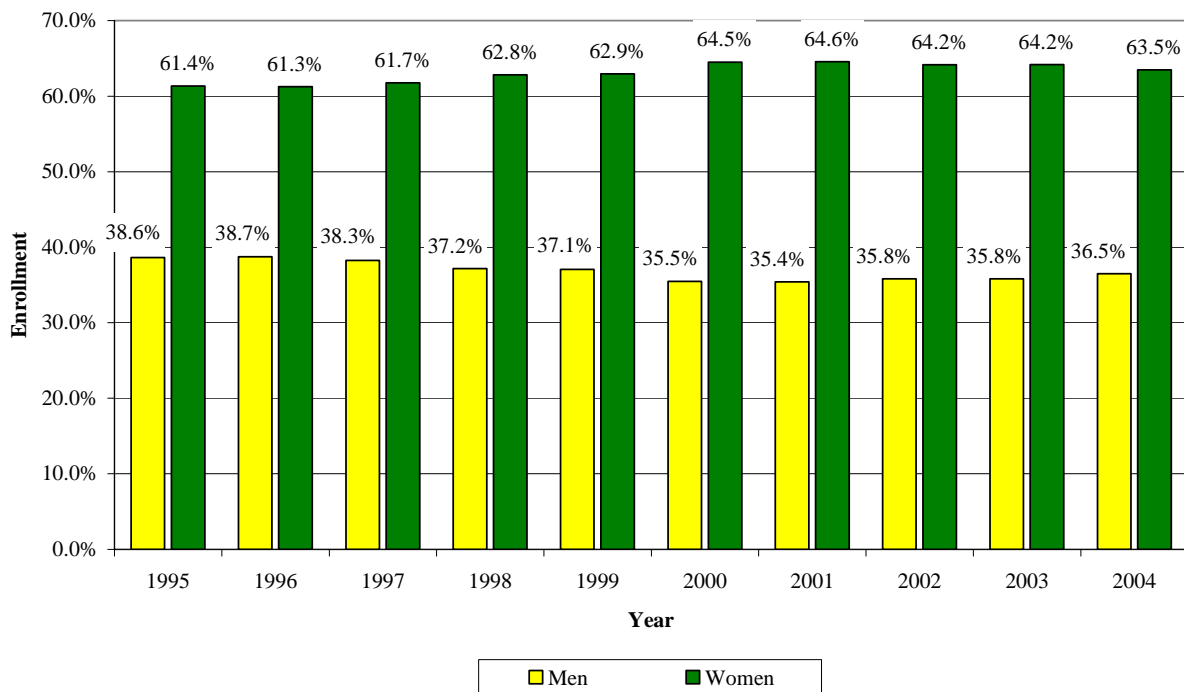


Gender Enrollment Trends of Southeastern Louisiana University Fall 1995 – Fall 2004

Research Brief #22

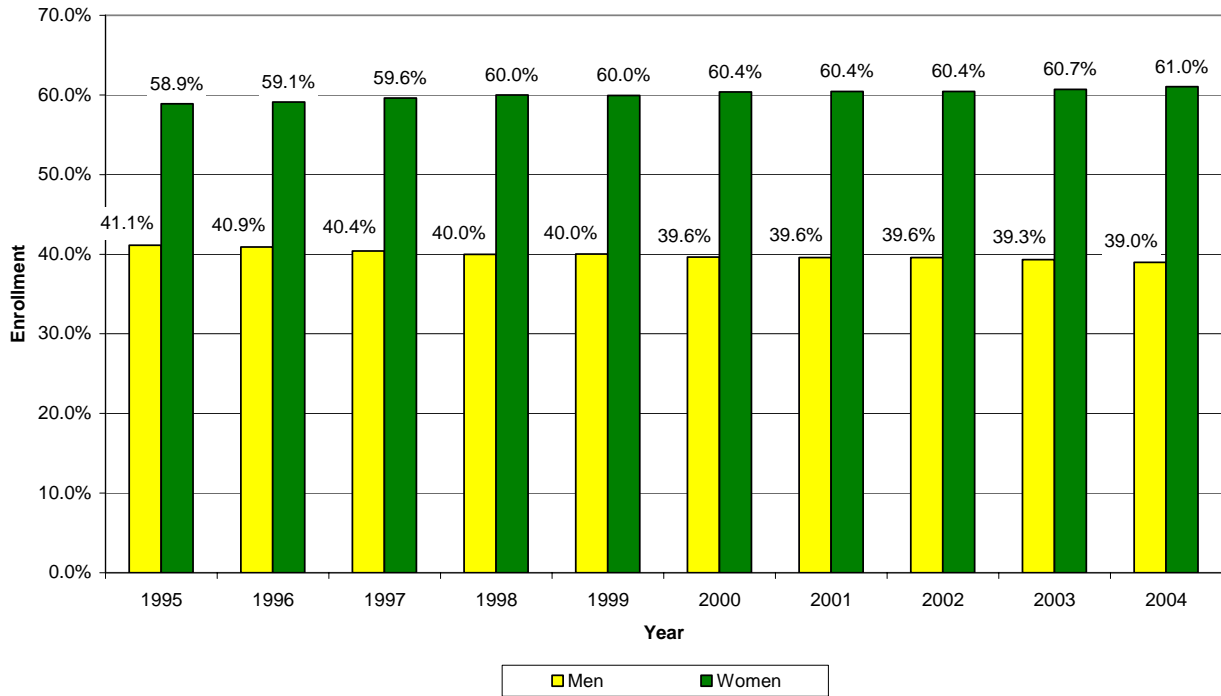
Fall 2005

Gender Enrollment Trends of Southeastern Louisiana University
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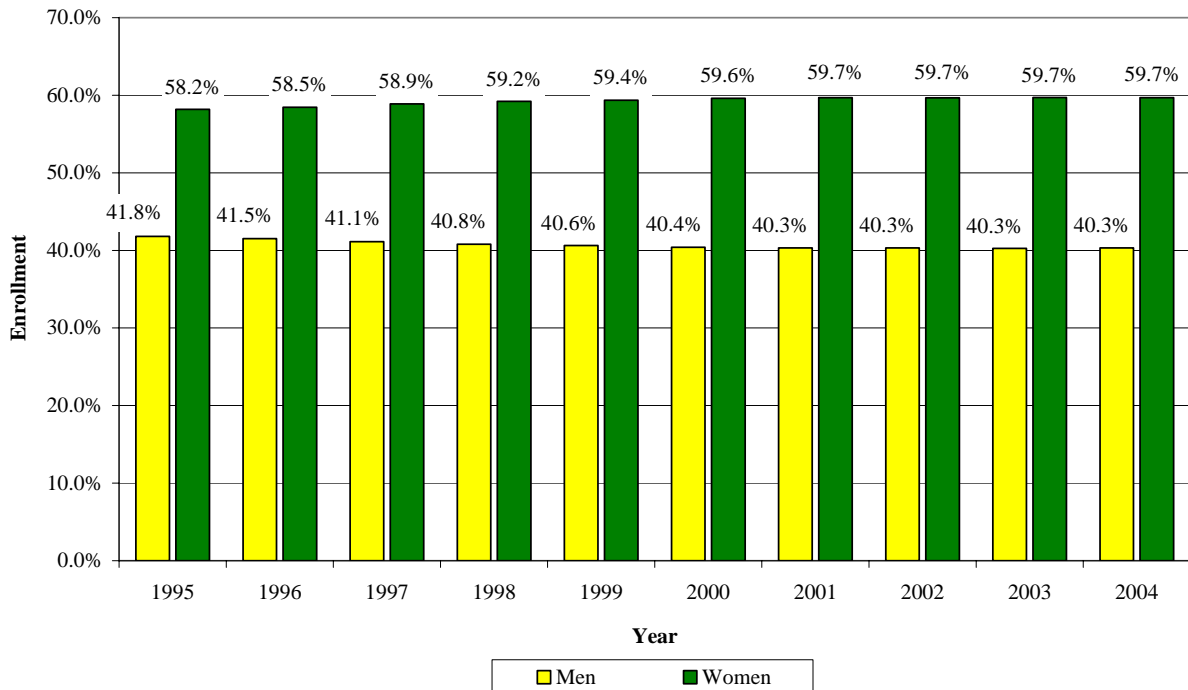
- The percentage of men enrolled at Southeastern has slowly decreased from 38.6% (n=5,501) in Fall 1995 to 36.6% (n=5,653) in Fall 2004. The percentage has ranged from a low of 35.4% (n=5,139) in Fall 2001 to a high of 38.7% (n=5,614) in Fall 1996.
- The discrepancy in gender enrollment widened in Fall 2000, when Southeastern implemented quality admissions standards.

**Gender Enrollment Trends for Louisiana
Institutions in the University of Louisiana System
Fall 1995 - Fall 2004**



- The percentage of men enrolled at Louisiana institutions in the University of Louisiana System has slowly declined each year from Fall 1995 to Fall 2004, falling from 41.1% (n=34,485) in Fall 1995 to 39.0% (n=32,882) in Fall 2004.

**Gender Enrollment Trends for All U. S. Institutions with a
Carnegie Classification of Masters Colleges and Universities I
Fall 1995 - Fall 2004**



- The percentage of men enrolled at all public institutions in the United States with a Carnegie Classification of Masters Colleges and Universities I¹ gradually declined from 41.8% (n= 843,495) in Fall 1995 to 40.3% (n= 876,691) in Fall 2001. The percentage of men enrolled remained at 40.3 % from Fall 2001 to Fall 2004.

Summary

- Southeastern's percentage of male enrollment is below the average for all public institutions with a Carnegie Classification of Masters Colleges and Universities I. It is also below the state average.
- Research by Catherine E. Freeman indicted that "gender differences in college majors persist, however, with females still predominant in somewhat lower paying fields like education, and males more likely to earn degrees in engineering, physics, and computer science".² Another study by the American Institutes for Research also found that "girls cluster in social sciences, health services, and education; boys gravitate disproportionately toward engineering and business".³ This is true of Southeastern, where a large majority of female students major in social sciences, nursing and education, while the majority of males major in business and computer sciences.
- According to the National Center for Educational Statistics, between 2002 and 2014, college enrollment in degree-seeking institutions is projected to increase 21% for women and only 12% for men⁴ The National Center for Educational Statistics uses a projection model in which enrollment projections are based primarily on population projections.

¹ **Master's Colleges and Universities I**: These institutions typically offer a wide range of baccalaureate programs, and they are committed to graduate education through the master's degree. During the period studied, they awarded 40 or more master's degrees per year across three or more disciplines.

² Freeman, C.E. (2004). Trends in Educational Equity of Girls & Women: 2004 (NCES 2005–016). U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

³ American Association of University Women Educational Foundation. (1998). *Gender Gaps: Where schools still fail our children*. Washington, DC: Author, researched by the American Institutes for Research.

⁴ Hussar, W. J. (2005), *Projections of Education Statistics to 2014* (NCES 2005–074). U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.