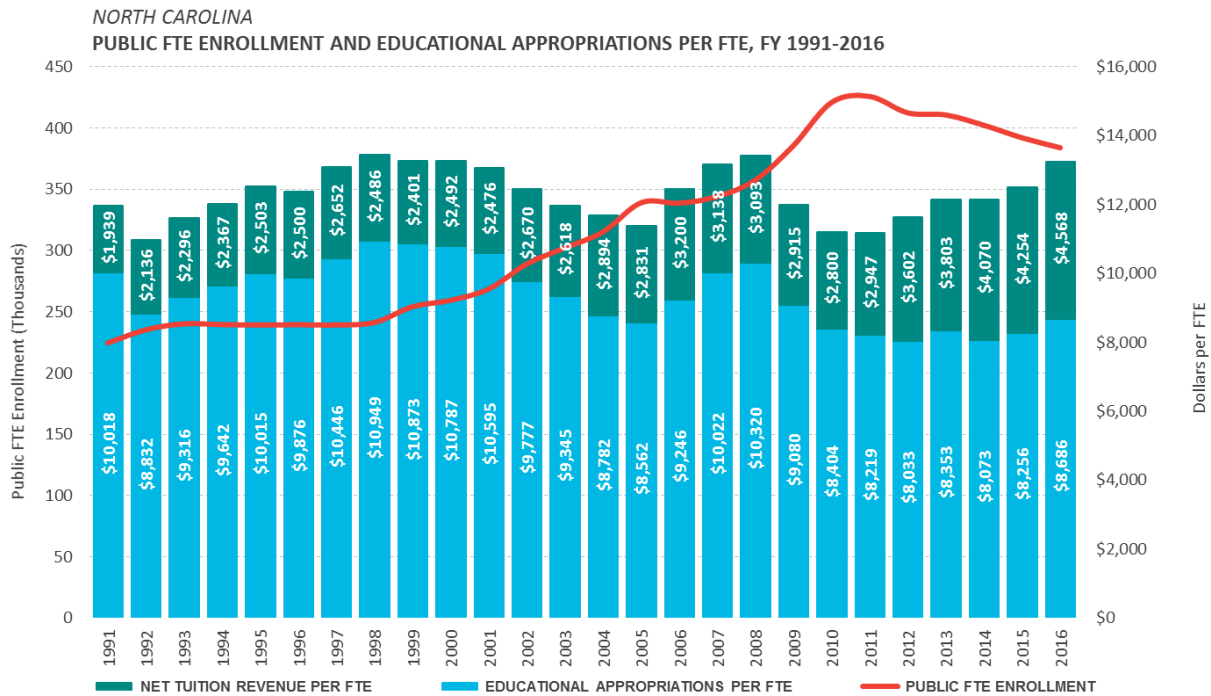


Individual State Reports

North Carolina Impact of Declining Revenues on Higher Education From 1991-2016

State Appropriations and Tuition

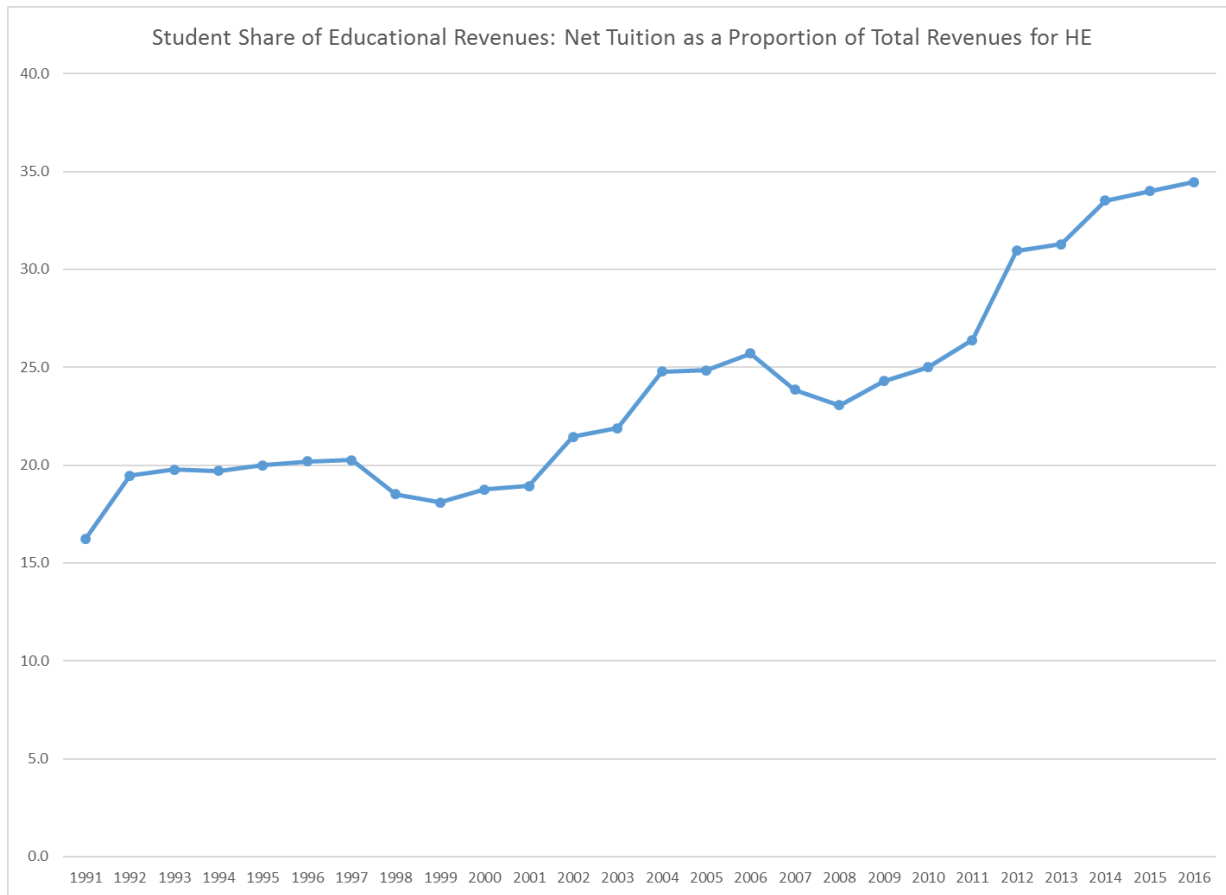


NOTES: Data adjusted for inflation using the Higher Education Cost Adjustment (HECA). Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment equates student credit hours to full-time, academic year students, but excludes medical students. Educational appropriations are a measure of state and local support available for public higher education operating expenses including ARRA funds, and exclude appropriations for independent institutions, financial aid for students attending independent institutions, research, hospitals, and medical education. Net tuition revenue is calculated by taking the gross amount of tuition and fees, less state and institutional financial aid, tuition waivers or discounts, and medical student tuition and fees. Net tuition revenue used for capital debt service is included in the net tuition revenue figures above.

SOURCE: State Higher Education Executive Officers

	1991	2008	2016
Percent of State Appropriations	83.8	76.9	65.5
Percent of Tuition	16.2	23.1	34.5

Although North Carolina's cost for higher education has remained fairly stable since 1991, about \$13,000 per FTE, the cost for that education has been shifting from the state to the student. In 1991, the state covered 83.8% of the cost, while the student needed to provide only 16.2%. However, by 2016, the state's portion of the cost had dropped by over 18 percentage points to 65.5%, while students' share of the cost had risen to 34.5%.



Cost-Saving Measures Employed by North Carolina

Cost-Saving Step	
Raise Tuition	Yes
Lay off Staff	Yes
Lay off Faculty	Yes
Course Cuts	Yes
Cut Programs (academic)	No
Cut Programs (student)	No
Hiring Freeze	Yes
Pay Freezes	Yes

Cost-Saving Step	
Out-of-state Tuition Increase	No
Other Cuts	No
Closings	No
Consolidation	No
Cuts to Sports	No
Performance-based Budgeting	No
Restrict Tuition Increase	Yes
Increase Cost-Efficiency	No