

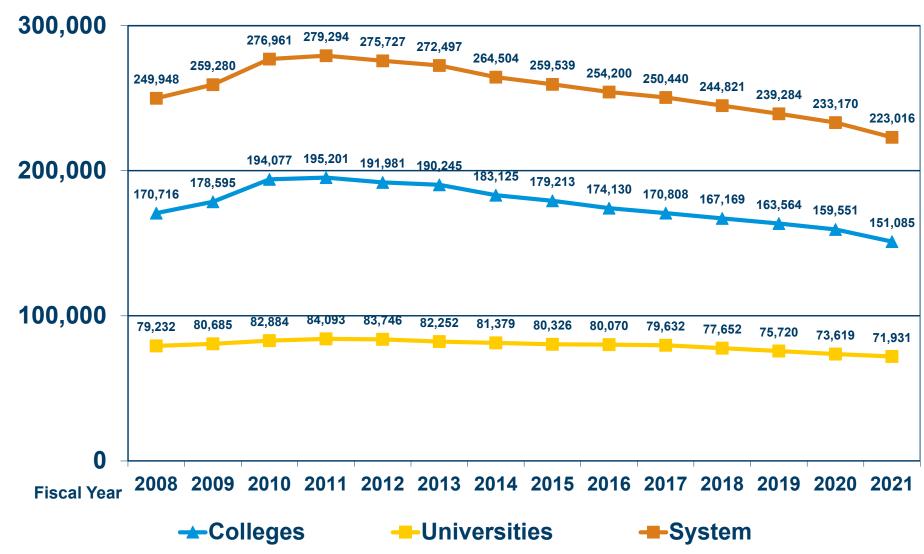
March 17, 2022

**Academic and Student Affairs** 

#### **Minnesota State Enrollment Trends**

**Minnesota P20 Education Partnership** 

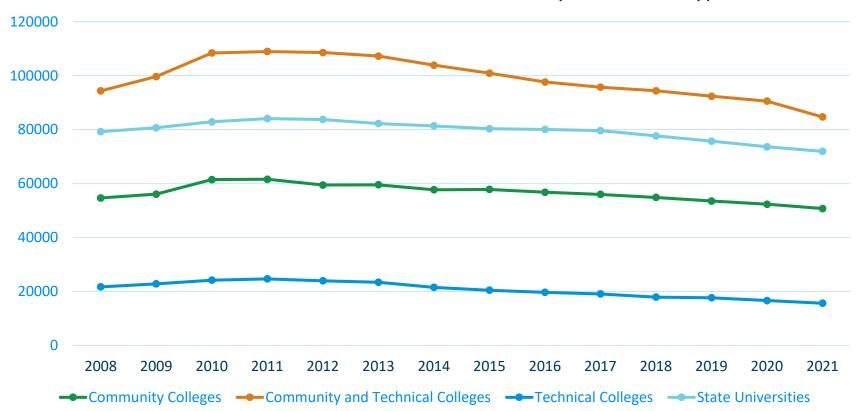
Figure 1: Total credit headcount peaked during the recession and has decreased since fiscal year 2011 as the economy recovered



Source: System Office Research – Academic and Student Affairs End of Fiscal Year Y record, Enrollment DTL

## Figure 2: Enrollment Trend by Institutional Type

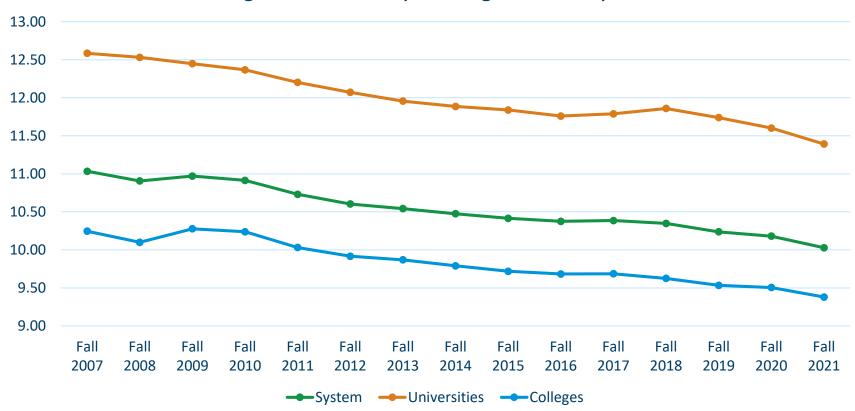
Fiscal Year Credit Headcount Enrollment by Institution Type





### Figure 3: Average Credits Carried in Fall terms by undergraduates is in a long slow decline





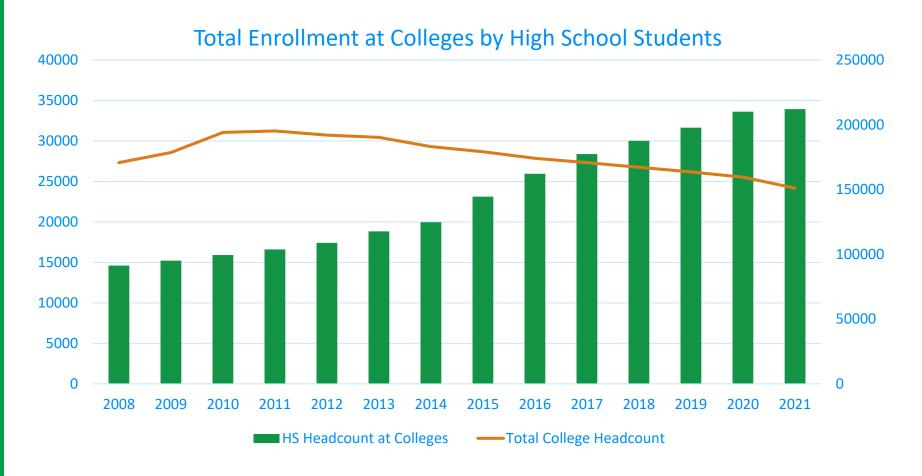
Source: System Office Research – Academic and Student

Affairs

Fall 30<sup>th</sup> Day R record, Enrollment DTL Undergraduate Admission Categories only

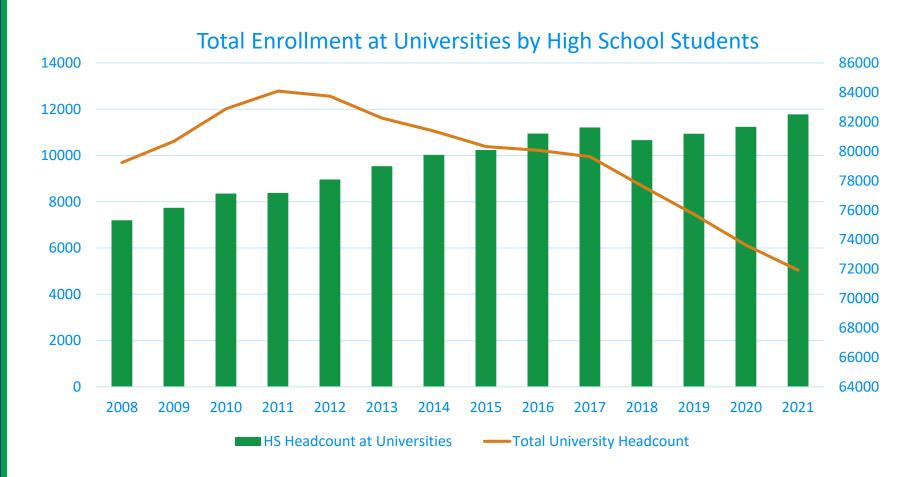


### Figure 4: Concurrent enrollment at colleges has increased markedly



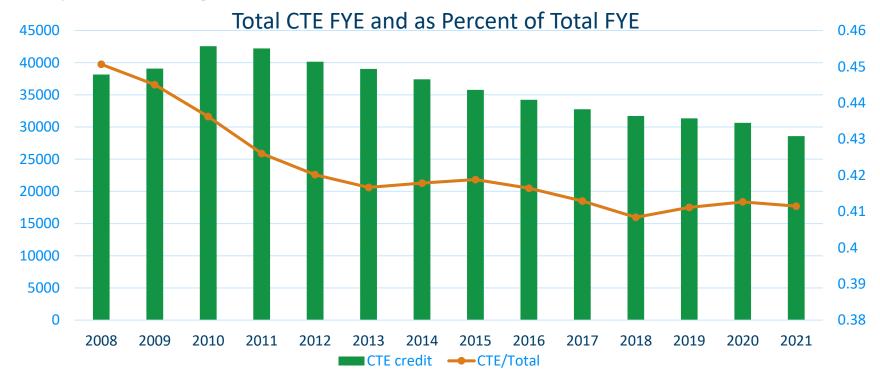


### Figure 5: Concurrent enrollment at universities has increased but less steeply





# Figure 6: CTE credit offered by our colleges peaked in 2010 and has declined since; decline less steep as a percentage of total FYE

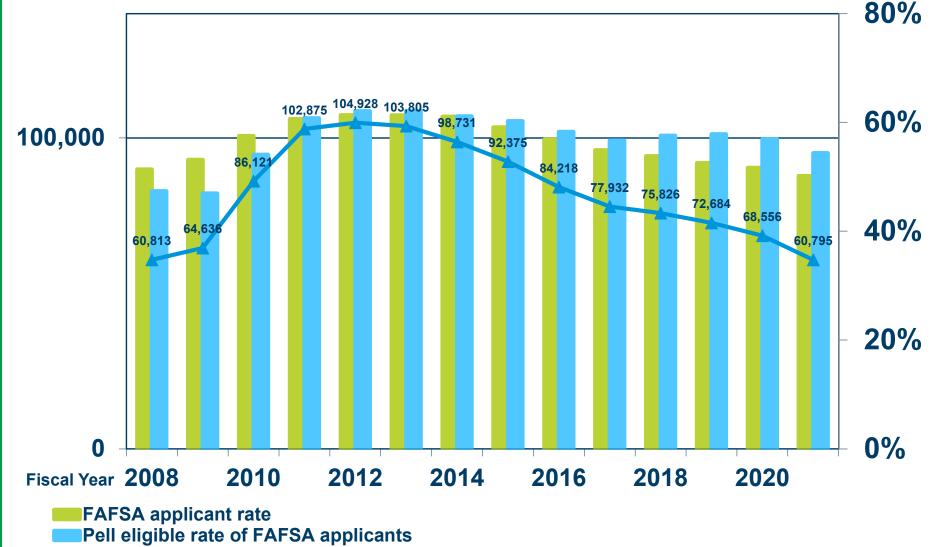


CTE credit FYE peak: 42,553 in 2010. 2021: 28,587 Decrease = 32.8 percent

As percent of college total FYE, decline from 45.1% in 2008 to 40.8% in 2018



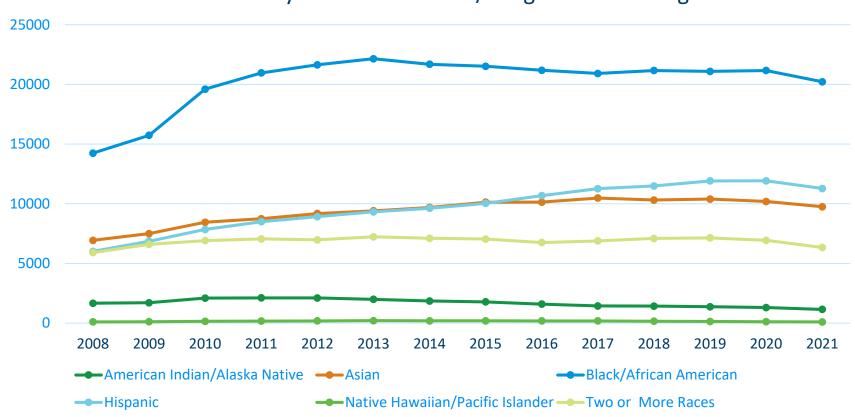
Figure 7: Pell eligible student counts (and FAFSA filers) are decreasing -- but percent of FAFSA filers receiving Pell was increasing until the COVID-19 pandemic



Source: System Office Research – Academic and Student Affairs End of Fiscal Year Y record. Enrollment DTL

# Figure 8: Individual categories of student of color populations took a small recent decline at our colleges

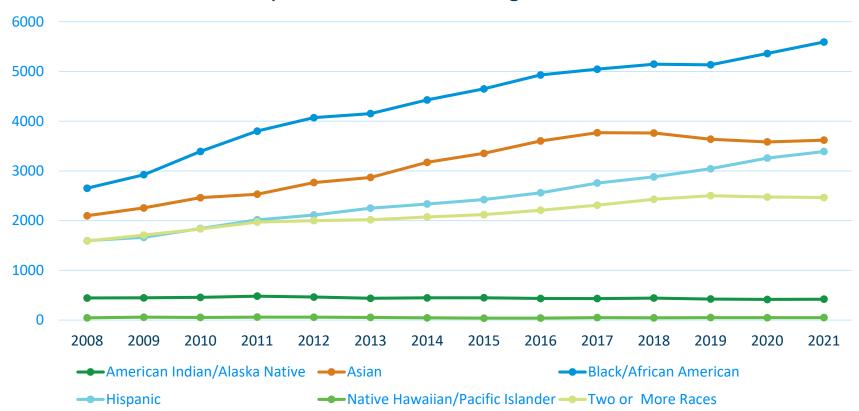
Enrollment by Students of Color/Indigenous at Colleges





### Figure 9: Individual categories of student of color populations continue to grow at our universities

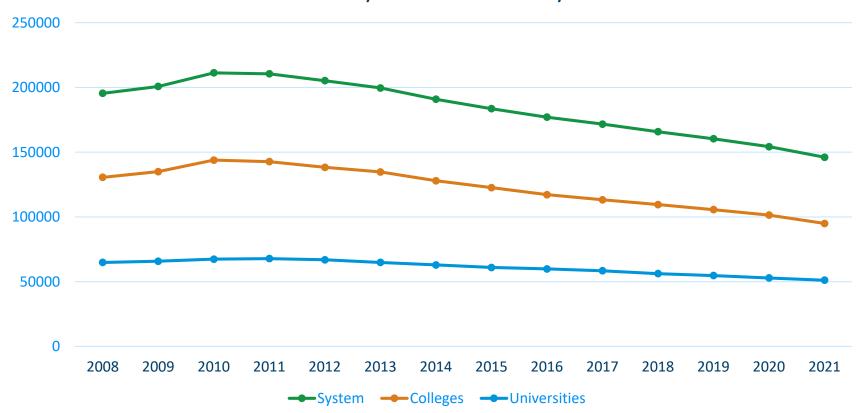
Enrollment by Students of Color/Indigenous at Universities





### Figure 10: White student enrollment in both sectors continues to decline, driven by declines at colleges







#### **Enrollment Trend Summary**

- Decade long trend of declining enrollment
  - CTE enrollments declining more slowly than overall enrollments
  - Pell eligible student enrollments declining more
  - Black, Indigenous, and students of color enrollment has been stable or increasing up to the pandemic
- Recent decline sharpest among comprehensive colleges
- Average undergraduate credit load declining



#### Fall to Fall Pandemic Impacts

- Accelerated decline in enrollments due to the **Pandemic** 
  - Magnitude of decline significantly higher for both fall 2020 and fall 2021
  - Decline among International students, though beginning to rebound
  - Relatively similar declines among students of color as among white students
  - Slightly higher rate of decline among firstgeneration as compared to non-first generation students
  - Decline among Pell eligible students nearly double that of other groups
    - Corresponds to significant decline in FAFSA filing rates



#### What we know about the "why"

- Declining FASFA completion rates
- Price sensitivity and competitiveness
- Marketplace competition border states, for-profit institutions, and employers
- Public narrative questioning the value of higher education
- Pandemic exacerbation of:
  - Health and safety concerns
  - Financial vulnerability
  - Housing, food, and childcare insecurity
  - Increased mental health stressors
  - International student access
- Improving employment opportunities



#### **Questions for Further Investigation**

- Impacts of:
  - Expanded PSEO programming
  - For-profit sector competition
  - Employer-based training
  - Instructional delivery preferences
- What level of enrollment should we be seeking?
- How can best we leverage our "systemness" in support of increasing enrollment?





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