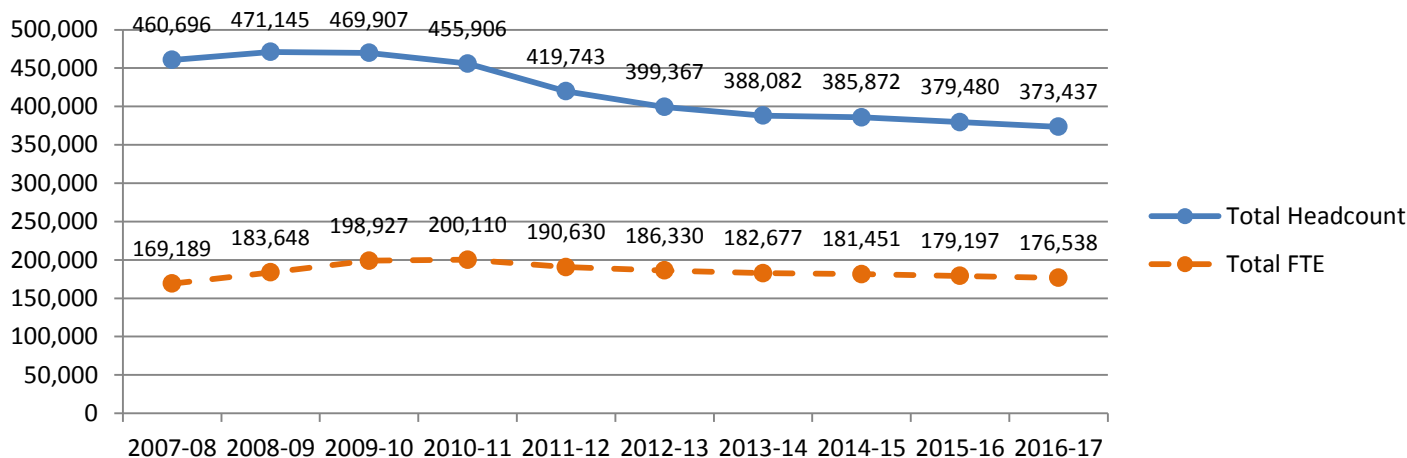


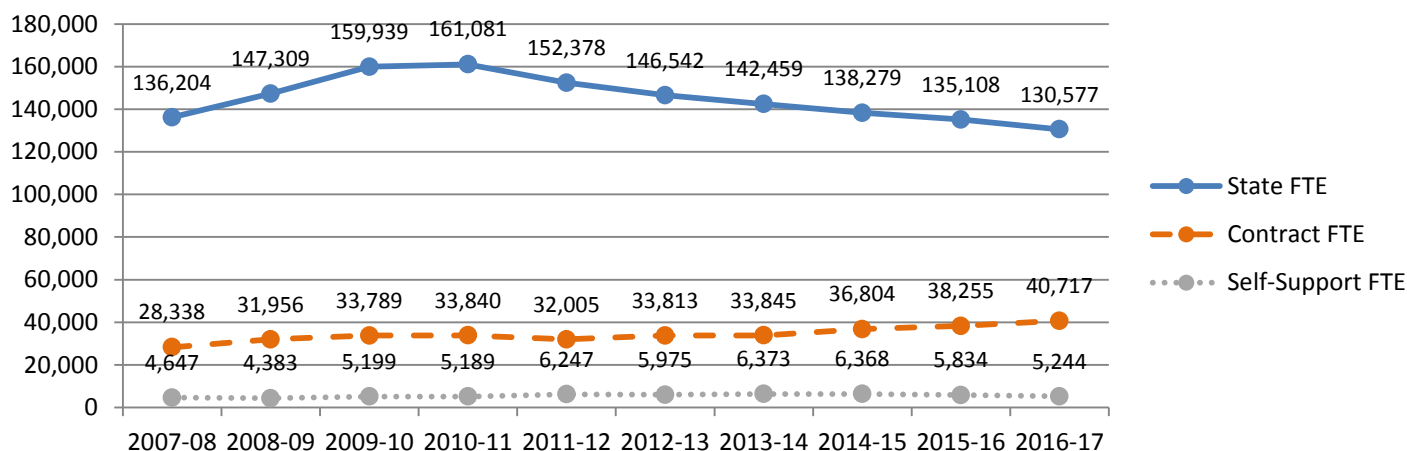
Annual Enrollment Summary 2016-17

Enrollment continues to decline

Colleges enrolled a total of 373,437 students or 176,538 full-time equivalent students (FTES), including all fund sources, in 2016-17. Total FTE peaked during the recession and has continued to decline each year since, down 1 percent from the prior year and up 4 percent from ten years ago (2007-08). Total headcount has declined more than FTE enrollments, down 2 percent from the prior year and down 19 percent from ten years ago. This inconsistency in long term trends means that on average the colleges are enrolling fewer students in more credits.



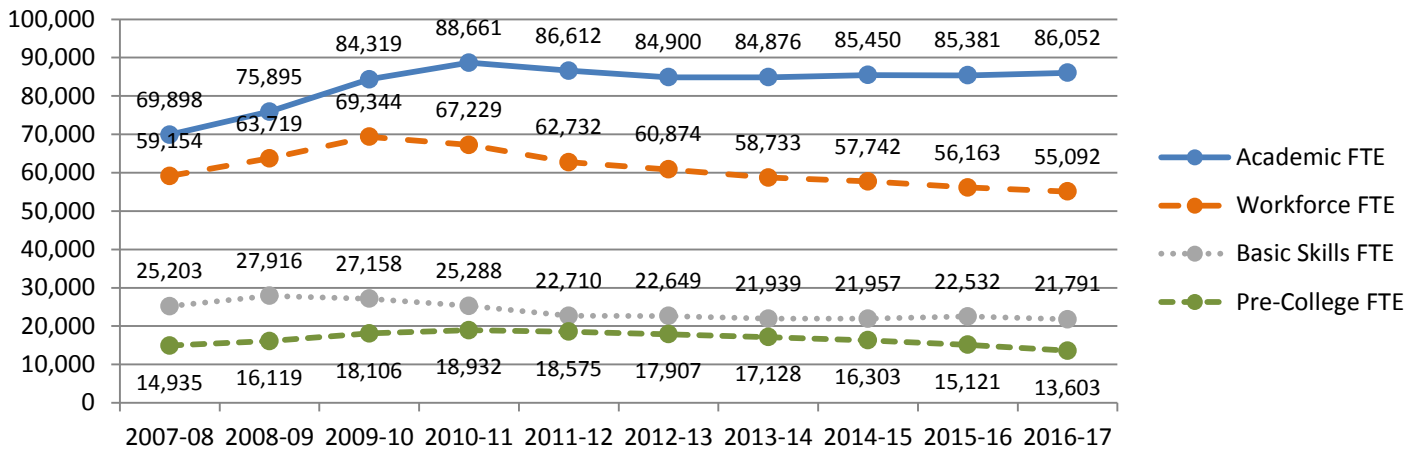
State funded enrollment continues to decline at 130,577 FTES in 2016-17, down 3 percent from the prior year and down 4 percent from ten years ago. The drop in state funded enrollment is partly made up for by an increase in contract funded enrollment at 40,717 FTES in 2016-17, up 6 percent from the prior year and up 44 percent from ten years ago. This growth in contract enrollment has been primarily driven by growth in Running Start enrollment which has almost doubled over the past ten years and now represents close to half of all contract enrollment (20,207 of the 40,717 FTES in 2016-17).



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Precollege and workforce course enrollment continues to decline

Including all fund sources, enrollment continues to decline in pre-college courses (13,603 FTES, down 10 percent from the prior year) and workforce courses (55,092 FTES, down 2 percent from the prior year). Basic skills course enrollment also declined this year (21,791 FTES, down 3 percent from the prior year). Academic course enrollment rose slightly (86,052 FTES, up 1 percent from the prior year).



Enrollment continues to grow for several programs

Enrollment continues to grow for Applied Baccalaureate programs (2,307 FTES, up 42 percent), Apprenticeships (3,505 FTES, up 6 percent), Corrections Programs (3,636 FTES, up 3 percent), eLearning (50,068 FTES, up 6 percent), I-BEST (2,661 FTES, up 7 percent), International Contract (8,573 FTES, up 17 percent), Running Start (20,207 FTES, up 10 percent), and Worker Retraining (7,297 FTES, up 1 percent). Enrollment declined for Basic Education for Adults (18,994 FTES, down 5 percent), Basic Food Employment and Training (6,120 FTES, down 9 percent), International enrollments including all fund sources (14,154 FTES, down 5 percent), and WorkFirst (2,453 FTES, down 13 percent).

| Program | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 1 year change |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|
| Applied Baccalaureate | 513 | 648 | 1,036 | 1,627 | 2,307 | 42% |
| Apprenticeship | 1,986 | 2,113 | 2,797 | 3,292 | 3,505 | 6% |
| Basic Education for Adults | 19,912 | 19,510 | 19,448 | 19,898 | 18,994 | -5% |
| Basic Food Employment and Training | 4,339 | 5,817 | 6,381 | 6,736 | 6,120 | -9% |
| Corrections | 3,911 | 3,965 | 3,811 | 3,545 | 3,636 | 3% |
| eLearning | 39,620 | 42,032 | 44,990 | 47,443 | 50,068 | 6% |
| I-BEST | 1,749 | 2,034 | 2,178 | 2,493 | 2,661 | 7% |
| International | 12,456 | 13,811 | 15,380 | 14,922 | 14,154 | -5% |
| International Contract | 6,504 | 6,069 | 7,253 | 7,314 | 8,573 | 17% |
| Running Start | 13,544 | 14,699 | 16,371 | 18,335 | 20,207 | 10% |
| WorkFirst | 4,739 | 4,139 | 3,370 | 2,823 | 2,453 | -13% |
| Worker Retraining | 9,388 | 8,245 | 6,751 | 7,206 | 7,297 | 1% |

Discussion of enrollment trends

Enrollment during the past decade has often been characterized in terms of the quick rise in enrollment during the recession and continued decline in enrollment ever since. Looking at the long-term trends, total FTE enrollment over the past ten years has shown little growth, up only 4 percent from 2007-08. During this same time period the number of students served (headcount) has dropped by almost 100,000 students. This means that the colleges are serving fewer students, but that students on average are enrolling in more credits. The increase in average credits enrolled is likely due in part to a change in the populations being served by the colleges. The increase in Running Start student enrollment and international student enrollment over the past ten years means the colleges are serving a larger number of younger students who are more likely to enroll in a large number of credits. The additional 100,000 students that colleges were serving ten years ago included a larger number of older students who enrolled in a small number of credits before leaving. This suggests that the students currently being served are making more progress toward completion on average, but that the college system have yet to see much improvement in terms of a larger portion of the population enrolling in college.