

# Department of Education and Early Learning

FEPP Levy Year 3 Annual Results Report  
*School Year 2021-2022*



# Objectives

- Highlight FEPP Year 3 investments + partners
- Review data limitations
- Review racial equity results + historical trends

# DEEL Results



**All Seattle families  
have access to  
affordable, quality  
childcare.**



**All Seattle children  
are kindergarten  
ready.**



**All Seattle  
students graduate  
high school college  
and career ready.**



**All Seattle students  
attain a postsecondary  
degree, credential, or  
certificate.**

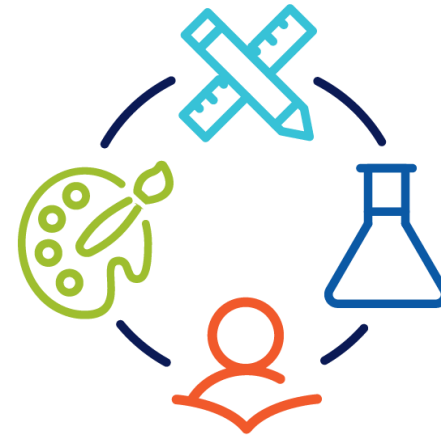
# DEEL Core Strategies



Equitable Educational  
Opportunities



Student and  
Family Supports



High Quality  
Learning Environments

# FEPP Goal and Investment Areas

Partner with families and communities to achieve educational equity, close opportunity gaps, and build a better economic future for Seattle students

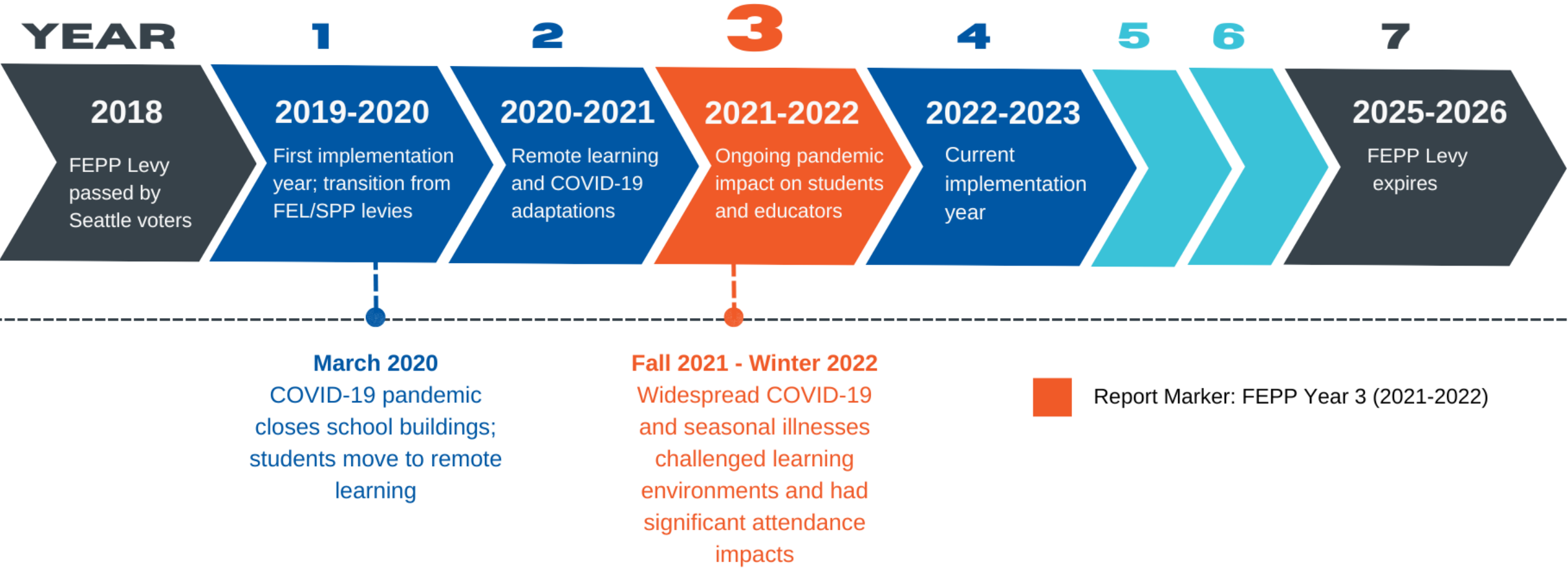
Preschool and Early Learning

K-12 School and Community-Based

K-12 School Health





Seattle Promise

# Implementation Timeline





# FEPP Year 3 By-the-Numbers

<b>27.7K</b> CHILDREN & YOUTH SERVED 	<b>69%</b> STUDENTS WHO IDENTIFY AS BIPOC 	<b>6</b> PROGRAM & PROCESS EVALUATIONS LAUNCHED 	<b>\$120M</b> INVESTED 
<b>129</b> SEATTLE PRESCHOOL PROGRAM CLASSROOMS SERVING NEARLY 2,000 CHILDREN, WITH <b>73%</b> QUALIFYING FOR FREE TUITION	<b>1,467</b> K-12 STUDENTS SERVED BY SUMMER LEARNING, WITH <b>83%</b> PERCENT REPORTING FEELING MORE PREPARED FOR SCHOOL IN THE FALL	<b>17,941</b> STUDENTS SERVED BY <b>29</b> SCHOOL-BASED HEALTH CENTERS PROVIDING VACCINE ACCESS, PRIMARY CARE, AND MENTAL HEALTH SUPPORTS	<b>277</b> INCREASE IN SEATTLE PROMISE ENROLLMENT REPRESENTING A <b>25%</b> INCREASE, DESPITE DECLINING STATEWIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE TRENDS

# Year 3 (SY 2021-2022) Results Summary

- Educators faced significant mental health challenges and burnout after two years of unprecedented challenges, resulting in staff shortages and disruptions to learning.
- Pre-pandemic progress on closing race-based opportunity gaps stalled or reversed for second straight year.
- While opportunity gaps in kindergarten readiness increased by **6%**, Black/African American SPP participants continue to outperform their non-SPP peers.
- K-12 students at Levy-supported schools achieved academic gains (**10%** in math; **3%** in ELA), improving over the previous year's sobering results.
- Enrollment for Seattle Promise increased, while statewide community college enrollment declined by **20%**.
- FEPP Levy investments are supporting long-term academic recovery across the education continuum at the student, family, school, and community levels.



# FEPP 2022 CY Budget Summary

Investment Area	Planned	Committed	% Committed
Early Learning	\$52.1	\$48.5	93%
K-12 School and Community Based	\$39.7	\$39.0	98%
K-12 School Health	\$13.5	\$13.4	99%
Seattle Promise	\$13.1	\$13.1	100%
DEEL Administration	\$6.6	\$6.6	100%
Total	\$125.0	\$120.6	96%

# Progress Toward Results

FEPP Year 3: 2021-2022 School Year

# Reporting Requirements

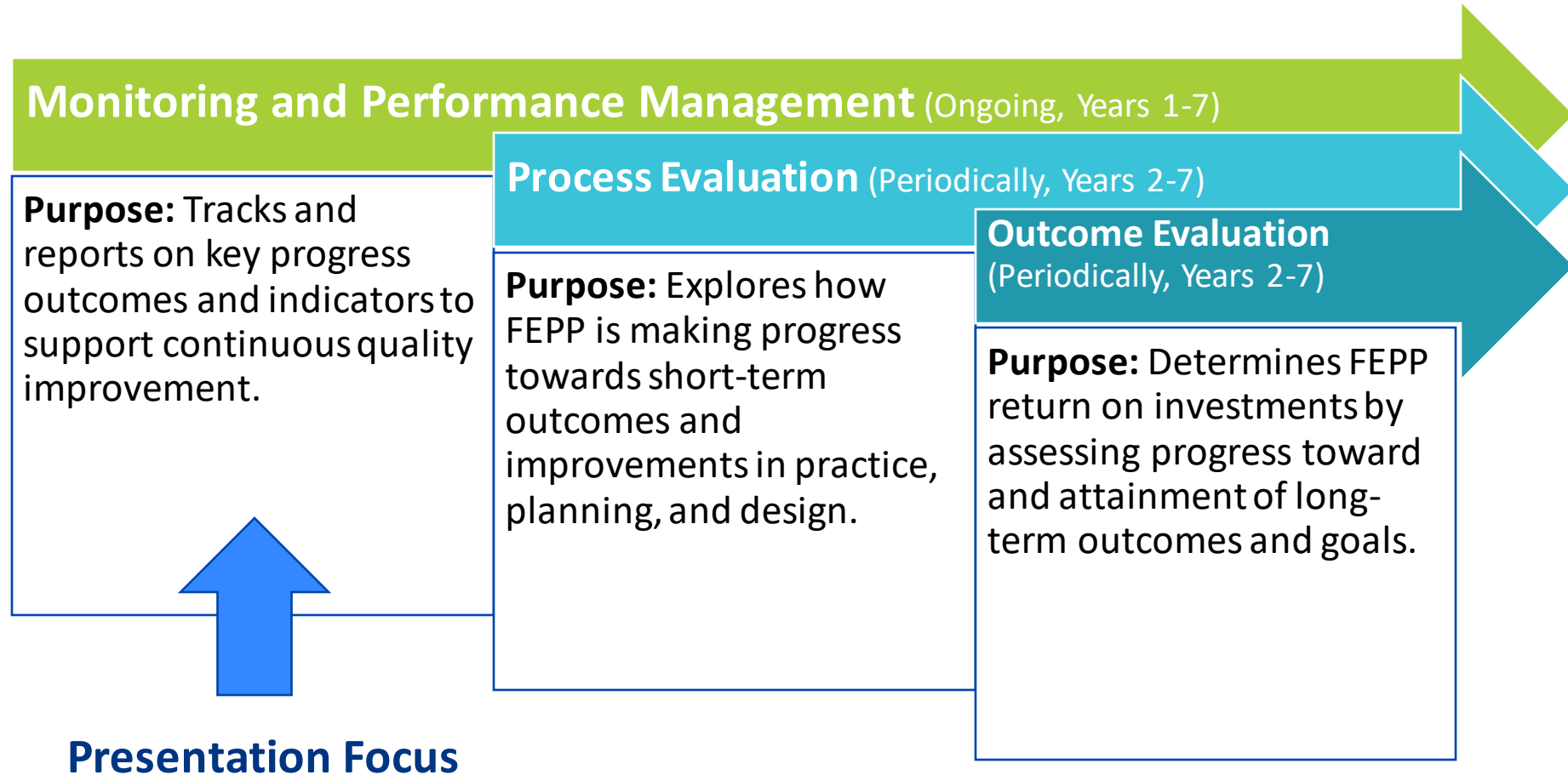
- Access to services and progress in meeting Levy goals
- Demographic data
- Seattle Promise participant experience (Satisfactory Academic Progress, part-time, referrals)\*
- Administrative decisions or modifications\*
- Council priorities identified in Res 31821 (Preschool and Childcare application processes, State ECEAP coordination; partner agreements)\*

*\*Information provided in data appendix*

# Data Details

- **Disrupted data:** Early Learning and K-12 investment data disruptions due to COVID-19 are reflected in some data tables
  - Some classroom or student assessments from previous years were not available or were on a delayed schedule
  - Ongoing pandemic impact and changes to traditional program services and policies mean attendance and grade measurements may not be comparable to previous years.
- **Student-level outcomes:** Analysis focused on the student-level goals and outcomes specified on page 11 of the FEPP Levy I&E Plan
- **Racial data disaggregation:** DEEL has multiple internal and external data systems across EL to Postsecondary; not all systems collect the same level of data disaggregation

# Annual Performance Management



# Preschool & Early Learning



*Seattle Preschool Program classroom at Sound Child Care Solutions' Southwest Early Learning (SWEL) site*

# Preschool & Early Learning

## GOAL

Seattle students have access to and utilize high-quality early learning services that promote success in kindergarten.

## STRATEGIES

1. Preschool Services and tuition
2. Quality Teaching
3. Comprehensive Support
4. Organizational and Facilities Development
5. SPP Child Care Subsidies
6. Homeless Child Care Program
7. Family Child Care Mentorship and Quality Supports

## PARTICIPANTS

- |                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 1. 3-and-4-year-olds | 3. Providers |
| 2. Families          | 4. Coaches   |

## HEADLINE INDICATORS

1. Race-based opportunity gaps are closed
2. % children meeting WaKids readiness standards

## SUPPORTING INDICATORS\*

1. % children meeting TSG expectations
2. Learning environments are evidence-based, high-quality, culturally responsive, and equitable
3. Students and families have multiple ways to access high-quality early learning services

*\*Not an exhaustive list of all supporting indicators*





# Preschool & Early Learning Summary



- Seattle Preschool Program expanded to **87** sites serving nearly **2,000** children in partnership with SPS and **25** community organizations.
- The program is on track to reach the FEPP Levy goal of serving **2,500** children by 2026.
- SPP participants continued to be more diverse than the overall SPS kindergarten population (**77%** vs 53% respectively)
  - from immigrant and refugee backgrounds (**37%** SPP vs. 15% SPS) and
  - from homes under 185% FPL (**50%** SPP vs. 22% SPS).

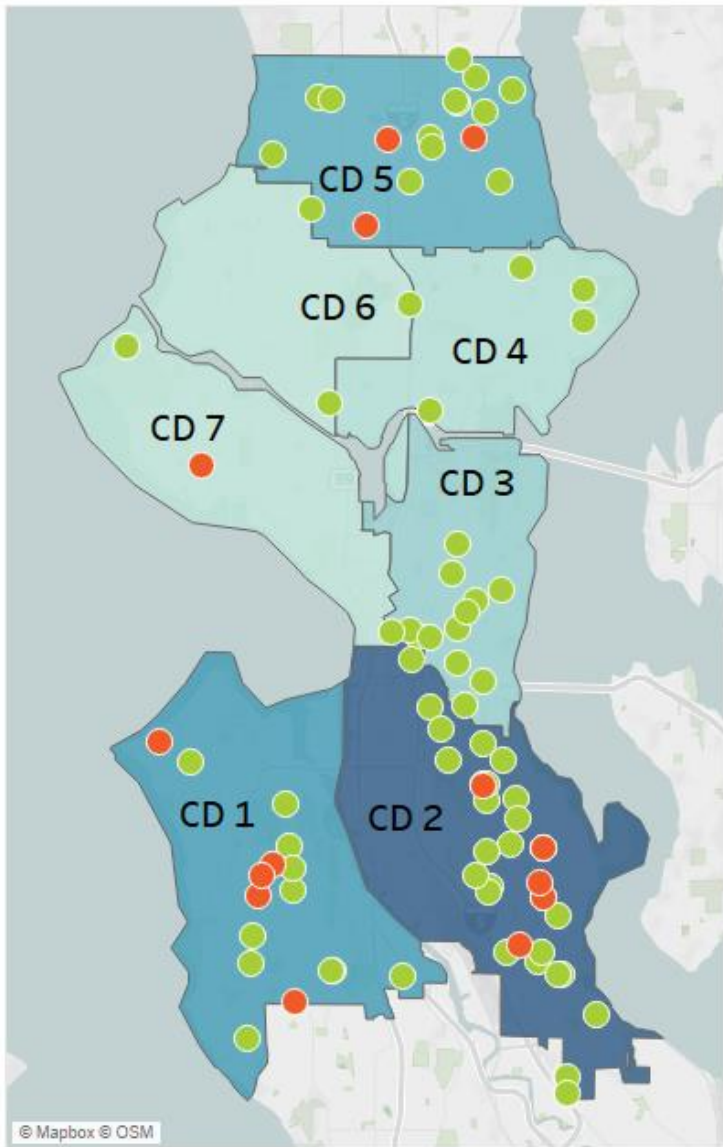
# Ongoing Pandemic Impact and Response

- Frequent staffing shortages and preschool classroom closures due to COVID-19 challenged learning environments.
- Early learning coaches continued providing video coaching, in addition to limited site visits, as part of their differentiated 1:1 supports for teachers and classrooms.
- DEEL continued distribution of take-home learning kits to support parent-child engagement and learning at home, with **5,613** kits distributed to preschoolers throughout the school year.
- SPP summer extension continued for a second year, with **872** children receiving up to 10 additional weeks of SPP programming and support, including **484** rising kindergarteners.



*DEEL Director Dr. Dwane Chappelle passes out SPP home learning kits at Denise Louie Education Center.*

# Access: Seattle Preschool Program



1,959

Children served

+287 served

26

Provider Agencies

+2  
partners

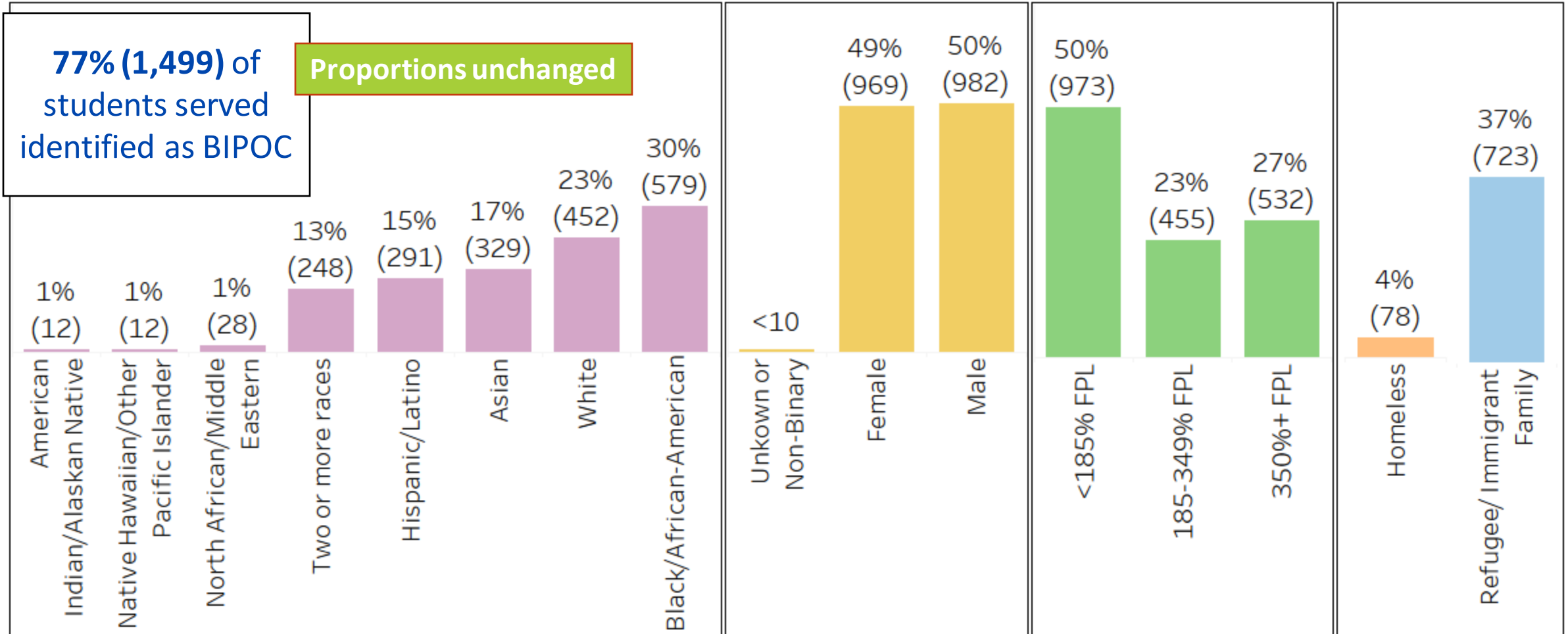
87

Sites

+14 sites

*Dots are sites. The 14 new sites are orange; one 20-21 site did not continue in 21-22.  
Darker shades of blue indicate more SPP children served in that council district.*

# Access: Seattle Preschool Program



Proportions compare to last year numbers

# Result: Children are kindergarten ready

	How many children did we serve		Supporting Indicators		Headline Indicator			
Year	Served		% of SPP children meeting TSG widely held expectations		% of SPP children meeting WaKIDS Readiness Standards		% Race-based opportunity gaps**	
2015-16	283		83%		N/A*		N/A*	
2016-17	613	+330	94%	+11%	58%		27% gap	
2017-18	970	+357	83%	-11%	54%	-4%	19% gap	-8%
2018-19	1,386	+416	79%	-4%	59%	+5%	15% gap	-4%
2019-20	1,751	+365	Not available due to COVID-19 disruptions					
2020-21	1,672	-70	78%	-1%	63%	+4%	25% gap	+10%
2021-22	1,959	+287	79%	+1%	62%	-1%	31% gap	+6%

\*Data match agreement with SPS began in SY 16-17.

\*\* Race-based opportunity gaps are determined by comparing the rates of the racial group with the lowest outcome with of the racial group with the highest outcome.

# Equity: Kindergarten readiness

*SY 2021-2022 Analysis*

Group (Lowest to Highest Rate)	SPS Kindergartners (% former SPP)		Fall 22-23 WAKIDs Within Group Analysis			
			SPS Population-Level	SPP Participants*	SPP vs. all SPS	Change from SPP SY 2018-19
<b>All</b>	<b>3,651</b>	<b>(24%)</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>-7%</b>	<b>+3%</b>
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	--
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	15	<10	27%	<10	--	--
Black or African American	479	(53%)	46%	49%	+3%	-10%
Hispanic/ Latino	492	(27%)	52%	48%	-4%	-2%
Asian	441	(34%)	71%	67%	-4%	+12%
Two or More Races	492	(18%)	73%	66%	-7%	+2%
White	1723	(14%)	79%	79%	--	+15%

*\*N= 879; 76% of 21-22 SPP 4-year-olds*





# Preschool & Early Learning Findings



- Reversing a pre-COVID trend of narrowing opportunity gaps, the overall kindergarten readiness gap by race/ethnicity group increased for the second year in a row, mostly due to an increase in WaKIDS assessment scores for white children.
- Black/African American SPP participants continue to score higher on WaKIDS than their non-SPP peers.
- Kindergarten readiness assessments showed strong results for English Language Learners who participated in SPP.



# K-12 School & Community-Based



*Youth engage in art and enrichment activities at Launch Learning's summer program, hosted at Madrona Elementary School.*

# K-12 School & Community-Based

## GOAL

Seattle students have access to and utilize academic preparation, expanded learning opportunities, social-emotional skill building, and college and job readiness experiences that promote high school graduation.

## STRATEGIES

1. School-Based
2. Opportunity & Access
3. Wraparound Services
4. Culturally Specific and Responsive

## PARTICIPANTS

- |                       |                                    |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. K-12 students      | 3. SPS                             |
| 2. Families           | 4. Community-based organizations + |
| 3. Aspiring educators | contracted partners                |

## HEADLINE INDICATORS

1. Race-based opportunity gaps are closed
2. % students graduating in four years

## SUPPORTING INDICATORS\*

1. % students meeting 3<sup>rd</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> grade ELA proficiency standards
2. % students meeting 3<sup>rd</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> grade math proficiency standards
3. Contracted partners provide targeted, high-quality instruction and services
4. Students are educated by a more diverse workforce

*\*Not an exhaustive list of all supporting indicators*



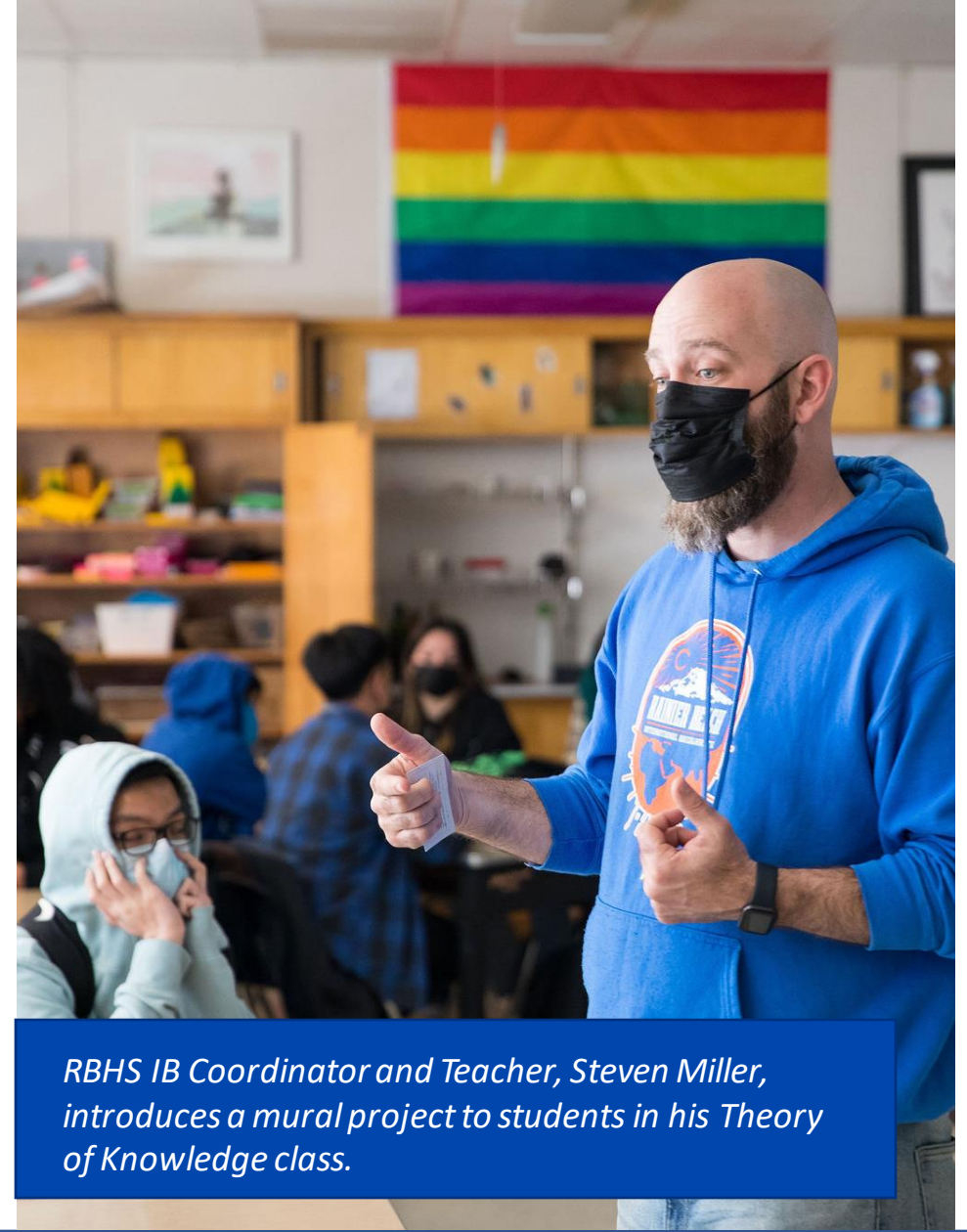
# K-12 School & Community Summary



- DEEL, schools, and community partners supported long-term K-12 student recovery through family supports, increased health services, and expanded learning opportunities such as tutoring and summer learning programs.
  - **1,400+** students received summer programming focused on college and career readiness, social-emotional learning, and enrichment activities
  - Among 1,059 students surveyed, **83%** felt more prepared for school after program participation, **85%** reported growth in social-emotional skills
- Educator diversity partnerships supported **135** educators of color with professional development.
- Community organizations increased access to culturally responsive youth programs connecting students with peers and trusted adults.

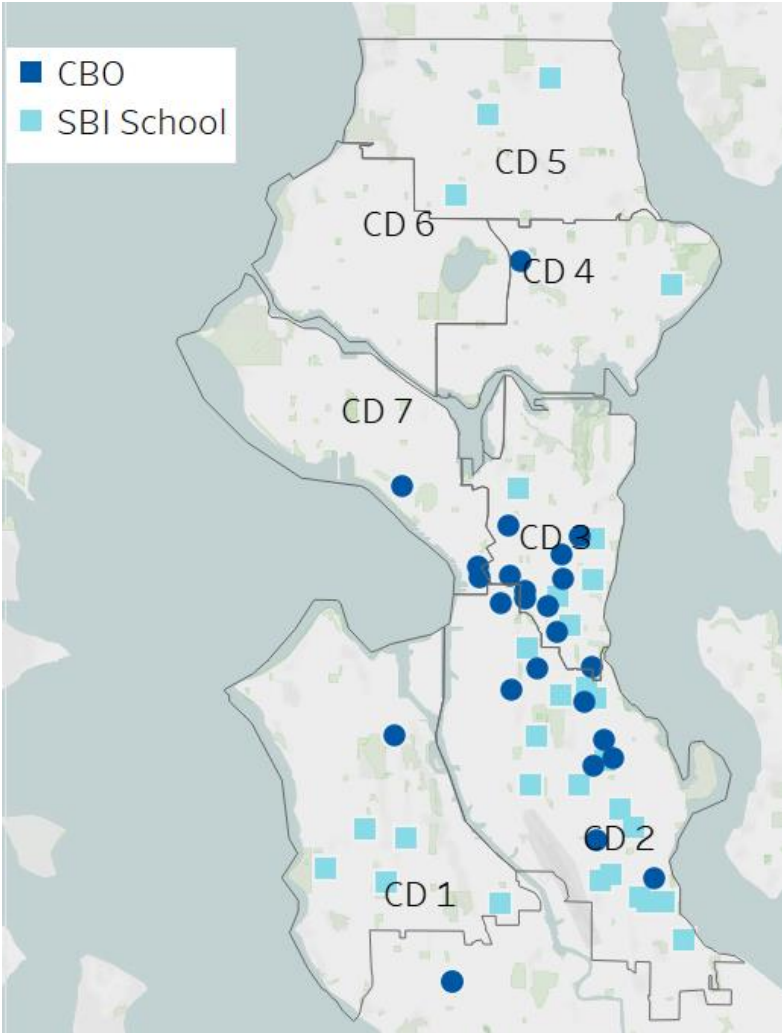
# Ongoing Pandemic Impact and Response

- Continued disruptions to learning included COVID outbreaks, staff turnover and absences, classroom and school closures, and periods of virtual learning
- Academic and SEL needs were heightened among students
- Levy partner schools continued to serve an important role in connecting families with supports to address emergent needs
- Summer learning and enrichment programs helped meet SEL needs and prepare students to return to school in the fall

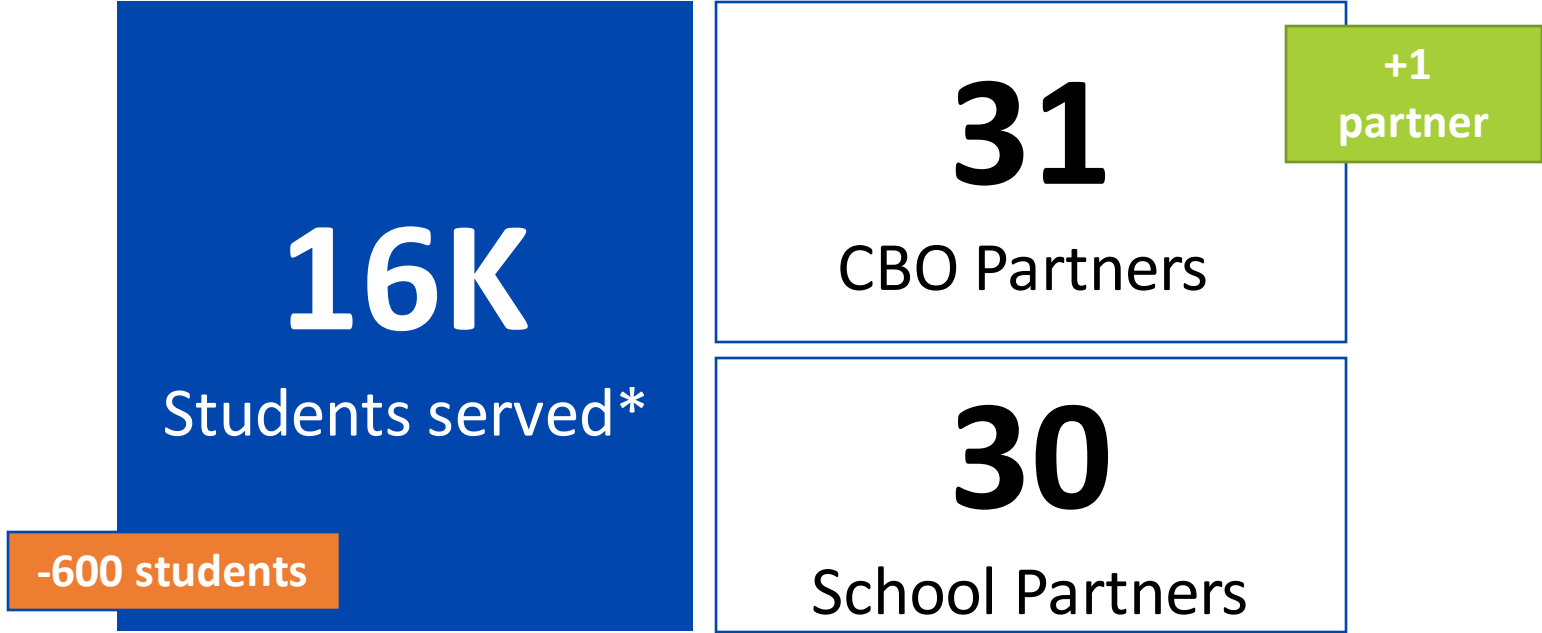


*RBHS IB Coordinator and Teacher, Steven Miller, introduces a mural project to students in his Theory of Knowledge class.*





# Access: K-12 Services



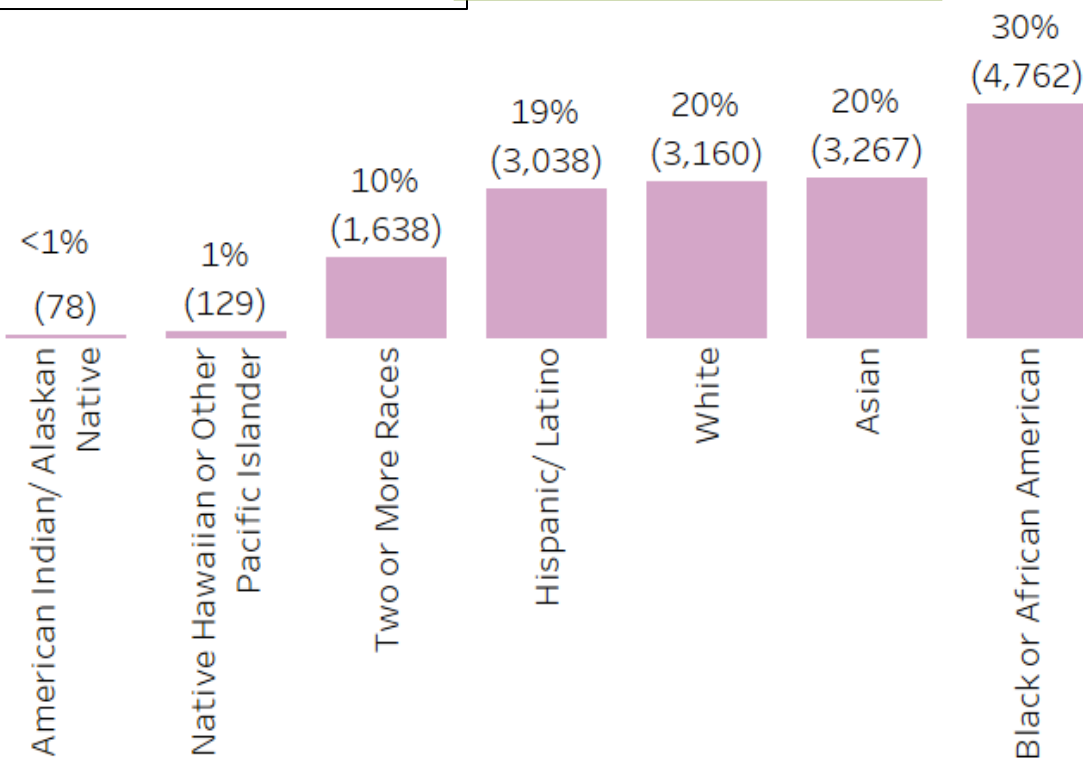
*\*Not all K-12 services occurred in partner schools.*

# Access: K-12 Services\*

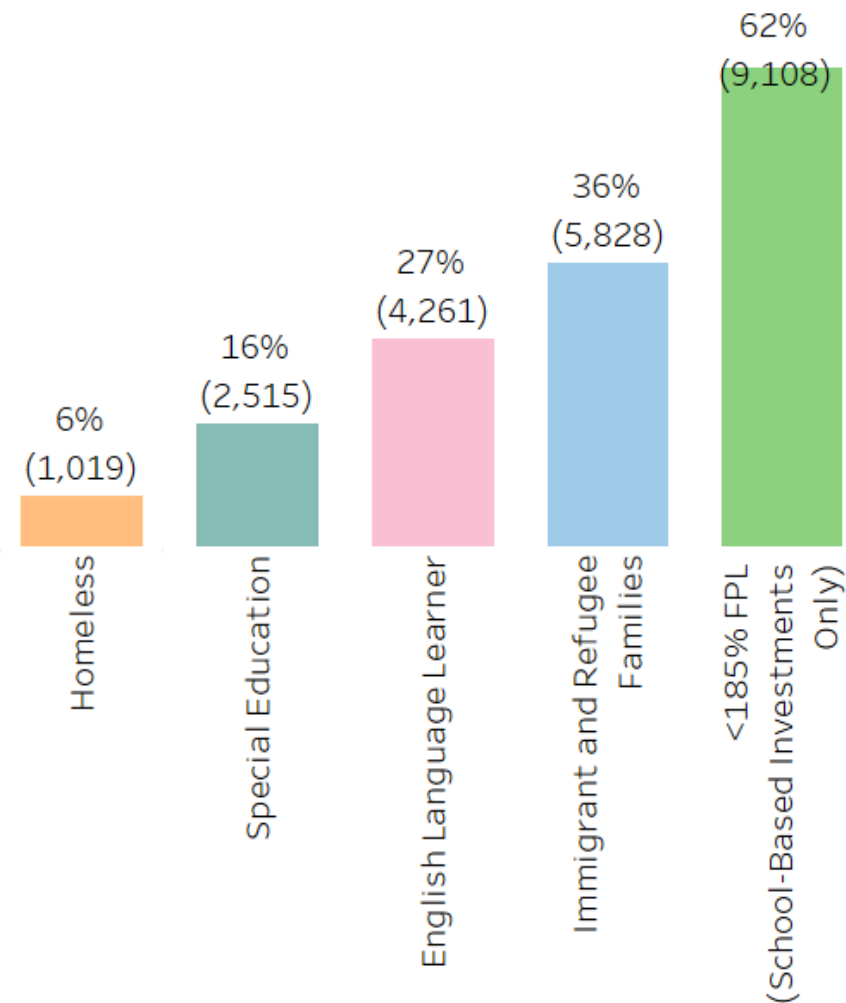
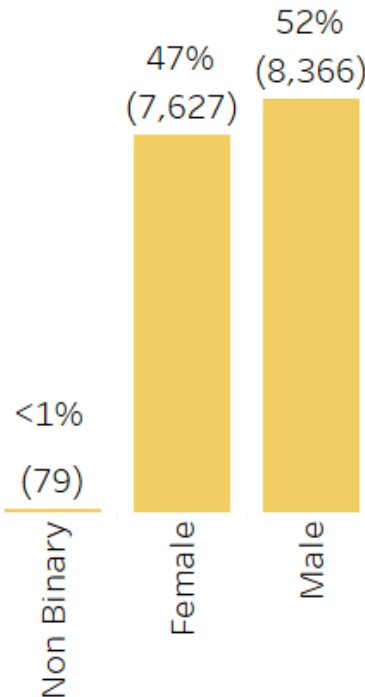
**80% (12,912)** of students served identified as BIPOC

**+728 BIPOC Students**

**-2% proportion**



\*1 student did not have racial demographic data



# Result: Students graduate high school in four years

	Who did we serve				Supporting Indicators				Headline Indicator			
Year	# K-12 Students Served		# School-Based Investments		% Meeting 3rd-8th ELA proficiency Standards		% Meeting 3rd-8th math proficiency Standards		% Graduating in 4-years		% Race-based opportunity gaps**	
2018-19	23,338		41		61%		58%		79%		26% gap	
2019-20	23,430	+92	41	--	Not available due to COVID-19 disruptions				82%	+3%	25% gap	+1%
2020-21* baseline	16,681	-6,749	30	-11	49% Fall 21-22	-12%	33% Fall 21-22	-25%	85%	+3%	19% gap	+6%
2021-22	16,073	-608	30	--	52% Spring 22	+3%	43% Spring 22	+10%	89%	+4%	31% gap** 7% gap***	-12% +12%

\*Change from FEL to the FEPP Levy. With this change, fewer overall schools received funding, and K-12 results from this year serve as new baseline for assessing future levy results.

\*\*Race-based opportunity gaps are determined by comparing the rates of the racial group with the lowest outcome with of the racial group with the highest outcome.

In 21-22, the gap was between American Indian/Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders, which have small sample sizes of 16 or fewer students.

\*\*\*This calculation was determined by comparing the only groups with 20+ students included.



# Equity: Students Meeting Grade Level Standards

SY 21-22 3<sup>rd</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> DEEL Served

Group (Lowest to Highest Rate)	SPS 3 <sup>rd</sup> -8 <sup>th</sup> Graders (% DEEL-served)		Meeting Grade Level Standards Within Group Analysis		
			SPS Population Level ELA/Math	DEEL-Served* ELA/Math	DEEL-Served vs. All SPS
All	23,314	(37%)	66%/ 58%	52%/ 43%	-14%/ -15%
Black/ African American	3,389	(72%)	34%/ 25%	32%/ 23%	-2%/ -2%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	88	(49%)	44%/ 34%	38%/ 31%	-6%/ -3%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	93	(63%)	44%/ 33%	41%/ 26%	-3%/-7%
Hispanic/ Latino	3,047	(50%)	46%/ 38%	36%/ 27%	-10%/ -11%
Asian	2,820	(55%)	68%/ 63%	61%/ 55%	-7%/ -8%
Two or More Races	3,146	(32%)	72%/ 64%	59%/ 50%	-13%/ -14%
White	10,731	(19%)	80%/ 72%	77%/ 68%	-3%/ -4%

\*N= 23,314 Not all 3<sup>rd</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> graders took both tests.

# Equity: 4-Year graduation rates

*School-based investments, Class of 2022*

Group (Lowest to Highest Rate)	# SPS Class of 2022 (% Levy-funded school)		4-Year Graduation Rates Within Group Analysis		
			SPS Population Level	Levy-funded School*	Levy Schools vs All SPS
All	3,842	(34%)	88%	89%	+1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	28	(57%)	68%	69%	+1%
Hispanic/ Latino	543	(36%)	75%	86%	+9%
Black/ African American	614	(56%)	86%	88%	+2%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	21	(53%)	84%	100%	+16%
Two or More Races	3384	(25%)	90%	87%	-3%
Asian	609	(59%)	91%	93%	+2%
White	1695	(7%)	91%	86%	-5%

*\*Chief Sealth, Cleveland, Franklin, Interagency and Rainier Beach*

# K-12 School & Community Findings



- Third and 8<sup>th</sup> grade ELA and math scores rebounded slightly in 2021-22 (**+10% in math, +3% ELA**) after significant drops in the previous year of remote learning
- On-time graduation rates at levy schools increased by **4%**, likely due in part to Seattle Public Schools policies prohibiting failing grades in the 2020-21 and 2021-22 school years.

# K-12 School Health



*Image of Ana Short, International Community Health Services Behavioral Health Provider at Seattle World School SBHC.*

# K-12 School Health

## GOAL

Seattle students have access to and utilize physical and mental health services that support learning.

## STRATEGIES

1. School Based Health Centers
2. School Nursing
3. Oral Health
4. Health System Enhancement

## PARTICIPANTS

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. K-12 students | 3. PHSKC      |
| 2. Families      | 4. SBHC staff |

## HEADLINE INDICATORS

1. Race-based opportunity gaps are closed
2. % students graduating in four years
3. % students attending 90% or more school days

## SUPPORTING INDICATORS\*

1. # students receiving oral screening
2. % students fully immunized
3. # Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire

*\*Not an exhaustive list of all supporting indicators*



# K-12 School Health Summary



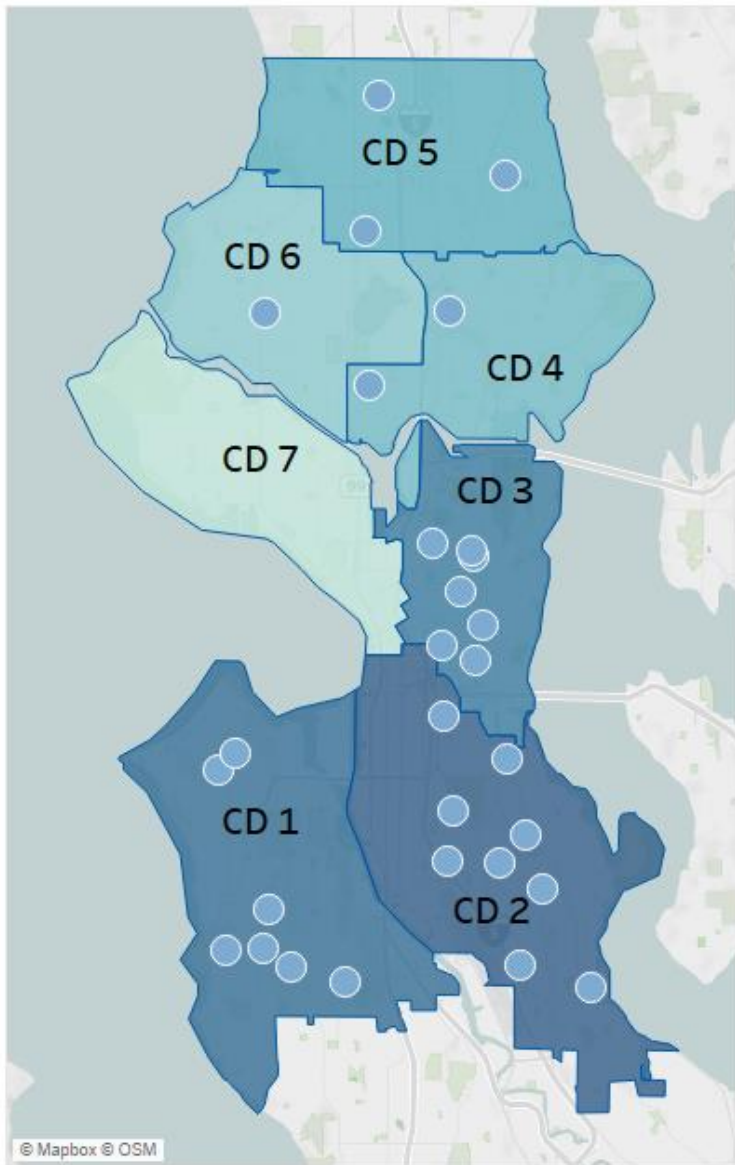
School-Based Health Centers (SBHC's) continue to support K-12 students with primary care, routine immunizations, and mental & oral health services, and age-appropriate reproductive health care services.

# Ongoing Pandemic Impact and Response

- COVID and seasonal illnesses circulated through schools, resulting in significant impacts to school attendance.
- School clinics experienced record demand for mental health, vaccines, and primary care services.
- SBHC's continued telehealth services and worked closely with Public Health – Seattle & King County to increase vaccine education, access and uptake.







# Access: K-12 Health Services

**17,941**  
Students served

+ 11,154 students

**7**

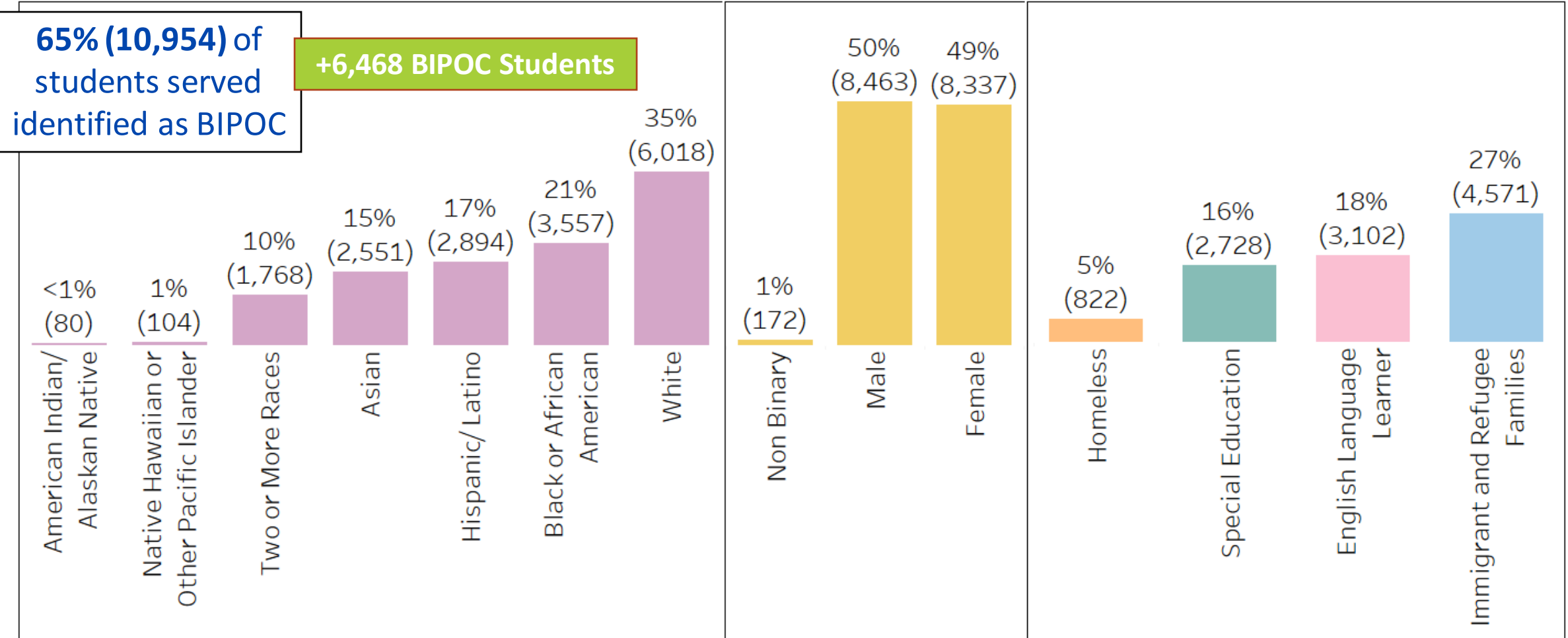
Provider Agencies

**29**

Sites

*Dots are SBHC sites; the darker the blue, the more students attend school in that council district.*

# Access: K-12 Health Services



*\*969 student id's could not be matched to SPS enrollment records*

# Result: Students are healthy and ready to learn

School-Based Health Centers, 2021-22

	Who did we serve		Supporting Indicators						Headline Indicators			
Year	# K-12 Students Served		# Receiving oral screening		% Fully Immunized		# SDQ		Attending 90% or more school days		% Race-based opportunity gaps*	
2017-18	14,794		733		85%		1,523		59%		42% gap	
2018-19	15,202	+408	435	-298	88%	+3%	1,942	+419	46%	-13%	43% gap	+1%
2019-20	9,398	-5,804	493	-58	95%	+7%	924	-1,018	67%	+21%	48% gap	+5%
2020-21	6,787	-2,611	232	-261	96%	+1%	248	-676	69%	+2%	32% gap	-16%
2021-22	17,941	+11,154	375	+143	95%	-1%	573	+325	53%	-16%	49% gap	+17%

\*Race-based opportunity gaps are determined by comparing the rates of the racial group with the lowest outcome with of the racial group with the highest outcome.

# Equity: Attending 90%+ of Time

School-Based Health Centers, 2021-22

Group (Lowest to Highest Rate)	# SPS (% SBHC or Nurse served)		Attending 90%+ of School Days Within Group Analysis		
			SPS Population Level	Health-Served	Health-Served vs. All SPS
All	52,446	(32%)	66%	53%	-13%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	239	(44%)	32%	24%	-8%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	213	(37%)	35%	23%	-12%
Black or African American	7,957	(45%)	50%	44%	-6%
Hispanic/ Latino	7,246	(40%)	51%	42%	-9%
Two or More Races	6,499	(27%)	68%	51%	-17%
Asian	6,565	(39%)	76%	72%	-4%
White	23,727	(25%)	74%	58%	-16%

\*\*N=16,834 1,107 student IDs could not be matched to attendance records



# K-12 School Health Findings

- Health services deferred due to the pandemic resumed, with services surpassing pre-pandemic levels:
  - **17,941** students served overall
  - **65%** identified as BIPOC
  - **27%** were from immigrant or refugee backgrounds.
- School-Based Health Centers were recognized by the CDC for helping to raise student vaccination rates from **57%** to **80%** at SPS between December 2021-June 2022.

# Seattle Promise



*Incoming scholars excited for the Seattle Promise pose for a photo at the Summer Bridge college orientation.*



# Seattle Promise

## GOAL

Seattle students have access to and utilize post-secondary opportunities that promote attainment of a certificate, credential, or degree

## STRATEGIES

1. Tuition Support
2. Equity Scholarship
3. College Preparation and Persistence Support

## HEADLINE INDICATORS

1. Race-based opportunity gaps are closed
2. Promise Scholar completion rate

## PARTICIPANTS

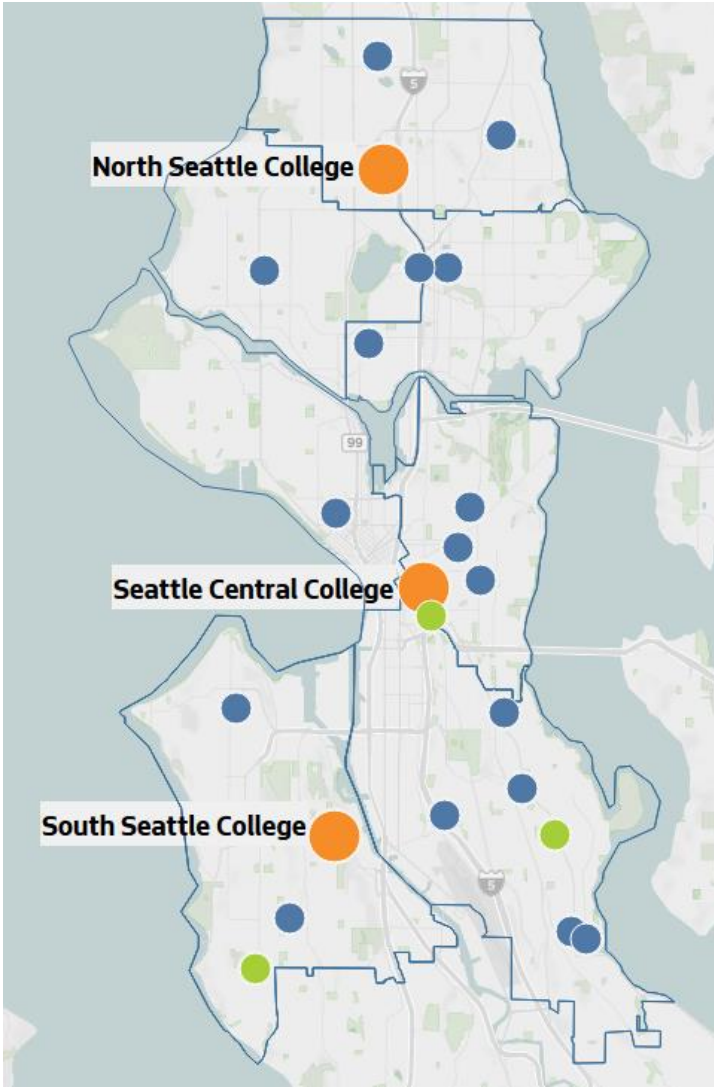
- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Seattle Promise scholars | 4. Seattle Colleges       |
| 2. High school seniors      | 5. Seattle Public Schools |
| 3. Families                 | 6. Public Charter Schools |

## SUPPORTING INDICATORS\*

1. Fall enrollment
2. Fall-to-fall persistence rate
3. Seattle Promise delivers high-quality services and clear pathways to success

*\*Not an exhaustive list of all supporting indicators*





# Access: Seattle Promise Program

1,114

Promise scholars  
enrolled

+277 Scholars

3

Seattle Colleges

20

+3 High Schools

Eligible High Schools

*Orange are the Seattle Colleges.  
Blue dots are the SPS high schools.  
Green dots are the newly eligible charter schools who will be enrolled '22-'23 cohort.*



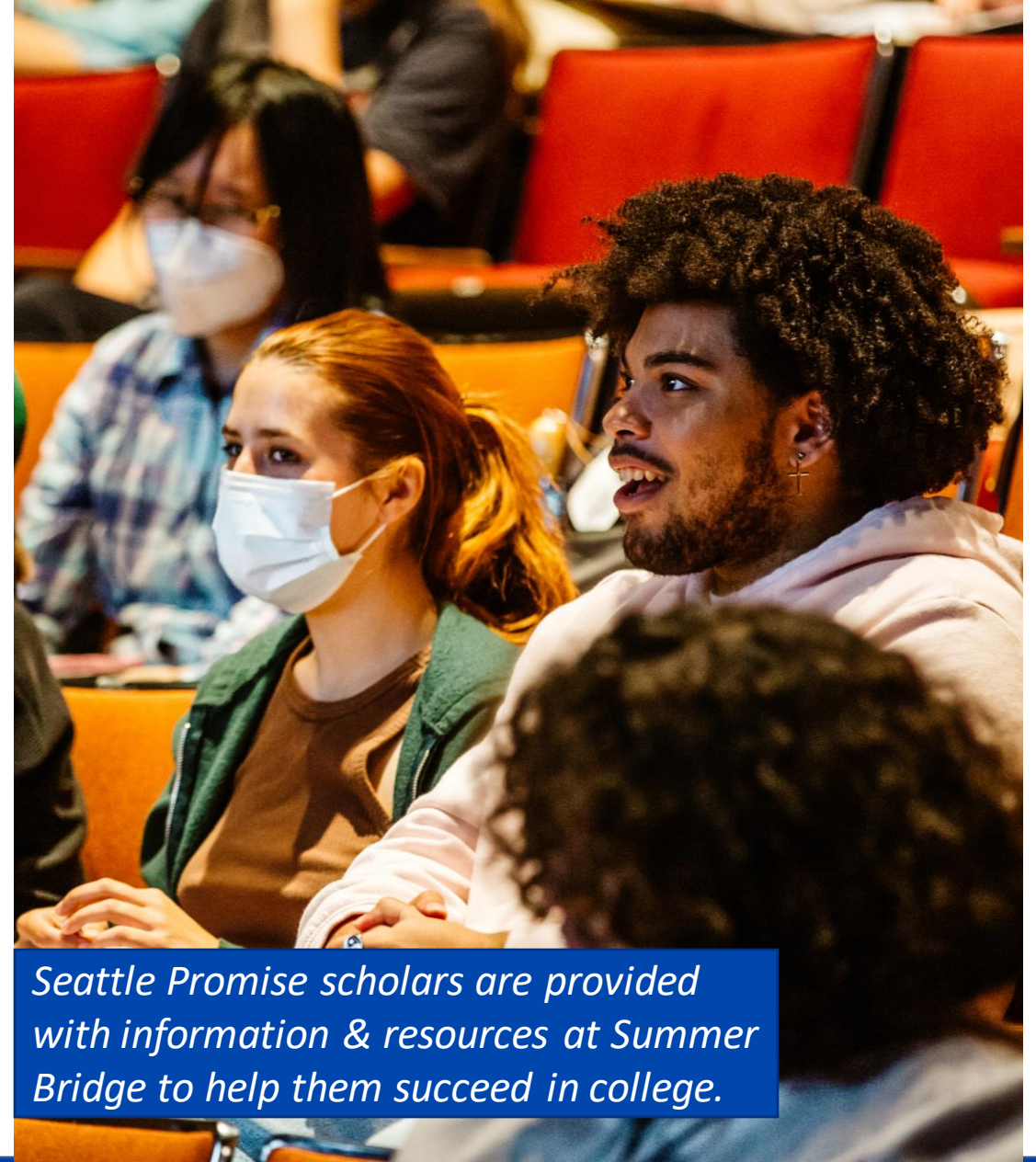
# Seattle Promise Summary

- Despite declining WA community college enrollment rates, Promise enrollment increased by **277** students and eligibility expanded to include **3** charter schools\*.
- Although the proportion of white students increased, BIPOC students (**69%**) increasingly receive more support from Seattle Promise.
- Persistence and completion rates remained relatively stable, with a slight increase from FEPP Year 2 levels.

*\*Charter school graduate students will be enrolled in the '22-'23 cohort.*

# Ongoing Pandemic Impact and Response

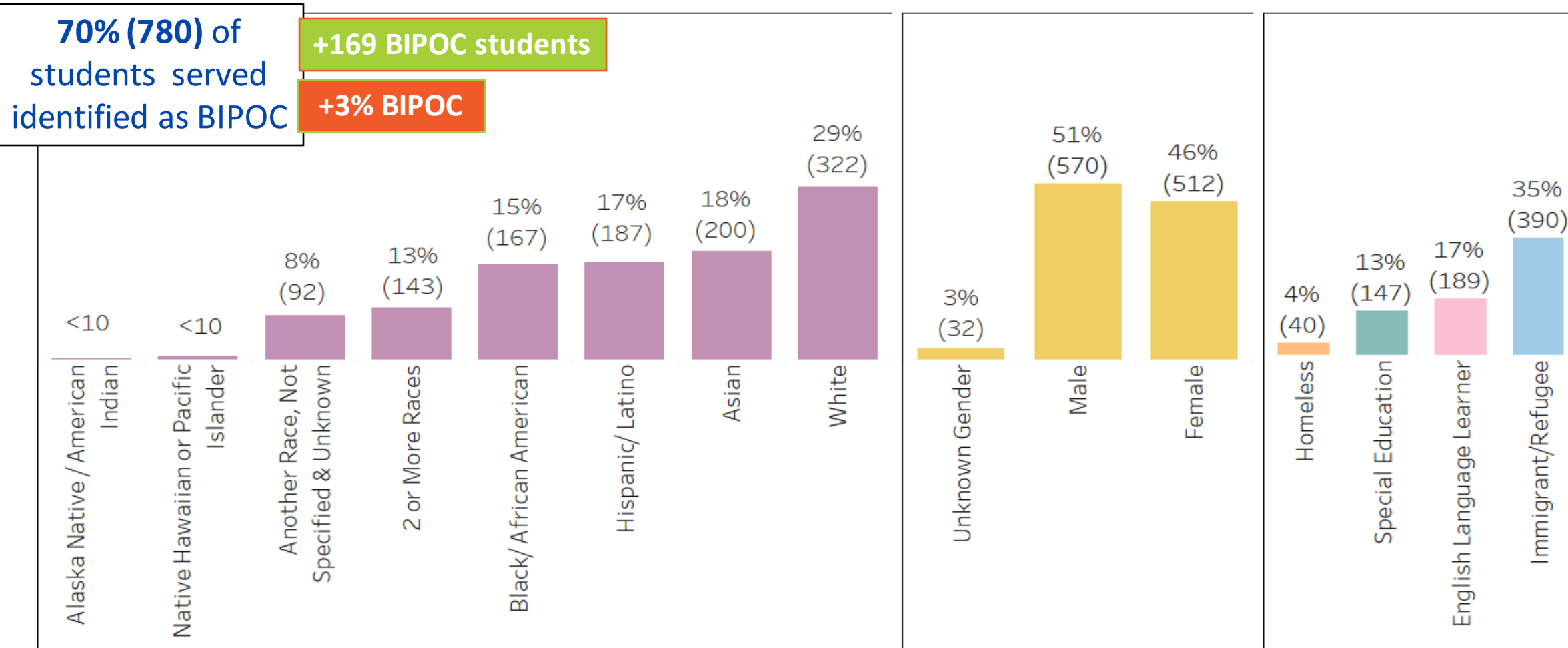
- Although SPS returned to in-person learning, Seattle Colleges instruction remained mostly virtual
- Student needs for financial, mental health, and housing supports were high
- Staffing challenges resulted in increased workloads for Retention Specialists and other Colleges staff
- Students requested greater support to persist in college. A suite of Equity Enhancements were implemented supporting enrollment, persistence, completion, and transfer pathways



*Seattle Promise scholars are provided with information & resources at Summer Bridge to help them succeed in college.*

# Access: Seattle Colleges Enrollment

Seattle Promise, **Fall 2021 Enrollment**





# Result: Students complete post-secondary program

Who did we serve		Supporting indicators		Headline Indicator					
Year	# Students Initially Enrolled	Fall 2021 Enrollment	Persistence rate (continuing or graduating by 2 <sup>nd</sup> Fall)		2-year/ 3-year Completion		% Race-based opportunity gap*		
2018 Cohort	191	0	57% Fall 2019		24%/37%		33%/37% pts gap		
2019 Cohort	290	+99	40	51% Fall 2020	-6%	19%/30%	-5%/-7%	13%/27% pts gap	-20%/-10%
2020 Cohort	689	+399	366	54% Fall 2021	+3%	21%/ Expected Fall 2023	+2%/ Expected Fall 2023	23%/ Expected Fall 2023	+10%/ Expected Fall 2023
2021 Cohort	708	+19	708	Reporting Year 4		Expected Fall 2023/2024			

\*Race-based opportunity gaps are determined by comparing the rates of the racial group with the lowest outcome with of the racial group with the highest outcome.



# Equity: Students attain certificate, credential, or degree

Seattle Promise, 2019 Cohort

Group (lowest to highest)	First-Time, Full-Time Graduating within 3 Years Within Group Analysis		
	National Comparison*	Seattle Promise 2019 Cohort **	Promise vs. National
All	30%	30%	0%
Black/African American	19%	19%	--
Pacific Islander	20%	N<10	--
American Indian/ Alaska Native	24%	N<10	--
Two or More Races	26%	41%	+15%
Hispanic/Latino	26%	20%	-6%
White	35%	34%	-1%
Asian	41%	46%	+5%
Missing/ unknown	---	N<10	--

\*Data source: National Center for Education Statistics Trend Generator. Graduation and Retention Rates: What is the graduation rate within 150% of normal time at 2-year postsecondary institutions? Public 2-year, degree granting institutions, entering 2018



# Seattle Promise Findings

- Black and Latino scholars experienced lower 2-year retention/3-year completion rates compared to their white and Asian peers.
- Equity enhancements—funded in part by CLFR Funds—were implemented in response to students’ feedback and Racial Equity Toolkit recommendations, with early data showing positive impacts:
  - Enhancements primarily support students furthest from educational justice and students of color.
  - In 2019-20, **554** students who exited the program were eligible for re-entry with greater supports available to them in SY ‘21-’22.
  - More than half of the **72** students who have reentered identify as Black and/or Latinx.
  - In the 2020-21 school year, **over 70%** of equity scholarship recipients were students of color and the need increased in 2021-22, with most recipients identifying as students of color.

# Questions & Discussion



# Families, Education, Preschool and Promise Levy

*School Year 2021-2022 Annual Report -- Data Appendix*

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## Purpose

This document serves as a companion to the Department of Education and Early Learning's (DEEL) Families, Education, Preschool and Promise (FEPP) Levy annual report presentation to the FEPP Levy Oversight Committee and City of Seattle, City Council Neighborhood, Education, Civil Rights & Culture Committee. Content included in this data appendix are intended to serve the reporting requirements of [ORD 125604](#) and [ORD 125807](#).

## Procurement Processes

In the third year of FEPP Levy implementation, DEEL conducted three funding processes to invest FEPP funds.

Table 1. 2021-2022 School Year FEPP Levy Funding Process Updates				
Funding Opportunity	Type of Funding Process	Funding Process Release	Awardees Announced	Recurrence Schedule
<b>Preschool and Early Learning*</b>				
SPP Provider Facilities Fund	RFI	May 2022	July 2022	Annual
<b>K-12 School and Community-Based</b>				
Summer Learning <sup>1</sup>	RFI	April 2022	May 2022	One-time, or based on need
Homelessness & Housing Support Services	RFI	April 2022	July 2022	Final contract awarded (2 of 2)

\*DEEL did not run a Request for Qualifications process for new providers to join the Seattle Preschool Program in the 2021-22 school year; however, existing providers on the SPP roster were eligible for expansion.

## Access to Services

### Seattle Preschool Program

In the third year of FEPP implementation, the Seattle Preschool Program (SPP) served 1,959 children across 87 program sites. Nearly three-quarters of sites (76%) were located in City Council Districts 1, 2, and 5. Seventy-seven percent (N=1,499) of SPP children identified as BIPOC, the largest share of which were Black/African American (30%). Enrollment increased by 17% over the previous year, with 14 new expansion sites in four Council Districts (CD): five new sites in CD 1 and CD 2, three new sites in CD 5, and one new site in CD 7. One site in CD 3 left the program, bringing the total to 87. Geographic distribution remained consistent with previous years.

Half (50%) of children enrolled in SPP came from families with incomes below 185% of the federal poverty line (FPL), the federal threshold determining free and reduced lunch eligibility, and an additional 23% were between 185 and 349% of the FPL. All families below 350% of the poverty line (73% of SPP families in 2021-2022) qualified for free SPP tuition. More than one-third (37%) of SPP students were from immigrant and refugee families, and SPP served 50 percent more children experiencing homelessness (N= 78) as the previous year, comprising 4% of all children served.

All SPP classrooms returned to full in-person service delivery in the 2021-2022 school year; however, COVID-19 impacts on classrooms continued, with frequent disruptions to learning from staff and student illnesses. SPP providers were given the option to extend programming through the summer months for the second consecutive year, to further support kindergarten readiness for preschoolers. In total, 781 children participated in summer extension, including 460 rising kindergarteners.

<sup>1</sup> The Summer Learning RFI funding opportunity was continued for a second consecutive year. The RFI was developed in response to COVID-19 and student needs for access to extended learning and accelerated learning opportunities in the summer.



Table 2. Seattle Preschool Program (SPP): Access to Services by Council District						
Council District	Children Served Year 1 (2019-20)	Children Served Year 2 (2020-21)	Children Served Year 3 (2021-22)	SPP Sites Year 1 (2019-20)	SPP Sites Year 2 (2020-21)	SPP Sites Year 3 (2021-22)
1	327 (19%)	313 (19%)	383 (20%)	11 (16%)	11 (15%)	16 (18%)
2	518 (30%)	563 (34%)	657 (34%)	24 (36%)	30 (41%)	35 (40%)
3	198 (11%)	176 (11%)	188 (10%)	10 (15%)	10 (14%)	9 (10%)
4	143 (8%)	117 (7%)	121 (6%)	4 (6%)	4 (5%)	4 (5%)
5	365 (21%)	322 (19%)	352 (18%)	12 (18%)	13 (18%)	16 (18%)
6	75 (4%)	94 (6%)	98 (5%)	3 (4%)	3 (4%)	3 (3%)
7	54 (3%)	45 (3%)	104 (5%)	2 (3%)	2 (3%)	3 (3%)
Other*	71 (4%)	42 (3%)	56 (3%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,751</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>1,959</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>87</b>

*\*Includes confidential addresses and private pay, and sites outside City limits*

*Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.*

*Data source: Department of Education and Early Learning*

Table 3. Seattle Preschool Program: Access to Services by Child/Family Characteristics			
	Number of Children Served (%) - Year 1 (2019-2020)	Number of Children Served (%) - Year 2 (2020-2021)	Number of Children Served (%) - Year 3 (2021-2022)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
Black/ African-American	486 (28%)	486 (29%)	579 (30%)
White	376 (21%)	368 (22%)	452 (23%)
Asian	346 (20%)	306 (18%)	329 (17%)
Hispanic/Latino	231 (13%)	246 (15%)	291 (15%)
Two or more races	237 (14%)	217 (13%)	248 (13%)
Unknown Race	38 (2%)	22 (1%)	<10 (<1%)
North African/ Middle Eastern	18 (1%)	15 (1%)	28 (1%)
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	11 (1%)	<10 (<1%)	12 (1%)
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	<10 (<1%)	<10 (<1%)	12 (1%)
<b>Child Gender</b>			
Male	892 (51%)	814 (49%)	982 (50%)
Female	852 (49%)	850 (51%)	969 (49%)
Unknown or Non-Binary	<10 (<1%)	<10 (<1%)	<10 (<1%)
<b>Family Income*</b>			
<185% FPL (qualifies for free or reduced lunch in K-12)	880 (50%)	834 (50%)	973 (50%)
185-349% FPL	468 (27%)	410 (25%)	455 (23%)
350%+ FPL (pays some tuition in sliding scale)	366 (21%)	382 (23%)	532 (27%)
Unknown Income (families may decline to state)	43 (2%)	53 (3%)	<10 (<1%)
<b>Other Characteristics</b>			
Homeless	85 (5%)	52 (3%)	78 (4%)
Immigrant and Refugee Families	656 (37%)	672 (40%)	723 (37%)

Data source: Department of Education and Early Learning

\*In October 2021, DEEL started utilizing State Median Income (SMI) to determine the SPP tuition scale. As an equivalence, 185% FPL is roughly 48% SMI and 350% FPL is roughly 94% SMI.

## K-12 School and Community-Based

K-12 School and Community-Based investments served 16,073 students citywide in SY 2021-2022, a decrease of about 600 students from the previous year. The highest percentage of students served (52%) attended school in Council District 2. District 2 was the only district that saw a decrease in the number of students served (4%), while District 1 increased (1%), and all other districts showed no change.

The percentage of students served across demographics remained relatively consistent with the previous year, with a slight two percent increase in service levels for white students. The majority of students served by K-12 school and community-based investments identified as BIPOC (12,912, 80%), and 30% identified as Black/African American. K-12 investments served a similar share of male- and female-identified students (52% and 47% respectively). Among students served, 36% were from immigrant and refugee families, 27% English Language Learners, 16% receiving special education services, and 6% experienced homelessness.

Although in-person learning resumed in SY 2021-22, disruptions to learning continued with COVID-19 outbreaks, staff turnover and absences, and classroom and school closures resulting in periods of virtual learning. Families also reported hesitation to send students back to school due to COVID-19 concerns. Ongoing workforce issues, financial hardship, and mental health challenges significantly impacted families' and students' ability to attend school ready to learn.

Upon return to in-person learning, schools were challenged with navigating how to safely offer in-person instruction and align with shifting COVID-19 protocols. DEEL, schools, and community partners worked closely to support long-term recovery for K-12 students furthest from educational justice through family supports, increased health services, and expanded learning opportunities such as tutoring and summer learning programs. Additional strategies utilized to support college and career readiness included expanded math and reading interventions and case management supporting access to technology and relationships with caring adults and peers. Community partners selected during 2021 RFI processes submitted plans for COVID-19 adaptations and were provided flexibility and support from DEEL staff to serve students in hybrid settings and develop outcomes aligned with priorities of each funding opportunity.

As part of the FEPP Levy's Family Support Services investments within the Wraparound Services strategy 722 students and their families benefited from meal distribution, technology resources and support, food, clothing, and housing assistance options, as well as case management and care coordination. Family support service investments are designed to remove barriers to student learning and connect families to financial resources and support services. Family Support Services were concentrated in 15 elementary schools, Rainier Beach High School, and SPS's Native American Program, all selected based on levels of student need.

For the second consecutive year, DEEL issued a \$1M funding opportunity for community-based organizations to expand or enhance summer programming in response to the impact of COVID-19 on student learning. Eighteen organizations were awarded funds to provide more than 1,400 students with academic, health and wellness, and college and career readiness enrichment activities, June through August. Among 1,059 student participants surveyed, 83% felt more prepared for school after participating in their program, and 85% reported growth in social-emotional skills like self-awareness, confidence, and self-advocacy.

**Table 4. K-12 School and Community: Access to Services by Council District**

<b>Council District</b>	<b>Students Served* Year 1 (2019-2020)</b>	<b>Students Served* Year 2 (2020-2021)</b>	<b>Students Served* Year 3 (2021-2022)</b>	<b>Levy-funded Schools Year 1 (2019-2020)</b>	<b>Levy-funded Schools Years 2 and 3 (no change Year 2 to Year 3)</b>
District 1	4,853 (21%)	3,131 (19%)	3,157 (20%)	9 (22%)	5 (17%)
District 2	8,075 (34%)	9,343 (56%)	8,400 (52%)	14 (34%)	16 (53%)
District 3	1,874 (8%)	2,287 (14%)	2,580(16%)	4 (10%)	5 (17%)
District 4	2,476 (11%)	258 (2%)	260 (2%)	3 (7%)	1 (3%)
District 5	4,221 (18%)	1,650 (10%)	1563 (10%)	7 (17%)	3 (10%)
District 6	1,291 (6%)	<10 (<1%)	60 (<1%)	3 (7%)	0
District 7*	630 (3%)	11 (<1%)	53 (<1%)	1 (2%)	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,430</b>	<b>16,681</b>	<b>16,073</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>30</b>

*Data source: Seattle Public Schools; Analyzed by DEEL \*Includes students served by community-based organizations and through SPS schools/programs that could be match to SPS student enrollment records*

*\*Council District 7 has only one high school (an option school) physically within its boundaries. Students who attend Ballard or Lincoln may live in Council District 7 but would appear in District 4 or 6 where the schools are located.*

Table 5. K-12 School and Community: Access to Services by Student/Family Characteristics			
Student/Family Characteristics	Students Served Year 1 (2019-2020)	Students Served Year 2 (2020-2021)	Students Served Year 3 (2021-2022)
<b>Student Race/Ethnicity*</b>			
White	8,011 (34%)	3,039 (18%)	3,160 (20%)
Black or African American	4,995 (21%)	5,129 (31%)	4,762 (30%)
Hispanic/ Latino	3,663 (16%)	3,052 (18%)	3,038 (19%)
Asian	3,854 (16%)	3,572 (21%)	3,267 (20%)
Two or More Races	2,633 (11%)	1,655 (10%)	1,638 (10%)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	13 (1%)	134 (1%)	129 (1%)
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	135 (1%)	98 (1%)	78 (<1%)
<b>Student Gender</b>			
Male	12,076 (52%)	8,593 (52%)	8,366 (52%)
Female	11,326 (48%)	8,048 (48%)	7,627 (47%)
Non-Binary	28 (<1%)	40 (<1%)	79 (<1%)
<b>Other Characteristics</b>			
Family Income <185% FPL ( <i>Levy-funded Schools Only</i> )	10,036 (46%)	9,197 (61%)	9,108 (62%)
Immigrant and Refugee Families	6,968 (30%)	6,243 (37%)	5,828 (36%)
English Language Learner	4,253 (18%)	3,960 (24%)	4,261 (27%)
Special Education	3,467 (15%)	2,666 (16%)	2,515 (16%)
Homeless	1,406 (6%)	1,233 (7%)	1,019 (6%)

Data source: Seattle Public Schools; Analyzed by DEEL.

\*One student missing racial demographic data.

## K-12 School Health

During the 2021-2022 school year, School Health investments served 17,941 students through the work of seven provider agencies at 29 School-Based Health Centers (SBHC). With students back in classrooms, SBHC access increased by 11,154 students, surpassing pre-pandemic service levels.

City Council Districts 1, 2, and 3 contained the highest concentration of SBHCs and 66% of students served by the centers lived in Districts 1-3. There were no SBHCs in District 7, though 1% of students served attended school in District 7. Sixty-five percent (N=10,954) students served by school-based health centers or school nurses were BIPOC (a 3% decrease from the previous year), and 21% identified as Black/African American. Forty-nine percent of students served identified as female. Students from immigrant and refugee families represented 27% of students served, while 18% were English Language Learners, 16% received special education services, and 5% experienced homelessness.

**Table 6. K-12 School Health: Access to Services by Council District**

Council District	Students Served* Year 1 (2019-2020)	Students Served* Year 2 (2020-2021)	Students Served* Year 3 (2021-2022)	SBHC Year 1 (2019-2020)	SBHC Years 2 and 3 (no change from 2020-2021 to 2021-2022)
District 1	1,980 (21%)	1,533 (23%)	4,050 (23%)	7 (25%)	7 (24%)
District 2	2,911 (31%)	1,896 (28%)	4,498 (25%)	9 (32%)	9 (31%)
District 3	1,507 (16%)	1,394 (21%)	3,266 (18%)	6 (21%)	7 (24%)
District 4	929 (10%)	597 (9%)	1,785 (10%)	2 (7%)	2 (7%)
District 5	1,284 (14%)	732 (11%)	2,477 (14%)	3 (11%)	3 (10%)
District 6	580 (6%)	397 (6%)	753 (4%)	1 (4%)	1 (3%)
District 7	49 (1%)	35 (1%)	143 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Unknown (no SPS match)	158 (2%)	203 (3%)	969 (5%)	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,398</b>	<b>6,787</b>	<b>17,941</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>

Data source: Seattle Public Schools; analyzed by DEEL.

\*Includes unique students served by school-based health centers or school nurses, based on location of their enrolled school. Not included in this total are students receiving portable oral health services (N = 493 in 19-20, 240 in 20-21, 371 in 21-22) because DEEL receives aggregate data and cannot determine if they have also received SBHC or school nurse services.



Table 7. K-12 School Health: Access to Services by Student/Family Characteristics*			
Student/Family Characteristics	Students Served Year 1 (2019-2020)	Students Served Year 2 (2020-2021)	Students Served Year 3 (2021-2022)
<b>Student Race/Ethnicity</b>			
White	2,907 (31%)	2,098 (32%)	6,018 (35%)
Black or African American	2,159 (23%)	1,454 (22%)	3,557 (21%)
Asian	1,559 (17%)	985 (15%)	2,551 (15%)
Hispanic/ Latino	1,610 (17%)	1,296 (20%)	2,894 (17%)
Two or More Races	878 (10%)	646 (10%)	1,768 (10%)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	63 (1%)	54 (1%)	104 (1%)
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	64 (1%)	51 (1%)	80 (<1%)
<b>Student Gender</b>			
Female	5,043 (55%)	3,370 (51%)	8,337 (49%)
Male	4,179 (45%)	3,181 (48%)	8,463 (50%)
Non-Binary	18 (<1%)	33 (1%)	172 (1%)
<b>Other Characteristics</b>			
Immigrant and Refugee Families	2,972 (32%)	1,959 (30%)	4,571 (27%)
English Language Learner	1,831 (20%)	904 (28%)	3,102 (18%)
Special Education	1,432 (15%)	1,449 (22%)	2,728 (16%)
Homeless	657 (7%)	630 (10%)	822 (5%)

Data source: Seattle Public Schools; Analyzed by DEEL.

\*of students with matching SPS records, see table 6 for unknown counts.

Table 8. 2021- 22 K-12 School Health: Services Received by Grade					
Service Type	Elementary	Middle	High	No SPS Match**	# of Unique Students Per Service Type*
SBHC Medical	595	1,400	3,859	193	6,047
SBHC Mental Health	113	279	1,081	48	1,521
SBHC Dental	--	--	--	752	--
SBHC Other	9	4	488	5	506
School Nurse	2,437	4,602	7,958	785	15,782
Unknown Service	19	38	97	--	155
<b>Unique Students*</b>	<b>2,507</b>	<b>4,942</b>	<b>9,523</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>17,941</b>

*\*Students may receive more than one service, so sums of services or unique students per service will be greater than counts of unique students in the bottom row.*

*\*\*No SPS match means that PHSKC reported students served but with an inaccurate SPS id that couldn't be matched to other SPS records.*

## Seattle Promise

In the 2021-22 school year, a total of 1,114 students participated in the Seattle Promise; this number includes 708 scholars from the 2021 Cohort starting their first year of college, 366 scholars from the 2020 Cohort continuing into their second year, and 40 scholars from the 2019 Cohort entering their third year using newly implemented equity enhancements. While Seattle Colleges are located in Council Districts 1, 3, and 5, Promise scholars attended high school across all Council Districts. In the 2021-2022 school year, eligibility for Seattle Promise expanded to include graduates from three public charter schools; the first Promise cohort to include charter students began college in Fall 2022.

Sixty-nine percent of Seattle Promise participants enrolled in fall 2021 were BIPOC (N=560), 51% identified as male, 46% identified as female. Using Seattle Public School (SPS) data, 35% of Seattle Promise participants came from immigrant and refugee families and 17% of scholars were English Language Learners. Four percent of Seattle Promise scholars (N=40) experienced homelessness during their time at SPS.

As Seattle Public Schools returned to in-person learning, Seattle Promise's Outreach Team returned to campus to provide programming for the school year. Although Seattle Public Schools returned to in-person learning, Seattle Colleges remained largely online, with most academic and support offerings provided virtually. For current and continuing Promise Scholars, this impacted their academic classes, support, and referral services. Seattle Colleges provided webinars and virtual supports for students and families that included Promise application and FAFSA/WAFSA application supports for high school seniors, class registration supports for new Promise scholars, and Zoom meetings with Retention Specialists for all Promise scholars enrolled at Seattle Colleges.

In response to students' retention and persistence feedback from the 2020-21 process evaluation and Racial Equity Toolkit recommendations, a suite of equity enhancements were implemented, including new re-entry pathways to the program, increased eligibility and amounts for equity scholarships, new preparation and persistence supports, and a transfer partnership with the University of Washington.

**Table 9. Seattle Promise: Access by Council District**

<b>Council District</b>	<b>By Former High School FEPP Year 1 (2019-2020)</b>	<b>By Former High School FEPP Year 2 (2020-2021)</b>	<b>By Former High School FEPP Year 3 (2021-2022)</b>	<b>By Seattle College FEPP Year 1 (2019-2020)</b>	<b>By Seattle College FEPP Year 2 (2020-2021)</b>	<b>By Seattle College FEPP Year 3 (2021-2022)</b>
District 1	112 (29%)	146 (17%)	183 (16%)	226 (58%)	220 (26%)	226 (20%)
District 2	102 (26%)	237 (28%)	342 (31%)	-	-	-
District 3	65 (17%)	106 (12%)	117 (11%)	77 (20%)	360 (43%)	494 (44%)
District 4	-	51 (6%)	88 (8%)	-	-	-
District 5	77 (20%)	161 (19%)	225 (20%)	86(22%)	257 (31%)	718 (32%)
District 6	-	84 (10%)	135 12%)	-	-	-
District 7*	-	19 (2%)	24 (2%)	-	-	-
Unknown (no SPS match)	33 (8%)	33 (4%)	---	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>1114</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>1114**</b>

Data source: Seattle Public Schools and Seattle Colleges; Analyzed by DEEL. Total numbers based on matched SPS and Seattle College proxy student ids and may not add to total enrolled due to high schools where enrollment <10.

\*Although Ballard and Lincoln serve Council District 7, The Center School is the only high school physically in Council District 7.

\*\*Students may attend multiple colleges, so total by college adds up to more than total students enrolled.

Table 10. Seattle Promise: Fall 2021 Enrollment by High School		
High School	Council District	Students Enrolled as Promise Scholars
Chief Sealth International High School*	1	99 (9%)
West Seattle High School	1	84 (8%)
Cleveland STEM High School*	2	101 (9%)
Franklin High School*	2	137 (12%)
Interagency Academy*	2	29 (3%)
Rainier Beach High School*	2	74 (7%)
South Lake High School	2	<10 (<1%)
Garfield High School	3	73 (7%)
Nova High School	3	16 (1%)
Seattle World School	3	14 (1%)
Roosevelt High School	4	88 (8%)
Ingraham International High School	5	109 (10%)
Middle College High School	5	<10 (1%)
Nathan Hale High School	5	107 (10%)
Ballard High School	6	135 (12%)
The Center School	7	24 (2%)
<b>Total</b>		<b>1114</b>

\*High school supported through K-12 School-Based Investment strategy.

Table 11. Seattle Promise: Access by Student/Family Characteristics (Fall Enrollment)			
Student/Family Characteristics	Number of Students Served FEPP Year 1 (2019-2020)	Number of Students Served FEPP Year 2 (2020-2021)	Number of Students Served FEPP Year 3 (2021-2022)
<b>Student Race/Ethnicity</b>			
Alaska Native/ American Indian	<10 (2%)	<10 (<1%)	<10 (<1%)
Asian	85 (22%)	172 (21%)	200 (18%)
Black or African American	90 (23%)	152 (18%)	167 (15%)
Hispanic/ Latino	85 (22%)	156 (19%)	187 (17%)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	<10 (1%)	<10 (1%)	<10 (<1%)
Two or More Races	36 (9%)	73 (9%)	143 (13%)
White	74 (19%)	219 (26%)	322 (29%)
Another Race (Not Specified) or Unknown Race	16 (4%)	58 (7%)	92 (8%)
<b>Student Gender</b>			
Female	205 (53%)	420 (50%)	512 (46%)
Male	184 (47%)	416 (50%)	570 (51%)
Unknown Gender	<10 (1%)	<10 (1%)	34 (3%)
<b>Other Characteristics*</b>			
Immigrant and Refugee Families	160 (45%)	321 (40%)	390 (35%)
English Language Learner	75 (21%)	145 (18%)	189 (17%)
Special Education	41 (12%)	89 (11%)	147 (13%)
Homeless	28 (8%)	42 (5%)	40 (4%)

Data source: Seattle Public Schools and Seattle Colleges; Analyzed by DEEL.

#### Seattle Promise Required Reporting

Council specified annual reporting requirements for the Seattle Promise program that include the following: (a) demographic information and expenditures by strategy, (b) demographic information and number of participants who did not meet Satisfactory Academic Progress (SAP) requirements, (c) demographic information and numbers of participants who requested part-time enrollment, and (d) student referral rates to assistance programs.

## A. Demographics and Expenditures by Strategy

Seattle Promise offers college entry supports to graduating public high school students who apply. Asian and white students are most likely to apply to Promise (77% of all applicants in 21-22). In addition to persistence supports given to all Promise scholars, Promise, as designed, offers last dollar tuition scholarships to students whose full tuition is not already covered by other sources, such as Pell Grants and College Bound Scholars.

Scholars can also qualify for equity scholarships to cover non-tuition expenses if their expected family contribution is \$0. Equity scholarships were expanded this school year as part of the newly implemented equity enhancements to the program. In SY 21-22, over half (58%) of all scholars received tuition scholarships, and the number of students receiving equity scholarships more than doubled. Students reporting white as at least one of their racial identities (54%) were most likely to benefit from tuition scholarships; scholars who identified with Asian (24%) and Black (28%) as one of their racial identities were more likely to receive equity scholarships than other racial groups. Because enrollment and financial aid demographics are reported differently, they cannot be easily compared.

<b>Table 12. Seattle Promise: Demographics by Strategy</b>									
<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>High School Supports</b>			<b>Tuition Scholarship*</b>			<b>Equity Scholarship*</b>		
	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>
American Indian/Alaska Native	--	20 (1%)	29 (1%)	<10 (<6%)	<10 (<2%)	21 (3%)	< 10 (<10%)	<10 (<6%)	10 (2%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	--	472 (22%)	476 (21%)	48 (26%)	87 (19%)		22 (19%)	47 (25%)	
Asian	--	--	--			146 (23%)			112 (24%)
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	--	--	--			<10 (10%)			<10 (<10%)
Black/African American	--	396 (19%)	495 (22%)	30 (16%)	50 (11%)	71 (11%)	46 (39%)	49 (26%)	131 (28%)
Hispanic/Latino	--	246 (12%)	301 (13%)	36 (20%)	78 (17%)	98 (15%)	19 (16%)	36 (19%)	77 (17%)
Two or More Races		255 (12%)	270 (12%)	<10 (<6%)	<10 (<2%)	--	<10 (<10%)	<10 (<6%)	--
White	--	662 (32%)	637 (28%)	52 (29%)	186 (41%)	348 (54%)	15 (13%)	27 (19%)	84 (18%)
Another Race	--	--	<10	<10 (<6%)	<10 (<2%)	--	<10 (<10%)	<10 (<6%)	--
Missing/Unknown	--	48 (2%)	58 (3%)	11 (6%)	36 (8%)	68 (11%)	<10 (<10%)	11 (6%)	66 (14%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,739</b>	<b>2,099</b>	<b>2,267*</b>	<b>182 (46%)</b>	<b>457 (55%)</b>	<b>647 (58%)</b>	<b>117 (29%)</b>	<b>187 (22%)</b>	<b>460 (41%)</b>



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*\* Students are counted multiple times if they report more than one race or ethnicity. Data source: Seattle Colleges; Analyzed by DEEL. \*\* Promise application information summarized may differ from total applications referenced in data sources.*

Table 13. Seattle Promise: 2021-2022 Expenditures by Strategy (in \$M)			
	Planned Spending	Actual Spending	Percent Spent
Tuition	\$2.3	\$1.4	61%
Equity Scholarship	\$0.5	\$0.3	60%
College Performance and Persistence Support	\$2.7	\$1.6	59%
Administration	\$0.4	\$0.4	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5.8</b>	<b>\$3.7</b>	<b>64%</b>

*Data source: DEEL Finance and Operations.*

### *B. Satisfactory Academic Progress*

As a last dollar tuition program, students enrolled in Seattle Promise are required to meet Satisfactory Academic Progress<sup>2</sup> (SAP) each quarter to access state and federal financial aid and maintain Promise eligibility. DEEL began receiving SAP information from Seattle Colleges in 2022. DEEL used SAP criteria to create proxy information for FEPP Year 2. To maintain SAP, students must receive a passing grade in all their classes and maintain a 2.0 minimum GPA.

During SY 21-22, 334 students (30% of total students enrolled) did not maintain a minimum 2.0 GPA; this is a two-percentage point decrease from Year 2 of FEPP implementation. The SAP deficit increased across all student demographics totaling greater than 10. Forty percent of students with cumulative GPAs below 2.0 were Black/African American; Hispanic/Latino represented 33%, and white students 25%. Student informed equity enhancements were implemented in SY 21-22 to address student's persistence and retention challenges.

Table 14. Promise without Satisfactory Academic Progress (<2.0 Cumulative GPA ) by Ethnicity			
Ethnicity	FEPP Year 1 (2019-2020)	FEPP Year 2 (2020-2021)	FEPP Year 3 (2021-2022)
American Indian/Alaska Native	<10 (<1%)	<10 (<1%)	<10 (<1%)
Asian	15 (12%)	39 (15%)	54 (26%)
Black/African American	35 (29%)	70 (27%)	75 (40%)
Hispanic/Latino	32 (26%)	57 (22%)	62 (33%)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	<10 (<1%)	<10 (<5%)	<10 (<1%)
White	20 (17%)	56 (21%)	84 (25%)
Two or More Races	11 (9%)	29 (11%)	34 (34%)
Missing/Unknown	<10 (<10%)	12 (5%)	20 (29%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>121 (31%)</b>	<b>264 (32%)</b>	<b>334 (30%)</b>

Data source: Seattle Colleges. Analyzed by DEEL.

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<sup>2</sup> Students receiving financial aid are required to maintain satisfactory academic progress by meeting the minimum academic standards in an eligible program of study per federal and state financial aid regulations. For more details: <https://seattlecentral.edu/enrollment-and-funding/financial-aid-and-funding/financial-aid/student-responsibilities>

### *C. Part-Time Enrollment*

Seattle Promise Scholars have the option to request part-time enrollment. Two hundred and twenty-seven Promise Students enrolled part-time (<12 credits) at least one quarter in SY 21-22; this is a twenty-one-point decrease from the 2020-21 school year. White (26%), Black/African American (19%), and Hispanic/Latino (19%) students represent the majority of part-time students.

<b>Table 15. Seattle Promise Part-Time Enrollment by Ethnicity</b>			
<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>FEPP Year 1 (2019-2020)</b>	<b>FEPP Year 2 (2020-2021)</b>	<b>FEPP Year 3 (2021-2022)</b>
American Indian/ Alaska Native	<10	<10	<10 (<1%)
Asian	11 (12%)	60 (17%)	36 (16%)
Black/African American	23 (26%)	75 (22%)	42 (19%)
Hispanic/Latino	25 (28%)	76 (22%)	43 (19%)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	<10	<10	<10 (1%)
Two or More Races	12 (13%)	28 (8%)	21 (9%)
White	15 (17%)	83 (24%)	58 (26%)
Missing/Unknown	<10	22 (6%)	18 (8%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>89 (23%)</b>	<b>345 (41%)</b>	<b>227 (20%)</b>

*Data source: Seattle Colleges. Analyzed by DEEL.*

#### *D. Retention and Completion*

In Fall 2021, the 2020 Cohort began their second year of Promise. Fifty-four percent of the 2020 cohort enrolled in Fall 2021 classes, a three-percentage point increase from the 2019 Cohort's fall-to-fall retention. The greatest increase in retention rates was among white (21 percentage points) scholars. The 2020 Cohort saw a two-percentage point increase in its two-year completion rate compared to the prior cohort. Student informed equity enhancements were implemented during this school year to address student's persistence and retention challenges. The 2019 cohort saw a 7-percentage point decrease in its 3-year completion rate, compared to the 2018 cohort.

<b>Table 16. Seattle Promise Retention to 2<sup>nd</sup> Fall (Enrolled in Promise or received Degree/ Certificate)</b>			
<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>FEPP Year 1 2018 Cohort # (% of cohort)</b>	<b>FEPP Year 2 2019 Cohort # (% of cohort)</b>	<b>FEPP Year 3 2020 Cohort # (% of cohort)</b>
American Indian/ Alaska Native	<10	<10	<10
Asian	32 (82%)	39 (68%)	92 (68%)
Black/African American	32 (57%)	34 (59%)	67 (56%)
Hispanic/Latino	15 (42%)	36 (51%)	62 (50%)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	<10	<10	<10
Two or More Races	<10	<10	35 (51%)
White	20 (49%)	23 (41%)	125 (62%)
Missing/Unknown	<10	<10	30 (94%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>108 (57%)</b>	<b>148 (51%)</b>	<b>371 (54%)</b>

*Data source: Seattle Colleges. Analyzed by DEEL.*

**Table 17. Seattle Promise Completion (Received Degree/ Certificate by 2<sup>nd</sup> Spring)**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>FEPP Year 1 2018 Cohort 2-Year Completion (#/ % of cohort)</b>	<b>FEPP Year 2 2019 Cohort 2-Year Completion (#/ % of cohort)</b>	<b>FEPP Year 3 2020 Cohort 2-Year Completion (#/ % of cohort)</b>
American Indian/ Alaska Native	<10	<10	<10
Asian	16 (41%)	16 (28%)	42 (31%)
Black/African American	<10	<10	16 (13%)
Hispanic/Latino	<10	<10	10 (8%)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	<10	<10	--
Two or More Races	<10	12 (40%)	<10
White	11 (27%)	15 (27%)	61 (30%)
Missing/Unknown	<10	<10	<10
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 (24%)</b>	<b>56 (19%)</b>	<b>147 (21%)</b>

Data source: Seattle Colleges. Analyzed by DEEL.

**Table 18. Seattle Promise Completion (Received Degree/ Certificate by 3<sup>rd</sup> Spring)**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>FEPP Year 3 2018 Cohort 3-Year Completion* (#/ % of cohort)</b>	<b>FEPP Year 3 2019 Cohort 3-Year Completion (#/ % of cohort)</b>
American Indian/ Alaska Native	<10	<10
Asian	25 (64%)	26 (46%)
Black/African American	15 (25%)	10 (19%)
Hispanic/Latino	<10	15 (20%)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	--	--
Two or More Races	<10	12 (41%)
White	18 (39%)	18 (34%)
Missing/Unknown	<10	<10
<b>Total</b>	<b>71 (37%)</b>	<b>87 (30%)</b>

\* No 3-Year Completion available for FEPP Year 1; first cohort (2018) reached 3 years in FEPP Year 2.

Data source: Seattle Colleges. Analyzed by DEEL.

### *E. Assistance Program Referral Rates*

As of the writing of this report, DEEL and the Colleges continue to collaborate to understand student program referral rates from information collected in process evaluations. The 2020-21 Seattle Promise Scholar Persistence & Advising Support 2020-21 Process Evaluation Report reported the types of referral supports Seattle Promise students need. Another external process evaluation is currently underway regarding Seattle Promise to further understand student referral needs and equity enhancements to the program.

## **Council Priorities**

Council directed DEEL to include updates on two Council priorities in the FEPP annual report: (1) Progress made toward simplifying application processes and points of entry for preschool, childcare and children enrichment opportunities; (2) Coordination to leverage State investments and provide additional access to preschool programs for families ([RES 31821](#); [ORD 125807](#)).

### *A. Simplifying Early Learning Applications*

In addition to changes made to simplify and streamline the application processes in the first year of the Levy, in the 20-21 School Year DEEL operating systems were modified to give families the ability to apply and enroll in the Child Care Assistance Program and Seattle Preschool Program directly from their mobile devices. This functionality was a convenience that families had been asking for.

### *B. Coordination with State and Leveraged Resources*

DEEL continues to blend City SPP funding with Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP) and/or Head Start funding. SPP has adopted most ECEAP and Head Start performance standards to align direct services and simplify standards for providers, and SPP expansion continues to include ECEAP and Head Start providers. The WA State Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF) paused ECEAP expansion during the 20-21 SY due to COVID-19. DEEL has chosen to pause on further ECEAP expansion until enrollment number resume pre-pandemic levels.