

Section 7

University Finance

Office of Research, Evaluation and Planning

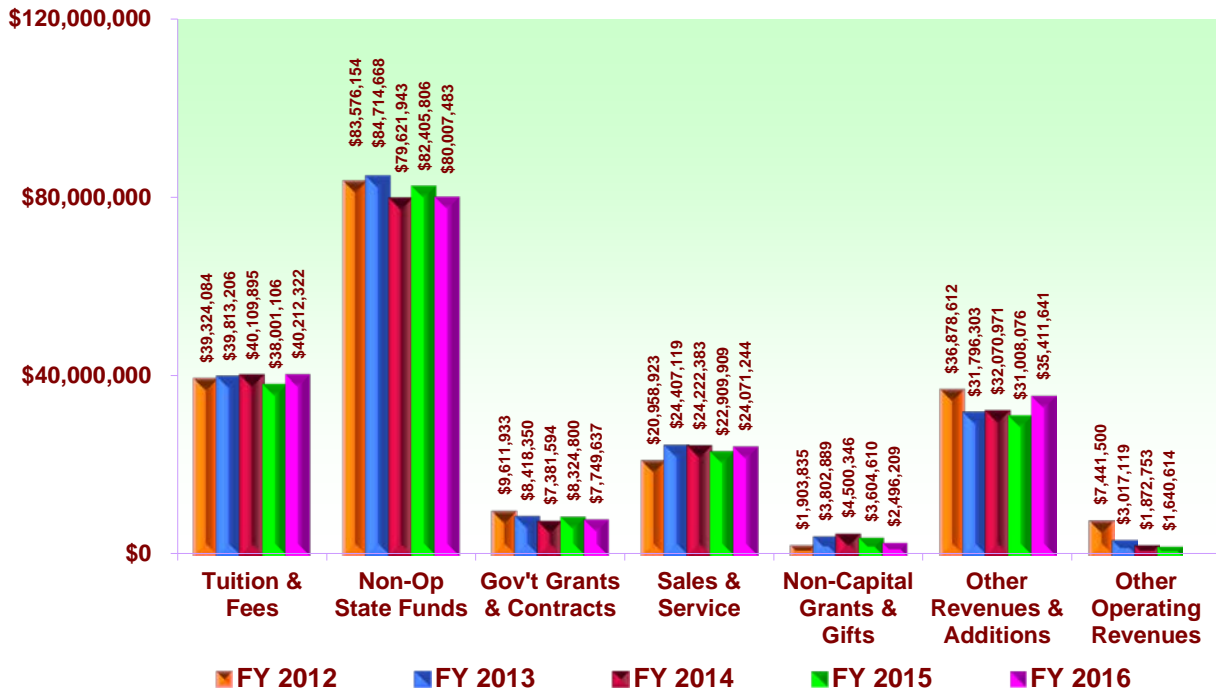
Trend of University Revenues by Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year 2012- 2016

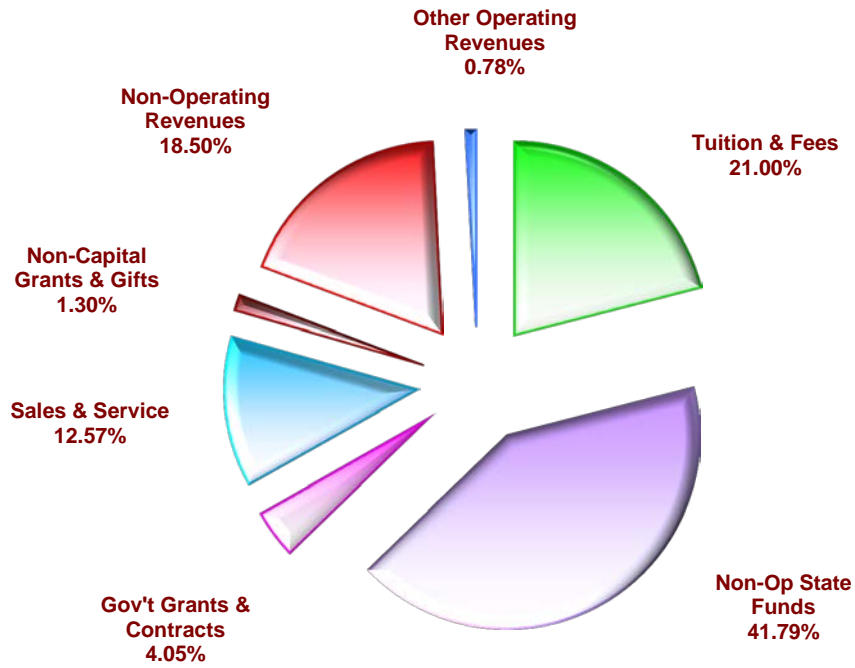
Revenue Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Student Tuition & Fees	\$ 39,324,084	\$ 39,813,206	\$ 40,109,895	\$ 38,001,106	\$ 40,212,322
Non-Operating State Funds	\$ 83,576,154	\$ 84,714,668	\$ 79,621,943	\$ 82,405,806	\$ 80,007,483
Government Grants / Contracts					
--- Federal Grants	\$ 8,875,848	\$ 8,141,354	\$ 7,267,176	\$ 8,166,042	\$ 7,369,377
--- State & Local Grants	\$ 736,085	\$ 276,996	\$ 114,418	\$ 158,758	\$ 380,260
Sales & Services & Others	\$ 20,958,923	\$ 24,407,119	\$ 24,222,383	\$ 22,909,909	\$ 24,071,244
Non-Operating Revenues	\$ 1,903,835	\$ 3,802,889	\$ 4,500,346	\$ 3,604,610	\$ 2,496,209
Non-Capital Fed & State Grants	\$ 36,878,612	\$ 31,796,303	\$ 32,070,971	\$ 31,008,076	\$ 35,411,641
Other Revenues & Additions	\$ 7,441,500	\$ 3,017,119	\$ 1,872,753	\$ 1,640,614	\$ 1,502,422
Total Revenues	\$199,695,041	\$195,969,654	\$189,779,885	\$187,894,921	\$191,450,958

Trend of University Revenues by Fiscal Years

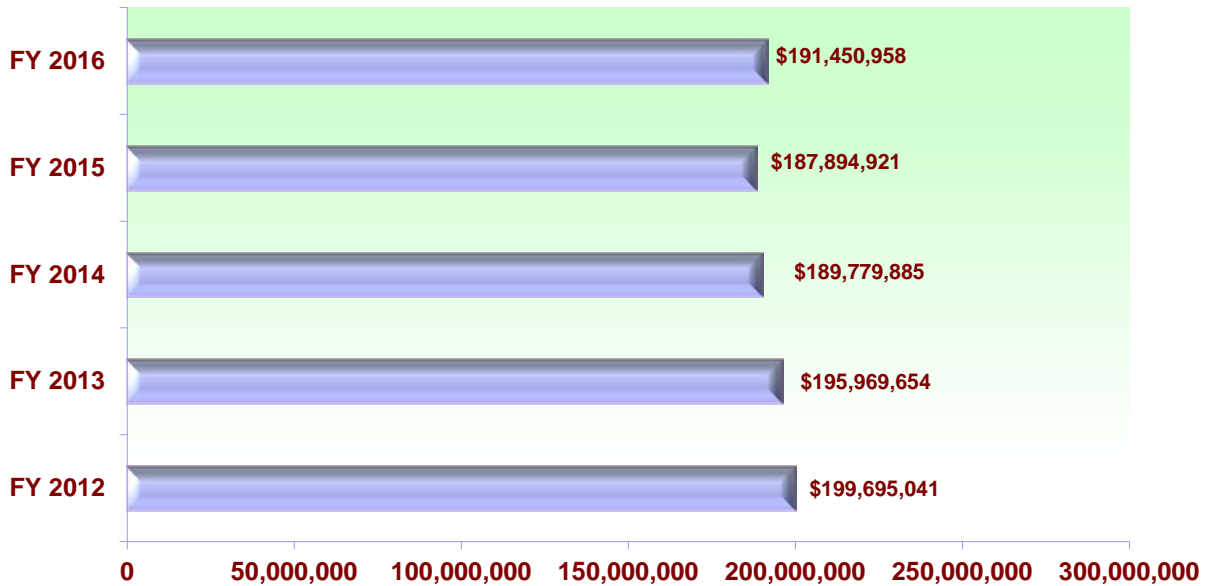
Fiscal Year 2012- 2016



Percentage of University Revenues by Source Fiscal Year 2016



University Revenue by Fiscal Years Fiscal Year 2016



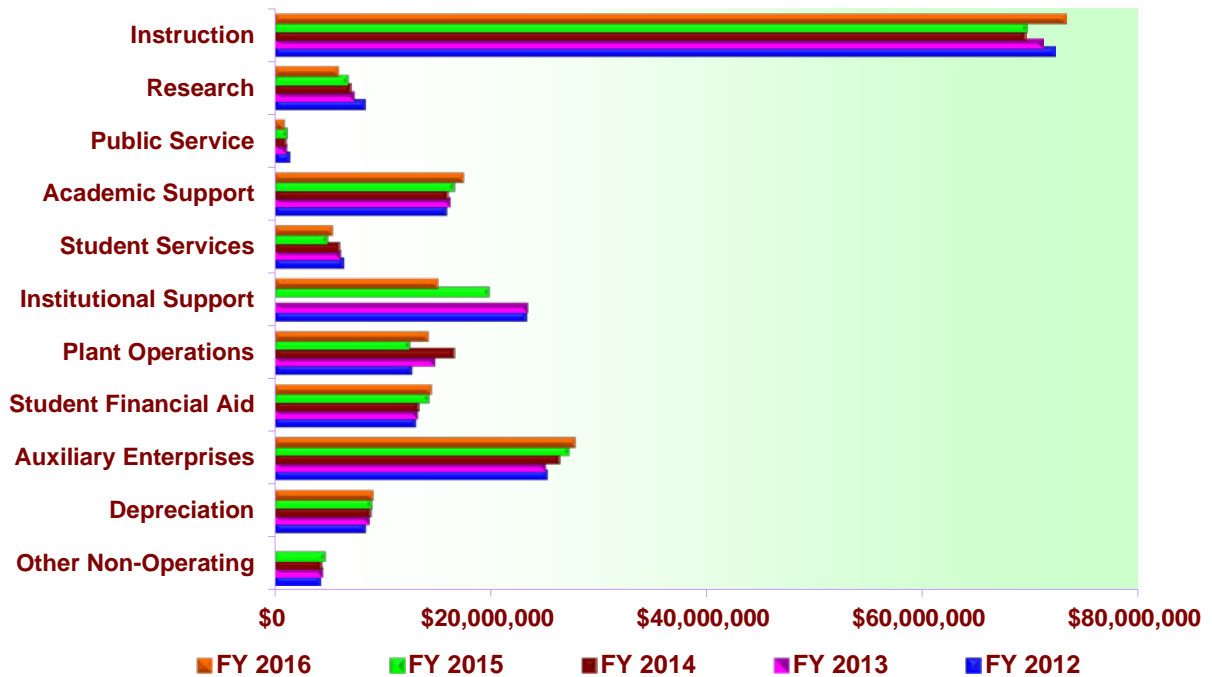
Trend of University Expenditures by Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year 2012- 2016

Expenditures by Function	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Instruction	\$ 72,153,102	\$ 71,012,580	\$ 69,449,021	\$ 69,560,839	\$ 73,175,732
Research	\$ 8,235,105	\$ 7,233,043	\$ 6,975,575	\$ 6,625,485	\$ 5,763,406
Public Service	\$ 1,271,644	\$ 955,209	\$ 936,810	\$ 1,028,659	\$ 728,468
Academic Support	\$ 15,782,700	\$ 16,091,331	\$ 15,921,739	\$ 16,493,205	\$ 17,343,278
Student Services	\$ 6,252,416	\$ 5,947,592	\$ 5,881,718	\$ 4,740,178	\$ 5,213,656
Institutional Support	\$ 23,180,363	\$ 23,289,281	\$ 22,250,572	\$ 19,696,829	\$ 14,962,654
Plant Operations	\$ 12,531,675	\$ 14,693,855	\$ 16,517,446	\$ 12,377,476	\$ 14,087,794
Student Financial Aid	\$ 12,894,740	\$ 13,069,080	\$ 13,229,772	\$ 14,137,375	\$ 14,355,963
Auxiliary Enterprises	\$ 25,092,326	\$ 24,955,143	\$ 26,256,863	\$ 27,134,403	\$ 27,670,286
Depreciation	\$ 8,276,930	\$ 8,639,183	\$ 8,787,645	\$ 8,841,480	\$ 8,957,952
Other Non-Operating	\$ 4,094,236	\$ 4,280,857	\$ 4,218,668	\$ 4,518,112	0
Total Expenditures	\$189,765,237	\$190,167,154	\$190,425,829	\$185,154,041	\$182,259,189

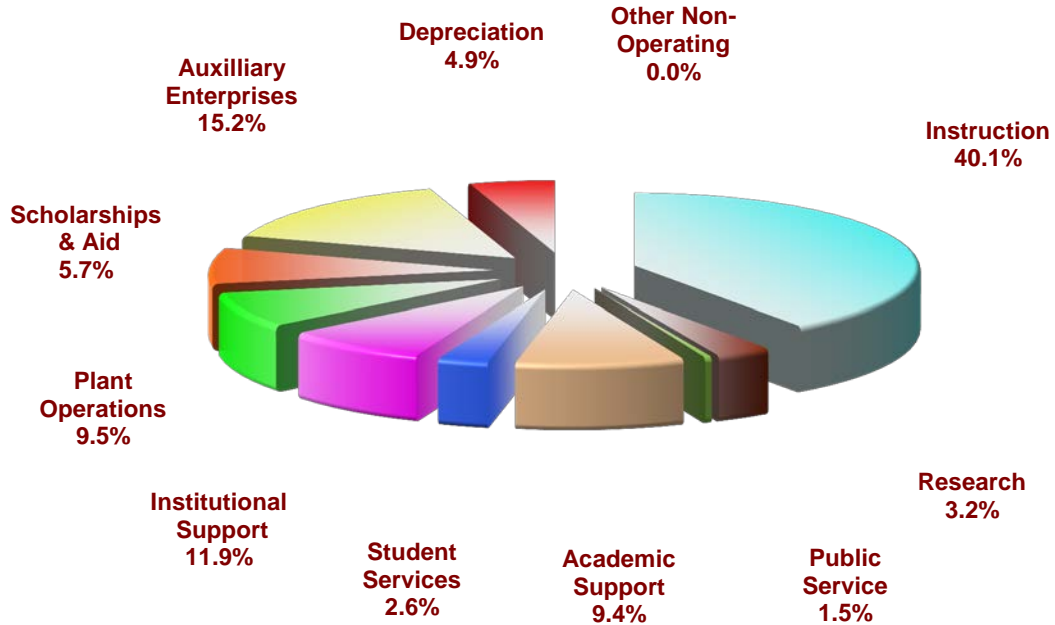
Trend of University Expenditures by Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year 2012- 2016



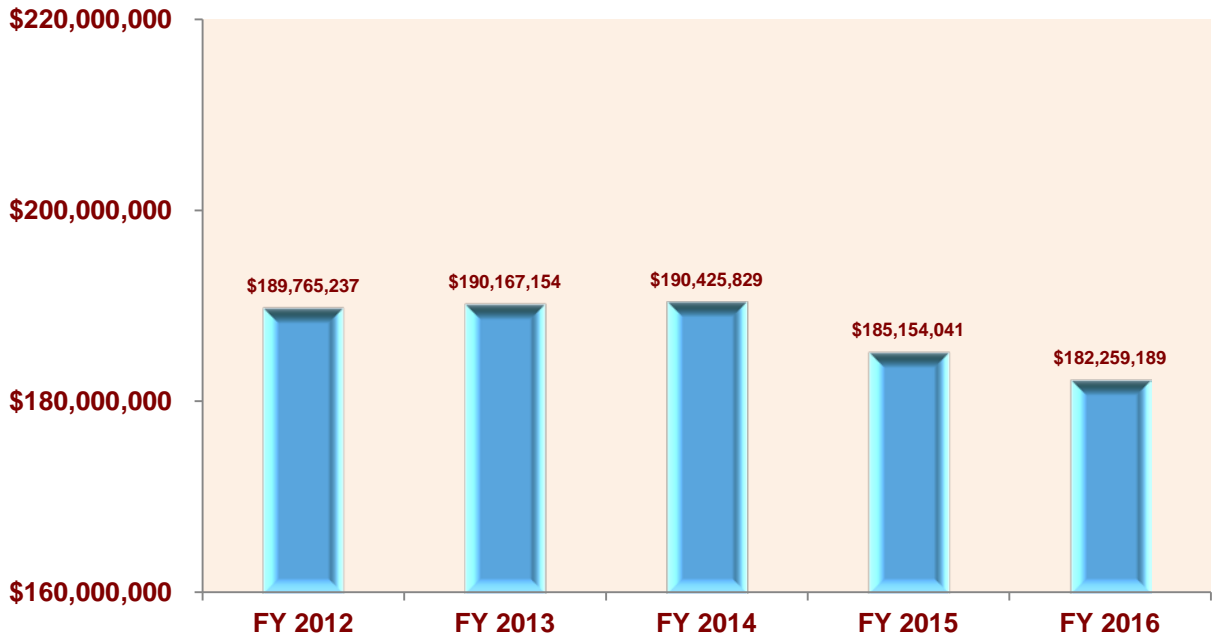
Percentage of University Expenditures

Fiscal Year 2016



University Expenditures by Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year 2016



Definitions and Technical Terms

Admitted Student: Applicant who is offered admission to a degree-granting program at your institution.

Applicant (First-time, First year): An individual who has fulfilled the institution's requirements to be considered for admission (including payment or waiving of the application fee, if any) and who has been notified of one of the following actions: admission, non-admission, placement on waiting list, or application withdrawn (by applicant or institution).

American Indian or Alaska Native: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

Asian or Pacific Islander: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or Pacific Islands. This includes people from China, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, American Samoa, India, and Vietnam.

Bachelor's Degree: An award (baccalaureate or equivalent degree, as determined by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education) that normally requires at least four years but *not* more than five years of full-time equivalent college-level work. This includes ALL bachelor's degrees conferred in a five-year cooperative (work-study plan) program. (A cooperative plan provides for alternate class attendance and employment in business, industry, or government; thus, it allows students to combine actual work experience with their college studies.) Also, it includes bachelor's degrees in which the normal four years of work are completed in three years.

Black, Non-Hispanic: A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa (except those of Hispanic origin).

Class Rank: The relative numerical position of a student in his or her graduating class, calculated by the high school on the basis of grade-point average, whether weighted or un-weighted.

Commuter: A student who lives off campus in housing that is not owned by, operated by, or affiliated with the college. This category includes students who commute from home and students who have moved to the area to attend college.

Credit: Recognition of attendance or performance in an instructional activity (course or program) that can be applied by a recipient toward the requirements for a degree, diploma, certificate, or other formal award.

Credit Course: A course that, if successfully completed, can be applied toward the number of courses required for achieving a degree, diploma, certificate, or other formal award.

Credit Hour: A unit of measure representing an hour (50 minutes) of instruction over a 15-week period in a semester or trimester system or a 10-week period in a quarter system. It is applied toward the total number of hours needed for completing the requirements of a degree, diploma, certificate, or other formal award.

Degree: An award conferred by a college, university, or other postsecondary education institution as official recognition for the successful completion of a program of studies.

Degree-Seeking Students: Students enrolled in courses for credit who are recognized by the institution as seeking a degree or formal award. At the undergraduate level, this is intended to include students enrolled in vocational or occupational programs.

Distance Learning: An option for earning course credit at off-campus locations via cable television, internet, satellite classes, videotapes, correspondence courses, or other means.

Doctor's Degree-Research/Scholarship: A Ph.D. or other doctor's degree that requires advanced work beyond the master's level, including the preparation and defense of a dissertation based on original research, or the planning and execution of an original project demonstrating substantial artistic or scholarly achievement. Some examples of this type of degree may include Ed.D., D.M.A., D.B.A., D.Sc., D.A., or D.M., and others, as designated by the awarding institution.

Doctor's Degree-Professional Practice: A doctor's degree that is conferred upon completion of a program providing the knowledge and skills for the recognition, credential, or license required for professional practice. The degree is awarded after a period of study such that the total time to the degree, including both pre-professional and professional preparation, equals at least six full-time equivalent academic years. Some of these degrees were formerly classified as "first-professional" and may include: Chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.); Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.); Law (L.L.B. or J.D.); Medicine (M.D.); Optometry (O.D.); Osteopathic Medicine (D.O); Pharmacy (Pharm.D.); Podiatry (D.P.M., Pod.D., D.P.); or, Veterinary Medicine (D.V.M.), and others, as designated by the awarding institution.

Double Major: Program in which students may complete two undergraduate programs of study simultaneously.

First-Time Student: A student attending any institution for the first time at the level enrolled. Includes students enrolled in the fall term who attended a postsecondary institution for the first time at the same level in the prior summer term. Also includes students who entered with advanced standing (college credit earned before graduation from high school).

First-Time, First-Year (Freshman) Student: A student attending any institution for the first time at the undergraduate level. Includes students enrolled in the fall term who attended college for the first time in the prior summer term. Also includes students who entered with advanced standing (college credits earned before graduation from high school).

First-Year Student: A student who has completed less than the equivalent of 1 full year of undergraduate work; that is, less than 30 semester hours (in a 120-hour degree program) or less than 900 contact hours.

Freshman: A first-year undergraduate student.

Full-Time Student (Undergraduate): A student enrolled for 12 or more semester credits, 12 or more quarter credits, or 24 or more contact hours a week each term.

Grade-Point Average (Academic High School GPA): The sum of grade points a student has earned in secondary school divided by the number of courses taken. The most common system of assigning numbers to grades counts four points for an A, three points for a B, two points for a C, one point for a D, and no points for an E or F. Un-weighted GPA's assign the same weight to each course. Weighting gives students additional points for their grades in advanced or honors courses.

Graduate Student: A student who holds a bachelor's or equivalent, and is taking courses at the post-baccalaureate level.

Hispanic: A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

In-State Tuition: The tuition charged by institutions to those students who meet the state's or institution's residency requirements.

International Student: See **Nonresident Alien**.

Master's Degree: An award that requires the successful completion of a program of study of generally one or two full-time equivalent academic years of work beyond the bachelor's degree. Some of these degrees, such as those in Theology (M.Div., M.H.L./Rav) that were formerly classified as "first-professional", may require more than two full-time equivalent academic years of work.

Nonresident Alien: A person who is not a citizen or national of the United States and who is in this country on a visa or temporary basis and does not have the right to remain indefinitely.

Out-of-State Tuition: The tuition charged by institutions to those students who do not meet the institution's or state's residency requirements.

Part-Time Student (Undergraduate): A student enrolled for fewer than 12 credits per semester or quarter, or fewer than 24 contact hours a week each term.

Private Institution: An educational institution controlled by a private individual(s) or by a nongovernmental agency, usually supported primarily by other than public funds, and operated by other than publicly elected or appointed officials.

Proprietary Institution: See **Private For-Profit Institution**.

Public Institution: An educational institution whose programs and activities are operated by publicly elected or appointed school officials, and which is supported primarily by public funds.

Race/Ethnicity: Category used to describe groups to which individuals belong, identify with, or belong in the eyes of the community. The categories do not denote scientific definitions of anthropological origins. A person may be counted in only one group.

Race/Ethnicity Unknown: Category used to classify students or employees whose race/ethnicity is not known and whom institutions are unable to place in one of the specified racial/ethnic categories.

Resident Alien or Other Eligible Non-Citizen: A person who is not a citizen or national of the United States and who has been admitted as a legal immigrant for the purpose of obtaining permanent resident alien status (and who holds either an alien registration card [Form I-551 or I-151], a Temporary Resident Card [Form I-688], or an Arrival-Departure Record [Form I-94] with a notation that conveys legal immigrant status, such as Section 207 Refugee, Section 208 Asylee, Conditional Entrant Parolee or Cuban-Haitian).

Transfer Applicant: An individual who has fulfilled the institution's requirements to be considered for admission (including payment or waiving of the application fee, if any) and who has previously attended another college or university and earned college-level credit.

Transfer Student: A student entering the institution for the first time but known to have previously attended a postsecondary institution at the same level (e.g., undergraduate). The student may transfer with or without credit.

Tuition: Amount of money charged to students for instructional services. Tuition may be charged per term, per course, or per credit.

Undergraduate: A student enrolled in a four- or five-year bachelor's degree program, an associate degree program, or a vocational or technical program below the baccalaureate.

White, Non-Hispanic: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East (except those of Hispanic origin).

Financial Aid Applicant: Any applicant who submits any one of the institutionally required financial aid applications/forms, such as the FAFSA.

Institutional Scholarships and Grants: Endowed scholarships, annual gifts and tuition funded grants for which the institution determines the recipient.

Financial Need: As determined by your institution using the federal methodology and/or your institution's own standards.

Work Study and Employment: Federal and state work study aid, and any employment packaged by your institution in financial aid awards.

Cohort: A group of students who reach a milestone event together at the same time. For example, a group of students who matriculate at the same time is an "entering cohort." On the other hand, a group of students who receive their degrees on the same date comprise a "graduating cohort."

FTE: Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) is a metric which counts the number of part-time and full-time individuals together, but each individual is counted as a specific fraction of a full-time individual. For example, FTE staff counts each worker as the fraction equal to their weekly scheduled work hours divided by a standard 40-hour workweek. In another example, FTE enrollments count each undergraduate student the fraction equal to their credit load divided by a standard load of 15 student credit hours.

Special Students: Students who are enrolled in for-credit courses but are not enrolled in a degree program.

Retention: is a measure of academic progress of a cohort of students from one term or year to the next.

Persistence: is a measure of the number of students who have graduated or are still enrolled (retained) typically in years 3 and beyond

Graduation Rate: is the percentage of a school's first-time, first-year undergraduate students who complete their program within 150% of the published time for the program. For example, for a four-year degree program, entering students who complete within six years are counted as graduates.

Retention Rate: is the percentage of a school's first-time, first-year undergraduate students who continue at that school the next year. For example, a student who studies full-time in the fall semester and keeps on studying in the program in the next fall semester is counted in this rate.

Transfer Rate: is the percentage of a school's first-time, first-year undergraduate students who transfer to another college within 150% of the published time for the program. For example, a student who is in a four-year degree program is counted as a transfer if the student goes to another college within six year

Degree Counts: have been adjusted to match degree levels reported in federal IPEDS classifications.

Student to Faculty Ratio: the calculation of ratio of full-time equivalent students (full-time plus 1/3 part time) to full-time equivalent instructional faculty (full time plus 1/3 part time). In the ratio calculations, exclude both faculty and students in stand-alone graduate or professional programs such as medicine, law, veterinary, dentistry, social work, business, or public health in which faculty teach virtually only graduate level students. Do not count undergraduate or graduate student teaching assistants as faculty.

Non-duplicated headcount: An individual who holds multiple appointments is counted only once. If the individual holds more than one category of appointment, that person is reported under the first appointment category that applies, according to the order given in the table. For example, a faculty member who also holds an executive/ director/ administrator position is reported as faculty.

Faculty Race and Ethnicity: Changes to Federal rules for the collection and reporting of race/ethnicity data are reflected in data for 2010 and later years. A two part question asks first about Hispanic heritage and then about race. Unlike previous years, individuals may choose to report more than one race. Individuals who reported Hispanic heritage are counted as Hispanic, regardless of race. Those who report two or more races and do not indicate Hispanic heritage are reported in the two or more races category. Because of small numbers, individuals who identified as Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders are combined with Asians for this report. Individuals who choose not to report a racial/ethnic category are included with White/Unknown. For years prior to 2010, individuals were asked only one question and were allowed to choose only one racial/ ethnic category: Black, Asian (including Hawaiian or Pacific Islander), American Indian, Hispanic, or White.

Personal Data File (PDF): In 2011, a new Human Resources Data Mart System (HRDM) was implemented at NCCU. Information in the new system is stored and reported in different ways than in the past. The introduction of HRDM required the re-creation of many reports on which the PDF is based. As a result, you may notice some discontinuities in trend lines in employee data.