

MEMORANDUM

To: Board of Regents
From: Board Office
Subject: Fall 2000 Enrollment Report - Part II
Date: November 6, 2000

Recommended Actions:

1. Receive the report.
2. Approve the enrollment projections for Fall 2001 to Fall 2010.

Executive Summary:

Part II of the Fall 2000 enrollment report includes an analysis of the following characteristics at Regent universities: (1) the quality of incoming freshmen [pg.5]; (2) enrollments of transfer students [pg.6]; (3) enrollment by collegiate units [pg. 7]; (4) enrollments by residency [pg.8]; (5) foreign student enrollments [pg.10]; (6) enrollments by age of students [pg.11]; (7) enrollments by gender of students [pg.12]; (8) enrollments by race/ethnicity of students [pg.13]; (9) enrollments by disabilities of students [pg.15]; (10) Regent university enrollments compared to enrollments at other Iowa colleges and universities [pg.16]; (11) enrollment projections at the Regent universities [pg.17]; (12) enrollment projections at Regent special schools and Price Lab School [pg. 21]; and (13) Appendix [pg. 24].

Regent universities attract highly qualified students. For Fall 2000, the mean ACT scores for entering freshmen at Regent universities range from 23.0 to 24.6. This compared very favorably to a national mean of 21.0 and a state mean of 22.0. More than 87% of the new freshmen at Regent universities graduated in the top half of their high school classes.

Approximately 52% of new undergraduate transfer students to Regent institutions come from Iowa community colleges. During the past eleven years, the number of community college students who have transferred to Regent universities has increased by almost 55%. However, the number of undergraduate transfers represents only approximately 4.5% of the total undergraduate enrollment at Regent institutions. The following numbers compare enrollment for the current fall semester with Fall 1999.

Undergraduate enrollment at Regent universities increased by 1.1% in Fall 2000 from 53,024 to 53,589.

- Undergraduate enrollment increased at SUI in the College of Business (+0.3%), the College of Engineering (+5.1%), and the College of Medicine (+12.0%).
- At ISU, undergraduate enrollment increased in the College of Business (+4.6%), the College of Design (+4.4%), the College of Engineering (+2.4%), the College of Liberal Arts (+4.5%), the College of Education (+3.5%), and the College of Family and Consumer Sciences (+3.4%).
- At UNI, undergraduate enrollment increased in the College of Business (+2.1%), the College of Education (+2.2%), the College of Humanities and Fine Arts (+3.7%), and the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences (+3.4%).

Graduate enrollment at Regent institutions decreased by 756 students (-6.2%) from 12,179 to 11,423. Some of the decrease is due to the fact that the University of Iowa now counts MBA students as professional students, rather than as graduate students. Some of the decrease may be due to the fact that in a good economy fewer persons undertake graduate study.

- At SUI, graduate enrollment increased in the College of Engineering (+3.2%). This is the first year that graduate student enrollment has been reported in the College of Public Health.
- At ISU, graduate enrollment increased in the College of Business (+10.9%), the College of Education (+5.3%), the College of Engineering (+10.1%), the College of Design (+15.8%), the College of Family and Consumer Sciences (+5.6%), and the College of Veterinary Medicine (+6.3%).
- At UNI, graduate enrollment increased in the College of Business Administration (+7.4%), the College of Natural Sciences (+21.7%), and the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences (+5.2%).

Professional school enrollment at Regent universities increased by 612 students (+18.5%) from 3,306 to 3,918; however, as described above, some of the increase is due to the transfer of MBA students from the graduate college at the University of Iowa.

- At SUI, professional school enrollment increased in the College of Dentistry (+3.0%).

More than 4,600 foreign students from approximately 140 nations and territories enrolled in Regent universities during Fall 2000. This represents an increase of

4.5% from Fall 1999. Regent universities also provide opportunities for students to study abroad in a variety of sites from "Aberdeen" (University of Aberdeen) to "Wales" (the University of Swansea), as well as at colleges and universities from coast to coast in the United States.

The number of women enrolled in Regent universities increased from 34,708 to 34,861(+0.4%) in Fall 2000. The proportion of women to men at Regent universities is currently 50.6%. In undergraduate and graduate enrollments, the proportion of women to men exceeds 50% while in professional school enrollments the proportion is below 50%. The variations of gender ratios in enrollments should be reviewed as a measure of diversity targeted in the Regent universities' strategic plans.

The enrollment of undergraduate students who are 25 years and older decreased by 525 (-9.9%) at the Regent universities in Fall 2000 compared to one year ago. This resulted in an increase in the proportion of undergraduates who are under 25 years of age from 90.0% (47,738) to 91.1% (48,828).

The number of students with disabilities who are attending Regent universities increased by 80 (+6.3%) from 1,279 to 1,359 in Fall 2000. It is important to remember that these data are compiled primarily from self-referrals or outside party referrals so that the reported number may not reflect the total number of students with disabilities at the Regent universities.

The total enrollment at all Iowa colleges and universities is 188,906¹ for Fall 2000. This represents an increase of 3,234 students (+1.7%) from the prior year. Regent universities serve 36.5% of the students (headcount enrollment) pursuing postsecondary education in the State of Iowa. The average market share for Regent universities during the past nine years has been 36.9%. Community colleges serve 34.9% of the students and private colleges and universities serve 25.6% of the students pursuing postsecondary education.

Regent universities project that total enrollments will increase by 821 students (+1.2%) between 2000 and 2010 from 68,930 to 69,751. The projections indicate that the peak year will be in 2003 when there will be a 1.9% increase of 1,299 students from Fall 2000. Enrollments are then expected to decline through 2007 and increase slightly through 2010. Although it is difficult to use projection models accurately for long-term (10-year) projections, the projections included in this report are significant components in the environmental analyses for the respective institutional strategic plans.

¹ Source: Iowa College and University Enrollment Report prepared for the Iowa Coordinating Council on Post-High School Education by Jerald Dallam.

Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School projects that on-campus enrollments will remain relatively constant at 33-34 students between 2000 and 2010. Off-campus direct services are projected to increase from 308 to 322 students (+4.5%) through 2005 and subsequently decline to 300 students by 2010.

The Iowa School for the Deaf projects that on-campus enrollments will increase by 33 students (+23.7%) from 139 to 172 students between 2000 and 2010. In addition, off-campus services are projected to increase from 104 to 112 students (+7.7%) during the next ten years.

Price Lab School projects an on-campus enrollment increase from 541 to 604 students (+11.6%) between Fall 2000 and Fall 2010. This number includes students enrolled in preschool through twelfth grade. There are no off-campus services at Price Lab School.

This report addresses several Key Result Areas (KRA) and Action Steps in the Board's Strategic Plan, as outlined in Appendix A.

Background:

Each November, the Board Office presents to the Board a comprehensive report concerning enrollments at the Regent institutions. The text and table locations for the topics included in this report are as follow:

<u>Topics</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Tables</u>
Quality of New Freshmen	Pg. 5	13-16, Pgs. 90-96
Transfer Enrollments	Pg. 6	10; Pg. 87
Enrollment by Collegiate Unit	Pg. 7	3-4B; Pgs. 25-64
University of Iowa		3-4B; Pgs. 25-27 & 33-42
Iowa State University		3-4B; Pgs. 28-30 & 43-53
University of Northern Iowa		3-4B; Pgs. 31-32 & 54-64
Enrollment by Residency	Pg. 8	20; Pg. 110
Foreign Student Enrollments	Pg. 10	8; Pgs. 65-79
Enrollment by Age	Pg. 11	11; Pg. 88
Enrollment by Gender	Pg. 12	21; Pg. 111
Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity	Pg. 13	23; Pg. 112
Enrollment by Students with Disabilities	Pg. 15	9A-9B; Pgs. 85-86
Iowa Postsecondary Enrollments	Pg. 16	24; Pg. 113
Enrollment Projections	Pg. 17	17-19; Pgs. 97-109
Special Schools and Price Lab School	Pg. 21	25R-34NR; Pgs. 114-135

The purpose of this report is to enable the Board of Regents to monitor the accomplishment of goals contained in the Board's Strategic Plan and to evaluate the need for new policy development in specific areas.

The following categories, which define underrepresented minority groups, are used to report race/ethnicity: African-American, Asian-American, Native American, and Hispanic-American. The following categories are used to report residence status: resident (of Iowa), and non-resident (which includes foreign students). The National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES) is in the process of investigating the expansion of the race/ethnicity categories which would allow students to select multiple categories. The Board's enrollment reports will have to accommodate these changes once they occur.

Analysis:

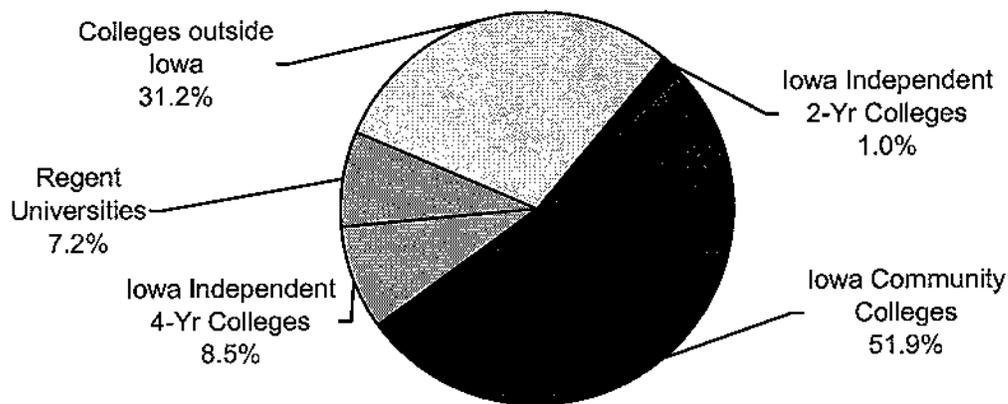
New Freshmen (Tables 13 -16, pgs. 90-96)

- * In Fall 2000, there were 232 more students enrolled as new freshmen than in Fall 1999. Approximately 73% of the total number of new freshmen (10,353) are residents of Iowa.
- * New freshmen who graduated in the top half of their high school classes constituted 87.3% of the incoming freshman class at Regent universities.
 - Enrollments by students from the lower half of their graduating classes are 8.9% of incoming freshmen at the Regent universities. Approximately 3.4% of the entering freshmen did not report their high school class rank.
- * The national mean on the ACT college entrance examination was 21.0 for students entering college in Fall 2000 while the state average for students in Iowa who took the ACT exam was 22.0 (Table 15).
 - The SUI mean score for new freshmen was 24.6 and the median was 24.0; there was a decrease in the median score from 24.5 in the prior year.
 - At ISU, the mean score was 24.4 and the median score was 24.7; there was a decrease in the median score from 24.8 in the prior year.
 - For UNI freshmen, the mean was 23.0 and the median score was 23.3; there was an increase in the median score from 23.2 in the prior year.

Undergraduate Transfer Enrollments at Regent Universities (Table 10, pg. 87)

- * Regent universities enrolled 4,578 new undergraduate students who transferred from another college or university.
- * The majority of these students came from the Iowa community college sector. These 2,378 students are 51.9% of all transfers during Fall 2000.
- * Colleges and universities outside the State of Iowa contributed 1,430 students to the transfer totals. These students are 31.2% of all transfers within Regent universities in Fall 2000.
- * There are 391 students at Regent universities who transferred from Iowa independent colleges and universities. These students are 8.5% of the Fall 2000 total.
- * The 331 students who transferred within the Regent system are 7.2% of all transfers this fall.
- * Forty-eight students (1.0%) transferred into Regent universities from Iowa independent two-year colleges and business schools.

**Distribution of Transfer Students by Source
Fall 2000**



- * The number of transfer students in Fall 2000 (4,578) is 22.1% greater than the number of transfer students in Fall 1988 (3,750). When compared to last Fall, the number of transfer students increased by 253 (+5.8%).
- * Transfer enrollments from the Iowa public community college sector have grown significantly over the past twelve years and are at an all time high. The

Fall 2000 enrollment of 2,378 transfer students from community colleges is 839 (+54.5%) students more than Fall 1988 and 93 (+4.1%) students more than in Fall 1999.

Enrollment by Collegiate Units (Tables 3 - 4B, pgs. 25-64)

- * At SUI, undergraduate enrollment increased in the College of Business, the College of Engineering, and the College of Medicine; enrollment decreased in the College of Liberal Arts and the College of Nursing. Graduate enrollment increased in the College of Engineering; enrollment decreased in the College of Education, the College of Liberal Arts, the College of Medicine, the College of Business², the College of Dentistry, the College of Pharmacy, and the College of Nursing. Professional school enrollment increased in the College of Dentistry; enrollment decreased in the College of Medicine, the College of Law, and the College of Pharmacy.
- * At ISU, undergraduate enrollment increased in the College of Business, the College of Design, the College of Education, the College of Family and Consumer Sciences, the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, and the College of Engineering; enrollment decreased in the College of Agriculture. Graduate enrollment increased in the College of Business, the College of Education, the College of Design, the College of Family and Consumer Sciences, the College of Veterinary Medicine, and the College of Engineering; enrollment decreased in the College of Agriculture and the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. Professional school enrollment decreased in the College of Veterinary Medicine.
- * At UNI, undergraduate enrollment increased in the College of Business Administration, the College of Education, the College of Humanities and Fine Arts, and the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences; enrollment decreased in the College of Natural Sciences. Graduate enrollment increased in the College of Business Administration, the College of Natural Sciences, and the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences; enrollment decreased in the College of Education.

One important feature of this report is the information on students who have been formally admitted into professional education, i.e., education majors who are preparing to become elementary or secondary school teachers (Table 4B, pgs. 41-42, 51-53, 62-64).

- At SUI, 881 students have been formally admitted into professional education compared to 911 students in Fall 1999. Forty-one (4.7%) are

² The decrease was due primarily to the fact that the University now counts the MBA students as professional school students rather than as graduate students.

racial/ethnic minority students which is a decrease of 11 students (-21.2%) from last year.

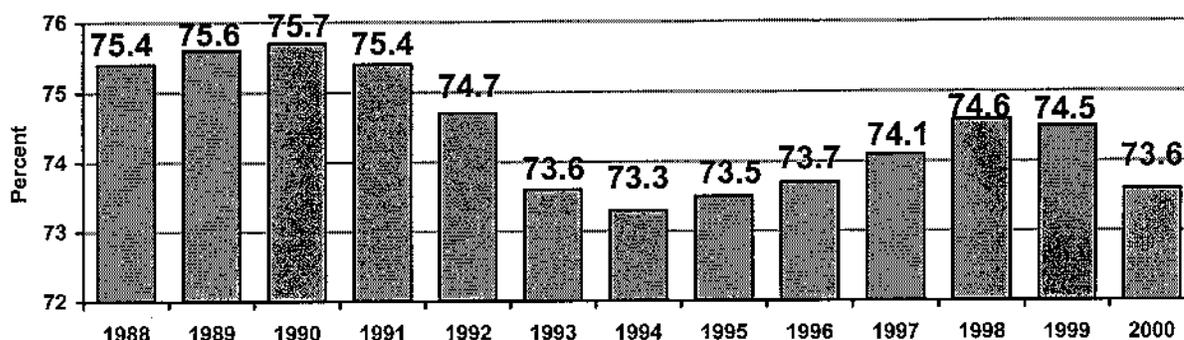
- At ISU, 810 students have been formally admitted into professional education compared to 571 students in Fall 1999. Nineteen (2.3%) are racial/ethnic minority students which is an increase of six students (+46.2%) from last year.
- At UNI, 2,766 students have been formally admitted into professional education compared to 2,720 in Fall 1999. Eighty-six (3.1%) are racial/ethnic minority students which is an increase of five students (+6.2%) from last year.

Enrollment by Residency (Table 20, pg. 110)

During Fall 2000, resident enrollments decreased by 262 (-0.5%) students from 51,028 to 50,766 from the prior year.

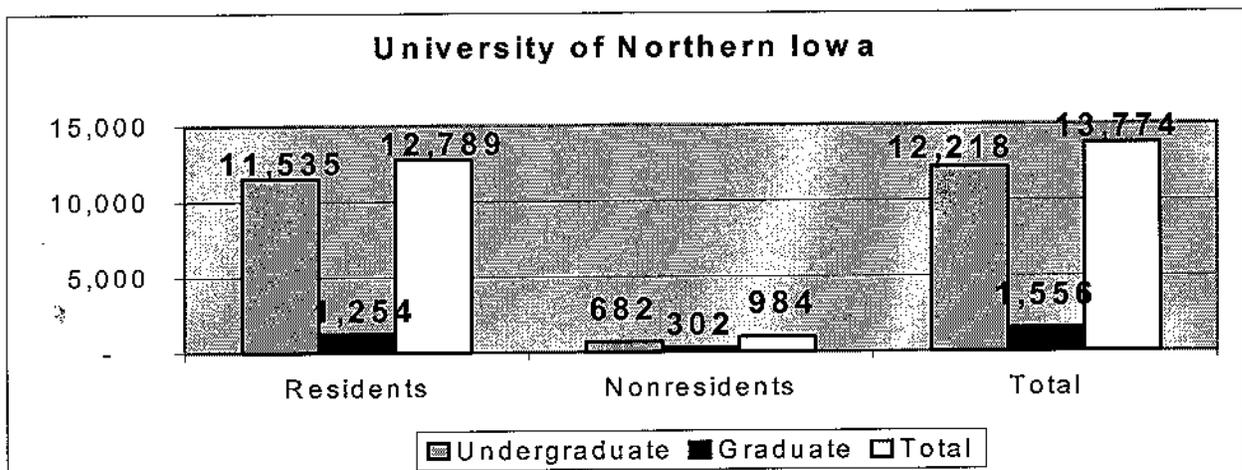
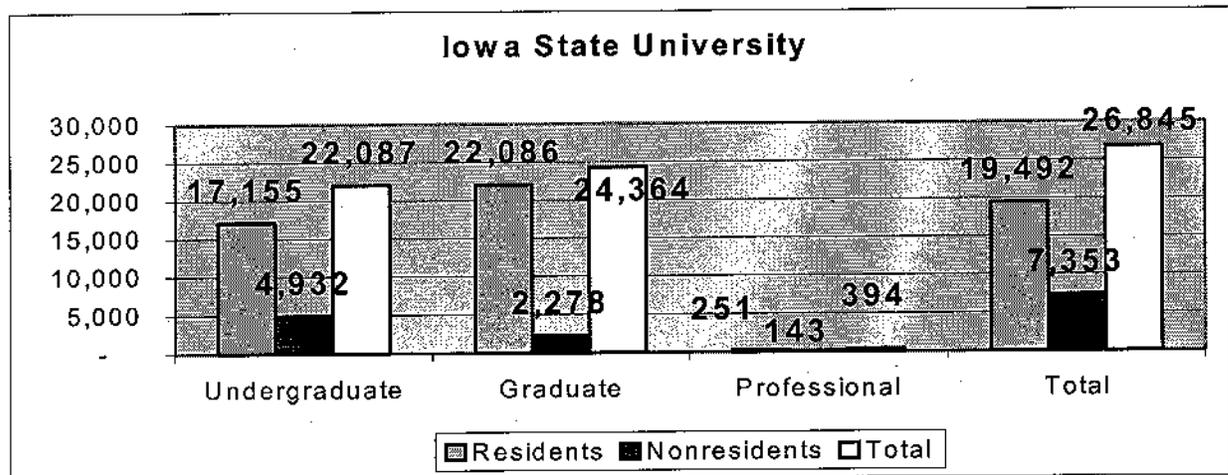
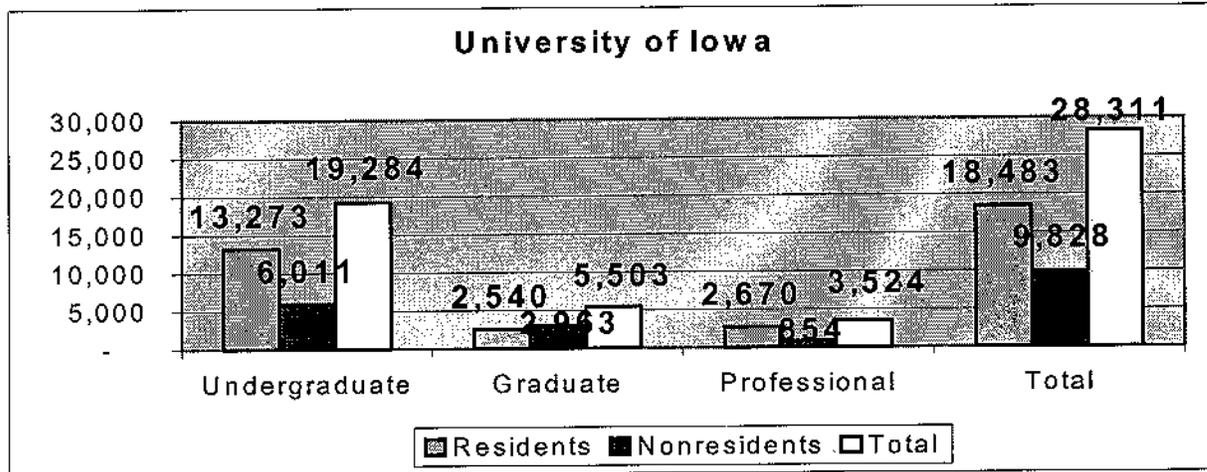
- Resident undergraduate enrollments increased by 104 students (+0.2%) from 41,861 to 41,965 students compared to the prior year.
- Resident graduate student enrollments decreased³ by 702 (-10.7%) students from 6,582 to 5,880 compared to the prior year.
- Resident professional school enrollments increased by 336 (+13.0%) students from 2,585 to 2,921 compared to the prior year.

Percentage of Resident Enrollments at Regent Universities Fall 1988 to Fall 2000



³ At SUI, MBA students are now counted as professional school students rather than as graduate students.

The following charts are taken from Regent Performance Indicator #38, as approved by the Board, and describe the enrollment at each Regent university by residency and educational level.



Nonresident enrollments in Regent universities increased by 683 (+3.9%) students in Fall 2000. The percentage of nonresident students increased from 25.5% to 26.4%.

- Nonresident undergraduate enrollments increased by 461 (+4.1%) students from 11,163 to 11,624 in Fall 2000.
- Nonresident graduate enrollments decreased by 54 (-1.0%) students from 5,597 to 5,543 in Fall 2000.
- Nonresident professional school enrollments increased by 276 (+38.3%) students from 721 to 997 in Fall 2000.

Foreign Student Enrollments (Table 8, pgs. 65-79)

Fall 2000 enrollments at Regent universities include 4,672 students from 137 foreign countries and territories; this is an increase of 202 students (+4.5%) from the prior year. Within the foreign student population, 34.5% are undergraduate students, 62.5% are graduate students, and 3.0% are professional school students.

Nine countries each have more than 100 students enrolled at the Regent university campuses; eight of the nine countries are in Asia.

**Nations with More than 100 Students
Enrolled in Regent Universities**

NATION	STUDENTS
1. China	1,118
2. South Korea	516
3. India	504
4. Indonesia	239
5. Malaysia	215
6. Taiwan	206
7. Japan	174
8. Russia	107
9. Canada	105

Foreign student enrollment of 4,672 in Fall 2000 represents 6.8% of the total enrollment at the Regent universities.

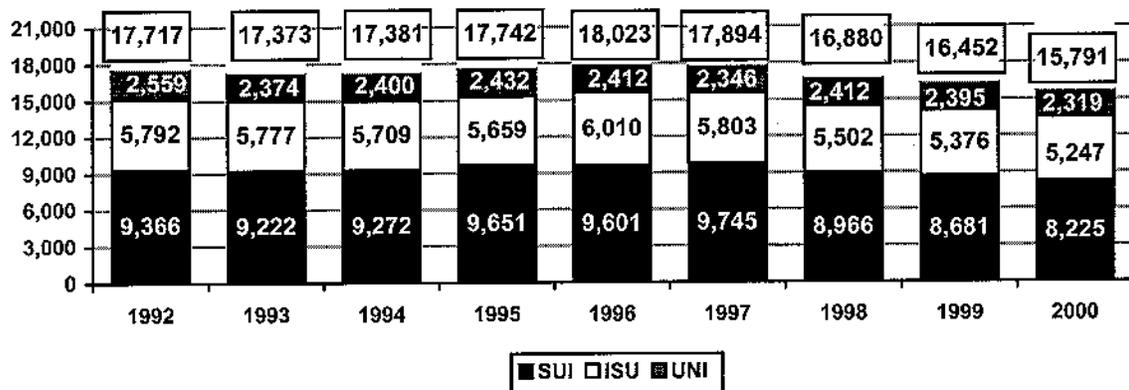
- Undergraduate enrollments of 1,613 foreign students are 3.0% of Regent undergraduates.
- The 2,918 foreign students engaged in graduate studies are 25.5% of Regent graduate enrollments.
- Foreign students in professional colleges number 141 and are 3.6% of professional school enrollments.

Enrollment by Age of Students (Table 11, pg. 88)

Access is a Key Result Area addressed in this report. One component of access is the level of participation, especially at the undergraduate level, of nontraditional students, who are defined as students who are 25 years of age or older. In fact, according to U. S. Department of Education projections, by the end of 2000, the number of college students age 25 and older will exceed those of ages 18-19.

The enrollment in Regent universities by students 25 years and older declined by 661 (-4.0%) students from 16,452 to 15,791 in Fall 2000. Of the total number of students who are 25 years of age and older, 30.1% are enrolled in undergraduate study, 55.8% are enrolled in graduate study, and 14.1% are enrolled in professional school study.

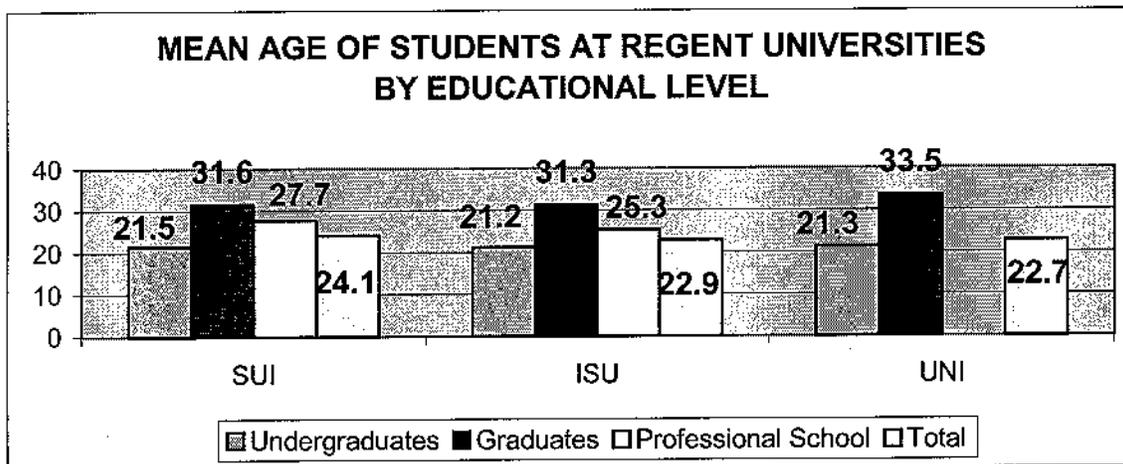
**Enrollments by Students 25 Years and Older at Regent Universities
Fall 1992 to Fall 2000**



Students who are 25 years of age and older represent 22.9% of total university enrollments. These students represent 8.9% of total undergraduate enrollment (4,761 students), 77.1% of the graduate students (8,804), and 56.8% of the professional school students (2,226). The enrollment breakdown of students 25 years of age and older by institution is as follows:

- * At SUI, there are 1,818 undergraduate students who are 25 years of age and older and they represent 9.4% of undergraduates. There are 4,345 graduate students who are 25 years of age and older and they represent 79.0% of graduate students. There are 2,062 professional school students who are 25 years of age and older and they represent 58.5% of professional school students.
- * At ISU, there are 1,859 undergraduate students who are 25 years of age and older and they represent 8.4% of undergraduates. There are 3,224 graduate students who are 25 years of age and older and they represent 73.9% of graduate students. There are 164 professional school students who are 25 years of age and older and they represent 41.6% of professional school students.
- * At UNI, there are 1,084 undergraduate students who are 25 years of age and older and they represent 8.9% of undergraduate students. There are 1,235 graduate students who are 25 years of age and older and they represent 79.4% of graduate students.

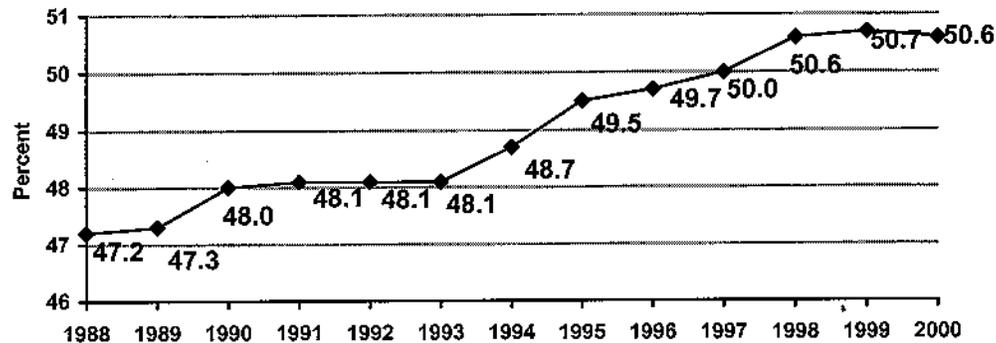
The following chart is taken from Regent Performance Indicator #38, as approved by the Board, and describes the mean age of students at each institution.



Enrollment by Gender (Table 21, pg. 111)

The percentage of women enrolled at Regent universities has decreased slightly, to 50.6%, from the prior year; however, there are 153 more women (+0.4%) in Fall 2000 than in the prior year. There are 792 more women than men at Regent universities in Fall 2000.

Percentage of Women Enrolled at Regent Universities Fall 1988 to Fall 2000



- As percentages of total enrollments in Fall 2000, women comprised 52.8% at SUI, 44.2% at ISU, and 58.5% at UNI.
- Women comprise 51.1% of undergraduate enrollments, 50.5% of graduate enrollments, and 43.2% of professional school enrollments.
- Enrollment by women increased by 3,141 students (+9.9%) from Fall 1990. There was an increase of 2,329 students (+9.3%) in the enrollment of women as undergraduates and an increase of 295 students (+5.4%) in the enrollment of women as graduate students. Enrollment of women in professional schools increased by 517 students (+44.0%).

Enrollment by Racial and Ethnic Minorities (Table 23, pg. 112)

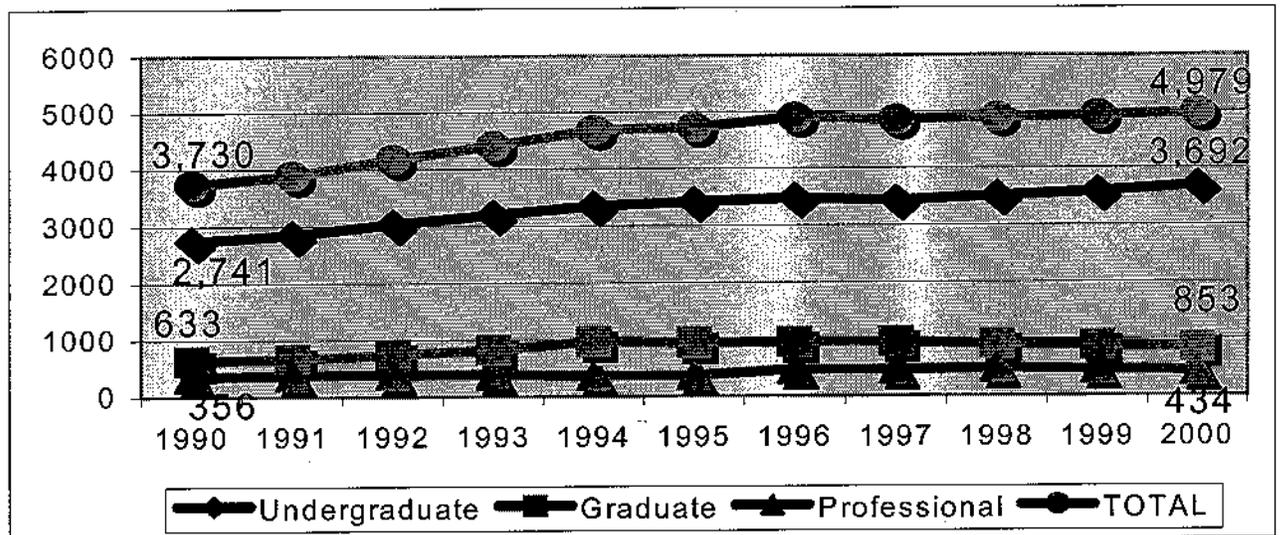
Racial and ethnic minority enrollment increased from 3,730 students (5.6% of all students) in Fall 1990 to 4,979 students (7.2% of all students) in Fall 2000. This number exceeds last year's peak by 45 students and represents a 0.9% increase in racial and ethnic minority students on Regent campuses.

- SUI experienced a net loss of 89 (-3.4%) ethnic and racial minority students. ISU experienced a net gain of 55 (+3.2%) students and UNI experienced a net gain of 79 (+13.5%) ethnic and racial minority students.

The Board's goal, established under the strategic planning effort to increase the number of minority students on campus to 8.5%, was exceeded at SUI (8.9%). The corresponding percentage at ISU is 6.6% (unchanged from last year) and at UNI it is 4.8% (which increased from 4.5% in Fall 1999).

The following graph is taken from Regent Performance Indicator #41, as approved by the Board, and describes the enrollment at each Regent university by race/ethnicity.

**Minority Enrollments in Regent Universities
Fall 1988 to Fall 2000**



Only the enrollment of Hispanic-American students increased at all Regent universities in Fall 2000.

- At SUI, there were decreases in the number of African-American students (-35), Asian-American students (-67), and Native American students (-4). The number of Hispanic-American students increased by 27.
- At ISU, there were increases in the number of Asian-American students (+19) and Hispanic-American students (+61). There was a decrease in the number of African-American students (-24) and Native American students (-1).
- At UNI, there were increases in the number of African-American students (+48), Native American students (+2), and Hispanic-American students (+30). The number of Asian-American students decreased by one.

At Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School, minority enrollment totals four in Fall 2000 - two students are African-American and two students are Asian-American. This number represents 12.1% of the on-campus student population.

At Iowa School for the Deaf, minority enrollment totals 20 in Fall 2000 - five students are African-American, eight are Asian-American, five are Hispanic-American, and two are Native American. This number represents 14.4% of the on-campus student population.

At Price Lab School, minority enrollment totals 125 in Fall 2000 - 79 students are African-American, 29 are Asian-American, 15 are Hispanic-American, and two are Native American. This number represents 23.1% of the total enrollment.

Enrollment by Students with Disabilities (Tables 9A-9B, pgs. 85-86)

Within Regent universities, 1,359 (2.0%) individuals identified themselves as having a disability in Fall 2000. Many students with disabilities choose not to identify themselves as possessing a disability.

- Students with learning disabilities comprise the largest group of students with disabilities. There are 365 students who report having an attention deficit disorder and 413 students with other learning disabilities.
- Another large group of students with disabilities includes 184 students with health disabilities that may impede students' abilities to learn. Included in this category are students with debilitating allergies, endocrine or metabolic disorders, heart, blood, circulatory, respiratory, and digestive disorders, and acquired brain injuries.
- There are 165 students reporting psychiatric disabilities that may affect learning. Included here are a variety of psychotic and neurotic disorders and serious substance abuse.
- There are 104 students with permanent mobility impairment at Regent universities. These students typically use assistive devices to enhance their mobility.
- There are 128 students who have vision, hearing, and/or speech disabilities.

In order to assist students with disabilities, Regent universities are providing some of the following services and accommodations during Fall 2000: readers for students (218); notetakers (402); priority registration (912); tape recorders for lectures (344); course substitution (181); and testing accommodations (1,947).

Of the 33 students enrolled on-campus at the Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School, 15 are totally blind and 18 are visually impaired. In addition to having visual impairment, three students are totally deaf and eight students are

acoustically impaired. There are seven students who require wheelchairs or other assistive devices for mobility. Twenty-six students have permanent mobility impairment but they do not require assistive devices.

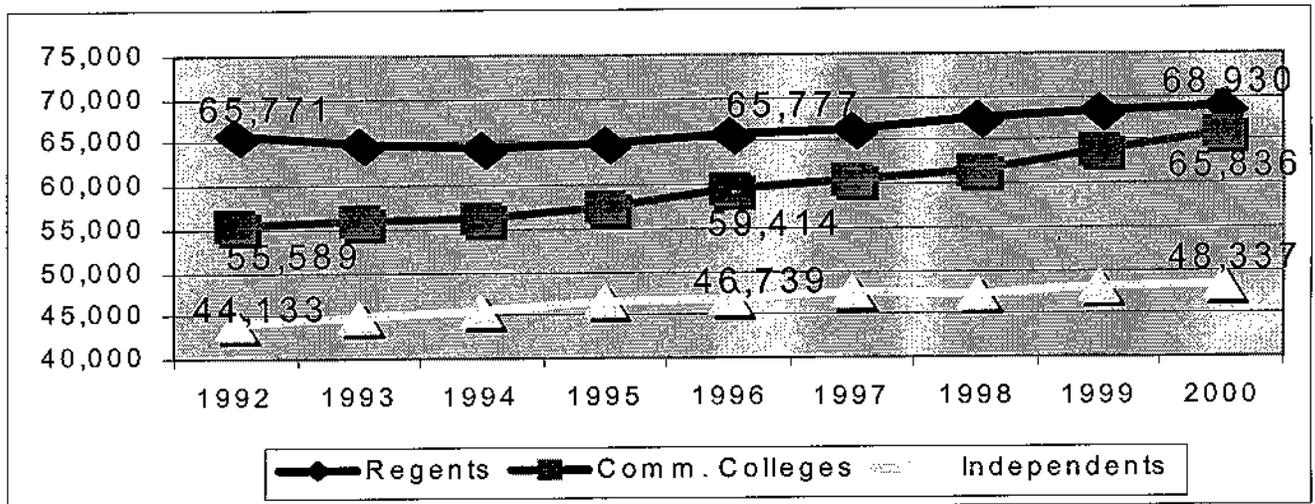
All 139 students enrolled on-campus at the Iowa School for the Deaf are totally deaf. The 104 students enrolled in off-campus programs are not totally deaf, but are acoustically impaired.

One student at Price Lab School is totally deaf and one is not blind, but is visually impaired.

Iowa Postsecondary Enrollments (Table 24, pgs. 113)

The total headcount enrollment for Iowa colleges and universities was 188,906 students in Fall 2000. This represents 3,234 more students (+1.7%) than in Fall 1999. The three largest sectors - the Regent universities (36.5%), independent 4-year colleges and universities (25.6%), and public community colleges (34.9%) - account for 96.9% of the postsecondary enrollments in Iowa. Together, these sectors enrolled 183,103 students in Fall 2000 as described in the following graph.

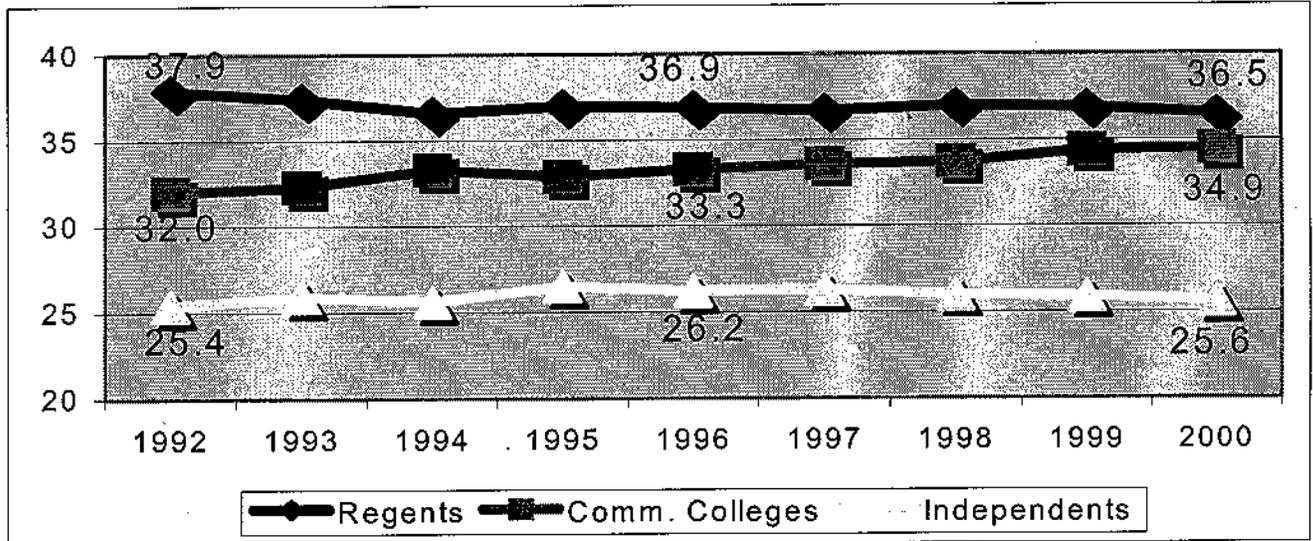
Headcount Enrollment in the Three Largest Sectors of Iowa Postsecondary Education - Fall 1992 to Fall 2000



Enrollments increased at the Regent universities, private colleges and universities (19 out of 33), community colleges (10 out of 15), private junior colleges and business schools, nursing schools, and medical technology schools. Enrollment decreased only in professional colleges in Fall 2000.

During the last two years, market share (in percentages) of headcount enrollment declined for both the Regent universities and the independent four-year colleges and universities as described in the following graph while it increased for community colleges.

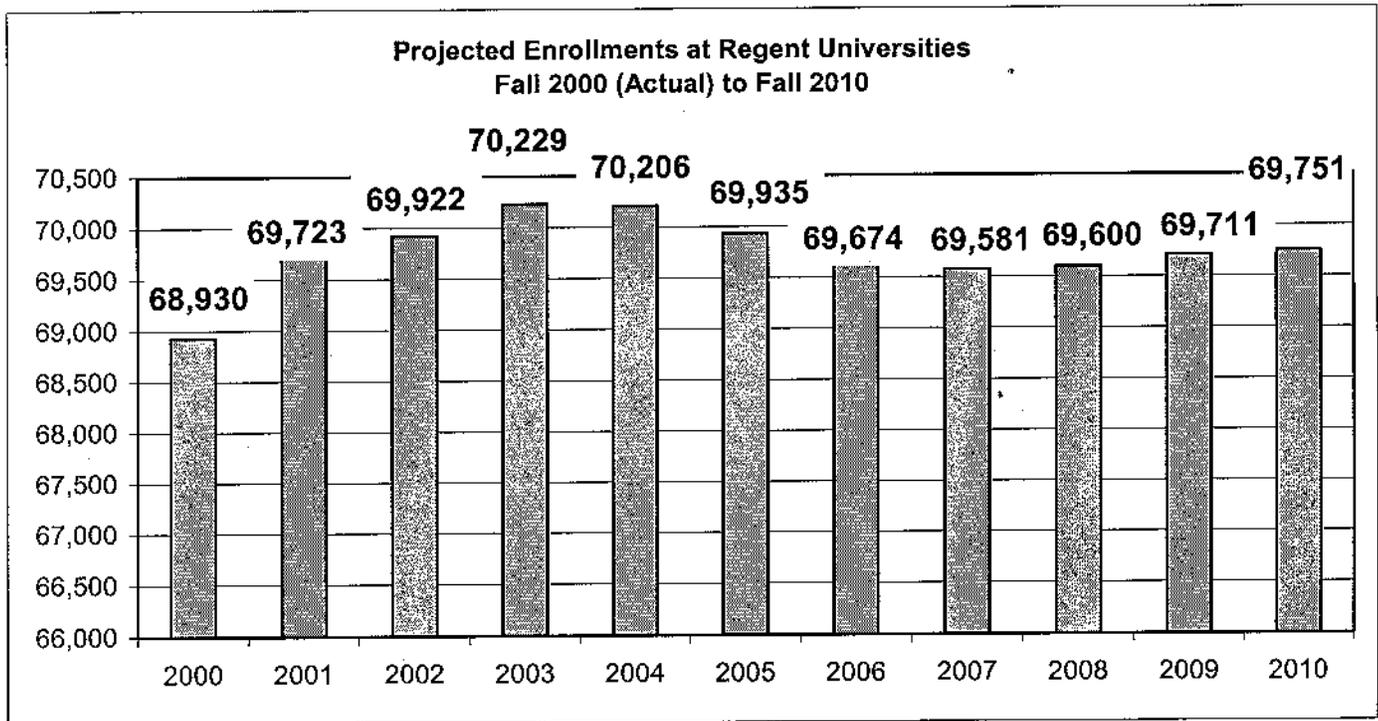
**Market Share (in Percentages) of Headcount Enrollment in Three Largest Sectors of Iowa Postsecondary Education
Fall 1992 to Fall 2000**



Enrollment Projections (Tables 17-19, pgs. 97-109)

Enrollment at Regent universities is projected to increase to 70,229 students by Fall 2003. Enrollments are then projected to decline through Fall 2007 and increase again through Fall 2010. Total enrollment in Fall 2010 is projected to be 1.2% (+821 students) higher than in Fall 2000.

- Undergraduate enrollments are projected to have a net increase of 229 students (+0.4%) during the next decade.
- ◆ By Fall 2010, resident undergraduate enrollment is projected to have a net decrease of 82 students (-0.2%) and nonresident undergraduate enrollment is projected to have a net increase of 311 students (+2.7%).
- ◆ Lower division resident undergraduate enrollments are projected to decrease by 353 students (-1.3%) by Fall 2010. This is significant because between 1999-2000 and 2004-2005, public school enrollments are projected to decrease by 2.0%.

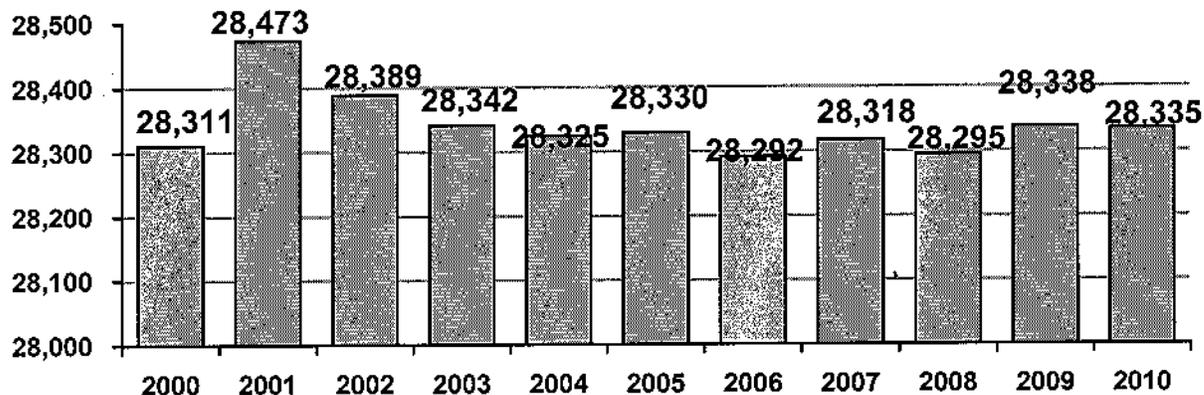


- Enrollments in masters degree programs are projected to increase by 47 students (+0.7%). Enrollment of resident students is projected to decrease by 72 (-1.8%) while enrollment of nonresident students is projected to increase by 119 (+5.2%).
- Enrollments in advanced degree programs are projected to increase by 468 students (+9.3%). Enrollment of resident students is projected to increase by 393 (+22.2%) while enrollment of nonresident students is projected to increase by 75 (+2.3%).
- Professional school enrollments are projected to increase by 77 students from 3,918 to 3,995 (+2.0%) between Fall 2000 and Fall 2010. Enrollment of resident students is projected to increase by 54 (+1.8%) and enrollment of nonresident students is projected to increase by 23 (+2.3%).

University of Iowa

Fall 2010 enrollment is projected to show an increase of 24 students from Fall 2000. This represents a 0.1% increase. Enrollment of resident students is projected to decrease by 8 (-0.04%) while enrollment of nonresident students is projected to increase by 32 (+0.3%).

University of Iowa Enrollment Projections Fall 2000 (Actual) to Fall 2010

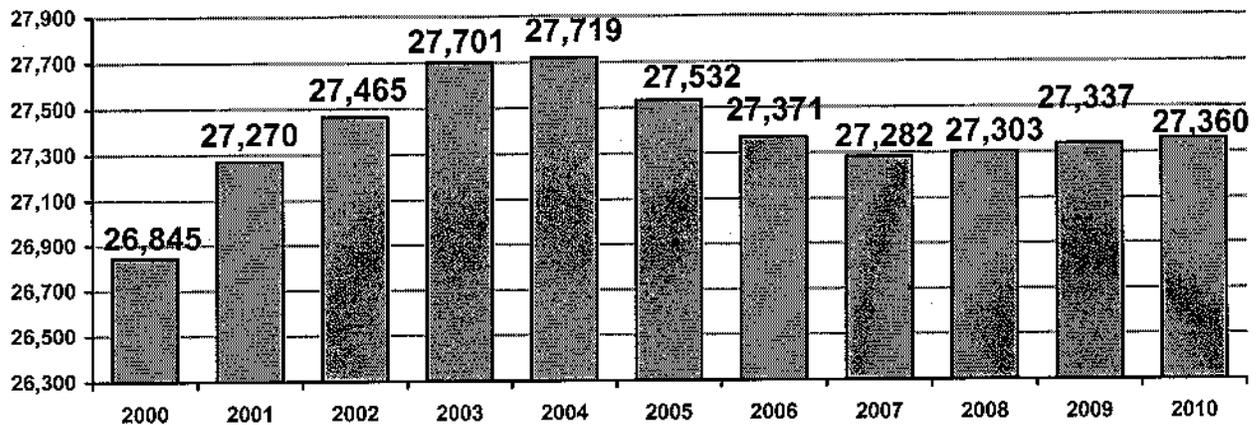


- SUI undergraduate enrollments are projected to peak in 2001 with a high of 19,441. Between 2001 and 2010, undergraduate enrollments are projected to decline by 400 students (-2.1%). The decrease in undergraduate students between Fall 2000 and Fall 2010 is 243 (-1.3%).
- Masters degree enrollments are projected to decrease by 157 students (-4.9%) during the next ten years.
- Advanced degree enrollments are projected to increase by 353 students (+15.2%) between Fall 2000 and Fall 2010.
- Professional school enrollments are expected to increase by 71 students (+2.0%) during the next ten years.

Iowa State University

Total enrollment at ISU is projected to peak in 2004 at 27,719 with annual decreases yearly until 2007. The net enrollment increase between Fall 2000 and Fall 2010 is projected to be 515 students (+1.9%). Enrollment of resident students is projected to increase by 11 (+0.06%) while enrollment of nonresident students is projected to increase by 504 (+6.9%).

Iowa State University Enrollment Projections Fall 2000 (Actual) to Fall 2010

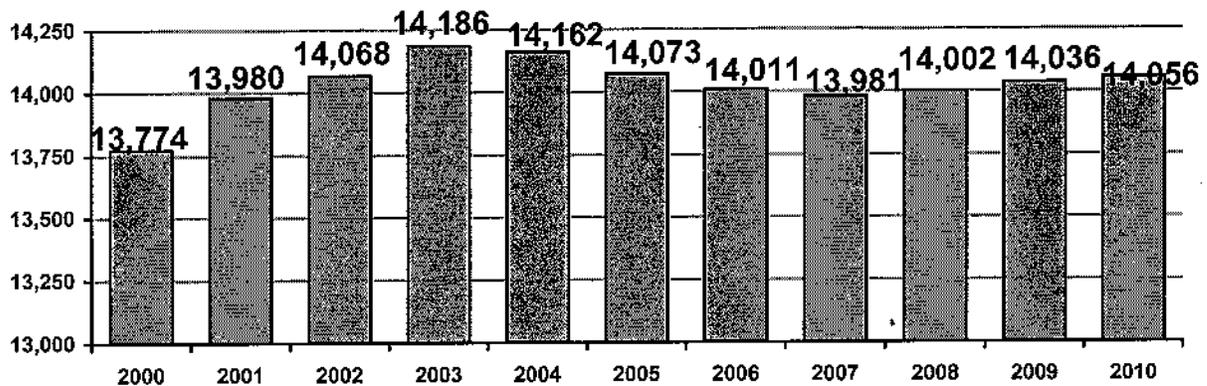


- Undergraduate enrollments are projected to peak in 2003 at 22,871 and then decline until 2007. Between Fall 2000 and Fall 2010, ISU is projecting an increase of 393 undergraduate students (+1.8%).
- Professional school (Veterinary Medicine) enrollments are projected to increase to 397 students by next fall and then to remain constant at 400 students through Fall 2010. The resident and nonresident mix is expected to remain constant at 255 and 145, respectively.
- Enrollment in masters programs is expected to peak at 2,107 in 2005 and then remain constant through 2010. The net increase between Fall 2000 and Fall 2010 is projected to be 55 students (+2.7%). Enrollment in advanced graduate programs is projected to increase from 2,312 in Fall 2000 to 2,373 in Fall 2010. This represents an increase of 61 students (+2.6%).

University of Northern Iowa

Enrollment growth at the University of Northern Iowa is projected to occur through Fall 2003 to 14,186 students. Enrollments are then projected to decline to 13,981 students in Fall 2007 followed by increases through Fall 2010. The net enrollment increase between Fall 2000 and Fall 2010 is projected to be 282 students (+2.0%). Enrollment of resident students is projected to increase by 290 (+2.3%) while enrollment of nonresident students is projected to decrease by 8 (-0.8%).

University of Northern Iowa Enrollment Projections Fall 2000 (Actual) to Fall 2010



- Undergraduate enrollment is projected to peak in 2003 at 12,520 students. From 2004 until 2007, undergraduate enrollment is projected to decline to 12,246 students. Between Fall 2000 and Fall 2010, a net increase of 79 students (+0.6%) is projected.
- Masters level enrollments are projected to peak in 2010 at 1,293 students. This represents an increase of 149 students (+13.0%) from Fall 2000.
- Advanced graduate degree enrollment is projected to peak at 466 in Fall 2010. This represents an increase of 54 students (+13.1%) from Fall 2000.

Special Schools and Price Lab School (Tables 25R-34NR; pgs. 114-135)

As referral agencies of the state, the special schools do not recruit students. Any projection beyond five years is not based on population birth rates, but on an historical view of enrollments. Projections for the special schools are provided in two areas: (1) on-campus enrollment and (2) off-campus services to students, schools, and families throughout the state.

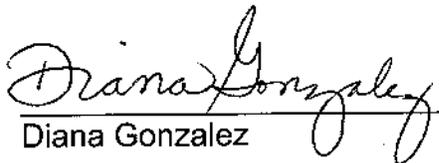
- Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School projects that on-campus enrollment will grow from its present 33 students to 34 students by Fall 2010, a gain of 1 student (+3.0%).
- Off-campus services at IBSSS are expected to decrease from 308 in Fall 2000 to 300 in Fall 2010. This represents a decrease of eight students (-2.6%) during the ten-year period.

- Iowa School for the Deaf projects that on-campus enrollment will grow from its present 139 students to 172 students by Fall 2010, a gain of 33 students (+23.7%).
- Off-campus services at ISD are expected to increase from 104 in Fall 2000 to 112 in Fall 2010. This represents an increase of eight students (+7.7%) during the ten-year period.
- Enrollment at Price Lab School is projected to increase from 541 to 604 students by Fall 2010, an increase of 63 students (+11.6%) from Fall 2000.

Trends

- ✓ Since Fall 1988, there has been an increase in transfer students of 23.4% into Regent universities (excluding those who transfer between Regent universities).
- ✓ This is the second consecutive year of enrollment decreases in the College of Nursing and the College of Medicine at the University of Iowa.
- ✓ This is the second consecutive year that non-resident enrollment has increased at the Regent universities.
- ✓ This is the third consecutive year that total racial/ethnic minority student enrollments have increased at the Regent universities. However, there were decreases within racial/ethnic minority categories at several universities: for example, the number of African-American students decreased at SUI and ISU from the prior year; the number of Asian-American students decreased at SUI from the prior year.
- ✓ The total enrollment of ethnic/racial minority graduate students has decreased annually since 1994.

- ✓ In recent years, actual enrollments at ISU and UNI have consistently been higher than their projections:
- ◆ During each of the past five years, ISU has underestimated its projected enrollment for next fall, with a variance range of +.63% in Fall 1998 to +1.84% in Fall 1996.
 - ◆ During each of the past six years, UNI has underestimated its projected enrollment for next fall, with a variance range of +0.24% in Fall 1997 to +1.73% in Fall 1999.
 - ◆ For three years out of the last five years, SUI has overestimated its projected enrollment for the following fall, with a variance range of -1.01% in Fall 1997 to -2.69% in Fall 2000.


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Approved:


Frank J. Stork

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APPENDIX A

The following Key Result Areas (KRAs) and Action Steps in the Board's Strategic Plan were addressed in this report:

KRA 1.0.0.0 Become the best public education enterprise in the United States.

Action Step 1.1.1.6 Each university assess the quality of undergraduate students in the enrollment report.

KRA 2.0.0.0 Provide access to educational, research, and service opportunities within the missions of the Regent institutions.

Action Step 2.1.1.1 Annually assess access to Regent institutions.

Action Step 2.1.2.1 Develop and implement effective marketing strategies.

Action Step 2.2.1.1 Develop recommendations for ongoing assessment of distance education needs in Iowa.

Action Step 2.2.1.3 Increase distance education enrollment substantially.

KRA 3.0.0.0 Establish policies to encourage continuous improvement of the climate for diversity and ensure equal educational and employment opportunities.

Action Step 3.1.2.3 Include information on diversity in all relevant governance reports.

Action Step 3.1.2.4 Analyze the completed governance reports for their diversity implications.

KRA 4.0.0.0 Meet the objectives of the Board and institutional strategic plans and provide effective stewardship of the institutions' state, federal, and private resources.

Action Step 4.4.1.1 Review existing data sources and measures of public understanding and confidence in the Board of Regents to identify common data elements desired.

Action Step 4.4.1.2 Develop processes to collect desired data on an annual basis utilizing existing institutional processes to the extent possible and initiating new processes as needed.