

OFFICE OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Higher Education Trends & Highlights

STATE-FUNDED ENROLLMENT IN WASHINGTON'S
PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM



FORECASTING DIVISION
FEBRUARY 2009

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Enrollment and Population	1
Changes in Washington’s Population and Enrollment	1
Participation Trends in Washington’s 4-Year Institutions	2
Participation Trends in Washington’s Community & Technical Colleges	3
Enrollment Projections	4
Actual and Projected Annual Average FTE Enrollment	4
Comparison of Budgeted and Projected Enrollment	5
Annual Increment Enrollment Required to Maintain Current Participation Rates	6
Budget Monitoring	7
Difference Between Actual and Budgeted FTEs	7
Comparisons with Other States	8
Washington’s Higher Education Participation Compared to Other States	8
Migration of Washington Freshmen	8
Percent of Washington’s Adult Population with a Bachelor’s or Higher Degree	9
County Participation Rates.....	10
County Participation Rates, Public 4-Year Institutions	10
County Participation Rates, Community & Technical Colleges.....	11
County Participation Rates, All Public Institutions.....	12
Application Trends for Public 4-Year Institutions	13
Applications and Applicants to Public 4-Year Institutions	13
Enrollment Characteristics	14
Distance Learning Enrollment	14
Enrollment by Discipline	15
Source of Undergraduate Students Attending Public 4-Year Institutions	16
Resident and Non-Resident Enrollment	17
Running Start Enrollment.....	18
Degrees and Certificates Awarded	19
Degrees and Certificates Awarded by Community & Technical Colleges	19
Degrees Awarded by Public 4-Year Institutions	20
Annual Average FTE Enrollment and Associate’s Degrees and Certificates Awarded.....	21
Annual Average FTE Enrollment and Total Degrees Awarded, Public 4-Year Institutions ...	22
Reference	23
Data Sources	23
Public Higher Education Institutions in Washington	24

ACRONYMS USED IN THIS PUBLICATION

CIP – Classification of Instructional Programs

CPS –The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a monthly survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The survey has been conducted for more than 50 years.

CTC – Community and Technical College(s), the institutions making up the public two-year higher education sector in Washington State.

FTE – Full-Time Equivalent. For the purposes of calculating state-funded enrollment in Washington, one full-time equivalent enrollment is equal to 15 credit hours for an undergraduate student and 10 credit hours for a graduate student.

HECB – Higher Education Coordinating Board, a Washington State agency.

HEER – Higher Education Enrollment Reports, a set of standardized enrollment reports for public four-year higher education institutions in Washington based on the Public Centralized Higher Education Enrollment System (PCHEES), a data system of the Office of Financial Management

IPEDS – Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, a program of the U.S. Department of Education National Center for Education Statistics.

MIS – Management Information System. Used in this publication, it refers to the enrollment data system of the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges.

NCES – National Center for Education Statistics, located within the U.S. Department of Education and the Institute of Education Sciences, is the primary federal entity for collecting and analyzing data related to education.

OFM – Office of Financial Management, a Washington State agency.

PCHEES – Public Centralized Higher Education Enrollment System, a data system of the Office of Financial Management

SBCTC – State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, a Washington State agency.

Changes in Washington’s Population and Enrollment

Population and Enrollment:

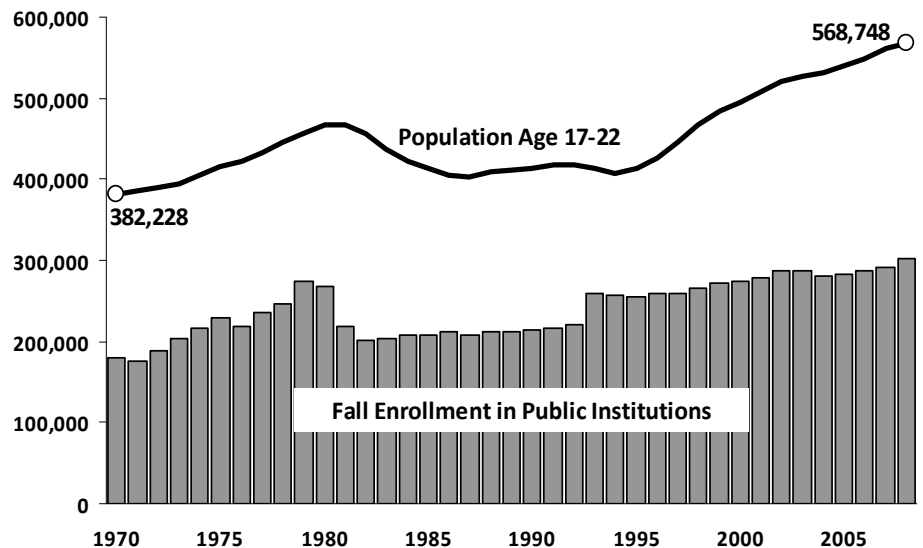
Population Age 17-22 and
Fall Term Headcount Enrollment

Fall Term	Population Age 17-22	2+4-Year Fall Enrollment*
1980	467,078	267,087
1981	466,341	218,595
1982	456,307	201,473
1983	438,205	203,612
1984	422,619	208,055
1985	413,565	207,023
1986	405,270	211,080
1987	403,788	208,746
1988	408,534	212,394
1989	411,322	212,818
1990	412,620	215,299
1991	418,608	216,071
1992	416,794	220,691
1993	412,742	259,548
1994	406,289	257,539
1995	413,954	254,817
1996	426,011	259,373
1997	446,675	259,885
1998	467,650	266,593
1999	483,447	272,792
2000	494,210	274,439
2001	508,758	279,028
2002	520,534	287,710
2003	526,701	288,057
2004	531,478	279,911
2005	538,950	283,160
2006	548,839	286,834
2007	560,444	291,907
2008	568,748	302,931

*Technical College enrollment has been included in the total since 1993.

- ▶ Although enrollment in Washington’s higher education institutions is capped by policy, enrollment trends have reflected changes in the prime college-age population (ages 17-22).
- ▶ Enrollments peaked in the 1970s as the baby boom generation went to college and were flat during the 1980s as baby boomers moved out of the prime college-age years.
- ▶ Due mainly to a strong economy, which often affects enrollment decisions, enrollments in the late 1990s lagged behind the surge in the college-age population.

Higher education enrollment has generally reflected population change.



Sources:

- OFM Higher Education Enrollment Reports (HEER)
- OFM Forecast of the State Population, November 2008
- SBCTC Management Information System (MIS) Reports

Enrollment and Population

**Participation Trends in Washington’s 4-Year Institutions
(Based on Fall Headcount Enrollment)**

Participation Rates

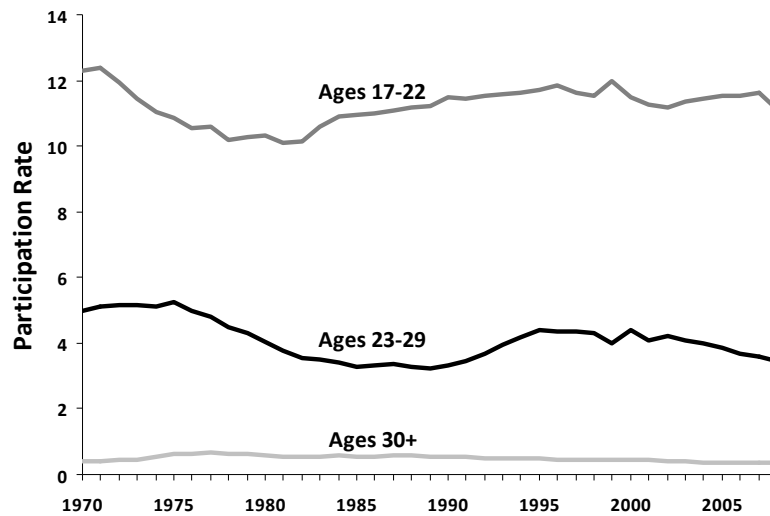
for Public 4-Year Institutions
(percent)

Fall Term	AGE GROUP		
	17-22	23-29	30+
1980	10.30	4.03	0.60
1981	10.08	3.75	0.54
1982	10.12	3.53	0.52
1983	10.57	3.48	0.54
1984	10.89	3.40	0.57
1985	10.94	3.30	0.54
1986	11.00	3.33	0.56
1987	11.09	3.35	0.59
1988	11.16	3.29	0.57
1989	11.23	3.22	0.54
1990	11.48	3.34	0.55
1991	11.46	3.46	0.52
1992	11.55	3.67	0.51
1993	11.57	3.97	0.50
1994	11.61	4.19	0.49
1995	11.71	4.38	0.48
1996	11.84	4.33	0.47
1997	11.63	4.35	0.47
1998	11.52	4.29	0.45
1999	11.99	3.97	0.43
2000	11.50	4.39	0.45
2001	11.28	4.10	0.44
2002	11.19	4.20	0.42
2003	11.34	4.08	0.40
2004	11.44	4.01	0.38
2005	11.51	3.88	0.36
2006	11.53	3.67	0.35
2007	11.60	3.59	0.34
2008	11.13	3.44	0.34

Includes Timber Worker
Displacement Program Fall 1993
through 2000.

- ▶ “Participation rate” refers to the percentage of the population in a certain age group enrolled in college.
- ▶ Eleven to twelve percent of the age 17-22 population is typically enrolled in public four-year institutions.
- ▶ About three to five percent of the age 23-29 population and less than one percent of persons age 30 and above are enrolled in public four-year institutions.
- ▶ The level of college enrollments is affected by the number of prime college-age persons in the population **and** the participation rate of various age cohorts.

**Participation rates have been stable
in the 4-year system.**



Sources:

OFM Higher Education Enrollment Reports (HEER)
OFM Forecast of the State Population, November 2008

Participation Trends in Washington’s Community & Technical Colleges (Annual Average FTE Basis)

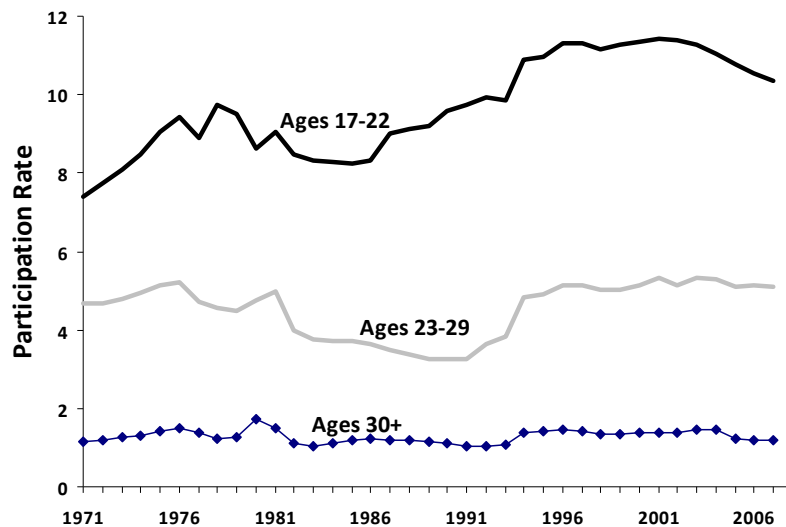
Participation Rates

for Community & Technical College System
(annual average FTE)

Fiscal Year	AGE GROUP		
	17-22	23-29	30+
1980	8.61	4.74	1.72
1981	9.06	4.99	1.49
1982	8.48	4.00	1.12
1983	8.30	3.74	1.05
1984	8.30	3.74	1.12
1985	8.26	3.71	1.20
1986	8.30	3.63	1.23
1987	9.00	3.48	1.19
1988	9.13	3.36	1.17
1989	9.20	3.26	1.14
1990	9.60	3.25	1.09
1991	9.75	3.25	1.03
1992	9.92	3.63	1.04
1993	9.85	3.82	1.06
1994	10.88	4.81	1.38
1995	10.96	4.91	1.43
1996	11.31	5.14	1.45
1997	11.30	5.14	1.41
1998	11.15	5.01	1.35
1999	11.26	5.04	1.36
2000	11.33	5.13	1.39
2001	11.41	5.34	1.39
2002	11.39	5.15	1.37
2003	11.28	5.34	1.47
2004	11.04	5.30	1.44
2005	10.77	5.10	1.24
2006	10.55	5.14	1.19
2007	10.37	5.08	1.17
2008	10.56	5.09	1.16

- ▶ “Participation rate” refers to the percentage of the population in a certain age group enrolled in college.
- ▶ Through the 1970s and 1980s, less than ten percent of the age 17-22 population was enrolled in the two-year system on a full-time equivalent (FTE) basis. Participation rates have averaged over 11 percent over the last 10 years. This is due, in part, to the merger of the community college system with the public technical colleges in 1993.
- ▶ Based again on FTEs, only slightly more than one percent of persons age 30 and above are enrolled in two-year institutions; however this is more than double the rate at the four-year institutions. Because of the large size of this population cohort, a small difference in participation rates contributes to large difference in enrollments.

Community & Technical College participation rates for the age 17 to 22 population have increased since 1980.



Sources:

OFM Forecast of the State Population, November 2008
SBCTC Management Information System (MIS) Reports

Enrollment Projections

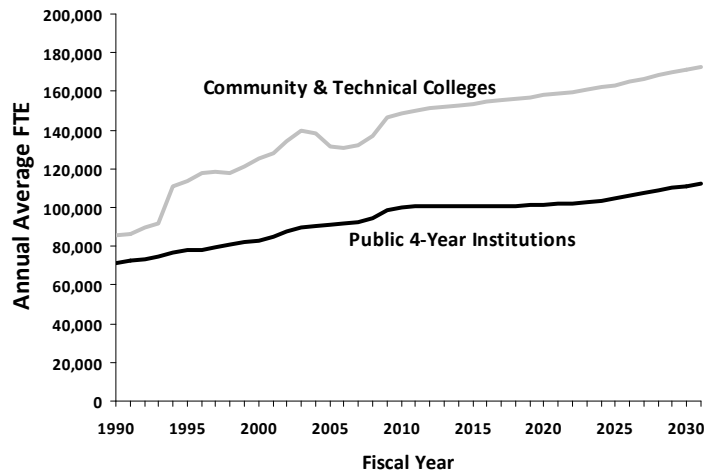
**Actual and Projected Annual Average FTE Enrollment
Public Higher Education Institutions**

**Actual and Projected Annual
Average FTE Enrollment**

Fiscal Year	2-Year	4-Year	Total
2000	125,131	82,779	207,910
2001	128,093	84,832	212,925
2002	133,962	87,969	221,931
2003	139,753	89,511	229,264
2004	138,241	90,075	228,316
2005	131,489	91,358	222,847
2006	130,933	91,571	222,504
2007	132,346	92,182	224,528
2008	136,723	94,310	231,033
2009	146,305	98,338	244,643
Projected:			
2010	148,534	99,887	248,421
2011	150,189	100,874	251,063
2012	151,065	100,838	251,903
2013	151,940	100,802	252,743
2014	152,816	100,766	253,583
2015	153,692	100,730	254,422
2016	154,567	100,695	255,262
2017	155,395	100,708	256,103
2018	156,279	100,812	257,091
2019	157,102	101,088	258,189
2020	158,147	101,546	259,692
2021	159,025	101,871	260,897
2022	159,919	102,322	262,241
2023	160,960	102,934	263,894
2024	162,075	103,531	265,606
2025	163,289	104,465	267,754
2026	164,960	105,826	270,786
2027	166,693	107,267	273,960
2028	168,497	108,756	277,253
2029	170,058	110,136	280,194
2030	171,532	111,298	282,829
2031	172,914	112,375	285,289

- ▶ Enrollment trends tend to follow population trends for the prime college-age population.
- ▶ Actual enrollments during the 1980s through the mid-1990s were flat due mainly to slow or no growth in the age 17-22 and 23-29 populations.
- ▶ As the prime college-age population began to surge in the late 1990s, enrollments grew sharply in the two-year system and more gradually in the four-year system.

Enrollment has been affected by “Baby Boom Echo”



Enrollments include community college plus Timber Worker Displacement Program enrollments from 1991-92 through 2000-01; Workforce Training Program and Technical College enrollments beginning with 1993-94; and Private Career College enrollments (state-funded) beginning with 2001-02.

Sources:

- OFM Higher Education Enrollment Reports (HEER)
- OFM Higher Education Budget Driver Reports
- OFM Public Higher Education Enrollment Projections
- SBCTC Management Information System (MIS) Reports

Comparison of Budgeted and Projected Enrollment

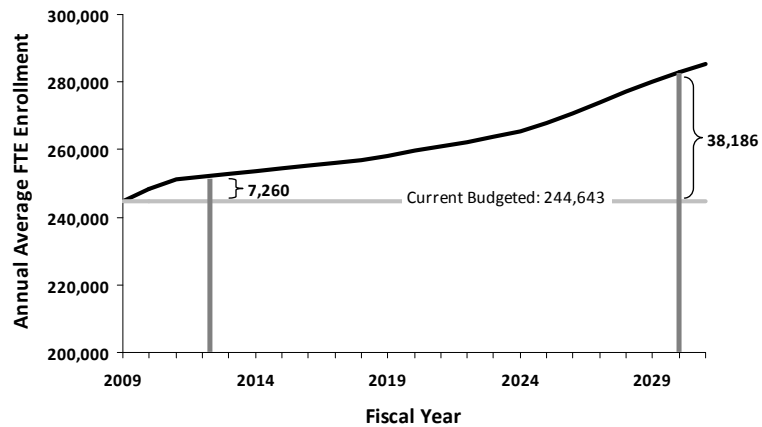
Enrollment Projections: 2- and 4-Year FTE Projections

Based on Current
Participation Rate Carried
Forward

Fiscal Year	Enrollment Projection
Current Budgeted:	
2009	234,907
Current Participation Rate Carried Forward:	
2010	248,421
2011	251,063
2012	251,903
2013	252,743
2014	253,583
2015	254,422
2016	255,262
2017	256,103
2018	257,091
2019	258,189
2020	259,692
2021	260,897
2022	262,241
2023	263,894
2024	265,606
2025	267,754
2026	270,786
2027	273,960
2028	277,253
2029	280,194
2030	282,829
2031	285,289

- ▶ Although state policy does not require enrollments in public higher education to keep pace with population change, the concept of “maintaining current participation rates” is often used in budget discussions.
- ▶ Based on Fall 2006 participation rates, nearly 13,000 budgeted FTEs would need to be added to the public higher education system by 2010 to keep pace with projected population change.
- ▶ In the longer term, maintaining current participation rates would require an additional 38,000 FTEs by 2030.

FTE enrollment projections increase beyond current budgeted enrollments.



Source:

OFM Public Higher Education Enrollment Projections

Enrollment Projections

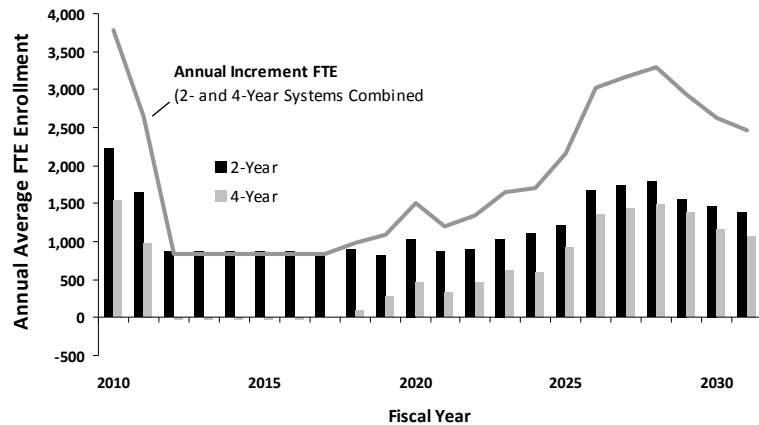
Annual Increment Enrollment Required to Maintain Current Participation Rates

**Projected Annual Increment
FTE Enrollment**

Fiscal Year	2-Year	4-Year	2+4-Year
2008	2,868	2,178	5,046
2009	3,029	2,313	5,342
2010	1,786	1,101	2,887
2011	1,786	1,101	2,887
2012	1,786	1,101	2,887
2013	1,786	1,101	2,887
2014	1,786	1,101	2,887
2015	563	-374	189
2016	461	-451	10
2017	632	-237	395
2018	811	77	888
2019	813	91	904
2020	991	499	1,490
2021	802	352	1,154
2022	792	327	1,119
2023	1,042	645	1,687
2024	1,110	638	1,748
2025	1,104	624	1,728
2026	1,108	846	1,954
2027	1,281	1,007	2,288
2028	1,439	1,089	2,528
2029	1,550	1,286	2,836
2030	1,609	1,351	2,960
2031	1,537	1,345	2,882

- ▶ The four-year and two-year systems combined would have to add about 3,000 FTEs per year to maintain current participation rates through the 2011-12 academic year.
- ▶ Demographic pressures on the four-year system ease as projected growth in the age 17-22 population tapers off after 2011-12.

Large annual enrollment increases will be needed to keep pace with population change.



Source:

OFM Public Higher Education Enrollment Projections

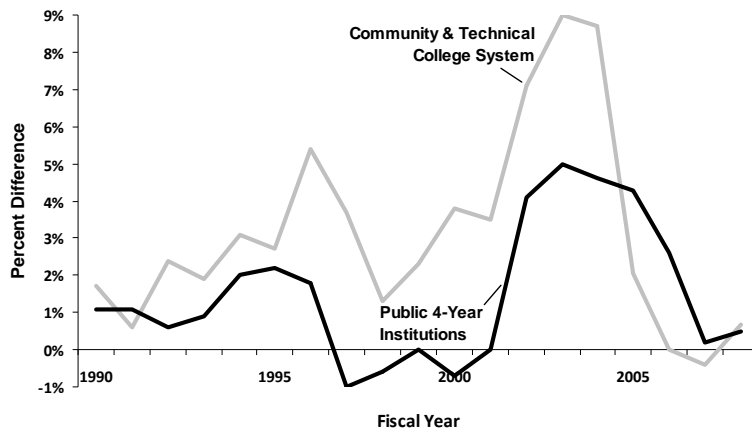
Difference between Actual and Budgeted FTEs

Variance Between Actual and Budgeted FTE Enrollment

Fiscal Year	2-Year	4-Year
1990	1.7%	1.1%
1991	0.6%	1.1%
1992	2.4%	0.6%
1993	1.9%	0.9%
1994	3.1%	2.0%
1995	2.7%	2.2%
1996	5.4%	1.8%
1997	3.7%	-1.0%
1998	1.3%	-0.6%
1999	2.3%	0.0%
2000	3.8%	-0.7%
2001	3.5%	0.0%
2002	7.1%	4.1%
2003	9.0%	5.0%
2004	8.7%	4.6%
2005	2.0%	4.3%
2006	0.0%	2.6%
2007	-0.4%	0.2%
2008	0.7%	0.5%

- ▶ Each biennium, the two- and four-year higher education institutions are budgeted for a certain level of state-funded, full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollments.
- ▶ In the late 1990s, actual enrollment at four-year institutions in the aggregate was about half a percentage point below budgeted FTEs. The shortfall was likely due to the strength of the Washington economy, causing many potential students to postpone studies.
- ▶ As the economy slowed, the difference between budgeted and actual FTEs for the four-year institutions disappeared in the 2000-01 academic year; in the following year, enrollments exceeded budgeted FTEs by more than four percent, with all institutions enrolling above budgeted FTEs.
- ▶ Enrollments in the four-year institutions continue to exceed budgeted FTEs, but the difference is steadily declining, possibly due again to a strong economy.
- ▶ A high percentage of students in the two-year system are enrolled part-time and are able to take advantage of job opportunities in a strong economy while still taking courses.

Enrollment trends reflect state economic conditions.



Source:

OFM Higher Education Budget Driver Reports

Comparisons with Other States

Washington’s Higher Education Participation Compared to Other States

Washington’s Rank

Participation Rates, Fall 2005

Institution Category	Washington Rank
Total	35
Public	22
Private	39
Undergraduate	
Combined Public & Private	26
All Public	15
Public 2-Year	5
Public 4-Year	48
Private	39
Graduate & Professional	47
Combined Public & Private	
Graduate	
Combined Public & Private	47
Public	50
Private	27
Professional	
Combined Public & Private	39
Public	37
Private	28

- ▶ The National Center for Education Statistics publishes higher education enrollment data at the state level which allows for the calculation of state-level higher education participation rates. The participation rates calculated here are based on the population age 17-64.
- ▶ Overall, Washington’s total system ranks 35th among the states in participation, while the public system ranks 22nd. However, there are large differences in rank among parts of the system.
- ▶ Washington’s public system of higher education is configured quite differently from those in most other states: Washington’s public policy has been to fund a large number of two-year institutions widely dispersed across the state, while funding four-year institutions with main campuses in six locations plus six smaller branch campuses.
- ▶ Compared with other states, Washington’s two-year public participation rate is high (ranked 5th), while its four-year public participation rate is low (ranked 48th).

Sources:

NCES Digest of Education Statistics 2007, Table 208
U.S. Census Bureau

Migration of Washington Freshmen

Migration of Freshmen *All freshmen in degree-granting institutions*

Term	Out of State	Into State
Fall 1998	6,244	4,187
Fall 2000	7,392	4,873
Fall 2002	7,886	5,116
Fall 2004	8,313	5,102

- ▶ The National Center for Education Statistics publishes higher education enrollment data at the state level regarding the residence and migration of students by state.
- ▶ Historically, the number of freshmen leaving Washington to attend college has been larger than the number of students coming in from other states or countries.

Sources:

NCES Digest of Education Statistics (Residence and Migration of all freshman students in degree-granting institutions, by state or jurisdiction)

Percent of Washington’s Adult Population With a Bachelor’s or Higher Degree

(Population Age 25+)

Percent with Bachelor’s or Higher Degree, 2006

Population Age 25+

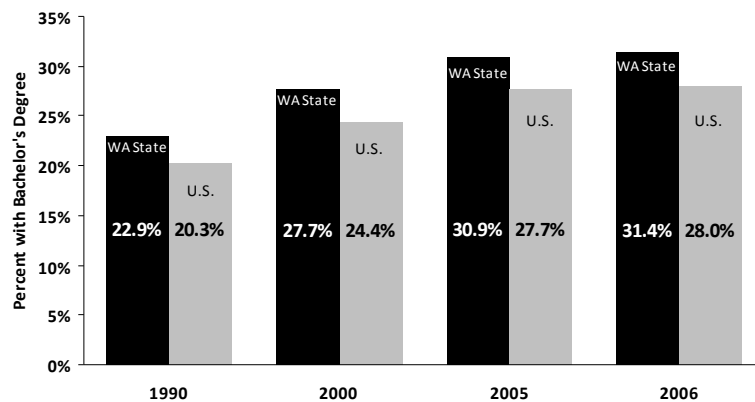
Top 20 Jurisdictions

1. District of Columbia	49.1%
2. Massachusetts	40.4%
3. Colorado	36.4%
4. Connecticut	36.0%
5. Maryland	35.7%
6. New Jersey	35.6%
7. Vermont*	34.0%
8. Minnesota*	33.5%
9. Hawaii*	32.3%
10. New York*	32.2%
11. New Hampshire*	32.1%
11. Virginia*	32.1%
13. Kansas*	31.6%
14. Washington	31.4%
15. Illinois*	31.2%
16. Rhode Island*	30.9%
17. California*	29.8%
18. North Dakota*	28.7%
19. Oregon	28.3%
20. Georgia	28.1%
U.S.	27.7%

**No statistically significant difference between Washington’s value and that of states ranked from 7 through 18.*

- ▶ Although Washington ranks low in the percentage of its population enrolled in four-year institutions, the state ranks high in educational attainment.
- ▶ In 2000, nearly 28 percent of Washington’s adult population had earned a bachelor’s degree or higher – the 10th highest rate among the 50 states.
- ▶ By 2005, over 30 percent of Washington adults had earned a bachelor’s degree or higher and Washington maintained its 10th place ranking among the states.
- ▶ The Washington economy has usually outperformed the U.S. economy and provided relatively high wage job opportunities, attracting large numbers of well-educated migrants to the state. This contributes to Washington’s overall high level of educational attainment.

Washington is among the top states in the percent of the adult population with a bachelor’s degree or higher.



Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau: Educational Attainment 2000

U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey (2005, 2006)

2009 WASHINGTON STATE HIGHER EDUCATION TRENDS AND HIGHLIGHTS

County Participation Rates

Public 4-Year Institution Participation Rates

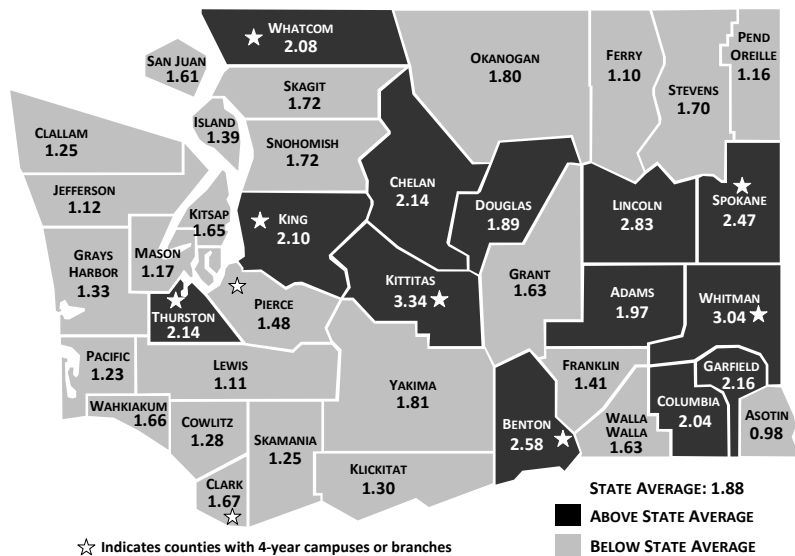
Fall 2008

County (Ranked)	Participation Rate
1. Kittitas	3.34%
2. Whitman	3.05%
3. Lincoln	2.84%
4. Benton	2.59%
5. Spokane	2.48%
6. Garfield	2.16%
7. Chelan	2.15%
8. Thurston	2.14%
9. King	2.12%
10. Whatcom	2.09%
11. Columbia	2.04%
12. Adams	1.97%
13. Douglas	1.89%
14. Yakima	1.82%
15. Okanogan	1.80%
16. Snohomish	1.73%
17. Skagit	1.72%
18. Stevens	1.70%
19. Clark	1.67%
20. Wahkiakum	1.66%
21. Kitsap	1.66%
22. Walla Walla	1.64%
23. Grant	1.63%
24. San Juan	1.61%
25. Pierce	1.48%
26. Franklin	1.41%
27. Island	1.40%
28. Grays Harbor	1.34%
29. Klickitat	1.30%
30. Cowlitz	1.29%
31. Skamania	1.25%
32. Clallam	1.25%
33. Pacific	1.23%
34. Mason	1.18%
35. Pend Oreille	1.16%
36. Jefferson	1.13%
37. Lewis	1.11%
38. Ferry	1.10%
39. Asotin	0.98%
Washington Total	1.89%

County Participation Rates Public 4-Year Institutions

- ▶ As expected, counties where four-year main campuses are located, as well as some adjacent counties, have relatively high participation rates in the four-year system. These include King, Whatcom, Kittitas, Spokane, Whitman, and Thurston counties.
- ▶ The location of branch campuses in Bothell (King County), Tacoma (Pierce County), Vancouver (Clark County), and the Tri-Cities (Benton and Franklin counties) has improved participation rates in these areas, however, participation in four-year institutions in Pierce, Clark, Snohomish, and Franklin counties is still below the state average.
- ▶ Participation rates are calculated for the age 17-64 population using state-supported enrollment headcounts.

Public 4-Year College and University Participation Rates by County, Fall 2008



Sources:

OFM Higher Education Enrollment Reports (HEER)
 OFM Official April 1, 2008 Population Estimates

**Community & Technical
College Participation Rates**

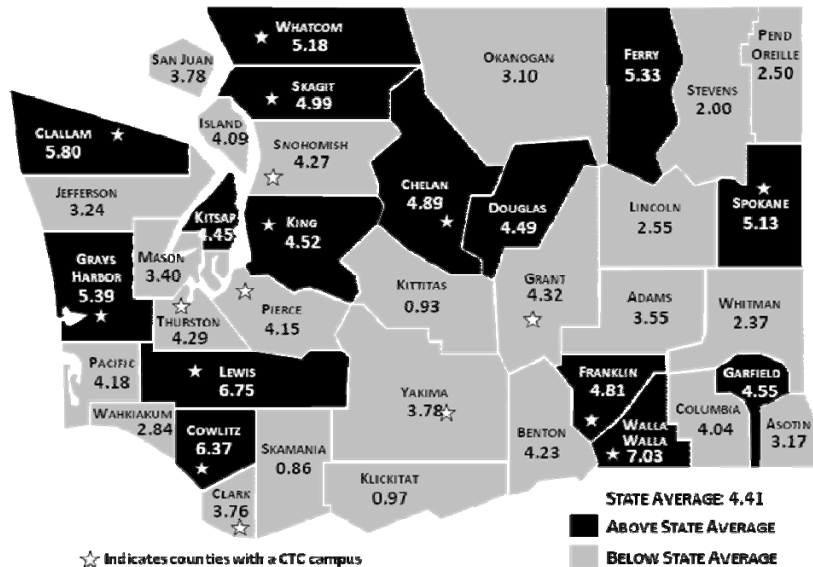
Fall 2008

County (Ranked)	Participation Rate
1. Walla Walla	7.03%
2. Lewis	6.75%
3. Cowlitz	6.37%
4. Clallam	5.80%
5. Grays Harbor	5.39%
6. Ferry	5.33%
7. Whatcom	5.18%
8. Spokane	5.13%
9. Skagit	4.99%
10. Chelan	4.89%
11. Franklin	4.81%
12. Garfield	4.55%
13. King	4.52%
14. Douglas	4.49%
15. Kitsap	4.45%
16. Grant	4.32%
17. Thurston	4.29%
18. Snohomish	4.27%
19. Benton	4.23%
20. Pacific	4.18%
21. Pierce	4.15%
22. Island	4.09%
23. Columbia	4.04%
24. Yakima	3.78%
25. San Juan	3.78%
26. Clark	3.76%
27. Adams	3.55%
28. Mason	3.40%
29. Jefferson	3.24%
30. Asotin	3.17%
31. Okanogan	3.10%
32. Wahkiakum	2.84%
33. Lincoln	2.55%
34. Pend Oreille	2.50%
35. Whitman	2.37%
36. Stevens	2.00%
37. Klickitat	0.97%
38. Kittitas	0.93%
39. Skamania	0.86%
Washington Total	4.41%

**County Participation Rates
Community & Technical Colleges**

- ▶ As expected, counties where community and technical college campuses are located, as well as some adjacent counties, have relatively high participation rates in the public 2-year system.
- ▶ Participation rates are calculated for the age 17-64 population using state-supported enrollment headcounts.

**Community and Technical College Participation Rates
by County, Fall 2008**



Sources:

OFM Official April 1, 2008 Population Estimates
 SBCTC Management Information System (MIS) Reports

2009 WASHINGTON STATE HIGHER EDUCATION TRENDS AND HIGHLIGHTS

County Participation Rates

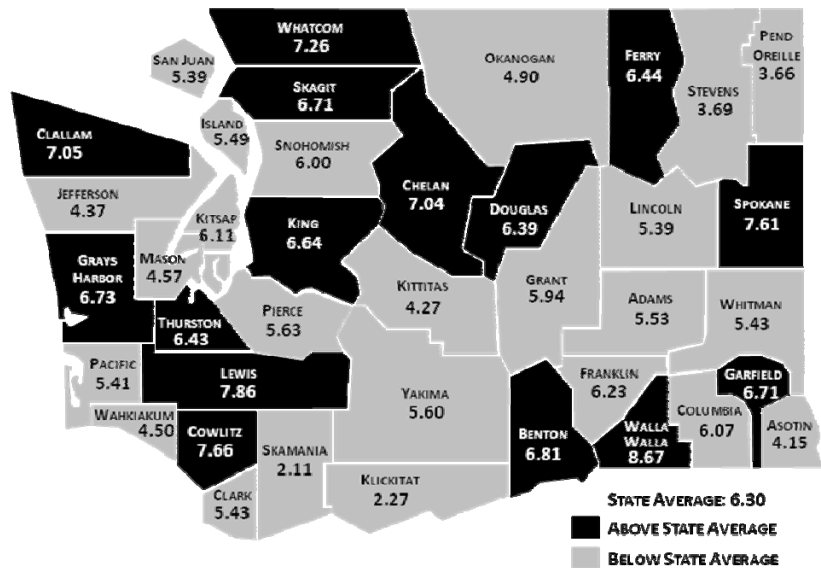
Public Higher Education Participation Rates

Fall 2008

County (Ranked)	Participation Rate
1. Walla Walla	8.67%
2. Lewis	7.86%
3. Cowlitz	7.66%
4. Spokane	7.61%
5. Whatcom	7.26%
6. Clallam	7.05%
7. Chelan	7.04%
8. Benton	6.81%
9. Grays Harbor	6.73%
10. Garfield	6.71%
11. Skagit	6.71%
12. King	6.64%
13. Ferry	6.44%
14. Thurston	6.43%
15. Douglas	6.39%
16. Franklin	6.23%
17. Kitsap	6.11%
18. Columbia	6.07%
19. Snohomish	6.00%
20. Grant	5.94%
21. Pierce	5.63%
22. Yakima	5.60%
23. Adams	5.53%
24. Island	5.49%
25. Clark	5.43%
26. Whitman	5.43%
27. Pacific	5.41%
28. Lincoln	5.39%
29. San Juan	5.39%
30. Okanogan	4.90%
31. Mason	4.57%
32. Wahkiakum	4.50%
33. Jefferson	4.37%
34. Kittitas	4.27%
35. Asotin	4.15%
36. Stevens	3.69%
37. Pend Oreille	3.66%
38. Klickitat	2.27%
39. Skamania	2.11%
Washington Total	6.30%

County Participation Rates All Public Institutions

Participation Rates, All Public Institutions
by County, Fall 2008



Sources:

OFM Higher Education Enrollment Reports (HEER)
 OFM Official April 1, 2008 Population Estimates
 SBCTC Management Information System (MIS) Reports

Applications and Applicants to Public 4-Year Institutions

Undergraduate Applications/Applicants to Washington's Public 4-Year Institutions

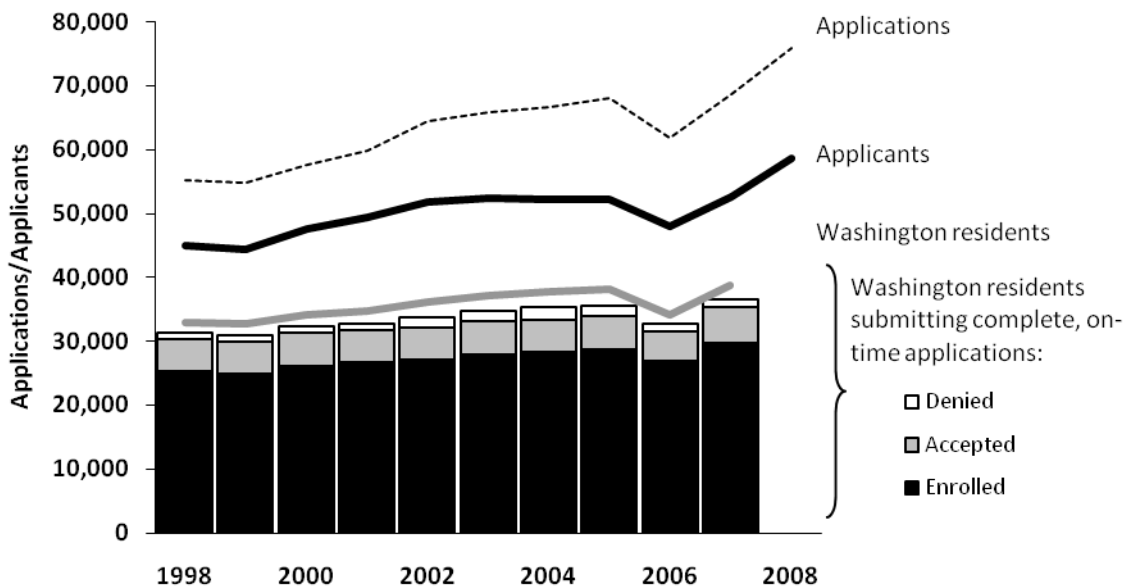
Fall Term	Total Applications	Total Applicants	WA Resident Applicants	Residents Denied Admission*
1996	54,859	44,204	31,794	813
1997	53,456	44,164	31,730	916
1998	55,362	45,147	32,984	935
1999	54,870	44,468	32,827	995
2000	57,752	47,772	34,307	1,012
2001	59,863	49,515	34,843	975
2002	64,529	51,936	36,242	1,531
2003	65,921	52,460	37,145	1,712
2004	66,758	52,409	37,777	1,853
2005	68,261	52,274	38,312	1,616
2006	62,006	48,009	34,240	1,100
2007	68,675	52,745	38,837	1,201
2008	76,019	58,749		

*Includes applicants with unknown grade point average and Admission Index.

Note: 2008 data is preliminary.

► In recent years, 30,000 to 40,000 Washington residents apply for fall admission as undergraduates to the public four-year higher education institutions in the state. Many of these applicants are entering directly from high school; almost as many are transfer applicants who have attended either a two- or a four-year institution previously. Most of these applicants enroll in either a public or independent four-year institution or community or technical college, or are accepted for admission to at least one of the institutions to which they apply. However, each year there are some applicants denied admission by a public four-year institution and not subsequently enrolled in any other part of the state's higher education system. The potentially unserved applicants numbered 1,201 in Fall 2007.

Applicant counts reflect demographic and economic influences.



Source:

OFM Applications Match Study

Enrollment Characteristics

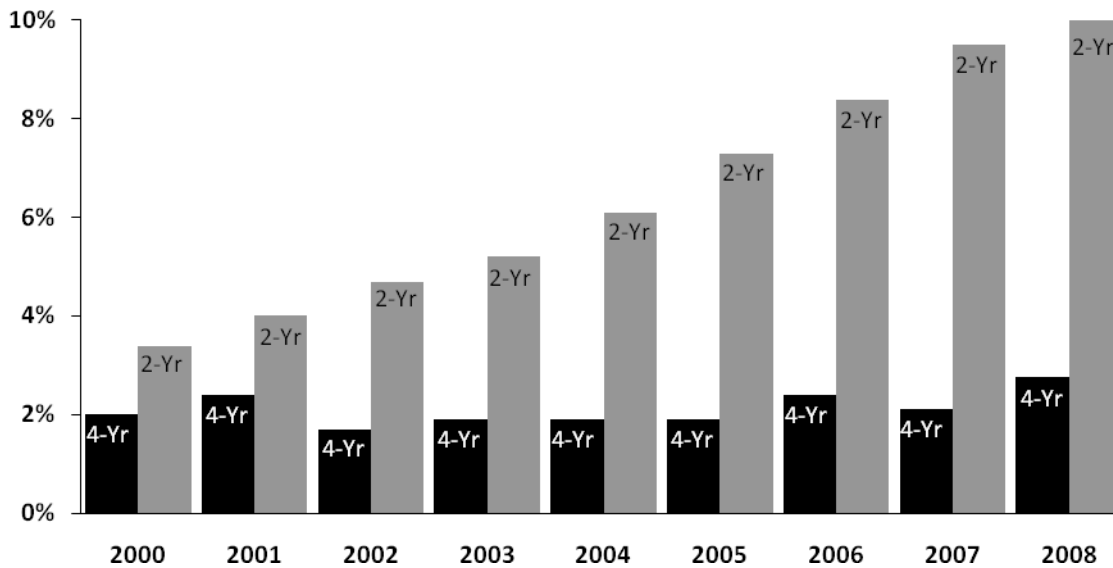
Distance Learning Enrollment

Distance Learning Enrollment as a Percent of Total Enrollment

Fall Term	4-Year % of Total	2-Year % of Total	Total 4-Year Distance FTEs	Total 2-Year Distance FTEs
2000	2.0	3.4	1,787	4,085
2001	2.4	4.0	2,205	4,914
2002	1.7	4.7	1,621	6,046
2003	1.9	5.2	1,762	6,663
2004	1.9	6.1	1,793	7,339
2005	1.9	7.3	1,788	8,825
2006	2.4	8.4	2,262	10,386
2007	2.1	9.5	2,008	11,845
2008	2.8	11.1	2,808	14,847

- ▶ A distance education learning course is defined as an academic degree credit course that is delivered predominantly through pre-recorded media, surface-mailed correspondence, internet, interactive television technologies, and/or broadcasting.
- ▶ The portion of total instruction that can be characterized as “distance learning” has averaged about two percent in the four-year institutions and five percent in the two-year system since data collection began in Fall 2000.

Distance learning enrollment is relatively small, but increasing.



Sources:

OFM Higher Education Enrollment Reports (HEER)
 SBCTC Management Information System (MIS) Reports

Enrollment by Discipline

Community & Technical College System

2007-08 FTEs by Education Program

Program	Annual Average FTE	Percent
Total	136,512	100.0%
Academic	54,165	39.7%
Vocational	48,306	35.4%
Basic Skills	21,876	16.0%
Developmental	12,165	8.9%

- ▶ Course enrollments do not align perfectly with types of degrees or certificates awarded; for example, vocational degree students often enroll in liberal arts courses. However, course enrollments are still helpful in describing the content of two- and four-year education.
- ▶ Approximately 75 percent of enrollments in the community & technical colleges are at the postsecondary level in either academic transfer programs (39.7%) or in workforce preparation (35.4%).

Public 4-Year Institutions

2007-08 FTEs by Discipline

Program	Annual Average FTE	Percent
Total	94,528	100.0%
Agriculture & Natural Resources*	4,227	4.5%
Architecture	1,066	1.1%
Arts & Letters*	25,823	27.3%
Business	8,675	9.2%
Computer Science	2,102	2.2%
Education	4,691	5.0%
Engineering & Related	3,922	4.1%
Health	6,620	7.0%
Law	791	0.8%
Sciences	17,075	18.1%
Social Sciences*	19,216	20.3%
Other and Unknown	320	0.3%

The category Arts & Letters includes Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies, Communications, Foreign Languages, English, Library Science, Philosophy, and Visual & Performing Arts. The category Social Sciences includes Psychology and History. Programs in Family and Consumer Science are included in the Agriculture & Natural Resources category.

Sources:

OFM Higher Education Enrollment Reports (HEER)
SBCTC Management Information System (MIS) Reports

Enrollment Characteristics

Source of Undergraduate Students Attending Public 4-Year Institutions

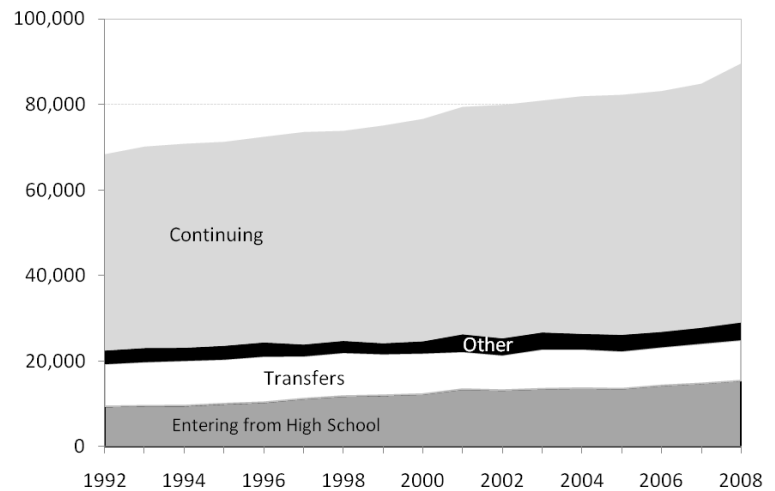
Fall Headcount Enrollment by Source, Public 4-Year Institutions

Fall Term	Entering from H.S.	Transfer Students	Other New	Continuing Students
1992	13.7%	14.5%	4.7%	67.1%
1993	13.5%	14.7%	4.7%	67.1%
1994	13.5%	14.9%	4.3%	67.3%
1995	14.0%	14.6%	4.5%	66.9%
1996	14.3%	14.8%	4.6%	66.3%
1997	15.2%	13.5%	3.8%	67.5%
1998	15.9%	13.7%	3.8%	66.5%
1999	15.9%	12.9%	3.4%	67.8%
2000	16.0%	12.5%	3.7%	67.8%
2001	16.9%	11.0%	5.2%	66.9%
2002	16.5%	10.2%	5.0%	68.3%
2003	16.7%	11.4%	4.9%	67.0%
2004	16.7%	11.1%	4.5%	67.8%
2005	16.4%	10.7%	4.7%	68.2%
2006	17.2%	10.8%	4.4%	67.7%
2007	17.4%	11.0%	4.4%	67.2%
2008	17.2%	10.6%	4.6%	67.6%

"Other New" students include Former Students Returning and New Students from Unknown Sources.

- ▶ Undergraduate enrollment at four-year institutions consists of students entering from high school, continuing students, transfer students from both 2- and 4-year institutions, and returning students.
- ▶ The share of continuing undergraduate students has remained relatively constant since 1992, but the number of continuing students has increased from about 46,000 to over 60,000.
- ▶ Similarly, the number of students entering from high school increased from 9,375 in Fall 1992 to 15,400 in Fall 2008.
- ▶ The number of transfer students during this period has ranged from 8,196 in 2002 to 10,759 in 1996.

As the share of students entering from high school and continuing students has increased, the share of transfer students has declined.



Source: OFM Higher Education Enrollment Reports (HEER)

Resident and Non-Resident Enrollment

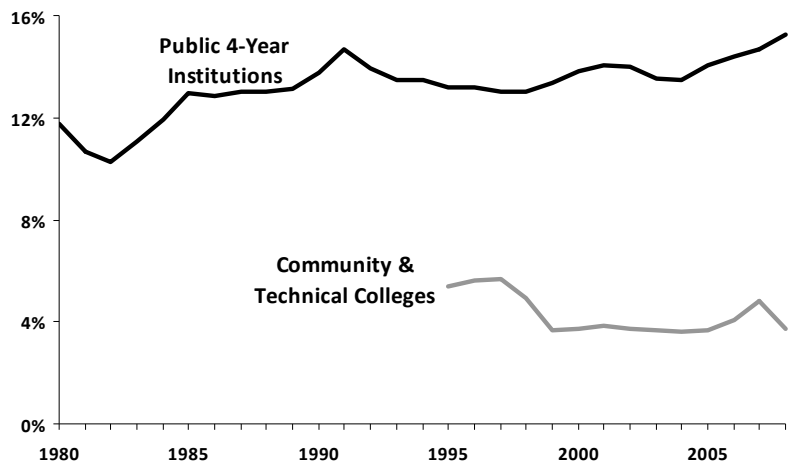
Non-Resident Students As a Share of Total

Fall Term	4-Year	2-Year*
1980	11.7%	
1981	10.7%	
1982	10.2%	
1983	11.1%	
1984	11.9%	
1985	12.9%	
1986	12.8%	
1987	13.0%	
1988	13.0%	
1989	13.2%	
1990	13.8%	
1991	14.7%	
1992	14.0%	
1993	13.5%	
1994	13.5%	
1995	13.2%	5.4%
1996	13.2%	5.6%
1997	13.0%	5.7%
1998	13.0%	4.9%
1999	13.3%	3.6%
2000	13.8%	3.7%
2001	14.1%	3.8%
2002	14.0%	3.7%
2003	13.5%	3.7%
2004	13.5%	3.6%
2005	14.0%	3.7%
2006	14.4%	4.1%
2007	14.7%	4.8%
2008	15.2%	3.7%

*Two-year data is unavailable before 1995.

- ▶ Washington’s public four-year system attracts a large number of students from other states and countries.
- ▶ Non-resident students pay a higher tuition rate than Washington residents and are thus a source of revenue for the public higher education system.
- ▶ In Fall 2008, about one out of seven students in the four-year system were non-residents, while slightly more than four percent of community and technical college students were from other states or countries.
- ▶ The percentage of non-residents in the four-year institutions has remained essentially the same over the past decade.
- ▶ The percentage of two-year non-resident community and technical college students dropped sharply after 1998.

The percentage of students from other states and countries has remained stable in recent years.



Sources:

OFM Higher Education Enrollment Reports (HEER)
 SBCTC Management Information System (MIS) Reports

Enrollment Characteristics

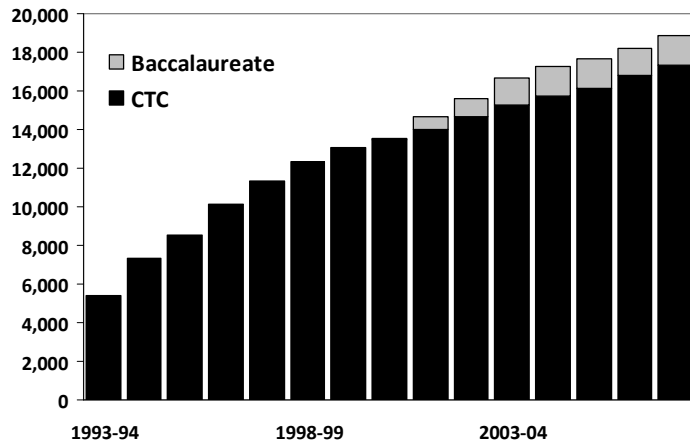
Running Start Enrollment

Running Start Enrollment

School Year	Community & Technical Colleges	Four-Year Institutions
1993-94	5,409	
1994-95	7,329	
1995-96	8,502	
1996-97	10,101	
1997-98	11,301	
1998-99	12,355	
1999-00	13,092	
2000-01	13,445	121
2003-02	13,967	706
2002-03	14,675	948
2003-04	15,295	1,353
2004-05	15,741	1,499
2005-06	16,166	1,500
2006-07	16,826	1,404
2007-08	17,327	1,508

- ▶ The Running Start program allows high school juniors and seniors to enroll in college classes at all community and technical colleges and at selected public four-year institutions. Students earn both high school and college credits for these courses.
- ▶ The Running Start program was piloted for two years and became a statewide program in 1992-93. Enrollment in Running Start is not state-funded higher education enrollment. The colleges participating are reimbursed by the K-12 districts whose students participate in the program.
- ▶ Other programs that allow high school students to earn college credit include College in the High School, Tech Prep, Advanced Placement courses, and the International Baccalaureate program.

Running Start enrollment is steadily increasing.



Sources:

- SBCTC Running Start 2006-07 Annual Progress Report
- SBCTC Management Information System (MIS) Reports
- OFM Public Centralized Higher Education Enrollment System

Degrees and Certificates Awarded by Community & Technical Colleges

Academic or Workforce Area	Associate's Degrees			Certificates		
	1996-97	2006-07	Change	1996-97	2006-07	Change
Liberal Arts & Sciences, General Studies	11,734	12,082	3%	-	-	-
Business, Management, Marketing	1,186	1,684	42%	1,049	1,577	50%
Legal Professions and Studies	337	195	-42%	79	131	66%
Communications Technologies/Technicians	76	99	30%	80	55	-31%
Visual & Performing Arts	184	191	4%	296	20	-93%
Health Professions, Related Clinical Sciences	1,845	2,701	46%	2,321	4,448	92%
Agriculture, agriculture operations	136	124	-9%	102	101	-1%
Computer & Information Sciences and Support	332	525	58%	368	919	150%
Engineering Technologies/Technicians	670	574	-14%	396	448	13%
Education	26	258	892%	126	315	150%
Personal & Culinary Services	113	174	54%	425	500	18%
Construction Trades	71	91	28%	113	717	535%
Mechanic & Repair Technologies/Technicians	420	443	5%	651	716	10%
Precision Production	109	103	-6%	191	596	212%
Security & Protective Services	369	280	-24%	48	228	375%
Transportation and Materials Moving	50	33	-34%	202	495	145%
Other	485	507	5%	343	79	-77%
Total	18,143	20,064	11%	6,790	11,345	67%

Academic/Workforce areas in 1996-97 have been reclassified to correspond to 2006-07 categories (2000 Classification of Instructional Programs), which are shown here.

- ▶ In the 10 years since 1996-97, degrees awarded in the Community & Technical College system have increased by over 65 percent, including large jumps in computer and information science (150 percent), education (150%), and health professions (46 percent).
- ▶ About 60 percent of associate's degrees awarded in 2006-07 were academic degrees designed to articulate with upper division baccalaureate programs.

Source:

NCES Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)

2009 WASHINGTON STATE HIGHER EDUCATION TRENDS AND HIGHLIGHTS

Degrees Awarded

Degrees Awarded by Public 4-Year Institutions

Academic Area	Bachelor's Degrees Awarded			Graduate and First Professional* Degrees Awarded		
	1996-97	2006-07	Change	1996-97	2006-07	Change
Business, Management, Marketing	2,801	3,314	18.3%	420	690	64.3%
Public Administration, Social Service	265	348	31.3%	300	706	135.3%
Communication, Journalism	682	1,117	63.8%	45	54	20.0%
Liberal Arts, General Studies, Humanities	1,687	1,324	-21.5%	-	-	-
Multi-/Interdisciplinary Studies*	143	818	472.0%	34	27	-20.6%
English Language & Literature/Letters	831	704	-15.3%	173	144	-16.8%
Foreign Languages, Literatures	293	472	61.1%	97	35	-63.9%
Area, Ethnic, Cultural, Gender Studies	219	370	68.9%	74	70	-5.4%
Visual & Performing Arts	635	726	14.3%	134	134	0.0%
History	400	505	26.3%	59	50	-15.3%
Psychology	987	1,023	3.6%	126	126	0.0%
Social Sciences	2,117	2,876	35.9%	161	191	18.6%
Family & Consumer Sciences	260	466	79.2%	15	22	46.7%
Parks, Recreation, Leisure & Fitness	362	407	12.4%	25	20	-20.0%
Natural Resources & Conservation	349	284	-18.6%	158	132	-16.5%
Biological & Biomedical Sciences	1,090	1,470	34.9%	224	255	13.8%
Health Professions, Related Clinical Sciences	948	1,074	13.3%	740	1,161	56.9%
Library Science	-	-	-	75	179	138.7%
Computer & Information Sciences	190	427	124.7%	83	118	42.2%
Physical Sciences	272	412	51.5%	223	211	-5.4%
Engineering	956	905	-5.3%	469	442	-5.8%
Engineering Technologies	154	219	42.2%	19	34	78.9%
Mathematics & Statistics	178	213	19.7%	72	102	41.7%
Education	1,108	1,060	-4.3%	819	875	6.8%
Other	874	908	3.9%	375	489	30.4%
Grand Total	17,801	21,442	20.5%	4,920	6,267	27.4%

*First Professional degrees include those awarded in Medicine (M.D.), Dentistry (D.D.S.), Pharmacy (Pharm.D.), Veterinary Medicine (D.V.M.), and Law (J.D.).

- ▶ In the 2006-07, over 40 percent of bachelor's degrees were awarded in the areas of Business, Social Sciences, Biological & Biomedical Sciences, and Liberal Arts. Degree awards in Education, Public Administration, Business, and Health Professions accounted for over half of graduate (Master's and Doctoral) degrees awarded.
- ▶ The total degrees (bachelor's plus graduate) awarded in Engineering and Engineering Technologies in 2006-07 (1,600) is virtually the same as the number awarded in 1996-97 (1,598).
- ▶ While the number of bachelor's degrees in education dropped by 4.3 percent, the total number of degrees awarded in 2006-07 (1,935) was slightly higher than in 1996-97 (1,927).

Source:

NCES Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)

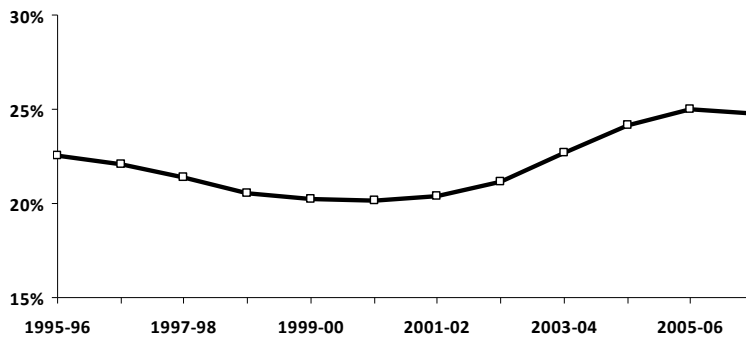
Annual Average FTE Enrollment and Associate’s Degrees and Certificates Community & Technical College System

Public 2-Year Annual Average Associate’s Degrees + Certificates Awarded and FTE Enrollment

Year	Associate’s Degrees	Certificates		Total	Total Awards	FTE Enrollment	Awards as % of FTE
		Less than 1 year	1 year or more				
1996-97	18,143	1,732	5,058	6,790	24,933	118,515	21.0%
1997-98	18,153	1,334	4,788	6,122	24,275	117,925	20.6%
1998-99	17,608	1,458	4,550	6,008	23,616	121,302	19.5%
1999-00	17,949	2,803	4,730	7,533	25,482	125,131	20.4%
2000-01	17,544	3,870	4,599	8,469	26,013	128,093	20.3%
2001-02	18,636	4,421	3,899	8,320	26,956	133,962	20.1%
2002-03	20,403	5,617	4,753	10,370	30,773	139,753	22.0%
2003-04	22,326	6,677	5,264	11,941	34,267	138,241	24.8%
2004-05	21,119	6,230	5,205	11,435	32,554	131,489	24.8%
2005-06	20,718	6,300	4,494	10,794	31,512	130,933	24.1%
2006-07	20,064	7,145	4,200	11,345	31,409	132,316	23.7%

- ▶ The annual average FTE and numbers of Associate Degrees and Certificates awarded in the community and technical college system have been increasing since 1993-94.
- ▶ The ratio of degrees and certificates awarded per FTE in the CTC system was consistently between 20 and 23 percent until 2003-04.
- ▶ Since 2003-04, the number of associate degrees and certificates per FTE has been 24 to 25 percent.

Total Degrees and Certificates Awarded as a Share of Average Annual FTE Enrollment Community & Technical College System (3-year moving average)



Sources:

SBCTC Management Information System (MIS) Reports
 NCES Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)

Degrees Awarded

**Annual Average FTE and Total Degrees Awarded
Public 4-Year Institutions**

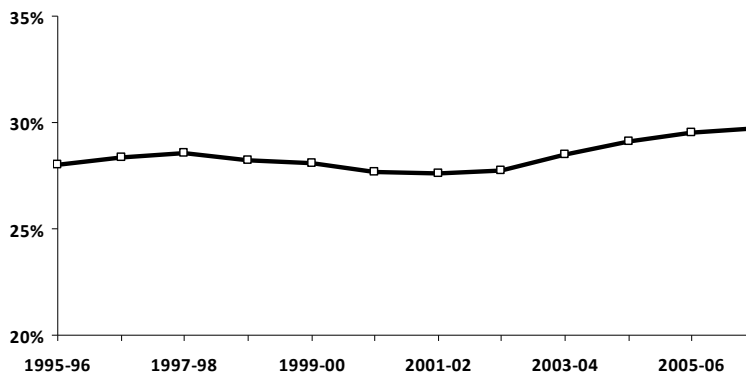
- ▶ The annual average FTE enrollment and number of total degrees awarded by four-year institutions have been growing since 1993-94.
- ▶ The ratio of degrees awarded per FTE enrollment in the four-year institutions has been consistently between 27 to 30%, reaching the 30% level in 2006-07.

Public 4-Year Degrees Awarded and Annual Average FTE

Year	Bachelor's Degrees	Master's Degrees	Doctor's Degrees	First Professional Degrees*	Total Degrees	FTE Enrollment	Degrees as % of FTE
1996-97	17,801	3,746	699	475	22,721	79,573	28.6%
1997-98	18,009	3,768	649	472	22,898	80,603	28.4%
1998-99	17,663	3,747	663	566	22,639	81,994	27.6%
1999-00	18,211	4,008	604	588	23,411	82,778	28.3%
2000-01	17,680	4,015	635	658	22,988	84,834	27.1%
2001-02	18,635	4,285	613	642	24,175	87,968	27.5%
2002-03	19,661	4,628	619	649	25,557	89,509	28.6%
2003-04	20,456	4,685	670	648	26,459	90,073	29.4%
2004-05	20,692	4,768	737	649	26,846	91,358	29.4%
2005-06	20,989	4,748	814	681	27,232	91,571	29.7%
2006-07	21,442	4,711	838	718	27,709	92,245	30.0%

*First Professional degrees include those awarded in Medicine (M.D.), Dentistry (D.D.S.), Pharmacy (Pharm.D.), Veterinary Medicine (D.V.M.), and Law (J.D.).

**Total Degrees Awarded as a Share of Average Annual FTE Enrollment
Public 4-Year Institutions (3-year moving average)**



Sources:

- OFM Higher Education Enrollment Reports (HEER)
- NCES Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)

DATA SOURCES

NCES Digest of Education Statistics 2007 [nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/]

NCES Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) [nces.ed.gov/ipeds/]

OFM Applications Match Study [www.ofm.wa.gov/hied/appmat/]

OFM Forecast of the State Population, November 2008 [www.ofm.wa.gov/pop/stfc/]

OFM Higher Education Budget Driver Reports [www.ofm.wa.gov/hied/bd/]

OFM Higher Education Enrollment Reports (HEER) [www.ofm.wa.gov/hied/heer/]

OFM Official April 1, 2008 Population Estimates [www.ofm.wa.gov/pop/april1/]

OFM Public Higher Education Enrollment Projections [www.ofm.wa.gov/hied/proj/]

State Board for Community & Technical Colleges (SBCTC) [www.sbctc.ctc.edu/]

U.S. Census Bureau [www.census.gov/popest/datasets.html]

U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey (2005, 2006)
[www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/educ-attn.html]

U.S. Census Bureau: Educational Attainment 2000
[www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/education/cps2005.html]

Reference

PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN WASHINGTON

Public Four-Year Institutions

Community & Technical Colleges

Research Institutions

University of Washington, Seattle
 University of Washington, Bothell
 University of Washington, Tacoma

 Washington State University, Pullman
 Washington State University, Spokane
 Washington State University, Vancouver
 Washington State University, Tri-Cities

Comprehensive Institutions

Central Washington University, Ellensburg
 Eastern Washington University, Cheney
 The Evergreen State College, Olympia
 Western Washington University, Bellingham

4-Year/2-Year Partnership Programs

CWU-Edmonds Community College
 CWU-Pierce College
 CWU-IDS Everett/Skagit

 EWU-Clark College

University Center of North Puget Sound

UCNPS-Central Washington University
 UCNPS-The Evergreen State College
 UCNPS-Western Washington University

Community Colleges

Bellevue Community College, Bellevue
 Big Bend Community College, Moses Lake
 Cascadia Community College, Bothell
 Centralia College, Centralia
 Clark College, Vancouver
 Columbia Basin College, Pasco
 Edmonds Community College, Lynnwood
 Everett Community College, Everett
 Grays Harbor Community College, Aberdeen
 Green River Community College, Auburn
 Highline Community College, Des Moines
 Lower Columbia College, Longview
 Olympic College, Bremerton
 Peninsula College, Port Angeles
 Pierce College-Puyallup, Puyallup
 Pierce College-Fort Steilacoom, Lakewood
 Seattle Central Community College, Seattle
 North Seattle Community College, Seattle
 South Seattle Community College, Seattle
 Shoreline Community College, Shoreline
 Skagit Valley, Community College, Mount Vernon
 South Puget Sound Community College, Olympia
 Spokane Community College, Spokane
 Spokane Falls Community College, Spokane
 Tacoma Community College, Tacoma
 Walla Walla Community College, Walla Walla
 Wenatchee Valley College, Wenatchee
 Whatcom Community College, Bellingham
 Yakima Valley Community College, Yakima

Technical Colleges

Bates Technical College, Tacoma
 Bellingham Technical College, Bellingham
 Clover Park Technical College, Lakewood
 Lake Washington Technical College, Kirkland
 Renton Technical College, Renton