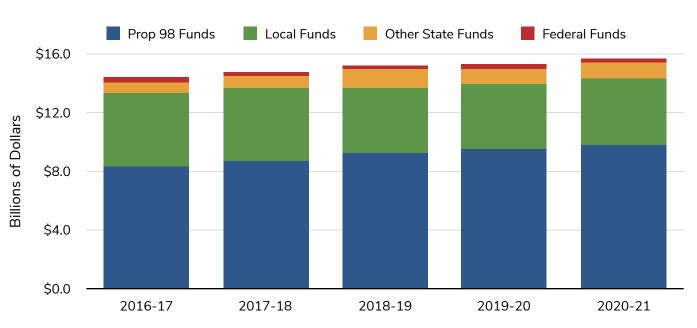




California Community Colleges (CCCs) is the largest system of higher education in the nation, serving roughly one-quarter of the nation's community college students. The CCCs provide basic skills, vocational, and undergraduate transfer education with 73 districts, 115 campuses, and 78 educational centers. CCCs enroll nearly two-thirds of all of the undergraduates in the state.

As with K-12 education, community colleges are funded through Proposition 98, which sets a minimum funding guarantee based on General Fund revenue that must go to K-14 education (K-12 and community colleges). **Total proposed CCC funding in 2020-21** is \$15.7 billion, of which approximately \$9.8 billion is state Prop 98 funding. The remaining funds are a mix of other state and local funds, federal funds, and enrollment fees. The 2020-21 proposed funding level of \$15.7 billion is 2.7% higher than the 2019-20 level of \$15.25 billion.



Community College Funding by Source

Data from the California Department of Finance

The enrollment fee is \$46/unit, so **average tuition** is \$1,380 per year for full-time-equivalent (FTE) resident students. The state last raised the CCC enrollment fee in July 2012, and the 2019-20 budget extended a 2nd year of free tuition to first-time, full-time students. The average fees for a non-resident FTE student are \$8,841 per year. In 2017-18, 78% of CCC students received a **tuition waiver** or financial aid.

Total funding per FTE student is expected to be \$13,982 in 2020-21, with Prop 98 funding per student making up \$8,761. Student enrollment fees are counted toward local funds.





CCCs KEY FACTS

- ✓ Enrollment: In 2018-19, CCCs awarded over 98,000 certificates and 186,000 degrees, and transferred over 103,000 students to fouryear institutions
 - 29% of UC graduates and 51% of CSU graduates started at a community college
- ✓ Workforce Development: According to the <u>Public Policy Institute of California</u> (PPIC), California will face a shortage of 1 million holders of college degrees and certificates needed to fuel its workforce by 2025
 - They estimate that 38% of all jobs in CA will depend on workers with at least a bachelor's degree, but only 33% of workers will have one
 - The average lifetime earnings of a graduate with an associate's degree is \$1.6 million-\$400,000 more than a high school graduate
- ✓ Taxpayer Benefit: In addition to graduates earning more, taxpayers benefit from investments in CCCs—taxpayers receive \$4.50 for every \$1 invested in students who graduate from a CCC
- ✓ Compared to Other States: From 2008 to 2018, California was one of only four states that increased per-student funding for higher education (two- and four-year colleges) along with Hawaii, North Dakota, and Wyoming

27.4% share of students enrolled full-time

1.12 million FTE students in 2020-21

NEW IN 2020-21

To address the likely future skills gap and to improve employment prospects for California residents, the 2020-21 proposed budget includes new investments in community college workforce development and increased funding for cost-ofattendance expenses:

- ✓ \$83.2 million of Prop 98 funds for workforce development:
 - \$15 million to augment the California Apprenticeship Initiative
 - \$20 million to expand access to work-based learning programs
 - \$48.2 million for increased apprenticeship instructional hours
 - **\$21.4 million** to support non-tuition expenses:
 - \$11.4 million to establish or support food pantries on campuses
 - \$10 million to develop and implement the Zero-Textbook-Cost-Degree program, which eliminates the cost of textbooks for certain degrees and certificate programs

There is also additional funding to support undocumented and immigrant students (\$15.8 million) and \$15 million one-time to pilot a fellowship program to improve faculty diversity.



*Data from the Governor's proposed budget, LAO, EdSource, CCC, and California Budget & Policy Center unless otherwise specified.

