

# 4

# Washington State Aid

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Look up ***glossary words*** in Chapter 7.

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# Washington College Grant (WA Grant): All About It

Washington College Grant (WA Grant) gives **eligible** people money for more types of education like **certificate** programs, **job training**, **apprenticeships**, or **college**. To apply, complete a **FAFSA** or **WASFA**. WA Grant is one of the most generous **financial aid** programs in the country. The amount you receive depends on family size, **income**, and the cost of your school or program.

You don't have to go to school or attend career training full-time to get the WA Grant. There are many part-time opportunities, so you can work and pursue your career goals at the same time.

## Am I eligible?

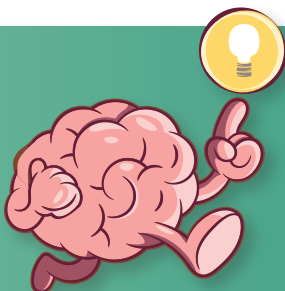
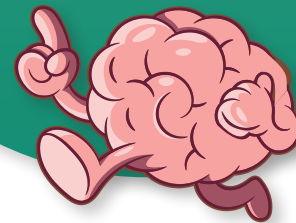
WA Grant is available to the following people:

- Washington residents (including students who are **undocumented**)
- Recent high school graduates or working-age adults
- Low- to middle-income families and individuals
- People who plan to attend an approved certificate program, job training, apprenticeship, or college, part-time or full-time

## Good To Know

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The WA Grant can be used for many different college and career pathways, such as apprenticeships. You can visit [wsac.wa.gov/wcg](https://wsac.wa.gov/wcg) for more information.



## Remember

It's never too early to plan ahead or too late to apply. Completing a FAFSA or WASFA is the only way to know for sure if you qualify to get money for college or career training.



# Washington College Grant (WA Grant): What About Apprenticeships?

An **apprenticeship** combines **on-the-job training** with job-related instruction from experienced workers who teach you the skills of their craft. Apprentices learn job skills, gain experience, and ultimately earn a credential. Start by searching apprenticeships to find the right occupation for you. Then research program options, and apply directly with the employer or the program sponsor.

## Washington College Grant (WA Grant) and WCG for Apprenticeships (WG-A)

There are two main categories of WA Grant: Washington College Grant (WA Grant) and Washington College Grant for Apprenticeship (WG-A). Both help **income-eligible** apprentices pay for **tuition, fees**, and materials at approved apprenticeship sites.

# 1

### Washington College Grant: Apprenticeships on a college campus

For apprenticeships that are part of an **eligible** program of study at an eligible institution, such as a **community or technical college**, apprentices should complete the FAFSA or the WASFA. Learn more at: [wsac.wa.gov/wcg-apprentices](https://wsac.wa.gov/wcg-apprentices)

# 2

### Washington College Grant for Apprenticeships: Apprenticeships sponsored by employers

Apprentices in non-campus-based programs are encouraged to check with their program sponsor to ensure they participate in WG-A.



# College Bound Scholarship: All About It

Through the generous Washington College Grant (WA Grant), **eligible** College Bound students who fulfill the pledge get free public college **tuition** and **fees** plus a small book allowance, or an equivalent amount, for an approved **public** or **private college** or career school.

You must enroll in **college** within one year of graduating from high school to keep your **scholarship** active. It is a 4-year scholarship (12 quarters/8 semesters) that must be used within the first five years after high school.

**Income**-eligible public school students are now **auto-enrolled in 7th or 8th grade**.

## What makes a 9th grader newly eligible?

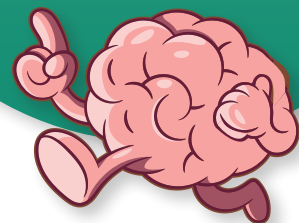
- Be enrolled in a Washington school in 7th or 8th grade.
- Not eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch (FRPL) in 7th or 8th grade.
- Newly eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch (FRPL) in 9th grade.

## Where Can I Use It? (College Bound Scholarship and WA Grant)

The College Bound Scholarship and WA Grant can be used at over 65 2- and 4- year public and private colleges, **universities**, and technical programs in Washington State.

## Good To Know

Other financial aid, **grants**, or scholarships can help with expenses College Bound and WA Grant do not cover!



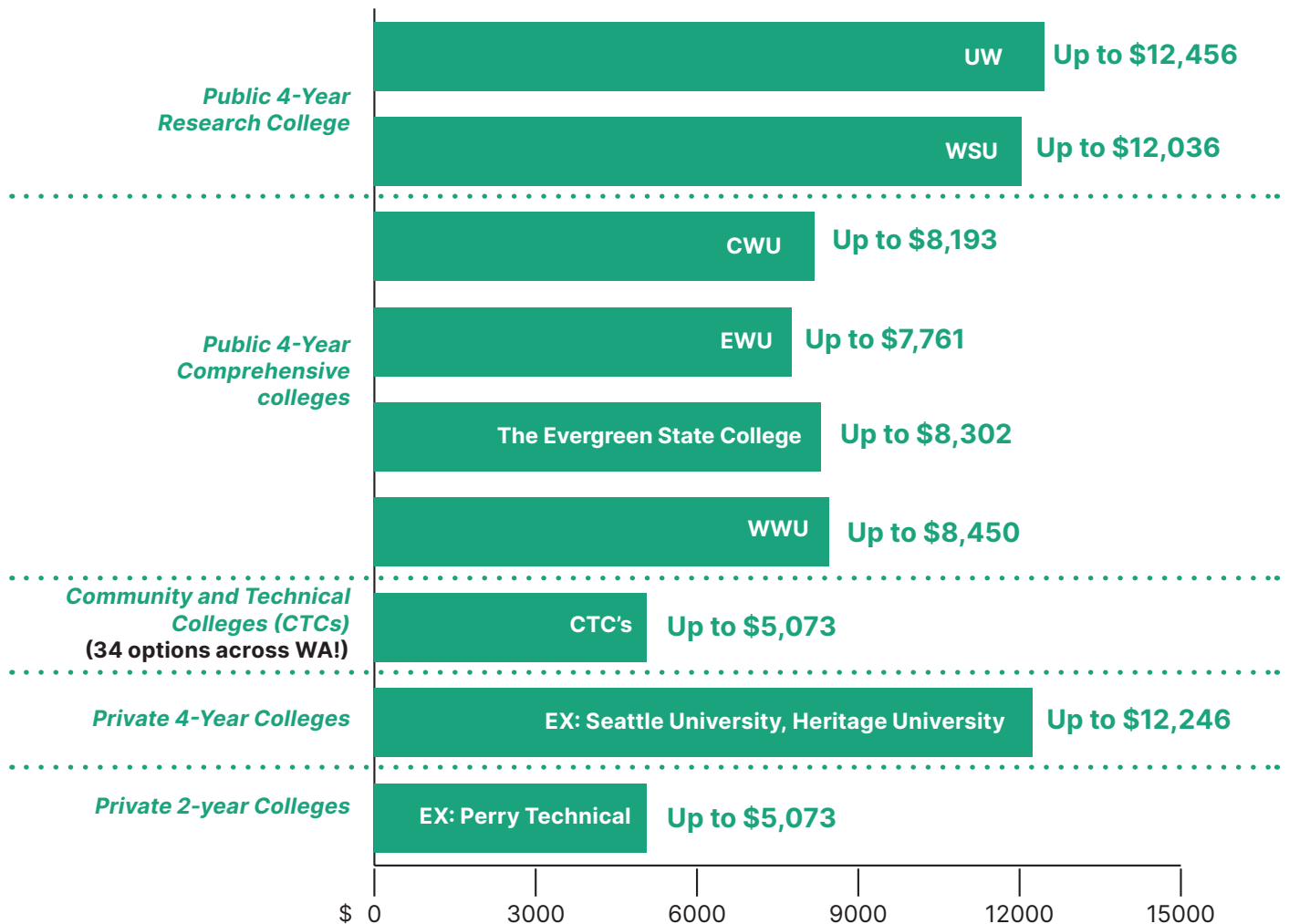
## The College Bound Scholarship's **award** amounts are based on:

- Average cost of **tuition** (at public college rates)
- Some college fees
- Small book allowance

## Your College Bound Scholarship

You may not see your College Bound Scholarship (CBS) on your financial aid offer, OR it may be a lot less than expected. Since the CBS is a **need-based** program, other state **financial aid** that you have, such as the Washington College Grant (WA Grant), may cover the commitment of the College Bound Scholarship. **Reach out to your college's Financial Aid Office** for questions on your CBS amount.

In the 2023-24 school year the maximum CBS award amounts look like this:

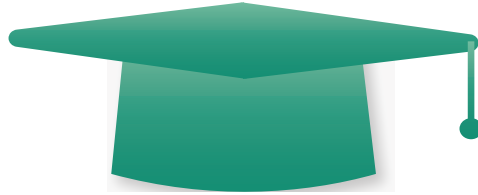


Numbers listed here reflect the 2023-24 Maximum Washington College Grant and College Bound Scholarship award amounts.



# College Bound Scholarship: The Pledge

How do I **get it**? After being enrolled in middle school, **eligible** students must fulfill the College Bound Pledge.



1

Graduate from a Washington state high school or homeschool program with a cumulative 2.0 **GPA** if you plan to attend a 4-year **public or private college** directly after high school.\*

\*Beginning in the fall of 2023, there are no GPA requirements to get CBS for students who plan to attend a community college or **technical school**. Confirm with your high school if your district requires a certain GPA to graduate.

Get accepted to, and go to, one of the over 65 participating **colleges** or **universities** or programs within one year of graduating high school. Visit: [wsac.wa.gov/sfa-institutions](https://wsac.wa.gov/sfa-institutions) for a complete list of eligible schools.

2

3

Have no **felony convictions**.

## GET UPDATES:

Sign up to get updates on the College Bound Scholarship and other ways to get college ready by visiting: [wsac.wa.gov/college-bound](https://wsac.wa.gov/college-bound)

Be **income** eligible, as determined by your college using the information from your **FAFSA** or **WASFA**. You can view current income requirements for the CBS by visiting [wsac.wa.gov/college-bound](https://wsac.wa.gov/college-bound)

4



# College Bound Scholarship: Accessing It

You're getting closer to graduation and going to *college* in Washington! What do you need to do to get your College Bound Scholarship (CBS)? There are forms to complete and deadlines to meet, and it's important that you and your family understand the process.

## What do I need to do:

- Meet the College Bound Scholarship pledge requirements.
- File the **FAFSA** or **WASFA**. You may file as early as October 1 of your senior year. Remember that each college has their own financial aid deadlines that you must follow.
- Be admitted to and enroll in a participating college or school in Washington within one year of high school graduation.
- Meet state **residency** requirements.

## What will the college do?

- Determine if your income meets the **eligibility** guidelines.
- Calculate your financial aid **award**.
- Send you a **financial aid** offer (by mail, email, or your **college portal** account) indicating how much financial aid you will receive.
- Distribute your financial aid, including your CBS, before classes begin.

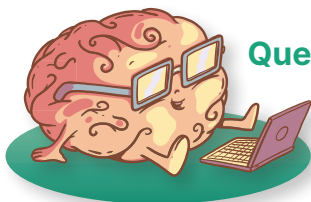
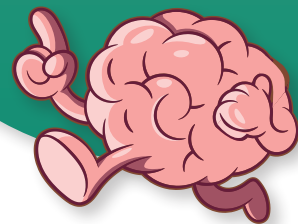
## What happens next?

College Bound will automatically identify you as a College Bound student to all of the Washington colleges or schools you listed on the FAFSA or WASFA, if you meet the requirements.

## Good To Know

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If you have any questions about your award letter, **scholarship** eligibility, or amount, you will need to contact the **financial aid office** at your college.



Questions about your College Bound Scholarship?

Call 888-535-0747 (option 1) or email [wsac.wa.gov/college-bound](mailto:wsac.wa.gov/college-bound)



# Passport To Careers: All About It

The Passport to Careers program helps **former foster youth** and **unaccompanied homeless youth** prepare for and succeed in *college, apprenticeships*, or *pre-apprenticeship* programs. **Passport to Careers includes two sub-programs:**

## 1

### Passport to College

Through Passport to College, students get a *scholarship* and support services from college staff. Funds can be used for *tuition, fees*, books, housing, transportation, and some personal expenses. For more information visit:

[wsac.wa.gov/passport/guide](https://wsac.wa.gov/passport/guide)

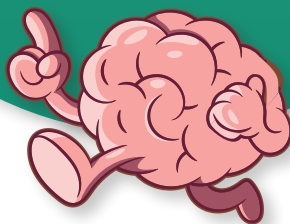
## 2

### Passport to Apprenticeship Opportunities

Passport to Apprenticeship Opportunities supports people in registered apprenticeship or pre-apprenticeship programs. Funds can cover tuition and fees for classes and occupational costs like work clothes and tools.

## Good To Know

You CAN apply for and receive *financial aid* as a foster care student, as an independent under 24 year-old student, as a student experiencing homelessness, or an unaccompanied minor. There may be additional steps and documentation, but it is possible, and financial aid staff are there to help you!

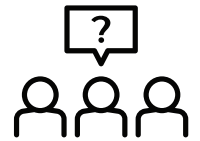






# State Work-Study: All About It

State Work-Study is **financial aid** for low- and middle-**income** students. Qualifying students can get an approved job, on- or off-**campus**, to support their education. **Work-study** builds students skills, increases their earnings, and reduces reliance on student loans. Many employers hire work-study employees on a permanent basis after graduation.



## Eligibility

Recipients must meet the following criteria:

- Meet Washington State **residency** requirements for state financial aid.
- Complete a **FAFSA** or **WASFA**.
- Enroll at least half-time in an **eligible** program at a participating **college**.
- Maintain **satisfactory academic progress**.
- Be able to work legally in the United States.
- Not be pursuing a **degree** in **theology**.
- Not be in default or owe a refund or repayment on another financial aid program.



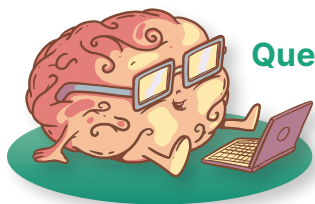


# Washington State Opportunity Scholarship: All About It

Paying for **college** and understanding how to navigate the education system can be tough. **The Washington State Opportunity Scholarship (WSOS) can help.** It creates paths to careers in **trades, STEM,** and healthcare, so that all students in Washington can go to college and find well-paying jobs. It provides career training, mentors, and **scholarships** to support students in building a career in Washington State.

**WSOS** provides three pathways to high-demand careers. All WSOS programs provide support services and flexible scholarship funding. WSOS can help pay for **tuition** and **fees**, as well as other costs such as childcare, housing, transportation, or food:

- 1 The Baccalaureate Scholarship** provides up to \$22,500 in **financial aid** support and access to support services for students pursuing high-demand STEM and health care **majors** at **public or private colleges** and **universities** in Washington.
- 2 The Career & Technical Scholarship (CTS)** supports students at Washington's 34 **community and technical colleges**. Students can receive up to \$1,500 each quarter for the duration of their **associate degree, certificate,** or **apprenticeship** program. Students in rural communities can access thousands more through our Rural Jobs Initiative.
- 3 The Graduate Scholarship (GRD)** provides up to \$25,000 for Washington students pursuing advanced health-care **degrees** to become nurse practitioners in Washington's rural and medically underserved communities.



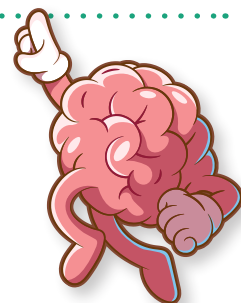
**Questions?** Contact us at [info@waopportunityscholarship.org](mailto:info@waopportunityscholarship.org) or visit our website for more **eligibility** information and the **application:** [waopportunityscholarship.org](http://waopportunityscholarship.org)

## Eligibility Requirements

- Applicants must be a **Washington resident**. In most cases, a Washington resident lives in the state for one year immediately before starting **college** or a program.
- File the **FAFSA** or **WASFA** by your school's financial aid application deadline and have a household income at or below \$140,500.00 (125% of the median family income) for 2023.  
**The amount above is for a family of four.**
- Plan to enroll in an **eligible** Washington State **college/university**, community or technical college or approved apprenticeship program.
- For **the Baccalaureate program**, applicants must be a Washington State high school senior or graduate (high school equivalency), college freshman, or college sophomore who hasn't completed more than six quarters (90 quarter **credits**) or four semesters (60 semester credits) of college by the end of the current academic year.

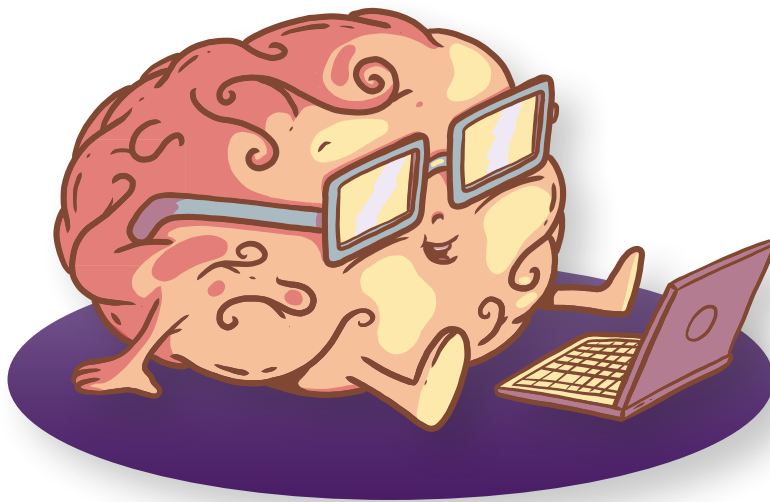
## Application Process:

- 1** Complete all **application** sections by the application deadline.
- 2** Submit the FAFSA or WASFA by the deadlines at [waopportunitiescholarship.org](https://waopportunitiescholarship.org).



# 7

# Glossary



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# Glossary

**Academic Advising:** Helps you understand the college's academic systems, choose and apply to a major, and access campus resources.

**Academic Support:** Services on campus that support academic success, such as tutoring, advising, etc.

**ACT:** ACT is an abbreviation of American College Testing. Entrance exams used by many colleges as a part of the admission decision. Most Washington State schools no longer require ACT scores for admissions; however, successful completion of the test(s) could serve as a graduation pathway option. You will need to submit your exam scores online through the testing agency's website.

**Admissions Counselors:** College representatives (sometimes called admissions advisors) who review student applications and can provide information and guidance about the college.

**Advanced Placement (AP):** A program that allows students to take challenging college-level courses while still in high school. Students may earn college credit and/or advanced placement into upper-level college courses by successfully passing AP exams. Many colleges and universities recognize AP courses when making admissions decisions.

**Application:** A form that you must fill out in order to apply for colleges, scholarships, or financial aid.

**Apprenticeship:** A program that enables participants to gain a license to practice in a regulated occupation. Includes on-the-job training and completion of classroom-based learning in partnership with a college, university, or training provider, while getting paid.

**Associate Degree:** This kind of degree indicates the completion of a 2-year college program. Many students earn an Associate Degree and then transfer to a 4-year college or university.

**Award:** An offer from a college or career school that states the type (loans, institutional aid, grants, scholarships, and work-study) and amount of financial aid the school is willing to provide if you accept admission and register to take classes at that school.

**Bachelor's Degree:** An undergraduate academic degree awarded by colleges and universities upon completion of a course of study lasting three to six years. The most common are the Bachelor of Arts and the Bachelor of Science.

**Benefits:** Non-wage payment provided to employees in addition to their base salaries and wages, such as health insurance (medical, dental, and vision), retirement plans, and paid time off..

**Cambridge International:** A dual-credit program that gives students the opportunity to earn high school and college credit at the same time.

**Campus:** The entire property of a university, college, or school - including the grounds and buildings.

**Campus Size:** This is the number of students enrolled in the college.

**Certificate:** Awarded to a person to indicate knowledge of a certain subject or skill upon completing specific education or passing a test.

**College:** A smaller institution of higher education that offers undergraduate programs, features small student populations, and more intimate campuses. The term can also refer to schools that offer focused and professional specializations like community, vocational, and technical colleges.

**College Budget:** The amount of money that you are reasonably able to pay for college expenses.

**College Expenses:** Costs such as living on campus, food, books, supplies, personal expenses, and transportation.

**College Fair:** Events where college and university representatives provide information about their school and answer questions. This is a great opportunity to learn about different college options.

**Community and Technical Colleges (CTCs):** CTCs is the name most commonly used to describe Washington's public 2-year colleges. These schools offer Associate Degrees and certificates, as well as prepare students for specific trades. Many students earn an Associate Degree and then transfer to a 4-year college. Washington state has 34 public CTCs.

**Consolidate(d):** Combining one or more loans into a single new loan.

**Cost of Attendance (COA):** The total amount it will cost you to attend your academic program, college, university, or trade school each year. This can include tuition and fees, on-campus room and board (or a housing and food allowance for off-campus students), books, supplies, and transportation.

**Cover Letter:** A student cover letter should use specific examples to summarize your strengths and accomplishments. A cover letter is normally included in your school applications or with your resume when applying for jobs.

**Credits:** You typically earn one credit for the successful completion of a single course in high school. Washington requires students to complete a minimum number of credits to graduate. College credits are represented by the hours you've spent in class per week. Typically, one hour in class per week equals one credit.

**Career and Technical Education (CTE) Dual Credit:** Classes that help students transition from high school into postsecondary professional technical programs and careers.

**DACA:** Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals is a Program announced on June 12, 2012 by President Barack Obama to protect eligible individuals from deportation and access a work permit for two years. The individual must have arrived before the age of 16, have a clean record, etc. Deferred Action does not provide a green card or pathway to citizenship.

**Degree:** A degree indicates the completion of a 2- or 4-year program at a college or university. The two most common degrees are Associate Degree and bachelor's degrees.

**Demographics:** Information about a population, including age, gender, race, religion, and highest education level.

**Deposit:** An enrollment deposit is an amount you put down to secure your spot at a college or university after you receive your acceptance letter. It's almost always non-refundable and is the last step to officially confirm your spot in the school, allowing you to start signing up for your orientation, on-campus housing, and classes. Most colleges will require this deposit to be submitted along with your confirmation of attendance and the amount will be put towards your tuition.

**Diploma:** A certificate awarded by a high school to show a student has successfully completed high school.

**Direct Costs:** Expenses that are billed to your student account and paid directly to the school: tuition and fees.

**Eligibility:** Requirements that must be met to qualify or receive a scholarship. This will vary by scholarship. Some scholarships focus on specific criteria, such as diversity, creativity, and other attributes/skills.

**Extracurricular Activities:** Any activity that you do outside of the classroom, such as athletics, clubs, community service, etc.

**Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA):** The standard form students must complete to apply for federal and state need-based assistance and programs and, in some circumstances, campus-based assistance/aid. Learn more at [studentaid.gov](http://studentaid.gov).

**Federal Loan:** A loan is money you borrow and must pay back with interest. Loans made by the federal government, called federal student loans, usually offer borrowers lower interest rates and have more flexible repayment options than loans from banks or other private sources. For more information on the federal loan program: [studentaid.gov/understand-aid/types/loans](http://studentaid.gov/understand-aid/types/loans)

**Fees:** Money you pay to access school activities, fitness centers, libraries, and student centers. Every college has different fees.

**Fee Waiver:** If paying an application or testing fee would cause a financial hardship, you can receive a fee waiver to remove payment. There are several methods students can use to get a fee waiver. Many require students to complete a separate application process for each waiver. Most college applications require a fee to help the school where you are applying to pay for the cost of reviewing your application and making an admission decision.

**Felony Convictions:** More serious crimes. Conviction records are checked, just like all pledge requirements, prior to the awarding of the College Bound Scholarship.

**Financial Aid:** Any grant, scholarship, loan, or work-study (paid employment) offered to help you meet your college expenses.

**Financial Aid Office:** Helps you understand your financial aid award, provides information on additional funding resources, and helps you search and apply for scholarships.

**Financial Need:** The cost of attendance minus your student aid index. This is determined by the information you provide on the FAFSA or WASFA.

**Grade Point Average (GPA):** A way to transfer letter grades into a numerical scale. The grades received in classes are averaged together to arrive at one cumulative grade. You can find your GPA on your high school transcript.

**Grants:** A form of gift aid, usually based on financial need. A grant does not need to be repaid, unless, for example, you withdraw from a school and owe a refund.

**High School and Beyond Plan:** A tool to help guide you through high school. Plans are personalized and designed to help you think about your future and choose coursework that prepares them for goals after high school. This is also a graduation requirement.

**Immigration Status:** The legal position of people that live in a country permanently without citizenship.

**Income:** The total amount of money that you earn per year.

**Indirect-Costs:** Any cost other than tuition and fees, such as books, equipment, transportation, housing, and meals. These typically are not outlined in your cost of attendance, but you may be able to use financial aid for them. Check with your Financial Aid Office for available options.

**International Baccalaureate (IB):** A rigorous, 2-year program that results in personal and academic development and, upon successful completion, a globally recognized diploma. Students who take IB exams have the chance to earn college credit or advanced placement, or both, within upper-level college courses. Many colleges and universities recognize IB courses as they make admissions decisions.

**Internship:** An opportunity to work at an organization or corporation to develop work experience. Some internships are unpaid and some are paid.

**Letter of Recommendation:** Letters that can speak to your qualities, characteristics, and capabilities. These letters typically come from teachers, counselors, community or faith leaders, employers, and other individuals outside your family.

**Major:** A specific subject that you choose to commit to studying. A large number of classes you take may be related to your major.

**Master Promissory Note (MPN):** A legal document that contains the Borrower's Rights and Responsibilities and Terms and Conditions for repayment. Direct PLUS and Direct Subsidized/Unsubsidized loans have different MPNs. An MPN can also be good for up to 10 years if certain enrollment requirements are met. Learn more at [studentaid.gov/mpn](http://studentaid.gov/mpn).

**Merit (Scholarship):** Many scholarships award money based on qualities or activities students are involved in, such as grades, theater, sports, or music.

**Money Gap:** The difference between the cost of a full-year of college and the grants and scholarship you are provided. This may also be referred to as "out of pocket" expenses, which is money you and your family will be responsible for paying.

**Need-Based:** A designation that is based on a student's financial need. For example, a need-based program might be awarded based on a student's income-eligibility.

**Office Hours:** Times when professors are available to answer any questions you might have about class.

**Official Transcript:** Most colleges require your high school transcript, which is a student's academic record that includes a Registrar's signature and the issue date. An official transcript is delivered in a sealed envelope. If you have earned college credit, you will also need to submit your college transcript.

**Online College Portal:** Some colleges have their own website, which you can use to check admission decisions, financial aid, grades, etc.

**On-The-Job Training (OTJ):** Job training that is completed in the actual workplace.

**Open Enrollment:** This means the college accepts all students at any level and offers classes for all levels of education.

**Orientation:** Most schools and programs require new students to attend an orientation, where you learn about campus resources, the registration process, and meet your peers. Some school or program orientations are in person and others are online. Attend an in-person orientation if you can! Students may also be invited to attend a summer transition program focused on preparing you for your first quarter.

**Personal Statement:** A way to give some background information about yourself and highlight why you are interested in the school during the admissions process.

**Placement Test:** Some schools and programs will require you to take a placement test to determine some of the classes you can take. Based on this test, you may need to take an entry-level class before you can take another class required by your program.

**Portable:** Some scholarships are bound to a specific college. Portable scholarships can be used at the college of your choice and follow you to the next school you attend.

**Postsecondary:** Education and/or training after high school.

**Pre-Apprenticeship:** A supportive, hands-on training program that helps prepare students for success in the building trades and to improve their basic skills before applying to an apprenticeship program.

**Priority Deadlines:** A date that you need to file a FAFSA or WASFA in order receive priority consideration in the financial aid awarding process. The deadline determines the type of funding you will be eligible for and when you may be awarded. Each school sets their own deadlines.

**Private 2-Year Colleges:** These schools tend to focus on specific trades or vocations and are not publicly funded.

**Private 4-Year Colleges and Universities:** These schools offer bachelor's degrees and may also offer master's degrees but are independent and are not publicly funded. These colleges or universities often have smaller class sizes.

**Professor:** The common way to address a teacher in college.

**Public 2-Year Colleges:** These schools offer Associate Degrees and certificates, as well as prepare students for specific trades. Many students earn an Associate Degree and then transfer to a 4-year college.

**Public 4-Year Comprehensive Colleges and Universities:** These schools tend to be smaller, are more regionally based, and offer bachelor's and master's degrees.

**Public 4-Year Research Colleges and Universities:** These schools engage in extensive research activities and offer bachelor's, master's and doctorate degrees.

**Reach:** A school that you might not be accepted to, but is still worth applying to because it's your dream school.

**Renewable:** A scholarship that can be received for more than one year as long as all eligibility requirements are met.

**(Washington) Resident:** In most cases, a Washington resident is someone who lives in the state for one year immediately prior to starting their college or program. Both U.S. citizens and non-citizens can be Washington residents, including undocumented students. The state has other requirements for how certain groups of people—such as tribal members, military veterans, and service members—can get residency. Learn more at [wsac.wa.gov/student-residency](https://wsac.wa.gov/student-residency).

**Room and Board:** The costs associated with living on or off campus, including meal plans.

**Running Start:** A program that provides you the option of attending certain colleges while also earning high school and college/university credit. To learn more about this program and other options that may be available at your school, please visit [wsac.wa.gov/college-credit-high-school](https://wsac.wa.gov/college-credit-high-school)

**Safety:** A school where you will definitely get accepted, but is a backup in case the others don't work out.

**SAT:** The SAT acronym originally stood for "Scholastic Aptitude Test" but as the test evolved the acronym's meaning was dropped. Most Washington State schools no longer require SAT scores for admissions; however, successful completion of the test(s) could serve as a graduation pathway option. You will need to submit your exam scores online through the testing agency's website.

**Satisfactory Academic Progress (SAP):** The process a school uses to determine if a student is meeting all of their educational requirements and is on target to graduate on time with a degree or certificate. This process may vary across schools. For more information, speak with your financial aid office.

**Scholarship:** Money awarded to you based on criteria such as academics, athletics, community service, or financial need to help pay for education expenses. Scholarships generally do not have to be repaid and can be awarded through your school (institutional scholarships) or through outside committees (private scholarships.)

**Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM):** These four fields share an emphasis on innovation, problem-solving, and critical thinking.



**Selectivity:** A measure of how difficult it is for you to be accepted into a school. This is measured by percentage of students accepted annually. The lower the acceptance rate, the more selective the school is.

**Service Learning:** An opportunity to participate in community service activities and then apply the experience to your academic and personal growth.

**Short Answer Responses:** Additional questions you may need to answer, focusing on specific topics such as diversity, culture, and examples of persistence/overcoming obstacles.

**Solid:** A school that you will likely be accepted to because you are a competitive applicant.

**State Financial Aid:** Financial assistance/aid programs funded and administered by the state to help pay in-state college costs.

**Summer Transition Program:** Some colleges formulate and offer summer programs to prepare students for college. Schools are creating programs to bring students up to the college level in both knowledge and study skills/habits. These programs aim to increase student success by assuring that students are ready to perform at the college level.

**Technical (College/School):** This usually refers to a school that offers associate's degrees and certain certifications that are necessary to enter technical job fields. Students who attend tech schools may still need to complete a training program, apprentice program, or an entry-level position before they can work in career positions that allow them to employ the full range of skills they learned.

**Theology:** Religious studies at a school. State financial aid cannot fund religious education.

**Trade:** A skilled job, typically one requiring manual skills and special training, such as pipe-fitter, carpenter, mechanic, or electrician.

**Trade Unions:** A labor union that advocates for members' rights and also offers apprenticeship opportunities.

**Transfer:** A transfer occurs when you switch to a different school. Typically, community colleges offer 2-year degrees with a path to transfer to a 4-year school.

**Tuition:** The price colleges or universities charge for credits/classes. This pays for things like the instructor and classroom space. Every college has different tuition costs. Some colleges and universities may charge different amounts for in-state and out-of-state tuition. Students who are out-of-state residents may pay more for tuition at some schools.

**Undergraduate:** A college student who is working to get an associate or bachelor's degree.

**Undocumented:** A term that can be applied to any person who lives, works, and/or attends school in the United States without the protections of a citizen or permanent resident.

**University:** A larger institution of higher education that offers undergraduate and graduate programs

**Vocational:** Also referred to as a trade school. These colleges offer specialized training, skills, or education for specific fields, such as plumbing, carpentry, etc.

**Washington Application for State Financial Aid (WASFA):** The application available to eligible undocumented students for state financial aid such as the Washington College Grant and the College Bound Scholarship. Learn more at [wsac.wa.gov/wasfa](http://wsac.wa.gov/wasfa)

**Work-Study:** A federally and sometimes state-funded financial aid program that helps college students with financial needs get part-time jobs while attending school.

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A collaborative effort  
across organizations to  
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and career readiness information

**College and Career Knowledge:** For more information and to view the glossary, check out our websites:

[wsac.wa.gov](http://wsac.wa.gov) | [pscnc.org](http://pscnc.org) | [ospi.k12.wa.us/about-ospi](http://ospi.k12.wa.us/about-ospi)  
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