

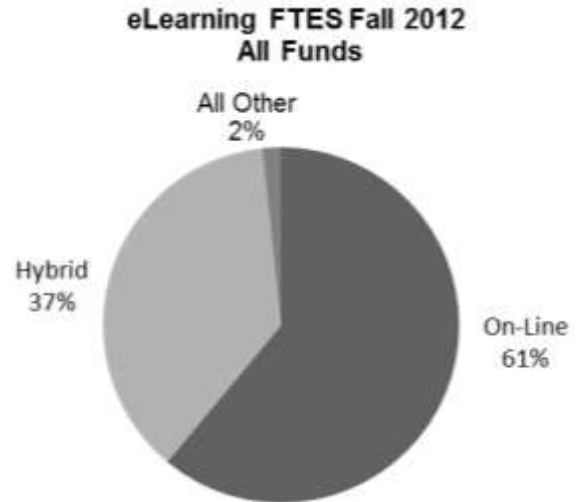
**Selected Program Student Characteristics:
eLearning, Programs for High School Students, International Students,
Corrections Programs, Worker Retraining, Apprenticeship, WorkFirst,
I-BEST, Opportunity Grants, Applied Baccalaureates**

**eLearning Enrollments
Fall 2008 to Fall 2012**

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.

After flat growth in 2011, eLearning FTES increased 1.7 percent in fall 2012. State-supported eLearning FTES decreased slightly from the prior fall.

The online mode of eLearning comprises the largest share of all FTES at 61 percent. Hybrid instruction, at 37 percent of FTE production, increased by over 1,000 FTES in 2012. The most significant drop in FTE production was in the “All Other” category. Nearly 80 percent of eLearning is state funded.



FALL eLEARNING FTES AND HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENTS

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
TOTAL eLearning FTES, All Funds	23,461	30,367	31,410	31,684	32,221
% Change	24.2%	29.4%	3.4%	0.9%	1.7%
% Total FTES, All Funds	13.9%	17.0%	17.3%	18.5%	18.8%
Mode of eLearning FTES, All Funds					
Online (30 series)	16,845	19,179	19,351	20,025	19,670
Hybrid (H or 80 series)	4,965	9,113	10,203	10,901	12,004
All Other (10, 20, 40, 50, 60 and 70 series)	1,650	2,075	1,856	758	548
TOTAL eLearning FTES, State Supported	19,167	25,025	25,708	25,522	25,319
% Change	23.7%	30.6%	2.7%	-0.7%	-0.8%
% Total FTES, State	14.3%	17.5%	17.8%	18.6%	18.5%
TOTAL eLearning Headcount, State Supported	43,044	53,552	56,920	56,442	57,189
% Change	20.1%	24.4%	6.3%	-0.8%	1.3%
% of Total Student Headcount, State	21.9%	26.5%	28.2%	29.8%	30.2%

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

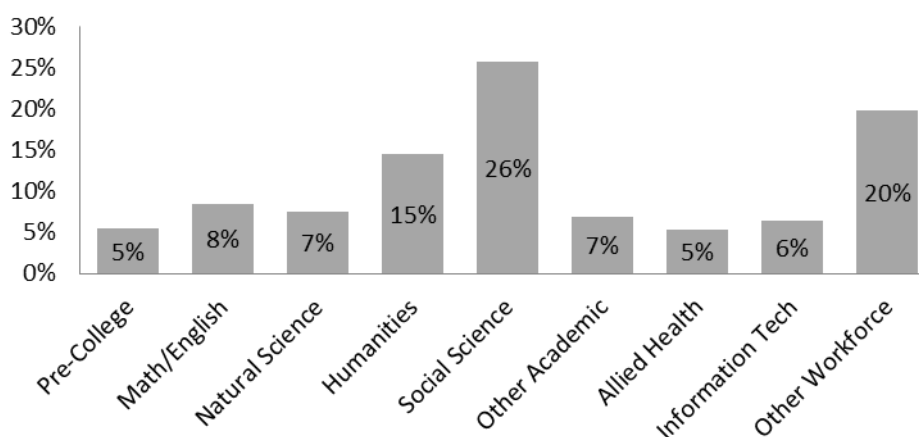
Online Enrollments Fall 2012

The majority (63 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. Five percent were pre-college courses.

In fall 2012, 36,970 students enrolled in online classes. The majority of those students (24,967) take a mix of online and face-to-face classes. There were 12,003 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. As a whole, students of color are less likely to be enrolled online.

Online FTES by Subject Area Fall 2012 State-Supported



CHARACTERISTICS OF eLEARNING STUDENTS AND STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS FALL 2012

	Students Taking No Face-to-Face Courses	Students Taking at Least One Online Course	All State Supported Students
Students	12,003	24,967	182,287
% Female	69%	65%	57%
% Students of Color	31%	32%	39%
% Full-Time	25%	72%	51%
% Working	54%	43%	42%
% Planning Two-Year Degree	55%	63%	54%
% No Prior College	47%	59%	59%
Median Age	27.5	25.0	25.8

Source: SBCTC data warehouse

**eLEARNING STATE SUPPORTED FTES BY CATEGORY
FALL 2012**

	-----Students and FTES - All Funds -----					--- State Funds ---	
	Students	Online	Hybrid	All Other	Total State	Students	FTES
Bates	240	39	4	23	66	158	44
Bellevue	6,767	1,963	1,180	0	3,143	5,291	2,541
Bellingham	901	159	375	24	558	848	521
Big Bend	576	188	39	7	234	547	224
Cascadia	935	314	92	0	407	757	337
Centralia	1,234	258	265	3	527	1,062	462
Clark	3,029	882	242	0	1,124	2,681	995
Clover Park	1,070	330	105	0	435	942	382
Columbia Basin	2,150	681	181	0	862	1,743	770
Edmonds	5,325	1,343	1,622	15	2,979	3,341	1,644
Everett	4,146	977	1,080	19	2,076	3,068	1,460
Grays Harbor	1,147	289	352	14	655	1,037	604
Green River	3,308	852	567	19	1,439	2,500	1,121
Highline	2,902	839	533	0	1,373	2,323	1,121
Lake Washington	924	142	206	1	348	802	315
Lower Columbia	1,489	384	185	20	590	1,286	523
Olympic	3,717	895	343	31	1,269	3,405	1,162
Peninsula	1,247	554	71	22	648	1,079	568
Pierce Fort Steilacoom	4,130	1,840	152	39	2,031	1,634	681
Pierce Puyallup	104	0	35	0	35	87	29
Renton	573	198	151	0	349	537	320
Seattle Central	1,086	237	48	159	445	743	310
Seattle North	2,329	600	368	4	972	1,891	798
Seattle South	1,046	337	78	0	415	868	361
Shoreline	3,137	851	693	16	1,560	2,946	1,478
Skagit Valley	2,961	862	731	4	1,597	2,555	1,372
South Puget Sound	1,582	478	185	0	663	1,401	586
Spokane	3,010	606	767	15	1,388	2,799	1,335
Spokane Falls	2,970	654	398	0	1,052	2,599	954
Spokane Inst Extend Lrng	0	109	222	26	357	0	277
Tacoma	3,096	856	527	0	1,382	2,739	1,230
Walla Walla	1,091	331	59	16	406	871	359
Wenatchee Valley	778	280	0	69	350	665	312
Whatcom	1,115	340	146	0	486	335	122
Yakima Valley	1,952	0	0	0	0	0	0
COLLEGE TOTAL	72,067	19,670	12,004	548	32,221	55,540	25,319
% of Total		61%	37%	2%	100%		

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

Programs for High School Students Fall 2008 to Fall 2012

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 the cost of instruction. In fall 2011, a 1.20 FTES limit on total dual enrollment was imposed. Students enrolled in a combined 1.20 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 1.20 FTES pay tuition for credits above the limit. Waivers for fees are available for low-income students. The 1.20 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 fall quarters.

College in the High School programs similarly allow 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 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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change from 2011
Running Start						
Headcount	15,500	16,233	16,730	16,713	17,271	3.3%
FTES	12,108	12,690	13,055	13,086	13,912	6.3%
College in the High School*						
Headcount	2,116	2,086	2,356	317	392	23.7%
FTES	1,057	1,034	1,340	115	152	32.8%
Alternative High School						
Headcount	1,908	2,228	2,229	2,158	2,250	4.3%
FTES	1,752	1,901	1,758	1,593	1,661	4.3%
TOTAL						
Headcount	19,524	20,547	21,315	19,188	19,913	3.8%
FTES	14,918	15,626	16,153	14,793	15,726	6.3%
% Change FTES	4%	5%	3%	-8%	6%	
% of Total Contract FTES	49%	50%	49%	50%	53%	

CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAM STUDENTS AND ALL STUDENTS FALL 2012

	Running Start Students	College in the High School	Alternative High School	State and Contract Students
% Female	59%	53%	45%	55%
% Students of Color	27%	37%	36%	39%
% Full-Time	61%	3%	53%	51%
% Disabled	2%	0%	4%	5%
% Worked Part-Time	20%	10%	21%	15%
% Worked Full-Time	0%	1%	2%	23%
% Taking at Least One Vocational Class	15%	2%	47%	40%

*The drop in enrollment from 2010 is accounted for by a change in the reporting timeline, not a reduction of the program

**HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAMS BY CATEGORY
FALL 2012**

	Running Start		College in the High School		Alternative High School	
	FTES	Headcount	FTES	Headcount	FTES	Headcount
Bates	3	3	0	0	186	195
Bellevue	1,154	1,421	0	0	95	157
Bellingham	50	61	0	0	0	0
Big Bend	146	165	9	28	0	0
Cascadia	359	498	0	0	0	0
Centralia	320	374	0	0	34	40
Clark	1,390	1,819	3	11	0	0
Clover Park	37	33	0	0	99	110
Columbia Basin	682	745	4	7	0	0
Edmonds	510	753	108	297	169	300
Everett	677	881	0	0	108	185
Grays Harbor	132	151	0	0	0	0
Green River	913	1,098	0	0	33	54
Highline	962	1,111	0	0	32	54
Lake Washington	9	16	0	0	426	389
Lower Columbia	277	344	0	0	49	107
Olympic	576	683	0	0	0	0
Peninsula	208	262	0	0	0	0
Pierce Fort Steilacoom	335	434	0	0	0	0
Pierce Puyallup	625	754	0	0	0	0
Renton	69	94	0	0	0	0
Seattle Central	225	308	0	0	0	0
Seattle North	164	241	0	0	0	0
Seattle South	132	179	0	0	0	0
Seattle Voc Institute	17	13	0	0	0	0
Shoreline	149	231	1	3	187	261
Skagit Valley	424	549	0	0	0	0
South Puget Sound	572	690	0	0	0	0
Spokane	253	300	0	0	0	0
Spokane Falls	540	619	0	0	3	45
Spokane Inst Extend Lrng	0	0	0	0	1	2
Tacoma	538	669	0	0	125	226
Walla Walla	162	212	0	0	116	125
Wenatchee Valley	413	486	27	46	0	0
Whatcom	624	863	0	0	0	0
Yakima Valley	266	334	0	0	0	0
COLLEGE TOTAL	13,912	17,394	152	392	1,661	2,250
SYSTEM TOTAL		17,271		392		2,250

International Students and Corrections Programs Fall 2008 to Fall 2012

International Students: The number of international students increased in fall 2012. 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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
State-Supported					
Headcount	2,136	1,862	1,729	1,881	2,048
% Headcount Change	3.1%	-12.8%	-7.1%	8.8%	8.9%
FTES	2,024	1,808	1,647	1,825	1,990
Contract-Funded					
Headcount	5,199	5,282	5,657	6,324	7,050
% Headcount Change	29.7%	1.6%	7.1%	11.8%	11.5%
FTES	5,378	5,359	5,800	6,469	7,265
Student-Funded					
Headcount	711	678	841	940	1,137
% Headcount Change	-5.5%	-4.6%	24.0%	11.8%	21.0%
FTES	810	835	990	1,208	1,532
TOTAL					
Headcount	8,046	7,822	8,227	9,145	10,235
% Headcount Change	17.8%	-2.8%	5.2%	11.2%	11.9%
FTES	8,211	8,002	8,437	9,502	10,787
% FTES Change	18.2%	-2.5%	5.4%	12.6%	13.5%

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. Through private grants, Walla Walla Community College also offers Associate in Arts degree programs to a limited number of students.

FALL CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS (CONTRACT)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Headcount	6,202	5,783	6,028	4,836	4,646
% Change	12.1%	-6.8%	4.2%	-19.8%	-3.9%
FTES	3,834	3,834	4,032	3,177	3,167
% Change	18.6%	0.0%	5.2%	-21.2%	-0.3%

**INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS
FALL 2012**

	International Students (All Funds)		Corrections Programs (Contract)	
	FTES	Headcount	FTES	Headcount
Bates	2	2	0	0
Bellevue	1,089	1,100	0	0
Bellingham	0	0	0	0
Big Bend	5	5	0	0
Cascadia	158	147	0	0
Centralia	44	40	222	559
Clark	64	91	62	139
Clover Park	40	29	0	0
Columbia Basin	8	8	0	0
Edmonds	1,341	1,252	323	520
Everett	285	288	0	0
Grays Harbor	4	4	335	500
Green River	1,804	1,507	0	0
Highline	468	486	0	0
Lake Washington	91	97	0	0
Lower Columbia	4	4	0	0
Olympic	67	70	0	0
Peninsula	116	110	285	368
Pierce Fort Steilacoom	346	311	0	0
Pierce Puyallup	13	22	0	0
Renton	2	2	0	0
Seattle Central	1,680	1,676	0	0
Seattle North	911	842	0	0
Seattle South	383	364	0	0
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0	0	0
Shoreline	730	716	0	0
Skagit Valley	181	168	0	0
South Puget Sound	106	102	0	0
Spokane	70	63	0	0
Spokane Falls	171	161	311	455
Spokane Inst Extend Lrng	18	26	0	0
Tacoma	346	365	381	444
Walla Walla	1	1	1,248	1,756
Wenatchee Valley	9	10	0	0
Whatcom	223	213	0	0
Yakima Valley	8	10	0	0
COLLEGE TOTAL	10,787	10,292	3,167	4,741
SYSTEM TOTAL		10,235		4,646

Worker Retraining Enrollments Fall 2008 to Fall 2012

Seventeen 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. The number of Worker Retraining students fell an additional 15 percent from fall 2011 to fall 2012.

FALL WORKER RETRAINING STUDENTS

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
CTC Worker Retraining Headcount	7,286	11,674	12,400	10,474	8,914
CTC Worker Retraining FTES (STATE)	6,284	10,656	11,191	9,381	7,904
Private Career College Headcount	297	637	632	568	443
Private Career College FTES (STATE)	257	552	548	492	384
TOTAL					
Worker Retraining Headcount	7,583	12,311	13,032	11,042	9,357
% Change	23.5%	62.3%	5.9%	-15.3%	-15.3%
Worker Retraining FTES (STATE)	6,541	11,208	11,739	9,873	8,288
% Change	26.4%	71.3%	4.7%	-15.9%	-16.1%

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 significantly older than all workforce students and are less likely to be students of color. The percentage of Worker Retraining students who are female is higher 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 2012

	Worker Retraining Students	Workforce Students (State-Supported)
Median Age	39.5	28.55
% of Color	28%	30%
% Female	52%	42%
% With Children	41%	33%
% Enrolled Full-Time	72%	54%

Apprenticeship Enrollments Fall 2008 to Fall 2012

In fall 2012, there were 4,006 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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Headcount	8,321	6,808	5,489	4,333	4,006
% Change	-1.9%	-18.2%	-19.4%	-21.1%	-7.5%
FTES (STATE)	3,360	2,903	2,331	1,852	1,789
% Change	2.4%	-13.6%	-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 2012

	Apprenticeship	Workforce Students (State-Supported)
Median Age	28.3	28.6
% Of Color	14%	30%
% Female	8%	42%
% With Children	28%	33%
% Enrolled Full-Time	9%	54%

WorkFirst Block Grant Enrollments Fall 2008 to Fall 2012

Colleges receive the WorkFirst Block Grant to serve students who are currently on welfare (also referred to as TANF, Temporary Assistance for Needed Families). 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.

The 4,642 students in fall 2012 represent a substantial decrease of 17 percent from fall 2011 as the WorkFirst program faced cuts in services.

Low-income parents who are not currently participating in TANF became ineligible for WorkFirst training in October, 2010.

FALL WORKFIRST BLOCK GRANT STUDENTS

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Headcount	7,007	7,930	7,575	5,603	4,642
% Change	17.8%	13.2%	-4.5%	-26.0%	-17.2%
FTES	5,894	6,682	6,421	4,706	3,867
% Change	20.0%	13.4%	-3.9%	-26.7%	-17.8%

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

CHARACTERISTICS OF WORKFIRST STUDENTS AND STATE SUPPORTED WORKFORCE STUDENTS FALL 2012

	Workfirst Students	Workforce Students (State-Supported)
Median Age	28.2	28.6
% Female	78%	42%
% With Children	81%	33%
% Students of Color	42%	30%
% Full-Time	59%	54%

I-BEST Program Enrollments Fall 2008 to Fall 2012

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 began declining in fall 2011 and fell by 163 FTES in fall 2012.

FALL I-BEST STUDENTS HEADCOUNT AND FTES STATE SUPPORTED

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Headcount	993	1268	1,371	1,323	1,197
FTES	893	1,531	1,492	1,449	1,286
Credits Per Student	13.5	18.1	16.3	16.4	16.1

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

CHARACTERISTICS OF I-BEST STUDENTS AND STATE SUPPORTED WORKFORCE STUDENTS FALL 2012

	I-BEST Students	Workforce Students (State-Supported)
Median Age	30.5	28.55
% Female	66%	42%
% Students of Color	46%	30%
% With Children	45%	33%

Opportunity Grants Fall 2008 to Fall 2012

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, earn 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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Headcount	3,031	2,997	3,156	3,056	2,876
% Change	133.3%	-1.1%	5.3%	-3.2%	-5.9%
FTES	2,714	2,825	2,984	2,952	2,759
% Change	116.9%	4.1%	5.6%	-1.1%	-6.5%

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 2012

	Opportunity Grant Students	Workforce Students (State-Supported)
Median Age	32.0	28.6
% Students of Color	43%	30%
% Female	67%	42%
% With Children	49%	33%
% Full-Time	75%	54%

Applied Baccalaureate Programs (BAS) Fall 2008 to Fall 2012

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 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 2012, eight 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 Applied Management; Olympic College, Bachelor of Science in Nursing; Bellevue College, BAS in Radiology and Imaging Sciences and BAS in Interior Design, BAS Healthcare Management and Technology, RN-B in Nursing, BAS Information Systems and Technology; Seattle South Community College, BAS in Hospitality Management, BAS Professional Technical Teacher Education; Seattle Central Community College, BAS in Applied Behavioral Science; and Centralia College, BAS Applied Management.

FALL APPLIED BACCALAUREATE (BAS) STUDENTS

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Headcount	166	259	443	518	538
% Change	44%	56%	71%	17%	4%
FTES	145	238	349	418	394
% Change	60%	64%	47%	20%	-6%
% Matriculated	64%	74%	85%	89%	86%

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. They are also more likely to be female and working, and less likely to be students of color.

CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLIED BACCALAUREATE (BAS) AND ALL STATE STUDENTS FALL 2012

	Matriculated BAS Students	All State Students
Median Age	31.33	25.8
% Female	64.9%	56.8%
% Students of Color	28.8%	39.1%
% Full-Time	57.4%	51.2%
% With Children	25.5%	28.9%
% Working	46.2%	41.9%

**Selected Workforce-Related Programs
FTES by College
Fall 2012**

	Worker Retraining (State)	Apprentice (State)	WorkFirst (All Funds)	I-BEST (State)	Opportunity Grants (State)	Applied Baccalaureate (All Funds)
Bates	465	96	132	38	100	0
Bellevue	343	0	69	23	112	90
Bellingham	249	5	37	51	71	0
Big Bend	68	0	53	41	102	0
Cascadia	32	0	0	0	20	0
Centralia	231	0	99	9	81	25
Clark	278	24	156	23	52	0
Clover Park	167	0	214	41	211	0
Columbia Basin	318	147	38	8	33	89
Edmonds	316	0	148	54	72	0
Everett	165	13	169	7	88	0
Grays Harbor	233	2	72	47	76	0
Green River	414	1	170	23	136	0
Highline	248	3	295	31	100	0
Lake Washington	249	13	29	45	50	30
Lower Columbia	111	2	183	51	52	0
Olympic	274	311	197	13	58	36
Peninsula	169	0	136	123	95	76
Pierce Fort Steilacoom	150	0	57	55	167	0
Pierce Puyallup	129	0	22	10	82	0
Renton	245	204	138	122	87	0
Seattle Central	284	0	57	11	56	48
Seattle North	278	0	56	22	105	0
Seattle South	296	468	69	38	65	0
Seattle Voc Institute	105	0	64	8	37	0
Shoreline	285	0	59	193	82	0
Skagit Valley	195	152	72	42	57	0
South Puget Sound	106	1	109	35	51	0
Spokane	470	346	185	21	68	0
Spokane Falls	63	0	321	10	51	0
Spokane Inst Extend Lrng	111	0	0	31	0	0
Tacoma	225	0	153	14	80	0
Walla Walla	287	0	74	16	89	0
Wenatchee Valley	149	3	53	0	59	0
Whatcom	63	0	55	21	57	0
Yakima Valley	134	0	135	8	55	0
COLLEGE TOTAL	7,904	1,789	3,876	1,286	2,759	394

**Selected Workforce-Related Programs
Headcount by College
Fall 2012**

	Worker Retraining (State)	Apprentice (State)	WorkFirst (All Funds)	I-BEST (State)	Opportunity Grants (State)	Applied Baccalaureate (All Funds)
Bates	383	200	125	17	66	0
Bellevue	391	0	93	19	139	107
Bellingham	247	12	40	68	57	0
Big Bend	71	0	61	74	107	0
Cascadia	38	0	0	0	25	0
Centralia	258	0	0	14	98	26
Clark	363	77	0	20	76	0
Clover Park	143	0	0	37	193	0
Columbia Basin	442	413	0	9	38	104
Edmonds	374	0	0	50	76	0
Everett	199	40	0	6	101	0
Grays Harbor	249	10	0	45	65	0
Green River	464	2	0	32	149	0
Highline	298	8	0	20	119	0
Lake Washington	287	30	0	47	56	32
Lower Columbia	136	5	0	61	55	0
Olympic	360	398	0	23	68	54
Peninsula	197	0	0	101	93	83
Pierce Fort Steilacoom	196	0	0	41	195	0
Pierce Puyallup	153	0	0	11	110	0
Renton	206	721	0	91	66	0
Seattle Central	326	0	0	25	65	62
Seattle North	361	0	0	19	146	0
Seattle South	327	1,055	0	24	66	0
Seattle Voc Institute	96	0	0	10	33	0
Shoreline	310	0	0	87	55	0
Skagit Valley	235	308	0	66	65	0
South Puget Sound	117	3	0	34	58	0
Spokane	602	763	0	19	62	0
Spokane Falls	191	0	0	16	48	0
Tacoma	266	0	0	43	85	0
Walla Walla	300	0	0	24	91	0
Wenatchee Valley	163	8	0	0	67	0
Whatcom	82	0	0	31	65	0
Yakima Valley	157	0	0	13	60	0
COLLEGE TOTAL	8,988	4,053	319	1,197	2,918	468
SYSTEM TOTAL	8,914	4,006	4,656	1,197	2,876	538

