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ABSTRACT

This report provides a snapshot of funding, facilities, staffing, and enrollments in the academic year 1996-97. It also describes key measures of student outcomes. The report is broken up into six major sections, which include courses offered, enrollments and student demographics, student progress and success, staff, facilities, and expenditures. Some major findings indicate that the WCTC served 435,390 students in 1996-97, 142,916 of which were full-time equivalent students (FTEs). The student population had more females than males and was significantly more racially diverse than that of the state as a whole. There were 12,071 students enrolled under the Worker Retraining program, and 10,250 Running Start students (high school students enrolled in college at no charge). Nearly half of the FTEs were enrolled for workforce training, while 38% were preparing to transfer to four-year institutions. About one-third of eligible students received financial aid. There were 15,716 state-supported faculty and staff employed at WCTC, and system expenditures totaled more than \$625.5 million. Nearly half a billion of that was in a combination of state funds plus tuition collections, and capital appropriations for 1995-97 biennium totaled \$117.8 million. The yearly tuition for a WCTC student, \$1,401, was nearly equal to that of the national average for two-year colleges. (YKH)

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Washington Community and Technical Colleges

**ACADEMIC YEAR REPORT
1996-97**

State of Washington
State Board for Community & Technical Colleges

Al Link, Chair
Earl Hale, Executive Director

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June 1998

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1996-97

- The Washington community and technical colleges served 435,390 students in 1996-97. 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 142,916 full-time students (FTEs) each quarter in 1996-97. Of the total, 118,516 FTEs were in state funded courses. State funded FTEs are supported by student tuition and funding from the state.
- The racial composition of the student population was significantly more diverse than that of the state as a whole (25 percent students of color at the colleges compared with 17 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 12,000 people with disabilities were enrolled at the colleges in 1996-97 (4 percent of the enrollment).
- In 1996-97, there were 12,071 students enrolled under the worker retraining program (formerly HB 1988) (7,488 FTEs, 5 percent of the state total FTE). The 10,250 Running Start students (high school students enrolled in college at no charge) accounted for 5,829 FTEs (4 percent of the total).
- Nearly half of all state FTEs (48 percent) were generated by students enrolled for the purpose of workforce training (upgrading job skills or preparing in a new job field); 38 percent of state FTE were from students enrolled in preparation for transfer to four-year institutions.
- About one third of all students taking the type of courses eligible for financial aid received need-based financial aid in 1996-97 (46,237 or 35 percent).
- In 1996-97, 15,716 state supported faculty, classified, administrative, and other professional staff (10,416 full-time equivalents) were employed in Washington community and technical colleges.
- System expenditures totaled more than \$625.5 million dollars. Nearly a half billion of that was in a combination of state funds (general and special) plus tuition collections in 1996-97.
- Capital appropriations for 1995-97 biennium totaled \$117.8 million. The 29 college districts own 2,486 acres of land.
- The \$1,401 tuition and fee charged to a full-time student for three quarters of classes was nearly identical to the national average for two-year colleges of \$1,394.

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INTRODUCTION

THE REPORT

The Academic Year Report 1996-97 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, 1996. Electronic versions of these reports and other publications are available on our web site: <http://www.sbctc.ctc.edu>.

The primary source of information for this document is the State Board for Community and Technical College's (SBCTC) Data Warehouse which is derived from the common management information systems used by all community and technical colleges in the state.

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.

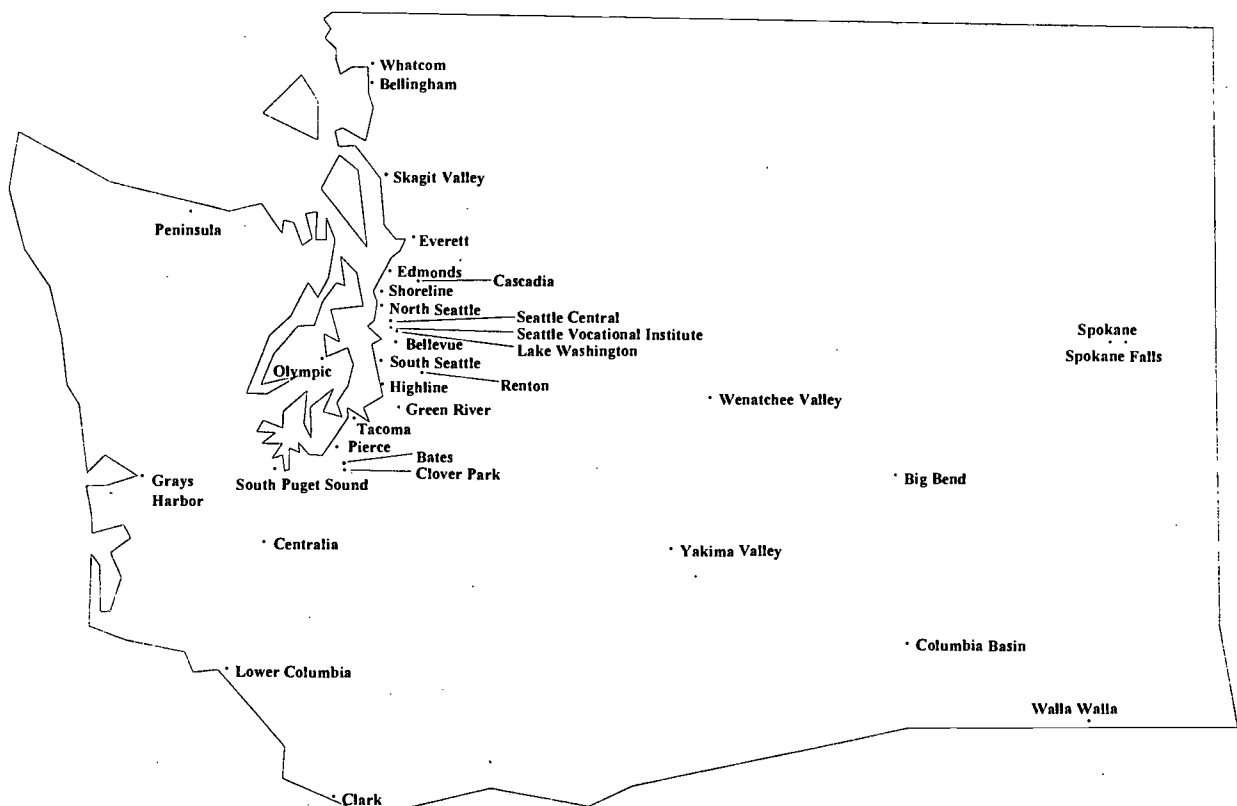
The structure of the community college system remained largely intact until 1991 when, as part of the Workforce Training and Education Act, the Legislature amended the Community College Act of 1967 and redesignated it as the Community and Technical College Act of 1991.

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



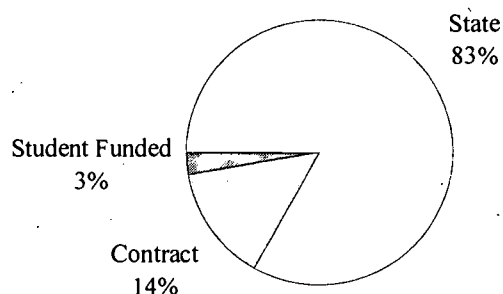
COURSES OFFERED

COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE FTES BY FUND SOURCE **ACADEMIC YEAR 1992-93 TO 1996-97**

The 435,390 students enrolled at community and technical colleges took 142,916 annualized FTEs during academic year 1996-1997. An annual FTE equals 45 credit hours or 743 hours of instruction.

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 7,488 Worker Retraining (Formerly HB 1988) FTEs (see page 7 for more details). In 1996-97, 83 percent of the effort was state supported, including the FTE in excess of the funded level compared to 85 percent five years ago.

FTEs by Funding Source



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	1996-97
Total State Supported	107,115	111,035	113,403	118,074	118,516
% Change		3.7%	2.1%	4.1%	0.4%
Contract Supported	10,798	11,871	16,648	18,688	20,024
% Change		9.9%	40.2%	12.2%	7.2%
Total Student Funded	8,103	7,504	5,976	4,228	4,376
% Change		-7.4%	-20.4%	-29.3%	3.5%
TOTAL	126,016	130,410	136,028	140,990	142,916
% Change		3.5%	4.3%	3.6%	1.4%

Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2101, Version 1A. Data exclude worker retraining FTE for private career schools (100 in FY 95, 200 in FY 96, 236 in FY 97). 310 of the Student Funded FTEs were summer self support.

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 1996-97**

	State Including Natural Resource Waivers, Excess and Worker Retraining	Contract	Subtotal	Student Funded	Grand Total FTEs
1 Peninsula	1,531	673	2,204	18	2,222
2 Grays Harbor	1,859	107	1,966	34	2,000
3 Olympic	4,089	181	4,270	21	4,291
4 Skagit Valley	3,333	650	3,983	271	4,253
5 Everett	3,875	364	4,239	53	4,292
6 District					
Seattle Central	5,216	1,084	6,300	52	6,352
Seattle North	3,839	468	4,307	39	4,346
Seattle South	3,703	477	4,180	36	4,216
Seattle Voc Institute	361	86	447	0	447
7 Shoreline	4,762	620	5,382	71	5,453
8 Bellevue	6,103	1,209	7,312	927	8,239
9 Highline	5,375	399	5,774	66	5,840
10 Green River	4,675	875	5,549	146	5,696
11 Pierce	4,869	2,604	7,473	302	7,775
12 Centralia	1,970	564	2,533	80	2,613
13 Lower Columbia	2,239	148	2,388	31	2,418
14 Clark	5,415	373	5,788	603	6,391
15 Wenatchee Valley	2,077	325	2,402	41	2,442
16 Yakima Valley	3,655	513	4,168	1	4,170
17 District					
Spokane	5,500	298	5,799	56	5,854
Spokane Falls	6,841	1,246	8,088	291	8,379
18 Big Bend	1,349	276	1,625	20	1,645
19 Columbia Basin	3,990	504	4,495	10	4,504
20 Walla Walla	2,603	1,057	3,660	75	3,734
21 Whatcom	1,968	421	2,389	198	2,587
22 Tacoma	4,055	794	4,849	177	5,026
23 Edmonds	4,494	1,668	6,162	479	6,641
24 So Puget Sound	3,075	363	3,438	48	3,485
25 Bellingham	1,422	90	1,512	0	1,513
26 Lake Washington	2,904	347	3,250	131	3,381
27 Renton	3,507	616	4,123	25	4,148
28 Bates	4,238	444	4,682	51	4,733
29 Clover Park	3,623	179	3,803	26	3,829
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	118,516	20,024	138,540	4,376	142,916

Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2101, Version 1A.

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. Skagit Valley had 199 Summer Self-Support FTE in the Student Funded Count, Whatcom had 111.

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. These contracts with agencies and employers account for half the contracted effort and grew little since last year.

The **Running Start** program accounts for 29 percent of all contract FTEs. That program allows high school students to complete college and high school classes simultaneously at no charge to the student. Some 83 percent of the growth in the contract area was due to growth in the Running Start program with an increase from 4,715 FTE in 1995-96 to 5,827 FTE this past year. Contract counts also include a program called Contract International enrollments. Organizations contract with colleges to provide instruction for international students. These organizations pay the full cost of instruction. Enrollment opportunities for state residents are not diminished as a result of the contract international program. 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 1996-97. As in the prior year, this year two community college districts took advantage of the option to run summer classes on a self-support basis. **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. Several programmatic changes have resulted in increased enrollment:

- 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. Colleges are increasing their class offerings that meet the needs of industry and workers, thus the part-time enrollment of working people is increasing.
- Increasing participation in the Running Start program.
- 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. These younger students impact the demand for transfer preparation more than the demand for workforce training because the vast majority enroll with a plan to transfer.

Future Enrollment Demand: While the demand for Running Start, younger students, and upgrading of worker skills is likely to grow, future enrollment demand will increase or decrease based on:

- 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.
- Changes in enrollment patterns for welfare clients. Currently about 29,000 welfare clients enroll at college in a mix of vocational and basic skills training (13,000 FTE). Under welfare reform, the training needs of these individuals are changing.

**ANNUAL STATE FTES VERSUS ALLOCATION
ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96 AND 1996-97**

	----- 1995-96 -----			----- 1996-97 -----		
	Allocation	State Supported	Difference	Allocation	State Supported	Difference
1 Peninsula	1,432	1,527	95	1,559	1,531	-28
2 Grays Harbor	1,766	1,815	49	1,793	1,859	66
3 Olympic	4,051	4,090	39	4,119	4,089	-30
4 Skagit Valley	3,060	3,357	297	3,180	3,333	153
5 Everett	4,155	4,123	-32	4,120	3,875	-245
6 District	12,636	13,091	455	12,734	13,119	385
7 Shoreline	4,688	4,680	-8	4,754	4,762	8
8 Bellevue	5,481	6,018	537	5,661	6,103	442
9 Highline	5,166	5,361	195	5,268	5,375	107
10 Green River	4,836	5,058	222	4,913	4,675	-238
11 Pierce	4,461	4,864	403	4,624	4,869	245
12 Centralia	1,897	1,925	28	1,945	1,970	25
13 Lower Columbia	2,287	2,124	-163	2,250	2,239	-11
14 Clark	5,052	5,312	260	5,165	5,415	250
15 Wenatchee Valley	1,988	1,994	6	2,077	2,077	0
16 Yakima Valley	3,648	3,523	-125	3,717	3,655	-62
17 District	11,891	12,070	179	11,969	12,342	373
18 Big Bend	1,292	1,325	33	1,316	1,349	33
19 Columbia Basin	4,007	4,005	-2	4,011	3,990	-21
20 Walla Walla	2,461	2,479	18	2,615	2,603	-12
21 Whatcom	1,490	1,968	478	1,542	1,968	426
22 Tacoma	3,575	4,060	485	3,670	4,055	385
23 Edmonds	3,833	4,702	869	3,978	4,494	516
24 So Puget Sound	2,647	2,859	212	2,808	3,075	267
25 Bellingham	1,498	1,365	-133	1,501	1,422	-79
26 Lake Washington	2,239	2,778	539	2,310	2,904	594
27 Renton	2,856	3,627	771	2,963	3,507	544
28 Bates	3,730	4,019	289	3,832	4,238	406
29 Clover Park	3,622	3,952	330	3,683	3,623	-60
Apprentice and Private Career Schools	241			249		
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	111,986	118,074	6,088	114,326	118,516	4,190

Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2101 Version 1A (College Job Number SR2313J provides identical information).

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

ANNUAL FTES BY TIME AND LOCATION BY COLLEGE
ALL FUNDS
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97

Colleges offered 81 percent of their FTE during the day in 1996-97, a pattern typical of previous years. On campus facilities used during the day account for 66 percent of the total FTE.

	----- State and Contract -----				-- All Funds --	
	Day FTEs	% of Total	Evening FTEs	% of Total	Day-On Campus	% of Total
1 Peninsula	1,871	84.9%	333	15.1%	1,355	61.5%
2 Grays Harbor	1,593	81.1%	372	18.9%	1,448	73.6%
3 Olympic	3,038	71.1%	1,232	28.9%	2,726	63.8%
4 Skagit Valley	3,108	78.0%	874	22.0%	2,122	53.3%
5 Everett	3,196	75.4%	1,044	24.6%	2,818	66.5%
6 District						
Seattle Central	5,065	80.4%	1,235	19.6%	4,710	74.8%
Seattle North	3,268	75.9%	1,039	24.1%	3,018	70.1%
Seattle South	3,207	76.7%	973	23.3%	2,704	64.7%
Seattle Voc Inst	441	98.6%	6	1.4%	421	94.2%
7 Shoreline	4,617	85.8%	766	14.2%	4,355	80.9%
8 Bellevue	5,516	75.4%	1,796	24.6%	5,412	74.0%
9 Highline	4,674	80.9%	1,100	19.1%	3,781	65.5%
10 Green River	4,330	78.0%	1,220	22.0%	3,930	70.8%
11 Pierce	5,395	72.2%	2,078	27.8%	2,807	37.6%
12 Centralia	2,218	87.6%	315	12.4%	1,571	62.0%
13 Lower Columbia	1,970	82.5%	418	17.5%	1,870	78.3%
14 Clark	4,644	80.2%	1,145	19.8%	4,035	69.7%
15 Wenatchee Valley	1,897	79.0%	505	21.0%	1,410	58.7%
16 Yakima Valley	3,520	84.4%	649	15.6%	2,588	62.1%
17 District						
Spokane	5,381	92.8%	418	7.2%	4,713	81.3%
Spokane Falls	7,023	86.8%	1,064	13.2%	3,823	47.3%
18 Big Bend	1,328	81.8%	296	18.2%	1,248	76.8%
19 Columbia Basin	3,367	74.9%	1,127	25.1%	2,756	61.3%
20 Walla Walla	3,341	91.3%	319	8.7%	2,109	57.6%
21 Whatcom	1,865	78.1%	524	21.9%	1,762	73.7%
22 Tacoma	4,042	83.4%	807	16.6%	3,071	63.3%
23 Edmonds	4,906	79.6%	1,257	20.4%	4,225	68.6%
24 So Puget Sound	2,663	77.5%	775	22.5%	2,382	69.3%
25 Bellingham	1,262	83.4%	250	16.6%	1,162	76.9%
26 Lake Washington	2,858	87.9%	393	12.1%	2,593	79.8%
27 Renton	3,092	75.0%	1,031	25.0%	2,354	57.1%
28 Bates	4,536	96.9%	146	3.1%	2,861	61.1%
29 Clover Park	3,532	92.9%	271	7.1%	2,831	74.4%
SYSTEM TOTAL	112,761	81.4%	25,779	18.6%	90,972	65.7%

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

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

FTES BY TARGETED PROGRAMS
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97

	Contract International (Contract)	Running Start (Contract)	Dislocated Natural Resource Workers (State)	Worker Retraining (State)	Unemployment Insurance Beneficiaries (State)
1 Peninsula	34	248	431	287	543
2 Grays Harbor	1	68	542	518	657
3 Olympic	0	163	79	243	663
4 Skagit Valley	138	320	184	242	629
5 Everett	0	253	83	183	554
6 District					
Seattle Central	390	183	12	208	672
Seattle North	202	98	17	233	540
Seattle South	183	110	20	267	718
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0	0	32	76
7 Shoreline	412	151	23	185	440
8 Bellevue	449	327	18	248	644
9 Highline	134	246	8	194	567
10 Green River	275	273	27	366	640
11 Pierce	122	262	11	190	659
12 Centralia	39	129	234	224	412
13 Lower Columbia	7	137	116	22	325
14 Clark	71	242	228	352	548
15 Wenatchee Valley	13	147	71	116	417
16 Yakima Valley	45	167	63	227	834
17 District					
Spokane	72	148	136	232	1,019
Spokane Falls	86	312	50	138	641
18 Big Bend	34	117	2	52	207
19 Columbia Basin	13	275	4	266	735
20 Walla Walla	0	141	105	342	458
21 Whatcom	48	288	39	62	263
22 Tacoma	186	246	19	244	549
23 Edmonds	442	229	53	283	604
24 So Puget Sound	48	215	201	280	578
25 Bellingham	0	75	93	75	358
26 Lake Washington	0	5	31	152	498
27 Renton	0	50	24	334	832
28 Bates	0	108	155	301	833
29 Clover Park	0	98	147	387	856
SYSTEM TOTAL	3,445	5,829	3,229	7,488	18,970

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Stuclass Table for Contract International (Kind of Enrollment = 32), Running Start (Kind of Enrollment = 31, Student Table for Worker Retraining (work attend = 80-82), Dislocated Natural Resource Worker file, 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 1996-97

Recent legislation has earmarked enrollment slots to serve targeted populations. While only a small proportion of the total FTE enrollment, a substantial portion of the enrollment growth in 1996-97 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 five years. The typical college now enrolls nearly 180 FTE Running Start students. A total of 10,250 (5,829 FTE) high school students enrolled this past year.

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 1996-97, the colleges served 4,252 (3,229 FTE) unemployed timber workers or their spouses - 542 of these were served with the earmarked dollars. Funding to support the enrollment of **worker retraining** 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 more than the 7,000 funded FTE. In addition, 236 such FTE were allocated to Washington's Private Career Schools. In 1996-97, 12,071 students were served under this program. Separate reports on the first three years of this new program have been published with a fourth accountability report to be published December 1997.

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 provide a high level of 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.

Welfare clients (AFDC and refugee assistance) have enrolled in colleges at a higher rate than other adults of similar ages. As welfare reform is implemented in Washington, this enrollment level likely will decline. Welfare FTEs have been tracked since the 1994-95 year.

FTES IN TARGETED PROGRAMS

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Running Start (Contract)	1,494	2,758	3,815	4,715	5,829
% Total	1.3%	2.2%	2.9%	3.4%	4.2%
% Change		84.6%	38.3%	23.6%	23.6%
Dislocated Natural Resource Workers (State)	1,072	1,735	3,837	3,560	3,229
% Total	0.9%	1.4%	3.0%	2.6%	2.3%
% Change		61.8%	121.2%	-7.2%	-9.3%
Worker Retraining		3,718	7,517	8,169	7,488
% Total		3.0%	5.8%	6.0%	5.4%
% Change			102.2%	8.7%	-8.3%
Unemployment Insurance Beneficiaries (State)	8,931	15,274	18,164	18,980	18,970
% Total	7.6%	12.4%	14.0%	13.9%	13.7%
% Change		71.0%	18.9%	4.5%	-0.1%
Contract International			4,708	4,766	3,445
% Total			3.6%	3.5%	2.5%
% Change				1.2%	-27.7%
Welfare			11,069	12,828	13,000(E)
% Total			8.5%	9.4%	9.4%
% Change				15.9%	1.3%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Stuclass Table for Contract International (Kind of Enrollment = 32), Running Start (Kind of Enrollment = 31, Student Table for Worker Retraining (work attend = 80-82), Dislocated Natural Resource Worker file, 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 1996-97**

	Academic: Transfer & Vocational Support	% of Total	Vocational	% of Total	Basic Skills	% of Total	Develop- mental	% of Total
1 Peninsula	625	40.8%	682	44.5%	126	8.2%	99	6.4%
2 Grays Harbor	768	41.3%	688	37.0%	193	10.4%	210	11.3%
3 Olympic	2,198	53.8%	1,279	31.3%	293	7.2%	319	7.8%
4 Skagit Valley	1,499	45.0%	1,129	33.9%	431	12.9%	274	8.2%
5 Everett	1,666	43.0%	1,264	32.6%	255	6.6%	691	17.8%
6 District								
Seattle Central	2,207	42.3%	1,279	24.5%	1,220	23.4%	510	9.8%
Seattle North	1,666	43.4%	1,393	36.3%	397	10.3%	383	10.0%
Seattle South	570	15.4%	1,956	52.8%	845	22.8%	332	9.0%
Seattle Voc Institute	0		295	81.9%	62	17.3%	317	0.9%
7 Shoreline	2,716	57.0%	1,506	31.6%	292	6.1%	248	5.2%
8 Bellevue	3,525	57.7%	1,640	26.9%	262	4.3%	677	11.1%
9 Highline	2,307	42.9%	1,333	24.8%	1,228	22.9%	507	9.4%
10 Green River	2,456	52.5%	1,442	30.8%	410	8.8%	366	7.8%
11 Pierce	2,660	54.6%	1,235	25.4%	563	11.6%	411	8.4%
12 Centralia	838	42.6%	630	32.0%	357	18.1%	144	7.3%
13 Lower Columbia	926	41.3%	830	37.0%	363	16.2%	121	5.4%
14 Clark	2,388	44.1%	1,624	30.0%	766	14.1%	636	11.7%
15 Wenatchee Valley	958	46.1%	708	34.1%	246	11.8%	165	7.9%
16 Yakima Valley	1,586	43.4%	1,007	27.5%	802	21.9%	260	7.1%
17 District								
Spokane	1,686	30.7%	3,401	61.8%	0	0.0%	413	7.5%
Spokane Falls	2,960	43.3%	1,399	20.5%	2,077	30.4%	406	5.9%
18 Big Bend	558	41.4%	498	36.9%	159	11.8%	134	9.9%
19 Columbia Basin	1,998	50.1%	1,198	30.0%	567	14.2%	227	5.7%
20 Walla Walla	921	35.4%	1,197	46.0%	323	12.4%	161	6.2%
21 Whatcom	1,293	65.7%	375	19.0%	172	8.8%	128	6.5%
22 Tacoma	1,674	41.3%	1,145	28.2%	656	16.2%	580	14.3%
23 Edmonds	2,050	45.6%	1,425	31.7%	751	16.7%	269	6.0%
24 So Puget Sound	1,278	41.6%	1,221	39.7%	246	8.0%	330	10.7%
25 Bellingham	0		1,296	91.2%	105	7.4%	21	1.4%
26 Lake Washington	80	2.8%	2,483	85.5%	281	9.7%	59	2.0%
27 Renton	32	0.9%	2,856	81.4%	604	17.2%	15	0.4%
28 Bates	0		4,078	96.2%	107	2.5%	53	1.3%
29 Clover Park	0		3,448	95.2%	144	4.0%	31	0.9%
SYSTEM TOTAL	46,090	38.9%	47,937	40.4%	15,303	12.9%	9,185	7.7%

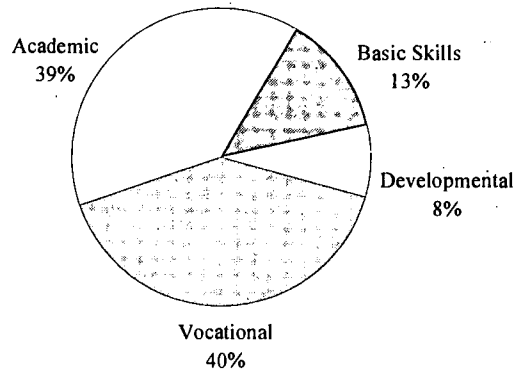
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Class Table, Institutional Intent Recat.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

**STATE FTEs IN ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL,
BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL COURSES
ACADEMIC YEAR 1993-94 TO 1996-97**

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**



Most of the growth in developmental courses has been in developmental math and reflects a change in the way in which the intermediate algebra is coded. In the past that course was generally considered as an academic course. In 1996-97 most colleges coded this subject area as developmental, consistent with the view of four year institutions in the state of Washington. The decline in academic FTEs is due to this change as well.

The basic skills area grew as a result of a coding change as well. Some colleges that had coded basic skills as a contract effort due to the partial federal funding, changed the coding to state FTEs. Some of the growth was also due to the 4 percent increase in basic skills students of all funding sources enrolled in 1996-97 versus the prior year.

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

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Academic, Transfer & Vocational Support				
	47,089	47,972	47,972	46,090
% Change		1.9%	0.0%	-3.9%
Vocational				
	44,912	45,124	47,571	47,937
% Change		0.5%	5.4%	0.8%
Basic Skills				
	11,464	12,746	14,717	15,303
% Change		11.2%	15.5%	4.0%
Developmental				
	7,570	7,561	7,814	9,185
% Change		-0.1%	3.4%	17.5%
All Courses				
	111,035	113,403	118,074	118,516
% Change		2.1%	4.1%	0.4%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Class Table, State FTEs by Institutional Intent Recat.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

**ANNUAL FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL STUDIES
CONTRACT SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97**

	Academic: Transfer & Vocational Support	% of Total	Vocational	% of Total	Basic Skills	% of Total	Develop- mental	% of Total
1 Peninsula	302	44.9%	214	31.8%	140	20.8%	16	2.4%
2 Grays Harbor	61	56.8%	17	15.9%	29	26.9%	0	0.4%
3 Olympic	150	83.0%	28	15.3%	3		0	
4 Skagit Valley	410	63.2%	154	23.6%	42	6.4%	44	6.8%
5 Everett	308	84.6%	32	8.9%	3	0.7%	21	5.8%
6 District								
Seattle Central	564	52.1%	166	15.3%	293	27.0%	61	5.6%
Seattle North	205	43.8%	72	15.4%	49	10.6%	142	30.3%
Seattle South	176	36.9%	109	22.9%	114	23.9%	77	16.2%
Seattle Voc Institute	0		0		0		86	100.0%
7 Shoreline	428	68.9%	136	21.9%	7	1.1%	50	8.0%
8 Bellevue	859	71.1%	273	22.6%	6	0.5%	70	5.8%
9 Highline	290	72.7%	91	22.8%	0	0.0%	18	4.5%
10 Green River	481	55.0%	153	17.5%	135	15.5%	105	12.1%
11 Pierce	1,458	56.0%	562	21.6%	307	11.8%	276	10.6%
12 Centralia	158	28.0%	165	29.3%	223	39.6%	17	3.0%
13 Lower Columbia	124	83.9%	21	14.4%	0	0.1%	2	1.6%
14 Clark	263	70.5%	50	13.5%	25	6.7%	35	9.3%
15 Wenatchee Valley	144	44.4%	17	5.2%	153	47.0%	11	3.5%
16 Yakima Valley	192	37.4%	116	22.6%	204	39.7%	1	0.3%
17 District								
Spokane	182	60.9%	108	36.1%	0	0.0%	9	3.0%
Spokane Falls	511	41.0%	355	28.5%	368	29.5%	12	1.0%
18 Big Bend	154	55.9%	40	14.6%	80	28.9%	2	0.7%
19 Columbia Basin	272	53.9%	62	12.4%	168	33.2%	2	0.5%
20 Walla Walla	221	20.9%	404	38.2%	346	32.7%	86	8.2%
21 Whatcom	316	75.1%	46	11.0%	28	6.6%	30	7.2%
22 Tacoma	308	38.8%	175	22.0%	144	18.1%	168	21.1%
23 Edmonds	629	37.7%	653	39.1%	263	15.7%	124	7.5%
24 So Puget Sound	218	60.1%	47	12.8%	80	21.9%	19	5.1%
25 Bellingham	0		75	82.9%	15	17.1%	0	
26 Lake Washington	11	3.1%	289	83.4%	32	9.3%	15	4.2%
27 Renton	6	0.9%	80	12.9%	468	75.9%	63	10.3%
28 Bates	0		396	89.0%	24	5.4%	25	5.6%
29 Clover Park	0		172	95.8%	7	4.2%	0	
SYSTEM TOTAL	9,401	47.0%	5,279	26.4%	3,754	18.7%	1,590	7.9%

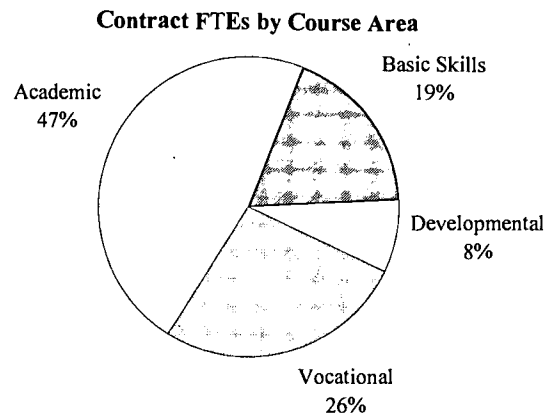
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Class Table, Institutional Intent Recat.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

CONTRACT FTES IN ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL COURSES ACADEMIC YEAR 1993-94 TO 1996-97

Contract FTEs represent a growing portion of the college effort. They represented 14 percent of the total effort in 1996-97. There are three distinct types of contracted effort: Running Start, which represents 29 percent of the contract FTE, the contract international student program (17 percent of contract FTE), and contracts with business, the military and corrections. The latter contracts represent a slight majority (54 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.



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

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Academic, Transfer & Vocational Support	4,535	7,608	8,470	9,401
% Change		67.8%	11.3%	11.0%
Vocational	3,588	4,736	4,959	5,279
% Change		32.0%	4.7%	6.4%
Basic Skills	3,163	3,724	4,449	3,754
% Change		17.7%	19.5%	-15.6%
Developmental	586	579	810	1,590
% Change		-1.2%	39.9%	96.4%
All Courses	11,871	16,648	18,687	20,024
% Change		40.2%	12.2%	7.2%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Class Table, Institutional Intent Recat.
Note: Contract international included starting in 1994-95.

**FTES BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
STATE SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97**

	Workforce Training	Transfer	Basic Skills as Final Goal	Home & Family Life/ Other/Not Specified	Total
1 Peninsula	951	383	91	106	1,532
2 Grays Harbor	983	635	137	105	1,859
3 Olympic	1,553	2,105	197	236	4,091
4 Skagit Valley	1,501	1,324	312	201	3,338
5 Everett	1,498	1,742	186	450	3,876
6 District					
Seattle Central	1,767	2,496	691	263	5,217
Seattle North	1,629	1,860	110	241	3,841
South Seattle	2,337	746	396	225	3,704
Seattle Voc Institute	313	22	15	10	361
7 Shoreline	1,853	2,485	198	225	4,762
8 Bellevue	1,740	3,692	245	427	6,104
9 Highline	1,695	2,243	1,184	254	5,376
10 Green River	2,025	2,141	210	300	4,676
11 Pierce	1,491	2,883	386	113	4,874
12 Centralia	799	695	263	213	1,971
13 Lower Columbia	1,112	761	203	164	2,240
14 Clark	2,210	2,346	581	279	5,417
15 Wenatchee Valley	1,000	831	164	83	2,078
16 Yakima Valley	2,062	1,419	122	54	3,656
17 District					
Spokane	3,971	1,427	0	103	5,501
Spokane Falls	1,902	3,030	1,617	297	6,846
18 Big Bend	572	579	122	76	1,350
19 Columbia Basin	1,555	1,669	472	295	3,991
20 Walla Walla	1,365	943	189	107	2,603
21 Whatcom	478	1,301	120	69	1,968
22 Tacoma	1,497	2,006	414	139	4,057
23 Edmonds	1,715	2,028	436	315	4,494
24 South Puget Sound	1,505	1,357	67	146	3,075
25 Bellingham	1,268	19	30	105	1,422
26 Lake Washington	2,452	206	42	204	2,903
27 Renton	3,044	116	222	124	3,506
28 Bates	3,198	5	64	970	4,237
29 Clover Park	3,296	1	136	191	3,623
SYSTEM TOTAL	56,337	45,495	9,623	7,091	118,546
% of Totals	47.5%	38.4%	8.1%	6.0%	

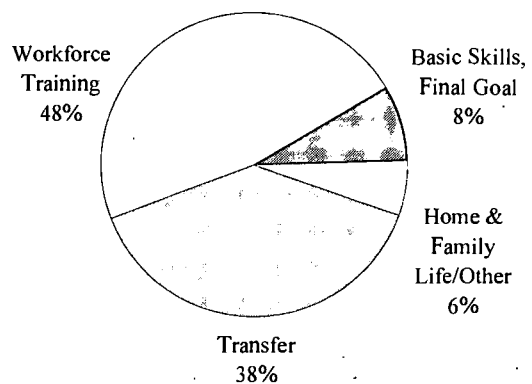
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Student Table (crosstab by College, Kind of Student, summing (FTEs State) where MIS Stat is not 0.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. FTE in this report are different (30 FTEs in 1996-97) than in other reports due to the way in which FTEs are calculated in variable credit courses.

**FTES BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
STATE SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEAR 1993-94 TO 1996-97**

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.

FTEs by Student Purpose



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 38 percent of the FTE effort for the system as a whole.

While 13 percent of the total FTE was in basic skills (see page 9), many of the basic skills students had transfer or workforce training goals and were not enrolled in basic skills as an end in itself. About two-thirds of the basic skills FTE (63 percent), however, was generated by students who took such classes as their end goal - they had no plans to further their education.

About six 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 two percent of the students did not share information on their purpose for attending or were attending for reasons of personal interest.

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

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Workforce Training	49,049	53,817	55,889	56,337
% of Change		9.7%	3.9%	0.8%
Transfer	42,985	43,386	43,605	45,495
% of Change		0.9%	0.5%	4.3%
Basic Skills as Final Goal	7,829	7,973	9,513	9,623
% of Change		1.8%	19.3%	1.2%
Home/Family Life/ Other/Not Reported	11,149	8,224	9,049	7,091
% of Change		-26.2%	10.0%	-21.6%
	111,012	113,400	118,057	118,546

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Student Table, State FTEs by Kind of Student

Note: FTE in this report are different (30 FTEs in 1996-97) 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 1996-97**

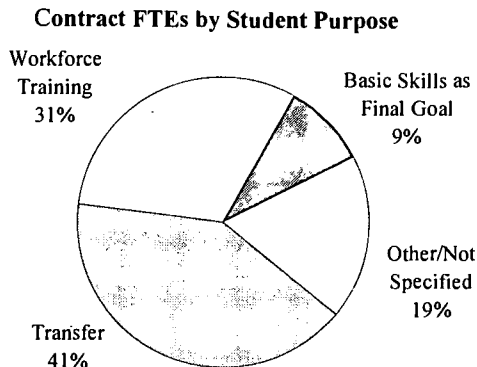
	Workforce Training	Transfer	Basic Skills as Final Goal	Home & Family Life/ Other/Not Specified	Total
1 Peninsula	117	133	106	317	673
2 Grays Harbor	10	66	23	7	106
3 Olympic	23	145	3	11	182
4 Skagit Valley	125	411	19	95	650
5 Everett	39	286	2	37	364
6 District					
Seattle Central	314	496	150	125	1,085
Seattle North	156	256	8	48	468
South Seattle	188	183	51	56	478
Seattle Voc Institute	41	6	0	39	86
7 Shoreline	155	420	6	40	621
8 Bellevue	262	496	1	447	1,206
9 Highline	120	240	0	39	399
10 Green River	156	605	49	65	875
11 Pierce	946	1,162	75	420	2,603
12 Centralia	142	112	112	202	568
13 Lower Columbia	5	142	0	1	148
14 Clark	86	192	23	72	373
15 Wenatchee Valley	68	140	104	13	325
16 Yakima Valley	257	192	48	17	514
17 District					
Spokane	99	170	0	29	298
Spokane Falls	387	357	262	238	1,244
18 Big Bend	33	122	27	94	276
19 Columbia Basin	120	202	102	81	505
20 Walla Walla	407	142	149	361	1,059
21 Whatcom	29	265	16	112	422
22 Tacoma	172	340	51	231	794
23 Edmonds	571	602	153	339	1,665
24 South Puget Sound	61	248	36	17	362
25 Bellingham	67	2	1	0	70
26 Lake Washington	322	9	3	12	346
27 Renton	322	18	229	43	612
28 Bates	199	2	0	166	367
29 Clover Park	170	0	1	5	176
SYSTEM TOTAL	6,168	8,162	1,807	3,780	19,917
% of Totals	31.0%	41.0%	9.1%	19.0%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Student Table (crosstab by College, Kind of Student, summing (FTEs Contract) where MIS Stat is not 0.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

**FTES BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
CONTRACT SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEAR 1993-94 TO 1996-97**

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.



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

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Workforce Training	3,748	5,063	5,747	6,168
% of Change		35.1%	13.5%	7.3%
Transfer	3,243	5,999	6,928	8,162
% of Change		85.0%	15.5%	17.8%
Basic Skills as Final Goal	2,150	1,951	2,318	1,807
% of Change		-9.3%	18.8%	-22.0%
Other/Not Reported	2,729	3,559	3,763	3,780
% of Change		30.4%	5.7%	0.5%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Student Table (crosstab by College, Kind of Student, summing (FTEs Contract) where MIS Stat is not 0.

Note: FTEs on this page are about 107 FTE lower than elsewhere in the document due to the way in which FTEs are calculated in certain contracted variable credit courses.

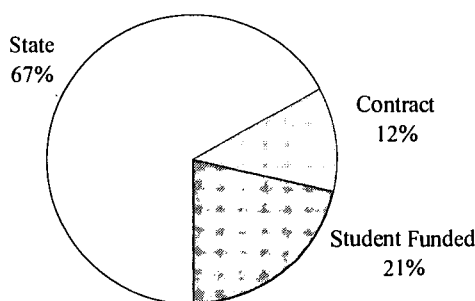
ENROLLMENTS
AND
STUDENT DEMOGRAPHICS

INTRODUCTION TO ANNUAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENT DATA ACADEMIC YEARS 1993-94 TO 1996-97

Community and technical colleges enrolled 435,390 students in 1996-97. 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. 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
1996-97**



State Supported Students: Students enrolled in at least one course funded completely or in part by legislative appropriations of state funds.

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	1996-97	% 4 Year Change
State	295,211	296,148	297,662	303,491	2.8%
Contract Supported	43,954	49,217	52,127	55,459	26.2%
Student Funded	99,116	98,061	93,072	93,598	-5.6%
College Totals	438,281	443,426	442,861	452,548	3.3%
% Change		1.2%	-0.1%	2.2%	
System Totals	419,512	425,187	425,007	435,390	3.8%

Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR1101, Version 1A, SBCTC Data Warehouse for system totals.

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

**ANNUAL STUDENT HEADCOUNT
BY COLLEGE AND FUNDING SOURCE
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97**

	State Including Excess, Natural Resource Waivers and HB 1988		Contract Including Running Start & Contract International		Student Funded		Grand Total Headcount
1 Peninsula	4,553	62.7%	2,034	28.0%	674	9.3%	7,261
2 Grays Harbor	4,333	74.6%	351	6.0%	1,123	19.3%	5,807
3 Olympic	9,719	84.0%	468	4.0%	1,385	12.0%	11,572
4 Skagit Valley	8,437	71.5%	1,574	13.3%	1,792	15.2%	11,803
5 Everett	10,810	77.7%	750	5.4%	2,352	16.9%	13,912
6 District							
Seattle Central	12,386	67.2%	2,633	14.3%	3,403	18.5%	18,422
Seattle North	10,615	65.2%	640	3.9%	5,036	30.9%	16,291
Seattle South	8,766	78.8%	875	7.9%	1,479	13.3%	11,120
Seattle Voc Institute	750	88.5%	97	11.5%	0	0.0%	847
7 Shoreline	10,065	70.2%	1,658	11.6%	2,607	18.2%	14,330
8 Bellevue	14,006	45.1%	2,906	9.4%	14,166	45.6%	31,078
9 Highline	11,598	72.2%	602	3.7%	3,873	24.1%	16,073
10 Green River	10,124	62.0%	1,730	10.6%	4,472	27.4%	16,326
11 Pierce	10,087	40.7%	8,917	36.0%	5,788	23.3%	24,792
12 Centralia	5,254	65.2%	1,017	12.6%	1,785	22.2%	8,056
13 Lower Columbia	5,753	78.2%	248	3.4%	1,352	18.4%	7,353
14 Clark	15,117	71.3%	1,046	4.9%	5,038	23.8%	21,201
15 Wenatchee Valley	5,298	67.6%	1,474	18.8%	1,066	13.6%	7,838
16 Yakima Valley	9,769	84.8%	1,502	13.0%	247	2.1%	11,518
17 District							
Spokane	9,255	78.2%	689	5.8%	1,894	16.0%	11,838
Spokane Falls	15,407	47.8%	5,477	17.0%	11,368	35.2%	32,252
18 Big Bend	3,955	72.9%	710	13.1%	762	14.0%	5,427
19 Columbia Basin	10,492	87.2%	1,233	10.2%	307	2.6%	12,032
20 Walla Walla	5,681	46.5%	4,050	33.2%	2,485	20.3%	12,216
21 Whatcom	4,937	51.8%	985	10.3%	3,617	37.9%	9,539
22 Tacoma	8,841	54.7%	1,421	8.8%	5,898	36.5%	16,160
23 Edmonds	11,015	60.0%	5,423	29.5%	1,927	10.5%	18,365
24 So. Puget Sound	7,100	73.3%	1,015	10.5%	1,571	16.2%	9,686
25 Bellingham	9,878	98.7%	98	1.0%	37	0.4%	10,013
26 Lake Washington	7,799	68.1%	476	4.2%	3,173	27.7%	11,448
27 Renton	11,349	80.6%	1,656	11.8%	1,082	7.7%	14,087
28 Bates	10,856	78.5%	1,532	11.1%	1,437	10.4%	13,825
29 Clover Park	19,486	97.1%	172	0.9%	402	2.0%	20,060
COLLEGE TOTAL	303,491	67.1%	55,459	12.3%	93,598	20.7%	452,548
SYSTEM TOTAL	293,683	67.5%	52,717	12.1%	88,990	20.4%	435,390

Source: College Total: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1101, Version 1A; System Total: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Student Table (crosstab by college and fund source where MIS reportable).

Note: System Total is each person counted only once even if enrolled at more than one college.

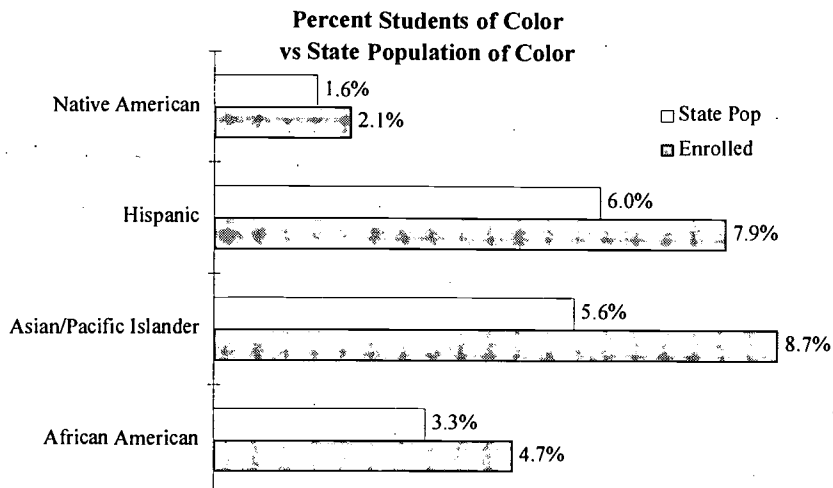
STUDENTS BY RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND PART-TIME AND FULL-TIME STATUS

RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND:

Community and technical colleges serve a racially and ethnically diverse population. In 1996-97 the enrollment was 25 percent people of color compared to a state population in April 1997 of 17 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 4,845 international students enrolled as contract funded students in 1996-97. These students are not reflected in these data on demographics of students supported by state funding.



PART-TIME/FULL-TIME: Colleges are serving an increasing number of full-time students and starting to increase part-time enrollment after a period of decline. 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	1996-97
African American	11,686	12,150	12,299	12,461
Asian/Pacific Islander	21,926	22,837	23,116	23,421
Hispanic	13,278	14,893	17,816	21,249
Native American	5,686	5,631	5,513	5,721
Other	1,687	1,724	2,499	3,816
White	211,799	209,240	203,856	201,169
% Student of Color	20.4%	21.5%	23.1%	24.9%
% State Population of Color as of April	15.3%	15.8%	16.3%	16.5%
Not Reporting Race	29,149	28,956	31,708	34,801
International Students	NA	717	856	853
Part-Time	173,585	170,077	166,212	171,529
Full-Time	121,626	126,071	131,451	131,962
% Full-Time	41.2%	42.6%	44.2%	43.5%

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

**STUDENTS BY RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND BY COLLEGE
STATE SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97**

	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic					Of Color	Inter- national Students	Not Reported
		Asian/ Pacific Islander	African American	Native American	Other	White			
1 Peninsula	65	61	14	154	11	2,538	10.7%	15	1,695
2 Grays Harbor	234	94	27	227	21	3,273	15.6%	3	454
3 Olympic	389	785	401	170	288	7,542	21.2%	44	100
4 Skagit	1,109	331	147	112	65	6,660	20.9%	11	2
5 Everett	474	626	104	274	90	7,653	17.0%	123	1,466
6 District									
Seattle Central	1,131	2,772	1,781	179	200	5,717	51.5%	32	574
Seattle North	465	1,598	582	122	209	6,819	30.4%	61	759
Seattle South	416	1,881	899	166	332	4,506	45.0%	52	514
Seattle Voc Institute	34	108	320	16	4	98	83.1%	2	168
7 Shoreline	237	1,252	349	169	36	6,651	23.5%	17	1,354
8 Bellevue	423	1,775	463	146	22	10,523	21.2%	22	632
9 Highline	346	1,045	595	100	355	4,945	33.0%	41	4,171
10 Green River	385	523	246	151	714	8,082	20.0%	9	14
11 Pierce	578	1,184	801	142	232	6,646	30.6%	3	501
12 Centralia	483	67	42	108	28	4,290	14.5%	4	232
13 Lower Columbia	413	207	37	193	13	4,488	16.1%	2	400
14 Clark	663	927	382	189	36	12,657	14.8%	61	202
15 Wenatchee Valley	1,346	53	20	331	26	3,466	33.9%	11	45
16 Yakima Valley	4,238	146	137	450	47	4,738	51.4%	8	5
17 District									
Spokane	201	231	249	295	118	7,928	12.1%	17	216
Spokane Falls	707	737	457	503	159	11,348	18.4%	7	1,489
18 Big Bend	1,350	45	38	55	20	2,260	40.0%	7	180
19 Columbia Basin	1,506	349	140	80	11	6,733	23.7%	4	1,669
20 Walla Walla	1,090	83	78	52	44	4,023	25.1%	16	295
21 Whatcom	339	280	56	118	27	3,637	18.4%	3	477
22 Tacoma	323	780	1,131	190	6	6,043	28.7%	12	356
23 Edmonds	639	1,490	317	165	92	8,117	25.0%	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
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	21,249	23,421	12,461	5,721	3,816	201,169	24.9%	853	34,801
% of Total Reporting	7.9%	8.7%	4.7%	2.1%	1.4%	75.1%			

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

**STUDENTS BY FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS BY COLLEGE
STATE SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97**

	---- Full-Time ----		---- Part-Time ----		
	Students	% of Total	Students	% of Total	Total
1 Peninsula	1,812	39.8%	2,741	60.2%	4,553
2 Grays Harbor	2,273	52.5%	2,060	47.5%	4,333
3 Olympic	4,470	46.0%	5,249	54.0%	9,719
4 Skagit	4,080	48.4%	4,357	51.6%	8,437
5 Everett	4,551	42.1%	6,259	57.9%	10,810
6 District					
Seattle Central	6,562	53.0%	5,824	47.0%	12,386
Seattle North	4,243	40.0%	6,372	60.0%	10,615
Seattle South	4,119	47.0%	4,647	53.0%	8,766
Seattle Voc Institute	313	41.7%	437	58.3%	750
7 Shoreline	5,516	54.8%	4,549	45.2%	10,065
8 Bellevue	6,964	49.7%	7,042	50.3%	14,006
9 Highline	5,608	48.4%	5,990	51.6%	11,598
10 Green River	5,532	54.6%	4,592	45.4%	10,124
11 Pierce	6,434	63.8%	3,653	36.2%	10,087
12 Centralia	2,190	41.7%	3,064	58.3%	5,254
13 Lower Columbia	2,509	43.6%	3,244	56.4%	5,753
14 Clark	5,476	36.2%	9,641	63.8%	15,117
15 Wenatchee Valley	2,402	45.3%	2,896	54.7%	5,298
16 Yakima Valley	4,266	43.7%	5,503	56.3%	9,769
17 District					
Spokane	6,215	67.2%	3,040	32.8%	9,255
Spokane Falls	8,775	57.0%	6,632	43.0%	15,407
18 Big Bend	1,410	35.7%	2,545	64.3%	3,955
19 Columbia Basin	4,493	42.8%	5,999	57.2%	10,492
20 Walla Walla	2,859	50.3%	2,822	49.7%	5,681
21 Whatcom	2,330	47.2%	2,607	52.8%	4,937
22 Tacoma	5,518	62.4%	3,323	37.6%	8,841
23 Edmonds	4,757	43.2%	6,258	56.8%	11,015
24 South Puget Sound	3,645	51.3%	3,455	48.7%	7,100
25 Bellingham	1,105	11.2%	8,773	88.8%	9,878
26 Lake Washington	2,472	31.7%	5,327	68.3%	7,799
27 Renton	3,217	28.3%	8,132	71.7%	11,349
28 Bates	3,237	29.8%	7,619	70.2%	10,856
29 Clover Park	2,609	13.4%	16,877	86.6%	19,486
SYSTEM TOTAL	131,962	43.5%	171,529	56.5%	303,491

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 1996-97**

	Female	% Female of Those Reporting Gender	Male	% Male of Those Reporting Gender	Disabled	% Disabled
1 Peninsula	2,738	60.1%	1,815	39.9%	191	4.2%
2 Grays Harbor	2,378	58.3%	1,700	41.7%	451	10.4%
3 Olympic	5,391	55.6%	4,307	44.4%	577	5.9%
4 Skagit Valley	4,958	58.8%	3,478	41.2%	273	3.2%
5 Everett	6,476	61.4%	4,069	38.6%	289	2.7%
6 District						
Seattle Central	6,949	57.3%	5,176	42.7%	407	3.3%
Seattle North	6,026	58.0%	4,368	42.0%	115	1.1%
Seattle South	3,862	45.1%	4,692	54.9%	276	3.1%
Seattle Voc Institute	433	73.1%	159	26.9%	43	5.7%
7 Shoreline	5,636	57.8%	4,120	42.2%	284	2.8%
8 Bellevue	8,112	59.9%	5,436	40.1%	473	3.4%
9 Highline	7,100	63.5%	4,073	36.5%	1,126	9.7%
10 Green River	5,608	55.4%	4,516	44.6%	285	2.8%
11 Pierce	6,058	60.1%	4,029	39.9%	598	5.9%
12 Centralia	3,096	59.4%	2,117	40.6%	224	4.3%
13 Lower Columbia	3,063	53.9%	2,620	46.1%	370	6.4%
14 Clark	8,900	58.9%	6,211	41.1%	278	1.8%
15 Wenatchee Valley	2,971	56.1%	2,327	43.9%	59	1.1%
16 Yakima Valley	5,801	59.4%	3,964	40.6%	349	3.6%
17 District						
Spokane	4,558	50.3%	4,503	49.7%	709	7.7%
Spokane Falls	7,980	56.0%	6,276	44.0%	1,302	8.5%
18 Big Bend	2,164	55.8%	1,717	44.2%	75	1.9%
19 Columbia Basin	5,204	56.2%	4,063	43.8%	385	3.7%
20 Walla Walla	3,030	54.5%	2,530	45.5%	168	3.0%
21 Whatcom	2,766	56.0%	2,169	44.0%	245	5.0%
22 Tacoma	5,256	59.6%	3,564	40.4%	446	5.0%
23 Edmonds	6,745	61.2%	4,268	38.8%	732	6.6%
24 So. Puget Sound	4,070	59.3%	2,794	40.7%	305	4.3%
25 Bellingham	5,794	58.7%	4,084	41.3%	260	2.6%
26 Lake Washington	4,343	55.7%	3,453	44.3%	192	2.5%
27 Renton	4,964	44.0%	6,327	56.0%	99	0.9%
28 Bates	5,368	52.3%	4,895	47.7%	376	3.5%
29 Clover Park	9,843	54.8%	8,117	45.2%	683	3.5%
SYSTEM TOTAL	161,857	56.7%	123,375	43.3%	12,544	4.3%
ESTIMATED SYSTEM						
TOTAL	172,258	56.8%	131,233	43.2%	12,544	4.3%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Student Table (state funded and MIS reportable).

Note: System count is each person counted only once even if enrolled at more than one college. The unreported gender of students are prorated for the Estimated System Total.

**GENDER AND DISABILITY STATUS OF STUDENTS SERVED
STATE SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEAR 1993-94 TO 1996-97**

The typical community and technical college student in 1996-97 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 1996-97, 57 percent of all students in Washington community and technical colleges were female. The same rate applied nationwide for two-year colleges in 1993.

Students with Disabilities: Community and technical colleges served more than 12,500 disabled students in 1996-97 or 4 percent of all students. 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 23 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).

Immigrants, Refugees and Temporary Legal Residents: Community and technical colleges served nearly 29,000 students who live in Washington as immigrants, refugees or temporary legal residents under US immigration laws. These immigrants represent 10 percent of all students

GENDER OF STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Male	127,029	127,672	128,993	131,233
Female	168,182	168,476	168,670	172,258
% Female	57.0%	56.9%	56.7%	56.8%

DISABILITY STATUS OF STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Disabled Students	10,932	10,541	10,506	12,544
% of Total	3.8%	3.7%	3.7%	4.3%

STATE SUPPORTED IMMIGRANT, REFUGEE, OR TEMPORARY RESIDENT STUDENTS

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Immigrants,	21,849	24,803	26,785	28,958
% of Total	7.6%	8.7%	9.3%	9.9%

Source: Gender: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1101, Version 1A; Disability: SBCTC Data Warehouse; Immigrant: SBCTC Data Warehouse, based on citizenship status RF, IM or T.

Note: Unreported gender of students are prorated. Disability and Immigrant data are based on counting each student only once, even if enrolled at more than one college.

**STUDENTS BY TARGETED PROGRAMS
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97**

	Contract International (Contract)	Running Start (Contract)	Dislocated Natural Resources Workers (State)	Worker Retraining (State)	Unemployment Insurance Beneficiaries (State)
1 Peninsula	49	328	637	598	1,090
2 Grays Harbor	3	108	724	735	1,168
3 Olympic	0	228	109	404	1,453
4 Skagit	247	676	219	282	1,351
5 Everett	0	376	142	357	1,450
6 District					
Seattle Central	621	370	18	374	1,700
Seattle North	313	181	38	405	1,462
Seattle South	252	216	31	374	1,917
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0	1	82	179
7 Shoreline	477	267	50	334	1,029
8 Bellevue	632	524	32	563	1,626
9 Highline	175	407	14	320	1,314
10 Green River	362	498	31	555	1,346
11 Pierce	190	506	17	420	1,486
12 Centralia	62	181	286	311	868
13 Lower Columbia	14	244	164	52	837
14 Clark	94	515	279	506	1,373
15 Wenatchee Valley	20	253	106	244	1,404
16 Yakima Valley	66	307	91	404	2,570
17 District					
Spokane	132	245	144	377	2,012
Spokane Falls	157	530	75	333	1,510
18 Big Bend	45	176	3	81	724
19 Columbia Basin	23	397	7	596	1,994
20 Walla Walla	0	315	91	355	797
21 Whatcom	85	635	63	131	715
22 Tacoma	233	427	25	439	1,248
23 Edmonds	614	419	98	431	1,449
24 South Puget Sound	97	511	289	437	1,245
25 Bellingham	0	93	101	157	1,993
26 Lake Washington	0	21	38	207	1,335
27 Renton	0	107	42	423	2,877
28 Bates	0	92	151	340	1,964
29 Clover Park	0	97	136	444	2,069
COLLEGE TOTAL	4,963	10,250	4,252	12,071	47,555
SYSTEM TOTAL	4,845	10,101	4,082	11,845	45,760

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Stuclass Table for Contract International (Kind of Enrollment = 32), Running Start (Kind of Enrollment = 31, Student Table for Worker Retraining (work attend = 80-82), Dislocated Natural Resource Worker file, Unemployment Insurance Beneficiaries SBCTC UI Beneficiary file.

Note: Bates, Clover Park, and Lake Washington also offer Alternative High School programs for area students. Those counts are excluded from this table. System count is each person counted only once even if enrolled at more than one college.

STUDENTS BY TARGETED PROGRAMS ACADEMIC YEARS 1992-93 THROUGH 1996-97

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, 10,250 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 4,252 students this past year.

The **contract international** program allowed 4,963 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 12,071 Worker Retraining 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 worker retraining funding required that colleges use funding to expend services to dislocated and unemployed workers. The 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	1996-97
Running Start (Contract)	3,350	5,452	7,418	8,638	10,250
% Total	1.2%	1.6%	2.1%	2.5%	2.9%
% Change		62.7%	36.1%	16.4%	18.7%
Dislocated Natural Resource Workers (State)	1,561	2,738	4,765	4,559	4,252
% Total	0.6%	0.8%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%
% Change		75.4%	74.0%	-4.3%	-6.7%
Worker Retraining		7,091	11,424	12,605	12,071
% Total		2.4%	3.3%	3.6%	3.4%
% Change			61.1%	10.3%	-4.2%
Recently Dislocated or Receiving Unemployment Insurance (State)		41,210	45,700	51,815	47,555
% Total		12.2%	13.2%	14.8%	13.2%
% Change			10.9%	13.4%	-8.2%
Contract International			4,708	4,766	4,963
% Total			1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
% Change				1.2%	4.1%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Stuclass Table for Contract International (Kind of Enrollment = 32), Running Start (Kind of Enrollment = 31, Student Table for Worker Retraining (work attend = 80-82), Dislocated Natural Resource Worker file, Unemployment Insurance Beneficiaries SBCTC UI Beneficiary file.

**STUDENTS BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
STATE SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97**

	Workforce Training	Transfer	Basic Skills as Final Goal	Home and Family Life/ Other/Not Specified	Total
1 Peninsula	2,267	668	606	1,012	4,553
2 Grays Harbor	1,826	1,036	721	750	4,333
3 Olympic	3,355	4,040	1,072	1,252	9,719
4 Skagit	3,194	2,502	1,235	1,506	8,437
5 Everett	3,888	3,402	1,115	2,405	10,810
6 District					
Seattle Central	4,123	5,005	2,199	1,059	12,386
Seattle North	4,516	3,889	408	1,802	10,615
Seattle South	5,346	1,480	863	1,077	8,766
Seattle Voc Institute	609	48	73	20	750
7 Shoreline	3,803	4,464	655	1,143	10,065
8 Bellevue	4,258	7,076	882	1,790	14,006
9 Highline	3,561	4,089	2,455	1,493	11,598
10 Green River	4,224	3,695	734	1,471	10,124
11 Pierce	3,289	5,185	1,068	545	10,087
12 Centralia	1,577	1,057	989	1,631	5,254
13 Lower Columbia	2,700	1,217	840	996	5,753
14 Clark	5,559	4,756	2,539	2,263	15,117
15 Wenatchee Valley	2,109	1,346	1,349	494	5,298
16 Yakima Valley	6,308	2,333	795	333	9,769
17 District					
Spokane	6,484	2,484		287	9,255
Spokane Falls	3,967	5,265	3,860	2,314	15,406
18 Big Bend	1,533	913	1,061	448	3,955
19 Columbia Basin	4,321	2,902	1,725	1,544	10,492
20 Walla Walla	2,576	1,381	889	835	5,681
21 Whatcom	1,337	2,609	644	347	4,937
22 Tacoma	3,394	3,650	1,219	578	8,841
23 Edmonds	4,008	3,711	1,623	1,673	11,015
24 South Puget Sound	3,586	2,584	245	685	7,100
25 Bellingham	7,284	18	124	2,452	9,878
26 Lake Washington	4,972	1,150	172	1,505	7,799
27 Renton	9,666	203	496	984	11,349
28 Bates	6,030	5	257	4,564	10,856
29 Clover Park	17,854	2	688	942	19,486
COLLEGE TOTAL	143,524	84,165	33,601	42,200	303,490
SYSTEM TOTAL	138,422	80,644	32,315	42,302	293,683
% of Total	47.1%	27.5%	11.0%	14.4%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Student Table (crosstab by College, First, Kind of Student) counting SID where MIS reportable and state funded.

Note: System count is each person counted only once even if enrolled at more than one college.

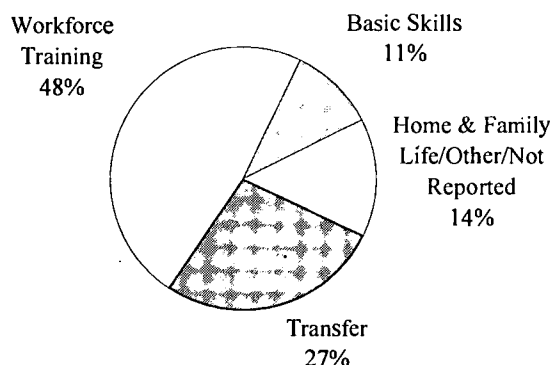
STUDENTS BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING ACADEMIC YEARS 1993-94 THROUGH 1996-97

Nearly half of all state supported students (47 percent) in 1996-97 were enrolled for workforce related purposes - upgrading, retraining and preparing for a new job. Workforce training students were older (median age 31) and 52 percent enrolled full-time.

More than 80,000 students (28 percent) were enrolled with the goal of transfer to a four-year institution. Transfer-bound students were typically young (median age 21) and enrolled full-time (76 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 1996-97 there were 32,315 such students in state supported classes. Basic skills students were older than transfer students, but younger than workforce training students. They tend to enroll part-time, with just 35 percent enrolled on a full-time basis. About 44 percent of basic skills students enroll for workforce training transfer purposes and are counted in those numbers.

**Students by Purpose for Attending
State Supported**



Some 42,000 students (14 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 28 percent of the total as the percentages in other areas decline proportionately.

STUDENTS BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING STATE SUPPORTED AND ALL FUNDS

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	All Funds 1996-97
Workforce Training	123,289	136,153	135,879	138,422	176,381
% Change		10.4%	-0.2%	1.9%	
Transfer	76,609	76,740	76,078	80,644	98,210
% Change		0.2%	-0.9%	6.0%	
Basic Skills as Final Goal	27,830	27,371	31,059	32,315	38,162
% Change		-1.6%	13.5%	4.0%	
Home/Family Life/ Other/Not Reported	57,957	46,006	44,413	42,302	122,637
% Change		-20.6%	-3.5%	-4.8%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Student Table (crosstab by College, First, Kind of Student) counting SID where MIS reportable and state funded. 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 1996-97**

	1995-96	1996-97	% of Total In Programs Eligible for Aid
1 Peninsula	1,048	1,222	71.6%
2 Grays Harbor	1,142	1,197	56.6%
3 Olympic	1,809	1,848	34.3%
4 Skagit	1,368	1,384	34.2%
5 Everett	1,424	1,259	25.4%
6 District			
Seattle Central	1,653	1,622	26.3%
Seattle North	1,246	1,164	22.2%
Seattle South	965	1,013	29.9%
Seattle Voc Institute	269	231	71.7%
7 Shoreline	1,059	1,047	16.1%
8 Bellevue	1,216	1,239	13.7%
9 Highline	1,845	2,045	34.1%
10 Green River	1,513	1,517	26.8%
11 Pierce	1,715	1,661	25.4%
12 Centralia	703	656	39.8%
13 Lower Columbia	1,116	1,324	58.1%
14 Clark	2,240	2,265	32.4%
15 Wenatchee Valley	1,048	1,104	47.5%
16 Yakima Valley	2,105	2,042	53.8%
17 District			
Spokane	3,439	3,742	54.9%
Spokane Falls	2,687	3,150	49.3%
18 Big Bend	713	702	49.0%
19 Columbia Basin	1,227	1,203	27.9%
20 Walla Walla	938	965	38.8%
21 Whatcom	941	965	28.9%
22 Tacoma	2,114	2,432	48.0%
23 Edmonds	1,798	1,894	34.5%
24 South Puget Sound	1,266	1,198	29.0%
25 Bellingham	457	612	50.0%
26 Lake Washington	606	708	21.0%
27 Renton	1,151	977	42.3%
28 Bates	1,011	902	45.3%
29 Clover Park	1,725	1,457	50.0%
COLLEGE TOTAL	45,557	46,747	34.5%
SYSTEM TOTAL	45,136	46,237	34.8%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Student Table (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 1996-97.

STUDENTS RECEIVING NEED-BASED FINANCIAL AID

About 16 percent of community and technical college students received state or federal aid. Nationally, about 27 percent of all two-year college students received financial 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. Regardless of their financial need, those who enroll in one or two courses to upgrade job skills or for personal interest are also not eligible. Of those enrolled in programs eligible for aid, 34 percent received state or federal 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	1996-97
Receiving Aid	44,187	45,689	45,136	46,237
% Change	15.4%	3.4%	-1.2%	2.4%
% of Students in Programs Eligible for Aid	33.6%	34.8%	34.8%	34.8%

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

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. She is more likely than non-aided students to enroll full-time.

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).

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN STUDENTS ON AID AND ALL OTHERS

	Aided (N=46,237)	All Others (N=140,363)
% Full-Time	91%	45%
% Female	65%	57%
% Single Parents	29%	12%
% Students of Color	25%	20%
% Workforce Students	57%	40%
% Transfer Students	40%	30%

There is considerable difference between colleges in the percentage of eligible students receiving aid. The majority of students in eligible programs receive aid at eight colleges. Less than one in five receive aid at two colleges (see page 30 for details).

SUMMARY OF STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS
STATE SUPPORTED
ANNUAL UNDUPLICATED HEADCOUNT
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97

RACE/ETHNIC GROUP:	<u>No. of Students</u>	<u>% of Reported</u>
White	201,169	75.1%
Asian/Pacific	23,421	8.7%
Hispanic	21,249	7.9%
African American	12,461	4.7%
Native American	5,721	2.1%
Other	3,816	1.4%
International Students	853	

SEX:	<u>No. of Students</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Male	131,233	43%
Female	172,258	57%

FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS:**	<u>No. of Students</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Part-Time (Less than 10 credits)	171,529	56.5%
Full-Time (10 or more credits)	131,962	43.5%
Average Annual FTE per Student per Year	.39 FTE per Student	

FUNDING SOURCE:	<u>No. of Students</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
In State Supported Courses (May also be enrolled in contract and student funded courses.)	303,491	67.1%
In Contract Supported Courses (May also be enrolled in student funded, but not state supported courses.)	55,459	12.3%
In Student Funded Courses Only	93,598	20.7%
In All Courses (Total)	452,548	100.0%

**Status based on first quarter of enrollment.

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. Seven to nine months after leaving college some 18,000 former job preparatory students are employed. The employment rates for these students are nearly identical to the employment rate of all adults in the United States with similar education levels - 83 percent for graduates and 76 percent for those who complete some vocational training but do not graduate (leavers). Among 25 to 64 year old adults nationwide with two-year vocational degrees, 83 percent are employed, 3 percent unemployed. The rest of the adults with a vocational degree are homemakers, retired, continuing education or otherwise out of the workforce. Among adults with some college but no degree, the employment rate is 79 percent with a 4 percent unemployment rate.

MEDIAN WAGES AFTER LEAVING COLLEGE JOB PREPARATORY GRADUATES NINE MONTHS AFTER COLLEGE

	Class of 93-94	Class of 94-95	Class of 95-96
Graduates	\$10.28	\$10.44	\$10.65
Leavers	\$8.81	\$8.80	\$9.72
All	\$9.59	\$9.70	\$10.17
Leavers wage as a % of graduates wages	86%	84%	91%

Note: In 1997 dollars. Includes Worker Retraining participants who graduated or left job preparatory programs. Median hourly rates excluding worker retraining students are about \$.30 an hour lower. All includes only students who completed at least 10 credits before leaving college.

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Phase 1, UI-Train, based on link with the unemployment insurance data of Washington.

ACCEPTED AS TRANSFER

Nearly 13,000 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.

	Class of 92-93	Class of 93-94	Class of 94-95	Class of 95-96	Class of 96-97
At Public Four Year Institutions	8,770	10,308	10,415	10,309	10,721
At Independent Four Year Colleges (estimate based on fall data)	2,200	1,900	2,000	2,050	1,960
Portland State and Military Bases (estimate)	250	222	243	260	218
Total Transfers	11,150	12,430	12,658	12,619	12,899

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.

Academic degrees, which prepare students for transfer, and vocational degrees, which prepare students for jobs, decreased slightly in the past year, consistent with the decline in the population 21 to 31 years of age. Vocational degrees, however, have increased by 15 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 Worker Retraining 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

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
College Level					
Certificate	7,235	7,610	7,649	7,970	6,951
Vocational Degree	5,597	5,679	5,972	6,421	6,411
Academic Degree	10,170	11,754	12,093	11,964	11,734
Total Awards	23,002	25,043	25,714	26,355	25,096
% Change	-0.6%	8.9%	2.7%	2.5%	-4.8%
High School Level					
GED	8,884	9,629	9,395	9,743	10,294
High School Diplomas	1,333	1,162	1,215	1,151	1,073
Total Awards	10,217	10,791	10,610	10,894	11,367
% Change		5.6%	-1.7%	2.7%	4.3%

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 1996-97 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 1996-97. 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	1996-97
Students with Disabilities				
Degrees	3.2%	3.1%	3.8%	4.4%
Certificates	8.3%	6.8%	7.3%	8.3%
Students of Color				
Degrees	13.6%	14.8%	14.6%	15.1%
Certificates	24.0%	21.2%	21.8%	20.3%
Female Students				
Degrees	58.1%	57.7%	57.9%	58.8%
Certificates	56.3%	59.3%	61.1%	64.9%

Source: SBCTC Completions File Database.

**ASSOCIATE DEGREES, CERTIFICATES, GEDS AND HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMAS AWARDED
COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97**

	ACADEMIC	----- VOCATIONAL -----				
	Associate Degree	Less Than One Year	One Year or More	Associate Degree	GED	High School Diploma
1 Peninsula	187	0	45	98	271	3
2 Grays Harbor	154	1	83	109	287	4
3 Olympic	491	38	65	251	513	79
4 Skagit	375	0	138	190	518	33
5 Everett	443	27	159	180	560	109
6 District						
Seattle Central	623	7	120	194	158	16
Seattle North	348	0	249	139	187	17
Seattle South	144	41	169	165	88	30
Seattle Voc Institute	0	91	0	0	0	0
7 Shoreline	609	0	55	264	45	28
8 Bellevue	873	0	57	293	177	72
9 Highline	519	0	68	287	245	31
10 Green River	616	75	92	264	505	76
11 Pierce	1,187	0	161	302	501	70
12 Centralia	222	4	30	86	215	39
13 Lower Columbia	177	64	67	134	239	44
14 Clark	431	17	110	231	426	77
15 Wenatchee Valley	262	0	83	168	268	0
16 Yakima Valley	440	53	81	231	377	6
17 District						
Spokane	335	0	237	734	289	0
Spokane Falls	643	0	147	253	1,135	0
18 Big Bend	249	0	26	84	293	12
19 Columbia Basin	465	0	93	199	399	15
20 Walla Walla	224	0	79	220	324	15
21 Whatcom	503	0	17	79	182	26
22 Tacoma	393	33	187	225	377	14
23 Edmonds	495	13	371	420	371	154
24 South Puget Sound	326	1	111	220	389	24
25 Bellingham	0	173	95	95	102	0
26 Lake Washington	0	360	256	74	122	0
27 Renton	0	403	602	73	288	0
28 Bates	0	196	428	81	443	18
29 Clover Park	0	235	638	68	0	61
SYSTEM TOTAL	11,734	1,832	5,119	6,411	10,294	1,073

Source: SBCTC Completions Database.

**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS RECEIVING
ASSOCIATE DEGREES OR CERTIFICATES
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97**

	Total Students Receiving Degrees or Certificates	% Of Color	% Disabled	% Female
1 Peninsula	301	6.0%	5.6%	61.5%
2 Grays Harbor	291	4.1%	11.0%	60.5%
3 Olympic	802	14.0%	5.6%	61.3%
4 Skagit	616	8.0%	1.9%	61.7%
5 Everett	707	11.2%	5.4%	70.6%
6 District				
Seattle Central	896	29.6%	2.6%	61.5%
Seattle North	681	27.6%	2.9%	54.5%
Seattle South	444	36.0%	2.7%	46.8%
Seattle Voc Institute	90	78.9%	4.4%	83.3%
7 Shoreline	905	14.8%	3.6%	61.0%
8 Bellevue	1,198	14.9%	4.2%	57.4%
9 Highline	816	22.2%	5.6%	66.7%
10 Green River	983	10.4%	3.6%	56.2%
11 Pierce	1,488	26.5%	3.2%	52.7%
12 Centralia	325	6.8%	6.5%	58.5%
13 Lower Columbia	424	6.4%	6.4%	63.9%
14 Clark	758	7.1%	2.0%	67.0%
15 Wenatchee Valley	454	9.7%	2.2%	64.3%
16 Yakima Valley	748	19.1%	2.7%	67.0%
17 District				
Spokane	1,182	9.2%	6.5%	58.0%
Spokane Falls	921	9.9%	8.5%	62.6%
18 Big Bend	350	12.6%	2.3%	46.3%
19 Columbia Basin	682	9.1%	6.6%	63.5%
20 Walla Walla	458	9.0%	0.4%	55.0%
21 Whatcom	580	8.4%	3.8%	59.3%
22 Tacoma	690	24.1%	1.6%	66.5%
23 Edmonds	1,126	16.1%	5.7%	64.8%
24 South Puget Sound	582	12.0%	6.5%	60.3%
25 Bellingham	357	12.3%	6.2%	66.7%
26 Lake Washington	649	15.1%	6.8%	65.0%
27 Renton	995	29.9%	4.5%	68.2%
28 Bates	702	20.4%	13.4%	35.6%
29 Clover Park	938	16.8%	19.6%	57.8%
SYSTEM TOTAL	23,139	16.4%	5.4%	60.3%

Source: SBCTC Completions Database.

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 1995-96**

	Graduates No Longer Enrolled in College*	Placed in UI Covered Jobs	Estimated Out of State Employment, Self Employed, or Federal	Total Estimated Employed	Estimated Employment Rate
1 Peninsula	114	67	22	89	78%
2 Grays Harbor	159	99	28	127	80%
3 Olympic	256	135	57	192	75%
4 Skagit Valley	240	166	35	201	84%
5 Everett	363	266	46	312	86%
6 District					
Seattle Central	298	216	39	255	86%
Seattle North	332	238	44	282	85%
Seattle South	271	201	33	234	86%
Seattle Voc Institute	86	73	6	79	92%
7 Shoreline	286	212	35	247	86%
8 Bellevue	328	207	57	264	80%
9 Highline	364	264	47	311	85%
10 Green River	326	223	48	271	83%
11 Pierce	377	199	84	283	75%
12 Centralia	99	57	20	77	78%
13 Lower Columbia	281	148	63	211	75%
14 Clark	367	203	98	301	82%
15 Wenatchee Valley	184	131	25	156	85%
16 Yakima Valley	277	215	29	244	88%
17 District					
Spokane	711	485	106	591	83%
Spokane Falls	269	146	58	204	76%
18 Big Bend	85	65	9	74	87%
19 Columbia Basin	194	142	24	166	86%
20 Walla Walla	182	88	68	156	86%
21 Whatcom	126	98	13	111	88%
22 Tacoma	383	275	51	326	85%
23 Edmonds	481	342	65	407	85%
24 So Puget Sound	219	150	32	182	83%
25 Bellingham	259	188	33	221	85%
26 Lake Washington	681	507	82	589	86%
27 Renton	903	623	132	755	84%
28 Bates	533	356	83	439	82%
29 Clover Park	1,010	729	132	861	85%
SYSTEM TOTAL	11,044	7,514	1,704	9,218	83%

* Graduates who continued at the same or another community or technical college are not included in these counts. About 1,000 students continue to enroll after completing their first certificate or degree.

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Phase 1, UI-Train, based on link with the unemployment insurance data of Washington.

**STATUS OF JOB PREPARATORY LEAVERS NINE MONTHS AFTER COLLEGE
CLASS OF 1995-96**

	Leavers*	Placed in UI Covered Jobs	Estimated Out of State Employment, Self Employed, or Federal	Total Estimated Employed	Estimated Employment Rate
1 Peninsula	229	114	40	154	67%
2 Grays Harbor	206	105	35	140	68%
3 Olympic	349	165	64	229	66%
4 Skagit Valley	351	230	42	272	77%
5 Everett	578	421	55	476	82%
6 District					
Seattle Central	379	257	43	300	79%
Seattle North	353	225	45	270	76%
Seattle South	463	296	58	354	76%
Seattle Voc Institute	74	38	13	51	69%
7 Shoreline	346	243	36	279	81%
8 Bellevue	342	232	39	271	79%
9 Highline	369	249	42	291	79%
10 Green River	516	369	51	420	81%
11 Pierce	442	233	73	306	69%
12 Centralia	128	84	15	99	77%
13 Lower Columbia	236	144	32	176	75%
14 Clark	490	238	164	402	82%
15 Wenatchee Valley	192	136	20	156	81%
16 Yakima Valley	284	189	33	222	78%
17 District					
Spokane	640	385	89	474	74%
Spokane Falls	385	213	60	273	71%
18 Big Bend	138	85	19	104	75%
19 Columbia Basin	377	232	51	283	75%
20 Walla Walla	259	134	65	199	77%
21 Whatcom	85	55	11	66	78%
22 Tacoma	279	176	36	212	76%
23 Edmonds	531	390	49	439	83%
24 So Puget Sound	298	194	36	230	77%
25 Bellingham	288	181	37	218	76%
26 Lake Washington	467	311	55	366	78%
27 Renton	509	312	69	381	75%
28 Bates	606	345	91	436	72%
29 Clover Park	474	255	77	332	70%
SYSTEM TOTAL	11,663	7,236	1,647	8,883	76%

* Leavers are students who completed 10 or more vocational courses, but did not graduate.

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Phase 1, UI-Train, based on link with the unemployment insurance data of Washington.

**NUMBER OF TRANSFERS TO PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS
1992-93 THROUGH 1996-97**

	--- Status at Transfer ---							Juniors or Higher
	1992-93 Transfers	1993-94 Transfers	1994-95 Transfers	1995-96 Transfers	1996-97 Transfers	1996-97 Freshmen	1996-97 Sophomore	
1 Peninsula	84	113	99	94	131	8	21	102
2 Grays Harbor	98	121	104	122	127	6	23	98
3 Olympic	311	361	344	351	356	23	63	270
4 Skagit Valley	261	291	309	294	348	23	77	248
5 Everett	190	271	278	284	294	22	49	223
6 District								
Seattle Central	450	592	546	579	649	42	186	421
Seattle North	457	486	507	490	495	29	128	338
Seattle South	111	132	126	140	132	7	35	90
7 Shoreline	608	646	709	730	691	38	145	508
8 Bellevue	775	836	859	842	887	77	184	626
9 Highline	462	582	574	517	472	35	99	338
10 Green River	387	521	496	522	526	36	129	361
11 Pierce	407	566	573	536	613	72	118	423
12 Centralia	131	172	147	136	148	15	39	94
13 Lower Columbia	131	113	166	156	156	18	31	107
14 Clark	335	380	415	425	454	56	108	290
15 Wenatchee Valley	179	183	201	186	234	20	40	174
16 Yakima Valley	380	356	344	417	369	49	96	224
17 District								
Spokane	333	367	326	326	295	36	97	162
Spokane Falls	672	697	640	644	694	122	217	355
18 Big Bend	125	127	141	151	141	20	51	70
19 Columbia Basin	516	572	565	640	626	119	121	386
20 Walla Walla	129	135	156	128	165	14	45	106
21 Whatcom	235	329	341	349	435	22	87	326
22 Tacoma	368	462	415	398	384	24	73	287
23 Edmonds	400	445	454	482	493	29	128	336
24 So Puget Sound	235	396	298	367	406	38	106	262
SYSTEM TOTAL	8,770	10,266	10,133	10,306	10,721	1,000	2,496	7,225

Source: Student Transfers from Washington Community Colleges to Public Four-Year Institutions, 1996-97.

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 subgroup of students who enroll for the purpose of obtaining an associate degree¹. 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.

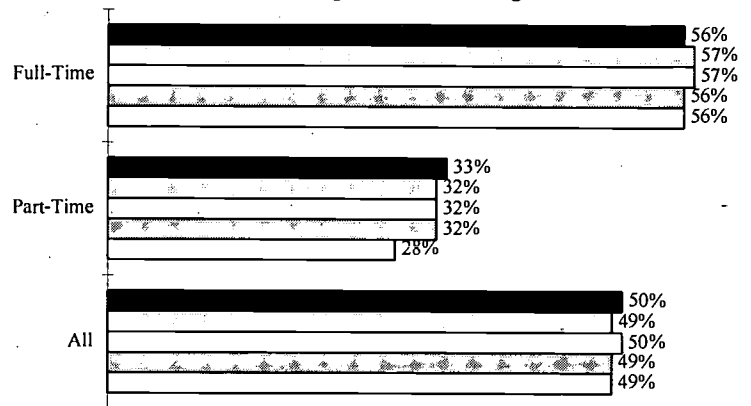
Some Progress: Students with degree plans attending two or three quarters over the two year period.

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

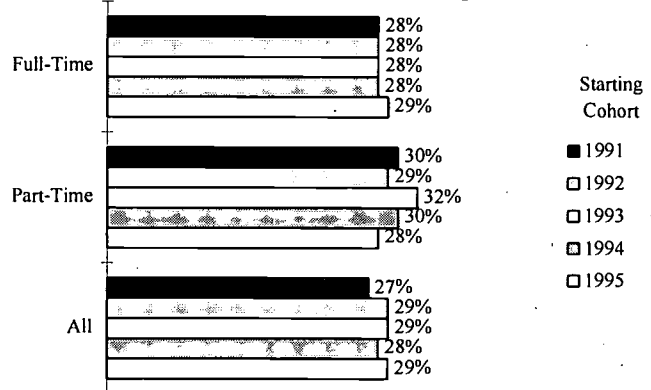
Student progress patterns have remained relatively unchanged over time. About 15 to 16 percent of full-time students are early leavers and 56 to 57 percent graduate or make substantial progress toward their degree in two years. About 44 percent of part-time degree seeking students are early leavers and about 28 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.

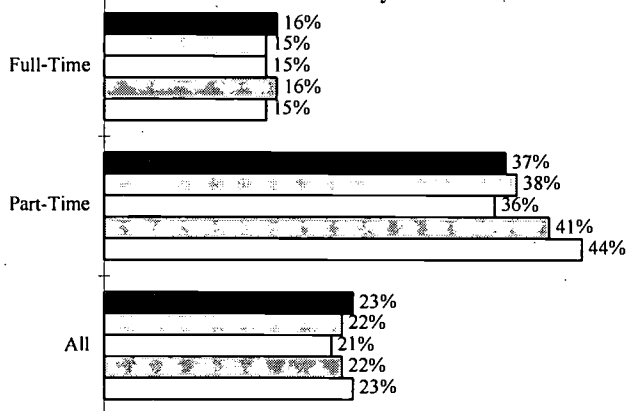
% Making Substantial Progress



% Making Some Progress



% Early Leavers



¹ 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

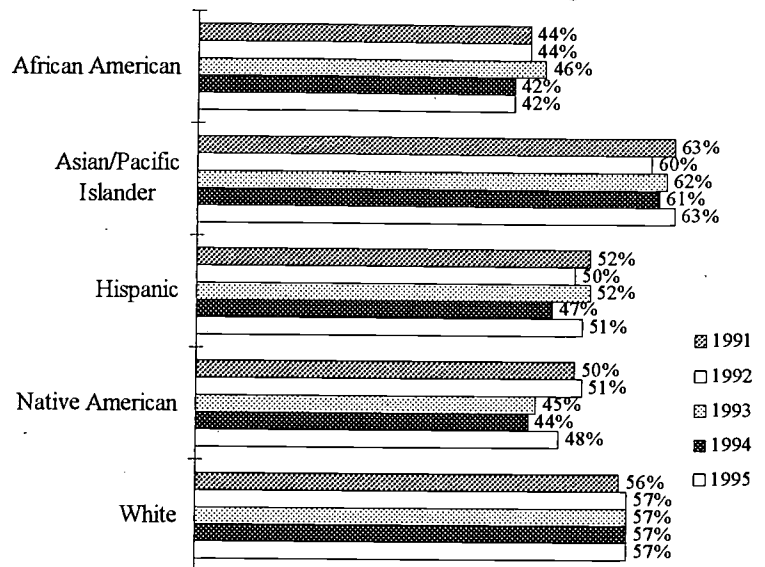
With the exception of Asian Americans, students of color with degree plans were less likely to make substantial progress toward their goal than were white students. Community and technical colleges are directing substantial efforts toward increasing the retention of all students, with special emphasis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

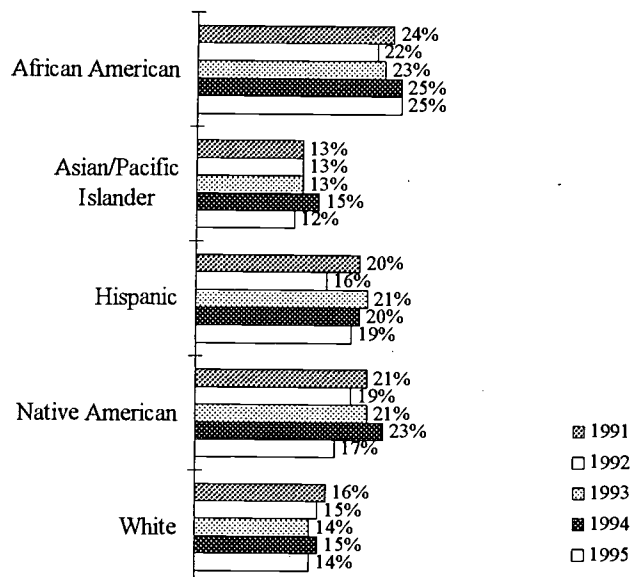
Full-Time	Substantial Progress	Early Leaver
Men	55%	16%
Women	57%	14%

**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 of students of color making substantial progress range from 130 to 468.

**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 of color range from 45 to 122 students.

**PROGRESS OF STUDENTS PLANNING ASSOCIATE DEGREES
TWO YEARS AFTER ENTERING THE COLLEGE
STATE AND CONTRACT STUDENTS ENTERING FALL 1995**

Page 1 of 3

	Substantial Progress Graduates or 4 or More Quarters	Some Progress 2 or 3 Quarters	Early Leavers 1 Quarter Only
Peninsula			
Full-Time (N=188)	68%	22%	10%
Part-Time (N=41)	37%	39%	24%
Grays Harbor			
Full-Time (N=130)	63%	28%	9%
Part-Time (N=7)	29%	71%	0%
Olympic			
Full-Time (N=286)	56%	30%	14%
Part-Time (N=177)	34%	30%	36%
Skagit Valley			
Full-Time (N=409)	53%	35%	12%
Part-Time (N=163)	29%	34%	37%
Everett			
Full-Time (N=349)	58%	29%	13%
Part-Time (N=115)	26%	30%	43%
Seattle Central			
Full-Time (N=478)	53%	30%	17%
Part-Time (N=207)	34%	26%	40%
Seattle North			
Full-Time (N=371)	50%	30%	19%
Part-Time (N=142)	38%	28%	34%
Seattle South			
Full-Time (N=299)	54%	25%	21%
Part-Time (N=142)	46%	20%	35%
Shoreline			
Full-Time (N=651)	60%	27%	12%
Part-Time (N=119)	24%	30%	45%
Bellevue			
Full-Time (N=235)	53%	29%	18%
Part-Time (N=175)	30%	30%	40%
Highline			
Full-Time (N=487)	57%	27%	16%
Part-Time (N=121)	31%	28%	41%

**PROGRESS OF STUDENTS PLANNING ASSOCIATE DEGREES
TWO YEARS AFTER ENTERING THE COLLEGE
STATE AND CONTRACT STUDENTS ENTERING FALL 1995**

Page 2 of 3

	Substantial Progress Graduates or 4 or More Quarters	Some Progress 2 or 3 Quarters	Early Leavers 1 Quarter Only
Green River			
Full-Time (N=523)	51%	31%	18%
Part-Time (N=137)	33%	27%	40%
Pierce			
Full-Time (N=810)	53%	30%	17%
Part-Time (N=301)	24%	37%	39%
Centralia			
Full-Time (N=268)	63%	27%	10%
Part-Time (N=37)	19%	35%	46%
Lower Columbia			
Full-Time (N=251)	53%	29%	17%
Part-Time (N=55)	22%	49%	29%
Clark			
Full-Time (N=328)	58%	31%	11%
Part-Time (N=262)	32%	31%	36%
Wenatchee			
Full-Time (N=308)	64%	24%	13%
Part-Time (N=94)	22%	29%	49%
Yakima Valley			
Full-Time (N=373)	63%	23%	15%
Part-Time (N=102)	18%	32%	50%
Spokane			
Full-Time (N=836)	60%	27%	13%
Part-Time (N=81)	28%	41%	31%
Spokane Falls			
Full-Time (N=806)	51%	31%	18%
Part-Time (N=114)	28%	31%	41%
Big Bend			
Full-Time (N=187)	64%	24%	12%
Part-Time (N=79)	18%	25%	57%
Columbia Basin			
Full-Time (N=487)	63%	26%	11%
Part-Time (N=97)	43%	26%	31%

**PROGRESS OF STUDENTS PLANNING ASSOCIATE DEGREES
TWO YEARS AFTER ENTERING THE COLLEGE
STATE AND CONTRACT STUDENTS ENTERING FALL 1995**

Page 3 of 3

	Substantial Progress Graduates or 4 or More Quarters	Some Progress 2 or 3 Quarters	Early Leavers 1 Quarter Only
Walla Walla			
Full-Time (N=355)	59%	27%	14%
Part-Time (N=142)	30%	29%	42%
Whatcom			
Full-Time (N=135)	58%	25%	17%
Part-Time (N=93)	33%	31%	35%
Tacoma			
Full-Time (N=586)	53%	28%	19%
Part-Time (N=112)	42%	25%	33%
Edmonds			
Full-Time (N=614)	58%	28%	14%
Part-Time (N=268)	31%	35%	35%
So Puget Sound			
Full-Time (N=181)	54%	31%	14%
Part-Time (N=110)	41%	27%	32%
Bellingham			
Full-Time (N=90)	53%	39%	8%
Part-Time (N=261)	8%	23%	69%
Lake Washington			
Full-Time (N=44)	43%	36%	20%
Part-Time (N=43)	21%	28%	51%
Renton			
Full-Time (N=257)	50%	28%	23%
Part-Time (N=200)	26%	24%	51%
Bates			
Full-Time (N=55)	38%	44%	18%
Part-Time (N=337)	18%	21%	61%
Clover Park			
Full-Time (N=210)	58%	31%	11%
Part-Time (N=84)	30%	26%	44%
SYSTEM TOTAL			
Full-Time (N=11,641)	56%	29%	15%
Part-Time (N=4,418)	28%	29%	43%

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

Note: Percents may not add due to rounding.

STAFF

INTRODUCTION TO PERSONNEL

Community and technical colleges employed 15,716 state supported faculty and support staff in 1996-97 and another 3,400 with contract and student supported funds. This section provides details on the characteristics and level of staffing in the colleges.

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

- **Classified Support 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.
- **Exempt Professional/Technical:** This category includes managers of instructional programs, custodial services, food services, purchasing, payroll, student activities, and the budget officer. Also included are non-managerial staff such as counseling/advising specialists, student placement coordinators and principal assistants to chief administrators. Professional/technical staff are exempt from the jurisdiction of the Washington Personnel Resources Board civil service system or exempt from college support staff negotiations.
- **Exempt Administrative:** Includes the chief officers, associate deans in instruction and student services, and directors of major programs. This group is exempt from the jurisdiction of the Washington Personnel Resources Board civil service system.
- **Faculty:** Faculty whose main assignment is classroom instruction plus counselors and librarians.

NUMBER OF COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EMPLOYEES

	State Funded Headcount			All Funds Headcount		
	1995-96	1996-97	% Change	1995-96	1996-97	% Change
Full-Time Faculty,						
Teaching and Non-Teaching	3,298	3,314	0.5%	3,507	3,491	-0.5%
Part-Time Faculty,						
Teaching and Non-Teaching	6,991	7,271	4.0%	9,291	9,565	2.9%
Classified	3,736	3,828	2.5%	4,463	4,554	2.0%
Exempt Professional/Technical	607	682	12.4%	827	939	13.5%
Exempt Administrative	609	621	2.0%	663	663	0.0%
Total Staff	15,241	15,716	3.1%	18,751	19,212	2.5%

Community and technical colleges hire a diverse staff, reflecting the diverse population served. While faculty and staff ranks do not mirror the race and ethnic background of students, hiring decisions have resulted in increased diversity for all groups except exempt and administrative staff. Colleges have also increased the percentage of women represented in administrative, faculty and other professional positions on campus.

STATE SUPPORTED EMPLOYEE DEMOGRAPHICS (FALL QUARTER)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Percent of Staff of Color					
Classified	16.5%	17.1%	17.7%	18.7%	18.9%
Administrative/Exempt Professional	15.0%	14.5%	15.6%	15.5%	13.9%
Full-Time Faculty	9.5%	10.0%	10.3%	10.6%	11.5%
Part-Time Faculty	7.0%	6.9%	6.9%	8.0%	8.1%
Employed Workers of Color in Washington State	13%	14%	14%	14%	NA
Percent Female Staff					
Classified	68.0%	67.7%	68.1%	67.5%	67.1%
Administrative/Exempt Professional	48.8%	51.0%	53.9%	55.1%	56.3%
Full-Time Faculty	43.4%	43.4%	44.6%	44.8%	46.2%
Part-Time Faculty	53.6%	53.6%	54.9%	55.2%	56.0%
Employed Female Workers in Washington State	45%	45%	45%	45%	NA

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, PMIS, EMPYRQ Table. Washington: Employment Security Department, Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Affirmative Action Information.

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

**NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY CATEGORY OF EMPLOYEE
STATE SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97**

	Teaching Faculty		Non-Teaching Faculty		Classified	Exempt Adminis- trative	Exempt Professional/ Technical	Total
	Full- Time	Part- Time	Full Time	Part- Time	Headcount	Headcount	Headcount	Headcount
1 Peninsula	69	212	2		51	12	15	361
2 Grays Harbor	61	193	1	23	47	9	18	352
3 Olympic	98	295	3		114	24	16	550
4 Skagit Valley	109	281	7	15	88	20	28	548
5 Everett	112	203	4		156	10	13	498
6 District					41	10	38	89
Seattle Central	141	320	4	1	191	28	17	702
Seattle North	98	304	7	3	134	22	25	593
Seattle South	83	262	2	3	120	22	24	516
Seattle Voc Institute	6	30	1		12	2	1	52
7 Shoreline	134	305	8	1	195	22	12	677
8 Bellevue	125	323	5	22	182	30	37	724
9 Highline	115	313	3		150	19	17	617
10 Green River	110	257	2	1	164	21	31	586
11 Pierce	113	294	8		169	26	18	628
12 Centralia	62	136	1	7	78	18	15	317
13 Lower Columbia	75	126	2		74	13	9	299
14 Clark	159	382	6	4	179	26	8	764
15 Wenatchee Valley	75	167	2	8	67	14	11	344
16 Yakima Valley	107	267	5	29	113	28	21	570
17 District					55	12	17	84
Spokane	190	277	13	2	145	15	10	652
Spokane Falls	142	360	11	4	167	17	36	737
18 Big Bend	49	129	3	9	49	11	13	263
19 Columbia Basin	99	290	8	6	120	21	20	564
20 Walla Walla	99	208	1	7	76	16	21	428
21 Whatcom	37	185	2	3	58	10	19	314
22 Tacoma	95	309	2	11	108	23	37	585
23 Edmonds	114	318	4		149	26	35	646
24 South Puget Sound	81	185	3	6	97	11	11	394
25 Bellingham	44	161			50	11	11	277
26 Lake Washington	57	172		1	128	11	1	370
27 Renton	71	234	6	1	89	21	6	428
28 Bates	118	67	16	3	77	16	11	308
29 Clover Park	132	120	7	1	92	22	14	388
SBCTC					36	4	24	64
CIS					28	3	36	67
SUM OF COLLEGES	3,180	7,685	149	171	3,849	626	696	16,356
SYSTEM TOTAL	3,165	7,112	149	159	3,828	621	682	15,716

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, PMIS, EMPYRQ Table. Note: Includes Natural Resource Waivers and Worker Retraining.
Non-teaching faculty include counselors, librarians, and those hired on the faculty pay schedule for research or special projects.

**NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY CATEGORY OF EMPLOYEE
ALL FUNDS
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97**

	Teaching Faculty		Non-Teaching Faculty		Classified	Exempt Adminis- trative	Exempt Professional/ Technical	Total
	Full- Time	Part- Time	Full Time	Part- Time	Headcount	Headcount	Headcount	Headcount
1 Peninsula	82	249	4	1	66	15	23	440
2 Grays Harbor	62	207	1	27	50	9	18	374
3 Olympic	98	326	3		122	25	16	590
4 Skagit Valley	111	310	8	34	106	20	43	632
5 Everett	112	218	5	1	172	10	15	533
6 District					51	10	42	103
Seattle Central	141	472	12	16	239	30	32	942
Seattle North	100	397	7	6	146	25	31	712
Seattle South	83	300	2	6	133	23	34	581
Seattle Voc Institute	6	30	1		12	2	3	54
7 Shoreline	134	398	9	9	208	23	14	795
8 Bellevue	130	645	5	66	226	35	44	1,151
9 Highline	115	442	3		186	19	22	787
10 Green River	110	353	2	4	183	21	46	719
11 Pierce	146	515	37	4	198	30	20	950
12 Centralia	75	176	2	45	101	20	23	442
13 Lower Columbia	75	126	3		111	13	14	342
14 Clark	160	451	6	6	195	28	10	856
15 Wenatchee Valley	75	220	4	12	70	14	15	410
16 Yakima Valley	107	288	5	63	130	29	32	654
17 District					56	13	18	87
Spokane	190	361	13	2	151	15	14	746
Spokane Falls	150	644	19	4	267	18	60	1,162
18 Big Bend	49	152	4	18	57	14	17	311
19 Columbia Basin	99	302	8	7	129	23	27	595
20 Walla Walla	111	282	1	7	84	18	29	532
21 Whatcom	37	193	2	5	62	10	23	332
22 Tacoma	95	422	2	21	127	24	55	746
23 Edmonds	132	459	10		235	30	64	930
24 South Puget Sound	81	254	3	28	103	11	13	493
25 Bellingham	44	161			51	11	13	280
26 Lake Washington	59	233	1	1	151	11	1	457
27 Renton	74	302	7	4	141	21	15	564
28 Bates	118	86	18	3	100	17	16	358
29 Clover Park	132	135	9	1	98	22	15	412
SBCTC					29	5	57	91
CIS					36	4	24	64
SUM OF COLLEGES	3,293	10,109	216	401	4,582	668	958	20,227
SYSTEM TOTAL	3,276	9,204	215	361	4,554	663	939	19,212

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, PMIS, EMPYRQ Table. Note: Includes Natural Resource Waivers and Worker Retraining.
Non-teaching faculty include counselors, librarians, and those hired on the faculty pay schedule for research or special projects.

**ANNUAL STAFF FTE BY CATEGORY OF EMPLOYEE
STATE SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97**

	Classified FTE	Administrative FTE	Exempt Professional FTE	Teaching Faculty FTE	Non- Teaching Faculty FTE
1 Peninsula	44	10	9	106	3
2 Grays Harbor	43	8	11	123	4
3 Olympic	99	22	15	187	7
4 Skagit Valley	78	17	18	170	19
5 Everett	134	10	11	207	9
6 District	36	8	32		0
Seattle Central	152	26	14	236	12
Seattle North	110	18	19	196	8
Seattle South	102	20	16	183	6
Seattle Voc Institute	9	2	1	18	1
7 Shoreline	167	20	10	247	16
8 Bellevue	157	25	27	269	14
9 Highline	125	18	13	229	6
10 Green River	137	20	25	255	4
11 Pierce	147	18	9	229	9
12 Centralia	59	15	7	92	7
13 Lower Columbia	64	12	7	116	6
14 Clark	150	21	6	266	10
15 Wenatchee Valley	58	13	9	120	9
16 Yakima Valley	99	20	13	165	16
17 District	48	11	17		0
Spokane	131	14	7	292	17
Spokane Falls	147	16	25	294	20
18 Big Bend	45	11	9	91	5
19 Columbia Basin	99	18	12	201	9
20 Walla Walla	68	15	13	150	10
21 Whatcom	47	10	10	97	5
22 Tacoma	95	23	17	192	9
23 Edmonds	131	22	28	225	6
24 So Puget Sound	86	11	9	148	9
25 Bellingham	41	11	8	59	0
26 Lake Washington	91	10	1	136	2
27 Renton	67	20	5	155	8
28 Bates	71	12	13	154	11
29 Clover Park	80	20	14	183	9
SBCTC	29	4	19	0	0
CIS	27	3	32	0	0
SYSTEM TOTAL	3,274	552	514	5,793	284

Source: SBCTC PMIS database based on Data Express Procedures PMIS-EXTDM and PMIS-EXTQT: Classified, Administrative and Exempt: crosstab by college, EMP-TYP, sum (FTE/4), FUNDSRC = 1 and PAC-CD not 011 -013 if REG-MOO-IND = M; Teaching Faculty: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2102, Version 1A; Non-Teaching Faculty: Sum (FTE/3) where PAC-CD not 011-V13, FUNDSRC = 1 and EMP-TYP = F or P.

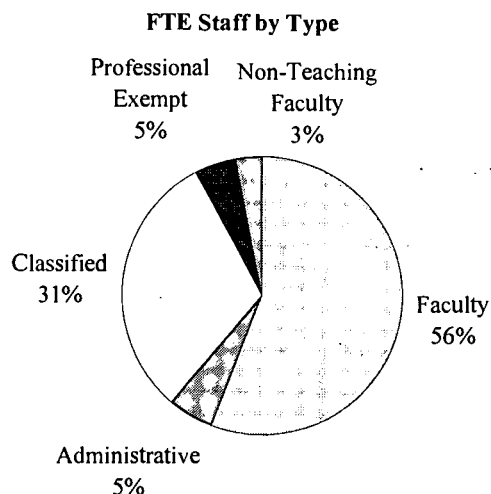
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

**ANNUAL STAFF FTE BY CATEGORY OF EMPLOYEE
STATE SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEARS 1993-94 TO 1996-97**

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 three percent over 1995-96. The number of state supported FTE teaching faculty grew four 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.



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

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Teaching Faculty	5,064	5,421	5,543	5,793
% Change		7.0%	2.3%	4.5%
Non-Teaching Faculty	274	281	292	284
% Change		2.6%	3.9%	-3.1%
Classified	3,204	3,165	3,193	3,274
% Change		-1.2%	0.9%	2.5%
Administrative	NA	528	548	552
% Change		783	3.9%	0.7%
Professional Exempt	NA	410	465	514
% Change		NA	13.3%	10.5%
TOTAL	9,325	9,806	10,041	10,416
% Change		5.2%	2.4%	3.7%

Source: SBCTC PMIS database based on Data Express Procedures PMIS-EXTDM and PMIS-EXTQT: Classified, Administrative and Exempt: crosstab by college, EMP-TYP, sum (FTE/4), FUNDSRC = 1 and PAC-CD not 011-013 if REG-MOO-IND = M; Teaching Faculty: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2102, Version 1A; Non-Teaching Faculty: Sum (FTE/3) where PAC-CD not 011-V13, FUNDSRC = 1 and EMP-TYP = F or P.

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

**CLASSIFIED SUPPORT STAFF FTES
STATE SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97**

	PROGRAM ASSIGNMENT								Total
	Instr- uction 01	Primary Support 04	Librarians 05	Student Services 06	Institutiona Support 08	Plant Operations 09	Federal Voc- ational	Other Codes	
1 Peninsula	4	3	5	9	10	14	0	0	44
2 Grays Harbor	2	5	3	9	12	12	1	0	43
3 Olympic	21	8	7	21	18	22	1	1	99
4 Skagit Valley	8	2	6	20	17	25	0	0	78
5 Everett	38	1	9	29	24	27	4	3	134
6 District	0	0	1	0	30	0	0	6	36
Seattle Central	42	5	7	39	16	40	0	3	152
Seattle North	27	4	6	29	13	28	1	2	110
Seattle South	22	9	5	25	11	28	2	1	102
Seattle Voc	0	0	0	4	4	1	1	0	9
7 Shoreline	36	15	13	33	29	33	2	6	167
8 Bellevue	28	2	11	38	38	30	3	8	157
9 Highline	20	3	10	32	24	34	0	2	125
10 Green River	14	23	6	29	35	27	0	3	137
11 Pierce	38	10	8	34	27	27	0	4	147
12 Centralia	11	5	2	10	15	14	0	2	59
13 Lower Columbia	8	4	3	12	16	19	1	1	64
14 Clark	29	12	10	31	28	33	3	4	150
15 Wenatchee Valley	8	3	5	9	18	15	0	0	58
16 Yakima Valley	16	9	5	18	22	26	2	1	99
17 District	0	0	0	1	42	5	0	0	48
Spokane	35	7	11	34	2	36	8	0	131
Spokane Falls	51	5	12	42	2	33	2	1	147
18 Big Bend	5	2	3	6	12	17	0	0	45
19 Columbia Basin	23	2	6	16	27	25	1	0	99
20 Walla Walla	8	6	10	11	17	15	0	0	68
21 Whatcom	5	6	4	15	9	8	0	0	47
22 Tacoma	8	8	5	23	30	20	0	1	95
23 Edmonds	18	9	10	31	34	27	1	1	131
24 So Puget Sound	18	7	3	17	17	22	0	4	86
25 Bellingham	1	5	2	12	9	11	1	0	41
26 Lake Washington	7	17	3	25	21	14	2	1	91
27 Renton	3	10	1	18	16	20	0	0	67
28 Bates	5	14	1	14	14	22	2	0	71
29 Clover Park	5	15	5	11	17	24	3	0	80
SBCTC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	29
CIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	27
SYSTEM TOTAL	564	232	196	702	676	752	42	110	3,274

Source: SBCTC PMIS database based on Data Express Procedures PMIS-EXTDM and PMIS-EXTQT: crosstab by college, PAC-CD, sum (FTE/4) where EMP-TYP=C.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

**CLASSIFIED SUPPORT STAFF ANNUAL FTES
STATE SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEARS 1993-94 TO 1996-97**

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 1996-97.

Most classified staff (96 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 CIS**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Full-Time	3,023	3,012	3,074	3,148
Part-Time	181	153	119	126
TOTAL	3,204	3,165	3,193	3,274
% Change		-1.2%	0.9%	2.5%

Source: SBCTC PMIS database based on Data Express Procedures PMIS-EXTDM and PMIS-EXTQT: sum (FTE/4) where EMP-TYP = C and EMP-STAT = 1 or 4, full time, or EMP-STAT = 2 or 3, part-time. Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. One FTE equals full-time work for 12 months. Beginning in 1992-93, data includes SVI.

There was growth in classified staff FTEs in all areas except libraries.

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

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
PROGRAM AREA				
01 Instruction	540	548	547	564
04 Primary Support	209	211	219	232
05 Libraries	197	190	195	196
06 Student Services	675	680	690	702
08 Institutional Support	683	652	658	676
09 Plant Operations	740	743	741	752
Other	160	141	143	152
TOTAL	3,204	3,165	3,193	3,274

Source: SBCTC PMIS database based on Data Express Procedures: PMIS-EXTDM and PMIS-EXTQT: crosstab by college, PAC-CD, sum (FTE/4) where EMP-TYP = C. Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

**ADMINISTRATIVE/EXEMPT PROFESSIONAL STAFF ANNUAL FTES
STATE SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEARS 1995-96 AND 1996-97**

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	
	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97
Full-Time	543	549	443	490	986	1,039
Part-Time	5	3	18	24	23	27
TOTAL	548	552	461	514	1,009	1,066
% Change		0.7%		11.5%		5.6%

PROGRAM AREA

01 Instruction	78	82	70	75	148	157
04 Primary Support (Academic Admin/Computing)	95	89	30	30	125	119
05 Libraries	22	25	9	11	31	36
06 Student Services	128	127	78	91	206	218
08 Institutional Support (administrative functions)	194	196	186	207	380	403
09 Plant Operations	22	21	18	18	40	39
Other Including CIS and SBCTC	9	13	71	83	80	96

TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE/ EXEMPT PROFESSIONAL FTES	548	552	461	514	1,009	1,066
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Source: SBCTC PMIS database based on Data Express Procedures PMIS-EXTDM and PMIS-EXTQT: Employment Area: sum (FTE/4) where EMP-TYP = E or L and EMP-STAT = 1 or 4, full-time, or EMP-STAT = 2 or 3, part-time; Program Area: crosstab by college, PAC-CD, sum (FTE/4) where EMP-TYP = E or L.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

**ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF ANNUAL FTES
STATE SUPPORTED (INCLUDING NATURAL RESOURCE WAIVERS & WORKER RETRAINING)
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97**

	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	0	0	8
3 Olympic	4	2	1	6	8	1	0	22
4 Skagit Valley	1	4	1	4	6	1	0	17
5 Everett	0	3	0	2	4	0	0	10
6 District	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	8
Seattle Central	9	2	1	7	5	1	1	26
Seattle North	8	2	1	4	3	0	0	18
Seattle South	9	1	1	6	3	0	0	20
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
7 Shoreline	6	1	1	3	8	1	0	20
8 Bellevue	5	1	1	6	8	1	2	25
9 Highline	1	1	2	5	8	1	0	18
10 Green River	0	5	1	5	8	1	0	20
11 Pierce	6	5	0	3	3	1	0	18
12 Centralia	2	2	0	4	6	1	1	15
13 Lower Columbia	0	2	0	3	6	1	0	12
14 Clark	1	3	1	8	6	1	1	21
15 Wenatchee Valley	2	2	1	3	5	0	0	13
16 Yakima Valley	2	5	1	5	6	1	0	20
17 District	0	0	0	2	9	1	0	11
Spokane	6	1	1	4	2	0	0	14
Spokane Falls	7	1	1	4	3	0	0	16
18 Big Bend	0	2	1	3	5	0	0	11
19 Columbia Basin	7	1	1	3	6	1	0	18
20 Walla Walla	2	3	0	4	6	1	0	15
21 Whatcom	0	1	1	3	4	1	0	10
22 Tacoma	0	8	1	5	9	1	0	23
23 Edmonds	3	2	1	7	6	0	2	22
24 So Puget Sound	0	2	0	4	4	1	0	11
25 Bellingham	0	2	1	3	4	1	0	11
26 Lake Washington	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	10
27 Renton	0	8	0	2	9	1	0	20
28 Bates	0	3	0	3	6	0	0	12
29 Clover Park	0	8	1	2	9	0	0	20
SBCTC	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
CIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
SYSTEM TOTAL	82	89	25	127	196	21	12	552

Source: SBCTC PMIS database based on Data Express Procedures PMIS-EXTDM and PMIS-EXTQT: crosstab by college, PAC-CD, sum (FTE/4) where EMP-TYP = E or L and ADMIN-FUND is less than 50.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

EXEMPT PROFESSIONAL STAFF ANNUAL FTES
STATE SUPPORTED (INCLUDING NATURAL RESOURCE WAIVERS AND WORKER RETRAINING)
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97

	PROGRAM ASSIGNMENT							Total
	Instr- uction 01	Primary Support 04	Librarians 05	Student Services 06	Institutional Support 08	Plant Operations 09	Other Codes	
1 Peninsula	2	2	0	1	4	0	0	9
2 Grays Harbor	3	0	0	1	4	0	3	11
3 Olympic	2	0	0	6	6	0	1	15
4 Skagit Valley	9	2	0	3	4	0	0	18
5 Everett	2	1	1	3	3	0	1	11
6 District	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	32
Seattle Central	3	1	0	5	4	1	1	14
Seattle North	3	1	1	5	7	2	0	19
Seattle South	5	0	2	3	3	1	2	16
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
7 Shoreline	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	10
8 Bellevue	1	2	1	4	9	2	8	27
9 Highline	2	2	2	2	6	0	0	13
10 Green River	3	4	0	8	6	0	5	25
11 Pierce	1	2	0	4	3	0	0	9
12 Centralia	3	1	0	1	2	0	1	7
13 Lower Columbia	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	7
14 Clark	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	6
15 Wenatchee Valley	1	0	0	3	5	0	0	9
16 Yakima Valley	1	1	0	4	8	0	0	13
17 District	0	0	0	1	14	2	0	17
Spokane	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	7
Spokane Falls	12	1	1	5	4	1	2	25
18 Big Bend	2	1	0	3	3	1	0	9
19 Columbia Basin	4	0	0	5	1	0	2	12
20 Walla Walla	3	1	0	4	3	0	2	13
21 Whatcom	1	1	0	4	3	0	1	10
22 Tacoma	2	0	2	7	5	0	1	17
23 Edmonds	5	2	0	4	12	1	3	28
24 So Puget Sound	1	0	0	2	6	0	0	9
25 Bellingham	1	1	0	0	6	0	0	8
26 Lake Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
27 Renton	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	5
28 Bates	0	2	0	1	10	0	0	13
29 Clover Park	0	1	0	0	11	2	0	14
SBCTC	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	19
CIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	32
SYSTEM TOTAL	75	30	11	91	207	18	83	514

Source: SBCTC PMIS database based on Data Express Procedures PMIS-EXTDM and PMIS-EXTQT: crosstab by college, PAC-CD, sum (FTE/4) where EMP-TYP = E or L and ADMIN-FUND more than 49.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

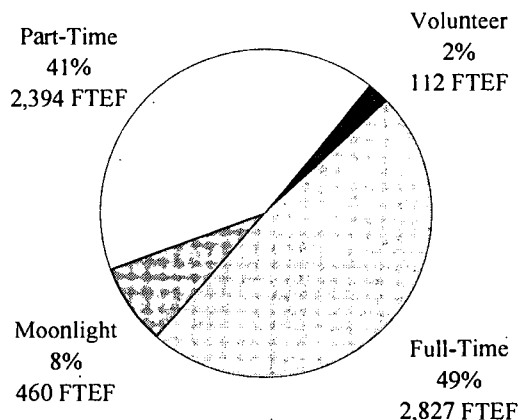
ANNUAL TEACHING FACULTY (FTE-F) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS ACADEMIC YEARS 1993-94 TO 1996-97

Teaching Faculty: The number of teaching faculty reached its highest level in a decade in 1996-97. In 1996-97, 57 percent of state supported instruction was by full-time faculty and 41 percent by part-time. Over the past several years community and technical colleges across the nation and in Washington relied on part-time faculty to teach more of the curriculum. State funded full-time faculty FTE had little change from last year while part-time faculty counts grew by 10 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.

Full-Time Faculty: About half of the moonlight effort of full-time faculty occurs in the summer quarter. During the traditional academic year some full-time faculty teach on an overload basis as well. Moonlight teaching increased by seven percent over the past year.

In addition to teaching faculty, 284 FTE for counselors, librarians, teaching faculty on release time for course development, administration and student support were employed using state funds in 1996-97.

**FTE Faculty by Employment Status, AYR 1996-97
State Supported**



STATE SUPPORTED

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Full Time				
Regular Assignment	2,783	2,869	2,832	2,827
Moonlight	298	387	430	460
Total Full-Time	3,081	3,256	3,262	3,287
% Full-Time	61%	60%	59%	57%
Part-Time				
Regular Assignment	1,901	2,064	2,173	2,394
% Part-Time	38%	38%	39%	41%
Volunteer	81	101	109	112
Total Teaching Faculty	5,064	5,421	5,543	5,793
% Change		7.0%	2.3%	4.5%
Counselors/Librarians				260
Release Time				24
Total Teaching and Non-Teaching Faculty	NA	NA	NA	6,077

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Database FTEF.MDB.

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

**ANNUAL TEACHING FACULTY BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
STATE SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97**

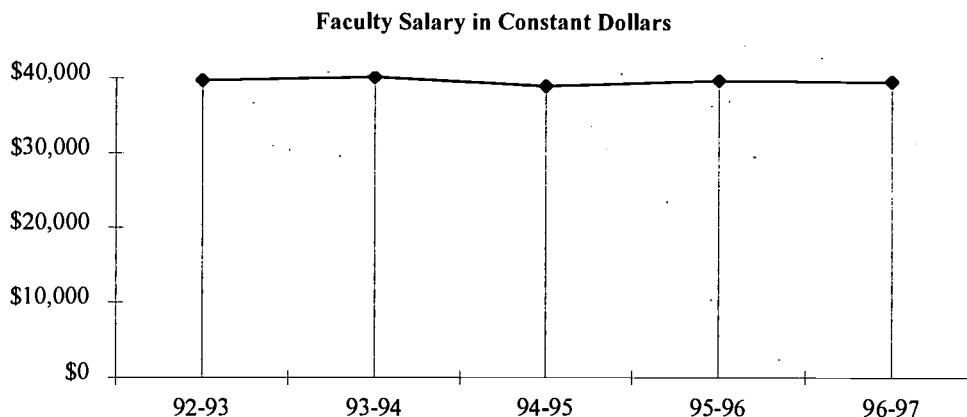
	--- Full-Time/Moonlight ---			-- Part-Time --			Total Teaching FTEF
	Full-Time	% of Total	Moonlight	% of Total	Part-Time	% of Total	
1 Peninsula	54	50.9%	8	7.5%	44	41.5%	106
2 Grays Harbor	54	43.9%	10	8.1%	53	43.1%	123
3 Olympic	82	43.9%	23	12.3%	79	42.2%	187
4 Skagit	93	54.7%	10	5.9%	61	35.9%	170
5 Everett	93	44.9%	25	12.1%	87	42.0%	207
6 District							
Seattle Central	119	50.4%	12	5.1%	100	42.3%	236
Seattle North	78	39.8%	18	9.2%	96	48.9%	196
Seattle South	74	40.4%	21	11.5%	86	47.0%	183
Seattle Voc Institute	6	32.8%	1	5.5%	11	60.2%	18
7 Shoreline	113	45.8%	22	8.9%	109	44.2%	247
8 Bellevue	109	40.5%	19	7.1%	139	51.6%	269
9 Highline	101	44.1%	11	4.8%	114	49.8%	229
10 Green River	105	41.2%	30	11.8%	119	46.7%	255
11 Pierce	91	39.8%	20	8.7%	110	48.1%	229
12 Centralia	50	54.3%	8	8.7%	33	35.8%	92
13 Lower Columbia	65	55.8%	12	10.3%	26	22.3%	116
14 Clark	128	48.0%	24	9.0%	108	40.5%	266
15 Wenatchee Valley	61	51.0%	12	10.0%	45	37.6%	120
16 Yakima Valley	88	53.3%	12	7.3%	54	32.7%	165
17 District							
Spokane	168	57.5%	30	10.3%	93	31.8%	292
Spokane Falls	118	40.2%	28	9.5%	141	48.0%	294
18 Big Bend	46	50.7%	11	12.1%	33	36.4%	91
19 Columbia Basin	90	44.9%	26	13.0%	78	38.9%	201
20 Walla Walla	84	56.0%	14	9.3%	51	34.0%	150
21 Whatcom	31	31.9%	1	1.0%	65	67.0%	97
22 Tacoma	75	39.0%	11	5.7%	103	53.6%	192
23 Edmonds	98	43.5%	18	8.0%	107	47.5%	225
24 South Puget Sound	69	46.5%	13	8.8%	65	43.8%	148
25 Bellingham	41	70.0%	3	5.1%	13	22.2%	59
26 Lake Washington	63	46.3%	3	2.2%	69	50.7%	136
27 Renton	82	52.9%	2	1.3%	68	43.9%	155
28 Bates	140	90.8%	1	0.6%	12	7.8%	154
29 Clover Park	157	85.6%	2	1.1%	24	13.1%	183
SYSTEM TOTAL FTEF	2,827	48.8%	460	7.9%	2,394	41.3%	5,793

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Database FTEF.MDB.

Note: Part-time includes part-time and contracted-out effort; total includes an additional 112 FTEF volunteer effort. Counselors and librarians are not included.

FULL-TIME FACULTY SALARIES ACADEMIC YEARS 1992-93 to 1996-97

The average salary for full-time faculty in Washington community and technical colleges was \$39,655 for nine months teaching in 1996-97. There was a four percent salary increase authorized by the legislature in 1995-96. The 1996-97 average salary was \$14 more than the 1995-96 year when adjusted for inflation. The smaller 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.



AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Faculty Salaries					
Real \$	\$36,232	\$37,579	\$37,320	\$38,809	\$39,655
Constant \$	\$39,641	\$40,149	\$38,916	\$39,641	\$39,655
% Change		1.3%	-3.1%	1.9%	0.0%

Note: Constant dollar amount based on 1996-97. See page 68 for Index.

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

The community and technical colleges spent \$231.5 million in 1996-97 on college faculty salaries and benefits. In 1996-97, total faculty salaries and benefit expenditures represented 46 percent of total system expenditures. Overall salaries and benefits for all staff account for 80 percent of the expenditures.

FACULTY EXPENDITURES (\$ in millions)

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Full- and Part-Time Faculty Salaries & Benefit Expenditures	\$200.2	\$199.4	\$218.8	\$225.7	\$231.5
Constant \$	\$219.0	\$213.0	\$228.2	\$230.5	\$231.5
% of Total Expenditures (001, 149 and 758)	47.0%	47.2%	46.9%	47.8%	46.4%

Source: SBCTC Statewide Financial Database, CR2012H; Benefits estimated at 24.3 percent.

**FACULTY SALARIES AND BENEFITS
FOR FACULTY ON NINE MONTH ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS
FALL 1996**

	Average Salary	Benefit Rate
1 Peninsula	\$37,185	27.2%
2 Grays Harbor	40,193	26.0%
3 Olympic	39,381	26.4%
4 Skagit Valley	36,797	27.1%
5 Everett	38,641	27.3%
6 District		
Seattle Central	37,003	26.6%
Seattle North	38,954	26.5%
Seattle South	38,731	26.5%
Seattle Voc Institute		
7 Shoreline	41,863	26.1%
8 Bellevue	42,019	26.0%
9 Highline	39,789	26.8%
10 Green River	42,481	25.7%
11 Pierce	36,842	28.1%
12 Centralia	39,758	26.6%
13 Lower Columbia	39,540	26.1%
14 Clark	38,465	26.5%
15 Wenatchee Valley	36,563	27.6%
16 Yakima Valley	42,529	25.5%
17 District		
Spokane	41,088	27.9%
Spokane Falls	40,702	28.4%
18 Big Bend	39,245	26.5%
19 Columbia Basin	39,306	26.2%
20 Walla Walla	39,313	26.3%
21 Whatcom	36,249	27.2%
22 Tacoma	42,936	25.2%
23 Edmonds	41,042	26.1%
24 So Puget Sound	36,531	27.1%
25 Bellingham	41,321	26.6%
26 Lake Washington	38,672	26.8%
27 Renton	39,119	26.5%
28 Bates*	43,885	26.1%
29 Clover Park*	35,657	29.4%
SYSTEM TOTAL	39,655	26.7%

Source: Fall 96 IPEDS salary and benefits data. Salaries and Tenure of Full-Time Instructional Faculty Report CR6341A. Fringe Benefits of Full-Time Instructional Faculty Report CR6341B.

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
SUBTOTAL	95,411,462	95,928,461	103,214,534
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
SYSTEM TOTAL	108,655,896	111,019,869	117,814,540

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 1996-97**

	Prior to 1966		1966-1975		After 1975	
	Square Feet	% of Total	Square Feet	% of Total	Square Feet	% of Total
1 Peninsula	44,517	25%	90,835	51%	41,089	23%
2 Grays Harbor	108,305	55%	71,921	36%	17,276	9%
3 Olympic	112,672	33%	132,500	39%	94,313	28%
4 Skagit Valley	194,541	51%	46,813	12%	141,446	37%
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%	694,072	94%	45,181	6%
Seattle South	44,125	9%	201,436	40%	259,686	51%
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0%	114,000	100%	0	0%
7 Shoreline	190,434	42%	172,360	38%	93,506	20%
8 Bellevue	10,811	3%	302,828	81%	61,705	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	9%	277,732	64%	113,445	26%
11 Pierce	3,264	1%	286,901	67%	135,100	32%
12 Centralia	114,892	49%	38,291	16%	79,193	34%
13 Lower Columbia	173,945	49%	26,679	8%	154,082	43%
14 Clark	271,760	50%	86,758	16%	188,933	35%
15 Wenatchee Valley	139,368	56%	66,821	27%	41,057	17%
16 Yakima Valley	236,607	62%	114,415	30%	30,157	8%
17 District						
Spokane	303,098	32%	266,933	29%	366,568	39%
Spokane Falls	266,958	49%	83,623	15%	192,060	35%
18 Big Bend	319,500	83%	0	0%	65,478	17%
19 Columbia Basin	157,634	39%	73,519	18%	171,437	43%
20 Walla Walla	13,800	3%	185,315	43%	232,929	54%
21 Whatcom	0	0%	0	0%	132,847	100%
22 Tacoma	81,510	25%	177,435	54%	72,615	22%
23 Edmonds	9,898	2%	165,766	39%	249,380	59%
24 So Puget Sound	0	0%	25,146	10%	226,307	90%
25 Bellingham	46,210	25%	25,507	14%	111,707	61%
26 Lake Washington	0	0%	0	0%	353,334	100%
27 Renton	3,120	1%	107,657	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%
SYSTEM TOTAL	3,880,960	29%	4,662,727	35%	4,908,506	36%

Source: SBCTC Finance Division.

FACILITIES INVENTORY SUMMARY
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97

	Gross Square Feet				Assignable Square Feet	
	On-Campus		Off-Campus		On-Campus	Off-Campus
	Owned	Leased	Owned	Leased		
1 Peninsula	176,441				118,097	
2 Grays Harbor	192,106		5,396		159,831	
3 Olympic	330,585	2,168	8,900	3,300	233,584	10,556
4 Skagit Valley	280,900	560	101,900		185,509	40,891
5 Everett	340,485		33,600	2,500	257,718	34,064
6 District*						
Seattle Central	907,741		46,529		490,816	42,418
Seattle North	739,253			35,708	393,071	23,209
Seattle South	421,855		83,392	9,875	354,077	73,562
Seattle Voc Institute	114,000				81,018	
7 Shoreline	456,300			8,000	363,434	5,986
8 Bellevue	375,344	41,658		11,562	345,355	
9 Highline	456,141		2,065		348,640	2,068
10 Green River	430,598	1,324		35,491	316,643	30,163
11 Pierce	383,765		41,500	11,800	260,527	27,872
12 Centralia	232,376				178,336	
13 Lower Columbia	354,706			21,709	249,571	17,608
14 Clark	547,451			23,996	396,555	20,308
15 Wenatchee Valley	228,905	1,505	18,341	7,024	167,582	18,842
16 Yakima Valley	350,178		31,001	22,503	243,902	31,538
17 District**						
Spokane	837,764		98,835	55,314	627,794	114,978
Spokane Falls	511,171	33,178	31,470	62,989	410,127	63,053
18 Big Bend	384,978				259,455	
19 Columbia Basin	384,300		18,290	9,824	285,624	21,030
20 Walla Walla	386,868		45,176	7,250	221,011	33,891
21 Whatcom	132,847			24,015	104,044	19,648
22 Tacoma	318,560	3,552	13,000	21,123	246,117	17,976
23 Edmonds	425,044	77,063		55,801	320,106	37,033
24 So. Puget Sound	251,453			9,397	176,674	7,080
25 Bellingham	181,521		1,903	4,102	152,041	4,809
26 Lake Washington	335,494		17,840		243,639	15,357
27 Renton	381,036		3,601		315,810	
28 Bates	517,592		4,294	23,881	394,832	16,804
29 Clover Park	425,374		8,028	14,072	363,844	22,100
CTC	0	0	44,000	0	0	30,800
SBCTC	0	0	0	12,695	0	9,465
SYSTEM TOTAL	12,793,132	161,008	659,061	493,931	9,265,384	793,109

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 1996-97, the following new facilities or additions came on-line:

- 6,200 GSF at Green River Community College (International Village)
- 8,842 GSF at Spokane Community College (Wellness Center)
- 13,055 GSF at Skagit Valley College (Vocational Building)
- 35,000 GSF at Columbia Basin College (Workforce Training Center)
- 38,258 GSF at South Puget Sound Community College (Technical Education Center)
- 57,333 GSF at Green River Community College (Holman Library)

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

Type/ Location	1994-95		1995-96		1996-97	
	Gross Square Ft.	Assign. Square Ft.	Gross Square Ft.	Assign. Square Ft.	Gross Square Ft.	Assign. Square Ft.
ON CAMPUS						
Owned	12,310,345	8,771,044	12,494,887	8,967,738	12,793,132	9,159,712
Leased	183,218	114,566	169,367	106,877	161,008	105,672
Total	12,493,563	8,885,610	12,664,254	9,074,615	12,954,140	9,265,384
OFF CAMPUS						
Owned	588,510	441,701	662,600	443,060	659,061	466,665
Leased	470,083	296,826	482,245	319,435	493,931	326,444
Total	1,058,593	738,527	1,144,845	762,495	1,152,992	793,109
ALL SPACE						
Owned	12,898,855	9,212,745	13,157,487	9,410,798	13,452,193	9,626,377
Leased	653,301	411,392	651,612	426,312	654,939	432,116
Total	13,552,156	9,624,137	13,809,099	9,837,110	14,107,132	10,058,493

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 1996-97**

	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	5	0	38	0
6 District Office						
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	20	0	2	0	22	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 Office						
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	10	0	154	0
23 Edmonds	96	0	5	8	101	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	8	25	238	25
SYSTEM TOTAL	2,335	421	171	277	2,506	697

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).

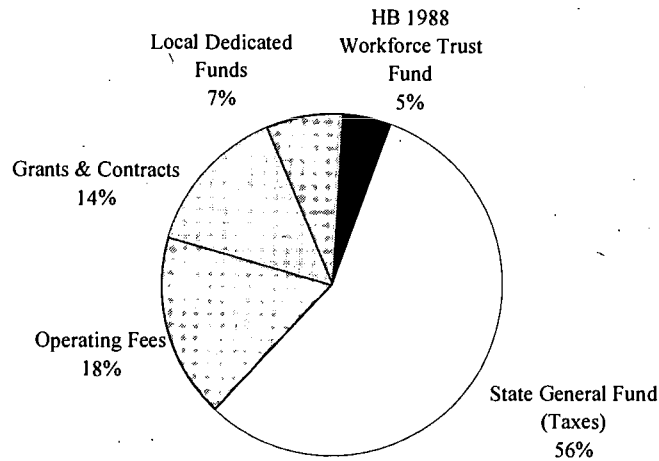
**Leased acreage at Pierce is trust lands owned by the DNR for the Department of Social and Health Services.

EXPENDITURES

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCE

SOURCE OF REVENUE: About 56 percent of community and technical college operating revenue for 1996-97 was derived from the state general fund. Student operating fees (tuition) contributed 18 percent. The remainder was derived from grants and contracts (14%), local dedicated funds (7%) and Workforce Training 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
1996-97 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 (\$2.5 million) and Carl D. Perkins (\$8.0 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:

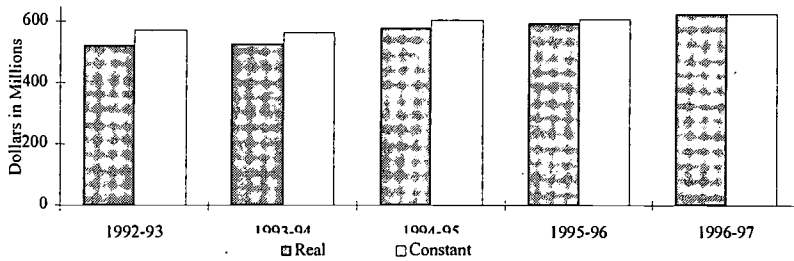
Fiscal Year	Index
1992-93	.914
1993-94	.936
1994-95	.959
1995-96	.979
1996-97	1.000

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

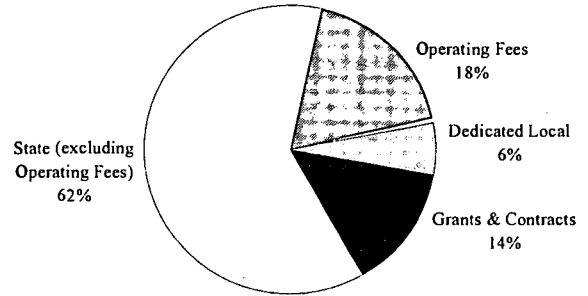
EXPENDITURES BY SOURCE OF FUNDS GENERAL AND DEDICATED

The community and technical college system spent \$625,409,047 of operating funds in fiscal year 1997. Adjusted for inflation, state and operating fee expenditures increased by seven percent from fiscal year 1993 to fiscal year 1997. Grants and contract expenditures increased 45 percent during the same period such that those funds now account for 14 percent of the total expenditures. Grants and contracts accounted for just 10 percent of expenditures five years ago. The HB 1988 expenditure includes \$746,656 transferred to private career schools to fund training for dislocated workers.

Total Expenditures
Fiscal Years 1992-93 to 1996-97



Expenditures by Source of Funds
Fiscal Year 1996-97



Type of Funds	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
State General (001)					
Real \$	351,707,700	331,731,988	335,620,928	341,440,562	356,796,464
Constant \$	384,800,547	354,414,517	349,969,685	348,764,619	356,796,464
% Total	67.5%	63.0%	58.0%	57.4%	57.0%
Operating Fees (149)					
Real \$	74,698,164	81,657,394	102,218,906	105,628,178	110,465,546
Constant \$	81,726,656	87,240,806	106,589,057	107,893,951	110,465,546
% Total	14.3%	15.5%	17.7%	17.8%	17.7%
HB 1988 (758)					
Real \$		9,443,697	24,630,014	24,171,689	31,443,707
Constant \$		10,089,420	25,683,018	24,690,183	31,443,707
% Total		1.8%	4.3%	4.1%	5.0%
Total State & Local					
Real \$	426,405,864	422,833,078	462,469,848	471,240,429	498,705,717
Constant \$	466,527,204	451,744,741	482,241,760	481,348,753	498,705,717
% Total	81.8%	80.2%	79.9%	79.3%	79.7%
Dedicated Local (148)					
Real \$	40,060,449	39,820,588	40,258,651	42,279,574	40,016,155
Constant \$	43,829,813	42,543,363	41,979,824	43,186,490	40,016,155
% Total	7.7%	7.6%	7.0%	7.1%	6.4%
Grants & Contracts (145)					
Real \$	54,607,097	64,302,459	76,003,588	80,916,543	86,857,631
Constant \$	59,745,183	68,699,208	79,252,959	82,652,240	86,857,631
% Total	10.5%	12.2%	13.1%	13.6%	13.9%
TOTAL					
REAL \$	521,073,410	526,956,125	578,732,087	594,436,546	625,579,504
% Change		1.1%	9.8%	2.7%	5.2%
CONSTANT \$	570,102,199	562,987,313	603,474,543	607,187,483	625,579,504
% Change		-1.2%	7.2%	0.6%	3.0%

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 1996-97.

**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 1996-97

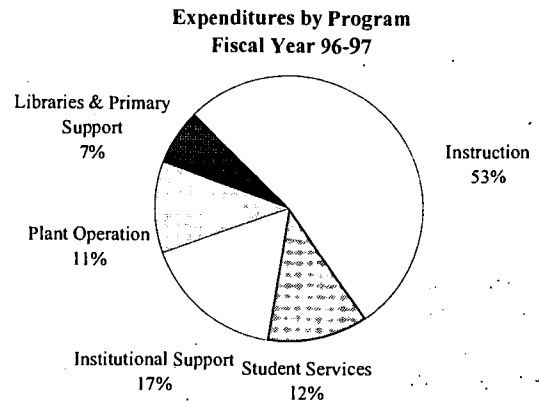
	----- General Funds -----				---- Dedicated Funds ----		
	State	Operating	ESHB 1988	Total	Local	Grants & Contracts	Grand
	001	Fees 149	758	001, 149, 758	148	145	Total
1 Peninsula	6,041,311	1,302,441	1,003,131	8,346,882	307,938	1,531,473	10,186,293
2 Grays Harbor	6,592,391	1,287,210	1,256,382	9,135,983	390,947	460,172	9,987,101
3 Olympic	10,843,168	4,576,078	1,062,171	16,481,417	937,117	939,333	18,357,867
4 Skagit Valley	9,864,432	2,978,204	1,036,763	13,879,399	809,473	5,722,464	20,411,336
5 Everett	11,918,229	4,463,058	824,736	17,206,023	824,118	2,322,866	20,353,006
6 Seattle District	43,009,565	12,493,738	2,670,945	58,174,248	4,790,220	13,185,958	76,150,427
7 Shoreline	14,618,660	5,367,440	751,700	20,737,800	1,325,216	4,220,085	26,283,101
8 Bellevue	14,504,839	6,307,788	1,138,728	21,951,355	6,509,780	5,151,826	33,612,960
9 Highline	13,988,500	5,184,431	1,498,136	20,671,068	1,271,028	2,620,685	24,562,781
10 Green River	13,924,807	4,619,696	2,439,869	20,984,372	1,661,687	5,260,651	27,906,709
11 Pierce	11,416,581	4,929,621	1,096,005	17,442,207	1,204,388	4,713,134	23,359,729
12 Centralia	6,934,023	1,871,383	543,058	9,348,464	344,906	1,801,051	11,494,421
13 Lower Columbia	8,162,984	2,401,611	171,038	10,735,634	507,581	1,993,050	13,236,265
14 Clark	15,122,747	5,387,619	576,954	21,087,320	1,715,889	1,647,090	24,450,299
15 Wenatchee Valley	7,173,224	1,841,404	555,138	9,569,767	344,203	730,963	10,644,933
16 Yakima Valley	11,651,990	3,133,888	1,061,525	15,847,403	583,215	1,758,446	18,189,063
17 Spokane District	37,402,121	11,241,266	1,418,476	50,061,863	2,820,129	8,533,399	61,415,392
18 Big Bend	6,214,360	1,225,567	235,177	7,675,103	298,735	1,810,664	9,784,503
19 Columbia Basin	11,190,896	4,508,356	1,349,937	17,049,189	520,085	2,809,498	20,378,771
20 Walla Walla	9,212,930	2,875,818	1,276,883	13,365,631	939,111	1,315,176	15,619,918
21 Whatcom	5,664,371	1,674,206	324,225	7,662,802	1,107,768	720,473	9,491,044
22 Tacoma	10,743,942	4,211,761	1,012,621	15,968,324	1,166,757	2,435,190	19,570,270
23 Edmonds	12,411,647	3,382,434	1,739,503	17,533,584	3,607,410	7,571,416	28,712,410
24 South Puget Sound	8,230,824	2,889,862	966,113	12,086,799	524,426	943,012	13,554,237
25 Bellingham	5,644,428	1,247,105	239,163	7,130,696	513,962	187,614	7,832,272
26 Lake Washington	8,110,785	1,943,890	707,614	10,762,289	1,542,021	1,036,929	13,341,239
27 Renton	9,915,381	2,039,662	1,540,576	13,495,619	364,266	1,476,108	15,335,993
28 Bates	13,356,238	1,920,039	1,033,160	16,309,437	1,580,702	2,962,665	20,852,805
29 Clover Park	12,931,091	3,159,972	1,167,324	17,258,387	1,503,077	996,241	19,757,705
Private Career Schools			746,656	746,656			746,656
SYSTEM TOTAL	356,796,464	110,465,546	31,443,707	498,705,717	40,016,155	86,857,631	625,579,504

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 1997. Constant dollar expenditures in instruction grew by seven percent. Student services expenditures grew by an inflation adjusted 21 percent. In community colleges the student services expenditure growth was 18 percent over five year period. In technical colleges, constant dollar student services expenditures grew 61 percent as those colleges increased the support services offered to students. While technical colleges increased library expenditures significantly since fiscal year 93 (187 percent), community colleges limited their increases resulting in an overall constant dollar cut of 4 percent. Both community and technical colleges have limited the growth of plant operations and maintenance expenditures as a way to divert expenditures to student services and instruction. That cut was one percent over the five years, in constant dollars. Adjusting for inflation, institutional support grew six percent and primary support declined three percent.



Fiscal Years 1992-93 to 1996-97

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
010 INSTRUCTION					
Real \$	225,149,685	227,498,632	250,483,387	251,575,788	263,971,830
Constant \$	246,334,447	243,054,094	261,192,270	256,972,204	263,971,830
% Total	52.8%	53.8%	54.1%	53.4%	52.9%
040 PRIMARY SUPPORT SERVICES					
Real \$	14,968,577	13,332,553	14,432,856	15,129,188	15,956,078
Constant \$	16,376,999	14,244,181	15,049,902	15,453,716	15,956,078
% Total	3.5%	3.2%	3.1%	3.2%	3.2%
050 LIBRARIES					
Real \$	16,492,527	15,730,254	16,839,764	17,287,818	18,140,885
Constant \$	18,044,340	16,805,827	17,559,712	17,287,818	18,140,885
% Total	3.9%	3.7%	3.6%	3.7%	3.6%
060 STUDENT SERVICES					
Real \$	45,929,043	46,416,357	51,973,134	56,132,135	61,004,542
Constant \$	50,250,594	49,590,125	54,195,135	57,336,195	61,004,542
% Total	10.8%	11.0%	11.2%	11.9%	12.2%
080 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT					
Real \$	71,507,961	69,341,014	76,016,985	77,371,095	82,958,594
Constant \$	78,236,281	74,082,280	79,266,929	79,030,741	82,958,594
% Total	16.8%	16.4%	16.4%	16.4%	16.6%
090 PLANT OPERATION & MAINTENANCE					
Real \$	52,458,072	50,514,269	52,926,691	53,744,405	56,673,788
Constant \$	57,393,952	53,968,236	55,189,459	54,897,247	56,673,788
% Total	12.3%	11.9%	11.4%	11.4%	11.4%
TOTAL REAL \$	426,505,865	422,833,079	462,672,817	471,240,429	498,705,717
TOTAL CONSTANT \$	466,636,614	451,744,743	482,453,407	480,977,921	498,705,717
CONSTANT \$ CHANGE		-3.2%	6.8%	-0.3%	3.7%

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 1997

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	010		040		050	
	<u>Instruction</u>		<u>Primary Support Service</u>		<u>Libraries</u>	
	Expenditure	% of Total	Expenditure	% of Total	Expenditure	% of Total
1 Peninsula	4,480,851	53.7%	255,042	3.1%	380,279	4.6%
2 Grays Harbor	4,486,683	49.1%	343,439	3.8%	349,938	3.8%
3 Olympic	8,972,025	54.4%	369,626	2.2%	645,006	3.9%
4 Skagit Valley	7,108,591	51.2%	345,579	2.5%	636,027	4.6%
5 Everett	9,906,223	57.6%	350,269	2.0%	777,224	4.5%
6 Seattle District	31,108,651	53.5%	558,085	1.0%	1,923,455	3.3%
7 Shoreline	11,752,029	56.7%	456,500	2.2%	921,448	4.4%
8 Bellevue	12,433,964	56.6%	322,321	1.5%	989,255	4.5%
9 Highline	11,284,684	54.6%	313,729	1.5%	923,123	4.5%
10 Green River	10,666,955	50.8%	1,327,755	6.3%	498,454	2.4%
11 Pierce	8,975,597	51.5%	891,554	5.1%	826,338	4.7%
12 Centralia	4,969,079	53.2%	309,061	3.3%	341,984	3.7%
13 Lower Columbia	5,314,349	49.5%	438,928	4.1%	289,774	2.7%
14 Clark	11,823,909	56.1%	695,213	3.3%	877,187	4.2%
15 Wenatchee Valley	4,769,753	49.8%	272,261	2.8%	404,046	4.2%
16 Yakima Valley	8,066,202	50.9%	718,916	4.5%	593,722	3.7%
17 Spokane District	28,468,339	56.9%	455,170	0.9%	1,931,394	3.9%
18 Big Bend	3,786,237	49.3%	136,981	1.8%	331,086	4.3%
19 Columbia Basin	9,800,664	57.5%	180,723	1.1%	595,669	3.5%
20 Walla Walla	5,783,676	43.3%	738,200	5.5%	724,756	5.4%
21 Whatcom	3,176,006	41.4%	342,408	4.5%	316,702	4.1%
22 Tacoma	7,539,208	47.2%	765,889	4.8%	617,944	3.9%
23 Edmonds	9,265,842	52.8%	577,797	3.3%	596,143	3.4%
24 South Puget Sound	6,008,297	49.7%	398,963	3.3%	390,933	3.2%
25 Bellingham	3,519,846	49.4%	308,440	4.3%	235,752	3.3%
26 Lake Washington	5,049,107	46.9%	825,169	7.7%	192,932	1.8%
27 Renton	6,523,078	48.3%	866,032	6.4%	165,455	1.2%
28 Bates	8,925,169	54.7%	1,181,295	7.2%	206,349	1.3%
29 Clover Park	9,260,160	53.7%	1,210,734	7.0%	458,509	2.7%
Private Career Schools	746,656	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SYSTEM TOTAL	263,971,830	52.9%	15,956,078	3.2%	18,140,885	3.6%

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 1997

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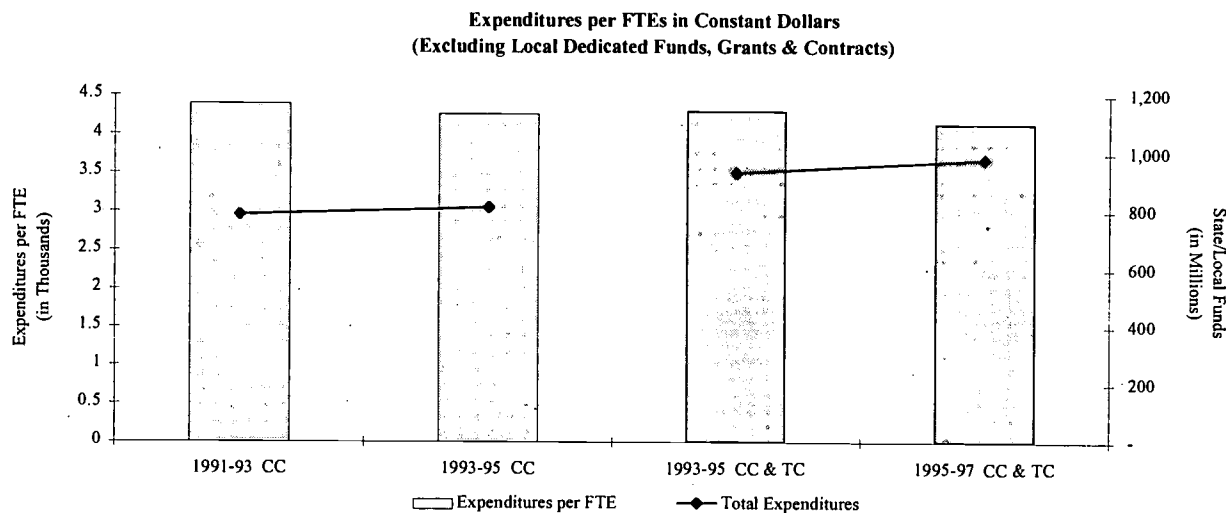
	060 Student Services		080 Institutional Support		090 Plant Operation and Maintenance		
	Expenditure	% of Total	Expenditure	% of Total	Expenditure	% of Total	Total
1 Peninsula	1,035,873	12.4%	1,343,354	16.1%	851,483	10.2%	8,346,882
2 Grays Harbor	1,421,255	15.6%	1,728,393	18.9%	806,275	8.8%	9,135,983
3 Olympic	2,329,854	14.1%	2,619,500	15.9%	1,545,405	9.4%	16,481,417
4 Skagit Valley	2,006,307	14.5%	2,074,199	14.9%	1,708,694	12.3%	13,879,399
5 Everett	2,043,503	11.9%	2,402,524	14.0%	1,726,280	10.0%	17,206,023
6 Seattle District	6,929,599	11.9%	10,778,152	18.5%	6,876,305	11.8%	58,174,248
7 Shoreline	2,053,080	9.9%	3,412,473	16.5%	2,142,268	10.3%	20,737,800
8 Bellevue	3,027,727	13.8%	2,835,530	12.9%	2,342,557	10.7%	21,951,355
9 Highline	2,547,805	12.3%	3,132,578	15.2%	2,469,148	11.9%	20,671,068
10 Green River	2,751,158	13.1%	3,526,679	16.8%	2,213,371	10.5%	20,984,372
11 Pierce	2,434,597	14.0%	2,618,203	15.0%	1,695,918	9.7%	17,442,207
12 Centralia	1,115,111	11.9%	1,661,263	17.8%	951,967	10.2%	9,348,464
13 Lower Columbia	1,213,915	11.3%	2,185,353	20.4%	1,293,315	12.0%	10,735,634
14 Clark	2,459,397	11.7%	2,793,338	13.2%	2,438,276	11.6%	21,087,320
15 Wenatchee Valley	1,230,280	12.9%	1,806,351	18.9%	1,087,075	11.4%	9,569,767
16 Yakima Valley	2,091,594	13.2%	2,731,958	17.2%	1,645,012	10.4%	15,847,403
17 Spokane District	6,336,298	12.7%	6,725,020	13.4%	6,145,643	12.3%	50,061,863
18 Big Bend	830,508	10.8%	1,402,640	18.3%	1,187,652	15.5%	7,675,103
19 Columbia Basin	1,990,173	11.7%	2,509,773	14.7%	1,972,188	11.6%	17,049,189
20 Walla Walla	1,734,572	13.0%	2,629,641	19.7%	1,754,786	13.1%	13,365,631
21 Whatcom	1,291,347	16.9%	1,617,070	21.1%	919,269	12.0%	7,662,802
22 Tacoma	2,061,259	12.9%	2,932,937	18.4%	2,051,087	12.8%	15,968,324
23 Edmonds	2,170,575	12.4%	2,778,394	15.8%	2,144,833	12.2%	17,533,584
24 South Puget Sound	1,620,758	13.4%	2,132,590	17.6%	1,535,258	12.7%	12,086,799
25 Bellingham	866,241	12.1%	1,413,638	19.8%	786,780	11.0%	7,130,696
26 Lake Washington	1,189,197	11.0%	2,247,480	20.9%	1,258,403	11.7%	10,762,289
27 Renton	1,648,291	12.2%	2,595,563	19.2%	1,697,199	12.6%	13,495,619
28 Bates	1,438,111	8.8%	2,943,668	18.0%	1,614,845	9.9%	16,309,437
29 Clover Park	1,136,158	6.6%	3,380,331	19.6%	1,812,495	10.5%	17,258,387
Private Career Schools	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	746,656
SYSTEM TOTAL	61,004,542	12.2%	82,958,594	16.6%	56,673,788	11.4%	498,705,717

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 \$4,142 (in 1997 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 and technical college constant dollar expenditures per FTE dropped almost four percent since 1993-95. This means that colleges are producing the same FTE for the equivalent in today's dollars of \$162 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).



**General State/Operating Fees/Special Revenue
(001,149,758)**

	Community Colleges 1991-93	1993-95
Real Dollars	\$709,452,127	\$770,809,235
Constant Dollars	\$787,455,720	\$813,195,423

Actual Biennial Average

	Community Colleges 1991-93	1993-95
State* FTEs	179,244	190,695

State/Operating Fees Expenditures per FTE

	Community Colleges 1991-93	1993-95
Real Dollars	\$3,958	\$4,042
Constant Dollars	\$4,393	\$4,264
% Change		-2.9%

Technical & Community Colleges	
1993-95	1995-97
\$885,302,926	\$969,946,146
\$934,198,148	\$980,054,470
217,044	236,590
\$4,079	\$4,100
\$4,304	\$4,142
	-3.8%

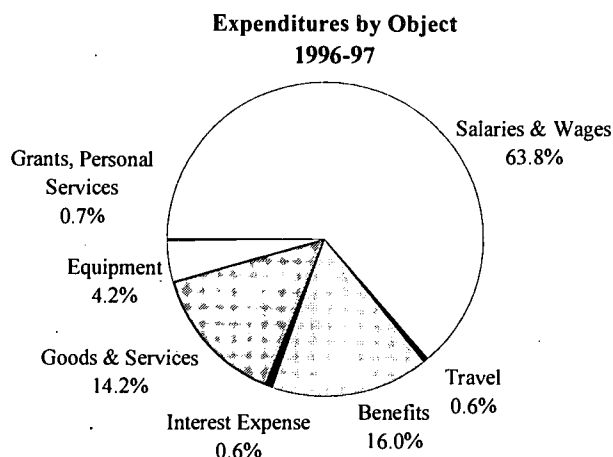
Source: Community and Technical Colleges Financial Management System

Note: Reported data excludes encumbrances. The base year for constant dollars is 1996-97.

* 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 1997

Salaries and benefits were the largest expenditures in the community and technical college system (80 percent of all expenditures). Goods and services as well as interest expense have grown the most with nine percent inflation adjusted growth since fiscal year 1993. The largest declines were in equipment (eight percent) and travel (two 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	1996-97
Salaries & Wages (Real \$)	\$293,531,526	\$297,630,842	\$316,325,791	\$329,968,017	\$334,305,724
Constant \$	321,150,466	317,981,669	329,849,626	337,045,983	334,305,724
% Change		-1.0%	3.7%	2.2%	-0.8%
Employee Benefits (Real \$)	75,457,980	77,129,322	79,911,802	82,869,954	83,789,731
Constant \$	82,557,965	82,403,122	83,328,261	84,647,553	83,789,731
% Change		-0.2%	1.1%	1.6%	-1.0%
Goods & Services (Real \$)	62,067,310	62,578,657	86,826,580	68,364,206	74,319,188
Constant \$	67,907,341	66,857,540	90,538,665	69,830,650	74,319,188
% Change		-1.5%	35.4%	-22.9%	6.4%
Equipment (Real \$)	21,645,428	15,020,192	28,096,991	17,338,381	21,779,341
Constant \$	23,682,088	16,047,214	29,298,218	17,710,297	21,779,341
% Change		-32.2%	82.6%	-39.6%	23.0%
Interest Expense	2,528,266	2,560,970	2,499,391	2,730,605	3,018,857
Constant \$	2,766,155	2,736,079	2,606,247	2,789,178	3,018,857
% Change		-1.1%	-4.7%	7.0%	8.2%
Travel	2,912,335	2,077,427	2,519,124	2,659,679	3,106,709
Constant \$	3,186,362	2,219,473	2,626,824	2,716,730	3,106,709
% Change		-30.3%	18.4%	3.4%	14.4%
Grants and Subsidies, Personal	515,960	1,608,092	4,344,300	4,218,571	3,572,408
Constant \$	564,508	1,718,047	4,530,031	4,218,571	3,572,408
% Change		204.3%	163.7%	-6.9%	-15.3%
Interagency Reimbursement	(12,528,190)	(13,441,610)	(14,497,581)	(14,395,679)	(2,349,421)
Transfer Charges	(19,724,314)	(22,318,599)	(26,463,694)	(23,193,093)	(24,292,974)
Total Funds 001, 149, 758	426,405,865	422,833,079	462,672,817	471,240,429	498,705,717

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 1996-97**

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.

**ALLOCATION LEVELS - COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES
CARL D. PERKINS VOCATIONAL AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY ACT OF 1990**

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Title II-C Basic Grant	\$6,994,678	\$7,291,599	\$7,373,322	\$7,274,142	\$7,274,145
Title III-B Consumer/ Homemaking	\$289,860	\$288,927	\$290,557	\$0	\$0
Administration State Leadership	\$584,493	\$728,464	\$741,598	\$726,202	\$725,659
Real Dollar Total	\$7,869,031	\$8,308,990	\$8,405,477	\$8,000,344	\$7,999,804
Constant Dollar Total	\$8,609,443	\$8,877,126	\$8,764,835	\$8,171,955	\$7,999,804

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 and FY 1996-97, federal funding for Consumer and Homemaking activities was not available.

**FEDERAL VOCATIONAL FUND ALLOCATIONS BY DISTRICT
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97**

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 1997 FEDERAL VOCATIONAL FUNDS

	Basic Grant II-C
1 Peninsula	\$176,047
2 Grays Harbor	267,080
3 Olympic	215,169
4 Skagit Valley	208,021
5 Everett	225,701
6 Seattle District	613,533
7 Shoreline	171,533
8 Bellevue	127,145
9 Highline	256,171
10 Green River	223,821
11 Pierce	305,825
12 Centralia	124,888
13 Lower Columbia	214,416
14 Clark	339,304
15 Wenatchee Valley	157,991
16 Yakima Valley	323,882
17 Spokane District	951,331
18 Big Bend	103,070
19 Columbia Basin	180,185
20 Walla Walla	229,463
21 Whatcom	99,309
22 Tacoma	281,374
23 Edmonds	249,400
24 South Puget Sound	183,571
25 Bellingham	132,412
26 Lake Washington	172,285
27 Renton	224,573
28 Bates	312,596
29 Clover Park	325,762
SYSTEM TOTAL	\$7,395,858

Source: SBCTC Carl Perkins Financial Data File.

**FEDERAL VOCATIONAL FUNDS
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97**

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 1997 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 1996-97**

	Sex Equity	Single Parent/ Displaced Homemaker
Collaborative Projects		
Centralia		\$70,000
Clover Park	\$50,000	
Highline		70,000
Yakima Valley	50,000	
Adult Projects		
Bellingham	10,000	40,000
Centralia	10,000	
Columbia Basin	10,000	40,000
Spokane District	10,000	40,000
Edmonds	10,000	
Lake Washington	10,000	
Olympic	10,000	40,000
Pierce	10,000	
Renton	10,000	40,000
Seattle Central		37,343
Seattle Vocational Institute		40,000
Spokane Falls	10,000	40,000
Tacoma		40,000
Walla Walla	10,000	
Wenatchee Valley		39,516
Yakima Valley	10,000	10,000
Minigrant Projects		
Bellingham	3,500	
Edmonds	3,500	3,500
Olympic	3,500	3,500
Pierce		3,500
Wenatchee Valley	3,491	
Yakima Valley	3,500	3,500
Statewide Technical Assistance Initiative		
Edmonds	84,864	55,422
TOTAL	\$322,355	\$616,281

Source: SBCTC Carl Perkins Financial Data File.

ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97

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 1997 Washington received approximately \$1.9 million for distribution from the U.S. Department of Education. The program is in its sixth year or Phase VI. \$804,091 was allocated in the first year, \$900,000 in the second, \$982,756 in the third, \$1,050,000 in the fourth, and \$886,199 in the fifth year. Five percent of this statewide allocation has been earmarked for program administration.

TECH PREP GRANT LEVELS - PHASE VI - 1996-97

ADMINISTRATIVE GRANTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE GRANTS:		Whatcom County TP Consortium	50,000
Northeast TP Consortium <i>(Bellevue Community College)</i>	\$50,000	<i>(Whatcom Community College)</i>	
Basin TP Consortium <i>(Big Bend Community College)</i>	50,000	Yakima Valley TP Consortium <i>(Yakima Valley Community College)</i>	50,000
Lewis and South Thurston County <i>(Centralia College)</i>	50,000	PROJECT GRANTS:	
Southwest Washington TP Consortium <i>(Clark College)</i>	50,000	Basin TP Consortium <i>(Big Bend Community College)</i>	35,000
PRO-TEC <i>(Clover Park Technical College)</i>	50,000	Lewis South Thurston TP Consortium <i>(Centralia College)</i>	40,000
Columbia Basin TP Consortium <i>(Columbia Basin College)</i>	50,000	PRO-TEC <i>(Clover Park Technical College)</i>	15,000
Northeast Washington Technical Education Consortium <i>(Community Colleges of Spokane)</i>	50,000	PRO-TEC <i>(Clover Park Technical College)</i>	10,000
Edmonds Community College Consortium <i>(Edmonds Community College)</i>	50,000	Columbia Basin TP Consortium <i>(Columbia Basin College)</i>	40,000
Sno-Isle/Everett Community College TP Consortium <i>(Everett Community College)</i>	50,000	Northeast Washington Technical Education Consortium <i>(Community Colleges of Spokane)</i>	45,000
Twin County Tech Prep Consortium <i>(Grays Harbor College)</i>	50,000	Twin County TP Consortium <i>(Grays Harbor College)</i>	25,000
South King County TP Consortium <i>(Green River Community College)</i>	50,000	South King County TP Consortium <i>(Green River Community College)</i>	30,000
Southwest WA Consortium <i>(Lower Columbia College)</i>	50,000	Kitsap County TP Consortium <i>(Olympic College)</i>	10,000
Kitsap County Consortium <i>(Olympic College)</i>	50,000	Seattle TP Consortium <i>(Seattle Community College District)</i>	30,000
North Olympic TP Consortium <i>(Peninsula College)</i>	50,000	Seattle TP Consortium <i>(Seattle Community College District)</i>	30,000
Seattle TP Consortium <i>(Seattle Community College District)</i>	50,000	Consortium Enhancement <i>(South Puget Sound Community College)</i>	10,000
Skagit-Island TP Consortium <i>(Skagit Valley College)</i>	50,000	Puget Sound Career Academy TP <i>(South Seattle Community College)</i>	25,000
Thurston County TP Partnership <i>(South Puget Sound Comm College)</i>	50,000	Whatcom County TP Consortium <i>(Whatcom Community College)</i>	28,000
Puget Sound Career Academy TP <i>(South Seattle Community College)</i>	50,000	Whatcom County TP Consortium <i>(Whatcom Community College)</i>	33,000
TP in Agriculture Statewide Articulation Program <i>(Walla Walla Community College)</i>	50,000	Yakima Valley TP Consortium <i>(Yakima Valley Community College)</i>	10,000
North Central WA TP Consortium <i>(Wenatchee Valley College)</i>	50,000		
			TOTAL \$1,516,000

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.

ALLOCATION LEVELS ADULT EDUCATION ACT OF 1991

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Basic Grant Programs	\$2,172,600	\$2,491,471	\$2,491,476	\$2,420,761	\$2,353,378
Institutionalized Set-Aside	319,502	355,924	355,924	352,823	346,085
Housing Authorities	0	71,200	71,200	49,000	69,217
Staff/Program Development	543,167	533,886	533,886	529,234	519,128
State Administration	159,751	177,962	177,962	176,412	173,043
Total	\$3,195,020	\$3,559,243	\$3,559,248	\$3,528,230	\$3,460,851
Community/Technical College Expenditures	\$2,183,748	\$2,541,413	\$2,525,104	\$2,425,774	\$2,454,304
CBO Expenditures	\$175,374	\$200,507	\$198,991	\$169,771	\$166,376

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 ninth grade proficiency level;
- English as a second language (ESL) for adults with limited English proficiency;
- Adult secondary education (ASE) for adults to obtain a high school diploma or to pass the General Educational Development (GED) Tests.

Institutionalized 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, teacher training and supportive services. During FY97, 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 and other residential facilities such as drug and alcohol rehabilitation centers. 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 FY97, the Seattle Housing Authority contracted with the Seattle Community Colleges, Tacoma Housing Authority contracted with a community-based organization, and the Walla Walla Housing Authority contracted with Walla Walla Community College.

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 FY97, 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 FY97, fourteen community and technical colleges and four 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 FY97, seven community colleges and 16 community-based organizations received these state funds.

ALLOCATION LEVELS COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES STATE GRANT FUNDS FOR BASIC SKILLS

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Supplemental ESL	\$485,550	\$467,116	\$482,330	\$486,586	\$477,629
Even Start	601,000	601,000	601,000	609,985	609,985
Volunteer Tutor Coordination	66,222	56,647	56,647	71,292	62,309
CBOs – all programs	365,925	365,981	372,672	351,567	367,232
Total	\$1,518,697	\$1,490,794	\$1,512,649	\$1,519,430	\$1,517,155

**FINAL ALLOCATION OF FISCAL YEAR 1997
FEDERAL AND STATE GRANT FUNDS FOR BASIC SKILLS**

	Adult Basic	Inst. Set- Aside	Suppl. ESL	Even Start	Tutor Coordination
1 Peninsula	41,160	5,806	0	0	0
2 Grays Harbor	57,624	0	0	0	0
3 Olympic	51,940	0	0	0	0
4 Skagit Valley	51,940	0	7,419	31,000	0
5 Everett	78,890	4,034	0	0	0
6 District					
Seattle Central	149,352	19,599	7,419	48,000	0
Seattle North	59,780	0	0	0	0
Seattle South	97,608	0	25,381	36,500	8,146
Seattle Voc Institute	29,707	0	0	0	0
7 Shoreline	41,160	0	0	0	0
8 Bellevue	34,810	0	0	0	9,000
9 Highline	52,430	0	0	0	0
10 Green River	58,310	0	0	0	0
11 Pierce	74,480	7,491	0	34,000	0
12 Centralia	58,800	7,064	6,974	0	9,000
13 Lower Columbia	45,276	6,756	10,153	0	0
14 Clark	86,240	9,465	0	0	9,000
15 Wenatchee Valley	72,716	16,735	96,174	0	0
16 Yakima Valley	150,234	12,697	118,640	69,000	0
17 Spokane District	153,272	18,401	0	31,000	0
18 Big Bend	55,076	4,706	47,509	31,485	0
19 Columbia Basin	89,180	7,044	119,366	0	9,000
20 Walla Walla	83,496	0	29,397	45,500	10,000
21 Whatcom	43,120	10,708	9,197	42,500	0
22 Tacoma	73,500	13,734	0	39,000	8,163
23 Edmonds	78,193	0	0	39,000	0
24 South Puget Sound	56,840	8,141	0	40,500	0
25 Bellingham	40,376	0	0	0	0
26 Lake Washington	57,232	0	0	0	0
27 Renton	99,960	16,639	0	46,000	0
28 Bates	43,120	0	0	41,500	0
29 Clover Park	50,470	0	0	35,000	0
Subtotal	2,216,292	169,020	477,629	609,985	62,309
Community-Based Organizations	140,924	13,398	82,471	107,915	176,846
Housing Authorities	65,000				
Correctional Institutions		82,129			
SYSTEM TOTAL	2,422,216	264,547	560,100	717,900	239,155

APPENDIX A

FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT

TUITION AND FEES

TUITION AND FEES 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.

The average tuition and fee charge at community colleges nationwide in 1996-97 was \$1,394 compared to the \$1,401 charge in Washington.

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 academic year. Technical colleges do not charge higher fees to non-state residents.

WASHINGTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE TUITION AND FEES FOR FULL-TIME STUDENTS ACADEMIC YEARS 1993-94 THROUGH 1996-97

<u>Quarterly Tuition & Fees</u>	1993-94		1994-95	
	<u>Resident</u>	<u>Non-Resident</u>	<u>Resident</u>	<u>Non-Resident</u>
Quarterly 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
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Quarterly Total	\$375.00	\$1,475.00	\$432.00	\$1,698.00
Annual Total*	\$1,125.00	\$4,425.00	\$1,296.00	\$5,094.00

<u>Quarterly Tuition & Fees</u>	1995-96		1996-97	
	<u>Resident</u>	<u>Non-Resident</u>	<u>Resident</u>	<u>Non-Resident</u>
Quarterly 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
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Quarterly Total	\$450.00	\$1,766.00	\$467.00	\$1,837.00
Annual Total*	\$1,350.00	\$5,298.00	\$1,401.00	\$5,511.00

* For three quarters.

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

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

-----By Course Areas-----							
	Academic	Vocational	Develop- mental	Basic Skills	Student Funded	Summer Self Support	Total
1995-96							
Summer							
State	11,470	12,542	1,759	5,434			31,205
Contract	1,758	1,809	478	1,877			5,922
Total	13,228	14,351	2,237	7,311	1,811	1,057	39,995
Fall							
State	46,197	44,060	8,536	12,510			111,303
Contract	8,122	4,518	578	3,717			16,935
Total	54,319	48,578	9,114	16,227	3,435		131,673
Winter							
State	44,382	43,705	7,074	13,342			108,503
Contract	7,686	4,178	643	3,790			16,298
Total	52,068	47,884	7,717	17,132	3,169		127,969
Spring							
State	41,868	42,408	6,073	12,864			103,212
Contract	7,845	4,371	730	3,963			16,909
Total	49,712	46,779	6,803	16,827	3,212		123,333
Academic Year							
1995-96							
State	47,972	47,571	7,814	14,716			118,074
Contract	8,470	4,959	810	4,449			18,688
Total	56,442	52,530	8,624	19,165	3,876	352	140,990
1996-97							
Summer							
State	11,071	13,423	1,692	6,371			32,557
Contract	1,962	1,617	296	1,885			5,758
Total	13,032	15,040	1,988	8,256	3,286		41,602
Fall							
State	44,848	44,949	10,086	12,763			112,646
Contract	9,024	4,777	1,483	3,716			19,000
Total	53,872	49,727	11,569	16,479	3,548		135,194
Winter							
State	42,219	43,825	8,518	13,468			108,029
Contract	8,456	4,564	1,565	2,664			17,249
Total	50,674	48,389	10,083	16,131	3,077		128,355
Spring							
State	40,134	41,614	7,259	13,308			102,314
Contract	8,763	4,878	1,427	2,997			18,065
Total	48,897	46,492	8,686	16,305	3,218		123,598
Academic Year							
1996-97							
State	46,090	47,937	9,185	15,303			118,516
Contract	9,401	5,279	1,590	3,754			20,024
Total	55,492	53,216	10,775	19,057	4,376		142,916

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

	Summer	Fall	Winter	Spring	College Total Annual Unduplicated	System Annual Unduplicated
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
Total	92,909	226,334	219,755	217,940	438,281	419,512

ACADEMIC YEAR 1994-95

	Summer	Fall	Winter	Spring	College Total Annual Unduplicated	System Annual Unduplicated
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
Total	94,786	229,978	223,118	219,392	443,426	425,187

ACADEMIC YEAR 1995-96

	Summer	Fall	Winter	Spring	College Total Annual Unduplicated	System Annual Unduplicated
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
Total	93,783	228,550	220,571	219,783	442,861	425,007

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

ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97

	Summer	Fall	Winter	Spring	College Total Annual Unduplicated	System Annual Unduplicated
State	63,873	172,643	165,810	160,994	303,491	293,683
Contract	12,195	29,443	27,867	28,811	55,459	52,717
State & Contract	76,068	202,086	193,677	189,805	358,950	346,400
Student Funded	21,659	32,324	28,499	31,398	93,598	88,990
Total	97,727	234,410	222,176	221,203	452,548	435,390

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	Voca- tional	Total State Supp.	Academic & Basic Skills	Voca- tional	Total Contract Support		
1974-75								
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
ANNUAL TOTALS	43,003	38,414	81,417	1,450	888	2,338	679	84,434
1975-76								
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
ANNUAL TOTALS	45,840	40,932	86,772	2,172	1,420	3,592	1,255	91,619
1976-77								
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
ANNUAL TOTALS	42,720	40,570	83,291	2,227	1,332	3,560	1,148	87,998

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	Voca- tional	Basic Skills/ Develop.	Total State Supp.	Transfer/ Vocat. Support	Voca- tional	Basic Skills/ Develop.	Total Contract Support		
1977-78										
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
ANNUAL TOTALS	38,093	40,535	7,038	85,666	898	932	1,012	2,842	1,261	89,768
1978-79										
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
ANNUAL TOTALS	37,618	43,124	7,450	88,193	714	897	414	2,024	1,315	91,531

(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		
1979-80										
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
ANNUAL TOTALS	40,927	46,426	10,495	97,848	703	1,355	491	2,550	1,347	101,745
1980-81										
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
ANNUAL TOTALS	42,672	45,303	12,382	100,357	1,088	2,025	816	3,929	1,991	106,277
1981-82										
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
ANNUAL TOTALS	39,208	38,947	7,946	86,101	1,238	2,827	2,041	6,106	2,445	94,651
1982-83										
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
ANNUAL TOTALS	38,076	36,076	7,957	82,110	1,341	3,283	2,180	6,805	2,418	91,332
1983-84										
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
ANNUAL TOTALS	38,080	35,312	8,925	82,317	1,495	2,902	1,643	6,040	1,917	90,273
1984-85										
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
ANNUAL TOTALS	38,199	35,123	9,903	83,225	1,430	2,913	1,502	5,845	1,780	90,849
1985-86										
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
ANNUAL TOTALS	38,303	34,811	10,442	83,555	1,329	2,451	1,249	5,029	1,619	90,204

(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		
1986-87										
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
ANNUAL TOTALS	39,367	33,482	11,556	84,406	1,968	2,917	1,710	6,596	1,786	92,788
1987-88										
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
ANNUAL TOTALS	39,693	31,901	12,711	84,304	2,487	2,922	1,655	7,064	2,697	94,065
1988-89										
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
ANNUAL TOTALS	39,412	31,123	13,858	84,392	3,397	3,442	3,025	9,864	3,533	97,789
1989-90										
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
ANNUAL TOTALS	40,665	31,181	14,050	85,896	3,812	3,482	3,130	10,424	3,737	100,057
1990-91										
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
ANNUAL TOTALS	41,274	30,075	14,666	86,015	5,254	4,119	3,240	12,612	4,258	102,885
1991-92										
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
ANNUAL TOTALS	45,802	32,287	15,559	93,649	2,174	2,780	3,148	8,102	5,142	106,893
1992-93										
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
ANNUAL TOTALS	45,561	31,796	16,399	93,755	3,675	3,283	3,060	10,018	8,101	112,069

(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		
1993-94										
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
ANNUAL TOTALS	47,083	32,513	18,150	97,746	4,535	3,235	3,504	11,274	7,351	116,371
1994-95										
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
ANNUAL TOTALS	47,958	32,944	19,442	100,344	7,608	4,044	3,953	15,605	5,833	121,782
1995-96										
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
ANNUAL TOTALS	47,903	33,220	21,211	102,334	8,466	4,269	4,486	17,221	3,998	123,553
1996-97										
Summer	11,007	7,344	7,519	25,869	1,962	1,591	1,988	5,541	3,185	34,595
Fall	44,752	31,995	21,452	98,199	9,009	3,792	4,446	17,247	3,340	118,785
Winter	42,127	31,755	20,801	94,682	8,439	3,594	3,754	15,787	2,910	113,380
Spring	40,049	30,238	19,431	89,718	8,746	3,824	3,896	16,466	2,993	109,177
ANNUAL TOTALS	45,978	33,777	23,068	102,823	9,385	4,267	4,695	18,347	4,143	125,312

Source: 1977-78 through 1985-86: SBCCE MIS-2 Course Effort Reports; 1986-87 through 1996-97: 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

Academic Year	State Supported	Contract Supported	Subtotal	Student Funded	Grand Total
1975-76					
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
1976-77					
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
1977-78					
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
1978-79					
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
1979-80					
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
1980-81					
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
1981-82					
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
1982-83					
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)**

Academic Year	State Supported	Contract Supported	Subtotal	Student Funded	Grand Total
1983-84					
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
1984-85					
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
1985-86					
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
1986-87					
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
Annual Unduplicated Count	229,253	26,630	255,883	42,966	298,849
1987-88					
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
Annual Unduplicated Count	226,686	30,445	257,131	50,947	308,078
1988-89					
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
Annual Unduplicated Count	223,593	41,050	264,643	63,116	327,759
1989-90					
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
Annual Unduplicated Count	224,145	44,577	268,722	67,414	336,136

(Continued)

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

Academic Year	State Supported	Contract Supported	Subtotal	Student Funded	Grand Total
1990-91					
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
Annual Unduplicated Count	218,901	52,556	271,457	68,479	339,936
1991-92					
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
Annual Unduplicated Count	237,422	36,614	274,036	84,168	358,204
1992-93					
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
Annual Unduplicated Count	232,189	39,731	271,920	90,591	362,511
1993-94					
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
Annual Unduplicated Count	233,200	40,137	273,337	93,156	366,493
1994-95					
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
Annual Unduplicated Count	234,876	46,057	280,933	92,197	373,130
1995-96					
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
Annual Unduplicated Count	239,248	48,979	288,227	86,871	375,098

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

(Continued)

Academic Year	State Supported	Contract Supported	Subtotal	Student Funded	Grand Total
1996-97					
Summer	49,452	11,599	61,051	20,082	81,133
Fall	145,342	27,558	172,900	30,239	203,139
Winter	140,371	25,772	166,143	26,890	193,033
Spring	136,443	26,791	163,234	29,285	192,519
Annual Unduplicated Count	244,123	51,525	295,648	87,467	383,115

Source: 1975-1986: SBCTC Student Enrollment Report MIS-1:IM1010 and Table 4 for Community Service. 1986-1996: 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>
<u>Academic Year 1975-76</u>	
Factbook, Fall Quarter 1975 Data	January 1977
Factbook, Academic Year 1975-76 Data	January 1977
<u>Academic Year 1976-77</u>	
Factbook, Addendum A, Student Enrollment, Fall Quarter 1976	October. 1977
Factbook, Addendum A, Student Enrollment, Academic Year 1976-77	October 1977
<u>Academic Year 1977-78</u>	
Factbook, Addendum A, Student Enrollment Fall Quarter 1977	September 1978
Factbook, Addendum A, Student Enrollment, Academic Year 1977-78	
<u>Academic Year 1978-79</u>	
Factbook 1979, Fall Quarter 1978 Data	February 1979
Factbook, Addendum A, Student Enrollment, Academic Year 1978-79	January 1980
<u>Academic Year 1979-80</u>	
Factbook 1980	February 1980
Factbook, Academic Year 1979-80	June 1981
<u>Academic Year 1980-81</u>	
Fall Quarter Report 1980	February 1981
Factbook, Academic Year 1980-81	January 1982
<u>Academic Year 1981-82</u>	
Fall Quarter Report 1981	March 1982
Academic Year Report 1981-82	February 1983

LIST OF STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS
(Continued)

<u>Academic Year 1982-83</u>	<u>Date Published</u>
Fall Quarter Report 1982	March 1983
Academic Year Report 1982-83	December 1983
<u>Academic Year 1983-84</u>	
Fall Quarter Report 1983	March 1984
Academic Year Report 1983-84	November 1984
<u>Academic Year 1984-85</u>	
Fall Quarter Report 1984	March 1985
Academic Year Report 1984-85	March 1986
<u>Academic Year 1985-86</u>	
Fall Quarter Report 1985	March 1986
Academic Year Report 1985-86	October 1986
<u>Academic Year 1986-87</u>	
Fall Quarter Report 1986	March 1987
Academic Year Report 1986-87	September 1987
<u>Academic Year 1987-88</u>	
Fall Quarter Report 1987 - Recap	March 1988
Academic Year Report 1987-88 and Fall Quarter Report 1987	October 1988
<u>Academic Year 1988-89</u>	
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
<u>Academic Year 1989-90</u>	
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>Academic Year 1990-91</u>	<u>Date Published</u>
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
 <u>Academic Year 1991-92</u>	
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
 <u>Academic Year 1992-93</u>	
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>Academic Year 1992-93 (Continued)</u>	<u>Date Published</u>
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
 <u>Academic Year 1993-94</u>	
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
 <u>Academic Year 1994-95</u>	
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)

	<u>Date Published</u>
<u>Academic Year 1994-95 (Continued)</u>	
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
<u>Academic Year 1995-96</u>	
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
<u>Academic Year 1996-97</u>	
ESHB 1988 Workforce Employment & Training Act, Third Year Accountability Report for Training Programs	December 1996
Bachelor's Degree Holders Enrolled in Washington Community and Technical Colleges, Research Report 97-1	January 1997
Public Assistance Recipients in Community and Technical College, An Analysis of Enrollments and Policy Implications That May Occur Under Welfare Reform, Research Report 97-2	January 1997
Retention in Washington Community and Technical Colleges, Research Report 97-3	February 1997
Fall Enrollment and Staffing Report 1996	March 1997
Assess and Success for System Goals for People of Color in Washington Community and Technical Colleges: Fourth Annual Progress Report, Research Report 97-4	June 1997
Academic Year Report 1996-97	June 1998

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, email: lseppanen@sbctc.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



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