

Enrollment Report and Analysis

Fall 2000 Enrollment: Part 1 New and Continuing Student Profile

November, 2000

Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis

Vol. 6 No. 2

With the advent of the Community College of Indiana and notable changes in admissions procedures, the most remarkable outcome of Fall 2000 enrollment at IUPUI is that there has been little change overall. Small declines in headcount enrollment (the number of individual students) were offset by small gains in credit hour enrollment. However, the overall stability belies some notable offsetting trends.

This edition of *Enrollment Reports and Analysis* is the first of two parts exploring trends in student enrollment at IUPUI for fall 2000. In this first part, we focus on the profile of new and continuing students. We examine trends in the origin and demographic characteristics of students who are beginning their IUPUI studies this fall semester. We also look at the overall composite profile of IUPUI undergraduate, graduate, and first professional students. This report is accompanied by the more detailed student profile we provide annually of enrollment trends. In addition, we are distributing with this report our annual profile of degrees conferred during the previous academic year (1999-2000).

The next installment of this series, Part 2, will focus on undergraduate student persistence and graduation rates. Retaining students through their first year of college studies and on to graduation has become an increasingly important issue for all colleges and universities. The issue is especially vexing for IUPUI, a commuter university that admits a diverse array of students at varying points in their academic careers. It is imperative that we examine student progress closely in relation to the significant resources we have devoted in recent years to programs that seek to improve student success. For this reason, we will devote an entire issue in this series to this topic.

IUPUI Growth Compared to Other IU Campuses

Overall student enrollment at Indiana University increased to record levels across the eight campuses. Five campuses

Display 1. Fall 2000 Enrollment by Campus

	Headcount		Credit Hours		Pct. Change in Headcount & Credit Hours				
	Number	% Chg***	Number	% Chg***	-10.0%	-5.0%	0.0%	5.0%	10.0%
Bloomington	37,076	2.4%	489,987.0	2.8%					
IUPUI*	27,525	-0.2%	276,790.0	0.3%					
East	2,335	3.6%	20,532.0	0.4%					
Fort Wayne**	5,829	-2.7%	55,627.0	-1.6%					
Kokomo	2,682	1.8%	23,928.0	3.4%					
Northwest	4,649	-2.1%	42,833.0	-4.0%					
South Bend	7,252	2.6%	62,953.0	2.5%					
Southeast	6,427	5.1%	57,562.5	4.9%					
IU Total	93,775	1.3%	1,030,212.5	1.7%					

*Includes IUPUI Columbus; **Includes enrollment in IU programs only; ***From Fall 1999 enrollment levels

Highlights

Credit hour enrollment increased slightly (0.3%), eclipsing last fall's record high.

Headcount enrollment decreased slightly (0.2%), with an increasing proportion of full-time students accounting for the increase in credit hours.

Graduate and first professional enrollments increased by 2 percent, led by a substantial increase in master's degree program enrollments (up 7%).

A notable decline of 260 first-time freshmen (down 7.5%) was almost completely offset by an increase of 255 new undergraduate transfers (up 18.6%).

Most of the declines in new freshmen were associated with Marion County township schools. The number of students from IPS held steady and students from the surrounding counties dropped only slightly.

A surge in transfers moved Purdue, West Lafayette back into first place among transfer feeders. Despite notable increases, Ivy Tech-Indianapolis dropped into second place.

Increasing proportions of new undergraduates, both freshmen and transfers, are enrolling full-time at IUPUI. However, the increase in new master's degree students is resulting in notably more part-time students among the new graduate/professional population at IUPUI.

The academic profile of IUPUI entering students improved slightly, led by a notable decline in the number of students coming to IUPUI from the bottom third of their high school class.

The relative stability of overall IUPUI enrollments masks notable changes in enrollment among IUPUI's diverse array of academic programs.

experienced increases in both headcount and credit hours, with the largest numerical increases at the Bloomington campus, and the highest percentage increase at the Southeast campus. On the other end of the spectrum, the Northwest campus and the IU programs at the Fort Wayne campus experienced notable declines. Display 1 summarizes these changes, showing that IUPUI was the most stable campus overall with respect to enrollment changes between fall 1999 and fall 2000.

Display 2. Ten-Year Trends in IUPUI Enrollment by Student Level

Fall Semester	Undergraduate Students				Graduate/Professional Students					Total IUPUI
	Total	New*	Continuing	Non-Degree	Total	Masters	Doctorate	Professional	Non-Degree	
1991	21,157	4,045	16,339	773	6,631	2,025	270	2,224	2,112	27,788
1992	21,446	4,042	16,713	691	6,899	2,196	320	2,227	2,156	28,345
1993	20,392	3,635	16,259	498	7,160	2,230	354	2,241	2,335	27,552
1994	19,483	3,373	15,494	616	7,283	2,316	368	2,277	2,322	26,766
1995	19,667	4,103	15,103	461	7,272	2,282	386	2,296	2,308	26,939
1996	19,950	4,484	15,088	378	7,061	2,214	358	2,312	2,177	27,011
1997	20,130	4,465	15,258	407	6,906	2,074	346	2,365	2,121	27,036
1998	20,667	4,935	15,340	392	7,154	2,233	309	2,381	2,231	27,821
1999	20,416	4,829	15,235	352	7,171	2,376	280	2,379	2,136	27,587
2000	20,211	4,824	15,019	368	7,314	2,543	284	2,374	2,113	27,525
Percent Change										
Past year	-1.0%	-0.1%	-1.4%	4.5%	2.0%	7.0%	1.4%	-0.2%	-1.1%	-0.2%
Ten year	-4.5%	19.3%	-8.1%	-52.4%	10.3%	25.6%	5.2%	6.7%	0.0%	-0.9%
Peak Year	1992	1998	1992	1991	2000	2000	1995	1998	1993	1992
Rank of 2000	6	3	10	9	1	1	8	3	9	6

*Includes students who first matriculated during the preceding summer sessions.

Ten-Year IUPUI Enrollment Trends

Display 2 summarizes the overall ten-year trend in headcount enrollment at IUPUI and shows the trends among new, continuing, and non-degree students at both the undergraduate and graduate/professional level.

Graduate/professional enrollments have risen to their highest level this semester, led by a strong resurgence of enrollment in master's-level programs. The 'first professional' programs in Medicine (MD), Dentistry (DDS), and Law (JD), have remained strong and steady during this time. Although the decline in doctoral enrollments seems to have halted this year, the recent downward trend will not help the campus achieve its goal of awarding 50 doctoral degrees annually, the level now required to achieve the new 'doctoral extensive' classification within the Carnegie system.

Undergraduate enrollment trends are marked by the sustained high number of new undergraduates that are just slightly off from their peak of Fall 1998, but still way above the levels from earlier in the ten-year time period. Unfortunately, the recent increases in new undergraduates have not translated into similar increases in continuing students. This situation will be explored in more detail in the next installment of this series that focuses on student retention trends.

New Students

Ten-Year Trends

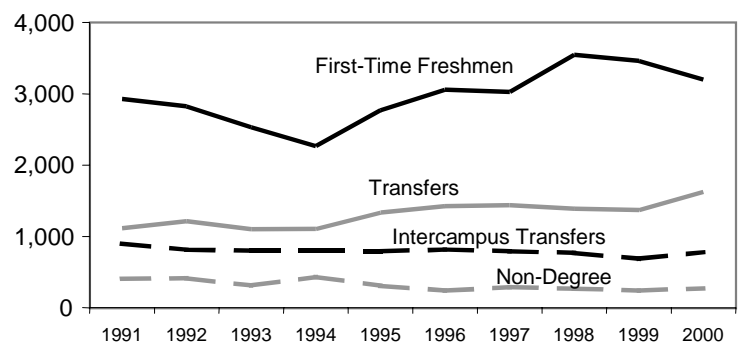
The recent small declines in new undergraduates shown in Display 2 masks a larger decline in new freshmen, offset by a notable increase in new transfers. These counteracting trends are shown in Display 3. The numerical decline in first-time freshman between fall 1999 and fall 2000 (260) was just slightly larger than the increase in new transfers this past year (255). Since the bases against which these changes occurred are so different, the percentage increase in transfers (19%) is much larger than the percentage decrease in first-time freshmen (7.5%).

The first two columns in Display 3 represent the students included in the 'new undergraduate' column of Display 2. However, there are two other groups of students who can be considered as new to IUPUI, even though not reflected as such in Display 2. Students who continue their studies at IUPUI after beginning at another IU campus are not considered to be 'new' according to official university statistics. The number of such 'intercampus transfers' declined notably during the early 1990s, held steady during the mid 1990s, and then showed a sharp decline and rebound over the past two years. New non-degree undergraduate enrollments have vacillated somewhat over the past few years after declining notably between fall 1994 and fall 1995.

Display 3. Ten-Year Trends in New Undergraduate Student Enrollments

Fall Semester	First-Time Freshman	External Transfers	Inter-Campus Transfers ¹		Non-Degree Students	Total
			Inter-Campus Transfers ¹	Non-Degree Students		
1991	2,928	1,117	898	406	5,349	
1992	2,826	1,216	813	413	5,268	
1993	2,533	1,102	802	312	4,749	
1994	2,270	1,103	796	434	4,603	
1995	2,769	1,334	791	306	5,200	
1996	3,059	1,425	818	240	5,542	
1997	3,027	1,438	793	288	5,546	
1998	3,545	1,390	769	269	5,973	
1999	3,460	1,369	687	240	5,756	
2000	3,200	1,624	780	271	5,875	

¹Includes students from other IU Campuses who never previously attended IUPUI or IUPUI Columbus for a fall or spring semester.



Geographic Origin of New Students

About two-thirds of new freshmen come from the eight counties in the Indianapolis metropolitan area and more than half of this group come from Marion County. Display 4 summarizes the county of origin of new freshmen, showing that students from the closest school district—the Indianapolis Public School (IPS) system—represent only six percent of new students. However, these numbers reflect the relatively lower enrollments and college-going rates of IPS graduates, rather than IUPUI’s market share.

The decline in first-time freshmen was reflected, more or less, across all geographic areas. The largest percentage declines occurred for Hancock County (35%), followed by the township districts of Marion County (18%) and Boone County (15%). The smallest declines were found in Hendricks County (0.4%) and IPS (1.5%). Students

Display 4. Trends in Beginning Freshmen by County of High School Attended

		Fall Semesters					Pct. of Total
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Fall 2000
Marion	IPS	231	200	212	203	200	6.3%
	Other	953	916	1198	1128	928	29.0%
Total from Marion County		1184	1116	1410	1331	1128	35.3%
Surrounding Counties							
	Boone	44	61	73	61	52	1.6%
	Hamilton	187	187	222	208	210	6.6%
	Hancock	77	113	111	119	77	2.4%
	Hendricks	205	219	221	225	224	7.0%
	Johnson	198	196	215	220	212	6.6%
	Morgan	107	99	94	103	99	3.1%
	Shelby	59	52	62	57	53	1.7%
Total from Surrounding Counties		877	927	998	993	927	29.0%
Other Indiana High Schools		621	601	707	711	678	21.2%
All Others¹		377	383	430	425	467	14.6%
Grand Total		3059	3027	3545	3460	3200	100.0%

¹Out-of-state, GED, unknown, etc.

originating from Hamilton County increased slightly (1%).

Display 5 hones in on the individual high school origins of recent high school graduates who started college at IUPUI this fall semester. Despite notable declines, Ben Davis and Warren

Display 5. Top High School Feeders - Beginners who are Recent High School Graduates

	Fall Semesters					Pct Chng.
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1999 to 2000
Ben Davis	128	93	150	130	100	-23.1%
Warren Central	59	77	83	106	87	-17.9%
Center Grove	76	77	79	84	85	1.2%
Pike	60	62	78	79	80	1.3%
North Central	77	75	94	95	73	-23.2%
Lawrence North	48	32	62	75	69	-8.0%
Carmel	89	75	99	81	66	-18.5%
Avon	39	50	59	53	63	18.9%
Brownsburg	62	51	53	53	61	15.1%
Perry Meridian	47	72	70	71	58	-18.3%
Southport	47	52	71	61	53	-13.1%
Hamilton Southeastern	34	28	38	50	52	4.0%
Lawrence Central	62	45	51	41	45	9.8%
Franklin Central	50	56	72	69	44	-36.2%
Plainfield	35	38	40	33	44	33.3%
Northwest	31	31	44	30	42	40.0%
Arsenal Technical	51	49	42	51	41	-19.6%
Decatur Central	48	49	60	53	40	-24.5%

Central High Schools continue to top the list. North Central dropped two spots from its third rank in 1999 to fifth place for fall 2000. Franklin Central H.S. showed the largest percentage decline in sending graduates to IUPUI. The largest percentage increases occurred for Northwest, and three Hendricks County high schools: Plainfield, Avon, and Brownsburg.

Fall 2000 transfer student origins are portrayed in Display 6, which shows the top ‘feeder’ institutions. Although the Indianapolis campus of Ivy Tech State College continues to grow as a transfer feeder, it moved into second place this fall, as an even larger increase occurred in students originating from Purdue, West Lafayette. Ball State University and Vincennes University maintained their third and fourth place rankings, with both showing notable increases.

Almost all of the top feeders sent more transfers in fall 2000 than in the prior years noted in this five-year trend as external transfers, in total, rose to the highest level of the last ten years, as shown in Display 3.

Display 6. Top Feeder Transfer Institutions - Transfer Students

	Fall Semesters					Pct Chng.
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1999 to 2000
Purdue Univ., West Lafayette	116	113	149	137	186	35.8%
IVY Tech - Indianapolis	99	88	108	146	170	16.4%
Ball State University	148	135	171	113	155	37.2%
Vincennes University	107	110	109	74	110	48.6%
Indiana State University	76	92	78	48	81	68.8%
Univ. of Indianapolis	38	49	57	60	77	28.3%
Univ. of Southern Indiana	24	36	33	44	53	20.5%
IVY Tech - Columbus	15	24	23	30	41	36.7%
Butler University	24	27	28	23	26	13.0%
Marian College	14	18	14	19	20	5.3%

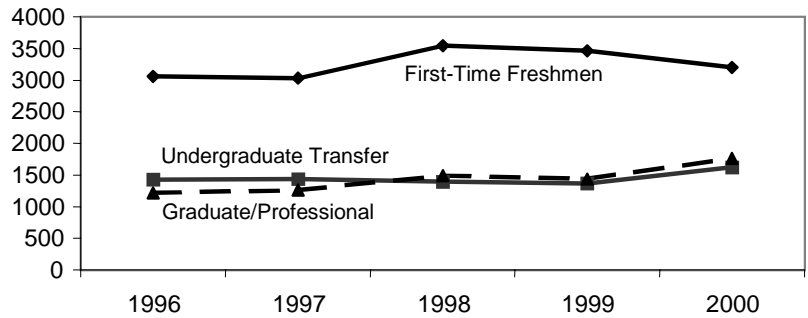
Demographics of New Students

This year’s enrollment analysis presents a slightly different view of new student demographics. Instead of focusing exclusively on first-time freshmen, our analysis this year provides a comparative profile of new freshmen, new transfers, and new graduate and professional students. The analysis still focuses on only fall entrants and does not include students who are continuing their enrollment from another campus of Indiana University (that is, intercampus transfers).

Display 7 shows the recent five-year trend in new students in these three categories. When considering only the fall semester, about twice as many first-time freshmen enter in comparison to

Display 7. New Students by Level

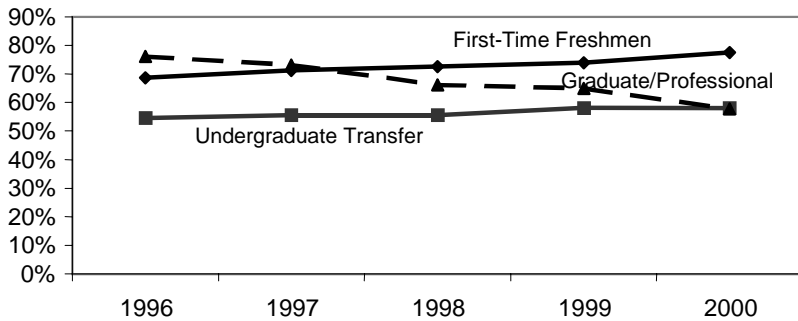
	Fall Semester				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
First-Time Freshmen	3059	3027	3545	3460	3200
Undergraduate Transfer	1425	1438	1390	1369	1624
Graduate/Professional	1216	1262	1493	1439	1761



Note. Does not include intercampus transfers.

Display 8. Percent Full-Time New Students by Level

	Fall Semester				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
First-Time Freshmen	69%	71%	73%	74%	78%
Undergraduate Transfer	55%	55%	55%	58%	58%
Graduate/Professional	76%	73%	66%	65%	58%

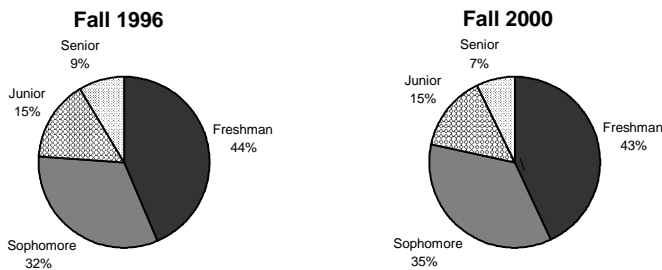


Note. Does not include intercampus transfers.

both undergraduate transfers and new graduate/professional students. Whereas the freshmen numbers declined slightly from their record high in fall 1998, both undergraduate transfer and new graduate/professional figures grew substantially this past year, reaching five-year highs in fall 2000. For the past three years, the new graduate/professional counts have exceeded the number of new transfers in the fall semester.

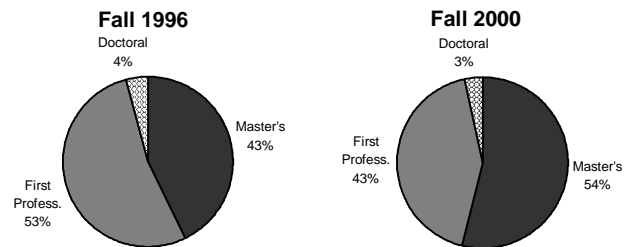
Display 9. New Transfers by Class Level

	Fall Semester				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Freshman	622	631	593	578	700
Sophomore	462	422	418	431	573
Junior	218	221	235	235	235
Senior	123	164	144	125	116



Display 10. New Graduate/Professional Students by Degree Type

	Fall Semester				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Master's	521	558	756	754	950
First Professional	643	658	682	647	752
Doctoral	52	46	55	38	59



A trend toward more full-time freshmen has been noted over the past several years. This trend is illustrated in Display 8, along with a slighter, but still notable trend toward full-time enrollment among new undergraduate transfers. However, an increasing proportion of new graduate/professional students are taking part-time course loads.

Displays 9 and 10 illustrate one reason for these contrary trends among new undergraduate and new graduate/professional students. Unlike many other universities, IUPUI enrolls many lower division transfers, that is, students transferring at the freshman or sophomore class level. Although the class level distribution of new undergraduate transfers hasn't changed much in recent years, the average credit load of freshman and sophomore transfers has increased. On the other hand, the large recent growth in graduate/professional level students is mostly attributable to increases in master's degree level students, who are more likely to enroll part-time compared to the largely full-time first professional students in Medicine, Dentistry, and to a lesser extent, Law.

Display 11 provides a comparative view of the gender, ethnicity, and age demographics among these three groups of new fall semester students. All three groups include similar majorities of women students.

Although the proportion of African Americans has declined slightly among first-time freshmen, the proportion has increased among new undergraduate transfers to offset this trend. African American representation among new graduate/professional students has rebounded from the decline experienced in fall 1998.

Enrollment among other minority first-time freshmen (Asian Americans, Hispanics, and Native Americans) has slightly offset the small decline in African American first-time freshmen. Undergraduate transfers in other minority categories (Total Minority minus African American) have remained consistent over the past five years at about 4 percent. The new graduate/professional population includes about an equal number of African American and other minority students.

Although the median age of first-time freshmen has not changed in recent years, the proportion of first-time freshmen age 25 or older has declined. On the other hand, almost two of five new undergraduate transfer students is age 25 or older.

Display 12. Trends in Qualifications of Beginning Freshmen

	Fall Semesters				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Number of Beginning Freshmen</i>					
IUPUI Total	3059	3027	3545	3460	3200
Direct/Dual Admits	479	467	483	513	506
University College Overall	2580	2560	3062	2947	2694
Regular Admits	704	728	669	774	636
Conditional Admits	1876	1832	2393	2173	2058
<i>Percent Conditional</i>					
Overall	61%	61%	68%	63%	64%
Minority	73%	75%	83%	81%	77%
African American	78%	80%	80%	74%	81%
<i>Average SAT Score</i>					
IUPUI Total	929	945	939	949	957
Direct/Dual Admits	1045	1059	1086	1091	1097
University College Overall	1000	918	912	920	927
Regular Admits	854	1007	1024	1013	1017
Conditional Admits	902	873	874	881	895
<i>Average Percentile Rank in High School</i>					
IUPUI Total	51	51	49	52	54
Direct/Dual Admits	72	72	72	75	76
University College Overall	69	46	46	48	50
Regular Admits	39	67	68	69	72
Conditional Admits	47	38	40	40	43
<i>Average Total High School Units</i>					
IUPUI Total	14.6	15.0	15.3	15.9	16.2
Direct/Dual Admits	16.7	17.4	17.7	17.8	18.2
University College Overall	16.8	14.5	14.9	15.6	15.9
Regular Admits	13.2	17.2	17.5	17.6	17.8
Conditional Admits	14.2	13.4	14.2	14.9	15.3
<i>Percent Requiring a Remedial Course</i>					
Reading	27%	24%	28%	20%	na
Math	79%	81%	81%	77%	64%
Writing	30%	21%	29%	16%	15%

Display 11. Demographic Trends Among Fall 2000 New Students by Level

	Fall Semester				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Percent Female</i>					
First-Time Freshman	57%	57%	54%	55%	56%
Undergraduate Transfer	57%	59%	58%	57%	56%
Graduate/Professional	53%	53%	53%	53%	54%
<i>Percent African American</i>					
First-Time Freshman	12%	11%	11%	11%	10%
Undergraduate Transfer	11%	11%	12%	10%	13%
Graduate/Professional	6%	7%	5%	6%	7%
<i>Percent Total Minority</i>					
First-Time Freshman	16%	15%	14%	15%	15%
Undergraduate Transfer	15%	14%	16%	14%	17%
Graduate/Professional	13%	14%	10%	12%	13%
<i>Median Age</i>					
First-Time Freshman	18	18	18	18	18
Undergraduate Transfer	22	22	22	22	22
Graduate/Professional	25	24	25	25	25
<i>Percent 25 or Older</i>					
First-Time Freshman	11%	10%	10%	9%	9%
Undergraduate Transfer	35%	38%	38%	37%	37%
Graduate/Professional	51%	50%	53%	53%	57%

Many of these students represent 'returning adults.' That is, they did not transfer directly from another college or university, but are coming to IUPUI after taking time off between their earlier and current college studies.

The portion of new graduate/professional students age 25 or older increased notably this past year. The growing master's degree level population includes many adult students seeking career-advancement opportunities, compared to the more traditional-aged first professional students who enter medicine and dentistry.

Academic Background of First-Time Freshmen

We monitor closely the academic background of IUPUI's first-time freshmen for several important reasons. Prior success in high school and college entrance examinations are the best available indicators of likely success in college. As part of our mission, IUPUI admits students with a wide range of academic experience. But our longstanding effort to coordinate educational services with the Ivy Tech campus in Indianapolis, along with the recent formulation of the Community College of Indiana, has led to modest changes in our admissions criteria.

As a result of these changes, we are starting to see slight upward changes in indicators of academic background, such as SAT scores, high school rank, and the number of college preparatory units (high school units) completed by entering freshmen. Display 12 summarizes these changes, and also shows a corresponding notable decline in the percentage of first-time freshmen requiring remedial courses in math and writing. Remediation in reading was discontinued for fall 2000 and replaced with supplemental instructional programs.

The specific changes in admissions criteria involved deferring to Ivy Tech-Indianapolis most applicants who graduated in the bottom 20 percent of their high school class. Exceptions were made for students who demonstrated any

one of a number of allowable extenuating circumstances. However, the overall impact was our referring over 600 students to Ivy Tech campuses this year, compared to about 50 last fall.

The impact of these changes on the entering student profile is most visible in the trend of distribution of beginning freshmen by High School Rank shown in Display 13. Over the past two years, IUPUI has admitted increasingly fewer students graduating in the bottom third of their high school classes, and increasingly more students from the top third. Unranked students, which includes GED recipients, home-schooled students, as well as others, also continues to grow as a proportion of total new freshmen.

School Trends in Overall Enrollment

We conclude Part 1 of the fall 2000 enrollment analysis with an overview of school enrollment trends. Further details on these trends are available in the school profile reports distributed with this enrollment report and through the enrollment reports section of the Registrar's web page.

We began this analysis by noting that overall student headcount at IUPUI remained relatively unchanged from fall 2000, decreasing by 62, or 0.2 percent. However, this overall stability masks considerable variation in the trends among IUPUI's academic programs. Display 14 shows the trends in student headcount enrollment by school, with the last column indicating the percentage change over the past year alone.

Display 14. Trends in Student Headcount by School

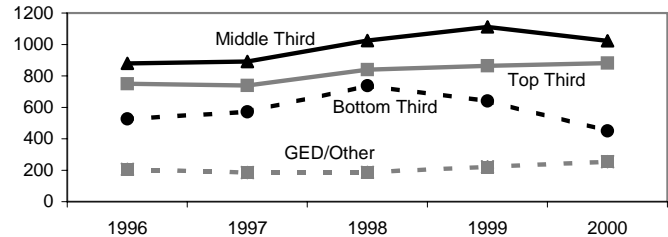
Student School	Fall Semester					Pct. Chng. 1999 to 2000
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Allied Health	1056	988	903	790	685	-13.3%
Business	1165	1197	1232	1300	1378	6.0%
Columbus	1485	1492	1485	1530	1407	-8.0%
Continuing Studies	726	765	771	932	1019	9.3%
Dentistry*	626	642	633	633	630	-0.5%
Education	2064	2052	2027	1884	1779	-5.6%
Engr And Tech	1953	1936	1953	2042	2207	8.1%
Grad Non-Degree	1242	1173	1228	1317	1348	2.4%
Graduate School	339	364	373	343	340	-0.9%
Herron School Of Art	586	676	686	681	738	8.4%
Informatics	0	0	19	153	245	60.1%
Journalism	79	65	56	43	56	30.2%
Labor Studies	15	13	9	12	9	-25.0%
Law	836	862	887	884	863	-2.4%
Liberal Arts	1643	1518	1365	1319	1315	-0.3%
Majors	1168	1172	1169	1214	1241	2.2%
Non-Majors	475	346	196	105	74	-29.5%
Library, Info Science	177	206	188	184	203	10.3%
Medicine	1118	1119	1124	1136	1140	0.4%
Music	17	12	19	11	15	36.4%
Nursing	1265	1081	1056	1029	964	-6.3%
Physical Education**	384	380	347	352	397	12.8%
Public & Envir Affairs	1045	964	953	950	1020	7.4%
Public Health-Med	0	0	31	54	66	22.2%
Science	1502	1446	1449	1552	1528	-1.5%
Social Work	554	526	542	557	554	-0.5%
University College***	7134	7559	8485	7899	7619	-3.5%
Grand Total	27011	27036	27821	27587	27525	-0.2%

*Includes Dental Aux Education; **Includes Tour, Conv & Evnt Mgmt; ***Includes Transient

Display 13. Distribution of Beginning Freshmen by High School Rank

High School Rank	Fall Semesters				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Top Third	749	740	839	864	881
Middle Third	879	891	1025	1112	1023
Bottom Third	526	572	737	641	451
GED/Others	206	186	187	221	254
Grand Total	2360	2389	2788	2838	2609

Note: Recent high school graduates only.



The largest percentage change occurred in the new School of Informatics, which houses IUPUI's new and growing New Media degree programs. Other large percentage changes occurred for small programs, such as Journalism, Public Health (another relatively new program) and Music. The largest absolute growth occurred in the School of Engineering and Technology followed by the Schools of Informatics, Continuing Studies, Business, Public and Environmental Affairs (SPEA), Herron School of Art and Physical Education. The growth in Continuing Studies is due, in part, to an organizational change that has been phasing in over the last several years. Undeclared students with more than 56

cumulative credits were previously included as Liberal Arts 'non-majors,' but are now placed in the School of Continuing Studies. Previously, this change has masked the growth of 'true' Liberal Arts majors, which is shown in Display 14 as a separate line.

Student headcount declines are largest in University College, reflecting the recent declines in entering first-time freshmen. Large numerical declines also occurred for the Columbus campus, as well as the Schools of Education, Allied Health and Nursing. The Labor Studies program experienced a large percentage decline off its rather small enrollment base. This program was removed administratively from the School of Continuing Studies.

Credit hour enrollment trends do not necessarily follow directly with headcount enrollment trends. Display 15 shows that the new School of Informatics experienced increases in credit hours corresponding to major headcount increases. However, the Labor Studies program had a significant increase in credit hours, despite a drop in student majors.

The largest numerical increases in credit hour enrollment occurred in the Schools of Engineering and Technology, Liberal Arts and Business, each growing by over 1,000 credit hours. Physical Education, Dentistry and Informatics also experienced large numerical increases. At the other end of the spectrum, the largest numerical decrease occurred in the School of Science. Although smaller numerically, larger percentage decreases occurred for the Columbus campus and the Schools of Nursing and Allied Health.

The large percentage and numerical decrease shown for University College represents, for the most part, the organizational and programmatic changes associated with the remedial reading courses. These courses were first moved from the School of Education to University College, and then replaced with a non-credit generating program of supplemental instruction. However, University College also experienced small decreases in credits generated within the Learning Communities Freshman Seminar, because of lower freshman enrollments.

Conclusions

Several countervailing trends served to keep IUPUI enrollments relatively stable for the fall 2000 semester compared to fall 1999. Decreases in new freshmen were countered by increases in new undergraduate transfers and new graduate/professional students. Declines in enrollments in some schools were countered by increases in others. Thus while the overall picture appears to be one of stability, it masks some notable changes that impact school and program resources.

With the growth of the Community College of Indiana, we can expect trends in IUPUI enrollment to continue with their current trajectory. This would include:

- Declines in new freshmen, especially among those who did not perform well in high school, partly offset by increases in better-prepared students;
- Increases in undergraduate transfers, especially among upper-class level students seeking to graduate from unique programs, such as New Media; and
- Increased enrollment of master's degree-seeking students.

Although these changes will help keep IUPUI overall enrollment relatively steady, they will continue to have ramifications for specific programs. In particular, enrollments will shift to upper-level undergraduate, and graduate-level courses, and they may shift away from certain schools and

Display 15. Trends in Course Credit Hours by School

Course School	Fall Semesters					Pct. Chng. 1999 to 2000
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Allied Health	7,045	7,198	6,817	7,211	6,751	-6.4%
Business	15,200	15,712	17,871	17,974	19,102	6.3%
Columbus	12,836	13,224	13,115	13,802	12,972	-6.0%
Continuing Studies	0	138	149	197	257	30.5%
Dentistry	9,035	9,021	10,662	10,251	10,818	5.5%
Education	10,199	10,609	9,630	9,012	9,205	2.1%
Engr and Tech	14,222	16,802	17,878	19,048	20,431	7.3%
Graduate School	160	141	356	335	409	22.1%
Herron Art	6,388	7,324	7,502	7,440	7,526	1.2%
Informatics	0	0	258	894	1,424	59.3%
Journalism	892	760	932	952	1,213	27.4%
Labor Studies	134	142	96	69	100	44.9%
Law	10,646	11,034	11,389	11,232	11,147	-0.8%
Liberal Arts	53,092	55,581	57,810	57,874	59,127	2.2%
Medicine	20,906	20,417	18,869	19,058	19,265	1.1%
Nursing	10,810	9,382	8,958	9,013	8,417	-6.6%
Physical Education	6,249	5,861	6,226	6,097	6,896	13.1%
Public & Envr Affairs	7,868	7,600	7,607	7,240	7,074	-2.3%
Science	61,473	62,822	65,350	65,047	62,894	-3.3%
Social Work	6,665	6,372	6,222	6,156	6,329	2.8%
University College ¹	3,604	2,376	3,159	2,755	1,005	-63.5%
All Others	3,484	3,823	4,215	4,286	4,429	3.3%
Grand Total	260,908	266,338	275,071	275,943	276,790	0.3%

¹ Credit hours in the following EDUC courses have been moved to UCOL for all semesters: 100-200 level X courses, U206, F400, and for Fall 1999 only, F203.

programs and toward others, with all the attendant resource implications.

Part 2, the next installment of this series, will be devoted exclusively to the issue of student progress: retention and graduation rates. We will explore in that report the recent trends in progress rates, as well as correlates of student success.

For Further Details

This enrollment report and analysis provides an overview for the IUPUI campus. The Office of Information Management and Institutional Research provides this analysis as part of its Fall Enrollment Report series. This series also includes a set of tables regarding fall 2000 enrollments and enrollment trends over the past five years. IMIR also generates profile and trends reports for each academic school and for IUPUI Columbus. Copies of these reports are circulated to campus executive administrators, school deans, and faculty and staff who serve on campus committees concerned with academic and student affairs. In addition, IMIR posts the campus-wide reports on its web site. These reports can be accessed at our URL:

<http://www.imir.iupui.edu/imir>

under the "Enrollment Reports and Analysis" section. IMIR also encourages members of the campus community to request more specific views of these and other relevant institutional data by contacting our office by phone (278-2282), or by using the "Information Request" form on our web page.