



WASHINGTON STATE
OPPORTUNITY
SCHOLARSHIP

LEGISLATIVE REPORT 2025

REPORTING DATA FOR:

BACCALAUREATE
OPPORTUNITY SCHOLARS
COHORTS 1–14

CAREER & TECHNICAL
OPPORTUNITY SCHOLARS
COHORTS 1–6

RURAL JOBS
OPPORTUNITY SCHOLARS
COHORTS 1–5

GRADUATE
OPPORTUNITY SCHOLARS
COHORTS 1–5

LOCAL PROMISE
RENTON PROMISE YEAR 1
TUKWILA PROMISE YEAR 1

PREPARED BY:

WASHINGTON STATE
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SCHOLARSHIP

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Washington State Legislature

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ROSE, Opportunity Scholar

December 1, 2025

A STEADY MODEL IN A TIME OF CHANGE

A LETTER FROM WSOS BOARD CHAIR BRAD SMITH

The Washington State Opportunity Scholarship (WSOS) is built on a simple but powerful premise: public and private sectors accomplish more together than apart. We bridge these worlds — working at the scale of government, with the speed of the private sector, and with the heart of a nonprofit mission.

Through partnerships with employers like Microsoft, Boeing, Kaiser Permanente, Avista, and many others, we're strengthening Washington's talent pipeline. Together, we open doors for students, create stability for families, and help employers hire for critical roles across our economy. And we do so with a commitment to accountability — ensuring that every public and private dollar is an investment that delivers results for Washington.

Today, higher education in Washington and across the nation is navigating profound uncertainty. State and federal funding has contracted from K-12 to higher education and workforce development. Budget pressures are being exacerbated by the rise of artificial intelligence, rapidly reshaping the workforce.

These shifts remind us of a simple truth: Washington's future will be defined by the skills of its people. Our competitiveness depends on preparing Washingtonians for what comes next.

In this environment, WSOS continues to innovate and adapt. We are meeting students where they are — whether pursuing a bachelor's degree, a technical credential, or an apprenticeship — and focusing on the skills that will define success in an AI-enabled economy. With partnership and clear accountability, we're delivering results Washington can count on.

Impact and outcomes

Over the past year, WSOS has continued to expand its reach and deepen its impact:

- Over **5,600** current Scholars statewide
- Scholar representation across **every** legislative district and county in the state
- **12,505** graduates working in high-demand fields like health care, engineering, and the trades

Behind each number is a person — a life with more choices, a career launched, and a community made stronger. Students count on WSOS. So can Washington.

Building on this strong foundation, WSOS is also preparing for the future. This year, we welcomed a new Executive Director, Isabel Muñoz-Colón, whose leadership will help guide the organization through the evolving challenges and opportunities facing Washington's students. Under her direction, WSOS has launched a comprehensive strategic planning process that brings together voices from across the state — including scholars, state partners, industry leaders, and community-based organizations.

The insights emerging from this engagement, paired with rigorous data analysis and a clear-eyed assessment of our strengths and opportunities, will shape a five-year strategic plan designed to sustain and expand WSOS's impact in the years ahead.

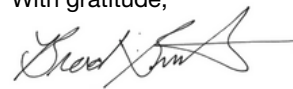
A shared commitment to Washington's future

In our state, earning a credential after high school isn't a partisan idea — it's a necessity. Not every great job requires a four-year degree, but nearly every job that supports a family requires training beyond high school. We owe every student — no matter who they are or where they live — a fair shot to gain those skills and build a career close to home.

That is why WSOS has earned the trust of three governors, multiple legislatures, and a growing network of public and private partners. We will keep doing what Washington does best: innovate responsibly, measure what works, and scale what delivers. WSOS is proof that when bipartisan vision meets sustained partnership, opportunity expands for all.

Washington's best days are ahead because we invest in our people. Thank you for your trust — and for the chance to keep delivering results for students, families, employers, and the state we share.

With gratitude,



Brad Smith
Board Chair, WSOS
Vice Chair and President,
Microsoft Corporation

CONTENTS

7	Introduction
8	Impact Overview
10	Baccalaureate Scholarship
26	Career & Technical Scholarship
40	Rural Jobs Initiative
52	Graduate Scholarship
57	Local Promise Scholarship Programs
61	Contributions
63	Expansion Program
64	Opportunity Scholarship Outcomes
72	Endnotes



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Opportunity Scholars

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INTRODUCTION

Washington state has one of the highest concentrations of STEM jobs in the nation, most of which require post-high school education or training.

By 2032, 75% of jobs in Washington will require some type of college or career training. The state is not on track to meet that need, leaving employers without the talent they need to thrive, and students without access to jobs that sustain a living wage.

WSOS is on a mission to change that trajectory by building pathways to high-demand jobs that strengthen our communities and economy.

Through flexible financial aid, mentorship, and employer connections, WSOS helps students access the education and careers that lead to long-term success.

This report provides an annual update on our progress toward the goals established when the Opportunity Scholarship Act was passed in 2011 for each of the programs WSOS administers, according to the requirements outlined in RCW 28B.145.070. Additionally, the outcomes section of this report was revised to incorporate recommendations from the Joint Legislative Review Committee.

There are four different types of Opportunity Scholarships:

- **The Career & Technical Scholarship (CTS)** and the **Rural Jobs Initiative (RJI)** support credentials in the trades, STEM, and health care fields at community and technical colleges as well as apprenticeship programs also eligible to receive the Washington College Grant for Apprenticeships (WG-A).
- The **Baccalaureate Scholarship (BaS)** supports bachelor's degrees in STEM and health care.
- The **Graduate Scholarship (GRD)** currently supports students pursuing a career as a nurse practitioner who are interested in providing physical and behavioral health care in rural or medically underserved Washington state communities.

As of 2025, WSOS is also administering Local Promise scholarship programs on behalf of city, county, and tribal governments. These programs have their own unique application, selection, and eligibility criteria, which are set by the local government partner.

This year's report provides an overview of BaS Cohort 14, CTS Cohort 6, RJI Cohort 5, and GRD Cohort 5, as well as updated data on previously awarded cohorts. The report also includes data on the fall applicants and recipients of CTS Cohort 7 and RJI Cohort 7, as well as data from the first year that WSOS has administered the Renton and Tukwila Promise programs.

Eligible WSOS recipients are Washington state residents who have obtained a high school diploma or equivalent credential and are from low- or middle-income backgrounds. Recipients of our Baccalaureate Scholarship (BaS) program must have obtained their high school diploma or equivalent credential in the state of Washington. All must be pursuing an eligible high-demand credential. Eligibility for Promise recipients is set by local governments.

- The **BaS** program provides up to \$22,500 over a maximum of six years.
- **CTS** provides up to \$1,500 per quarter for the duration of a certificate, apprenticeship, or associate degree program.
- **RJI** provides \$3,500 in the first quarter, \$2,500 in the second quarter, and \$2,000 for the remaining quarters for a rural student pursuing an eligible community and technical college credential.
- The **GRD** program provides up to \$25,000 over a period of three years.

IMPACT OVERVIEW

By the end of the 2025-26 academic year, WSOS will have disbursed more than **\$186 million** to Scholars across our scholarship programs.

Baccalaureate
Scholarship / BaS



3,880
Current Scholars



10,095
Graduates to date

DEGREES EARNED PER INDUSTRY



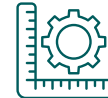
1,606
Biology



1,890
Health care



1,467
Computer science



1,843
Engineering

From a recent survey:

88% of WSOS graduates are currently employed (82%) or in school full time (6%)

80% of employed WSOS graduates work in STEM, health care, or trades

89% still live in Washington

Graduate
Scholarship / GRD



45
Current Scholars



40
Graduates to date

SCHOLARS PER FIELD OF STUDY

Eligible programs include either a Master of Science in Nursing (MSN) or Doctor of Nursing Practice (DNP).

34

Doctor of
Nursing
Practice

- 14** Psychiatric Mental Health
- 14** Family Nurse Practitioner
- 6** Adult Gerontology

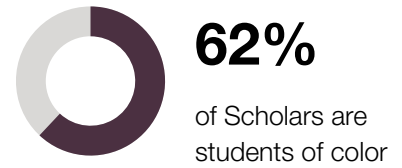
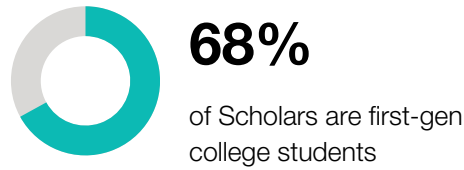
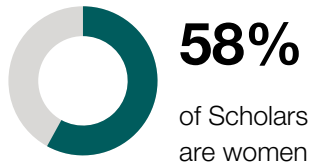
6

Master of
Science in
Nursing

- 2** Psychiatric Mental Health
- 4** Family Nurse Practitioner

IMPACT OVERVIEW

Across all scholarship programs:



Career & Technical Scholarship / CTS

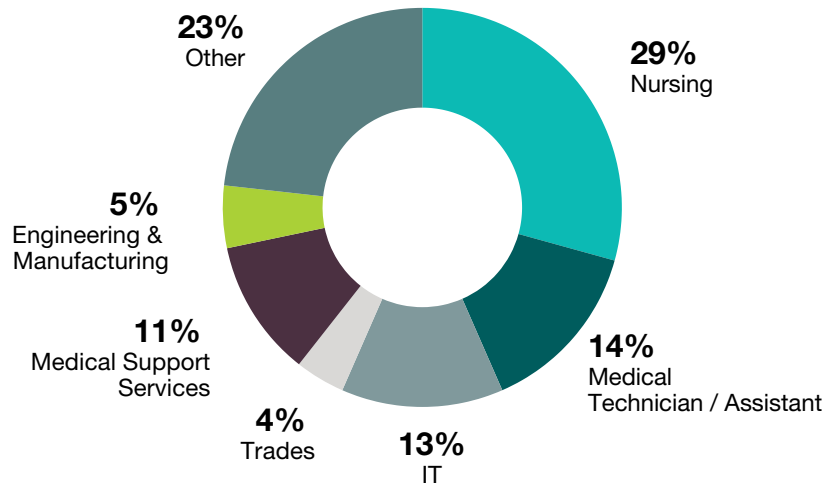


1,592
Current Scholars



2,159
Graduates to date

DEGREES EARNED PER INDUSTRY



Rural Jobs Initiative / RJi

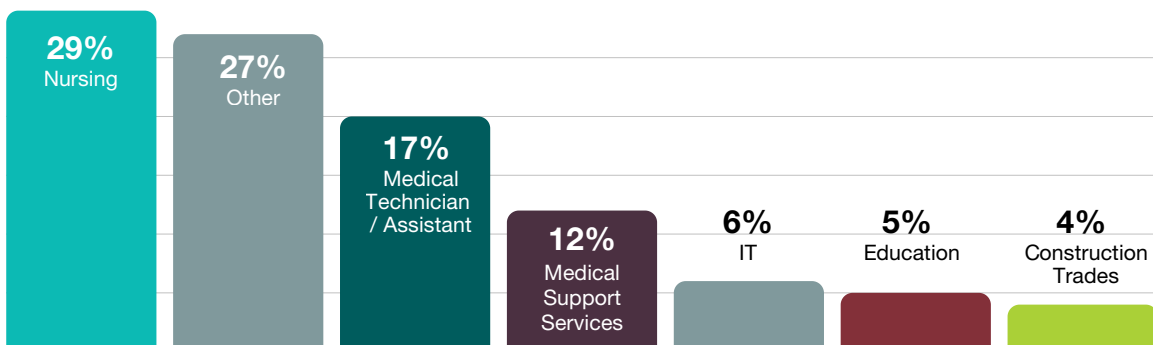


131
Current Scholars



211
Graduates to date

SCHOLARS PER INDUSTRY





WS
OS

**BACCALAUREATE
SCHOLARSHIP (BaS)**

ELIGIBLE BACCALAUREATE SCHOLARSHIP EDUCATION PROGRAMS

SEC. 8.1 (a) Education programs the Washington State Opportunity Scholarship Board determined eligible for purposes of the Washington State Opportunity Scholarship.

At the outset of WSOS, applicants could choose from 364 eligible majors. In 2015, the WSOS Board approved a list of eligible majors using updated information about which STEM and health care majors are in high demand in Washington state. This reduced the list of eligible majors from 367 to 182. From 2016 to the present, WSOS staff have continued to refine the list of eligible majors in keeping with the criteria established by the Board.

The most recent eligible major analysis was done in November 2024 by WSOS staff. Currently, there are 180 eligible majors. Scholars must pursue or intend to pursue a bachelor’s degree in one of these majors to be eligible to receive WSOS funds.

To date, 84% of selected Scholars have indicated a desire to pursue a bachelor’s degree in the top four major categories of study: health care (27%), engineering (23%), biological or biomedical sciences (18%), or computer and information science (16%).

See TABLE 1 below and APPENDIX B for details.

TABLE 1: SELECTED SCHOLARS BY MAJOR CATEGORY OF INTEREST¹

MAJOR CATEGORY	COHORTS 1-13		COHORT 14		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Health Professions and Related Programs ²	4,796	27%	421	33%	5,217	27%
Engineering, Engineering Technologies, and Engineering-Related Fields ³	4,219	23%	220	17%	4,439	23%
Biological and Biomedical Sciences	3,252	18%	168	13%	3,420	18%
Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services	2,843	16%	199	16%	3,042	16%
Multi / Interdisciplinary Studies	575	3%	36	3%	611	3%
Physical Sciences	559	3%	19	1%	578	3%
Mathematics and Statistics	450	3%	32	3%	482	3%
Education ⁴	303	2%	27	2%	330	2%
Natural Resources and Conservation	299	2%	25	2%	324	2%
Agriculture, Animal, Plant, Veterinary Science, and Related Fields	226	1%	0	0%	226	1%
Other	129	1%	73	6%	202	1%
Business, Management, Marketing, and Related Support Services	145	1%	33	3%	178	1%
Architecture and Related Services	156	1%	17	1%	173	1%
Transportation and Materials Moving	36	0.2%	5	0.4%	41	0.2%
Science Technologies / Technicians	9	0.1%	0	0%	9	0.05%
GRAND TOTAL	17,997	100%	1,275	100%	19,272	100%

BACCALAUREATE SCHOLARSHIP APPLICANT CHARACTERISTICS

SEC. 8.1 (b) The number of applicants for the Washington State Opportunity Scholarship disaggregated to the extent possible, by race, ethnicity, gender, county of origin, age, and median family income.

In total, 3,082 students submitted applications to join Cohort 14. Of those, 2,253 (73%) applicants met the eligibility requirements for the scholarship.

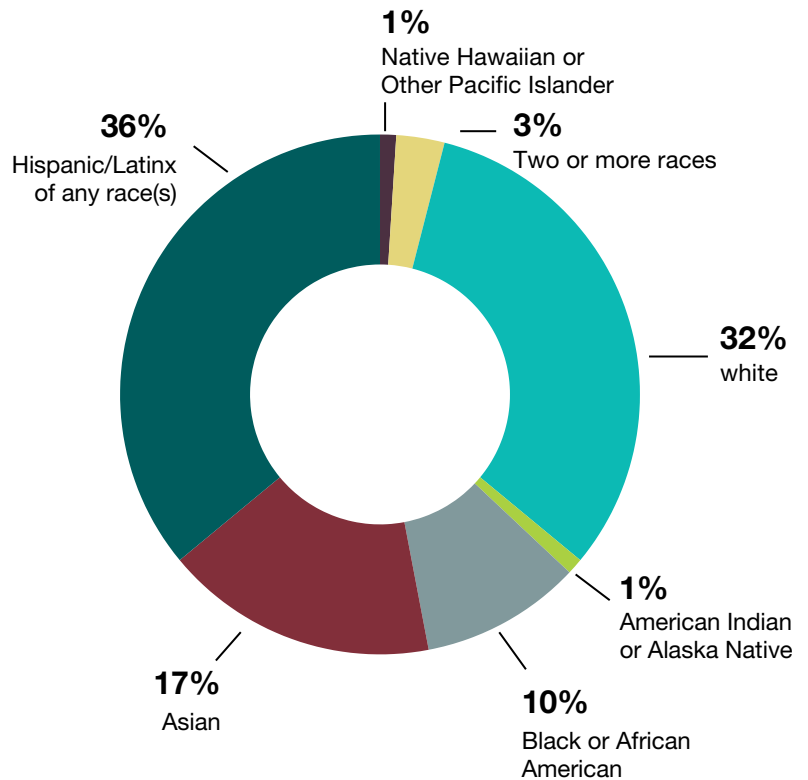
Over half of eligible applicants identify as women (54%)⁵ and 70% identified as students of color.⁶ Fifty-three percent identified as first-generation college students.⁷ See **GRAPHIC 1**.

The majority of Cohort 14 eligible applicants self-identified as women and/or students of color. Eligible applicants for Cohort 14 came from all of Washington’s 39 counties.

AARON
Opportunity
Scholar



GRAPHIC 1: RACE OR ETHNICITY OF ELIGIBLE BACCALAUREATE SCHOLARSHIP APPLICANTS⁸



Gender of eligible applicants:

0.8%
Genderqueer

0.9%
Gender non-conforming

41%
Men

1.5%
Non-binary

1.8%
Two or more genders

54%
Women

Counties with the most eligible applicants per capita:

- **Garfield County:** 9 for every 10,000 residents
- **Franklin County:** 8 for every 10,000 residents
- **Columbia County:** 8 for every 10,000 residents
- **Chelan County:** 7 for every 10,000 residents
- **Yakima County:** 7 for every 10,000 residents

Most eligible applicants are 18 years old or younger.

At the scholarship application deadline, eligible applicants indicated they were the following ages:⁹

75%

Were 18 years old or younger

17%

Were 19 to 22 years old

8%

Were 23 years old or older

38% of our applicants are from the lower end of the eligible income range.

The median household income for all eligible applicants (regardless of household size) was \$63,378, while the mean family income for all eligible applicants was \$75,668. The maximum household income was divided into 10 equal categories for each household size to create income deciles (with one as the lowest and 10 as the highest). Individuals in the lowest income decile reported a family income in the bottom 10% of the eligible income range for their family size. Conversely, individuals in the highest income decile reported a family income equal to 90% or more of the maximum eligible income for their family size.

In total, eligible applicants for Cohort 14 came from the following income deciles:

38%

From the lowest income deciles

42%

From the middle four income deciles

19%

From the top three income deciles



BACCALAUREATE SCHOLAR CHARACTERISTICS

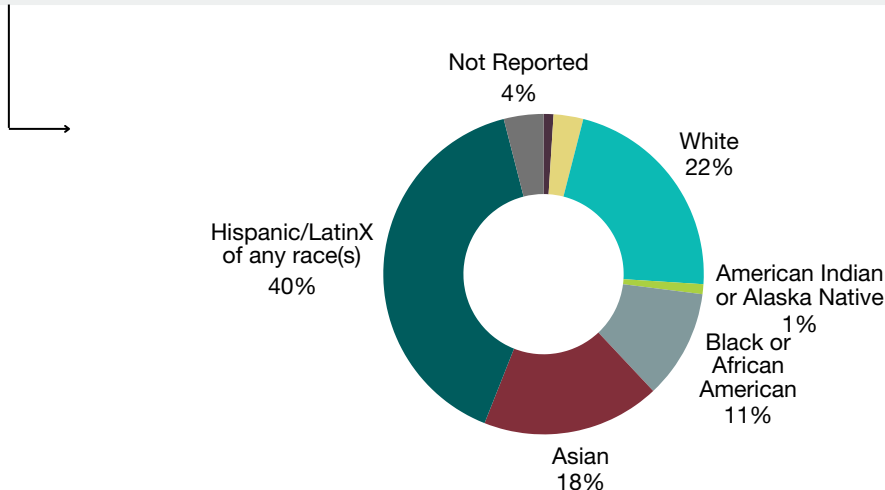
SEC. 8.1 (c) The number of Scholars in the Washington State Opportunity Scholarship program, disaggregated to the extent possible, by race, ethnicity, gender, county of origin, age, and median family income.

1,275 of the 2,253 eligible applicants who applied to be a part of Cohort 14 were selected. As of November 1, 2025, 78 Cohort 14 Scholars had either declined the scholarship, enrolled less than half-time, were withdrawn or were already fully

funded for the fall term. This leaves 1,197 (94%) selected Cohort 14 Scholars enrolled for the 2025-26 academic year. In total, 55% of Cohort 14 Scholars are women (n=631), 40% are men (n=459), 2% identify as two or more genders (n=24), 1.3% are non-binary (n=15), 0.5% are genderqueer (n=6), and 0.8% are gender non-conforming (n=9).¹⁰ Most Scholars (73%) identified as first-generation college students.¹¹

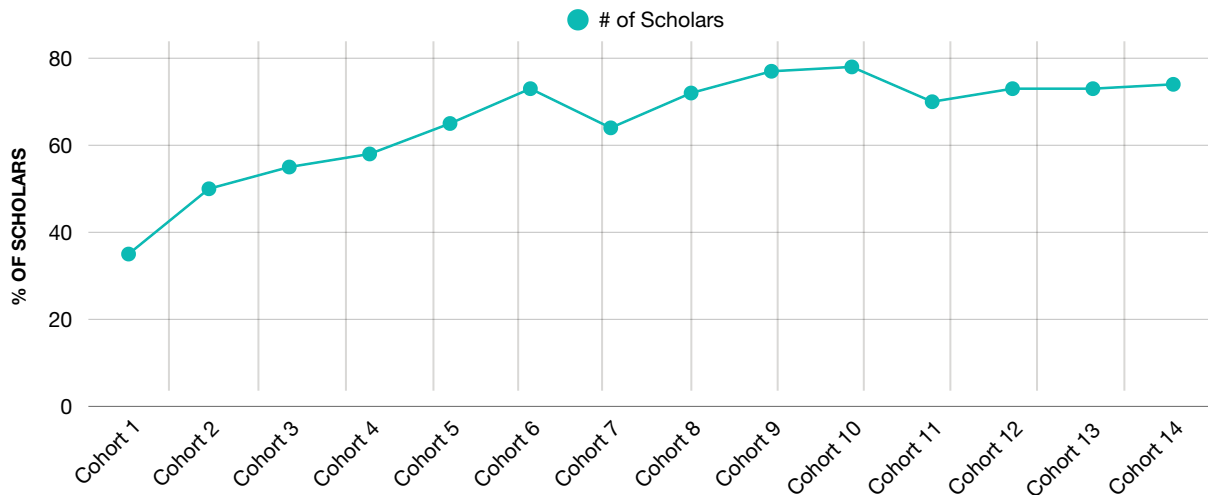
GRAPHIC 2: RACE OR ETHNICITY OF SCHOLARS¹²

	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Black or African American	Hispanic or LatinX of any race(s)	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Two or more races	white	Not Reported
Cohort 1	1%	20%	3%	4%	1%	7%	63%	2%
Cohort 2	0%	19%	5%	18%	0%	7%	49%	1%
Cohort 3	2%	24%	8%	21%	1%	1%	44%	1%
Cohort 4	1%	22%	7%	20%	1%	7%	42%	1%
Cohort 5	1%	26%	6%	25%	1%	6%	34%	1%
Cohort 6	1%	25%	9%	31%	1%	7%	27%	1%
Cohort 7	1%	22%	8%	26%	1%	6%	30%	6%
Cohort 8	0.3%	25%	8%	28%	0.7%	6%	26%	6%
Cohort 9	0.7%	26%	11%	29%	0.4%	7%	22%	4%
Cohort 10	0.3%	26%	11%	32%	0.4%	4%	20%	0%
Cohort 11	0.3%	19%	10%	36%	0.5%	5%	30%	0%
Cohort 12	1%	19%	10%	36%	1%	1%	25%	6%
Cohort 13	1%	17%	10%	38%	1%	7%	23%	4%
Cohort 14	1%	18%	11%	40%	1%	3%	22%	4%



Of Cohort 14 participants, over three-fourths of students (74%) identify as students of color. See **GRAPHIC 3**. For details on the race or ethnicity of Scholar Cohorts 1-14, see **APPENDIX C**.

GRAPHIC 3: SCHOLARS WHO IDENTIFY AS STUDENTS OF COLOR



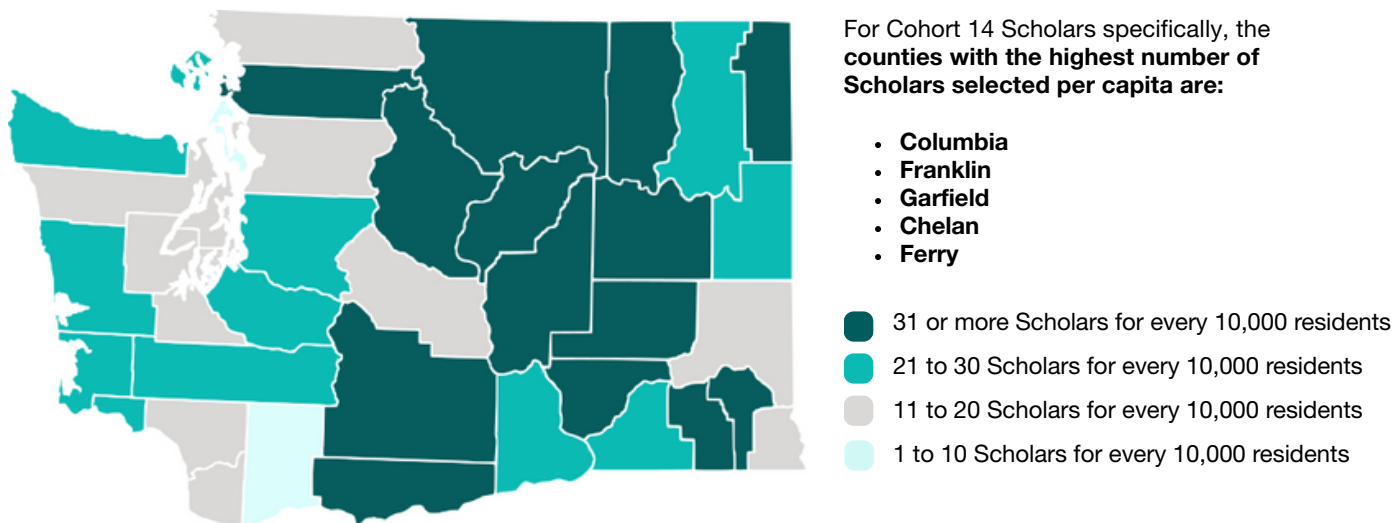
Gender identity of Cohort 14 Scholars:

- 0.5%**
Genderqueer
- 0.8%**
Gender non-conforming
- 40%**
Men
- 1%**
Non-binary
- 2%**
Two or more genders
- 54%**
Women

Scholars in Cohorts 1-14 hail from every county in the state. The counties with the highest number of Cohort 1-14 participants per capita are: Lincoln, Yakima, Chelan, Okanogan, Garfield.

See **APPENDIX D** for more details. **GRAPHIC 4** below illustrates Scholar Home Counties for all cohorts.

GRAPHIC 4: HOME COUNTY FOR COHORTS 1-14 SCHOLARS PER CAPITA



Most Cohort 14 Scholars (82%) are 18 or younger. At the time of application, Cohort 14 Scholars indicated they were the following ages:¹³

82%

Were 18 years old or younger

11%

Were 19 to 22 years old

7%

Were 23 years old or older

Over time, more Scholars aged 18 and younger have applied to WSOS. The increase in younger applicants between Cohort 1 and Cohort 2 coincides with the WSOS Board's decision to allot a higher proportion of scholarships to incoming first-year college students and a change in scholarship eligibility criteria. The new criteria limited the eligible class standing beginning with Cohort 2 applicants entering their first, second, or third year in college. In contrast, Cohort 1 Scholars in their fourth or fifth year of college were also eligible to be selected for the scholarship.

Despite the greater number of applicants who apply who are 18 years old or younger, the number of participants who are 18 years old or younger between Cohort 8 and Cohort 9 dropped. This is because the cohort composition changed between these two years; for Cohort 8, WSOS selected 1,600 high school students, 150 first-year college students and 100 second-year college students.

This was the last year of a generous gift from the Rubens Family Foundation, which resulted in the selection of many additional high school seniors.

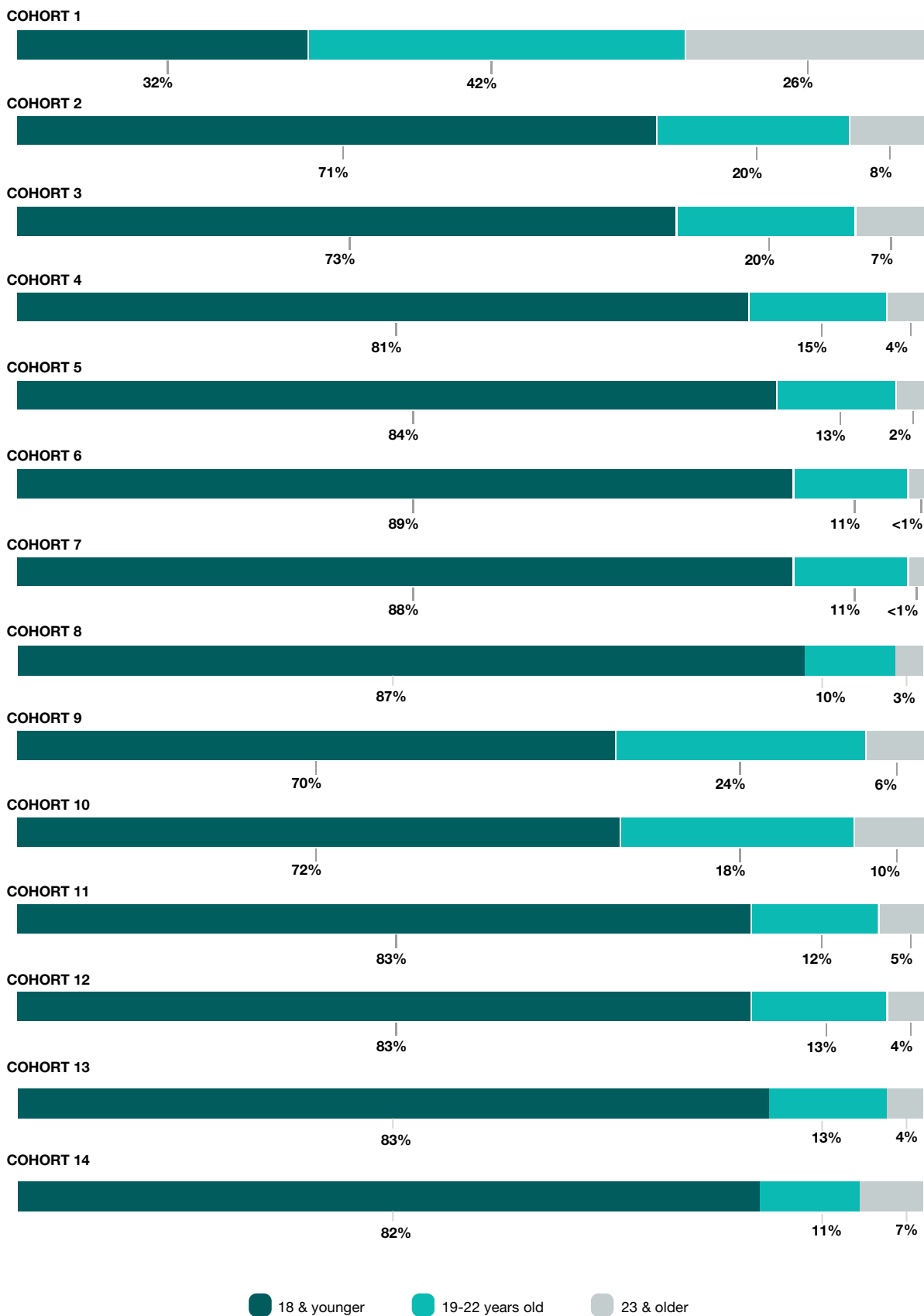
For Cohort 10, WSOS returned to its originally modeled cohort size by selecting 500 incoming college students, 150 first-year college students, and 100 second-year college students. As a result, a far smaller proportion of high-school-aged students are included in the participant numbers.

For Cohort 11 and beyond, WSOS expanded its cohort sizes to select approximately 1,000 incoming college students, 150 first-year college students, and 100 second-year college students. This increased the proportion of high-school-aged participants relative to Cohort 10 and other years when WSOS selected only 500 incoming college students.

AARON & CRUZ
Opportunity Scholars



GRAPHIC 5: AGE OF COHORT 1-14 SCHOLARS BY PERCENT



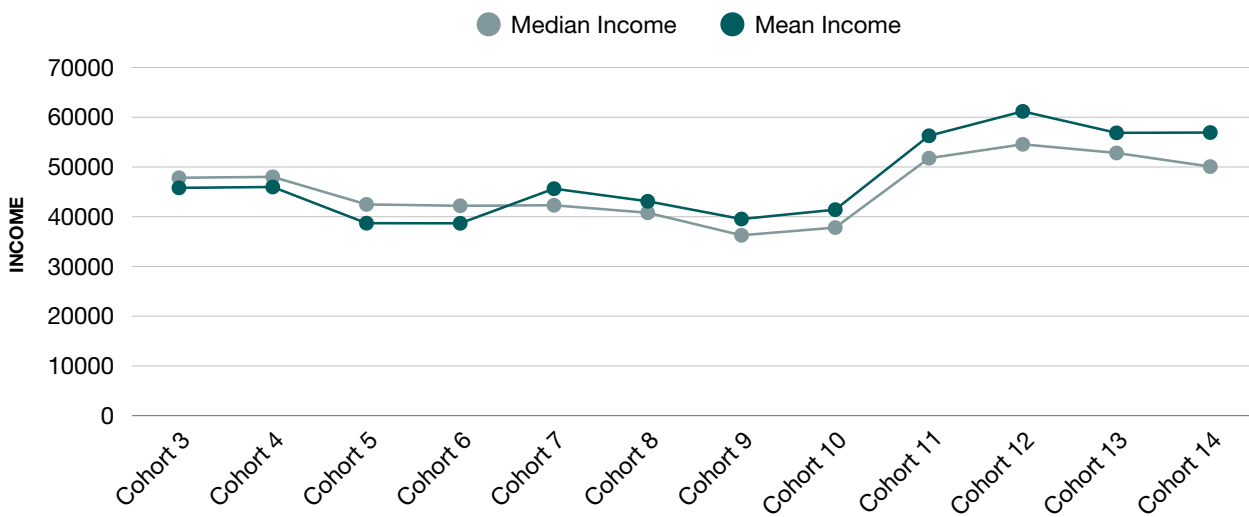


MARGARITA, YAMILI, & JESUS
Opportunity Scholars

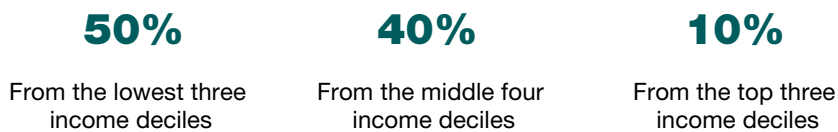
Over 2,000 or 20% of all WSOS Baccalaureate graduates have earned a degree in health care related programs.

The median family income for Cohort 14 was \$50,079, which is lower than the \$52,819 for Cohort 13, while the mean family income for Cohort 14 is \$56,927, which is slightly higher than the \$56,861 for Cohort 13.

GRAPHIC 6: MEAN AND MEDIAN INCOME BY COHORT¹⁴



In total, Cohort 14 Scholars come from the following income deciles:



GRAPHIC 7: FAMILY INCOME OF COHORT 1-14 SCHOLARS



BACCALAUREATE SCHOLARSHIP DISBURSEMENT

SEC. 8.1 (d) The number and amount of scholarships actually awarded and whether the scholarships were paid from the student support pathways, scholarship, or endowment account.

WSOS funding is renewable for up to five years of college attendance, depending on class standing at the time of selection. In the program's initial year (2012-13), Scholars received only \$1,000. In 2013-14, the WSOS Board increased the scholarship amount to \$5,000 for Scholars who attained junior class standing and were accepted into an eligible, high-demand major.

In 2014-15, the WSOS Board increased the minimum scholarship amount from \$1,000 to \$2,500 for students in their first or second year in college. In addition, they increased the scholarship amount to as much as \$7,500 for Scholars who achieved senior-class standing and had been accepted into an eligible, high-demand major.

The annual award amounts section of the WSOS website explains our current model in detail.

As of November 1, 2025, 3,880 Scholars across Cohorts 7-14 were enrolled for the 2025-26 academic year.¹⁵ Of these Scholars, 2,546 were eligible to receive up to \$2,500; 930 were eligible to receive up to \$5,000; and 404 were eligible to receive up to \$7,500 over the course of the academic year (**TABLE 2**). From 2012-13 to 2025-26, scholarships have been awarded to 17,797 unique Scholars.

See **APPENDIX E** for all scholarships awarded 2012-13 through 2025-26.

TABLE 2: NUMBER OF SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED IN 2025-26 BY COHORT AND MAXIMUM AMOUNT¹⁶

COHORT	MAXIMUM ANNUAL AWARD AMOUNT ¹⁷			TOTAL # ANNUAL SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED
	\$2,500	\$5,000	\$7,500	
Cohort 7	1	1	0	2
Cohort 9	1	9	7	17
Cohort 10	29	32	17	78
Cohort 11	154	255	181	590
Cohort 12	420	326	158	904
Cohort 13	822	229	41	1,092
Cohort 14	1,119	78	0	1,197
ANNUAL TOTAL	2,546	930	404	3,880



MAYRA, BRIZZA, & ASHLEY
Opportunity Scholars

All scholarships are paid from the scholarship account. Between 2012-13 and 2024-25 academic years, \$139,932,339 has been disbursed to Scholars. Another \$13.7 million is expected to be disbursed in the 2025-26 academic year, for an estimated grand total of \$153 million to be awarded by year-end. See **TABLE 3**.

TABLE 3: SCHOLARSHIP FUNDING DISBURSED TO DATE¹⁷

ACADEMIC YEAR	SCHOLARSHIP FUNDING DISBURSED
2012-13	\$2,870,675
2013-14	\$5,702,621
2014-15	\$8,741,502
2015-16	\$9,266,392
2016-17	\$9,981,855
2017-18	\$12,438,704
2018-19	\$14,543,677
2019-20	\$15,692,326
2020-21	\$14,682,327
2021-22	\$12,917,761
2022-23	\$11,694,443
2023-24	\$10,000,864
2024-25	\$11,399,192
ANTICIPATED DISBURSEMENT FOR 2025-26: \$13,656,019	



BACCALAUREATE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM ENROLLMENT

SEC. 8.1 (e) The institutions and eligible education programs in which Opportunity Scholars enrolled, together with data regarding Scholars' completion and graduation.

As of November 1, 2025, 10,095 Cohort 1-13 Scholars had graduated with a bachelor's degree.

See **APPENDIX G** for details of major categories of graduates by cohort.

See **APPENDIX H** for details of graduation by institution.

In 2025-26, 2,683 Cohort 7-13 Scholars have re-enrolled to join the 1,197 Cohort 14 enrolled Scholars.

TABLE 4: PARTICIPANT ENROLLMENT, RETENTION, AND GRADUATION BY COHORT¹⁸

COHORT (YEAR)	TOTAL PARTICIPANTS	GRADUATED		RE-ENROLLED		GRADUATED OR RE-ENROLLED	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
Cohort 1 (2012)	2,887	2,326	81%	-	-	2,326	81%
Cohort 2 (2013)	713	590	83%	-	-	590	83%
Cohort 3 (2014)	734	586	80%	-	-	586	80%
Cohort 4 (2015)	982	753	77%	-	-	753	77%
Cohort 5 (2016)	1,345	1,024	76%	-	-	1,024	76%
Cohort 6 (2017)	1,704	1,128	66%	-	-	1,128	66%
Cohort 7 (2018)	1,714	1,185	69%	2	0.1%	1,187	69%
Cohort 8 (2019)	1,709	1,197	70%	-	-	1,197	70%
Cohort 9 (2020)	697	507	73%	17	2%	524	75%
Cohort 10 (2021)	685	456	67%	78	11%	534	78%
Cohort 11 (2022)	1,125	268	24%	590	52%	858	76%
Cohort 12 (2023)	1,143	68	6%	904	79%	972	85%
Cohort 13 (2024)	1,158	7	1%	1,092	94%	1,099	95%
TOTAL C1-C13 PARTICIPANTS	16,596	10,095	61%	2,683	16%	12,778	77%

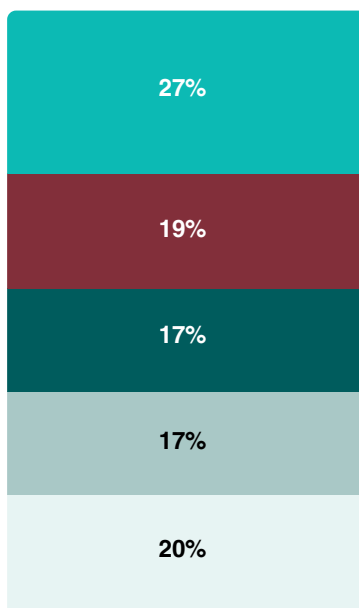


PAULINA
Opportunity Scholar

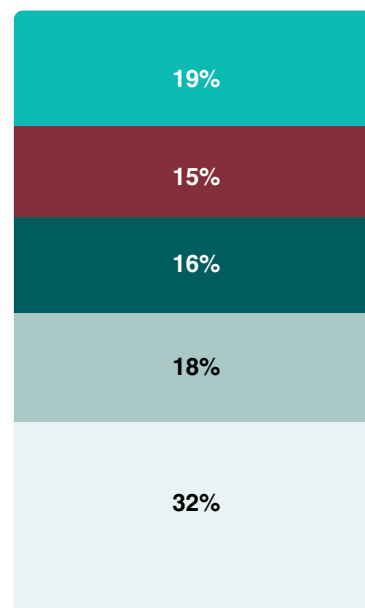
GRAPHIC 8: BACHELOR'S DEGREES PURSUED AND ENROLLED IN 2025-2026¹⁹

	ENROLLED SCHOLARS		BACHELORS DEGREES	
	#	%	#	%
Health Professions & Related Programs	1,050	27%	1,890	19%
Computer & Information Sciences & Support Services	740	19%	1,467	15%
Biological & Biomedical Sciences	654	17%	1,606	16%
Engineering	644	17%	1,843	18%
Other	792	20%	3,289	32%
• Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	121	3%	351	3%
• Business, Management, Marketing, & Related Support Services	83	2%	343	3%
• Mathematics & Statistics	80	2%	308	3%
• Natural Resources & Conservation	90	2%	239	2%
• Physical Sciences	87	2%	412	4%
• Education	79	2%	189	2%
• Psychology	57	2%	264	3%
• Agricultural, Animal, Plant, Veterinary Science & Related Fields	7	0.2%	92	1%
• Architecture & Related Services	63	2%	97	1%
• Engineering & Engineering-Related Technologies/Technicians	35	1%	84	1%
• All Other	90	2%	910	9%
TOTAL	3,880	100%	10,095	100%

- Health Professions & Related Programs
- Computer & Information Sciences & Support Services
- Biological & Biomedical Sciences
- Engineering
- Other



Enrolled Scholars
n = 3,880



Bachelor's Degrees Obtained
n = 10,095



JENNY
Opportunity Scholar

Most Scholars (84%) currently attend four-year colleges or universities.

100% of Cohort 7 Scholars, 88% of Cohort 9 Scholars, 86% of Cohort 10 Scholars, 92% of Cohort 11 Scholars, 87% of Cohort 12 Scholars, 81% of Cohort 13 Scholars, and 80% of Cohort 14 Scholars are enrolled in four-year public or private institutions for the 2025-26 academic year. **See TABLE 5.**

While a larger proportion of Cohort 14 Scholars currently attend two-year community or technical colleges (20%), we anticipate many will transfer to a four-year college or university within two years, as evidenced by the behavior of Scholars in earlier cohorts. There are also now 33 community colleges that offer bachelor's degree programs, so we may see a growing number of Scholars graduate in an eligible major without transferring.

See APPENDIX F for current Scholar enrollment by institution details.

The largest proportion of Cohort 14 Scholars attend the University of Washington Seattle.

The proportions of Cohort 14 Scholars per school with the most attendees are ranked as follows:

- **University of Washington Seattle:** n=382, 32%
- **Washington State University Pullman:** n=112, 9%
- **Western Washington University:** n=52, 4%

TABLE 5: 2025-26 ATTENDANCE BY INSTITUTION TYPE BY COHORT

INSTITUTION TYPE	Cohort 7 (2018)	Cohort 9 (2020)	Cohort 10 (2021)	Cohort 11 (2022)	Cohort 12 (2023)	Cohort 13 (2024)	Cohort 14 (2025)	ALL ENROLLED SCHOLARS
Four-Year Independent College	0%	12%	18%	18%	16%	13%	17%	16%
Four-Year Public College	100%	76%	68%	74%	71%	68%	63%	68%
Two-Year College	0%	12%	14%	8%	13%	19%	20%	16%

The proportion of Scholars in Cohorts in 7-14 per school with the most attendees are ranked as follows:

- **University of Washington Seattle:** n=1,307, 34%
- **Washington State University Pullman:** n=370, 10%
- **Western Washington University:** n=278, 7%



GRAPHIC 9: INSTITUTIONS WITH THE HIGHEST SCHOLAR ENROLLMENT (2025-26)



The top three schools from which the greatest number of Scholars have graduated include:

- **University of Washington Seattle:** n=4,029; 40%
- **Washington State University Pullman:** n=1,031; 10%
- **Western Washington University:** n=562; 6%

JAYLEAN
Opportunity Scholar



WS
OS

CAREER & TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIP (CTS)

ELIGIBLE CAREER & TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIP EDUCATION PROGRAMS

SEC. 8.1 (a) Education programs the Washington State Opportunity Scholarship Board determined eligible for purposes of the Washington State Opportunity Scholarship.

CTS supports trade, STEM, and health care programs at the state’s 34 community and technical colleges. The WSOS Board of Directors has approved 1,986 eligible programs.

WSOS staff use data from the Washington State Employment Security Department to determine high-demand jobs across the state.

The list of eligible programs for CTS continues to expand to include additional programs identified by stakeholders and partners from the state’s community and technical colleges, workforce development councils, and other workforce development organizations across the state. The Board will continue to refine the list of eligible programs best to meet the state’s economic and workforce needs.

To date, 82% of selected Scholars planned to pursue a credential in the following fields: nursing (22%), medical technician/assistant (16%), information technology (16%), medical support services (10%), construction trades (7%), engineering/manufacturing (6%), and automotive (5%).

TABLE 6: SELECTED SCHOLARS BY OCCUPATIONAL FIELD OF INTEREST²⁰

FIELD OF STUDY	COHORT 1		COHORT 2		COHORT 3		COHORT 4		COHORT 5		COHORT 6		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Nursing	82	15%	30	5%	180	28%	344	28.3%	329	25%	292	22%	1,257	22%
Medical Technician / Assistant	55	10%	108	19%	87	13%	201	17%	221	17%	232	18%	904	16%
Information Technology	138	25%	84	15%	138	21%	184	15%	193	15%	136	10%	873	16%
Medical Support Services	34	6%	89	16%	74	11%	139	11%	129	10%	73	6%	538	10%
Construction Trades	38	7%	62	11%	29	4%	40	3%	121	9%	110	8%	400	7%
Engineering/Manufacturing	60	11%	43	8%	18	3%	58	5%	67	5%	71	5%	317	6%
Automotive	55	10%	28	5%	26	4%	55	5%	48	4%	77	6%	289	5%
Accounting	-	0%	40	7%	38	6%	69	6%	58	4%	75	6%	280	5%
Welding	50	9%	15	3%	20	3%	42	3%	45	3%	39	3%	211	4%
Dentist Assistant / Hygienist	14	3%	21	4%	19	3%	28	2%	30	2%	18	1%	130	2%
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	8%	102	2%
AV Technology	8	1%	13	2%	3	0.5%	21	2%	23	2%	15	1%	83	1%
Architecture & Construction Engineering	10	2%	16	3%	6	1%	7	1%	20	2%	11	1%	70	1%
Other	1	0.2%	5	1%	2	0.3%	11	0.9%	4	0.3%	29	2%	52	1%
Agriculture	2	0.4%	6	1%	4	1%	5	0.4%	9	1%	6	0.5%	32	1%
Natural Resources	-	0%	1	0.2%	-	0%	6	0.5%	11	1%	9	1%	27	0.5%
Transportation, Distribution, & Logistics	5	1%	3	1%	4	1%	4	0.3%	3	0.2%	6	0.5%	25	0.5%
GRAND TOTAL	552	100%	564	100%	648	100%	1,214	100%	1,311	100%	1,301	100%	5,590	100%

CAREER & TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIP APPLICANT CHARACTERISTICS

SEC. 8.1 (b) The number of applicants for the Career & Technical Scholarship disaggregated to the extent possible, by race, ethnicity, gender, county of origin, age, and median family income.

1,967 individuals submitted applications for Cohort 6. Of those, 1,770 (90%) students met the scholarship eligibility requirements.²¹

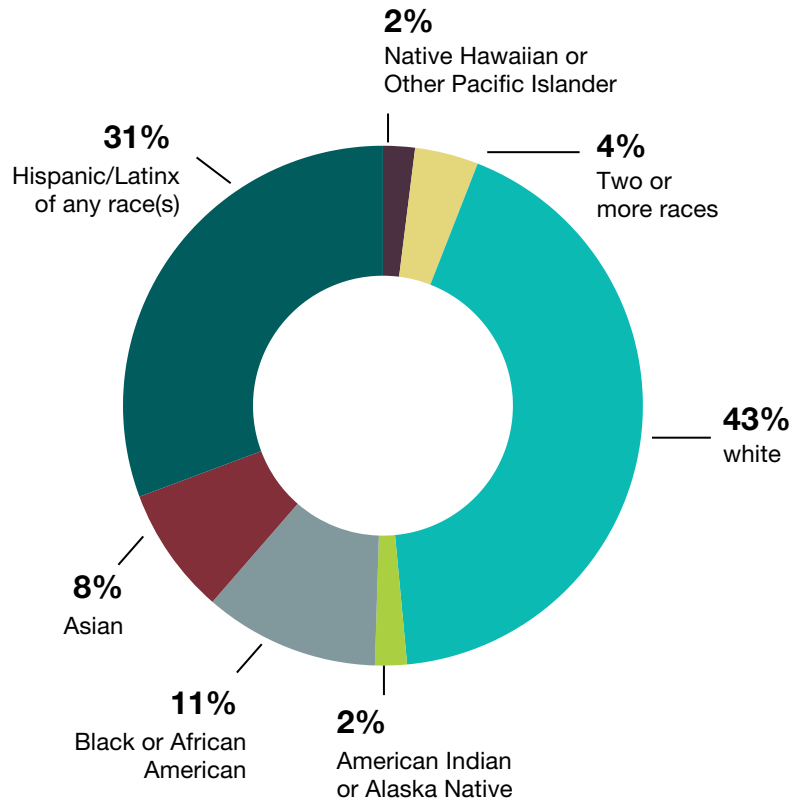
Most eligible applicants were women (57%). Just over half (57%) identified as students of color. Two thirds (68%) identified as first-generation college students.²² See **GRAPHIC 10**.

Eligible applicants for Cohort 6 came from 35 out of Washington’s 39 counties.



JENNY
Opportunity Scholar

GRAPHIC 10: RACE OR ETHNICITY OF ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS²³



Gender of eligible applicants:²⁴

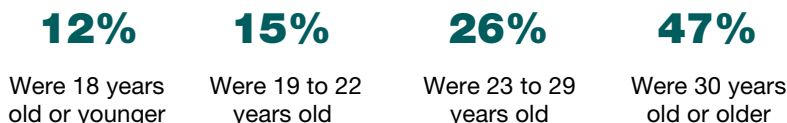


Counties with the most eligible applicants per capita:

- **Grays Harbor County:** 20 for every 10,000 residents
- **Pacific County:** 9 for every 10,000 residents
- **Chelan County:** 9 for every 10,000 residents
- **Lewis County:** 9 for every 10,000 residents
- **Douglas County:** 7 for every 10,000 residents

Just under half of eligible applicants are 30 years old or older.

At the scholarship application deadline, eligible applicants indicated they were the following ages:²⁵

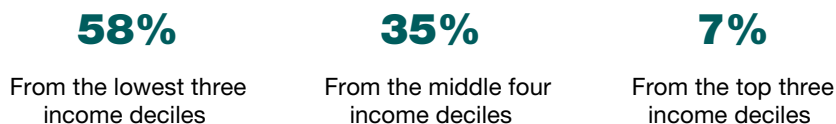


Most applicants are from lower-income deciles.

The median household income for all eligible applicants (regardless of household size) was \$29,756, while the mean family income for all eligible applicants was \$35,496. The maximum household income was divided into 10 equal categories for each household size to create income deciles (with 1 as the lowest and 10 as the highest).

An individual in the lowest income decile reported a family income in the bottom 10% of the eligible income range for family size. Conversely, an individual in the highest income decile reported a family income equal to 90% or more of the maximum eligible income for family size.

In total, eligible applicants for Cohort 5 came from the following income deciles:



YAMILI, MARGARITA, & JESUS,
Opportunity Scholars

CAREER & TECHNICAL SCHOLAR CHARACTERISTICS

SEC. 8.1 (c) The number of Scholars in the Washington State Opportunity Scholarship program, disaggregated to the extent possible, by race, ethnicity, gender, county of origin, age, and median family income.

Of the 1,770 eligible applicants who applied to participate in Cohort 6, 1,275 were selected. 1,090 (85%) of the 1,275 selected enrolled in the 2024-25 academic year. 696 of these Scholars have re-enrolled for the 2025-26 academic year.

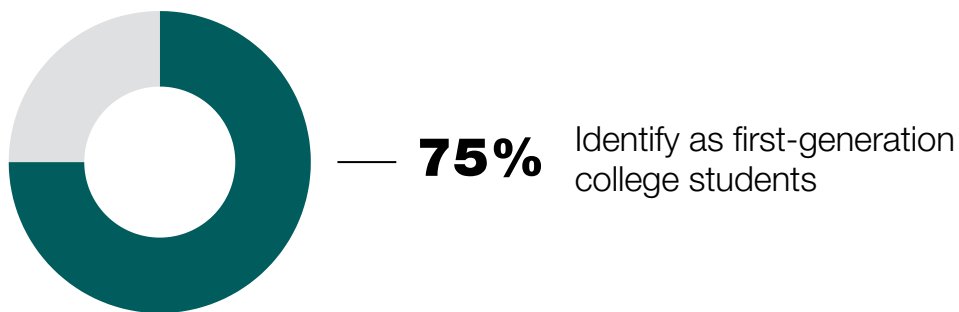
In total, 60% of Cohort 6 are women (n=585), 34% are men (n=336), 3% identified as two or more genders (n=18), 0.6% are gender non-conforming (n=30), 2% are non-binary (n=18), 0.6% are gender non-conforming (n=6), and 0.6% are genderqueer (n=6).

Of Cohort 6 participants, 60% identified as students of color. Seventy-five percent of Scholars identified as first-generation college students.²⁶ See **GRAPHICS 11 and 12.**

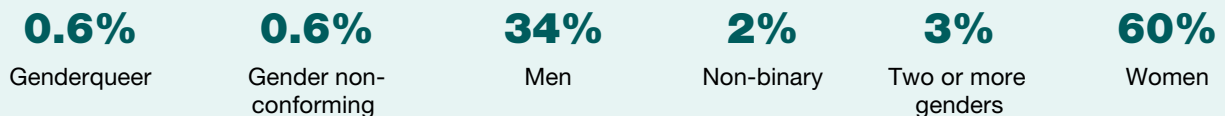
GRAPHIC 11: RACE OR ETHNICITY OF SCHOLARS



GRAPHIC 12: FIRST-GENERATION STATUS

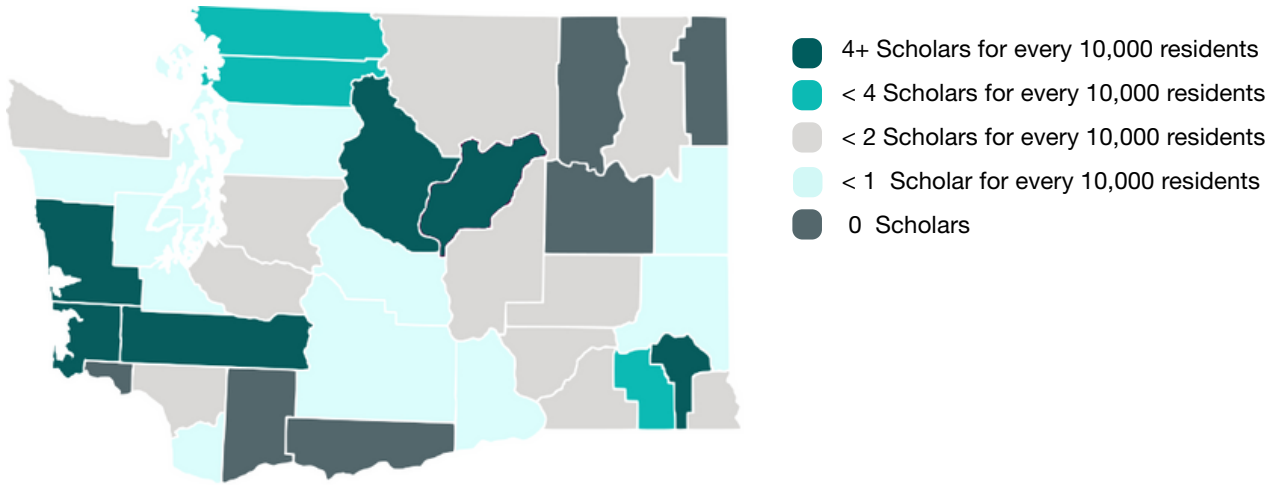


Gender identity of Cohort 6 Scholars:²⁷



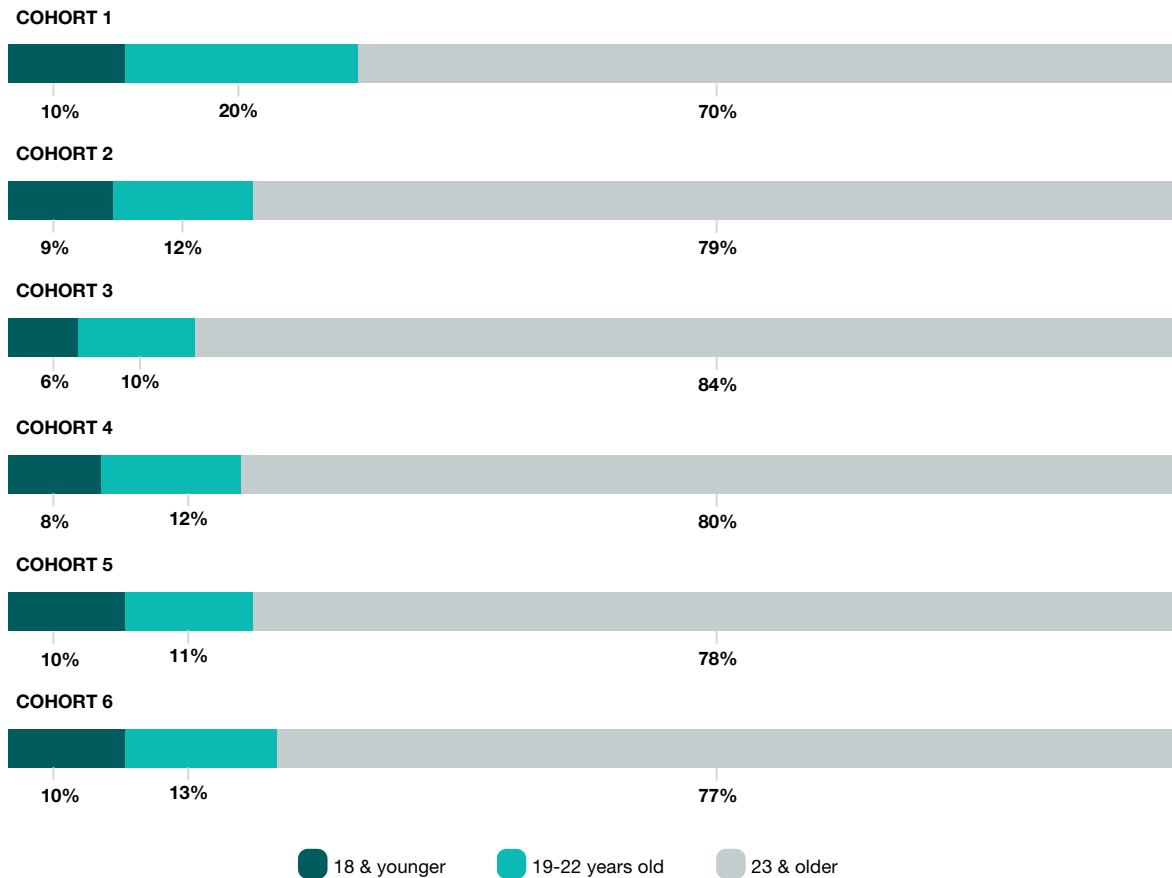
Scholars in Cohorts 1 through 6 hail from 38 out of 39 counties in the state. The counties with the highest number of participants per capita are Grays Harbor, Lewis, Whatcom, Clallam, and Pacific. See APPENDIX L for more detail.

GRAPHIC 13: HOME COUNTY FOR COHORT 6 SCHOLARS PER CAPITA



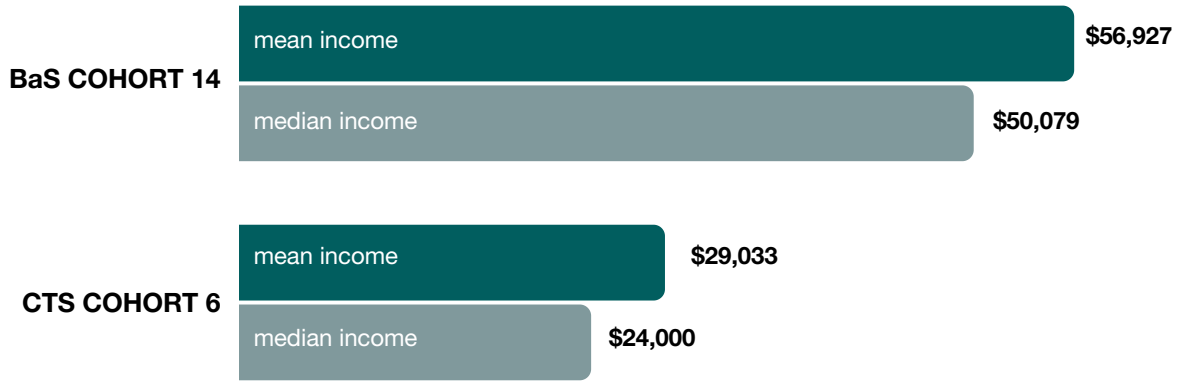
Just over half of Cohort 6 Scholars (51%) are 30 years old or older. At the time of application, Cohort 6 Scholars indicated they were the following ages:

GRAPHIC 14: AGE OF SCHOLARS BY PERCENT²⁸



The median and mean family income (regardless of household size) for Cohort 6 Scholars is significantly lower than that of Baccalaureate Scholars. The median family income (regardless of household size) for Cohort 6 is \$24,000. The mean family income for Cohort 6 is \$29,033.

GRAPHIC 15: MEAN AND MEDIAN INCOME FOR BACCALAUREATE COHORT 14 AND CAREER & TECHNICAL COHORT 6²⁹



In total, Cohort 6 Scholars come from the following income deciles, where each decile is an income band representing one-tenth of the eligible maximum family income based on household size:

66%

From the lowest three income deciles

32%

From the middle four income deciles

3%

From the top three income deciles

CATHRYN
Opportunity Scholar



ALEX
Opportunity Scholar

**Over half
(54%) of all
CTS recipients
graduated with
a health care
credential.**



CAREER & TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIP DISBURSEMENT

SEC. 8.1 (d) The number and amount of scholarships actually awarded and whether the scholarships were paid from the student support pathways, scholarship, or endowment account.

CTS recipients can receive up to \$1,500 each quarter for the duration of their associate degree, certificate, or apprenticeship program. Recipients of the Rural Jobs Initiative can receive up to \$3,500 in their first quarter, \$2,500 in their second quarter, and \$2,000 per quarter thereafter for the remainder of their program.

Starting with the 2020-21 academic year, CTS applicants could be selected for CTS, RJI, or both. If selected for both, the first \$1,500 per quarter of their scholarship comes from funding designated for CTS, and the remainder comes from funding designated for RJI. All scholarship funds for CTS and RJI are paid from the Student Support Pathways Account.

As of November 1, 2025, 1,592 Career & Technical Scholars were enrolled for the 2025-26 academic year.³⁰ This includes one Cohort 2 Scholar, four Cohort 3 Scholars, 48 Cohort 4 Scholars, 298 Cohort 5 Scholars, 655 Cohort 6 Scholars, and 586 Cohort 7 Scholars.

131 Scholars were enrolled in the Rural Jobs Initiative as of November 1, 2025. 122 of these Scholars were also enrolled in the Career & Technical Scholarship, while nine were exclusively enrolled in the RJI.

Between the 2019-20 academic year and the 2024-25 academic year, \$23,656,739 in scholarship funding was disbursed from the student support pathways account. Of those funds, \$21,718,744 were for the CTS, and \$1,937,995 were for the RJI.

In the 2025-26 academic year, another \$7.3 million in scholarship funding is anticipated to be disbursed from the student support pathways account, of which \$362,000 is anticipated to be disbursed to RJI recipients.

By the end of 2025-26, we anticipate disbursing \$30.9 million from the student support pathways account in scholarship funds since inception.

CAREER & TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIP ENROLLMENT

SEC. 8.1 (e) The institutions and eligible education programs in which Washington State Opportunity Scholarship Scholars enrolled, together with data regarding Scholars' completion and graduation.

As of November 1, 2025, 2,159 Cohort 1-6 Scholars graduated with a credential. See **APPENDIX J** for a **breakdown of graduates by field**. In 2025-26, 1,006 Cohort 2-6 Scholars have re-enrolled to join the 586 Cohort 7 enrolled Scholars. Fifty percent of Scholars are pursuing education and training in the health care industry, 22% in the trades, 8% in information technology, and 8% in engineering/manufacturing.

Scholars are enrolled at 32 of Washington's 34 public community and technical colleges. The proportion of Scholars per school with the most attendees is as follows:

- **South Seattle College:** n=158, 10%
- **Bellingham Technical College:** n=125, 8%
- **Wenatchee Valley College:** n=88, 6%

GRAPHIC 16: INSTITUTIONS WITH THE HIGHEST SCHOLAR ENROLLMENT (2025-26)

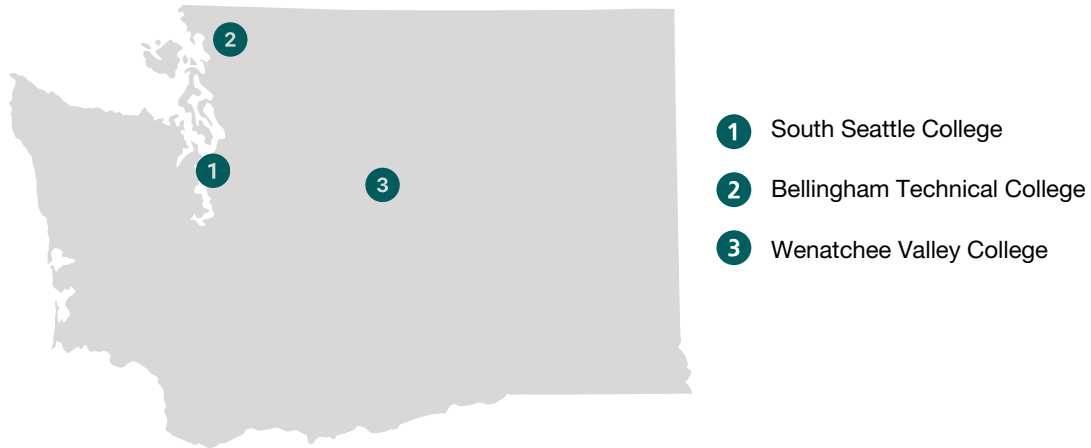


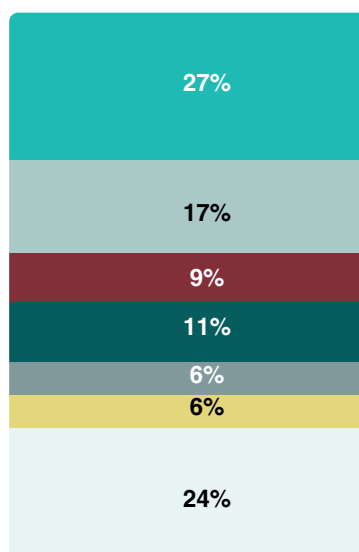
TABLE 7: PARTICIPANT ENROLLMENT, RETENTION AND GRADUATION BY COHORT

COHORT (YEAR)	TOTAL PARTICIPANTS	GRADUATED		RE-ENROLLED		GRADUATED OR RE-ENROLLED	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
Cohort 1 (2019-20)	481	297	62%	-	0%	297	62%
Cohort 2 (2020-21)	456	250	55%	1	0%	251	55%
Cohort 3 (2021-22)	557	327	59%	4	1%	331	59%
Cohort 4 (2022-23)	1,014	633	62%	48	5%	681	67%
Cohort 5 (2023-24)	1,086	493	45%	298	27%	791	73%
Cohort 6 (2024-25)	1,015	159	16%	655	65%	814	80%
TOTAL C1-C6 PARTICIPANTS	4,609	2,159	47%	1,006	22%	3,165	69%

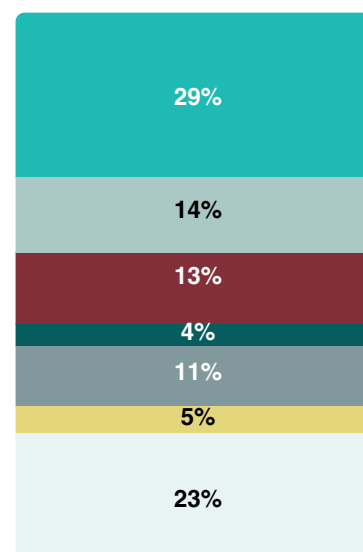
GRAPHIC 17: CREDENTIALS EARNED TO DATE BY ENROLLED SCHOLARS IN 2025-26³¹

	ENROLLED SCHOLARS		CREDENTIALS EARNED	
	#	%	#	%
Nursing	430	27%	635	29%
Medical Technician / Assistant	269	17%	296	14%
Information Technology	143	9%	274	13%
Construction Trades	169	11%	96	4%
Medical Support Services	93	6%	245	11%
Engineering / Manufacturing	100	6%	116	5%
Other	388	24%	497	23%
• Accounting	66	4%	79	4%
• Education	81	5%	13	1%
• Automotive	79	5%	99	5%
• Welding	53	3%	70	3%
• Dentist Assistant / Hygienist	28	2%	47	2%
• A/V Technology	11	1%	29	1%
• Architecture & Construction Engineering	12	1%	25	1%
• All Other	58	3%	135	6%
TOTAL³²	1,592	100%	2,159	100%

- Nursing
- Medical Technician / Assistant
- Information Technology
- Construction Trades
- Medical Support Services
- Engineering / Manufacturing
- Other



Enrolled Scholars
n = 1,592



Credentials Earned
n = 2,159

CAREER & TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIP FALL COHORT 7 AT A GLANCE

CTS recipients are selected three times yearly for fall, winter, and spring enrollment. Due to the December 1 deadline of the legislative report, we can only report on a portion of our Cohort 7 recipients. The following information is an at-a-glance look at our newest cohort for fall enrollment only. Complete data on all Cohort 7 applicants and recipients will be available in the 2026 legislative report.

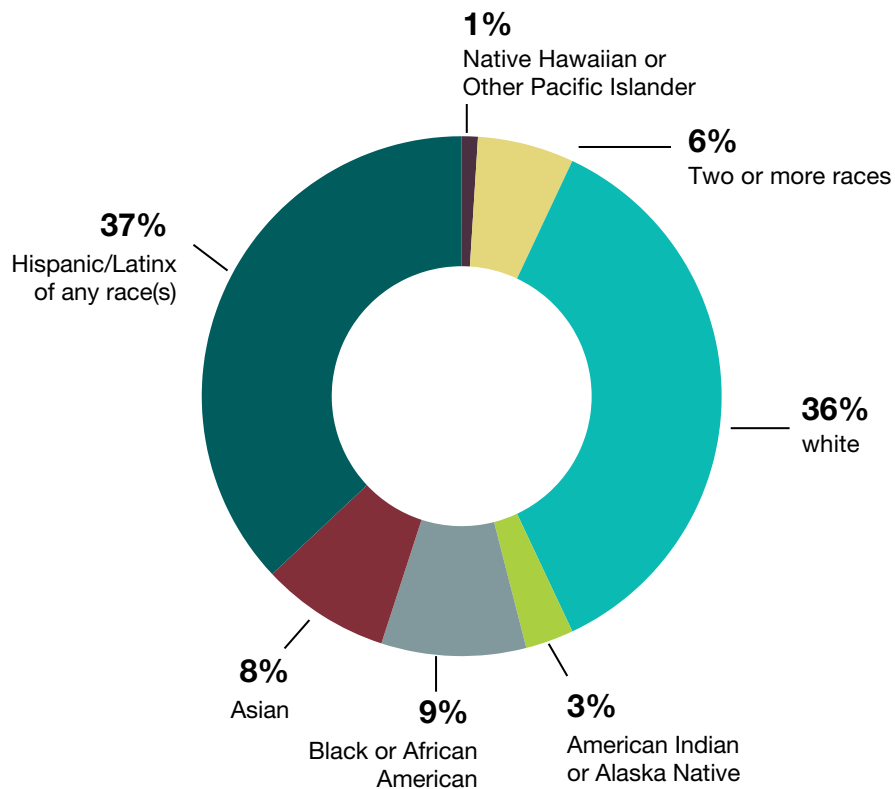
ELIGIBLE PROGRAMS

The following occupational fields comprise 79% of the programs that Cohort 7 fall scholarship recipients planned to pursue in the 2025-26 academic year: Nursing (22%), Medical Technician/Assistant (19%), Construction Trades (9%), Automotive (8%), Engineering/Manufacturing (8%), Information Technology (7%), and Medical Support Services (6%).

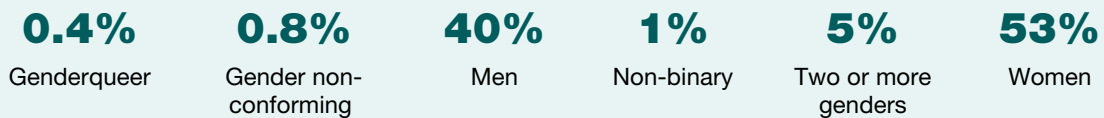
APPLICANT CHARACTERISTICS

1,062 individuals submitted applications for Cohort 7 fall. Of those, 806 (76%) applicants met the eligibility requirements for the scholarship. Just over half of eligible applicants were women (53%). The majority (65%) identified as first-generation college students.³³ See **GRAPHIC 18**.

GRAPHIC 18: RACE OR ETHNICITY OF ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS³⁴



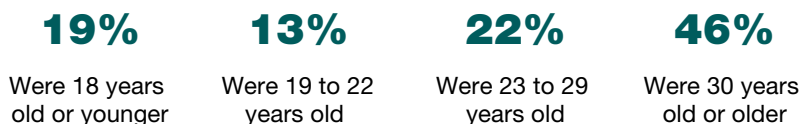
Gender identity of eligible applicants:³⁵



Counties with the most eligible applicants per capita include:

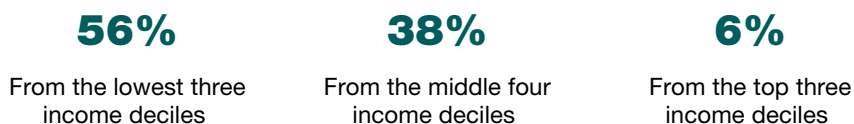
- **Grays Harbor County:** 5.8 for every 10,000 residents
- **Lewis County:** 4.4 for every 10,000 residents
- **Skagit County:** 4.2 for every 10,000 residents
- **Whatcom County:** 3.2 for every 10,000 residents
- **Chelan County:** 3.0 for every 10,000 residents

At the scholarship application deadline, eligible applicants indicated they were the following ages:³⁶



Most applicants are from lower-income deciles.

The median household income for all eligible applicants (regardless of household size) was \$32,481, while the mean family income for all eligible applicants was \$40,786. The maximum household income was divided into 10 equal categories for each household size to create income deciles (with one as the lowest and 10 as the highest). An individual in the lowest income decile reported a family income in the bottom 10% of the eligible income range for family size. Conversely, an individual in the highest income decile reported a family income equal to 90% or more of the maximum eligible income for family size. In total, eligible applicants for Cohort 7 Fall came from the following income deciles:³⁷



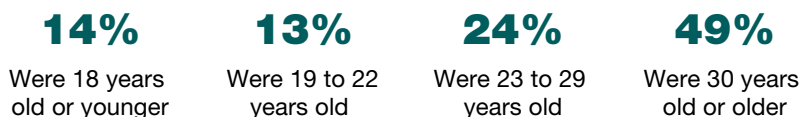
PRISCILA
Opportunity Scholar

SCHOLAR CHARACTERISTICS

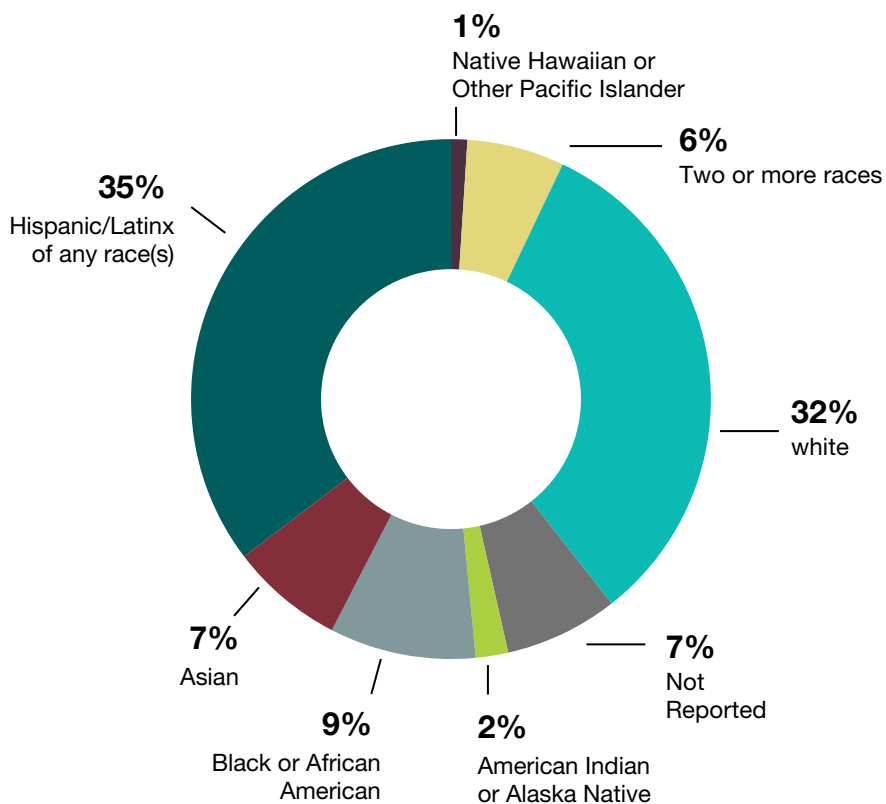
Of the 806 eligible applicants who applied for Cohort 7 fall, 638 were selected. As of November 1, 2025, 52 selected Scholars had not enrolled in college. This leaves 586 (92%) selected Cohort 7 fall Scholars enrolled for the 2025-26 academic year. In total, 57% of Cohort 7 fall Scholars are women (n=311), 36% are men (n=198), 6% identified as two or more genders (n=31), and fewer than 2% are non-binary, genderqueer, or gender non-conforming (n=10).³⁸

Seventy-six percent identified as first-generation college students.³⁹ The median family income for Cohort 7 fall was \$27,821, while the mean family income was \$32,322.⁴⁰ The top five counties with the most Cohort 7 fall Scholars per capita are Skagit, Grays Harbor, Lewis, Whatcom, and Chelan. A significant percentage of Scholars are 30 years or older (49%).

At the time they applied, Cohort 7 fall Scholars indicated they were the following ages.



GRAPHIC 19: RACE OR ETHNICITY OF COHORT 7 FALL SCHOLARS





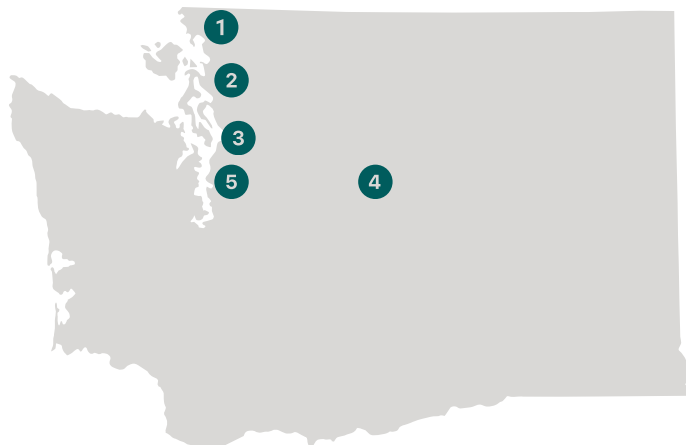
KAREN, JESUS, & JAYL
Opportunity Scholars

PROGRAM ENROLLMENT

586 Cohort 7 fall Scholars are enrolled as of November 1, 2025. Fifty percent of Scholars are pursuing education and training in the health care industry, 22% in trades, 8% in information technology, and 8% in engineering/manufacturing.

Scholars are enrolled at 32 of Washington’s 34 community and technical colleges. The proportions of Scholars per school with the most attendees are as follows:

GRAPHIC 20: INSTITUTIONS WITH THE HIGHEST SCHOLAR ENROLLMENT (2025-26 FALL)



- 1 Bellingham Technical College:** n = 64 | 11%
- 2 Skagit Valley College:** n = 55 | 9%
- 3 South Seattle College:** n = 49 | 8%
- 4 Wenatchee Valley College:** n = 31 | 5%
- 5 Bates Technical College:** n = 30 | 5%



WS
OS

RURAL JOBS INITIATIVE (RJI)

ELIGIBLE RURAL JOBS INITIATIVE EDUCATION PROGRAMS

SEC. 8.1 (a) Education programs the Washington State Opportunity Scholarship Board determined eligible for purposes of the Washington State Opportunity Scholarship.

Currently, the WSOS Board has approved 375 eligible programs, including certificates, apprenticeships, and associate degrees.

RJI supports trade, STEM, and health care programs that lead to high-demand jobs in rural Washington.

The list of eligible programs is a subset of programs eligible for CTS. Eligible programs are selected for each rural region in collaboration with workforce development experts from that region.

TABLE 8: OCCUPATIONAL FIELD CATEGORIES OF SCHOLARS⁴¹

FIELD OF STUDY	COHORT 1		COHORT 2		COHORT 3		COHORT 4		COHORT 5		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Nursing	7	14%	24	28%	39	36%	34	31%	-	0%	104	24%
Medical Technician / Assistant	19	38%	10	12%	17	16%	16	15%	2	2%	64	14%
Education	-	0%	-		-		-		47	52%	47	11%
Medical Support Services	4	8%	12	14%	11	11%	14	13%	5	6%	46	10%
Construction Trades	2	4%	9	11%	3	3%	9	8%	10	11%	33	7%
Welding	3	6%	11	13%	7	6%	11	10%	-	0%	32	7%
Information Technology	3	6%	3	4%	10	9%	7	6%	6	7%	29	7%
Accounting	3	6%	4	5%	7	6%	4	4%	11	12%	29	7%
Automotive	3	6%	5	6%	6	6%	4	4%	1	1%	19	4%
Engineering / Manufacturing	1	2%	3	4%	5	5%	7	6%	3	3%	19	4%
Agriculture	3	6%	2	2%	0	0%	1	1%	4	4%	10	2%
Dentist Assistant / Hygienist	2	4%	1	1%	2	2%	2	2%	-	0%	7	2%
Architecture & Construction Engineering	-	0%	1	1%	0	0%	-	0%	-	0%	1	0.2%
Natural Resources									1	1%	1	0.2%
Transportation, Distribution, & Logistics	-	0%	-	0%	1	1%	-	0%	-	0%	1	0.2%
GRAND TOTAL	50	100%	85	100%	108	100%	109	100%	90	100%	442	100%

AARON
Opportunity Scholar

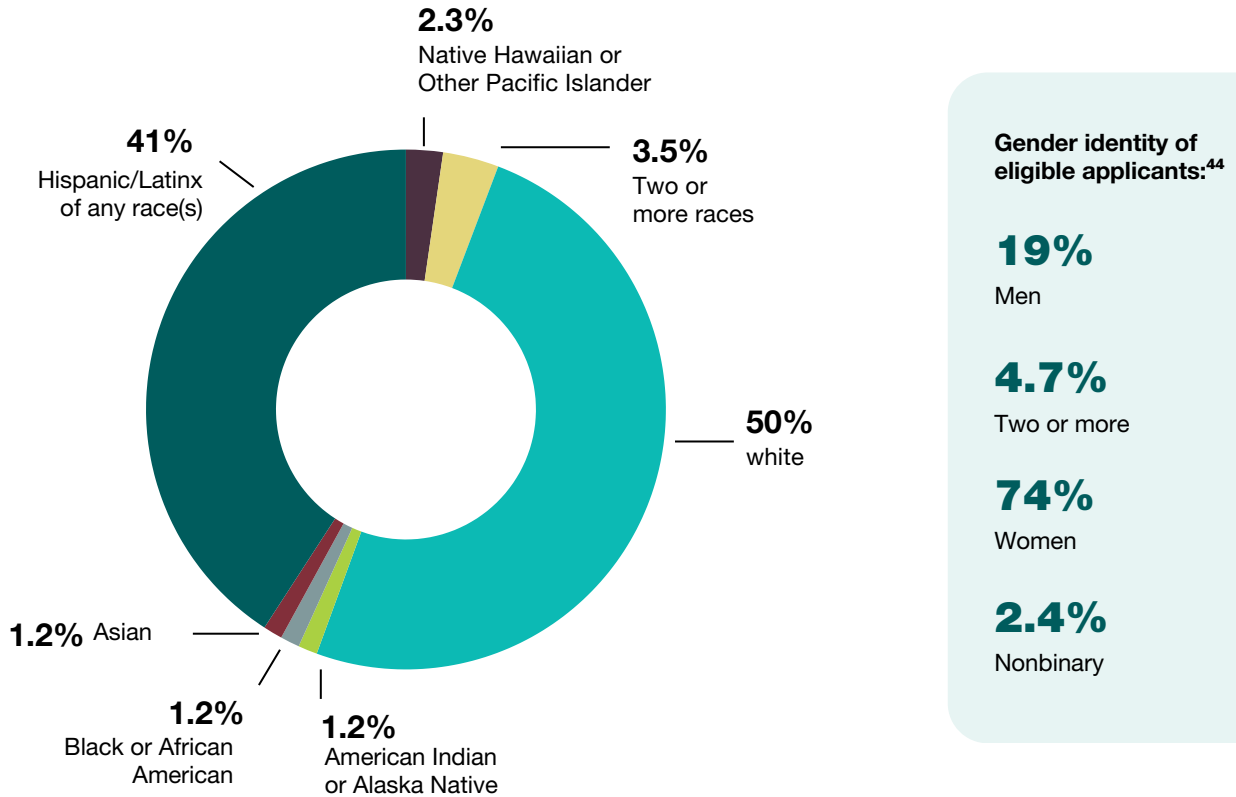


RURAL JOBS INITIATIVE APPLICANT CHARACTERISTICS

SEC. 8.1 (b) The number of applicants for the Rural Jobs Initiative disaggregated to the extent possible, by race, ethnicity, gender, county of origin, age, and median family income.

1,967 individuals submitted CTS applications for the 2024-25 academic year. Of those, 91 students met the eligibility requirements for the RJI.⁴² Most eligible applicants were women (74%). The majority (79%) identified as first-generation college students.⁴³ Eligible applicants for RJI Cohort 5 came from 19 of 31 eligible rural Washington counties.

GRAPHIC 21: RACE OR ETHNICITY OF ELIGIBLE RURAL JOB INITIATIVE APPLICANTS

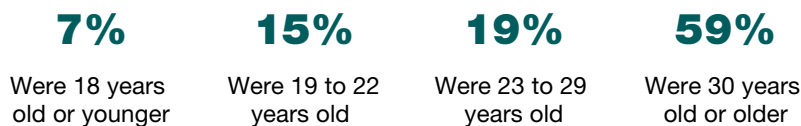


Counties with the most eligible applicants per capita include:

- **Douglas County:** 2 for every 10,000 residents
- **Chelan County:** 1 for every 10,000 residents
- **Lewis County:** 1 for every 10,000 residents
- **Pacific County:** 1 for every 10,000 residents
- **Grays Harbor County:** 1 for every 10,000 residents

Over half of eligible applicants are 30 years old or older.

At the scholarship application deadline, eligible applicants indicated they were the following ages:⁴⁵



The median household income for all eligible applicants (regardless of household size) was \$29,756, while the mean family income for all eligible applicants was \$26,146.⁴⁶

71%
From the lowest three
income deciles

29%
From the middle four
income deciles

RURAL JOBS INITIATIVE SCHOLAR CHARACTERISTICS

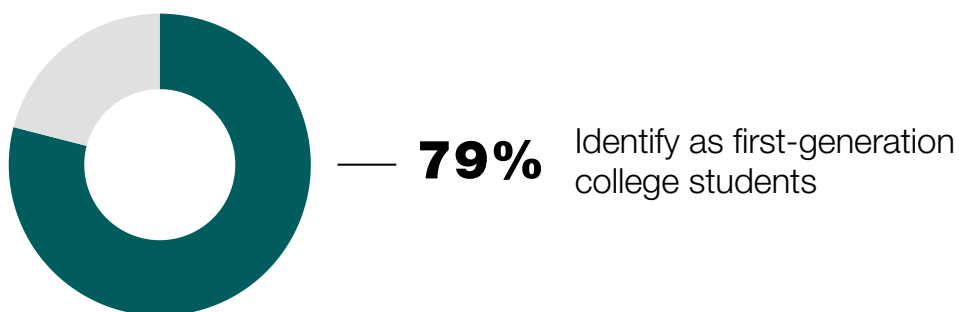
SEC. 8.1 (c) The number of Scholars in the Rural Jobs program disaggregated to the extent possible, by race, ethnicity, gender, county of origin, age, and median family income.

Of the 91 eligible applicants for RJI Cohort 5, 90 were selected. 84 (93%) of the 90 selected enrolled in the 2024-25 academic year.

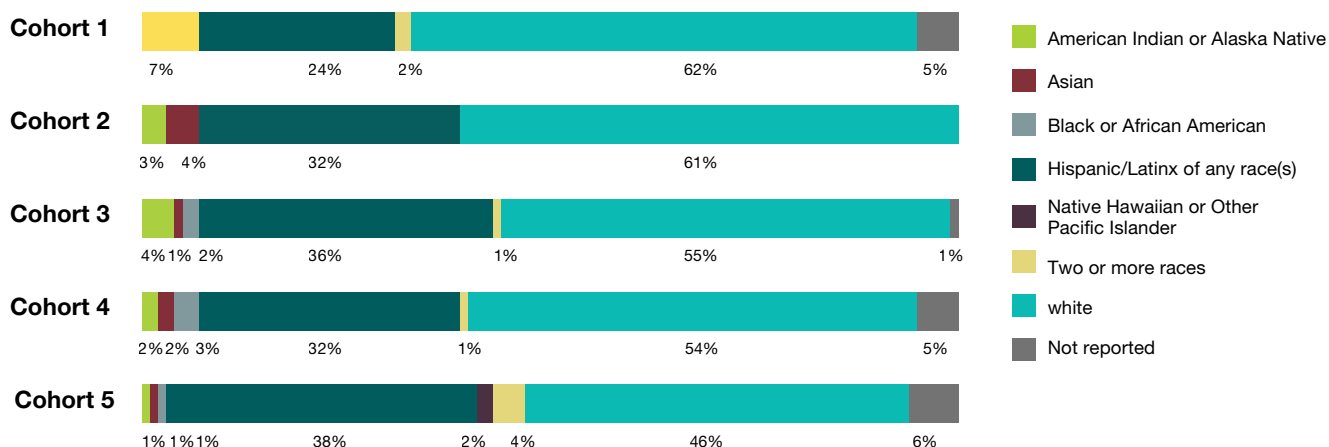
Fifty-two of these Scholars have re-enrolled for the 2025-26 academic year. In total, 72% of Cohort 5 are women (n=56), 21% are men (n=16).⁴⁷

Of Cohort 5 participants, 51% identify as students of color. Seventy-nine percent of Scholars identified as first-generation college students.⁴⁸
See GRAPHICS 22 and 23.

GRAPHIC 22: FIRST-GENERATION STATUS

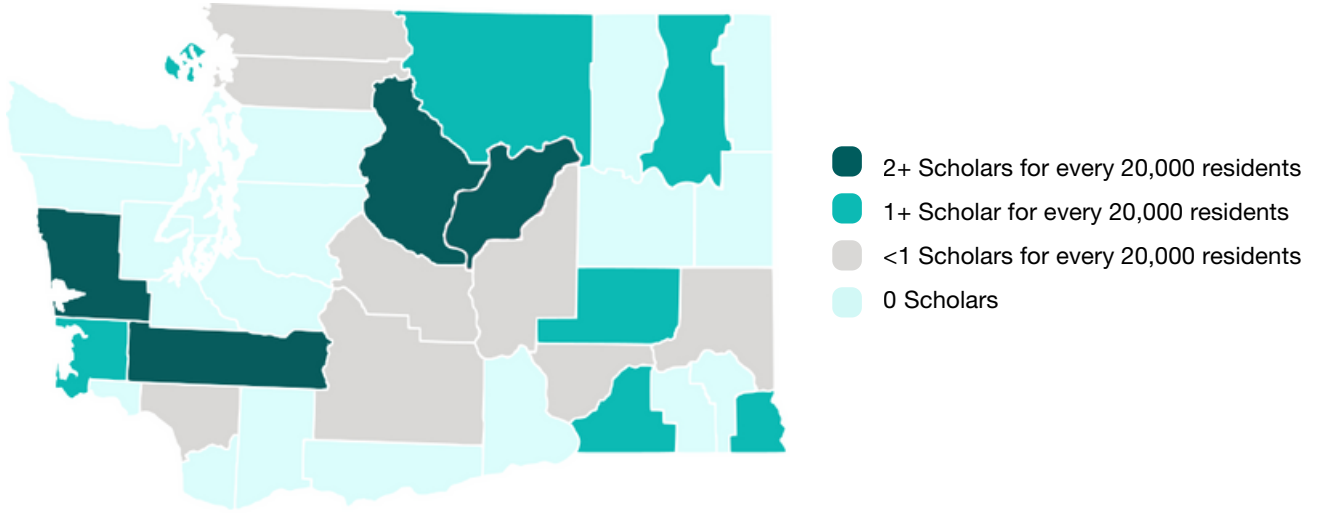


GRAPHIC 23: RACE OR ETHNICITY OF SCHOLARS



Scholars in Cohort 5 hail from 19 out of 31 rural counties. The counties with the highest number of Cohort 5 participants per capita are Douglas, Chelan, Lewis, Grays Harbor, and Adams.

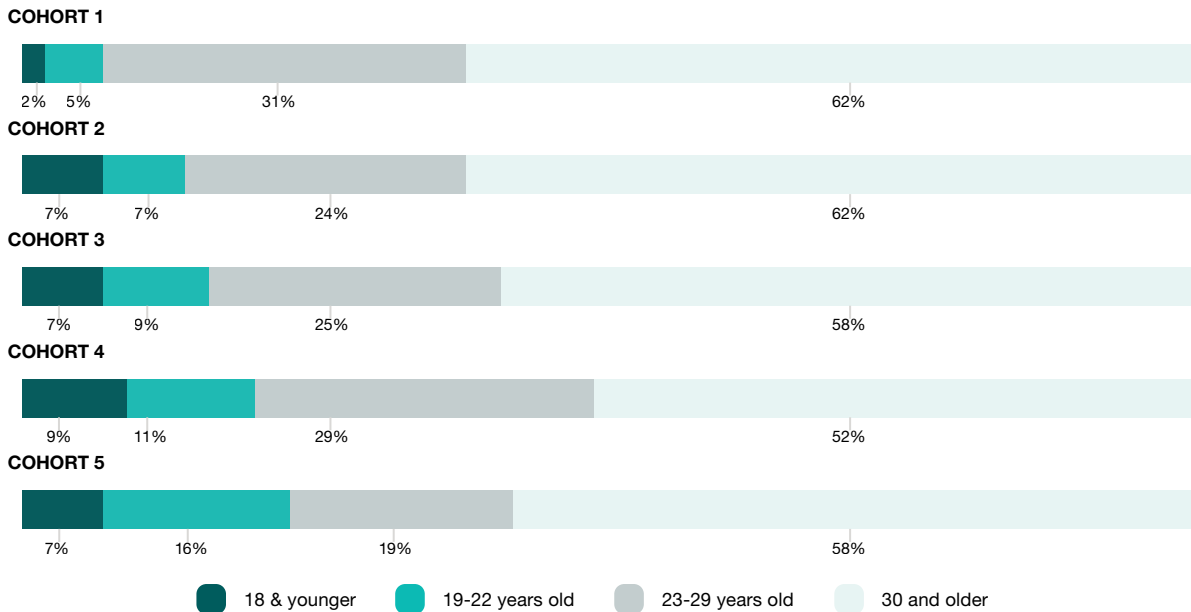
GRAPHIC 24: HOME COUNTIES OF COHORT 5 SCHOLARS



Most Cohort 5 Scholars (58%) are 30 years old or older. Cohort 5 Scholars indicated they were the following ages at the time of application:⁴⁹



GRAPHIC 25: AGE OF COHORT 1-5 SCHOLARS BY PERCENT



The median family income (regardless of household size) for Cohort 5 is \$24,030. The mean family income for Cohort 5 is \$26,467.⁵⁰



RURAL JOBS INITIATIVE DISBURSEMENT

SEC. 8.1 (d) The number and amount of scholarships actually awarded and whether the scholarships were paid from the scholarship account or endowment account.

RJI recipients can receive up to \$3,500 in their first quarter, \$2,500 in their second quarter, and \$2,000 per quarter for the remaining duration of their associate degree, certificate, or apprenticeship program.

As of November 1, 2025, 131 recipients were enrolled in RJI, 122 were also enrolled in the CTS program, and nine were exclusively supported with RJI funds.

When Scholars are enrolled in CTS and RJI, the first \$1,500 in quarterly disbursements comes from CTS funding, and the remainder comes from RJI. When Scholars are supported exclusively through RJI, their entire disbursement comes from RJI funding.

All RJI scholarships are paid from the student support pathways account. Between the 2020-21 and the 2024-25 academic years, WSOS disbursed \$1,937,995 in RJI funding to Scholars. In the 2025-26 academic year, an estimated \$362,000 in RJI funding will be disbursed to Scholars.

RURAL JOBS INITIATIVE ENROLLMENT

SEC. 8.1 (e) The institutions and eligible education programs in which Washington State Opportunity Scholarship Scholars enrolled, together with data regarding Scholars' completion and graduation.

As of November 1, 2025, 211 RJI Scholars have graduated. 131 Scholars have re-enrolled in 2025-26. Sixty-three percent of enrolled Scholars are pursuing education and training in the health care industry, 13% in the trades, 12% in information technology, two percent in engineering/manufacturing, and 10% in other industries.

RJI recipients represent 100% of Washington's rural regions. The institutions with the most enrolled Scholars are ranked as follows:

- **Wenatchee Valley College:** n=29, 22%
- **Grays Harbor College:** n = 20, 15%
- **Bellingham Technical College:** n = 15, 11%

TABLE 9: PARTICIPANT ENROLLMENT, RETENTION AND GRADUATION BY COHORT

COHORT (YEAR)	TOTAL PARTICIPANTS	GRADUATED		RE-ENROLLED		GRADUATED OR RE-ENROLLED	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
Cohort 1 (2020-21)	40	24	60%	-	-	24	60%
Cohort 2 (2021-22)	70	50	71%	-	-	50	71%
Cohort 3 (2022-23)	97	69	71%	3	3%	72	74%
Cohort 4 (2023-24)	93	51	55%	24	26%	75	81%
Cohort 5 (2024-25)	84	17	20%	52	62%	69	82%
TOTAL C1-C5 PARTICIPANTS	384	211	55%	79	21%	290	76%



ROSE
Opportunity Scholar

GRAPHIC 26: RJI SCHOLAR ENROLLMENT 2025-26 BY REGION

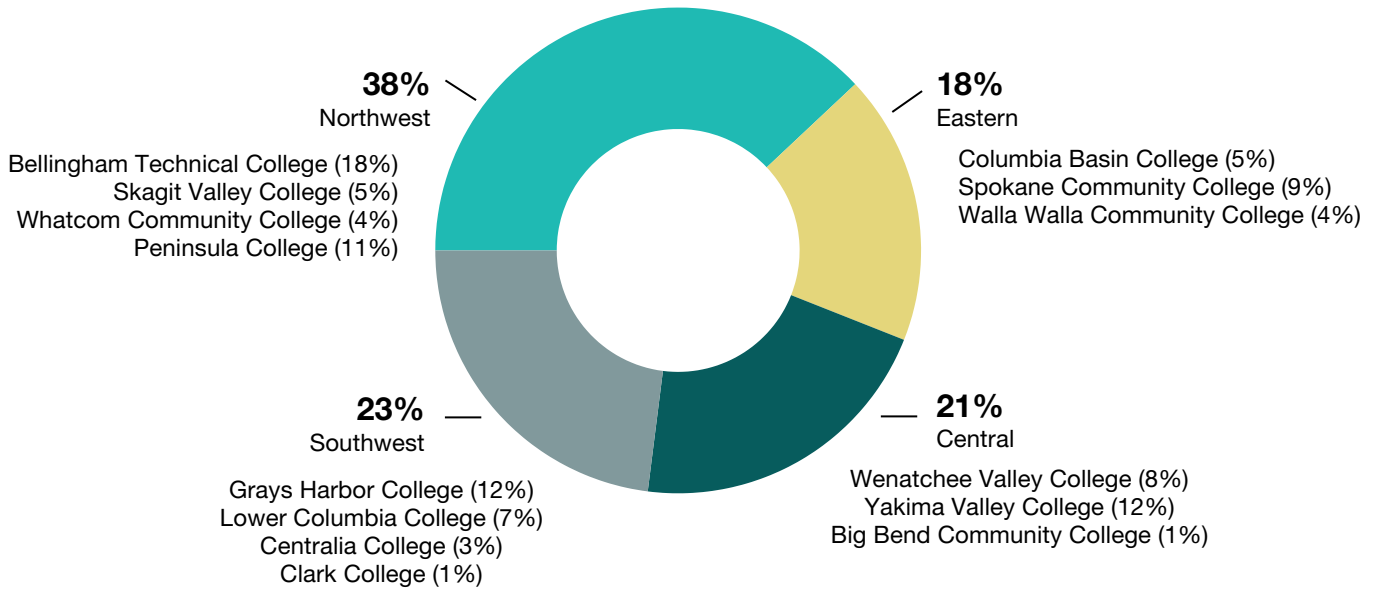
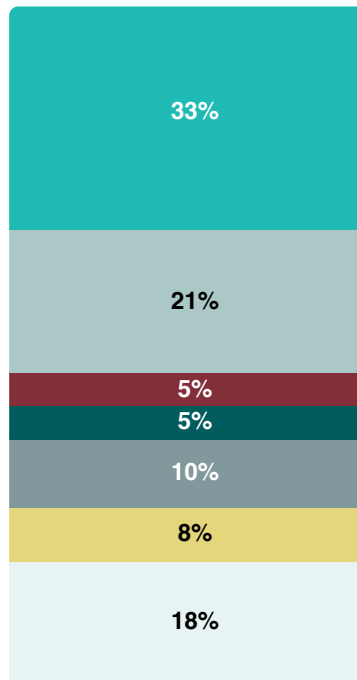
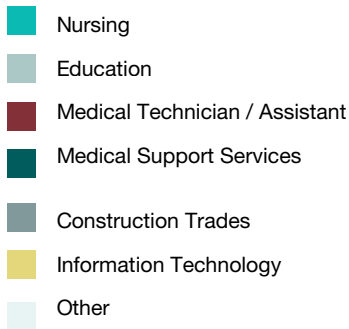


TABLE 10: RJI GRADUATES BY REGION & INSTITUTION

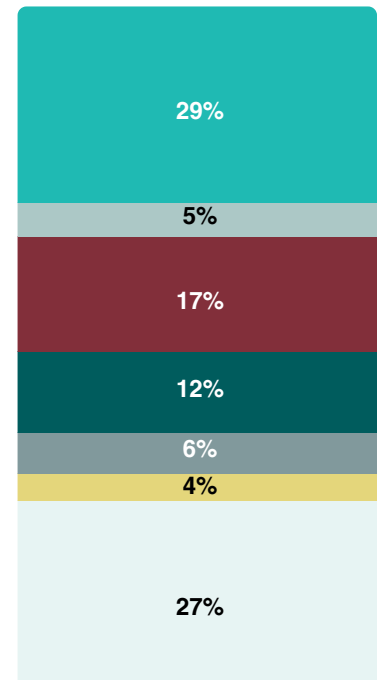
WA REGION	INSTITUTION	GRADUATES	
		#	%
Northwest (North Sound)	Bellingham Technical College	38	18%
	Skagit Valley College	10	5%
	Whatcom Community College	8	4%
	Peninsula College	23	11%
Eastern	Columbia Basin College	10	5%
	Spokane Community College	19	9%
	Walla Walla Community College	9	4%
Southwest (Coastal)	Grays Harbor College	25	12%
	Lower Columbia College	15	7%
	Centralia College	7	3%
	Clark College	2	1%
Central	Wenatchee Valley College	16	8%
	Yakima Valley College	26	12%
	Big Bend Community College	3	1%
TOTAL		211	100%

GRAPHIC 27: OCCUPATIONAL FIELD CATEGORIES OF ENROLLED SCHOLARS AND GRADUATES IN 2025-26⁵¹

	ENROLLED SCHOLARS		CREDENTIALS EARNED	
	#	%	#	%
Nursing	43	33%	61	29%
Education	27	21%	10	5%
Medical Technician / Assistant	7	5%	35	17%
Medical Support Services	6	5%	26	12%
Construction Trades	13	10%	13	6%
Information Technology	11	8%	9	4%
Other	24	18%	57	27%
• Welding	2	2%	16	8%
• Engineering / Manufacturing	3	2%	10	5%
• Accounting	13	10%	8	4%
• Automotive	3	2%	9	4%
• Agriculture	-	-	2	1%
• Dental Assistant / Hygienist	1	1%	2	1%
• All Other	2	2%	10	5%
TOTAL	131	100%	211	100%



Enrolled Scholars
n = 131



Credentials Obtained
n = 211

RJI FALL COHORT 6 AT A GLANCE

RJI recipients are selected three times a year for fall, winter and spring enrollment. Due to the December 1 deadline of the legislative report, we can only report on a portion of our Cohort 6 recipients. The following information is an at-a-glance look at our newest cohort for fall enrollment only. Complete data on all Cohort 6 applicants and recipients will be available in the 2026 legislative report.

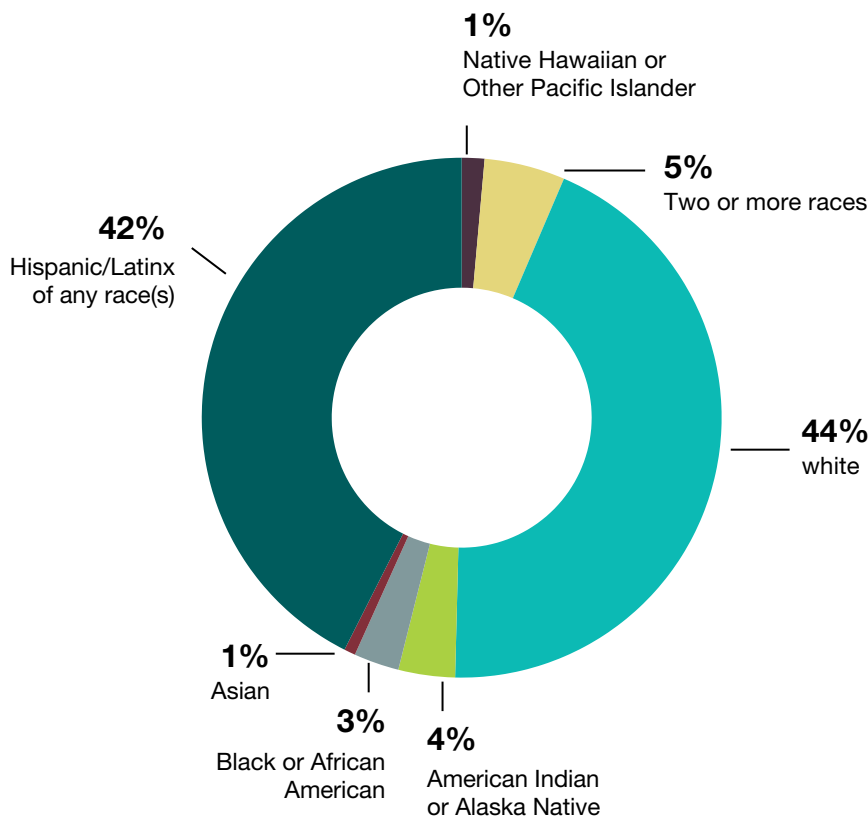
ELIGIBLE PROGRAMS

The following occupational fields comprise 92% of the programs that Cohort 6 fall scholarship recipients planned to pursue in the 2025-26 academic year: Nursing (46%), Accounting (12%), Information Technology (11%), Automotive (10%), Medical Support Services (6%), and Construction Trades (6%).

APPLICANT CHARACTERISTICS

1,062 individuals submitted applications for the RJI Cohort 6 fall. Of those, 155 students met the eligibility requirements for the RJI scholarship. Most eligible applicants were women (62%).⁵² The majority (66%) identified as first-generation college students.⁵³ See GRAPHIC 28.

GRAPHIC 28: RACE OR ETHNICITY OF ELIGIBLE RJI COHORT 6 APPLICANTS⁵⁴



Gender identity of eligible applicants:

30%

Men

62%

Women

1.4%

Nonbinary

0.7%

Gender non-conforming

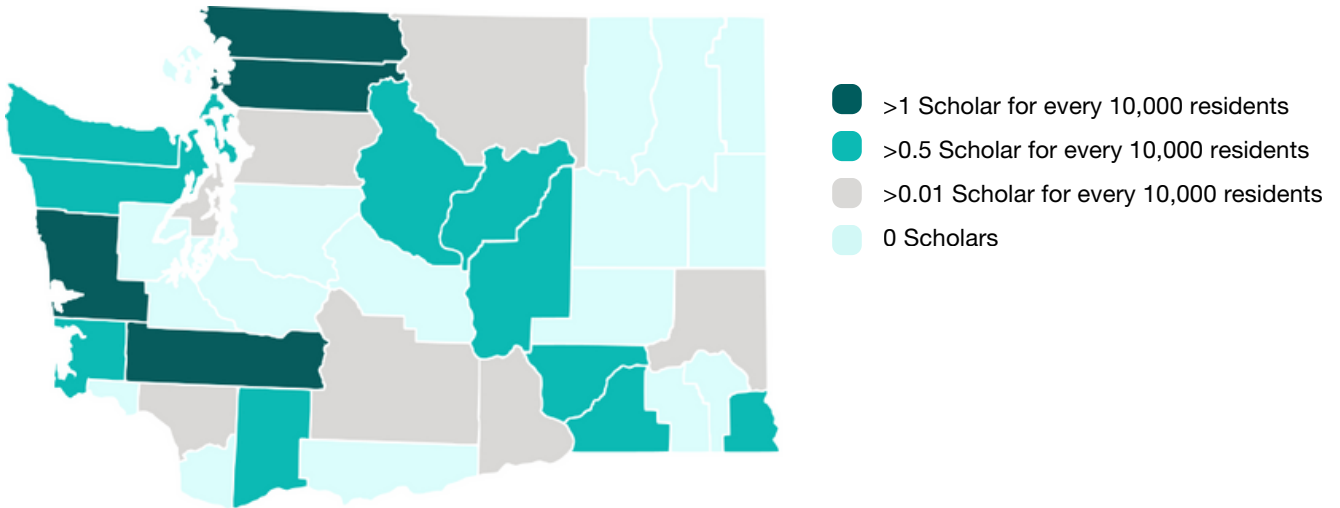
6%

Two or more

Counties with the most eligible applicants per capita include:

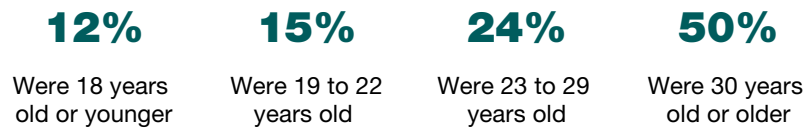
- **Grays Harbor County:** 2.8 for every 10,000 residents
- **Lewis County:** 1.9 for every 10,000 residents
- **Skagit County:** 1.4 for every 10,000 residents
- **Whatcom County:** 1.1 for every 10,000 residents
- **Franklin County:** 1.0 for every 10,000 residents
- **Chelan County:** 1.0 for every 10,000 residents

GRAPHIC 29: HOME COUNTIES OF COHORT 6 FALL APPLICANTS



Half of eligible applicants are 30 years old or older.

At the scholarship application deadline, eligible applicants indicated they were the following ages:⁵⁵



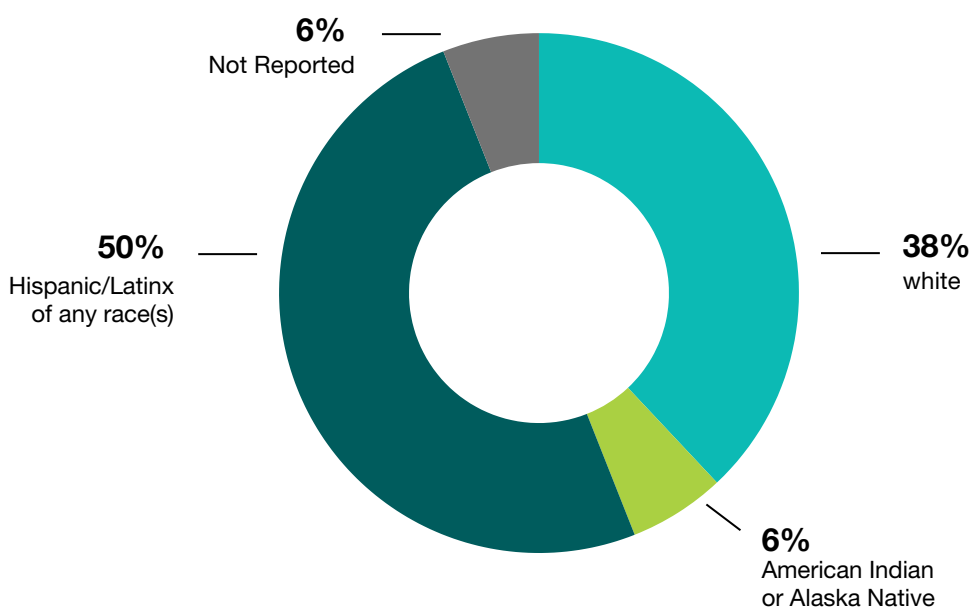
YAMILI
Opportunity Scholar

SCHOLAR CHARACTERISTICS

Of the 1,062 applicants who applied for RJI Cohort 6 fall, 155 were eligible for the RJI. Of those, 54 were selected. As of November 1, 2025, 2 Scholars had either not enrolled in college. This leaves 52 (96%) selected RJI Cohort 6 fall Scholars enrolled for the 2025-26 academic year.

In total, 72% of Cohort 6 Fall Scholars are women (n=33), 24% are men (n=11), 2% are non-binary (n=1), 2% are two or more (n=1).⁵⁶ Ninety-six percent identified as first-generation college students.⁵⁷ Most Scholars are 30 years or older (56%).

GRAPHIC 30: RACE OR ETHNICITY OF COHORT 6 FALL SCHOLARS



Gender identity of Cohort 6 Fall Scholars:

24%

Men

72%

Women

2%

Two or more genders

2%

Non-binary

At the time they applied, Cohort 6 fall Scholars indicated they were the following ages:

15%

Were 18 years old or younger

8%

Were 19 to 22 years old

21%

Were 23 to 29 years old

56%

Were 30 years old or older

The median family income for Cohort 6 fall was \$17,905, while the mean family income was \$20,882.⁵⁸

BECKETT
Opportunity Scholar



WS
OS

**GRADUATE
SCHOLARSHIP (GRD)**

ELIGIBLE GRADUATE (GRD) EDUCATION PROGRAMS

SEC. 8.1 (a) Education programs the Washington State Opportunity Scholarship Board determined eligible for purposes of the Washington State Opportunity Scholarship.

The Graduate Scholarship supports students pursuing a graduate degree in advanced practice nursing. The WSOS Board of Directors has approved four eligible programs across five universities. Eligible programs include a Master of Science in Nursing (MSN) or a Doctor of Nursing Practice (DNP). The Board of Directors will continue to refine the list of eligible programs to best meet our state's health care workforce needs.

The legislation that created the Graduate Scholarship intended to increase the number of health care professionals providing physical and behavioral health care, particularly in communities designated as rural or medically underserved in Washington state. Clinical practice is required for board certification and state licensure. Systemic barriers make practicum placement in target (rural and medically underserved) areas challenging.

Since practicum location is influential in the ultimate placement of certified nurse practitioners, WSOS encourages practicum placement in target areas with a stipend for hosting Scholars. The practicum site stipend compensates clinical sites in Washington's Medically Underserved Areas (MUA) or Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA). In 2024-2025, the stipend went to 23 clinics and hospitals across the state for 61 practicum placements. Of those that received a stipend, 9 facilities supported psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner students, 13 hosted family nurse practitioners, and one hosted adult gerontology nurse practitioners.

Statewide representation grew to 19 counties, with 12 of those being rural counties. This matches last year's number of rural counties. Moreover, 55% of eligible practicum sites utilized the preceptor stipend, representing a 15% increase since the program's inception.

We hope the stipend will assist clinical coordinators in securing more practicum spots in underserved areas.



LUIS
Opportunity Scholar

GRADUATE PROGRAM APPLICANT CHARACTERISTICS

SEC. 8.1 (b) The number of applicants for the Graduate program disaggregated to the extent possible, by race, ethnicity, gender, county of origin, age, and median family income.

Of the 63 individuals who applied for Cohort 5 of the Graduate Scholarship, 46 or 73% were eligible. Of those, 20 were selected. 100% of selected Cohort 5 Scholars enrolled for the 2025-26 academic year.

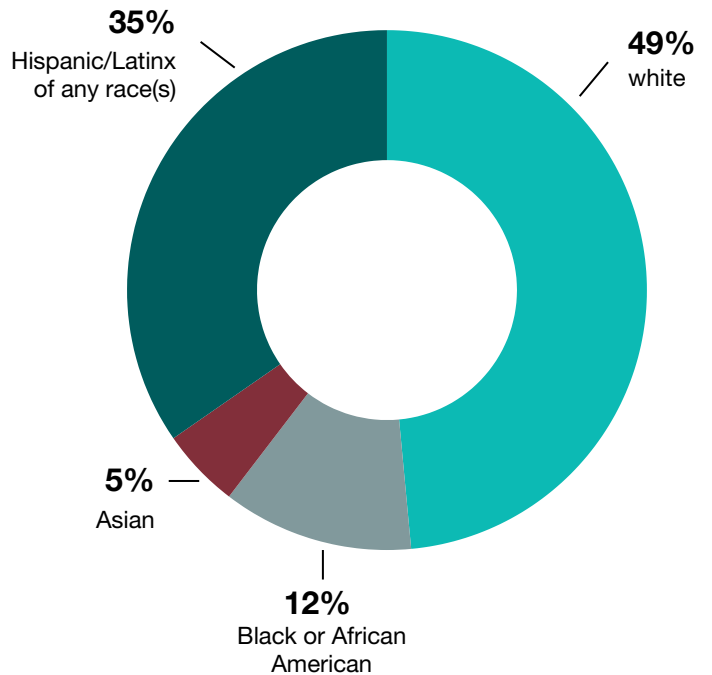
Fifty-three percent of the eligible graduate scholarship applicants identify as students of color, 84% identify as women, 12% identify as men, 2% identify as non-binary, and 2% identify as two or more genders.

Fifty-one percent of the eligible applicants identified as first-generation college students. The median family income is \$91,015. A majority of the eligible applicants were from multi-member households.

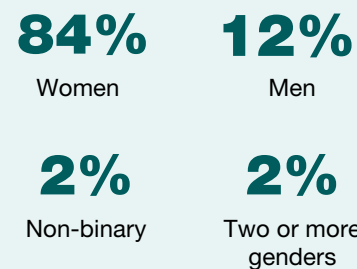
ASHLEY
Opportunity Scholar



GRAPHIC 29: RACE OR ETHNICITY OF ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS



Gender of eligible applicants:



GRADUATE PROGRAM SCHOLAR CHARACTERISTICS

SEC. 8.1 (c) The number of Scholars in the Graduate program disaggregated to the extent possible, by race, ethnicity, gender, county of origin, age, and median family income.

In total, 67% are women (n=12), and 22% are men (n=4). Forty-four percent identified as first-generation college students. Just over half of Scholars are 35 or older (55%). Just under half (45%) are students of color.

Of the 63 applicants who applied for the Graduate Program in 2025, 46 were eligible, and 20 were selected.

Cohort 5 Scholars hail from 11 counties - more than any prior cohort. One Scholar is from each of the rural counties of Clallam, Franklin, Grays Harbor, and Yakima. Eleven Scholars are from King, Pierce, and Snohomish counties. One Scholar is from each of Clark, Spokane, and Thurston counties. Two Scholars are from Kitsap county.

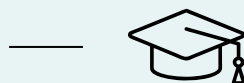
All (100%) of the selected Graduate Cohort 5 Scholars enrolled for the 2025-26 academic year.

To date, 34 GRD Scholars have graduated with a DNP in the following specialties:

- Psychiatric Mental Health (14 graduates),
- Family Nurse Practitioner (14 graduates), and
- Adult Gerontology (6 graduates).

Additionally, six Scholars have received a Master of Science in Nursing (MSN) degree — two in Psychiatric Mental Health and four in Family Nurse Practitioner.

Doctor of Nursing Practice (DNP)



34

Graduates to date

DNP SPECIALTIES



14

Psychiatric
Mental Health



14

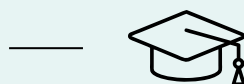
Family Nurse
Practitioner



6

Adult
Gerontology

Master of Science in Nursing (MSN)



6

Graduates to date

MSN SPECIALTIES



2

Psychiatric
Mental Health



4

Family Nurse
Practitioner

GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP DISBURSEMENT

SEC. 8.1 (d) The number and amount of scholarships actually awarded and whether the scholarships were paid from the scholarship account or the endowment account.

Graduate Scholars are eligible to receive up to \$25,000 over three years. As of November 1, 2025, 45 recipients are enrolled in the Graduate program.

Clinical practicum sites in Medically Underserved Areas (MUA) or Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA) that host Graduate Scholars are eligible to receive \$3,600 in remuneration per 120 clinical hours. Clinical practicum sites can receive up to \$18,000 total per Scholar over three years.

In the 2024-2025 academic year, WSOS disbursed \$126,300 in preceptor stipends to 29 clinics or hospitals located in a MUA or HPSA. The average distribution was \$4,355 per term. Sites that received the stipends were spread across the state in the following counties: Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Grant, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Pacific, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston, and Yakima.

All scholarships are paid from the student support pathways account. As of November 1, 2025, \$143,014 has been disbursed to Scholars for the current academic year. We anticipate disbursing \$506,050 in scholarship funds to all Cohort 3-5 Scholars by the end of the 2025-26 academic year.

By the end of 2025-26, we anticipate disbursing a total of **\$1.9 million** since program inception.

GRADUATE PROGRAM ENROLLMENT

SEC. 8.1 (e) The institutions and eligible education programs in which Opportunity Scholars enrolled, together with data regarding Scholars' completion and graduation.

As of November 1, 2025, there are 45 Graduate program recipients that are enrolled. In total, 32 are pursuing a DNP, and 13 are pursuing an MSN. There are 29 Scholars in the Family Nurse Practitioner (FNP) program track, 13 Scholars in the Psychiatric Mental Health Nurse Practitioner (PMHNP) track, and three Scholars in the Adult Gerontology Nurse Practitioner Primary Care (AGNP-Primary Care) program track.

As of November 1, 2025 there are 40 GRD Scholarship graduates. Six graduated with an MSN, and 34 with a DNP. Of the graduates, 16 are Psychiatric Mental Health Nurse Practitioners (PMHNP), six in Adult Gerontology and 18 are Family Nurse Practitioners (FNP).

Current Scholars are attending the following schools:

INSTITUTION	SCHOLARS	
	#	%
Gonzaga University	15	33%
Pacific Lutheran University	3	7%
Seattle University	10	22%
UW-Seattle	8	18%
Washington State University	9	20%
TOTAL	45	100%



JESUS
Opportunity
Scholar



WS
OS

**LOCAL PROMISE
SCHOLARSHIP (LPS)**

LOCAL PROMISE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMS

Renton Promise

The passage of HB 1587 in the 2025 legislative session gave local governments the ability to establish a Promise Scholarship program within WSOS. These programs are administered by WSOS, and are allowed to have separate eligibility and rules independent of the broader WSOS program.

At a minimum, local promise program recipients must:

- have received his or her high school diploma or high school equivalency certificate in Washington; and
- attend a public two-year institution of higher education or a professional-technical certificate or degree program as approved by the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges.

Local governments may establish additional rules and eligibility requirements beyond those listed above.

2025 is the first year that WSOS administered the Renton Promise program, which is operated within Renton Technical College. Recipients are Renton High School graduates. The program began in 2023. More information on the program is available at rtc.edu.

Per RCW 28B.145.070, WSOS is required to report the total amount of private contributions and state match monies received, as well as the total number of students served by each local government partner.

Private contributions and state-match dollars for the Renton Promise program, which launches in Academic Year 2025-26, are **\$200,000** and **\$200,000**, respectively, for a total of **\$400,000**.



Sponsors and supporters of HB 1587 gather at Governor Ferguson's bill signing, which made it possible for promise scholarships for local governments to be administered by WSOS.

Champions gather outside of the rotunda following the official bill signing of HB 1587, which made local promise scholarships administered by WSOS possible.



LOCAL PROMISE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMS

Tukwila Promise

The passage of HB 1587 in the 2025 legislative session gave local governments the ability to establish a Promise Scholarship program within WSOS. These programs are administered by WSOS, and are allowed to have separate eligibility and rules independent of the broader WSOS program.

At a minimum, local promise program recipients must:

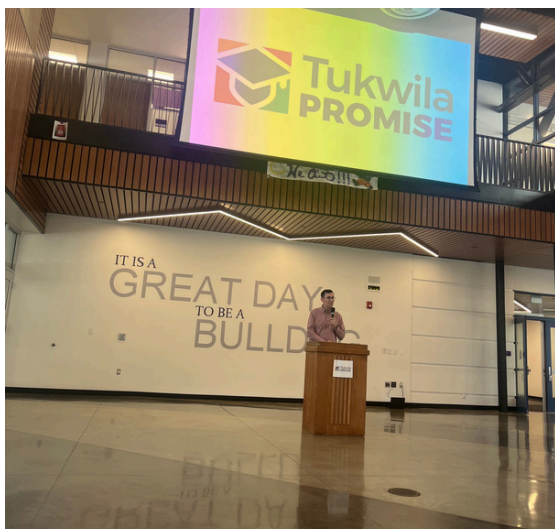
- have received his or her high school diploma or high school equivalency certificate in Washington; and
- attend a public two-year institution of higher education or a professional-technical certificate or degree program as approved by the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges.

Local governments may establish additional rules and eligibility requirements beyond those listed above. The Tukwila Promise program began in the 2025-26 academic year with the support of WSOS as the program administrator.

The program was created through a partnership between the Tukwila School District, City of Tukwila, and Highline College. Recipients are graduates from Foster High School, who enroll at Highline College. More information on the Tukwila Promise program can be found at tukwilaschools.org/programs/tukwila-promise.

Per RCW 28B.145.070, WSOS is required to report the total amount of private contributions and state match monies received, as well as the total number of students served by each local government partner.

Private contributions and state-match dollars for the Tukwila Promise program, which launches in Academic Year 2025-26 are **\$65,000** and **\$65,000**, respectively, for a total of **\$135,000**.



Rep. Steve Bergquist (11th LD-Renton) speaks at the press conference announcing the launch of the Tukwila Promise program, which provides promise scholarships to Foster High School graduates beginning in the fall of 2025.



WS
OS

**CONTRIBUTIONS,
EXPANSION PROGRAM,
& OUTCOMES**

CONTRIBUTIONS

SEC. 8.1 (f) The total amount of private contributions and state-match funds received for the Washington State Opportunity Scholarship program, how the funds were distributed between the student support pathways, scholarship and endowment accounts, the interest or other earnings on the accounts, and the amount of any administrative fee paid to the program administrator.

As of August 31, 2025:⁵⁹

- Private contributions and state-match dollars for the Baccalaureate Scholarship program are \$104,974,759 and \$104,974,759, respectively, for a total of \$209,949,518.
- Private contributions and state-match dollars for the Career & Technical Scholarship program are \$30,808,343 and \$28,558,408, respectively, for a total of \$58,793,082.
- Private contributions and state-match dollars for the Rural Jobs Initiative are \$1,812,202 and \$1,801,810, respectively, for a total of \$3,614,013.
- Private contributions and state-match dollars for the Graduate Scholarship program are \$730,020 and \$730,020, respectively, for a total of \$1,460,040.
- Private contributions and state-match dollars for the Renton Promise program, which launches Academic Year 2025-26, are \$200,000 and \$200,000, respectively, for a total of \$400,000.
- Private contributions and state-match dollars for the Tukwila Promise program, which launches Academic Year 2025-26, are \$65,000 and \$65,000, respectively, for a total of \$135,000.

SEE GRAPHIC 30 ON THE NEXT PAGE.

As of September 30, 2025, the total investment income for all WSOS accounts is \$57,680,380 since inception.

The balance of the endowment account as of September 30, 2025, includes \$7,795,540 related to private earnings as well as \$656,077 in earnings on state match dollars. An initial investment made into the endowment account by a private donor and its state match were later redirected to the scholarship accounts; the only remaining balance in the account represents earnings from the amounts originally held in the endowment.⁶⁰

BRIZZA & ASHLEY
Opportunity Scholars



In total, administrative fees of \$10,878,147 have been paid to program administrators of WSOS:

- The total administrative fee paid to the first program administrator (from inception through January 2017), the College Success Foundation, was \$5,082,672.⁶¹
- The total administrative fee paid to the second program administrator (from February 2017 through August 2022), Washington STEM, was \$2,865,404.⁶²
- The total administrative fee that was paid to the third program administrator (from September 2022 through August 2024), 501 Commons, is \$1,180,769.⁶³

The total administrative fee paid to the current program administrator (from September 2024 through present), the WSOS Foundation, was \$1,749,302 as of October 31, 2025.

Between July 1, 2024, and June 30, 2025, (academic year 2024-25) WSOS disbursed \$18,833,194 in scholarship dollars.⁶⁴ Over that same period, WSOS spent \$6,015,940⁶⁵ on non-scholarship expenses. \$2,643,840 of those non-scholarship expenses were programmatic costs, including the Scholar Lead peer mentorship program, the Skills that Shine industry mentorship program, and other student services.

The Governor-appointed Board of Directors approves the WSOS budget annually. The budget includes an approval of revenue targets (inclusive of fundraising goals), as required by statute.

For fiscal year 2025-26, the Board approved budget included a revenue target of \$15,092,200 in revenue. As of October 31, 2025, WSOS had reported \$13,526,531 or 90% of the annual goal.

GRAPHIC 30: PRIVATE AND STATE-MATCH CONTRIBUTIONS BY PROGRAM

Baccalaureate Scholarship / BaS

PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS		STATE-MATCH DOLLARS		TOTAL
\$104,974,759	+	\$104,974,759	=	\$209,949,518

Career & Technical Scholarship / CTS

PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS		STATE-MATCH DOLLARS		TOTAL
\$30,808,343	+	\$28,558,408	=	\$59,366,751

Rural Jobs Initiative / RJI

PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS		STATE-MATCH DOLLARS		TOTAL
\$1,812,202	+	\$1,801,810	=	\$3,614,013

Graduate Scholarship / GRD

PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS		STATE-MATCH DOLLARS		TOTAL
\$730,020	+	\$730,020	=	\$1,460,040

Promise Programs / PRO

MUNICIPAL CONTRIBUTIONS		STATE-MATCH DOLLARS		TOTAL
\$265,000	+	\$265,000	=	\$530,000

EXPANSION PROGRAM

SEC. 8.1 (g) Identification of the programs the Washington State Opportunity Scholarship Board selected to receive Opportunity Expansion awards and the amount of such awards.

Per HB 2801, the WSOS Board of Directors has the authority to distribute donations to the Opportunity Expansion Fund (OEF) in addition to managing the scholarship portion of WSOS.

Under this 2011 legislation, Washington companies could donate high-tech, research, and development (R&D) tax credits to the Fund between June 2011 and January 2015. The total contributions would be used to increase the capacity of Washington colleges and universities to produce high-demand degrees. This tax credit no longer exists.

As of October 31, 2015, \$6,000,326.64 had been certified and transferred to the Opportunity Expansion Account to support opportunity expansion awards. Microsoft was the only company that contributed funds.

In late 2015, a working group of 14 community, business, and government leaders was convened to develop a Request for Information (ROI) process, review final applications, and identify three final proposals to award the opportunity expansion awards. In the initial round of applications, 20 colleges and universities responded with requests totaling nearly \$50 million.

The WSOS Board of Directors approved funding for the proposals below in June 2016. By August 2016, grants were awarded in full to winning institutions.

\$2.2M to University of Washington's STARS Program

The University of Washington's STARS program provides intensive wraparound services to first-year, Pell-eligible engineering students from Washington high schools. The Opportunity Expansion Fund grant enabled the STARS program to accept a larger cohort of students for the 2017-18 and 2018-19 academic years, resulting in 20-35 engineering and computer science degrees awarded to Washington residents from low-income backgrounds.

In addition to serving an extended cohort of intensive STARS participants, the WSOS Opportunity Expansion Funding enabled the Engineering Academic Center. (EAC) to enroll 215 students in supplemental engineering workshops.

\$2.2M to Central Washington University for their Teach STEM Program

The Teach STEM Program at Central Washington University (CWU) is a new teacher recruiting and retention program modeled after the University of Texas Austin's UTeach program. Teach STEM aims to develop and offer a new computer science teaching endorsement and math competency. Through the Opportunity Expansion Fund grant, the Teach STEM program has increased the number of students enrolled in STEM teaching courses. In 2017-2018, 116 students took Teach STEM courses. This is an approximately 25% increase in enrollment in science and math teaching programs versus the average of the three previous years.

This trajectory meets CWU's goal to double the number of STEM teaching graduates by spring 2022. The Opportunity Expansion Fund grant also enabled CWU to develop a new computer science teaching endorsement launched in the 2018-19 academic year.

\$1.6M to Western Washington University's computer science degree program and to develop a new computer science K-12 endorsement at WWU's Center for Science Math and Technology (SMATE).

As of 2020, Western Washington University (WWU) will graduate 175 students with a Bachelor of Science in computer science and deliver professional development for 10 K-12 teachers (pre-service or in-service) each year.

Through the support of the Opportunity Expansion Fund grant in 2017-18, WWU was able to offer 15 more sections of computer science courses than the previous year, which contributed to 150 computer science graduates and 10 cybersecurity graduates in 2018.

OUTCOMES

When the Legislature created the Opportunity Scholarship program in 2011, it also directed the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee (JLARC) to conduct an independent evaluation of the program. That review, published in 2019, recommended that WSOS strengthen its coordination with state agencies, such as ERDC, WSAC, and the Employment Security Department (ESD), to support a more comprehensive, data-driven annual legislative report.

The outcomes presented in this section are possible because of these partnerships. WSOS is also at an important inflection point, building out our strategy and goals for the next five years ahead.

The outcomes in this section, and the learnings and questions they raise, will guide our ongoing efforts to understand what is working well, where barriers persist, and how we can continue to strengthen our model.

We share this data in the spirit of transparency, collaboration, and collective learning. The insights emerging from this analysis are not for WSOS alone. They are an invitation to elected officials, partners, donors, higher education leaders, employers, and community stakeholders to join us in examining both the successes and the challenges these results reveal.

Together, we can deepen our understanding, apply what we have learned, and continue to improve outcomes for students and employers in Washington and beyond.

On the pages that follow are outcomes for the Baccalaureate (BaS) and Career & Technical Scholarship (CTS) programs. These programs were evaluated through two primary sources:

1. An **alumni survey** conducted in partnership with Kinetic West, and
2. Data from the **Office of Financial Management's Education Research and Data Center** (ERDC).

For both programs, ERDC provides two comparison groups:

- **Comparison cohort:** Students with similar characteristics — such as income level and program of study — who earned a credential in an eligible WSOS field but did not receive WSOS funding.
- **Non-participant cohort:** Students who applied for WSOS, were eligible, but were not selected. This group allows us to compare outcomes among students who demonstrated equivalent initiative and interest in high-demand fields but did not receive WSOS support.

As required by RCW 28B.145, this analysis includes disaggregation by race, ethnicity, gender, geographic location, and median family income (MFI) when data allow. Together, these data enable WSOS to evaluate how BaS and CTS recipients compare to their peers across three core domains:



College
affordability



Credential
attainment



Labor market
outcomes



KEY BaS FINDINGS

College affordability

Affordability is foundational to persistence, credential attainment, and entry into the workforce. The following affordability findings compare BaS recipients with the comparison cohort of all bachelor’s degree earners in Washington who have similar income levels and programs of study.⁶⁶ The averages below reflect data from over the course of the student’s baccalaureate education.

UNMET NEED⁶⁷

- **Average:** \$14,625, 34% lower than comparable students
- **Highest average by racial/ethnic group:** Latinx (\$17,684), then white (\$15,134), then Black (\$15,082)
- **Comparison by income:** Low-income Scholars have 57% higher unmet need than middle-income Scholars, but still 36% lower than low-income students in the comparison group.

LOAN BURDEN

- **Average:** \$4,500, 72% less than non-participants
- **Comparison by race/ethnicity:** Highest: white Scholars (\$6,197) Lowest: Asian Scholars (\$2,601)

OUT-OF-POCKET COSTS

- **Average:** \$34,983, 26% less than comparison group
- **Comparison by race/ethnicity:** Highest: white Scholars (\$40,623) Lowest: Black Scholars (\$25,991)

RURAL BaS RECIPIENTS COMPARED TO NON-RURAL

- **18%** higher unmet need
- **5%** higher out-of-pocket costs
- **25%** higher loan burden

Affordability takeaways

The BaS program substantially reduces financial barriers compared to its peers, but affordability differences persist across racial, income, and geographic lines. These patterns necessitate a more in-depth analysis to understand the underlying causes and pinpoint areas where targeted support could enhance outcomes. Also, because most national and state affordability studies report unmet need per academic year, and ERDC provides cumulative unmet need across a full degree program, additional analysis is needed to contextualize how WSOS Scholars’ affordability compares to other benchmarks.

Credential attainment (graduation outcomes)

Timely degree completion is important because it reduces costs, accelerates earnings, and increases the state’s return on investment. The following graduation outcomes compare BaS recipients from cohorts 2–7 (AY 2013–14 through 2018–19) with the ERDC-provided “non-participant” cohort of students, which includes eligible applicants who were not selected. All of these students entered college as first-time freshmen (had earned no prior credits).⁶⁸

	FOUR-YEAR GRADUATION RATES	SIX-YEAR GRADUATION RATES	OVERALL BACHELOR’S COMPLETION (ANY TIMELINE)	GRADUATION IN A HIGH-DEMAND FIELD
SCHOLARS	46%	72%	75%	67%
NON-PARTICIPANTS	35%	56%	59%	52%
U.S. BENCHMARK		65%		



Credential attainment (graduation) continued

Graduation takeaways

BaS recipients graduate at significantly higher rates than non-participants. They are more likely to finish in four and six years, more likely to complete a bachelor's degree overall, and far more likely to graduate in a high-demand field. About a third of students who enter college as a Scholar do not graduate in a high-demand field. When compared to the non-participant group, Scholars are about 29% more likely than non-participants to graduate with a degree in a high-demand field.

Questions for further analysis

While the program supports higher completion and entry into high-demand fields, further analysis will help us understand:

- What barriers face the third of Scholars who do not graduate in a high-demand field?
- Does unmet need influence persistence and time-to-degree?
- Do rural Scholars graduate at the same rate as non-rural Scholars?
- How does major selection vary across race, income, and geography?



Labor market outcomes

Labor market outcomes show whether WSOS is achieving its statutory purpose to connect Washington residents to high-demand, family-wage careers. The following data is from our 2025 alumni survey.

LABOR MARKET OUTCOMES

- **83%** of alumni report being employed
- **86%** of STEM and health care alumni are employed
- Among those not working:
 - **45%** are seeking employment
 - **42%** are in school full-time
- **68%** have earned or plan to earn an additional credential
 - **90%** in STEM or health care
- **9 in 10** alumni are living in Washington state, and 67% of BaS alumni are living in the same county as when they applied to WSOS.

EARNINGS BY DEMOGRAPHICS

- **Race/ethnicity:** white Scholars earn \$84,000 as compared to \$66,000 for Latinx and \$59,000 for Black Scholars.
- **Scholars who are first-generation college students** earn an average salary of \$74,000 as compared with non-first-generation Scholars earning \$88,000.
- **Male Scholars** are also earning significantly more than women (\$97,000 to \$73,000).

EARNINGS DATA comparing BaS recipients and the non-participant group

	9 MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION	FIVE YEARS AFTER GRADUATION*	WAGE GROWTH (5 YEARS)
SCHOLARS	\$77,397	\$113,059	+46%
NON-PARTICIPANTS	\$67,784	\$97,172	+43%

*As a comparison, the average early-career (defined as zero to five years of work experience), regardless of field of study, earns roughly \$67,000.⁶⁹

GRAY, TABETHA, JOANNA, & AUDREY Opportunity Scholars





Labor market outcomes continued

Labor market takeaways

BaS recipients earn higher starting wages, experience faster wage growth, and achieve stronger long-term earnings than their peers. In general, Scholars are making considerably more than both the non-participants and the average bachelor's degree holder in the state.

However, when broken down by race/ethnicity, gender, and first-generation status, we see that the inequities existing in both the US and Washington state labor markets are reflected in WSOS outcomes. Black and Latinx Scholars, women, and first-generation Scholars are all earning a statistically significant lower salary than their peer alumni.

These opportunity gaps have real consequences on the strength, diversity, and quality of our high-demand workforce. First-generation college students, women, and students of color are underrepresented in STEM and high-demand fields that lead to higher earnings.⁷⁰ According to an analysis from Pew Research, Black and Latinx adults remain underrepresented among STEM degree earners compared with their share of the overall adult population. And while women make up a large majority of workers in health-related jobs and earn more undergraduate and graduate degrees, they continue to represent only a small portion of graduates in fields such as engineering and computer science, which are sectors where women are notably underrepresented in the workforce.⁷¹

The data thus far indicate the BaS program model is reflecting, not disrupting, those larger structural trends. Deeper analysis of Opportunity Scholars by field of study, institution type, geography, and other factors may help illuminate what is contributing to gaps, specifically in earnings.

Conclusion

The BaS model reduces upfront financial barriers, increases degree completion, and accelerates wage growth. Lower unmet need and reduced borrowing appear to contribute directly to higher persistence. Scholars also benefit from faster time-to-degree and early-career earnings gains.

At the same time, affordability disparities persist by race, income, and geography. These gaps may contribute to downstream wage disparities and uneven workforce outcomes. The data suggest that the BaS program may need more targeted support and interventions to ensure equitable outcomes are possible for all Scholars.

These findings present opportunities for strategic investment, program refinement, and further analysis to ensure WSOS continues to deliver a robust and equitable high-demand talent pipeline for Washington.



RANDEE
Opportunity
Scholar

KEY CTS FINDINGS

College affordability

The following metrics compare CTS recipients and the comparison cohort provided by ERDC. The peer group consists of students who enrolled at an SBCTC institution between 2020-2023 who enrolled full-time in an eligible CTS program and did not receive WSOS funding.

OUT-OF-POCKET COSTS

- **CTS Scholars:** \$8,861, 35% less than comparison students.
- **Rural Scholars** have lower out-of-pocket costs.

UNMET NEED

- **CTS Scholars:** \$6,038, 36% lower than the comparison cohort.
- **Rural CTS Scholars** have lower unmet need

COST TRENDS OVER TIME (2020–2023):

- Out-of-pocket costs **increased** 76% for CTS Scholars between 2022 and 2023.
- Unmet need **increased** 77% in that same period.
- Prior to 2022, affordability metrics **remained steady**.

Affordability takeaways

The CTS program substantially reduces financial barriers compared to its peers, but the sharp spike in unmet need and out-of-pocket costs between 2022 and 2023 raises concerns, especially if this trend continues as more data becomes available. These increases could reflect pandemic-era cost increases, inflation, or rising tuition and fees at the community and technical colleges.

It's also important to note that rural Scholars in CTS had lower costs, which is in contrast to the BaS program, where their financial burdens were higher than those of non-rural Scholars. More analysis is needed to break down how the Rural Jobs Initiative, which provides additional funding to rural students, is driving affordability for rural CTS recipients.

Credential attainment (graduation outcomes)

These findings compare CTS recipients from Cohorts 1-4 with the non-participant cohort, or eligible but not selected for CTS applicants from academic years 2019-20 to 2022-23.

CREDENTIAL COMPLETION (OVERALL)	
SCHOLARS	63%
NON-PARTICIPANTS	58%

HIGH-DEMAND CREDENTIAL COMPLETION	
SCHOLARS	90%
NON-PARTICIPANTS	90%

TIME-TO-CREDENTIAL

- **87%** of CTS recipients complete their credential within two years of being selected by WSOS, which is **5% higher** than non-participants.

Graduation takeaways

CTS recipients: CTS recipients earn a credential more often and faster than non-participants. While they overwhelmingly earn credentials in high-demand fields, so do non-participants, at equal rates. More analysis is needed to understand what is driving the high-demand credential rate and how it may differ across Scholar populations. This understanding can help us understand ways the program can remove barriers for the 37% of Scholars who do not complete a credential and ensure persistence and completion rates are high among all recipients.

Labor market | employment

These findings are from our alumni survey:

- **80%** of CTS alumni report being employed.
- Among those not working:
 - **38%** are seeking employment
 - **28%** are enrolled in school full-time
- **49%** of CTS alumni have earned or are currently pursuing an additional degree or credential, and another **30%** plan to advance their education
 - Among those who have pursued, are pursuing, or plan to pursue further education, **88%** are doing so in the trades, STEM or health care field.
- **9 in 10** alumni are still living in Washington, and among CTS alumni, 87% are living in the same county as when they applied to WSOS.

Employment takeaways

CTS alumni are working or pursuing continuing education at high rates, in the high-demand trade, STEM, and health care fields that WSOS was built to support. The high rate of students living in the same county as when they applied indicates CTS is connecting students with education that leads to jobs in their communities. Salary data are available only at nine months post-credential for CTS Scholars and non-participants.

Labor market | earnings

According to data comparing CTS recipients and non-participants: overall, non-participants earn **8%** more than Scholars nine months post-credential. Controlling for associate degree recipients only, non-participants earn **10%** higher more than Scholars.

EARNINGS (OVERALL)		EARNINGS (ASSOCIATE DEGREE RECIPIENTS ONLY)	
SCHOLARS	\$70,034	SCHOLARS	\$73,093
NON-PARTICIPANTS	\$75,651	NON-PARTICIPANTS	\$80,559

Several structural differences may explain the 8–10% wage gap:

INCOME BACKGROUND

- **63%** of Scholars are in the bottom three income deciles vs. **31%** of non-participants. Research indicates that students from higher-income deciles tend to gain higher early-career wages.⁷²

FIRST-GENERATION COLLEGE STATUS

- **78%** of Scholars are first-generation college students vs. **52%** of non-participants.
- The earning potential of first-generation college students is often lower due to a lack of access to social capital, which can assist in navigating barriers to higher wages, including wage negotiation, networking, internship access, and job placement.⁷³

Earnings by demographics | Unlike BaS, there were no statistically significant differences in annual pay among racial/ethnic groups, gender, or first-generation status.

Earnings takeaways

While CTS recipients are more likely to complete credentials and do so in high-demand fields, their earnings are lower than those of their peers. As an organization, this data reinforces the need to deepen our understanding of what drives these outcomes and how our program can address and mitigate them.

We will also continue to request and analyze more data so that we can see if these wage gaps will close after more time (past the nine-month post-credential attainment milestone). We will also investigate how outcomes vary by sector and identify other barriers, such as job placement, employer networks, or required certifications.

Conclusion

The CTS program strengthens affordability, accelerates credential attainment, and improves early employment outcomes. CTS recipients are staying in Washington, and they are working or pursuing advanced education in the trades, STEM, or health care fields. However, rising unmet need and out-of-pocket costs may suggest new affordability pressures to mitigate. Early-career wage gaps between Scholars and non-participants also highlight possible equity challenges that may require programmatic interventions to resolve.

These insights present opportunities to enhance the CTS model through targeted support, partnerships with colleges and employers, and deeper analysis of affordability spikes and wage disparities. Strengthening these areas will help ensure the CTS program continues to expand equitable access to high-demand careers and deliver a strong ROI for Washington.

These findings will guide us as we identify opportunities for improvement and strengths in the program, allowing us to delve deeper into the data for more comprehensive analysis and learning. WSOS actively invites partners in the field to join us in this effort as we strengthen our program model and align our next strategic plan with the needs of Washington students and the workforce.

MARIA & ANGELITA
Opportunity
Scholars





ENDNOTES

BaS sec. 8.1(a) eligible programs

1. Not all Scholars who are selected to receive the scholarship end up enrolling in college to become WSOS participants. Therefore, it is important to note that selected Scholars differ from actual cohort participants. This table references the major of interest indicated on the application. Many college students change their major over time, and Scholars may not graduate in the same field in which they declared their initial interest. The totals in this table may not equal 100% due to rounding.

2. Prior to the 2022 legislative report, select agriculture majors were included under Health Professions and Related Programs. Beginning with the 2022 legislative report, all agriculture majors will be counted under Agriculture, Animal, Plant, Veterinary Science, and Related Fields. This change will impact the figures for the current cohort and historical cohorts.

3. Engineering, engineering technologies and engineering-related fields, while separate Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) families, have been combined into one category in the table.

4. The major category for Education includes agricultural, biology, chemistry, early childhood, earth science, elementary, health, mathematics, physics, science, STEM, and technology teacher education.

BaS sec. 8.1(b) applicants

5. n=106 or 5% chose not to report their gender and are therefore unknown. They are excluded from related calculations.

6. n=99 or 4% chose not to report their race/ethnicity and are therefore unknown. They are excluded from related calculations.

7. n=44 or 2% chose not to report their parental education status and are therefore unknown. n=25 or 1% reported having no parents and are also unknown. These applicants are excluded from related calculations.

8. The totals in this graph may not equal 100% due to rounding.

9. For analysis purposes, age calculations were as of the application deadline.

BaS sec. 8.1(c) Scholars

10. n=53 or 4% of Cohort 14 participants chose not to report their gender and are therefore unknown. They are excluded from the calculations.

11. n=22 or 2% chose not to report their parental education status and are therefore unknown. n=21 or 2% reported having no parents and are also unknown. These Scholars are excluded from related calculations.

12. This is based on the number of Scholars at the time of publication of each cohort's initial legislative report.

13. For analysis purposes, age calculations were as of the application deadline.

14. Family incomes used for analyses in this report are from self-reported family income on the scholarship application.

BaS sec. 8.1(d) disbursement

15. The number of Scholars includes currently enrolled Scholars as well as those with an approved Deferment for some portion of the 2025-26 academic year.

16. The maximum annual award amounts are calculated using Scholars' projected award level. Scholars may receive more or less than the maximum award amount because their financial need has already been met elsewhere or other nuances of awarding.

17. This table has been updated to show the net disbursements for each academic year as of November 1, 2025. Anticipated disbursement data for 2025-26 is as of November 1, 2025.

BaS sec. 8.1(e) enrollment

18. Previous graduation data has been updated to reflect revised scholarship disbursement and/or graduation information. Note that this has slightly reduced the number of participants in some cohorts from previously printed legislative reports due to timing.

19. Since many college students change their major over time, degrees pursued in 2025-26 represents the most recent major reported by Scholars who have received a net disbursement greater than zero at the time of this publication. This does not necessarily reflect the major in which Scholars will eventually graduate. Total proportions may exceed or fall below 100% due to rounding. Please note that many Cohort 1 Scholars originally entered the program under college majors in 2012-13 that became ineligible in 2013-14. Additionally, college students change their major over time; while Scholars only receive funding while studying in eligible fields, some Scholars receive funding while in an eligible field but later transfer and graduate in a non-STEM or health care field. Finally, some Scholars (n=941) earn more than one bachelor's degree. In these cases, oftentimes the Scholar earns one degree in a STEM or health care field and a second degree in a non-STEM or health care degree. Of the 10,095 Scholars who have earned degrees to date, 9,175 or 83% of earned degrees were in a STEM or health care field. n=1,947 (17% of degrees earned) are in non-STEM or health care fields.

CTS sec. 8.1(a) eligible programs

20. Not all Scholars who are selected to receive the scholarship end up enrolling in their intended program to become WSOS participants. Therefore, it is important to note that selected Scholars differ from actual cohort participants. This table references the program field of interest indicated on the application. Scholarship recipients may change their program to another eligible program; therefore, Scholars may not graduate in the same field they declared their initial interest. The totals in this table may not equal 100% due to rounding.

CTS sec. 8.1(b) applicants

21. Eligible applicants must be Washington state residents who intend to enroll at a Washington state community or technical college in an eligible program leading to a high-demand trade, STEM, health care, or trades field. Additionally, eligible applicants must have filed the Free Application for Student Financial Aid (FAFSA) or Washington Application for State Financial Aid (WASFA) and (if eligible) applied for federal education tax credits. Eligible applicants must have a family income equal to or less than 125% of the Washington state median income, controlling for family size. Eligible applicants must have not yet earned a bachelor's degree.

22. n=101 or 6% chose not to report their parental education status and are therefore unknown. n=104 or 6% reported having no parents and are also unknown. These applicants are excluded from related calculations.

23. n=131 or 7% chose not to report their race/ethnicity and are therefore unknown. They are excluded from related calculations.

24. n=190 or 11% chose not to report their gender and are therefore unknown. They are excluded from related calculations.

25. For analysis purposes, age calculations were as of the application deadline.

CTS sec. 8.1(c) Scholars

26. n=56 or 5% chose not to report their parental education status and are therefore unknown. n=74 or 7% reported having no parents and are also unknown. These applicants are excluded from related calculations.

27. n=109 or 10% chose not to report their gender and are therefore unknown. They are excluded from related calculations.

28. For analysis purposes, age calculations were as of the application deadline.

29. Family incomes used for analyses in this report are from self-reported family income on the scholarship application

CTS sec. 8.1(d) disbursement

30. This number includes currently enrolled Career & Technical Scholars as well as those with an approved Deferment for the 2025-26 academic year.

ENDNOTES

CTS sec. 8.1(e) program enrollment

31. This table does not necessarily reflect the program field in which currently enrolled Scholars will eventually earn a degree. Career & Technical Scholars can earn multiple credentials. Oftentimes Scholars will earn multiple eligible certificates on the way to completing their final credential. While the unique number of Scholars that have earned a credential is 2,159, a total of 3,020 certificates or degrees have been earned. n=130 currently enrolled Scholars have already earned a degree. n=565 Scholars have earned multiple degrees. Total proportions may exceed or fall below 100% due to rounding.

32. The totals in this table may not equal 100% due to rounding.

CTS cohort 7 fall at a glance

33. n=43 or 5% chose not to report their parental education status and are therefore unknown. n=31 or 4% reported having no parents and are also unknown. These applicants are excluded from related calculations.

34. n=62 or 8% chose not to report their race/ethnicity and are therefore unknown. These applicants are excluded from related calculations.

35. n=51 or 6% chose not to report their gender and are therefore unknown. These applicants are excluded from related calculations.

36. For analysis purposes, age calculations were as of the application deadline.

37. Family incomes used for analyses in this report are from self-reported family income on the scholarship application.

38. n=36 or 6% chose not to report their gender and are therefore unknown. They are excluded from related calculations.

39. n=27 or 5% chose not to report their parental education status and are therefore unknown. n=23 or 4% reported having no parents and are also unknown. These applicants are excluded from related calculations.

40. Family incomes used for analyses in this report are from self-reported family income on the scholarship application.

RJI sec. 8.1(a) eligible programs

41. Not all Scholars who are selected to receive the scholarship end up enrolling in college to become WSOS participants. Therefore, it is important to note that selected Scholars differ from actual cohort participants. The table above references the program of interest indicated on the application. Many students change their program over time, and Scholars may not graduate in the same field they declared their initial interest. The totals in this table may not equal 100% due to rounding.

RJI sec. 8.1(b) applicants

42. Eligible applicants must be residents of rural Washington who intend to enroll at a Washington state community or technical college in an eligible program leading to a trade, STEM or health care career in high-demand in their region. Additionally, eligible applicants must have filed the Free Application for Student Financial Aid (FAFSA) or Washington Application for State Financial Aid (WASFA) and (if eligible) applied for federal education tax credits. Eligible applicants must have a family income equal to or less than 125% of the Washington state median income, controlling for family. Eligible applicants must have not yet earned a bachelor's degree.

43. n=5 or 5% chose not to report their parental education status and are therefore unknown. n=4 or 4% reported having no parents and are also unknown. These applicants are excluded from related calculations.

RJI sec. 8.1(b) applicants

44. N=6 or 7% chose not to report their gender and are therefore unknown. They are excluded from related calculations.

45. For analysis purposes, age calculations were as of the application deadline.

46. Family incomes used for analyses in this report are from self-reported family income on the scholarship application.

RJI sec. 8.1(c) Scholars

47. n=6 or 7% of participants did not indicate their gender. They are excluded from related calculations.

48. n=3 or 4% chose not to report their parental education status and are therefore unknown. n=4 or 5% reported having no parents and are also unknown. These applicants are excluded from related calculations.

49. For analysis purposes, age calculations were as of the application deadline.

50. Family incomes used for analyses in this report are from self-reported family income on the scholarship application.

RJI sec. 8.1(e) enrollment

51. Several Scholars earned more than one credential. Oftentimes Scholars earn multiple eligible certificates on the path to their final credential.

RJI fall cohort 6 at a glance

52. n=13 or 8% chose not to report their gender and are therefore unknown. They are excluded from related calculations.

53. n=9 or 6% chose not to report their parental education status and are therefore unknown. n=10 or 6% reported having no parents and are also unknown. These applicants are excluded from related calculations.

54. n=13 or 8% chose not to report their race/ethnicity and are therefore unknown. They are excluded from related calculations.

55. For analysis purposes, age calculations were as of the application deadline.

56. n=6 or 12% of participants did not indicate their gender. They are excluded from related calculations.

57. n=1 or 2% chose not to report their parental education status and are therefore unknown. n=5 or 10% reported having no parents and are also unknown. These applicants are excluded from related calculations.

58. Family incomes used for analyses in this report are from self-reported family income on the scholarship application.

Contributions

59. These numbers are as reported by previous program administrators in their state match invoicing to the Washington Student Achievement Council. The reporting period was adjusted to match the end of the contract period with the former administrator. It is also acknowledged that the contributions listed are comprised of both designated and undesignated funds.

60. As reported by the Washington State Investment Board in their 9/30/2025 report.

61. As reported by previous program administrators.

62. As reported by previous program administrators.

63. This represents the total for the period described including monthly fees outstanding and the transition fee.

64. Represents disbursements for the 2024-25 academic year net of refunds known as of October 31, 2025.

65. This total excludes a one-time expense for a reduction of a receivable from a prior period.

ENDNOTES

Outcomes

66. The BaS Comparison Cohort, contains all students that earned a bachelors or applied bachelors degree between 2015-2023 who had a median family income of less than 125%, earned a degree in an eligible bachelor's degree in Washington state, but did not receive an Opportunity Scholarship.

67. Unmet need is the gap between total educational costs and what a student can cover with family resources and grant aid. Higher rates of unmet need are strongly associated with higher dropout rates, increased loan use, excessive work hours, and food/housing insecurity.

68. This allows direct comparison to public data from IPEDS and NCES.

69. Wage data reported by PayScale Inc. Early-career is defined as a bachelor's degree holder with zero to five years of experience.

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APPENDICES

For appendices, view them online: waopportunitiescholarship.org/legislative-report-data/

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