

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 422 997

JC 980 391

AUTHOR Baldwin, Anne; Brann, Herman I.
TITLE The Economic Impact of Miami-Dade Community College on the
Local Dade County Economy. Research Report No. 97-07R.
INSTITUTION Miami-Dade Community Coll., FL. Office of Institutional
Research.
PUB DATE 1997-06-00
NOTE 52p.
PUB TYPE Reports - Research (143)
EDRS PRICE MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Accountability; *Community Colleges; Community Programs;
*Economic Change; *Economic Impact; Economic Research;
*Employment; Expenditures; Local Issues; *School Community
Relationship; Two Year Colleges
IDENTIFIERS *Economic Impact Studies; *Miami Dade Community College FL

ABSTRACT

With the increasing emphasis by legislators on accountability in higher education, the economic contributions of higher education to the local, regional, and state economies tend to be overlooked. This study provides estimates of both the gross and net impacts of Miami-Dade Community College (MDCC) on the local Dade County economy. All categories of expenditures are included, and data are for the fiscal year 1994-95. The results of this study are intended to inform planning and decision-making. Some findings include: (1) total gross county expenditures were \$360.6 million; (2) output of additional goods and services was \$367.6 million; (3) added income earned by local households was \$257.7 million; and (4) total jobs created were 14,205. Tables of data are provided on gross and net impacts, personnel costs, current expenses, capital outlay, plant fund operations, enrollment, graduates and leavers, transfers, and sources of revenue. Appended are gross and net county expenditures by the college and employees, by students and visitors, and by graduates; and a glossary. (Contains 28 references) (EMH)

* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *

ED 422 997

**THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF
MIAMI-DADE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
ON THE LOCAL DADE COUNTY ECONOMY**

Research Report No. 97-07R

June 1997



Institutional Research

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)

This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

H. Brann

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

Miami-Dade Community College



JC 986 391

***THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF
MIAMI-DADE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
ON THE LOCAL DADE COUNTY ECONOMY***

Research Report No. 97-07R

June 1997

**Herman I. Brann
Senior Research Associate**

**Anne Baldwin
Research Associate**

Miami-Dade Community College

INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH

Cathy Morris, Dean

Table of Contents

	Page
Table of Contents	i
List of Tables	ii
Executive Summary.....	iii
Abstract.....	iv-v
Flow Chart of M-DCC - Related Expenditures and Associated Economic Impacts on Dade County	vi
Introduction.....	1
Alternative Concepts of Economic Impact.....	1
Objectives.....	2
Methodology	2
M-DCC's Impact on Local Output.....	3
M-DCC's Impact on Local Incomes.....	6
M-DCC's Impact on Local Employment.....	6
Appendix I: Gross County Expenditures by the College and Employees.....	9
Appendix II: Gross County Expenditures by Students and Visitors	16
Appendix III: Gross County Expenditures by Graduates	19
Appendix IV: Net County Expenditures by the College and Employees.....	22
Appendix VI: BEA Input/Output Industry Codes	28
Glossary.....	29
References	30

List of Tables

	Page
Table 1: Gross and Net Impacts on Output.....	5
Table 2: Gross and Net Impacts on Income.....	7
Table 3: Gross and Net Impacts on Employment.....	8
Schedule 1: Personnel Costs, M-DCC, FY 1994-95	12
Schedule 1: Current Expenses, M-DCC, FY 1994-95.....	13
Schedule 1: Capital Outlay, M-DCC, FY 1994-95	14
Schedule 6-C: Summary of Plant Fund Operations, M-DCC, 6/30/95	15
Appendix Table 2.1: Credit Student Enrollment by Semester by Full-Time/Part-Time Status, M-DCC, 1994-95	16
Appendix Table 2.2: Unduplicated Annual Credit Enrollment by Residency, M-DCC, 1994-95.....	17
Appendix Table 3.1: M-DCC's Graduates and Leavers, 1994-95	19
Appendix Table 3.2: Employed Graduates, Leavers and Transferees from M-DCC who were Dade County Residents	20
Appendix Table 4.1: Sources of Revenue and Amounts Originating within Dade County, M-DCC, 1994-95	22
Schedule 1: Revenue Sources, M-DCC, FY 1994-95	23

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The paper entitled "Economic Impact of Miami-Dade Community College on the Local Dade County Economy" was initially presented in 1997 to the 37th annual national forum of the Association for Institutional Research. Economic impact studies attempt to measure the impact of the expenditures of an institution on output, incomes, and employment in a specific geographic area. The geographic area may be national, regional, state or local (usually county). The larger the geographic area, the larger the economic impact. For colleges and universities, the main categories of expenditures are the college and its employees, students, visitors, and graduates. The more inclusive the expenditure categories, the greater the economic impact.

Economic impact studies usually measure either the gross impact, i.e., the impact of expenditures of all sources of funds in the geographic area of interest, or the net impact, i.e., the impact of expenditures of funds originating outside the area of interest only. Obviously, gross impact estimates will be larger than net impact estimates; however, both concepts are valid since each dollar of expenditure contributes to economic impact regardless of its origin.

In comparing and interpreting economic impact studies, therefore, three questions must be considered: (1) the geographic area of interest, (2) the categories of expenditures included, and (3) the level of impact -- gross versus net impact. This study provides estimates of both the gross and net impacts of Miami-Dade Community College on the local Dade County economy. All categories of expenditures -- the college and its employees, students, visitors, and graduates -- are included. Direct expenditures initiate indirect expenditures. In the vernacular, "It takes money to make more money."

Results of the study are intended to inform planning and decision-making. This report gives conservative estimates of the economic contributions of M-DCC to the local economy. Details that place this evolutionary model into historical context, the methodology employed, and technical analyses can be found in the full report. Data are for the fiscal year 1994-95. Some findings follow:

Primary Impact (Direct Effect or Gross County Expenditures)	
College Expenditures	\$ 208.6 million
Student Expenditures	\$ 114.1 million
Visitor Expenditures	\$ 1.6 million
Graduates Expenditures	\$ 36.3 million
Total Gross County Expenditures	\$ 360.6 million
Secondary Impact (indirect Effect of Gross County Expenditures)	
Output of additional goods and services	\$ 367.6 million
Total Expenditures Impact	\$ 728.2 million
Added <u>Income</u> earned by local households	\$ 257.7 million
Total jobs created	14,205 jobs

ABSTRACT

With the increasing emphasis by legislators on accountability in higher education, the economic contributions of higher education to the local, regional and state economies tend to be overlooked. This report provides conservative estimates of the economic contributions of Miami-Dade Community College (M-DCC) to the local Dade County economy.

One of the main objectives of this paper was to develop a model to estimate, simultaneously and separately, the gross and net economic impacts associated with the studies by Caffrey and Isaacs (1971) and Elliot, Levin and Meisel (1988). In doing so, the authors utilized a model which was reversible, and could therefore estimate the negative economic impacts associated with cutbacks in general college funding, or specific program funding. Accordingly, this model will be a useful tool to inform legislators, local leaders, and the general public of the wider implications of cutbacks in higher education funding on local incomes and employment, and the specific contributions of local funds to local economic development. This model also lends itself to spreadsheet analysis and simulations.

The gross and net impacts on the output of goods and services, incomes earned by local households, and employment in the local economy were estimated for all expenditures directly associated with the activities of M-DCC. Gross County Impact was defined as the impact of all expenditures by the college, students, visitors and graduates in the local economy. Gross County Impact approximates the impact concept estimated by Caffrey and Isaacs (1971). Net County Impact was defined as the local impact of expenditures originating outside of Dade County. Net County Impact approximates the impact concept estimated by Elliot, Levin and Meisel (1988). Therefore, the difference between Gross and Net County Impact represents the local impact of expenditures originating within Dade County. This impact was also estimated.

During the fiscal year 1994-95, M-DCC leveraged \$146.7 million in state revenues to attract an additional \$145.1 million in revenues from other federal, local and private sources, giving a total revenue of \$291.8 million from all sources. Therefore, each dollar of state support was equally matched by support from other sources. Expenditures by the college, students, visitors and graduates were estimated at \$450.6 million. Actual expenditures by the college alone were \$298.6 million or 66 percent, student expenditures were estimated at \$114.1 million or 25 percent, expenditures by graduates were estimated at \$36.3 million or 8 percent, and visitor expenditures were estimated at \$1.6 million or 0.4 percent.

M-DCC's Impact on Local Output

Gross County Expenditures were estimated at \$360.6 million or 80 percent of Gross Actual Expenditures. The Gross County Impact on the output of goods and services was estimated at \$728.2 million; therefore, an additional \$367.6 million of output were added to the local economy as a result of activities indirectly associated with M-DCC.

Net County Expenditures, i.e., the expenditures of funds originating outside of Dade County, were estimated at \$168.3 million, with a Net County Impact of \$360.9 million. Therefore, the additional indirect impact associated with external sources of funds was \$192.6 million. Expenditures from external sources of funds accounted for 46.7% of Gross County Expenditures

Expenditures of local sources of funds were estimated at \$192.3 million, with an impact of \$367.3 million. Therefore, the additional indirect impact associated with local sources of funds was \$175.0 million. Expenditures from local sources of funds accounted for 53.3% of Gross County Expenditures

M-DCC's Impact on Local Incomes

The \$360.6 million in Gross County Expenditures generated \$257.7 million in incomes earned by households in Dade County. External sources of funds accounted for \$125.2 million in incomes to local households, while local sources of funds accounted for \$132.5 million in incomes to local households.

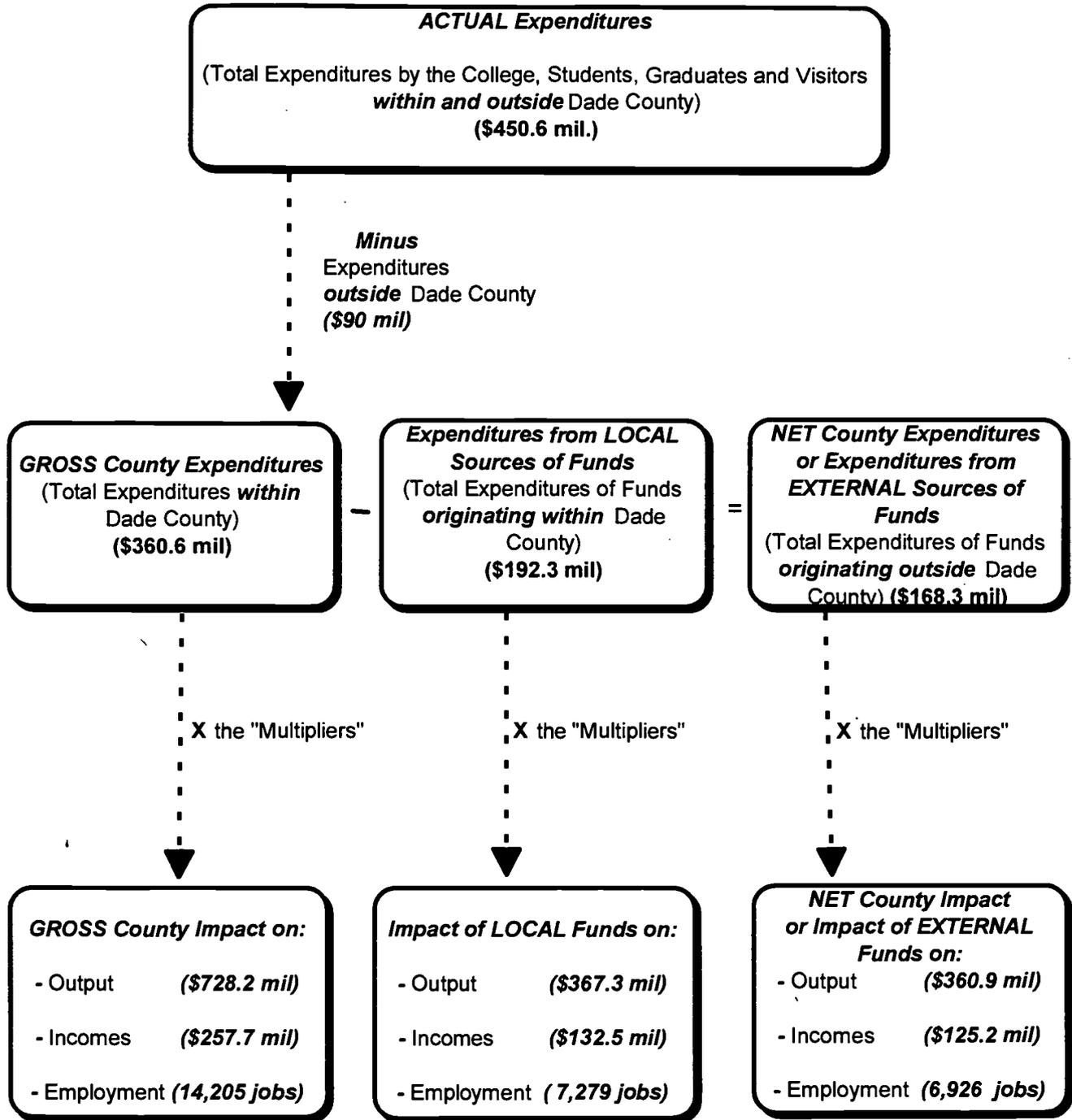
M-DCC's Impact on Local Employment

M-DCC employed the equivalent of 4,450 full-time employees during the academic year 1994-95.

The \$360.6 million in Gross County Expenditures supported 14,205 full-time equivalent jobs in the Dade County Economy; therefore, an additional 9,755 jobs were generated by M-DCC's activities. Of the 14,205 jobs associated with M-DCC's activities, 6,926 were supported by external sources of funds, while 7,279 were supported by local sources of funds.

A Flowchart summarizing M-DCC-related expenditures and associated economic impact on Dade County is presented on the following page.

FLOWCHART OF M-DCC-RELATED EXPENDITURES AND ASSOCIATED ECONOMIC IMPACTS ON DADE COUNTY



THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF MIAMI-DADE COMMUNITY COLLEGE ON THE LOCAL DADE COUNTY ECONOMY

Introduction

With the increasing emphasis by legislators on accountability in higher education, the economic contributions of higher education to state and local economies tend to be overlooked. This report provides a spreadsheet model to derive estimates of the economic contributions of Miami-Dade Community College (M-DCC) to the local Dade County economy. This model can also be used to estimate the negative impacts of funding cutbacks on the local and state economies, and should be a useful tool to inform legislators, local leaders and the general public of the wider impact of funding cutbacks on local incomes and employment.

Expenditures associated with the activities of M-DCC have both a direct (primary) impact and an indirect (secondary) impact on the level of economic activity in the county. The total value of the direct impact can be estimated by measuring the total spending by: (i) the college, (ii) the employees, (iii) the students, (iv) the visitors to the college, and (v) the graduates of the college during the period under study.

The indirect impact associated with the direct spending provides an additional boost to economic activity in the county. For example, purchases made by the college from local suppliers will be replenished, eventually, by these suppliers making further purchases from other suppliers. Therefore, the initial direct spending by the college will have a multiplied effect on the output of goods and services in the county, and consequently, on the levels of employment and incomes. The total value of the indirect impact on output, incomes and employment can be estimated by multiplying the specific types of direct spending by the "multipliers" associated with each type. These multipliers are derived and published by the U.S. Department of Commerce and other research institutions for different regions and states in the U.S.A.

Economic impact analyses of colleges and universities are usually conducted at the regional, state or local (county) levels. The larger the geographic area, the larger the impact; therefore, three items must be clarified when comparing economic impact analyses: (1) the geographic area covered by the analysis – regional, state or local; (2) the major categories of spending included in the analysis – the institution, the employees, the students, the visitors, and the graduates; and (3) the scope of the analysis – gross versus net impact. This study provides conservative estimates of the gross and net impacts of Miami-Dade Community College on the local, Dade County economy.

Alternative Concepts of Economic Impact

The procedure discussed above provides a simple and useful estimate of the **gross** contribution of the college to the local economy, and is based on the concept utilized by Caffrey and Isaacs, 1971. However, one may also be interested in the **net** contribution of the college to the local economy. To the extent that some of the revenues used to finance college expenditures may have originated locally, the concept of net impact attempts to measure the contribution of the college to the local economy, minus the impact of the college expenditures which originated from local sources. In other words, net impact attempts to measure the **additional** economic activity generated by the college, above and beyond the level of economic activity which would have occurred in its absence. This is the concept of economic impact utilized by Elliott, Levin and Meisel, 1988.

By definition, therefore, estimates of gross impact will be larger than those of net impact; however, both concepts provide useful information for planning, decision-making, and comparisons. Moreover, the difference between gross and net impact provides an estimate of the impact of resources originating locally. This information will be useful in comparing alternative uses for local resources.

Barry Bluestone (1993) provided an additional interpretation of economic impact. In his analysis of the net impact of the University of Massachusetts, Boston, Bluestone compared the present discounted value of the tax revenues associated with the future incomes of graduates with the cost of the state subsidy to educate these graduates. His findings revealed a revenue/cost ratio of 1.57; that is, for every \$1.00 spent by the state, a return of \$1.57 could be expected in personal income and sales taxes, yielding a rate of return of 8.9 percent to the state government. Bluestone concluded that this was significantly more than the state could expect to earn by investing in other long-term financial instruments.

Objectives

The main objectives of this paper are as follows:

1. To develop a simplified model to measure economic impact which can be easily replicated by the widest audience.
2. To develop a model which can be easily and frequently updated with the most current multipliers, while seeking an acceptable tradeoff between the amount of data and time required for analysis and the utility of the results.
3. To develop a model which measures, simultaneously, the gross and net impacts of previous models, thereby providing additional information for planning, decision-making, and meaningful comparisons.

Methodology

This study utilizes the model developed by the U.S. Department of Commerce which estimates economic impact by multiplying industry expenditures by the multipliers associated with each industry. Gross Impact, Net Impact, and the impact of resources originating locally are estimated separately, in order to provide more information for planning, decision-making, and meaningful comparisons.

Gross County Impact measures the **local** impact of **all** expenditures directly associated with the activities of M-DCC. Expenditures occurring outside the local economy are estimated and deducted from the actual gross expenditures (Appendices I, II and III). This gives an estimate of the Gross County Expenditures. Net County Impact measures the local impact of resources originating outside the local economy. Expenditures originating within the local economy are estimated and deducted from the Gross County Expenditures (Appendices IV and V). This gives an estimate of the Net County Expenditures. Gross and Net County Expenditures were then multiplied by their corresponding regional multipliers to yield the Gross and Net County Impacts. The impact of resources originating locally were also estimated.

Multipliers were supplied by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce, and are specific to the Palm Beach, Broward and Dade County region. The multipliers reflect the leakage of funds out of the region through taxes and savings, and the loss of earnings

resulting from individuals working in the region but residing outside the region. These multipliers are the most current multipliers available for the counties, regions, and states in the U.S. economy.

Three types of multipliers are utilized in this study -- output, income and employment multipliers. The output multiplier represents the total dollar change in output that occurs in all industries for each additional dollar of expenditure on the associated good or service. The income multiplier represents the total dollar change in the earnings of households employed by all industries for each additional dollar of expenditure on the associated good or service. The employment multiplier represents the total change in the number of jobs in all industries for each additional one million dollars of expenditures on the associated good or service. Industry codes for the multipliers used in this study are provided in Appendix Table VI.

Data on actual gross expenditures by M-DCC were derived from the Annual Financial Report of the college. In order to estimate student, visitor and graduate expenditures, data on student enrollment were collected from the Institutional Research Office, while data on student expenses were collected from the Office of Financial Aid and other sources. Graduate employment and earnings data were collected from the Florida Employment Training and Placement Information Program (FETPIP). A student survey is suggested to supplement the estimates of student and visitor expenditures.

M-DCC's Impact on Local Output

During the fiscal year 1994 to 1995, M-DCC received \$291.8 million in revenues from a variety of sources (Appendix Table 4.1). State government provided \$146.7 million or 50.3 percent for operations and capital projects. An additional \$58.4 million or 20 percent came from student fees, while another \$46.1 million or 15.8 percent came from the federal government. The balance came from endowment earnings, gifts, private grants and contracts \$15.9 million or 5.4 percent; bookstore and food service sales \$13.2 million or 4.5 percent; non-revenue receipts (transfers-in, sales of fixed assets) \$7.9 million or 2.7 percent; and local government \$3.6 million or 1.2 percent (Figure 1).

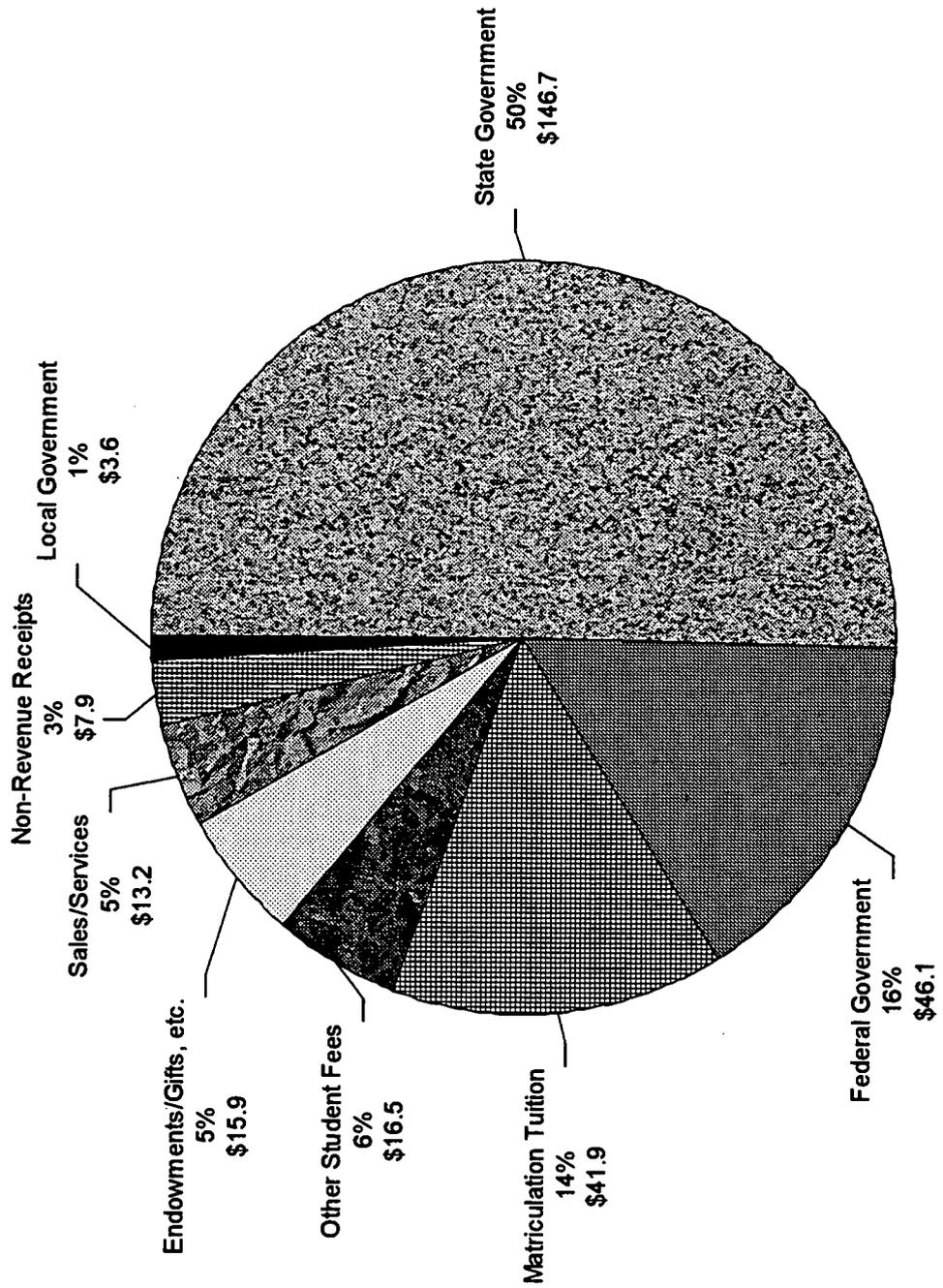
Gross Actual Expenditures by the college, students, visitors and graduates were estimated at \$450.6 million (Table 1). Sixty-six percent (66%) of this amount or \$298.6 million were spent by M-DCC for operating expenses, new construction, and major maintenance and repairs; 25% or \$114.1 million were spent by students on activities directly associated with the college; 8.0% or \$36.3 million were spent by graduates of M-DCC, and 0.4% or \$1.6 million were spent by visitors to the college.

Gross County Expenditures were estimated at \$360.6 million, or 80 percent of Gross Actual Expenditures. Given the output multipliers associated with each item of expenditure (Table 1), the Gross County Impact was estimated at \$728.2 million. Therefore, the additional indirect impact on the output of goods and services in Dade County was estimated at \$367.6 million.

Net County Expenditures, i.e., the expenditures of funds originating outside of Dade County, were estimated at \$168.3 million, with a Net County Impact of \$360.9 million. Therefore, the additional indirect impact of external funds on the output of goods and services in Dade County was \$192.6 million. Expenditures from external sources of funds accounted for 46.7% of Gross County Expenditures.

Expenditures from local sources of funds were estimated at \$192.3 million, with an impact of \$367.3 million. Therefore, the additional indirect impact of local sources of funds on the output of goods and services in Dade County was \$175.0 million. Expenditures from local sources of funds accounted for 53.3% of Gross County Expenditures.

Figure 1
Sources and Amounts of Revenue
 Miami-Dade Community College, 1994-95
 (In millions of \$)



Total revenues - \$291.8 mil.

Table 1
Gross and Net Impacts on Output
Miami-Dade Community College, 1994-95
(In Millions of \$)

Types of Expenditures	1992		Gross		Gross		Net ²		Impact of	
	Output Multipliers*	Actual Expend.	Gross County Expend.	Gross County Impact	County Expend.	County Impact	County Expend.	County Impact	From Local Funds	Local Funds
College Expenditures										
Personnel, Current & Capital Expenses ³	2.2741	263.2	190.9	434.1	118.9	270.4	72.0	163.7		
New Construction, Maintenance & Repairs	1.9549	35.4	17.7	34.6	17.7	34.6	0.0	0.0		
Subtotal		298.6	208.6	468.7	136.6	305.0	72.0	163.7		
Student Expenditures										
Books & Supplies	2.0109	20.9	20.9	42.0	1.3	2.6	19.6	39.4		
Rental Real Estate	1.5433	24.1	24.1	37.2	14.9	23.0	9.2	14.2		
Boarding, Eating, Drinking	1.8839	23.3	23.3	43.9	6.7	12.6	16.6	31.3		
Transportation	1.9682	34.1	34.1	67.1	2.2	4.3	31.9	62.8		
Personal										
Clothing/Toiletries	2.0109	2.9	2.9	5.8	2.9	5.8	0.0	0.0		
Health Insurance	1.9666	0.9	0.9	1.8	0.9	1.8	0.0	0.0		
Medical/Dental	2.0599	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.0		
Entertainment	2.0437	7.2	7.2	14.7	0.5	1.0	6.7	13.7		
Subtotal		114.1	114.1	214.0	30.1	52.6	84.0	161.4		
Visitor Expenditures										
Hotel and Lodging	2.1185	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.0		
Eating and Drinking	1.8839	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0		
Retail Services	2.0109	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.0		
Subtotal		1.6	1.6	3.2	1.6	3.3	0.0	0.0		
Graduates Expenditures⁴										
	1.1631	36.3	36.3	42.2	0.0	0.0	36.3	42.2		
Subtotal		36.3	36.3	42.2	0.0	0.0	36.3	42.2		
TOTAL		450.6	360.6	728.2	168.3	360.9	192.3	367.3		

*Regional Multipliers for Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties. The Output Multiplier represents the total dollar change in the output of all industries for each additional dollar of expenditure on the associated good or service.

¹ Gross Actual Expenditures minus funds not spent within Dade County (Appendices I, II and III).

² Gross County Expenditures minus funds originating within Dade County, i.e., expenditure of funds originating externally (Appendices IV and V).

³ Excluding new construction, maintenance, & repairs.

⁴ Considered as expenditures by households.

M-DCC's Impact on Local Incomes

As a result of the increased economic activity in the local economy, the initial \$360.6 million of Gross County Expenditures were estimated to have generated \$257.7 million in incomes earned by households in Dade County (Table 2). Net County Expenditures, the expenditure of funds originating externally, accounted for \$125.2 million in incomes to local households, while the expenditure of funds originating locally accounted for \$132.5 million in incomes to local households. Villamil (1996) points out that the income multipliers were constructed assuming that all capital incomes (profits) did not stay in Dade County; therefore, the income estimates were on the low side.

M-DCC's Impact on Local Employment

There were nearly 2,700 full-time employees and 3,500 part-time employees at M-DCC during the academic year 1994-1995 (M-DCC Fact Book, 1994-95). Assuming that the average part-time employee was employed half time, it is estimated that 4,450 full-time equivalent employees were supported by M-DCC during 1994-95.

The \$360.6 million of Gross County Expenditures were estimated to have generated 14,205 full time equivalent jobs in the Dade County economy, given the employment multipliers in Table 3. Therefore, the additional indirect impact on employment was 9,755 jobs. Net County Expenditures, expenditures originating externally, supported 6,926 jobs, while expenditures from local sources supported 7,279 jobs.

Table 2

Gross and Net Impacts on Income
Miami-Dade Community College, 1994-95

(In Millions of \$)

Types of Expenditures	1992		Gross		Gross		Net ²		Net		Impact of	
	Income Multipliers*	Gross Actual Expend.	Gross County Expend.	Gross County Impact	County Expend.	County Impact	County Expend.	County Impact	From Local Funds	From Local Funds	Local Funds	Local Funds
College Expenditures												
Personnel, Current & Capital Expenses ³	0.8427	263.2	190.9	160.9	118.9	100.2	72.0	60.7				
New Construction, Maintenance & Repairs	0.6108	35.4	17.7	10.8	17.7	10.8	0.0	0.0				
Subtotal		298.6	208.6	171.7	136.6	111.0	72.0	60.7				
Student Expenditures												
Books & Supplies	0.7547	20.9	20.9	15.8	1.3	1.0	19.6	14.8				
Rental Real Estate	0.1960	24.1	24.1	4.7	14.9	2.9	9.2	1.8				
Boarding, Eating, Drinking	0.5877	23.3	23.3	13.7	6.7	3.9	16.6	9.8				
Transportation	0.8784	34.1	34.1	30.0	2.2	1.9	31.9	28.0				
Personal												
Clothing/Toiletries	0.7547	2.9	2.9	2.2	2.9	2.2	0.0	0.0				
Health Insurance	0.2282	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0				
Medical/Dental	0.8688	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0				
Entertainment	0.6388	7.2	7.2	4.6	0.5	0.3	6.7	4.3				
Subtotal		114.1	114.1	71.7	30.1	13.1	84.0	58.7				
Visitor Expenditures												
Hotel and Lodging	0.7342	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0				
Eating and Drinking	0.5877	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0				
Retail Services	0.7547	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0				
Subtotal		1.6	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.1	0.0	0.0				
Graduate Expenditures⁴												
	0.3611	36.3	36.3	13.1	0.0	0.0	36.3	13.1				
Subtotal		36.3	36.3	13.1	0.0	0.0	36.3	13.1				
TOTAL		450.6	360.6	257.7	168.3	125.2	192.3	132.5				

*Regional Multipliers for Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach. The Income Multiplier represents the total dollar change in the earnings of households employed by all industries for each additional dollar of expenditure on the associated good or service.

¹Gross Actual Expenditures minus funds not spent within Dade County (Appendices I, II and III).

²Gross County Expenditures minus funds originating within Dade County, i.e., expenditure of funds originating externally (Appendices IV and V).

³Excluding new construction, maintenance, and repairs.

⁴Considered as expenditures by households.

Table 3
Gross and Net Impacts on Employment
Miami-Dade Community College, 1994-95

Types of Expenditures	(Number of Jobs)						Impact of Local Funds
	1992 Employment Multipliers*	Gross Actual Expend.	Gross County Expend.	Gross County Impact	Net County Expend.	Net County Impact	
College Expenditures							
Personnel, Current & Capital Expenses ³	46.5	263.2	190.9	8,877	118.9	5,529	72.0
New Construction, Maintenance & Repairs	29.3	35.4	17.7	519	17.7	519	0.0
Subtotal		298.6	208.6	9,396	136.6	6,048	72.0
Student Expenditures							
Books & Supplies	44.6	20.9	20.9	932	1.3	58	19.6
Rental Real Estate	12.0	24.1	24.1	289	14.9	179	9.2
Boarding, Eating, Drinking	42.2	23.3	23.3	983	6.7	283	16.6
Transportation	42.2	34.1	34.1	1,439	2.2	93	31.9
Personal							
Clothing/Toiletries	44.6	2.9	2.9	129	2.9	129	0.0
Health Insurance	34.6	0.9	0.9	31	0.9	31	0.0
Medical/Dental	26.5	0.7	0.7	19	0.7	19	0.0
Entertainment	36.8	7.2	7.2	265	0.5	18	6.7
Subtotal		114.1	114.1	4,088	30.1	810	84.0
Visitor Expenditures							
Hotel and Lodging	40.0	0.6	0.6	24	0.6	24	0.0
Eating and Drinking	42.2	0.3	0.3	13	0.3	13	0.0
Retail Services	44.6	0.7	0.7	31	0.7	31	0.0
Subtotal		1.6	1.6	68	1.6	68	0.0
Graduate Expenditures⁴							
	18.0	36.3	36.3	653	0.0	0	36.3
Subtotal		36.3	36.3	653	0.0	0	36.3
TOTAL		450.6	360.6	14,205	168.3	6,926	192.3
							7,279

*Regional Multipliers for Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties. The Employment Multiplier represents the total change in the number of jobs in all industries for each additional one million dollars of expenditure on the associated good or service.

¹ Gross Actual expenditure minus funds not spent within Dade County (Appendices I, II and III).
² Gross County Expenditures minus funds originating within Dade County, i.e., expenditure of funds originating externally (Appendices IV and V).
³ Excluding new construction, maintenance, and repairs.
⁴ Considered as expenditures by households.

Appendix I

Gross County Expenditures by the College and Employees

Estimates of Gross County Expenditures by the College were derived using the following formula:

$$\text{Gross County Expenditures} = \text{Gross Actual Expenditures} - \text{Non-Local College and Employee Expenditures}$$

Gross Actual Expenditure data were provided in Schedules 1 and 6-C of the 1994-95 Annual Financial Report. Schedule 1 provides data on Personnel, Current and Capital Outlay Expenses, while Schedule 6-C provides data on New Construction, Maintenance and Repairs. Copies of these schedules are attached to Appendix I. Non-Local College and Employee Expenditure estimates are provided below:

Non-Local College and Employee Expenditures

1. Non-Local College Expenditures

(i) Personnel Expenditures (in millions) (Schedule 1, p.12)

- Social Security Contributions\$ 7.1
- Medicare Social Security Contributions Part-Time.....1.6
- State Retirement Contributions.....17.9

Non-Local Personnel Total.....\$ 26.6

(ii) Current Expenditures (in millions) (Schedule 1, p. 13)

- Property Insurance\$ 2.5
- Educational/Office Materials & Supplies (@ 50%)*1.2
- Data Software (@50%)*0.2
- Maintenance/Constructions Materials & Supplies (@ 50%)*0.7
- Subscriptions/Periodicals0.1
- Purchases for Resale (Bookstore).....9.1

Non-Local Current Total.....\$ 13.8

Schedule 1 is referred to as the "Schedule of Revenue, Expenditure and Fund Balance by General Ledger Code," while Schedule 6-C is referred to as the "Summary of Plant Fund Operations."

*The Business Affairs Office at M-DCC estimates that about 50% of these purchases occur outside of Dade County.

(iii) Total Capital Outlay Expenditures (in millions) (Schedule 1, p.14).....	52.4
• Less New Construction, Maintenance & Repairs ¹	35.4
(Schedule 6-C, p.15)	
• Balance of Capital Outlay.....	17.0
• Non-Local Capital Outlay Expenses @ 50% of Balance	8.5
Non-Local Capital Outlay Total	\$8.5
(Excluding New Construction, Maintenance & Repairs)	

(iv) State/Federal Taxes Paid by the College.....0.0

Non-Local College Expenditures Total**\$48.9**
(Excluding New Construction, Maintenance & Repairs)

2. Non-Local Employee Expenditures and Other Leakages

- Non-Resident Employee Costs @ 10% of Local Personnel Costs².....13.1
- Non-Local Purchases by Resident Employees @ 10% of Resident Employee Expenditures³.....10.3
- Personal Taxes & Savings (Reflected in the Multipliers)

Non-Local Employee Expenditures Total**\$23.4**

Non-Local College/Employee Expenditures Total.....**\$72.3**
(Excluding New Construction, Maintenance & Repairs)

3. Non-Local Expenditures for New Construction, Maintenance & Repairs

- Non-Local Expenditures for New Construction, Maintenance and Repairs @ 50% of Total New Construction Expenditures (i.e. 50% of \$35.4 mil)

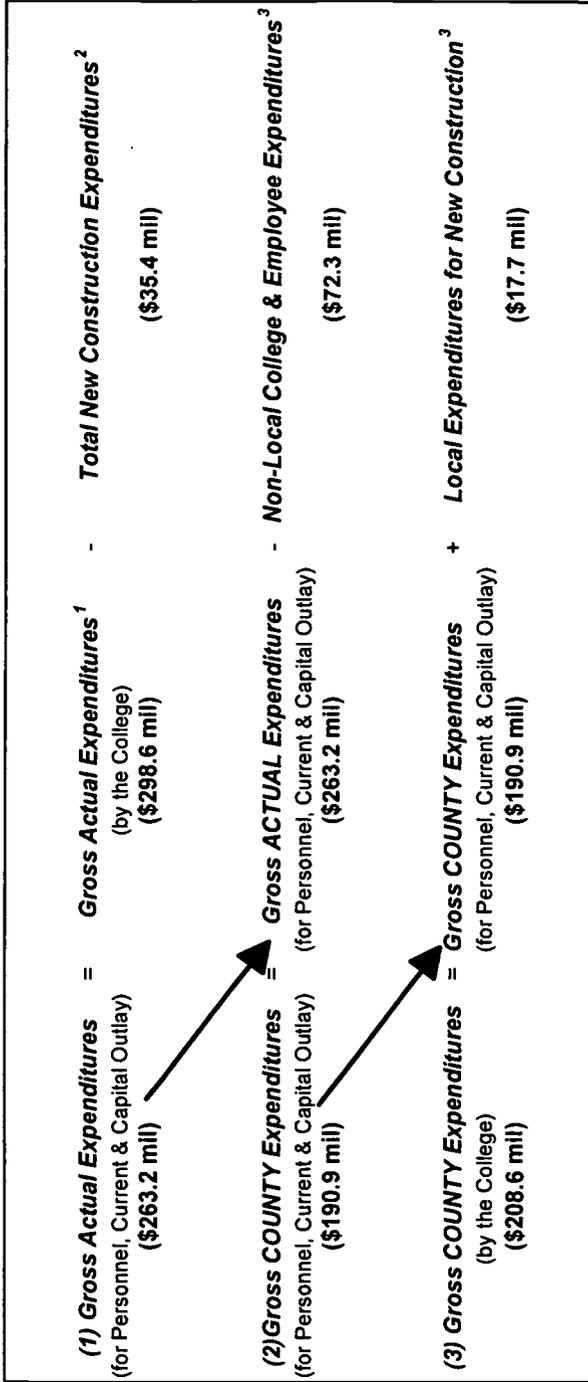
Non-Local New Construction Total**\$17.7**

¹ New construction is separated from other Capital Outlay Expenses because the Multiplier effect is different.

² Local Personnel Costs (\$130.5 mil) = Total Personnel Costs (\$157.1 mil) – Non-Local Personal Costs (\$26.6 mil). Therefore, Resident Employee Costs (\$117.4 mil) = Local Personnel Costs (\$130.5 mil) - Non-Resident Employee Costs (\$13.1 mil). This study assumes that 10% of the employees lived outside Dade County. Previous studies assumed 15%.

³ It is assumed that Resident Employee Costs (\$117.4 mil) are equal to Resident Employee Incomes before taxes. Data from the 1994-95 Consumer Expenditure Survey reveal that average annual expenditures in Miami were 88.1% of average annual incomes before taxes (U.S. Department of Labor, 1977). Therefore, Resident Employee Expenditures are estimated at \$103.4 mil.

The following relationships between Actual and County Expenditures can be derived:



¹ From Schedule 1 attached (p. 14)

² From Schedule 6-C attached (p. 15)

³ From Estimates on previous page.

Personnel Costs, M-DCC
Fiscal Year 1994-95

COLLEGE: MIAMI-DADE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND FUND BALANCE
BY GENERAL LEDGER CODE
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1994-95

SCHEDULE 1

PERSONNEL COSTS	ACCOUNT TITLE	GL CODE	CURRENT FUND UNRESTRICTED	CURRENT FUND RESTRICTED	AUXILIARY CURRENT	LOAN AND ENDOWMENT	SCHOLARSHIP RESTRICTED	UNEXPENDED PLANT	DEBT SERVICE	TOTAL ALL FUNDS
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGERIAL		51000	1,547,240							1,547,240
INSTRUCTIONAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGERIAL		51100	6,034,156	562						6,034,740
INSTITUTIONAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGERIAL		51200	2,806,565	650,465	70,407					3,430,437
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGERIAL SABBAT.		51400								0
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGERIAL PERIM. P. T.		51500								0
INSTRUCTIONAL		52000	36,130,189	84,565						36,184,794
INSTRUCTIONAL - OVERLOAD		52100	5,660,422	9,448						5,669,870
INSTRUCTIONAL - SUBSTITUTION		52200								52,650
INSTRUCTIONAL - PARA-PROF/ASSOC/ASSIST		52300	2,878,366	217,421						2,896,787
INSTRUCTIONAL - SABBATICAL		52400								0
OTHER PROFESSIONAL		53000	16,002,322	1,444,112	407,927			481,787		17,316,046
OTHER PROFESSIONAL - OVERLOAD		53100	116,402	2,468						120,870
OTHER PROFESSIONAL - SUBSTITUTION		53200								0
OTHER PROFESSIONAL - PARA-PROF/ASSOC/ASSIST		53300								0
OTHER PROFESSIONAL - SABBATICAL		53400	2,193,737	172,123						2,365,860
OTHER PROFESSIONAL - PERMANENT PART - TIME		53500								0
TECHNICAL, CLERICAL, TRADE		54000	926,666	265,252						1,191,910
TECHNICAL, CLERICAL, TRADE - OVERTIME		54100	20,606,284	304,645	650,108	62,823		688,465		22,424,321
TECHNICAL, CLERICAL, TRADE - PERMANENT PART - TIME		54200	1,188,789	8,132	56,022	1,746		59,785		1,294,478
TECHNICAL, CLERICAL, TRADE - SABBATICAL		54300	137,790	38,488	3,672			148,866		328,717
CPB - EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGERIAL		58000								0
CPB - INSTRUCTIONAL		58000								0
CPB - INSTRUCTIONAL - INSTRUCTIONAL SUBSTITUTES		58000	5,918,192	7,732						5,926,894
CPB - OTHER PROFESSIONAL PART - TIME		58100	2,315,435	66,543						2,391,878
CPB - TECHNICAL, CLERICAL, TRADE		58500	2,310,518	538,813	46,702					2,896,831
STUDENT EMPLOYMENT		57000	3,666,036	3,078,033	368,078	7,517		1,890		7,171,558
STUDENT EMPLOYMENT - INSTRUCTIONAL WORK STUDY		58000	238,210	87,236						325,446
STUDENT EMPLOYMENT - COLLEGE WORK STUDY		58200								0
STUDENT EMPLOYMENT - COLLEGE WORK EXPERIENCE		58300								0
EMPLOYEE AWARDS		58500								0
SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTION		59100	6,689,916	268,003	137,761	12,036				7,087,705
MEDICAID SOC. SEC. CONTR. - PART - TIME		59101	1,568,881							1,568,881
STATE RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTION		59200	17,073,274	646,256	282,723	25,576				17,939,831
ACCRUED LEAVE (COMPENSATED ABSENCES)		59300	471,036	16,128						487,164
OTHER BEVERANCE PAY EXP		59400	663,672							663,672
OTHER BENEFITS - TAXABLE		59500								0
INSURANCE CONTRIBUTION		59700	7,037,780	13,323	6,321	278		7,839		7,067,341
MATRICATION BENEFITS & REIMBURSEMENTS		58700	1,981	1,875						3,856
CONTINGENCY		58900								0
TOTAL PERSONNEL COSTS			143,288,532	10,363,885	2,069,512	110,084	0	1,278,452	0	157,120,465

* Non-Local Personnel Expenditures

COLLEGE: MIAMI-DADE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
 SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND FUND BALANCE
 BY GENERAL LEDGER CODE
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1994-95

Current Expenses, M-DCC
 Fiscal Year 1994-95

SCHEDULE I

ACCOUNT TITLE	GL CODE	CURRENT FUND UNRESTRICTED	CURRENT FUND RESTRICTED	AUXILIARY CURRENT	LOAN AND ENDOWMENT	SCHOLARSHIP RESTRICTED	UNEXPENDED PLANT	DEBT SERVICE	TOTAL ALL FUNDS
CURRENT EXPENSE									
TRAVEL	60500	1,323,809	198,878	37,284	904				1,561,586
FREIGHT POSTAGE	61000	860,847	7,789	49,864					918,280
COMMUNICATIONS	61500	1,071,358	1,830						1,073,188
PRINTING	62000	1,189,774	78,400	22,188					1,270,363
REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE	62500	2,207,480	60,089	47,188					2,334,748
RENTALS	63000	1,838,383	35,919	14,689					1,568,971
* INSURANCE	63500	2,824,752	6,747						2,533,489
UTILITIES(NOT DESIGNATED BELOW)	64000								0
HEATING FUELS	64001	51,527							51,527
WATER & SEWER	64002	54,146							54,146
ELECTRICITY	64003	3,727,167							3,727,167
GARBAGE COLLECTION	64004	250,449							250,449
FUEL, VEHICULAR	64005	17,583							17,583
HAZARDOUS WASTE REMOVAL	64008				79,828		37,878		117,706
OTHER SERVICES	64600	3,893,008	1,382,831	491,779					5,767,618
PROFESSIONAL FEES	65000	1,418,147	542,178	2,820					1,963,248
* EDUCATIONAL & OFFICE MAT. & SUP.	65500	2,182,838	312,875	28,681					2,504,505
* DATA SOFTWARE - NON-CAPITALIZED	65700	322,782	131,304	1,002					455,088
* MAINTENANCE & CONSTRU. MAT. & SUP.	66000	1,474,385	18,547	3,873					1,484,815
* OTHER MATERIALS & SUP.	66500	432,457	35,348	20,069					487,874
* SUBSCRIPTIONS & PERIODICALS	67000	134,658	2,478	2,497					139,634
* PURCHASES FOR RESALE	67500			9,068,828					9,068,828
INDIRECT COST EXPENSE	67800	896,618	113,443	2,579	288,853	188,628			1,387,119
SCHOLARSHIPS AND WAIVERS	68000		333,418			37,123,210			37,456,628
INTEREST ON DEBT	68500							691,397	691,397
PAYMENTS ON DEBT PRINCIPAL	69000							1,764,882	1,764,882
TRANSFERS OUT - MANDATORY	69100	1,101,838		63,813	18,140				1,183,791
TRANSFERS OUT - NON-MANDATORY	69200	14,374		1,070,868	8,808,882				9,902,124
OTHER CURRENT EXPENSE	68500	287,910	20,313	261,891	72,811				628,825
BAD DEBT EXPENSE	68501	267,614		19,087	698,040				974,741
INVENTORY LOSSES/WRITE OFFS	68502	157,183							157,183
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION	68503	127,920							127,920
UNINSURED LOSSES	68504	204,488		33,466					237,954
PRIOR YEAR CORRECTIONS	68600								0
CONTINGENCY	68600								0
TOTAL CURRENT EXPENSE		28,032,254	3,310,349	11,242,293	8,644,189	37,311,838	37,878	2,485,249	89,066,130

* Non-Local Current Expenditures



Capital Outlay, M-DCC
Fiscal Year 1994-95

SCHEDULE I

COLLEGE: MIAMI-DADE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND FUND BALANCE
BY GENERAL LEDGER CODE
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1994-95

ACCOUNT TITLE	GL CODE	CURRENT FUND UNRESTRICTED	CURRENT FUND RESTRICTED	AUXILIARY CURRENT	LOAN AND ENDOWMENT	SCHOLARSHIP RESTRICTED	UNEEXPENDED PLANT	DEBT SERVICE	TOTAL ALL FUNDS
CAPITAL OUTLAY									
MINOR EQUIPMENT	7050	420,753	128,220	5,427	900		1,208,711		1,764,011
FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT	7100	2,592,892	2,831,888	34,182			7,893,787		13,122,559
DATA SOFTWARE	7200	278,204	182,148	88			160,396		630,834
LIBRARY BOOKS & FILMS	7300	180,889	243,607				110,383		544,859
BUILDINGS & FIXED EQUIPMENT	7500	168,425	654,612				35,303,458		38,124,495
NON-CAPITALIZED REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE	7600						73,556		73,556
LAND	7700								0
OTHER STRUCTURES & IMPROVEMENTS	7800		137,430				10,882		148,292
CONTINGENCY	7800								0
TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY		3,619,263	3,987,703	39,707	900	0	44,781,132	0	52,408,705
TOTAL ALL EXPENDITURES		174,890,049	17,881,937	13,881,812	9,795,193	37,311,838	49,977,882	2,496,249	288,954,300

ACCOUNT TITLE	GL CODE	FUND BALANCE UNRESTRICTED CURRENT
RESERVED FOR ENCUMBRANCES	30100	1,923,128
RESERVED FOR TANGIBLE ASSETS	30200	
RESERVED FOR ACADEMIC IMPROVEMENT TRUST FUNDS	30300	
RESERVED FOR OTHER REQUIRED PURPOSES	30400	2,112,403
RESERVED FOR STAFF & PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT	30500	
RESERVED FOR STUDENT ACTIVITY FUNDS	30600	
RESERVED FOR MATCHING GRANTS	30700	
UNALLOCATED	31100	6,287,088
TOTAL RESERVE AND UNALLOCATED FUND BALANCES		6,322,619
AMOUNT EXPECTED TO BE FINANCED IN FUTURE YEARS		(22,794,072)
TOTAL FUND BALANCES		(13,471,445)

PRIOR YEAR 8-30 FUND BALANCE	(13,489,379)
AUDIT ADJUSTMENTS	(13,489,379)
POST AUDIT PRIOR YEAR FUND BALANCE	174,987,883
GRAND TOTAL REVENUES	181,478,604
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	3.27%
UNALLOCATED FUND BALANCE AS % OF TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

MIAMI-DADE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
SUMMARY OF PLANT FUND OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1995

C. Summary of Project:	EXPENDITURES						Fund Balance 06/30/95			
	Fund Balance 07/01/94	Receipts	Admin.	Salary	Equipment	Building	Land	Improvement	Encumbered	Unencumbered
IAC	\$47,282,175	\$41,590,935								
Renovate & Remodel Medical Humanities/PineArts/Garage Safety to Life				44,065	642,832	143,405			3,249,956	564,165
SDA Aviation Grant					167,724	7,275,426			10,810,076	133,855
Remodel & Renovate Wolfson Campus Energy/RVAC				2,906,983	123,376	2,660,714		615	1,379,316	2,192,512
Security Modifications Homestead Campus				24,578	51,522	89,423			2,858	3,324,263
Remodel & Renovation North Campus				478,101	8,564,415	5,563			1,515,565	588,356
Remodel & Renovate Kendall Campus				524,081	1,028,476				8,607	742,488
Renovation Telephone System				142,813	1,002,516			10,247	369,788	403
Roof Repairs				119,489	2,360				4,043	7,917
Maintenance & Repairs				23,426	745,435				126,652	35,697
Copy System North Campus				87,911	1,296,977				2,880	
DC Move 330 Biscayne				210	4,488				1,645,736	4,361
Fire Safety/ADA					316,217				2,658,266	
Liberty City					24,040				1,532,628	
College Adm/NHSA-AT&T					110					
Special Approp/KC/CIP					147,539					
Special Approp/KC/CIP					309,754					
Special Approp/KC/CIP					23,774					
Special Approp/KC/CIP					69,237					
Special Approp/DC/CIP					216,078					
Wolfson Phase III					462,578	5,064,857				
Various Studies										
Remodel Renovate Collegewide										
CL&M/Aud/StuSvc/Gar Medical				1,234,387	1,095,661	5,610,799				
SBE Bond Admin. Exp.			37,978		398,979					
Real Estate Fees							54,426			
Legal/Arch Fees										
Child Care/HC										
Mainframe Computer System										
TOTAL	\$47,282,175	\$41,590,935	\$37,978	\$1,278,452	\$9,272,269	\$35,418,012	\$59,989	\$10,862	\$31,074,072	\$11,721,476

New Construction, Maintenance and Repairs

Appendix II

Gross County Expenditures by Students and Visitors

Estimates are derived for the following categories of student expenditures: Books and Supplies; Real Estate Rental; Boarding, Eating and Drinking; Personal; and Transportation. Most of the cost data for these estimates were provided by M-DCC's Office of Financial Aid, while data on student enrollment were obtained from the Office of Institutional Research.

There were 75,956 unduplicated credit students and 47,130 non-credit students during the academic year 1994-95. Approximately thirty-three percent of the credit students were enrolled full-time (i.e., taking 12 or more credits) during the Fall and Winter Terms. Student expenditures estimates are based on credit students only; therefore, these expenditures are underestimated by the amounts spent by non-credit students.

Expenditures for Books and Supplies

The Office of Financial Aid estimates that full-time students spend around \$340 per semester for books and supplies; however, this study assumes that students spend an average of \$50 per three-credit course for books and supplies. This works out to \$250 per semester, assuming that full-time students take an average of 15 credits. Therefore, part-time students taking 7 to 11 credits (with an average of 9) will spend about \$150 per semester, while those taking 6 or less credits (with an average of 3) will spend about \$50 per semester.

Appendix Table 2.1 below provides data on credit student enrollment, by semester, by full-time/part-time status.

Appendix Table 2.1
Credit Student Enrollment by Semester by
Full-Time/Part-Time Status
M-DCC, 1994-95

Semester	Credit Students	Full-Time (12+ Credits)	Part-Time (7 - 11 Credits)	Part-Time (6 or Less Credits)
Fall	52,712	17,253	17,091	18,368
Winter	51,491	16,878	16,990	17,623
Spring	35,936	2,211	25,126	8,599
Summer	12,729	5	833	11,891

Source: Closing Term Enrollment Monitoring Reports, Institutional Research, M-DCC.

Applying the semester expenditures estimates on books and supplies to the semester enrollments in Appendix Table 2.1, gross expenditures on books and supplies were estimated at \$20.9 million.

Real Estate Expenditures

Real estate expenditures are estimated for the following groups of credit students assumed to be living away from home: (i) all out-of-state (758) and out-of-country (1,944) residents; (ii) 50 percent of Florida non-Dade County residents (697); and (iii) 10 percent of all full-time Dade County residents (2,338)¹(see data in Appendix Table 2.2). Therefore, there were at least 5,737 students incurring rental expenditures in 1994-95.

**Appendix Table 2.2
Unduplicated Annual Credit Enrollment by Residency
M-DCC, 1994-95**

Residency	Enrollment
Dade County	70,864
Florida Non-Dade County	1,394
Out-of-State	758
Out of Country	1,944
Other Dade County ²	996
Total	75,956

Source: Annual Student Profile. R.R. 95-12R, Table 12, M-DCC, November 1995.

Minimum rental rates are estimated at \$350 per student, per month (including utilities), based on advertisements by students and apartment owners. Applying this rate (\$4,200 per annum) to 5,737 students, gross rental expenditures were estimated at \$24.1 million.

Boarding, Eating and Drinking Expenditures

Boarding expenditures are estimated for full-time credit students living away from home (i.e., 5,737 students). M-DCC's Office of Financial Aid estimates boarding expenditures of \$1,748 per student, per year (for dependent students living at home)³. Applying this figure to the 5,737 credit students living away from home, boarding expenditures are estimated at \$10.0 million.

Eating and drinking expenditures refer essentially to student lunches away from home. Based on a cafeteria survey, M-DCC's Office of Financial Aid estimates a minimum of \$4.75 per lunch per day. This results in an average expenditure of \$570 per student, per year, assuming luncheon purchases for three days per week and ten months per year. Applying this figure to the 23,385 full-time, Dade County resident credit students, we estimate eating and drinking expenditures at \$13.3 million.

Personal Expenditures

Personal expenditures include student expenditures for clothing and toiletries; health insurance; medical and dental services and prescriptions; entertainment, etc. All expenditures, except entertainment, are estimated for students living away from home. Entertainment expenditures are estimated for all full-time credit students.

M-DCC's Office of Financial Aid estimates expenditures of \$843 per student, per year for clothing only. Applying this figure to all out-of-state and out-of-country students (2,702

¹ About 33% of the Fall Term credit students are enrolled full-time. This percentage is applied to the 70,864 Dade County resident credit students to give an estimate of 23,385 full-time students. It is assumed that rental expenditures for most part-time students are not associated with education as the primary activity.

² M-DCC employees, spouse/children, and DCPS employees.

³ A higher figure is estimated for students living away from home; however, the lower figure is used here.

students), and 50% of Florida non-Dade County students (697 students), expenditures for clothing and toiletries are estimated at \$2.9 million.

Health insurance is required for out-of-country students only. Based on student information, insurance rates average around \$450 per academic year. Applying this rate to 1,944 out-of-country students, health insurance expenditures are estimated at \$0.87 million.

M-DCC's Office of Financial Aid estimates expenditures of \$218 per student, per year for medical and dental services and prescriptions. Applying this figure to all out-of-state and out-of-country students and 50% of Florida non-Dade County students (3,399 students), medical and dental expenditures are estimated at \$0.7 million.

Entertainment and miscellaneous expenditures include student expenditures for athletic events, concerts, movies, etc. These expenditures are estimated by M-DCC's Office of Financial Aid at \$310 per student, per year. Applying this figure to all full-time credit students (23,385 students), entertainment expenditures are estimated at \$7.2 million.

Transportation Expenditures

Transportation expenditures were estimated for full-time and part-time credit students. It is assumed that full-time students travel to campus an average of three (3) times per week, for sixteen (16) weeks during the Fall and Winter Semesters, and five (5) times per week, for six (6) weeks, during the Spring and Summer Semesters. Part-time students are assumed to travel to campus an average of twice (2) per week during the Fall and Winter Semesters, and Five (5) times per week during the Spring and Summer Semesters.

M-DCC's Office of Financial Aid estimates an average distance of 22 miles to and from campus, based on the observation that the mid-point of major residential areas lay within a radius of eleven miles from the major M-DCC campuses. The authors used a cost rate of 29 cents per mile based on M-DCC's reimbursement rate. Applying these figures to the student semester enrollments in Appendix Table 2.1, transportation expenditures for full-time credit students were estimated at \$10.9 million, while expenditures for part-time credit students were estimated at \$23.2 million, giving a total of \$34.1 million.

Expenditures by Visitors

Visitors to M-DCC provide another source of expenditures which add to the economic impact of the College. These expenditures are associated with visits made by friends and relatives to students and employees at M-DCC; attendees to conferences, seminars, concerts, plays, athletic events and graduation ceremonies sponsored by M-DCC; and visitors to events with outside sponsors such as the Miami International Bookfair, etc. Due to a lack of data, only those expenditures associated with visits to M-DCC students are estimated.

Visitor expenditures are estimated for out-of-country, out-of-state, and 50% of Florida non-Dade County, full-time students. There were 3,399 of these students in 1994-95. Each student is assumed to have had one visitor per year, while each visit is assumed to be an average of one weekend, i.e., two days and two nights.

Hotel and lodging costs per visitor are assumed to average \$180, eating and drinking expenses \$100, and retail expenses \$200. Based on these figures, the following expenditures were estimated for visitors: hotel and lodging, \$0.6 million; eating and drinking, \$0.3 million; and retail services, \$0.7 million.

Appendix III

Gross County Expenditures by Graduates

Many studies have shown that college graduates and leavers (students with some college but no degree) earn higher incomes than high school graduates. M-DCC's economic impact is increased by the additional expenditures associated with the higher incomes of graduates and leavers. Appendix Table 3.1 provides data on the employment and educational status of M-DCC's graduates and leavers during the academic year 1994-95.

Appendix 3.1						
M-DCC's Graduates and Leavers, 1994-95						
	Graduates ¹			Leavers ⁴		
	A.A.	A.S. ⁴	Voc.Cert. ⁴	A.A.	A.S.	Voc.Cert.
Cont.Educ.	2,254 ³	136	29	952 ⁶	76	34
Employed	564 ³	854	361	2,221 ⁶	668	443
Unknown	348 ²	120	36	695 ⁵	167	187
Total	3,166	1,110	426	3,868⁷	911	664

¹Some graduates completed dual degrees; therefore, total graduates estimated at 98.9% of completions which were 3,202 for A.A., 1,123 for A.S., and 431 for Vocational Certificates.(Graduate Profile, R.R. No. 95-10R, M-DCC, July 1995).

²Eleven percent estimated unknown based on the rate for A.S. graduate unknowns.

³Estimates derived from M-DCC's prior reports to the State where 80% of its graduates were in continuing education and 20% employed.

⁴Data compiled from the Florida Education, Training and Placement Information Program (FETPIP).

⁵Eighteen percent estimated unknowns based on the rate for A.S. leaver unknowns.

⁶Estimates derived from prior FETPIP reports where 30% of A.A. leavers were in continuing education and 70% employed.

⁷Estimated on the observed ratio of 55 leavers for every 45 graduates.

Approximately 94% of M-DCC's graduates were Dade County residents (R.R. No. 95-10R, M-DCC, July 1995). Applying this percent to the employed graduates and leavers in Appendix Table 3.1, we can estimate the number of employed graduates and leavers who were also Dade County residents (Appendix Table 3.2).

Some of M-DCC's graduates and leavers who continued their education would have either graduated with a Baccalaureate degree or another associate degree. Follow-up of 1991-92 M-DCC graduates reveal that, of the A.A. and A.S. graduates who continued their education in Florida, 81% were in the State University System (SUS), 8% in Private Universities, and 11% in Community Colleges (many of whom returned to M-DCC) (I.C. No. 93-13C, M-DCC, December 1993). M-DCC's data also reveal that 74% of the A.A. and A.S. leavers in continuing education were in the SUS, 13% in Private Universities, and 13% in Community Colleges (I.C. No. 94-07C, M-DCC, December 1994). Many graduates and leavers continued their education outside of Florida, or could not be located in Florida because of invalid social security numbers.

Appendix Table 3.2 Employed Graduates, Leavers and Transferees From M-DCC Who Were Dade County Residents, and Income Earnings in Excess of High School Graduates, 1994-95				
Grads/Leavers	Number Employed	Annual Incomes per Grad¹	Annual Income Diff. per Grad⁴	Total Annual Income Diff.
<i>M-DCC Graduates</i>				
A.A.	530	\$20,148	\$7,960	\$4.2 mill.
A.S.	803	\$29,008	\$16,820	\$13.5 mill.
V.C.	339	\$21,492	\$9,304	\$3.2 mill.
<i>M-DCC Leavers</i>				
A.A.	2,088	\$15,396 ³	\$3,208	\$6.7 mill.
A.S.	628	\$15,396 ³	\$3,208	\$2.0 mill.
V.C.	416	\$15,396 ³	\$3,208	\$1.3 mill.
<i>M-DCC Transfers</i>				
B.A./B.S. Grads.	446	\$24,844	\$7,960 ⁵	\$3.6 mill.
A.A./A.S. Grads.	146	\$24,578 ²	\$12,390	\$1.8 mill.
H.S. Grads.	—	\$12,188	—	—
				\$36.3 mill.
¹ Derived from quarterly earnings data provided by FETPIP.				
² Average of the incomes for A.A. and A.S. graduates.				
³ Estimates by the U.S. Bureau of Census, in 1990, for students with some college, but no degree.				
⁴ Compared to the incomes of high school graduates.				
⁵ Difference based on the earnings of M-DCC's A.A. graduates.				

Data from the State University System reveal that there were 1,006 graduate transfers from M-DCC and 501 leavers in Fall 1993 (SUS Factbook, 1993-94). Based on the rates in the preceding paragraph, we can estimate that about 99 graduate transferees were in Private Universities, 136 in Community Colleges, and 88 leavers each in Private Universities and Community Colleges. This gives a total of 1,105 graduate transferees and 589 leavers in public and private universities in Fall 1993.

SUS data also reveal a graduation rate of about 28% for Community College transfers in two years. (SUS Factbook, 1994-95). Applying this rate to the 1,694 public and private university transfers, we can estimate that about 474 M-DCC transferees (graduates and leavers) received Baccalaureate degrees from public and private universities in Florida in 1994-95. Again assuming that 94% of these transferees were Dade County residents, 446 resident transferees graduated with Baccalaureate degrees in 1994-95. It is assumed that they were all employed in Dade County.

It was estimated that 136 graduates and 88 leavers transferred to Community Colleges in Florida, giving a total of 224 transferees. It is safe to assume that all of the graduate transferees (136) would have graduated with a second associate degree, if that were the objective, and 22% of the leavers, based in M-DCC's two-year graduation rate. This gives a total of 155 graduates from community colleges who were M-DCC transferees (or completed a second associate degree at M-DCC). Again, assuming a 94% rate for Dade County residents, we estimate that 146 resident

transferees graduated with associate degrees in 1994-95. It is assumed that they were all employed in Dade County.

Appendix Table 3.2 provides estimates of the average annual incomes for graduates and leavers in Florida in 1994-95. Annual earnings data were derived from quarterly earnings data supplied by The Florida Education, Training and Placement Information Program (FETPIP). It is estimated that M-DCC's graduates, leavers and transferees, who were Dade County residents, and assumed to be employed in Dade County, increased incomes in Dade County by \$36.3 million, due to their educational experiences at M-DCC.

Appendix IV

Net County Expenditures by the College and Employees

A portion of the gross expenditures associated with M-DCC originated within Dade County; therefore, net expenditure is defined as the gross expenditure minus expenditures which originated from local sources, and is therefore equivalent to expenditures originating outside of Dade County. Consequently, the concept of net impact is the impact associated with net expenditures, and is more closely related to the economic impact measured by Elliott, Levin and Meisel (1988).

In estimating net expenditures, therefore, the task is to remove from college, student and visitor expenditures the amount of funds which originated locally. This exercise is conducted below.

Net College Expenditures

Because of the different multiplier effects, college expenditures were separated into two groups: (1) personnel, current and capital expenses, and (ii) new construction, maintenance and repairs. Most of the funds for new construction maintenance and repairs come from state revenue sources derived from gross receipts tax (Public Education Capital Outlay), while the funds for personnel, current and other capital expenses come from a variety of sources including State, local and federal government. Appendix Table 4.1 provides a summary of M-DCC's sources of revenues for fiscal year 1994-95, and estimates of the amounts originating within Dade County.

Appendix Table 4.1
Sources of Revenue and Amounts
Originating Within Dade County
M-DCC, 1994-95
(\$Million)

Revenue Source	Amount	Origin Within Dade County	Origin Outside Dade County
Matriculation/Tuition	41.9	34.6	7.3
Other Student Fees	16.5	15.5	1.0
Sales/Services	13.2	12.4	0.8
State Government	146.7	20.1	126.6
Federal Government	46.1	0	46.1
Local Government	3.6	3.6	0
Endowments, Gifts, etc.	15.9	15.9	0
Non-Revenue Receipts	7.9	7.9	0
Total	291.8	110.0	181.8

Source: Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures, and Fund Balance by General Ledger Code (Schedule 1) Annual Financial Report, M-DCC, Fiscal Year 1994-95.

Matriculation and Tuition

Matriculation fees are paid by all Florida resident and non-resident students, while tuition represents additional educational fees paid by non-residents only. Of the \$41.9 million in matriculation and tuition revenues, tuition accounted for \$4.9 million; therefore, matriculation accounted for \$37 million (Schedule 1, Revenue Sources, M-DCC 1994-95).

Schedule 1
 Revenue Sources, M-DCC
 Fiscal Year 1994-95

SCHEDULE 1

21-Aug-95

COLLEGE: MIAMI-DADE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
 SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND FUND BALANCE
 BY GENERAL LEDGER CODE
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1994-95

ACCOUNT TITLE	GL CODE	CURRENT FUND UNRESTRICTED	CURRENT FUND RESTRICTED	AUXILIARY CURRENT	LOAN AND ENDOWMENT	SCHOLARSHIP RESTRICTED	UNEXPENDED PLANT	DEBT SERVICE	TOTAL ALL FUNDS
STUDENT FEES									
MATRICULATION	4011Q	22,480,342							22,480,342
MATRICULATION	4012Q	8,063,923							8,063,923
MATRICULATION	4013Q	1,278,388							1,278,388
MATRICULATION	4014Q	548,828							548,828
MATRICULATION	4015Q	4,878,348							4,878,348
MATRICULATION	4018Q	18,815							18,815
TUITION	4031Q	3,287,509							3,287,509
TUITION	4032Q	884,659							884,659
TUITION	4033Q	39,588							39,588
TUITION	4034Q	45,384							45,384
TUITION	4036Q	535,848							535,848
TUITION	4039Q	709							709
TUITION	4039Q								
SUBTOTAL COPP STUDENT FEES		41,848,239	0	0	0	0	0	0	41,848,239
LIFELONG LEARNING									
AVOCATIONAL & RECREATIONAL FEES	4020Q	1,318,849							1,318,849
LABORATORY FEES	4027Q	4,383,383							4,383,383
APPLICATION FEES	4040Q	317,982							317,982
GRADUATION FEES	4060Q								
TRANSCRIPTS	4070Q								
FINANCIAL AID FUND FEES	4080Q								
STUDENT ACTIVITY FUND FEES	4085Q								
STUDENT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FEE	4086Q								
OTHER STUDENT FEES	4080Q	3,487,182	3,485,020		223,347	1,854,857	1,327,158		2,078,304
SUBTOTAL STUDENT FEES		51,465,741	3,485,020	0	223,347	1,854,857	1,327,158	0	58,368,221
SUPPORT FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
GRANTS & CONTRACTS WITH CITIES	4150Q								
GRANTS & CONTRACTS WITH COUNTIES	4260Q								
INDIRECT COST RECOVERED - CITY AND COUNTY	4180Q	3,523,825	82,083	14,853					3,600,871
SUB - TOTAL SUPPORT FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENT		3,523,825	82,083	14,853	0	0	0	0	3,600,871
STATE SUPPORT									
COMMUNITY COLLEGE PROGRAM FUND	4211Q	85,544,129							85,544,129
SPECIAL STATE APPROP. LIFE LONG LEARNING	4214Q								
LICENSE TAG FEES	4221Q	23,907						1,457,012	1,457,012
PUBLIC EDUCATION CAPITAL OUTLAY APPROPRIATION	4231Q								
GRANTS & CONTRACTS FROM STATE	4250Q	1,868,895	1,763,732				112,877		1,593,768
LOTTERY - COMMUNITY COLLEGE PROGRAM FUND	4281Q	21,320,788	278,120				33,827,809		33,827,809
LOTTERY - IRC MATERIALS	4282Q						437,851		437,851
LOTTERY - LEARNING AIDS FOR DISABLED	4283Q								
LOTTERY - STUDENT DATA BASE	4286Q								
INDIRECT COST RECOVERED - STATE	4280Q	25,448							25,448
SUB - TOTAL STATE SUPPORT		108,783,166	2,042,852	0	0	0	34,378,537	1,457,012	148,681,565

Revenue Sources, M-DCC
Fiscal Year 1994-95

COLLEGE: MIAMI-DADE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

SCHEDULE I

SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND FUND BALANCE
BY GENERAL LEDGER CODE
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1994-95

ACCOUNT TITLE	GL CODE	CURRENT FUND UNRESTRICTED	CURRENT FUND RESTRICTED	AUXILIARY CURRENT	LOAN AND ENDOWMENT	SCHOLARSHIP RESTRICTED	UNEXPENDED PLANT	DEBT SERVICE	TOTAL ALL FUNDS
FEDERAL SUPPORT									
GRANTS AND CONTRACTS FED. GOVERN. INDIRECT COST RECOVERED (FEDERAL)	43500 43800	543,277	8,185,398	22,282	1,009,534	33,480,248	2,808,883		45,594,453 543,277
SUB-TOTAL FEDERAL SUPPORT		543,277	8,185,398	22,282	1,009,534	33,480,248	2,808,883	0	46,137,730
GIFTS, PRIVATE GRANTS AND CONTRACTS									
GIFTS - INDIVIDUALS	44100								0
GIFTS - CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS	44200								3,688,083
GIFTS - BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY	44300	8,540	1,853,744	18,981		1,813,358			8,540
PRIVATE GRANTS & CONTRACTS	44400	710,837	1,521,194	19,075					2,250,806
INDIRECT COSTS RECOVERED - PRIVATE SOURCES	44800								0
SUB-TOTAL GIFTS, PRIVATE GRANTS AND CONTRACTS		719,177	3,374,938	38,056	0	1,813,358	0	0	6,945,529
SALES AND SERVICES DEPARTMENT									
BOOKSTORE SALES AND COMMISSIONS	45000			12,607,793					12,607,793
FOOD SERVICE SALES AND COMMISSIONS	45600								0
HOUSING FEES	46000								0
COMMISSIONS	48200	65,927		354,370					354,370
USE OF COLLEGE FACILITIES	48400	142,762		64,747					65,927
OTHER SALES AND SERVICES	48600								207,509
TAXABLE SALES	48700								0
INTERDEPARTMENTAL SALES	48800								0
SUB-TOTAL SALES AND SVCS. DEPT.		208,689	0	13,026,910	0	0	0	0	13,235,599
ENDOWMENT INCOME									
SUB-TOTAL ENDOWMENT INCOME	47100	194,903	0	0	2,878,689	0	0	0	2,873,802
OTHER REVENUES									
INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS	48100	1,287,151	2,482	72,882	147,825		1,322,566	33,078	2,665,942
GAIN OR LOSS ON INVESTMENTS	48200	25,505		8,210	43,700				78,505
FINES AND PENALTIES	48700	1,875,682	89,812	189,277	380,848	183,277	1,557,901		4,088,777
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES	48800								
SUB-TOTAL OTHER REVENUES		2,988,518	92,274	271,349	582,263	183,277	2,880,467	33,078	7,031,224
NON-REVENUE RECEIPTS									
TRANSFERS IN - MANDATORY	49100		161,510						1,165,651
TRANSFERS IN - NON-MANDATORY	49200	6,408,287	288,735	15,000			7,980	986,181	6,692,022
PROCEEDS - SALE OF FIXED ASSETS	49500	100,865	(30,883)	(184,682)	23,782				31,511
PRIOR YEAR CORRECTIONS	49600	225		(2,973)					18,873
LOAN PRINCIPAL & INTEREST CANCELLATION REIMB. CASH OVER AND SHORT	49700 49800								(2,748)
SUB-TOTAL NON-REVENUE RECEIPTS		6,540,688	389,362	(152,655)	23,782	0	7,980	986,181	7,805,109
GRAND TOTAL REVENUES		174,987,893	17,681,937	13,220,805	4,517,805	37,311,838	41,560,934	2,488,249	291,757,851

M-DCC generated 1,164,601 credits in 1994-95. Credits generated by Florida residents totaled 1,111,801, while non-residents generated 52,800 credits (R.R. No. 95-11R, Table 1, I.R., M-DCC, Sept. 1995). Credits by Florida residents, therefore, comprised 95.5% of M-DCC's total credits. Applying this rate to matriculation revenues, it is estimated that Florida residents accounted for \$35.3 million of the matriculation revenues.

Data in Appendix Table 2.2 reveal that Dade County residents (71,860) accounted for 98.1% of Florida residents (73,254) in 1994-95. Applying this rate to matriculation revenues, it is estimated that \$34.6 million of matriculation revenues originated within Dade County.

Other Student Fees

Other student fees totaled \$16.5 million in 1994-95. These fees are composed of student activity and capital improvement fees, financial aid fees, etc. Fees for Lifelong Learning and Recreational and Leisure courses are also included in this category. Applying the 95.5% rate to these fees, the Florida resident component is estimated to be \$15.8 million. Applying the 98.1% rate to the Florida resident component, it is estimated that Dade County residents accounted for \$15.5 million in other student fees.

Sales and Services

Sales and services totaled \$13.2 million in 1994-95. Most of the revenues came from bookstore sales (\$12.6 million); therefore, we can apply the 95.5% rate to sales and services to estimate the Florida resident component at \$12.6 million. Applying the 98.1% rate to the Florida resident component, it is estimated that Dade County residents accounted for \$12.4 million in sales and services.

State, Federal and Local Government

It is reasonable to assume that all revenues from local government originated in Dade County. On the other hand, some of the State revenues would have originated locally through taxes and lottery sales.

In 1994-95, M-DCC received \$146.7 million in State revenues. Also, tax collections in the State of Florida (excluding gasoline taxes) were \$11.6 billion, while lottery sales were \$2.3 billion, giving a combined total of \$13.9 billion. Tax collections from Dade County were \$1.5 billion, while lottery sales were \$0.4 billion, giving a combined total of 1.9 billion (Florida Statistical Abstract, 1995 and 1996). About 13.7% of Florida's State taxes and lottery were therefore collected in Dade County. Assuming that this proportion of M-DCC's revenues from State Government originated within Dade County, it is estimated that \$20.1 million of State revenues originated within Dade County.

Similar data were not readily available to permit an analysis of the percent of Federal revenues originating within Dade County. It is therefore assumed that all of the federal revenues originated externally.

Endowments, Gifts and Non-Revenue Receipts

Revenues from endowments, gifts and grants, contracts, interest and dividends, and other non-revenue receipts are assumed to have originated locally.

The data in Appendix Table 4.1 reveal that of the \$291.8 million in M-DCC expenditures, \$110 million, or 37.7% originated locally. Referring to Table 1 (Gross and Net Impacts on Output), it can be assumed that 37.7% of the Gross County Expenditures would have originated locally, i.e., \$72.2 million of the Personnel, Current and Capital Outlay. Therefore, County Expenditures for Personnel, Current and Capital Outlay are estimated at \$118.9 million. Since most the funds for New Construction, Maintenance and Repairs are obtained externally, this study will assume that expenditures from local sources were zero. Therefore, Net County Expenditures for New Construction were the same as Gross County Expenditures, i.e., \$17.7 million.

Appendix V

Net County Expenditures by Students, Visitors and Graduates

In estimating Net Expenditures by Students, Visitors and Graduates, we are in effect attempting to remove expenditures associated with Dade County residents.

Books and Supplies

Gross expenditures on books and supplies (\$20.9 million) were estimated for full-time and part-time credit students. Applying the 95.5% rate gives an estimated of \$20.0 million for Florida residents. Applying the 98.1% rate gives an estimate of \$19.6 million for Dade County residents. Net county expenditures for books and supplies were therefore \$1.3 million.

Rental Real Estate

Gross real estate rental expenditures were \$24.7 million. Ten percent (10%) of Dade County residents (2,338 students) were included in the estimate of real estate rental expenditures. At an annual cost of \$4,200 per student, expenditures by Dade County residents are estimated at \$9.8 million. Net county real estate expenditures were therefore \$14.9 million.

Boarding, Eating and Drinking Expenditures

Gross boarding expenditures were estimated at \$10.0 million. Again, 2,338 Dade County residents were included in this estimated. At an annual cost of \$1,748 per student, boarding expenditures by Dade County residents were \$4.1 million. Net county boarding expenditures were therefore \$5.9 million.

Gross expenditures for eating and drinking (\$13.3 million), were estimated for all full-time credit students. Applying the 95.5% rate for Florida residents gives an estimate of \$12.7 million. Applying the 98.1% rate for Dade County residents gives an estimate of \$12.5 million. Net Country expenditures for eating and drinking were therefore \$0.8 million.

Personal Expenditures

Dade County residents were only included in the entertainment expenditures estimated at \$7.2 million. Applying the 95.5% rate gives an estimate of \$6.9 million for Florida residents. Applying the 98.1% rate gives an estimate of \$6.7 million for Dade County residents. Net County expenditures for entertainment were therefore \$0.5 million.

Transportation Expenditures

Gross transportation expenditures of \$34.1 million were estimated for full-time and part-time credit students. Applying the 95.5% rate gives an estimate of \$32.6 million for Florida residents. Applying the 98.1% rate gives an estimate of \$31.9 million for Dade County residents. Net county transportation expenditures were therefore \$2.2 million.

Visitors Expenditures

Dade County residents were not included in the estimates for visitor expenditures.

Graduate Expenditures

All graduate expenditures were estimated for Dade County residents only; therefore, these expenditures are eliminated in deriving Net County Expenditures.

Appendix VI
Bureau of Economic Analysis
Input/Output Industry Codes for
Types of Expenditures

Types of Expenditures	BEA Input/Output Industry No.
<i>College Expenditures</i>	
Personnel, Current & Capital Expenses	(77.0402)
New Construction, Maintenance & Repairs	(11.0000)
<i>Student Expenditures</i>	
Books & Supplies	(69.0200)
Rental Real Estate	(71.0201)
Boarding, Eating, Drinking	(74.0000)
Transportation	(65.0200)
Personal	
Clothing/Toiletries	(69.0200)
Health Insurance	(70.0500)
Medical/Dental	(77.0100)
Entertainment	(76.0101)
<i>Visitor Expenditures</i>	
Hotel and Lodging	(72.0100)
Eating and Drinking	(74.0000)
	(69.0200)
Graduate Expenditures	(91.0000)

GLOSSARY

Actual vs. County Expenditures

- In this study, the difference between Actual and County Expenditures applies only to College Expenditures, since the other categories of expenditures (Students, Visitors and Graduates) were estimated at the county level only.
- Actual College Expenditures refer to the total expenditures made by the college as reported in the Annual Financial Reports. Some of these expenditures were made outside of the county; therefore, County Expenditures refer to the proportion of Actual Expenditures that remained within the county.

Gross vs. Net County Expenditures

- Gross County Expenditures refer to the total expenditures made by the college, students, visitors and graduates within the county. The sources of funds for some of these expenditures originated within the county; therefore, Net County Expenditures are equal to the Gross County Expenditures minus Expenditures of funds originating within the county. In other words, Net County Expenditures refer to the expenditures of funds originating outside of the county.

Output, Income and Employment Multipliers

- The Output Multiplier represents the total dollar change in the output of all industries for each additional dollar of expenditure on the associated good or service.
- The Income Multiplier represents the total dollar change in the earnings of households employed by all industries for each additional dollar of expenditure on the associated good or service.
- The Employment Multiplier represents the total change in the number of jobs in all industries for each additional one million dollars of expenditure on the associated good or service.

Gross and Net County Impacts

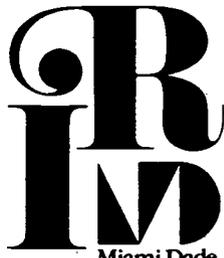
- The Gross County Impact represents the total economic impact of expenditures originating within and outside of the county. It is the product of the gross county expenditures and the respective multipliers.
- The Net County Impact represents the total economic impact of expenditures originating outside of the county only. It is the product of the net county expenditures and the respective multipliers.

References

- Annual Financial Report. (1994). Miami, FL: Miami-Dade Community College, Business Affairs Office.
- Bluestone, B. (1993). UMass-Boston: An Economic Analysis. Boston, MA: University of Massachusetts, Institute of Public Affairs.
- Baldwin, A. (1994). Are Miami-Dade Community College leavers actually transferees to other educational institutions? (Information Capsule No. 94-07C). Miami, FL: Miami-Dade Community College, Office of Institutional Research.
- Baldwin, A. (1993). Where do our graduates go? A look at the State University System, private and community colleges. (Information Capsule No. 93-13C). Miami, FL: Miami-Dade Community College, Office of Institutional Research.
- Caffrey, J., and Issacs, H. (1971). Estimating the impact of a college or university on the local economy. Washington, D.C: American Council on Education.
- Davis, D. (1986). The economic impact of Miami-Dade Community College on Dade County. (Research Report No. 86-12). Miami, FL: Miami-Dade Community College, Office of Institutional Research.
- Elliot, D.S., Levin, S.L., and Meisel, J.B. (1988). Measuring the economic impact of institutions of higher education, Research in Higher Education, 28(1).
- Florida Board of Regents (1993). Factbook 1993-94. Tallahassee, Florida.
- Florida Board of Regents (1994). Factbook 1994-95. Tallahassee, Florida.
- Florida Statistical Abstract (1995-96). Gainesville, FL: The University Press of Florida.
- Giles, D. (1995). The benefits of conducting an economic impact study. Management Issues, May 1995. New York, NY: KPMG Peat Marwick.
- Hughes, K.S., McCreedy, J., and McCarthy, H.L. (1995). Case study: how the University of Washington measures its impact on regional and state economies (part 1). Management Issues. May 1995. New York, NY: KPMG Peat Marwick.
- Hughes, K.S., McCreedy, J., and McCarthy, H.L. (1995). Case study: how the University of Washington measures its impact on regional and state economies (part 2). Management Issues. June 1995. New York, NY: KPMG Peat Marwick.
- Hughes, K.S., McCreedy, J., and McCarthy, H.L. (1995). Case study: how the University of Washington measures its impact on regional and state economies (part 3). Management Issues. July 1995. New York, NY: KPMG Peat Marwick.
- Hughes, K.S., McCreedy, J., and McCarthy, H.L. (1995). Case study: how the University of Washington measures its impact on regional and state economies (part 4). Management Issues. August 1995. New York, NY: KPMG Peat Marwick.
- Kansas County Regional Council for Higher Education Institutional Research Directors' Group. (1991). The economic impact of higher education on the Kansas City metropolitan area 1988-89. Overland Park, KS: Johnson County Community College.

- Morris, C. (1995). Annual student profile for academic year 1994-95. (Research Report No. 95-12R). Miami, FL: Miami-Dade Community College, Office of Institutional Research.
- Morris, C. (1995). Fall student profile 1994-95 closing fall enrollment analysis. (Research Report No. 95-06R). Miami, FL: Miami-Dade Community College, Office of Institutional Research.
- Morris, C. (1995). Graduate profile for Miami-Dade Community College, 1993-94 and 1994-95 (Research Report No. 95-10R). Miami, FL: Miami-Dade Community College, Office of Institutional Research.
- Morris, C. (1995). Non-resident and foreign enrollment at Miami-Dade Community College 1990 compared to 1994. (Research Report No. 95-11R). Miami, FL: Miami-Dade Community College, Office of Institutional Research
- Morris, C. (1994). Characteristics of Vocational Education Students Fall Term 1993. (Research Report No. 94-06R). Miami, FL: Miami-Dade Community College, Office of Institutional Research.
- Office of Institutional Research (1995-96). Fact Book, 1994-95. Miami, FL: Miami-Dade Community College.
- Student Financial Aid Budgets in Technical Manual of Procedures, (Revised, 1996). Miami FL: Miami-Dade Community College, Office of Student Financial Assistance.
- United States Department of Commerce (1996). RIMS II auxiliary files disk. Washington, DC: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Economics and Statistics Administration.
- United States Department of Labor (1997). Consumer Expenditure Survey 1994-95. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2492. Washington, D.C. U.S. Government Printing Office.
- Villamil, J.A, (1996). The economic impact of Florida International University (FIU). Coral Gables, FL: Washington Economics Group, Inc.
- Vorp, R. (1991). Economic impact of Miami-Dade Community College on Dade County. (Research Report No. 91-10R). Miami, FL: Miami-Dade Community College, Office of Institutional Research.
- Weitzman, S. M. (1991). The economic impact of the community college system on the state of Florida. Gainesville, FL: University of Florida, Inter-Institutional Research Center.

/



Miami-Dade
COMMUNITY COLLEGE
District Administration

Miami-Dade Community College

MIAMI-DADE IS AN EQUAL ACCESS/EQUAL OPPORTUNITY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
AND DOES NOT DISCRIMINATE ON THE BASIS OF HANDICAP. 4/88



U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI)
Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC)



JZ 980391

REPRODUCTION RELEASE

(Specific Document)

I. DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION:

Title: The Economic Impact of Miami-Dade Community College on the Local Dade County Economy Research Report # 97-07R	
Author(s): Herman Brann / Anne Baldwin	
Corporate Source:	Publication Date: June 1997

II. REPRODUCTION RELEASE:

In order to disseminate as widely as possible timely and significant materials of interest to the educational community, documents announced in the monthly abstract journal of the ERIC system, *Resources in Education* (RIE), are usually made available to users in microfiche, reproduced paper copy, and electronic/optical media, and sold through the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS) or other ERIC vendors. Credit is given to the source of each document, and, if reproduction release is granted, one of the following notices is affixed to the document.

If permission is granted to reproduce and disseminate the identified document, please CHECK ONE of the following two options and sign at the bottom of the page.

The sample sticker shown below will be affixed to all Level 1 documents

The sample sticker shown below will be affixed to all Level 2 documents



**Check here
For Level 1 Release:**
Permitting reproduction in microfiche (4" x 6" film) or other ERIC archival media (e.g., electronic or optical) and paper copy.

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Sample

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

Level 1



**Check here
For Level 2 Release:**
Permitting reproduction in microfiche (4" x 6" film) or other ERIC archival media (e.g., electronic or optical), but *not* in paper copy.

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL IN OTHER THAN PAPER COPY HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Sample

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

Level 2

Documents will be processed as indicated provided reproduction quality permits. If permission to reproduce is granted, but neither box is checked, documents will be processed at Level 1.

"I hereby grant to the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) nonexclusive permission to reproduce and disseminate this document as indicated above. Reproduction from the ERIC microfiche or electronic/optical media by persons other than ERIC employees and its system contractors requires permission from the copyright holder. Exception is made for non-profit reproduction by libraries and other service agencies to satisfy information needs of educators in response to discrete inquiries."

Sign here → please

Signature: <i>Herman Brann</i>	Printed Name/Position/Title: Herman Brann, Associate Dean	
Organization/Address: Institutional Research Miami-Dade Community College 300 NE 2nd Avenue - Room 5601 Miami FL 33132	Telephone: (305) 237-7492	FAX: (305) 237-7496
	E-Mail Address: hbrann@mdcc.edu	Date: 10/2/98



III. DOCUMENT AVAILABILITY INFORMATION (FROM NON-ERIC SOURCE):

If permission to reproduce is not granted to ERIC, or, if you wish ERIC to cite the availability of the document from another source, please provide the following information regarding the availability of the document. (ERIC will not announce a document unless it is publicly available, and a dependable source can be specified. Contributors should also be aware that ERIC selection criteria are significantly more stringent for documents that cannot be made available through EDRS.)

Publisher/Distributor:
Address:
Price:

IV. REFERRAL OF ERIC TO COPYRIGHT/REPRODUCTION RIGHTS HOLDER:

If the right to grant reproduction release is held by someone other than the addressee, please provide the appropriate name and address:

Name:
Address:

V. WHERE TO SEND THIS FORM:

Send this form to the following ERIC Clearinghouse:	Rika Nakazawa, Acquisitions Coordinator ERIC Clearinghouse for Community Colleges 3051 Moore Hall Box 951521 Los Angeles, CA 90095-1521
--	---

However, if solicited by the ERIC Facility, or if making an unsolicited contribution to ERIC, return this form (and the document being contributed) to: