

NC Community College System: **Overview and Enrollment**



Presentation to Joint Appropriations Subcommittee on Education
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FISCAL RESEARCH DIVISION
A Staff Agency of the North Carolina General Assembly

Agenda

1. NCCCS Background

2. Enrollment

- How many students does NCCCS serve?
- Who are they?

3. Budget Overview

- Who funds the community college system?
- How much?
- Connection between enrollment and the budget

NCCCS Background



Purpose

G.S. 115D-1

“...The major purpose of each and every institution operating under the provisions of this Chapter shall be and shall continue to be the offering of **vocational and technical education and training, and of basic, high school level, academic education needed in order to profit from vocational and technical education, for students who are high school graduates or who are beyond the compulsory age limit of the public school system and who have left the public schools....**

The Community Colleges System Office is designated as the primary lead agency for delivering workforce development training, adult literacy training, and adult education programs in the State.”

History

- 1957: GA passes first Community College Act; also provides funding for separate system of industrial education centers.
- 1963: GA establishes a unified system and the Department of Community Colleges under the State Board of Education.
- 1979: GA creates separate State Board of Community Colleges.

Governance

State Board of Community Colleges

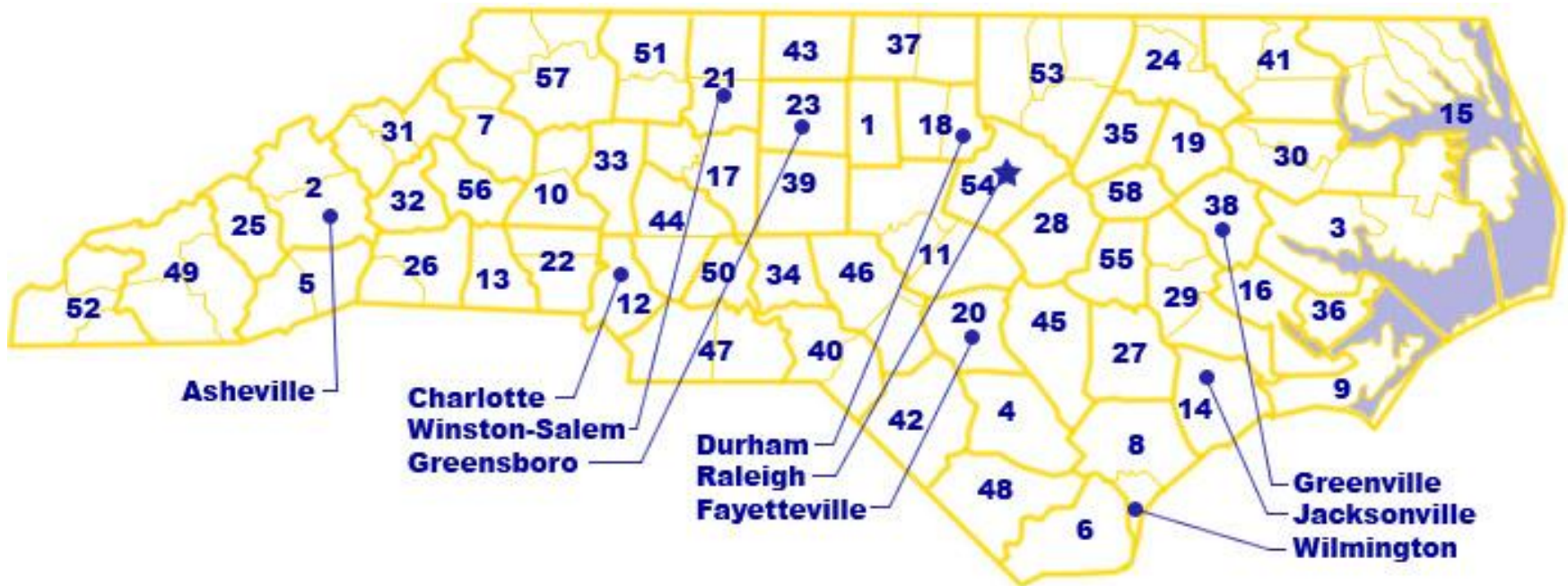
- Serves as the governing authority for NCCCS
- 21 members – 18 are appointed by Governor (10), House(4), and Senate (4); 3 serve ex-officio
- Elects the System President and sets system policies and regulations

Local Boards of Trustees

- Serve as the governing authority for 58 colleges
- At least 13 members – 12 appointed by local Board of Ed, county commissioners, and Governor; 1 ex-officio
- Elect college presidents

Locations

- 58 colleges, 3rd most in the nation.
- 33 additional campuses



Major Program Areas

Curriculum

Credit courses that lead to certificates, diplomas, or associate degrees.

Includes Career & College Promise (high school students earning college credit)

Occupational Continuing Education

Non-credit courses that provide job training opportunities to individuals.

Basic Skills

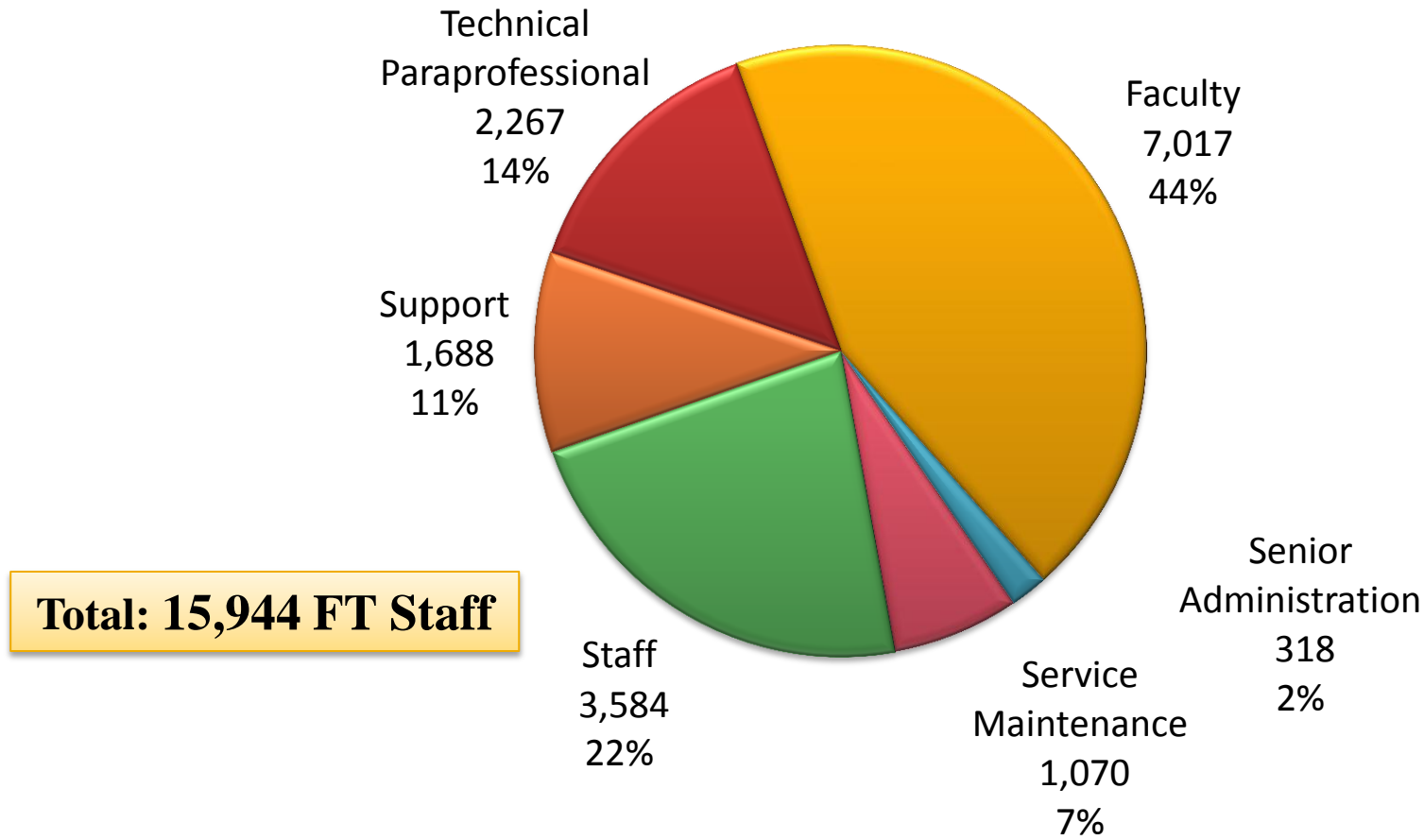
Includes Adult Basic Education, GED, Adult High School, English as a Second Language (ESL), and Compensatory Education.

Workforce Development Programs

Job training programs targeted to specific types of companies or populations.

College Faculty and Staff

Full-Time College Staff: FY 2012-13

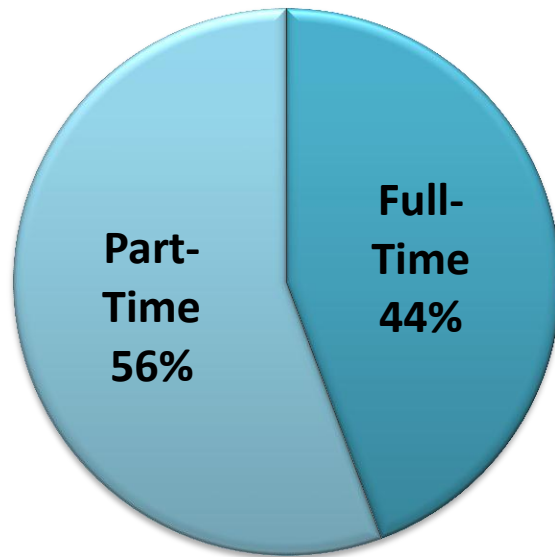


Note: This does not include positions in the NCCCS System Office; **Source:** FY 2012-13 NCCCS Statistical Report

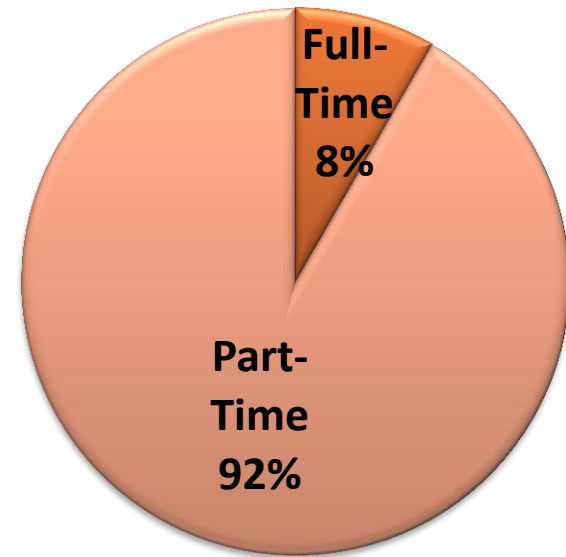
College Faculty and Staff

Full-Time versus Part-Time as of October 1, 2012

Curriculum



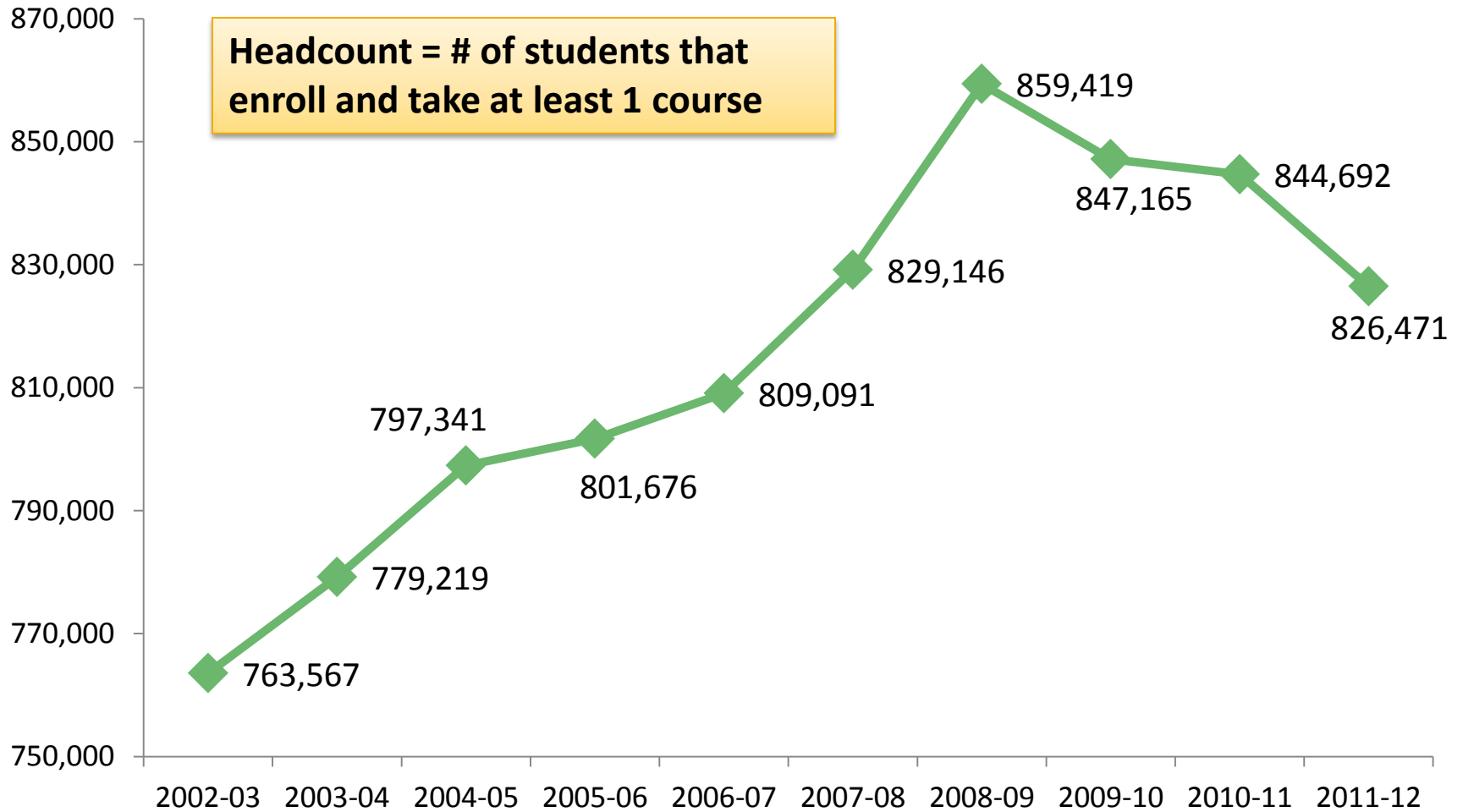
Continuing Education



Note: This does not include positions in the NCCCS System Office; **Source:** FY 2012-13 NCCCS Statistical Report

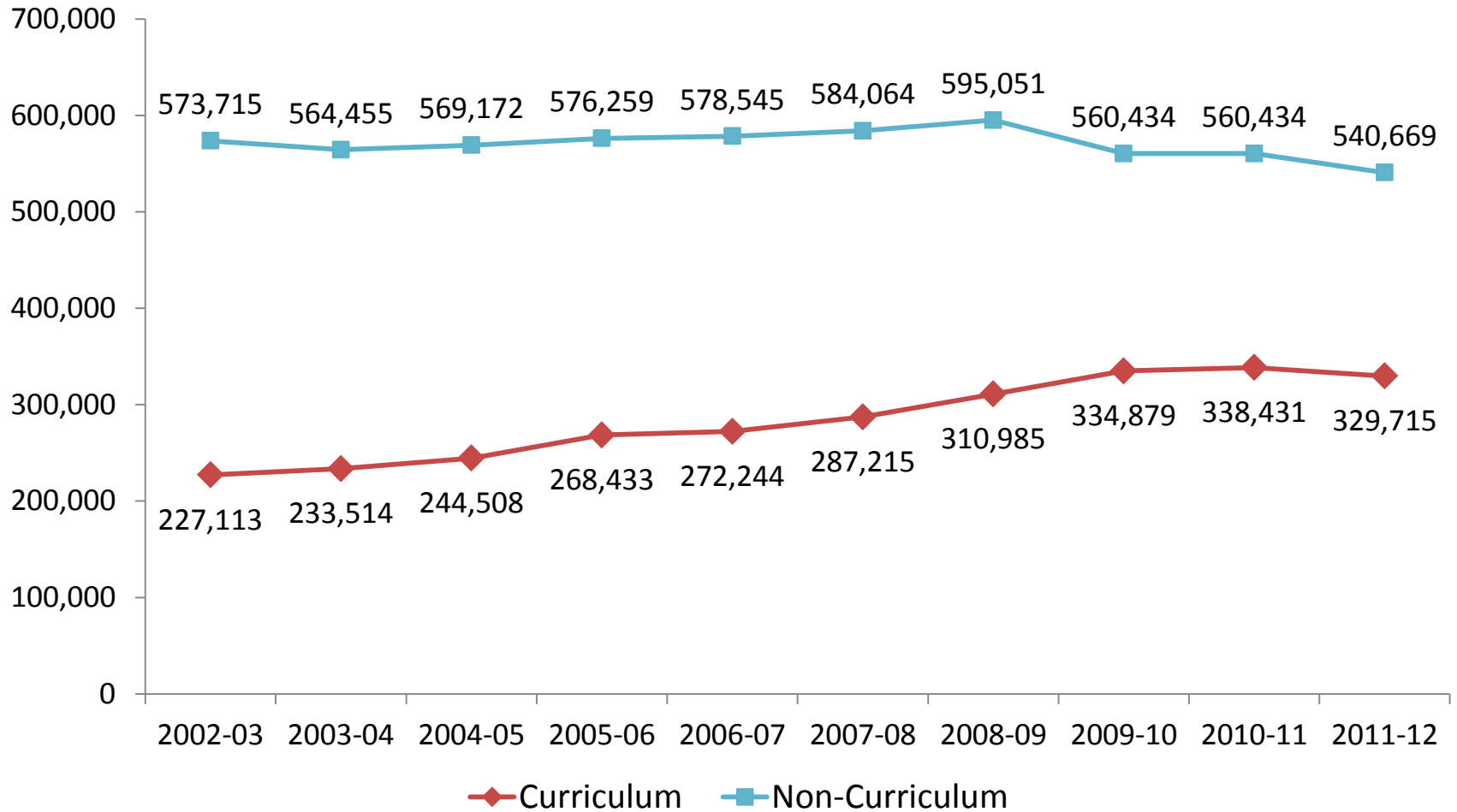
Enrollment

Headcount: FY 2003-2012



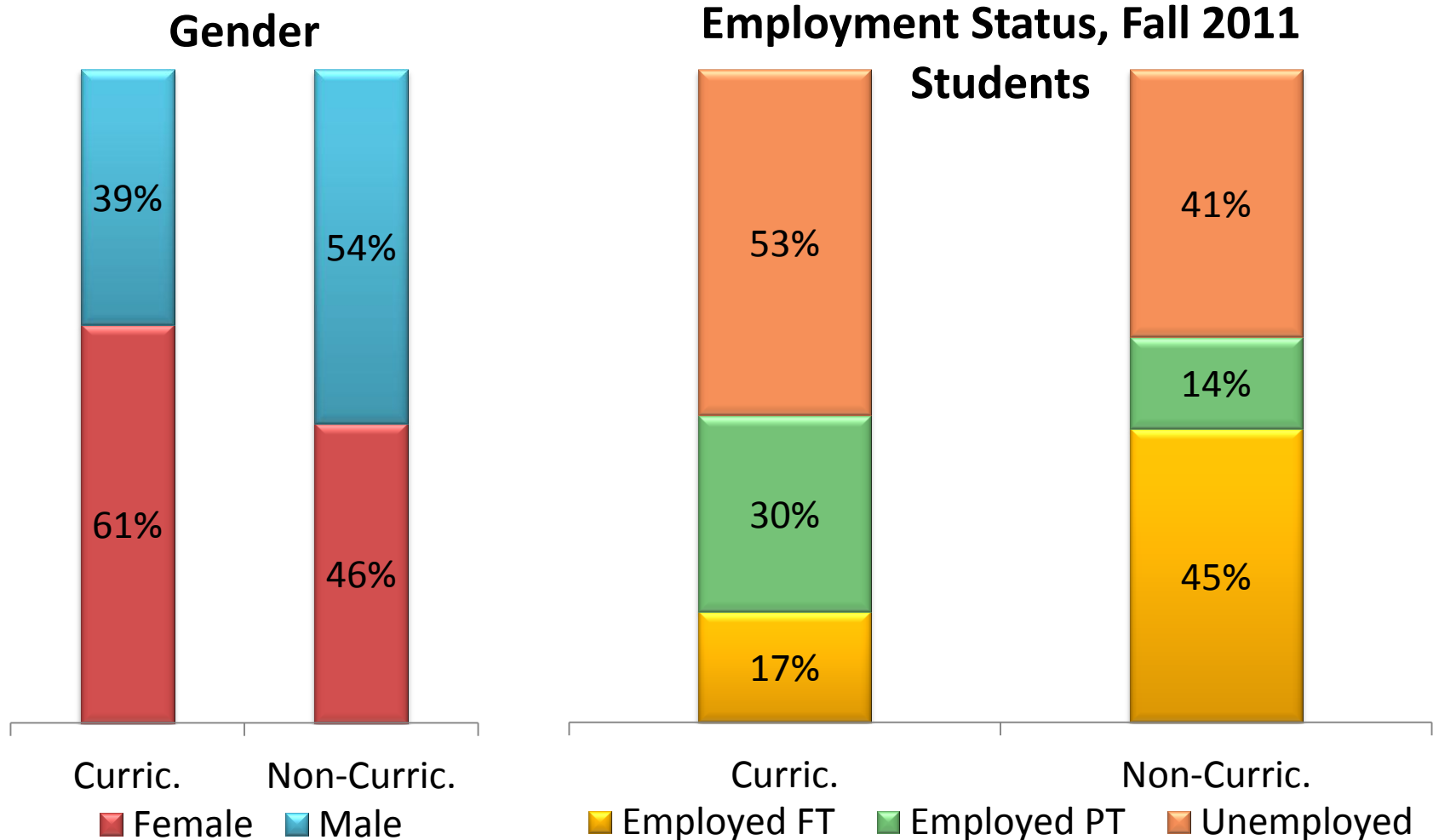
Source: NCCCS Statistical Reports for FY 2002-03 to FY 2011-12

Curriculum and Non-Curriculum Headcount FY 2003-2012



Source: NCCCS Statistical Reports for FY 2002-03 to FY 2011-12

Community College Student Characteristics

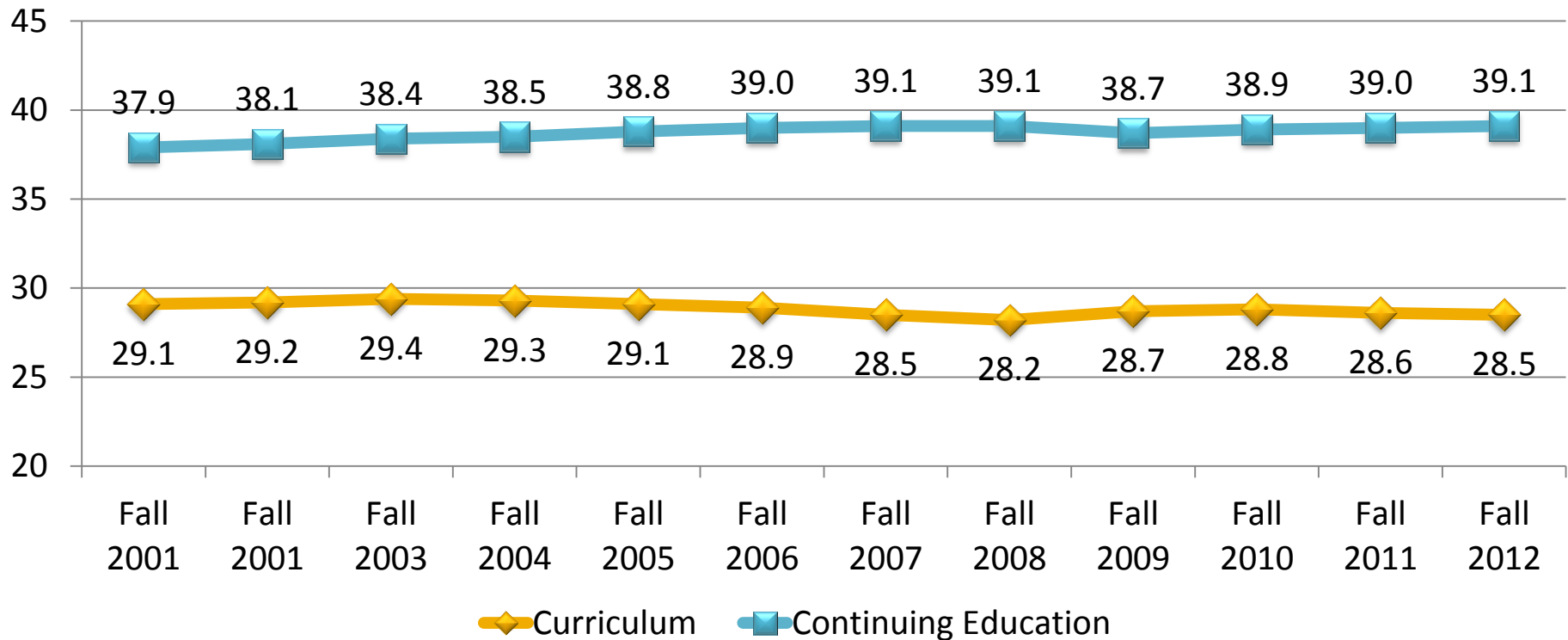


Source: NCCCS 2011-12 Statistical Report, NCCCS

Community College Student Characteristics

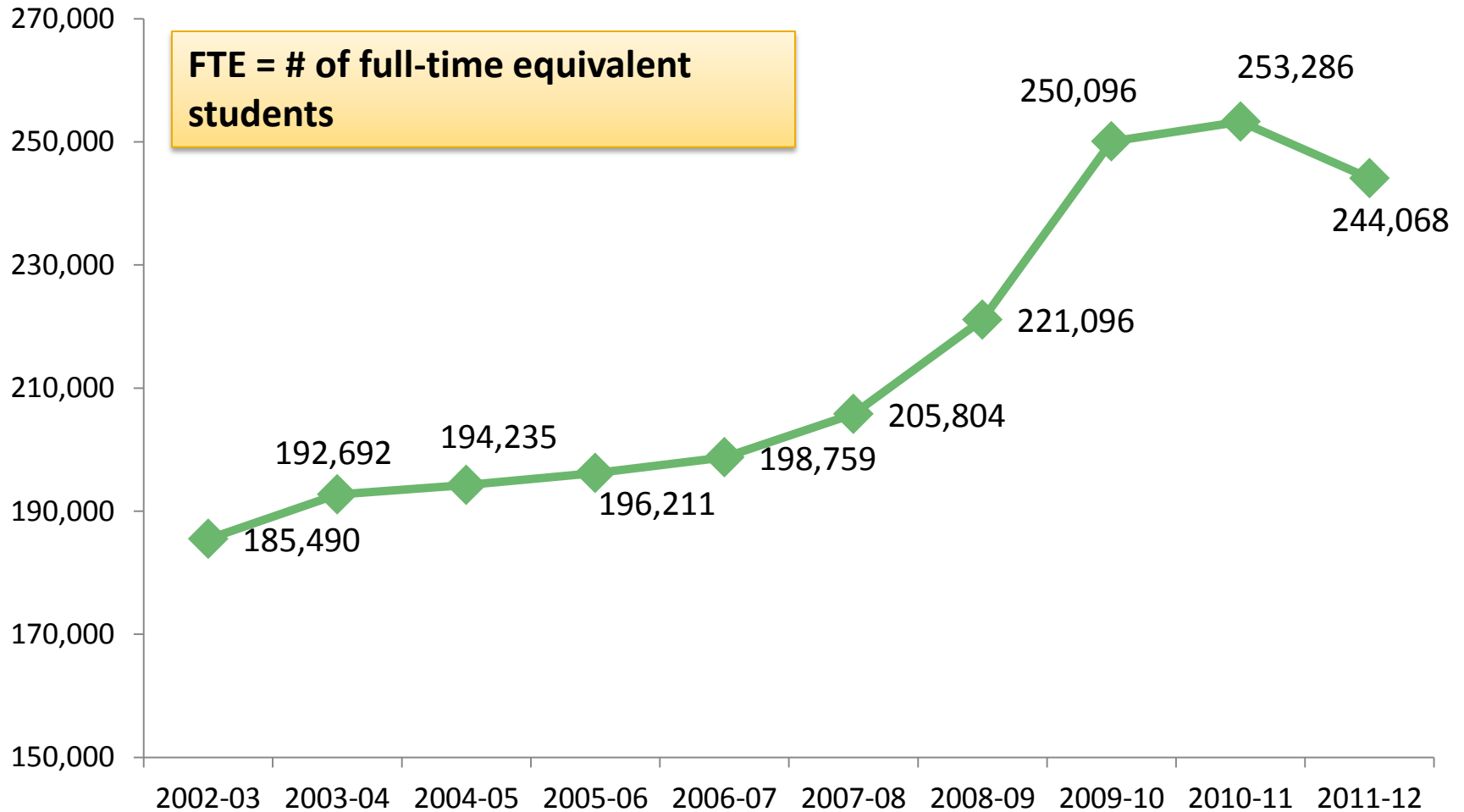
Fall 2012 Average Student Age
Curriculum: 28.5 Continuing Education: 39.1

Average Student Age



Source: NCCCS

Actual FTE: FY 2003-2012



Source: NCCCS Statistical Reports for FY 2002-03 to FY 2011-12

FTE vs. Full-Time Student

- FTE: A full-time equivalent student (FTE) is an artificial metric used for budgeting and other purposes.
 - FTE reporting is guided by the State Board of Community College Code (1G SBCCC 100.1).
 - Typically equal to 16 credit hours per semester.
- Full-time Student: A student is considered “full-time” if he is enrolled in 12 or more credit hours.

Curriculum Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)

- Curriculum FTE = **256** membership hours per semester (based on a typical semester of 16 weeks x 16 student membership hours per week).
- Annual Curriculum FTE = total number of student membership hours for fall and spring semesters divided by **512** membership hours (256 x 2 semesters).

Membership vs. Credit Hours

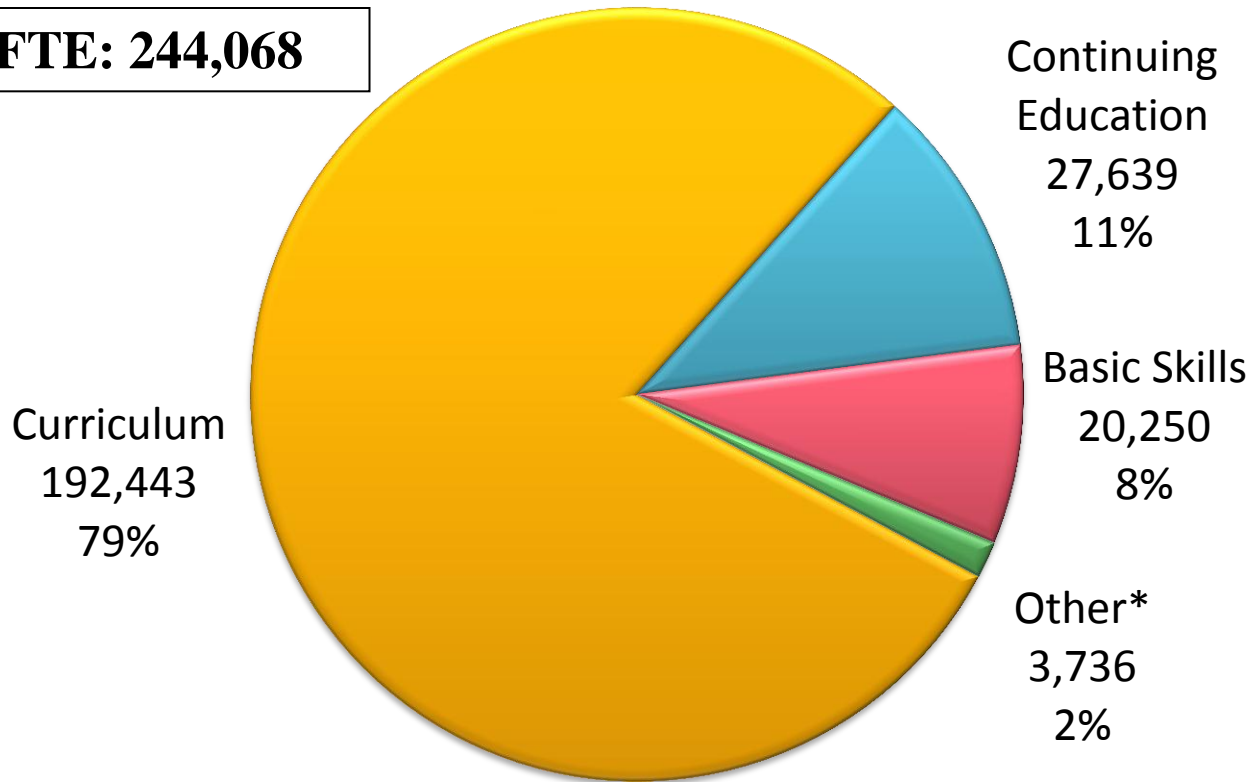
- 1 Student Membership Hour = 1 Hour of scheduled class or laboratory work.
 - 16 hours of “class work” = 1 credit hour
 - 32 hours of “experiential lab work” = 1 credit hour
 - 48 hours of “faculty-directed lab work” = 1 credit hour
 - 48 hours of “clinical practice” = 1 credit hour
 - 160 hours of “work experience” = 1 credit hour
- Therefore, 1 annual FTE is not necessarily identical to 32 credit hours.

Non- Curriculum FTE

- Annual Non-Curriculum FTE = total number of student membership hours for three reporting periods divided by **688** membership hours (based on two typical semesters of 16 week and a typical summer of 11 weeks).
- Three counting periods are fall semester, spring semester, and summer term.

Actual FTE by Program Area: FY 2011-12

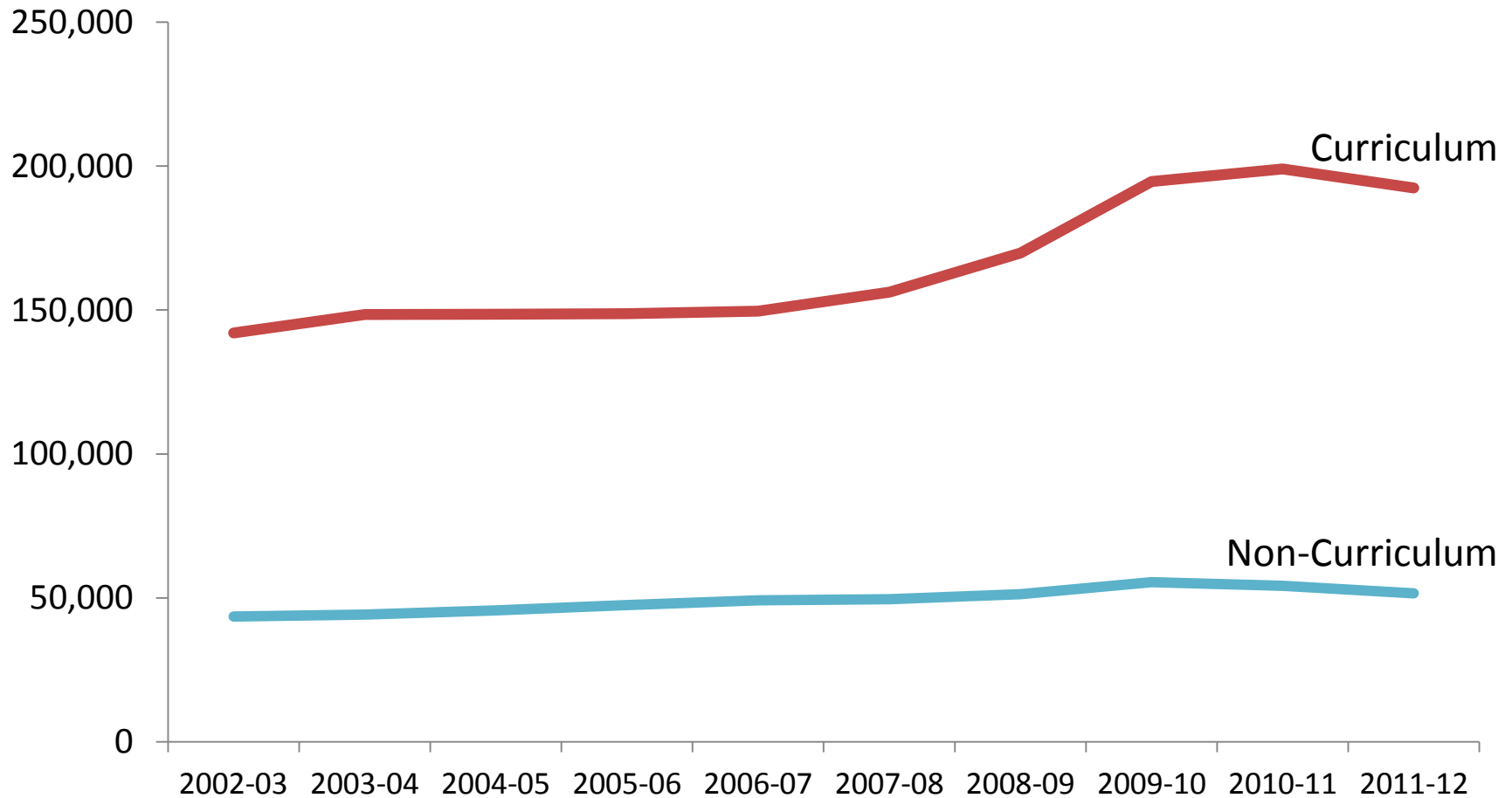
Total FTE: 244,068



*"Other" includes Customized Training FTE, Small Business Center FTE, self-supporting continuing education FTE, and other non-budget FTE.

Source: NCCCS 2011-12 Statistical Report

Actual FTE by Program Area



Sources: NCCCS Statistical Reports, NCCCS Budget Allocations

Budget Overview



Financial Support of Institutions

State

G.S. 115D-31

- Operating costs for instruction, administration, and support services

Local

G.S. 115D-32

- Operation and maintenance of plant

Per G.S. 115D-32, capital construction is the legal responsibility of the county. However, G.S. 115D-31 authorizes the State to provide capital funding to local institutions, provided that it is matched on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

FY 2012-13 Budget

- The FY 2012-13 certified budget is \$1.48 billion.

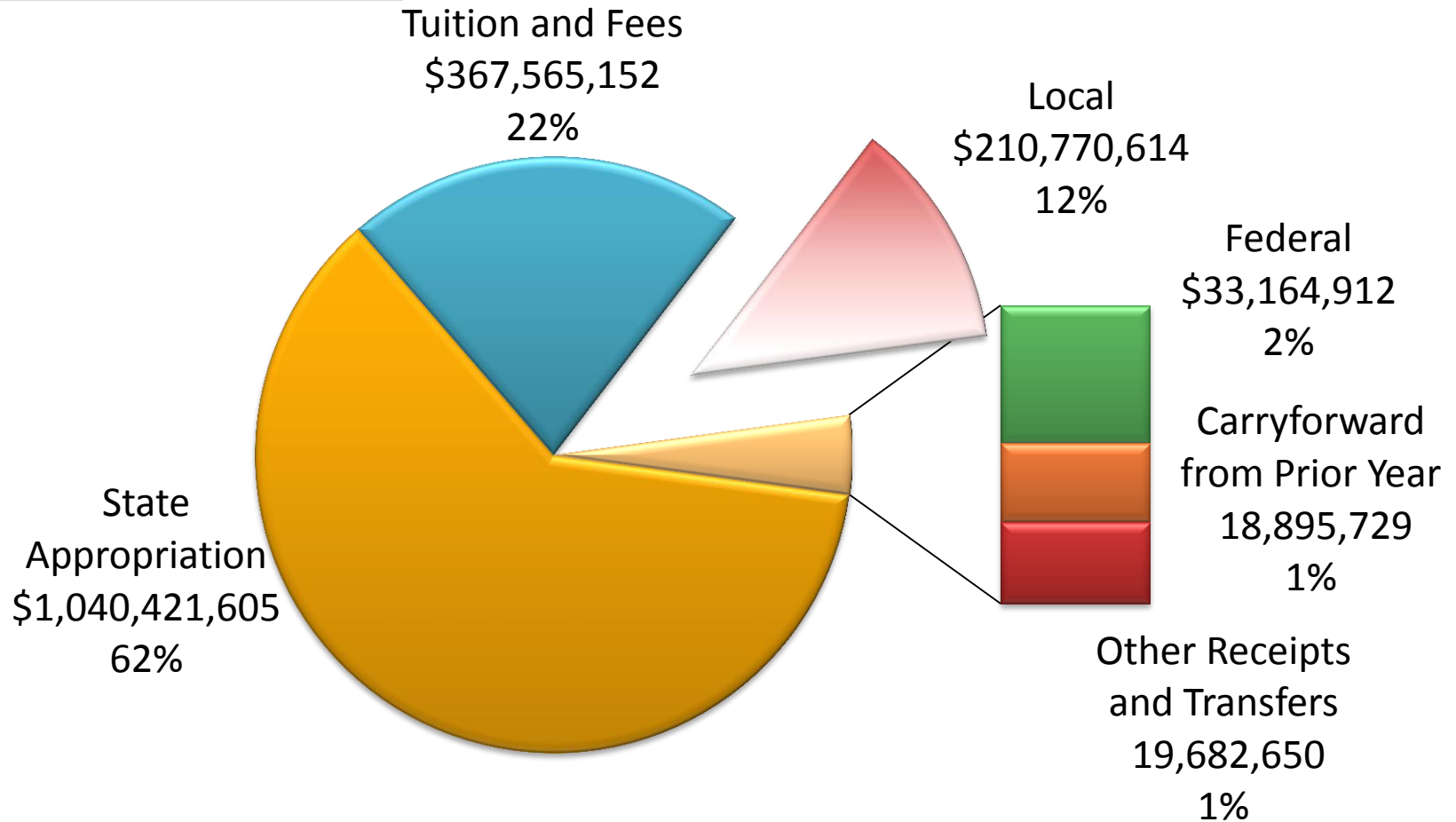
State Appropriation	\$1,040,421,605
Tuition and Fees	\$367,565,152
Federal	\$33,164,912
Carryforward from Prior Year	\$18,895,729
Other Receipts and Transfers	\$19,682,650
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Total	\$1,479,730,048

- Additionally, local governments are budgeted to contribute \$210.1 million.

Sources: FY 2012-13 Certified as of Sept 30, 2012, DCC 2-1 Summary

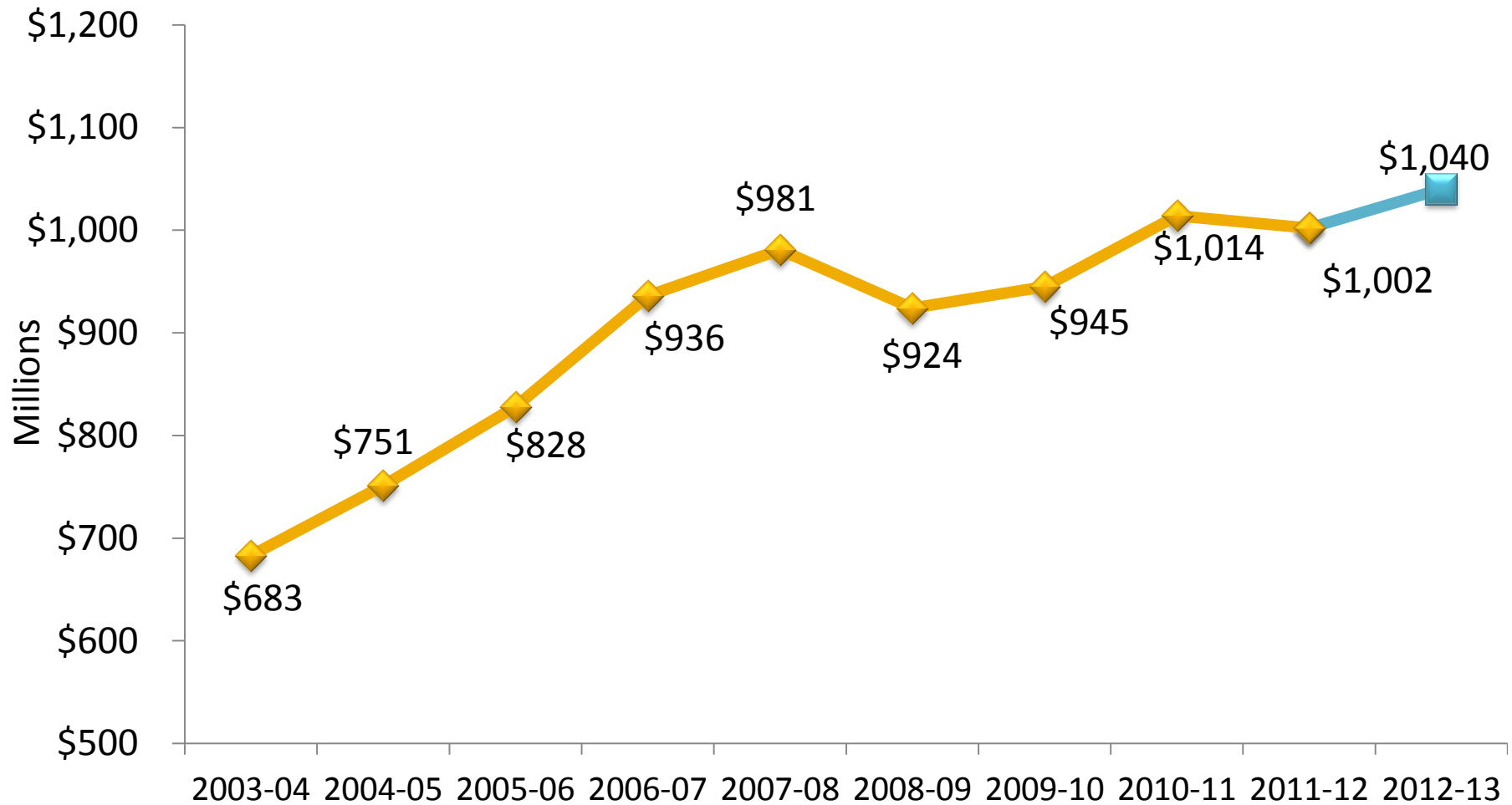
FY 2012-13 Sources of Funding

Total: \$1.69 billion



Sources: FY 2012-13 Sept. 30 Certified Budget, DCC 2-1 Summary

NCCCS General Fund Appropriations

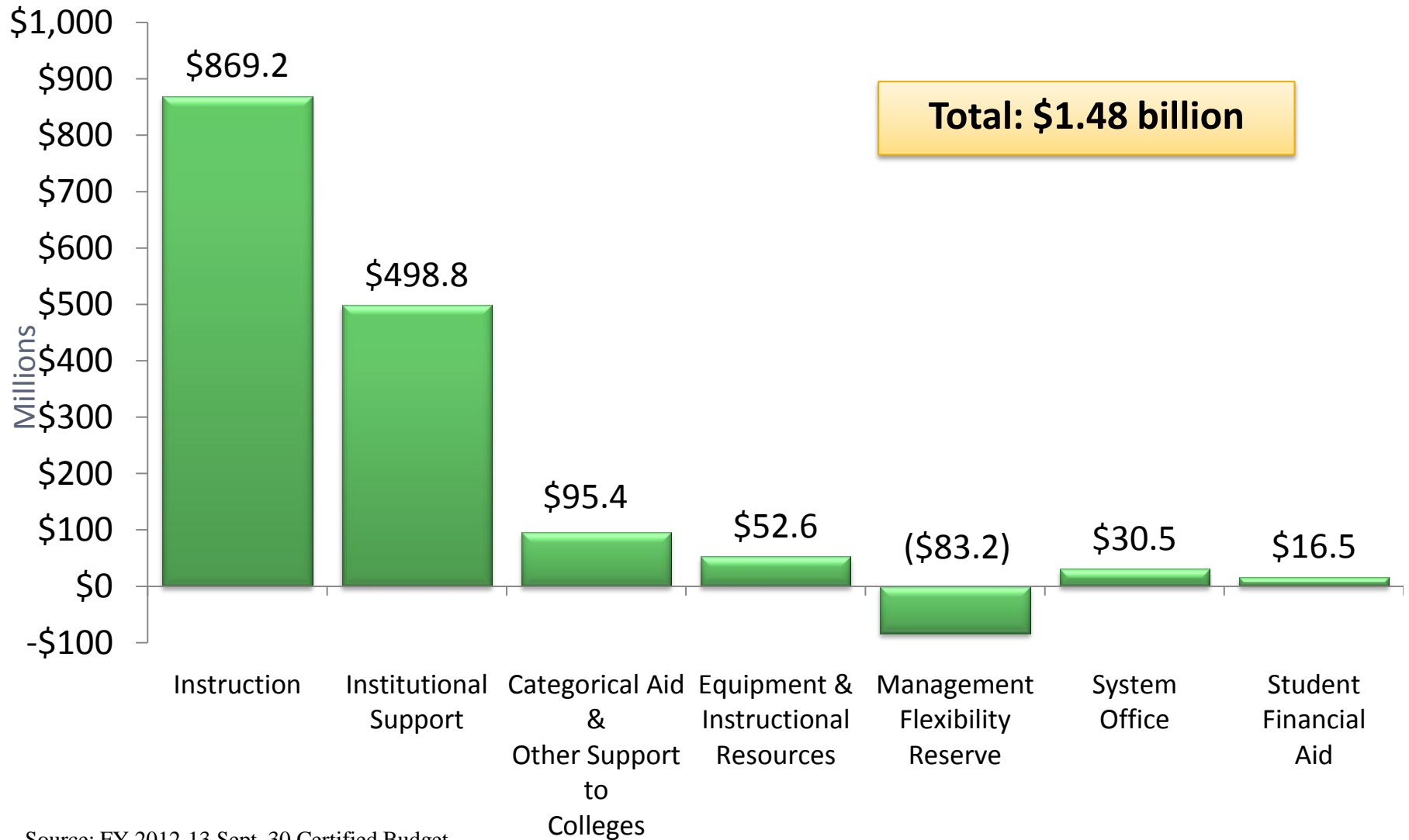


Source: June 30 Actual Appropriations (BD 701) FY 2002-2012, Sept 30 Certified Budget FY 2012-13

FY 2012-13 Budget

- 98% of the budget flows to the community colleges either directly or as student aid.
- The majority of funding goes out as formula funding, based on the number and type of full-time equivalent (or FTE) students at each college.

Allocation of Funds: FY 2012-13



Source: FY 2012-13 Sept. 30 Certified Budget

Enrollment

- Funds are allotted on a full-time equivalent (FTE) basis.
- Community college enrollment funding is based on the prior years' enrollment numbers.
- A college's budgeted FTE is determined by the **Modified Budget Stability Formula**.
 - Calculates the higher of
 - the prior year; or
 - the average of the three previous years' enrollment.

Example College FTE

	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	Average
Curriculum	3,118	3,185	3,508	3,270
Continuing Education	839	781	768	796
Basic Skills	220	210	252	227

Example College's Budgeted FTE:

Curriculum: 3,508 FTE

Con Ed: 796 FTE

Basic Skills: 252 FTE

Total: 4,556 FTE

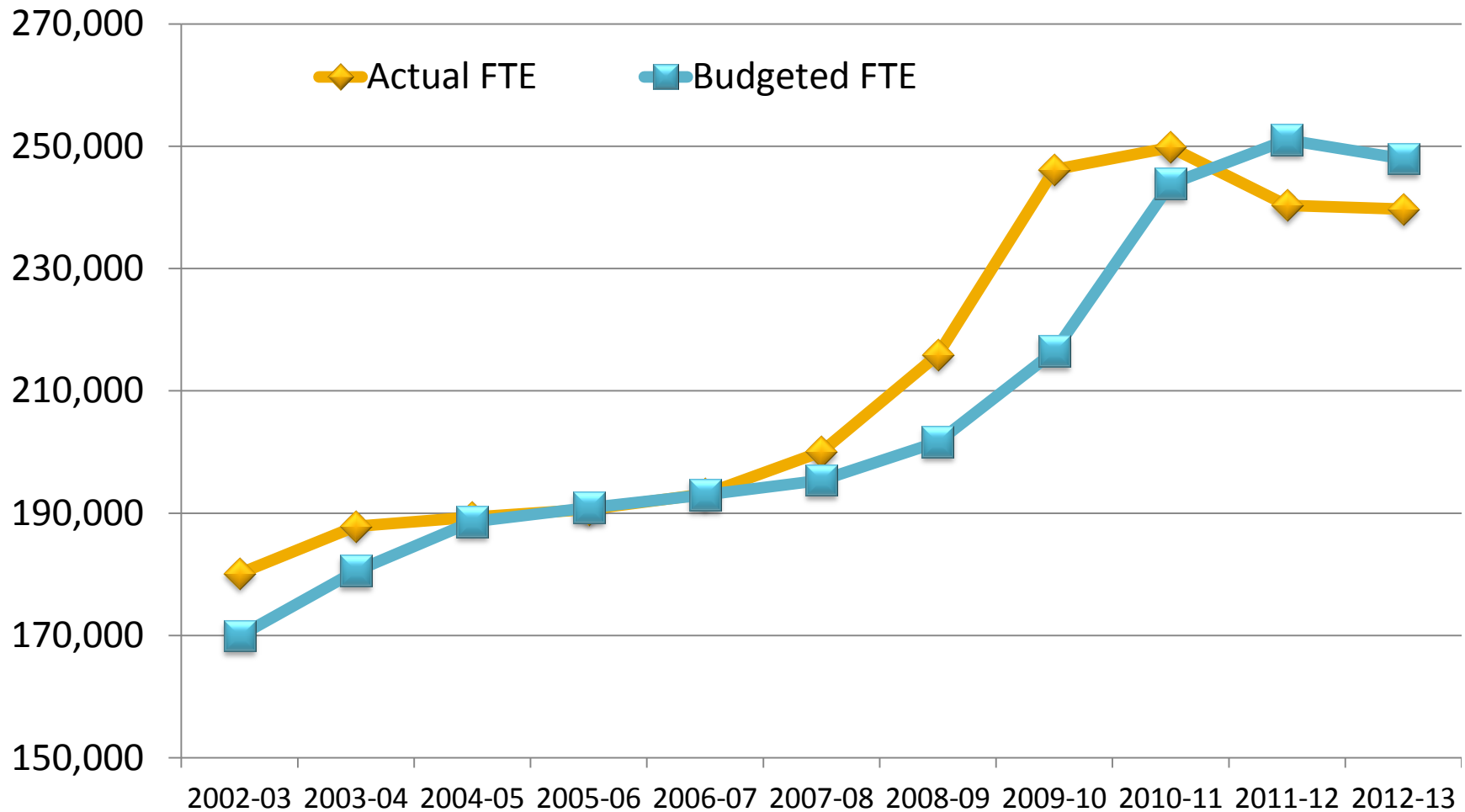
Budgeted FTE

- BFTE means the number of FTE which determines a college's operating budget.
- Curriculum BFTE counting period = Fall, Spring (academic year)
 - This is why the enrollment growth calculations will be revised each spring.
- Non-curriculum BFTE counting period = Spring, Summer, Fall (calendar year)

Budgeted FTE \neq Actual FTE

- Modified Budget Stability Formula: Budgeted FTE is based on previous years' actuals.
- Not all FTE are counted for budgeting purposes:
 - Colleges do not receive funding for Summer Term curriculum courses.
 - FTE generated by programs supported by non-budget FTE (i.e. Customized Training, Small Business Center, and self-supporting programs).

Actual vs. Budgeted Budget FTE



Source: NCCCS Statistical Reports, NCCCS Formula Budget Documents, FY 2012-13 Fall Census Data

Impact of Funding Model

- Periods of high enrollment growth lead to funding challenges at the college level.
- Periods of declining enrollment lead to funding more FTE than are served.
- Start-up of new programs is challenging.

Summary

Student enrollment is declining.

The State provides the majority of operating funds.

The FY 2012-13 budget is \$1.48 billion.

Budgeted FTE is based on previous year's enrollment or average of previous three years.