



TYCA TWO-YEAR COLLEGE FACTS AND DATA REPORT 2005 HIGHLIGHTS

Note: To place two-year colleges within the context of postsecondary education, we have included data on four-year and graduate institutions. Facts and data are directly quoted or paraphrased from sources and cited by corresponding Works Cited entries. For full report, visit <http://www.ncte.org/groups/tyca>

TOTAL NUMBER AND TYPE OF TWO-YEAR COLLEGES

1171 two-year colleges in the U.S.: 992 public, 148 private, and 31 tribal colleges (4)

In 2002-2003, 95.4% of public two-year colleges had an open admissions policy, compared to 12.5% of public four-year colleges (19)

TWO-YEAR COLLEGE CURRENT AND PROJECTED ENROLLMENT

Enrollment 2004: 11.6 million students of which 6.6 million are credit (exceeding projections for 2012 by 1.3 million) (25)

TWO-YEAR COLLEGE FACULTY PROFILE: EMPLOYMENT STATUS, GENDER, ETHNICITY

Instruction and Research Faculty, Full-time and Part-time

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|---------|----------------------|--|
| In 2001 | • Public two-year: | 332,665 total, with 221,905 part-time |
| | • Private two-year: | 16,346 total, with 7,524 part-time |
| | • Public four-year: | 438,459 total, with 122,630 part-time |
| | • Private four-year: | 325,713 total, with 143,256 part-time (13) |

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| In 2004 | • 66.7% of public two-year college faculty were part-time |
| | • 36.4% of four-year college faculty (including private) were part-time |
| | • 29.9% of public Masters and Doctoral faculty were part-time (30) |

In 2004, 25.9% of two-year colleges did not offer tenure (30)

In Fall 2001, 61.8% of two-year college women were tenured compared to 36.9% of four-year college women (9)

TWO-YEAR COLLEGE STUDENT BODY PROFILE

Ethnicity, 2003:

- 47% of all Black undergraduates are two-year college students
- 56% of all Hispanic undergraduates are two-year college students
- 48% of all Asian/Pacific Islander undergraduates are two-year college students
- 57% of all Native American undergraduates are two-year college students (3)

In 2001 2,095,533 of 5,996,701 two-year college students were minorities
1,549,997 of 6,236,455 four-year college students were minorities (27)

In 2002-03, two-year colleges enrolled 96,785 international students; from 1993/94 international enrollment increased 57.9%, the largest increase in postsecondary institutions (15)

According to the latest U.S. Census, 17.9% of the population speaks a language other than English in the home

In 2000-2001:

- 52% of all two-year college students are first-generation college-goers (24)
- 58% of all two-year college students were women (3,575,379) (3, 25)
- 46% of two-year college students were at least 25 years old; average age, 29 (24)

In 2003, 64% of two-year college students were enrolled part-time (7)

In 2003, responsibilities of two-year college students beyond the classroom included:

- 60% work more than 20 hours per week
- 34% spend 11 or more hours per week caring for dependents
- 20% spend 6 to 20 hours per week commuting to and from class (7)

Traditional and Nontraditional students, 1999-2000 (from *NCES Special Analysis 2002: Nontraditional Undergraduates* (18) Definition of traditional--high school graduate, enrolls in college same calendar year, financially dependent, works fewer than 35 hours per week; has no dependents

- 27% of all U.S. undergraduates defined as traditional
- 52% of traditional students enrolled in public four-year; 27% in private four-year; 17% enrolled in public two-year
- 64% of highly nontraditional students enrolled in public two-year
- 89% of two-year college students vs. 58% of four-year college students are non-traditional

High-Risk Students in Two-Year Colleges: Two-year college students are three to four times more likely to be high risk than their four-year peers and in comparison to two-year low-risk are:

- Less likely to report their college provides needed financial support
- Less likely to attend class unprepared
- More likely to ask questions and participate in class discussions
- More likely to prepare two or more drafts of a paper before turning it in
- More likely to work more than 30 hours per week (79% vs. 6% of low-risk students), yet spend equal amount of study time as their low-risk peers (8)

TWO -YEAR COLLEGE MULTI-MISSION: LIFE SKILLS, CREDENTIALS, DEGREES & TRANSFER

Table below shows degree attainment by 2004 of students enrolled without transfer goal

Goal	No degree/ Certificate	Degree/Certificate
Job Skills	22.3	68.6
Degree/Cert.	0	81.2
4-Year Transfer goal	0	0
Other*	27.4	30.8

**Includes transfer to other institutions (including two-year college) & personal enrichment*

11% concurrently enrolled in high school, another two-year college, vocational school, or a four-year college

In 2002-2003: over 490,000 associate degrees awarded; nearly 235,000 two-year certificates were awarded (3)

Of transfer students tracked from 1995-2001 nearly 8 in 10 transfer students persisted toward their bachelor's degree (5)

A 1998 study revealed: 35% of upper class students transfer; 21% of middle class students transfer; and 7% of working poor and low-income students transfer (24)

HIGHLIGHTS OF TWO-YEAR COLLEGE PROGRAMS AND OFFERINGS

Two-year colleges teach an estimated 50% of all college-level composition and an estimated 70% of all developmental composition courses

In 2004, 85% of law enforcement, firefighters and EMT's were credentialed by two-year colleges (12)

In 2000, over 62% of those taking the registered nurse exams and 65% of healthcare workers were educated at two-year colleges (3)

In 2004, 48% of two-year colleges offered welfare-to-work programs; 54% of the remaining colleges planned to offer such programs (3)

As of 2004, a reported 95% of two-year colleges are Internet connected (3)

94% of two-year college students report they would recommend their college to a friend or family member (8)

86% of students evaluate their entire educational experience at a two-year college as good or excellent (8)

95% of employers who use two-year colleges for workforce training would recommend the programs their workers use (3)

TWO-YEAR COLLEGE COSTS, FUNDING, AND ACCESS

In 2000, two-year colleges spent \$8,924 per full-time student, 3.9% in scholarships (6,12) four-year colleges spent \$25,256 per full-time student, 76% in scholarships (6)

Tuition Increases: 2002, 5%; 2003, another 9%; 2004 another 9% increase (29)

In 2004-2005, average tuition and fees at two-year colleges equaled \$2,076; at public four-year, \$5,132; and at private four-year, \$20,082 (29)

In 2004, 22.3% of family/student income dedicated to public two-year tuition; 28.5% for public four-year institutions (1)

In 2003-2004, rising tuition made two-year colleges too expensive for at least 250,000 prospective students (11)

Trends since 2002:

- Reports have documented how rising costs and increased demand have affected the tradition of “open admissions” in two-year colleges
- In 2003-2004, California two-year colleges turned away some 175,000 students (23)
- In 2003-2004, Los Angeles Community College District turned away an estimated 6,000 Hispanic students (16)
- Many states, including Florida, Washington, and California report cutting programs, establishing new entry criteria, and increasing class sizes (14, 16, 23)

Two things happen when the economy has a downturn: (1) enrollment at two-year colleges increases and (2) community college budgets are cut in response to tighter state budgets (8)

College-participation rates among low-income students peaked in 1998 and, since then, have been dropping off (22)

STATISTICS ON TYCA MEMBERSHIP FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS

FY 05	FY 04	FY 03	FY 02	FY 01	FY 00
2,744	3,305	4,300	4,405	4,555	4,301