

**Selected Program Student Characteristics:
eLearning, Programs for High School Students, International Students,
Corrections Programs, Worker Retraining, Apprenticeship, WorkFirst,
I-BEST, Opportunity Grants, Applied Baccalaureates**

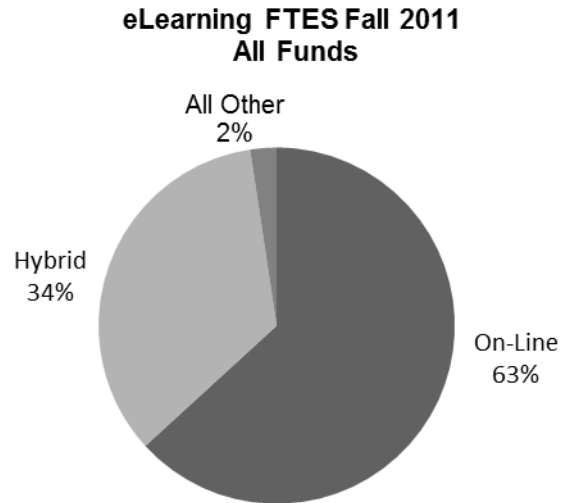
**eLearning Enrollments
Fall 2007 to Fall 2011**

In eLearning courses, faculty and students use digital technologies for part or all of the instructional work. Online courses and face-to-face courses that include a significant online component (hybrid) are the dominant eLearning approaches.

eLearning continues to grow, but at a much slower rate. State-funded eLearning FTES grew less than one percent between fall 2010 and fall 2011.

The online mode of eLearning comprises the largest share of all FTES at 63 percent. Hybrid instruction, at 34 percent of FTE production, increased slightly in 2011. The most significant drop in FTE production was in the “All Other” category. Over 80 percent of eLearning is state funded.

Despite the decrease in FTE growth rate, the percent of students enrolled in at least one eLearning course increased again to 29.8 percent of all state-funded students.



FALL eLEARNING FTES AND HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENTS

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
TOTAL eLearning FTES, All Funds	18,885	23,461	30,367	31,410	31,684
% Change	16.2%	24.2%	29.4%	3.4%	0.9%
% Total FTES, All Funds	12.1%	13.9%	17.0%	17.3%	18.5%
Mode of eLearning FTES, All Funds					
Online (30 series)	13,397	16,845	19,179	19,351	20,025
Hybrid (H or 80 series)	3,853	4,965	9,113	10,203	10,901
All Other (10, 20, 40, 50, 60 and 70 series)	1,635	1,650	2,075	1,856	758
TOTAL eLearning FTES, State Supported	15,493	19,167	25,025	25,708	25,522
% Change	18.5%	23.7%	30.6%	2.7%	-0.7%
% Total FTES, State	12.4%	14.3%	17.5%	17.8%	18.6%
TOTAL eLearning Headcount, State Supported	35,839	43,044	53,552	56,920	56,442
% Change	17.6%	20.1%	24.4%	6.3%	-0.8%
% of Total Student Headcount, State	19.0%	21.9%	26.5%	28.2%	29.8%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse Class Table, Distance Learning Code--applicable codes in () after title.

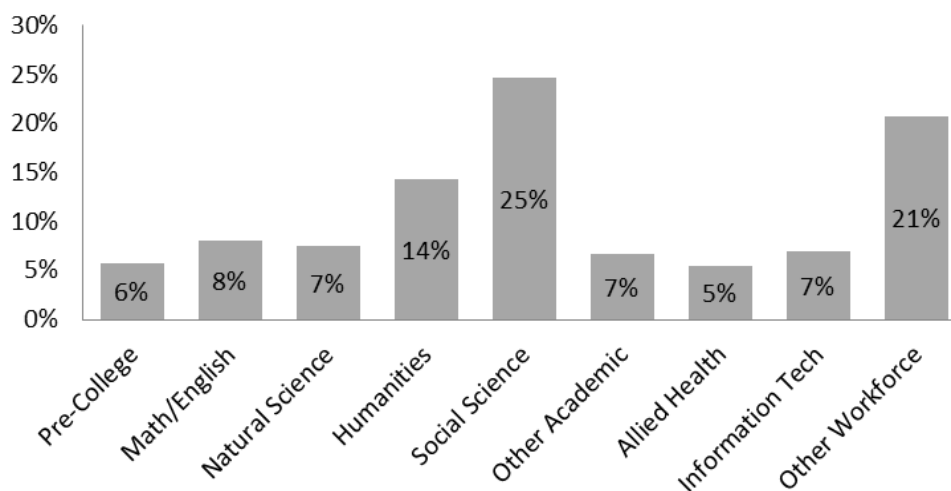
Online Enrollments Fall 2011

The majority (62 percent) of online courses meet general education requirements for transfer and workforce degrees (social science, humanities, math/English, and natural science). One-third of online courses were technical courses that are part of a workforce program. Six (6) percent were pre-college courses.

In fall 2011, 37,360 students enrolled in online classes. The majority of those students (25,505) take a mix of online and face-to-face classes. There were 11,855 students enrolled exclusively online, taking no face-to-face classes.

Online students are more likely to be female, and those taking at least one online course are significantly more likely to be full-time. Students taking no face-to-face courses are more likely to be working than state-supported students in general. Students of color as a whole are less likely to be enrolled online.

**Online FTES by Subject Area
Fall 2011
State Supported**



CHARACTERISTICS OF eLEARNING STUDENTS AND STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS FALL 2011

	Students Taking No Face-to-Face Courses	Students Taking at Least One Online Course	All State Supported Students
Students	11,855	25,505	191,310
% Female	68%	64%	56%
% Students of Color	28%	31%	37%
% Full-Time	23%	72%	50%
% Working	56%	43%	43%
% Planning Two-Year Degree	54%	62%	54%
% No Prior College	46%	58%	59%
Median Age	27.7	25.3	26.0

Source: SBCTC data warehouse

**eLEARNING STATE SUPPORTED FTES BY CATEGORY
FALL 2011**

	-----Students and FTES - All Funds -----					--- State Funds ---	
	Students	Online	Hybrid	All Other	Total State	Students	FTES
Bates	359	80	6	37	124	199	56
Bellevue	6,605	2,016	977	0	2,993	5,308	2,469
Bellingham	915	192	350	22	564	891	538
Big Bend	630	255	8	2	265	581	243
Cascadia	918	316	71	10	397	778	339
Centralia	1,143	248	213	17	478	999	427
Clark	2,757	772	215	26	1,013	2,466	910
Clover Park	1,103	302	241	0	542	1,050	519
Columbia Basin	1,882	693	75	0	768	1,622	702
Edmonds	5,353	1,528	1,300	0	2,828	3,758	1,869
Everett	4,128	981	1,040	20	2,041	3,097	1,468
Grays Harbor	1,158	304	189	122	615	1,073	579
Green River	3,244	909	542	23	1,474	2,629	1,224
Highline	2,831	731	571	0	1,302	2,340	1,094
Lake Washington	976	154	198	2	354	842	320
Lower Columbia	1,522	358	250	12	619	1,367	556
Olympic	2,922	799	168	39	1,006	2,700	936
Peninsula	1,207	513	78	23	613	1,074	553
Pierce Fort Steilacoom	4,532	1,999	178	19	2,196	1,762	701
Pierce Puyallup	51	0	16	0	16	47	14
Renton	543	220	44	0	263	528	257
Seattle Central	1,036	200	47	177	424	731	303
Seattle North	2,184	621	289	10	920	1,830	779
Seattle South	1,032	341	64	0	405	886	364
Shoreline	2,894	764	581	11	1,356	2,743	1,294
Skagit Valley	3,197	922	720	4	1,645	2,828	1,457
South Puget Sound	1,534	432	196	0	628	1,372	561
Spokane	2,745	598	634	9	1,241	2,520	1,199
Spokane Falls	2,795	514	375	10	898	2,442	804
Spokane Inst Extend Lrng	0	167	229	15	410	0	335
Tacoma	2,757	718	462	0	1,180	2,415	1,036
Walla Walla	1,156	350	93	15	459	979	413
Wenatchee Valley	734	233	8	63	305	646	274
Whatcom	1,317	356	196	8	560	502	179
Yakima Valley	1,773	442	278	61	781	1,681	750
COLLEGE TOTAL	69,933	20,025	10,901	758	31,684	56,686	25,522
% of Total		63%	34%	2%	100%		

Source: SBCTC data warehouse, Course file, Distance Learning – numeric code.
Note: Web-enhanced courses are excluded.

Programs for High School Students Fall 2007 to Fall 2011

Running Start allows qualified 11th and 12th grade students to earn both high school and college credits for completing courses at the college level. High schools pay the college for the program, covering part of but not the entire cost of instruction. In fall 2011 a 1.2 FTES limit on total dual enrollment was imposed. Students enrolled in a combined 1.2 FTES or less, attend tuition-free; however, they must pay required fees (waiver available) and provide their own transportation, books, and consumable materials. Students enrolling for more than 1.2 FTES pay tuition for credits above the limit. Waivers for fees are available for low income students. The 1.2 FTES limit for tuition free attendance combined with a decrease in eligible grade 11 and 12 students may explain the lack of growth in the program as compared to previous falls.

College in the High School programs similarly allows qualified 11th and 12th grade students to earn high school and college credit. In this program the courses are taught at the high school by faculty who are selected according to college criteria and hold an appropriate appointment at the college. Faculty are evaluated according to regular college faculty evaluation procedures.

Alternative High School programs have been developed to offer other pathways to support student success through technical high schools located on some of the technical college campuses. Programs are intended to help students get reengaged so they can graduate with their class.

FALL PROGRAMS FOR HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAM STUDENTS CONTRACT FUNDED

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change from 2010
Running Start						
Headcount	14,696	15,500	16,233	16,730	16,713	-0.1%
FTES	11,544	12,108	12,690	13,055	13,086	0.2%
College in the High School*						
Headcount	2,016	2,116	2,086	2,356	317	-86.5%
FTES	984	1,057	1,034	1,340	115	-91.4%
Alternative High School						
Headcount	2,015	1,908	2,228	2,229	2,158	-3.2%
FTES	1,879	1,752	1,901	1,758	1,593	-9.4%
TOTAL						
Headcount	18,727	19,524	20,547	21,315	19,188	-10.0%
FTES	14,408	14,918	15,626	16,153	14,793	-8.4%
% Change FTES	5%	4%	5%	3%	-8%	
% of Total Contract FTES	54%	49%	50%	49%	50%	

CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAM STUDENTS AND ALL STUDENTS FALL 2011

	Running Start Students	College in the High School	Alternative High School	State and Contract Students
% Female	59%	53%	45%	55%
% Students of Color	26%	33%	35%	37%
% Full-Time	57%	3%	51%	50%
% Disabled	2%	0%	4%	5%
% Worked Part-Time	20%	9%	22%	16%
% Worked Full-Time	0%	1%	2%	24%
% Taking at Least One Vocational Class	16%	2%	45%	41%

*The drop in enrollment is accounted for by a change in the reporting timeline, not a reduction of the program

**HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAMS BY CATEGORY
FALL 2011**

	Running Start		College in the High School		Alternative High School	
	FTES	Headcount	FTES	Headcount	FTES	Headcount
Bates	2	3	0	0	207	226
Bellevue	1,121	1,405	2	5	90	154
Bellingham	53	73	0	0	0	0
Big Bend	147	168	6	18	0	0
Cascadia	325	473	0	0	0	0
Centralia	291	351	0	0	32	37
Clark	1,282	1,764	8	32	0	0
Clover Park	57	48	0	0	112	157
Columbia Basin	627	704	1	3	0	0
Edmonds	441	678	70	204	148	274
Everett	598	784	0	0	123	188
Grays Harbor	125	147	0	0	0	0
Green River	874	1,061	0	0	0	0
Highline	834	1,000	0	0	0	0
Lake Washington	11	16	0	0	418	386
Lower Columbia	274	361	0	0	26	97
Olympic	591	711	0	0	0	0
Peninsula	206	274	0	0	0	0
Pierce Fort Steilacoom	347	455	0	0	0	0
Pierce Puyallup	481	627	0	0	0	0
Renton	77	96	0	0	0	0
Seattle Central	243	341	0	0	0	0
Seattle North	166	247	0	0	0	0
Seattle South	182	240	0	0	0	1
Seattle Voc Institute	31	24	0	0	0	0
Shoreline	137	220	2	7	205	281
Skagit Valley	405	564	0	0	0	0
South Puget Sound	519	653	0	0	0	0
Spokane	241	285	0	0	0	0
Spokane Falls	591	683	0	0	0	0
Spokane Inst Extend Lrng	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tacoma	429	588	0	0	147	246
Walla Walla	148	191	0	0	87	112
Wenatchee Valley	380	455	25	48	0	0
Whatcom	595	811	0	0	0	0
Yakima Valley	253	325	0	0	0	0
COLLEGE TOTAL	13,086	16,826	115	317	1,593	2,159
SYSTEM TOTAL		16,713		317		2,158

International Students and Corrections Programs Fall 2007 to Fall 2011

International Students: The number of international students increased in fall 2011. In some colleges, organizations contract with colleges to provide instruction for international students and pay the full cost of instruction. The remaining international students pay the full out-of-state cost of their education themselves either as non-resident state-supported students or self-supported students. Enrollment opportunities for state residents are not diminished when colleges serve international students because the international students pay the full cost of instruction resulting in resources that colleges use to add more classes. Consistent with federal regulations, most international students enroll full-time preparing to transfer.

FALL INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY FUNDING SOURCE

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
State-Supported					
Headcount	2,072	2,136	1,862	1,729	1,881
% Headcount Change	55.2%	3.1%	-12.8%	-7.1%	8.8%
FTES	1,997	2,024	1,808	1,647	1,825
Contract-Funded					
Headcount	4,009	5,199	5,282	5,657	6,324
% Headcount Change	-1.2%	29.7%	1.6%	7.1%	11.8%
FTES	4,063	5,378	5,359	5,800	6,469
Student-Funded					
Headcount	752	711	678	841	940
% Headcount Change	53.2%	-5.5%	-4.6%	24.0%	11.8%
FTES	887	810	835	990	1,208
TOTAL					
Headcount	6,833	8,046	7,822	8,227	9,145
% Headcount Change	16.1%	17.8%	-2.8%	5.2%	11.2%
FTES	6,948	8,211	8,002	8,437	9,502
% FTES Change	17.7%	18.2%	-2.5%	5.4%	12.6%

Corrections Programs: SBCTC subcontracted with eight colleges to offer workforce and basic skills classes to prisoners. These classes were entirely supported by the Department of Corrections.

FALL CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS (CONTRACT)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Headcount	5,535	6,202	5,783	6,028	4,836
% Change	-5.6%	12.1%	-6.8%	4.2%	-19.8%
FTES	3,234	3,834	3,834	4,032	3,177
% Change	3.6%	18.6%	0.0%	5.2%	-21.2%

**INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS
FALL 2011**

	International Students (All Funds)		Corrections Programs (Contract)	
	FTES	Headcount	FTES	Headcount
Bates	4	4	0	0
Bellevue	1,025	1,052	0	0
Bellingham	1	1	0	0
Big Bend	7	7	0	0
Cascadia	132	119	0	0
Centralia	31	29	204	544
Clark	65	78	46	74
Clover Park	55	37	0	0
Columbia Basin	4	5	0	0
Edmonds	1,265	1,190	480	686
Everett	218	211	0	0
Grays Harbor	0	0	345	534
Green River	1,631	1,398	0	0
Highline	430	446	0	0
Lake Washington	92	111	0	0
Lower Columbia	3	2	0	0
Olympic	60	58	0	0
Peninsula	112	109	260	406
Pierce Fort Steilacoom	288	263	0	0
Pierce Puyallup	14	21	0	0
Renton	7	9	0	0
Seattle Central	1,295	1,318	0	0
Seattle North	807	755	0	0
Seattle South	350	338	0	0
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0	0	0
Shoreline	606	601	0	0
Skagit Valley	177	167	0	0
South Puget Sound	111	110	0	0
Spokane	59	105	0	0
Spokane Falls	153	141	414	624
Spokane Inst Extend Lrng	16	26	0	0
Tacoma	287	293	244	389
Walla Walla	6	5	1,184	1,676
Wenatchee Valley	10	11	0	0
Whatcom	170	168	0	0
Yakima Valley	11	12	0	0
COLLEGE TOTAL	9,502	9,200	3,177	4,933
SYSTEM TOTAL		9,146		4,836

Worker Retraining Enrollments Fall 2007 to Fall 2011

Sixteen years ago, Washington's economy was confronted with structural changes and layoffs of thousands of workers in major industries. To address the long-term need for better training programs for Washington citizens, the Legislature and Governor enacted a law to significantly expand the state's job retraining efforts for the thousands of jobless workers who were forced to change careers to re-enter the workforce, creating the Worker Retraining program.

Demand for Worker Retraining continued to rise throughout the recession. In fall 2010, colleges enrolled more than 13,000 students. However, the number declined approximately 16 percent when compared to the previous fall quarter. This decline was due to the discontinuation of special funding for the program appropriated by the legislature in July 2011.

FALL WORKER RETRAINING STUDENTS

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
CTC Worker Retraining Headcount	5,846	7,286	11,674	12,400	10,474
CTC Worker Retraining FTES (STATE)	4,918	6,284	10,656	11,191	9,381
Private Career College Headcount	295	297	637	632	568
Private Career College FTES (STATE)	256	257	552	548	492
TOTAL					
Worker Retraining Headcount	6,141	7,583	12,311	13,032	11,042
% Change	-2.4%	23.5%	62.3%	5.9%	-15.3%
Worker Retraining FTES (STATE)	5,174	6,541	11,208	11,739	9,873
% Change	-2.1%	26.4%	71.3%	4.7%	-15.9%

Characteristics: Worker Retraining students take classes alongside other workforce students preparing for new jobs or upgrading their skills in current jobs. Worker Retraining students are typically older than all workforce students and are less likely to be students of color. Unlike the previous fall, a higher percentage of Worker Retraining students were female than the overall population of workforce students. Since Worker Retraining students are unemployed and are often receiving time-limited benefits, they are more likely than other workforce students to attend college full-time.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WORKER RETRAINING AND ALL STUDENTS FALL 2011

	Worker Retraining Students	Workforce Students (State-Supported)
Median Age	39.4	28.74
% of Color	27%	29%
% Female	52%	43%
% With Children	42%	34%
% Enrolled Full-Time	74%	52%

Apprenticeship Enrollments Fall 2007 to Fall 2011

In fall 2011, there were 4,333 apprenticeship students enrolled in the classroom training portion (related supplemental instruction) of their program. Apprenticeship enrollments require a corresponding employer. Because of the poor economy, employers have been shedding jobs rather than adding and this continues to affect their ability to add apprentices.

FALL APPRENTICESHIP HEADCOUNT AND FTES STATE SUPPORTED

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Headcount	8,481	8,321	6,808	5,489	4,333
% Change	37.0%	-1.9%	-18.2%	-19.4%	-21.1%
FTES (STATE)	3,281	3,360	2,903	2,331	1,852
% Change	19.5%	2.4%	-13.6%	-13.6%	-13.6%

Characteristics: Apprenticeship students are employed while they receive on-the-job training and attend class part-time. They enroll substantially fewer students of color than all workforce programs and are considered non-traditional jobs for women.

CHARACTERISTICS OF APPRENTICESHIP AND STATE SUPPORTED WORKFORCE STUDENTS FALL 2011

	Apprenticeship	Workforce Students (State-Supported)
Median Age	28.3	28.7
% Of Color	15%	29%
% Female	9%	43%
% With Children	29%	34%
% Enrolled Full-Time	7%	52%

WorkFirst Block Grant Enrollments Fall 2007 to Fall 2011

Colleges receive the WorkFirst Block Grant to serve two populations:

- **Current WorkFirst:** Those currently on welfare. The 4,270 students in fall 2011 represent a substantial decrease of 30 percent from fall 2010 as the WorkFirst program faced cuts in services.
- **Former WorkFirst:** Not currently on welfare, but received welfare payments at some time in the two years before enrolling. The number in this WorkFirst group decreased in 2011, but less so than current WorkFirst.

Low-income parents who are not currently participating in Temporary Assistance for Needed Families (TANF) are no longer eligible for WorkFirst training.

WorkFirst services include short-term training to prepare students for work, longer high-wage training, basic skills, and training for working adults to help them in job and career advancement. Colleges have made a commitment to increase enrollments for current TANF adults to help raise their college-going participation rates in Washington.

FALL WORKFIRST BLOCK GRANT STUDENTS BY TYPE

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Current WorkFirst Headcount	3,618	4,784	5,906	6,147	4,270
% Change	1.5%	32.2%	23.5%	4.1%	-30.5%
Former WorkFirst Headcount	2,359	2,286	2,089	1,492	1,366
% Change	1.2%	-3.1%	-8.6%	-28.6%	-8.4%
TOTAL WorkFirst Headcount	5,977	7,070	7,995	7,639	5,636
% Change	1.4%	18.3%	13.1%	-4.5%	-26.2%
FTES	4,910	5,894	6,682	6,421	4,736
% Change	-1.7%	20.0%	13.4%	13.4%	13.4%
% Total FTES, All Funds	3.2%	3.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%

Characteristics: WorkFirst students are much more likely to be older, female, students of color, parents, and attend full-time than the typical Workforce students.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WORKFIRST STUDENTS AND ALL STATE STUDENTS FALL 2011

	Current	Former	All Students (State and Contract)
Median Age	27.9	31.5	24.8
% Female	78%	77%	55%
% With Children	81%	74%	27%
% Students of Color	42%	44%	37%
% Full-Time	62%	56%	50%

I-BEST Program Enrollments Fall 2007 to Fall 2011

In an effort to move students further and faster in their education and training, Integrated Basic Education and Skills Training (I-BEST) pairs English as a second language (ESL)/adult basic education (ABE) and General Education Diploma (ABE/GED) instructors with professional-technical instructors in the classroom to provide students with literacy education and workforce skills at the same time. All 34 colleges have approved I-BEST programs. After high growth from 2007 through 2010, I-BEST enrollments declined slightly (about 3 percent) in fall 2011.

FALL I-BEST STUDENTS HEADCOUNT AND FTES STATE SUPPORTED

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Headcount	560	993	1268	1,371	1,323
FTES	753.1	893	1,531	1,492	1,449
Credits Per Student	20.2	13.5	18.1	16.3	16.4

Characteristics: I-BEST students are more likely to be older, of color, females, and have children than workforce students as a whole.

CHARACTERISTICS OF I-BEST STUDENTS AND STATE SUPPORTED WORKFORCE STUDENTS FALL 2011

	I-BEST Students	Workforce Students (State Supported)
Median Age	30.2	28.74
% Female	62%	43%
% Students of Color	41%	29%
% With Children	47%	34%

Opportunity Grants Fall 2007 to Fall 2011

In 2006, the Washington State Legislature appropriated \$4 million to the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges to create the Opportunity Grant pilot program. The goal of the Opportunity Grant is to help low-income adults reach the educational [tipping point](#) – and beyond – in high-wage, high-demand careers. Reaching the tipping point allows the least prepared individuals to complete 45 credits, receive a credential, and increase job skills and knowledge through career pathways. Grants provide funding to students to fill gaps remaining after federal Pell and State Need Grants and for other students not eligible for those grants.

Eligible students pursuing approved pathways may receive funds to cover tuition and mandatory fees up to 45 credits and up to \$1,000 for books and supplies per academic year. Individual student support services are an important part of the program and may include a single point of contact, one-on-one tutoring, and career advising.

FALL OPPORTUNITY GRANT STUDENTS HEADCOUNT AND FTES STATE SUPPORTED

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Headcount	1,299	3,031	2,997	3,156	3,056
% Change		133.3%	-1.1%	5.3%	-3.2%
FTES	1,251	2,714	2,825	2,984	2,952
% Change		116.9%	4.1%	5.6%	-1.1%

Characteristics: Opportunity Grant students are typically older, more diverse and more likely to be women with children than all workforce students. They are also more likely to attend full-time.

CHARACTERISTICS OF OPPORTUNITY GRANT STUDENTS AND ALL STATE SUPPORTED WORKFORCE STUDENTS FALL 2011

	Opportunity Grant Students	Workforce Students (State Supported)
Median Age	32.0	28.7
% Students of Color	41%	29%
% Female	67%	43%
% With Children	51%	34%
% Full-Time	63%	52%

Applied Baccalaureate Programs (BAS) Fall 2007 to Fall 2011

In today's knowledge and technology-based economy, baccalaureate degrees in technical programs have gained increasing importance. Stemming from legislation enacted by Washington State in 2005, four community colleges began offering applied baccalaureate programs as of summer quarter 2007. The colleges include: Bellevue Community College (Bachelor of Applied Science in Radiology and Imaging Sciences), Peninsula College (Bachelor of Applied Science in Applied Management), Olympic College (Bachelor of Science Nursing), and South Seattle Community College (Bachelor of Applied Science in Hospitality Management). The first students from these programs graduated in spring 2009.

As of fall 2011, seven colleges have been approved to offer Bachelor of Applied Science (BAS) degrees. These are: Columbia Basin College, BAS in Applied Management; Lake Washington Technical College, Bachelor in Technology (BT), Applied Design; Peninsula College, BAS in Management; Olympic College, Bachelor of Science in Nursing; Bellevue College, BAS in Radiology and Imaging Sciences and BAS in Interior Design; Seattle South Community College, BAS in Hospitality Management; and Seattle Central Community College, BAS in Applied Behavioral Science.

FALL APPLIED BACCALAUREATE (BAS) STUDENTS

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Headcount	115	166	259	443	518
% Change	n/a	44%	56%	71%	17%
FTES	90	145	238	349	418
% Change	n/a	60%	64%	47%	20%
% Matriculated	68%	64%	74%	85%	89%

Characteristics: Applied baccalaureate students are older than all state students given that they have already completed an associate in applied science degree before being admitted to the upper division program.

CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLIED BACCALAUREATE (BAS) AND ALL STATE STUDENTS FALL 2011

	Matriculated BAS Students	All State Students
Median Age	30.28	26.0
% Female	66.6%	56.4%
% Students of Color	31.5%	37.1%
% Full-Time	52.9%	50.4%
% With Children	25.0%	29.5%
% Working	52.7%	42.7%

**Selected Workforce-Related Programs
FTES by College
Fall 2011**

	Worker Retraining (State)	Apprentice (State)	WorkFirst (All Funds)	I-BEST (State)	Opportunity Grants (State)	Applied Baccalaureate (All Funds)
Bates	439	116	105	0	64	0
Bellevue	389	0	92	23	93	137
Bellingham	266	5	97	39	110	0
Big Bend	56	0	82	38	106	0
Cascadia	47	0	2	0	26	0
Centralia	265	1	76	37	89	0
Clark	302	27	208	32	70	0
Clover Park	417	0	229	53	165	0
Columbia Basin	295	151	48	9	52	50
Edmonds	366	0	99	70	86	0
Everett	202	114	211	14	96	0
Grays Harbor	240	3	112	61	81	0
Green River	535	1	277	20	161	0
Highline	356	4	317	28	127	0
Lake Washington	342	51	40	33	50	35
Lower Columbia	157	8	285	109	70	0
Olympic	306	297	256	9	56	34
Peninsula	214	0	75	155	93	55
Pierce Fort Steilacoom	205	60	69	61	169	0
Pierce Puyallup	145	0	41	15	89	0
Renton	305	198	182	127	68	0
Seattle Central	356	0	118	14	49	44
Seattle North	289	0	88	41	126	0
Seattle South	387	434	98	39	52	61
Seattle Voc Institute	94	0	67	0	11	0
Shoreline	315	0	127	184	138	0
Skagit Valley	235	104	132	61	90	0
South Puget Sound	164	1	92	34	37	0
Spokane	511	277	237	18	50	0
Spokane Falls	77	0	382	9	80	0
Spokane Inst Extend Lrng	90	0	0	28	0	0
Tacoma	250	0	84	18	142	0
Walla Walla	307	0	124	36	106	0
Wenatchee Valley	180	1	94	0	64	0
Whatcom	85	0	46	25	36	0
Yakima Valley	190	0	143	8	50	0
COLLEGE TOTAL	9,381	1,852	4,736	1,449	2,952	418

**Selected Workforce-Related Programs
Headcount by College
Fall 2011**

	Worker Retraining (State)	Apprentice (State)	WorkFirst (All Funds)	I-BEST (State)	Opportunity Grants (State)	Applied Baccalaureate (All Funds)
Bates	355	412	116	0	48	0
Bellevue	446	0	111	18	113	173
Bellingham	267	12	111	57	86	0
Big Bend	65	0	104	66	102	0
Cascadia	64	0	4	0	31	0
Centralia	288	3	112	43	104	0
Clark	399	82	326	32	95	0
Clover Park	374	0	213	38	135	0
Columbia Basin	437	449	82	11	55	60
Edmonds	438	0	115	68	102	0
Everett	244	191	295	14	111	0
Grays Harbor	250	12	123	45	70	0
Green River	608	2	326	30	184	0
Highline	421	11	414	26	152	0
Lake Washington	370	155	42	51	57	38
Lower Columbia	174	12	315	100	63	0
Olympic	383	440	336	15	72	56
Peninsula	244	0	75	136	89	63
Pierce Fort Steilacoom	255	96	84	49	197	0
Pierce Puyallup	172	0	58	16	110	0
Renton	268	752	192	88	64	0
Seattle Central	404	0	148	22	52	54
Seattle North	365	0	107	33	157	0
Seattle South	422	980	114	30	54	74
Seattle Voc Institute	83	0	69	0	12	0
Shoreline	357	0	134	82	100	0
Skagit Valley	276	190	156	77	88	0
South Puget Sound	176	2	119	26	40	0
Spokane	623	547	252	19	48	0
Spokane Falls	178	0	405	11	80	0
Tacoma	303	0	101	39	152	0
Walla Walla	312	0	110	45	105	0
Wenatchee Valley	202	2	121	0	74	0
Whatcom	113	0	62	27	40	0
Yakima Valley	219	0	230	9	54	0
COLLEGE TOTAL	10,555	4,350	5,682	1,323	3,096	518
SYSTEM TOTAL	10,474	4,333	5,649	1,323	3,056	518

