

# Senate Higher Education

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## Close the Gaps in Participation



Community colleges are the largest sector of higher education. Community Colleges enroll 49 percent of the students in Texas higher education; 54 percent of the students in public higher education.

**All Sectors of Texas Higher Education**

	Fall 2009 Enrollment	% of Enrollment
<b>Community Colleges</b>	<b>669,811</b>	<b>49.1%</b>
Technical/State Colleges	23,034	1.7%
Public Universities	532,226	39.0%
Independent Universities and Colleges	118,486	8.7%
Medical Institutions (Public and Private)	21,354	1.6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,364,911</b>	

**Texas Public Higher Education**

	Fall 2009 Enrollment	% of Enrollment
<b>Community Colleges</b>	<b>669,811</b>	<b>53.9%</b>
Technical/State Colleges	23,034	1.9%
Public Universities	532,226	42.8%
Public Medical Institutions	18,646	1.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,243,717</b>	

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

## Close the Gaps in Participation



Community college enrollment has increased 55 percent since Fall 2000; an increase of over 237,000 students.

### Fall Enrollment

	<b>Enrollment</b>	<b># Increase</b>	<b>% Increase</b>
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	603,267	34,507	6%
Fall 2009	669,811	66,544	11%
<b>Since Fall 2000</b>		<b>237,877</b>	<b>55%</b>

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

## Close the Gaps in Participation



For fiscal year 2009, **1,357,809** students were enrolled in Texas community colleges. This number includes students enrolled in workforce development courses (non-semester credit) and dual credit courses.

In-District Students	645,551
Out-of-District Students	304,477
Non-Resident Students	45,977
Workforce Development Students	256,982
Dual Credit Students	104,822
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,357,809</b>

*Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board*

# Close the Gaps in Participation



## Diversity of Community College Enrollment

	% population	% enrollment
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	44.5%	46.5%
African-American	23.9%	23.9%
Hispanic	39.3%	32.4%
Other	4.7%	7.4%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	51.2%	41.4%
Female	48.8%	58.6%

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

	Fresh/Soph Fa08 Enroll	% of Enrollment
<b>Community Colleges</b>	<b>533,757</b>	<b>73.5%</b>
Technical/State Colleges	19,096	2.6%
Public Universities	173,810	23.9%

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

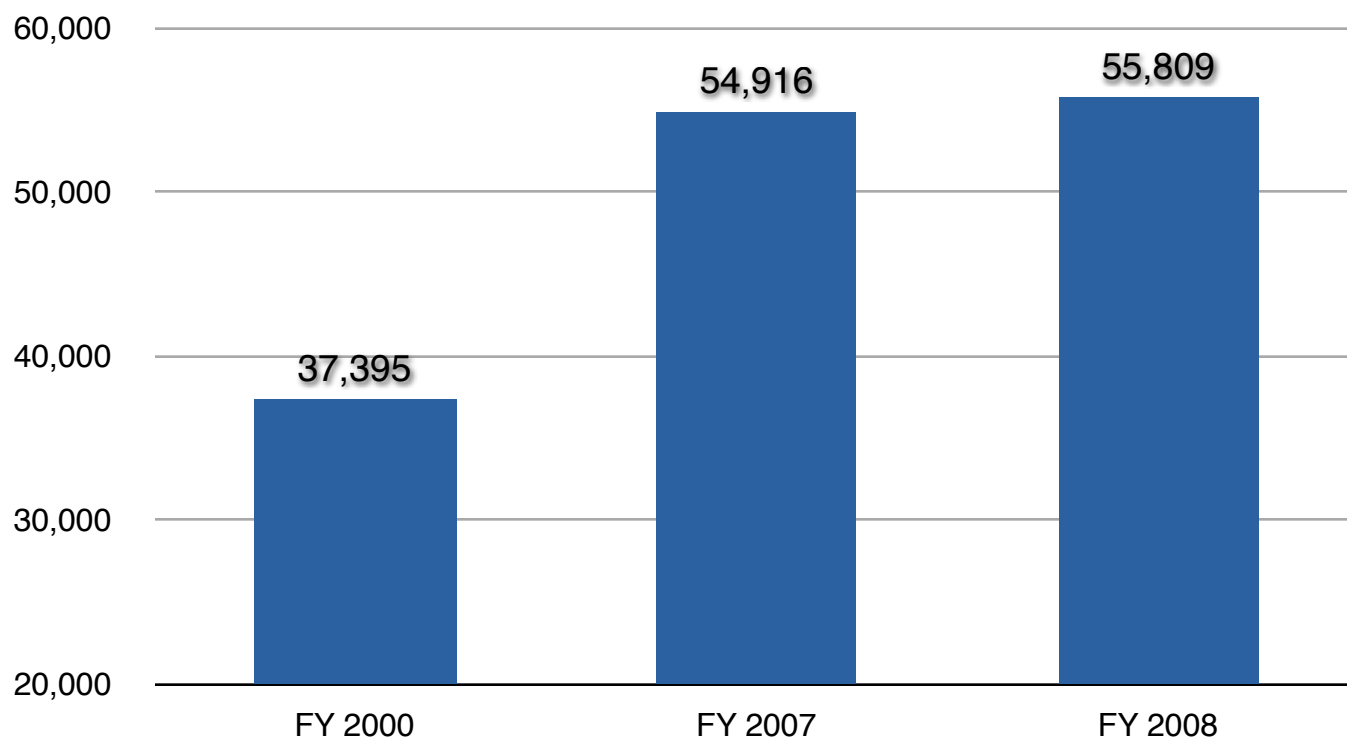
	Minority Fresh/ Soph Enroll	% of Enrollment
<b>Community Colleges</b>	<b>242,618</b>	<b>74.9%</b>
Technical/State Colleges	9,737	3.0%
Public Universities	71,401	22.1%

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board



## Close the Gaps in Success

The total number of degrees and certificates awarded by community colleges has increased 49 percent since FY 2000.



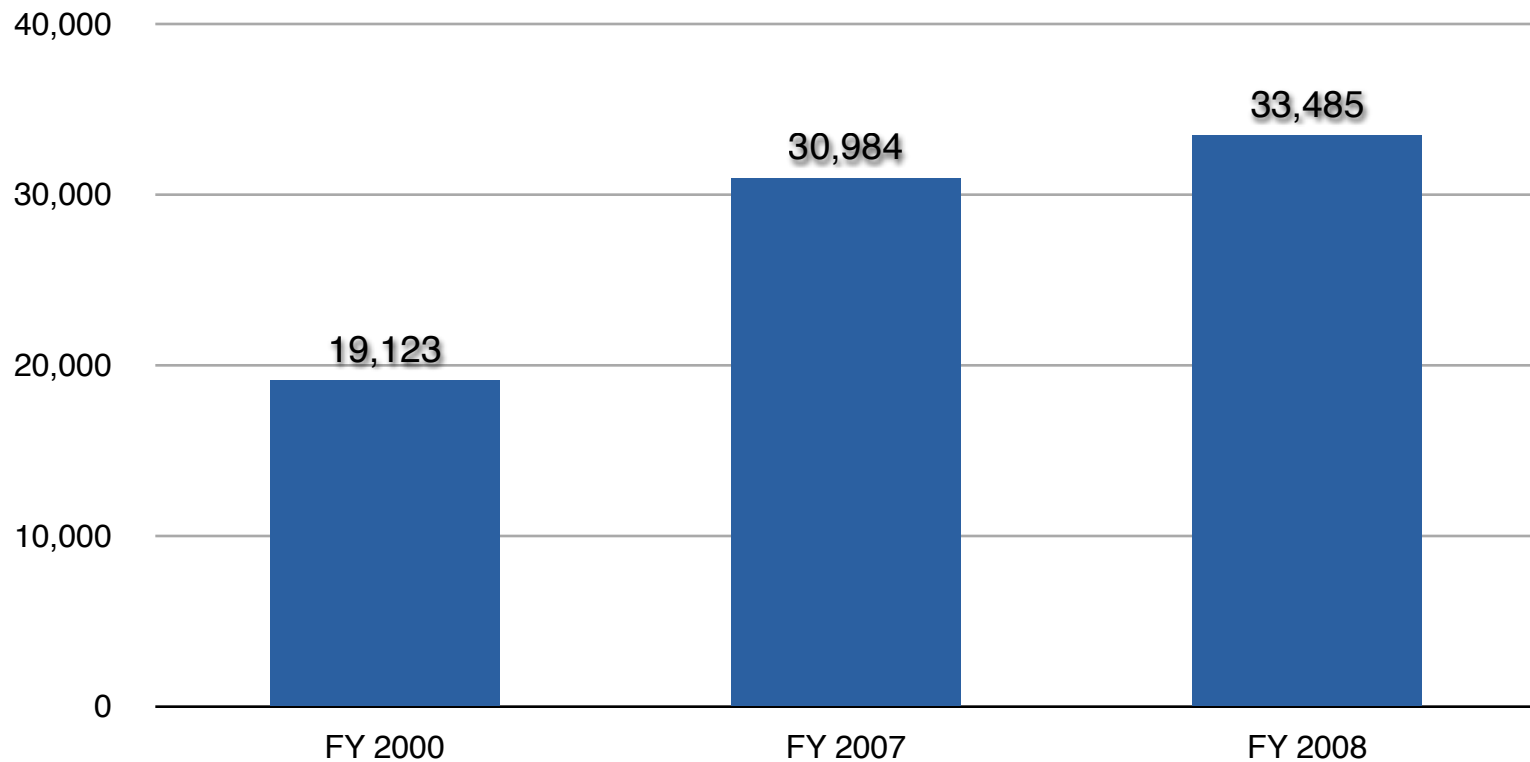
Source: THECB Accountability System

*CLOSE THE GAPS IN SUCCESS: By 2015, increase by 50 percent the number of degrees, certificates, and other identifiable student successes from high quality programs (pg. 2, Closing the Gaps, THECB).*

## Close the Gaps in Success



The total number of transfer students from community colleges to universities has increased 75 percent since FY 2000.

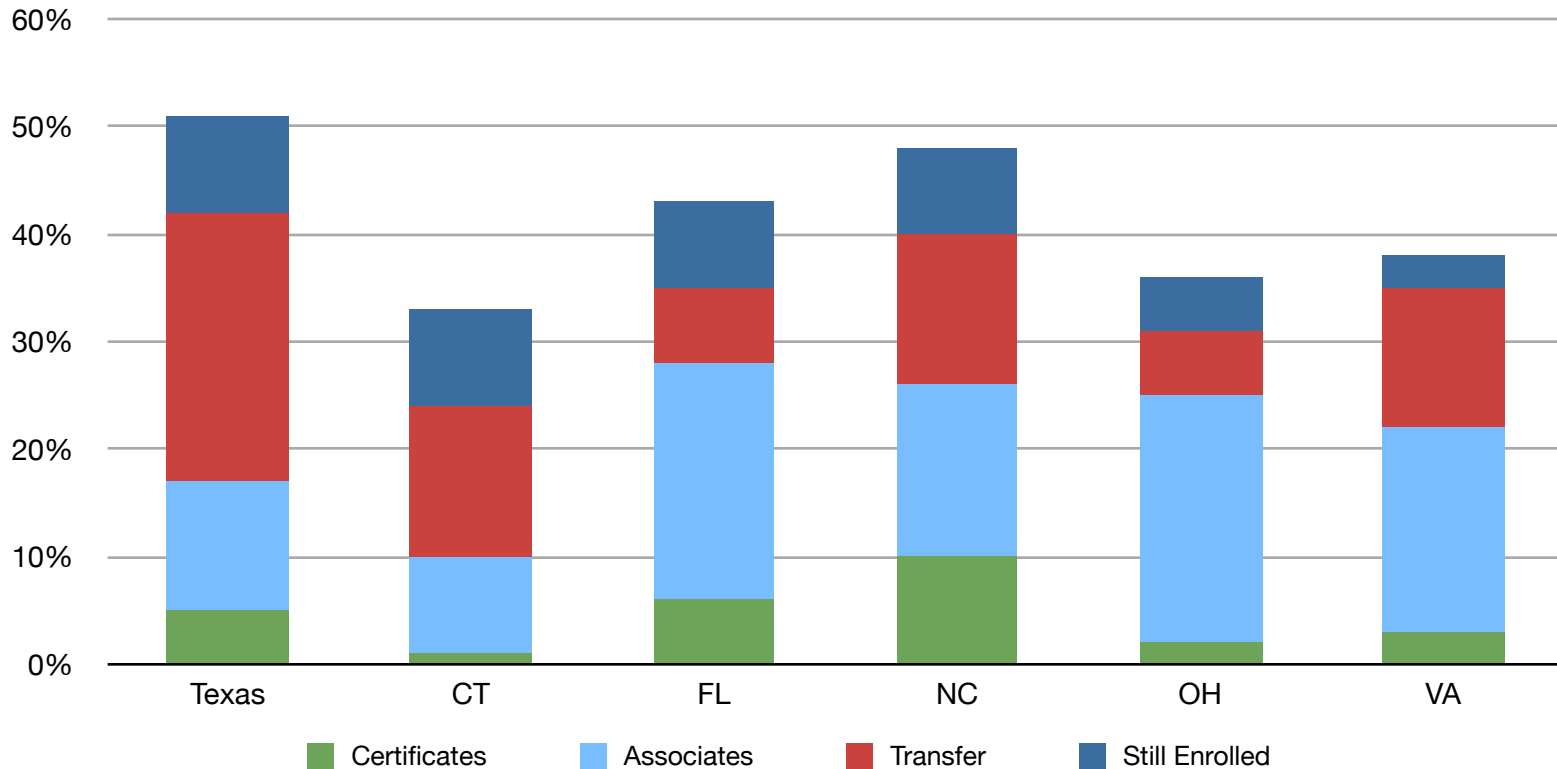


Source: THECB Accountability System

# Close the Gaps in Success



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).





## Close the Gaps in Success - Achieving the Dream in Texas

- *Achieving the Dream: Community Colleges Count* is a multiyear national initiative to help more community college students succeed, with a special focus on students of color and low-income students.
- Each *Achieving the Dream* college is committed to student success by creating a culture of evidence, engaging with diverse groups, and implementing systemic reforms.
- *Achieving the Dream's* objective is to help more students:
  - ▶ Successfully complete developmental instruction and advance to credit bearing courses.
  - ▶ Enroll in and successfully complete the initial college-level or gatekeeper courses in subjects such as math and English.
  - ▶ Complete the courses they take with a grade of C or better.
  - ▶ Persist from one term to the next.
  - ▶ Earn a certificate or associate's degree.
- 27 Texas community college districts are participating in *Achieving the Dream*. The Texas Association of Community Colleges is the State Lead Organization for *Achieving the Dream* in Texas.
- Coastal Bend College, El Paso Community College, Houston Community College System, South Texas College and Southwest Texas Junior College have been named *Achieving the Dream Leader Colleges* (a total of 21 colleges nationwide).



# Close the Gaps in Success - Developmental Education Initiative



## DEVELOPMENTAL EDUCATION INITIATIVE

Accelerating Achievement

- The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the Lumina Foundation for Education have partnered to fund an ambitious investigation of institutional strategies and state policies that can dramatically improve the success outcomes for students who enroll in community college and test into developmental education.
- The four colleges in the institutional component of the Developmental Education Initiative are Coastal Bend College, El Paso Community College, Houston Community College System, and South Texas College.
- The Texas Developmental Education Policy Team (Co-chaired by Dr. Steve Kinslow, President, Austin Community College and Dr. David Gardner, Deputy Commissioner, Higher Education Coordinating Board) is focused on improving developmental student outcomes.
- The intent of the Developmental Education Initiative is to contribute to the *Closing the Gaps* goal for underprepared students by building on the momentum of the *Achieving the Dream* colleges, acting as a unifying catalyst of statewide coordination, and extending ongoing statewide initiatives. Key areas of focus are: improving statewide use of data on developmental education, aligning curriculum and assessment of developmental education, and scaling comprehensive and promising developmental innovations.



# Close the Gaps in Success - Transfer 101

Transfer101  
From Community College to University

for Students

### Your Next Step Starts Here.

Making the jump from a Texas community college to a four-year university is easier than you think. Whether you're a high-school student or currently attending a community college, this portal provides a wealth of resources that will walk you through the process step-by-step.

- #### 1 Find the right university!

So, you want to transfer? How do you do it? Transferring to a four-year school is a great idea if you want to gain more education to help you achieve your career goals — but you have to be prepared. [Learn why the first step you take may be the most important.](#)
- #### 2 Talk to an Advisor!

We can't stress this too much: you should meet with your advisor every semester to ensure you're on track for your goal. Advisors are available to answer your questions and help you determine the best path to complete your associate and bachelor degrees and beyond. Contact them early in your college career to check your options. [Learn more about how advisors can help you determine your route and make informed decisions about your classes.](#)
- #### 3 Financial Aid:

There are many forms of financial assistance available, including scholarships (university, transfer, major, etc.), grants, loans and GI Bill. You may qualify for more than one. Plus, there are other ways to save on costs while getting your education. [Explore the financial assistance options available to you.](#)
- #### 4 Apply and Transfer!

It's the last step, and getting ready to transfer is as easy as 1, 2, 3! Are you ready? Congratulations! [Be sure to get the last-minute tools you'll need before you apply.](#)

#### Success By Degrees



Learn why Elizabeth Benson-Landau says taking risks leads to rewards.



Follow Derek Newman's journey from Temple College to UT Austin.

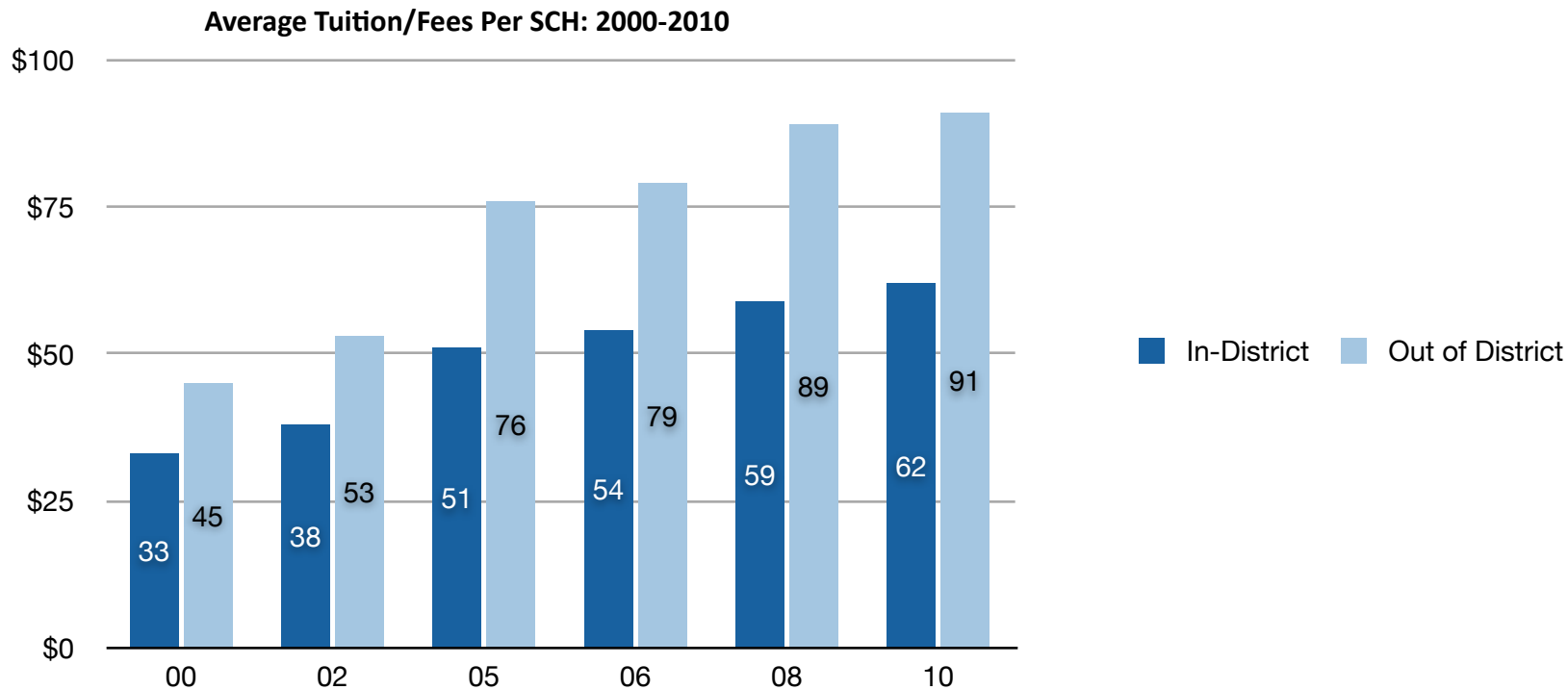
#### Jim Lehrer: Steps to Success



Click to read Jim Lehrer's own story about transferring from a community college in Texas to a university.



# Community College Funding - Tuition & Fees



**Student Tuition and Fees, Spring 2010**

For a student taking 12 semester credit hours (SCH):	In-District Resident	Out-of-District Resident	Non-Resident
Average Tuition	\$477	\$706	\$1,228
Average Fees	\$265	\$389	\$392
<b>Total Tuition &amp; Fees</b>	<b>\$743</b>	<b>\$1,095</b>	<b>\$1,620</b>
Average per SCH	\$62	\$91	\$135

Source: TACC Survey

**Sticker Price** →



## Community College Funding - Local Property Taxes

	FY 00	FY 02	FY 05	FY 06	FY08	FY 10
<b>Valuation</b>	529 billion	653 billion	760 billion	814 billion	999.9 billion	1.15 trillion
<b>Tax Levy</b>	509.6 million	654 million	893.9 million	967.7 million	1.2 billion	1.39 billion
<b>M&amp;O Tax Rate</b>	0.138	0.138	0.147	0.143	0.135	0.139

### Since 2000

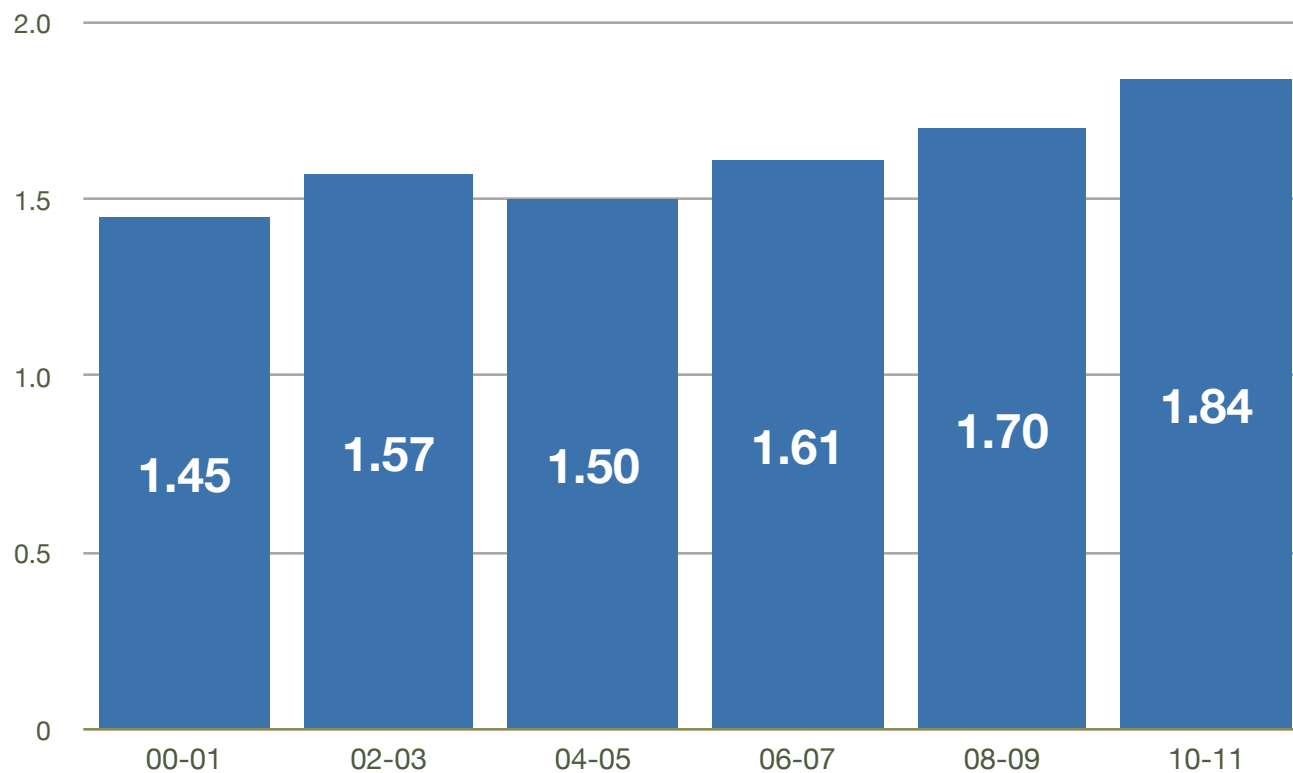
- The valuation of property in community college taxing districts has increased 117 percent (\$529 billion to \$1.15 trillion).
- The local property tax levy has increased 172 percent (\$509.6 million to \$1.39 billion).
- The average M&O tax rate has increased less than 1 percent (\$.138 to \$.139).

### Since 2005

- The valuation of property in community college taxing districts has increased 51 percent (\$760 billion to \$1.15 trillion).
- The local property tax levy has increased 55 percent (\$893.9 million to \$1.39 billion).
- The average M&O tax rate has decreased 5 percent (\$.147 to \$.139).



## Community College Funding - State Appropriations

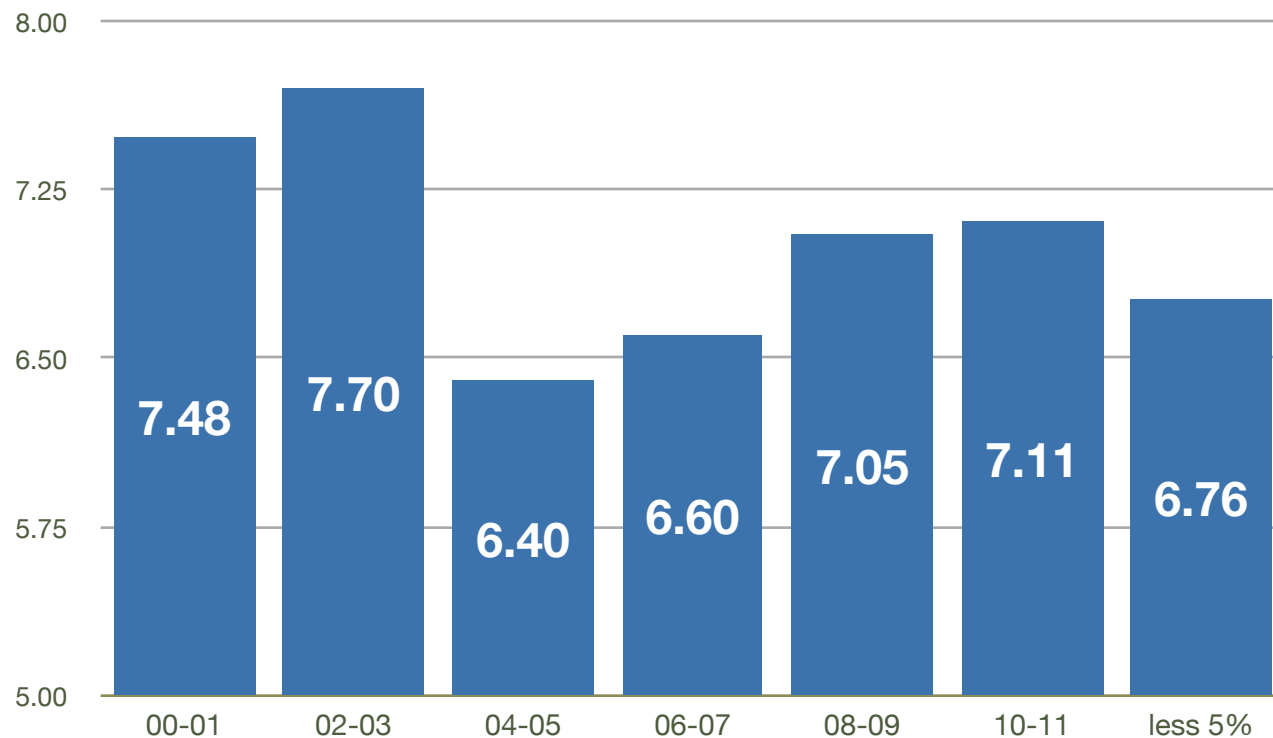


**Formula Appropriation: 2000-01 to 2010-11 (in billions)**

- The formula appropriation for community colleges has increased each biennium except the 2004-05 biennium when the state was coping with a \$10 billion shortfall.
- The formula appropriation has increased 27 percent since 2000-01 (1.45 billion in 2000-01 to \$1.84 billion in 2010-11).



## Community College Funding - State Appropriations



**Formula Appropriation/Base Year Contact Hour (Biennium): 2000-01 to 2010-11**

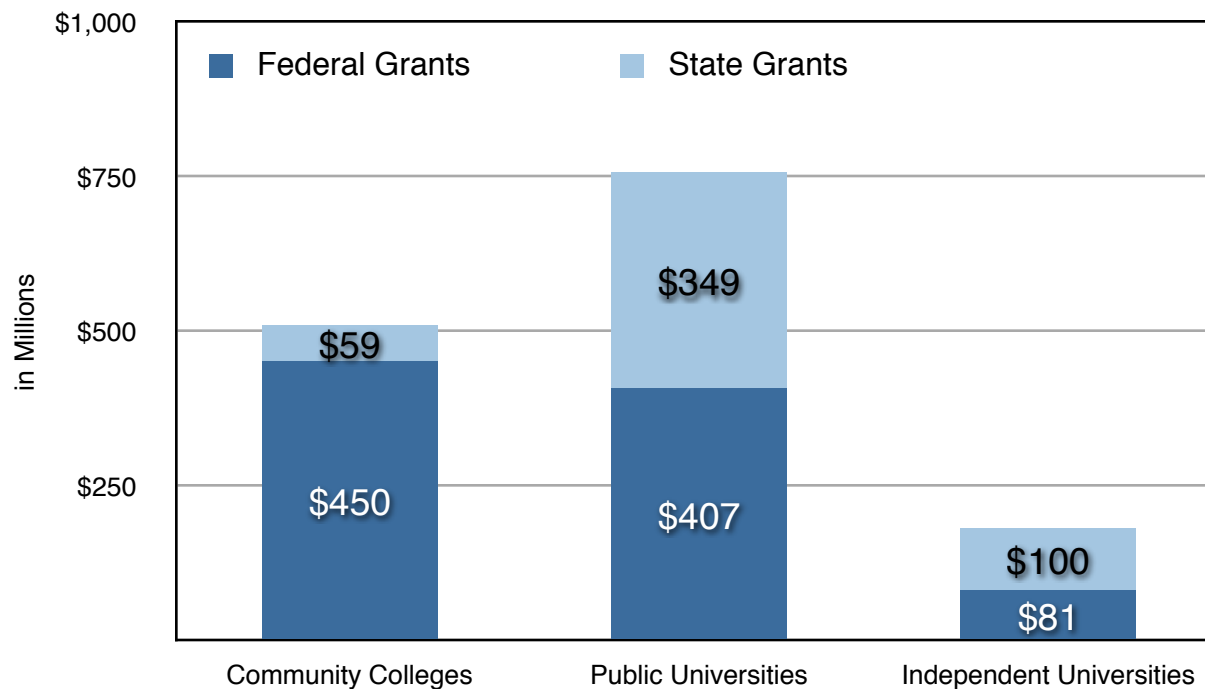
- The appropriation/contact hour ratio provides a means for comparing appropriations over time and accounts for changes in enrollment.
- The appropriation/contact hour ratio has decreased 5 percent since 2000-01 (\$7.48 in 2000-01 to \$7.11 in 2010-11).
- The 5 percent cut during the current biennium reduces the appropriation/contact hour ratio to \$6.76.



## Community College Funding - Financial Aid

- Community college students receive a third less in all grant aid compared to students at public universities.
- Aid at community colleges is dominated by Federal grants.
  - For community college students, state grants represent 12 percent of the total.
  - For public universities, state grants represent 46 percent of the total.
  - For independent universities, state grants represent 55 percent of the total.

Grant Aid From Public Sources - FY 2008



Source for financial aid data: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, 2008 Financial Aid Data Base