

# Enrollment Trends in the State University of New York 1995-2016

State University of New York University Faculty Senate  
Operations Committee

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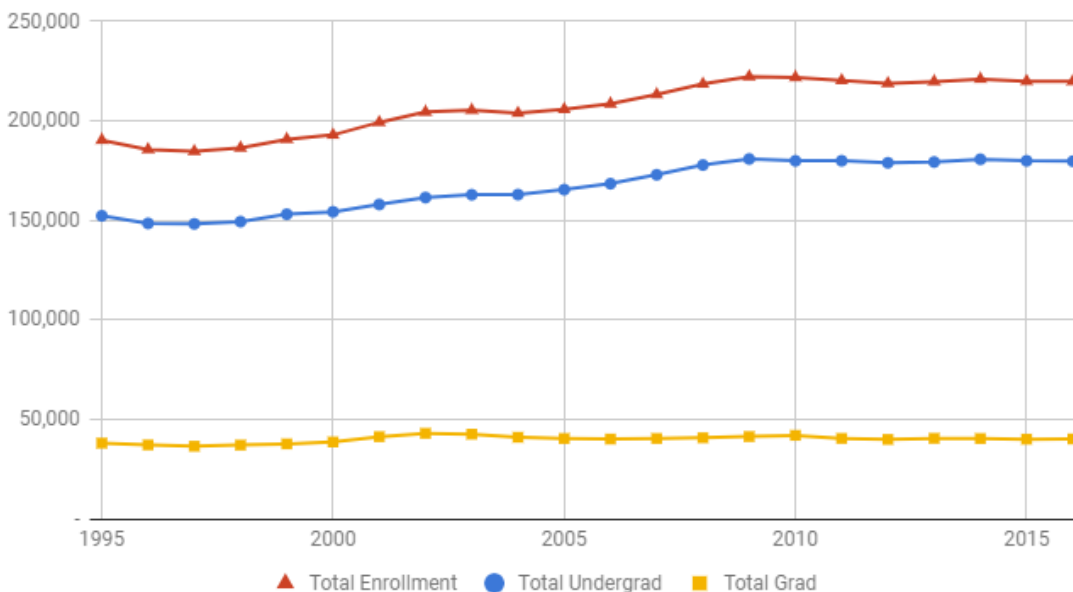
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## SUNY Enrollment

Total student enrollment in the SUNY state-operated campuses from 1995-2016 ranged from a low of 184,696 in 1997 to a high of 222,204 in 2009, a 20.3 percent increase. (See Chart 1.1) Since 2009, total enrollment has varied from a low of 218,809 in 2012 to a high of 221,027 in 2014 and the most recent total of 219,861 maintains numbers that have stayed within about 1 percent of the 2009 high count. Chart 1.1 shows that the driver of enrollment growth for the SUNY system has been an increase in undergraduates. From a low of 148,228 undergraduates in 1997 enrollments peaked at 180,849 in 2009, a 22 percent increase. Between 2011 and 2016 when overall enrollment varied little, undergraduate enrollment ranged between 218,809 and 221,027 a difference of one percent. In contrast, graduate enrollment peaked earlier (42,967 in 2002) and has hovered around 40,000 students every year since 2010.

Chart 1.1 SUNY Total Enrollment 1995-2016



While the total number of students has not changed dramatically in SUNY since 2010, the make-up of its student body has, particularly in the increase in the proportion of students who are full-time. Among all students, full-time numbers increased from 74.8 percent in 83.7 percent in 2015 and again in 2016. While full-time undergraduate students rose steadily from 82.1 percent to 89.0 percent between 1995 and 2016, there has been a significant realignment of graduate students from part-time to full-time status in the same time period. Between 1995 and 2002 full-time graduate enrollment never exceeded 49.6 percent of all graduate students. Since 2003, more than 50 percent of all graduate students were in school full-time; rising to 60.3 percent in 2013 and remaining at that level since (Charts 1.2-1.4).

Chart 1.2 SUNY Total Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

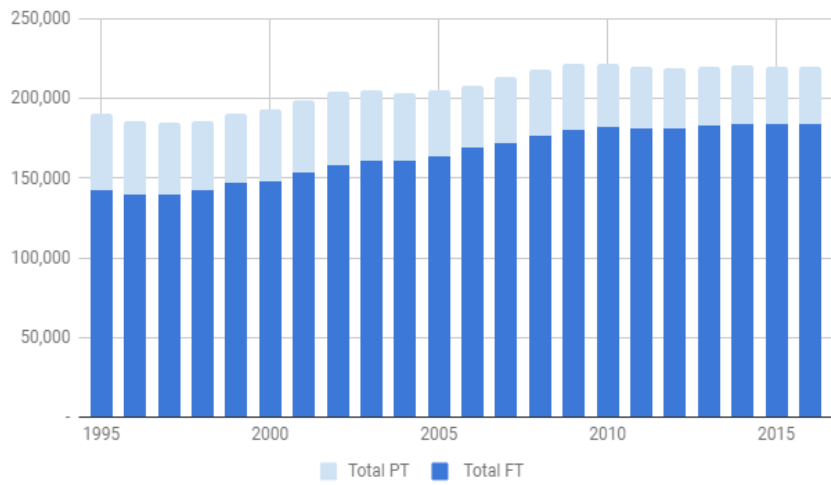


Chart 1.3 SUNY Undergraduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

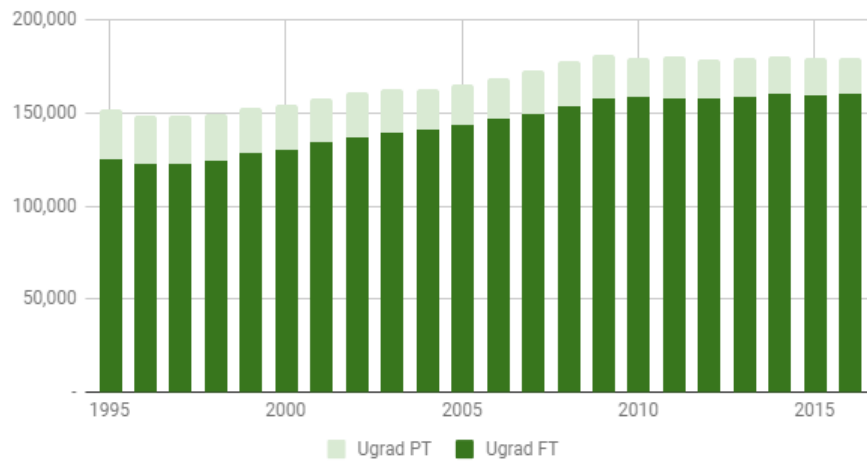
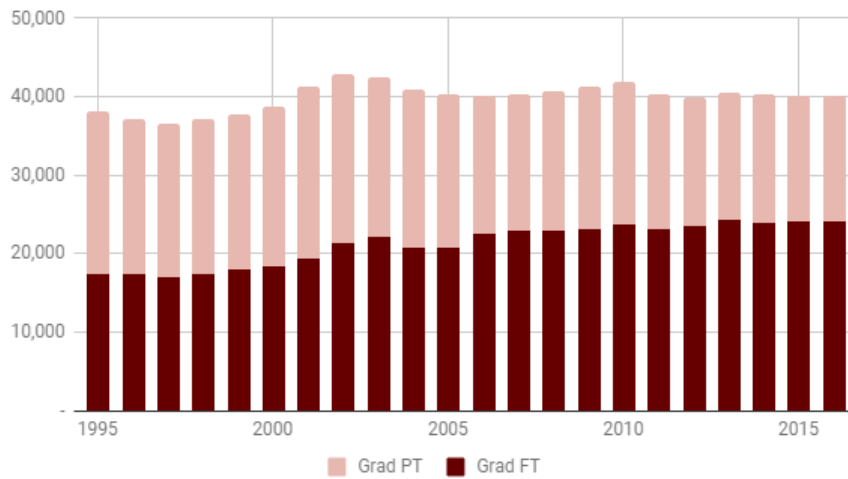


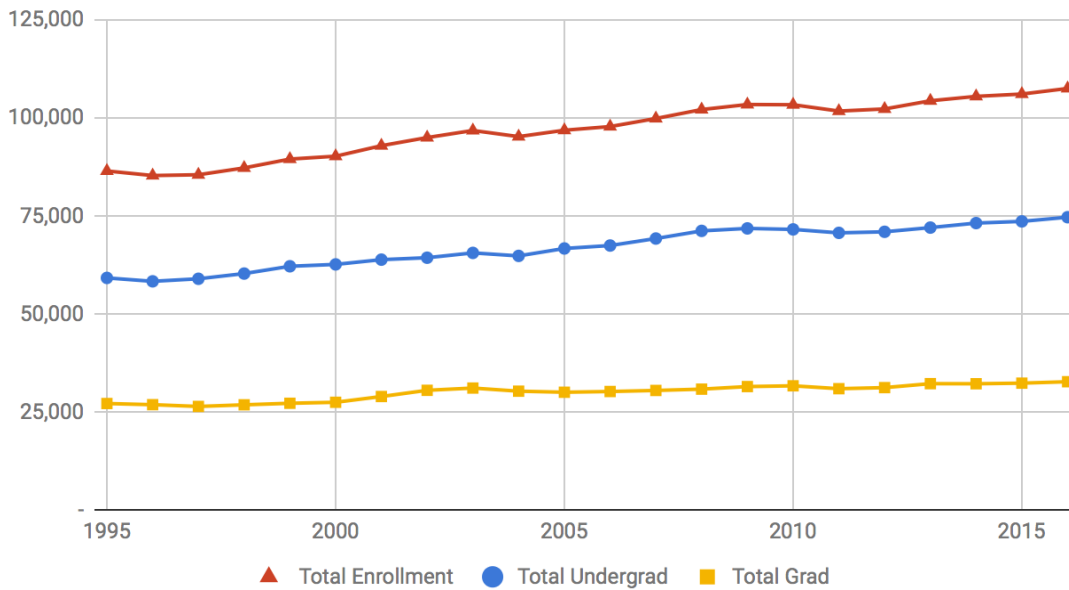
Chart 1.4 SUNY Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



# Doctoral Institution Enrollment

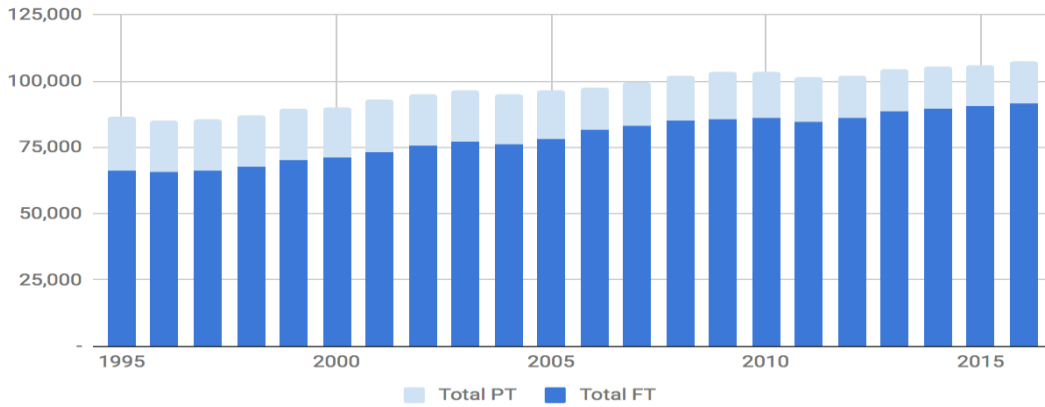
Total student enrollment in the doctoral institutions from 1995-2016 ranged from a low of 85,255 in 1996 to a high of 107,422 in 2016, a 26 percent increase. (See Chart 2.1). Total enrollment has steadily increased within about 2% each following year, excluding minor drop offs (within 1%) from 1995-1996, 2003-2004, and 2010-2011. Chart 2.1 shows that the trends of undergraduate enrollment more closely mirrors the trends of total enrollment. Undergraduate enrollment ranged between a low of 58,328 in 1996 to a high of 74,650 in 2016, a 27.9 percent increase. Undergraduate enrollment also displayed a decrease (within 1%) from 1995-1996, 1996-1997, 2003-2004, 2009-2010, and 2010-2011. Graduate enrollment has increased at a slower rate from a low of 26,480 in 1997 to a high of 32,772 in 2016, a 23.7 percent increase.

Chart 2.1 Doctoral Institutions Total Enrollment 1995-2016

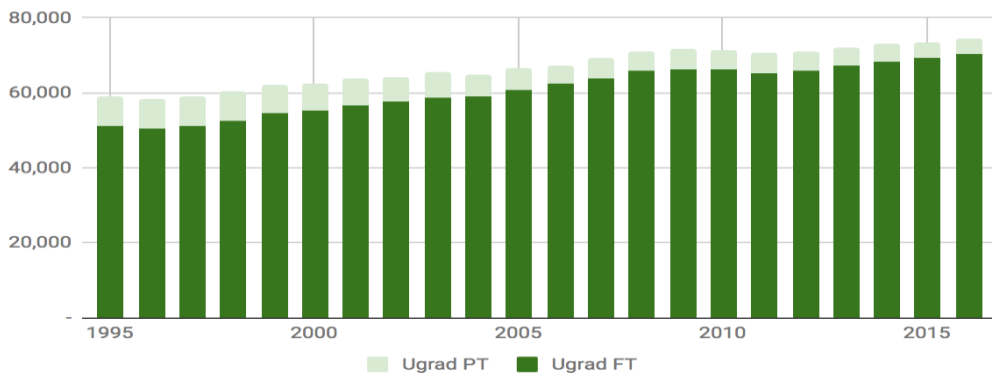


Over the past two decades, the percentage of full-time students have increased for both the undergraduate and graduate student body. Full-time students in the total enrollment increased from 76.5 percent (1995) to 85.2 percent in (2016). The undergraduate student body increased their full-time enrollment from 86.2 percent (1995) to 94.1 percent (2016). Following the same trend, full-time graduates increased their proportion of full-time students from 56.6 percent (1995) to 64.9 percent (2016). Graduate part-time enrollment decreased about 5 percent over the past two decades, while full-time enrollment produced a 40.6 percent increase.

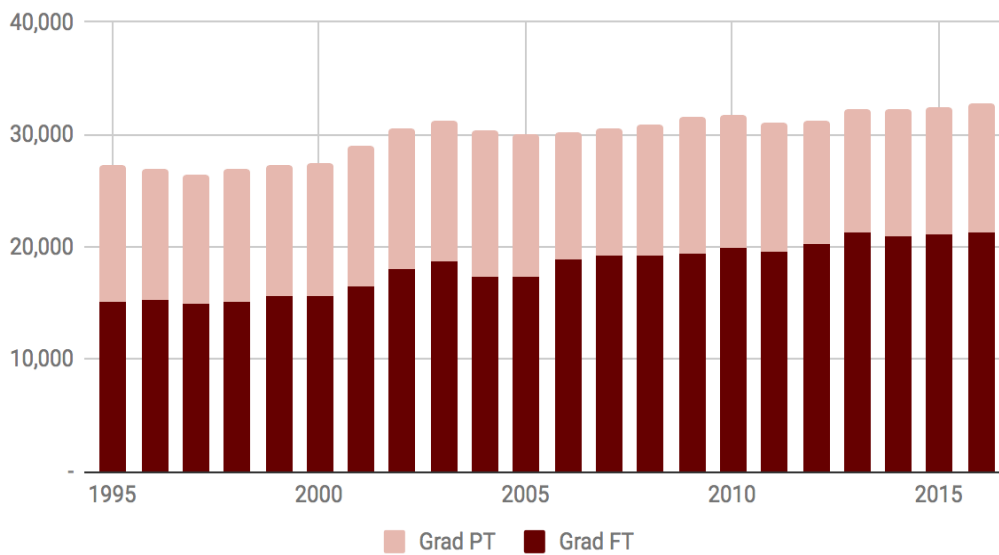
**Chart 2.2 Doctoral Institutions Total Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment**



**Chart 2.3 Doctoral Institutions Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment**



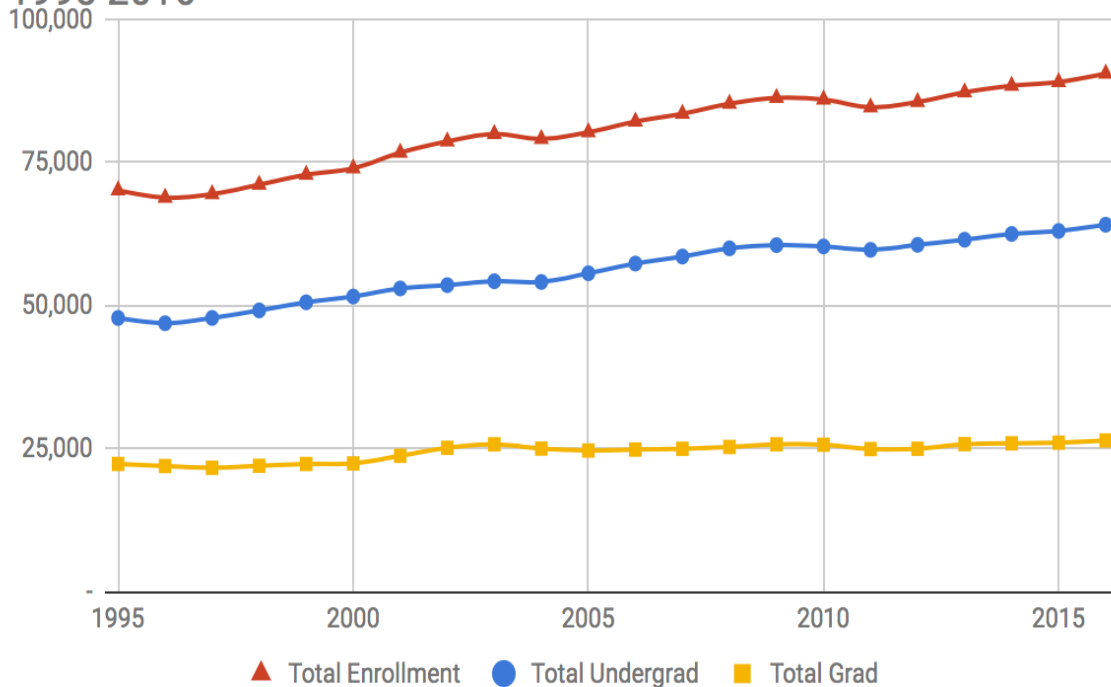
**Chart 2.4 Doctoral Institutions Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment**



# Research University Centers

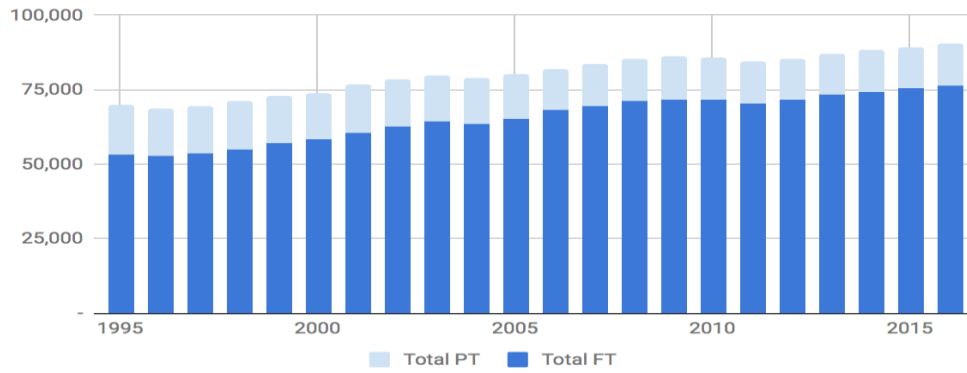
Total student enrollment in the Research University Centers from 1995-2016 ranged from a low of 68,842 in 1996 to a high of 90,532 in 2016, a 31.5 percent increase. (See Chart 3.1) Enrollment gradually increased each year with the exception of the following years: 1995-1996, 2003-2004, 2009-2010, and 2010-2011 (within 1%). For undergraduates, Research University Centers recorded a low of 46,903 in 1996 to a high of 64,119 in 2016, a 36.7% increase. Undergraduate enrollment mirrored the pattern found for total enrollment, showcasing itself as a driver for overall enrollment. For Research University Centers graduates, enrollment ranged from a low of 21,638 in 1997 to a high of 26,413 in 2016, an 22% increase. The enrollment pattern found for graduate students were more erratic than the overall and undergraduate enrollment. (See Chart 3.1)

Chart 3.1 Research University Centers Total Enrollment 1995-2016

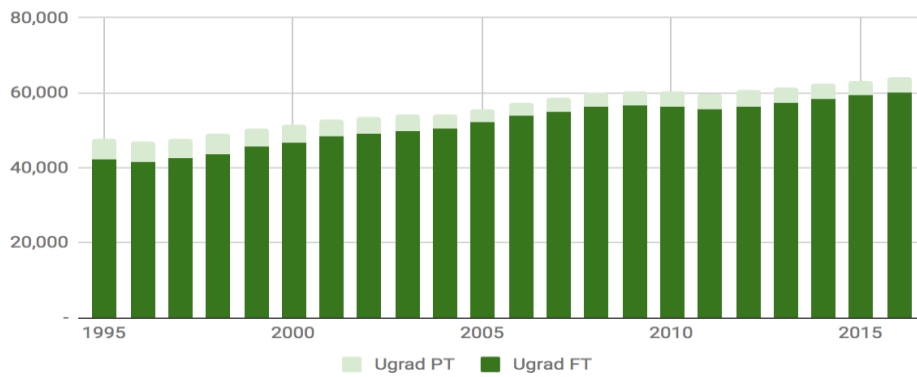


As enrollment gradually increased from 1995 to 2016, the proportion of full-time students increased also. This is seen in both the undergraduate and graduate student body. The undergraduate student body increased their full-time enrollment by 18,056 students (42.8 percent). Within this same time frame, part-time enrollment dropped by 1,764 students (31 percent). This increased the overall percentage of undergraduate full-time enrollment within the undergraduate student body, from 88.1 percent to 93.9 percent. The graduate student body also increased its percentage of graduate full-time, from 49.5 percent to 60.8 percent. This is more reflected on the increase of full-time enrollment, rather than the decrease of part-time enrollment. From 1995 to 2001, the graduate student body was teetering around the 50 percent mark. From 2006 to 2016, there was a continual increase for the full-time enrollment while part-time enrollment decreased. (See Chart 3.2-3.4)

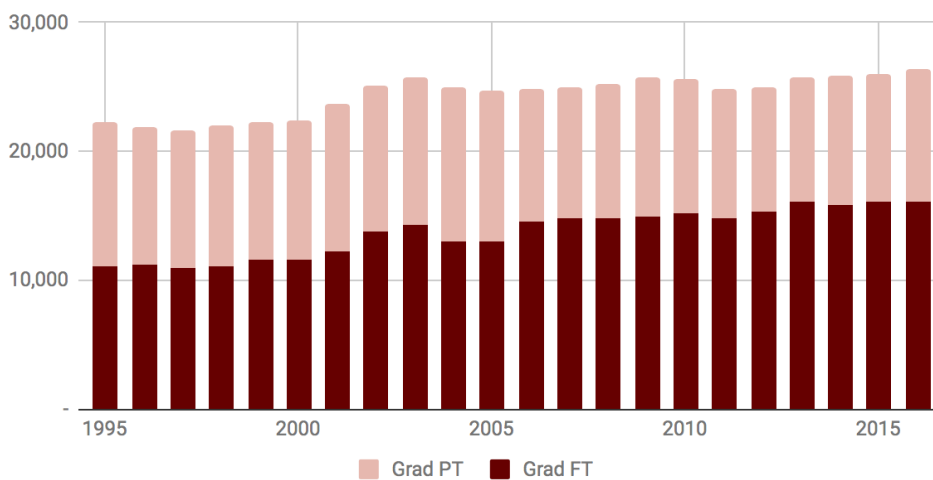
**Chart 3.2 Research University Centers Total Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment**



**Chart 3.3 Research University Centers Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment**



**Chart 3.4 Research University Centers Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment**

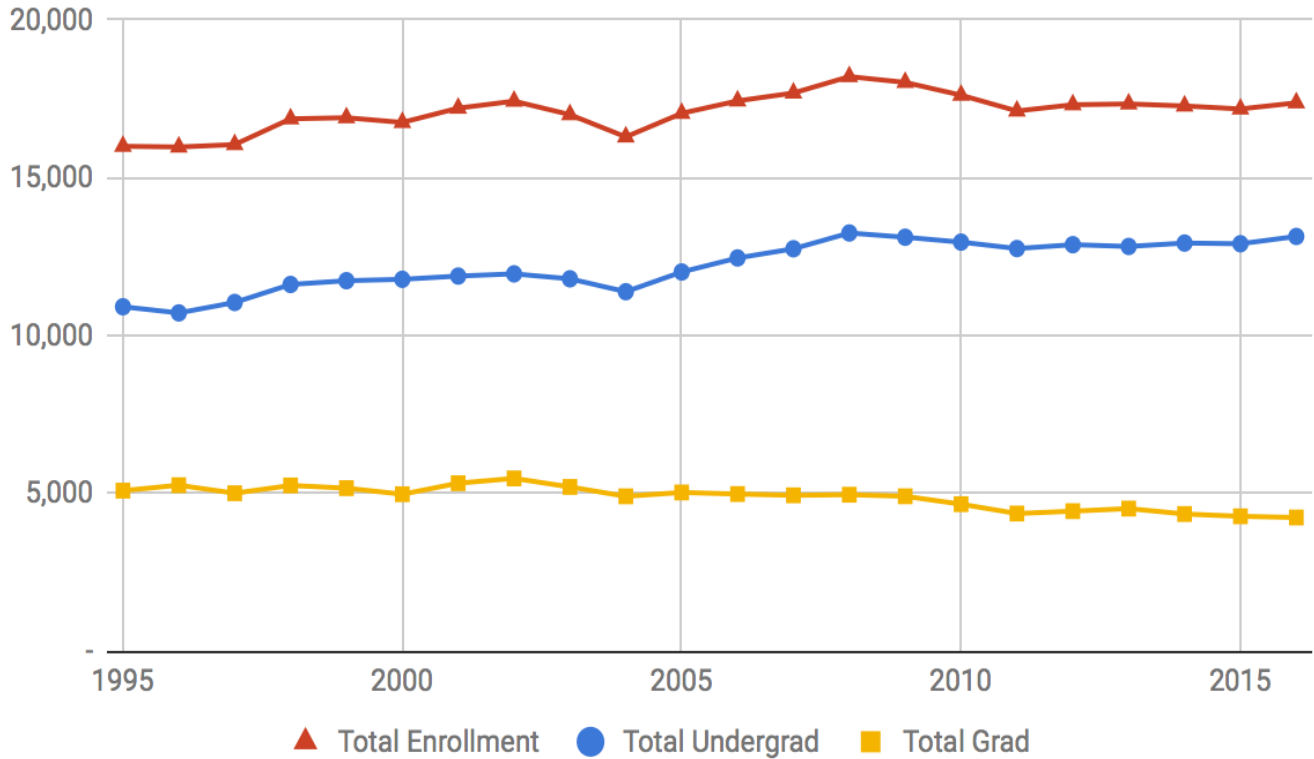




# University at Albany

Total student enrollment at SUNY Albany between 1995-2016 recorded a low of 15,973 in 1996 to a high of 18,204 in 2008, a 13.9 percent increase. (See Chart 4.1) This increase of enrollment over this period can be attributed to the growth of undergraduate enrollment. Undergraduate enrollment varied from a low of 10,716 in 1996 to a high of 13,248 in 2008, a 23.6 percent increase. From 2008 to 2011, Albany's total enrollment had dropped 6% and has been hovering around the 17,000 mark every following year. Graduate enrollment recorded a high of 5,473 in 2002 to a low of 4,234 in 2016, a 22.6 percent decrease.

### Chart 4.1 Albany Total Enrollment 1995-2016



Over the last two decades, Albany's student body has increased the percentage of enrollment for full-time students. Albany total enrollment, full-time numbers increased from 73.5 percent in 1995 to 83.6 percent in 2016. For full-time undergraduate students, the percentage rose steadily from 89.1 percent to 94.5 percent between 1995 and 2016. For graduate students, the overall enrollment has steadily decline. The percentage of part-time graduate enrollment has dropped, from 60 percent in 1995 to 50.4 percent in 2016. Graduate full-time students have remained somewhat flat over the past two decades. (See Chart 4.2-4.4)

Chart 4.2 Albany Total Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

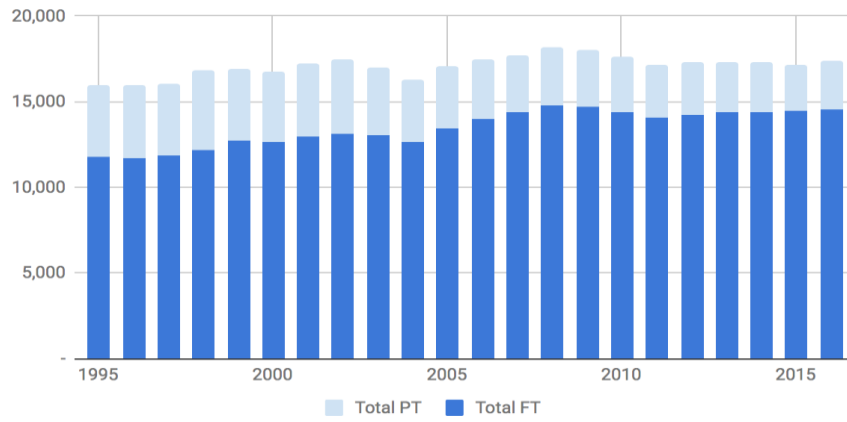


Chart 4.3 Albany Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

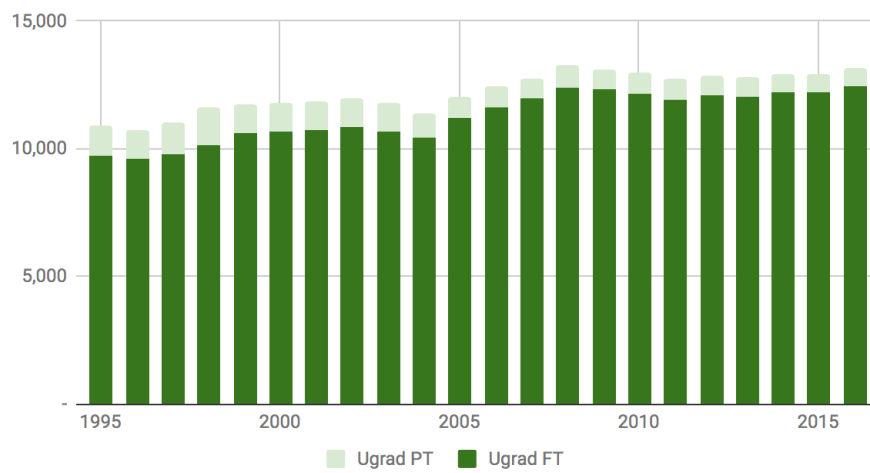
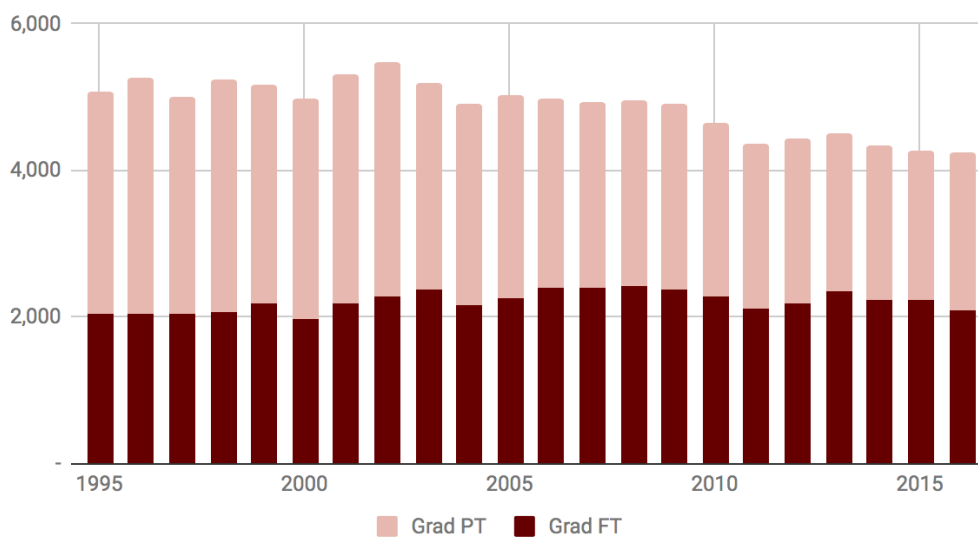


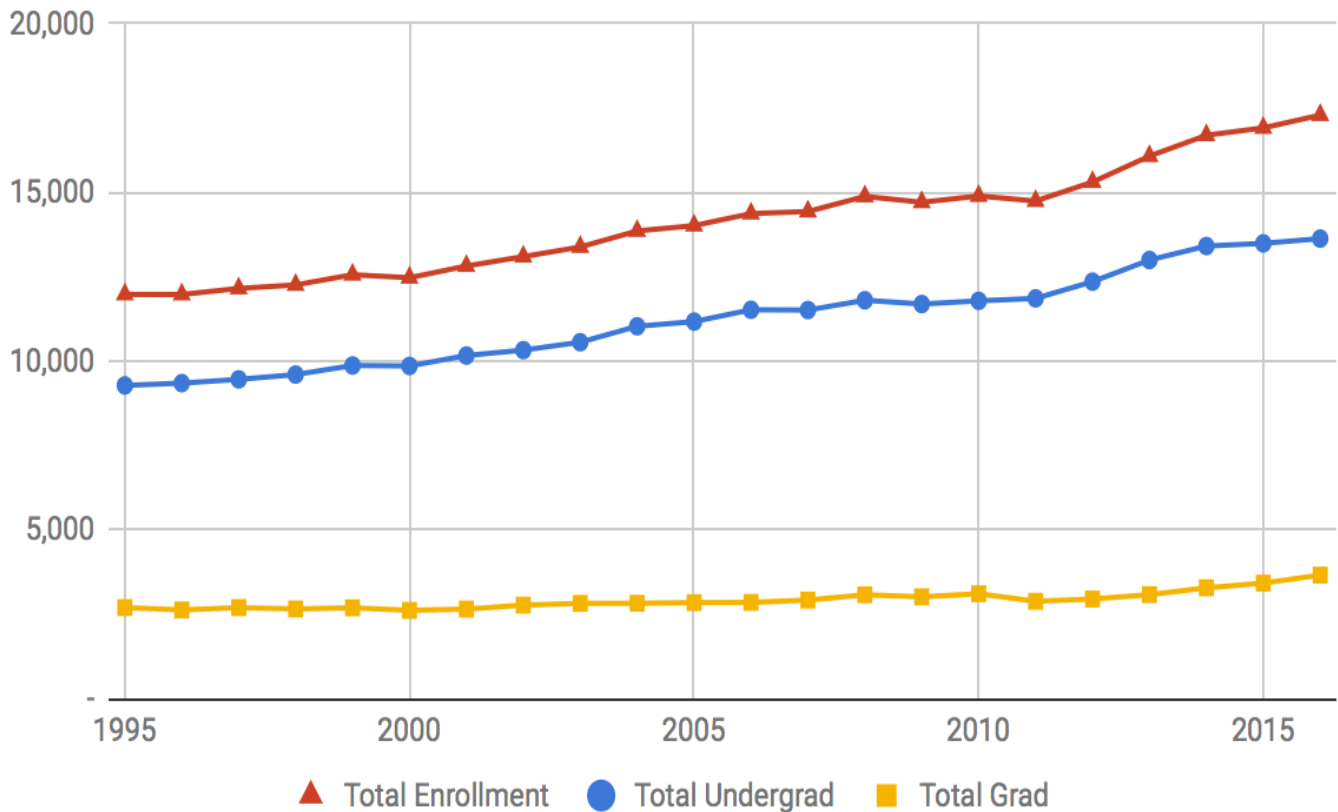
Chart 4.4 Albany Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



# University at Binghamton

Total student enrollment at Binghamton between 1995-2016 ranged from a low of 11,976 in 1996 to a high of 17,292 in 2016, a 44.4 percent increase. The undergraduate enrollment is a strong driver for the increase in total enrollment. Undergraduate enrollment recorded a low of 9,281 in 1995 to a high of 13,632 in 2016, a 46.9 percent increase. Graduate enrollment grew at a lower rate than undergraduate enrollment. Graduate enrollment recorded a low of 2,627 in 1996 to a high of 3,660 in 2016, a 39.3 percent increase. From 2011 to 2016, there is an uptick in both undergraduate and graduate enrollment at Binghamton University. Undergraduate enrollment increased by 14.9%, while graduate enrollment increased by 26.9%. (See Chart 5.2-5.4)

## Chart 5.1 Binghamton Total Enrollment 1995-2016



As the total overall enrollment increased, the percentage of full-time students also increased. Since 1995, the total percentage of full-time students increased 7 percent. The overall growth of the undergraduate enrollment however, has not changed the make-up of the undergraduate student body. The proportion of full-time undergraduate students consistently remained around 96 percent over the last two decades. The graduate student body has shifted from being composed of mostly part-time students (62.5 percent of graduate student body) in 1995 to full-time students (58.8 percent of graduate student body) in 2016. The percentage of graduates students who are full-time increased by 22 percent. (See Chart 5.2-5.4)

Chart 5.2 Binghamton Total Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

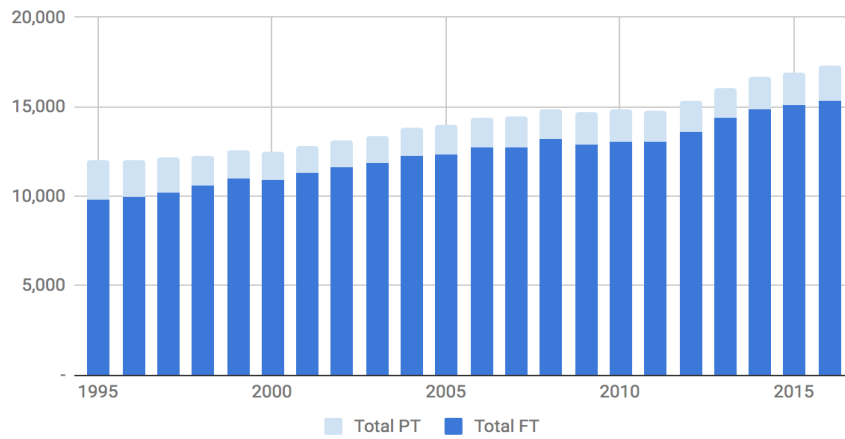


Chart 5.3 Binghamton Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

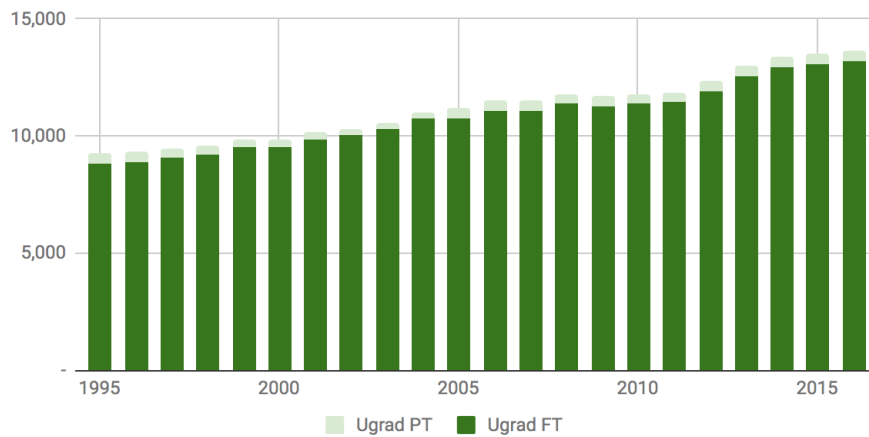
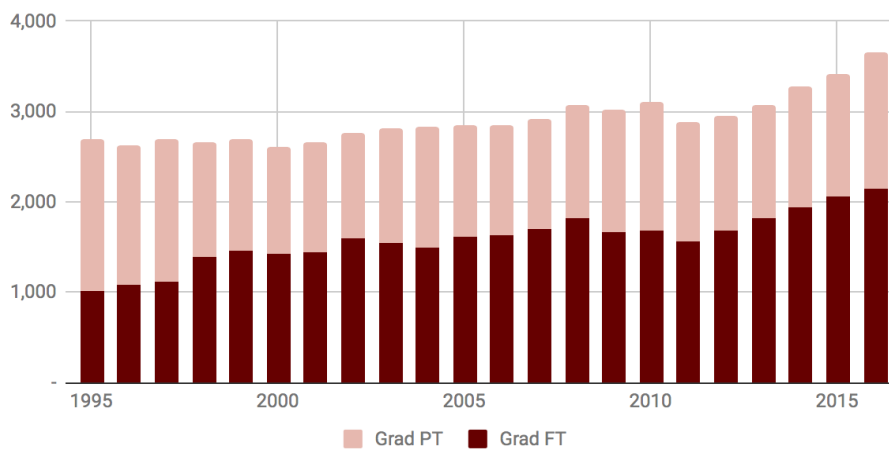


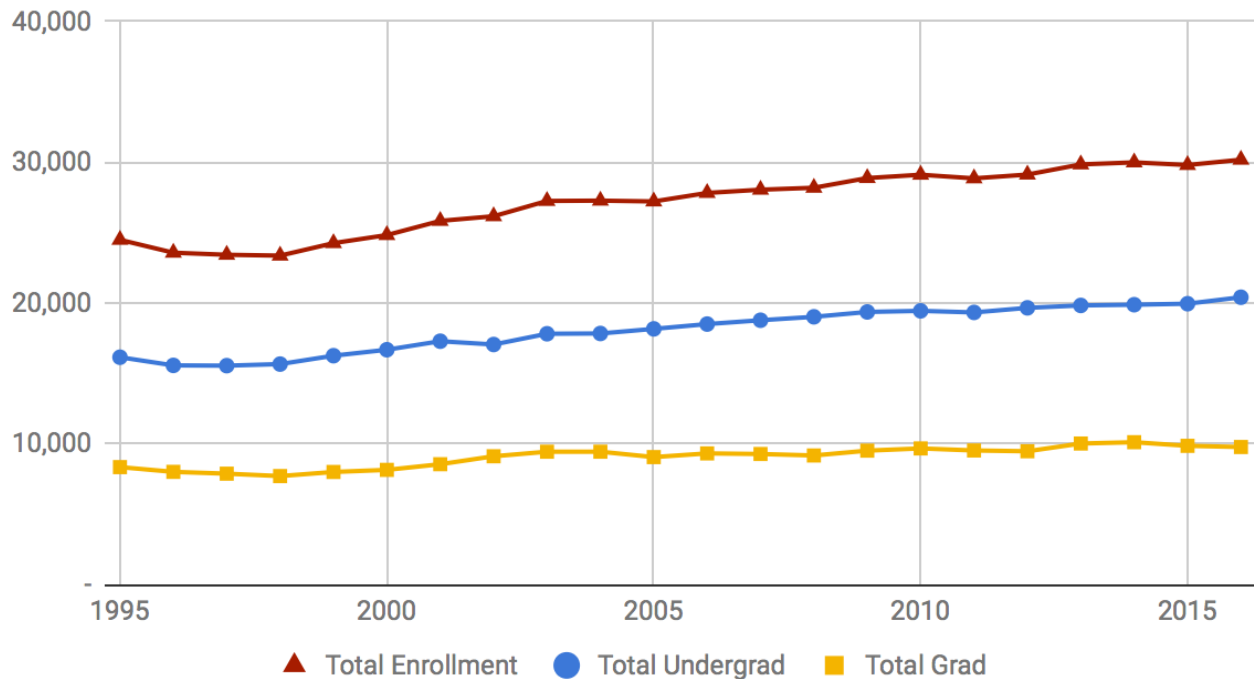
Chart 5.4 Binghamton Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



# University at Buffalo

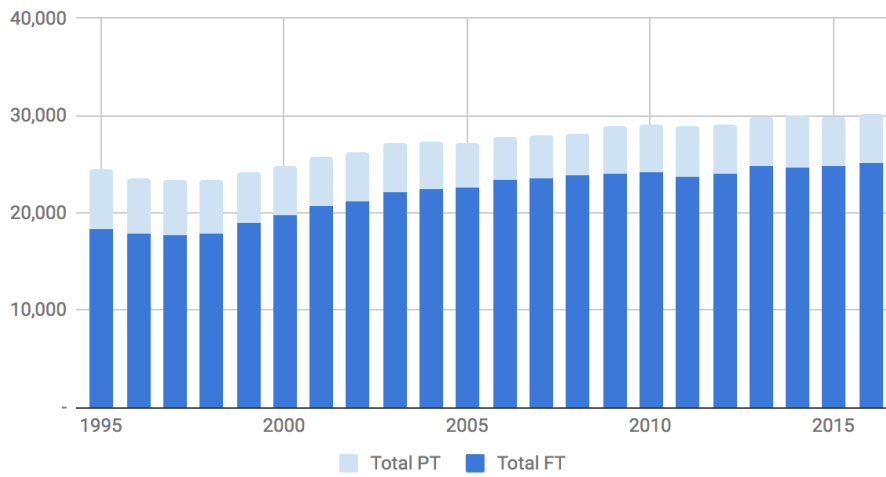
Total student enrollment at U.B. between 1995-2016 ranged from a low of 23,370 in 1998 to a high of 30,184 in 2016, a 29.2 percent increase. Enrollment gradually increased for both the undergraduate and graduate student body. Undergraduate enrollment recorded a low of 15,552 in 1997 to a high of 20,412 in 2016, a 31.2 percent increase. Enrollment gradually increased over the past two decades. Graduate enrollment varied from a low of 7,707 in 1998 to a high of 10,113 in 2014, a 31.2 percent increase. (See Chart 6.1)

## Buffalo Total Enrollment 1995-2016

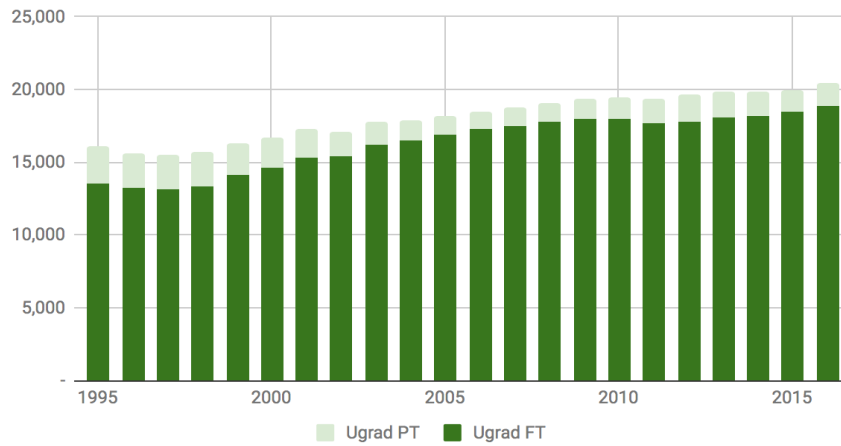


SUNY Buffalo has gradually increased their proportion of full-time students, just as gradually as enrollment increased. Full-time students initially made-up 74.8 percent (1995) of the total student body, before rising to 83.4 percent (2016). This increase can be seen in both the graduate and undergraduate student body. The undergraduate student body recorded 83.8 percent (1995) of its student body were full-time students, before rising to 92.2 percent (2016). Full-time graduates made up 57.5 percent of the graduate student body, before increasing to 65 percent in 2016. (See Chart 6.2-6.4)

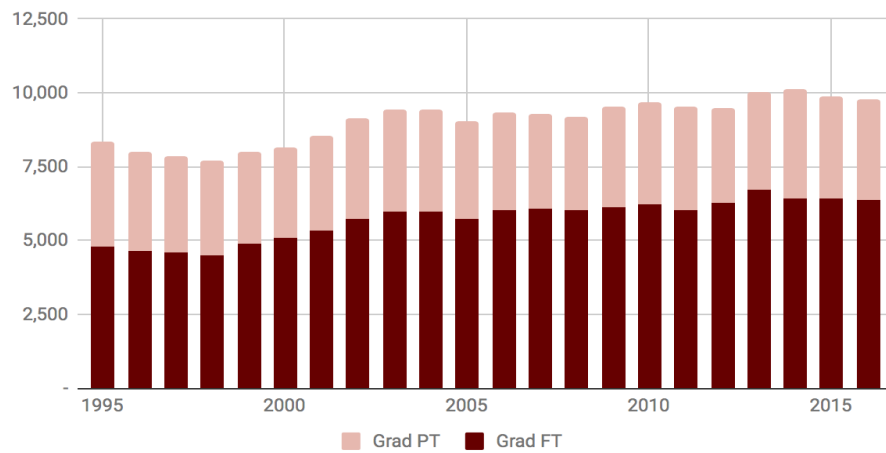
### Buffalo Total Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



### Buffalo Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



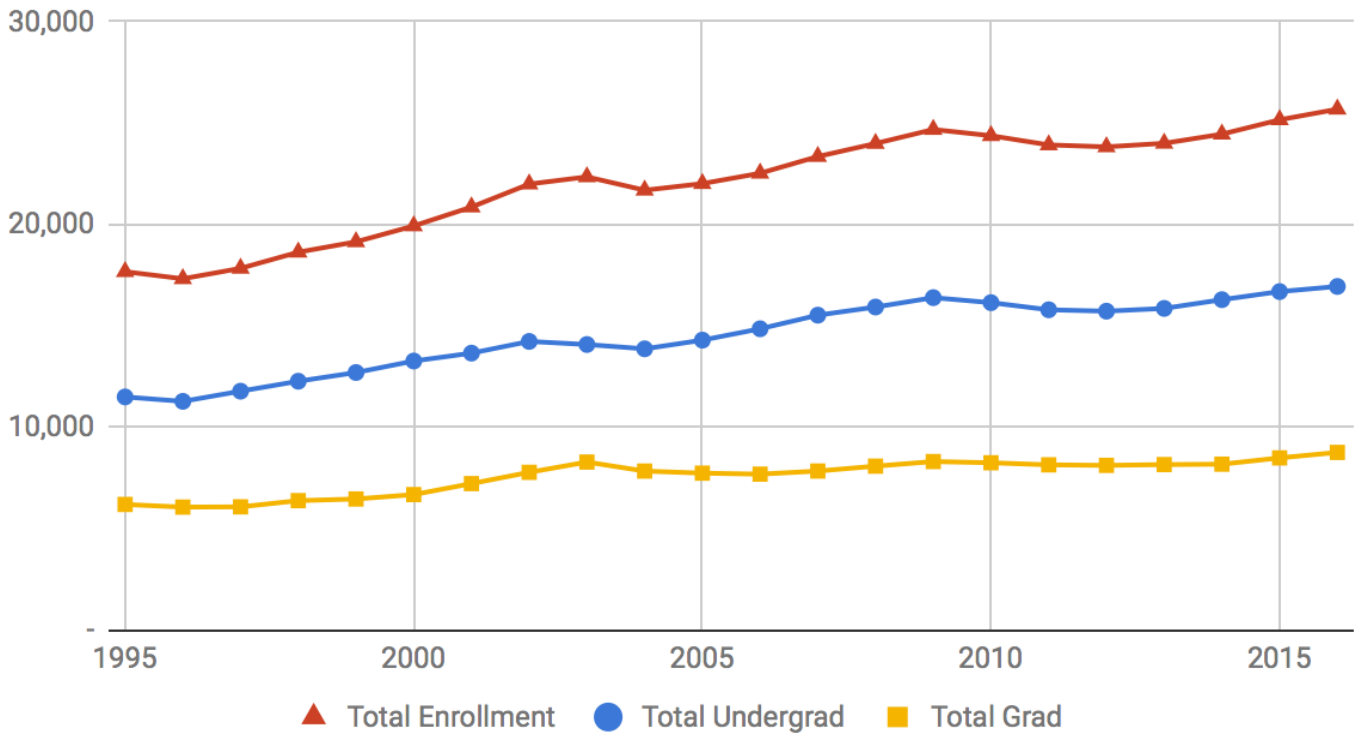
### Buffalo Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



# Stony Brook University

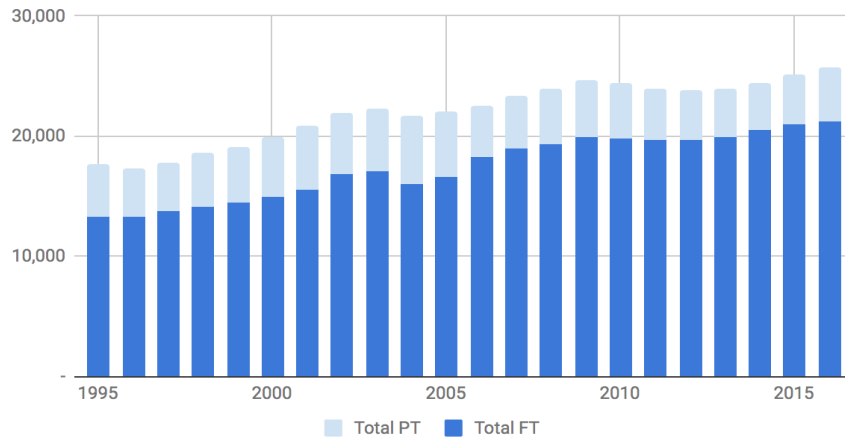
Total student enrollment at Stony Brook between 1995-2016 ranged from a low of 17,316 in 1996 to a high of 25,683 in 2016, a 48.3 percent increase. The biggest increase can be seen from 2004-2009, in which enrollment rose by 13.8 percent (2996 students). Undergraduate enrollment recorded a low of 11,267 in 1996 to a high of 16,936 in 2016, a 50.3 percent increase. From 2004-2009, enrollment increased by 18.2 percent (2526 students). Graduate enrollment varied from a low of 6,049 in 1996 to a high of 8,747 in 2016, a 44.6 percent increase. The most notable increase in enrollment is found from 1996-2003, in which enrollment grew by 36.7 percent (2223 students). (See Chart 7.1)

## Stony Brook Total Enrollment 1995-2016

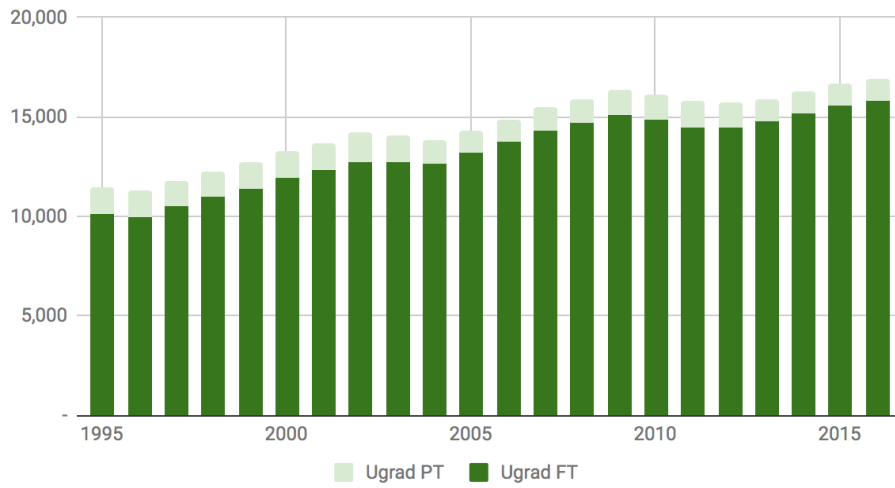


Stony Brooks student body has shifted to increasing the proportion of full-time enrollment. In 1995, the full-time enrollment for the total student body was at 75.3 percent. By 2016, this percentage was increased to 82.6 percent. For the undergraduate student body, full-time enrollment rose from 87.8 percent (1995) to 93.1 percent (2016). This trend is showcased within the graduate student body as well, recording 52 percent (1995) of full-time graduates before rising to 62.2 percent (2016). (See Chart 7.2-7.4)

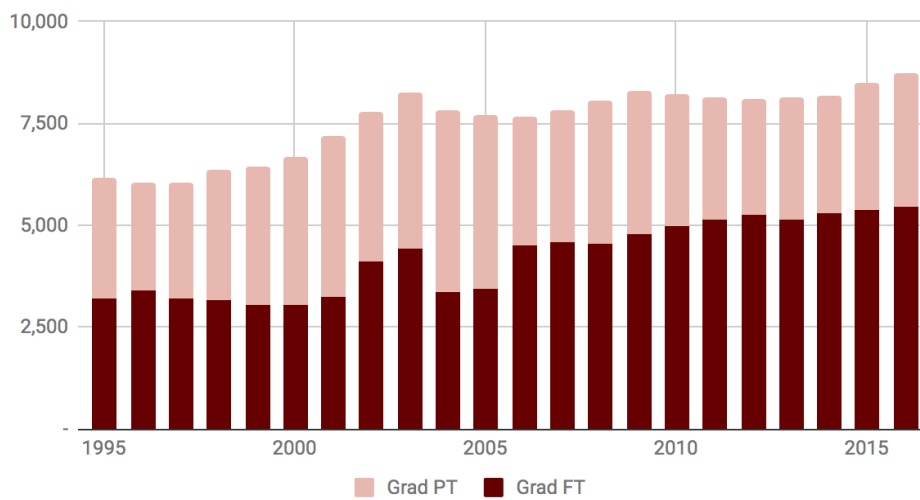
Stony Brook Total Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



Stony Brook Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



Stony Brook Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

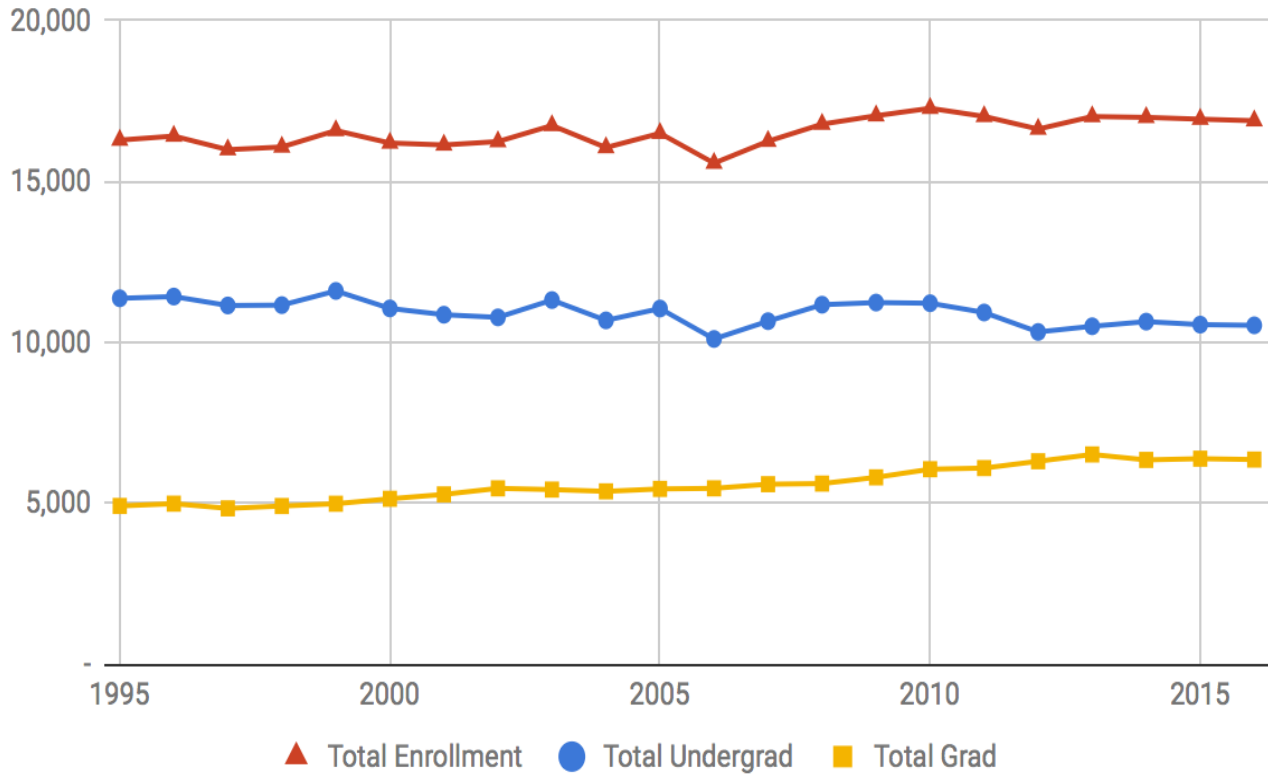




## Other Doctoral Institutions

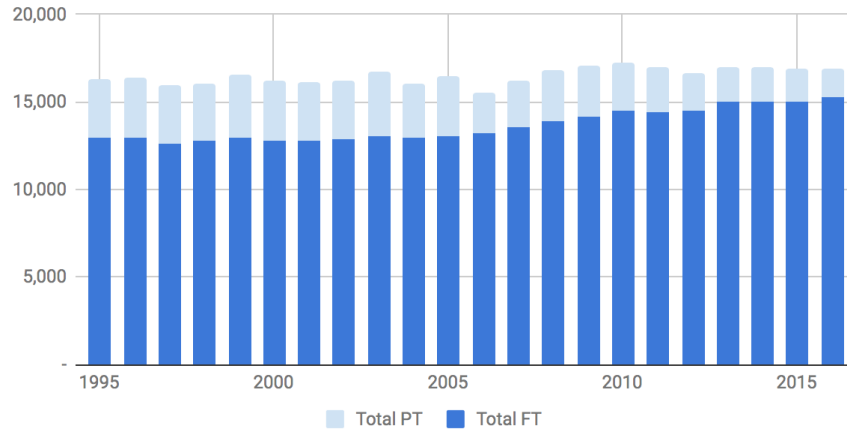
Total student enrollment at Other Doctoral Institutions between 1995-2005 was a bit erratic before reaching its low of 15,571 in 2006. By 2010, there was an rise in enrollment by 11 percent (1706 students). Undergraduate enrollment recorded a high of 11,600 in 1999 to a low of 10,107 in 2006, a 12.9 percent decrease. By 2010 there was a slight uptick of 11 percent (1111 students), before dropping 6.12 percent (687 students) in 2016. Graduate enrollment regularly increased from the low of 4,842 in 1997 to a high of 6,518 in 2013, a 34.6 percent increase. The last three years showcased a slight decline in enrollment, 2.4 percent (159 students). (See Chart 8.1)

### Other Doctoral Institutions Total Enrollment 1995-2016

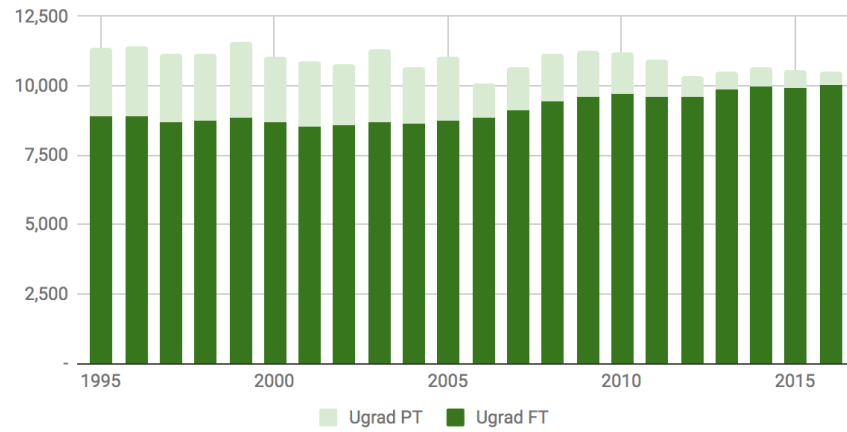


Full-time students have increased their proportion in both the total and undergraduate student body, while remaining hardly unchanged for the graduate student body. Total enrollment has increased its percentage from 79.6 percent (1995) to 90.3 percent (2016). The same can be seen for the undergraduate student body, recording 78.1 percent (1995) to 95.2 percent (2016). The graduate student body; however, recorded 83 percent (1995) of full-time graduates. This percentage remained steady at 82.3 percent (2016) two decades later.

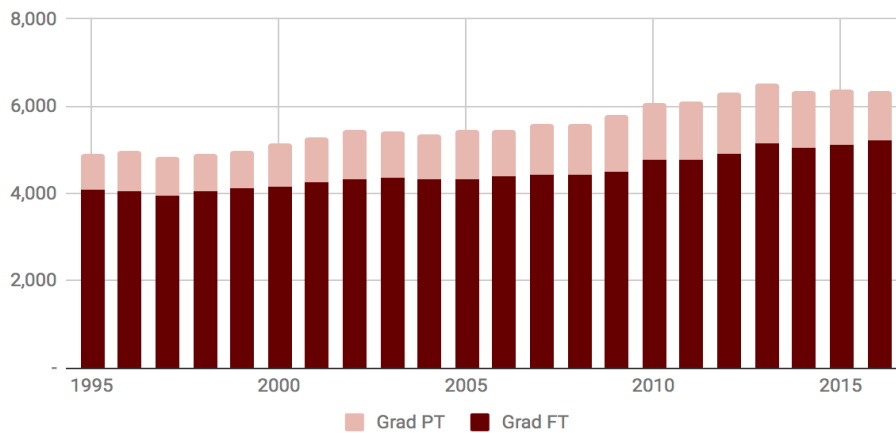
### Other Doctoral Institutions Total Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



### Other Doctoral Institutions Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



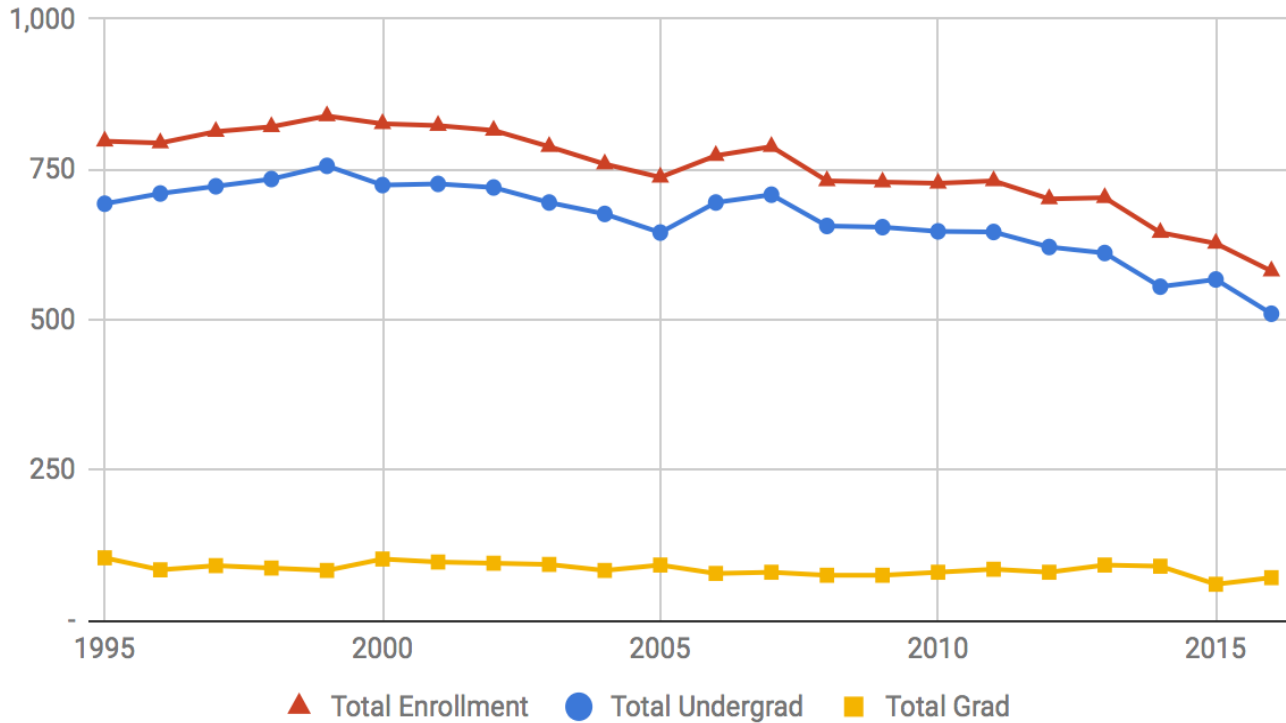
### Other Doctoral Institutions Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



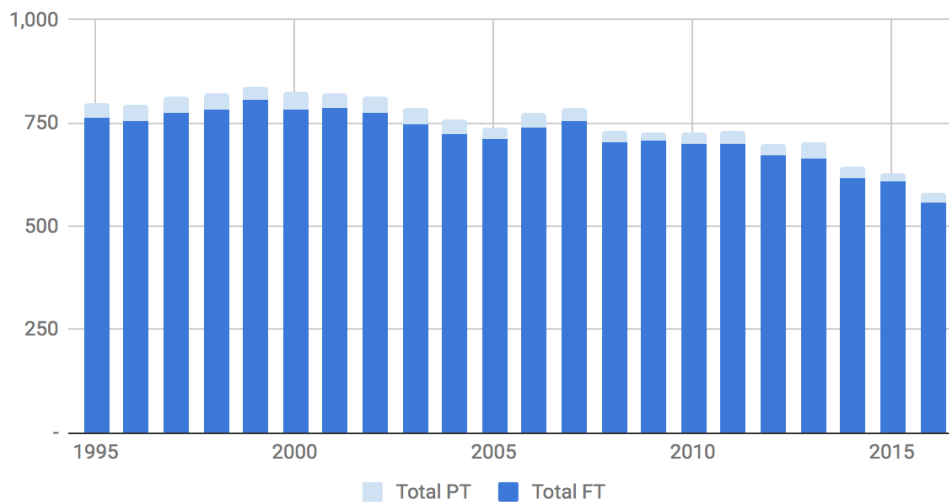
# SUNY Alfred

Total student enrollment at Alfred between 1995-2016 ranged from a high of 839 in 1999 to a low of 581 in 2016, a 30.7 percent decrease. Undergraduate enrollment recorded a high of 728 in 1999 to a low of 500 in 2016, a 31.3 percent decrease. Graduate enrollment varied from a high of 104 in 1995 to a low of 60 in 2015, a 42.3 percent decrease.

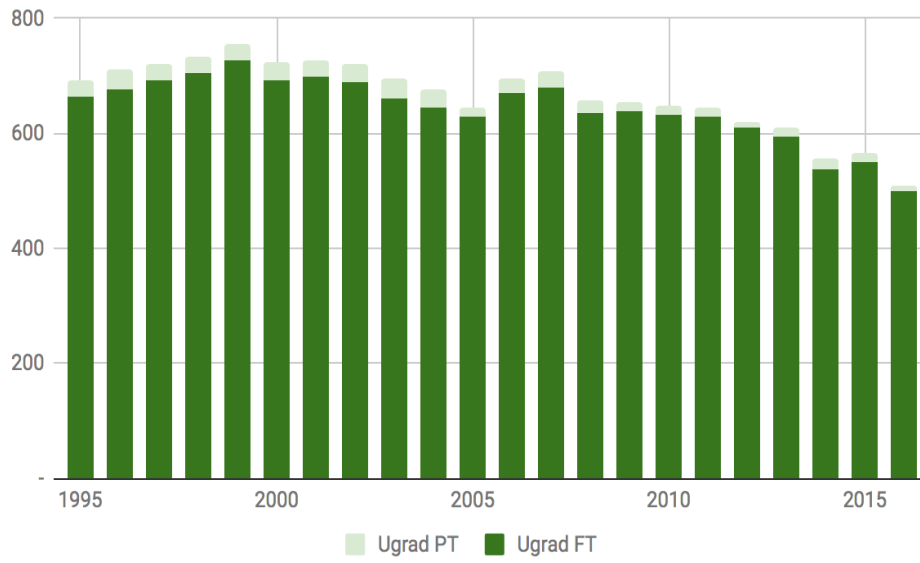
## Alfred Total Enrollment 1995-2016



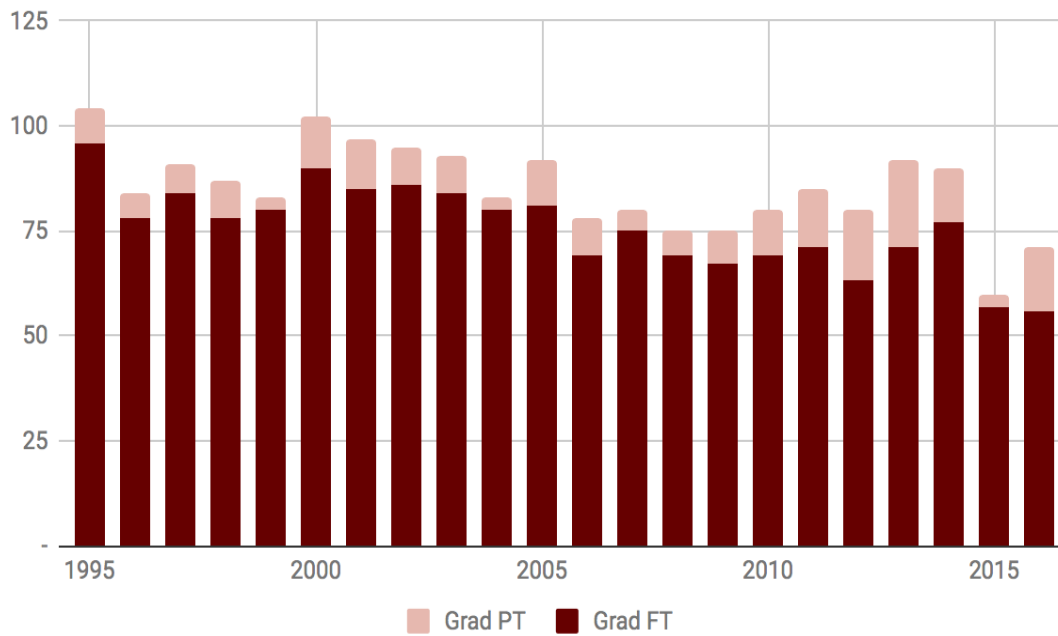
## Alfred Total Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



### Alfred Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



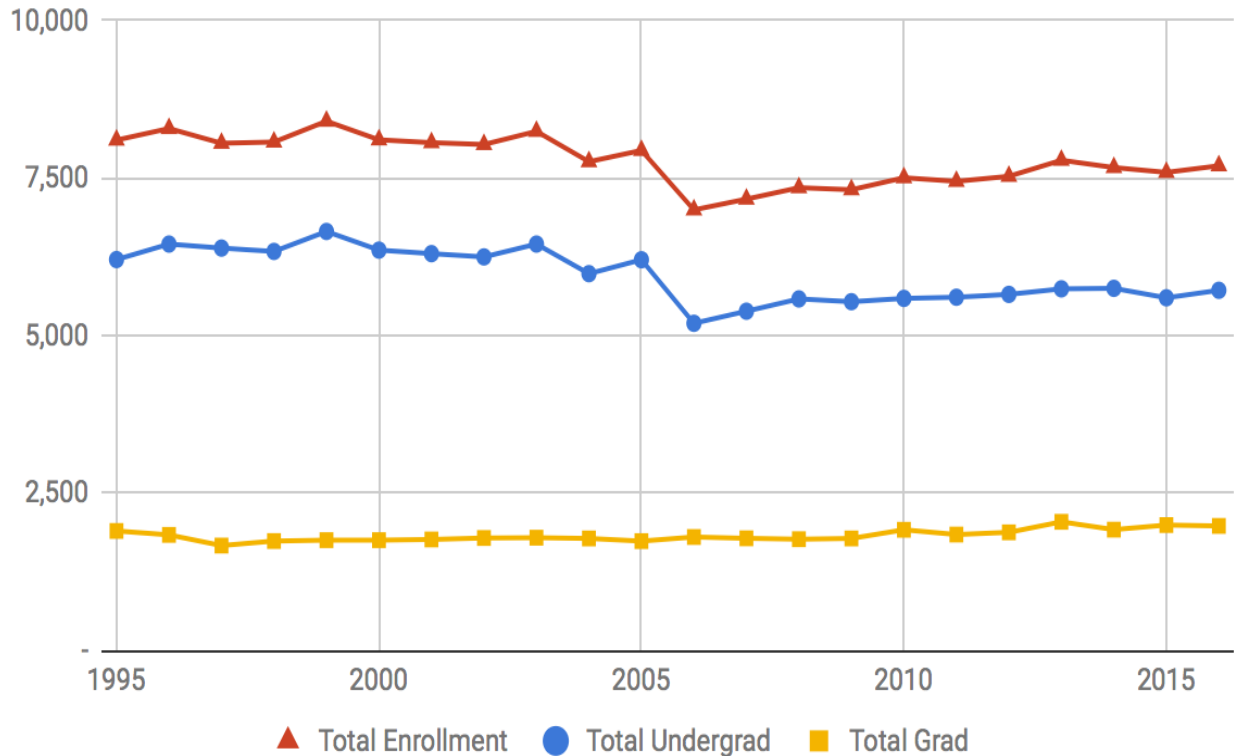
### Alfred Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



# Cornell

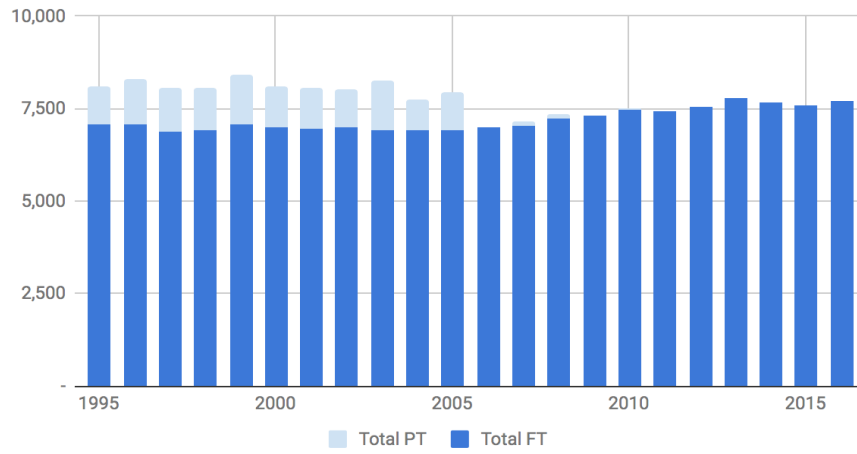
Total student enrollment at Cornell University between 1995-2016 ranged from a high of 8,403 in 1999 to a low of 6,995 in 2006, a 16.8 percent decrease. Over the next decade, total enrollment gradually increased by 10 percent (700 students). Undergraduate enrollment recorded a high of 6,652 in 1999 to a low of 5,194 in 2006, a 16.8 percent decrease. By 2016, undergraduate enrollment increased by 10.1 percent (524 students). Graduate enrollment recorded a low of 1,665 in 1997 to a high of 2,042 in 2013, a 22.6 percent increase. The following three years exhibited a decrease of 3.2 percent (65 students). (See Chart 10.1)

## Cornell Total Enrollment 1995-2016

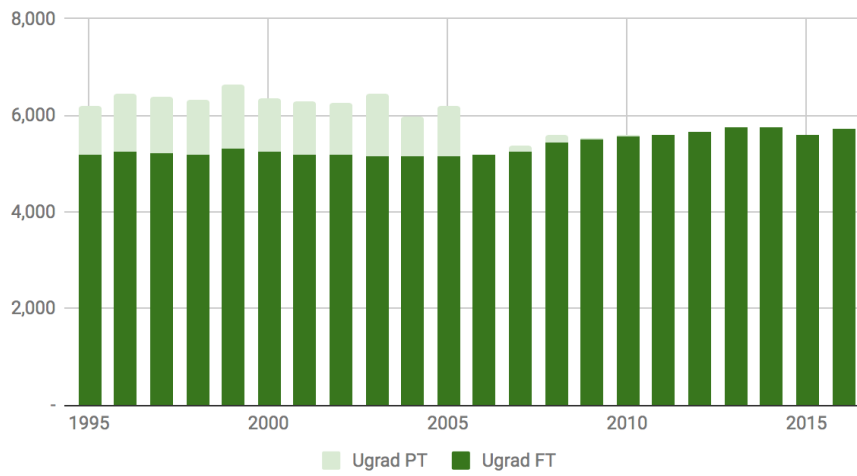


Cornell's total and undergraduate student body have entirely shifted to full-time enrollment. For total enrollment, 87.3 percent (1995) of the student body were full-time students. By 2006 the entire student body was made-up of full-time students. This slightly dropped from 2007-2010 (within 2 percent) before rising the full-time enrollment back to 100 percent of the student body. This trend is evident with the undergraduate student body. Full-time undergraduates were 83.7 percent of the undergraduate student body in 1995. By 2006, the undergraduate student body were solely full-time students. This percentage slightly dropped (within 3 percent) before returning to 100 percent for the remaining years. Full-time graduate enrollment has been consistently made-up 100 percent of the student body over the past two decades. There were only three years the graduate student body included part-time enrollment, 1995-1996, 2000-2001, and 2007-2008. (See Chart 10.2-10.4)

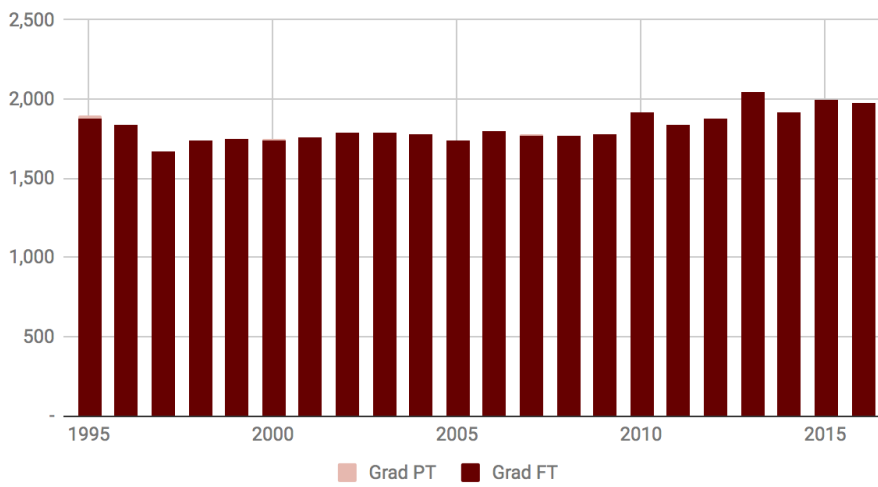
### Cornell Total Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



### Cornell Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



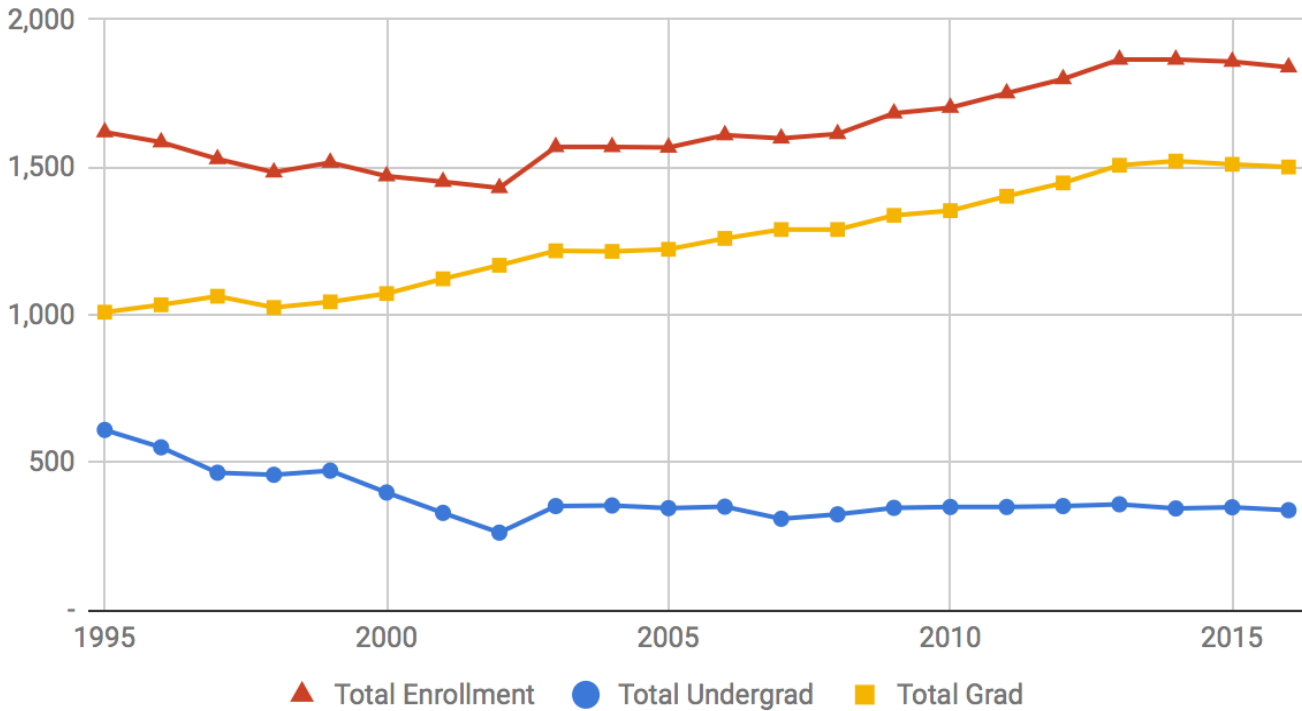
### Cornell Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



# Downstate Medical Center

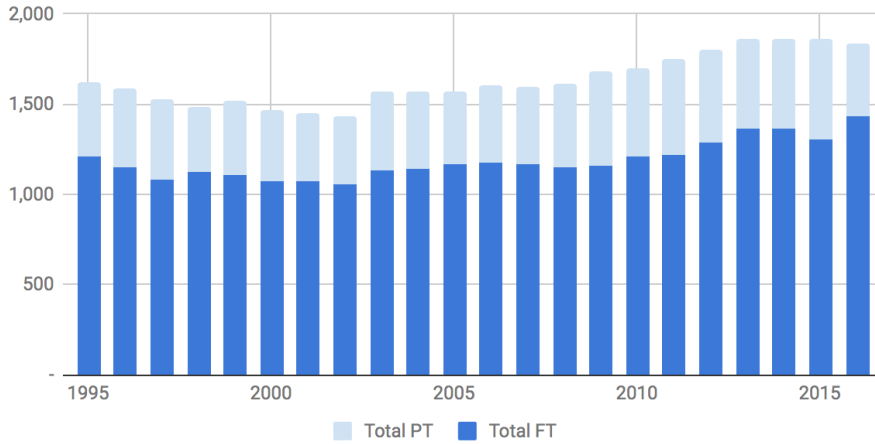
Total student enrollment at Downstate HSC began to decline from 1,619 students in 1995 to a record low of 1,430 in 2002, an 11.7 percent decrease. Each following year showcased an incremental increase in enrollment until its peak of 1,865 in 2014, a 30.4 percent increase. Undergraduate enrollment recorded a high of 610 in 1995 to a low of 309 in 2007, a 49.3 percent decrease. By 2016, this percentage rose by 9.4 percent (29 students). Graduate enrollment varied from a low of 1,009 in 1995 to a high of 1,521 in 2014, a 50.7 percent increase. Graduate enrollment tapered off about a 1.3 percent the remaining two years. (See Chart 11.1)

## Downstate Health Sciences Center Total Enrollment 1995-2016

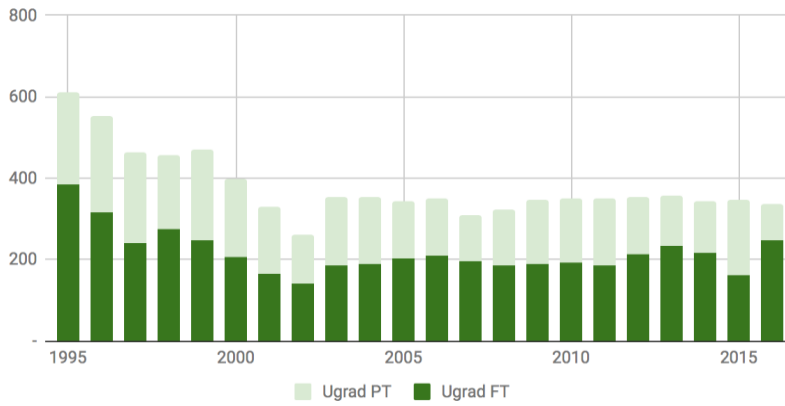


The make-up of Downstate HSC student body has remained somewhat consistent over the span of two decades. Full-time students made up 75 percent of the total student body in 1995. This percentage dropped to 70 percent by 2015, then increased to 77.9 percent the following year. The undergraduate and graduate student body mirrored a similar trend. Full-time undergraduates were 63.3 percent of the undergraduate student body. This percentage dropped to 46 percent by 2015, then jumped to 72.8 percent the following year. Full-time graduates consisted of 82.1 percent of the graduate student body. This percentage dropped to 75.6 percent in 2015, before increasing to 79 percent the following year. (See Chart 11.2-11.4)

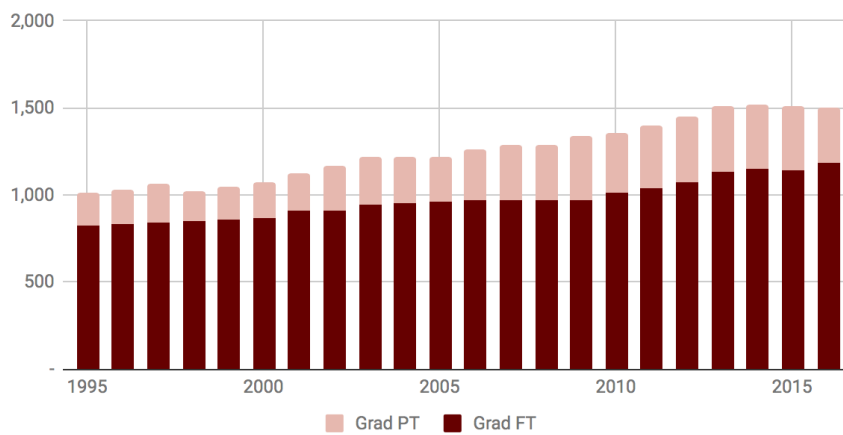
### Downstate Health Sciences Center Total Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



### Downstate Health Sciences Center Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



### Downstate Health Sciences Center Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

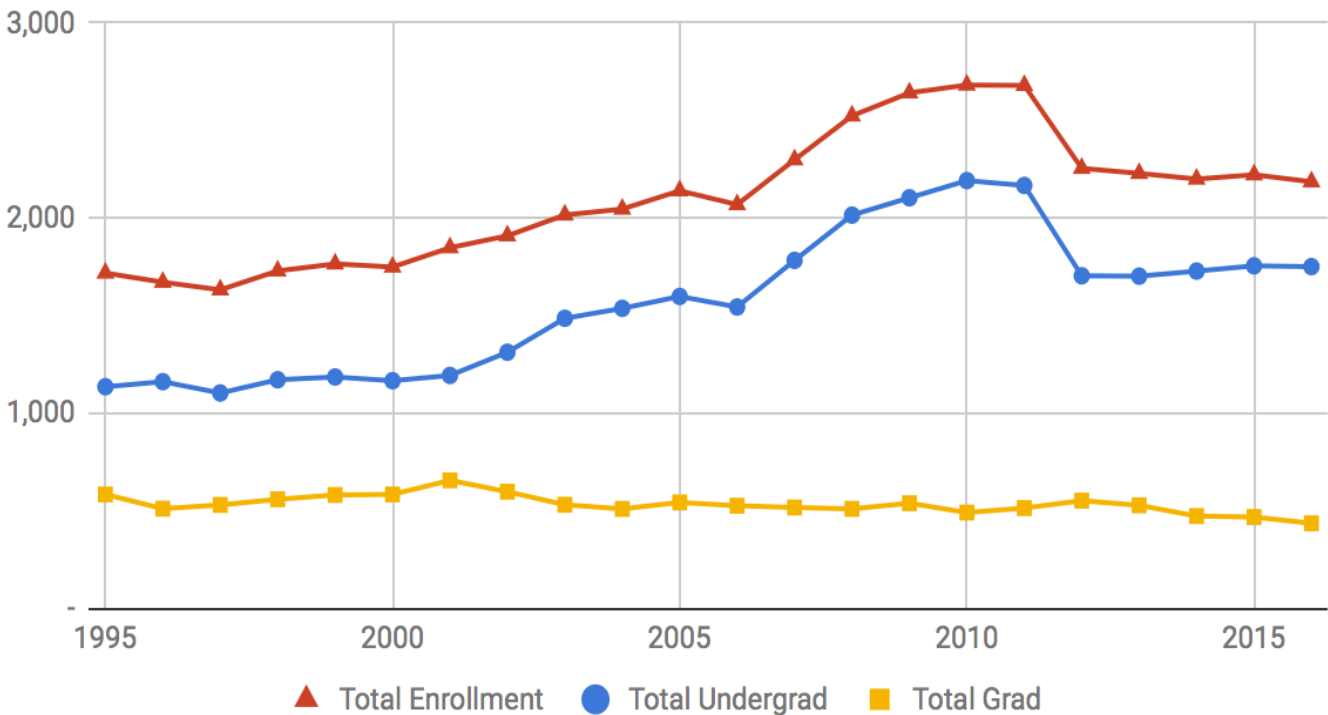




## College of Environmental Science and Forestry

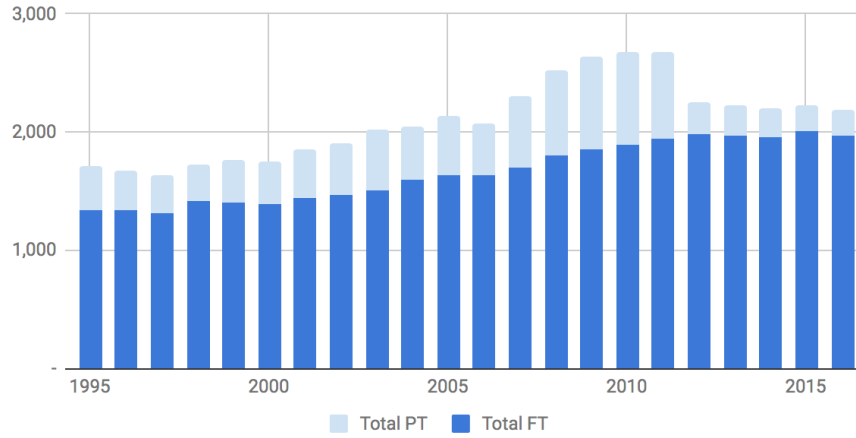
Total student enrollment at ESF between 1995-2016 ranged from a low of 1,632 in 1997 to a high of 2,682 in 2010, a 64.3 percent increase. By 2012, enrollment dropped 15.9 percent (427 students). Enrollment slowly decreased 3 percent for the following four years. Undergraduate enrollment recorded a low of 1,103 in 1997 to a high of 2,192 in 2010, a 98.7 percent increase. By 2012, undergraduate enrollment dropped significantly by 22.3 percent (488 students). Enrollment stayed relatively steady, only increasing enrollment by 2.8 percent by 2016. Graduate enrollment varied from a high of 655 in 2001 to a low of 435 in 2016, a 33.6 percent decrease. (See Chart 12.1)

### College of Environmental Science and Forestry Total Enrollment 1995-2016

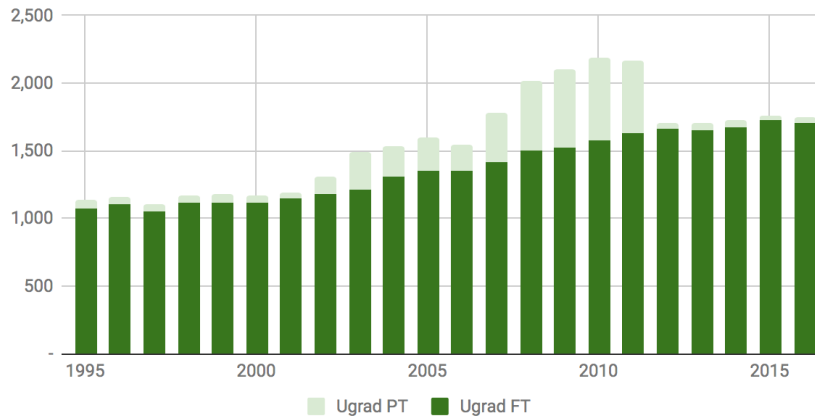


The student body for ESF has increased the proportion of full-time enrollment in both the graduate and undergraduate student body. The total and undergraduate student body follow the same trend in the shift to having more full-time students enrolled. The total student body decreased its percentage of full-time students from 77.8 percent (1995) to 72 percent (2011). The following year the enrollment jumped to 88 percent (2012) and has stayed within 2 percent or the remaining 5 years. This trend is also exemplified in the undergraduate student body, which recorded 94.1 percent (1995) of the student body were full-time students. This percentage dropped to 75.1 percent (2011), before jumping to 97.5 percent the next year (2012). Full-time undergraduate enrollment has since stayed within one percent for the remaining 5 years. This trend was not mirrored within the graduate student body. Full-time graduates have slowly increased its percentage on the graduate student body over time. In 1995, full-time graduates made up 46.1 percent of the graduate student body. By 2016, this percentage increased to 58.6 percent. (See Chart 12.2-12.4)

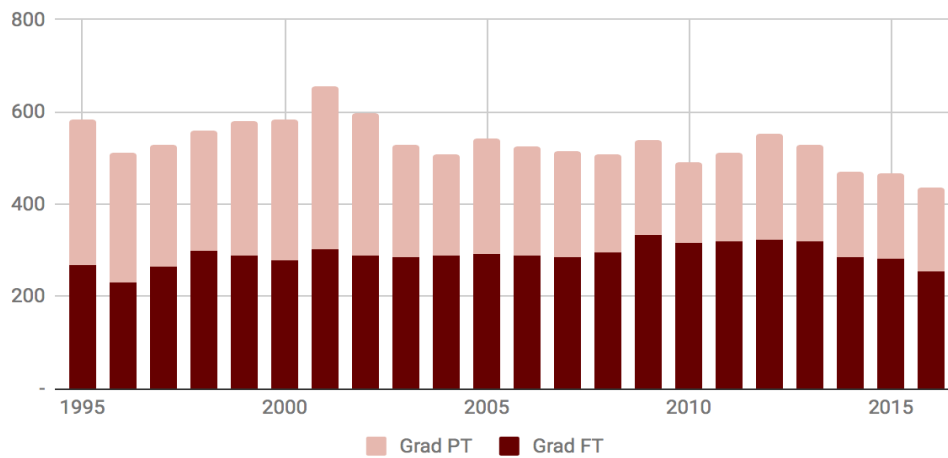
### College of Environmental Science and Forestry Total Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



### College of Environmental Science and Forestry Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



### Chart 12.4 College of Environmental Science and Forestry Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



# College of Optometry

Total student enrollment at College of Optometry between recorded an increase from a low of 268 in 1995 to 293 in 1997, a 9.3 percent increase. There was a gradual increase of 3.4 percent until 2010. By 2016, enrollment significantly increased by 32.7 percent (99 students). (See Chart 13.1) The student body has remained unchanged over the past two decades. Full-time students have consistently made-up 99 percent or higher of the student body. (See Chart 13.2)

Chart 13.1 College of Optometry Total Enrollment 1995-2016

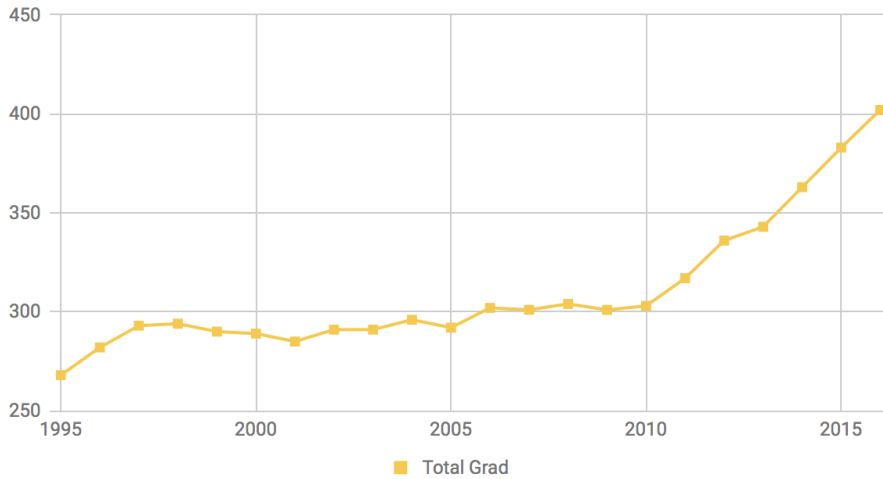
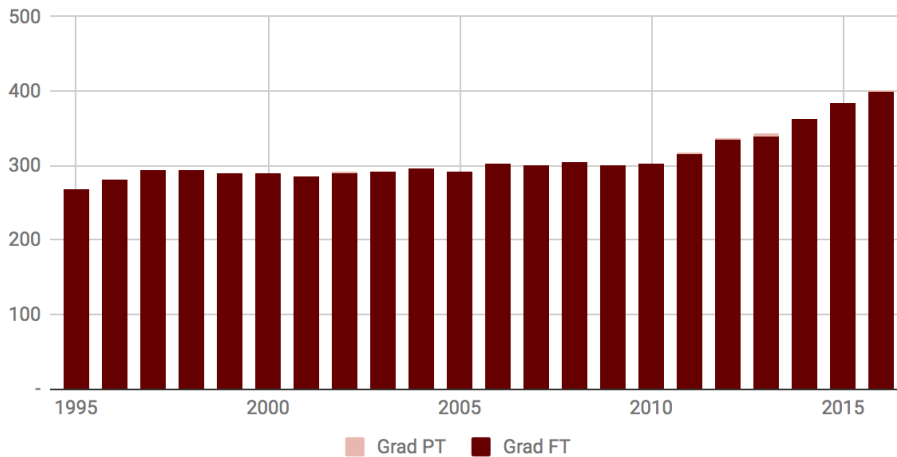


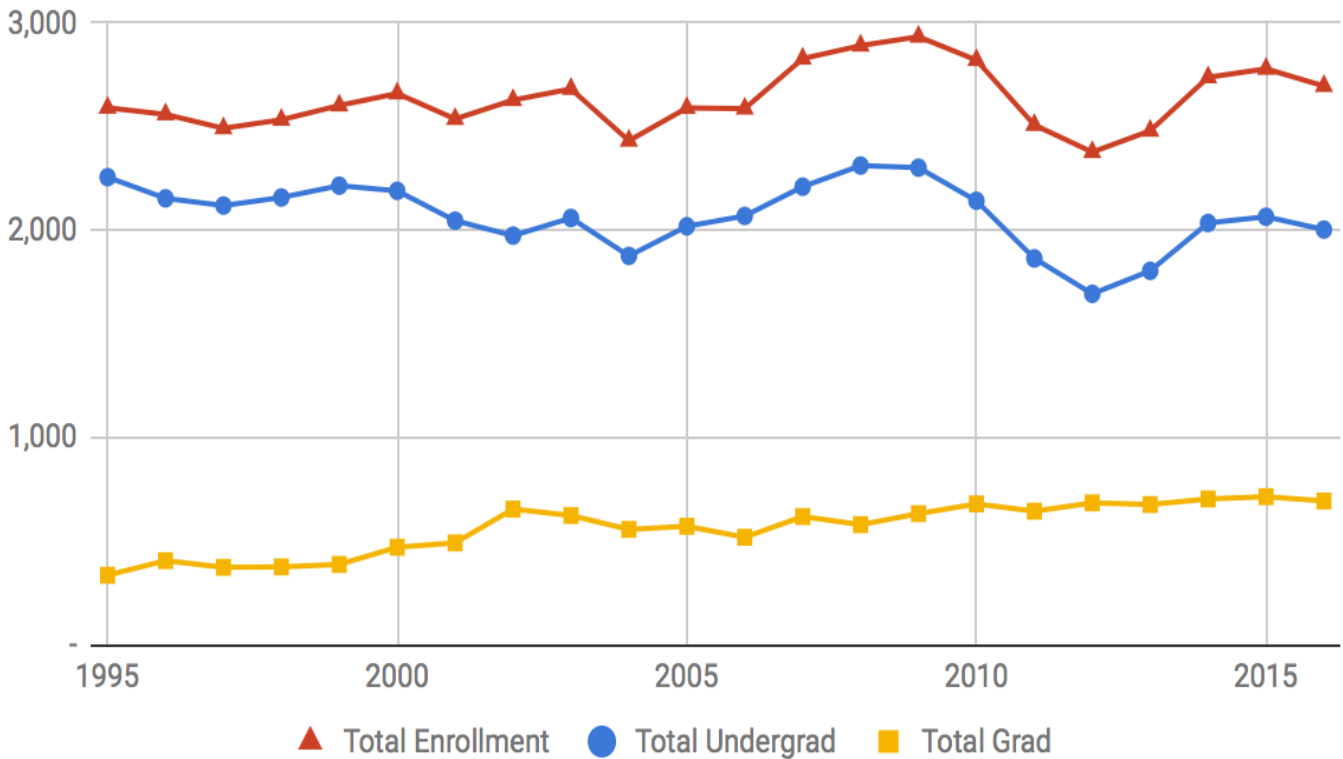
Chart 13.2 College of Optometry Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



# Polytechnic Institute

Total student enrollment at Polytechnic Institute between 1995-2016 ranged from a high of 2,934 in 2009 to a low of 2,377 in 2012, a 19 percent decrease. By 2016 there was an increase of 13.4 percent (319 students) for total enrollment. Undergraduate enrollment recorded a high of 2,302 in 2009 to a low of 1,693 in 2012, a 26.5 percent decrease. The last four years showcased an increase of 18.3 percent (310 students). Graduate enrollment varied from a low of 335 in 1995 to a high of 714 in 2015, a 113.1 percent increase. (See Chart 14.1)

## Chart 14.1 SUNY Polytechnic Institute Total Enrollment 1995-2016



SUNY polytechnic total and undergraduate student bodies have increased their proportion of full-time enrollment, while the graduate student body remains hardly unchanged. The undergraduate enrollment jumped from 59.8 percent (1995) to 84.7 percent (2016). The biggest increase is seen from 2009-2016, in which full-time enrollment increased by 14.5 percent. Despite the growth in graduate enrollment, the proportion of full time enrollment never exceeds 30 percent during the length of this study. (See chart 14.2-14.4)

Chart 14.2 SUNY Polytechnic Institute Total Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

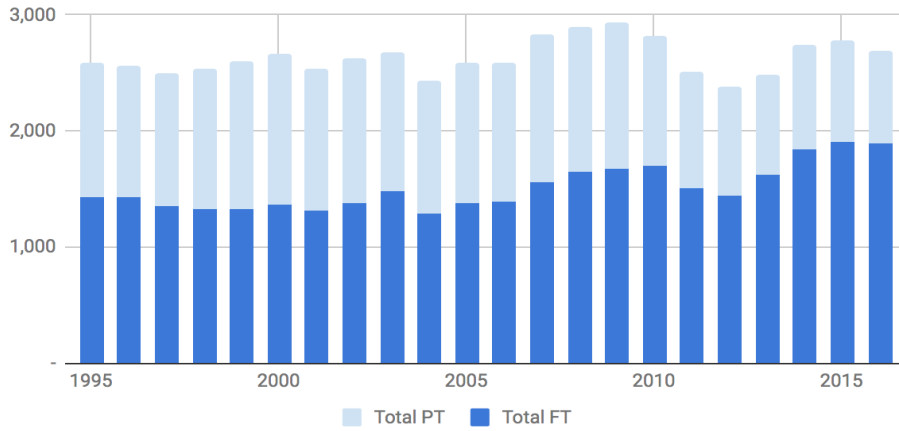


Chart 14.3 SUNY Polytechnic Institute Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

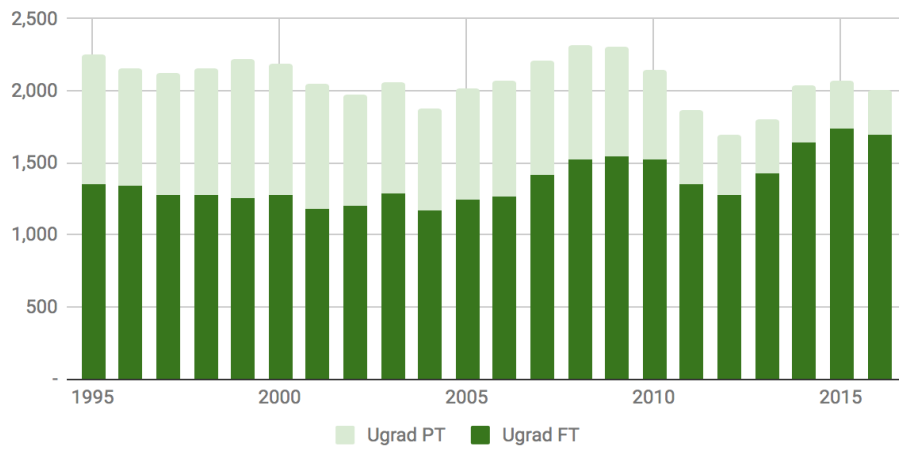
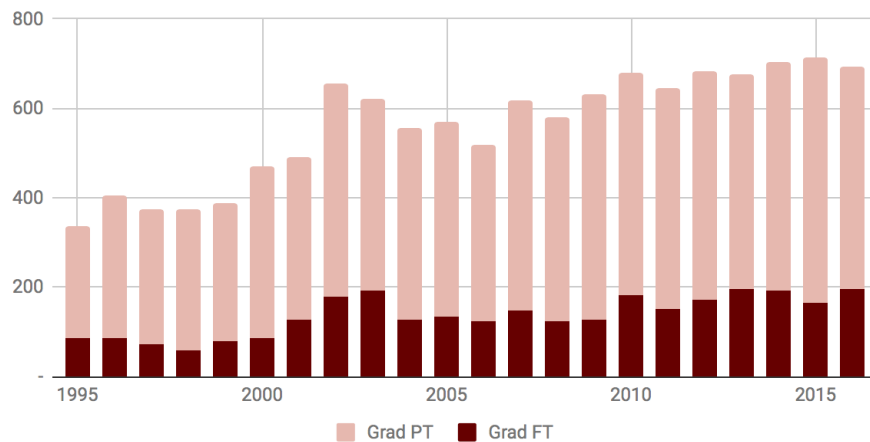


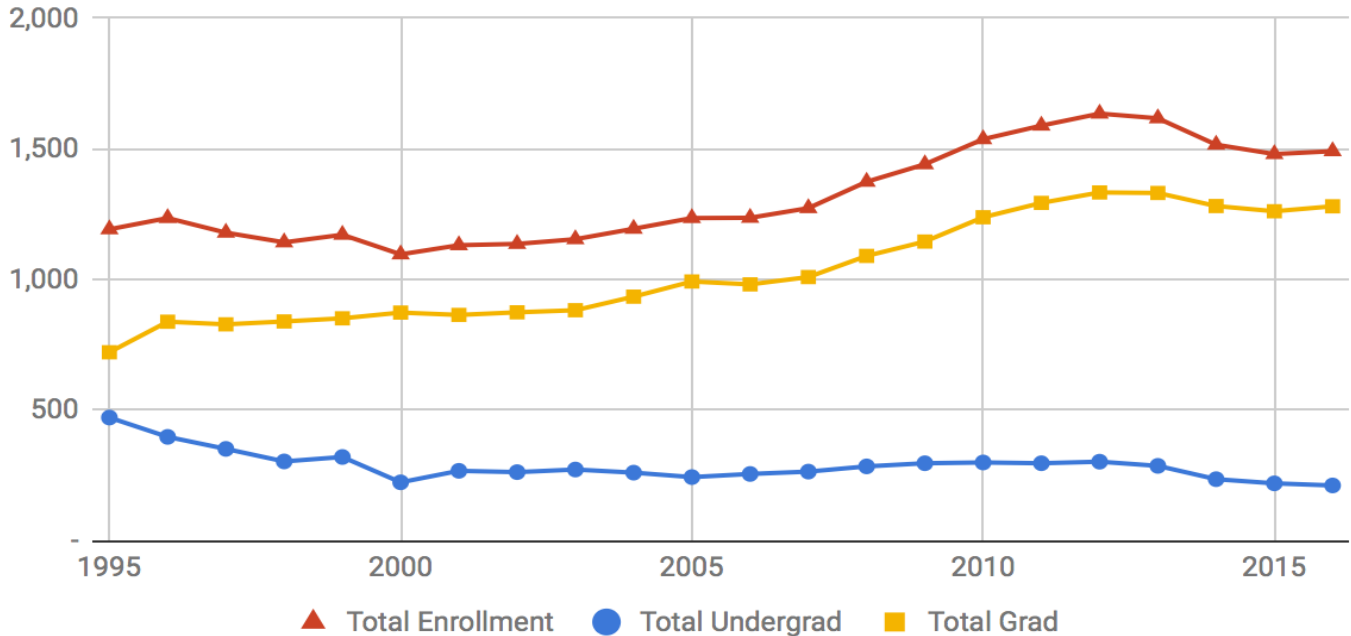
Chart 14.4 SUNY Polytechnic Institute Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



# Upstate Medical University

Total student enrollment at Upstate between 1995-2016 recorded a low of 1,096 in 2000 to a high of 1,635 in 2012, a 49.2 percent increase. By 2016, enrollment dropped by 8.8 percent (144 students). The graduate enrollment is to be the driver of total enrollment. Graduate enrollment varied from a low of 721 in 1996 to a high of 1,333 in 2016, a 84.9 percent increase. Undergraduate enrollment recorded a high of 471 in 1995 to a low of 211 in 2016, a 55.2 percent decrease. (See Chart 15.1)

## Chart 15.1 Upstate Health Sciences Center Total Enrollment 1995-2016



The percentage of total full-time students have gradually risen from 73.2 percent (1995) to 83.9 percent (2015). In the final year of the study, this proportion increased another five percent (88.2%). The undergraduate student body has completed shifted from 1995. In 1995, undergraduate full-time enrollment consisted of 45.4 percent of the undergraduate student body. By 2016, this percentage was raised to 73 percent shifting the majority of the student body to full-time enrollment. Full-time graduates remained the majority of the graduate student body consistently over the past two decades, recording 91.4 percent (1995) to 90.7 percent (2016). (See Chart 15.2-15.4)

Chart 15.2 Upstate Health Sciences Center Total Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

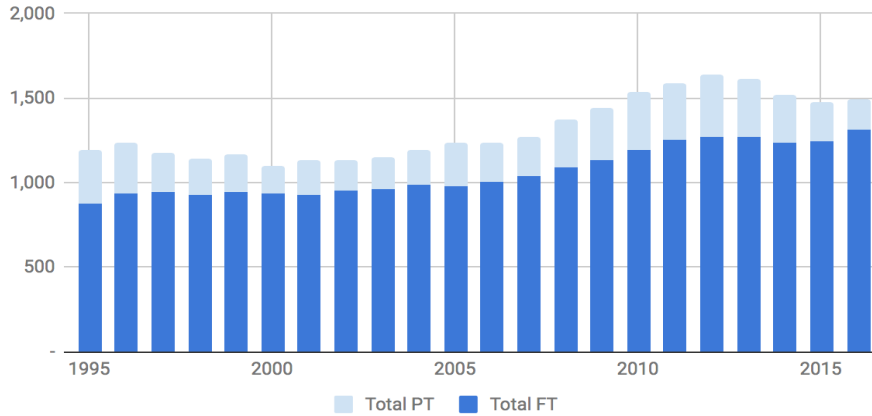


Chart 15.3 Upstate Health Sciences Center Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

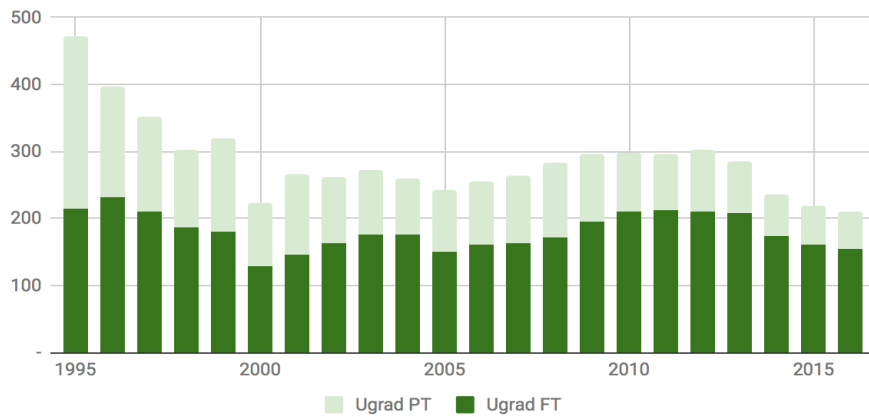
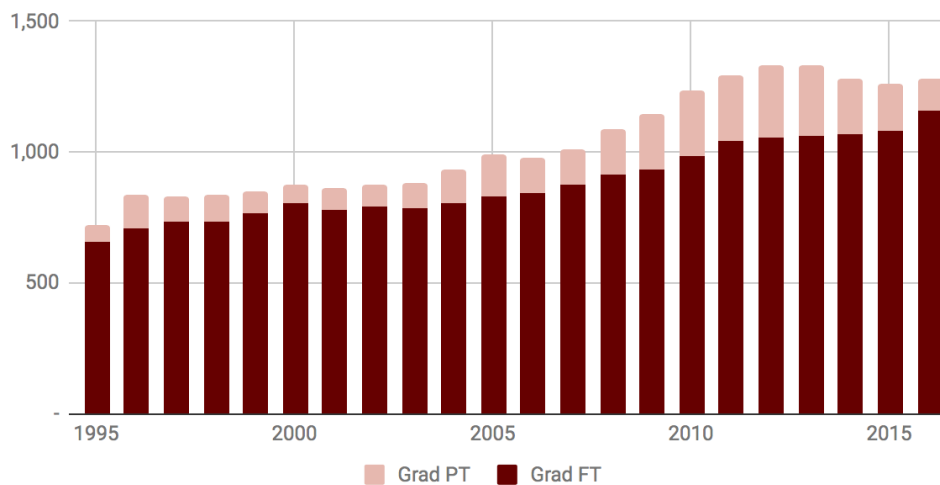


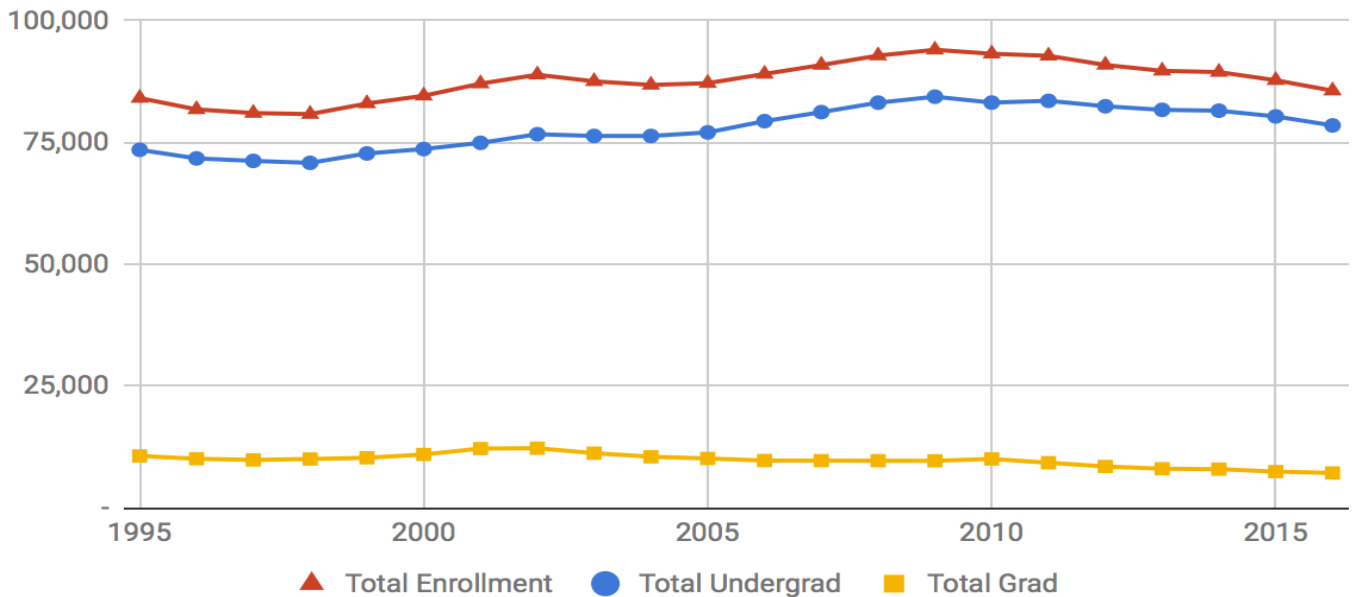
Chart 15.4 Upstate Health Sciences Center Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



# Comprehensive Colleges

Total student enrollment at Comprehensive Colleges between 1995-2016 recorded a low of 80,817 in 1998 to a high of 94,024 in 2009, a 16.3 percent increase. Over the next 7 years, enrollment decreases 8.9 percent (85,633 total students). Undergraduate enrollment recorded a low of 70,810 in 1998 to a high of 84,389 in 2009, a 19.2 percent increase. By 2016, enrollment dropped 7 percent (78492 total undergraduate). Graduate enrollment varied from a high of 12,216 in 2002 to a low of 7,141 in 2016, a 41.5 percent decrease. (See Chart 16.1)

**Chart 16.1 Comprehensive Colleges Total Enrollment 1995-2016**



Comprehensive colleges has seen an increase in the percentage of full-time students within their student body. In the total enrollment, full-time enrollment increased from 72.2 percent (1995) of the student body to 82.3 percent (2016). The full-time undergraduates increased from 79.7 percent (1995) to 86.3 percent (2016), primarily making up the undergraduate student body. Despite the increasing percentage of full-time graduates, the graduate student body still largely consists of part-time students. Increasing from 20.2 percent (1995) to 37.8 percent (2016). (See Chart 16.2-16.4)



Chart 16.2 Comprehensive Colleges Total Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

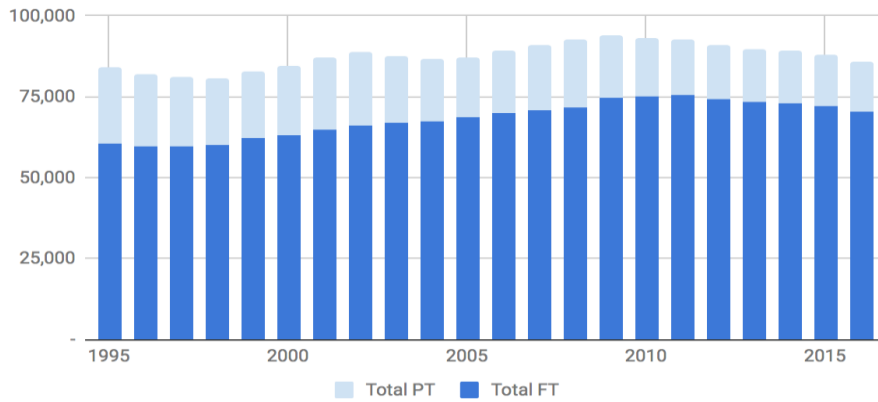


Chart 16.3 Comprehensive Colleges Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

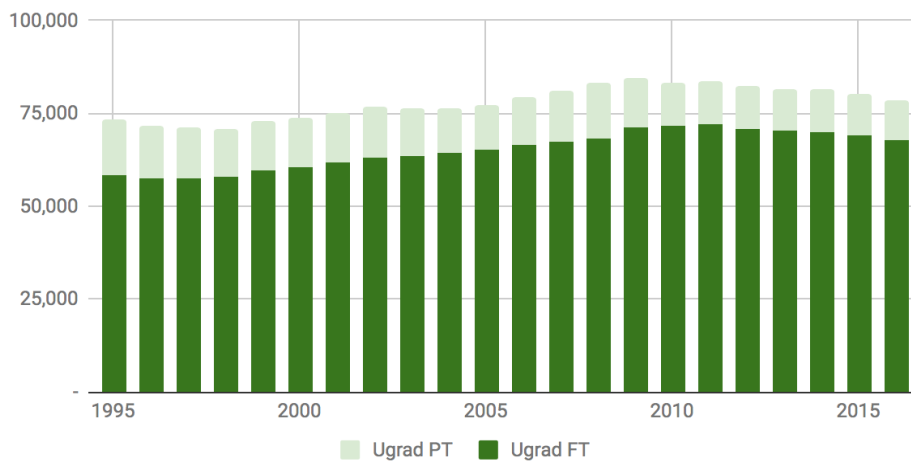
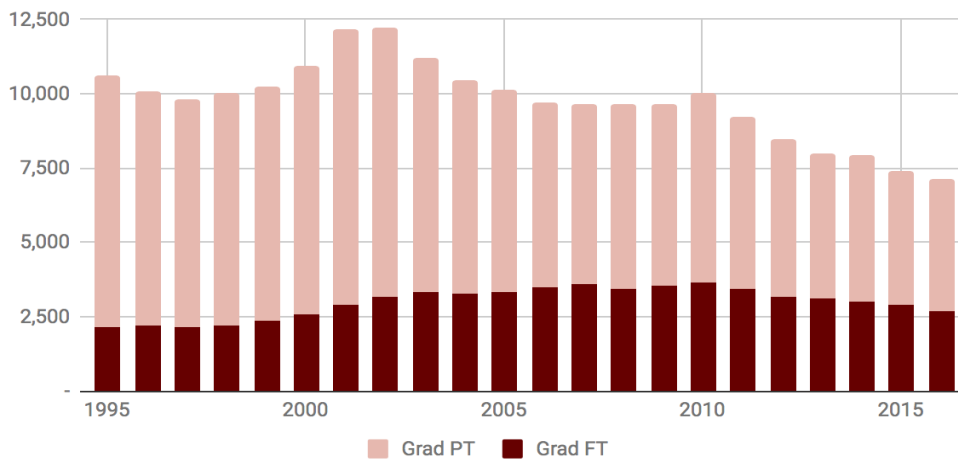


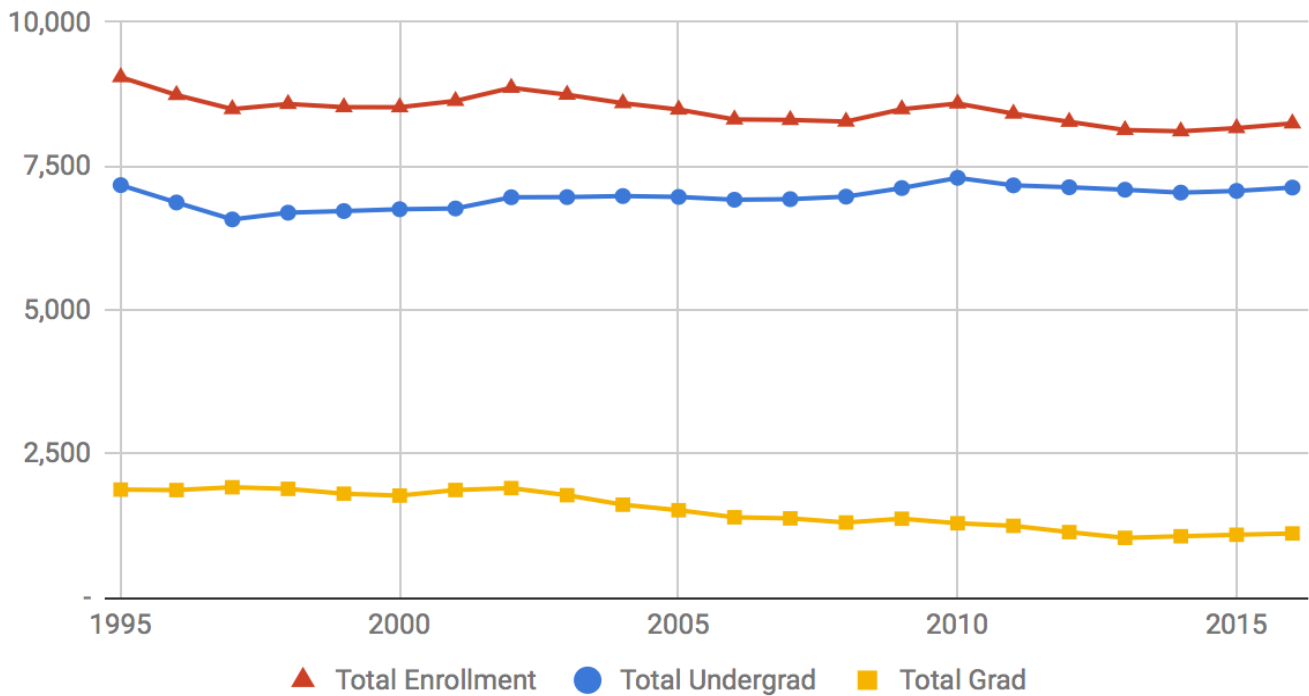
Chart 16.4 Comprehensive Colleges Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



## College at Brockport

Total student enrollment at Brockport between 1995-2016 recorded a high of 9,047 in 1995 to a low of 8,106 in 2014, a 10.4 percent decrease. The last two years saw a small uptick of 1.7 percent (137 students). Undergraduate enrollment recorded a low of 6,574 in 1997 to a high of 7,297 in 2010, a 11 percent increase. By 2016, the enrollment slightly dipped by 2.3 percent (169 students). Graduate enrollment varied from a high of 1,918 in 1997 to a low of 1,038 in 2013, a 45.9 percent decrease. By 2016, graduate enrollment grew by 7.4 percent (77 students). (See Chart 17.1)

Chart 17.1 Brockport Total Enrollment 1995-2016



The total student body has increased its proportion of full-time students over the last two decades. The total percentage of full-time students increased from 67.8 percent (1995) to 81.5 percent (2016). For undergraduates, the percentage of full-time students increased from 81.3 percent (1995) to 89.4 percent (2016). The graduate student body differed from the undergraduates student body. The graduate student body is composed of primarily part-time students. In 1995, only 16 percent of the graduate student body were enrolled as full-time students. By 2016, that percentage grew to 30.9 percent. (See chart 17.2-17.4)

Chart 17.2 Brockport Total Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

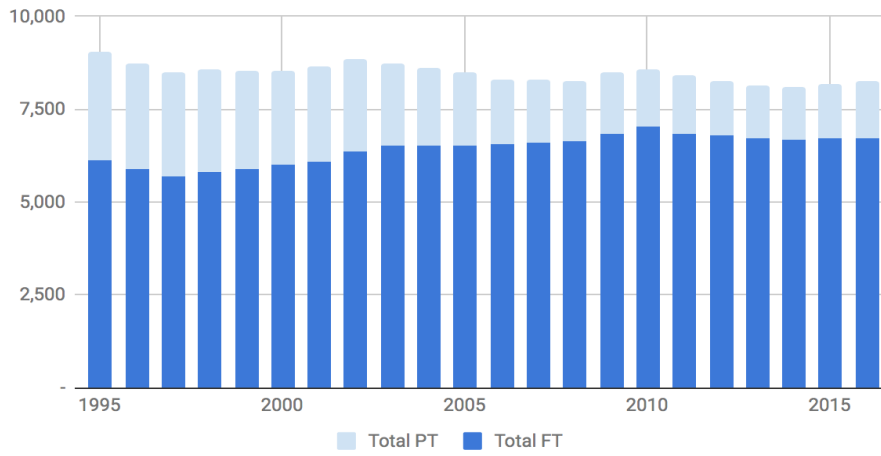


Chart 17.3 Brockport Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

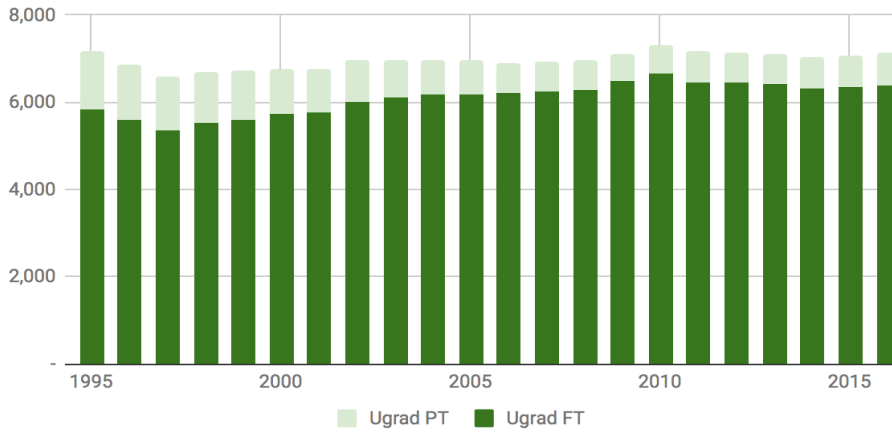
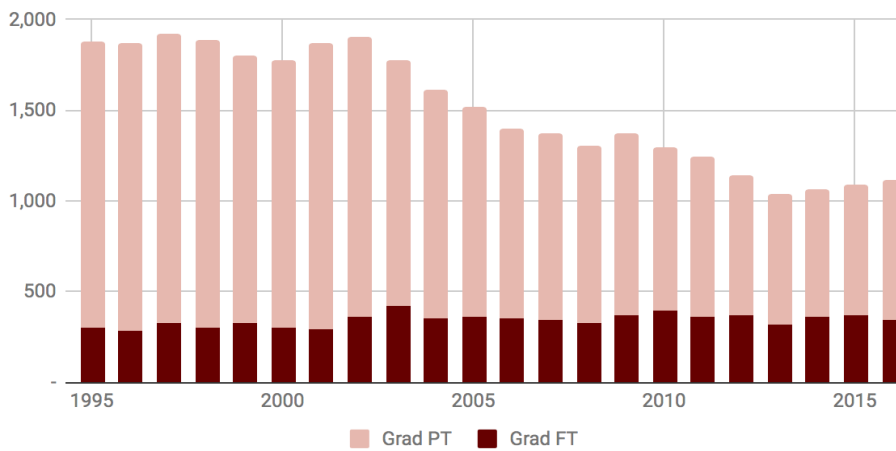


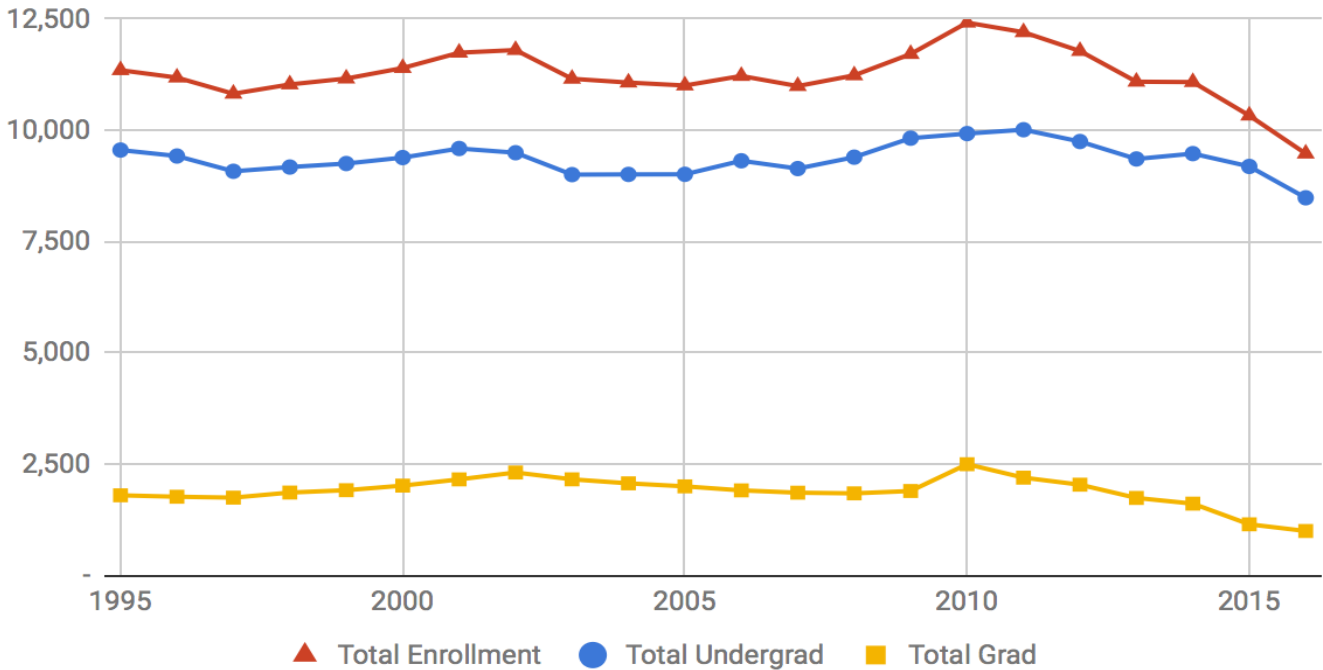
Chart 17.4 Brockport Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



# Buffalo State

Total student enrollment at Buffalo State fluctuated until it reached its peak of 12,419 in 2010, which lowered to 9,475 in 2016, a 23.7 percent decrease. Undergraduate enrollment gradually increased 4.8 percent from 1995 to 2011. After recording a high of 10,012 in 2011, undergraduate enrollment decreased to 8,482 in 2016, a 15.3 percent decrease in the last 5 years. Graduate enrollment varied from a high of 2,494 in 2010 to a low of 993 in 2016, a 60.2 percent decrease. (See Chart 18.1)

### Chart 18.1 Buffalo Total Enrollment 1995-2016



Buffalo College has increased its percentage of full-time students in the total, undergraduate, and graduate student body. The total student body increased its proportion of full-time enrollment from 68.6 percent (1995) to 84.6 percent (2016). This trend is evident for the undergraduate student body as well, increasing from 78 percent (1995) to 89.6 percent (2016). The graduate student body also increases its proportion of full-time enrollment, however full-time enrollment is never the majority. Graduate full-time enrollment increased from 18.1 percent (1995) to 41.9 percent (2016). (See Chart 18.2-18.4)

Chart 18.2 Buffalo Total Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

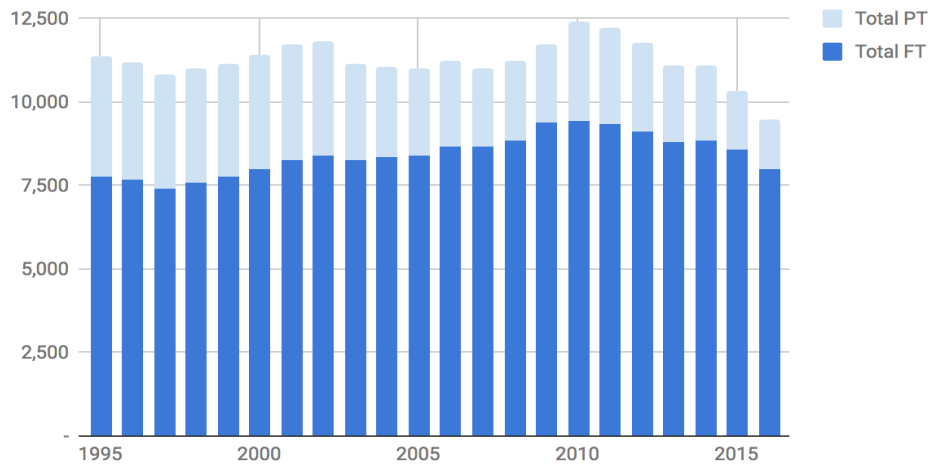


Chart 18.3 Buffalo Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

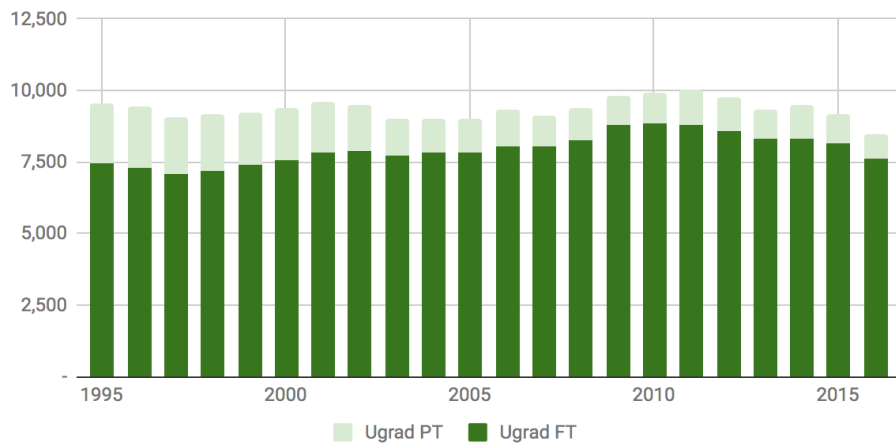
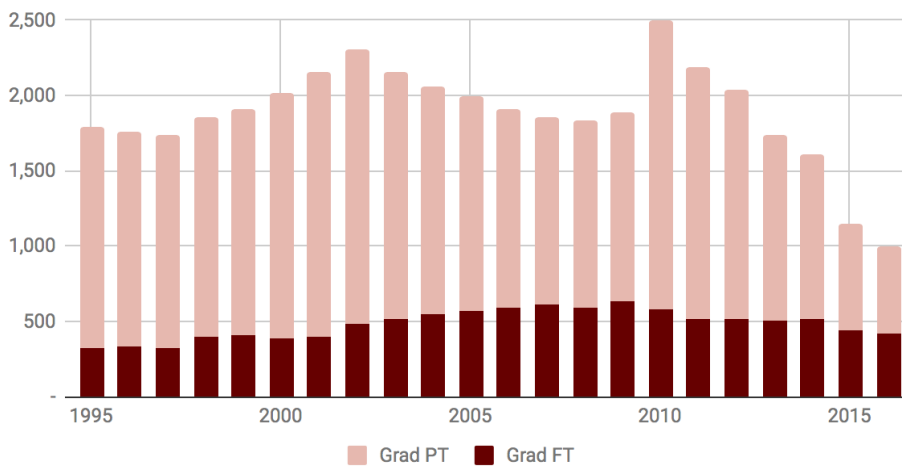


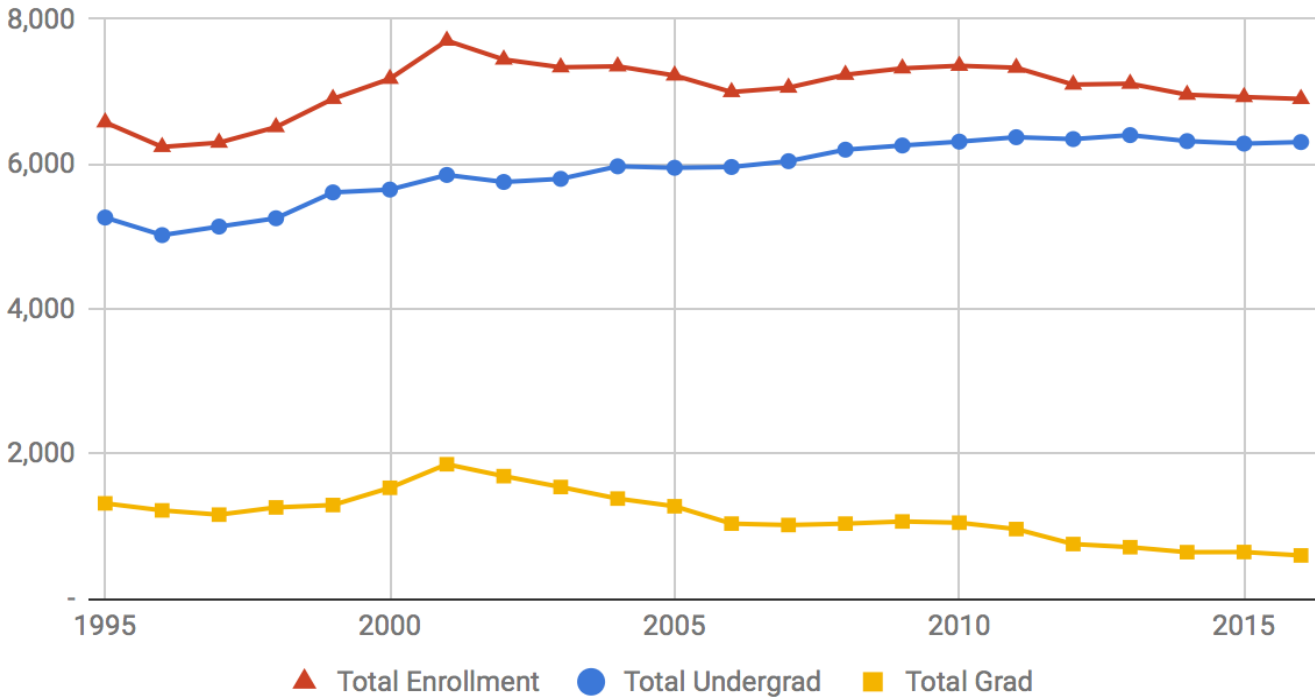
Chart 18.4 Buffalo Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



# SUNY Cortland

Total student enrollment at Cortland between 1995-2016 significantly increased from 6,237 in 1997 to 7,705 in 2001, a 23.5 percent increase over 4 years. By 2016, total enrollment slowly declined by 10.4 percent, reducing the number of students to 6,900. Undergraduate enrollment recorded a low of 5,019 in 1996 to a high of 6,400 in 2013, a 27.5 percent increase. Undergraduate enrollment hovered within 1.8 percent until the end of the study (2016). Graduate enrollment was incrementally reduced from a high of 1,855 in 2001 to a low of 596 in 2016, a 67.9 percent decrease. (See Chart 19.1)

### Chart 19.1 Cortland Total Enrollment 1995-2016



In 1995, Cortlands full-time students consisted of 78.2 percent of the student body. This percentage has since risen to 92.7 percent in 2016. The undergraduate student body was primarily filled with full-time students, making up 93 percent of it (1995), which increased to 98.1 percent (2016). Full-time graduate enrollment increased from 18.8 percent (1995) to 34.9 percent (2016). There were significant decreases in the amount of part-time graduates enrolled. From 2001 to 2005, graduate part-time enrollment dropped 590 students, a decrease of 38 percent. (See Chart 19.2-19.4)

Chart 19.2 Cortland Total Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

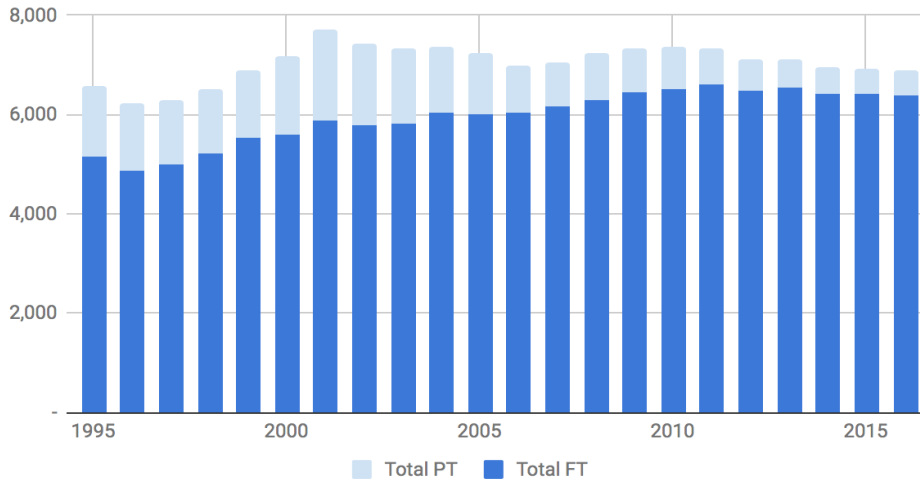


Chart 19.3 Cortland Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

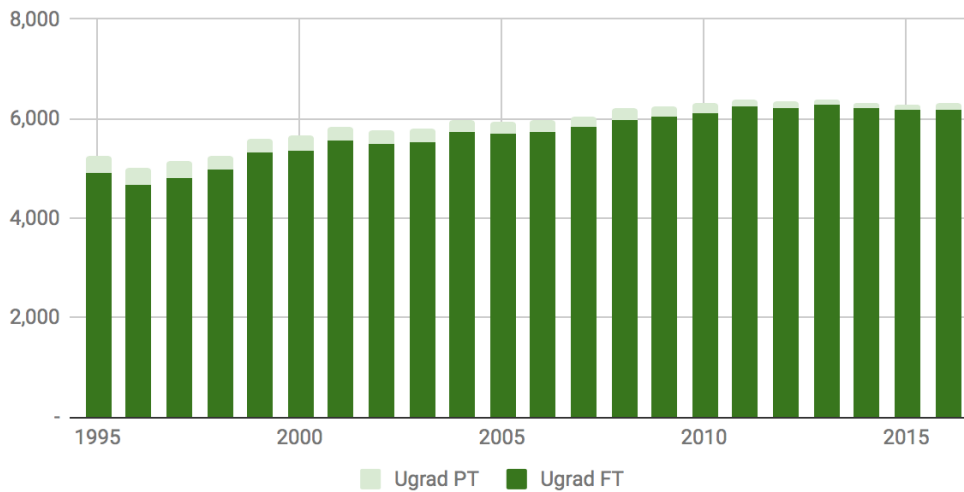
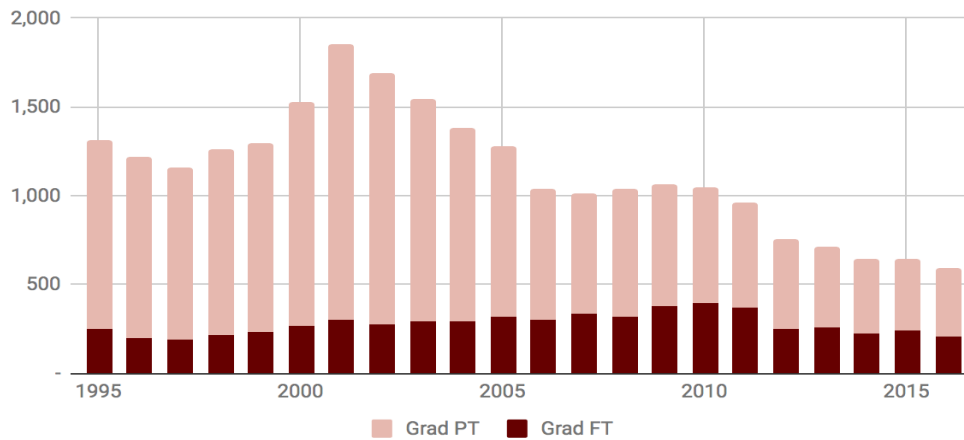


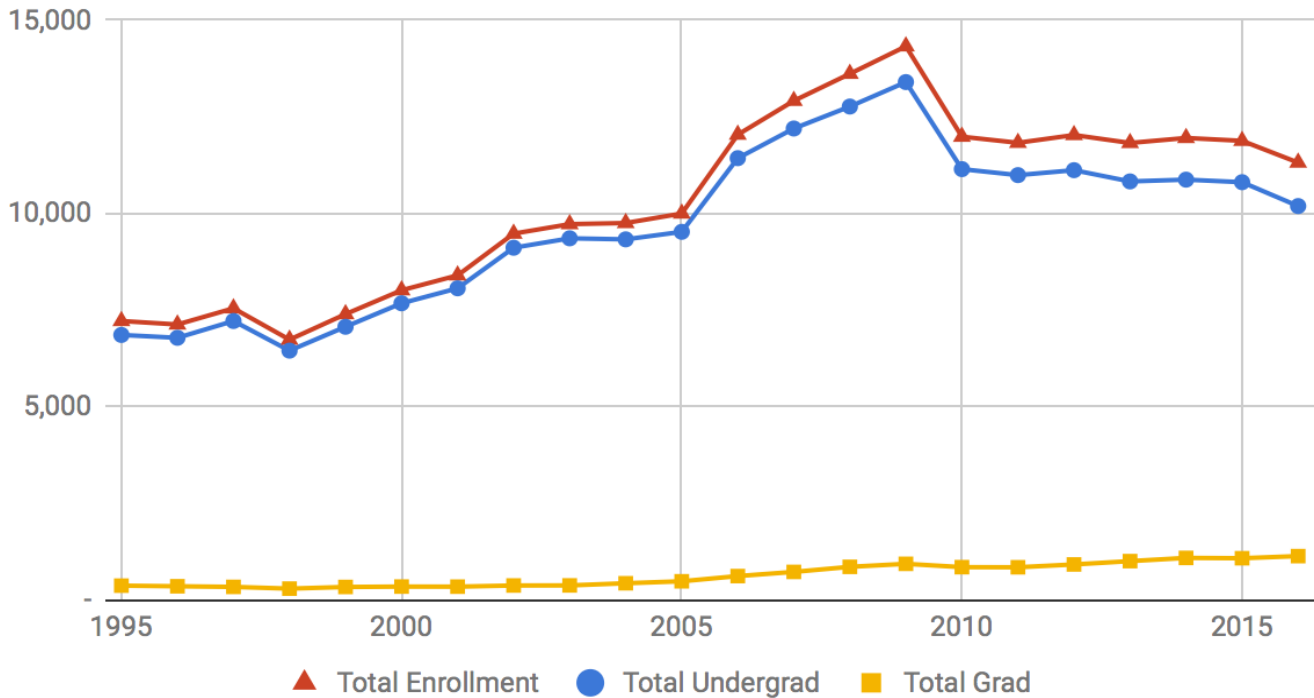
Chart 19.4 Cortland Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



# SUNY Empire State College

Total student enrollment at Empire State between 1995-2016 recorded a low of 6,730 in 1998 to a high of 14,325 in 2009, a 112.8 percent increase. The following year total enrollment dropped to 11,985, decreasing enrollment by 16.3 percent. Enrollment hovered within 1.5 percent, before declining 4.7 percent in 2016. Undergraduate enrollment is a driver of the total enrollment. Undergraduate enrollment recorded a low of 6,446 in 1998 to a high of 13,399 in 2009, a 117.2 percent increase. In the following year, undergraduate enrollment dropped to 11,145, a 20.4 percent decline. Enrollment steadily decreases to 10,189 at the end of the study, a decline of 8.6 percent. Graduate enrollment increased from a low of 284 in 1998 to a high of 1,126 in 2016, a 296.5 percent increase. (See Chart 20.1)

Chart 20.1 Empire State College Total Enrollment 1995-2016



The student body of Empire State College differs from the other Comprehensive Colleges. While it follows the trend of increasing the amount of full-time students, the majority of the student body is enrolled as part-time students. Full-time students in total enrollment increased from 24.1 percent (1995) to 34.7 percent (2016). Full-time undergraduates increased as well, from 25.1 percent (1995) to 37.7 percent (2016). Part-time graduate students overwhelmingly make up the graduate student body. Over the past two decades, full-time graduates have remained below 1 percent of the graduate student body excluding 2011 (1.03 percent). (See Chart 20.2-20.4)



Chart 20.2 Empire State College Total Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

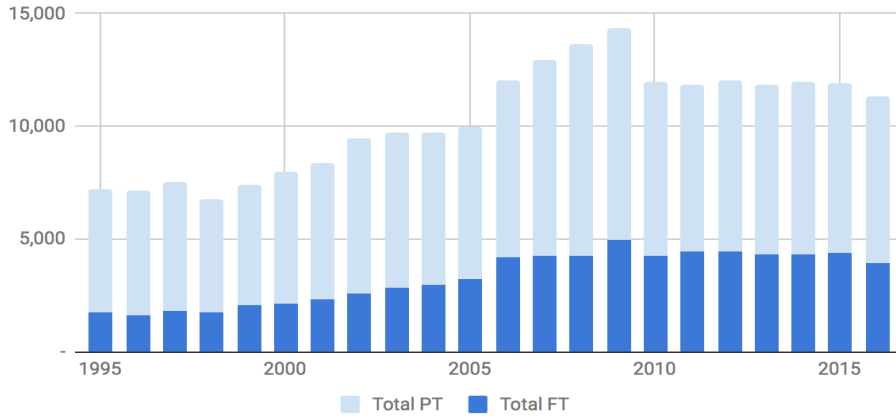


Chart 20.3 Empire State College Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

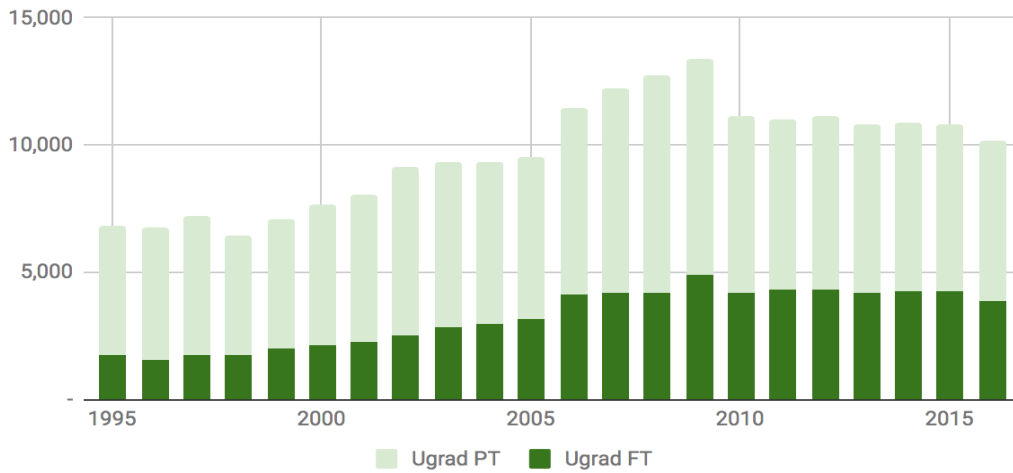
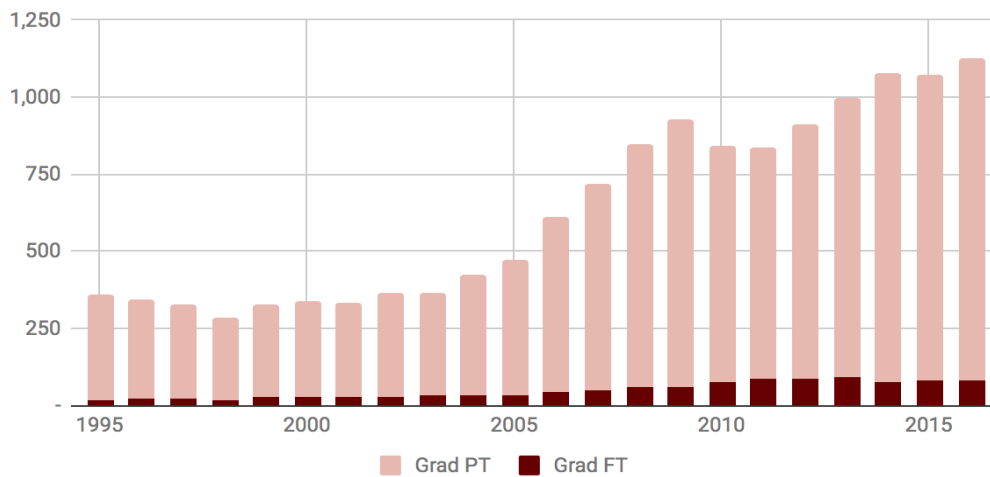


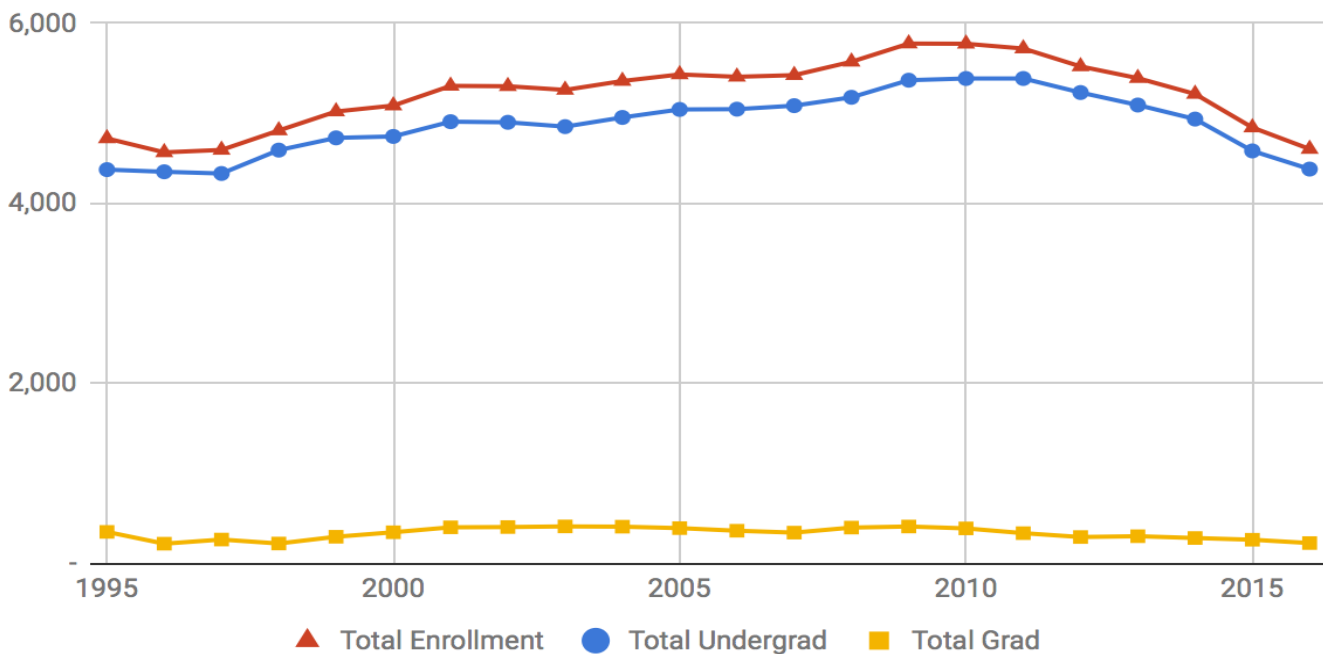
Chart 20.4 Empire State College Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



## Fredonia

Total student enrollment at Fredonia between 1995-2016 recorded a low of 4,566 in 1996 to a high of 5,775 in 2009, a 26.5 percent increase. By 2016 total enrollment dropped 20.3 percent, which was the lowest recorded since 1997. Undergraduate enrollment recorded a low of 4,331 in 1997 to a high of 5,387 in 2011, a 24.4 percent increase. By 2016 undergraduate enrollment has dropped as well, by 18.7 percent (lowest since 1997). Graduate enrollment varied from a low of 216 in 1996 to a high of 408 in 2003, a 88.9 percent increase. Graduate enrollment remained stable until 2009, then began to decline. By 2016, graduate enrollment dropped to 223 graduates, a decrease of 45.2 percent. (See Chart 21.1)

### Chart 21.1 Fredonia Total Enrollment 1995-2016



Full-time students in the total enrollment increased from 87.8 percent (1995) to 95.6 percent (2016). This trend is mirrored in the undergraduate student body as well. Undergraduate full-time students increased from 92.8 percent (1995) to 97.2 (2016). The graduate student body shifted toward a higher percentage of its students being full-time. In 1995, full-time students were 24.2 percent of the student body. By 2016, 64.1 percent of the graduate student body were enrolled as full-time students. (See Chart 21.2-21.4)

Chart 21.2 Fredonia Total Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

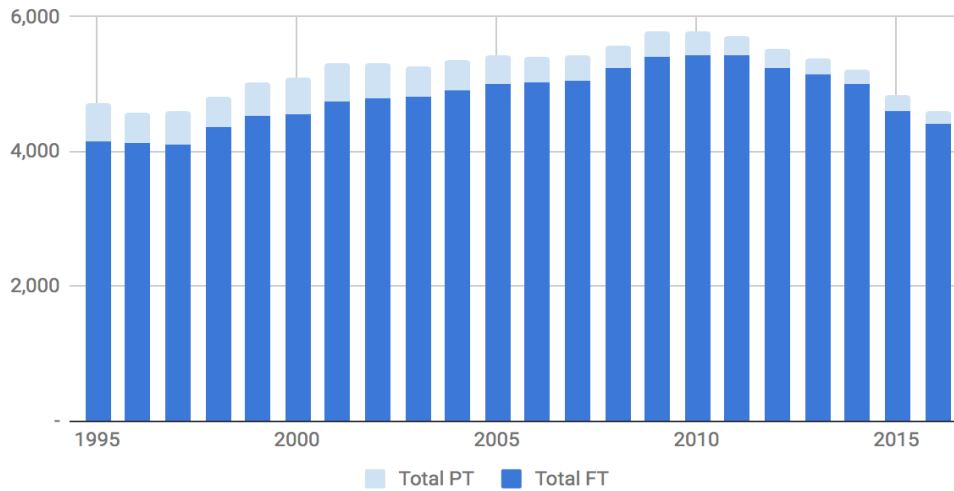


Chart 21.3 Fredonia Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

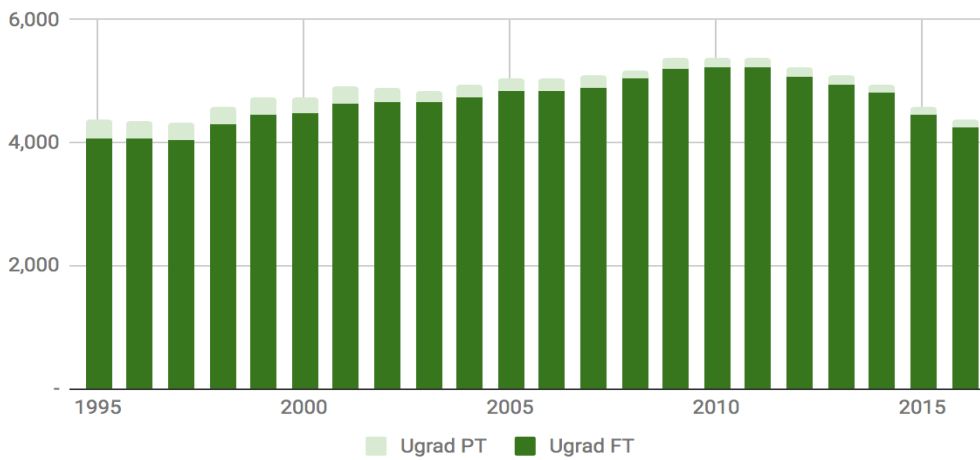
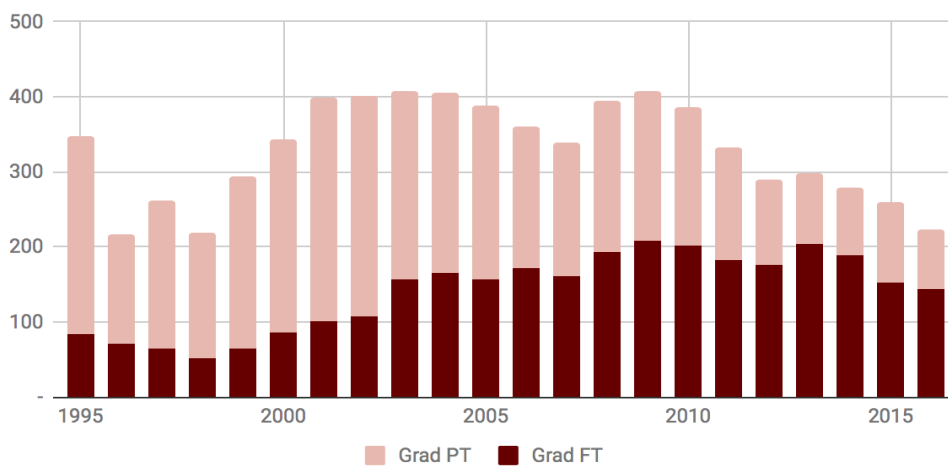


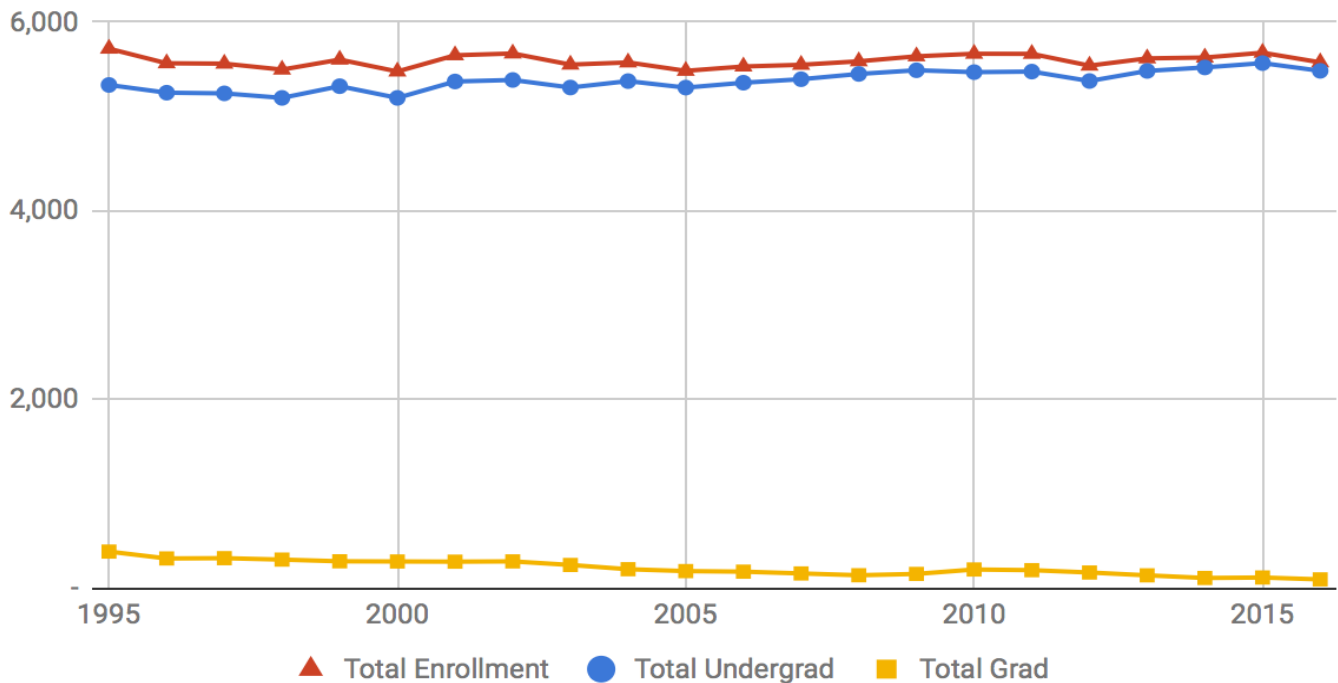
Chart 21.4 Fredonia Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



# Geneseo

Total student enrollment has remained stable at Geneseo. Between 1995-2016 recorded a high of 5,719 in 1995 to a low of 5,477 in 2000, a 4.2 percent decrease. The following year, total enrollment increased by 3.1 percent and have been hovering within 1% since then. Undergraduate enrollment is a strong driver for the numbers represented in total enrollment. Undergraduate enrollment recorded a low of 5,197 in 2000 and steadily increased to a high of 5,566 in 2015, a 7.1 percent increase. Graduate enrollment varied from a high of 385 in 1996 to a low of 90 in 2016, a 76.6 percent decrease. (See Chart 22.1)

### Chart 22.1 Geneseo Total Enrollment 1995-2016



The make-up of the undergraduate student body has remained stable as well. In 1995 the full-time undergraduates were 97 percent of the student body. Over the last two decades, the full-time undergraduates stayed within 1%. Full-time graduates only made up 12.5 percent of the graduate student body in 1995. By 2016, this percentage increased to 37 percent. The graduate part-time enrollment dropped from 337 (1995) to 57 (2016). (See Chart 22.2-22.4)

Chart 22.2 Geneseo Total Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

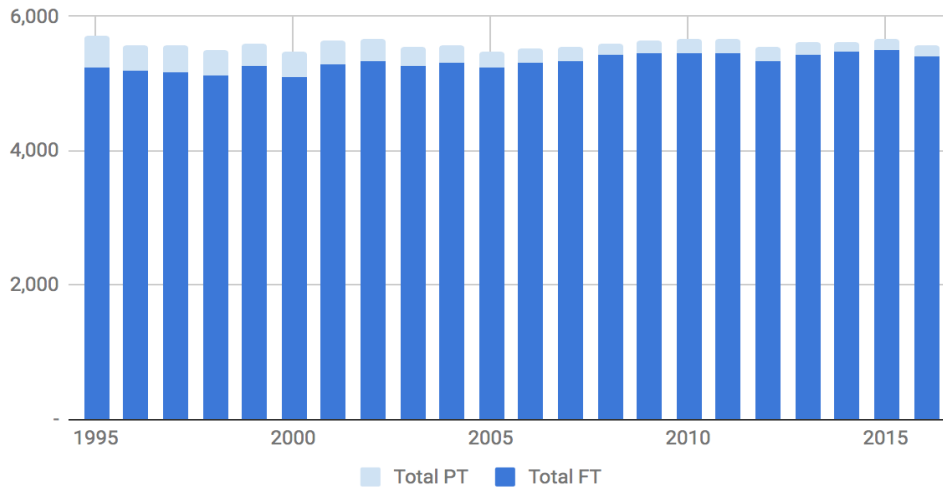


Chart 22.3 Geneseo Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

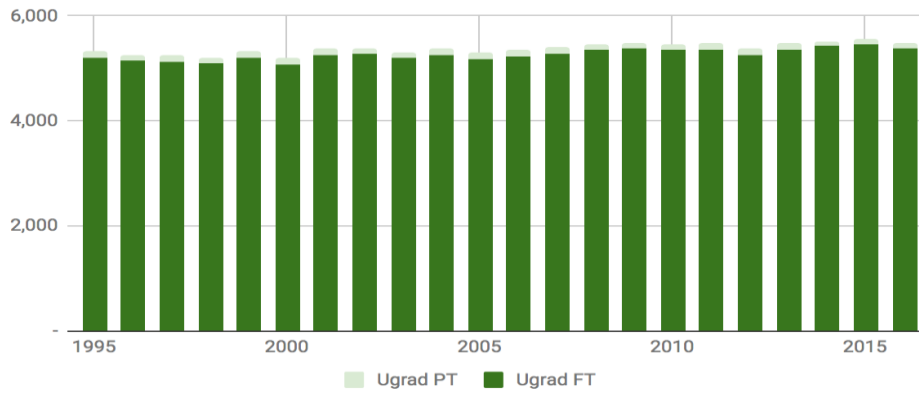
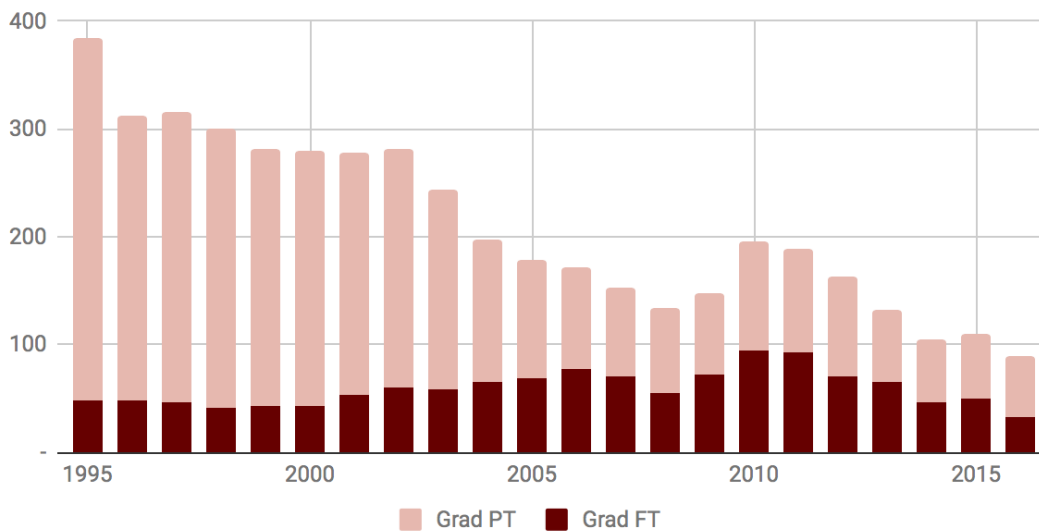


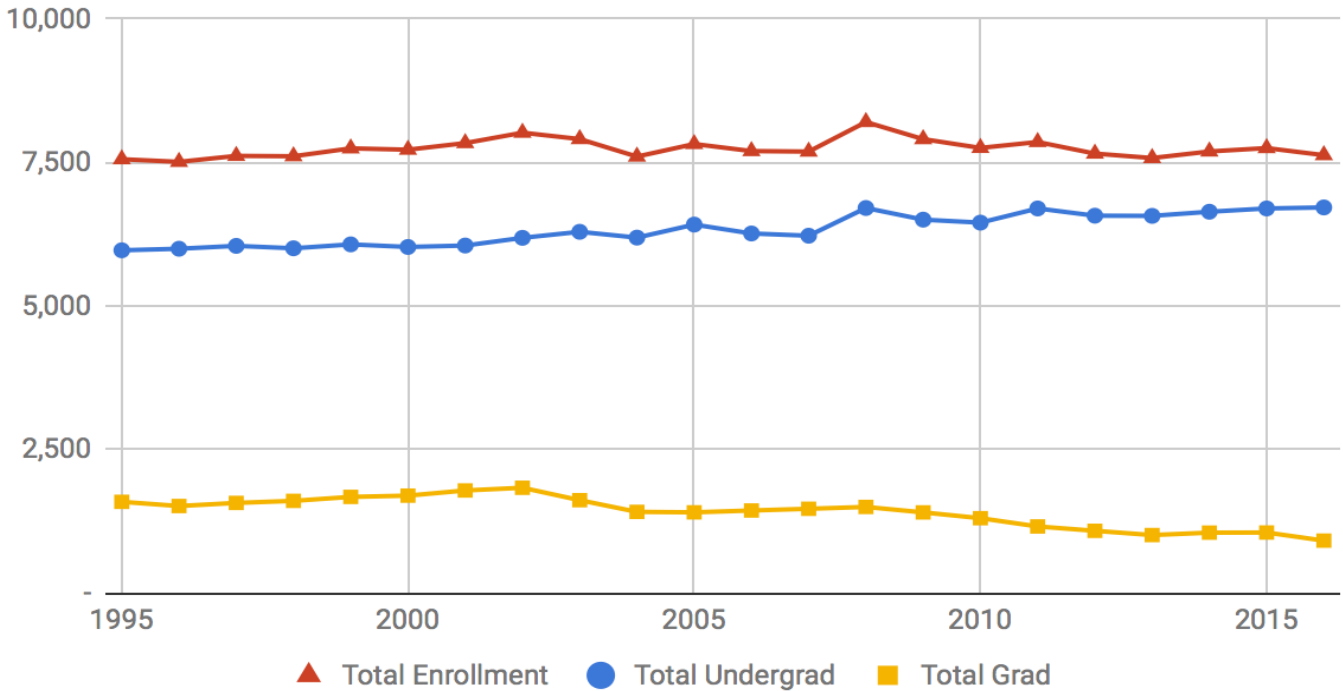
Chart 22.4 Geneseo Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



# New Paltz

Total student enrollment at New Paltz between 1995-2016 recorded a low of 7,511 in 1996 to a high of 8,205 in 2008, a 9.2 percent increase. The enrollment for the total and undergraduate populations have remained somewhat flat, excluding the slight uptick from 2007 to 2008. Total enrollment recorded an increase of 6.7 percent, while undergraduate increased by 7.8 percent. Undergraduate enrollment recorded a low of 5,970 in 1995 to a high of 6,717 in 2016, a 12.5 percent increase. Graduate enrollment incrementally decreased their enrollment since their peak. Graduate enrollment peaked at 1,832 in 2002 before dropping to 911 in 2016, a 50.3 percent decrease. (See Chart 23.1)

### Chart 23.1 New Paltz Total Enrollment 1995-2016



Although enrollment remained steady for the total and undergraduate population, there was increase in the percentage of full-time students. For the total enrollment, the amount of full-time students increased by 20 percent (66% to 86%). This trend is evident for undergraduate enrollment as well. In 1995, full-time undergraduates accounted for 78 percent of the undergraduate student body. By 2016, this percentage increased to 92 percent, a 14 percent increase. The graduate student body also exemplified an increase of the percentage of full-time graduates. This is a result of a significant decline of part-time graduates enrollment, as opposed to the increase of full-time students. (See Chart 23.2-23.4)

Chart 23.2 New Paltz Total Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

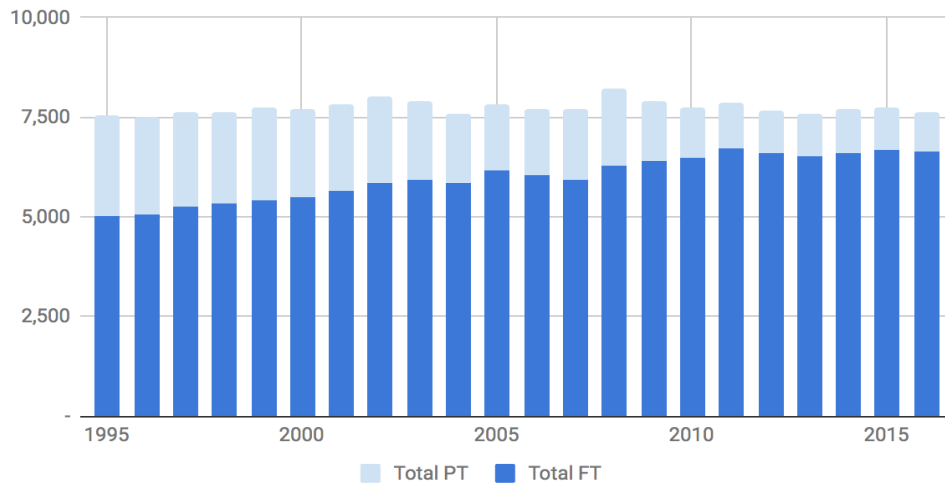


Chart 23.3 New Paltz Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

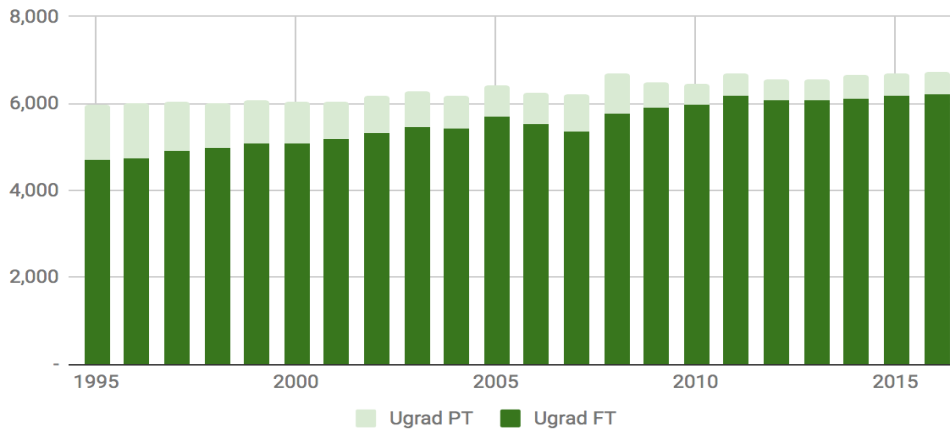
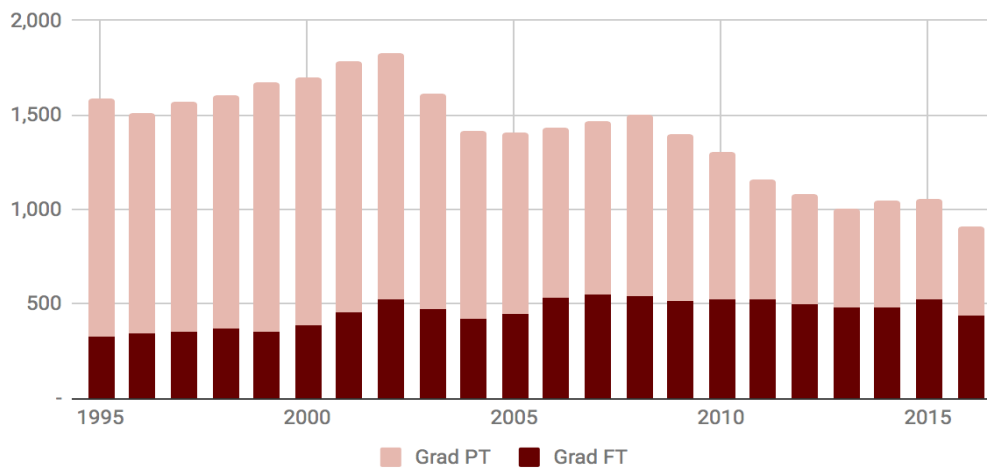


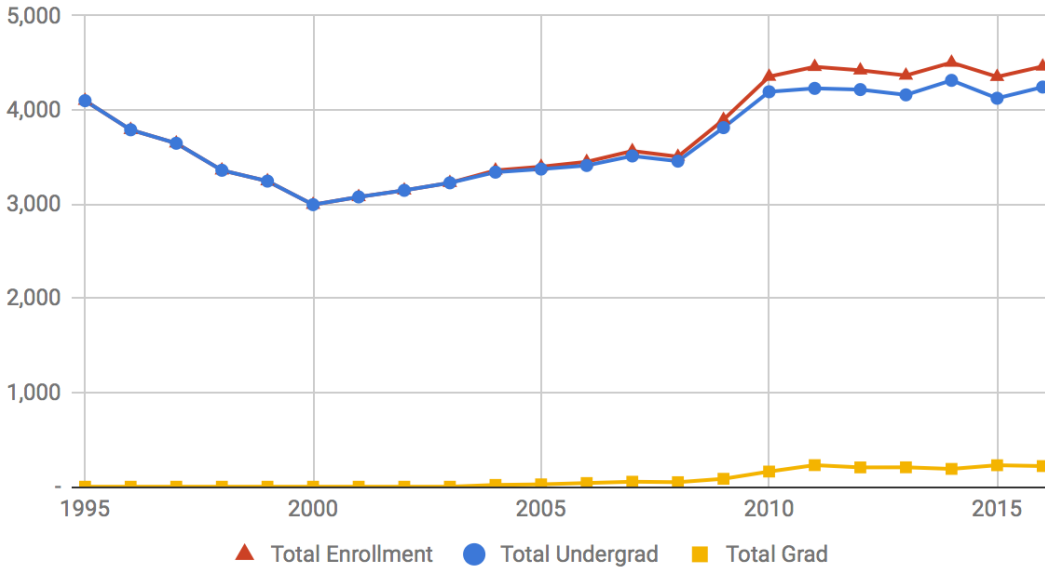
Chart 23.4 New Paltz Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



# Old Westbury

Total student enrollment at Old Westbury between 1995-2016 recorded a low of 2,995 in 2000 to a high of 4,504 in 2014, a 50.4 percent increase. Undergraduate enrollment recorded a low of 2,995 in 2000 to a high of 4,315 in 2014, a 44.1 percent increase. A significant jump in enrollment takes place from 2008-2010. In these two years, total enrollment saw an increase of 24.5 percent, while undergraduates recorded a 21.3 percent increase in enrollment. Graduate enrollment varied from a low of 19 in 2004 (implementation of graduate studies) to a high of 229 in 2011, a 1105.3 percent increase. (See Chart 24.1)

Chart 24.1 Old Westbury Total Enrollment 1995-2016



The increase of students enrolled full-time can be seen in both the total and undergraduate student population. Both populations have 75 percent of the student body being comprised of full-time students in 1995. Over the past two decades, those numbers have risen to 84 percent (total) and 85 percent (undergrad). On the contrary, the percentage of graduate full-time students have diminished while graduate enrollment grows. In 1995, full-time graduate students made up 79 percent of the graduate student body. In 2016, that percentage was reduced to 57 percent. (See Chart 24.2-24.4)



Chart 24.2 Old Westbury Total Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

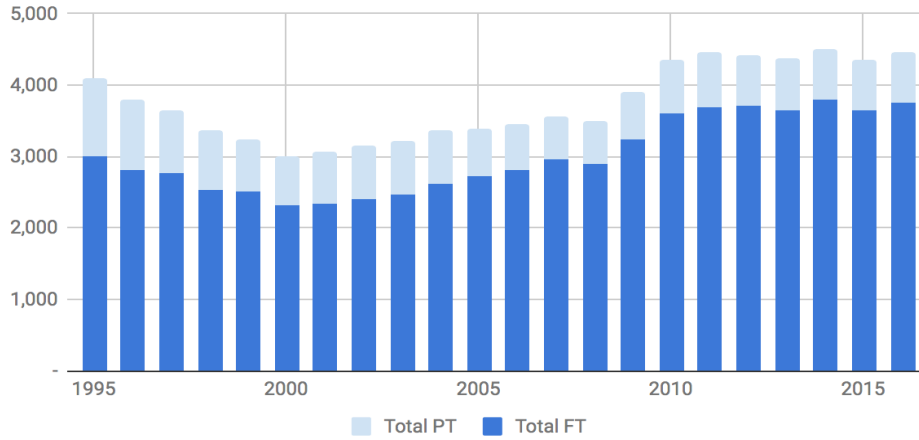


Chart 24.3 Old Westbury Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

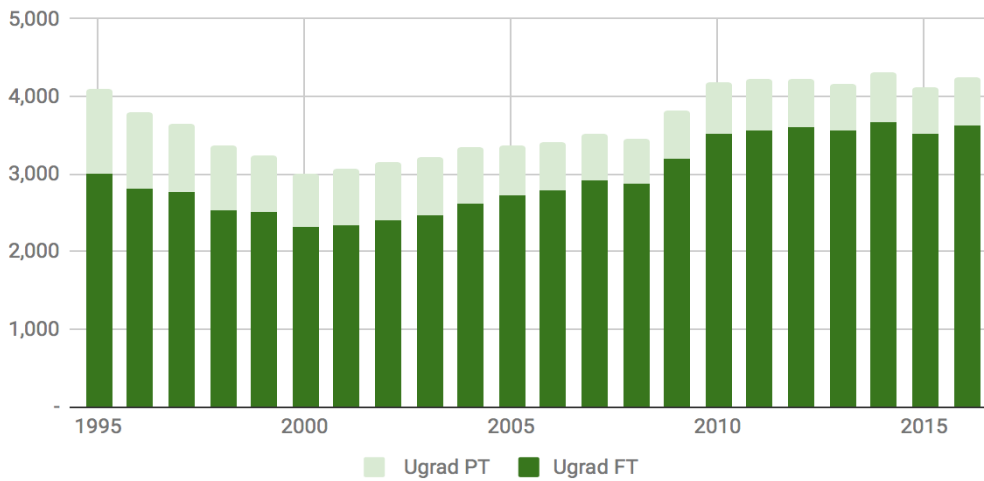
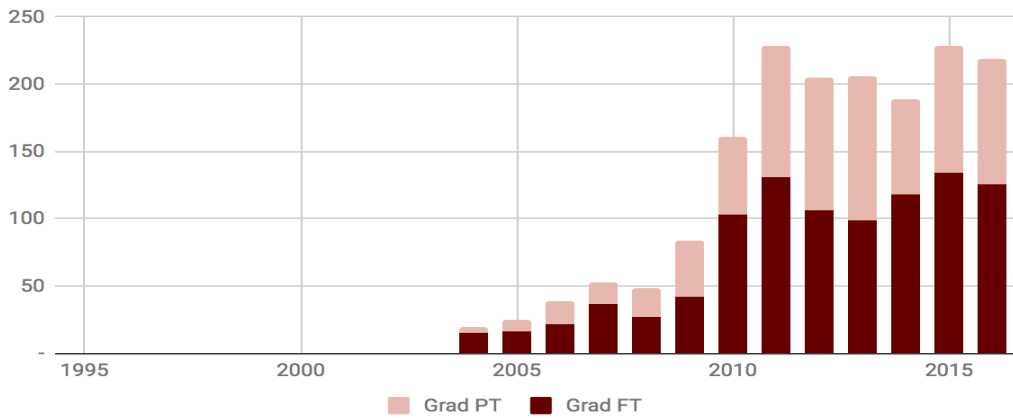


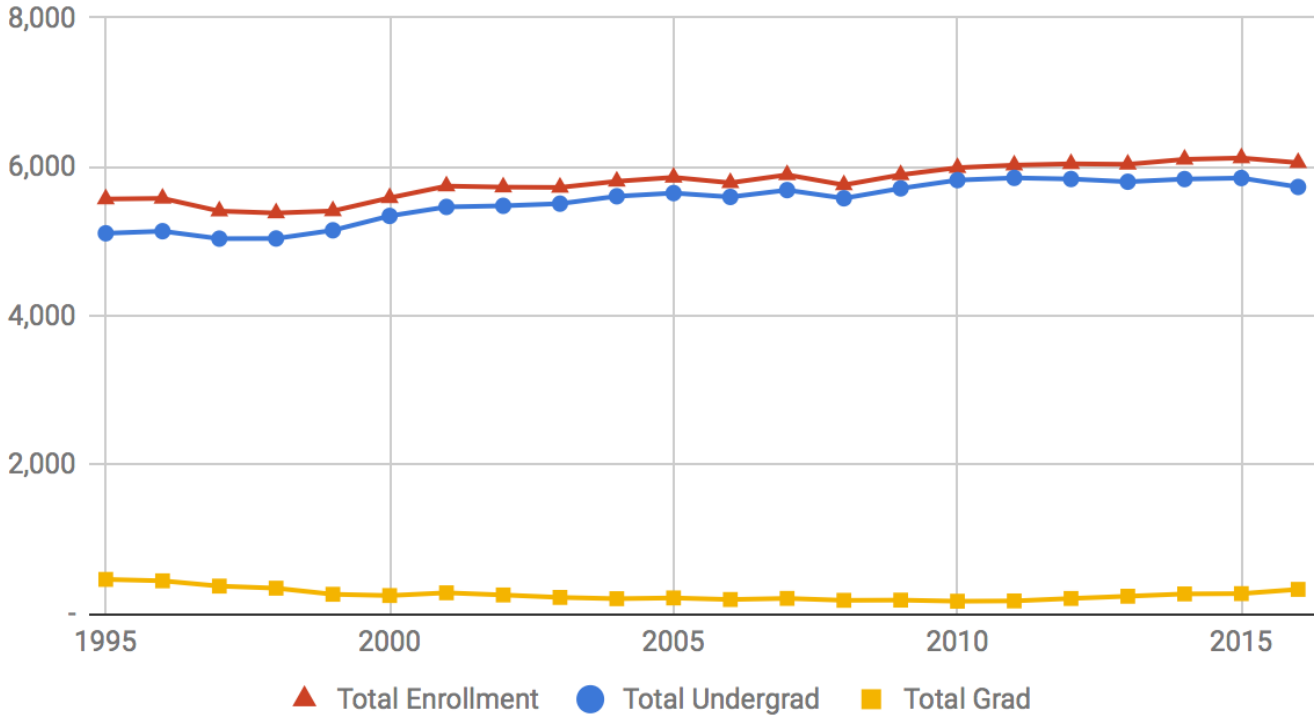
Chart 24.4 Old Westbury Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



# SUNY Oneonta

Total student enrollment at Oneonta between 1995-2016 recorded a low of 5,380 in 1998 to a high of 6,119 in 2015, a 13.7 percent increase. Enrollment gradually increased each following year. Majority of the total enrollment is manipulated by the undergraduate enrollment. Undergraduate enrollment recorded a low of 5,036 in 1997 to a high of 5,852 in 2011, a 16.2 percent increase. From 2001 to 2016, undergraduate enrollment remained steady (Within 2%). Graduate enrollment varied from a high of 460 in 1995 to a low of 167 in 2010, a 63.7 percent decrease. From 2010 to 2016, there was an increase of 159 graduate students, a 95.2% increase. (See Chart 25.1)

## Chart 25.1 Oneonta Total Enrollment 1995-2016



As enrollment increased for both the total and undergraduate enrollment, so did the percentage of full-time students enrolled. For the total enrollment, full-time students comprised 85 percent of the student body in 1995. By 2016, that number rose to 94 percent. For undergraduates, full-time students made up 92 percent of the undergraduate student body in 1995. In 2016, that percentage was recorded at 98 percent. Despite the fluxiation of graduate enrollment, the percentage of full-time students in the graduate student body continually rose. In 1995, 17 percent of the graduate student body was full-time and peaked at 56 percent in 2012. Since 2012, the full-time percentage dropped to 37 percent. This is due to the increase of graduate part-time enrollment, while the full-time numbers remained the same. (See Chart 25.2-25.4)

Chart 25.2 Oneonta Total Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

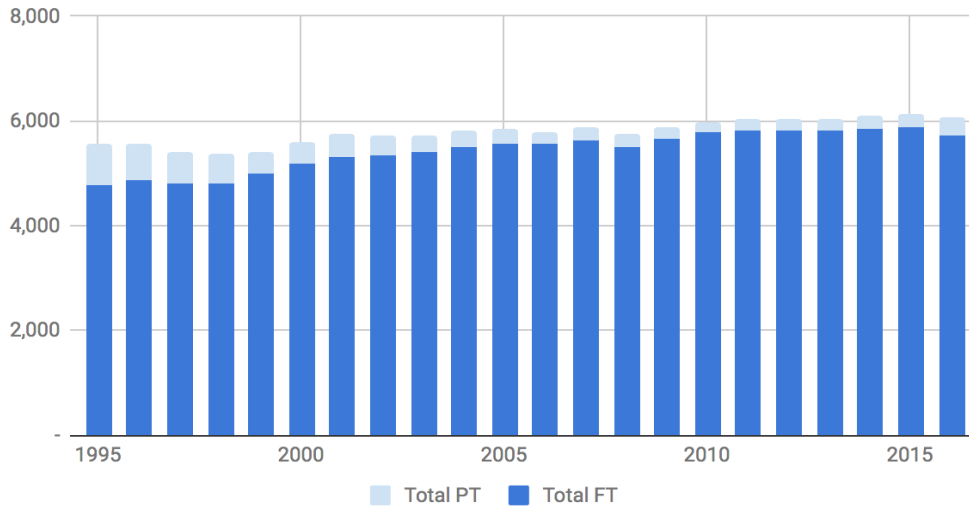


Chart 25.3 Oneonta Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

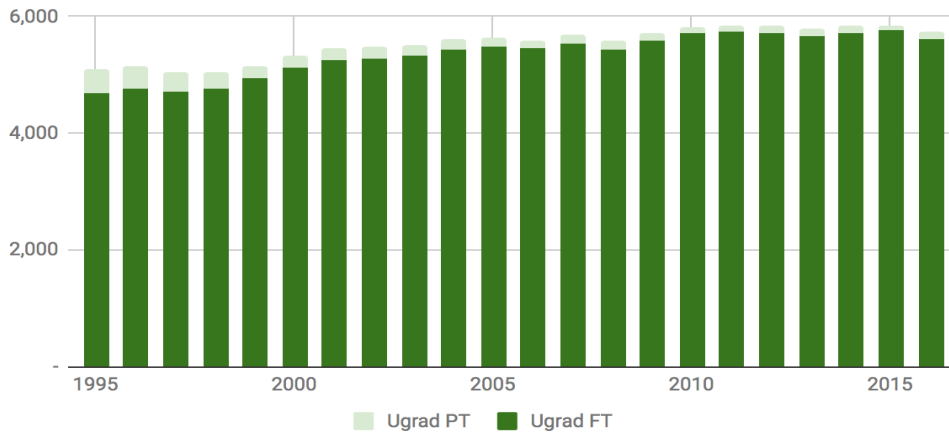
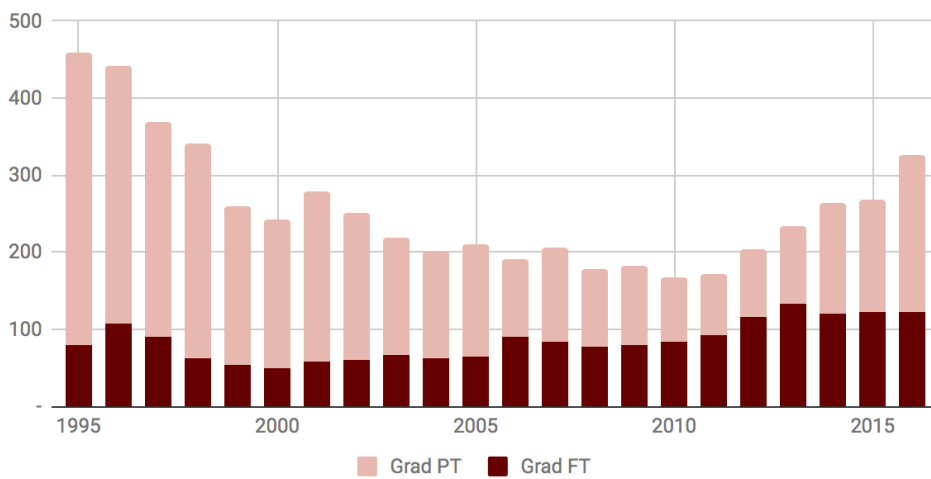


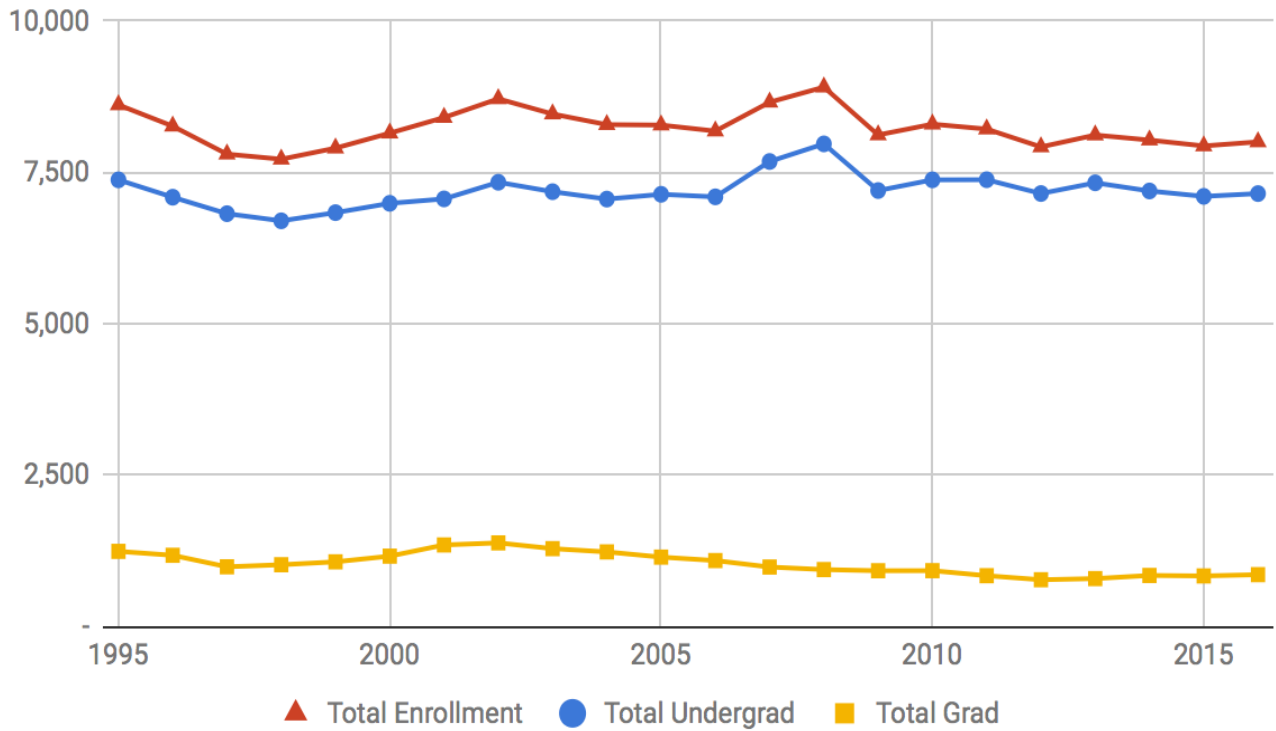
Chart 25.4 Oneonta Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



# Oswego

Total student enrollment at Oswego between 1995-2016 recorded a low of 7,718 in 1998 to a high of 8,909 in 2008, a 15.4 percent increase. The following year resulted in a 10.2 percent loss in total enrollment. Undergraduate enrollment is the primary driver of this data. Undergraduate enrollment recorded a low of 6,700 in 1998 to a high of 7,971 in 2008, a 19 percent increase. The following year enrollment dropped by 9.6 percent. Graduate enrollment varied from a high of 1,379 in 2002 to a low of 770 in 2012, a 44.2 percent decrease. Graduate enrollment increased by 84 students (10.9%) by 2016. (See Chart 26.1)

### Chart 26.1 Oswego Total Enrollment 1995-2016



Following the peak enrollment year in 2008, there was a significant realignment of part-time students in the total and undergraduate enrollment. Full-time undergraduate enrollment continued to grow in 2009, while part-time enrollment dropped from 1,269 students to 435 students, a 65.7 percent decrease. In this one year, full-time enrollment jumped from 84 percent to 94 percent. This percentage has continually risen to 96 percent in 2016. Full-time graduate students made up 21 percent of the graduate student body in 1995, and rose to 37 percent in 2016. This is attributed more to the reduction of part-time graduates, rather than the increase of full-time graduates. Since 2002, the graduate part-time enrollment dropped from 1,025 to 537 in 2016, a 47.6 percent decline. (See Chart 26.2-26.4)

Chart 26.2 Oswego Total Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

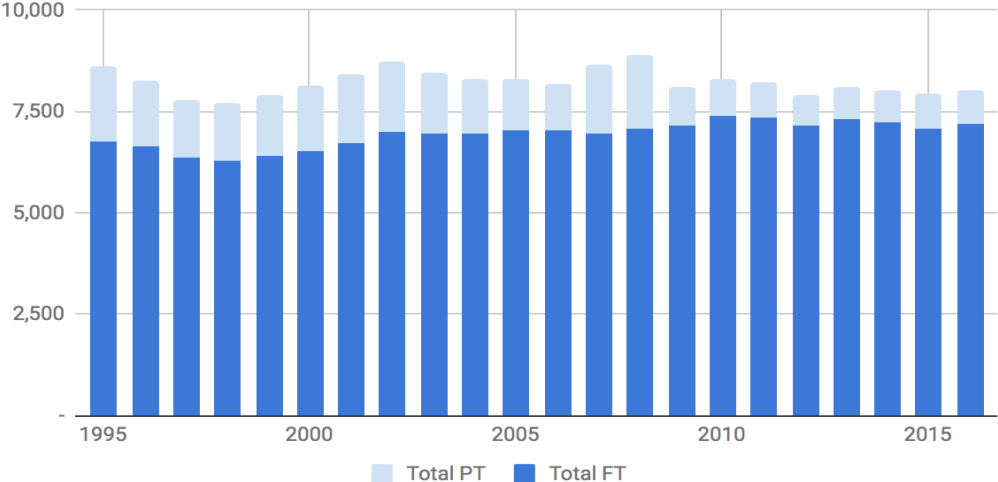


Chart 26.3 Oswego Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

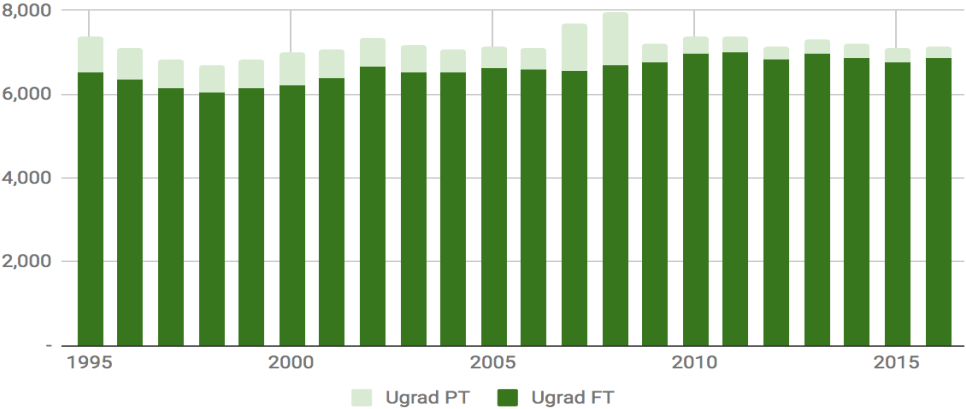
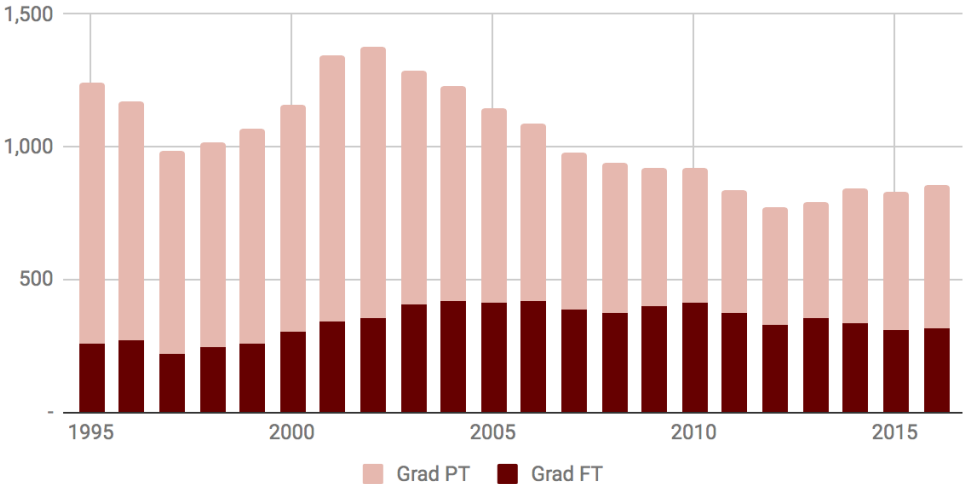


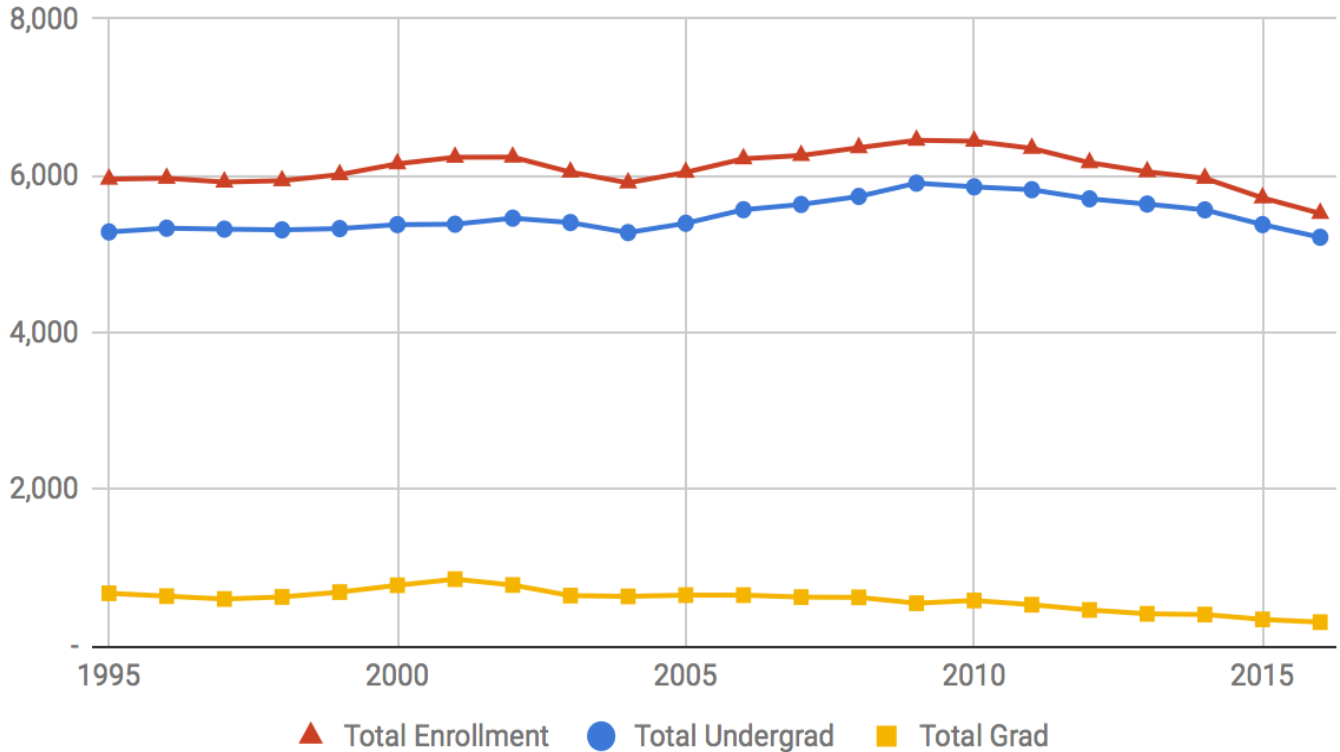
Chart 26.4 Oswego Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



# Plattsburgh

Total student enrollment at Plattsburgh between 1995-2016 recorded a high of 6,453 in 2009 to a low of 5,520 in 2016, a 14.5 percent decrease. Much of this data is driven from undergraduate enrollment. Undergraduate enrollment recorded a high of 5,906 in 2009 to a low of 5,215 in 2016, a 11.7 percent decrease. Graduate enrollment ranged from a high of 854 in 2001 to a low of 305 in 2016, a 64.3 percent decrease. (See Chart 27.1)

## Chart 27.1 Plattsburgh Total Enrollment 1995-2016



The total enrollment for full-time students has risen from 83 percent (1995) to 90 percent (2016), despite the reduction in total enrollment. Undergraduate full-time students made up 90 percent of the undergraduate enrollment in 1995 before reaching its peak in 2010 with 94 percent. In 2016, this percentage was lowered to 92 percent. (See Chart 27.2-27.4)

Chart 27.2 Plattsburgh Total Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

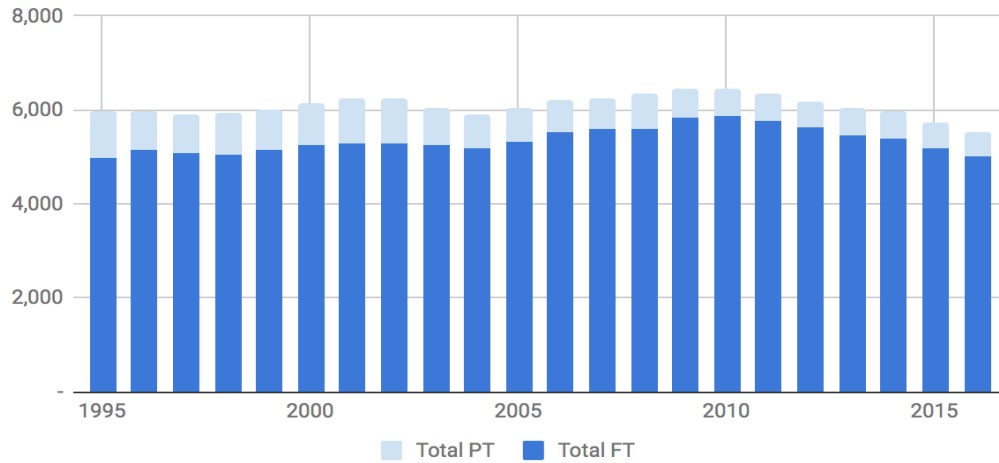


Chart 27.3 Plattsburgh Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

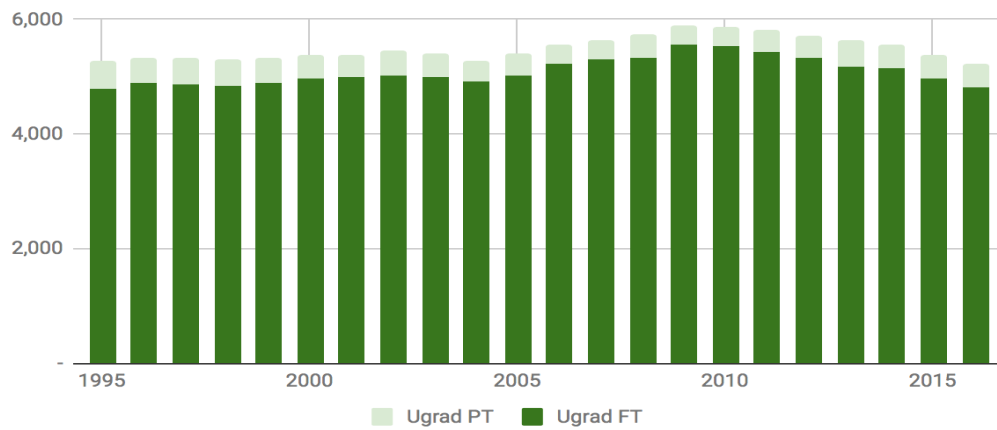
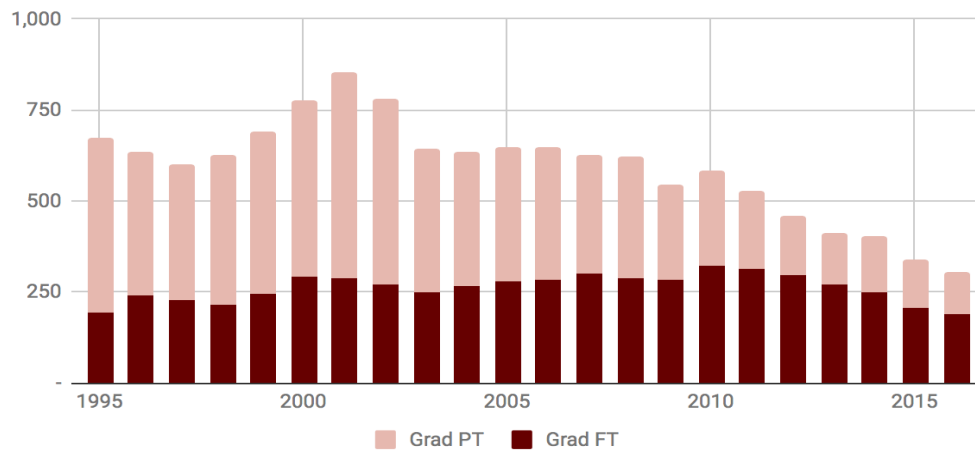


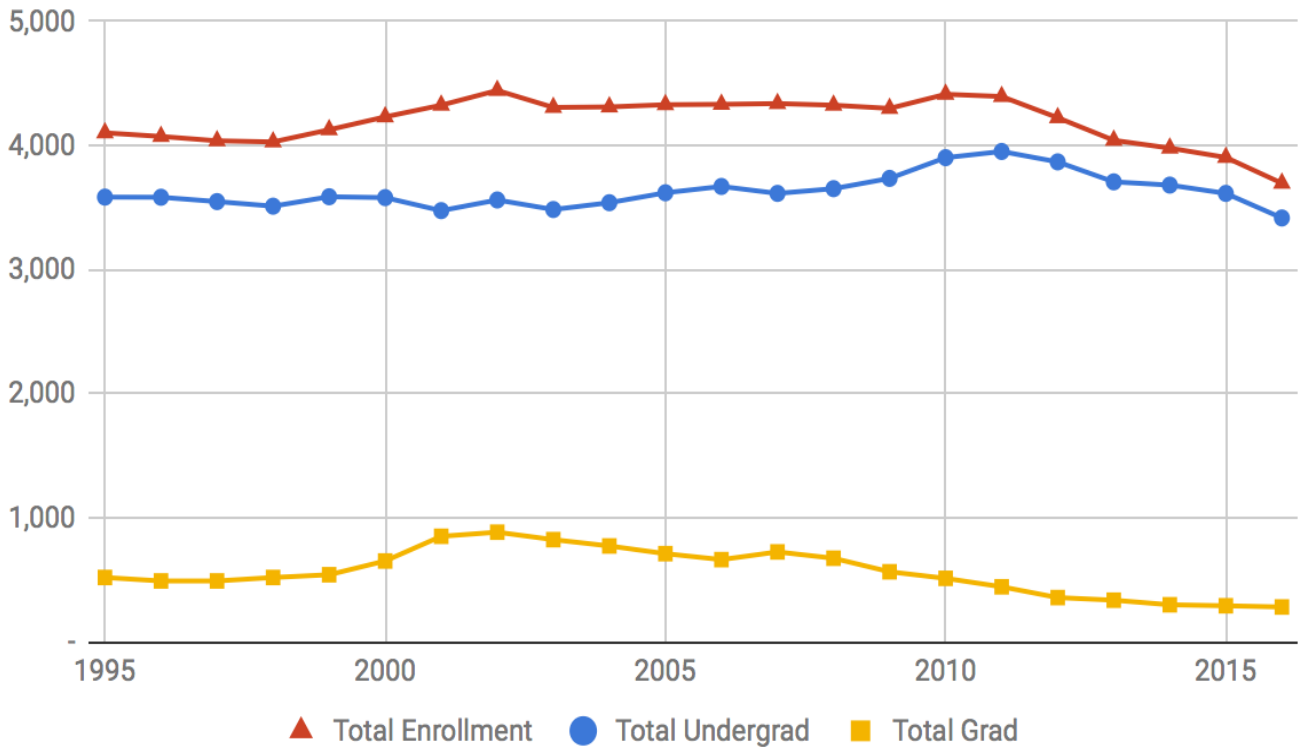
Chart 27.4 Plattsburgh Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



# Potsdam

Total student enrollment at Potsdam between 1995-2016 recorded a high of 4,444 in 2002 to a low of 3,696 in 2016, a 16.8 percent decrease. However, from 2002 to 2010 the enrollment dropped slightly before returning within 1% of the peak enrollment. Since then enrollment has dropped 16.2 percent. Undergraduate enrollment recorded a high of 3,952 in 2011 to a low of 3,416 in 2016, a 13.6 percent decrease. Graduate enrollment varied from a high of 883 in 2002 to a low of 280 in 2016, a 68.3 percent decrease. (See Chart 28.1)

### Chart 28.1 Potsdam Total Enrollment 1995-2016



There has been an increase in the percentage of full-time students for both undergraduate and graduate enrollment. Total full-time enrollment increased from 87 percent in 1995 to 95 percent in 2016. During this period, full-time undergraduates increased from 94 percent to 97 percent. Graduate full-time enrollment rose from 39 percent (1995) to 71 percent (2008) before dropping to 67 percent (2016). (See Chart 28.2-28.4)



Chart 28.2 Potsdam Total Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

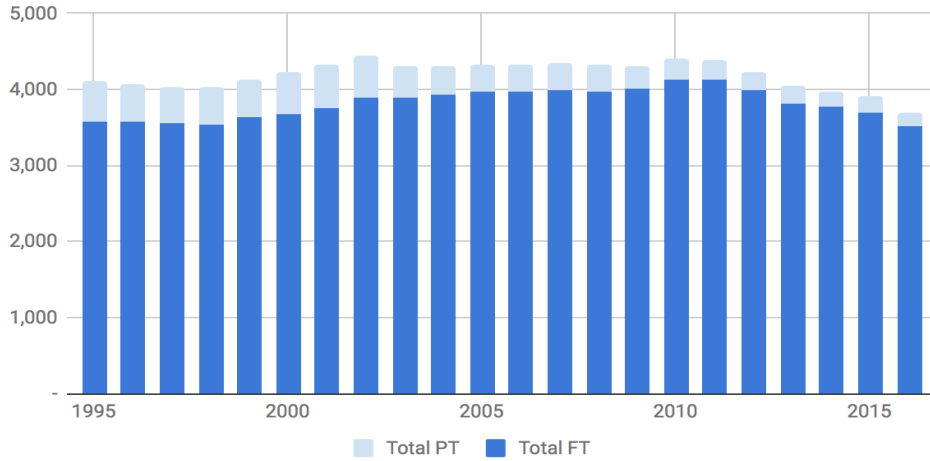


Chart 28.3 Potsdam Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

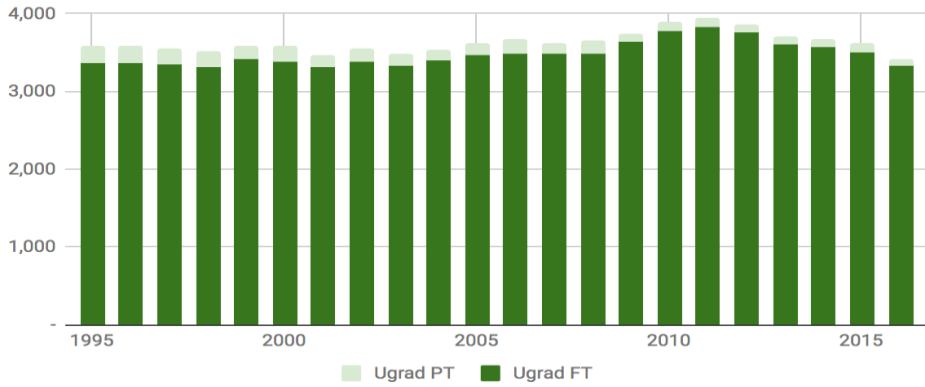
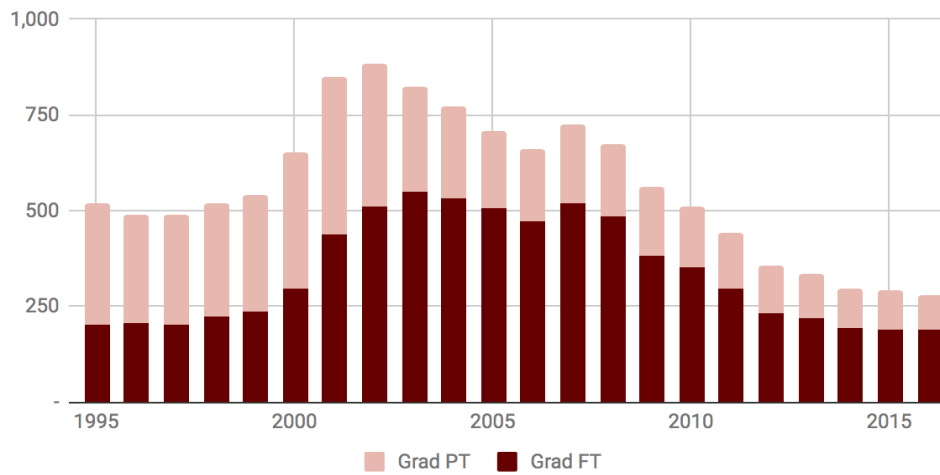


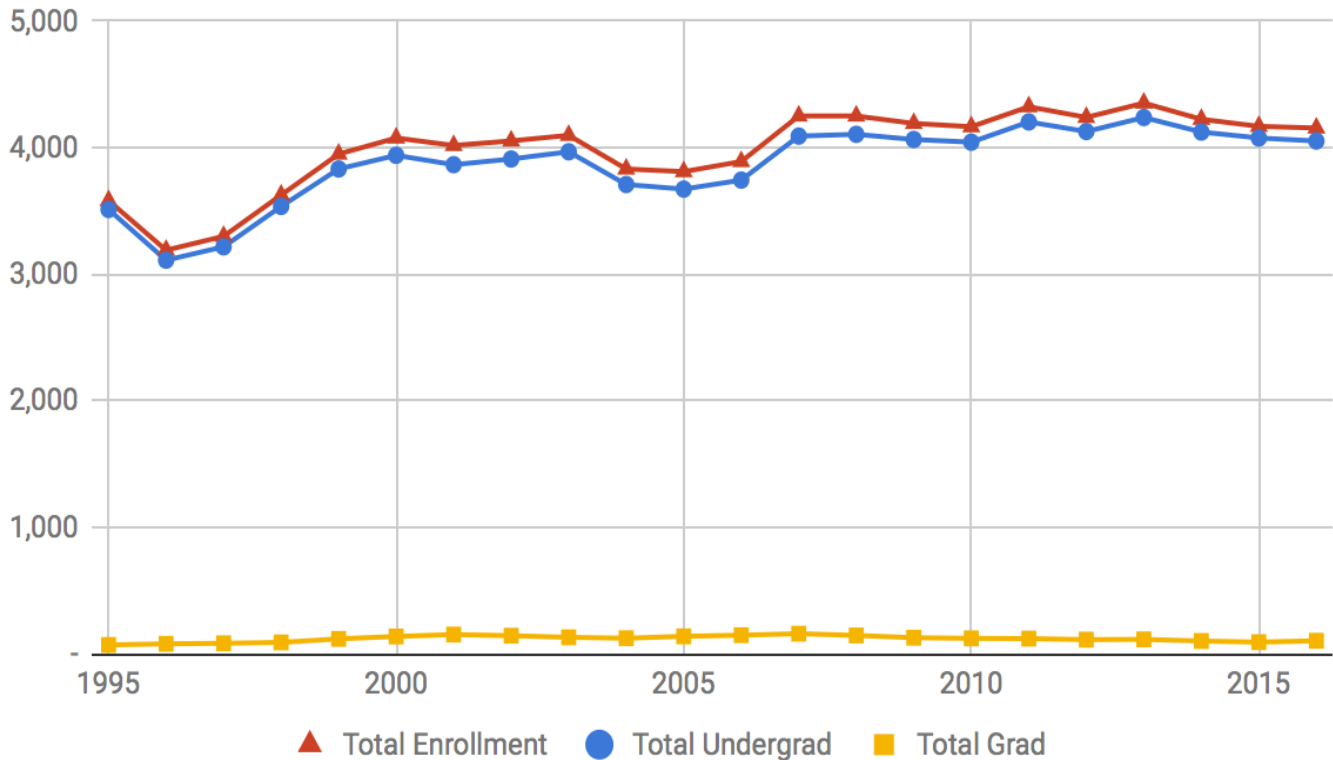
Chart 28.4 Potsdam Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



## Purchase

Total student enrollment at Purchase between 1995-2016 recorded a low of 3,190 in 1996 to a high of 4,353 in 2013, a 36.5 percent increase. The total enrollment is highly dictated by the undergraduate enrollment. The undergraduate enrollment recorded a low of 3,111 in 1996 to a high of 4,239 in 2013, a 36.3 percent increase. The last three years displayed a 4.3 percent decline in undergraduate enrollment. Graduate enrollment varied from a low of 70 in 1995 to a high of 159 in 2007, a 127.1 percent increase. Since its peak the graduate enrollment dropped to 103 students, a 35.2% decline. (See Chart 29.1)

### Chart 29.1 Purchase Total Enrollment 1995-2016



The trends show a steady increase for the percentage of full-time undergraduate students. In 1995, only 67 percent of students were full-time. By 2016, this percentage rose to 90 percent. (See Chart 29.2-29.3) Graduate students maintained a higher percentage of full-time students, never dipping below 86 percent or above 94 percent. (See Chart 29.4)

Chart 29.2 Purchase Total Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

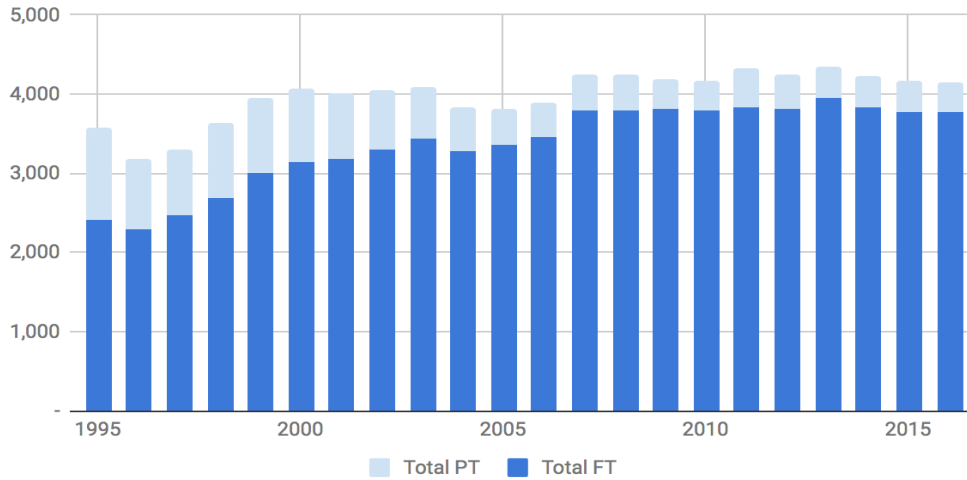


Chart 29.3 Purchase Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

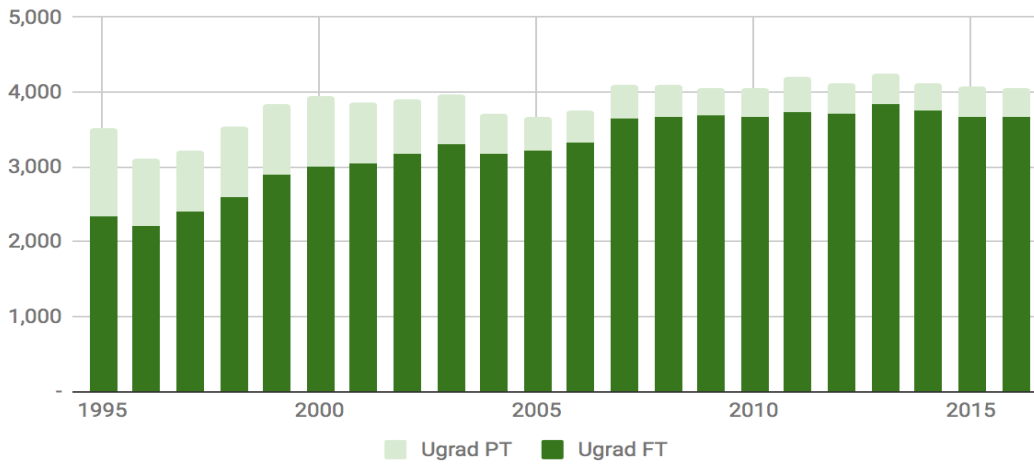
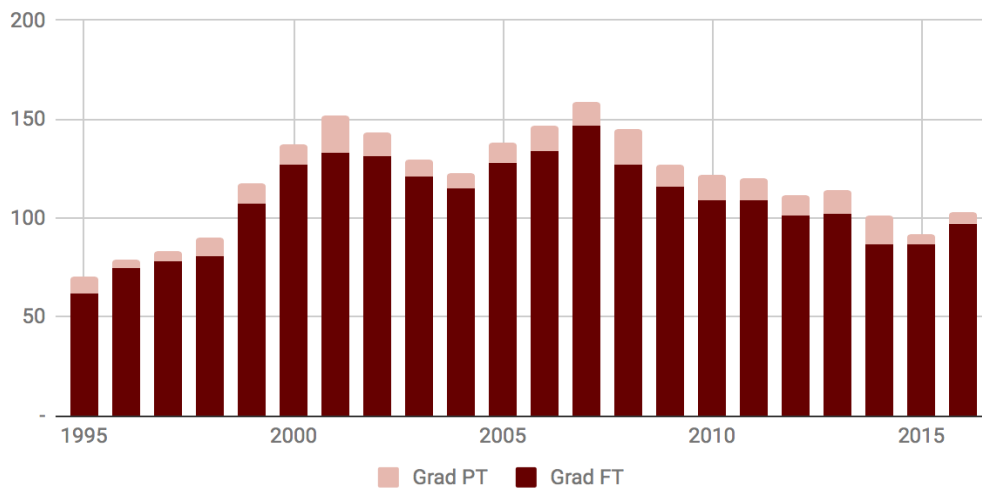


Chart 29.4 Purchase Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



# Colleges of Technology

Total student enrollment at Technology Colleges between 1995-2016 recorded a low of 18,169 in 2000 to a high of 26,806 in 2016, a 47.5 percent increase. This is primarily dictated by the undergraduate enrollment, seeing as only 2 campuses offer graduate programs. Undergraduate enrollment recorded a low of 18,015 in 2000 to a high of 26,574 in 2016, a 47.5 percent increase. Graduate enrollment varied from a low of 129 in 1999 to a high of 232 in 2016, a 79.8 percent increase. (See Chart 30.1) As the enrollment increased for both undergraduate and graduate students, so did the proportion of full-time students. From 1995-2016, the percentage of full-time undergraduate students increased by 4 percent, while graduate full-time students increased by 27 percent. (See Chart 30.2-30.4)

Chart 30.1 Technology Colleges Total Enrollment 1995-2016

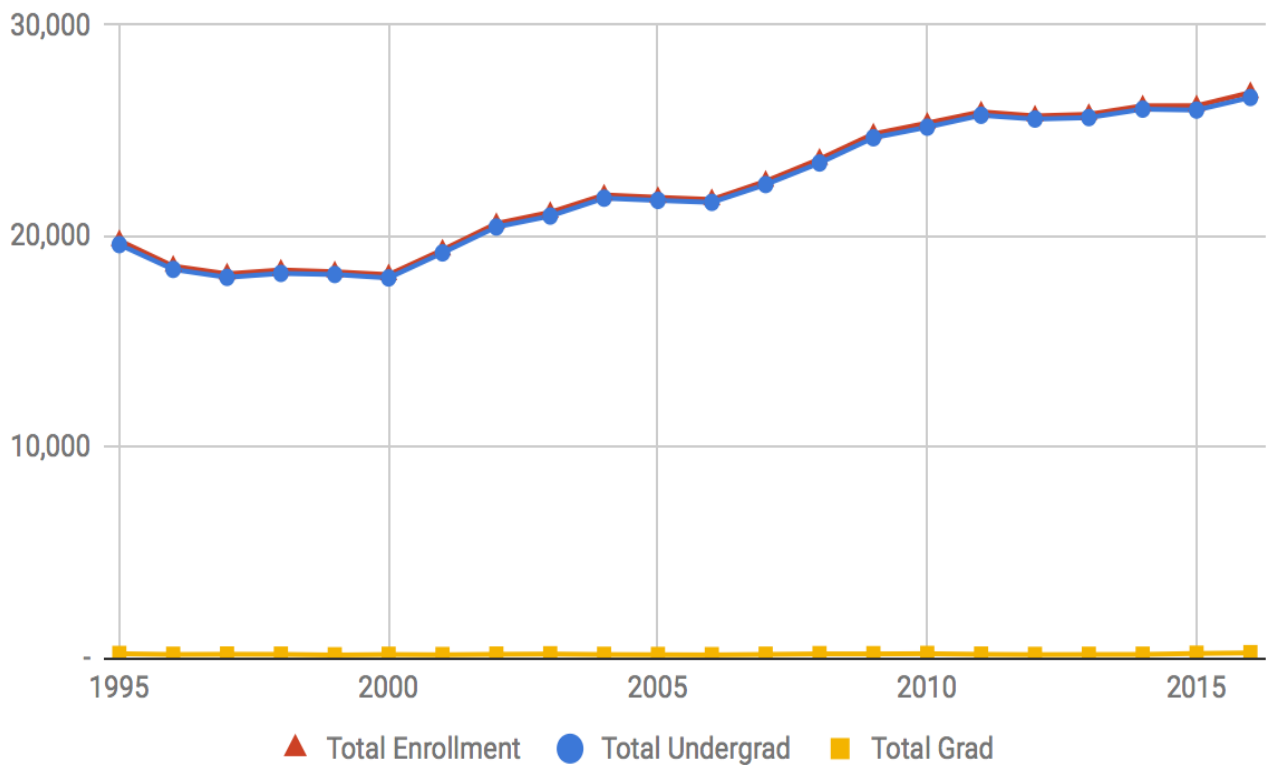


Chart 30.2 Technology Colleges Total Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

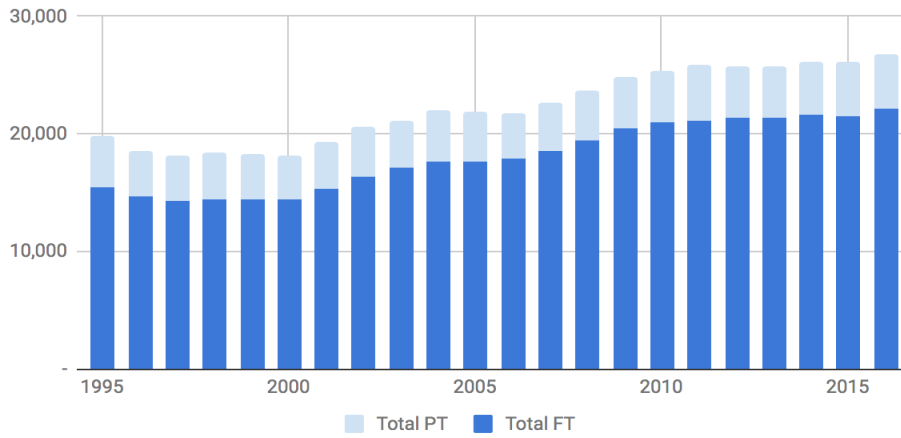


Chart 30.3 Technology Colleges Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

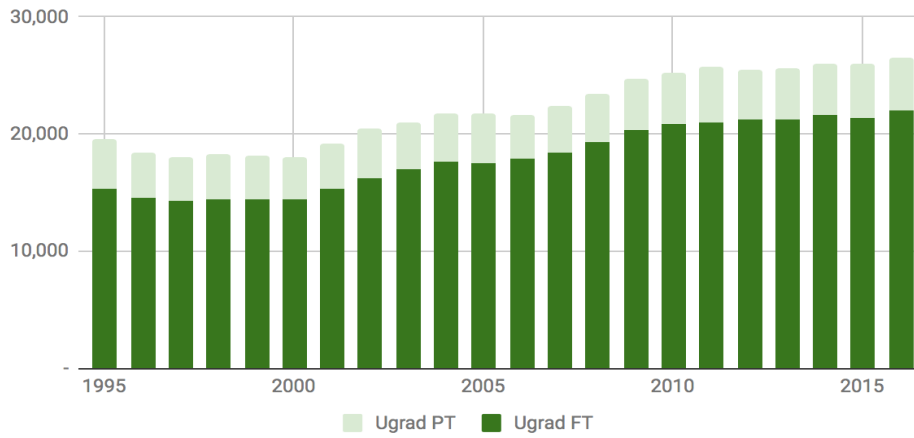
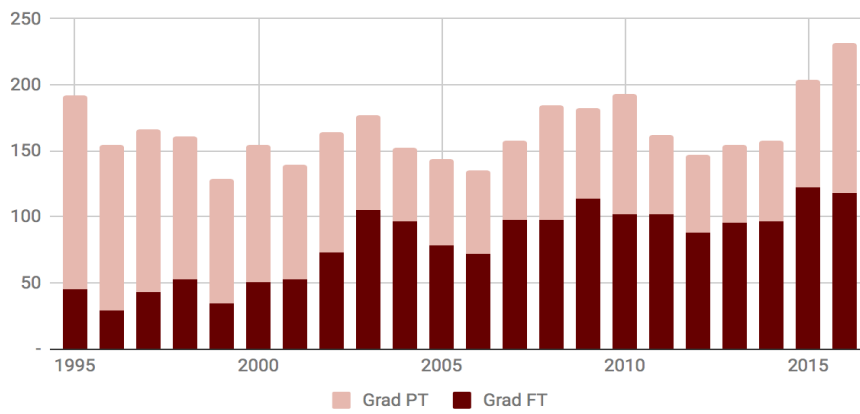


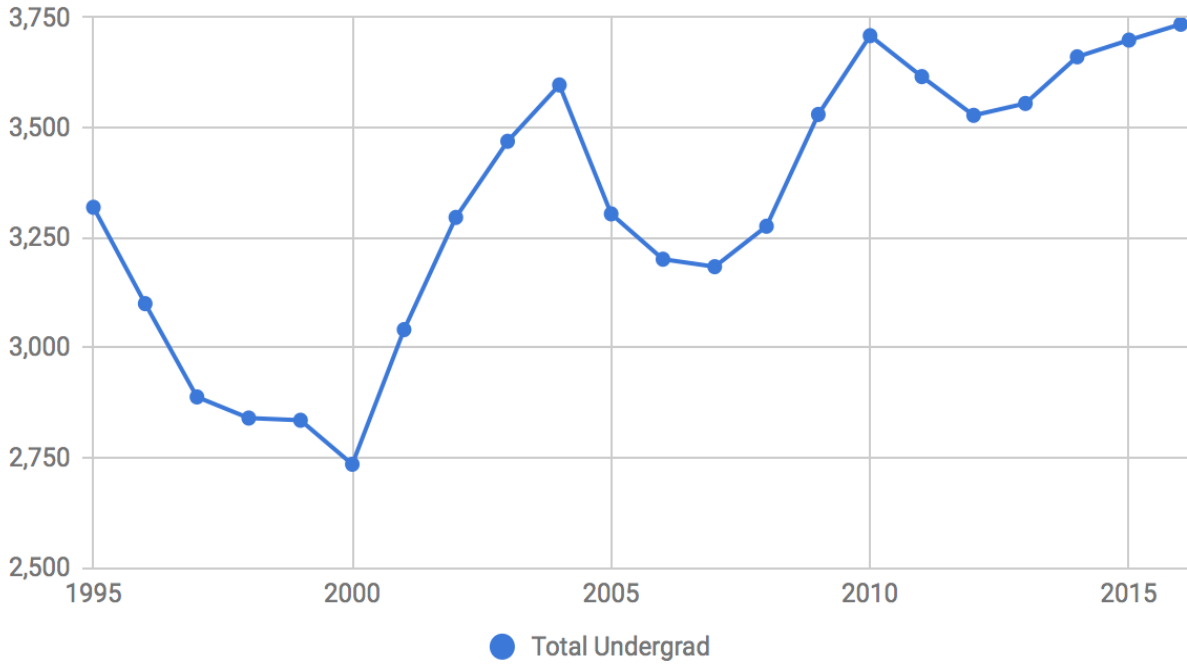
Chart 30.4 Technology Colleges Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



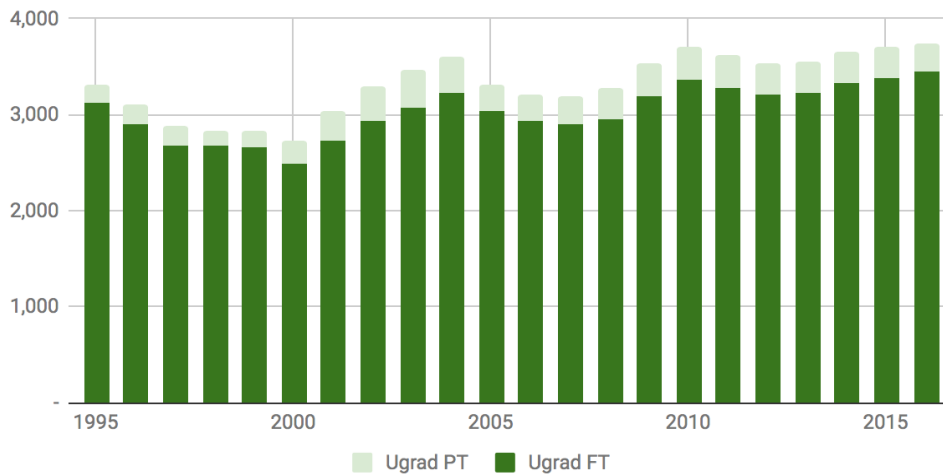
# Alfred State College

Total student enrollment at Alfred between 1995-2016 recorded a low of 2,735 in 2000 to a high of 3,735 in 2016, a 36.6 percent increase. Enrollment has increased monotonically since 2012.

### Chart 31.1 Alfred Total Enrollment 1995-2016



### Chart 31.2 Alfred Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



# SUNY Canton

Total student enrollment at Canton between 1995-2016 recorded a low of 2,013 in 1995 to a high of 3,825 in 2011, a 90 percent increase. Since 2011, there has been a 16.2 percent drop in enrollment. (See Chart 32.1) The proportion of full-time students varied over the last two decade, never dropping below 75 percent and never rising higher than 85 percent. (See Chart 32.2)

Chart 32.1 Canton Total Enrollment 1995-2016

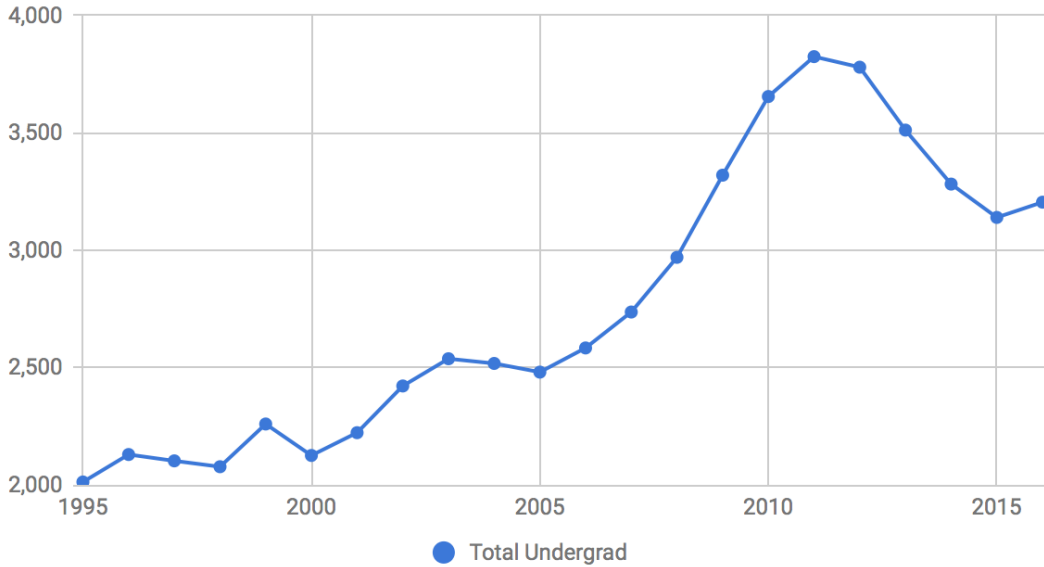
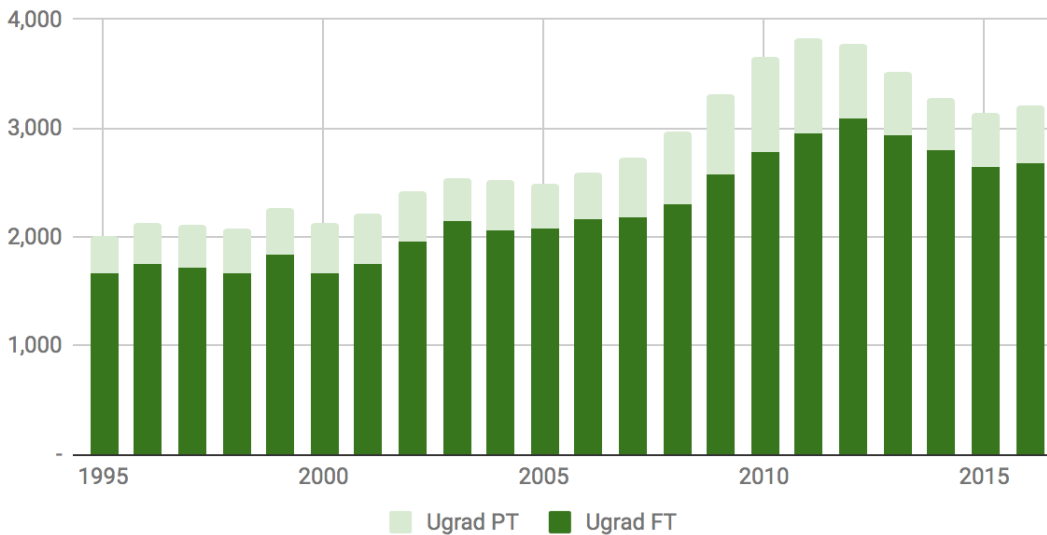


Chart 32.2 Canton Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



# SUNY Cobleskill

Total student enrollment at Cobleskill between 1995-2016 recorded a low of 2,175 in 1997 to a high of 2,687 in 2009, a 23.5 percent increase. Since 2009, there has been a 14.9 percent drop in enrollment. (See Chart 33.1) Never dropping below 92 percent, full-time students consistently make up the majority of the student body. (See Chart 33.2)

Chart 33.1 Cobleskill Total Enrollment 1995-2016

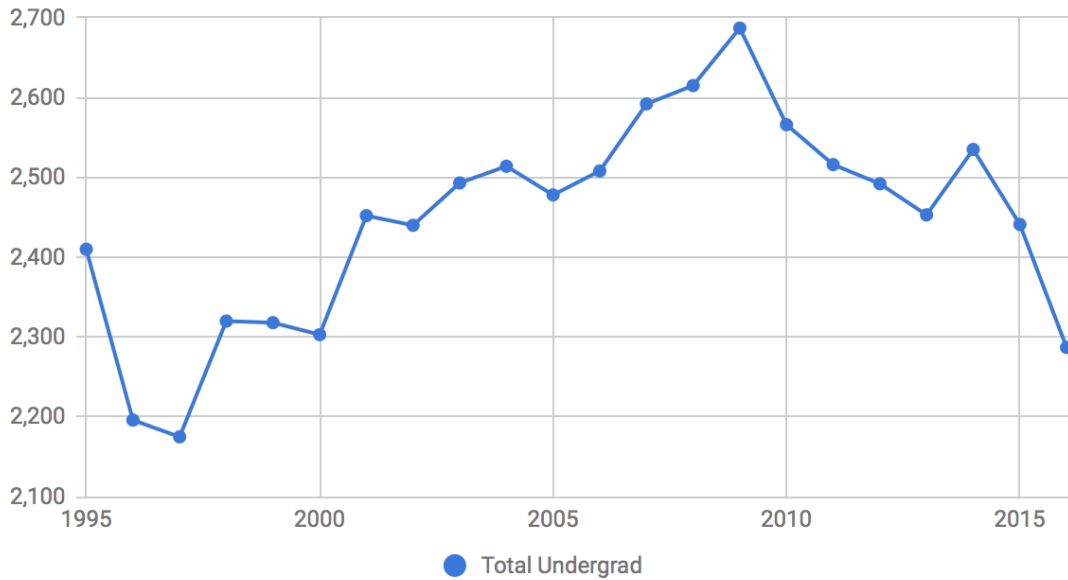
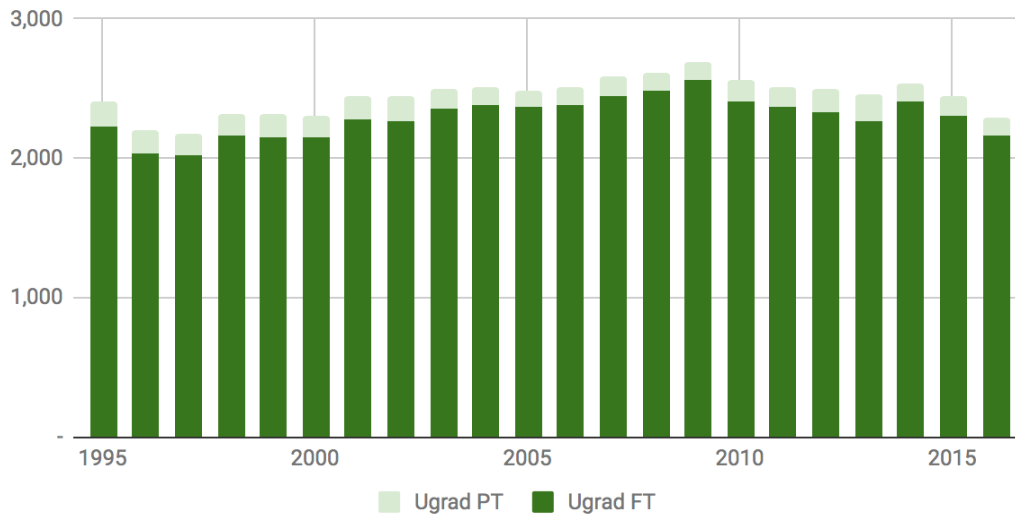


Chart 33.2 Cobleskill Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment





# Delhi

Total student enrollment at Delhi between 1995-2016 recorded a low of 1,893 in 1997 to a high of 3,596 in 2014, a 90 percent increase. Undergraduate enrollment recorded a low of 1,893 in 1997 to a high of 3,596 in 2014, a 89.9 percent increase. (See Chart 34.1) During this time frame, the proportion of full-time students declined 18 percent. (See Chart 34.3) The Delhi graduate program was implemented in 2015. Graduate enrollment recorded from a low of 21 in 2015 to a high of 35 in 2016, a 66.7 percent increase. The percentage of full-time students rose from 4 percent to 20 percent. (See Chart 34.4)

### Chart 34.1 Delhi Total Enrollment 1995-2016

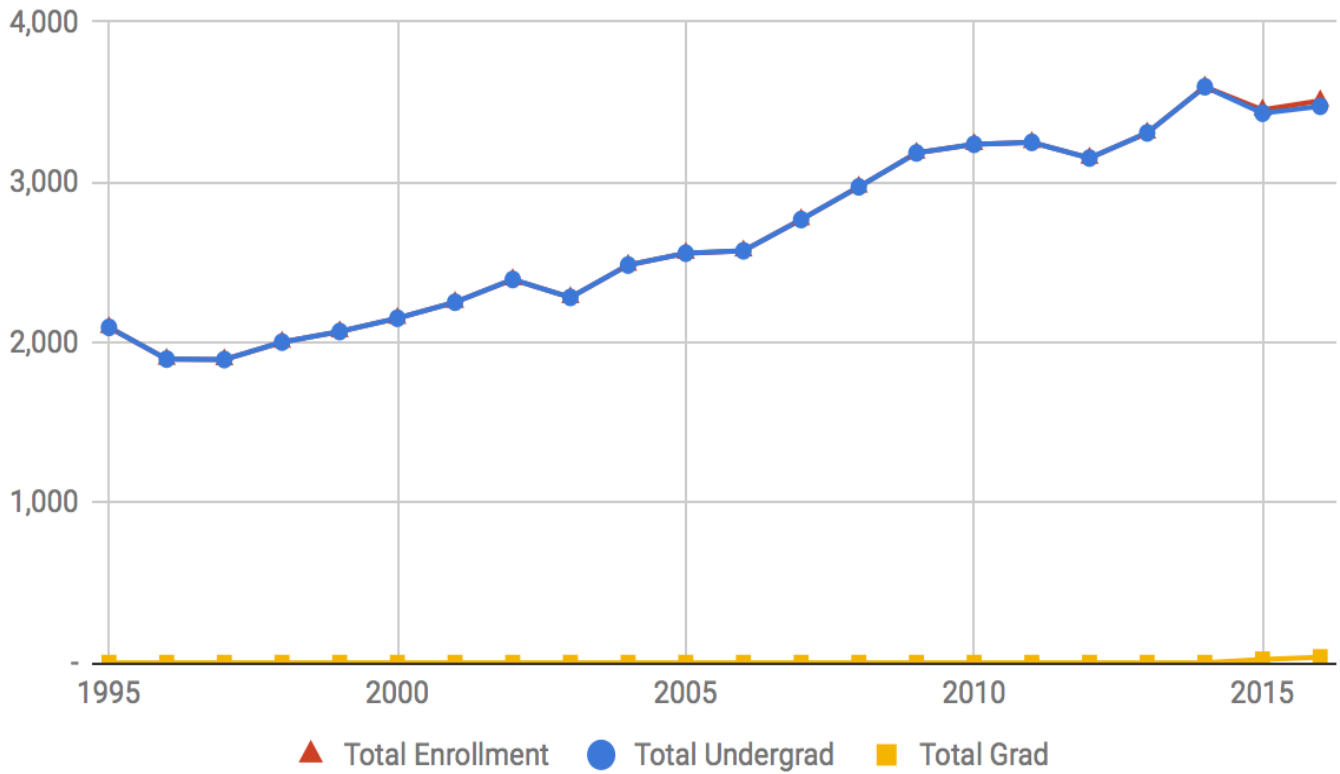


Chart 34.2 Delhi Total Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

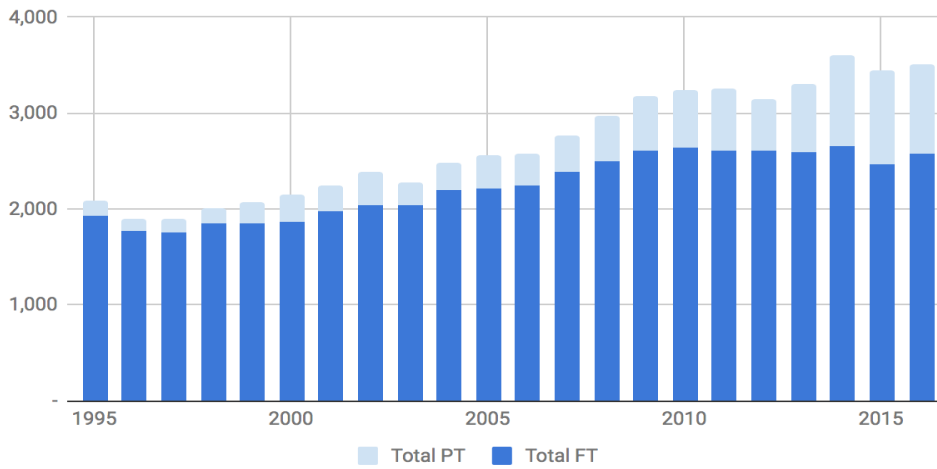


Chart 34.3 Delhi Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

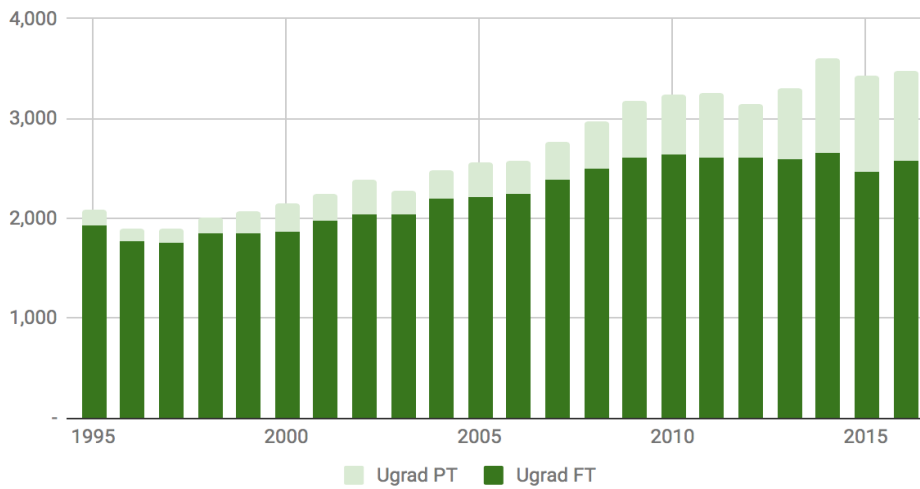
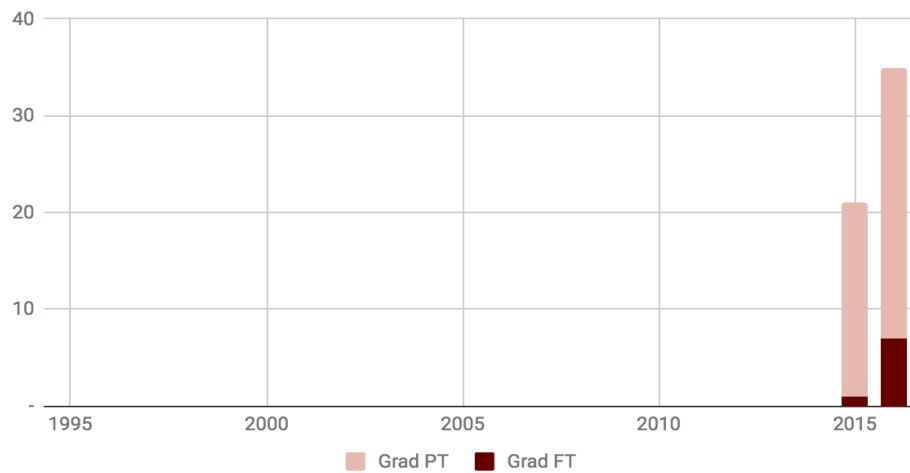


Chart 34.4 Delhi Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



# Farmingdale State College

Total student enrollment at Farmingdale between 1995-2016 recorded a low of 5,045 in 2000 to a high of 9,235 in 2016, a 80 percent increase. During this time, enrollment only dropped for the year 2006 and 2010. Since 2010, enrollment has risen 34.7 percent. (See Chart 35.1) As the enrollment rose, the amount of students who were enrolled full-time increased also, by 21 percent. (See Chart 35.2)

Chart 35.1 Farmingdale Total Enrollment 1995-2016

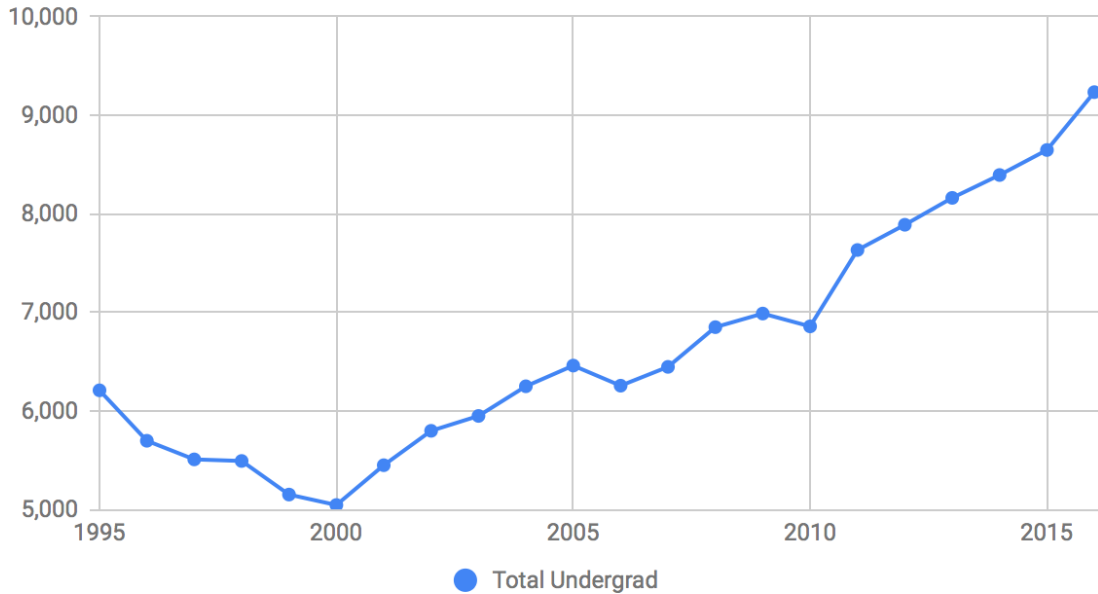
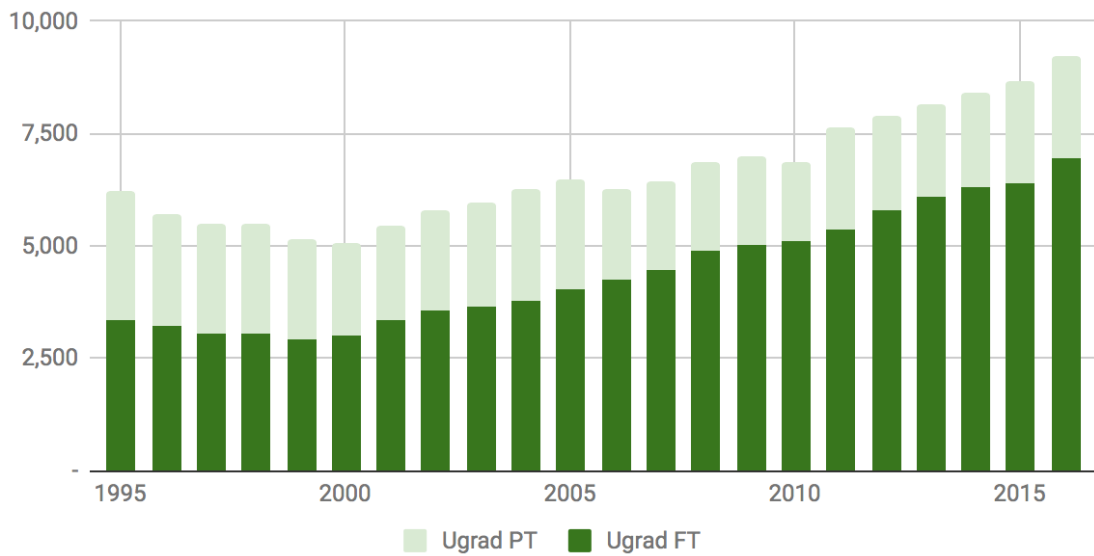


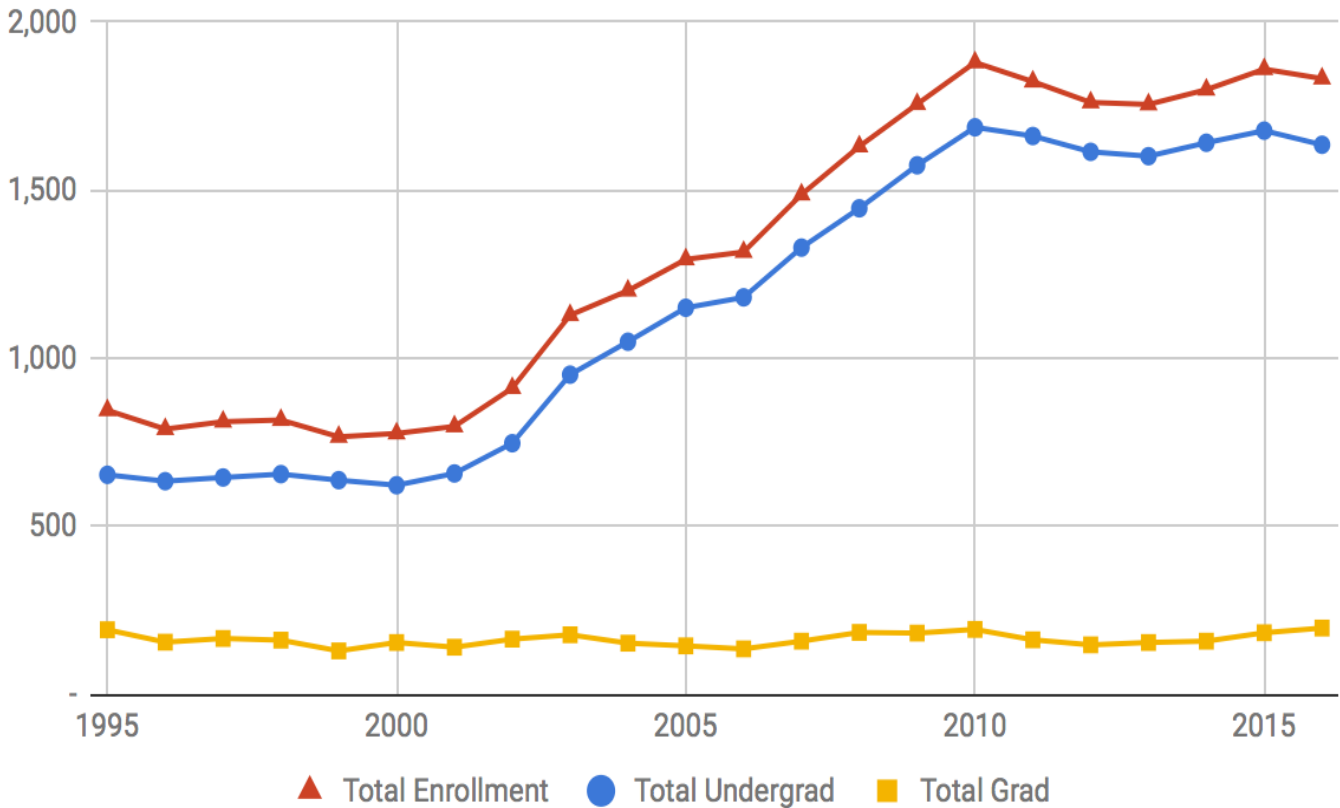
Chart 35.2 Farmingdale Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



# Maritime

Total student enrollment at Maritime between 1995-2016 recorded a low of 766 in 1999 to a high of 1880 in 2010, a 145.4 percent increase. The undergraduate enrollment is the main driver of the total enrollment. Undergraduate enrollment recorded a low of 622 in 2000 to a high of 1,687 in 2010, a 171.2 percent increase. Graduate enrollment varied from a low of 129 in 1999 to a high of 197 in 2016, a 52.7 percent increase. (See Chart 36.1)

### Chart 36.1 Maritime College Total Enrollment 1995-2016



The proportion of full-time students in the total enrollment rose 13% since 1995. This can be attributed to the increase of full-time students in graduate studies. Over the last two decades, graduate full-time students has increased by 33%. During the same period, undergrad full-time students hovered around the 96% mark. (See Chart 36.2-36.4)

Chart 36.2 Maritime College Total Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

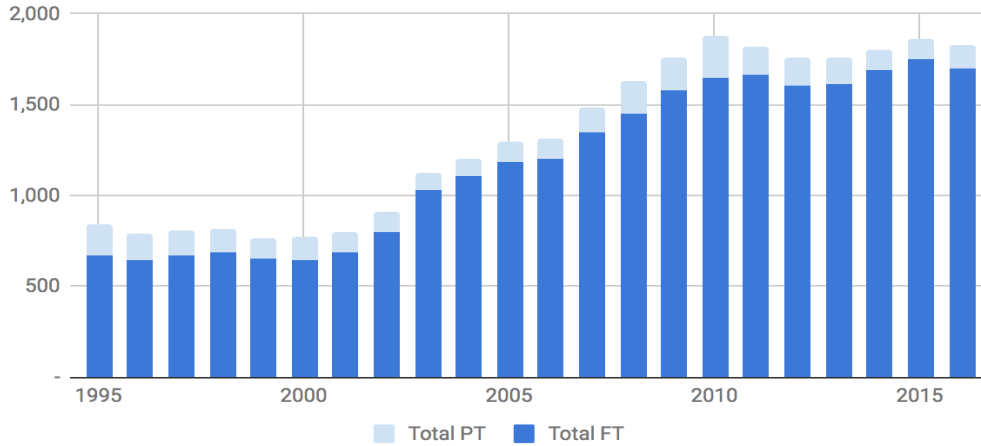


Chart 36.3 Maritime College Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

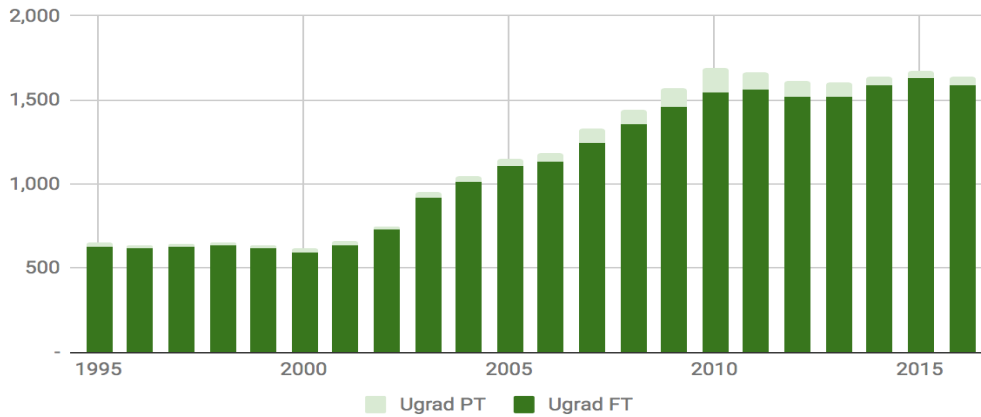
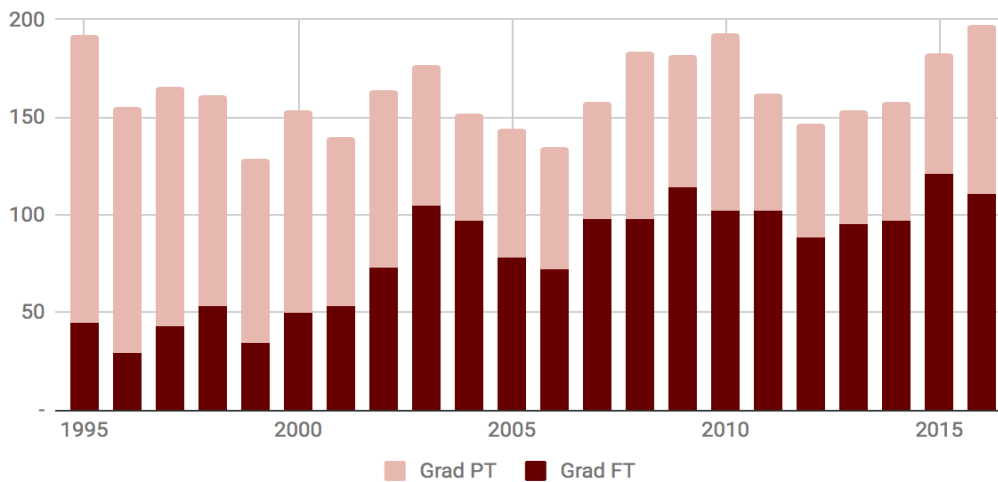


Chart 36.4 Maritime College Graduate Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment



# Morrisville

Total student enrollment at Morrisville between 1995-2016 recorded a low of 2,767 in 1996 to a high of 3,454 in 2010, a 24.8 percent increase. Following 2010, there was a sharp decline of 15.7% before rising 3% in the final two years. (See Chart 37.1) The student body make-up has relatively remained the same. In 1995, 84% of students were full-time, which has risen 3% over the last two decades. (See Chart 37.2)

Chart 37.1 Morrisville Total Enrollment 1995-2016

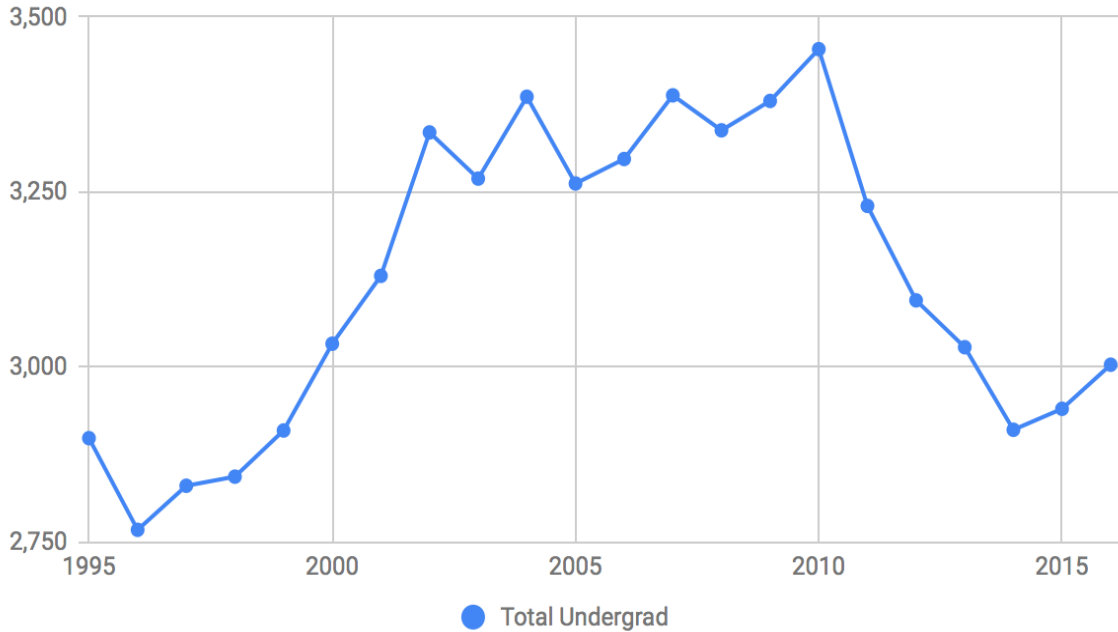


Chart 37.2 Morrisville Undergrad Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

