

**INTERIM REPORT: COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT
GUIDED PATHWAYS – SUPPORT FOR YOUTH AND FAMILIES**

I. Approach

The purpose of the Community Needs Assessment is to help guide the development of a strategic plan for GPS as well as near term program decisions.

To date GPS has carried out three different data gathering initiatives:

1. An assessment of the demographic, economic, and health indicators of King County to describe where families at greatest risk reside and the challenges they face.
2. A series of seven “Conversation Cafés” with parents, held in different parts of the County to learn whom they gain support from and the changes in supports and services that they would like to see. Thirty-three parents were involved.
3. A youth forum with 30 participants.

This report brings the learning of these efforts together. In addition, the provider voice is represented through key themes are noted from interviews carried out with providers in late 2011 about peer support prior to the development of GPS.

II. Demographic and Economic Health Indicators for Families living in King County¹

A. Where do children live?

King County is the 13th most populated county in the US and roughly the size of the state of Delaware (and much bigger than the smallest state Rhode Island.) Serving families with children 19 years old or younger living in King County is challenging because of the size of King County, its geography, and the multiplicity of jurisdictions. Outside of Seattle there are 38 cities in King County ranging in population from 394 (Hunts Point) to 122,363 (Bellevue) and 18 school districts serving these cities as well as unincorporated areas.

Strategic Question:
How can GPS serve all of King County with its large area, geographic diversity, and multiple jurisdictions?

A greater number of children live in the larger cities such as Bellevue and Federal Way but many communities in the more rural eastern portion of the County – such as Snoqualmie, North Bend, Duvall, Carnation, Maple Valley and Sammamish have the highest concentrations of children and youth, with 30% or more of the population being children. Unincorporated areas do not necessarily have less population than the incorporated areas. Neighborhoods such as Cottage Lake and Union Hill have similar or higher population than many of the suburban cities.

Strategic Question:
Are there differences in access to services between incorporated and unincorporated King County?

¹Detailed tables with demographic, economic, and health indicators can be found in Appendix A.

Table 1
Overview of Where Children Live

	Children ≥19 years	% of Total Population
Seattle	110,655	18%
Incorporated King County (other than Seattle)	271,997	26%
Un-incorporated King County	78,809	24%
Total	461,461	24%

For more detail about family and school district demographics see Appendix A.

B. Risk Factors for Families

There are a number of demographic and economic factors, which make it more difficult for families with children who have emotional or behavioral issues to access services and use them well. Among them are: parenting as a single parent, having insufficient income and/or insurance, and language and cultural barriers.

Single parents

Children in single parent households are at greater risk of having emotional or behavioral issues than other children. Their parents in turn have greater challenges in supporting their children because of lack of time and lack of household income. Many services for single parent families are oriented to supporting single mothers, but a significant portion of single parent households are led by fathers.

Strategic Question:
Should GPS develop specific services for single parents or do specific outreach to them?

Table 2
**Areas with high number of single parent households
or high percent of single parent households² (2010 Census)**

	Single Parent Households	% of Households that are Single Parent	% of Single Parent Households Led by a Male Parent
Seattle	16,181	13%	25%
Kent	4,766	22%	27%
Federal Way	4,308	20%	25%
Renton	3,851	18%	29%
Auburn	3,276	19%	28%
Bellevue	2,977	9%	26%
SeaTac	1,192	20%	31%
Tukwila	923	22%	31%
Pacific	380	24%	35%
Milton	373	20%	29%

² Single parent households are defined for these purposes as households with related children under the age of 18, led by a single adult householder.

In the Conversation Cafés single parents talked about a sense of isolation and that it would be useful to be able to talk to other single parents about issues with their children as “two heads are better than one.”

Income and Insurance

The relationship of income to access to mental health and substance abuse services and insurance is not a direct correlation. Children in low to moderate-income families are eligible for mental health coverage through Medicaid or SCHIP. The ACA requires mental health parity and premium subsidies are available for families at 400% of poverty or below. Families with the greatest financial challenges to fund mental health services may be those truly ‘in the middle’. The degree to which the ACA will help improve access to care and how quickly it will do so is not yet clear.

Strategic Question:
Is more work needed to link low to moderate-income families to services and insurance coverage?

Insurance is not the only piece of the puzzle, but adequate reimbursement and capacity are also needed. In the Conversation Cafés parents described the financial burden of providing mental health and other services for their children as “crushing” and talked about the need for less expensive and more comprehensive insurance.

Poverty

Families living in persistent poverty are more likely to have children with mental health issues. Public Health Seattle-King County has developed a series of maps showing the distribution of poverty across King County and the distribution of median household income. The federal poverty level for a family of four in 2012 was \$23,050 and the maps show the distribution for twice that. But the family income needed to support the basic needs of a family of two parents and two children in King County was closer to three times that – \$60,653 in 2011³.

Strategic Question:
How does the data about the geography of poverty inform GPS’s strategies to serve the whole county?

The maps show a concentration of people with lower incomes living just east of the I-5 corridor in south King County and the Rainier Valley in Seattle. There are areas of poverty scattered throughout the County in White Center and parts of Burien, SeaTac, and Federal Way, and as well as Maple Valley, and other areas on the Eastside and north Seattle and King County. Many of these families are insured through Medicaid. The Conversation Cafés indicated that the complexity of access to services funded by Medicaid was a barrier to access, with challenging navigation of systems and waiting lists.

Another way to measure poverty of families with children is to look at the percentage of children who are eligible for the free or reduced lunch program. This view, by school district has the benefit of giving one an overview of the geography of poverty in King County. More than a third of public school students in King County, almost 100,000 children, are eligible for the free or reduced lunch. Table 3 shows that school districts in southwest King County have the highest portion (63%) of children eligible for free or reduced lunch.

³ The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Washington State 2011, Prepared for the Workforce Development Council Seattle-King County.

Table 3
Students Eligible for the Free or Reduced Lunch Program
(October 2012 enrollment, OSPI)

School District	Number Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch	% Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch
Southwest King County		
Federal Way	12,817	58%
Highline	12,974	71%
Vashon Island	346	23%
Tukwila	2,344	79%
Sub-Total	28,481	63%
Southeast King County		
Auburn	8,229	49%
Enumclaw	1,484	33%
Kent	13,422	49%
Renton	8,211	55%
Tahoma	1,326	17%
Sub-Total	32,672	47%
East King County		
Bellevue	3,830	20%
Issaquah	1,885	10%
Lake Washington	3,219	13%
Mercer Island	176	4%
Riverview	648	20%
Snoqualmie Valley	933	15%
Sub-Total	10,691	14%
North King County		
Northshore	3,809	19%
Shoreline	2,509	28%
Skykomish	32	89%
Sub-Total	6,350	22%
Seattle	20,433	40%
TOTAL	98,627	36%

Race and Ethnicity

Race and ethnicity are risk factors for families both in the incidence of mental health issues in children and in disparities for access to care. They affect the likelihood of seeking care and of being comfortable with the services offered. Maps in Appendix B show that diversity is the rule, not the exception throughout the most populated areas of the County.

Strategic Question:
How can GPS best engage and serve culturally and linguistically diverse families?

Linguistically isolated households are concentrated in south Seattle, southwest Seattle and parts of south, north, and east King County. School districts in southwest King County have the highest portion overall, with 37% of Tukwila’s students being ‘English Language Learner’s.

The implications for parents from different cultural backgrounds came to light in conversations where parents suggested that education and role playing to adapt to mainstream values in order to access services would be helpful.

III. Mental Illness and Substance Abuse in Children and Youth

A. Incidence

Seattle Children’s 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment estimates that 7.4% of children in Washington State experience multiple symptoms of mental conditions. If one applies that number to the number of children living in King County it suggests that more than 28,000 children may have mental health issues.

Data on specific mental illnesses was not gathered (and may not be available) but an indicator of mental health, tracked by public health departments is suicide and attempted suicide. A key assessment tool is the Health Youth Survey administered through school districts across the state every two years. A sampling of Districts reporting the 2012 Healthy Youth Survey of 10th graders showed a range of troubling outcomes:

Table 4
Sampling of 2012 Health Youth Survey for 10th Graders

School District	Thought seriously of committing suicide in the prior 12 months	Made a suicide attempt in prior 12 months	Had depressive feelings in the prior 12 months
Auburn	24%	NA	35%
Issaquah	12%	NA	23%
Northshore	18%	NA	30%
Riverview	18%	NA	28%
Lake Washington	16%	NA	26%
Snoqualmie	15%	8%	30%
Seattle	11%	7%	NA

Suicide is the second leading cause of death for youth 15-19 in Washington State. In the period of 2007-2011 there was a 5.5% increase over the previous five-year period. However, King

County Public Health reports a statistically significant decline among 10th graders who reported making a suicide attempt in the prior 12 months. The overall rate of 7.2% is still high, but the decline is encouraging.

The Healthy Youth Survey also reports on alcohol and drug use. It shows a consistent pattern of increasing alcohol and other drug use as youth get older. Roughly 20-25% of 10th graders in the school districts sampled report having drunk alcohol in prior 30 days and between 12-25% report having smoked marijuana.

Special education data is another window into the degree of behavioral issues of children. Across King County more than 29,000 students are served through Special Education. But only a small percent of these students have emotional/behavioral disabilities – a total of about 1100 students. Another roughly 3000 are identified as having autism. (More detailed school district data can be found in Table A-4 in Appendix A.)

B. Services

Non-profit mental health, substance abuse, and family serving agencies provided services to thousands of children in King County, in need of support for mental illness, behavioral problems and substance abuse. Through MIDD funded services:

- 6,564 youth received substance abuse treatment in outpatient settings.
- 1410 children and youth received school based services in 21 different schools (through 10 different providers)
- 520 children and youth received wrap around services (only 4% of these received services through other MIDD funded services)
- 951 received crisis support through CCORS
- 103 children and youth were served through the Family Treatment Court Expansion for families whose parents abuse drugs.
- 147 were supported through domestic violence programs.

Juvenile Court was also a provider of services: 493 youth received assessments for mental health and/or chemical dependency issues. This is roughly 1 out 4 juvenile offenders.

Access to services may vary by gender, particularly in the juvenile court:

- Girls represented 46% of children and youth who received services funded by MIDD and 51% of children and youth who received services through CCORS.
- However, girls represented only 23% of the youth who received assessments by Juvenile Court and only 15% of the youth served by Drug Court.

Strategic Question:

Are girls underserved by the Juvenile Court?

Access to services by youth at risk of suicide is also an issue of concern. A study from the University of Washington and Group Health Cooperative showed that only 13% of teens ages 13-18 with suicidal thoughts visited a mental health professional and only 16% received services in the following year. On the other hand suicide prevention trainings have reached 6,774 high school-aged youth and 1,355 from middle schools.

Strategic Question:

Should GPS develop support services for youth suffering from depression?

C. What Parents Say About Services

The conversations with parents held across the county highlighted the complexity and fragmentation of the mental health system and the roles – both good and challenging – that different types of providers, ranging from schools to law enforcement to therapists play.

Mental Health Providers

We heard about:

- Waiting lists for families on Medicaid.
- Shortage of beds at Seattle Children's.
- The need for parents to have advocacy skills and an ability to navigate between systems.
- An expectation of getting quality service that should go beyond just a diagnosis to follow through and support.
- Frustration with agencies and providers that they perceive as giving up on the child and family.

What worked for families were:

- agencies and providers that were immediately accessible.
- that stuck with the family.
- that offered comfort, knowledge, and knew what they were going through.

Youth also called out that people who set high expectations for them and pushed them, while being accepting and not judgmental were of greatest support.

Organizations that stood out in the Conversation Cafés were Seattle Children's inpatient unit, CCORS, wrap around services and support from parent partners, that shared some common qualities described by parents:

- Able to work with the family's schedule.
- Able to communicate with and make connections with other agencies including schools, juvenile court, and mental health providers.
- Not judging the parents for what was occurring.

Schools

Not surprisingly, school districts appear to vary in their ability to support parents and families with mental health and substance abuse challenges. The assessment was not rigorous enough to identify the capacity of specific districts but in the course of the Conversation Cafés parents talked about:

- The need for more teacher training in special needs ranging from autism to cultural competence.
- The need for schools to take a more active role in helping parents with their children including truancy, anxiety disorders that lead to avoidance of school, and consequences for behaviors.

- The need for stronger parent voice within districts – perhaps through more parent advocates.

On the other hand, specific teachers and school counselors were frequently identified as being of particular help and support to parents. Their qualities were described as:

- Not giving up on the child, but finding good in them
- Being proactive and taking preventive measures to interrupt behavior
- Listening to parents
- Advocating for the child and family.

Law enforcement

In the role of intervening with families and youth who are in crisis law enforcement often is interacting with children or youth with mental illness and substance abuse issues. Parents in general noted that police need more education about what to expect and how parents have been advised to respond, that not everything children say is true, and they should not jump to judging parents. A number also noted that school security guards seem to jump to solutions that escalate rather than de-escalating a situation.

Support

Parents spoke to three main areas where they would like more support:

- Education and resources for parenting children with special needs
- Advocacy: both at a family level and a policy level
- Peer support through support groups, mentors, and parent partners.

In regards to education and resources we heard a desire for:

- Information on how to specifically how to access different systems, what resources are available, how to interact with child-serving systems and how to advocate for our child.
- How to manage parent's recovery and self-care.
- Parent education about what to expect and demand from special education
- Teaching parents how to be advocates.
- Teaching parents how to provide assistance to children at home.
- Teaching parents how to be less system-dependent and more capable of meeting their child's needs through natural supports and community resources.

The desire for policy level advocacy is focused on a goal to change the law setting the age of consent for mental health and substance abuse treatment at thirteen, which is seen as a barrier for getting help for their children.

The conversation about peer support was framed as simply as having someone to talk to and work with as well as:

- Support in protecting family togetherness at a time of crisis.

- Social supports where families can have fun.
- Understanding of the parent’s grief and frustrations.
- Mentoring and support in parenting.
- Peer support and mentoring for youth.

IV. What would the family community like from GPS?

Providers were interviewed prior to the development of Guided Pathways. They included public agencies, community based family serving organizations, community mental health agencies, and school counselors. In the course of those interviews provider priorities for a family support organization, such as GPS, were identified. Similarly as part of the Conversation Cafés parents were asked about the actions they would most like GPS to take in the next three years and youth were asked the same question at a Youth Forum attended by 30 youth.

While some differences exist there was also priorities of parents and providers in common:

- Acting as or providing a clearinghouse of information specifically for parents of children with mental health and/or substance abuse issues.
- Increasing the number of parent partners and parent partner services across the County, while also setting a standard of care.
- Providing both places for families to gather and be educated.
- Providing advocacy both for individuals and at a system and policy level. Both parents and providers see a need for advocacy to reduce the complexity of getting access, coordination between organizations, and streamlining how services are provided.
- Outreach and community engagement to reduce the stigma of mental illness, and build acceptance and community support of children with complex needs.
- Acting as a convener and fostering collaboration and coordination between agencies and education for them about peer support (and for agencies like the court and police education about mental illness and substance abuse.)
- Providing preventive services, such as parenting education and work with younger children.

Strategic Questions:
*Which of the many program directions desired by the family community best align with the GPS mission?
 Which are GPS best able to act on?*

A number of providers suggested that the family support organization could reach marginalized families through recreation and social gatherings, and then engage them in services. They also saw the organization as being able to be an ‘institute’ of learning for both providers and families.

Parents also spoke extensively about such things as:

- The gap in services and support for youth transitioning to adulthood.
- The need for education of providers about what parents experience and the potential roles for parent partners.

- The need for ongoing support and follow-through after a child is diagnosed and has been hospitalized.
- The need for respite care.
- Support for families while they are on waiting lists (e.g. for wrap around services, an inpatient bed, etc.).
- Classes for parents that are related to specific diagnosis.

Both parents and youth spoke about the need for more peer support, mentoring, and recreational and social activities for youth. They look for support for programs that already exist in the schools as well as new partnerships and extension of existing programs.

Youth also asked for programs:

- In support of cultural diversity and tailored to cultural differences.
- That reflect the impacts of trauma and improve access to trauma informed care.
- Increased outreach to and advocacy for homeless youth.
- That provide tutoring.

V. Next Steps

The community needs assessment is best seen as an ongoing process. The immediate next steps is an online survey of parents, through outreach to selected schools and by email to parents participated in the Conversation Cafés and other GPS events. The survey drills down in more detail into the priorities for programs and information, and the specific needs of parents for support groups and training.

GPS will also stay in touch with parent perspectives and update provider perspectives through periodic Conversation Cafes and other gatherings.

Appendix A
Demographic and Economic Indicators

Appendix A-1
Incorporated King County – Family Demographics
Source: Census 2010

Cities	Population 2010	Single parent households***	% of Households that are single parent	% of Single Parent Households led by a male parent	# of children under 11 years	# of children 12 - 19 years	Total children	% of Population under 20 years
Algona	3,014	140	19%	46%	501	454	955	32%
Auburn	70,180	3276	19%	28%	11,078	9,407	20,485	29%
Beaux Arts Village	299	7	8%	57%	53	41	94	31%
Bellevue	122,363	2977	9%	26%	15,632	12,671	28,303	23%
Black Diamond	4,153	125	11%	36%	590	567	1,157	28%
Bothell*	33,505	1031	12%	29%	4,494	3,787	8,281	25%
Burien	33,313	1417	18%	32%	4,602	3,682	8,284	25%
Carnation	1,786	77	16%	35%	328	246	574	32%
Clyde Hill	2,984	45	5%	29%	455	477	932	31%
Covington	17,575	663	14%	32%	2,785	2,837	5,622	32%
Des Moines	29,673	1321	18%	26%	3,915	3,434	7,349	25%
Duvall	6,695	164	9%	27%	1,469	932	2,401	36%
Enumclaw**	10,669	507	18%	27%	1,462	1,476	2,938	28%
Federal Way	89,306	4308	20%	25%	13,584	11,792	25,376	28%
Hunts Point	394	4	3%	75%	57	46	103	26%
Issaquah	30,434	844	11%	22%	4,975	2,674	7,649	25%
Kenmore	20,460	617	11%	30%	2,830	2,269	5,099	25%
Kent	92,411	4766	22%	27%	15,133	11,580	26,713	29%
Kirkland	48,787	1403	12%	30%	6,028	4,083	10,111	21%
Lake Forest Park	12,598	294	8%	29%	1,402	1,473	2,875	23%
Maple Valley	22,684	718	12%	29%	4,548	3,267	7,815	34%
Medina	2,969	53	6%	32%	457	467	924	31%
Mercer Island	22,699	532	8%	31%	2,916	3,091	6,007	26%
Milton**	6,968	373	20%	29%	984	823	1,807	26%
Newcastle	10,380	213	7%	31%	1,609	1,020	2,629	25%
Normandy Park	6,335	156	8%	28%	688	748	1,436	23%
North Bend	5,731	204	14%	28%	893	795	1,688	29%
Pacific**	6,606	380	24%	35%	1,079	994	2,073	31%
Redmond	54,144	1430	10%	28%	8,556	4,584	13,140	24%
Renton	90,927	3851	18%	29%	13,963	9,087	23,050	25%
Sammamish	45,780	848	7%	32%	8,644	7,005	15,649	34%
SeaTac	26,909	1192	20%	31%	4,041	2,860	6,901	26%
Seattle	608,660	16181	13%	25%	62,591	48,064	110,655	18%

Cities	Population 2010	Single parent households***	% of Households that are single parent	% of Single Parent Households led by a male parent	# of children under 11 years	# of children 12 - 19 years	Total children	% of Population under 20 years
Shoreline	53,007	1737	13%	27%	5,823	5,628	11,451	22%
Skykomish	198	6	13%	67%	26	12	38	19%
Snoqualmie	10,670	280	10%	29%	2,795	1,065	3,860	36%
Tukwila	19,107	923	22%	31%	2,959	2,162	5,121	27%
Woodinville	10,938	312	11%	22%	1,519	1,291	2,810	26%
Yarrow Point	1,001	19	6%	16%	128	169	297	30%
Total	1,636,312	53,394			215,592	167,060	382,652	

* Portion is in Snohomish County

** Portion is in Pierce County

*** Single parent households are defined for these purposes as households with related children under the age of 18, and a single adult householder

Appendix A-2
Incorporated King County - Family Demographics by Region
Source: 2010 Census

	Population 2010	Single parent households***	% of Households that are single parent	% of Single Parent Households led by a male parent	# of children under 11 years	# of children 12 - 19 years	Total children	% of Population under 20 years
Southwest King County								
Federal Way	89,306	4308	20%	25%	13,584	11,792	25,376	28%
Burien	33,313	1417	18%	32%	4,602	3,682	8,284	25%
Tukwila	19,107	923	22%	31%	2,959	2,162	5,121	27%
Des Moines	29,673	1321	18%	26%	3,915	3,434	7,349	25%
Normandy Park	6,335	156	8%	28%	688	748	1,436	23%
SeaTac	26,909	1192	20%	31%	4,041	2,860	6,901	26%
Subtotal	204,643	9,317			29,789	24,678	54,467	27%
Southeast King County								
Algona	3,014	140	19%	46%	501	454	955	32%
Auburn	70,180	3276	19%	28%	11,078	9,407	20,485	29%
Black Diamond	4,153	125	11%	36%	590	567	1,157	28%
Covington	17,575	663	14%	32%	2,785	2,837	5,622	32%
Enumclaw**	10,669	507	18%	27%	1,462	1,476	2,938	28%
Kent	92,411	4766	22%	27%	15,133	11,580	26,713	29%
Milton**	6,968	373	20%	29%	984	823	1,807	26%
Pacific**	6,606	380	24%	35%	1,079	994	2,073	31%
Renton	90,927	3851	18%	29%	13,963	9,087	23,050	25%
Maple Valley	22,684	718	12%	29%	4,548	3,267	7,815	34%
Subtotal	325,187	14,799			52,123	40,492	92,615	28%
East King County								
Beaux Arts Village	299	7	8%	57%	53	41	94	31%
Bellevue	122,363	2977	9%	26%	15,632	12,671	28,303	23%
Carnation	1,786	77	16%	35%	328	246	574	32%
Clyde Hill	2,984	45	5%	29%	455	477	932	31%
Duvall	6,695	164	9%	27%	1,469	932	2,401	36%
Hunts Point	394	4	3%	75%	57	46	103	26%
Issaquah	30,434	844	11%	22%	4,975	2,674	7,649	25%
Kirkland	48,787	1403	12%	30%	6,028	4,083	10,111	21%
Medina	2,969	53	6%	32%	457	467	924	31%
Mercer Island	22,699	532	8%	31%	2,916	3,091	6,007	26%

	Population 2010	Single parent households***	% of Households that are single parent	% of Single Parent Households led by a male parent	# of children under 11 years	# of children 12 - 19 years	Total children	% of Population under 20 years
Newcastle	10,380	213	7%	31%	1,609	1,020	2,629	25%
North Bend	5,731	204	14%	28%	893	795	1,688	29%
Redmond	54,144	1430	10%	28%	8,556	4,584	13,140	24%
Sammamish	45,780	848	7%	32%	8,644	7,005	15,649	34%
Yarrow Point	1,001	19	6%	16%	128	169	297	30%
Snoqualmie	10,670	280	10%	29%	2,795	1,065	3,860	36%
Subtotal	367,116	9,100			54,995	39,366	94,361	26%
North King County								
Kenmore	20,460	617	11%	30%	2,830	2,269	5,099	25%
Shoreline	53,007	1737	13%	27%	5,823	5,628	11,451	22%
Skykomish	198	6	13%	67%	26	12	38	19%
Bothell*	33,505	1031	12%	29%	4,494	3,787	8,281	25%
Woodinville	10,938	312	11%	22%	1,519	1,291	2,810	26%
Lake Forest Park	12,598	294	8%	29%	1,402	1,473	2,875	23%
Subtotal	130,706	3,997			16,094	14,460	30,554	23%
Seattle	608,660	16,181	13%	25%	62,591	48,064	110,655	18%
	1,027,652						271,997	26%

* Portion is in Snohomish County

** Portion is in Pierce County

*** Single parent households are defined for these purposes as households with related children under the age of 18, and a single adult householder

Appendix A-3
Unincorporated King County

Census Designated Place	Total Population - 2010
Ames Lake	1,486
Baring	220
Boulevard Park	5,287
Bryn Mawr-Skyway	15,645
Cottage Lake	22,494
East Renton Highlands	11,140
Fairwood	7,905
Fall City	1,993
Hobart	6,221
Klahanie	10,674
Lake Holm	3,221
Lake Marcel-Stillwater	1,227
Lake Morton-Berrydale	10,160
Lakeland North	12,942
Lakeland South	11,574
Maple Heights-Lake Desire	3,152
Mirrormont	3,659
Ravensdale	1,101
Riverbend	2,132
Riverton	6,407
Snoqualmie Pass (partial)	311
Tanner	1,018
Union Hill-Novelty Hill	18,805
Vashon	10,624
White Center	13,495
Wilderness Rim	1,523
Subtotal	184,416
Other	140,586
Total	325,002
% of Total King County Population	17%
Percent under the age of 18	24%
% of households that are Single parent households	19%
Of single parent households, parent is male	29%

Appendix A-4
 October Public School District Enrollment; 2012-13
 Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

School District	Enrollment	Number Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch	% Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch	English Language Learners	% ELL
Southwest King County					
Federal Way	22,229	12,817	58%	2,952	13%
Highline	18,378	12,974	71%	4,036	22%
Vashon Island	1,527	346	23%	37	2%
Tukwila	2,963	2,344	79%	1,109	37%
Sub-Total	45,097	28,481	63%	8,134	18%
Southeast King County					
Auburn	14,780	8,229	49%	1,943	13%
Enumclaw	4,548	1,484	33%	182	4%
Kent	27,544	13,422	49%	4,527	16%
Renton	14,981	8,211	55%	2,199	15%
Tahoma	7,764	1,326	17%	136	2%
Sub-Total	69,617	32,672	47%	8,987	13%
East King County					
Bellevue	19,017	3,830	20%	1,890	10%
Issaquah	18,455	1,885	10%	761	4%
Lake Washington *	25,526	3,219	13%	1,542	6%
Mercer Island	4,337	176	4%	87	2%
Riverview	3,311	648	20%	66	2%
Snoqualmie Valley	6,376	933	15%	136	2%
Sub-Total	77,022	10,691	14%	4,482	6%
North King County					
Northshore	20,328	3,809	19%	1,105	5%
Shoreline	8,863	2,509	28%	598	7%
Skykomish	36	32	89%	-	-
Sub-Total	29,227	6,350	22%	1,703	6%
Seattle					
Seattle	50,673	20,433	40%	4,730	9%

*serves the north King County communities of Woodinville,

School District	Students Served in Special Education	% Students Served in Special Education	% Emotional Behavioral Disability	Est. # Students with Emotional Behavioral Disability	Autism	Est.# of Students with Autism
Southwest King County						
Federal Way	2,556	11%	3%	64	7%	166
Highline	2,265	12%	5.0	113	6.8	154
Vashon Island	172	11%	-	-	11.0	19
Tukwila	245	8%	-	-	6.9	17
Sub-Total	5,238	12%				
Southeast King County						
Auburn	1,487	10%	-	-	6.8	101
Enumclaw	545	12%	4.4	24	5.7	31
Kent	2,935	11%	3.4	100	8.9	261
Renton	1,785	12%	5.9	105	8.3	148
Tahoma	765	10%	5.1	39	11.8	90
Sub-Total	7,517	11%				
East King County						
Bellevue	1,531	8%	6.5	100	17.5	268
Issaquah	1,484	8%	4.1	61	15.0	223
Lake Washington *	2,832	11%	4.0	113	15.0	425
Mercer Island	409	9%		0	12.0	49
Riverview	281	8%	6.4	18	13.2	37
Snoqualmie Valley	553	9%	-	-	12.5	69
Sub-Total	7,090	9%				
North King County						
Northshore	2,409	12%	3.9	94	11.6	279
Shoreline	971	11%	2.4	23	9.4	91
Skykomish				0		0
Sub-Total	3,380	12%				
Seattle						
Seattle	6,201	12%	4.5	279	9.5	589

Appendix B
Maps of Income and Diversity
Courtesy of Seattle-King Public Health