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AVAILABLE FROM WSCH stands for Weekly Student Contact Hours.

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Two Year Colleges

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ABSTRACT

This report summarizes the most recent (December 1998) long-range statewide forecast of fall enrollment and average annual weekly student contact hours (WSCH) in California Community Colleges. The annual fall survey of college registrars shows that fall 1998 enrollment is up 1.8 percent over fall 1997. The office forecasting model projects an increase of 2.9 percent in fall 1999 enrollment statewide to 1,517,087, which would exceed the colleges' peak recorded in 1991. Further increases are forecast through the year 2005, pushing fall enrollments up by a total of 281,000 students, an increase of nearly 20 percent over this fall. The method used in this report is an econometric regression model to forecast fall enrollment. The structure and function of the model are explained in the attached Appendices A and B. Assumptions that drive future values for the model's five independent variables are student prices, financing, budget outlays, unemployment, and adult population. Recent increases in average student academic load -- largely the result of increasing high school graduate enrollment -- are projected to continue into 1999-2000, followed by use of a three-year moving average throughout the balance of the forecast period. These values are then used to derive total future WSCH. (VWC)





Long-Range Statewide

Enrollment and WSCH Forecast

California Community Colleges

December 1998

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December 15, 1998

R&A Memo 98-21

To:

Tom Nussbaum, Chancellor

Judy Walters, Vice Chancellor for Policy Development and MIS

From:

Chuck McIntyre

Director of Research

Subject:

LONG-RANGE STATEWIDE ENROLLMENT AND WSCH FORECAST.

DECEMBER 1998

Enclosed is a summary and background on our most recent (December 1998) long-range statewide forecast of fall enrollment and average annual weekly student contact hours (WSCH) in California Community Colleges.

Results

Our annual fall survey of college registrars shows that Fall 1998 enrollment is up 1.8 percent over Fall 1997. From that level, the Office forecasting model projects

• an increase of 2.9 percent in Fall 1999 enrollment statewide

to 1,517,087, which would exceed the colleges' peak recorded in 1991 (page 3).

Further increases are forecast through the year 2005, pushing fall enrollments up by a total of 281,000 students, an increase of nearly 20 percent over this fall; an increase in participation rate from 61 students per 1,000 state adult population up to 64 per 1,000. (Note: This level is well below the rate of at least 73/1000 sought by the 2005 Task Force and by the Board of Governor's Strategic Response. This is largely because our budget assumptions, explained below, do not include the 4 percent annual funding for growth recommended through 2005 in those policy recommendations. Without that funding, there will not be enough college "spaces" to meet a continuing, high demand.)

Our current forecast is only slightly higher than the Department of Finance's (DOF) latest projections:

Increased enrollment from Fall 1998 to Fall 1999: 2.9%
Projected headcount enrollment by 2005 1,756,250



1

DOF

2.7%

1,737,316

Method

We use an econometric regression model to forecast fall enrollment. The structure and function of the model are explained in the attached Appendices A and B.

Assumptions which drive future values for the model's five independent variables are:

- Student prices: the enrollment fee decreases from \$13 to \$12 per unit in Fall 1998, then along with other components of the student's price (transportation, child-care, books and supplies) rises at the rate of the California CPI.
- Financing: current financing formulas with the apportionment growth cap continue.
- Budget outlays: follow from experience with Proposition 98 (1988), and from a cycling California economy: slowing by 1999, rising in 2003, slowing again in 2007; each downturn, however, is expected to be less severe than the 1991-94 recession.
- *Unemployment*: after declining in 1998, is assumed to be unchanged into 1999, as the recovery slows, and to rise and cycle beginning in 2000.
- Adult population continues to increase as forecast by DOF.

Recent increases in average student academic load (average annual WSCH per Fall headcount enrollment) - largely the result of increasing high school graduate enrollment - are projected to continue into 1999-2000, followed by use of a three-year moving average throughout the balance of the forecast period. These values are then used to derive total future WSCH.

If you have any questions or comments, please contact me at (916) 327-5887 or cmcintyr@cc1.ccco.edu or contact Chuen-Rong Chan, Research Specialist, at (916) 327-5886 or cchan@cc1.ccco.edu.

cc: Patrick Lenz Fred Harris Chuen-Rong Chan



Appendix A

Results of Chancellor's Office Forecast Model

California Community College Long Range Statewide Enrollment

Forecast, December 1998

- 1. Model Numbers
- 2. Model Statistics
- 3. Model Estimate and Forecast of Fall Enrollment (graph)
- 4. Participation Rates and Model Residuals (graph)
- 5. WSCH Forecast
- 6. WSCH and WSCH/Enrollment (graph)
- 7. Values of Model's Independent Variables
- 8. Independent Variables: Ratio to 1970 (graph)



Model Numbers

ı	Enroll.		Student	District			Enrollment		Rate	е	1
	Actual	Adults	Price	Budget	Can	Unemploy			%chg.	Resid'I	%e
4070	825154			2034987	0 0	558227	888141	rorcoast	70City.	62987	7.6%
1970		13491	1328			l .	943906		4 50/	106556	
1971	837350	13740	1328	2069361	0	751759			1.5%		12.7%
1972	921900	13986	1328	2120081	0	656000			10.1%	36651	4.0%
1973	1010900	14295	1328	2146667	0	624000			9.7%	-34994	-3.5%
1974	1137700	14642	1328	2296726	0		1061221		12.5%	-76479	-6.7%
1975	1287400	15040	1328	2469522	0		1192309		13.2%	-95091	-7.4%
1976	1257800	15466	1328	2623883	0		1267454		-2.3%	9654	0.8%
1977	1321800	15899	1328	2713504	0		1312516		5.1%	-9284	-0.7%
1978	1159800	16395	1314	2753710	1	l .	1206342		-12.3%	46542	4.0%
1979	1248500	16850	1257	2765492	1		1297433		7.6%	48933	3.9%
1980	1383300	17361	1240	2667040	1	1	1314343		10.8%	-68957	-5.0%
1981	1430800	17716	1198	2616217	1	875000	1379226		3.4%	-51574	-3.6%
1982	1354900	18101	1232	2452790	1	1210000	1331020		-5.3%	-23880	-1.8%
1983	1239381	18499	1242	2316393	1	1187000	1269977		-8.5%	30596	2.5%
1984	1144300	18864	1328	2402970	1	980000	1162854		-7.7%	18554	1.6%
1985	1175500	19304	1323	2354672	1:	934000	1158148		2.7%	-17352	-1.5%
1986	1225400	19784	1315	2426043	1	890000	1209939		4.2%	-15461	-1.3%
1987	1264409	20305	1300	2437170	1	791000	1239082		3.2%	-25327	-2.0%
1988	1336275	20856	1299	2532892	1		1294134		5.7%	-42141	-3.2%
1989	1407430	21472	1285	2732715	1		1420204		5.3%	12774	0.9%
1990	1505381	22086	1298	2875082	1		1507351		7.0%	1970	0.1%
1991	1515261	22476	1306	2861851	1		1554014		0.7%	38753	2.6%
1992	1500393	22838	1316	2844065	1		1587595		-1.0%	87202	5.8%
1993	1376565	22987	1467	2787461	1		1353903		-8.3%	-22662	-1.6%
1994	1358687	23088	1463	2701311	1		1308197		-1.3%	-50490	-3.7%
			1456				1325044		-1.6%	-11362	-0.9%
1995	1336406	23210		2753029	1		1399136		5.3%	-8199	-0.9%
1996	1407335	23371	1432	2866059	1		1				
1997	1449304	23773	1422	2980701	1		1456723		3.0%	7419	0.5%
1998	1475000	24201	1409	3070122	1		1519662		1.8%	44662	3.0%
1999		24639	1409	3131525	1	942000		1517087	2.9%		
2000		25073	1409	3194155	1	1012650		1571264	3.6%		
2001		25533	1409	3226097	1	1164548		1626887	3.5%		
2002		25998	1409	3226097	1	1281002		1663346	2.2%		
2003		26492	1409	3258358	1	1216952		1684581	1.3%		
2004		27033	1409	3323525	1	1095257		1711906		Change	
2005		27584	1409	3423230	1	985731	•	1756250	2.6%	281250	19.4%
2006		28146	1409	3525927	1	985731		1820370	3.7%		
2007		28704	1409	3596446	1	1084304	Ì	1887052	3.7%		
2008		29267	1409	3632410	1	1246950		1949975	3.3%		
2009		29844	1409	3632410	1	1371645		1991907	2.2%	•	
2010		30432	1409	3668734	1	1303063	1	2017599	1.3%	542599	37.4%
2011		31032	1409	3742109	1	1237910	ı	2059911	2.1%		
2012		31643	1409	3854372	1	1176014	2	2119651	2.9%		
2012		32266	1409	3970004	1	1176014	1	2191507	3.4%		
2014		32902	1409	4049404	1	1234815	1	2258241	3.0%		
2015		33550	1409		1	1358296		2319714		844714	58.3%
2013		33330	1709				J	1	,_		,

SUMMARY OUTPUT

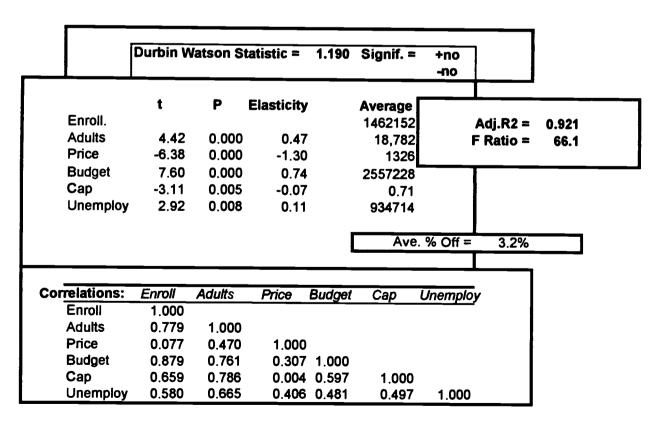
Model Statistics

Regression	Statistics
Multiple R	0.96692
R Square	0.93494
Adjusted F	0.92079
Standard I	52884.4
Observation	29

ANOVA

	df	SS	MS	F	ignificance F
Regression	5	9.2E+11	1.85E+11	66.1	7.04E-13
Residual	23	6.4E+10	2.8E+09		
Total	28	9.9E+11			_

	Coefficient	andard Er.	t Stat	□-value	Lower 95%	Ipper 959	wer 95.0	per 95.0%
Intercept	1343994	252731	5.317876	2E-05	821180.3	1866809	821180	2E+06
Adults	36.8846	8.34006	4.42258	2E-04	19.63189	54.1373	19.6319	54.137
Price	-1435.1	225.061	-6.37637	2E-06	-1900.64	-969.5	-1900.6	-969.5
Budget	0.42257	0.05559	7.601828	1E-07	0.307576	0.53756	0.30758	0.5376
Cap					-247972			
Unemplo	y 0.16564	0.05673	2.919954	0.008	0.04829	0.28298	0.04829	0.283

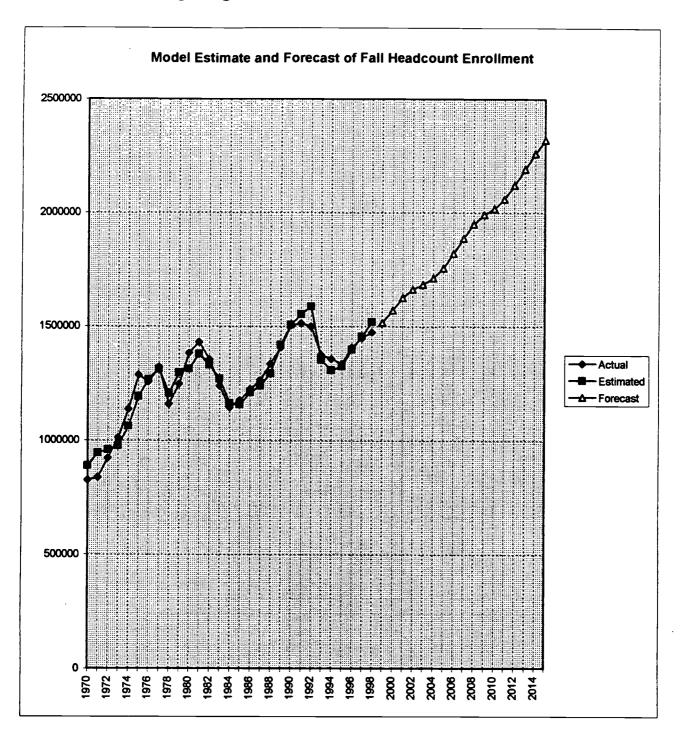


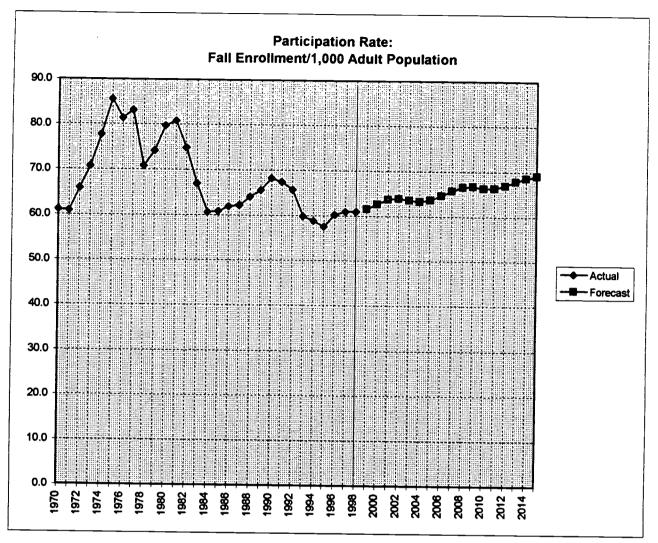
Enrollment and Participation Rate

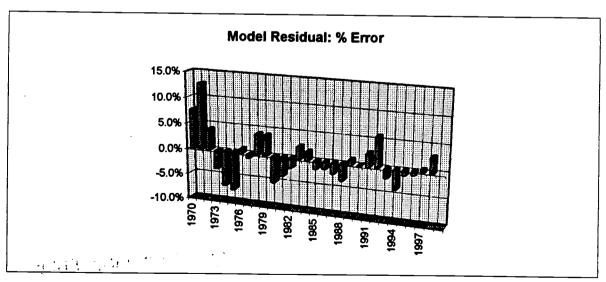
		Actu		EHIOHINE	in an	Forecast						
	Popul'n/			E/1000P	ļ	Population		E/1000P				
ı	ı Enrollment	% Chg.	1000	Actual		1000		Enrollm	ont	Forecast		
'		70 Ong.	1000	Actual		1000		Emonin	CIIL	rolecasi		
1970	825154		13491	61.2						<u>'</u>		
1971		1.5%	13740	60.9						<u> </u>		
1972	1	10.1%	13986	65.9								
1973		9.7%	14295	70.7				1				
1974		12.5%	14642	77.7				İ				
1975		13.2%	15040	85.6								
1976		-2.3%	15466	81.3				Ì				
1977	1321800	5.1%	15899	83.1								
1978	1159800	-12.3%	16395	70.7								
1979	1248500	7.6%	16850	74.1			<u> </u>					
1980	1383300	10.8%	17361	79.7								
1981	1430800	3.4%	17716	80.8								
1982	1354900	-5.3%	18101	74.9								
1983	1239381	-8.5%	18499	67.0								
1984	1144300	-7.7%	18864	60.7								
1985	1175500	2.7%	19304	60.9			ļ	l		·		
1986	1225400	4.2%	19784	61.9								
1987	1264409	3.2%	20305	62.3			Ì					
1988	1336275	5.7%	20856	64.1						İ		
1989	1407430	5.3%	21472	65.5	!							
1990	1505381	7.0%	22086	68.2								
1991	1515261	0.7%	22476	67.4			ļ					
1992	1500393	-1.0%	22838	65.7								
1993	1376565	-8.3%	22987	59.9	!			İ				
1994	1358687	-1.3%	23088	58.8								
1995	1336406	-1.6%	23210	57.6			ļ					
1996	1407335	5.3%	23371	60.2			ļ					
1997	1449304	3.0%	23773	61.0					% Chg.			
1998	1475000	1.8%]	24201	60.9			_					
1999						24639		1517087		61.6		
2000						25073		1571264		62.7		
2001						25533		1626887		63.7		
2002						25998		1663346		64.0		
2003						26492		1684581	1.3%	63.6		
2004						27033		1711906	1.6%	63.3		
2005 2006						27584		1756250		63.7		
2006						28146 28704		1820370		64.7		
2007						28704		1887052	3.7%	65.7		
2008						29267 29844		1949975	3.3%	66.6		
2010						29 844 30432		1991907 2017599	2.2%	66.7		
2010						30432 31032		2017599	1.3% 2.1%	66.4		
2011						31032		2119651	2.1%	67.0		
2012						32266		2119051	3.4%	67.9		
2014						32902		2258241	3.4%	68.6		
										\		
2015					į	33550		2319714	2.7%	69.1		

o Cource: Chancellor's Office, Research and Analysis Unit, 12/14/98.



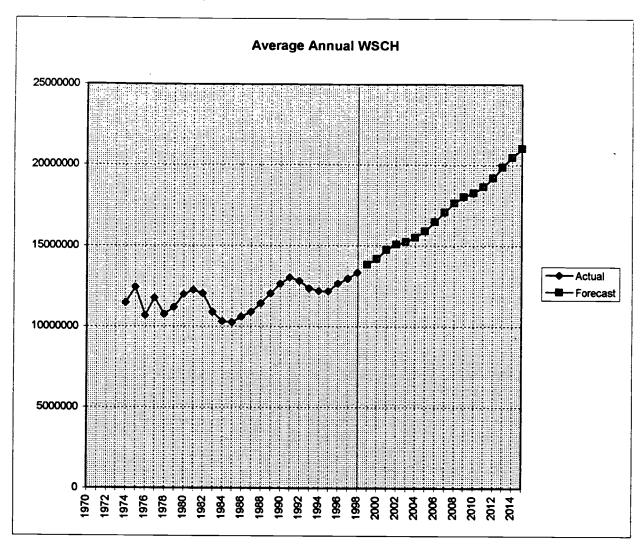


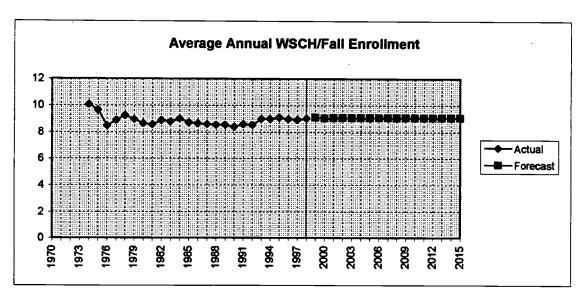




WSCH Forecast

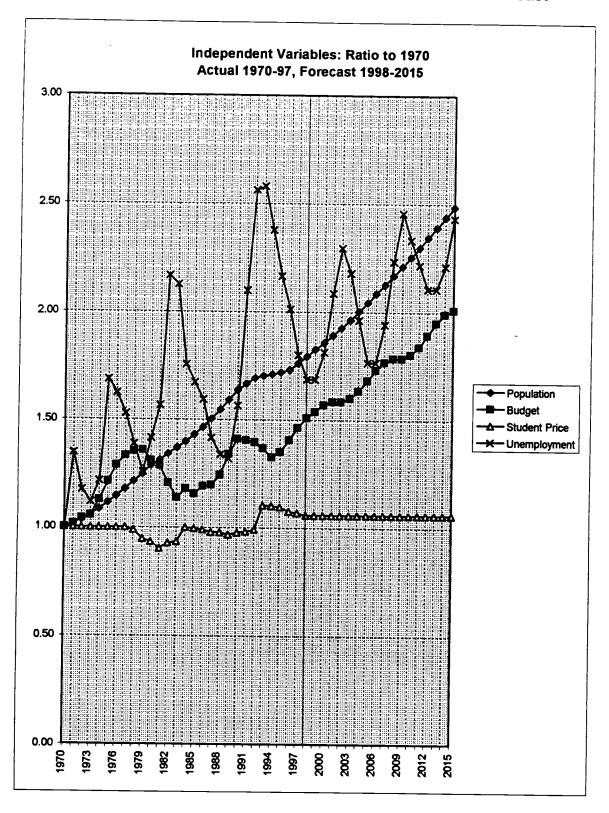
İ	Enrollment			WSCH/E	rollment	Enrollment	WSC	WSCH		
	Actual	Actual	% Chg.	Actual	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	% Chg.		
1970										
1971										
1972										
1973	1010900									
1974	1	11471235		10.08	:					
1975	1287400		8.4%	9.66			į į			
1976	1257800		-14.2%	8.49						
1977	1321800	1	10.2%	8.90						
1978	1159800		-8.7%	9.26						
1979	1248500	11193259	4.2%	8.97						
1980	1383300	11979086	7.0%	8.66						
1981	1430800	12265547	2.4%	8.57						
1982	1354900	12050150	-1.8%	8.89						
1983 1984	1239381	10886592 10315427	-9.7% 5.2%	8.78						
1985		10315427	-5.2% -0.5%	9.01						
1986		10239029	3.2%	8.73 8.64						
1987		10885462	2.8%	8.61						
1988		11419806	4.9%	8.55			<i>'</i>			
1989	1407430	12050009	5.5%	8.56						
1990	1505381	12641806	4.9%	8.40						
1991	1515261	13031434	3.1%	8.60						
1992	1500393	12812432	-1.7%	8.54			i			
1993	1376565	12364674	-3.5%	8.98						
1994	1358687	12198234	-1.3%	8.98				-		
1995	1336406	12184626	-0.1%	9.12	1	i				
1996			3.9%	9.00						
1997	1449304	12950941	2.3%	8.94						
1998	1475000	13339469	3.0%	9.04						
1999	<u>-</u>				9.12	1517087	13829850	3.7%		
2000					9.03	1571264	14191523	2.6%		
2001				ľ	9.06	1626887	14745925	3.9%		
2002				-	9.07	1663346	15087581	2.3%		
2003					9.06	1684581	15254679	1.1%		
2004					9.06	1711906	15515567	1.7%		
2005					9.06	1756250	15917139	2.6%		
2006				Ī	9.06	1820370	16493735	3.6%		
2007					9.06	1887052	17101168	3.7%		
2008					9.06	1949975	17670783	3.3%		
2009					9.06	1991907	18050053	2.1%		
2010				,	9.06	2017599	18283564	1.3%		
2011					9.06	2059911	18666766	2.1%		
2012					9.06	2119651	19208035	2.9%		
2013				}	9.06	2191507	19859335	3.4%		
2014 2015				Ì	9.06	2258241	20464008	3.0%		
2015				Ĺ	9.06	2319714	21021068	2.7%		





Values (Actual and Projected) of Model's Independent Variables

1	values (Actual and Projected) of Model's Independent Variables										
	14/0011				Inemploy			Popul'n.			Unemp
10-0	WSCH	Enroll.	Popul'n.		Number		% Chg.	% Chg.		% Chg.	% Chg
1970		825154			558227	2034987			1328		
1971		837350			751759		1.7%	1.8%	1328	0.0%	34.7%
1972	9341797	921900		575000	656000		2.5%	1.8%	1328	0.0%	-12.7%
1973	10139125			625407	624000		1.3%	2.2%	1328	0.0%	-4.9%
1974	11471235			743472	679000		7.0%	2.4%	1328	0.0%	8.8%
1975			15040154	881509	941000	2469522	7.5%	2.7%	1328	0.0%	38.6%
1976	10675805			996295	906000		6.3%	2.8%	1328	0.0%	-3.7%
1977	11764613			1096797	853000	2713504	3.4%	2.8%	1328	0.0%	-5.8%
1978	10741091			1185324	775000	2753710	1.5%	3.1%	1314	-1.1%	-9.1%
1979	11193259			1299273	702000	2765492	0.4%	2.8%	1257	-4.3%	-9.4%
1980	11979086			1393021	790000		-3.6%	3.0%	1240	-1.4%	12.5%
1981			17715732	1501521	875000	2616217	-1.9%	2.0%	1198	-3.3%	10.8%
1982	12050150		18100819	1500000		2452790	-6.2%	2.2%	1232	2.8%	38.3%
1983	10886592		18499074	1481438		2316393	-5.6%	2.2%	1242	0.8%	-1.9%
1984	10315427			1606185	980000	2402970	3.7%	2.0%	1328	6.9%	-17.4%
1985	10259029			1637764	934000	2354672	-2.0%	2.3%	1323	-0.4%	-4.7%
1986	10586311			1736223	890000	2426043	3.0%	2.5%	1315	-0.6%	-4.7%
1987	10885462			1812419	791000	2437170	0.5%	2.6%	1300	-1.1%	-11.1%
1988	11419806			1939003	748000	2532892	3.9%	2.7%	1299	-0.1%	-5.4%
1989	12050009		21472238	2163698	737000	2732715	7.9%	3.0%	1285	-1.1%	-1.5%
1990	12641806		22085596	2387098	874000	2875082	5.2%	2.9%	1298	1.0%	18.6%
1991	13031434		22476371	2451227	1172000	2861851	-0.5%	1.8%	1306	0.6%	34.1%
1992	12812432			2488246	1431000	2844065	-0.6%	1.6%	1316	0.8%	22.1%
1993	12364674			2499692		2787461	-2.0%	0.6%	1467	11.5%	0.7%
1994	12198234	1358687	23087986	2476793	1328000	2701311	-3.1%	0.4%	1463	-0.3%	-7.8%
1995			23209752	2606104	1209000	2753029	1.9%	0.5%	1456	-0.5%	-9.0%
1996_	12661173	1407335	23371191	2800864	1124000	2866059	4.1%	0.7%	1432	-1.6%	-7.0%
1997		1449304	23773145		1005000	2980701	4.0%	1.7%	1422	-0.7%	-10.6%
1998		1475000	24201071		942000	3070122	3.0%	2.21%	1409	-1.0%	-6.3%
1999			24638654		942000	3131525	2.0%	1.96%	1409	0.0%	0.0%
2000			25072707	i	1012650	3194155	2.0%	1.93%	1409	0.0%	7.5%
2001			25532657		1164548	3226097	1.0%	2.02%	1409	0.0%	15.0%
2002			25998174	ŀ	1281002	3226097	0.0%	1.97%	1409	0.0%	10.0%
2003			26491911	ł	1216952	3258358	1.0%	1.98%	1409	0.0%	-5.0%
2004			27032641	ŀ	1095257	3323525	2.0%	1.99%	1409		-10.0%
2005			27584432		985731	3423230	3.0%	1.94%	1409		-10.0%
2006			28146297		985731	3525927	3.0%	1.97%	1409	0.0%	0.0%
2007		i	28703594		1084304	3596446	2.0%	1.98%	1409	0.0%	10.0%
2008		1	29267141		1246950	3632410	1.0%	1.96%	1409	0.0%	15.0%
2009			29844029		1371645	3632410	0.0%	1.97%	1409	0.0%	10.0%
2010			30432398		1303063	3668734	1.0%	1.97%	1409	0.0%	-5.0%
2011			31031503		1237910	3742109	2.0%	1.97%	1409	0.0%	-5.0%
2012			31642952		1176014	3854372	3.0%	1.97%	1409	0.0%	-5.0%
2013			32266374	4	1176014	3970004	3.0%	1.97%	1409	0.0%	0.0%
2014			32901939		1234815	4049404	2.0%	1.97%	1409	0.0%	5.0%
2015		1	33550144	1	1358296	4089898	1.0%	1.97%	1409	0.0%	10.0%
		-		_					L		



Appendix B

Use of Econometric Regression Model to Forecast Enrollment

The Chancellor's Office enrollment forecasting activity uses an econometric model to analyze community college data and measure parameters that help explain and predict enrollment:

$$E = a + b_1T + b_2P + b_3UN + b_4B + b_5F + e$$

where,

E = Student fall headcount enrollment

T = Student "out-of-pocket" price of enrollment: tuition, fees, transportation, child care, and books and supplies (price-adjusted)

P = Adult population

UN = Unemployment

B = Colleges' operating budgets (price-adjusted)

F = Colleges' financing mechanism

and, $a_1 b_1 ... b_5 = regression parameters$

e = model estimate errors or "residuals"

The first step is to "fit" this model to historic data so as to "estimate" past enrollment patterns. Time series analyses like this typically have a high "fit" since most variables are increasing over time. Consequently, we pay close attention to the model's errors or residuals. For this, the



• Durban-Watson (DW) statistic: helps explain enrollment trends that result from factors not in our model by measuring the pattern of model errors or "residuals." The closer DW is to the value 2, the less likely we are to have left out important factors.

Residuals may also be compared to actual enrollment to measure the relative *percent error* in the estimate for any given year(s).

Besides the model's overall fit, we assess the relative impact on enrollment, our dependent variable, of the different factors or independent variables. In this case, two measures are especially useful:

- elasticity (e): the percent change in, say, enrollment that results from a one percent change in an independent variable (such as fees, or unemployment), when the impact on enrollment of other variables in the model is held constant
- t-value (t): indicates the significance or statistical "fit" of each variable how well each is related to enrollment. The t value enables us to say, for instance, at a standard 95% confidence level, that the probability (P) < .01 means there is less than one chance in 100 that our results are due to purely random events.



Regression models may have certain inherent problems or *model errors*. Independent variables may be highly interrelated, relationships may not be linear, important variables may be missing, or the direction of causation sometimes isn't clear. Valid study must identify and correct such problems as they occur.

Also contributing to potential errors are data problems or *measurement errors*. Some data may not be measuring what we think they are, are measured incorrectly, or are missing. There is no one simple rule to correct for such problems; they must be addressed as they are encountered.

Once the form of the model has been validated, it is easily modified to produce forecasts.

The work described here is performed in a modified Excel spreadsheet utility. A major advantage to this is that once it is modified to add the necessary statistics and formats, the spreadsheet, in contrast to some other statistical utilities like SAS or SPSS, provides easy access to powerful and attractive graphics for effective presentation.





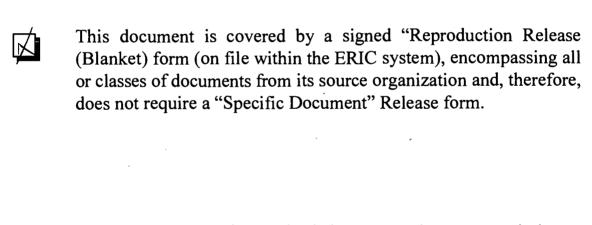
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