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AUTHOR Clagett, Craig A.
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ABSTRACT

As part of a comprehensive environmental scan prepared by Prince George's Community College (PGCC) in Maryland, this report reviews county population trends and forecasts, county and metropolitan area economic trends and forecasts, and college credit enrollment projections. First, population figures and projections for Prince George's County are presented, using an age cohort model to project county population, enrollment rate, student headcount, average credit load, and credit hours generated. In addition, information is presented on population migration patterns, changing racial composition, and income characteristics. Implications of these data for PGCC are discussed. Next, the economic status of the county and of the Washington metropolitan area is assessed, and information on high demand occupations is provided. The remainder of the report consists of data displays, covering: (1) national trends in workforce demographics, economic conditions, job outlook, changing age distribution, and educational consequences; (2) county population trends with respect to patterns of growth, migration patterns, racial composition, population changes, black population characteristics, and family income changes; (3) county and area economies with regard to projected county employment, patterns of employment growth, public and private employment, metropolitan area occupational distribution, and unemployment rates; and (4) PGCC age cohort model enrollment projections showing stable and declining enrollment rates. (LAL)

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ENSCAN87

I. THE COUNTY

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Report PB87-1

prepared by the

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July 1986

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E N S C A N 8 7

Environmental Scanning Report for Fiscal Year 1987
Volume I: The County

Report PB87-1
Presented to the Planning Council
July 1986

The first of two volumes, ENSCAN87: The County reviews county population trends and forecasts, county and metropolitan area economic trends and forecasts, and the latest series of college credit enrollment projections generated by the Age Cohort Model. Implications of an older and more minority county population are discussed.

Volume II: The College, to be issued in August, will report trends in PGCC's market share, plus analyses of student recruitment and retention. Enrollment projections from the Component Yield Method will be reported.

Prepared by:

Craig A. Clagett
Director of Institutional
Research and Analysis

Prince George's Community College
Largo, Maryland 20772

COUNTY POPULATION TRENDS AND FORECASTS

Among the most basic of factors influencing enrollment levels is the size of the service area. For local community colleges, county population is the obvious measure. The 1980 census counted 665,071 residents of Prince George's County, little different than the 661,071 enumerated in 1970. Current county population is estimated to be about 678,100; latest forecasts project 694,000 by 1990. County population forecasts have had a history of being high and continually revised downward. For example, a 1973 report issued by the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission forecast a total population of 1,040,000 for Prince George's County by 1990. As late as 1979, official forecasts anticipated over 800,000 county residents by 1990. Of course, increased error is expected with longer-range forecasts. In addition, population growth was hampered in the 1970's by a sewer moratorium limiting construction and by continuing out-migration to neighboring jurisdictions. The implications for enrollment planning are that it is probably wise to use the most conservative forecasts published by a reputable source.

Population figures can be used to assess and project levels of college service to the community. A very crude measure reported in SBCC factbooks relates the number of county residents attending the community college (as credit students in the fall) to total county population. Modifying the base to include only residents age 15 and above yields the following:

Year	Total County Population	Population Over Age 14	Enrolled @PGCC for Credit	Percent
1980	665,071	510,506	12,851	2.52%
1981	665,585	513,401	13,814	2.69
1982	666,965	516,983	14,479	2.80
1983	669,226	521,272	14,168	2.72
1984	672,365	526,273	13,338	2.53
1985	676,401	532,012	12,067	2.27

The limitations of this indicator severely reduce its value. Noncredit enrollment, an increasingly important component of the community college mission, is ignored, as is population age distribution, discussed below. Nevertheless, the state does compute and report this percentage for each subdivision, which permits rough comparisons. Prince George's' percentage has been slightly below the state average in recent years. Community colleges in Baltimore, Charles, Harford, Howard, and Montgomery counties have tended to enroll percentages consistently above the statewide average. Applying last year's enrollment rate to population projections developed by the Maryland Department of State Planning produces the following:

Year	Projected County Population	Population Over Age 14	Resulting PGCC Enrollment	Assumed Percent
1986	678,340	534,051	12,123	2.27
1987	681,068	536,813	12,186	2.27
1988	684,595	540,301	12,265	2.27
1989	688,931	544,531	12,361	2.27
1990	694,105	549,531	12,474	2.27

This simplistic arithmetic ignores a vital characteristic of population dynamics, namely changing age composition. This is critical in projecting postsecondary enrollment since different age cohorts enroll at different rates and carry different course loads while enrolled. Younger residents, who are more likely to attend PGCC and carry more hours while enrolled, are declining in number. Older residents are increasing in number, but they enroll at lower rates and carry fewer credits. It will take two 35-year-olds to replace each 18-year-old if FTEs are to remain at their current level. Between now and 1990, the number of county residents aged 17-29 is projected to decline by over 14,000--a decline of 8.4 percent in this prime college-going group. Residents between 30 and 74 years of age are expected to increase by almost 29,000--an increase of 8.8 percent. Projected changes for selected age cohorts are as follows:

Change in Projected County Population, Selected Age Cohorts, 1986-90

Age Cohort	Projected County Population 1986	1990	1986-90 Change Number	Percent
17	11,358	10,016	(1,342)	-11.82%
18-19	22,716	20,032	(2,684)	-11.82%
20-24	67,145	59,219	(7,926)	-11.80%
25-29	65,541	63,474	(2,067)	-3.15%
30-34	63,742	63,744	2	.00%
35-39	59,478	61,725	2,247	3.78%
40-49	88,207	102,780	14,573	16.52%
50-74	116,678	128,734	12,056	10.33%

SOURCE: Maryland Department of State Planning, Office of Planning Data, September 1985.

The greatest declines are expected in the younger age cohorts. (In this and other tables, the 17-year-olds are isolated due to average courseloads substantially lower than 18-19 year-olds; the 17-year-olds are generally concurrently enrolled at their high school. The Department of State Planning projections are for five-year cohorts; the estimates are parcelled out equally, accounting for the same percent change.) Because of these projected declines in younger residents, credit headcount is expected to decrease over the 1986-90 period--in contrast to the slight increases associated with the simple arithmetic of overall enrollment percentages. Assuming constant enrollment rates for the eight age cohorts, credit student headcount is projected to decline steadily over the 1986-90 period to a low in 1990 of 11,960. This would be the lowest fall credit headcount since 1976.

College total credit hours from credit courses can be forecast from these headcount projections by applying historical average credit hour load data. This commonly-used method is straightforward; the projected headcount for each age cohort is multiplied by the average credit hour load for the cohort to yield projected credit hours for each cohort, which are then summed. I call this method, which has been used by both SBHE and SBCC, the Age Cohort Model. Three variables determine the resulting forecasts: the projected county population for each age group, the assumed enrollment rates, and the assumed average credit hour loads. Using fall 1985 enrollment rates and average loads, the model predicts 92,812 hours for fall 1986:

A G E C O H O R T M O D E L
F a l l 1 9 8 6 P r o j e c t i o n s

Age Cohort	Projected P.G. County Population	Estimated Enrollment Rate	Projected Student Headcount	Estimated Average Load	Projected Credit Hours
17	11,358	0.0138	157	6.12	960
18-19	22,716	0.1155	2,623	11.22	29,431
20-24	67,145	0.0573	3,847	8.16	31,396
25-29	65,541	0.0287	1,881	5.92	11,134
30-34	63,742	0.0208	1,328	5.68	7,545
35-39	59,478	0.0163	968	5.00	4,839
40-49	88,207	0.0117	1,030	4.73	4,873
50-74	116,678	0.0059	690	3.82	2,635
					*********
	Projected Fall 1986		12,524		92,812
					*********

Thus, if the same percentage of residents in each age group were to enroll this fall as last, and carry the same average number of credits, the college should anticipate a 2.3 percent decline in credit course hours (from 95,036 last year to 92,812). Are these assumptions reasonable? While collegewide average credit hour loads have declined steadily, from 10.3 in 1970 to 7.4 last fall, this has primarily been a reflection of the decreasing proportion of the credit student body accounted for by younger students. (Students under 21 years of age constituted 52 percent of total credit students in 1970, compared to only 33 percent in 1985.) Average loads within age groups have remained relatively stable. The assumption of stable enrollment rates is more problematic. The nature of the county's population is changing, primarily due to migration patterns. New residents may perceive the value of higher education differently from those who are leaving. In addition, competition among higher education institutions is increasing. Prince George's has been losing market share to other local schools. Partly in response to these concerns, the college is reassessing its marketing effort. An assumption of stable enrollment rates anticipates PGCC efforts will counteract the forces tending to erode enrollment position.

In addition to assumptions about enrollment rates and average credit hour loads, accuracy of the Age Cohort Model relies on the quality of the county population projections. Forecasts from the Maryland Department of State Planning (DSP) are widely used, due to their sound methodology and frequent updating. The sensitivity of the model to changes in population forecasts can be substantial. Keeping assumed enrollment rates and average credit hour loads constant, the projected credit hour totals for fall 1985 changed as follows with each update of the DSP population projections for Prince George's County:

Projected Fall 1985 Credit Hours, Age Cohort Model

DSP Projections	Projected Credit Hours
March 1982	105,597
October 1983	98,565
September 1984	98,481
July 1985 (preliminary)	96,987
Actual (September 1985):	95,036

Thus, with estimates of current year population figures, the Age Cohort Model overestimated actual enrollment by 2 percent. When applied 3 years earlier, the model overestimated fall 1985 enrollment by 11 percent. This underscores the limitations of this method, and the hazards of longer-term forecasting in general.

Recognizing the weaknesses of the method--its reliance on only three variables, to the exclusion of others plausibly linked

to enrollment (in particular, the inclusive nature of enrollment rates which subsume other more direct influences)--collegewide credit hours were projected for each fall through 1990. For this initial set of forecasts, enrollment rates and average credit hour loads were assumed to remain unchanged at fall 1985 levels:

Projected Total Hours from Credit Courses,
Age Cohort Model, Fall 1986-90
(Assuming Stable Enrollment Rates and Courseloads)

Fall Term	Projected Credit Hours
1986	92,812
1987	91,022
1988	89,364
1989	87,833
1990	86,424

A second set of projections was developed using the Age Cohort Model, changing the assumption of stable enrollment rates. Using the same population forecasts and average credit hour loads, the model was run assuming steadily declining enrollment rates--which could result from the intense competition for students among colleges and the changing nature of the college's service population (discussed below). The rate of decline used for the projections was based on the decline in PGCC market share experienced over the 1982-85 period. The resulting forecasts were as follows:

Projected Total Hours from Credit Courses,
Age Cohort Model, Fall 1986-90
(Low Estimate: Declining Enrollment Rates)

Fall Term	Projected Credit Hours
1986	90,653
1987	86,838
1988	83,348
1989	80,140
1990	77,196

Population Migration Patterns

A comparison of county population estimates and fall semester headcount at the community college during the mid-1970's again reinforces the need to look beyond total population counts for determinants of college enrollment:

Year	Estimated County Population	Fall Credit Headcount
1972	693,700	7,888
1973	688,800	9,258
1974	684,600	9,725
1975	680,100	11,430
1976	675,500	11,915
1977	672,100	13,754
1978	665,000	13,828

As can be seen, the period of greatest growth in credit enrollment coincided with a period of steady county population decline. Total population figures can obscure great changes in population characteristics and movement, however. For example, a fourth of the people living in Prince George's County in 1980 were living somewhere outside the county five years earlier. Over 166,000 people moved into the county during this five year period; out-migration was higher, however (over 205,000), resulting in a net population loss. The migration flows followed a common pattern, with population moving from the central city to nearby suburbs, and from nearby suburbs to more distant outlying areas. For example, between 1975 and 1980, 54,759 people moved from Washington D.C. to Prince George's County, while 12,113 moved from Prince George's to D.C.--for a net in-migration to the County of 42,646. Simultaneously, over 45,000 people moved from Prince George's to adjacent Anne Arundel, Charles, Howard, and Calvert counties, an out-migration offset by in-migration of less than 10,000. Overall, Prince George's lost almost 55,000 people due to migration over the 1975-80 period. (Natural population increase--excess births over deaths--partially mitigated this decline.) These migration patterns have persisted, though at a slower rate, into the 1980's. Between 1980 and 1984, Prince George's received a net influx of almost 23,000 people from the District, while a net of over 28,000 emigrated to other places in Maryland. Migration flows for the ten year period can be summarized as follows:

Prince George's County,
Net Migration 1975-80, 1980-84

	1975-80	1980-84
Washington, D.C.	+42,646	+22,807
Montgomery	- 2,871	- 7,747
Anne Arundel	-14,445	- 6,518
Charles	- 8,641	- 5,374
Howard	- 8,246	- 3,624
Calvert	- 4,388	- 2,405
Frederick	- 2,667	- 918
Virginia	-15,262	- 5,892

SOURCE: Maryland Department of State Planning.

Changing Racial Composition

These migration flows have contributed to a substantial shift in the county's racial composition. During the 1975-80 period (data were not available for 1980-84), migration added over 50,000 new black residents to the county; concurrently, an exodus of white residents resulted in a net out-migration for whites of over 94,000:

Migration to and from Prince George's County, by Race
1 9 7 5 --- 1 9 8 0

	In Migration: Number	Percent	Out Migration: Number	Percent	NET MIGRATION
White	76,160	45.7%	170,652	83.1%	(94,492)
Black	79,029	47.4%	28,546	13.9%	50,483
Hispanic	5,438	3.3%	3,921	1.9%	1,517
Other	6,012	3.6%	2,300	1.1%	3,712
Total	166,639	100.0%	205,419	100.0%	(38,780)

SOURCE: Prince George's County Planning Department.
In migration includes foreign; out does not.

Migration accounted for over four-fifths of the growth in the black population in Prince George's over the ten-year, 1970-80 census period. Natural population increase (births minus deaths) produced the balance:

1970 black population		91,808
+net migration, 1970-74	+ 79,515	
+net migration, 1975-80	+ 50,483	
+births	+ 32,070	
-deaths	- 6,016	
net change		+ 156,052
1980 black population		247,860

As a result of these changes, the black share of total county population increased from less than 14 to over 37 percent during 1970-80. Among the 8 suburban counties in the country with 100,000 or more black residents in 1980, Prince George's had the highest percentage black. In the local area, only the central city, the District of Columbia, had a higher proportion minority (73 percent). The neighboring counties of Anne Arundel, Howard, and Montgomery had minority populations accounting for an average of 14 percent of total population in 1980.

Migration has resulted in not only a larger black population in Prince George's County, but in general a more affluent one as well. The county planning department summarized its study, The Social and Economic Status of the Black Population in Prince George's County, 1970-1980, this way:

> Blacks have made significant progress in the areas of income, employment, education and housing, resulting in an overall improvement in the economic and social status of the black population in Prince George's County between 1970 and 1980.

For example, the percentage of black county residents that had graduated from high school increased from 56 percent in 1970 to 77 percent in 1980, while the percentage that had attended college increased from 24 to 37 percent. The percentage of black families with incomes above $25,000 increased from 2 percent in 1970 to 45 percent in 1980. Black median family income rose from $10,624 in 1970 to $22,930 in 1980, a real increase (after adjusting for inflation) of 16 percent. The proportion of black families below the poverty level fell from 8 percent to 7 percent over the decade. At the time of the 1980 census, black unemployment in Prince George's was 5.9 percent, higher than the 3.5 of white county residents, about the same as the overall statewide rate and lower than the national unemployment rate (which ranged from 6.3 to 7.8 during the year).

Substantial changes in black household characteristics took place between the 1970 and 1980 census enumerations. Average black household size in the county decreased from 3.9 in 1970 to 3.1 in 1980, largely a reflection of a 642 percent increase in single person households. The proportion of households with 6 or more people declined from nearly a fifth in 1970 to less than a tenth in 1980. Perhaps the most notable change was the increase in households headed by a female. In 1970 15 percent of the 20,670 black families in the county were headed by a woman. By 1980, 29 percent of the total of 60,355 black families had a female head. The number of female headed households with children under 18 years of age increased by a factor of six over the ten year period. A third of all county families living below the poverty level were headed by black females.

Migration of black households into the county has not been evenly distributed geographically. The Capital Beltway provides a rough demarcation line; nearly three-fourths of the net migration of blacks during the 1970's was to areas inside the beltway. Ninety-five percent of the net out-migration of whites was from areas inside the beltway. Most of the households headed by women in 1980 were inside the beltway.

Income Characteristics

During the 1970's income levels in Prince George's County more than doubled while outpacing inflation. According to the 1980 Census, the median family income in Prince George's County ($25,525) ranked fourth among all 24 Maryland jurisdictions, and 70th among all 3,137 counties in the United States. County median family income was 28 percent above the national average; per capita income was 18 percent above national norms. Despite these impressive figures, Prince George's compared less favorably with its neighbors:

Per Capita and Median Family Income, 1979

Jurisdiction	Per Capita	Median Family
Montgomery County	$12,344	$33,711
Fairfax County	11,549	33,236
Falls Church	12,885	30,817
Arlington County	12,564	28,771
Alexandria City	12,209	25,561
Prince George's County	8,616	25,525
District of Columbia	8,963	19,099

SOURCE: Prince George's County Planning Department

Recently released data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce revealed that Prince George's position has remained about the same. For example, the county ranked fifth among the 24 Maryland jurisdictions in per capita income in 1982. The top five were:

Per Capita Income in 1982

Montgomery County	$18,212
Howard County	13,544
Talbot County	12,942
Baltimore County	12,767
Prince George's County	12,383

In national and statewide terms, income levels in Prince George's have been impressive, especially considering its extensive rural areas, large minority population, and status as an inner ring suburb of an aging metropolitan area. Its position among its neighboring jurisdictions, however, has been less favorable. Several factors can be suggested to explain the county's position relative to its neighbors:

(1) the existence of a high proportion of rental housing units, which tend to attract lower income, transient populations;

(2) the increase in the number and proportion of baby boom era residents, who are relatively recent entrants into the labor force;

(3) the out-migration of higher income generating married couple families with children, and the in-migration of lower income generating single parent families; and

(4) the existence of relatively lower housing prices, and construction patterns which favor smaller families and non-family households.

(SOURCE: Prince George's County Planning Department, Census Bulletin #9.)

The County Population: Summary and Implications

For college enrollment planning purposes, the most significant changes contained in county population forecasts probably center on age and racial distributions. Projected declines in younger residents, who have been most likely to enroll in the past and carry more credits than older students, probably portend declines in credit enrollment. Declines in high school graduates, examined in more depth in Volume II of ENSCAN87, have received the most attention, but residents in their twenties--prime community college clientele--are also expected to decline. The outlook for the county through 1990 for the 18-29 age group, by racial category, is as follows:

Projected Change in Prince George's County Population, Ages 18-29, 1986-90

	Population		1986-90 Change	
	1986	1990	Number	Percent
White	86,167	71,915	-14,252	-16.5%
Nonwhite	69,235	70,810	+ 1,575	+ 2.3%

Thus, current official forecasts anticipate a smaller total number of residents in the age group that has historically contributed the vast majority of credit enrollments. In addition, minorities will constitute half of the total. What are the possible ramifications of this changing racial mix for college enrollment? Several facts suggest that the net impact could be a decrease in college attendance:

(1) National statistics indicate that blacks are more likely to drop out of high school than whites, and that black high school graduates are less likely to enroll in a postsecondary school immediately following graduation than whites. For example, recent national studies of public high

schools revealed dropout rates of 13 percent for whites and 17 percent for blacks. Fifty-five percent of the white high school graduates enrolled in postsecondary education following graduation, compared to 47 percent of the black graduates. Twenty-nine percent more blacks graduated from high school in 1982 than in 1975, but black enrollment in college dropped 11 percent during the period. This prompted Harold Hodgkinson to ask, "Why isn't higher education more appealing to America's minority high school graduates?" His answer was that "we know little about why a larger number of minority high school graduates is producing a smaller number of college students." He speculated that one possible factor is the perception that a college degree is no longer a ticket to success. Whatever the dynamics producing the effect, if minority participation in postsecondary education continues to remain below that of whites or further declines--at a time when minorities constitute an increasing proportion of high school graduating classes--the impact on college enrollment can only be negative.

(2) While the community college continues to enroll more black county residents starting undergraduate studies at a state college or university than any other institution, its market share of new black students decreased by ten percentage points between 1984 and 1985. Competition for black students may increase as the traditionally white four-year schools strive to increase their enrollment of minority students to meet goals established in the SBHE Plan to Assure Equal Postsecondary Educational Opportunity, 1985-1989.

(3) Retention is as important as recruitment in determining college enrollment levels. A majority of students at any given time are continuing their studies from prior semesters. Studies of course performance at PGCC have found higher attrition rates among blacks than among whites or members of other racial groups. For example, in fall 1985, 34 percent of all black course enrollments ended in failure or withdrawal, compared to 24 percent of all white course enrollments. Longitudinal studies tracking student goal achievement have found similar racial differences. Only 15.8 percent of the black students who entered PGCC in fall 1978 with the goal of earning an A.A. degree had achieved that goal within four years. The comparable figure for white students was 21.8 percent. (The high proportion of PGCC students attending part-time partially explains the low levels reported for both groups.) Lower retention rates among black students, as evidenced by both the course attrition and the longer-term achievement measures, would contribute to reduced enrollment levels as blacks constitute a larger proportion of the entering student body.

None of the above scenarios are inevitable, but they are plausible enough to deserve attention. More analysis of local data, especially from the public schools, is needed, as is more careful monitoring of student performance at PGCC.

THE COUNTY AND AREA ECONOMY

The state of the county and area economies undoubtedly affects college enrollment. In the short run, marginal changes in credit enrollment appear related to local job prospects. During the 1980's, enrollment followed economic conditions, rising and falling with changes in the county's unemployment rate. In the longer run, economic growth contributes to college vitality. New industry attracts workers, increasing the service population and creating demand for new college programs and services. Firms in electronics, information processing, defense, and other research and development industries that are the most visible of the new employers moving into the county all utilize technician-level employees. The building of hotels accompanying construction of new office parks increases the need for skilled hospitality workers. These examples suggest the important role community college education and career training can play in sustaining a skilled local workforce.

Prince George's County

Prince George's County has a history of low unemployment and an economy largely based on services, retail trade, and government. Manufacturing has contributed about five percent of total employment. County unemployment has been below 4 percent since early in 1984. The county economy has continued to improve in 1986:

Prince George's County Employment Indicators, 1986

	Persons Employed	Unemployment Rate
January 1986	367,417	3.2
February 1986	367,580	3.1
March 1986	374,110	2.9
April 1986	379,912	2.8
May 1986	384,924	2.8

(SOURCE: Maryland Department of Employment and Training)

Current and potential development patterns (for example, construction underway and in the pipeline, major development proposals, planned highway improvements, proposed METRO development) have led labor forecasters to project county employment to reach 415,000 by the year 2010. In their 1984 report, Forecasts of Growth in Prince George's County, 1980-2010, the Prince George's County Planning Department summarized the growth potential this way:

The availability of zoned commercial and industrial land, in sizeable blocks, at reasonable prices, with good accessibility and within close proximity to the District of Columbia, offers considerable potential for expansion of the county's economic base. Recent years have seen office development in the county reach record highs, with a number of large new projects being proposed. One of the major strengths of Prince George's County has been shown by the fact that, despite recent recessions in the housing market, declines in population and the loss of a large number of public sector jobs, overall employment levels have repeatedly risen. The projected annual increase of some 5,700 jobs reflects this vitality. Moreover, this growth rate could easily increase if financial market conditions and business optimism improves.

Private sector jobs will dominate employment growth in the county, with service industries (including business, professional and personal services) expected to increase most rapidly, eclipsing retail trade as the county's principle employment group by the year 2000. The only industry group expected to experience employment declines is agriculture. The Economic Development Corporation cites the county's combination of assets, including its strong economy, location in the Baltimore-Washington common market (northern Prince George's is as close to Baltimore as to Washington), excellent transportation network, diverse industrial structure, and priority projects program, as strong enticements attracting new firms to the county. To people outside the Washington area, Prince George's has no image problem. Indeed, in national terms, Prince George's is notable for its stong economic base, skilled workforce, and growth potential.

The Washington Metropolitan Area

Focusing on the county presents too narrow a view of economic matters pertinent to the college's clientele. The county is part of the larger Washington metropolitan economy, with the extensive transportation network centered on the beltway and metro subway system facilitating cross-jurisdictional economic activity. The 1980 census found that most employed residents of Prince George's County worked at jobs located outside the county. Only 2 of 5 working county residents held jobs in Prince George's.

Employment in the metro area has grown at a fairly steady pace over the past 15 years, with the exception of the 1981-82 recession. The period from 1976 to the recession was one of pronounced growth, with private sector jobs increasing over 19 percent and public sector jobs growing 5 percent. Between 1979 and 1983, public sector employment declined by 22,000 jobs or 4 percent, while the private sector continued to grow, but at half the rate experienced prior to the recession. Recently, the local

economy has been strong, with total employment over 2 million and unemployment rates near 3 percent.

The Washington area has a highly skilled workforce, with proportionally more executives, managers, and professionals than found elsewhere across the nation. The proportion of these workers residing in the District of Columbia is only slightly less than similar workers living in the Washington suburbs:

Occupational Distribution of the Labor Force in 1984, for the Nation, Metro Area, District, and Suburbs

	U.S.	Area	D.C.	Suburbs
Executive/managerial	10%	17%	15%	18%
Professional	12	20	18	21
Technical	3	4	3	4
Sales workers	12	11	7	11
Administrative support	16	19	20	19
Service workers	14	12	21	10
Craft and trade workers	13	9	5	9
Machine operators	8	1	1	2
Transportation/movers	4	3	5	3
Laborers	5	3	4	2
Farming/forestry/fishing	3	1	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

(SOURCE: Current Population Survey)

Not surprisingly, the percentage of the total workforce engaged in administrative support occupations in the office and information-oriented D.C. area is higher than the national average. Craft workers and machine operators are the most under-represented in the local economy, reflecting the paucity of manufacturing and fabricating industries in the area. These basic goods producing industries are experiencing the most difficulty in the national economy, while the local labor force is well situated to support the growth industries such as finance, communications, and services.

What specific occupations are expected to provide the most job opportunities in the local economy between now and 1990? Early in 1985, the Division of Labor Market Information of the D.C. Department of Employment Services, using the Bureau of Labor Statistics industry-occupation employment matrix methodology, projected annual openings in the metro area for nearly 400 occupations. Jobs with over a thousand openings anticipated each year were as follows:

High Demand Occupations in Metropolitan Washington, 1980-90

Occupation	Average Annual Openings
Secretaries	6,060
Janitors	4,280
Office clerks	3,470
Sales clerks	3,390
Preschool, elementary teachers	1,810
Cashiers	1,790
Typists	1,790
Technical sales representatives	1,510
Professional nurses	1,490
Waiters/waitresses	1,420
Fast food preparation workers	1,400
Accountants, auditors	1,300
Secondary teachers	1,250
Lawyers	1,240
Computer systems analysts	1,120
Security guards	1,060
Retail store managers	1,010

In all, 81 occupations were expected to average 200 or more openings a year due to growth and separations. Included among these were several where community college level training might apply:

Occupation	Average Annual Openings
Accounting clerks	830
Nontechnical sales representatives	650
Computer programmers	640
Writers and editors	610
Computer operators	440
Paralegals	430
Gardeners, groundskeepers	420
Restaurant managers	420
Electronic technicians	410
Restaurant cooks	370
Institutional cooks	310
Retail/wholesale buyers	240
Retail sales managers	210
Drafters	200

The County and Area Economies: Summary and Implications

Prince George's County and the Washington metro area enjoy relatively prosperous economies, especially in comparison to national and regional trends. The heavily office and information-centered industrial base, plus increasing high technology research and development growth, position the area economy well for future expansion. Indeed, an evolving problem may be a surplus of jobs going unfilled due to job creation outstripping the area's pool of qualified applicants. The

mismatch of jobs and prospective employees has become a serious problem, especially at the entry-level. As the demographic bubble advances, there will be surpluses of prime-age workers competing for career promotions together with shortages of youth to fill entry-level jobs. D.C. Mayor Marion Barry unveiled a plan in 1985 for a cooperative effort among area officials to match unemployed District workers with vacancies in the suburbs, as one approach to this problem. However, a survey of area employers conducted during the fall of 1985 suggested that employers' overall perceptions of public employment job applicants was that they lacked the necessary skills, appropriate bearing or proper attitude to warrant hiring. The "job-mismatch blues" among this subsegment of the area labor market remains a challenge, even while the overall picture is one of promise and prosperity.

Craig A. Clagett
Director of Institutional
Research and Analysis

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PGCC AGE COHORT MODEL ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

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ENVIRONMENTAL SCANNING: TRENDS & IMPLICATIONS

The Environmental Scanning Association is a compendium of 18 Fortune 100 concerns who commission the development of an Environmental Scan every two years. Prepared by Joseph F. Caotes, Inc. this very comprehensive and uncopywrited material is entitled *The Future of Work and Workers in the American Corporation.* An abstracted summary of their findings is below.

Trends	Implications
Workforce Demographics	
1. People, businesses and jobs move into the South and West.	• Management of relocation will be important. • Finding scarce workers for entry level jobs. • Keeping or recruiting technical and professional employees. • Sunbelt work force better educated, highly mobile and sophisticated.
2. Rising female and declining male work force participation.	• Long term shift on work roles and responsibilities between sexes. • Women take on attributes of men in the workplace (e.g. lifetime job patterns). • Men will take more risks with their careers. • Women become more loyal and willing to sacrifice other activities for work. • Change in corporate culture due to women management styles. • Greater pressure on organization for family concerns for working parents.
3. Immigration accounts for an increasingly high percentage of net population growth.	• Increase in cultural diversity to the general population. • Increase in entrepreneurial behavior and values. • Increase in problems with education, unemployment, crime, welfare and housing by cultural grouping. • Ability of organizations to use the cultural knowledge of immigrants to their advantage.
4. U.S. trains the world's engineers; U.S. science and engineering students increasingly taught by foreign born faculty.	• Increase in hiring of foreign born to find engineers with advanced degrees. • Engineers will be more compatible with corporation's international business. • Differences in culture and language could cause problems but may contribute to a broadening of a company's culture. • Education and supply of engineers will become a factor in agreements with foreign companies. • Foreign faculty may reshape U.S. engineering education and R&D.

Trends	Implications

Economic Conditions

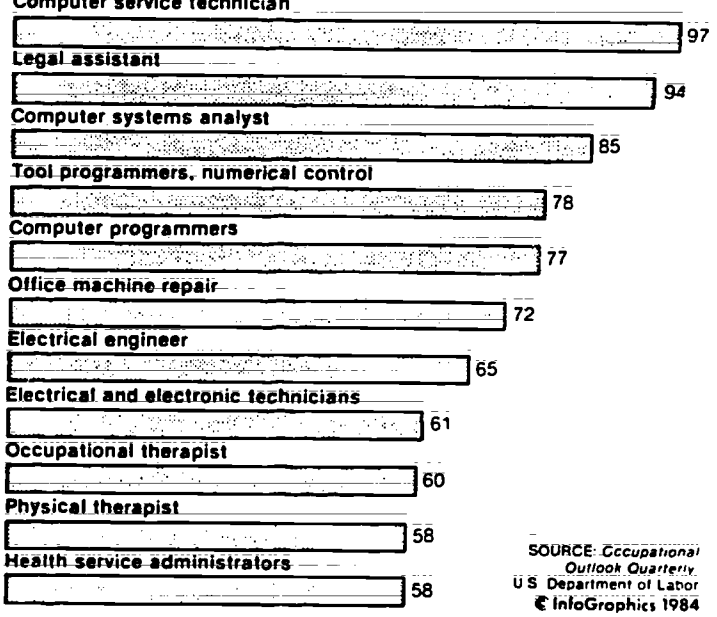
1. Unemployment rate continues at around 7%, greater job flexibility develops to stabilize the work force.	• Employees will be able to reduce work force costs by a variety of management innovations (e.g. two tiered wage scales, contract employment). • Shortage of workers will be regional in nature. • Shortage of workers will be skill specific. • Labor negotiations will be cooperative where there is a job loss, intransigent where skills are critical. • Job flexibility appears a more appropriate goal than job security.
2. An increasingly volatile climate of corporate restructuring.	• Restructuring may represent the breaking of a compact and leave a legacy of distrust and poor morale by long term employees. • Younger employees may see restructuring as an opportunity. • Requires integration of differing corporate cultures. • Ability to retain an effective workforce. • Employees, unions and governments will seek a larger role in the restructuring of jobs or relocation of work sites.
3. Small business continues to be a breeding ground of innovations, the test bed of ideas and a support structure for corporate America.	• Need to develop policies for promoting, mitigating or discouraging loss of executives and senior professionals who are potential competitors or potential transfer agents of corporate know how. • Management innovations such as intrapreneurship and profit sharing. • Recruiting such people from other organizations can bring specialized knowledge and skills.
4. The pattern of occupations and the structure of the work force continue to change.	• Filling jobs at the entry level from a scarce supply. • Ability to compete effectively for employees with critical skills. • Need to find new ways of promoting and rewarding the coming glut of experienced prime age workers. • Need to determine the range of skills required for evaluating, hiring and training the information worker. • Information workers will use expanded access to computers and other sources in order to find a satisfactory match between skills, employer and location.

Job outlook: 1982 to 1995

High technology and health occupations will have the highest growth rate between 1982 and 1995. Computer specialists – service technicians, systems analysts, and programmers – will be in demand. Which occupations have the worst job opportunities? Postal clerks and college and university faculty.

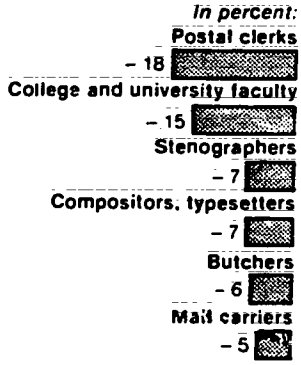
HIGHEST PROJECTED GROWTH RATE

In percent:



HIGHEST PROJECTED RATE OF DECLINE

In percent:



SOURCE: *Occupational Outlook Quarterly*, U.S. Department of Labor
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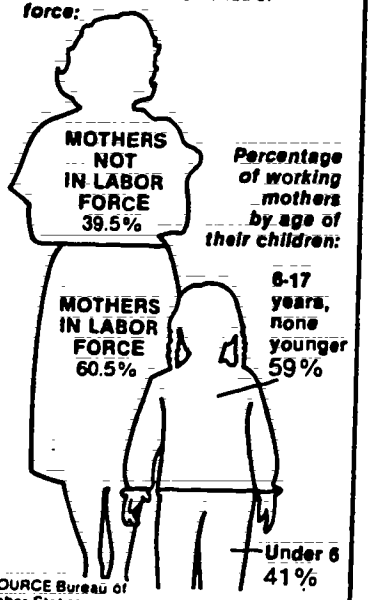
MOTHERS IN THE LABOR FORCE

Percentage of mothers with children under 18 in labor force:



Percentage of working mothers by age of their children:

- 6-17 years, none younger: 59%
- Under 6: 41%

SOURCE Bureau of Labor Statistics
© InfoGraphics 1984

WHITE MALE WORKERS

As percentage of work force, by year:

*As of June 1984

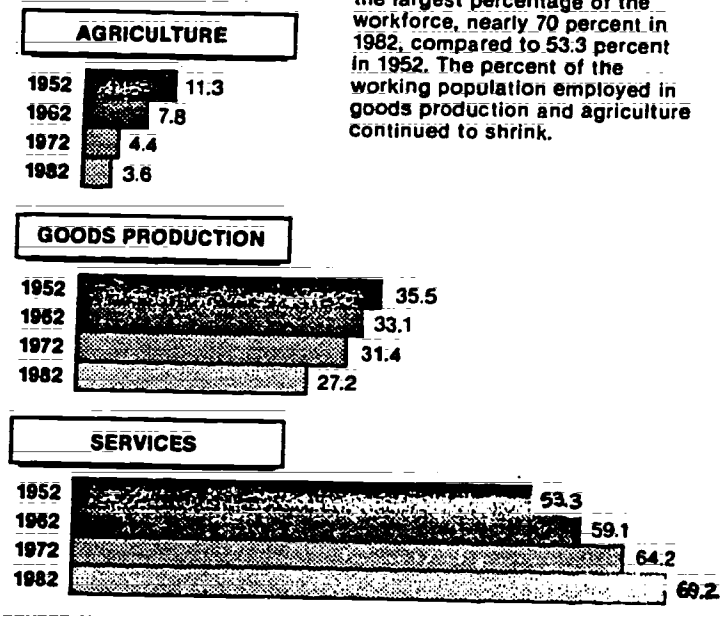
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
© InfoGraphics 1984

Employment shift to services

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR SECTOR

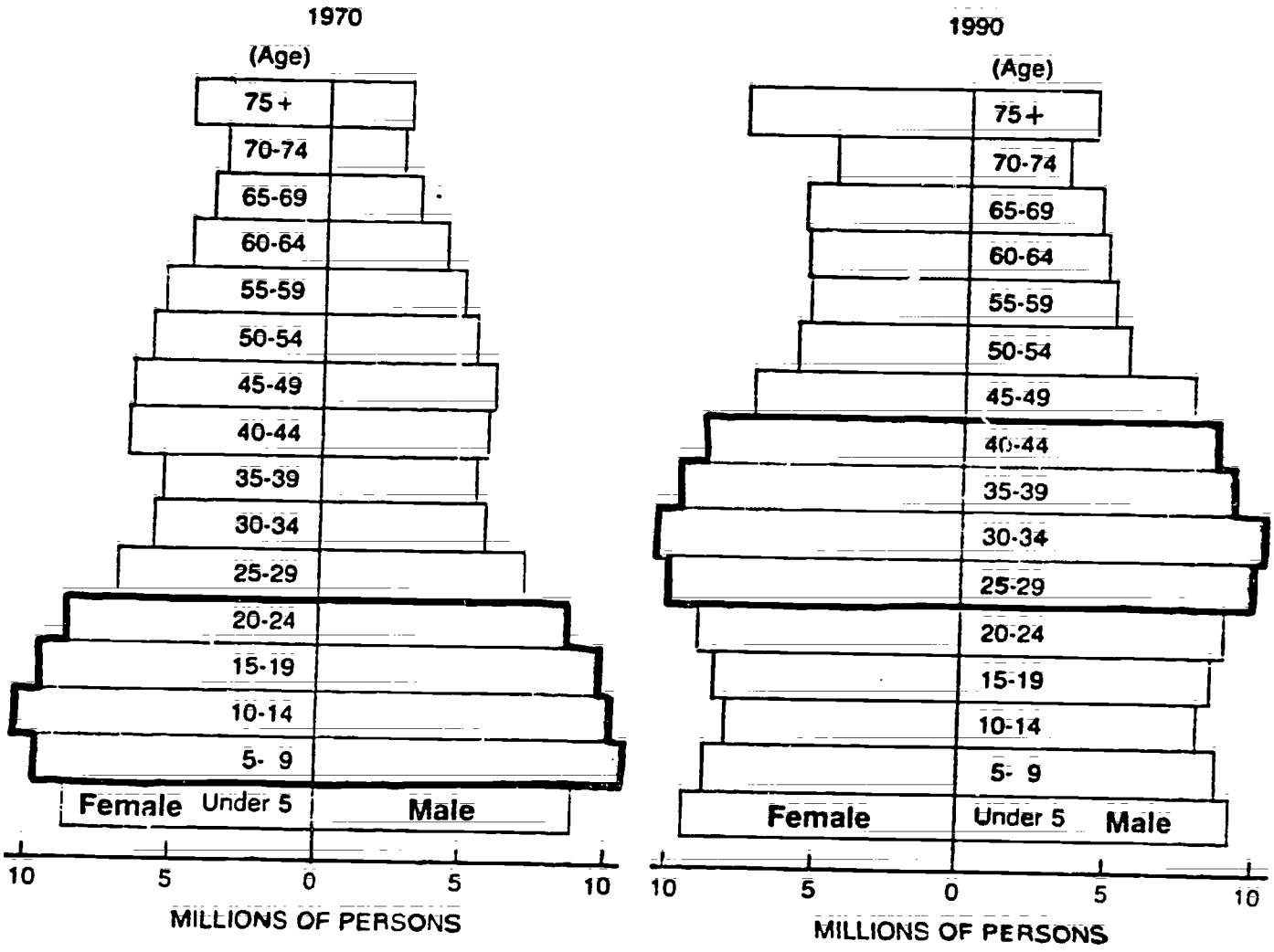
In percent, by year:

The U.S. is becoming more of a service economy. Of the three major employment sectors – agriculture, goods production and services – services employs the largest percentage of the workforce, nearly 70 percent in 1982, compared to 53.3 percent in 1952. The percent of the working population employed in goods production and agriculture continued to shrink.



SOURCE: Michael Urquhart, *Monthly Labor Review*
© InfoGraphics 1984

THE CHANGING U. S. AGE DISTRIBUTION



Economy will shift to emphasis on adult consumption of goods and services; youth and family markets will decline in importance.

The labor market of the 1980's will have a surplus of prime-age workers and a shortage of youth.

Workers in the bulging 25-44 age bracket will face serious competition for promotions and possible career disappointments.

1975: 10 candidates per middle-management job vacancy

1985: 20; including 3 women, 4 minorities

Older workers will be pressured to retire earlier.

To summarize the education consequences of demographic changes:

1. More children entering school from poverty households.
2. More children entering school from single-parent households.
3. More children from minority backgrounds.
4. A smaller percentage of children who have had Head Start and similar programs, even though more are eligible.
5. A larger number of children who were premature babies, leading to more learning difficulties in school.
6. More children whose parents were not married, now 12 of every 100 births.
7. More "latch-key" children and children from "blended" families as a result of remarriage of one original parent.
8. More children from teen-age mothers.
9. Fewer white, middle-class, suburban children, with day care (once the province of the poor) becoming a middle class norm as well, as more women enter the work force.
10. A continuing decline in the level of retention to high school graduation in virtually all states, except for minorities.

*11. A continued drop in the number of minority high school graduates who apply for college.

*12. A continued drop in the number of high school graduates, concentrated most heavily in the Northeast.

13. A continuing increase in the number of Black middle class students in the entire system.
14. Increased numbers of Asian-American students, but with more from Indonesia, and with increasing language difficulties.
15. Continuing high drop-outs among Hispanics, currently about 40% of whom complete high school.
16. A decline in the number of college graduates who pursue graduate studies in arts and sciences.

*17. A major increase in part-time college students, and a decline of about 1 million in full time students. (Of our 12 million students, only about 2 million are full time, in residence, and 18-22 years of age.)

*18. A major increase in college students who need BOTH financial and academic assistance. A great liaison between the offices of student financial aid and counseling will be essential.

*19. A continuing increase in the number of college graduates who will get a job which requires no college degree. (Currently 20% of all college graduates.)

20. Continued increases in graduate enrollments in business, increased undergraduate enrollments in arts and sciences COURSES but not majors.
21. Increasing numbers of talented minority youth choosing the military as their educational route, both due to cost and direct access to "high technology."

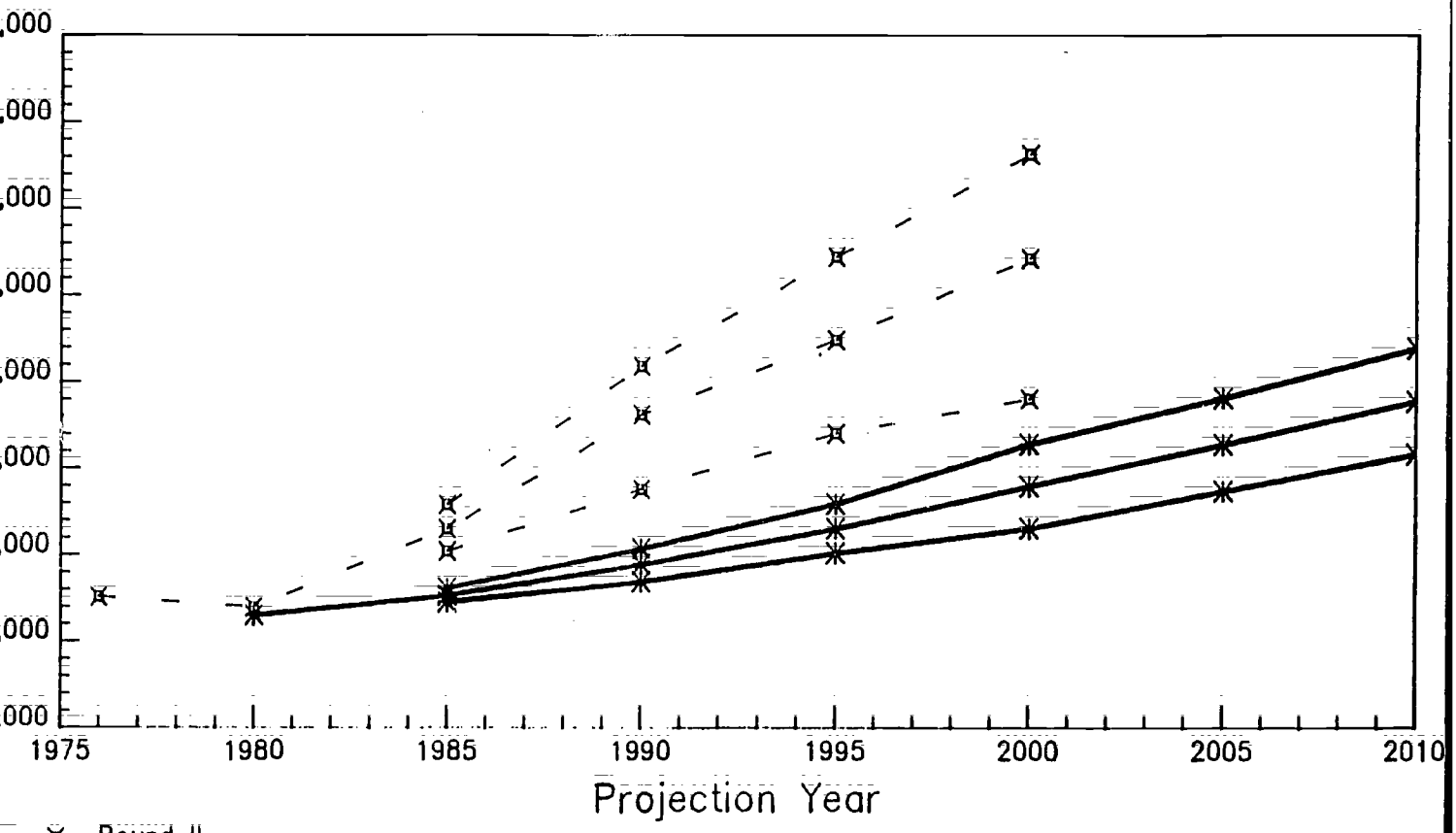
*22. Major increases in adult and continuing education outside of college and university settings—by business, by government, by other nonprofits such as United Way, and by for-profit "franchise" groups such as Bell and Howell Schools and The Learning Annex.

23. Increased percentage of workers with a college degree. (From one in seven to one in four today.)

SOURCE: Harold L. Hodgkinson, "All One System," page 10.

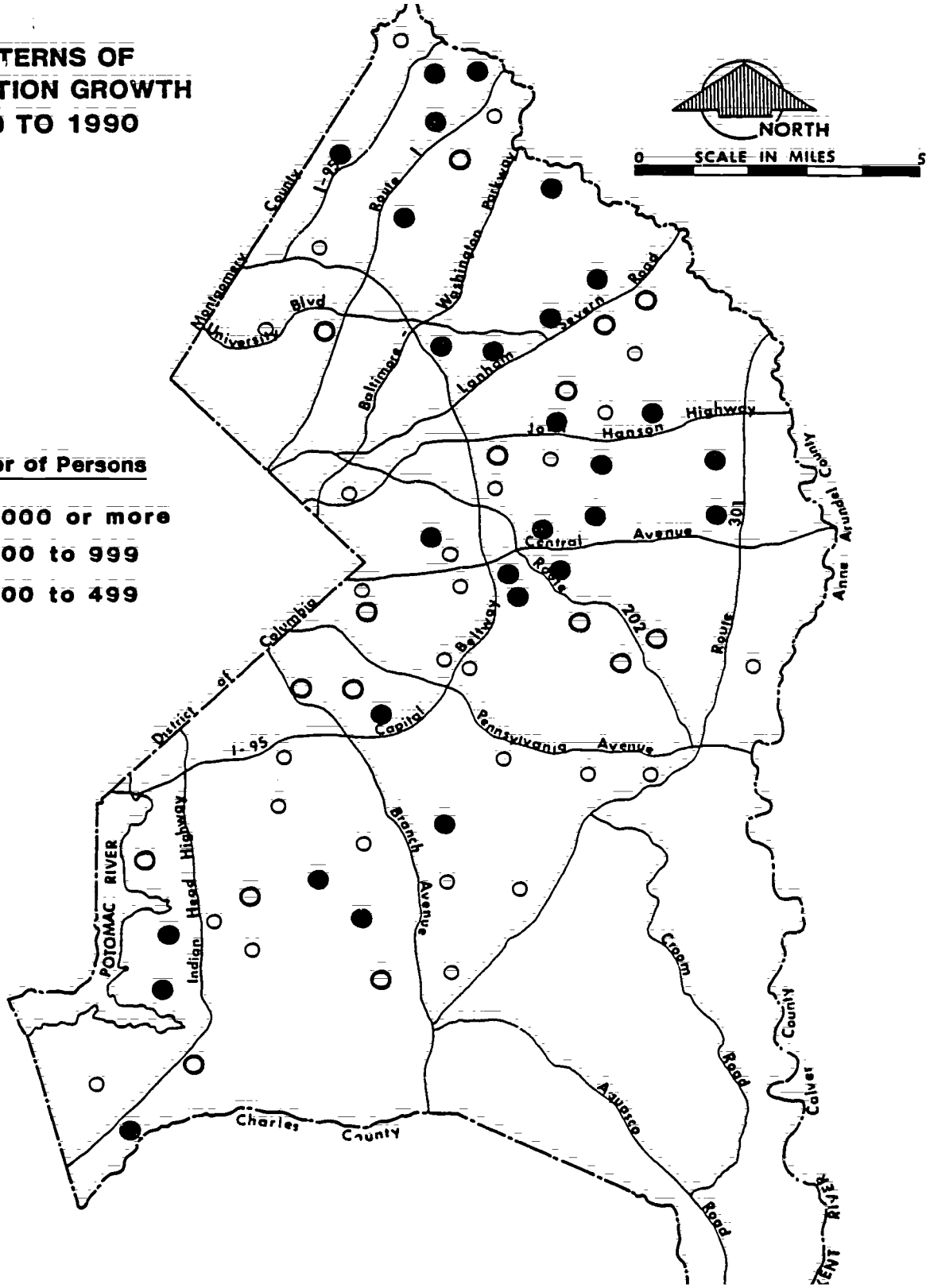
PROJECTED POPULATION

Prince George's County



SOURCE: M-NCPPC, Prince George's County Planning Department.

PATTERNS OF POPULATION GROWTH 1980 TO 1990



Migration Patterns, to and from Prince George's County,
1 9 7 5 --- 1 9 8 0

	In Migration FROM: Number	Percent	Out Migration TO: Number	Percent	NET MIGRATION
Total migrants	150,676	100.00%	205,419	100.00%	(54,743)
Intra-state migrants	34,990	23.22%	83,392	40.60%	(48,402)
Anne Arundel County	4,770	3.17%	19,215	9.35%	(14,445)
Charles County	2,498	1.66%	11,139	5.42%	(8,641)
Howard County	1,503	1.00%	9,749	4.75%	(8,246)
Calvert County	925	0.61%	5,313	2.59%	(4,388)
Montgomery County	16,746	11.11%	19,617	9.55%	(2,871)
Frederick County	478	0.32%	3,145	1.53%	(2,667)
Baltimore County	1,804	1.20%	4,005	1.95%	(2,201)
St. Mary's County	1,034	0.69%	2,969	1.45%	(1,935)
Carroll County	418	0.28%	1,306	0.64%	(888)
Harford County	280	0.19%	375	0.18%	(95)
Baltimore City	2,762	1.83%	2,204	1.07%	558
Western Maryland	516	0.34%	2,004	0.98%	(1,488)
Upper Eastern Shore	659	0.44%	1,223	0.60%	(564)
Lower Eastern Shore	597	0.40%	1,128	0.55%	(531)
Inter-state migrants	115,686	76.78%	122,027	59.40%	(6,341)
Washington D.C.	54,759	36.34%	12,113	5.90%	42,646
Virginia	11,259	7.47%	26,521	12.91%	(15,262)
Florida	3,203	2.13%	11,243	5.47%	(8,040)
Texas	1,805	1.20%	4,635	2.26%	(2,830)
California	3,924	2.60%	6,748	3.28%	(2,824)
West Virginia	917	0.61%	3,362	1.64%	(2,445)
North Carolina	3,251	2.16%	5,171	2.52%	(1,920)
Pennsylvania	5,095	3.38%	6,431	3.13%	(1,336)
Delaware	562	0.37%	512	0.25%	50
New Jersey	2,993	1.99%	2,570	1.25%	423
New York	6,910	4.59%	3,325	1.62%	3,585
Balance of U.S.	21,008	13.94%	39,396	19.18%	(18,388)

SOURCE: Maryland Department of State Planning, based on 1980 Census. Migrants to and from other nations excluded.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Migration Patterns, to and from Prince George's County,
1 9 8 0 --- 1 9 8 4

	In Migration FROM: Number	Percent	Out Migration TO: Number	Percent	NET MIGRATION
Total migrants	196,792	100.00%	218,085	100.00%	(21,293)
Intra-state migrants	56,597	28.76%	85,201	39.07%	(28,604)
Montgomery County	25,175	12.79%	32,922	15.10%	(7,747)
Anne Arundel County	11,365	5.78%	17,883	8.20%	(6,518)
Charles County	5,269	2.68%	10,643	4.88%	(5,374)
Howard County	5,036	2.56%	8,660	3.97%	(3,624)
Calvert County	1,503	0.76%	3,908	1.79%	(2,405)
Frederick County	613	0.31%	1,531	0.70%	(918)
St. Mary's County	1,147	0.58%	1,654	0.76%	(507)
Carroll County	270	0.14%	767	0.35%	(497)
Baltimore County	1,967	1.00%	2,175	1.00%	(208)
Baltimore City	2,130	1.08%	2,167	0.99%	(37)
Harford County	418	0.21%	324	0.15%	94
Upper Eastern Shore	350	0.18%	678	0.31%	(328)
Lower Eastern Shore	677	0.34%	908	0.42%	(231)
Western Maryland	564	0.29%	781	0.36%	(217)
Municipalities	113	0.06%	200	0.09%	(87)
Inter-state migrants	131,130	66.63%	124,606	57.14%	6,524
Washington D.C.	57,699	29.32%	34,892	16.00%	22,807
Virginia	11,214	5.70%	17,106	7.84%	(5,892)
Balance Northeast	15,453	7.85%	13,870	6.36%	1,583
Southern U.S.	28,185	14.32%	38,478	17.64%	(10,293)
Western U.S.	9,576	4.87%	12,800	5.87%	(3,224)
North Central U.S.	9,003	4.57%	7,460	3.42%	1,543
Other nations	9,065	4.61%	8,278	3.80%	787

SOURCE: Maryland Department of State Planning,
based on IRS records.

Changes in Racial Composition, Selected Jurisdictions, 1970-80

	1970 Census		1980 Census		1970-80 Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY						
White	561,476	84.9%	391,427	58.9%	(170,049)	-30.3%
Black	91,808	13.9%	247,860	37.3%	156,052	170.0%
Other	8,435	1.3%	25,784	3.9%	17,349	205.7%
Total	661,719	100.0%	665,071	100.0%	3,352	0.5%
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY						
White	262,268	88.1%	321,203	86.6%	58,935	22.5%
Black	33,288	11.2%	42,860	11.6%	9,572	28.8%
Other	1,983	0.7%	6,712	1.8%	4,729	238.5%
Total	297,539	100.0%	370,775	100.0%	73,236	24.6%
CHARLES COUNTY						
White	33,820	70.9%	56,787	78.1%	22,967	67.9%
Black	13,422	28.2%	14,736	20.3%	1,314	9.8%
Other	436	0.9%	1,228	1.7%	792	181.7%
Total	47,678	100.0%	72,751	100.0%	25,073	52.6%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						
White	209,272	27.7%	171,768	26.9%	(37,504)	-17.9%
Black	537,712	71.1%	448,906	70.3%	(88,806)	-16.5%
Other	9,526	1.3%	17,659	2.8%	8,133	85.4%
Total	756,510	100.0%	638,333	100.0%	(118,177)	-15.6%
HOWARD COUNTY						
White	56,573	91.4%	101,354	85.5%	44,781	79.2%
Black	5,016	8.1%	13,899	11.7%	8,883	177.1%
Other	322	0.5%	3,319	2.8%	2,997	930.7%
Total	61,911	100.0%	118,572	100.0%	56,661	91.5%
MONTGOMERY COUNTY						
White	493,934	94.5%	495,485	85.6%	1,551	0.3%
Black	21,551	4.1%	50,756	8.8%	29,205	135.5%
Other	7,324	1.4%	32,812	5.7%	25,488	348.0%

Change in Prince George's County Population, by Race, Inside and Outside Capital Beltway, 1970-80

	1970	1980	1970-80 Change Number	Percent
Black	91,808	247,860	156,052	169.98%
Inside beltway	69,392	184,454	115,062	165.81%
Outside beltway	22,416	63,406	40,990	182.86%
White	561,476	391,427	(170,049)	-30.29%
Inside beltway	337,535	176,501	(161,034)	-47.71%
Outside beltway	223,941	214,926	(9,015)	-4.03%
Other	8,435	25,784	17,349	205.68%
Inside beltway	4,669	14,833	10,164	217.69%
Outside beltway	3,766	10,951	7,185	190.79%
Total Population	661,719	665,071	3,352	0.51%
Inside beltway	411,596	375,788	(35,808)	-8.70%
Outside beltway	250,123	289,283	39,160	15.66%

SOURCE: Prince George's County Planning Department

THE BLACK POPULATION IN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, 1970-80

Prince George's County Planning Department

- Blacks have made significant progress in the areas of income, employment, education and housing, resulting in an overall improvement in the economic and social status of the black population in Prince George's County between 1970 and 1980.

- Prince George's County was one of the slowest growing suburbs in the nation during the 1970s. However, at the same time the County experienced an unprecedented shift in the racial composition of its population due to a large in-migration of blacks and a large out-migration of whites.

- Among the eight suburban counties in the nation with 100,000 or more black residents in 1980, Prince George's County ranked second behind Los Angeles County, California, outside of Los Angeles. Measured in terms of the percent of the total population Prince George's County ranked first.

- The growth of the black population occurred mainly inside the Beltway where the neighborhoods are older and less expensive. The growth which occurred outside the Beltway was mainly in the newer areas of the County such as Largo, Kettering and Fort Washington, where housing is among the most expensive in the County.

- During the 1980s, the County will continue to gain black population and lose white population, but at a much slower rate than in the 1970s.

- During the 1970s, black median family income more than doubled, while the proportion of black families below the poverty level fell by 0.9 percent.

- Between 1970 and 1980 black female householders grew by 481.9 percent. Also, black female householders with children under 18 years of age grew by 613.3 percent.

- In 1970, 82.2 percent of all black families were married couples, but by 1980 married couples represented only 64.1 percent of all black families.

- The labor force participation rate for blacks increased by 5.4 percent during the 1970s. Although the participation rate of black men decreased by 2.3 percent, that of black females increased by 12.1 percent.

- The proportion of blacks completing high school increased from 55.8 percent in 1970 to 77.0 in 1980. The proportion completing one to three years of college almost doubled from 11.5 percent in 1970 to 21.2 percent in 1980.

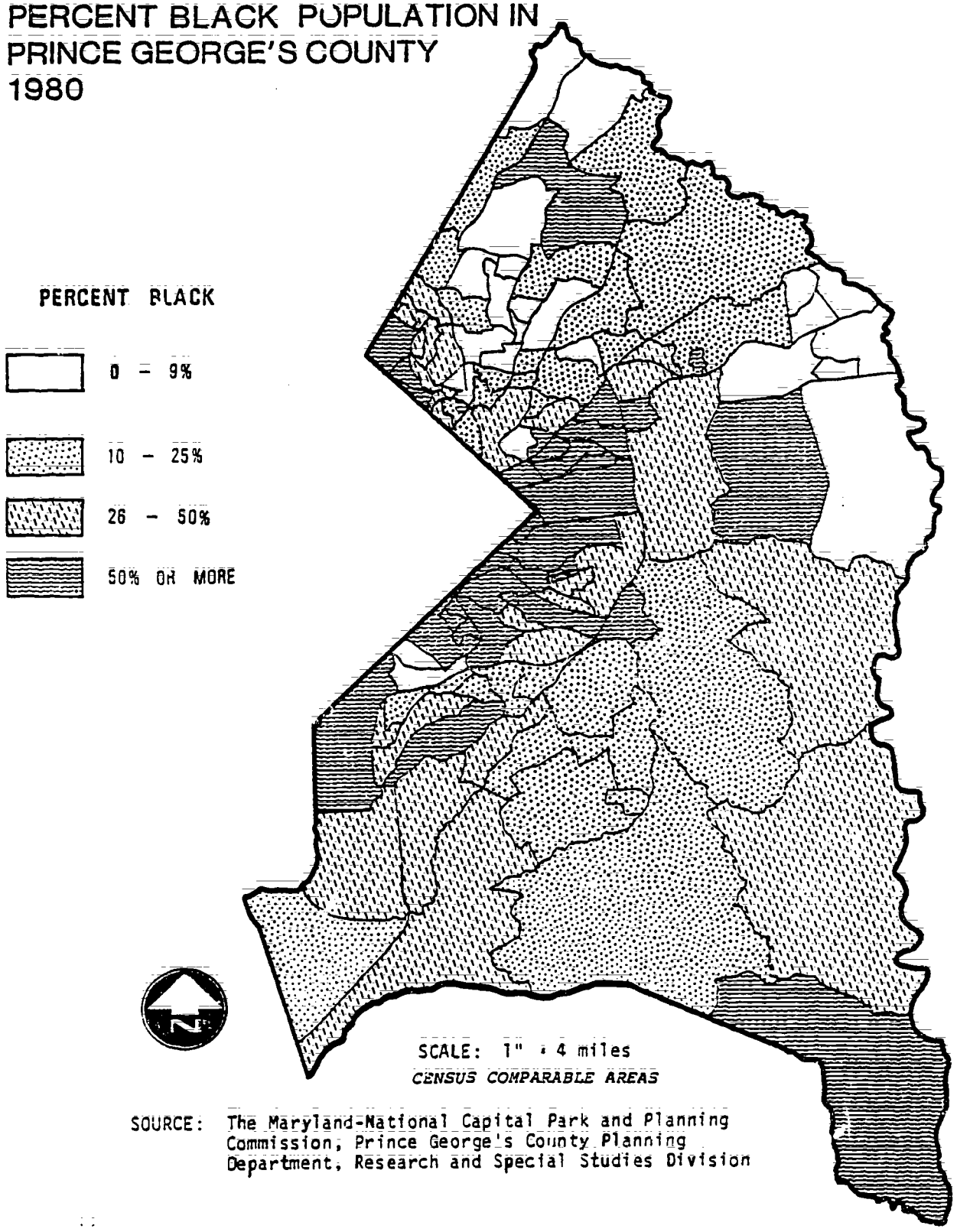
- Rental housing accounted for 54.5 percent of all black occupied housing in 1980, an increase from the 49.9 percent reported in 1970.

Educational Attainment and Family Income Distributions,
Black Residents of Prince George's County, 1970-80

	1970 Census		1980 Census		1970-80 Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, PERSONS AGE 25 AND ABOVE						
All blacks age 25+	39,413	100.0%	124,956	100.0%	85,543	217.0%
Total years attended:						
0-8	8,628	21.9%	10,742	8.6%	2,114	24.5%
9-11	8,808	22.3%	17,878	14.3%	9,070	103.0%
12	12,527	31.8%	50,430	40.4%	37,903	302.6%
College:						
1-3 years	4,531	11.5%	26,430	21.2%	21,899	483.3%
4+ years	4,919	12.5%	19,476	15.6%	14,557	295.9%
Total high school grads	21,977	55.8%	96,336	77.1%	74,359	338.3%
Total some college	9,450	24.0%	45,906	36.7%	36,456	385.8%
FAMILY INCOME DISTRIBUTION						
Total black families	20,578	100.0%	60,740	100.0%	40,162	195.2%
<5,000	2,551	12.4%	3,253	5.4%	702	27.5%
5,000- 9,999	6,822	33.2%	4,974	8.2%	(1,848)	-27.1%
10,000-14,999	6,369	31.0%	8,365	13.8%	1,996	31.3%
15,000-24,999	4,392	21.3%	16,862	27.8%	12,470	283.9%
25,000-49,999	421	2.0%	24,357	40.1%	23,936	5685.5%
50,000 +	23	0.1%	2,929	4.8%	2,906	12634.8%
Median income	10,624		22,930		12,306	115.8%

SOURCE: Prince George's County Planning Department.

PERCENT BLACK POPULATION IN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY 1980



SOURCE: The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Prince George's County Planning Department, Research and Special Studies Division

Change in Projected County Nonwhite Population, Selected Age Cohorts, 1986-90

Age Cohort	Projected Nonwhite County Population 1986	1990	1986-90 Change Number	Percent
17	5,792	5,467	(325)	-5.61%
18-19	11,584	10,934	(650)	-5.61%
20-24	30,051	30,374	323	1.07%
25-29	27,600	29,502	1,902	6.89%
30-34	30,446	27,547	(2,899)	-9.52%
35-39	31,260	31,368	108	0.35%
40-49	42,760	54,301	11,541	26.99%
50-74	33,443	43,597	10,154	30.36%

Change in Projected County White Population, Selected Age Cohorts, 1986-90

Age Cohort	Projected White County Population 1986	1990	1986-90 Change Number	Percent
17	5,566	4,549	(1,017)	-18.27%
18-19	11,132	9,098	(2,034)	-18.27%
20-24	37,094	28,845	(8,249)	-22.24%
25-29	37,941	33,972	(3,969)	-10.46%
30-34	33,296	36,197	2,901	8.71%
35-39	28,218	30,357	2,139	7.58%
40-49	45,447	48,479	3,032	6.67%
50-74	83,235	85,137	1,902	2.29%

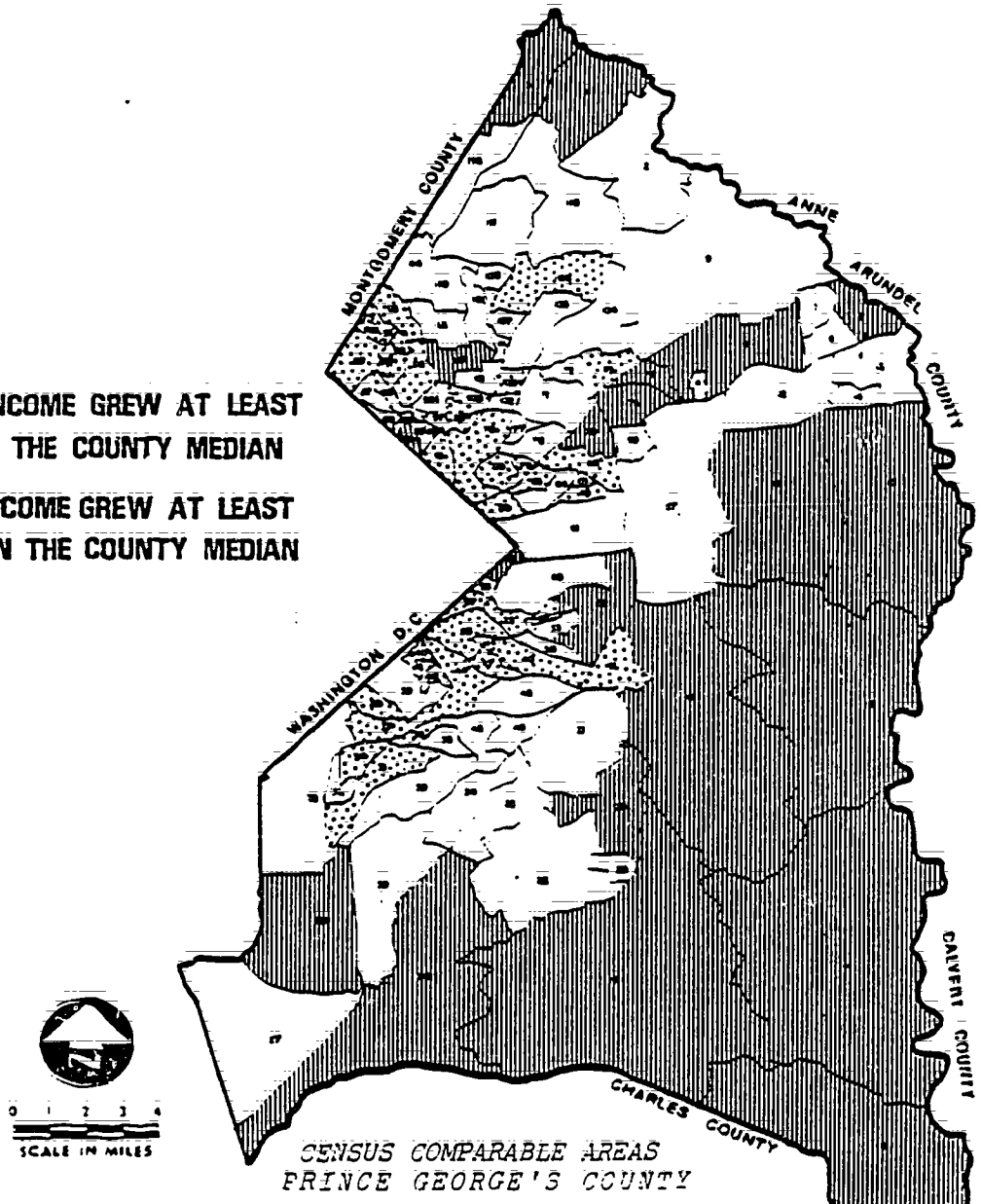
SOURCE: Maryland Department of State Planning, Office of Planning Data, September 1985.

HIGH & LOW MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY 1969-1979

KEY

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME GREW AT LEAST 10% FASTER THAN THE COUNTY MEDIAN

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME GREW AT LEAST 10% SLOWER THAN THE COUNTY MEDIAN



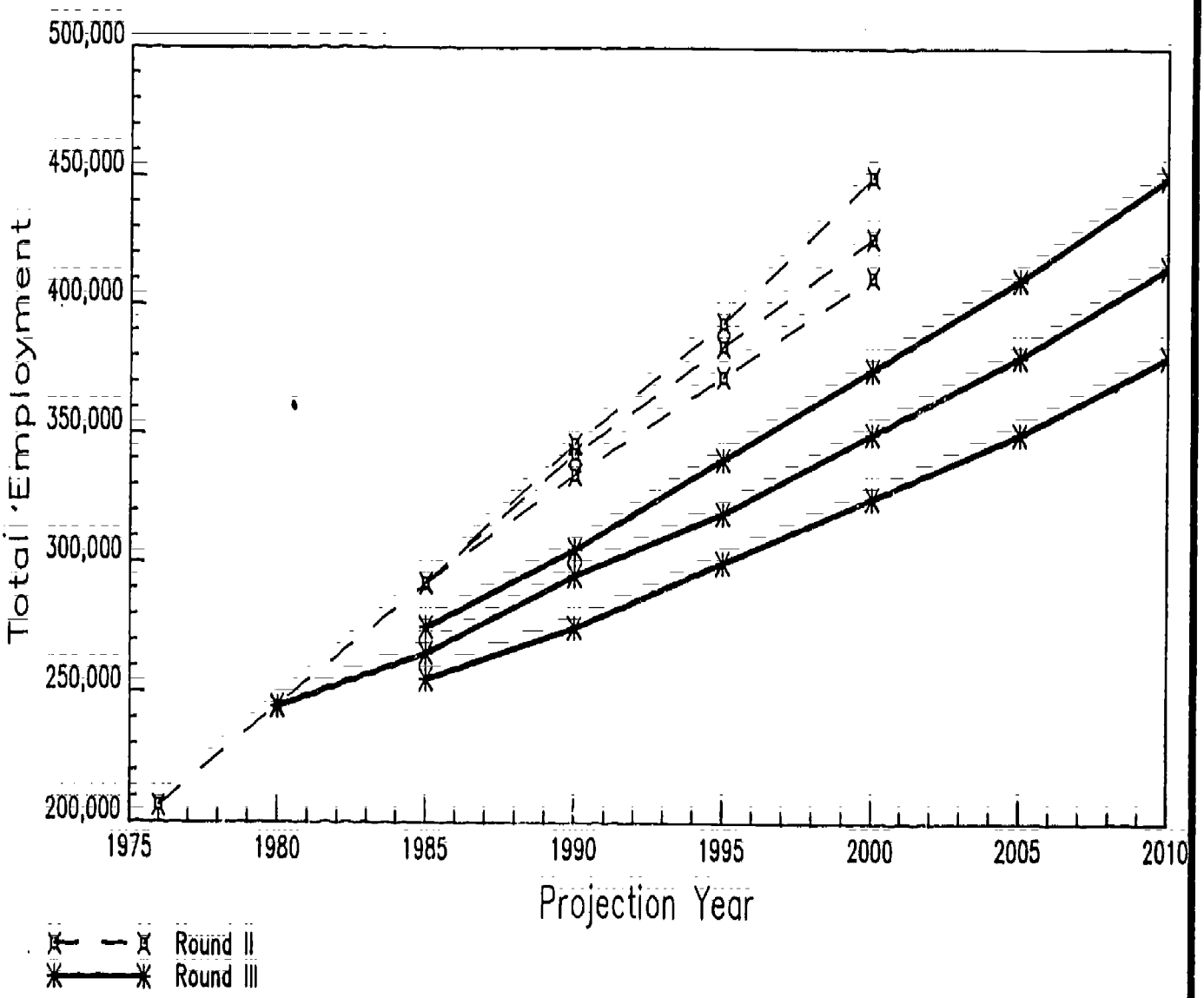
CENSUS COMPARABLE AREAS
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing, 1970 Census Tracts PHC(1)-226, Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va. SMSA and 1980 STF3.

PREPARED BY: M-NCPPC, Prince George's County Planning Department, Research and Public Facilities Planning Division.

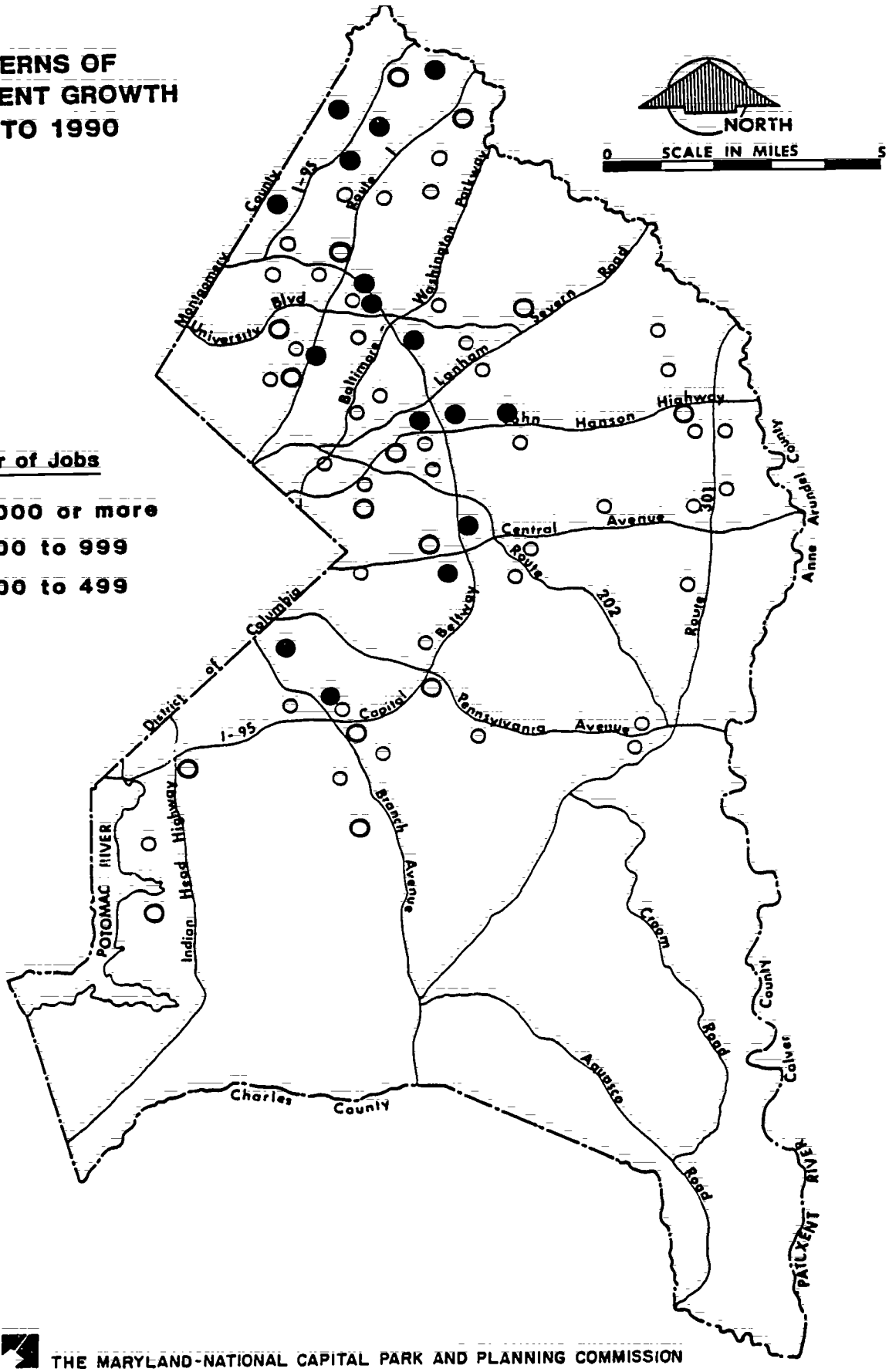
PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT

Prince George's County



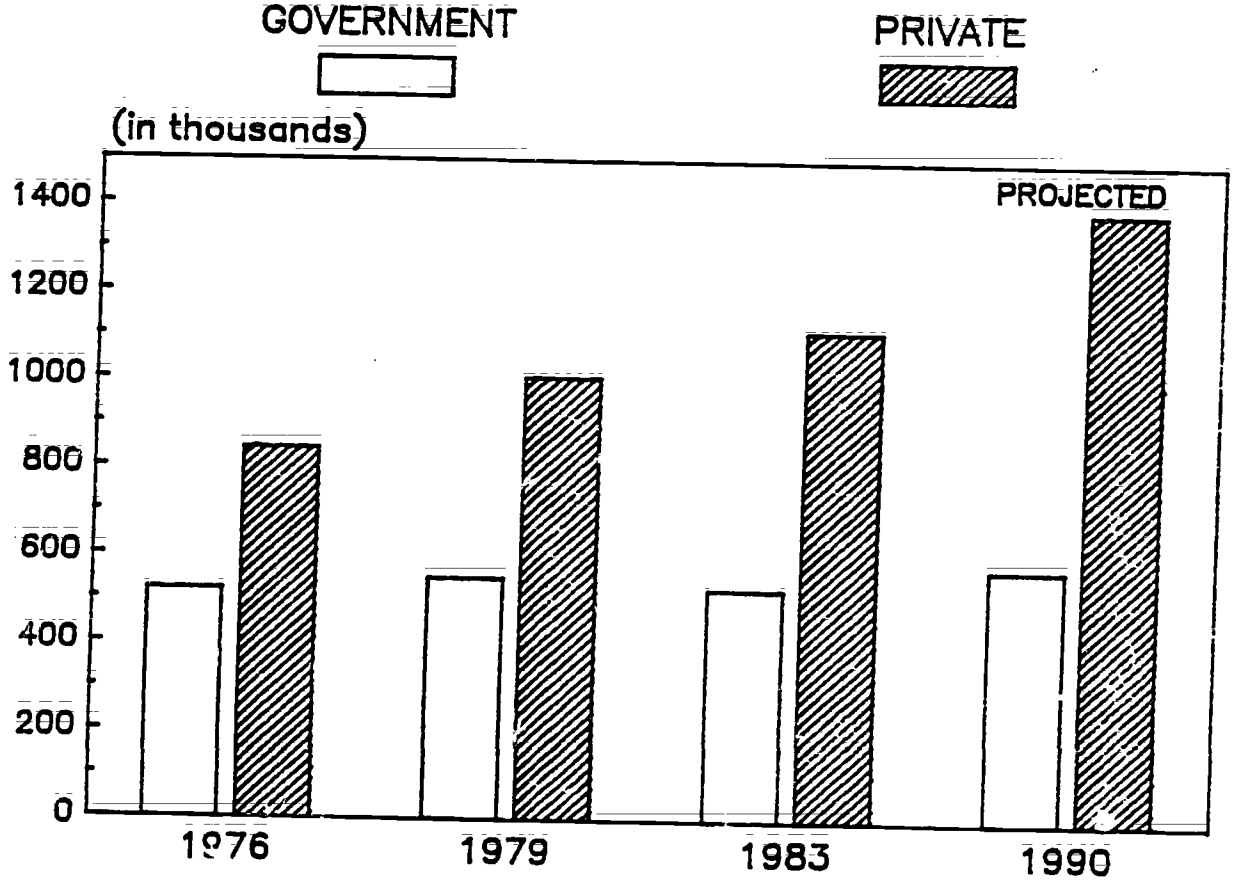
SOURCE: M-NCPPC, Prince George's County Planning Department.

PATTERNS OF MPLOYMENT GROWTH 1980 TO 1990

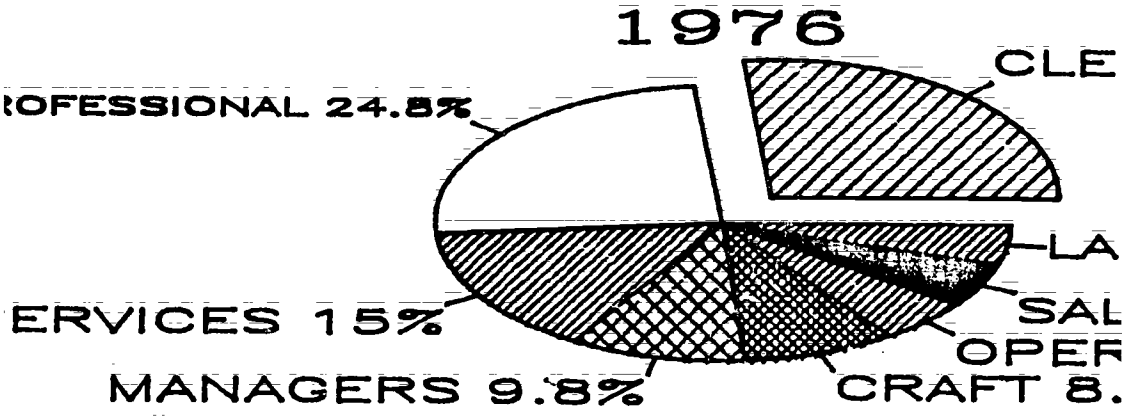


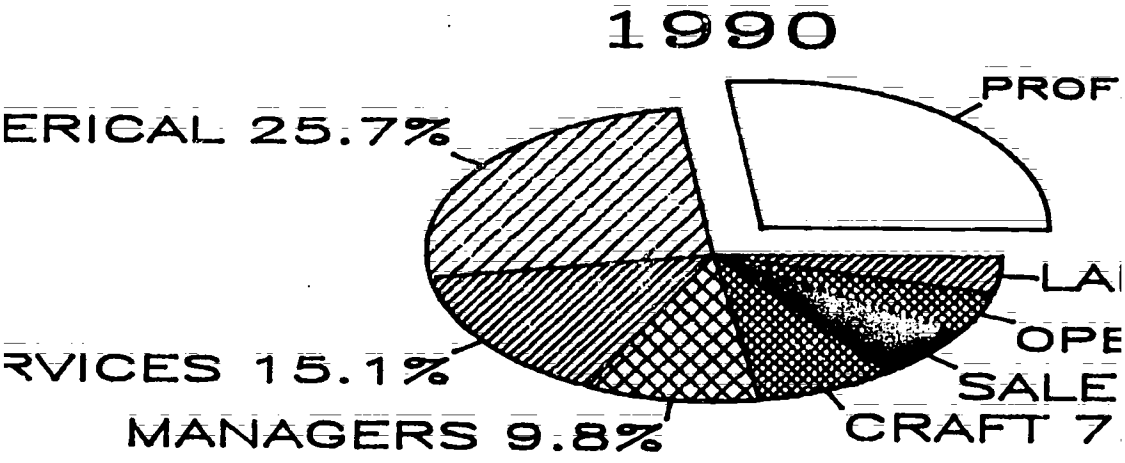
THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT IN THE AREA

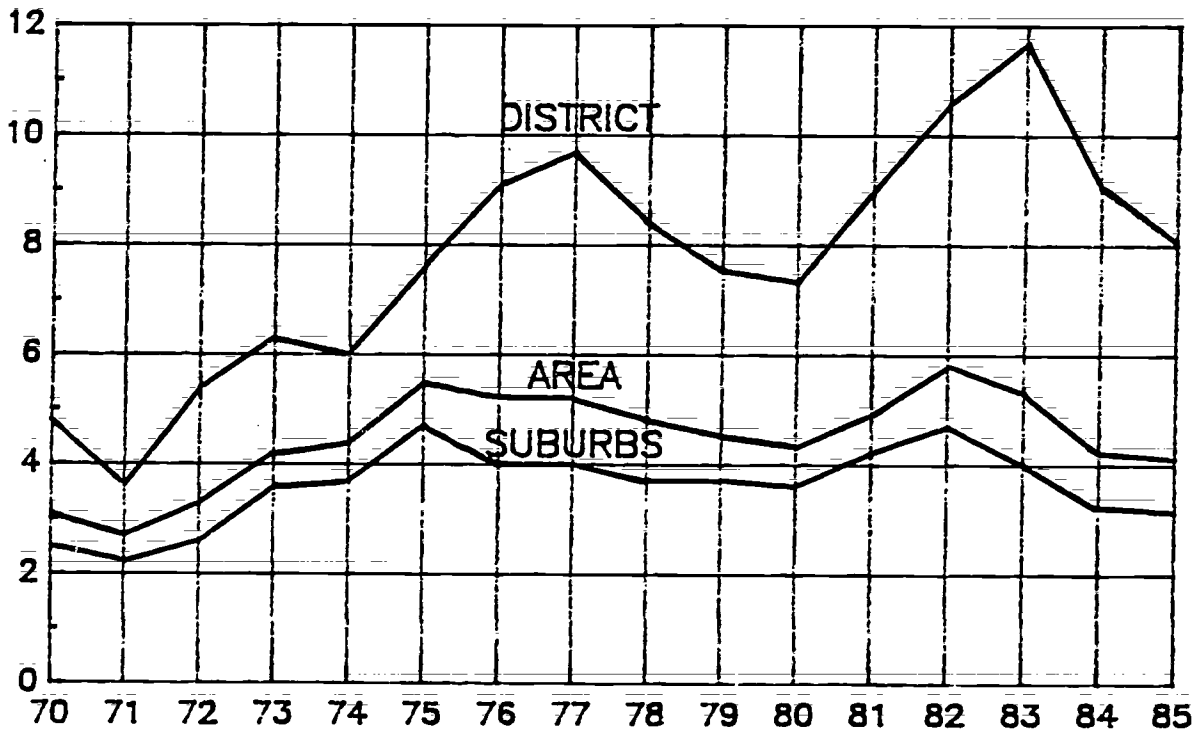


WASHINGTON METROPOLITA
OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBU





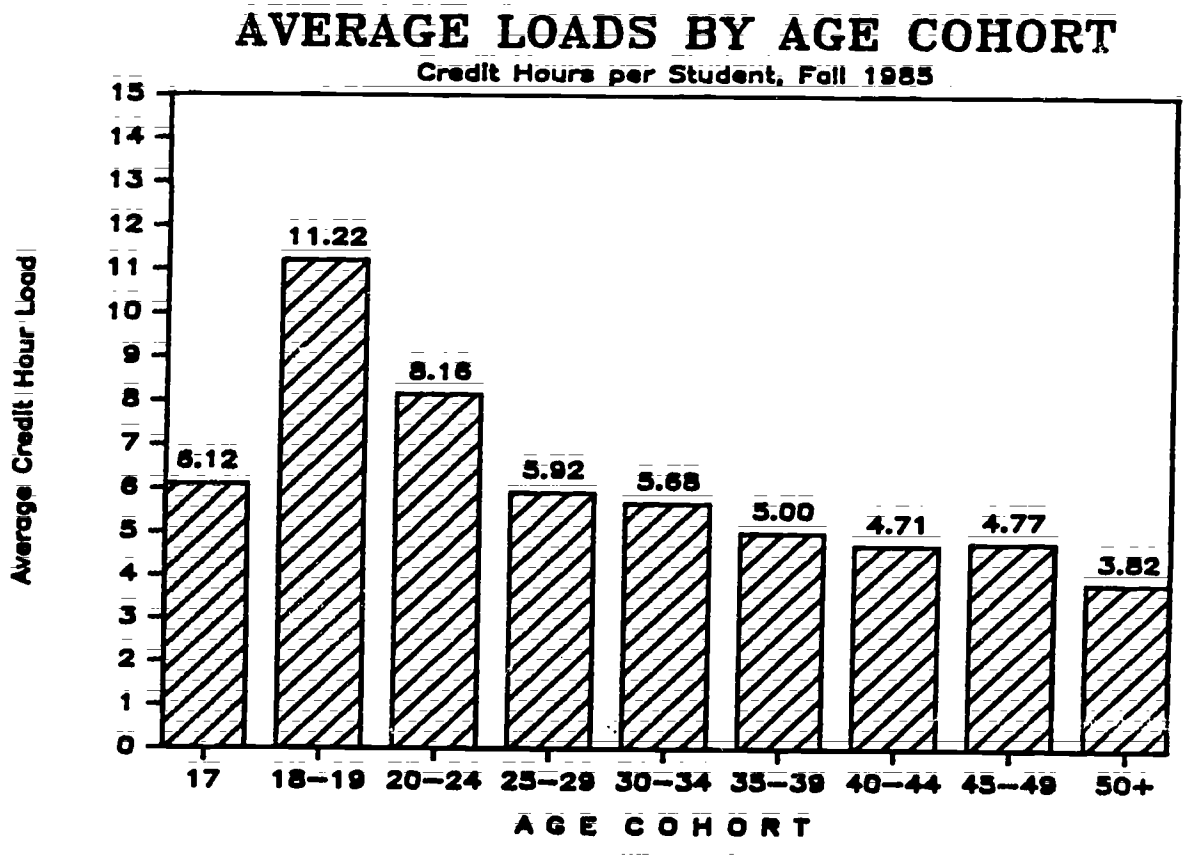
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR THE AREA, THE SUBURBS AND THE DISTRICT



PRINCE GEORGE'S COMMUNITY COLLEGE

AGE COHORT MODEL
Fall 1986 Projections

Age Cohort	Projected P.G. County Population	Estimated Enrollment Rate	Projected Student Headcount	Estimated Average Load	Projected Credit Hours
17	11,358	0.0138	157	6.12	960
18-19	22,716	0.1155	2,623	11.22	29,431
20-24	67,145	0.0573	3,847	8.16	31,396
25-29	65,541	0.0287	1,881	5.92	11,134
30-34	63,742	0.0208	1,328	5.68	7,545
35-39	59,478	0.0163	968	5.00	4,839
40-49	88,207	0.0117	1,030	4.73	4,873
50-74	116,678	0.0059	690	3.82	2,635
					*********
	Projected Fall 1986		12,524		92,812
					*********



PRINCE GEORGE'S COMMUNITY COLLEGE

AGE COHORT MODEL
Fall 1987 Projections

Age Cohort	Projected P.G. County Population	Estimated Enrollment Rate	Projected Student Headcount	Estimated Average Load	Projected Credit Hours
17	11,001	0.0138	152	6.12	930
18-19	22,002	0.1155	2,541	11.22	28,506
20-24	64,964	0.0573	3,723	8.16	30,376
25-29	64,955	0.0287	1,864	5.92	11,035
30-34	63,692	0.0208	1,327	5.68	7,539
35-39	60,025	0.0163	977	5.00	4,883
40-49	91,566	0.0117	1,069	4.73	5,059
50-74	119,370	0.0059	706	3.82	2,696
					*********
	Projected Fall 1987		12,358		91,022
					*********

Fall 1988 Projections

Age Cohort	Projected P.G. County Population	Estimated Enrollment Rate	Projected Student Headcount	Estimated Average Load	Projected Credit Hours
17	10,659	0.0138	147	6.12	901
18-19	21,318	0.1155	2,462	11.22	27,620
20-24	62,920	0.0573	3,605	8.16	29,420
25-29	64,416	0.0287	1,849	5.92	10,943
30-34	63,676	0.0208	1,327	5.68	7,537
35-39	60,580	0.0163	986	5.00	4,928
40-49	95,107	0.0117	1,111	4.73	5,254
50-74	122,268	0.0059	723	3.82	2,761
					*********
	Projected Fall 1988		12,209		89,364
					*********

PRINCE GEORGE'S COMMUNITY COLLEGE

A G E C O H O R T M O D E L
F a l l 1 9 8 9 P r o j e c t i o n s

Age Cohort	Projected P.G. County Population	Estimated Enrollment Rate	Projected Student Headcount	Estimated Average Load	Projected Credit Hours
17	10,330	0.0138	143	6.12	873
18-19	20,661	0.1155	2,386	11.22	26,769
20-24	61,009	0.0573	3,496	8.16	28,526
25-29	63,922	0.0287	1,834	5.92	10,859
30-34	63,692	0.0208	1,327	5.68	7,539
35-39	61,148	0.0163	995	5.00	4,974
40-49	98,841	0.0117	1,154	4.73	5,461
50-74	125,383	0.0059	741	3.82	2,831
					*********
	Projected Fall 1989		12,076		87,833
					*********

F a l l 1 9 9 0 P r o j e c t i o n s

Age Cohort	Projected P.G. County Population	Estimated Enrollment Rate	Projected Student Headcount	Estimated Average Load	Projected Credit Hours
17	10,016	0.0138	138	6.12	847
18-19	20,032	0.1155	2,313	11.22	25,954
20-24	59,219	0.0573	3,393	8.16	27,689
25-29	63,474	0.0287	1,821	5.92	10,783
30-34	63,744	0.0208	1,328	5.68	7,545
35-39	61,725	0.0163	1,004	5.00	5,021
40-49	102,780	0.0117	1,200	4.73	5,678
50-74	128,734	0.0059	761	3.82	2,907
					*********
	Projected Fall 1990		11,960		86,424
					*********

PRINCE GEORGE'S COMMUNITY COLLEGE

AGE COHORT MODEL
Low Estimate: Declining Enrollment Rates
Fall 1986 Projections

Age Cohort	Projected P.G. County Population	Estimated Enrollment Rate	Projected Student Headcount	Estimated Average Load	Projected Credit Hours
17	11,358	0.0138	157	6.12	960
18-19	22,716	0.1109	2,519	11.22	28,265
20-24	67,145	0.0562	3,774	8.16	30,792
25-29	65,541	0.0281	1,842	5.92	10,903
30-34	63,742	0.0204	1,300	5.68	7,386
35-39	59,478	0.0163	968	5.00	4,839
40-49	88,207	0.0117	1,030	4.73	4,873
50-74	116,678	0.0059	690	3.82	2,635
					*********
	Projected Fall 1986		12,279		90,653
					*********

AGE COHORT MODEL
Fall 1987 Projections

Age Cohort	Projected P.G. County Population	Estimated Enrollment Rate	Projected Student Headcount	Estimated Average Load	Projected Credit Hours
17	11,001	0.0138	152	6.12	930
18-19	22,002	0.1064	2,341	11.22	26,266
20-24	64,964	0.0550	3,573	8.16	29,156
25-29	64,955	0.0276	1,793	5.92	10,613
30-34	63,692	0.0200	1,274	5.68	7,235
35-39	60,025	0.0163	977	5.00	4,883
40-49	91,566	0.0117	1,069	4.73	5,059
50-74	119,370	0.0059	706	3.82	2,696
					*********
	Projected Fall 1987		11,884		86,838
					*********

PRINCE GEORGE'S COMMUNITY COLLEGE

AGE COHORT MODEL
Low Estimate: Declining Enrollment Rates
Fall 1988 Projections

Age Cohort	Projected P.G. County Population	Estimated Enrollment Rate	Projected Student Headcount	Estimated Average Load	Projected Credit Hours
17	10,659	0.0138	147	6.12	901
18-19	21,318	0.1022	2,179	11.22	24,445
20-24	62,920	0.0539	3,391	8.16	27,674
25-29	64,416	0.0270	1,739	5.92	10,296
30-34	63,676	0.0196	1,248	5.68	7,089
35-39	60,580	0.0163	986	5.00	4,928
40-49	95,107	0.0117	1,111	4.73	5,254
50-74	122,268	0.0059	723	3.82	2,761
					*********
	Projected Fall 1988		11,524		83,348
					*********

AGE COHORT MODEL
Fall 1989 Projections

Age Cohort	Projected P.G. County Population	Estimated Enrollment Rate	Projected Student Headcount	Estimated Average Load	Projected Credit Hours
17	10,330	0.0138	143	6.12	873
18-19	20,661	0.0981	2,027	11.22	22,741
20-24	61,009	0.0528	3,221	8.16	26,286
25-29	63,922	0.0265	1,694	5.92	10,028
30-34	63,692	0.0192	1,223	5.68	6,946
35-39	61,148	0.0163	995	5.00	4,974
40-49	98,841	0.0117	1,154	4.73	5,461
50-74	125,383	0.0059	741	3.82	2,831
					*********
	Projected Fall 1989		11,198		80,140
					*********

PRINCE GEORGE'S COMMUNITY COLLEGE

A G E C O H O R T M O D E L
Low Estimate: Declining Enrollment Rates
F a l l 1 9 9 0 P r o j e c t i o n s

Age Cohort	Projected P.G. County Population	Estimated Enrollment Rate	Projected Student Headcount	Estimated Average Load	Projected Credit Hours
17	10,016	0.0138	138	6.12	847
18-19	20,032	0.0942	1,887	11.22	21,172
20-24	59,219	0.0518	3,068	8.16	25,031
25-29	63,474	0.0259	1,644	5.92	9,732
30-34	63,744	0.0188	1,198	5.68	6,807
35-39	61,725	0.0163	1,004	5.00	5,021
40-49	102,780	0.0117	1,200	4.73	5,678
50-74	128,734	0.0059	761	3.82	2,907
					*********
	Projected Fall 1990		10,901		77,196
					*********

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