Apprenticeships Now: Trends, Investments, and Opportunities Nationally and in Washington

Research Brief

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Executive Summary

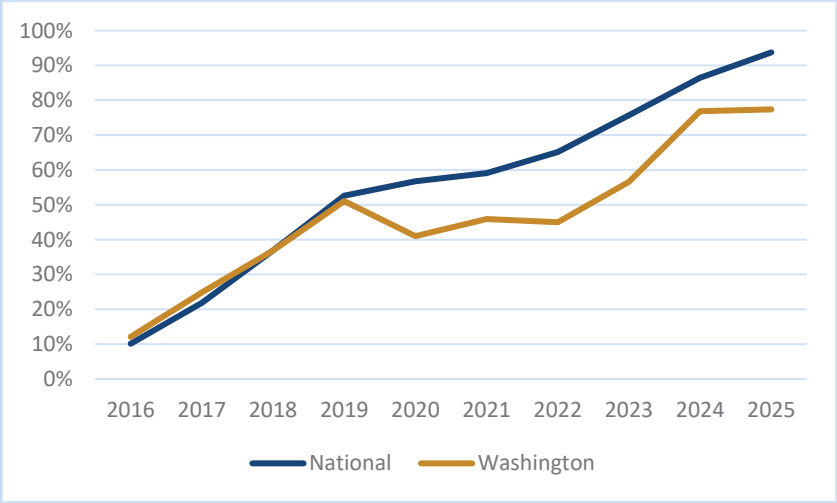
Registered Apprenticeships use an "earn while you learn" approach to help learners gain credentials and skills in their chosen occupation while getting paid. These programs offer positive economic returns to both learners and employers – learners gain experience and higher wages upon program completion, and employers see reduced turnover and a more skilled workforce.

In recent years, the number of policies and financial investments toward apprenticeships both federally and in Washington have grown. Federally, these investments aim to expand Registered Apprenticeship programs and ensure they are responsive to the skills that are most in-demand in today's workforce. In Washington, the investments have also focused on expanding apprenticeships and reducing barriers by providing financial aid. These investments include establishing five programs that the Washington Student Achievement Council (WSAC) administers:

- Career Connect Washington
- Washington College Grant
- WA Grant for Apprenticeship
- Native American Apprenticeship Assistance Program
- Passport to Careers

In addition to the growth in policies and financial investments at both a national and state level, there has also been growth in the number of apprentices and the variety of industries sponsoring apprentices. **Since 2015, the number of apprentices has grown more than 70% both nationally and in Washington** (Figure 1). At a sector level, there has been notable growth in non-traditional industries like education and healthcare.

Figure 1. Apprentice growth trends from 2015 – 2025



Source: *Apprentices by State Dashboard*. ApprenticeshipUSA. (n.d.). https://www.apprenticeship.gov/data-and-statistics/apprentices-by-state-dashboard

Although apprenticeships are growing, Washington still needs to invest more in these programs. Apprenticeship programs are estimated to cost approximately $5,171 per apprentice, and these costs will grow as apprenticeship programs continue to expand into non-traditional industries. Washington's existing investments in the programs listed above provide some support to apprentices, however there needs to be additional funding to support the apprenticeship sponsors and the institutions that oversee the administration of these programs.

Washington also needs to better integrate higher education and workforce and close the large funding gap that exists. Not only will this alleviate the cost burden placed on any one group, it may also lead to improved outcomes for apprentices. To be sure, European systems – which have more integration between higher education and apprenticeship programs – see higher rates of apprentices in the overall workforce, as compared to the U.S. where apprentices make up .3% of the workforce. Although some apprenticeship programs in Washington have contracts with Community and Technical Colleges (CTCs) to try and bridge workforce and higher education, much of the burden to support apprentices still falls on the apprenticeship sponsor.

With additional investments to apprenticeships and better integration between higher education and workforce, apprenticeships could be an avenue for Washington to continue to push the needle on the number of Washingtonians with a postsecondary credential.

Introduction

Registered Apprenticeship programs are a recognized pathway to earning a living wage and achieving economic mobility. They combine on-the-job training (OJT) with "classroom instruction"— commonly referred to as related/supplemental instruction (RSI)— and culminate in a credential. This "earn while you learn" approach enables apprentices to be gainfully employed, earn progressively higher wages, and obtain the necessary skills for their chosen occupation.

Registered Apprenticeships offer positive economic returns to both learners and employers. Apprentices themselves benefit from increased wages, as evidenced by an evaluation of the American Apprenticeship Initiative. The evaluation found that apprentices earned, on average, 43% more 2.5 years after their apprenticeship program began, as compared to one year before first enrolling.[1] This same evaluation also highlighted the benefits to employers. Specifically, for every dollar an employer invests in an apprentice, they earn $1.44 in benefits. This return on investment reflects the longer-term value of the worker's productivity, reduced turnover, and improved talent pipeline.[2] The results of this evaluation highlight the long-term economic benefits of apprenticeships – namely that employers recover costs associated with sponsoring an apprentice and apprentices themselves earn higher wages as their skillsets grow, thus setting them up to achieve economic mobility.

Apprentices also receive a nationally recognized credential upon completion of their Registered Apprenticeship program, and some apprentices aspire to obtain additional education. In

Washington specifically, a majority of current and former apprentices expressed a high level of interest in earning college credentials. Even so, as of 2022, only around 4% of Washington apprentices completed a degree, with 3% of those being a certificate and 1% being associate degrees.[3]

Registered Apprenticeships are widely recognized as an opportunity to build a skilled workforce and provide flexible pathways to economic stability. Nationwide and in Washington specifically, apprenticeship programs have seen large increases both in the number of apprentices and the variety of industries; however, apprentices remain a small percentage of the overall workforce. Given the economic and education benefits of apprenticeship programs, this is an underutilized area that warrants increased investments. As Washington seeks to have 70% of adults ages 25 to 44 earn a postsecondary credential, apprenticeship programs provide an opportunity to expand credential attainment and ensure Washingtonians are obtaining the credentials that will lead to economic mobility.

Although we focus on Registered Apprenticeships, additional models exist nationwide and in Washington, including Youth Apprenticeships and Pre-Apprenticeships, both of which provide training in an apprenticeship model to eligible participants.[4] (For more information, see *What types of apprenticeship programs exist in Washington?*)

In this brief, we highlight the importance of apprenticeships as a career pathway, how support for apprenticeships has changed in recent years, and where opportunities and challenges still exist. We start with an overview of the national apprenticeship landscape to show broadly how apprenticeships are growing across the United States. We then focus in on Washington's apprenticeship system, recent investments into apprenticeships, and existing supports for apprentices across the

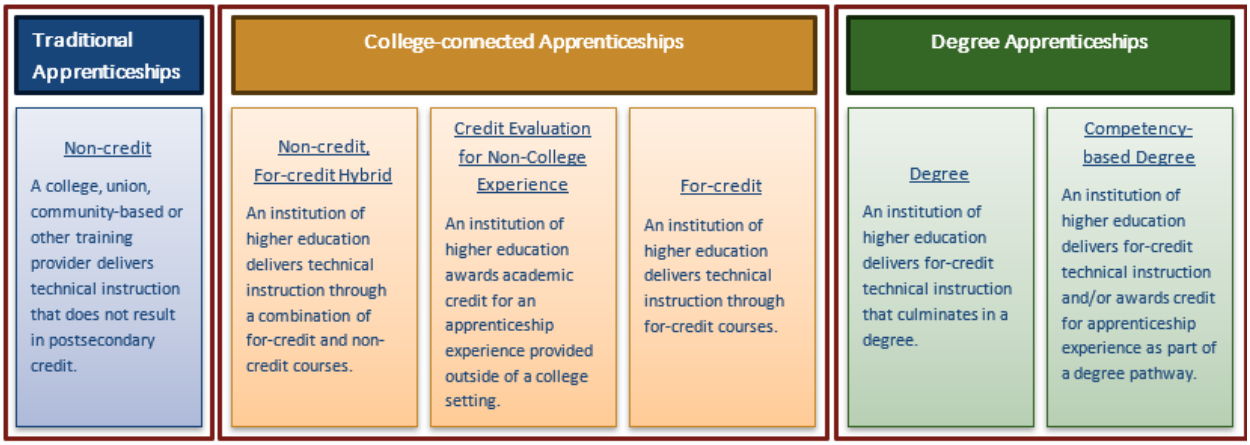
What types of apprenticeship programs exist in Washington?

Within Registered Apprenticeship programs, there are three primary models: traditional apprenticeships, college-connected apprenticeships, and degree apprenticeships (Figure 2). All three models of Registered Apprenticeship programs are offered in Washington.

In addition to Registered Apprenticeships, there are Youth Apprenticeships and Pre-Apprenticeships. Youth Apprenticeships aim to provide individuals who are 16 to 24 years old with work experience while they advance academically. Although there is no codified definition for Youth Apprenticeships in Washington, opportunities for youth exist through programs offered by SkillsUSA and AJAC. Pre-Apprenticeship programs offer a structured framework to provide participants with the necessary skills to successfully transition into a Registered Apprenticeship program. In Washington, programs must meet the minimum standards of the Washington State Apprenticeship and Training Council (WSATC) to receive recognition as an Apprenticeship Preparation Program.

state. The final section details what Washington can do to continue to expand apprenticeship programs and improve education and economic outcomes for all Washingtonians.

Figure 2. Understanding the different types of Registered Apprenticeship programs



Recreated from Tesfai, L. (2019). *Creating Pathways to College Degrees through Apprenticeships*. Education Policy. New America.

What do we know about the national apprenticeship landscape?

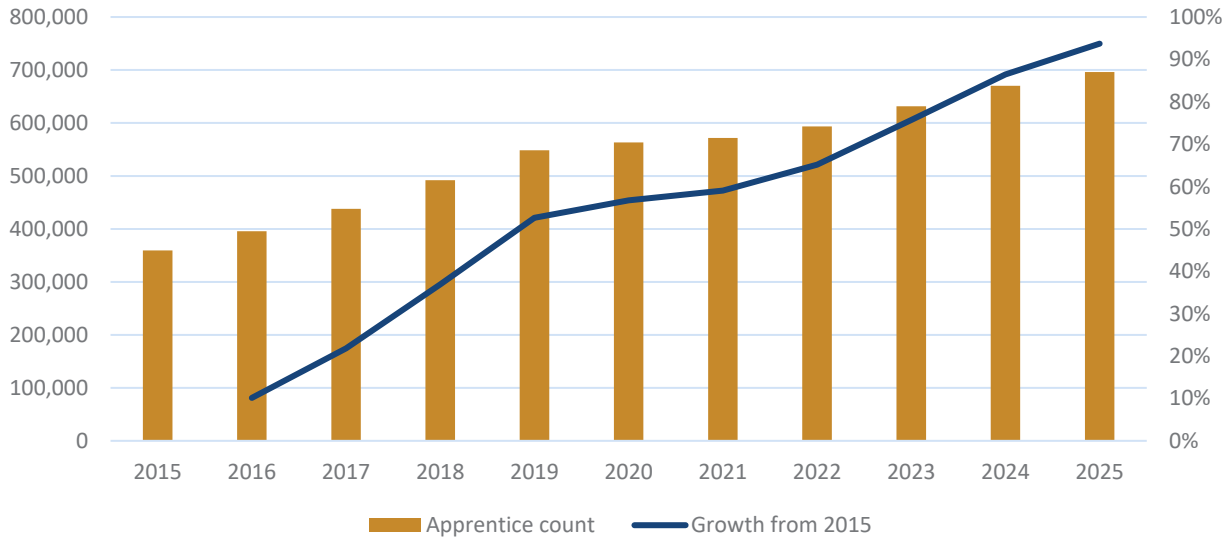
Across the U.S., apprenticeships are recognized as a way to build a skilled workforce that meets labor demand. This recognition has spurred growth in the number of apprentices and apprenticeship programs, as well as increased investments both politically and financially.

- **The total number of Registered Apprenticeships has increased 93% since 2015** (Figure 3). In 2015, the U.S. Department of Labor passed the American Apprenticeship Initiative, which was a $175 million, five-year grant aimed at expanding Registered Apprenticeships into new industries and more diverse populations.[5] Not only has the total number of apprentices increased since 2015 but so has the breadth of apprenticeship industries. In 2015, construction accounted for 40% of all active apprentices. While construction is still the most popular industry in 2025 (accounting for 38% of apprentices), other non-traditional apprenticeship industries have grown in popularity, such as educational services and healthcare, which in the past ten years grew by 120% and 836%, respectively.[6]

- **Recent executive actions uplift the benefits of Registered Apprenticeships on the national stage.** Two recent executive orders aim to expand Registered Apprenticeships and reorient the workforce development strategy to ensure learners develop the skills that are most in-demand in today's workforce.[7][8] Furthermore, Section 83002 of the One Big Beautiful Bill Act,[9] passed in July 2025, creates the Workforce Pell Grant Program,[10] which aims to provide financial assistance to learners enrolled in eligible workforce programs and seeking to gain skills in high-demand fields. However, it remains uncertain if Registered Apprenticeship programs will qualify for the Workforce Pell Grant.

- **The past three years have seen increased financial investments in Registered Apprenticeship programs nationally**. Investments include $335 million allocated in the U.S. Department of Labor's Fiscal Year 2024 budget[11] to expand Registered Apprenticeships, and the U.S. Department of Education's OCTAE 23-1 memorandum[12] which confirmed states may use funds from the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act (Perkins V) to develop and support Registered Apprenticeship programs.

Figure 3. Growth of apprentices from 2015 – 2025



Source: *Apprentices by State Dashboard*. ApprenticeshipUSA. (n.d.). https://www.apprenticeship.gov/data-and-statistics/apprentices-by-state-dashboard

Despite investments and policy commitments to expand Registered Apprenticeship programs to better bridge education and workforce, there still exist significant gaps.

- Although apprentices are growing in the U.S., Jobs for the Future (JFF) reports that **apprentices make up only 0.3% of the U.S. workforce**.[13] In comparison, apprentices in Switzerland and Germany make up 3.6% and 2.3% of the workforce, respectively.[14]

- The lack of presence of apprentices in the workforce could be a result of lopsided funding for postsecondary education and training that favors traditional higher education. JFF reported that in Fiscal Year 2024, **the U.S. government spent $184.35 billion on higher education, and only $285 million on apprenticeships**.[15]

- This lopsided funding is due in part to the fact that **postsecondary education and Registered Apprenticeships are treated as separate systems rather than related parts of a single education and training system**. Whereas Switzerland and Germany use their dual education and vocational system to promote apprenticeships and postsecondary education as connected and viable career pathways, apprenticeship programs in the U.S. don't always

enable apprentices to simultaneously participate in an apprenticeship program and higher education.[16]

Improving the alignment between workforce development and higher education is feasible. Doing so will require increased and more balanced funding for apprenticeship programs. Similarly, modifications to existing models to better integrate postsecondary education and apprenticeship programs into a single system can improve alignment between workforce development and higher education.

How are Washington's apprenticeship programs structured?

Registered Apprenticeship programs in states are either overseen by the U.S. Department of Labor's Office of Apprenticeship (OA) or by State Apprenticeship Agencies (SAA). Washington is a SAA state, which means state agencies have ultimate control over registration of apprenticeship programs and tracking apprenticeships. Given this, it is important to closely examine trends in Washington to understand where the state may be able to increase investments and expand Registered Apprenticeships.

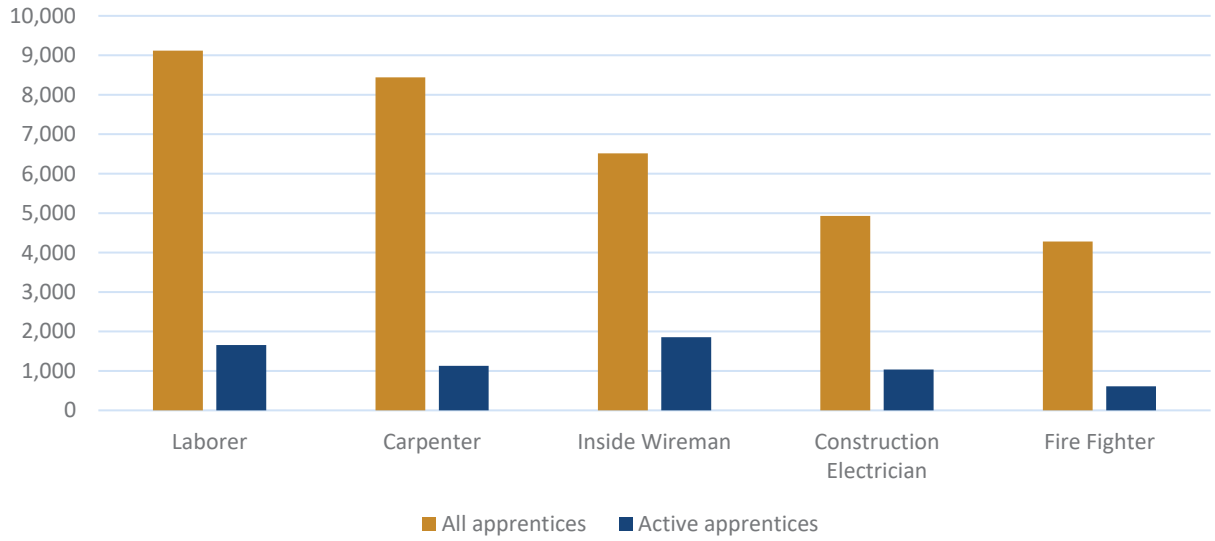
As established under RCW 49.04, Washington's Registered Apprenticeship system is overseen by a network of state agencies and the state's community and technical college system, with the Washington State Department of Labor and Industries (L&I) serving as the SAA.[17] L&I regulates Registered Apprenticeship programs in partnership with the Washington State Apprenticeship and Training Council (WSATC),[18] which acts as the decision-making body for program standards and policy. In addition to L&I, the Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI), the Washington State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC), the Washington Workforce Training and Education Coordinating Board (WTECB), and the Washington Student Achievement Council (WSAC) support the state's governance.

How many apprentices are there across the state?

Between January 2007 and November 2025, there were 85,217 individuals working as apprentices across 315 apprenticeship organizations in Washington. Of these apprentices, 15,561 are actively completing their Registered Apprenticeship program and 33,509 have completed their program.[19] Although every apprenticeship program differs in length, the average length of an apprenticeship program is 3.3 years.[20]

The most common occupations for apprentices are in building trades (Figure 4). While building trades account for a significant number of apprentices in Washington, we are seeing growth in other non-traditional industries, such as healthcare. To be sure, before 2020 there were no active Medical Assistant apprentices, and between 2020 and 2025, there were 443 active Medical Assistant apprentices.[21]

Figure 4. Most popular occupations for Washington apprentices (January 2007 – November 2025)

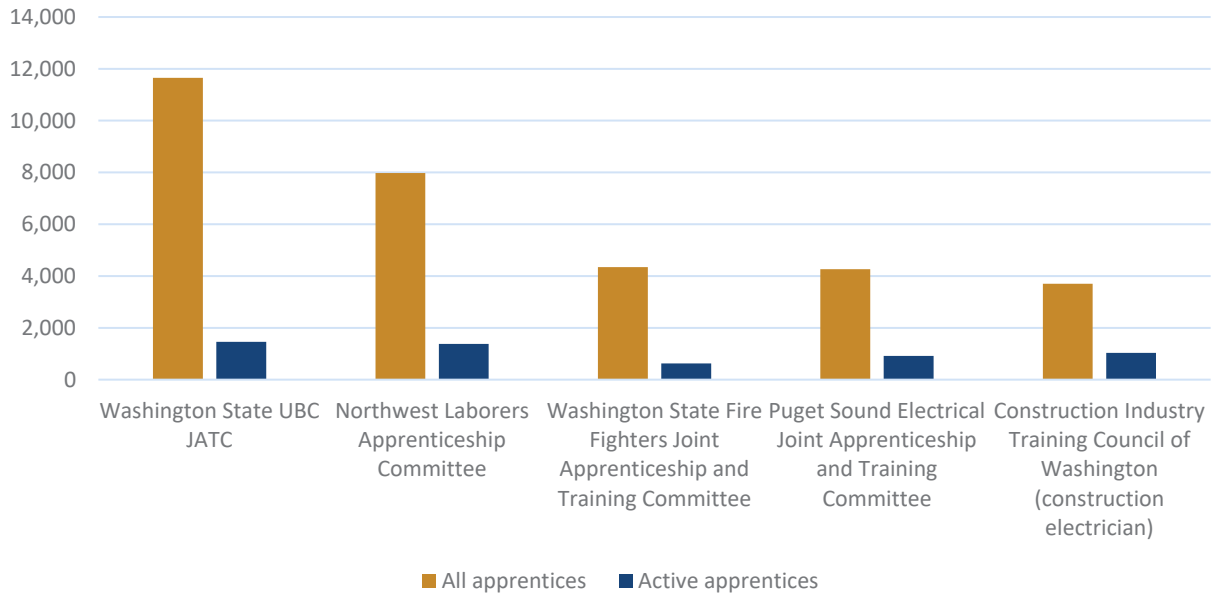


Source: Author's calculations using data from the L&I Apprenticeship Apprentice Details dataset, available at data.wa.gov: https://data.wa.gov/d/mcr6-ujqw

What organizations sponsor Registered Apprenticeships?

Registered Apprenticeship programs in Washington are typically sponsored by employers, employer associations and labor unions (apprentices can find eligible programs using the Apprenticeship Registration Tracking System).[22] Since 2007, there have been 315 organizations serving as Registered Apprenticeship sponsors in Washington, and currently 186 are actively serving as sponsors.[23] Unsurprisingly, four of the top five organizations that sponsor the most apprentices offer occupations in building trades (Figure 5). Sponsors design the programs, support apprentices to complete the program, and in some cases cover much of the costs associated with apprenticeship programs.

Figure 5. Top five apprenticeship sponsors in Washington (January 2007 – November 2025)



Source: Author's calculations using data from the L&I Apprenticeship Apprentice Details dataset, available at data.wa.gov: https://data.wa.gov/d/mcr6-ujqw

How expensive are apprenticeship programs?

Apprenticeship programs are expensive for the apprentice, the apprenticeship sponsor, and the colleges as there are costs associated with job expenses, tuition, and training and instruction. One study conducted by Abt Associates in 2022 found that the average cost per apprentice was approximately $5,171, with total costs fluctuating based on the size of the apprenticeship program.[24] This study also found that costs were greatest at the onset when working to stand up the program.

Historically, the cost of tuition was less of a concern as most apprentices sought occupations in construction, where noncredit coursework was sufficient to obtain a well-paying job; however, given recent investments to expand apprenticeship programs into non-traditional industries, like healthcare, more apprentices may seek college credits or degrees, thus increasing the cost of tuition and apprenticeship programs overall.[25] As these non-traditional apprenticeship programs expand and the total cost of apprenticeship programs grow, it is important to find ways to integrate higher education and apprenticeship programs to help reduce the cost burden.

How are Washington apprenticeships integrated with higher education?

To help bridge the connection between higher education and workforce, some Washington apprenticeship programs have contracts with Community and Technical Colleges (CTCs) to deliver the RSI. As part of this contract, apprentices can earn college credit for coursework completed at the CTC. Some CTCs in Washington also offer a Multi-Occupational Trade (MOT) degree, which

learners earn upon completing a three-year apprenticeship program with at least 432 classroom hours and 6,000 on-the-job hours.[26]

Although there are many benefits to having a contract with CTCs, the majority of apprenticeship programs in Washington do not have a partnership. As of 2023:[27]

- 57% of apprenticeship programs did not have a contract with a CTC.
- 18% had a partnership but did not utilize CTC resources (e.g., instructors or facilities).
- 17% had a CTC partnership and utilized CTC resources.

Although less than half (35%) of Washington's apprenticeship programs have a contract with a CTC, those programs sponsor the majority of Washington's apprentices (84%), yet 76% of those apprentices receive the RSI directly from their apprenticeship program instead of the CTC.[28] This tells us that even though many apprentices participate in programs that partner with CTCs, the majority of apprentices are not receiving the RSI from those CTCs. Although CTCs pay the apprenticeship sponsor for delivering the RSI (using a negotiated rate based on the number of full-time equivalent enrollments in the apprenticeship program),[29] this difference in resources provided demonstrates the importance of continuing to fund non-campus-based apprenticeship programs. While Washington has opportunities to create policies that better integrate higher education and apprenticeships, existing state policies demonstrate a commitment to growing apprenticeship programs broadly across the state.

How does Washington state policy support apprenticeship programs?

Similar to trends at the national level, Washington has also seen an increase in policies around apprenticeship development. Existing regulatory language outlines the roles and responsibilities of L&I, the apprenticeship council, and the apprenticeship supervisor. This language also establishes additional grant opportunities for apprenticeship programs.[30]

Two bills passed during the 2021-2022 legislative session further expand on this existing language in an effort to reduce barriers for apprentices and ensure positive returns of apprenticeship programs. Specifically, SB 5764[31] raised the eligible amount apprentices can receive in financial aid to be equal to the maximum amount for Washington College Grant students at two-year institutions, and SB 5600[32] requires apprenticeship programs to demonstrate sustainability and a path toward a livable wage. In addition to these bills, Washington has allocated funds to support programs that aim to expand apprenticeships and support apprentices through their pathways.

How has Washington financially invested in apprenticeships?

Washington's legislature has demonstrated a commitment to finding ways to make apprenticeship pathways affordable and accessible though programs such as Career Connect Washington (CCW), Washington College Grant (WA Grant), WA Grant for Apprenticeship (WG-A), Native American Apprenticeship Assistance Program (NAAAP), and Passport to Careers. Each of these programs serve a different purpose in supporting apprentices along their journey.

Career Connect Washington (CCW) creates pathways for apprentices

Launched in 2019, CCW helps learners develop the skills they need to succeed in high-demand fields, so that Washington's economy has the skilled workforce it needs. The goal of CCW is to help learners access career connected learning programs close to their home.[33] CCW supports apprentices by creating a pathway to seamlessly move learners from career exploration, to academic learning, to work-embedded training, culminating in credentials and careers.[34]

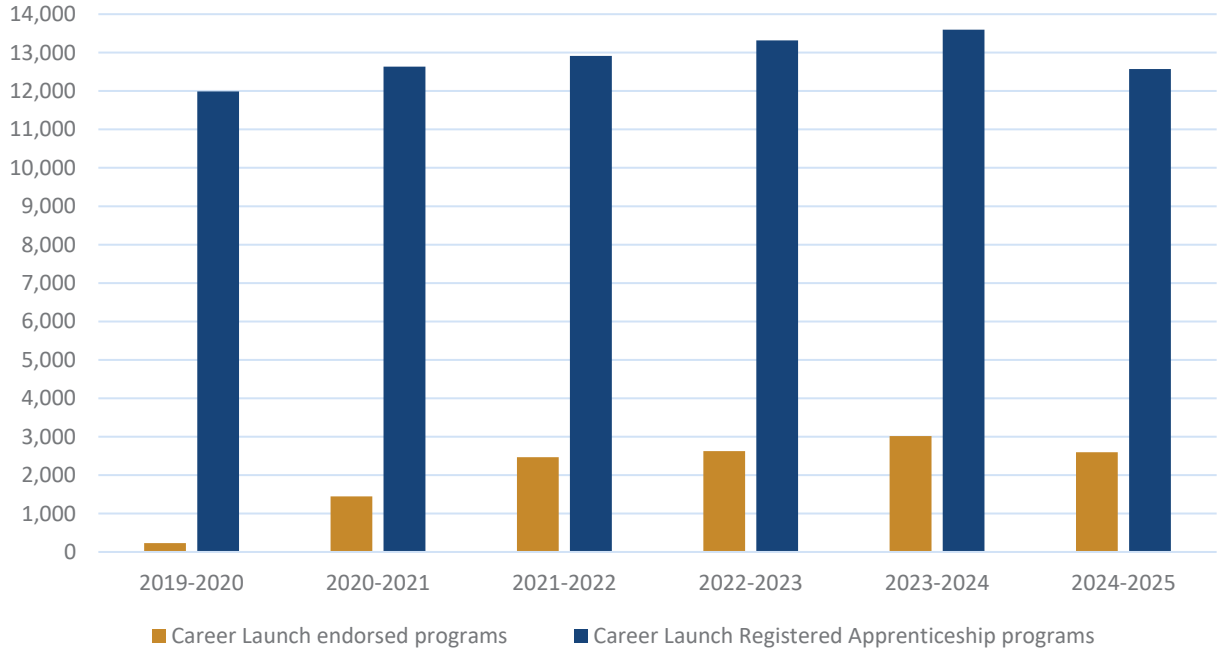
CCW's programming has three key components which create pathways and build skillsets to post-secondary placements such as apprenticeships:

- *Career Explore*: Helps students connect their interests to various jobs in different fields. This opportunity is available to kids as young as kindergarten.
- *Career Prep*: Helps learners contemplate next steps in education or training through for-credit and/or paid work-based learning. Career Prep also includes career & technical education pathways that result in dual enrollment credits and industry recognized credentials.
- *Career Launch*: Combines on-the-job experience with college-level classroom learning to bridge education and employment and ensure learners have the skills needed to be successful in today's workforce. This program aims to serve as a bridge between career preparation in high school and working as an apprentice.

As it relates to the state's investment in Registered Apprenticeships, Career Launch programs augment and provide opportunities for student engagement in the workforce by encouraging school districts and postsecondary institutions to integrate paid work-based learning into their professional and technical programming. To be included in Career Launch, these programs must meet state criteria – as identified by the Washington State Board of Community and Technical Colleges. In exchange for providing these opportunities, the school districts and institutions receive a financial incentive of approximately $8,000 per student enrolled in their program.[35]

The Career Launch programs have experienced meaningful growth in the past six years: Between July 2019 and March 2025, CCW created more than 120 Career Launch programs,[36] 22 of which established new Registered Apprenticeship programs.[37] And between July 2024 and March 2025, among learners who enrolled before age 30, 1,478 completed a Career Launch program, including 1,322 who participated in a Registered Apprenticeship.[38] Since 2019, enrollment in Career Launch endorsed programs has grown, and enrollment in Registered Apprenticeship programs has remained consistent at approximately 12,000 – 14,000 enrollments each year (Figure 6). As of June 30, 2025 CCW funding was significantly reduced such that it will no longer be able to provide an incentive to the Career Launch programs.[39] This will impact the ability of these programs to be established, sustained, and scaled to grow and serve more students in the coming years.

Figure 6. Career Launch enrollment from 2019 - 2025



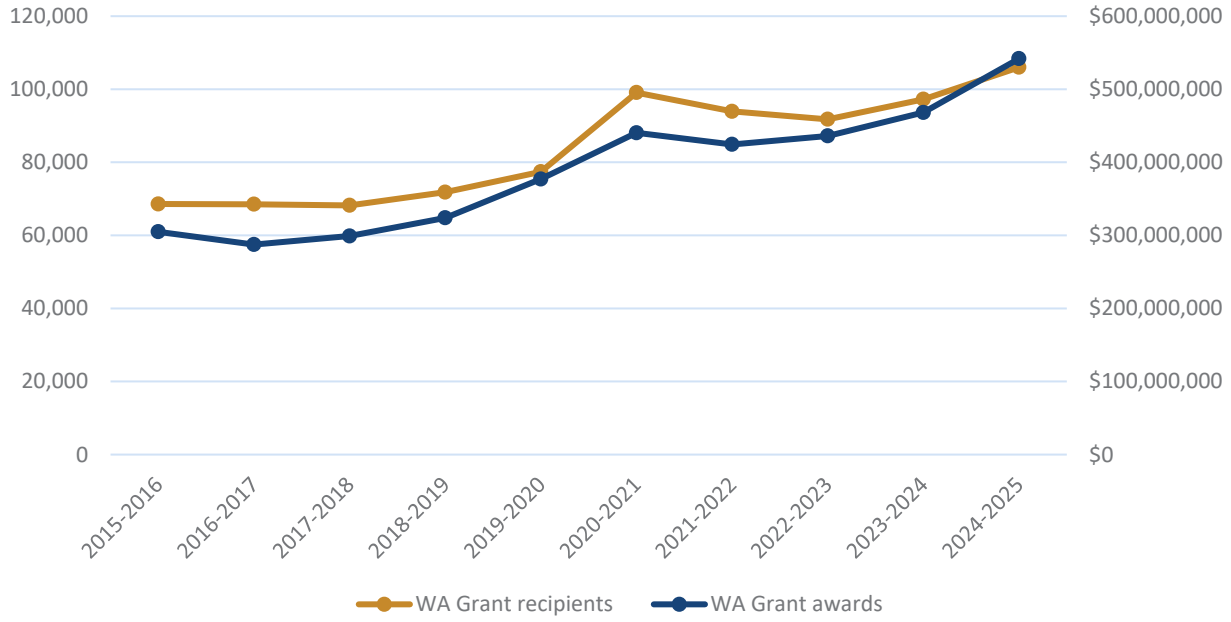
Source: Our Work and Impact. Career Connect Washington. (n.d.). https://careerconnectwa.org/our-work-and-impact/.
Note: These numbers reflect learners enrolled before age 30.

Washington College Grant (WA Grant) provides financial aid to Registered Apprentices in programs at eligible institutions

WA Grant, Washington's need-based financial aid program, provides financial aid to low- and middle-income resident students pursuing education and training beyond high school.[40] Eligibility for WA Grant extends to income-eligible students enrolled in Registered Apprenticeship programs at an eligible institution, such as a community or technical college.[41] The amount of funding individuals receive depends on a variety of factors, such as family size and income, as well as the cost of their program. Under SB 5764, the amount that could be awarded to apprentices was increased to equal the maximum amount that students at two-year institutions could receive.[42]

The number of WA Grant recipients and total awards distributed has increased over the past ten years with a large increase during the 2020-2021 academic year, which reflects when WA Grant replaced the State Need Grant (Figure 7). Since the State Need Grant was not an entitlement program, this switch to WA Grant increased the number of people who are eligible to receive funding.

Figure 7. WA Grant recipients and awards from 2015 - 2025

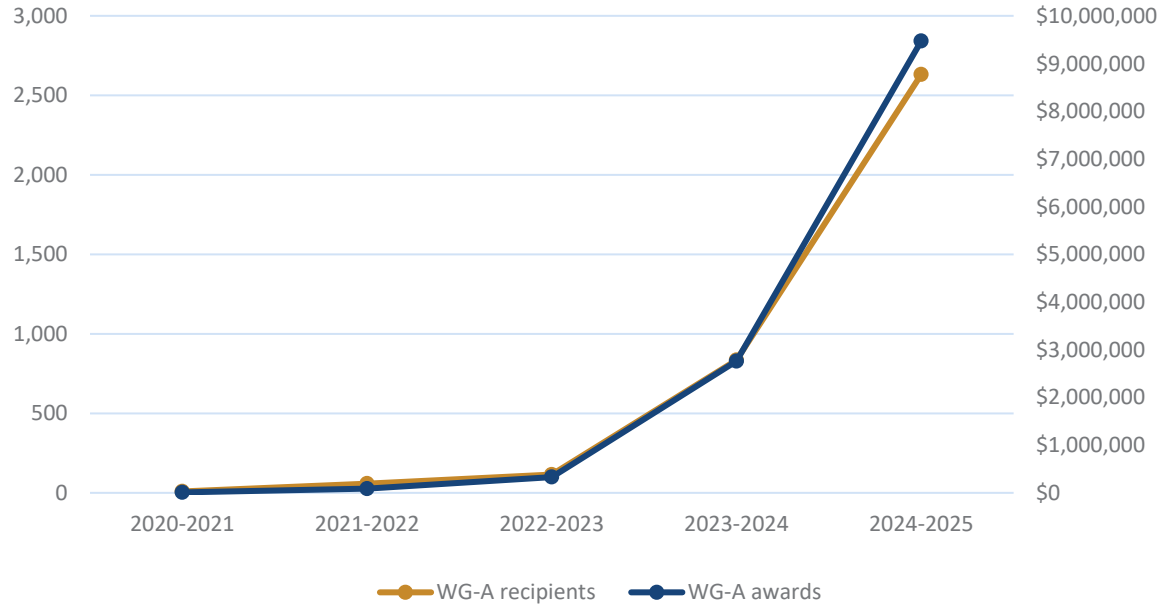


WA Grant for Apprenticeship (WG-A) provides financial aid to Registered Apprentices in eligible programs

WG-A was created to extend eligibility of WA Grant funding to apprentices in non-campus-based programs. Similar to WA Grant, an individual's award amount depends on their income and family size, as well as the cost of their program. WG-A supports apprentices by providing funds that can be used for tuition, fees, books and necessary equipment. WG-A first launched for the 2020-2021 academic year, and the total number of awardees has increased exponentially since its early years of implementation (Figure 8). This demonstrates the growing interest in apprenticeships and the need to financially support the increasing number of apprentices.

Due to the ongoing budget crisis in Washington, the maximum award amount for WG-A recipients during the 2026-2027 academic year is legislated to be cut to be 50% of the maximum WA Grant award for students at two-year institutions.[43] This cut will mean less funding to support apprentices in their education, training, and professional journey.

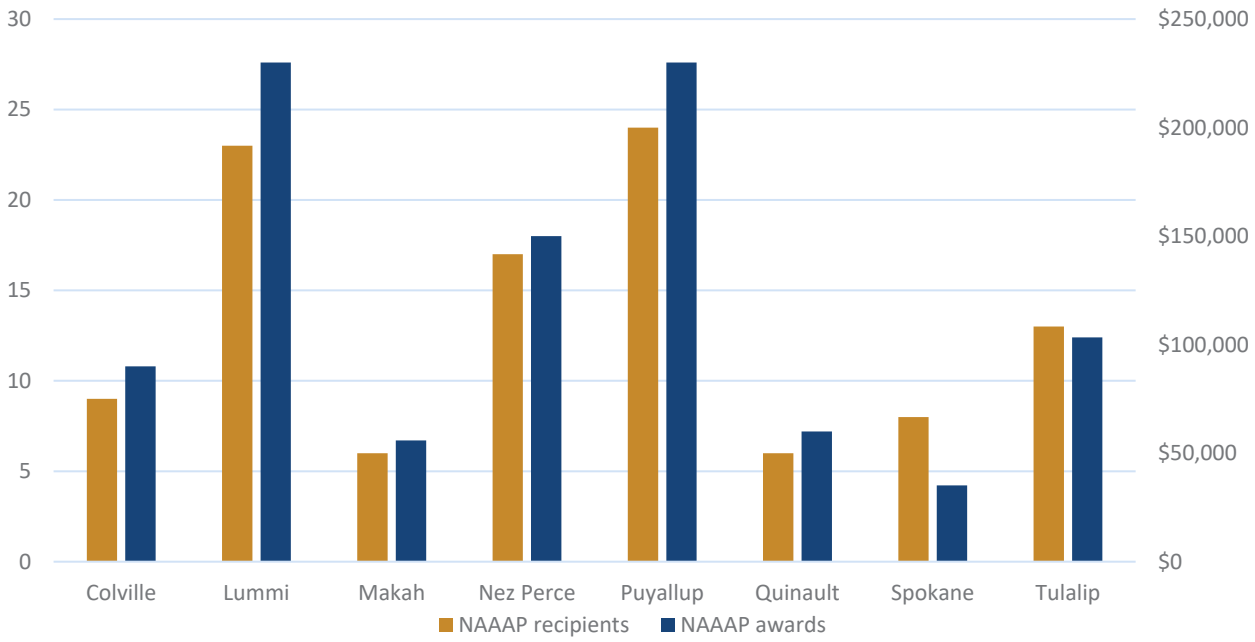
Figure 8. WG-A recipients and awards from 2020 – 2025



Native American Apprenticeship Assistance Program (NAAAP) provides financial aid to apprentices who are members of Federally Recognized Tribal Nations in Washington

First implemented in 2024, the NAAAP provides funding to Tribal members of Federally Recognized Tribal Nations in Washington who are currently employed in a state-Registered Apprenticeship program.[44] WSAC administers a block grant to partner tribes, who then disburse funding to eligible Tribal members. Each Tribe may receive between $30,000 - $150,000, with a maximum amount of $10,000 per apprentice. Apprentices who receive funds can use the aid to cover apprenticeship-based costs, including tuition and fees, equipment, and union fees. In the first year of the program, WSAC awarded $954,338 across eight Tribes (Figure 9).

Figure 9. 2025 NAAAP recipients and awards, by Tribe



Passport to Careers provides financial aid to apprentices formerly in foster care or who experienced unaccompanied homelessness

The Passport to Careers program broadly provides career preparation support for students formerly in foster care or who have experienced unaccompanied homelessness, and the Passport to Apprenticeship Opportunities sub-program specifically helps cover costs associated with eligible apprenticeship or pre-apprenticeship programs.[45] The amount that each individual receives depends on the program they attend, and information included on their FAFSA/WASFA.

After increases in the scale of the program between 2019 and 2023, the total award amount decreased for the 2024-2025 academic year (Figure 10). This decrease—which is not mirrored in the total number of recipients for this same year—is due to the Passport programs not receiving increased funding as a result of the Washington state budget crisis. In fact, for the 2025-2026 academic year, the maximum award amount per Passport recipient dropped from $5,000 to $2,000.[46]

Figure 10. Passport to Careers recipients and awards from 2015 – 2025

Note: These numbers represent all Passport to Careers recipients and do not exclusively represent Passport to Apprenticeship Opportunities recipients.

Discussion

Despite recent investments in Washington's Registered Apprenticeship programs, challenges remain. Foremost among these, apprenticeship programs remain on the periphery of the state's postsecondary education system. Nationally, states like Alabama are exploring avenues to better integrate higher education and apprenticeship programs, such as by coordinating with community college systems and four-year institutions to give course credit to apprentices who demonstrate specific competencies.[47]

Additionally, Washington must continue to fund apprenticeship programs – those that have a contract with CTCs and those that don't. Although Washington's efforts to offer tuition waivers and provide direct financial aid to apprentices alleviates some cost concerns, there are opportunities to explore other funding models to make apprenticeship programs more accessible and ease the costs of the programs for apprentices, apprenticeship sponsors, and colleges. For instance, Texas, California, and Wisconsin rely on a reimbursement model, wherein local education agencies receive reimbursement based on the amount of related/supplemental instruction (RSI) hours they provide. Other states, like Illinois, offer tax credits to employers to partially offset costs they spend on their apprentices' education.[48]

Washington has a robust apprenticeship system and has made numerous investments that will improve accessibility and affordability for apprentices and employers. We can build on these investments by better aligning apprenticeship programs and higher education and by further investing in apprenticeship programs so that more learners and employers can access their benefits. If we can do this, then we can increase the scale and impact of apprenticeship programs in Washington and make economic opportunity a reality for more Washingtonians.

Sources

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About WSAC's Adult Pathways Division

The Adult Pathways division at WSAC administers the following financial aid programs to support workforce recruitment and retention:

- Washington Health Corps
- Educator Workforce Programs
- National Guard Grant
- WA Grant for Apprenticeship
- Native American Apprenticeship Assistance Program
- Aerospace Loan Program
- State Work Study
- Career Connect Washington: Washington Jobs Initiative

These programs include grants, loans, loan repayments, conditional scholarships, and stipends. Both the Washington Health Corps and the Educator Workforce Programs have multiple sub-programs. Each program's staff engages and convenes dedicated partners to seek input and make sure policy goals are met. Partners include state agencies, employers, higher education institutions, and tribal leaders. Program participants are healthcare providers, educators, nurse educators, National Guard service members, apprentices, and students.

In addition to administering programs, leaders in the Adult Pathways division play a key role in connecting practice to policy through several statewide and national initiatives aimed at supporting working and adult learners. Through the Adult Learner Community of Practice, WSAC brings together partners from higher education, labor, and community-based organizations to provide a collaborative space to share best practices, identify learning opportunities, and pilot innovative strategies to support enrollment and credential completion for working and adult learners. Through the Academic Credit for Prior Learning (ACPL) workgroup, WSAC convenes representatives from higher education, K-12, and labor who share the goal of increasing awareness and awarding of credits for prior learning.

About the Washington Student Achievement Council

The Washington Student Achievement Council is committed to increasing educational opportunities and attainment in Washington. The Council has three main functions:

- Lead statewide strategic planning to increase educational attainment.
- Administer programs that help people access and pay for college.
- Advocate for the economic, social, and civic benefits of higher education.

The Council has ten members. Four members represent each of Washington's major education sectors: four-year public baccalaureates, four-year private colleges, public community and technical colleges, and K-12 public schools. Six are citizen members, including two current students (one graduate student and one undergraduate student).

If you would like copies of this document in an alternative format, please contact the Washington Student Achievement Council at:

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