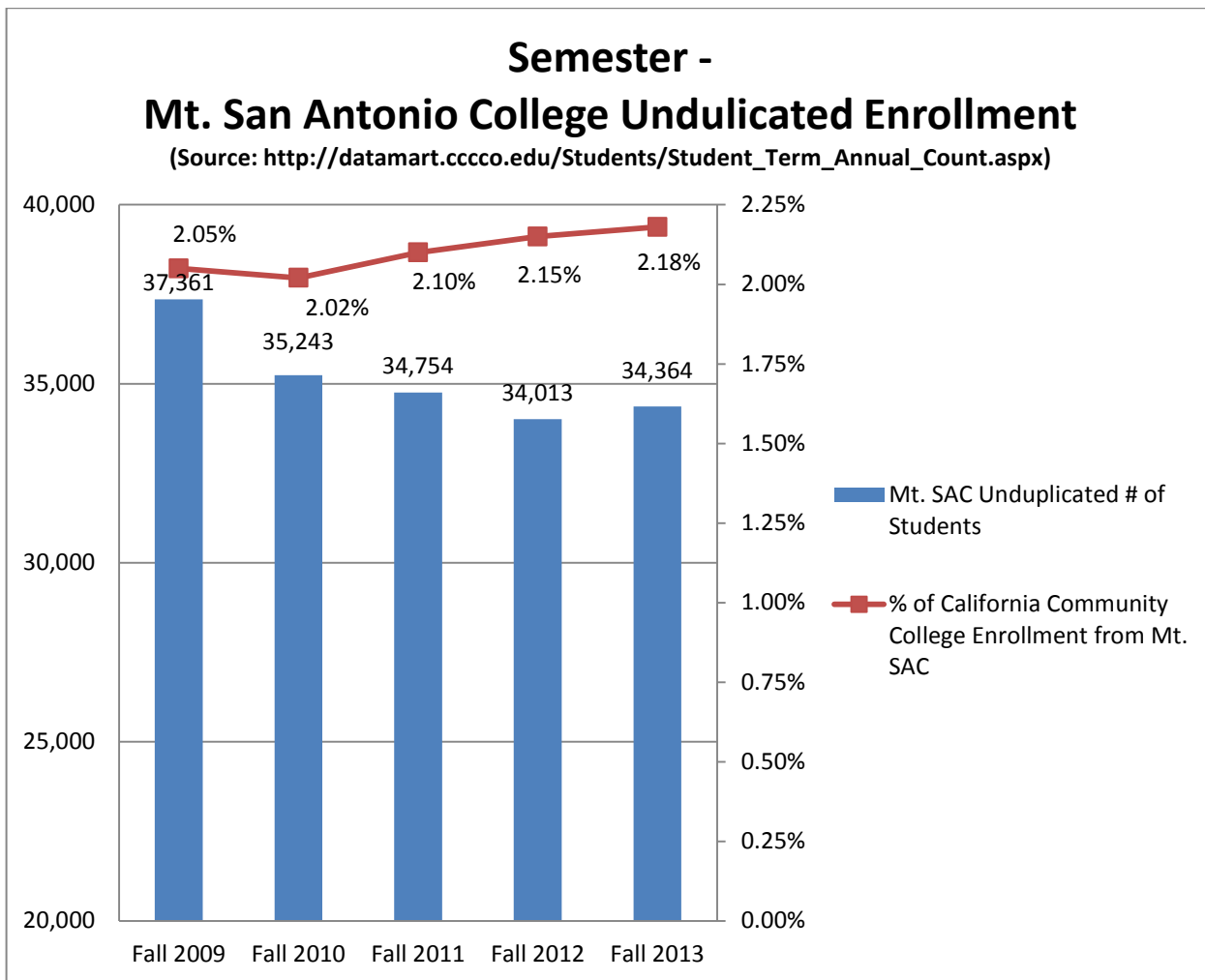


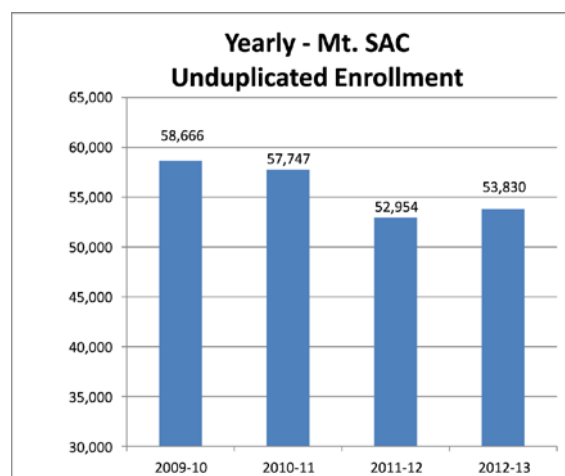
Recovery of Enrollment at Mt. SAC

After a decline in enrollment from 2009/10 to 2012/13, Mt. SAC has begun to recover enrollment. Fall enrollment dropped by 7% over this period, and last year's recovery was a modest 1%.

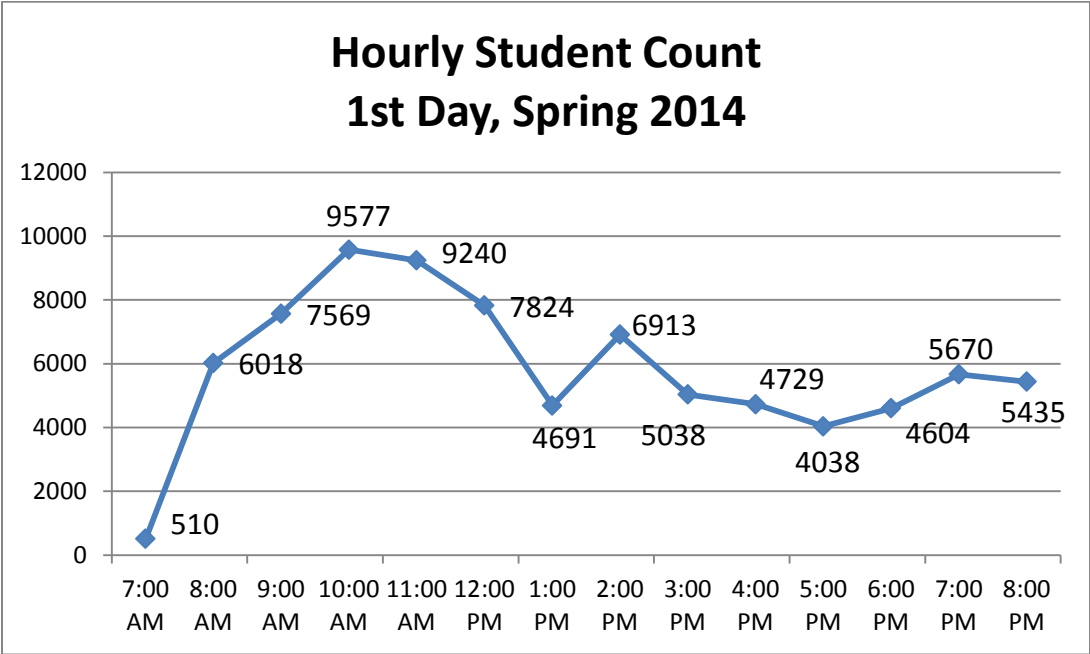


We have fared better than most during the Recession. The chart above shows Mt. SAC's percentage of state enrollment dropped to 2.02% in Fall 2010 but has been increasing steadily since then. This data shows that Mt. SAC mitigated the state cuts in funded enrollment more effectively than the average community college. Our ability to further increase our percentage of state enrollment as we begin the recovery demonstrates that Mt. SAC continues to manage its enrollment growth well.

Yearly unduplicated headcount shows a similar pattern to Fall headcount. The chart to the right indicates that last year there were 53,830 students who, at one time or another during the year, were taking classes here at Mt. SAC.

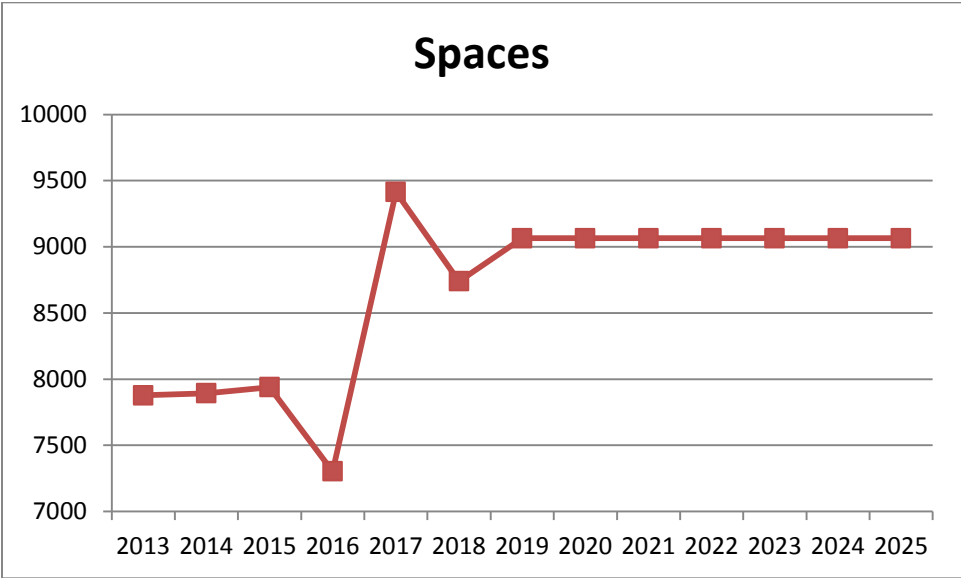


One of the issues in managing the recovery of enrollment at Mt. SAC relates to the pattern of student enrollment during the day. The chart below shows the hour-by-hour student count on campus on Monday, February 24, 2014, the first day of the Spring 2014 Semester. The beginning of each semester is the busiest time on campus as students begin attending classes and potential students seek to enroll.



As you can see, we peek at 10 am. It should be no surprise that morning classes are the most popular with students. As we seek to recover enrollment, it continues to be important to encourage students to take classes throughout the day and into the evening.

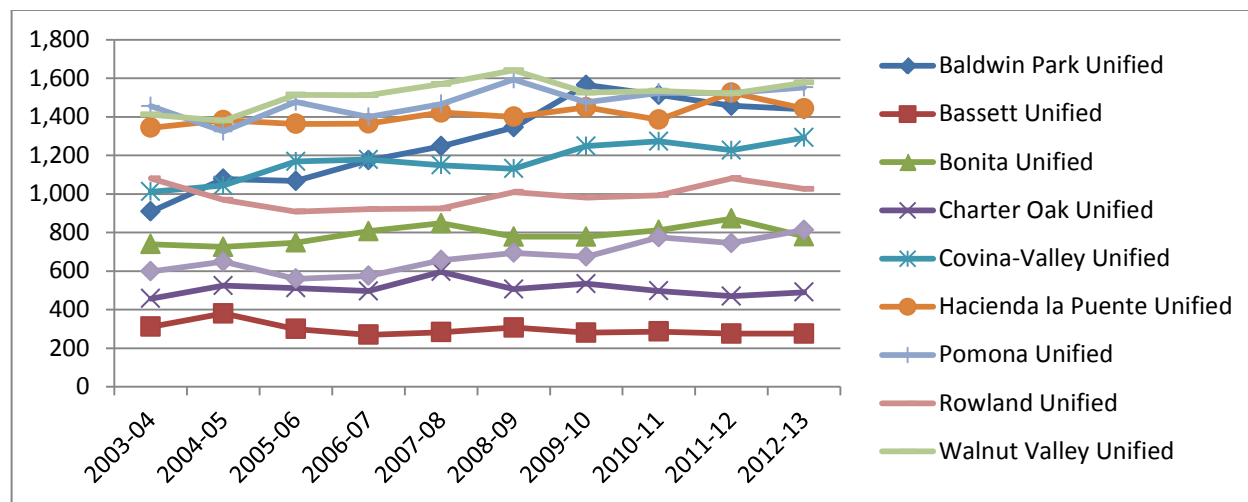
Another factor in recovering enrollment is to have sufficient paring on campus. The addition of spaces in the parking structure will resolve the present parking crunch and provide some capacity for future growth. The chart below shows the initial dip due to construction in Lot A removing some spaces follow but the bump when the parking structure opens. We have plans to add temporary parking to compensate for the temporary loss of spaces in lot A during construction.



As the above discussion emphasizes, enrollment at Mt. SAC depends on state funding, specifically the annual state budget which establishes the enrollment cap for each community college. This cap depends on state funding and on two growth factors: the change in the adult population (data table to the right) and the change in the previous year's high school graduate population (data graph below), both within the college district boundaries.

**Numeric and Percent Change
2010 to 2060 by Age Group
Los Angeles County
College Age (18-24 Years)**

Number	Percent
-161,022	-15%



Adult population in Los Angeles County is predicted to decline over the next 50 years. While there are no government projections of high school graduation rate, the data for the last ten years shows that recent moderate growth has leveled off. The number of births decreased which will impact the College going rate. College going rate from high school tends to be steady at about 40-50%. The need for postsecondary education and training will continue to grow as indicated by several recent research reports. This will have an uncertain effect on Mt. SAC's enrollment recovery.

Overall, the future of Mt. SAC's enrollment recovery will depend on three factors:

1. *Increasing the retention and success rates of those attending college.* For Mt. SAC, 70% of those who begin as college ready complete a degree, certificate, or transfer within six years. But only 40% of those who are not college ready upon entry will complete such a goal. We MUST improve retention (keep students in college) and success (assure that they finish). Mt. SAC must stay current in meeting workforce training needs and in assisting students in transferring to four-year colleges and universities.
2. *Increasing the participation rate of those in the region served by Mt. SAC.* If California is to replace the millions of retiring well educated workers over the next twenty years, this increase in participation rate is imperative. A college degree is required by more than two-thirds of jobs that pay a livable wage for a family of four.
3. *Increasing state funding for California community colleges.*

Mt. San Antonio College – Adult Participation Rate by City

Participation rate is the percentage of adult population (age 18 to 64) in a city within the Mt. SAC District enrolled at Mt. SAC during the fall term of 2010.

Adult Population Participation Rate by Mt. SAC District City	2010 US Census	2010 US Census Age 18 to 64	Mt. SAC Fall 2010 Enrollment	Age 18 to 64 Participation Rate
Baldwin Park	75,390	46,750	1,128	2.41%
Charter Oak CDP	9,310	6,037	0	0.00%
City of Industry	219	138	17	12.32%
Covina	47,796	30,330	1,820	6.00%
Diamond Bar	55,544	37,163	1,771	4.77%
Glendora	50,073	31,237	622	1.99%
Hacienda Heights CDP	54,038	33,852	1,062	3.14%
La Puente	39,816	24,727	2,685	10.86%
La Verne	31,063	19,201	817	4.25%
Pomona	149,058	93,835	3,767	4.01%
Rowland Heights CDP	48,993	32,591	1,600	4.91%
San Dimas	33,371	21,199	1,119	5.28%
Valinda CDP	22,822	14,162	0	0.00%
Walnut	29,172	19,520	2,153	11.03%
West Covina	106,098	67,160	3,432	5.11%
Totals	752,763	477,902	21,993	4.60%

Sources: US Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, Community Facts,
2010 Census; Mt. SAC Argos Report SFR0107

Links to Extended Data Sets and Charts

[CCC Fall 2009 Student Enrollment Status \(Excel Spreadsheet\)](#)

[CCC Yearly 2009-13 Student Enrollment Status \(Excel Spreadsheet\)](#)

[County Data and Projections \(pdf\)](#)

[Public High School Graduates Within the Mt. SAC District \(Excel Spreadsheet\)](#)

[Students by Hours First Two Weeks Spring 2014 Semester \(Excel Spreadsheet\)](#)