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ABSTRACT

This report reviews statewide trends in Washington community college enrollments from fall 1971 through fall 1976. The growth of total academic and occupational full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment over this period was 26.4%, with the only decline occurring in 1976. FTE enrollment declined 6.2% from 1975, from 88,538 to 83,028, and headcount enrollment declined from 151,644 to 145,962, with approximately one-third of the decreases accounted for by a revised data collection methodology. The percentage of state high school graduates entering community colleges in 1976 rose from 27.9% to 30.3%. A decline in student mobility was apparent in the decrease in transfer students and out-of-state entrants, coupled with greater student retention. After four years of continuous increase, veteran enrollment dropped sharply in 1976, decreasing by 7,753 or 36.5%. This factor was the most significant influence on 1976 community college enrollments, affecting virtually all of the other demographic areas and accounting for a 2% decline in the number of full-time students, a decline in the average age from 29 to 28 and in the median age from 26 to 25, and a significant decline in the number of male students. Women accounted for 52.3% of enrollment in 1976 but only 44.1% in 1972. Minority enrollments increased steadily over the five year period, constituting 13.9% of total enrollment in 1976. Tabulated data is included throughout the report. (JDS)

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Report No. 77-11A

HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLLMENTS
Community Colleges

Fall, 1976

Council for Postsecondary Education

June, 1977



Council for Postsecondary Education
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HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLLMENTS
Community Colleges
Fall, 1976

An Informational Report To The
Council for Postsecondary Education

June, 1977

Project Officers:

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Jackie Johnson

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ABSTRACT

This report reviews the trends in community college enrollments, and is the second part of Report No. 77-11, Higher Education Enrollments, Fall, 1976 which concerned the enrollment patterns of Washington public four-year institutions.

The focus of the report is on system enrollment patterns and does not address trends at individual institutions. Information is derived from the MIS-1 Student Enrollment Report, State Board for Community College Education, whose staff greatly assisted in the reconciliation of data in instances of incomplete or improperly coded elements.

The report contains a discussion of the data collection methods for the MIS-1 as it changes from "8th day count plus adds" of previous years to the "rolling 10th day count" for Fall 1976. As explained in the report, approximately one-third of the numeric decline in Fall 1976 enrollments can be attributed to this change in data collection methods.

The first section of the report reviews the changes in total enrollments by full-time equivalent (FTE) students and by headcount in both the academic and occupational areas, as well as enrollment in community service courses.

The second section concerns the changes during the last six years in the major components of that enrollment. Demographic information on source of students, part-time and full-time students, age, sex, veteran status, residency, student intent and ethnic origin are given for academic and occupational headcount enrollments.

The increase in the number of veteran enrollment in Fall 1976 resulted in noticeable changes in the demographic composition of the total student population. The decline of full-time male students resulted in even greater proportions of part-time students (57.9 percent enrolled for 9.9 credit hours or less) and women now account for over one-half (52.3 percent of those indicating) the students enrolled.

Both the increase of students entering directly from high school (8.7 percent) and the increase in the retention of students (5.5 percent) over Fall 1975 levels may be reflective of economic conditions and the weaker job market for young people.

INTRODUCTION

This report is the second part of report 7-11, Higher Education Enrollments, Fall, 1976. Its purpose is to review the enrollment trends in the community college system in order to assist the Council and others concerned with planning for postsecondary education. The report elaborates on the types of students served and the types of services provided that give the community college system its unique character within the scheme of Washington postsecondary education.

The focus of the report is on system enrollment patterns and does not address individual district detail except to identify the composition of total enrollments by institution for Fall 1975 and 1976. More detailed information pertaining to specific institutions is available from the State Board for Community College Education.

The information contained in this report has been derived from the MIS-1 Student Enrollment Report, State Board for Community College Education. One of the problems encountered has been the submission of incomplete data by various institutions. It was expected that there would be a reasonable level of "not indicated" or "unknown" in any demographic category since some students choose not to respond to institutional questions pertaining to their age, sex, or ethnic origin. However, the reports of some institutions have contained exceedingly high percentages in the "unknown" category.

The Council for Postsecondary Education Mobility study has served as a check point to reconcile inconsistencies and incomplete transfer data. Historical data and estimates of unreported data have been

continually reviewed in order to present the most accurate information on the activities of all institutions.

We wish to express our appreciation to the staff of the State Board, particularly Terre Meier and Larry Bundy, for their efforts to locate incomplete data and reconcile the inconsistencies that have been found to exist. Their time and effort has greatly assisted in providing the most reasonably accurate information possible.

ACADEMIC, OCCUPATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE ENROLLMENT TOTALS

The tables on the following pages portray the student enrollment data for the community college system from Fall 1971 through 1976.

In reviewing the tables it is necessary to understand the change in data collection methodology that has been employed and the resultant impact of that change. Enrollment statistics for 1971 through 1975 are based on the "8th day plus adds" counting methodology.¹ In 1976 however, enrollment data were collected using the "rolling 10th day" counting methodology.²

The basic difference between the two systems (in addition to the "8th" and "10th" day counting) is that the 8th day method captured the net 8th day headcount plus all official registration adds during the remainder of the quarter. It did not, however, reduce the number withdrawing after the 8th day from the count. These adds might occur either in sequential courses in progress during the 8th day of a quarter, sequential courses which begin following the 8th day, or in continuous enrollment (open entry/open exit type classes) courses. The

¹The net number of student enrollments in courses in operation as of the close of registration on the 8th instructional day of the quarter plus all subsequent official registrations and adds. Note: the "net" enrollment count for a course section should include all official adds and exclude all official withdrawals as documented by the college. (Operations Report No. 13, State Board for Community College Education, November, 1976).

²The net number of enrollments for each course's 10th instructional day based on the quarter instructional calendar for sequential classes. "Continuous (open entry/open exit type classes) course section enrollments are counted on a net basis at the end of the quarter in which fees are collected. (Operations Report No. 13, State Board for Community College Education, November, 1976).

rolling 10th day method, however, while it captures the net 10th day enrollment in all sequential courses (regardless of starting date) and net end of quarter enrollment in continuous courses, does not include any adds that occur after the 10th day in any sequential course.

Table 1 on the facing page shows a comparison of the two collection methods for both Fall term 1975 and 1976. Academic and occupational FTE enrollments for Fall 1975 indicate a decline of 3.9 percent or 4.2 percent depending on methodology used. However, in the collection of student demographic data, 1975 statistics are based on the "8th day plus adds" system (88,538 FTE) while 1976 demographic data are based on "rolling 10th day" system (83,028 FTE) indicating an apparent decline of 6.2 percent. It is extremely important to note that approximately one-third of the 6.2 percent decline is due to the change in counting methods in reviewing the demographic tables.

TABLE 1
 COMPARISON OF DATA COLLECTION METHODS
 ACADEMIC/OCCUPATIONAL FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENTS
 Fall Term 1971 - 1976

	<u>1971</u>		<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1975-76 Difference</u>
Total PTE Students							
8th day Count + Adds	67,316	70,276	76,366	79,597	88,538	85,109	-3.9%
Academic	40,873	38,740	41,267	41,944	47,027	44,205	
Occupational	26,443	31,536	35,099	37,653	41,511	40,904	
Total FTE Students							
Rolling 10th day	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	86,638	83,028	-4.2%
Academic					45,959	43,187	
Occupational					40,679	39,841	
Total Difference					1,900 (2.1%)	2,081 (2.4%)	
Academic					1,068 (2.3%)	1,018 (2.3%)	
Occupational					832 (2.0%)	1,063 (2.6%)	

Difference between 1975 8th day count + adds and 1976 rolling 10th day equals 6.2 percent. Approximately one-third of this seeming decline in FTE students is a result of changing method of data collection.

Table 2 on the facing page indicates both the Fall 1975 and 1976 full-time equivalent (FTE) and headcount enrollment by institution for the community college system. Historical statistics of total system enrollments are graphically displayed on subsequent tables relating to various student demographic data.

The system-wide percentage of academic and occupational FTE's to total student headcount is 56.8 percent. Other than the Garrett Heyns center at the Oregon State Penitentiary Correctional Institution, the highest percentage is at Spokane Community College (77.5 percent or an average of 11.6 credit hours per student) and the lowest percentage is at Whatcom (33.5 percent or an average of 5.0 credit hours per student).

While these FTE's are from all funding sources (on which demographic data is collected) total state funded FTE's are 79,849. The bulk of this difference is that Garrett Heyns (307 FTE) is fully funded by the Department of Social and Health Services, and Ft. Steilacoom receives funding from the Army for 1,765 FTE's.

TABLE 2
 COMMUNITY COLLEGE ACADEMIC/OCCUPATIONAL ENROLLMENTS
 BY INSTITUTION
 Fall Term 1975 and 1976

DISTRICT & COLLEGE	1975			1976			1975 A & O	1976 A & O	1975	1976
	FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT Acad.	Occup.	Total	FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT Acad.	Occup.	Total	HEADCOUNT TOTAL	HEADCOUNT TOTAL	FTE % OF HEADCOUNT	FTE % OF HEADCOUNT
PENINSULA	679	577	1,256	565	557	1,122	2,917	2,398	43.1	46.8
GRAYS HARBOR	926	644	1,570	834	515	1,349	3,294	2,745	47.7	49.1
OLYMPIC	2,088	1,369	3,457	1,911	1,358	3,269	6,964	6,782	49.6	48.2
SKAGIT VALLEY	1,583	1,186	2,769	1,422	1,111	2,533	5,285	4,843	52.4	52.3
EVERETT	2,563	1,751	4,314	2,174	1,642	3,816	6,871	6,856	62.8	55.7
EDMONDS	1,150	1,135	2,285	1,247	1,096	2,343	4,524	4,856	50.5	48.2
SEATTLE CENTRAL	2,903	2,982	5,885	2,480	2,786	5,266	8,548	7,964	68.8	66.1
SEATTLE	1,799	1,704	3,503	1,571	1,773	3,344	5,800	5,661	60.4	60.1
SEATTLE	601	1,617	2,222	611	1,771	2,282	4,931	5,046	45.1	45.2
SHORELINE	3,159	1,606	4,765	2,997	1,662	4,659	7,078	7,216	61.3	64.6
BELLEVUE	2,345	1,618	3,963	2,324	1,507	3,831	6,771	6,706	58.5	57.1
HIGHLAND	2,942	2,102	5,044	2,636	1,837	4,473	8,713	7,917	57.9	56.5
GREEN RIVER	2,288	1,844	4,132	1,888	1,510	3,398	6,891	5,627	60.0	60.4
FORT STEILACOOM	3,529	1,558	5,087	3,602	1,623	5,225	8,458	8,891	60.1	58.8
CENTRALIA	1,283	765	2,048	1,142	766	1,908	4,127	4,181	49.6	45.6
OTCC	-	1,283	1,283	-	1,386	1,386	2,676	2,921	47.9	47.3
GARRETT HEYNS	213	121	334	200	107	307	305	303	109.5	101.3
LOWER COLUMBIA	1,061	1,396	2,457	997	1,151	2,148	3,809	3,640	64.5	59.0
CLARK	1,850	1,768	3,618	1,719	1,994	3,713	6,166	7,451	58.7	49.8
WENATCHEE VALLEY	1,265	724	1,989	1,143	625	1,768	2,779	2,679	71.6	66.0
YAKIMA VALLEY	2,126	1,137	3,263	1,935	982	2,917	5,775	4,880	56.5	59.8
SPOKANE	917	5,019	5,936	1,050	4,650	5,700	7,977	7,353	74.4	77.5
SPOKANE FALLS	3,325	2,409	5,734	2,800	2,728	5,528	11,134	10,666	51.5	51.8
BIG BEND	631	621	1,252	456	498	954	2,260	2,010	55.4	47.5
COLUMBIA BASIN	1,259	1,636	2,895	1,238	1,539	2,777	5,403	5,489	53.6	50.6
WALLA WALLA	1,235	1,167	2,402	1,389	1,226	2,615	3,612	3,520	66.5	74.3
WHATCOM	472	289	761	466	257	723	2,157	2,156	35.3	33.5
TACOMA	2,830	1,484	4,314	2,389	1,286	3,675	6,419	5,305	67.2	69.2
SYSTEM TOTALS	47,027	41,511	88,538	43,187	39,841	83,028	151,644	145,962	58.4	56.9

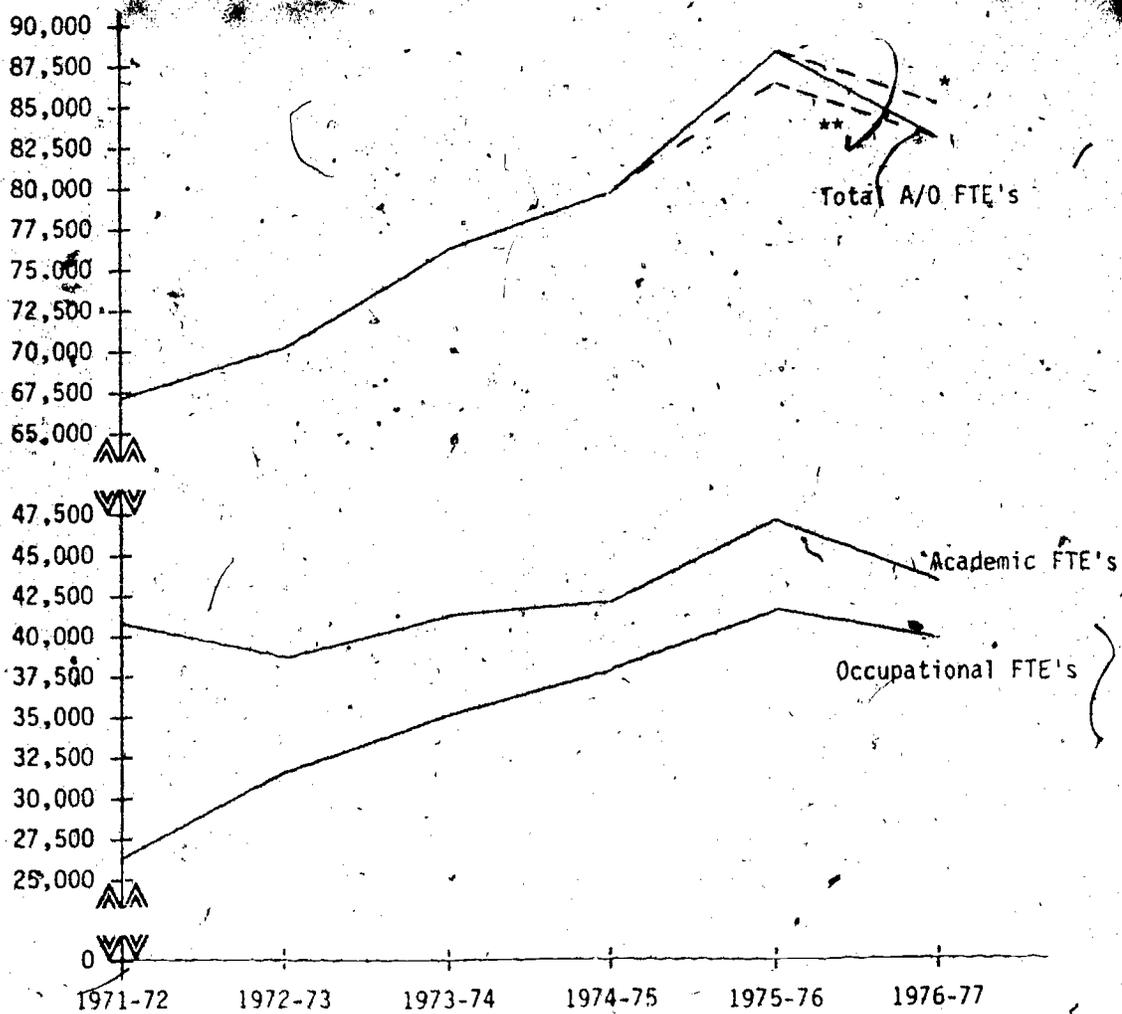
The relationship between FTE students enrolled in academic or occupational courses is illustrated in Table 3.

The growth of total FTE enrollment has been 26.4 percent since 1971, with the only decline taking place in the current year. The growth of occupational enrollments has increased at a faster rate, again showing a decline only in 1976. Of the apparent 6.2 percent decline in fall, 1976 (see page 6), academic FTE's decreased by 8.2 percent while there was only a 4.1 percent decline in the occupational FTE's. If it is assumed that the change in data collection methods between 1975 and 1976 affects both academic and occupational enrollment equally, the "real" decline is even more pronounced in the area of academic enrollments.

During the 1974-75 and 1975-76 academic years, both the impending termination of G.I. Bill benefits and poor economic conditions resulted in larger than expected enrollments in academic courses. The Fall 1976 academic enrollments are seen by the State Board staff as a return to a more normal trend line.

TABLE 3
 COMMUNITY COLLEGE FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT ENROLLMENT
 ACADEMIC/OCCUPATIONAL
 Fall Term 1971 - 1976

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
FTE Students	67,316	70,276	76,366	79,597	88,538	83,028
Academic	40,873	38,740	41,267	41,944	47,027	43,187
Occupational	26,443	31,536	35,099	37,653	41,511	39,841
Percent Academic	60.7	55.1	54.0	52.7	53.1	52.0



Source: MIS-1 State Board for Community College Education

* 8th day count plus adds.
 ** Rolling 10th day count.

NOTE: Data collection methods:
 1971 through 1975 - 8th day counting plus adds.
 1976 - Rolling 10th day count.

Tables 4 and 5 outline the pattern of community service enrollment. In Fall, 1976 there were 8,603 students (5.6 percent of total headcount) enrolled only in community service courses.

By definition, community service courses are:

Organized courses or activities which may carry no credit and which were established for the purpose of meeting community avocational needs. They are not typically applicable for diplomas or certificates.³

While the headcount enrollment in community service courses has increased 2.2 percent since 1972, the FTE's generated by this segment are still only 1.2 percent of the total in 1976, comparable to the 1972 figure. Community service FTE count is not included in the total count for funding purposes.

The community service enrollments by institution for Fall 1975 and 1976 are as follows:

TABLE 4

ENROLLMENTS IN COMMUNITY SERVICE COURSES
BY INSTITUTION
Fall Term 1975 and 1976

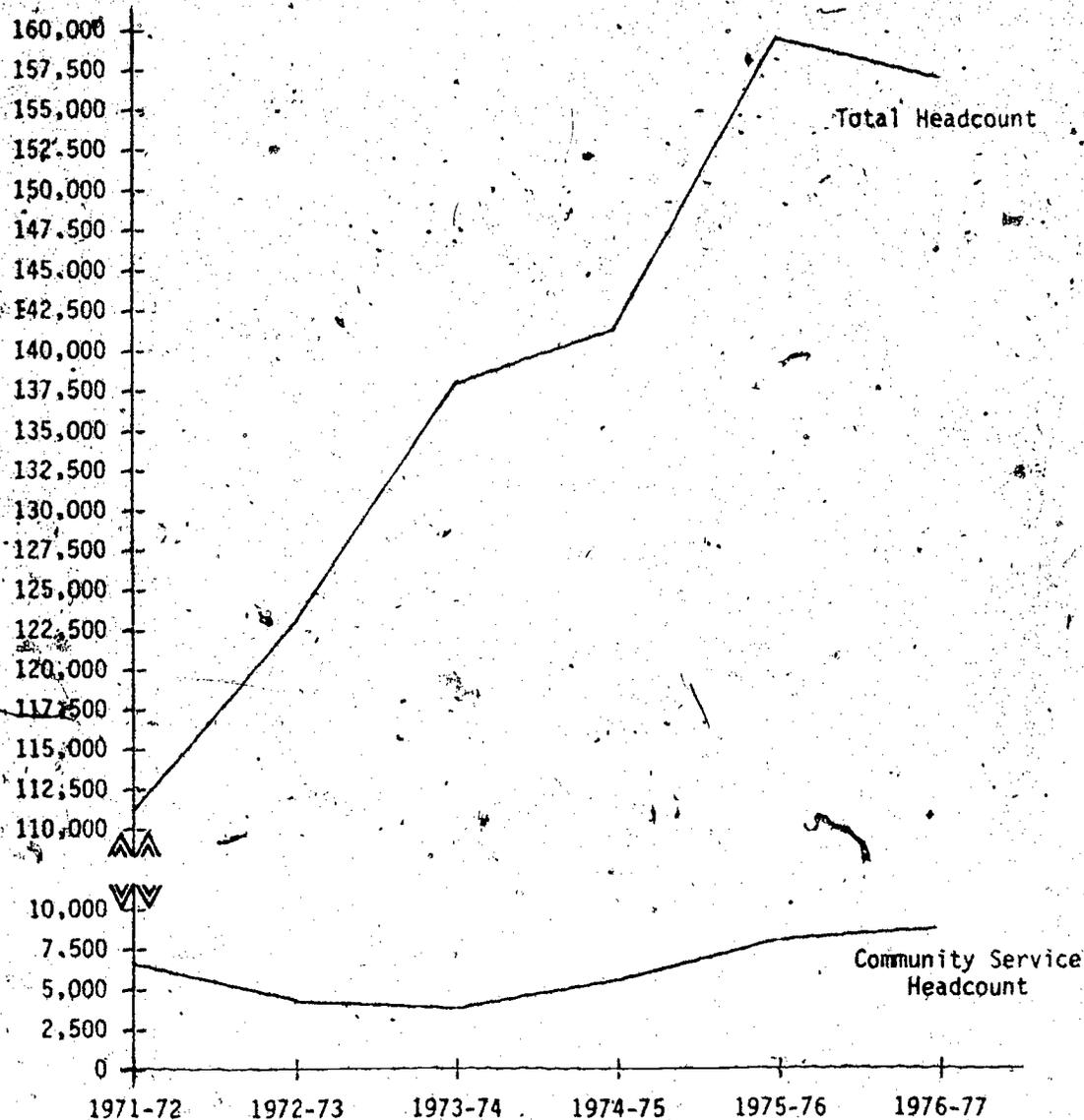
	FALL 1975		FALL 1976			FALL 1975		FALL 1976	
	FTE	Hdct.	FTE	Hdct.		FTE	Hdct.	FTE	Hdct.
PENINSULA	-	-	21	181	OTCC	22	107	7	12
GRAYS HARBOR	-	-	4	54	GARRETT WEYNS	-	-	4	-
OLYMPIC	67	584	55	525	LOWER COLUMBIA	-	-	9	170
SKAGIT VALLEY	35	302	42	294	CLARK	253	1,680	37	696
EVERETT	4	11	10	65	WENATCHEE VALLEY	22	171	31	232
EDMONDS	64	289	42	196	YAKIMA VALLEY	3	13	-	284
SEATTLE CENTRAL	23	141	26	163	SPOKANE	34	587	76	186
SEATTLE NORTH	86	605	112	767	SPOKANE FALLS	86	135	87	361
SEATTLE SOUTH	22	195	28	314	BIG BEND	-	-	-	-
SHORELINE	48	490	21	314	COLUMBIA BASIN	-	-	-	-
BELLEVUE	171	1,181	197	1,119	WALLA WALLA	5	75	5	81
HIGHLINE	22	240	20	303	WHATCOM	-	-	-	335
GREEN RIVER	-	-	95	1,339	TACOMA	15	174	10	379
FORT STEILACOOM	78	712	23	183					
CENTRALIA	9	50	3	20	SYSTEM TOTALS	1,070	7,742	965	8,603

Source: MIS-1 State Board for Community College Education

³ Operations Report No. 13, State Board for Community College Education, November, 1976.

TABLE 5
 COMMUNITY COLLEGE HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT
 IN COMMUNITY SERVICE COURSES
 Fall Term 1971 - 1976

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Total Headcount*	110,979	122,859	141,414	158,514	154,514	154,514
Community Service	6,525	4,212	3,828	5,370	7,742	8,603
Percent Community service	5.9	3.4	2.8	3.8	4.9	5.6



Source: MIS-1 State Board for Community College Education

*Academic, Occupational and Community Service

NOTE: Data collection methods:

1971 through 1975 - 8th day counting plus adds.

1976 - Rolling 10th day count.

The remainder of this report and all following tables concern the various aspects of the total enrollment data. Information on source of students, part-time and full-time students, age, sex, veteran status, residency, student intent and ethnic origin are provided for academic and occupational students.

The sources of student enrollment in the community college system are classified into six categories.

- 1) Transfers are all students who are transferring college level credits from some other institution, and were registered for credit the previous term at some other institution. The total of transfer students must be made up of both in-state and out-of-state students.
- 2) Retained students are all students enrolled at the same institution in the previous term.
- 3) High School graduates are students who graduated from a high school in the State of Washington during the preceding academic year.
- 4) Military are students who were in the military service during the previous academic year.
- 5) Out-of-State are students whose residence during the previous academic year were outside the State of Washington and were not registered for credit in any higher educational institution.
- 6) All Others are entering students not elsewhere classified and located in the State of Washington during the previous term. This category is subclassified into new students and former students returning (FSR). Former students returning are students who previously attended this college and do not meet the criteria for inclusion as a transfer student.

The number of students as reported by the institutions caused the greatest problems due to incomplete data. It was ultimately necessary to estimate some elements for several institutions that did not collect the data, in order to reflect the most reasonably accurate information for the system. It further required minor adjustments be made to data for previous years based on correcting information provided by institutions, or correcting previous estimates in view of 1976 data. Such corrections or reasonable estimates were made by the State Board and will be used as the revised figures in any subsequent publication of either agency. Until several years of consistent source data is available, it would be unwise for the reader to make any definitive conclusions based on year-to-year comparisons.

The greatest percentage (8.5 percent) of those entering community college are classified as "all others". Washington residents, other than those entering directly from high school or immediately transferring from another Washington institution, are counted in this segment. This is also the area of greatest decline since 1975.

Unlike the experience of the public four-year institutions, the entrance of Washington high school graduates has increased 8.7 percent in the last year. In addition to the increase in high school graduates as a percentage of total community college enrollment, it should also be noted that the percentage of total Washington high school graduates entering community colleges has also increased. In Fall 1975, 27.9 percent entered the system while in Fall 1976, the percentage rose to 30.3 with virtually no growth in the number of high school graduates (+22).

Entrances from military have increased 19.3 percent in the last year, while entrances of out-of-state students have declined 15.7 percent. An increase of 5.5 percent was experienced in the retention of students enrolled the previous term at the same institution.

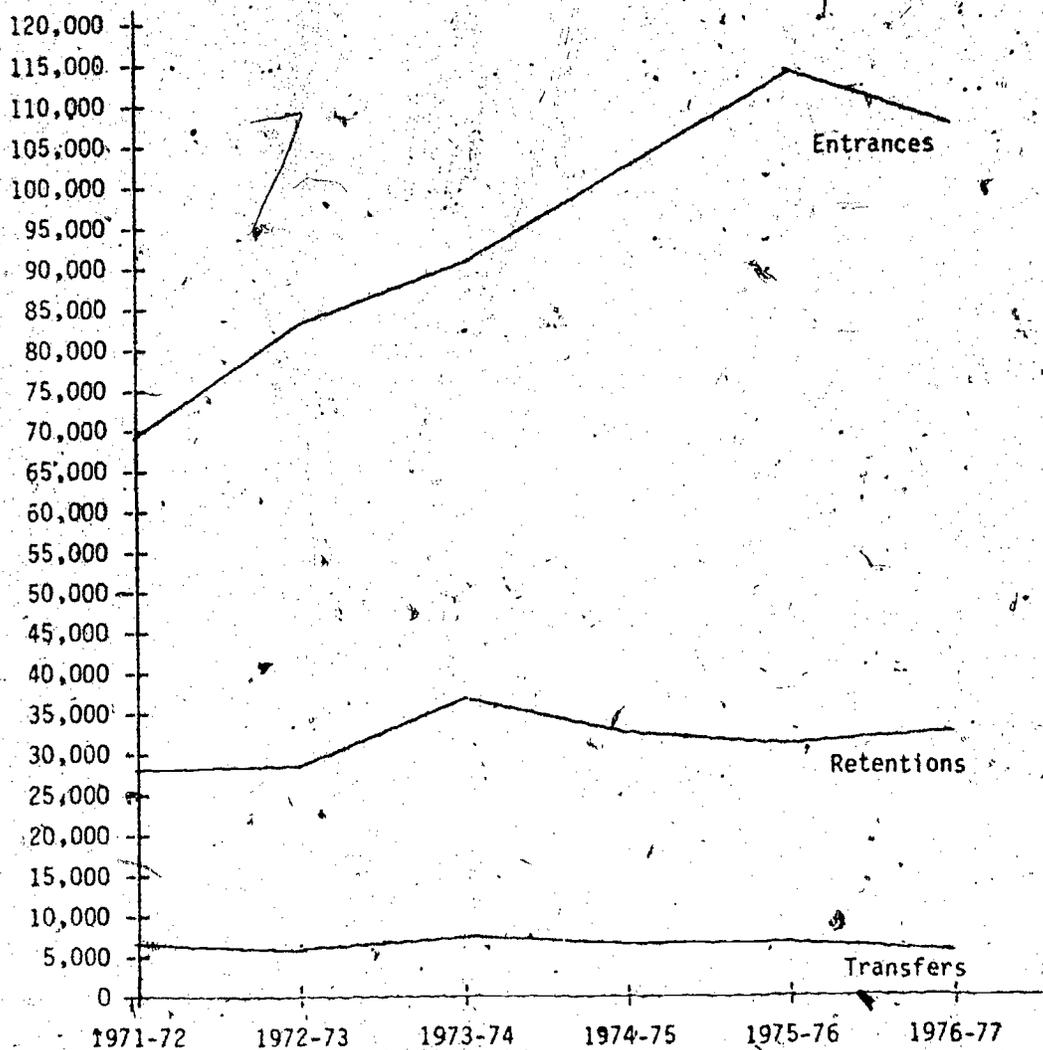
In Fall, 1976, transfer students declined 16.4 percent over the previous year. The decline in transfer students appears to be significant, and spans all segments of institutions as follows:

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Transfers From:</u>				
Intrasegment	2,999	2,475	-524	-17.5
Four-year public	1,954	1,755	-199	-10.2
Four-year private	575	365	-210	-36.5
Out-of-State	1,030	900	-130	-12.6
Unknown	17	-	-17	-
Total	<u>6,575</u>	<u>5,495</u>	<u>1,080</u>	<u>16.4</u>

Table 6 on the facing page indicates the relationship of the source of students by retentions, transfers and entrances. Again, the reader is reminded of the impact of change in data collection techniques in 1976. If one presumes that the effect would be spread over all categories of students, the impact would not necessarily alter the relationships described.

TABLE 6
 COMMUNITY COLLEGE HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT
 BY SOURCE OF STUDENTS
 Fall Term 1971 - 1976

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Total Headcount*	104,454	118,647	133,835	141,414	151,644	145,962
Transfers	6,514	5,949	6,961	6,132	6,575	5,495
Retentions	28,909	29,102	36,687	32,829	30,906	32,615
High School	16,095	14,793	14,648	14,409	14,203	15,440
Military	4,882	3,250	5,918	5,503	3,186	3,812
Out-of-State	3,385	2,099	3,234	2,692	3,759	3,167
All Others	44,669	63,454	66,387	79,849	93,015	85,433



Source: MIS-1 State Board for Community College Education

*Academic and Occupational only.
 NOTE: Data collection methods:
 1971 through 1975 - 8th day counting plus adds.
 1976 - Rolling 10th day count.

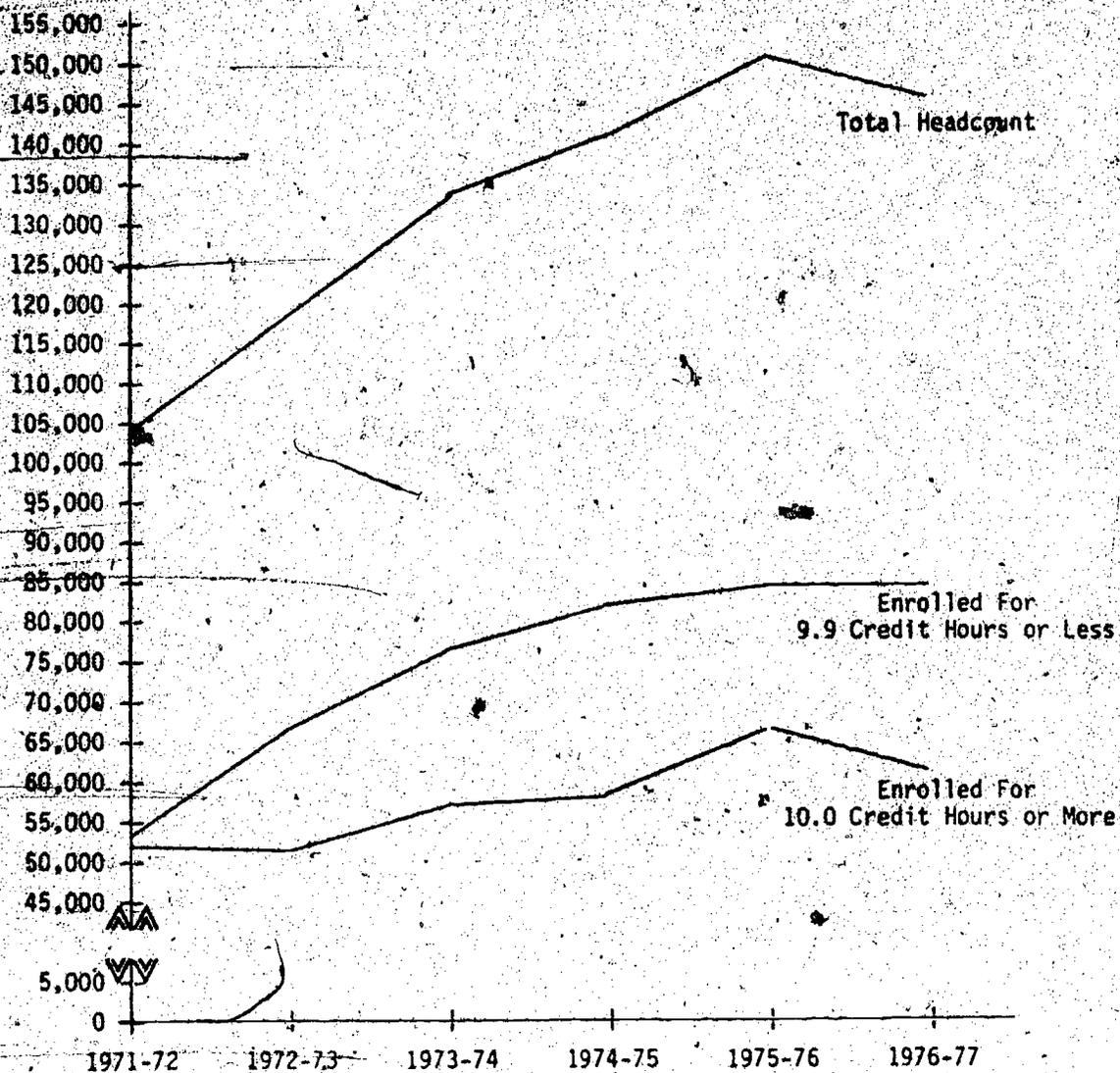
The credit hour load of community college students is illustrated on Table 7. Since 1972, the number of part-time students has risen from 66,893 (56.4 percent) to 84,564 (57.9 percent).

One of the distinctive features of the community college system is its service to large numbers of people registering for only one course. This population, either pursuing a single area of interest, skill improvement or exploring opportunities in postsecondary education is a substantial and important element of community college service. In 1972, the last year that data are available, slightly over one-third of the total community college headcount enrollment registered for three credit hours or less. In view of the continuing high part-time enrollment it is likely that this relationship still exists.

As Table 7 indicates, nearly all of the 1976 enrollment decline can be attributed to "full-time" students. Part-time enrollment maintained approximately the same level as in Fall, 1975.

TABLE 7
COMMUNITY COLLEGE HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT
BY CREDIT HOUR LOAD
Fall Term 1971 - 1976

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Total Headcount*	104,454	118,647	133,835	141,414	151,644	145,962
9.9 CH or less	52,547	66,893	76,666	82,812	84,850	84,564
10.0 CH or more	51,907	51,754	57,169	58,602	66,794	61,398
Percent "Full Time"	49.7	43.6	42.7	41.4	44.1	42.1



Source: MIS-1 State Board for Community College Education

*Academic and Occupational only.
 NOTE: Data collection methods:
 1971 through 1975 - 8th day counting plus adds.
 1976 - Rolling 10th day count.

Table 8 illustrates the overall trend toward an increased number of community college students beyond the 18 to 20 year age group sometimes associated with community colleges. Currently, 72.5 percent of all students indicating their age are 21 years or older, and almost half of those are 30 years or older.

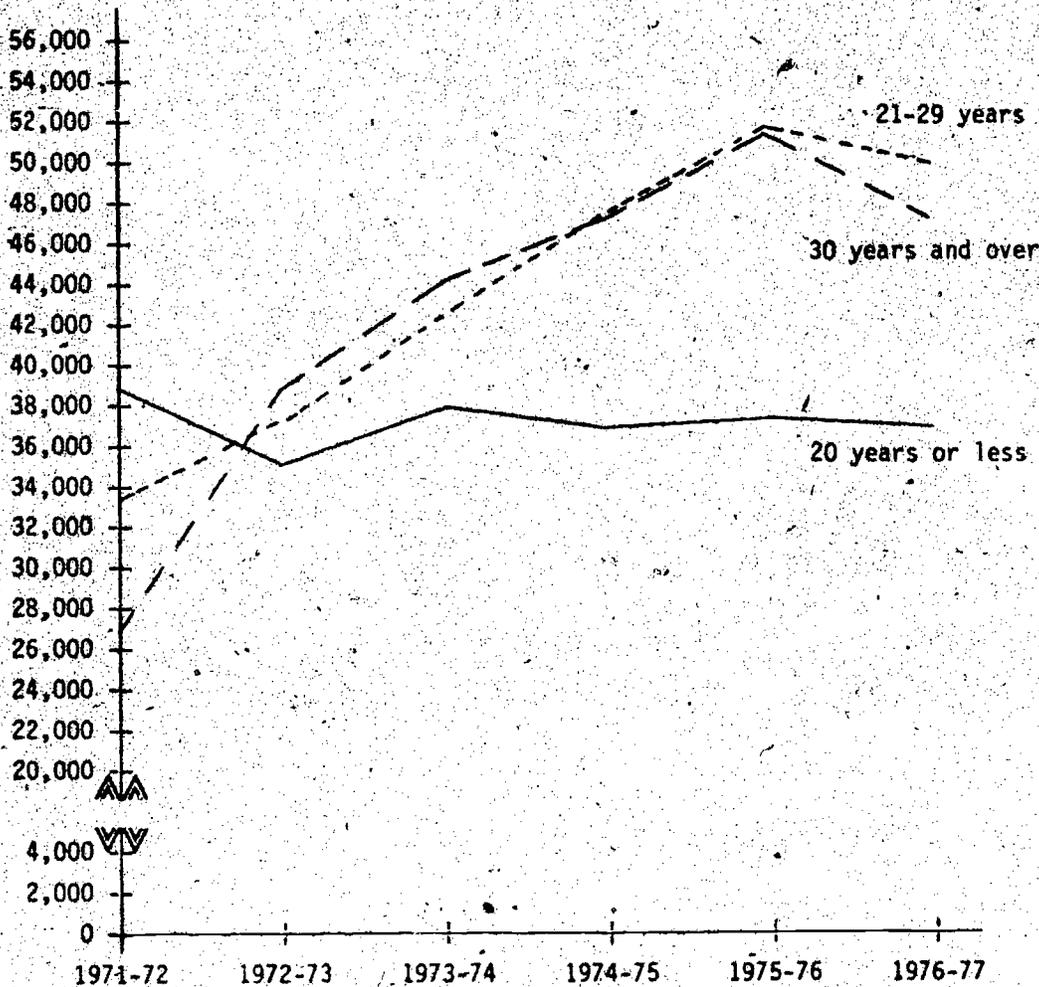
This latter group, which comprises over one third (35.1 percent) of the enrollment, consists of the following age groups:

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Headcount</u>	<u>Percent of total indicating age</u>
30 - 39	25,311	19.0%
40 - 49	12,319	9.2%
50 - 59	6,493	4.9%
60 and over	2,695	2.0%
Total	46,818	35.1%

It is interesting to note that 1976 marked the first time that the number of older students declined (resulting from the decline in Veteran enrollment discussed later in this report). Total decline in the "over 21" year category was approximately the same as the overall reduction in enrollments. As a result, the average age dropped to 28 and the median age to 25.

TABLE 8
COMMUNITY COLLEGE HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT BY AGE
Fall Term 1971 - 1976

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Total Headcount*	104,454	118,647	133,835	147,413	151,644	145,962
Students 20 years old or less	39,101	35,116	37,973	36,769	37,293	36,651
Students 21-29 years old	33,429	37,387	42,438	47,201	51,413	49,842
Students 30 years old and over	<u>26,962</u>	<u>38,805</u>	<u>44,029</u>	<u>47,175</u>	<u>51,369</u>	<u>46,818</u>
Total Indicating Age	99,492	111,308	124,440	131,145	140,075	133,311
Percent of students 30 years or older	27.1	34.9	35.4	36.0	36.7	35.1
Average Age	**	**	29	28	29	28
Median Age	23	25	25	26	26	25



Source: MIS-1 State Board for Community College Education

*Academic and Occupational only.

**Average age not available prior to 1973.

NOTE: Data collection methods:

1971 through 1975 - 8th day counting plus adds.

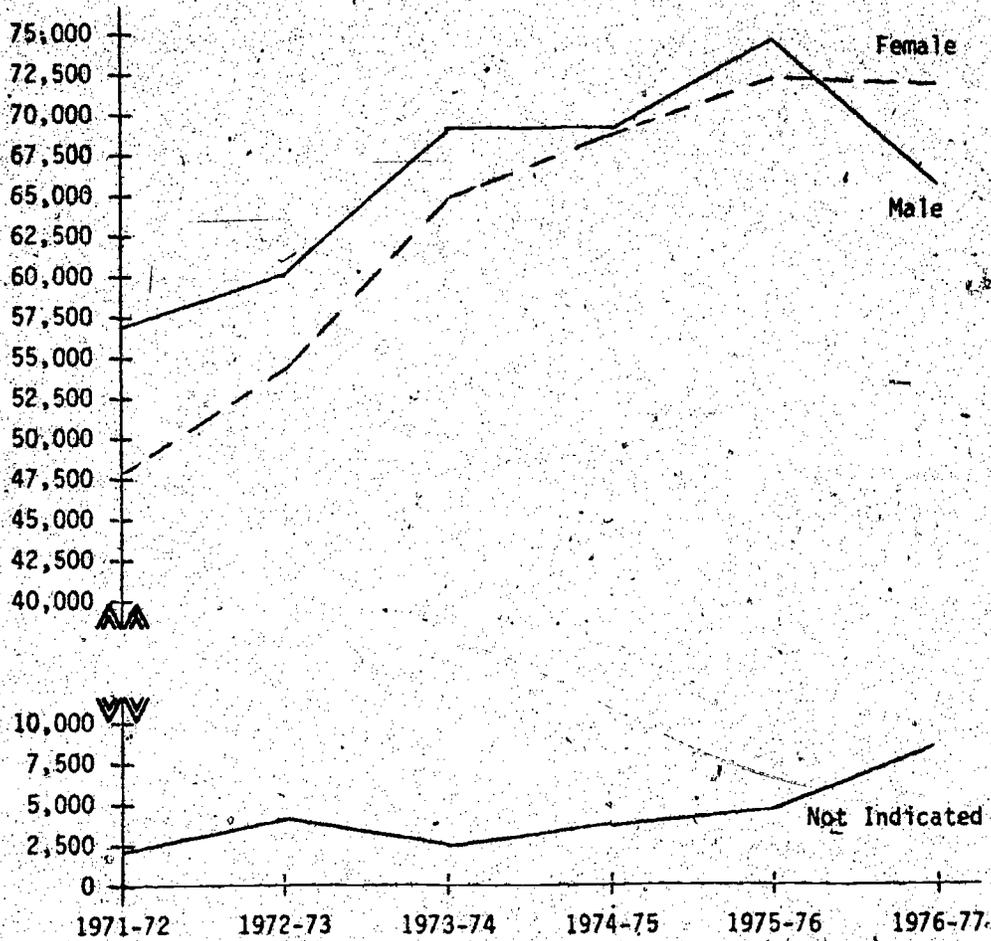
1976 - Rolling 10th day count.

As illustrated in Table 9, of the students indicating their sex, 52.3 percent are women in 1976, as compared to 44.1 percent in 1972. When comparing both the age and sex of students, one finds that between the ages of 19 and 27, men account for over 50 percent of each age group. However, in the 18 and younger category and those 28 and over, women outnumber the men. Because of the large number of students not indicating their sex (5.8 percent) the above percentages should not be considered definitive, though they are probably reflective of overall patterns.

With the significant decline in the number of male enrollments, 1976 marked the first year that women outnumbered men in the community college system. The trend toward greater proportional enrollment of women was also noted in the discussion of four-year public institution enrollment.

TABLE 9
COMMUNITY COLLEGE HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT BY SEX
Fall Term 1971 - 1976

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Total Headcount*	104,454	118,647	133,835	141,414	151,644	145,962
Male	57,187	60,106	69,104	69,073	74,604	65,551
Female	45,187	54,719	62,316	68,739	72,294	71,883
Not Indicated	2,080	3,822	2,415	3,602	4,746	8,528



Source: MIS-1 State Board for Community College Education

*Academic and Occupational only.

NOTE: Data Collection methods:

1971 through 1975 - 8th day counting plus adds.

1976 - Rolling 10th day count.

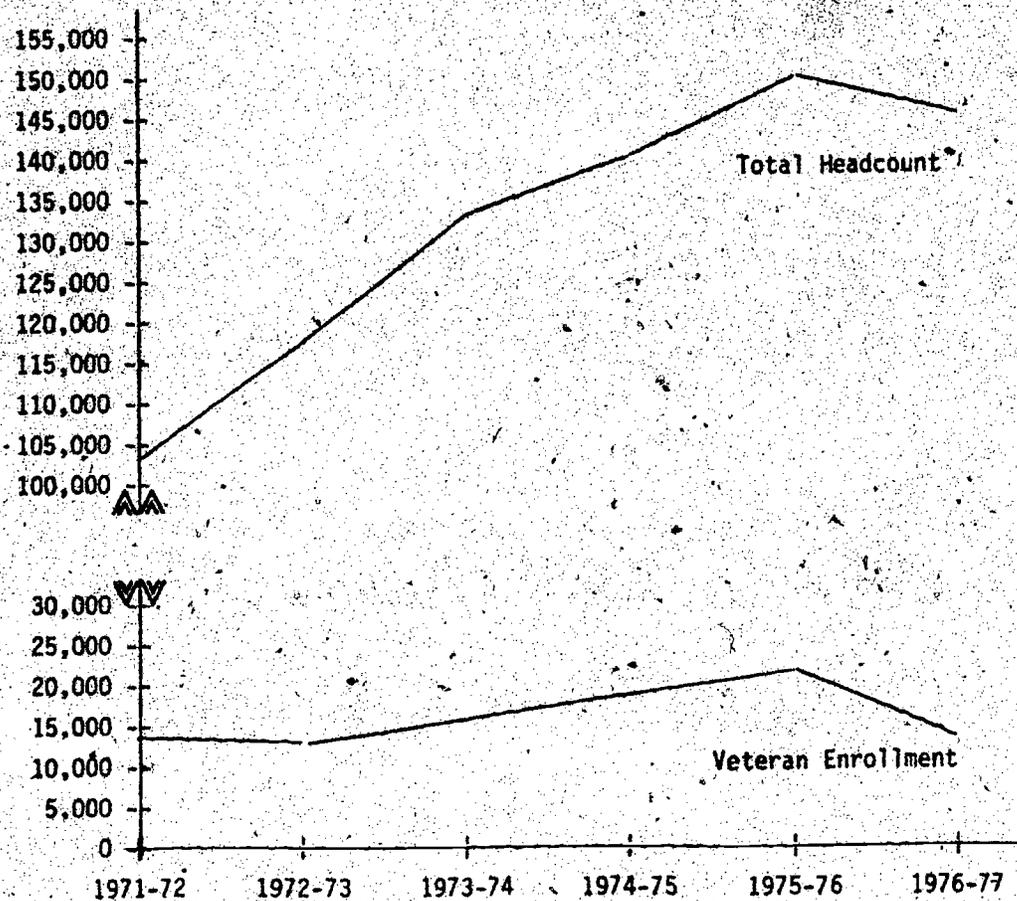
Veteran enrollment in community colleges experienced a sharp decline in 1976, as shown in Table 10, following the continuous increase in the previous four years. The extent of the decline (7,753) was greater than the overall reduction (5,682). Even with the change of data collection methods implemented in 1976, the decrease of 36.5 percent in veteran enrollment is substantially greater than could be attributed to collection methodology.

One of the reasons for the large decline is the termination of benefits available for a large segment of the veteran population. The G.I. Bill which took effect June 1965, and its subsequent amendments, provided all veterans (including those not covered by the previous Korean Bill) eligibility for 10 years, ending June 1975. While many veterans had previously used their educational benefits, many were affected by the termination. On the basis of the G.I. Bill, an additional one-tenth of the veterans will become ineligible in each of the next 10 years.

An additional decline is projected based on the increasing rigidity of the Veterans Administration regulations. Monthly prepayment of benefits has been eliminated. In addition, the veteran granted initial early payment (before a term begins) must wait approximately two and a half months for the next payment.

TABLE 10
 COMMUNITY COLLEGE VETERAN HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT
 ACADEMIC AND OCCUPATIONAL
 Fall Term 1971 - 1976

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Total Headcount	104,454	118,647	133,835	141,413	151,644	145,962
SE Asian Vets	3,698	3,587	4,447	5,871	7,556	4,780
All other Vets rec. ed. benefits	<u>9,253</u>	<u>8,880</u>	<u>10,769</u>	<u>12,834</u>	<u>13,680</u>	<u>8,703</u>
Total Veterans	12,951	12,467	15,216	18,705	21,236	13,483
Percent Veterans	12.4%	10.5%	11.4%	13.2%	14.0%	9.2%



Source: MIS-1 State Board for Community College Education

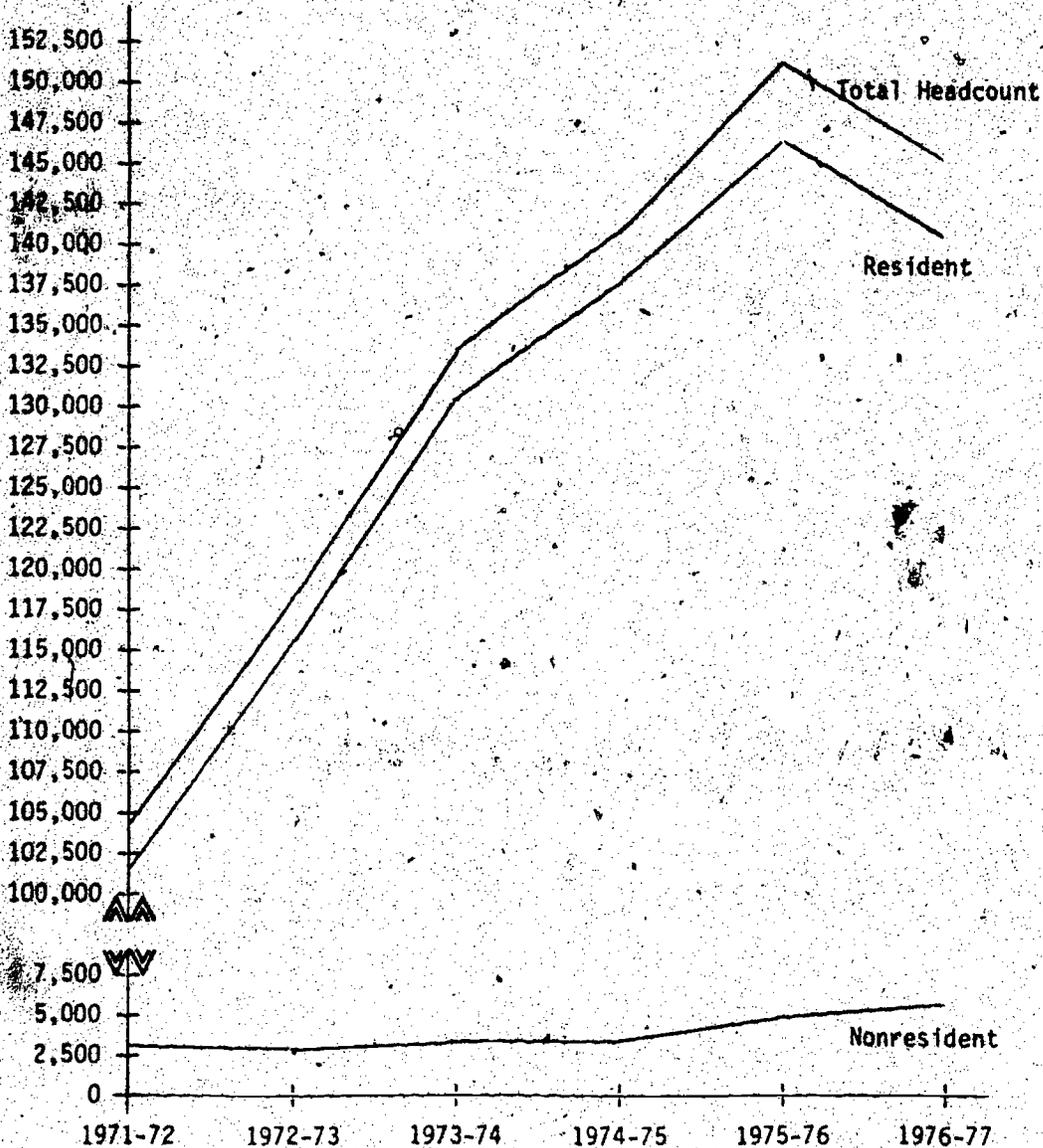
*Academic and Occupational only.
 NOTE: Data collection methods:
 1971 through 1975 - 8th day counting plus adds.
 1976 - Rolling 10th day count.

As illustrated in Table 11, the percentage of nonresident students in Washington Community Colleges is relatively small (3.6 percent in 1976). However, the numbers enrolled have consistently increased over the six years under review. There has been an 86.2 percent increase in nonresident students since 1971, almost doubling the number of out-of-state students attracted to the community college programs. Much of this increase (61.9 percent) appears to have taken place within the last two years. As the table indicates, nonresident enrollment was one of the few components of the total which increased in 1976.

In reviewing where nonresident students have enrolled during the most recent three years, five institutions (Peninsula, Highline, Centralia, Clark and Wenatchee Valley) reported percentages higher than the system average during one year. In two of the three years, two institutions (Seattle North and Bellevue) have exceeded the system average and six institutions (Seattle Central, Shoreline, Lower Columbia, Yakima Valley, Big Bend and Walla Walla) have consistently exceeded the system average in all three years. In Fall 1976, these six institutions accounted for 20.0 percent of the total headcount enrollment (academic and occupational); however, they attracted 45.9 percent of the total nonresident students.

TABLE 11
 COMMUNITY COLLEGE HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT
 BY RESIDENCY STATUS
 Fall Term 1971 - 1976

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Total Headcount	104,454	118,647	133,835	141,414	151,644	145,962
Resident	101,621	115,895	130,656	138,156	146,746	140,686
Nonresident	2,833	2,752	3,179	3,258	4,898	5,276
Percent Resident	97.3	97.7	97.6	97.7	96.8	96.4



Source: MIS-1 State Board for Community College Education

*Academic and Occupational only.

NOTE: Data collection methods:

1971 through 1975 - 8th day counting plus adds.

1976 - Rolling 10th day count.

Minority enrollments in the community college system have increased substantially in the last five years, reaching a reported 13.9 percent of those indicating ethnic origin in Fall 1976. The 1976 statistics are still being corrected due to errors in data processing coding. The total number of foreign students do not accurately reflect the enrollments in that category and the State Board estimates that they are approximately 1,000 below actual. Corrections to this category may decrease the totals in the other categories due to coding changes.

Table 12 on the facing page identifies reported enrollments by ethnic categories and percentage of minority enrollment for Fall 1972 through 1976.

TABLE 12

COMMUNITY COLLEGE HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT
BY ETHNIC ORIGIN
Fall Term 1972 - 1976

FALL	ASIAN AMERICAN	BLACK AMERICAN	AMERICAN INDIAN	CHICANO/MEXICAN AMERICAN AND OTHER SPANISH SURNAME	OTHER MINORITIES	TOTAL MINORITIES	PERCENT OF TOTAL INDICATING	FOREIGN STUDENTS	WHITE AMERICAN	NOT INDICATED	TOTAL*
1976	2,490	4,442	2,180	2,359	6,299	17,770	13.9	1,509	108,786	17,897	145,962
1975	2,558	4,319	2,615	2,625	5,734	17,851	13.1	2,769	115,472	15,552	151,962
1974	2,149	4,074	2,264	2,222	3,782	14,491	11.4	1,831	110,342	14,750	141,644
1973	1,648	4,327	2,283	1,258	1,506	11,022	9.2	1,667	107,326	13,820	133,835
1972	1,490	3,309	1,819	1,049	1,251	8,918	8.6	1,347	92,928	15,454	118,647

Source: MIS-1 State Board for Community College Education

*Academic and Occupational only.

NOTE: Data collection methods:

1971 through 1975 - 8th day counting plus adds.

1976 - Rolling 10th day count.

Table 13 on page 32 identifies the academic and occupational headcount enrollment by student intent, i.e., the purpose stated by the student for attending college, and not the institutional intent in offering a course.

In the following definitions, the student is or appears to be enrolled primarily for the purposes stated:

General Studies (Degree or Certificate) - purpose of completing a certificate or up to two years of study which may qualify for an associate degree.

Transfer (Non-Vocational) - intent of transferring earned credits for advanced study in upper division programs of four-year institutions.

Adult Basic Education - purpose of completing an 8th grade education.

High School Diploma/GED Certificate - purpose of completing a high school diploma or General Education Development certificate, either through the community college or some cooperating secondary school.

Developmental - purpose of attaining or reviewing basic skills of a remedial nature.

Occupational Preparatory - Accepted - officially enrolled in an approved vocational program intended to provide entry-level occupational skills.

Occupational Preparatory - Applicant - an approved occupational program but is not officially recognized by the institution as being admitted into the program.

Occupational Apprentice - enrolled in an occupational apprentice program.

Occupational Supplemental - primarily to augment existing job skills.

Occupational - Useful Home and Family Life - primarily to augment home or family life skills.

General Studies (Non-Degree/Non-Certificate) - enrolled primarily for "personal enrichment" or to explore educational opportunities.

Other - specifically stated that at this time student cannot declare a specific objective or long-range goal associated with his enrollment and none of the above categories apply.

Information on student intent was first collected in Fall 1973. The table on the following page serves to identify the basic types of programs offered in the community college system and the various enrollments which are collectively composed in the academic and occupational headcount.

The following areas of student intent showed increased enrollment over fall 1975:

General Studies (Non Degree)	+24.7%
Other	+ 5.3%

The following areas had a reduction of less than 10 percent:

Occupational Preparatory	- 3.6%
Occupational Preparatory Applicant	- 1.6%
Occupational House and Family Life	- 2.2%
Occupational Apprentice	- 8.2%

The following categories had enrollment reductions of more than 10 percent:

General Studies (Degree)	-10.8%
Occupational Supplemental	-11.9%
College Transfer	-12.0%
Adult/Basic Education	-15.3%
High School Diploma/GED	-23.3%

TABLE 13

COMMUNITY COLLEGE HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT
BY STUDENT INTENT
Fall Term 1973 - 1976

	1973	Pct.	1974	Pct.	1975	Pct.	1976	Pct.	1973/1976 Change	Pct.
General Studies (degree, Cert., Dev.)	7,675	5.73	9,468	6.70	11,202	7.39	9,990	6.84	+ 2,315	+ 30.2
College Transfer	25,148	18.79	26,412	18.68	27,420	18.08	24,125	16.53	- 1,023	- 4.1
Adult Basic Education	1,764	1.32	2,120	1.50	3,215	2.12	2,723	1.87	+ 959	+ 54.4
H. S. Diploma/GED Certificate	6,034	4.51	5,636	3.99	6,027	3.97	4,624	3.17	- 1,410	- 23.4
Occupational Preparatory	23,475	17.54	25,479	18.02	29,187	19.25	28,130	19.27	+ 4,655	+ 19.8
Occupational Preparatory Applicant	3,560	2.66	2,393	1.69	3,826	2.52	3,764	2.58	+ 204	+ 5.7
Occupational Apprentice	N/A		2,611	1.85	2,916	1.92	2,677	1.83	+ 2,677	N/A
Occupational Supplemental	23,623	17.65	26,186	18.52	24,828	16.37	21,873	14.99	- 1,750	- 7.4
Occupational Home & Family Life	10,787	8.06	10,613	7.50	10,538	6.95	10,304	7.06	- 483	- 4.5
General Studies (non degree)	15,363	11.48	17,294	12.23	18,271	12.05	22,789	15.61	+ 7,426	+ 48.3
Other	16,406	12.26	13,202	9.34	14,214	9.37	14,963	10.25	- 1,443	- 8.8
Total	133,835	100.0	141,414	100.0	151,644	100.0	145,962	100.0	12,127	+ 9.1

SUMMARY

The recent decline in Veteran students as a result of the termination of G.I. Bill educational benefits, may be seen as the greatest single factor affecting the community college enrollments.

This 7,753 decline has directly influenced most of the declines experienced in other demographic areas. In each instance, such declines actually serve to describe the Veteran student. As an entering student, most Veterans would be classified as "all other", neither an immediate high school graduate nor a transfer from another institution. This category showed the greatest decline since Fall, 1975. Significant declines were also experienced in full-time male students, over the age of twenty-one who were Washington residents.

The decline in transfer students (1,080) and out-of-state entrances (612) coupled with the increase in the retention of students (1,709) raises the question as to whether previously experienced levels of student mobility may be generally declining. Though the data indicates an increase in students entering directly from high school, the magnitude of year-to-year change has been questioned by State Board staff due to the possibility of incomplete reporting in previous years.

While part-time students remained numerically comparable to the Fall 1975 level, a percentage increase exists caused by the decline of full-time students. Virtually the same pattern exists in the case of female students. Though numerically showing a slight decline (411), the larger decline in male students has shifted the percentages to reflect a

greater proportion of female students (52.3 percent of those indicating) for the first time.

Slight numeric increases in nonresident students since Fall 1975 appear to follow the general trend over recent years. This nonresident population is generally concentrated in the metropolitan Seattle area and in districts bordering the state of Oregon. Though the proportion of nonresident students remains small (3.6 percent) the growth of this population has kept pace with the increases in total enrollment during previous years.

Minority enrollments have increased steadily over the last five years. Currently 17,770 students have identified themselves by various minority categories.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIF.
LOS ANGELES

JUL 29 1977

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