

HIGHER EDUCATION: ANSWERS TO FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

## What Has Happened With Year-Round Operations?



### Legislature Has Made Year-Round Operations a Priority

- Operating University of California (UC), California State University (CSU), and California Community College (CCC) campuses on a year-round schedule is a strategy for serving additional students with existing facilities.
- Between 1999 and 2003, the Legislature took major actions to promote year-round operations, including establishing state funding and fee levels for the summer term that are consistent with those of the traditional academic terms.



### Summer Enrollment Growth Uneven

- **UC Summer Enrollment Has Increased Significantly.** Summer enrollment at UC's campuses more than doubled from 2001 to 2008, an increase of almost 10,100 full-time equivalent (FTE) students (see figure below). This represents an annual average growth rate of 16 percent.
- **CSU and CCC Summer Enrollment Have Grown Slowly.** Summer enrollment at CSU's campuses increased by 9 percent from 2001 to 2008, an increase of over 1,400 FTE students. This represents an annual average growth rate of 1.2 percent. Summer enrollment at CCC's campuses increased by 15 percent from 2001 to 2008, an increase of over 19,400 FTE students.

**Higher Education Summer Enrollment Trends (FTE)**

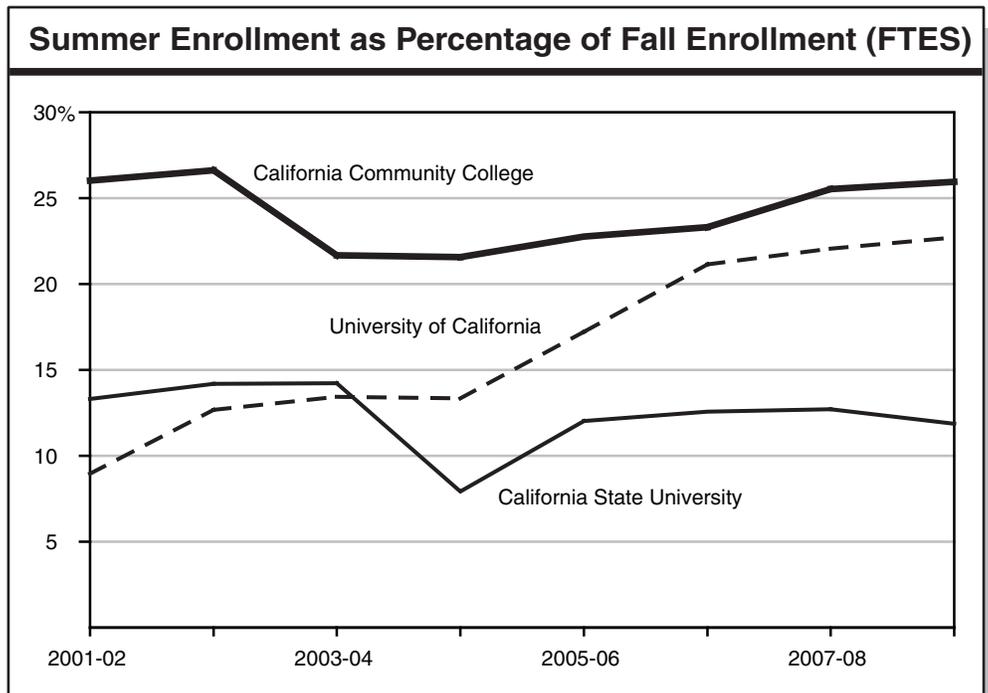
	Summer Enrollment		Change	
	2001	2006	Amount	Percent
University of California	5,624	15,779	10,090	179%
California State University	16,706	18,168	1,462	9
California Community Colleges	125,774	145,246	19,471	15

**What Has Happened With Year-Round Operations? (Continued)**



**Summer Capacity Still Underutilized**

- Although there is no consensus as to the maximum summer capacity of the segments, comparing summer enrollment to fall enrollment is a useful way to compare summer utilization across the campuses and segments.
- In the summer of 2008, CCC campuses operated at 26 percent of their fall enrollment levels, the same level as 2001. The UC campuses operated at 23 percent. The CSU campuses operated at less than 12 percent of their fall levels, a decrease from 2001 levels.
- This indicates that the segments have significant capacity within existing facilities to accommodate enrollment growth in the summer.
- The summer enrollment for each segment varied significantly by campus, ranging from 2 percent to 60 percent of fall enrollment.



This is one of a series of issue briefs examining important questions about higher education funding in California. For more information on this topic, or to request other briefs from this series, contact the Legislative Analyst's Office Higher Education section at (916) 445-4546, or visit our Web site at [www.lao.ca.gov](http://www.lao.ca.gov).