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ABSTRACT

The study sought to present information on student enrollment in North Carolina for the years 1960 and 1968 in all types of postsecondary education designed to prepare persons for employment. The study included enrollment information for apprenticeship programs and public, private, and proprietary institutions providing postsecondary education. Data were gathered for the study through the administrative agencies responsible for the approval of the various educational programs. Data are presented and discussed to provide an overview of the enrollment in postsecondary education, occupational education, proprietary education, apprentice programs, manpower development training programs, enrollment by county location of community colleges, and the effect of the community college system on occupational and academic education. Two major trends found were: (1) an overall increase in enrollments in academic and public occupational education, and (2) an increase in educational institutions and occupational education programs. Appended to the document is a three-page bibliography, definition of terms used, and the data gathered, presented in table form. (BP)

ED101086

GROWTH OF ENROLLMENTS IN POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION  
IN NORTH CAROLINA  
(1960 and 1968)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,  
EDUCATION & WELFARE  
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1970

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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

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## SUMMARY

This material has been abstracted from a thesis done at the Department of Industrial and Technical Education at N. C. State University and presents information on enrollments for post-secondary education programs in North Carolina for two school years, 1960 and 1968.

Students enrolled in post secondary programs in public, private, proprietary and apprenticeship education were included. Enrollment statistics were obtained from approving agencies for the various types of educational programs. Information was presented by county location of the institution, type of institution, control of institution, county residence of student, curriculum of student and type of educational program of student.

The locations of post-secondary educational institutions and enrollment trends for selected types of education are shown. Enrollments were used to show emerging patterns of educational programs. Among the major patterns identified were the increase in enrollments in academic education and in public occupational education, the increase in the number of educational institutions and the increase in the number and type of occupational education programs available to the potential student.

A large increase occurred in academic and occupational education during this period. Enrollments in academic education almost doubled and enrollments in occupational education almost tripled. Two-thirds of the enrollments in occupational education in 1968 was in public institutions. Of all students enrolled in post-secondary education in the State in 1968, about one-fourth were in occupational education programs.

Major categories of post-secondary occupational programs by numbers enrolled were office, trade and industrial, health, engineering and science, agricultural, distribution and marketing, and home economics. Widely diverse occupational curriculums were available in 1968, many of which were non-existent in 1960.



Federal and State legislation had at the secondary and post-secondary level added funds and broadened the categories of education authorized for vocational education money. The enrollment data reported in this study showed a large increase in public occupational education between 1960 and 1968. This increase was primarily in three categories - engineering and science, trade and industrial, and business education. The popularity of business education in the community college system was indicated by the fact that seven of the ten technical curriculums offered most frequently in institutions were business oriented curriculums. The other three were engineering oriented curriculums. The ten vocational curriculums offered most frequently in the community college system in 1968 included auto mechanics, practical nursing, welding, machinist, mechanical drafting, electrical installation, air conditioning and refrigeration service and cosmetology.

Enrollments in proprietary education were fairly stable during this period, although a number of new curriculums were offered. The number of beauty schools increased and the number of business schools decreased.

Individuals registered in apprenticeship education increased about seventy per cent from 1960 to 1968. Approximately 70 per cent of all registered apprentices were located in eleven counties and 92 per cent of all apprentices were in counties with a community college institution.

The growth of education at the post high-school level was not totally the result of a numerical increase in high school graduates. A larger percentage of high school graduates were continuing their education in 1968 than in 1960. Enrollments in academic education almost doubled during this time; however, expanded offerings in vocational education at the high school level, emphasis on exploratory programs in the earlier grades and the broad variety of post-

secondary occupational education programs available resulted in an increasing number of students choosing educational avenues virtually unknown to the traditionalist.

## INTRODUCTION

Every educational institution in the State operates to serve the needs of youth and adults. One measure of the success of any program of education is the number of students enrolled in that program. There are other measures, such as the number of students that graduate and the types of jobs they obtain. Enrollments are a critical factor in the operation of any educational institution. Initiation of curriculums, selection procedures, number of faculty, equipment, and facilities are rely on enrollments.

### Enrollments

In recent years enrollments in post-secondary education have made rapid gains. In addition to already existing educational programs, federal legislation has stimulated the development of occupational education programs designed to prepare individuals for employment from intermediate levels to the professional. How such programs have affected existing educational patterns is one of conjecture without information on the whole picture of post-secondary education. Those persons interested in post-secondary education must analyze many factors to get a comprehensive picture of its status. One of these is student reaction to existing educational opportunities as measured by enrollments.

### Purpose of the Study

A major purpose of this study was to present information on student enrollments in all types of post-secondary education in North Carolina designed to prepare persons for employment. Selected infor-

mation on enrollments in educational curriculums for the years 1960 and 1968 were compiled. These years were chosen to determine some of the changes in educational patterns during this period that were a result of the development of the community college system in the State.

#### Importance of the Study

Information on enrollments in various segments of post-secondary education was available from separate sources, but limited efforts have been made to combine this information into one comprehensive report of enrollments in post-secondary education in North Carolina. This information is helpful to those who make decisions regarding educational programs in the State.

By presenting this information on enrollments before the initiation of the community college system and after five years of operation, it was possible to judge to a degree its effect on post-secondary education and the population of the State. Also, it allowed a view of the extent to which earlier recommendations for a community college system in North Carolina have been carried out.

#### Limitations of the Study

This study included enrollment information for public, private and proprietary institutions in North Carolina providing education at the post-secondary level. Apprentice education was also included. Fall quarter enrollments were reported for two years, 1960 and 1968. Enrollments were presented by county location of students, county location of institution, occupational curriculum, type institutional control and type of curriculum. Students enrolled in full time preparatory curricula

were reported in this study. Extension, adult and special students were not reported.

Only enrollment information available at the state level was utilized. Individual institutions were not contacted. A report on enrollments by first and second year students was not available for all occupational programs.

## REVIEW OF REPRESENTATIVE STUDIES

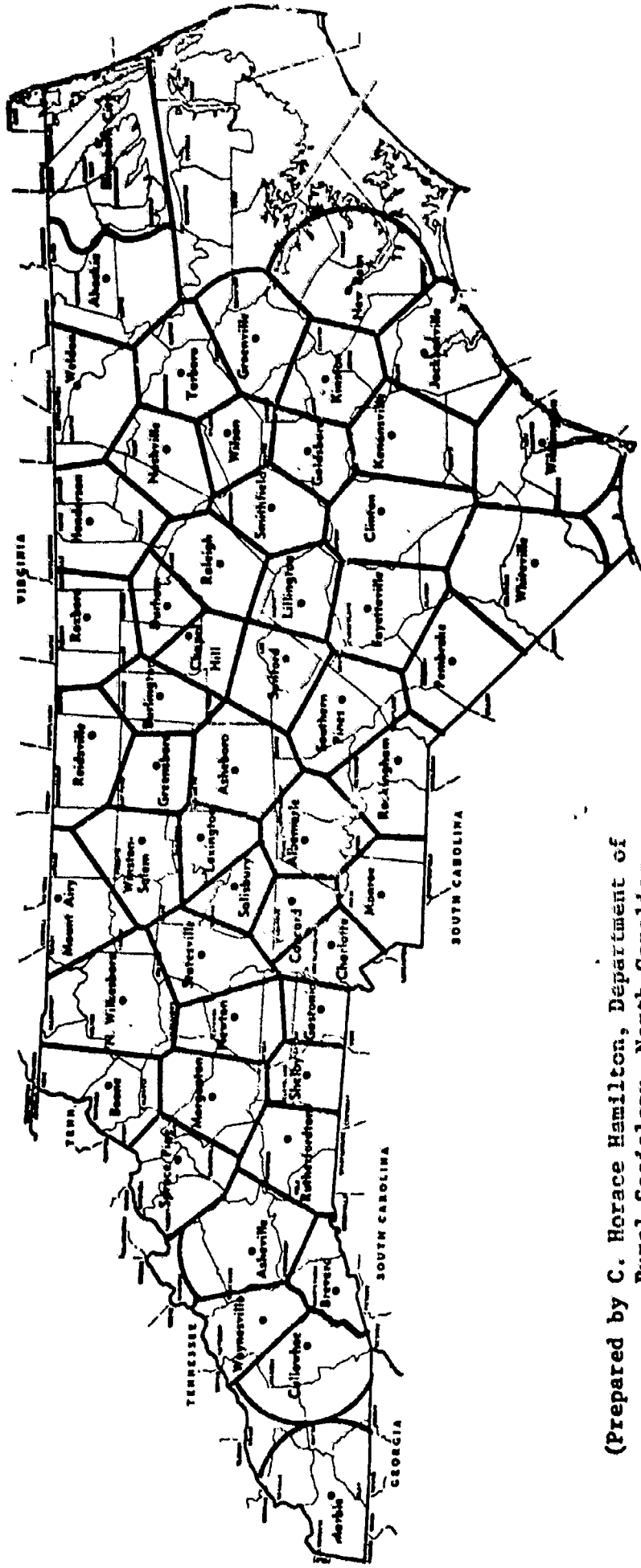
The following studies were reviewed that relate to the post-secondary education enrollment matrix in North Carolina.

### Enrollments

One study of enrollments in North Carolina (Hillman, 1961) identified the type groups served, geographically by the public and private junior and senior colleges. In a study of commuters in a private junior college, Petteway (1966) found that approximately 50 per cent of the dormitory students could have commuted if they chose to do so. Bolick (1968) studied the socio-economic characteristics of students in the community college system. He found that 61.6 per cent of the students enrolled in 43 institutions were from the same county as the institution. Of those students attending these institutions, 10.5 per cent were boarding students, and 13.5 per cent traveled over 25 miles a day.

### Community College Studies and Reports

Hamilton (1962) analyzed college enrollments, commuting students, and location of existing colleges and universities in North Carolina. This study pointed up the need for State and private institutions to move toward an expansion of educational facilities to serve a larger segment of the population and proposed that a comprehensive community college system be developed. The Hamilton study also identified potential community college areas for North Carolina. See Figure 1, Page 8. An earlier study of the need for a state supported community college system in North Carolina (Hurlburt, 1952) also presented a basic plan for the development of community college services and facilities in the State. The 1962 report of the Governor's Commission on Education Beyond



(Prepared by C. Horace Hamilton, Department of  
Rural Sociology, North Carolina  
State University, 1962.)

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**Figure 1. Community College Areas for North Carolina**

High School recognized the need for more trained technicians to staff expanding industry in the State. This type of education was recognized to be a function of the community college. How well occupational education was filling the needs of industry for trained manpower has been the object of recent research. Analysis of supply versus demand for trained manpower at this level of education (Williams, 1969; Employment Security Commission of North Carolina, 1967 and 1969) showed that more trained manpower was needed than would be educated by community college institutions between 1966 and 1970.

Effect of Community Colleges on Enrollments in Higher Education

The Report of the President's Commission on Higher Education (1947) stated that the liberal arts college should encourage the development of the community college, not oppose it. The establishment of senior universities in some states, with graduate study and the last two years of academic curricula offered, and the development of four year technology degrees by many universities were two indications of the influence of community colleges on enrollments at senior institutions.



## PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF THE DATA

### Data Collection Procedures and Problems

The method of collecting the data used in this survey was to contact the administrative agency responsible for the approval of the particular educational program. Personal contact was made with each agency and the individual within the agency responsible for information on enrollments. Where information was not available in summarized form, the files were reviewed and/or tabulations compiled to provide information in the desired format. Those approving agencies contacted for information on enrollments were: North Carolina Board of Higher Education, Department of Community Colleges, Department of Public Instruction, State Board of Nursing, State Board of Health, State Board of Cosmetic Arts, State Board of Barber Examiners, North Carolina Department of Labor and the Federal Aviation Administration. Two agencies, the North Carolina Board of Higher Education and the Department of Community Colleges, employed personnel full time for the primary purpose of maintaining statistical information on enrollments and other statistical information pertinent to the operation of the system. The other agencies involved maintained information on enrollments; however, this was one of many duties of the responsible individual. In these agencies, only in special cases was attention given to the comprehensiveness or consistency of this information or to making it available to the public.

To aid in the presentation of information for this report, data was compiled and recorded in several forms. Maps were used to show location

of institutions and selected enrollment characteristics. Graphs were used to illustrate certain trends in enrollment. Tables were prepared on enrollments in less than baccalaureate degree programs, by curriculum and type control; by county location of institutions; by home county of students in public and private institutions; by geographic origin of students in the community college system; and by county for registered apprentices. See the appendices for supplementary information to the text. Appendix A gives definitions used in the study, and Appendix B has detailed enrollment information.

Occupational curriculums were categorized according to titles used by the community college system. Occupational education programs in other institutions were placed under these headings according to the type and length of the program. An attempt was made to list curricula according to the definitions used for technical and vocational programs. Those of approximately two academic years or more in length in proprietary and private schools were listed as technical programs. Vocational curricula were grouped in the same manner. All programs of one year or less in length were listed under this category.

In addition, there were eight occupational categories under which the curriculums were grouped. These categories were: agricultural, distribution and marketing, engineering and science, health, home economics, office, trades and industry and others. Enrollment information for public, private, proprietary and apprenticeship education was analyzed to determine the appropriate classification for each educational program. In the case of apprentice education, programs were matched with curriculum titles on the basis of personal knowledge and classifications used in the study by Williams.

Several limitations arose in collecting data. For instance the licensing agencies for proprietary schools had no information on the home county of residence of students; the Federal Aviation Administration had no information on enrollments in flight training programs; and there was a lack of a curricula breakdown for occupational programs reported in junior and senior colleges. The only means of obtaining this information would have been by individual contact with each institution concerned. Such action was not considered feasible due to the diversity of occupational programs offered in these institutions and the small numbers enrolled (1,244) in occupational programs in these institutions. As a result of these limitations, the publication American Junior Colleges (Gleazer, 1960 and 1967) was used as a reference to obtain enrollments in private junior colleges for two time periods seven years apart (1958 and 1965), one being before and one after the formation of the North Carolina community college system.

Apprentice and MDTA programs were matched with occupational degree or certificate programs where possible. Due to the diversity of apprenticeship programs, some did not fall into the categories of curricula titles assigned to other programs. These were listed separately where five or more were enrolled Statewide in a category in 1968.

In discussing the occupational programs of the community college system, it should be recognized that only full time curriculum programs were not included in this study. General adult, special education and occupational extension programs were among those not considered here.

Such programs include supervisory development training, law enforcement, hospitality, adult basic education, industrial services and a broad variety of other extension programs.

## Overview of Enrollments in Post-Secondary Education

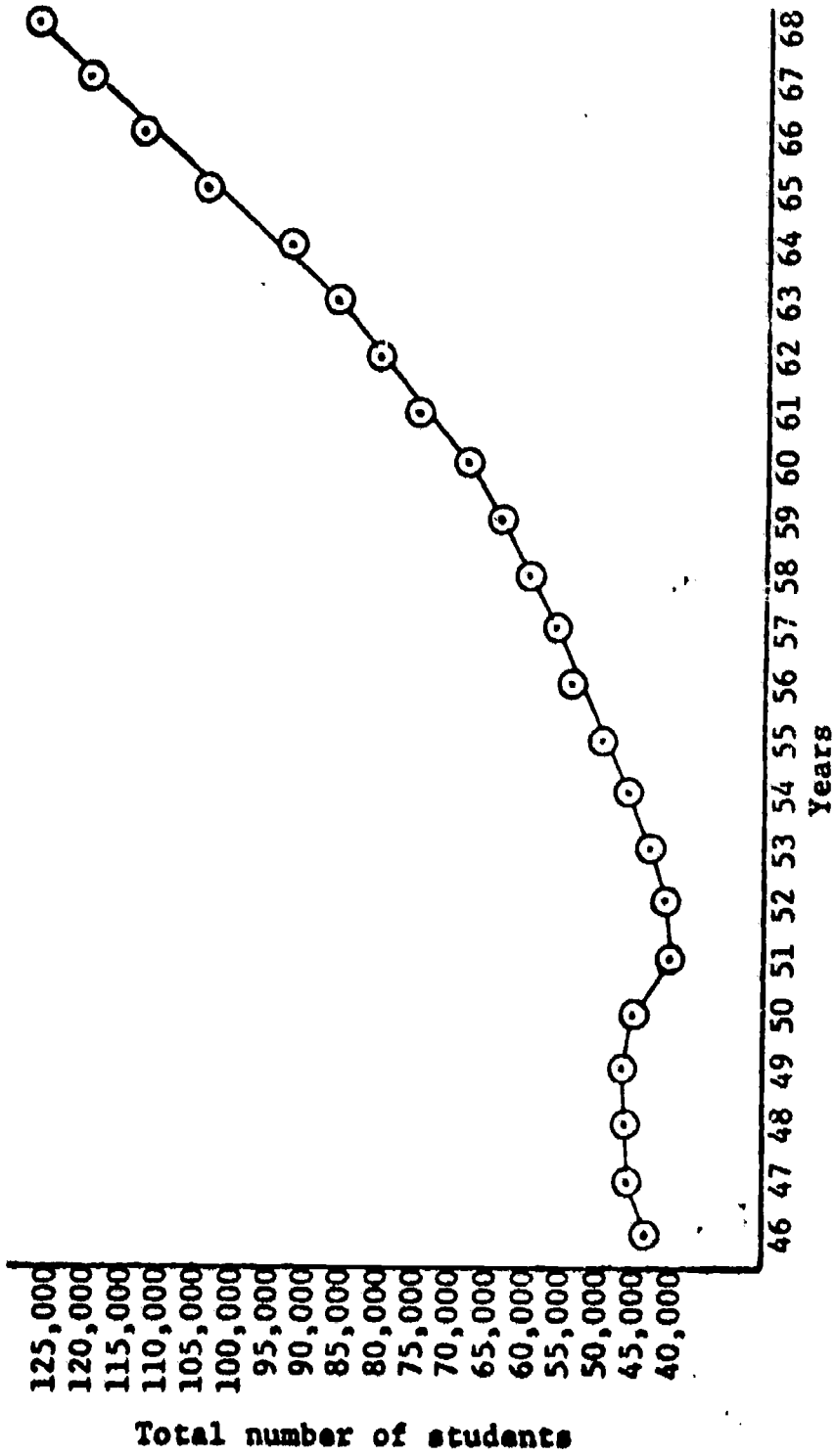
The most outstanding statistic regarding enrollments in post-secondary education was the unprecedented increase in enrollments in public occupational education in North Carolina since 1960 increasing from approximately 1,900 in 1960 to 22,404 in 1968. Enrollments in occupational programs for 1968 are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Occupational enrollments in public, private and proprietary institutions, fall, 1968

<u>Type Institution</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>
Community college system: occupational	19,739
Community college system: MDTA	2,120
Business colleges	5,317
Barber schools	221
Beauty schools	2,044
Trade schools	1,583
Hospitals	2,088
Apprenticeship	5,525
Public senior and private junior and senior	<u>1,362</u>
Totals	39,799

Paralleling this increase was the growth in enrollment in baccalaureate degree education during this same time period. Total enrollment in public and private degree oriented programs for 1968 was 110,005 undergraduates and 14,728 graduate and professional students. See Figure 2 for enrollment trends in colleges and universities.

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<sup>a</sup>North Carolina Board of Higher Education, 1969, p. 38.

Figure 2. Enrollment trends in North Carolina colleges and universities<sup>a</sup>

Growth patterns in post-secondary education seemed to be following predicted patterns: (a) an increase in percentage enrolled in public institutions (Hamilton, 1965) although the absolute number enrolled in private institutions continued to rise; (b) a phenomenal growth in occupational education in public community colleges and technical institutes (Governor's Commission on Education Beyond High School, 1962); (c) stabilized enrollments in proprietary schools; and (d) a substantial increase in apprentice education across the State.

In surveying the location of institutions in 1968, and comparing the maps showing post-secondary institutions, Figures 3, 4, 5 and 6, public and private colleges and universities tended to center around large student population concentrations with a majority of the institutions being located in the Piedmont Crescent. The North Carolina System of Community Colleges showed a relatively diverse distribution with institutions broadly spread across the State. Proprietary schools and hospitals were clustered around large concentrations of population with 62 of the 134 approved schools being located in 5 counties.

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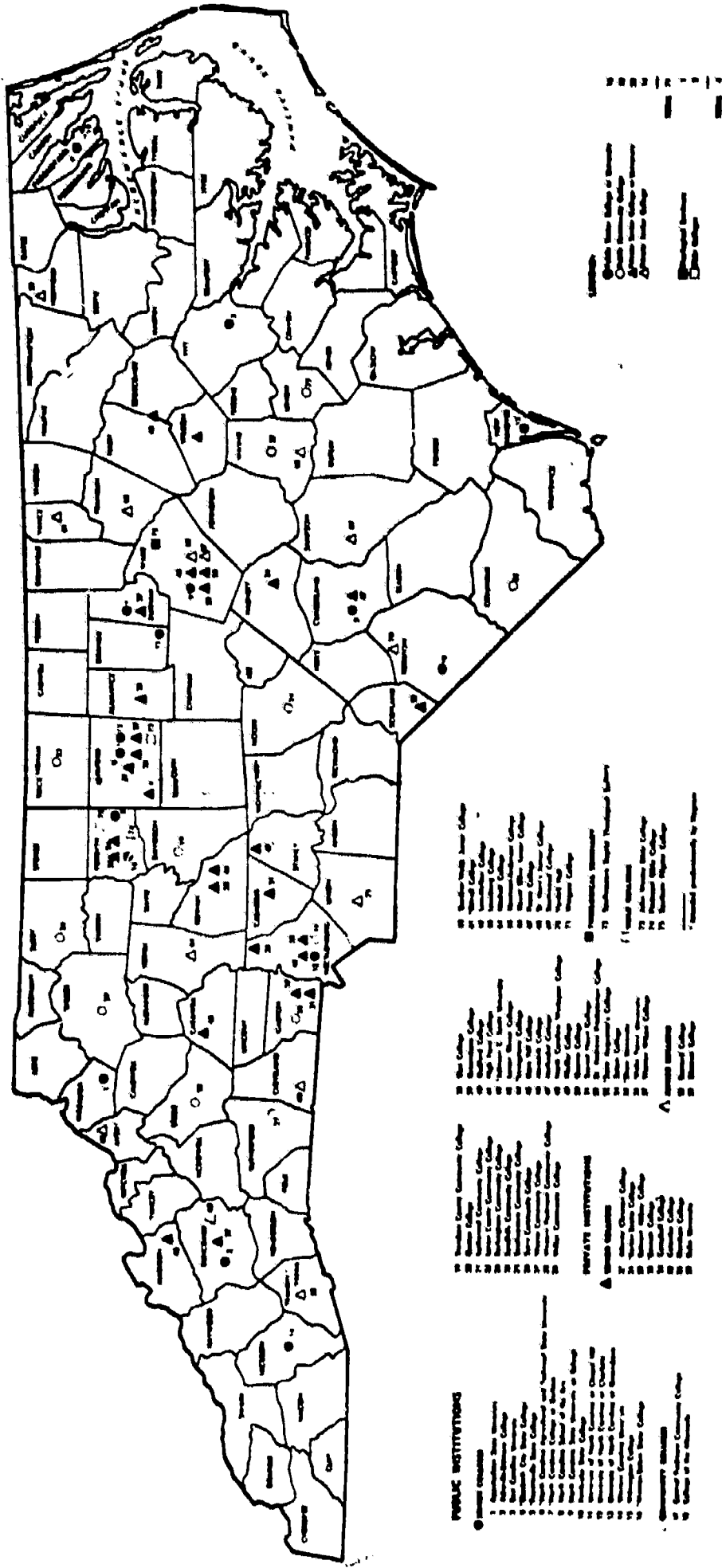
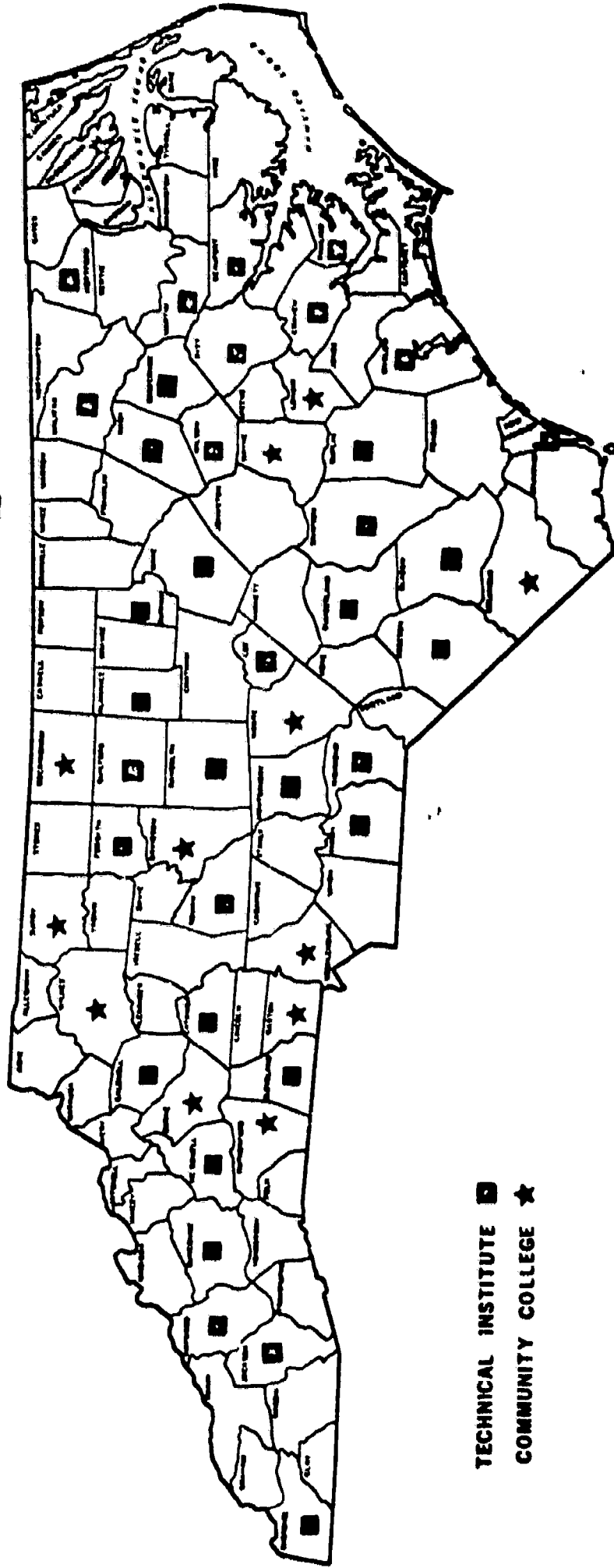


Figure 3. North Carolina Colleges and Universities

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**Figure 4. North Carolina System of Institutions**



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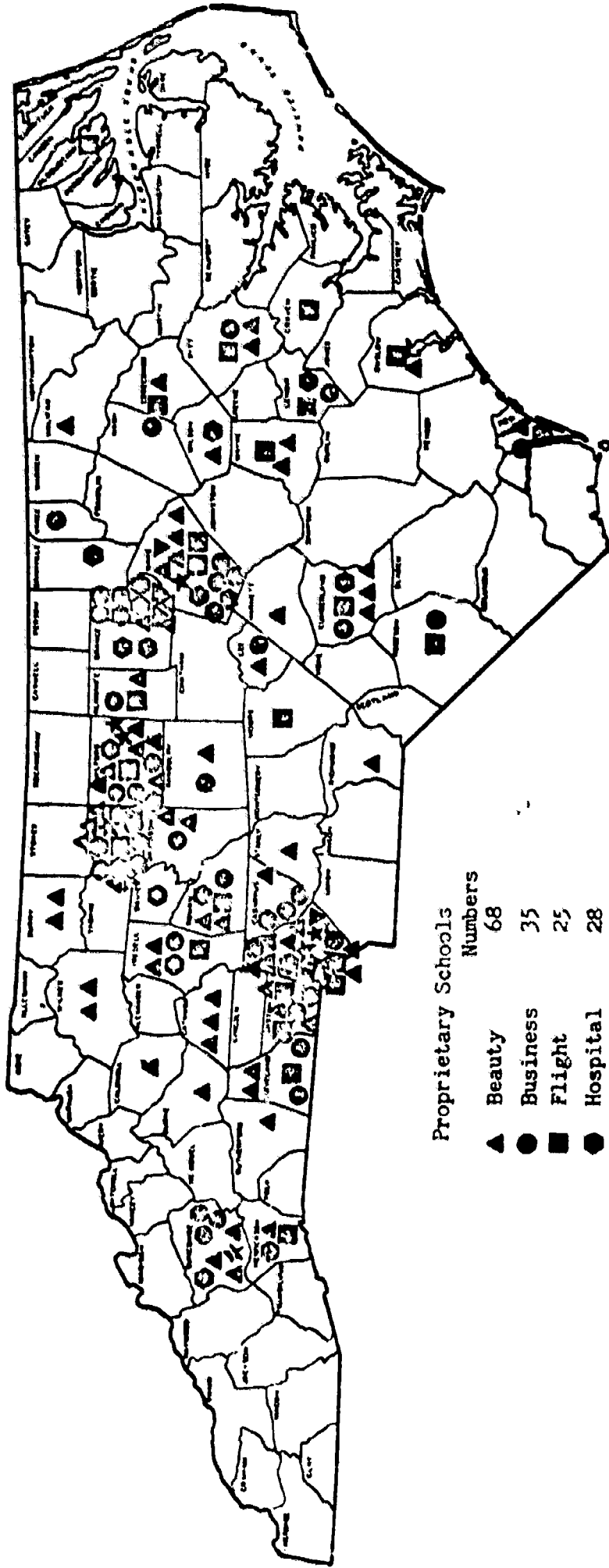
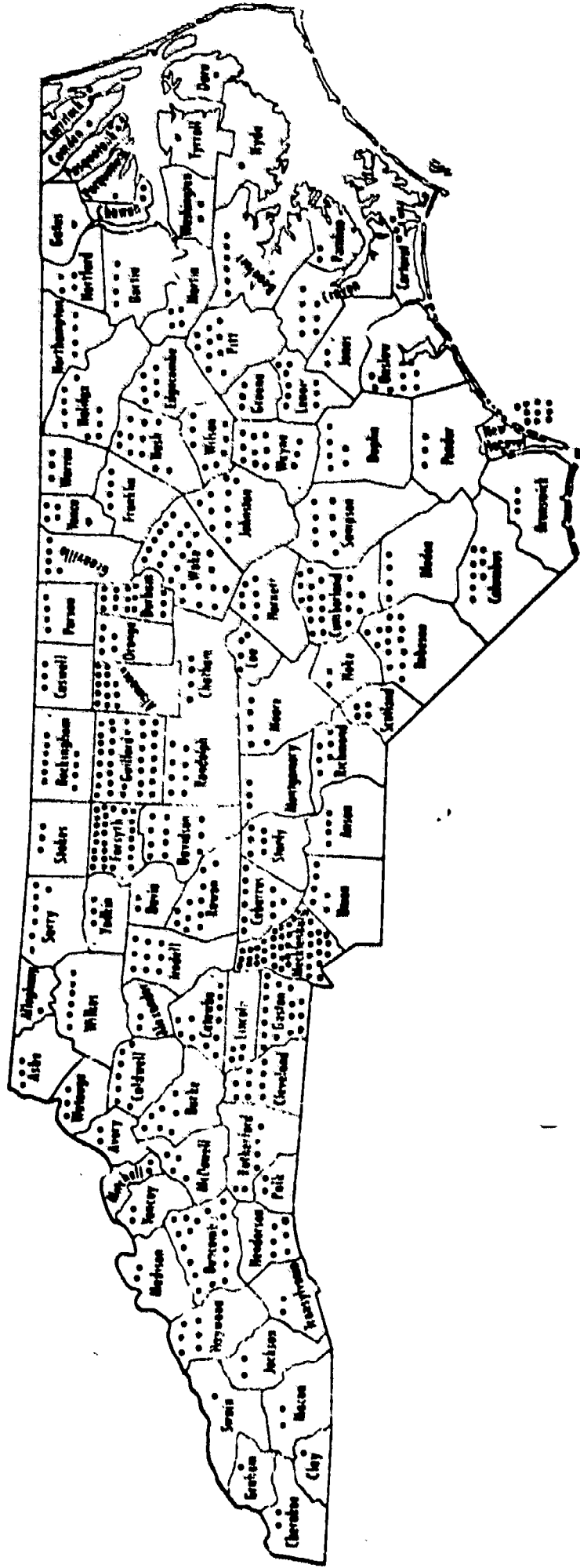


Figure 5. Proprietary schools in North Carolina, 1968

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• One dot represents 100 graduates

Figure 6. Distribution of public high school graduates, 1968

Study of the location of institutions in 1968 showed 14 counties had public senior colleges, 29 counties had private junior or senior colleges, 50 counties had a community college institution, 37 counties had a proprietary institution and 87 counties had apprenticeship education. (Fifty-four counties enrolled over ten apprentices.)

The number of counties with public or private junior or senior institutions in the State had grown from 34 counties at the time of the Hamilton study (1962) to 63 in the fall of 1968. In analyzing the home counties of in-state undergraduate students, it was found that every county in the State had been touched by public occupational education and that community colleges were drawing more in-state students in college transfer programs than were junior colleges. Comparison of the map on occupational enrollments with the one on college transfer enrollments in community colleges showed the effect of proximity to educational programs on enrollments within the same type of institutions, see Figures 7 and 8.

Comparing earlier recommendations by Hamilton (1962) with the present status of the community college system, it was found that forty-six of the fifty-three areas recommended for community colleges now have a community college institution. In addition, eight new areas have been defined.<sup>1</sup>

The percentage change in the number of students in North Carolina colleges and universities between 1960 and 1968 was public senior colleges 99.4 per cent, private senior colleges 45.4 per cent and private junior colleges 120.7 per cent. Enrollment increase in college transfer programs in the community

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<sup>1</sup>Legislative action in 1969 authorized formation of technical institutes in four additional counties. These four areas were identified in the Hamilton study. See Table 1.

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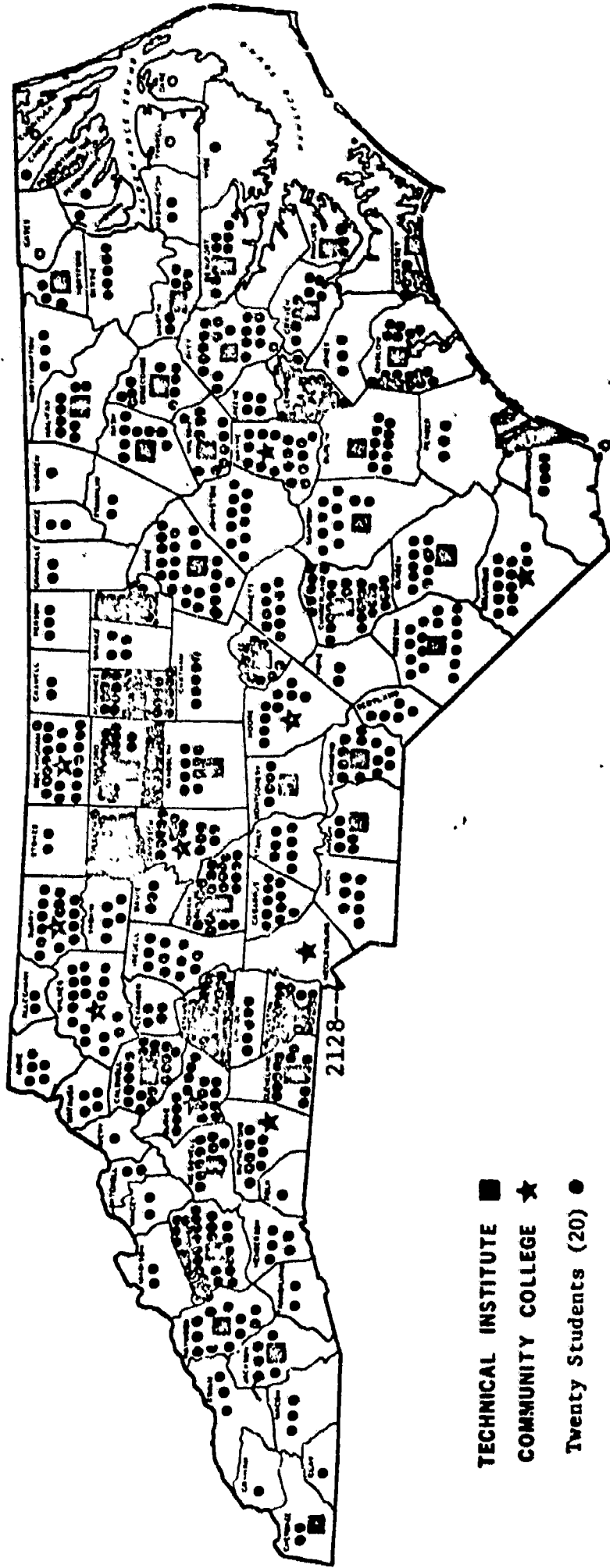


Figure 7. Occupational enrollments by county of residence in community college institutions, 1968

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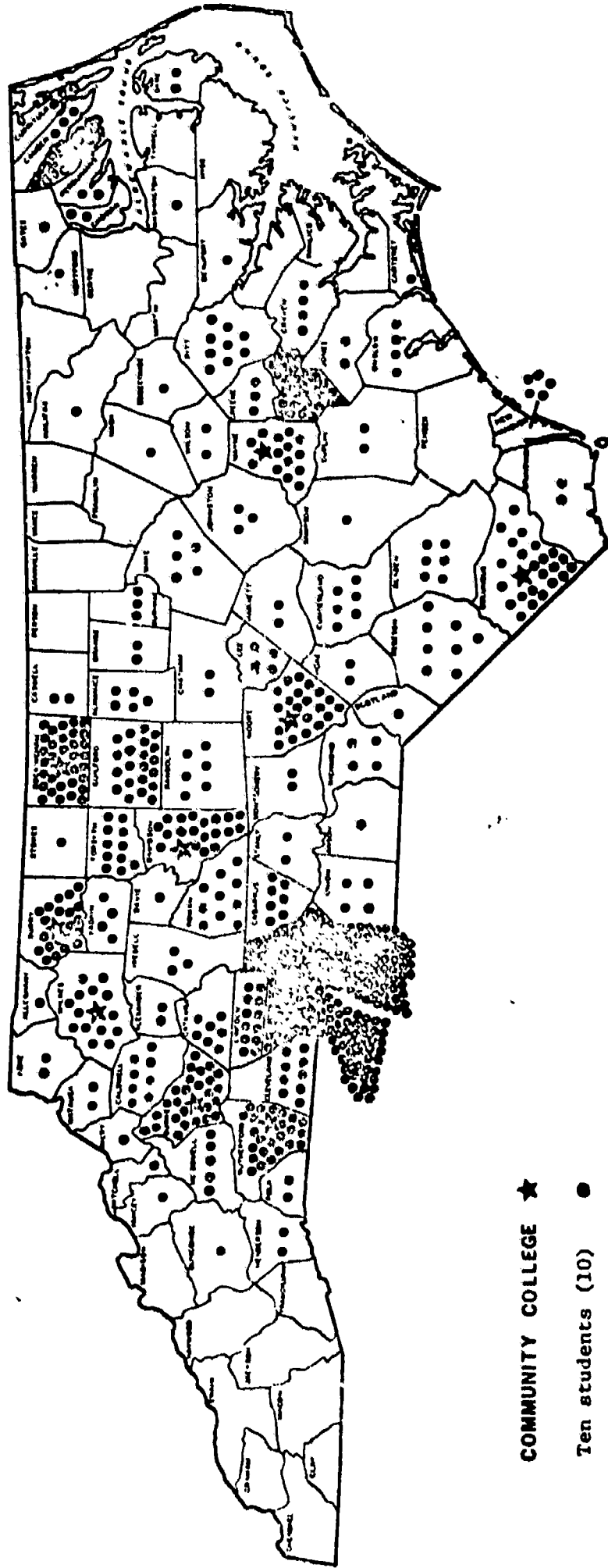


Figure 8. College transfer enrollments by county of residence in community college institutions, 1968

college system is shown in Figure 2. Of all undergraduates in the fall, 1968, 17 per cent in public senior institutions were from out of state, 3.8 per cent in community college institution's transfer program were out of state, 46.9 per cent in private senior institutions were from out of state and 33.8 per cent in private junior colleges were from out of state.

#### Enrollments in Occupational Education

To determine overall enrollments in occupational education, it was necessary to consider both public, private, proprietary and hospital schools, and apprenticeship education. Enrollment in occupational education in the State grew from approximately 15,000 in 1960 to 39,800 in 1968. In 1960 public occupational education programs accounted for approximately 12 per cent of the total number of students enrolled in occupational education in the State. By 1968 this figure had grown to 56 per cent. In reviewing enrollments in barber schools, beauty schools and business schools, it was found that enrollments were fairly stable from 1960 to 1968, see Figure 9. Apprentice education had increased from 3,091 in 1960 to 5,325 in 1968. Enrollments in hospital schools of nursing decreased from 2,607 to 2,088 during this time period. Total enrollments by occupational area for all types of institutions - public, private, proprietary and apprenticeship - are listed in Appendix B, Table 1, page 49 and summarized in Table 2, page 24.

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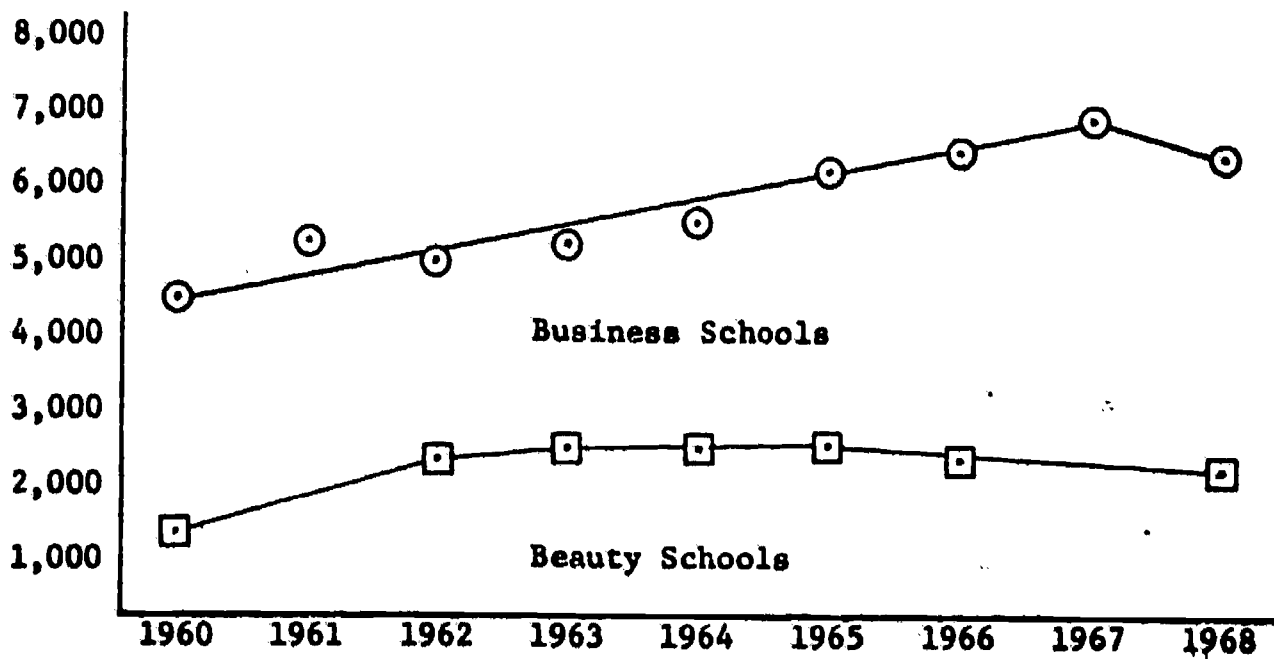


Figure 9. Enrollment trends in proprietary beauty and business schools

Table 2. Enrollments by occupational area: public, private, proprietary and apprenticeship for 1968

	<u>Associate degree</u>				<u>Diploma and certificate</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Pub.</u>	<u>Priv.</u>	<u>Prop.</u>	<u>App.</u>	<u>Pub.</u>	<u>Priv.</u>	<u>Prop.</u>	<u>App.</u>	
Agriculture	987	-	-	-	281	-	-	11	1,279
Dist. & Mkt.	128	-	72	-	79	-	56	-	335
Eng. & Sci.	3,209	2	-	114	-	-	-	-	3,325
Health	723	203	1,874	31	1,487	-	110	28	4,456
Home Ec.	103	-	31	-	54	-	-	-	188
Office	7,434	289	2,358	-	256	357	3,580	-	14,274
T and I	324	-	-	4	6,736	-	3,068	5,137	15,269
Other Programs	406	38	-	-	197	-	-	-	641
<b>Totals</b>	<b>13,314</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>4,335</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>9,090</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>6,814</b>	<b>5,176</b>	<b>39,767</b>



The size of proprietary institutions offering occupational education varied. Business colleges had as many as 679 students enrolled in occupational preparatory programs, with 15 schools enrolling over 100 students. Beauty schools varied in enrollment from 10 to 113 students, with only one school enrolling over 60 students. Trade schools enrolled as many as 667 students with 4 of the 13 schools enrolling over 100 students, and barber schools each enrolled under 60 students.

#### Occupational Education in the Community College System

The largest single educational phenomenon to occur in North Carolina during recent years has been the initiation of the community college system. Its effect has been felt in every county in the State. Students in occupational programs attend community college institutions from all 100 counties in the State. Students from 95 counties are enrolled in college transfer programs in the community colleges. Growth of enrollment in occupational curriculums has been rapid. This trend has been shown in Figure 10. These students can choose from 130 (in 1968) different occupational curriculums and 26 different college transfer curriculums. The majority of these occupational curriculums have been available in North Carolina at this level of education only in recent years.

Occupational curriculum offerings and enrollments in community college institutions have been listed in rank order to show the degree of availability of and student participation in these programs, see Tables 3 and 4. For a complete listing of occupational programs and enrollments, see Appendix B, Table 1.



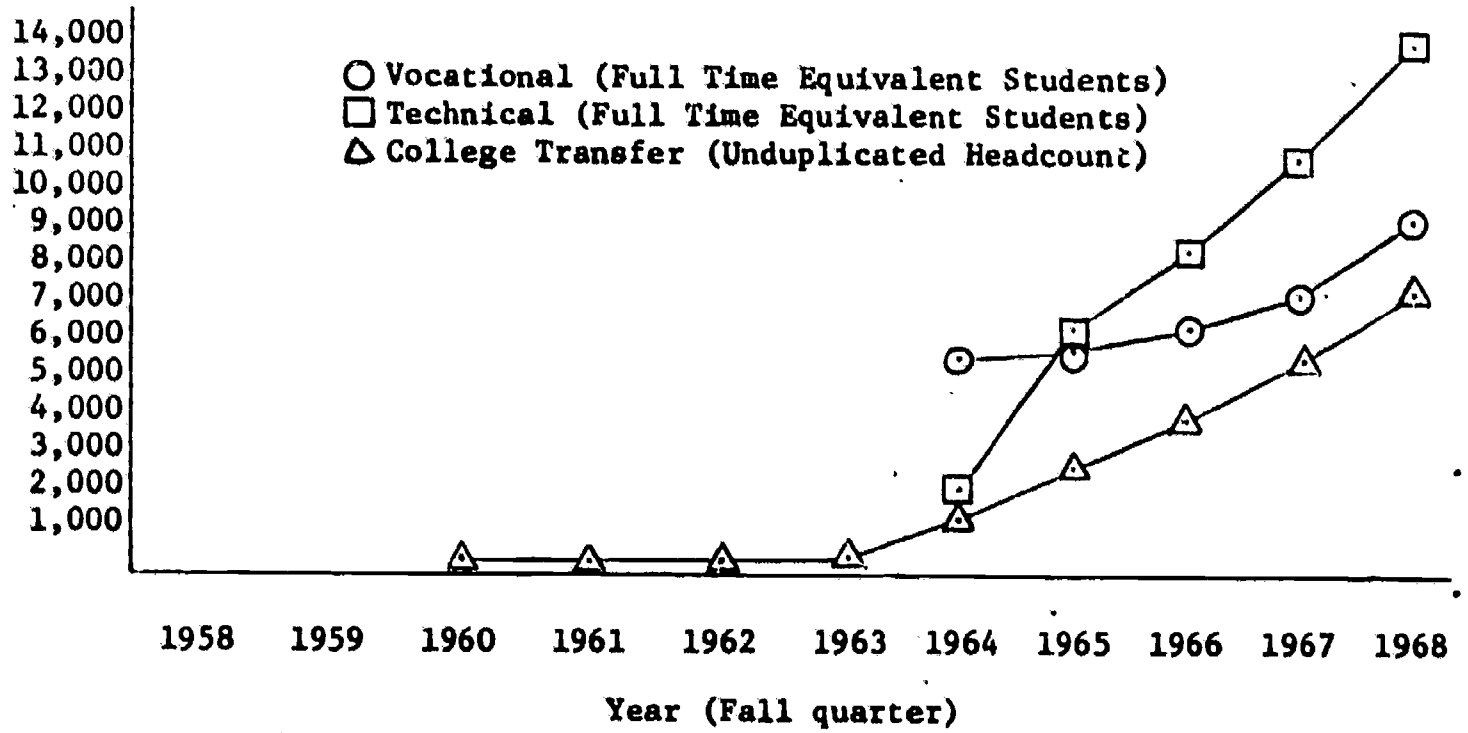


Figure 10. Trend in enrollments in the North Carolina community college system

The relationship between the occupational curriculum and the mobility of the student was computed. In terms of the percent of county residents by type of program in the community college system, 69 per cent of 6,908 vocational students were from the same county as the institution, 66 per cent of 12,831 technical students were from the same county as the institution and 62 per cent of 7,170 college transfer students in the community colleges were from the county in which the institution was located, see Appendix B, Table 7.

Table 3. Distribution of occupational curriculums among community college institutions, 1968<sup>a</sup>

<u>Rank</u>	<u>No. Institution</u>	<u>Technical Curriculum</u>	<u>No. Institutions</u>	<u>Vocational Curriculum</u>
1	45	Secretary-Exec.	44	Auto Mechanics
2	44	Bus. Administration	31	Nursing-Practical
3	23	Electronics	29	Welding
4	21	Secretarial-Medical	22	Machinist
5	20	Accounting	19	Radio-TV Service
6	19	Mech. Drafting & Design	16	Drafting-Mech.
7	12	Agri. Business	16	Electrical Inst.
8	10	Sec.-Legal	13	Air Conditioning & Ref. Service
9	10	EDP-Business	13	Cosmetology
10	7	Civil	11	Drafting-Bldg. Trades
11	7	Police Science	9	Auto Body Repair
12	6	Chemical	8	Masonry
13	6	Nursing-Assoc. Degree	8	Nurses' Assistant
14	5	Comm. Art & Adv. Design		
15	5	Industrial		
16	5	Manufacturing		

<sup>a</sup>Curriculums offered in five or more institutions.

Table 4. Rank order of enrollments in occupational curriculums in the community college system, 1968<sup>a</sup>

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Technical Curr.</u>	<u>No. Students</u>	<u>Vocational Curr.</u>	<u>No. Students</u>
1	Business Admin.	3,300	Auto Mechanics	1,721
2	Secretarial-Exec.	2,240	Nursing-Practical	1,052
3	Elec. Data Proc.-Bus.	908	Machinist	684
4	Electronics	833	Welding	622
5	Mech. Drafting & Design	695	Air Cond. & Ref. Mech.	552
6	Accounting	461	Elec. Inst. & Maint.	398
7	Nursing-Assoc. Degree	401	Drafting-Mechanical	383
8	Civil Technology	358	Cosmetology	305
9	Comm. Art & Adv. Design	294	Radio-TV Servicing	296
10	Secretarial-Medical	255		
11	Police Science	255		
12	Agri. Business	229		

<sup>a</sup>Curriculums enrolling over 200 students.

## Proprietary Education

There were a variety of occupational programs available in proprietary institutions. The business colleges offered secretarial, business administration, accounting, stenography, data processing, airline training, computer programming, fashion merchandising and motor transportation management; beauty schools offered cosmetology; barber schools offered barbering; trade schools offered a variety of curriculums including computer programming, data processing, key punch, radio broadcasting, cable splicing, telephone installation, aircraft maintenance technology and heavy equipment operation. Hospital schools offered several paramedical programs including practical nursing, diploma nursing, X-ray technology and anesthesia technology. Enrollment in curriculums offered in proprietary schools ranged from 2,044 for cosmetology to 5 for medical receptionist and airline secretary. The rank order of enrollments and distribution of curriculums among institutions were given in Tables 5, 6 and 7.

Table 5. Enrollment in proprietary schools, 1968

<u>Type of School</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>
Barber	221
Business	5,317
Cosmetology	2,044
Hospital	2,088
Trade	1,583

Table 6. Rank order of enrollments in proprietary programs by curriculum 1968<sup>a</sup>

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Two Year Curriculums</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>
1	Diploma Nursing (3 years)	1,610
2	Business Administration	620
3	Secretarial-Professional	370
4	EDP-Business	363
5	Secretarial-Executive	304
6	Management	202
7	Secretarial-Medical	158
8	Accounting	149
9	Management-Data Processing	141
	<u>One Year (or Less) Curriculums</u>	
1	Cosmetology	2,044
2	Secretarial	1,301
3	Stenographer	443
4	Junior Accountant	424
5	General Business	407
6	Data Processing	404
7	Key Punch Operator	235
8	Clerical	233
9	Barbering	221
10	Secretarial-Data Processing	128
11	Air Frame and Power Plant Mechanics	126
12	Practical Nursing	110

<sup>a</sup>Programs enrolling over 100 students.

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Table 7. Distribution of curricula among proprietary institutions<sup>a</sup>

<u>Curriculum</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Number of Institutions</u>
Cosmetology	1	68
Secretarial	2	33
Junior Accountant	3	32
Nursing-Diploma	4	22
Stenographer	5	20
General Business	6	19
Business Administration	7	18
Secretarial-Executive	8	14
Data Processing	9	11
Key Punch Operator	10	9
Secretarial-Medical	11	9
Clerical	12	8
Computer Programming	13	6
Secretarial-Professional	14	5
Barbering	14	5
Secretarial-Automation	14	5
Senior Accountant	14	5

<sup>a</sup>Listed are those curriculums offered in five schools or more.

Enrollments in proprietary institutions have remained relatively stable over the past eight years with a slight increase in enrollments in business colleges and cosmetology schools. However, in neither case have these enrollments increased at a rate equaled to the increasing rate of high school graduates per year.

### Apprentice Education

Apprenticeship education provides a variety of opportunities in the trade and industrial occupations for the individual who wishes to learn on the job. This type of program is based on the voluntary cooperation of management, labor, industry, government, business and education. It

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is designed to allow the employee to work full time and attend school 144 hours (minimum) per year. Programs normally are set up on a four year basis; however, there are programs of shorter and longer duration. Apprentice programs tend to be more narrow in scope than institutional offerings in terms of occupational preparation. (Hedinger, 1967)

Enrollments in apprenticeship programs in 1968 ranged in number from 1,408 for electrical apprentice programs to 1 enrollee in a number of programs. Eleven programs enrolled more than one hundred apprentices in the State and one enrolled over six hundred. See Tables 8 and 9 and Appendix B, Table 7.

Table 8. Distribution of registered apprentices by occupations, 1968 and 1960<sup>a</sup>

<u>Title</u>	<u>1968</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>No. Registered</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>No. Registered</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Electrician	1,408	1	504	1
Plumber and pipefitter	551	2	231	4
Auto mechanic	417	3	247	3
Sheet metal worker	354	4	227	5
Carpenter	337	5	273	2
Machinist	295	6	90	8
Bricklayer	242	7	149	6
Tool and die maker	195	8	30	19
Auto body repairman	121	9	101	7
Asbestos worker	110	10	44	15
Refrigerator mechanic	107	11	44	16

<sup>a</sup>Programs with over 100 students in 1968.

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Table 9. Rank order of registered apprentices by county, 1968

<u>County</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Guilford	984	1
Mecklenburg	520	2
Durham	471	3
Wake	391	4
Buncombe	306	5
Forsyth	273	6
Catawba	238	7
New Hanover	157	8
Rowan	148	9
Cumberland	121	10
Wilson	109	11

Eighty-seven counties had registered apprentices in 1968. Of these, 54 had more than 10 apprentices and 52 had an increase in number of apprentices registered for 1968 over 1960. Of the 52 counties that had increased enrollments in apprenticeship, 31 had a community college institution located within the county. Examination of increases in apprentice enrollments indicated that counties with a high population concentration were growing at a rapid rate, whereas sparsely populated rural counties were decreasing in terms of the number of apprentices in the county. Those counties more than doubling in number of apprentices enrolled between 1960 and 1968 and having more than 50 apprentices per county were Buncombe, Carteret, Catawba, Davidson, Durham, Forsyth, Guilford, New Hanover, Pitt, Rowan and Surry. Those counties having a 50 per cent increase or more under the same criteria were Cumberland, Iredell, Lee, Mecklenburg, Wake and Wilson. Those counties enrolling more than 20 apprentices in 1960 and declining by more than 50 per cent

by 1968 were Cleveland, Craven, Haywood and Sampson. Inspection of Table 9 showed that 11 counties had more than 100 registered apprentices. These 11 had 70 per cent of all apprentices in the State. Ninety-two per cent of all apprentices were in counties with a community college institution. Only three counties with more than thirty apprentices did not have a community college institution in the county in 1968.

#### Manpower Development Training Programs

Manpower Development Training Act Programs (MDTA) were offered through community college institutions which provided skilled training and basic education for unemployed or underemployed adults who desired upgrading or preparatory training. There were a variety of programs offered including automobile mechanic, welding, building trades, vending machine repair, and stenographer. These programs ranged in length from six weeks to fifty weeks and generally enrolled twenty students in each program. Since these programs were begun at arbitrary times during the school year, all MDTA programs that were approved during the year 1968-69 were included in this study. There were a total of 114 programs offered in 40 institutions enrolling 2,104 students. See Table 10 for the rank order of enrollments in MDTA programs and Table 11 for the distribution of programs among institutions.



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Table 10. Rank order of enrollments in MDTA programs, 1968-69<sup>a</sup>

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Curriculum</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>
1	Welder	274
2	Auto Mechanic	192
3	Stenographer	136
4	Bricklayer	126
5	Production Machine Operator	106
6	Auto Body Repair	94
7	Carpenter	88
8	Vegetable Grower	88
9	Typist	59
10	Farm Equipment Mechanic	55
11	Upholsterer	53
12	Cashier-Checker	51

<sup>a</sup>Programs enrolling over 50 students.

Table 11. Distribution of MDTA programs among institutions<sup>a</sup>

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Curriculum</u>	<u>No. of Institutions</u>
1	Welder	13
2	Auto Mechanic	10
3	Stenographer	7
4	Carpenter	6
5	Bricklayer	6
6	Production Machine Operator	5
7	Auto Body Repair	4
8	Vegetable Grower	3
9	Farm Equipment Mechanic	3
10	Upholsterer	3
11	Cashier-Checker	2
12	Typist	1

<sup>a</sup>Programs enrolling over 50 students.

### Enrollments by County Location of College

In 1960, there were 34 counties with institutions of higher education. By 1968 this number had expanded to 44 counties offering public or private college education. Including those counties with technical institutes, there were 63 counties with a public or private educational institution. There was a total of 66 counties out of 100 which had some form of educational institution in them - public, private, proprietary or hospital school.

Inspection of high school graduates and enrollment in public and private post-secondary education in North Carolina (Appendix B, Table 5) showed that in every county of the State enrollment in academic education increased between the years 1960 and 1968 with a Statewide increase of 52.5 per cent for this period. The percentage of students' enrolled in academic programs to high school graduates increased from 95.5 per cent in 1960 to 124 per cent in 1968. At the same time, enrollment of North Carolina residents in public occupational education increased to 19,213 or about 30 per cent of the total for high school graduates in 1968. In no county did enrollment in occupational education match that of academic education; however, in three counties, enrollment in occupational education exceeded 50 per cent of the enrollment in academic education.

To determine if the proximity to college education might influence enrollments in academic education, counties which had a community college institution were compared with counties having no institution and the increase in enrollments of academic education were computed. It was found that the counties with a community college had an average increase in academic education of 97.4 per cent between 1960 and 1968 as compared

with a 67.2 per cent increase in counties with no public or private institution in them. The increase in college enrollments in counties with only technical institutes that had been in operation over one year was found to be 78.8 per cent as compared with 67.2 per cent in the counties with no institution.

Effect of the Community College System on  
Occupational and Academic Education

The growth of occupational education in North Carolina has clearly been in response to a need. The fact that enrollments in all other types of education had continued to grow or maintain their status quo was an indication that this new form of education was not proselyting students from other educational systems. This seems to bear out earlier researchers observations. (Hamilton, 1962; The President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School, 1947; Brumbaugh, 1963.) The Hamilton study (1962), a landmark study for the community college system in the State, while not predicting precise locations of community college institutions, was fairly accurate in predicting the approximate number and locations of these institutions. As of fall, 1968, 11 areas out of the 53 recommended had yet to host an institution of the community college system. Comparisons of his projections of potential enrollments for 1966 and actual enrollments in 1968 (Hamilton, 1962) showed that these projections were yet to be attained. However, of the 50 institutions operating in 1968, 28 of them enrolled more than the recommended minimum of 300 full time students (Morrison and Martorana, 1961; Hamilton, 1962; Hurlburt, 1952). This count did not include those students enrolled in extension, upgrading or other

programs offered by the institution. When these were included as full time equivalent students, 42 institutions enrolled more than the recommended 300 student minimum (North Carolina Department of Community Colleges, 1968b).

Observations regarding the comprehensive community college in the educational community lead one to conject that the development of the community college system may have helped the cause of proprietary education. The stability of enrollments in proprietary institutions and new directions that they seem to be taking in offering curriculums such as airlines training, automation management, fashion and merchandising, and telephone installation, suggest that proprietary institutions will benefit also from the changing status of occupational education that seems to be appearing on the horizon.

## CONCLUSIONS

This study presents information on enrollments for post-secondary education programs in North Carolina for two years, 1960 and 1968. Of all students enrolled in post-secondary education in the State in 1968, about one-fourth were in occupational education programs. Among the major trends identified were the increase in enrollments in academic education and in public occupational education, the increase in the number of educational institutions, and the increase in the number and type of occupational education programs available to the potential student. Enrollments in academic education almost doubled and public occupational education increased to approximately two-thirds of all occupational education. Major categories of post-secondary occupational programs by numbers enrolled were office, trade and industrial, health, engineering and science, agricultural, distribution and marketing, and home economics. Widely diverse occupational curriculums were available in 1968, many of which were not in existence in 1960.

Enrollments in proprietary education were fairly stable during this period, although a number of new curriculums were offered. Apprenticeship education increased about 70 per cent. Of all registered apprentices, 70 per cent were located in 11 of 100 counties and 92 per cent of all apprentices were in counties with a community college institution.

Detailed information on enrollments is contained in Appendix B and further study of this data will be of help to those interested in

enrollments by county location of institution, type of institution, control of institution, county residence of student, curriculum of student, and type of educational program of student.

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**APPENDICES**

**APPENDIX A**

## APPENDIX A

### Definitions

The following definitions may be helpful to the reader interpreting information in this study:

Apprenticeship -- Apprentice education was identified as those cooperative programs operated under the direction of an employer providing on-the-job full time work experience for the trainee. The related instruction was offered in the community college system or other suitable sources. The overall administration of the educational program was conducted by the Division of Apprenticeship Training, North Carolina Department of Labor.

College Transfer Curriculums -- Those two-year programs are designed for transfer to senior colleges toward a baccalaureate degree. Successful completion of the two-year program leads to the Associate of Arts Degree.

Community College -- A community college was defined as any one of the public institutions within the community college system that provided general adult, vocational, technical and college transfer education.

Community College System -- Community college institutions, community college system and community colleges and technical institutes were used interchangeably to denote all of the community colleges and technical institutes in the State.

Curriculum -- A planned sequence of courses leading to a degree, diploma or certificate.

Enrollment -- Enrollment was used in this study to designate head count in any full time preparatory educational program.

Manpower Development Training Act (MDTA) Programs -- MDTA programs were defined as those designed to train unemployed and underemployed individuals for available job opportunities and to provide financial assistance

to the student while in the training program. Depending upon the specific skill being taught, the length of the training varied from six weeks to fifty weeks, (a week being the standard forty hour week). Administration of MDTA Programs in North Carolina is the responsibility of the Department of Community Colleges in close cooperation with the Employment Security Commission.

Occupational Education -- That phase of vocational education designed to prepare persons to enter and advance in semi-skilled, skilled, technical and sub-professional occupations.

Proprietary Schools -- Proprietary schools were those private institutions which were usually owned by a person or persons and operated for the purpose of making a profit. Proprietary schools discussed in this study were those approved by an approving agency. These included barber schools, beauty schools, business colleges, flight schools and trade schools. Hospital schools were also discussed under this category. Bible schools were not included in this study.

Technical Curriculums -- For purposes of this study, technical curriculums are those curriculums leading to an Associate in Applied Science Degree and usually designed for six quarters of attendance by full time students at the post-secondary level. They are developed as college level programs, but are designed to lead to employment upon graduation.

Technical Institute -- Technical institute was defined as any institution in the system of community colleges that offered general adult, vocational and technical education to those enrolled.

Vocational Curriculums -- These curriculums usually range from one to four quarters in length and are designed for the development of skills and job proficiency. In these curriculums major emphasis is placed on practice

rather than theory. Certificates are usually awarded upon completion of the one to three programs whereas diplomas are awarded upon completion of the four quarter programs.

**APPENDIX B**

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Appendix Table 1. Enrollments in occupational associate degree programs, 1968 and 1960

	1968	1960
	Public	Private <sup>a</sup> Proprietary
	Apprentice	Public Private Proprietary Apprenticeship
Agriculture and Biological science technologies		
Agricultural Business	229	
Agricultural Chemicals	13	
Agricultural Equipment	40	
Agricultural Research	14	
Floral Design and Shop Management	0	
Food Processing	17	
Forest Management	186	
Forest Recreation	1	
Ornamental Horticulture	63	
Poultry and Livestock	39	
Primary Wood Utilization	0	
Recreational Grounds Management	10	
Soil and Water Conservation	34	
Veterinary Medical	35	



Appendix Table 1 (continued)

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	1968 <sup>a</sup>	1960 <sup>b</sup>
	Public	Private Proprietary
	Apprentice	Public Private Proprietary Apprentice
Wildlife Management	0	
Agricultural Institute (North Carolina State University)	306	
Agricultural and Biolog- ical Sub-total	987	0
Distribution and Marketing Technologies		0
Hotel and Motel Management	52	
Salesmanship and Retailing Traffic and Transportation	76	200
Distribution and Marketing Sub-total	128	200
Engineering and Science Technologies		10
Air Conditioning and Refrigeration	48	6
Architectural	182	
Chemical	85	

Appendix Table 1 (continued)

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	1968		1960	
	Public Private <sup>a</sup>	Proprietary Apprentices	Public Private <sup>b</sup>	Proprietary Apprentices
Civil	358	9	31	12
Electrical	53		27	
Electromechanical	14	57		13
Electronic Data				
Processing-Scientific	43			
Electronics	833	48	107	4
Fire Science	94			
Fire and Safety	30			
Furniture Design	12			
Furniture Drafting and Design	21			
Furniture Manufacturing	33			
Industrial	115			
Industrial Management	36			
Instrumentation	22			
Manufacturing	92			
Marine	76			
Mechanical	43	2	47	6
Mechanical Drafting and Design	695		27	8
Police Science	255			
Sanitary	28			
Textile	1			
Transportation Maint.	40		12	
Engineering and Science		2		
Sub-total	3,209	114	257	26
		0	0	23

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Appendix Table 1 (continued)

	1960			
	Public Private <sup>a</sup>	Proprietary Apprentices	Public Private <sup>b</sup>	Proprietary Apprentice
<u>Health Occupations Technologies</u>				
Dental Hygiene	178	30	29	2
Dental Laboratory	38			
Medical Office Asst.				
Medical Technology	12	36		
Mental Health	16			
Mortuary Science			2	40
Nursing-Assoc. Degree	438	50	41	
Nursing-Diploma				2,100
Ophthalmic Dispensing		1,610		
Physical Therapy Asst.	13			
X-ray	40	64	264	134
<b>Health Occupations Sub-total</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>1,874</b>	<b>31</b>
<u>Home Economics Technologies</u>				
Early Childhood Spec.				
Fashion and Merchandising			31	
Interior Design	55			
Teacher Aide	48			
<b>Home Economics Sub-total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>

Appendix Table 1 (continued) **BEST COPY AVAILABLE**

	1968		1960	
	Public Private <sup>a</sup>	Proprietary Apprentices	Public Private <sup>b</sup>	Proprietary Apprentices
<b>Office Technologies</b>				
Accounting	461	7	149	118
Business Admin.	3,300	178	629	455
Court Reporting	12			
Data Processing-Mgt.			141	
Electronic Data Processing-Bus.	908		363	
Library Assisting Management	13	10	202	
Municipal Admin.	5			
Secretarial-Airlines and Technical	152		14	
Secretarial-Engineering	2,240		304	76
Secretarial-Exec.	88		28	
Secretarial-Legal	255	94	158	5
Secretarial-Medical			370	70
Secretarial-Prof.				
<b>Office Sub-total</b>	<b>7,434</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>2,358</b>	<b>724</b>
<b>Trades and Industry Technologies</b>				
Commercial Art and Advertising Design	294			
Culinary Science	8		3	2
Commercial Graphics Journalism				
Photography	14		3	
Printing Management	8		1	4
Technical Illustration				
<b>Trades and Industry Sub-total</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>

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Appendix Table 1 (continued)

Other Programs	1968		1960	
	Public Private <sup>a</sup>	Proprietary Apprenticeship	Public Private <sup>b</sup>	Proprietary Apprenticeship
Art			6	
General Education	3	38	143	
Music			26	
Nursing-Diploma (Special Student)	200			
Technical Guided Studies (Prep.)	133			
Others	70			
			1,076	
Others Sub-total	406	38	1,076	175
		0	0	0

ASSOCIATE DEGREE-

TOTAL	13,314	532	4,335	149	1,451	466	3,158	71
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<sup>a</sup>Figures on private colleges for fall, 1965. From Gleazer, American Junior Colleges, Vol. VII, pp. 572-590.

<sup>b</sup>Figures on private junior colleges for fall, 1958. From Gleazer, America Junior Colleges, Vol. V, pp. 345-362.

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Appendix Table 2. Enrollments in occupational diploma or certificate programs, 1968 and 1960

	1968			1960		
	Public <sup>c</sup>	Private <sup>a</sup>	Prop.	Public	Private <sup>b</sup>	Prop.
<u>Agricultural Occupations</u>						
Farmer, General	19					
Farm Equipment Mech.	55					
Farm Machinery	9			10		27
Farriering						
(Horseshoeing)	10			1		2
Log Sawing	13					
Lumber Inspecting	12					
Migrant Leader	38					
Nurseryman	37					
Vegetable Grower	88					
<u>Agricultural Sub-total</u>	281	0	0	11	0	29
<u>Distribution and Marketing Occupations</u>						
Building Materials Mgt. and Sales	4					
Cashier-Checker	51					
Radio and TV						
Broadcasting	9					
Salesman	15					
<u>Distribution and Marketing Sub-total</u>	79	0	56	0	0	0

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Appendix Table 2 (continued)

	1968	1960		
		Public	Private <sup>a</sup>	Prop. Apprenticeship
<u>Health Occupations</u>				
Dental Assistant	113			15
Medical Laboratory Assistant	52			
Medical Office Assistant	38			
Nurses' Asst.	141			
Operating Room Assistant	11			
Optical Mechanics	0		28	10
Practical Nursing	1,098	110	310	335
Psychiatric Aide	18			
Ward Clerk	16			
Health Sub-total	1,487	0	110	325
<u>Home Economics Occupations</u>				
Cook	34			
Infant and Child Care Worker	20			
Personal Care and Family Aide	0			
Home Economics Sub-total	54	0	0	0

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Appendix Table 2 (continued)

	1968			
	Public <sup>c</sup>	Private <sup>a</sup>	Prop. Apprenticeship	Public Private <sup>b</sup> Prop. Apprenticeship
<u>Office Occupations</u>				
Accountant-Jr.		424		574
Clerical	41	239		24
Data Processing (12 Month)		404		772
General Business Key Punch	20	407	312	130
Medical Recept.		176		
Real Estate		5		
Secretarial		38		
(12 Month)	330	1,315	393	1,395
Secretarial-Data Processing (12 Month)		129		500
Stenographer	136	443		
Typist	59			
Office Sub-total	256	330	0	705
		3,580	0	2,695
<u>Other Programs</u>				
Prevocational Basic Education		104		
Varied		30		
Vocational Guided Studies (Prep.)	63			
Others Sub-total	197	0	0	0



Appendix Table 2 (continued)

Trades and Industry Occupations	1960			
	1968	Public Prop.	Private Prop.	Apprenticeship
Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Serv.	522	107	21	46
Air Conditioning Mechanic	30			
Air Frame and Power Plant Mechanics	15	1		4
Appliance Repair	21			
Asbestos Worker		110		44
Auto Body Repair	247	122		104
Auto Mechanics	1,368	417		267
Barbering				
Bricklayer	125			250
Building Maint.	1			
Butcher-Meat		14		86
Cabinetmaker		17		16
Carpentry	123	40		34
Clothing Alterations		337		276
Woman	23			
Cosmetology	305			
Coverer-Floor		7		69
Diesel Vehicle Maint.	75	43		9
Drafting-Architectural	32			
Drafting-Furniture				
Drafting-Building				
Trades	179			7
Drafting-Elec., Eiect.	0			
Drafting-Mechanical	383		16	2
Dry Kiln Operating	0			
Elec. Appliance Serv.				10
				1,281

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Appendix Table 2 (continued)

	1968		1960	
	Public <sup>c</sup>	Private <sup>a</sup>	Public	Private <sup>b</sup>
Elec. Installation and Maint.	398	1,453		537
Electrician	44			
Electrical Lineman	34	42		36
Elec. Mechanic	22			
Graphic Arts-Printing	27	243	45	249
Glazier		17		7
Heavy Equip. Mech.	28			
Heavy Equip. Oper.	27	9		8
Industrial Maint.	66	31		36
Knitting Machine Fixing	0	71	8*	48
Light Construction	52			
Machinist	684	302	31	90
Mailer		15		2
Marine Mechanics	26			
Masonry	137	262	34	163
Molder		6		5
Paint and Paper-hanger		12		14
Plasterer and Lather		32		32
Plumbing and Heating	24			
Plumber	39	551		227
Production Asst. (Furniture)	17	1		2
Production Machine Operator	101			
Radio and TV Servicing	296	60	14	84

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Appendix Table 2 (continued)

	1968			1960				
	Public <sup>c</sup>	Private <sup>a</sup>	Prop.	Apprenticeship	Public	Private <sup>b</sup>	Prop.	Apprenticeship
TV Servicing	21			4				1
Saw Filing	10							5
Sewing Machine Mech.	47			22				8
Stone Cutter				13				229
Sheet Metal	1			354				3
Small Engine Repair	18							29
Telephone Installation and Maintenance	0		10					3
Telephone Cable Splicer								29
Textile Production	22			64				3
Tool and Die Making	64			211				42
Upholstery	114			9				12
Upholstery Cutting	5			4				
Upholstery Sewing	23							
Vending Machine Maintenance	20							
Watchmaking	2			6				
Welding	622			1				
Welder	278			40				15
Woodwork-Machine Operator	18							
Others				28				70
Trades and Industry Sub-total	6,736	0	3,068	5,137	124	45	1,531	2,981

DIPLOMA AND CERTIFICATE

TOTAL	9,090	350	6,814	5,176	449	750	4,561	3,020
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<sup>a</sup>Figures on private colleges for fall, 1965. From Gleazer, American Junior Colleges, Vol. VII, pp. 572-590.

<sup>b</sup>Figures on private junior colleges for fall, 1958. From Gleazer, American Junior Colleges, Vol. V, pp. 345-362.

<sup>c</sup>Includes enrollments in MDIA programs.



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Appendix Table 3. Undergraduate enrollments by county location of public and private institutions, 1968<sup>a</sup>

North Carolina	Public	Private	Private	Community College		Total
	Senior	Senior	Junior	Col.	Trans. Occup.	
Alamance		1,817			647	2,464
Anson					105	105
Avery			687/65			687
Beaufort					183	183
Bladen					135	135
Buncombe	748	376	466		819	3,409
Burke				473	296	769
Cabarrus		609				609
Caldwell					421	421
Carteret					72	72
Catawba		1,309			955	2,264
Cherokee					69	69
Cleveland			1,303/190		187	1,490
Columbus				442	338	780
Craven					221	221
Cumberland	1,243	982			769	2,994
Davidson				470	276	746
Duplin					185	185
Durham	2,761	4,935/289			496	8,192
Edgecombe					78	78
Forsyth	1,519	3,089			896	5,504
Franklin			823/43			823
Gaston		1,286/68		1,071	517	2,874
Guilford	8,254/63	4,305/32			640	13,199
Halifax					150	150
Harnett		2,402				2,402
Haywood					210	210
Hertford			1,388/141		91	1,479
Iredell			539			539
Jackson	4,018				204	4,222
Lee					259	259
Lenoir				576	613	1,189
McDowell					136	136
Madison		1,268				1,268
Martin					94	94
Mecklenburg	2,351/7	3,168		1,579	2,728	9,826
Montgomery					46	46

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Appendix Table 3 (continued)

	Public Senior	Private Senior	Private Junior	Community College Col. Trans.	Occup.	Total
Moore				552	339	891
Nash		643			93	736
New Hanover	1,240/38				410	1,650
Onslow					493	493
Orange	11,010/54					11,010
Pamlico					56	56
Pasquotank	1,009			498	202	1,709
Pitt	8,561				474	9,035
Randolph					277	277
Richmond					359	359
Robeson	1,564		51		209	1,824
Rockingham				503	466	969
Rowan		1,887			623	2,510
Rutherford				312	168	480
Sampson			272		138	410
Scotland		900/2				900
Stanley		958				958
Surry				301	347	648
Transylvania			639			639
Union			1,588			1,588
Vance			316			316
Wake	9,819/306	2,986	785		626	14,216
Watauga	5,108					5,108
Wayne			346	182	680	1,208
Wilkes				211	485	696
Wilson		1,567			414	1,981
Totals	59,205	34,487	9,143	7,170	19,739	129,744

<sup>a</sup>Adapted from Statistical Abstract of Higher Education, 1968-69. North Carolina Board of Higher Education, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1969. Table IV, p. 12-14.

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Appendix Table 4. Occupational enrollments by county location on institution, 1968 and 1960

North Carolina	1968			
	Community College	Apprentice-Private	Beauty/Barber	Hospital
Occup.	MDTA ship	Colleges <sup>a</sup>	Schools	Colleges Schools
Alamance	60	52	75	6
Alexander	7			
Alleghany	13			
Anson	3			
Ashe	14			
Avery	0	78		
Beaufort	14			
Bertie	1			4
Bladen	17			
Brunswick	2			
Buncombe	30	12	60	10
Burke	15	65	17	101
Cabarrus	25		38	199
Caldwell	20	61		
Camden	1			
Carteret	50			
Caswell	9			
Catawba	238		114	
Chatham	15			
Cherokee	11			
Chowan	1			
Clay	0			
Cleveland	14	52	97	35
Columbus	42	16		
Craven	19	20		
Cumberland	279	121	78	178
				92

Appendix Table 4 (continued)

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County	1968			
	Community College	Apprentice-Private	Beauty/Barber Business Trade	Hospital
Occup.	MDTA ship	Colleges <sup>a</sup>	Schools	Colleges Schools
Currituck	1			
Dare	1			
Davidson	64	51	92	
Davie	0			
Duplin	40	7		
Durham	82	471	95/92	863 101 271
Edgecombe	78	40	24	75
Forsyth	91	273	158/42	472 126 441
Franklin	0	41		
Gaston	59	79	98	53 56 64
Gates	0			
Graham	0			
Granville	0			
Greene	15			
Guilford	640	153	984	180 229 356 85
Halifax	154	13	30	
Harnett	210	10	20	
Haywood	37	33		
Henderson	91	8	23	46
Hertford	5	60		
Hoke	0			
Hyde	1			
Iredell	50	110	54	41 64
Jackson	204	55	2	
Johnston	29	4		
Jones	0			
Lee	259	52	49	19 93
Lenoir	613	61	32	56
Lincoln	8			

Appendix Table 4 (continued)

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	1968					
	Community College	Apprentice-ship	Private Colleges <sup>a</sup>	Beauty/Barber Schools	Business Trade Schools	Hospital Schools
McDowell	136	7				
Macon		1				
Madison		1				
Martin	94	45				
Mecklenburg	2,728	225	520	298/52	1,167	856
Mitchell			4			317
Montgomery	46	21	42			
Moore	339		10			
Nash	93	40	8	24	75	15
New Hanover	410	36	157	30	254	11
Northampton			1			
Onslow	493	144	64	24		
Orange			25			40
Famlico	56	29	0			
Pasquotank	202		6			
Pender			0			
Perquimans			4			
Person			4			
Pitt	474	20	84	41		6
Polk			1			
Randolph	277		35	28	155	
Richmond	359	75	5	17		62
Robeson	209	65	31		67	
Rockingham	466		19			8
Rowan	623		148	53	78	58
Rutherford	168		25	50		
Sampson	138	119	10		19	
Scotland			16			
Stanly			38		42	



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Appendix Table 4 (continued)

	1968					
	Community College	Apprentice-ship	Private Colleges <sup>a</sup>	Beauty/Barber Schools	Business Trade Colleges	Hospital Schools
Stokes		10				
Surry	347	20	85	55		32
Swain			0			
Transylvania		19	47			
Tyrrell		0				
Union		29	b			
Vance		8			19	6
Wake	626	51	391	129	133/35	805
Warren		2				122
Washington		3				102
Watauga		29				
Wayne	680	72	28	25	34	
Wilkes	485		50		60	6
Wilson	414	75	109		16	82
Yadkin			7			
Yancey			1			
Total	19,739	2,120	5,325	671	2,044/221	5,317
						1,583
						2,088

Appendix Table 4 (continued)

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	1960				
	Public Colleges	Apprentice- IEC's <sup>b</sup> ship	Private Colleges <sup>d</sup> Schools	Beauty/Barber Business Trade Colleges Schools	Hospital Trade Schools
North Carolina	3,091				
Alamance	163	27			
Alexander		10		107	
Alleghany		0			
Anson		4			
Ashe		23			
Avery		0	128		
Beaufort		16			30
Bertie		2	10		18
Bladen		4			
Brunswick		3			
Buncombe	140 <sup>d</sup>	55	b	292	b 128
Burke		91	23		50
Cabarrus		19		195	
Caldwell		67		30	
Camden		0			
Carteret		14			
Caswell		0			
Catawba		53		35	127
Chatham		6			
Cherokee		2			
Chowan		3			
Clay		0			
Cleveland		30	56	82	15
Columbus		13			
Craven		49			
Cumberland	91	30	47	104	47
Currituck		0			

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Appendix Table 4 (continued)

	1960					
	Public Colleges	Apprentice-ship	Private Colleges	Beauty/Barber Schools	Business Trade Schools	Hospital Schools
Dare	2					
Davidson	20				111	
Davie	3					
Duplin	8					
Durham	91	209		91/100	265	277
Edgecombe	46					
Forsyth	79	116		96/50	161	396
Franklin	3		88			
Gaston	205	56	55	78	78	75
Gates	0					
Graham	0					
Granville	6				16	
Greene	1					
Guilford	258	350	33	156	216	115
Halifax	7					
Harnett	10		140	15		
Haywood	95					
Henderson	7			22		
Hertford	3		143			
Hoke	1					
Hyde	2					
Iredell	29		25	22	43	75
Jackson	1					
Johnston	20					4
Jones	1					
Lee	14				106	
Lenoir	57				37	32
Lincoln	12					
McDowell	11					86
Macon	3					

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Appendix Table 4 (continued)

	1960					
	Public Colleges	IEC's Colleges	b ship	Apprentice- Private Colleges	Beauty/Barber Schools	Hospital Trade Schools
Madison			1	113		
Martin			3			
Mecklenburg	126 <sup>d</sup>	68	294	288/50	623	b 430
Mitchell			1			
Montgomery			11			
Moore			18			
Nash			16		46	58
New Hanover	314 <sup>d</sup>	48	78	30	149	109
Northampton			1			
Onslow			54			
Orange	45		11		14	18
Pamlico			0			
Pasquotank	121		9		45	30
Pender			1			
Perquimans			0			
Person			6			
Pitt			26		50	
Polk			1			
Randolph			41		76	
Richmond			8			65
Robeson			10		31	51
Rockingham			18			
Rowan			36		18	b 43
Rutherford			53			52
Sampson			25	12		
Scotland			12	80		37
Stanly			34		33	
Stokes			1			
Surry			41		21	47 38

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Appendix Table 4 (continued)

	1960						
	Public Colleges	IEC's <sup>b</sup>	Apprentice-ship	Private Colleges <sup>d</sup>	Beauty/Barber Schools	Business Trade Colleges	Hospital Schools
Swain		0					
Transylvania		1		54			
Tyrrell		0					
Union		0		45			
Vance		3			29		
Wake		272		132	88/50	319	195
Warren		3					
Washington		0					
Watauga		16					
Wayne	18	108		68	39	63	34
Wilkes		23			41		
Wilson	33	58					67
Yadkin		1					
Yancey		0					
Total	1,300	585	3,091	1,175	1,281/250	3,319	2,607

<sup>a</sup>Enrollment figures for 1958 and 1965. Taken from American Junior Colleges by E. J. Gleazer, Junior. Volumes 5 and 7.

<sup>b</sup>Enrollment information on Industrial Education Centers and Gaston Technical Institute from R. T. Williams, 1969. Unpublished data used in doctoral dissertation.

<sup>c</sup>Dental Assistant and Dental Hygiene students - University of North Carolina, School of Dentistry, Chapel Hill.

<sup>d</sup>Includes 30 students enrolled at the College of the Albemarle and 91 at Elizabeth City State Teachers College.

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Appendix Table 5. High school graduates and enrollment in public and private post-secondary education in North Carolina by county, 1968 and 1960

	1968		1960	
	Academic	Occup.	Total High School Graduates	Academic High School Graduates
North Carolina	80,253	19,213	99,466	64,677
Alamance	1,772	499	2,271	1,277
Alexander	221	86	307	202
Alleghany	101	33	134	117
Anson	337	107	444	381
Ashe	228	95	323	259
Avery	164	22	186	168
Beaufort	611	180	791	791
Bertie	333	92	425	360
Bladen	415	184	599	449
Brunswick	240	84	324	323
Buncombe	2,243	583	2,826	1,656
Burke	914	325	1,239	715
Cabarrus	1,123	201	1,324	985
Caldwell	625	391	1,016	683
Camden	79	27	106	85
Carteret	463	128	591	404
Caswell	193	49	242	278
Catawba	1,451	594	2,045	1,107
Chatham	369	97	466	429
Cherokee	150	47	197	209
Chowan	190	27	217	167
Clay	34	20	54	84
Cleveland	1,119	239	1,358	941
Columbus	772	248	1,020	772
Craven	804	158	962	736
Cumberland	2,142	550	2,692	1,975
Currituck	91	7	98	63
				48
				75
				95,291
				838
				119
				48
				213
				127
				110
				583
				223
				222
				137
				1,170
				509
				772
				394
				52
				259
				104
				811
				215
				86
				106
				30
				656
				449
				403
				1,000
				48

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Appendix Table 5 (continued)

	1968			1960		
	Academic	Occup.	Total	High School Graduates	Academic	High School Graduates
Dare	103	8	111	89	48	43
Davidson	1,342	302	1,644	1,110	653	801
Davie	225	58	283	242	102	165
Duplin	596	192	788	612	378	515
Durham	2,334	326	2,660	1,481	1,318	860
Edgecombe	806	170	976	628	534	903
Forsyth	3,707	746	4,453	2,614	1,927	1,577
Franklin	382	41	423	419	272	294
Gaston	2,272	418	2,690	1,565	1,102	1,089
Gates	122	9	131	130	82	91
Graham	65	17	82	106	43	80
Granville	377	47	424	450	265	411
Greene	209	80	289	270	149	214
Guilford	5,539	731	6,270	3,356	2,581	1,873
Halifax	852	163	915	846	491	577
Harnett	739	179	918	732	508	585
Haywood	551	216	767	600	337	485
Henderson	537	95	632	557	272	402
Hertford	448	69	517	404	252	244
Hoke	213	49	262	225	78	119
Hyde	61	20	81	95	40	62
Iredell	1,111	217	1,328	918	692	666
Jackson	354	100	454	234	203	195
Johnston	919	209	1,128	983	629	791
Jones	185	68	253	190	93	139
Lee	473	172	645	436	278	319
Lenoir	1,144	423	1,567	875	584	544
Lincoln	490	96	586	403	199	343



Appendix Table 5 (continued)

**BEST COPY AVAILABLE**

	1968		1960	
	Academic	Occup.	Total High School Graduates	Academic High School Graduates
McDowell	348	162	510	366
Macon	179	57	236	194
Madison	219	31	260	197
Martin	418	118	536	414
Mecklenburg	6,618	2,128	8,746	4,157
Mitchell	164	37	201	189
Montgomery	239	89	328	268
Moore	652	178	830	524
Nash	868	154	1,022	1,072
New Hanover	1,449	259	1,708	966
Northampton	369	63	432	402
Onslow	749	353	1,102	685
Orange	1,172	76	1,248	476
Pamlico	120	66	186	173
Pasquotank	624	97	721	320
Pender	201	56	257	269
Perquimans	156	25	181	127
Person	359	58	416	410
Pitt	1,453	350	1,803	1,064
Polk	111	16	127	173
Randolph	888	249	1,137	782
Richmond	582	243	825	620
Robeson	1,210	324	1,534	1,357
Rockingham	1,157	384	1,541	966
Rowan	1,571	441	2,012	1,091
Rutherford	828	161	989	642
Sampson	735	199	934	809
Scotland	401	97	498	445
Stanly	702	130	832	618
Stokes	205	41	246	277
Surry	836	287	1,123	710
				223
				126
				141
				358
				3,028
				87
				164
				346
				536
				869
				239
				270
				409
				67
				249
				186
				105
				233
				818
				84
				493
				342
				854
				506
				1,004
				421
				491
				212
				487
				106
				412
				222
				489
				237
				588



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Appendix Table 5 (continued)

	1968		1960	
	Academic Occup.	Total High School Graduates	Academic	High School Graduates
Swain	138	200	87	88
Transylvania	287	327	123	191
Tyrrell	52	59	35	55
Union	702	849	362	533
Vance	446	484	304	281
Wake	5,226	5,675	2,513	1,364
Warren	242	268	164	299
Washington	219	262	123	141
Watauga	381	456	193	201
Wayne	1,325	1,638	750	852
Wilkes	613	950	303	536
Wilson	937	1,145	707	522
Yadkin	289	395	138	257
Yancey	110	149	91	184
Unknown	363	363		

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Appendix Table 6. Home counties of in-state undergraduate students<sup>a</sup> in North Carolina by type of institution, fall, 1968

	Public		Private		Grand Total			
	Senior Colleges	Community Colleges Sub- total	Senior Colleges	Junior Colleges total				
North Carolina	49,145	6,900	19,213	75,258	18,155	6,053	24,208	99,566
Alamance	939	45	499	1,483	689	99	788	2,271
Alexander	109	19	86	214	77	16	93	307
Alleghany	65	13	33	111	11	12	23	134
Anson	201	8	107	316	76	52	128	441
Ashe	170	24	95	289	16	18	34	323
Avery	105	7	22	134	10	42	52	186
Beaufort	455	14	180	649	95	47	142	791
Bertie	231	4	92	327	48	50	98	425
Bladen	249	56	184	489	80	30	110	599
Brunswick	171	19	84	274	39	11	50	324
Buncombe	1,696	8	583	2,287	364	175	539	2,826
Burke	465	256	325	1,046	164	29	193	1,239
Cabarrus	674	66	201	941	278	105	383	1,324
Caldwell	381	80	391	852	129	35	164	1,016
Camden	30	30	27	87	14	5	19	106
Carteret	308	8	128	444	114	33	147	591
Caswell	112	15	49	176	61	5	66	242
Catawba	784	69	594	1,447	478	120	598	2,045
Chatham	237	24	97	358	86	22	108	466
Cherokee	117	1	47	165	25	7	32	197
Chowan	141	21	27	189	21	7	28	217
Clay	33	-	20	53	1	-	-	54
Cleveland	594	89	239	922	146	290	436	1,358
Columbus	410	226	248	884	116	20	136	1,020
Craven	561	41	258	860	135	67	202	962
Cumberland	1,352	57	550	1,959	647	86	733	2,692
Currituck	45	32	7	84	11	3	14	98

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Appendix Table 6 (continued)

	Public			Private			Grand Total
	Senior Colleges	Community Colleges Transfer	Sub-total	Senior Colleges	Junior Colleges	Sub-total	
Dare	50	21	8	25	7	32	111
Davidson	717	187	302	357	81	438	1,644
Davie	129	8	58	61	27	88	283
Duplin	411	21	192	99	65	164	788
Durham	1,676	34	326	509	115	624	2,660
Edgecombe	545	9	170	196	56	252	976
Forsyth	2,201	113	746	1,076	317	1,393	4,453
Franklin	172	4	41	84	122	206	423
Gaston	848	851	418	457	116	573	2,690
Gates	79	7	9	22	14	36	131
Graham	54	-	17	10	1	11	82
Granville	235	2	47	95	45	140	424
Greene	108	33	80	42	26	68	289
Guilford	3,324	212	731	1,636	367	2,003	6,270
Halifax	539	6	163	208	99	307	915
Harnett	365	23	179	320	31	351	918
Haywood	440	1	216	78	32	110	767
Henderson	394	24	95	72	47	119	632
Hertford	258	7	69	77	106	183	517
Hoke	146	19	49	38	10	48	262
Hyde	40	2	20	11	8	19	81
Iredell	585	27	217	226	273	499	1,328
Jackson	337	-	100	13	4	17	454
Johnston	586	27	209	233	73	306	1,128
Jones	101	23	68	55	6	61	253
Lee	287	39	172	122	25	147	645
Lenoir	638	287	423	183	41	224	1,562
Lincoln	254	116	96	99	21	120	586
McDowell	214	54	162	56	24	80	510
Macon	145	-	57	22	12	34	236
Madison	90	3	31	122	4	126	260

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Appendix Table 6 (continued)

	Public			Private			Grand Total	
	Senior Colleges	Community Colleges Occup.	Sub-total	Senior Colleges	Junior Colleges	Sub-total		
Martin	305	2	118	425	81	30	111	536
Mecklenburg	3,824	1,275	2,128	7,227	1,063	456	1,519	8,746
Mitchell	105	7	37	149	34	18	52	201
Montgomery	146	21	89	256	53	19	72	328
Moore	327	197	178	702	108	20	128	830
Nash	495	8	154	657	304	61	365	1,022
New Hanover	1,266	47	259	1,572	110	26	136	1,708
Northampton	239	2	63	304	79	49	128	432
Onslow	559	37	353	949	117	36	153	1,102
Orange	990	16	76	1,082	134	32	166	1,248
Pamlico	76	1	66	143	35	8	43	186
Fasquotank	367	188	97	652	56	13	69	721
Pender	145	1	56	202	38	17	55	257
Perquimans	98	32	25	155	16	10	26	181
Person	233	1	58	292	77	48	125	416
Pitt	1,134	93	350	1,577	176	50	226	1,803
Polk	76	23	16	115	8	4	12	127
Randolph	536	58	249	843	234	60	294	1,137
Richmond	422	41	243	706	82	37	119	825
Robeson	805	79	324	1,208	264	62	326	1,534
Rockingham	578	323	384	1,285	236	20	256	1,541
Rowan	788	95	441	1,324	570	118	688	2,012
Rutherford	399	237	161	797	115	77	192	989
Sampson	454	14	199	667	194	73	267	934
Scotland	302	6	97	405	76	17	93	498
Stanly	409	19	130	558	180	94	274	832
Stokes	135	11	41	187	39	20	59	246

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Appendix Table 6 (continued)

	Public			Private			Grand Total	
	Senior Colleges	Community Colleges Occup.	Sub-total	Senior Colleges	Junior Colleges	Sub-total		
Surry	375	213	287	875	183	65	248	1,123
Swain	121	1	62	184	7	9	16	200
Transylvania	179	1	40	220	33	74	107	327
Tyrrell	34	5	7	46	9	4	13	59
Union	386	38	147	571	110	168	278	849
Vance	269	4	38	311	106	67	173	484
Wake	3,586	46	449	4,081	1,281	313	1,594	5,675
Warren	163	-	26	189	43	36	79	268
Washington	156	14	43	213	37	12	49	262
Watauga	323	19	75	417	21	18	39	456
Wayne	735	140	313	1,188	305	145	450	1,638
Wilkes	356	141	337	834	93	23	116	950
Wilson	456	15	208	679	414	52	466	1,145
Yadkin	159	37	106	302	69	24	93	395
Yancey	31	5	39	75	67	7	74	149
Unknown	-	-	-	-	363	-	363	363
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,145</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>19,213</b>	<b>75,258</b>	<b>18,155</b>	<b>6,053</b>	<b>24,208</b>	<b>99,566</b>

<sup>a</sup>Excluding students in military centers and Bible colleges, modified from Table VI, p. 18, Statistical Abstract of Higher Education in North Carolina, 1968-69, North Carolina Board of Higher Education, Raleigh, North Carolina.

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Appendix Table 7. Registered apprentices and MDTA enrollments by county, 1960 and 1968

	Apprentices			MDTA 1968
	1960	1968	Change	
North Carolina	3,091	5,325	2,234	2,104
Alamance	27	60	33	
Alexander	10	7	-3	
Alleghany	0	13	13	
Anson	4	3	-1	
Ashe	23	14	-9	
Avery	0	0	0	
Beaufort	16	7	-9	14
Bertie	2	1	-1	
Bladen	4	17	13	60
Brunswick	3	2	-1	
Buncombe	99	306	207	30
Burke	91	65	-26	14
Cabarrus	19	25	6	
Caldwell	67	61	-6	20
Camden	0	1	1	
Carteret	14	50	36	15
Caswell	0	9	9	
Catawba	53	238	185	
Chatham	6	15	9	
Cherokee	2	11	9	
Chowan	3	1	-2	
Clay	0	0	0	
Cleveland	30	14	-16	
Columbus	13	16	3	57
Craven	49	20	-29	19
Cumberland	83	121	38	166
Currituck	0	1	1	
Dare	2	1	-1	
Davidson	20	64	44	
Davie	3	0	-3	
Duplin	8	7	-1	36
Durham	209	471	262	82
Edgecombe	46	40	-6	
Forsyth	116	273	157	123
Franklin	3	0	-3	
Gaston	56	79	23	59
Gates	0	0	0	
Graham	0	0	0	
Granville	6	0	-6	
Greene	1	15	14	
Guilford	250	984	634	134
Halifax	7	13	6	

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Appendix Table 7 (continued)

	Apprentices			MDTA 1968
	1967	1968	Change	
Harnett	10	10	0	
Haywood	95	33	-62	35
Henderson	7	8	1	
Hertford	3	5	2	
Hoke	1	0	-1	
Hyde	2	1	-1	
Iredell	29	50	21	
Jackson	1	2	1	55
Johnston	20	29	9	
Jones	1	0	-1	
Lee	14	49	35	51
Lenoir	57	61	4	
Lincoln	12	8	-4	
McDowell	11	7	-4	20
Macon	3	1	-2	
Madison	1	1	0	
Martin	3	7	4	43
Mecklenburg	294	520	226	241
Mitchell	1	4	3	
Montgomery	11	42	31	21
Moore	18	10	-8	
Nash	16	8	-8	40
New Hanover	78	157	79	53
Northampton	1	1	0	
Onslow	54	64	10	134
Orange	11	25	14	
Pamlico	0	0	0	29
Pasquotank	9	6	-3	
Pender	1	0	-1	
Perquimans	0	4	4	
Person	6	4	-2	
Pitt	26	84	58	20
Polk	1	1	0	
Randolph	41	35	-6	
Richmond	8	5	-3	74
Robeson	10	31	21	91
Rockingham	18	19	1	
Rowan	36	148	112	
Rutherford	53	25	-28	
Sampson	25	10	-15	119
Scotland	12	16	4	
Stanly	34	38	4	
Stokes	1	10	9	
Surry	41	85	44	20
Swain	0	0	0	

Appendix Table 7 (continued)

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	Apprentices			MDTA 1968
	1960	1968	Change	
Transylvania	1	19	18	
Tyrrell	0	0	0	
Union	9	29	20	
Yance	3	8	5	
Wake	272	391	119	50
Warren	3	2	-1	
Washington	0	3	3	
Watauga	16	29	13	
Wayne	108	28	-80	
Wilkes	23	50	27	
Wilson	58	109	51	75
Yadkin	1	7	6	
Yancey	0	1	1	
Statewide				30