

The Florida College System: Student Enrollment Trends

Introduction

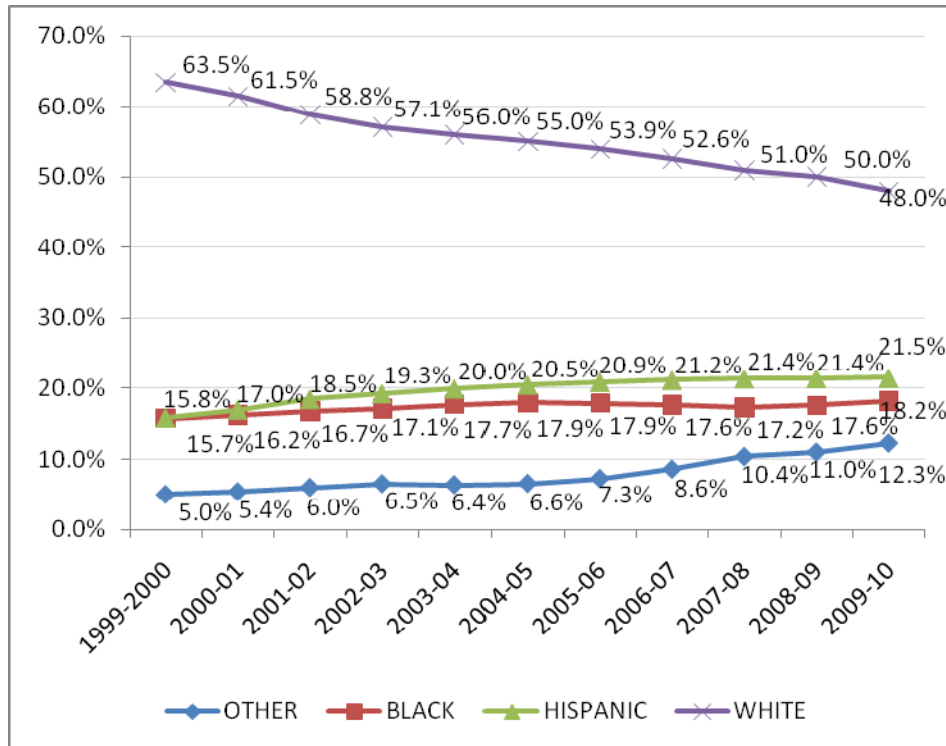
For years The Florida College System (FCS) has been a gateway to higher education for the state's citizens through its open-door admission policies and low tuition rates. Florida's strong articulation policies also provide a bridge for FCS students who transfer to upper division programs in the State University System (SUS), Independent Colleges and Universities in Florida (ICUF) or the FCS with relative ease. Nineteen of the state's 28 colleges in the FCS now offer baccalaureate degrees, although 98% of awards are still made to students earning associate degrees or certificates, demonstrating that these programs remain the core of the FCS mission. The emerging baccalaureate programs attract a broad range of individuals, some of whom enter the workforce directly following graduation—representing a different demographic of students from those who are in the SUS. FCS baccalaureate programs meet regional workforce needs and provide an option to many students who are typically place-bound or under economic pressures that require employment (e.g., familial or financial obligations). Additionally, the ailing state economy has meant that students and their families must expand their higher education options to maximize their employment opportunities. Taken as a whole, these factors are shifting student demographics in the FCS.

This research report explores the demographic trends for students in the FCS. The report begins with an examination of lower division enrollment trends and then provides separate analyses for First Time in College (FTIC) and upper division enrollments. Both lower division and FTIC enrollment analyses span 11 years (1999-2000 to 2009-10); upper division demographic analyses span 8 years since the FCS first saw enrollments in 2002-03 after legislation was passed in 2001 authorizing colleges to offer baccalaureate degrees. Raw numbers for lower and upper division, FTIC and system demographics and enrollment trends are included in the appendices of this report.



Lower Division Demographic Trends

Exhibit 1: Lower Division Enrollments by Race and Ethnicity

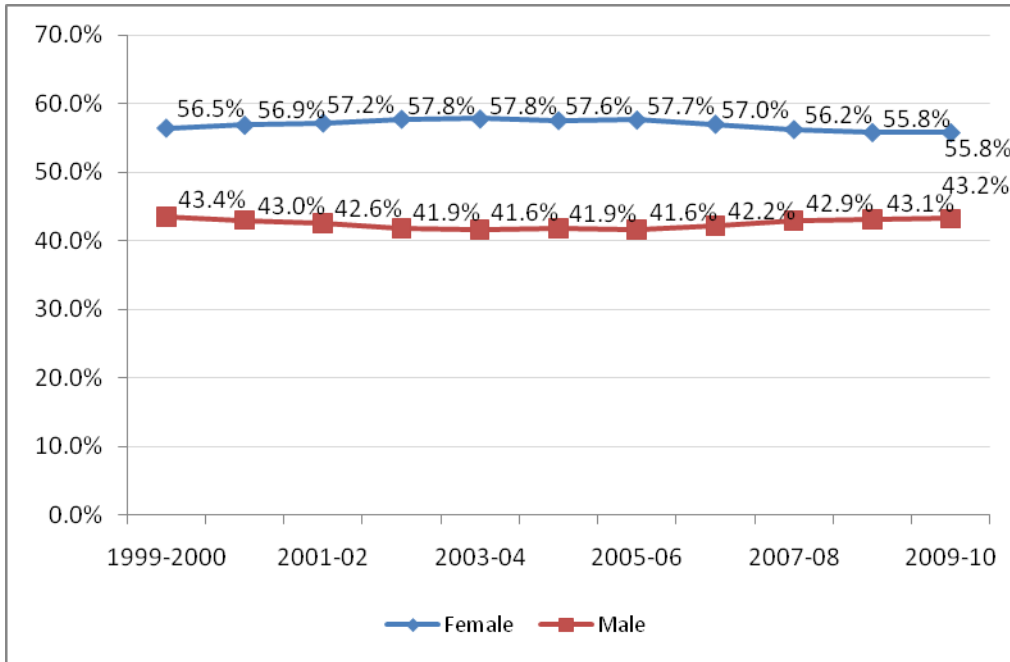


Source: Division of Florida Colleges

Exhibit 1 shows lower division enrollment trends in the FCS by race and ethnicity. Hispanic, black, and “other” students (which include Asian/Pacific Islanders and Native Americans) have increased in proportion since 1999-2000. Both Hispanic and black students were both at approximately 16% in 1999-2000 (110,962 and 110,115 respectively). Each year since, the proportions for each group have increased, rising to 21.5% (189,770) for Hispanics and 18.2% (160,289) for black students. This represents 5.7 and 2.5 percentage point changes, respectively. Students in the “other” group grew from 5.0% in 1999-2000 to 12.3% in 2009-10, representing an increase of 7.3 percentage points and a 211.9% increase (in actual numbers) during this period. White students are still the largest single group but have decreased both as a percent and in total numbers from 444,668 (63.5%) in 1999-2000 to 423,183 (48.0%) in 2009-10.



Exhibit 2: Lower Division Enrollments by Gender

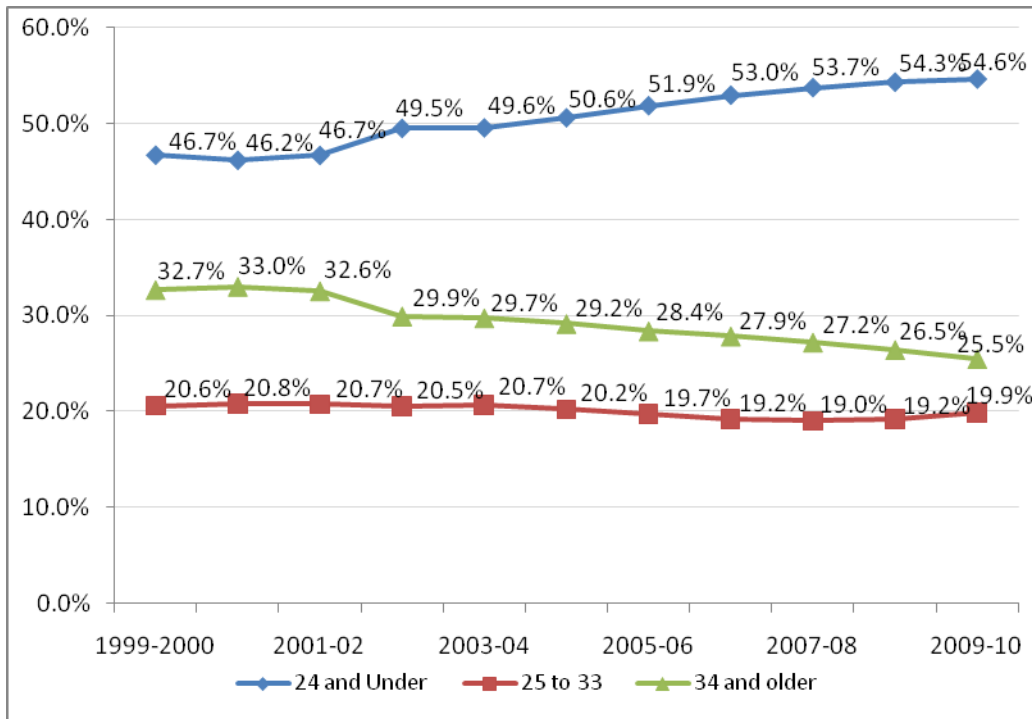


Source: Division of Florida Colleges

Exhibit 2 shows lower division enrollments by gender. Female students are the largest group and the proportions have remained largely stable from 56.5% (395,421) in 1999-2000 to 55.8% (491,608) in 2009-10. The proportion of male students has also been stable from 1999-2000 with 304,340 (43.4%) to 381,005 (43.2%) in 2009-10. It should be noted that from 2002-03 to 2005-06, there was an increase in the number of female students and a simultaneous decrease in the proportion of male students during the same period. In the years following, however, the proportions started to return to levels similar to the 1999-2000 figures.



Exhibit 3: Lower Division Enrollments by Age

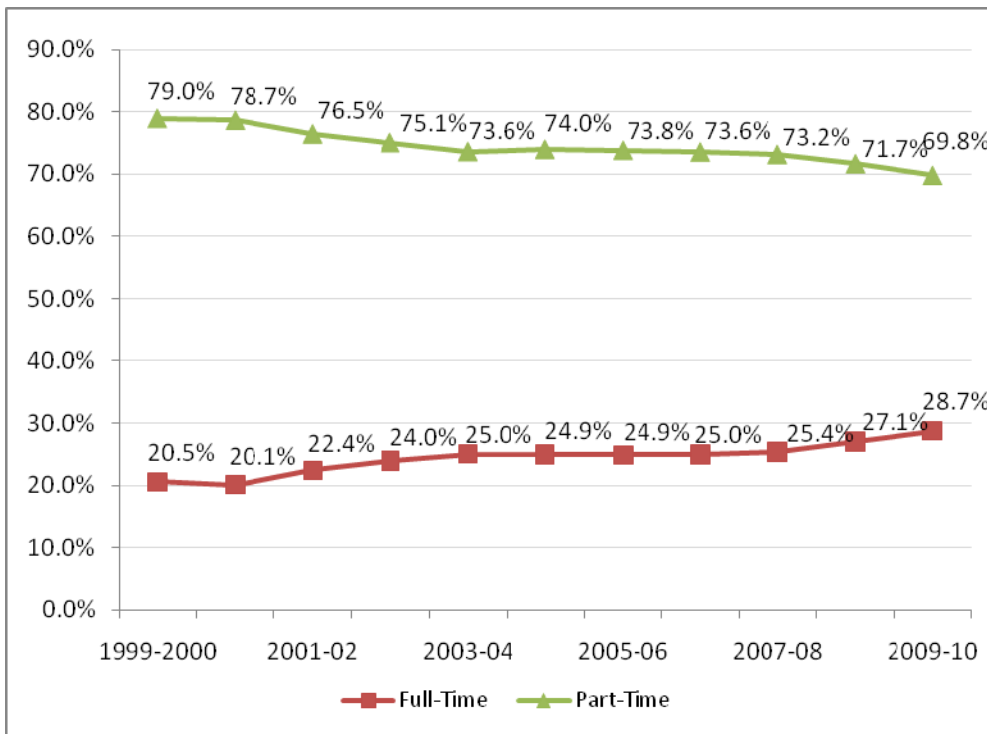


Source: Division of Florida Colleges

Exhibit 3 shows there has also been a significant change in the age demographics among the FCS student population. Exhibit 3 shows FCS lower division enrollment trends by age. The total number of students aged 24 and under increased 47.1% from 327,341 in 1999-2000 to 481,631 in 2009-10. This group of students also increased proportionately from 46.7% in 1999-2000 to 54.6% in 2009-10. The second largest group of students are 34 and older. The overall number of students from this group decreased 1.8% since 1999-2000, going from 228,968 students to 224,901 and the proportion also decreased 32.7% to 25.5%. This trend represents a steady and significant change within FCS institutions in terms of student age as more young students enter the system. Finally, the number of students aged 25 to 33 increased 21.4%—going from 144,158 in 1999-2000 to 174,997 in 2009-10, while the proportion has remained stable at approximately 20.0%. These data further support the idea that the FCS open-door admissions policy attracts a variety of students, including many non-traditional students who are older with additional commitments besides school.



Exhibit 4: Lower Division Enrollments by Full- or Part-Time Status*



*Students who were not classified as either FT or PT represented approximately 1% to 2% of the population.

Source: Division of Florida Colleges

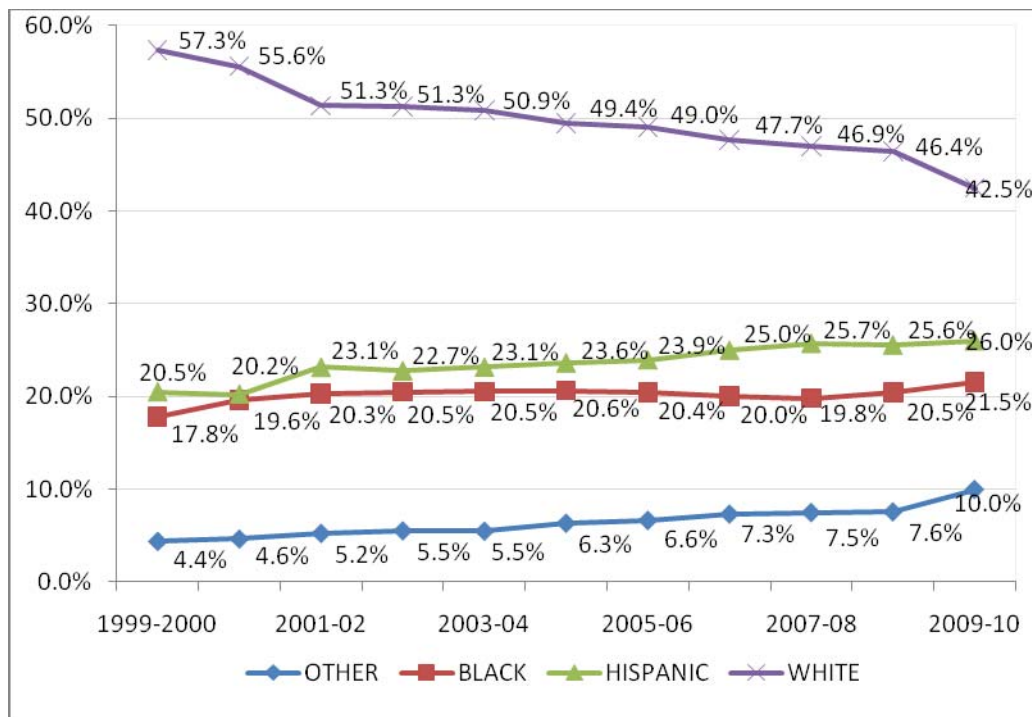
Exhibit 4 shows the distribution trends of lower division students by enrollment status, either full- or part-time. There is a clear difference between the proportion of students who attend full-time and those who attend part-time. Students who enrolled part-time dominate the lower division enrollments going from 79.0% (465,626) in 1999-2000 to 69.8% (528,551) in 2009-10. The total number of full-time lower division enrollments increased approximately 80% over the period from 1999-2000 to 2009-10, and also grew as a proportion. In 1999-2000, full-time students represented 20.5% (120,975) of lower division enrollments while part-time students represented 79.0% (465,626) of enrollments. In 2009-10, full-time student enrollments increased to 28.7% (217,608) and part-time students increased to 528,551, a difference of 310,943 part-time students over full-time students.

First Time in College (FTIC) Student Enrollment Trends

First Time in College (FTIC) students are defined as students who have enrolled in college for the first time during summer and fall terms of a given year. Exhibits 5 through 7 provide a glimpse of demographic trends for FTIC students, who are all lower division students.

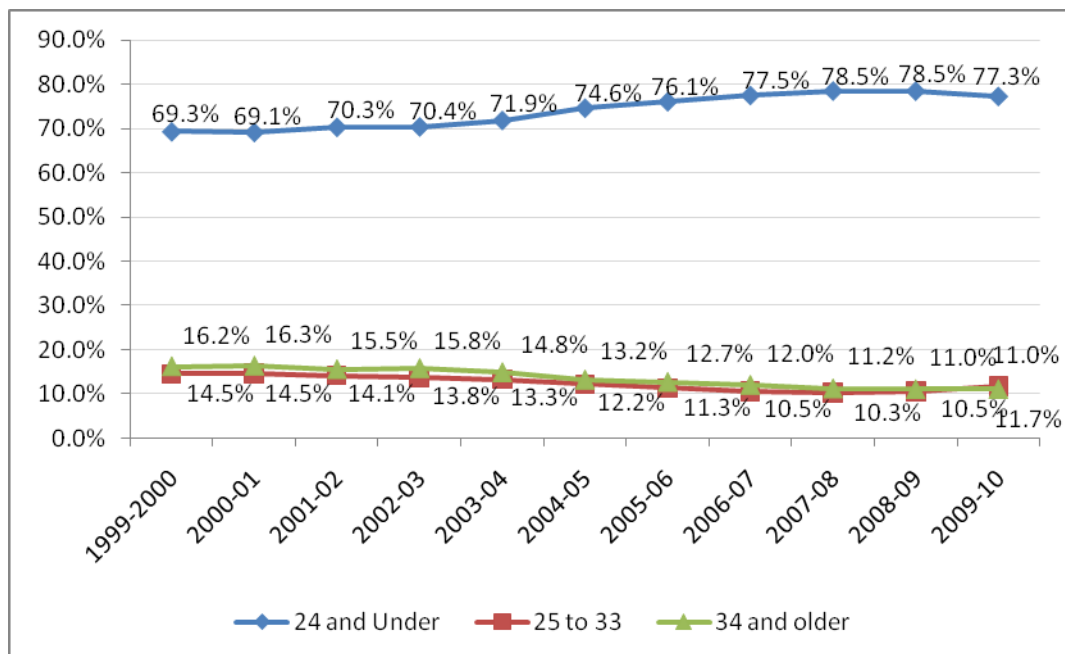


Exhibit 5: First Time in College (FTIC) Enrollments by Race and Ethnicity



Source: Division of Florida Colleges

Exhibit 5 shows trends of FTIC students by race and ethnicity. Compared to Exhibit 1 (lower division enrollments by race and ethnicity), more Hispanic and black students are represented as FTICs than as lower division students as a whole. Thus the change in FTIC demographics is changing the overall distribution. For FTIC enrollments, white students still represent the majority. While proportionately, enrollments of FTIC students who are white decreased, the number is still significantly higher than any other race or ethnic group. The total number of white students grew 5.2%, but as a proportion they declined from 57.3% to 42.5%. For the FTIC population, the total number of Hispanic students enrolled increased 80.5%, from 17,223 in 1999-2000 to 31,081 in 2009-10, but increased proportionately from 20.5% to 26.0%. For overall lower division enrollments (as shown in Exhibit 1), the proportion of Hispanic students was 15.8% in 1999-2000 and increased to 21.5% in 2009-10. Black student enrollments were proportionately larger among the FTIC population than in the overall lower division group. For FTICs, the number of black students enrolled increased 71.4%, from 15,017 in 1999-2000 to 25,733 in 2009-10, and also increased proportionately from 17.8% to 21.5% for the same time period. For overall lower division enrollments, black students represented 15.8% of students in 1999-2000 and that proportion increased to 18.2% in 2009-10. The total number of students from the “other” category (i.e., Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American) has grown 226% over an 11 year period. As shown, in 1999-2000, 4.4% (3,662) FTIC students reported themselves as a race or ethnicity in the “other” group. This proportion increased 5.6 percentage points to 10% (11,941 students) in 2009-10. When compared to Exhibit 1, the proportion of Hispanic and black students who come to the FCS as FTICs is greater than their representation in the overall lower division enrollments.

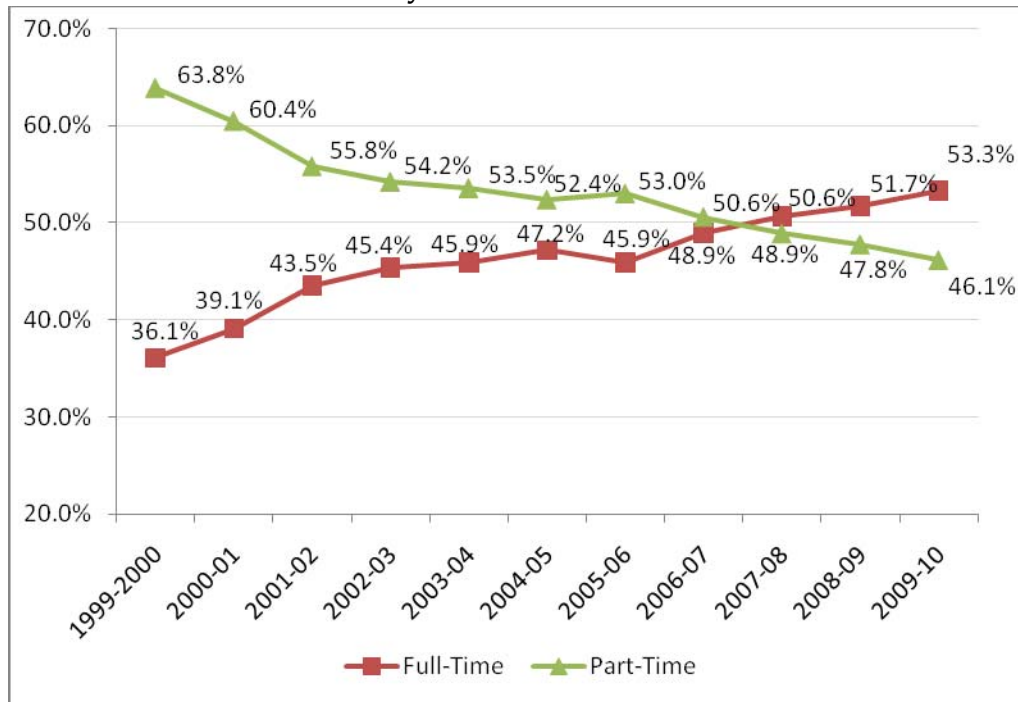
**Exhibit 6: FTIC Enrollments by Age**

Source: Division of Florida Colleges

Exhibit 6 shows FTIC age trends against trends of the overall lower division population (see Exhibit 3), the most noticeable difference is the trend that students who are 24 and under enrolled as FTICs is proportionately higher than any other age group. In fact, the proportions from other age groups (i.e., 25 to 33 and 34 and older) were considerably lower in the FTIC group than in the overall lower division group. For both groups (i.e., 25 to 33 and 34 and older), their proportions are significantly higher in the overall lower division population than in the FTIC population—which is not unexpected considering that these individuals are more likely than younger students (24 and younger) to have at least some college experience at this juncture in their lives. Additionally, the number of younger students 24 and under has increased 58.5%, from 58,137 (69.3%) in 1999-2000 to 92,158 (77.3%) in 2009-10. For the overall lower division population, students from the same age category comprised 46.7% of the population in 1999-2000 and increased to 54.5% in 2009-10 (see Exhibit 3). FTIC students in the 25 to 33 year old group had many fluctuations over the 11 year period. Overall, this group decreased proportionately by 2.8 percentage points from 14.5% (12,179) in 1999-2000 to 11.7% (13,952) in 2009-10—but this still represented an increase of 14.6% in actual numbers of students. For FTIC students who are 34 and older, the number of students decreased 3 percent from 13,574 (16.2%) in 1999-2000 to 13,162 (11.0%) in 2009-10. In general, it appears that FTIC students in the FCS are closer in age to “traditional” age students while non-traditional age students are more prolific in the overall lower division population. Furthermore, the number of FTIC enrollments of students 24 and under has increased significantly since 1999-2000, perhaps speaking to the impact of the current economy on student postsecondary institution choice. This means that, over time, the FCS population will likely continue to get younger.



Exhibit 7: FTIC Enrollments by Full- or Part-Time Status*



*Students who were not classified as either FT or PT represented approximately 0.1% to 1.0% of the population.

Source: Division of Florida Colleges

Exhibit 7 shows FTIC trends by enrollment status (full- and part-time). The trend for FTIC students is starkly different from attendance status of the overall lower division population. The proportion of FTIC students attending full-time has increased over the years from 36.1% (27,945) in 1999-2000 to 53.3% (61,030) students in 2009-10. In 2007-08, the proportion and number of FTIC students who attended full-time surpassed those who attended part-time (50.6% or 51,027 versus 48.9% or 49,261, respectively)—this trend continued through to 2009-10. The shift from a majority of part-time FTIC enrollments to a majority of full-time FTIC enrollments could be a result of students’ decisions to attend college on a full-time basis due to the current state of the economy and the number of younger, more college-age students entering the FCS.

In general, it appears that the FTIC students tend to be younger (24 and under) and are more likely to attend full-time. While white students are still, by and large, the clear majority, Hispanic and black students are enrolling in colleges in the FCS as FTIC students in greater numbers over the years. This shows more traditional college students are enrolling in the FCS, likely because the economy making it difficult to go to a traditional four year university. More students are entering the FCS to improve their education and receive job training to improve their prospects for better jobs and careers.

Upper Division Demographic Trends

Baccalaureate programs were approved to be offered in the FCS in 2001. The enrollment trend data for upper division courses in this report starts from 2002-03. Upper division courses in the FCS have experienced



tremendous growth since 2002-03, with 19 colleges authorized to offer baccalaureate degrees. With rapid growth of enrollments since 2002-03, these programs have demonstrated a clear need for local baccalaureate programs within the state. Graduates from these upper division programs will be able to fill essential positions in education, nursing, and industries related to technology, healthcare, and other applied fields. This has the potential to improve the financial health of the state’s citizens as well as the state’s economy.

Exhibit 8: Enrollment Trends in Upper Division Courses

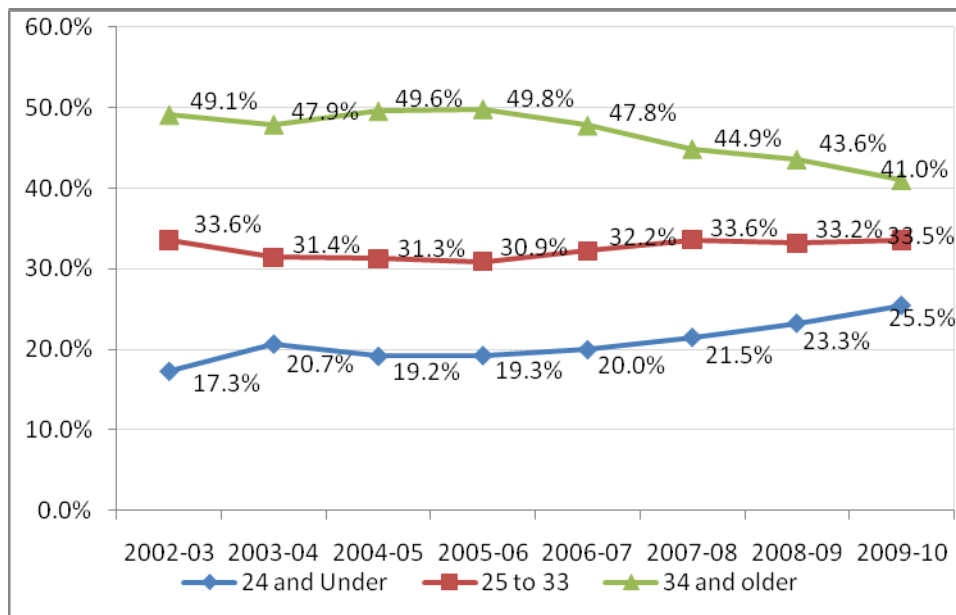
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Number of Students	566	1,194	2,050	2,834	3,902	5,613	8,155	12,408
% Change from Previous Year		111.0%	71.7%	38.2%	37.7%	43.8%	45.3%	52.2%

Source: Division of Florida Colleges

Exhibit 8 shows the number of students enrolled in baccalaureate courses in the FCS from 2002-03 to 2009-10. The table also shows the percent change in enrollment growth from year to year. In 2002-03, 566 students were enrolled in upper division courses. After that, enrollments increased yearly to 12,408 students in 2009-10, representing a 52.2% increase from 2008-09.

Before additional analyses of demographic data related to percentages of upper division enrollment are discussed, it is important to emphasize that the total annual increase in student population went from 566 students in 2002-03 to 12,408 in 2009-10, representing a 2,092% increase in enrollments. This kind of increase is such that the number of students in each demographic area has increased dramatically.

Exhibit 9: Percentages of Upper Division Enrollment by Age

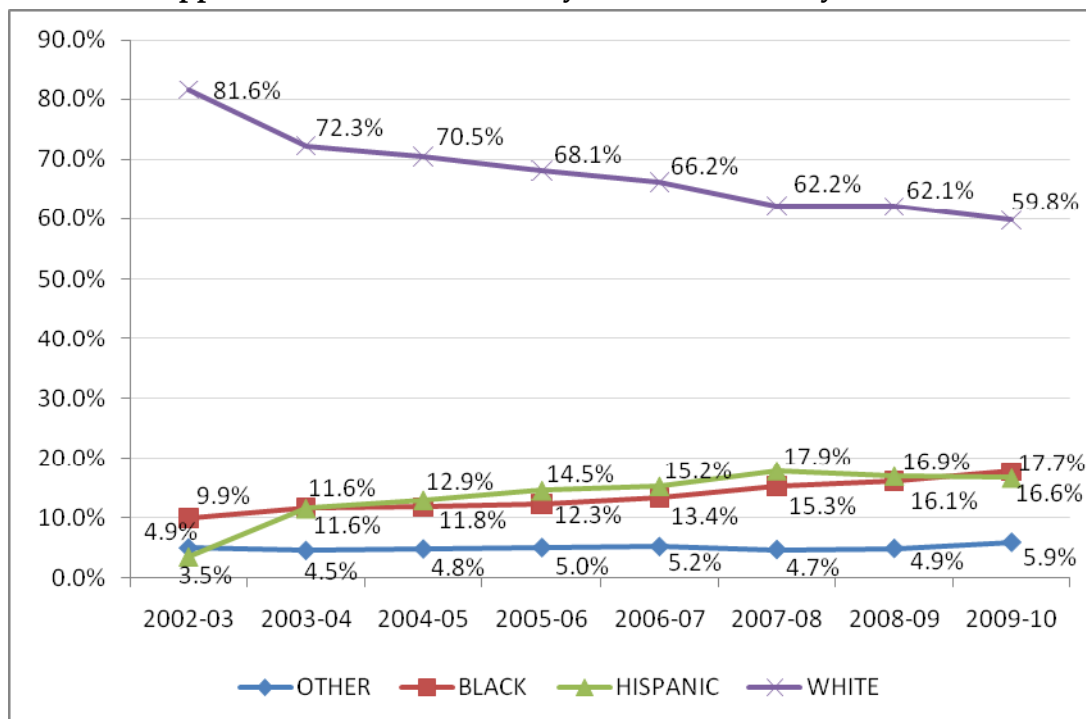


Source: Division of Florida Colleges



Exhibit 9 shows upper division enrollment trends by age. Students aged 18-25 increased from 21.6% (122) in 2002-03 to 30.6% (3,791) in 2009-10. Students 35 years of age and older decreased 6 percentage points since 2002-03, but still represents the largest age group at 4,498 students (36.3%) in 2009-10. Upper division enrollment of students in the category of 26 to 35 have also experienced growth in numbers from 2002-03 to 2009-10 (from 204 students to 4,116 students). Proportionately, the trend for students in this age group decreased in comparison to other age groups in 2009-10 (36% to 33.2%). The continued expansion of baccalaureate programs offered by FCS institutions and the current state of the economy may be encouraging more students aged 18-25 years old to stay closer to home to earn their baccalaureate degrees. These data also show that more traditional college students are selecting to attend colleges in the FCS. This would account for at least part of the disproportionate increase that has occurred in the number of students aged 18-25 years old, who enrolled in upper division courses between 2002-03 and 2009-10.

Exhibit 10: Upper Division Enrollments by Race and Ethnicity



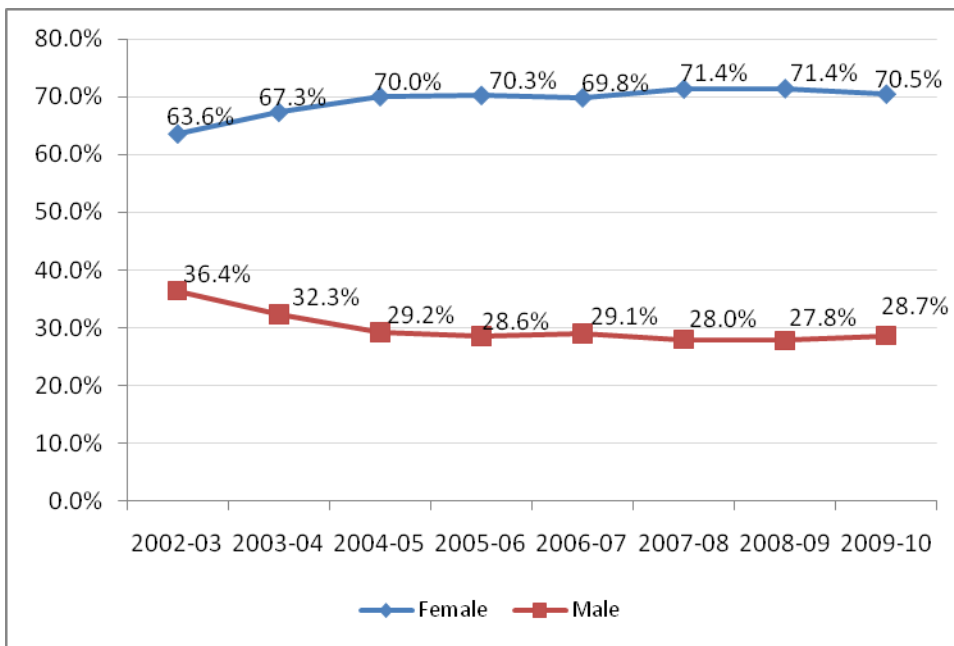
Source: Division of Florida Colleges

Exhibit 10 shows upper division enrollment by race and ethnicity. As mentioned previously, there was a 2,092% increase in upper division enrollment from 2002-03 to 2009-10. As a result, the number of students from every race/ethnicity has increased significantly. The information reflected in Exhibit 9 shows the changes that occurred relative to the population as a whole. In general the results are positive, with an increasing percentage of minority students enrolling in upper division courses. The largest increase occurred within the Hispanic population, which grew 13 percentage points from 3.5% (20 students) 2002-03 to 16.6% (2,063 students) in 2009-10. The number of black students enrolled in upper division courses has also increased from



9.9% (56 students) in 2002-03 to 17.7% (2,199 students) in 2009-10. Students from “other” races/ethnicities have increased one percentage point since 2002-03 with 730 students in 2009-10 representing 5.9% of upper division enrollments. These increases have been so significant that the 1,505% increase of white students is displayed as a 21.8% decrease since 2002-03, even though with 7,416 students they are the largest subgroup.

Exhibit 11: Upper Division Enrollments by Gender

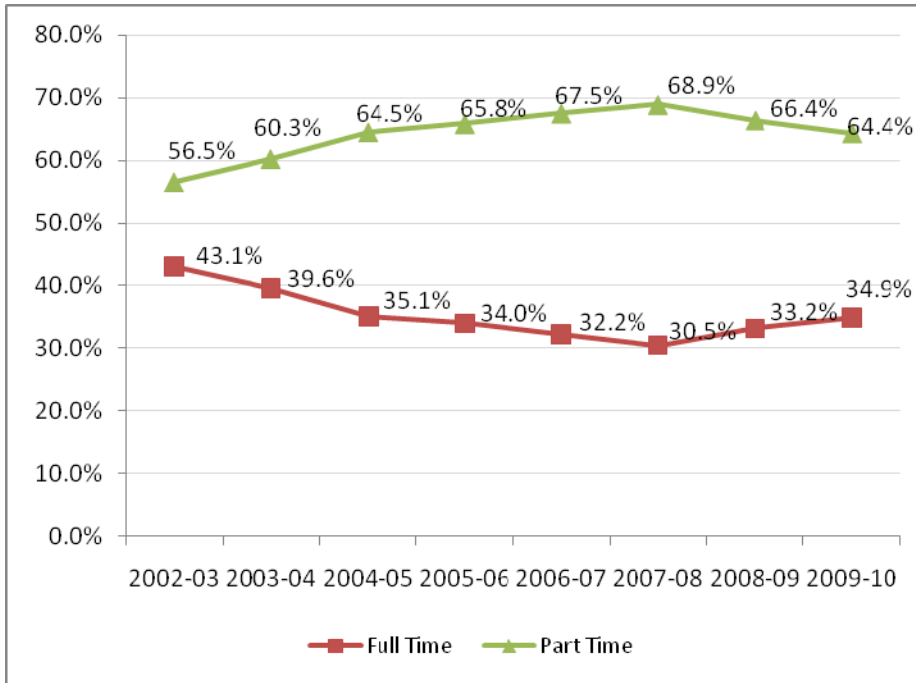


Source: Division of Florida Colleges

Exhibit 11 shows upper division enrollments by gender. The majority of upper division enrollments consist of female students, as with lower division enrollments. With upper division enrollments, however, the margin of females to males is much larger and continues to grow. In 2002-03, female students represented 63.6% (360) students and male student represented 36.4% (206) of enrollments. In 2009-10, females represented 70.5% (8,744) of enrollments and males represented 28.7% (3,555) of upper division enrollments. Female enrollments exceeded male enrollments by 5,189 students. With a 2,092% increase in upper division enrollments, there has been significant growth among both genders, but female students still enroll colleges in FCS baccalaureate programs in greater numbers than males.



Exhibit 12: Upper Division Enrollments by Full- or Part-Time Status*



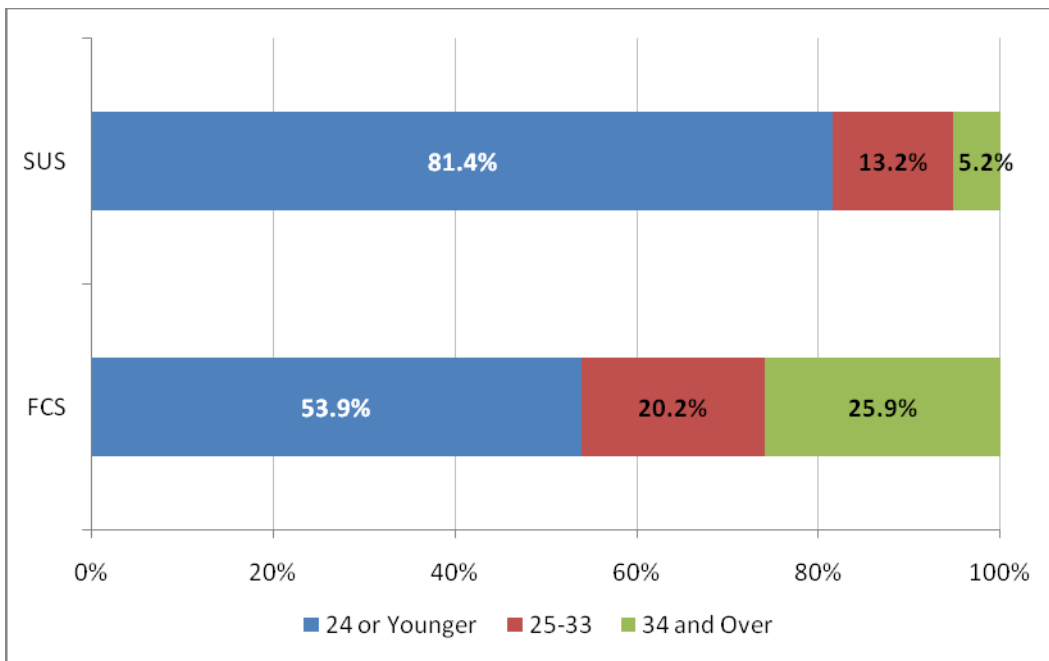
*Students who were not classified as either FT or PT represented approximately 0.4% to 0.7% of the population.

Source: Division of Florida Colleges

Upper division enrollments by full- or part-time status are shown in **Exhibit 12**. As with lower division students, the large majority of upper division students are enrolled in the FCS part-time. In 2002-03, 56.5% or 320 students were enrolled part-time. The proportion and number of part-time students increased in 2009-10 to 64.4% or 7,489 of all upper division enrollments. Full-time students, on the other hand, were 43.1% (244) of upper division enrollments in 2002-03 and decreased in proportion to the overall number of upper division students to 34.9% (but enrollments increased in number with 4,049 students). Baccalaureate programs offered in the FCS provide flexibility to all students, but specifically to working adults. Therefore, it is logical that the majority of upper division students are enrolled part-time.



Exhibit 13: Comparison of Age Distribution, SUS and FCS (Lower Division and Upper Division), 2009-10



SUS figures provided by State University System of Florida Board of Governors

Source: Division of Florida Colleges

Exhibit 13 provides a graphic representation of age distribution among FCS lower division and upper division groups, as well as those among State University System (SUS) undergraduate students in 2009-10. Students aged 25 and over comprised 46.8% of the FCS undergraduate population, compared to 18.4% of SUS undergraduate population. For students who are defined as “traditional aged” (24 years and younger), 53.9% of FCS undergraduates fall into this age category – compared to 81.4% SUS students of the same age group. This further confirms that the FCS serves a different segment of students from the SUS – specifically in this case, those who are older.

Summary

The following key findings of FCS enrollment data analysis are summarized below.

- Systemwide enrollment has increase 25.6% from 700,467 in 1999-2000 to 887,073 in 2009-10.
- Minority (black, Hispanic, and “other”) lower division enrollment has increased 79.2% from 255,799 in 1999-2000 to 458,346 in 2009-10. White student lower division enrollment has increased 25.8% during the same period.
- Females continue to represent the majority of lower division enrollments at 55.8% in 2009-10 while males represent 43.2%.



- Lower division students aged 24 and younger have increased 47.1% since 1999-2000 and students aged 34 and older have decreased 1.8% during the same period.
- Part-time students comprised nearly 70% of all lower division enrollments in 2009-10. Full-time students, however, have increased 79.9% from 120,975 in 1999-2000 to 217,608 in 2009-10.
- Minority (black, Hispanic, and other) FTIC enrollment increased 91.5% from 35,902 in 1999-2000 to 68,755 in 2009-10 while white FTIC enrollment increased 42.1%.
- The proportion of FTIC students who are 24 years old and younger has increased 58.5% since 1999-2000; FTIC students who are 34 years old and older has decreased 3.0%.
- FTIC students who attend college full-time has increased 118.4% while the proportion of FTIC students attending part-time has decreased 6.9%.
- Upper division enrollment has increased 2,092% since 2002-03.
- Students 25 years old and older represented the 74.5% of upper division enrollments in 2009-10, but the proportion of students 24 years old and younger has increased 3,127% since 2002-03.
- Minority (black, Hispanic, and other) upper division enrollment has increased 4,700% from 104 in 2003-03 to 4,992 in 2009-10.
- Female upper division enrollment continues to surpass male enrollment representing 70.5% in 2009-10 and increasing 2,329% since 2002-03, compared to 1,626% increase in male enrollments during the same period.
- The majority of upper division students are enrolled part-time, comprising 64.4% of upper division enrollments in 2009-10, compared to 34.9% of those attending full-time for the same academic year.

Conclusion

The current economic state of Florida has impacted the state's public higher education systems, which is in turn changing the demographics of students in The Florida College System. The FCS is now absorbing enrollments of many traditional college students whose resources are becoming more limited in this economy. The FCS provides quality education at low cost to students—the practicality of not having to pay added costs of living in another city is eliminated as many students are able to stay home and attend school. Also, baccalaureates offered through the FCS provide a viable baccalaureate option for working adults, attracting more students of different backgrounds. As the FCS continues to respond to regional and statewide workforce demands and more individuals seek affordable higher education options, it is likely that the diversity of the FCS student population will continue to set the FCS apart from the SUS.



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Appendix A: Lower Division Enrollment Demographic Trends, Raw Numbers

Headcount of Students Enrolled in Lower Division Courses, by Race and Ethnicity											
	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Other	34,722	38,595	45,675	50,692	50,277	50,847	54,919	65,858	84,250	92,781	108,287
Black	110,115	116,273	127,932	133,195	139,823	138,908	135,459	135,381	139,934	148,024	160,289
Hispanic	110,962	122,356	141,061	150,061	157,601	158,849	158,531	162,715	173,753	180,852	189,770
White	444,668	442,475	449,370	444,571	441,648	426,344	408,441	403,671	413,909	421,564	423,183
Total	700,467	719,699	764,038	778,519	789,349	774,948	757,350	767,625	811,846	843,221	881,529

Headcount of Students Enrolled in Lower Division Courses, by Gender											
	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Female	395,421	409,341	437,159	449,817	456,380	446,136	436,675	437,832	456,612	470,516	491,608
Male	304,340	309,593	325,119	325,813	328,403	324,467	314,986	323,877	348,297	363,509	381,005
Unknown	706	765	1,760	2,889	4,566	4,345	5,689	5,916	6,937	9,196	8,916
Total	700,467	719,699	764,038	778,519	789,349	774,948	757,350	767,625	811,846	843,221	881,529

Headcount of Students Enrolled in Lower Division Courses, by Age											
	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
24 and Under	327,341	332,455	356,771	385,456	391,223	392,209	392,794	406,525	436,327	457,961	481,631
25 to 33	144,158	149,513	158,443	159,949	163,319	156,750	149,530	147,203	154,440	162,164	174,997
34 and older	228,968	237,731	248,824	233,122	234,808	225,989	215,026	213,904	221,079	223,096	224,901
Total	700,467	719,699	764,038	778,527	789,350	774,948	757,350	767,632	811,846	843,221	881,529

Headcount of Students Enrolled in Lower Division Courses, by Full-and Part-Time											
	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
N/A	2,734	7,326	7,376	6,221	9,189	6,991	8,377	9,434	10,253	9,158	11,507
Full-Time	120,975	123,568	145,879	158,608	168,075	164,269	159,417	163,413	175,858	194,944	217,608
Part-Time	465,626	484,189	498,671	496,577	494,726	487,308	473,492	480,922	507,297	516,029	528,551
Total	589,335	615,083	651,926	661,406	671,990	658,568	641,286	653,769	693,408	720,131	757,666



Appendix B: First Time in College Enrollment Trends, Raw Numbers

Headcount of FTIC Students Enrolled in Courses, by Race											
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Other	3,662	4,256	5,066	5,453	5,505	6,327	6,505	7,336	7,990	8,563	11,941
Black	15,017	18,070	19,654	20,283	20,660	20,603	19,996	20,022	21,128	23,156	25,733
Hispanic	17,223	18,639	22,408	22,525	23,309	23,590	23,471	25,012	27,461	28,937	31,081
White	48,230	51,278	49,742	50,754	51,241	49,371	48,039	47,722	50,073	52,529	50,758
Total	84,132	92,243	96,870	99,015	100,715	99,891	98,011	100,092	106,652	113,185	119,513

Headcount of FTIC Students Enrolled in Courses, by Age											
	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
24 and Under	58,137	63,565	67,891	69,508	71,992	73,986	74,400	77,129	83,562	88,660	92,158
25 to 33	12,179	13,365	13,646	13,646	13,326	12,083	11,029	10,467	10,999	11,900	13,952
34 and older	13,574	14,998	14,990	15,570	14,865	13,068	12,377	11,945	11,909	12,450	13,162
Total	83,890	91,928	96,527	98,724	100,183	99,137	97,806	99,541	106,470	113,010	119,272

Headcount of FTIC Students Enrolled in Courses, by Full-and Part-Time Status											
	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
N/A	57	402	614	395	539	424	1,006	446	486	525	681
Full-Time	27,945	33,447	39,128	42,185	43,354	43,977	42,226	46,104	51,027	55,081	61,030
Part-Time	49,442	51,726	50,170	50,383	50,577	48,838	48,725	47,640	49,261	50,857	52,844
Total	77,444	85,575	89,912	92,963	94,470	93,239	91,957	94,190	100,774	106,463	114,555



Appendix C: Upper Division Enrollment Trends, Raw Numbers

Headcount of Students Enrolled in Upper Division Courses, by Age								
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
24 and Under	98	247	393	546	780	1,208	1,898	3,162
25 to 33	190	375	641	876	1,257	1,887	2,704	4,159
34 and older	278	572	1,016	1,412	1,865	2,518	3,553	5,087
Total	566	1,194	2,050	2,834	3,902	5,613	8,155	12,408

Headcount of Students Enrolled in Upper Division Courses, by Race or Ethnicity								
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Other	28	54	98	142	202	263	397	730
Black	56	139	241	349	522	856	1,311	2,199
Hispanic	20	138	265	412	595	1,004	1,382	2,063
White	462	863	1,446	1,931	2,583	3,490	5,065	7,416
Total	566	1,194	2,050	2,834	3,902	5,613	8,155	12,408

Headcount of Students Enrolled in Upper Division Courses, by Gender								
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Female	360	804	1,436	1,991	2,725	4,005	5,824	8,744
Male	206	386	599	810	1,134	1,571	2,268	3,555
Unknown	0	4	15	33	43	37	63	109
Total	566	1,194	2,050	2,834	3,902	5,613	8,155	12,408

Headcount of Students Enrolled in Upper Division Courses, Full-Time and Part-Time Status								
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
N/A	2	2	7	4	10	33	31	86
Full-Time	244	459	689	904	1,177	1,592	2,527	4,059
Part-Time	320	699	1,266	1,750	2,467	3,601	5,058	7,489
Total	566	1,160	1,962	2,658	3,654	5,226	7,616	11,634



Appendix D: Systemwide Enrollment Trends, Raw Numbers

Headcount of Students Enrolled in Courses (Lower and Upper Division)											
	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total	700,467	719,699	764,038	778,697	789,805	775,788	758,617	769,393	814,284	846,961	887,073

Headcount of Students Enrolled in Courses, by Gender (Lower and Upper Division)											
	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Female	395,421	409,341	437,159	449,927	456,697	446,741	437,619	439,107	458,407	473,301	495,651
Male	304,340	309,593	325,119	325,881	328,538	324,693	315,285	324,339	348,915	364,426	382,443
Unknown	706	765	1,760	2,889	4,570	4,354	5,713	5,947	6,962	9,234	8,979
Total	700,467	719,699	764,038	778,697	789,805	775,788	758,617	769,393	814,284	846,961	887,073

Headcount of Students Enrolled in Courses, by Race and Ethnicity (Lower and Upper Division)											
	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Other	34,722	38,595	45,675	50,702	50,295	50,894	54,975	65,948	84,363	92,965	108,640
Black	110,115	116,273	127,932	133,207	139,867	138,995	135,572	135,549	140,235	148,546	161,145
Hispanic	110,962	122,356	141,061	150,071	157,646	158,926	158,691	162,937	174,135	181,500	190,762
White	444,668	442,475	449,370	444,717	441,997	426,973	409,379	404,959	415,551	423,950	426,526
Total	700,467	719,699	764,038	778,697	789,805	775,788	758,617	769,393	814,284	846,961	887,073

Headcount of Students Enrolled in Courses, by Age (Lower and Upper Division)											
	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
24 and Under	327,341	332,455	356,771	385,477	391,290	392,348	393,014	406,811	436,770	458,659	482,810
25 to 33	144,158	149,513	158,443	160,006	163,474	157,031	149,920	147,768	155,279	163,461	176,930
34 and older	228,968	237,731	248,824	233,214	235,041	226,409	215,683	214,814	222,235	224,841	227,333
Total	700,467	719,699	764,038	778,697	789,805	775,788	758,617	769,393	814,284	846,961	887,073

Headcount of Students Enrolled in Courses, by Full-Time and Part-Time Status (Lower and Upper Division)											
	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
N/A	2,734	7,326	7,376	6,221	9,190	6,994	8,379	9,436	10,273	9,170	11,557
Full-Time	120,975	123,568	145,879	158,661	168,190	164,463	159,725	163,809	176,399	195,773	218,863
Part -Time	465,626	484,189	498,671	496,688	495,036	487,892	474,326	482,101	508,890	518,533	532,174
Total	589,335	615,083	651,926	661,570	672,416	659,349	642,430	655,346	695,562	723,476	762,594