

AE SERVICES AND SUCCESS

A core function of Wisconsin's technical colleges is to provide basic skills education and promote a fully literate society. Basic skills education enables students to fully participate in Wisconsin's workforce and helps ensure that all state residents have an opportunity to better themselves economically.

As shown in Table 6, more than 53,000 students took advantage of AE services at technical colleges over the past three years. (To facilitate access to Wisconsin's technical colleges and to promote these statewide interests, state law requires AE services must be provided tuition-free.)

TABLE 6: Three-Year Total, Adult Education Students

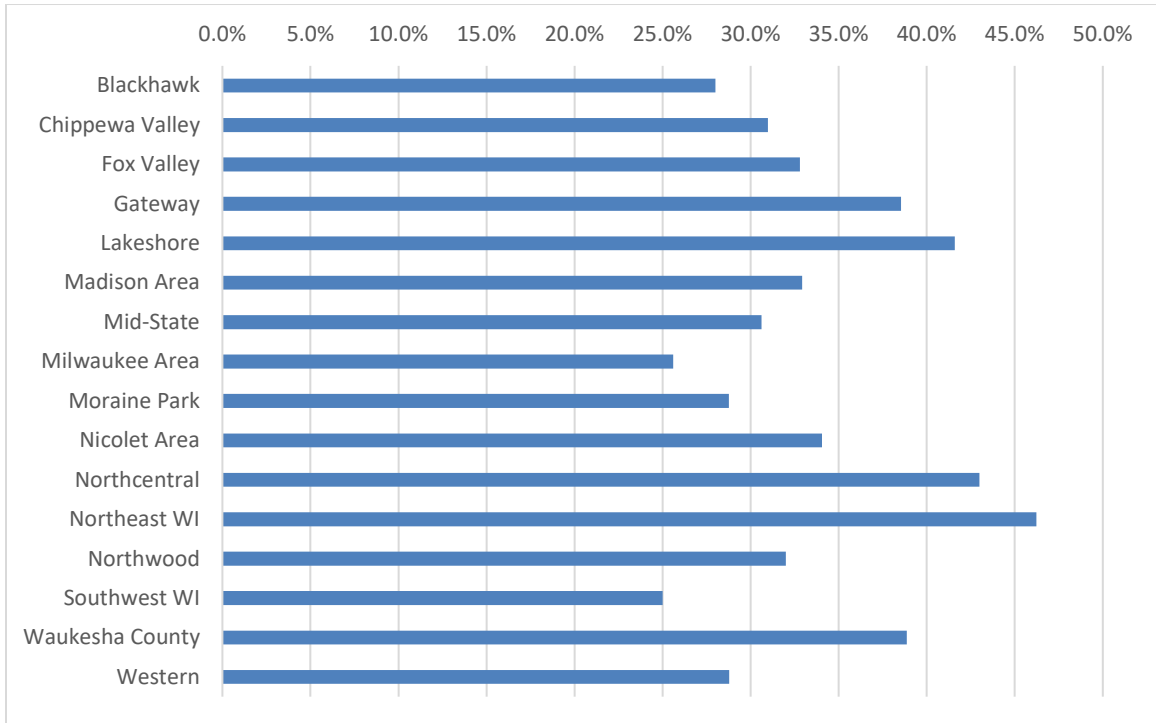
	Number of Students
Blackhawk	1,762
Chippewa Valley	1,847
Fox Valley	3,959
Gateway	3,544
Lakeshore	2,097
Madison Area	7,407
Mid-State	2,049
Milwaukee Area	13,553
Moraine Park	3,853
Nicolet Area	1,696
Northcentral	3,156
Northeast Wisconsin	1,707
Northwood	1,430
Southwest Wisconsin	458
Waukesha County	1,894
Western	2,589
Statewide	53,001

Three-year total includes fiscal years 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22



Student success in AE courses is defined as demonstrated educational gains on standardized national tests, which are administered and reported as a condition of the colleges' receiving federal adult education grants. Figure 1 shows the average three-year AE student success rates by college. The three-year success rate includes fiscal years 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22.

FIGURE 1: Three-Year Success Rate: AE Students Demonstrating Educational Gains



Funds are distributed based on two factors. Fifty percent of funding is distributed based on each college's proportionate share of the number of adult students who were enrolled in at least 12 hours of adult education, adult high school or ELL courses. The other 50% of funding is distributed based on each college's "success rate," which is defined as the percentage of adult education, adult high school or ELL students who have demonstrated educational gains under standardized pre- and post-testing regimens.

DUAL ENROLLMENT

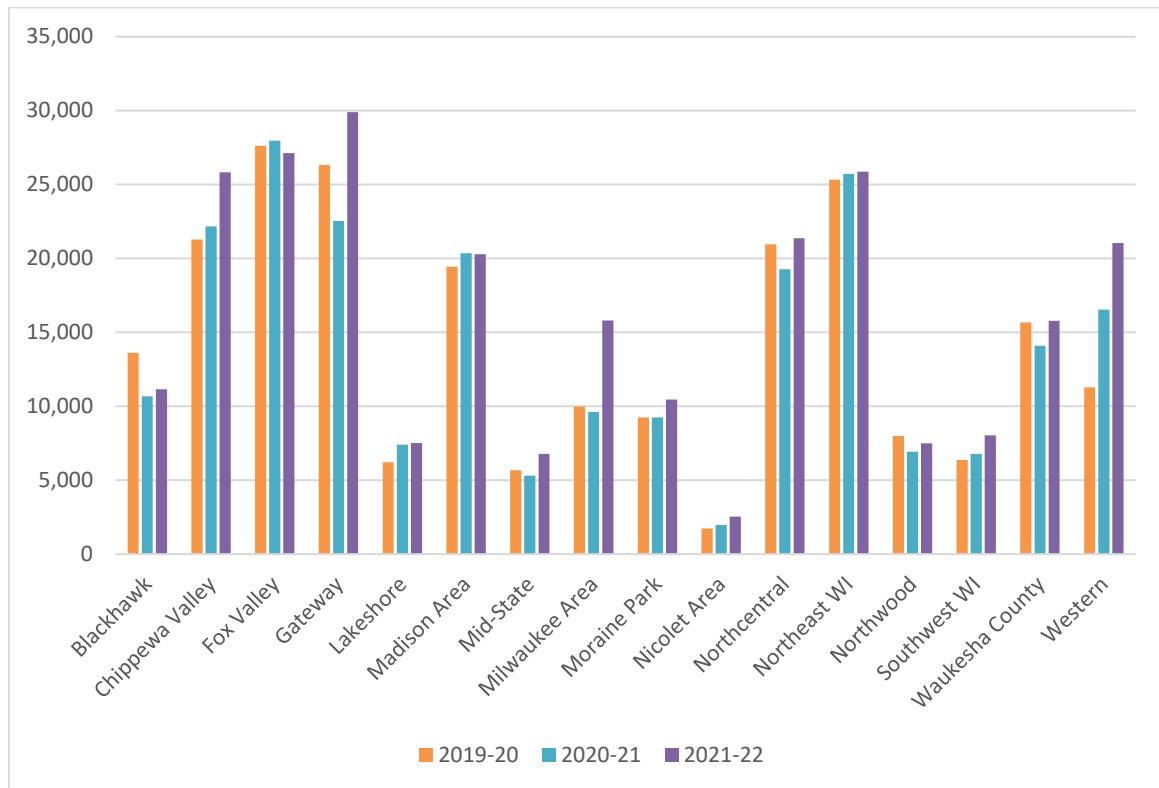
Wisconsin’s technical colleges have provided college credit to high school students for more than 20 years, under a variety of programs designed to maximize access and minimize costs to students and their school districts.

The most popular and fastest growing of these is known as “transcribed credit.” It permits students to study technical college curricula at their high school — taught by qualified high school instructors — under agreements that are revenue-neutral to both the college and the school district.

Each college works to establish and continually grow participation in these programs, even in those districts that are sparsely populated, cover a large geographical area or have other challenges to participation.

Figure 2 shows the number of dual enrollment credits issued by colleges, over the three years.

FIGURE 2: Credits Awarded Under Dual Enrollment



Total statewide dual enrollment credits earned by high school students at Wisconsin’s technical colleges increased by 12% between 2019-20 and 2021-22. More than 57,200 Wisconsin high school students get a head start on college each year while earning dual credits.

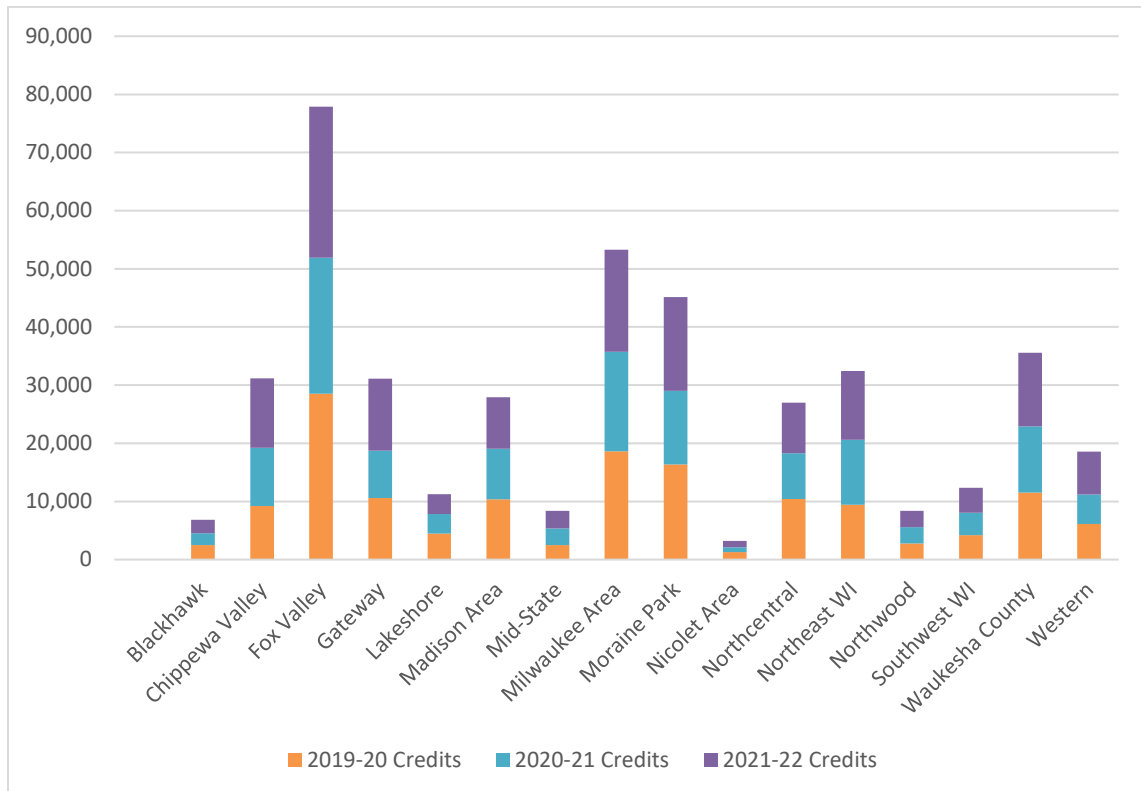
Funds are distributed based on each college’s proportionate share of statewide credits earned in all types of dual enrollment offerings, which include transcribed credit, advanced standing (reported once the student enrolls at a technical college, post-high school), and Youth Apprenticeship, Start College Now (formerly known as Youth Options) and Course Options programs.

WORKFORCE TRAINING

Wisconsin’s technical colleges are an integral component of employer success across the state: as the premier providers of customized business solutions; apprenticeship-related classroom instruction; on-site training; and professional development, including APICS and supply chain, Lean Six Sigma, health care and human services, sustainability, continuous improvement, project management, leadership development and other specialized training.

WTCS-delivered customized training helps businesses increase their efficiency, productivity and worker safety. For employees, it allows them to improve their employability and earning potential. Technical colleges provide workforce training for businesses of every size and in every industry in the state. As shown in Figure 3, WTCS delivered more than 430,000 workforce training credits over the last three years.

FIGURE 3: Workforce Training Credits



Workforce training funds are distributed based on each college's proportionate share of credits generated in each of the following areas:

- contracts to provide customized instruction to public and private employers;
- employer-paid tuition and training;
- apprenticeship education; and
- professional development seminars.

COLLABORATION

Wisconsin's technical colleges participate in a variety of local and regional collaborations and partnerships aimed at increasing efficiencies, maximizing student success and opportunities, and making the most of instructional resources. The six statewide partnerships in which all 16 technical colleges participate were chosen as standard measures for the purposes of the collaboration criteria.

Districts Mutual Insurance (DMI), for example, was formed by the colleges for the purposes of insuring property, automobile, liability, workers' compensation and other risk. Since its establishment in 2004, DMI has saved taxpayers over \$21 million in insurance premiums, through the collective buying power of all 16 institutions and lowered administrative overhead. Similarly, the WTCS Purchasing Consortium takes advantage of the colleges' combined purchasing power to save on supplies and services common across all 16 colleges.

Funds are distributed based 50% on each college's proportionate share of full-time equivalent students and 50% as an amount equally divided among the colleges. To be eligible under these criteria, a college must maintain membership in the following collaborative partnerships:

- Districts Mutual Insurance;
- District Boards Association;
- Purchasing Consortium;
- Marketing Consortium;
- Wisconsin Student Government; and
- Worldwide Instructional Design System (WIDS).



SPECIAL POPULATIONS

The special populations criteria recognizes special student populations or demographic groups that may be considered unique to certain technical college districts, such as older dislocated workers and returning veterans. These groups may require specialized support services in order to reach their academic and career goals.

TABLE 7: Three-Year Total, Special Populations Served by Wisconsin Technical Colleges

	All Students	Pell Recipients (low income)	Students of Color	Veterans	Incarcerated	Dislocated Workers	Students with Disabilities
Blackhawk	23,737	2,904	4,772	244	214	110	618
Chippewa Valley	48,860	5,317	5,524	674	659	20	1,268
Fox Valley	141,184	5,914	24,299	1,334	1,874	541	1,032
Gateway	53,924	6,863	20,247	713	145	118	2,284
Lakeshore	26,099	2,512	4,593	936	566	72	445
Madison Area	78,733	9,964	22,436	1,438	565	392	3,698
Mid-State	23,546	3,049	2,443	1,361	423	141	480
Milwaukee Area	83,592	24,326	47,314	994	570	46	2,214
Moraine Park	40,207	3,487	7,331	443	4,570	94	2,421
Nicolet Area	11,424	1,479	1,386	147	109	107	373
Northcentral	52,439	4,328	6,557	385	1,091	164	1,208
Northeast Wisconsin	73,028	7,448	13,364	1,161	357	198	1,939
Northwood	44,405	3,439	3,674	1,038	318	75	845
Southwest Wisconsin	19,564	1,505	1,828	225	533	40	556
Waukesha County	51,007	3,346	10,262	480	231	84	1,658
Western	37,369	4,551	6,098	675	1,247	61	1,810
Statewide	809,118	90,432	182,128	12,248	13,472	2,263	22,849

Three-year total includes fiscal years 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22

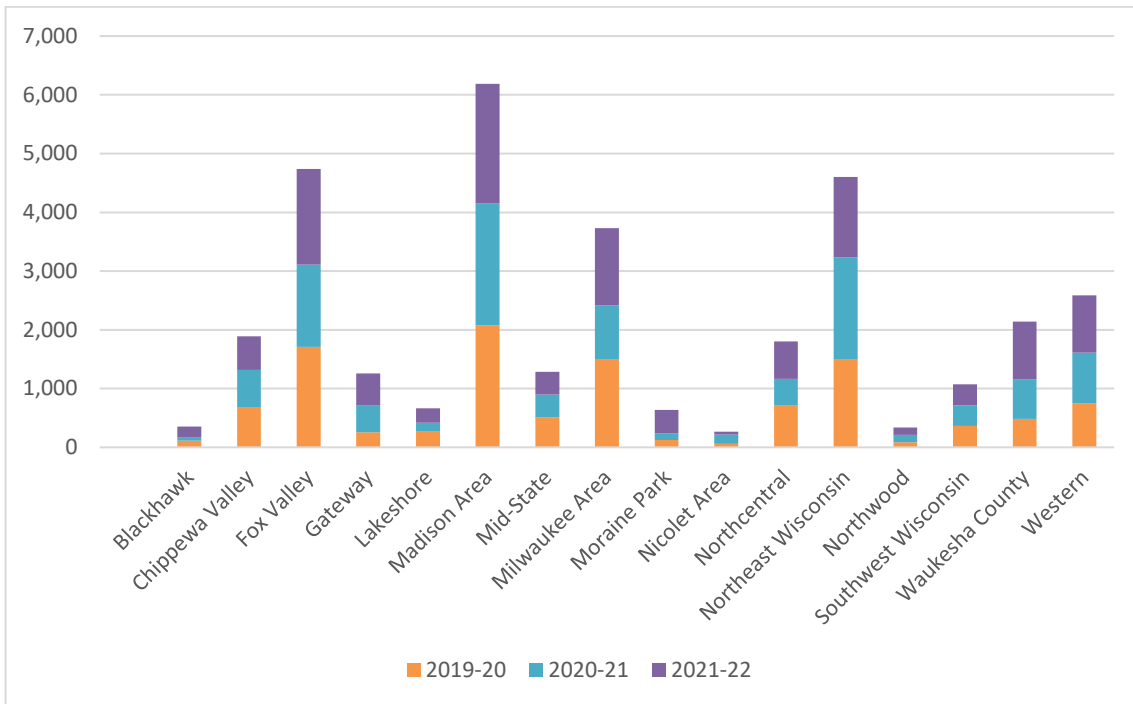
Half of available funds for these criteria are distributed based on each college’s proportionate share of the six special populations: students of color, Pell Grant recipients, military veterans, incarcerated individuals, dislocated workers and persons with disabilities. The remainder is distributed based on each college’s percentage of special population students, relative to their total student population.

CREDITS AWARDED FOR RELEVANT EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE OR TRAINING

Wisconsin’s technical colleges provide students with the opportunity to shorten their time to a credential by demonstrating their knowledge and skills they have gained outside the classroom.

Wisconsin’s technical colleges award credits for relevant educational experience or training not obtained through an institution of higher education, including skills training received through military training. Technical colleges awarded more than 33,500 credits during the most recent three-year period, an increase of almost 8% over the previous three-year period.

FIGURE 4: Credits Awarded for Relevant Educational Experience or Training



Funds are distributed based on each college’s credits awarded to students who successfully demonstrated relevant educational experience or training skills not obtained through an institution of higher education, but acquired through military and work experience, as well as other learning acquired outside traditional academic institutions.

