

SCC Fall 2006 Enrollment Update Erratum and Addendum to the PowerPoint Presentation

Erratum – Historical Enrollment by Gender

In the Fall 2006 Enrollment Update presentation made at the All College Meeting, Slide 7 displayed a trend line showing an increasing proportion of males students attending SCC from 2003 to 2005. It was further pointed out that this trend was misleading when the raw data was observed, since the male population was actually fairly stable while the female population was significantly declining.

This trend was unexpected and, therefore, warranted further investigation. In the course of this investigation, it was discovered that the data points for 2004 and 2005 in Slide 7 were actually transposed between male and female. Figure 1 below shows the original and corrected male and female headcount trends.

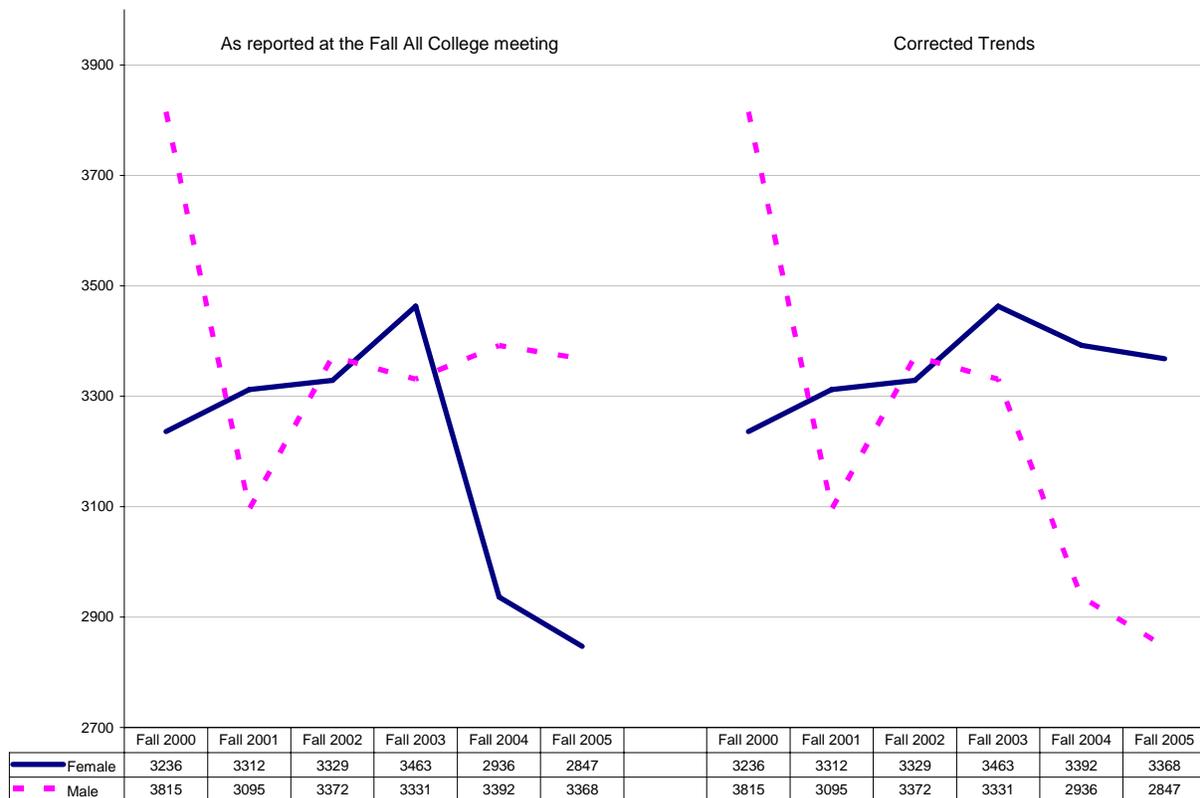


Figure 1. Originally reported and corrected fall headcount enrollments by gender.

The corrected trends show that the female population has in fact declined only slightly since 2003 (a drop of 95 heads, or 2.7%) while the male population has declined substantially (a drop of 484 heads, or 14.5%, since 2003). The corrected trends prompt an interesting question—in the face of an improving economy, it is reasonable to expect a decline in enrollments, but why aren't male and female enrollments declining at similar rates? In addition, how do these trends compare to the rest of the state? Figure 2 presents the state-wide community and technical college headcount trends.

State-wide Female and Male Enrollments
(All community and technical colleges combined)

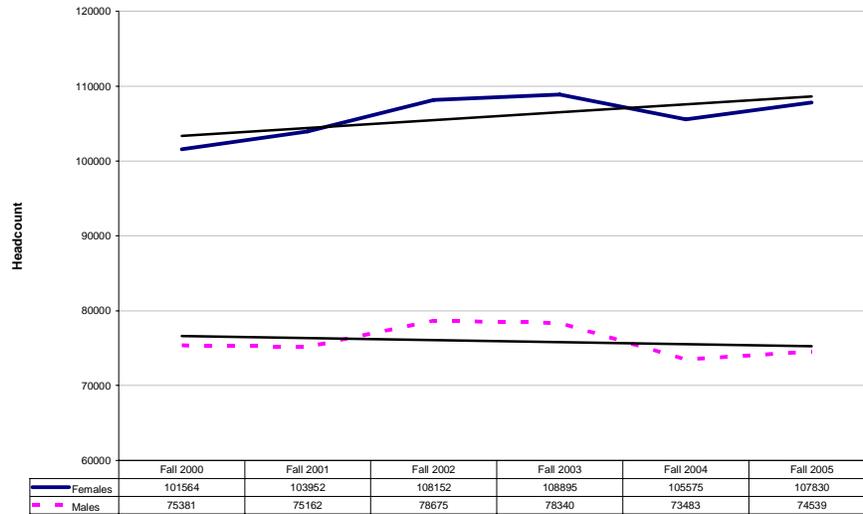


Figure 2. State-wide headcount enrollments by gender.

Using the same benchmarks as above, state-wide female attendance has decreased by only 1.0%, while male attendance has decreased only 4.9% (compared to 2.7% and 14.5% for SCC, respectively). From 2004 to 2005, however, both genders show a state-wide increase, unlike SCC which show continued decreases. SCC is consistent with state trends over the six year period from 2000 to 2005, in that female attendance has increased and male attendance has decreased. The magnitude of these changes, however, is quite different for males, where SCC has seen a 25% decrease compared to 1% at the state level.

Addendum – Online Enrollments

Slide 7 also showed a fairly steady decrease in evening class enrollments from 2000 to 2005. A hypothesis was raised during the presentation that this decline was due to students moving from evening classes to distance learning classes. Figure 3 shows these two trends plotted together.

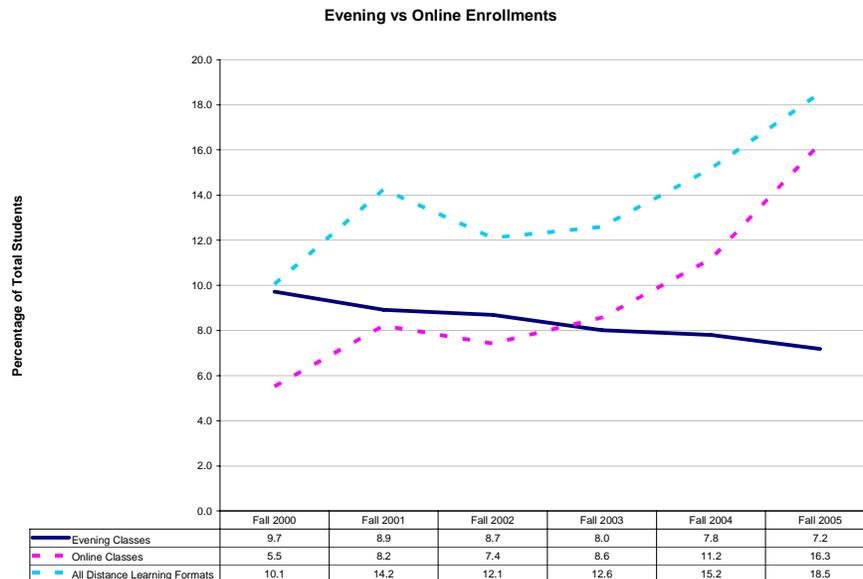


Figure 3. Evening class vs online class and all distance learning enrollments (except hybrid).

These plots show that, after 2002, some of the decline in evening enrollments could be due to students moving to online formats, but the correspondence is not directly related. More sophisticated analysis will be required to determine the degree to which such a migration would be occurring.