

PUBLIC POLICY ADVISOR

Minority Enrollment in Michigan Colleges and Universities

by James Webster

America is moving backward—not forward—in its efforts to achieve the full participation of minority citizens in the life and prosperity of the nation. If we allow these disparities to continue, the United States inevitably will suffer a compromised quality of life and a lower standard of living.¹

In 1986 and 1987 Public Sector Consultants (PSC) published reports about minority enrollment in Michigan colleges and universities. Our focus reflects our belief that the level of minority enrollment continues to warrant the serious attention of state government and Michigan's entire education community. This year, PSC commends these parties for their renewed concern over this matter; at the same time, we reemphasize the need for a long-term, concerted effort to assure that minorities become fully represented in Michigan's institutions of higher education. In this year's paper, we update minority enrollment trends, analyze ways to improve minority participation, and highlight two current programs that seek to increase minority representation in Michigan colleges and universities.

MINORITY ENROLLMENT TRENDS

Michigan Department of Education data for 1987 indicate several positive short-term trends in minority enrollment. (1) The percentage of minority enrollment increased for the third consecutive year. (2) For the first time since 1980 the percentage of black enrollment increased (it actually grew faster than total enrollment, 5.4 percent compared to 2.3 percent). (3) The percentage of Asian and Hispanic enrollment achieved new records. (4) Native American enrollment, although down from a high in 1986, exceeded levels recorded in previous years. (See Exhibit 1 and 2.)

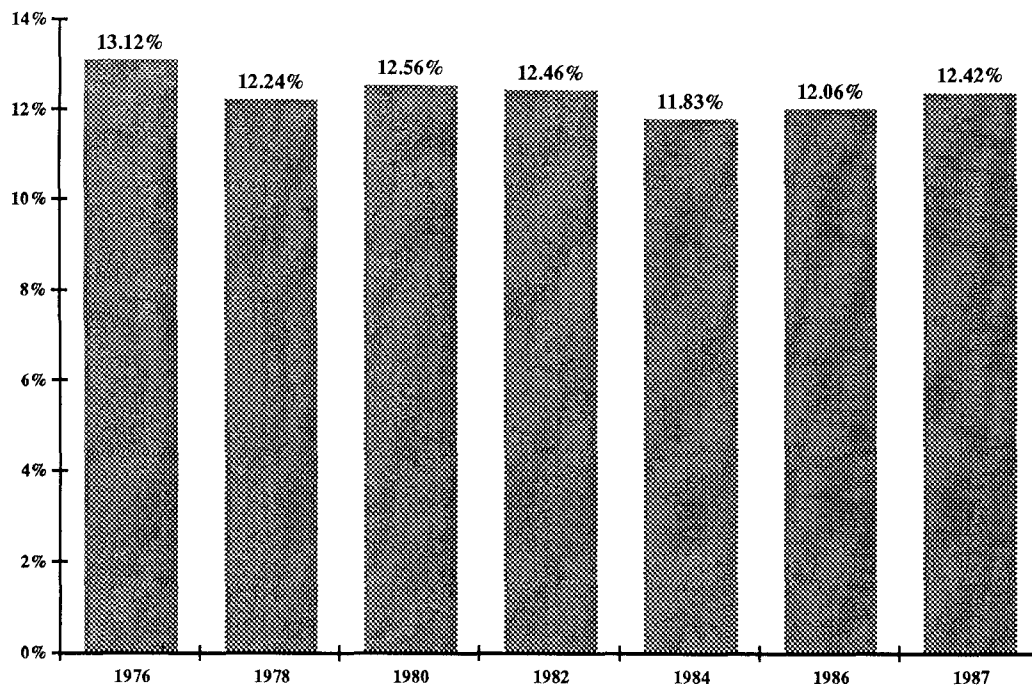
Despite this recent progress, the percentage of minorities enrolled in 1987 was still below levels recorded in 1976, 1980, and 1982. While the percentage of Michigan's total black population has increased steadily over the last twelve years, the percentage of blacks enrolled in institutions of higher learning has decreased. From 1976 to 1987, the black population in the state increased from approximately 12 percent to 14 percent, whereas black enrollment in the higher education system decreased from 11 percent to 9 percent. Black males are particularly underrepresented in postsecondary education. According to Michigan Department of Education data, in 1987 they were outnumbered nearly two to one by black females (who comprised 65 percent of total black enrollment).

Nationwide, minority enrollment in higher education achieved record levels in 1986 (the latest year for which national data are available; see Exhibit 3). In order to compare Michigan to the rest of the country it is necessary to index state and national enrollment and population statistics. These figures show

¹ Commission on Minority Participation in Education and American Life, "One-Third of a Nation," May 1988.

that between 1976 and 1986 the percentage of blacks enrolled in Michigan colleges and universities declined compared to the U.S. average, whereas between 1975 and 1985 the black population in Michigan increased more rapidly than in the rest of the nation. (See Exhibit 4.) Somewhat similar comparisons between Michigan and the United States reveal that Asians may be slightly underrepresented and Native Americans slightly overrepresented; it is difficult to compare enrollment and population statistics for Hispanics, who are not considered a race in the population data. (These comparisons do not include Michigan residents who receive higher education in other states; in 1988, however, the net migration of college students from Michigan was only about 5,700, or one percent of total 1988 enrollment figures.)

EXHIBIT 1
Minority Enrollment as a Percentage
of Total Enrollment, Michigan Colleges and
Universities, 1976-87

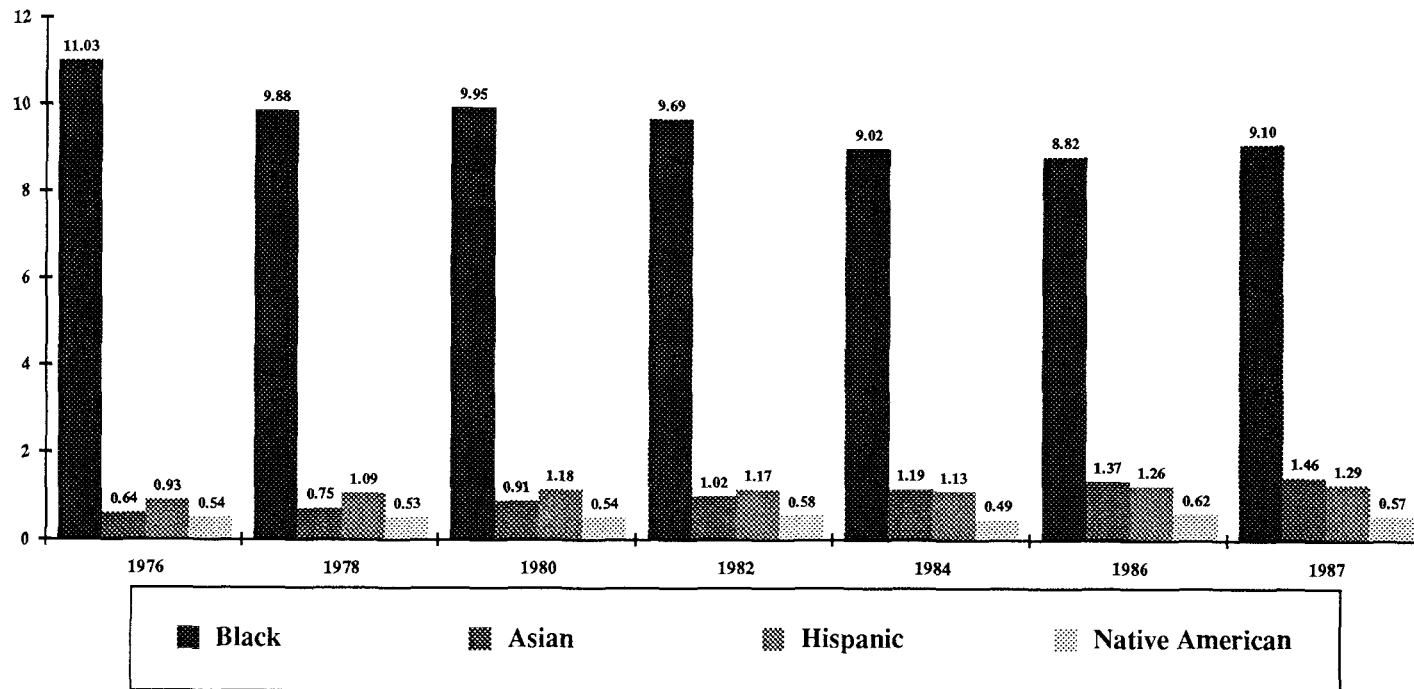


SOURCES: Michigan Postsecondary Education Database, Michigan Department of Education; State Superintendent's Special Advisory Committee, *Report on Minorities, Handicappers, and Women in Michigan's Colleges and Universities*, 1986; 1986 and 1987 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Enrollment Reports.

NOTE: The percentage of minorities enrolled in Michigan colleges and universities has rebounded from a twelve-year low of 11.83 percent in 1984; the 1987 figure of 12.42 percent, however, is still below 1976, 1980, and 1982 levels.

EXHIBIT 2

Asian, Black, Hispanic, and Native American Enrollment
as a Percentage of Total Enrollment,
Michigan Colleges and Universities, 1976-87

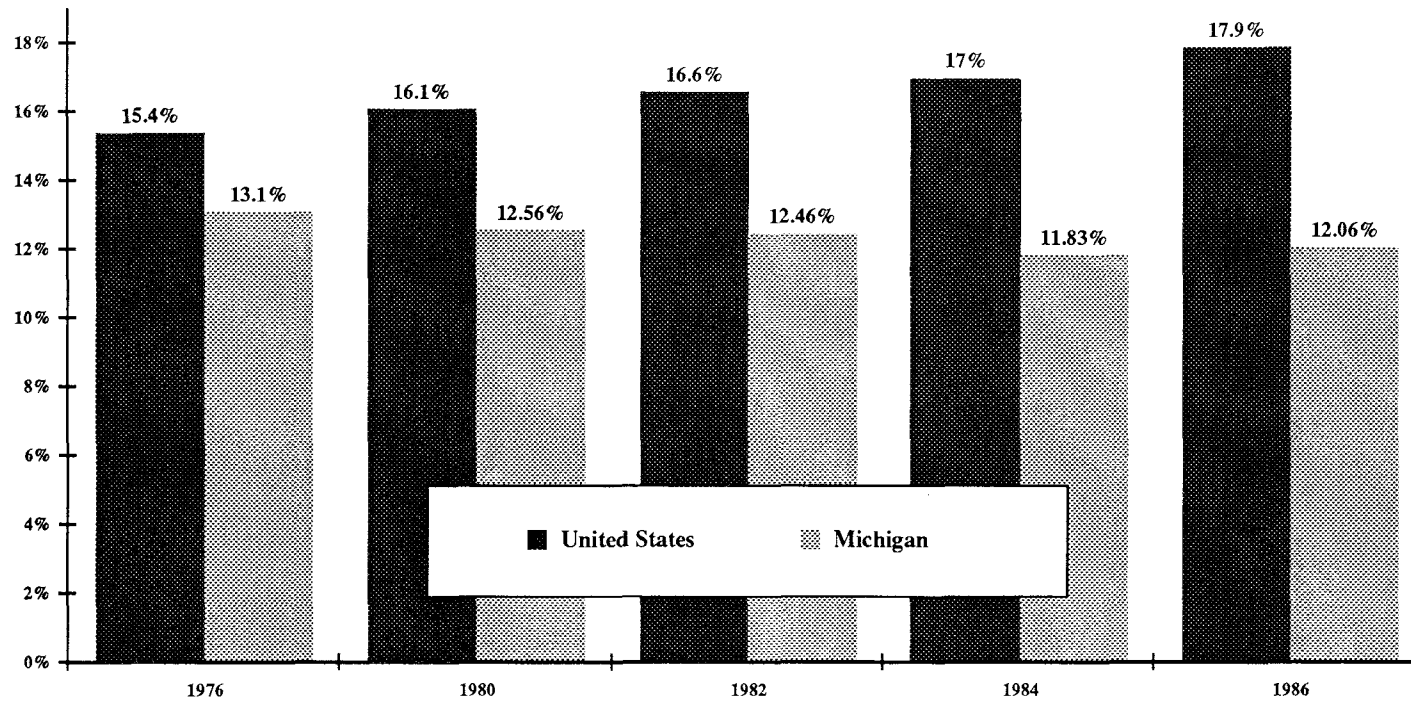


SOURCES: Michigan Postsecondary Education Database, Michigan Department of Education; State Superintendent's Special Advisory Committee, *Report on Minorities, Handicappers, and Women in Michigan's Colleges and Universities*, 1986; 1986 and 1987 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Enrollment Reports.

NOTE: The percentage of black students has rebounded from a ten-year low of 8.82 percent in 1986; the 1987 figure of 9.1 percent, however, is still below levels achieved between 1976 and 1982. Since 1976, Asian students have been the fastest growing segment of Michigan's higher education population; their percentage has increased every year, climbing 128 percent between 1976 and 1987, from 0.64 percent to 1.46 percent. Except for declining in 1982 and 1984, the percentage of Hispanic students has increased steadily in the last twelve years; Hispanic enrollment has increased 39 percent since 1976, from 0.93 percent to 1.29 percent. The percentage of Native American students has remained around 0.50 percent since 1976; their enrollment has increased 6 percent, from 0.54 percent in 1976 to 0.57 percent in 1987.

EXHIBIT 3

Minority Enrollment as a Percentage of Total Enrollment,
U.S. and Michigan Colleges and Universities, 1976-86

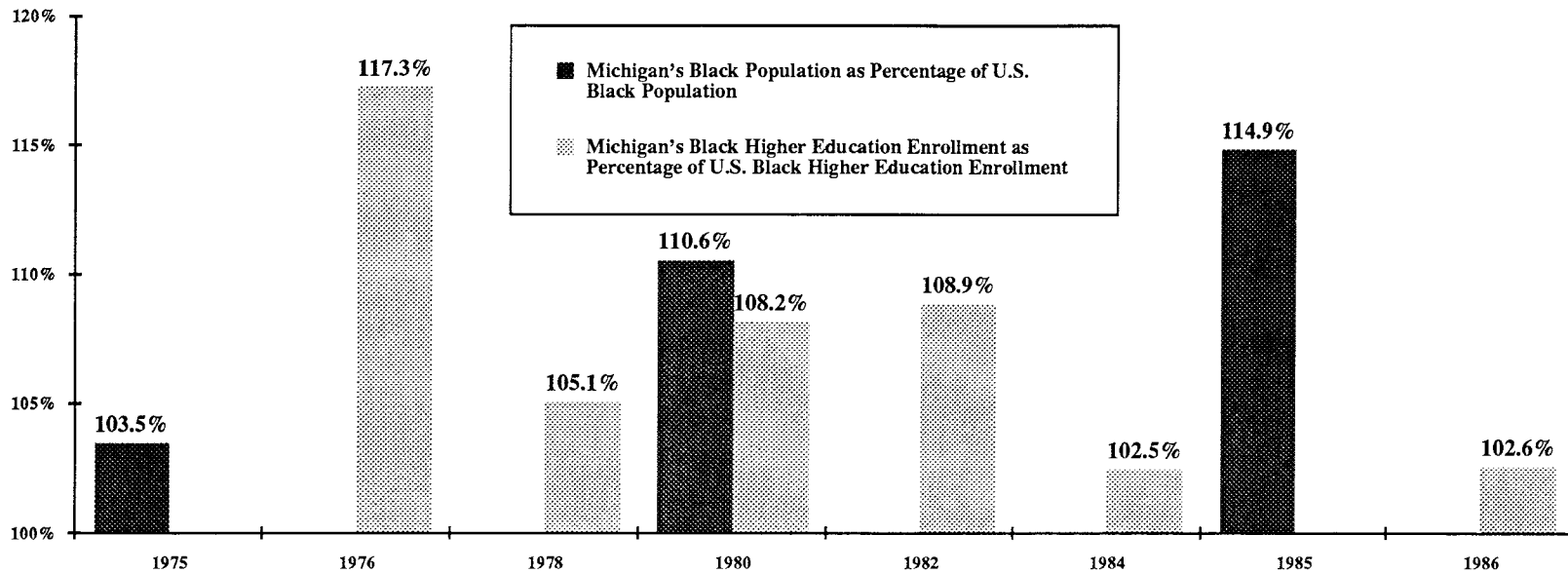


SOURCES: Michigan Postsecondary Education Database, Michigan Department of Education; State Superintendent's Special Advisory Committee, *Report on Minorities, Handicappers, and Women in Michigan's Colleges and Universities*, 1986; 1986 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Enrollment Reports; Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education, "Trends in Minority Enrollment in Higher Education, Fall 1976-Fall 1986."

NOTE: Between 1976 and 1986 the proportion of minority students enrolled in U.S. colleges and universities increased from 15.4 percent to 17.9 percent of total enrollment. Michigan's minority enrollment, however, dropped from 13.1 percent to 12.06 percent of total enrollment between 1976 and 1986. The percentage of minorities enrolled in U.S. colleges and universities has risen every year since 1976; the percentage in Michigan has fallen every year except 1986. (The difference in the total minority population does not account for the large difference in minority enrollments; see Exhibit 4.)

EXHIBIT 4

**Black Population and Higher Education Enrollment in Michigan
as a Percentage of Black Population and Higher Education Enrollment in the United States**



SOURCES: Michigan Postsecondary Education Database, Michigan Department of Education; State Superintendent's Special Advisory Committee, *Report on Minorities, Handicappers, and Women in Michigan's Colleges and Universities*, 1986; 1986 and 1987 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Enrollment Reports; Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education; "Trends in Minority Enrollment in Higher Education, Fall 1976-Fall 1986"; Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census of the Population*, Vol. 1, "General Population Characteristics," PC-80-1-B1 and PC-80-1-B24, Washington, D.C., August 1982; Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 985, "Estimates of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1980 to 1985," 1986; Michigan Department of Public Health, *Minority Health in Michigan: Closing the Gap*; Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1979*, 98th ed., Washington, D.C., 1977.

NOTE: Minority enrollment statistics show that since 1976 the percentage of blacks enrolled in Michigan colleges and universities has declined compared to black enrollment nationwide. In 1976 Michigan enrolled 17.3 percent more black college students than the national average (11.03 percent to 9.4 percent); in 1986 Michigan enrolled only 2.6 percent more black students than the nation as a whole (8.82 percent to 8.6 percent). Population estimates show that while the percentage of black college students in Michigan was declining, Michigan's black population was actually growing faster than that of the rest of the nation. In 1975 Michigan had 3.5 percent more black residents than the United States as a whole (11.9 percent to 11.5 percent); in 1985 Michigan had 14.9 percent more black residents than the United States (13.9 percent to 12.1 percent). Comparing enrollment statistics and population data shows that, except in 1976, the number of black students enrolled in Michigan colleges and universities is clearly below the national average.

ANALYSIS

Several state and national studies have examined why minority enrollment has been declining. The reasons include: back-to-back recessions that have hit minority families particularly hard; a decline in the quality of education offered minorities in large urban schools; the realization among many minority youth that a college degree does not guarantee a decent job; a deemphasis on minority recruitment at many institutions; and sharp increases in college costs accompanied by decreases in federal financial aid that have placed a college education beyond the reach of many minority families.

Various studies also indicate that minority students who enroll in college are less likely to graduate than their white counterparts; while minorities (excluding Asians) represented 8.6 percent of public four-year enrollment in 1986, they received only 6.3 percent of all degrees granted that year. A recent study funded by the U.S. Department of Education analyzed why minority students drop out of college before they obtain a degree. It was found that a large number were unfamiliar with sources of financial aid, were the first members of their family to attend college, and had anticipated difficulty in adjusting to college life. In addition, many of the students had not taken the necessary preparatory courses in high school, and when their college courses became overwhelming and grades dropped, it often was too late to seek help.²

Recognizing these problems, state and national bodies have suggested ways to increase college attendance and graduation among minorities.³ Recommendations include the following. (1) Increase scholarships and financial aid. (2) Improve precollege and preparedness programs. (3) Develop additional recruitment and special admissions programs. (4) Place more emphasis on helping minority students remain in school and successfully complete a degree. (5) Help these students feel more at home on campus by increasing the number of minority faculty members, providing better personal development and counseling services, and making fellow students and the staff aware of the characteristics and needs of minority students. (6) Encourage parents' involvement in their child's education. (7) Conduct ongoing surveys to determine why minorities do not attend college or drop out before they obtain a degree.

MINORITY ENROLLMENT PROGRAMS

In response to declining minority enrollment, state government and Michigan colleges and universities introduced two exemplary programs in 1986: The Martin Luther King, Jr./Cesar Chavez/Rosa Parks Initiative and The Wade H. McCree, Jr., Incentive Scholarship Program. Both illustrate the types of initiatives necessary to increase minority representation in higher education.

The Martin Luther King, Jr./Cesar Chavez/Rosa Parks Initiative

In the 1988-89 higher education appropriations enactment, the legislature allocated \$4.7 million for the King/Chavez/Parks Initiative. Coordinated by the Office of Minority Equity in the Michigan Department of Education, this program has several components.

2 Joseph Berger, "Success Strategies for Minorities," *New York Times*, Education Life, Section 4A, August 7, 1988, p. 19.

3 State Superintendent's Special Advisory Committee, *Report on Minorities, Handicappers, and Women in Michigan's Colleges and Universities*, 1986; and *Joint Task Force Report on Minorities, Females, and Handicappers in Michigan's Colleges and Universities*, Michigan Department of Education, 1982.

The **College Day Program** introduces minority school children to the potential of a college education. Targeted pupils in grades 7-11 are taken to colleges to experience campus life and help motivate them to graduate from high school and continue their education. In 1986-87, 11,414 middle and high school students visited institutions of higher learning under this program; in 1987-88, 17,054 students were served.

The **Visiting Professors Program** allocates funds to individual institutions to bring visiting minority professors to campus. The intent is to increase retention rates by providing minority students with role models and to sensitize fellow students to the special problems of minorities on campuses. In 1986-87, 100 visiting professors participated; in 1987-88, 196 professors took part.

The **Scholarship and Fellowship Program** is designed to increase the number of minority candidates pursuing careers in postsecondary education. Funds are allocated to both doctoral and nondoctoral degree-granting institutions so they can assist qualified minority students. In 1986-87, there were 47 scholars and fellows; in 1987-88, 73 applicants received awards.

The King/Chavez/Parks Initiative has other components. The **Select Student Support Services Program** funds retention programs for academically and economically disadvantaged students. The **ACE (Achieve a College Education) Team Project** mobilizes community volunteers to share college preparation, application, and financial aid information with students and parents. The **Michigan College/University Partnership Program** helps minority students transfer from community colleges to public universities. A **media campaign** includes production of a video to motivate minority students to enter higher education and to instruct them and their families about college and financial aid opportunities.

The Wade H. McCree, Jr., Incentive Scholarship Program

Initiated by the University of Michigan-Dearborn and the Detroit Public Schools as a two-year pilot project, the McCree program offers a full-tuition scholarship as an incentive to prepare for college. Program participants are selected on merit from among ninth-grade minority students. To receive a scholarship, each participant must then (1) enroll in a college preparatory program in high school, (2) maintain a cumulative grade point average of 3.0 on a 4.0 scale, and (3) take the American College Testing (ACT) exam in his or her junior year and attain a minimum composite score of 19. Upon entering the program, students and parents must sign an agreement that they will make a good faith effort to meet these performance standards. Each student also is assigned a mentor to help with academic problems and to form a partnership with the parents and high school advisor to prepare the student for college.

In 1988, under the leadership of the President's Council of State Universities, the McCree program was expanded to include all 15 public universities in Michigan. Scholarship funding is currently provided from each university's general fund or from private sources. This fall, 249 minority ninth-graders have been selected from school districts in Baldwin, Beecher, Buena Vista, Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids, Pontiac, Saginaw, and Southfield.

CONCLUSIONS

Clearly, comprehensive programs are needed to increase the number of qualified minority candidates, make postsecondary education accessible and congenial for minority students, and graduate well-educated

minorities. Business community commitment is needed to provide minority graduates with good jobs, thus encouraging more minorities to obtain a college degree. Although Public Sector Consultants pays tribute to Michigan's sound leadership in this field, we recognize that much more needs to be done before minorities become fully represented in higher education. Programs such as those described here are a good beginning and should continue to be of high priority for the state and the entire education community.

NOTE: We have included a number of appendices depicting minority enrollment trends during the past decade. (These appendices include 1987 data with even-year figures from 1976 to 1986. In the past, colleges and universities only reported minority enrollment statistics every two years; recently, they have begun annual reporting.)

APPENDIX 1

Enrollment by Institution and Group,
Michigan Public Four-Year Universities, 1986 and 1987

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Native</u> <u>American</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Minority</u>	<u>%</u>
Central Michigan University	1986	17,993	288	1.6	67	0.4	52	0.3	120	0.7	17,276	96.0	527	2.9
	1987	19,141	358	1.9	88	0.5	63	0.3	142	0.7	18,285	95.5	651	3.4
Eastern Michigan University	1986	21,349	1,665	7.8	60	0.3	267	1.3	251	1.2	17,428	81.6	2,243	10.5
	1987	22,375	1,549	6.9	81	0.4	253	1.1	267	1.2	18,498	82.7	2,150	9.6
Ferris State University	1986	11,277	475	4.2	33	0.3	37	0.3	61	0.5	10,571	93.7	606	5.4
	1987	11,617	406	3.5	31	0.3	35	0.3	57	0.5	10,944	94.2	529	4.6
Grand Valley State University	1986	8,361	226	2.7	27	0.3	65	0.8	83	1.0	7,781	93.1	401	4.8
	1987	8,948	208	2.3	25	0.3	30	0.3	90	1.0	8,539	95.4	353	3.9
Lake Superior State University	1986	2,666	42	1.6	71	2.7	5	0.2	11	0.4	2,006	75.2	129	4.8
	1987	2,906	41	1.4	124	4.3	6	0.2	12	0.4	2,157	74.2	183	6.3
Michigan State University	1986	44,088	2,518	5.7	124	0.3	632	1.4	501	1.1	38,178	86.6	3,775	8.6
	1987	43,960	2,543	5.8	136	0.3	720	1.6	530	1.2	37,819	86.0	3,929	8.9
Michigan Tech	1986	6,326	27	0.4	25	0.4	67	1.1	28	0.4	5,935	93.8	147	2.3
	1987	6,187	34	0.5	26	0.4	91	1.5	33	0.5	5,725	92.5	184	3.0
Northern Michigan University	1986	7,852	250	3.2	120	1.5	34	0.4	32	0.4	7,376	93.9	436	5.6
	1987	7,924	184	2.3	117	1.5	41	0.5	50	0.6	7,507	94.7	392	4.9
Oakland	1986	12,707	664	5.2	32	0.3	210	1.7	104	0.8	11,634	91.6	1010	7.9
	1987	12,532	560	4.5	34	0.3	223	1.8	105	0.8	11,542	92.1	922	7.4
Saginaw Valley State University	1986	5,377	310	5.8	26	0.5	35	0.7	165	3.1	4,425	82.3	536	10.0
	1987	5,761	282	4.9	26	0.5	33	0.6	159	2.8	4,718	81.9	500	8.7
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	1986	34,974	1,710	4.9	134	0.4	1,598	4.6	636	1.8	28,224	80.7	4,078	11.7
	1987	35,623	1,778	5.0	131	0.4	1,850	5.2	687	1.9	28,422	79.8	4,446	12.5

APPENDIX 1—Continued

University of Michigan, Dearborn	1986	7,120	422	5.9	43	0.6	190	2.7	127	1.8	6,326	88.8	782	11.0
	1987	7,296	440	6.0	41	0.6	194	2.7	123	1.7	6,444	88.3	798	10.9
University of Michigan, Flint	1986	6,047	500	8.3	52	0.9	64	1.1	79	1.3	5,352	88.5	695	11.5
	1987	6,305	501	7.9	69	1.1	64	1.0	74	1.2	5,597	88.8	708	11.2
Wayne State University	1986	28,764	6,288	21.9	278	1.0	904	3.1	501	1.7	19,949	69.4	7,971	27.7
	1987	30,377	6,634	21.8	197	0.6	1,057	3.5	496	1.6	20,589	67.8	8,384	27.6
Western Michigan University	1986	21,747	1,165	5.4	47	0.2	105	0.5	167	0.8	19,241	88.5	1,484	6.8
	1987	23,336	1,157	5.0	54	0.2	119	0.5	149	0.6	20,816	89.2	1,479	6.3
TOTAL	1986	236,648	16,550	7.0	1,139	0.5	4,265	1.8	2,866	1.2	201,702	85.2	24,820	10.5
	1987	244,288	16,675	6.8	1,180	0.5	4,779	2.0	2,974	1.2	207,602	85.0	25,608	10.5

SOURCES: Michigan Postsecondary Education Database, Michigan Department of Education; 1986 and 1987 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Enrollment Reports.

NOTE: Differences in minority enrollment among institutions are a result of many factors, only one of which is an institution's efforts to enroll and graduate minority students. Minority enrollment in public four-year institutions stayed the same between 1986 and 1987: Native American and Hispanic enrollment remained constant; black enrollment dropped 0.2 percent; and Asian enrollment increased 0.2 percent.

APPENDIX 2

Enrollment by Institution and Group,
Michigan Public Junior and Community Colleges, 1986 and 1987

<u>School</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Native American</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total Minority</u>	<u>%</u>
Alpena	1986	1,985	46	2.3	6	0.3	8	0.4	11	0.6	1,911	96.2	71	3.6
	1987	2,290	65	2.8	3	0.1	10	0.4	15	0.7	2,191	95.7	93	4.1
Bay de Noc	1986	1,854	0	0.0	55	3.0	2	0.1	4	0.2	1,791	96.6	61	3.3
	1987	2,084	0	0.0	61	2.9	1	0.1	4	0.2	2,016	96.7	66	3.2
Delta	1986	10,340	655	6.3	31	0.3	42	0.4	297	2.9	9,293	89.9	1,025	9.9
	1987	10,438	606	5.8	36	0.3	44	0.4	272	2.6	9,442	90.5	958	9.2
Glen Oaks	1986	1,294	50	3.9	1	0.1	2	0.2	5	0.4	1,232	95.2	58	4.5
	1987	1,390	62	4.5	4	0.3	19	1.4	5	0.4	1,298	93.4	90	6.5
Gogebic	1986	1,502	252	16.8	37	2.5	4	0.3	30	2.0	1,177	78.4	323	21.5
	1987	1,466	287	19.6	22	1.5	3	0.2	5	0.3	1,149	78.4	317	21.6
Grand Rapids	1986	10,646	686	6.4	132	1.2	133	1.2	169	1.6	9,513	89.4	1,120	10.5
	1987	10,854	702	6.5	107	1.0	151	1.4	188	1.7	9,695	89.3	1,148	10.6
Henry Ford	1986	14,595	1,894	13.0	69	0.5	135	0.9	269	1.8	12,206	83.6	2,367	16.2
	1987	15,261	1,924	12.6	82	0.5	186	1.2	313	2.1	12,740	83.5	2,505	16.4
Highland Park	1986	2,004	1,893	94.5	10	0.5	14	0.7	2	0.1	58	2.9	1,919	95.8
	1987	2,217	2,006	90.5	6	0.3	12	0.5	22	1.0	125	5.6	2,046	92.3
Jackson	1986	6,697	687	10.3	25	0.4	55	0.8	120	1.8	5,797	86.6	887	13.2
	1987	5,788	672	11.6	38	0.7	50	0.9	79	1.4	4,941	85.4	839	14.5
Kalamazoo	1986	8,103	737	9.1	136	1.7	147	1.8	82	1.0	6,986	86.2	1,102	13.6
	1987	9,051	706	7.8	111	1.2	145	1.6	107	1.2	7,954	87.9	1,069	11.8
Kellogg	1986	5,139	321	6.2	42	0.8	35	0.7	46	0.9	4,666	90.8	444	8.6
	1987	5,276	405	7.7	26	0.5	33	0.6	59	1.1	4,717	89.4	523	9.9

APPENDIX 2—Continued

Kirtland	1986	1,495	42	2.8	4	0.3	2	0.1	6	0.4	1,441	96.4	54	3.6
	1987	1,023	64	6.3	3	0.3	0	0.0	6	0.6	944	92.3	73	7.1
Lake Michigan	1986	3,504	394	11.2	20	0.6	33	0.9	35	1.0	3,007	85.8	482	13.8
	1987	3,205	347	10.8	26	0.8	29	0.9	35	1.1	2,763	86.2	437	13.6
Lansing	1986	20,405	1,166	5.7	147	0.7	330	1.6	447	2.2	18,107	88.7	2,090	10.2
	1987	21,090	1,242	5.9	184	0.9	326	1.5	488	2.3	18,647	88.4	2,240	10.6
Macomb	1986	31,318	554	1.8	106	0.3	276	0.9	153	0.5	30,167	96.3	1,089	3.5
	1987	32,141	508	1.6	111	0.3	252	0.8	164	0.5	31,045	96.6	1,035	3.2
Mid-Michigan	1986	1,827	17	0.9	2	0.1	15	0.8	3	0.2	1,775	97.2	37	2.0
	1987	1,912	9	0.5	9	0.5	7	0.4	9	0.5	1,857	97.1	34	1.8
Monroe	1986	2,990	22	0.7	5	0.2	17	0.6	19	0.6	2,924	97.8	63	2.1
	1987	3,121	26	0.8	9	0.3	17	0.5	24	0.8	3,032	97.1	76	2.4
Montcalm	1986	2,176	249	11.4	17	0.8	11	0.5	30	1.4	1,869	85.9	307	14.1
	1987	2,093	152	7.3	12	0.6	2	0.1	17	0.8	1,910	91.3	183	8.7
Mott	1986	10,364	1,411	13.6	115	1.1	63	0.6	176	1.7	8,585	82.8	1,765	17.0
	1987	10,515	1,456	13.8	107	1.0	63	0.6	207	2.0	8,673	82.5	1,833	17.4
Muskegon	1986	5,322	363	6.8	122	2.3	16	0.3	68	1.3	4,753	89.3	569	10.7
	1987	4,930	428	8.7	122	2.5	22	0.4	79	1.6	4,279	86.8	651	13.2
North Central	1986	1,488	4	0.3	27	1.8	6	0.4	11	0.7	1,437	96.6	48	3.2
	1987	1,630	3	0.2	32	2.0	7	0.4	16	1.0	1,566	96.1	58	3.6
Northwestern	1986	3,153	11	0.3	29	0.9	10	0.3	15	0.5	3,081	97.7	65	2.1
	1987	3,812	12	0.3	82	2.2	14	0.4	12	0.3	3,684	96.6	120	3.1
Oakland	1986	26,675	2,606	9.8	136	0.5	328	1.2	420	1.6	23,059	86.4	3,490	13.1
	1987	26,251	2,049	7.8	108	0.4	285	1.1	342	1.3	18,215	69.4 ^a	2,784	10.6 ^a
St. Clair	1986	3,609	63	1.7	17	0.5	5	0.1	39	1.1	3,451	95.6	124	3.4
	1987	3,907	44	1.1	22	0.6	7	0.2	39	1.0	3,780	96.7	112	2.9

APPENDIX 2—Continued

Schoolcraft	1986	8,600	209	2.4	28	0.3	85	1.0	38	0.4	8,240	95.8	360	4.2
	1987	8,537	254	2.7	23	0.3	68	0.8	56	0.7	8,095	94.8	401	4.7
Southwestern	1986	2,531	198	7.8	18	0.7	19	0.8	36	1.4	2,243	88.6	271	10.7
	1987	2,468	188	7.6	21	0.9	17	0.7	33	1.3	2,173	88.0	259	10.5
Washtenaw	1986	8,399	811	9.7	354	4.2	114	1.4	94	1.1	7,009	83.5	1,373	16.3
	1987	7,674	945	12.3	74	1.0	187	2.4	88	1.1	6,365	82.9	1,294	16.9
Wayne	1986	10,528	6,364	60.4	91	0.9	128	1.2	143	1.4	3,444	32.7	6,726	63.9
	1987	11,294	7,185	63.6	112	1.0	132	1.2	183	1.6	3,426	30.3	7,612	67.4
West Shore	1986	1,112	5	0.4	4	0.4	11	1.0	6	0.5	1,086	97.7	26	2.3
	1987	1,137	7	0.6	11	1.0	6	0.5	9	0.8	1,104	97.1	33	2.9
TOTAL	1986	209,656	21,710	10.4	1,786	0.9	2,046	1.0	2,774	1.3	180,308	86.0	28,316	13.5
	1987	212,855	22,354	10.5	1,564	0.7	2,095	1.0	2,876	1.4	177,826	83.5	28,889	13.6

^a Twenty percent of Oakland Community College's 1987 enrollment was classified as "race unknown."

SOURCES: Michigan Postsecondary Education Database, Michigan Department of Education; 1986 and 1987 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Enrollment Reports.

NOTE: Minority enrollment in Michigan public community and junior colleges increased 0.1 percent between 1986 and 1987: Black and Hispanic enrollment increased 0.1 percent, Asian enrollment remained the same, and Native American enrollment dropped 0.2 percent.

^a Twenty percent of Oakland Community College's 1987 enrollment was classified as "race unknown."

APPENDIX 3

Enrollment by Institution and Group,
Michigan Independent Colleges and Universities, 1986 and 1987

<u>School</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Native American</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total Minority</u>	<u>%</u>
Adrian College	1986	1,186	56	4.7	6	0.5	13	1.1	26	2.2	1,079	91.0	101	8.5
	1987	1,202	48	4.0	10	0.8	9	0.7	21	1.7	1,105	91.9	88	7.3
Albion College	1986	1,587	30	1.9	0	0.0	18	1.1	3	0.2	1,524	96.0	51	3.2
	1987	1,610	27	1.7	0	0.0	19	1.2	4	0.2	1,550	96.3	50	3.1
Alma College	1986	1,030	17	1.7	0	0.0	6	0.6	8	0.8	996	96.7	31	3.0
	1987	1,086	16	1.5	0	0.0	6	0.6	8	0.7	1,052	96.9	30	2.8
Andrews University	1986	3,053	471	15.4	14	0.5	143	4.7	222	7.3	1,643	53.8	850	27.8
	1987	2,783	409	14.7	14	0.5	154	5.5	196	7.0	1,565	56.2	773	27.8
Aquinas College	1986	2,648	73	2.8	11	0.4	17	0.6	31	1.2	2,504	94.6	132	5.0
	1987	2,565	73	2.8	9	0.4	18	0.7	33	1.3	2,259	88.1	133	5.2
Baker College of Business (2)	1986	2,656	309	11.6	21	0.8	42	1.6	26	1.0	2,258	85.0	398	15.0
	1987	3,031	292	9.6	15	0.5	30	1.0	29	1.0	2,665	87.9	366	12.1
Calvin College	1986	4,146	27	0.7	2	0.05	20	0.5	9	0.2	3,712	89.5	58	1.4
	1987	4,359	38	0.9	4	0.1	33	0.8	12	0.3	4,195	96.2	87	2.0
Center for Creative Studies	1986	1,158	37	3.2	0	0.0	3	0.3	11	0.9	1,071	92.4	51	4.4
	1987	1,132	59	5.2	0	0.0	11	1.0	9	0.8	1,019	90.0	79	7.0
Davenport College of Business (3)	1986	3,606	319	8.8	22	0.6	13	0.4	48	1.3	3,201	88.8	402	11.1
	1987	5,870	538	9.2	25	0.4	28	0.5	101	1.7	5,175	88.2	692	11.8
Detroit College of Business	1986	3,739	1,170	31.3	18	0.5	14	0.4	66	1.8	2,470	66.1	1,268	33.9
	1987	3,535	1,406	39.8	15	0.4	13	0.4	79	2.2	2,021	57.2	1,513	42.8
General Motors Institute	1986	3,639	182	5.0	10	0.3	138	3.8	49	1.3	2,959	81.3	379	10.4
	1987	3,359	174	5.2	9	0.3	153	4.6	44	1.3	2,714	80.8	380	11.3

APPENDIX 3—Continued

Hillsdale College	1986	1,052	11	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	989	94.0	11	1.0
	1987										no information available			
Hope College	1986	2,545									no information available			
	1987	2,710	19	0.7	7	0.3	21	0.8	29	1.1	2,571	94.9	76	2.8
Jordan College	1986	2,024									no information available			
	1987	1,970	1,080	54.8	7	0.4	1	0.1	23	1.2	859	43.6	1,111	56.4
Kalamazoo College	1986	1,103	24	2.2	1	0.1	43	3.9	8	0.7	958	88.9	76	6.9
	1987	1,219	20	1.6	2	0.2	52	4.3	11	0.9	1,038	85.2	85	7.0
Lawrence Institute of Technology	1986	6,142	439	7.1	43	0.7	93	1.5	57	0.9	5,384	87.7	632	10.3
	1987	5,866	417	7.1	39	0.7	100	1.7	62	1.1	5,122	87.3	618	10.5
Madonna College	1986	3,934	320	8.1	13	0.3	22	0.6	48	1.2	3,467	88.1	403	10.2
	1987	3,961	300	7.6	15	0.4	22	0.6	55	1.4	3,504	88.5	392	9.8
Marygrove College	1986	1,215	883	72.7	4	0.3	8	0.7	6	0.5	307	25.3	901	74.2
	1987	1,173	868	74.0	3	0.3	6	0.5	6	0.5	285	24.3	883	75.3
Mercy College	1986	2,329	822	35.3	5	0.2	18	0.8	17	0.7	1,429	61.4	862	37.0
	1987	2,241	826	36.9	5	0.2	27	1.2	17	0.8	1,360	60.7	875	39.0
Muskegon Business College	1986	1,386	73	5.3	3	0.2	2	0.1	6	0.4	1,302	93.9	84	6.1
	1987	1,611	128	7.9	1	0.1	1	0.1	16	1.4	1,464	90.9	146	9.1
Northwood Institute	1986	1,824	134	7.3	0	0.0	3	0.2	3	0.2	1,645	90.2	140	7.7
	1987	1,826	83	4.5	0	0.0	2	0.1	16	0.9	1,694	92.8	101	5.5
Siena Heights College	1986	1,611	118	7.3	7	0.4	8	0.5	38	2.4	1,406	87.3	171	10.6
	1987	1,590	107	6.7	4	0.3	7	0.4	33	2.1	1,408	88.6	151	9.5
Spring Arbor College	1986	1,217	151	14.7	1	0.1	7	0.6	8	0.7	1,028	84.5	167	13.7
	1987	1,182	133	11.3	1	0.1	1	0.1	8	0.7	1,027	86.9	143	12.1

APPENDIX 3—Continued

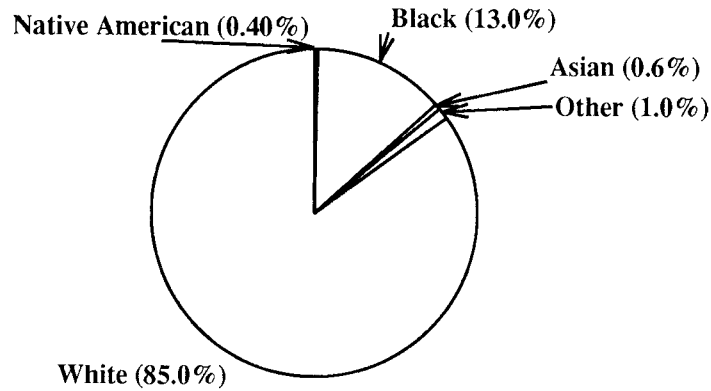
University of Detroit	1986	6,165	1,008	16.4	17	0.3	85	1.4	82	1.3	4,667	75.7	1,192	19.3
	1987	6,101	940	15.4	16	0.3	81	1.3	66	1.1	4,641	76.1	1,103	18.1
Walsh College	1986	2,218	65	2.9	12	0.5	38	1.7	6	0.3	2,090	94.2	121	5.5
	1987	2,490	93	3.7	10	0.4	28	1.1	9	0.4	2,343	94.1	140	5.6
TOTAL	1986	75,404	7,849	10.4	292	0.4	851	1.1	970	1.3	57,453	76.2	9,962	13.2
	1987	76,802	9,569	12.5	295	0.4	908	1.2	1,055	1.4	62,166	80.9	11,827	15.4

SOURCES: Michigan Postsecondary Education Database, Michigan Department of Education; 1986 and 1987 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Enrollment Reports.

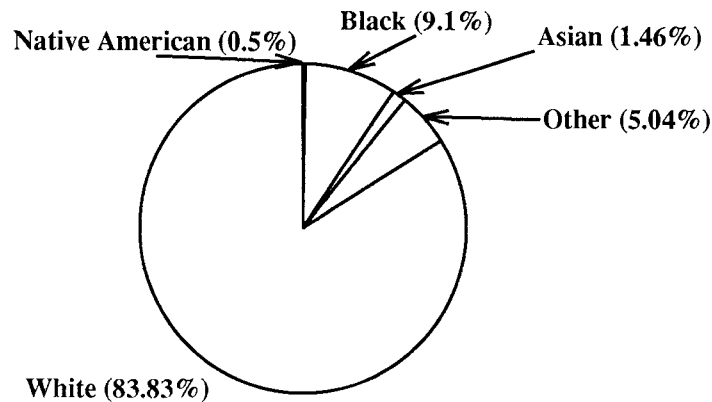
Note: This exhibit includes institutions with fall 1986 enrollment greater than 1,000 students. Michigan independent colleges and universities showed a significant increase in minority enrollment between 1986 and 1987: Black enrollment increased 2.1 percent, Asian and Hispanic enrollment increased 0.1 percent, and Native American enrollment stayed the same. The increases, however, are due in part to an 84 percent decline in the number of students classified as "race unknown" at these institutions.

APPENDIX 4

**Racial/Ethnic Groups as a Percentage
of the Michigan Population, 1980**



**Racial/Ethnic Groups as a Percentage of
Michigan Higher Education Enrollment, 1987**

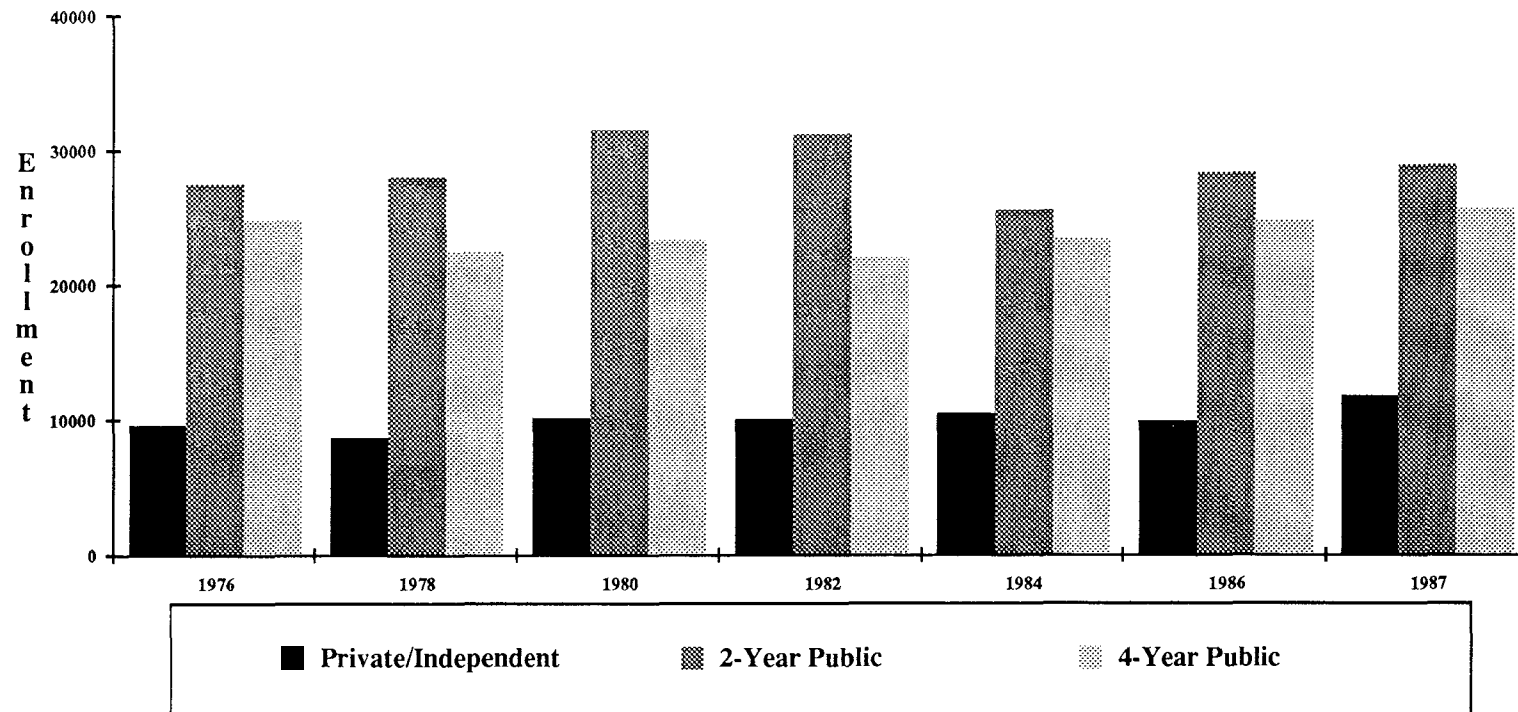


SOURCES: Michigan Postsecondary Education Database, Michigan Department of Education; 1987 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Enrollment Reports; Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, "General Population Characteristics," 1980.

NOTE: Comparing Michigan population and minority enrollment figures may be misleading because of the different reporting years and because people of Spanish origin are dispersed among the various racial groups in the population chart but are counted as "other" in the enrollment chart. However, the graph shows the over- or underrepresentation of minority groups according to their 1980 percentage of the population. For example, enrollments of Asians and Native Americans are greater than their percentage of the population; enrollment of blacks, however, is much lower than their percentage of the population.

APPENDIX 5

Minority Enrollment in Michigan Colleges and Universities,
1976-87



SOURCES: Michigan Postsecondary Education Database, Michigan Department of Education; State Superintendent's Special Advisory Committee, *Report on Minorities, Handicappers, and Women in Michigan's Colleges and Universities*, 1986; 1987 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Enrollment Reports.

NOTE: Minority enrollment in Michigan's two-year public institutions reached its twelve-year low of 25,562 in 1984. In Michigan's public four-year institutions it fell to its twelve-year low of 22,105 in 1982. Minority enrollment in private/independent institutions was at its twelve-year low of 8,758 in 1978. Minority enrollment in two-year public colleges reached its peak of 31,564 in 1980; in four-year public and independent/private institutions it peaked at 25,608 and 11,827, respectively, in 1987. Minority enrollment in all Michigan colleges and universities was at its twelve-year low of 59,455 in 1978; the all-time high was 66,324 in 1987.

APPENDIX 6

**Participation Rates of 18- to 24-Year-Old High School Graduates in
U.S. Colleges and Universities, 1976-86**

Year	Total Population	Whites	Blacks	Hispanics
1976	33.1	32.8	33.4	35.8
1977	32.5	32.2	31.5	31.5
1978	31.4	31.3	29.7	27.2
1979	31.2	31.2	29.5	30.2
1980	31.8	32.1	27.7	29.9
1981	32.5	32.7	28.0	29.9
1982	33.0	33.3	27.9	29.2
1983	32.5	33.0	27.0	31.4
1984	33.2	33.9	27.2	29.9
1985	33.7	34.9	26.1	26.9
1986	34.0	34.5	28.6	29.4

SOURCE: Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education, "Trends in Minority Enrollment in Higher Education, Fall 1976-Fall 1986."

NOTE: National statistics show that in 1986 fewer black and Hispanic high school graduates attended college than their white counterparts. This has not always been the case: In 1976 black and Hispanic graduates were **more** likely to enroll in college than white graduates. Since 1976 the participation rates for white 18- to 24-year-old high school graduates have increased 1.7 percentage points. Over the same period, the rates for black and Hispanic graduates have dropped 4.8 and 5.4 percentage points, respectively. In 1985 the percentage of white 18- to 24-year-old graduates attending college reached a ten-year **high** of 34.9 percent. That same year, the percentage of black and of Hispanic graduates attending college were at their ten-year **lows** of 26.1 and 26.9 percent, respectively.

PUBLIC SECTOR CONSULTANTS publishes PUBLIC SECTOR REPORTS, the BILL ANALYSIS SERVICE for HEALTH, and the *Health Policy Bulletin*; offers strategic and tactical counsel and issue management for retainer clients; undertakes specialized research studies; and, through its textbook division, produces research and reference works.

Its principal consultants are

Gerald A. Faverman, Ph.D., *Chairman and Senior Consultant for Public Policy*

Craig Ruff, M.P.P., *President and Senior Consultant for Health Policy*

William R. Rustem, M.S., *Vice President and Senior Consultant for Environmental Policy and Economic Development*

Robert J. Kleine, M.B.A., *Senior Economist and Editor of PUBLIC SECTOR REPORTS*

Christine F. Fedewa, *Director of Operations and Senior Consultant for Public Policy*

Gerrit Van Coevering, *Senior Consultant for Taxation and Revenue Policy*

Michael French Smith, Ph.D., *Director of Research and Senior Consultant for Marketing and Economic Development*

William R. Knox, *Senior Consultant for Communications and Market Development*

Sebastian Wade, *Director of Client Services and Senior Consultant for Corporate Relations*

Keith Wilson, *Senior Consultant for Waterways Development*

Wilma L. Harrison, *Senior Editor and Research Associate*

Frances L. Faverman, *Editor of the Health Policy Bulletin and Consultant for Health Policy*

Linda Headley, *Editor of Public Sector Media Reports and Consultant for Education and Environmental Policy*

Peter Pratt, Ph.D., *Consultant for Health Policy*

Diane Drago, *Conference Coordinator*

Harriett Posner, *Editor and Graphic Designer*