



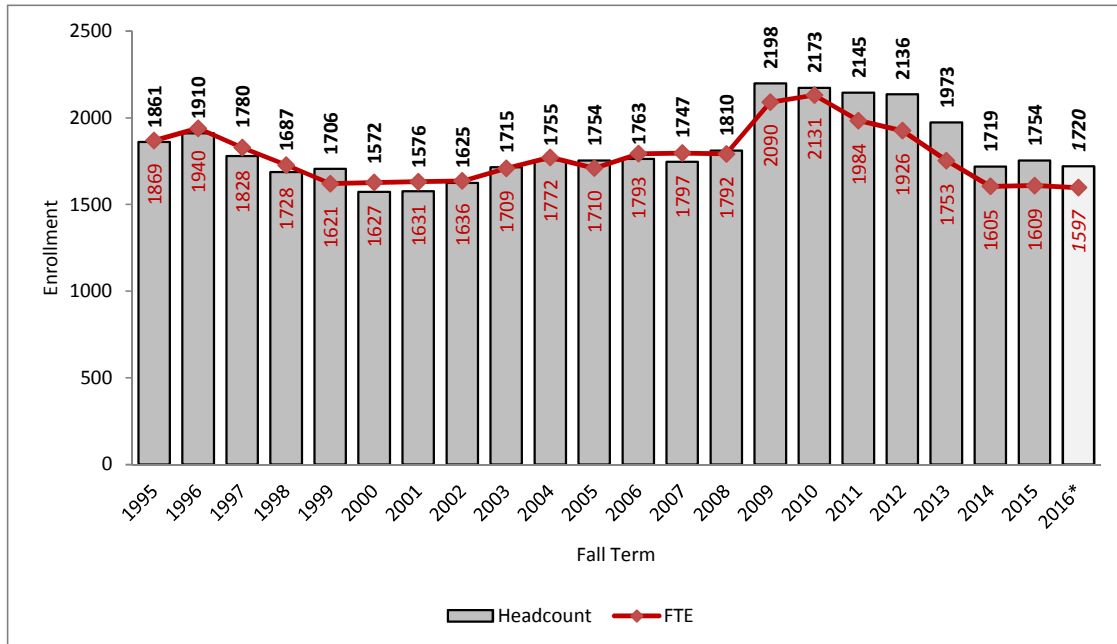
Enrollment Report
Board of Trustees Meeting

October 2016

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Fall Enrollment - Headcount and FTE



*2016 enrollment is preliminary, as of 9/27/2016. All other enrollment is official.

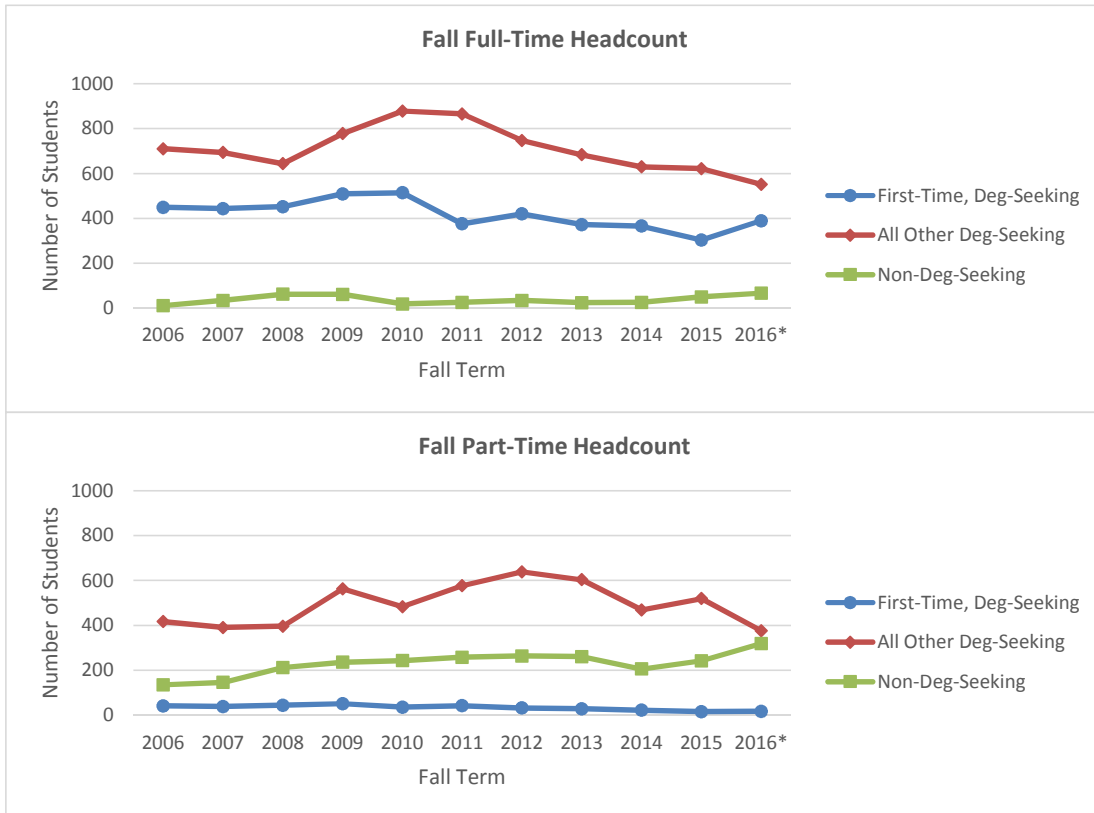
Source: Enrollment Report to Wyoming Community College Commission

Definition: Headcount is the unduplicated number of students who were enrolled (a student is counted once, no matter how many credits the student is taking). Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is the number of credits in which all students are enrolled divided by 12 (the number that represents a full-time load). Enrollment counts all students who were enrolled for at least 12% of their course length.

Interpretation: Enrollment had a peak in Fall 1996, then decreased and was fairly steady through the early 2000s. It peaked again in Fall 2009. Since then, enrollment has been decreasing again to its previous level and has leveled off for several years. Prior to Fall 2009, FTE followed the unduplicated headcount closely. Since then, FTE has been notably lower than the headcount (with the exception of Fall 2010). This is due to the increasing trend of students taking part-time loads instead of full-time loads.

Official Enrollment	Headcount	FTE
1-year change	2.0%	0.3%
5-year change	-19.3%	-24.5%
10-year change	0.0%	-5.9%

Enrollment by Degree-Seeking Status



*2016 enrollment is preliminary, as of 9/27/16.

Source: Enrollment Report to Wyoming Community College Commission

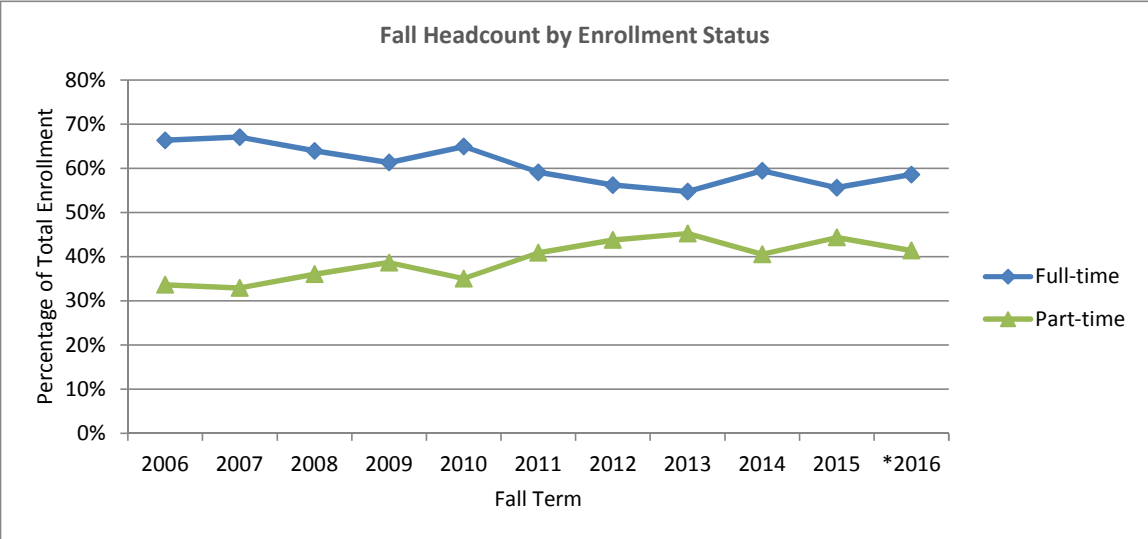
Definition: Degree-seeking students include students who are pursuing either a degree and/or a certificate program. First-time students are students who have not previously enrolled in college since graduating from high school (they may have taken concurrent/dual courses in high school). "All Other Degree-Seeking Students" include returning, transfer, and readmitted students. Non-degree-seeking students are not pursuing a degree or certificate.

Interpretation: The sub-group that has most greatly affected the total population over time is "All Other Degree-Seeking Students." The trend of this group has mirrored the trends of total enrollment and the unemployment rate, particularly for full-time students. "All Other Degree-Seeking" enrollment is showing a decrease in preliminary Fall 2016 results over the previous fall. Staff turnover during 2015-16 may have affected the focus on retention efforts. However, along with filling retention-focused positions, the institution has expanded freshman seminar offerings and implemented a robust system of Early Alert follow up; these efforts are expected to improve student retention.

Full-time, first-time, degree-seeking headcount has increased to its highest level since 2012.

Non-degree-seeking headcount has increased over the past ten years for both full-time and part-time enrollment statuses.

Enrollment by Enrollment Status



*2016 enrollment is preliminary, as of 9/27/16.

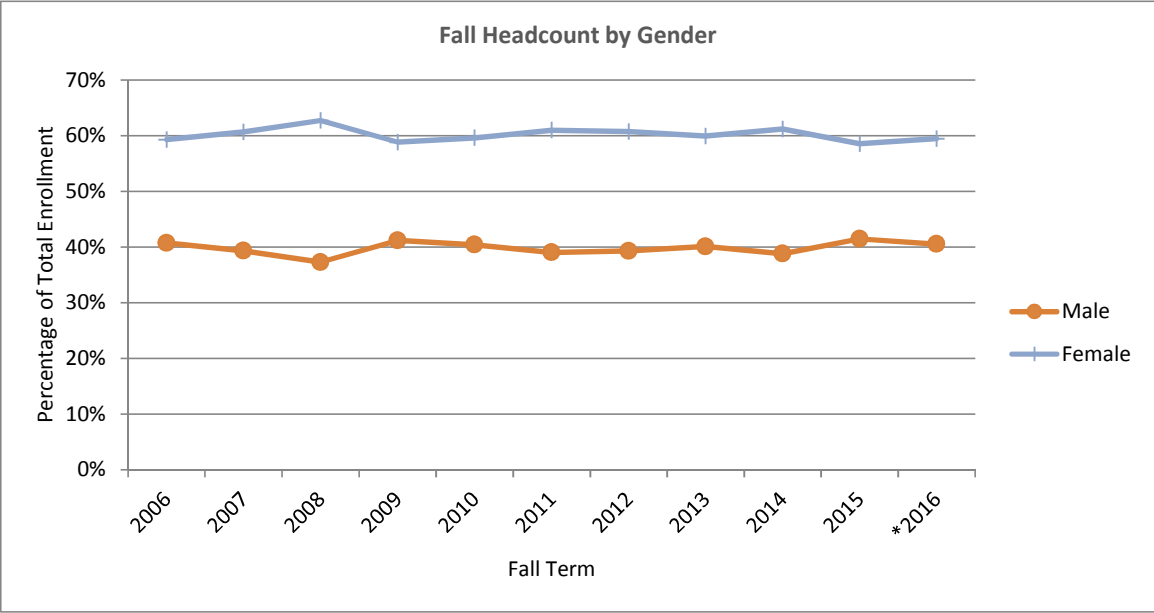
Source: Official Enrollment Report to Wyoming Community College Commission

Definition: A student carrying 12 credits or more is defined as a full-time student. Both degree-seeking and non-degree-seeking students are included.

Interpretation: In Fall 2006, full-time students accounted for 66% of total enrollment. In Fall 2016, they make up 59% of enrollment.

Students are taking more part-time loads than they did ten years ago. While some of the increase in part-time students is due to concurrent enrollment, this also presents an opportunity to encourage non-concurrent part-time students to enroll in more credits.

Enrollment by Gender



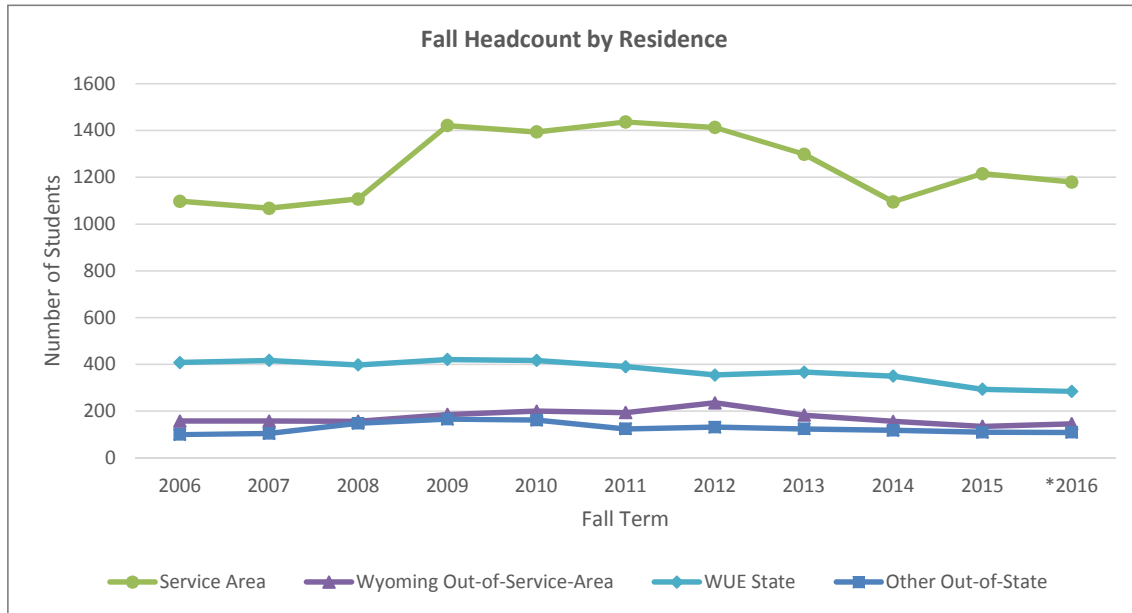
*2016 enrollment is preliminary, as of 9/27/16.

Source: Official Enrollment Report to Wyoming Community College Commission

Definition: This measure shows unduplicated headcount enrollment by gender.

Interpretation: The percentage of each gender has remained relatively stable around 40% for males and 60% for females. These are similar to national gender distributions.

Enrollment by Residence



*2016 enrollment is preliminary, as of 9/27/16.

Source: Official Enrollment Report to Wyoming Community College Commission

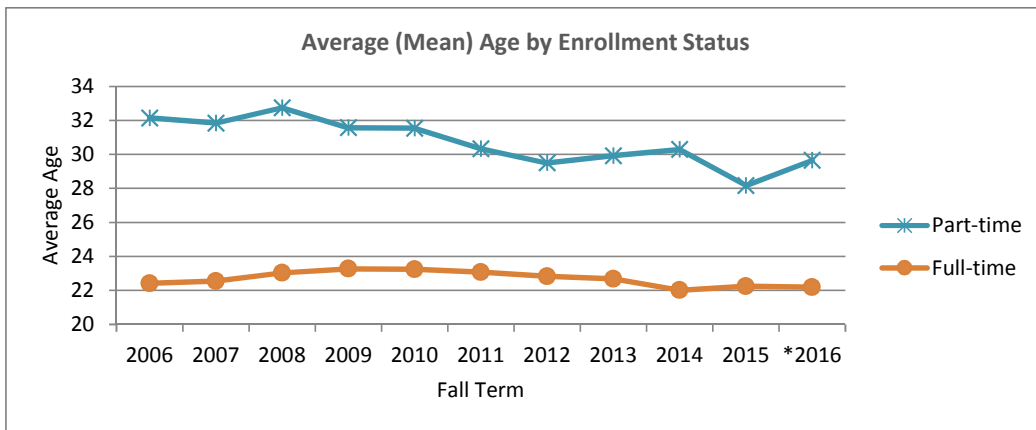
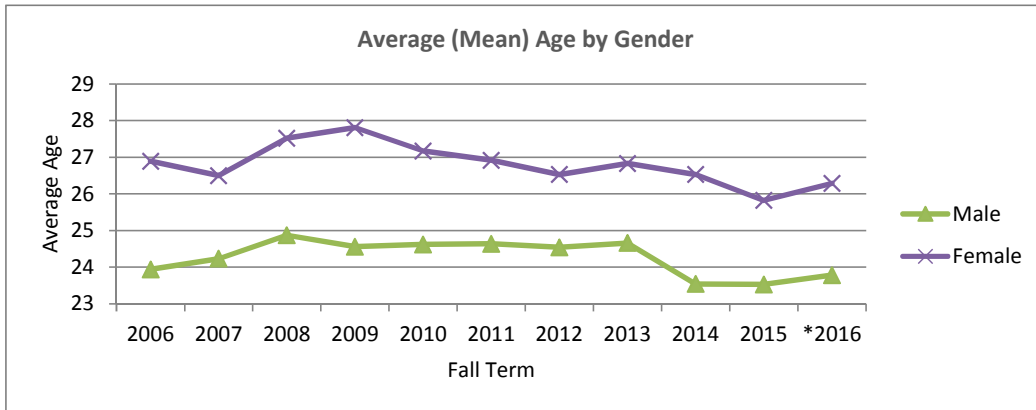
Definition: Residence location is determined by the students' residence county and state. Service area consists of Park, Big Horn, and Washakie counties in Wyoming. Western Undergraduate Exchange (WUE) states consist of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, and Washington (Nebraska residents are also given the WUE rate at NWC). International students are included in Other Out-of-State.

Interpretation: Service area enrollment has driven the overall enrollment trend, which is consistent with the finding that local unemployment rates and service area high school graduating class sizes most greatly impact NWC's total enrollment. In Fall 2016, 69% of students came from NWC's service area.

WUE state enrollment has decreased from about 400 students in 2006 to under 300 in 2016. WUE state residents accounted for 17% of Fall 2016 enrollment.

Enrollment from Wyoming counties outside of NWC's service area has remained relatively constant over the past ten years, as has enrollment from non-WUE locations. In Fall 2016, 8% of students came from Wyoming counties outside of the service area and 6% came from non-WUE locations.

Average Age



*2016 enrollment is preliminary, as of 9/27/16.

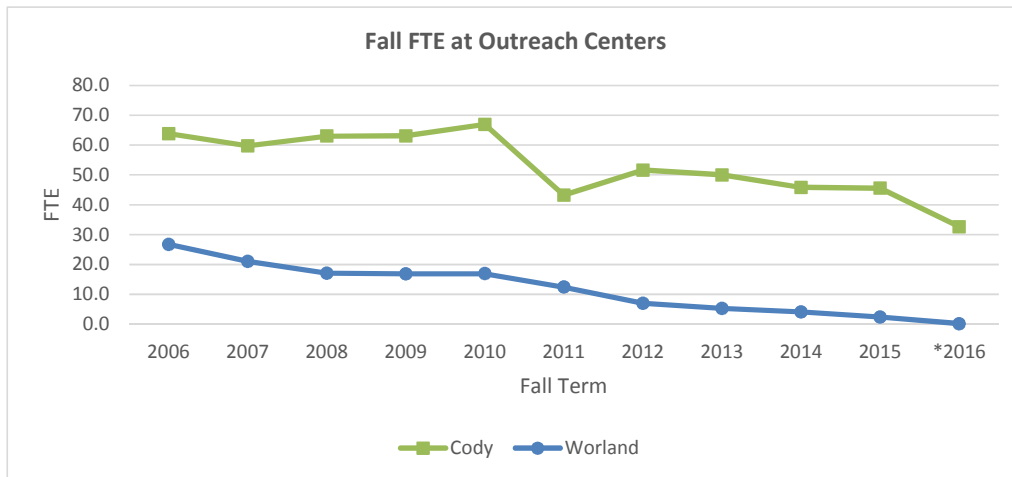
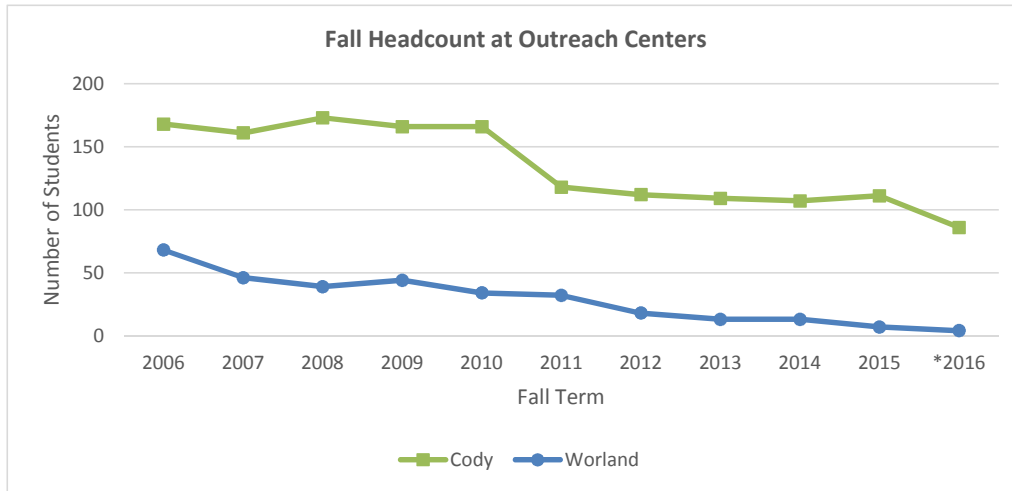
Source: Official Enrollment Report to Wyoming Community College Commission

Definition: This measure shows average age by gender and enrollment status.

Interpretation: The average (mean) age of all students is 25.3 years, while the median age is much younger at 20.3 years.

The overall student population has become younger since Fall 2006. This change is driven by part-time students, which are an increasing group in the total student body and are younger than they have been in the past. High school students enrolled in dual and concurrent enrollment have impacted the average ages, with the advent of concurrent enrollment in 2008-09 and increasing dual enrollment throughout the past ten years. The trends of enrollment for ages 25 to 39 follow the trend of the unemployment rate; this indicates that these ages are the most likely to be affected by economic events.

Enrollment at Outreach Centers



*2016 enrollment is preliminary, as of 9/27/16.

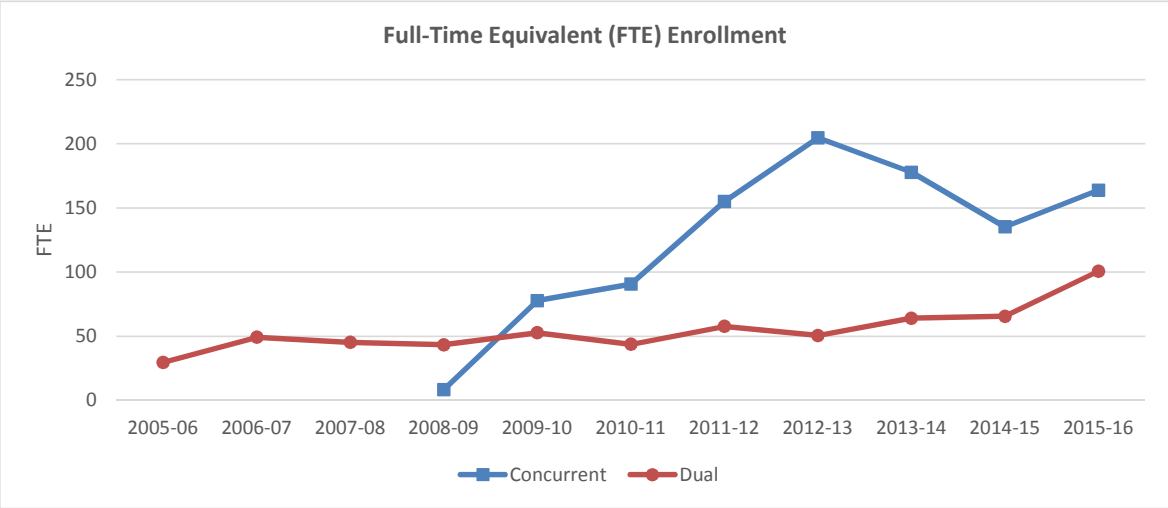
Definition: NWC has outreach centers in Cody and Worland. Concurrent courses (taken by high school students in the high schools) are not counted in outreach enrollment.

Interpretation: Enrollment at both outreach centers has decreased since 2006. The headcount at the Cody Center has decreased 49% over ten years, and the FTE has decreased by 49%.

NWC has significantly redesigned course offerings in Worland over the past few years due to decreasing usage and budgetary constraints. The initial face-to-face course reductions occurred in 2009, as Worland enrollment decreased and online courses became a viable option for students. In 2016, the college made additional changes to face-to-face offerings, leased space, and staffing, in response to budget cuts.

NWC maintains an office in Worland for adult education classes and provides online credit instruction to Worland students. Face-to-face physical education credit courses are also offered at the Worland Health Club.

Concurrent and Dual Enrollment



Concurrent FTE - by Big Horn Basin High School

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
Riverside (Basin)	7	3	3	4	8	13	3	10	3
Burlington						9	1	5	1
Cody		7		39	53	23	13	23	10
Rocky Mtn (Cowley)			14	10	14	19	16	10	4
Greybull			6	11	9	6	8	34	5
Lovell		10	8	5	29	16	17	18	5
Meeteetse					1	2	1	3	2
Powell	2	33	40	55	57	64	63	40	25
Ten Sleep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worland		25	20	32	33	27	15	19	2
Total	8	78	91	155	205	178	135	161	54

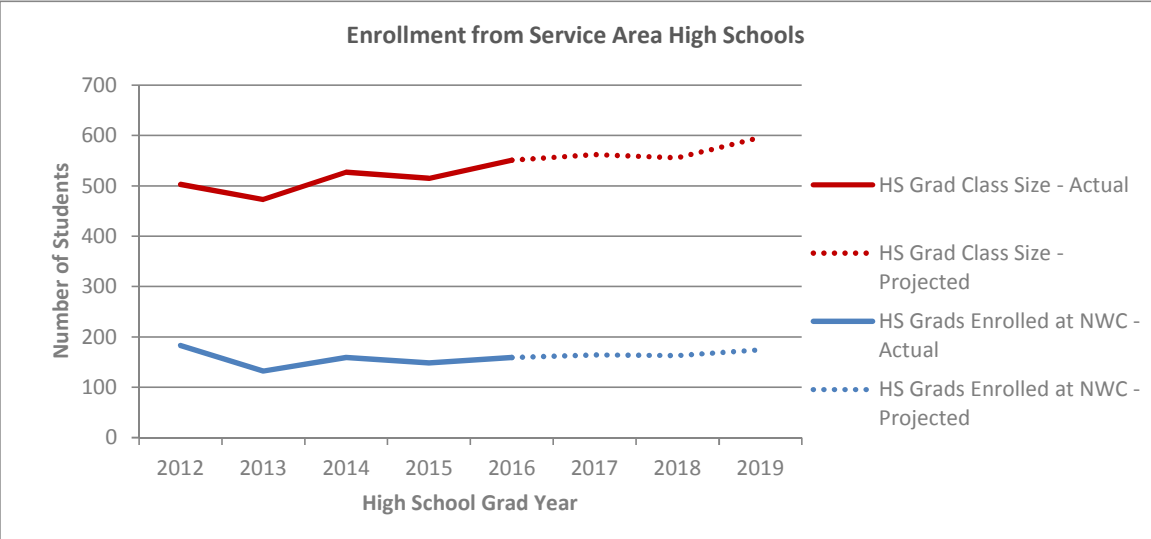
*2016-17 concurrent FTE is preliminary and only represents Fall 2016.

Definition: Concurrent enrolled students are enrolled in college credit courses taught in the high schools by college-approved high school teachers. Dual enrolled students are enrolled in college credit courses taught by NWC faculty. FTE is the sum of enrolled credits divided by 12.

Interpretation: Dual enrollment FTE more than doubled from 2005-06 to 2015-16. Concurrent enrollment began with a pilot program in Spring 2009 and was fully implemented at all Big Horn Basin (BHB) high schools in Fall 2009. Since its full implementation through 2015-16, concurrent FTE has more than doubled. All service area high schools except Ten Sleep participate in concurrent enrollment; all high schools participate in dual enrollment. Homeschooled students began participating in dual and concurrent enrollment in 2014-15.

Declines in concurrent FTE at individual schools are primarily due to changes in high school faculty.

Service Area High School Graduates - Overall



*2016 enrollment is preliminary since the 2016-17 academic year is still in progress.
 Source: NWC Student Database; NWC Admissions Office (High School Counselors)

	Actual					Projected		
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	2017	2018	2019
HS Graduating Class Size	503	473	527	515	551	562	556	596
HS Grads Enrolled at NWC	183	132	159	148	159	164	163	174
% of HS Grads Enrolled at NWC	36%	28%	30%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%

3-Year Ave (% of HS Grads Enrolled at NWC): 29%

Definition: This measure shows actual and projected numbers of:
 - service area high school graduating class sizes
 - students from the high schools who attended (or are expected to attend) NWC within a year following high school graduation.

Actual graduating class sizes were obtained from final high school transcripts. Projected class sizes are the number of students enrolled in high school with that expected graduating year (obtained in 2013). The projected number of graduates who will enroll at NWC was calculated based on the average enrollment yield over the past three years and multiplied by the projected high school class sizes.

Service area high schools include eleven public high schools within Park, Big Horn, and Washakie counties. (Shoshone Learning Center is included.)

Interpretation: Over the past three years, 29% of service area high school graduates have enrolled at NWC within a year of graduation. Assuming this enrollment yield will continue, NWC can expect to see an increase in enrollment from service area high schools in the next three years since the high schools are anticipating larger graduating classes.

The 2016 number of high school graduates enrolled at NWC will increase if additional graduates enroll for the spring semester.

Service Area High School Graduates - By High School

Percent of High School Graduates Enrolled at NWC

School	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	3-Yr Ave	5-Yr Ave
Burlington	44%	50%	41%	38%	25%	35%	39%
Cody	31%	19%	28%	28%	27%	28%	27%
Greybull	46%	35%	32%	20%	19%	23%	29%
Lovell	69%	41%	29%	42%	48%	40%	46%
Meeteetse	40%	43%	30%	63%	30%	39%	40%
Powell	43%	40%	48%	43%	42%	44%	43%
Riverside (Basin)	38%	19%	35%	30%	32%	32%	31%
Rocky Mtn (Cowley)	30%	28%	29%	32%	25%	29%	29%
Shoshone Learning Center	9%	n/a	13%	20%	20%	18%	18%
Ten Sleep	0%	n/a	20%	17%	11%	15%	13%
Worland	19%	15%	13%	6%	16%	12%	14%
Average	36%	28%	30%	29%	29%	29%	30%

*2016 information is preliminary since the 2016-17 academic year is still in progress.

Blue - percent of high school graduates who enrolled at NWC was HIGHER than the average.
Orange - percent of high school graduates who enrolled at NWC was LOWER than the average.

High School Graduating Class Sizes

School	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Burlington	18	14	27	16	20
Cody	138	149	168	141	162
Greybull	39	31	38	46	48
Lovell	45	49	45	48	50
Meeteetse	5	7	10	8	10
Powell	104	97	88	103	92
Riverside (Basin)	29	21	20	20	31
Rocky Mtn (Cowley)	27	25	41	25	32
Shoshone Learning Center	11	n/a	8	20	10
Ten Sleep	4	n/a	5	6	9
Worland	83	80	77	82	87
Average	503	473	527	515	551

Source: NWC Admissions Office (High School Transcripts)

Definition: This measure shows recent high school graduates who enrolled in the academic year following high school graduation. Service area includes Big Horn, Park, and Washakie counties.

Interpretation: Over the past five years, almost 1/3 of service area high school graduates have enrolled at NWC within a year of graduation.

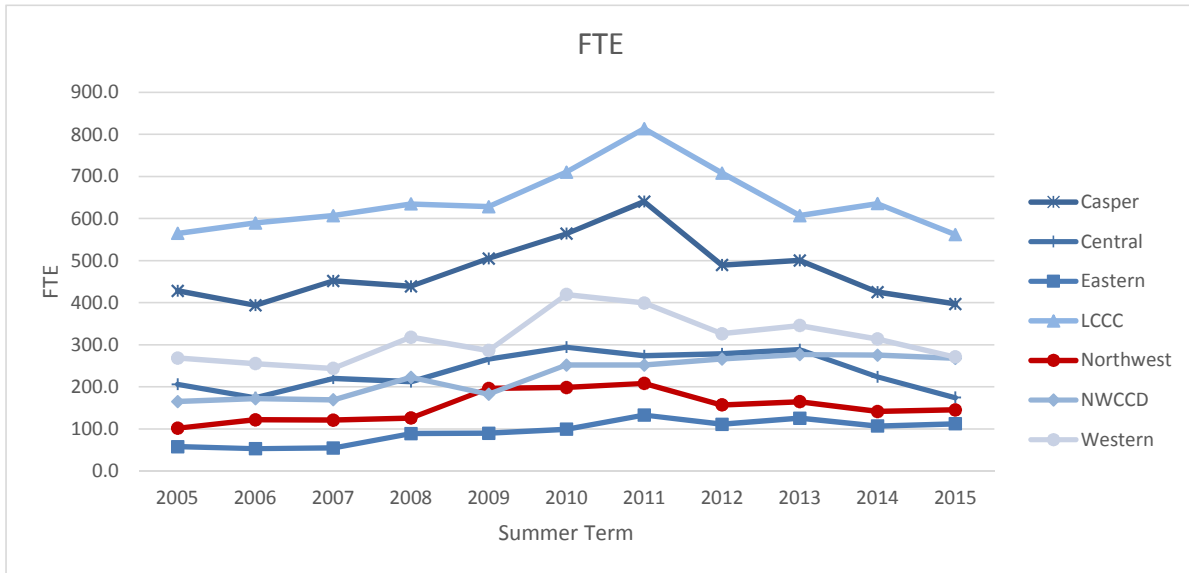
- Highest: Burlington, Lovell, Meeteetse, Powell (39-46%)

- Lowest: Cody, Shoshone Learning Center, Ten Sleep, Worland (13-27%)

The largest senior classes are from Cody, Powell, and Worland, so the low percentages of enrollment from Cody and Worland have a greater effect on the overall service area percentage of enrollment than the smaller schools.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints changed the age for men's missionary service from 19 to 18, which has affected NWC enrollment directly out of high school for males, starting with 2013 graduates. Areas particularly impacted by this change are the Big Horn County high schools.

Wyoming Community College Enrollment - SUMMER



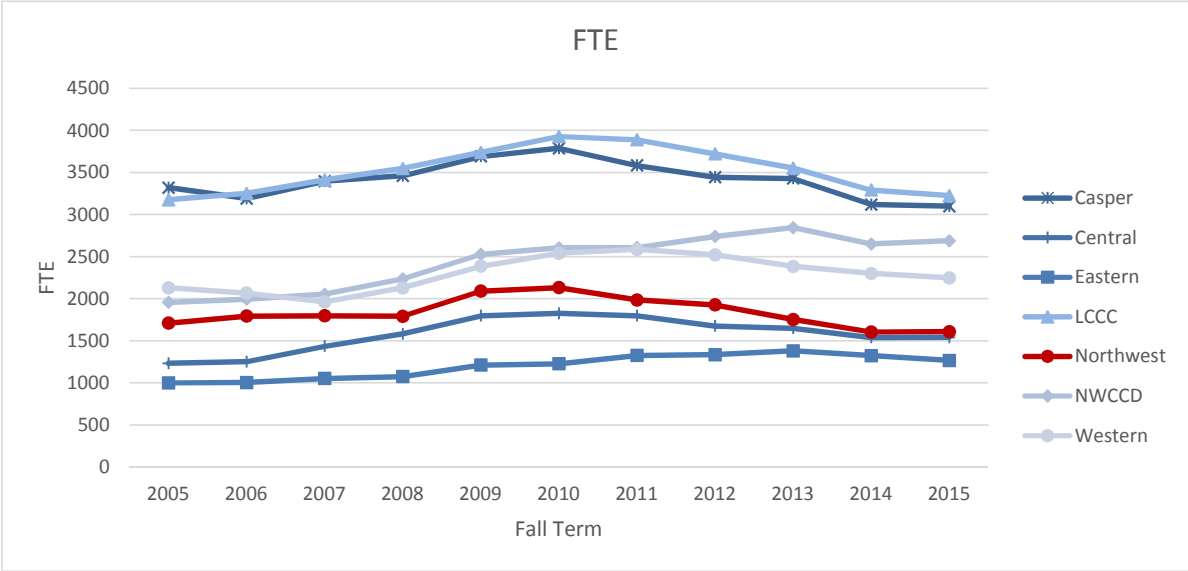
Source: Wyoming Community College Commission Enrollment Reports

Definition: This measure shows a comparison of **summer** FTE for NWC and the other Wyoming community colleges.

Interpretation: NWC'S summer enrollment has historically been the second lowest of all the colleges, above Eastern Wyoming College. NWC summer FTE has increased 42.8% since 2005, compared to the state average increase of 16.4%. NWC summer headcount has increased 42.4% over the same time period, compared to the state average increase of 7.3%.

Headcount	NWC	All Colleges	FTE	NWC	All Colleges
1-year change	0.7%	-8.3%	1-year change	2.6%	-9.1%
5-year change	-18.1%	-23.1%	5-year change	-27.0%	-10.4%
10-year change	42.4%	7.3%	10-year change	42.8%	16.4%

Wyoming Community College Enrollment - FALL



Source: Wyoming Community College Commission Enrollment Reports

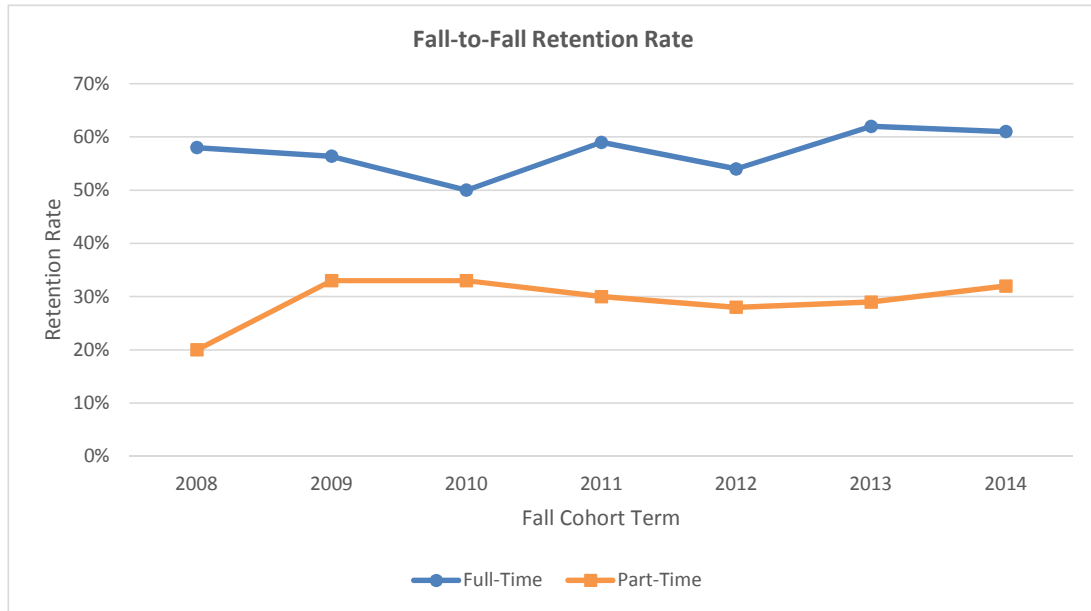
Definition: This measure shows a comparison of **fall** FTE for NWC and the other Wyoming community colleges.

Interpretation: NWC's fall enrollment has historically been the third lowest of the Wyoming community colleges, above Eastern Wyoming College (EWC) and Central Wyoming College (CWC). NWC FTE has decreased 5.9% since 2005, compared to the state average increase of 7.9%. NWC headcount has returned to the 2005 headcount, compared to the state average increase of 7.6%.

NWC's headcount has been the lowest in the state for Fall 2014 and Fall 2015. However, NWC's FTE is greater than EWC's and CWC's headcounts, due to our larger percentage of full-time students. CWC is closing the gap between our FTEs.

Headcount	NWC	All Colleges	FTE	NWC	All Colleges
1-year change	2.0%	-2.8%	1-year change	0.3%	-1.0%
5-year change	-19.3%	-10.9%	5-year change	-24.5%	-13.1%
10-year change	0.0%	7.6%	10-year change	-5.9%	7.9%

Fall-to-Fall Retention Rate



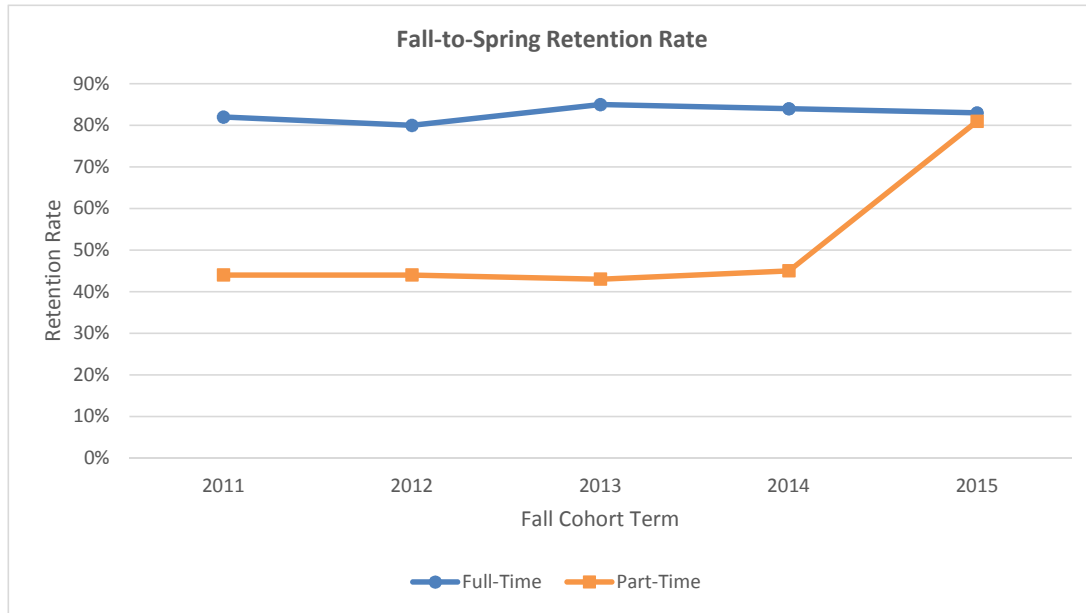
Source: IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey

Definition: Retention rate is the percentage of students who registered for their first college credits in one fall term (cohort fall) and either are still enrolled in or completed their program of study by the following **fall** term. This measure is only calculated for first-time, degree-seeking students. Retention rate is commonly called "persistence rate."

Interpretation: Historically, the full-time fall-to-fall retention rate at NWC has been in the upper 50%-low 60% range, with the exception of the Fall 2010 and Fall 2012 cohorts. On average over the past seven years, there have been 430 students in this full-time, first-time, degree-seeking cohort.

NWC's part-time fall-to-fall retention rate has hovered around 30% since the Fall 2009 cohort. Part-time retention tends to be lower than full-time. Possible reasons include that part-time students are more likely to have family and work responsibilities that may cause them not to attend sequential semesters. Part-time students also may not engage the support services or develop the relationships with other students, faculty, and staff that could encourage continuing enrollment. The part-time persistence rate should be viewed cautiously, as it is based on a small number of students (22 students in Fall 2014 cohort).

Fall-to-Spring Retention Rate



Definition: Retention rate is the percentage of students who registered for their first college credits in one fall term (cohort fall) and either are still enrolled in or completed their program of study by the following **spring** term. This measure is only calculated for first-time, degree-seeking students. Retention rate is commonly called "persistence rate."

Interpretation: The full-time fall-to-spring retention rate at NWC has ranged from 80-85% since Fall 2011.

NWC's part-time fall-to-spring retention rate has typically been around 44%. Small fluctuations in the number of returning students can make a huge difference in the part-time rate because the number of students in this group is so small. The Fall 2015 cohort included 16 students. Part-time retention rates should be viewed with caution.

Part-time retention tends to be lower than full-time. Possible reasons include that part-time students are more likely to have family and work responsibilities that may cause them not to attend sequential semesters. Part-time students also may not engage the support services or develop the relationships with other students, faculty, and staff that could encourage continuing enrollment.