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## ABSTRACT

Designed to answer the most frequently asked questions about Washington Community and Technical College (WCTCs), this report provides information about students, courses, faculty, staff, expenditures, and facilities for the 1995-96 academic year and includes historical data where available. Following a brief history of the CWTC system, the six sections of the report examine courses offered; enrollments and student demographics, including full-time equivalents (FTEs) by funding source and by college; student outcomes and progress related to degrees and transfers; community college personnel; facilities; and expenditures. Highlighted findings include the following: (1) 425,007 students were enrolled in 1995-96; (2) 23% of the student population were students of color, compared to approximately 16% in the state population; (3) 57% of the student population was female; (4) one third (n=41,781) of all FTE's received need-based financial aid; (5) 47% of all state and contract FTE's were generated by students enrolled for workforce training, with 38% enrolled in preparation for transfer to four-year institutions; (6) 12,155 students were enrolled under a workforce training trust fund; (7) 10,036 state supported, full-time equivalent faculty, classified, administrative, and other professional staff were employed in the WCTC; and (8) system expenditures totaled \$471 million in a combination of state funds plus tuition collections. Information on student tuition and fees, a list of statistical publications, and definitions of terms are appended. (AJL)

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# Washington Community and Technical Colleges

## ACADEMIC YEAR REPORT 1995-96

State of Washington  
State Board for Community & Technical Colleges

Joan Yoshitomi, Chair  
Earl Hale, Executive Director

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## HIGHLIGHTS OF 1995-96

- The Washington community and technical colleges served 425,007 students in 1995-96. This unduplicated headcount represents each student counted only once, even if the student had enrolled in more than one quarter or at more than one college during the year.
- The community and technical colleges enrolled the equivalent of 140,990 full-time students (FTEs) each quarter in 1995-96. Of the total, 118,074 FTEs were in state funded courses, including 3,253 "excess enrollment" FTEs. State funded FTEs are supported by student tuition and funding from the state. The "excess enrollments" are those in excess of the legislatively budgeted enrollment level and which receive no state support.
- The racial composition of the student population was significantly more diverse than that of the state as a whole (23 percent students of color at the colleges compared with approximately 16 percent in the state population). The student population was more female (57 percent of those reporting gender) than the state's adult female population, typical of community and technical colleges nationally. More than 11,000 people with disabilities were enrolled at the colleges in 1995-96 (4 percent of the enrollment).
- About one third of all students taking the type of courses eligible for financial aid received need-based financial aid in 1995-96 (41,781 or 36 percent).
- Nearly half of all state FTEs (47 percent) were generated by students enrolled for workforce training; 38 percent by students enrolled in preparation for transfer to four-year institutions.
- In 1995-96, there were 12,155 students enrolled under the HB 1988 workforce training trust fund (8,169 FTEs, 6 percent of the state total FTE). The 6,426 Running Start students (high school students enrolled in college at no charge) accounted for 4,715 FTEs (3 percent of the total).
- In 1995-96, 10,036 state supported, full-time-equivalent faculty, classified, administrative, and other professional staff were employed in Washington community and technical colleges.
- System expenditures totaled more than a half billion dollars -- \$471 million of that was in a combination of state funds (general and special) plus tuition collections in 1995-96.
- Capital appropriations for 1995-97 biennium totaled \$117.8 million. The 29 college districts own 2,486 acres of land.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	<u>Page</u>
<b>HIGHLIGHTS OF 1995-96</b> .....	i
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	iii
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	v
<b>I. COURSES OFFERED</b>	
Community and Technical College FTEs by Fund Source.....	1
Annual FTEs by Funding Source by College.....	2
Growth in Annual State FTEs.....	4
Impact on Community College Enrollments in Courses with Reduced Tuition or Waiver of Tuition.....	5
FTEs by Targeted Programs.....	6
Annual State Supported FTEs by Academic, Vocational, Basic Skills and Developmental Studies.....	8
State Supported FTEs in Academic, Vocational, Basic Skills and Developmental Courses.....	9
Annual Contract Supported FTEs by Academic, Vocational, Basic Skills and Developmental Studies.....	10
Contract Supported FTEs in Academic, Vocational, Basic Skills and Developmental Courses.....	11
State Supported FTEs by Purpose for Attending.....	12
Contract Supported FTEs by Purpose for Attending.....	14
Annual FTEs by Time and Location by College.....	16
<b>II. ENROLLMENTS AND STUDENT DEMOGRAPHICS</b>	
Introduction to Annual Community College Student Data.....	19
Annual Student Headcount by College and Funding Source.....	20
Students by Race/Ethnic Background.....	21
Students by Full-Time and Part-Time Status by College.....	23
Gender and Disability Status of Students Served.....	24
Students by Targeted Programs.....	26
Students by Purpose for Attending.....	28
Students Receiving Need Based Financial Aid.....	30
Summary of Student Characteristics.....	32
<b>III. STUDENT PROGRESS AND SUCCESS</b>	
Outcomes.....	35
Associate Degrees, Certificates, GEDs and High School Diplomas Awarded.....	37
Selected Characteristics of Students Receiving Associate Degrees or Certificates.....	38
Status of Job Preparatory Graduates Nine Months After College.....	39
Status of Job Preparatory Leavers Nine Months After College.....	40
Number of Transfers to Public Four-Year Institutions.....	41
Student Progress.....	42
Progress of Students Planning Associate Degrees Two Years After Entering the College.....	44

**IV. STAFF**

Introduction to Personnel ..... 49  
Composition of Staff Annual FTEs ..... 50  
Composition of Staff Annual Headcount ..... 52  
Classified Support Staff Annual FTEs ..... 54  
Administrative/Exempt Professional Staff Annual FTEs ..... 56  
Administrative Staff Annual FTEs ..... 57  
Exempt Professional Staff Annual FTEs ..... 58  
Annual Teaching Faculty by Employment Status ..... 59  
Full-Time Faculty Salaries ..... 61  
Faculty Salaries and Benefits ..... 62

**V. FACILITIES**

Facilities and Capital Funding ..... 65  
Appropriations of Capital Funds ..... 66  
Owned Gross Square Footage by Date of Construction ..... 67  
Facilities Inventory Summary ..... 68  
Campus Size in Acres ..... 70

**VI. EXPENDITURES**

Introduction to Finance ..... 73  
Community and Technical College Expenditures ..... 74  
Expenditures by Source of Funds ..... 75  
Expenditures by Program ..... 77  
Operating Fees--Costs Per State Funded FTE ..... 80  
Expenditures by Object ..... 81  
Federal Vocational Funds ..... 82  
Sex Equity and Single Parent/Displaced Homemakers Projects ..... 85  
Federal and State Grant Funds for Basic Skills ..... 87

**APPENDICES**

- A Full-Time Undergraduate Student Tuition and Fees
- B Additional Historical Enrollment Information
- C List of Statistical Publications
- D Definitions

# INTRODUCTION

## THE REPORT

The Academic Year Report 1995-96 provides a snapshot of funding, facilities, staffing, and enrollments in community and technical colleges in the past academic year. The report also describes key measures of student outcomes. The report addresses the most frequently asked questions related to expenditures, personnel and students. Additional demographic information regarding community and technical college students is available in the sister publication Fall Enrollment and Staffing Report, 1995.

The primary source of information for this document is the State Board for Community and Technical College's (SBCTC) Management Information System (MIS).

## THE WASHINGTON COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

Washington's Community and Technical College Act of 1991 provides for a state system of community and technical colleges separate from both the public secondary schools and four-year institutions. The act requires that the colleges "offer an open door to every citizen, regardless of his or her academic background or experiences, at a cost normally within his or her economic means" (RCW 28B.50.020(1)).

Each college district is required to "offer thoroughly comprehensive educational, training and service programs to meet the needs of both the communities and students served by combining, with equal emphasis, high standards of excellence in academic transfer courses; realistic and practical courses in occupational education, both graded and ungraded; community services of an educational, cultural and recreational nature; and adult education" (RCW 28B.50.020(2)). Technical colleges are exempted from the requirement to offer academic transfer courses. Each college is governed by a board of five trustees appointed to five-year terms by the Governor with the consent of the Senate.

Washington's first junior college was started in 1915 in Everett when 42 students began a one-year college program on the top floor of Everett High School. It was closed in 1923 for lack of students. Centralia College, the state's oldest continuously operating community college, opened in 1925. It was followed by Skagit Valley College in 1926, Yakima Valley College in 1928 and Grays Harbor College in 1930. Between 1933 and 1941 four additional community colleges began operation in Washington: Clark College in 1933, Lower Columbia in 1934, Wenatchee Valley in 1939, and Everett in 1941, all locally administered and locally funded. Combined enrollment was approximately 1,000.

Meanwhile, in 1930 the Seattle School District opened Edison Vocational School, the first true, public vocational school in the state. The Spokane School District followed suit in 1939 by establishing the Spokane Trade School. Both schools eventually became community colleges. The oldest existing vocational technical institute, Tacoma's Bates VTI, opened in 1940. Subsequently, VTIs opened in Clover Park, Pasco, Renton, Vancouver, Kirkland (Lake Washington), Olympia and Bellingham. The VTIs in Pasco, Vancouver, and Olympia eventually became community colleges.

Between 1925 and 1941, there were three attempts to provide state support for junior colleges. State support was provided for the first time by the 1941 Legislature; however, that act restricted the number and location of junior colleges, prohibiting their establishment in counties having either a public or private four-year institution. In 1945, junior colleges were made a part of their local school districts and supported through their funding, as was the case with vocational technical institutes until 1991.

In 1961, the restrictions against expansion of community colleges were removed by the Legislature and junior colleges were designated as "community" colleges.

The financing of community colleges was separated from that of local school districts in 1963, and in 1965 the Legislature declared that it intended to establish a separate, independent community college system. Based on the recommendations of the Arthur D. Little Company, the 1967 Legislature adopted the Community College Act of 1967, which was signed on April 3 of that year.

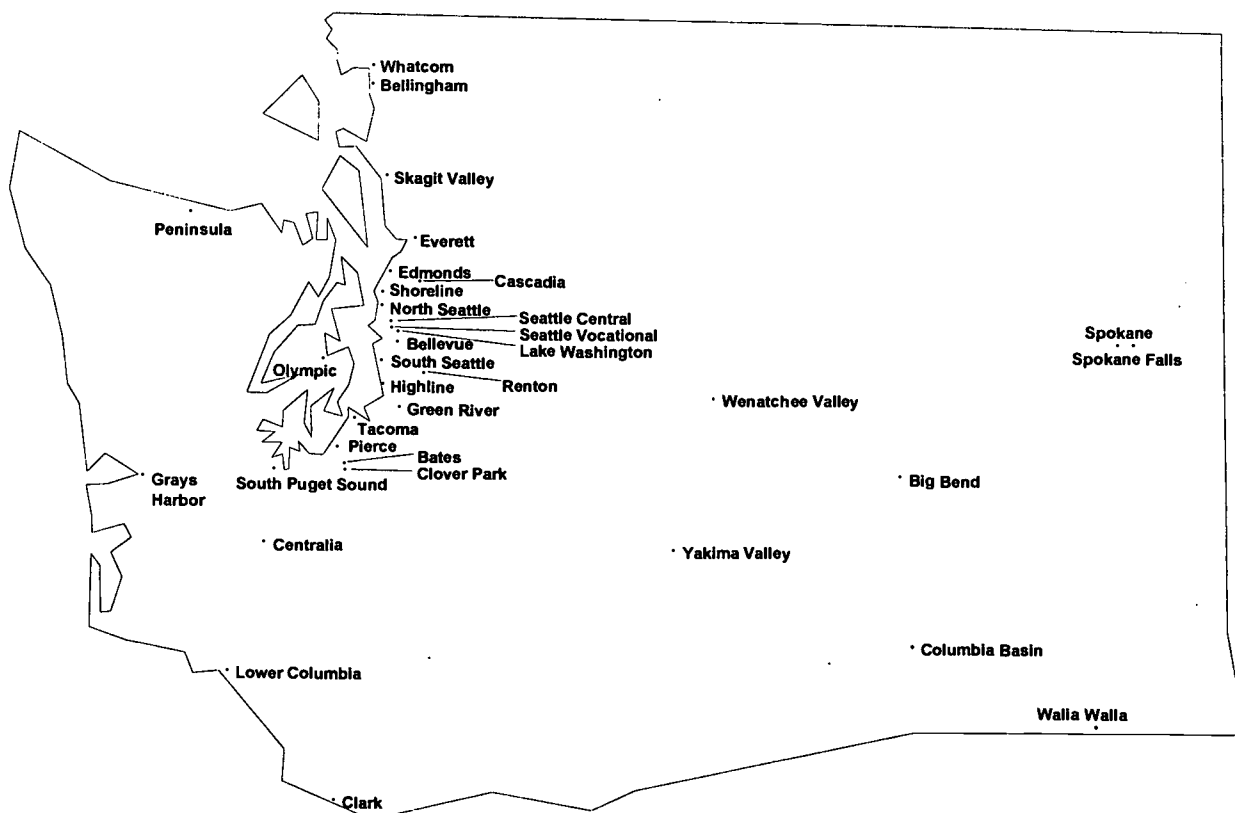
The structure of the community college system remained largely intact until 1991 when, as part of the Workforce Training and Education Act, the Legislature amended the Community College Act of 1967 and redesignated it as the Community and Technical College Act of 1991.

The state's five remaining public vocational technical institutes were designated as "technical colleges," removed from the jurisdiction of their local school districts, and merged with the community college system. Each technical college was provided with its own college district and a board of trustees. Each technical college district overlaps the districts of neighboring community colleges. The State Board for Community College Education was renamed the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges by the 1991 act.

The Community and Technical College Act of 1991 also brought the Seattle Vocational Institute (SVI) into the Seattle Community College District. It had been the Washington Institute of Applied Technology since 1987 when it was established by the legislature in a facility previously occupied by the Seattle Occupational Industrialization Center before it closed. SVI serves economically disadvantaged people in Seattle's Central district, providing job-related training for adults and contract training for local businesses.

In 1994, the Legislature approved the establishment of the 30th college district, Cascadia Community College. The new district will begin enrolling students in the late 1990s.

### WASHINGTON COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES



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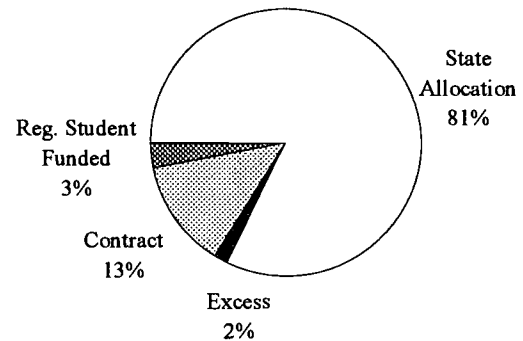
## **COURSES OFFERED**



**COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE FTES BY FUND SOURCE  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1992-93 TO 1995-96**

The 425,007 students enrolled at community and technical colleges took 140,990 annualized FTEs during academic year 1995-1996. An annual FTE equals 45 credit hours or 743 hours of instruction.

**FTEs by Funding Source**



Courses funded through state support and tuition are regarded as state supported. When students, employers or social service agencies pay for the tuition in a state supported course, they are paying less than a third of the cost of providing courses. State appropriations to the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC) cover the major cost of a fixed number of FTEs in the community and technical college system. SBCTC then distributes funding for those FTE targets on an equitable basis to each college. In 1995-96, state support included 500 annual Natural Resource Worker FTEs and 5,900 Workforce Training Trust Fund (HB 1988) FTEs (see page 7 for more details). In 1995-96, the various state allocations accounted for four out of five FTE provided by the colleges.

The state funds about two-thirds of the cost of instruction in state supported classes and provides an average of just under \$300 per FTE in state financial aid. Thus the state pays about \$3,000 of the cost of training a student each year and the student pays about \$1,100 in tuition costs (minus the average aid per FTE). The student also spends about \$8,100 for living expenses, books and transportation (\$5,300 if living with parents rather than on their own).

**FTES BY FUNDING SOURCE**

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
<b>Total State Supported</b>	107,115	111,035	113,403	118,074
% Change		3.7%	2.1%	4.1%
State Allocated (including Natural Resource Waivers and HB 1988)	102,387	107,177	109,867	114,821
% Change		4.7%	2.5%	4.5%
Excess Enrollment	4,728	3,858	3,536	3,253
% Change		-18.4%	-8.3%	-8.0%
<b>Contract Supported</b>	10,798	11,871	16,648	18,688
% Change		9.9%	40.2%	12.2%
<b>Total Student Funded</b>	8,103	7,504	5,976	4,228
% Change		-7.4%	-20.4%	-29.3%
Regular Student Funded	4,185	3,674	4,170	3,876
% Change		-12.2%	13.5%	-7.1%
Summer Self-Support	3,918	3,830	1,806	352
% Change		-2.2%	-52.8%	-80.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	126,016	130,410	136,028	140,990
% Change		3.5%	4.3%	3.6%

Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2101, Version 1A and SR3101, Version 9I. Allocated data exclude HB1988 FTE for private career schools (100 in FY 95, 200 in FY 96).

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Contract includes Running Start and contract international FTEs.

**ANNUAL FTES BY FUNDING SOURCE BY COLLEGE  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96**

	State Including Natural Resource Waivers and HB 1988	Excess State	Contract	Subtotal	Regular Student Funded	Summer Self Support	Grand Total FTEs
1 Peninsula	1,433	94	550	2,077	23		2,100
2 Grays Harbor	1,798	17	103	1,918	39		1,957
3 Olympic	4,090		159	4,249	28		4,277
4 Skagit Valley	3,042	315	570	3,926	54	243	4,223
5 Everett	4,123		315	4,438	66		4,504
6 District							
Seattle Central	4,996	160	1,399	6,556	50		6,606
Seattle North	3,959		408	4,367	31		4,398
Seattle South	3,672		567	4,239	47		4,286
Seattle Voc Institute	304		2	306	0		306
7 Shoreline	4,672	8	547	5,228	72		5,300
8 Bellevue	5,481	537	1,059	7,078	833		7,910
9 Highline	5,361		144	5,505	92		5,597
10 Green River	4,888	170	662	5,721	145		5,866
11 Pierce	4,864		2,632	7,496	299		7,795
12 Centralia	1,925		528	2,453	44		2,497
13 Lower Columbia	2,124		129	2,253	27		2,281
14 Clark	5,052	260	383	5,695	529		6,223
15 Wenatchee Valley	1,994		285	2,279	48		2,327
16 Yakima Valley	3,523		441	3,964	0		3,964
17 District							
Spokane	5,317		229	5,546	55		5,601
Spokane Falls	6,753		1,328	8,081	305		8,387
18 Big Bend	1,292	33	333	1,658	23		1,681
19 Columbia Basin	4,005		485	4,490	3		4,493
20 Walla Walla	2,462	17	1,053	3,532	64		3,596
21 Whatcom	1,462	506	379	2,348	86	109	2,543
22 Tacoma	3,898	162	584	4,644	184		4,828
23 Edmonds	3,830	872	1,687	6,389	448		6,837
24 So Puget Sound	2,759	100	259	3,118	52		3,170
25 Bellingham	1,365		60	1,425	0		1,425
26 Lake Washington	2,778		163	2,941	149		3,090
27 Renton	3,627		761	4,387	26		4,413
28 Bates	4,019		346	4,364	38		4,403
29 Clover Park	3,952		137	4,090	16		4,106
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL FTES</b>	<b>114,821</b>	<b>3,253</b>	<b>18,688</b>	<b>136,762</b>	<b>3,875</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>140,990</b>

Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2101, Version 1A, Excess Enrollment MIS:SR3101, Version 9I.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. State includes state budgeted and the variance from the budgeted amount. Contract includes Running Start and contract international FTEs.

Since 1991-92, community colleges have provided a limited number of state FTEs above the appropriated number as "excess" enrollment. Colleges keep all of the tuition. Since the summer of 1991, some colleges have also provided "summer self-support" FTEs. These are courses eligible for state support, but are above the budgeted level. For all FTE above the budgeted level, colleges rely on tuition income and the building fee alone to cover all costs of instruction. In 1995-96, five percent of enrollment was above the budgeted level.

Courses in which no state funds are used to cover costs of instruction are regarded as either contract or student funded.

The costs for **contract funded** courses are paid by an enterprise such as an employer or social service agency for the benefit of its employees or clients. Colleges offer contracted instruction for the Washington Department of Corrections at its major correctional facilities and the U.S. military. Colleges also contract with local businesses. Contracts with agencies and employers grew by 12 percent since last year.

The Running Start program accounts for a quarter of all contract FTEs. That program allows high school students to complete college and high school classes simultaneously at no charge to the student. About 44 percent of the growth in the contract area was due to growth in the Running Start program with an increase from 3,815 FTE in 1994-95 to 4,715 FTE this past year. Contract counts also include a program called Contract International enrollments. Enrollment opportunities for state residents are not diminished as a result of the contract international program. Organizations contract with colleges to provide instruction for international students. These organizations pay the full cost of instruction. For more detail on these contract types, see page 7.

**Student funded** class costs are paid entirely by the individuals who enroll. Student funded offerings include avocational courses such as foreign language for travelers and training courses such as microcomputer applications. Under the summer self-support option allowed by legislation, colleges offered transfer and some job preparatory student courses as student funded courses. Summer self-support accounted for 8 percent of the student funded FTEs in 1995-96. Two community college districts took advantage of the option to run summer classes on a self-support basis compared to eight the prior year. **If offered during the year, summer self support classes would be offered as state funded.**

**Enrollment Demand:** Program changes and external forces impact the demand for community and technical college education. While population changes have resulted in a slight decline in enrollment demand, several programmatic changes have resulted in an increased demand for full-time enrollment, resulting in FTE growth:

- There is an increasing need to retrain workers, especially those who lose their jobs. The state of Washington is experiencing a major restructuring of critical industries, including timber and aluminum production, which permanently displaces workers. If they hope to become re-employed in occupations paying at or near their previous salaries, many displaced workers require retraining. The state has earmarked FTEs to serve the needs of the unemployed with special emphasis on those who lose their job due to industry downsizing.
- Increasing participation in the Running Start program.

**Future Enrollment Demand:** While the demand for Running Start and worker retraining is likely to grow, future enrollment demand will also stem from several new factors. In the next several years enrollment demand will stem from:

- Growth in the number of younger college age students as the cohort called the Baby Boom Echo, or Tidal Wave II, leaves high school and comes to college. Unless policies change, these younger students will impact the demand for transfer preparation more than the demand for workforce training.
- Employers demand for well trained workers. Washington employers report difficulty finding qualified technically trained workers -- that is workers at the level trained in the community and technical college system. The typical student in a vocational program is 31 years of age. As the population of adults in their late 20s and early 30s declines over the next five years, it will be difficult for colleges to meet employer demands.
- Employers and workers demand for upgrading job skills while continuing full-time work. Employers and workers have identified the need for increased training of the current workforce. If programs can be established which meet the needs of industry and workers, the demand for part-time enrollment of working people will increase.

**GROWTH IN ANNUAL STATE FTES  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1994-95 AND 1995-96**

	State Allocated				Excess Enrollment			
	1994-95	1995-96	Change	% Change	1994-95	1995-96	Change	% Change
1 Peninsula	1,354	1,433	79	5.8%	173	94	-79	-45.8%
2 Grays Harbor	1,559	1,798	239	15.4%	160	17	-143	-89.3%
3 Olympic	3,862	4,090	228	5.9%	100		-100	-100.0%
4 Skagit Valley	3,016	3,042	26	0.9%	391	315	-76	-19.4%
5 Everett	4,222	4,123	-99	-2.3%				
6 District								
Seattle Central	4,927	4,996	69	1.4%	223	160	-63	-28.4%
Seattle North	3,777	3,959	182	4.8%				
Seattle South	3,721	3,672	-49	-1.3%				
Seattle Voc Institute	392	304	-88	-22.5%				
7 Shoreline	4,796	4,672	-124	-2.6%	64	8	-56	-87.5%
8 Bellevue	5,402	5,481	79	1.5%	121	537	416	343.4%
9 Highline	5,160	5,361	201	3.9%				
10 Green River	4,781	4,888	107	2.2%	258	170	-88	-34.2%
11 Pierce	4,292	4,864	572	13.3%				
12 Centralia	1,887	1,925	38	2.0%	18		-18	-100.0%
13 Lower Columbia	2,231	2,124	-107	-4.8%				
14 Clark	4,986	5,052	66	1.3%	252	260	8	3.2%
15 Wenatchee Valley	1,954	1,994	40	2.1%	67		-67	-100.0%
16 Yakima Valley	3,578	3,523	-55	-1.5%				
17 District								
Spokane	5,216	5,317	101	1.9%				
Spokane Falls	6,692	6,753	61	0.9%	79		-79	-100.0%
18 Big Bend	1,306	1,292	-14	-1.1%	0	33	33	
19 Columbia Basin	3,929	4,005	76	1.9%				
20 Walla Walla	2,391	2,462	71	3.0%	12	17	5	45.2%
21 Whatcom	1,458	1,462	4	0.3%	410	506	96	23.5%
22 Tacoma	3,585	3,898	313	8.7%	0	162	162	
23 Edmonds	3,780	3,830	50	1.3%	1,208	872	-336	-27.8%
24 So Puget Sound	2,554	2,759	205	8.0%	0	100	100	
25 Bellingham	1,145	1,365	220	19.2%				
26 Lake Washington	2,242	2,778	536	23.9%				
27 Renton	2,757	3,627	870	31.6%				
28 Bates	3,516	4,019	503	14.3%				
29 Clover Park	3,399	3,952	553	16.3%				
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL FTES</b>	<b>109,867</b>	<b>114,821</b>	<b>4,954</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>3,536</b>	<b>3,253</b>	<b>-283</b>	<b>-8.0%</b>

Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2101 Version 1A (College Job Number SR2313J provides identical information), Excess Enrollment MIS:SR3101 Version 9I.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. State Allocated includes Natural Resource Waivers and Workforce Training Trust Fund FTEs.

**IMPACT ON COMMUNITY COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS  
IN COURSES WITH REDUCED TUITION OR WAIVER OF TUITION  
COMMUNITY COLLEGES ONLY  
ACADEMIC YEARS 1991-92 TO 1995-96**

The 1992 Legislature directed the State Board to "reduce the amount of operating fee foregone revenue from tuition waivers by 6.6 percent." As a consequence, the Board was obligated, in April 1992, to increase the community college tuition rate for specific "ungraded courses" (courses where intent is other than for credit toward a degree or certificate program). Charges were increased for parent education courses, apprenticeship training, industrial first aid, retirement, GED preparation, medical emergency technician, farm and small business management.

Except for Adult Basic Education (ABE), English as a Second Language (ESL) and GED classes, which are tuition free, enrollments in "ungraded" courses have declined. Some of the declines were consistent with a longer-term trend of declining enrollments or offerings and may not have been due to the increased charges. Apprenticeship changes likely reflect the changing demand for workers in the apprenticeable trades, rather than an impact of the fee change.

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
<b>ABE/ESL</b>					
FTE	6,130	8,208	9,286	10,088	10,960
% Change	5%	34%	13%	9%	9%
<b>GED Preparation</b>					
FTE	1,492	647	382	308	815
% Change	-14%	-57%	-41%	-19%	165%
<b>Parent Education</b>					
FTE	1,961	1,842	1,766	1,692	1,641
% Change	-4%	-6%	-4%	-4%	-3%
<b>Apprenticeship</b>					
FTE	1,372	1,483	1,410	1,103	1,169
% Change	8%	8%	-5%	-22%	6%
<b>Industrial First Aid</b>					
FTE	30	22	21	22	25
% Change	-12%	-27%	-5%	4%	16%
<b>Retirement</b>					
FTE	906	718	667	688	594
% Change	-25%	-21%	-7%	3%	-14%
<b>EMT</b>					
FTE	192	141	125	142	123
% Change	-3%	-27%	-11%	14%	-13%
<b>Farm &amp; Small Business Management</b>					
FTE	193	201	151	138	110
% Change	0%	4%	-25%	-9%	-20%

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1107, MIS:SR2106 for ABE/ESL.

**FTES BY TARGETED PROGRAMS  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96**

	<b>Contract International (Contract)</b>	<b>Running Start (Contract)</b>	<b>Dislocated Natural Resource Workers (State)</b>	<b>HB 1988 Workforce Training Trust Fund (State)</b>	<b>Unemployment Insurance Beneficiaries (State)</b>
1 Peninsula	25	181	377	252	472
2 Grays Harbor	2	66	435	497	590
3 Olympic	0	144	63	268	645
4 Skagit Valley	150	225	233	253	680
5 Everett	0	214	308	401	770
6 District					
Seattle Central	410	179	21	168	664
Seattle North	267	85	55	258	613
Seattle South	199	68	52	329	756
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0	1	36	54
7 Shoreline	381	125	86	213	511
8 Bellevue	413	231	49	186	634
9 Highline	0	118	30	259	624
10 Green River	378	198	61	497	762
11 Pierce	87	214	12	237	671
12 Centralia	36	109	159	196	346
13 Lower Columbia	13	113	101	42	272
14 Clark	64	233	95	202	431
15 Wenatchee Valley	14	121	75	75	369
16 Yakima Valley	65	125	128	254	751
17 District					
Spokane	55	115	159	295	937
Spokane Falls	90	261	49	174	627
18 Big Bend	53	121	6	42	191
19 Columbia Basin	12	190	6	324	692
20 Walla Walla	101	140	45	214	330
21 Whatcom	74	251	31	57	253
22 Tacoma	172	149	24	255	555
23 Edmonds	472	206	229	409	724
24 So Puget Sound	31	190	131	230	509
25 Bellingham	0	60	105	96	338
26 Lake Washington	0	1	98	1,001	510
27 Renton	0	56	74	358	890
28 Bates	0	129	135	341	851
29 Clover Park	0	100	126	423	957
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>3,568</b>	<b>4,715</b>	<b>3,560</b>	<b>8,169</b>	<b>18,980</b>

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse for Running Start and Contract International; Dislocated Natural Resource Workers SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedures SR92-7XXX and SR92-4XXX; HB 1988 SBCTC SMIS Database and Foxpro Quarterly Databases; Unemployment Insurance Beneficiaries SBCTC UI Beneficiary file.

Note: "Contract International" students are a subset of all international students. Bates, Clover Park, and Lake Washington also offer Alternative High School programs for area students as a regular part of their contract effort. The Alternative High School counts are excluded from this table.

## FTES BY TARGETED PROGRAMS ACADEMIC YEARS 1992-93 TO 1995-96

Recent legislation has earmarked enrollment slots to serve targeted populations. While still only a small proportion of the total FTE enrollment, a substantial portion of the enrollment growth in 1995-96 came as a result of FTEs targeted for specific objectives. **Running Start** is one such program which has operated at all colleges since 1992-93. It has grown substantially over the past four years. The typical college now enrolls nearly 150 FTE Running Start students. A total of 8,638 (4,715 FTE) high school students enrolled this past year. In some parts of the state there is still room for expansion of this program as more students and their parents learn of the option to complete high school and college courses simultaneously without paying college tuition.

While the earmarked program for **dislocated natural resource workers** funded 500 FTE students, colleges used their regular FTE allocation to serve six times as many dislocated timber workers. In 1995-96, the colleges served 4,559 (3,560 FTE) unemployed timber workers or their spouses - 500 of these were served with the earmarked dollars.

Funding to support the enrollment of **dislocated workers** was provided by **HB 1988** beginning in fall of 1993. Colleges and their Job Service Center and Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) partners provided new services geared to dislocated workers which attracted far more than the 5,900 funded FTE. In addition, 200 such FTE were allocated to Washington's Private Career Schools. In 1995-96, 12,605 students were served under this program. Separate reports on the first two years of this new program have been published with a third accountability report to be published December 1996.

The **HB 1988** required that colleges use the new funds to increase the space available to **dislocated and unemployed workers**. To assure that the new FTE are above and beyond the service historically provided, SBCTC tracks the FTE for individuals who either receive unemployment benefits while enrolled or have recently exhausted their benefits. Colleges continue to increase service to unemployed and dislocated workers.

The **contract international** program allows colleges to serve international students without reducing the level of service to state residents. FTEs in this program have been included in counts only since 1994-95.

### FTES IN TARGETED PROGRAMS

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
<b>Running Start (Contract)</b>	1,494	2,758	3,815	4,715
% Total	1.3%	2.2%	2.9%	3.4%
% Change		84.6%	38.3%	23.6%
<b>Dislocated Natural Resource Workers (State)</b>	1,072	1,735	3,837	3,560
% Total	0.9%	1.4%	3.0%	2.6%
% Change		61.8%	121.2%	-7.2%
<b>HB 1988 Workforce</b>				
<b>Training Trust Fund Students (State)</b>		3,718	7,517	8,169
% Total		3.0%	5.8%	6.0%
% Change			102.2%	8.7%
<b>Unemployment Insurance</b>				
<b>Beneficiaries (State)</b>	8,931	15,274	18,164	18,980
% Total	7.6%	12.4%	14.0%	13.9%
% Change		71.0%	18.9%	4.5%
<b>Contract International</b>			3,275	3,568
% Total			2.5%	2.6%
% Change				8.9%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse for Running Start and Contract International, Dislocated Natural Resource Workers SBCTC SMIS Database, HB 1988 SBCTC SMIS Database, Unemployment Insurance Beneficiaries SBCTC UI Beneficiary file.

Note: Bates, Clover Park, and Lake Washington also offer Alternative High School programs for area students as a regular part of their contract effort. The Alternative High School counts are excluded from this table.

**ANNUAL FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL STUDIES  
STATE SUPPORTED  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96**

	<b>Academic: Transfer &amp; Vocational Support</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>Vocational</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>Basic Skills</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>Develop- mental</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
1 Peninsula	641	41.9%	663	43.4%	108	7.1%	115	7.5%
2 Grays Harbor	823	45.3%	625	34.5%	193	10.7%	173	9.5%
3 Olympic	2,338	57.2%	1,199	29.3%	229	5.6%	325	7.9%
4 Skagit Valley	1,547	46.1%	1,174	35.0%	380	11.3%	256	7.6%
5 Everett	1,994	48.4%	1,367	33.2%	529	12.8%	234	5.7%
6 District								
Seattle Central	2,351	45.6%	1,385	26.9%	1,047	20.3%	373	7.2%
Seattle North	1,786	45.1%	1,424	36.0%	466	11.8%	282	7.1%
Seattle South	633	17.2%	1,908	51.9%	935	25.5%	197	5.4%
Seattle Voc Institute	0		219	72.0%	85	28.0%		0.0%
7 Shoreline	2,736	58.5%	1,349	28.8%	338	7.2%	258	5.5%
8 Bellevue	3,590	59.7%	1,568	26.0%	484	8.0%	377	6.3%
9 Highline	2,510	46.8%	1,408	26.3%	1,061	19.8%	383	7.1%
10 Green River	2,750	54.4%	1,644	32.5%	410	8.1%	254	5.0%
11 Pierce	2,664	54.8%	1,262	26.0%	428	8.8%	510	10.5%
12 Centralia	869	45.2%	642	33.4%	290	15.1%	123	6.4%
13 Lower Columbia	988	46.5%	732	34.4%	265	12.5%	139	6.6%
14 Clark	2,334	43.9%	1,534	28.9%	838	15.8%	605	11.4%
15 Wenatchee Valley	1,007	50.5%	707	35.4%	118	5.9%	162	8.1%
16 Yakima Valley	1,650	46.8%	1,023	29.0%	595	16.9%	254	7.2%
17 District								
Spokane	1,714	32.2%	3,134	58.9%	17	0.3%	452	8.5%
Spokane Falls	2,975	44.1%	1,249	18.5%	2,125	31.5%	404	6.0%
18 Big Bend	585	44.1%	493	37.2%	133	10.1%	114	8.6%
19 Columbia Basin	2,150	53.7%	1,197	29.9%	457	11.4%	202	5.0%
20 Walla Walla	861	34.7%	1,132	45.6%	316	12.7%	171	6.9%
21 Whatcom	1,284	65.2%	374	19.0%	171	8.7%	140	7.1%
22 Tacoma	1,651	40.7%	1,162	28.6%	676	16.6%	572	14.1%
23 Edmonds	2,171	46.2%	1,534	32.6%	672	14.3%	325	6.9%
24 So Puget Sound	1,302	45.5%	1,110	38.8%	171	6.0%	276	9.7%
25 Bellingham	0		1,260	92.3%	94	6.9%	11	0.8%
26 Lake Washington	52	1.9%	2,419	87.1%	253	9.1%	54	1.9%
27 Renton	17	0.5%	2,965	81.8%	607	16.7%	37	1.0%
28 Bates	0		3,894	96.9%	101	2.5%	24	0.6%
29 Clover Park	0		3,813	96.5%	125	3.2%	14	0.3%
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>47,972</b>	<b>40.6%</b>	<b>47,571</b>	<b>40.3%</b>	<b>14,717</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>7,814</b>	<b>6.6%</b>

Source: SBCTC SMIS database, Course MIS:SR2101, Version 1A, Data Warehouse, Class Table, Subject Cluster 15 for developmental, basic skills as residual.

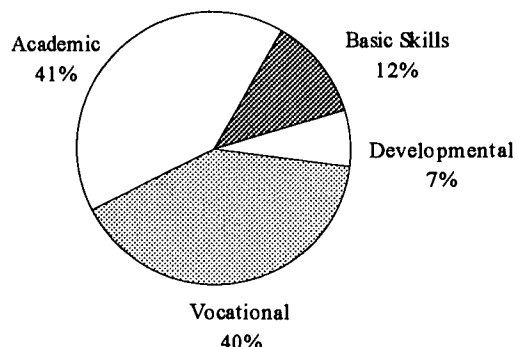
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.



**STATE FTES IN ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL,  
BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL COURSES  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1993-94 TO 1995-96**

Colleges offer courses in four distinct areas - academic, vocational, developmental (math, English, reading and study skills for those who are otherwise ready for college work) and basic skills. Basic skills include English as a Second Language (ESL), Adult Basic Education, and two approaches to completing the equivalent of high school - the diploma program for adults and courses in preparation for the GED test. There is no one to one correspondence between courses and student goals. Academic courses are taken by students enrolled for workforce training and transfer. Likewise, basic skills courses are taken by students with basic skills as their final goal as well as students who plan eventually to prepare for new jobs or transfer. (see pages 13 and 14 for FTEs by student purpose for attending).

**FTEs by Course Type  
State Supported**



The basic skills area grew the most this past year, largely due to a 20 percent a year increase in ESL instruction to meet the needs of new immigrants. State enrollment in the vocational area grew as a result of the new funding provided by HB 1988 from the Workforce Training Trust Fund. The 2,659 FTE growth in vocational programs over the past year represents a substantial increase in the opportunities for vocational training available at each local college. That FTE translates to five or six new or expanded programs at each college.

Most of the growth in developmental courses has been in developmental math although developmental English and reading courses have also grown somewhat. Academic courses have stabilized in size consistent with the stable size of the state's population of the age most likely to enroll in such courses.

**FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, BASIC SKILLS & DEVELOPMENTAL  
STATE SUPPORTED COURSES**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
<b>Academic, Transfer &amp; Vocational Support</b>	47,089	47,972	47,972
% Change		1.9%	0.0%
<b>Vocational</b>	44,912	45,124	47,571
% Change		0.5%	5.4%
<b>Basic Skills</b>	11,464	12,746	14,717
% Change		11.2%	15.5%
<b>Developmental</b>	7,570	7,561	7,814
% Change		-0.1%	3.4%
<b>All Courses</b>	111,035	113,403	118,074
% Change		2.1%	4.1%

Source: SBCTC Course SMIS:SR2101, Version 1A and Data Warehouse, Class Table, Subject Cluster 15 for developmental, basic skills as residual.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

**ANNUAL FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL STUDIES  
CONTRACT SUPPORTED  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96**

	<b>Academic: Transfer &amp; Vocational Support</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>Vocational</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>Basic Skills</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>Develop- mental</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
1 Peninsula	265	48.1%	153	27.8%	104	18.8%	29	5.3%
2 Grays Harbor	65	62.9%	16	15.6%	21	19.9%	2	1.6%
3 Olympic	138	86.7%	18	11.4%			3	1.8%
4 Skagit Valley	306	53.7%	146	25.6%	118	20.7%		
5 Everett	230	73.1%	42	13.3%	43	13.6%		
6 District								
Seattle Central	623	44.5%	188	13.5%	582	41.6%	7	0.5%
Seattle North	209	51.3%	61	15.1%	137	33.7%		
Seattle South	128	22.7%	220	38.8%	210	37.1%	8	1.5%
Seattle Voc Institute			2	100.0%				
7 Shoreline	370	67.6%	99	18.1%	78	14.3%		
8 Bellevue	737	69.5%	233	22.0%	89	8.4%		
9 Highline	107	74.0%	13	9.2%	24	16.8%		
10 Green River	383	57.8%	76	11.5%	204	30.7%		
11 Pierce	1,403	53.3%	625	23.7%	372	14.1%	232	8.8%
12 Centralia	145	27.4%	172	32.5%	212	40.1%		
13 Lower Columbia	112	86.8%	15	11.4%	2	1.8%		
14 Clark	251	65.6%	51	13.3%	72	18.9%	9	2.3%
15 Wenatchee Valley	123	43.3%	22	7.7%	135	47.5%	4	1.5%
16 Yakima Valley	170	38.4%	129	29.2%	140	31.7%	3	0.7%
17 District								
Spokane	141	61.5%	85	37.2%	3	1.3%		
Spokane Falls	470	35.4%	374	28.2%	478	36.0%	7	0.5%
18 Big Bend	170	51.1%	65	19.6%	76	22.8%	22	6.6%
19 Columbia Basin	190	39.2%	86	17.7%	191	39.4%	18	3.6%
20 Walla Walla	302	28.7%	410	39.0%	272	25.8%	68	6.5%
21 Whatcom	274	72.2%	42	11.1%	58	15.4%	5	1.3%
22 Tacoma	226	38.6%	196	33.6%	81	13.9%	81	13.8%
23 Edmonds	741	43.9%	690	40.9%	173	10.3%	82	4.9%
24 So Puget Sound	188	72.6%	40	15.4%	31	11.9%		
25 Bellingham	0		49	81.5%	11	18.5%		
26 Lake Washington	2	1.5%	122	74.6%	39	23.9%		
27 Renton	2	0.2%	57	7.5%	471	62.0%	231	30.3%
28 Bates	0		331	95.8%	14	4.2%		
29 Clover Park	0		131	95.3%	7	4.7%		
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>8,470</b>	<b>45.3%</b>	<b>4,959</b>	<b>26.5%</b>	<b>4,449</b>	<b>23.8%</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>4.3%</b>

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Course MIS:SR2101, Version 1A, Data Warehouse, Class Table, Subject Cluster 15 for developmental, basic skills as residual.

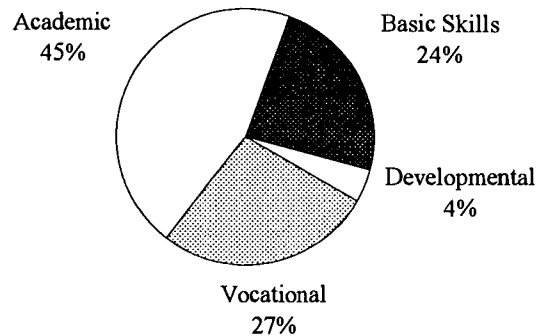
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

**CONTRACT FTES IN ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL,  
BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL COURSES  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1993-94 TO 1995-96**

Contract FTEs represent a growing portion of the college effort. They represented 13 percent of the total effort in 1995-96. There are three distinct types of contracted effort: Running Start, which represents a quarter of the contract FTE, the contract international student program (18 percent of contract FTE), and contracts with business, the military and corrections. The latter contracts represent a slight majority (57 percent) of the contract FTE.

Most of the Running Start students and many international students take academic courses. Consequently academic courses represent the largest area for the contract effort. Basic skills courses, especially English as a Second Language (ESL), Adult Basic Education, and courses in preparation for the GED test are important offerings in the corrections sites. Employers typically contract for vocational or basic skills instruction. Developmental courses represent only a small fraction of the contract effort.

**Contract FTEs by Course Area**



**FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, BASIC SKILLS & DEVELOPMENTAL  
CONTRACT SUPPORTED COURSES**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
<b>Academic, Transfer &amp; Vocational Support</b>	4,535	7,608	8,470
% Change		67.8%	11.3%
<b>Vocational</b>	3,588	4,736	4,959
% Change		32.0%	4.7%
<b>Basic Skills</b>	3,163	3,724	4,449
% Change		17.7%	19.5%
<b>Developmental</b>	586	579	810
% Change		-1.2%	39.9%
<b>All Courses</b>	11,871	16,648	18,687
% Change		40.2%	12.2%

Source: SBCTC Course SMIS:SR2101, Version 1A and SMIS Database, Data Warehouse, Class Table, Subject Cluster 15 for developmental, basic skills as residual.

Note: Contract international included starting in 1994-95.

**FTES BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING  
STATE SUPPORTED  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96**

	<b>Workforce Training</b>	<b>Transfer</b>	<b>Basic Skills as Final Goal</b>	<b>Home &amp; Family Life/ Other/Not Specified</b>	<b>Total</b>
1 Peninsula	954	372	91	110	1,527
2 Grays Harbor	577	370	200	667	1,814
3 Olympic	1,671	1,936	162	320	4,089
4 Skagit Valley	1,532	1,328	261	235	3,356
5 Everett	1,833	1,653	421	215	4,122
6 District					
Seattle Central	1,721	2,455	569	412	5,157
Seattle North	1,597	1,960	157	244	3,958
South Seattle	2,212	757	386	317	3,672
Seattle Voc Institute	233	26	36	14	309
7 Shoreline	1,689	2,555	232	205	4,681
8 Bellevue	1,792	3,664	205	356	6,017
9 Highline	1,849	2,305	981	226	5,361
10 Green River	3,275	1,410	179	195	5,059
11 Pierce	1,591	2,788	360	125	4,864
12 Centralia	797	715	214	198	1,924
13 Lower Columbia	961	634	180	349	2,124
14 Clark	2,180	2,256	625	250	5,311
15 Wenatchee Valley	971	852	89	82	1,994
16 Yakima Valley	1,952	1,440	64	66	3,522
17 District					
Spokane	3,723	1,474	4	115	5,316
Spokane Falls	1,862	3,020	1,577	294	6,753
18 Big Bend	533	592	110	90	1,325
19 Columbia Basin	1,542	1,258	447	758	4,005
20 Walla Walla	1,246	889	199	145	2,479
21 Whatcom	517	1,268	129	56	1,970
22 Tacoma	1,458	1,978	469	155	4,060
23 Edmonds	1,865	2,151	432	253	4,701
24 South Puget Sound	1,301	1,293	87	178	2,859
25 Bellingham	1,156	21	61	126	1,364
26 Lake Washington	1,395	22	148	1,211	2,776
27 Renton	3,054	129	239	192	3,614
28 Bates	3,087	25	72	835	4,019
29 Clover Park	3,763	6	127	55	3,951
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>55,889</b>	<b>43,605</b>	<b>9,513</b>	<b>9,049</b>	<b>118,056</b>
% of Totals	47.3%	36.9%	8.1%	7.7%	

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedure SR94-8FTE.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

**FTES BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING  
STATE SUPPORTED  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1993-94 TO 1995-96**

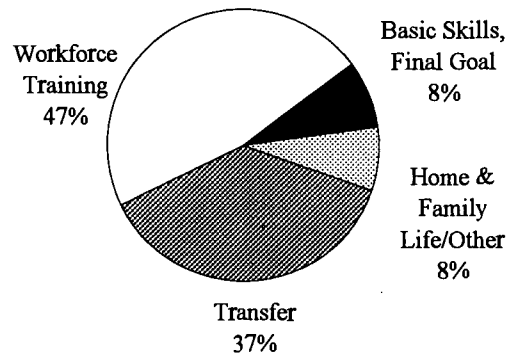
Students enroll in two year colleges for a variety of reasons. No single purpose is common to the majority of students. Based on the FTE for which they are enrolled, workforce training is the most common reason for enrolling. Since most young people work and many work in a training related field, the distinction between job preparation and upgrading or retraining is somewhat artificial. Recognizing the difficulty of separating the two ends, it is estimated that a third of the workforce training FTE is generated by those who are upgrading their job skills or retraining for a new occupational area, often as a result of dislocation. About two-thirds of the workforce training FTEs are taken by students who are preparing for a new job.

In community colleges the transfer function is equal in size to the workforce training effort as measured by FTEs. Because transfer is not a mission of the technical colleges, transfer accounts for just 37 percent of the FTE effort for the system as a whole.

While 12 percent of the total FTE was in basic skills (see page 9), most of the basic skills students had transfer or workforce training goals and were not enrolled in basic skills as an end in itself. About a third of the basic skills FTE, however, was generated by students who took such classes as their end goal - they had no plans to further their education.

About eight percent of the FTE was devoted to a wide range of other student purposes. About four percent enrolled in parent education, other home and family life, and retirement planning courses. The other four percent of the students did not share information on their purpose for attending or were attending for reasons of personal interest.

**FTEs by Student Purpose**



**FTES BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING  
STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
<b>Workforce Training</b>	49,049	53,817	55,889
% of Change		9.7%	3.9%
<b>Transfer</b>	42,985	43,386	43,605
% of Change		0.9%	0.5%
<b>Basic Skills as Final Goal</b>	7,829	7,973	9,513
% of Change		1.8%	19.3%
<b>Home/Family Life/ Other/Not Reported</b>	11,149	8,224	9,049
% of Change		-26.2%	10.0%

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedure SR94-8FTE.

Note: FTE in this report are slightly less (17 FTE) than in other reports due to the way in which FTEs are calculated in variable credit courses.

**FTES BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING  
CONTRACT SUPPORTED  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96**

	Workforce Training	Transfer	Basic Skills as Final Goal	Home & Family Life/ Other/Not Specified	Total
1 Peninsula	66	98	78	309	551
2 Grays Harbor	4	3	21	75	103
3 Olympic	22	119	2	16	159
4 Skagit Valley	150	288	39	93	570
5 Everett	53	199	33	31	316
6 District					
Seattle Central	387	486	340	186	1,399
Seattle North	108	260	23	18	409
South Seattle	268	145	65	88	566
Seattle Voc Institute	2	0	0	0	2
7 Shoreline	108	386	2	51	547
8 Bellevue	265	443	21	330	1,059
9 Highline	20	84	23	17	144
10 Green River	256	357	35	15	663
11 Pierce	1,123	1,128	102	278	2,631
12 Centralia	22	104	120	286	532
13 Lower Columbia	5	82	0	42	129
14 Clark	94	171	44	74	383
15 Wenatchee Valley	92	118	65	10	285
16 Yakima Valley	253	150	18	21	442
17 District					
Spokane	80	131	0	18	229
Spokane Falls	214	311	364	439	1,328
18 Big Bend	38	133	29	131	331
19 Columbia Basin	91	86	182	126	485
20 Walla Walla	425	201	155	274	1,055
21 Whatcom	29	299	21	30	379
22 Tacoma	172	231	39	142	584
23 Edmonds	434	692	117	442	1,685
24 South Puget Sound	27	192	22	19	260
25 Bellingham	44	0	6	2	52
26 Lake Washington	111	1	19	54	185
27 Renton	394	29	331	16	770
28 Bates	238	3	0	125	366
29 Clover Park	152	0	0	8	160
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>5,747</b>	<b>6,928</b>	<b>2,318</b>	<b>3,763</b>	<b>18,756</b>

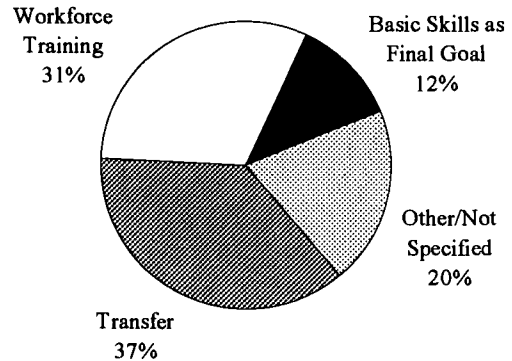
Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedure SR94-8FTE.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

**FTES BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING  
CONTRACT SUPPORTED  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1993-94 TO 1995-96**

More than a third of the students in contract supported courses enroll to prepare for transfer and nearly a third enroll for work related reasons. The high level of participation by those preparing for transfer is the result of the enrollment of Running Start and international students on a contract basis. Most of the students enrolled at correctional institutions and through employer contracts enroll for job related reasons or do not report their purpose for attending.

**Contract FTEs by Student Purpose**



**FTES BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING  
CONTRACT SUPPORTED STUDENTS**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
<b>Workforce Training</b>	3,748	5,063	5,747
% of Change		35.1%	13.5%
<b>Transfer</b>	3,243	5,999	6,928
% of Change		85.0%	15.5%
<b>Basic Skills as Final Goal</b>	2,150	1,951	2,318
% of Change		-9.3%	18.8%
<b>Other/Not Reported</b>	2,729	3,559	3,763
% of Change		30.4%	5.7%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Contract FTEs by Kind of Student.

Note: FTEs on this page are about 70 FTE higher than elsewhere in the document due to the way in which FTEs are calculated in certain contracted variable credit courses.

**ANNUAL FTES BY TIME AND LOCATION BY COLLEGE  
ALL FUNDS  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96**

Colleges offered 81 percent of their FTE during the day in 1995-96, a pattern typical of previous years. On campus facilities used during the day account for 66 percent of the total FTE. That represents a decline in day on-campus enrollment over 1994-95 when 68 percent of the FTE was on campus during the day.

	-- State and Contract --				-- All Funds --	
	Day FTEs	% of Total	Evening FTEs	% of Total	Day-On Campus	% of Total
1 Peninsula	1,739	83.7%	338	16.3%	1,307	62.9%
2 Grays Harbor	1,565	81.6%	353	18.4%	1,431	74.6%
3 Olympic	2,929	68.9%	1,320	31.1%	2,678	63.0%
4 Skagit Valley	3,100	78.9%	827	21.1%	2,139	54.5%
5 Everett	3,411	76.9%	1,027	23.1%	3,164	71.3%
6 District						
Seattle Central	5,253	80.1%	1,303	19.9%	4,940	75.4%
Seattle North	3,270	74.9%	1,097	25.1%	3,073	70.4%
Seattle South	3,238	76.4%	1,001	23.6%	2,696	63.6%
Seattle Voc Institute	304	99.4%	2	0.6%	274	89.3%
7 Shoreline	4,503	86.1%	725	13.9%	4,279	81.9%
8 Bellevue	5,349	75.6%	1,729	24.4%	5,394	76.2%
9 Highline	4,470	81.2%	1,035	18.8%	3,680	66.8%
10 Green River	4,509	78.8%	1,212	21.2%	4,098	71.6%
11 Pierce	5,413	72.2%	2,083	27.8%	2,909	38.8%
12 Centralia	2,146	87.5%	307	12.5%	1,476	60.2%
13 Lower Columbia	1,877	83.3%	376	16.7%	1,767	78.4%
14 Clark	4,530	79.5%	1,165	20.5%	3,902	68.5%
15 Wenatchee Valley	1,837	80.6%	442	19.4%	1,327	58.2%
16 Yakima Valley	3,426	86.4%	538	13.6%	2,614	66.0%
17 District						
Spokane	5,147	92.8%	399	7.2%	4,585	82.7%
Spokane Falls	6,871	85.0%	1,211	15.0%	3,806	47.1%
18 Big Bend	1,326	80.0%	332	20.0%	1,248	75.3%
19 Columbia Basin	3,316	73.9%	1,174	26.1%	2,750	61.2%
20 Walla Walla	3,148	89.1%	384	10.9%	2,019	57.2%
21 Whatcom	1,801	76.7%	547	23.3%	1,689	71.9%
22 Tacoma	3,828	82.4%	816	17.6%	3,078	66.3%
23 Edmonds	5,069	79.3%	1,321	20.7%	4,196	65.7%
24 So Puget Sound	2,283	73.2%	835	26.8%	2,099	67.3%
25 Bellingham	1,159	81.3%	266	18.7%	1,081	75.9%
26 Lake Washington	2,678	91.0%	263	9.0%	2,442	83.0%
27 Renton	3,592	81.9%	795	18.1%	2,512	57.2%
28 Bates	4,183	95.9%	181	4.1%	2,865	65.7%
29 Clover Park	3,753	91.8%	337	8.2%	2,956	72.3%
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>111,021</b>	<b>81.2%</b>	<b>25,741</b>	<b>18.8%</b>	<b>90,475</b>	<b>66.2%</b>

Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2101, Version 2A, 3A and 4A.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.



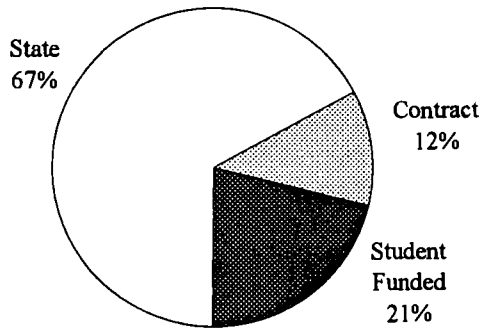
**ENROLLMENTS**  
**AND**  
**STUDENT DEMOGRAPHICS**

## INTRODUCTION TO ANNUAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENT DATA ACADEMIC YEARS 1993-94 TO 1995-96

Community and technical colleges enrolled 425,007 students in 1995-96. The number of students served at the colleges decreased slightly compared to the four percent increase in FTEs. The small decrease in the number of students signals an increase in full-time students and a decline in part-time students. This shift to full-time enrollment is consistent with the needs of dislocated workers, younger students, and those on welfare who are using the college to gain skills for a new job. Since the population of those aged 25 to 30 is smaller now than it has been in some years, there are fewer Washington residents in this prime part-time enrollment age group and thus fewer part-time students enrolled. Colleges have reduced their night programs, as a percent of total, which also reduces opportunities for part-time students.

The majority of students (67 percent) were enrolled in courses supported by tuition and state funds. The state supported numbers include the students enrolled in the special dislocated worker programs and "excess" enrollment as described on page 3. Twelve percent of all students were enrolled in contract courses where an employer or other organization such as a high school (Running Start students) paid the entire cost of instruction. More than one in five students (21 percent) enroll only in student-funded courses where the course fee covers the entire cost of instruction.

**Annual Headcount  
by Funding Source of Courses Taken  
1995-96**



**State Supported Students:** Students enrolled in at least one course funded completely or in part by legislative appropriations of state funds. Includes "excess enrollments" allowed by legislature.

**Contract Supported Students\*:** Students enrolled in courses funded by grants and contracts with external organizations and who were not enrolled in any state supported courses. Also includes Running Start students.

**Student Funded Students:** Students enrolled only in non-degree courses funded entirely through fees charged to the students.

**Note:** Most students enroll exclusively in one of the three types of courses: state supported, contract supported or student funded.

### HEADCOUNT

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	% 3 Year Change
<b>State</b>	295,211	296,148	297,662	0.8%
<b>Contract Supported</b>	43,954	49,217	52,127	18.6%
<b>Student Funded</b>	99,116	98,061	93,072	-6.1%
<b>College Totals</b>	438,281	443,426	442,861	1.0%
<b>% Change</b>		1.2%	-0.1%	
<b>System Totals</b>	419,512	425,187	425,007	-1.3%

Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR1101, Version 1A.

Note: Contract includes Running Start and contract international students. System count is each person only once even if enrolled at more than one college.

**ANNUAL STUDENT HEADCOUNT  
BY COLLEGE AND FUNDING SOURCE  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96**

	State Including Excess, Natural Resource Waivers and HB 1988		Contract Including Running Start & Contract International		Student Funded		Grand Total Headcount
1 Peninsula	4,475	64.3%	1,780	25.6%	707	10.2%	6,962
2 Grays Harbor	4,174	73.6%	226	4.0%	1,275	22.5%	5,675
3 Olympic	9,864	81.9%	437	3.6%	1,737	14.4%	12,038
4 Skagit Valley	8,658	70.0%	1,406	11.4%	2,303	18.6%	12,367
5 Everett	10,826	77.0%	688	4.9%	2,553	18.1%	14,067
6 District							
Seattle Central	11,764	63.7%	3,353	18.2%	3,341	18.1%	18,458
Seattle North	10,535	68.5%	553	3.6%	4,299	27.9%	15,387
Seattle South	8,210	79.1%	1,049	10.1%	1,118	10.8%	10,377
Seattle Voc Institute	625	93.1%	46	6.9%	0	0.0%	671
7 Shoreline	9,986	70.9%	1,471	10.4%	2,632	18.7%	14,089
8 Bellevue	14,185	47.4%	2,537	8.5%	13,229	44.2%	29,951
9 Highline	11,095	69.8%	202	1.3%	4,602	28.9%	15,899
10 Green River	10,525	68.7%	1,008	6.6%	3,790	24.7%	15,323
11 Pierce	10,263	40.0%	9,213	35.9%	6,197	24.1%	25,673
12 Centralia	5,333	72.3%	902	12.2%	1,140	15.5%	7,375
13 Lower Columbia	5,118	76.3%	221	3.3%	1,370	20.4%	6,709
14 Clark	14,860	73.7%	1,090	5.4%	4,224	20.9%	20,174
15 Wenatchee Valley	4,861	65.4%	1,493	20.1%	1,084	14.6%	7,438
16 Yakima Valley	9,753	86.1%	1,372	12.1%	208	1.8%	11,333
17 District							
Spokane	9,216	75.8%	465	3.8%	2,477	20.4%	12,158
Spokane Falls	14,333	45.7%	5,353	17.1%	11,690	37.3%	31,376
18 Big Bend	3,746	65.8%	990	17.4%	954	16.8%	5,690
19 Columbia Basin	9,387	85.5%	1,398	12.7%	189	1.7%	10,974
20 Walla Walla	5,654	49.1%	3,738	32.5%	2,115	18.4%	11,507
21 Whatcom	4,856	51.6%	889	9.5%	3,661	38.9%	9,406
22 Tacoma	8,630	52.9%	1,281	7.9%	6,401	39.2%	16,312
23 Edmonds	11,303	61.3%	5,153	28.0%	1,975	10.7%	18,431
24 So. Puget Sound	7,012	75.6%	665	7.2%	1,600	17.2%	9,277
25 Bellingham	9,805	98.8%	88	0.9%	33	0.3%	9,926
26 Lake Washington	7,029	64.8%	397	3.7%	3,415	31.5%	10,841
27 Renton	12,378	84.9%	1,130	7.7%	1,073	7.4%	14,581
28 Bates	12,159	82.1%	1,367	9.2%	1,277	8.6%	14,803
29 Clover Park	17,044	96.8%	166	0.9%	403	2.3%	17,613
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>297,662</b>	<b>67.2%</b>	<b>52,127</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>93,072</b>	<b>21.0%</b>	<b>442,861</b>

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1101, Version 1A.

## STUDENTS BY RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND PART-TIME AND FULL-TIME STATUS

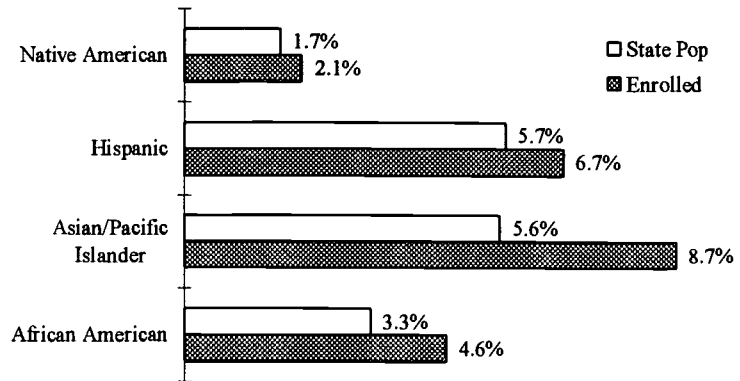
### RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND:

Community and technical colleges serve a racially and ethnically diverse population. In 1995-96 the enrollment was 23 percent people of color compared to a state population in 1995 of 16 percent people of color.

SBCTC has published several reports which provide more detail on the enrollment and success of students of color, for details see the report listing in Appendix C.

International students account for less than one percent of the total state enrollment. Some 4,780 international students enrolled as contract funded students in 1995-96. These students are not reflected in these data on demographics of students supported by state funding.

**Percent Students of Color  
vs State Population of Color**



**PART-TIME/FULL-TIME:** Colleges are serving an increasing number of full-time students, but a declining number of part-time students. Many of the students being reached by the new programs such as HB 1988 enroll on a full-time basis. The population of adults in their mid to late 20s, the group most likely to enroll in large numbers on a part-time basis, is declining. Part-time enrollment could increase if colleges are able to offer classes targeted to the needs of the working adults. Nationwide, two-year colleges enroll just 37 percent of students on a full-time basis.

### ANNUAL HEADCOUNT BY CHARACTERISTIC STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
African American	11,686	12,150	12,299
Asian/Pacific Islander	21,926	22,837	23,116
Hispanic	13,278	14,893	17,816
Native American	5,686	5,631	5,513
Other	1,687	1,724	2,499
White	211,799	209,240	203,856
% Student of Color	20.4%	21.5%	23.1%
% State Population of Color	15.0%	15.6%	16.3%
Not Reporting Race	29,149	28,956	31,708
International Students	NA	717	856
Part-Time	173,585	170,077	166,212
Full-Time	121,626	126,071	131,451
% Full-Time	41.2%	42.6%	44.2%

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1101, Version 1A. Counts of students with unreported race were excluded.

Note: The 93,072 students enrolled exclusively in student funded courses are excluded from these data.

**STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC BACKGROUND BY COLLEGE  
STATE SUPPORTED  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96**

	Non-Hispanic						Of Color	Inter- national Students	Not Reported
	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	African American	Native American	Other	White			
1 Peninsula	62	59	17	157	23	2,631	10.8%	3	1,523
2 Grays Harbor	118	81	25	175	101	2,997	14.3%	5	672
3 Olympic	330	795	372	182	193	7,807	19.3%	31	154
4 Skagit	1,068	281	140	108	43	6,999	19.0%	19	0
5 Everett	408	517	107	299	73	7,997	14.9%	106	1,319
6 District									
Seattle Central	976	2,533	1,721	180	167	5,639	49.7%	50	498
Seattle North	389	1,654	566	120	150	7,080	28.9%	45	531
Seattle South	331	1,952	854	127	219	4,363	44.4%	47	317
Seattle Voc Institute	31	180	256	17	6	82	85.7%	3	50
7 Shoreline	209	1,162	325	147	31	6,829	21.5%	24	1,259
8 Bellevue	365	1,712	464	122	15	10,754	19.9%	33	720
9 Highline	246	1,023	574	100	250	5,540	28.4%	102	3,260
10 Green River	364	537	241	131	335	8,900	15.3%	14	3
11 Pierce	573	1,233	858	157	76	6,929	29.5%	2	435
12 Centralia	379	63	46	103	12	4,418	12.0%	8	305
13 Lower Columbia	315	155	19	142	14	4,087	13.6%	2	384
14 Clark	654	860	529	168	29	12,480	15.2%	28	112
15 Wenatchee Valley	998	53	18	349	9	3,347	29.9%	27	60
16 Yakima Valley	3,764	124	129	470	44	5,196	46.6%	21	5
17 District									
Spokane	182	216	234	313	150	7,885	12.2%	21	215
Spokane Falls	425	795	358	433	128	11,132	16.1%	11	1,051
18 Big Bend	1,190	45	32	51	26	2,243	37.5%	4	155
19 Columbia Basin	1,062	357	146	80	12	6,660	19.9%	5	1,065
20 Walla Walla	890	94	79	48	41	4,119	21.9%	27	356
21 Whatcom	280	271	46	108	11	3,780	15.9%	1	359
22 Tacoma	277	885	1,092	168	5	5,901	29.1%	10	292
23 Edmonds	576	1,480	300	163	24	8,608	22.8%	112	40
24 South Puget Sound	231	667	163	158	25	5,266	19.1%	6	496
25 Bellingham	339	218	70	193	105	7,948	10.4%	33	899
26 Lake Washington	92	438	122	42	1	3,334	17.2%	31	2,969
27 Renton	100	1,386	809	141	1	8,024	23.3%	19	1,898
28 Bates	383	617	951	220	121	7,194	24.2%	5	2,668
29 Clover Park	209	673	636	141	59	7,687	18.3%	1	7,638
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>									
<b>HEADCOUNT</b>	17,816	23,116	12,299	5,513	2,499	203,856	23.1%	856	31,708
<b>% of Total Reporting</b>	6.7%	8.7%	4.6%	2.1%	0.9%	76.9%			

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1101, Version 1A.

**STUDENTS BY FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS BY COLLEGE  
STATE SUPPORTED  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96**

	---- Full-Time ----		---- Part-Time ----		Total
	Students	% of Total	Students	% of Total	
1 Peninsula	1,741	38.9%	2,734	61.1%	4,475
2 Grays Harbor	2,316	55.5%	1,858	44.5%	4,174
3 Olympic	4,361	44.2%	5,503	55.8%	9,864
4 Skagit	4,112	47.5%	4,546	52.5%	8,658
5 Everett	4,736	43.7%	6,090	56.3%	10,826
6 District					
Seattle Central	6,070	51.6%	5,694	48.4%	11,764
Seattle North	4,177	39.6%	6,358	60.4%	10,535
Seattle South	4,399	53.6%	3,811	46.4%	8,210
Seattle Voc Institute	319	51.0%	306	49.0%	625
7 Shoreline	5,447	54.5%	4,539	45.5%	9,986
8 Bellevue	6,962	49.1%	7,223	50.9%	14,185
9 Highline	5,865	52.9%	5,230	47.1%	11,095
10 Green River	5,818	55.3%	4,707	44.7%	10,525
11 Pierce	6,250	60.9%	4,013	39.1%	10,263
12 Centralia	2,252	42.2%	3,082	57.8%	5,334
13 Lower Columbia	2,424	47.4%	2,694	52.6%	5,118
14 Clark	5,525	37.2%	9,335	62.8%	14,860
15 Wenatchee Valley	2,272	46.7%	2,589	53.3%	4,861
16 Yakima Valley	4,445	45.6%	5,308	54.4%	9,753
17 District					
Spokane	6,166	66.9%	3,050	33.1%	9,216
Spokane Falls	8,759	61.1%	5,574	38.9%	14,333
18 Big Bend	1,366	36.5%	2,380	63.5%	3,746
19 Columbia Basin	4,734	50.4%	4,653	49.6%	9,387
20 Walla Walla	2,569	45.4%	3,085	54.6%	5,654
21 Whatcom	2,347	48.3%	2,509	51.7%	4,856
22 Tacoma	5,567	64.5%	3,063	35.5%	8,630
23 Edmonds	4,838	42.8%	6,465	57.2%	11,303
24 South Puget Sound	3,250	46.3%	3,762	53.7%	7,012
25 Bellingham	1,087	11.1%	8,718	88.9%	9,805
26 Lake Washington	2,447	34.8%	4,582	65.2%	7,029
27 Renton	3,067	24.8%	9,311	75.2%	12,378
28 Bates	2,951	24.3%	9,208	75.7%	12,159
29 Clover Park	2,812	16.5%	14,232	83.5%	17,044
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>131,451</b>	<b>44.2%</b>	<b>166,212</b>	<b>55.8%</b>	<b>297,663</b>

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1101, Version 1A.  
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

**GENDER AND DISABILITY STATUS OF STUDENTS SERVED  
STATE SUPPORTED  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96**

	Female	% Female of Those Reporting Gender	Male	% Male of Those Reporting Gender	Disabled	% Disabled
1 Peninsula	2,713	60.6%	1,761	39.4%	118	2.6%
2 Grays Harbor	2,130	58.4%	1,520	41.6%	333	8.0%
3 Olympic	5,468	55.6%	4,373	44.4%	591	6.0%
4 Skagit Valley	4,943	57.1%	3,715	42.9%	173	2.0%
5 Everett	6,488	61.2%	4,114	38.8%	306	2.8%
6 District						
Seattle Central	6,664	57.5%	4,916	42.5%	395	3.4%
Seattle North	5,948	57.5%	4,403	42.5%	175	1.7%
Seattle South	3,772	46.8%	4,294	53.2%	238	2.9%
Seattle Voc Institute	415	69.9%	179	30.1%	0	0.0%
7 Shoreline	5,626	57.7%	4,117	42.3%	242	2.4%
8 Bellevue	8,478	60.7%	5,489	39.3%	460	3.2%
9 Highline	7,055	63.8%	3,997	36.2%	459	4.1%
10 Green River	5,780	54.9%	4,744	45.1%	140	1.3%
11 Pierce	6,192	60.3%	4,071	39.7%	522	5.1%
12 Centralia	3,027	57.4%	2,245	42.6%	139	2.6%
13 Lower Columbia	2,813	56.5%	2,167	43.5%	246	4.8%
14 Clark	8,745	58.9%	6,104	41.1%	365	2.5%
15 Wenatchee Valley	2,725	56.1%	2,135	43.9%	75	1.5%
16 Yakima Valley	5,785	59.3%	3,966	40.7%	372	3.8%
17 District						
Spokane	4,533	50.3%	4,476	49.7%	668	7.2%
Spokane Falls	7,838	57.7%	5,739	42.3%	1,272	8.9%
18 Big Bend	2,034	54.9%	1,671	45.1%	97	2.6%
19 Columbia Basin	4,846	55.0%	3,961	45.0%	143	1.5%
20 Walla Walla	3,012	55.1%	2,455	44.9%	194	3.4%
21 Whatcom	2,869	59.1%	1,984	40.9%	210	4.3%
22 Tacoma	5,132	59.6%	3,473	40.4%	251	2.9%
23 Edmonds	7,024	62.1%	4,279	37.9%	701	6.2%
24 So. Puget Sound	4,117	60.7%	2,660	39.3%	323	4.6%
25 Bellingham	5,346	54.5%	4,458	45.5%	243	2.5%
26 Lake Washington	3,034	60.0%	2,020	40.0%	159	2.3%
27 Renton	5,461	44.2%	6,881	55.8%	143	1.2%
28 Bates	5,082	48.1%	5,473	51.9%	147	1.2%
29 Clover Park	8,156	53.2%	7,169	46.8%	685	4.0%
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>168,670</b>	<b>56.7%</b>	<b>128,993</b>	<b>43.3%</b>	<b>10,506</b>	<b>3.6%</b>

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse based on state funded as last funding source.

**GENDER AND DISABILITY STATUS OF STUDENTS SERVED  
STATE SUPPORTED  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1993-94 TO 1995-96**

The typical community and technical college student in 1995-96 was a white woman in her late 20's. She enrolled full-time in daytime courses on the college central campus. Quite likely she had no children at home, though many attending classes with her did (about a third) and was working while attending school. She was enrolled for the second year at her college, but had no experience in a college setting before starting last year.

**Male/Female:** As in colleges across the nation, the majority of students served in Washington community and technical colleges were women. In 1995-96, 57 percent of all students in Washington community and technical colleges were female. The same rate applied nationwide for two-year colleges in 1993.

**GENDER OF STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Male	127,029	127,672	128,993
Female	168,182	168,476	168,670
% Female	57.0%	56.9%	56.7%

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1101, Version 1A.

Note: Unreported students were prorated.

**Students with Disabilities:** Community and technical colleges served more than 10,506 disabled students in 1995-96 or 4 percent of all students. Consistent with overall enrollment declines, service to disabled students has declined slightly. Colleges offer special services to assure that disabled students are able to participate in college-level training. The majority of disabled students (52 percent) enrolled for job related purposes and 25 percent were preparing for transfer.

Washington community and technical colleges report a substantially lower rate of service to disabled students than two-year colleges nationwide. According to the 1992-93 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 7.9 percent of those enrolled in public two-year colleges were students with disabilities. An estimated nine percent of adults in Washington have physical, mental or other health conditions that keep them from participating fully in work, school, housework or other activities (Washington Adult Literacy Survey, 1993).

**DISABILITY STATUS OF STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Disabled Students	10,932	10,541	10,506
% of Total	3.8%	3.8%	3.6%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on counting each student only once, even if enrolled at more than one college.



**STUDENTS BY TARGETED PROGRAMS  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96**

	Contract International (Contract)	Running Start (Contract)	Dislocated Natural Resource Workers (State)	HB 1988 Workforce Training Trust Fund (State)	Unemployment Insurance Beneficiaries (State)
1 Peninsula	34	254	509	403	454
2 Grays Harbor	1	119	637	788	520
3 Olympic	0	208	107	424	541
4 Skagit	231	466	159	319	672
5 Everett	0	346	402	567	631
6 District					
Seattle Central	622	368	32	294	573
Seattle North	326	176	88	444	527
Seattle South	262	152	59	464	644
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0	1	61	41
7 Shoreline	464	240	105	334	416
8 Bellevue	524	390	61	395	546
9 Highline	0	214	39	355	522
10 Green River	442	357	76	723	607
11 Pierce	145	430	20	452	569
12 Centralia	51	175	248	340	278
13 Lower Columbia	20	204	156	72	221
14 Clark	86	540	139	390	345
15 Wenatchee Valley	44	216	92	115	339
16 Yakima Valley	63	238	173	396	664
17 District					
Spokane	114	201	161	499	846
Spokane Falls	189	490	65	347	541
18 Big Bend	63	201	5	57	178
19 Columbia Basin	15	299	9	672	625
20 Walla Walla	146	319	50	290	347
21 Whatcom	103	556	29	119	235
22 Tacoma	228	281	32	432	457
23 Edmonds	544	396	321	570	563
24 South Puget Sound	49	441	200	379	476
25 Bellingham	0	61	111	162	316
26 Lake Washington	0	3	124	263	388
27 Renton	0	85	83	497	778
28 Bates	0	106	144	448	690
29 Clover Park	0	106	122	534	777
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>4,766</b>	<b>8,638</b>	<b>4,559</b>	<b>12,605</b>	<b>51,815</b>

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse for Running Start and Contract International (Fee Pay Status), SBCTC HB 1988 File: WFT945.DBF, Timber Files for Natural Resource Workers and financial division UI match files for Unemployed.

Note: Bates, Clover Park, and Lake Washington also offer Alternative High School programs for area students. Those counts are excluded from this table. Workforce Training Trust Fund college detail does not add to system total because some students enrolled at more than one college during the year.

## STUDENTS BY TARGETED PROGRAMS ACADEMIC YEARS 1992-93 THROUGH 1995-96

New funds earmarked to serve targeted populations have allowed colleges to open their doors to students who could not otherwise be accommodated.

Under the **Running Start** program, 8,638 high school students enrolled in college classes which met high school requirements. The high school reimburses the college for the cost of instruction. The students must purchase books and supplies and cover transportation costs on their own. There are several typical Running Start patterns for enrollment - full-time at the college, part-time at both the college and the high school, and enrollment at the college for the last term of the senior year only. On average, each Running Start student takes half a full-time load at the community or technical college. The Running Start program has more than doubled since it started on a statewide basis in 1992-93.

The program to serve **natural resource dislocated workers** served 4,559 students this past year.

The **contract international** program allowed 4,766 international students to enroll in college without displacing Washington residents. These students paid the full cost of instruction. While this program has been in existence for a number of years, 1994-95 was the first year the headcounts have been included in this annual report.

The 12,605 HB 1988 Workforce Training Trust Fund students were **dislocated workers** enrolled to prepare for new employment. While some of these students complete training in a quarter or two, most are enrolled full-time for an entire year or more in preparation for higher paying jobs. The HB 1988 requires that colleges use funding to expend services to dislocated and unemployed workers. The 13 percent increase in students with those characteristics is consistent with that goal.

### STUDENTS IN TARGETED PROGRAMS COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
<b>Running Start (Contract)</b>	3,350	5,452	7,418	8,638
% Total	1.2%	1.6%	2.1%	2.5%
% Change		62.7%	36.1%	16.4%
<b>Dislocated Natural Resource Workers (State)</b>	1,561	2,738	4,765	4,559
% Total	0.6%	0.8%	1.4%	1.3%
% Change		75.4%	74.0%	-4.3%
<b>HB 1988 Workforce Training Trust Fund Students (State)</b>		7,161	11,397	12,605
% Total		2.1%	3.3%	3.6%
<b>Recently Dislocated or Receiving Unemployment Insurance (State)</b>		41,210	45,700	51,815
% Total		12.2%	13.2%	14.8%
% Change			10.9%	13.4%
<b>Contract International</b>			4,708	4,766
% Total			1.4%	1.4%
% Change				1.2%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse for Running Start and Contract International (Fee Pay Status), SBCTC HB 1988 File: WFT945.DBF, Timber Files for Natural Resource Workers and financial division UI match files for Unemployed.

**STUDENTS BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING  
STATE SUPPORTED  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96**

	<b>Workforce Training</b>	<b>Transfer</b>	<b>Basic Skills as Final Goal</b>	<b>Home and Family Life/ Other/Not Specified</b>	<b>Total</b>
1 Peninsula	2,199	659	553	1,064	4,475
2 Grays Harbor	960	531	903	1,780	4,174
3 Olympic	3,922	3,590	944	1,408	9,864
4 Skagit	3,267	2,372	1,202	1,817	8,658
5 Everett	4,233	3,135	1,917	1,541	10,826
6 District					
Seattle Central	3,883	4,707	1,793	1,381	11,764
Seattle North	4,552	4,114	415	1,454	10,535
Seattle South	4,633	1,440	881	1,256	8,210
Seattle Voc Institute	416	52	138	19	625
7 Shoreline	3,581	4,509	718	1,178	9,986
8 Bellevue	4,363	7,168	941	1,713	14,185
9 Highline	3,700	4,144	1,871	1,380	11,095
10 Green River	6,004	2,724	671	1,126	10,525
11 Pierce	3,651	4,892	1,110	610	10,263
12 Centralia	1,804	1,105	842	1,582	5,333
13 Lower Columbia	2,114	979	653	1,372	5,118
14 Clark	5,929	4,440	2,469	2,022	14,860
15 Wenatchee Valley	2,277	1,359	577	648	4,861
16 Yakima Valley	6,418	2,418	549	368	9,753
17 District					
Spokane	6,242	2,538	12	424	9,216
Spokane Falls	3,856	5,259	3,216	2,002	14,333
18 Big Bend	1,363	946	1,015	422	3,746
19 Columbia Basin	3,279	2,277	1,526	2,305	9,387
20 Walla Walla	2,476	1,355	967	856	5,654
21 Whatcom	1,510	2,523	578	245	4,856
22 Tacoma	3,247	3,545	1,242	596	8,630
23 Edmonds	4,522	3,852	1,655	1,274	11,303
24 South Puget Sound	3,302	2,472	454	784	7,012
25 Bellingham	6,845	27	300	2,633	9,805
26 Lake Washington	3,571	64	523	2,871	7,029
27 Renton	10,084	239	499	1,556	12,378
28 Bates	6,189	33	217	5,720	12,159
29 Clover Park	16,163	6	755	120	17,044
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>135,879</b>	<b>76,078</b>	<b>31,059</b>	<b>44,413</b>	<b>287,429</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	<b>47.3%</b>	<b>26.5%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>15.5%</b>	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse by Kind of Student.

## STUDENTS BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING ACADEMIC YEARS 1993-94 THROUGH 1995-96

Nearly half of all state supported students (47 percent) in 1995-96 were enrolled for workforce related purposes - upgrading, retraining and preparing for a new job. Workforce training students were older (median age 28) and 41 percent enrolled full-time.

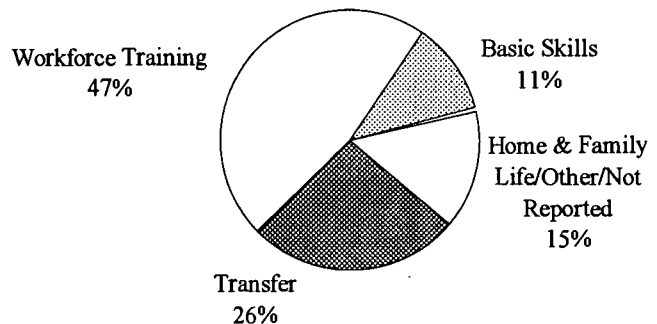
About 76,000 students (27 percent) were enrolled with the goal of transfer to a four-year institution. Transfer-bound students were typically young (median age 22) and enrolled full-time (66 percent).

Some students in ABE, ESL, GED or high school completion courses see those courses as their final goal and have no plans for further training. In 1995-96 there were 31,059 such students. Basic skills students were older than transfer students, but younger than workforce training students. They tend to enroll part-time with just 31 percent enrolled on a full-time basis. Many basic skills students enroll for workforce training transfer purposes and are counted in those numbers.

Some 44,400 students (15 percent) did not specify a goal when they enrolled, or enrolled to develop parenting and consumer homemaking skills, or to prepare for retirement. Such students were generally enrolled part-time, taking just one class during the entire year. Just 15 percent enrolled on a full-time basis. Some of the decline in students in this category stems from improved reporting processes.

When students enrolled in classes funded from all sources are considered, the percentage of students not reporting a goal or enrolled for "other" goals jumps to 29 percent of the total as the percentages in other areas decline proportionately.

**Students by Purpose for Attending  
State Supported**



### STUDENTS BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING STATE SUPPORTED AND ALL FUNDS

	1993-94	State Supported 1994-95	1995-96	All Funds 1995-96
<b>Workforce Training</b>	123,289	136,153	135,879	171,444
% Change		10.4%	-0.2%	
<b>Transfer</b>	76,609	76,740	76,078	90,604
% Change		0.2%	-0.9%	
<b>Basic Skills as Final Goal</b>	27,830	27,371	31,059	37,844
% Change		-1.6%	13.5%	
<b>Home/Family Life/ Other/Not Reported</b>	57,957	46,006	44,413	124,839
% Change		-20.6%	-3.5%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse using Kind of Student. Each student is counted only once even though they may have enrolled in more than one college. About 10,000 students enroll in two colleges during the year.

**STUDENTS RECEIVING NEED-BASED FINANCIAL AID  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96**

	<b>1995-96</b>	<b>% of Total State Supported Students</b>
1 Peninsula	990	22.1%
2 Grays Harbor	1,062	25.4%
3 Olympic	1,711	17.3%
4 Skagit	1,170	13.5%
5 Everett	1,362	12.6%
6 District		
Seattle Central	1,528	13.0%
Seattle North	1,174	11.1%
Seattle South	905	11.0%
Seattle Voc Institute	261	41.8%
7 Shoreline	933	9.3%
8 Bellevue	1,043	7.4%
9 Highline	1,687	15.2%
10 Green River	1,270	12.1%
11 Pierce	1,589	15.5%
12 Centralia	661	12.4%
13 Lower Columbia	1,054	20.6%
14 Clark	2,058	13.8%
15 Wenatchee Valley	972	20.0%
16 Yakima Valley	1,939	19.9%
17 District		
Spokane	3,321	36.0%
Spokane Falls	2,602	18.2%
18 Big Bend	673	18.0%
19 Columbia Basin	1,144	12.2%
20 Walla Walla	832	14.7%
21 Whatcom	895	18.4%
22 Tacoma	2,035	23.6%
23 Edmonds	1,556	13.8%
24 South Puget Sound	1,203	17.2%
25 Bellingham	413	4.2%
26 Lake Washington	489	7.0%
27 Renton	1,068	8.6%
28 Bates	897	7.4%
29 Clover Park	1,677	9.8%
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>41,781</b>	<b>14.0%</b>

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse: MIS Reportable, state funded, economically disadvantage indicator = Y.

Note: System total counts each student only once even if they attended two colleges during the year. Some 300 financial aid students attended two or more colleges during 1995-96.

## STUDENTS RECEIVING NEED-BASED FINANCIAL AID

About 15 percent of community and technical college students received state or federal aid. Not all low income students are eligible for aid. To receive aid students must be enrolled in a college-level program of study. Low income students enrolled in Adult Basic Education or ESL classes are not eligible for aid. Those who enroll in one or two courses to upgrade job skills or for personal interest likewise are not eligible, regardless of their financial need. Of those enrolled in programs eligible for aid, 36 percent received state or federal aid. Nationally, about 27 percent of two-year college students received financial aid. About a quarter of the Washington students receiving aid were welfare recipients.

Students seeking aid in paying for college costs must apply to the financial aid office at the college. Those who apply may be eligible for loans, work study, or grants, as well as scholarship programs, though most are eligible for and receive grants. The demand for grants and work study aid typically exceeds the funds available. Findings from a study by the Higher Education Coordinating Board of the 1994-95 aid received by community and technical college students indicate that most recipients must find other resources to cover 40 percent of the cost of attendance. The typical low income (family income at 25 percent or less than median family income in the state) older student or single parent received about \$5,000 in aid while their cost of attendance was \$8,500. The typical low income younger student living at home received \$4,000 in aid compared to a cost of attendance at \$6,700. To fund their education, many work full or part-time other than in work-study jobs.

### STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS RECEIVING AID

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Receiving Aid	44,187	45,689	41,781
% Change	15.4%	3.4%	-8.6%
% of All State Supported Students	15.5%	16.0%	14.5%
% of Students in Programs Eligible for Aid		39.9%	35.9%

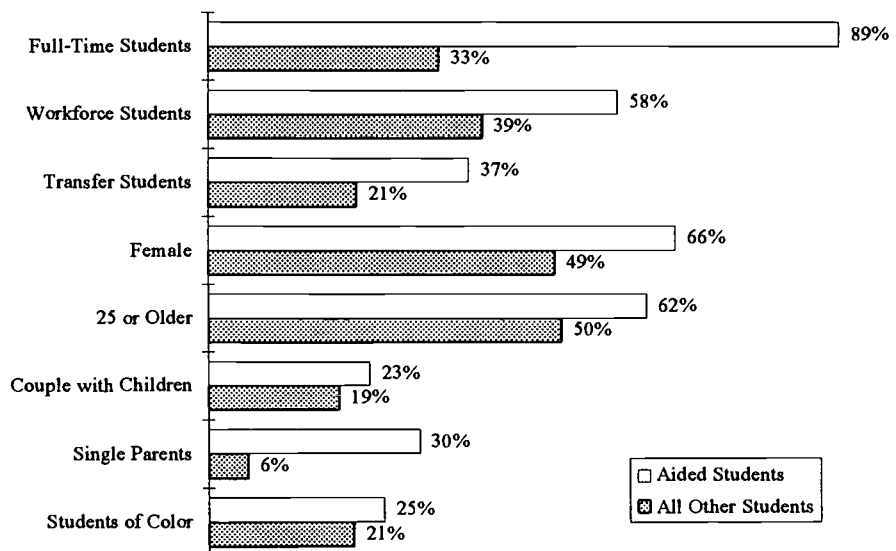
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse: MIS Reportable, state funded, economically disadvantage indicator = Y.

Aided students are different than non-aided students in most regards. Those aided are more likely to enroll full-time for clear long-term goals related to a job or transfer. Nearly a third of aided students are single parents.

The typical aided student is a woman in her late twenties or early thirties with children in her home. She is attending college full-time to prepare for work.

Students receiving aid are more likely than other degree-seeking students to persist at college. According to a recent study, aided students were 20 percent more likely to persist than non-aided students (John Lee and Edward St Johns in a study for the HECB, 1996)

**Characteristics of State Supported Students Receiving Aid Vs. Students Not on Aid**



**SUMMARY OF STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS  
STATE SUPPORTED  
ANNUAL UNDUPLICATED HEADCOUNT  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96**

<b>RACE/ETHNIC GROUP:</b>	<b>No. of Students</b>	<b>% of Reported</b>
White	203,856	76.9%
Asian/Pacific	23,116	8.7%
Hispanic	17,816	6.7%
African American	12,299	4.6%
Native American	5,513	2.1%
Other	2,499	0.9%
International Students	856	

<b>SEX:</b>	<b>No. of Students</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
Male	128,993	43%
Female	168,670	57%

<b>FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS:**</b>	<b>No. of Students</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
Part-Time (Less than 10 credits)	166,212	55.8%
Full-Time (10 or more credits)	131,451	44.2%
Average Annual FTE per Student per Year	40 FTE per Student	

<b>FUNDING SOURCE:</b>	<b>No. of Students</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
In State Supported Courses (May also be enrolled in contract and student funded courses.)	297,663	67.2%
In Contract Supported Courses (May also be enrolled in student funded, but not state supported courses.)	52,127	11.8%
In Student Funded Courses Only	93,072	21.0%
In All Courses (Total)	442,862	100.0%

\*\*Status based on first quarter of enrollment.

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**STUDENT  
PROGRESS  
AND  
SUCCESS**



## OUTCOMES COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

**Outcomes:** Community colleges award an associate of arts degree that serves as preparation for transfer or as recognition of two years of general education. Community and technical colleges award associate degrees in applied technologies in several hundred programs as preparation for technical and paraprofessional positions.

Community and technical colleges award certificates in a variety of specific job related programs. Certificate programs range in length from several weeks to more than two years. Colleges also assist thousands of adults to complete high school or the General Education Development (GED) certificate.

**Status After College:** After they leave the college, program graduates are quite successful in obtaining high paying jobs or transferring to four-year institutions. Each year about 13,000 former community and technical college students step into training related jobs and more than 12,500 transfer to four-year institutions. About half the transfers complete the associate degree and two thirds complete 90 credits or the degree prior to transfer.

### AFTER LEAVING COLLEGE JOB PREPARATORY STUDENTS

	Class of 90-91	Class of 91-92	Class of 92-93	Class of 93-94	Class of 94-95
Graduates Employed in Career Field	8,395	7,367	7,655	7,833	7,764
Median Wage of Graduates in Career Field (FY96\$)	\$10.76	\$10.71	\$10.46	\$10.90	\$10.86
Others Leaving for Employment in Career Field	4,582	4,962	5,156	4,722	5,513
Median Wage of Others in Career Field (FY 96\$)	\$8.96	\$8.78	\$8.51	\$9.52	\$9.42
Apprentice Employed in Career Field	NA	NA	385	1,219	660
Median Wage of Apprentice in Career Field (FY 96\$)	NA	NA	\$22.21	\$22.46	\$22.41

Note: Wage data in 1996 constant dollars. Wages are as of the first quarter of the year after leaving the college.

### ACCEPTED AS TRANSFER

	Class of 91-92	Class of 92-93	Class of 93-94	Class of 94-95	Class of 95-96
At Public Four Year Institutions	7,857	8,770	10,308	10,415	10,309
At Independent Four Year Colleges (estimate based on fall data)	1,850	2,200	1,900	2,000	2,050
Portland State and Military Bases (estimate)	211	250	222	243	260
<b>Total Transfers</b>	<b>9,918</b>	<b>11,150</b>	<b>12,430</b>	<b>12,658</b>	<b>12,619</b>

**Graduation:** While degrees and certificates are only one of many indicators of positive completion from the community and technical colleges and are the goal of only about a third of all students, they do represent a type of completion which can be readily examined over time.

Community and technical colleges have increased the number of degrees being awarded over the past three years. Academic degrees, which prepare students for transfer, decreased slightly in the past year, consistent with the decline in the population 19 to 23 years of age; vocational degrees have increased by 28 percent in the past five years. The vocational degree increase resulted as more of the technical colleges award degrees and as the first of the HB 1988 students finished their programs. The number of certificates declined as technical colleges adjusted programs to reflect their new post-secondary status.

### DIPLOMAS, DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES AWARDED ANNUALLY

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
<b>College Level</b>					
Certificate	8,677	7,235	7,610	7,649	7,970
Vocational Degree	5,020	5,597	5,679	5,972	6,421
Academic Degree	9,445	10,170	11,754	12,093	11,964
<b>Total Awards</b>	<b>23,142</b>	<b>23,002</b>	<b>25,043</b>	<b>25,714</b>	<b>26,355</b>
% Change		-0.6%	8.9%	2.7%	2.5%
<b>High School Level</b>					
GED	8,547	8,884	9,629	9,395	9,637
High School Diplomas		1,333	1,162	1,215	1,151
<b>Total Awards</b>		<b>10,217</b>	<b>10,791</b>	<b>10,610</b>	<b>10,788</b>
% Change			5.6%	-1.7%	1.7%

Source: SBCTC Completions File, Report SR5107 (College Job Number SR5307J).

As the number of degrees and certificates awarded has grown, there has been a growth in diversity of the students who graduate. Women have fairly consistently earned about 58 percent of all degrees and an increasing percentage of certificates. Women and students with disabilities are represented among the graduates at higher rates than their numbers in the student body three years earlier. The percentages of the 1995-96 awards going to students of color were lower than enrollment of students of color three years earlier. The student body in fall 1993 was 19 percent students of color - a 4 percent gap compared to the degree numbers in 1995-96. Closing the gap is a goal of the colleges and the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges.

### PERCENT OF AWARDS BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC TECHNICAL AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
<b>Students with Disabilities</b>			
Degrees	3.2%	3.1%	3.8%
Certificates	8.3%	6.8%	7.3%
<b>Students of Color</b>			
Degrees	13.6%	14.8%	14.6%
Certificates	24.0%	21.2%	21.8%
<b>Female Students</b>			
Degrees	58.1%	57.7%	57.9%
Certificates	56.3%	59.3%	61.1%

Source: SBCTC IPEDS Completion File and SMIS Database, Data Express Procedures SR95-1EXT, SR95-1RPT1.

**ASSOCIATE DEGREES, CERTIFICATES, GEDS AND HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMAS AWARDED  
COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96**

	ACADEMIC	----- VOCATIONAL -----			GED	High School Diploma
	Associate Degree	Less Than One Year	One Year or More	Associate Degree		
1 Peninsula	173	0	24	101	221	0
2 Grays Harbor	168	3	75	99	0	6
3 Olympic	514	35	48	219	416	96
4 Skagit	377	0	144	238	374	14
5 Everett	456	30	188	232	431	104
6 District						
Seattle Central	628	7	122	226	155	14
Seattle North	440	8	234	152	120	35
Seattle South	146	26	220	168	771	37
Seattle Voc Institute	0	106	0	0	0	0
7 Shoreline	595	0	46	249	41	59
8 Bellevue	877	0	50	297	150	44
9 Highline	557	0	101	342	209	18
10 Green River	566	49	95	258	0	65
11 Pierce	1,283	0	139	288	578	55
12 Centralia	187	5	44	92	183	41
13 Lower Columbia	181	109	94	166	250	71
14 Clark	460	61	113	285	411	72
15 Wenatchee Valley	218	0	65	181	388	0
16 Yakima Valley	411	61	97	204	371	11
17 District						
Spokane	412	0	227	704	288	0
Spokane Falls	605	0	154	227	1,163	72
18 Big Bend	262	0	16	62	376	6
19 Columbia Basin	497	0	72	154	389	8
20 Walla Walla	225	0	95	228	202	27
21 Whatcom	461	0	26	77	231	22
22 Tacoma	399	188	244	201	283	18
23 Edmonds	587	14	409	546	89	114
24 South Puget Sound	279	3	88	193	0	26
25 Bellingham	0	128	119	58	122	0
26 Lake Washington	0	355	517	25	0	0
27 Renton	0	488	673	88	1,037	0
28 Bates	0	214	396	0	388	57
29 Clover Park	0	362	783	61	0	59
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL AWARDS</b>	<b>11,964</b>	<b>2,252</b>	<b>5,718</b>	<b>6,421</b>	<b>9,637</b>	<b>1,151</b>

Source: SBCTC Completions Database, Data Express Procedure SR95-23.

**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS RECEIVING  
ASSOCIATE DEGREES OR CERTIFICATES  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96**

	<b>Total Students Receiving Degrees or Certificates</b>	<b>% Of Color</b>	<b>% Disabled</b>	<b>% Female</b>
1 Peninsula	282	6.7%	3.5%	55.3%
2 Grays Harbor	284	11.6%	8.1%	66.5%
3 Olympic	795	15.3%	5.2%	62.1%
4 Skagit	665	9.5%	1.4%	59.4%
5 Everett	782	8.7%	5.8%	66.9%
6 District				
Seattle Central	947	29.1%	3.1%	62.2%
Seattle North	772	23.4%	3.0%	51.6%
Seattle South	485	32.4%	3.7%	43.1%
Seattle Voc Institute	106	78.3%	0.0%	88.7%
7 Shoreline	870	10.9%	3.6%	57.0%
8 Bellevue	1,194	15.3%	4.2%	58.0%
9 Highline	925	18.4%	4.2%	66.6%
10 Green River	913	9.1%	3.3%	58.3%
11 Pierce	1,567	27.6%	2.7%	47.2%
12 Centralia	314	7.6%	2.9%	56.4%
13 Lower Columbia	513	6.6%	2.9%	63.9%
14 Clark	842	8.6%	1.8%	66.0%
15 Wenatchee Valley	400	9.3%	1.5%	64.3%
16 Yakima Valley	711	18.7%	2.8%	68.8%
17 District				
Spokane	1,239	8.2%	6.2%	57.1%
Spokane Falls	890	8.9%	11.5%	64.4%
18 Big Bend	328	9.1%	1.8%	46.0%
19 Columbia Basin	678	8.7%	2.5%	61.1%
20 Walla Walla	478	10.0%	1.3%	54.0%
21 Whatcom	555	7.4%	2.9%	62.7%
22 Tacoma	922	20.1%	2.0%	60.6%
23 Edmonds	1,361	16.6%	4.7%	59.4%
24 South Puget Sound	501	12.8%	4.4%	59.9%
25 Bellingham	298	15.1%	4.4%	71.5%
26 Lake Washington	875	14.7%	5.1%	52.8%
27 Renton	1,136	34.9%	6.0%	65.4%
28 Bates	608	24.5%	7.1%	36.2%
29 Clover Park	1,198	19.3%	17.5%	56.3%
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>24,434</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>58.8%</b>

Source: SBCTC Completions Database COMPL-D.

Note: This report counts unduplicated students, not number of degrees awarded. Nearly 2,000 students receive two or more awards in a single year.

**STATUS OF JOB PREPARATORY GRADUATES NINE MONTHS AFTER COLLEGE  
CLASS OF 1994-95**

	<b>Total Graduates</b>	<b>Estimated Employed</b>	<b>% Employed</b>	<b>Estimated Continuing Education</b>	<b>% Continuing Education</b>	<b>% Placed in Jobs or Continuing Education</b>
1 Peninsula	113	100	88%	8	7%	95%
2 Grays Harbor	143	107	75%	19	13%	88%
3 Olympic	333	194	58%	100	30%	88%
4 Skagit Valley	250	211	84%	13	5%	90%
5 Everett	241	193	80%	34	14%	94%
6 District						
Seattle Central	309	265	86%	23	7%	93%
Seattle North	466	398	85%	37	8%	93%
Seattle South	331	284	86%	24	7%	93%
Seattle Voc Institute	82	75	91%	2	2%	93%
7 Shoreline	303	266	88%	19	6%	94%
8 Bellevue	302	252	83%	24	8%	92%
9 Highline	361	308	85%	30	8%	94%
10 Green River	333	292	88%	18	5%	93%
11 Pierce	377	292	77%	56	15%	92%
12 Centralia	99	85	86%	4	4%	89%
13 Lower Columbia	308	243	79%	48	16%	94%
14 Clark	477	390	82%	61	13%	95%
15 Wenatchee Valley	183	161	88%	11	6%	94%
16 Yakima Valley	309	261	84%	30	10%	94%
17 District						
Spokane	843	699	83%	88	10%	93%
Spokane Falls	223	163	73%	28	13%	86%
18 Big Bend	87	70	80%	14	16%	97%
19 Columbia Basin	251	212	85%	23	9%	94%
20 Walla Walla	209	182	87%	12	6%	93%
21 Whatcom	94	77	82%	8	8%	90%
22 Tacoma	284	234	82%	27	9%	92%
23 Edmonds	578	488	84%	44	8%	92%
24 So Puget Sound	235	199	85%	19	8%	93%
25 Bellingham	412	355	86%	21	5%	91%
26 Lake Washington	567	493	87%	28	5%	92%
27 Renton	1,141	955	84%	65	6%	89%
28 Bates	670	575	86%	30	5%	90%
29 Clover Park	1,327	1,137	86%	56	4%	90%
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>12,241</b>	<b>10,215</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>92%</b>

Source: SBCTC Vocational Follow-Up Files Q:\VOC9495\VF945REG.

**STATUS OF JOB PREPARATORY LEAVERS NINE MONTHS AFTER COLLEGE  
CLASS OF 1994-95**

	<b>Total Leavers</b>	<b>Estimated Employed</b>	<b>Percent Employed</b>	<b>Estimated Continuing Education</b>	<b>% Continuing Education</b>	<b>% Placed in Jobs or Continuing Education</b>
1 Peninsula	292	218	75%	12	4%	79%
2 Grays Harbor	187	133	71%	10	5%	77%
3 Olympic	294	211	72%	10	3%	75%
4 Skagit Valley	320	239	75%	7	2%	77%
5 Everett	379	307	81%	14	4%	85%
6 District						
Seattle Central	413	334	81%	13	3%	84%
Seattle North	391	314	80%	14	4%	84%
Seattle South	670	547	82%	20	3%	85%
Seattle Voc Institute	139	98	71%	5	3%	74%
7 Shoreline	277	234	84%	6	2%	86%
8 Bellevue	287	227	79%	17	6%	85%
9 Highline	328	269	82%	8	2%	85%
10 Green River	520	426	82%	17	3%	85%
11 Pierce	435	313	72%	25	6%	78%
12 Centralia	137	108	79%	3	2%	81%
13 Lower Columbia	217	172	79%	6	3%	82%
14 Clark	337	288	85%	4	1%	87%
15 Wenatchee Valley	160	121	76%	5	3%	79%
16 Yakima Valley	239	184	77%	9	4%	81%
17 District						
Spokane	742	594	80%	30	4%	84%
Spokane Falls	372	280	75%	18	5%	80%
18 Big Bend	144	112	78%	3	2%	80%
19 Columbia Basin	230	177	77%	10	4%	81%
20 Walla Walla	244	187	77%	10	4%	81%
21 Whatcom	88	70	79%	3	3%	83%
22 Tacoma	224	169	75%	7	3%	79%
23 Edmonds	411	339	83%	10	2%	85%
24 So Puget Sound	256	204	80%	9	4%	83%
25 Bellingham	291	231	79%	8	3%	82%
26 Lake Washington	715	590	82%	19	3%	85%
27 Renton	454	357	79%	11	2%	81%
28 Bates	561	429	76%	15	3%	79%
29 Clover Park	529	406	77%	15	3%	80%
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>11,283</b>	<b>8,893</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>82%</b>

Source: SBCTC Vocational Follow-Up Files Q:\VOC9495\VF945REG.

**NUMBER OF TRANSFERS TO PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS  
1992-93 THROUGH 1995-96**

	1992-93 Transfers	1993-94 Transfers	1994-95 Transfers	1995-96 Transfers	--- Status at Transfer --- 1995-96		
					Freshmen	Sophomore	Juniors or Higher
1 Peninsula	84	113	99	94	10	14	70
2 Grays Harbor	98	121	104	122	12	18	92
3 Olympic	311	361	344	351	23	73	255
4 Skagit Valley	261	291	309	294	23	49	222
5 Everett	190	271	278	284	13	57	214
6 District							
Seattle Central	450	592	546	579	28	149	402
Seattle North	457	486	507	490	20	108	362
Seattle South	111	132	126	140	5	39	96
7 Shoreline	608	646	709	730	34	139	557
8 Bellevue	775	836	859	842	71	166	605
9 Highline	462	582	574	517	28	109	380
10 Green River	387	521	496	522	39	138	345
11 Pierce	407	566	573	536	47	140	349
12 Centralia	131	172	147	136	7	29	100
13 Lower Columbia	131	113	166	156	21	34	101
14 Clark	335	380	415	425	59	88	278
15 Wenatchee Valley	179	183	201	186	20	45	121
16 Yakima Valley	380	356	344	417	52	96	269
17 District							
Spokane	333	367	326	326	67	73	186
Spokane Falls	672	697	640	644	107	181	356
18 Big Bend	125	127	141	151	18	47	86
19 Columbia Basin	516	572	565	640	84	125	431
20 Walla Walla	129	135	156	128	14	25	89
21 Whatcom	235	329	341	349	19	42	288
22 Tacoma	368	462	415	398	23	97	278
23 Edmonds	400	445	454	482	30	119	333
24 So Puget Sound	235	396	298	367	38	105	224
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>8,770</b>	<b>10,266</b>	<b>10,133</b>	<b>10,306</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>7,089</b>

Source: Student Transfers from Washington Community Colleges to Public Four-Year Institutions, 1995-96.

Note: Totals by college differ from system total as a result of the timing of reports from the four-year institutions.

# STUDENT PROGRESS COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

## Student Progress Students Planning a Two Year Degree

To account for stop-out patterns and the diversity of student objectives, SBCTC uses as a measure of student retention the progress made by the sub-group of students who enroll for the purpose of obtaining an associate degree<sup>1</sup>. SBCTC measures degree-seeking student progress by the number of quarters enrolled over a two year period:

**Substantial Progress:** Students with degree plans graduating or attending four or more quarters over the two year period.

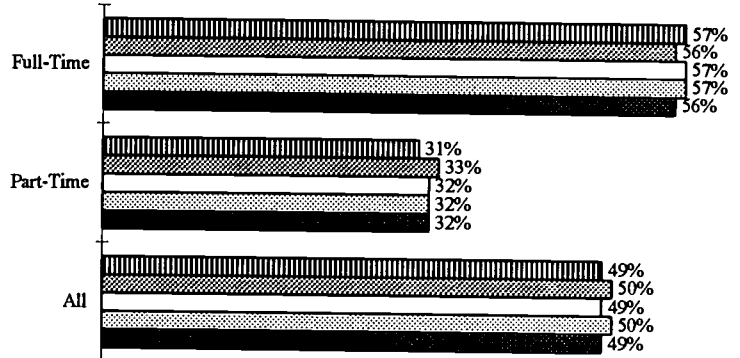
**Some Progress:** Students with degree plans attending two or three quarters over the two year period.

**Early Leavers:** Students with degree plans attending only the first quarter and not returning in two years time.

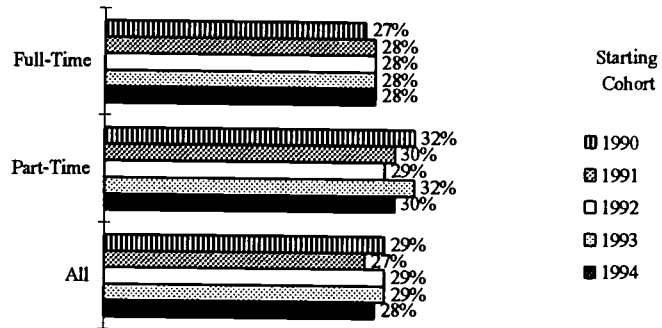
Student progress patterns have remained relatively unchanged over time. About 15 to 16 percent of full-time students are early leavers and 56 to 57 percent graduate or make substantial progress toward their degree in two years. About 40 percent of part-time degree seeking students are early leavers and about 32 percent graduate or make substantial progress toward their degree. Typically a student must enroll for six or more quarters to complete the degree.

Source: SR1182 (College Job Number SR1382J). Student Planned Length of Attendance = Degree (15). State and contract students. The 1994 cohort includes 475 technical college degree seeking students. Early cohorts include only community college students.

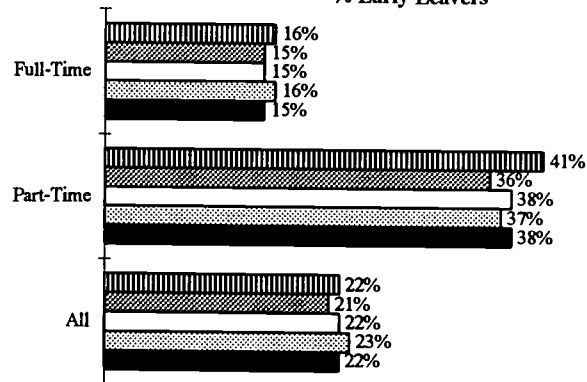
% Making Substantial Progress



% Making Some Progress



% Early Leavers



<sup>1</sup> One quarter of all new students (40 percent of the full-time students and 13 percent of the part-time students) enroll with the intent of completing an associate degree (job preparatory or transfer degree) at their college.



## STUDENT PROGRESS COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

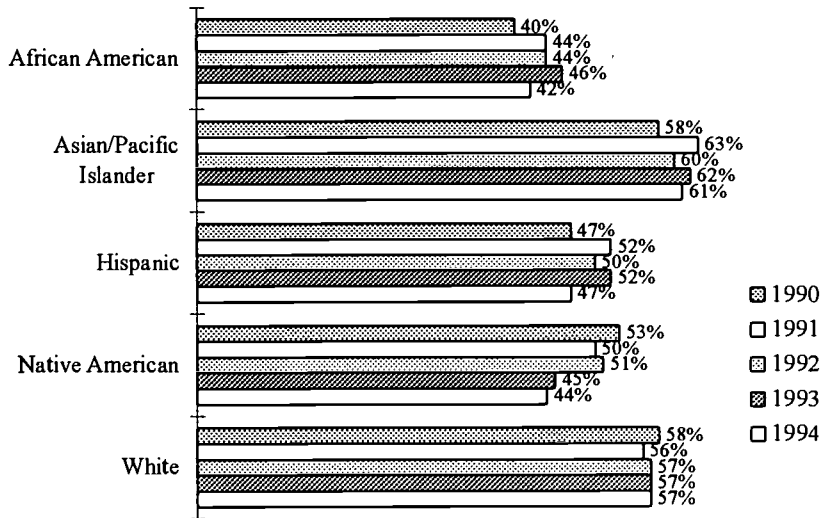
With the exception of Asian Americans, students of color with degree plans were less likely to make substantial progress toward their goal than were white students. Community and technical colleges are directing substantial efforts toward increasing the retention of all students, with special emphasis on improvements for students of color.

The data in these charts are for full-time students only. The pattern for part-time students of color generally follows the same trend.

There has been little change in the progress made by students of color. There has been a decline in the substantial progress rate for Native American students. Women's substantial progress rate is somewhat better than for men:

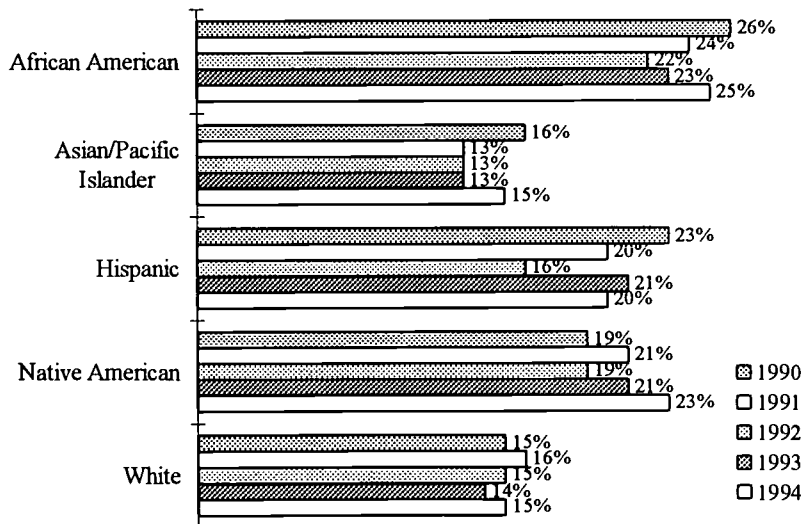
Full-Time	Substantial Progress	Early Leaver
Men	55%	17%
Women	57%	15%

**Percent of Students by Race/Ethnic Group  
Making Substantial Progress  
Full-Time Students Planning the Degree**



Source: SR1182 (College Job Number SR1382J). Planned length of attendance equal degree (15). State and contract students. Community college students only. Number making substantial progress range from 105 to 470 students.

**Percentage of Early Leavers Two Years After Entering the  
Community College**



Source: SR1182 for state and contract students planning to complete a degree at their college. Community college students only. Note: Totals may not add to 100 percent due to rounding. Number of early leavers range from 55 to 770 students.

**PROGRESS OF STUDENTS PLANNING ASSOCIATE DEGREES  
TWO YEARS AFTER ENTERING THE COLLEGE  
STATE AND CONTRACT STUDENTS ENTERING FALL 1994  
Page 1 of 3**

	<b>Substantial Progress Graduates or 4 or More Quarters</b>	<b>Some Progress 2 or 3 Quarters</b>	<b>Early Leavers 1 Quarter Only</b>
<b>Peninsula</b>			
Full-Time (N=119)	55%	29%	16%
Part-Time (N=43)	26%	42%	33%
<b>Grays Harbor</b>			
Full-Time (N=176)	59%	26%	15%
Part-Time (N=15)	20%	33%	47%
<b>Olympic</b>			
Full-Time (N=288)	56%	30%	15%
Part-Time (N=179)	35%	26%	39%
<b>Skagit Valley</b>			
Full-Time (N=363)	60%	28%	12%
Part-Time (N=159)	35%	28%	38%
<b>Everett</b>			
Full-Time (N=356)	56%	29%	15%
Part-Time (N=118)	26%	33%	41%
<b>Seattle Central</b>			
Full-Time (N=444)	53%	28%	18%
Part-Time (N=167)	31%	28%	41%
<b>Seattle North</b>			
Full-Time (N=389)	54%	28%	18%
Part-Time (N=213)	37%	26%	38%
<b>Seattle South</b>			
Full-Time (N=325)	57%	25%	18%
Part-Time (N=179)	41%	28%	31%
<b>Shoreline</b>			
Full-Time (N=630)	57%	28%	15%
Part-Time (N=144)	38%	33%	29%
<b>Bellevue</b>			
Full-Time (N=456)	61%	23%	16%
Part-Time (N=202)	33%	31%	36%
<b>Highline</b>			
Full-Time (N=527)	59%	26%	15%
Part-Time (N=164)	30%	25%	45%

**PROGRESS OF STUDENTS PLANNING ASSOCIATE DEGREES  
TWO YEARS AFTER ENTERING THE COLLEGE  
STATE AND CONTRACT STUDENTS ENTERING FALL 1994  
Page 2 of 3**

	<b>Substantial Progress Graduates or 4 or More Quarters</b>	<b>Some Progress 2 or 3 Quarters</b>	<b>Early Leavers 1 Quarter Only</b>
<b>Green River</b>			
Full-Time (N=739)	60%	24%	17%
Part-Time (N=234)	39%	33%	28%
<b>Pierce</b>			
Full-Time (N=771)	50%	31%	19%
Part-Time (N=328)	21%	35%	44%
<b>Centralia</b>			
Full-Time (N=237)	57%	32%	11%
Part-Time (N=44)	32%	36%	32%
<b>Lower Columbia</b>			
Full-Time (N=227)	55%	28%	17%
Part-Time (N=70)	23%	24%	53%
<b>Clark</b>			
Full-Time (N=335)	58%	27%	15%
Part-Time (N=263)	37%	32%	32%
<b>Wenatchee</b>			
Full-Time (N=303)	65%	24%	10%
Part-Time (N=95)	20%	35%	45%
<b>Yakima Valley</b>			
Full-Time (N=460)	61%	25%	14%
Part-Time (N=96)	35%	24%	41%
<b>Spokane</b>			
Full-Time (N=832)	56%	29%	14%
Part-Time (N=73)	38%	32%	30%
<b>Spokane Falls</b>			
Full-Time (N=741)	50%	32%	18%
Part-Time (N=129)	26%	26%	47%
<b>Big Bend</b>			
Full-Time (N=179)	57%	27%	16%
Part-Time (N=59)	34%	25%	41%
<b>Columbia Basin</b>			
Full-Time (N=531)	56%	30%	14%
Part-Time (N=140)	40%	28%	32%

**PROGRESS OF STUDENTS PLANNING ASSOCIATE DEGREES  
TWO YEARS AFTER ENTERING THE COLLEGE  
STATE AND CONTRACT STUDENTS ENTERING FALL 1994**

Page 3 of 3

	<b>Substantial Progress Graduates or 4 or More Quarters</b>	<b>Some Progress 2 or 3 Quarters</b>	<b>Early Leavers 1 Quarter Only</b>
<b>Walla Walla</b>			
Full-Time (N=370)	61%	28%	11%
Part-Time (N=96)	39%	30%	31%
<b>Whatcom</b>			
Full-Time (N=294)	57%	31%	11%
Part-Time (N=120)	31%	37%	33%
<b>Tacoma</b>			
Full-Time (N=455)	53%	28%	19%
Part-Time (N=124)	25%	31%	44%
<b>Edmonds</b>			
Full-Time (N=578)	60%	27%	13%
Part-Time (N=233)	39%	27%	33%
<b>So Puget Sound</b>			
Full-Time (N=255)	58%	30%	13%
Part-Time (N=146)	36%	34%	29%
<b>Bellingham</b>			
Full-Time (N=101)	45%	29%	27%
Part-Time (N=234)	15%	28%	56%
<b>Lake Washington</b>			
Full-Time (N=52)	50%	29%	21%
Part-Time (N=93)	28%	26%	46%
<b>Renton</b>			
Full-Time (N=216)	51%	29%	20%
Part-Time (N=260)	24%	26%	50%
<b>Bates*</b>			
Full-Time (N=38)	58%	34%	8%
Part-Time (N=72)	61%	26%	13%
<b>Clover Park*</b>			
Full-Time (N=65)	63%	18%	18%
Part-Time (N=39)	36%	44%	21%
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>			
Full-Time (N=11,852)	56%	28%	15%
Part-Time (N=4,531)	32%	30%	38%

Source: SR1182A for students planning to complete a degree at their college.

Note: Percents may not add due to rounding.

\* Up to two years, no degree planned.

# STAFF

## INTRODUCTION TO PERSONNEL

Community and technical colleges hire about 9,500 permanent staff as administrators, full-time faculty, other professional and classified/technical college support staff. In addition, some 10,400 part-time faculty are hired each year.

### NUMBER OF COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EMPLOYEES HEADCOUNT ALL FUNDS

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	% 3 Year Change
Full-Time Faculty	3,452	3,543	3,531	2.3%
Part-Time Faculty	10,125	10,432	10,402	2.7%
Classified	4,244	4,532	4,523	6.6%
Administrative and Exempt Professional	1,213	1,476	1,534	26.5%
Total Staff	19,034	19,983	19,990	5.0%

Note: Administrative and exempt growth is due in part to a coding change described on page 56.

Community and technical colleges hire a diverse staff to reflect the diverse population served by the colleges. While faculty and staff ranks do not mirror the race and ethnic background of students, hiring decisions have resulted in increased diversity. Colleges have also increased the percentage of women represented in administrative, faculty and other professional positions on campus. Some 15 of the top administrators, or 13 percent, are people of color. The 32 women in top positions represent 27 percent of the total. Top administrators are the president and the chief officers in finance, instruction, and student services.

### STATE SUPPORTED EMPLOYEE DEMOGRAPHICS

	1993	1994	1995
<b>Percent of Staff of Color</b>			
Classified	16.5%	17.1%	17.7%
Administrative/Exempt Professional	15.0%	14.5%	15.6%
Full-Time Faculty	10.0%	10.5%	10.7%
Part-Time Faculty	7.4%	7.3%	7.4%
Employed Workers of Color in Washington State	13%	14%	15%
<b>Percent Female Staff</b>			
Classified	68.0%	67.7%	68.1%
Administrative/Exempt Professional	48.8%	51.0%	53.9%
Full-Time Faculty	44.5%	44.4%	45.4%
Part-Time Faculty	53.5%	53.5%	55.0%
Employed Female Workers in Washington State	45%	NA	NA

Source: Data Express PMIS94-6EX and PMIS94-6. Washington: Employment Security Department, Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Table 3, Affirmative Action Information.

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

Colleges hire staff using state funds, monies from grants, contracts and fees. This report describes only state funded employees. Included in this report are three categories of employees:

- **Classified staff:** Civil service employees who work under a set of conditions established by the Washington Personnel Resources Board and support staff at technical colleges working under conditions established by college-based negotiations.
- **Administrative/exempt professional:** All non-teaching staff exempt from the jurisdiction of the Washington Personnel Resources Board service system or exempt from technical college support staff negotiations. This includes the top level administrators, program managers, exempt nonfaculty professional staff, and top level support staff and administrative assistants.
- **Faculty:** Faculty whose main assignment is classroom instruction plus counselors and librarians.

**COMPOSITION OF STAFF ANNUAL FTE  
STATE SUPPORTED  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96**

	Classified FTE	Administrative FTE	Exempt Professional FTE	Teaching Faculty FTE	Non- Teaching Faculty FTE
1 Peninsula	42	10	8	97	4
2 Grays Harbor	41	9	13	106	6
3 Olympic	93	24	16	186	7
4 Skagit Valley	75	18	16	174	20
5 Everett	128	10	9	205	8
6 District	38	10	26		
Seattle Central	147	25	14	237	17
Seattle North	112	20	18	192	8
Seattle South	100	19	14	183	6
Seattle Voc Institute	9	2		17	
7 Shoreline	159	18	10	238	18
8 Bellevue	154	24	17	236	14
9 Highline	122	18	14	221	8
10 Green River	129	22	28	257	4
11 Pierce	146	17	5	211	7
12 Centralia	60	13	6	93	8
13 Lower Columbia	62	13	7	112	9
14 Clark	144	18	9	228	8
15 Wenatchee Valley	56	13	9	121	7
16 Yakima Valley	99	17	15	161	14
17 District	49	11	17		
Spokane	126	14	9	284	15
Spokane Falls	144	16	24	280	17
18 Big Bend	45	10	7	79	4
19 Columbia Basin	96	20	7	191	10
20 Walla Walla	65	15	12	133	12
21 Whatcom	45	8	6	78	6
22 Tacoma	99	22	15	180	9
23 Edmonds	128	21	24	231	6
24 So Puget Sound	82	12	7	141	8
25 Bellingham	39	10	6	55	1
26 Lake Washington	93	11	1	107	4
27 Renton	64	19	4	153	9
28 Bates	69	14	12	167	9
29 Clover Park	74	19	13	189	10
SBCTC	28	4	16		
CTC	31	3	31		
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>3,192</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>5,543</b>	<b>292</b>

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database, Data Express Procedure PMIS-12SUM, PMIS-12MAD, SBCTC Course MIS:SR2102, Version 1A.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

**COMPOSITION OF STAFF ANNUAL FTE  
ALL FUNDS  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96**

	<b>Classified FTE</b>	<b>Administrative FTE</b>	<b>Exempt Professional FTE</b>	<b>Full-Time Faculty</b>	<b>Part-Time Faculty</b>
1 Peninsula	58	12	15	55	32
2 Grays Harbor	45	10	15	39	38
3 Olympic	101	26	16	71	69
4 Skagit Valley	87	18	29	90	64
5 Everett	148	10	12	81	75
6 District	46	10	30	0	0
Seattle Central	196	30	27	120	108
Seattle North	125	23	29	75	83
Seattle South	113	21	22	60	87
Seattle Voc Institute	9	2	1	5	8
7 Shoreline	170	19	10	104	88
8 Bellevue	194	32	23	97	147
9 Highline	161	19	21	90	86
10 Green River	151	16	33	80	115
11 Pierce	174	21	8	127	152
12 Centralia	85	16	13	63	30
13 Lower Columbia	93	14	13	59	23
14 Clark	165	20	11	116	69
15 Wenatchee Valley	59	13	12	52	49
16 Yakima Valley	116	19	25	89	53
17 District	49	12	17	0	0
Spokane	132	14	12	144	73
Spokane Falls	243	17	33	119	128
18 Big Bend	53	12	12	38	24
19 Columbia Basin	109	23	18	82	66
20 Walla Walla	76	18	21	84	46
21 Whatcom	51	8	11	26	48
22 Tacoma	114	24	32	69	82
23 Edmonds	198	29	49	121	118
24 So Puget Sound	89	12	9	60	65
25 Bellingham	40	10	7	32	8
26 Lake Washington	111	11	1	59	26
27 Renton	98	19	11	72	39
28 Bates	85	16	16	128	15
29 Clover Park	82	19	15	129	17
SBCTC	31	4	19	0	0
CTC	36	5	37	0	0
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>3,893</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>2,637</b>	<b>2,130</b>

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database, Data Express Procedure PMIS-96EXT, databases CLSA956.DBF, EXEA956.DBF, FAC9596.DBF.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.



**COMPOSITION OF STAFF ANNUAL HEADCOUNT  
ALL FUNDS  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96**

	<b>Classified Headcount</b>	<b>Administrative Headcount</b>	<b>Exempt Professional Headcount</b>	<b>Full-Time Faculty Headcount</b>	<b>Part-Time Faculty Headcount</b>
1 Peninsula	66	12	20	83	226
2 Grays Harbor	52	11	20	59	202
3 Olympic	112	28	18	104	318
4 Skagit Valley	98	20	37	125	375
5 Everett	171	10	15	114	228
6 District	51	12	35	0	
Seattle Central	236	31	34	172	478
Seattle North	147	27	36	109	378
Seattle South	126	26	28	90	327
Seattle Voc Institute	12	3	3	8	29
7 Shoreline	200	23	12	146	395
8 Bellevue	224	36	35	138	758
9 Highline	186	22	27	118	410
10 Green River	177	21	43	115	382
11 Pierce	202	23	9	166	505
12 Centralia	108	17	20	84	188
13 Lower Columbia	116	15	16	81	129
14 Clark	185	22	11	160	487
15 Wenatchee Valley	69	15	15	68	267
16 Yakima Valley	128	21	32	120	318
17 District	56	14	20	0	
Spokane	153	15	17	205	338
Spokane Falls	274	19	43	165	692
18 Big Bend	59	13	15	52	164
19 Columbia Basin	115	26	20	107	299
20 Walla Walla	84	19	27	111	293
21 Whatcom	62	10	14	35	182
22 Tacoma	131	26	50	94	421
23 Edmonds	231	33	60	149	431
24 So Puget Sound	100	12	11	80	282
25 Bellingham	51	11	7	45	146
26 Lake Washington	148	13	1	64	212
27 Renton	128	19	15	82	265
28 Bates	96	18	16	136	115
29 Clover Park	94	20	17	136	162
SBCTC	36	4	21	0	0
CTC	39	5	42	0	0
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>4,523</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>3,521</b>	<b>10,402</b>

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database, Data Express Procedure PMIS-96EXT, databases CLSA956.DBF, EXEA956.DBF, FAC9596.DBF.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. About 400 part-time faculty teach at more than one college.

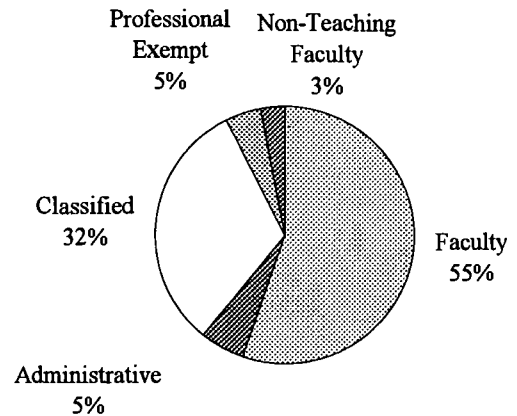
**COMPOSITION OF STAFF ANNUAL FTE  
STATE SUPPORTED  
ACADEMIC YEARS 1993-94 TO 1995-96**

College staff activity is measured in terms of full-time equivalents (FTE). One staff FTE represents a non-faculty employee working full-time for 12 months. Teaching faculty are reported as FTE-Faculty (FTE-F). One FTE-F is equal to a nine-month academic year appointment; one FTE-F equals .75 staff FTE. See Appendix D for further definitions. Non-teaching faculty FTE include counselors, librarians, and teaching faculty on release time.

College classified, administrative and exempt professional FTE increased two percent over 1994-95. The number of state supported FTE teaching faculty similarly grew two percent for the same time period. HB 1509 allowed colleges to shift staff from classified staff to exempt professional. These shifts are evident between 1993-94 and 1995-96.

In 1994-95, exempt staff were described in two categories for the first time: administrative and exempt professional.

**FTE Staff by Type**



**ANNUAL STATE FTE STAFF  
COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES, SBCTC AND CTC**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
<b>Teaching Faculty</b>	5,064	5,421	5,543
% Change		7.0%	2.3%
<b>Non-Teaching Faculty</b>	274	281	292
% Change		2.6%	3.9%
<b>Classified</b>	3,204	3,165	3,192
% Change		-1.2%	0.9%
<b>Administrative</b>	↘	528	548
% Change	783		3.9%
<b>Professional Exempt</b>	↗	410	461
% Change		NA	12.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	9,325	9,806	10,036
% Change		5.2%	2.4%

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database, Data Express Procedures PMIS-3EXTS, PMIS-3UND and PMIS-3RPTU.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Excludes counselors and librarians. Classified and administrative staff include staff at the Communications Technology Center (CTC) and Washington State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC).

**CLASSIFIED SUPPORT STAFF FTES  
STATE SUPPORTED  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96**

	PROGRAM ASSIGNMENT								Total
	Instr-	Primary	Librarians	Student	Institutional	Plant	Federal	Other	
	action	Support		Services	Support	Operations	Voc- ational	Codes	
	01	04	05	06	08	09			
1 Peninsula	4	3	5	9	8	14	0	0	42
2 Grays Harbor	1	4	4	8	11	12	0	0	41
3 Olympic	19	8	6	19	17	22	2	0	93
4 Skagit Valley	8	2	6	19	15	24	0	0	75
5 Everett	38	0	10	28	23	26	0	4	128
6 District	0	0	1	0	37	0	0	0	38
Seattle Central	37	5	7	40	18	37	0	2	147
Seattle North	27	5	7	29	12	29	1	3	112
Seattle South	23	10	4	23	12	25	2	1	100
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	9
7 Shoreline	36	12	13	34	26	32	1	7	159
8 Bellevue	26	2	11	37	37	30	3	8	154
9 Highline	19	3	11	29	24	33	0	2	122
10 Green River	17	17	5	29	35	25	0	3	129
11 Pierce	36	10	9	34	27	26	0	4	146
12 Centralia	11	5	2	10	15	14	1	2	60
13 Lower Columbia	7	4	3	12	15	19	1	1	62
14 Clark	28	11	9	32	26	34	2	4	144
15 Wenatchee Valley	8	5	5	9	15	15	0	0	56
16 Yakima Valley	17	9	6	19	21	25	1	1	99
17 District	0	0	0	1	43	5	0	0	49
Spokane	31	6	10	34	3	36	7	0	126
Spokane Falls	47	5	13	41	2	32	2	1	144
18 Big Bend	7	2	3	5	12	17	0	0	45
19 Columbia Basin	21	2	6	17	26	25	1	0	96
20 Walla Walla	9	4	9	12	16	15	0	0	65
21 Whatcom	6	6	4	14	9	6	0	0	45
22 Tacoma	10	7	5	22	30	24	1	1	99
23 Edmonds	20	8	10	32	29	27	0	1	128
24 So Puget Sound	16	7	3	15	19	20	0	4	82
25 Bellingham	1	5	1	12	8	11	1	1	39
26 Lake Washington	9	16	3	25	20	16	4	0	93
27 Renton	2	8	1	16	14	23	0	0	64
28 Bates	4	14	1	13	14	21	2	0	69
29 Clover Park	4	16	3	9	17	23	1	0	74
SBCTC								28	28
CTC								31	31
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>3,192</b>

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database, Data Express Procedure PMIS-12SUM.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

**CLASSIFIED SUPPORT STAFF ANNUAL FTES  
STATE SUPPORTED  
ACADEMIC YEARS 1993-94 TO 1995-96**

Classified staff provide the recordkeeping, communication, maintenance, custodial and other general support functions for the colleges. Recent changes in regulations regarding eligibility to be exempted from the classified staff system have resulted in some FTE staff switches to exempt professional. Thus, while the classified numbers have declined, exempt professional numbers have increased.

There was one classified staff FTE for every two FTE faculty and administrative/exempt professionals in 1995-96.

Most classified staff (95 percent) are hired on a full-time basis. Colleges hire hourly employees on a part-time basis to meet peak workload demands such as at registration time. Hourly employees and student workers are not included in these classified employee FTEs.

**ANNUAL CLASSIFIED FTE  
COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES, SBCTC AND CTC**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>			
Full-Time	3,032	3,012	3,073
Part-Time	180	153	119
<b>TOTAL</b>	3,204	3,165	3,192
% Change		-1.2%	0.9%

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database, Data Express Report PMIS-12CES. Beginning in 1992-93, data includes SVI.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. One FTE equals full-time work for 12 months.

The only growth in classified staff FTEs over the past year was in "instruction", "primary support" and "student services." Primary support includes academic computing services, ancillary support services and academic administration. Student services includes advising and financial aid.

**ANNUAL FTE CLASSIFIED STAFF  
COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES, SBCTC AND CTC**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
<b>PROGRAM AREA</b>			
01 Instruction	540	548	546
04 Primary Support	209	211	219
05 Libraries	197	190	195
06 Student Services	675	680	690
08 Institutional Support	684	652	658
09 Plant Operations	740	743	741
Other	160	141	143
<b>TOTAL</b>	3,205	3,165	3,192

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database. Data Express Procedure: PMIS-12SUM.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

**ADMINISTRATIVE/EXEMPT PROFESSIONAL STAFF ANNUAL FTES  
STATE SUPPORTED  
ACADEMIC YEARS 1994-95 AND 1995-96**

Recent statutory changes regarding eligibility to be exempted from the classified staff system have resulted in changing some staff from classified to exempt counts. Additionally, a new coding system allows differentiation of administrators from other professional staff who are exempted from the classified civil service rules. Growth was largest for instruction and institutional support.

The number of administrative/exempt professional FTEs varies from college to college as a result of differences in size and organizational structure. Some colleges place functions such as grants and contracts, physical plant, media services, institutional research and planning under the direction of exempt professional staff. At other colleges these functions are performed by classified staff.

In addition, the assignment of faculty division chairs differs among the colleges. For example, business education is directed by administrative staff members at some colleges, but that function is divided among several program chairs (faculty) at other colleges.

**ADMINISTRATIVE/EXEMPT PROFESSIONAL FTES**

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Administrative		Exempt Professional		Total FTEs	
	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96
Full-Time	523	542	390	443	913	985
Part-Time	5	6	20	18	25	24
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>1,009</b>
% Change		3.8%		12.4%		7.6%
<b>PROGRAM AREA</b>						
01 Instruction	75	78	68	70	144	148
04 Primary Support (academic admin/computing)	89	95	24	30	113	125
05 Libraries	18	22	11	9	29	31
06 Student Services	127	128	69	78	196	206
08 Institutional Support (administrative functions)	187	194	165	186	352	380
09 Plant Operations	22	22	18	18	40	40
Other Including CTC and SBCTC	9	9	56	71	65	80
<b>TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE/EXEMPT PROFESSIONAL FTES</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>1,009</b>

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database and Foxpro Databases.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

**ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF ANNUAL FTES  
STATE SUPPORTED (INCLUDING NATURAL RESOURCE WAIVERS & HB 1988)  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96**

	PROGRAM ASSIGNMENT							Total
	Instr- uction 01	Primary Support 04	Librarians 05	Student Services 06	Institutional Support 08	Plant Operations 09	Other Codes	
1 Peninsula	0	1	1	3	4	1	0	10
2 Grays Harbor	0	2	1	1	4	1	0	9
3 Olympic	4	2	1	6	10	1	0	24
4 Skagit Valley	1	5	1	5	5	1	0	18
5 Everett	1	3	0	2	4	0	0	10
6 District	1	0	1	0	8	0	0	10
Seattle Central	9	2	1	7	5	1	0	25
Seattle North	9	1	1	5	4	0	0	20
Seattle South	9	1	1	5	4	0	0	19
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
7 Shoreline	7	1	1	3	5	1	0	18
8 Bellevue	5	2	1	7	8	1	1	24
9 Highline	1	2	1	5	8	1	0	18
10 Green River	0	6	1	6	8	1	0	22
11 Pierce	6	5	0	2	3	1	0	17
12 Centralia	1	2	0	3	6	1	1	13
13 Lower Columbia	0	2	1	3	6	1	0	13
14 Clark	0	3	1	7	6	1	0	18
15 Wenatchee Valley	1	3	1	3	4	1	0	13
16 Yakima Valley	0	6	1	5	4	1	0	17
17 District	0	0	0	2	8	1	0	11
Spokane	5	2	0	5	2	0	0	14
Spokane Falls	6	1	1	5	3	0	0	16
18 Big Bend	0	1	1	3	5	0	0	10
19 Columbia Basin	7	1	1	5	5	1	0	20
20 Walla Walla	2	3	0	4	7	0	0	15
21 Whatcom	0	0	0	3	4	1	0	8
22 Tacoma	0	7	1	5	8	1	0	22
23 Edmonds	4	4	0	6	6	1	0	21
24 So Puget Sound	0	2	0	4	5	1	0	12
25 Bellingham	0	2	1	3	4	1	0	10
26 Lake Washington	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	11
27 Renton	0	7	0	2	9	1	0	19
28 Bates	0	3	0	3	7	0	0	14
29 Clover Park	0	9	1	1	8	0	0	19
SBCTC							4	4
CTC							3	3
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>548</b>

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database and Foxpro Database EXE9596.DBF.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

**EXEMPT PROFESSIONAL STAFF ANNUAL FTES  
STATE SUPPORTED (INCLUDING NATURAL RESOURCE WAIVERS AND HB 1988)  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96**

	PROGRAM ASSIGNMENT							Total
	Instr- uction 01	Primary Support 04	Librarians 05	Student Services 06	Institutional Support 08	Plant Operations 09	Other Codes	
1 Peninsula	1	1	0	0	5	0	1	8
2 Grays Harbor	6	0	0	2	4	0	1	13
3 Olympic	3	0	0	5	7	0	1	16
4 Skagit Valley	5	2	0	3	5	0	0	16
5 Everett	3	1	0	2	3	0	0	9
6 District	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	26
Seattle Central	3	2	0	5	3	1	1	14
Seattle North	2	2	1	5	6	2	0	18
Seattle South	5	1	1	3	2	2	0	14
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Shoreline	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	10
8 Bellevue	1	1	1	1	7	1	4	17
9 Highline	4	1	2	2	5	0	0	14
10 Green River	2	4	0	8	7	0	7	28
11 Pierce	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	5
12 Centralia	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	6
13 Lower Columbia	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	7
14 Clark	1	0	0	0	4	3	0	9
15 Wenatchee Valley	1	0	0	2	6	0	0	9
16 Yakima Valley	3	1	0	4	7	0	0	15
17 District	0	0	0	1	13	2	0	17
Spokane	1	0	1	1	2	2	2	9
Spokane Falls	11	0	1	6	3	1	2	24
18 Big Bend	2	0	0	1	2	1	0	7
19 Columbia Basin	2	0	0	4	1	0	0	7
20 Walla Walla	3	0	0	3	3	1	2	12
21 Whatcom	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	6
22 Tacoma	2	0	2	7	3	0	0	15
23 Edmonds	4	3	0	3	11	1	2	24
24 So Puget Sound	2	0	0	2	4	0	0	7
25 Bellingham	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	6
26 Lake Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
27 Renton	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
28 Bates	0	2	0	0	10	0	0	12
29 Clover Park	0	2	0	1	9	2	0	13
SBCTC							16	16
CTC							31	31
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>461</b>

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database and Foxpro Database EXE9596.DBF.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

**ANNUAL TEACHING FACULTY (FTE-F) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS  
ACADEMIC YEARS 1993-94 TO 1995-96**

**Teaching Faculty:** The number of teaching faculty reached its highest level in a decade in 1994-95. In 1995-96, 51 percent of state supported instruction was by full-time faculty and 47 percent by part-time, including moonlight contracts for full-time faculty. State funded full-time faculty FTE declined slightly while part-time faculty counts grew by six percent. Part-time faculty give colleges the flexibility to offer courses outside the expertise of full-time faculty, to offer more evening and off-campus courses, and to adjust course offerings quickly in response to student demand or changes in funding.

In addition to teaching faculty, 372 FTE for counselors, librarians, teaching faculty on release time for course development, administration and student support were employed in 1995-96.

**STATE SUPPORTED**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Full Time			
Teaching Faculty	2,768	2,851	2,815
% Full-Time	55%	53%	51%
Part-Time & Moonlight			
Teaching Faculty	2,217	2,470	2,619
% Part-Time/Moonlight	44%	46%	47%
Part-Time	2,004	2,237	2,379
Moonlight	213	233	240
Volunteer	81	101	109
Total Teaching Faculty	5,066	5,422	5,543
% Change		7.0%	2.2%

**STATE AND CONTRACT SUPPORTED**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Full-Time			
Teaching Faculty	2,915	3,018	2,973
% Full-Time	54%	51%	49%
Part-Time & Moonlight			
Teaching Faculty	2,421	2,761	2,968
% Part-Time/Moonlight	44%	47%	49%
Part-Time	2,200	2,516	2,713
Moonlight	221	245	255
Volunteer	111	136	145
Total Teaching Faculty	5,447	5,915	6,086
% Change		8.6%	2.9%
Counselors/Librarians	262	279	271
Release Time	91	93	101
Total Teaching and Non-Teaching Faculty	5,801	6,287	6,458
% Change		8.4%	2.7%

Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2102, SBCTC PMIS Database, Data Express Procedure PMIS94-5EX, PMIS94-5CL for counselors and librarians, and PMIS94-5XR and PMIS94-5RL for release time.

Note: Part-time includes contracted out faculty. Totals may not add due to rounding.



**ANNUAL TEACHING FACULTY BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS  
STATE SUPPORTED  
ACADEMIC YEARS 1994-95 AND 1995-96**

	-----Full Time-----				-----Part Time-----				95-96 Total
	94-95	% of Total	95-96	% of Total	94-95	% of Total	95-96	% of Total	
1 Peninsula	53	59.0%	55	56.0%	35	39.0%	42	42.8%	96
2 Grays Harbor	47	49.0%	47	44.0%	45	47.2%	56	52.3%	102
3 Olympic	81	46.0%	82	44.0%	93	53.1%	101	54.6%	183
4 Skagit Valley	89	54.3%	95	54.7%	68	41.1%	73	42.0%	168
5 Everett	96	48.0%	94	45.7%	101	50.9%	108	52.6%	202
6 District									
Seattle Central	123	52.5%	125	52.9%	108	46.1%	108	45.3%	233
Seattle North	88	47.3%	82	42.7%	94	50.9%	107	55.8%	189
Seattle South	78	40.7%	73	39.9%	112	58.9%	109	59.6%	182
Seattle Voc Institute	9	41.9%	7	38.5%	12	57.1%	10	56.4%	17
7 Shoreline	121	50.1%	115	48.0%	118	48.7%	121	50.6%	235
8 Bellevue	110	47.8%	108	45.7%	115	50.1%	124	52.5%	231
9 Highline	113	50.2%	102	46.2%	110	48.9%	117	52.7%	219
10 Green River	105	41.9%	101	39.5%	143	57.2%	153	59.6%	254
11 Pierce	89	48.6%	83	39.4%	84	45.9%	116	54.9%	199
12 Centralia	49	52.9%	51	54.6%	42	45.9%	41	44.0%	92
13 Lower Columbia	68	61.3%	65	57.4%	34	30.7%	37	33.0%	102
14 Clark	130	57.2%	131	57.4%	91	39.9%	91	40.0%	222
15 Wenatchee	55	48.2%	53	44.0%	58	50.9%	66	54.3%	119
16 Yakima Valley	102	61.8%	96	59.3%	59	35.6%	59	36.4%	154
17 District									
Spokane	174	61.4%	171	60.1%	109	38.4%	113	39.7%	283
Spokane Falls	119	42.7%	116	41.5%	154	55.1%	157	56.1%	273
18 Big Bend	42	55.9%	44	56.4%	32	42.8%	33	42.1%	77
19 Columbia Basin	91	48.9%	92	48.3%	88	47.1%	92	47.9%	184
20 Walla Walla	78	61.3%	80	60.2%	48	37.7%	52	39.1%	132
21 Whatcom	25	28.3%	27	34.7%	64	71.1%	51	64.8%	78
22 Tacoma	75	44.9%	71	39.4%	88	52.7%	106	58.7%	176
23 Edmonds	98	42.3%	102	43.9%	130	56.3%	127	54.9%	228
24 So. Puget Sound	62	49.1%	67	47.1%	62	49.6%	73	51.9%	140
25 Bellingham	39	71.4%	41	74.4%	14	25.1%	13	23.1%	53
26 Lake Washington	63	64.5%	60	55.9%	33	33.6%	46	43.3%	106
27 Renton	80	54.9%	81	53.3%	64	44.1%	68	44.7%	150
28 Bates	143	78.9%	143	86.0%	37	20.2%	22	13.0%	165
29 Clover Park	159	86.5%	158	83.7%	25	13.4%	30	16.0%	188
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>2,851</b>	<b>52.6%</b>	<b>2,815</b>	<b>50.8%</b>	<b>2,470</b>	<b>45.6%</b>	<b>2,619</b>	<b>47.2%</b>	<b>5,434</b>

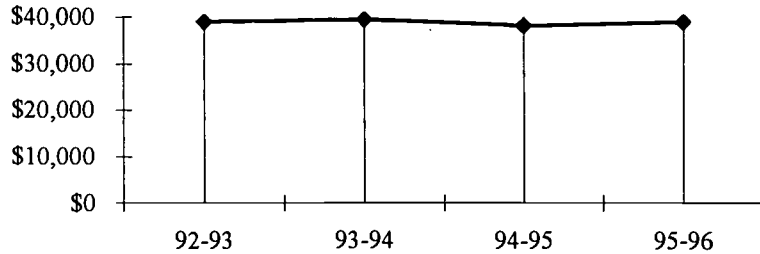
Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2102, Version 1A.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Federal vocational dollars fund 35.82 of the FTE-F described here. Part-time includes part-time, moonlight and contracted-out effort; total includes addition of 109 FTE volunteer effort. Counselors and librarians are not included.

**FULL-TIME FACULTY SALARIES  
ACADEMIC YEARS 1992-93 to 1995-96**

The average salary for full-time faculty in Washington community and technical colleges was \$38,809 for nine months teaching in 1995-96. There was a four percent salary increase authorized by the legislature in 1995-96. The 1995-96 average salary was 1.9 percent lower than the 1994-95 year when adjusted for inflation. The smaller than four percent increase is partially explained by the retirement of faculty earning at the high end of the salary schedule and replacement by faculty earning at the lower end or middle of the schedule. There has been little change in the real purchasing power of the average faculty salary over the past four years.

**Faculty Salary in Constant Dollars**



**AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY**

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Faculty Salaries				
Real \$	\$36,232	\$37,579	\$37,320	\$38,809
Constant \$	\$38,792	\$39,309	\$38,082	\$38,809
% Change		1.3%	-3.1%	1.9%

Note: Constant dollar amount based on 1994-95. See page 68 for Index.

\* Based on IPEDS data submitted in October of each year.

The community and technical colleges spent \$225.7 million in 1995-96 on college faculty salaries and benefits. In 1995-96, total faculty salaries and benefit expenditures represented 48 percent of total system expenditures. Overall salaries and benefits for all staff account for 81 percent of the expenditures.

**FACULTY EXPENDITURES (\$ in millions)**

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Full- and Part-Time Faculty Salaries & Benefit Expenditures	\$200.2	\$199.4	\$218.8	\$225.7
Constant \$	\$214.3	\$208.6	\$223.3	\$225.7
% of Total Expenditures (001, 149 and 758)	47.0%	47.2%	46.9%	47.8%

Source: SBCTC Statewide Financial Database, CR2012; Benefits estimated at 24.3 percent.

**FACULTY SALARIES AND BENEFITS  
FOR FACULTY ON NINE MONTH ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS  
FALL 1995**

	<b>Average Salary</b>	<b>Benefit Rate</b>
1 Peninsula	\$37,983	27.4%
2 Grays Harbor	39,544	26.4%
3 Olympic	39,545	26.7%
4 Skagit Valley	34,902	27.9%
5 Everett	38,717	27.3%
6 District		
Seattle Central	36,896	26.9%
Seattle North	38,746	26.7%
Seattle South	38,274	26.7%
Seattle Voc Institute		
7 Shoreline	41,328	26.7%
8 Bellevue	42,381	25.9%
9 Highline	40,150	26.7%
10 Green River	40,773	26.1%
11 Pierce	36,700	28.5%
12 Centralia	38,665	26.9%
13 Lower Columbia	39,084	26.4%
14 Clark	38,787	26.6%
15 Wenatchee Valley	34,656	28.4%
16 Yakima Valley	42,102	25.2%
17 District		
Spokane	38,576	28.9%
Spokane Falls	38,600	29.2%
18 Big Bend	39,484	26.8%
19 Columbia Basin	37,684	26.1%
20 Walla Walla	39,379	26.2%
21 Whatcom	34,627	27.8%
22 Tacoma	41,673	25.4%
23 Edmonds	40,169	26.3%
24 So Puget Sound	35,036	27.5%
25 Bellingham	41,733	26.5%
26 Lake Washington	35,766	27.6%
27 Renton	35,178	27.5%
28 Bates*	42,392	27.0%
29 Clover Park*	35,763	29.6%
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>\$38,809</b>	<b>27.0%</b>

Source: Fall 95 IPEDS salary and benefits data. Salaries and Tenure of Full-Time Instructional Faculty Report CR6341A, dated 11/09/95. Fringe Benefits of Full-Time Instructional Faculty Report CR6341B, dated 11/09/95.

Note: IPEDS salary data includes full-time permanent teaching faculty. Counselors and librarians are not included in the report.

\* Majority of faculty on eleven/twelve month contracts, thus not included in average.

# FACILITIES

## FACILITIES AND CAPITAL FUNDING

The campuses and off-campus sites of the 32 community and technical colleges provide facilities for academic instruction, workforce training, basic skills and developmental education. These buildings also contain support activities such as student services, learning resource centers, administrative offices, physical plant shops and central stores. These facilities are essential to the efficient provision of a variety of educational programs to full-time and part-time students during the day and in the evening.

Many classrooms and labs were built by local school districts prior to 1967 at a low unit cost. To be functional for today's educational needs, many of these facilities require partial or complete renovation. It is a system goal to preserve and renew the older portion of the space owned by the community and technical colleges.

While colleges address renovation and repair needs, they also are planning for new facilities to house recent enrollment growth and projected future growth. Rapid growth in the number of high school graduates over the next decade will place enrollment pressures on the colleges, in addition to the need to serve an even larger share of the unemployed and dislocated worker populations. It will be necessary to construct at least six to eight major projects every biennium to meet the demand resulting from population increase, need for retraining of the workforce, and required levels of basic skills for an increasingly diverse population.

Community and technical colleges expect to improve education and training opportunities for people who have limited access to college facilities because they live outside normal commuting distances or are homebound due to physical mobility limitations or family responsibilities. Broadening the scope of instructional programs available as distance learning through telecommunications will require classroom and facility modifications. Colleges have been using minor project funding as well as state appropriations for telecommunications to provide infrastructure improvements for data, voice and video transmission.

Funding for renovation, repairs and new facilities has historically come from the state's bonding capacity. Prior to 1977, that capacity was based on student building fees. Since that time colleges have tapped the state's general obligation bonding capacity. The 1995-97 biennial capital appropriation for 32 colleges was \$117,814,540.

Given the demands placed on its colleges, the community and technical college system has developed a ten year capital plan which is designed to preserve and renew the older facilities, install the infrastructure and equipment to enable distance learning and interactive video, and develop new high capacity facilities as needed.

### Prioritizing Needs

After each college board of trustees develops the facilities requests for its institution, the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges prioritizes the repairs, minor improvements and major projects of all college districts. The State Board's model evaluates characteristics of proposed minor and major projects for each two-year budget request and the six-year plan to prioritize the projects to be recommended to the governor and the legislature. The success of this internal prioritizing of the broad range of needs of 32 colleges is largely dependent upon the continuation of adequate capital funding.

The State Board allocates capital funds in five categories:

- **Major Projects:** Appropriations for construction of major new facilities or renovations (projects over \$1 million). Includes predesign, design, construction and equipment costs, and purchases of property.
- **Minor Improvements:** Renovation, additions and alterations and purchases costing less than \$1 million. The majority of these projects relate to renovation of or additions to instructional space, primarily for vocational education, fine arts, and science.
- **Repairs:** Corrections of failed facility elements or components. Includes repairs of roofs, sealing of exterior walls, repair or replacement of heating/ventilation/air conditioning systems, and replacement of obsolete electrical elements, unpaved walks, and floor coverings.
- **Small Repairs and Improvements (RMI):** Allocations to each college, based on enrollment and facilities, for use in meeting minor facility emergencies, doing repairs or major maintenance, and making minor improvements, amounting to less than 25 cents per square foot of building space per year.
- **Renovations:** Combined facilities repair and program related upgrades in a comprehensive renovation project.

**APPROPRIATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDS  
(EXCLUDING REAPPROPRIATIONS)**

	1991-93	1993-95	1995-97
1 Peninsula	737,067	824,556	818,844
2 Grays Harbor	1,903,929	1,015,446	647,000
3 Olympic	1,797,404	702,000	1,499,407
4 Skagit Valley	3,677,410	2,624,015	2,825,762
5 Everett	812,889	846,000	4,247,344
6 District			
Seattle Central	12,539,029	1,099,187	928,000
Seattle North	2,052,549	11,494,161	3,126,440
Seattle South	1,717,851	6,162,524	2,059,000
Seattle Voc Institute	140,500	7,549,925	0
7 Shoreline	2,789,816	4,329,958	1,614,000
8 Bellevue	2,967,656	3,374,000 **	1,570,745
9 Highline	2,203,989	2,418,264	1,820,000
10 Green River	1,470,590	3,775,841	18,874,566
11 Pierce	1,651,014	1,922,157	14,849,854
12 Centralia	2,852,872	1,275,000	1,499,000
13 Lower Columbia	5,265,894	1,619,952	1,243,427
14 Clark	1,834,741	7,061,267	930,000
15 Wenatchee Valley	904,126	1,223,981	4,074,532
16 Yakima Valley	1,120,800	1,515,181	1,739,000
17 District			
Spokane	8,131,220	7,539,113	1,336,000
Spokane Falls	1,286,721	6,152,930	897,873
18 Big Bend	2,102,407	1,572,344	727,380
19 Columbia Basin	3,295,039	591,000	777,000
20 Walla Walla	846,121	1,151,355	621,000
21 Whatcom	2,527,006	5,566,485	8,251,697
22 Tacoma	3,924,936	1,927,142	920,000
23 Edmonds	637,904	1,462,871	12,703,564
24 So. Puget Sound	6,848,978	1,155,304	7,007,099
25 Bellingham	1,579,968	1,127,288	439,000
26 Lake Washington	9,124,700	976,000	1,040,000
27 Renton	3,918,861	1,040,214	720,000
28 Bates	108,000	513,000	512,000
29 Clover Park	2,639,475	4,320,000	2,895,000
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>95,411,462</b>	<b>95,928,461</b>	<b>103,214,534</b>
Other categories:			
Small Repairs & Improvements	6,055,983	9,173,000	10,000,000
Predesign	576,804	250,000	0
E & A Project Management Fees	1,822,651	N/A	N/A
Art Commission Funds	253,425	229,771	256,982
*Underground Tank Project	1,270,718	1,126,717	395,579
*Asbestos Removal	3,126,839	952,760	1,606,056
*ADA Projects	0	3,359,158	2,244,242
Project Management Reserve	138,014	N/A	N/A
Infrastructure Projects Savings	N/A	1	1
Proj. Artwork Consolidation Account	N/A	1	1
Seismic Retrofit Projects	N/A	N/A	97,145
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>108,655,896</b>	<b>111,019,869</b>	<b>117,814,540</b>

Source: SBCTC Finance Division.

\* Appropriations to OFM, subsequently allocated to one or more community or technical college. \*\*1993-95 total for Bellevue Community College includes \$400,000 for system telecommunication system repair.

**OWNED GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE BY DATE OF CONSTRUCTION  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96**

	Prior to 1966		1966-1975		After 1975	
	Square Feet	% of Total	Square Feet	% of Total	Square Feet	% of Total
1 Peninsula	44,517	26%	90,835	53%	35,554	21%
2 Grays Harbor	108,305	55%	71,921	36%	17,276	9%
3 Olympic	124,194	36%	132,500	38%	92,873	27%
4 Skagit Valley	194,541	54%	46,813	13%	119,051	33%
5 Everett	151,660	41%	85,527	23%	136,898	37%
6 District						
Seattle Central	200,291	21%	466,419	49%	287,560	30%
Seattle North	0	0%	694,073	94%	45,180	6%
Seattle South	44,125	9%	201,436	40%	257,266	51%
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0%	114,000	100%	0	0%
7 Shoreline	190,434	42%	172,360	38%	93,506	20%
8 Bellevue	10,810	3%	302,828	81%	61,707	16%
Comm. Tech. Center	0	0%	0	0%	44,000	100%
9 Highline	156,865	34%	186,026	41%	115,315	25%
10 Green River	39,421	11%	277,732	76%	48,919	13%
11 Pierce	3,264	1%	286,901	77%	80,100	22%
12 Centralia	109,092	48%	38,291	17%	79,193	35%
13 Lower Columbia	173,945	49%	26,679	8%	151,203	43%
14 Clark	271,760	50%	86,758	16%	185,808	34%
15 Wenatchee Valley	139,368	56%	66,821	27%	41,057	17%
16 Yakima Valley	239,253	62%	114,415	30%	30,157	8%
17 District						
Spokane	303,097	33%	263,421	29%	357,229	39%
Spokane Falls	264,091	49%	83,623	15%	192,060	36%
18 Big Bend	314,183	83%	0	0%	65,478	17%
19 Columbia Basin	157,634	44%	73,419	21%	125,840	35%
20 Walla Walla	13,800	3%	185,315	43%	232,929	54%
21 Whatcom	0	0%	0	0%	132,847	100%
22 Tacoma	94,510	29%	177,435	54%	59,615	18%
23 Edmonds	9,898	3%	165,766	43%	211,582	55%
24 So Puget Sound	0	0%	25,146	12%	185,249	88%
25 Bellingham	46,210	25%	25,507	14%	111,584	61%
26 Lake Washington	0	0%	0	0%	353,334	100%
27 Renton	3,120	1%	107,614	28%	273,860	71%
28 Bates	328,790	63%	0	0%	193,096	37%
29 Clover Park	156,964	36%	89,492	21%	186,946	43%
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>3,894,142</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>4,659,073</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>4,604,272</b>	<b>35%</b>

Source: SBCTC Finance Division.

**FACILITIES INVENTORY SUMMARY  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96**

	Gross Square Feet				Assignable Square Feet	
	On-Campus		Off-Campus		On-Campus	Off-Campus
	Owned	Leased	Owned	Leased		
1 Peninsula	170,906				116,409	
2 Grays Harbor	192,106		5,396		159,831	
3 Olympic	340,667		8,900	3,300	244,515	10,556
4 Skagit Valley	266,945	560	93,460	8,440	185,509	40,891
5 Everett	340,485		33,600	2,500	257,911	34,064
6 District*						
Seattle Central	907,741		46,529		491,844	42,418
Seattle North	739,253			35,708	399,298	23,209
Seattle South	419,435		83,392	9,875	357,673	73,562
Seattle Voc Institute	114,000				81,018	
7 Shoreline	456,300			8,000	365,309	5,986
8 Bellevue	375,345	41,658		11,562	345,355	
9 Highline	456,141		2,065		348,640	2,068
10 Green River	366,072	400		23,973	270,037	23,478
11 Pierce	328,765		41,500	11,804	215,562	27,862
12 Centralia	226,576				177,284	
13 Lower Columbia	351,827			21,709	239,809	17,608
14 Clark	544,326			23,996	398,290	19,083
15 Wenatchee Valley	228,905	1,505	18,341	7,024	164,493	18,492
16 Yakima Valley	352,824		31,001	22,503	240,833	31,538
17 District**						
Spokane	825,412		98,335	55,323	624,969	114,477
Spokane Falls	508,304	28,279	31,470	60,888	408,337	59,968
18 Big Bend	379,661				238,921	
19 Columbia Basin	338,603		18,290	9,824	254,412	21,030
20 Walla Walla	386,868		45,176	7,250	221,011	33,891
21 Whatcom	132,847	7,350		25,237	109,769	20,764
22 Tacoma	318,560	3,552	13,000	21,123	244,531	17,976
23 Edmonds	374,644	86,063	12,602	43,598	293,689	13,453
24 So. Puget Sound	210,395			13,858	158,883	11,066
25 Bellingham	181,521		1,780	4,102	152,964	4,529
26 Lake Washington	335,494		17,840		241,160	15,357
27 Renton	380,993		3,601		308,547	
28 Bates	517,592		4,294	23,881	394,832	16,804
29 Clover Park	425,374		8,028	14,072	362,970	22,100
CTC	0	0	44,000	0	0	30,800
SBCTC	0	0	0	12,695	0	9,465
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>12,494,887</b>	<b>169,367</b>	<b>662,600</b>	<b>482,245</b>	<b>9,074,615</b>	<b>762,495</b>

Source: SBCTC Facilities Report: MM5105.

Note: This information encompasses those facilities under the 24-hour control of the college.

\* Seattle District Office Included in Seattle Central Community College total.

\*\* Spokane District Office included in Spokane Community College total.



## FACILITIES INVENTORY SUMMARY

Community and technical college facilities are as varied as the system's educational programs. Most buildings are state owned, but some are leased; most buildings are on campuses, some are in off-campus locations around the state.

State appropriations for community and technical college capital expenditures must serve a number of competing needs. First priority goes to health and safety improvements, followed by other necessary repairs. Of lower priority are renovations, alterations and new space -- both minor (less than \$1 million) and major projects.

In 1995-96, the following new facilities or additions came on-line:

- 6,526 GSF at Skagit Valley College (San Juan Center)
- 45,180 GSF at North Seattle Community College (Physical Education Building)
- 23,454 GSF at Shoreline Community College (Vocational Arts Facility)
- 44,000 GSF at CTC (Computer Technology Services Building)
- 23,200 GSF at Whatcom Community College (Pavilion)
- 10,000 GSF at Tacoma Community College (Bookstore)

### GROSS AND ASSIGNABLE\* SQUARE FEET OF BUILDING SPACE BY TYPE AND LOCATION COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

Type/ Location	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	Gross Square Ft.	Assign. Square Ft.	Gross Square Ft.	Assign. Square Ft.	Gross Square Ft.	Assign. Square Ft.
<b>ON CAMPUS</b>						
Owned	11,967,146	8,575,305	12,310,345	8,771,044	12,494,887	8,967,738
Leased	156,006	98,245	183,218	114,566	169,367	106,877
Total	12,123,152	8,673,550	12,493,563	8,885,610	12,664,254	9,074,615
<b>OFF CAMPUS</b>						
Owned	552,178	404,867	588,510	441,701	662,600	443,060
Leased	461,975	301,860	470,083	296,826	482,245	319,435
Total	1,014,153	706,727	1,058,593	738,527	1,144,845	762,495
<b>ALL SPACE</b>						
Owned	12,519,324	8,980,172	12,898,855	9,212,745	13,157,487	9,410,798
Leased	617,981	400,105	653,301	411,392	651,612	426,312
Total	13,137,305	9,380,277	13,552,156	9,624,137	13,809,099	9,837,110

Source: SBCTC Facilities & Equipment Report MM5105.

Note: This information encompasses facilities under the 24-hour control of the college.

\* Assignable areas: Sum of all areas on all floors of a building assigned to, or available for assignment to, an occupant (except areas defined as custodial, circulation, mechanical and structural).

**CAMPUS SIZE IN ACRES  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96**

	On Campus Acres		Off Campus Acres		Total On and Off Campus Acres	
	Owned	Leased	Owned	Leased	Owned	Leased
1 Peninsula	75	0	30	0	105	0
2 Grays Harbor	81	0	0	44	81	44
3 Olympic	31	0	24	0	55	0
4 Skagit Valley	94	0	9	0	103	0
5 Everett	33	0	10	0	43	0
6 District						
Seattle Central	19	0	0	0	19	0
Seattle North	63	0	0	0	63	0
Seattle South	87	0	9	0	96	0
Seattle Voc Institute	2	0	0	0	2	0
7 Shoreline	83	0	0	0	83	0
8 Bellevue	96	0	0	12	96	12
9 Highline*	1	80	0	0	1	80
10 Green River*	85	200	0	86	85	286
11 Pierce**	0	141	0	85	0	226
12 Centralia	19	0	1	0	20	0
13 Lower Columbia	35	0	0	0	35	0
14 Clark	83	0	0	0	83	0
15 Wenatchee Valley	47	0	2	9	49	9
16 Yakima Valley	30	0	11	0	41	0
17 District						
Spokane	104	0	8	2	112	2
Spokane Falls	123	0	3	3	126	3
18 Big Bend	154	0	0	0	154	0
19 Columbia Basin	148	0	2	0	151	0
20 Walla Walla	98	0	10	0	108	0
21 Whatcom	52	0	0	3	52	3
22 Tacoma	144	0	0	0	144	0
23 Edmonds	96	0	0	8	96	8
24 So. Puget Sound	101	0	0	0	101	0
25 Bellingham	31	0	0	0	31	0
26 Lake Washington	55	0	2	0	57	0
27 Renton	30	0	0	0	30	0
28 Bates	7	0	31	0	37	0
29 Clover Park	230	0	0	25	230	25
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	<b>2,335</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>2,486</b>	<b>697</b>

Source: SBCTC Finance Division.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Capital leases are treated as owned acreage.

\*Eighty leased acres at Highline and 187 leased acres at Green River are trust lands managed by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

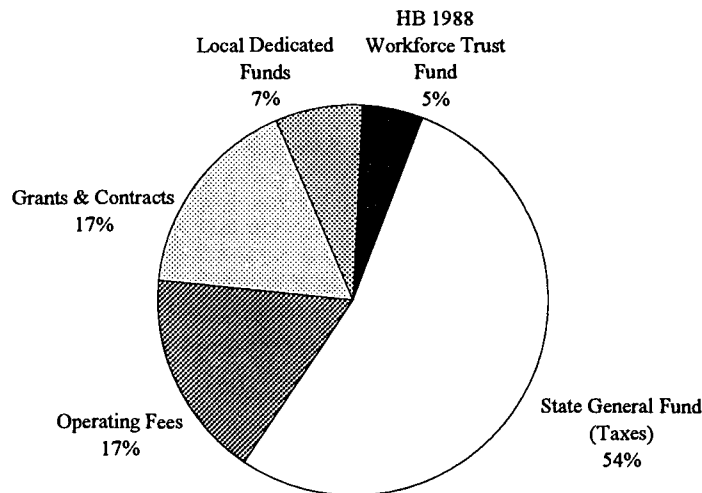
\*\*Leased acreage at Pierce is trust lands owned by the DNR for the Department of Social and Health Services.

# EXPENDITURES

## INTRODUCTION TO FINANCE

**SOURCE OF REVENUE:** About 54 percent of community and technical college operating revenue for 1995-96 was derived from the state general fund. Student operating fees contributed 14 percent. The remainder was derived from grants and contracts (17%), local dedicated funds (7%) and Workforce Training Trust Fund allocations specified in HB 1988 (5%). Grants and contracts include federal, state and private sources. Local funds include revenue from investments, student fees for self support courses, miscellaneous fees, and instructional enterprises.

**"Revenues" by Source of Funds  
1995-96 Community and Technical Colleges**



**APPROPRIATION PROCESS:** The community and technical colleges develop a single biennial operating budget request based on current level spending, plus specific enhancements above the current level. Local college staff, SBCTC staff, local trustees and SBCTC board members participate in the process of developing the budget request. That process begins about one year prior to the request year. The request is submitted to the governor who recommends a system budget to the legislature. The legislature makes a biennial appropriation to the college system.

The language in the appropriation bill and published budget notes indicate the funding levels of each specific program and the policy directions given to the community and technical colleges by the legislature.

The legislature appropriates funds to the community and technical college system as a whole. The SBCTC then allocates those funds to individual college districts. The State Board allocates operating funds annually. The amount allocated to the system is the total available for each year as indicated by legislative budget notes and detail. Formulas are used to distribute most of the funds to the districts.

**LIMITS ON EXPENDITURES:** Local districts have the authority to determine how to spend their allocations except as limited by the State Board or legislative policy. Current local expenditure authority of community colleges is limited by restrictions on salary increases.

## COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EXPENDITURES

### EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

Expenditure categories include legislative appropriations from the state general fund, student operating fees, grants, and local revenue sources such as fees for courses funded exclusively from student fees (student-funded courses). There is no local tax support for Washington community and technical colleges. Expenditures exclude auxiliary enterprise funds such as those used to run the campus book store or cafeteria. Expenditures for Adult Basic Education (\$5.2 million) and Carl D. Perkins (\$9.6 million) are reimbursed by the State Board office and net to zero in these expenditure reports. These dollars are included in "revenues" on page 73. Detail of these "revenues" by college and program area begin on page 82.

The expenditures are reported by fund and program, and object (types of things purchased such as salaries, benefits, equipment, and travel). The five funds included are:

**State General Fund (001):** Legislative appropriation (excluding SBCTC allocation)

**Operating Fees (149):** College operating fees and interest income earned on those fees. (Not Appropriated)

**HB 1988 Fund (758):** State Employment and Training Trust Fund dollars appropriated for the purpose of increasing the capacity of community and technical colleges to meet the training needs of unemployed and dislocated workers. (Appropriated)

**Local Dedicated Fund (148):** Consists primarily of fees for courses not funded by the state; lab, course, and other fees established for specific purposes; and income generated from instructional enterprises, such as food service and auto repair courses. (Not Appropriated)

**Grants and Contracts (145):** Funds received from governmental or private sources dedicated for specific restricted purposes. Also included are revenues from contract courses. As noted above, the major federal grants net zero in the college accounting records and thus are not reported here. (Not Appropriated)

### CONSTANT DOLLAR CALCULATIONS

Historical fiscal data is presented both in real and constant dollars. Constant dollars provide a measure of "real" increases or decreases in funding, as opposed to inflationary increases represented by the real dollar value. Constant dollars were calculated using the "implicit price deflator" adjusted to fiscal years rather than calendar years. The following index numbers were used:

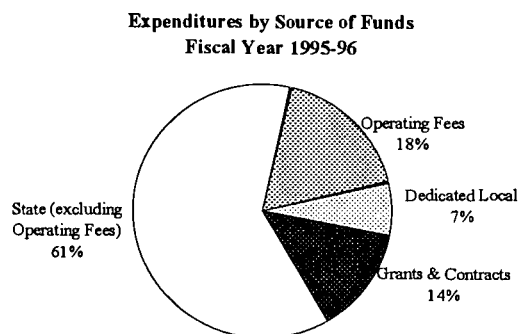
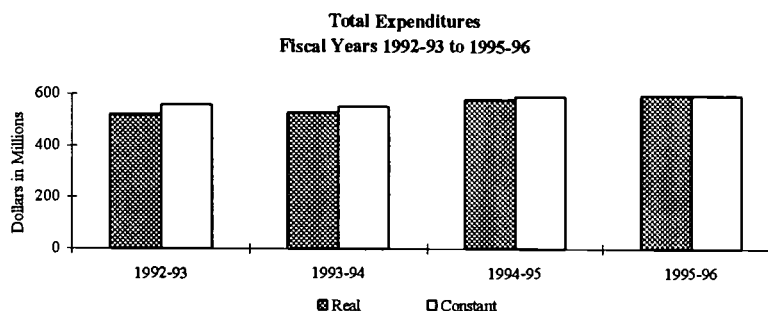
Fiscal Year	Index
1991-92	.906
1992-93	.934
1993-94	.956
1994-95	.980
1995-96	1.000

Source: U.S. Economic Forecast Summary - OFC Forecast 1996-99.

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## EXPENDITURES BY SOURCE OF FUNDS GENERAL AND DEDICATED

The community and technical college system spent \$594,436,546 of operating funds in fiscal year 1996. Adjusted for inflation, state and operating fee expenditures increased by seven percent from fiscal year 1993 to fiscal year 1996. Grants and contract expenditures increased 38 percent during the same period such that those funds now account for 14 percent of the total expenditures. Grants and contracts accounted for just 11 percent of expenditures four years ago. The HB 1988 expenditure includes \$705,787 transferred to private career schools to fund training for dislocated workers.



Type of Funds	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
<b>State General (001)</b>				
Real \$	351,707,700	331,731,988	335,620,928	341,440,562
Constant \$	376,560,707	346,999,987	342,470,335	341,440,562
% Total	67.5%	63.0%	58.0%	57.4%
<b>Operating Fees (149)</b>				
Real \$	74,698,164	81,657,394	102,218,906	105,628,178
Constant \$	79,976,621	85,415,684	104,305,006	105,628,178
% Total	14.3%	15.5%	17.7%	17.8%
<b>HB 1988 (758)</b>				
Real \$		9,443,697	24,630,014	24,171,689
Constant \$		9,878,344	25,132,667	24,171,689
% Total		1.8%	4.3%	4.1%
<b>Total State &amp; Local</b>				
Real \$	426,405,864	422,833,078	462,469,848	471,240,429
Constant \$	456,537,328	442,294,015	471,908,008	471,240,429
% Total	81.8%	80.2%	79.9%	79.3%
<b>Dedicated Local (148)</b>				
Real \$	40,060,449	39,820,588	40,258,651	42,279,574
Constant \$	42,891,273	41,653,335	41,080,256	42,279,574
% Total	7.7%	7.6%	7.0%	7.1%
<b>Grants &amp; Contracts (145)</b>				
Real \$	54,607,097	64,302,459	76,003,588	80,916,543
Constant \$	58,465,843	67,261,986	77,554,682	80,916,543
% Total	10.5%	12.2%	13.1%	13.6%
<b>TOTAL</b>				
<b>REAL \$</b>	521,073,410	526,956,125	578,732,087	594,436,546
% Change		1.1%	9.8%	2.7%
<b>CONSTANT \$</b>	557,894,443	551,209,336	590,542,946	594,436,546
% Change		-1.2%	7.1%	0.7%

Source: Community and Technical College Financial Management System, DataExpress Procedures AYRSOURCE and AYRSRC145.  
Note: Reported data excludes encumbrances. The base year for the constant dollars is 1995-96.

**EXPENDITURES BY SOURCE OF FUNDS BY DISTRICT  
GENERAL, SPECIAL REVENUE, AND DEDICATED FUNDS**

Expenditure patterns by college vary as a result of: college, size, faculty mix in terms of part-time/full-time status; program mix and the equipment and consumable costs related to instruction. Summer self support faculty salaries are listed under Dedicated Local Funds (148).

Fiscal Year 1995-96

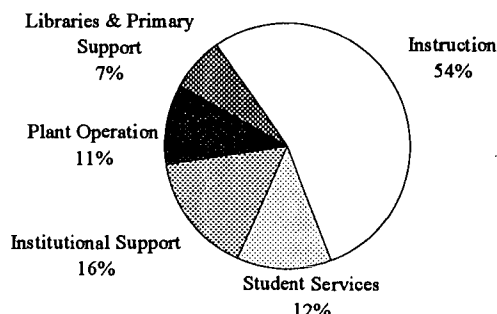
	----- General Funds -----				----- Dedicated Funds -----		
	State 001	Operating Fees 149	ESHB 1988 758	Total 001, 149, 758	Local 148	Grants & Contracts 145	Grand Total
1 Peninsula	5,650,040	1,321,370	539,997	7,511,407	322,729	634,951	8,469,087
2 Grays Harbor	5,964,907	1,412,096	1,053,747	8,430,751	704,238	731,004	9,865,993
3 Olympic	10,860,972	4,561,242	629,885	16,052,099	747,810	912,923	17,712,832
4 Skagit Valley	9,390,864	3,039,912	775,711	13,206,487	1,901,738	4,381,826	19,490,052
5 Everett	11,789,990	4,254,266	950,654	16,994,910	580,064	2,045,182	19,620,156
6 Seattle District	41,670,770	10,976,112	3,227,799	55,874,681	5,148,224	16,655,696	77,678,601
7 Shoreline	14,175,200	5,250,324	494,857	19,920,380	1,150,275	3,386,675	24,457,331
8 Bellevue	13,883,313	6,215,247	643,556	20,742,116	5,539,531	3,157,155	29,438,803
9 Highline	13,284,333	5,077,140	1,062,454	19,423,926	1,262,177	2,102,024	22,788,127
10 Green River	13,048,476	4,661,946	1,952,827	19,663,249	2,874,999	3,868,445	26,406,692
11 Pierce	10,650,401	4,880,762	684,537	16,215,700	1,154,451	4,758,776	22,128,927
12 Centralia	6,683,796	1,420,462	356,204	8,460,461	313,539	1,870,918	10,644,918
13 Lower Columbia	8,104,371	1,919,990	201,191	10,225,553	611,987	1,909,750	12,747,290
14 Clark	14,253,728	5,042,679	591,835	19,888,242	1,861,915	1,540,071	23,290,228
15 Wenatchee Valley	6,852,596	1,616,393	246,307	8,715,296	372,460	742,681	9,830,437
16 Yakima Valley	11,267,045	2,943,627	742,036	14,952,709	495,232	2,119,432	17,567,373
17 Spokane District	36,882,656	10,731,496	1,011,268	48,625,420	2,213,151	6,486,216	57,324,788
18 Big Bend	6,144,904	1,615,924	152,599	7,913,428	155,295	1,549,364	9,618,086
19 Columbia Basin	10,702,300	3,770,561	923,838	15,396,699	417,434	2,525,736	18,339,869
20 Walla Walla	8,864,891	2,049,132	616,709	11,530,732	1,715,152	1,845,333	15,091,217
21 Whatcom	5,026,907	1,399,849	214,049	6,640,805	1,187,274	693,623	8,521,702
22 Tacoma	10,429,887	3,968,214	726,708	15,124,809	879,081	2,258,960	18,262,851
23 Edmonds	11,530,047	3,456,363	1,431,773	16,418,183	4,260,735	8,489,341	29,168,259
24 South Puget Sound	7,705,897	2,850,920	671,070	11,227,887	798,262	906,608	12,932,758
25 Bellingham	5,219,622	1,289,163	216,558	6,725,343	435,349	157,849	7,318,542
26 Lake Washington	7,505,542	2,271,062	615,282	10,391,886	1,696,571	869,085	12,957,541
27 Renton	9,103,138	2,725,075	1,155,533	12,983,746	478,259	1,008,334	14,470,339
28 Bates	12,726,435	2,407,225	744,639	15,878,299	1,403,128	2,717,127	19,998,553
29 Clover Park	12,067,534	2,499,625	832,281	15,399,439	1,598,515	591,458	17,589,412
<b>Private Career Schools</b>			705,787	705,787			705,787
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	341,440,562	105,628,178	24,171,689	471,240,429	42,279,574	80,916,543	594,436,546

Source: Community and Technical College Financial Management System, Data Express Procedures AYRSOURCE and AYRSRC145.  
 Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Data excludes encumbrances. Funds 001, 148, 758, and 149 include programs less than 100.  
 Fund 145 includes programs less than 100 and programs 100 through 190.

**EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM  
GENERAL STATE, OPERATING FEES, AND SPECIAL REVENUE -- FUNDS 001, 149 AND 758**

Adjusted for inflation, student services and instruction have grown the most from fiscal year 1993 to fiscal year 1996. Constant dollar expenditures in instruction grew by four percent. Student services expenditures grew by an inflation adjusted 14 percent. In community colleges the student services expenditure growth was 11 percent over four year period. In technical colleges, constant dollar student services expenditures grew 48 percent as those colleges increased the support services offered to students. While technical colleges increased library expenditures significantly since fiscal year 93 (154 percent), community colleges limited their increases resulting in an overall constant dollar cut of 3 percent. Both community and technical colleges have limited the growth of plan operations and maintenance expenditures as a way to divert expenditures to student services and instruction. That cut was 4 percent over the four years, in constant dollars. Adjusting for inflation, institutional support grew 1 percent and primary support declined 6 percent.

**Expenditures by Program  
Fiscal Year 95-96**



**Fiscal Years 1992-93 to 1995-96**

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
<b><u>010 INSTRUCTION</u></b>				
Real \$	225,149,685	227,498,632	250,483,387	251,575,788
Constant \$	241,059,620	237,969,280	255,595,293	251,575,788
% Total	52.8%	53.8%	54.1%	53.4%
<b><u>040 PRIMARY SUPPORT SERVICES</u></b>				
Real \$	14,968,577	13,332,553	14,432,856	15,129,188
Constant \$	16,026,314	13,946,185	14,727,404	15,129,188
% Total	3.5%	3.2%	3.1%	3.2%
<b><u>050 LIBRARIES</u></b>				
Real \$	16,492,527	15,730,254	16,839,764	17,287,818
Constant \$	17,657,952	16,454,241	17,183,433	17,287,818
% Total	3.9%	3.7%	3.6%	3.7%
<b><u>060 STUDENT SERVICES</u></b>				
Real \$	45,929,043	46,416,357	51,973,134	56,132,135
Constant \$	49,174,564	48,552,675	53,033,810	56,132,135
% Total	10.8%	11.0%	11.2%	11.9%
<b><u>080 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT</u></b>				
Real \$	71,507,961	69,341,014	76,016,985	77,371,095
Constant \$	76,560,986	72,532,441	77,568,352	77,371,095
% Total	16.8%	16.4%	16.4%	16.4%
<b><u>090 PLANT OPERATION &amp; MAINTENANCE</u></b>				
Real \$	52,458,072	50,514,269	52,926,691	53,744,405
Constant \$	56,164,959	52,839,194	54,006,828	53,744,405
% Total	12.3%	11.9%	11.4%	11.4%
<b>TOTAL REAL \$</b>	426,505,865	422,833,079	462,672,817	471,240,429
<b>TOTAL CONSTANT \$</b>	456,644,395	442,294,016	472,115,119	471,240,429
<b>CONSTANT \$ CHANGE</b>		-3.1%	6.7%	-0.2%

Source: Community and Technical College Financial Management System, Data Express Procedure AYRPROG.  
Note: Reported data excludes encumbrances.



**EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM BY DISTRICT**  
**GENERAL STATE, OPERATING FEES, AND SPECIAL REVENUE -- FUNDS 001, 149 AND 758**  
**FISCAL YEAR 1996**  
Page 1 of 2

	<b>010</b>		<b>040</b>		<b>050</b>	
	<b><u>Instruction</u></b>		<b><u>Primary Support</u></b>		<b><u>Libraries</u></b>	
	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
1 Peninsula	3,980,904	53.0%	210,022	2.8%	365,396	4.9%
2 Grays Harbor	3,952,667	46.9%	329,352	3.9%	345,499	4.1%
3 Olympic	8,763,204	54.6%	410,822	2.6%	614,532	3.8%
4 Skagit Valley	7,150,148	54.1%	349,909	2.6%	579,118	4.4%
5 Everett	10,124,667	59.6%	291,057	1.7%	735,237	4.3%
6 Seattle District	29,794,235	54.1%	629,079	1.1%	1,929,366	3.4%
7 Shoreline	11,371,259	57.1%	397,881	2.0%	927,177	4.7%
8 Bellevue	11,647,004	56.2%	357,318	1.7%	937,693	4.5%
9 Highline	10,546,686	54.3%	257,463	1.3%	830,945	4.3%
10 Green River	10,254,616	52.2%	1,073,668	5.5%	512,584	2.6%
11 Pierce	8,436,149	52.0%	935,446	5.8%	648,319	4.0%
12 Centralia	4,394,374	51.9%	282,048	3.3%	333,379	3.9%
13 Lower Columbia	5,194,985	50.8%	307,231	3.0%	351,682	3.4%
14 Clark	10,948,045	55.0%	837,441	4.2%	755,657	3.8%
15 Wenatchee Valley	4,145,712	47.6%	436,047	5.0%	384,556	4.4%
16 Yakima Valley	7,747,299	51.8%	713,866	4.8%	620,182	4.1%
17 Spokane District	27,838,916	57.3%	494,553	1.0%	1,900,303	3.9%
18 Big Bend	4,068,829	51.4%	140,272	1.8%	329,191	4.2%
19 Columbia Basin	8,643,981	56.1%	167,485	1.1%	588,623	3.8%
20 Walla Walla	5,676,710	49.2%	447,316	3.9%	649,922	5.6%
21 Whatcom	2,720,407	41.0%	304,686	4.6%	316,748	4.8%
22 Tacoma	6,881,261	45.5%	745,079	4.9%	610,720	4.0%
23 Edmonds	8,647,403	52.7%	695,776	4.2%	561,338	3.4%
24 South Puget Sound	5,815,996	51.8%	366,533	3.3%	369,292	3.3%
25 Bellingham	3,341,548	49.7%	301,885	4.5%	228,826	3.4%
26 Lake Washington	4,751,409	45.7%	752,909	7.2%	172,280	1.7%
27 Renton	6,246,138	48.1%	683,440	5.3%	153,199	1.2%
28 Bates	8,912,309	56.1%	1,018,174	6.4%	195,684	1.2%
29 Clover Park	8,873,138	57.6%	1,192,431	7.7%	340,371	2.2%
<b>Private Career Schools</b>	705,787	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	251,575,788	53.5%	15,129,188	3.2%	17,287,818	3.7%

Source: Community and Technical College Financial Management System, Data Express Procedure AYRPROG.  
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Data excludes encumbrances.

**EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM BY DISTRICT  
GENERAL STATE, OPERATING FEES, AND SPECIAL REVENUE -- FUNDS 001, 149 AND 758  
FISCAL YEAR 1996**

Page 2 of 2

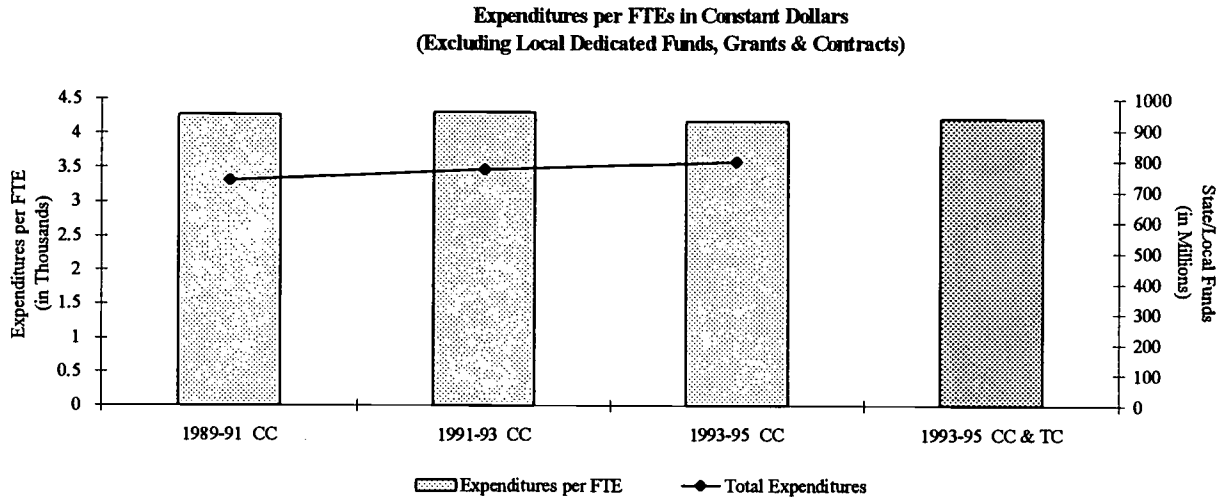
	<b>060</b>		<b>080</b>		<b>090</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<b>Student Services</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>Institutional Support</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>Plant Operation and Maintenance</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	
1 Peninsula	881,652	11.7%	1,258,406	16.8%	815,026	10.9%	7,511,407
2 Grays Harbor	1,244,938	14.8%	1,677,592	19.9%	880,702	10.4%	8,430,751
3 Olympic	2,058,766	12.8%	2,628,249	16.4%	1,576,525	9.8%	16,052,099
4 Skagit Valley	1,725,765	13.1%	1,944,352	14.7%	1,457,196	11.0%	13,206,487
5 Everett	1,836,491	10.8%	2,296,861	13.5%	1,710,597	10.1%	16,994,910
6 Seattle District	6,849,586	12.1%	10,186,897	17.9%	6,485,519	11.4%	55,874,681
7 Shoreline	2,042,498	10.3%	3,068,087	15.4%	2,113,479	10.6%	19,920,380
8 Bellevue	2,768,116	13.3%	2,799,058	13.5%	2,232,928	10.8%	20,742,116
9 Highline	2,497,929	12.9%	2,831,996	14.6%	2,458,906	12.7%	19,423,926
10 Green River	2,650,117	13.5%	3,244,007	16.5%	1,928,258	9.8%	19,663,249
11 Pierce	2,161,123	13.3%	2,508,720	15.5%	1,525,941	9.4%	16,215,700
12 Centralia	989,903	11.7%	1,557,672	18.4%	903,085	10.7%	8,460,461
13 Lower Columbia	1,144,455	11.2%	1,968,412	19.2%	1,258,788	12.3%	10,225,553
14 Clark	2,219,538	11.2%	2,675,328	13.5%	2,452,235	12.3%	19,888,242
15 Wenatchee Valley	1,107,266	12.7%	1,626,099	18.7%	1,015,616	11.7%	8,715,296
16 Yakima Valley	2,000,627	13.4%	2,493,168	16.7%	1,377,567	9.2%	14,952,709
17 Spokane District	6,088,240	12.5%	6,462,359	13.3%	5,841,050	12.0%	48,625,420
18 Big Bend	753,919	9.5%	1,450,582	18.3%	1,170,636	14.8%	7,913,428
19 Columbia Basin	1,792,248	11.6%	2,370,147	15.4%	1,834,215	11.9%	15,396,699
20 Walla Walla	1,357,059	11.8%	1,915,706	16.6%	1,484,020	12.9%	11,530,732
21 Whatcom	1,104,833	16.6%	1,418,765	21.4%	775,366	11.7%	6,640,805
22 Tacoma	1,866,117	12.3%	2,961,379	19.6%	2,060,253	13.6%	15,124,809
23 Edmonds	1,983,025	12.1%	2,454,087	14.9%	2,076,554	12.6%	16,418,183
24 South Puget Sound	1,364,316	12.2%	2,013,731	17.9%	1,298,020	11.6%	11,227,887
25 Bellingham	816,731	12.1%	1,271,397	18.9%	764,956	11.4%	6,725,343
26 Lake Washington	1,194,388	11.5%	2,258,183	21.7%	1,262,716	12.2%	10,391,886
27 Renton	1,360,597	10.5%	2,722,778	21.0%	1,817,594	14.0%	12,983,746
28 Bates	1,327,135	8.4%	2,771,124	17.5%	1,653,873	10.4%	15,878,299
29 Clover Park	944,757	6.1%	2,535,955	16.5%	1,512,786	9.8%	15,399,439
<b>Private Career Schools</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	705,787
<b>SYSTEM TOTAL</b>	56,132,135	11.9%	77,371,095	16.4%	53,744,405	11.4%	471,240,429

Source: Community and Technical College Financial Management System, Data Express Procedure AYRPROG.

Note: Data excludes encumbrances.

**OPERATING FEES  
COSTS PER STATE FUNDED FTES  
GENERAL STATE, OPERATING FEES, AND SPECIAL REVENUE--FUNDS 001, 149 AND 758**

Community and technical colleges spent \$4,174 (in 1996 dollars) per FTE student (enrollment of 15 credits for three quarters) in the last biennium. Expenditures per FTE tend to be higher in the second year of a biennium and lower in the first year. To adjust for this cyclical pattern, expenditures per FTE are reported based on the biennium. Community college constant dollar expenditures per FTE dropped two percent since 1989-91. This means that colleges are producing the same FTE for the equivalent in today's dollars of \$97 less per student than in the past. This efficiency stems from somewhat lower faculty and staff salaries and lower costs for support and overhead services (when adjusted for inflation).



	Community Colleges			Technical & Community Colleges 1993-95
	1989-91	1991-93	1993-95	
<b>General State/Operating Fees/Special Revenue (001,149,758)</b>				
Real Dollars	\$630,376,904	\$709,452,127	\$770,809,235	\$885,302,926
Constant Dollars	\$734,183,747	\$770,762,029	\$795,966,487	\$914,202,023
<b>Actual Biennial Average</b>				
State* FTEs (Excluding Excess)	171,911	179,244	190,695	217,044
<b>State/Operating Fees Expenditures per FTE</b>				
Real Dollars	\$3,667	\$3,958	\$4,042	\$4,079
Constant Dollars	\$4,271	\$4,300	\$4,174	\$4,212
% Change		0.7%	-2.9%	

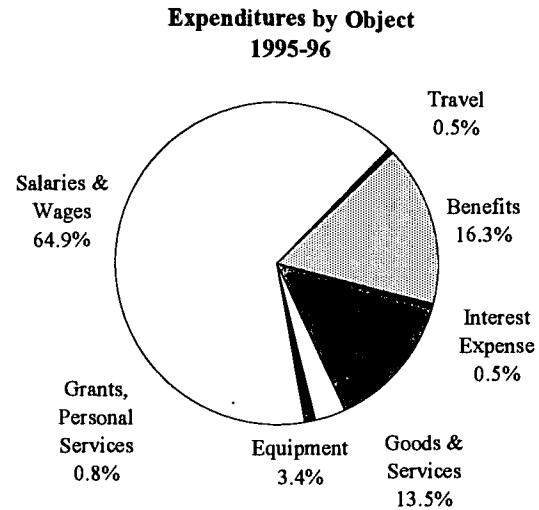
Source: Community and Technical Colleges Financial Management System

Note: Reported data excludes encumbrances. The base year for constant dollars is 1995-96.

\* Excludes a one time only expenditure in 1994-95 of \$17,093,992 for Educational Technology.

**EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT**  
**GENERAL STATE AND OPERATING FEES -- FUNDS 001, 149 AND 758**  
**FISCAL YEAR 1996**

Salaries and benefits were the largest expenditures in the community and technical college system (81 percent of all expenditures). Salaries have grown the most as well with 5 percent inflation adjusted growth since fiscal year 1993. The largest declines were in equipment (25 percent) and travel (15 percent) expenditures. All these changes are inflation adjusted, though both areas declined in constant dollars as well. Declines in equipment expenditures are typical in the first year of a biennium. All other areas grew modestly since 1992-93.



	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Salaries & Wages (Real \$)	\$293,531,526	\$297,630,842	\$316,325,791	\$329,968,017
Constant \$	314,273,582	311,329,333	322,781,419	329,968,017
% Change		-0.9%	3.7%	2.2%
Employee Benefits (Real \$)	75,457,980	77,129,322	79,911,802	82,869,954
Constant \$	80,790,128	80,679,207	81,542,655	82,869,954
% Change		-0.1%	1.1%	1.6%
Goods & Services (Real \$)	62,067,310	62,578,657	86,826,580	68,364,206
Constant \$	66,453,223	65,458,846	88,598,551	68,364,206
% Change		-1.5%	35.4%	-22.8%
Equipment (Real \$)	21,645,428	15,020,192	28,096,991	17,338,381
Constant \$	23,174,976	15,711,498	28,670,399	17,338,381
% Change		-32.2%	82.5%	-39.5%
Interest Expense	2,528,266	2,560,970	2,499,391	2,730,605
Constant \$	2,706,923	2,678,839	2,550,399	2,730,605
% Change		-1.0%	-4.8%	7.1%
Travel	2,912,335	2,077,427	2,519,124	2,659,679
Constant \$	3,118,132	2,173,041	2,570,535	2,659,679
% Change		-30.3%	18.3%	3.5%
Grants and Subsidies, Personal Services	515,960	1,608,092	4,344,300	4,218,571
Constant \$	552,420	1,682,105	4,432,959	4,218,571
% Change		204.5%	163.5%	-4.8%
Interagency Reimbursement	(12,528,190)	(13,441,610)	(14,497,581)	(14,395,679)
Transfer Charges	(19,724,314)	(22,318,599)	(26,463,694)	(23,193,093)

Source: Community and Technical College Financial Management System, Data Express Procedure AYROBJECT.

Note: Payments received from the Department of Corrections, federal vocational funds, and adult literacy grants are reflected in Interagency Reimbursements. See Appendix D for definitions of all object codes.

**FEDERAL VOCATIONAL FUNDS  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96**

The Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act of 1990 provides federal assistance to secondary and post-secondary vocational education programs. "It is the purpose of this Act to make the United States more competitive in the world economy by developing more fully the academic and occupational skills of all segments of the population. This purpose will principally be achieved through concentrating resources on improving educational programs leading to academic, occupational, training and re-training skill competencies needed to work in a technologically advanced society." These federal dollars represent a small percentage of the total dollars available for vocational education programs. The major objectives are to ensure participation by special populations and program improvement for all vocational education programs.

**Expenditure Levels - Community and Technical Colleges  
Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied  
Technology Act of 1990**

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
<b>Title II-C Basic Grant</b>	\$6,994,678	\$7,291,599	\$7,373,322	\$7,274,142
<b>Title III-B Consumer/ Homemaking</b>	\$289,860	\$288,927	\$290,557	\$0
<b>Administration State Leadership</b>	\$584,493	\$728,464	\$741,598	\$726,202
<b>Real Dollar Total</b>	\$7,869,031	\$8,308,990	\$8,405,477	\$8,000,344
<b>Constant Dollar Total</b>	\$8,425,087	\$8,691,412	\$8,577,017	\$8,000,344

**Title II-C of the Perkins Act (Basic State Grants)** provides funding for program improvement, with the full participation of special populations. Each college district must give priority to a limited number of sites and/or programs that serve the highest concentrations of at-risk students. Each funded program must be of sufficient size and quality to be effective, must integrate vocational and academic competencies, and must provide equitable participation for special populations.

Special population students includes individuals with handicaps, educationally and economically disadvantaged individuals, individuals of limited English proficiency, individuals who participate in programs designed to eliminate sex bias (non-traditional programs), and individuals in correctional institutions

**Title III-B of the Perkins Act (Consumer and Homemaking Education)** provides funds to conduct consumer and homemaking education programs. Activities include instructional programs, services, and activities that prepare youth and adults for the occupation of homemaking; and instruction in the areas of food and nutrition, individual and family health, consumer education, family living and parenthood education, child development and guidance, housing, home management (including resource management), and clothing and textiles. During FY 1995-96, federal funding for Consumer and Homemaking activities was not available.

**FEDERAL VOCATIONAL FUND ALLOCATIONS BY DISTRICT  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96**

Federal vocational funds are allocated to community and technical college districts based on their percentage of vocationally enrolled Pell Grant recipients and recipients of assistance from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. College districts submit local plans for their allocation before funds are awarded. Programs must be of sufficient size, scope and quality to be effective in achieving the objectives under this part of this Act.

**Final Allocation of FY 1996 Federal Vocational Funds**

	<b>Basic Grant II-C</b>
1 Peninsula	138,183
2 Grays Harbor	257,399
3 Olympic	205,145
4 Skagit Valley	195,856
5 Everett	198,952
6 District 6 Seattle	640,982
7 Shoreline	159,471
8 Bellevue	126,958
9 Highline	237,272
10 Green River	199,726
11 Pierce	258,173
12 Centralia	128,506
13 Lower Columbia	217,531
14 Clark	380,874
15 Wenatchee Valley	184,244
16 Yakima Valley	326,684
17 District 17 Spokane	963,796
18 Big Bend	109,153
19 Columbia Basin	171,470
20 Walla Walla	248,497
21 Whatcom	102,573
22 Tacoma	289,913
23 Edmonds	203,597
24 South Puget Sound	199,339
25 Bellingham	125,410
26 Lake Washington	149,408
27 Renton	233,401
28 Bates	280,236
29 Clover Park	<u>341,393</u>
 <b>TOTAL</b>	 <b>\$7,274,142</b>

Source: SBCTC Carl Perkins Financial Data File.

## **FEDERAL VOCATIONAL FUNDS ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96**

**Title III-B of the Perkins Act (Single Parent, Sex Equity, Displaced Homemaker)** may be provided to secondary or post-secondary institutions, or community-based organizations. Funds are administered by the state sex equity specialist and distributed on a competitive basis. During fiscal year 1996 Washington received \$1.8 million.

### **SEX EQUITY PROGRAM GUIDELINES**

**State Funding Goals and Priorities:** To provide instructional programming and support services which eliminate sex bias and stereotyping in vocational education and provide programs which enable girls and women aged 14-25 to support themselves and their families. Funded projects include one or more of the following priorities:

Instructional programs which provide vocational education training and activities including workshops to counter sex bias, sex stereotyping and sex discrimination such as sexual harassment prevention, and nontraditional career awareness and training.

Increased access to training by support for child care, transportation, and other support services.

Providing information on identification of barriers to equity, awareness of equity issues, math and science remediation, computer access, and vocational and equity guidance activities.

### **SINGLE PARENT/DISPLACED HOMEMAKER AND SINGLE PREGNANT WOMEN PROGRAM GUIDELINES**

**State Funding Goal and Priorities:** To provide instructional programming and support services for single parents or displaced homemakers in need of vocational services that lead toward marketable skills and self-sufficiency. Funded projects include one or more of the following priorities:

Instructional programs which provide vocational education training activities, including preparatory basic skills, integrated academics and vocational education, and expanded vocational education services such as guidance and counseling, and pre-vocational orientation.

Increased access to training by support for child care and transportation, flexibility in scheduling, tuition and fee assistance, and coordination with other service providers to assure access to special populations.

Providing information to facilitate vocational education related supervised services recruitment, retention--including life management skills, referrals, placements, follow-up and coordination.

**SEX EQUITY AND SINGLE PARENT/DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS PROJECTS  
BY FUNDING LEVELS  
FISCAL YEAR 1995-96**

	Sex Equity	Single Parent/ Displaced Homemaker
<b>Collaborative Projects</b>		
Centralia		\$70,000
Clover Park	\$50,000	
District 17 Spokane	50,000	40,000
Highline		60,000
South Seattle	50,000	
<b>Adult Projects</b>		
Bellingham	10,000	40,000
Centralia	10,000	
Columbia Basin	10,000	40,000
District 17 Spokane	10,000	40,000
Edmonds	10,000	40,000
Green River	10,000	
Lake Washington	10,000	
Olympic	10,000	40,000
Peninsula		40,000
Pierce	10,000	
Pierce (Challenger)		10,000
Pierce (Gates)		10,000
Spokane Falls	10,000	40,000
Tacoma		40,000
Walla Walla	10,000	
Yakima Valley	10,000	40,000
<b>Minigrant Projects</b>		
Bellingham	3,500	
District 17 Spokane	3,500	3,500
Edmonds	3,500	
Olympic	3,500	
Skagit Valley		3,500
Yakima Valley	3,500	3,500
<b>Statewide Technical Assistance Initiative</b>		
Edmonds		55,422
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$287,500</b>	<b>\$615,922</b>

Source: SBCTC Carl Perkins Financial Data File.



**FEDERAL VOCATIONAL FUNDS  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96**

**Title III-E of the Perkins Act (Tech Prep Education)** provides funds for the development and operation of "2+2" programs designed to provide a Tech Prep education path leading to a two-year associate degree, two-year certificate, or entry into an apprenticeship program of two or more years. These programs are designed to offer strong comprehensive links between secondary and post-secondary educational institutions and school to work transition. Washington State allocates Tech Prep funds on a competitive RFP basis to consortia comprised of business, labor, community, government, as well as secondary and post-secondary institutions. Grant awards are dispersed to fiscal agents of the consortia which in this state is identified as a community or technical college. In FY 1996 Washington received approximately \$1.9 million for distribution from the U.S. Department of Education. The program is in its fifth year or Phase V. \$804,091 was allocated in the first year, \$900,000 in the second, \$982,756 in the third, and \$1,050,000 in the fourth. Five percent of this statewide allocation has been earmarked for program administration.

**TECH PREP GRANT LEVELS  
Phase V - 1995-96**

<b>ADMINISTRATIVE GRANTS:</b>		Skagit-Island TP Consortium	30,000
Northeast TP Consortium	\$30,000	( <i>Skagit Valley College</i> )	
( <i>Bellevue Community College</i> )		Thurston County TP Partnership	30,000
Basin TP Consortium	10,874	( <i>South Puget Sound Comm College</i> )	
( <i>Big Bend Community College</i> )		South Seattle Career Academy TP	30,000
Lewis and South Thurston County	30,000	( <i>South Seattle Community College</i> )	
( <i>Centralia College</i> )		North Central WA TP Consortium	30,000
Southwest Washington TP Consortium	25,000	( <i>Wenatchee Valley College</i> )	
( <i>Clark College</i> )		Whatcom County TP Consortium	30,000
PRO-TEC	30,000	( <i>Whatcom Community College</i> )	
( <i>Clover Park Technical College</i> )		Yakima Valley TP Consortium	30,000
Columbia Basin TP Consortium	30,000	( <i>Yakima Valley Community College</i> )	
( <i>Columbia Basin College</i> )			
Northeast Washington Technical		<b>PROJECT GRANTS:</b>	
Education Consortium	30,000	Lewis South Thurston TP Consortium	25,000
( <i>Community Colleges of Spokane</i> )		( <i>Centralia College</i> )	
Edmonds Community College Consortium	30,000	Columbia Basin TP Consortium	37,500
( <i>Edmonds Community College</i> )		( <i>Columbia Basin College</i> )	
Sno-Isle/Everett Community College		South King County TP Consortium	48,825
TP Consortium	30,000	( <i>Green River Community College</i> )	
( <i>Everett Community College</i> )		TP in Agriculture Consortium	40,000
Twin County Tech Prep Consortium	30,000	( <i>Walla Walla Community College</i> )	
( <i>Grays Harbor College</i> )		North Central WA TP Consortium	50,000
South King County TP Consortium	30,000	( <i>Wenatchee Valley College</i> )	
( <i>Green River Community College</i> )		Whatcom County TP Consortium	39,000
Southwest WA Consortium	30,000	( <i>Whatcom Community College</i> )	
( <i>Lower Columbia College</i> )		Yakima Valley TP Consortium	10,000
Kitsap County Consortium	30,000	( <i>Yakima Valley Community College</i> )	
( <i>Olympic College</i> )			
North Olympic TP Consortium	30,000	<b>TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS:</b>	
( <i>Peninsula College</i> )		Big Bend Community College	30,000
Seattle TP Consortium	30,000		
( <i>Seattle Community College District</i> )			
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$886,199</b>

## FEDERAL AND STATE GRANT FUNDS FOR BASIC SKILLS

### Federal Funds

The Adult Education Act as amended by the National Literacy Act of 1991 provides federal funds to supplement state and local resources expended for literacy and basic skills instruction. Funds are allocated to community and technical colleges as well as community-based organizations. Mandated set-asides also support basic skills activities in correctional institutions and other institutionalized settings, literacy projects with public housing authorities, and staff/program development provided through the basic skills staff training organization, the ABLE Network. Seattle Central Community College serves as the host campus and fiscal agent for the ABLE Network.

### EXPENDITURE LEVELS ADULT EDUCATION ACT OF 1991

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
<b>Basic Grant Programs</b>	\$2,172,600	\$2,491,471	\$2,491,476	\$2,420,761
<b>Corrections Set-Aside</b>	319,502	355,924	355,924	352,823
<b>Housing Authorities</b>	0	71,200	71,200	49,000
<b>Staff/Program Development</b>	543,167	533,886	533,886	529,234
<b>State Administration</b>	159,751	177,962	177,962	176,412
<b>Total</b>	\$3,195,020	\$3,559,243	\$3,559,248	\$3,528,230
<b>Community/Technical College Expenditures</b>	\$2,183,748	\$2,541,413	\$2,525,104	\$2,425,774
<b>CBO Expenditures</b>	\$175,374	\$200,507	\$198,991	\$169,771

**Basic Grant** awards are to be used to establish education programs for adults ages 16 and over whose mastery of basic skills (read, write, speak in English, and compute) is insufficient to enable them to function on the job and in society, to achieve individual goals, and to develop personal knowledge and potential. Basic grant funds support three types of instruction:

- Adult basic education (ABE) and literacy for adults below the eighth grade proficiency level;
- English as a second language (ESL) for adults who lack facility in English; and
- Adult secondary education (ASE) for adults to obtain a high school diploma or to pass the General Educational Development (GED) Tests.

**Correctional Institutional Grant** awards are to be used for programs for institutionalized persons and for criminal offenders in corrections institutions. Eligible activities for funding include basic skills instruction, high school completion classes, teacher training and supportive services for criminal offenders. During FY96, funds were allocated to community and technical colleges and to community-based organizations to primarily support basic skills instructional programs in county and city jails. Four Department of Corrections Adult Education Programs also received funds: Twin Rivers Corrections Center (Edmonds Community College), Washington Corrections Center (Centralia College), Cedar Creek Corrections Center (Pierce College), and Washington State Reformatory (Edmonds Community College).

**Public Housing Authority Grant** awards are made to public housing authorities for adult literacy programs and activities related to the operation of those programs such as transportation and child care for the students. Any housing authority that receives these funds is required to contract with a local education institution to provide basic skills instruction in or near public housing facilities. For FY96, the Seattle Housing Authority contracted with the Seattle Community Colleges, and the Tacoma Housing Authority contracted with a community-based organization.

## State Funds

**Supplemental English as a Second Language (ESL) Grants** are funded through the base budget of the SBCTC and support English as a second language instruction as part of a basic skills program. For the years 1987-91, funds came from the federal government under the State Legalization Impact Assistance Grants (SLIAG). These funds were supplemental to other federal and state dollars used to support English instruction. When federal funds were no longer available, the state Legislature directed the State Board to fund the continuation of supplemental ESL instruction. For FY96, eleven community colleges and three community-based organizations received these additional funds.

**Project Even Start Grants** have been funded by the Washington State Legislature since 1987. The program addresses the basic education and literacy needs of parents with children who are enrolled in preschool programs (such as Head Start or elementary school's Chapter One) that are designed for children at risk. Parents work in small supportive groups for a minimum of 10 hours a week with trained basic skills and parenting instructors to learn how to help themselves as well as their children succeed in school. During FY96, fifteen community and technical colleges and three community-based agencies received these funds.

**Volunteer Tutor Coordination Program Grant** awards are used to provide the partial support of volunteer tutor coordinators. This tutor coordination program seeks to increase the quality and quantity of volunteer adult literacy tutoring by using carefully selected and trained volunteer tutors and monitoring the tutoring efforts to ensure that the learning needs of students are met. These are adults who are not served by more formal adult basic education programs, especially adults with low reading ability or those on waiting lists to enter English as a Second Language classes. For FY96, nine community colleges and fourteen community-based organizations received these state funds.

### **EXPENDITURE LEVELS – COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES STATE GRANT FUNDS FOR BASIC SKILLS**

	<b>1992-93</b>	<b>1993-94</b>	<b>1994-95</b>	<b>1995-96</b>
<b>Supplemental ESL</b>	\$485,550	\$467,116	\$482,330	\$486,586
<b>Even Start</b>	601,000	601,000	601,000	609,985
<b>Volunteer Tutor Coordination</b>	66,222	56,647	56,647	71,292
<b>CBOs – all programs</b>	\$365,925	\$365,981	\$372,672	\$351,567
<b>Total</b>	\$1,518,697	\$1,490,794	\$1,512,649	\$1,519,430

**FINAL ALLOCATION OF FISCAL YEAR 1996  
FEDERAL AND STATE GRANT FUNDS FOR BASIC SKILLS**

	<b>Adult Basic</b>	<b>Inst. Set- Aside</b>	<b>Suppl. ESL</b>	<b>Even Start</b>	<b>Tutor Coordination</b>
1 Peninsula	42,000	5,924	0	0	0
2 Grays Harbor	58,800	0	0	0	0
3 Olympic	53,000	0	0	0	0
4 Skagit Valley	53,000	0	7,449	31,000	0
5 Everett	80,500	4,116	0	0	0
6 District					
Seattle Central	152,400	0	7,449	48,000	0
Seattle North	61,000	0	0	0	0
Seattle South	99,600	0	25,484	36,500	8,146
Seattle Voc Institute	25,800	19,999	0	0	0
7 Shoreline	42,000	0	0	0	0
8 Bellevue	30,000	0	0	0	9,000
9 Highline	53,500	0	0	0	0
10 Green River	59,500	0	0	0	0
11 Pierce	76,000	7,644	0	34,000	0
12 Centralia	60,000	7,208	7,001	0	9,000
13 Lower Columbia	46,200	6,894	10,194	0	0
14 Clark	88,000	9,658	0	0	9,000
15 Wenatchee Valley	74,200	17,077	96,568	0	9,000
16 Yakima Valley	153,300	12,956	119,128	69,000	0
17 Spokane District	156,400	18,777	0	31,000	0
18 Big Bend	56,200	4,802	47,704	31,485	0
19 Columbia Basin	91,000	7,188	119,858	0	9,000
20 Walla Walla	85,200	0	29,516	45,500	10,000
21 Whatcom	44,000	10,927	9,234	42,500	0
22 Tacoma	75,000	14,014	0	39,000	8,146
23 Edmonds	67,800	0	0	39,000	0
24 South Puget Sound	58,000	8,307	0	40,500	0
25 Bellingham	41,200	0	0	0	0
26 Lake Washington	58,400	0	0	0	0
27 Renton	102,000	16,979	0	46,000	0
28 Bates	44,000	0	0	41,500	0
29 Clover Park	51,500	0	0	35,000	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,239,500</b>	<b>172,470</b>	<b>479,585</b>	<b>609,985</b>	<b>71,292</b>
Community-Based Organizations	156,100	13,671	82,807	107,915	167,846
Housing Authorities	49,000				
Correctional Institutions		83,804			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,444,600</b>	<b>269,945</b>	<b>562,392</b>	<b>717,900</b>	<b>239,138</b>

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**APPENDIX A**

**FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT**

**TUITION AND FEES**

**TUITION AND FEES PER QUARTER  
REQUIRED BY STATUTE**

Community Colleges: The state legislature establishes the tuition rate for residents and non-state residents for community colleges. The operating fee component of tuition is retained by the colleges. Certain programs such as apprentice-related training and industrial first aid have lower tuition charges as a result of legislative or Board policy decisions. Additionally, students meeting specific statutory criteria pay reduced fees. Examples include Vietnam and Persian Gulf veterans. Adult Basic Education and English as a Second Language are offered free of charge.

The overall charge to students for enrollment in community college education is made up of tuition and the services and activities fee. Tuition consists of two parts: the building fee, which is dedicated to the support of capital construction, and the "operating fee," which supports college operations. Services and activities fees are retained locally, deposited in an auxiliary fund, and used for student activities and programs.

Technical Colleges: Technical colleges set tuition rates on a program-by-program basis. Thus no single fee structure exists. The typical full-time student, however, paid about \$1,400 for the 1995-96 academic year. Technical colleges do not charge higher fees to non-state residents.

**WASHINGTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE QUARTERLY TUITION AND FEES  
ACADEMIC YEARS 1993-94 THROUGH 1995-96**

<u>Type of Institution</u>	<u>Quarterly Tuition &amp; Fees</u>	<u>1993-94</u>		<u>1994-95</u>	
		<u>Resident</u>	<u>Non-Resident</u>	<u>Resident</u>	<u>Non-Resident</u>
Community Colleges	Tuition				
	Building Fee	\$ 42.50	\$ 134.50	\$ 42.50	\$ 134.50
	Operating Fee	290.00	1,298.00	346.00	1,520.00
	Services & Activities Fee	42.50	42.50	43.50	43.50
		-----	-----	-----	-----
		\$375.00	\$1,475.00	\$432.00	\$1,698.00
		<u>1995-96</u>		<u>1996-97</u>	
<u>Type of Institution</u>	<u>Quarterly Tuition &amp; Fees</u>	<u>Resident</u>	<u>Non-Resident</u>	<u>Resident</u>	<u>Non-Resident</u>
Community Colleges	Tuition				
	Building Fee	\$ 44.00	\$ 145.00	\$ 46.00	\$152.00
	Operating Fee	360.00	1,575.00	374.00	1,638.00
	Services & Activities Fee	46.00	46.00	47.00	47.00
		-----	-----	-----	-----
		\$450.00	\$1,766.00	\$467.00	\$1,837.00

Source: Higher Education Coordinating Board.

Note: The Services & Activities Fee amounts are the maximum a college may charge.

**APPENDIX B**

**ADDITIONAL HISTORICAL**

**ENROLLMENT INFORMATION**

**TABLE B1: WASHINGTON COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL FTE STUDENTS BY COURSE INTENT AND FUNDING SOURCE**

	By Course Areas				Student Funded	Summer Self Support	Total
	Academic	Vocational	Develop- mental	Basic Skills			
<b>1993-94</b>							
<b>Summer</b>							
State	3,225	8,841	715	4,115			16,896
Contract	1,088	1,398	318	1,213			4,017
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,312</b>	<b>10,239</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>5,329</b>	<b>1,729</b>	<b>11,498</b>	<b>34,140</b>
<b>Fall</b>							
State	47,745	42,379	8,384	9,864			108,373
Contract	4,427	3,327	496	2,677			10,926
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,172</b>	<b>45,706</b>	<b>8,880</b>	<b>12,541</b>	<b>3,234</b>		<b>122,533</b>
<b>Winter</b>							
State	46,306	42,211	7,268	10,248			106,033
Contract	3,860	3,070	489	3,062			10,481
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,166</b>	<b>45,280</b>	<b>7,757</b>	<b>13,311</b>	<b>2,981</b>		<b>119,495</b>
<b>Spring</b>							
State	43,990	41,305	6,343	10,163			101,801
Contract	4,230	2,970	451	2,540			10,191
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,221</b>	<b>44,275</b>	<b>6,794</b>	<b>12,702</b>	<b>3,076</b>		<b>115,068</b>
<b>Academic Year</b>							
<b>1993-94</b>							
State	47,089	44,912	7,570	11,464			111,035
Contract	4,535	3,588	586	3,162			11,871
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,624</b>	<b>48,500</b>	<b>8,156</b>	<b>14,626</b>	<b>3,674</b>	<b>3,830</b>	<b>130,410</b>
<b>1994-95</b>							
<b>Summer</b>							
State	8,629	10,734	1,397	4,525			25,285
Contract	1,933	1,632	377	1,523			5,465
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,561</b>	<b>12,367</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>6,048</b>	<b>2,488</b>	<b>5,418</b>	<b>38,656</b>
<b>Fall</b>							
State	47,405	42,678	8,469	10,429			108,981
Contract	7,406	4,180	412	3,525			15,523
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,811</b>	<b>46,858</b>	<b>8,881</b>	<b>13,954</b>	<b>3,464</b>		<b>127,969</b>
<b>Winter</b>							
State	45,195	41,656	7,027	11,480			105,359
Contract	6,786	4,233	504	3,170			14,693
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,981</b>	<b>45,889</b>	<b>7,531</b>	<b>14,650</b>	<b>3,166</b>		<b>123,254</b>
<b>Spring</b>							
State	42,688	40,303	5,789	11,768			100,548
Contract	6,936	4,217	445	2,947			14,544
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,624</b>	<b>44,520</b>	<b>6,234</b>	<b>14,714</b>	<b>3,062</b>		<b>118,154</b>
<b>Academic Year</b>							
<b>1994-95</b>							
State	47,972	45,124	7,561	12,746			113,403
Contract	7,608	4,736	579	3,724			16,648
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,581</b>	<b>49,860</b>	<b>8,140</b>	<b>16,470</b>	<b>4,170</b>	<b>1,806</b>	<b>136,028</b>



**TABLE B1: WASHINGTON COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL FTE STUDENTS BY COURSE INTENT AND FUNDING SOURCE**

	By Course Areas					Student Funded	Summer Self Support	Total
	Academic	Vocational	Develop- mental	Basic Skills				
<b>1995-96</b>								
<b>Summer</b>								
State	11,470	12,542	1,759	5,434				31,205
Contract	1,758	1,809	478	1,877				5,922
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,228</b>	<b>14,351</b>	<b>2,237</b>	<b>7,311</b>	<b>1,811</b>	<b>1,057</b>		<b>39,995</b>
<b>Fall</b>								
State	46,197	44,060	8,536	12,510				111,303
Contract	8,122	4,518	578	3,717				16,935
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,319</b>	<b>48,578</b>	<b>9,114</b>	<b>16,227</b>	<b>3,435</b>			<b>131,673</b>
<b>Winter</b>								
State	44,382	43,705	7,074	13,342				108,503
Contract	7,686	4,178	643	3,790				16,298
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,068</b>	<b>47,884</b>	<b>7,717</b>	<b>17,132</b>	<b>3,169</b>			<b>127,969</b>
<b>Spring</b>								
State	41,868	42,408	6,073	12,864				103,212
Contract	7,845	4,371	730	3,963				16,909
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,712</b>	<b>46,779</b>	<b>6,803</b>	<b>16,827</b>	<b>3,212</b>			<b>123,333</b>
<b>Academic Year</b>								
<b>1995-96</b>								
State	47,972	47,571	7,814	14,716				118,074
Contract	8,470	4,959	810	4,449				18,688
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,442</b>	<b>52,530</b>	<b>8,624</b>	<b>19,165</b>	<b>3,876</b>	<b>352</b>		<b>140,990</b>

Source: SR2101, Version 1, Data Warehouse for developmental and basic skills.

**TABLE B2: WASHINGTON COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL HEADCOUNT BY FUNDING SOURCE**

**ACADEMIC YEAR 1993-94**

	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter</b>	<b>Spring</b>	<b>College Total Annual Unduplicated</b>	<b>System Annual Unduplicated</b>
State	39,323	175,455	171,440	167,513	295,211	280,993
Contract	10,629	21,156	19,651	20,033	43,954	43,240
State and Contract	49,952	196,601	191,091	187,546	339,165	324,233
Student Funded	42,957	29,733	28,664	30,394	99,116	95,279
<b>Total</b>	<b>92,909</b>	<b>226,334</b>	<b>219,755</b>	<b>217,940</b>	<b>438,281</b>	<b>419,512</b>

**ACADEMIC YEAR 1994-95**

	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter</b>	<b>Spring</b>	<b>College Total Annual Unduplicated</b>	<b>System Annual Unduplicated</b>
State	54,226	172,558	169,249	162,132	296,148	280,866
Contract	11,354	25,514	24,083	25,118	49,217	49,173
State and Contract	65,580	198,072	193,332	187,250	345,365	330,039
Student Funded	29,206	31,906	29,786	32,142	98,061	95,148
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,786</b>	<b>229,978</b>	<b>223,118</b>	<b>219,392</b>	<b>443,426</b>	<b>425,187</b>

**ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96**

	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter</b>	<b>Spring</b>	<b>College Total Annual Unduplicated</b>	<b>System Annual Unduplicated</b>
State	62,317	169,290	165,189	161,629	297,663	281,571
Contract	11,503	27,072	26,195	26,971	52,127	52,539
State and Contract	73,820	196,362	191,384	188,600	349,790	334,110
Student Funded	19,963	32,188	29,187	31,183	93,072	90,897
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,783</b>	<b>228,550</b>	<b>220,571</b>	<b>219,783</b>	<b>442,861</b>	<b>425,007</b>

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1101, Version 1.

**TABLE B3: COMMUNITY COLLEGE QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL FTE STUDENTS BY COURSE INTENT AND FUNDING SOURCE**

**ACADEMIC YEARS 1974-75 THRU 1976-77**

Academic Year	State Supported			Contract Supported			Student Funded	Grand Total
	Academic & Basic Skills	Vocational	Total State Supp.	Academic & Basic Skills	Vocational	Total Contract Support		
<b>1974-75</b>								
Summer	8,897	6,655	15,552	744	479	1,223	85	16,860
Fall	40,550	37,078	77,628	1,394	575	1,969	606	80,203
Winter	41,300	37,355	78,655	1,079	806	1,885	584	81,123
Spring	38,262	34,154	72,416	1,134	803	1,937	763	75,116
<b>ANNUAL TOTALS</b>	<b>43,003</b>	<b>38,414</b>	<b>81,417</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>84,434</b>
<b>1975-76</b>								
Summer	11,069	8,538	19,607	1,081	718	1,799	184	21,590
Fall	44,975	40,422	85,397	2,051	1,090	3,141	1,070	89,608
Winter	43,132	38,918	82,049	1,694	1,245	2,939	1,146	86,134
Spring	38,344	34,919	73,263	1,690	1,209	2,899	1,365	77,526
<b>ANNUAL TOTALS</b>	<b>45,840</b>	<b>40,932</b>	<b>86,772</b>	<b>2,172</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>3,592</b>	<b>1,255</b>	<b>91,619</b>
<b>1976-77</b>								
Summer	9,414	7,521	16,934	1,533	660	2,193	292	19,419
Fall	41,086	38,763	79,849	2,101	1,079	3,180	965	83,993
Winter	40,552	39,082	79,634	1,499	1,053	2,552	1,014	83,201
Spring	37,109	36,346	73,455	1,550	1,204	2,754	1,172	77,381
<b>ANNUAL TOTALS</b>	<b>42,720</b>	<b>40,570</b>	<b>83,291</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>3,560</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>87,998</b>

Note: Data not available by HEGIS Codes of 2500 series (basic skills) prior to 1977-78. Historical data revised to reflect corrections.

**ACADEMIC YEARS 1977-78 THRU 1994-95**

Academic Year	State Supported				Contract Supported				Student Funded	Grand Total
	Transfer/Vocat. Support	Vocational	Basic Skills/Develop.	Total State Supp.	Transfer/Vocat. Support	Vocational	Basic Skills/Develop.	Total Contract Support		
<b>1977-78</b>										
Summer	8,404	7,827	2,443	18,674	314	461	607	1,382	191	20,248
Fall	37,190	39,180	6,918	83,288	961	846	1,182	2,989	1,307	87,583
Winter	36,029	38,896	6,176	81,100	626	760	592	1,978	1,127	84,205
Spring	32,656	35,703	5,577	73,936	793	728	657	2,178	1,157	77,271
<b>ANNUAL TOTALS</b>	<b>38,093</b>	<b>40,535</b>	<b>7,038</b>	<b>85,666</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>2,842</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>89,768</b>
<b>1978-79</b>										
Summer	8,297	9,451	2,527	20,275	244	358	217	819	448	21,542
Fall	37,181	41,372	6,945	85,498	739	803	360	1,903	1,271	88,671
Winter	34,915	40,996	6,682	82,593	615	746	327	1,688	1,080	85,361
Spring	32,466	37,554	6,194	76,215	536	783	341	1,661	1,146	79,022
<b>ANNUAL TOTALS</b>	<b>37,618</b>	<b>43,124</b>	<b>7,450</b>	<b>88,193</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>2,024</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>91,531</b>

(Continued)

**BEST COPY AVAILABLE**

**TABLE B3: COMMUNITY COLLEGE QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL FTE STUDENTS BY COURSE INTENT AND FUNDING SOURCE**  
(Continued)

Academic Year	State Supported				Contract Supported				Student Funded	Grand Total
	Transfer/Vocat. Support	Vocational	Basic Skills/Develop.	Total State Supp.	Transfer/Vocat. Support	Vocational	Basic Skills/Develop.	Total Contract Support		
<b>1979-80</b>										
Summer	9,055	11,338	4,087	24,480	318	629	289	1,236	547	26,263
Fall	39,578	45,089	8,750	93,417	603	1,082	380	2,065	1,246	96,728
Winter	38,383	43,760	9,364	91,507	540	978	383	1,901	1,037	94,445
Spring	35,768	39,090	9,283	84,141	650	1,376	423	2,448	1,212	87,801
<b>ANNUAL TOTALS</b>	<b>40,927</b>	<b>46,426</b>	<b>10,495</b>	<b>97,848</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>101,745</b>
<b>1980-81</b>										
Summer	10,069	10,840	5,621	26,529	409	955	353	1,717	569	28,815
Fall	41,902	44,423	10,843	97,168	1,038	1,618	900	3,556	1,596	102,320
Winter	39,443	42,503	10,724	92,670	1,044	1,683	626	3,353	1,855	97,878
Spring	36,603	38,144	9,958	84,706	774	1,819	569	3,161	1,951	89,819
<b>ANNUAL TOTALS</b>	<b>42,672</b>	<b>45,303</b>	<b>12,382</b>	<b>100,357</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>2,025</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>3,929</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>106,277</b>
<b>1981-82</b>										
Summer	7,228	8,015	2,926	18,169	593	1,036	1,109	2,738	518	21,426
Fall	38,348	37,528	7,154	83,030	1,062	2,423	1,638	5,123	2,765	90,918
Winter	36,416	36,273	6,924	79,612	1,097	2,583	1,768	5,448	2,048	87,109
Spring	35,634	35,025	6,834	77,492	961	2,440	1,607	5,009	2,003	84,504
<b>ANNUAL TOTALS</b>	<b>39,208</b>	<b>38,947</b>	<b>7,946</b>	<b>86,101</b>	<b>1,238</b>	<b>2,827</b>	<b>2,041</b>	<b>6,106</b>	<b>2,445</b>	<b>94,651</b>
<b>1982-83</b>										
Summer	7,721	7,220	2,594	17,535	791	1,818	1,534	4,144	737	22,415
Fall	37,476	34,727	7,776	79,978	1,185	2,585	1,740	5,510	2,590	88,079
Winter	35,810	34,714	7,041	77,565	1,044	2,654	1,678	5,376	2,206	85,147
Spring	33,224	31,567	6,461	71,252	1,000	2,793	1,589	5,383	1,722	78,357
<b>ANNUAL TOTALS</b>	<b>38,076</b>	<b>36,076</b>	<b>7,957</b>	<b>82,110</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>3,283</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>6,805</b>	<b>2,418</b>	<b>91,332</b>
<b>1983-84</b>										
Summer	8,078	7,336	2,752	18,166	1,057	2,015	1,114	4,186	796	23,148
Fall	37,606	33,993	8,067	79,666	1,445	2,536	1,347	5,328	1,995	86,989
Winter	35,500	33,452	8,027	76,978	1,016	2,027	1,347	4,391	1,658	83,027
Spring	33,057	31,155	7,931	72,143	966	2,128	1,121	4,214	1,301	77,658
<b>ANNUAL TOTALS</b>	<b>38,080</b>	<b>35,312</b>	<b>8,925</b>	<b>82,317</b>	<b>1,495</b>	<b>2,902</b>	<b>1,643</b>	<b>6,040</b>	<b>1,917</b>	<b>90,273</b>
<b>1984-85</b>										
Summer	8,570	7,694	3,476	19,741	774	1,138	941	2,852	928	23,521
Fall	37,385	34,026	9,492	80,904	1,084	2,338	1,123	4,544	1,641	87,089
Winter	35,808	33,707	9,180	78,695	1,141	2,423	1,259	4,823	1,427	84,944
Spring	32,834	29,944	7,560	70,337	1,293	2,840	1,185	5,317	1,342	76,996
<b>ANNUAL TOTALS</b>	<b>38,199</b>	<b>35,123</b>	<b>9,903</b>	<b>83,225</b>	<b>1,430</b>	<b>2,913</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>5,845</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>90,849</b>
<b>1985-86</b>										
Summer	8,415	7,354	3,431	19,199	795	1,165	810	2,770	867	22,836
Fall	37,518	34,189	10,194	81,901	1,298	2,223	1,009	4,530	1,470	87,901
Winter	35,625	32,727	9,366	77,717	999	1,834	813	3,645	1,304	82,667
Spring	33,353	30,163	8,335	71,851	896	2,132	1,115	4,142	1,218	77,211
<b>ANNUAL TOTALS</b>	<b>38,303</b>	<b>34,811</b>	<b>10,442</b>	<b>83,555</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>2,451</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>5,029</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>90,204</b>

(Continued)

**TABLE B3: COMMUNITY COLLEGE QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL FTE STUDENTS BY COURSE INTENT AND FUNDING SOURCE  
(Continued)**

Academic Year	State Supported				Contract Supported				Student Funded	Grand Total
	Transfer/ Vocat. Support	Voca- tional	Basic Skills/ Develop.	Total State Supp.	Transfer/ Vocat. Support	Voca- tional	Basic Skills/ Develop.	Total Contract Support		
<b>1986-87</b>										
Summer	8,543	7,470	3,981	19,994	874	1,184	741	2,799	1,007	23,799
Fall	38,965	32,657	12,037	83,658	1,497	2,304	1,186	4,987	1,467	90,113
Winter	37,019	32,128	10,289	79,436	1,762	2,568	1,692	6,022	1,394	86,851
Spring	33,576	28,192	8,362	70,129	1,771	2,697	1,511	5,979	1,492	77,600
<b>ANNUAL TOTALS</b>	<b>39,367</b>	<b>33,482</b>	<b>11,556</b>	<b>84,406</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>2,917</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>6,596</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>92,788</b>
<b>1987-88</b>										
Summer	8,815	6,612	4,472	19,899	1,229	1,268	660	3,158	1,481	24,538
Fall	39,216	31,543	11,484	82,243	2,048	2,624	1,391	6,063	2,261	90,568
Winter	36,840	30,021	11,725	78,585	2,338	2,532	1,469	6,339	2,169	87,094
Spring	34,208	27,525	10,453	72,185	1,846	2,341	1,445	5,632	2,180	79,997
<b>ANNUAL TOTALS</b>	<b>39,693</b>	<b>31,901</b>	<b>12,711</b>	<b>84,304</b>	<b>2,487</b>	<b>2,922</b>	<b>1,655</b>	<b>7,064</b>	<b>2,697</b>	<b>94,065</b>
<b>1988-89</b>										
Summer	8,118	6,218	4,884	19,220	1,853	1,247	1,310	4,411	2,114	25,745
Fall	38,640	30,718	14,123	83,481	2,992	3,093	2,236	8,321	2,953	94,755
Winter	36,868	29,443	12,158	78,469	2,621	3,122	3,017	8,760	2,824	90,053
Spring	34,611	26,989	10,407	72,006	2,725	2,865	2,511	8,101	2,708	82,815
<b>ANNUAL TOTALS</b>	<b>39,412</b>	<b>31,123</b>	<b>13,858</b>	<b>84,392</b>	<b>3,397</b>	<b>3,442</b>	<b>3,025</b>	<b>9,864</b>	<b>3,533</b>	<b>97,789</b>
<b>1989-90</b>										
Summer	8,319	6,362	4,635	19,316	1,729	1,356	1,644	4,729	1,802	25,848
Fall	39,946	30,594	13,608	84,148	3,427	3,228	2,653	9,308	3,322	96,779
Winter	38,160	29,634	12,567	80,361	3,227	2,990	2,774	8,991	3,061	92,414
Spring	35,569	26,953	11,341	73,863	3,055	2,871	2,317	8,242	3,026	85,131
<b>ANNUAL TOTALS</b>	<b>40,665</b>	<b>31,181</b>	<b>14,050</b>	<b>85,896</b>	<b>3,812</b>	<b>3,482</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>10,424</b>	<b>3,737</b>	<b>100,057</b>
<b>1990-91</b>										
Summer	8,216	5,917	5,131	19,264	2,244	1,641	1,535	5,421	2,893	27,578
Fall	40,315	29,573	14,388	84,276	4,821	3,654	2,646	11,121	3,490	98,886
Winter	39,426	28,547	12,932	80,904	4,025	3,459	3,027	10,511	2,919	94,334
Spring	35,865	26,186	11,549	73,599	4,672	3,602	2,510	10,784	3,473	87,857
<b>ANNUAL TOTALS</b>	<b>41,274</b>	<b>30,075</b>	<b>14,666</b>	<b>86,015</b>	<b>5,254</b>	<b>4,119</b>	<b>3,240</b>	<b>12,612</b>	<b>4,258</b>	<b>102,885</b>
<b>1991-92</b>										
Summer	8,455	5,550	4,754	18,759	923	1,266	1,394	3,583	5,993	28,334
Fall	44,976	31,194	15,989	92,159	2,029	2,375	2,532	6,937	3,232	102,327
Winter	42,978	31,012	13,667	87,658	1,621	2,340	2,702	6,663	3,080	97,401
Spring	40,995	29,106	12,269	82,370	1,950	2,359	2,815	7,124	3,122	92,616
<b>ANNUAL TOTALS</b>	<b>45,802</b>	<b>32,287</b>	<b>15,559</b>	<b>93,649</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>2,780</b>	<b>3,148</b>	<b>8,102</b>	<b>5,142</b>	<b>106,893</b>
<b>1992-93</b>										
Summer	2,884	3,736	3,751	10,371	1,067	1,352	1,343	3,762	14,849	28,995
Fall	46,403	31,698	15,946	94,047	3,559	2,960	2,524	9,043	3,517	106,608
Winter	45,013	30,814	14,885	90,712	2,950	2,672	2,833	8,455	3,032	102,495
Spring	42,383	29,139	14,614	86,137	3,449	2,866	2,480	8,795	2,904	98,109
<b>ANNUAL TOTALS</b>	<b>45,561</b>	<b>31,796</b>	<b>16,399</b>	<b>93,755</b>	<b>3,675</b>	<b>3,283</b>	<b>3,060</b>	<b>10,018</b>	<b>8,101</b>	<b>112,069</b>

(Continued)

**TABLE B3: COMMUNITY COLLEGE QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL FTE  
STUDENTS BY COURSE INTENT AND FUNDING SOURCE  
(Continued)**

Academic Year	State Supported				Contract Supported				Student Funded	Grand Total
	Transfer/ Vocat. Support	Voca- tional	Basic Skills/ Develop.	Total State Supp.	Transfer/ Vocat. Support	Voca- tional	Basic Skills/ Develop.	Total Contract Support		
<b>1993-94</b>										
Summer	3,225	4,017	4,544	11,786	1,088	1,349	1,478	3,914	13,177	28,877
Fall	47,741	31,315	17,848	96,540	4,427	2,967	2,948	10,342	3,074	109,956
Winter	46,298	31,541	16,739	94,577	3,860	2,711	3,325	9,896	2,854	107,367
Spring	43,985	30,667	15,682	90,334	4,230	2,678	2,763	9,672	2,948	102,953
<b>ANNUAL TOTALS</b>	<b>47,083</b>	<b>32,513</b>	<b>18,150</b>	<b>97,746</b>	<b>4,535</b>	<b>3,235</b>	<b>3,504</b>	<b>11,274</b>	<b>7,351</b>	<b>116,371</b>
<b>1994-95</b>										
Summer	8,624	6,060	5,657	20,341	1,698	1,571	1,728	4,996	8,200	33,537
Fall	47,397	31,799	18,111	97,307	7,406	3,547	3,733	14,685	3,319	115,311
Winter	45,179	31,129	17,736	94,044	6,786	3,504	3,382	13,672	3,045	110,761
Spring	42,674	29,844	16,823	89,341	6,936	3,510	3,016	13,462	2,937	105,739
<b>ANNUAL TOTALS</b>	<b>47,958</b>	<b>32,944</b>	<b>19,442</b>	<b>100,344</b>	<b>7,608</b>	<b>4,044</b>	<b>3,953</b>	<b>15,605</b>	<b>5,833</b>	<b>121,782</b>
<b>1995-96</b>										
Summer	11,459	6,925	6,790	25,174	1,758	1,778	2,031	5,567	2,815	33,556
Fall	46,167	31,263	19,930	97,360	8,121	3,781	3,707	15,608	3,269	116,237
Winter	44,302	31,339	19,202	94,843	7,682	3,598	3,875	15,154	2,921	112,918
Spring	41,781	30,132	17,712	89,625	7,838	3,651	3,845	15,333	2,990	107,949
<b>ANNUAL TOTALS</b>	<b>47,903</b>	<b>33,220</b>	<b>21,211</b>	<b>102,334</b>	<b>8,466</b>	<b>4,269</b>	<b>4,486</b>	<b>17,221</b>	<b>3,998</b>	<b>123,553</b>

Source: 1977-78 through 1985-86: SBCCE MIS-2 Course Effort Reports; 1986-87 through 1995-96: SBCCE Course MIS:SR2101, Version 1.  
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Seattle Vocational Institute included as of 1993-94.

**TABLE B4: COMMUNITY COLLEGE QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL HEADCOUNTS  
BY FUNDING SOURCE**

**ACADEMIC YEARS 1975-76 THRU 1992-93**

<b>Academic Year</b>	<b>State Supported</b>	<b>Contract Supported</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>Student Funded</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
<b>1975-76</b>					
Summer			46,232	1,690	47,922
Fall			151,644	7,742	159,386
Winter			143,832	9,656	153,488
Spring			131,423	11,134	142,557
<b>1976-77</b>					
Summer			42,378	2,321	44,699
Fall	140,824	5,137	145,961	8,603	154,564
Winter	142,229	4,146	146,375	7,396	153,771
Spring	139,285	4,054	143,339	7,832	151,171
<b>1977-78</b>					
Summer	44,417	2,154	46,571	2,879	49,450
Fall	154,892	4,571	159,463	11,605	171,068
Winter	155,687	3,555	159,242	10,015	169,257
Spring	148,696	3,915	152,611	11,784	164,395
<b>1978-79</b>					
Summer	49,161	1,291	50,452	3,408	53,860
Fall	167,628	2,658	170,286	10,636	180,922
Winter	167,428	2,443	169,871	9,622	179,493
Spring	159,256	2,564	161,820	9,587	171,407
<b>1979-80</b>					
Summer	60,507	1,762	62,269	3,727	65,996
Fall	191,529	2,900	194,429	10,270	204,699
Winter	182,921	3,100	186,021	8,946	194,967
Spring	170,862	4,319	175,181	10,382	185,563
<b>1980-81</b>					
Summer	62,754	3,225	65,979	5,554	71,533
Fall	184,391	7,958	192,349	12,433	204,782
Winter	171,897	8,148	180,045	16,783	196,828
Spring	154,046	7,772	161,818	16,141	177,959
<b>1981-82</b>					
Summer	42,543	4,435	46,978	5,001	51,979
Fall	138,955	9,093	148,048	21,318	169,366
Winter	130,525	9,280	139,805	16,307	156,112
Spring	133,149	8,567	141,716	16,299	158,015
<b>1982-83</b>					
Summer	35,836	6,130	41,966	5,823	47,789
Fall	123,776	9,174	132,950	20,026	152,976
Winter	120,303	8,952	129,255	18,095	147,350
Spring	113,114	9,389	122,503	15,891	138,394

(Continued)

**TABLE B4: COMMUNITY COLLEGE QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL HEADCOUNT  
BY FUNDING SOURCE**

(Continued)

<b>Academic Year</b>	<b>State Supported</b>	<b>Contract Supported</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>Student Funded</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
<b>1983-84</b>					
Summer	36,517	6,369	42,886	6,952	49,838
Fall	125,520	9,265	134,785	18,029	152,814
Winter	121,578	7,352	128,930	15,507	144,437
Spring	117,627	6,905	124,532	13,755	138,287
<b>1984-85</b>					
Summer	39,940	5,007	44,947	7,001	51,948
Fall	129,861	7,855	137,716	15,735	153,451
Winter	128,690	7,663	136,353	13,556	149,909
Spring	115,370	8,894	124,264	12,598	136,862
<b>1985-86</b>					
Summer	38,791	5,344	44,135	5,977	50,112
Fall	130,498	8,144	138,642	14,818	153,460
Winter	123,661	7,237	130,898	13,460	144,358
Spring	116,869	8,256	125,125	12,414	137,539
<b>1986-87</b>					
Summer	40,275	5,586	45,861	6,975	52,836
Fall	134,522	9,524	144,046	14,791	158,837
Winter	128,537	12,052	140,589	13,761	154,350
Spring	114,724	11,546	126,270	14,970	141,240
<b>Annual Unduplicated Count</b>	<b>229,253</b>	<b>26,630</b>	<b>255,883</b>	<b>42,966</b>	<b>298,849</b>
<b>1987-88</b>					
Summer	41,527	6,623	48,150	8,519	56,669
Fall	132,838	12,595	145,433	17,845	163,278
Winter	126,780	12,919	139,699	17,286	156,985
Spring	118,329	11,344	129,673	16,234	145,907
<b>Annual Unduplicated Count</b>	<b>226,686</b>	<b>30,445</b>	<b>257,131</b>	<b>50,947</b>	<b>308,078</b>
<b>1988-89</b>					
Summer	40,885	8,485	49,370	9,901	59,271
Fall	135,012	16,409	151,421	21,366	172,787
Winter	127,329	16,262	143,591	21,196	164,787
Spring	119,363	17,151	136,514	21,157	157,671
<b>Annual Unduplicated Count</b>	<b>223,593</b>	<b>41,050</b>	<b>264,643</b>	<b>63,116</b>	<b>327,759</b>
<b>1989-90</b>					
Summer	42,333	10,429	52,762	11,240	64,002
Fall	134,775	18,046	152,821	24,471	177,292
Winter	128,753	18,034	146,787	20,896	167,683
Spring	120,781	17,580	138,361	22,082	160,443
<b>Annual Unduplicated Count</b>	<b>224,145</b>	<b>44,577</b>	<b>268,722</b>	<b>67,414</b>	<b>336,136</b>

(Continued)



**TABLE B4: COMMUNITY COLLEGE QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL HEADCOUNT  
BY FUNDING SOURCE  
(Continued)**

<b>Academic Year</b>	<b>State Supported</b>	<b>Contract Supported</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>Student Funded</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
<b>1990-91</b>					
Summer	42,043	11,839	53,882	13,340	67,222
Fall	134,779	21,660	156,439	23,447	179,886
Winter	128,424	20,521	148,945	20,217	169,162
Spring	120,488	22,301	142,789	23,604	166,393
<b>Annual Unduplicated Count</b>	<b>218,901</b>	<b>52,556</b>	<b>271,457</b>	<b>68,479</b>	<b>339,936</b>
<b>1991-92</b>					
Summer	40,541	8,555	49,096	23,082	72,178
Fall	147,141	14,489	161,630	25,749	187,379
Winter	140,495	14,095	154,590	25,471	180,061
Spring	134,666	15,438	150,104	27,364	177,468
<b>Annual Unduplicated Count</b>	<b>237,422</b>	<b>36,614</b>	<b>274,036</b>	<b>84,168</b>	<b>358,204</b>
<b>1992-93</b>					
Summer	22,949	8,855	31,804	41,160	72,964r
Fall	147,894	18,724	166,618	27,818	194,436
Winter	141,367	16,130	157,497	24,825	182,322
Spring	137,638	18,538	156,176	27,331	183,507
<b>Annual Unduplicated Count</b>	<b>232,189</b>	<b>39,731</b>	<b>271,920</b>	<b>90,591</b>	<b>362,511</b>
<b>1993-94</b>					
Summer	24,244	9,129	33,373	41,787	75,524
Fall	147,695	19,685	167,380	27,586	194,946
Winter	144,152	18,696	162,848	26,559	189,407
Spring	139,498	18,839	158,337	28,569	186,906
<b>Annual Unduplicated Count</b>	<b>233,200</b>	<b>40,137</b>	<b>273,337</b>	<b>93,156</b>	<b>366,493</b>
<b>1994-95</b>					
Summer	39,997	10,218	50,215	29,028	79,243
Fall	146,268	24,020	170,288	29,613	199,901
Winter	140,294	22,729	163,023	27,967	190,990
Spring	135,392	23,366	158,758	29,887	188,645
<b>Annual Unduplicated Count</b>	<b>234,876</b>	<b>46,057</b>	<b>280,933</b>	<b>92,197</b>	<b>373,130</b>
<b>1995-96</b>					
Summer	48,495	11,122	59,617	19,336	78,953
Fall	143,264	25,692	168,956	30,020	198,976
Winter	140,823	24,863	165,686	26,814	192,500
Spring	135,042	25,035	160,077	29,115	189,192
<b>Annual Unduplicated Count</b>	<b>239,248</b>	<b>48,979</b>	<b>288,227</b>	<b>86,871</b>	<b>375,098</b>

Source: 1975-1986: SBCTC Student Enrollment Report MIS-1:IM1010 and Table 4 for Community Service. 1986-1995: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1101, Version 1.

Note: Student headcount data by state and contract funding sources not available prior to fall quarter 1976. Student-funded headcount in summer 1991, 1992 and 1993 includes summer self-support. SVI and Running Start included as of 1992-93.

## **APPENDIX C**

### **LIST OF STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS**

## LIST OF STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

The Academic Year Report, which was previously titled "Factbook," is one of two annual informational and reference publications prepared by the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges. The second is the Fall Report, which is published in January of each year. The table below describes the statistical publications relating to each academic year since 1975-76:

	<u>Date Published</u>
<b><u>Academic Year 1975-76</u></b>	
Factbook, Fall Quarter 1975 Data	January 1977
Factbook, Academic Year 1975-76 Data	January 1977
<b><u>Academic Year 1976-77</u></b>	
Factbook, Addendum A, Student Enrollment, Fall Quarter 1976	October. 1977
Factbook, Addendum A, Student Enrollment, Academic Year 1976-77	October 1977
<b><u>Academic Year 1977-78</u></b>	
Factbook, Addendum A, Student Enrollment Fall Quarter 1977	September 1978
Factbook, Addendum A, Student Enrollment, Academic Year 1977-78	
<b><u>Academic Year 1978-79</u></b>	
Factbook 1979, Fall Quarter 1978 Data	February 1979
Factbook, Addendum A, Student Enrollment, Academic Year 1978-79	January 1980
<b><u>Academic Year 1979-80</u></b>	
Factbook 1980	February 1980
Factbook, Academic Year 1979-80	June 1981
<b><u>Academic Year 1980-81</u></b>	
Fall Quarter Report 1980	February 1981
Factbook, Academic Year 1980-81	January 1982
<b><u>Academic Year 1981-82</u></b>	
Fall Quarter Report 1981	March 1982
Academic Year Report 1981-82	February 1983

**LIST OF STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS  
(Continued)**

	<b><u>Date Published</u></b>
<b><u>Academic Year 1982-83</u></b>	
Fall Quarter Report 1982	March 1983
Academic Year Report 1982-83	December 1983
<b><u>Academic Year 1983-84</u></b>	
Fall Quarter Report 1983	March 1984
Academic Year Report 1983-84	November 1984
<b><u>Academic Year 1984-85</u></b>	
Fall Quarter Report 1984	March 1985
Academic Year Report 1984-85	March 1986
<b><u>Academic Year 1985-86</u></b>	
Fall Quarter Report 1985	March 1986
Academic Year Report 1985-86	October 1986
<b><u>Academic Year 1986-87</u></b>	
Fall Quarter Report 1986	March 1987
Academic Year Report 1986-87	September 1987
<b><u>Academic Year 1987-88</u></b>	
Fall Quarter Report 1987 - Recap	March 1988
Academic Year Report 1987-88 and Fall Quarter Report 1987	October 1988
<b><u>Academic Year 1988-89</u></b>	
Fall Quarter Report 1988	March 1989
Academic Year Report 1988-89	April 1990
Spring 1988 Bachelor's Degree Survey, A Study of the Role of Community Colleges in the Achievement of the Bachelor's Degree in Washington, Operation Report No. 89-1	January 1989
<b><u>Academic Year 1989-90</u></b>	
Fall Quarter Report 1989	February 1990
Academic Year Report 1989-90	September 1990
Video Telecommunications in Washington Community Colleges, A Descriptive Study of the Current Activities and Future Plans, Operations Report 90-1	June 1990

**LIST OF STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS**  
(Continued)

	<u><b>Date Published</b></u>
<b><u>Academic Year 1990-91</u></b>	
Fall Quarter Report 1990	March 1991
Academic Year Report 1990-91	September 1991
Vocational Outcomes in Washington Community Colleges, A Baseline Report on Vocational Student Outcomes, Operations Report 90-2	October 1990
Washington Community College Faculty Development Survey Results, A Summary of the Results of Survey of All Full-Time Faculty, Operations Report 90-3	November 1990
Public Assistance Recipients in Washington Community Colleges, A Study of Family Independence Program (FIP) and Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Operations Report 90-4	December 1990
Adult Basic Education in Washington Community Colleges, A Follow-Up Study of former ABE General Education Students, Operations Report 91-1	March 1991
The Washington Community College Institutional Outcomes Assessment Plans, An Overview and Summary, Operations Report 91-2	February 1991
Assessment of Meeting Employer Needs and the Labor Market Experience of Job Upgrading and Retraining Students in Washington Community Colleges, A Baseline Report, Operations Report 91-3	June 1991
<b><u>Academic Year 1991-92</u></b>	
Fall Quarter Report 1991	July 1992
Academic Year Report 1991-92	September 1992
The Running Start Program in Washington Community Colleges, Impact and Benefits from the First Year, Operations Report 91-4	October 1991
Video Telecommunications in Washington Community Colleges, An Update of the Course Offerings for Academic Year 1989-90 and 1990-91, Operations Report 91-5	November 1991
Dislocated Worker Programs in Washington Community Colleges Fall 1986 to Spring 1990, Operations Report 92-1	February 1992
<b><u>Academic Year 1992-93</u></b>	
Degree of Student Continuation Toward Goal by Race or Ethnic Background, Research Report 92-1	August 1992
Running Start - Pilot Years 1990-1992, Research Report 92-2	October 1992
Adult Basic Skills Services and Needs, Research Report 92-5	October 1992
Findings From Three Years Data Match for Vocational Follow-Up, Research Report 92-3	November 1992

**LIST OF STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS  
(Continued)**

	<u>Date Published</u>
<b><u>Academic Year 1992-93 (Continued)</u></b>	
Summary of Selected 1990 Census Data for Washington and Related College Data, Research Report 92-4	November 1992
Serving Dislocated Timber Workers in Community and Technical Colleges 1991-92, Operations Report 92-2	December 1992
Community and Technical Colleges Role in Education of Students of Color, Research Report 93-1	January 1983
Fall Enrollment and Staffing Report 1992	May 1993
Fall 1992 Running Start Enrollments, Research Report 93-3	May 1993
<b><u>Academic Year 1993-94</u></b>	
1992-93 Running Start Enrollments, Research Report 93-4	September 1993
Transfer Outcomes in Washington Community Colleges, Operations Report 94-1	January 1994
The Progress of Students Who Enroll in Developmental Studies Courses in Washington Community Colleges, Research Report 94-1	January 1994
Student Progress in Washington Community and Technical Colleges, Research Report 94-2	January 1994
Annual Progress Report on System Goals for People of Color Participation and Diversity, Washington Community and Technical Colleges, Research Report 94-3	January 1994
Bachelor's Degree Holders Enrolled in Washington Community Colleges, Research Report 94-4	January 1994
Student Progress - Comparisons Over Time, Research Report 94-5	August 1994
Transfer Rates for Washington Community Colleges, Research Report 94-6	August 1994
Job Placement Rates for Graduates of Washington Community and Technical College Vocational Programs, Research Report 94-7	September 1994
<b><u>Academic Year 1994-95</u></b>	
Fall Enrollment and Staffing Report 1993	August 1994
Academic Year Report 1993-94	September 1994
ESHB 1988 Workforce Employment & Training Act, First Annual Accountability Report for Training Programs	December 1994
Second Annual Progress Report on System Goals for People of Color Participation & Diversity, Washington Community Colleges, Research Report 95-1	April 1995

**LIST OF STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS  
(Continued)**

	<b><u>Date Published</u></b>
<b><u>Academic Year 1994-95 (Continued)</u></b>	
Outcomes & Impacts from the First Year of the Timber Retraining Benefits (TRB) Program,	April 1995
Students of Color in Vocational Programs, Research Report 95-2	July 1995
Fall Enrollment and Staffing Report 1994	July 1995
Academic Year Report 1994-95	September 1995
Outcomes and Impacts from the First Two Years of the Timber Retraining Benefits (TRB) Program, Research Report 95-3	August 1995
Differential Student Progress Rates and Implications for Retention Strategies, Research Report 95-4	September 1995
 <b><u>Academic Year 1995-96</u></b>	
Transfer Forecasts, Research Report 95-5	September 1995
Third Annual Progress Report on System Goals for People of Color Participation and Diversity, Washington Community and Technical Colleges, Research Report 96-1	March 1996
Fall Enrollment and Staffing Report 1995	April 1996
Job Skills Enhancement, An Evaluation of Publicly Funded Postsecondary Workforce Training and State and Federally Funded Basic Skills Training for Workers Upgrading Their Job Skills, Research Report 96-2	August 1996
Academic Year Report 1995-96	October 1996

Additional information on the Washington community and technical college system may be obtained by contacting the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, P O Box 42495, Olympia, Washington, 98504-2495; telephone (360) 753-3685, Internet: [Seppanen\\_Loretta/SBCTC@ctc.ctc.edu](mailto:Seppanen_Loretta/SBCTC@ctc.ctc.edu). Comments on the content and format of this document would be greatly appreciated.

**APPENDIX D**  
**DEFINITIONS**



## DEFINITIONS

### DEFINITION OF FTE

Student FTE: One annual FTE is the equivalent of one student enrolled for 45 community college credit hours or 900 technical college contact hours in a year.

Annual Teaching Faculty (FTE-F): All **instructional** employees, whose main assignment is classroom teaching. The number of **Teaching Faculty FTE-F** represents the teaching, class preparation, student advising, and committee work of faculty. One FTE-F Teaching Faculty is equal to one instructional employee assigned to teach a full-time load of courses for nine months. A person assigned a half-time teaching load and a half-time load in a non-teaching area is counted as 0.50 FTE-F Teaching Faculty and 0.50 FTE-F Non-Teaching Faculty.

Administrative Staff (FTE): Includes all administrators exempt from the jurisdiction of the Washington Personnel Relations Board civil service system. One annual FTE in this category is equal to a full-time assignment for 12 months.

Exempt Professional Staff (FTE): All other professional staff exempt from the jurisdiction of the Washington Personnel Relations Board civil service system. One annual FTE in this category is equal to a full-time assignment for 12 months.

Classified Employee (FTE): Civil service employees who work under a set of conditions determined by the Washington Personnel Relations Board or as support staff at technical colleges. One annual FTE employee is a classified employee whose service is performed on the basis of 40 hours per week for 12 months.

### DEFINITION OF FULL- AND PART-TIME STATUS

Full-Time Student: A student enrolled for 10 or more credits or 200 or more hours in a quarter.

Part-Time Student: A student enrolled for fewer than 10 credits or fewer than 200 hours in a quarter.

Full-Time Faculty: A person paid the full-time rate, regardless of the number of days worked, is considered a full-time faculty member.

Part-Time Faculty: A person who is paid on the part-time salary schedule is part-time. This includes hourly instructors, as well as the instructional effort of classified and non-faculty employees who teach beyond their regular workload.

Full-Time, Administrative/Exempt Professional or Classified/Technical College Support Employees: A person whose services are required on a full-time basis (for a 40 hour work week) for any period from 9 to 12 months is considered full-time.

Part-Time, Administrative/Exempt Professional or Classified/Technical College Support Employees: A person whose services are required for less than a 40 hour work week.

## **STAFF TYPE**

**Moonlight:** An instructional assignment in addition to a full-time assignment for faculty and administrative personnel (generally the teaching of evening courses by full-time day instructors).

## **FUNDING SOURCE**

**State Supported:** Courses funded completely or in part by legislative appropriations of state funds plus student tuition.

**Contract Supported:** Courses funded by grants and contracts with external organizations. Includes Running Start and International Contract enrollments.

**Student Funded:** Courses funded entirely through fees charged to the students enrolled in them.

## **COURSE TYPE**

**Academic:** Transfer and Vocational Support: Courses which provide the first two years of baccalaureate degree programs and which support vocational programs in such areas as math, science and English.

**Vocational:** Courses which prepare students for entry-level employment or provide retraining and upgrading for employed adults.

**Developmental Studies:** Courses which prepare students for college-level classes.

**Basic Skills:** Courses which enable adults to overcome illiteracy (ABE) or complete high school, or provide English proficiency to those whose native language is not English (ESL)

## **STUDENT PURPOSE**

**Workforce Training:** Students preparing for a new job or upgrading their job skills. Most such students enroll in vocational courses but some also enroll in developmental courses and academic support courses.

**Transfer:** Students preparing to transfer to a four-year institution. Most such students enroll in academic courses, but some also enroll in developmental and vocational courses.

**Terminal Basic Skills:** Students enrolled in ABE/ESL/GED or high school completion courses with the goal of gaining basic skills. Students enrolled in such courses with transfer or job related goals are coded as "Transfer" or "Workforce Training."

**Home and Family Life/Other/Not Specified:** Students who have not specified a purpose for their enrollment, who enroll for personal interest, or who enroll for other reasons.

## **FACILITIES**

**Gross Square Feet - Buildings:** The sum of the enclosed floor areas of the building included within the outside faces of exterior walls for all stories.

**Assignable Square Feet - Buildings:** The sum of all areas on all floors of a building assigned to, or available for assignment to, an occupant, including every type of space functionally usable by an occupant (excepting those spaces defined as custodial, circulation, mechanical, and structural areas).

## FINANCE

The accounting processes of the community college system are based on generally-accepted governmental accounting principles in accordance with the rules and regulations published by the Office of Financial Management in its Policies and Procedures Manual.

The chart of accounts for the community college system is designed to provide consistency in the coding of all funds within the system. Recording of expenditures is achieved through a hierarchical system of funds, programs, and objects.

### Programs

010 Instruction: This program consists of the formal instructional activities provided for students.

040 Primary Support Services: This program consists of activities providing primary support to instruction. The three major elements are academic computing services, ancillary support services, and academic administration.

050 Libraries: This program consists of activities related to the retention and display of educational materials, including library-media staff and materials, needed to support the learning needs of the students.

060 Student Services: This program consists of social and cultural services and institutional management activities related directly to students, but which are not part of formal instruction.

080 Institutional Support: This program consists of activities related to the financial and overall administrative functions of the college, excluding physical plant operations and maintenance. Included are controller, payroll, administrative data processing, purchasing, community relations and the top administrators of the college.

090 Plant Operation and Maintenance: This program consists of activities related to the operation and maintenance of college facilities, including utilities, janitorial services, and plant management.

	<u>Objects</u>	<u>Definitions</u>
B	Salaries & Wages	Amounts paid to employees of institutions of higher education.
C	Personal Services	Amounts paid for consulting services rendered by independent contractors.
E	Goods & Services	Amounts expended for all materials and supplies ordinarily consumed or expended within one year.
G	Travel	Amounts paid to or for employees for lodging and/or subsistence expenses incurred while traveling on official business.
J	Equipment	Amounts paid for equipment additions and replacements regardless of the period of service or value.
L	Employee Benefits	Amounts paid as employee benefits.
N	Grants and Subsidies	Amounts expended for grants and subsidies received from other governmental units
P	Debt Service	Amounts expended for the payment of principal, interest, or other charges related to the various forms of indebtedness.
R	Capital Outlays	Amounts paid for land and building acquisitions (including construction) and related capital projects charges.
S	Interagency	Payments received from other agencies for

Reimbursements

services or materials furnished.

T Transfers

The reallocation of budgeted expenditures within an agency by transfers between budgeted programs and/or capital



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**  
*Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI)*  
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