

Families, Education, Preschool and Promise Levy

School Year 2020-2021 Annual Report -- Data Appendix

Table of Contents

Purpose	2
COVID-19 Adaptations & Response	2
Procurement Processes	2
Access to Services	3
Seattle Preschool Program	3
K-12 School and Community-Based.....	6
K-12 School Health.....	8
Seattle Promise	10
Seattle Promise Required Reporting	12
Council Priorities	17
SY 2020-21 FEPP Levy Funded Partners	18

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 Governance and Education Committee. Content included in this data appendix are intended to serve the reporting requirements of [ORD 125604](#) and [ORD 125807](#).

COVID-19 Adaptations & Response

In the second year of FEPP Levy implementation, investments continued to adapt in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and recommended public health guidance. During the 2020-21 school year, Ordinance 126259¹ temporarily amended the FEPP Plan in response to COVID-19. The legislation was sponsored by Mayor Durkan, passed with unanimous support of City Council, and endorsed by the FEPP Levy Oversight Committee.

ORD 126259 made two specific policy changes related to FEPP investments and gave DEEL broader flexibility to respond to the pandemic:

- 1. Preschool:** The Seattle Preschool Program (SPP) was adapted to offer in-person, hybrid, and remote or family-direct services. Provider reimbursement rates and family tuition rates were also adjusted in accordance with service delivery model. This legislation also made possible the innovation to pilot a SPP Summer Extension program in summer 2021.
- 2. Promise:** The Seattle Promise program policy related to duration of eligibility was modified. The Plan specifies that eligibility for Promise ends after two-years, or 90 credits, whichever comes first. This legislation adjusted that policy to allow Promise scholars to enroll part-time or defer enrollment, thereby waiving the two-year restriction on participation in Promise.
- 3. Adapting service delivery:** The Plan did not contemplate the need for remote service delivery when passed in 2018. This amendment gave DEEL the authority to modify contracts to allow for social distancing, reduced staff-to-student ratios, and remote learning.
- 4. Expanding FEPP strategies:** Community needs not specified in the 2018 Plan came to light during the pandemic. This amendment gave DEEL the authority to allow FEPP resources to be used to fund things like technology hardware and software for providers or students, health and safety equipment like personal protective equipment, and other stabilizing measures for providers and families such as nutrition, housing relief, or flexible dollars for our non-profit partners to use to maintain their organizations during these challenging times.

Access and impact data resulting from these policy shifts is described below.

Procurement Processes

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

¹ <https://seattle.legistar.com/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=4711027&GUID=3382E445-B814-4BF2-83B1-BA872260C4B3&Options=Text%7c&Search=fepp>

Table 1. 2020-2021 School Year FEPP Levy Funding Process Updates				
Funding Opportunity	Type of Funding Process	Funding Process Release	Awardees Announced	Recurrence Schedule
Preschool and Early Learning				
SPP Provider Facilities Fund	RFI	Jun 2021	November 2019	Annual
SPP and other preschool providers	RFI	Nov 2020	Feb 2021	Annual
K-12 School and Community-Based				
Summer Learning ²	RFI	April 2021	June 2021	One-time, or based on need

Access to Services

Seattle Preschool Program

In the second year of FEPP implementation, Seattle Preschool Program (SPP) served 1,672 children across 74 program sites. Over half of SPP program sites (59%) were located in City Council Districts 2 and 5. Seventy-seven percent (N=1,284) of SPP children were BIPOC, the largest share of which were Black/African American. A 6% drop in enrollment was unevenly distributed across geography; however the proportion of students in each demographic group remained fairly consistent. DEEL expanded sites in Council District 2 and saw the enrollment proportion increase there as well.

Almost half (49%) of children enrolled in SPP came from families with incomes below 185% of the federal poverty line (the federal threshold determining free and reduced lunch eligibility) and an additional 25% were between 185 and 349% of the federal poverty line (FPL). All families below 350% of the poverty line (74% of SPP families in 2020-2021) qualified for free SPP tuition. More than one-third (40%) of SPP students were from immigrant and refugee families, and 3% of SPP children served (N=49) were homeless.

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to significantly impact SPP service delivery during SY 20-21. At the start of the 2020-2021 school year, SPP providers were given the flexibility to offer three different programming models in response to COVID-19: 100% in-person, 100% family-directed remote learning, or a hybrid model with both in-person and remote learning. Seattle Public Schools, SPP's largest provider agency, offered 100% remote services for its 29 classrooms between September 2020 and March 2021, in alignment with the school district's K-12 programming. For community-based SPP providers, the majority (21 out of 23 providers) opted to provide either 100% in-person programming or a hybrid combination of both in-person and family-directed in-home instruction. SPP providers were also given the option to extend programming through the summer months to further support kindergarten readiness for preschoolers. In total, 20 providers provided extended summer programming. SPP tuition was free for families in 100% remote programming and reduced by 50% for families in hybrid or in-person learning.

SPP enrollment by programming type was as follows: 523 children (33% of enrolled SPP participants) were enrolled in 100% in-person programming, 474 (30%) in hybrid programming, 507 (32%) in family-directed/remote learning from September through March, and 81 children (5%) in family-

² The Summer Learning RFI is a new funding opportunity developed in response to COVID-19, and the need for access to extended learning and accelerated learning opportunities for students in the summer.

directed/remote learning for the full school year. For extended summer programming, 791 students continued their school-year participation in SPP through the summer months, and 87 new enrollments were added for the summer period only.

Table 2. Seattle Preschool Program: Access to Services by Council District						
Council District	Children Served Year 1	Children Served Year 2	Change in Proportion	Seattle Preschool Program Sites Year 1	Seattle Preschool Program Sites Year 2	Change in SPP Sites Year 1-Year 2
1	333 (19%)	316 (19%)	0%	11 (18%)	11 (15%)	0 (-1%)
2	524 (30%)	561 (34%)	+4%	24 (36%)	30 (41%)	+6 (+5%)
3	197 (11%)	168 (10%)	-1%	10 (15%)	10 (14%)	0 (-1%)
4	145 (8%)	118 (7%)	-1%	4 (6%)	4 (5%)	0 (-1%)
5	373 (21%)	324 (19%)	-2%	13 (19%)	13 (18%)	-1 (-1%)**
6	75 (4%)	94 (6%)	+2%	2 (3%)	3 (4%)	+1 (+1%)
7	53 (3%)	48 (3%)	0%	2 (3%)	2 (3%)	0 (0%)
Other*	71 (4%)	43 (3%)	-1%	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)
Total	1,771	1,672	-99	67	74	+7

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

**One site that participated in 19-20 closed in 20-21.

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	Number of Children Served (%) - Year 2	Change in Proportion
Race/Ethnicity			
Black/ African-American	488 (28%)	482 (29%)	+1%
White	386 (22%)	368 (22%)	0%
Asian	350 (20%)	311 (19%)	-1%
Hispanic/Latino	233 (13%)	245 (15%)	+2%
Two or more races	241 (14%)	217 (13%)	-1%
Unknown Race	35 (2%)	20 (1%)	-1%
North African/ Middle Eastern	19 (1%)	15 (1%)	0%

American Indian/ Alaskan Native	11 (1%)	<10 (<1%)	-<1%
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	<10 (<1%)	<10 (<1%)	0%
Child Gender			
Male	899 (51%)	817 (49%)	-2%
Female	865 (49%)	847 (51%)	+2%
Unknown or Non-Binary	<10 (<1%)	<10 (<1%)	---
Family Income*			
<185% FPL	882 (50%)	827 (49%)	-1%
185-349% FPL	475 (27%)	417 (25%)	-2%
350%+ FPL	422 (24%)	434 (26%)	+2%
Other Characteristics			
Homeless	84 (5%)	49 (3%)	-2%
Immigrant and Refugee Families	663 (37%)	676 (40%)	+3%

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.

Table 4. Seattle Preschool Program: Enrollment by Service Delivery Type		
Model Type	Enrolled	Tuition Reduction (for 350%+ FPL Families)**
In-Person	523 (33%)	50%
Hybrid	474 (30%)	50%
Family-directed until April, then Hybrid (SPS)	507 (32%)	100% until April, then 50%
Family-Directed	81 (5%)	100%
Summer Only	87 (5%)	50%
TOTAL*	1672	

*Total is greater than unique child count because children changed programs during the year, and are therefore double counted in some instances.

In total, 878 children received summer services. 791 were continuing from the school year.

** Tuition calculated on a sliding scale, then reduced according to model type.

K-12 School and Community-Based

K-12 School and Community-Based investments served almost 17,000 students citywide. SY 2020-21 was the first year of FEPP Levy awarded School Based Investment and Opportunities & Access grantees. The transition to FEPP investment strategies – rebid of School-Based Investment partners and introduction of the Opportunities & Access strategy – allowed DEEL to direct investments toward students farthest from educational justice, and on college and career readiness programs that foster postsecondary pathways to the Seattle Promise program.

Over half (56%) of students served attended school in Council District 2. The majority of students served by K-12 school and community-based investments identified as BIPOC (13,640, 82%), and 31% identified as Black/African American. K-12 investments served a similar share of male- and female-identified students (52% and 48% respectively). Among students served, 37% were from immigrant and refugee families, 24% English Language Learners, 16% receiving special education services, and 7% experienced homelessness.

DEEL began working with school and community partners in spring of 2020 to adapt programming and workplans to a remote learning model and support access to academic, enrichment, and college and career readiness activities for students furthest from educational justice. Schools modified their instructional delivery plans, incorporated more small-group work, set up synchronous (live) and asynchronous (self-directed) learning experiences, and expanded case management support to ensure students had access to necessary technology and connections to caring adults and peers. Community partners selected during 2020 RFI processes also submitted plans for COVID-19 adaptations and received supports for preparing to serve students in remote contexts.

As part of the FEPP Levy’s Family Support Services investments within the Wraparound Services strategy 762 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.

DEEL also issued a new \$1M funding opportunity for community-based organizations to expand or enhance summer programming in 2021 in response to students’ extended time in remote learning environments and the expressed needs of students and families for support over the summer. Seventeen organizations were awarded funds to provide more than 600 students with academic, health and wellness, and college/career readiness enrichment activities June through August.

Table 5. K-12 School and Community: Access to Services by Council District

Council District	Students Served* Year 1	Students Served* Year 2	Change in Proportion	Levy-funded Schools Year 1	Levy-funded Schools Year 2	Change in Proportion
District 1	4,853 (21%)	3131 (19%)	-2%	9 (22%)	5 (17%)	-5%
District 2	8,075 (34%)	9343 (56%)	+22%	14 (34%)	16 (53%)	+19%
District 3	1,874 (8%)	2287 (14%)	+6%	4 (10%)	5 (17%)	+7%

District 4	2,476 (11%)	258 (2%)	-9%	3 (7%)	1 (3%)	-4%
District 5	4,221 (18%)	1650 (10%)	-8%	7 (17%)	3 (10%)	-7%
District 6	1,291 (6%)	<10 (<1%)	-<5%	3 (7%)	0	-7%
District 7*	630 (3%)	11 (<1%)	-<2%	1 (2%)	0	-2%
Total	23,430	16,681	-6,749	41	30	-11

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 6. K-12 School and Community: Access to Services by Student/Family Characteristics			
Student/Family Characteristics	Students Served Year 1	Students Served Year 2	Change in Percent
Student Race/Ethnicity			
White	8011 (34%)	3,039 (18%)	-16%
Black or African American	4995 (21%)	5,129 (31%)	+10%
Hispanic/ Latino	3663 (16%)	3,052 (18%)	+2%
Asian	3854 (16%)	3,572 (21%)	+5%
Two or More Races	2633 (11%)	1,655 (10%)	-1%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	13 (1%)	134 (1%)	0%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	135 (1%)	98 (1%)	0%
Student Gender			
Male	12076 (52%)	8,593 (52%)	0%
Female	11326 (48%)	8,048 (48%)	0%
Non Binary	28 (<1%)	40 (<1%)	0%
Other Characteristics			
Family Income <185% FPL (Levy-funded Schools Only)	10036 (46%)	9,197 (61%)	+15%
Immigrant and Refugee Families	6968 (30%)	6,243 (37%)	+7%
English Language Learner	4253 (18%)	3,960 (24%)	+6%
Special Education	3467 (15%)	2,666 (16%)	+1%
Homeless	1406 (6%)	1,233 (7%)	+1%

Data source: Seattle Public Schools; Analyzed by DEEL.

K-12 School Health

During the 2020-2021 school year, School Health investments served 6,787 students through the work of 29 School Based Health Centers, including one new SBHC at Nova High School. Following a summer 2020 Request for Application process conducted by Public Health-Seattle & King County to rebid elementary school sites and ensure funds were being directed to schools with greatest need, two healthcare sponsors (Odessa Brown Children’s Clinic and Neighborcare Health) were awarded funding to operate Elementary School Based Health Centers at eight elementary schools, and Odessa Brown moved its Madrona SBHC to Lowell Elementary.

City Council Districts 1, 2, and 3 contained the highest concentration of SBHCs and 72% of students served by school-based health centers lived in Districts 1-3. There were no SBHCs in District 7, though 1% of students served attended school in District 7. Sixty-eight percent (N=4,486) of students served by school-based health centers or school nurses were BIPOC, and 22% identified as Black/African American. Fifty-one percent of students served identified as female. Students from immigrant and refugee families represented 30% of students served, while 28% were English Language Learners, 22% received special education services, and 10% experienced homelessness.

Table 7. K-12 School Health: Access to Services by Council District						
Council District	Students Served* Year 1	Students Served* Year 2	Change in Percent	SBHC Year 1	SBHC Year 2	Change in Percent
District 1	1,980 (21%)	1533 (23%)	+2%	7 (25%)	7 (24%)	-1%
District 2	2,911 (31%)	1896 (28%)	-3%	9 (32%)	9 (31%)	-1%
District 3	1,507 (16%)	1394 (21%)	+5%	6 (21%)	7 (24%)	+3%
District 4	929 (10%)	597 (9%)	-1%	2 (7%)	2 (7%)	0%
District 5	1,284 (14%)	732 (11%)	-3%	3 (11%)	3 (10%)	-1%
District 6	580 (6%)	397 (6%)	0%	1 (4%)	1 (3%)	-1%
District 7	49 (1%)	35 (1%)	0%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0%
Unknown (no SPS match)	158 (2%)	203 (3%)	+1%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	9,398	6,787	-2,611	28	29	+1**

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) because DEEL receives aggregate data and cannot determine if they have also received SBHC or school nurse services.

**A SBHC at Nova High School was added; one SBHC moved from Madrona Elementary to Lowell Elementary.

Table 8. K-12 School Health: Access to Services by Student/Family Characteristics

Student/Family Characteristics	Number of Students Served Year 1	Number of Students Served Year 2	Change in Proportion
Student Race/Ethnicity			
White	2907 (31%)	2098 (32%)	+1%
Black or African American	2159 (23%)	1454 (22%)	-1%
Asian	1559 (17%)	985 (15%)	-2%
Hispanic/ Latino	1610 (17%)	1,296 (20%)	+3%
Two or More Races	878 (10%)	646 (10%)	0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	63 (1%)	54 (1%)	0%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	64 (1%)	51 (1%)	0%
Student Gender			
Female	5043 (55%)	3,370 (51%)	-4%
Male	4179 (45%)	3181 (48%)	+3%
Non Binary	18 (<1%)	33 (1%)	0%
Other Characteristics			
Immigrant and Refugee Families	2972 (32%)	1,959 (30%)	-2%
English Language Learner	1831 (20%)	904 (28%)	+8%
Special Education	1432 (15%)	1449 (22%)	+7%
Homeless	657 (7%)	630 (10%)	+3%

Data source: Seattle Public Schools; Analyzed by DEEL.

Table 9. K-12 School Health: Services Received by Grade

Service Type	Elementary	Middle	High	No SPS Match**	Unique Students*
SBHC Medical	282	520	1,812	111	2,725
SBHC Mental Health	60	226	689	47	1,022
SBHC Dental	64	66	85	17	232
SBHC Other	13	8	486	10	517
School Nurse	786	925	2,208	40	3,959
Unknown Service	8	4	24	7	43
Unique Students*	1,066	1,439	4,079	203	6,787

*Students may receive more than one service, so sums of services will be greater than counts of unique students

***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 fall 2020, a total of 837 students participated in the Seattle Promise; this number includes the 2019 Cohort continuing into their second year (148) and the 2020 Cohort starting their first year of college (689). While Seattle Colleges are located in Council District 1, 3, and 5, Promise scholars attended high school in various Council Districts. Starting with the 2020 Cohort, graduates from all seventeen SPS high schools were eligible for Promise, an expansion from six eligible high schools for 2019 graduates. The newly eligible high schools' students differ economically, racially, and geographically from the original high schools, so large demographic shifts are evident from FEPP Year 1 to Year 2.

Sixty-seven percent of Seattle Promise participants enrolled in fall 2020 were BIPOC (N=560), and an almost equal number identified as male and female. Using Seattle Public School (SPS) data, over a third of Seattle Promise participants (40%) came from immigrant and refugee families and nearly one fifth (18%) of scholars were English language learners. Five percent of Seattle Promise scholars (N=32) experienced homelessness during their time at SPS.

Seattle Promise programming was offered almost fully remote for the full school year. This included Summer Bridge, academic classes, and outreach, 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. The 2021 cohort had an opportunity to choose to attend one of three Readiness Academy events that were held in person during spring 2021 (13 were held virtually).

In December 2020, legislation was passed providing flexibility to Promise scholars affected by the pandemic (2019 and 2020 cohorts) that temporarily waived the two-year enrollment limit and allowed part-time or deferred enrollment. (Impacts from this legislation will be reported in the 2021-2022 FEPP Levy report.) In March 2021, new federal funding under the American Rescue Plan Act was approved by City Council to support a roll-out of equity enhancements for Seattle Promise, including new re-entry pathways to the program, increasing eligibility and amounts for Equity scholarships, new preparation and persistence supports, and a transfer partnership with the University of Washington.

Table 10. Seattle Promise: Access by Council District

Council District	By Former High School FEPP Year 1	By Former High School FEPP Year 2	Change in Proportion	By Seattle College FEPP Year 1	By Seattle College FEPP Year 2	Change in Proportion
District 1	112 (29%)	146 (17%)	-12%	226 (58%)	220 (26%)	-32%
District 2	102 (26%)	237 (28%)	+2%	-	-	-
District 3	65 (17%)	106 (12%)	-5%	77 (20%)	360 (43%)	+23%
District 4	-	51 (6%)	+6%	-	-	-
District 5	77 (20%)	161 (19%)	-1%	86(22%)	257 (31%)	+9%
District 6	-	84 (10%)	+10%	-	-	-
District 7*	-	19 (2%)	+2%	-	-	-
Unknown (no SPS match)	33 (8%)	33 (4%)	+4%	-	-	-
Total	389	837	+440	389	837	+440

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

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

Table 11. Seattle Promise: Fall 2020 Enrollment by High School

High School	Council District	Students Enrolled as Promise Scholars
Chief Sealth International High School*	1	85 (10%)
West Seattle High School	1	61 (7%)
Cleveland STEM High School*	2	96 (11%)
Franklin High School*	2	69 (8%)
Interagency Academy*	2	16 (2%)
Rainier Beach High School*	2	53 (6%)
South Lake High School	2	<10 (<1%)
Garfield High School	3	77 (9%)
Nova High School	3	10 (1%)
Seattle World School	3	19 (2%)
Roosevelt High School	4	51 (6%)
Ingraham International High School	5	98 (12%)
Middle College High School	5	<10 (1%)
Nathan Hale High School	5	58 (7%)
Ballard High School	6	84 (10%)
The Center School	7	19 (2%)
Unknown (no SPS match)		33 (4%)
Total		837

*High-School supported through K-12 School-Based Investment strategy

Table 12. Seattle Promise: Access by Student/Family Characteristics (Fall Enrollment)			
Student/Family Characteristics	Number of Students Served FEPP Year 1	Number of Students Served FEPP Year 2	Change in Proportion
Student Race/Ethnicity			
Alaska Native/ American Indian	<10 (2%)	<10 (<1%)	->1%
Asian	85 (22%)	172 (21%)	-1%
Black or African American	90 (23%)	152 (18%)	-5%
Hispanic/ Latino	85 (22%)	156 (19%)	-3%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	<10 (1%)	<10 (1%)	0%
Two or More Races	36 (9%)	73 (9%)	0%
White	74 (19%)	219 (26%)	+7%
Unknown Race	16 (4%)	58 (7%)	+3%
Student Gender			
Female	205 (53%)	420 (50%)	-3%
Male	184 (47%)	416 (50%)	+3%
Unknown Gender	<10 (1%)	<10 (1%)	0%
Other Characteristics			
Immigrant and Refugee Families	160 (45%)	321 (40%)	-5%
English Language Learner	75 (21%)	145 (18%)	-3%
Special Education	41 (12%)	89 (11%)	-1%
Homeless	28 (8%)	42 (5%)	-3%

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 twelfth graders who apply for Promise. Asian and white students are most likely to apply to Promise (54% of all applicants in 20-21) . In addition to persistence

supports given to all Promise scholars, Promise 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. In SY 20-21, over half (55%) of Scholars received tuition scholarships and about a fifth (22%) received equity scholarships. White students were most likely to benefit from tuition scholarships; Asian and Black scholars were more likely to receive equity scholarships than other racial groups.

Ethnicity	High School Supports			Tuition Scholarship			Equity Scholarship		
	Year 1	Year 2	Change	Year 1	Year 2	Change in Proportion	Year 1	Year 2	Change in Proportion
American Indian/ Alaska Native	--	20 (1%)	--	<10 (<6%)	<10 (<2%)	--	< 10 (<10%)	<10 (<6%)	--
Asian/Pacific Islander	--	472 (22%)	--	48 (26%)	87 (19%)	-7%	22 (19%)	47 (25%)	+6%
Black/African American	--	396 (19%)	--	30 (16%)	50 (11%)	-5%	46 (39%)	49 (26%)	-13%
Hispanic/Latino	--	246 (12%)	--	36 (20%)	78 (17%)	-3%	19 (16%)	36 (19%)	+3%
Two or More Races	--	255 (12%)	--	<10 (<6%)	<10 (<2%)	--	<10 (<10%)	<10 (<6%)	--
White	--	662 (32%)	--	52 (29%)	186 (41%)	+12%	15 (13%)	27 (19%)	+6%
Another Race	--		--	<10 (<6%)	<10 (<2%)	--	<10 (<10%)	<10 (<6%)	--
Missing/Unknown	--	48 (2%)	--	11 (6%)	36 (8%)	+2%	<10 (<10%)	11 (6%)	--
Total	1,739	2099	+360	182 (46%)	457 (55%)	+275 (+9%)	117 (29%)	187 (22%)	+70 (-7%)

Data source: Seattle Colleges; Analyzed by DEEL.

	Planned Spending	Actual Spending	Percent Spent
Tuition	\$1.6	\$1.3	81%
Equity Scholarship	\$0.4	\$0.2	50%
College Performance and Persistence Support	\$2.5	\$2.5	100%
Administration	\$0.3	\$0.3	100%
Total	\$4.8	\$4.3	100%

Data source: Seattle Colleges; Analyzed by DEEL.

B. Satisfactory Academic Progress

As a last dollar tuition program, students enrolled in Seattle Promise are required to meet Satisfactory Academic Progress³ (SAP) each quarter to access state and federal financial aid and maintain Promise eligibility. DEEL did begin receiving SAP information from Seattle Colleges until 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 20-21, 264 students (32% of total students enrolled) did not maintain a minimum 2.0 GPA; this is a one percentage point increase from Year 1 of FEPP implementation, before the COVID-19 pandemic. About one quarter of the students with cumulative GPAs below 2.0 were Black/African American; Hispanic/Latino and white students were each about one-fifth of the total.

Ethnicity	FEPP Year 1	FEPP Year 2	Change in Proportion
American Indian/Alaska Native	<10 (<1%)	<10 (<1%)	--
Asian	15 (12%)	39 (15%)	+3%
Black/African American	35 (29%)	70 (27%)	-2%
Hispanic/Latino	32 (26%)	57 (22%)	-4%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	<10 (<1%)	<10 (<5%)	--
White	20 (17%)	56 (21%)	+4%
Two or More Races	11 (9%)	29 (11%)	+2%
Missing/Unknown	<10 (<10%)	12 (5%)	--
Total	121 (31%)	264 (32%)	+143 (+1%)

Data source: Seattle Colleges. Analyzed by DEEL.

C. Part-Time Enrollment

Seattle Promise Scholars have the option to request part-time enrollment. Three hundred forty-five Promise Students were enrolled part-time (<12 credits) at least one quarter in SY 20-21; this is an eighteen percent point increase over the first year of FEPP implementation before the COVID-19 pandemic. White (24%), Black/African American (22%), and Hispanic/Latino (22%) students represent the majority of part-time students. Overall, two-fifths (41%) of scholars were enrolled part-time for at least part of the 20-21 school year.

³ 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>

Table 16. Seattle Promise Part-Time Enrollment by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	FEPP Year 1	FEPP Year 2	Change in Proportion
American Indian/ Alaska Native	<10	<10	--
Asian	11 (12%)	60 (17%)	+5%
Black/African American	23 (26%)	75 (22%)	-4%
Hispanic/Latino	25 (28%)	76 (22%)	-6%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	<10	<10	--
Two or More Races	12 (13%)	28 (8%)	-5%
White	15 (17%)	83 (24%)	+7%
Missing/Unknown	<10	22 (6%)	--
Total	89 (23%)	345 (41%)	+256 (+18%)

Data source: Seattle Colleges. Analyzed by DEEL.

D. Retention and Completion

In Fall 2020, the 2019 Cohort began their second year of Promise. Fifty-one percent of the original cohort enrolled in Fall 2020 classes, a seven-percentage point decrease from the 2018 Cohort's fall-to-fall retention. The greatest drop in retention rates was among Asian and white scholars. The 2019 Cohort saw a slightly smaller decrease (four percentage points) in its two-year completion rate compared to the prior cohort.

Table 16. Seattle Promise Retention to 2nd Fall (Enrolled in Promise or received Degree/ Certificate)

Ethnicity	FEPP Year 1 2018 Cohort # (% of cohort)	FEPP Year 2 2019 Cohort # (% of cohort)	Change in Proportion
American Indian/ Alaska Native	<10	<10	--
Asian	32 (82%)	39 (68%)	-14%
Black/African American	32 (57%)	34 (59%)	+2%
Hispanic/Latino	15 (42%)	36 (51%)	+9%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	<10	<10	--
Two or More Races	<10	<10	--
White	20 (49%)	23 (41%)	-8%
Missing/Unknown	<10	<10	--
Total	108 (57%)	148 (51%)	+40 (-6%)

Data source: Seattle Colleges. Analyzed by DEEL.

Table 17. Seattle Promise Completion (Received Degree/ Certificate by 2nd or 3rd Spring)

Ethnicity	FEPP Year 1 2-Year Completion (#/ % of cohort)	FEPP Year 2 2-Year Completion (#/ % of cohort)	Change in Proportion	FEPP Year 2 3-Year Completion* (#/ % of cohort)
American Indian/ Alaska Native	<10	<10	--	<10
Asian	16 (41%)	15 (28%)	-13%	25 (64%)
Black/African American	<10	<10	--	14 (25%)
Hispanic/Latino	<10	<10	--	9 (25%)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	<10	<10	--	<10
Two or More Races	<10	13 (36%)	--	6 (55%)
White	11 (27%)	15 (27%)	--	16 (39%)
Missing/Unknown	<10	<10	--	<10
Total	46 (24%)	56 (19%)	-10 (-4%)	71 (37%)

* 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 improve data collection systems and structures. Data on referral rates to community resources programs is unavailable at this time. Anecdotally, we know that Colleges staff regularly refer and connect students with expressed need to campus resources such as counseling, tutoring, technology support, and basic needs resources like food pantries. A process evaluation completed by DEEL includes helpful information regarding Seattle Promise scholar reported non-academic needs: [Seattle Promise Scholar Persistence & Advising Support 2020-2021 Process Evaluation Report](#).

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.

SY 2020-21 FEPP Levy Funded Partners

FEPP Levy investments and results are made possible by a large community of partners who provide direct services to Seattle’s children, youth, families as well as professional development and systems-building support to our providers. The list below reflects our funded partners who bring this Levy to life.

1st Start Learning Family Home Center	First Place
Academy for Creating Excellence (ACE)	Franklin High School
Alliance for Education	Friends of the Children Seattle
Aki Kurose Middle School	Garfield High School
Innsha Allah Family Childcare (Anaji Aman)	Hearing, Speech and Deafness Center
Associated Recreation Council (ARC)	HighScope Foundation
Aster Blossom Child Care (Aster Weldemichael)	Highland Park Elementary School
Atlantic Street Center	Hilltop Children's Center
Bailey Gatzert Elementary	Imagine Institute
Ballard High School	Ingraham High School
Beacon Hill International School	Interagency Academy
Bella’s Creative Learning Center (Bella Richi)	International Community Health Services
Boys and Girls Club of King County	Kaiser Permanente Washington
BRAVE	Kandelia
Catholic Community Services	Kimball Elementary
Causey's Learning Center	King County
Center for Linguistic and Cultural Democracy	Launch
Chief Sealth High School	Leschi Elementary
Child Care Resources	Lincoln High School
Children’s Home Society	Lowell Elementary
Chinese Information Service Center	Madison Middle School
Clear Moon Consulting (Brock Grubb)	Madrona Elementary
Cleveland STEM High School	Martin Luther King Jr. Elementary
Community Day School Association dba Launch	Mauric Dolberry/A Line in the Sand Consulting
Community School of West Seattle	Meany Middle School
Concord Elementary	Mentoring Urban Students and Teens (MUST)
Country Doctor Community Health Centers	Mercer Middle School
Coyote Central	Nathan Hale High School
Creative Kids Learning Center	Neighborcare Health
Dearborn Park Elementary	Neighborhood House
Delridge Neighborhood Development Association	Northgate Elementary
Denise Louie Education Center	Northwest Center
Denny International Middle School	NW Education Access
Dunlap Elementary	Nova High School
East African Community Services	Odessa Brown Children’s Clinic (Seattle Children’s Hospital)
Edmund S. Meany Middle School	Olympic Hills Elementary
El Centro de la Raza	WACCC/ One Family Learning Center
Emerson Elementary	Page Ahead Children's Literacy Program
Empowering Youth and Families Outreach	Primm ABC Child Care Center
Experimental Education Unit at UW	Public Health - Seattle & King County

Puget Sound ESD
Rainier Beach High School
Refugee Women's Alliance
Rising Star Elementary
Robert Eagle Staff Middle School
Roosevelt High School
Roxhill Elementary
Safe Homes
Sand Point Elementary
Sanislo Elementary
School Readiness Consulting
Scott RJ, LLC
Seattle Colleges
Seattle Human Services Department
Seattle Indian Health Board
Seattle Parks and Recreation
Seattle School District #1
Seattle World School
Seed of Life Early Learning Center
Sound Child Care Solutions
South End Stories
South Shore PreK-8
STEM Paths Innovation Network (SPIN)

Students and Family Support Program
Swedish Medical Center
Teaching Strategies
Team Read
Technology Access Foundation
The Breakfast Group
The Good Foot Arts Collective
Thurgood Marshall Elementary
Tiny Tots Development Center
Tiny Trees Preschool
United Indians of All Tribes Foundation
United Way of King County
University of Washington
University Tutors of Seattle
Voices of Tomorrow
WA-Bloc
Washington Middle School
Wellspring Family Services
West Seattle Elementary
West Seattle High School
Wing Luke Elementary
YMCA of Greater Seattle