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## ABSTRACT

This report compiles 1977-78 enrollment information for 1,006 two-year postsecondary institutions, including accredited junior and community colleges, multipurpose, technical, and/or vocational schools and institutes, university branch campuses, and proprietary schools. During 1977-78, total enrollment for reporting institutions was 3,336,413, a rise of 2.7% over the previous year. Full-time enrollment declined 1.8%, while part-time enrollment increased sharply from 3.7% in 1976-77 to 6.2% in 1977-78. Full-time students represented 47.6% of the collegiate headcount, and 68.1% of the full-time equivalent enrollment. Female enrollment continued to grow from 48.6% in 1976-77 to 51.5% in 1977-78. Six tables, constituting the bulk of the report, break down enrollment data by institution, institution type (public, church-affiliated, proprietary, or independent), geographical region, state, sex, full-time student enrollment, and full-time and total teaching staff. The introductory narrative summarizes enrollment trends and provides a brief look at the future. (TR)

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# COLLEGIATE ENROLLMENTS IN AMERICAN 2-YEAR INSTITUTIONS, 1977-78

STATISTICS,  
INTERPRETATIONS,  
AND TRENDS

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COLLEGIATE ENROLLMENTS IN  
AMERICAN 2-YEAR INSTITUTIONS, 1977-78  
STATISTICS, INTERPRETATIONS, AND TRENDS

GARLAND G. PARKER

A grand total 3,336,413 students were enrolled in 1977-78 in the 1,006 2-year post-secondary collegiate-level institutions covered in this study. This is the sixth annual study of enrollments in American 2-year colleges issued under the sponsorship of The American College Testing Program and the University of Cincinnati.<sup>2</sup> It is a companion study to the 58th annual report on enrollments in 4-year colleges and related institutions published as ACT Special Report Twenty-three.<sup>3</sup> Before 1974-75, these studies were published in *Intellect* (formerly *School & Society*). This report includes post-secondary 2-year junior and proprietary schools, community colleges, multipurpose, technical, and/or vocational schools and institutes, and university branch colleges/campuses/centers that have recognition, approval, or accreditation by regional associations, professional organizations, or state agencies that offer collegiate-level certificate or associate degree programs extending over a 2-year period.

**Study purposes and guidelines.** The purposes of this study are to collect, report on, and interpret collegiate-level enrollments in American 2-year colleges as early in the academic year as possible; to preview the findings in timely press releases; to make available information that will be helpful in postsecondary higher education planning, and to provide special focus on career education enrollments and developments.

Although total figures for all reporting schools are cited, the stated percentage changes, except as otherwise noted, are based only on institutions reporting comparably for 1976-77 and 1977-78. This permits institutions to be compared to like or unlike

The number of institutions cited refers to the number of single institutions reporting independently, the individual schools within the state and local 2-year institutional systems, and the separate 2-year units included in the large public universities.

<sup>2</sup>Although this report is published by The American College Testing Program, the author is responsible for the data, interpretations, opinions, and conclusions it contains.

<sup>3</sup>Garland G. Parker, *Collegiate Enrollments in the U.S., 1977-78. Statistics, Interpretations, and Trends in 4-Year and Related Institutions*, ACT Special Report Twenty-three (Iowa City, Iowa: The American College Testing Program, 1978). This report and each of the others in the series published by ACT may be secured for \$2.00 each from ACT Publications, P.O. Box 168, Iowa City, Iowa 52240.

units separately, in defined categories, or on a total basis, it also recognizes that the report does not provide universal coverage of all 2-year institutions.

Grand total enrollments move up by 2.7%. After more than a decade of dramatic growth, enrollments in over 900 American 2-year colleges showed only a marginal increase of .4% in 1976-77. In 1977-78, 1,006 reporting 2-year units enrolled 3,336,413 grand total students, for a resumption, in comparable situations, of a modest 2.7% rise pattern. It should be noted, in appraising this increase that within it there was an actual loss of 1.8% in the full-time student category, which was compensated for by a 6.2% rise in part-time students. This development, which will be given more attention later, tends to validate the observations made in this column in 1976-77 that the 2-year schools increasingly would find themselves affected by the restrictive demographic, social, economic, and other environmental circumstances that already have impacted heavily upon the 4-year and related institutions, particularly in respect to full-time students. Historically, the 2-year units have exhibited very commendable service qualities, such as relatively open access, low fees, quality counseling, good teaching, flexible academic programming, emphasis on transfer options, and special concern for career education offerings. These commendable qualities must continue as high priorities for the 2-year schools to attract the proportion of full-time students essential to institutional viability.

At the same time, the role of the 2-year institutions remains great for large numbers of commuter students, many disadvantaged and/or minority group representatives, those who do not qualify initially for entrance into selective baccalaureate programs, others who seek a second academic chance or choice by transferring to 2-year schools, students preferring career education programs, and, of increasing importance, the still rising numbers of adult or continuing education students. Understandably, the role of and the need for the 2-year colleges will continue to be of great importance, but such institutions will encounter intensified competition for students and competition in programs as their public and private 4-year counterparts recruit more vigorously for their student clients in the demographically diminishing academic marketplace in the 1980s.

The down count continues for full-time students—1.8% decline. The data for the comparably reporting units among the 1,006 2-year schools enrolling 1,388,405 full-time students support the premises of the preceding paragraph. After experiencing a decrease in 1976-77 of 3.5%, the count for 1977-78 continued down by 1.8% despite the fact that the number of 18- to 21-year-olds continued to increase in both years and that similar enrollments in the 4-year schools rose by .2% in 1976-77 and by 1.3% in 1977-78.\* This also means that the percentage of full-time students in the 2-year

\*Garland G. Parker, *Collegiate Enrollments in the U.S., 1976-77. Statistics, Interpretations, and Trends in 4-Year and Related Institutions*, ACT Special Report Nineteen (Iowa City, Iowa: The American College Testing Program, 1977), p. 3; Parker, *Collegiate Enrollments in the U.S., 1977-78*, ACT Special Report Twenty-three, p. 2.

schools' grand total continued to decline from 45.6% in 1975-76 and 44.9% in 1976-77 to 41.6% in 1977-78. Despite the continued but slow decline of full-time students, the high significance of this student contingent in the academic ranks of the 2-year schools is indicated by the fact that it still makes up 68.1% of the full-time-equivalent (FTE) student enrollment. This suggests the ongoing importance of institutional planning that reflects concern for this prime student group in the academic scheme of things in the 2-year schools.

An encouraging word—part-time students show sharp rise of 6.2%. The part-time student segment provided the most encouraging feature in the 1977-78 2-year college enrollment scene. In the 1,006 reporting units, with a total of 1,538,454 part-time students, there was a significant 6.2% gain in comparably reporting units. This was a noticeable improvement over the 3.7% gain in 1976-77. In both years, it was only the significant movement upward in the part-time student count that prevented actual losses in grand total as well as full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollments. As has been noted in prior annual studies, the 2-year colleges have shown commendable leadership in recognizing the importance of part-time students, in the development of relevant and flexible programs for them, and in the identification and recruitment of such students. The success of the 2-year colleges in these ventures is reflected in the record of the percentage gains in the last five years as follows: 1977-78, 6.2%, 1976-77, 3.7%, 1975-76, 14.1%, 1974-75, 17.7%, 1973-74, 20.6%, and 1972-73, 12.9%. By comparison, over the same years in the 4-year and related schools, the percentage gains/losses were as follows: 1977-78, +2.3%, 1976-77, -3.2%, 1975-76, +7.7%, 1974-75, +8%, 1973-74, +5.9%, and 1972-73, +2.1%.

While the results of the work of the 2-year institutions certainly are to their credit, losses beginning already to show in their full-time enrollments, even ahead of the cresting of the high school graduates and 18-year-olds, constitute cautions and concern on the part of 2-year school representatives. The competition with the 4-year schools for full-time students will become increasingly intense in the 1980s, and the senior institutions are also showing more interest in the part-time student contingent. As more places and programs attractive to both full-time and part-time students become available on the campuses of the 4-year colleges, increasingly the 2-year institutions will be affected. The future will not permit academic success, enrollment gain, or enrollment maintenance to be taken for granted.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 9. Garland G. Parker, *Collegiate Enrollments in American 2-Year Institutions. Statistics, Interpretations, and Trends* (Iowa City, Iowa: The American College Testing Program, 1977), pp. 2-3. For more extensive background and historical treatment of 2-year and 4-year college enrollments in both full-time and part-time categories, see Garland G. Parker, *The Enrollment Explosion. A Half-Century of Attendance in U.S. Colleges and Universities* (New York: Schoof & Society Books, 1971). See also the annual reports published in *Schoof & Society* each year from 1919 through 1970, in *Intellect* from 1971 through 1974, and in ACT Special Reports after 1974.



**Perspective on enrollments by school categories.** In subsequent paragraphs, enrollment changes by school categories will be shown, and interpretive comments shared in relation to full-time, part-time, and grand total counts in the American 2-year institutions. This treatment permits analysis by types of schools reflecting institutional control and program emphasis. The first objective is to examine enrollments according to the four control groups into which they fall, namely, public, independent, church-affiliated, and independent proprietary (tax-paying) institutions. Data subset analyses in later paragraphs give particular consideration to career education or vocationally oriented program enrollments.

**Independent colleges enrollment percentage gain leaders for third year—up 3.2%.** In defiance of their oft-proclaimed imminent denouement as higher education nears demographic decline in the 1980s, the private independent 2-year colleges in 1977-78 led all institutional control categories in the enrollment gain column for the third year in a row. In the 86 reporting 2-year independent schools, with 104,426 students, the grand total increase in comparable situations was 3.2%. The gain was 6.3% in the full-time student count of 70,560, while the 33,866 part-time students showed a loss of 3.2%. These primarily junior liberal arts schools, while grossly outnumbered in student enrollees by their public sisters, continue to show a survival capacity that is commendable in an increasingly competitive enrollment environment. While difficult days may await them in the uncertain 1980s, their flexibility and still growing service capacity in the late 1970s are encouraging and give promise that they will remain viable contenders for their share of the educational market in the future. Special attention is called to the treatment of enrollments by sex in a later section, a current concern should be with the maintenance of male enrollments. Enrollments for the independent colleges are shown in Table 3.

**Church-affiliated 2-year colleges experience marginal loss of .7%.** In the early and middle years of the 1970s, the church-affiliated 2-year colleges enjoyed a period of rising enrollments. As has been noted in prior reports in this series, these largely evangelical and/or doctrinally fundamental schools proved to be an attraction to a significant segment of collegians who sought out schools that stressed commitment, discipline, and more traditional curricular paths than were popular in the nonsectarian and public schools in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

With the decline of militancy, some reversion to more structured curricula, and the rise in popularity of both religiously related academic and extracurricular programs on the nonsectarian campuses, the secular institutions have cut into the rather narrow but significant student market segment that supported the church schools earlier in the 1970s. Growing tuition disparities unfavorable to them and tightening budget restrictions upon the church-related units have further diminished their competitive capacity. These factors are among those accounting for the fact that in 81-church-related 2-year institutions, in 1977-78, with a grand total of 34,624 students, there was a decline in comparable situations of .7%, exactly the same percentage loss reported for 1976-77. The same units had 28,080 full-time students, a decline of 1.5%, and 6,544 part-



time enrollees, a 3% increase, which was not sufficient to offset the full-time loss either in total count or in the full-time equivalent (FTE) student number. Enrollments in the church-affiliated schools are displayed in Table 2.

**Public 2-year colleges register gain of 2.7%.** Second to the independent schools in percentage gain were the 769 public 2-year institutions. They reported a grand total of 3,157,136 students and a gain in comparably reporting units of 2.7%. This was a definite improvement over the minimal 2% gain in 1976-77, but the changing mix between full-time and part-time was not encouraging. The 1,256,929 full-time students actually reflected a 2.3% loss that was barely compensated for in the 1,900,207 part-time students who gained 6.4%. The lag in full-time students offers additional validation to the premise set forth in this column in recent years that the public 2-year colleges in the later 1970s and the 1980s would experience increasingly keen competition with the 4-year public and private units in recruitment of both full-time and part-time students. These units distinguished themselves in the quarter century between 1950 and 1975 by their dedication to good teaching, sound counseling, program initiative and flexibility, and comparatively low fees. In the coming decade, they will face a growing need to continue to capitalize upon these characteristics in order to hold their own or minimize potential losses. The dominant role held by the public units in the 2-year institutional arena, however, is indicated by the fact that the 769 reporting schools enrolled 95%—up from 94.3% in 1976-77—of all students in the 1,006 public and private 2-year schools surveyed in this report. The spread of enrollments in the public 2-year institutions is displayed in Table 1.

**Perspective on enrollments in proprietary (tax-paying) schools.** A very important segment of American postsecondary education is related to the proprietary (tax-paying) schools. There are thousands of such schools operating nationally with millions of students enrolled. There is no available statistical analysis or study of the total enrollments in these institutions, but since 1973-74 an objective in the ACT Special Report series has been to develop a data base that would provide some perspective on enrollment movements in this important postsecondary education arena. Space and resource limitations permit coverage in this study of only those proprietary institutions that have regional and/or professional association accreditation and that offer collegiate-level certificate or associate degree programs extending through a 2-year period. For 1977-78, reports were received from 70 such schools. Thirty-five of these reported comparably, with 40,227 grand total students, a loss of .4%. Of these, 32,836 were full-time and 7,391 were part-time students, for a full-time increase of 4% but a part-time loss of 21.5%. It is likely that the continued sharp decline in the enrollment of veterans for 1977-78 had a strong negative effect on the enrollment of men in these schools. Proprietary school enrollments are shown in Table 4.

**Overall view of enrollments in independent nonpublic 2-year institutions.** Although it is meaningful to analyze enrollments in independent, church-related, and independent proprietary school categories as in earlier paragraphs, there is merit as well in

getting an overall view of the student count in all of the nonpublic 2-year institutions. Collectively, the 237 schools in this class enrolled 179,277 grand total, 131,476 full-time, and 47,801 part-time students, for respective percentage changes in comparable situations of -2%, +4%, and -4%. By way of comparison, percentage changes in the same public school categories were +2.7%, -2.3%, and +6.4%. In 1977-78, the public schools lagged in full-time enrollments, while the nonpublic units fell behind in part-time students.

**Analysis of state and local systems in 2-year schools.** Since 1972-73, in this report and in the companion 4-year colleges study, an effort has been made to give a statistical analysis of the groupings of schools by state and local systems. This is the only enrollment study that focuses upon the state and local system phenomenon in 2-year schools. While neither small nor large size automatically confers merit upon institutions, the proponents of the large systems contend that large-scale economy of operation, minimal program duplication, financial stability, and consistency of educational objectives are advantages derived from the state and local systems approach. On the other hand, the loss or lessening of local control, increasing bureaucracy, the impact of politics, a tendency toward rigidity, and a decline in personal rapport between student and institutional representatives are alleged disadvantages. Experience in collecting enrollment questionnaires clearly indicates that, generally speaking, promptness and flexibility in institutional response decline significantly in relation to the growing number and size of the state and local systems. The author is grateful for all responses received from such systems and notes that they are identifiable by the nature of their listing within Table 1.

**Career-education focus in this study of 2-year institutions.** An important reason for initiating this series of studies on enrollments in American 2-year postsecondary schools in 1972-73 was to focus particular attention upon their career-education curricular emphasis. One approach to this objective has been the classification of colleges in accordance with their broad educational functions, in so far as they can be identified. Clearly, all students in a given type of institution—for example, in technical and/or vocational institutes—will not be following educational programs as specifically related to career education thrusts as they are presumed to be. Enrollments by institutional types, however, are assumed to be generally indicative of the program objectives of 2-year college enrollees. ACT Special Reports for the 1973-74 and 1974-75 academic years provided analyses and interpretations for actual enrollments in career education and collegiate transfer programs in the 2-year schools.<sup>6</sup> In subse-

<sup>6</sup>Garland G. Parker, *Career Education and Transfer Program Enrollments in 2-Year Colleges, 1973-74*, ACT Special Report Eleven (Iowa City, Iowa: The American College Testing Program, 1974), and *Career Education and Transfer Program Enrollments in 2-Year Colleges, 1974-75*, ACT Special Report Fifteen (Iowa City, Iowa: The American College Testing Program, 1975). Both reports are available for \$2.00 each from ACT Publications, P. O. Box 168, Iowa City, Iowa 52240.

quent sections of this report, special attention is given to career education program enrollments as indicated by school control groups and also by classification according to types of all reporting 2-year schools.

Given the increasingly complex society in the U.S. since World War II, there has been a growing need for technicians, technologists, and service-oriented personnel to give the support to engineers, scientists, other specialists, and society in general, that is necessary for the successful functioning of our system. Educational leaders and faculties in the 2-year colleges took commendable initiative in offering career education programs—and recruiting students for them—that are essential to the training of the needed technical and service personnel.

There will be an ongoing demand for career education programs and for their adaptation to the changing social and economic needs of the future. In the 1980s, when there may be fewer students to fill the available spaces, there will be even greater cause for these programs to be relevant to the changing circumstances of the time. This writer, while highly supportive of these programs over the years, continues to emphasize that career education programs should not be presented within overly narrow curricular paths. Career education graduates bear the same responsibilities as other citizens for decisions affecting government policies at all levels. While it is fundamental that these programs rest upon a core of courses and experiences basic to the expertise required in a given discipline, a range of courses in the arts and sciences also should be offered to provide an adequate background for valid decision making not only in the voting booth but also in the exercise of normal ongoing responsibilities in our society. A judicious mixture of technical and nonprofessional courses in career education programs will equip the student better for potential management roles that may become available later in life. When faced then with decision responsibilities that may have social, economic, political, and even military implications, the career education graduate will profit by having had an academic program that included, for example, a segment of arts and sciences courses. Meanwhile, such a balanced curriculum will have provided the basis for life enrichment that extends far beyond the narrow confines of a given technical or paraprofessional field. Even though many or most 2-year college programs reflect awareness of the need for such curricular content, there is cause for ongoing consideration of this issue in the development and revision of career education programs.

On the other hand, both public and private 2-year junior and community colleges should consider the relationship of their liberal arts and other nonprofessional programs, either terminal or transfer ones, with career education objectives. Indeed, in many professional as well as paraprofessional areas, arts and sciences studies have direct career implications as, for example, in medicine, ministry, and the law. With a rising emphasis upon job entry possibilities, private as well as public 2-year colleges will do well to interrelate as many of their programs as possible with career education.

thrusts Not only will a composite of technical and liberal arts program components better equip students for the job market, it also may help insure institutional stability in the era of demographic decline in the 1980s.

**Analysis of technical/vocational institutional enrollments.** It is logical in a study of career education thrusts in 2-year schools to look first at enrollments in those units classified as technical and/or vocational institutions. For 1977-78, in the 65 reporting technical institutes or colleges, there were 71,541 full-time, 54,590 part-time, and 126,131 grand total students, for respective percentage changes in comparable situations of -2.5%, +21.4%, and +6.7%. In 41 units labeled technical/vocational schools, there were 58,088 full-time, 33,888 part-time, and 91,974 grand total enrollees, accounting for respective comparable percentage changes of -1.9%, +1%, and -.8%. In 13 other vocational schools, there were 9,281 full-time, 8,316 part-time, and 17,597 grand total students, reflecting respective percentage increases of 4.1%, 27%, and 15.9%. In all 177 of the above institutions offering technical/vocational programs, there were 138,908 full-time, 96,794 part-time, and 235,702 grand total students in comparable situations. These totals represented respective annual percentage changes of -2%, +16%, and +5%. (Similar changes in 1976-77 were -2.6%, +20.7%, and +5.3%) The important role of career education programs in the technical/vocational areas in the nation's educational delivery system is apparent when one considers the many thousands of other students taking technical/vocational programs in the hundreds of 2-year junior, community, multipurpose, and university branches/campuses/centers. In further analysis, however, while these units have experienced dramatic advances over the last two years in enrolling part-time students, the fact that full-time enrollees in the same programs declined 2.6% in 1976-77 and 2% in 1977-78 gives cause for concern. These losses were accounted for by declines in the enrollment of men for 1977-78 of 8.5% in the technical institutes and 6% in the technical/vocational schools. At the same time, part-time enrollments of men increased significantly in all 177 of such schools surveyed in this section. These enrollment shifts may have been related to the near 20% decline in postsecondary students receiving Veterans Administration educational support.

**Appraisal of junior and community colleges enrollment trends.** Although career education programs are very important, the data suggest that the preponderant enrollment in 2-year colleges is in other than the terminally-oriented career education programs. This is indicated by the fact that 2,993,954 students, or 90% of enrollees in the 1,006 surveyed 2-year schools, were enrolled in junior and community colleges. Admittedly, many of these students pursue career education programs, especially in the community colleges, but the great majority are in transfer-oriented curricula designed to lead them to baccalaureate degrees in a wide range of arts, sciences, and professional programs.

In the 272 reporting junior colleges, there were 213,935 full-time, 165,649 part-time, and 379,584 grand total students that represented respective gains of .5%, 3.9%, and 2%. The overall 4.1% loss in male students in these schools was more than offset by an

8.1% gain in women, but the decrease in male enrollees is a serious concern for the junior colleges. With the realization, however, that the overwhelming percentage of students in these units are enrolled in private, liberal arts, and junior colleges, one is struck not only by the viability of these schools but also by the continued lure of liberal arts programs for students in 2-year colleges.

In the 485 generally public community colleges covered in this study, there were 988,872 full-time, 1,625,498 part-time, and 2,614,370 grand total students enrolled for respective percentage changes of -2.3%, +5.8%, and +2.5%. A much larger percentage of these students were pursuing career education programs than was so in the junior colleges, but even here more than half of them probably were enrolled in non-professional and transfer programs leading to baccalaureate degrees.

**Enrollments in multipurpose and university branch colleges/campuses/centers.** In eight institutions classified as multipurpose, with 18,959 full-time, 31,115 part-time, and 57,074 grand total students, the respective percentage changes were -3.6%, +17.9%, and +10.4%. Sixty-four other units operating as university branch colleges, campuses, centers reported 27,731 full-time, 29,952 part-time, and 49,683 grand total students with respective percentage changes of -1.5%, +4%, and +5%.

**Summary of enrollments by institutional types within control categories.** New data elements introduced into this study series for 1977-78 permit a closer analysis of enrollments by types of institutions within the public, church-affiliated, independent, and proprietary control groups. For example, 115 of the 769 reporting public 2-year institutions are classified as junior colleges, with 128,064 full-time, 136,652 part-time, and 264,716 grand total students and respective percentage changes of -1.5%, +5.8%, and +2.2%. In the 478 reporting public community colleges, there were 978,616 full-time, 1,614,972 part-time, and 2,593,588 grand total registrants and respective changes of -2.3%, +5.8%, and +2.5%.

In the 104 public 2-year units variously labeled technical, technical, vocational, or vocational schools, there were 103,559 full-time, 88,516 part-time, and 192,075 grand total students for respective percentage changes of -3%, +18%, and +6%. Obviously, almost all of these students were following career education programs.

Enrollment data for the 8 multipurpose and the 64 university branch colleges, campuses, centers were the same as reported in the prior segment of this study, since all of these units are under public control.

As would be expected, 79 of the 81 reporting church-affiliated 2-year colleges were classified as junior colleges in which most programs were in the arts and sciences and primarily directed toward baccalaureate degree objectives via the senior college transfer route. These units reported 27,360 full-time, 6,289 part-time, and 33,649 grand

total students with respective percentage changes of -2.1%, +4.2%, and -1%. In this control group, there was one church-affiliated community college and one unit classified as a technical school, but neither the enrollments nor the percentage changes were of statistical significance for the purposes of this study.

Among the 86 reporting independent private 2-year colleges, 66 were junior colleges with 52,797 full-time, 21,587 part-time, and 75,384 grand total students and respective percentage changes of +7.2%, -9%, and +2.4%. Six of the independent schools were classified as community colleges and enrolled 9,837 full-time, 10,290 part-time, and 20,127 grand total students, for percentage changes of -7%, +9.5%, and +5.2%. Ten units in this same control group were included in the various technical/vocational categories and enrolled 6,926 full-time, 1,989 part-time, and 8,915 grand total students, for increases of 5%, 23%, and 9%. These data clearly suggest that there is a rising market even among the independent schools for more career education programs.

Among the 70 2-year proprietary institutions reporting, 12 were classified as junior colleges with 4,714 full-time, 1,121 part-time, and 5,835 grand total students, in the seven of these units reporting comparably, there were increases in the respective groups of 67%, 19%, and 9.1%. In the 58 proprietary units variously classified under technical/vocational headings, there were 28,122 full-time, 6,270 part-time, and 34,392 grand total students. Results could be cited comparably for only 28 schools, in those instances, there was a 3% gain in full-time students, a 35% loss in part-time enrollees, and a grand total decline of 3%.

**Two-year institutions show freshman decline of 1.1%.** In view of their impact on future enrollment levels, it is significant that there was a 1.1% decline in the 634 2-year institutions comparably reporting 514,443 freshmen for 1977-78. Men account for all of the downage with a decrease of 2.2%, but the women barely held their own with a minuscule 1% increase. The continued decrease in the enrollment of veterans, job scarcity for students seeking to prepare financially for school entry or those who require part-time employment to survive financially as students, the slowdown in the high school graduation increase rate, a continued questioning of the value of a college education, and the need for more financial aid are among the factors that probably affected male enrollments negatively. While women are not immune from many of the same forces, they still appear to be responding positively to the thrust for equal rights, the lure of women's studies programs, and the recruitment campaigns of many institutions to enroll more women.

Of the 634 2-year institutions reporting freshman enrollments, 494 were public institutions with 259,329 men, 219,044 women, and 478,373 grand total students, for respective percentage losses of 2.3%, .3%, and 1.4%. In 67 church-affiliated schools, there were 6,736 men, 8,731 women, a grand total of 15,467, and respective percentage changes of -1.9%, +2.1%, and +.3%. In 49 independent colleges, the number of men was 5,727, the count of women was 11,501, and the grand total was 17,228, for



respective percentage increases of 8.9%, 8.2%, and 8.4%. In 24 reporting proprietary schools, there were 1,278 men, 2,087 women, and 3,365 grand total students, accounting for respective percentage losses of 18.8%, 8.1%, and 12.4%. Attention is called to the fact that freshmen declined in the public 2-year colleges in men, women, and total categories and that this was the only control group in which this was so. On the other hand, the independent schools were the only group that showed gains in all three categories. See Table 6 for the freshman enrollment tabulation.

**Women continue to outgain and now outnumber men—51.5% of total.** An important focus in this enrollment study series is upon the comparative performances of men and women in the 2-year colleges enrollment race. With the exception of 1975-76, when men outgained women in enrollment increases, women have led men in percentage gain points for many years. In the 1,006 schools reporting for 1977-78, with women totaling 1,781,731 and men numbering 1,617,682, there was a gain of 8.6% for the women in comparably reporting situations but a 2.9% loss for the men. For the first time in the history of the 2-year colleges, at least since World War II, women exceeded men in total number as they accounted for 51.5% of all students in the 1,006 reporting institutions. This makes 1977-78 a milestone year in the movement of women toward a greater involvement in postsecondary education at the 2-year college level. In the freshman category, women still make up only 46.9% of the total enrollment in the 634 comparably reporting schools and 48.4% of the full-time enrollees in all 1,006 surveyed institutions. In the part-time column, however, women rose to 53.8% of the total enrollment, and it was the margin there that enabled them to reach the 51.5% mark in grand total enrollments in the 2-year colleges.

Because of the greater data viability, the percentage-change relationships for the various school control groups and classification categories are cited for the 793 comparably reporting institutions. By control groups, those changes were as follows. (1) public colleges, full-time men, -7.4%, women, +4.2%, and 47.3% women, part-time men, +1.2%, women, +11.3%, and 53.7% women, grand total men, -2.7%, women, +8.6%, and 51.1% women, (2) church-affiliated schools, full-time men, -.8%, women, -2.1%, and 55.4% women, part-time men, -2%, women +6.1%, and 63.9% women, grand total men, -1%, women, -.4%, and 57% women, (3) independent schools, full-time men, -.4%, women, +11.4%, and 59.5% women, part-time men, -18.2%, women, +19.9%, and 48.7% women, grand total men, -7.6%, women, +13.6%, and 56.2% women, and (4) proprietary schools, full-time men, +9%, women, +10%, and 47.2% women, part-time men, -29.3%, women, -11.1%, and 48.7% women, and grand total men, -5.9%, women, +6.5%, and 47.4% women. In all of the 793 comparable institutions, the percentage changes were as follows. (1) full-time men, -7%, women, +4.5%, and 48.1% women, (2) part-time men, +7%, women, +11.4%, and 53.7% women, and (3) grand total men, -2.9%, women, +8.6%, and 51.3% women.

In the same group of 793 comparably reporting schools, the enrollments and relationships by types or classes of schools in respect to percentage changes by sex and the percentages of women in the various categories are of interest as follows. (1) junior



colleges, full-time men, -5%, women, +6.3%, and 51.5% women, part-time men, -2.9%, women, +10.5%, and 53.9% women, and grand total men, -4.1%, women, +8.1%, and 52.6% women, (2) community colleges, men, -7.6%, women, +4.1%, and 48% women, part-time men, +5%, women, +10.7%, and 54.3% women, and grand total men, -3.5%, women, +8.3%, and 51.9% women, (3) technical/vocational schools, full-time men, -7%, women, +6%, and 42% women, part-time men, +10%, women, +25%, and 42% women, and grand total men, -1%, women, +14%, and 42% women, (4) multipurpose colleges, full-time men, +3.1%, women, -3.6%, and 50% women, part-time men, +12.7%, women, +22.3%, and 56.2% women, and grand total men, +8.6%, women, +12%, and 53.9% women, and (5) university branches/campuses/centers, full-time men, -4.5%, women, +2.3%, and 45.6% women, part-time men, -5.5%, women, +14.7%, and 52% women, and grand total men, -4.9%, women, +7.3%, and 48.2% women. In the prior paragraph on freshmen, separate data for men and women were cited, and it was noted that women composed 46.9% of the full-time freshman total. While it is clear that women have been gaining rapidly on men in both numbers and percentages, it is in the part-time categories that they have made the greatest progress. This is to be expected when one recalls the encouragement that has been given in recent years for many women who are homemakers or are employed full-time to resume collegiate study on a part-time basis. By and large, they are freer to begin or to renew educational endeavors than many other persons.

While this enrollment may experience some additional increases, as the number of women moves further beyond the 50% enrollment mark, it is logical to expect a leveling off in the count of women seeking postsecondary educational experiences. With the enrollment for men lagging already, women likely to enter a slowdown interval, and a projected decline of the 18- to 20-year-old group in the 1980s, the outlook for increasing or perhaps maintaining enrollments even in the 2-year institutions is not encouraging.

**Geographical scope of enrollments in 2-year colleges.** Table 6 depicts the geographical scope of enrollments on a regional/state basis. In recognition of the rising importance of part-time enrollees, the geographical analysis for 1977-78 is based on grand total enrollments, inclusive of part-time as well as full-time students. The enrollments and percentage changes in grand total enrollments by regions for 793 comparably reporting institutions are as follows. New England, 52,490 (+4%), Middle Atlantic, 383,879 (+2.9%), East North Central, 456,587 (+3%), West North Central, 138,289 (+2.3%), South Atlantic, 345,774 (+5.5%), East South Central, 71,752 (+4.8%), West South Central, 228,005 (+1.7%), Mountain, 124,057 (+5.4%), Pacific, 837,040 (+1.1%), and Commonwealth and Territorial, 22,182 (+9%). The areas of highest increase were Commonwealth and Territorial with a 9% gain, South Atlantic with an increase of 5.5%, and Mountain, a close third, with a rise of 5.4%. All regions gained, but New England, with a minimal rise of .4%, and the Pacific, with a gain of only 1.1%, were those with the lowest increases.

**FTE enrollments and fiscal implications for 2-year colleges.** Although headcount enrollments track the people involved in postsecondary education in the 2-year colleges, it is the full-time equivalent (FTE) student count that usually has more meaning in terms of subsidy, in the case of state schools, and in evaluating teacher, departmental, and collegiate load factors in all institutions. In the 1,006 2-year institutions reporting in 1977-78, there were 2,037,744 FTEs, for a gain in comparable situations of .6%. This is much lower than the overall headcount gain of 2.7%, but it reveals the problems involved in covering the losses in full-time students with part-time student gains. To enroll more part-time students is usually commendable and helpful, but it requires about four such enrollees to compensate for the loss of one full-time student. In the reporting public 2-year institutions, the FTE count was 1,890,331, a 4% increase over the prior year, or 93% of the total FTE enrollment in all reporting 2-year schools—up over the 92.5% of 1976-77. The church schools counted 29,374 FTEs, a loss of 1.2%, the independent units tabulated 62,306, a gain of 5%, and the proprietary units accounted for 15,450, an increase of 2.3%.

**The effect of the student count in 2-year colleges on U.S. total enrollments.** Neither this ACT Special Report on 2-year college enrollments nor the companion one on enrollments in 4-year and related schools is universal in institutional coverage. Therefore, final exact totals cannot be cited either separately for the two school groups or for all 3,131 institutions that are regarded by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) as the enrollment universe for the grand total of U.S. enrollments in their various categories. Estimates, however, are of some value in giving an approximate picture of the overall developments in U.S. enrollments in 1977-78. Extrapolation of the figures for the two studies and author judgment yield the estimate that the grand total of enrollments in all 2,716 collegiate-level institutions covered in both ACT surveys experienced a gain of about 2%. If this increase percentage were extended to cover the 3,131 NCES institutions, it would mean that the grand total of U.S. collegiate enrollments, in comparably reporting units, is at least 11,332,500, and perhaps a bit larger.

**Significance of enrollments in 2-year colleges for 1977-78.** In general, the 1977-78 enrollment year was marked by a loss in full-time enrollments, a sharp rise in part-time students, and a modest 2.7% gain in the grand total count. Although, by and large, enrollees in the 2-year institutions demonstrated understandable trends on the basis of demographic data, it appeared likely that the hunger of the large and small 4-year schools for students was creating keen recruitment competition with the 2-year units. Also, 1977-78 was the year of the women, the female contingent not only outgained the men in percentage points, but went on to the 51.5% mark to outnumber them. Finally, enrollments slowed down on the populous east and west coasts but rose significantly in the mountain states and in the southeastern section of the country.

**Future prospects for the 2-year colleges.** In prior reports on both 2-year and 4-year colleges, considerable comment has been shared about prospects for future collegiate-level enrollments. Those observations were updated and expanded upon in the

ACT Special Report Twenty-three on the 4-year and related schools for 1977-78. It is quite possible that enrollments in the 2-year schools will hold their own and perhaps gain slightly in the remaining 1970s. In the 1980s, however, the 2-year units will encounter many of the same problems confronting the 4-year schools. The number of high school graduates is expected to crest in 1978 at an estimated 3,143,000 but thereafter will decline steadily for several years, probably through 1984-85. In 1986, high school graduates may be down by almost 15% from the 1978 figures, 18-year-olds may decrease by some 17%, and the 18- to 21-year-old group may have fallen off by nearly 14%. Except for some low level increases in high school graduates and 18-year-olds in 1986-89, their number will continue to decline into the 1990s.<sup>8</sup>

Thus, the 2-year schools will be competing in the same dwindling college-age market as all other 4-year and senior postsecondary institutions. There will be vigorous competition in that market. The 2-year schools have many advantages such as low costs, commuter potential for many, a wide range of flexible programs, and the capacity for good counseling and teaching. They will need all of these strengths and, in addition, should continue to undertake probing, pioneering, and innovative programs and approaches to academic and administrative management. Programs such as consortium arrangements with other 2-year institutions and with the senior institutions, and the pooling of resources in terms of libraries, laboratories, and computer facilities may be rewarding. A greater interrelationship between career education and arts and sciences academic programs, a closer liaison with the public, a legitimate and ethical but vigorous promotion campaign, more emphasis on continued and adult education, and continued concern for both high school graduates and those with some college experience already who are potential full-time students are all policies that may enable the 2-year colleges to continue their great success story into the 1980s. Success, however, is unlikely to come to the schools unheralded and unsought, the 2-year institutions will need to work hard if it is to come. Indeed, the surplus plant, faculty, and facilities that these schools may have on line in the 1980s could equip them to provide educational delivery service at a higher quality level than ever before in their history. If that happens, it will be the result of sound and farsighted decisions made by administrations, faculties, boards, donors, legislators, and even taxpayers. The late 1970s and the early 1980s are the years when those decisions must be made, if either the 2-year or the 4-year institutions are to be prepared to function most effectively in

<sup>8</sup>Parker, *Collegiate Enrollments in the U.S., 1977-78*, pp. 17-18.

<sup>9</sup>Martin M. Frankel and W. Harrison, *Projections of Education Statistics to 1985-86, 1977* ed. (Washington: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 32. *Projections of the Population of the United States 1977 to 2050*, *Current Population Reports, Population Estimates and Projections* (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, series P.25, No. 704, July, 1977), pp. 5, 37-50.

the changed academic and demographic environment of the 1980s. Two-year college leaders may have a strong influence in shaping the future of postsecondary education in this country in the 1980s and beyond.

**The teachers and their tabulations.** The oft-proclaimed teaching talent in the 2-year schools, the need for progress in basic and/or developmental education, and the priority that must continue to be focused on faculty effectiveness in the coming 1980s indicate the high importance of the data on teachers. A purpose here is to construct a data base that may be a significant source for other researchers to use in studying the teaching facet of 2-year postsecondary education. Although teacher counts are missing for a few schools, by and large the 2-year institutions are very cooperative in supplying figures for their teachers. This is one of the few national studies, if not the only one, that provides statistics on teachers and tabulations of the students they teach in a time frame making analysis possible within the academic year for which the data were collected. Caution should be the concern of the reader, however, in interpreting the teacher counts. Irregular calendars, the existence of cooperative education or professional practice programs (where up to one half or more of the students may be on work section or in school in any given term), and other flexible program aspects may affect student-teacher ratios. Full-time teachers are identified as those who teach half time or more. The grand total also includes part-time teachers, but faculty or other personnel serving as full-time administrators or researchers who do not teach are not included in the teacher statistics in this study.

**Late reports, appreciation, and future considerations.** Thanks are extended to the representatives of the 1,006 2-year schools covered in this ACT Special Report, always the hope is that a larger number will share enrollment data for future studies. Some schools reported too late for entry and some provided unusable returns, but most of these will be included in the 1978-79 data base. Our objective is to produce for press release and publication as early in the academic year as possible a comprehensive and interpretive study of 2-year colleges and their enrollments that is not available through other channels. We will appreciate and continue to solicit the support of as many 2-year institutions as possible for future studies. Each year, the intent is to refine the report in an effort to increase its validity and significance. Comments and suggestions, critical and commendatory, are welcomed from readers and other researchers.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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## OFFICIAL DEFINITIONS USED IN THIS ACT SPECIAL REPORT

**Institutions surveyed** are postsecondary 2-year junior and community colleges, other multipurpose colleges, technical schools or institutes, vocational schools, technical, vocational schools and 2-year units administered by 4-year colleges or universities (branch colleges/campuses/centers) that have regional association, professional organization, and/or state agency recognition, approval or accreditation, and offer 2-year collegiate-level certificate and associate degree programs. Classification of schools by types reflects institutional preference, where available, and the author's judgment.

The **full-time student** devotes substantially all working or study time to the college curriculum. This is interpreted generally to mean 12 collegiate-level credit hours, presumably 75% of a normal load or more. The presumption is that these students are assessed full-time fees. The **part-time student** normally takes collegiate-level courses in the late afternoon, on Saturday, in the evening, frequently in the day, or by extension, and enrolls for fewer than 12 credits, or less than 75% of a normal load.

**Freshmen** are presumed to be full-time persons classified as first-year or freshman collegiate-level undergraduate students. They are not necessarily first-time, degree-credit students, because such a restriction would preclude the listing of any students registered as freshmen who began their college work in the previous winter, spring, or summer.

**Two-year college students** are those enrolled in collegiate-level credit hour courses in 2-year certificate or associate degree programs in institutions covered in this survey. It is presumed that all eligible and enrolled 2-year collegiate-level credit hour students are counted.

**Full-time equivalent enrollments** are not cited by institutions, but FTEs are computed by categories of schools. The adjusted headcount method is used, whereby full-time equivalent enrollment equals the headcount of full-time students plus one-third that of part-time students.

The **full-time teaching staff** is composed only of those persons holding rank of instructor or equivalent, and those of higher rank, in full-time employment for the academic year who give at least half their time to instruction and are not on leave of absence. The **total teaching staff** includes both full-time teaching staff and part-time individuals not on leave, including lecturers, fellows, teaching assistants, research assistants (if they teach), and others who teach.



TABLE 1  
Public Two-Year Collegiate-Level Institutions

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Aiken Tech. Educ. Ctr.	363	196	1,138	32	102
Aims C.	780	612	4,221	84	243
Albany J.C.	478	759	1,931	66	92
Allegany Cmty. C.	551	727	1,875	97	118
Allen Co. Cmty. J.C.	277	163	796	23	57
Alpena Cmty. C.	501	390	1,765	56	118
Alvin Cmty. C.	443	507	2,661	85	140
Amarillo C.	947	875	4,661	182	265
American Samoa Cmty. C.	171	153	719	38	43
Angelina C.	396	525	2,103	45	103
Anoka-Ramsey Cmty. C.	578	582	2,700	74	112
Anson Tech. Inst.	200	60	577	25	59
Arapahoe Cmty. C.	1,078	1,236	6,005	124	204
Arkansas S.U., Beebe Br.	329	232	818	27	32
Asheville-Buncombe Tech. Inst.	619	489	1,804	90	130
Asnuntuck Cmty. C.	79	109	1,688	15	32
Atlantic Cmty. C.	714	1,068	4,185	118	254
Austin Cmty. C., Minn.	331	343	906	55	59
Austin Cmty. C., Tex.	1,359	833	7,774	119	451
Bainbridge J.C.	179	161	520	25	40
Barton Co. Cmty. J.C.	342	353	1,774	47	146
Bay de Noc Cmty. C.	412	345	1,163	44	64
Beaufort Co. Tech. Inst.	273	273	4,047	—	—
Bee Co. C.	686	600	2,023	73	106
Belleville Area C.	1,284	1,304	9,538	122	506
Bellevue Cmty. C.	1,322	1,127	7,421	99	363
Belmont Tech. C.	209	165	661	22	59
Bergen Cmty. C.	1,917	2,039	9,991	201	526
Big Bend Cmty. C.	389	197	1,398	39	100
Bismarck J.C.	822	684	2,215	90	110
Black Hawk C., incl. East Campus	(1,177) 229	(955) 154	(7,191) 993	(159) 22	(778) 142
Quad Cities Campus.	948	801	6,198	137	637



TABLE 1—Continued

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Blackhawk Tech. Inst.	832	490	1,763	76	133
Blinn C.	1,160	635	2,334	61	112
Blue Hills Regional Tech. Inst.	231	155	386	30	34
Bossier Parish Cmty. C.	141	176	1,622	25	64
Bowling Green S.U., Firelands Br.	240	274	1,060	34	49
Brainerd Cmty. C.	249	193	589	26	35
Brazosport C.	606	410	3,289	70	167
Brewer S.J.C.	464	537	1,711	34	107
Brookdale Cmty. C.	1,810	1,540	9,081	170	377
Broward Cmty. C.	3,153	3,556	15,027	289	739
Bucks Co. Cmty. C.	1,836	1,718	8,284	208	375
Burlington Co. C.	836	814	5,936	100	208
Butler Co. Cmty. C., Pa.	362	400	1,739	68	140
Butler Co. Cmty. J.C., Kan.	394	315	1,778	51	91
Caldwell Cmty. C. & Tech. Inst.	371	331	1,519	43	123
California Cmty. Colleges					
Antelope Valley C.	928	766	6,087	83	293
Barstow C.	404	270	1,757	33	88
Butte C.	1,272	940	7,497	110	360
Cerritos C.	3,479	2,850	22,368	250	800
Chaffey C.	2,041	1,904	11,947	204	476
Citrus C.	1,371	1,332	8,592	132	333
City C. of San Francisco	4,646	4,427	25,349	466	984
Coast Cmty. C. Dist., incl.	(6,061)	(4,972)	(66,036)	(578)	(1,719)
Coastline Cmty. C.	103	116	19,877	—	697
Golden West C.	2,165	1,909	19,559	261	680
Orange Coast C.	3,793	2,947	26,600	317	342
C. of the Sequoias	1,434	1,355	7,250	126	139
C. of the Siskiyous	356	317	954	45	125
Compton Cmty. C.	1,299	1,381	6,832	79	245
Contra Costa Cmty. C. Dist., incl.	(4,797)	(4,520)	(34,780)	(517)	(1,241)
Contra Costa C.	1,079	1,284	9,545	165	340
Diablo Valley	3,066	2,653	20,015	275	624
Los Medanos C.	652	583	5,220	77	277
Cuesta C.	1,047	858	5,263	72	184
El Camino C.	3,591	3,297	27,355	357	710

TABLE 1—Continued

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Foothill J.C. System, incl.	(5,175)	(3,852)	(37,096)	(480)	(1,481)
Da Anza C.	2,816	2,187	22,109	280	900
Foothill C.	2,359	1,665	14,987	200	581
Glendale C.	1,575	1,158	8,548	121	379
Grossmont C.	2,750	2,367	14,805	236	575
Hartnell C.	1,100	832	6,691	105	375
Imperial Valley C.	849	819	4,249	97	206
Kern Cmty. C. Dist., incl.	(543)	(458)	(2,335)	(61)	(159)
Porterville C.	543	458	2,335	61	159
Lassen C.	551	252	2,473	45	195
Long Beach City C.	2,929	3,275	31,808	285	1,109
Los Angeles Cmty. C. System, incl.	(20,326)	(17,249)	(127,757)	(1,681)	(4,150)
East Los Angeles C.	2,276	2,044	15,763	195	593
Los Angeles City C.	3,161	3,215	19,535	290	665
Los Angeles Harbor C.	2,004	1,558	11,812	165	357
Los Angeles Mission C.	221	240	3,060	51	101
Los Angeles Pierce C.	3,734	3,000	22,654	284	569
Los Angeles Southwest C.	891	1,096	7,119	90	277
Los Angeles Trade-Tech. C.	3,883	2,172	17,306	259	757
Los Angeles Valley C.	3,116	2,868	21,796	257	561
West Los Angeles C.	1,040	1,058	8,712	90	270
Los Rios Cmty. C. System, incl.	(7,776)	(6,496)	(43,815)	(823)	(1,923)
American River C.	4,043	3,173	23,253	381	999
Cosumnes River C.	944	748	5,700	121	271
Sacramento City C.	2,789	2,575	14,862	321	653
Marin Cmty. C. Dist., incl.	(350)	(439)	(3,373)	(42)	(127)
Indian Valley C.	350	439	3,373	42	127
Merced C.	2,170	1,188	8,324	133	383
Mira Costa C.	959	670	7,052	78	308
Mt. San Jacinto C.	346	285	2,602	46	117
Napa C.	899	948	5,672	100	269
Oklone C.	947	904	8,138	110	399
Palo Verde C.	101	94	594	25	45
Palomar C.	2,492	2,006	14,040	255	783
Pasadena City C.	3,669	3,678	20,390	344	872
Peralta Cmty. C. Dist., incl.	(4,488)	(4,235)	(33,850)	(458)	(1,218)
C. of Alameda	1,213	1,205	8,044	91	231
Feather River C.	122	115	1,144	22	64
Laney C.	1,905	1,435	12,450	203	450
Merritt C.	1,224	1,475	9,822	141	322
Peralta C. for Non-Trad. Study	2	5	2,390	1	151
Rio Hondo C.	1,925	1,542	12,943	256	506
Saddleback C.	1,861	1,686	14,380	158	770

TABLE 1—Continued

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
San Bernardino Cmty. C. Dist., incl.	(3,118)	(2,300)	(15,631)	(239)	(599)
San Bernardino Valley C.	3,118	2,300	15,631	239	599
San Joaquin Delta Cmty. C.	2,817	2,288	16,677	230	587
San Jose Cmty. C. Dist., incl.	(2,561)	(2,226)	(20,260)	(270)	(1,080)
Evergreen Valley C.	843	865	5,811	107	262
San Jose City C.	1,718	1,361	14,449	163	818
San Mateo Cmty. C. Dist., incl.	(4,261)	(4,000)	(31,930)	(488)	(1,266)
Canada C.	799	974	8,668	113	398
C. of San Mateo	2,484	1,909	15,056	256	527
Skyline C.	978	1,117	8,206	119	341
Santa Ana C.	2,260	1,589	15,322	249	547
Santa Monica C.	5,272	6,635	18,194	224	794
Santa Rosa J.C.	2,356	2,441	15,808	204	695
Shasta C.	1,099	1,217	10,597	—	—
Solano Cmty. C.	1,642	1,356	9,537	125	325
South Co. Cmty. C. Dist.	1,684	1,753	19,199	270	863
State Center Cmty. C. Dist., incl.	(4,007)	(3,669)	(20,917)	(311)	(786)
Fresno City C.	3,478	2,994	17,400	221	576
Reedley C.	889	675	3,517	90	210
Taft C.	178	114	690	30	45
Ventura Co. Cmty. C. Dist., incl.	(2,124)	(1,769)	(13,678)	(345)	(655)
Moorpark C.	1,583	1,333	9,266	300	443
Oxnard C.	541	436	4,412	45	212
Victor Valley C.	641	428	3,471	65	120
West Hills C.	425	261	2,076	55	185
West Valley C.	2,793	2,818	21,439	260	800
Yuba C.	1,774	1,236	10,504	148	498
Camden Co. C.	1,527	1,831	7,044	98	318
Cape Fear Tech. Inst.	545	282	1,350	46	66
Carl Albert J.C.	342	253	1,021	26	50
Carteret Tech. Inst.	327	262	990	33	177
Casper C.	657	647	3,964	114	189
Catawba Valley Tech. Inst.	632	363	2,068	60	120
Catonsville Cmty. C.	1,456	1,228	10,580	198	425
Central Carolina Tech. Inst.	654	450	1,905	55	137
Central Florida Cmty. C.	758	775	2,398	86	119
Central Ohio Tech. C.	130	250	954	31	68
Central Piedmont Cmty. C.	3,251	2,883	12,222	248	895
Central Wyoming C.	156	172	648	33	49
Centralia C.	728	467	4,243	58	177

TABLE 1—Continued

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Charles Co. Cmty. C.	333	321	2,564	39	125
Chattahoochee Valley Cmty. C.	862	559	2,346	47	92
Chesterfield-Marlboro Tech. C.	329	150	579	20	35
Chipola J.C.	327	399	999	60	72
Cincinnati Tech. C.	1,042	604	3,374	80	130
Cisco J.C.	516	225	1,521	51	103
City U. of N.Y. System, incl.	(21,346)	(24,663)	(69,220)	(2,229)	(4,690)
Borough of Manhattan Cmty. C.	2,072	4,030	9,257	284	534
Bronx Cmty. C.	1,876	2,875	6,731	273	553
Hostos Cmty. C.	933	1,655	2,774	111	213
Kingsborough Cmty. C.	2,801	3,543	9,052	272	454
LaGuardia Cmty. C.	1,684	3,355	6,067	114	324
New York City Cmty. C.	4,522	3,897	13,447	600	1,600
Queensborough Cmty. C.	4,185	3,520	12,322	353	529
Staten Island, Sunnyside Campus	3,273	1,788	9,570	222	483
Clackamas Cmty. C.	1,013	719	4,607	130	328
Claremore J.C.	757	514	2,001	46	92
Clarendon C.	144	147	434	23	33
Clarion S.C., Venango Campus	47	77	290	23	25
Clark C.	1,300	1,200	6,800	110	385
Clark Tech. C.	422	535	1,935	57	137
Clatsop Cmty. C.	256	233	2,513	45	199
Clayton J.C.	593	760	3,141	86	122
Cloud Co. Cmty. C.	274	314	1,427	31	97
Cochise C.	713	484	3,977	74	308
Coffeyville Cmty. J.C.	392	247	820	29	44
Colby Cmty. C.	308	423	1,709	52	120
C. of the Albemarle	251	395	1,070	43	58
C. of DuPage	2,640	2,054	15,751	199	886
C. of Lake County	1,216	996	9,969	175	481
C. of the Mainland	220	245	2,239	—	—
C. of Southern Idaho	839	688	2,792	99	163
Colorado Mountain C., incl.	(388)	(385)	(1,316)	(53)	(76)
East Campus	142	94	703	20	41
West Campus	246	291	613	33	35
Columbia J.C.	401	370	2,885	43	113

TABLE 1—Continued

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Columbus Tech. Inst.	1,483	1,637	5,499	130	403
Cmty. C. of Allegheny Co.	(3,153)	(3,561)	(15,900)	(344)	(1,694)
Allegheny Campus	1,648	1,838	6,708	158	595
Boyce Campus	819	567	4,001	79	321
Center North	104	107	1,933	29	488
South Campus	582	949	3,258	78	310
Cmty. C. of Beaver Co.	473	501	1,925	65	97
Cmty. C. of Denver, incl.	(4,133)	(2,412)	(15,108)	(328)	(884)
Auraria Campus	1,157	954	4,240	97	277
North Campus	1,286	843	4,771	112	270
Red Rocks Campus	1,690	615	6,097	119	337
Cmty. C. of Micronesia	143	87	309	25	26
Cmty. C. of Vermont	17	57	1,846	—	—
Connors S.C.	481	530	1,461	41	52
Cooke Co. C.	473	251	1,617	60	95
Copiah-Lincoln J.C.	468	394	966	51	67
County C. of Morris	2,263	1,958	9,752	192	472
Cowley Co. Cmty. C.	266	227	1,420	33	73
Craven Cmty. C.	293	365	1,416	42	74
Crowder C.	405	243	1,088	34	63
Cumberland Co. C.	485	575	1,942	65	71
Cuyahoga Cmty. C.	3,783	4,467	27,474	444	1,178
Dallas Co. Cmty. C. Dist., incl.	(5,598)	(4,636)	(32,319)	(552)	(1,383)
Eastfield C.	1,382	979	7,975	140	372
El Centro C.	989	1,370	7,136	174	330
Mountain View C.	1,142	712	5,607	94	227
Richland C.	2,085	1,575	11,601	144	454
Danville J.C.	765	650	3,350	—	—
Davidson Co. Cmty. C.	678	515	2,124	79	112
Dawson C.	144	131	525	22	44
Daytona Beach Cmty. C.	1,252	1,207	4,778	123	192
Del Mar C.	2,033	1,848	8,109	254	425
Delaware Co. Cmty. C.	1,266	1,058	5,321	80	216
Delta C.	1,686	1,720	8,240	180	383

TABLE 1—Continued

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Des Moines Area Cmty. C., incl. Ankeny Campus	(1,496) 1,496	(1,633) 1,633	(5,220) 5,220	(192) 192	(360) 360
District One Tech. Inst.	1,759	977	2,736	130	130
Dodge City Cmty. C.	386	323	1,557	46	95
Dundalk Cmty. C.	352	278	2,351	45	123
East Central J.C., Miss.	407	350	873	44	51
East Central J.C., Mo.	354	289	1,413	41	69
Eastern Arizona C.	677	590	3,379	61	163
Eastern Iowa Cmty. C. Dist., incl. Clinton Cmty. C. Scott Cmty. C.	(637) 285 352	(631) 252 379	(2,118) 1,018 1,100	(108) 39 67	(132) 57 75
Eastern Maine Voc. Tech. Inst.	340	122	462	43	44
Eastern Oklahoma S.C.	689	496	1,711	67	73
Eastern Wyoming C.	142	240	567	26	44
Edgecombe Tech. Inst.	215	261	1,015	36	67
Edison Cmty. C.	766	681	3,695	65	141
Edison S.C.	138	131	1,370	21	85
El Paso Cmty. C., Colo.	1,602	1,082	5,216	117	184
El Paso Cmty. C., Tex.	1,797	1,577	8,697	173	404
El Reno J.C.	402	128	1,015	22	42
Elgin Cmty. C.	609	716	5,446	98	248
Ellsworth Cmty. C.	440	314	802	48	51
Emanuel Co. J.C.	102	133	409	14	15
Essex Cmty. C.	1,536	1,282	9,605	200	423
Essex Co. C.	1,791	2,350	6,812	215	409
Fayetteville Tech. Inst.	1,480	1,472	4,707	136	214
Fergus Falls Cmty. C.	219	218	588	34	39
Flathead Valley Cmty. C.	295	296	1,782	27	92
Florence Darlington Tech. C.	550	1,088	2,338	81	156
Florida J.C. at Jacksonville	2,524	3,221	13,997	—	—
Florida Keys Cmty. C.	287	270	1,486	35	60
Floyd J.C.	430	456	1,445	55	85

TABLE 1—Continued

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Forsyth Tech. Inst.	810	695	2,451	97	177
Fort Stallacom Cmty. C.	1,806	1,229	10,370	—	—
Frederick Cmty. C.	346	316	1,899	32	92
Gainesville J.C.	570	446	1,588	46	65
Galveston C.	342	494	1,538	73	102
Garden City Cmty. J.C.	488	412	1,927	59	66
Garland Co. Cmty. C.	222	320	1,324	29	78
Garrett Cmty. C.	184	85	624	20	47
Gaston C.	689	650	2,781	90	230
Gateway Tech. Inst., Incl. Kenosha	(1,150) 1,150	(1,243) 1,243	(7,068) 7,068	(187) 187	(227) 227
George C. Wallace S. Cmty. C., Dothan	432	570	1,805	47	82
George C. Wallace S. Cmty. C., Hanceville	470	458	2,021	61	91
George Corley Wallace S.J.C., Selma	795	411	2,024	53	121
Georgia Military C.	1,017	254	2,119	15	35
Glen Oaks Cmty. C.	135	225	1,057	26	64
Gloucester Co. C.	545	609	2,675	86	124
Gogebic Cmty. C.	579	285	1,066	38	77
Gordon J.C.	308	353	1,316	39	60
Grand Rapids J.C.	2,043	1,751	7,900	184	255
Grays Harbor C.	464	384	2,748	50	168
Grayson Co. C.	836	616	3,781	113	163
Green River Cmty. C.	1,441	1,789	6,398	105	295
Greenville Tech. C.	1,956	1,475	6,753	139	339
Gulford Tech. Inst.	721	863	3,535	99	204
Gulf Coast Cmty. C.	839	849	3,336	69	135
Hagerstown J.C.	500	411	2,116	61	157
Harford Cmty. C.	539	565	3,594	81	184
Harrisburg Area Cmty. C.	1,100	932	4,728	159	212



TABLE 1—Continued

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Haskell Indian J.C.	484	494	1,013	—	104
Hawaii Cmty. C., incl.	(4,626)	(3,295)	(14,562)	(387)	(640)
Honolulu Cmty. C.	1,870	755	4,382	133	200
Kauai Cmty. C.	290	295	1,245	38	58
Leeward Cmty. C.	1,763	1,512	6,086	141	243
Maui Cmty. C.	400	443	1,525	51	88
Windward Cmty. C.	303	290	1,324	26	51
Haywood Tech. Inst.	472	222	813	89	104
Henderson Co. J.C.	636	444	2,361	84	124
Henry Ford Cmty. C.	1,996	1,570	16,938	208	704
Hibbing Cmty. C.	211	263	667	35	40
Highland Cmty. C., Ill.	405	344	1,631	45	102
Highland Cmty. J.C., Kan.	182	155	977	20	50
Highland Park Cmty. C.	554	1,024	2,770	84	109
Highline Cmty. C.	1,971	1,420	7,734	139	439
Hillsborough Cmty. C.	795	887	11,232	199	602
Hocking Tech. C.	916	537	2,087	92	157
Holmes J.C.	510	442	1,421	52	56
Horry-Georgetown Tech. C.	825	425	1,491	43	73
Housatonic Cmty. C.	484	632	2,567	58	109
Houston Cmty. C. System	671	1,142	10,413	88	468
Howard C. at Big Spring	396	264	1,100	40	68
Hutchinson Cmty. J.C.	822	618	3,412	101	221
Illinois Central C.	1,397	1,516	11,972	209	531
Illinois Eastern J.C., incl.	(1,807)	(984)	(10,457)	(131)	(678)
C. of Continuing Educ.	136	49	3,905	1	346
Lincoln Trail C. at Robinson	406	228	1,657	31	109
Olney Central C. at Olney	435	351	1,976	44	117
Wabash Valley C. at Mt. Carmel	830	356	2,919	55	106
Illinois Valley Cmty. C.	798	720	3,548	89	150
Independence Cmty. J.C.	244	199	983	29	74
Indian Hills Cmty. C., incl.	(655)	(450)	(1,130)	(100)	(119)
Indian Hills Cmty. C., Centerville	170	128	319	19	27
Indian Hills Cmty. C., Ottumwa C.	485	322	814	81	92

TABLE 1—Continued

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Indiana Voc. Tech. C., incl.	(4,923)	(2,894)	(16,019)	(398)	(709)
Columbus	200	257	788	29	36
Evansville	404	93	1,037	21	51
Fort Wayne	488	217	1,988	30	75
Gary	210	334	1,113	38	68
Indianapolis	1,288	511	3,109	61	146
Kokomo	446	178	1,297	19	35
Lafayette	147	219	1,125	34	39
Madison	59	56	332	11	15
Muncie	439	184	1,253	23	59
Richmond	156	119	662	15	20
Sellersburg	425	175	788	26	54
Southbend	337	387	1,702	50	62
Terre Haute	324	164	825	39	49
Inver Hills Cmty. C.	556	616	3,070	—	—
Iowa Central Cmty. C.	1,269	740	2,711	138	143
Iowa Lakes Cmty. C., incl.	(607)	(357)	(1,311)	(104)	(140)
North Campus	268	212	563	42	57
South Campus	339	145	748	62	83
Iowa Western Cmty. C., incl.	812	557	2,022	99	146
Isothermal Cmty. C.	295	272	1,049	—	—
Itasca Cmty. C.,	214	249	689	27	38
Jackson Cmty. C., Mich.	1,303	757	8,085	89	429
Jefferson C.	422	419	1,831	89	141
Jefferson Davis S.J.C.	253	311	955	19	31
Jefferson S.J.C.	1,473	1,569	6,855	184	302
Jefferson Tech. C., Ohio	279	362	1,382	37	89
John A. Logan C.	489	584	1,712	55	78
John Wood Cmty. C.	420	448	1,951	8	63
Johnson Co. Cmty. C.	1,038	970	5,516	111	235
Joliet J.C.	1,541	1,147	10,025	152	432
Jones Co. J.C.	1,035	965	2,247	67	81
Kalamazoo Valley Cmty. C.	765	785	5,742	94	157
Kankakee Cmty. C.	379	338	1,968	51	90
Kansas City Kansas Cmty. C.	680	702	3,054	89	154

TABLE 1—Continued

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Kansas Tech. Inst.	188	22	299	19	21
Kellogg Cmty. C.	728	927	4,591	93	244
Kent S.U., Incl.	(1,651)	(1,728)	(7,028)	(222)	(243)
Ashtabula Regional Campus	222	265	995	35	37
East Liverpool Regional Campus	121	143	541	18	19
Geauga Regional Campus	27	28	378	5	10
Salem Regional Campus	128	83	500	19	22
Stark Co. Regional Campus	519	546	2,149	67	69
Trumbull Regional Campus	427	426	1,683	48	52
Tuscarawas Regional Campus	207	237	802	30	34
Kirkwood Cmty. C.	1,337	1,278	4,245	156	269
Kirtland Cmty. C.	379	217	1,064	23	101
Labette Cmty. J.C.	269	131	913	31	59
Lake City Cmty. C.	786	437	3,206	69	189
Lake Land C.	1,138	740	3,504	90	232
Lake Michigan C.	429	599	3,375	60	260
Lake Region J.C.	365	211	757	47	49
Lake Sumter Cmty. C.	387	373	1,859	40	92
Lake Tahoe Cmty. C.	171	122	1,440	16	48
Lakeland Cmty. C.	909	945	6,583	102	246
Lakeshore Tech. Inst.	478	634	2,029	80	100
Lakewood Cmty. C.	923	700	3,106	64	106
Lamar Cmty. G.	170	188	474	21	38
Lane Cmty. C.	2,570	1,980	7,310	270	390
Laramie Co. Cmty. C.	421	419	2,421	69	155
Lawson S. Cmty. C.	345	984	1,757	63	67
Lee C., Tex.	262	254	4,255	117	185
Lehigh Co. Cmty. C.	584	623	2,707	76	118
Lenoir Cmty. C.	671	575	2,050	82	121
Lewis and Clark Cmty. C.	669	784	5,275	85	239
Lima Tech. C.	209	513	1,311	37	81
Lincoln Land Cmty. C.	1,187	793	6,058	133	277
Lorain Co. Cmty. C.	849	1,170	5,494	103	291

TABLE 1—Continued

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Louisiana S.U., incl.	(707)	(896)	(2,748)	—	—
Alexandria	436	577	1,647	—	—
Eunice	271	319	1,101	—	—
Lower Columbia C.	650	502	2,845	75	175
Luzerne Co. Cmty. C.	704	785	2,925	61	151
Macomb Co. Cmty. C.	3,501	2,630	25,124	339	688
Madison Area Tech. C.	1,953	1,984	7,674	267	297
Manatee J.C.	1,104	1,156	4,532	83	182
Manchester Cmty. C.	986	1,256	5,732	87	232
Maricopa Co. Cmty. C. Dist., incl.	(5,539)	(4,496)	(30,553)	(429)	(1,034)
Glendale Cmty. C.	2,183	1,692	12,290	160	462
Mesa Cmty. C.	2,356	1,925	11,907	181	484
Scottsdale Cmty. C.	1,000	879	6,356	88	88
Marion Tech. C.	177	169	848	25	70
Martin Cmty. C.	179	181	701	30	36
Massachusetts Board of Regional Cmty. C. System, incl.	(12,088)	(15,075)	(60,544)	(1,384)	(3,111)
Berkshire Cmty. C.	617	613	1,566	64	79
Bristol Cmty. C.	764	1,012	4,054	105	305
Bunker Hill Cmty. C.	1,016	1,205	2,507	91	115
Cape Cod Cmty. C.	689	1,044	4,599	90	277
Greenfield Cmty. C.	482	649	1,398	64	86
Holyoke Cmty. C.	1,203	1,447	3,070	128	181
Massachusetts Bay Cmty. C.	721	1,235	4,248	84	299
Massasoit Cmty. C.	873	1,063	5,605	89	107
Middlesex Cmty. C.	412	561	4,857	55	290
Mt. Wachusett Cmty. C.	625	616	1,420	60	66
North Shore Cmty. C.	867	1,250	7,727	112	436
Northern Essex Cmty. C.	1,265	1,593	6,809	119	348
Quinsigamond Cmty. C.	860	951	5,127	103	118
Roxbury Cmty. C.	177	276	654	32	36
Springfield Tech. Cmty. C.	1,517	1,560	6,903	168	368
Mattatuck Cmty. C.	660	959	3,268	73	144
Mayland Tech. Inst.	211	150	608	26	39
McHenry Co. C.	384	293	2,843	43	115
McLennan Cmty. C.	801	1,029	3,615	123	178
Mercer Co. Cmty. C.	1,357	1,343	7,050	115	190
Meridian J.C.	617	868	2,631	150	210

TABLE 1—Continued

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Mesabi Cmty. C.	310	224	703	30	36
Metropolitan Cmty. C.	389	559	2,102	65	100
Metropolitan J.C. Dist., incl. Penn Valley Cmty. C.	(903) 901	(1,052) 1,052	(6,744) 5,744	(117) 117	(216) 216
Metropolitan Tech. Cmty. C.	1,063	638	4,876	93	219
Miami-Dade Cmty. C.	8,779	9,589	39,681	697	1,329
Miami U.	(361)	(479)	(1,881)	(83)	(88)
Hamilton Br.	189	211	976	38	39
Middletown Br.	172	268	905	45	49
Michael J. Owens Tech. C.	683	793	2,930	74	169
Mid Michigan Cmty. C.	314	351	1,303	34	80
Mid Plains Cmty. C. Area, incl. McCook Cmty. C. Mid Plains Cmty. C.	(462) 148 314	(385) 111 274	(2,270) 448 1,822	(74) 20 54	(103) 37 66
Mid-State Tech. Inst.	459	452	1,059	77	89
Middle Georgia C.	669	473	1,520	83	100
Middlesex Cmty. C., Conn.	401	562	2,460	46	59
Middlesex Co. C., N.J.	2,122	2,332	10,604	198	546
Midland C.	381	360	2,182	72	151
Midlands Tech. C.	1,767	1,300	5,782	250	540
Miles Cmty. C.	105	170	665	27	33
Milwaukee Area Tech. C.	2,937	2,401	20,074	604	2,198
Mineral Area C.	309	318	1,145	52	83
Mississippi Co. Cmty C.	234	367	961	34	58
Mississippi Delta J.C.	670	718	1,545	114	114
Mitchell Cmty. C.; N.C.	312	358	1,211	44	59
Moberly J.C.	256	180	709	22	53
Mohegan Cmty. C.	338	359	2,018	35	74
Monroe Co. Cmty. C.	395	410	2,200	50	105
Montcalm Cmty. C.	442	219	1,199	25	38
Montgomery C., incl. Germantown Campus Rockville Campus & Off Campus Takoma Park Campus	(3,289) 1 2,820 468	(2,694) — 2,063 631	(15,168) 464 11,916 2,788	(353) 6 263 84	(731) 33 540 158
Montgomery Tech. Inst.	103	76	349	25	33
Moraine Park Tech. Inst.	750	700	1,950	104	192

TABLE 1—Continued

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Morgan Cmty. C.	127	47	595	14	49
Morton C.	600	541	3,765	68	169
Mt. Hood Cmty. C.	1,970	1,809	10,235	150	575
Murray, S.C.	440	362	1,403	36	60
Muskegon Cmty. C.	965	641	4,555	124	204
Muskingum Area Tech. C.	297	663	1,160	43	74
Nash Tech. Inst.	229	223	1,068	31	59
Navarro C.	882	357	1,937	34	75
Nebraska Western C.	233	324	949	47	57
Neosha Co. Cmty. J.C.	154	180	603	30	45
New Hampshire Voc. & Tech. C., Berlin	153	102	267	32	36
New Hampshire Voc. & Tech. C., Claremont	185	213	353	33	34
New Hampshire Voc. & Tech. C., Concord	345	277	637	55	67
New Hampshire Voc. & Tech. C., Laconia	156	60	238	23	23
New Hampshire Voc. & Tech. C., Manchester	309	5	833	25	55
New Hampshire Voc. & Tech. C., Nashua	204	80	299	24	25
New Hampshire Voc. & Tech. C., Portsmouth	146	59	1,205	15	63
New Mexico J.C.	299	266	1,160	45	54
New Mexico Military Inst. M	404	15	690	70	88
New Mexico S.U., incl.	(502)	(673)	(3,720)	(79)	(189)
Alamogordo Br.	230	214	1,099	17	23
Carlsbad Br.	84	131	520	11	37
Don Ana Co. Occupational Educ. Br. at Las Cruces	11	47	533	22	26
Grants Br.	28	45	372	5	34
San Juan Br.	149	232	986	24	46
White Sands Resident Ctr.	—	4	210	—	23
Nicolet C. & Tech. Inst.	281	179	845	43	64
Normandale Cmty. C.	1,394	1,394	4,623	109	159

TABLE 1—Continued

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
North Central Michigan C.	277	318	1,518	29	82
North Central Tech. C.	302	376	1,315	52	101
North Central Tech. Inst.	851	569	2,232	99	125
North Dakota S. School of Science	2,259	980	3,201	170	193
North Dakota S.U., Bottineau Br.	263	250	640	25	27
North Florida J.C.	198	188	802	32	42
North Harris Co. C.	453	465	4,337	71	198
North Hennepin Cmty. C.	1,014	925	3,605	97	149
North Idaho C.	633	478	1,656	69	125
North Iowa Area Cmty. C.	747	697	1,917	89	98
Northampton Co. Area Cmty. C.	622	901	3,875	107	227
Northeast Alabama S.J.C.	865	339	1,987	21	185
Northeast Area One Voc. Tech. School	509	478	1,133	66	77
Northeast Mississippi J.C.	784	743	1,686	95	98
Northeast Nebraska Tech. Cmty. C.	625	388	1,453	73	98
Northeast Wisconsin Tech. Inst.	837	773	2,780	140	175
Northeastern J.C.	569	469	1,765	71	80
Northeastern Oklahoma A & M C.	1,332	1,144	2,780	92	107
Northern Maine Voc. Tech. Inst.	320	148	475	36	38
Northern Oklahoma C.	550	541	1,595	47	82
Northland Cmty. C.	160	151	426	20	29
Northwest Alabama S.J.C.	311	310	972	29	71
Northwest Cmty. C.	327	328	1,284	72	106
Northwest Mississippi J.C.	912	1,099	2,734	122	132
Northwest Tech. C.	160	158	866	22	54
Northwestern Michigan C.	783	814	2,628	89	137
Oakland Cmty. C.	2,143	2,122	18,825	292	592
Oakton Cmty. C.	1,038	890	11,694	310	933
Ocean Co. C.	1,128	1,212	5,096	91	238
Odessa C.	327	287	3,469	—	—
Ohio S.U., The, Incl. Agric. Tech. Inst.	(538) 538	(283) 283	(818) 818	—	—



TABLE 1—Continued

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Ohio U., incl.	(1,047)	(1,071)	(4,914)	(92)	(247)
Belmont C.	187	159	909	17	47
Chillicothe Br.	218	226	981	16	88
Ironton Br.	135	121	861	—	54
Lancaster Br.	308	280	1,345	29	61
Zanesville Br.	199	285	818	30	47
Oklahoma-Walton J.C.	802	584	3,243	73	149
Olympic C.	880	735	6,245	109	359
Oscar Rose J.C.	2,452	1,920	9,093	140	292
Otero J.C.	209	224	851	40	58
Palm Beach J.C.	1,515	1,679	7,924	191	315
Panola J.C.	314	310	931	32	51
Parkersburg Cmty. C.	592	554	3,305	98	224
Parkland C.	1,125	1,335	6,720	147	343
Pasco-Hernando Cmty. C.	412	401	2,523	30	158
Passaic Co. Cmty. C.	259	676	1,458	37	129
Pearl River J.C.	600	679	1,249	86	95
Peninsula C.	434	366	2,898	44	132
Pennsylvania S.U., The	2,519	886	3,682	—	—
Peñsacola J.C.	1,931	1,999	8,236	311	492
Phillips Co. Cmty. C.	433	453	1,353	55	103
Piedmont Tech. C.	939	494	1,687	45	117
Pima Cmty. C.	3,795	2,746	21,351	—	—
Pinal Co. Cmty. C. Dist.	924	548	6,090	98	348
Pioneer Cmty. C.	81	117	1,083	—	—
Pitt Tech. Inst.	397	564	1,692	57	116
Platte Tech. Cmty. C.	214	238	860	40	55
Polk Cmty. C.	848	1,139	4,440	100	158
Potomac S.C., W. Va.	463	230	982	39	71
Prairie S.C.	745	822	5,745	99	300
Pratt Cmty. J.C.	246	137	811	26	29
Prince Georges Cmty. C.	2,204	2,242	13,754	247	686
Quinebaug Valley Cmty. C.	66	83	616	9	38

TABLE 1—Continued

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Rainy River Cmty. C.	141	154	402	21	24
Randolph Tech. Inst.	240	242	797	28	36
Ranger J.C.	432	68	639	25	35
Reading Area Cmty. C.	179	283	1,019	35	72
Rend Lake C.	506	433	2,880	60	160
Rhode Island J.C.	2,298	2,681	10,309	293	302
Richard Bland C. of Wm. & Mary	252	341	1,190	31	50
Richland Cmty. C.	291	203	2,943	28	110
Richmond Tech. Inst.	454	321	1,062	43	71
Roanoke-Chowan Tech. Inst.	250	242	790	26	57
Robeson Tech. Inst.	299	253	1,350	37	80
Rochester Cmty. C.	823	1,160	3,023	100	125
Rock Valley C.	1,086	877	5,850	129	214
Rockingham Cmty. C.	417	410	1,361	49	77
Rogue Cmty. C.	421	438	2,708	61	205
St. Clair Co. Cmty. C.	768	797	3,258	106	177
St. Johns River J.C.	394	400	1,480	45	88
St. Louis Cmty. C. at Florissant Valley Forest Park	(4,757) 1,568 1,247	(5,041) 1,503 1,905	(26,964) 9,114 8,219	(552) 195 179	(1,284) 394 500
Meramec	1,942	1,633	9,631	178	390
St. Petersburg J.C.	3,315	3,265	13,229	290	569
Salem Cmty. C.	218	316	847	20	35
San Antonio J.C., incl. St. Phillip's C. San Antonio C.	(6,696) 2,297 4,399	(5,762) 1,361 4,401	(28,190) 6,967 21,223	(743) 201 542	(1,432) 449 983
San Jacinto C., incl. San Jacinto C., Central Campus. San Jacinto C., North	(2,208) 1,872 336	(1,506) 1,283 223	(12,286) 9,911 2,375	(250) 203 47	(520) 388 132
Sandhills Cmty. C.	539	599	1,648	110	125
Santa Fe Cmty. C.	2,086	2,204	6,288	—	—
Sauk Valley C.	469	496	3,101	67	207
Sayre J.C.	84	132	305	8	22
Schoolcraft C.	1,293	1,147	8,239	162	384

TABLE 1—Continued

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Seattle Cmty. C. District, incl.	(4,241)	(3,522)	(18,384)	(353)	(880)
Central Campus	2,096	1,953	8,117	196	392
North Campus	1,207	1,160	5,861	97	277
South Campus	938	409	4,406	61	211
Seminole Cmty. C., Fla.	1,065	785	3,702	100	310
Seward Co. Cmty. J.C.	152	101	1,005	25	45
Shawnee S. Cmty. C.	535	639	1,760	50	151
Sheridan C.	189	211	814	37	75
Shoreline Cmty. C.	1,532	1,682	7,513	148	307
Sinclair Cmty. C.	1,690	5,594	13,777	219	720
Skagit Valley C.	731	598	4,942	78	292
Snead S.J.C.	424	396	1,366	38	102
Somerset Co. C.	754	741	3,842	69	157
South Central Cmty. C.	453	627	2,079	43	76
South Georgia C.	374	368	1,193	49	71
South Oklahoma City J.C.	677	677	6,379	85	181
South Plains C.	812	621	2,488	98	170
Southeastern Illinois C.	507	270	1,702	62	183
Southeastern Nebraska Tech. Cmty. C. Area, incl.	(1,437)	(490)	(2,538)	(187)	(196)
Fairbury Campus	185	117	370	25	32
Lincoln Campus	353	340	1,229	84	86
Milford Campus	899	33	937	78	78
Southern Arkansas U., Tech. Br.	215	66	388	29	34
Southern Maine Voc. Tech. Inst.	762	173	1,424	77	82
Southern Union S.J.C.	613	375	1,638	32	114
Southern U., Shreveport-Bossier City Campus	200	557	867	50	52
Southern West Virginia Cmty. C.	561	390	2,433	60	160
Southwest Mississippi J.C.	430	388	1,177	41	59
Southwest Wisconsin Voc. Tech. Inst.	540	344	1,609	81	104
Southwestern Cmty. C., Iowa	305	168	561	42	48
Southwestern Michigan C.	513	455	1,736	45	131
Southwestern Oregon Cmty. C.	337	349	3,490	75	235
Spoon River C.	287	238	1,673	41	91

TABLE 1—Continued

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Stark Tech. C.	458	381	1,661	49	111
State Fair Cmty. C.	418	279	1,230	58	95
State Tech. Inst.	1,702	612	5,553	146	271
S.U. & Cmty. C. System of Tenn., incl.	(5,600)	(6,357)	(27,409)	(661)	(661)
Chattanooga S. Tech. Cmty. C.	811	743	3,797	78	78
Cleveland S. Cmty. C.	638	600	3,263	92	92
Columbia S. Cmty. C.	328	457	1,896	48	48
Dyersburg S. Cmty. C.	274	234	1,054	26	26
Jackson S. Cmty. C.	536	510	2,275	61	61
Molflow S. Cmty. C.	343	357	1,566	36	36
Roane S. Cmty. C.	625	477	2,807	60	60
Shelby S. Cmty. C.	835	1,864	4,853	126	126
Volunteer S. Cmty. C.	548	539	2,717	69	69
Walters S. Cmty. C.	662	576	3,381	65	65
S.U. of New York System	53,534	48,303	184,402	—	—
Surry Cmty. C.	511	355	1,653	51	78
Tacoma Cmty. C.	1,521	1,715	6,015	89	280
Tallahassee Cmty. C.	702	883	3,073	63	105
Tarrant Co. J.C.	(3,407)	(2,943)	(19,515)	(389)	(918)
Northeast Campus	1,209	1,321	7,880	149	383
Northwest Campus	548	391	2,948	55	159
South Campus	1,650	1,231	8,687	185	376
Tech. Cmty. C. of San Juan	526	174	790	34	51
Tech. Inst. of Alamance	356	478	1,462	39	89
Temple J.C.	495	505	1,992	62	95
Terra Tech. C.	468	334	1,970	55	104
Texarkana C.	817	678	3,425	117	192
Texas Southmost C.	1,019	1,041	4,068	85	130
Texas S. Tech. Inst., incl.	(3,654)	(833)	(4,841)	(349)	(377)
James Connally Campus	2,506	419	3,180	207	222
Mid Continent Campus	425	142	581	41	42
Rio Grande Campus	582	219	877	76	85
Rolling Plains Campus	141	53	203	25	28
Thomas Co. Cmty. C.	43	78	228	—	—
Three Rivers Cmty. C.	429	348	1,393	44	51
Treasure Valley Cmty. C.	373	242	1,190	43	108
Trenton J.C.	125	147	484	21	43

TABLE 1—Continued

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Tri-County Tech. C.	1,051	350	2,333	74	246
Trident Tech. C.	1,476	1,451	5,300	103	366
Trinidad S.J.C.	487	190	1,309	55	99
Triton C.	2,327	2,625	21,799	234	1,187
Tulsa J.C.	1,172	1,085	8,398	129	479
Tunxis Cmty. C.	390	458	2,838	31	146
Tyler J.C.	1,734	1,756	6,224	204	288
Umpqua Cmty. C.	526	453	1,513	57	184
Union Co. Tech. Inst.	715	650	3,934	100	300
U. of Akron, Wayne Gen'l. & Tech. C.	117	111	810	18	66
U. of Cincinnati, incl.	(2,538)	(2,802)	(9,762)	(240)	(310)
Clermont C.	124	145	1,119	17	47
Ohio C. of Applied Science	573	53	2,214	34	47
Raymond Walters C.	489	1,028	3,378	86	98
University C.	1,352	1,576	3,051	103	118
U. of Connecticut, incl.	(1,466)	(910)	(2,941)	(80)	(129)
Hartford Br.	444	293	853	36	48
Ratcliffe Hicks School of Agric.	83	64	150	—	—
Southeastern Br.	203	109	380	18	29
Stamford Br.	309	203	804	26	52
Torrington Br.	87	60	171	—	—
Waterbury Br.	340	181	583	—	—
U. of Kentucky Cmty. C. System, incl.	(4,255)	(5,363)	(17,249)	(485)	(903)
Ashland Cmty. C.	417	416	1,510	50	71
Elizabethtown Cmty. C.	381	556	1,548	39	58
Hazard Cmty. C.	105	125	303	11	25
Henderson Cmty. C.	139	259	784	30	47
Hopkinsville Cmty. C.	245	348	1,041	25	46
Jefferson Cmty. C.	1,358	1,660	5,594	127	296
Lexington Tech. Inst.	395	628	2,036	42	90
Madisonville Cmty. C.	169	151	631	19	42
Maysville Cmty. C.	98	138	386	20	31
Paducah Cmty. C.	347	404	1,467	44	75
Prestonburg Cmty. C.	194	201	715	23	38
Somerset Cmty. C.	264	357	775	35	52
Southeast Cmty. C.	143	122	485	20	32
U. of Maine, incl. Augusta Campus	(457) 457	(456) 456	(3,487) 3,487	(43) 43	(47) 47

TABLE 1—Continued

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
U. of Minnesota, incl.	(904)	(665)	(1,994)	(94)	(157)
Tech. C. at Waseca	376	357	958	40	78
Tech. Inst. at Crookston	528	308	1,036	54	79
U. of Nevada System, incl.	(1,452)	(729)	(14,230)	(177)	(733)
Clark Co. Cmty. C.	787	424	6,519	96	149
Northern Nevada Cmty. C.	49	73	767	17	89
Western Nevada Cmty. C.	616	232	6,944	64	495
U. of North Dakota, Williston Ctr.	307	264	647	37	47
U. of Pittsburgh, incl.	(925)	(526)	(2,457)	(88)	(130)
Bradford C.	399	224	878	42	48
Greensburg C.	336	192	1,013	30	42
Titusville C.	190	110	566	16	40
U. of South Carolina, incl.	(1,102)	(1,423)	(3,781)	(134)	(235)
Beaufort Regional Campus	85	143	447	13	27
General Studies	443	687	1,402	48	65
Lancaster Regional Campus	184	200	709	27	53
Salkehatchie Regional Campus	90	110	378	13	34
Sumter Regional Campus	229	211	609	21	34
Union Regional Campus	71	72	236	12	22
U. of Wisconsin, Center System, incl.	(3,089)	(2,553)	(8,683)	(392)	(547)
Baraboo/Sauk Ctr.	248	98	508	24	36
Barron Co. Ctr.	187	173	422	28	34
Fond du Lac Ctr.	237	173	613	28	40
Fox Valley Ctr.	282	219	965	33	50
Manitowoc Co. Ctr.	190	139	415	16	29
Marathon Co. Ctr.	356	281	833	38	51
Marinette Co. Ctr.	120	104	343	16	26
Marshfield/Wood Co. Ctr.	140	199	502	25	33
Medford Ctr.	46	52	162	8	12
Richland Ctr.	106	113	336	15	22
Rock Co. Ctr.	130	144	614	28	38
Sheboygan Co. Ctr.	237	210	648	29	44
Washington Co. Ctr.	182	176	544	25	42
Waukesha Co. Ctr.	628	472	1,728	79	90
Utah Higher Educ. System, incl.	(4,315)	(2,643)	(13,683)	(444)	(836)
C. of Eastern Utah	275	180	919	36	52
Dixie C.	650	650	1,500	70	90
Snow C.	485	492	1,008	45	55
Utah Tech. C. at Provo	1,097	611	3,793	133	268
Utah Tech. C. at Salt Lake City	1,808	730	6,463	160	371
Utica J.C.	391	535	992	56	60



TABLE 1—Continued

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Valencia Cmty. C.	1,691	1,891	8,566	146	546
Vance-Granville Cmty. C.	368	433	1,232	57	87
Vermilion Cmty. C.	208	115	378	20	22
Vermont Tech. C.	544	73	635	47	53
Vernon Regional J.C.	223	267	1,282	32	78
Victoria C., The	477	547	2,340	62	120
Wake Tech. Inst.	692	555	1,505	70	135
Washington S. Cmty. C. District 17 incl.	(3,154)	(2,817)	(9,623)	(343)	(364)
Spokane Cmty. C.	1,835	1,473	5,226	209	220
Spokane Falls Cmty. C.	1,319	1,344	4,397	134	144
Washington Tech. C., Ohio	132	93	502	10	43
Washtenaw Cmty. C.	1,108	1,030	7,124	150	250
Waterbury S. Tech. C.	446	76	1,385	37	88
Waubensee Cmty. C.	497	529	5,042	73	308
Waukesha Co. Tech. Inst.	807	746	3,860	113	427
Wayne Cmty. C.	929	746	2,213	70	103
Wayne Co. Cmty. C.	2,268	5,166	15,638	186	920
Wenatchee Valley C.	609	670	2,720	79	161
West Shore Cmty. C.	303	250	912	33	59
West Virginia Northern Cmty. C.	375	475	5,350	65	315
Westark Cmty. C.	867	728	3,326	100	129
Western-Iowa Tech. Cmty. C.	693	410	1,129	84	88
Western Oklahoma S.C.	571	405	1,665	38	67
Western Piedmont Cmty. C.	345	469	1,469	50	85
Western Texas C.	269	315	1,133	53	83
Western Wisconsin Tech. Inst.	1,277	1,044	3,844	192	202
Western Wyoming C.	147	176	1,048	44	82
Westmoreland Co. Cmty. C.	405	392	2,074	45	153
Wharton Co. J.C.	814	783	2,046	91	107
Whatcom Cmty. C.	158	125	2,411	22	132
Wilkes Cmty. C.	363	323	1,974	64	214
William Rainey Harper C.	2,258	1,807	15,429	220	720

TABLE 1—Continued

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Williamsport Area Cmty. C.	2,079	508	3,237	169	294
Willmar Area Voc.-Tech. Inst.	854	563	1,417	101	104
Willmar Cmty. C.	370	309	794	31	55
Wilson Co. Tech. Inst.	332	269	1,306	47	59
Worthington Cmty. C.	206	160	724	26	38
Yakima Valley C.	1,097	950	5,096	121	371
Yavapai C.	471	385	4,246	55	185
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>655,939</b>	<b>600,990</b>	<b>3,157,136</b>	<b>61,719</b>	<b>139,175</b>

TABLE 2  
Church-Affiliated Two-Year Collegiate Level Institutions

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Alabama Christian C.	136	16	278	23	34
Alabama Lutheran J.C.	70	70	140	13	13
Ancilla Domini C.	18	54	185	9	18
Anderson C.	437	524	1,092	43	64
Aquinas J.C.	108	73	335	14	31
Bacone C.	119	311	500	35	35
Bethany Lutheran C.	122	130	271	20	25
Brevard C.	331	268	609	39	54
Brewton-Parker C.	194	165	537	20	49
Central C.	117	117	245	21	25
Chatfield C.	9	23	183	—	32
Clarke C.	77	70	169	13	18
Clinton J.C.	125	48	173	7	9
Concordia C., Oregon	113	96	219	11	23
Concordia C., Wisconsin	120	170	387	28	39
Concordia Lutheran C., Texas	154	119	287	14	20
Crosier Seminary J.C., M.	20	—	24	16	16
Crowley's Ridge C.	24	31	58	6	9
Cushing J.C.	19	91	135	9	27
Don Bosco Tech. Inst. M.	301	—	320	1	15
Donnelly C.	214	205	655	28	48
Emmanuel C.	196	212	420	18	26
Felician C. W.	16	89	383	11	31
Freeman J.C.	16	36	71	4	20
Friendship J.C.	115	19	137	7	9
Golden Valley Lutheran C.	282	287	584	24	53

TABLE 2—Continued

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Hesston C.	259	357	658	39	74
Holy Cross J.C.	133	60	248	15	20
Jacksonville C.	147	70	298	11	11
Judson Baptist C.	77	121	210	13	30
Kettering C. of Medical Arts	107	275	421	32	56
Lindsey Wilson C.	99	105	383	9	33
Lon Morris C.	148	98	288	17	26
Louisburg C.	387	248	666	30	44
Lourdes C. W	8	112	426	22	35
Mallinckrodt C. W	4	69	242	16	51
Martin C.	109	112	240	18	26
Marymount Palos Verdes C.	80	182	294	9	29
Mater Dei C.	60	108	272	12	29
Midway C. W	—	311	371	27	49
Ministerial Inst. & C.	72	215	287	10	19
Montreat-Anderson C.	223	211	446	19	32
Morristown C.	89	92	182	7	18
Mt. Olive C.	124	206	353	19	27
Mt. Sacred Heart G. W	—	13	34	—	7
Mt. St. Clare C.	51	118	215	7	30
Natchez J.C.	4	18	22	2	5
North Greenville C.	295	185	556	26	40
Northeastern Christian J.C.	78	110	198	6	29
Ohio Valley C.	89	93	194	11	22
Oklahoma City Southwestern C.	306	180	915	24	50
Ottumwa Heights C.	73	149	347	8	30

TABLE 2—Continued

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Pinebrook J.C.	33	31	75	3	21
Presentation C.	23	279	390	34	52
Reinhardt C.	368	194	610	18	41
Ricks C.	2,009	3,484	6,016	225	270
St. Catharine C.	55	61	161	15	29
St. Gregory's C.	160	79	265	12	30
St. John's C.	79	139	255	18	28
St. John Vianney G. Seminary, M	46	—	46	—	13
St. Mary's C. W	—	317	318	30	45
St. Mary's C. of O'Fallon	42	133	501	19	42
St. Mary's J.C.	67	558	815	—	—
St. Paul's C.	41	62	111	18	24
St. Thomas Seminary M	40	—	40	10	11
Schreiner C.	184	110	463	20	32
Southeastern Christian C.	37	41	100	10	17
Southern Baptist C.	167	134	351	15	24
Southwestern Christian C.	176	115	296	16	23
Spartanburg Methodist C.	532	412	1,182	29	69
Springfield C. in Illinois	159	169	502	23	46
Sub Bennett C.	121	102	273	14	23
Suomi C.	188	200	403	17	34
Trinity Bible Inst.	234	188	438	23	24
Trocaire C.	40	483	743	73	96
Truett McConnell C.	312	186	679	22	69
Virginia C., The	93	75	201	16	27
Waldorf C.	295	244	560	28	39
Wesley C.	329	383	1,143	43	64

TABLE 2—Continued

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Wood J.C.	72	100	216	10	23
York C.	134	158	308	16	25
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>12,511</b>	<b>15,569</b>	<b>34,624</b>	<b>1,614</b>	<b>2,806</b>

TABLE 3  
Independent Two-Year Collegiate Level Institutions

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Academy of Aeronautics	1,225	8	1,565	53	57
American Inst. of Bus.	194	552	1,017	22	40
American J.C.	505	699	1,235	24	61
Anne Arundel Cmty. C.	1,226	1,011	6,626	164	391
Aquinas J.C., W, incl. Main Campus	(—)	(747)	(747)	(42)	(59)
Newton Campus	—	410	410	24	30
	—	337	337	18	29
Bay S.J.C. W.	—	743	904	26	41
Becker J.C.	26	634	677	23	34
Beckley C.	392	257	1,257	15	57
Brandywine C.	281	488	1,016	23	47
Brooks C.	8	450	458	5	30
Caribbean J.C.	334	638	1,059	12	65
Cazenovia C. W.	—	460	470	13	34
Central Texas C.	985	739	4,619	68	114
Central YMCA Cmty. C.	1,106	2,286	5,041	90	395
Chamberlayne J.C.	149	377	615	10	37
Champlain C.	272	565	1,173	33	59
Coastal Carolina Cmty. C.	620	593	2,061	71	86
C. of Ganado	29	75	301	11	21
Cotley C. W.	—	359	368	29	35
Culinary Inst. of America, The	4,014	197	1,444	80	82
Cumberland C. of Tennessee	161	156	452	17	33
Daniel Webster C./New England Aeronautical Inst.	216	53	272	9	25
Dean J.C.	444	403	1,680	51	72
Deep Springs C. M.	26	—	26	5	8
Delgado C.	2,592	2,038	10,340	301	710
Edward Williams C.	255	141	835	12	44
Elizabeth Seton C.	303	840	1,216	23	90



TABLE 3—Continued

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Endicott C. W.	—	862	873	43	71
Fisher J.C. Coord	1,097	682	2,081	22	156
Florida C.	250	224	496	24	33
Forsyth School for Dental Hygienists	—	193	193	11	21
Fort Scott Cmty. C.	261	181	980	31	33
Franklin Inst. of Boston	517	36	1,028	33	67
Goldey Beacom C.	358	717	1,519	21	89
Grand Rapids School of Bible and Music	276	263	570	25	27
Harcum J.C. W.	—	853	996	30	56
Hilbert C.	186	269	658	27	55
Humphreys C.	52	158	311	10	22
Inter American U. of Puerto Rico, incl.	(4,851)	(6,184)	(12,963)	(219)	(594)
Aguadilla Regional C.	824	987	2,229	37	100
Arecibo Regional C.	905	959	2,167	31	80
Barranquitas Regional C.	476	564	1,144	23	52
Bayamon Regional C.	1,079	1,694	3,251	57	148
Fajardo Regional C.	601	670	1,478	22	71
Guayama Regional C.	296	539	997	22	67
Ponce Regional C.	670	781	1,697	27	76
International Bus. C.	72	264	340	11	15
James Sprunt Inst.	299	290	864	38	46
Jamestown Bus. C.	25	240	266	6	12
Kemper Military School & C.	68	1	70	4	11
Keystone J.C.	283	349	881	32	63
Lackawanna J.C.	713	368	1,546	27	185
Lasell J.C. W.	—	681	688	46	80

TABLE 3—Continued

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Lees-McRae C.	462	266	733	35	45
Lewis Bus. C.	25	114	164	8	16
MacCormac J.C.	31	321	379	17	26
Manor J.C. W	—	168	384	9	47
Maria C.	30	366	493	34	42
Marion Military Inst.	227	—	227	13	13
Michigan Christian J.C.	158	209	460	12	23
Mitchell C., Conn.	269	147	797	22	47
Morrison Inst. of Tech.	131	18	149	6	7
Mt. Aloysius J.C.	79	326	454	29	44
Mt. Ida J.C.	16	705	736	28	68
New England Inst. of Anatomy & Embalming	142	16	172	4	22
Newbury J.C.	216	323	2,333	23	203
Northwestern Electronics Inst.	388	15	505	19	31
Northwood Inst.	103	55	161	9	17
Paul Smith's C.	964	187	1,166	77	83
Peirce J.C.	260	739	1,562	36	71
Piedmont Tech. Inst.	339	153	750	30	64
Pine Manor J.C. W	—	393	620	21	49
Puerto Rico J.C.	2,239	3,986	7,132	106	292
Salem C.	5	—	299	—	12
School of Worcester Art Museum	41	79	124	10	13
Sheldon Jackson C.	94	76	233	23	29
Sioux Empire C.	307	46	453	8	41
Union C., New Jersey	1,311	1,138	5,118	106	244
Valley Forge Military J.C.	119	1	126	8	17

TABLE 3—Continued

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Villa Julie C.	6	410	610	16	69
Villa Maria C. of Buffalo	123	321	519	23	41
Walker C.	224	218	651	22	36
White Pines C.	11	66	80	3	17
Wood School, The W	—	482	482	12	20
Worcester J.C.	340	60	1,108	—	—
Young Harris C.	219	272	499	25	29
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>30,550</b>	<b>40,010</b>	<b>104,426</b>	<b>2,686</b>	<b>6,141</b>

TABLE 4  
Proprietary (Tax-Paying) Schools

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Albany Business C.	151	384	714	12	16
Allentown Business School	30	137	185	5	16
American Academy of Art	145	160	648	12	25
Andover J.C.	125	80	222	10	22
Ashland Business C.	120	245	371	6	28
Baker J.C. of Business	148	633	1,050	19	49
Bauder Fashion C., Texas	9	477	486	25	29
Berkeley School, The White Plains, N.Y.	—	665	665	22	23
Betz Business C.	10	207	217	15	18
Bryant & Stratton Business Inst., Buffalo, N.Y.	424	1,426	3,924	44	144
Cambria Rowe Business C.	26	141	175	7	8
Campbell Commercial C.	13	54	82	6	6
Casa Loma Inst. of Tech.	92	50	142	8	8
Castle J.C.	—	115	115	6	11
Center for Degree Studies	1,911	306	2,251	—	—
Chaparral Career C.	108	127	245	8	20
Churchman Business School	93	146	397	7	12
Computer Systems Inst.	81	72	178	8	12
DeVry Inst. of Technology, Ga.	655	15	677	14	15
Draughons Junior C. of Business	115	204	356	5	19
Edmondson C.	225	195	512	10	23
Electronics Tech. Inst., Ill.	181	2	296	8	13
Electronics Tech. Inst., Ohio	390	6	396	11	19
Five Towns C.	177	73	312	8	45
Fugazzi Business C.	102	105	224	7	29
Gem City C.	227	328	655	28	30

TABLE 4—Continued

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Hagerstown Business C.	7	338	345	13	19
Hesser C.	308	337	848	14	61
Huntington C. of Business	250	200	455	8	18
ICM School of Business	324	410	772	34	38
Kentucky Business C.	637	338	1,067	8	129
Laboratory Inst. of Merchandising	4	219	223	—	35
Lincoln Tech.	403	10	413	17	18
Mansfield Business C.	137	95	241	6	16
Mansfield Business C., Marion	95	30	127	5	9
McCann School of Business	15	113	128	7	8
McIntosh C.	15	81	127	4	11
Miami-Jacobs J.C. of Business	640	252	982	21	48
Middletown Business C.	109	213	329	14	19
Midstate C.	175	145	365	8	20
Milwaukee Stratton C.	53	152	678	6	44
National Tech. Schools	405	8	738	52	67
NCE School of Commerce	243	411	673	15	42
New Castle Business C.	49	126	180	3	9
New Kensington Commercial School	25	150	180	7	8
Nielson Electronics Inst.	239	6	350	10	16
Northwestern Business C., Tech. Ctr.	670	240	963	27	55
Oklahoma School of Business Accountancy, Law, and Finance	20	81	384	6	16
Penn Commercial C.	23	86	133	9	9
Penn Tech. Inst.	393	7	465	17	20
Phillips C., Augusta, Ga.	166	29	210	6	26

TABLE 4—Continued

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Phillips C., Gulfport, Miss.	340	229	569	18	28
Pittsburgh Tech. Inst.	157	22	188	5	9
Prospect Hall C.	225	223	448	5	22
Roberts Morris C., Ill.	1	876	877	37	42
Rochester Business Inst.	12	123	135	6	8
Southern Ohio C.	1,185	494	1,795	6	56
Stevens Henager C.	73	141	389	5	24
Sullivan J. C. of Business	659	312	1,324	17	64
Taylor Business Inst.	500	700	1,200	25	60
Technical Career Inst.	1,612	20	2,536	90	140
Triangle Inst. of Tech., Inc.	388	66	476	30	40
United C. of Business	175	125	400	8	13
Utica School of Commerce	25	208	244	8	14
Watterson C.	889	579	1,490	6	86
West Side Inst. of Tech.	238	4	435	15	17
West Virginia Career C. at Morgantown	241	173	414	11	15
Williamsport School of Commerce	13	109	121	5	6
Wisconsin School of Electronics, Inc.	190	10	200	7	13
Wooster Business C.	60	37	115	3	18
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>17,946</b>	<b>14,890</b>	<b>40,227</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>2,066</b>

TABLE 5  
Full-time Freshman Enrollments in 634  
Comparably Reporting Institutions

Institutional Type	Number of Schools	1977			1976 Total
		Men	Women	Total	
Public	494	259,295	219,044	478,373	485,154
Church-affiliated	67	6,736	8,731	15,467	15,418
Independent	49	5,727	11,501	17,228	15,889
Proprietary	24	1,278	2,087	3,365	3,843
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>273,028</b>	<b>239,363</b>	<b>514,433</b>	<b>520,304</b>



TABLE 6  
Grand Total Enrollments by Geographical Regions and States in  
793 Comparably Reporting Institutions

Region and State	Comparable Institutions	Grand Total Students	
		1976-77	1977-78
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>			
Connecticut	16	20,397	21,938
Maine	2	1,688	1,899
Massachusetts	21	25,004	23,952
New Hampshire	8	3,337	2,893
Rhode Island	-	-	-
Vermont	2	1,865	1,808
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>52,291</b>	<b>52,490</b>
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC</b>			
New Jersey	14	74,168	77,336
New York	57	250,132	256,147
Pennsylvania	48	48,744	50,396
<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>373,044</b>	<b>383,879</b>
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL</b>			
Illinois	37	194,353	195,459
Indiana	3	717	594
Michigan	26	116,771	121,723
Ohio	39	93,971	99,502
Wisconsin	28	37,634	39,309
<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>443,446</b>	<b>456,587</b>
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL</b>			
Iowa	19	25,826	25,261
Kansas	24	29,981	32,160
Minnesota	20	22,291	22,887
Missouri	15	38,743	37,307
Nebraska	10	11,239	12,885
North Dakota	5	6,713	7,358
South Dakota	2	419	461
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>135,212</b>	<b>138,299</b>

TABLE 6—Continued

Region and State	Comparable Institutions	Grand Total Students	
		1976-77	1977-78
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC</b>			
District of Columbia	-	-	-
Delaware	3	4,086	3,678
Florida	25	151,245	161,614
Georgia	15	16,355	16,858
Maryland	14	54,295	58,512
North Carolina	41	55,896	58,417
South Carolina	19	30,607	31,884
Virginia	1	1,116	1,190
West Virginia	6	14,261	13,521
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>327,861</b>	<b>345,774</b>
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL</b>			
Alabama	14	23,380	23,001
Kentucky	7	3,847	4,053
Mississippi	9	9,931	10,015
Tennessee	16	31,344	34,683
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>68,502</b>	<b>71,752</b>
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL</b>			
Arkansas	8	9,477	8,577
Louisiana	3	12,723	13,088
Oklahoma	15	33,300	36,831
Texas	50	168,737	169,709
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>224,237</b>	<b>228,005</b>
<b>MOUNTAIN</b>			
Arizona	6	36,684	39,344
Colorado	11	34,751	35,544
Idaho	3	9,615	10,484
Montana	2	2,264	2,447
Nevada	2	7,744	7,711
New Mexico	7	4,758	5,037
Utah	4	12,383	12,764
Wyoming	7	9,533	10,746
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>117,732</b>	<b>124,057</b>

TABLE 8—Continued

Region and State	Comparable Institutions	Grand Total Students	
		1976-77	1977-78
<b>PACIFIC</b>			
Alaska	1	246	233
California	71	724,276	730,847
Hawaii	5	14,646	14,562
Oregon	9	29,906	31,287
Washington	12	58,914	60,111
<u>Total</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>827,988</u>	<u>837,040</u>
<b>COMMONWEALTH AND TERRITORIAL</b>			
American Samoa	1	1,021	719
East Caroline Islands	1	173	309
Puerto Rico	9	19,171	21,154
<u>Total</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>20,365</u>	<u>22,182</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>2,590,678</b>	<b>2,660,065</b>

UNIVERSITY OF CALIF.  
LOS ANGELES

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