

2014

Community Needs Assessment of Seattle Head Start, ECEAP, & Step Ahead Preschool Programs



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Executive Summary

Overview

The Community Needs Assessment is a combined effort of the Seattle Early Education Collaborative that is comprised of Seattle’s Early Head Start and Head Start Programs, the City of Seattle Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP), and the City of Seattle Step Ahead Program. The Community Assessment will help programs: (1) identify the resources and needs of Seattle residents; (2) understand the current condition of all families in the community; (3) evaluate the current service system’s capacity to support families’ healthy growth and development; (4) modify Human Services Department programs or services to respond to community-specific needs; and (5) build community support for and ownership of new ways of meeting their needs.

The assessment also meets the federal requirements that federally funded Head Start programs conduct a Community Needs Assessment every three years consistent with federal performance standards (45 CFR 1305.3). Information about the five Early Head Start, Head Start, Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP), and Step Ahead Programs is consistently presented in relation to relevant city, county, state, and national data.

The federally-funded Head Start Program, the state-funded Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP), and the City of Seattle-funded Step Ahead Program collectively served over 2,000 three and four year old children in 2012-13, representing approximately 17% of all three and four year old children (12% of 3 year olds and 22% of four year olds) in Seattle. Children participating in these programs represent between 23% and 26% of the total number of enrolled preschool children.

Head Start & Early Head Start

Head Start programs provide comprehensive and culturally appropriate early childhood child development services to economically disadvantaged children and families.

The Early Head Start programs serve pregnant women and children from birth to three years. Head Start programs serve children 3–5 year olds.

The federal Head Start and Early Head Start programs provides grants to local public and private non-profit and for-profit agencies. There are five Head Start grantees in Seattle, which together provided services to 4,120 low income children in 2012–2013.

- Seattle Public Schools (SPS)
- Children’s Home Society of WA (CHSW)
- Neighborhood House (NH)
- Denise Louie Education Center (DLEC)
- Puget Sound Educational Service District (PSESD)



Early Childhood Education & Assistance Program

The ECEAP, funded through the State of Washington's Department of Early Learning and the City of Seattle, offers free, high-quality, and culturally- and linguistically- appropriate preschool services for eligible three- and four-year-olds and their families. ECEAP provided 363 preschool slots at 14 agencies providing full- and part-day programs in 2013–2014¹.

City of Seattle Step Ahead Preschool Program

With funding from the 2011 City of Seattle's Families & Education Levy, the program offers free or low-cost, culturally and linguistically appropriate preschool services to eligible four-year-olds. In 2011–2012, the program provided direct funding for 639 preschool slots within 11 preschool providers (at multiple sites located in or near elementary schools) and in 2014–2015 will provide programs at 21 sites.

Key Findings

The assessment reviews a broad array of social, geographical, economic, health, and technological factors that describe Seattle's families and children and the needs in the community. Specifically, the report assesses these factors at geographic levels to show how Seattle's population and community needs are distributed within the city. This approach will enable the Head Start, Early Head Start, ECEAP, and Step Ahead programs to better understand how they are meeting children's and families' needs, how community-specific needs are changing, and how to plan strategically to meet new service needs as they arise.

The data and analyses in this report are organized into nine sections: Demographics of the City of Seattle; Education; Health; Nutrition; Housing; Child Care Needs and Services; Transportation and Communication; Recruitment Areas; and Perception of Needs and Satisfaction with Services. The following are the key findings for each of the sections:

Demographics

This section of the report provides an overview of the socioeconomic makeup of Seattle, including population distribution, income and poverty related factors, ethnic and racial composition, and languages spoken. These characteristics relate to the children and families, the preschool programs provided, where they are located, and the scale and scope of the various communities' needs.

This section also includes the estimated population and geographic distribution of children eligible for early childhood programs.

- The areas with the lowest median incomes are Downtown, East and Central District CRAs including neighborhoods such as the University District (which is disproportionately comprised of students), Capitol Hill, and the Rainier Valley.
- There is some geographic overlap with the Southeast Seattle, Greater Duwamish, Delridge, the Central District, and sections of North and Northwest Seattle which have elementary schools with the highest percentage of students receiving free or reduced-price lunches.

¹ Source: City of Seattle Human Services Department; WA State Association of Head Start and ECEAP

- There are several schools across the city where the percentage point change of students receiving free and reduced-price lunches has increased significantly.
- Most of these schools are located in North, Delridge, and the Southeast Seattle CRAs.
- The highest percent of the population under the Federal Poverty level is Downtown at 28%. Other areas that have populations ranging from 15% to 17% under the Federal Poverty level include Northeast Seattle, Lake Union, East, Southeast Seattle, the Greater Duwamish, and Delridge areas.
- The same areas—the Greater Duwamish and parts of Southeast Seattle—also have the highest percentage of minorities in the city.
- Likewise, parts of North and Northwest Seattle, Delridge, Downtown, Central Seattle, and Southeast Seattle also has sections that have higher percentages of minority populations, where minority students are likely the majority of the student population.
- Greater Duwamish and North Seattle CRA Groups have the highest percentages of foreign-born residents at over 30% each. The Delridge and Southeast CRA Groups also have relatively high percentage at 20 to 30% each.
- The Duwamish, Delridge, and Southeast CRA Groups have the highest percent population who do not speak English at home.
- Spanish and Chinese are the most commonly spoken languages other than English. A group of African languages, Vietnamese, and Tagalog are also relatively prevalent.
- English Language Proficiency is a “highly significant” factor in accessing employment and technology resources. Between 18.4 to 22.2% of King County and Seattle residents, respectively, speak languages other than English at home and may have limited English proficiency.

Education

This section provides an overview of education and literacy levels of Seattle’s adult population and among the parents of enrolled children. It also reviews preschool to Kindergarten transition activities in the city that help children prepare for entering the school system.

- Approximately 92.9% of Seattle residents graduated from high school and attained higher degrees. In addition, of 447,569 residents, 7% did not complete high school, and 18.9% have never attended any college.
- Only in the Delridge, Southeast, and Greater Duwamish CRAs do fewer than 50% of adults have a bachelor’s degree.
- The Southeast Seattle (at 16%) and Duwamish (at 25.5%) Community Reporting Area Groups have the lowest rate of population with at least a high school diploma or GED certificate.

Health

Health related factors influence children’s overall well-being, their abilities to grow and achieve in and outside of preschool, as well as the service needs that preschool programs are likely to face. This section addresses population with disabilities; prevalent health concerns; access to health and dental care and insurance; mental health services; birth statistics and infant and child mortality; water quality and exposure to health risks such as lead; and other risk factors, such as the number of children receiving social assistance.



- Estimates are that in November 2013 more than 132,000 Washington State children (12.55%) ages three to 21 were receiving special education services through school districts for various conditions.
- Conditions included Learning disability, Emotional or behavioral disability, Autism, Specific learning disabilities, Health impairments, Intellectual disability, and Developmental delays
- About 14,670 (about 11%) of those children were aged three to five.
- Of 50,618 students enrolled in Seattle Public Schools in May 2013, 14.5% or 7,434 were enrolled in Special Education classes.
- The Seattle School District reported that 799 Pre-K children (10.7%) were provided Special Education Services in 2013.
- For children aged three to five, the disabilities that had the highest incidence of diagnosis in Seattle Schools were visual impairment, specific learning disabilities, communication disorders, health impairment, and autism.
- It is noteworthy that within Seattle Public Schools, when special education populations are disaggregated by race/ethnicity, students of color have a higher probability of being diagnosed with emotional and behavioral disabilities (EBD).
- Weighted risk ratios of 3.73 for American Indian/Alaska Native students, 2.52 for African-American/ Black, 2.33 for Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander mean that these students are, respectively, 3.73, 2.52, and 2.33 times more likely to be identified in the EBD category than all other students.
- Northwest Seattle, and North Seattle, Beacon Hill, Delridge, Downtown, and the Central District have the highest percentages of adult population (over 15%) without health insurance.
- Southeast Seattle and Beacon Hill (at 37.8% each); and Delridge, Central Seattle, Downtown, and North Seattle, (over 30%) have the highest percentages of adult population who have had no dental care within the last year.
- The general fertility rate for Seattle in 2012 was 11.83 births per 1,000 females. The Health Planning Areas (HPAs) with the highest birth rates were Southeast Seattle, Beacon Hill/Georgetown/South Park, Delridge, Northwest Seattle and North Seattle.
- It is notable that Delridge has a much higher birth rate than any other HPA, at 17.65%.
- Central, Delridge, Downtown, North Seattle, Northwest Seattle, and Southeast Seattle all have adolescent birth rates for 15–17 year olds or 18–19 year olds that are well above the citywide average.
- Beacon Hill/Georgetown/South Park, Central Seattle, Downtown, and Delridge HPAs has a substantially higher infant mortality rate than any other HPA in the city.
- When examining five selected health risks—highest percentage of adults without insurance or dental care, highest birth rates among adults and adolescents, and highest infant mortality rate—these CRAs demonstrated the following number of risks: Delridge, 5; Southeast Seattle (including Rainier Valley), 4; and Beacon Hill/Georgetown/South Park, Central District, Downtown, North Seattle, & Northwest Seattle, 3.

Nutrition

- With King County's uneven recovery after the 2008 recession, in only three years, participation in the Basic Food program increased by 55% (from 200,775 in 2009 to 311,086 in 2012).
- The population of children aged 0–17 who have been served by the Basic Food Program has steadily increased over the last three years, in both Seattle and King County (although Seattle at 7.2% has increased at a slower rate than King County at 8.0%).
- During FY 2011-12, over 1 in 4 children under 17 in Seattle (25.6%) utilized the program, a slightly lower rate than King County overall (26.4%).
- Although 42.9% of enrolled parents were working, in addition to their employment income, nearly 55% received WIC and 35% received SNAP assistance to meet their food needs.

Housing

This section addresses how factors such as affordable housing, the housing affordability gap, foreclosures, mobility, low income housing, and utility payment programs are likely to affect families with children eligible for early childhood programs.

- The Southeast Seattle, Northeast Seattle, Greater Duwamish, and Delridge CRAs are the areas with the greatest percentages of renters' gross rent at more than 30% of their household income. Most of these areas have some of the lowest median incomes in the city.
- Thirty-one percent of renters in King County earned less than \$25,000, making less than 5% of apartments in King County affordable to households earning less than 30% of median income (\$26,400 for a family of four).
- Although King County's foreclosure rate from 2006 to 2010 foreclosure more than quadrupled, in 2011, foreclosure filings represented about 2.25% of all mortgages.
- Almost half of King County's homeless students (2,902 of 6,188) were in grade 5 or lower.
- Seattle schools counted 2,370 homeless students—26 percent more than the year before. Seattle Public Schools' homeless students represented 7.7% of the WA State number.
- As of 2010, there were 308,516 housing units in Seattle: this is nearly 38,000 (or 14 percent) more housing units than were in Seattle in 2000.
- The Seattle Housing Authority has since created 6,300 units of public housing and now provides housing to more than 29,500 people in the City of Seattle.
- Affording childcare often requires weighing its monthly costs against the costs of other basic needs such as food, clothing, healthcare, and utilities. The City of Seattle Utility Discount Program offers income-qualified customers ways to obtain up to 60% reductions in their electric bills; up to 50% savings on their Seattle Public Utilities bills for water, sewer, and garbage; and free home energy visits that could help customers realize even greater savings. Their household income must be at or below 70% of the state median household income.

Child Care Needs & Services

Child care services are important in supporting parents’ ability to work and children’s abilities to grow, develop, and achieve. This section reviews the availability of child care throughout the Seattle King county metropolitan area, financial and other assistance available, and parents’ participation in welfare reform, employment, and training.

There are 94 Seattle out-of-school-time programs located throughout the city, including preschool and school-age programs provided by schools and community-based organizations to meet the needs of Pre-K through Grade 6 students.

- Of 645 childcare, family child care homes, and school age programs providing services in Seattle, approximately 573 care for children birth to three years old in family care home and child care centers in Seattle.
- Based on Child Care Resources’ estimates of enrollment capacity for three and four year olds in Seattle’s licensed care facilities, there are 4,460 slots available in Childcare Centers (3,030) and Family Child Care Homes (1,430). Using WA Department of Early Learning estimates, there are 4,714 slots available in Childcare Centers (3,585) and Family Child Care Homes (1,129).
- The five grantees highlighted in this needs assessment served 3,323 three and four year olds in 2012–2013, representing approximately 15.7% of all Seattle’s enrolled three-year old children and 39.4% of Seattle’s four-year olds (based on the Early Childhood Program Participation (ECPP) Survey).
- Overall, there are few vacant child care slots in Seattle. The average annual percent vacancy for preschool child care slots in Seattle in 2010 was 0.5%. Vacancy rates have not changed much over the last three years.
- There are two primary child care assistance programs available to low-income families in Seattle, which include Working Connections Child Care and City of Seattle Child Care Assistance program. In 2013, the City provided subsidy assistance to about 622 children (includes 512 Step Ahead subsidy recipients) and 7,351 Seattle DSHS families received WCCC subsidies averaging \$2,288 per client.
- Projections are that child care subsidy recipients for three- and four-year old children will remain the same in the 2014–2015 school year and increase as follows in 2015–2017.

| Subsidy Recipients in Seattle | SY 14–15 | SY 15–16 | SY 16–17 |
|---|----------|----------|----------|
| Child Care Assistance Program (Seattle HSD) | 110 | 111 | 112 |
| Average Annual Stipend | \$7,116 | \$7,284 | \$7,456 |
| Step Ahead (Seattle OFE) | 512 | 576 | 640 |
| Total | 622 | 687 | 752 |



The Future of Public Child Care Funding & Early Learning Program Development

This section presents a synopsis of recent legislative changes that impact future funding for child care assistance and early childhood education program development at the national, state, and local level.

- The **Governor’s 2014 Supplemental Budget** passed on March 5, contained these proposed Early Learning and Child Care line items: *Increased Preschool Access –ECEAP, Child Care Family Home Rate Increase, Child Care Center Quality Pilot, and Local Grant for Early Achievers*. In addition, Human Services, Health, and Public Safety items of interest to early childhood educators included *Improved WorkFirst Participation and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Contingency Funds*.
- A set of common quality standards across ECEAP and child care and alignment with the Early Achievers framework as part of these initiatives.
- New state level funding for ECEAP and Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) subsidy funding will allow programs to focus their resources on children’s needs.
- The state budget added 350 ECEAP slots across the state, 150 of which have been accepted by PSESD.
- Seattle Mayor Ed Murray introduced a ground breaking resolution that was co-sponsored by 15 other mayors at the U.S. Conference of Mayors to launch **Early Learning Nation**.
- Early Childhood Nation expresses a national commitment, through all local mayors, that children of Generation Alpha (babies born between 2010 and 2025) will emerge equipped and prepared to resolve issues and assume leadership positions, while generating innovative and long-term solutions for previously intractable and seemingly unsolvable challenges.
- On September 23, 2013, the Seattle City Council unanimously passed its **“Preschool for All” Resolution** (Resolution 31478), now called *Seattle Preschool Program*. The proposed initiative make affordable and voluntary quality preschool available for every three or four year old child in Seattle. The program will have the ultimate goal of serving all eligible and interested 4-year-olds and all 3-year-olds from families making less than 300% of the federal poverty level in Seattle.

Transportation & Communication

This section addresses factors that are likely to affect families with children eligible for early childhood programs, including transportation options, technology (Internet and mobile) access, and use of multimedia and social media.

- Access to transportation and the means to communicate with service providers influences parents’ ability to take advantage of services such as childcare.
- Eight percent of Seattleites do not have access to a vehicle. Those areas with the highest percentage of workers over 16 without access to a vehicle include the Lake Union, East, Downtown, Central, and Northeast CRAs whose rates range from 7.8% in Northeast Seattle to 30.8% in Downtown.
- On the other hand, King County Metro provides a variety of transportation options in a service area of more than 2,000 square miles, for 2 million residents, and includes 214 bus, trolley, and dial-a-ride-transit routes that serve destinations across the county.

- On May 23, 2014, the City of Seattle Department of Information Technology (DoIT) released findings from a new survey of residents on technology (Internet and mobile) access, barriers to access, adoption, interest in high speed Internet, multimedia and social media use, and civic participation by Seattle residents.
- DoIT found that there is a significant gap in access to Internet and the skills to use it, although the digital equity gap is more focused in skills and uses of the Internet than on basic access.
- The 2013 annual report on Seattle Public Library use indicated over 13 million patron visits and over one million services provided to patrons.
- A survey by the Seattle Public Library in 2010 found that 21.6% of patrons used the library to access the computers and the internet, while 42% of the SPL users reported having used SPL resources for employment or career pursuits. Of this group, 71% earned less than \$50,000 a year and 42% earned less than \$20,000 a year.

Recruitment Areas & Family Engagement

This section presents a summary of trends in demographic traits and in the information presented in each section above that suggest CRAs in which program needs might be greatest. It also includes information about waiting lists, parental involvement strategies, including strategies to engage fathers of enrolled children and the level of volunteer support for grantees' programs.

- On 10 demographic metrics that correlate to likely need for program placements—lowest median income and highest population density, number of children under age five, number of families below the FPL, number of Title I schools, percentage of minority populations, percentage of foreign-born, number of homes where English is not spoken and percentage of children in non-married households—the following CRAs demonstrate these numbers of metrics: Central District, 5; Delridge, 6; Downtown, 5; Greater Duwamish, 7; Northeast Seattle, 5; Northwest Seattle, 4; and Southeast Seattle, 9.
- The following nine factors correlate to likely need for program placements. The factors include the highest percentage of adults without insurance or dental care, highest birth rates among adults and adolescents, highest infant mortality rate, highest free or reduced lunch rate, highest percentage renters' gross rent at or above 30% of household income, highest number of children not enrolled in child care, and the highest percentage of adults over 18 without access to a vehicle. These CRAs demonstrated the following number of risks: Beacon Hill/Georgetown/South Park, 3; Central District, 6; Delridge, 6; Downtown, 4; Greater Duwamish, 4; Southeast Seattle (including Rainier Valley), 7; North Seattle, 4; Northeast Seattle, 4; and Northwest Seattle, 5.
- Grantees provided a number of avenues for parent—especially fathers—and volunteer engagement. Collectively, they reported having engaged 1,199—both current and former parents—in their programs.
- All grantees created variations of these types of involvement opportunities: attending and taking leadership roles in parent activities such as the Parent Center Meetings or the Policy Council; mechanisms for obtaining parent input and feedback in person and through self-assessments; methods for contacting staff should parents have a complaint.
- All grantees' teachers shared information with parents about Pre-K programming, especially the reading program; collaborated to set learning goals for children; coached parents on strategies for extending learning at home, for example, by reading Pre-K books to their children; and implemented strategies that honored cultural diversity.
- Over 795 fathers were actively engaged in parent involvement activities.

Perception of Needs & Satisfaction with Services

Providers and parents' beliefs about the unique traits of the community served, perceptions of the quality and responsiveness of the early learning services provided, and providers' ability to meet community and parent needs were derived from a Qualitative Survey of Providers and Parents, and analysis of Grantees' Annual Self-Assessments (if available).

Significant findings:

- Parents and providers reported that parents are valued as partners in their children's education, growth, and development.
- In 26% of comments, parents expressed a high degree of appreciativeness for *providers' attention to whole-child and social-emotional development*.
- In 26% of comments, parents express the value they place on the responsiveness providers have to their life situation, challenges, and needs.
- In 24% of comments, parents express appreciation for educational and social services supports and resources that grantees' programs provide.
- Twenty percent of responses valued the environment, interactions, and supportive relationships among staff, family specialists, home visitation staff, and families.
- Parents and providers validated their commitment to helping all children excel. They also expressed a desire for educational options such as a dual-language classroom.

PART 1 – Introduction

1 | Project Overview

Every year, Seattle’s Early Head Start, Head Start, the City of Seattle Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP) and the City of Seattle Step Ahead Program combine their efforts in developing a joint Community Assessment. The information collected through this process is essential to delivering the services needed by children and families. The Community Assessment helps programs (1) identify the resources and needs of Seattle residents; (2) understand the current condition of all families in the community; (3) evaluate the current service system’s capacity to support families’ healthy growth and development; (4) modify Human Services Department programs or services to respond to community-specific needs; and (5) build community support for and ownership of new ways of meeting needs.

In addition, federally-funded Head Start programs are required to conduct a Community Needs Assessment every three years pursuant to federal performance standards (45 CFR 1305.3). The Assessment demonstrates the need for the existing services and ensures that the current Head Start programs are providing the appropriate services for children and families in the community.

This report provides a profile of families and children in Seattle’s neighborhoods. This data is compared to the larger community—Seattle, King County, and Washington State—to better understand how current Seattle programs are meeting children’s and families’ needs in the community, how the community’s needs are changing, where there may be new service needs, and program providers’ and parents’ perceptions of needs and how effectively those needs are being met.

Seattle Early Childhood Programs

Head Start & Early Head Start

Since 1965, the federally-funded Head Start program has been providing educational, social, nutritional, and health services for America’s low-income children and their families. The program employs a “whole child” educational approach to providing comprehensive services that include preschool education; medical, dental, and mental health care; nutrition services; and efforts to help parents foster their child’s development. Early Head Start programs serve pregnant women and children birth to three, and Head Start programs serve children three to five.

The Head Start program provides grants to local public and private non-profit and for-profit agencies to provide comprehensive child development services to economically disadvantaged children and families. The Washington Department of Early Learning Reports that 1057 ECEAP/Head Start slots were provided with

Slots vs. Enrollment

Programs are allocated payment for a number of slots in their preschool. During the year about 20% of the children exit the program early and are replaced with others. For example, if there are 100 slots, there may be 120 children served throughout the year.



the Seattle Public Schools district².

The U.S. Office of the Administration for Children and Families Early Childhood Learning & Knowledge Center lists 75 Head Start and Early Head Start programs in the Seattle-King County Metropolitan area (See Appendix A-1). **Children’s Home Society of Washington** administers four programs. **Denise Louie Education Center** and **Neighborhood House** each operate five programs. **The Muckleshoot Indian Tribe** operates one Head Start Program. **Puget Sound Educational Service District** administers 45 Head Start and Early Head Start programs, 18 of which are located in Pierce County, WA. **Seattle Public Schools** administers 10 programs. The list in Exhibit 1 is organized by the Head Start Grantee or Delegate³. There are five Head Start grantees in Seattle, which together provided services to over 3,557 low income children in the Seattle-King County Metropolitan area and Pierce County during 2013–2014.

Family & Community Partnerships in Head Start and Early Head Start Programs

A significant feature of Head Start and Early Head Start programs is staffing to facilitate Family & Community Partnerships. Anecdotal reports during two grantees’ Parent Advisory Council meetings attest to the high value placed on the support these staff persons provide. Exhibit 1 shows the number persons who fill this support role. The number of persons for ECEAP is not reported as the program tracks the number of family support visits are conducted (in 180 minute increments per slot per year). Thus, ECEAP reports an average of 185 minutes per slot.

Exhibit 1
Family & Community Partnership (FCP) Staff

| Program Name | HS/ECEAP/EHS | Number of Home Care Visitors | Number of Family FCP Workers & Supervisors |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--|
| Children’s Home Society | HS | | |
| City of Seattle ECEAP | ECEAP | 185 minutes/slot | |
| Denise Louie Education Center | EHS/ HS | 12 | 11 (HS); 1 (EHS) |
| Neighborhood House | HS/ECEAP | 9 | 8 |
| Puget Sound ESD | EHS/HS | | 61 (HS); 3 (EHS) |
| Seattle Public Schools Head Start | HS | | 12 |

- **Seattle Public Schools (SPS)** Head Start programs serve three- and four-year-old children, offering 10 half-day and full-day programs at various schools in the district.

²Source: DEL 2013-2014 ECEAP/Head Start Saturation Study. Accessed online: http://del.wa.gov/publications/contracts/2013-14_DEL_Saturation_Study_by_School_District.pdf

³ Accessed online: <http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc>



- **Neighborhood House (NH)** Head Start provides high-quality preschool education to children aged three to five at four sites throughout the Seattle area. The Early Head Start Program serves low-income families with children from birth to age three (as well as expectant parents) who live in or near any of Seattle Housing Authority's family communities.
- **Denise Louie Education Center (DLEC)** has been part of the federal Head Start program since 1984 and serves low income children between the ages of three and five through its Head Start program, and pregnant women and families with infants and toddlers from birth to three-years old through Early Head Start.
- **Children’s Home Society of WA (CHSW)** provides services to the children and families in eastern and southeast Washington, South King County in western Washington including Skyway, and North King County including the Northshore and Shoreline School Districts. In November 2013, CHSW began providing Head Start services in the Madrona/Rainier Valley area in southeast Seattle. CHSW provides education, health, nutrition, and social services; services for children with disabilities; and child development and child care programs for Head Start and Early Head Start eligible children and families.
- **Puget Sound Educational Service District (PESD)** has provided free, high-quality early learning services through the federally funded Early Head Start program for almost 20 years and Head Start program for over 30 years. PESD also provides the state-funded Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP). The PESD serves over 4000 children. Its Early Learning Service Area is made up of 31 of the 34 school districts within King and Pierce Counties, while PESD’s overall Service Area includes four additional school districts: Mercer Island, Seattle, Vashon Island, and Bainbridge Island (Kitsap County).
- **Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP).** The Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program, funded through the Washington State Department of Early Learning and the City of Seattle, offers free, high-quality, culturally and linguistically appropriate preschool services for eligible three- and four-year-olds and their families. ECEAP provided 363 preschool slots for three- and four-year olds (from families with incomes up to 130% of the federal poverty level) at 14 provider agencies in 2013–2014 (City of Seattle Human Services Department; WA State Assn. of Head Start and ECEAP).

Exhibit 2
ECEAP Funded Agencies and Programs, 2014

| County | Program Name | Town/City | HS/ECEAP/EHS |
|--------|--|-------------|--------------|
| King | Children’s Home Society EHS | Kent/Auburn | ECEAP/EHS |
| King | City of Seattle ECEAP | Seattle | ECEAP |
| King | Denise Louie Education Center | Seattle | HS/EHS |
| King | Muckleshoot Head Start | Auburn | HS |
| King | Neighborhood House | Seattle | HS/EHS/ECEAP |
| King | Puget Sound ESD | Renton | HS/ECEAP/EHS |
| King | Seattle Public Schools Head Start | Seattle | HS |

Source: Washington State Association of Head Start and ECEAP



The following 10 agencies will provide ECEAP services in Seattle in 2014–2015:

Exhibit 3
Seattle 2014–2015 ECEAP Providers

| ECEAP Programs | Full or Half Day | Bilingual Staff |
|---|-----------------------|---|
| El Centro de la Raza José Martí Child Development Center | Half–Day & Full–Day | Spanish |
| Experimental Education Unit University of Washington | Half–Day | |
| Primm ABC Preschool & Child Care | Half–Day | |
| Prospect Enrichment Preschool | Half–Day | |
| Refugee & Immigrant Family Center | Half–Day | Somali, Spanish, Vietnamese |
| Refugee Women’s Alliance (ReWA) | Half–Day & Full–Day | Amharic, Arabic, Cambodian, Chinese, Oromo, Somali, Tigrinya, Vietnamese |
| SeaMar Community Health Center | Half–Day & Full–Day | Spanish |
| Tiny Tots Child Development Center East Campus | Half – Day & Full-Day | Amharic, Arabic, Cambodian, Chinese, Oromo, Somali, Spanish, Tigrinya, Vietnamese |
| Tiny Tots Excelling Eagles at Emerson | Half–Day | |
| Tiny Tots Gentle Dragons at Wing Luke | Half–Day | Cambodian, Lao, Somali, Vietnamese |

City of Seattle Step Ahead Program

With funding from the City of Seattle’s Families & Education Levy, the City’s Office of Education (OFE), together with the Human Services Department (HSD), created the Seattle Step Ahead Preschool Program. The program offers free or low-cost, culturally and linguistically appropriate preschool services to eligible four-year-olds. Part-day programs provide a three and a half hour instructional day for children, four to five days per week from September to June. Full-day programs provide six or more hours per day for children, five days per week from September to June.

The Step Ahead program includes both levy-funded and match slots: Step Ahead agencies are required to provide a match for every levy-funded child in order to create “blended” classrooms. Match slots include children whose tuition is paid by other sources, including ECEAP and private tuition.

In 2013–2014, the program was funded by the Early Learning and School Readiness area of the Families and Education Levy to provide direct support for 449 preschool slots within 21 preschool providers at multiple sites.



Exhibit 4 shows total fiscal year 2012–2013 enrollment for the five grantees’ preschool programs.

Exhibit 4
Total Enrollment Head Start, Early Head Start, ECEAP, and Step Ahead Programs,
FY 2012-2013

| Programs | Enrollment by Age | | | | | | Total Enrollment | Percent of Total |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|
| | Under 1 | 1 year old | 2 years old | 3 years old | 4 years old | 5 years + | | |
| HEAD START | | | | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | | | 2 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 27 | 0.66% |
| Denise Louie | 0 | 0 | 2 | 84 | 109 | 0 | 195 | 4.73% |
| Neighborhood House | 9 | 24 | 26 | 134 | 102 | 0 | 295 | 7.16% |
| Puget Sound ESD | 12 | 7 | 149 | 533 | 1441 | 1 | 2143 | 52.01% |
| Seattle Public Schools | 0 | 0 | 1 | 166 | 346 | 0 | 513 | 12.45% |
| EARLY HEAD START | | | | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | | | | | | | | |
| Denise Louie | 60 | 53 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 160 | 3.88% |
| Neighborhood House | | | | | | | 116 | 2.82% |
| Puget Sound ESD | 137 | 84 | 70 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 308 | 7.48% |
| Seattle Public Schools | | | | 79 | 284 | 0 | 363 | 8.81% |
| ECEAP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 284 | 0 | 363 | 8.81% |
| Total | 218 | 168 | 297 | 1021 | 2292 | 8 | 4120 | 100.00% |
| Percent of Total | 5.29% | 4.08% | 7.21% | 55.63% | 55.63% | 0.19% | 100.00% | |
| Step Ahead (2011-12) | | | | | | | | |
| | | | City of Seattle Step Ahead Program | | | | 639 | 100% |
| | | | Full day | Part day | | | | |
| Denise Louise (2013-14) | | | 10 | 60 | | | 70 | |
| Neighborhood House (2013-14) | | | | | | | 28 | |

Source: Head Start and Early Head Start 2012–13 Program Information Reports (PIRs); City of Seattle, 2014. ECEAP Cumulative School Year Data for 2013–2014. Note: Because some Step Ahead figures in the table are duplicative of ECEAP figures, Step Ahead program information is shown below the "Total" line.



Child Care Providers Contracting with the City of Seattle

In 2014, the City of Seattle contracted with 134 child care providers to meet the needs of the community.

Exhibit 5
Childcare Providers in the City of Seattle, 2010–2014

| Age Category/Year | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | TOTAL |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Infant | 59 | 60 | 54 | 57 | 53 | 283 |
| Toddler | 91 | 96 | 81 | 97 | 76 | 441 |
| Pre-School | 183 | 177 | 174 | 223 | 187 | 944 |
| School | 152 | 131 | 148 | 228 | 173 | 832 |
| Total | 485 | 464 | 457 | 605 | 489 | 2500 |
| Number of Child Care Provider s Contracting with the City of Seattle as of 6/17/2014 | | | | | | 134 |

Source: City of Seattle, Human Services Department, 2014

2 | Methodology

The data in this report has been thoroughly researched and collected from a variety of sources, analyzed for patterns and historical trends, and prepared for presentation. The following nine research areas are included in this report. The research areas include but are not limited to:

- **Demographics for the City of Seattle:** demographic and socio-economic characteristics; current and future trends
- **Education:** adult education attainment, literacy levels, Pre-K to Kindergarten transition activities, WaKIDS assessments, special education services for children with disabilities
- **Health:** prevalent health concerns, access to health and dental care and insurance; mental health services; birth statistics and infant and child mortality; water quality and exposure to health risks such as lead
- **Nutrition:** Food insecurity; access to low-cost food; free and reduced lunch levels; WIC and SNAP Nutrition program participation
- **Housing and Utilities:** affordability, access, conditions, HUD housing, cost trends and homelessness
- **Child Care Needs and Services:** program capacity, welfare reform, assistance available, and the future of child care funding and child care program development
- **Transportation and Communication:** modes of public transportation, vehicle ownership, the impact of traffic conditions, and access to libraries, computers and the Internet
- **Recruitment Areas:** waiting lists, strategies to engage parents with an emphasis on father and volunteer involvement



- **Perception of Needs and Satisfaction with Services:** Analyses of a qualitative survey of providers and parents and of grantees' Annual Program Self-Assessments (when available); beliefs about unique traits of the community served, how the services provided meet needs of the community and families.

Data Presentation

Maps

Where possible, data is displayed geographically to show spatial patterns within Seattle. The data sources are often reported at different geographic scales. For example, school data is associated with an individual location or an attendance area, whereas broad survey-based data, such as public health data, is reported at larger Seattle Health Reporting Areas.

Health Planning Areas

In 2005, Seattle-King County Public Health (PH-SKC) revised the boundaries of the Health Planning Areas to create sub-county regions (Health Reporting Areas) that more closely approximate current and anticipated suburban city boundaries. For Seattle, HPAs were created in consultation with the City of Seattle's Department of Neighborhoods. HPAs were created from smaller foundational geographic units. For the most precise HPAs, block groups are aggregated, while a ZIP code-based grouping is used where health outcomes by block group are not available. Although Community Health Indicators on the PH-SKC website show the old Health Planning Area titles, they now use Health Reporting Areas (HRA) and are updating all indicators to use only Health Reporting Areas.

Census Tract Data

U.S. Census and U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) data is reported at the census tract level. In particular, 2010 Census figures—total population and racial composition—are reported at the census tract level throughout the report. However, in order to minimize the margin of error associated with the ACS's five-year averages, all figures for census tract data from the ACS were aggregated to the City of Seattle's Community Reporting Areas (CRAs). Given that there are 53 individual CRAs, in most cases, the data was then further combined into 13 CRA Groups.

Charts and Tables

In addition to graphic displays of information, much of the data is presented in charts and tables, with key points outlined in subsequent bullet points. This display of information is designed to make it easier to aggregate complex data, visualize patterns and trends, and discern important features of the data and displays.

Data Sources

This report relies on the most current data available; however, there is frequently a lag of one to several years between the time the data is collected and processed and the time of analysis for this report. Much of the data was obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau, local governmental agencies, and local community agencies. Selected sources include:

- **Demographic & Socio-Economic Statistics:** U.S. Census Bureau (including U.S. Census, American Community Survey, and other Census Data products), U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Refugee Resettlement, the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction



(OSPI), Seattle Chamber of Commerce.com, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Seattle Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs.

- **Education:** Seattle Public Schools (SPS), the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI), Department of Early Learning (DEL), the WA State Association of Head Start and ECEAP, Washington State Board of Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC), National Center for Education Statistics.
- **Public Health, Nutrition, & Vital Statistics:** Public Health-Seattle & King County (PH-SKC), Seattle Public Schools (SPS), Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Washington Department of Health (DOH), Washington State Health Care Authority (HCA), Washington Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), City of Seattle Human Services Department, United Way of King County.
- **Child Care:** Child Care Resources, Child Care Aware of America, Washington State Child Care Aware, City of Seattle Human Services Department, Seattle Preschool Program Action Plan.
- **Housing and Utilities:** U.S. Census Bureau, City of Seattle Department of Housing, Workforce Development Council of Seattle-King County (WDC), Seattle Office of Housing, U.S. Department of Energy, United Way of King County, Seattle City Light, Seattle Public Library.
- **Transportation & Communication:** U.S. Census Bureau, City of Seattle Department of Housing, Seattle City Light, City of Seattle, Office of Emergency Management, **City of Seattle Department of Information Technology (DoIT)**, National KIDS COUNT, Seattle Public Library.
- **Program Implementation—Program Information Reports (PIRs) & ELMS Reports:** Program-specific information was obtained from each Head Start and Early Head Start grantee’s most recent Program Information Reports (PIRs), which is submitted annually to the federal government. It is important to note that while these reports are collected using a standardized form, grantees may use varied formats for the report, interpret questions differently and their methodologies in collecting and analyzing data may differ as well. For ECEAP, the Cumulative School Year Data for 2013–2014 was used to collect similar data when it was available in the City of Seattle Human Services Department’s Early Learning Management System (ELMS). Therefore, caution should be exercised when comparing data across programs.
- **Perceptions of Needs & Satisfaction with Services:** Qualitative survey of providers and parents, Grantees’ Annual Program Self-Assessments (when available).

PART 2 – Data & Analysis

1 | Demographics of the City of Seattle

1.1 General Area Description

1.1.1 Geographic Location, Boundaries, & Characteristics

Seattle is a coastal seaport city and the seat of King County, in Washington State. With an estimated 652,405 residents as of 2013⁴, Seattle is the largest city in the Pacific Northwest and has a population slightly less than 10% of that of Washington State (6,971,406). In his Seattle Times article, Gene Balk reported a new statistic—Seattle is the fastest-growing major city in the United States.⁵

Seattle is situated on a narrow isthmus between Puget Sound and Lake Washington, about 100 miles (160 km) south of the Canada-United States border. A major gateway for trade with Asia, Seattle is the eighth largest port in the United States and 9th largest in North America in terms of container handling.⁶ The Seattle-Bellevue-Tacoma metropolitan area of around 3.6 million residents is the 15th largest metropolitan area in the United States.

1.1.2 Population and Related Current & Future Trends

The Seattle Chamber of Commerce touts Seattle as “a thriving region” and notes that the city holds Kiplinger's rating as #2 nationally in its “10 Best Cities for the Next Decade”⁷. Seattle and the Puget Sound region is home to some of the most recognizable global companies and a diverse population of more than 3.7 million people.”

Employment and economic growth are predicted to follow Seattle's population growth. The Seattle Chamber of Commerce noted, “by 2010, there were more than 1.9 million people in Seattle and the Puget Sound region's labor force”. Employment is projected to grow to nearly 2.5 million by 2020, according to the Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC).⁸ Furthermore, “the 2010 Policom Corporation Annual Economic Strength Rankings recognize this long-term, high-quality consistent growth by naming the Seattle metropolitan area the strongest local economy in America” (Seattle Chamber of Commerce).

1.1.3 Population: Density, Gender, & Ages

Exhibit 6 shows population density by census tract, highlighting the areas with the greatest concentration of residents.

⁴ U.S. Census People QuickFacts, <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/53/5363000.html>

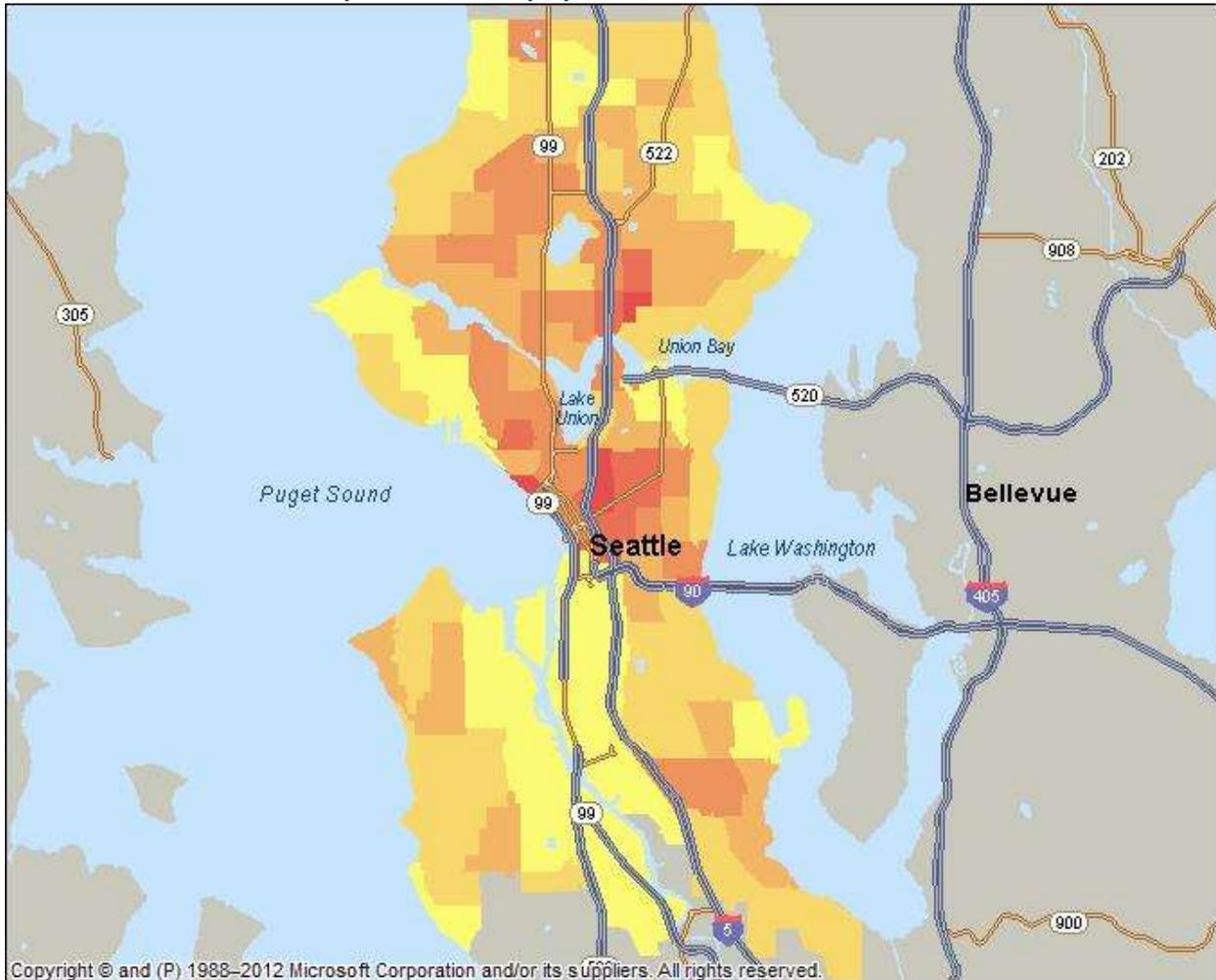
⁵ May 22, 2014; www.seattletimes.com/fyi-guy/2014/05/22/census-seattle-is-the-fastest-growing-big-city-in-the-u-s/

⁶ “Seaport Statistics.” February 17, 2013. Port of Seattle

⁷ <http://www.seattlechamber.com/AboutSeattle.aspx>

⁸ <http://www.seattlechamber.com/AboutSeattle.aspx>

Exhibit 6
Population Density by Census Tract, 2012 Estimate



Pop Density/Sq Mile

-  25,001 to 55,000
-  15,001 to 25,000
-  10,001 to 15,000
-  7,501 to 10,000
-  5,001 to 7,500
-  0 to 5,000

Source: ACS 2012

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- The greatest concentration of residents is in the Central area, Capitol Hill, Downtown and some areas of the Northwest, Northeast, and Greater Duwamish CRAs. Some areas immediately north of the ship canal, particularly the University District, also have relatively high density.
- The Delridge, and some areas of the Greater Duwamish, Northeast Seattle bordering on Lake Washington, Magnolia/Queen Anne, and Northwest CRA groups are the least dense sections of the city.

Gender

According to the U.S. Census People QuickFacts, in 2010, 50.1% of WA State were female and 50.0% of Seattle were female, a number slightly lower than their 50.8% composition of the U.S. population.⁹

Child Care Resources (CCR), a Seattle-based early learning agency provides families, caregivers and early learning professionals with resources for exploring options and finding child care, coaching and professional development, and increasing the quality of care available for children in King County. CCR reported that, in 2014, a higher rate of females—62.5%—comprised the early childhood education clients they served in Seattle.

**Exhibit 7
Gender of Seattle and King County Clients Served by Child Care Resources**

| Client Gender | East Incorp. | East Uninc. | East Total | Seattle | North | South Incorp. | South Uninc. | South Total | Other | Total | %age |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|---------|-------|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------|-------|------|
| Female | 45 | 6 | 51 | 115 | 7 | 88 | 28 | 116 | 3 | 292 | 66% |
| Male | 4 | 1 | 5 | 24 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 38 | 9% |
| Transgender | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Unknown/ No Response | 14 | 4 | 18 | 45 | 7 | 32 | 11 | 43 | 0 | 113 | 26% |
| Total | 63 | 11 | 74 | 184 | 14 | 127 | 41 | 168 | 3 | 443 | 100% |

Source: CCR, 2014

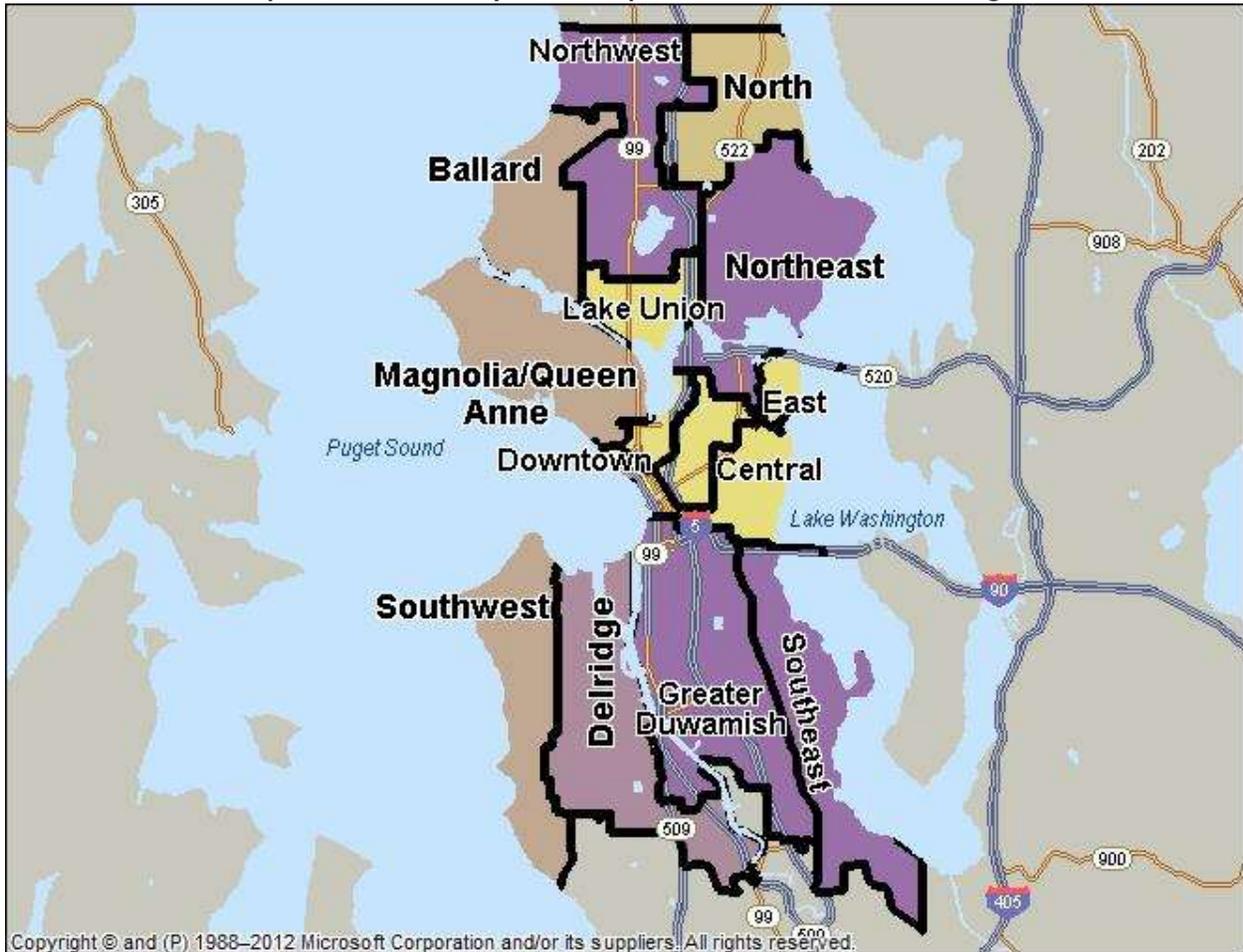
Population by Age

- While 15.4% of Seattle residents were under 18 years in 2010, of import to this Community Assessment is the number of children under five years old who resided in Seattle in that year.
- Exhibit 9 shows the total number of children under five residing in each Community Reporting Area (CRA) Group in 2012. Using data from the 2008–2012 ACS five-year average, Seattle’s 53 CRAs roll-up into the 13 groups indicated in the map.

⁹ <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/53000.html>



Exhibit 8
Population under 5 by CRA Group, 2008–2012 Five-Year Average



Population Under 5

- 3,500 to 4,000
- 3,000 to 3,499
- 2,500 to 2,999
- 1,750 to 2,499
- 1,000 to 1,749
- 0 to 999

Source: ACS, 2012.

NOTE: The large area of the CRA groups may mask some geographic patterns for certain sections of the city.

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- The CRA groups with the most children under five are the Northeast, Northwest, Duwamish, and the Southeast CRAs.
- The CRA groups with the fewest number of children under five are Downtown, East, Lake Union, and Central.

Exhibit 9
Age Distribution of Seattle & King County Clients Served by Child Care Resources

| Age of the Client | East | East | East | Seattle | North | South | South | South | Other | Total | %age |
|-------------------|--------|-------|-------|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| | Incorp | Uninc | Total | | | Incorp | Uninc | Total | | | |
| 14–17 yrs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0% |
| 18–20 yrs | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 2% |
| 21–24 yrs | 6 | 1 | 7 | 13 | 0 | 15 | 2 | 17 | 1 | 38 | 9% |
| 25–34 yrs | 21 | 5 | 26 | 61 | 4 | 54 | 18 | 72 | 1 | 164 | 37% |
| 35–44 yrs | 12 | 2 | 14 | 57 | 5 | 27 | 4 | 31 | 0 | 107 | 24% |
| 45–54 yrs | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 2% |
| 55–59 yrs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| 60–64 yrs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| 65–74 yrs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Unknown | 19 | 2 | 21 | 50 | 5 | 27 | 11 | 38 | 1 | 115 | 26% |
| Total | 63 | 11 | 74 | 184 | 14 | 127 | 41 | 168 | 3 | 443 | 100% |

Source: CCR, May 2014.

Child Care Resources’ report on clients served by age in Exhibit 9 indicates that the majority of Seattle clients receiving child care services (64%) fell within the 25 to 44 year old age range.

1.1.4 Number & Location of Enrolled Children by Age Group

Exhibit 10 shows total fiscal year 2012–2013 enrollment for grantees’ preschool programs.

Exhibit 10

| Total Enrollment Head Start, Early Head Start, ECEAP, and Step Ahead Programs, FY 2012-2013 | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Programs | Enrollment by Age | | | | | | Total Enrollment | Percent of Total |
| | Under 1 | 1 year old | 2 years old | 3 years old | 4 years old | 5 years + | | |
| HEAD START | | | | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | | | 2 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 27 | 0.66% |
| Denise Louie | 0 | 0 | 2 | 84 | 109 | 0 | 195 | 4.73% |
| Neighborhood House | 9 | 24 | 26 | 134 | 102 | 0 | 295 | 7.16% |
| Puget Sound ESD | 12 | 7 | 149 | 533 | 1441 | 1 | 2143 | 52.01% |
| Seattle Public Schools | 0 | 0 | 1 | 166 | 346 | 0 | 513 | 12.45% |
| EARLY HEAD START | | | | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | | | | | | | | |
| Denise Louie | 60 | 53 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 160 | 3.88% |
| Neighborhood House | | | | | | | 116 | 2.82% |
| Puget Sound ESD | 137 | 84 | 70 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 308 | 7.48% |
| Seattle Public Schools | | | | | | | | |
| ECEAP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 284 | 0 | 363 | 8.81% |
| Total | 218 | 168 | 297 | 1021 | 2292 | 8 | 4120 | 100.00% |
| Percent of Total | 5.29% | 4.08% | 7.21% | 55.63% | 55.63% | 0.19% | 100.00% | |
| Step Ahead (2011-12) | | | | | | | 639 | |

Source: Head Start and Early Head Start 2012-2013 Program Information Reports (PIRs); City of Seattle, 2014. ECEAP Cumulative School Year Data for 2013-2014. Notes: Because some Step Ahead figures in the table are duplicative of ECEAP figures, Step Ahead program information is shown below the "Total" line. Neighborhood House provided data on two programs in a single report: Head Start & Migrant and Seasonal Head Start and Early Head Start & Migrant and Seasonal Head Start.

1.2 Economic Activities

1.2.1 Median Income Level & Employment

Income

Understanding Seattle’s socioeconomic conditions and how they vary by geography is key for assessing where the areas of greatest needs within the city may lie. This section of the report illustrates income statistics and employment projections for Seattle and the Seattle-Bellevue-Everett Metropolitan area.

Exhibit 11 shows median household income by census tract, providing a broad indicator of how wealth is distributed across the city.



Exhibit 11
Median Household Income by Census Tract, 2005–2009 5-Year Average



Median Household Income

- 128,000 to 160,000
- 96,000 to 127,999
- 64,000 to 95,999
- 32,000 to 63,999
- 0 to 31,999

Source: ACS, 2012.

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- In general, census tracts closer to Puget Sound or Lake Washington tend to have higher median incomes than those further from the water, particularly south of the ship canal.
- The areas with the lowest median incomes are Downtown, East and Central District CRAs including neighborhoods such as the University District (which is disproportionately comprised of students), Capitol Hill, and the Rainier Valley.
- The areas with the highest median incomes include Queen Anne, Magnolia, West Seattle, Sand Point/Magnuson, Montlake, Madison Park, and parts of Northwest Seattle.

Employment Projections

Employment projections for the City of Seattle attain added meaning when viewed in comparison to national, Washington State and King County projections. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ (BOLS) *National Occupational Employment and Wages Press Release*¹⁰, the 10 largest occupations accounted for 21% of total employment in May 2013.

When considering the occupations with the largest projected number of job openings due to growth and replacement needs in 2012 and projected to 2022, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Economic News Release projected the highest demand for Personal Care Aides, Home Health Care Aides, Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses, and Construction Workers in Exhibit 12¹¹.

Exhibit 12
Occupations with the Largest Projected Number of Job Openings 2012 & Projected 2022
Ordered by Projected Median Annual Wage

| 2012 National Employment (Employment & job openings in thousands) | | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|----------------|-------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Matrix title | Employment | | Change 2012-22 | | Opening due to growth and replacement | Median annual wage, 2012 |
| | 2012 | 2022 | Number | % age | | |
| Total, all occupations | 145,355.8 | 160,983.70 | 15,628.0 | 10.8 | 50,557.3 | \$34,750 |
| General and operations managers | 1,972.7 | 2,216.8 | 244.1 | 12.4 | 613.1 | \$95,440 |
| Registered Nurses | 2,711.5 | 3,238.4 | 526.8 | 19.4 | 1,052.6 | \$65,470 |
| Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses | 738.4 | 921.3 | 182.9 | 24.8 | 363.1 | \$41,540 |
| Construction laborers | 1,071.1 | 1,331.0 | 259.8 | 24.3 | 489.1 | \$29,990 |
| Nursing Assistants | 1,479.8 | 1,792.0 | 312.2 | 21.1 | 593.6 | \$24,420 |

(Continued on next page)

¹⁰ Available at <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/ecopro.t08.htm>; released 4/1/14

¹¹ <http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/print.pl/news.release/ecopro.t08.htm>



| | | | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|-------|------|---------|----------|
| Landscaping and grounds keeping workers | 1,124.9 | 1,264.0 | 139.2 | 12.4 | 422.7 | \$23,570 |
| Home health aides | 875.1 | 1,299.3 | 424.2 | 48.5 | 590.7 | \$20,820 |
| Personal care aides | 1,190.6 | 1,771.4 | 580.8 | 48.8 | 666.0 | \$19,910 |
| Childcare workers | 1,312.7 | 1,496.8 | 184.1 | 14.0 | 570.0 | \$19,510 |
| Combined food preparation and serving workers including fast food | 2,969.3 | 3,391.2 | 421.9 | 14.2 | 1,555.7 | \$18,260 |

Source: Occupational Employment Statistics Program, U.S. Department of Labor, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Economic News Release, Table 8.

According to BOLS Economy at a Glance for Bellevue-Seattle-Everett Metropolitan area, those industries experiencing the greatest 12-month percentage of positive change were Mining and Logging (14.3%), Construction (6.1%), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (4.4%), Professional and Business Services (3.2%), Education and Health Services (3.1%), and Leisure and Hospitality (3.2%). These changes compare to a 2.6% change for all industries.

Nationwide, child care workers are projected to experience a 14% increase in openings. However, among the top 10 occupations experiencing growth over the next 10 years, childcare workers earn the second lowest median annual income at \$19,510.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BOLS) estimated Washington State's civilian workforce in May 2014 at 3,479,700 with a 6.1% unemployment rate¹². BOLS Economy at a Glance also estimated the Bellevue-Seattle-Everett areas' civilian labor force at 1,562,300 with a lower unemployment rate of 4.8%¹³. Child care workers represent 15.6% of all of the Seattle-Bellevue-Everett area Metropolitan Division's 1,562,070 workers—a proportion that is slightly higher than the national rate.

According to the Seattle Office of Intergovernmental Relations' *Greater Seattle Datasheet* (2011 Edition), The Seattle Metropolitan Area accounts for 1.93 million jobs and has an estimated **gross metropolitan product** of \$218.77 billion¹⁴.

¹² http://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.wa_seattle_md.htm; last extracted on 6/20/14

¹³ http://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.wa_seattle_msa.htm

¹⁴ <http://www.bea.gov/regional/gdpmetro/action.cfm>



The Seattle Chamber of Commerce, characterizing Seattle as a center for industry innovation, notes¹⁵:

- “Some of the world's most successful and innovative companies are based here, including Amazon.com, The Boeing Company, Microsoft Corporation, Starbucks Coffee Company, Costco, Weyerhaeuser, Nordstrom, and many more.
- The University of Washington, among the nation's top public universities for research funding—and the largest employer within the city limits, with 28,188 employees and an annual revenue of \$3.7 billion (2009 Annual Report)—pulled in an impressive \$1.4 billion in sponsored research funds in 2010, making the Puget Sound region a hotbed for research and development.”
- Facebook, Salesforce.com, Zynga Inc., and Google are some of the Bay Area tech companies that have opened offices in the Seattle area to tap into the region's deep talent pool, according to the Wall Street Journal.
- Many of Washington's 175 bio-pharma companies, 205 medical device companies, and 25,000 life sciences jobs are located in Seattle and the metro Puget Sound region.
- The Milken Institute ranked Seattle as the second most influential high-tech sector in the country.
- The 2011 National Retail Index listed Seattle in the top 10 retail markets in the country.
- The Seattle metro area is consistently ranked as one of the most-highly educated regions in the nation; in the city of Seattle, 53.6 percent of adults have a college degree.”

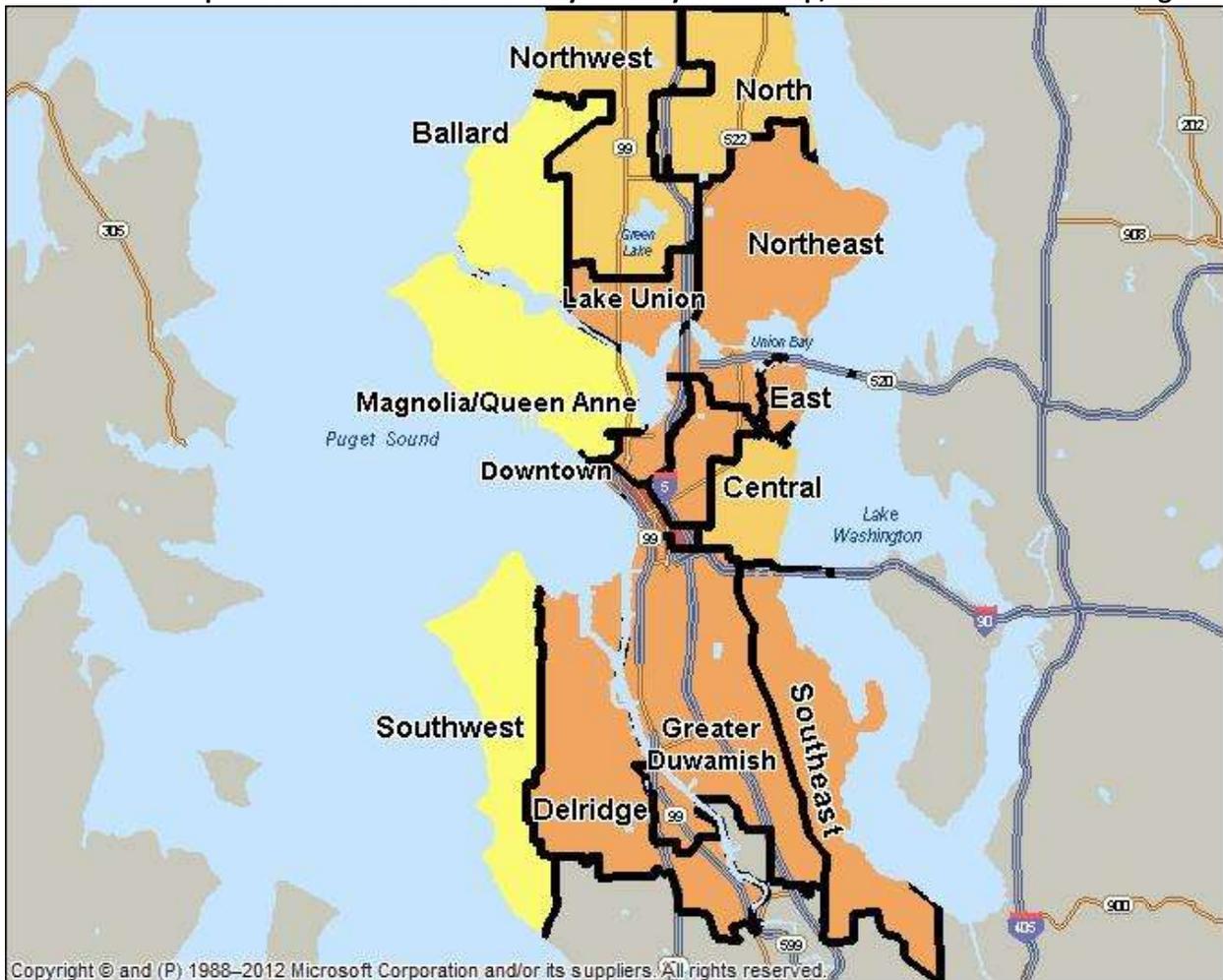
1.2.2 Number of Children in Families Living below the Federal Poverty Level

Despite the economic enterprise and industry innovation Seattle is experiencing, it is home to many children and families living in poverty. **Error! Reference source not found.** 14 indicates the percent of the population living in poverty by CRA group. The official Federal Poverty Level Guidelines are released each January and are based on the Federal Poverty Threshold data for the previous year.

- The federal poverty level (FPL) threshold varies depending on the size of the family unit and residence within or outside the 48 contiguous states.
- In 2014, the threshold ranged from \$11,607 for one person under age 65 to \$31,970 for a family of six. The threshold for a family of four is \$23,850.

¹⁵ <http://www.seattlechamber.com/AboutSeattle/RegionalInformation.aspx>; 6/2014

Exhibit 13
Percent of Population below Federal Poverty Level by CRA Group, 2008–2012 Five-Year Average



Source: ACS, 2012.

Percent Below Poverty

- 25% - 28%
- 20% - 24%
- 15% - 19%
- 10% - 14%
- 5% - 9%

Note: The large area of the CRA groups may mask some geographic patterns for certain sections of the city.

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Comparing the map in Exhibit 11, Exhibit 12, and Exhibit 13 highlight how the large CRA groups may be over-generalizing the data. For instance, the tracts that make up the Northeast CRA group include a wide range of median household incomes—from \$95,999 to \$160,000. The reason this data is presented in CRA groups is that the margin of error is far too high for both census tracts and CRAs.

- In general, the data highlights that the Downtown, Delridge, Duwamish, Southeast, East, and Lake Union, and Northeast CRA groups have the highest percentage of the population below poverty level.
- The western sections of the city (Ballard, Magnolia, Queen Anne, and Southwest CRAs) have the lowest percentage of the population below poverty, while the eastern sections of the city tend to be moderately higher.

1.2.3 Number of Children in Families Living at 100%–130% of Poverty Level & Free or Reduced-Price School Lunch Eligibility

Students are eligible to receive free or reduced-price lunches based on family income criteria established by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), annual income poverty level guidelines established by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and updated annually by the U.S. Census Bureau. While the specific income requirements depend upon the size of the family and are generally adjusted each year, children from families with incomes at or below 130% of the poverty level are eligible for free meals, and those from families with incomes between 130% and 185% of the poverty level are eligible for reduced-price meals.

The eligible annual income for Free and Reduced Price Lunch Application in Seattle Public Schools from 7/1/14 to 6/30/15 ranges from \$21,590 for a family of one to \$74,167 for a family of eight. The eligible income level for a family of four is \$44,123 a year.¹⁶

The King County City Health Profile indicates these percentages of persons living in poverty in the city of Seattle with comparisons to King County and Washington State levels (p.3).

¹⁶ Source:

<http://www.seattleschools.org/modules/cms/pages.phtml?sessionId=a96ded0be6b0c7f8b9fbf18289bae41e&pageid=197951&sessionId=a96ded0be6b0c7f8b9fbf18289bae41e>

Exhibit 14
Comparison of Seattle King County and WA State Poverty Levels

| Poverty | Seattle Total | Seattle % | King County % | WA State % |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| Total Population 2010 | 608,660 | | 1,931,249 | 6,724,540 |
| Below 100% Federal Poverty Level | # | 13 | 10.2 | 12.1 |
| Below 200% Federal Poverty Level | # | 26 | 22.2 | 28.1 |

Sources: U.S. Census, 2010 and American Community Survey, 2006-2010 average.

Note: # Counts from the American Community Survey are not shown because of their potential large sampling errors.

1.2.4 Free or Reduced-Price School Lunch Participation & Title I Schools

Because of the income eligibility criteria for free and reduced-price meals, such participation is often used as a proxy for poverty status. This section of the report helps us understand the greatest concentrations of economically disadvantaged children by illustrating the percentage of students who are receiving free and reduced-price lunches in Seattle and the changes that have occurred in this metric.

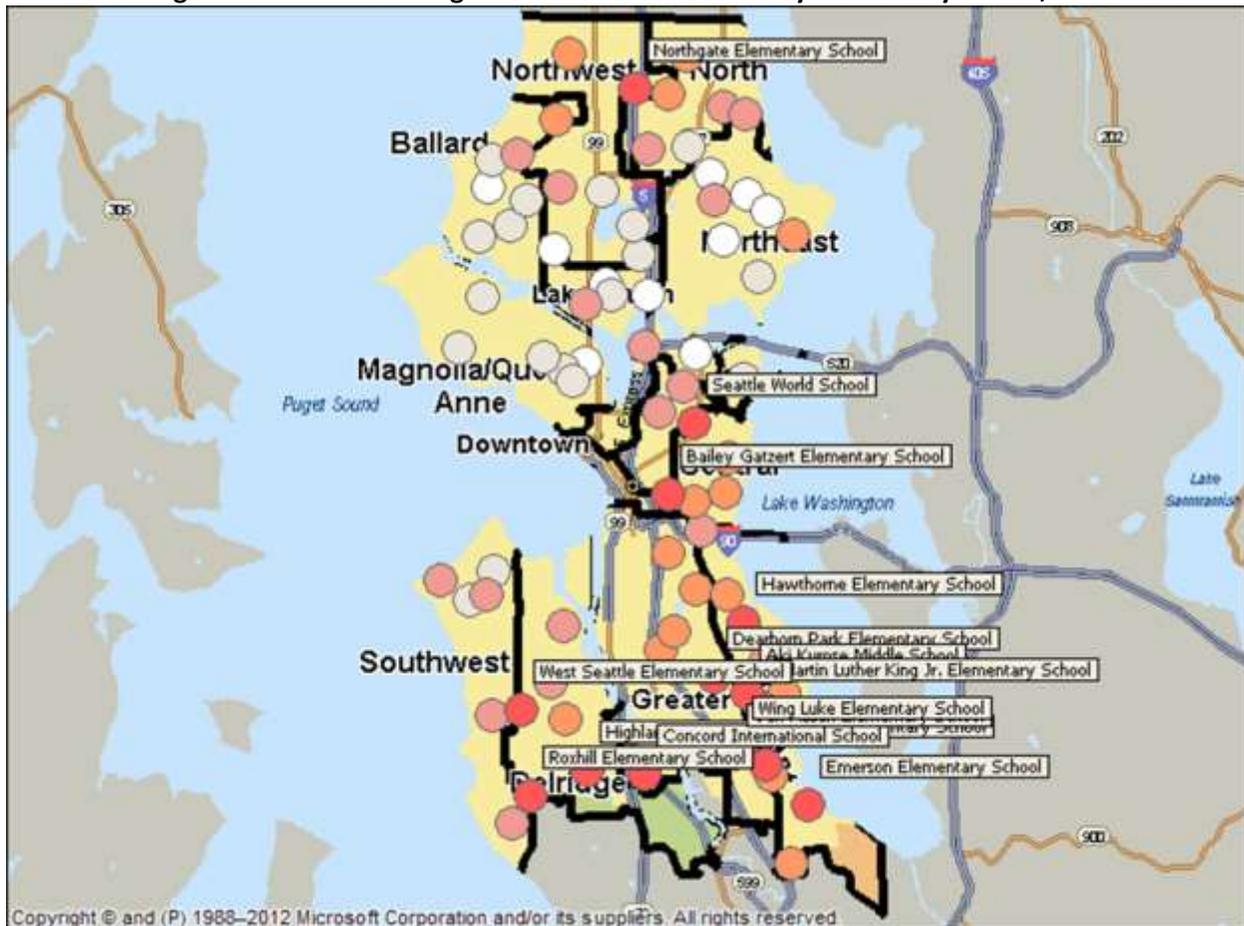
Of 50,618 students enrolled in Seattle Public Schools in May 2013, 21,065 or 41.6% received Free or Reduced-Price Meals¹⁷. Exhibit 15 shows the percentage of children receiving free or reduced-price meals by elementary school. Labels with school names are provided for schools where more than 75.1% of children are receiving free or reduced-price lunches.

- Southeast Seattle, Greater Duwamish, Delridge, the Central District and sections of North and Northwest Seattle have elementary schools with the highest percentage of students receiving free or reduced-price lunches. Ballard and Queen Anne/Magnolia have the lowest.

Exhibit 16 shows the percentage point change from 2011 to 2013. Labels are provided for schools with higher than 5% rate of increase in number of children receiving free or reduced-price lunches.

¹⁷ Source: OSPI Washington State Report Card

Exhibit 15
Percentage of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Lunches by Elementary School, 2012–2013



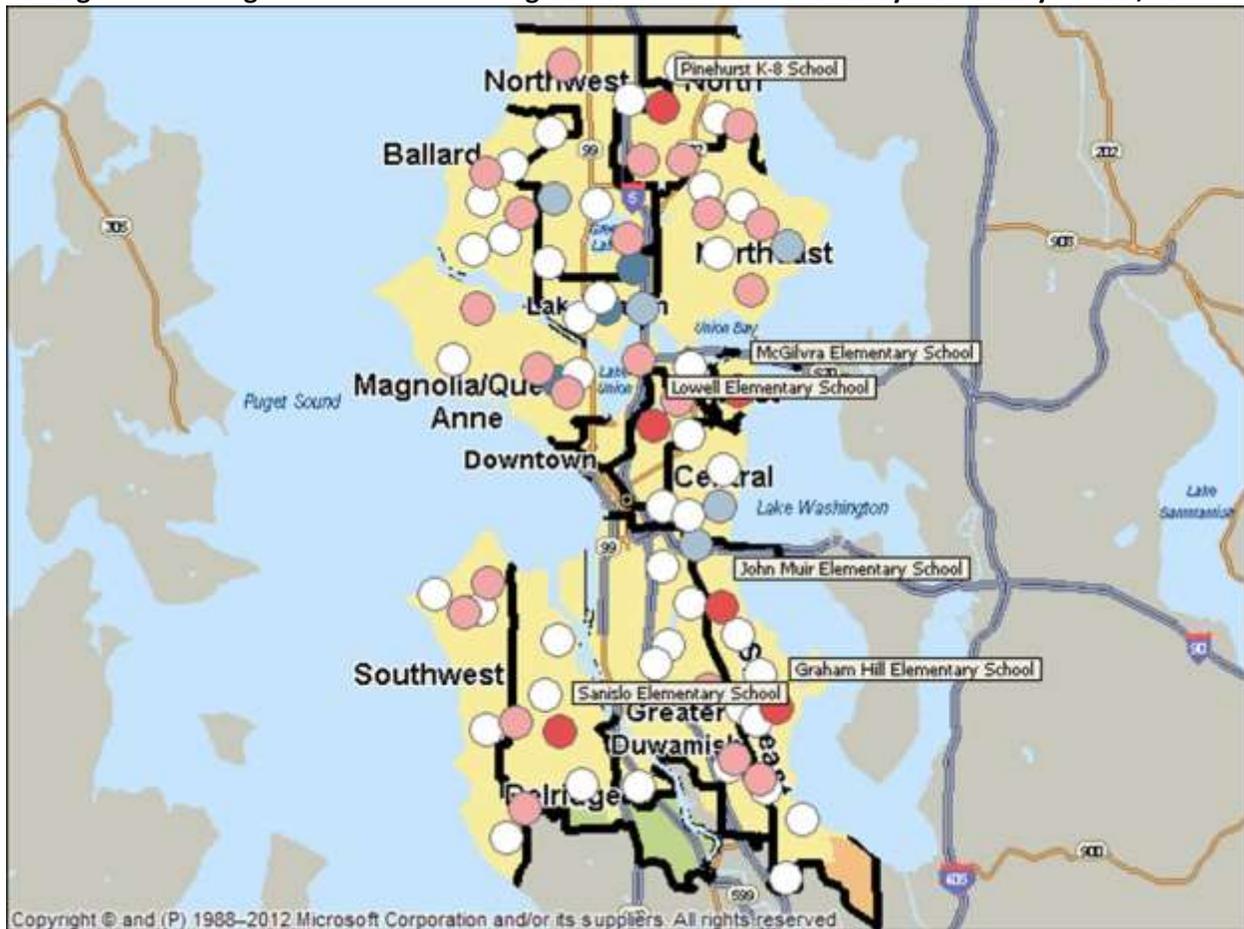
Percent Eligible for Free/ Reduced Lunch by Street Address

- 75.1 to 96
- 50.1 to 75
- 25.1 to 50
- 10.1 to 25
- 0 to 10

Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2014.
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Exhibit 16

Percentage Point Change of Students Receiving Free and Reduced Lunches by Elementary School, 2011- 2013



Percent Change, 2011-13

- 5.1% to 35%
- 0.1% - 5%
- -9.9% - 0%
- -14.9% - -10%
- -20% - -15%

Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2011.
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- This exhibit highlights that there are several schools throughout the city where the percentage point change of students receiving free and reduced-price lunches has increased significantly.
- Most of these schools are located in North, Delridge, and the Southeast Seattle CRAs.
- It is significant as well that over 40 schools have experienced little or negative change in the percentage of students receiving free and reduced-price lunches from 2011–2013.

Title I Schools

All elementary schools with 55% or more of their students receiving free or reduced-price lunch and schools at any level with 75% or more students receiving free or reduced-price lunch receive federal Title I funding. Title I funding provides supplemental instruction in literacy and math, funds for parent involvement activities, and opportunities for staff professional development to help schools improve the academic achievement of disadvantaged students.

- As of May 2013, the number of SPS elementary and K-8 students receiving free or reduced-price meals during the 2012-2013 school year was 21,065, or 41.6% of the total enrollment of 50,618.
- There are 36 elementary and K-8 schools (out of 62 schools) designated as Title I for 2014-2015 school year. An increase of 3 schools since 2013 and 13 schools since 2011, these Title I schools had a total enrollment of approximately 12,230 students in the 2012-13 school year.
- Approximately 75% (or 9,175) of students in these 36 Title I schools receive free or reduced-price lunches. The percent of students receiving free or reduced-price lunch ranges from 68.7% at Sanislo Elementary to 83.9% at Van Asselt Elementary.

Exhibit 17 shows the map of SPS's Title I elementary schools, the majority of which are located in central or south Seattle while Exhibits 19 and Exhibit 20 list the 33 schools so designated in 2013-2014 and the 36 Title I schools projected for 2014-2015, respectively.

Exhibit 17
SPS Title 1 Elementary and K-8 Schools, 2014



Source: Seattle Public Schools, 2014.

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Exhibit 18

**Seattle Public Schools
Title I, Part A Funded Schools for 2013-2014**

| # | Title I (K-5, except as noted) |
|----|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Aki Kurose (6-8) |
| 2 | Bailey-Gatzert |
| 3 | Beacon Hill |
| 4 | Broadview-Thomson (K-8) |
| 5 | Cleveland (9-12) |
| 6 | Concord |
| 7 | Dearborn Park |
| 8 | Dunlap |
| 9 | Emerson |
| 10 | Graham Hill |
| 11 | Hawthorne |
| 12 | Highland Park |
| 13 | Interagency (6-12) |
| 14 | John Muir |
| 15 | Kimball |
| 16 | Leschi |
| 17 | Madrona (K-8) |
| 18 | Maple |
| 19 | Martin Luther King Jr. |
| 20 | Northgate |
| 21 | Olympic Hills |
| 22 | Pinehurst (K-8) |
| 23 | Rainier View |
| 24 | Rainier Beach (9-12) |
| 25 | Roxhill |
| 26 | Sanislo |
| 27 | Seattle World School BOC (6-12) |
| 28 | South Lake HS (9-12) |
| 29 | South Shore (K-8) |
| 30 | Van Asselt |
| 31 | Viewlands |
| 32 | West Seattle Elem. |
| 33 | Wing Luke |

Source: Seattle Public Schools, 2014.

Exhibit 19

**Seattle Public Schools
Buildings Receiving Title I Part A Funds
2014-2015**

| # | Title I (K-5, except as noted) | Schoolwide vs Targeted Assistance |
|----|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Aki Kurose (6-8) | SWP |
| 2 | Bailey-Gatzert | SWP |
| 3 | Beacon Hill International | SWP |
| 4 | Broadview-Thomson (K-8) | SWP |
| 5 | Concord International | SWP |
| 6 | Dearborn Park | SWP |
| 7 | Dunlap | SWP |
| 8 | Emerson | SWP |
| 9 | Graham Hill | SWP |
| 10 | Hawthorne | SWP |
| 11 | Highland Park | SWP |
| 12 | Interagency (6-12) | SWP |
| 13 | John Muir | SWP |
| 14 | John Rogers | TA |
| 15 | Kimball | SWP |
| 16 | Leschi | SWP |
| 17 | Lowell | TA |
| 18 | Madrona (K-8) | SWP |
| 19 | Maple | SWP |
| 20 | Martin Luther King Jr. | SWP |
| 21 | Northgate | SWP |
| 22 | Olympic Hills | SWP |
| 23 | Pinehurst | TA |
| 24 | Rainier View | SWP |
| 25 | Rainier Beach (9-12) | SWP |
| 26 | Roxhill | SWP |
| 27 | Sand Point | TA |
| 28 | Sanislo | SWP |
| 29 | Seattle World School (6-12) | SWP |
| 30 | South Lake HS (9-12) | SWP |
| 31 | South Shore (K-8) | SWP |
| 32 | Stevens | TA |
| 33 | Van Asselt | SWP |
| 34 | Viewlands | SWP |
| 35 | West Seattle Elem. | SWP |
| 36 | Wing Luke | SWP |
| | | |
| | | |

Source: Seattle Public Schools, 2014.



1.2.5 Socioeconomic Status & Family Structure of Enrolled Children

Of 4,409 children enrolled, 57% of families documented an income below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level. About 43% of families were headed by a single parent or single head of household (SHOH).

Exhibit 20
Head Start, Early Head Start, & ECEAP Enrollment by Income Eligibility & Family Structure, FY 2012–13

| Programs | Number of Children by Type of Eligibility and Family Structure | | | | | | | | Total Enrollment |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------|--------------|-----------|--------|--------------|------------------|
| | Below 100% Poverty Level | Income between 100% - 130% | Income under 200% FPL | Public | Foster Child | Home-less | SHOH | Over Income* | |
| | HEAD START | | | | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | 24 | 3 | | 27 | 1 | 3 | | | 27 |
| Denise Louie Neighborhood House | 158 | 116 | | 11 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 10 | 179 |
| Puget Sound ESD | 47 | 0 | | 35 | 0 | 6 | 78 | 16 | 246 |
| Seattle Public Schools | 1024 | 60 | 0 | 522 | 89 | 338 | 1056 | 107 | 2143 |
| EARLY HEAD START | | | | | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | 325 | 0 | | 132 | 12 | 18 | 233 | 41 | 446 |
| Denise Louie Neighborhood House | 108 | 19 | | 28 | 2 | 20 | | 2 | 179 |
| Puget Sound ESD | 116 | | | | | | | | 116 |
| Seattle Public Schools | 179 | 3 | 0 | 76 | 7 | 81 | 161 | 0 | 355 |
| ECEAP | 357 | 7 | 0 | | 3 | 21 | 172 | 0 | 363 |
| Total | 2517 | 211 | 0 | 907 | 121 | 568 | 1909 | 185 | 4409 |
| Percent of Total Enrollment | 57.09% | 4.80% | 0.00% | 2.06% | 2.74% | 12.88% | 43.30% | 4.20% | |
| Step Ahead | 68 | 53 | 216 | | | | | 2 | 339 |

Source: Head Start and Early Head Start 2012-13 Program Information Reports (PIRs); City of Seattle, 2014. ECEAP Cumulative School Year Data for 2013-2014.



1.2.6 Over-Income Children

Programs may enroll limited numbers of kids whose parents make more money the federally mandated income standards for admission. The number of enrolled children whose families' income exceeded the federally mandated income standard of about \$22,000 for a family of four is shown in Exhibit 20 above. They represent about 4% of the total number of children enrolled.

1.3 Principal Sources of Income

1.3.1 Public Assistance & Recipients of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

Washington Department of Social and Health Services explains that under the work provisions of relevant law, "Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) provides temporary cash and medical help for families in need. Some families participate in the WorkFirst Program, which helps participants find and keep jobs. Persons who are caring for a relative's child, or legal guardians or are acting in the place of a parent are also able to apply for TANF benefits on behalf of these children through our Non-Needy Relative, In Loco Parentis and Legal Guardian Program"¹⁸.

Schott and Pavetti's article proposed that "Changes in TANF Work Requirements Could Make Them More Effective in Promoting Employment"¹⁹. TANF recipients receive financial benefits as long as they engage in work, accept sanctions such as reduced or terminated benefits if the individual refuses to participate in required work activities, and states must achieve a work participation rate measured in accordance with the law. TANF work requirements influence the number, types, and level of services that parents need and childcare providers must offer. The trend in King County is that Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) is providing financial assistance for increasing number of families²⁰.

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) disability program (for children) and Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) (for adults disabled since childhood) are two of the largest of several Federal programs that provide benefits and assistance to people with disabilities based on their needs. SSI is a federal cash benefit program administered by the Social Security Administration (SSA) under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The WA State law WAC 388-474-0001 stipulates that SSI recipients must have limited income and resources must be aged (sixty-five and older), blind; or disabled.

The Office of Financial Management Forecasting Division's Workforce Performance Chartbook for March 2014 (published 6/17/14) reported that **8,825 children in the entirety of City of Seattle** (birth to 17-years old) received *Temporary Assistance for Needy Families* (TANF) and State Family Assistance from July 2009 through June 2010. These children accounted for **10.4% of the population under 18** years old.

1.3.2 Working Parents & Public Assistance Recipients among Families of Enrolled Children

Error! Reference source not found.²² shows the total number of families with children enrolled in Early Head Start, Head Start or ECEAP who are working or receiving cash benefits or other services under TANF or

¹⁸ Source: http://www.dshs.wa.gov/onlinecso/TANF_Support_Services.shtml

¹⁹ Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2/26/13; <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3911>

²⁰ Washington Department of Social and Health Services, 2011

Supplemental Security Income (SSI). Approximately 43% of parents in single-parent or two parent families were working and nearly 25% of families received TANF or SSI in 2012-13.

Exhibit 21
Number of Head Start, Early Head Start, and ECEAP Families Receiving Assistance,
FY 2012 - 2013

| Programs | Working Parents | # Families Receiving WIC | # Families Receiving TANF | # Families Receiving SNAP | # Families Receiving SSI | Total Number of Families |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| HEAD START | | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | | | 7 | | 1 | 24 |
| Denise Louie Neighborhood House | 108 | 162 | 9 | 63 | 2 | 236 |
| Puget Sound ESD | 159 | 243 | 52 | 239 | 16 | 260 |
| Seattle Public Schools | 1137 | 1308 | 638 | 804 | 103 | 2853 |
| | 301 | 359 | 124 | 341 | 17 | 487 |
| EARLY HEAD START | | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | | | | | | |
| Denise Louie Neighborhood House | 68 | 138 | 18 | 41 | 11 | 138 |
| Puget Sound ESD | 121 | 238 | 114 | 93 | 15 | 460 |
| Seattle Public Schools | | | | | | |
| ECEAP | | | | | | |
| Total | 1894 | 2448 | 962 | 1581 | 165 | 4458 |
| Percent of Total Families | 42.49% | 54.91% | 21.58% | 35.46% | 3.70% | |

Source: Head Start and Early Head Start 2012-13 Program Information Reports (PIRs); City of Seattle, 2014. ECEAP Cumulative School Year Data for 2013-2014. Note: "Parent working" means that in a single parent home, the parent is working. In a two-parent home, one parent is employed.

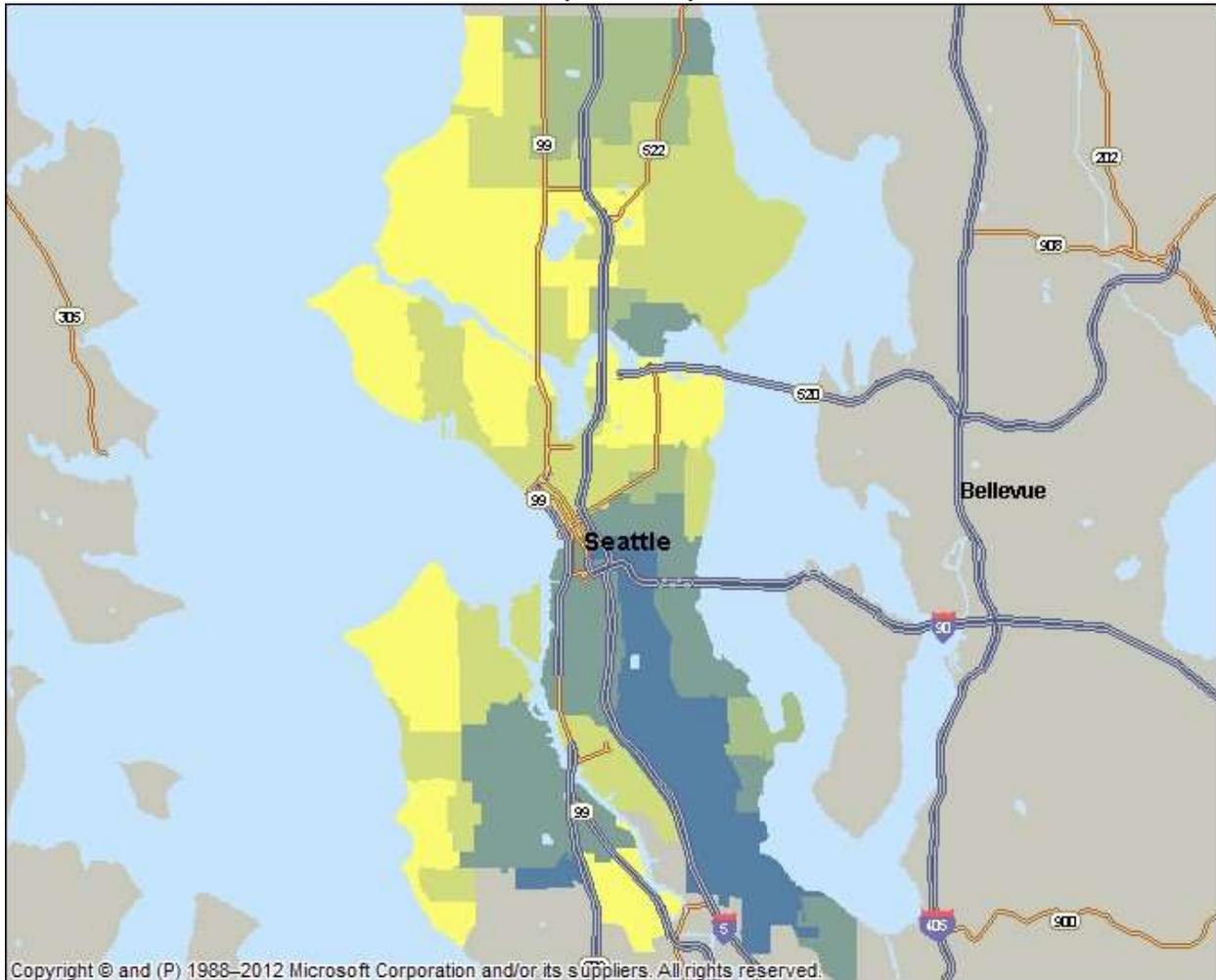
1.4 Racial & Ethnic Composition

1.4.1 Racial & Ethnic Composition of Seattle

This section of the report describes Seattle’s racial and ethnic composition throughout the city. Exhibit 22 shows the percentage of non-white residents by census tract, while Exhibit 23 depicts the racial composition of each CRA group in Seattle.



Exhibit 22
Percent Non-White Population by Census Tract, 2010



Percent Non-White

-  61% - 90%
-  41% - 60%
-  31% - 40%
-  16% - 30%
-  0% - 15%

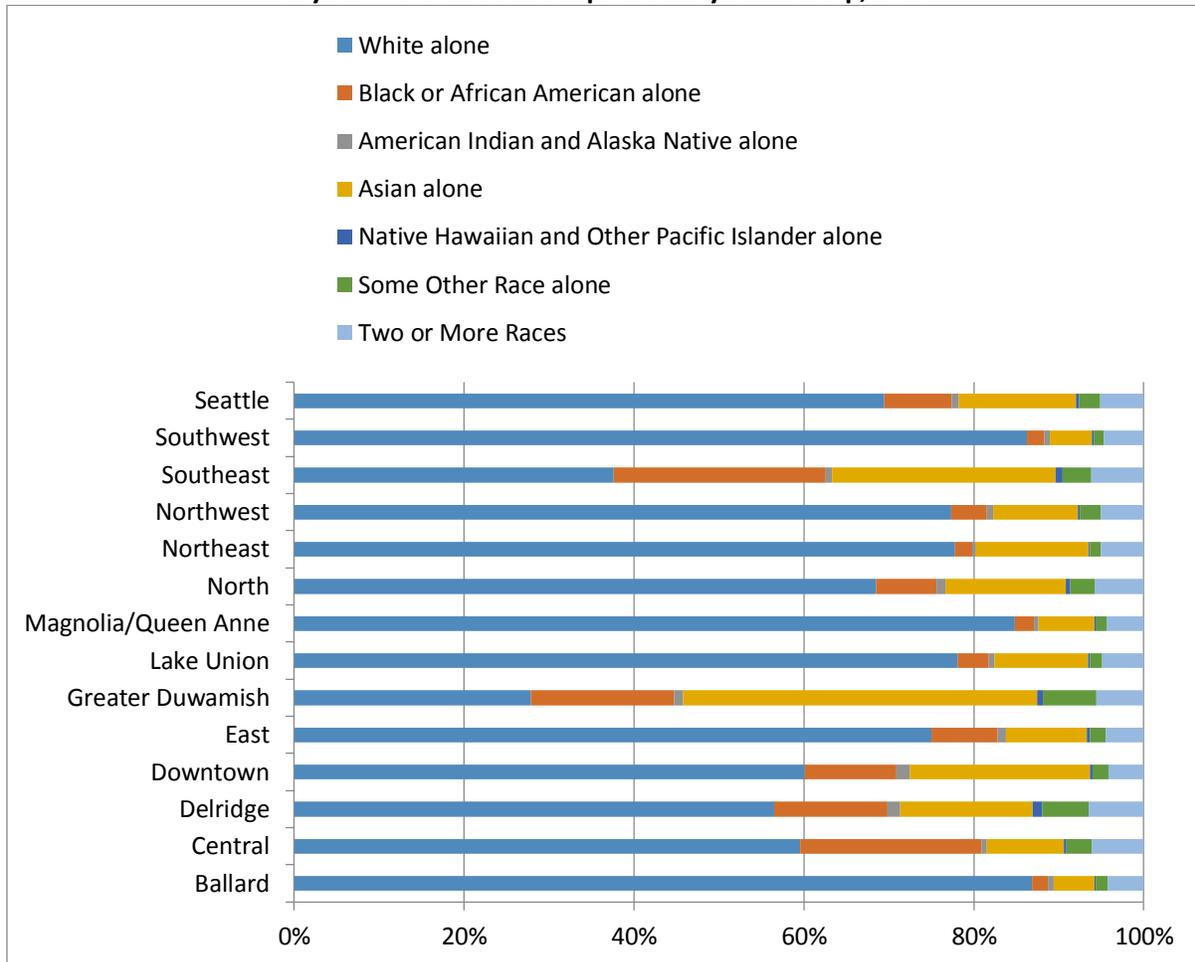
Source: 2010 Census.

Note: This data shows race, but does not indicate the Hispanic/Non-Hispanic population, which is considered an ethnicity by the U.S. Census Bureau and tracked separately.

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- The map indicates that the Greater Duwamish and parts of Southeast Seattle have the highest percentage of minorities in the city.
- Parts of North and Northwest Seattle, Delridge, Downtown, Central Seattle and Southeast Seattle also has sections that have higher percentages of minority populations.
- In general, the western areas of the city such as Ballard, Magnolia, parts of the East and Central CRAs and have the lowest percentage of minorities, as do parts of the Delridge CRA on the southern border of the city.

Exhibit 23
City of Seattle Racial Composition by CRA Group, 2010



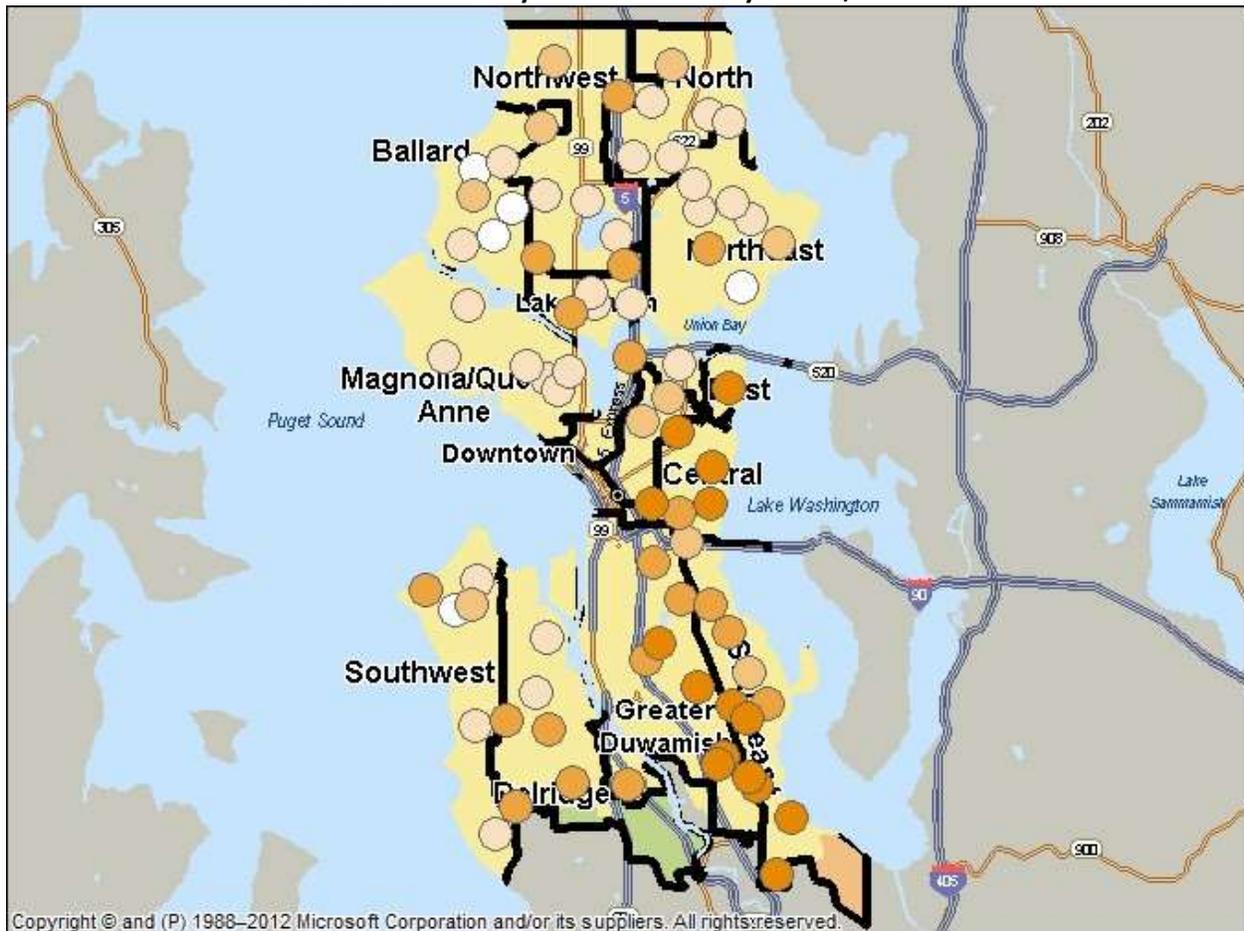
Source: U.S. Census, 2010.

NOTE: This data shows race, but does not indicate the Hispanic/Non-Hispanic population, which is considered an ethnicity by the U.S. Census Bureau and tracked separately.

- The 2010 Census indicated that Seattle’s White population is currently 69.5% (the Non-Hispanic White population is 66.3%) of the total population. The areas with White populations well above Seattle’s average include Ballard, West Seattle, and Queen Anne.
- The Asian population is the largest minority group with 13.9% of the total population with this breakdown: 4.1%, Chinese; 2.6%, Filipino; 2.2%, Vietnamese; 1.3%, Japanese; 1.1%, Korean; 0.8%, Indian; 0.3%, Cambodian; 0.3%, Laotian; 0.2%, Pakistanis; 0.2%, Indonesian; and 0.2%, Thai).
- Areas with the highest Asian populations include Downtown, Beacon Hill, and the Rainier Valley.
- Rainier Valley (Southeast Seattle) and the Central District are the areas with the highest Black populations which comprising 7.9% of the City’s population.
- In 2010, Latinos and Hispanics were 6.6% of Seattle’s population compared to 5.3% in the 2000 Census. Note: Latinos and Hispanics are not a separate racial group (they are usually factored into the white and black population counts), but they are tracked by the U.S. Census Bureau as separate ethnic groups.

Exhibit 24 shows the percentage of minority students by elementary school, highlighting a demographic closer in age to Head Start eligible children.

Exhibit 24
Percent Non-White by Public Elementary School, 2012–2013



Percent Non-White, 2013

-  80.1% - 100%
-  60.1% - 80%
-  40.1% - 60%
-  20.1% - 40%
-  10% - 20%

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2013; JMA, 2014.
Note: Unlike the two previous exhibits, this data does include the Hispanic population. In this case, “non-white” indicates all minority races and all Hispanics.

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- The number and percent of minority students enrolled in elementary schools has a similar pattern as the percent of minority population by census CRA (Exhibit 22).
- The map indicates that the Greater Duwamish and parts of Southeast Seattle have the highest percentage of minorities in the city.
- Parts of North and Northwest Seattle, Delridge, Downtown, Central Seattle, and Southeast Seattle also has sections that have higher percentages of minority populations.
- In general, the western areas of the city such as Ballard, Magnolia, parts of the East and Central CRAs and have the lowest percentage of minorities, as do parts of the Delridge CRA on the southern border of the city.
- The Southeast Seattle, Central District, Duwamish, and Delridge CRAs have schools with the highest percentage of minority students.
- The Ballard, Queen Anne/Magnolia, and North Seattle CRAs have schools with the lowest percentage of minority students.

Exhibit 25 shows the racial and ethnic composition of the 2013 student population for 29 Title I elementary and K-8 schools. Exhibit 26 displays this information in graphical format and illustrates the disparity in enrollment between white and non-white students.

Exhibit 25

| Number of Students in Each Ethnic Group, All Seattle Elementary & K-8 Schools, 2012–2013 | | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | Non-Title 1 Schools | Non-Title 1 Schools % | Title 1 Schools | Title 1 Schools % |
| Black | 2,627 | 43% | 3,511 | 57% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 3,380 | 55% | 2,789 | 45% |
| Hispanic | 1,257 | 58% | 917 | 42% |
| White | 14,300 | 89% | 1,828 | 11% |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 776 | 46% | 926 | 54% |
| Total | 22,340 | 69% | 9,971 | 31% |

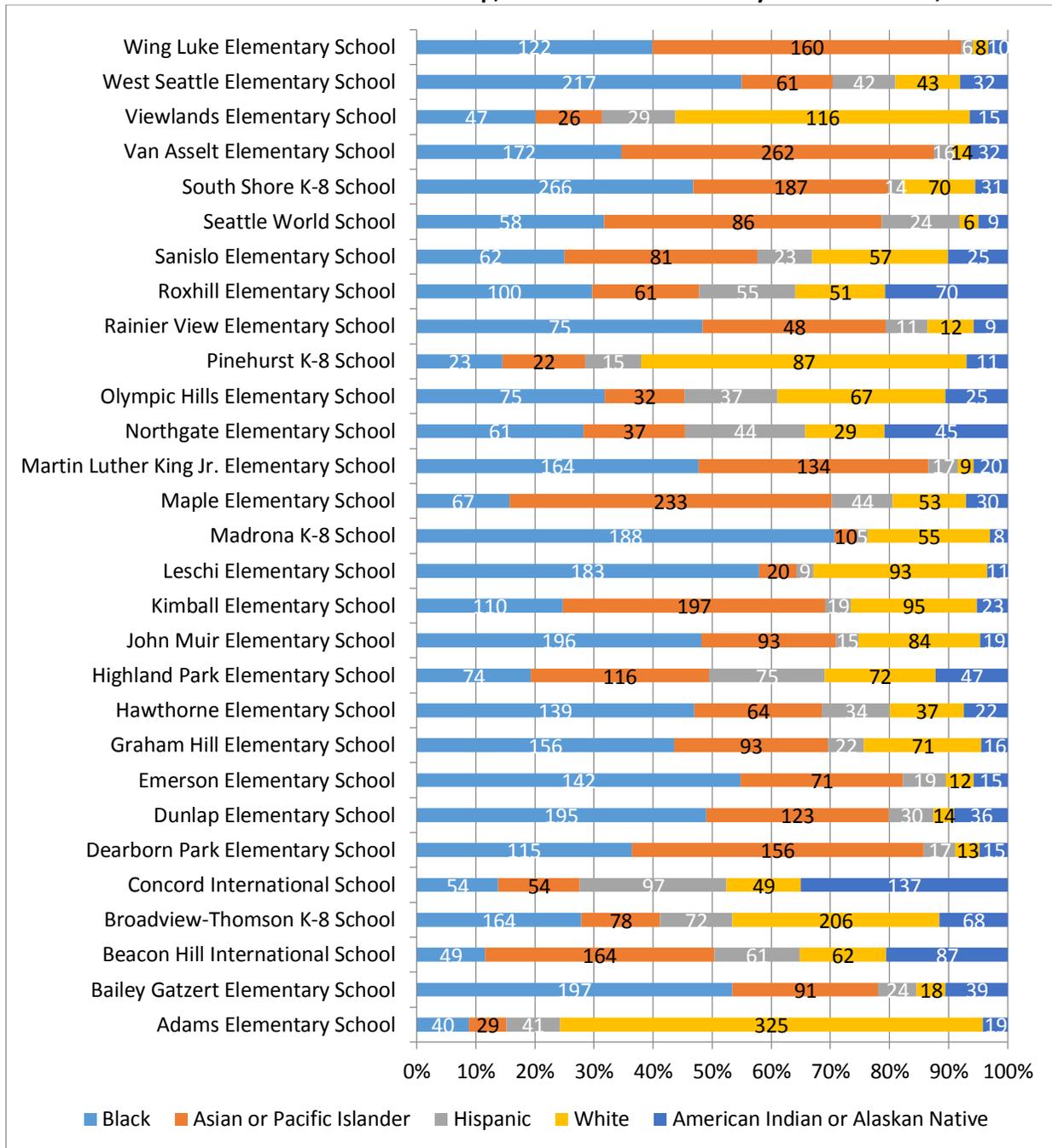
Source: Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2013

This minority population of 9,971 students represents an increase over the number in the previous reporting period.

While Title I schools account for approximately 31% of enrollment in all SPS elementary and K-8 schools, Title I schools account for 69% of non-white students (Exhibit 26) a 10-point increase over the number documented in the previous report.



Exhibit 26
Number of Students in Each Ethnic Group, Seattle Title I Elementary and K-8 Schools, 2013



Source: Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2013.

1.4.2 Racial/Ethnic/Tribal Composition of Enrolled Children

Head Start, Early Head Start, and ECEAP enrolled children are a diverse group. The most prevalent ethnic/racial/tribal groups are Non-Hispanic/Latino(a), Black, and White.

Exhibit 27
Racial Composition of Head Start, Early Head Start, ECEAP, and Step Ahead Enrolled Children, FY 2012-2013

| Programs | Race/Ethnicity/Tribal Affiliation | | | | | | | | | | Total Enrollment | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------------|------------------|------|
| | Hispanic/Latino(a) | Non-Hispanic/Latino(a) | Indian or Native | Asian | Black | Pacific Islander | White | Bi/Multi-Racial | Other | Unspecified | | |
| HEAD START | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | 3 | | | 2 | 22 | | | | | | | 27 |
| Denise Louie | 68 | 127 | 0 | 75 | 24 | 2 | 7 | 28 | 0 | 59 | | 195 |
| Neighborhood House | 21 | 283 | 1 | 25 | 245 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 20 | 0 | | 608 |
| Puget Sound ESD | 840 | 1303 | 329 | 149 | 406 | 50 | 907 | 351 | 0 | 51 | | 2143 |
| Seattle Public Schools | 158 | 365 | 14 | 62 | 211 | 11 | 142 | 61 | 0 | 12 | | 1036 |
| EARLY HEAD START | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Denise Louie | 89 | 90 | 0 | 38 | 32 | 0 | 20 | 15 | 74 | 0 | | 179 |
| Neighborhood House | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Puget Sound ESD | 166 | 189 | 32 | 13 | 43 | 4 | 165 | 35 | 0 | 33 | | 355 |
| Seattle Public Schools | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ECEAP | 151 | 212 | 3 | 59 | 129 | 4 | 91 | 27 | 8 | 70 | | 313 |
| Total | 187 | 2569 | 379 | 423 | 1112 | 72 | 1336 | 525 | 102 | 225 | | 4856 |
| Percent of Total | 3.9% | 52.9% | 7.8% | 8.7% | 22.9% | 1.5% | 27.5% | 10.8% | 2.1% | 4.6% | | |
| Step Ahead | | | 1 | 140 | 113 | 0 | 41 | 13 | 6 | 84 | | 398 |

Source: Head Start and Early Head Start 2012-13 Program Information Reports (PIRs); City of Seattle, 2014. ECEAP Cumulative School Year Data for 2013-2014. Notes: Because some Step Ahead figures in the table are duplicative of ECEAP figures, Step Ahead program information is shown below the "Total" line. Note: For Step Ahead program, less than 20% of Hispanic children identified a specific race. Most were listed as unknown, or the information was not included.



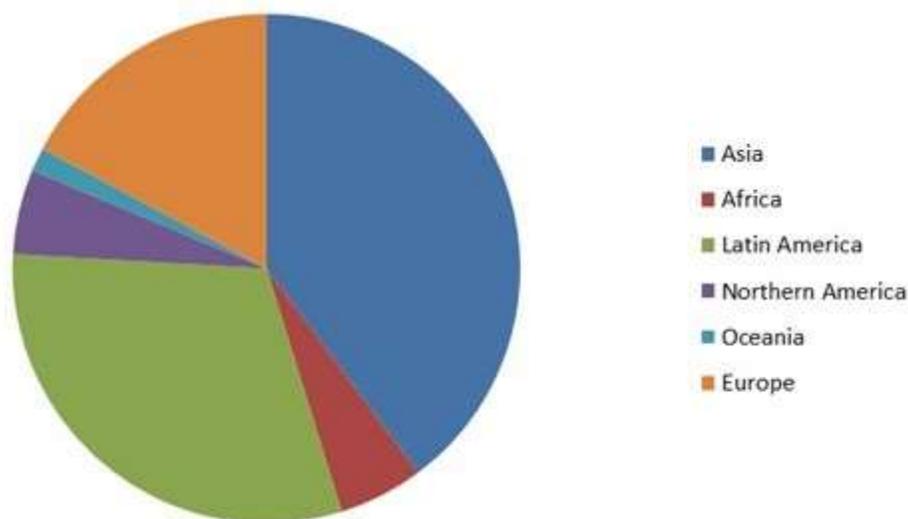
1.4.3 Foreign-born Populations

A number of agencies track and report on the arrival of foreign-born populations. This section presents the percentage of foreign-born residents in Washington State and in Seattle, number and characteristics of persons in emerging-yet-underserved communities, in immigrant and refugee groups new to Seattle, and the numbers obtaining legal permanent resident status.

The Seattle Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs reported this analysis of the 2011 American Community Survey represented in Exhibit 28.

In 2011, the largest share of the foreign born population in Washington State, 39.8%, arrived from Asia, 5.4 percent were from Africa, 17.2 percent from Europe, 30.7 percent from Latin America, 5.4 percent from Northern America, and 1.5 percent from Oceania. These results mirrored the top three countries of birthplace for foreign-born residents in Washington as the Philippines, Vietnam, and Mexico.

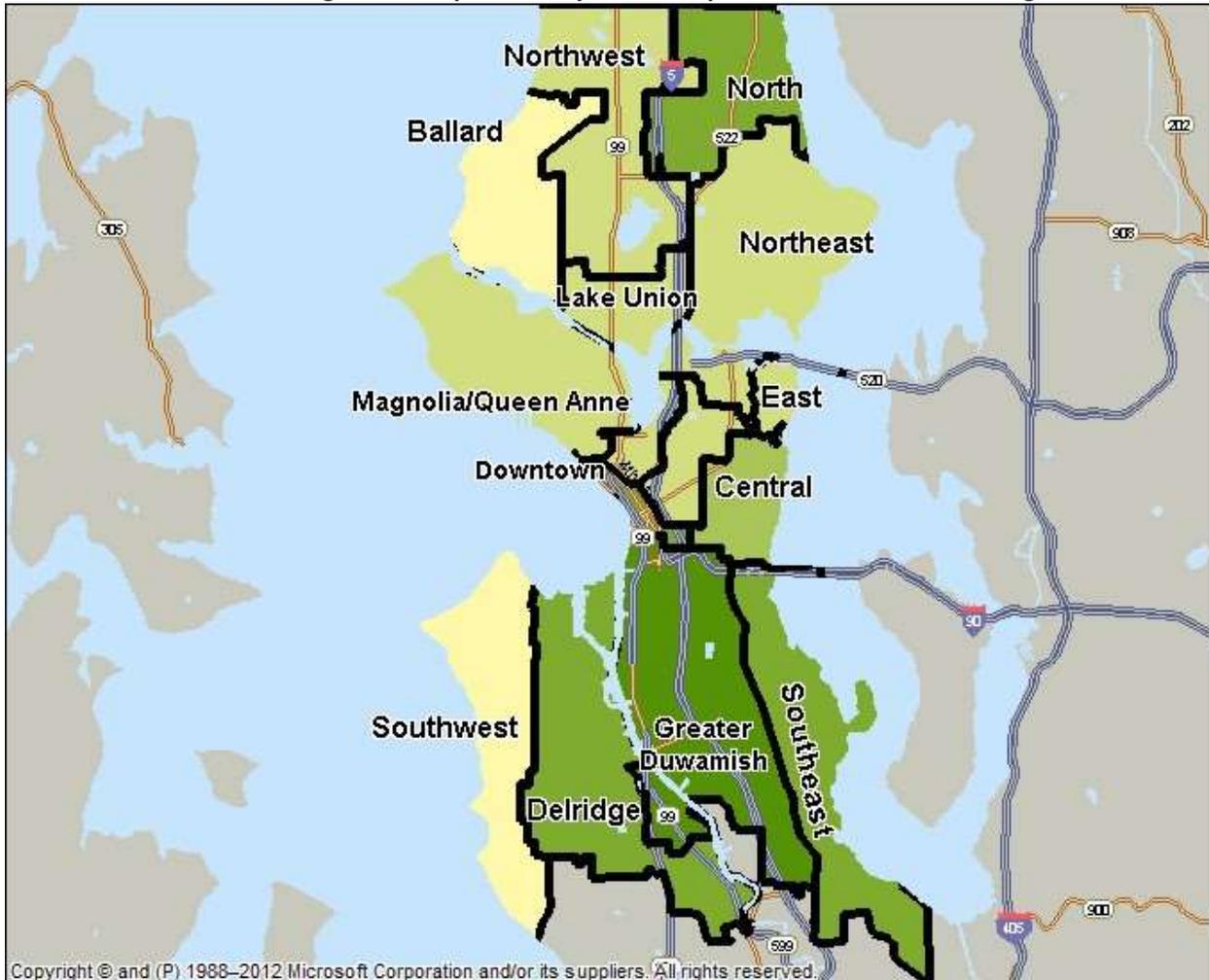
Exhibit 28
Percentage of the Foreign Born Population in Washington (2011)



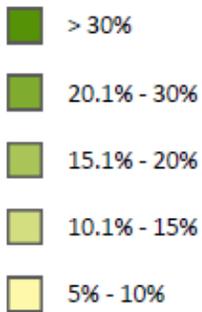
Source: Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs website:
<http://www.seattle.gov/office-of-immigrant-and-refugee-affairs/2010-census>

Exhibit 29 shows the percentage of Seattle’s foreign-born residents by CRA group:

Exhibit 29
Percent Foreign-Born Population by CRA Group, 2008–2012 5-Year Average



Percent Foreign-Born



Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS), 2012.
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- The Greater Duwamish and North Seattle CRA Groups have the highest percentages of foreign-born residents at over 30% each. The Delridge and Southeast CRA Groups also have relatively high percentage at 20 to 30% each.

- The rates for the rest of the city are fairly low, with less than 15% of the population being foreign-born.

1.4.4 Emerging Communities that may be Un-Served or Underserved

Washington has been named a "new growth" state for its rapid growth in immigrant and refugee populations²¹.

Seattle's 98118 zip code is home to the most diverse census tract in the country and home to growing immigrant and refugee communities. In response to emerging needs, in a January 25, 2012 ordinance, the City of Seattle created the Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs (OIRA) to "engage and empower its new residents", and ensure that the City's programs and initiatives reflect the needs and priorities of our immigrant and refugee communities.

This office aims to mutually enrich and be enriched by the strength and contributions of the City's immigrant and refugee communities. Importantly, OIRA addresses barriers such as language and culture that limit individuals and families' equal access to government services and programs through social services, civic engagement, or economic assistance.

Findings²² from analyses of the characteristics of these emerging communities include:

- The *U.S. Department of Health and Human Services*, reported Washington State as ninth of the top 10 states settled by refugees.
- Between 2000 and 2012, Washington has experienced an increase of 49.1% in its foreign-born inhabitants, exceeding the national statistic of 31.2%.
- In 2012, 13.3 % of Washington's total population were immigrants; of these, 49.1% arrived between 2000 2012.
- Of Washington's children, only 1.5%, or 7,816, were foreign-born.

1.4.5 Immigrant and/or Refugee Groups New to Seattle

The Refugee Population

The refugee population is a subset of the total foreign born population. "In order to be designated a refugee, people must have a well-founded fear of persecution in their country of origin because of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. Refugees legally enter the United States in search of freedom, peace, and opportunity for themselves and their families."²³

Exhibit 30 illustrates refugee arrival by the top ten nationalities in Washington State:

²¹ OIRA; <http://www.seattle.gov/office-of-immigrant-and-refugee-affairs/2010-census>

²² Source: Migration Policy Institute tabulations of the U.S. Bureau of the Census' American Community Survey (ACS) and Decennial Census. Unless stated otherwise, 2012 data are from the one-year ACS file. Website: <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/data/state-profiles/state/demographics/WA>

²³ U.S. Office of Refugee Resettlement, 2012, 2011

Exhibit 30
Refugee Arrival by Top Ten Nationalities in Washington State, 2011–2012

| Country | FY 2011 | | FY 2012 | | % Change 2011–2012 |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | Count | % of Total | Count | % of Total | |
| Burma | 592 | 27.7% | 481 | 22.2% | -18.8% |
| Bhutan | 442 | 20.7% | 424 | 19.6% | -4.1% |
| Iraq | 264 | 12.4% | 297 | 13.7% | 12.5% |
| Somalia | 194 | 9.1% | 215 | 9.9% | 10.8% |
| Ukraine | 126 | 5.9% | 116 | 5.4% | -7.6% |
| Iran | 129 | 6.0% | 107 | 4.9% | -17.1% |
| Moldova | 0 | 0.0% | 105 | 4.8% | - |
| Eritrea | 93 | 4.4% | 73 | 3.4% | -21.5% |
| Russia | 126 | 5.9% | 64 | 3.0% | -49.0% |
| Dem. Rep. Congo | 20 | 0.9% | 55 | 2.5% | 175.0% |
| Subtotal | 1,985 | 93.0% | 1,937 | 89.5% | -2.4% |
| Other countries | 150 | 7.0% | 228 | 10.5% | 52.0% |
| Total | 2,135 | 100% | 2,165 | 100.0% | 1.4% |

Source: U.S. Office of Refugee Resettlement, 2011, 2012.

Note: In 2011 data, Ukraine and Russia were combined as the former USSR.

For this chart the 2011 USSR data has been split evenly between Ukraine and Russia.

- In 2012, Washington State had the ninth largest number of refugee arrivals with 2,165 refugees arriving from 20 countries, the highest numbers coming from Burma (481), Bhutan (442), Iraq (264), and Somali (215).
- Refugees from these four countries comprise 65.4% of all refugees to Washington in 2012.
- The country of origin with the highest percentage of refugees varied considerably over just a few years, which can be seen in the large percentage of change over the two-year period from 2011 to 2012.

Analyses of the 2010 Census by the Seattle Office for Immigrants and Refugee Affairs found that more than a third of Seattle’s 600,000 residents were people of color.²⁴

- Of the 2,581 refugees arriving in Washington in 2010, almost half (1,249) came to Seattle. Seattle’s 2010 total represents over a 100% percent increase from 2007 when Seattle received 614 refugees.

²⁴ <http://www.seattle.gov/office-of-immigrant-and-refugee-affairs/2010-census>



- According to QuickFacts from the U.S. Census, Seattle’s foreign-born persons constituted 17.5% of its population, a figure that is slightly higher than that of the State at 13.3%.²⁵

Importantly, children of immigrants accounted for 35.3% of all children in low-income families living in households with income below 200% of the federal poverty threshold in Washington.²⁶

Exhibit 31 shows the top ten counties of birth for persons obtaining legal permanent resident status in Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) during federal fiscal year 2012.

Exhibit 31
Persons Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status in Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue CBSA, by Country of Birth, Fiscal Year 2012*

| Country of Birth | Number of Persons | % of Total |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| India | 1,939 | 11% |
| China, People's Republic | 1,677 | 10% |
| Philippines | 1,324 | 8% |
| Vietnam | 1,178 | 7% |
| Ethiopia | 935 | 5% |
| Mexico | 896 | 5% |
| Korea, South | 548 | 3% |
| Canada | 529 | 3% |
| Iraq | 427 | 2% |
| Kenya | 384 | 2% |
| Other Countries | 7,807 | 44% |
| Total | 17,644 | 100% |

* Sources: US Department of Homeland Security, 2012; Migration Policy Institute tabulations of the U.S. Bureau of the Census’ American Community Survey (ACS) and Decennial Census. Unless stated otherwise, 2012 data are from the one-year ACS file. Website: <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/data/state-profiles/state/demographics/WA>

- Obtaining legal permanent resident status is a precursor to these 17,644 persons becoming naturalized U.S. citizens.
- In Washington, 47.4% of the foreign-born population is naturalized citizens, which exceeds the national average of 45.8%.

²⁵ <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/53/5363000.html>

²⁶ Seattle Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs website: <http://www.seattle.gov/office-of-immigrant-and-refugee-affairs>



1.4.6 Languages Spoken in the Community

The Seattle Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs has recognized language differences as a possible barrier to equal access to government services and programs, social services, civic engagement, and economic and educational advancement. Often children live in linguistically isolated households that limit their ability to communicate, participate in, behave properly, and be nurtured by the learning experiences in early childhood programs.

Children Living in Linguistically Isolated Households

Exhibit 32 shows the share of Seattle children under age 18 living in linguistically isolated households separated by children in foreign-born or US-born families. The Population Reference Bureau defines a linguistically isolated household as a household in which no person 14 years old and over speaks only English, and no person 14 years old and over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "very well".

The Bureau explains:

"All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under 14 years old who may speak only English. Children in immigrant families is defined as children who are themselves foreign-born or reside with at least one foreign-born parent. Foreign-born is defined as either a U.S. citizen by naturalization or not a citizen of the U.S."

The estimate of this number of children was suppressed each year except 2011 (denoted by the letter S), when the confidence interval around the percentage was greater than or equal to 10 percentage points. A 90 percent confidence interval for the 2011 estimate is shown below.

Exhibit 32
Children Living in Linguistically Isolated Households by Family Nativity

| Location | Children In Immigrant Families | Data Type | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 90% Confidence Interval | | 2012 |
|----------|--------------------------------|-----------|------|------|------|-------|-------------------------|---------------|------|
| | | | | | | | Lower Bound % | Upper Bound % | |
| Seattle | Children in immigrant families | Number | S | S | S | S | | | S |
| | | Percent | S | S | S | S | | | S |
| | Children in U.S.-born families | Number | S | S | S | 1,000 | | | S |
| | | Percent | S | S | S | 1.3% | 0.0 | 2.8 | S |

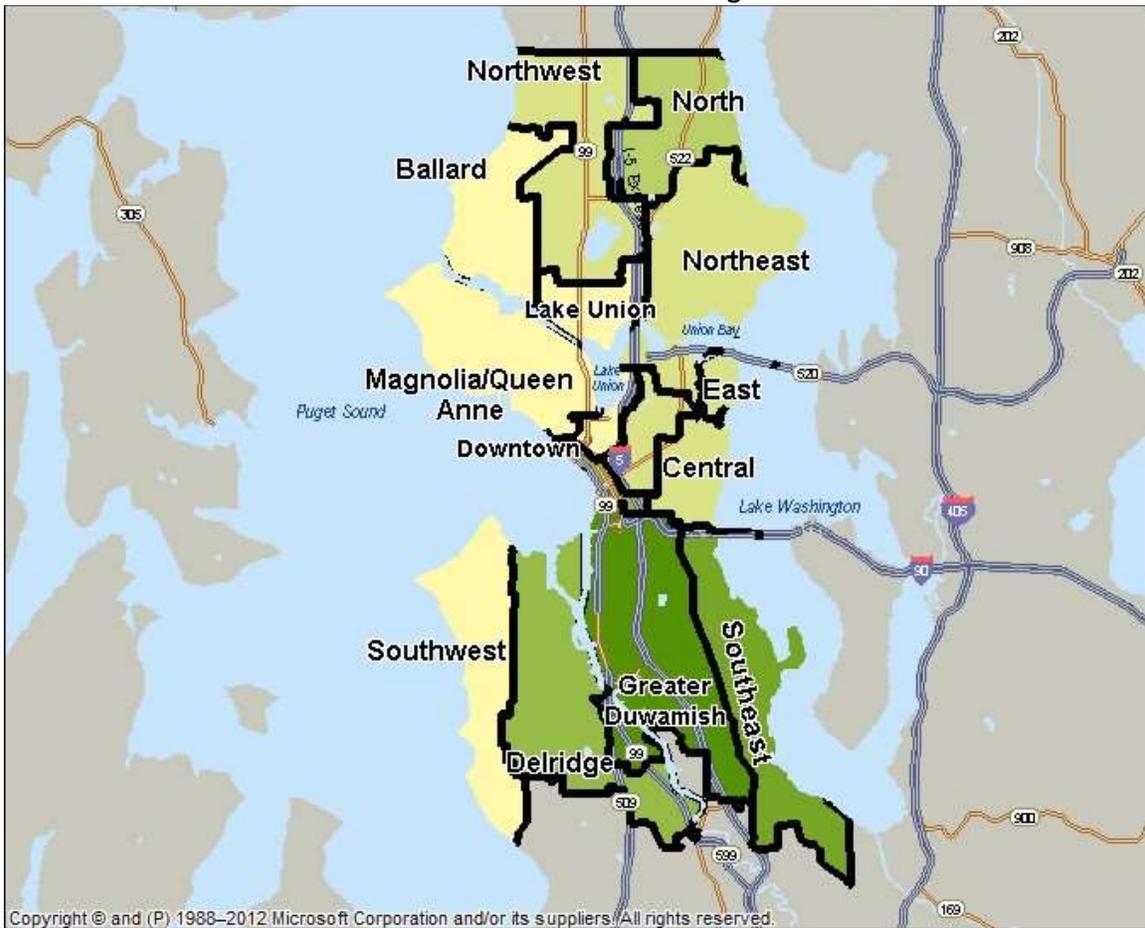
Sources :
Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census

Bureau, Census 2000 Supplementary Survey, 2001 Supplementary Survey, and 2002 through 2012 American Community Survey; National Kids Count - <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/129-children-living-in-linguistically-isolated-households-by-family-nativity?loc=49&loct=3#national> | Footnotes: Updated January 2014.

This section provides a breakdown of languages spoken across Seattle. Exhibit 33 shows the percentage of the population age five and over who do not speak English at home in a map of the CRA groups, while Exhibit 34 details the percentages of various languages spoken at home within the CRA groups.



Exhibit 33
Percent Population Age 5 & Over where English is Not Spoken at Home by CRA Group
2008–2012 Five-Year Average



Percent Non-English at Home

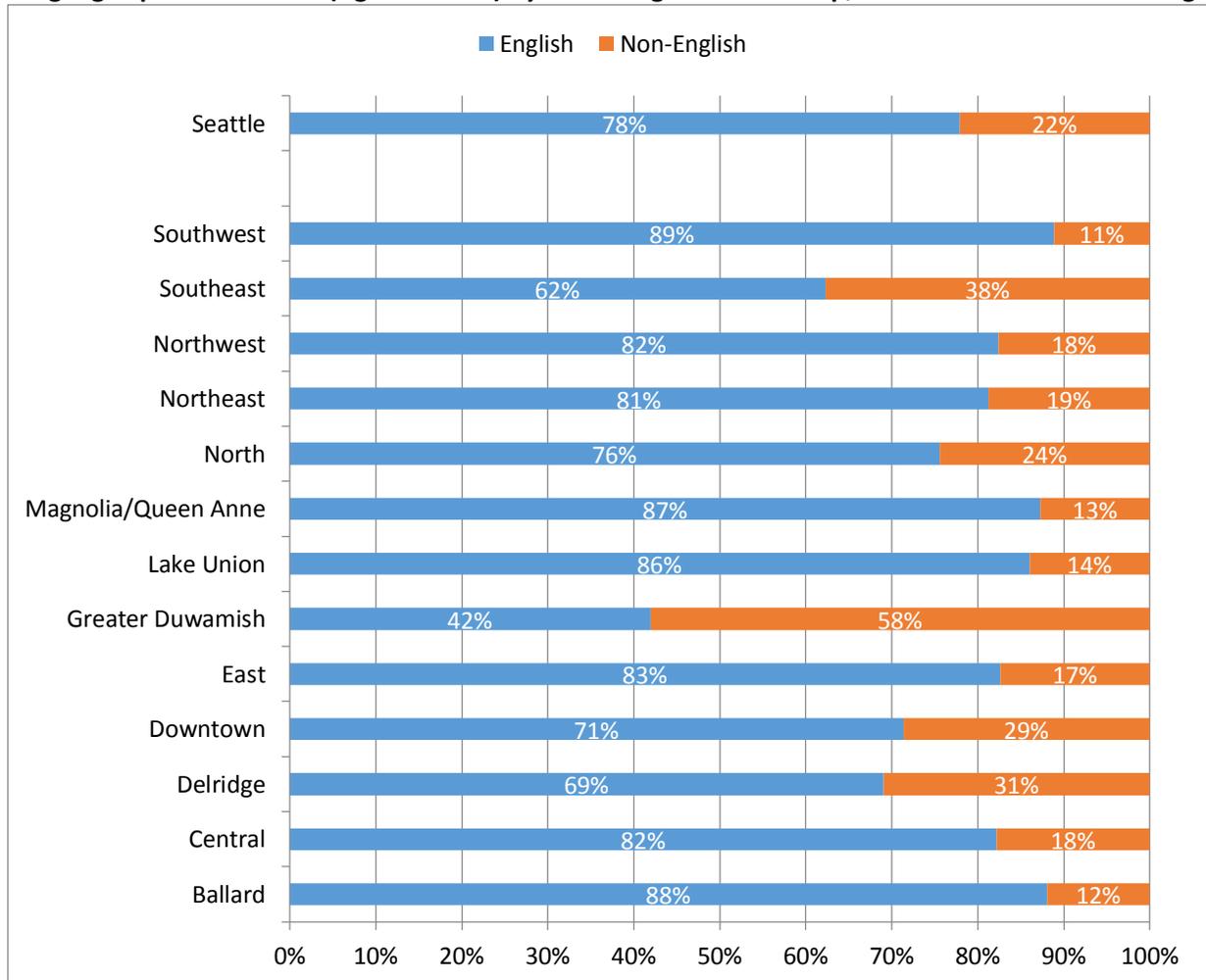
- 41% - 60%
- 31% - 40%
- 26% - 30%
- 21% - 25%
- 16% - 20%
- 10% - 15%

Source: ACS 2012.

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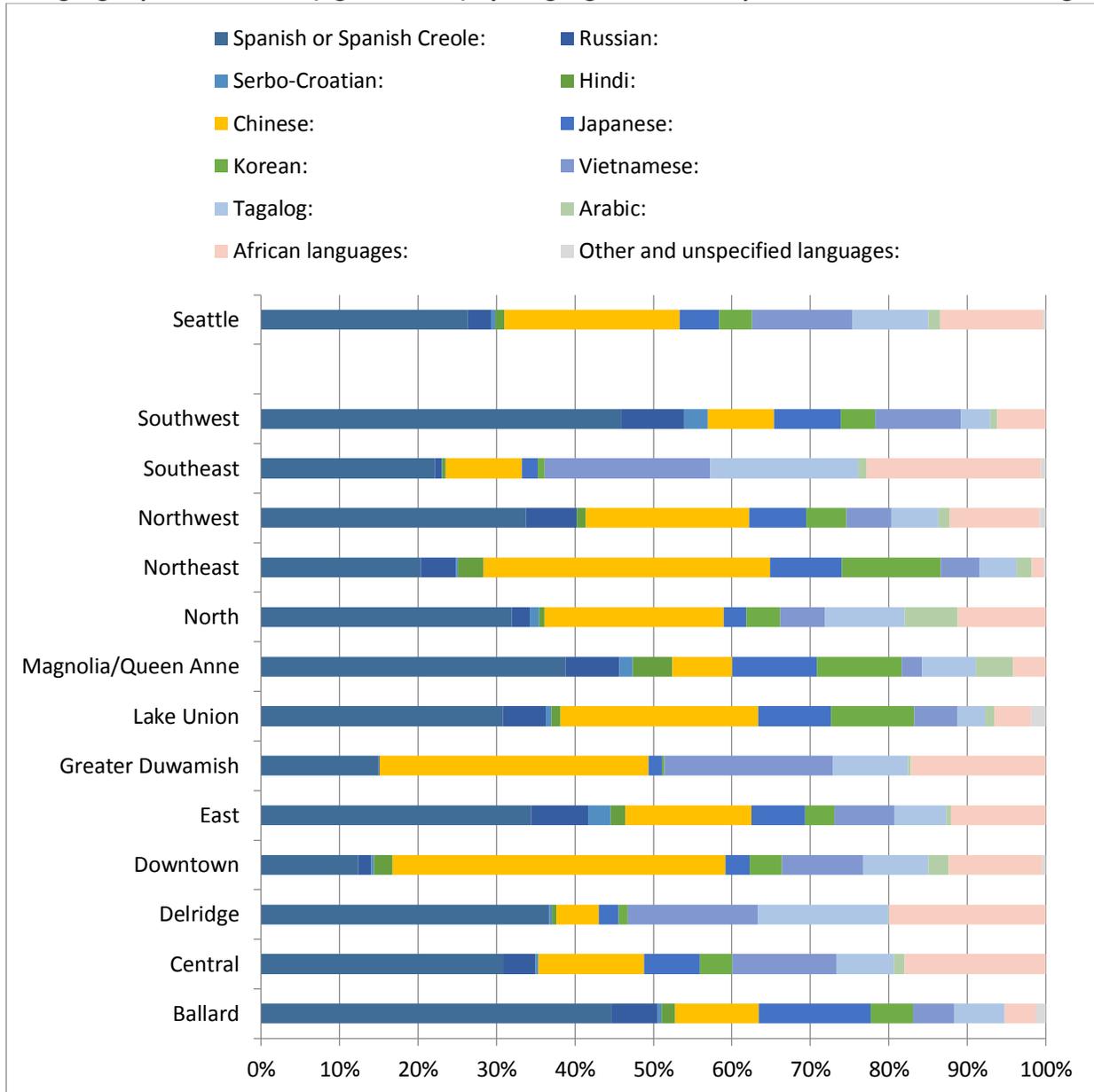
- The Duwamish, Delridge, Southeast CRA Groups have the highest percent population who do not speak English at home.
- The Ballard, Magnolia/Queen Anne, Southwest, and Lake Union CRA groups have the lowest percent population who do not speak English at home.

Exhibit 34
Language Spoken at Home (Age 5 & Over) by Percentage of CRA Group, 2008–2012 Five-Year Average



Source: ACS, 2012.

Exhibit 35
Language Spoken at Home (Age 5 & Over) by Language & CRA Group, 2008–2012 Five-Year Average



Source: ACS, 2012.

Note: The ACS Survey groups all African languages into one category. As a result, individual language break-downs for African languages are not available.

- Of 580,300 people in Seattle five and older, 128,190 (22% of the population) speak a language other than English at home.
- The percent has changed slightly since the 2000 Census when 20.2% of the population spoke a language other than English at home.
- Spanish and Chinese are the most commonly spoken languages other than English. A group of African languages, Vietnamese, and Tagalog are also relatively prevalent.

- The “Other” category includes over 21 different languages, each of which individually represents less than 1% of the total population five and older. A complete list of languages and their percent of the total languages spoken at home can be found in Exhibit 36.
- The Duwamish (58%), Southeast Seattle (38%), Delridge (31%), Downtown (29%) and North (24%) CRAs have the highest percentage of the population that speaks a language other than English at home.

Exhibit 36
Language Spoken At Home for Population Age 5 and Over, 2008-2012 Five-Year Average

| Languages Spoken at Home | % of Total | Languages Spoken at Home | % of Total |
|---------------------------------|------------|--|------------|
| Spanish or Spanish Creole: | 20.08% | Other Indo-European languages: | 0.92% |
| Chinese: | 17.01% | Hindi: | 0.86% |
| African languages: | 10.01% | Other Indic languages: | 0.76% |
| Vietnamese: | 9.82% | Greek: | 0.73% |
| Tagalog: | 7.33% | Polish: | 0.66% |
| Japanese: | 3.86% | Persian: | 0.64% |
| French (incl. Patois, Cajun): | 3.86% | Other Slavic languages: | 0.56% |
| German: | 3.30% | Serbo-Croatian: | 0.42% |
| Korean: | 3.17% | Portuguese or Portuguese Creole: | 0.42% |
| Other Pacific Island languages: | 3.10% | Hebrew: | 0.39% |
| Russian: | 2.25% | Gujarati: | 0.34% |
| Other Asian languages: | 1.47% | Other West Germanic languages: | 0.33% |
| Italian: | 1.21% | Other and unspecified languages: | 0.25% |
| Scandinavian languages: | 1.21% | Armenian: | 0.18% |
| Arabic: | 1.16% | Hungarian: | 0.16% |
| Mon-Khmer, Cambodian: | 1.05% | Urdu: | 0.13% |
| Laotian: | 1.05% | Other Native North American languages: | 0.10% |
| Thai: | 1.04% | French Creole: | 0.07% |
| Total | | 100% | |
| Total N | | 580,300 | |

Source: ACS, 2012.



1.4.7 Primary Languages Spoken at Homes among Enrolled Children

The primary languages spoken at home in the families of children enrolled in Early Head Start, Head Start, and ECEAP programs are English and Spanish. In addition, over 13% of children speak African languages.

Exhibit 37
Primary Language of Family at Home for Head Start, Early Head Start, ECEAP and Step Ahead Children, FY 2012-2013

| Programs | Primary Language Spoken at Home | | | | | | | | Total Enrollment |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|------------|------------------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|------------------|
| | English | Spanish | Middle | | | | African | Other/Unspecified | |
| | | | Eastern and South Asian | East Asian | Pacific Islander | European & Slavic | | | |
| HEAD START | | | | | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | 18 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 27 |
| Denise Louie Neighborhood House | 23 | 63 | 0 | 91 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 195 |
| Puget Sound ESD | 33 | 14 | 2 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 230 | 0 | 302 |
| Seattle Public Schools | 1216 | 608 | 61 | 90 | 3 | 43 | 102 | 19 | 2143 |
| Seattle Public Schools | 226 | 104 | 12 | 42 | 0 | 5 | 124 | 0 | 513 |
| EARLY HEAD START | | | | | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | | | | | | | | | |
| Denise Louie Neighborhood House | 32 | 82 | 1 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 179 |
| Puget Sound ESD | 252 | 92 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 355 |
| Seattle Public Schools | | | | | | | | | |
| ECEAP | 121 | 125 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 14 | 363 |
| Total | 1921 | 1091 | 130 | 291 | 3 | 48 | 561 | 33 | 4077 |
| Percent of Total | 47.1% | 26.8% | 3.2% | 7.1% | 0.1% | 1.2% | 13.8% | 0.8% | 100% |
| Step Ahead | 149 | 60 | 2 | 116 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 6 | 398 |

Source: Head Start and Early Head Start 2012-13 Program Information Reports (PIRs); City of Seattle, 2014. ECEAP Cumulative School Year Data for 2013-2014. Note: Because some Step Ahead figures in the table are duplicative of ECEAP figures, Step Ahead program information is shown below the "Total" line.



1.4.8 Limited English Proficiency

New residents’ Limited English Language Proficiency [LEP] contributes to feelings of isolation and inability to access services and presents a barrier to civic engagement, accessing services, economic and employment advancement, students’ educational performance, parents’ school involvement, and residents’ abilities to attain functional levels of technology literacy.

- In 2012, 46.2% of WA’s *noncitizens* were LEP compared to 36.1% of naturalized citizens.²⁷
- As previously reported, 18.4 to 22.2% of King County and Seattle residents, respectively, speak languages other than English at home.
- With English proficiency being a “highly significant” factor in accessing internet and web-based employment resources, the ever-growing number of immigrants who make up our local workforce need training in technology and computer literacy.

1.5 Household Composition of Families in the Seattle-King County Metropolitan Area

1.5.1 Children Living with Single-Heads of Household

The number of clients served at Child Care Resource (CCR) helps us understand the composition of families throughout King County. Of 184 families served in Seattle, 35% were single adults seeking childcare services.

Exhibit 38
Family Status of Child Care Resources Clients

| Family Status | East | | | Seattle | North | South | | | Other | Total | %age |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| | Incorp | Uninc | Total | | | Incorp | Uninc | Total | | | |
| Single Adult | 25 | 3 | 28 | 64 | 3 | 60 | 16 | 76 | 2 | 173 | 39% |
| Two or More Adults | 23 | 5 | 28 | 79 | 6 | 47 | 15 | 62 | 1 | 176 | 40% |
| Unknown/No Response | 15 | 3 | 18 | 41 | 5 | 20 | 10 | 30 | 0 | 94 | 21% |
| Total | 63 | 11 | 74 | 184 | 14 | 127 | 41 | 168 | 3 | 443 | 100% |

Source: CCR, 2014.

Exhibit 39 shows the percentage of children under 18 who are living in non-married households, which includes those living with single heads of households/single parents, or in non-family households (typically group homes or living alone), by CRA Group.

²⁷ The Migration Policy Institute. *MPI Data Hub*, <http://www.migrationinformation.org/datahub/state.cfm?ID=WA#3>

Exhibit 39
Percent of Children Living in Non-Married Households by CRA Group, 2008–2012 Five-Year Average



18 in Non-Married HHs

- 42% - 50%
- 34% - 41%
- 26% - 33%
- 18% - 25%
- 10% - 17%

Source: ACS, 2012.

NOTE: The large area of the CRA groups may mask some geographic patterns for certain sections of the city.

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- The data highlights that the parts of Downtown, Delridge, the Greater Duwamish and Southeast CRA Groups have the highest percentage of children living in non-married households. Northeast Seattle, Northwest, and Magnolia/Queen Anne have the lowest.
- In 2012, nearly 27,000 or 29% of children under 18 lived in a non-married household.

1.5.2 Children in Homeless Families

The King County Homeless Count

A variety of organizations have implemented strategies to address homelessness and have provided information that helps us understand the extent of and possible strategies to address homelessness. The *Seattle/King County Coalition on Homelessness'* January 2014 press release announced the primary finding of its 34th annual One Night Count—"3,123 men, women and children had no shelter in King County last night, an increase over those found without shelter last year. During the 2013 Count, volunteers found 2,736 people surviving outside without shelter"²⁸. Over 800 volunteers counted people in cars, tents, and hospital emergency rooms; on buses; or curled up in blankets under bridges or in doorways.

Of the 3,123 people counted during the One Night Count, 2,303 (73.7%) were counted in Seattle. Fourteen minors under 18 were among the persons counted in Seattle. This number represented 58.3% of all minors identified in King County.

United Way of King County attributed the dramatic jump in homelessness among families to changes in the economy since 2008. In Washington, the rate of homelessness among school children has jumped 47 percent. OSPI reports that over 30,609 children in Washington's public school systems were counted as homeless during the previous school year (2012-2013)—an increase of about 3,000 over the previous school year. Youth and young adults identify family crisis as the most prevalent reason for becoming homeless.

Homeless & Unstably Housed Youth

King County, United Way of King County (UWKC), the Committee to End Homelessness, the City of Seattle and a diverse group of stakeholders also published *Count Us in 2014*. This publication "documents the nature and extent of homelessness among youth [and young adults aged 12 to 25] in King County, and builds better understanding about this unique population, their reasons for experiencing homelessness, and their background".²⁹ The *Count Us In* estimate is that the 2014 results are similar to previous years with 776 youth and young adults being homeless or unstably housed in 2013 and 779 in 2014.

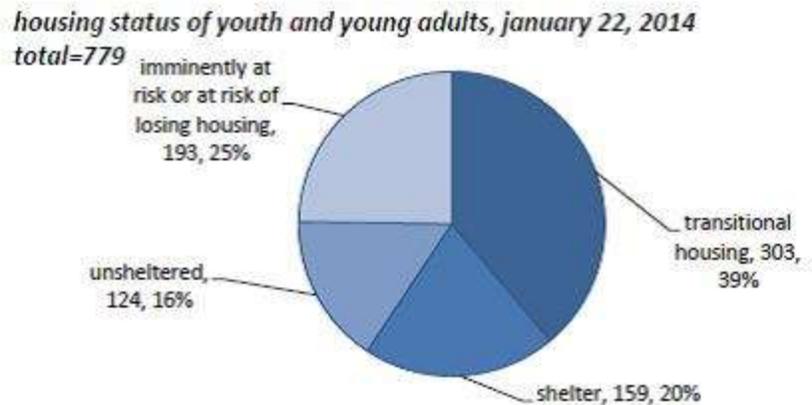
²⁸ http://www.homelessinfo.org/what_we_do/one_night_count/2014_press_release.php; January 24, 2014

²⁹ King County's Point in Time Count of Homelessness and Unstably Housed Youth; March, 2014

Exhibit 40
King County’s Point in Time Count of Homelessness & Unstably Housed Youth

homeless and unstably housed youth were...

- ...50% female.
- ...22% LGBTQ.
- ...12% under age 18.
- ...51% of color.
- ...from nearly every zip code in King County.



Source: King County Homeless Youth & Young Adult Initiative. Full report at: <http://tinyurl.com/homelessYYAinitiative>

PRO Youth (Partners Reaching Out to Youth Countywide), a partnership of the City of Seattle Organizations Serving Homeless Families and seven local social service agencies operating throughout King County, reaches more than 700 youth on the street that might not otherwise be helped. The primary goal of PRO Youth is to help hard-to-serve homeless youth make the transition to safe, permanent housing and access resources such as healthcare, benefits, employment, education, and counseling through the support of case managers and PRO Youth peer leaders.

Exhibit 41

| 2013 & 2014 Funded Agencies & Programs | |
|---|---|
| Auburn Youth Resources | Lifelong AIDS Alliance—HEYO program |
| Aridell Mitchell Home | Neighborcare Health |
| Capitol Hill Case Management, a project of Peace for the Streets by Kids from the Streets | YouthCare: Home of Hope, Pathways, Passages, Ravenna House, The Shelter |
| Catholic Community Services, University District Youth Center | Service Links for Youth, a program of Teen Feed |
| Cedar House | The Northwest Network |
| Compass Housing Alliance: Home Step | United Indians of All Tribes: Youth Home |
| Dove House | ROOTS Shelter: Shalom Zone |
| Friends of Youth | YouthCare—Orion Center |
| Friends of Youth: Harmony House (New Ground Sand Point) | Youth and Family Services, a branch of Therapeutic Health Services |
| Lambert House | YMCA Young Adult Services |

Within six months of King County’s launch of **Family Housing Connection (FHC)**, its local coordinated entry and assessment system for homeless families in April 2012, they found that around a third were young parents (age 25 or under), half of those are very young parents (18–21), and about half of the children were under age 6. In addition, for youth in foster care, one in three aging out of foster care at 18 becomes homeless.

Seattle Public Schools (SPS) operates a Homeless Program, the goal of which “is to keep students in school [...] assist families in staying involved in their children’s education and reducing risks they may face”³⁰.

According to the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) report on *Homeless Students in Washington State by School District*, 2370 homeless students attended SPS during the 2012–2013 school year.

- The number of homeless students consistently increased with students’ ages as suggested by their grade level (See Exhibit 42).
- While 24 students (3.9%) were enrolled in preschool (aged three to five), a significantly higher number (139 students or 5.1%) were enrolled in Kindergarten.
- A like number (126 or 4.9%) were enrolled in Grade 1.
- The number of homeless students dramatically increased in high school (grades nine through 12).
- Seattle Public Schools’ homeless students represented 7.7% of the WA State number.
- The most frequently reported home situation (25.7%) was shelters.

Exhibit 42
Number & Living Situation of Homeless Students in Seattle Public Schools (SPS)

| Grade | SPS Number | %age of WA Number | Grade | SPS Number | %age of WA Number |
|---------------------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Pre-K: 3–5yrs | 24 | 3.9% | Grade 6 | 128 | 6.3% |
| K | 139 | 5.1% | Grade 7 | 151 | 7.4% |
| Grade 1 | 126 | 4.9 | Grade 8 | 162 | 8.0% |
| Grade 2 | 169 | 7.0% | Grade 9 | 320 | 14.3% |
| Grade 3 | 130 | 5.7% | Grade 10 | 241 | 12.3% |
| Grade 4 | 132 | 5.8% | Grade 11 | 205 | 9.7% |
| Grade 5 | 175 | 8.0% | Grade 12 | 268 | 8.4% |
| <i>[continued on next page]</i> | | | Total | 2370 | 7.7% |
| Living Situations | | | | | |
| | Shelters | Doubled-Up | Unsheltered | Hotels/Motel | Total |

30

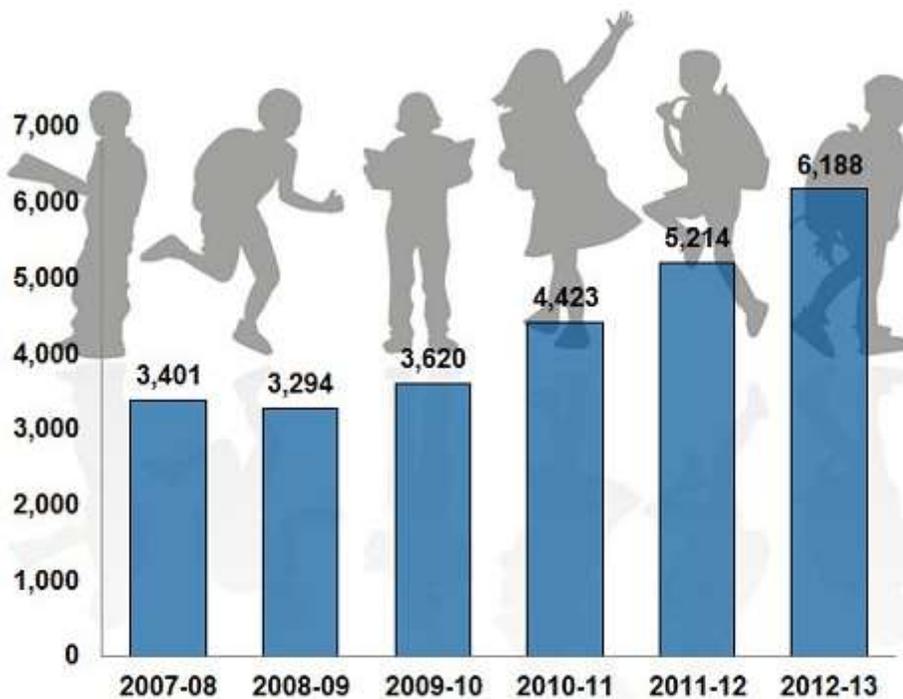
<http://www.seattleschools.org/modules/cms/pages.phtml?sessionid=a96ded0be6b0c7f8b9fbf18289bae41e&pageid=219317&sessionid=a96ded0be6b0c7f8b9fbf18289bae41e>



| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| Number SPS | 1678 | 587 | 31 | 74 | 2370 |
| % of WA Number | 25.7% | 2.8% | 2.5% | 4.4% | 7.7% |

Source: OSPI Homeless Education Office. <http://www.k12.wa.us/HomelessEd/pubdocs/2012-13ByDistrict2-714.pdf>

Exhibit 43
Homeless Students, King County (2007-08 to 2012-13 school years)



Data Source: Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction

COMMUNITIES COUNT, 6/14

Communities Count, a public-private data partnership for which Public Health - Seattle & King County's Assessment, Policy Development & Evaluation Unit provides analysis and interpretation, highlighted the continued increase in the number of homeless students in Seattle and King County despite the economic prosperity of the Seattle-King County Metropolitan area.

1.5.3 Number of Children in Foster Care

Of 50,618 students enrolled in Seattle Public Schools in May 2013, 127 or 0.3% were living in Foster Care. Importantly, United Way of King County (UWKC)—20–50% of homeless youth have been placed in foster care or an institutional setting at some point in their life (Source: Facts About Homeless Youth from the 2012 Count Us In survey).

1.5.4 Family Structure of Enrolled Children

Of 4,409 children in enrolled in Head Start, Early Head Start, and ECEAP programs, 2.74% of children lived in foster care in 2012–2013. Furthermore, 12.88% or 568 children were homeless.

Exhibit 44
Head Start, Early Head Start, and ECEAP Enrollment by Income Eligibility and Family Structure, FY 2012-2013

| Programs | Number of Children by Type of Eligibility and Family Structure | | | | | | | | Total Enrollment |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|-------|--------------|------------------|
| | Below 100% Poverty Level | Income between 100% - 130% | Income under 200% FPL | Public Assistance | Foster Child | Home-less | SHOH | Over Income* | |
| HEAD START | | | | | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | 24 | 3 | | 27 | 1 | 3 | | | 27 |
| Denise Louie Neighborhood House | 158 | 116 | | 11 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 10 | 179 |
| Puget Sound ESD | 47 | 0 | | 35 | 0 | 6 | 78 | 16 | 246 |
| Seattle Public Schools | 1024 | 60 | 0 | 522 | 89 | 338 | 1056 | 107 | 2143 |
| | 325 | 0 | | 132 | 12 | 18 | 233 | 41 | 446 |
| EARLY HEAD START | | | | | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | 179 | 3 | | 76 | 7 | 81 | 161 | 9 | 355 |
| Denise Louie Neighborhood House | 108 | 19 | | 28 | 2 | 20 | | 2 | 179 |
| Puget Sound ESD | 116 | | | | | | | | 116 |
| Seattle Public Schools | 179 | 3 | 0 | 76 | 7 | 81 | 161 | 0 | 355 |
| ECEAP | 357 | 7 | 0 | | 3 | 21 | 172 | 0 | 363 |
| Total | 2517 | 211 | 0 | 907 | 121 | 568 | 1909 | 185 | 4409 |
| Percent of Total Enrollment | 57.09% | 4.80% | 0.00% | 2.06% | 2.74% | 12.9% | 43.3% | 4.2% | |
| Step Ahead | 68 | 53 | 216 | | | | | | 339 |

Sources: Head Start and Early Head Start 2012-13 Program Information Reports (PIRs); City of Seattle, 2014. ECEAP Cumulative School Year Data for 2013-2014. Note: Federal regulations allow up to 10% of the Head Start slots to go to “over income” families, with an income 130% over the poverty line.



1.5.5. Foster Care & Child Welfare System Resources for Enrolled Children

Grantee providers serve nearly 40% more children who had been in foster care during the program year than had been referred by a child welfare agency.

Exhibit 45
Number of Head Start, Early Head Start, and ECEAP Families, FY 2012-2013

| Programs | Foster Care Children Served | Child Welfare Agency Referrals |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| HEAD START | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | | |
| Denise Louie | 0 | 0 |
| Neighborhood House | 0 | 0 |
| Puget Sound ESD | 98 | 52 |
| Seattle Public Schools | 12 | 12 |
| EARLY HEAD START | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | | |
| Denise Louie | 3 | 1 |
| Neighborhood House | 0 | 0 |
| Puget Sound ESD | 15 | 14 |
| Seattle Public Schools | | |
| ECEAP | | |
| Total | 128 | 79 |

Sources: Head Start and Early Head Start 2012-13 Program Information Reports (PIRs); City of Seattle, 2014. ECEAP Cumulative School Year Data for 2013-2014.

1.5.6 Teen Parents—Where They Live in King County & Available Resources

Child Care Resources reported that of its 443 clients receiving services in King County in 2014, none in Seattle were in the 14 to 17 year (adolescent) age range. A guide to services in the Seattle-King County Metropolitan area is included in Appendix A-2.

Exhibit 46
Child Care Resources Clients by Age Range

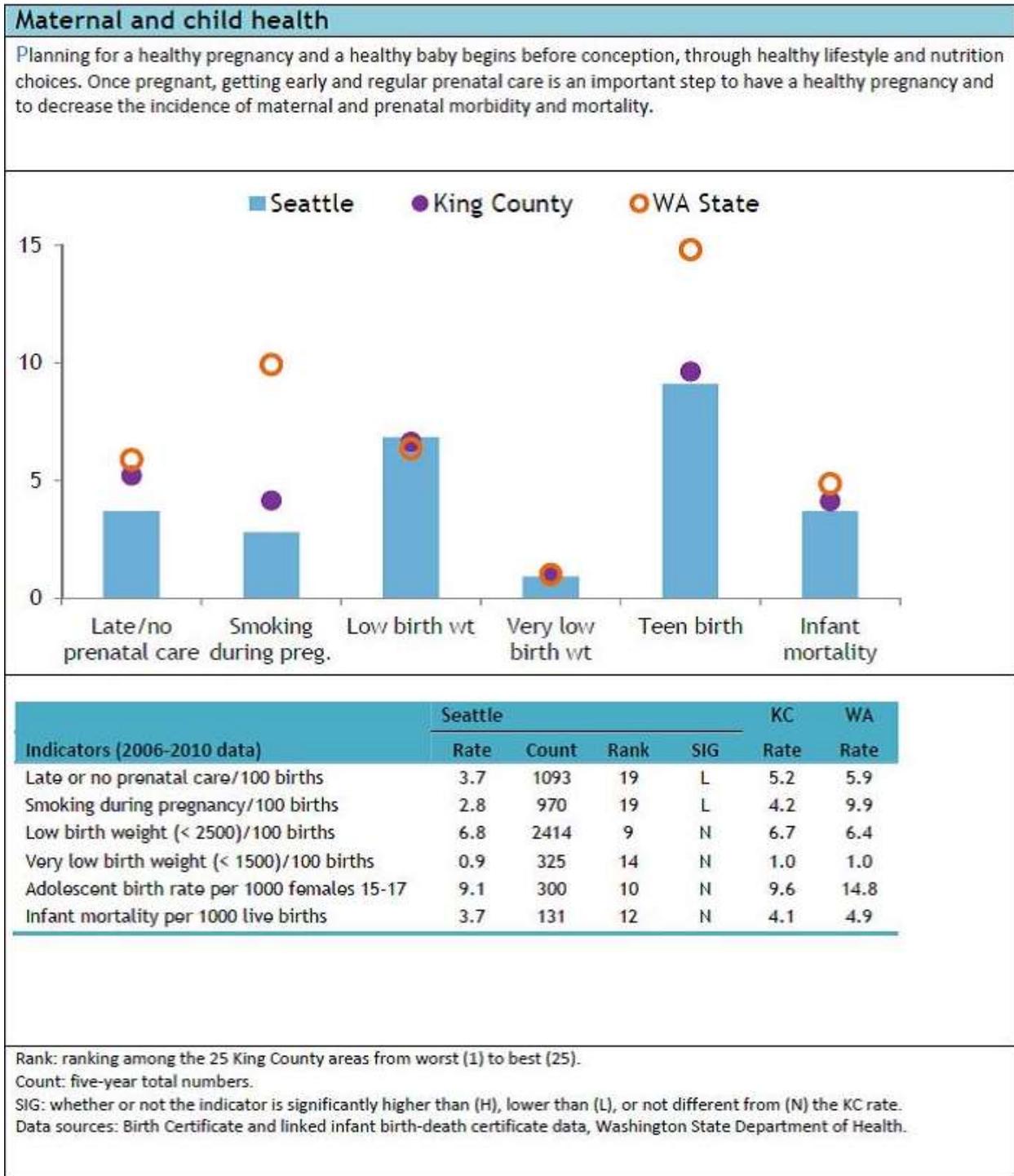
| Age of the Client | East Incorp | East Uninc | East Total | Seattle | North | South Incorp | South Uninc | South Total | Other | Total | %age |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|-------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| 14–17 yrs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0% |
| 18–20 yrs | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 2% |
| 21–24 yrs | 6 | 1 | 7 | 13 | 0 | 15 | 2 | 17 | 1 | 38 | 9% |
| 25–34 yrs | 21 | 5 | 26 | 61 | 4 | 54 | 18 | 72 | 1 | 164 | 37% |
| 35– 44 yrs | 12 | 2 | 14 | 57 | 5 | 27 | 4 | 31 | 0 | 107 | 24% |
| 45–54 yrs | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 2% |
| 55–59 yrs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| 60–64 yrs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| 65–74 yrs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Unknown | 19 | 2 | 21 | 50 | 5 | 27 | 11 | 38 | 1 | 115 | 26% |
| Total | 63 | 11 | 74 | 184 | 14 | 127 | 41 | 168 | 3 | 443 | 100% |

Source: CCR, 2014. Note: “Incorp” means incorporated areas and “uninc” means unincorporated areas of King County.

However, the King County City Health Profile for the city of Seattle indicates that from 2006–2010 the adolescent births per 1000 for mothers aged 15 to 17 was 9.1 per 1000 births. This rate mirrors that of King County at 9.6, but was far below the WA State rate of 14.8 shown in Exhibit 47.

Exhibit 47
Adolescent Birth Rates in Seattle

City Health Profile - Seattle



Source: Public Health-Seattle & King County; December, 2012.



2 | Education

This section details those interrelated education factors influencing adults, adolescents, elementary school students, and early learners. An explication of relevant data on children with disabilities is also presented.

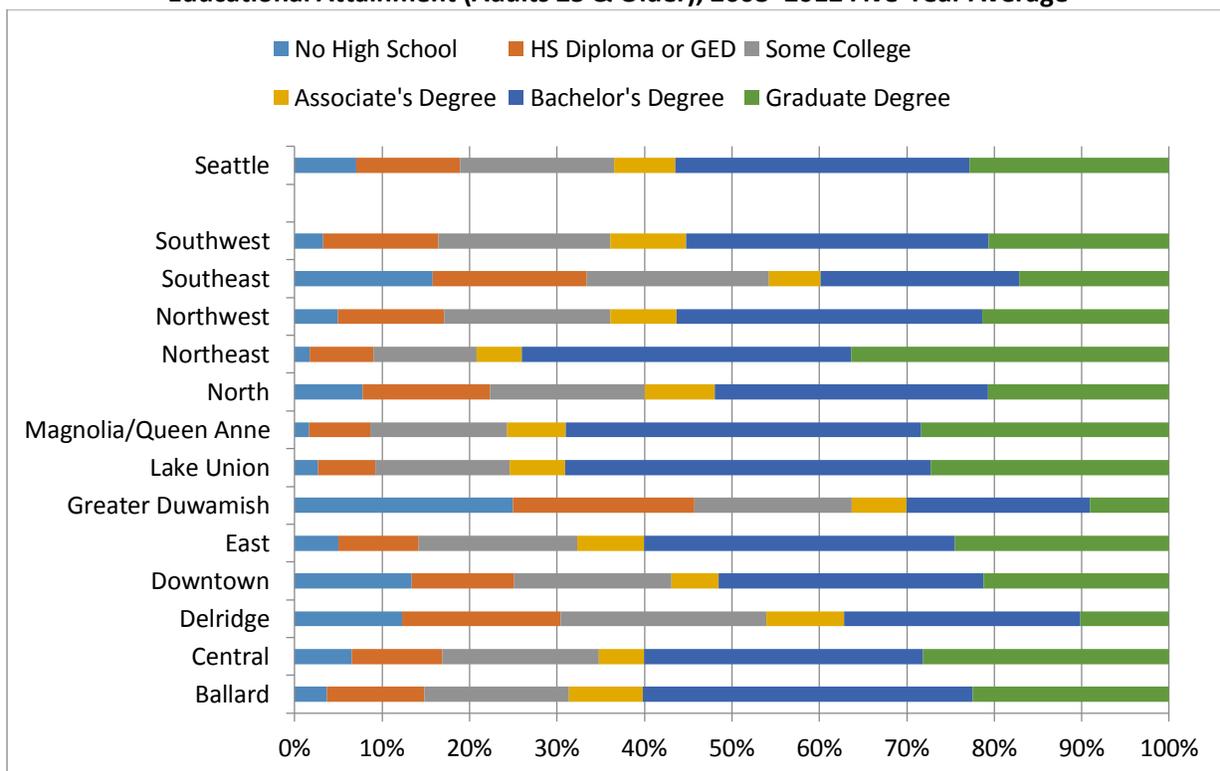
2.1 Adult Education Attainment

This section describes the adult education attainment of Seattle’s population, which is frequently associated with capacity to attain employment and economic self-sufficiency. There is also a correlation between parents’ education level and children’s academic achievement.

Exhibit 48 shows the percentage of the Seattle population with educational attainment from a high school diploma or GED certificate to graduate degree by CRA Group. Exhibit 49 provides a chart of the highest level of education for parents of enrolled Early Head Start, Head Start, and ECEAP children.

As shown in Exhibit 48, approximately 92.9% of Seattle residents graduated from high school and attained higher degrees. In addition, of 447,569 residents, 7% did not complete high school and 18.9% have never attended any college.

Exhibit 48
Educational Attainment (Adults 25 & Older), 2008–2012 Five-Year Average



Source: ACS, 2012.

2.1.1 Adult Educational Attainment of Parents of Enrolled Children

Exhibit 49 shows the highest level of education obtained by the Early Head Start and Head Start child's parent(s) or guardian(s). Approximately 62% of enrolled children’s parents have never attended any college.

Exhibit 49
Highest Level of Education for Parents of Early Head Start & Head Start Children, FY 2012-13

| Programs | Highest Level of Education | | | | Total |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| | Less than High School | Hgh School or GED | Associate/ Vocational/ Some College | Bachelor/ Advanced | |
| HEAD START | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA (Genesee) | 4 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 21 |
| Denise Louie Neighborhood House | 90 | 54 | 26 | 12 | 182 |
| Puget Sound ESD | 146 | 34 | 80 | 0 | 260 |
| Seattle Public Schools | 510 | 539 | 839 | 155 | 2043 |
| | 134 | 245 | 66 | 42 | 487 |
| EARLY HEAD START | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | | | | | |
| Denise Louie Neighborhood House | 4 | 38 | 25 | 4 | 134 |
| Puget Sound ESD | 116 | 69 | 94 | 11 | 290 |
| Seattle Public Schools | | | | | |
| ECEAP | 38 | 113 | | | 151 |
| Total | 1042 | 1095 | 1143 | 225 | 3568 |
| Percent of Total | 29.20% | 30.69% | 32.03% | 6.03% | |

Source:

Head Start and Early Head Start 2012-13 Program Information Reports (PIRs); City of Seattle, 2014. ECEAP Cumulative School Year Data for 2013-2014. Note: Similar information for ECEAP programs was not available.

2.2 Disparities in Adult Educational Attainment

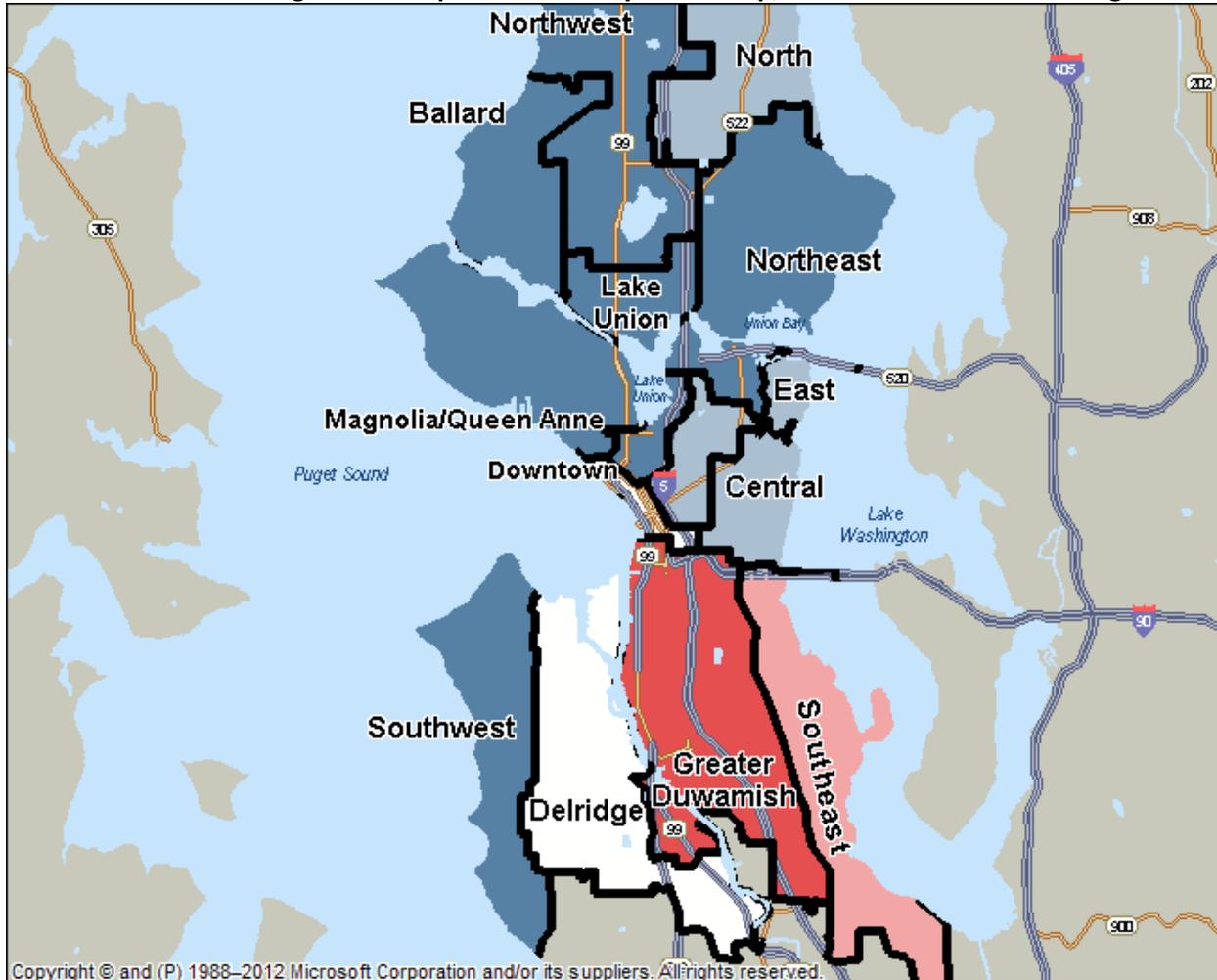
Exhibit 50 provides a map of the percent of each CRA group with a High School Diploma or GED.

- Over 63.5% of Seattle residents over 25 have a college degree as their highest level of attainment. However, for about 11.9% of residents, their highest level of attainment is a high school diploma or general equivalent diploma (GED).
- As shown in Exhibit 50, approximately 92.9% of Seattle residents graduated from high school and attained higher degrees. However, of 447,569 residents, 7% did not complete high school and 18.9% have never attended college.

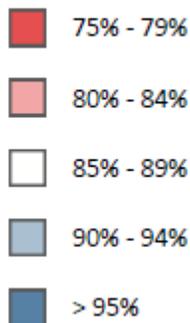


- Only in the Delridge, Southeast, and Greater Duwamish CRAs do fewer than 50% of adults have a bachelor's degree.

Exhibit 50
Percent with a High School Diploma or GED by CRA Group, 2008–2012 Five-Year Average



Percent HS Grad



Source: ACS 2012.

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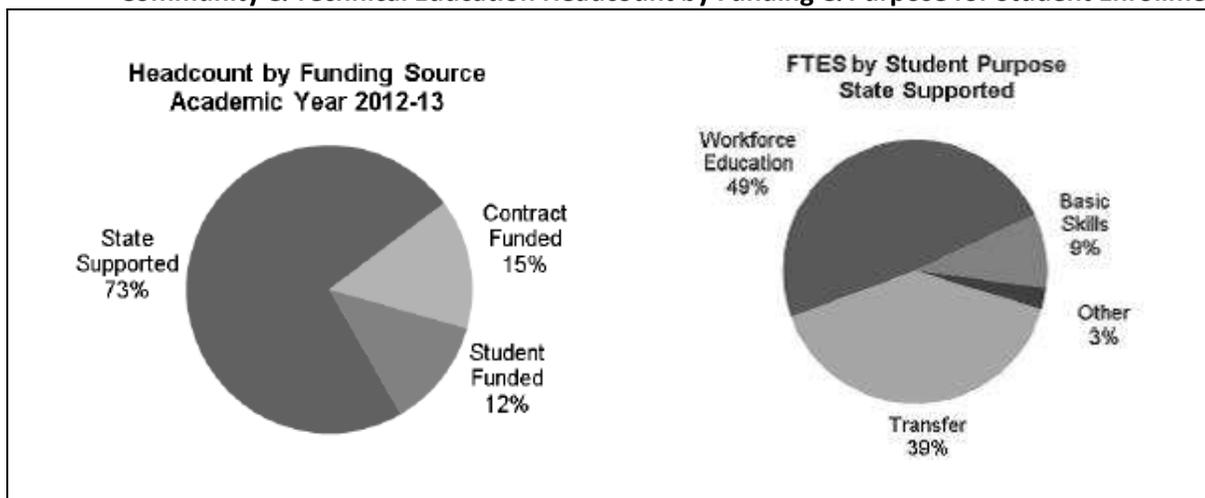
<http://www.microsoft.com/mappoint/> © Certain mapping and direction data © 2012 NAVTEQ. All rights reserved. The Data for areas of Canada includes information taken with permission from Canadian authorities, including: © Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, © Queen's Printer for Ontario. NAVTEQ and NAVTEQ ON BOARD are trademarks of NAVTEQ. © 2012 Tele Atlas North America, Inc. All rights reserved. Tele Atlas and Tele Atlas North America are trademarks of Tele Atlas, Inc. © 2012 by Applied Geographic Solutions. All rights reserved. Portions © Copyright 2012 by Woodall Publications Corp. All rights reserved.

- The Greater Duwamish and Southeast CRAs had the lowest rate of population with at least a high school diploma or GED certificate.
- About 41.7% of Seattle adults who have not completed high school lived in the Greater Duwamish (25.5%) and the Southeast (16%) CRAs.

2.2.1 Community & Technical Colleges Enrollment

Community and technical colleges offer the opportunity to take courses with an immediate goal of improving basic skills, acquiring workforce education that leads to economic self-sufficiency and career advancement, or transferring to institutions of higher education. The Washington State Board of Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC) reported an enrollment of 399,367 students (full time equivalents (FTE) in 2012–2013 (Exhibit 51). This nearly 5% decrease from the previous year was attributed in part to economics, that is, fewer students in all fund source categories.

Exhibit 51
Community & Technical Education Headcount by Funding & Purpose for Student Enrollment



Source: Washington State Board of Community and Technical Colleges:
Academic Year Report: 2012–2013, December 2013.

The SBCTC explained students’ funding strategies shown in the left frame of Exhibit 51 in this way.

“More than a quarter million (292,119) students enrolled in state-supported courses paid for by a combination of tuition and state funds allocated directly to the college system. This is a decrease of four percent or 13,590 students from the prior academic year. This total decrease represented a decrease in every kind of student.”³¹

- Community and technical colleges saw declines in the number of students enrolled for each purpose and immediate goal that the SBCTC tracks. The right frame of Exhibit 51 depicts the percentage of student enrollment for each purpose for which WA State provides financial assistance.
- It is significant that workforce students seeking career entry or advancement generated 48% of all state supported FTES.

³¹ WA SBCTC Academic Year Report, p. 4

- FTES generated by students enrolled for the purpose of transferring to a university dropped 3.7 percent from the prior year. FTES for students attending for workforce education decreased by 3.4 percent; and FTES for students taking basic skills courses as their immediate goal decreased this year by 2.8 percent³².

Of interest to this assessment is the affordability of community and technical college tuition for low-income residents. Washington tuition fees shown in Exhibit 52 reflect the maximum amount any college may charge, are determined by residency status and are charged per credit, rather than by part-time or full-time status.

Exhibit 52
WA Community College Tuition & Fees for Full-Time Students

| 2014–2015 Tuition and Fees | Resident | Non-Resident |
|----------------------------|----------|--------------|
| One Quarter | \$1,333 | \$3,078 |
| Academic Year (3 quarters) | \$4,000 | \$9,235 |

*Source: SBCTC Tuition and Fee Rates. SBCTC Operating Budget Office, 2014-15;
Page Reviewed/Updated: May 22, 2014; Available at http://www.sbctc.edu/college/f_tuition.aspx*

2.3 Adult Functional Literacy Levels & Adult Basic Education Programs

2.3.1 Adult Functional Literacy Levels

Numbers of organizations that seek to advance human development measure adult literacy levels.

- In 1990, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was the lead agency in the development of an adult literacy rate assessment to measure the proportion of the adult population aged 15 and over worldwide that is literate.
- It measures the rate of literate persons in a population who are able to use written words in daily life, add and subtract numbers successfully, and use these skills to continue to learn.
- The measure has implications for attaining basic needs such as education, capacity building, access to services, information and communication, social and political freedom, and a population’s direct role in decision making³³.

The National Center for Education Statistics created estimates of national literacy levels based on models of county characteristics in the 2003 National Assessment of Adult Literacy (NAAL) for all U.S. states and counties and the 1992 National Adult Literacy Survey (NALS).

- The NAAL is a household survey conducted periodically by the U. S. Department of Education to evaluate the literacy skills of a sample of adults ages 16 and older.

³² SBCTC, p.6

³³ Sources: The UIS Global Education Digests (GED), the UNESCO EFA Global Monitoring Reports (see “Literacy for Life” (2006); <http://www.uis.unesco.org>)

- The National Center for Education Statistics cautioned “[u]sers of the results [...] to be aware that the margins of error associated with these model-based estimates of adults lacking *Basic Prose Literacy Skills (BPLS)* are large”.
- “However, [in the absence of any other literacy assessment data available for individual states and counties,] they are considered the best predictions that can be made from the national survey data ... Lacking these estimates, census variables highly correlated with literacy, such as educational attainment and poverty, have generally been used as proxy indicators of state and county literacy levels.”³⁴

2.3.2 Adult Basic Skills Education Programs

Educational attainment and poverty levels that are associated with adult literacy have been discussed in previous sections. This section examines several types of adult basic skills education programs available to meet the varying needs of Seattle residents and the enrollment levels in selected Seattle locations.

- **Adult Basic Education (ABE)**—“**ABE** classes are **for adults who are already proficient in the English language**, but wish to improve their basic reading, writing, and math skills. Reading and writing are integrated to give students the foundation for effective communication³⁵.”
- **Adult Secondary Education (ASE)**—**ASE** “programs are designed for students who did not complete high school and are age 16 and older. An alternative to the GED is the National External Diploma Program and the Adult High School Credit Diploma Program³⁶.”
- **English as a Second Language (ESL)**—“**ESL** classes are offered to **help non–native speakers to communicate in English** through the development of skills in listening and observing, speaking, reading, and writing³⁷.”
- **English Literacy & Civics Education (EL/C)**—**EL/C** is “designed to educate **persons new to the U.S.** in the rights and responsibilities of citizenship; and to instruct them in naturalization procedures, civic participation, and U.S. history and government [...] EL/Civics Education instruction goes far beyond the scope of the naturalization process to integrate a comprehensive civic participation component into English-as-a-Second-Language (ESL) instruction. EL/Civics projects stress contextualized learning in which language and literacy are developed through practical, immediately relevant, thematic units³⁸.”
- **High School Equivalency (HSE) Tests**—**HSE** targets the “[m]any **people who did not finish high school** [yet] have the same knowledge and skills as those who did graduate. By taking and passing a series of HSE tests, adults can demonstrate they have acquired the same level of knowledge. Washington State currently uses the four-part GED® Tests for its HSE test. Most colleges and employers accept an HSE credential as being equivalent to a high school diploma. Each year more than 15,000 state residents earn their HSE credentials. The SBCTC oversees the HSE testing program for the state of Washington³⁹.”
- **High School 21+ (HS 21+)**—**HS 21+** is a competency-based high school equivalency program **for adult learners 21 and older** who do not have a high school diploma or equivalency. Adults demonstrate competencies in reading, writing and math contextualized in science, history, government, occupational

³⁴ <http://nces.ed.gov/naal/estimates/>

³⁵ Seattle Central College; <http://www.seattlecentral.edu/basic/abe-ged.php>; 2014

³⁶ U.S. Department of Education; <http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ovae/pi/AdultEd/ase.html>; 2014

³⁷ Seattle Central College; <http://www.seattlecentral.edu/basic/abe-ged.php>; 2014

³⁸ WA SBCTC; http://www.sbctc.ctc.edu/college/_e-abe_elcivics.aspx

³⁹ WA SBCTC; http://www.sbctc.ctc.edu/public/y_hse.aspx

studies, and digital literacy. Students earn a high school diploma from the CTC through alternative means including, but not limited to: high school and college transcript credits, work, life, military experience, prior learning portfolio, or credit for testing⁴⁰.

- **External Diploma Program (EDP)**—EDP is a unique high school diploma program **for adults who have acquired high school level skills through life experience**. EDP offers an individualized and flexible program schedule for adults who usually have work and family commitments. The average length of the program is six months. Therefore, no "class-time" is involved. Adults successfully demonstrate high school level abilities in a series of assessment tasks completed at home and in private EDP office visits. Over 6,000 adults nationwide have earned high school diplomas through the External Diploma Program⁴¹.

⁴⁰ WA SBCTC; http://sbctc.edu/college/_e-abe_hs21-program.aspx

⁴¹ Seattle Central College; <http://www.seattlecentral.edu/basic/abe-ged.php>

Exhibit 53 shows the Seattle-based locations of four of the seven types of adult education programs.

Exhibit 53
Locations of Adult Basic Education Programs in Seattle

| City | Agency/Institution | ABE | ESL | EL/C | HSE |
|---------|---|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Seattle | Literacy Source 720 N 35th Ste 103 Seattle, WA 98103-8816 | X | X | X | X |
| Seattle | North Seattle College 9600 College Way N Seattle, WA 98103-3599 | X | X | X | X |
| Seattle | Seattle Central College 1701 Broadway 2BE3122 Seattle, WA 98122-2413 | X | X | X | X |
| Seattle | Seattle Vocational Institute 2120 S Jackson St Seattle, WA 98144-2219 | X | X | | X |
| Seattle | Shoreline Community College 16101 Greenwood Ave N Seattle, WA 98133-5667 | X | X | X | X |
| Seattle | South Seattle College 6000 - 16th Ave SW, RS 001 Seattle, WA 98106-1499 | X | X | X | X |

Source: WA SBCTC; April 7, 2014.

Like the declines observed in enrollment in all Washington community and technical colleges, enrollment in the three Seattle Adult Basic Education programs detailed below has decreased over the past two years.

Exhibit 54
**Students Enrolled in Adult Basic Skills Education Programs at Seattle-Based Locations
2011–2012 & 2012–2013**

| Program Entering Functional Level | 2011-2012 Totals | 2012-2013 Totals | Percent Change |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Adult Basic Education | 2069 | 1741 | -15.9% |
| Adult Secondary Education | 404 | 324 | -19.8% |
| English Second Language | 4958 | 4811 | -3.0% |

Source: Washington State Board of Community and Technical Colleges, 2014.

- The majority of adult and basic skills education student enrollment is for ESL programs. However, Adult Secondary Education enrollment in Seattle has increased more quickly than ESL enrollment over the past three years.

- Overall, enrollment in ABE and ESL programs has increased since the 2007-08. As indicated in the graphic in Section 2.2.1, in 2012–2013, 9% of students declared Basic Skills as their purpose for enrollment while 49% declared Workforce Education as their enrollment purpose (WA SBCTC).

Among enrolled parents, significant numbers were not engaged in training. However, this may be due to having been employed. It is difficult to make comparisons of the employment and traits captured in

Exhibit 55 since multiple traits such as engagement in an English as a Second Language Course and in job training might simultaneously apply to parents.

Exhibit 55
Number of Head Start, Early Head Start, and ECEAP Parents, FY 2012–2013

| Programs | Engagement in Job Training, School, and Employment | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | N not in training in a two-parent home | Total N of two-parent homes | N not in training in single-parent homes | Total N of single-parent homes | In Job Training | In Adult Education such as GED | In English as a Second Language | Employed within past year |
| HEAD START | | | | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | | | | | | | | |
| Denise Louie | 117 | 134 | 45 | 48 | 7 | 13 | 28 | 108 |
| Neighborhood House | 132 | 182 | 60 | 78 | 33 | 73 | 82 | 159 |
| Puget Sound ESD | 749 | 987 | 795 | 1056 | 349 | 576 | 491 | 1137 |
| Seattle Public Schools | 236 | 254 | 217 | 233 | 39 | 48 | 100 | 125 |
| EARLY HEAD START | | | | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | | | | | | | | 0 |
| Denise Louie | 73 | 81 | 39 | 57 | 17 | 78 | 47 | 68 |
| Neighborhood House | | | | | | | | 0 |
| Puget Sound ESD | 99 | 130 | 108 | 161 | 28 | 56 | 44 | 121 |
| Seattle Public Schools | | | | | | | | 0 |
| ECEAP | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 233 |
| Total | 1406 | 1768 | 1264 | 1633 | 473 | 844 | 792 | 1951 |
| | 79.52% | | 77.40% | | | | | |

Sources: Head Start and Early Head Start 2012–2013 Program Information Reports (PIRs); City of Seattle, 2014. ECEAP Cumulative School Year Data for 2013–2014.



2.4 Bilingual Students in Elementary Schools

In 2012–2013, the top five languages other than English spoken by students in Seattle Public School were Spanish, Somali, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Tagalog. Exhibit 56 shows number and percent of bilingual students in Title I elementary and K-8 schools:

Exhibit 56

| Bilingual Students in Title 1 Schools, 2012-2013 | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| School | School Population | Bilingual Student Count | Percentage of Bilingual Students |
| Van Asselt Elementary School | 517 | 182 | 35.2% |
| Beacon Hill International School | 461 | 161 | 34.9% |
| Concord International School | 421 | 136 | 32.3% |
| Kimball Elementary School | 474 | 126 | 26.6% |
| Maple Elementary School | 473 | 125 | 26.4% |
| Dunlap Elementary School | 410 | 119 | 29.0% |
| Bailey Gatzert Elementary School | 390 | 114 | 29.2% |
| West Seattle Elementary School | 415 | 114 | 27.5% |
| Broadview-Thomson K-8 School | 655 | 108 | 16.5% |
| Seattle World School | 186 | 108 | 58.1% |
| Martin Luther King Jr. Elementary School | 362 | 107 | 29.6% |
| John Muir Elementary School | 460 | 93 | 20.2% |
| Roxhill Elementary School | 364 | 93 | 25.5% |
| Highland Park Elementary School | 426 | 90 | 21.1% |
| Northgate Elementary School | 247 | 87 | 35.2% |
| Wing Luke Elementary School | 331 | 87 | 26.3% |
| Graham Hill Elementary School | 401 | 85 | 21.2% |
| Dearborn Park Elementary School | 337 | 84 | 24.9% |
| South Shore K-8 School | 621 | 79 | 12.7% |
| Hawthorne Elementary School | 321 | 62 | 19.3% |
| Olympic Hills Elementary School | 271 | 59 | 21.8% |
| Emerson Elementary School | 292 | 58 | 19.9% |
| Sanislo Elementary School | 281 | 56 | 19.9% |
| Leschi Elementary School | 366 | 46 | 12.6% |
| Adams Elementary School | 486 | 35 | 7.2% |
| Rainier View Elementary School | 181 | 34 | 18.8% |
| Viewlands Elementary School | 260 | 28 | 10.8% |
| Madrona K-8 School | 286 | 2 | 0.7% |
| Pinehurst K-8 School | 175 | 2 | 1.1% |
| Total | 10,870 | 2,480 | 22.8% |

Source: Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction 2014.

Note: This table includes figures through grade 8 for the K-8 schools, so the data may not be directly comparable across schools.

- Approximately 22.8% of students in Title I schools are bilingual, ranging from virtually no bilingual students to 35.2% of student populations.

2.4.1 Primary Language Spoken at Home for Early Head Start, Head Start, & ECEAP Enrolled Children

Many of the families in the five grantees’ programs are multilingual. Exhibit 57 illustrates the breakdown of primary language spoken at home for Early Head Start, Head Start, and ECEAP enrolled children. More than 53% of families speak languages other than English at home.

Exhibit 57
Racial Composition of Head Start, Early Head Start, ECEAP, and Step Ahead Enrolled Children, FY 2012-2013

| Programs | Race/Ethnicity/Tribal Affiliation | | | | | | | | | | Total Enrollment | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------------|------------------|------|
| | Hispanic/Latino(a) | Non-Hispanic/Latino(a) | Indian or Native | Asian | Black | Pacific Islander | White | Bi/Multi-Racial | Other | Unspecified | | |
| HEAD START | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | 3 | | | 2 | 22 | | | | | | | 27 |
| Denise Louie | 68 | 127 | 0 | 75 | 24 | 2 | 7 | 28 | 0 | 59 | | 195 |
| Neighborhood House | 21 | 283 | 1 | 25 | 245 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 20 | 0 | | 608 |
| Puget Sound ESD | 840 | 1303 | 329 | 149 | 406 | 50 | 907 | 351 | 0 | 51 | | 2143 |
| Seattle Public Schools | 158 | 365 | 14 | 62 | 211 | 11 | 142 | 61 | 0 | 12 | | 1036 |
| EARLY HEAD START | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Denise Louie | 89 | 90 | 0 | 38 | 32 | 0 | 20 | 15 | 74 | 0 | | 179 |
| Neighborhood House | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Puget Sound ESD | 166 | 189 | 32 | 13 | 43 | 4 | 165 | 35 | 0 | 33 | | 355 |
| Seattle Public Schools | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ECEAP | 151 | 212 | 3 | 59 | 129 | 4 | 91 | 27 | 8 | 70 | | 313 |
| Total | 187 | 2569 | 379 | 423 | 1112 | 72 | 1336 | 525 | 102 | 225 | | 4856 |
| Percent of Total | 3.9% | 52.9% | 7.8% | 8.7% | 22.9% | 1.5% | 27.5% | 10.8% | 2.1% | 4.6% | | |
| Step Ahead | | | 1 | 140 | 113 | 0 | 41 | 13 | 6 | 84 | | 398 |

Source: Head Start and Early Head Start 2012-13 Program Information Reports (PIRs); City of Seattle, 2014. ECEAP Cumulative School Year Data for 2013-2014.



2.5 High School Drop-out Rates

WA State law (RCW 28A.175.010) defines a dropout as “a student who leaves school for any reason, except death, before completing school with a regular diploma or transferring to another school with a known exit reason. A student is considered a dropout regardless of when dropping out occurs (i.e., during or between regular school terms). A student who leaves during the year but returns during the reporting period is not considered a dropout.”

The same RCW requires the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) to report annually on the educational progress of public school students in Grades 9–12. Federal guidelines provided by the U.S. Department of Education, issued under No Child Left Behind (NCLB), require all states to determine adjusted cohort graduation results—and drop-out rates—for students. Exhibit 58 indicates the Seattle Schools’ dropout rate for 2012–2013 was 13%.

Exhibit 58
All Students, 4-Year Graduation & Dropout Results Class of 2013, School Year 2012–2013 Results

| District | Began Grade 9 in Washington | Transferred Into Washington | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Transferred Out | Adjusted Cohort | Graduates | Continuing | Adjusted 4-Year Cohort Graduation Rate | Cohort dropout rate | Continuing Rate |
|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|--|---------------------|-----------------|
| Seattle | 3139 | 709 | 26 | 45 | 88 | 268 | 562 | 3286 | 2387 | 472 | 72.6 | 13.0 | 14.4 |

Source: WA Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2014.

(<http://www.k12.wa.us/DataAdmin/default.aspx#dropoutgrad>).

Note: Results for Adjusted Five-Year Cohort: Students identified as entering ninth grade for the first time in 2008–2009 and who are reported as dropouts within the five-year timeframe are reported in the year in which they dropped out.

In its WA State Special Education Performance Data for special education students, Seattle Public Schools reported the rate of dropouts among youths with IEPs from 2009–2012. In each year from 2010 through 2012, the district failed to meet the district’s target dropout rates and exceeded the WA State dropout rates for special education students.

Exhibit 61
Percent of Youth with IEPs Dropping out of High School

| (Using Annual Dropout Rate) Percent of youth with IEPs dropping out of high school. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| (Results Indicator #2) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| District | State | | District | State | | District | State | | District | State | | Did District Meet Target? |
| Spec Ed 0809 | Spec Ed 0809 | Target 0809 | Spec Ed 0910 | Spec Ed 0910 | Target 0910 | Spec Ed 1011 | Spec Ed 1011 | Target 1011 | Spec Ed 1112 | Spec Ed 1112 | Target 1112 | |
| 11.5% | 6.0% | 6.0% | 5.88% | 5.20% | 5.75% | 7.8% | 5.0% | 5.75% | 6.1% | 4.6% | 5.75% | No |

Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, WA State Special Education Performance Data. Data included in the FFY 2012 APR (February 2014). Retrieved from <http://www.k12.wa.us/SpecialEd/Data/default.aspx>, 06/20/14

The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction estimated that the per-student monetary benefits that accrue with graduation from high school amounted to \$514,862 in 2012 dollars. They also noted that about half of the benefits go to the graduates themselves in the form of increased earnings, for which they pay taxes (a benefit to taxpayers). Other benefits associated with graduation accrue over an individual’s lifetime and include less involvement in crime, greater likelihood of using private health care, and less likelihood of using publicly funded health care.

2.7 Special Education Enrollments, Prevalence & Nature of Disabilities, & Services for Elementary School Students in Seattle Public Schools

2.7.1 Special Education Enrollments & Trends

The WA Department of Health (DOH) reported that “conditions that make it difficult for children to learn, communicate, or behave properly are wide-spread and increasing in the U.S.”⁴² These conditions include learning disabilities, attention deficit [hyperactivity] disorder (ADD/ADHD), autism spectrum disorders, and intellectual disability.” Estimates are that in November 2013 more than 132,000 Washington State children (12.55%) ages three to 21 were receiving special education services through school districts⁴³ for various conditions.

- Conditions included Learning disability, Emotional or behavioral disability, Autism, Specific learning disabilities, Health impairments, Intellectual disability, and Developmental delays.
- About 14,670 (about 11%) of those children were aged three to five.

⁴² Boyle, C. et al. (2011) Trends in the Prevalence of Developmental Disabilities in U.S. Children, 1997-2008. Pediatrics 127 (6):1034-42. CDC. Summary of Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2010. Vital Health Statistics Series 10, No 250. December 2011.

⁴³ State of Washington Superintendent of Public Instruction, INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT (IDEA), PART B, NOVEMBER 2013 CHILD COUNT REPORT. Available at <http://www.k12.wa.us/SpecialEd/Data/Childcount-Placement.aspx>.

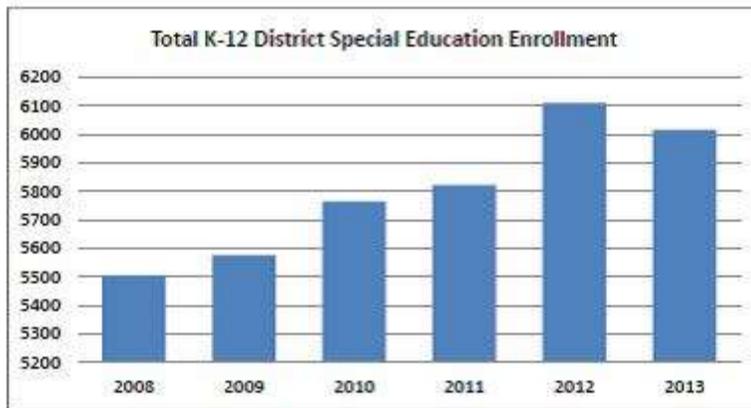


Exhibit 59 and Exhibit 60 show trends in K-12 special education enrollment in Seattle Public Schools from 2008 through 2012. Special education enrollment increased each year until a decline occurred in 2013.

Exhibit 59
Enrollment Trends for Special Education (K-12)

Annual Enrollment Report: 2013-14 Data

Enrollment Trends for Special Education (K-12)



Source: Seattle Public Schools, Section 8, Special Education Enrollment Report 2013.

- Of 50,618 students enrolled in Seattle Public Schools in May 2013, 14.5% or 7,434 were enrolled in Special Education classes.⁴⁴

The Washington State Special Education Performance Data for the Seattle School District show that Pre-K enrollment has steadily increased each year up to 2013.

⁴⁴ Source: Public Seattle Schools, Section 8, Special Education Enrollment Report 2013; <http://www.seattleschools.org/modules/groups/homepagefiles/cms/1583136/File/Departmental%20Content/enrollment%20planning/Section%208%20Enrollment%20Report%202013.pdf?sessionid=ce32e0487a19c9619353121e9779af1e>. Retrieved 05/24/14.

Exhibit 60
Special Education Enrollment by Grade

| Grade | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| K | 292 | 256 | 269 | 276 | 311 | 320 |
| 1 | 323 | 358 | 326 | 341 | 365 | 384 |
| 2 | 374 | 392 | 426 | 393 | 429 | 450 |
| 3 | 508 | 481 | 496 | 527 | 522 | 534 |
| 4 | 528 | 579 | 569 | 554 | 615 | 554 |
| 5 | 560 | 583 | 623 | 580 | 569 | 605 |
| Elem. Total | 2585 | 2649 | 2709 | 2671 | 2811 | 2847 |
| Grade | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
| 6 | 466 | 479 | 545 | 540 | 544 | 476 |
| 7 | 442 | 463 | 450 | 511 | 524 | 486 |
| 8 | 420 | 416 | 437 | 434 | 494 | 500 |
| MS Total | 1328 | 1358 | 1432 | 1485 | 1562 | 1462 |
| Grade | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
| 9 | 404 | 398 | 384 | 410 | 439 | 425 |
| 10 | 373 | 374 | 389 | 376 | 385 | 409 |
| 11 | 343 | 334 | 356 | 366 | 374 | 347 |
| 12 | 471 | 464 | 494 | 514 | 539 | 526 |
| HS Total | 1591 | 1570 | 1623 | 1666 | 1737 | 1707 |
| District Total K-12 | 5504 | 5577 | 5764 | 5822 | 6110 | 6016 |
| District Total Pre-K | 552 | 556 | 602 | 654 | 737 | 799 |

Source: Public Seattle Schools, Section 8, Special Education Enrollment Report 2013.

A slightly different trend emerges in an examination of the grade-by-grade count of students receiving Self-Contained Services compared to Resource Services. Exhibit 61 and Exhibit 62 show that the enrollment of students in Kindergarten through third grade in Self-Contained Services has generally declined from 2008 through 2011 and then increased from 2012 through 2013.



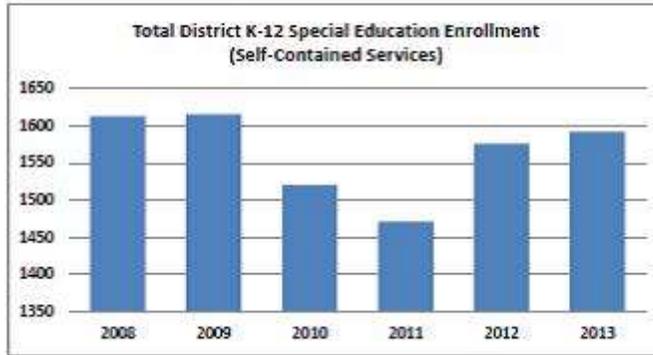
Exhibit 61
Special Education Enrollment Trends: District K–12 Special Education Enrollment
(Self-Contained Services)

| Grade | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| K | 153 | 112 | 83 | 96 | 103 | 127 |
| 1 | 118 | 138 | 62 | 99 | 104 | 116 |
| 2 | 137 | 131 | 135 | 64 | 108 | 107 |
| 3 | 137 | 142 | 122 | 127 | 78 | 108 |
| 4 | 126 | 131 | 149 | 123 | 137 | 83 |
| 5 | 143 | 139 | 136 | 137 | 132 | 127 |
| Elementary Total | 814 | 793 | 687 | 646 | 662 | 668 |
| Grade | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
| 6 | 113 | 114 | 102 | 109 | 128 | 119 |
| 7 | 109 | 121 | 126 | 104 | 125 | 141 |
| 8 | 113 | 107 | 126 | 126 | 125 | 120 |
| Middle School Total | 335 | 342 | 354 | 339 | 378 | 380 |
| Grade | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
| 9 | 110 | 110 | 87 | 107 | 127 | 108 |
| 10 | 100 | 101 | 105 | 87 | 107 | 124 |
| 11 | 83 | 97 | 100 | 103 | 88 | 105 |
| 12 | 171 | 172 | 187 | 189 | 214 | 207 |
| High School Total | 464 | 480 | 479 | 486 | 536 | 544 |
| District Total K-12 | 1613 | 1615 | 1520 | 1471 | 1576 | 1592 |

Source: Seattle Public Schools, Section 8, Special Education Enrollment Report 2013.

Exhibit 62
K-12 Special Education Enrollment (Self-Contained Services)

Annual Enrollment Report: 2013-14 Data
Special Education Enrollment Trends



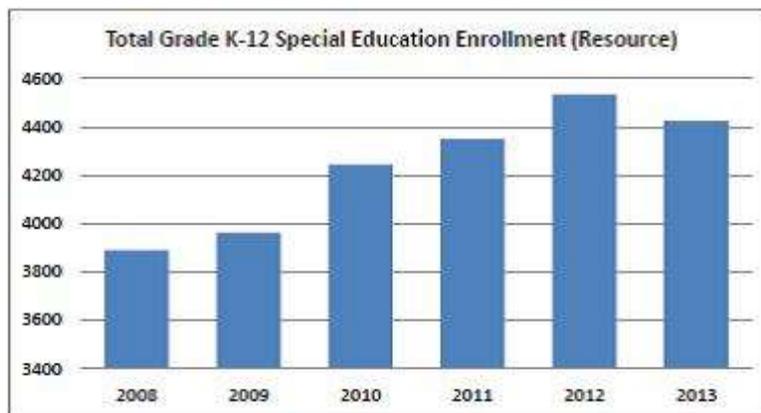
Source: Seattle Public Schools, Section 8, Special Education Enrollment Report 2013.

On the other hand, Exhibit 63 and Exhibit 64 show that the enrollment of students in Kindergarten Resource Services fluctuated from 2008 through 2013.

- The first through third grade Resource Services has generally increased each year from 2008 through 2013.
- That trend mirrors the Resource Services enrollment for the entire district.

Exhibit 63
Special Education Enrollment Trends (Resource)

Annual Enrollment Report: 2013-14 Data
Special Education Enrollment Trends



Source: Public Seattle Schools, Section 8, Special Education Enrollment Report 2013.

Exhibit 64
Special Education Enrollment by Grade (Resource)

| Grade | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| K | 139 | 144 | 186 | 180 | 208 | 193 |
| 1 | 205 | 220 | 264 | 242 | 261 | 268 |
| 2 | 237 | 261 | 291 | 329 | 321 | 343 |
| 3 | 371 | 339 | 374 | 400 | 444 | 426 |
| 4 | 402 | 448 | 420 | 431 | 478 | 471 |
| 5 | 417 | 444 | 487 | 443 | 437 | 478 |
| Elementary Total | 1771 | 1856 | 2022 | 2025 | 2149 | 2179 |
| Grade | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
| 6 | 353 | 365 | 443 | 431 | 416 | 357 |
| 7 | 333 | 342 | 324 | 407 | 399 | 345 |
| 8 | 307 | 309 | 311 | 308 | 369 | 380 |
| Middle School Total | 993 | 1016 | 1078 | 1146 | 1184 | 1082 |
| Grade | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
| 9 | 294 | 288 | 297 | 303 | 312 | 317 |
| 10 | 273 | 273 | 284 | 289 | 278 | 285 |
| 11 | 260 | 237 | 256 | 263 | 286 | 242 |
| 12 | 300 | 292 | 307 | 325 | 325 | 319 |
| High School Total | 1127 | 1090 | 1144 | 1180 | 1201 | 1163 |
| District Total K-12 | | 3891 | 3962 | 4244 | 4351 | 4534 |

Source: Public Seattle Schools, Section 8, Special Education Enrollment Report 2013.

Seattle Public Schools provides counts on the number of K-8 students by school and by grade receiving Self-contained and Resource Services. The excerpted data in Exhibit 64 shows that services for grades K through 6 are provided at approximately 10 sites per grade. For young children in Kindergarten, 127 (12% of K-8) and 193 (5.9% of K-8) received Self-Contained Services and Resource Services, respectively in 2013. For young children in first grade, 116 (11% of K-8) and 268 (8% of K-8) received Self-Contained Services and Resource Services, respectively in 2013.



Exhibit 65
K–8 Special Education Students by Grade In 2013

| Grade | Service Area | Self-Contained Services | Resource | Total |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| K | Aki Kurose | 9 | 20 | 29 |
| | Denny | 19 | 25 | 44 |
| | Eckstein | 32 | 32 | 64 |
| | Hamilton | 6 | 13 | 19 |
| | Madison | 8 | 20 | 28 |
| | McClure | 2 | 14 | 16 |
| | Mercer | 13 | 26 | 39 |
| | Washington | 21 | 16 | 37 |
| | Whitman | 16 | 27 | 43 |
| | Non-Res/Unknown | 1 | | 1 |
| K Total | | 127 | 193 | 320 |
| 1 | Aki Kurose | 15 | 23 | 38 |
| | Denny | 16 | 48 | 64 |
| | Eckstein | 24 | 35 | 59 |
| | Hamilton | 6 | 13 | 19 |
| | Madison | 7 | 24 | 31 |
| | McClure | 3 | 23 | 26 |
| | Mercer | 12 | 34 | 46 |
| | Washington | 13 | 28 | 41 |
| | Whitman | 19 | 38 | 57 |
| | Non-Res/Unknown | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1st Grade Total | | 116 | 268 | 384 |
| 2 | Aki Kurose | 16 | 24 | 40 |
| | Denny | 14 | 55 | 69 |
| | Eckstein | 15 | 66 | 81 |
| | Hamilton | 7 | 19 | 26 |
| | Madison | 5 | 34 | 39 |
| | McClure | 5 | 26 | 31 |
| | Mercer | 14 | 29 | 43 |
| | Washington | 20 | 40 | 60 |
| | Whitman | 11 | 49 | 60 |
| | Non-Res/Unknown | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 2nd Grade Total | | 107 | 343 | 450 |
| 3 | Aki Kurose | 14 | 31 | 45 |
| | Denny | 17 | 58 | 75 |
| | Eckstein | 16 | 63 | 79 |
| | Hamilton | 6 | 25 | 31 |
| | Madison | 3 | 41 | 44 |
| | McClure | 4 | 41 | 45 |



| | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Mercer | 18 | 41 | 59 |
| | Washington | 13 | 47 | 60 |
| | Whitman | 15 | 76 | 91 |
| | Non-Res/Unknown | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 3rd Grade Total | | 108 | 426 | 534 |
| 4 | Aki Kurose | 9 | 43 | 52 |
| | Denny | 11 | 56 | 67 |
| | Eckstein | 19 | 81 | 100 |
| | Hamilton | 4 | 36 | 40 |
| | Madison | 6 | 36 | 42 |
| | McClure | 6 | 48 | 54 |
| | Mercer | 9 | 46 | 55 |
| | Washington | 6 | 54 | 60 |
| | Whitman | 11 | 71 | 82 |
| | Non-Res/Unknown | 2 | | 2 |
| 4th Grade Total | | 83 | 471 | 554 |
| 5 | Aki Kurose | 14 | 42 | 56 |
| | Denny | 21 | 69 | 90 |
| | Eckstein | 22 | 76 | 98 |
| | Hamilton | 5 | 28 | 33 |
| | Madison | 8 | 28 | 36 |
| | McClure | 9 | 47 | 56 |
| | Mercer | 15 | 54 | 69 |
| | Washington | 15 | 52 | 67 |
| | Whitman | 18 | 81 | 99 |
| | Non-Res/Unknown | | 1 | 1 |
| 5th Grade Total | | 127 | 478 | 605 |
| 6 | Aki Kurose | 11 | 29 | 40 |
| | Denny | 22 | 48 | 70 |
| | Eckstein | 19 | 64 | 83 |
| | Hamilton | 10 | 17 | 27 |
| | Madison | 7 | 28 | 35 |
| | McClure | 6 | 27 | 33 |
| | Mercer | 11 | 41 | 52 |
| | Washington | 17 | 42 | 59 |
| | Whitman | 16 | 61 | 77 |
| | Non-Res/Unknown | | | |
| Grand Total | | 1048 | 3261 | 4309 |

Source: Seattle Public Schools, Section 8, Special Education Enrollment Report 2013.

2.7.2 Location of Services & Least Restrictive Environment for Children aged Three to Five Location of School Sites

The excerpted table in Exhibit 65 above showed the number of children served in grades K through 6 locations. Between nine and 10 sites are provided for children in Self-Contained and Resource Services classrooms at each grade. The Seattle School District reported that 799 Pre-K children also were provided Special Education Services in 2013.

Exhibit 66
District Pre-K Special Education Enrollment

| Grade | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| District Total Pre-K | 552 | 556 | 602 | 654 | 737 | 799 |

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. WA State Special Education Performance Data.

Least Restrictive Environment

In its WA State Special Education Performance Data report, Seattle Schools reported the percentage of three to five year olds with IEPs attending a regular early childhood program and receiving the majority of special education and related services in the regular early childhood program (indicator 6A in Exhibit 67). In 2012-2013, Seattle’s Schools exceeded its target of serving 28.3% of preschoolers in their regular classrooms (the least restrictive environment; indicator 6B). The district failed to meet its target of 39.0% percent of children aged 3–5 with IEPs attending a separate special education class, separate school, or residential facility (Indicator 6B).

Exhibit 67
Location of Services for Preschoolers with IEPs 2012–2013

| 6A. Percent of children aged 3–5 with IEPs attending a regular early childhood program and receiving the majority of special education and related services in the regular early childhood program as of November 1, 2001) (Results Indicator) | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| CEDARS Codes | 11-12 District | 11-12 State | 12-13 District | 12-13 State | 12-13 Target |
| 14 & 18 | 23.6% | 27.8% | 38.9% | 27.8% | 28.3% |
| 6B. Percent of children aged 3 - 5 with IEPs attending a separate special education class, separate school or residential facility as of November 1, 2011) (Results Indicator) | | | | | |
| Codes | 11-12 District | 11-12 State | 12-13 District | 12-13 State | 12-13 Target |
| 15, 16, 35 | 41.1% | 39.4% | 42.2% | 40.6% | 39.0% |

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. WA State Special Education Performance Data.

Data included in the FFY 2012 APR (February 2014).

Retrieved from <http://www.k12.wa.us/SpecialEd/Data/default.aspx> on 06/20/14.

Exhibit 68 indicates that five grantees have worked with the families of 408 children to develop specialized learning and growth plans as Individualized Education Plans (IEPs) or family-centered Individualized Family Service Plans (IFSP)s.



Exhibit 68
Children Enrolled in Special Education Services by Type of Disability, FY 2012-2013

| Programs | HEAD START | | | EARLY HEAD START | | ECEAP | Total |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| | Denise Louie | Neighborhood House | Puget Sound ESD | Seattle Public Schools | Denise Louie | Puget Sound ESD | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Visually Impaired | 8 | 10 | | 26 | 1 | 4 | 49 |
| Deaf | | | | | | | |
| Hearing Impaired | 2 | | | 12 | 5 | | 19 |
| Orthopedically Impaired | | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Developmental Delay | | | 45 | 16 | | | 61 |
| Communication Disorder | | | | | | | |
| Specific Learning Disability | 10 | | | 24 | | | 34 |
| Health Impaired | | | | | | | |
| Autism | | | 5 | | | | 5 |
| Multiple Disabilities | 15 | | | | | | 15 |
| Emotionnally Disturbed | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | 5 |
| Speech Impairment | | 10 | 125 | | | | 135 |
| Intellectual Disabilities | 3 | | 3 | | | | 6 |
| Total | 39 | 21 | 183 | 78 | 6 | 4 | 331 |
| Has IEP | 29 | 21 | 188 | 40 | 40 | | 327 |
| Has IFSP | 40 | 17 | | | | 24 | 81 |
| Total | 69 | 38 | 188 | 40 | 40 | 24 | 408 |

Sources:

*Head Start and Early Head Start 2012-13 Program Information Reports (PIRs); City of Seattle, 2014.
ECEAP Cumulative School Year Data for 2013-2014.*

2.7.3 Current Enrollment by Type of Special Education Service Model

The District is required to report to OSPI all students enrolled on the first day of school of every month in the school year on what is known as the SPI-P223 Basic Enrollment report. This is a more detailed explication than that in the report on Resource compared to Self-contained Services above. These data are used by the State to provide basic funding and support to the District.

The P223 report asks for an overall District summary by grade of student headcount and FTE, reflected in the following data from each month's P223 enrollment report.



Exhibit 69
Seattle Public Schools Special Education Enrollment

| Seattle Public Schools | Total Count | Seattle Public Schools | Total Count |
|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Regular Program | 38768 | P223 Regular Program | 38229 |
| Bilingual Served | 5902 | P223 Bilingual Served | 5816 |
| Special Ed. Served | 7452 | P223 Special Ed Served | 6465 |
| Male | 26282 | P223 Male | 25331 |
| Female | 24787 | P223 Female | 24148 |
| FTE | 47681 | P223 Regular Program | 46886 |
| Total | 51069 | P223 Total FTE | 49479 |

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. WA State Special Education Performance Data. Data included in the FFY 2012 APR (February 2014).

Retrieved from <http://www.k12.wa.us/SpecialEd/Data/default.aspx> on 06/20/14.

Note: Does not include F1 Visa or over age 21 students. For Kindergarten only: K-HDF = OSPI half day funded; K-OSPI FDF = OSPI full day funded. Report created on 6/4/2013.

Exhibit 70 shows the types of Intensive Special Education Service models provided in grades K through 8.

Exhibit 70

| Types of Intensive Special Education Service Models | |
|--|---|
| DHH (Deaf/Hard of Hearing) | SM2i (5 Inclusion) |
| TK (Transitional Kindergarten) | SM3 (K-5 Behavior) |
| Med Frag (K-5 Medically Fragile) | SM4 (K-5) |
| SM1g (K-5 Generic) | SM4 (K-5 Autism Self-Contained/Inclusion) |
| SM1g (2-5 Generic) | Vision-Related Services (PreK-5) |
| SM2 (K-5 Low Incidence) | |

OSPI provides trend data on the number of these types of special education classes provided in Seattle Schools from 2012 through 2014.

Exhibit 71
Number of Special Education Classes, February 2014

| Seattle Public Schools | Total Special Education Classes | | | SM1g Classes | SM2 Classes | SM2i Classes | SM3 Classes | SM4 Classes | SM4i Classes | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|----------|----------|
| | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | Change | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | | | | | | |
| Total | 222 | 227.5 | 5.5 | 16 | 15 | 61 | 62 | 4 | 2 | 28 | 27 | 60 | 73.5 | 8 | 3 |

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

WA State Special Education Performance Data. Data included in the FFY 2012 APR (February 2014).

Accessed online at <http://www.k12.wa.us/SpecialEd/Data/default.aspx> 06/20/14.

The largest number of classes provided in 2013-2014 served children with SM2 (K-5 Low Incidence Disabilities) [62 classes], SM4 (K-5 Autism Self-Contained/Inclusion) [73.5 classes], and SM3 (K-5 Behavior) [27 classes].

2.7.4 Nature of Selected Disabilities among Young Children

Children with specific diagnosed disabilities were served in 25 Trans-K, PreK, Pre-K Deaf and Hard of Hearing, and Pre-K Medically Fragile classes from 2013 through 2014.

Exhibit 72
Number of Seattle Special Education Classes by Type of Disabilities; February 2014

| Type of Special Education Classes | Medically Fragile Classes | | Deaf/Hard of Hearing Classes | | 18-21 Transition Classes | | Trans K Classes | | Pre-K Classes | | Pre-K D/HH Classes ¹ | | Pre-K Medically Fragile Classes ¹ | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|---------------|-----------|---------------------------------|------------|--|------------|
| | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| Total | 9 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 19 | 19 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. WA State Special Education Performance Data. Data included in the FFY 2012 APR (February 2014). Retrieved from <http://www.k12.wa.us/SpecialEd/Data/default.aspx> 06/20/14.

Note: ¹Each Pre-K class is comprised of two half-day sessions (0.5 classes = 1 half-day session). Some schools offer Extended Day Services for one or more of these sessions.

2.7.5 Projected Enrollment by Type of Service

Appendix A-3 details the Seattle Public Schools' 2014–2015 projections for the placement of Special Education services based on students' elementary attendance area and their linked middle school attendance area.

The 2014–2015 projections indicate:

- The number of sites at which each service will be provided are evenly dispersed among the 10 middle school attendance areas.
- Thus, families and students in each area have equitable access to each type of service model.
- The Mercer, Aki Kurose and Whitman service areas have the highest number of service sites—15, 14, and 13 service sites, respectively.
- The service models will be provided at 10 to 12 sites each in the Hamilton, Eckstein, McClure, Madison, Washington, Denny, and Jane Addams middle school service areas.

2.7.6 Types of Disabilities (by Diagnostic Category) & IEPs/IFSPs of Enrolled Children

The most commonly diagnosed disability among enrolled children is speech impairment followed by developmental delays. Over 400 children in need of IEPs and IFSPs have been provided for them in order to address their growth and development needs.

Exhibit 73
Children Enrolled in Special Education Services by Type of Disability, FY 2012-2013

| Programs | HEAD START | | | EARLY HEAD START | | ECEAP | Total | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------|-----|
| | Denise Louie | Neighborhood House | Puget Sound ESD | Seattle Public Schools | Denise Louie | Puget Sound ESD | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Visually Impaired | 8 | 10 | | 26 | 1 | 4 | 49 | |
| Deaf | | | | | | | | |
| Hearing Impaired | 2 | | | 12 | 5 | | 19 | |
| Orthopedically Impaired | | | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Developmental Delay | | | 45 | 16 | | | 61 | |
| Communication Disorder | | | | | | | | |
| Specific Learning Disability | 10 | | | 24 | | | 34 | |
| Health Impaired | | | | | | | | |
| Autism | | | 5 | | | | 5 | |
| Multiple Disabilities | 15 | | | | | | 15 | |
| Emotionnally Disturbed | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | 5 | |
| Speech Impairment | | 10 | 125 | | | | 135 | |
| Intellectual Disabilities | 3 | | 3 | | | | 6 | |
| Total | 39 | 21 | 183 | 78 | 6 | 4 | 331 | |
| Has IEP | 29 | 21 | 188 | 40 | 40 | | 9 | 327 |
| Has IFSP | 40 | 17 | | | | 24 | | 81 |
| Total | 69 | 38 | 188 | 40 | 40 | 24 | 9 | 408 |

Source:

Head Start and Early Head Start 2012-13 Program Information Reports (PIRs); City of Seattle, 2014. ECEAP Cumulative School Year Data for 2013-2014.

2.7.7 Resources for Children with Disabilities

Early Support for Children—Birth to Kindergarten

As of September 2009, school districts have been required to provide or contract for services for children birth to three with delays and developmental disabilities. There are a number of organizations providing varied resources families with children with disabilities. The WA Department of Early Learning (DEL) explains that the IDEA Part C Early Intervention was instituted “[t]o enable young children to be active and successful participants during the early childhood years and in the future in a variety of settings—in their homes with their families, in child care, in preschool, and in the community.”



Washington DEL’s *Fast Facts about Early Support for Infants and Toddlers (ESIT) (August 2013)* noted that during early intervention service delivery in 2012 through 2013:

- 11,165 eligible infants/toddlers and their families received services
- 33% of toddlers exiting early intervention did not qualify for special education at age 3
- 97% of families surveyed reported early intervention helped them to help their child develop and learn.

Primary early intervention services included:

- Family resources coordination (required—helps families access services and supports)
- Developmental services (infant/toddler teacher/early childhood special education teacher)
- Occupational or physical therapy
- Speech/language therapy.

From July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013, 29 local lead agencies (LLAs) provided, subcontracted or had agreements with local early intervention providers to provide direct services to children and families.

In addition, the King County Developmental Disabilities Division describes county-level “early intervention services (EI) services and support, also known as birth-to-three services that help families build knowledge and skills to meet the developmental and health needs of birth to three years old children with special needs; allow families to meet each other and share information, community resources and support; manage the practical and emotional challenges of raising children with special needs; and help families and children transitions into other community based programs.

For eligible parents, EI specialists develop an Individual Family Service Plan to support and enhance their child’s development "through intervention services and supports that fit into the child’s and family’s daily activities and routines. Federal law requires that EI services are available to eligible families with children under age three”⁴⁵. Services available include:

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Assistive technology devices and services | Medical services only for diagnostic or evaluation purposes | Services coordination (Family Resource Coordination) |
| Audiology (hearing) | Nursing services | Social work services |
| Early identification, screening, and assessments services | Nutrition services | Special instruction |
| Family Resource Coordination | Occupational therapy | Speech-language pathology |
| Family training, counseling, and home visits | Physical therapy | Transportation & related costs necessary to receive services |
| | Psychological services | Vision services |

The following is a sample of service providers in the Metropolitan Seattle-King County area.

- Boyer’s Children’s Clinic –Helps children with neuromuscular disorders and developmental delays

⁴⁵ (Source: Accessed online at <http://www.kingcounty.gov/healthservices/DDD/services/babiesAndToddlers/services.aspx>)



- Child Care Resources - referrals for state licensed homes/centers providing a variety of individualized types of services with offices in Seattle, Bellevue, and Kent; www.childcare.org
- Childhaven - Emergency respite care for birth to 5 yrs, 24-hour crisis line (206) 328-KIDS
- Children and Family Services (Child Protective Services) - child abuse/neglect intervention, self-referrals and daycare/foster care licensing with offices in Seattle, Bellevue, and Kent
- Children's Hospital Nurse Line - basic health questions and information and a 24-hour Crisis Line service giving support and information for any personal/family crisis
- Domestic Violence Hotline - 1-800-562-6025 TTY 1-800-787-3224
- Family Help Line - list of parent groups or to talk, King and Snohomish counties www.parenttrust.org
- Harborview Center for Sexual Assault and Traumatic Stress - Information, referral, crisis intervention, advocacy, etc.
- King County Child Care Program - child care subsidy for non-Seattle residents
- King County Domestic Violence - automated information line (206) 205-5555
- Northwest Center for Kids
- Parent Help line - parenting support National Hotline 1-800-448-3000
- Planned Parenthood of Seattle/King County - comprehensive family planning services, referrals for adoption, family counseling, and birth control exams and supplies. 1-800-230-PLAN and Sex Information Line- 1-888-307-9275 www.plannedparenthood.org/pp2/wwsgn
- University of Washington Experimental Education Unit

2.7.8 Achievement Outcomes for Young Children with Disabilities

As noted above, the WA Department of Health reported that 132,000 children (12.55%) ages three to 21 were receiving special education services through school districts⁴⁶ for conditions including Learning disability, Emotional or behavioral disability, Autism, Specific learning disabilities, Health impairments, Intellectual disability, and Developmental delays. These conditions make it difficult for children to acclimate to and benefit from school environments, to learn, communicate, or behave properly without specially designed assistance and supports.

This section of the report provides WA State Special Education Performance Data on achievement for young children with disabilities in Seattle Public Schools. When student performance on social-emotional; early language, communication and early literacy; and behavioral development are compared to annual targets and performance by other preschool children in WA state, one sees that Seattle's preschoolers met three out of six targets (Exhibit 74).

⁴⁶ State of Washington Superintendent of Public Instruction, *INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT (IDEA), PART B, NOVEMBER 2013 CHILD COUNT REPORT*. Available at <http://www.k12.wa.us/SpecialEd/Data/Childcount-Placement.aspx>.

Exhibit 74

| Percent of preschool children with IEPs who demonstrate improved: (Results Indicator) | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| A. Positive social-emotional skills (including social relationships); | 12-13 District | 12-13 State | 12-13 Target | Met Target? |
| 1. Of those children who entered or exited the program below age expectations in Outcome A, the % who substantially increased their growth rate by the time they exited the program: | 80.9% | 89.4% | 83.0% | No |
| 2. The % of children who were functioning within age expectations in Outcome A by the time they exited the program: | 40.8% | 51.6% | 50.0% | No |
| B. Acquisition and use of knowledge and skills (including early language/communication and early literacy): | 12-13 District | 12-13 State | 12-13 Target | Met Target? |
| 1. Of those children who entered or exited the program below age expectations in Outcome B, the % who substantially increased their growth rate by the time they turned 6 years old or exited the program: | 79.0% | 88.2% | 82.0% | No |
| 2. The % of children who were functioning within age expectations in Outcome B by the time they exited the program: | 57.7% | 53.1% | 51.0% | yes |
| C. Use of appropriate behaviors to meet their needs: | 12-13 District | 12-13 State | 12-13 Target | Met Target? |
| 1. Of those children who entered or exited the program below age expectations in Outcome C, the % who substantially increased their growth rate by the time they exited the program: | 82.7% | 89.6% | 81.0% | yes |
| 2. The % of children who were functioning within age expectations in Outcome C by the time they exited the program: | 66.2% | 67.0% | 65.0% | yes |

Source: WA State Special Education Performance Data. Data included in the FFY 2012 APR (February 2014). Retrieved from <http://www.k12.wa.us/SpecialEd/Data/default.aspx> 06/20/14.

2.8 Washington Kindergarten Inventory of Developing Skills (WaKIDS) Assessments

The Washington Kindergarten Inventory of Developing Skills (WaKIDS) “is a process for: (1) welcoming students and their families to kindergarten; (2) assessing students’ strengths, and (3) discussing the characteristics of children’s development and learning that will enable them to be successful in school”⁴⁷. In the 2013–2014 school year, WaKIDS reached approximately 38,000 kindergartners, most of whom are in state-funded, full-day kindergartens, which are now required to implement WaKIDS.

⁴⁷ Source: <http://www.k12.wa.us/WaKIDS/pubdocs/WhatIsWaKIDS.pdf>



Because of the implementation requirement, student enrollment totals at district and state levels may appear smaller than their actual enrollments. Exhibit 75 displays student information for the Seattle Public School district on WaKIDS⁴⁸.

By October 31 each year, “kindergarten teachers complete an assessment of each child’s developing skills in six areas: social-emotional, physical, cognitive, language, literacy, and mathematics [using an] observational tool called *Teaching Strategies GOLD*[®] to assess what students know and can do”⁴⁹. The characteristics that children demonstrate in each Domain are essential to teachers developing growth plans and instructional strategies for children.

- The summary in Exhibit 76 indicates that nearly half (47.2%) of Seattle students demonstrated the expected characteristics of entering Kindergartners on six out of six measured Domains.
- Further, 16.7% of children demonstrated the expected characteristics of entering Kindergartners on five out of six measured Domains.

Exhibit 75
Performance of Seattle Students on the
Washington Kindergarten Inventory of Developing Skills (WaKIDS)

| Range of Skills of Entering Kindergartners | Social-Emotional | | Physical | | Language | | Cognitive | | Literacy | | Math | |
|---|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Skills typical of birth-2 year old children | 38 | 2.3% | 11 | 0.7% | 82 | 4.9% | 24 | 1.4% | 16 | 1.0% | 20 | 1.2% |
| Skills typical of 2–3 year old children | 63 | 3.8% | 43 | 2.6% | 117 | 7.0% | 67 | 4.0% | 67 | 4.2% | 72 | 4.4% |
| Skills typical of 3–5 year old preschool children | 719 | 42.9% | 824 | 50.4% | 897 | 53.6% | 1,006 | 60.3% | 642 | 40.5% | 1,038 | 63.8% |
| Skills typical of 5–6 year old kindergartners | 856 | 51.1% | 757 | 46.3% | 576 | 34.4% | 570 | 34.2% | 859 | 54.2% | 496 | 30.5% |
| Total | 1,676 | 100.0% | 1,635 | 100.0% | 1,672 | 100.0% | 1,667 | 100.0% | 1,584 | 100.0% | 1,626 | 100.0% |

Source: WA OSPI, District Report Card, 2014.

⁴⁸ Source: <http://reportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us/WaKidsDetailPage.aspx?schooldid=100&OrgType=3&reportLevel=District&year=2012-13&printable=true>

⁴⁹ Source: <http://www.k12.wa.us/WaKIDS/Assessment/default.aspx>



- From 75% to 81% of Seattle children demonstrated the expected characteristics for entering Kindergarteners in these four Domains: Physical, Literacy, Cognitive, and Social-Emotional.

Exhibit 76
Performance of Seattle Students on the
Washington Kindergarten Inventory of Developing Skills (WaKIDS)

| Percent of Students who Demonstrate Characteristics of Entering Kindergarteners in Multiple Domains | | | Percent of Students who Demonstrate Characteristics of Entering Kindergarteners | | |
|---|--------------|---------------|---|-------|-------|
| | # | % | | # | % |
| 0 of 6 Domains | 98 | 6.3% | Social-Emotional | 1,258 | 75.1% |
| 1 of 6 Domains | 86 | 5.6% | Physical | 1,320 | 80.7% |
| 2 of 6 Domains | 108 | 7.0% | Language | 1,203 | 71.9% |
| 3 of 6 Domains | 118 | 7.6% | Cognitive | 1,281 | 76.8% |
| 4 of 6 Domains | 149 | 9.6% | Literacy | 1,251 | 79.0% |
| 5 of 6 Domains | 258 | 16.7% | Math | 999 | 61.4% |
| 6 of 6 Domains | 729 | 47.2% | | | |
| Total | 1,546 | 100.0% | | | |

Source: WA OSPI, District Report Card, 2014.

Note: Caution: WaKIDS is required only in state-funded full-day kindergartens. Absence of data for schools with enrolled kindergarten students may indicate that full-day kindergarten students in these schools are not state-funded. For this same reason, student totals at district and state levels may appear smaller than their actual enrollments. In districts where only some of the kindergartners took part in WaKIDS, the results do not represent all of the kindergartners in the district. 2.9 Step Ahead Program Assessments

Step Ahead assessment information presented is comprised of student outcome on three assessments administered during the 2011–2012 academic year: (1) Teaching Strategies Gold and High/Scope curriculum-based (embedded) assessments that are used to chart children’s developmental progress in six domains - social-emotional, physical, language skills, cognitive, literacy and math skills. (2) Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test-4 (PPVT-4), a measure of receptive English language ability. (3) Early Childhood Environment Rating Scale-Revised (ECERS-R), which assesses the classroom or child care environment (e.g., materials used, arrangement/content of developmental play areas) and interaction strategies that between adults and children.

Embedded assessment data (from Teaching Strategies Gold (TSG) or High/Scope Child Observation Record (COR)) were recorded by teaching staff at the Step Ahead preschool centers, while PPVT-4 and ECERS-R data were collected by external assessors under contract by the city. Embedded assessment data were collected (1)



to determine children’s annual progress in each of four or six domains, and (2) to determine if a set “standard” was met as part of the contractual obligations between YFE and the city’s Office for Education.

In order to meet the standard for TSG, children must meet the age level equivalency in each of six domains (Social-Emotional, Physical, Language, Cognitive, Literacy, and Math) during the final round of assessments, with a minimum of two assessment rounds completed.

In order to meet the standard for COR, children must achieve a minimum score of 4 in all four domains (Social-Emotional, Physical, Language, and Cognitive) during the final round of assessments, with a minimum of two assessment rounds completed.

Outcomes

- Of 639 children, 93% were assessed at least once during the school year and the embedded assessment standard was attained by 80% of the children (Exhibit 77 below).
- Outcomes disaggregated by ethnic group indicated that the highest percent of children meeting the assessment standard were Asian children (82%), followed by African American (81%) and White (81%).
- In addition, slightly more than three quarters (78%) of the children who spoke one language other than English met the assessment standard (Exhibit 78).

Exhibit 77
2011–2012 Children Meeting Assessment Standard by Ethnicity (TS Gold & High/Scope)

| Group | # of Children | # Meeting Standard | Percent Meeting Standard |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Overall | 639 | 511 | 80% |
| <i>By Ethnicity:</i> | | | |
| African-American | 174 | 141 | 81% |
| Asian | 217 | 177 | 82% |
| Hispanic | 119 | 88 | 74% |
| White | 90 | 73 | 81% |
| Other | 27 | 21 | 78% |
| Unknown | 12 | 11 | 92% |



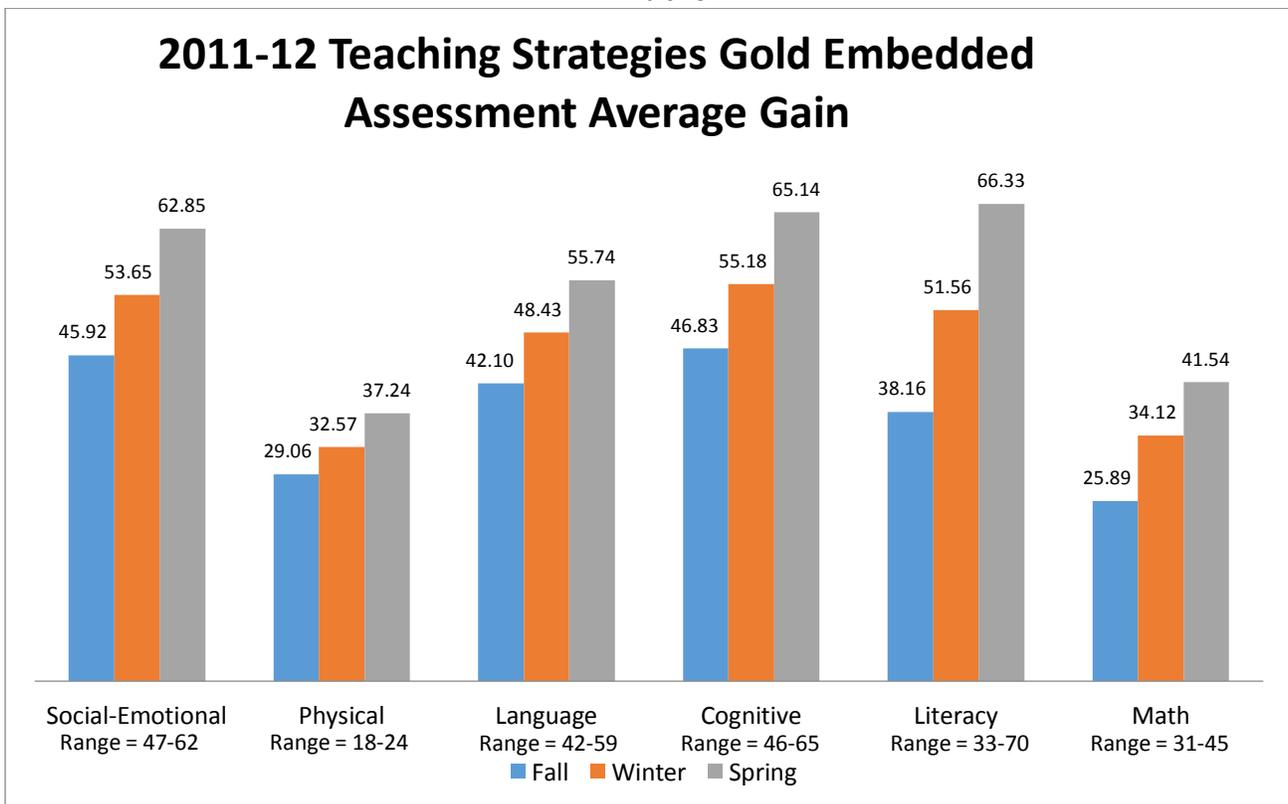
Exhibit 78
2011–2012 Children Meeting Assessment Standard by Language Group (TS Gold & High/Scope)

| Group | # of Children | # Meeting Standard | Percent Meeting Standard |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| English as a Primary Language | 288 | 238 | 83% |
| Language Other Than English | 309 | 242 | 78% |
| Two or More Languages | 42 | 31 | 74% |

Step Ahead programs focus on the first six domains of Teaching Strategies Gold: Social Emotional, Physical, Language, Cognitive, Literacy, and Math, which are normed.

- As seen in Exhibit 79, the domain with the greatest Fall to Spring difference was Literacy (range of 27.17). The domain of Physical showed the least Fall to Spring difference (range of 8.18).
- The Step Ahead Physical domain scores were well above the TS Gold recommended scores for mastery of this skill.
- In addition, the Cognitive domain Fall and Spring scores were slightly higher than those recommended by TS Gold for attaining mastery. The social-emotional Spring domain score was also slightly higher than the recommended score for mastery of this skill.
- All of the Fall to Spring TS Gold scores were highly statistically significant.”

Exhibit 79



2.10 Preschool to Kindergarten Transition Activities

Seattle Public Schools (SPS)

SPS provides a number of services to students and families to ensure a smooth transition from Preschool or another setting to Kindergarten. SPS organizes an annual fair in October, called the *Family Academy from Cradle to College and Career*. At this fair school district staff helps families enroll early, provides community resource tables, and organizes workshops with topics such as preparing for Kindergarten and advocating for your child, among others.

SPS also has a Kindergarten Transition Coordinator, who talks with parents about what to expect, how to prepare their children for Kindergarten, how to choose a good school, and how to register. The Coordinator also engages key community representatives, SPS departments, and other stakeholders in a dialogue about Kindergarten transition issues.

Of the 131 parents responding to the SPS 2014 Self-Assessment, 109 agreed that staff had discussed readiness goals with their family; 102 stated that they had gotten help with their goals; 118 affirmed that the program that helped them learn how to prepare their child for kindergarten; 115 stated that the teacher had talked about the Pre-K reading program; and 119 parents confirmed that they read Pre-K books to their children.

City of Seattle

City of Seattle's Step Ahead and ECEAP programs participate in the following activities:

- Kindergarten Fair and Kindergarten Enrollment nights in partnership with SPS.
- Kindergarten visits/fieldtrips to schools and kindergarten classrooms with preschool teachers.
- Kindergarten transition and referral to SPS Family Support Worker.
- Kindergarten Portfolios and Transition forms for families to give to the Kindergarten teachers.
- Enrichment and summer school support for children who may need extra help based on the final assessment results.

Children's Home Society of Washington (CHSW)

CHSW at the Genesee Early Learning Center helps families transition to Kindergarten through events such as Kindergarten Registration Nights. CHSW also helps families set readiness goals that are integrated into the Center's lesson and activities planning. These readiness goals are reviewed quarterly and updated with families during conferences.

Neighborhood House

Neighborhood House has several Kindergarten transition activities, including:

- In collaboration with SPS, they are able to register all of their Head Start Kindergarten-bound children during the registration period.
- Head Start children take a field trip to the local Kindergarten classes at the willing SPS sites.
- In the past, Neighborhood House has hosted an evening meeting for the parents about Kindergarten readiness, with SPS providing information and staff to answer questions. Neighborhood House has shared the responsibility for obtaining translators.

Denise Louie Education Center

The Education Department at DLEC organizes visits to Kindergarten classrooms in the areas where children are likely to go to school (with most children going to Beacon Hill, Kimball, and Dearborn Park elementary schools). Seeing other children from DLEC in the Kindergarten classes gives the upcoming class confidence. Most Pre-K teachers are connected with Kindergarten teachers at these schools either by phone or e-mail and try to communicate regularly. DLEC also encourages parents to visit Kindergarten classrooms, and provides packets to families that children can complete while at home before entering school. In addition, DLEC provides these transition services in partnership with the Seattle Public Schools:

- DLEC participates in the annual SPS Family Academy from Cradle to College and Career fair.
- DLEC's Family Services Specialists help any child who will attend Kindergarten to early enroll with SPS (October 1-January 31) by ensuring that all application materials are submitted. Any families outside of the district or those choosing to do open enrollment are provided with follow-up to ensure they are enrolled.
- DLEC also hosts Kindergarten Night at a local elementary school. SPS enrollment staff are there to present information about the enrollment process, family support services, and strategies that parents can use at home to prepare their child for Kindergarten. Parents are also encouraged to share their experiences and ask questions.
- DLEC provides referrals to the SPS family support worker program for students and families to ensure a smoother more supportive transition.
- All recent 4 year olds (112) have been enrolled for Kindergarten.

Family Engagement & Support for Special Education Students

Family Engagement and Support for special needs students is essential. Seattle Public Schools annually reports parental involvement by parents of special education students as a district level Results Indicator. Exhibit 80 of Results Indicator 8 shows that Seattle schools did not meet their 2012–2013 target of 30% of parents reporting that schools facilitated their involvement as a means of improving services and results for their children with disabilities.

Exhibit 80

| Percent of parents with a child receiving special education services who report that schools facilitated parent involvement as a means of improving services and results for children with disabilities. Data available only for districts monitored from 2005-06 school to present. 'N<Req'd' indicates not enough respondents to post data. 'N/A' = district has not yet participated in survey. <i>(Results Indicator)</i> | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| District: Seattle | National Bench mark: | District's Data Collection Period | District | 2009-10 State | Target | Meet Target? |
| Round 1: | 17% | 2005-06 | 23.0% | 20% | 24% | No |
| Round 2, If applicable: | 17% | 2012-13 | 20.0% | 20% | 30% | No |

Source: WA Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Special Education Performance

3 | Health

Health Planning Areas

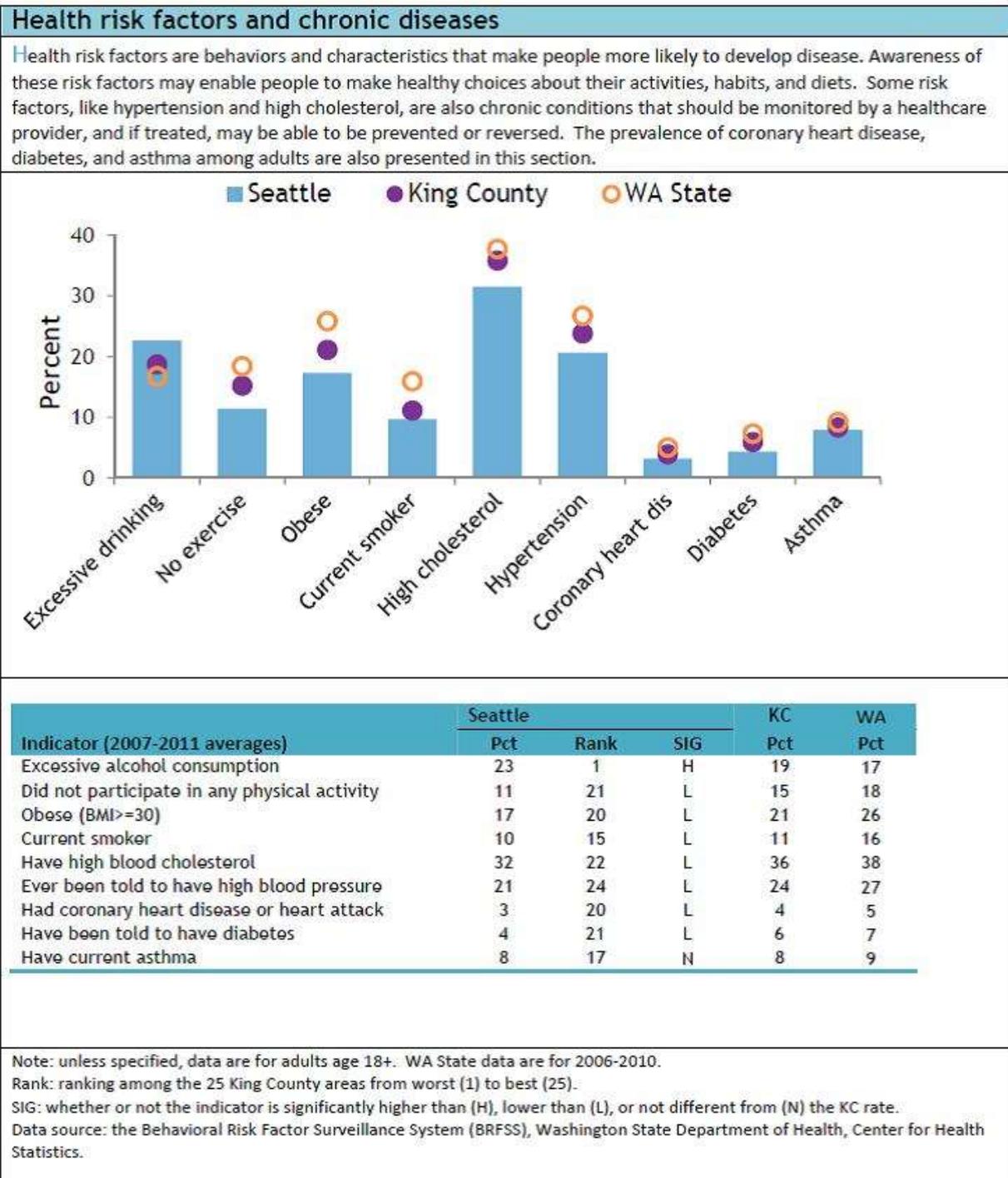
In 2005, Seattle-King County Public Health created revised Health Planning Area (HPA) boundaries to be as consistent as possible with current and anticipated suburban city boundaries. For Seattle, HPAs were created in consultation with the City of Seattle’s Department of Neighborhoods. HPAs were created from smaller foundation geographic units. For the most precise HPAs, block groups are aggregated, while a ZIP code-based grouping is used where health outcomes by block group are not available.

3.1 Prevalent Health Problems

3.1.1 Rates of Chronic Diseases and Possible Causes

Public Health - Seattle & King County compiled the following King County City Health Profile in 2010. The profile for the city of Seattle shown in Exhibit 81 indicates that eight of nine health risk factors and chronic diseases are less prevalent in Seattle than at the King County or WA State level (p. 6).

Exhibit 81
Prevalence of Health Risk Factors & Chronic Diseases in Seattle

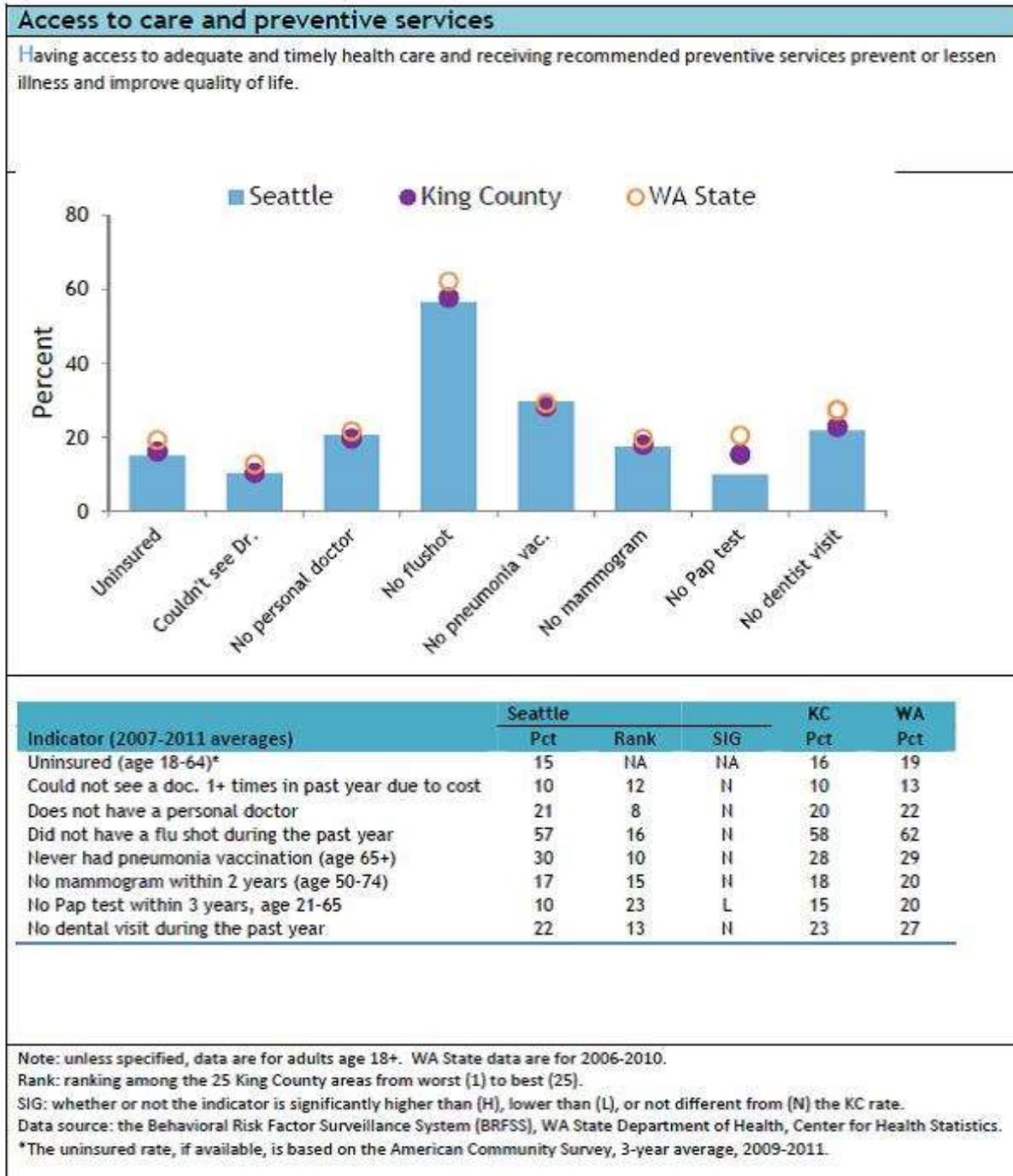


Source: Public Health of Seattle-King County

These prevalence rates of risk factors and chronic disease might be attributable to Seattle residents’ failure to use health care and preventative services, which failure rates, as shown in Exhibit 82, meet or exceed King County and WA State rates on seven out of eight metrics (p.9).



Exhibit 82
Access to Care & Preventive Services in Seattle



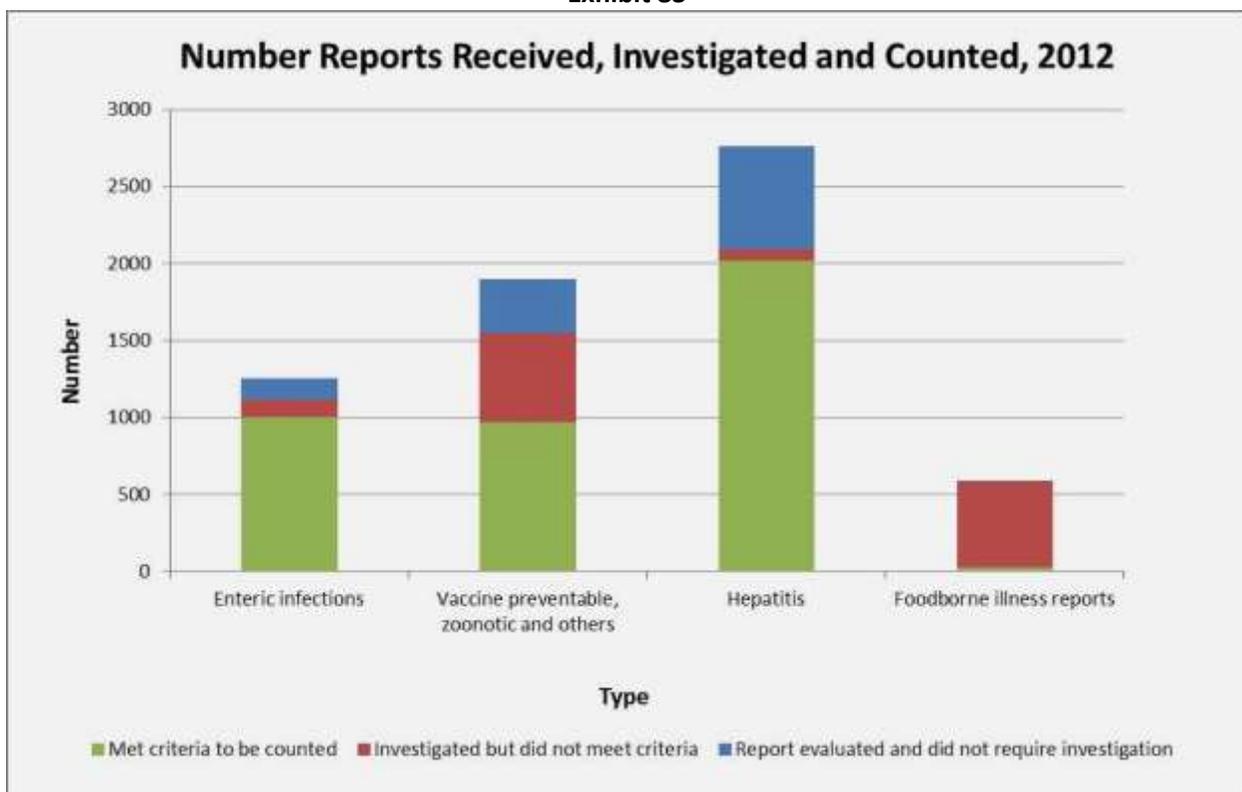
Source: Public Health of Seattle-King County

3.1.2 Communicable Diseases in King County

Washington State requires reporting of selected notifiable conditions that are reportable to the public by health care providers, health care facilities and clinical laboratories in our state.

- In 2012, more than 6,580 communicable disease reports were received by Public Health – Seattle & King County (PHSKC) for surveillance by its Communicable Disease Epidemiology and Immunization Section (see Exhibit 83).
- Approximately 1/3 of the reports PHSKC receives are not ultimately confirmed.
- Typically, this is because lab testing either did not support the diagnosis, established another diagnosis, or was not available; or the clinical illness did not meet the surveillance case definition.

Exhibit 83



Source: Public Health – Seattle & King County Communicable Disease Epidemiology and Immunization Section.

Public Health – Seattle & King County activity highlights in 2012 included:

Enteric diseases & foodborne illnesses:

- Reportable enteric diseases: *Campylobacter*, *Giardia*, and *Salmonella* continue to comprise the majority of reportable enteric infections, accounting for over 80% of the 1,000 reportable enteric disease cases in King County residents received in 2012.
- Three national *Salmonella* outbreaks (*Salmonella* Typhimurium, *Salmonella* Braenderup in mangoes, and an ongoing outbreak of *Salmonella* Heidelberg linked to chicken affected King County residents.

Botulism:

Two cases were identified, one infant botulism and one foodborne case.

Vaccine-preventable diseases:

Pertussis: A record-breaking pertussis epidemic occurred in King County and Washington state beginning in December of 2011.

- In 2012, 770 cases of pertussis were reported in King County, compared to 98 cases reported in 2011.
- Children under the age of one accounted for 6% of the cases and 76% of the hospitalizations.

Measles: On June 27, 2014, *The Washington Times* reported that PHSKC was working on a confirmed measles outbreak in Pierce County and south King County linked to an extended family of eight residents returning from a trip to Micronesia and an infant seen at Mary Bridge Hospital⁵⁰.

- Prior to this case, PHSKC staff followed up with seven King County residents exposed to measles.
- The follow up was to ensure that they were immune to measles and/or to minimize the risk they would expose other persons if they developed measles symptoms.

⁵⁰ www.washingtontimes.com/news/2014/jun/27/measles-outbreak-in-pierce-south-king-counties/

3.1.3 Immunization Levels among Enrolled Children

Appropriate immunizations help decrease health risks such as to the measles outbreaks described above. Over 83% of all enrolled children had up-to-date immunizations at the end of 2013.

Exhibit 84
Number of Head Start, Early Head Start, & ECEAP Children Receiving Medical Services, FY 2012–2013

| Programs | Total Enrollment | Up-to-date for Prevention & Primary Health Care | | Immunizations Up-to-date (EOY) | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|---|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| | | Number | %age | Number | %age |
| HEAD START | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | 27 | 24 | 88.89% | | |
| Denise Louie | 195 | 192 | 98.46% | 192 | 98.46% |
| Neighborhood House | 295 | 275 | 93.22% | 153 | 51.86% |
| Puget Sound ESD | 2143 | 1740 | 81.19% | 1974 | 92.11% |
| Seattle Public Schools | 513 | 392 | 76.41% | 494 | 96.30% |
| EARLY HEAD START | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | | | | | |
| Denise Louie | 160 | 129 | 80.63% | 155 | 96.88% |
| Neighborhood House | 116 | | | | |
| Puget Sound ESD | 308 | 257 | 83.44% | 148 | 48.05% |
| Seattle Public Schools | | | | | |
| ECEAP | 363 | 273 | 75.21% | 308 | 84.85% |
| Total | 4120 | 3282 | 79.66% | 3424 | 83.11% |

3.2 Mental Health Services to Address Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES)

3.2.1 The Impact of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES)

"Adverse childhood experiences, or ACEs, are broadly defined as incidents during childhood that harm social, cognitive and emotional functioning. Frequent or prolonged exposure to such events creates toxic stress that damages the architecture of the developing brain."⁵¹

According to the WA Department of Health (DOH),

"Early life experiences are critical in determining whether a child's brain architecture will provide a strong or weak foundation for all future learning, behavior, and health. Prolonged family stress, [toxic stressors—such as abuse, neglect, and family dysfunction], absence of a stimulating learning environment, and lack of supportive caregivers in early childhood are well known to impede healthy brain development in children."⁵²

Communities Count drew out the "potentially lifelong consequences for health and wellbeing [of ACEs]. Similarly, certain attitudes and preferences in adolescence can predict whether teens are likely to engage in unhealthy or delinquent behaviors"⁵³. Their detailed list of **ACEs experiences include:**

- Sexual abuse
- Verbal abuse
- Physical abuse
- Witness of domestic violence
- Parents separated or divorced
- Substance-abusing household member
- Household member in prison
- Mentally ill household member

In a telephone survey, King County adults were asked to think back to the years before they were 18 and report their exposure to any of eight categories of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs). ACE scores ranged from 0 to 8; scores of 0-3 were considered "low"; those of 4 and above were "high". To facilitate demographic comparisons, three years of data were averaged (Exhibit 85).

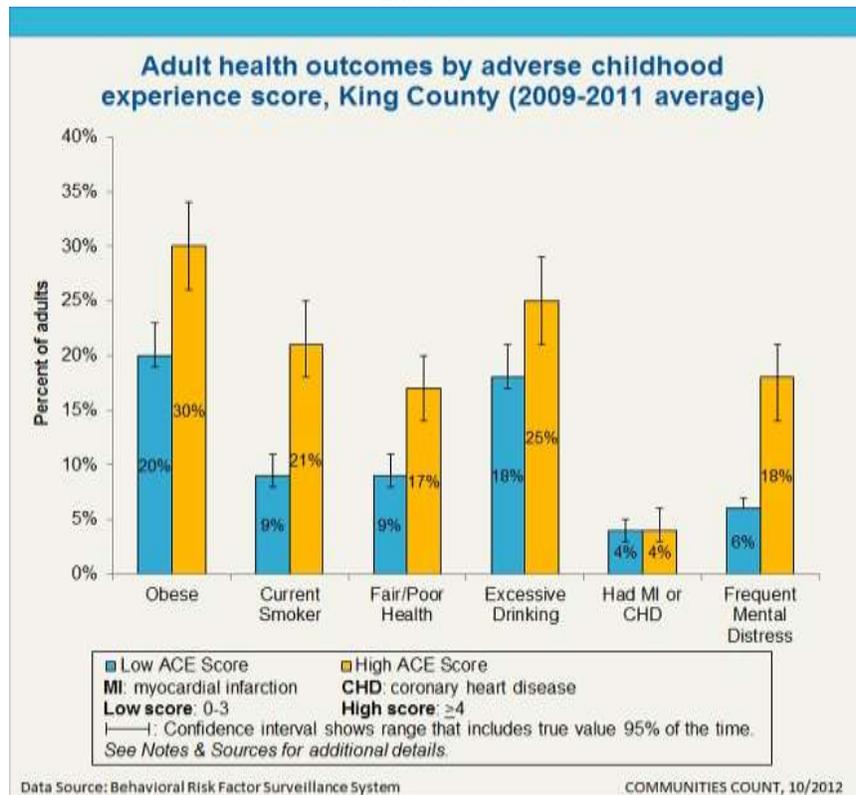
⁵¹ Iowa Family Child and Policy Center, 2012

⁵²

<http://www.doh.wa.gov/ForPublicHealthandHealthcareProviders/PublicHealthSystemResourcesandServices/LocalHealthResourcesandTools/MaternalandChildHealthResources/AdverseChildhoodExperiences.aspx>

⁵³ <http://www.communitiescount.org/index.php?page=childhood-health-risks>

Exhibit 85



The highlights of the King County telephone study relate to grantees’ programs and how their approaches might remediate the influence of ACEs.

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) in King County were fairly common:

- More than 60% of King County adults reported at least 1 ACE
- Overall, 14% of King County adults reported 4 or more ACEs (the criterion for “high ACE number”)

High ACE scores were more common among South Region adults than among adults in East Region, North Region, and King County overall. Reporting four or more adverse childhood experiences was associated with the following health behaviors and outcomes among King County adults: Adult obesity, Current smoker, Excessive drinking, and Fair or poor health.

Damage from adverse childhood experiences can be reduced by:

- *“Ensuring that young children have relationships with supportive adults who care about them and respond to their needs.*
- *Providing emotional and psychological support to parents.*
- *Reducing exposure to recurrent abuse, neglect, and family dysfunction or mental illness.”⁵⁴*

⁵⁴ Source: “Childhood Health Risks: Summary & Data Highlights”; <http://www.kingcounty.gov/healthservices/health/data/news/October2013.aspx>

3.2.2 Incidence of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) among Enrolled Families

The following Exhibit shows that the highest incidence of ACEs among enrolled families relate to children’s mental health consultations, families’ mental health concerns, and domestic violence.

Exhibit 86
Number of Head Start, Early Head Start and ECEAP Parents and Children Receiving Family Services, FY 2012-2013

| Programs | Children with Mental Health Consultations | Mental Health | Child Abuse and Neglect | Drug & Alcohol Prevention & Treatment | Domestic Violence | Pregnant Women Drug Prevent Interven |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| HEAD START | | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | | | | | | |
| Denise Louie | 28 | 1 | | 0 | | |
| Neighborhood House | 23 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 4 | |
| Puget Sound ESD | 189 | 103 | 66 | 71 | 83 | |
| Seattle Public Schools | 28 | 26 | 9 | 6 | 4 | |
| EARLY HEAD START | | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | | | | | | |
| Denise Louie | 17 | 17 | | 18 | | 16 |
| Neighborhood House | | | | | | 9 |
| Puget Sound ESD | 34 | 17 | 18 | 15 | 14 | 7 |
| Seattle Public Schools | | | | | | |
| ECEAP | 22 | 22 | 16 | 10 | 32 | |
| Total | 341 | 197 | 110 | 120 | 137 | 32 |

Source: Head Start and Early Head Start 2012-13 Program Information Reports (PIRs); City of Seattle, 2014. ECEAP Cumulative School Year Data for 2013-2014.

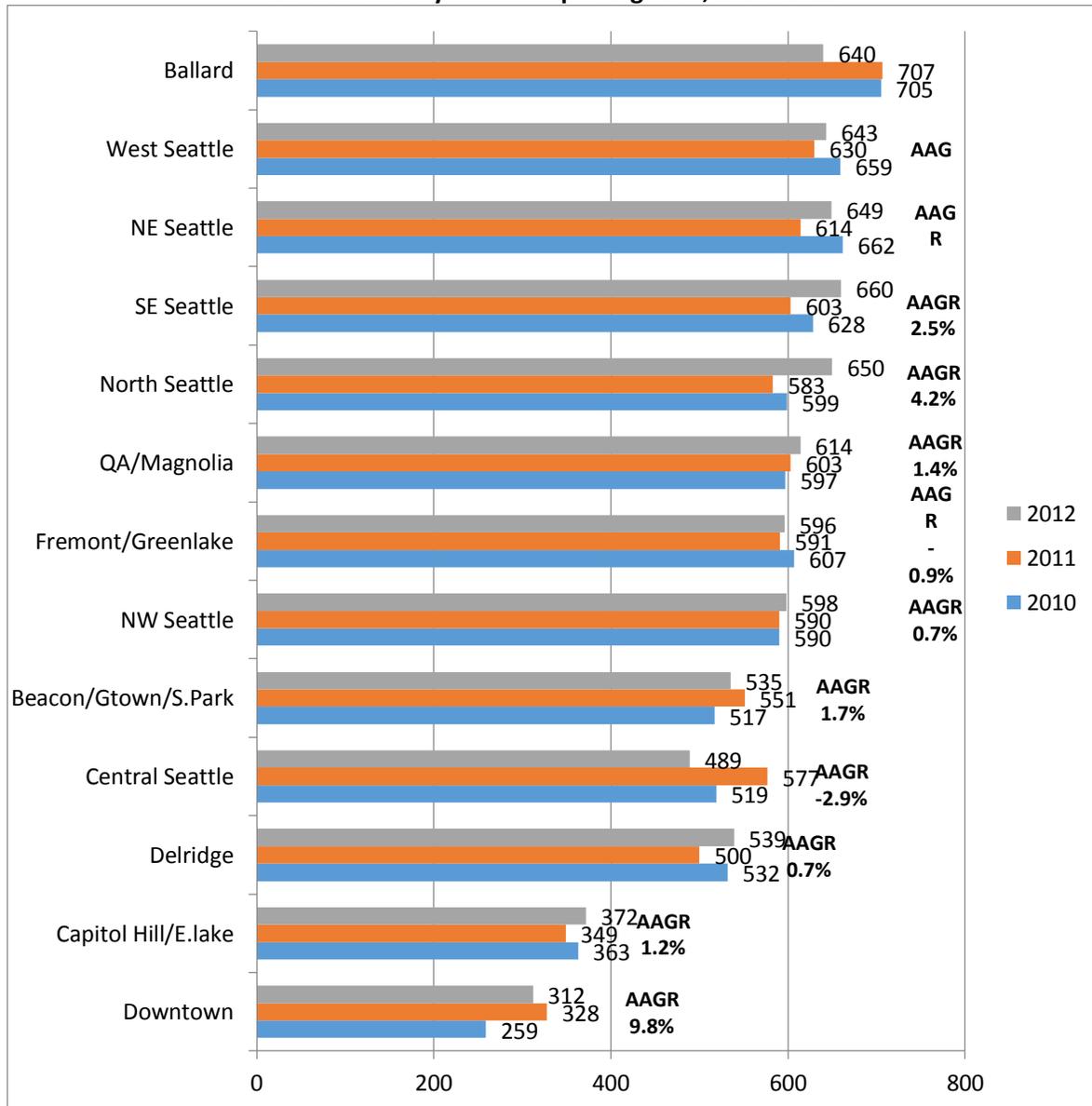
3.4 Birth Outcomes

This section of the report discusses a variety of birth statistics, including adolescent birth rates. The following three exhibits contain June 2014 analyses compiled by Public Health - Seattle & King County. Exhibit 87 displays birth counts and the average annual growth rates by Seattle Health Planning Area. Exhibit 88 shows birth rates compared with the average annual growth rates by Seattle Health Planning Area. Exhibit 89 displays adolescent birth rates and compares those to the general fertility rate for the city. In addition, Appendix A-4 in the Appendixes shows the detailed counts of adolescent births by Health Planning Area and by year from 2010 to 2012.



3.4.1 Birth Counts & Birth Rates

Exhibit 87
Birth Counts by Health Reporting Area, 2010–2012



Data Sources: Birth Certificate Data: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics. Population Estimates: Looking Glass Analytics and the Washington State Office of Financial Management, 4/2014; Data Prepared by: Assessment, Policy Development & Evaluation, Public Health - Seattle & King County, 06/2014.

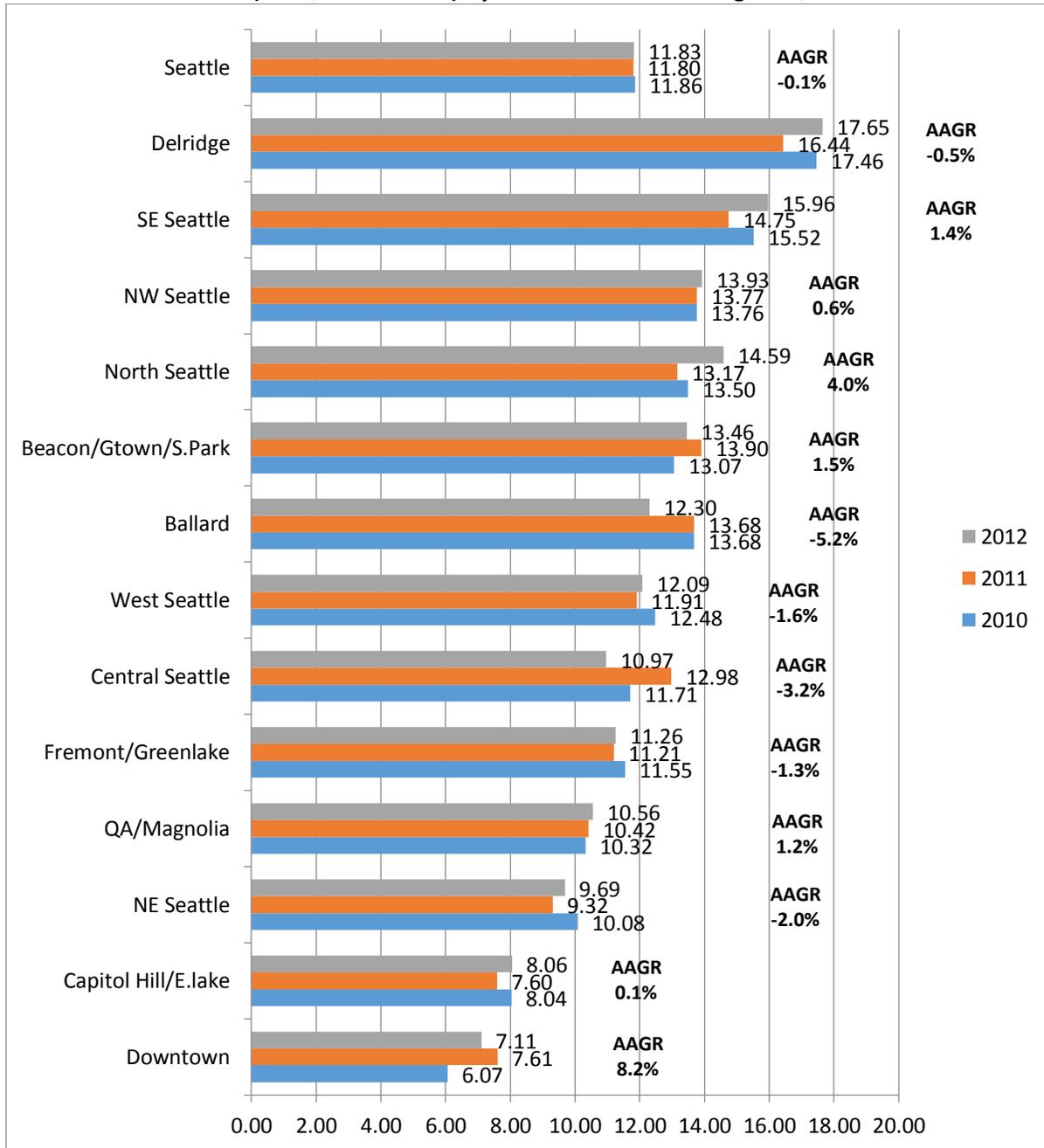
- As these exhibits illustrate, the HRAs with the highest birth counts are Northeast Seattle, Southeast Seattle, and, West Seattle, Ballard, and North Seattle.
- Southeast Seattle had the highest number of births over the period at 660, North Seattle at 650, Northwest Seattle at 649, West Seattle at 643, Ballard at 640, and Queen Anne/Magnolia at 614. These counts suggest that families are choosing these areas to raise families and might have needs for childcare services.

Exhibit 88 shows birth rates (per 1000 females) by Health Planning Area for 2010 through 2012 and highlights



the annual average growth rate (AAGR) in Seattle over this period.

Exhibit 88
Birth Rates (Per 1,000 Females) by Seattle Health Planning Area, 2010–2012



Sources: Birth Certificate Data: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; Population Estimates: Looking Glass Analytics and the Washington State Office of Financial Management, 4/2014; Data Prepared by: Assessment, Policy Development & Evaluation, Public Health - Seattle & King County, 06/ 2014.

- It is notable that Delridge has a much higher average annual growth rate (AAGR) than any other HPA, at 17.65%.
- Other HPAs with relatively high growth rates include Northwest Seattle and Northeast Seattle, with rates between 15.96% and 14.59%, respectively.

Exhibit 89
Adolescent Birth Rates (Per 1,000 Females) & Fertility Rate by Health Reporting Area,
2008–2012 Five-Year Average

| | | Age 15-17 | Age 18-19 | General Fertility Rate |
|-------------------------------|------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|
| Ballard | | | | |
| | 2010 | ^ | ^ | 13.68 |
| | 2011 | 0.00 | ^ | 13.68 |
| | 2012 | 0.00 | ^ | 12.30 |
| Beacon/Gtwn/South Park | | | | |
| | 2010 | 10.21 | 33.68 | 13.07 |
| | 2011 | ^ | 42.07 | 13.90 |
| | 2012 | 14.50 | 28.34 | 13.46 |
| Capitol Hill/Eastlake | | | | |
| | 2010 | ^ | ^ | 8.04 |
| | 2011 | 0.00 | ^ | 7.60 |
| | 2012 | 0.00 | ^ | 8.06 |
| Central Seattle | | | | |
| | 2010 | 14.80 | 11.57 | 11.71 |
| | 2011 | 11.07 | 17.49 | 12.98 |
| | 2012 | 11.01 | 13.09 | 10.97 |
| Delridge | | | | |
| | 2010 | 11.69 | 40.74 | 17.46 |
| | 2011 | 13.60 | 29.69 | 16.44 |
| | 2012 | ^ | 55.63 | 17.65 |
| Downtown | | | | |
| | 2010 | ^ | ^ | 6.07 |
| | 2011 | 0.00 | 11.47 | 7.61 |
| | 2012 | ^ | 18.07 | 7.11 |

| Fremont/Greenlake | | | | |
|-------------------|------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2010 | ^ | ^ | 11.55 |
| | 2011 | 0.00 | ^ | 11.21 |
| | 2012 | ^ | ^ | 11.26 |
| NE Seattle | | | | |
| | 2010 | ^ | ^ | 10.08 |
| | 2011 | 0.00 | ^ | 9.32 |
| | 2012 | 0.00 | ^ | 9.69 |
| North Seattle | | | | |
| | 2010 | ^ | 18.40 | 13.50 |
| | 2011 | 10.92 | 21.82 | 13.17 |
| | 2012 | ^ | 31.73 | 14.59 |
| NW Seattle | | | | |
| | 2010 | 10.86 | 27.44 | 13.76 |
| | 2011 | ^ | ^ | 13.77 |
| | 2012 | 0.00 | 36.99 | 13.93 |
| QA/Magnolia | | | | |
| | 2010 | 0.00 | ^ | 10.32 |
| | 2011 | ^ | ^ | 10.42 |
| | 2012 | 0.00 | ^ | 10.56 |
| SE Seattle | | | | |
| | 2010 | 16.69 | 42.74 | 15.52 |
| | 2011 | 13.75 | 57.03 | 14.75 |
| | 2012 | ^ | 40.97 | 15.96 |
| West Seattle | | | | |
| | 2010 | ^ | 36.64 | 12.48 |
| | 2011 | ^ | 21.18 | 11.91 |
| | 2012 | ^ | ^ | 12.09 |
| Seattle City | | | | |
| | 2010 | 7.89 | 12.13 | 11.86 |
| | 2011 | 5.90 | 11.50 | 11.80 |
| | 2012 | 4.51 | 11.86 | 11.83 |

Data Sources: Birth Certificate Data: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics.

Data prepared by: Assessment, Policy Development & Evaluation, Public Health - Seattle & King County, 06/2014

Note: ^ Data for HRA with fewer than 5 cases in a year are not displayed, due to unreliability of rates based on such small numbers.



- The 2012 general fertility rate for Seattle adolescents aged 15-19 was 11.83 births per 1,000 females.
- The HRAs with the highest adolescent fertility rates mirror those with the highest rates for mothers aged 19 and older.
- Delridge, Northwest Seattle, Southeast Seattle, Beacon Hill/Duwamish, North Seattle, West Seattle, and Ballard have the highest birth rates and exceeded the city's general fertility rate for mothers aged 15 to 19.
- Northeast Seattle, Downtown/First Hill, and Capitol Hill/Eastlake had the lowest rates.

3.4.2 Counts & Resources for Children Born to Addicted Mothers

The Washington Department of Health asserts that while it is not possible to determine an exact number, estimates are that between 8,000 and 10,000 Washington State infants are born each year who have been exposed prenatally to illegal drugs or alcohol. Of these infants, between 800 and 1,000 are drug or alcohol affected⁵⁵.

DSHS' Children's Administration policy offers these definitions to help us understand the difference. A "substance-exposed newborn is one who tests positive for substance(s) at birth, or the mother tests positive for substance(s) at the time of delivery, or the newborn is identified by a medical practitioner as having been prenatally exposed to substance(s). A substance-affected newborn is one who has withdrawal symptoms resulting from prenatal substance exposure or demonstrates physical or behavioral signs that can be attributed to prenatal exposure to substances and is identified by a medical practitioner as affected" (DOH, p. 35).

When DSHS' Children's Administration receives information about a substance-exposed but not substance-affected newborn, intake staff will ascertain safety threats and protective factors to determine if there is an allegation of child abuse or neglect or safety threat(s) (p.35). DSHS' Children's Administration policy follows the *Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2003* that requires health care providers to notify Child Protection Services (CPS) of cases of newborns identified as being affected by illegal substance abuse or withdrawal symptoms resulting from prenatal drug exposure.

⁵⁵ Source: Substance Abuse during Pregnancy: Guidelines for Screening. Revised Edition 2013

The Washington State Health Care Authority explains that Chemical-Using Pregnant Detoxification Services are Medicaid-funded, inpatient hospital-based programs for chemical dependency medical treatment for pregnant women. Since substance-abusing pregnant women present the highest risk, there are no waitlists for these treatment services and mothers can access services within 24 hours of referral. There are five CUP hospital sites statewide.⁵⁶

Among enrolled Early Head Start parents, 23 pregnant mothers reported having received substance abuse prevention services or treatment.

Exhibit 90
Number of Head Start, Early Head Start, & ECEAP Parents, FY 2012–2013

| Programs | Pregnant Women | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| | Receiving Substance Abuse Prevention Services | Receiving Substance Abuse Treatment |
| EARLY HEAD START | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | | |
| Denise Louie | 16 | 0 |
| Neighborhood House | | |
| Puget Sound ESD | 5 | 2 |
| Seattle Public Schools | | 0 |
| ECEAP | | |
| Total | 21 | 2 |

Sources: *Head Start and Early Head Start 2012-13 Program Information Reports (PIRs); City of Seattle, 2014. ECEAP Cumulative School Year Data for 2013-2014.*

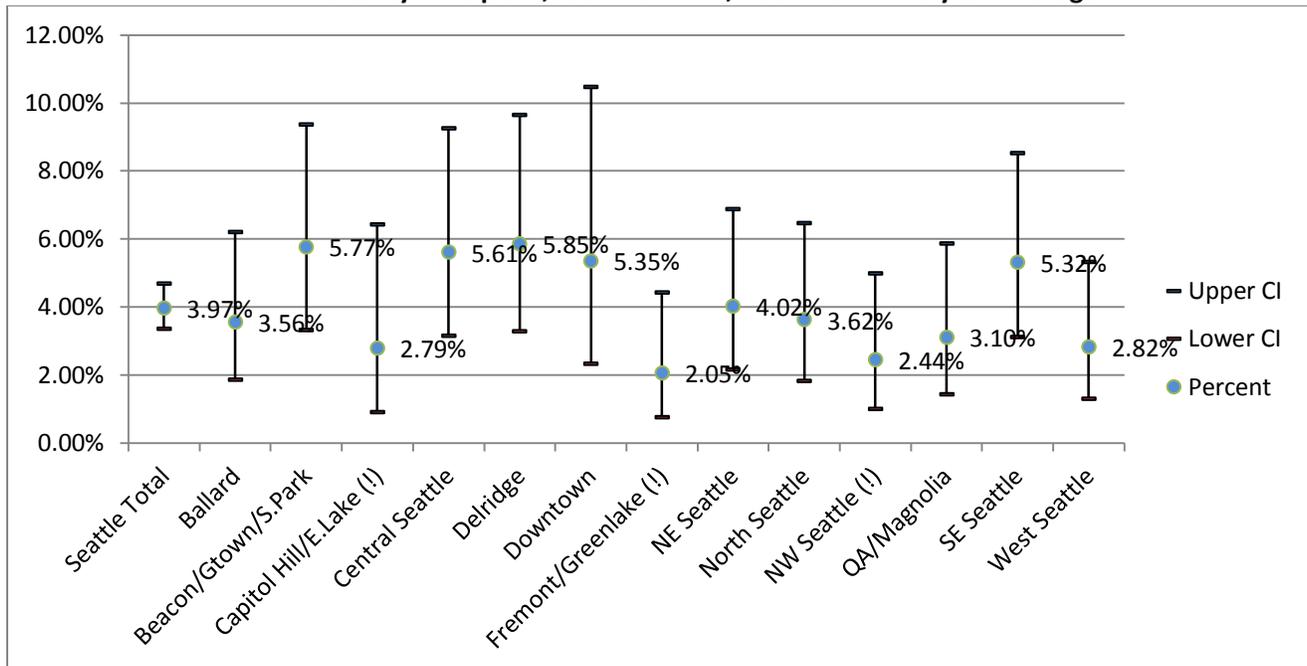
3.4.3 Infant & Child Mortality Rates

Infant Mortality Rates

Exhibit 91 shows infant mortality rates per 1,000 live births by Health Planning Area and for the entire City of Seattle, utilizing data from 2008 to 2012.

⁵⁶ Source: <http://www.hca.wa.gov/medicaid/cup/pages/index.aspx>

Exhibit 91
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births, 2008–2012 Five-year Average



| | Seattle Total | Ballard | Beacon/ Gtown/ S.Park | Capitol Hill/ E.lake(!) | Central Seattle | Delridge | Downtown | Fremont/ Greenlake (!) | NE Seattle | North Seattle | NW Seattle (!) | QA/ Magnolia | SE Seattle | West Seattle |
|----------|---------------|---------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------|----------|------------------------|------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Upper CI | 4.68% | 6.19% | 9.35% | 6.41% | 9.24% | 9.63% | 10.46% | 4.41% | 6.86% | 6.45% | 4.97% | 5.86% | 8.51% | 5.32% |
| Percent | 3.97% | 3.56% | 5.77% | 2.79% | 5.61% | 5.85% | 5.35% | 2.05% | 4.02% | 3.62% | 2.44% | 3.10% | 5.32% | 2.82% |
| Lower CI | 3.35% | 1.84% | 3.30% | 0.90% | 3.15% | 3.28% | 2.31% | 0.75% | 2.15% | 1.81% | 0.98% | 1.42% | 3.11% | 1.29% |

Sources: NLinked Birth/Death Certificate Data: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics. Population Estimates: Looking Glass Analytics and the Washington State Office of Financial Management, 4/2014; Prepared by: Assessment, Policy Development & Evaluation, Public Health - Seattle & King County, 06/2014.
Note: Lower CI is the lower bound of the 95% confidence interval for the estimate.
Upper CI is the upper bound for the 95% confidence interval for the estimate.
(!) Rate is unreliable due to very small number of deaths: interpret with caution.

- Beacon Hill/Georgetown/South Park, Central Seattle, Downtown, and Delridge HPAs has a substantially higher infant mortality rate than any other HPA in the city.
- Capitol Hill/Eastlake, Fremont/Greenlake, Northwest Seattle, Queen Anne/Magnolia, and West Seattle have the lowest rates.

Child Mortality Rates

Exhibit 92 shows the mortality rate for children ages one to four by HPA, based on data from 2007-2011. As rates and counts are not reported if there are less than 5 cases, most of the HPAs do not have available data.



Exhibit 92
Mortality Rate for Children Ages 1–4, per 100,000, 2007–2011 Five-year Average

| Health Reporting Area | Rate | Lower CI | Upper CI | Number of Deaths |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| NE Seattle | 37.73 (!) | 12.21 | 86.65 | 5 |
| Capitol Hill/Eastlake | 0.00 | 0.00 | 65.22 | 0 |
| Central Seattle | 0.00 | 0.00 | 40.39 | 0 |
| QA/Magnolia | 0.00 | 0.00 | 38.22 | 0 |
| Ballard | ^ | ^ | ^ | <5 |
| Beacon/Georgetown/South Park | ^ | ^ | ^ | <5 |
| Delridge | ^ | ^ | ^ | <5 |
| Downtown | ^ | ^ | ^ | <5 |
| Fremont/Greenlake | ^ | ^ | ^ | <5 |
| North Seattle | ^ | ^ | ^ | <5 |
| NW Seattle | ^ | ^ | ^ | <5 |
| SE Seattle | ^ | ^ | ^ | <5 |
| West Seattle | ^ | ^ | ^ | <5 |
| Seattle | 16.35 | 10.00 | 25.23 | 20 |

Sources: Death Certificate Data: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics. Population Estimates: Looking Glass Analytics and the Washington State Office of Financial Management, 4/2014; Data prepared by: Assessment, Policy Development & Evaluation, Public Health - Seattle & King County, 06/2014.

Notes: Lower CI is the lower bound of the 95% confidence interval for the estimate.

Upper CI is the upper bound for the 95% confidence interval for the estimate.

^ Data for HRA with fewer than 5 cases in 5 years are not displayed, due to unreliability of rates based on such small numbers. (!) Rate is unreliable due to very small number of deaths: interpret with caution.

- Northeast Seattle, Capitol Hill/Eastlake, Central Seattle, and Queen Anne/Magnolia are the only HPAs with enough cases to report rates.
- Furthermore, although the 37.73 rate for Northeast Seattle is higher than the Seattle rate of 16.35, that rate is unreliable due to very small number of deaths and should be interpreted with caution.

3.4.4 Birth Risk Factors

Exhibit 93 shows citywide rates and counts for various birth risk factors, tracked from 2006 to 2010.

Exhibit 93
Seattle Birth Risk Factors, Five-Year Average 2006–2010

| Birth Risk Factor | Rate |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| Low Birth Weight (< 2,500 g) | 6.9 |
| Very Low Birth Weight (< 1,500 g) | 1.0 |
| Maternal Smoking During Pregnancy | 2.8 |
| Late (3rd) or No Prenatal Care | 3.7 |
| Premature Birth | 9.0 |

Source: Public Health – Seattle & King County, 2014.

Notes: Rate: percent of births for which the given factor is present among births for which status of that risk factor is known.
- Premature rates are estimated by calculating gestational age.

- Citywide rates have remained relatively stable for all birth risk factors over the last three years.
- Exhibit 94, Exhibit 94, and Exhibit 95 show specific counts for risk factors such as low birth weight, very low birth weight, and premature birth by year from 2010 to 2012 and by HPA.

Exhibit 94
Seattle Birth Risk Factors, 2007–2009

| Health Reporting Area | % | Lower CI | Upper CI | Average Annual Count |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|
| Ballard | 6.4 | 5.6 | 7.3 | 42.4 |
| Beacon/Georgetown/S. Park | 6.8 | 5.8 | 7.8 | 37.8 |
| Capitol Hill/Eastlake | 7.4 | 6.2 | 8.8 | 25.8 |
| Central Seattle | 7.3 | 6.3 | 8.4 | 39.2 |
| Delridge | 7.0 | 6.0 | 8.1 | 34.2 |
| Downtown | 7.9 | 6.4 | 9.7 | 18.4 |
| Fremont/Greenlake | 6.8 | 5.9 | 7.8 | 38.8 |
| NE Seattle | 6.4 | 5.6 | 7.3 | 42.8 |
| North Seattle | 7.5 | 6.5 | 8.6 | 43.8 |
| NW Seattle | 6.4 | 5.5 | 7.5 | 35.0 |
| Queen Anne/Magnolia | 6.0 | 5.1 | 7.0 | 33.4 |
| SE Seattle | 7.8 | 6.8 | 8.8 | 51.0 |
| West Seattle | 6.2 | 5.4 | 7.2 | 40.2 |
| Seattle | 6.9 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 358.2 |

Sources: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Birth Certificate Data; Source: Public Health - Seattle & King County; Assessment, Policy Development, & Evaluation, 10/2012.

Notes: CI is 95% Confidence Interval; Percent = Percent of live births

Exhibit 95
Very Low Birth Weight (<1500 g) by Health Reporting Area, Five-Year Average 2006–2010

| Health Reporting Area | % | Lower CI | Upper CI | Average Annual Count |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|
| Ballard | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 6.2 |
| Beacon/Georgetown/SO.Park | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 6.8 |
| Capitol Hill/Eastlake | x | x | x | 2.8 |
| Central Seattle | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 5.4 |
| Delridge | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 6.2 |
| Downtown | x | x | x | 2.2 |
| Fremont/Greenlake | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 5.0 |
| NE Seattle | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 5.4 |
| North Seattle | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 6.2 |
| NW Seattle | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 5.6 |
| QA/Magnolia | x | x | x | 2.6 |
| SE Seattle | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 5.8 |
| West Seattle | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 4.8 |
| Seattle | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 51.8 |

Sources: Public Health - Seattle & King County; Assessment, Policy Development, & Evaluation, 10/2012; Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Birth Certificate Data.

Notes: x - Too few occurrences to meet validity standard; CI is 95% Confidence Interval;
Percent = Percent of live births

In King County, African American children are twice as likely to have low birth weights as White and Latino(a)s. “Low birth weight is linked to behavioral disorders and visual and auditory impairments. Furthermore, infant health problems are a strong predictor of lower pre-school cognitive abilities.”⁵⁷

⁵⁷ Source: UWKC Fiscal Year 2015 Key Racial-Disparity Data, p. 10



Exhibit 96
Premature Birth by Health Reporting Area, 2006–2010 Five-Year Average

| Health Reporting Area | Percent | Lower CI | Upper CI | Average Annual Count |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|
| Ballard | 8.5 | 7.5 | 9.6 | 55.8 |
| Beacon/Georgetown/So. Park | 9.6 | 8.4 | 10.8 | 52.8 |
| Capitol Hill/Eastlake | 8.3 | 7.0 | 9.8 | 28.2 |
| Central Seattle | 9.2 | 8.1 | 10.5 | 48.8 |
| Delridge | 9.6 | 8.4 | 10.9 | 47.2 |
| Downtown | 8.7 | 7.1 | 10.6 | 20.0 |
| Fremont/Greenlake | 8.7 | 7.6 | 9.9 | 49.0 |
| NE Seattle | 8.2 | 7.2 | 9.2 | 53.8 |
| North Seattle | 9.4 | 8.3 | 10.5 | 54.0 |
| NW Seattle | 10.3 | 9.1 | 11.5 | 55.4 |
| Queen Anne/Magnolia | 8.3 | 7.3 | 9.5 | 45.6 |
| SE Seattle | 10.4 | 9.3 | 11.5 | 67.4 |
| West Seattle | 8.8 | 7.8 | 9.9 | 56.0 |
| Seattle | 9.0 | 8.7 | 9.4 | 465.0 |

Sources: Public Health - Seattle & King County; Assessment, Policy Development, & Evaluation, 10/2012; Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Birth Certificate Data.

Notes: CI is 95% Confidence Interval; Percent = Percent of live births

3.4.5 Adolescent Pregnancy Rates

In addition to the birth rate comparisons shown in Section 3.4.1, Public Health Seattle–King County conducted the following analyses.

Exhibit 97
Adolescent Births to Females Ages 15–17

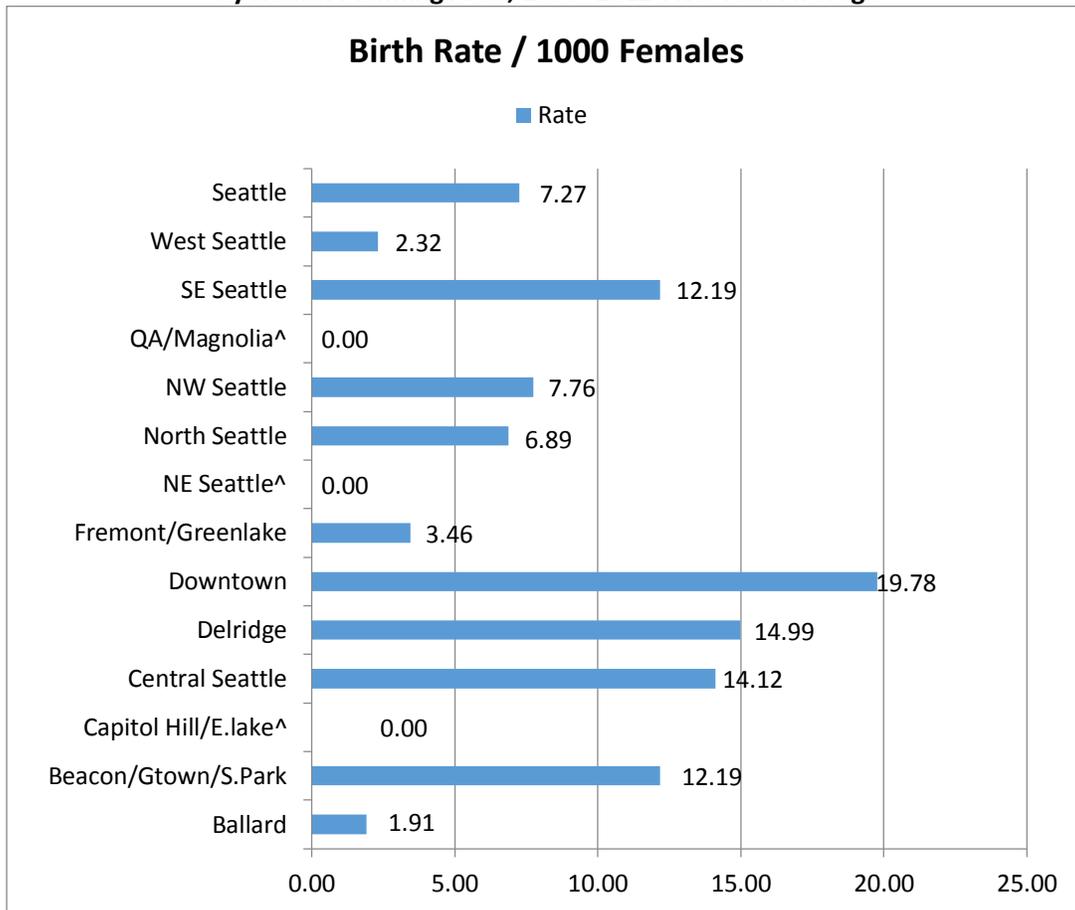
| | Trend Over Last 10 Yrs | Demographic Differences 5-Yr Average, 2006–2010 | | | Average Annual Count |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|----------|----------|----------------------|
| | 2001–2010 | Rate | Lower CI | Upper CI | |
| All (Females Age 15–17) | --- | 9.6 | 9.2 | 10.1 | 319.0 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | | |
| American Indian/AN | --- | 26.9 | 21.4 | 33.5 | 53.4 |
| Asian/PI | --- | 5.8 | 4.9 | 6.7 | 32.0 |
| Black/African American | --- | 16.2 | 14.3 | 18.3 | 53.4 |
| Hispanic/Latina | ▼ | 37.4 | 34.6 | 40.3 | 133.0 |
| White | --- | 8.7 | 8.2 | 9.3 | 206.4 |
| Neighborhood Poverty Level | | | | | |
| High Poverty | --- | <u>25.6</u> | 23.2 | 28.2 | 81.2 |
| Medium Poverty | --- | <u>11.1</u> | 10.4 | 11.8 | 185.2 |
| Low Poverty | --- | <u>3.9</u> | 3.5 | 4.4 | 51.6 |
| Region | | | | | |
| East | ▼ | <u>3.1</u> | 2.6 | 3.6 | 28.0 |
| South | --- | <u>14.6</u> | 13.7 | 15.5 | 219.2 |
| Seattle | ▼ | <u>9.1</u> | 8.1 | 10.2 | 60.0 |
| North | --- | <u>4.7</u> | 3.5 | 6.1 | 11.0 |
| Trend Symbols: | | | | | |
| ▲ | up, statistically significant | | | | |
| ▼ | down, statistically significant | | | | |
| --- | flat, no trend | | | | |
| | getting worse | | | | |
| | getting better | | | | |

Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Birth Certificates.
Produced by Public Health - Seattle & King County; Assessment, Policy Development, & Evaluation, 2/2013
Notes: Most recent data (2010): 8.2 per 1,000 females ages 15–17, including 276 births
N/A: Not available ^Too few occurrences to meet validity standard
CI is 95% Confidence Interval Rate = Births per 1,000 females ages 15-17



Exhibit 98 shows adolescent birth rates and average annual count by Health Planning Area, while Exhibit 99 illustrates adolescent birth rates in chart format.

Exhibit 98
Adolescent (Age 15–17) Birth Rates (per 1,000 Females) & Average Annual Count
by Health Planning Area, 2008–2012 Five-Year Average



Sources: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Birth Certificates; Public Health - Seattle & King County; Assessment, Policy Development, & Evaluation, 06/2014.

Notes: ^ Too few occurrences to meet validity standard; CI is 95% Confidence Interval
Rate = Births per 1,000 females ages 15-17

Exhibit 99
Adolescent (Age 15–17) Birth Rates (Per 1,000 Females) & Average Annual Count, 2008–2012 Five-Year Average

| Health Planning Area | Rate | Average Annual Count |
|------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Ballard | 1.91 | 5 |
| Beacon/Georgetown/South Park | 12.19 | 42 |
| Capitol Hill/Eastlake | ^ | <5 |
| Central Seattle | 14.12 | 39 |
| Delridge | 14.99 | 39 |
| Downtown | 19.78 | 14 |
| Fremont/Greenlake | 3.46 | 6 |
| NE Seattle | ^ | <5 |
| North Seattle | 6.89 | 19 |
| NW Seattle | 7.76 | 18 |
| QA/Magnolia | ^ | <5 |
| SE Seattle | 12.19 | 45 |
| West Seattle | 2.32 | 7 |
| Seattle | 7.27 | 60 |

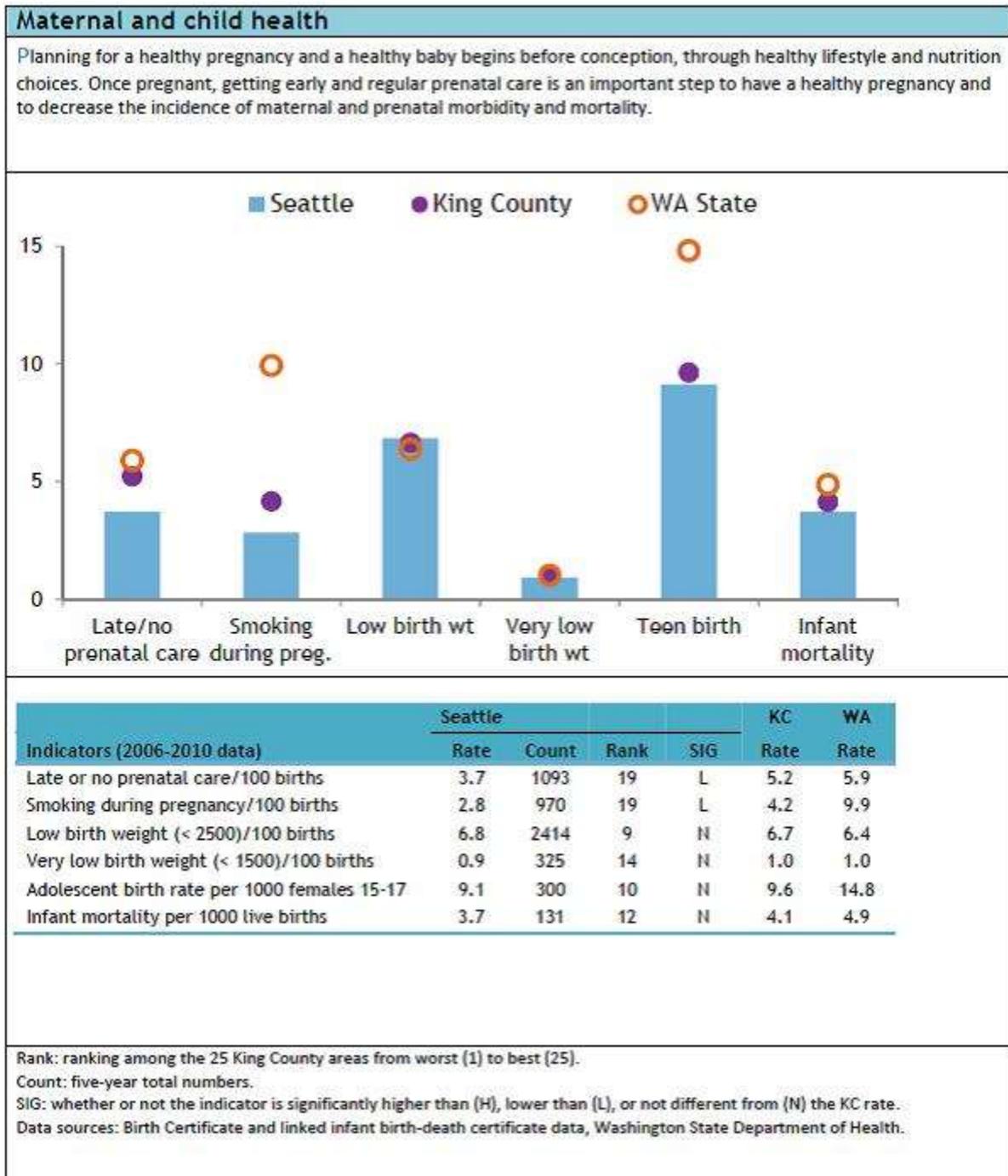
Sources: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Birth Certificates; Public Health - Seattle & King County; Assessment, Policy Development, & Evaluation, 2/2013.

Notes: ^ Too few occurrences to meet validity standard; CI is 95% Confidence Interval
Rate = Births per 1,000 females ages 15-17

- The average adolescent birth rate in Seattle is 7.27 births per 1,000 females. This is a decrease from the 2005–2008 rate of 9.5 births per 1,000 females.
- Beacon Hill/Georgetown/South Park, Central Seattle, Delridge, Downtown, Northwest Seattle, and Southeast Seattle all have adolescent birth rates above the citywide average.
- Fremont/Greenlake, Capital Hill/Eastlake, Northeast Seattle, and Queen Anne/Magnolia, West Seattle have the lowest birth rates.

Exhibit 100 summarizes the maternal and child health metrics discussed in Sections 3.4.3 through 3.4.5 and compares prevalence rates among Seattle, King County, and WA State. With the exception of rates of low birth weight, Seattle has lower rates of each risk factor when compared to the county and state rates.

Exhibit 100
Maternal & Child Health Risk Factors



Source: Public Health - Seattle & King County. King County City Health Profile.

Among enrolled parents, 15, or 4 out of 1000 families reported having medically high-risk pregnancies.

**Exhibit 101
Incidence of Maternal Health Risks among Enrolled Families**

| Number of Head Start, Early Head Start, & ECEAP Parents, FY 2012-2013 | |
|--|--|
| Programs | Medically High Risk Pregnancies |
| EARLY HEAD START | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | |
| Denise Louie | 4 |
| Neighborhood House | |
| Puget Sound ESD | 11 |
| Seattle Public Schools | 0 |
| ECEAP | |
| Total | 15 |

Sources: Head Start and Early Head Start 2012-13 Program Information Reports (PIRs); City of Seattle, 2014. ECEAP Cumulative School Year Data for 2013-2014.

United Way of King County explained the implications of the maternal and child health outcomes detailed above.

“Infant health problems are also a strong predictor of lower pre-school cognitive abilities. Good infant health begins with a healthy birth, which is tied to early prenatal care. Utilization of medical services is often lower for populations of color due to various socio-economic barriers, including: lack of health care coverage; language and cultural differences between the provider and potential users; mistrust of government systems or institutional providers; lack of knowledge about available services and supports; and denial of coverage. The consequences of these and other embedded inequities increase the likelihood of poor child health outcomes.”⁵⁸

⁵⁸ Source: UWKC Fiscal Year 2015 Key Racial-Disparity Data, p. 9



3.4 Environmental Factors

3.4.1 Air & Water Quality

Air Quality. The Washington State Department of Health (DOH), in its August 2012 *Fact Sheet*, explained, “Environmental chemicals that have been associated with impairment of the developing brain are found in consumer products and a child’s environment (for example, in air, food, water, house dust, and soil).” Environmental chemicals *known_and suspected_to* interfere with normal brain development include:

Exhibit 102

| Environmental Chemicals Influencing Children’s Brain Development | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------------|--|------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Known to interfere with normal brain development⁵⁹ | Lead | Methyl Mercury | Tobacco Smoke (Multiple Chemicals) | Manganese | Organophosphate Insecticides | Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBS) |
| Suspected to interfere with normal brain development⁶⁰ | Arsenic | Bisphenol A | Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (Pbdes) | Phthalates | | |

The Local Hazardous Waste Management Program (LHWMP) of Public Health-Seattle & King County advised that “[b]ecause of their small size and developing bodies, infants, and young children are particularly sensitive to chemicals. [...] It is especially important to protect children from harmful chemicals in those places where they spend the most time—their homes, schools, and child care programs.”

Calculations of Federal Reference Method Monitors (FRMs) provide an accurate understanding of PM_{2.5} concentrations. According to the WA DOH, there were no days on which King County did not meet air quality standards for exposure to small particulate matter (PM_{2.5}).

Exhibit 103

| Air Quality for PM _{2.5} by Counties | | | |
|---|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| County | Days Monitored | # Days Standard Not Met | % Days Standard Not Met |
| King | 364 | 0 | 0 |

Source: WA Department of Health. WA Tracking Network.
Year: 2011, Monitor Type: FRM and Continuous Monitors; Created: 7/5/2014

Water Quality. DOH monitors a number of factors that influence water quality. Monitoring requirements for community water systems under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) fall into six main regulatory areas called parameter groups. The parameter groups are:

⁵⁹ Early Exposure to Toxic Substance Damages Brain Architecture, National Scientific Council on the Developing Child, Harvard University, 2006:

http://developingchild.harvard.edu/index.php/resources/reports_and_working_papers/working_papers/wp4/

⁶⁰ State of Washington Superintendent of Public Instruction, *Special Education. Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Part B, November 2010 child count report.*



- **Microbiological Contaminants:** bacteria, viruses, and microorganisms are treated with disinfection
- **Organic compounds and by-products** are produced as a result of water treatment and disinfection (i.e. HAA5, TTHM)
- **Inorganic chemicals:** metals, minerals, nutrients and physical parameters such as color, turbidity, conductivity, and pH (i.e. Nitrate, Arsenic)
- **Radionuclides:** radiological compounds (i.e. Radium, Uranium)
- **Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs):** organic solvents, petroleum by products, degreasers, and related industrial chemicals (i.e. Atrazine, DEHP)
- **Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs):** organic compounds including pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, fungicides and related breakdown products (i.e. TCE, PCE).

The statewide level of Perchloroethylene (PCE) is presented in Exhibit 104 as an example of one of the six parameter groups because exposure can be widespread through synthetic solvents frequently used in dry cleaning, metal cleaning, and household products. PCE mostly evaporates but some does enter groundwater, and from there, drinking water.

Exhibit 104

| Year | <1 µg/L | 1 - <2 µg/L | 2 - <5 µg/L | >5 µg/L | Non Detect |
|------|---------|-------------|-------------|---------|------------|
| 2010 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1080 |
| 2011 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 320 |
| 2012 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 495 |

Source: Public water systems and drinking water quality in Washington State. Last modified, March 15, 2014. Washington Department of Health, Washington Tracking Network. Note: Created: 7/5/2014

Free Assistance to Maintain Healthy Child Care Environments.

LHWMP provides a variety of free assistance services for child care programs, including free telephone or on-site consultations about making child care facilities environmentally safe for children. LHWMP helps childcare programs choose safer products, safely store and dispose of products containing harmful chemicals, protect indoor air quality, and make their buildings safer.

Funding assistance for child care sites is also available through LHWMP’s Voucher Incentive Program to provide child care programs matching dollars (up to \$500 per site) for costs associated with making their sites environmentally safer.

3.4.2 Lead Exposure State- & County-wide and Among Enrolled Children

In its August 2012 Fact Sheet⁶¹, the Washington State Department of Health (DOH) advised that, in addition to poor nutrition and fetal exposure to infectious agents, exposure to toxic chemicals such as lead and mercury can directly impair brain and neurological development in children.⁶²

⁶¹ WA Department of Health. Fact Sheet 334-313: *Impact of Environmental Chemicals on Children’s Learning and Behavior.*

⁶² Center on Developing Child, Harvard University. *A Science-Based Framework for Early Childhood Policy.* 2007



- Further, DOH asserts, “[a] child’s brain and nervous system develop over a long period—from the first trimester in pregnancy through adolescence. At certain times during this development, environmental chemicals can permanently change the architecture and function of the developing brain.”⁶³ This exposure influences children’s ability to learn, communicate and behave properly.
- The National Academy of Sciences suggests that while a small percentage (about 3%) of developmental disorders may be caused solely by a toxic environmental exposure, another 25% results from a combination of genetic and environmental factors.”⁶⁴
- “Researchers estimated the cost of intellectual disabilities” from early childhood exposure to lead poisoning and prenatal methyl mercury exposure to “about \$675 million per year in income lost to those affected in Washington State.”⁶⁵

Of particular interest to this community assessment, DOH advised,

- “Children in low-income families and that live in older housing are at the greatest risk for exposure to lead.
- “Children who are members of racial-ethnic minority groups, recent immigrants . . . internationally adopted children, and those who have a parent exposed to lead at work are at higher risk of lead exposure than other children.”⁶⁶

In 2012, the CDC established a new “reference value” for blood lead levels (5 mcg/dL) to replace the previous blood lead “level of concern” of 10 mcg/dL.

- This action lowered the level at which evaluation and intervention are recommended.⁶⁷
- The new reference value allows parents, doctors, public health officials, and communities to take action earlier to reduce the child’s future exposure to lead.⁶⁸

The Washington DOH tracks the number of children under the age of three that are tested for lead levels and the percent of those children that have elevated blood lead levels. Approximately 11.2% of children born in 2008 in King County were tested for lead levels prior to their third birthday, compared to about 10.1% of children statewide. Among grantees, only Denise Louie had five children treated for high lead levels.

http://developingchild.harvard.edu/resources/reports_and_working_papers/policy_framework/

⁶³ Center on Developing Child, Harvard University. A Science-Based Framework for Early Childhood Policy. 2007

http://developingchild.harvard.edu/resources/reports_and_working_papers/policy_framework/

⁶⁴ National Academies of Science, National Research Council. Scientific Frontiers in Developmental Toxicology and Risk Assessment. ISBN 978-0-309-07086-7.

⁶⁵ Washington State Departments of Ecology and Health. State Lead Chemical Action Plan: Appendix E – Income Effects from Reduced IQ. Sept 2009. <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0907008e.html>106Amir Miodovnik (2011) Environmental neurotoxicants and developing brain. Mt Sinai J Med 78:58-77.

⁶⁶ <http://www.doh.wa.gov/communityandenvironment/contaminants/lead.aspx>

⁶⁷ http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/ACCLPP/Lead_Levels_in_Children_Fact_Sheet.pdf & <http://depts.washington.edu/pehsu/sites/default/files/BLL%20mgmt%20GO%20Final-%20April%202013%28with%20disclaimer%29.pdf>

⁶⁸ http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/ACCLPP/blood_lead_levels.htm

Exhibit 105

Lead Testing: Children Tested for Blood Lead Levels before their Third Birthday

| | # of Children Tested | # of Births | % Children Tested | # Enrolled Children Treated for High Levels |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Birth Year: 2008 | | | | |
| King | 2,833 | 25,222 | 11.2 | |
| Statewide | 9,007 | 89,271 | 10.1 | |
| Denise Louie EHS | | | | 5 |
| Denise Louie HS | | | | 0 |
| Neighborhood House | | | | 0 |
| Puget Sound ESD-EHS | | | | 0 |
| Puget Sound ESD-HS | | | | 0 |
| Seattle Public Schools | | | | 0 |

Sources: Washington Tracking Network (<https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/wtn/WTNPortal/> Created: 6/23/2014; Head Start and Early Head Start 2012-13 Program Information Reports (PIRs); ECEAP Cumulative School Year Data for 2013-2014.

- In Washington, less than 1% (0.98%) of children six years and older were tested, and less than 1% (0.62%) had elevated blood lead levels—number much lower than the national average of 1.2%.
- The WA DOH and federal counts by CDC differ slightly, with the DOH calculating that fully 1% of children tested positive for elevated levels. The CDC noted that the sample size at the county level was too small for this number to be considered reliable.
- The CDC state comparison of the number of children under 6 whose lead levels were tested between 1997 and 2007 show that Washington (at 0.98%) was well below the U.S. average for percentage of children tested (14%).

Through its *Child Care Assessment Project*, the Local Hazardous Waste Management Program in King County (LHWMP) assessed licensed childcare facilities in King County for potential exposure(s) to hazardous wastes, including lead.

- Since 2007, licensed child care facilities have had lead risk assessments that have included visual indicators of the presence of lead and analyses of lead picked up using dust wipes.⁶⁹

3.5 Access to Health Care & Insurance

3.5.1 Medical Care & Immunization Levels among Enrolled Children

This section provides information regarding health care access for children in grant-funded early childhood programs and for other adults and children throughout Seattle. These measures highlight accessibility to services that promote community health.

Exhibit 106 shows the number of Head Start children who are up-to-date for age-appropriate preventive and primary health care and immunizations according to *Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT)* schedule for well child care; the number diagnosed with a chronic condition needing medical treatment; and the number who have received or are receiving medical treatment.

⁶⁹ <http://www.kingcounty.gov/healthservices/health/ehs/toxic/LeadGeneral.aspx>. Updated May 8, 2014

Exhibit 106
Number of Head Start, Early Head Start & ECEAP Children
Receiving Medical Services & Immunizations, FFY 2012–2013

| | Up-to-date for Prevention and Primary Health Care | Diagnosed as Needing Treatment | Received or Receiving Treatment | Immunizations up-to-date (EOY) |
|--|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| HEAD START | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA (Genesee) | 24 | 1 | 1 | |
| Denise Louie | 192 | 45 | 43 | 192 |
| Neighborhood House | 275 | 73 | 69 | 153 |
| Puget Sound ESD | 1740 | 263 | 148 | 1974 |
| Seattle Public Schools | 392 | 2 | 1 | 494 |
| EARLY HEAD START | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA (State) | | | | |
| Denise Louie | 129 | 46 | 46 | 155 |
| Neighborhood House | | | | |
| Puget Sound ESD | 257 | 43 | 38 | 148 |
| Seattle Public Schools | | | | |
| ECEAP | 273 | | | 308 |
| Total | 3282 | 473 | 346 | 3424 |

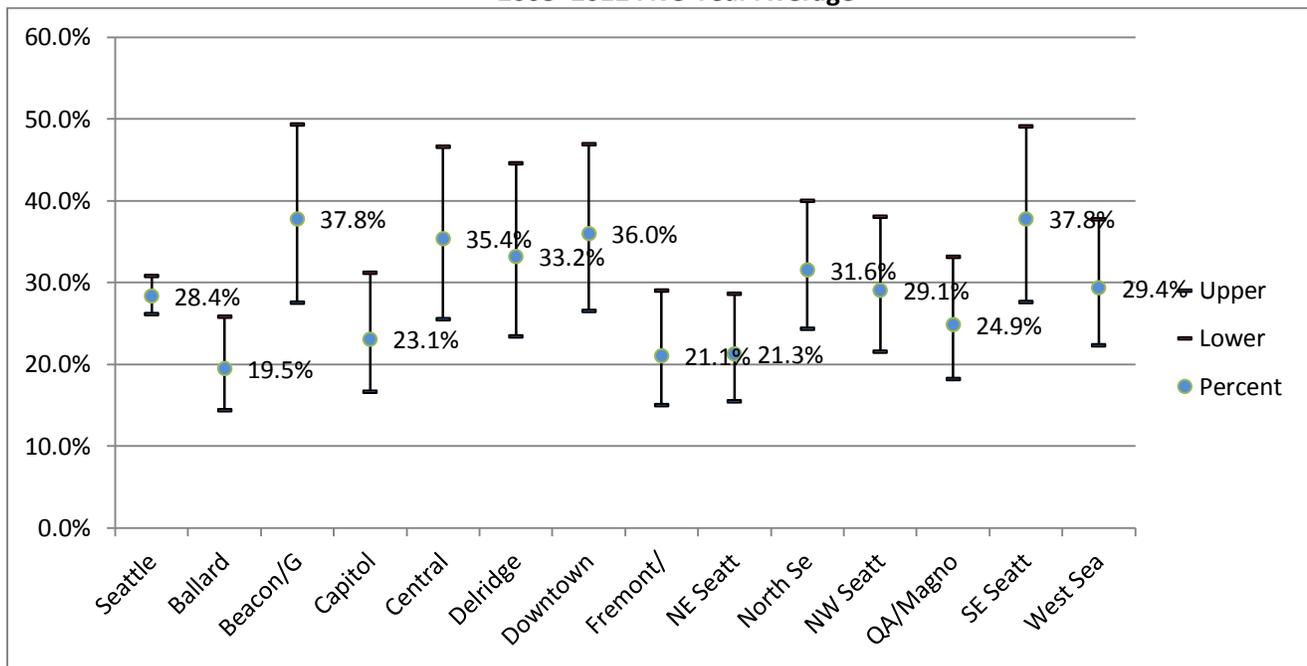
Source:

*Head Start and Early Head Start 2012-13 Program Information Reports (PIRs); City of Seattle, 2014.
ECEAP Cumulative School Year Data for 2013-2014.*

3.5.2 Access to Dental Care

This section provides information regarding dental care for adults in Seattle. **Error! Reference source not found.**110 highlights the percentage of adults ages 18 and over with no Dental Care within the last year, by Health Planning Area.

Exhibit 107
Chart of Adults Age 18 & Older with no Dental Care within the Last Year
2008–2012 Five-Year Average



| | Seattle Total | Ballard | Beacon/ Gtown/ S.Park | Capitol Hill/ E.lake | Central Seattle | Delridge | Downtown | Fremont/ Greenlake | NE Seattle | NW Seattle | North Seattle | QA/ Magnolia | SE Seattle | West Seattle |
|----------------|---------------|---------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------|------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| Upper | 26.1% | 14.4% | 27.5% | 16.6% | 25.5% | 23.4% | 26.5% | 15.0% | 15.5% | 24.3% | 21.5% | 18.2% | 27.6% | 22.3% |
| Percent | 28.4% | 19.5% | 37.8% | 23.1% | 35.4% | 33.2% | 36.0% | 21.1% | 21.3% | 31.6% | 29.1% | 24.9% | 37.8% | 29.4% |
| Lower | 30.8% | 25.8% | 49.3% | 31.2% | 46.6% | 44.6% | 46.9% | 29.0% | 28.6% | 40.0% | 38.0% | 33.1% | 49.1% | 37.7% |

Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014; Assessment, Policy Development & Evaluation, Public Health - Seattle & King County, 06/2014.

- The patterns shown in Exhibit 106 are similar to the health insurance data in Section 3.5.8.
- Southeast Seattle and Beacon Hill (at 37.8% each); and Delridge, Central Seattle, Downtown, and North Seattle, (over 30%) have the highest percentages of adult population who have had no dental care within the last year.
- Ballard, Fremont, Northeast Seattle, and Capitol Hill have the lowest percentages of residents without dental care.

3.5.3 Dental Care Levels among Enrolled Children

Exhibit 108 shows the number of Head Start children, including those enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP, who have had a professional dental examination since last year's program information reports were collected; the number of children diagnosed as needing treatment; and the number of children who have received or are receiving dental treatment.



Exhibit 108
Number of Head Start, Early Head Start & ECEAP Children Receiving Dental Services
Number of Children Receiving Dental Services, FY 2012-2013

| | Received Dental Exam | Diagnosed as Needing Treatment | Received or Receiving Treatment |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| HEAD START | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA (Genesee) | 19 | 4 | 4 |
| Denise Louie Neighborhood House | 179 | 80 | 61 |
| Puget Sound ESD | 177 | 21 | 19 |
| Seattle Public Schools | 1891 | 376 | 255 |
| | 455 | 61 | 33 |
| EARLY HEAD START | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA (State) | | | |
| Denise Louie Neighborhood House | 90 | | 29 |
| Puget Sound ESD | | | |
| Seattle Public Schools | | | 244 |
| ECEAP | 276 | | |
| Total | 3262 | 542 | 645 |
| Percent of Total | 79% of Total Enrollment | 16.62% of Examined | 19.77% of Examined |

*Source: Head Start and Early Head Start 2012-13 Program Information Reports (PIRs); City of Seattle, 2014.
ECEAP Cumulative School Year Data for 2013-2014.*

3.5.4 Women Receiving Prenatal Healthcare

The National Institutes of Health advises, “[h]aving a healthy pregnancy is one of the best ways to promote a healthy birth.” Having preconception and prenatal care improves the chances of a healthy pregnancy, can help prevent complications, and inform women about steps they can take to protect their infant.⁷⁰

Exhibit 109, Exhibit 110, and Exhibit 111 compare the relatively low number and percentage of mothers who began prenatal care in the first trimester of their pregnancies with the mothers who began care in third trimester (late) or had no prenatal care.

⁷⁰ www.nichd.nih.gov/health/topics/pregnancy/conditioninfo/Pages/prenatal-care.aspx

- While the average percentage of Seattle mothers beginning care in the first trimester is low (2.8%), several HRAs within the city had higher percentages (Downtown, Delridge, Central Seattle, Northwest Seattle, Southeast Seattle, and Beacon/Georgetown/South Park).

Exhibit 109
Care Began in First Trimester by Health Reporting Area, Five Year Average 2006–2010

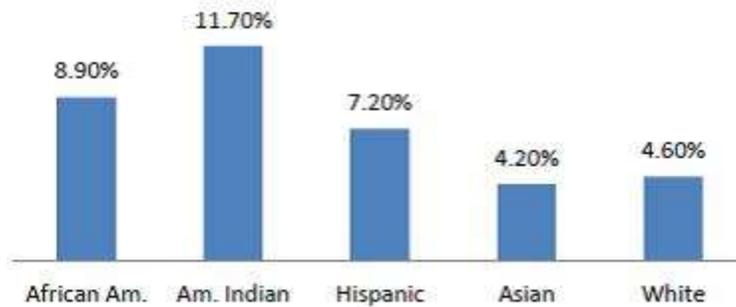
| Health Reporting Area | Percent | Lower CI | Upper CI | Average Annual Count |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|
| Ballard | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 14.0 |
| Beacon/Georgetown/S. Park | 3.4 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 18.4 |
| Capitol Hill/Eastlake | 1.5 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 5.2 |
| Central Seattle | 3.9 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 20.4 |
| Delridge | 3.9 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 18.8 |
| Downtown | 5.4 | 4.1 | 6.9 | 12.2 |
| Fremont/Greenlake | 1.5 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 8.4 |
| NE Seattle | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 6.6 |
| North Seattle | 3.3 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 19.2 |
| NW Seattle | 4.0 | 3.3 | 4.9 | 21.6 |
| Queen Anne/Magnolia | 1.8 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 9.8 |
| SE Seattle | 3.9 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 25.2 |
| West Seattle | 2.3 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 14.2 |
| Seattle | 2.8 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 144.8 |

Sources: Public Health - Seattle & King County; Assessment, Policy Development, & Evaluation, 10/2012; Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Birth Certificate Data.

Notes: CI is 95% Confidence Interval; Percent = Percent of live births

- An examination of King County data disaggregated by ethnicity reveals that American Indian mother are nearly three times and African Americans are about twice as likely as Whites to have sought prenatal care late in their pregnancies (in the third trimester) or not at all during their pregnancies.

Exhibit 110
% King County mothers accessing late or no prenatal care, by race/ethnicity, 2010
Source: King County Community Health Indicators
<http://www.kingcounty.gov/>



- A higher percentage of Seattle mothers (3.7%) sought prenatal care in the third trimester (late) or not at all during their pregnancies.

Exhibit 111
Late (3rd) or No Prenatal Care by Health Reporting Area, Five-Year Average 2006–2010

| Health Reporting Area | Percent | Lower CI | Upper CI | Average Annual Count |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|
| Ballard | 2.6 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 15.0 |
| Beacon/Georgetown/So. Park | 5.6 | 4.6 | 6.6 | 25.8 |
| Capitol Hill/Eastlake | 3.1 | 2.3 | 4.2 | 9.2 |
| Central Seattle | 4.9 | 4.0 | 5.9 | 22.0 |
| Delridge | 4.0 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 16.6 |
| Downtown | 6.6 | 5.1 | 8.5 | 12.6 |
| Fremont/Greenlake | 2.2 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 10.6 |
| NE Seattle | 2.5 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 14.2 |
| North Seattle | 3.6 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 16.8 |
| NW Seattle | 4.4 | 3.5 | 5.3 | 18.4 |
| Queen Anne/Magnolia | 2.2 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 10.0 |
| SE Seattle | 6.0 | 5.2 | 7.0 | 33.6 |
| West Seattle | 2.5 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 13.8 |
| Seattle | 3.7 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 161.2 |

Sources: Public Health - Seattle & King County; Assessment, Policy Development, & Evaluation, 10/2012; Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Birth Certificate Data.

Notes: CI is 95% Confidence Interval; Percent = Percent of live births



- The HRAs with the higher percentages of mothers obtaining late or no prenatal care included Downtown, Southeast Seattle, Beacon/Georgetown/South Park, Central Seattle, Northwest Seattle, and Delridge.

3.5.5 Access to Infant/Early Childhood Mental Health Services

Emotional Behavioral Disabilities (EBD). In the 2013 school year, there were 13 reported cases of EBD among special education student aged 3 to 5, according to the OSPI State Summary of Implementation of Least Restrictive Environment Requirement-IDEA-B (2013–2014) (published February 2014).

- The 13 children aged 3 to 5 represented less than 1% (0.09%) of the total; while the 6 to 21 year olds diagnosed with EBD represented 3.84% of the WA State total.
- OSPI reported that significantly higher numbers of Special Education students aged 6 to 21 (4505 in total) were diagnosed with the disability (Exhibit 113).

Exhibit 112
Number of WA State Special Education Students Ages 3–5 by Disability

| Individuals With Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Part B | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------|--|-----------------------|-------|
| November 2013 Child Count Report (February 2014) | | | | | | | | |
| SERVING DISTRICT: WA State Summary | | | | | | | | |
| Special Education Students Ages 3-5 | American Indian / Alaska Native | Asian | African-American / Black | Hispanic or Latino | White | Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander | Of More Than One Race | TOTAL |
| 1. Developmental Delays | 166 | 443 | 439 | 2332 | 4622 | 51 | 700 | 8753 |
| 2. Emotional /Behavioral Disability | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 13 |
| 3. Orthopedic Impairments | 0 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 59 | 0 | 5 | 84 |
| 4. Health Impairments | 5 | 35 | 25 | 104 | 311 | 5 | 38 | 523 |
| 5. Specific Learning Disabilities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 6. Intellectual Disability | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 15 |

Source: WA Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. February, 2014.

Exhibit 113
Number of WA State Special Education Students Ages 6–21 by Disability

| Individuals With Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Part B | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------|--|-----------------------|-------|
| November 2013 Child Count Report (February 2014) | | | | | | | | |
| SERVING DISTRICT: | | | | | WA State Summary | | | |
| Special Education Students Ages 6–21 | American Indian / Alaska Native | Asian | African-American / Black | Hispanic or Latino | White | Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander | Of More Than One Race | TOTAL |
| 1. Developmental Delays | 209 | 320 | 492 | 2034 | 4043 | 70 | 639 | 7807 |
| 2. Emotional /Behavioral Disability | 126 | 83 | 505 | 580 | 2777 | 26 | 408 | 4505 |
| 3. Orthopedic Impairments | 8 | 32 | 23 | 69 | 249 | 5 | 29 | 415 |
| 4. Health Impairments | 455 | 585 | 1472 | 3406 | 15979 | 110 | 1752 | 23759 |
| 5. Specific Learning Disabilities | 1282 | 1353 | 3190 | 13473 | 22827 | 419 | 2790 | 45334 |

Source: WA Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. February, 2014.



Exhibit 114
Number of WA State Special Education Students Ages 3–12 by Disability

| Individuals With Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), PART B, November 2013 Child Count Report | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| SERVING DISTRICT: State Summary <i>Special Education Students Ages 3–21</i> | | | | | |
| AGE (as of count date) | Developmental Delays | Emotional/ Behavioral Disability | Orthopedic Impairments | Health Impairments | Specific Learning Disabilities |
| 3 | 2099 | 2 | 14 | 125 | 0 |
| 4 | 3111 | 3 | 29 | 170 | 0 |
| 5 | 3543 | 8 | 41 | 228 | 4 |
| 6 | 3323 | 52 | 45 | 393 | 135 |
| 7 | 2759 | 130 | 34 | 778 | 967 |
| 8 | 1725 | 218 | 30 | 1215 | 2347 |
| 9 | X | 359 | 45 | 1780 | 3872 |
| 10 | X | 387 | 46 | 2111 | 4461 |
| 11 | X | 423 | 37 | 2169 | 4735 |
| 12 | X | 389 | 30 | 2327 | 4920 |
| Totals 3–21 | 16560 | 4518 | 499 | 24282 | 45338 |
| Total 3–5 | 8753 | 13 | 84 | 523 | 4 |
| Total 6–21 | 7807 | 4505 | 415 | 23759 | 45334 |
| % 3–21 | 12.55% | 3.42% | 0.38% | 18.40% | 34.35% |
| % 3–5 | 59.68% | 0.09% | 0.57% | 3.57% | 0.03% |
| % 6–21 | 6.65% | 3.84% | 0.35% | 20.25% | 38.64% |

Source: WA Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. February, 2014.

- It is noteworthy that within Seattle Public Schools (Exhibit 115), when special education populations are disaggregated by race/ethnicity, **students of color have a higher probability of being diagnosed with emotional and behavioral disabilities (EBD).**
- The weighted risk ratio in Exhibit 115 is a measure of the risk that a student from a specific racial/ethnic group will be served in a specific disability category compared to the risk of all other students being served in that category. A weighted risk ratio of 1.00 means that students from that group are as likely to be served in the category as all other students. On the other hand, a weighted risk ratio of 4.17 in the EBD-Black category means that Black students in the district are 4.17 times more likely to be identified in the EBD category than all other students.
- For Seattle School students, the weighted risk ratios in order of highest probability are 3.73 for American Indian/Alaska Native students, 2.52 for African-American/ Black, 2.33 for Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, 1.39 for Hispanic or Latino, 1.32 for children Of More Than One Race, 0.58 White, and 0.22 for Asian students.



Exhibit 115

Weighted Risk Ratio of Seattle Schools Special Education Service by Race/Ethnicity

WA State Special Education Performance Data Profile

Seattle District Summary | Co-dist: 17001

| | Amer Ind/Alaska Native | | | | Asian | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|
| | Weighted Risk Ratio | | | Nov 2012 Fed count | Weighted Risk Ratio | | | Nov 2012 Fed count |
| | 11-Oct | 12-Nov | 13-Dec | | 11-Oct | 12-Nov | 13-Dec | |
| Indicator 9: | | | | | | | | |
| All Disabilities | 2.3 | 2.28 | 2.26 | 135 | 0.69 | 0.6 | 0.62 | 677 |
| Indicator 10: | | | | | | | | |
| Autism | 0.84 | 0.95 | 0.83 | N<10 | 0.94 | 0.87 | 0.93 | 98 |
| Comm Dis | 1.63 | 1.2 | 0.97 | N<10 | 1.09 | 0.75 | 0.8 | 101 |
| EBD | 3.15 | 5.93 | 3.73 | N<10 | 0.33 | 0.21 | 0.22 | 10 |
| Health Imp. | 2.84 | 2.6 | 2.63 | 34 | 0.49 | 0.42 | 0.45 | 108 |
| Intellectual Disability** | 4.77 | 5.99 | 7.02 | N<10 | 0.96 | 1.12 | 1.22 | 26 |
| SLD | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.75 | 65 | 0.68 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 265 |

| | Black or African American | | | | Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|---|--------|--------|-----------------------|
| | Weighted Risk Ratio | | | Nov 2012 Fed count | Weighted Risk Ratio | | | Nov 2012 Fed count |
| | 11-Oct | 12-Nov | 13-Dec | | 11-Oct | 12-Nov | 13-Dec | |
| Indicator 9: | | | | | | | | |
| All Disabilities | 1.42 | 1.34 | 1.34 | 1401 | 0.76 | 0.82 | 0.98 | 31 |
| Indicator 10: | | | | | | | | |
| Autism | 0.52 | 0.49 | 0.55 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | N<10 |
| Comm Dis | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.65 | 83 | 1 | 0.49 | 1.07 | N<10 |
| EBD | 3.23 | 2.67 | 2.51 | 103 | 0 | 0.8 | 2.33 | N<10 |
| Health Imp. | 1.2 | 1.16 | 1.24 | 283 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.58 | N<10 |
| Intellectual Disability** | 3.63 | 3.07 | 3.08 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | N<10 |
| SLD | 1.73 | 1.63 | 1.62 | 668 | 1.15 | 1.23 | 1.19 | 15 |



| | Hispanic or Latino | | | | Nov 2012 Fed count | Caucasian or White | | | Nov 2012 Fed count |
|---------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|------|--------------------|
| | Weighted Risk Ratio | | | Weighted Risk Ratio | | | | | |
| Indicator 9: | 11-Oct | 12-Nov | 13-Dec | | 11-Oct | 12-Nov | 13-Dec | | |
| All Disabilities | 1.47 | 1.48 | 1.47 | 1011 | 0.86 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 2322 | |
| Indicator 10: | | | | | | | | | |
| Autism | 0.64 | 0.68 | 0.63 | 51 | 1.97 | 1.48 | 1.56 | 306 | |
| Comm Dis | 0.92 | 1.05 | 1.03 | 91 | 1.27 | 1.12 | 1.09 | 322 | |
| EBD | 1.12 | 1.16 | 1.39 | 40 | 0.84 | 0.64 | 0.58 | 84 | |
| Health Imp. | 0.94 | 0.97 | 0.9 | 151 | 1.28 | 1.13 | 1.16 | 608 | |
| Intellectual Disability** | 1.07 | 1.61 | 1.5 | 21 | 0.61 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 33 | |
| SLD | 2.27 | 2.23 | 2.25 | 540 | 0.56 | 0.49 | 0.48 | 732 | |

| | Two or more Races -- Multiracial | | | | Nov 2012 Fed count | Summary of the Data | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|--------|------|--|---------------------|--|
| | Weighted Risk Ratio | | | | | | |
| Indicator 9: | 11-Oct | 12-Nov | 13-Dec | | Discrepant data for Indicator 9? | | |
| All Disabilities | 0.01 | 0.92 | 0.9 | 355 | Yes | | |
| | | | | | If yes, in what area(s)? | | |
| | | | | | American Indian/AK Native | | |
| Indicator 10: | | | | | | | |
| Autism | 0 | 1.09 | 1 | 39 | Discrepant data for Indicator 10? | | |
| Comm Dis | 0 | 0.93 | 1.08 | 50 | Yes | | |
| EBD | 0 | 1.06 | 1.32 | 21 | | | |
| Health Imp. | 0 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 70 | If yes, in what area(s)? | | |
| Intellectual Disability** | 0 | 0.81 | 0.73 | N<10 | Black/EBD; American Indian/HI; American Indian/SLD; Hispanic/SLD; Black/ID | | |
| SLD | 0.03 | 0.92 | 0.85 | 135 | | | |

Source: WA Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. February, 2014

Note: A weighted risk ratio less than 1.00 indicates the degree to which students from the racial/ethnic group are under-represented. For example, a weighted risk ratio of 0.50 in the ID-Black category means that Black students in the district are half as likely to be identified in the ID disability category as all other students. In either case, further inquiry is necessary.

Weighted risk ratios of 0.00 in this table mean that weighted risk ratios could not be calculated because there are no students in the racial/ethnic group or there are insufficient numbers of students in the district for a comparison. Caution should be used in interpreting weighted risk ratios when the number of students in that particular cell is less than ten ("N<10").



3.5.6 Mental Health Care Levels among Enrolled Children

Exhibit 116 shows the number of Head Start children, including those enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP, who have had mental health consultations since last year's program information reports were collected; the number of children referred for services; and the number of children who have received or are receiving mental health treatment. About 11% of enrolled children have had mental health consultations, 5.3% have been referred for services as a result of those consultations, and 3.4% of children have received or were receiving mental health treatment during the 2012–2013 year.

Exhibit 116
Number of Head Start, Early Head Start and ECEAP Children Receiving
Mental Health Services, FY 2012-2013

| | Mental Health Consults | Referred for Services | Received or Mental Heath Services |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| HEAD START | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA (Genesee) | | | |
| Denise Louie Neighborhood House | 28 | 4 | 3 |
| Puget Sound ESD | 342 | 189 | 127 |
| Seattle Public Schools | 28 | 2 | 1 |
| EARLY HEAD START | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA (State) | | | |
| Denise Louie Neighborhood House | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Puget Sound ESD | 34 | 17 | 8 |
| Seattle Public Schools | | | |
| ECEAP | | | |
| Total | 437 | 217 | 143 |

Source:

*Head Start and Early Head Start 2012-13 Program Information Reports (PIRs); City of Seattle, 2014.
ECEAP Cumulative School Year Data for 2013–2014.*

3.5.7 Immunization Levels among School Children

High numbers of WA State kindergarteners’ parents (83%) reported that children had completed all their immunizations for kindergarten admission during 2014. In Seattle Public Schools, the percentages completing immunizations for all targeted diseases was also high (87.4%) and the rates of immunization for targeted diseases ranged from 90.7% to 94% approached the WA Department of Health Healthy People 2020 goal of 95%.

The parents of 3424 out of 4120 enrolled children (78%) reported that all immunizations were completed. See the detailed listing for each grantee in Section 3.5.1 above.

Exhibit 117
Percent of Kindergarteners Completing Required Vaccines in 2013–2014

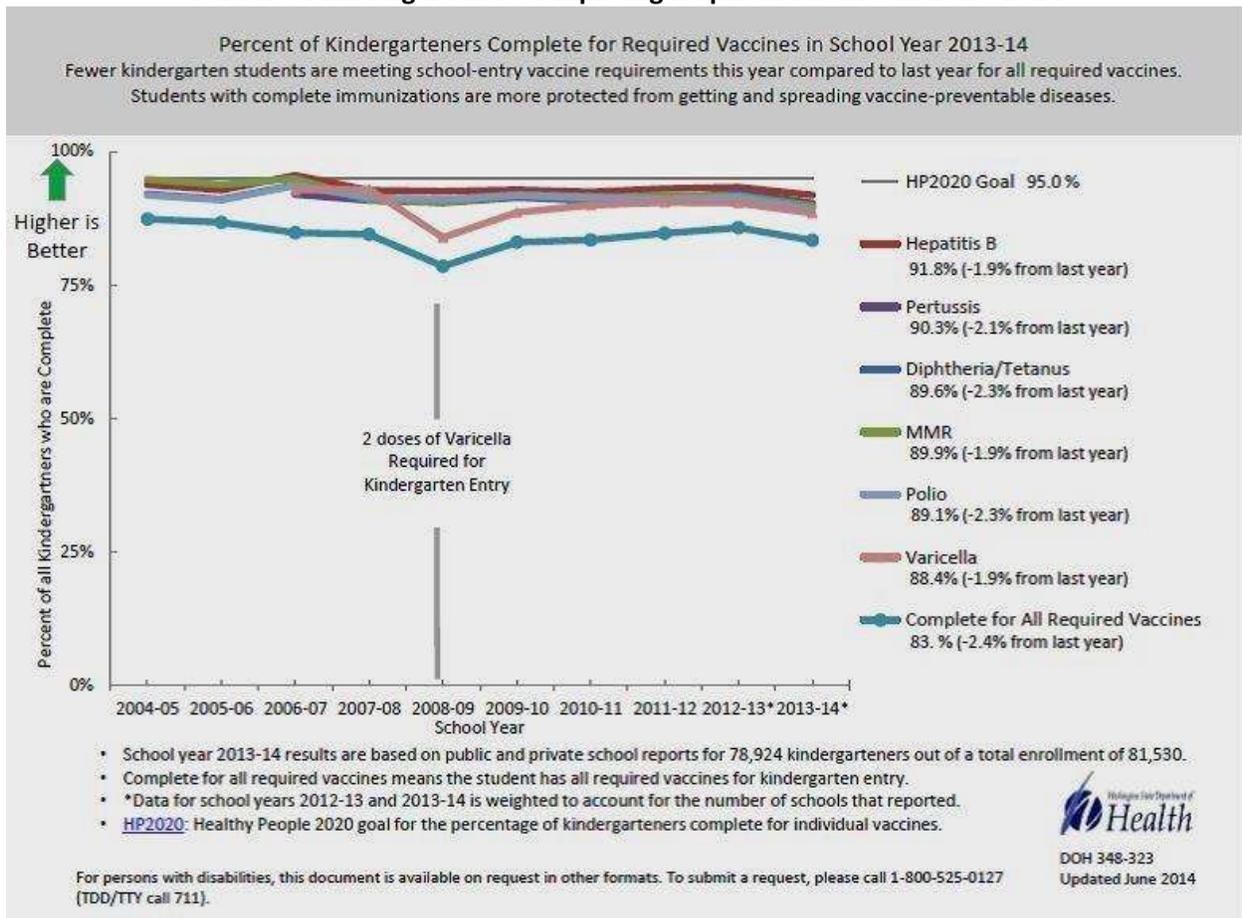


Exhibit 118
Kindergarten Immunization Coverage by School District for School Year 2013–2014

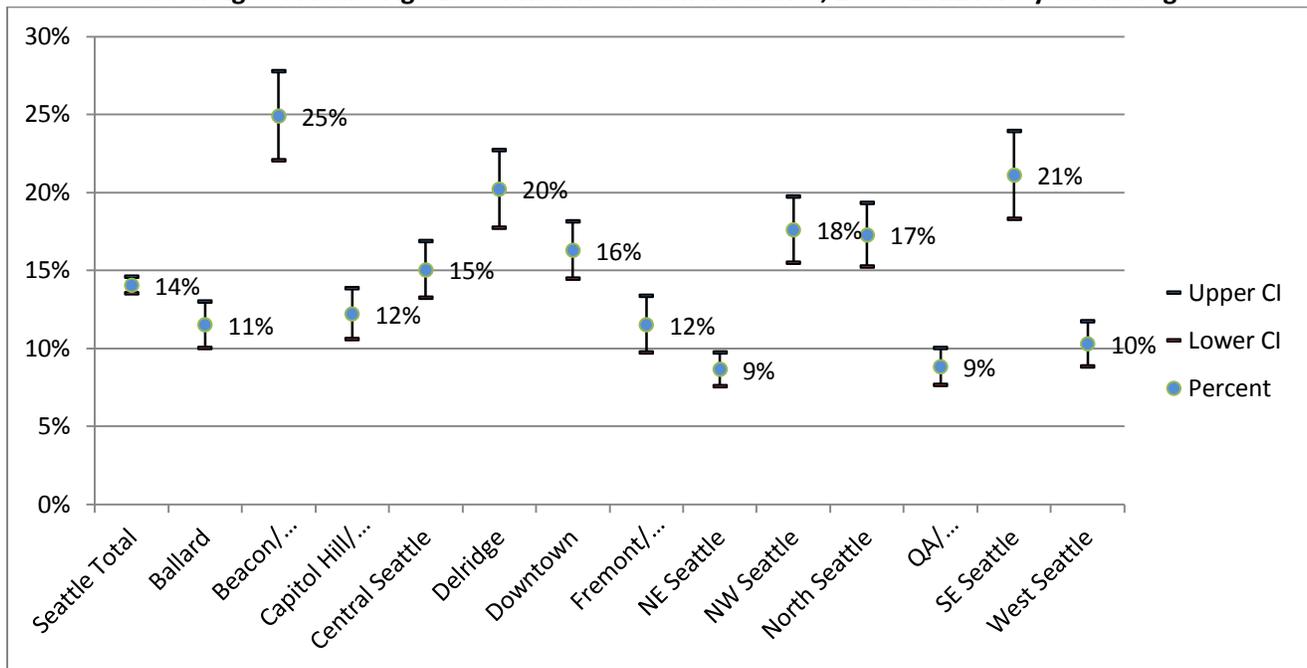
| District Name: Seattle Public Schools ⁺⁺ | | |
|---|--|-------------|
| <i>++ Seattle Public School district data is only based on private schools that reported. No public schools in the district reported to the department this year.</i> | Reported Number Enrolled | 1006 |
| | Percent Complete | 87.4% |
| | Percent Conditional | 2.5% |
| | Percent Out-of-Compliance | 2.6% |
| | Percent Exempt | 8.5% |
| Percent Exempt by Exemption Type | Percent Exempt: Medical | 0.4% |
| | Percent Exempt: Personal / Philosophical | 8.3% |
| | Percent Exempt: Religious | 0% |
| | Percent Exempt: Religious Membership | 0% |
| Percent Complete for Each Disease/Vaccine | Diphtheria & Tetanus | 93.9% |
| | Pertussis | 94% |
| | MMR | 91.6% |
| | Polio | 92.3% |
| | Hepatitis B | 91.7% |
| | Varicella | 90.7% |
| <i>Immunization Status Definitions</i> | | |
| <p>Complete: The student meets all the school-entry requirements for their age and grade (that is, they are in compliance). Exempt: The student has a signed Certificate of Exemption on file at the school excusing the student from one or more vaccinations due to medical, personal, or religious beliefs. Conditional: The student is missing required vaccinations and is making satisfactory progress towards compliance. Out-of-Compliance: The student is missing the required Certificate of Immunization Status or is missing one or more required vaccinations.</p> | | |
| <p><i>This summary is based on total counts of kindergartener immunization status as reported by public and private schools with kindergartens to the department as of 12/31/2013. The student immunization status is based on parent-reports to the school and may not be healthcare-provider verified. This report includes all available data from schools even if the data appears to be inaccurate. Inaccurate data may include reported counts where the total kindergarten enrollment does not equal the sum of the kindergartners who are complete, exempt, conditional or out-of-compliance. Only schools that reported their student vaccination status report are included in this summary. The department makes no other claims about the accuracy of the data as reported by schools. The summary data in this report is un-weighted, so does not account for the percentage of schools reporting by county.</i></p> | | |

Source: WA State Department of Health. Kindergarten Immunization Coverage by School District for School Year 2013–2014. DOH 348-443, May 2014.

3.5.8 State & Private Insurance Availability & Participation among Enrolled Children

Access to health care is greatly influence by access to insurance. Exhibit 119 shows the percentage of adults aged 18–64 with no health insurance by Health Planning Area.

Exhibit 119
Percentage of Adults Age 18–64 with no Health Insurance, 2008–2012 Five-year Average



| | Seattle Total | Ballard | Beacon/ Gtown/ So.Park | Capitol Hill/ E.lake | Central Seattle | Delridge | Down-town | Fremont/ Greenlake | NE Seattle | NW Seattle | North Seattle | QA/ Magnolia | SE Seattle | West Seattle |
|-----------------|---------------|---------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|-----------------------|------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| Upper CI | 14.6% | 13.0% | 27.8% | 13.8% | 16.8% | 22.7% | 18.1% | 13.3% | 9.7% | 19.7% | 19.3% | 10.0% | 23.9% | 11.7% |
| Percent | 14.0% | 11.5% | 24.9% | 12.2% | 15.0% | 20.2% | 16.3% | 11.5% | 8.6% | 17.6% | 17.3% | 8.8% | 21.1% | 10.3% |
| Lower CI | 13.5% | 10.0% | 22.0% | 10.6% | 13.2% | 17.7% | 14.4% | 9.7% | 7.5% | 15.5% | 15.2% | 7.6% | 18.3% | 8.8% |

Sources: American Community Survey 2008-2012, Table B27001;
Assessment, Policy Development & Evaluation, Public Health - Seattle & King County, 06/2014.

NOTE: These are estimates based on survey data. CI is 95% confidence interval.

- Northwest Seattle, and North Seattle, Beacon Hill, Delridge Downtown, and the Central District have the highest percentages of adult population (over 15%) without health insurance.
- West Seattle, Queen Anne and Northeast Seattle have the lowest percentages of residents without coverage.

Exhibit 120 shows the total percentage of children without health insurance for Seattle and King County.

Exhibit 120
Percentage of Population Age 0–17 with no Health Insurance, 2008–2012 Five-Year Average

| Percentage of Population Age 0–17 with No Health Insurance | | | |
|--|---------|----------|----------|
| | Percent | Lower CI | Upper CI |
| Seattle | 4.8% | 4.0% | 5.6% |
| King County | 5.3% | 4.9% | 5.7% |

Sources: American Community Survey 2008-2012, Table B27001; Assessment, Policy Development & Evaluation, Public Health - Seattle & King County, 06/2014. Note: CI is 95% Confidence Interval.

- The percentage of children with no health insurance is lower in Seattle than for King County. In both geographic areas, the percentages are substantially lower than the rates for adults.

Exhibit 121 shows the number of Early Head Start, Head Start and ECEAP children covered by insurance, at the beginning and end of the enrollment year. Several grantees had 100% levels of insured families at the end of the year.

Exhibit 121
Enrolled Families Covered by Insurance
Head Start, Early Head Start, and ECEAP Parents and Children
with Insurance, FY 2012-2013

| | Beginning of Year | | End of Year | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| | Total | # With | % With | # With | % With |
| | Enrollment | Insurance | Insurance | Insurance | Insurance |
| HEAD START | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | 27 | | | | |
| Denise Louie | 194 | 190 | 97.94% | 194 | 100.00% |
| Neighborhood House | 295 | 295 | 100% | 295 | 100% |
| Puget Sound ESD | 2129 | 2123 | 99.72% | 2129 | 100.00% |
| Seattle Public Schools | 513 | 505 | 98.44% | 508 | 99.03% |
| EARLY HEAD START | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | | | | | |
| Denise Louie | 311 | 160 | 51.45% | 160 | 51.45% |
| Neighborhood House | | | | | |
| Puget Sound ESD | 308 | 308 | 100% | 308 | 100% |
| Seattle Public Schools | | | | | |
| ECEAP | 326 | | | 290 | 89% |
| Total | 4103 | 3581 | | 3884 | 91.35% |
| | | | | Average | |

Source: Head Start and Early Head Start 2012-13 Program Information Reports (PIRs); City of Seattle, 2014.
ECEAP Cumulative School Year Data for 2013-2014.

Note: As the Children's Home Society of Washington became an Early Head Start provider in February 2014, this data represents only two months of service.

Exhibit 122 shows that slightly more than 1% of Early Head Start, Head Start, and ECEAP families had no health insurance at the end of the enrollment year.



Exhibit 122
Head Start, Early Head Start, and ECEAP Parents and Children
with No Insurance, FY 2012 - 2013

| | Total Enrollment | Beginning of Year | | End of Year | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | # W/out Insurance | % W/out Insurance | # W/out Insurance | % W/out Insurance |
| HEAD START | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | 27 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Denise Louie Neighborhood House | 194 | 5 | 2.60% | 1 | 0.50% |
| Puget Sound ESD | 295 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Seattle Public Schools | 2129 | 20 | 0.90% | 14 | 0.65% |
| EARLY HEAD START | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | 311 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Puget Sound ESD | 308 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Seattle Public Schools | | | | | 0 |
| ECEAP | 290 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 4067 | 33 | 4% | 20 | 1.15% |

Source:

*Head Start and Early Head Start 2012-13 Program Information Reports (PIRs); City of Seattle, 2014.
ECEAP Cumulative School Year Data for 2013-2014.*

Note: As the Children's Home Society of Washington became an Early Head Start provider in February 2014, this data represents only two months of service.

4 | Nutrition

4.1 Studies on Food Insecurity

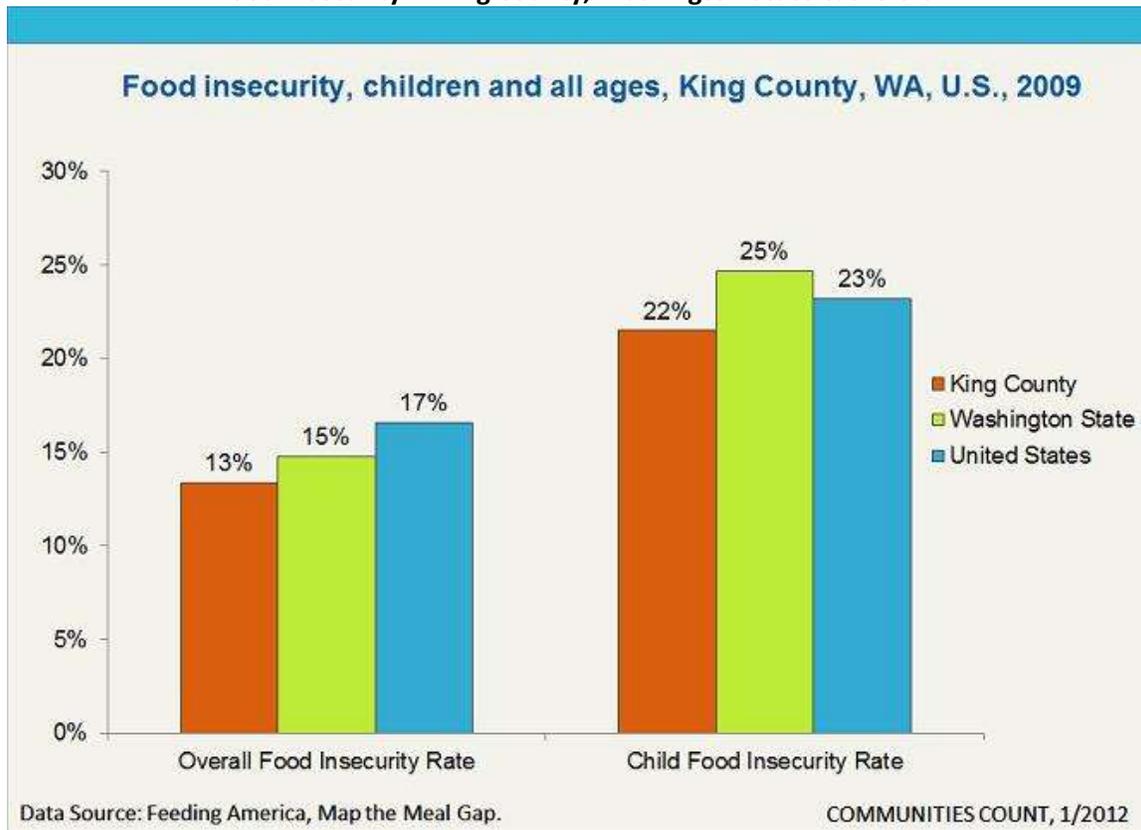
Communities Count is a public-private partnership that provides data and research across a number of domains to help King County residents monitor the health and well-being of their communities; inform funding decisions; engage citizens; make comparisons with existing civic, economic, and environmental indicators; and understand how to sustain healthy communities and families. Communities Count has reported the results of several studies on food insecurity. These U.S. Dept. of Agriculture definitions guided the formulation of food studies:

- Food security is “the access by all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life.”



- Food insecurity is “limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods” or “limited or uncertain ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways.”
- The results of an examination of food insecurity displayed in Exhibit 123 indicate:
- Twenty-two percent or 86,240 King County children lived in food-insecure households in 2009.

Exhibit 123
Food insecurity in King County, Washington State & the U.S.

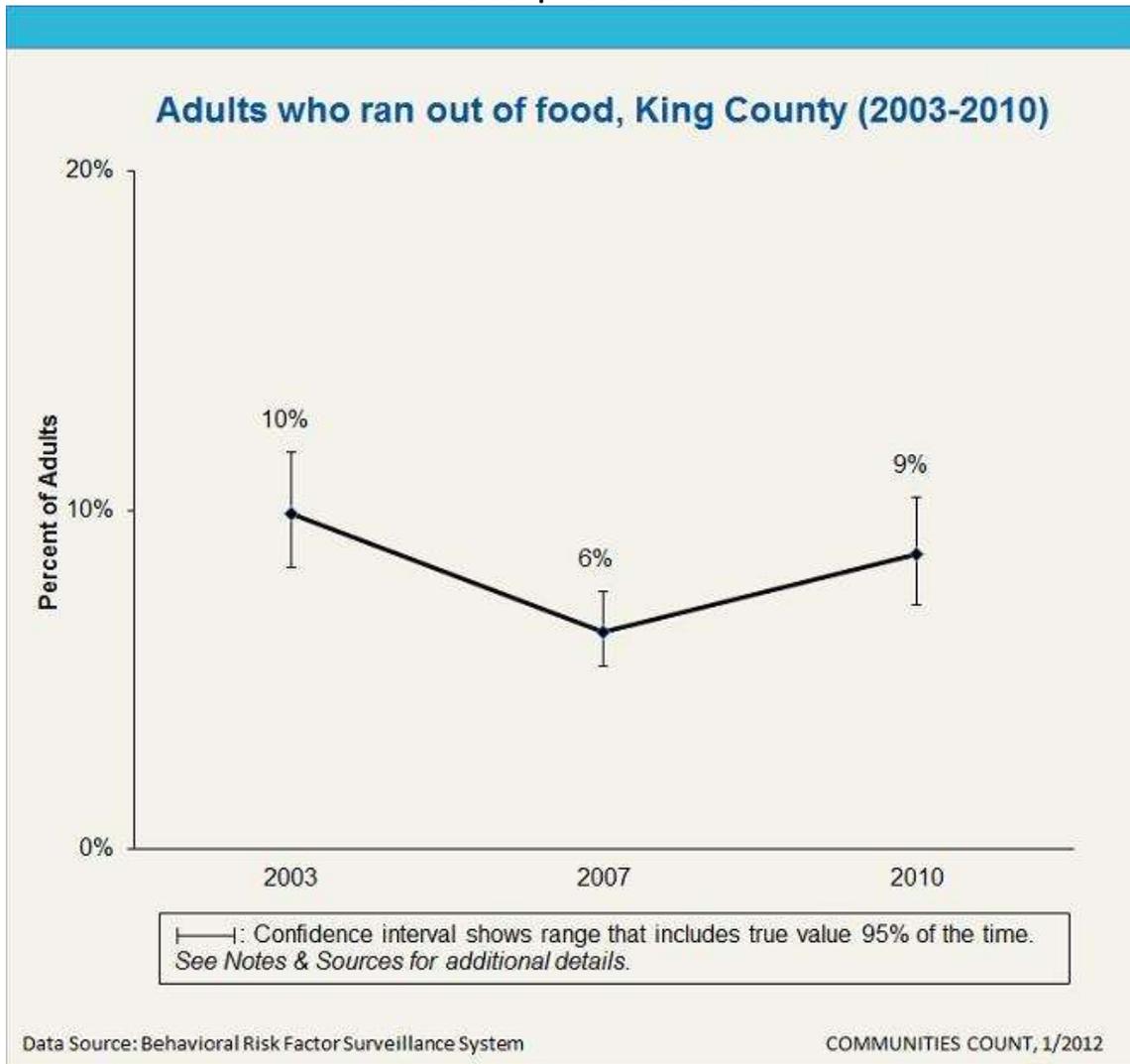


Source: <http://www.communitiescount.org/index.php?page=children-all-ages>

Telephone surveys conducted between 2003 and 2010 led to an understanding of trends in food Insecurity in King County (Exhibit 124).

- King County adults were asked how often in the past 12 months (never, sometimes, or often) their food didn’t last and they didn’t have money to buy more.
- Answers of “sometimes” or “often” are indicators of food hardship.
- In 2010, 14% of King County households reported food insecurity sometime in the past year, compared to 14.5% of American households.
- The proportion of King County households that “sometimes” or “often” ran out of food decreased between 2003 and 2007, but increased between 2008 and 2010.

Exhibit 124
Food Hardship Trend 2003–2010

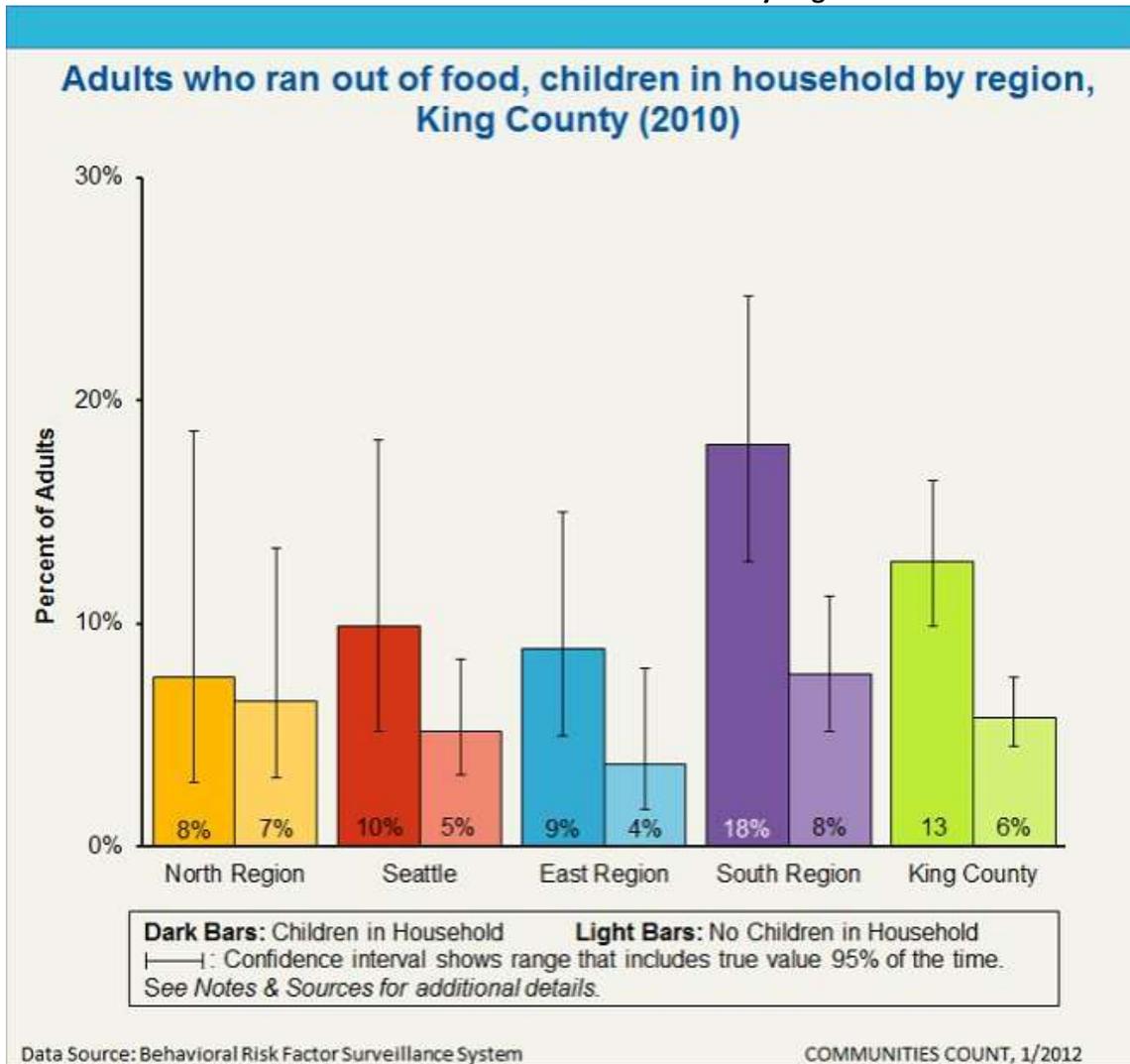


Source: www.communitiescount.org/index.php?page=trend-2

In a detailed follow-up analysis, Communities Count found that:

- In South Region communities and King County overall, food hardship was greatest in households with children (Exhibit 125).

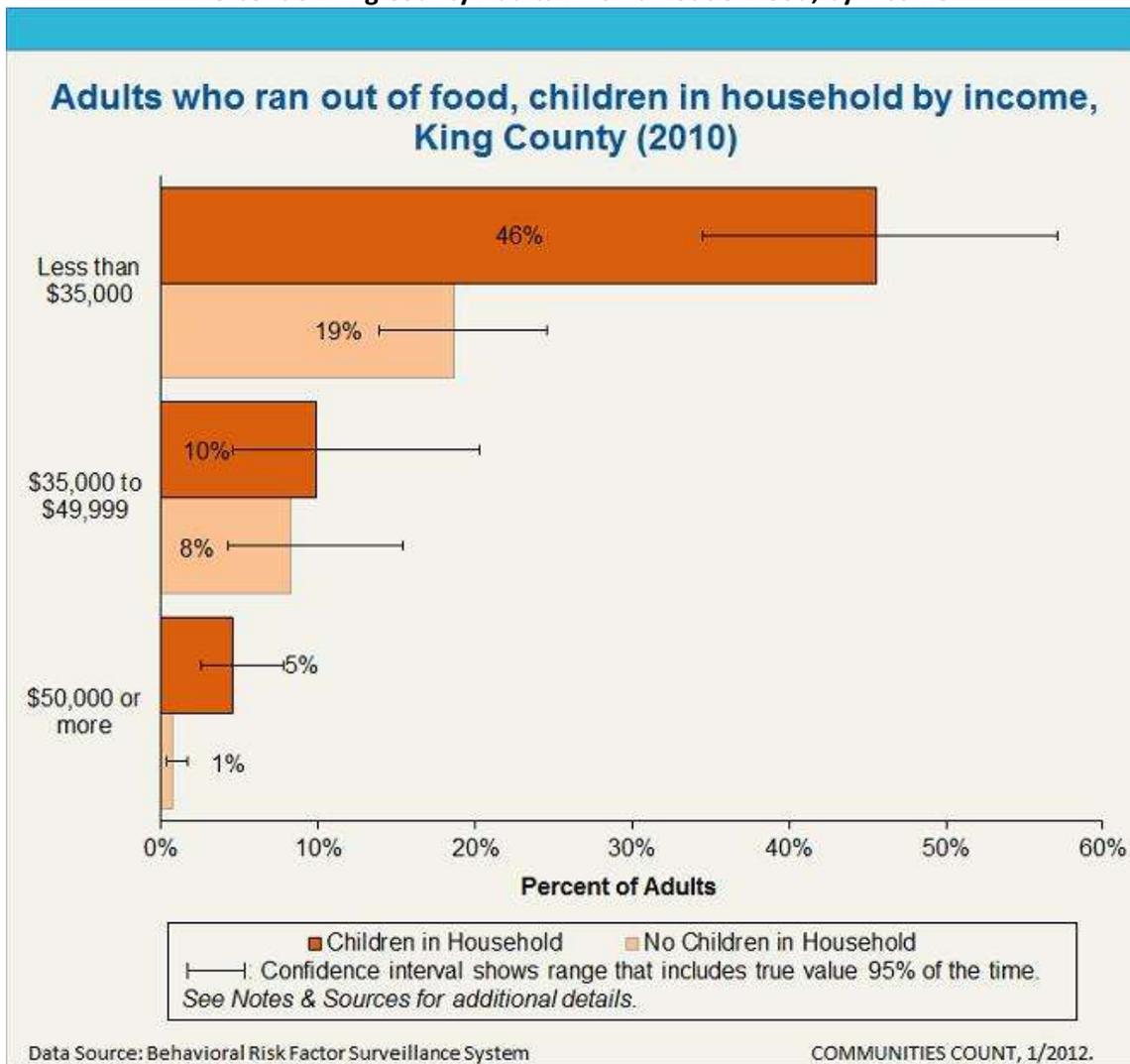
Exhibit 125
Children in Food-insecure Households by Region



Source: <http://www.communitiescount.org/index.php?page=region-5>

- Another significant finding was that high- and low-income households were more likely to experience food hardship—that is, run out of food—if they were households with children.

Exhibit 126
Percent of King County Adults who Ran out of Food, by Income



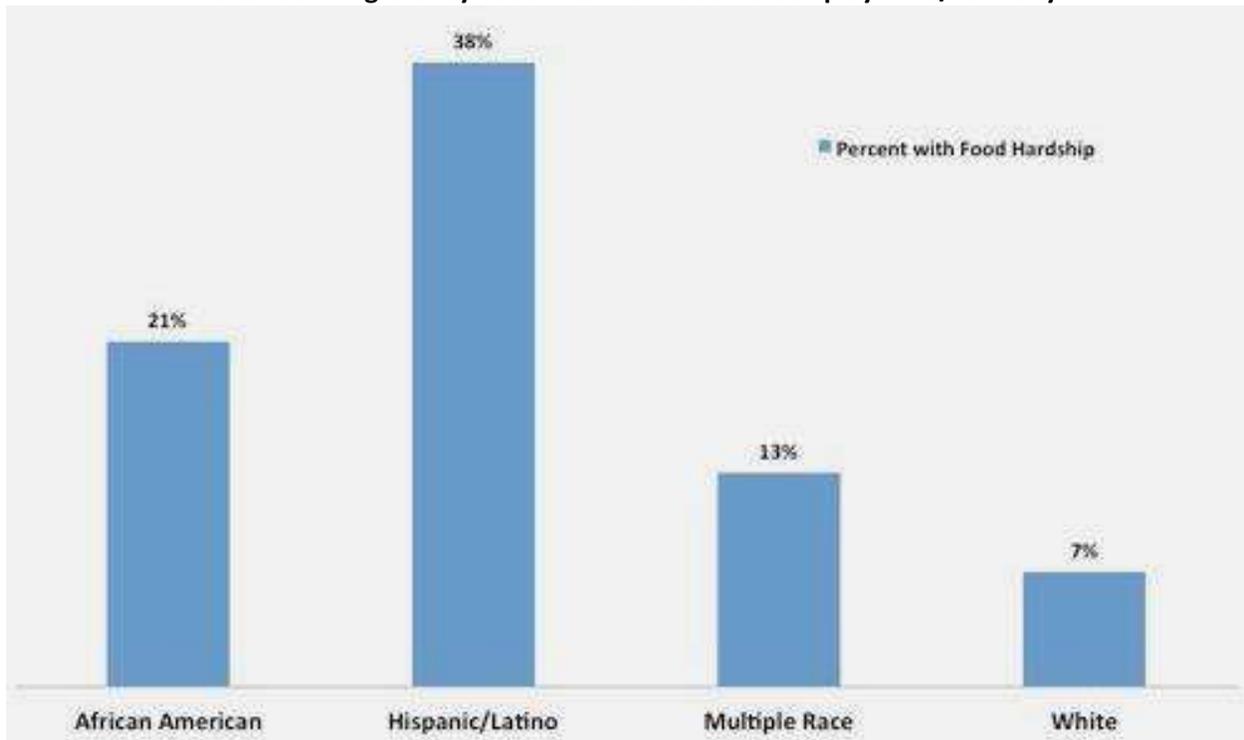
Source: <http://www.communitiescount.org/index.php?page=income-3>

- Among King County households, food hardship is higher for African American, Latino and multiple race residents compared with White residents⁷¹.
- Exhibit 127 shows that Hispanics/Latino(a)s were disproportionately more likely to run out of food than white non-Hispanics/Latinos or non-Hispanics/Latinos of other races.⁷²

⁷¹ United Way of King County; <http://www.uwkc.org/our-focus/community-snapshot/basic-needs/>

⁷² <http://www.communitiescount.org/index.php?page=race-ethnicity-6>

Exhibit 127
Percent of King County Residents with Food Hardship by Race/Ethnicity

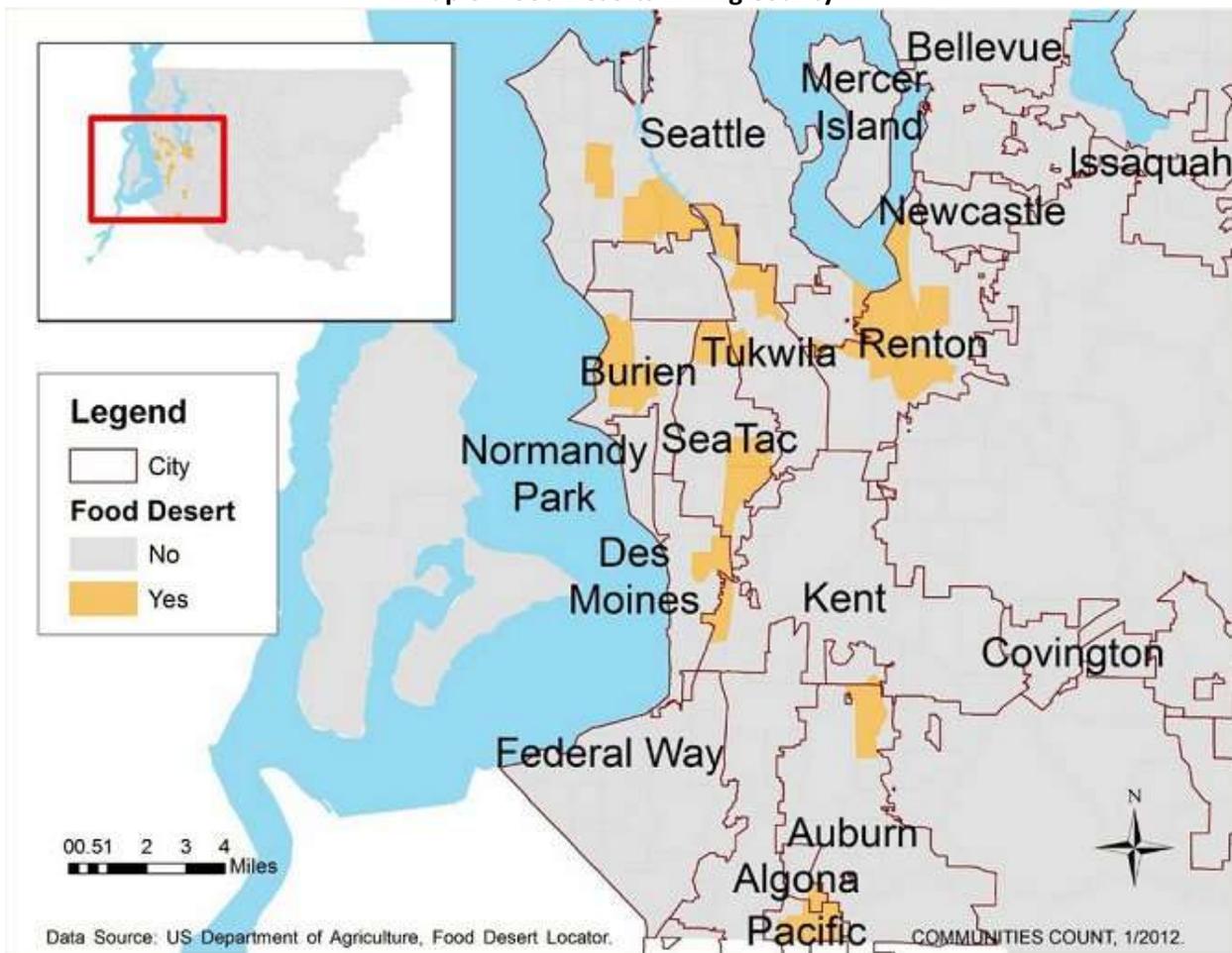


Not surprisingly, these food security studies conclude that King County residents do not have equal access to healthy food.

- A mapping of the county indicates “food deserts” exist in parts of Seattle and the South Region of King County (Exhibit 128).
- Communities Count defines food deserts as

“...either urban areas lacking access to a supermarket within one mile, or rural areas lacking similar access within 10 miles. Without a convenient and affordable way to buy healthy food, individuals either spend hours traveling or are forced to feed their families significantly less nutritious options, many of which are often more expensive.”

Exhibit 128
Map of Food Deserts in King County



Source: www.communitiescount.org/index.php?page=farm-desert-map

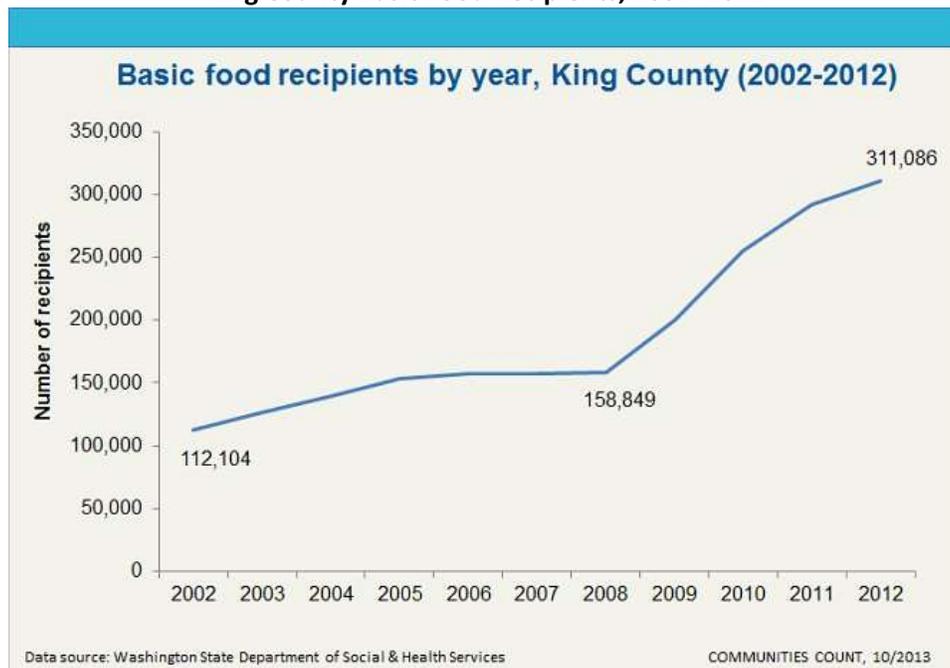
4.2 Availability of Low-Cost Food & Participants in Food Distribution Programs

4.2.1 King County Basic Food Participation

The total number of King County residents who rely on government and/or charitable food programs is not known. Basic Food includes the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), previously known as “food stamps,” and the State-funded food assistance program for legal immigrants.

- Washington Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) estimates that one in 20 King County residents is enrolled in the Basic Food program.
- With King County’s uneven recovery after the 2008 recession, in only three years, participation in the Basic Food program increased by 55% (from 200,775 in 2009 to 311,086 in 2012) (Communities Count; Exhibit 129).

Exhibit 129
King County Basic Food Recipients, 2002–2012



Source: <http://www.communitiescount.org/index.php?page=basic-food-caseload>

- Furthermore, Basic Food Program participation jumped 26% in 1 year (from 158,849 in 2008 to 200,775 in 2009) with the change in eligibility to 200% rather than 130% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

4.2.2 Recipients of SNAP (formerly known as Food Stamps) in the Seattle King County Metropolitan Area (SKMA) & among Enrolled Families

The Basic Food Program, provided by Department of Social and Health Human Services (DSHS), is the state-funded program for food stamp distribution. Basic Food includes the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), previously known as “food stamps,” and the State-funded food assistance program for legal immigrants. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) offers nutrition assistance to millions of eligible, low-income individuals and families and provides economic benefits to communities. SNAP is the largest program in the domestic hunger safety net. An average of 10,000 King County residents apply for food stamps each month (WA DSHS, 2011).

Exhibit 130 shows the number of Basic Food Program clients aged 0–17 served in Seattle & King County, and provides the average annual growth rates for total participation.

Exhibit 130
Basic Food Program Clients Served (Ages 0–17), FY 2009–2010 through FY 2011–2012

| | 2009– 2010 | 2010– 2011 | 2011– 2012 | Avg. Annual Growth Rate |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Seattle (#) | 20,901 | 22,871 | 24,008 | 7.2% |
| Seattle (%) | 22.30% | 24.40% | 25.60% | N/A |
| King County (#) | 93,636 | 104,203 | 109,118 | 8.0% |
| King County (%) | 22.60% | 25.20% | 26.40% | N/A |

Source: Washington Department of Social and Health Human Services, 2014.

- The population of children aged 0–17 who have been served by the Basic Food Program has steadily increased over the last three years, in both Seattle and King County (although Seattle at 7.2% has increased at a slower rate than King County at 8.0%) (Exhibit 129).
- During FY 2011–2012, over 1 in 4 children under 17 in Seattle (25.6%) utilized the program, a slightly lower rate than King County overall (26.4%).
- Exhibit 131 shows that during 2011–2012, a significantly lower percentage of the total populations in Seattle (15.5%) was served by the Basic Food Program than the percentage of the population under 18 (25.6%).

Exhibit 131
Basic Food Program Clients Served (Total Population), FY 2009–2010 through FY 2011–2012

| | 2009– 2010 | 2010– 2011 | 2011– 2012 | Avg. Annual Growth Rate |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Seattle (#) | 78,618 | 88,758 | 94,351 | 9.5% |
| Seattle (%) | 12.90% | 14.60% | 15.50% | N/A |
| King County (#) | 255,439 | 291,939 | 311,540 | 10.4% |
| King County (%) | 13.20% | 15.10% | 16.10% | N/A |

Source: Washington Department of Social and Health Human Services, 2014.

- As observed in the under 18 population, over the last three years, there has been a steady increase in Basic Food Program clients served in both Seattle and King County.

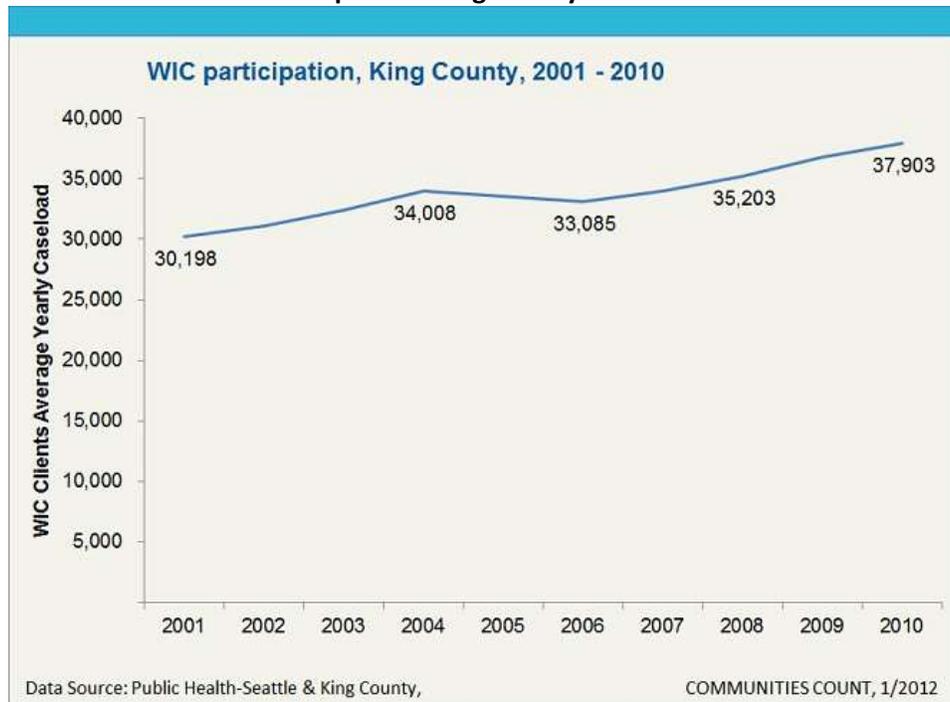
4.2.3 Women, Infants, & Children (WIC) Program Participants

This section provides available data regarding Women, Infant, and Children (WIC) program participants. WIC is federal program providing healthcare and nutrition education and assistance for low-income pregnant women; breastfeeding women; infants, children, and foster children under the age of five; and foster teens who are pregnant.

- Free services provided at WIC clinics also include health screening, breastfeeding promotion and support, checks for nutritious foods, distribution of nutritious foods, and referrals to health and other social services.

- Washington residents are eligible for WIC if they meet the program’s gross monthly income guidelines; have a medical or nutritional need; and receive Basic Food Program benefits, Medical Assistance, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), or Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR).
- For a family of two, the maximum eligible gross income (before taxes and deductions) is \$29,101 per year or \$2,426 per month. For a family of four, the maximum eligible income is \$44,123 per year or \$3,677 per month. For a family of seven, the maximum eligible income is \$66,656 per year or \$5,555 per month.⁷³

Exhibit 132
WIC Participatin in King County WA 2001–2010



Since 2001, participation in WIC, the Federal Special Supplemental Nutrition program for WIC, has increased by 26%.⁷⁴

- As shown in Exhibit 133 below, WIC has served over 67,100 residents in King County, of whom 35% were infants and nearly 67% were families living in poverty.
- Based on 2010 Census data, the city of Seattle was re-districted in such a way that parts of Seattle lay in two congressional districts—District 7 and District 9. Thus, in addition to King County data, WIC information for the two districts which account for over 48,800 clients is shown.
- WA DSHS Research, Data Research & Data Analysis (DRA) Division in its Client Counts and Services Costs report for the City of Seattle showed that in 2012, 12,811 Seattle clients (1.2% of State) received TANF payments of about \$1,030 each. The DRA Client Report for Seattle also indicated that 7,351 Seattle clients (1.2% of WA State) received Working Connections Child Care payments of \$2,288 each.

⁷³ Source: WA Department of Health; <http://www.doh.wa.gov/YouandYourFamily/WIC/Eligibility.aspx>

⁷⁴ Source: <http://www.communitiescount.org/index.php?page=wic-trend>



- Staff at Odessa Brown Clinic noted that their site had experienced a decline of about 200 families from September 2013 through May 2014. They attribute the decrease to residents’ moving out of Seattle because of the high cost of housing and the repurposing of nearby public housing as market-rate condominiums.⁷⁵

Exhibit 133
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, & Children (WIC)
WIC Data by County & Congressional Districts 7 & 9—FFY 2012

| Percent Served by WIC | County Data FFY 2012 | | King | |
|---|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | County % | 34.50% | District 7 | District 9 |
| | State-Wide % | 49.10% | | |
| Women, Infants, & Children Served | Total | 67,106 | 14,728 | 34,122 |
| | Infants & Children < 5yrs | 47,551 | 10,270 | 24,350 |
| | Pregnant, Breastfeeding, & Postpartum Women | 19,555 | 4,458 | 9,772 |
| WIC Food Dollar Contributions to Local Economy | WIC Program | \$26,967,040 | \$3,939,601 | \$5,513,237 |
| | WIC Farmers Market Nutrition Program | \$112,050 | | |
| WIC Families | Working Families | 67.90% | 66.30% | 67.9 |
| | Families Living in Poverty | 66.80% | | |
| WIC Nutrition Education Promotes Healthy Choices | Total WIC Nutrition Education Sessions | 161,506 | District 7 | District 8 |
| WIC Attracts Families to Preventative Health Services | WIC Referrals | 281,285 | | |

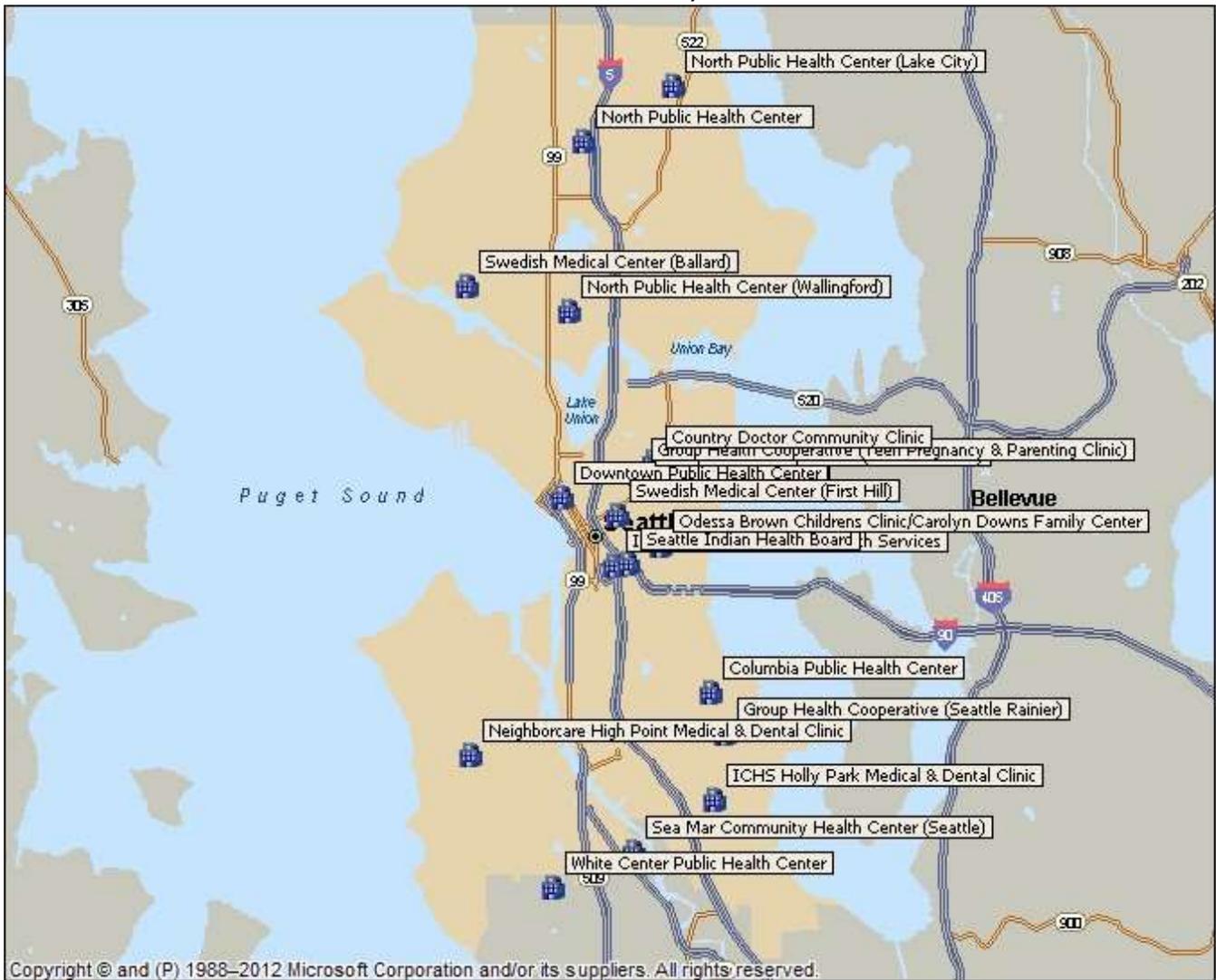
Source: Washington State Department of Health, 2014.

The Washington Department of Health reports that 21 health care organizations provide WIC services in Seattle. Exhibit 134 provides a map showing where the WIC clinics are located.

⁷⁵ Personal Communication, 6/12/14



Exhibit 134
WIC Clinics in Seattle, 2014



Source: Washington State Department of Health, 2014.

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<http://www.microsoft.com/mappoint/> © Certain mapping and direction data © 2012 NAVTEQ. All rights reserved.

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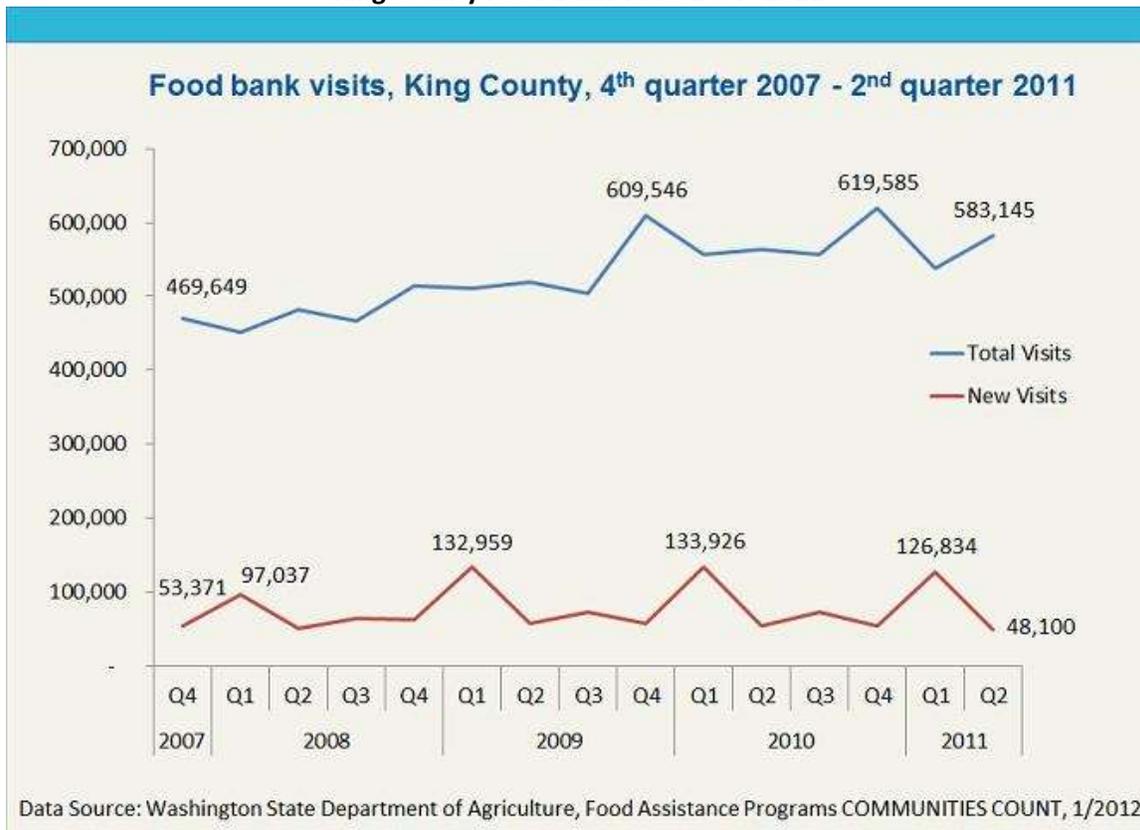
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4.2.4 Food Bank Trends

The high number of visits to King County food banks, continuing into 2011, indicated to Communities Count that there is a chronic need for food support. More people are relying on food banks to feed their families.⁷⁶

- King County food banks had 2.3 million visits in 2010 and served over 583,145 in 2011.
- Of the people served, 33% were children and 21% were seniors.
- These families used food bank services an average of 7.5 times during the year.

Exhibit 135
King County Food Bank Visits 2007–2011



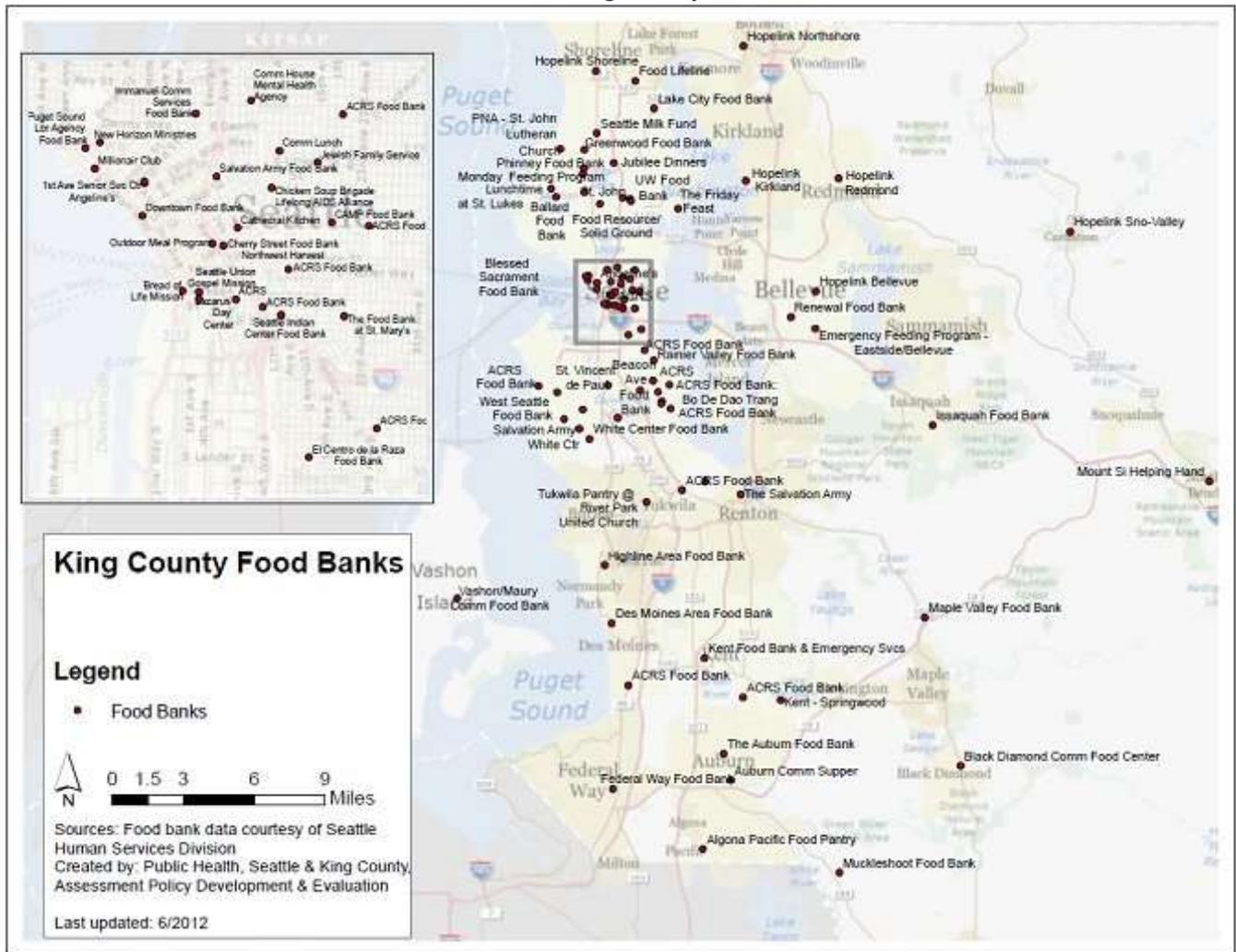
Source: <http://www.communitiescount.org/index.php?page=food-bank-trend>

4.2.5 Mapping the Food Banks in King County

Thirty-two (32) food banks in Seattle and 27 food banks in King County serve all regions of King County, as shown in Exhibit 136.

⁷⁶ Food Lifeline Custom Data Reports 2007–2011

Exhibit 136
Location of all King County Food Banks



Source: <http://www.communitiescount.org/index.php?page=food-bank-map>

4.2.6 Food Banks & other Food Programs in the Seattle - King County Metropolitan Area

Begun in the 1980s by the City of Seattle and currently funded by Seattle Human Services Department, several meal, food distribution, and food bank programs are available for low-income, homeless, and homebound residents. The City of Seattle General Fund and federal Community Development Block Grant allocations are awarded through a competitive process to nonprofit, community-based organizations providing food services and administered by the Seattle Human Services Department.

The list of funded agencies and programs⁷⁷ includes 18 Food Banks, eight home delivery services, one Food Bank Distribution service (Food Resources Transportation - Solid Ground), two Distribution Programs (Emergency Feeding Program of Seattle & King County and Food Lifeline), nine Meals Programs, three System Support and Advocacy Programs, and a support site for those Coordinating Outdoor Meals Services.

⁷⁷ available at <http://www.seattle.gov/humanservices/emergencyservices/emergencyfood.htm>

4.2.7 Recipients of WIC & SNAP (formerly known as Food Stamps) among Enrolled Families

Exhibit 137 shows that 42.9% of enrolled parents are working. In addition to their employment income, nearly 55% received WIC and 35% received SNAP assistance to meet their food needs.

Exhibit 137
Number of Head Start, Early Head Start, and ECEAP Families Receiving Assistance, FY 2012 - 2013

| Programs | Working Parents | # Families Receiving WIC | # Families Receiving TANF | # Families Receiving SNAP | # Families Receiving SSI | Total Number of Families |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| HEAD START | | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | | | 7 | | 1 | 24 |
| Denise Louie Neighborhood House | 108 | 162 | 9 | 63 | 2 | 236 |
| Puget Sound ESD | 159 | 243 | 52 | 239 | 16 | 260 |
| Seattle Public Schools | 1137 | 1308 | 638 | 804 | 103 | 2853 |
| | 301 | 359 | 124 | 341 | 17 | 487 |
| EARLY HEAD START | | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | | | | | | |
| Denise Louie Neighborhood House | 68 | 138 | 18 | 41 | 11 | 138 |
| Puget Sound ESD | 121 | 238 | 114 | 93 | 15 | 460 |
| Seattle Public Schools | | | | | | |
| ECEAP | | | | | | |
| Total | 1894 | 2448 | 962 | 1581 | 165 | 4458 |
| Percent of Total Families | 42.49% | 54.91% | 21.58% | 35.46% | 3.70% | |

Source: Head Start and Early Head Start 2012-13 Program Information Reports (PIRs); City of Seattle, 2014. ECEAP Cumulative School Year Data for 2013-2014.



4.3 Children Receiving Free or Reduced-Price Meals

[Also see Section 1.2.4]

4.3.1 The National School Lunch Program

The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and the School Breakfast Program (SBP) promote children's health and well-being by providing them with nutritious meals. In 2014, 373 Washington State public school districts, private schools, and residential child care institutions (RCCIs) participated in the programs.⁷⁸

4.3.2 Free or Reduced-Price School Lunch Eligibility

Students are eligible for free or reduced-price lunches based on family income criteria established by the federal government, mainly the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). While the specific income requirements depend upon the size of the family and are generally adjusted each year, children from families with incomes at or below 130% of the poverty level are eligible for free meals, and those from families with incomes between 130% and 185% of the poverty level are eligible for reduced-price meals.

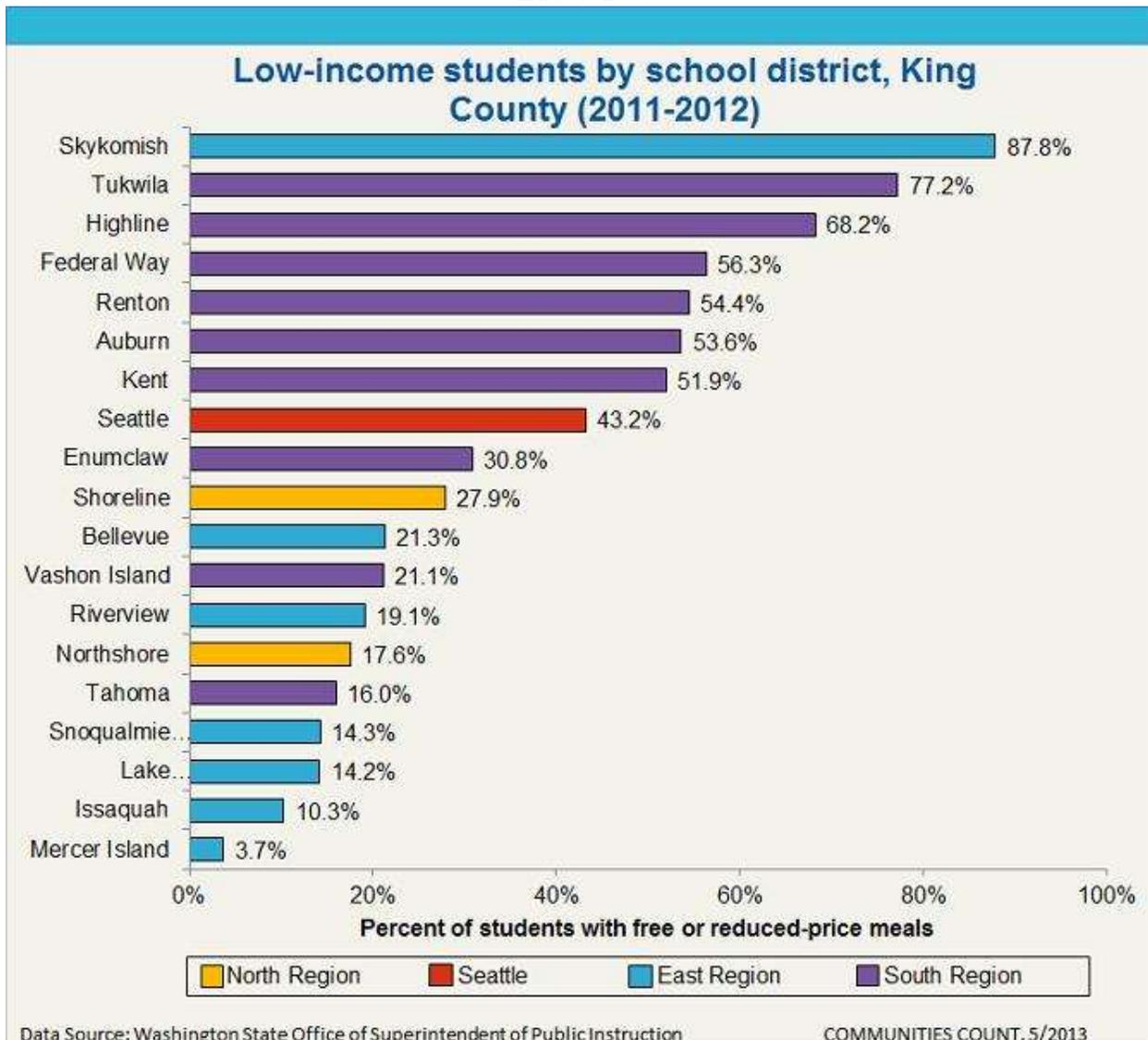
- Eligibility for these programs varied widely across King County school districts, from 3.7% in Mercer Island to 43.2% in Seattle, 77.2% in Tukwila, and 87.8% in Skykomish.

4.3.3 Free or Reduced-Price School Lunch Participation

- With the exception of Skykomish (with an October 2011 public-school enrollment of only 46), all districts with 50% or more students in the Free or Reduced-Price Meal programs were located in South King County.
- In the 2011–2012 school year, 96,129 of the 261,629 King County children enrolled in public schools (36.7%) qualified for participation in the national Free and Reduced-Price Meals Program.
- Exhibit 138 below also shows that 43% of Seattle Public Schools students qualified for participation in free & reduced-price meal programs.

⁷⁸ <http://www.k12.wa.us/ChildNutrition/Programs/NSLBP/default.aspx>

Exhibit 138



Source: <http://www.communitiescount.org/index.php?page=free-reduced-priced-meals>

5 | Housing

5.1 General Conditions in Seattle

The Workforce Development Council of Seattle-King County (WDC), in *The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Washington State 2011*, points out that the amount needed to be economically self-sufficient varies considerably by geographic location, family structure, number of children, and the age of each child. Like food costs, housing comprises one of the highest basic needs costs in a family’s budget:

For families with children [in the Seattle-King County area], the amount needed to cover basic needs increases considerably. If the adult has a preschooler and a school-age child, the amount necessary to be economically secure increases to \$27.26 per hour (\$57,569 annually) in order to cover the cost of child care, a larger housing unit, and increased food and health care costs. For families with young children, the cost of housing and child care combined typically make up at least 50% of the family’s budget. For example, for this family type in South King County, child care is 33% of the family’s budget while housing is 25%. Food costs take up 12% and health care is 8% of the family’s budget Level.⁷⁹

5.1.1 Children Living in Households that are Owned

This data represents the share of children under age 18 living in Seattle households that are owned with a mortgage or loan or are owned free and clear. Exhibit 139 shows that the majority of children (60%) lived in owned or mortgaged homes. The number of children in table form while Exhibit 140 shows the 2008 through 2012 data in bar graph format.

Exhibit 139
Children Living in Seattle Households that are Owned

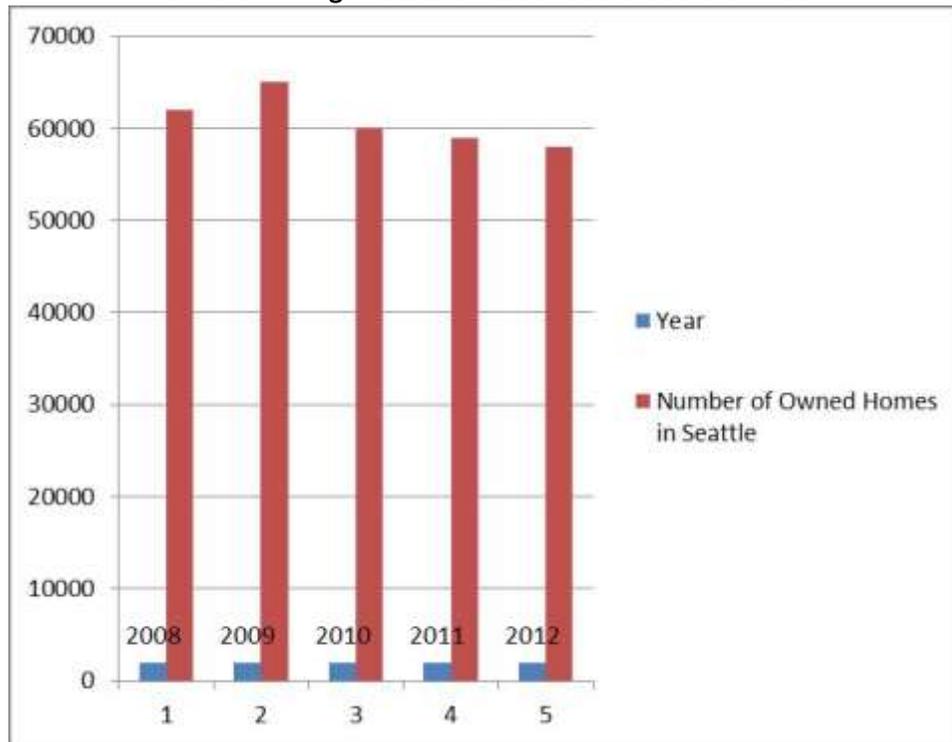
| Location | Data Type | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|----------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Seattle | Number | 62,000 | 65,000 | 60,000 | 59,000 | 58,000 |
| | Percent | 71% | 71% | 63% | 60% | 60% |

Data Source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau 2006 through 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). Updated February 2014.

The bar graph format highlights the increase in home ownership in 2009 and the subsequent declines in each year from 2010 through 2012.

⁷⁹ http://seakingwdc.org/pdf/ssc/SelfSuffStandardReport_11_web.pdf, p. 9

Exhibit 140
Children Living in Seattle Households that are Owned



Data Source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau 2006 through 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). Updated February 2014.

5.2 Trends in Affordability, Housing Costs, & Availability

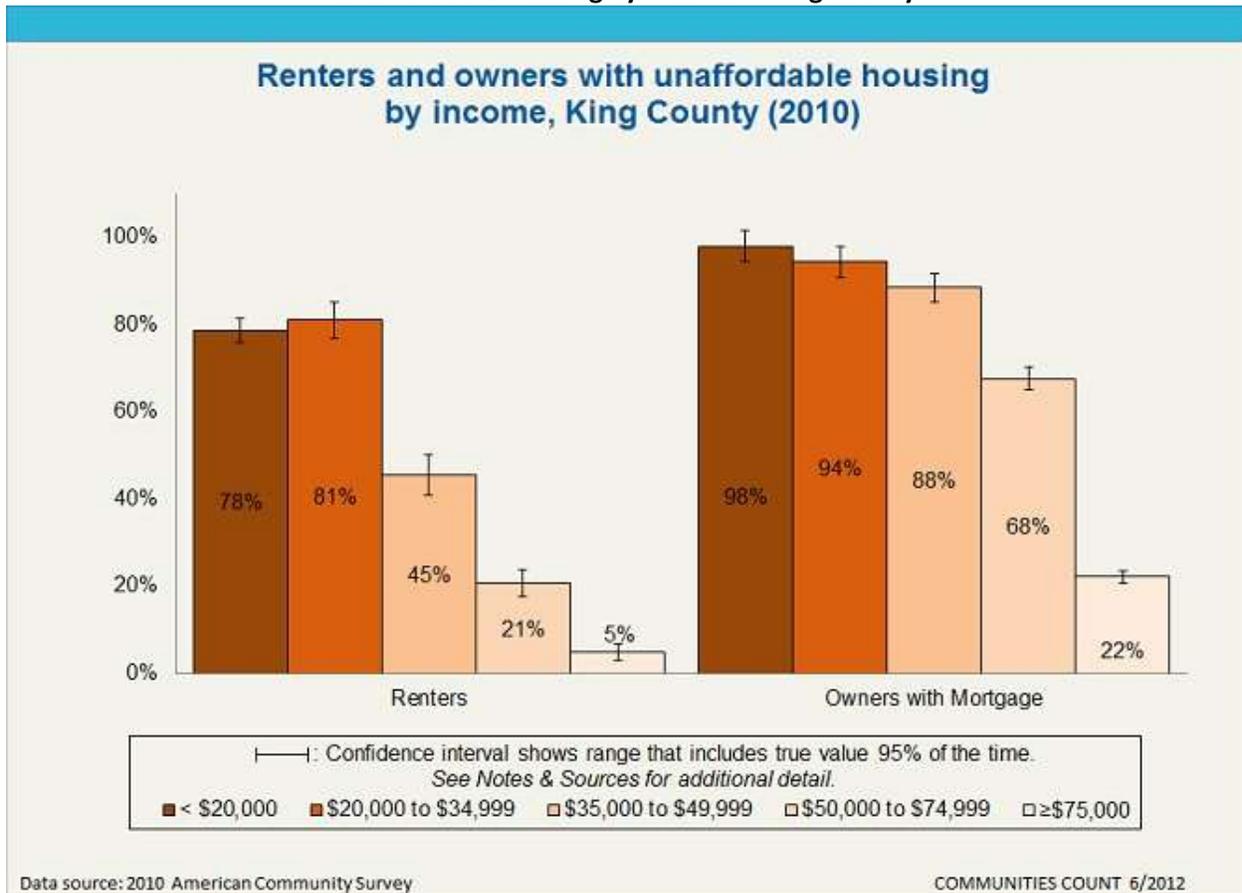
Housing is often one of the largest financial costs for a household. For some residents, having affordable housing (costing less than 30% of income) comes with burdens and disadvantages, including having a difficult time paying for other necessities such as food, healthcare, utilities or medications; and having to move away from other family members, work, school, and childcare.

5.2.1 Affordability

The first part of this section will present some trends in affordability in the geographic area.

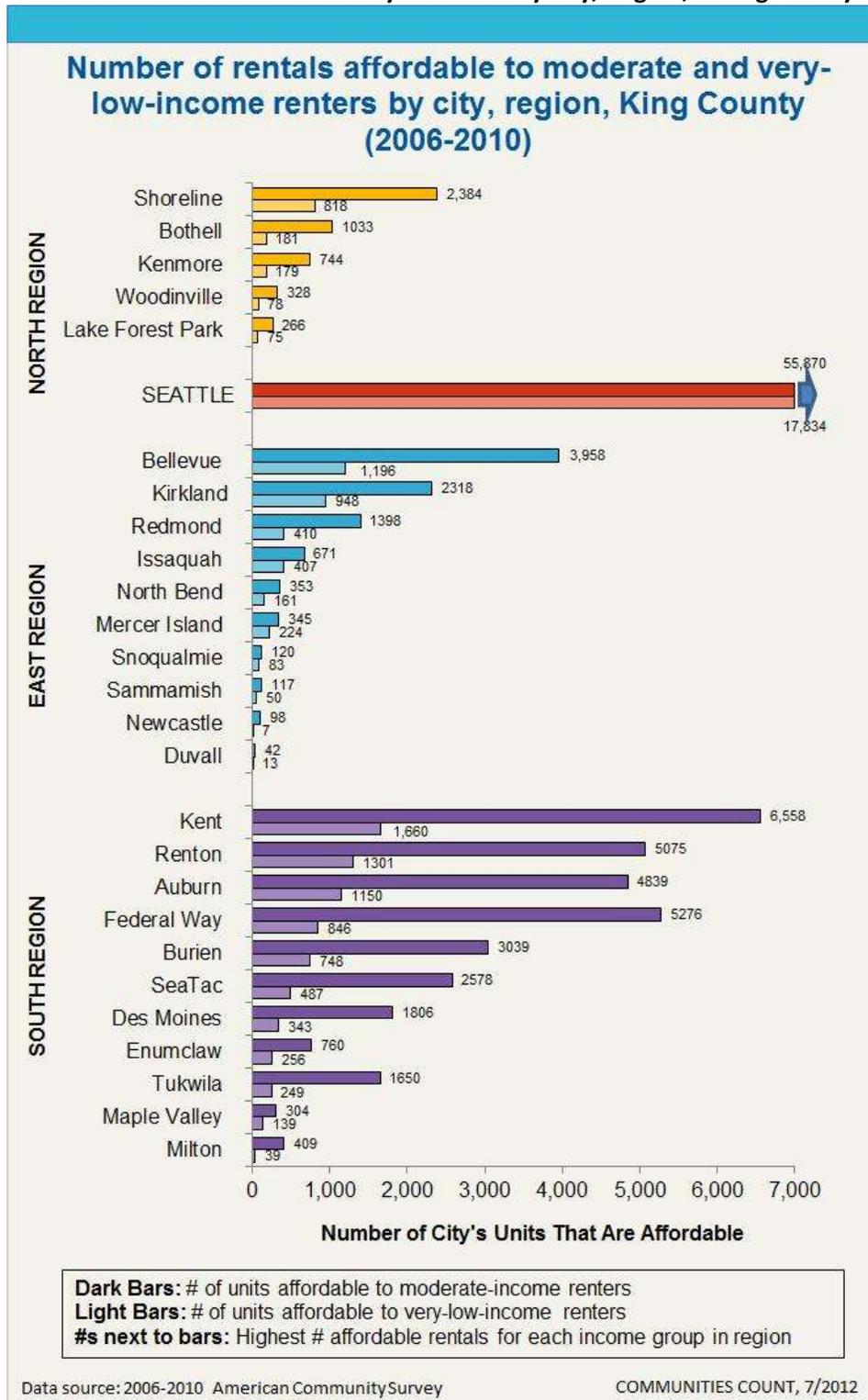
- Exhibit 141 indicates that 78% to 98% of both King County renters and homeowners with mortgages were living in unaffordable housing.

Exhibit 141
Unaffordable Housing by Income in King County



- From 1989 to 2010, the proportion of King County households in unaffordable housing increased
 - for renters, from 39% to 47%
 - for homeowners with mortgages, from 18% to 40%
 - for homeowners without mortgages, from 6% to 16% (Communities Count).
- People of color were more likely than whites to live in unaffordable housing (2008–2010).
- Based on actual rents paid in King County between 2006 and 2010 (including market-rate and subsidized units), only higher-income households can afford to rent in most King County cities.
 - Most rental housing and apartments in King County are not affordable for either very-low-income or moderate-income renters.
 - Seattle has the greatest number of affordable rentals for very-low-income or moderate-income renters, followed by South Region, East Region, and North Region (Exhibit 142).

Exhibit 142
Rentals Affordable to Renters by Income & by City, Region, & King County



Note: The numbers of affordable rentals in Seattle were truncated in the chart to preserve a scale that shows the smaller contributions of other King County cities.



5.2.2 Income, Housing Costs, & Availability

As discussed in Section 5.1, the Workforce Development Council of Seattle-King County (WDC) estimates that an adult with a preschooler and a school-age child needed to earn \$27.26 per hour (\$57,569 annually) to be economically secure and cover the cost of child care, an adequate home, and requisite food and health care costs. In 2010, most renters in King County (59%) earned less than \$50,000 a year.

- 31% of renters earned less than \$25,000 (vs. 5% of owners with mortgages)
- 12% of renters earned \$100,000 or more (vs. 51% of owners with mortgages).

- Of all renter households in King County, 45% paid more than 30% of their income for rent (a percentage considered affordable).
- Less than 5% of apartments in King County are affordable to households earning less than 30% of median income (\$26,400 for a family of four).⁸⁰

- Demand for affordable rentals (including subsidized units) exceeds supply for renters making less than about \$33,000 a year.
 - King County has a 4% vacancy rate, and the average rent for a two-bedroom apartment in King County is \$1,069. A worker must earn over \$20 per hour to afford this housing.⁸¹

As can be seen in Exhibit 143, the Southeast Seattle, Northeast Seattle, Greater Duwamish, and Delridge CRAs are the areas with the greatest percentages of renters' gross rent at more than 30% of their household income.

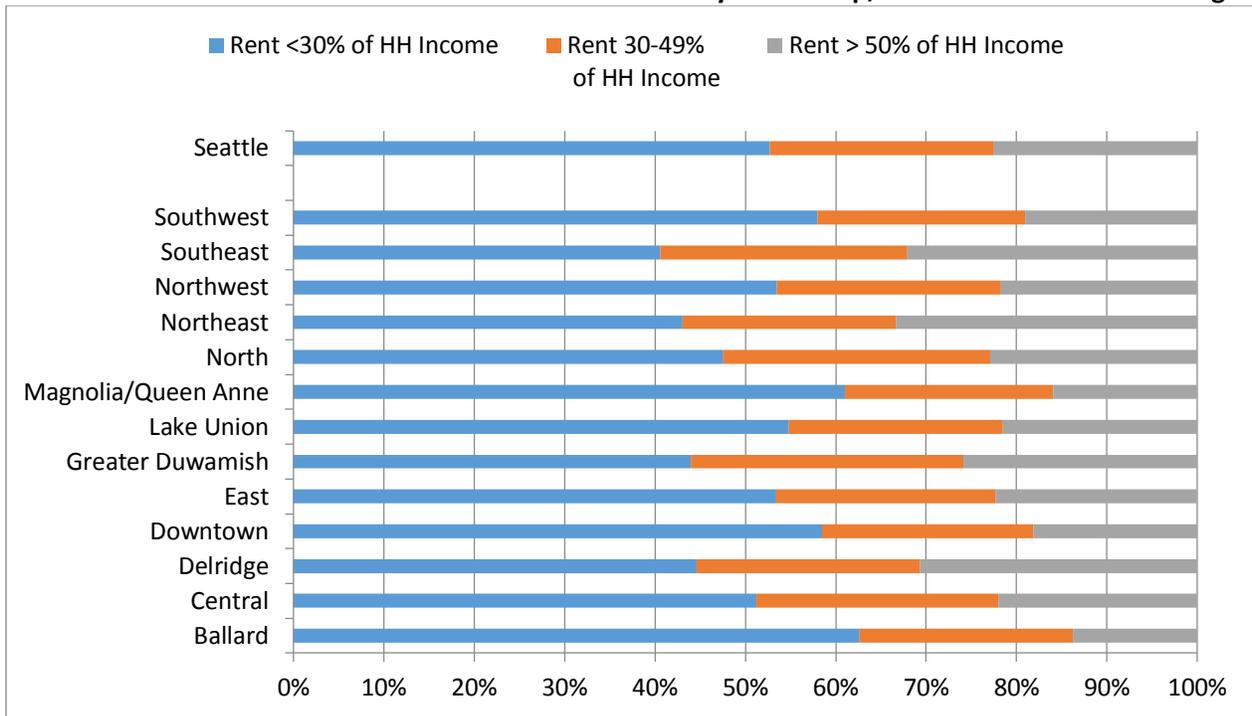
- It is noteworthy that many of the CRAs with combined rental rates of 31% to 60% of household income also have some of the lowest median incomes in the city as shown in **Exhibits 12 and 14** in this report.

⁸⁰ Source: <http://www.communitiescount.org>

⁸¹ Seattle King County Coalition on Homelessness, 2012 One Night Count

Exhibit 143

Gross Rent as a Percent of Household Income in Seattle by CRA Group, 2008–2012 Five-Year Average

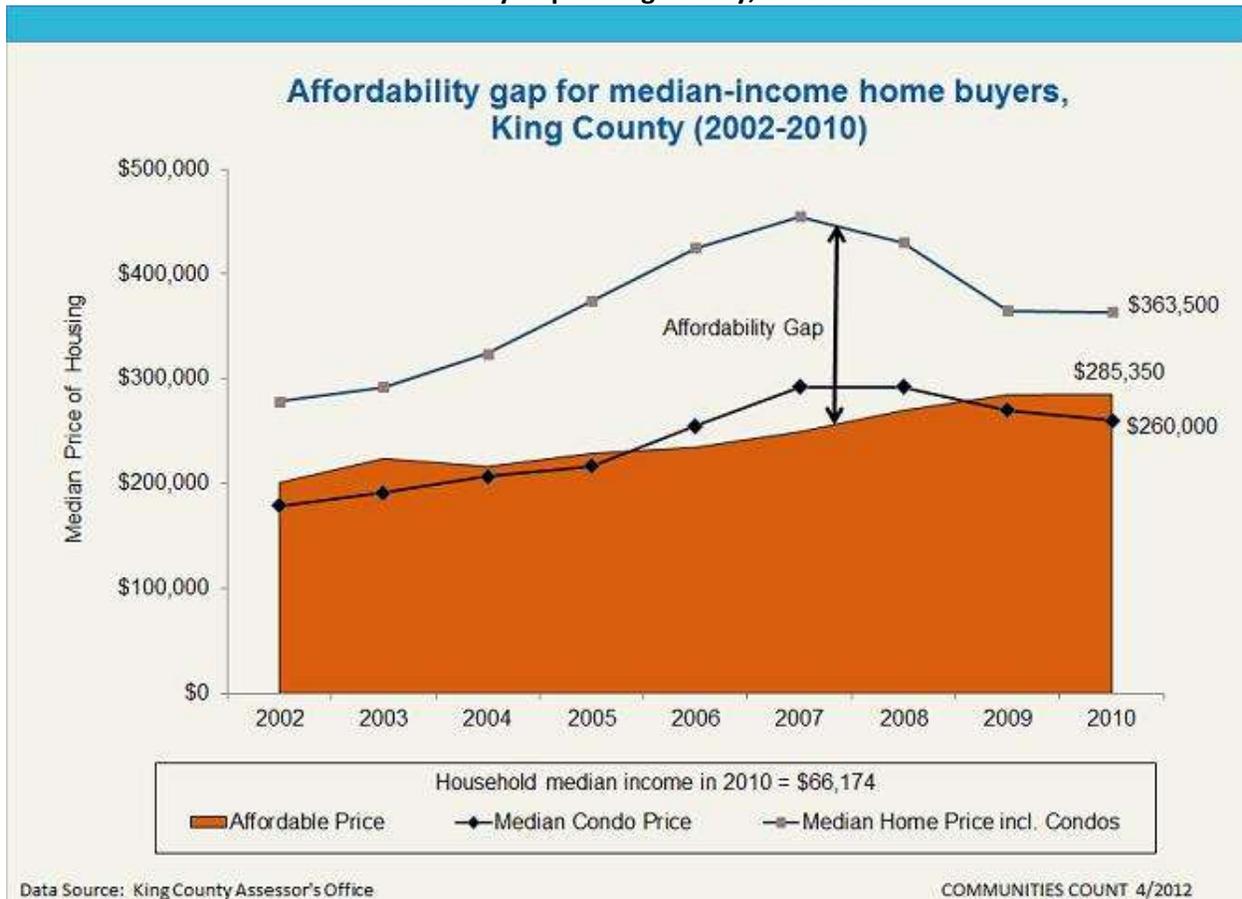


Source: ACS, 2012.

5.2.3 The Housing Affordability Gap

The housing affordability gap is the difference between the median home sales price (\$363,500 in 2010) and the average price that a median-income family can afford to pay for a house (\$285,350 in 2010). As demonstrated in Exhibit 144, this gap has decreased since 2007.

Exhibit 144
Affordability Gap in King County, 2002–2010

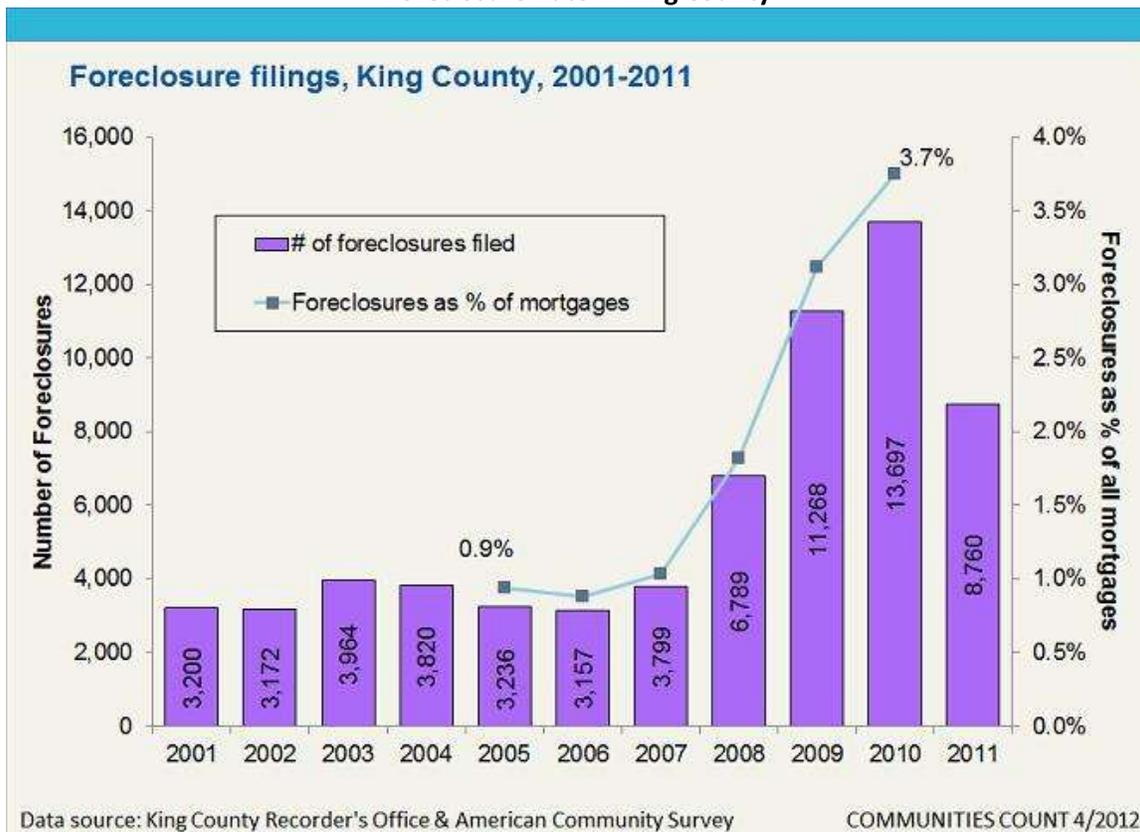


Source: <http://www.communitiescount.org/index.php?page=affordability-gap-trend>

5.2.4 Foreclosures

One significant outcome of unaffordable housing is foreclosures. Although King County’s foreclosure rate continued to remain low compared to national rates, from 2006 to 2010 foreclosure filings in King County more than quadrupled. However, Exhibit 145 shows that since 2010, foreclosure filings have slowed down.

Exhibit 145
Foreclosure Rate in King County



Source: <http://www.communitiescount.org/index.php?page=trend>

Another related outcome of foreclosures is that homeowners are pushed into the rental market; thus, increasing the demand and cost of rentals. It is intriguing that since housing security is important to health, foreclosures have been linked to medical concerns, including increased rates of hospitalization and mental illness.

5.2.5 Overcrowding

This data represents the share of children under age 18 living in Seattle households that have more than 1.00 persons per room, and includes children in foreign-born or U.S.-born families. The Population Reference Bureau derives the ratio of occupants per room by dividing the number of persons in the housing unit by the number of rooms in the housing unit. A housing unit is considered crowded if there is more than 1.00 persons per room. The count of occupants per room in Exhibit 146 is rounded to the nearest hundredth.

Children in immigrant families is defined as children who are themselves foreign-born or reside with at least one foreign-born parent. Foreign-born is defined as either a U.S. citizen by naturalization or not a citizen of the U.S. Native-born is defined as born in the U.S., Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or the Northern Marianas or born abroad of American parents.

Exhibit 146 shows that over the latest five years for which the calculation was published, few Seattle children (2% in 2013) lived in crowded households (Source: National KIDS COUNT).

Exhibit 146
Children Living in Crowded Seattle Households by their Family Nativity

| Location | Data Type | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | |
|----------|--------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Seattle | Children in immigrant families | Number | S | S | S | S | |
| | | Percent | S | S | S | S | |
| | Children in U.S.-born families | Number | 2,000 | 3,000 | 1,000 | 4,000 | 1,000 |
| | | Percent | 4% | 5% | 2% | 6% | 2% |

Data Source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Supplementary Survey, 2001 Supplementary Survey, 2002 through 2012 American Community Survey(ACS). Updated December 2013.

Notes: S - Estimates suppressed when the confidence interval around the percentage is greater than or equal to 10 percentage points.

5.2.6 Mobility

On January 30, 2013, the Citizens Planning & Housing Association and the Poverty & Race Research Action Council (PRRAC) reported on “New Housing Mobility Programs: Seattle and Philadelphia”.⁸²

In Seattle, the King County Housing Authority planned a new housing mobility program consisting of information and advisement about neighborhood and school quality that will make moving smoother and less disruptive to children’s learning experiences. The program aimed to revise practices within the Housing Choice Voucher program so that “low-income families [could] move to more advantageous communities [and enjoy] greater opportunities such as a higher quality education and higher life expectancy.”



Alison Rice, in *Builder 2012*, reported that according to U.S. Census Bureau data, slightly more Americans changed residences in 2012 than did in 2010.⁸³ In 2012, 36.5 million Americans (age 1 year and older) moved—an increase of 1.4 million people (or 12%) compared to 2011. The reasons for the moves included family, jobs, and housing costs.

5.3 Low Income Housing

5.3.1 Low Income Public Housing Programs

Low Income Public Housing programs such as Seattle Housing Authority (SHA) set their benchmark for income eligibility at households earning 80 percent of the area median income.

⁸² <http://www.cphabaltimore.org/2013/01/new-housing-mobility-programs-seattle-and-philadelphia/>

⁸³ www.builderonline.com/demographics/mobility-rate-rebounds.aspx

- SHA residents typically pay 30% of the household income for rent and utilities (the level that is considered affordable).

In its 2013 Community Investment report, Seattle Office of Housing (OH) stated that OH had

- Provided for improvements in 2,227 low-income households—many of which will remain affordable for 50 years.
- Distributed \$34.8M to assist low-income residents by producing rental housing (78% or 432 homes) and
- Provided home-ownership assistance (6% or 48 households).⁸⁴

5.3.2 HUD Housing

Housing Choice Vouchers also known as Section 8 Vouchers

The Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program is the federal government's major program for assisting very low-income families, the elderly, and the disabled to lease or purchase decent, safe, and sanitary and affordable housing in the private market.

Seattle Housing Authority (SHA) provides eligible households with a voucher (also known as a housing subsidy). Exhibit 150 shows a count of units in low income and HVC housing.

- A housing subsidy is paid to the landlord directly by the PHA on behalf of the participating family for a portion of the monthly rent for privately owned units.
- The family then pays the difference between the actual rent charged by the landlord and the amount subsidized by the program.
- Vouchers may be used to rent a unit from any landlord in Seattle eligible to participate in the program—including SHA—and under certain circumstances, to purchase a modest home.

Qualifying incomes for households in this program can be 30 percent or less of the area median income. Householders may pay the portion of rent and utilities not covered by the voucher—typically 30 to 40 percent of monthly income. In addition to the income limits for Section 8 housing, qualifications for eligibility include such criteria as criminal history, immigration status, previous termination, other criteria set by landlords.⁸⁵

Exhibit 147
Seattle Housing Authority Units

| Types of Housing Units | Count of Units |
|---|----------------|
| Low-Income Units | 8250 |
| Project-Based Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV) | 2721 |

Source: Seattle Housing Authority, 12/31/2013

⁸⁴ Retrieved 06/20/14 from http://prezi.com/fh2x1r4bfbw_/seattle-office-of-housing-2013-report-to-the-community/?utm_campaign=share&utm_medium=copy

⁸⁵ Source: City of Seattle Office of Housing; HUD.gov

5.3.3 Housing Search Tools

Although there are many such databases, the following is a sampling of resources for finding low-cost and affordable housing.

| | |
|--|---|
| Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Subsidized Affordable Rental Units Search | Search function to find federally subsidized affordable housing units |
| aptfinder.org A project of AHMA of WA (Affordable Housing Management Association) | Non-profit website formed to connect low-income households with affordable apartment communities throughout Washington |
| Washington Information Network | List of resources such as shelters, services, emergency financial assistance |
| City of Seattle Office of Housing | Comprehensive list of all housing resources in Seattle, and resource for individuals or families seeking housing in Seattle |

5.3.4 Housing Subsidies among Enrolled Families

Slightly more than 13% of enrolled families receive housing subsidies for rent, utilities, and other housing expenses.

Exhibit 148
Housing Subsidies

| Number of Head Start, Early Head Start, and ECEAP Families, FY 2012–2013 | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| Programs | Number of Families | Families Receiving a Housing Subsidy |
| HEAD START | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | | |
| Denise Louie | 182 | 14 |
| Neighborhood House | 260 | 18 |
| Puget Sound ESD | 2043 | 318 |
| Seattle Public Schools | 487 | 25 |
| EARLY HEAD START | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | | 0 |
| Denise Louie | 138 | 51 |
| Neighborhood House | | |
| Puget Sound ESD | 291 | 33 |
| Seattle Public Schools | | |
| ECEAP | | |
| Total | 3401 | 459 |

Sources: Head Start and Early Head Start 2012-13 Program Information Reports (PIRs); City of Seattle, 2014. ECEAP Cumulative School Year Data for 2013-2014.

5.4 Homelessness

(Also see Section 1.5.2)

5.4.1 Homeless in the Seattle-King County Metropolitan Area

While homelessness was discussed in Section 1.5.2 to portray the general conditions of the Seattle King County Metropolitan Area, this section will focus on the prevalence and influences of homelessness for children and youth. Communities Count, a public-private data partnership for which Public Health - Seattle & King County's Assessment, Policy Development & Evaluation Unit provided this analysis and interpretation on student homelessness in King County.

- “Student homelessness in King County continues to increase in our uneven economic recovery.
- From 2011–2012 to 2012–2013 school years, the overall rate of student homelessness in King County increased 18.7%.
- “One-year increases of over 20% or more were reported in Snoqualmie, Vashon, Tukwila, Renton, Northshore, Tahoma, Seattle, and Auburn.
- “Independent of poverty, homeless students are more likely than those with stable housing to experience ACEs, family adversity, physical and emotional health problems, [lack of the supports needed to be successful in school], and impaired academic performance.
- “During the 2012–2013 school year, 6,188 King County public school children from pre-kindergarten through high school were counted as homeless by their schools.
- “The overall rate of student homelessness for the county was 1 in 44 students, compared to 1 in 34 students for Washington State. However, the county average masks large differences among school districts.
 - Seattle: 1 in 21 K-12 students were homeless
 - Tukwila: 1 in 10 K-12 students were homeless
 - Highline: 1 in 20 K-12 students were homeless
 - In Mercer Island, Issaquah, and Lake Washington, fewer than 1 in 100 K-12 students were homeless.
- “Almost half of King County’s homeless students (2,902 of 6,188) were in grade 5 or lower.
- “The only districts in which student homelessness rates decreased were Lake Washington, Enumclaw, and Issaquah. Rates did not change in Bellevue, Mercer Island, Riverview, and Skykomish.”⁸⁶

5.4.2 Locations & Resources Available

There are many resources for families living in homelessness. The following exhibit is a sample.

⁸⁶ Source: <http://www.communitiescount.org/index.php?page=student-homelessness>

Exhibit 149
Resources for Families Facing Homelessness

| Name | Number | Services |
|--|----------------|--|
| King County Crisis Clinic | 1-866-427-4747 | Provides immediate and confidential assistance, including linkages to community resources, for people in emotional distress and in need of help. |
| Community Resources Online | Online | Connects people with up-to-date details on thousands of services in Seattle and King County. |
| Solid Ground (Formerly Fremont Public Association) | (206) 694-6700 | Services include: food, nutrition, shelter, homelessness prevention, transportation, voicemail for homeless people, and special services for seniors. |
| Hopelink (North & East King County) | 1-425-869-6000 | Services include: food, housing child care, family development, literacy, transportation, interpreter services, financial assistance, energy assistance and classes. |
| Neighborhood House (South King County & Seattle) | (206) 461-8430 | Family and Social Services, Child Development, Transportation, Employment and Education. |
| YWCA of Seattle and King & Snohomish Counties | (206) 461-4888 | Homelessness, Creating Self-Sufficiency, caring for youth and providing Safe Havens. |
| Family Services | (206) 826-3050 | Services: Homelessness, domestic violence, and mental health counseling. |
| King County Housing Authority | (206) 574-1100 | |
| Seattle Housing Authority | (206) 615-3000 | |
| Catholic Community Services | (206) 323-6336 | Services: Children and Family, housing, emergency services, counseling and mental health, childcare. |
| Central Area Motivation Program (CAMP) | (206) 812-4940 | Services include: employment assistance, energy assistance, housing assistance, food bank, and re-licensing. |
| Seattle Emergency Housing | (206) 461-3660 | Services: Providing shelter to homeless families, along with helping them become self-sufficient. |

Source:

http://www.seattleschools.org/modules/groups/homepagefiles/cms/1583136/File/Departmental%20Content/health%20and%20safety/homeless_resources.pdf?sessionid=a96ded0be6b0c7f8b9fbf18289bae41e



5.5 Utilities

As can be seen with housing costs, often affording childcare requires weighing its monthly costs against the costs of other basic needs such as food, clothing, healthcare, and utilities.

The Utility Discount Program detailed on Seattle City Light's website⁸⁷ offers income-qualified customers ways to obtain:

- up to 60% reductions in their electric bills,
- up to 50% savings on their Seattle Public Utilities bills for water, sewer, and garbage, and
- free home energy visits that could help customers realize even greater savings.

Seattle City Light and Seattle Public Utilities customers are eligible for the Utility Discount Program if they:

- Do not live in federally subsidized housing, including Seattle Housing Authority (SHA), Section 8, and King County Housing Authority (KCHA), **and**
- Have total gross household income for the three months prior to applying that does not exceed the 70% of the state's median income.

For example, a family of one qualifies if its annual gross income is \$30,600 or monthly gross income is \$2,550. A family of four qualifies if its annual gross income is \$58,860 or monthly gross income is \$4,905. A family of ten qualifies if its annual gross income is \$84,756 or monthly gross income is \$7,063.

Qualified low-income customers receive discounts on their utility services "in one of three ways: 1) as a credit to their SPU wastewater bill; or 2) as a credit to the customer's City Light Bill; or 3) in the form of a credit voucher. The discounts adopted by SPU for 2013 through 2015 are shown in Exhibit 150.

As noted in the previous section, about 13% of enrolled families reported having taken advantage of these types of subsidies.

⁸⁷ <http://www.seattle.gov/light/assistance/>

Exhibit 150
Wastewater (W) & Drainage (D) Low Income Utility Credit (Monthly)

| Customer Type | 2013 - Adopted | 2014 - Adopted | 2015 - Adopted |
|--|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| <i>Typical Residential Sewer/Wastewater Bill</i> | \$50.10 | \$50.53 | \$50.91 |
| W - Receives a Seattle Public Utility (SPU) bill | 50% discount | 50% discount | 50% discount |
| W - Single Family & Duplex & Does not receive an SPU bill | \$25.03/month | \$25.25/month | \$25.40 per month |
| W - Multi-Family & Does not receive an SPU bill | \$17.46 /month | \$ 17.62 /month | \$17.72/month |
| <i>Typical Monthly Drainage Bill – Residential (5,000-6,999 sq ft)</i> | \$524.10 | \$26.58 | \$29.20 |
| D - Single Family | \$12.26 | \$13.27 | \$14.60 |
| D - Duplex | \$6.13 | \$6.64 | \$7.30 |
| D - Multi-family | \$1.31 | \$1.42 | \$1.56 |

Sources: Seattle Public Utilities Drainage and Wastewater Fund: 2013-2015 Rate Study (December 22, 2012); SPU Wastewater Rates FISC EXH A; June 12, 2012.

Note: The typical residential bill is calculated by multiplying the rate per ccf by average monthly consumption. The discounts assume an average monthly usage of 4.3 ccf for single family and 3.0 ccf for multi-family.

The 2011 Seattle City Light *Annual Report* shows that the average residential, commercial and industrial electrical rates have consistently fallen significantly below average national rates (Exhibit 151 & Exhibit 152). As discussed above, this fact is of import to many families discussed in this community assessment due to low to moderate incomes and the need to balance basic needs costs to maintain their households.

Exhibit 151
Residential Electricity Rates Comparison 2007–2011

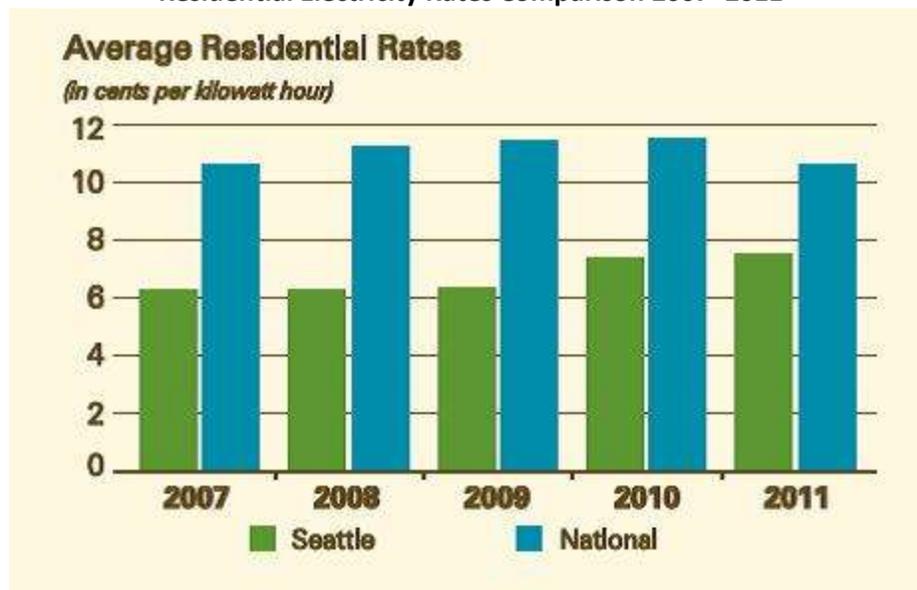


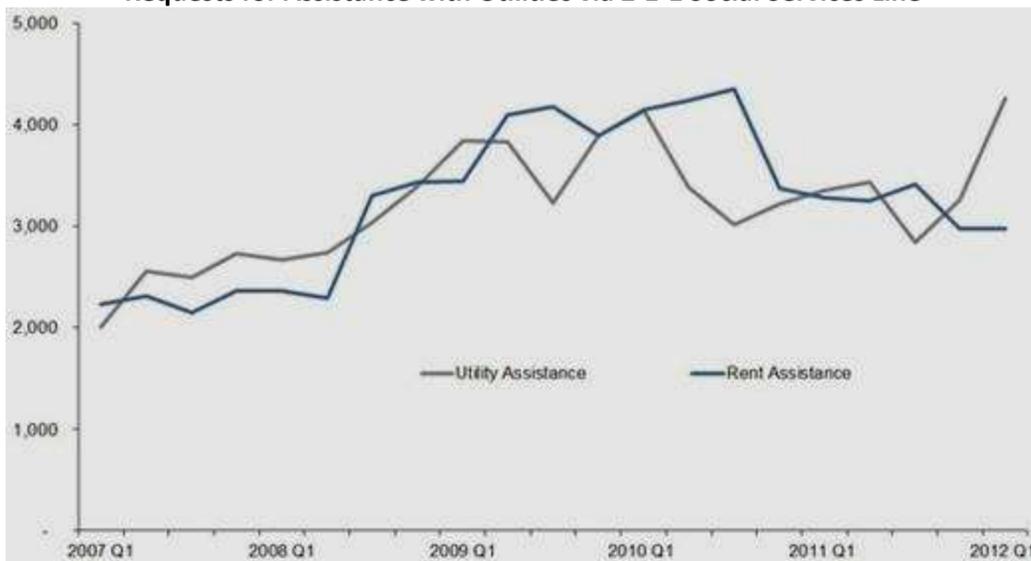
Exhibit 152
Non-Residential Electricity Rates Comparison 2007–2011



Source of national data: Department of Energy. U. S. Energy Information Administration (www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/eps_sum.html; www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epm_sum.html)
Note: 2011 national average rate data is preliminary.

Despite discounted rates, due to the economic issues such as income levels, unaffordable housing, and the affordability gap, requests for assistance with utilities through the 2-1-1 social services information line remained high.

Exhibit 153
Requests for Assistance with Utilities via 2-1-1 Social Services Line



Source: United Way of King County.

6 | Child Care Needs & Services

6.1 Names & Locations of other Child Development Programs

6.1.1 Types of Care Provided in the Seattle-King County Metropolitan Area

Exhibit 154 illustrates the number and wide variety of the types of child care requests that Child Care Resources has received. It also shows the various types of services that have been provided for residents in Seattle and King County as of May 2014.

Exhibit 154
Number of Child Care Centers, Family Child Care Homes, & School Age Programs – May, 2014

| Services | East | East | East | Seattle | North | South | South | South | Other | Total |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|----------|--------------|
| | Incorp. | Uninc. | Total | | | Incorp. | Uninc. | Total | | |
| Child Care Centers -Requested | 72 | 14 | 86 | 203 | 15 | 177 | 47 | 224 | 3 | 531 |
| Child Care Center (licensed) - Provided | 155 | 24 | 179 | 203 | 16 | 90 | 26 | 116 | | 514 |
| Family Child Care - Requested | 63 | 12 | 75 | 150 | 14 | 151 | 39 | 190 | 3 | 432 |
| Family Child Care (licensed) - Provided | 190 | 71 | 261 | 392 | 65 | 377 | 169 | 546 | | 1,264 |
| Preschool, License Exempt - Requested | 14 | 4 | 18 | 51 | 3 | 27 | 15 | 42 | 0 | 114 |
| School Age Only (licensed) - Provided | 20 | 12 | 32 | 50 | 3 | 22 | 8 | 30 | | 115 |
| School Age Only (exempt) - Provided | 18 | 7 | 25 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 9 | | 42 |
| Nanny Referrals - Requested | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals -Requested | 149 | 30 | 179 | 404 | 32 | 355 | 101 | 456 | 6 | 1,077 |
| Total Providers | 383 | 114 | 497 | 645 | 92 | 494 | 207 | 701 | | 1,935 |

Source: CCR, 2014



6.1.2 Developmental Preschool Programs in the Seattle School District

Appendix A-5 contains a detailed list of 94 Seattle out-of-school time programs located throughout the city, including preschool and school-age programs provided by schools and community-based organizations to meet the needs of Pre-K through Grade 6 students. This list, compiled by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) in January 2014, organizes the programs by the Seattle school site that they serve.

- Approximately 93% of Seattle Public elementary schools have on-site fee-based care programs.
- Programs provide care before and after school, during school break, and during the summer for elementary school-aged children.
- Many also offer pre-school for 3–5 year olds (full day or part day).
- Licensed community care providers, and members of the Seattle Parks & Recreation / Associated Recreation Council operate these school-based programs.
- Many are nationally accredited for high quality by the National Afterschool Association (NAA), National Council on Accreditation-Afterschool (COA), or the National Association for Education of Young Children (NAEYC).⁸⁸

6.1.3 Home Visiting Programs

Home visiting is research-based strategy that has been validated to prevent and reduce the incidence of child abuse and neglect by half. While almost 6600 WA State children were confirmed child abuse victims in 2010, more than 2300 of those children were under age four.⁸⁹

In 2014, the Seattle Office for Education - Early Learning with United Way of King County serves about 200 Seattle children through their Parent-Child Home Program (PCHP). This research-based early childhood literacy and school readiness program works with families with children ages two and three not enrolled in a formal early learning program.

- PCHP visits low-income families in twice a week over a two-year period, for a minimum of 92 home visits.
- During Home Visits, the families receive books and educational toys, which they get to keep.
- Home Visitors use these materials to model reading, play, and conversation activities that increase interactions between parents and child, build language and a literacy-rich home environment, and provide children with the skills to succeed in school.
- Site staff also connect families with other needed services and help them access the next educational steps for their children.⁹⁰

The following is a list of King County Parent-Child Home Programs and the geographic areas and populations they serve.

⁸⁸ Source:

<http://www.seattleschools.org/modules/cms/pages.phtml?pageid=196990&sessionid=ac940ea5c4aff1f4a2664216f8346a1c&t>

⁸⁹ WA State Association of Head Start & ECEAP;

http://www.wsaheadstarteceap.com/index.cfm?fuseaction=menus&menu_id=101&pld=101

⁹⁰ <http://www.seattle.gov/office-for-education/about-the-levy/early-learning/parent-child-home-program>

| Agency | Geographic Area Served | Populations/Languages Served |
|--|--|---|
| Atlantic Street Center | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Central and South Seattle ▪ Renton | African American, Caucasian, Immigrants Spanish, Vietnamese, Chinese, some African languages |
| Children’s Home Society | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ South King County: Kent, Auburn, Federal Way, Des Moines, Pacific, Covington ▪ North King County: North Seattle, Shoreline, Bothell, Kenmore, Woodinville | African American, African, Latino, Caucasian Spanish, Somali |
| Chinese Information & Service Center | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ South Seattle | Vietnamese, Chinese |
| El Centro de la Raza | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ South Seattle | Latino |
| Encompass | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Greater Snoqualmie Valley | Latino, Caucasian |
| Kinderling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bellevue – focus on Crossroads, Lake Hills ▪ Redmond | Latino |
| Neighborhood House | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Central and South Seattle: Rainier Vista, New Holly, Yesler Terrace and surrounding neighborhood ▪ West Seattle: High Point and surrounding neighborhood ▪ Tukwila | Immigrants Somali, Amharic, Oromo, Cambodian, Vietnamese, Cham, Chinese-Mandarin and Cantonese, Spanish, Karen-Poe, Sgew, Burmese |
| Southwest Youth & Family Services (includes New Futures program) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ West Seattle ▪ White Center ▪ Burien, SeaTac, Tukwila, Boulevard Park | Latino, African Immigrants, Caucasian Arabic, Burmese, Nepalese, Spanish, Somali, Arabic |
| YWCA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Central and South Seattle ▪ Maple Valley ▪ Issaquah ▪ Redmond | Homeless families in transitional housing, African Americans, Immigrants Tigrinya, Amharic, Somali, Arabic, Spanish |

September 2013

Source: <http://www.uwkc.org/our-focus/children/pchp/>



In 2010, according to Thrive by Five, Washington State started the Home Visiting Services Account (HVSA) to support families in vulnerable situations such as those who are young, single, low income or need extra support. Washington State DEL oversees the account, and Thrive by Five administers it and conducts fundraising to sustain the program.⁹¹

The HVSA, through a combination of state and private funds, “helps fund and evaluate home visiting programs.” The program provides training, quality improvement and evaluation infrastructure to ensure an effective statewide home visiting system.⁹²

The HVSA program voluntarily matches families with trained professionals who provide information and support related to children’s healthy development, the parent-child relationship and the importance of early learning before a child’s birth or in the child’s first few years. The HVSA has expanded the program from grants to four organizations serving about 120 children, to 43 grantees with the capacity to serve about 1,700 children statewide. As of June 30, 2013, 674 families were enrolled in HVSA-funded programs in western Washington, while 481 families were enrolled in Eastern Washington.

WA DEL and the WA Department of Health (DOH) 2010 needs assessment of Home Visiting programs, including Head Start programs, in compliance with the Affordable Care Act Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program law noted these models of home visiting in Washington State:

- City of Seattle Parent-Child Home Program
- DSHS First Steps
- Early Head Start
- Early Intervention Program (DSHS Children’s Administration) [See Section 2.7.7 above]
- Early Support for Infants and Toddlers, IDEA Part C (formerly Infant Toddler Early Intervention Program)
- Federal Maternal, Infant, & Early Childhood Home Visiting Program (MIECHV) - A new initiative, part of the federal Affordable Care Act; funded through the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services (HHS)
- Nurse-Family Partnership
- Parents as Teachers Home Visiting Program
- Partnering with Families for Early Learning Home Visits
- SOAR: Building Partnerships for Children Youth
- University of WA Parent Child Assistance Program
- WA DOH Children with Special Health Care Needs (CSHCN) program
- Zero to Three Early Steps to School Success [See WA DEL website]

6.1.4 Special Services Provided for Infants & Toddlers (0–3 yrs) & Children by Types of Delays or Developmental Disabilities

The table below shows the relatively low number of special child care service requests Child Care Resources received as of May 2014 and the number of those services that were provided. These services are described in

⁹¹ Accessed online at <http://thrivebyfivewa.org/home-visiting/>

⁹² Source: <http://www.del.wa.gov/development/visiting/account.aspx>



Section 2.7.7 of this report. The table shows that over 35% of special services county-wide were provided in Seattle.

Exhibit 155
Special Child Care Services Requested and Provided - As of May 2014

| | East Incorp. | East Uninc. | East Total | Seattle | North | South Incorp. | South Uninc. | South Total | Other | Total |
|---|-----------------|----------------|---------------|---------|-------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------|------------|
| Behavior Supervision / Support - Requested | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 |
| Behavior Supervision / Support - Provided | 89 | 22 | 111 | 206 | 22 | 162 | 69 | 231 | | 570 |
| Communication Support - Requested | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Communication Support - Provided | 63 | 21 | 84 | 157 | 16 | 108 | 54 | 162 | | 419 |
| Diapering/Toileting Assistance - Requested | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Diapering/Toileting Assistance - Provided | 105 | 35 | 140 | 211 | 27 | 201 | 77 | 278 | | 656 |
| Eating Assistance - Requested | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Eating Assistance - Provided | 87 | 23 | 110 | 166 | 21 | 138 | 64 | 202 | | 499 |
| Health Monitoring - Requested | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Health Monitoring - Provided | 74 | 17 | 91 | 158 | 18 | 116 | 57 | 173 | | 440 |
| Mobility Assistance - Requested | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Medication Monitoring - Provided | 111 | 35 | 146 | 278 | 35 | 215 | 80 | 295 | | 754 |
| Mobility Assistance - Requested | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mobility Assistance - Provided | 42 | 18 | 60 | 126 | 15 | 85 | 38 | 123 | | 324 |
| Nursing Care - Requested | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Nursing Care - Provided | 16 | 7 | 23 | 65 | 9 | 33 | 17 | 50 | | 147 |
| Physical Therapy - Requested | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Physical Therapy - Provided | 13 | 5 | 18 | 37 | 8 | 30 | 16 | 46 | | 109 |



| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|----|----|------------|--------------|------------|----|----|--------------|----------|-------------|
| Provided | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respiratory Supports - Requested | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| Respiratory Supports - Provided | 37 | 19 | 56 | 84 | 13 | 61 | 26 | 87 | | 240 | |
| Sensory Integration - Requested | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Sensory Integration - Provided | 28 | 9 | 37 | 55 | 12 | 38 | 20 | 58 | | 162 | |
| Specialized Equipment - Requested | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Specialized Equipment - Provided | 19 | 5 | 24 | 47 | 9 | 38 | 18 | 56 | | 136 | |
| Vision Supports - Requested | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Vision Supports - Provided | 16 | 7 | 23 | 31 | 6 | 22 | 11 | 33 | | 149 | |
| Total - Requested | | | | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | 12 | 0 | 16 |
| Total - Provided | | | | 923 | 1,621 | 211 | | | 1,794 | | 4605 |

Source: CCR Seattle, 2014

6.1.5 Infant & Toddler (Birth to 3) Programs

Error! Reference source not found. 159 illustrates the number and wide variety of the types of child care requests that Child Care Resources (CCR) has received throughout King County as of May 2014. In July 2014, CCR provided the following counts of providers caring for children from birth to three years old and birth to 13 years old.

Exhibit 156
Requests for Child Care Providers – as of May 2014

| Type of Care Requested | East Incorp. | East Uninc. | East Total | Seattle | North | South Incorp. | South Uninc. | South Total | Other | Total |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|---------|-------|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------|-------|
| Child Care Centers | 72 | 14 | 86 | 203 | 15 | 177 | 47 | 224 | 3 | 531 |
| Family Child Care | 63 | 12 | 75 | 150 | 14 | 151 | 39 | 190 | 3 | 432 |
| Preschool, License Exempt | 14 | 4 | 18 | 51 | 3 | 27 | 15 | 42 | 0 | 114 |
| Nanny Referrals | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | | | 179 | 404 | 32 | | | 456 | 6 | 1,077 |

Source: Child Care Resources



6.1.6 Infant & Toddler (Birth to 3) Programs by Geographic Location

Providers of care for children birth to three years old are located throughout King County in 26 cities. Child Care Resources (CCR) provided the following counts of providers caring for children from birth to three years old as of July 2014. Over 70% of child care requests were for children birth to four years old.

Exhibit 157
Child Care Requested By Age

| | East Incorp. | East Uninc. | East Total | Seattle | North | South Incorp. | South Uninc. | South Total | Other | Total | %-age |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|---------|-------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------|-------|--------|
| < 1 year | 19 | 6 | 25 | 65 | 4 | 36 | 15 | 51 | 0 | 145 | 24% |
| 1 year | 12 | 4 | 16 | 35 | 4 | 18 | 6 | 24 | 1 | 80 | 13% |
| 2 years | 14 | 1 | 15 | 33 | 1 | 24 | 6 | 30 | 1 | 80 | 13% |
| 3–4 years | 16 | 3 | 19 | 51 | 4 | 49 | 13 | 62 | 1 | 137 | 22% |
| Totals | | | 75 | 184 | 13 | | | 167 | 3 | 442 | 72.00% |

Source: Child Care Resources

CCR also shows the following counts of providers disaggregated by areas of King County and type of provider. Note that about 33.3% of these providers are located in Seattle.

Exhibit 158
Number of Child Care Centers, Family Child Care Homes, & School Age Only Programs

| | East Incorp. | East Uninc. | East Total | Seattle | North | South Incorp. | South Uninc. | South Total | Total |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|---------|-------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| Child Care Center (licensed) | 155 | 24 | 179 | 203 | 16 | 90 | 26 | 116 | 514 |
| Child Care Center – Accredited | 14 | 1 | 15 | 42 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 15 | 73 |
| Family Child Care (licensed) | 190 | 71 | 261 | 392 | 65 | 377 | 169 | 546 | 1,264 |
| Family Child Care – Accredited | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 13 |
| School Age Only (licensed) | 20 | 12 | 32 | 50 | 3 | 22 | 8 | 30 | 115 |
| School Age Only (exempt) | 18 | 7 | 25 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 42 |
| Total Providers | | | 497 | 645 | 92 | | | 701 | 1,935 |

Source: Child Care Resources (CCR)

6.1.7 Family Child Care Providers

Child Care Resources tracks the number of Family Child Care (FCC) providers who employ licensed individuals to provide child care services in their home for up to six children at a time. Exhibit 154 in Section 6.1.1 shows that its requests for Family Child Care providers in Seattle constitute about 37% of all requests in Seattle. Exhibit 159 below shows that Family Child Care providers offering services for infants and toddlers birth to three comprised about 39% of all providers county-wide.

Exhibit 159
Number of Family Child Care & Centers serving Children Birth to Three Years Old

| Type of Provider | Seattle Only | All of King County |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Family Child Care – Birth to Three | 435 | 1122 |
| Child Care Center – Birth to Three | 138 | 383 |
| Total Number of Providers | 573 | 1505 |

Source: CCR, July, 2014

Ages at which Family Child Care Providers Enroll Children

In addition, CCR tracks the minimum and maximum ages of the children for which the FCCs provide care. Service providers’ earliest or minimum age at which a child is accepted varies widely. About 515 providers accept children at 1 week old, seven at two weeks old, seven at 1 month to six weeks, 82 at two months, 112 at three months, 41 at 4–6 months, six at 10–11 months, 106 at 1 year, 61 at over 1 year old, and 138 at 2 years old.

Families, Friends, & Neighbor Caregivers

Family, friend and neighbor caregivers (FFN) include grandparents, aunts and uncles, elders, older siblings, friends, neighbors, and others who help families take care of their children on an informal basis. Early Childhood Program Participation (ECP) Survey estimates that approximately 24% of children aged three to five are in family care for all or part of their non-parental time. Because of variation due to sampling, the actual percentage could range from 22% to 26% (the 95% confidence interval).

FFN providers are unlicensed and not regulated by the State, although some FFN providers can receive child care subsidies for the care they provide. These providers must meet some minimum qualifications (like passing a background check, having their home approved by the Department of Social and Health Services, and keeping attendance records).⁹³

March 2014 Survey Shows Parents’ Interest in Family, Friend, & Neighbor Care

EMC Market and Research Services conducted a citywide live telephone survey of 1,301 parents/guardians with children in Kindergarten through 3rd grade enrolled in Seattle Public Schools (SPS) from March 4-23, 2014. Interviews were conducted in English, Spanish, Vietnamese, Somali, and Cantonese. About one third (32%) of the respondents were born outside of the United States. The interviews were distributed across the city based

⁹³ Berk, 2014. *Seattle Preschool for All Initiative: Analysis of Preschool Enrollment*



on the entire universe of K-3rd SPS families, as follows: 43% in South Seattle, 42% in North Seattle, and 16% in Central Seattle.

The demographic traits collected during the survey included a description of the parents' current childcare services. In response to a prompt, 45% reported that their child was cared for by a daycare or other childcare outside the home on a regular basis. On the other hand, 83% reported that their child had been cared for by a parent, a family member, friends, a neighbor, an au pair, or a nanny on a regular basis.

6.1.8 Estimated Number of Head Start Eligible Children Served By Each Program

During the 2012-13 school year, the Department of Early Learning (DEL) administered ECEAP through 40 contracts with educational service districts, school districts, community colleges, local governments and nonprofits. ECEAP served 37 of 39 Washington counties at 269 sites. In the 2012-13 school year, ECEAP had 8,391 slots for children. Over the year, 9,328 children were enrolled in these slots.

The ECEAP turnover rate has decreased in each of the past years. In 2012-13, at 11 percent, it was the lowest in ECEAP's recorded history. At its peak for the school year in May 2013, the ECEAP waiting list held 1,186 4-year-olds and 1,281 3-year-olds, totaling 2,467 children whose families desired to place them in ECEAP. Waiting list collection was standardized statewide during this year; only children entered into the Early Learning Management System (ELMS) database are included in this count.

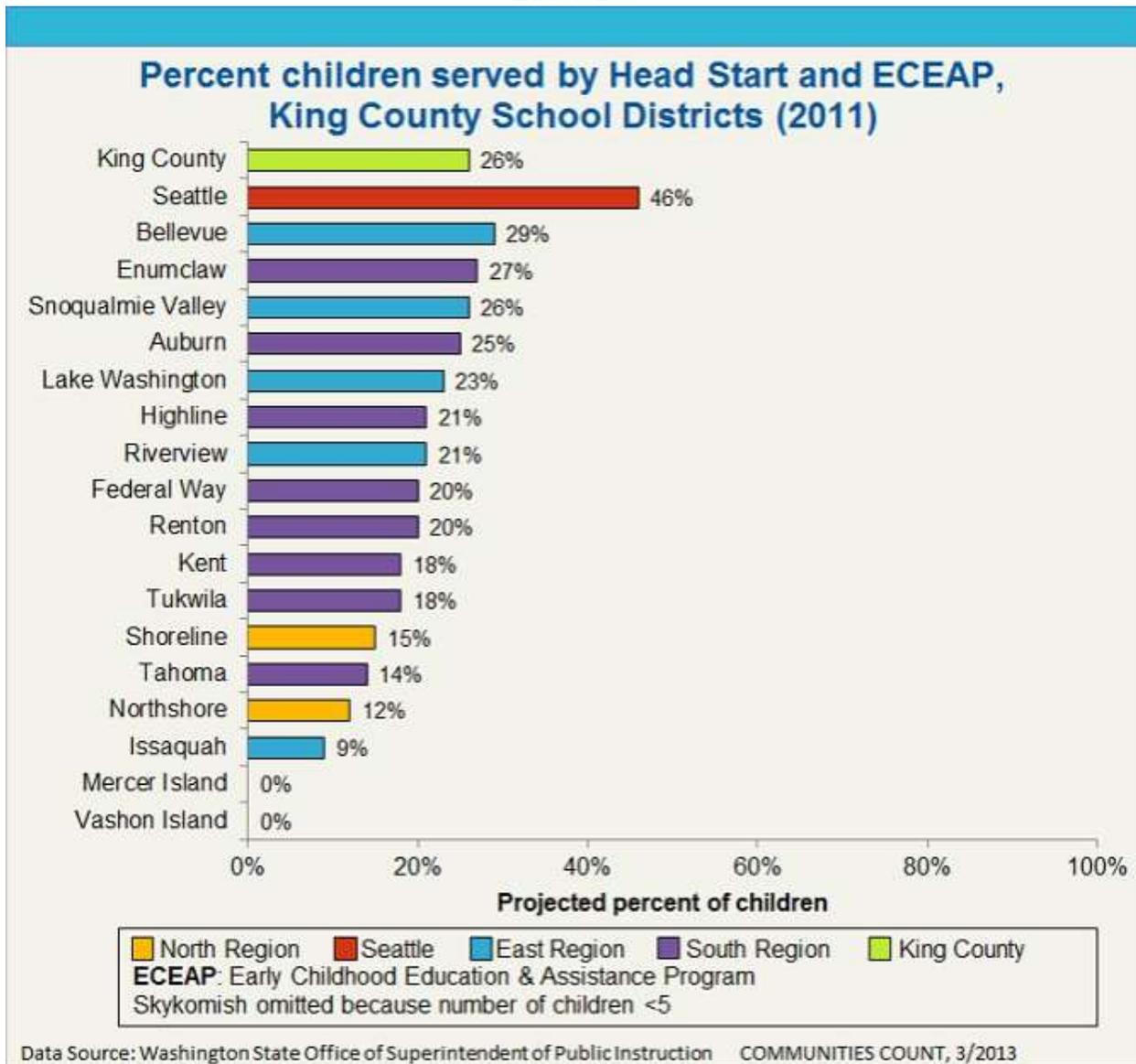
Approximately 32,322 children in Washington were eligible for ECEAP and were not served by either ECEAP or the federal Head Start program. Through Head Start and ECEAP, DEL is serving 37 percent of children who are eligible for ECEAP.

This current circumstance mirrors a trend historical trend that Communities Count documented in 2011 when it reported that funding for Head Start and ECEAP covered only 1 in 4 eligible King County children, leaving more than 10,000 eligible children without access to these early education options.⁹⁴

- In 2011, the majority of eligible children who could not be accommodated lived in King County's South Region; more than half were concentrated in four South Region school districts—Highline, Kent, Federal Way, and Renton.
- For Early Head Start, which focuses on low-income families with infants and toddlers, only about 1% of eligible children were served in 2011. Although almost 21,000 King County children were eligible for Early Head Start, a mere 298 slots were available.

⁹⁴ <http://www.communitiescount.org/index.php?page=percent-served-by-head-start-eceap>, retrieved 6/20/14

Exhibit 160



According to the Road Map Project, “most low-income children are not enrolled in any formal early learning program. In the Road Map Region, only 31% of eligible children are served by either a Head Start program, Early Childhood Education Assistance Program (ECEAP), or the Seattle Step Ahead program. Service rates vary considerably by school district, from a low of only 18% of low-income children in Tukwila and Kent School Districts, to a high of 57% in the entire Seattle Public School District.

In its *Education: Summary & Data Highlights*, Community Counts highlighted that providing “quality education before age 5 creates a powerful domino effect, yielding sustained benefits to individuals and society at large”.⁹⁵ Further, the burdens of poor quality, costs, access, and limited choice often fall on poor families.

⁹⁵ <http://www.communitiescount.org/index.php?page=education>, retrieved 6/20/14

6.1.9 Estimated Number of Three- & Four-Year Old Children Served at the City Level

While it is difficult to calculate how many three year olds and how many four year olds are enrolled in each type of care and preschool program in Seattle (privately funded or subsidized by the local, state, or federal governments), gap analyses conducted by Berk (2014) for the launch of the Seattle PFA Initiative provided these estimates.

- The estimated number of Seattle three and four year olds attending child care and preschool programs is between 7,800 and 9,000.
- Of 12,280 three and four year olds in Seattle, these numbers represent 63% and 73%, respectively, of all three and four year olds in Seattle.
- The following exhibit shows projections based on calculations from the US Census ACS and the Early Childhood Program Participation (ECP) Survey.

Exhibit 161
Estimated Enrollment Status of Three & Four Year Olds in Seattle, 2012

| Strategy 1: Number of children enrolled in nursery or preschool, based on American Community Survey | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| Total Number of Children | Enrolled Children | Enrolled as % Total | Unenrolled Children | Unenrolled as % of Total | |
| 3 yr olds | 6,450 | 3,450 | 53% | 3,000 | 47% |
| 4 yr olds | 5,830 | 4,340 | 74% | 1,490 | 26% |
| Total 3 & 4 yr olds | 12,280 | 7,790 | 63% | 4,490 | 37% |
| Strategy 2: Number of children enrolled in center- based and non-relative care, based on Early Childhood Program Participation (ECP) Survey | | | | | |
| Total Number of Children | Enrolled Children | Enrolled as % of Total | Unenrolled Children | Unenrolled as % of Total | |
| 3 yr olds | 6,450 | <i>Separate data is not available for three and four year olds; see below for totals</i> | | | |
| 4 yr olds | 5,830 | | | | |
| Total 3 & 4 yr olds | 12,280 | 8,960 | 73% | 3,320 | 27% |

Source: Berk, 2014, PFA Enrollment Analysis

The five grantees highlighted in this needs assessment served 3,323 three and four year olds in 2012–2013, representing approximately 15.7% of all Seattle’s enrolled three-year old children and 39.4% of Seattle’s four-year olds (based on the Early Childhood Program Participation (ECP) Survey).

Exhibit 162
Total Available Slots for Head Start, ECEAP, and Step Ahead Programs, FY 2014-2017

| Programs and Funding Source | Projected Slots Citywide by Year | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | SY 2014-15 | SY 15-16 | SY 16-17 |
| Head Start (US DHHS) | 1,128 | 1,128 | 1,128 |
| Working Connections Child Care (WA DSHS and WA DEL) | 770 | 779 | 788 |
| Step Ahead (Seattle OFE) | 512 | 576 | 640 |
| ECEAP (WA DEL) | 363 | 388 | 457 |
| Total | 2,773 | 2,871 | 3,013 |

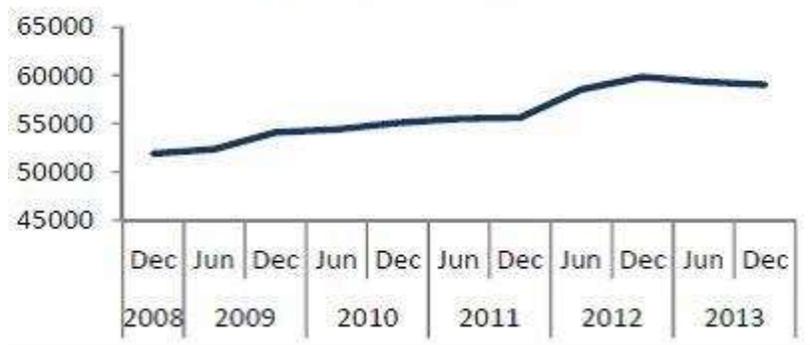
Source: Head Start and Early Head Start 2012-13 Program Information Reports (PIRs); City of Seattle, 2014. ECEAP Cumulative School Year Data for 2013-2014; Berk, 2014 Recommendations for PFA Action Plan

6.1.10 Program Capacity & Reasons for Vacancies

Availability of Child Care Services State-, County-, & City-wide

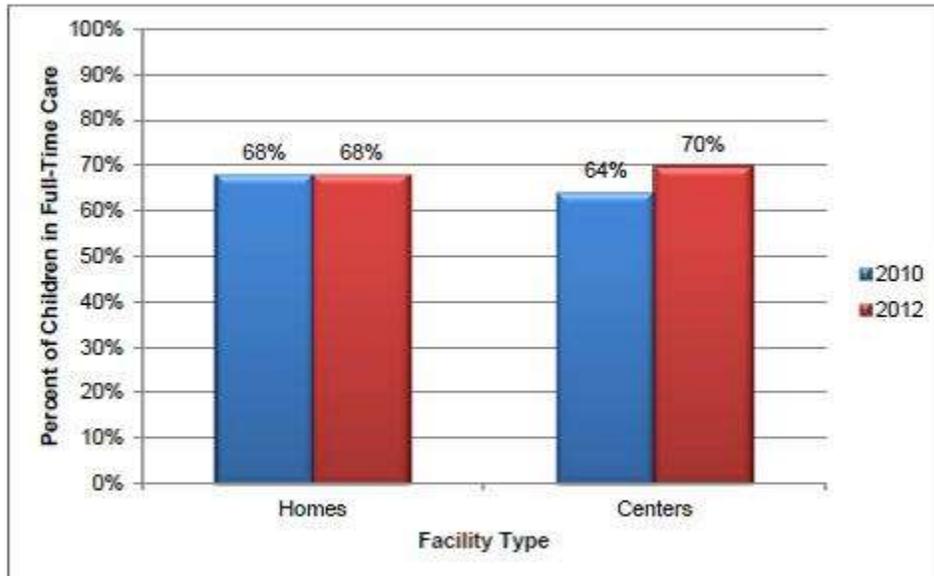
[Vacancies Statewide - Declines in WA State Childcare Capacity](#) • According to Child Care Aware’s report, *Child Care in King County* (February 2014), indicated that the number of child care providers and the total capacity for children in Washington State has declined over the past few years.

Exhibit 163
Total Child Care Capacity



While the percent of children in WA who are in full-time childcare has remained constant, WA State saw an increase in centers from 2011–2012.

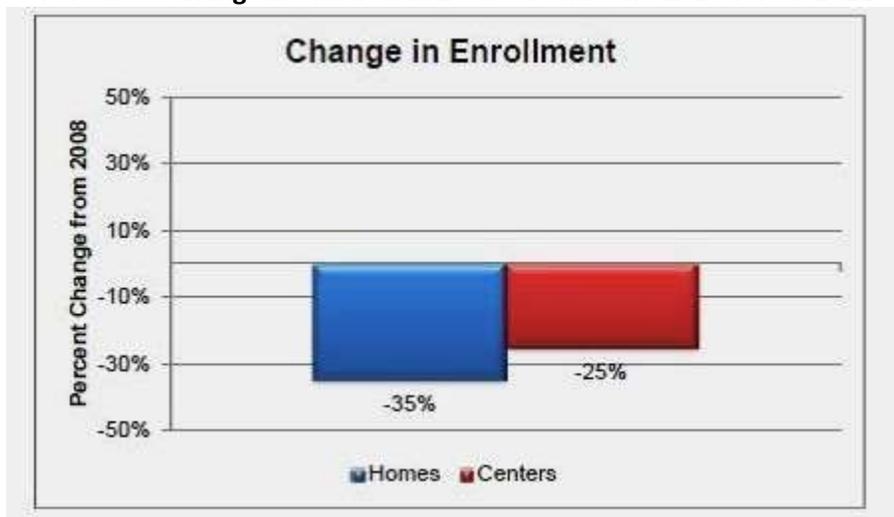
Exhibit 164
Number of Childcare Facilities Statewide - 2010 versus 2012



Source: Washington State University (WSU), *Child Care in Washington State 2012*

- Both centers and family homes had a decrease of the number of children enrolled from 2010 to 2012. Between 2010 and 2012, the number of child care centers decreased from 2,134 to 1,494, representing a 30% decrease, while centers had 34,428 fewer children enrolled, accounting for a 25% decrease.
- Family homes decreased from 5,504 homes in 2010 to 4,162 homes in 2012, representing a decrease of 24.4%, and family homes had 13,413 fewer children enrolled, and accounting for 35% decrease.⁹⁶

Exhibit 165
Percent of Change in Children in Licensed Childcare 2010 versus 2012



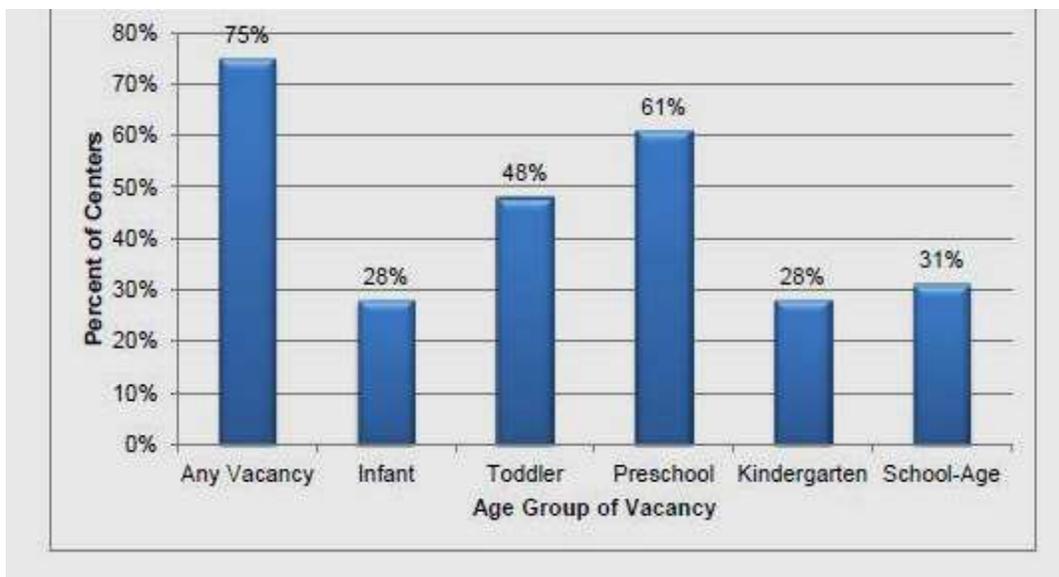
⁹⁶ Washington State University (WSU), *Child Care in Washington State 2012*, pp. 86–87

Increases and Declines in King County Childcare • However, “[i]n King County, the number of licensed child care providers has increased from 1,977 with capacity for 51,875 children in 2008 to 2,090 providers with capacity for 59,0190 children at the end of 2013” (Child Care Aware).

- King County (DSHS Subsidy Region 4) had the highest number of children receiving full-time or part-time care in centers by Child Care Subsidy Region and age group (WSU, p. 29).

When disaggregated by age, infant care continues to be the most difficult and expensive care to find in WA State overall. Only 28% of WA State centers (See Exhibit 168) reported that they could enroll additional infants in 2012 (WSU, p.25).

Exhibit 166
Percent of Centers with Vacancies by Age Group, 2012 (WSU, p. 18)



Source: Child Care Aware, *Childcare in King County; Spring, 2013*; <http://wa.childcareaware.org>

- This scarcity of infant care is due, in part, to the required higher ratio of adults to children for children under 2 years old (1 adult to 4 infants) and makes child care options a high need among parents of the County’s youngest children.
- Among WA State centers, the highest number of vacancies were for preschool children (7,831 children). However, the estimates of child care capacity in King County suggest that “only 21 percent of centers had vacancy for kindergarteners, which was the lowest proportion across all regions and age groups.” (WSU, *Childcare*, p.26).

Looking closer at Seattle, centers account for the majority of facilities, according to the highest estimate in Exhibit 167, but family care facilities have more capacity with 1,430 preschool slots.

Exhibit 167

**Estimated Enrollment Capacity for Three and Four Year Olds in Seattle’s Licensed Care,
Based on CCR and DEL data**

| | Number of Slots | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Child Care Centers | FCCs | Total |
| A. Estimate based on CCR Data | | | |
| Total 3 & 4 yr olds | 3,030 | 1,430 | 4,460 |
| B. Estimate based on DEL Data | | | |
| Total 3 & 4 yr olds | 3,585 | 1,129 | 4,714 |

Source: Berk, 2014 based on Department of Early Learning, 2013; Child Care Resources, 2013; City of Seattle, 2013.

In the Public Use Micro Sample (PUMS) data for 2007-2011 for Seattle, there were 504 three and four year old children, of whom 277 were enrolled in nursery or preschool (Exhibit 171). Based on PUMS data, the highest number of unenrolled children are in Southwest Seattle, Central Seattle, Southeast Seattle and Northwest Seattle.

Exhibit 168

Estimated Number of Three & Four-Year Olds by Neighborhood, 2013

| PUMA | Not enrolled | Enrolled | Total |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Northwest Seattle | 0.2925 | 0.7075 | 1 |
| 95% c.i. | [.2161,.3828] | [.6172,.7839] | |
| n | 37 | 91 | 128 |
| Northeast Seattle | 0.2561 | 0.7439 | 1 |
| 95% c.i. | [.1681,.3697] | [.6303,.8319] | |
| n | 29 | 82 | 111 |
| Queen Anne/Magnolia/Downtown | 0.3129 | 0.6871 | 1 |
| 95% c.i. | [.1843,.4784] | [.5216,.8157] | |
| n | 15 | 36 | 51 |
| Central and Southeast Seattle | 0.4154 | 0.5846 | 1 |
| 95% c.i. | [.3112,.5277] | [.4723,.6888] | |
| n | 39 | 55 | 94 |
| Southwest Seattle | 0.5168 | 0.4832 | 1 |
| 95% c.i. | [.4204,.612] | [.388,.5796] | |
| n | 56 | 64 | 120 |
| Total | 0.3731 | 0.6269 | |
| 95% c.i. | [.3274,.4211] | [.5789,.6726] | |
| n | 176 | 328 | 504 |

Source: Berk, 2014. Seattle Preschool for All Initiative: Analysis of Preschool Enrollment; 2007-2011 PUMS,



American Community Survey

Reasons for Vacancies • As was pointed out above in the discussion of the EMC March 2014 Survey, 1301 parents/guardians with children in Kindergarten through 3rd grade enrolled in Seattle Public Schools (SPS) expressed a strong interest in Family, Friend and Neighbor Care. A finding of the survey analysis was that “[a]mong parents and guardians who did not use out of home care, the two most common reasons for not using out of home care were wanting to stay at home or not needing outside care (47%) and childcare being seen as too expensive (30%).”

According to Berk’s (2014) gap analysis on preschool enrollment, two surveys shed light on the reasons some parents/guardians might not have enrolled their children in preschool programs. The first was the City of Seattle Office for Education’s (OFE) *Comprehensive Universal Preschool Parent/Guardian Survey* in the first quarter of 2014. The other was the OFE-Seattle Public Schools (SPS) jointly sponsored survey of parents of kindergarteners during the first parent-teacher conferences in November of 2013. Although the survey did not draw from a representative sample, it reflects the experience of those parents who attended parent-teacher conferences.

Of those whose kindergartener had not attended preschool at age three or four (384 responses; more than one response could be selected):

- Most children, 68%, stayed home with a parent
- 26% were in family, friend, or neighbor (FFN) care
- 18% attended a child care center and 6% were cared for in a family child care home
- The most common reasons for the child not attending preschool were: wanting to care for the child at home (29%); cost of preschool (25%), and desire for FFN care (11%)
- Transportation barriers (5%), hours of care (5%), location of providers (4%), and lack of culturally appropriate care (2%) were cited by a minority of respondents.⁹⁷

Cultural Attitudes & Barriers to Preschool Enrollment

Research conducted with four culturally diverse child care providers by a Seattle University student and included in Berk (2014) *Seattle Preschool for All (PFA) Initiative: Analysis of Preschool Enrollment* (pp. 92-98) offers some insights into the reasons that some families may not enroll their children in childcare outside their homes.

Barriers

- Access to transportation for at home caregivers who are often non-English speaking grandparents in the Chinese community and stay at home mothers in the Somali community.
- Lack of knowledge about the availability of preschool programs for which families are already eligible.
- For the Chinese and Latino communities, having basic needs met such as access to enough food, or proper healthcare to ensure that families can focus on education.
- Not being able to communicate effectively with the instructors can be discouraging and a deterrent for the Vietnamese community.
- Lack of legal status in the country could prevent parents from seeking out services.

⁹⁷ Berk, 2014. *Seattle Preschool For All Initiative: Analysis of Preschool Enrollment*

- The representative from the Vietnamese community mentioned that flexible hours for preschool (or childcare) programs would be beneficial as many families work two or three jobs and keep odd hours.

Attitudes (that can prevent families from enrolling their children in preschool):

- Both the Latino and the Chinese community representatives mentioned that there is sometimes fear of losing cultural identity.
- The representative from the Somali community mentioned that there could be the belief that learning should take place in the actual classroom (kindergarten) when children are of school age.
- Preschool is sometimes viewed as play time and can be seen as non-essential in the Vietnamese community.
- Culture and language are very important for the Vietnamese community and can prevent parents from enrolling their child in preschool if they have not found the right program. (Berk, 2014, PFA Initiative: Enrollment Analysis. p.92)

6.2 Participants in Welfare Reform, Employment, & Training Programs

6.2.1 Reasons Families Need Child Care Subsidies

Family Income Influences Ability to Access Childcare

Availability of child care openings is only part of the picture for parents. Parents must be able to afford the costs of monthly child care fees that help keep them employed.

Clearly, “[t]he downturn of the economy and the high unemployment rates may have motivated some parents to pull their [youngest and school-aged] children from child care as the overall expense increased” (WSU, p. 86). The consequence of this cost-saving move has been numerous center closures.

According to Child Care Aware, for a King County family, the median cost of family child care can be up to 49% less than the cost of care in a center. However, for that family with an infant and a preschooler in full-time care, the infant care cost (\$15,552/year) and toddler cost (\$12,996/year) can represent 23% and 19%, respectively, of the county’s median household income (\$67,338).

- “Adjusted for inflation, the average rate per month for full-time child care in centers actually increased \$42, or 5.8 % and the rate for family homes decreased \$16, or 2.6%, from 2010 to 2012” (WSU, p.95).

As noted above, the EMC March 2014 parent survey found that “[a]mong parents and guardians who did not use out of home care, the two most common reasons for not using out of home care were wanting to stay at home or not needing outside care (47%) and childcare being seen as too expensive (30%).”

6.2.2 Working Parents in the County & City & among Enrolled Parents

In its County Profiles (February 2014), Child Care Aware of WA reported that 56.5 to 59.9% of Washington’s children under six lived in homes with all parents working. In King County that rate was 55.3 to 61.5% (Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2012).

The WA Department of Health also reported that 67.9% of King County, 66.3% of Legislative District 7 residents and 67.9% of District 9 residents were working families as well as recipients of WIC and SNAP (formerly known as Food Stamps).

Exhibit 169
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, & Children (WIC)
WIC Data by County & Congressional Districts 7 & 9 - FFY 2012

| Jurisdiction | Percent Infants Born Served by WIC | | WIC Families | | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| | County % | State-wide % | Total | Infants & Children < 5 yrs | Working Families | Families Living in Poverty |
| King | 34.5% | 49.1% | 67,106 | 47,551 | 67.9% | 66.8% |
| District 7 | | | 14,728 | 10,270 | 66.3% | |
| District 9 | | | 34,122 | 24,350 | 67.9 | |

Source: Washington State Department of Health, 2014.

Exhibit 170 shows the total number of families with children enrolled in Early Head Start, Head Start, or ECEAP who are working or receiving cash benefits or other services under TANF or Supplemental Security Income (SSI). Approximately 43% of parents in single-parent or two parent families were working and nearly 25% of families received TANF or SSI in 2012–2013.

Exhibit 170
Number of Head Start, Early Head Start, and ECEAP Families Receiving Assistance,
FY 2012 - 2013

| Programs | Working Parents | # Families Receiving WIC | # Families Receiving TANF | # Families Receiving SNAP | # Families Receiving SSI | Total Number of Families |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| HEAD START | | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | | | 7 | | 1 | 24 |
| Denise Louie Neighborhood House | 108 | 162 | 9 | 63 | 2 | 236 |
| Puget Sound ESD | 159 | 243 | 52 | 239 | 16 | 260 |
| Seattle Public Schools | 1137 | 1308 | 638 | 804 | 103 | 2853 |
| | 301 | 359 | 124 | 341 | 17 | 487 |
| EARLY HEAD START | | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | | | | | | |
| Denise Louie Neighborhood House | 68 | 138 | 18 | 41 | 11 | 138 |
| Puget Sound ESD | 121 | 238 | 114 | 93 | 15 | 460 |
| Seattle Public Schools | | | | | | |
| ECEAP | | | | | | |
| Total | 1894 | 2448 | 962 | 1581 | 165 | 4458 |
| Percent of Total Families | 42.49% | 54.91% | 21.58% | 35.46% | 3.70% | |

Source: Head Start and Early Head Start 2012-13 Program Information Reports (PIRs); City of Seattle, 2014.
ECEAP Cumulative School Year Data for 2013-2014.

Note: "Parent working" means that in a single parent home, the parent is working.
In a two-parent home, one parent is employed.

6.2.3 The Cost of Childcare

Child Care Aware of America (CCAW) details the economic challenge America’s working families face in paying for child care in its *Parents and the High Cost of Child Care: 2013 Report*. As have many advocates, concerned citizens, and researchers in the field, CCAW asserted that parents know the value of and want to have quality, safe, stable, and stimulating child care environments for their children.

However, child care is expensive, especially when compared to other household costs and when the costs have to be met by single-parent families and families with more than one child. CCAW cautions that safety, health and school readiness come at a cost that many parents cannot afford. Once parents are priced out of legally operating child care they are often forced to attend unlicensed care or patch together multiple [lower quality] informal arrangements (page. 9).



The average cost of full-time licensed family home care in Washington is \$7,189; a family of 4 with 2 kids under five would pay an average of 36% of their monthly income for child care alone without this support. If they chose center-based care, this goes up to 42% of their monthly income (WA Office of Financial Management; WA DEL).

Additional costs accrue with individualized services provided for children with special education needs. The number of children with IEPs and IFSPs is small. The following guidance in the PKA Implementation plan suggest estimates that average additional costs are highest for children with IEPs.

Exhibit 171
Average Per-Child Cost (SY 2024–2025, Adjusted to 2014 Dollars)

| | SY 2024-25 Cost (\$2014) | Percent |
|---|-----------------------------|------------|
| Base Provider Cost/Child | \$11,250 | 85% |
| <i>Avg addt'l for child with IEP</i> | <i>\$2,000</i> | |
| <i>Avg addt'l for ELL child</i> | <i>\$700</i> | |
| <i>Avg addt'l for child < 130% FPL</i> | <i>\$500</i> | |
| Average Program Support Cost/Child | \$1,000 | 8% |
| Average Program Admin Cost/Child | \$1,000 | 8% |
| Total Average Cost/Child | \$13,250 | |

Source: Berk, 2014 PFA Action Plan.

The Washington State 2012 Child Care Survey compared subsidized and non-subsidized daily rates, using the data to estimate the proportion of private paying children who received care that cost the same or less than the state subsidy rate. The monthly subsidy rate for preschool-aged children in King County was \$684 for center-based providers and \$645 for FCCs.

Exhibit 172 shows information for family child care facilities and center-based providers in all of King County. Only 6% of the centers in King County reported charging the subsidy rate or less, compared to 30% of FCC providers. Child care in King County is more expensive than the rates throughout the state.

Exhibit 172
DSHS Rates for Center & Family Child Care versus 75th Percentile Rate per Month¹, King County 2012

| | Subsidy Rate* | 75th Percentile ² | At/Below Subsidy Rate ³ |
|-------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Child Care Centers | \$683.98 | \$1,134.98 | 6% |
| Family Child Care homes | \$645.26 | \$880.00 | 30% |

*Notes: *All rates are from the Department of Early Learning website and are dated July 1, 2009.*

*1 Monthly rate=Daily*22. 2 Seventy-five percent of providers charge this rate or less. 3 Percent of providers charging at or below current subsidy rate. Source: Washington State 2012 Child Care Survey, SESRC, 2012*



Exhibit 173 provides information from Child Care Resources (CCR) on average rates for preschool care in Seattle, both for providers that take subsidies and those that do not. Converted into annual figures, the rates for preschool care in a center-based setting range from \$11,300 for providers serving children with subsidies to \$14,700 for those that serve only unsubsidized children. For Family Child Care (FCC), the range is between \$8,200 and \$10,600, respectively.

Exhibit 173
City of Seattle Average Rates for Preschool Care (Age 2 ½–5 years)

| Type of Care | Take DSHS / City of Seattle Subsidies | | Do Not Take Any Subsidy | | All Programs | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | Number of Programs | Average Monthly Rate | Number of Programs | Average Monthly Rate | Number of Programs | Average Monthly Rate |
| Center | 113 | \$944 | 22 | \$1,228 | 135 | \$992 |
| FCC | 263 | \$684 | 38 | \$880 | 301 | \$708 |
| Total | 376 | \$760 | 60 | \$1,000 | 346 | \$796 |

Source: CCR, 2013. Note: Number of Programs is the number of programs that reported rate information to CCR, not the total number of Center and FCC programs in Seattle.

6.2.4 Child Care Subsidy Programs at State, County & City Levels & Use among Enrolled Families

State Level Program—DSHS Working Connections Child Care Subsidy

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) subsidies make childcare costs affordable for many WA State families. The Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) Program, which is supported by state and federal funds, and is administered by DSHS helps low income families pay for child care expenses while parents are working, or meeting their WorkFirst/BFIT participation requirements to look for work, or be enrolled in an approved training program.

Eligibility for Working Connections is income-based, that is 175% of the Federal Poverty Level, or \$40,338 for a family of 4. Generally, ECEAP and Head Start eligible families are eligible for the State WCCC Program. **More than 60,000 WA children (over 27,000 families) rely on Working Connections Child Care and other state child care subsidy programs.** In 2012, Region 4 (King County) had the lowest rate of serving children with subsidies, 61.1% compared to the WA State average of 79.4% (WSU, Technical Report 12-05 Washington State 2012 Child Care Survey, p. 63).

WCCC Subsidies: Priority Populations & Wait Lists

When there is an active wait list to receive WCCC child care benefits, applicants can expect four to eight weeks on the wait list unless they are a member of a priority population. Priority populations include

- families who receive Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) benefits,
- child-only TANF cases,
- income-eligible families who have a child with special needs, and

- teen parents who do not live with a parent or guardian and attend high school full-time where there is on-site child care.

All other eligible families receive child care benefits on a first-come, first-served basis until the program exceeds 33,000 households. Currently, there is no waiting list for WCCC.

Subsidy Programs Requests & Supply in Seattle-King County Metropolitan Area

Child Care Resources reported that nearly 40% of all requests for subsidies and 39% of all accepted requests for subsidies were provided in Seattle.

Exhibit 174
Child Care Assistance by Programs, as of May 2014

| Subsidy Programs Requested & Accepted | East | East | East | Seattle | North | South | South | South | Other | Total |
|---------------------------------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|-------|---------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Incorp. | Uninc. | Total | | | Incorp. | Uninc. | Total | | |
| DSHS - Requested | 43 | 8 | 51 | 119 | 10 | 138 | 31 | 169 | 2 | 351 |
| DSHS - Accepted | 173 | 56 | 229 | 469 | 58 | 394 | 172 | 566 | | 1,322 |
| HSD - City of Seattle - Requested | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| City of Seattle - Accepted | 0 | 0 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | 126 |
| Sliding Scale - Requested | 5 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 28 |
| Sliding Scale - Accepted | | | 34 | 88 | 2 | | | 100 | | 224 |
| Multi-Child - Requested | 6 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 14 |
| Multi-Child Discount - Accepted | 179 | 69 | 248 | 329 | 54 | 263 | 107 | 370 | | 1,001 |
| Scholarship - Requested | 4 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 15 |
| Scholarships - Accepted | 51 | 15 | 66 | 103 | 6 | 25 | 10 | 35 | | 210 |
| Total - Requested | | | 66 | 150 | 12 | | | 187 | 2 | 417 |
| Total - Accepted | | | 577 | 1114 | 120 | | | 1072 | | 2,883 |

- The annual per-child rates for preschool care in center-based settings range between \$11,300 for providers serving children with subsidies and \$14,700 for those that do not serve children with subsidies. For Family Child Care providers, the range is between \$8,200 and \$10,600.
- However, as demonstrated in Exhibit 175, the majority of family child care facilities accepted state subsidies in 2013, but centers did not.



City of Seattle Assistance Programs

The City of Seattle provides two types of assistance programs.

Child Care Assistance Program. The City of Seattle helps low- and moderate-income working families pay for child care for children ages one month to 13 years. These subsidies are mainly for working families needing full day child care who have incomes above the DSHS Working Connections Child Care eligibility limit and up to 300% of the federal poverty guideline. Families can choose from 134 licensed family child care homes and centers in Seattle, which contract with the City to provide high-quality and affordable child care.

At the time of enrollment, the family is given a voucher, which authorizes monthly child care payments to the child care home or center that they choose from the list provided.

The amount of the payment from the City varies according to the income of the family, age of the child, and hours of care needed. The City typically pays between 25% and 80% of a standardized rate, and the family is responsible for paying the difference between the city child care assistance and the Provider’s regular monthly rate.

The subsidy for preschool aged children ranges from \$11,405 per year for families 110% and below federal poverty level, to \$3,168 for families closer to 300% of federal poverty level. In 2014–2015, 110 three- and four-year olds received an average CCAP stipend of \$7,116.

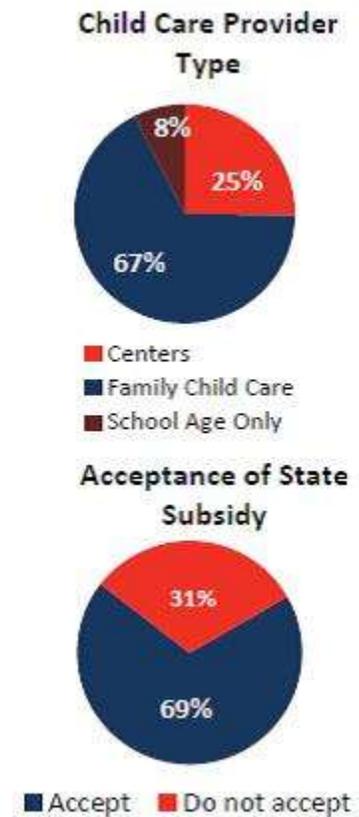
- Families receiving subsidies for child care have fewer options for their use.
- The majority of child care centers and FCCs accept DSHS assistance, but fewer accept City of Seattle subsidies. Any licensed program can accept subsidies from DSHS.
- Only programs that contract with the City of Seattle’s Department of Human Services are eligible to accept child care subsidies from the City. However,
- FCCs in particular are likely not to accept City of Seattle Subsidies.

Subsidy Rates

Head Start

According to the Head Start Region X Office, the average annual cost per slot for the Head Start grantees serving children in the city of Seattle is **\$9,500**. One of the grantees listed their rate as \$10,695 per slot year and suggested that this figure is their approximate cost as well.

Exhibit 175
Subsidy Acceptance by
Provider in King County



ECEAP

The Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP) per slot rate is \$625 per child per month for nine months (during the program year) and \$335 per child per month for three months (during the summer months). The total is **\$6,630** per slot per year. As mentioned earlier, during the 2012–2013 school year, ECEAP provided 330 allocated slots in Seattle.

Step Ahead

Payment for Step Ahead program is based on a five-level provider tier systems. The tier placements are based on the preschool programs meeting expectations of Early Achievers (Washington State’s Quality Rating and Improvement System), and Step Ahead standards and requirements. Tier I – Equivalent to Level 1 of Early Achievers; Meets licensing requirements and all Step Ahead standards and requirements. (In lieu of meeting licensing requirements, un-licensed programs must meet health and safety facility standards.)

Exhibit 176
Step Ahead Per Slot Rates, 2013–2014

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Part Time - Tier 2 | \$ 6,107 | Full Time - Tier 1 | \$ 7,411 |
| Part Time - Tier 3 | \$ 6,312 | Full Time - Tier 2 | \$ 7,615 |
| Part Time - Tier 4 | \$ 6,517 | Full Time - Tier 3 | \$ 7,820 |
| | | Full Time - Tier 4 | \$ 8,024 |

Source: Berk, 2014; City of Seattle, 2014.

The following exhibits show the number of current and projected child care subsidy recipients including parents of enrolled children.

Exhibit 177
Current & Projected Number of Three- & Four-Year Old Children Served

| Subsidy Recipients in Seattle | SY 14-15 | SY 15-16 | SY 16-17 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Child Care Assistance Program (Seattle HSD) | 110 | 111 | 112 |
| Average Annual Stipend | \$7,116 | \$7,284 | \$7,456 |
| Step Ahead (Seattle OFE) | 512 | 576 | 640 |
| Total | 622 | 687 | 752 |

Source: Berk, 2014. Recommendations for Seattle’s PKA Action Plan.



Enrolled Children Receiving Child Care Subsidies

Exhibit 178
Number of Head Start, Early Head Start, & ECEAP Children, FY 2012–2013

| Programs | Enrolled Children for whom a Subsidy is Received |
|-------------------------------|--|
| HEAD START | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | |
| Denise Louie | 6 |
| Neighborhood House | 0 |
| Puget Sound ESD | 550 |
| Seattle Public Schools | 0 |
| EARLY HEAD START | |
| Denise Louie | 0 |
| Puget Sound ESD | 119 |
| ECEAP | |
| Total | 675 |

Sources: Head Start and Early Head Start 2012-13 Program Information Reports (PIRs); City of Seattle, 2014. ECEAP Cumulative School Year Data for 2013-2014.

6.2.5 The Future of Public Child Care Funding & Subsidies

Supplemental Budget Summary - Governor’s 2014 Supplemental Budget Policy Items

On March 4, the state House Democrats passed a supplemental budget that contained some of the most controversial elements—a teacher cost-of-living pay raise and a new preschool program for low-income children.

The budget proposal included these Early Learning and Child Care line items: *Increased Preschool Access –ECEAP, Child Care Family Home Rate Increase, Child Care Center Quality Pilot, Electronic Time System, and Local Grant for Early Achievers* detailed in Exhibit 179. In addition, Human Services, Health and Public Safety items of interest to early childhood educators included *Improved WorkFirst Participation, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Contingency Funds, and Healthiest Next Generation initiative.*



Exhibit 179

2014 Supplemental Budget Summary Related to Early Learning, Child Care, & Assistance Programs

| Early Learning & Child Care | Budget Authority | Source – WA General Fund | Source – Other & Notes |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Increase Preschool Access -ECEAP | DEL | \$4,000,000 | Preschool slots in the Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program are increased by 500 from 10,091 to 10,591 in Fiscal Year 2015. |
| Child Care Family Home Rate Increase | DSHS – Economic Services | \$10,343,000 | \$70,000 Fund the family home child care collective bargaining agreement. This includes a 4 percent increase effective July 1, 2014, a 4 percent increase effective Jan. 1, 2015, and funding for a pilot project to evaluate the effectiveness of provider incentives to improve the quality of care. |
| Child Care Center Quality Pilot | DEL | \$1,000,00 | Funding is provided in Fiscal Year 2015 to support a pilot program to determine the appropriate payment increases at specific Early Achievers child care centers. This pilot shall run concurrently with the similar pilot for the family home child care providers |
| Electronic Time System | DEL | \$944,000 | Adjustments are made to the funding provided to develop a new child care time, attendance and billing system. Expenditures that cannot be financed through a certificate of participation are now directly funded with state operating funds. |
| Local Grant for Early Achievers | | | \$50,000 (General Fund-Private/Local) Private/local expenditure authority is provided to spend local grant funds to integrate the Early Childhood Education Assistance Program and the federal Head Start program into the Early Achievers Quality Rating and Improvement System |
| Early Learning & Child Care Total | | \$16,287,000 | \$120,000.00 |
| Human Services, Health and Public Safety - Human Services | | | |
| Improve WorkFirst Participation | | | \$14,809,000 Change the WorkFirst program to meet federal participation rules and avoid a \$13.6 million penalty. Clients who meet the requirements of their plan will be eligible for an incentive award. |
| TANF Contingency Funds | | | \$13,732,000 |
| Healthiest Next Generation initiative | | \$500,000 | Add project staff in the departments of Health and Early Learning and the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction to develop and execute strategies of a comprehensive childhood obesity prevention project. |

Sources: <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/budget14/default.asp>;
http://www.ofm.wa.gov/budget14/highlights/Highlights_supplementalbudgetsummary.pdf



On May 17, 2014 Puget Sound ESD published an *ECEAP Expansion Update* explaining the rationale for and extent of the WA Department of Early Learning expansion of ECEAP in response to recent state level funding decisions. PSESD explained:

- WA Department of Early Learning (DEL) planned to improve the school readiness of vulnerable children by providing more intensive high quality services.
- The new approach is designed to improve outcomes for children, streamline and remove obstacles for families, and reduce administrative burden for programs.
- A set of common quality standards across ECEAP and child care and alignment with the Early Achievers framework as part of these initiatives.
- New state level funding for ECEAP and Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) subsidy funding will allow programs to focus their resources on children’s needs.⁹⁸
- The state budget added 350 ECEAP slots across the state, 150 of which have been accepted by PSESD. DEL distributed these using a formula that aims to equalize access statewide in neighborhoods with state-funded, full-day Kindergarten schools.

Berk (2014) pointed out that:

“Preliminary indications are that ECEAP will make funds available for the following purposes:

(a) Adding ECEAP slots, which may be part-day, full-day (six hours) or extended-day

(b) Converting existing part-day ECEAP slots to full-day or extended-day

“Many current ECEAP providers will likely become part of Seattle’s Preschool for All Initiative, but we cannot assume that they all will, and they will not be able to serve families over the ECEAP eligibility level [...

“Vacancies in child care programs tend to increase during economic recessions, and then decrease when a stronger economy increases employment. If Seattle’s economy continues to recover and grow, there is likely to be less vacant space in Seattle’s child care and private preschool programs than at present. While some of these child care and private preschool programs will choose to participate in PFA, it is not reasonable to assume that all will do so.”
(Recommendations for Seattle’s Preschool for All Action Plan, p. 96)

⁹⁸ Source: <http://www.earlylearningwa.org/images/WebSiteFiles/ECEAP/ECEAP%20Expansion/PSESD%202014-2015%20ECEAP%20Expansion%20FAQs%2003-17-14.pdf>

Child Care Subsidy Rates

The WA DEL provides this guidance on the levels of subsidy rates by region. Seattle lies in Region 4, King County. There is similar guidance provided for Family Child Care providers at DEL’s website.

Exhibit 180

Child Care Subsidy Rates, Effective July 1, 2014

| Centers Full Day | Infant | Toddler | Pre-School | School Age |
|------------------|-----------|---------|------------|------------|
| | Base Rate | | | |
| Region 1 | 30.26 | 25.45 | 24.04 | 22.64 |
| Spokane County | 30.95 | 26.03 | 24.60 | 23.16 |
| Region 2 | 30.57 | 25.51 | 23.66 | 20.92 |
| Region 3 | 40.45 | 33.73 | 29.13 | 28.29 |
| Region 4 | 47.08 | 39.31 | 32.98 | 29.70 |
| Region 5 | 34.52 | 29.70 | 26.15 | 23.21 |
| Region 6 | 33.94 | 29.13 | 25.45 | 24.89 |

| Centers Half Day | Infant | Toddler | Pre-School | School Age |
|------------------|-----------|---------|------------|------------|
| | Base Rate | | | |
| Region 1 | 15.13 | 12.73 | 12.02 | 11.32 |
| Spokane County | 15.48 | 13.02 | 12.30 | 11.58 |
| Region 2 | 15.29 | 12.76 | 11.83 | 10.46 |
| Region 3 | 20.23 | 16.87 | 14.57 | 14.15 |
| Region 4 | 23.54 | 19.66 | 16.49 | 14.85 |
| Region 5 | 17.26 | 14.85 | 13.08 | 11.61 |
| Region 6 | 16.97 | 14.57 | 12.73 | 12.45 |

Centers in Clark County are paid Region 3 rates. Centers in Benton, Walla Walla, and Whitman counties are paid Region 6 rates.

Source: <http://www.del.wa.gov/publications/subsidy/docs/ChildCareSubsidyRates.pdf>
Source: Berk, 2014. Seattle Preschool for All Initiative, Analysis of Preschool Enrollment.



6.3 The Future of Child Development Programs Internally & Externally

6.3.1 National, State, & Seattle Initiatives

Ground-breaking “Early Learning Nation” Resolution

The *Ballard News Tribune* highlighted Seattle Mayor Ed Murray’s introduction of a ground breaking resolution that was co-sponsored by 15 other mayors at the U.S. Conference of Mayors.⁹⁹ Murray’s resolution expressed a commitment to designating “the decade of 2015–2025 as an era of community focus in building an ‘Early Learning Nation’.” The resolution also has the support of the Bezos Family Foundation, which has had a vision of an early learning nation for many years.

Murray attributed the City’s interest in the resolution to preschool visits in Boston and Jersey City earlier this year. Explaining further, Murray said, “I’ve read countless studies that show an early investment in our residents benefits every aspect of our community. I’m proud to have sponsored an early education funding plan in Seattle and look forward to working with mayors throughout the nation on this critical priority.”

“Children are born with enormous potential. However, far too often that potential is not realized. This commitment by our mayors to bring together the latest developments in brain science with community action will ensure our children are well equipped to meet the challenges of the 21st century,” said Jackie Bezos, president of the Bezos Family Foundation. The Bezos Family Foundation partners with scientific institutions such as the Institute of Learning and Brain Science (I-LABS) at the University of Washington to help transform the latest research in child development into community action.

This resolution expressed a national commitment, through all local mayors, that children of Generation Alpha (babies born between 2010 and 2025) emerge equipped and prepared to resolve issues and assume leadership positions, while generating innovative and long-term solutions for previously intractable and seemingly unsolvable challenges.

Berk (2014) noted additional proposed national legislation.

“The Strong Start for America’s Children Act was proposed in Congress in 2013. The proposal would fund universal, high-quality, full-day preschool for 4-year-olds from families earning less than 200% of FPL. A range of capacity building, program development, and other services are included in the current bill text, although the details of the program and its potential adoption are unknown.” (Recommendations for Seattle’s Preschool for All Action Plan, page 140)

WA State Legislature Supports Early Childhood Education Programs & ECEAP Expansion

On May 17, 2014 PSESD published an *ECEAP Expansion Update* explaining the rationale for and extent of the WA Department of Early Learning expansion of ECEAP in response to recent state level funding decisions. PSESD explained that the Department of Early Learning (DEL) plan to improve the school readiness of vulnerable

⁹⁹ Source: “Mayor Murray introduces Early Learning Nation resolution to U.S. Conference of Mayors”; <http://www.ballardnewstribune.com/2014/05/23/news/mayor-murray-introduces-early-learning-nation-res>

children focuses on providing more intensive high quality services. The new approach is designed to improve outcomes for children, streamline and remove obstacles for families, and reduce administrative burden for programs. A set of common quality standards across ECEAP and child care and alignment with the Early Achievers framework is part of these initiatives. New state level funding for ECEAP and Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) subsidy funding will allow programs to focus on children's needs.¹⁰⁰

ECEAP Expansion

With the Legislature's passage of the 2013-15 budget, it funds an investment of an additional \$22 million, over the next biennium, in ECEAP expansion. Features of the expansion will include:

- Addition of 350 news slots in FY2014 and 1,350 more in FY2015.
 - Current slot funding levels in 2013–2014 and an increase to an average of \$7,500 for all slots in 2014–2015.
 - Increased technical assistance from DEL ECEAP Specialists to local programs.
 - Reduced number of years between program reviews.
- Contract amendments will be issued to remove the federal funds where applicable given that ECEAP funds are state dollars.
- Requiring ECEAP early learning professionals to begin entering staff qualifications data in MERIT during the 2013-14 school year. DEL will report this data to the Educational Research Data Center in October of 2015.

City of Seattle "Preschool for All" Resolution (Resolution 31478), now called *Seattle Preschool Program*. On September 23, 2013, the Seattle City Council unanimously passed its *Preschool for All Resolution*. Mayor Ed Murray's cover letter in the gap analysis of preschool enrollment in Seattle lifts up the City's concern that the proposed initiative make affordable and voluntary quality preschool available for every three or four year old child in Seattle.

An implementation overview is detailed as follows in the *Seattle Preschool Program Action Plan*:

- The program will be provided through a mixed-delivery system, with classrooms offered by Seattle Public Schools and community providers.
- The program will be voluntary for providers and participants.
- The program will have the ultimate goal of serving all eligible and interested 4-year-olds and all 3-year-olds from families making less than 300% of the federal poverty level in Seattle.
- Tuition will be on a sliding scale for families earning more than 200% of the federal poverty level with at least some level of subsidy for all families.
- The program establishes high standards for teacher education and training and fully supports teachers in attaining these standards through tuition assistance and embedded professional development.
- Staff compensation levels are designed to attract and retain well-prepared teachers and to provide fair compensation for a traditionally poorly compensated sector of our economy.

¹⁰⁰ Source: <http://www.earlylearningwa.org/images/WebSiteFiles/ECEAP/ECEAP%20Expansion/PSESD%202014-2015%20ECEAP%20Expansion%20FAQs%2003-17-14.pdf>

- The program creates a feedback loop to inform programmatic improvement through ongoing, independent evaluation.
- Tuition will be free for children from families earning less than the 200% of the federal poverty level. (p. 7)

Findings of a parent survey conducted by EMC Research Market and Research Services indicated strong support for the policies and practices underlying the City’s proposed Preschool for All Initiative. The citywide live telephone survey of 1,301 parents/guardians with children in Kindergarten through 3rd grade enrolled in Seattle Public Schools (SPS) from March 4-23, 2014 indicated that nearly all (90%) supported a city funded preschool program that would “give every family access to high quality preschool by setting standards and requiring preschools to provide teaching that helps kids learn and grow.”

- Support for a citywide preschool program was found to be strongest among:
 - Lower income households (94%) and parents in areas with lower income schools (92%)
 - Respondents who identify as Hispanic or African-American (93%)
 - Parents in Southeast and Northwest Seattle (92%)
- Almost all parents agreed that “children learn to interact with others at a high quality preschool, which is important in preparing them for Kindergarten” and that “children who go to a high quality preschool are more likely to do better in elementary school.”
- Finally, a large proportion (69%) of parents who did not use outside home care would have been interested in high quality preschool for their child if it had been available and affordable.

Seattle Public Schools Community Alignment Initiative

The Alignment Initiative is a tool to ensure that schools, preschools, afterschool programs and health centers reflect, holistically, the developmental needs of children and youth and that afterschool programs complement the teaching and learning happening during the core school day. It also helps preschool programs prepare children to participate to the best of their advantage in the schools and afterschool programs they will soon attend.

In the spring of 2001, the Seattle School District invited 31 preschool and/or afterschool provider/school teams to participate in phase one of the Community Alignment Initiative. Each team completed an Alignment Partnership Plan which specified how they intended to work together to support children’s learning before, during, and after school. A multi-disciplinary advisory committee, Learning Partners Group, made up of staff from Seattle Public Schools’ Office for Community Learning (initiative lead), the City of Seattle, School’s Out Washington, and school-based afterschool and preschool program providers then reviewed plans. Approved plans entitled the provider to receive a rent-free lease agreement with the Seattle School District with continuation pending demonstration of alignment per an annual evaluation.

Currently, 86 [providers, including] 56 school-based Pre-k, school age licensed childcare providers 32 6 Community Learning Center (CLC) sites (16 CLCs; 6 elementary and 10 middle school) and Out-of-School-Time programs, as well as 4 middle-school School Based Health Centers and 10 On-site Teen Health Centers in the Seattle School District Community Alignment Initiative develop their alignment plans each spring for

implementation in the fall. Furthermore, 75 schools had alignment programs in 2009–2010: 55 elementary schools, 10 middle schools and 10 high schools.¹⁰¹

Seattle Public Schools Balanced Literacy (Professional Development by SPS)

A Balanced Literacy program strikes a balance between both whole language and phonics. The strongest elements of each are incorporated into a literacy program that aims to guide students toward proficient and lifelong reading. There are five different components of Balanced Literacy: reading aloud, guided reading, shared reading, independent reading, and word study. The articles below introduce the different balanced reading program components and outline effective strategies for success.

Seattle Public Schools has disseminated and provided professional development on the implementation of the reading approach that helps educators understand the relevant requirements at their grade levels. It explains formative and summative assessments, explains their purposes and offers examples of classroom based assessment tools.¹⁰²

Early Achievers (WA State Quality Improvement Program)

Early Achievers, Washington's voluntary quality rating and improvement system, gives participating child care professionals free access to coaching, professional development and a tangible way to demonstrate their commitment to providing quality care and education for young children.

Early Achievers was developed with input and support from child care providers across the state. For two years, DEL and Thrive by Five Washington worked with 90 providers in five communities to develop the system. Starting in 2012, DEL began partnering with Child Care Aware Washington and the University of Washington to offer Early Achievers statewide.

Early Achievers rates the quality of child care and early education programs on a scale of 1 to 5. Higher ratings demonstrate a track record of delivering high-quality care. Providers can move up the rating scale by completing milestones and gaining points through an evaluation.¹⁰³

SOAR - Getting School Ready Action Team

The SOAR Getting School Ready Action Team developed a research-based transition team model in 2003 that is designed to build partnerships between parents/caregivers, early childhood educators and kindergarten teachers to support school readiness and effective transition to kindergarten.

In partnership with the United Way of King County, the SOAR Getting School Ready Action Team provides annual grants to 25–30 Martin Luther King County elementary schools in 7–9 school districts to create teams of kindergarten teachers, early care providers, and parents and community partners, such as the King County Library System, that create and implement outreach and school readiness plans unique to respective school's

¹⁰¹ Source:

<http://www.seattleschools.org/modules/groups/homepagefiles/cms/1583136/File/Departmental%20Content/ocl/partner%20renewal/termsconditions.pdf>

¹⁰² Source:

<http://www.seattleschools.org/modules/groups/homepagefiles/cms/1583136/File/Departmental%20Content/literacy/dra/ReadingAssessmentOverview.pdf>

¹⁰³ Source: <http://www.del.wa.gov/care/qris/participants.aspx>

needs. This model typically engages nearly 1500+ parents of young children and their early care providers in coordinated school readiness and transition activities.¹⁰⁴

Road Map Project

The Road Map Project is a community-wide effort aimed at improving education to drive dramatic improvement in student achievement from cradle to college and career in South King County and South Seattle.

The project builds off of the belief that collective effort is necessary to make large-scale change and has created a common goal and shared vision in order to facilitate coordinated action, both inside and outside school.

The Road Map Project Goal is to double the number of students in South King County and South Seattle who are on track to graduate from college or earn a career credential by 2020. The Project is committed to nothing less than closing the unacceptable achievement gaps for low-income students and children of color, and increasing achievement for all students from cradle to college and career.

The Road Map Project is committed to supporting King County's areas of highest need. The Road Map Region is home to:

- 71% of King County's low-income students
- 73% of King County's English Language Learner (ELL) students
- 60% of King County's students of color

Like many metropolitan areas, the Road Map Region is experiencing the suburbanization of poverty and new regional responses are needed.¹⁰⁵

The Road Map Project highlights a number of PreK-3rd efforts including, the PreK-3rd Partnership Action Plan; Joint professional development between SPS and SEEC providers; SPS Kindergarten fairs and transition coordinators; SPS Family Symposiums and Family Support Workers; and Head Start and ECEAP family support services.

7 | Transportation & Communication

This section addresses factors that are likely to affect families with children eligible for early childhood programs, including transportation options to take advantage of available childcare and communication by way of technology (Internet and mobile) access, multimedia and social media use. Access to information about service providers influences parents' ability to make choices about childcare options.

¹⁰⁴ <http://www.childrenandyouth.org/what/early-learning/transition-to-kindergarten/gsr/>

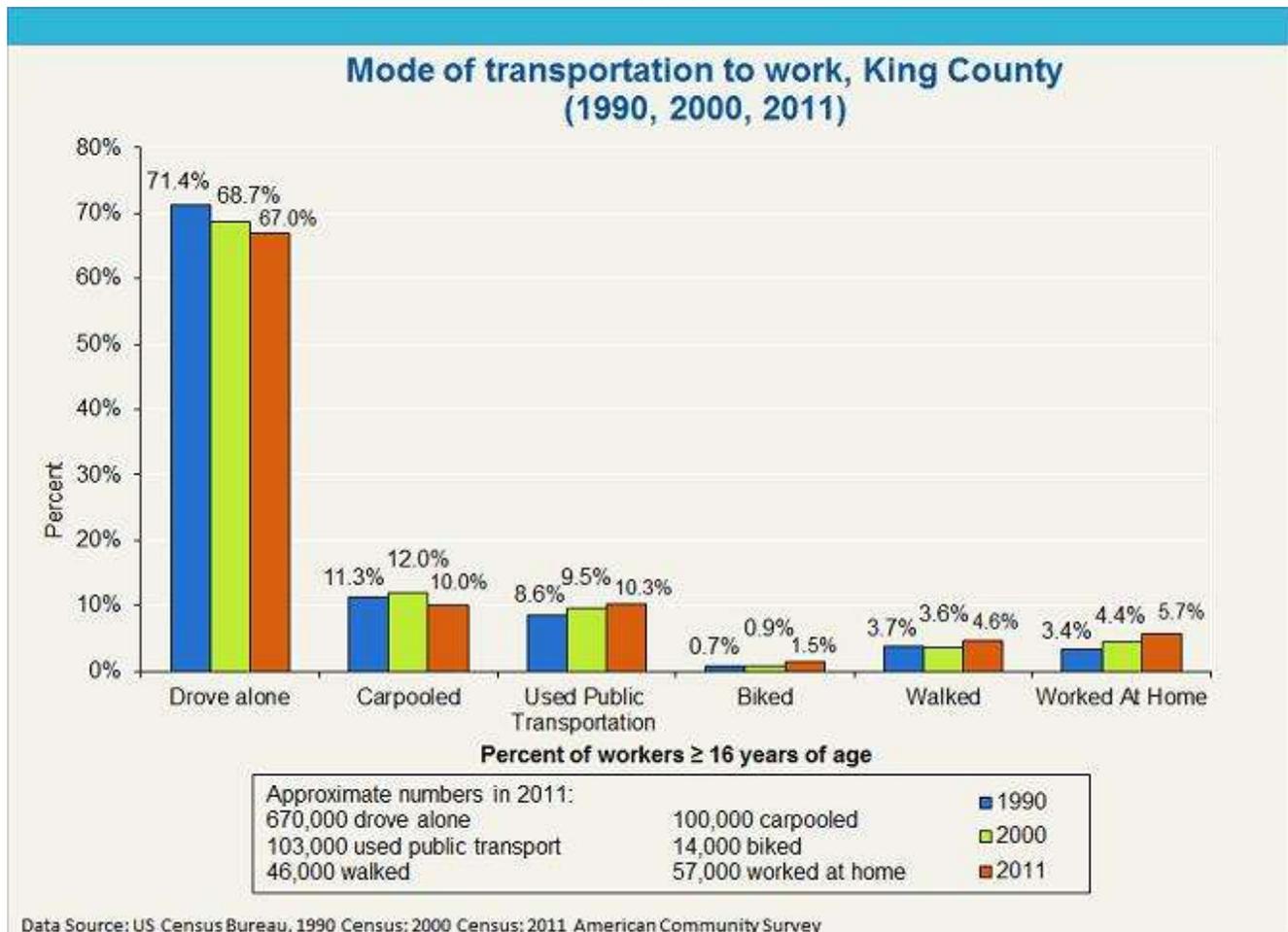
¹⁰⁵ Source: <http://www.roadmapproject.org/>

7.1 Mode of Transportation & Access to Vehicles

7.1.1 Modes of Commuting to Work

- From 1990 to 2011, the percentage of King County workers age 16 and older who commuted by driving alone declined from 71.4% (1990) to 65.3% (2011).
- Over the same period, working at home and commuting via public transportation, bicycle, or on foot all increased substantially.¹⁰⁶
- Commuting by public transit, on bicycle, or on foot has health benefits, reduces traffic congestion, and decreases auto emissions that contribute to air pollution. Traffic delays increase overall stress and the costs of all goods that are transported on roads, including food, clothing, and fuel.

Exhibit 181



¹⁰⁶ Source: <http://www.communitiescount.org/indx.php?page=trend-by-mode-of-transportation>

7.1.2 Satisfaction with Commute Times

- Although average commute times did not change from 2004 to 2011, satisfaction with commute time declined in all regions and in King County overall.
- Dissatisfaction was greatest among residents who were age 65 and older, Whites, spoke English as their heritage language, and were in fair or poor health.¹⁰⁷

7.2 Availability of Public Transportation

King County Metro Transit highlights that it “is popular locally and admired nationwide for its innovative transit services, pioneering green practices, and visionary approach to meeting the transportation needs of the county’s growing population.”

“In a service area of more than 2,000 square miles and 2 million residents, Metro operates 214 bus, trolley and dial-a-ride-transit routes that serve destinations across the county. Every bus is equipped with a bicycle rack and a wheelchair lift.”¹⁰⁸

- Metro is growing; it provided 118.6 million passenger trips in 2013.
- For people with disabilities or because of age can’t use regular buses, there are a number of services including the Access program, which provides door-to-door van service.
- Metro’s VanPool program is the largest publicly owned vanpool program in the nation. With close to 1,400 customer-operated vans on the road, this service gives commuters convenient transportation to their workplaces. All-electric, zero-emission Leaf vehicles are recent additions to the program’s fleet.
- RapidRide, a bus rapid transit serves some of SKMA’s busiest travel corridors. Metro launched the last of six lines in June 2014, and ridership is growing on this fast, frequent service offered throughout the day.
- Fare payment: Metro is one of seven public transportation agencies participating in the Puget Sound regional fare payment system, ORCA (One Regional Card for All). The ORCA card gives customers the benefits of fast, easy fare payment and seamless regional travel.
- Some riders enjoy reduced fares, including seniors, **riders with disabilities and Medicare insurance by obtaining a** Regional Reduced Fare Permit.

7.3 Access to Vehicles

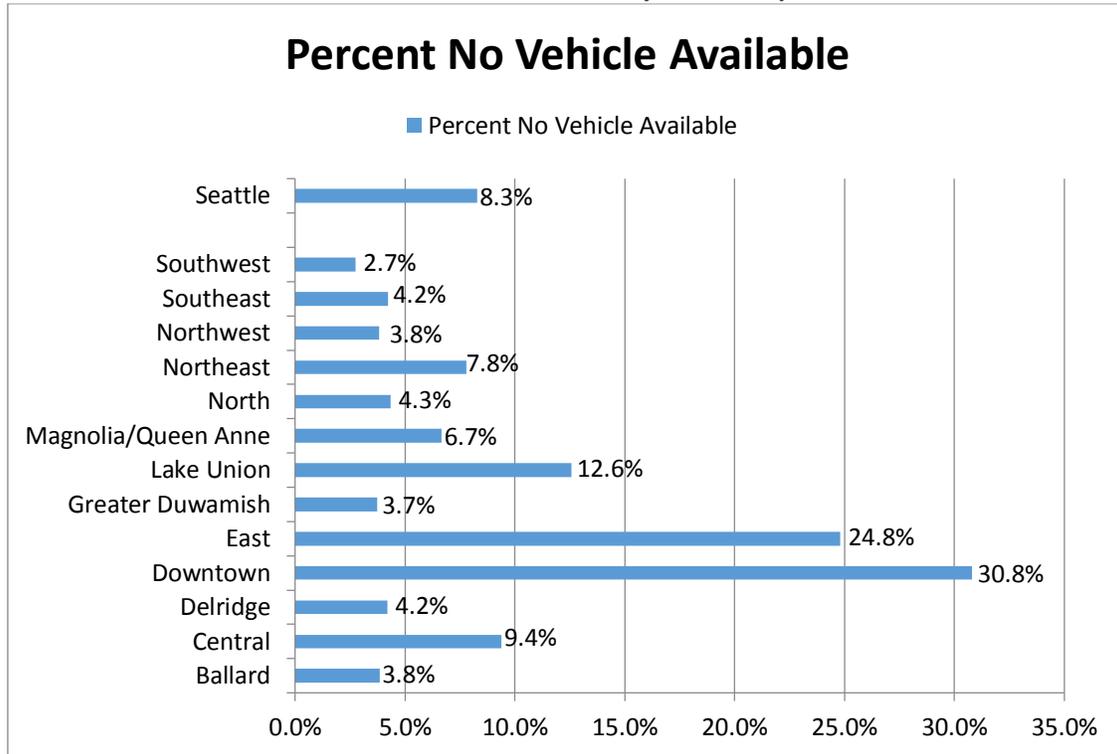
7.3.1 Vehicle Ownership

Access to transportation and the means to communicate with service providers influences parents’ ability to take advantage of services such as childcare. Exhibit 18285 shows the estimated average percentage of workers who do not have access to a vehicle in Seattle.

¹⁰⁷ Source: <http://www.communitiescount.org/index.php?page=commuting>

¹⁰⁸ <http://metro.kingcounty.gov/am/>

Exhibit 182
Workers 16 Years & Older without Access to a Vehicle by CRA Group, 2008–2012 Five-Year Average



Source: ACS, 2012

- Areas of the city with the highest percentage of people that do not have access to a vehicle are similar to those areas with the highest density of population as shown in the map of population density in Section 1.1.3 earlier in the report.

7.3.2 Children without a Vehicle at Home

A more accurate estimate of vehicle ownership comes from National KIDS COUNT¹⁰⁹ which provides a count of the share of Seattle children under age 18 living in households without a vehicle at the time of the Census Bureau ACS interview. Vehicles include passenger cars, vans, and trucks that are kept at home and are available for use by household members.

Exhibit 183
Children without a Vehicle at Home*

| Location | Data Type | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|----------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Seattle | Number | 3,000 | 3,000 | 4,000 | 3,000 | 5,000 |
| | Percent | 3% | 3% | 4% | 3% | 6% |

¹⁰⁹ <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/68-children-without-a-vehicle-at-home?loc=49&loct=3#detailed/3/94/false/868,867,133,38,35/any/370,371>

**Data Source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau 2006 through 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). Updated February 2014.*

Notes: The ACS, fully implemented, is designed to provide annually updated social, economic, and housing data for states and communities. In general but particularly for the 2000 through 2004 ACS, use caution when interpreting estimates for less populous states or indicators representing small sub-populations, where the sample size is relatively small.

The 2005 ACS, is the first year with an expanded sample of 3 million households (full implementation), and is presented by estimates with a single year of data.

S - Estimates suppressed when the confidence interval around the percentage is greater than or equal to 10 percentage points. N.A. – Data not available.

7.3.3 Access to Vehicles among Enrolled Families

Grantees provided transportation for a little more than 17% of enrolled children.

Exhibit 184
Number of Head Start & ECEAP Children, FY 2012–2013

| Programs | Enrolled Children for whom program provides transportation |
|-------------------------------|--|
| HEAD START | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | |
| Denise Louie | 22 |
| Neighborhood House | 0 |
| Puget Sound ESD | 266 |
| Seattle Public Schools | 410 |
| ECEAP | 10 |
| Total | 708 |

Sources: Head Start and Early Head Start 2012-13 Program Information Reports (PIRs); City of Seattle, 2014. ECEAP Cumulative School Year Data for 2013-2014.

7.4 Relevant Aspects of Road Conditions, Climate, & Weather Relating to Jobs, Services, & Isolation

Complex Infrastructure

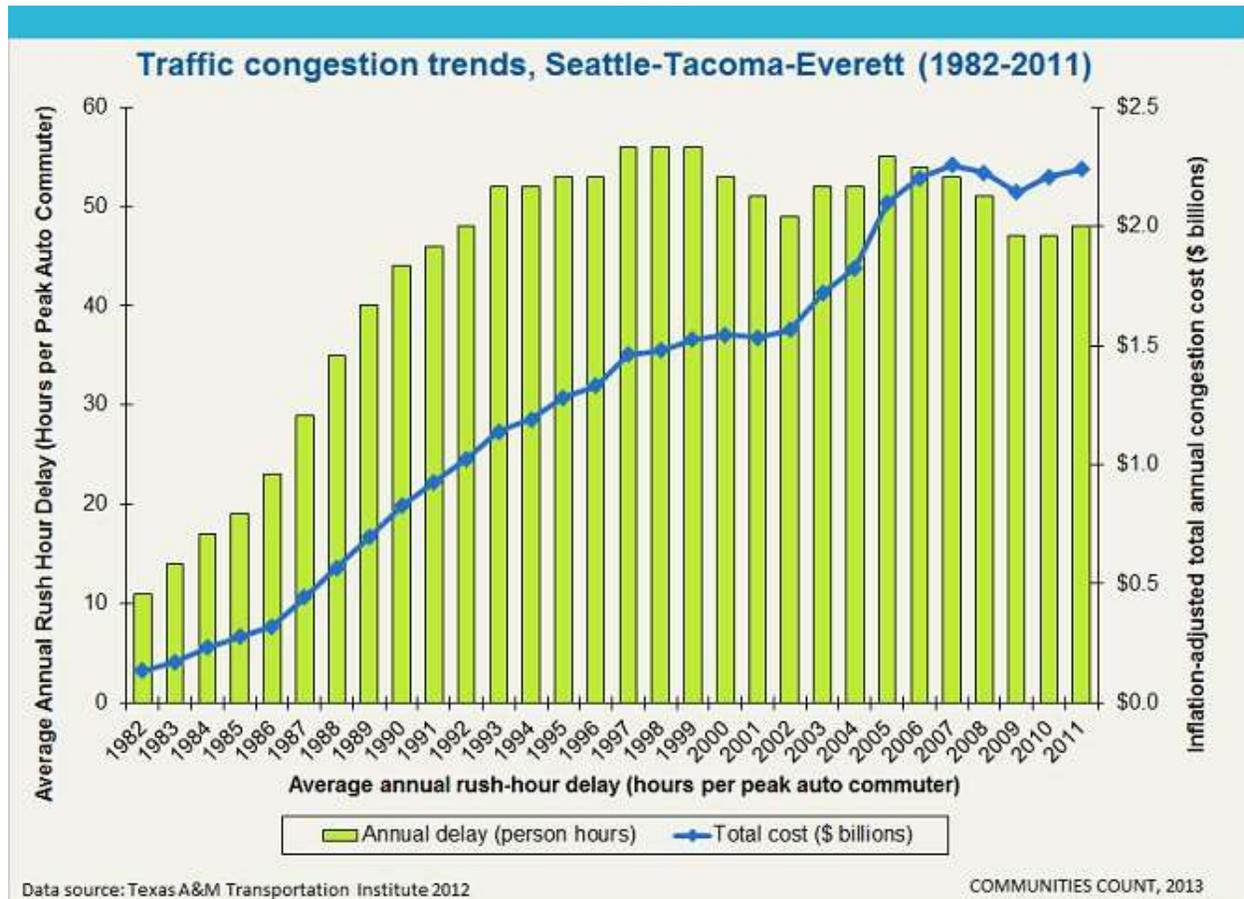
Seattle is the greatest concentration of infrastructure in the Pacific Northwest and the biggest collection of infrastructure maintenance needs than anywhere else in Washington State. Thus, virtually every part of Seattle could be affected by infrastructure failure because of the ubiquity and dependence of every social and economic function on infrastructure.¹¹⁰ Residents of the Seattle –King County Metropolitan Area (SKMA) are influenced by a number of road conditions, including traffic congestion, accidents, and weather conditions.

¹¹⁰ Source: City of Seattle, Office of Emergency Management Seattle Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis. April 15, 2014, p.217

7.4.1 Traffic Congestion

- Traffic congestion cost King County drivers an average 48 hours in 2011.
- The annual cost in terms of productivity was estimated at \$2.25 billion in 2011.

Exhibit 185



7.4.2 Accidents

Accidents on surface streets, highways and railways can cause multiple fatalities, large hazardous materials releases and damage to infrastructure. Conditions in the SKMA mirror those experienced nationally, in that large accidents have involved passenger buses, fuel tankers, train derailments, and bad driving conditions precipitating car crashes involving up to hundreds of vehicles.¹¹¹

- Transportation accidents, the majority of which are traffic accidents, are the cause of more than 40,000 people deaths annually in the United States.
- Of the traffic deaths, most occur on highways and rural roads.
- The long-term trend has been down. Many local government programs and regulations have been established to improve safety and the means to handle the most frequent incidents (p. 190).

¹¹¹ Source: City of Seattle, Office of Emergency Management, p. 186

- Seattle has an active rail system that until recently mostly transported freight. The main hazards are derailments, collisions and tunnel incidents. Seattle has several miles of tracks that are exposed to landslides. A freight train was knocked into Puget Sound in 1997 (p. 185).

7.4.3 Weather

Inclement weather that forces school and childcare closures requires parents and guardians to stay home to care for their children. Such weather, also adversely affects parents if it causes business closures that lead to lost wages by seasonal, temporary, contract, or other workers.

- “While Seattle does not receive as much snow on average as many parts of the country, snowfall is not uncommon and can be very heavy.
- “Seattle’s geology and climate work against it during snowstorms. First, the hilly topography makes many areas of the city impassable even after a light snowfall. Queen Anne Hill, Beacon Hill, parts of West Seattle and areas facing Lake Washington and Puget Sound seem especially prone to isolation during storms because of the many steeply graded streets that serve them. Second, the relative infrequency of heavy snowstorms makes it challenging to plan a response. Finally, the lack of dedicated equipment adds to the city’s vulnerability” (p. 255-260).

The main effects of snow and freezes include:

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| ▪ Impairment of transportation. | ▪ Ability to get emergency vehicles where they need to be. | ▪ Accidents rise among those who try to drive. |
| ▪ Decreased social and economic activity. | ▪ Power losses and utility outages as power demand peaks and pipes freeze. | ▪ Seattle retailers lose sales since the snow season overlaps the holiday season. |
| ▪ Greater impacts over time; structures can be damaged. | ▪ Deaths from carbon monoxide poisoning as some people attempt to keep warm by lighting charcoal fires indoors. | ▪ Loss of access to critical outpatient services for those needing medical care, especially older people. |
| ▪ Some poorer people and those on fixed incomes cannot afford the extra expense and must suffer through the cold. | ▪ Children are at risk of playing along or in dangerous streets; several have been killed in sledding accidents. | ▪ Medical needs, ambulance transport, emergency department care and hospital admissions escalate. |

Source: City of Seattle, Office of Emergency Management Seattle Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis. April 15, 2014.

7.5 Telephone, Computer, & Internet Access

7.5.1 Proportion of the Population with Cell Phones, Computers, & Internet Access

On May 23, 2014, the City of Seattle Department of Information Technology (DoIT) released its fourth set of findings since 2000 on technology (Internet and mobile) access, barriers to access, adoption, interest in high speed Internet, cable customer and education needs, social media use, and civic participation by Seattle



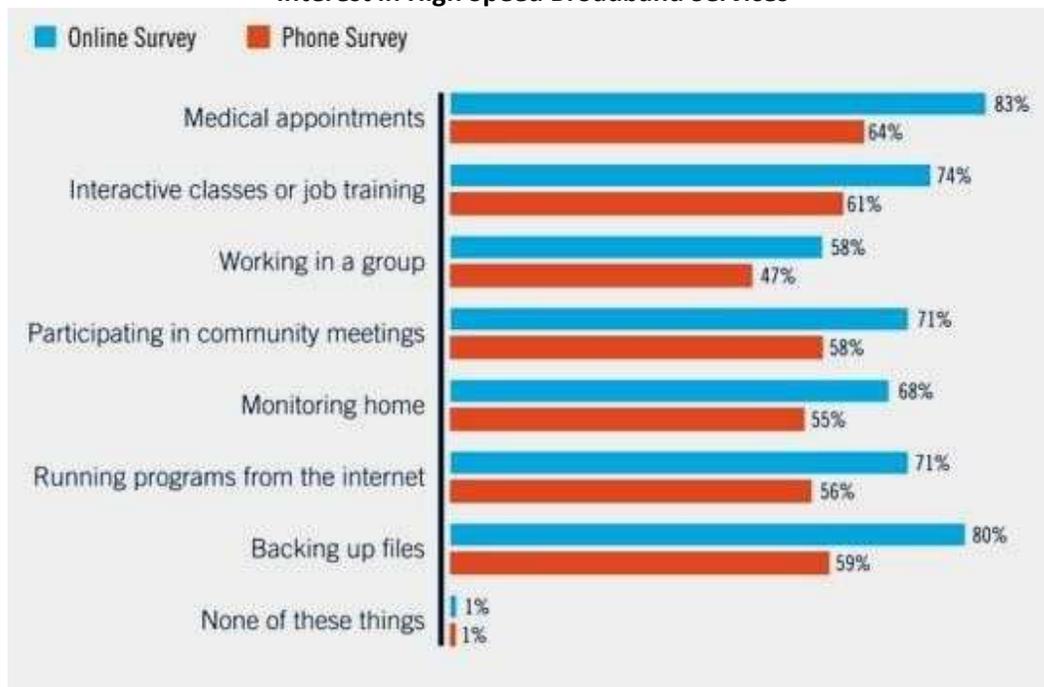
residents.¹¹² The results of this research are used by the City in a variety of ways, including to assess the City’s goals for a technology-healthy city, guide non-profits and schools in its Technology Matching Fund grant awards, cable franchising, and public information and engagement efforts by a wide range of City departments.

The findings are based on feedback from 2,600 residents via online and random phone surveys and nine in-person focus groups with immigrant, disabled, and African American communities, to ensure the City heard from those who are often under-represented in surveys or are historically technologically-underserved. Mayor Ed Murray reported a major finding, “This data shows that we’re making great strides in technology, but a digital gap still exists between our neighbors. We’re already using the data [...] to influence how the City of Seattle [...] target[s] our outreach and engagement strategies.”

Significant findings were:

- There is a significant gap in access to Internet and the skills to use it, though the digital equity gap is more focused in skills and uses of the Internet than on basic access.
- 85 percent of Seattle residents have Internet at home, leaving about 93,000 Seattle residents without home Internet.
- Most (85%) Seattle internet users across ethnicities and incomes interviewed by telephone indicated that they would be interested in super high-speed internet access, as did all of the online respondents.
- The following exhibit shows the purposes to which users would put higher speed internet services.

Exhibit 186
Interest in High Speed Broadband Services



Source: City of Seattle Department of Information Technology (DoIT)

¹¹² Source: <http://seattle.gov/tech/indicators>

- Fifty-eight percent (58%) of Seattle residents now own smart phones, an increase from 35% in 2009.

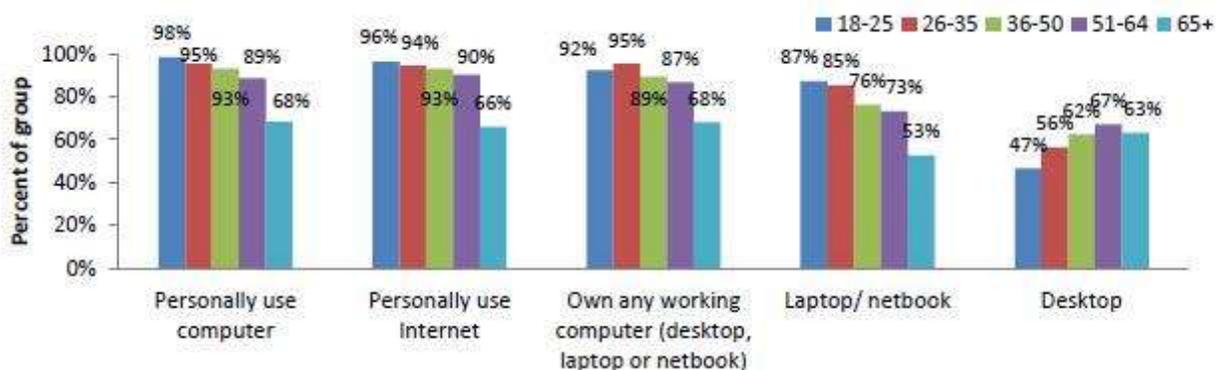
Exhibit 187
Computer, Cell Phone, & Mobile Device Ownership since 2000

| | PHONE SURVEY | | | | ONLINE SURVEY |
|---|--------------|------|------|------|---------------|
| | 2000 | 2004 | 2009 | 2013 | 2013 |
| USE COMPUTER | 88% | 85% | 88% | 90% | 100% |
| USE INTERNET | | | | 89% | 100% |
| OWN COMPUTER | 76% | 83% | 88% | 88% | 99% |
| Own desktop & laptop | | | 42% | 39% | 52% |
| Desktop only | | | 27% | 16% | 12% |
| Laptop/Netbook only | | | 19% | 33% | 34% |
| CELL PHONE | 46% | | 80% | 89% | 97% |
| Smartphone | | | 35% | 58% | 76% |
| ANY MOBILE DEVICE (SMARTPHONE OR TABLET) | | | | 66% | 87% |
| Any tablet | | | | 40% | 66% |

Sources: <http://www.seattle.gov/news/detail.asp?ID=14409&Dept=29>; <http://techtalk.seattle.gov/2014/06/01/report-looks-at-how-seattleites-use-technology-and-barriers/#sthash.MHzqqHdi.dpuf>

- Education and age gaps persist, and are the most significant factors differentiating technology access and adoption. Those with less education tend to make less use of the internet than users with more education.
- Exhibit 187 shows a slight decrease in computer and Internet use from the youngest group (18–25) to the fourth group (51–64), with a greater drop among those 65 and older. In addition, more residents now own laptops than desktop computers.

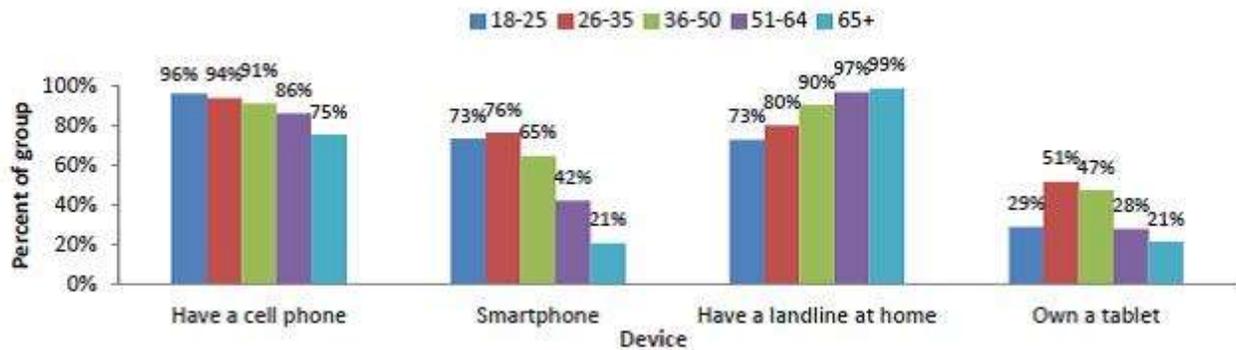
Exhibit 188
Technology Use by Age



Sources: <http://www.seattle.gov/news/detail.asp?ID=14409&Dept=29>; <http://techtalk.seattle.gov/2014/06/01/report-looks-at-how-seattleites-use-technology-and-barriers/#sthash.MHzqqHdi.dpuf>

- Since 2009, Seattle has seen mobile phone ownership grow by 11 percent (80 to 89 percent), and has seen a 66 percent growth in the number of residents with smart phones (35 to 58 percent).

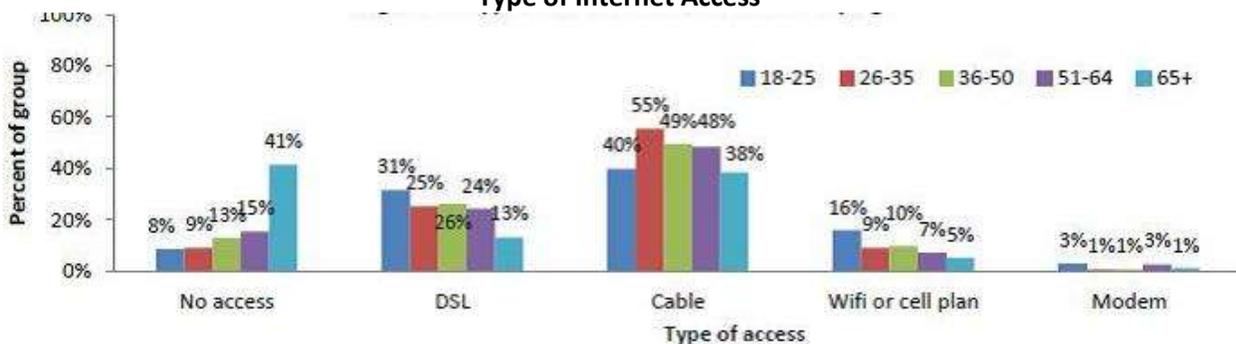
Exhibit 189
Device Use by Age



Sources: <http://www.seattle.gov/news/detail.asp?ID=14409&Dept=29>; <http://techtalk.seattle.gov/2014/06/01/report-looks-at-how-seattleites-use-technology-and-barriers/#sthash.MHzaqHdi.dpuf>

- The data also shows important differences based on the income, ethnicity, and abilities of those surveyed. Lower income residents have lower-speed broadband service.
- Broadband and cable TV prices continue to be of concern, but increasing broadband speed is important to those surveyed, with high interest in using higher bandwidth applications.

Exhibit 190
Type of Internet Access



Sources: <http://www.seattle.gov/news/detail.asp?ID=14409&Dept=29>; <http://techtalk.seattle.gov/2014/06/01/report-looks-at-how-seattleites-use-technology-and-barriers/#sthash.MHzaqHdi.dpuf>

7.5.2 Library Use & Access

In its *Statistical Measures Overview* of all its services (December 2013), the Seattle Public Library (SPL) reported the following visits and service levels (Exhibit 191).

Exhibit 191
2013 Seattle Public Library Patron Visits & Service Levels by Program

| Location of Patron Visits | Number (door count) | Programs | Service Levels |
|--|---------------------|--|------------------|
| Central Library | 1,833,915 | Reference questions answered (in person, phone, fax, mail, email, & Live Help chat) | 880,845 |
| 26 neighborhood branches and Mobile Services | 4,900,740 | Attendees at 8,228 programs at the Central Library, neighborhood branches, & Mobile Services | 261,366 |
| Virtual visits (internal and external Web site visits) | 7,214,323 | Podcast downloads of Library programs | 78,113 |
| Totals | 13,948,978 | | 1,220,324 |

Source: Seattle Public Library

SPL also participated in the 2009 *U.S. IMPACT Studies: Web Survey Results*, a research initiative that examined the impact of free access to computers and the Internet in public libraries (2010, Becker, S., Crandall, M. D. & Fisher, K. E.). These free services bridge the gap for people who cannot afford to provide these services at home.

- Researchers analyzed survey responses from 638 SPL patrons.
- About 90% (577) of respondents used computers in the library to access online resources such as the catalog, placing holds or interlibrary loan requests, or to access the library’s subscription databases.
- In addition, 237 (41%) accessed online resources once a week or more frequently.
- About 71% of survey respondents earned less than \$50,000 a year and 42% earned less than \$20,000 a year.

About 42% of the SPL computer users reported having used SPL resources for employment or career purposes such as researching information and making online job postings, filling out online applications, writing cover letters and resumes. Of those who used library computers to search for a job opportunity,

- 38% were granted an interview, and
- 19%, or 33, Seattle Public Library survey respondents, were hired for a new position.

Of those respondents who used library computers for self-employment activities, 33% started a business and 44% (20) located potential customers.



8 | Recruitment Areas & Family Engagement

8.1 Traits Suggesting Areas of Greatest Program Needs

8.1.1 Summary of Demographic Traits by CRAs

These 10 demographic metrics correlate to likely need for program placements – lowest median income and highest population density, number of children under age five, number of families below the FPL, number of Title I schools, percentage of minority populations, percentage of foreign-born, number of homes where English is not spoken, and percentage of children in no-married households. The following CRAs demonstrate these numbers of the metrics: Central District, 5; Delridge, 6; Downtown, 5; Greater Duwamish, 7; Northeast Seattle, 5; Northwest Seattle, 4; and Southeast Seattle, 9.

Exhibit 192
10 Demographic Metrics Correlating to Likelihood of Need for Program Placement

| | Capitol Hill | Central District | Delridge | Downtown | East | Greater Duwamish | Lake Union | North Seattle | Northeast Seattle | Northwest Seattle | Southeast Seattle |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------------|----------|----------|----------|------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| TOTALS | 2 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Highest Density | • | • | | • | | • | | | • | • | |
| Highest N - Children under 5 | | | | | | • | | | • | | • |
| Lowest Median Income | • | • | | • | • | | | | • | | • |
| Highest N - Families below FPL | | | • | • | • | • | • | | • | | • |
| Highest %age of Children Receiving FRL | | • | • | | | • | | | • | • | • |
| Highest N -Title I Schools (^75% FRL) | | • | | | • | | | | | • | • |
| Highest %age Minority | | • | • | • | | | | • | | • | • |
| Highest %age - Foreign-Born | | | • | | | • | | • | | | • |
| English not Spoken at Home | | | • | | | • | | | | | • |
| Highest %age Children in Non-married Households | | | • | • | | • | | | | | • |
| TOTALS | 2 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| | ■ Southeast Seattle (Rainier Beach) | | | | | | | | | | |

8.1.2 Summary of Health, Nutrition, Child Care Needs, Housing, & Transportation Factors by CRAs

The following nine factors correlate to likely need for program placements. The factors include the highest percentage of adults without insurance or dental care, highest birth rates among adults and adolescents, highest infant mortality rate, highest free or reduced lunch rate, highest percentage renters’ gross rent at or above 30% of household income, highest number of children not enrolled in child care, and the highest percentage of adults over 18 without access to a vehicle.

These CRAs demonstrated the following number of risks: Beacon Hill/Georgetown/South Park, 3; Central District, 6; Delridge, 6; Downtown, 4; Greater Duwamish, 4; Southeast Seattle (including Rainier Valley), 7; North Seattle, 4; Northeast Seattle, 4; and Northwest Seattle, 5.

Exhibit 193
9 Factors Correlating to Likelihood of Need for Program Placement

| | Beacon Hill | Georgetown | South Park | Capitol Hill | Central District | Delridge | Downtown | East | Greater Duwamish | Lake Union | North Seattle | Northeast Seattle | Norwest Seattle | Southeast Seattle | Southwest Seattle |
|--|--|------------|------------|--------------|------------------|----------|----------|----------|------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| TOTALS | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 1 |
| Highest %age – adult w/out insurance | • | | | | • | • | • | | | | • | | • | | |
| Highest %age – adults with no dental care | • | | | | • | • | • | | | | • | | | • | |
| Highest birth rate | • | • | • | • | | • | | | | | • | | • | ■ | |
| Highest adolescent birth rate | | | | | | • | • | • | • | • | | • | | • | |
| Highest infant mortality rate | | | | | • | • | | | • | | | • | • | • | |
| Highest FRL Rate | | | | | • | | | | • | | • | | • | • | |
| Highest %age renters’ gross rent ≥30% of household | | | | | | • | | | • | | | ○ | | ■ | |
| Highest N not enrolled in child care | | | | | • | | | | | | | | • | ■ | • |
| Highest %age with no access to a vehicle | | | | | • | | • | • | | | | ○ | | | |
| TOTALS | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 1 |
| | ■ Southeast Seattle (Rainier Beach) ○ Northeast Seattle (University District) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



8.2 Children on Waiting Lists

In the qualitative survey, providers were asked to provide the number of children who were on their waiting lists. ECEAP waiting list data was captured from its Early Learning Management System (ELMS) report.

Exhibit 194
Children on Wait List

| Number of Head Start, Early Head Start & ECEAP Children, FY 2014–2015 | | | | | | |
|---|-------|------------------------------|---|----|-----|---|
| Programs | Total | Children on Wait List by Age | | | | |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| HEAD START | | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | | | | | | |
| Denise Louie | 90 | | | | | |
| Neighborhood House | | | | 91 | 101 | |
| Puget Sound ESD | | | | | | |
| ECEAP | 44 | <i>13% of funded slots</i> | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | |

Sources: Head Start and Early Head Start 2012-13 Program Information Reports (PIRs); City of Seattle, 2014. ECEAP Cumulative School Year Data for 2013-2014.

8.3 Parents' Involvement & Recruitment Experience

8.3.1 A Variety of Strategies Engage & Involve Parents

Seattle Public Schools

Seattle Public Schools collected information on involvement in its 2014 Program Self-Assessment. Of 19 questions, the following five relate to activities that had been conducted during the year to involve parents in their child's education. Of the 131 parents responding, 116 agreed that staff had offered a chance to meet for home visits or conferences; 96 stated that they had attended parent activities such as the Parent Center Meetings or the Policy Council; 102 affirmed that they knew who to contact should they have a complaint about the program; 115 stated that the teacher had talked about the Pre-K reading program; and 119 parents confirmed that they been involved in children's learning by reading Pre-K books to their children.

Denise Louie Education Center

In the Parent Involvement section of its 2013 Annual Report, DLEC stated, "Throughout the year, and with the support of community partners, parents learned about car seat safety, safe environments including non-hazardous cleaning products, nutrition, kindergarten registration, financial literacy, immigration rights, baby bottle tooth decay, and knitting/yoga (taught by a parent)." Through its *Raising a Reader* program "approximately 700 high-quality children's books were rotated through our families' homes every week. According to feedback from the parents, their children's enjoyment of reading increased substantially

throughout the year. At the beginning of 2012, 39% of our families reported that their child “enjoyed reading very much.” Seven months later, that number increased to 57%.”

Finally, Early Head Start (EHS) “parents spent 4,916 hours helping their children achieve academic and social/emotional goals at home. Parents led cultural and parent education activities at group socializations. The EHS Parent Advisory committee planned the parent fund activity (field trip to the zoo), created a phone tree, and advised the program on changes to the school readiness goals. Past parents volunteered at socializations to orient newer parents.”

Neighborhood House

Neighborhood House facilitated parent involvement through home visits, Policy Council meetings, Parent Center meetings, parent peer groups, and the annual program data carousel.

Puget Sound ESD

PSED holds monthly Early Learning Policy Council meetings and specialized Parent Policy Council Institutes. As part of its Self-Assessment, PSED typically asks parents to reflect on their time in the program and offer feedback about the services they have received. The percentage of parents who indicate satisfaction with the services ranges from the mid- to high-nineties.

Children’s Home Society of Washington

CHSW in its Community Needs Assessment Review for Walla Walla County, South King County including Skyway, North King County, and the Seattle Madrona & Rainier Valley neighborhoods noted parents’ responses to several survey questions on parents’ involvement in their children’s learning and development. Almost all (98%) of the EHS families in King County either agreed or strongly agreed that they felt comfortable in talking with the teacher or the home visitor to identify goals for their child.

- 94% of the families in King County agreed or strongly agreed about being asked questions to help plan for their child’s learning.
- 93% of the families in King County strongly agreed or agreed they were involved in identifying what their child should work on.

8.3.2 Activities to Involve Fathers & Volunteers

Father Engagement

The following exhibit indicates activities designed specifically to engage fathers and father/figures in children’s early education.

Exhibit 198
Father Engagement Programs & Parent Volunteer Support for
Head Start, Early Head Start, & ECEAP Programs, FY 2012–2013

| Programs | Father Engagement | | Volunteer Support | |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| | Programs to Promote Father’s Involvement | Number of Fathers Participating | Volunteers Provided Services This Year | Number of Current or Former Parents |
| HEAD START | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of WA | | | | |
| Denise Louie | No | 0 | 159 | 65 |
| Neighborhood House | Yes; two | 93 | 292 | 231 |
| Puget Sound ESD | Yes | 614 | 427 | 310 |
| Seattle Public Schools | No | 0 | 720 | 513 |
| EARLY HEAD START | | | | |
| Denise Louie | Yes | 38 | 33 | 24 |
| Puget Sound ESD | Yes | 51 | 61 | 56 |
| ECEAP | | | | |
| Total | | 796 | 1692 | 1199 |

Sources: Head Start and Early Head Start 2012-13 Program Information Reports (PIRs); City of Seattle, 2014. ECEAP Cumulative School Year Data for 2013-2014.

Volunteers

One method for determining parent involvement is the number of volunteers that donate services in grantees’ programs during the year. As can be seen in the Exhibit above, over 70% of parent volunteers consisted of current as well as former parents.

9 | Perceptions of Needs & Satisfaction with Services

Consistent with the Recommendations for Seattle’s Preschool for All Action Plan (2014) to collect ongoing feedback from families served, this Community Needs Assessment included an eight-question qualitative survey of providers and a two-question survey of parents of enrolled children to discern perceptions of the quality and responsiveness of the early learning services offered by the five grantees. The provider and parent surveys are in Appendix A-6.



The agency survey was sent to the program directors' or their designee's emails with a request for a response via one of several media (in-person, audio file or Microsoft Word email attachment or online website) from May 16–21, 2014. The survey also requested directors or their designees to set a time to meet with parents to conduct the two-question in-person parent survey. The email was followed up with a phone call a week later to confirm receipt of the email, and follow-up emails and phone calls over the next five weeks to encourage providers to return the surveys and to determine a time to meet with parent advisory councils or representative samples of parents of enrolled children. Four of the five providers completed the survey or provided additional self-assessments related to the survey questions.

To solicit parent responses, short conversations (20 to 30 minutes) were held during parent advisory groups or during a specially-convened meeting with 4, 21, and 41 parents, respectively, at three sites over a span of one month. At two sites, parent responses to the two questions were audio taped. At one site, each question was translated for parents and interpretation was provided to assist them with their responses. At the third site, the survey was passed out during the regular parent advisory group meeting of 41 participants and attendees were reminded to return the survey. Thirteen surveys were returned.

Findings from the Needs & Satisfaction Survey

Survey responses were recorded in a Microsoft Excel file, sorted based on common concepts, and a content analysis was conducted to determine themes. The following themes and illustrative comments emerged from analysis of 161 responses that were divided into five categories and 21 subcategories.

Parents and providers reported that parents are valued as partners in their children's education, growth, and development.

"[The provider] allows community families to have a voice."

Twenty-six percent of comments related to providers' attention to whole-child and social-emotional development.

- Families express high degree of appreciativeness for a detail-oriented whole-systems approach.
- Providers supported their children's social-emotional development.
- Parents recognized that social-emotional learning is a crucial building-block to a child's self-expression, safety, and the ability to learn.
- Parents expressed the benefit of having a support network that actually is attentive to the entire development cycle.

"After the transition into Headstart the teachers my son worked with were still concerned with his environment"

In 26% of comments, parents express the value they place on the responsiveness providers have to their life situation, challenges, and needs.

- Parents reported an ability to access services that address challenging familial structures.
- Parents reported that evaluations, focusing on eating patterns, and creating activities around crucial topics were valuable.
- Parents value an education that have tools to assess strengths, interactivity with environment, and adaptability to (change).
- Parents recognized agencies were prepared to deal with real-life crisis situations and were actually supporting the successful outcome of the child and family.

“They are constantly adapting to all gaps and changes in the community to ensure all groups and issues are addressed.”

- Parents discovered that these agencies were “very hip” and were able to find resources for crisis-like situations such as accessing money and strollers.

In 24% of comments, parents express appreciation for educational and social services supports and resources that grantees’ programs provide.

- The EHS program was a fundamental milestone and also a valuable resource.

“Our CLASS scores are well above average and indicate that our teaching efforts are making a significant difference in the lives of children.” ~ [a provider]

“I believe this agency helps get us as parents to resources that can better help children & families meet their educational goals for ECEAP/H.S. children & families as well.”

- Parents appreciated that they can also learn what they need to know to assist their child at home as a volunteer.
- Parents report that the direct communication is very helpful because they too are not aware and are trying to learn. They also have come to depend on the valuable information that family specialist have to offer.
- Families reported that assistance with post-partum, visual-impairment, reminders about medical appointments, and home visits were beneficial to their children.
- Parents report satisfaction with staff learning about the family dynamics and assisting with bridging the gap.

Twenty percent of responses valued the environment, interactions and supportive relationships among staff, family specialists, home visitation staff and families.

- Parents described these environments as caring, helpful, friendly, supportive, interactive, happy, and resourceful.
- Parents express their delighted with the positive interaction between the teachers/staff. They expressed that agency staff is extended family.
- Parents reported that teachers, family specialist, and home visitation staff are actually helpful and were most appreciative
- Parents express that they felt supported in assisting their child in early learning.
- Parents reported teachers who are very concerned about students beyond the classroom and appreciated that.

“If there is anything she needs help with they show her how to do it at home too.”

Four percent of comments related to the cultural responsiveness of the providers’ programs and services.

- Parents reported the value of having agency that serves communities with cultural barriers.

“They provide great service and cater to each individual culture and ensure no one is left out.”

“My wife and I, both of us we are blind, visually impaired parents.”

- Parents report services that respect the child's cultural identity as part of their whole development.

Finally, parents want their children to excel. They also expressed a desire for a dual-language classroom.

“The last time I spoke to the school I asked the teacher to teach my child more things.”

Technical Appendix

Additional Information

Appendix A-1

Head Start & Early Head Start Programs in the Seattle-King County Metropolitan Area & Pierce County

The Office of the Administration for Children and Families Early Childhood Learning & Knowledge Center lists 75 Head Start and Early Head Start programs in the Seattle-King County Metropolitan area and Pierce County. Children’s Home Society of Washington administers four programs. Denise Louie Education Center and Neighborhood House each operate five programs. The Muckleshoot Indian Tribe operates one American Indian and Alaska Native Head Start Program. Puget Sound Educational Service District administers 45 Head Start and Early Head Start programs, 18 of which are located in Pierce County, WA. Seattle Public Schools administers 10 programs. This list is organized by the Head Start Grantee or Delegate (Accessed online: <http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc>).

| Location | Type of Program | Head Start Grantee or Delegate |
|---|------------------|---|
| Genesee Early Learning Center 3700 S Genesee St Seattle, WA 98118 | Head Start | Children's Home Society of Washington PO Box 15190 Seattle, WA 98115-0190 (206) 695-3200 |
| North King Home Based 3300 NE 65th St Seattle, WA 98115 | Early Head Start | Children's Home Society of Washington 3300 NE 65th St Seattle, WA 98115-7349 (509) 529-2130 |
| Highline Early Learning Center 2400 S 240th St Des Moines, WA 98198 | Head Start | Children's Home Society of Washington 3300 NE 65th St Seattle, WA 98115-7349 (509) 529-2130 |
| Green River Child Development Center 31715 124th Ave SE Auburn, WA 98092 | Head Start | Children's Home Society of Washington 3300 NE 65th St Seattle, WA 98115-7349 (509) 529-2130 |
| International District Site 801 S Lane St Seattle, WA 98104 | Head Start | Denise Louie Education Center 1930 6th Ave S; Ste 401 Seattle, WA 98134-1627 (206) 973-1810 |
| Beacon Site 3327 Beacon Ave S Seattle, WA 98144 | Head Start | Denise Louie Education Center 1930 6th Ave S; Ste 401 Seattle, WA 98134-1627 (206) 973-1810 |
| Denise Louie Education Center EHS Office 5333 15th Ave S; Ste 1K Seattle, WA 98108 | Early Head Start | Denise Louie Education Center 5333 15th Avenue S, Suite 1K Seattle, WA 98108-2807 (206) 767-8223 |
| Lake Washington Site 9061 Seward Park Ave S | Head Start | Denise Louie Education Center 1930 6th Ave S; Ste 401 |



| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Seattle, WA 98118 | | Seattle, WA 98134-1627 (206) 973-1810 |
| Muckleshoot Early Learning Academy 15599 SE 376th St Auburn, WA 98092 | American Indian and Alaska Native Head Start | Muckleshoot Indian Tribe 39015 172nd Ave SE Auburn, WA 98092-9763 (253) 876-3156 |
| Rainier Vista 4410 29th Ave S Seattle, WA 98108 | Head Start | Neighborhood House |
| High Point 6400 Sylvan Way SW Seattle, WA 98126 | Head Start | Neighborhood House |
| New Holly 7054 32nd Ave S; Suite 107 Seattle, WA 98118 | Head Start | Neighborhood House |
| New Holly 7054 32nd Ave S; Suite 107 Seattle, WA 98118 | Early Head Start | Neighborhood House |
| Lee House at New Holly 7315 39th Ave S Seattle, WA 98118 | Early Head Start | Neighborhood House |
| Yesler Terrace 821 Yesler Way Seattle, WA 98104 | Head Start | Neighborhood House 905 Spruce Street, Suite 200 Seattle, WA 98104-2474 (206) 461-8430 |
| ANGLE LAKE 4040 S 188th St.; Ste 101 Seatac, WA 98188 | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS 800 Oakesdale Avenue SW Renton, WA 98057-5221 (425) 917-7700 |
| ACAP of AYR 100 N St SE Auburn, WA 98002 | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |
| AUBURN LEA HILL 30908 124th Ave SE Auburn, WA 98092 | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |
| AUBURN MAIN 2234 K St SE Auburn, WA 98002 | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |
| AUBURN PIONEER 2301 M St SE Auburn, WA 98002 | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |
| BELLEVUE ARDMORE 16616 NE 32nd St Bellevue, WA 98008 | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |
| BELLEVUE STEVENSON 14220 NE 8th St Bellevue, WA 98007 | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |
| BELLEVUE LAKE HILLS 14310 SE 12th St Bellevue, WA 98007 | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |
| BELLEVUE COLLEGE 3000 Landerholm Cir SE; Bldg Q Bellevue, WA 98007 | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |



| | | |
|--|------------------|--|
| BELLEVUE PHANTOM LAKE 1050 160th Ave SE Bellevue, WA 98008 | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |
| BETHEL ELK PLAIN 22015 22nd Ave E Spanaway, WA 98387 | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |
| BETHEL EVERGREEN 1311 172nd St E Spanaway, WA 98387 [Pierce County] | Early Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - EHS |
| CLOVER PARK JOHN DOWER 7817 John Dower Rd W Lakewood, WA 98499 [Pierce County] | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |
| CLOVER PARK IDLEWILD 10806 Idlewild Rd SW Lakewood, WA 98498 | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |
| CLOVER PARK OAKWOOD 3230 85th St S Lakewood, WA 98499 [Pierce County] | Early Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - EHS |
| CLOVER PARK OAKWOOD 3230 85th St S Lakewood, WA 98499 [Pierce County] | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |
| CLOVER PARK TECHNICAL COLLEGE 4500 Steilacoom Blvd SW Lakewood, WA 98499 [Pierce County] | Early Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - EHS |
| CLOVER PARK TECHNICAL COLLEGE 4500 Steilacoom Blvd SW Lakewood, WA 98499 [Pierce County] | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |
| CLOVER PARK TILlicum 8514 Maple St SW Lakewood, WA 98498 [Pierce County] | Early Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - EHS |
| DENISE LOUIE CORONADO SPRINGS 1400 SW 107th St Seattle, WA 98146 | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District |
| DENISE LOUIE LAKE WASHINGTON APTS 9061 Seward Park Ave S Seattle, WA 98118 | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District |
| EDUCARE 625 SW 100th St Seattle, WA 98146 | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |
| FEDERAL WAY SHERWOOD FOREST 34600 12th Ave SW Federal Way, WA 98023 | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |
| FEDERAL WAY TRUMAN 31457 28th Ave S Federal Way, WA 98003 | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |



| | | |
|---|------------------|--|
| FRANKLIN PIERCE PLU 215 166th St S Spanaway, WA 98387 [Pierce County] | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |
| HIGHLINE GREENBRIDGE 10041 6th Ave SW Seattle, WA 98146 | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |
| HIGHLINE SEOLA GARDENS 11195 5th Ave SW Seattle, WA 98146 | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |
| HUGS, TUGS & LUVS - SPANAWAY 4304 208th St E Spanaway, WA 98387 [Pierce County] | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |
| ISSAQUAH BRIARWOOD 17020 SE 134th St Renton, WA 98059 | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |
| KENT FAMILY CENTER 13111 SE 274th St Kent, WA 98030 | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |
| KYFS JENKINS CREEK 26915 186th Ave SE Covington, WA 98042 | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District |
| LAKE WA AG BELL 11212 NE 112th St Kirkland, WA 98033 | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |
| LAKE WA EMILY DICKINSON 7040 208th Ave NE Redmond, WA 98053 | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - |
| LEARNING LAND II 4907 Talbot Rd S Renton, WA 98055 | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |
| MIDLAND'S KIDDIE KORRAL 1703 99th St E Tacoma, WA 98445 [Pierce County] | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |
| OAKLAND HIGH SCHOOL 3319 S Adams St Tacoma, WA 98409 [Pierce County] | Early Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - EHS |
| PIERCE COLLEGE FT. STEILACOOM 9401 Farwest Dr SW Lakewood, WA 98498 [Pierce County] | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |
| PIERCE COLLEGE PUYALLUP 1601 39th Ave SE Puyallup, WA 98374 [Pierce County] | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |
| SHORELINE MERIDIAN PARK 17077 Meridian Ave N Shoreline, WA 98133 | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |
| RENTON MEADOW CREST EARLY LEARNING CENTER 1800 Index Ave NE Renton, WA 98056 | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |



| | | |
|--|------------------|--|
| TUKWILA THORNDYKE 4415 S 150th St Tukwila, WA 98188 | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District |
| NORTHSHORE KENMORE 19121 71st Ave NE Kenmore, WA 98028 | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |
| NORTHSHORE BOTHELL 18515 92nd Ave NE Bothell, WA 98011 | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |
| YWCA FAMILY VILLAGE 16601 NE 80th St Redmond, WA 98052 | Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - HS |
| WASHINGTON CORRECTIONS CENTER FOR WOMEN 9601 Bujacich Rd NW Gig Harbor, WA 98332 [Pierce County] | Early Head Start | Puget Sound Educational Service District - EHS |
| BROADVIEW THOMPSON 13052 Greenwood Ave N Seattle, WA 98133 | Head Start | SEATTLE SCHOOL DISTRICT #1 2445 3rd Ave S Seattle, WA 98134-1923 (206) 252-0976 |
| Emerson 9709 60th Ave S Seattle, WA 98118 | Head Start | SEATTLE SCHOOL DISTRICT #1 |
| Martin Luther King Jr. 6725 45th Ave S Seattle, WA 98118 | Head Start | SEATTLE SCHOOL DISTRICT #1 |
| HIGHLAND PARK 1012 SW Trenton St Seattle, WA 98106 | Head Start | SEATTLE SCHOOL DISTRICT #1 |
| CONCORD 723 S Concord St Seattle, WA 98108 | Head Start | SEATTLE SCHOOL DISTRICT #1 |
| DUNLAP 4525 S Cloverdale Street Seattle, WA 98118 | Head Start | SEATTLE SCHOOL DISTRICT #1 |
| NORTHGATE 11725 1st Ave NE Seattle, WA 98125 | Head Start | SEATTLE SCHOOL DISTRICT #1 |
| OLYMPIC HILLS 13018 20th Ave NE Seattle, WA 98125 | Head Start | SEATTLE SCHOOL DISTRICT #1 |
| ROXHILL 9430 30th Ave SW Seattle, WA 98126 | Head Start | SEATTLE SCHOOL DISTRICT #1 |
| West Seattle Elementary 6760 34th Ave SW Seattle, WA 98126 | Head Start | SEATTLE SCHOOL DISTRICT #1 |



Appendix A-2

Guide to Services for Teen Parents in the Seattle-King County Metropolitan Area

KING COUNTY RESOURCES FOR TEEN PARENTS

THIS LIST WAS LAST UPDATED IN 2012 BY THE KING COUNTY HEALTH DISTRICT. FOR MORE INFO CONTACT: PHALA.CHEA@KINGCOUNTY.GOV

PREGNANCY/PARENTING SUPPORT /FAMILY SERVICES

YMCA Young Parent Program

206.957.2020 800.562.6025 ywcaworks.org

Quarterly parenting classes that meet for 12 weeks, directed at teen parents, case management and support, connections to housing through 211 program.

Amara Choices Program

206.260.1700 amaraparenting.org

8:30am - 5:30pm M-F

Services for any age women and men experiencing an unplanned pregnancy. Adoption and foster care placements in conjunction with DSHS. Choices Program: pregnancy options counseling and social services.

Child Care Awareness of Washington (formally Child Care Resources)

206.329.1011 1.800.446.1114

www.childcare.org 8:30 - 4:30 M-F

Provides child care information and resources for low income women and families including teen parents. Offers education for career as childcare providers and other collaborative work with providers for enrichment to children to make them ready for kindergarten, technical support for providers.

Eastside Baby Corner

425.865.0234 9-5 M-F

PROVIDERS ONLY MAY CALL: Health Dep., Schools, hospitals, public service agencies. Provides essential supplies for infants - 12 year olds, and pregnant moms, teens mom included.

EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Safe Future's Youth Center

206.938-9606 sfyc.net 10-6 M - Thurs.

Provide after school tutoring program, case management, leadership programs for youth ages 13 to 19. Mainly serving Southeast Asian, East African youth and their families.

Youth Source

206.205.3510 youthsource.org 9-5 M-F

Targeting high risk youth 16 - 21 years of age who have not completed high school. GED and college courses at Renton Tech. Employment 18 - 24 year olds, internships, training; Leadership Development - community service, Public speaking. LEAP program, (Learning and Employment to Achieve Potential)- legal advocacy, mentoring, violence prevention. Follow -up Services for up to 12 months after leaving the program.

Seattle Public Library/Central Children's Librarian and Early Learning Program

206.386.4636 spl.org

Books, DVD's, computer access, ESL class, literacy, call branches for their programs. Informational and assistance with children's programs and literature. Help with homework in English or Spanish, computer use, story time with toddlers, ESL

PSESD/Highline Head Start

206.716.8845 pseud.org 7am - 6pm M - F

Enhanced head start, regular head start, home visiting head start, early head start.

DSHS PAPERWORK ASSISTANCE

Within Reach

www.parenthelp123.org or www.washingteehelp.org
1.800.322.2588 Family Health Hotline

Health education materials, information for local health resources and a benefits finder for health insurance and food assistance programs. Can apply online for many programs including Basic Food (Food Stamps), Children's Medical (Apple Health for Kids), Pregnancy Medicaid (First Steps), & WIC (Nutrition for Women, Infants and Children).

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT

Therapeutic Health Services (THS)

206.322.7676 ths-wa.org 9-6 M-Thurs, 9-5 Friday

Drug and alcohol treatment. Group and family counseling. Relapse prevention, Mental Health Services, including medication management and addiction treatment for clients with co-occurring disorders. Assessment and evaluation. Case management, advocacy and referral services for youth including assessment and treatment. The Encompass Program provides one to one treatment and counseling for children and youth from 12 to 25 years.

HOUSING

Aridell Mitchell/Teen Parent Home

206.323.7409 www.gdassociation.org

Housing for homeless teen moms 17 and younger. Service provided includes parenting classes, life skills and education classes. Access to health care, domestic violence, drug treatment and mental health care.

Friends of Youth Healthy Start Program

425.885.9375 8:30-5 M-F

Housing for pregnant or parenting teens with infants 6 months or less. For teens 22 or younger, 3 year housing program.

Funding for this document was made possible under Grant # SP1A4000015 from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, Office of Adolescent Health. The views expressed in written materials or publications do not necessarily reflect the official policies of the Department of Health and Human Services; nor does mention of trade names, commercial practices, or organizations imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.

COUNSELING/SUPPORT GROUPS

Asian Counseling and Referral Service Child Youth and Family Program (CYS)
 8:00 AM - 6:00 PM M - F www.acrs.org
 CYF Program provides behavioral health and case management services to youth and their families, primarily in the Asian community.

Atlantic Street Center
 206.329.2050 atlanticstreet.org 9-6 M -Th, 9-5 Fri
 Counseling and specialized therapy services for low income children, youth and families of color in Seattle's central and SE neighborhoods. Services include a teen parenting and support program, case management, youth development, early learning and counseling services.

MULTI-SERVICE CENTERS

YWCA/King County & Snohomish
 Seattle: 206-461-4882
 South King County: 425-226-1268 800-562-6025
ywca.org
 Housing/shelter for children and youth. Programs focus on parenting, education, employment resources and training programs. Resources for homeless and teen parents.

Friends of Youth Healthy Start Program
 425.869.6490 friendsofyouth.org 8:30 - 5 M - F
 Supports children, youth to 24 year olds, housing, mental health counseling, drug treatment. New Ground Program serves homeless pregnant/parenting teens.

RAYS (Renton Area Youth & Family Services)
 425.271.5600 rays.org 9-5 M-F
 Mental health counseling, drug and alcohol treatment, emergency financial help for youth and families in the Renton and Tukwila area. Healthy Start targets pregnant teens.

Youth Care/Irion Center
 206.622.5555 800.495.7802 youthcare.org 8:30-5 M-F
 Drop in center, energy services, meals, shelters, emergency housing (no infants-children) case management, , education for homeless teens.

Catholic Community Services
Pregnancy and Parenting Teen Program
 206.725.2090 www.ccsnw.org 9-5 M - F
 Counseling, family support, adopting placement and planning. Ongoing case management, home visits, resource referrals. Parenting classes -birth to three (English and Spanish.) Help with basic needs, volunteer help with transportation, household needs and emotional support.

Center for Multicultural Health
Infant Mortality Prevention Project
 206-461-6910 cmch@cschc.org 9-5 M-F
 Serves mainly communities of color, low income, underserved populations. Provides education, outreach, referrals, monthly presentations at South Lake High School, small groups and one on one support.

Southwest Youth & Family Services
 206.937.7680 9am- 7pm M - Thurs, 9am - 3pm Friday
 Family Center, Counseling, Education Center, Youth Violence Prevention. Teen Parent Advocacy program, advocates that speak Cambodian, Iraqi, Samoan, Somali and Spanish.

Consejo Counseling & Referral Service
 206.461.4880 9-5 M-F
 Serves predominantly Spanish speaking clients, provides counseling, mental health services, drug treatment, domestic violence services and housing for women fleeing domestic violence. Has youth program that provides services and case management to youth including pregnant and parenting teens.

Funding for this document was made possible under Grant # SP1A4000015 from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, Office of Adolescent Health. The views expressed in written materials or publications do not necessarily reflect the official policies of the Department of Health and Human Services; nor does mention of trade names, commercial practices, or organizations imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.



Appendix A-3

2014–2015 SCHOOL YEAR Linked Elementary Schools & Location of Student Services & Programs: Grades K–5

| Special Education | | | | | | |
|---|------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|
| Special Education resource services are provided at every school. Other services will typically be provided at the schools shown below, based on the elementary attendance area. However, students may be assigned to a different site with appropriate services, usually in the same or a nearby service area. Students who have more than one service need will be assigned individually depending on the combination of services needed. | | | | | | |
| DHH | Med/ Frag | SM1g | SM2 | SM3 | SM4 "Self-Contained" | SM4 "Inclusion" |
| Middle School Service Area: Aki Kurose † | | | | | | |
| Dunlap, Emerson, Graham Hill, Rainier View, Martin Luther King Jr, Wing Luke | | | | | | |
| TOPS | Orca | Emerson* Van Asselt* | Lowell Maple Sanislo | Hawthorne South Shore* | Dearborn Park Graham Hill MLK Jr Wing Luke | Graham Hill* Rainier View |
| Middle School Service Area: Denny † | | | | | | |
| Attendance Area Elementary School: Arbor Heights, Concord Int'l, Highland Park, Sanislo, Roxhill, West Seattle | | | | | | |
| TOPS | Orca | Arbor Heights* West Seattle | Sanislo | Gatewood Highland Park | Pathfinder Roxhill STEM at Boren | Pathfinder* Schmitz Park STEM at Boren |
| Middle School Service Area: Eckstein † | | | | | | |
| Attendance Area Elementary Schools: Bryant, Laurelhurst ^a , Olympic View ^b , Sand Point, View Ridge, Wedgwood | | | | | | |
| TOPS | Green Lake | Olympic Hills Olympic View (gr 3-5) | Green Lake View Ridge Wedgwood | Laurelhurst * | Hazel Wolf ‡ Thornton Creek | Rogers * |
| Middle School Service Area: Hamilton † | | | | | | |
| Attendance Area Elementary Schools: B. F. Day, Green Lake ^c , West Woodland | | | | | | |
| TOPS | Green Lake | Adams Olympic Hills Olympic View (grades 3-5) | Green Lake | BF Day | Licton Springs ‡ | Hay * Licton Springs ‡* Salmon Bay * |
| Middle School Service Area: Jane Addams † | | | | | | |
| Attendance Area Elementary Schools: John Rogers, Olympic Hills, Sacajawea | | | | | | |
| TOPS | Green Lake | Olympic Hills Olympic View (grades 3-5) | Green Lake View Ridge Wedgwood | Laurelhurst * | Hazel Wolf ‡ Sacajawea Thornton Creek | Rogers * |

Continued on next page...



| Middle School Service Area: Madison † | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|
| Attendance Area Elementary Schools: Alki, Fairmount Park, Gatewood, Lafayette, Schmitz Park | | | | | | |
| TOPS | Orca | Arbor Heights * West Seattle | Sanislo | Gatewood Highland Park | Pathfinder Roxhill STEM at Boren | Pathfinder * Schmitz Park STEM at Boren |
| Middle School Service Area: McClure † | | | | | | |
| Attendance Area Elementary Schools: Catharine Blaine, Coe, Hay, Lawton | | | | | | |
| TOPS | Lowell | Adams Gatzert | Green Lake | BF Day Madrona | Licton Springs ‡ | Hay* Lawton * Licton Springs ‡* |
| Middle School Service Area: Mercer † | | | | | | |
| Attendance Area Elementary Schools: Beacon Hill Int'l, Dearborn Park, Hawthorne, Kimball, Maple, Van Asselt | | | | | | |
| TOPS | Orca | Emerson * Van Asselt * | Lowell Maple Sanislo | Hawthorne South Shore * | Dearborn Park Graham Hill MLK Jr Wing Luke | Graham Hill * Rainier View |
| Middle School Service Area: Washington † | | | | | | |
| Attendance Area Elementary Schools: Gatzert, John Muir, Leschi, Lowell, McGilvra, Madrona, Montlake, Stevens, Thurgood Marshall | | | | | | |
| TOPS | Lowell | Gatzert | Lowell | Madrona Stevens* | Leschi Lowell Thurgood Marshall | Hay * Lawton * Montlake |
| Middle School Service Area: Whitman † | | | | | | |
| Attendance Area Elementary Schools: Adams, Bagley, Broadview-Thomson, Greenwood, Loyal Heights, North Beach, Northgate, Viewlands, Whittier | | | | | | |
| TOPS | Green Lake | Adams | Green Lake | Northgate | Bagley Broadview- Thomson Licton Springs ‡ Viewlands (grades 1-3) | Broadview- Thomson * Bagley* Licton Springs ‡* Salmon Bay* |
| Services at Option Schools: Grades K-5 | Hazel Wolf ‡ | SM4 "Self-Contained" | | South Shore * | SM3, Access | |
| | Orca | Med/Frag | | Licton Springs ‡* | SM4 "Self Contained", Access | |
| | Pathfinder * | SM4 "Self-Contained", Access | | Thornton Creek | SM4 "Self Contained" | |
| | STEM at Boren | SM4 "Inclusion", SM4"Self-Contained" | | Salmon Bay * | Access | |
| * Some students may be served through the new Access service model at the schools with an asterisk. | | | | | | |
| Schools are Designated assignments unless otherwise notated. Schools in yellow are Choice school assignments. | | | | | | |
| † For 2014–2015, elementary attendance areas are not all fully aligned with middle school service areas due to BEX IV construction and phase- in of growth boundaries. Service areas are for reference only. Linked schools are based on the 2014–2015 elementary attendance area school for your address. | | | | | | |
| Continued on next page... | | | | | | |



| |
|---|
| <p>‡ Hazel Wolf was formerly known as Jane Addams & Licton Springs was formerly known as Pinehurst.</p> |
| <p>a. All addresses in the 2013–2014 attendance area for McDonald that are east of 15th Ave NE are changed to the Laurelhurst attendance area for 2014–2015. For middle school, these addresses are still in the Eckstein attendance area for 2014–2015.</p> |
| <p>b. There are no changes to the Olympic View attendance area for 2014–2015. The portion of the attendance area that is north of NE 100th St and east of Roosevelt Way NE is in the new Jane Addams Middle School attendance area, and middle school students who live there are reassigned to Jane Addams MS. The portion that is south of NE 100th St and west of Roosevelt Way NE is still in the Eckstein Middle.</p> |
| <p>c. All addresses in the 2013–2014 attendance area for Green Lake are still in the Green Lake attendance area for 2014–2015. For middle school, most address are still in the Eckstein attendance area for 2014–2015; however, addresses north of NE 80th St and east of 12th Ave NE and west of Lake City Way NE are in the new Jane Addams Middle School attendance area for 2014–2015. All addresses in the 2013–2014 attendance area for John Stanford are changed to the Green Lake attendance area for 2014–2015. For middle school, these addresses are still in the Hamilton attendance area for 2014–2015.</p> |
| <p><i>Information is accurate as of time of publication but is subject to change. Any changes will be updated promptly. Source: Seattle Public Schools, 2014.</i></p> |

Appendix A-4

Birth Counts by Health Planning Area

| | | Ages 15–17 | Age 18–19 | Total Count |
|----------------------------|------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| Ballard | | | | |
| | 2010 | <5 | <5 | 705 |
| | 2011 | 0 | <5 | 707 |
| | 2012 | 0 | <5 | 640 |
| Beacon/Gtown/S.Park | | | | |
| | 2010 | 7 | 15 | 517 |
| | 2011 | <5 | 18 | 551 |
| | 2012 | 10 | 12 | 535 |
| Capitol Hill/E.lake | | | | |
| | 2010 | <5 | <5 | 363 |
| | 2011 | 0 | <5 | 349 |
| | 2012 | 0 | <5 | 372 |
| Central Seattle | | | | |
| | 2010 | 8 | 10 | 519 |
| | 2011 | 6 | 15 | 577 |
| | 2012 | 6 | 11 | 489 |
| Delridge | | | | |
| | 2010 | 6 | 13 | 532 |
| | 2011 | 7 | 9 | 500 |
| | 2012 | <5 | 17 | 539 |
| Downtown | | | | |
| | 2010 | <5 | <5 | 259 |
| | 2011 | 0 | 5 | 328 |
| | 2012 | <5 | 8 | 312 |
| Fremont/Greenlake | | | | |
| | 2010 | <5 | <5 | 607 |
| | 2011 | 0 | <5 | 591 |
| | 2012 | <5 | <5 | 596 |
| NE Seattle | | | | |
| | 2010 | <5 | <5 | 662 |
| | 2011 | 0 | <5 | 614 |
| | 2012 | 0 | <5 | 649 |
| North Seattle | | | | |
| | 2010 | <5 | 8 | 599 |
| | 2011 | 6 | 9 | 583 |
| | 2012 | <5 | 13 | 650 |

| | | | | |
|---------------------|------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| NW Seattle | | | | |
| | 2010 | 5 | 11 | 590 |
| | 2011 | <5 | <5 | 590 |
| | 2012 | 0 | 14 | 598 |
| QA/Magnolia | | | | |
| | 2010 | 0 | <5 | 597 |
| | 2011 | <5 | <5 | 603 |
| | 2012 | 0 | <5 | 614 |
| SE Seattle | | | | |
| | 2010 | 12 | 20 | 628 |
| | 2011 | 10 | 26 | 603 |
| | 2012 | <5 | 19 | 660 |
| West Seattle | | | | |
| | 2010 | <5 | 11 | 659 |
| | 2011 | <5 | 6 | 630 |
| | 2012 | <5 | <5 | 643 |
| Seattle City | | | | |
| | 2010 | 52 | 111 | 7,237 |
| | 2011 | 39 | 104 | 7,226 |
| | 2012 | 30 | 109 | 7,297 |

Sources: Seattle-King County Public Health, 2014;

Data prepared by: Assessment, Policy Development & Evaluation, Public Health—Seattle & King County, 06/2014.

Note: ^ Data for HRA with fewer than 5 cases in a year are not displayed, due to unreliability of rates based on such small numbers.

Appendix A-5

Afterschool Programs in Seattle

| AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAMS IN SEATTLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS | | | |
|---|--|---|----------------------|
| SCHOOL | PROGRAM | ADDRESS | PHONE |
| Adams | Kids Co. at Adams Pre-school and School-age | 2631 NW 62nd Seattle WA 98107 | 781-8186 |
| Jane Addams | Pinehurst Child Care Center (Sound Child Care Solutions) School-age | 11051 34th Ave. NE Seattle WA 98125 | 365-2197 |
| Alki (adjoining) | Alki Community Center School-age | 5817 SW Stevens Seattle WA 98116 | 684-7430 |
| Arbor Heights | YMCA at Arbor Heights School-age | 3701 SW 104th St. Seattle WA 98146 | 930-2591 |
| B.F. Day | Wallingford Boys and Girls Club School-age | 3921 Linden Ave North Seattle Wa 98103 | 547-7169 |
| Bagley | Wallingford Boys & Girls Club School-age | 7821 Stone Way N Seattle WA 98103 | 853-5297 |
| Beacon Hill International | Community Day School Assn Step Ahead Pre-school & School-age NAEYC Accreditation | 2025 14th Avenue South Seattle, WA 98144 | 328-7475 |
| Blaine (adjoining) | Magnolia Community Center School-age | 2550 34th Ave. W. Seattle WA 98119 | 386-4235 |
| Broadview/Thomson | Bitter Lake Community Center School-age | 13040 Greenwood Ave. N Seattle WA 98133 | 684-7524 386-9870 |
| Bryant | LASER @ Bryant School-age | 3311 NE 60th Seattle WA 98115 | 525-9160 |
| Coe | Ballard Boys & Girls Club Pre-K and School-age | 2424 6th Ave. West Seattle, WA 98119 | 281-9197 |
| Concord International | YMCA at Concord Pre-school and School-age | 723 S. Concord St Seattle, WA 98108 | 768-1164 |
| Dearborn Park | Causey's Learning Center Step Ahead Pre-school & School-age | 2820 South Orcas St Seattle, WA 98108 | 725-8771 |
| Dunlap | YMCA at Dunlap Pre-School | 4525 S. Cloverdale St. Seattle, WA 98118 | 760-1143 |
| Emerson | Tiny Tots Excelling Eagles ECEAP Pre-School and School-age | 9709 60th Ave S. Seattle, WA 98118 | 760-3200 |
| Gatewood | Cottage School Pre-School and School-age | 4320 SW Myrtle Seattle WA 98136 | 938-5435 |
| Gatzert | YMCA at Gatzert School-age | 1301 E Yesler Way Seattle WA 98122 | 325-1652 |
| Graham Hill | Kids Co. at Graham Hill Pre-school and School-age | 5149 S Graham Seattle WA 98118 | 725-3540 |
| Greenwood | Nurturing Knowledge Pre-school and School-age | 144 NW 80th Seattle, WA | 940-5032 |
| Hawthorne | Community Day School Assn. Step Ahead Pre-school and School-age NAEYC Accreditation | 4100 39th Ave. S Seattle WA 98118 | 725-2252 |

Last Update: 1/30/2014

NAEYC-Nat. Assn for Ed. of Young Children
NAA-Nat. Afterschool Assn.
COA-Nat. Council on Accreditation-Afterschool



| AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAMS IN SEATTLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS | | | |
|---|--|---|--------------|
| SCHOOL | PROGRAM | ADDRESS | PHONE |
| John Hay | Kids Co. at John Hay Part-day Pre-K and School-age NAA Accreditation | 201 Garfield St. Seattle, WA 98109 | 283-8328 |
| Highland Park | Community Day School Assn. Step Ahead Pre-school and School-age NAEYC Accreditation | 1012 SW Trenton Seattle, WA 98106 | 767-4906 |
| John Stanford Intl. School | Latona School Associates School-age | 4057 5th Avenue NE Seattle WA 98105 | 547-8767 |
| Kimball | Community Day School Assn. School-age | 3200 23rd Ave. S Seattle WA 98144 | 725-9738 |
| Laurelhurst | LASER Part-day Pre-K and School-age | 4530 46th Ave. NE Seattle WA 98105 | 525-9160 |
| Lawton | Ballard Boys & Girls Club Pre-school and School-age | 4017 26th Ave. W Seattle WA 98199 | 283-4361 |
| Leschi | Community Day School Assn. Step Ahead Pre-school and School-age NAEYC Accreditation | 135 32nd Ave. Seattle WA 98122 | 323-9465 |
| Lincoln APP | Kids Co. at Lincoln APP School-age | 4400 Interlake Ave N Seattle, WA 98103 | 632-1121 |
| Loyal Heights | Nurturing Knowledge Part-day Pre-K and School-age | 2511 NW 80th Street Seattle WA 98117 | 789-8988 |
| Madrona | Community Day School Assn. Step Ahead Pre-school and School-age NAEYC Accreditation NAA Accreditation | 1121 33rd Ave. Seattle WA 98122 | 709-8887 |
| Maple | Community Day School Assn. Step Ahead Pre-school and School-age NAEYC Accreditation | 4925 Corson Ave. S. Seattle WA 98108 | 768-2480 |
| Martin Luther King, Jr. | Seed of Life, LLC Step Ahead Pre-school and School-age NAEYC Accreditation | 6725 45th S. Seattle, WA 98118 | 726-6001 |
| McDonald | Kids Co. at McDonald School-age | 114 NE 54th St. Seattle, WA 98105 | 633-0333 |
| McGilvra | Montlake Community Center School-age | 1617 38th Ave. E Seattle WA 98112 | 684-4736 |
| Montlake | Community Day School Assn. School-age NAA Accreditation | 2409 22nd Ave. E Seattle WA 98112 | 323-8299 |
| John Muir | Kids Co. at John Muir Part-day PreK and School-age | 3301 S Horton St. Seattle WA 98144 | 725-7507 |
| North Beach | Ballard Boys & Girls Club School-age | 9018 24th Ave NW Seattle, WA 98117 | 250-9867 |
| Northgate | Ballard Boys & Girls Club School-age | 11725 1st Ave NE Seattle, WA 98125 | 478-5012 |
| Olympic Hills | Wallingford Boys & Girls Club School-age | 13018 20th Ave NE Seattle, WA 98125 | 363-3717 |
| Olympic View | Collaboration Station Pre-school and School-age | 504 NE 95th St. Seattle WA 98115 | 524-6514 |

Last Update: 1/30/2014

NAEYC-Nat. Assn for Ed. of Young Children
NAA-Nat. Afterschool Assn.
COA-Nat. Council on Accreditation-Afterschool



| AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAMS IN SEATTLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS | | | |
|---|--|--|------------------------------|
| SCHOOL | PROGRAM | ADDRESS | PHONE |
| Orca | First B.A.S.E. at Orca Pre-school and School-Age | 5215 46th Ave. S Seattle, WA 98118 | 722-3658 |
| Pathfinder | Blazing Trails School-age | 1901 SW Genesee St. Seattle, WA 98106 | 937-5160 |
| Queen Anne | Kids Co. at Queen Anne School-age | 411 Boston St Seattle WA 98109 | 216-2250 |
| John Rogers | Meadowbrook Comm Ctr at Rogers School-age | 4030 NE 109th St. Seattle, WA 98125 | 684-7522 |
| Sacajawea | Wallingford Boys & Girls Club School-age NAA Accreditation | 9501 20th Ave. NE Seattle WA 98115 | 526-1357 |
| Salmon Bay | Ballard Boys & Girls Club School-age | 1810 NW 65th Street Seattle, WA 98117 | 297-7764 |
| Sand Point | Sand Point LASER School-age | 6208 60th Avenue NE Seattle, WA 98115 | 252-4672 |
| Sanislo | Community Day School Assn. School-age NAA Accreditation | 1812 SW Myrtle Seattle WA 98106 | 763-5910 |
| Schmitz Park | Hiawatha Community Center School-age | 5000 SW Spokane St. Seattle WA 98116 | 684-7441 |
| South Shore | Kids Co. at South Shore Pre-school and School-age | 4800 South Henderson Seattle, WA 98118 | 725-8000 |
| Stevens | Kids Club School-age NAA Accreditation | 1242 18th Ave. E. Seattle, WA 98112 | 523-6351 |
| Stevens | Interlaken Pre-School (Sound Child Care Solutions) | 1242 18th Ave. E. Seattle, WA 98112 | 709-8490 |
| Thornton Creek | Ravenna-Eckstein Comm Ctr School-age | 7711 43rd NE Seattle WA 98115 | 729-9538 684-7534 |
| Thurgood Marshall | YMCA School-age | 2401 S Irving St. Seattle WA 98144 | 720-1932 |
| TOPS/Seward | Kids Co. at TOPS School-age COA Accreditation | 2500 Franklin Avenue E. Seattle, WA 98102 | 709-8487 |
| Van Asselt | Causey's Learning Center Step Ahead Pre-school and School-age | 8311 Beacon Avenue S. Seattle, WA 98118 | 723-1860 |
| View Ridge (adjacent) | Wallingford Boys & Girls Club School-age | 4710 NE 70th St. Seattle WA 98115 | 523-8447 |
| Viewlands | Creative Kids Learning Center of Seattle Pre-School and School-age | 10525 3rd Avenue NW Seattle WA 98117 | 706-5437 |
| Wedgwood | Ravenna-Eckstein Comm Ctr School-age | 2720 NE 85th Seattle WA 98115 | 684-7534 729-1726 |
| West Seattle | YMCA at West Seattle School-age | 6760 34th Ave. SW Seattle, WA 98126 | 937-1036 (site); 510-8000 |
| West Woodland | Kids Inc. Pre-school and School-age | 5601 4th Ave. NW Seattle WA 98107 | 783-8185 |
| Whittier | Whittier Kids! Pre-school and School-age | 1320 NW 75th Seattle, WA 98117 | 783-2244 |
| Wing Luke | Tiny Tots' Gentle Dragons ECEAP Preschool | 3701 S. Kenyon Street Seattle, WA 98118 | 721-1188 |

Last Update: 1/30/2014

NAEYC-Nat. Assn for Ed. of Young Children
NAA-Nat. Afterschool Assn.
COA-Nat. Council on Accreditation-Afterschool



| AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAMS AT CLOSED SCHOOLS | | | |
|---|---|--|--------------|
| SCHOOL | PROGRAM | ADDRESS | PHONE |
| Crown Hill | Small Faces Pre-school and school-age NAEYC Accreditation | 9250 14th NW Seattle WA 98117 | 782-2611 |
| Fauntleroy | Fauntleroy Children's Center Pre-school and school-age NAEYC Accreditation | 9131 California Ave SW Seattle WA 98136 | 932-9590 |
| AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAMS NEAR SCHOOLS | | | |
| SCHOOL | PROGRAM | ADDRESS | PHONE |
| Adams | Ballard Boys & Girls Club School-age | 1767 NW 64th Seattle WA 98107 | 783-5775 |
| Adams | Ballard Community Center School-age | 6020 28th Ave. NW Seattle WA 98107 | 684-4093 |
| Addams | Meadowbrook Comm Ctr School-age | 10750 30th Ave. NE Seattle WA 98125 | 684-7522 |
| Arbor Heights | Fauntleroy Children's Center Pre-school and School-age NAEYC Accreditation | 9131 California Ave SW Seattle WA 98136 | 932-9590 |
| Beacon Hill | El Centro de la Raza Child Development Center Step Ahead/ECEAP Pre-school and School-age NAEYC Accreditation NAA Accreditation | 2524 16th Ave. S Seattle, WA 98144 | 957-4619 |
| Beacon Hill | Jefferson Community Center School-age | 3801 Beacon Ave S. Seattle, WA 98108 | 684-7481 |
| Coe | Hilltop Children's Center Pre-school and school-age NAEYC Accreditation | 4 Nickerson Street Seattle WA 98199 | 283-3100 |
| Concord | South Park Community Center School-age | 8319 8th S Seattle WA 98108 | 684-7451 |
| Concord | Sea Mar ECEAP Pre-school and School-age | 1040 S. Henderson Seattle WA 98108 | 763-5210 |
| Dearborn Park | Primm Child Care Center ECEAP Pre-school and school-age NAEYC Accreditation | 4455 S Brandon Seattle WA 98118 | 723-2038 |
| Dunlap | Tiny Tots Pre-school and school-age NAEYC Accreditation | 8318 Renton Ave South Seattle WA 98118 | 723-7591 |

Last Update: 1/30/2014



| AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAMS NEAR SCHOOLS | | | |
|--|--|--|--------------|
| SCHOOL | PROGRAM | ADDRESS | PHONE |
| Gatzert | Giddens School (Happy Med.) Pre-school and school-age NAEYC Accreditation | 620 20th Ave. S. Seattle WA 98144 | 324-4847 |
| Gatzert | Yesler Community Center School-age | 835 E Yesler Way Seattle WA 98122 | 386-1245 |
| Greenlake | Greenlake School-Age Care Prog. School-age | 6415 1st Ave. NE Seattle WA 98115 | 525-5909 |
| Hawthorne | Rainier Community Center School-age | 4600 38th S Seattle WA 98118 | 386-1919 |
| John Hay | Queen Anne Community Center School-age | 1901 1st Ave. W Seattle WA 98109 | 386-4240 |
| Lafayette | Hiawatha Community Center School-age | 3000 California Ave. SW Seattle, WA 98116 | 684-7441 |
| Leschi | Garfield Community Center School-age | 2323 E Cherry Seattle WA 98122 | 684-4788 |
| Lowell | YMCA at Gatzert | 1301 E. Yesler Way Seattle, WA 98122 | 325-1652 |
| Montlake | Montlake Community Center School-age | 1618 E. Calhoun Seattle WA 98112 | 684-4736 |
| Northgate | Northgate Community Center School-age | 10510 5th Ave NE Seattle, WA 98125 | 684-7102 |
| North Beach | Small Faces Pre-school and School-age NAEYC Accreditation | 9250 14th Avenue NW Seattle, WA 98117 | 782-2611 |
| Pathfinder | Delridge Community Center School-age | 4501 Delridge Way SW Seattle WA 98106 | 684-7423 |
| Roxhill | CDSA at Highland Park NAEYC Accreditation | 1012 SW Trenton Seattle, WA 98106 | 767-4906 |
| Sand Point | Meadowbrook Comm Ctr School-age | 10517 35th Avenue NE Seattle, WA 98125 | 684-7522 |
| STEM at Boren | CDSA at Sanislo | 1812 SW Myrtle Seattle WA 98106 | 763-5910 |
| STEM at Boren | Delridge Comm Center | 4501 Delridge Way SW Seattle WA 98106 | 684-7423 |
| Van Asselt | Van Asselt Community Center School-age | 2820 S Myrtle Seattle WA 98108 | 386-1921 |
| West Seattle | High Point Community Center School-age | 6920 34th Ave. SW Seattle WA 98126 | 684-7422 |

Last Update: 1/30/2014



Appendix A-6

Qualitative Surveys of Providers & Parent Advisory Councils

Provider Survey

Good Day!

The City of Seattle’s Human Services Department has contracted Johnnie McKinley Associates, LLC. (JMA, LLC.) to conduct the 2014 SEEC Community Needs Assessment.



Our Community Assessment will help us (1) identify the resources and needs of Seattle residents; (2) understand the current condition of all families in the community; (3) evaluate the current service system’s capacity to support families’ healthy growth and development; (4) modify HSD program or services to respond to community-specific needs; and (5) build community support for and ownership of new ways of meeting needs.

JMA, LLC would like your help in conducting a Community Needs Assessment survey of five agencies in Seattle: Denise Louie Education Center (DLEC), Neighborhood House (NH) Seattle Public Schools Head Start (SPS), Children’s Home Society of Washington (CHSW) and Puget Sound Educational Service District (PSESD).

WHAT? AND WHEN?

Please help us learn about your agency and the children and families you serve through this survey.

JMA, LLC would like to collect the answers to these survey questions over the next 5 days [May 16 – May 21].

HOW?

JMA, LLC would like to collect the answers to interview questions in-person, or via our online survey, email, or video.

- [1] You may answer the questions *right in this document* and attach it to an email
- [2] Let JMA, LLC know when and where you would like to have an *in-person interview* and *we will meet you there.*
- [3] You may *complete the online survey that JMA, LLC has set up.*
- [4] You may *videotape or audio record yourself* answering the interview questions using a device such as a Smartphone or webcam and email the video file to us.

THE QUESTIONS

Tell us about your agency. Do you have an ECEAP, Head Start, or Step Ahead program?

How many 3 and 4 year olds are currently enrolled or are on your waitlist?

Who do you serve? What is unique about them? How long have you worked with them?

(continued on next page)



How successful do you think your agency is in serving the needs of your focus children and families?

How do you attend to the cultural norms, assumptions and practices of your focus populations when you recruit, engage and serve them?

How well do you think parents and caregivers feel that their needs are being met by your agency?

May we get on the agenda for you next parent meeting to find out how well they think their needs are being met by your agency?

When? and Where?

Parent Survey

Good Day!

The City of Seattle’s Human Services Department has contracted Johnnie McKinley Associates, LLC. (JMA, LLC.) to conduct the 2014 SEEC Community Needs Assessment.



Our Community Assessment will help us (1) identify the resources and needs of Seattle residents; (2) understand the current condition of all families in the community; (3) evaluate the current service system’s capacity to support families’ healthy growth and development; (4) modify HSD program or services to respond to community-specific needs; and (5) build community support for and ownership of new ways of meeting needs.

JMA, LLC would like your help in conducting a Community Needs Assessment survey of five agencies in Seattle: Denise Louie Education Center (DLEC), Neighborhood House (NH), Seattle Public Schools Head Start (SPS), Children’s Home Society of Washington (CHSW) and Puget Sound Educational Service District (PSESD).

WHAT? AND WHEN?

Please help us learn about how this agency serves its children and families.

JMA, LLC would like to collect the answers to these survey questions over the next 5 days [May 16 – May 21].

THE QUESTIONS

Tell us about this agency. What is unique about it?

How successful do you think your agency is in serving the needs of its children and families?
