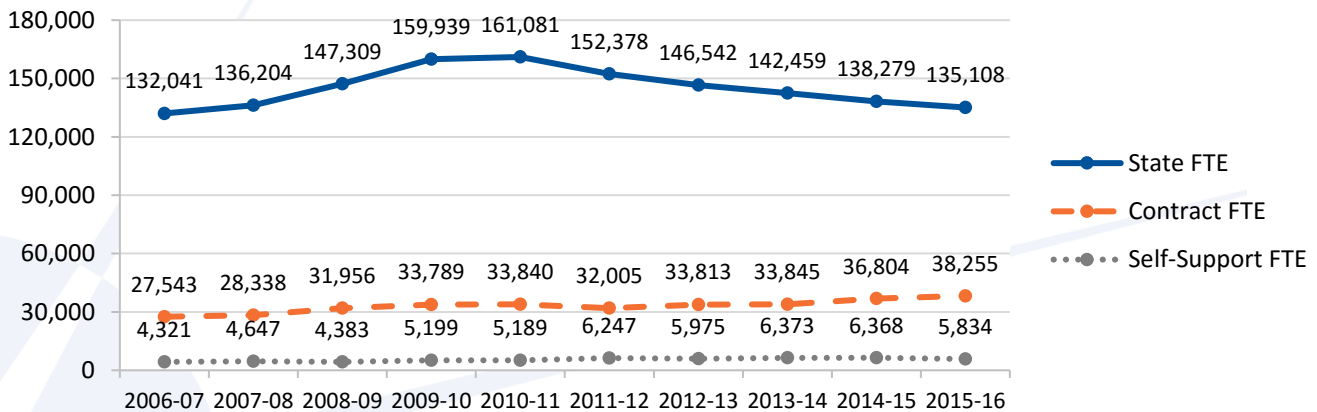


Annual Enrollment Summary 2015-16

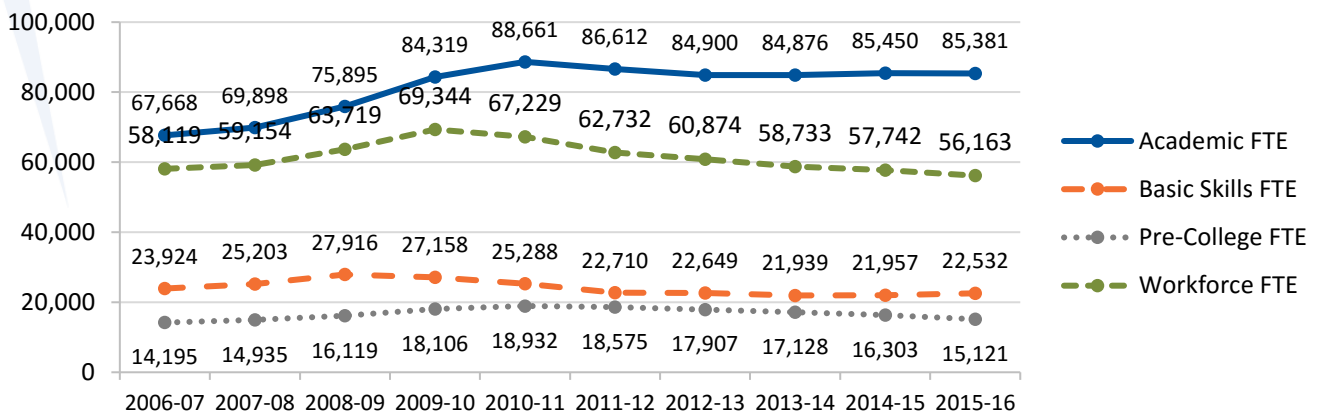
State funded enrollment continues to decline

Colleges enrolled a total of 179,197 full-time equivalent students (FTES), all funds, in 2015-16. This represents a 1 percent decline from the previous year and a 10 percent decline from 2010-11 (the height of enrollment during the recession). The decline in total enrollment has been primarily driven by a decline in state funded enrollments (135,108 FTES, down 2 percent last year, down 16 percent from 2010-11). The decline in state funded FTES has been partially balanced out by a steady increase in contract funded enrollments over the past five years (38,255 FTES, up 4 percent from last year, up 13 percent from 2010-11).



Precollege and workforce enrollment continues to decline

Including all fund sources, enrollment declined in precollege courses (15,121 FTES, down 7 percent from last year) and workforce courses (56,163 FTES, down 3 percent from last year). The decline in state funded and self-support academic course enrollment (59,326 FTES, down 3 percent or 2,045 FTES from last year) was largely made up for by an increase in contract funded academic course enrollment (26,055 FTES, up 8 percent or 1,976 FTES from last year). Basic Skills enrollment has started to increase over the last couple of years (22,532 FTES, up 3 percent from last year).



Enrollment continues to grow for several programs

Enrollment continues to grow for Applied Baccalaureate programs (1,627 FTES, up 57 percent from last year), Apprenticeships (3,292 FTES, up 18 percent from last year), eLearning (47,443 FTES, up 5 percent from last year), I-BEST (2,493 FTES, up 14 percent from last year), and Running Start (18,335 FTES, up 12 percent from last year). The growth in Running Start enrollment was the primary driver in the growth of contract funded enrollment this year, with just a small increase in international contract enrollment (7,314 FTES, up 1 percent from last year). Including all fund sources, international enrollment declined this year for the first time in the past several years (14,889 FTES, down 3 percent from last year). State supported Basic Education for Adults enrollment has remained fairly consistent over the past five years (19,898 FTES, up 2 percent from last year). Department of corrections enrollment has declined for the last couple of years (3,545 FTES, down 7 percent from last year) and WorkFirst enrollment has steadily declined since the recession (2,823 FTES, down 16 percent from last year). Worker Retraining enrollments increased this year for the first time since the recession (7,206 FTES, up 7 percent from last year).

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	1 year change
Applied Baccalaureate	376	436	513	648	1,036	1,627	57%
Apprenticeship	2,576	2,199	1,986	2,113	2,797	3,292	18%
Basic Education for Adults	21,570	19,653	19,912	19,510	19,448	19,898	2%
Corrections	4,375	3,916	3,911	3,965	3,811	3,545	-7%
eLearning	38,002	38,992	39,620	42,032	44,990	47,443	5%
I-BEST	1,782	1,674	1,749	2,034	2,178	2,493	14%
International	9,773	10,948	12,393	13,748	15,315	14,889	-3%
International Contract	5,290	5,883	6,504	6,069	7,253	7,314	1%
Running Start	12,689	12,717	13,544	14,699	16,371	18,335	12%
WorkFirst	7,415	5,855	4,739	4,139	3,370	2,823	-16%
Work Retraining	13,403	11,152	9,388	8,245	6,751	7,206	7%

Explanation of enrollment trends

In an initial look at student demographics and enrollment trends, it appears that declining state funded enrollments among younger, academic transfer students is beginning to have a larger impact on overall enrollment trends. Declining enrollments since the recession have been largely driven by more students returning to the workforce, which has been shown in larger declines in enrollment for older students and students in workforce courses. While enrollment for this group of students continues to slowly decline, it appears that stagnant growth in the population of traditional, college-going students coming out of high school, and more students enrolling directly in the public four-year institutions is beginning to have a larger impact on enrollment trends. Some of the traditional state funded, out of high school enrollment seems to be replaced by contract funded, dual-credit in high school enrollment. It is not clear at this point if this is primarily a case of similar populations choosing to start in college earlier or if the two groups represent different populations.