

*Seattle Central Community College  
Environmental Scan  
Fall 2005*

*Prepared by the  
Office of Planning and Research  
December 2005*

## Table of Content

Executive Summary.....	p. 3
1. Population size and growth .....	p. 4
2. Demographics.....	p. 6
3. Economy.....	p. 9
4. Washington State Finances.....	p. 13
5. Labor and Workforce.....	p. 15
6. Education.....	p. 18
7. Lifestyle.....	p. 23

## Executive Summary

This document attempts to identify and summarize trends in the external environment that are of the greatest significance to Seattle Central Community College. It is meant as a scan of the environment as a whole, rather than an in-depth analysis on any one particular issue. It is intended for use in planning, with the hope that by understanding the environment in which it operates, the college can define its future rather than simply react to one imposed upon it.

In the sections that follow, detailed trends are reported according taxonomy areas. In recognition that there is significant overlap among these taxonomy areas and that many trends cut across them, broader summary trend statements are given below.

- Seattle's population is aging and becoming increasingly diverse with respect to race and ethnicity; occurring simultaneous to this, however, is the gentrification of the college's immediate service area.
- While state population of prime college-age adults is expected to increase indefinitely, the Seattle population of prime college-age adults and high school graduates is expected to remain constant.
- The Puget Sound area continues to move away from a traditional manufacturing- toward a service- and knowledge-based economy dominated by healthcare and computer software.
- With competition from the K12 and long-term care systems, and a projected budget gap, state funding for higher education will continue to be vulnerable.
- With a proposed shift towards a completions-based funding mode, outcomes and accountability will continue to be dominant themes in higher education.
- The academic preparedness of recent high school graduates in general, and minorities in particular, will remain a significant issue.
- The phenomena of multi-college attendance, or "swirling," will likely increase as students consider cost and convenience in obtaining the baccalaureate degree.

## 1. Population Size and Growth

### Summary: Population Size and Growth

- In 2005, Seattle and King County had an estimated total population of 573,000 and 1.8 million, respectively (Table 1.1)
- Seattle's population is expected to grow, but at a much slower rate than King County and Washington State (Table 1.1, Figure 1.1)
- Most of the growth in Seattle's population will be in the over 50 age group (Table 1.1, Figure 1.2)
- The non-white and Hispanic populations are expected to grow at a much higher rate than the white population (*Data source: Washington Office of Financial Management; see also Table 2.4*)
- While state population of prime college-age adults is expected to increase indefinitely, with a local maximum in 2012-2013 when the "baby boom" echo will peak (Figure 1.3), the Seattle population of prime college-age adults and high school graduates is expected to remain constant (Tables 1.1, 1.2; Figure 1.4)

Table 1.1 Population Estimates and Forecasts

Area	1990 <sup>1</sup>	2000 <sup>1</sup>	2005		2010		
			Estimate <sup>2</sup>	% Change over 2000	Estimate <sup>3</sup>	% Change over 2000	% Change over 2005
WA State	4,866,692	5,894,100	6,256,400	6.1%	6,728,895	14.2%	7.6%
Ages 5-17		1,119,537	1,125,485	0.5%	1,162,739	3.9%	3.3%
Ages 18-24		559,361	628,209	12.3%	652,484	16.6%	3.9%
Ages 25-44		1,816,217	1,776,241	-2.2%	1,862,019	2.5%	4.8%
King County	991,050	1,737,046	1,808,300	4.1%	1,991,700	14.7%	10.1%
Seattle	516,259	563,376	573,000	1.7%	594,051	5.4%	3.7%
Ages 5 to 19	69,540	77,532			75,174	-3.0%	
Ages 20 to 34	160,462	173,296			174,137	-0.0%	
Ages 50 to 64	57,880	79,502			112,022	41%	

*Data Source(s)* <sup>1</sup> US Census; <sup>2</sup> OFM Forecasting Division, 2004; <sup>3</sup> Seattle Department of Planning and Development

Figure 1.1 Population Estimates and Forecasts:  
King County and Seattle

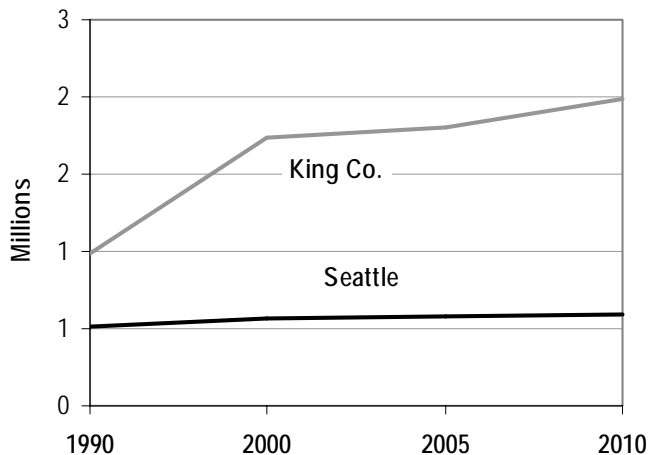


Figure 1.2 Population Forecasts by Age Groups:  
Seattle

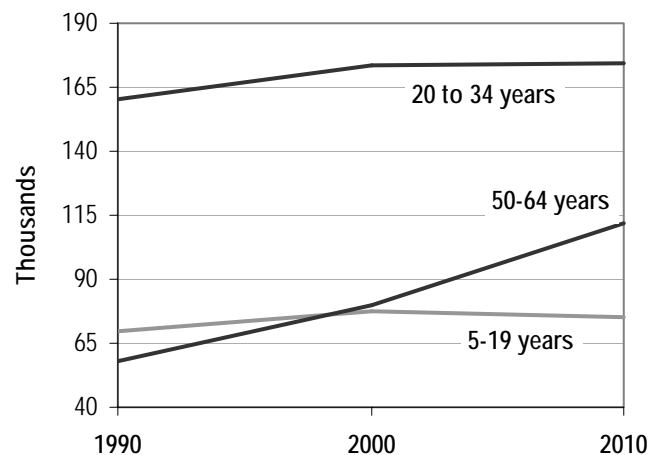
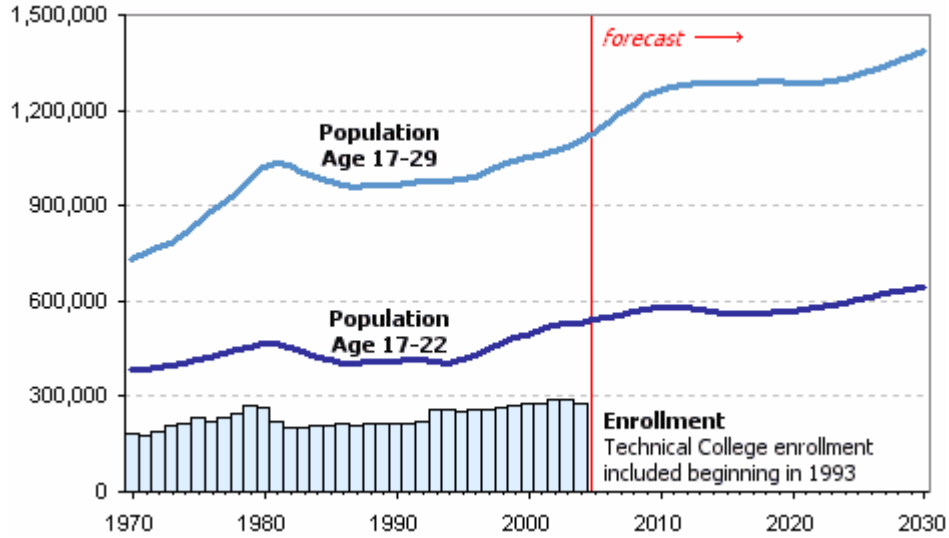


Figure 1.3 Public Higher Education Enrollment



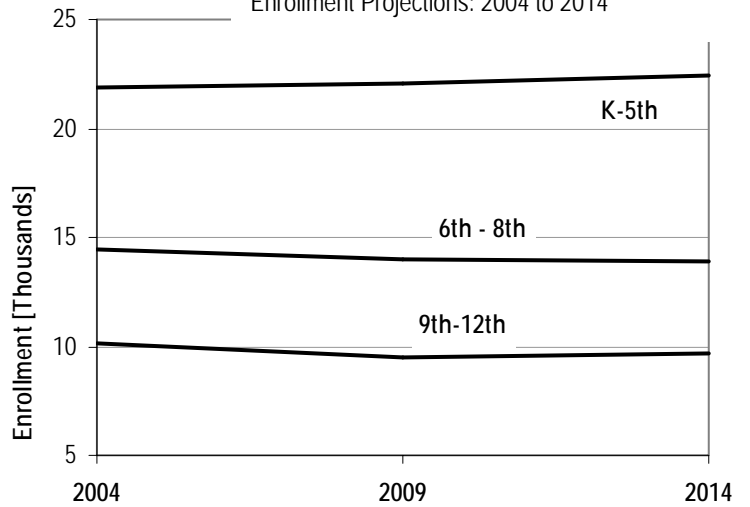
Taken from: OFM Forecasting Division

Table 1.2 Seattle Public Schools Long Range Enrollment Projections: 2004 to 2014

Grade	Enrollment		
	2004	2009	2014
K-5	21,875	22,089	22,434
6 <sup>th</sup> – 8 <sup>th</sup>	10,112	9,469	9,699
9 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup>	14,413	13,999	13,927
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,400</b>	<b>45,556</b>	<b>46,060</b>

Data Source(s): Seattle Public Schools

Figure 1.4 Seattle Public Schools Long-Range Enrollment Projections: 2004 to 2014



## 2. Demographics

### Summary: Demographics

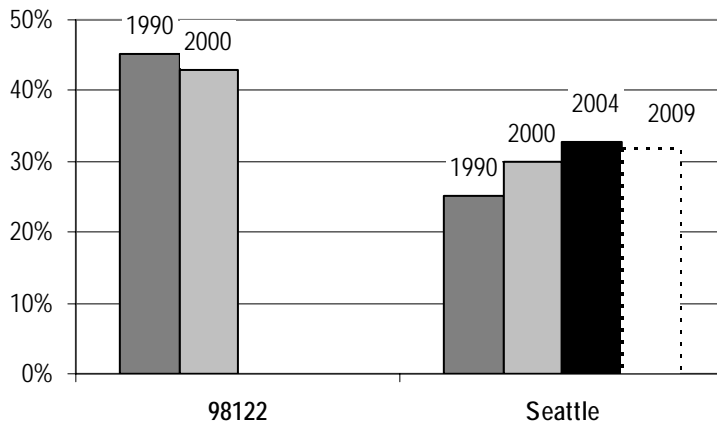
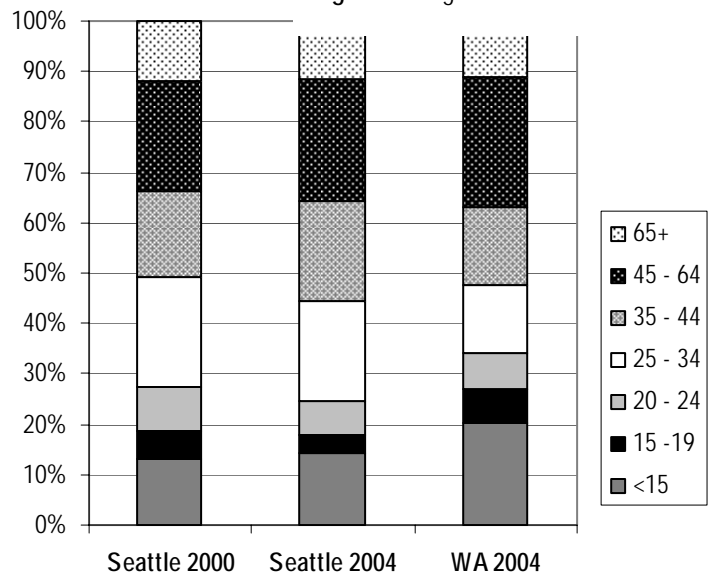
- Seattle's population is older and is aging (Table 2.1; Figure 2.1; *see also Table 1.1 and Figure 1.2*)
- While Seattle's racial and ethnic diversity has increased to approximately 30%, that of Seattle Central's immediate service area is declining (Figure 2.2; Tables 2.2)
- Immigration continues to play a significant role in Seattle:
  - Approximately 1 in 5 Seattle residents is foreign born, up from 1 in 7 in 1990 (Table 2.2)
  - Approximately 1 in 6 Seattle residents over 5 years of age speaks English less than "very well", up from 1 in 33 in 1990 (Table 2.2)
  - Chinese, Tagalog, Spanish and Vietnamese are the most frequently spoken languages other than English
- While overall Seattle is a comparatively educated city, nearly one-half of its residents over 25 years of age has less than a Bachelor's Degree (Table 2.3)
- Families make up 42% and 30% of households in Seattle and the college's immediate service area, respectively (Table 2.4)
- Thirteen percent (13%) of Seattle residents over 5 years of age reported having a disability in 2004, up from 7% in 2000 (Table 2.4)

**Table 2.1 Age Distribution**

Age Group	Seattle		WA
	2000 <sup>1</sup>	2004 <sup>2</sup>	2004
under 15	13.2%	14.1%	20.1%
15 to 19 years	5.3%	3.7%	6.9%
20 to 24 years	9.1%	7.0%	7.0%
25 to 34 years	21.7%	19.6%	13.7%
35 to 44 years	16.9%	19.9%	15.5%
45 to 64 years	21.9%	24.3%	25.7%
65 years and over	12.0%	11.4%	11.1%
Median age	35.4	37.5	36.4

*Data Source(s):* <sup>1</sup>US Census 2000; <sup>2</sup>American Community Survey

**Figure 2.1 Age Distribution**



**Figure 2.2 Racial Diversity: Percent Of Color**

Table 2.2 Race, Ethnicity and Background

	98122		Seattle			
	1990 <sup>1</sup>	2000 <sup>2</sup>	1990 <sup>1</sup>	2000 <sup>2</sup>	2004 <sup>3</sup>	2009 <sup>4</sup>
White	54.9%	57.2%	74.9%	70.1%	67.1%	68.2%
Black/African American	32.3%	25.0%	10.5%	8.4%	9.7%	7.4%
Asian	7.2%	7.8%	11.8%	13.1%	16.6%	15.1%
Native American	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%
Hispanic/Latino	4.1%	6.9%	3.5%	5.3%	6.3%	N/A
Foreign born	N/A	13.8%	13.1%	16.9%	20.7%	N/A
Asia		36.1%		55.8%	59.8%	
Latin America		28.9%		13.2%	17.5%	
Africa		16.4%		7.8%	7.1%	
Speak a language other than English in the home	N/A	17.8%	15.8%	20.2%	23.0%	N/A
Speak English less than "very well"		8.7%	3.1%	9.3%	15.6%	

Data Source(s): <sup>1</sup>US Census 2000; <sup>2</sup>American Community Survey; <sup>3</sup>Seattle's 2005-2008 Consolidated Plan

Table 2.3: Educational Attainment

Level of Education	98122	Seattle			WA State		US
	2000 <sup>2</sup>	1990 <sup>1</sup>	2000 <sup>2</sup>	2004 <sup>3</sup>	2000 <sup>2</sup>	2004 <sup>3</sup>	2004 <sup>3</sup>
Less than 9th grade	5.6%	5.2%	4.3%	4.5%	4.3%	3.6%	6.3%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	9.4%	8.4%	6.2%	5.7%	8.6%	7.0%	9.8%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	14.6%	19.6%	15.3%	14.0%	24.9%	24.7%	29.5%
Some college, no degree	21.4%	22.3%	20.6%	18.2%	26.4%	24.7%	20.3%
Associate degree	7.4%	6.6%	6.4%	6.4%	8.0%	8.6%	7.1%
Bachelor's degree	27.9%	24.6%	29.9%	30.4%	18.4%	20.4%	17.2%
Graduate or professional degree	13.7%	13.4%	17.3%	20.9%	9.3%	10.9%	9.9%
Less than high school	15.0%	13.6%	10.5%	10.1%	12.9%	10.6%	16.1%
Less than Associate's degree	36.0%	41.9%	35.9%	32.2%	51.3%	49.5%	49.8%
Less than Bachelor's degree	58.4%	62.1%	52.8%	48.7%	72.2%	68.7%	73.0%

<sup>1</sup>US Census 1990; <sup>2</sup>US Census 2000; <sup>3</sup>Estimate; American Community Survey

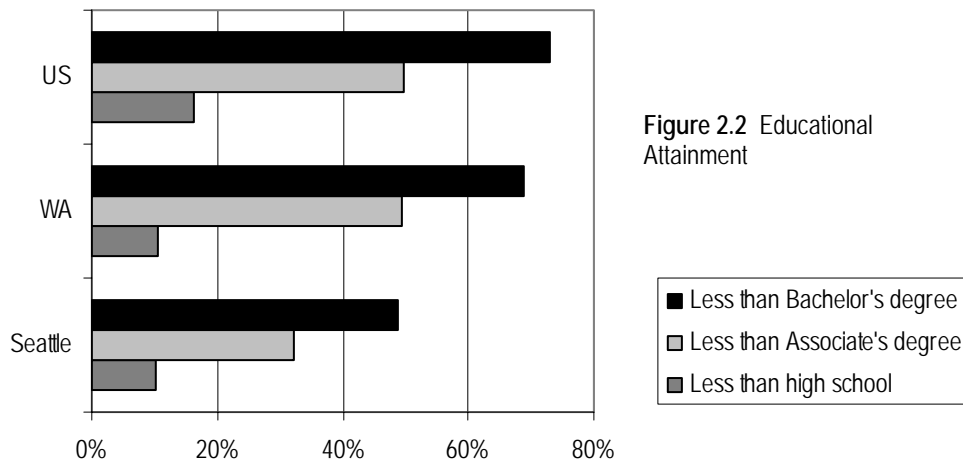


Figure 2.2 Educational Attainment

Table 2.4: Household Characteristics

Types of Households	98122	Seattle	
	2000 <sup>1</sup>	2000 <sup>1</sup>	2004 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Family households</b>	<b>30.4%</b>	<b>43.9%</b>	<b>41.8%</b>
Married-couple family	18.1%	32.7%	30.2%
Female householder, no husband present	9.4%	8.1%	7.5%
With own children under 18 years	5.1%	4.2%	3.8%
Other family	2.9%	3.1%	4.1%
<b>Non-family households</b>	<b>69.6%</b>	<b>56.1%</b>	<b>58.2%</b>
Householder living alone	50.0%	40.8%	44.6%
Householder 65 years and over	7.1%	9.3%	9.3%
Households with individuals under 18 years	14.8%	19.6%	19.1%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	13.3%	19.0%	18.1%
Average household size	1.88	2.08	2.09
White/Non-Hispanic	1.69	1.93	N/A
Hispanic	2.58	2.69	
Black/African American	2.23	2.34	
Asian	1.84	2.66	
Native American	2.28	2.25	
Pacific Islander	2.66	3.34	
Other	2.71	2.93	
Two or More Races	1.99	2.29	
Average family size	2.80	2.87	3.00
No vehicle available	31.6%	16.3%	16.9%
One vehicle available	42.9%	42.5%	42.1%
Disabled	8.6%	7.4%	13.4%

*Data Source(s): <sup>1</sup>US Census 2000; <sup>2</sup>American Community Survey*

### 3. Economy

#### Summary: Economy

- Local and state unemployment peaked in 2003, but has yet to decline to pre-recession levels (Table 3.1; Figure 3.1)
- Continued modest job growth is predicted for Seattle and the surrounding Puget Sound area (Table 3.2; Figure 3.2)
- Although Boeing moved its headquarters to Chicago in 2002, its presence continues to be felt: of the approximately \$35 billion of goods exported from Washington each year, over half is transportation equipment (Tables 3.3)
- Four of the five top public Washington companies are headquartered in/around Seattle (Table 3.4; Figure 3.3)
- Seattle continues to move from a manufacturing to a service- and knowledge-based economy:
  - The majority of Seattle residents are employed in professional and service occupations (Table 3.5)
  - The major local industries, as measured by employment, are: professional and technical services; retail trade; health care and social assistance; manufacturing; and government (Table 3.6)
  - The industries with the greatest projected local growth rates are: information; arts, entertainment, and recreation; and health care and social assistance (Table 3.6)
  - Software, healthcare and construction are three most important industry "clusters"
- In 2004 and 2005, Seattle was rated the most overpriced city by Forbes.com (*Data source: www.forbes.com*); the relatively high cost of living is due primarily to housing costs (Table 3.7): average rent for a 2BR/ 2BA apartment is \$913; the average home price is \$313,000; 37% of Seattle renters spend 35% or more of their income on rent (*Data Source: American Community Survey 2004*)
- Tuition has significantly outpaced personal income and inflation over the last five years (Table 3.8; Figure 3.3)

Table 3.1 Unemployment Rates

Year	Seattle MSA	King Co	WA State
2000	4.3%	4.0%	5.0%
2001	5.1%	5.1%	6.2%
2002	6.7%	6.2%	7.3%
2003	6.8%	6.2%	7.4%
2004	5.6%	5.1%	6.2%
2005 (prelim)	4.7%	4.7%	5.2%

Data Source(s): US Bureau of Economic Analysis

Figure 3.1 Unemployment Rates

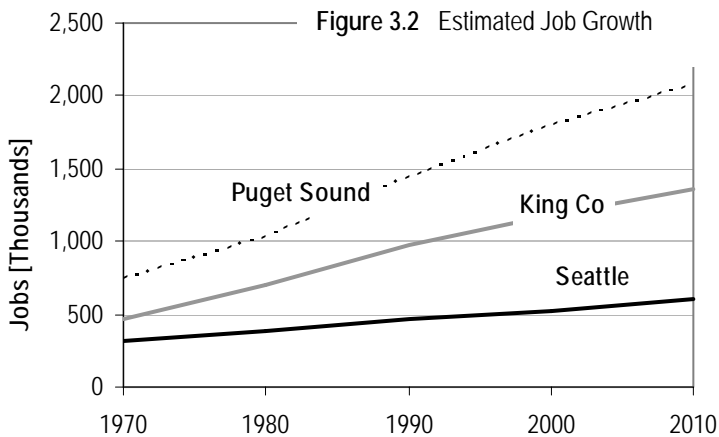
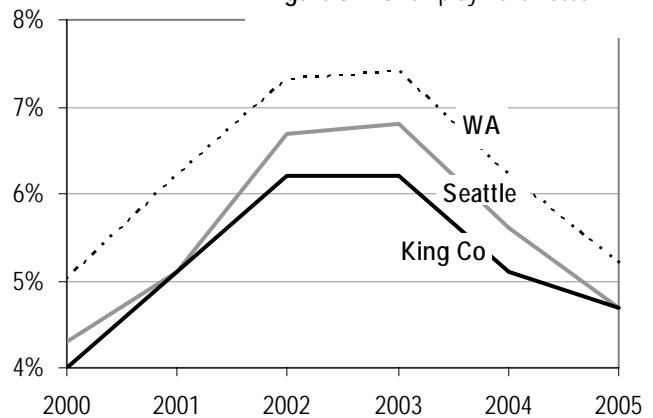


Table 3.2 Estimated Job Growth

Year	Seattle	King County	Greater Seattle Area
1970	310,286	466,592	740,927
1980	386,684	697,401	1,033,407
1990	469,802	972,567	1,445,243
2000	527,393	1,180,564	1,804,503
2010 (est)	608,113	1,353,664	2,075,592
% Increase	15.3%	14.7%	15.0%

Data Source(s): Puget Sound Regional Council

Table 3.3 Washington State Exports: 2004

Industry	Value	%
Transportation Equipment	\$17,686	52.3%
Agricultural Products	\$4,181	12.4%
Computer & Electronic Products	\$2,746	8.1%
Food & Kindred Products	\$1,585	4.7%
Machinery, Except Electrical	\$1,031	3.1%
Petroleum & Coal Products	\$955	2.8%
Paper	\$866	2.6%
Chemicals	\$634	1.9%
Primary Metal Manufacturing	\$566	1.7%
Fish	\$565	1.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$33,793</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Data Source(s): WA Office of Financial Management

Table 3.4 Greater Seattle's Top 5 Public Companies  
(Based on revenue, in millions)

Company	2000 Revenues	2005 Revenues	Type of Business
Boeing <sup>1</sup>	\$51,321	\$52,457	Aerospace manufacturer
Costco	32,164	48,107	Membership warehouse
Microsoft	23,000	36,835	Software developer
Weyerhaeuser	15,980	22,665	Pulp/paper products
WA Mutual	15,760	15,962	Bank

<sup>1</sup>Boeing moved its headquarters to Chicago in 2002

Data Source(s): Washington CEO Magazine

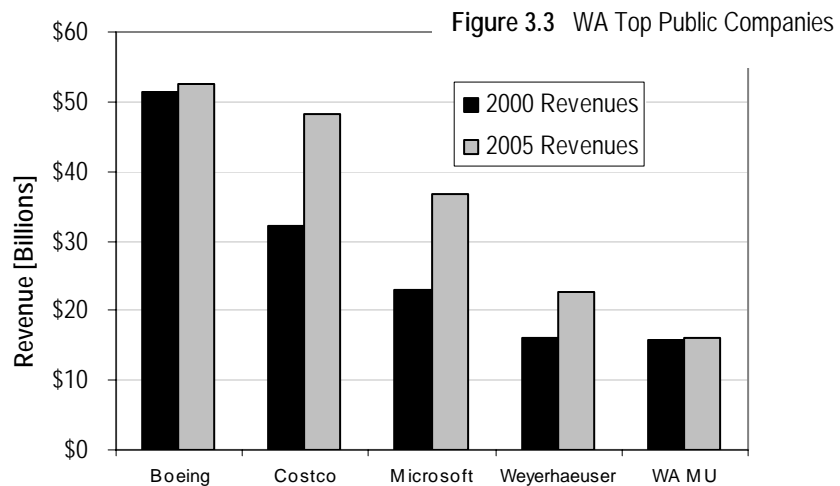


Table 3.5 Occupation of Seattle Residents

Occupation	98122	Seattle	
	2000 <sup>1</sup>	2000 <sup>1</sup>	2004 <sup>2</sup>
Management, professional, and related occupations	44.7%	48.4%	51.3%
Service occupations	17.9%	13.9%	17.5%
Sales and office occupations	26.1%	24.4%	20.6%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	4.0%	4.9%	4.3%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	6.9%	8.2%	6.3%
Median household income	\$32,085	\$45,736	\$46,650

Data Source(s): <sup>1</sup>US Census 2000; <sup>2</sup>American Community Survey

Table 3.6 Current Jobs and Projected Growth by Industry

Industry	King County			Greater Puget Sound			WA State		
	2004		2010	2004		2010	2004		2010
	#	%	+/-	#	%	+/-	#	%	+/-
Professional and technical services	136,628	9.5%	9.0%	167,057	8.0%	10.0%	253,102	6.9%	13.0%
Retail trade	127,687	8.9%	4.0%	199,204	9.5%	6.0%	369,108	10.1%	10.0%
Health care and social assistance	124,851	8.7%	12.0%	189,780	9.1%	15.0%	352,472	9.7%	19.0%
Manufacturing	118,892	8.3%	-12.0%	189,142	9.1%	-7.0%	301,796	8.3%	-2.0%
Government	114,444	8.0%	4.0%	209,902	10.1%	6.0%	427,995	11.7%	7.0%
Accommodation and food services	95,115	6.6%	9.0%	137,907	6.6%	9.0%	243,419	6.7%	9.0%
Other services, except public admin	79,939	5.6%	0.0%	120,427	5.8%	2.0%	210,585	5.8%	5.0%
Construction	79,510	5.5%	0.0%	129,975	6.2%	4.0%	229,865	6.3%	6.0%
Administrative and waste services	77,124	5.4%	9.0%	107,684	5.2%	12.0%	172,349	4.7%	16.0%
Educational services	75,120	5.2%	7.0%	112,041	5.4%	7.0%	208,079	5.7%	7.0%
Information	75,045	5.2%	44.0%	82,432	4.0%	42.0%	101,724	2.8%	38.0%
Wholesale trade	73,503	5.1%	3.0%	92,836	4.4%	4.0%	137,767	3.8%	6.0%
Finance and insurance	68,561	4.8%	8.0%	93,544	4.5%	11.0%	136,581	3.7%	13.0%
Transportation and warehousing	59,104	4.1%	7.0%	76,921	3.7%	10.0%	118,263	3.2%	12.0%
Real estate and rental and leasing	52,122	3.6%	3.0%	72,597	3.5%	3.0%	115,037	3.2%	4.0%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	47,717	3.3%	23.0%	60,638	2.9%	22.0%	93,343	2.6%	21.0%
Mgmt of companies and enterprises	20,257	1.4%	6.0%	23,001	1.1%	5.0%	29,217	0.8%	5.0%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting	8,870	0.6%	-4.0%	16,612	0.8%	-3.0%	140,541	3.9%	3.0%
Utilities	957	0.1%	-26.0%	1,424	0.1%	-20.0%	4,158	0.1%	-8.0%
Mining	821	0.1%	-5.0%	1,410	0.1%	1.0%	4,466	0.1%	2.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,438,271</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>2,086,538</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>3,649,867</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>

Data Source(s): ccBenefits Strategic Planner, ccBenefits.com

Table 3.7 ACCRA Cost of Living Index

Component	Seattle
Housing	144.5
Health care	128.8
Groceries	113.3
Transportation	112.8
Miscellaneous goods and services	103.1
Utilities	82.9
Composite	117.0

City, State	Composite Index*
New York City, NY	232.5
Boston, MA	154.0
Los Angeles, CA	140.0
San Diego, CA	126.3
Seattle, WA	117.0
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	110.7
Portland, OR	103.3
Spokane, WA	100.1
Phoenix, AZ	99.1
Dallas, TX	97.1

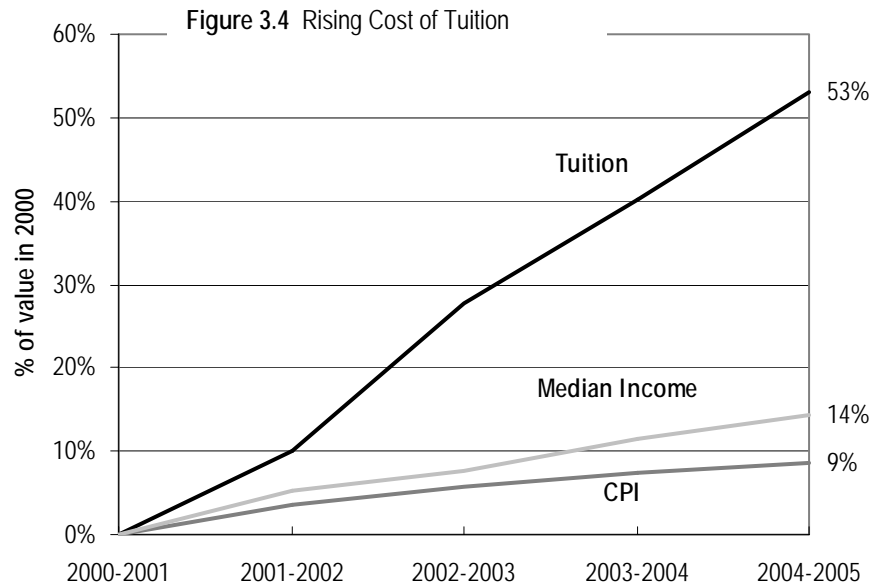
\*the average for all participating areas is 100

Data Source(s): Greater Seattle Chamber of Commerce

Table 3.8 Inflation, Income and Tuition

Year	CPI <sup>1</sup>	Per Capita Personal Income		Median Household Income – Seattle CMSA <sup>3</sup>	CTC Tuition <sup>4</sup>
		WA <sup>2</sup>	Seattle MSA <sup>2</sup>		
2000-2001	179.2	\$34,258	\$37,746	\$56,731	\$1,641
2001-2002	185.7	\$34,092	\$37,805	\$57,601	\$1,743
2002-2003	189.3	\$34,054	\$38,374	\$57,857	\$1,983
2003-2004	192.3	\$33,979	\$39,008	\$58,938	\$2,142
2004-2005	194.7	\$35,299	N/A	\$59,718	\$2,312

Data Source(s): <sup>1</sup>US Department of Labor; <sup>2</sup>US Bureau of Economic Analysis; Seattle PMSA = Seattle-Everett-Bellevue; <sup>3</sup>American Community Survey 2004; Seattle CMSA = Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton; <sup>4</sup>WA HEC Board



## 4. Washington State Finances

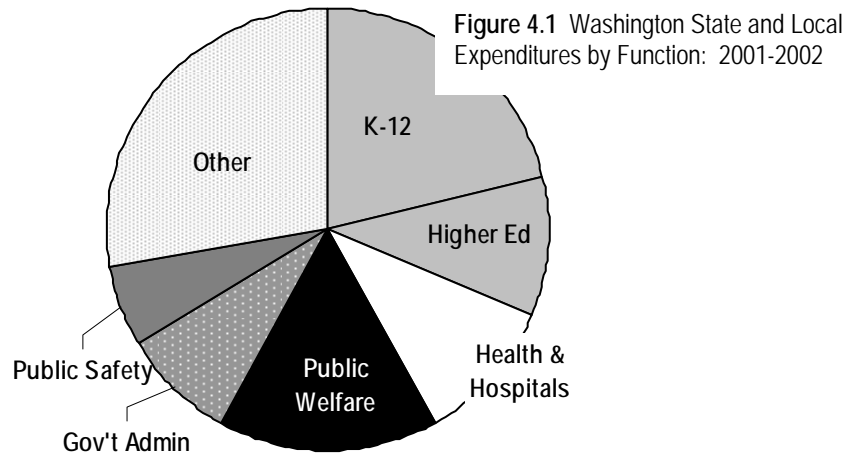
### Summary: Washington State Finances

- In 2001-02, sales taxes represented nearly 30% of all state and local revenue (Table 4.1)
- A combination of higher-than-average personal income growth, a state spending limit holding down expenditures, and tax cuts through the legislative and initiative processes, pushed taxes down beginning in 1995: between 1994-95 and 2001-02 Washington's rank among the 50 states in state and local taxes per \$1,000 personal income fell from 11th to 32<sup>nd</sup> (*Data Source: Washington OFM*)
- In 2001-02, education accounted for one-quarter of state and local expenditures (Table 4.1; Figure 4.1); Washington ranked 26th among the states in state and local government spending on higher education per \$1,000 personal income.
- By 2010, there is predicted to be gap in the General Fund State budgets of between \$199M and \$951M (Table 4.2)
- Among the populations that receive a high proportion of state government services, the age 85-and-over population (long-term care) and the age 17 to 29 population (higher education) populations are projected to grow rapidly through the next two biennia (Figure 4.2)

Table 4.1 Washington State Government Finances: 2001-2002 [thousands \$]

Revenue and Expenditures	State and Local		State		Local	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>42,123,922</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>23,813,123</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>26,002,743</b>	<b>—</b>
From federal government	7,041,596	16.7%	6,215,948	26.1%	825,648	3.2%
Taxes	19,513,503	46.3%	12,628,567	53.0%	6,884,936	26.5%
Property	5,790,556	13.7%	1,457,432	6.1%	4,333,124	16.7%
Sales and gross receipts	11,975,505	28.4%	9,949,859	41.8%	2,025,646	7.8%
License taxes	660,046	1.6%	630,801	2.6%	29,245	0.1%
Motor vehicle license	337,727	0.8%	308,482	1.3%	29,245	0.1%
Other taxes	1,087,396	2.6%	590,475	2.5%	496,921	1.9%
Charges	9,789,862	23.2%	3,798,100	15.9%	5,991,762	23.0%
Other	5,778,961	13.7%	1,170,508	4.9%	12,300,397	47.3%
<b>Direct Expenditures</b>	<b>50,419,821</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>23,571,658</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>26,848,163</b>	<b>—</b>
Direct General Expenditures	38,645,719	76.6%	18,353,961	77.9%	20,291,758	75.6%
Education	12,865,672	25.5%	4,824,643	20.5%	8,041,029	30.0%
<b>Higher education</b>	<b>3,982,261</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>3,982,261</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	-	
Elementary & secondary	8,190,612	16.2%	149,583	0.6%	8,041,029	30.0%
Social services	10,361,847	20.6%	8,389,765	35.6%	1,972,082	7.3%
Hospitals and health	4,012,988	8.0%	2,088,245	8.9%	1,924,743	7.2%
Transportation	3,296,766	6.5%	1,255,812	5.3%	2,040,954	7.6%
Public Safety	3,316,389	6.6%	1,253,124	5.3%	2,146,037	8.0%
Environment/housing	3,885,128	7.7%	1,029,146	4.4%	2,855,982	10.6%
Government	1,742,218	3.5%	538,783	2.3%	1,203,435	4.5%
Debt	1,538,563	3.1%	673,936	2.9%	864,627	3.2%
Other	1,639,136	3.3%	388,752	1.6%	1,167,612	4.3%
Utility	6,453,219	12.8%	17,657	0.1%	6,435,562	24.0%
Liquor store	321,812	0.6%	321,812	1.4%	-	
Insurance trust	4,999,071	9.9%	4,878,228	20.7%	120,843	0.5%

*Data Source(s): US Census Bureau*

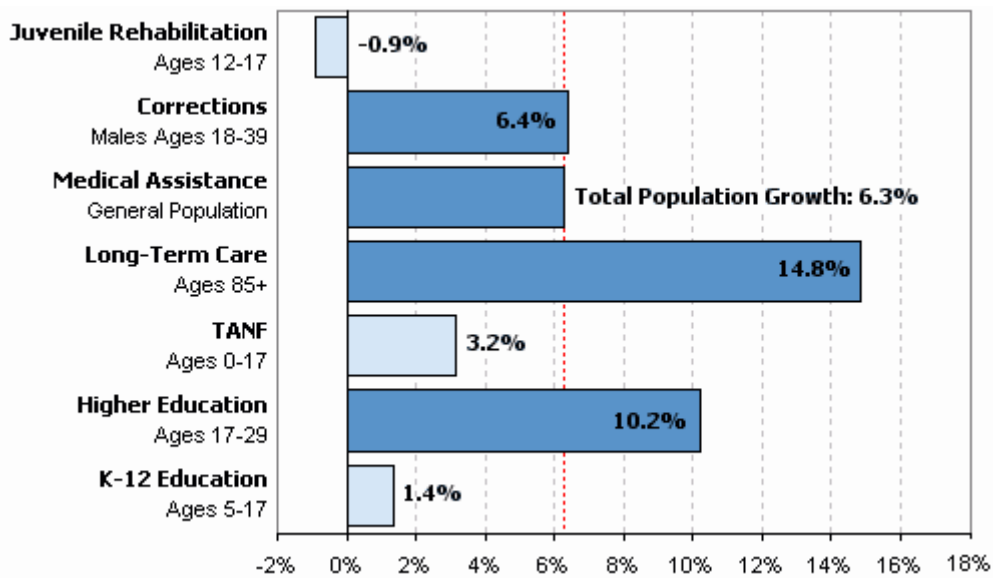


**Table 4.2 Washington General Fund – State Budgets: Outlook**  
(dollars in millions)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Beginning Balance	824	868	894	564	213	(199)
Revenue	12,888	13,360	13,937	14,634	15,365	16,134
Expenditures	12,844	13,334	14,267	14,985	15,777	16,563
Budget Gap	868	894	564	213	(199)	(628)
Total Potential Gap	N/A	885	190	(322)	(951)	(1,667)

*Data Source(s): Washington Office of Financial Management*

**Figure 4.2 Projected Change in Budget Driver Populations: 2005-2009**  
(Data Source: Washington OFM)



## 5. Labor and Work Force

### Summary: Labor and Work Force

- Emphasis on creating a highly-skilled workforce will continue in Washington state as:
  - Even in a weak labor market, employers report having difficulty finding qualified applicants
  - The state continues to move toward a service- and knowledge-based economy (Figure 5.1)
  - Long-term trends of Increasing globalization and technological innovations dominate
  - More than one-half of the forecasted jobs will require some post-secondary training (Figure 5.2)
- Of the job vacancies reported in Washington in 2005 (Tables 5.1 and 5.2; *Job Vacancy Survey July 2005*):
  - Nearly half were in Seattle/King County
  - Most were for computers software engineers and registered nurses
  - Most were full-time and permanent
  - 8% required a two-year college degree, and 17% required a four-year degree
  - The median hourly wage was \$10
- The occupations forecasted to have the greatest demand in the Puget Sound area in 2010 are: computer; sales; office and administrative support; food preparation and serving; education, training and library; and healthcare (Table 5.3).
- Washington's labor force is aging and becoming more diversified with respect to sex, race and ethnicity (*Data Source: The 2005 Long-Term Economic and Labor Force Forecast for Washington; Washington OFM*)

Figure 5.1 WA State Employment Forecasts: Selected Major Industry Sectors

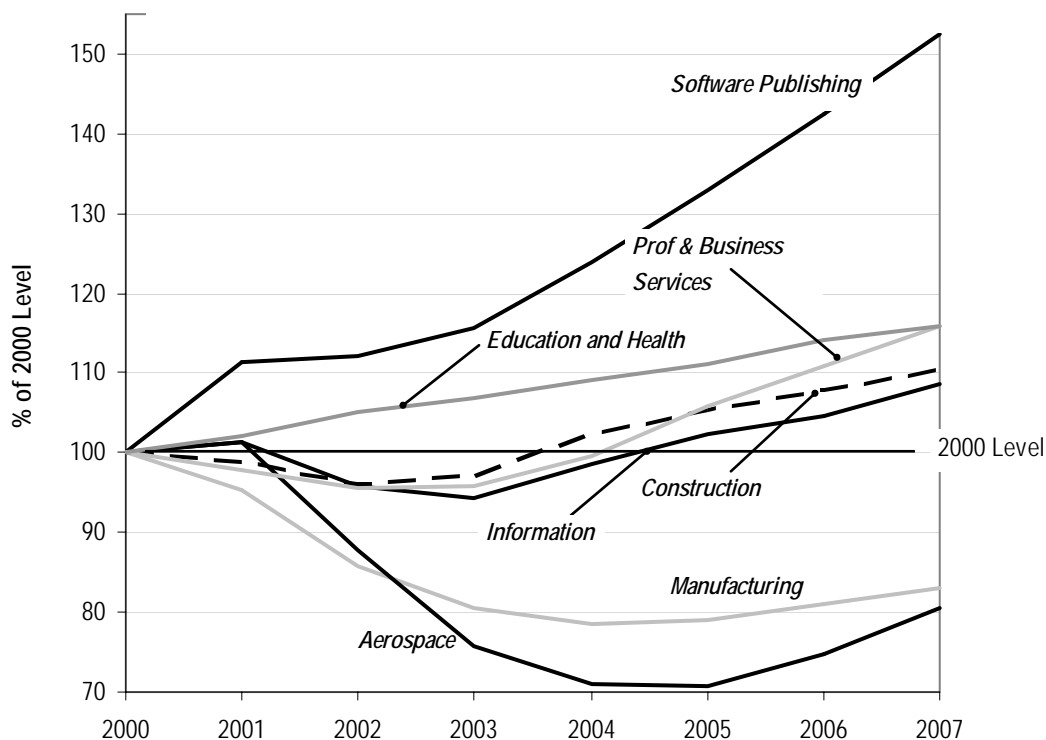


Table 5.1 Job Vacancies by Occupation in Seattle-King Co<sup>1</sup>

Occupations	Estimated Job Vacancies				Requirements		
	#	FT	Perm	New	>HS/GED	License/Certificate	Experience
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	1,442	99%	94%	1%	100%	1%	98%
Registered Nurses	1,258	46%	96%	2%	99%	95%	74%
Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software	819	100%	100%	0%	99%	0%	100%
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	733	56%	27%	24%	0%	3%	70%
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	546	96%	99%	2%	87%	3%	87%
Waiters and Waitresses	539	25%	64%	3%	0%	36%	70%
Retail Salespersons	493	58%	93%	6%	8%	3%	35%
Computer Programmers	414	99%	97%	1%	100%	2%	97%
Accountants and Auditors	403	95%	100%	2%	99%	17%	93%
Market Research Analysts	348	96%	97%	1%	97%	1%	89%
Office Clerks, General	313	68%	72%	4%	54%	3%	35%
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	274	98%	87%	2%	97%	0%	99%
Cashiers	225	22%	76%	4%	0%	5%	19%
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	225	35%	66%	4%	98%	95%	43%
Cooks, Restaurant	209	61%	86%	3%	0%	36%	72%
Janitors and Cleaners	203	67%	94%	4%	0%	14%	26%
Sales and Related Workers, All Other	194	93%	98%	1%	76%	5%	72%
Customer Service Representatives	187	82%	87%	6%	16%	15%	55%
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	177	69%	92%	2%	0%	7%	18%
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	175	83%	98%	7%	44%	3%	66%
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	174	51%	88%	7%	37%	88%	35%
Construction Laborers	171	96%	47%	2%	0%	0%	19%
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	171	91%	98%	5%	61%	3%	82%
Management Analysts	170	88%	100%	2%	100%	3%	96%
Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	165	72%	100%	4%	45%	98%	49%
<b>Total – Seattle King County, May 2004</b>	<b>22,199</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>70%</b>
<b>Total – Statewide, May 2004</b>	<b>59,033</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>51%</b>
<b>Total – Seattle King County, July 2005<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>31,668</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total – Statewide, July 2005<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>70,653</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>57%</b>

Data Source(s): <sup>1</sup> Job Vacancy Survey, May 2004; <sup>2</sup> Job Vacancy Survey, July 2005

Figure 5.2 Forecasted Educational Requirements for Job Vacancies: 2002 to 2012

Data Source: WA ESD

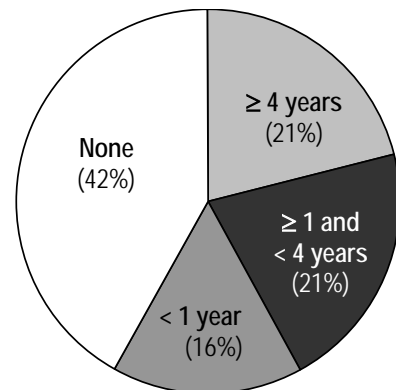


Table 5.2 Education Requirements for Vacant Positions in Washington: July 2005

Education Requirements	Estimated Job Vacancies				Median Wage	Other Requirements	
	#	%	FT	Perm		License/Certificate	Experience
No requirement	15744	22.3%	54%	78%	\$7.45	25%	28%
HS diploma	14060	19.9%	66%	86%	\$9.50	29%	52%
Some college, no degree	2098	3.0%	69%	79%	\$12.00	25%	65%
Associate or Vocational Degree	5740	8.1%	69%	95%	\$19.00	65%	77%
Bachelor's Degree	12073	17.1%	87%	97%	\$21.97	33%	90%
Graduate Degree	2487	3.5%	85%	98%	\$24.27	52%	76%
Other	2551	3.6%	66%	92%	\$11.00	73%	62%
Not Specified	15900	22.5%	72%	88%	\$12.71	33%	53%
<b>Total – Statewide, July 2005<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>70,653</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>\$10.00</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>57%</b>

Data Source(s): Job Vacancy Survey, July 2005

Table 5.3 Puget Sound Area Occupational Forecast

Occupations	2004	2010			%Change			Earnings
	Total	Total	New	Repl	Total	New	Repl	
Computer and mathematical science	90,556	117,404	26,848	6,922	37%	30%	8%	\$117,292
Sales and related	308,149	333,504	25,355	58,271	27%	8%	19%	\$49,773
Office and administrative support	344,090	361,587	17,497	49,222	19%	5%	14%	\$40,255
Food preparation and serving related	170,217	185,407	15,190	38,352	31%	9%	23%	\$17,968
Education, training, and library	116,402	129,019	12,617	14,129	23%	11%	12%	\$32,337
Business and financial operations	129,544	141,838	12,295	13,440	20%	9%	10%	\$82,993
Healthcare practitioners and technical	103,178	114,869	11,691	11,038	22%	11%	11%	\$73,058
Healthcare support	51,616	61,100	9,484	4,839	28%	18%	9%	\$27,244
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	75,818	84,774	8,956	8,322	23%	12%	11%	\$54,688
Transportation and material moving	142,007	150,304	8,297	18,777	19%	6%	13%	\$40,249
Personal care and service	69,634	77,683	8,049	9,374	25%	12%	13%	\$21,810
Construction and extraction	131,606	139,168	7,562	14,194	17%	6%	11%	\$51,542
Management	77,955	85,308	7,353	8,647	21%	9%	11%	\$121,969
Military	57,938	63,959	6,022	22,591	49%	10%	39%	\$56,667
Installation, maintenance, and repair	88,878	93,775	4,897	12,535	20%	6%	14%	\$50,681
Community and social services	35,559	40,215	4,657	4,027	24%	13%	11%	\$34,326
Protective service	34,448	38,888	4,439	5,623	29%	13%	16%	\$46,370
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	67,801	72,187	4,386	7,671	18%	6%	11%	\$19,600
Life, physical, and social science	25,236	28,315	3,079	4,022	28%	12%	16%	\$82,040
Legal	25,919	28,252	2,333	1,693	16%	9%	7%	\$94,882
Farming, fishing, and forestry	7,911	7,758	-153	1,916	22%	-2%	24%	\$61,330
Architecture and engineering	66,226	65,582	-644	8,693	12%	-1%	13%	\$97,368
Production	105,720	104,036	-1,684	16,541	14%	-2%	16%	\$47,681

Data Source(s): ccBenefits Strategic Planner, ccBenefits.com

## 6. Education

### Summary: Education, K-12

- A population “bulge” is expected in the K12 system statewide, although not in Seattle (Figure 6.1)
- The K12 population will be increasing non-white, Hispanic and Asian (Table 6.2; *see also Tables 2.2 and 2.4*)
- Seattle public high school enrollments are projected to increase in the north and decrease in the west and south (Table 6.1)
- Beginning with the class 2008, the state mandates the following requirements for high school graduation:
  1. Students must earn a Certificate of Academic Achievement *or* a Certificate of Individual Achievement; the former is obtained by passing each portion of the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL)
  2. Students must complete a culminating project
  3. Student must create a High School Plus Plan that outlines what students expect to do during high school and the year following graduation
- The achievement gap between minority and non-minority persists with respect to graduation rates (Table 6.2) and WASL scores (Figure 6.2)
- Over one-half of high school graduates will enroll at a community or technical college within three years of graduate (Figure 6.3)
- The controversial *No Child Left Behind Act*, the most sweeping reform of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) since it was enacted in 1965, continues to shape policy and practice in the K12 system

Figure 6.1 Projected K12 Enrollment

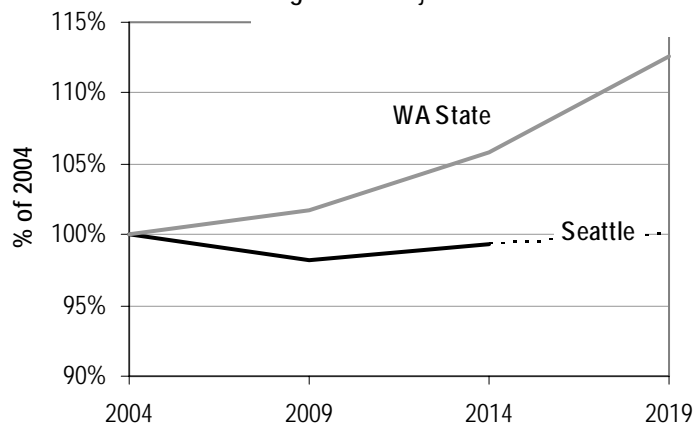


Table 6.1 High School Enrollment Projections: 2019

Region	% Change
Ballard <sup>1</sup>	6.0
Cleveland	-26.5
Franklin <sup>1</sup>	-23.0
Garfield <sup>1</sup>	1.4
Ingraham	20.8
Nathan Hale	22.0
Rainier Beach	-10.3
Roosevelt <sup>1</sup>	9.0
Sealth	-27.5
West Seattle	-11.0

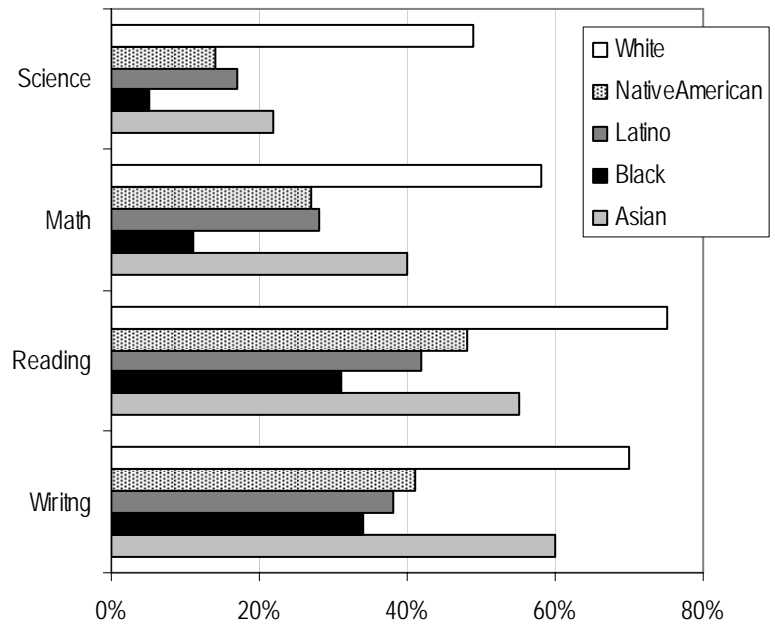
<sup>1</sup>one of the top 5 SCCC feeder high schools  
 Data Source(s): Seattle Public Schools

Table 6.2 Seattle Public Schools Racial/Ethnic Distribution: 2004-05

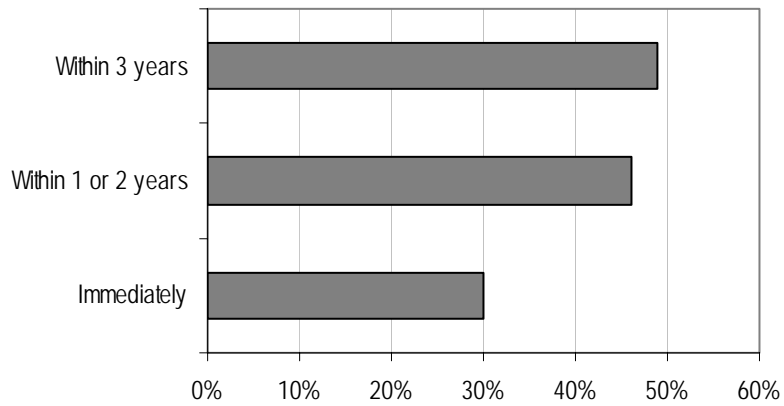
Racial/Ethnic Group	#	%	Graduation Rate
American Indian	1097	2.4	52.9%
African American	10338	22.3	66.3%
Chicano/Latino	5216	11.2	61.0%
Asian	10640	22.9	81.2%
White	19125	41.2	76.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>46416</b>	-	<b>73.1%</b>

Data Source(s): Seattle Public School Annual Report 2004

**Figure 6.2** Seattle Public Schools – 2004 Grade 10 WASL  
% Meeting Standard by Ethnicity

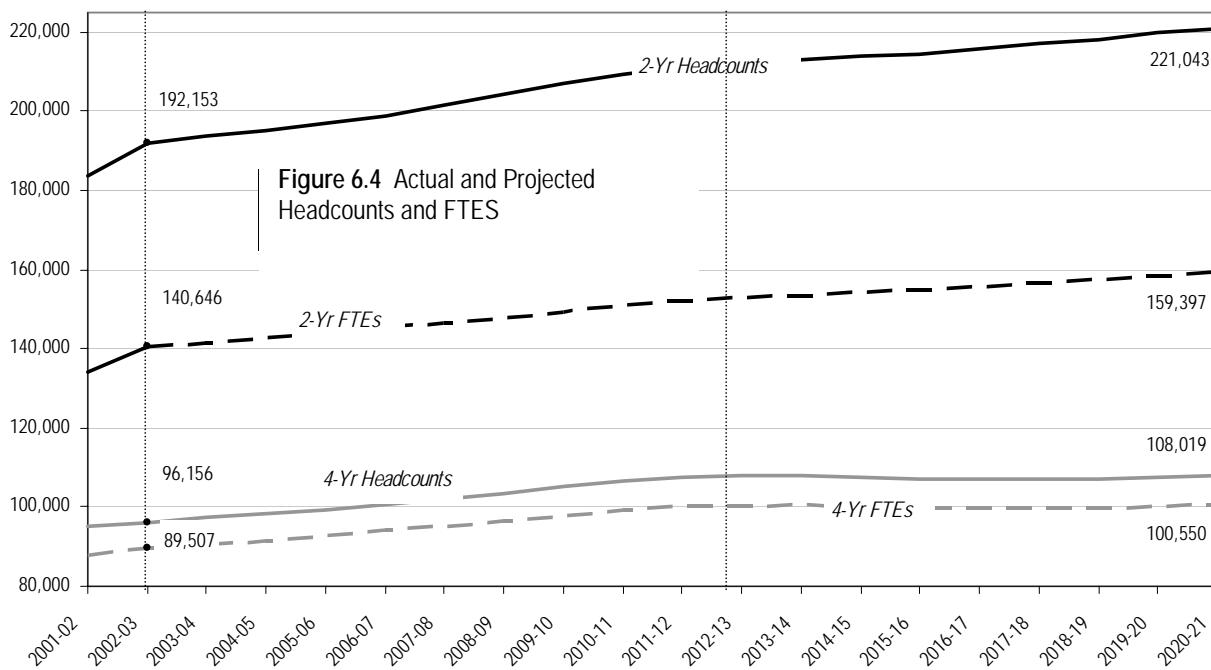


**Figure 6.3** Enrollment of High School Graduates in  
CTC following graduation: 2003-04



**Summary: Higher Education**

- Statewide, enrollments at 2-year institutions are expected to increase to approximately 140,000 FTEs by 2010 and 160,000 by 2020 (Figure 6.4); note that this is 25,000 fewer than called for under the HECB Strategic Master Plan (Figure 6.5)
- Compared with national statistics, participation rates in public WA institutions is high for two-year and low for four-year (Table 6.3)
- “College readiness” will continue to be an issue:
  - Fewer than half of Seattle Public School 10 graders met the standard on the WASL (Table 6.2)
  - Over half of Washington community and technical college students who graduated high school in 2003 took pre-college (i.e., remedial) classes
  - The HECB Strategic Master Plan calls for a comprehensive definition of “college readiness” (Figure 6.5)
- The phenomena of multi-college attendance, or “swirling,” will continue:
  - Nearly two-thirds of baccalaureate graduates attend more than one institution
  - Cost and convenience appear to be the most significant drivers of this phenomenon
- Admission to the University of Washington is becoming increasingly competitive (Figure 6.6):
  - Beginning Fall 2004, UW-Seattle no longer guaranteed acceptance to community college transfer students
  - Beginning in Fall 2006, the UW will no longer use the statewide student-ranking Admissions Index



**Table 6.3 Participation Rates at Public WA Institutions**

Area	Age Group	Two-year	Four-year
WA	Ages 17 - 22	11.04	11.44
	Ages 23 - 29	5.30	4.01
	Ages 30+	1.44	0.38
	Total	3.54	1.69
	US Rank	5 <sup>th</sup>	49 <sup>th</sup>
King County		3.59	1.85

*Data Source(s): Washington OFM*

**Figure 6.5** Summary and Highlights from the Higher Education Coordinating Board Strategic Master Plan for Higher Education – 2004

**Goal 1: Increase opportunities for students to earn degrees**

By 2010, the total number of students per year who earn college degree at public and private colleges and universities will increase by 12%; specifically, the number of students:

- who earn associate degrees will increase by 3,300 to reach 27,000 per year.
- who earn bachelor's degrees will increase by 2,800 to reach 30,000 per year.
- who earn graduate degrees will increase by 1,100 to reach 11,500 per year.

**Goal 2: Respond to the state's economic needs**

By 2010, the number of students:

- who earn degrees and are prepared for work in high-demand fields will increase by 300 per year to reach 1,500 per year
- who complete job training programs will increase by 12 percent to reach 25,000 per year.<sup>2</sup>
- in adult basic education and English as a Second Language programs who demonstrate improved literacy skills will grow by 19 percent to reach 20,525

To achieve these goals the board proposed the following eleven actions:

1. Funding for student success . . . revise the funding formula such that it is based on "success" (i.e., program and degree completion) in addition to enrollment.
2. Allocating student enrolment . . . according to goals.

Institution	Degree	Goals	Public Share		Private Share		FTEs per Degree	Annual FTEs Required		Increase Over 2004-05
Four-year college and universities	Graduate	11,500	57%	6,555	43%	4,945	3.05	19,993	105,037	18,000
	Bachelor	30,000	76%	22,800	24%	7,200	3.73	85,044		
Two-year college	Associate	27,000	96%	25,800	4%	1,200		165,100	165,100	36,000
	Transfer	17,000					4.00	68,000		
	Prepared for Work	25,000					2.90	72,500		
	Adult Literacy	20,525					1.20	24,600		

3. Increasing the number of degrees in high demand fields . . . by 300 per year in fields, where "high demand" is defined as a fields for which student and employer demand is not being met.

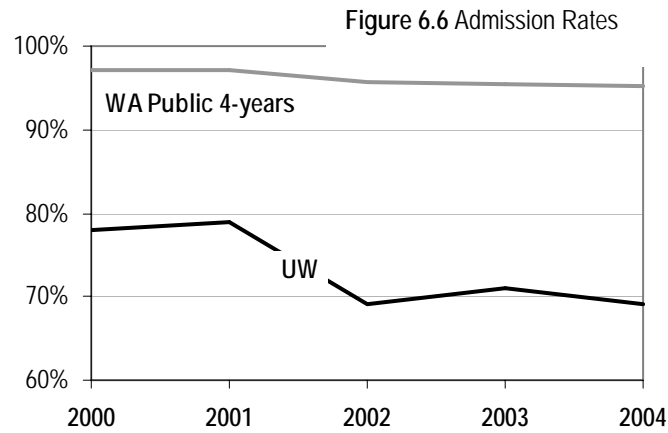
High Demand Fileds	
Four-year college and universities	Two-year colleges
Nursing/health services	Health services
Applied science and engineering	Applied science and engineering
Teaching and speech pathology	Viticulture and enology
Computing and information technology	Information technology
Viticulture and enology	Worker retraining

4. Keeping college tuition affordable and predictable . . . by developing a comprehensible tuition policy for the state.

Short-term	Tuition and fees should not increase by more than 31% during any consecutive 4-year period
	No annual increase should exceed 10%
Long-term	Capping annual tuition increase for low-income families at 7%
	Linking tuition to ability to pay
	Uphold WA GET program

5. Promoting opportunity through student financial assistance
6. Meeting regional higher education needs
7. Helping transfer students earn bachelor degrees . . . *by developing new associate degree pathways, eliminating the current '90" credit requirement, and developing a statewide online advising system*
8. Helping students make the transition to college . . . *which includes developing a comprehensive definition of "college-readiness"*
9. Reducing barriers for non-traditional students
10. Promoting success through greater accountability
11. Measuring student success with an improved data system . . . *that operates at the student unit record level*

*Data Source(s): Higher Education Coordinating Board Strategic Master Plan 2004*



## 7. Lifestyle

Table 7.1 Crime Statistics (crimes per 100,000)

Area	All Crimes	Violent Crimes				Property Crimes		
		Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggrav. Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
City	8,719.8	5.9	30.2	261.8	386.8	1,481.2	4,983.2	1,570.7
Suburbs <sup>1</sup>	4,350.1	2.7	44.3	80.2	134.0	728.3	2,571.0	789.5
CBSA <sup>2</sup>	5,391.5	3.5	40.9	123.5	194.3	907.7	3,145.9	975.7
U.S.	4,063.4	5.7	32.1	142.2	295.0	740.5	2,414.5	433.4

(1) All areas within the CBSA that are located outside the city limits: (2) Core Bases Statistical Area  
 Data Source(s): FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 2003

Figure 7.1 Selected Rankings

- Seattle ranked #11 out of 50 as one of *“America’s Best Cities.”* Topics: Environment, Technology, Government, Public Safety, Infrastructure, Quality of Life, Business Climate, Health and welfare, Economic Dynamism, Entrepreneurship and Small Business - by the National Policy Research Council
- Seattle-Bellevue ranked #39 in the *“50 Best Places to Live.”* Criteria: everything from the cost of living to air and water - by Men’s Journal 2005
- Seattle #25 out of 57 in a big city category, *“The Best Cities for Women 2002.”* Criteria: crime, lifestyle, education, jobs, health care, politics and the economy - by Ladies Home Journal on line
- Seattle #7 out of 10, *“Best Lesbian Places to Live 2001.”* Criteria: crime, unemployment, housing costs, accessibility to lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender business, and domestic partnership protections - by Girlfriends magazine
- Seattle ranked #10 *“Gay and Lesbian Families in the United States: Same-Sex Unmarried Partner Households,”* ranked by percentage of coupled households that are gay or lesbian 2001 - by Human Rights Campaign
- Seattle-Bellevue ranked #11 out of 50 as one of *“America’s Pet Healthiest Cities”* 2003. Criteria: veterinary services, environment, legislation, preventive care, obesity/body condition - by Purina Pet Institute
- Seattle #3 out of 50 largest cities, *“Americans Healthiest Cities.”* Criteria: whether the city boasts natural offerings, how well the city promotes its residents’ physical health, whether the city offers a healthy environment, how well the city fosters a sense of community - by Natural Health magazine 2003
- Seattle-Bellevue ranked #11 out of 100 (#1=most stressful) the *most and least stressful* US cities. Criteria: divorce rate, unemployment rate, violent and property crime, suicide rate, commute time, mental health, alcohol consumption, cloudy days - by Sperling’s Best Places.
- Seattle-Bellevue ranked #5 out of 268 metro areas in terms of its *Creativity Index*. The creativity Index is a mix of four equally weighted factors: workforce, innovation, high tech industry and diversity-by The Rise of the Creative Class, 2002
- Seattle ranked #2 out of 79 largest U.S. cities as one of *“America’s Most Literate Cities.”* Criteria: Booksellers, library resources, educational attainment, periodicals published, newspaper circulation – by University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, *“America’s Most Literate Cities 2004”*