

Families, Education, Preschool and Promise Levy

Data Appendix -- School Year 2022-2023 Annual Report

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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 fourth year of FEPP Levy implementation, DEEL conducted five funding processes to invest FEPP funds.

Table 1. School Year 2022-2023 FEPP Levy Funding Process Updates				
Funding Opportunity	Type of Funding Process	Funding Process Release	Awardees Announced	Recurrence Schedule
Preschool and Early Learning				
SPP Expansion	RFQ	Dec 2022	Mar 2023	Annual
SPP Provider Facilities Fund	RFI	May 2023	Aug 2023	Annual
SPP Process Evaluation	RFP	Aug 2023	Oct 2023	As Needed
K-12 School and Community-Based				
Opportunity and Access	RFI	Jan 2023	Jun 2023	3-Year
Summer Learning	RFI	Mar 2023	Apr 2023	As Needed

Access to Services

Seattle Preschool Program

In the fourth year of FEPP implementation, the Seattle Preschool Program (SPP) served 2,042 children across 88 program sites. Over three-quarters of sites (57%) were located in City Council Districts 1, 2, and 5. Seventy-five percent (N=1,519) of SPP children identified as BIPOC, the largest share of which were Black/African American (28%); enrollment increased by nearly 6% over the previous year. Changes in participating SPP sites for the 22-23 school year resulted in the net loss of one community-based partner and net gain of two new SPP sites. Geographic distribution remains consistent with previous years.

Nearly half (49%) 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 22% were between 185 and 349% of the FPL. All families below 350% of the poverty line (71% of SPP families in SY 22-23) qualified for free SPP tuition. More than one-third (40%) of SPP students were from immigrant and refugee families, and SPP remained consistent in serving children experiencing homelessness (N= 77), comprising 4% of all children served.

Table 2. Seattle Preschool Program Access to Services by Council District								
Council District	Number of Children Served				Number of SPP Sites			
	Year 1 (2019-20)	Year 2 (2020-21)	Year 3 (2021-22)	Year 4 (2022-23)	Year 1 (2019-20)	Year 2 (2020-21)	Year 3 (2021-22)	Year 4 (2022-23)
1	319 (19%)	314(19%)	379 (20%)	395 (19%)	11 (16%)	11 (15%)	16 (18%)	17 (19%)
2	515 (30%)	564 (34%)	647 (33%)	700 (34%)	24 (36%)	30 (41%)	34 (40%)	35 (40%)
3	194(11%)	177 (11%)	186(10%)	184 (9%)	10 (15%)	10 (14%)	9 (10%)	7 (8%)
4	138 (8%)	110 (7%)	121 (6%)	150 (7%)	4 (6%)	4 (5%)	4 (5%)	4 (5%)
5	353 (21%)	316 (19%)	349 (18%)	364 (18%)	13 (19%)	14 (19%)	17 (20%)	18 (20%)
6	73 (4%)	87 (5%)	94 (5%)	98 (5%)	2 (3%)	2 (3%)	2 (2%)	2 (2%)
7	54 (3%)	46 (3%)	104 (5%)	95 (5%)	2 (3%)	2 (3%)	3 (3%)	3 (3%)
Other*	71 (4%)	44 (3%)	54 (3%)	56 (3%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	2 (2%)
Total	1,717	1,658	1,934	2,042	67	74	86	88

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

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

Numbers differ slightly from past reports due to refinements on the definition of served (at least 10 days present).

Data source: Department of Education and Early Learning

Table 3. Seattle Preschool Program Participant Child/Family Characteristics

	Number of Children Served			
	Year 1 (2019-20)	Year 2 (2020-21)	Year 3 (2021-22)	Year 4 (2022-23)
Race/Ethnicity				
American Indian/Alaskan Native	<10 (<1%)	13 (1%)	12 (1%)	<10 (<1%)
Asian	337 (20%)	303 (18%)	322 (17%)	340 (17%)
Black/African-American	474 (28%)	478 (29%)	567 (29%)	565 (28%)
Hispanic/Latino	224 (13%)	242 (15%)	286 (15%)	313 (15%)
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	<10 (<1%)	<10 (<1%)	12 (1%)	<10 (<1%)
North African/Middle Eastern	18 (1%)	15 (1%)	26 (1%)	27 (1%)
Two or more races	232 (14%)	214 (13%)	244 (13%)	264 (13%)
White	363 (21%)	356 (21%)	439 (23%)	512 (25%)
Unknown Race	53 (3%)	30 (2%)	26 (1%)	<10 (<1%)
Child Gender				
Female	830 (48%)	843 (51%)	960 (50%)	1,031 (50%)
Male	880 (51%)	808 (49%)	967 (50%)	1,006 (49%)
Unknown or Non-Binary	<10 (<1%)	<10 (<1%)	<10 (<1%)	<10 (<1%)
Family Income*				
<185% FPL (qualifies for free or reduced lunch in K-12)	857 (50%)	842 (51%)	988 (51%)	999 (49%)
185-349% FPL	464 (27%)	382 (23%)	447 (23%)	455 (22%)
350%+ FPL (pays some tuition in sliding scale)	356 (21%)	382 (23%)	435 (22%)	500 (24%)
Unknown Income (families may decline to state)	43 (3%)	54 (3%)	70 (4%)	89 (4%)
Other Characteristics				
Homeless	85 (5%)	52 (3%)	75 (4%)	77 (4%)
Immigrant and Refugee Families	629 (37%)	645 (39%)	785(41%)	822 (40%)

**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. Families can move between income levels during the school year, so the by-income counts add up to more than the total children.*

Data source: Department of Education and Early Learning

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 the 2022-2023 school year, DEEL continued efforts to streamline applications to our early learning services. These efforts include ongoing partnership and coordination with the Washington State Department of Children, Youth, and Family Services (DCYF) to improve contracting processes including alignment of annual index changes to State Median Income as well as family eligibility requirements. DEEL also moved the Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) from a paper-based system to the web-based Parent Portal, which is the same platform used by the Seattle Preschool Program. This change allows families to undergo eligibility screening and apply in a single step, resulting in a streamlined process and reduced application processing time.

Past improvements include:

- SY 2020-21: DEEL operating systems modified to allow for CCAP/SPP application and enrollment by mobile device

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. There were no new modifications in the 2022-2023 school year.

Preschool & Early Learning SY 22-23 Summary

- Seattle Preschool Program (SPP) is on track to serve 2,500 children annually by 2026, meeting the FEPP Levy expansion goal
- Over 2,000 children were served at 88 sites citywide by 25 community organizations and Seattle Public Schools
- SPP participants are more diverse and with greater financial need than the overall SPS Kindergarten population
 - BIPOC: SPP 75%; SPS 52%
 - Immigrant and Refugee: SPP 40%; SPS 16%
 - Free and Reduced Lunch (<185% FPL): SPP 50%; SPS 25%
- WaKIDS proficiency among SPP participants matriculating to SPS Kindergarten exceeds pre-pandemic levels for all race/ethnic groups
- From SY 21-22 to SY 22-23, the K-Readiness opportunity gap closed 10%
 - The largest gains were seen among Black/African American (+14%), Hispanic/Latino (+9%), and Multi-racial students (+9%)

K-12 School and Community-Based

K-12 School and Community-Based investments served 18,688 students citywide in SY 22-23, an increase of more than 2,600 students from the previous year. FEPP Year 4 data includes participation data for the following K-12 investments: School-Based Investments (SBI), Opportunities & Access (O&A), Summer Learning (SL), Wraparound Services, Culturally Specific and Responsive (CSR), and Youth Leadership and Cultural Education (YLCE).

The highest percentage of students served attended school in Council District 2 (47%). The majority of students served by K-12 investments identified as BIPOC (76%), a 4% increase from SY 2021-22. Student access to investments across other student and family characteristics remained consistent with the previous year; K-12 investments served a similar share of male- and female-identified students (52% and 47% respectively), 33% of students served were from immigrant and refugee families, 26% English Language Learners, 15% received special education services, and 6% experienced homelessness as defined by McKinney-Vento status¹.

While SY 22-23 marked the second year since the return to in-person learning, the impacts of COVID-19 disruptions to learning continued to be felt by students, families, teachers, and staff. Ongoing racial and economic inequities, job loss and workforce issues, and mental health challenges significantly impacted families' and students' ability to attend school ready to learn. To address student and educator needs, FEPP-funded schools have leveraged City funding to increase student access to tutoring, academic, and social-emotional learning supports either through District employees or partnerships with community-based organizations (CBOs). Schools and CBO partners work together to create a coordinated system of supports for students, aligning academic supports that complement school instruction while building bridges between youth, families, and school staff.

As a complement to SBI grants, Kingmaker's of Seattle (KOS) offers Culturally Specific Programming (CSP) in a school-based setting, and out-of-school-time (OST) investments, O&A and YLCE, increase youth access to enrichment learning, academic support, and college and career readiness experiences beyond school hours. O&A and YLCE community-based partners provide culturally relevant, OST programming predominantly to BIPOC students. These opportunities provide students with additional academic support, an opportunity to form relationships with trusted adults and peer groups who match their cultural experience, and activities that help build 21st century skills.

In summer 2023, DEEL issued a \$1 million funding opportunity for CBOs to expand or enhance summer programming. As a result of this investment, 16 organizations served more than 680 students. Among participants surveyed, 87% felt more prepared for school after participating in their program and 87% reported feeling more ready to handle challenges that come their way.

FEPP-funded wraparound support services are intended to remove barriers to learning and connect students and their families to financial and support services. Wraparound services are funded by SBI as well as Family Support Services (FSS), Housing & Homelessness Supports (HHS), and Sports &

¹ The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act defines homeless as individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, and includes children/youths who share a house of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship; are living in motels, hotels, and/or emergency or transitional shelters. (Source: [National Center for Homeless Education](#))

Transportation (S&T) investments. SBI wraparound supports may include care management for students and families, referral to external social services and interventions to promote/increase student attendance. Within the Wraparound Services portfolio, 4,154 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.

Table 4. K-12 School and Community: Access to Services by Council District						
	Students Served				Levy-funded Schools	
Council District	Year 1 (2019-20)	Year 2 (2020-21)	Year 3 (2021-22)	Year 4 (2022-23)	Year 1 (2019-20)	Years 2-4 (2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23)
District 1	4,853 (21%)	3,131 (19%)	3,157 (20%)	3,528 (19%)	9 (22%)	5 (17%)
District 2	8,075 (34%)	9,343 (56%)	8,400 (52%)	8,664 (47%)	14 (34%)	16 (53%)
District 3	1,874 (8%)	2,287 (14%)	2,580 (16%)	2,470 (13%)	4 (10%)	5 (17%)
District 4	2,476 (11%)	258 (2%)	260 (2%)	904 (5%)	3 (7%)	1 (3%)
District 5	4,221 (18%)	1,650 (10%)	1,563 (10%)	2,018 (11%)	7 (17%)	3 (10%)
District 6	1,291 (6%)	<10 (<1%)	60 (<1%)	406 (2%)	3 (7%)	0
District 7*	630 (3%)	11 (<1%)	53 (<1%)	418 (2%)	1 (2%)	0
Total	23,430	16,681	16,073	18,688	41	30

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

Data source: Seattle Public Schools; Analyzed by DEEL

Table 5. K-12 School and Community: Access to Services by Student/Family Characteristics

Student/Family Characteristics	Students Served			
	Year 1 (2019-20)	Year 2 (2020-21)	Year 3 (2021-22)	Year 4 (2022-23)
Student Race/Ethnicity				
White	8,011 (34%)	3,039 (18%)	3,160 (20%)	4,486 (24%)
Black or African American	4,995 (21%)	5,129 (31%)	4,762 (30%)	5,010 (27%)
Hispanic/ Latino	3,663 (16%)	3,052 (18%)	3,038 (19%)	3,426 (18%)
Asian	3,854 (16%)	3,572 (21%)	3,267 (20%)	3,354 (18%)
Two or More Races	2,633 (11%)	1,655 (10%)	1,638 (10%)	1,981 (11%)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	13 (1%)	134 (1%)	129 (1%)	169 (<1%)
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	135 (1%)	98 (1%)	78 (<1%)	98 (<1%)
Unknown				164 (<1%)
Student Gender				
Male	12,076 (52%)	8,593 (52%)	8,366 (52%)	9,641 (52%)
Female	11,326 (48%)	8,048 (48%)	7,627 (47%)	8,753 (47%)
Non-Binary	28 (<1%)	40 (<1%)	79 (<1%)	130 (<1%)
Other Characteristics				
Family Income <185% FPL*	10,036 (46%)	9,197 (61%)	9,108 (62%)	9,306 (63%)
Immigrant and Refugee Families	6,968 (30%)	6,243 (37%)	5,828 (36%)	6,084 (33%)
English Language Learner	4,253 (18%)	3,960 (24%)	4,261 (27%)	4,854 (26%)
Special Education	3,467 (15%)	2,666 (16%)	2,515 (16%)	2,893 (15%)
McKinney-Vento	1,406 (6%)	1,233 (7%)	1,019 (6%)	1,065 (6%)

*Family income data only available for students served by School-Based Investments

Data source: Seattle Public Schools; Analyzed by DEEL.

K-12 School and Community-Based SY 22-23 Summary

- Over 18,700 K-12 students served by 60+ school and community partners
- District wide outcomes have not returned to pre-pandemic levels for English Language Arts and math proficiency, while graduate rates remain similar
- Among FEPP-served 3rd-8th graders, English Language Arts and math proficiency improved 6%, on average, from SY 21-22 to SY 22-23
 - ELA proficiency: 5% increase
 - Math proficiency: 6% increase
- On-time graduation rates for FEPP-served Class of 2023 students exceed pre-pandemic levels by 2%, on average, from SY 19-20 to SY 22-23
- Opportunity gaps among FEPP-served students closed from SY 21-22 to SY 22-23
 - ELA proficiency: 2% gap closure; 53% opportunity gap (81% proficiency White students; 28% for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander)
 - Math proficiency: 7% gap closure; 44% opportunity gap (69% proficiency White students; 25% Black/African American)
 - On-time graduation: 30% gap closure; 16% opportunity gap (93% graduation rate for Multiracial students; 77% for Hispanic/Latino students)

K-12 School Health

During the 2022-2023 school year, K-12 School Health investments served 18,092 students. Sixty-four percent of students served by School Based Health Centers (SBHCs) and school nurses lived in Council Districts 1, 2, and 3; these Districts have the most SBHCs. Sixty-one percent (N=10,949) of students served by SBHCs or school nurses were BIPOC (a 4% decrease from the previous year) and 19% identified as Black/African American. Students from immigrant and refugee families represented 25% of students served, 19% were English Language Learners, 16% received special education services, and 5% of students served experienced homelessness as defined by McKinney-Vento. Among all students served, 15,461 utilized school nurses, while more than 7,000 students utilized SBHC services.

Council District	Number of Students Served*			
	Year 1 (2019-20)	Year 2 (2020-21)	Year 3 (2021-22)	Year 4 (2022-23)
1	1,980 (21%)	1,533 (23%)	4,050 (23%)	4,144 (23%)
2	2,911 (31%)	1,896 (28%)	4,498 (25%)	4,284 (24%)
3	1,507 (16%)	1,394 (21%)	3,266 (18%)	3,059 (17%)
4	929 (10%)	597 (9%)	1,785 (10%)	1,799 (10%)
5	1,284 (14%)	732 (11%)	2,477 (14%)	2,332 (13%)
6	580 (6%)	397 (6%)	753 (4%)	771 (4%)
7	49 (<1%)	35 (<1%)	143 (<1%)	135 (<1%)
Unknown (<i>no SPS match</i>)	158 (2%)	203 (3%)	969 (5%)	1,568 (9%)
Total	9,398	6,787	17,941	18,092

*Includes unique students served by school-based health centers or school nurses, based on location of their enrolled school.

Data source: Seattle Public Schools; analyzed by DEEL.

Table 7. Number of School Based Health Centers by Council District		
	Number of SBHCs	
Council District	Year 1 (2019-20)	Years 2-4 (2020-21 through 2022-23)
1	7 (25%)	7 (24%)
2	9 (32%)	9 (31%)
3	6 (21%)	7 (24%)
4	2 (7%)	2 (7%)
5	3 (11%)	3 (10%)
6	1 (4%)	1 (3%)
7	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	28	29

Table 8. K-12 School Health User Student/Family Characteristics

Student/Family Characteristics	Number of Students Served*			
	Year 1 (2019-20)	Year 2 (2020-21)	Year 3 (2021-22)	Year 4 (2022-23)
Student Race/Ethnicity				
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	64 (1%)	51 (1%)	80 (<1%)	77 (<1%)
Asian	1,559 (17%)	985 (15%)	2,551 (15%)	2,403 (13%)
Black or African American	2,159 (23%)	1,454 (22%)	3,557 (21%)	3,506 (19%)
Hispanic/ Latino	1,610 (17%)	1,296 (20%)	2,894 (17%)	2,996 (17%)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	63 (1%)	54 (1%)	104 (1%)	125 (1%)
Two or More Races	878 (10%)	646 (10%)	1,768 (10%)	1,842 (10%)
White	2,907 (31%)	2,098 (32%)	6,018 (35%)	5,855 (32%)
Unknown*				1,288 (7%)
Student Gender				
Female	5,043 (55%)	3,370 (51%)	8,337 (49%)	8,239 (46%)
Male	4,179 (45%)	3,181 (48%)	8,463 (50%)	8,302 (46%)
Non-Binary	18 (<1%)	33 (1%)	172 (1%)	263 (1%)
Unknown*				1,288 (7%)
Other Characteristics				
English Language Learner	1,831 (20%)	904 (28%)	3,102 (18%)	3,387 (19%)
McKinney-Vento	657 (7%)	630 (10%)	822 (5%)	948 (5%)
Immigrant and Refugee Families	2,972 (32%)	1,959 (30%)	4,571 (27%)	4,449 (25%)
Special Education	1,432 (15%)	1,449 (22%)	2,728 (16%)	2,860 (16%)

*Includes students with available matched SPS record, see table 6 for unknown counts.

Data source: Seattle Public Schools; Analyzed by DEEL.

Table 9. Number of Students Served by Grade and Service Type (SY 22-23)

Service Type	Number of Students Served				
	Elementary	Middle	High	No SPS Match*	Unique Students Per Service Type**
SBHC Medical	780	1,383	3,737	278	6,178
SBHC Mental Health	148	319	1,008	64	1,539
SBHC Other ⁺	N/A				538
Portable Dental⁺	N/A				1,308
School Nurse	2,464	4,510	7,749	738	15,461
Unique Students**	2,648	4,895	9,261	1,288	18,092

*No SPS match means that PHSKC reported students served but SPS ID did not matched to SPS records.

**Students may receive more than one service; sums of services or unique students per service will be greater than counts of unique students.

+Data reported in aggregate and unable to show by grade.

Data source: Seattle Public Schools; Analyzed by DEEL.

K-12 School Health SY 22-23 Summary

- Over 18,000 Seattle Public Schools students access K-12 Health services
- More students accessed FEPP-funded preventative care in SY 22-23
 - 1965% increase in portable dental screenings (+358 students)
 - 2% increase in fully immunized students
 - 324% increase in nurse administration of the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ; +1283 from prior year), marking a return to pre-pandemic levels of assessment
- Across 29 SBHCs, more than 6,100 students received medical services while more than 1,500 received mental health care
 - Among students accessing medical care, 17,579 visits occurred, an average of 3 visits per student
 - Among students accessing mental health care, 14,564 visits occurred, an average of 9 visits per student
- School attendance rates for all SPS students have not returned to pre-pandemic levels

Seattle Promise

In the 2022-2023 school year, approximately 1,250 students enrolled in the Seattle Promise program. This includes 830 scholars from the 2022 Cohort in their first year of college, 313 scholars from the 2021 Cohort continuing into their second year, and 97 scholars from the 2020 Cohort entering their third year. While Seattle Colleges campuses are located in Council Districts 1, 3, and 5, Promise scholars matriculate from high schools citywide. This includes students from public charter schools (Rainier Valley Leadership Academy, Summit Atlas, and Summit Sierra) who were newly eligible to apply to Promise in 2022. In 2023, more than 4,100 students graduated from Seattle Public Schools (SPS), with 54% identifying as students of color. Notably, students of color are over-represented in the Seattle Promise applicant pool accounting for 66% (1616 out of 2459) of applicants.

In the 2022-23 School Year, Seattle Promise's Outreach Team increased their high school campus presence and offered in-person Promise application and FAFSA/WASFA workshops. These outreach efforts resulted in a 3% increase in participation among students who are English Language Learners (ELL; N=66), supported by tailored presentations and workshops within ELL classrooms. Additionally, targeted outreach initiatives led to a 6% increase in engagement among immigrant and refugee families (N=121), facilitated by partnerships with bilingual staff and community organizations serving diverse linguistic communities.

For current and continuing Promise Scholars, the hybrid campus—with classes and resources offered both online and in-person—continued to impact academic decision-making, support, and referral options in SY 22-23. Seventy percent of Seattle Promise participants enrolled in fall 2022 were BIPOC (N=876), 49% identified as male, and 42% identified as female. Five percent of Promise scholars (N=67) experienced homelessness during their time at SPS. While enrolled students benefited from more options when meeting with their Promise Retention Specialist, there was a varied experience regarding class and resource referral across Seattle College campuses. Seattle Promise's campus-based Retention Teams are integral to the student experience, serve as students' primary resource navigator at their campuses, and provide academic advisement.

In 2021, in response to the COVID-19 and student feedback from the 2021-22 Process Evaluation and Racial Equity Toolkit recommendations, a suite of program enhancements were implemented to increase equity in program outcomes. Initiated during the pandemic and continuing into recovery, enhancements include strategies such as a re-entry pathway to the program for scholars who previously lost eligibility, expanded eligibility and increase award size for the equity scholarship, new preparation and persistence supports such as free Summer pre-college math and English courses, and a transfer partnership with the University of Washington called Path to UW have expanded opportunities for underserved students.

Table 10. Seattle Promise Access By Council District

Council District	By Former High School				By Seattle College Campus			
	FEPP Year 1 (2019-20)	FEPP Year 2 (2020-21)	FEPP Year 3 (2021-22)	FEPP Year 4 (2022-23)	FEPP Year 1 (2019-20)	FEPP Year 2 (2020-21)	FEPP Year 3 (2021-22)	FEPP Year 4 (2022-23)
District 1	112 (29%)	146 (17%)	183 (16%)	193 (15%)	226 (58%)	220 (26%)	226 (20%)	280 (22%)
District 2	102 (26%)	237 (28%)	342 (31%)	432 (35%)	-	-	-	
District 3	65 (17%)	106 (12%)	117 (11%)	118 (10%)	77 (20%)	360 (43%)	494 (44%)	551 (44%)
District 4	-	51 (6%)	88 (8%)	89 (7%)	-	-	-	
District 5	77 (20%)	161 (19%)	225 (20%)	-234 (19%)	86 (22%)	257 (31%)	718 (32%)	410 (33%)
District 6	-	84 (10%)	135 (12%)	129 (20%)	-	-	-	
District 7*	-	19 (2%)	24 (2%)	23 (2%)	-	-	-	
Unknown (no SPS match)	33 (8%)	33 (4%)	---	---	-	-	-	
Total	389	837	1114	1250	389	837	1114**	1250**

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 college campuses, so total by college adds up to more than total students enrolled.

Table 11. Seattle Promise Fall 2022 Enrollment by High School

High School	Council District	Enrolled Fall 2021	Enrolled Fall 2022	Percent Change
Chief Sealth International*	1	99 (9%)	111 (9%)	0%
Skills Center	1		--	--
Summit-Atlas	1		<10	--
West Seattle	1	84 (8%)	82 (7%)	-1%
Cleveland STEM*	2	101 (9%)	105 (8%)	-1%
Franklin*	2	137 (12%)	182 (15%)	+3%
Rainier Valley Leadership Academy	2		<10	--
Summit-Sierra	2		23 (2%)	--
Interagency Academy*	2	29 (3%)	45 (4%)	+1%
Rainier Beach*	2	74 (7%)	77 (6%)	-1%
South Lake	2	<10 (<1%)	<10	--
Garfield	3	73 (7%)	77 (6%)	-1%
Nova	3	16 (1%)	26 (2%)	+1%
Seattle World School	3	14 (1%)	15 (1%)	0%
Lincoln	4		24 (2%)	--
Roosevelt	4	88 (8%)	65 (5%)	-3%
Ingraham International	5	109 (10%)	118 (9%)	-1%
Middle College	5	<10 (1%)	<10	--
Nathan Hale	5	107 (10%)	116 (9%)	-1%
Ballard	6	135 (12%)	129 (10%)	-2%
The Center School	7	24 (2%)	23 (2%)	0%
Cascade Parent Partnership	7		<10	--
Total		1,114	1,250	+12%

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

Table 12. Seattle Promise Access by Student/Family Characteristics (Fall Enrollment)

Number of Students Served				
Student/Family Characteristics	FEPP Year 1 (2019-20)	FEPP Year 2 (2020-21)	FEPP Year 3 (2021-22)	FEPP Year 4 (2022-23)
Student Race/Ethnicity				
Alaska Native/ American Indian	<10 (2%)	<10 (<1%)	<10 (<1%)	<10 (<1%)
Asian	85 (22%)	172 (21%)	207 (19%)	246 (20%)
Black or African American	90 (23%)	152 (18%)	183 (16%)	238 (20%)
Hispanic/ Latino	85 (22%)	156 (19%)	189 (17%)	221 (18%)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	<10 (1%)	<10 (1%)	<10 (<1%)	<10 (<1%)
Two or More Races	36 (9%)	73 (9%)	101 (9%)	118 (9%)
White	74 (19%)	219 (26%)	332 (30%)	343 (27%)
Another Race (Not Specified) or Unknown Race	16 (4%)	58 (7%)	65 (6%)	42 (3%)
Student Gender				
Female	205 (53%)	420 (50%)	512 (46%)	524 (42%)
Male	184 (47%)	416 (50%)	570 (51%)	614 (49%)
Unknown Gender	<10 (1%)	<10 (1%)	34 (3%)	85 (7%)
Non-binary*				17 (1%)
Other Characteristics**				
English Language Learner	75 (21%)	145 (18%)	189 (17%)	255 (20%)
Homeless	28 (8%)	42 (5%)	40 (4%)	67 (5%)
Immigrant and Refugee Families	160 (45%)	321 (40%)	390 (35%)	511 (41%)
Special Education	41 (12%)	89 (11%)	147 (13%)	172 (14%)

*Washington State Board of Community and Technical Colleges revised the Colleges' application from asking sex (female/male) expanded gender identity categories in 2022.

**Percentages may total over 100 due to rounding.

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 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 has three core strategies:

- **College Preparation and Persistence Support:** Beginning junior year of high school, students receive support to and through their experience at Seattle Colleges, including financial aid workshops, application assistance, and other on-campus advising and resources supporting persistence and retention. Seattle Promise offers college access support to all graduating public high school students. Students who apply to Seattle Promise receive additional college entry support as they transition from high school to college.
- **Tuition:** A last-dollar scholarship which covers tuition costs after federal and state financial aid and individual student scholarships are applied.
- **Equity Scholarships:** Financial assistance for non-tuition related expenses such as books, fees, childcare, food, housing, transportation and other needs for students with expected family contributions in alignment with the Pell Grant eligibility.

As noted above, equity scholarships continued to have expanded eligibility and increased award size in the 22-23 SY. During this year, over half (52%) of all scholars received tuition scholarships and nearly half received equity scholarships (43%). Students of color represented the majority of scholars receiving equity scholarships (Black/African American 31%, Hispanic/Latino 21%, and Asian 19%); while more White students benefitted from last-dollar tuition scholarships (41%). Because Promise offers last dollar tuition scholarships to students whose full tuition is not already covered by federal or state scholarships or grants other sources, such as Pell Grants and College Bound Scholarship, students are typically eligible for either the equity scholarship or tuition supports; rarely both. Due to differences in enrollment and financial aid demographic information due to student privacy laws however, these data points cannot be easily compared.

Table 13. Seattle Promise Demographics by Strategy

Ethnicity	College Preparation and Persistence Support*				Tuition Scholarship*				Equity Scholarship*			
	FEPP Year 1 (19-20)	FEPP Year 2 (20-21)	FEPP Year 3 (21-22)	FEPP Year 4 (22-23)	FEPP Year 1 (19-20)	FEPP Year 2 (20-21)	FEPP Year 3 (21-22)	FEPP Year 4 (22-23)	FEPP Year 1 (19-20)	FEPP Year 2 (20-21)	FEPP Year 3 (21-22)	FEPP Year 4 (22-23)
American Indian/ Alaska Native	--	20 (1%)	29 (1%)	22 (<1%)	<10 (<6%)	<10 (<2%)	21 (3%)	<10 (<1%)	< 10 (<10%)	<10 (<6%)	10 (2%)	<10 (<1%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	--	472 (22%)	476 (21%)	454 (18%)	48 (26%)	87 (19%)			22 (19%)	47 (25%)		
Asian	--	--	--	--			146 (23%)	110 (17%)			112 (24%)	107 (19%)
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--			<10 (10%)	<10 (<1%)			<10 (<10%)	<10 (<1%)
Black/African American	--	396 (19%)	495 (22%)	514 (20%)	30 (16%)	50 (11%)	71 (11%)	58 (9%)	46 (39%)	49 (26%)	131 (28%)	169 (31%)
Hispanic/Latino	--	246 (12%)	301 (13%)	353 (14%)	36 (20%)	78 (17%)	98 (15%)	106 (16%)	19 (16%)	36 (19%)	77 (17%)	116 (21%)
Two or More Races		255 (12%)	270 (12%)	297 (12%)	<10 (<6%)	<10 (<2%)	--	92 (14%)	<10 (<10%)	<10 (<6%)	--	58 (11%)
White	--	662 (32%)	637 (28%)	786 (31%)	52 (29%)	186 (41%)	348 (54%)	268 (41%)	15 (13%)	27 (19%)	84 (18%)	64 (12%)
Another Race	--	--	<10	--	<10 (<6%)	<10 (<2%)	--	--	<10 (<10%)	<10 (<6%)	--	--
Missing/Unknown	--	48 (2%)	58 (3%)	99 (4%)	11 (6%)	36 (8%)	68 (11%)	20 (3%)	<10 (<10%)	11 (6%)	66 (14%)	30 (5%)
Total	1,739	2,099	2,267*	2,525*	182 (46%)	457 (55%)	647 (58%)	654 (52%)	117 (29%)	187 (22%)	460 (41%)	550 (43%)

*Support participation is defined as the number of Seattle Promise applications submitted

*Students are counted multiple times if they report more than one race or ethnicity.

**Promise application information summarized may differ from total applications referenced in data sources.

Data source: Seattle Colleges; Analyzed by DEEL.

Table 14. Seattle Promise: 2022-2023 Expenditures by Strategy (in \$M)

	Planned Spending	Actual Spending	Percent Spent
Tuition¹	\$3.01M	\$3.00M	100%
Equity Scholarship	\$1.18M	\$1.32M	112%
College Preparation & Persistence Support	\$3.58M	\$3.58M	100%
Administration	\$0.43M	\$0.43M	100%
TOTAL:	\$8.19M	\$8.32M*	102%

**Includes reallocated FEPP resources as part of Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery fund swap to support Equity Enhancements*

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 Progress² (SAP) each quarter to access state and federal financial aid and maintain Promise eligibility. SAP requires students to pass all their classes and maintain a 2.0 minimum GPA. DEEL began receiving SAP information from Seattle Colleges in 2022.

Over 85% of students enrolled in Fall 2022 met satisfactory academic progress; this represents an average 5% improvement from Year 3 of FEPP implementation. Student success in meeting SAP and maintaining eligibility for Seattle Promise increased across nearly all ethnicity categories. Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino scholars saw the largest gains with their SAP success improving by 18% and 9% respectively. Among the 14% of students (N=180) who did not maintain a minimum 2.0 GPA and/or minimum Promise program eligibility, white students were most represented at 27%, followed by Hispanic/Latino and Black/African American (24% and 22% respectively). More equitable outcomes in meeting SAP are attributed in part to program equity enhancements which were fully implemented in SY 22-23.

² 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 15. Seattle Promise Scholars Not Meeting Satisfactory Academic Progress by Ethnicity*

Ethnicity	FEPP Year 1 (2019-20)	FEPP Year 2 (2020-21)	FEPP Year 3 (2021-22)	FEPP Year 4 (2022-23)
American Indian/Alaska Native	<10 (<1%)	<10 (<1%)	<10 (<1%)	<10 (<1%)
Asian	15 (12%)	39 (15%)	54 (26%)	-27 (15%)
Black/African American	35 (29%)	70 (27%)	75 (40%)	28 (22%)
Hispanic/Latino	32 (26%)	57 (22%)	62 (33%)	43 (24%)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	<10 (<1%)	<10 (<5%)	<10 (<1%)	<10 (<5%)
White	20 (17%)	56 (21%)	84 (25%)	-48 (27%)
Two or More Races	11 (9%)	29 (11%)	34 (34%)	14 (8%)
Missing/Unknown	<10 (<10%)	12 (5%)	20 (29%)	<10 (<1%)
Total	121 (31%)	264 (32%)	334 (30%)	180 (14%)

*Percents may total to more than 100 due to rounding. Satisfactory Academic Progress (SAP) refers to students meeting quarterly Promise eligibility requirements (e.g., met with a retention specialist in addition to meeting minimum academic standards in an eligible program of study per federal and state financial aid regulations). Students that maintained SAP include SAP statuses: Academic Plan, Probation, SAP Undetermined, Warning. Use caution when interpreting data, figures in table above are point in time and not intended for longitudinal trend analyses. For additional information, please visit: [Financial Aid Student Responsibilities | Seattle Central College](#).

Data source: Seattle Colleges. Analyzed by DEEL.

C. Part-Time Enrollment

Seattle Promise Scholars have the option to request part-time enrollment each quarter. Eighteen percent of Promise scholars enrolled part-time (<12 credits) at least one quarter in SY 22-23 (N=223); this is a 2% decrease from the 2021-22 school year. Black/African American (25%), White (21%), and Hispanic/Latino (17%) students represent the majority of part-time students. Without part-time flexibility, students may struggle to pass their classes or withdraw their enrollment mid-quarter, thereby risking their Seattle Promise scholarship and program eligibility. Allowing for part-time enrollment aligns with programs goals to close opportunity gaps, enabling students of color and other priority populations to customize their course load, complete their degree, or transfer without adverse effects on their financial aid.

Ethnicity	FEPP Year 1 (2019-20)	FEPP Year 2 (2020-21)	FEPP Year 3 (2021-22)	FEPP Year 4 (2022-23)
American Indian/ Alaska Native	<10	<10	<10 (<1%)	<10
Asian	11 (12%)	60 (17%)	36 (16%)	44 (20%)
Black/African American	23 (26%)	75 (22%)	42 (19%)	56 (25%)
Hispanic/Latino	25 (28%)	76 (22%)	43 (19%)	38 (17%)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	<10	<10	<10 (1%)	<10
Two or More Races	12 (13%)	28 (8%)	21 (9%)	21 (9%)
White	15 (17%)	83 (24%)	58 (26%)	47 (21%)
Missing/Unknown	<10	22 (6%)	18 (8%)	<10
Total	89 (23%)	345 (41%)	227 (20%)	223 (18%)

Data source: Seattle Colleges. Analyzed by DEEL.

D. Retention and Completion

In Fall 2022, the 2021 Cohort began their second year of Promise. On measures for fall-to-fall retention, 2-year completion rates, and 3-year completion rates, the 2021 Cohort performed similar to the 2020 Cohort. On retention, 50% of the 2021 cohort enrolled in Fall 2022 classes compared to 54% fall-to-fall retention for the 2020 Cohort. The 2021 Cohort and 2020 Cohort have similar two-year completion rates overall (20% compared to 21%) as well as 3-year completion rates (31%; 30%). Student informed equity enhancements were implemented during this school year to address student’s persistence and retention challenges.

Table 17. Seattle Promise Retention to 2nd Fall (Enrolled in Promise or received Degree/Certificate)				
Ethnicity	FEPP Year 1 2018 Cohort	FEPP Year 2 2019 Cohort	FEPP Year 3 2020 Cohort	FEPP Year 4 2021 Cohort
American Indian/ Alaska Native	<10	<10	<10	--
Asian	32 (82%)	39 (68%)	92 (68%)	77 (69%)
Black/African American	32 (57%)	34 (59%)	67 (56%)	43 (37%)
Hispanic/Latino	15 (42%)	36 (51%)	62 (50%)	55 (45%)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	<10	<10	<10	<10
Two or More Races	<10	<10	35 (51%)	39 (57%)
White	20 (49%)	23 (41%)	125 (62%)	115 (54%)
Missing/Unknown	<10	<10	30 (94%)	22 (44%)
Total	108 (57%)	148 (51%)	371 (54%)	355 (50%)

Data source: Seattle Colleges. Analyzed by DEEL.

Table 18. Seattle Promise Completion (Received Degree/ Certificate by 2 nd Spring)				
Ethnicity	FEPP Year 1 2018 Cohort	FEPP Year 2 2019 Cohort	FEPP Year 3 2020 Cohort	FEPP Year 4 2021 Cohort
American Indian/ Alaska Native	<10	<10	<10	--
Asian	16 (41%)	16 (28%)	42 (31%)	34 (31%)
Black/African American	<10	<10	16 (13%)	10 (9%)
Hispanic/Latino	<10	<10	10 (8%)	12 (10%)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	<10	<10	--	--
Two or More Races	<10	12 (40%)	<10	17 (19%)
White	11 (27%)	15 (27%)	61 (30%)	57 (27%)
Missing/Unknown	<10	<10	<10	<10
Total	46 (24%)	56 (19%)	147 (21%)	138 (20%)

Data source: Seattle Colleges. Analyzed by DEEL.

Table 19. Seattle Promise Completion (Received Degree/ Certificate by 3 rd Spring)				
Ethnicity	FEPP Year 1 2018 Cohort	FEPP Year 2 2019 Cohort	FEPP Year 3 2020 Cohort	FEPP Year 4 2021 Cohort
American Indian/ Alaska Native	<10	<10	--	<i>Expected Fall 2024</i>
Asian	25 (64%)	26 (46%)	53 (39%)	
Black/African American	15 (25%)	10 (19%)	29 (24%)	
Hispanic/Latino	<10	15 (20%)	25 (20%)	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	--	--	<10	
Two or More Races	<10	12 (41%)	16 (23%)	
White	18 (39%)	18 (34%)	76 (37%)	
Missing/Unknown	<10	<10	12 (27%)	
Total	71 (37%)	87 (30%)	213 (31%)	

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 2022-23 Seattle Promise Process Evaluation Report identified several types of referral supports Seattle Promise students receive. Based on staff survey responses, Promise retention specialists provided the most referrals to financial aid services, tutoring, and the Path to UW advisor. Notably in both the 2022-23 Seattle Promise Process Evaluation and annual Promise surveys, scholars and staff identified referrals to and availability of mental health resources and counseling services as a critical and growing need.

Seattle Promise SY 22-23 Summary

- Seattle Promise enrollment continues to exceed projections
 - In SY 2022-2023, 1,250 Promise scholars were enrolled in the program
 - Cohort 2022 was the largest Promise cohort to date (N=830; 70% BIPOC)
 - Cohort 2022 returned for their 2nd Fall quarter at the highest rate since the program began (60% persistence rate, 10% increase from SY 2021-2022)
- Cohort 2020 3-year completion rate exceeded the national rate by 1% (31% Promise; 30% National)
- Program enhancements and policy changes implemented in response to COVID increased opportunities for underserved students
 - Re-entry pathway allowed nearly 290 students to return to Seattle Promise in SY 22-23 (68% BIPOC)
 - Expansion of equity scholarship eligibility increased student access by more than 20%; 550 scholars received equity scholarships in SY 22-23 (85% BIPOC) compared to 187 in SY 20-21
 - 66 additional Cohort 2020 students completed degrees in SY 22-23 with the addition of a 3rd year

Budget Summary

In calendar year 2023, \$136.9 million of FEPP Levy revenue was committed toward services for children, youth, and families.

Investment Area	Planned	Committed	Percent Committed
Early Learning	\$60.4	\$56.1	93%
K-12 School and Community Based	\$42.6	\$42.6	100%
K-12 School Health	\$14.4	\$14.4	100%
Seattle Promise	\$17.2	\$17.2	100%
DEEL Administration	\$7.0	\$6.6	93%
Total	\$141.6	\$136.9	97%