTION BANT. INST

DEPARTMENT OF UNSPEC. DEPT

	(1-10)	(11-20)	(21-30)	(31-40)	(41-50)	(51-60)
1	230	4	0	0	0	10
2	230	4	0	0	0	10
3	230	4	0	0	0	10
4	230	4	0	0	0	10
5	60	96	0	0	0	15
6	0	27	0	0	0	43
7	0	27	0	0	0	43
8	0	27	0	0	0	43
9	111	0	55	0	0	2
10	128	31	62	0	0	0
11	263	67	0	0	0	0
12	263	67	0	0	0	0
13	263	67	0	0	0	0
14	0	8	0	0	0	10
15	0	8	0	0	0	10

Figure 14

HEALTH SCIENCES FUNCTIONAL PLANNING UNIT

REPORT TABLE FOR PATIENT REQUIREMENTS OUTPUT IN HOURS PER SIMULATION PERIOD

TOTALS FOR SIMULATION PERIODS 1972/73 WEEKS (1-35) RUN NO. 58 PROPOSED II TR CURR. ACT. I CURR. 3 250 STUDENTS

FACULTY OF MED

TOTALS PER DEPARTMENT OVER INSTITUTIONS.	WFLLESLEY	N.M.S.H	H.S.C	MED. BUILD SUNNYBROOK	BANT. INST W.C.H	T.G.H P.M.H	T.W.H	S.M.H
				AMB. PAT	HOSP. PAT	SPECIAL PAT		
IMMUNOLGY				7.00	1242.00	0.00		
MEDICINE				18199.10	52691.70	0.00		
OBST.-GYN.				8399.80	18517.70	0.00		
OPHTAL.				6237.30	4323.00	0.00		
OTO-LARYN				6220.50	7917.30	0.00		
PAEDIATRICS				8600.80	22693.20	0.00		
PSYCHIATRY				8504.90	3336.80	0.00		
SURGERY				23052.20	39221.10	0.00		
UNSP. CL. DE				1239.70	2009.80	0.00		

Figure 15

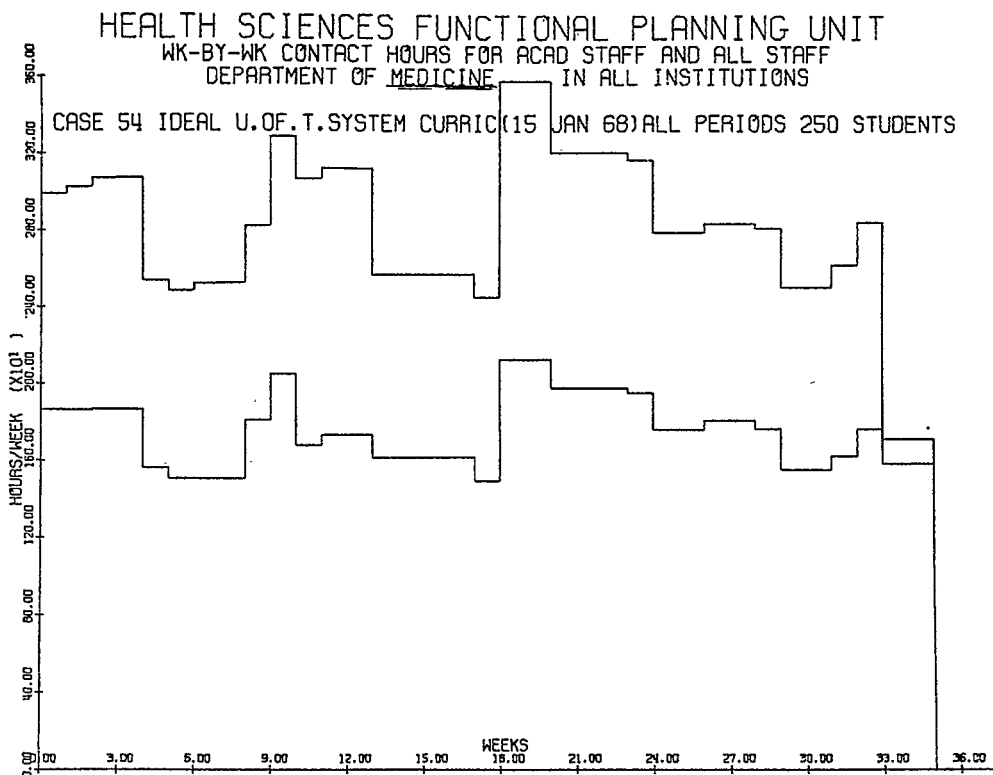


Figure 16

