

## Enrollment at Texas Public Community Colleges

Community colleges are the largest sector of higher education. Community Colleges enroll 47 percent of the students in Texas higher education; 52 percent of the students in public higher education.

Community college enrollment has increased 62 percent since Fall 2000; an increase of nearly 300,000 students.

### All Sectors of Texas Higher Education

	Fall 2015 Enrollment	% of Enrollment
<b>Community Colleges</b>	<b>700,892</b>	<b>47.1%</b>
Technical/State Colleges	17,655	1.2%
Public Universities	619,284	41.6%
Public Medical Institutions	23,523	1.6%
Private Institutions	128,280	8.5%

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,489,634</b>
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### Texas Public Higher Education

	Fall 2015 Enrollment	% of Enrollment
<b>Community Colleges</b>	<b>700,892</b>	<b>51.5%</b>
Technical/State Colleges	17,655	1.3%
Public Universities	619,284	45.5%
Public Medical Institutions	23,523	1.7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,361,354</b>	

### Fall Enrollment

	Enrollment	# change	% change
Fall 2000	431,934		
Fall 2001	461,236	29,302	7%
Fall 2002	498,408	37,172	8%
Fall 2003	518,597	20,189	4%
Fall 2004	539,017	20,420	4%
Fall 2005	547,717	8,700	2%
Fall 2006	558,161	10,444	2%
Fall 2007	568,760	10,599	2%
Fall 2008	597,146	28,386	5%
Fall 2009	669,811	72,665	12%
Fall 2010	721,962	52,151	8%
Fall 2011	732,681	10,719	1%
Fall 2012	712,980	-19,701	-3%
Fall 2013	700,840	-2,643	-0.4%
Fall 2014	693,791	-7,049	-1%
Fall 2015	700,892	7,101	1%
<b>Since Fall 2000</b>			<b>62%</b>

*Source for enrollment data: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board*

## Enrollment at Texas Public Community Colleges

For fiscal year 2015, **1,362,489** students were enrolled in Texas community colleges. This number includes students enrolled in workforce development courses (non-semester credit) and the 139,712 students enrolled in dual credit courses.

In-District Students	751,749
Out-of-District Students	342,255
Out-of-State Students	55,473
Workforce Development Students	213,012
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,362,489</b>

74 percent of the freshmen and sophomores in Texas public higher education enroll in community colleges.

	Fresh/Soph Fa15 Enroll	% of Enrollment
<b>Community Colleges</b>	<b>611,286</b>	<b>74%</b>
Technical/State Colleges	11,810	1%
Public Universities	206,356	25%

### Diversity of Community College Enrollment (Fall 2015)

	% population	% enrollment
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	43.5%	34.2%
African-American	12.5%	13.2%
Hispanic	38.6%	42.0%
Other	5.4%	10.6%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	49.6%	42.6%
Female	50.4%	57.4%

78 percent of minority freshmen and sophomores in Texas public higher education attend a community college.

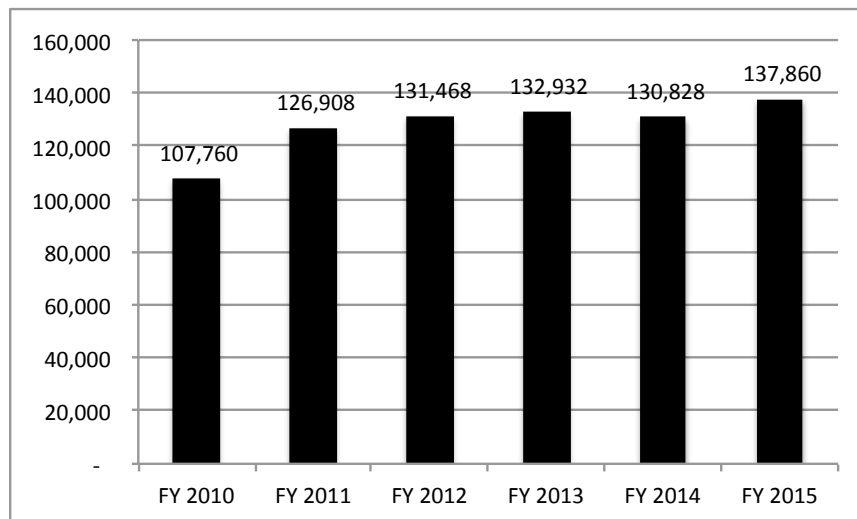
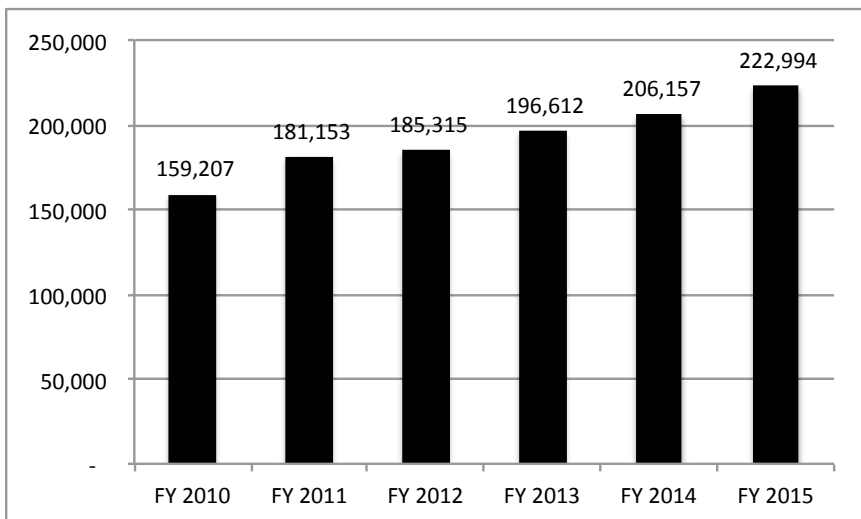
	Minority Fresh/ Soph Enroll	% of Enrollment
<b>Community Colleges</b>	<b>386,744</b>	<b>77.9%</b>
Technical/State Colleges	9,250	1.9%
Public Universities	100,214	20.2%

*Source for enrollment data: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board*

## Student Success at Texas Public Community Colleges

Degrees/certificates have increased each year of measurement of Student Success Points.

The total number of students transferring to universities has increased over 30,000 since Student Success Points were established.



Earn Certificates/Degrees

	Number	% of Total
FY 2010	159,207	16.7%
FY 2011	181,153	18.0%
FY 2012	185,315	19.3%
FY 2013	196,612	20.2%
FY 2014	206,157	20.4%
FY 2015	222,994	21.5%

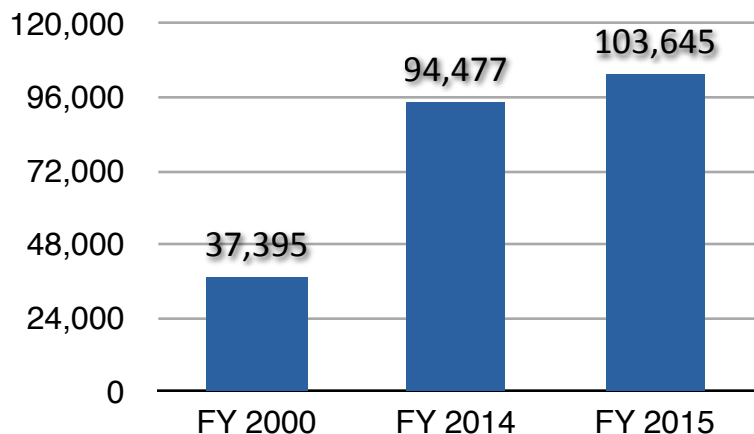
Transfer to University

	Number	% of Total
FY 2010	107,760	11.3%
FY 2011	126,908	12.6%
FY 2012	131,468	13.7%
FY 2013	132,932	13.7%
FY 2014	130,828	13.0%
FY 2015	137,860	13.3%

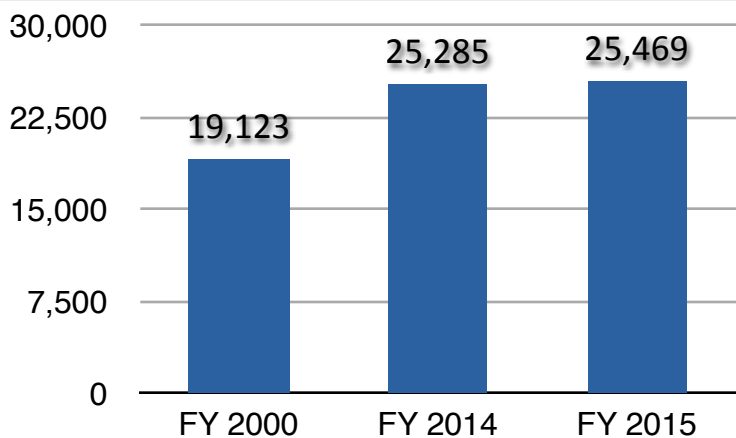
Source: THECB Accountability System

## Student Success at Texas Public Community Colleges

The total number of degrees and certificates awarded by community colleges have more than doubled (177 percent increase) since FY 2000.



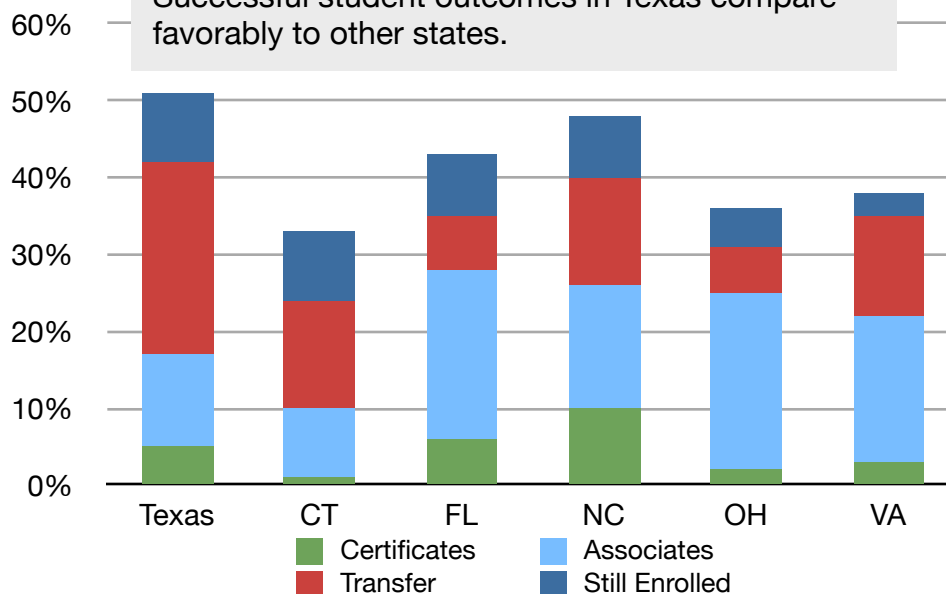
The total number of transfer students from community colleges to universities has increased 22 percent since FY 2000.



Source: THECB Accountability System

78 percent (116,776 of 148,980) of the completions at Texas 4-year institutions in the 2010-11 academic year were students who attended community colleges. In National Student Clearinghouse's national study, 76 percent of the degree completers enrolled at community colleges for 2 or more semesters.

Successful student outcomes in Texas compare favorably to other states.



This chart shows the percentage of first-time community college students from the 1999 cohort who achieved a successful outcome (Certificate, Associates Degree, Transfer to a University, or Enrolled with at least 30 credits) after 6 years (from *Test Drive: Six States Pilot Better Ways to Measure and Compare Community College Performance*, July 2008, An Achieving the Dream Policy Brief published by Jobs for the Future).

## Community College Funding

As a sector of higher education, Texas public community colleges obtain revenue from three major sources: student tuition and fees, local taxpayers and state government. An overview of each revenue source is provided on the pages that follow. In addition, a comparison of financial aid among higher education sectors is given.

**Student Tuition and Fees.** The board of each community college district sets the institution’s tuition and fee structure. Tuition and fee revenues are considered institutional funds and are not appropriated by the state. Tuition and fee rates vary from institution to institution. The table to the right summarizes the average tuition and fee rates across the 50 districts for Spring 2016 for a student enrolled for 12 semester credit hours.

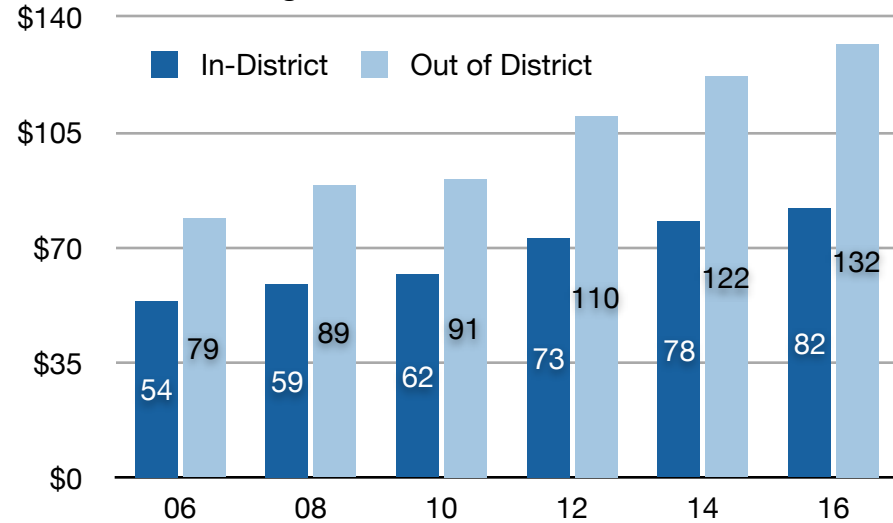
As shown in the figure, community college tuition and fees have grown dramatically since 2006. The statewide average for in-district tuition and fees has increased from \$54/sch to \$82/sch; an increase of 52 percent. Since 2010, in-district tuition and fees have grown 32 percent (\$62/sch to \$82/sch). The statewide average for out-of-district tuition and fees has increased 67 percent since 2006 (\$79/sch to \$132/sch). Out-of-district tuition and fees have increased 45 percent since 2010 (\$91/sch to \$132/sch).

**Student Tuition and Fees, Spring 2016**

For a student taking 12 semester credit hours (SCH):	In-District Resident	Out-of-District Resident	Out-of-State
Average Tuition	\$629	\$964	\$1,621
Average Fees	\$368	\$616	\$552
Total Tuition & Fees	\$987	\$1,580	\$2,173
Average per SCH	\$82	\$132	\$181

*Source: TACC Survey*

**Average Tuition/Fees Per SCH: 2004-2014**



## Community College Funding

**Local Property Taxes.** Each community college board is required by state law to levy annual ad valorem taxes for the maintenance of district facilities. A board may issue bonds for the construction of school buildings and to purchase land. The state caps the bond rate at \$.50 per \$100 valuation of taxable property in a district. The bond rate, if any, together with the annual maintenance tax rate cannot exceed \$1 per \$100 valuation of taxable district property (*Texas Education Code*, §130.122). Many districts have locally imposed caps on tax rates as well.

For FY 2014, the estimated statewide certified property valuation for FY 2016 is \$1.26 trillion (72% of the state's property wealth). The estimated statewide levy for FY 2016 is \$1.65 billion. The average Maintenance and Operation tax rate (M&O) is \$.145 and the average bond (debt) rate was \$.021 per \$100 valuation. Twelve of the fifty community college districts in the state had tax rates that were at or near their local cap during FY 2016.

**Summary of Local Property Taxes: FY 2004 to FY 2014**

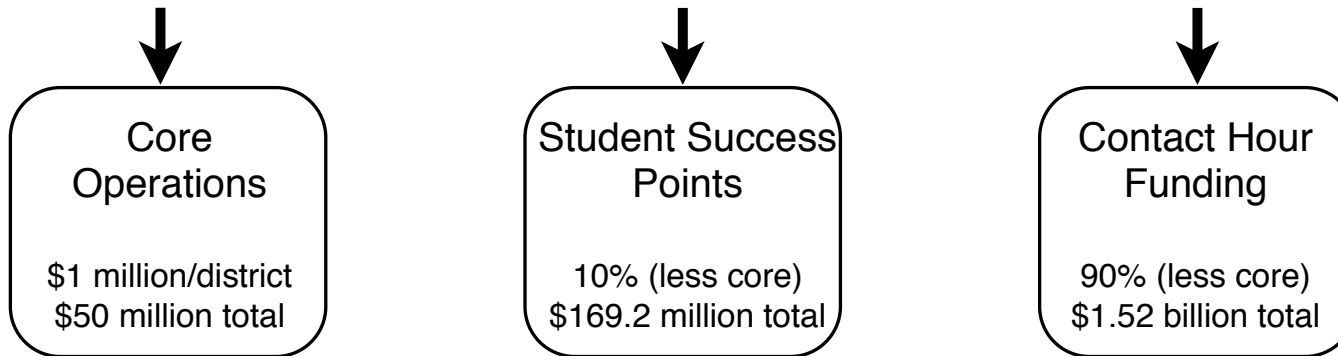
	<b>FY 06</b>	<b>FY08</b>	<b>FY 10</b>	<b>FY 12</b>	<b>FY 14</b>	<b>FY 16</b>
<b>Valuation</b>	814 billion	999.9 billion	1.15 trillion	1.14 trillion	1.26 trillion	1.47 trillion
<b>Tax Levy</b>	967.7 million	1.2 billion	1.39 billion	1.45 billion	1.65 billion	1.93 billion
<b>M&amp;O Tax Rate</b>	0.143	0.135	0.139	0.144	0.145	0.153

## Community College Funding

**State Appropriations.** The Legislature appropriates general revenue funds to public community colleges. Prior to the 83rd Texas Legislature, the Texas Association of Community Colleges proposed a new Student Success model for funding community college instruction with three components: 1) Core Operations, 2) Student Success Points, and 3) Contact Hour funding. As shown in the chart below, the 83rd Legislature adopted the Student Success funding model. The 84th Texas Legislature continued this pattern of funding instruction at community colleges for the 2016-17 biennium. Distribution of the \$1.745 billion is shown in the chart below.

The Legislature limits the use of these funds to cover instructional and administrative costs. In addition to instructional funds, the Legislature appropriates general revenue funds to community colleges for 50 percent of the cost for employee group health insurance and retirement. Less than one percent of the funds appropriated by the state to community colleges are used for special items.

### \$1.745 Billion Instructional Funds Appropriation (HB 1)



## Community College Funding - Student Success Points

**Student Success Points.** The Student Success Points Model (shown below) takes into account the fact that community college students enroll with different levels of college preparation and different goals. The underlying premise of the model is student success at community colleges should not be defined solely by end-point events (e.g., degrees and transfer). The model includes intermediate steps--completion of developmental work, first college-level course--that mark student success at community colleges. The model also details important missing elements that should be added in the future (ABE/ESL, GED, Employment/Workforce).

The 83rd Texas Legislature appropriated \$172 million for Student Success Points for FY 2014 and FY 2015. The distribution of the Student Success appropriation was based on the on the three year average (FY 10-11-12) of Student Success Points for each college district. The 84th Texas Legislature appropriated \$169.2 million for the 2016-17 biennium for Student Success Points. Points were based on the FY 12-13-14 three year average.

