



Seattle Public Schools



Photos by Susie Fitzhugh

Demographic Research Information Session #2

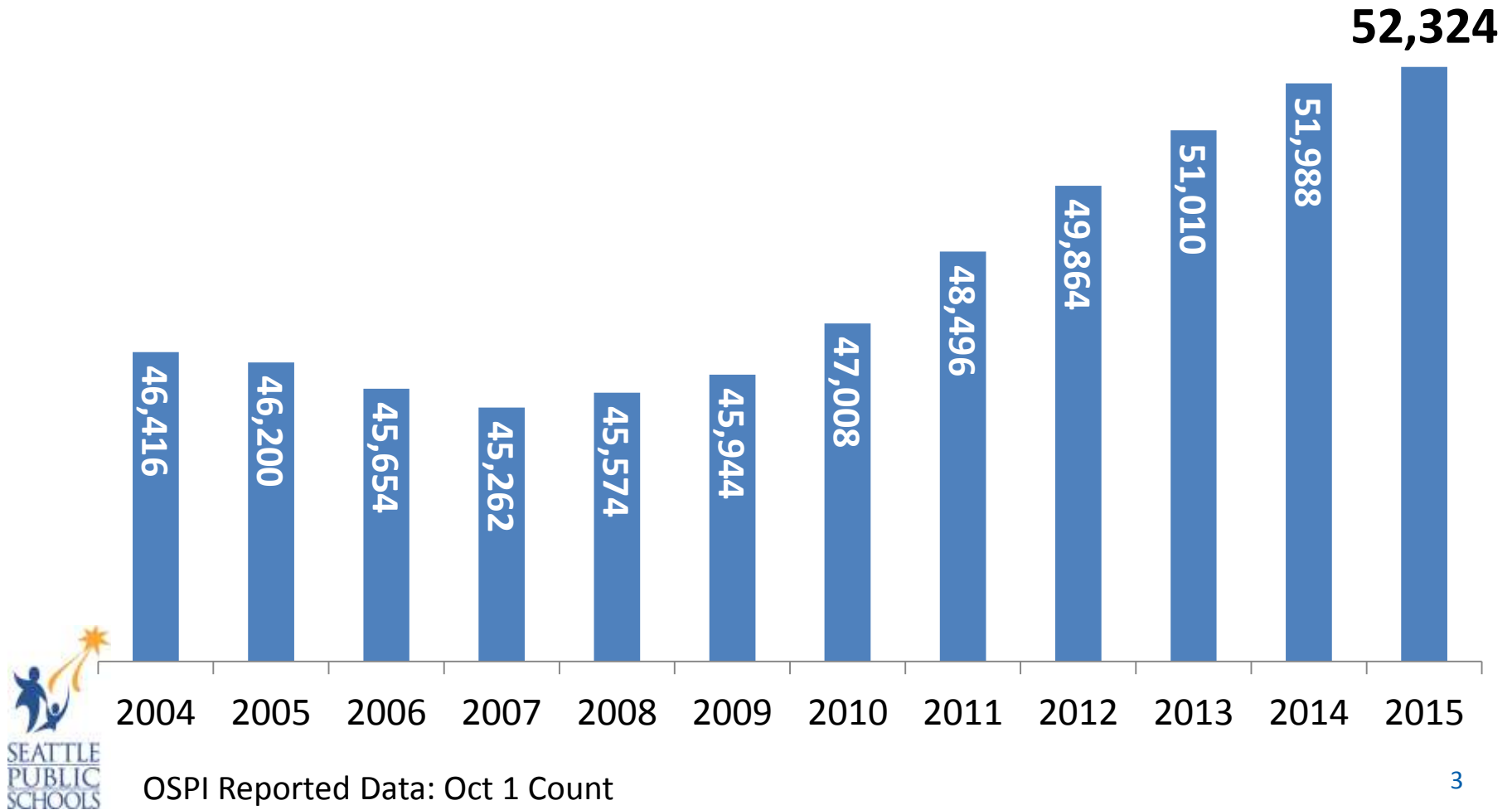
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Dr. Natasha Rivers, Enrollment Planning
nmrivers@seattleschools.org

Session Overview

- **First topic:** Housing Study with Integrated Economics
 - Neighborhood Enrollment Cycles
 - Enrollment Saturation Data Results
 - Relationship between housing and enrollment
- **Second topic:** Various topics
 - Transportation options and ongoing construction
 - School birth data
 - Challenges of being a growing city with economic opportunity and increased homelessness

Seattle Public Schools Historical Enrollment

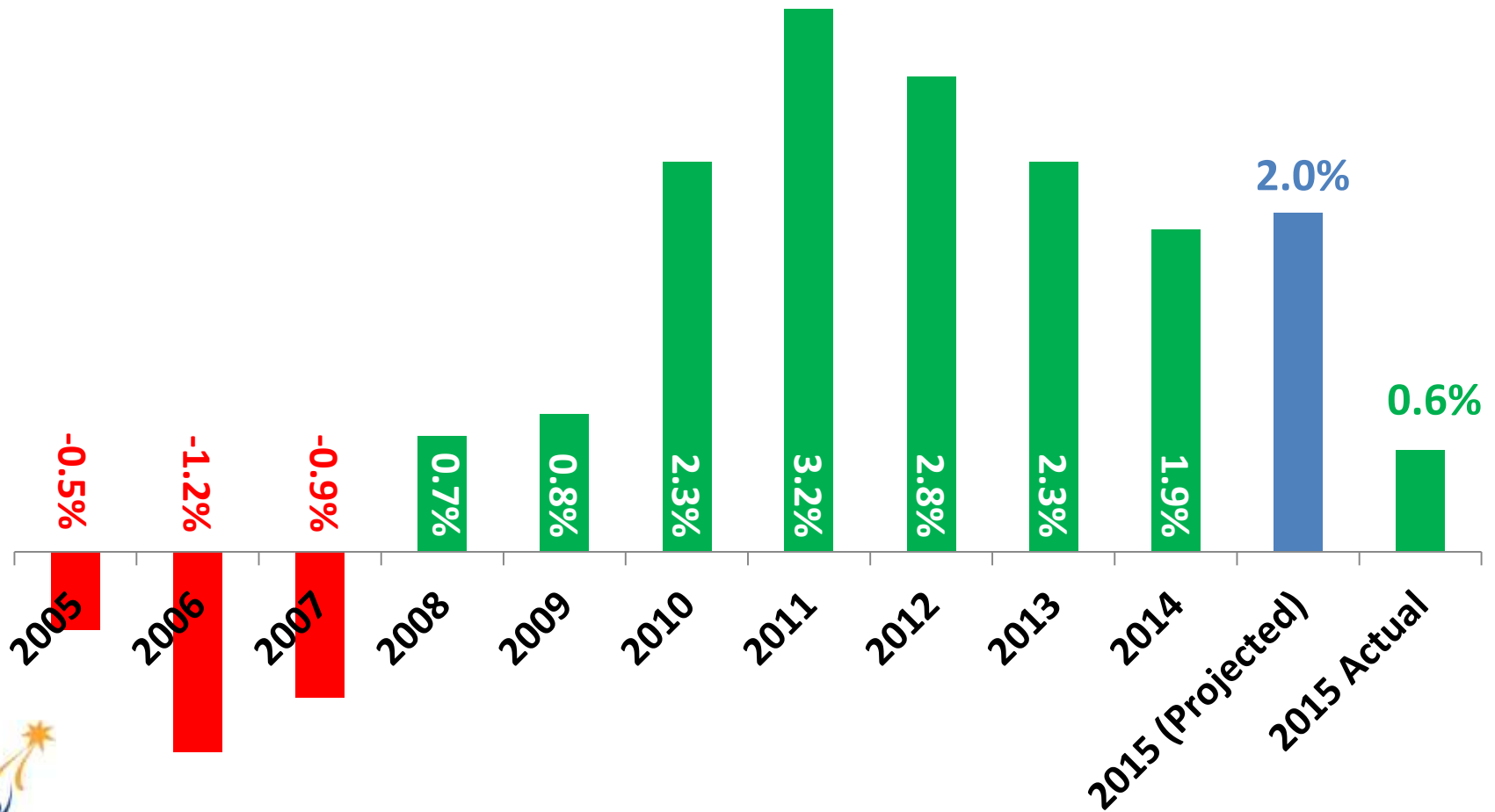


Resident Births for District by Year

Year	Total Births
2006	6555
2007	6943
2008	7030
2009	7142
2010	7221
2011	7164
2012	7128
2013	7234
2014	7328

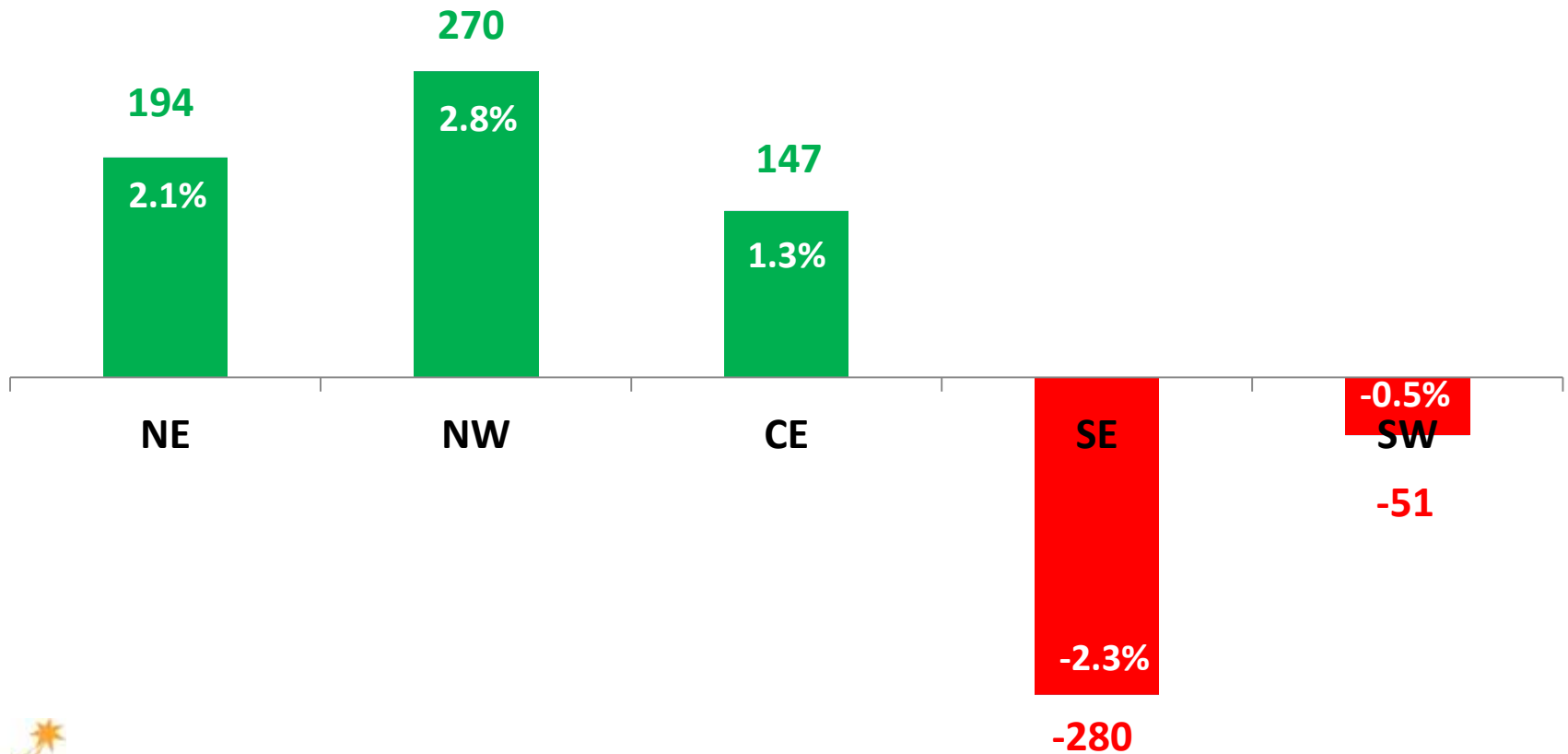
Year	Geo City	Number of Births	Mother Average Age	Father Average Age
2014	Seattle	7734	32	35

District Enrollment Growth Rate (2005-2015)



OSPI Reported Data: Oct 1 Count

2015-16 Regional Growth



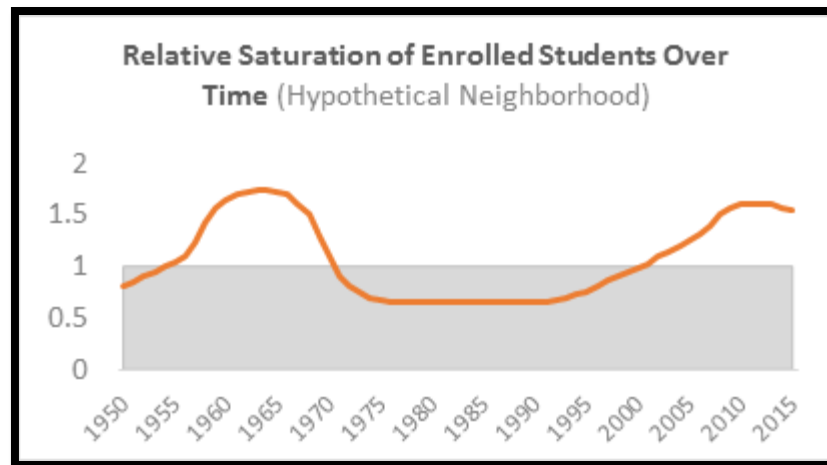
Source: PowerSchool Oct 1 2015 Enrollment Count

Housing Study with Integrated Economics

- In 2013, SPS and IE initiated an ongoing effort to extend the district's understanding, and its ability to model, enrollment demand.
- 3 outcomes:
 - Track how new development added to the city's housing stock affects enrollment demand
 - Track long-term enrollment cycles and trends in the city's neighborhood
 - Use housing market data and alternative modeling techniques to augment estimation models for enrollment at the school level

Neighborhood Enrollment Cycles

- Over multi-decadal cycles, neighborhoods tend to wax and wane in their generation of school-age children – a dynamic that is driven by natural aging of households and turnover of the housing stock



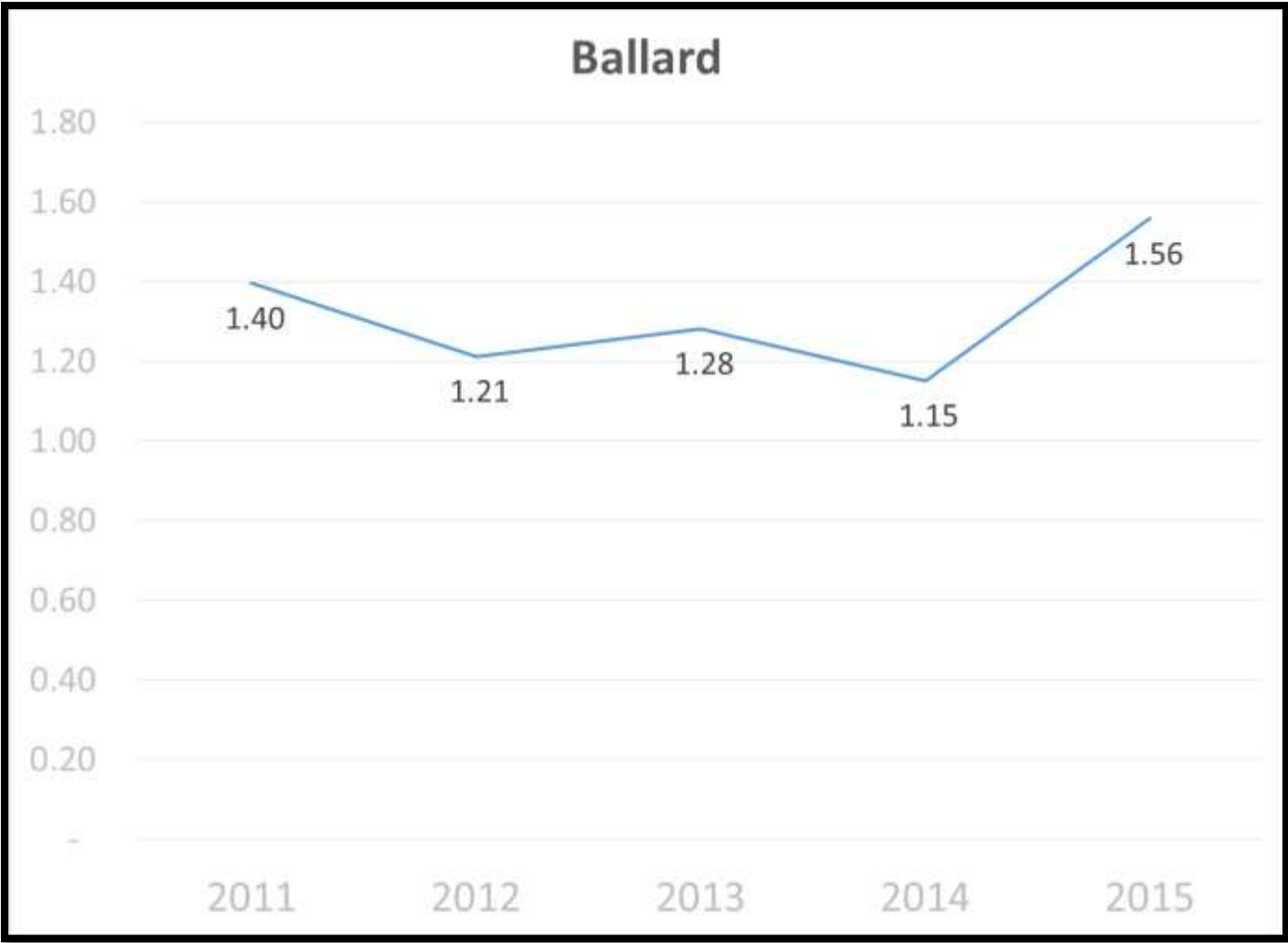
Neighborhood Enrollment Cycles

- What's happening to the schools in neighborhoods across Seattle?
 - **North Seattle** = highest regional growth
 - **Central Seattle** = steady growth, less than north end schools
 - **South Seattle** = biggest decline across the region
 - **West Seattle** = decline, expected to grow

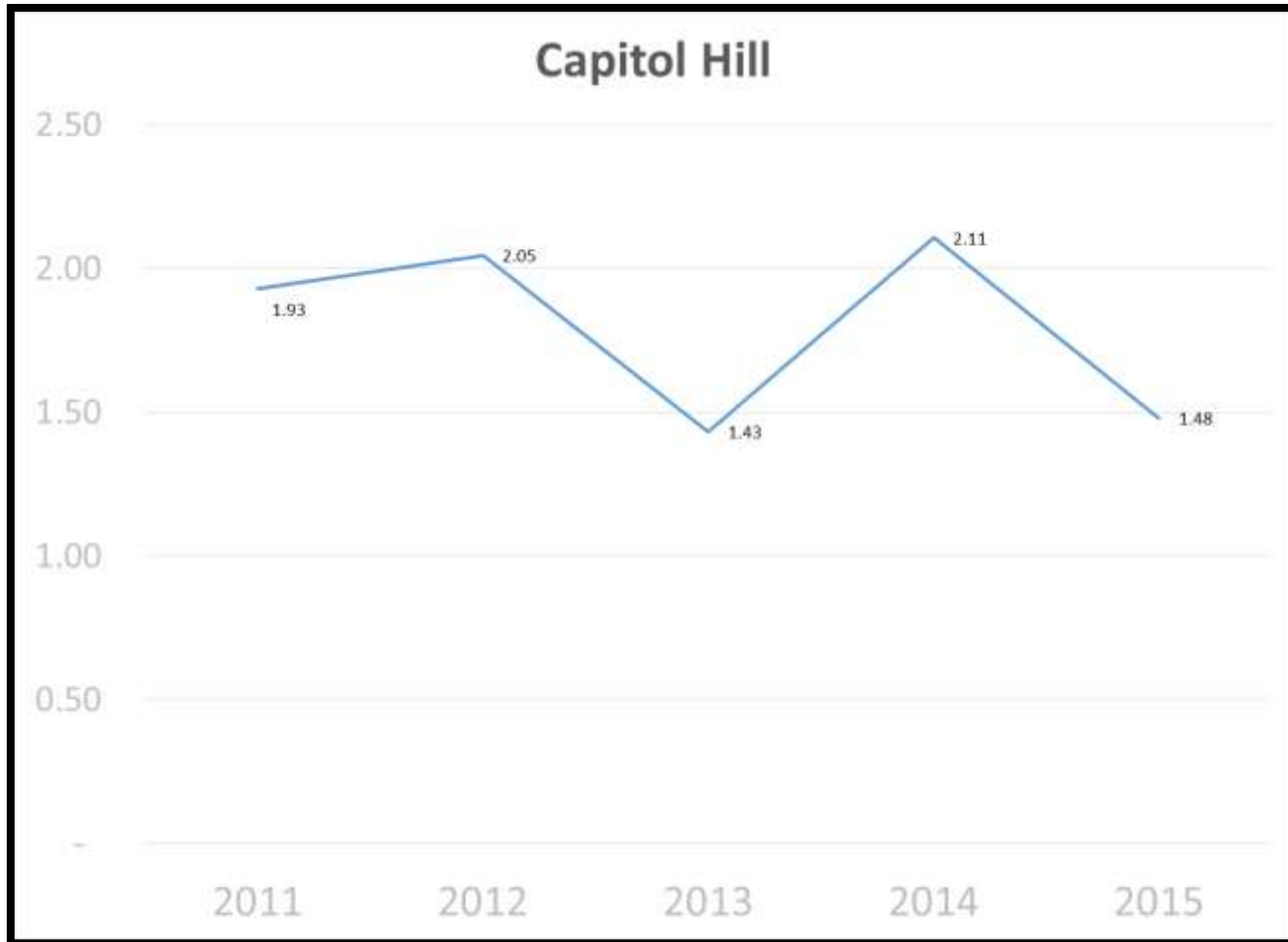
Enrollment Saturation Data Results

- Evaluating a neighborhoods unique mix of housing and how many school-age kids expected to enroll
- Relative Saturation Example
 - 120 (neighborhood generated kindergarteners)/ $100 = 1.2$
 - 1.0 is the citywide average = (100 K students)
 - Rate higher than 1.0 means neighborhood generates more kids
 - Indicate current or potential capacity issues

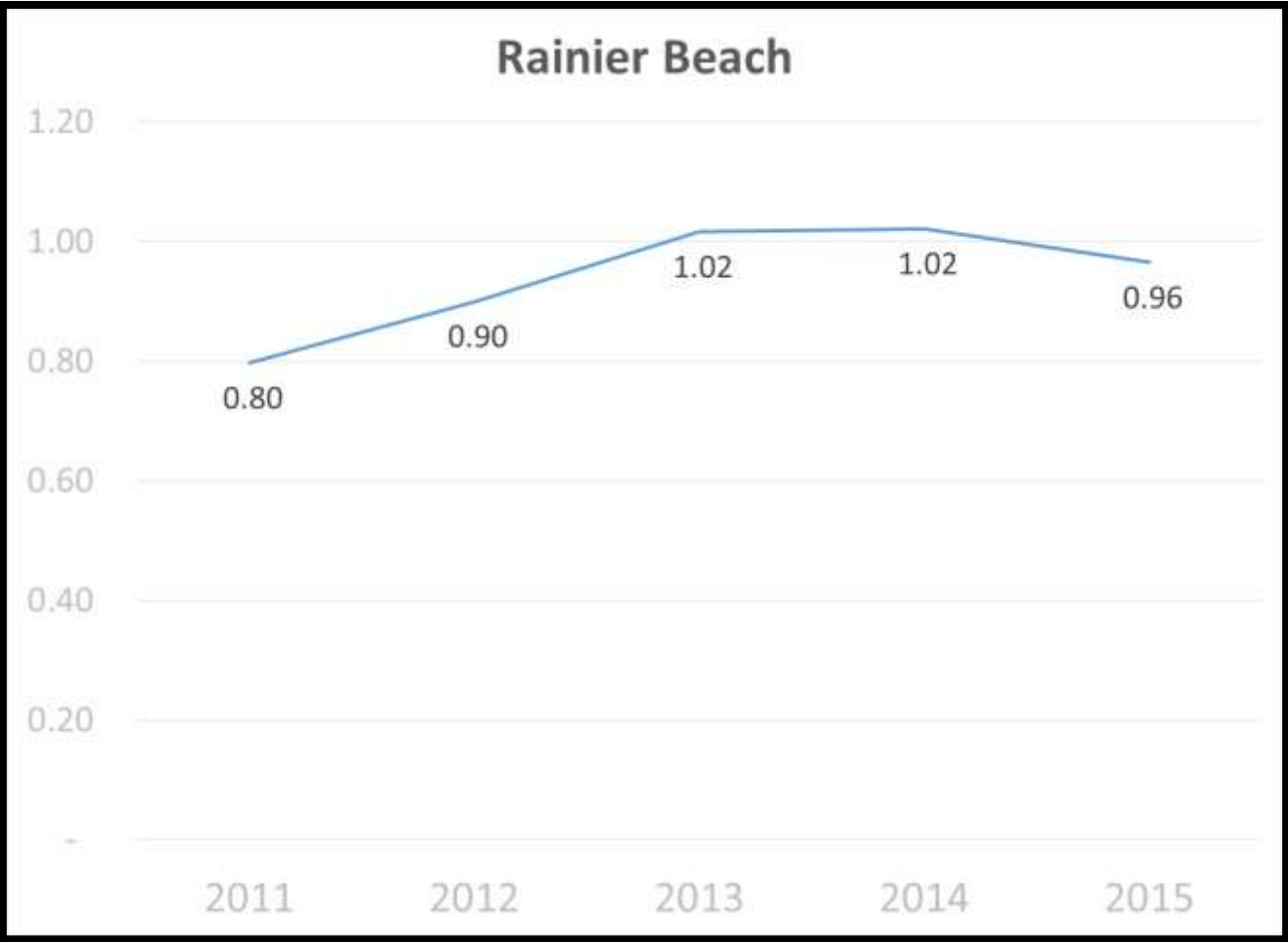
North Seattle



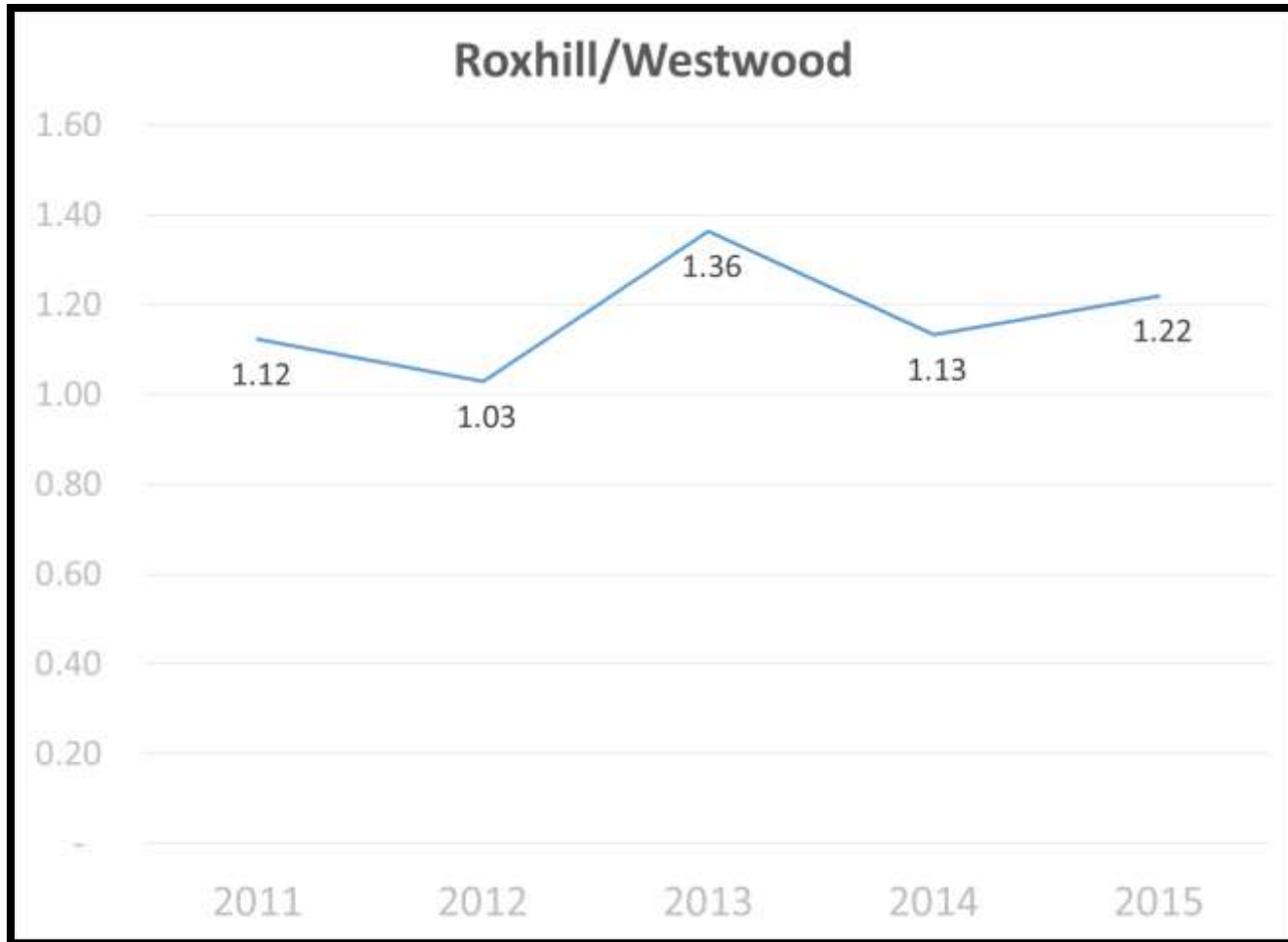
Central Seattle



South Seattle



West Seattle



Housing Types

- 2/3 of Seattle was zoned for single-family homes
 - **Single family home** = detached dwelling
 - **Multi-use or Mixed-use** = multi-story residential building with commercial and civic uses on ground floor
 - **Multi-family** = common form is an apartment building
- New development
 - Mixture of mixed use and multi-family
 - Rezoning to accommodate growth in the city and tailored to the young, highly skilled professionals

Relationship Between Housing and Enrollment

- We use housing market data to enhance understanding of enrollment demand, both long and short term.
 - How does each type of housing drive enrollment?
 - How will these relative contributions by housing type change over time?

Relationship Between Housing and Enrollment

- Single family housing is scarce and prized
- Trends:
 - Young family has a child living in high value apartment
 - Less likely to see households with no children occupying single family homes
 - The region will see more enrolling kids coming from multi-family housing

Challenges of a Growing Seattle

- SPS is adjusting to the changing demographic profile of our students and families and how we serve them
- **Seattle Demographics:**
 - Fastest growing city in the nation
 - Total population = 662,400 (estimate)
 - “Technopolis”
 - Majority white (69.5%)
 - High concentration of 24-34 year olds
 - Highest rates of growth were children under 5
 - Median household income = \$67,100

Demographics of the City

2002-2013

Year	Black	Asian	Pacific Islander	Caucasian	Hispanic	Native American	Multi-racial
2002	5.40%	12.90%	0.30%	70.30%	6.50%	1.10%	3.50%
2003	8.20%	13.60%	0.20%	69.50%	4.10%	0.60%	3.80%
2004	9.40%	16.00%	0.90%	64.60%	6.10%	0.90%	2.20%
2005	7.90%	14.00%	0.30%	66.80%	6.10%	1.10%	3.80%
2006	8.00%	12.60%	0.40%	68.10%	5.70%	0.90%	4.20%
2007	6.80%	13.60%	0.30%	68.70%	5.90%	0.70%	3.90%
2008	7.80%	11.80%	0.30%	70.80%	4.70%	0.80%	3.70%
2009	6.70%	12.50%	0.60%	69.70%	5.80%	0.70%	4.00%
2010	7.70%	14.00%	0.40%	66.80%	5.80%	0.80%	4.40%
2011	7.10%	14.80%	0.20%	66.70%	5.80%	0.70%	4.80%
2012	6.80%	13.80%	0.20%	65.90%	6.90%	0.80%	5.60%
2013	6.80%	12.80%	0.40%	67.40%	6.20%	0.50%	5.90%

Demographics of the District 2000-2014

Year	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multi-Racial	Pacific Island	White
2000	2.8%	22.7%	23.1%	10.3%	0.3%	1.1%	39.8%
2001	2.6%	22.4%	22.9%	10.8%	0.4%	1.0%	39.9%
2002	2.5%	22.2%	22.7%	10.9%	0.7%	1.0%	39.9%
2003	2.3%	21.9%	22.3%	11.1%	0.9%	1.0%	40.4%
2004	2.2%	21.6%	21.9%	11.4%	1.3%	0.9%	40.7%
2005	2.1%	21.4%	21.9%	11.7%	1.6%	0.8%	40.6%
2006	2.0%	20.8%	21.2%	11.6%	2.1%	0.8%	41.5%
2007	1.9%	20.5%	20.7%	12.0%	2.6%	0.7%	41.5%
2008	1.7%	20.2%	20.3%	12.1%	3.2%	0.6%	41.8%
2009	1.5%	19.7%	19.7%	12.1%	3.9%	0.6%	42.5%
2010	1.3%	19.1%	19.3%	12.2%	4.8%	0.6%	42.6%
2011	1.2%	18.5%	18.6%	12.3%	5.6%	0.6%	43.3%
2012	1.0%	17.7%	17.7%	12.5%	6.4%	0.5%	44.1%
2013	0.9%	16.8%	17.2%	12.7%	7.1%	0.5%	44.8%
2014	0.8%	16.0%	16.5%	12.4%	7.9%	0.5%	45.8%

Challenges Cont'd

- Economic Opportunity for those
 - Highly educated and skilled
 - Concentrated in technology-related fields
 - Already benefitting segments of the population doing well
 - Which widens the income gap
 - Signs of continued inequality
 - Gentrification
 - Cuts to human services and education programs
 - Limited affordable housing for “working class” individuals and families
 - Rise in homelessness

Challenges Cont'd

- **Homelessness:**
 - Lack of Affordable Housing
 - ***Average one-bedroom rent in King County*** = \$1,266 (up 8% over the year)
 - \$1,871 (Belltown, Downtown, and South Lake Union)
 - \$1,063 (Rainier Valley)
 - 2013 Poverty level = 14.2% (Seattle) 9.1% (Bellevue) and 17% (Auburn, Everett, Tacoma) 21% (Kent)
 - HALA Committee recommendations
 - Mayor of Seattle declared “State of Emergency”
 - Devoting resources, city departments, and staff to address growing homeless population

Homelessness

- 2014 Data:
 - Over 9,294 people were known to be homeless in King County.
 - At least 3,123 men, women, and children were without shelter...an increase of 14% (from last year)
 - Local programs served 6,171 people indoors
- 2,944 homeless children and youths in the district (SPS, 2015)

Living Cities Grant

- International coalition selects King County as one of four sites in U.S. to receive revitalization grant
 - Greatest inequities in neighborhoods located in South King County
 - Three Community-based partnerships:
 - Global to Local: SeaTac and Tukwila
 - HomeSight: Rainier Valley – holistic community development approach that employs homeownership strategies to create economic opportunities for low-income families.
 - White Center Community Development Association: White Center/North Highline

Let's Move: Seattle's Transportation Levy

- Gridlock
- 10-year levy approved to fund projects in every neighborhood across all parts of the city to reduce
 - Congestion Relief
 - Increase safety on various routes
 - Maintenance and Repair for aging infrastructure
- \$930 million paid for through property tax
- ***Impact on SPS?***
 - Funds the Safe Routes to Schools projects at all public schools
 - <http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/LocalPrograms/SafeRoutes/>
 - Get more children walking and bicycling to school safely, reduce congestion around schools, and improve air quality

Summary

- Fastest growing city with limited affordable housing
- Changing demographic trending toward young, highly skilled and educated
- Pricing out residents
 - Including elderly and low-income households which may highlight racial discrimination and economic inequality
- Many efforts made on behalf of the City, King County, and **school district** to remain an inclusive place to live, work and attend school
 - ERAC Committee, Think Tanks, and various task forces



Seattle Public Schools: Every Student. Every Classroom. Every Day.

