# Executive Summary

In fall 2016, colleges enrolled 162,352 full-time equivalent students (FTES) in all fund categories, down 1 percent (-2,448 FTES) from fall 2015.

The system is projected to end the year above the appropriation of 151,485 FTES for state-supported enrollments (139,927 FTES) and Running Start enrollments (11,558 FTES), with a year-end estimate of 152,874 FTES (1 percent, 1,389 FTES above appropriation). As more families use dual credit options to reduce the cost of going to college, this is represented by a growing number of Running Start enrollments (up 10 percent, 1,974 FTES from fall 2015) and a declining number of state-supported enrollments (down 3 percent, -4,170 FTES from fall 2015). This shift in the way the colleges are serving young adult students is also reflected in a growing number of students under age 20 and a drop in the number of students age 20 - 24.

Colleges enrolled 38,547 contract funded FTES, up 8 percent (2,795 FTES) from fall 2015. The increase in contract funded FTES is primarily due to the increase in Running Start FTES, which makes up just over half of all contract funded enrollments, as well as an increase in the number of international contract enrollments. The rise in international contract enrollments corresponds with a drop state-supported international student enrollments due to the new rule limiting the number of international student enrollments that can be counted towards state allocation.

Enrollments were up for:

* Apprenticeship: 3,382 FTES, up 15 percent (447 FTES)
* BAS: 2,043 FTES from 24 colleges offering 54 programs, up 43 percent (614 FTES)
* eLearning: 42,239 FTES, up 6 percent (2,500 FTES)
* I-BEST: 2,584 FTES, up 5 percent (129 FTES)
* International Contract: 7,754 FTES, up 20 percent (1,309 FTES)
* Running Start: 20,807 FTES, up 10 percent (1,974 FTES)
* Worker Retraining: 6,173 FTES, up 1 percent (51 FTES)

Enrollments were down for:

* Basic Education for Adults: 17,093 FTES, down 4 percent (-731 FTES)
* International students (All Funds): 12,494 FTES, down 6 percent (-771 FTES)
* Workfirst: 2,079 FTES, down 14 percent (-344 FTES)

# Enrollment by Funding Source

* + - * + 119,348 state-support FTES were served in fall 2016, a 3 percent decline (-4,170 FTES) from fall 2015. State-supported enrollments accounted for 74 percent of total FTES, a slight decline from 75 percent of total FTES in fall 2015.
        + 38,547 contract-funded FTES were served in fall 2016, a 8 percent increase (2,794 FTES) from fall 2015. This increase was largely due to growth in Running Start FTES, which account for just over half of all contract-funded enrollments. There was also an increase in contract international student enrollments. The increase in contract international student enrollments looks to be primarily due to a shift from state-supported international student enrollments due to the new rule limiting the number of international student enrollments that can be included for state allocations.
        + 4,456 self-support FTES were served in fall 2016, a 19 percent decline (-1,072 FTES) from fall 2015.

# Enrollment by Course Intent

* The largest one-year decline in state-supported FTES was in pre-college courses, a 9 percent decline (-1,335 FTES) from fall 2015. The larger decline in pre-college FTES seems to be partially due to college efforts to reduce the amount of time students spend in pre-college courses and partially due to changes in the academic preparation of incoming students.
* Workforce course enrollments have had the largest decline over the past five years while the economy has been recovering. This marks the first year during the time period in which workforce course enrollments had a slight increase, up by less than 1 percent (130 FTES) from fall 2015.
* Academic course enrollments have had the largest five-year increase, but showed no growth from fall 2015.
* Adult basic education course enrollment have remained fairly consistent over the past five years with a 4 percent decline (-781 FTES) from fall 2015.

# Headcount by Funding Source

* Almost a quarter million students enrolled in the community and technical colleges in fall 2015 (227,873 unduplicated students), with just under 75 percent of those students (165,115) enrolled in state-supported courses.
* State-supported headcount declined by less than 3 percent (-5,288 students). This is relatively smaller than the decline in state-supported FTE enrollments, suggesting that the decline in state-supported enrollment is due to a combination of fewer students and students enrolling in fewer credits.
* Contract funded headcount increased by 9 percent (3,544 students). Self-support headcount declined by 14 percent (-2,744 students).

# Headcount by Age Group

The largest number decline in headcount was in the 20-24 age group. The largest percent declines were in the age groups 40 and over. The rise in the under 20 age group headcount is likely due to the continued increase in Running Start and other dual credit high school enrollment.

# Student Demographics

Student demographics have remained fairly consistent over the past few fall quarters. The percent of students of color has gradually grown over the past several years, but has stayed around 39 or 40 percent of students for the past four fall quarters. Students who identify as African American/Black, Hispanic/Latino, Native American, or Pacific Islander have historically been under-represented in terms of college attainment. The percent of students from these historically under-represented groups has also gradually grown over the past several years, but has stayed around 26 or 27 percent for the past four fall quarters. The relative percent of all students coming as new college students is growing gradually, 21 percent of student in fall 2016. The percent of students with children is declining gradually, 24 percent of students in fall 2016, as well as the median age, 24.4 in fall 2016. Both of these patterns may be a reflection of the colleges serving more dual credit high school students.

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|  | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Total Headcount | 238,276 | 234,447 | 231,377 | 232,250 | 227,496 |
| % Female | 56% | 56% | 55% | 55% | 55% |
| % Students of Color | 38% | 39% | 40% | 39% | 40% |
| % Historically Under-Represented Students of Color | 25% | 27% | 27% | 26% | 26% |
| % Full-Time | 48% | 49% | 49% | 48% | 48% |
| % New Students | 19% | 19% | 20% | 21% | 21% |
| % With Children | 26% | 26% | 25% | 25% | 24% |
| % Working | 38% | 38% | 39% | 39% | 40% |
| Median Age | 25.2 | 25.0 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 24.4 |

# Apprenticeship

Apprenticeships combine classroom studies with on-the-job training supervised by a journey-level craft person or trade professional. Apprenticeship enrollments fell throughout the recession, but started to turn around in fall 2013. The turn around picked up faster in fall 2014 and fall 2015. Apprenticeship increased by 15 percent (448 FTES) from fall 2016.

# Applied Baccalaureate

In fall 2016, 24 community and technical colleges offered 54 applied baccalaureate programs (5 new colleges and 14 new programs since fall 2015). Pilot implementation of upper division course offerings for applied baccalaureate degrees began in 2007. Colleges enrolled 2,043 applied baccalaureate FTES in fall 2016, up 43 percent (615 FTES) from fall 2015.

# eLearning

The colleges enrolled 42,239 FTES from all funding sources in eLearning courses in fall 2016. eLearning FTES increased by 6 percent (2,499 FTES) from fall 2015. Compared to the one percent decline for all FTES, this demonstrates eLearning’s growth as a share of college instruction. Hybrid eLearning courses (which combine some face-to-face with online instruction), increased enrollment by 6 percent (1,006 FTES) from fall 2015. Online eLearning FTES increased by 7 percent (1,557 FTES) from fall 2015.

# I-BEST

Integrated Basic Education and Skills Training (I-BEST) pairs two instructors in the classroom – one to teach professional and technical content and the other to teach basic education skills in reading, math, writing or English language, so students can move through school and into jobs faster. I-BEST enrollments increased by 5 percent (129 FTES) from fall 2015.

# International Students

The colleges enrolled 12,494 international student FTES from all funding sources in fall 2016. There was a drop in state-supported international student enrollment and a corresponding increase in international contract enrollments related to the new rule that limits the number of international student enrollments that can be counted for state allocation. Total international student enrollment had been rising for several years, but had a small decline last year and a larger decline this year, down by 6 percent (-771 FTES) from fall 2015.

# Running Start

Running Start allows qualified 11th and 12th grade students to earn both high school and college credits for completing courses at the college level. Colleges served 20,807 Running Start FTES in fall 2016. Running Start has grown substantially in the past five years, up by 10 percent (1,974 FTES) from fall 2015.

# Worker Retraining

Worker retraining state-supported enrollments for CTCs and private career schools produced 6,384 FTES in fall 2016. Worker retraining enrollments rose quickly during the recession and began to decline in 2011. In fall 2015, CTC Worker Retraining FTES increased for the first time since the recession and enrollment continues to grow this year, up 4 percent (263 FTES) from fall 2015.

# WorkFirst

WorkFirst is Washington State’s welfare reform program that helps people in low-income families find jobs, keep their jobs, find better jobs, and become self-sufficient. The colleges enrolled 2,079 WorkFirst FTES in fall 2016, down by 14 percent (-344 FTES) from fall 2015. Similar to Worker Retraining, WorkFirst enrollments rose during the recession and began to decline in 2011.