## All Campuses

Fall 2008

UAA, Now . . . . . . . . . . . . and Then

| Credit Students | Fall 08 | Fall 98 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Headcount | $\mathbf{1 9 , 7 2 8}$ | 19,336 |
| \% Female | $60 \%$ | $61 \%$ |
| \% Traditional age (18-24) | $44 \%$ | $31 \%$ |
| \% Ethnic Minority | $24 \%$ | $18 \%$ |
| \% Cert/Degree-Seeking | $58 \%$ | $45 \%$ |
| \% Full-Time | $38 \%$ | $31 \%$ |



## Distinguishing Features

The University of Alaska Anchorage (UAA) is a multi-campus public university serving a diverse range of communities throughout Southcentral Alaska. The university consists of

- A large urban campus in Anchorage;
- Four community campuses (Kenai Peninsula College, Kodiak College, Matanuska-Susitna College, and the separately accredited Prince William Sound Community College);
- Extended campuses in Chugiak/Eagle River, Seward, Homer, Cordova, and the Copper Basin; and

- Military education centers at Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base.
There are significant differences between the student profiles at each campus, reflective of their relative sizes and the communities they serve.

UAA's student profile also reflects the dual mission of academic excellence and open access. The fastest-growing segments of the population (particularly in Anchorage) include traditional-age students with strong high school achievement and baccalaureate degree-seeking goals. Nevertheless, the student body overall continues to be characterized by

- High percentages of part-time students
- High percentages of non degree-seeking students
- Low percentages of traditional-age students


## Trends, by Campus

Headcount increased 2\% overall from Fall 1998 to Fall 2008, with particularly strong increases in Anchorage (I3\%), at Mata-nuska-Susitna College (32\%), and at Kenai Peninsula College (6\%). Anchorage headcount now makes up over 75\% of the UAA total, up from 70\% in Fall 1998. During the same period, Kodiak College decreased $16 \%$ and Prince William Sound Community College decreased $41 \%$.

Fall Semester Headcount, By Campus

www.uaa.alaska.edu/institutionaleffectiveness

## Trends, By Student Characteristic

- Males increased $8 \%$ overall between Fall 1998 and Fall 2008, while females decreased by about a half a percent.
- Traditional age students (18-24) increased $42 \%$ overall, with particularly strong increases in the 20-24 age group (52\%). The 50-59 age group also increased $10 \%$, and the 60 and over age group increased $29 \%$. On the other hand, the 0-17 age group declined $7 \%$, the 30-39 age group decreased $25 \%$ and the 40-49 age group decreased 4I\%.
- Ethnic minority students increased $37 \%$ overall, with particularly strong increases in Asian/Pacific Islanders (89\%), Alaska Natives (50\%), Hispanics (35\%), and American Indians (I\%). However, African Americans decreased by $12 \%$ over the same period.
- White students declined both in percentage of the student population and in real numbers, from 14,73I in Fall 1998 to 13,64 I in Fall 2008, a 7\% decrease over the period.
- Degree-seeking students increased $30 \%$, with particularly strong increases in first-time freshmen (74\%) and in Anchorage-based baccalaureate (53\%) and graduate (39\%) programs. Counter to these trends, undergraduate certificate and associate-level programs decreased by $8 \%$ over the ten-year period.
- Full-time students increased 26\%, with particularly strong increases in Anchorage (23\%), at Kodiak College (92\%), and at Matanuska-Susitna College (9\%). However, full-time students decreased at Kenai Peninsula College by $5 \%$ and at Prince William Sound Community College by 27\% over the ten-year period.


Trends for Selected Characteristics Fall 1998 to Fall 2008


## Non-Credit Students

UAA also serves about a thousand students in Adult Basic Education, non-credit, and continuing education courses each fall semester. In contrast to credit students (the majority of whom are served by the Anchorage campus), the majority of non-credit students are served by the community campuses, with the largest numbers at Prince William Sound Community College and Kenai Peninsula College.

Characteristics. The latest available characteristics data on non-credit students comes from the 2005-06 academic year. At that time, the population of non-credit students was about equally split between males and females. Ethnically, there were greater percentages of Alaska Native/ American Indian and Hispanic students and smaller percentages of African American and Asian/Pacific Islanders among non-credit students than credit students. The noncredit population also tended to be older than the credit population, with a mean age of 35.5 in AY06 as compared to 30.1 for credit students in Fall 2008.

Headcount, Fall 2008


Ethnicity


Age


Headcount Trend


Sources: UAA Office of Institutional Research. Headcounts and trends come from Fall Semester Closing Reports, Fall 1998 to Fall 2008, Closing Summary. Characteristics come from Mission Contribution Series, Continuing Education Courses, Table CE-4, academic year 2005-06 (latest available data).

Headcount trend. The numbers of noncredit students declined 56\% between Fall 1998 and Fall 2005, from a high of 1,779 to a low of 790 . They have rebounded $39 \%$ in the three years since, for a total of 1,097 in Fall 2008. The overall reduction over the ten-year period is $38 \%$.

Fall 2008 Profile

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