

Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Texas Commission on Community College Finance

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Enrollment and Trends

Enrollment by Sector

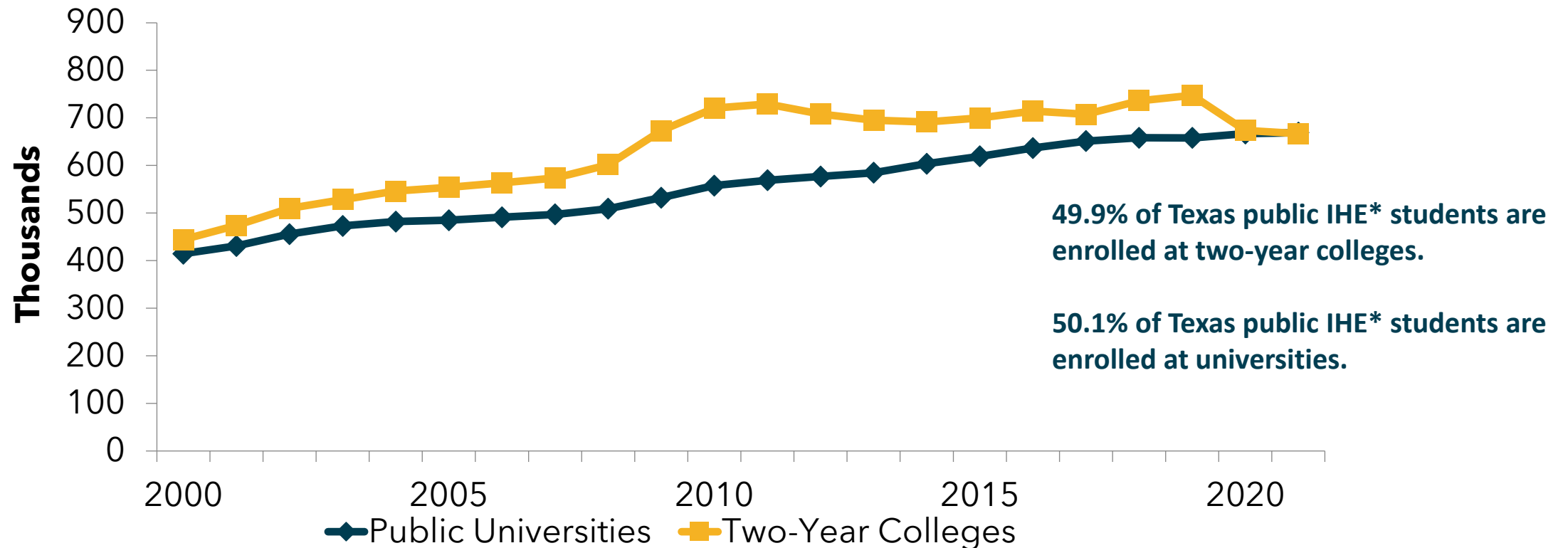
While other sectors have recovered or stayed stable, two-year institutions continue to experience enrollment declines.

Sector	Certified 2019 Enrollment	Certified 2020 Enrollment	Fall 2019 to Fall 2020 % Change	Preliminary 2021 Enrollment	Fall 2020 to Fall 2021 % Change	Fall 2019 to Fall 2021 % Change
Public Universities	657,985	667,046	1.4%	668,876	0.3%	1.7%
Public Community Colleges	726,300	650,499	-10.4%	641,026	-1.5%	-11.7%
Public State and Technical Colleges	20,810	23,106	11.0%	25,822	11.8%	24.1%
Health-Related (all types)	29,735	30,528	2.7%	32,614	6.8%	9.7%
Independent Colleges and Univ.	125,918	125,373	-0.4%	127,280	1.5%	1.1%
Total	1,560,748	1,496,552	-4.1%	1,495,618	-0.1%	-4.2%

Enrollment

(cont.)

Enrollment at two-year institutions is now below four-year universities.

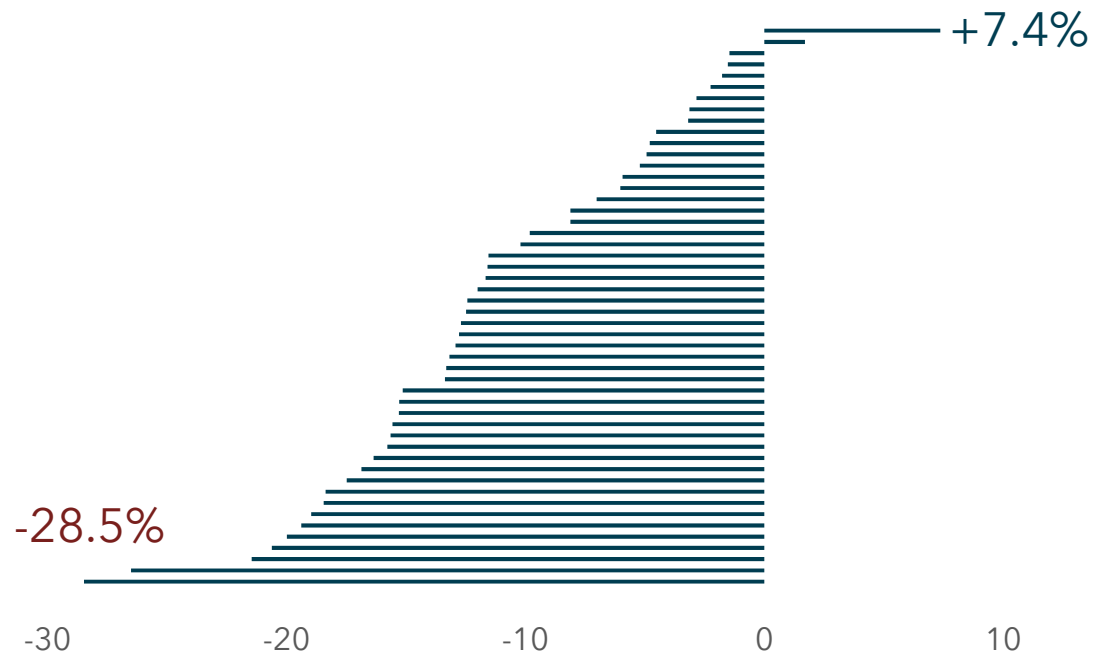


*Institution of Higher Education

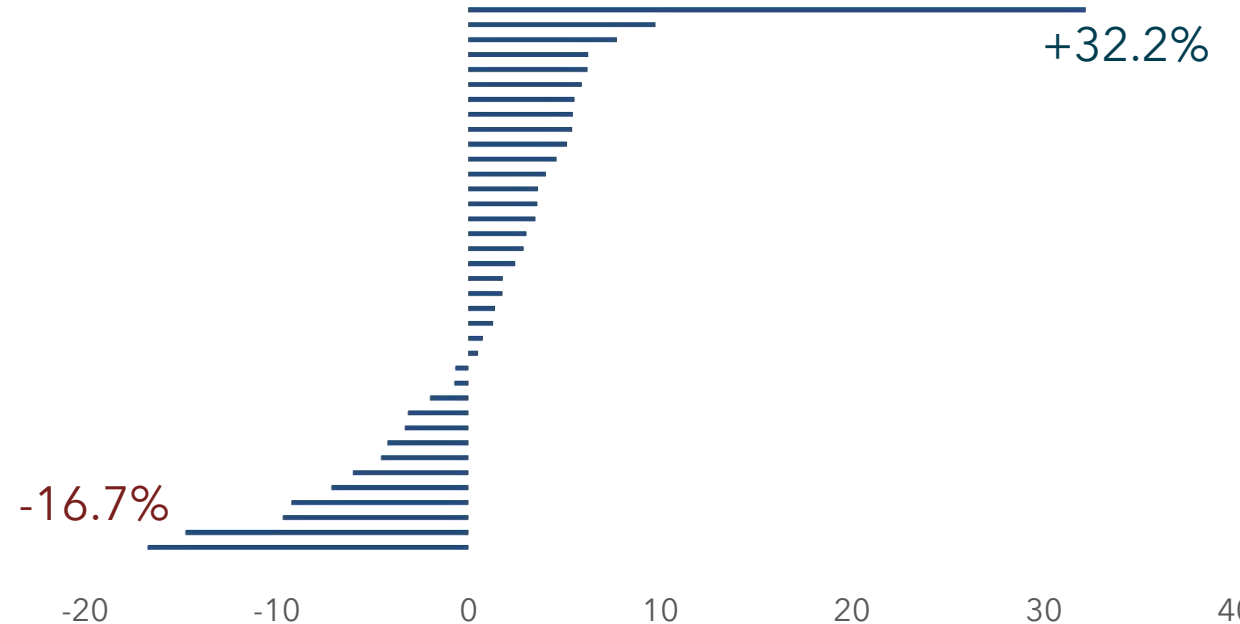
Enrollment by Institution

Institutional enrollment patterns vary significantly from 2019 to 2021.

PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGES



PUBLIC 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

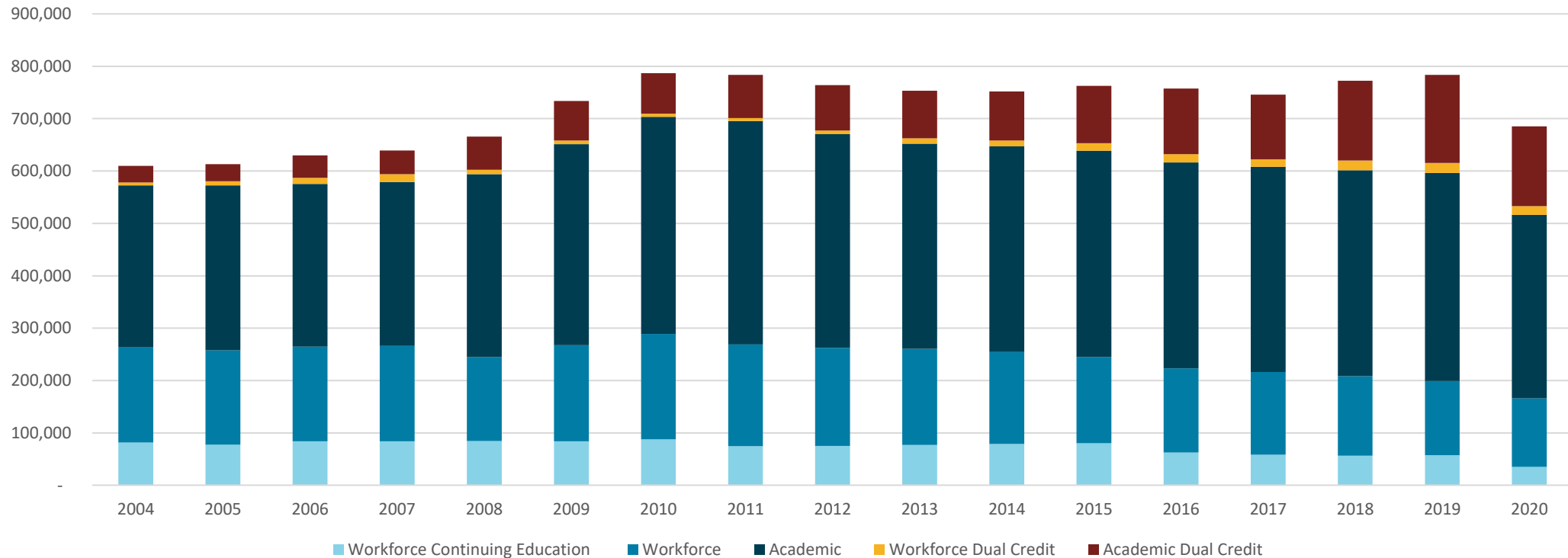


- All but two public community colleges have declined in enrollment since Fall 2019
- Since Fall 2019, 24 of 37 public four-year institutions have increased enrollment

Community College Enrollments

Enrollments, excluding dual credit, at two-year institutions have seen a decline over the past decade.

Community Colleges Workforce Continuing Education, Enrollment, and Dual Credit
Fall 2004-2020



- Academic enrollments excluding dual credit declined by 76,621 from their peak in Fall 2011 to 2020
- Traditional and continuing workforce education declined by 122,833 from their peak in Fall 2010 to 2020

Completion Trends by Credential Type

There has been an increase in credential completion across all higher education sectors.

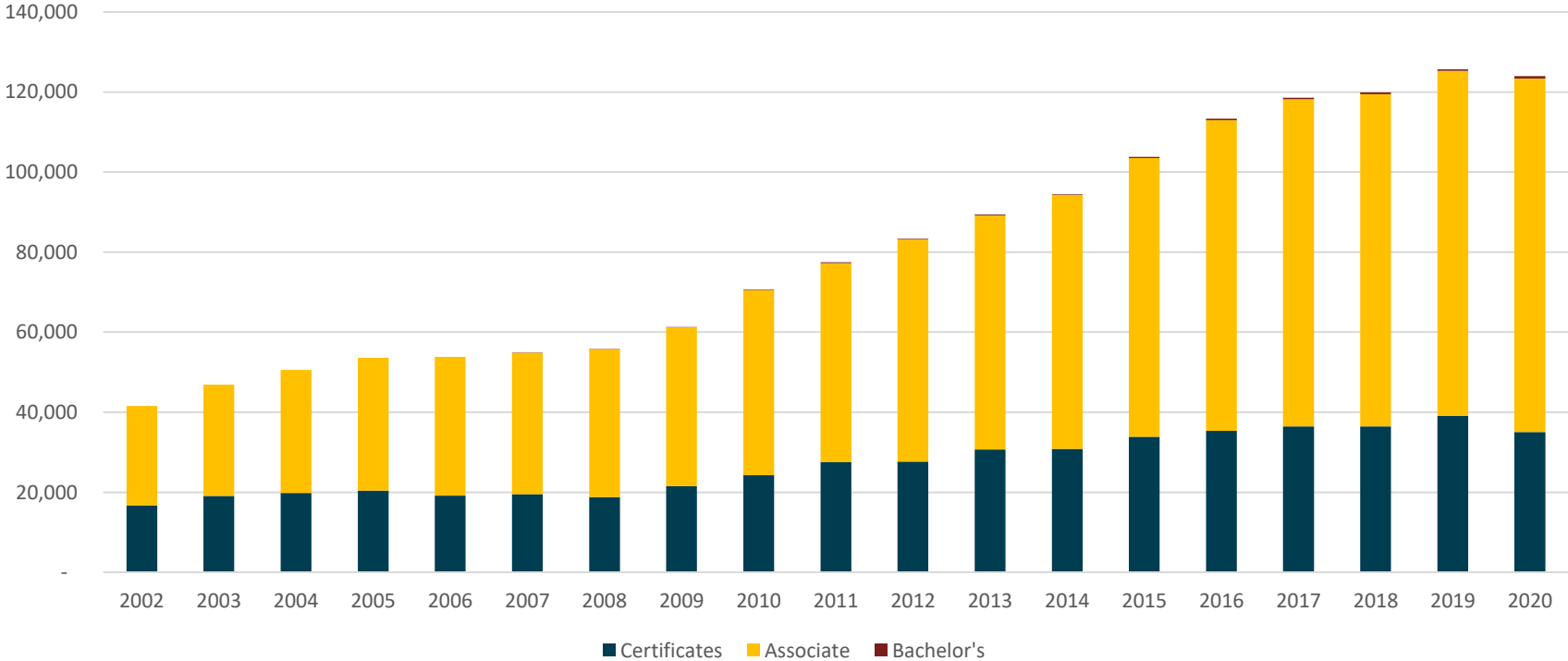
Statewide Credentials Awarded by Year (Public Institutions)

Degree Type	2015	2019	2020	% Change 2015 to 2020
Certificate	35,830	41,416	36,774	2.6%
Associate	72,877	89,896	92,054	26.3%
Bachelor	118,768	138,556	141,947	19.5%
Master's	47,648	52,932	52,548	10.2%
Total	275,123	322,800	323,323	17.5%

Community College Completion Trends

Degrees awarded by community colleges have been steadily increasing, with a slight dip in 2020.

Texas Statewide Community College Degrees Awarded



Public Two-Year Colleges

Fall 2014 Cohort (118,370)

Of first-time degree-seeking students who enroll	100	
	Full-Time	Part-Time
Enroll	48	52
Graduate in 3 years or less	10	6
Associate/Bachelor's	8	4
Certificate	2	2
Graduate in 4-6 years	10	8
Bachelor's	5	3
Associate	4	5
Certificate	0	1
Total graduates	20	15
Still enrolled after 6 years	3	4
No longer enrolled, no degree	24	34

Number of every 100 Texas public two-year college students who earn a postsecondary degree or certificate at a two- or four-year institution within six years

35

The 60x30TX Strategic Plan for Texas Higher Education



60x30TX

60% of Texans 25-34 with credentials by 2030



Completion

550,000 credentials in 2030



Marketable skills

Marketable skills for all credentials



Student debt

60% of first-year wages

Strengthening the 60x30TX plan

by Building a Talent Strong Texas

ATTAINMENT
of Postsecondary
Credentials

PRODUCTION
of Postsecondary
Credentials of Value

PROMOTION
of Research,
Development &
Innovation

EQUITY: Data will be disaggregated & tracked by race, gender & income

Requires coordination across public and private sectors, with input and support from educators, institutional leaders, policy makers, employers, and students.

SB 1230, 87(R) Legislative Charges to the Commission

Legislation requires recommendations on the following, including consideration of equity in student outcomes:

- Components of state funding for community colleges
- Feasibility of establishing shared service agreements or interinstitutional collaborations

To inform recommendations, the Commission may examine items such as:

- Workforce demand and skills gaps;
- Dual credit programs and costs;
- Variation between taxing districts and service areas;
- Student graduation, transfer, and success metrics; and
- The relationship between economic cycles and student enrollment.

Questions and Discussion