Chapter 2.0
Existing Conditions in Rainier Beach

2.1 The' Built Environment

Located approximately 10 miles southeast of Downtown Seattle, the Rainier Beach community consists of a diverse range of natural and built landscapes. Nestled between southern Beacon Hill and Lake Washington, Rainier Beach maintains rivulets, creeks, ravines, hills, parks and open spaces, walking trails, businesses, residences. of differing densities, and civic institutions. During the Phase [process, the neighborhood published a Walking Tour map of Rainier Beach to highlight the unique natural and constructed features that make the area unique and special. The following section, and Figure 4, briefly discuss and illustrate some of these elements of the built environment.

Natural Landscapes

- Perhaps the most significant feature of the natural landscape are the views afforded by Rainier Beach's varied topography. From many locations, views of Lake Washington are possible. In addition, vistas of Mount Rainier can be captured from northern residential neighborhoods and viewpoints close "to the Lake Washington waterfront.

- The hillsides that, cradle Rainier Beach to the west and south define the Rainier Valley floor. To the west slopes Beacon Hill and the East Duwamish Greenbelt. Carkeek Drive S bisects the greenbelt. To the south, homes of the Rainier View and Roxbury neighborhoods dominate the south hillside.

- Natural ravines and greenbelts also shape these hillsides. 'In addition to the East Duwamish Greenbelt, the Sturtevant Greenbelt anchors the slope along Sturtevant Avenue S between Rainier Avenue S and Roxbury Street.

- The Rainier Valley floor has potential liquefaction geological hazards due in part to its low water table and the underlying soil conditions. As might be expected, a number of wetland environments can be found throughout Rainier Beach. The most notable of these include the Pritchard Island Wetlands and the natural environment surrounding the Mapes Creek channel.

- Pritchard Island, Pritchard Beach, and the open spaces along the. waterfront also provide a range of different natural landscapes. Formerly a true island, Pritchard Island is now connected to the ' mainland via the wetland/waterfront greenbelt.

Parks. Recreational Areas. & Open Spaces

- In addition to the natural environments, Rainier Beach also has several park, recreation, and open space opportunities. Important parks and open spaces include: Kubota Gardens, Rainier Beach PlayField, Beer Sheva Park and Atlantic City Boat Ramp, Pritchard Bathing Beach, and a number of smaller pocket parks.

- Recreational areas include the Rainier Beach Community Center, Rainier Beach High School, Fred Hutchinson Playground, and a P-Patch Garden just west of MLK, Jr. Way north of Henderson Street.

Built Form

- The single-family house stands out as the most prevalent structure throughout Rainier Beach. Solid and stable housing stock "can be found throughout Rainier View and the Seward Park/Pritchard Island area. Additional single-family neighborhoods include Happy Valley and Dunlap located north of Henderson Street between MLK, Jr. Way and Rainier Avenue S.

- Multifamily and mixed-use housing are concentrated around the major arterials, principally Rainier Avenue S and Henderson Street. The largest multifamily complexes include the Villa Park Townhomes on Director Street and the Lake Washington Apartments off of Seward Park Avenue S.

- The Rainier Beach commercial core is clearly defined by the square bounded by Rainier Avenue S to the west and south, Henderson Street to the north, and Seward Park Avenue S to the east. The area consists of a hodgepodge mix of strip commercial shopping centers and smaller service-oriented businesses. At present, the business district retains a strong orientation toward the automobile.

- The segment of Rainier Avenue S north of Cloverdale to Holly Street has a wide mix of one- to three-story commercial, residential, or mixed-use buildings. Several vacant or derelict properties detract from the physical, social, and economic character of this section of Rainier Beach.

- Civic uses also make up a big part of Rainier Beach's physical environment. Rainier Beach High School, South Shore Middle School, Rainier Beach Community Center, Dunlap School, and the Rainier Beach Branch Library are all located near the intersection of Rainier Avenue S and Henderson Street.

2.2 Community Demography

The Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village is one of five "villages" designated in the Rainier Valley in the City of Seattle's 1994 Comprehensive Plan. The others include North Rainier, Beacon Hill, Columbia City and MLK@Holly. The intent of these designations seeks to reinforce concentrations of employment and housing in locations that will support and have direct access to regional high capacity transit. To recognize differences in existing or desired functions and physical characteristics, distinct areas were designated as Hub Urban Villages and Residential Urban Villages (the category into which Rainier Beach has been designated). Residential Urban Villages are compact residential neighborhoods that provide a range of housing types and support a range of housing opportunities primarily in residential mixed use neighborhoods.

Rainier Beach is intended to accommodate an additional 740 households, over the next 20 years, or approximately 1.2% of the total household growth citywide (60,000 households). There is no employment growth target for the Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village. However, given the areas commercial land base and market trends in the region, some level of economic development and job growth will be expected to occur over the 20-year life of the neighborhood plan.
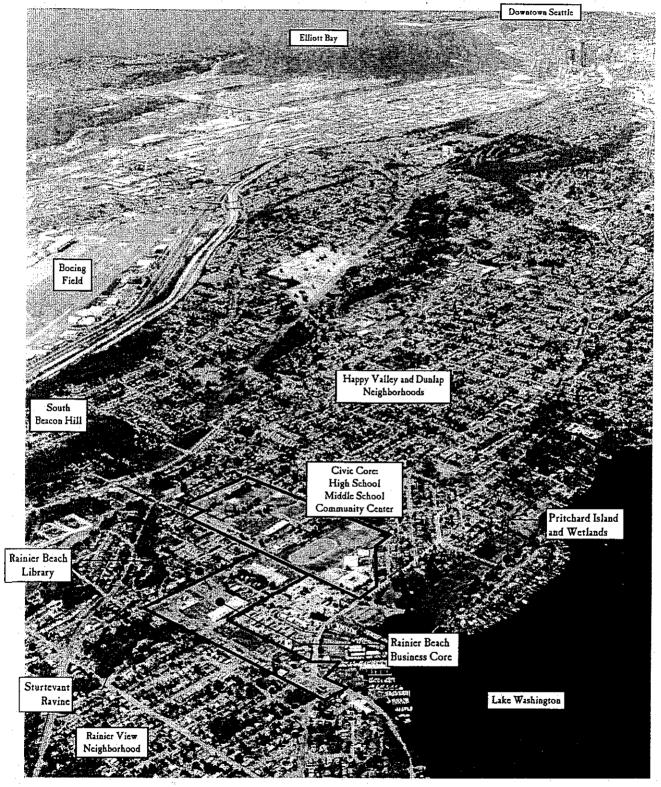
Figure 4
Aerial Perspective of Rainier Beach's Built Environment

Demographic characteristics for the Rainier Beach community are presented below. Please note the source and date for the information, as much of it derives from the 1990 Census as well as other state and local resources.

In 1990, the Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village area had a total estimated population of 2,913 residents, nearly 7% of the population of Southeast Seattle and just under 1% of the City's population (Table 1).

Table 1: 1990 Population Comparison			
	Population		
Area	1990	% SE Seattle	% Seattle
City of Seattle	516,259	..	100.0%
SE Seattle	42,406	100.0%	8.2%
Rainier Beach	2.913	6.7%	0.6%
Source 1990 U.S. Census, Block Group Report, STF3.			

20-Year Population Growth Target. The Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village is expected to accommodate approximately 1,850 additional residents by the year 2014 (based on an average household size of 2.5 people). This represents 1.5% of targeted population growth citywide. Other Urban Villages in Southeast Seattle include Columbia City Residential Urban Village,

Table 2: 20-Year Population Growth Targets		
Southeast Seattle Urban Villages	Households	Population
Rainier Beach	740	1,850
Columbia City	740	1,924
MLK Jr. Way South @ Holly Street	800	2,080
Beacon Hill	550	1,375
North Rainier (Hub Urban Village)	1,200	2,880
Total	4,030	10,109
Population estimates based on average household size of 2.5 people per household (PPH) for Rainier Beach and Beacon Hill. 2.6 PPH for Columbia City and MLK Jr. Way South @ Holly Street. znd24PPH forWimicrA.enu @I.90.		
Source: Seattle Office of Management and Planning, 1994; Puget Sound Regional Council Household Size Forecasts, 1995.		

Beacon Hill Residential Urban Village, MLK Jr. Way South @ Holly Street Residential Urban Village and Rainier Avenue @ I-90 Hub Urban Village. As illustrated in Table 2, total growth targets for all of Southeast Seattle suggests an increase of more than 4,000 households and 10,000 residents by 2014.

Age Characteristics. In general, residents within the Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village are considerably younger than residents citywide and tend to be concentrated in age between 0-18 years and 25-44 years old. In 1990, median age of residents within the Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village was 28.5 years. This compares with median age of 33.5 years citywide. Compared with the city as a whole, Rainier Beach has larger concentrations of under 18 year olds and 25-34, and lower concentrations of all other age groups (Table 3).

Table 3: Age Characteristics Comparison		
Age	Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village	City of Seattle
Under 18	34.5%	16.3%
18 to 24 Years	7.1%	11.9%
25 to 34 Years	22.9%	21.9%
35 to 49 Years	17.1%	23.4%
50 to 64 Years	9.6%	11.3%
65 and Older	8.8%	15.2%
Median Age	28.5 Years	33.5 Years
Source: 1990 Census.		

2.3 Housing Characteristics

In 1990, the Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village had 1,338 housing units, 8% of the units in Southeast Seattle and less than 1% of the 249,032 units citywide (Table 4). Compared with the city as a whole, Rainier Beach has a significantly larger percentage of multi-family units (76. 5% vs. 24.8%) and renter-occupied units (76.7% vs. 37.1%). Typically, there are more people per unit in Rainier Beach than the city as a whole. In [990, households in Rainier Beach averaged 2.7 people per housing unit. This compares with the citywide average of 2.0 people per housing unit. Housing characteristics within Seattle, Southeast Seattle and the Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village are presented in Table 5.

Table 4: 1990 Housing Unit Comparison.			
Arc.	Housing		
	1990	'/o Southeast Seattle	% Seattle
City of Seattle	249.032	..	100.0%
Southeast Seattle	16,688	100.0%	6.7%
Rainier Beach RUV	1,338	8.0%	0.5%
Source: 1990 U.S. Census. Block Group Report. STF3.			

Table 5: 1990 Housing Characteristic Comparison.			
Housing Characteristics	Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village	Southeast Seattle	City of Seattle
Total Units	1.338	16.688	249.032
Persons/Unit	2.71	2.69	2.01
Occupancy			
Owner Occupied	213	9,782	115.669
%	19.7%	62.9%	48.9%
Renter Occupied	829	5.760	121.003
%	76.7%	37.1%	51.1%
Unit Type			
% Single Family	22.7%	72.7%	53.4%
% Multi-Family	76.5%	26.2%	45.4%
Median Year Built	1957	1952	1949

20-Year Housing Growth Target. The Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village is targeted to accommodate 740 additional households by the year 2014. This represents approximately 1.2% of targeted household growth citywide. Additional household growth is targeted for Columbia City, Beacon Hill and MLK Jr. Way South @ Holly Street Residential. Urban Villages and the Rainier Avenue @ I-90 Hub Urban Village in Southeast Seattle. In total, the Southeast Seattle Urban Villages are targeted to accommodate 4, 030 additional households by 2014. This represents just over 6.7% of targeted household growth citywide (refer to Table 2).

Household Income. Overall, estimated household income for residents within the Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village was less than the citywide average. In 1990, median household income within the Urban Village was $16,549, 44% below the citywide median of $29,353. The Rainier Beach planning area (larger geographically than the urban village boundaries) had a median household income of $32,37S, 10% above the citywide median. In 1996, median household income within the Rainier Beach planning area (census tracts [17-[[9) was estimated to be $44,724, an increase of 38% over the 1990 median household income. Between [995 and 1996, median household income in the Rainier Beach planning area increased 5.6%, from $42,349. Over the same period, median household income in Southeast Seattle increased from an estimated $28,057 in 1990 to $39,214 in [996, an increase of nearly 40%. Between 1995 and 1996, median household income in Southeast Seattle increased 5.4%, from $37,213 (Puget Sound Regional Council, 1998).

The Puget Sound Regional Council (1995) prepared household income forecasts for Forecast Analysis Zones (FAZs) within the four-county Puget Sound region. The Rainier Beach FAZ includes the approximate area encompassed in the Rainier Beach planning area, but is larger than the Residential Urban Village boundaries (refer to the Rainier Beach Economic Development Technical Report under separate cover). In [990, it was estimated that 49.6% of households within the Rainier Beach FAZ earned incomes below the county median (24% were in the lowest 25% of households). By 2010, it is estimated that 49.2% of households within this FAZ will earn incomes below the county median (23.9% will be in the lowest 25% of households). The number of households earning incomes above the county median is expected to increase from 50.4% to 50.8% of total households over the period 1990-2010, with those in the uppermost 25% of households increasing from 25% to 26% of total households.

Southeast Seattle FAZS include Rainier Beach, South Beacon Hill/Columbia City and North Beacon Hill/Mount Baker. In 1990, it was estimated that 55.1% of households within these FAZs earned incomes below the county median (31% were in the lowest 25% of households). By 2010, it is estimated that S2.8% of households within these FAZS will earn incomes below the county median (28% will be in the lowest 25% of households). The number of households earning incomes above the county median is expected to increase from 44.9% to 47.2% of total households over the period 1990-2010, with those in the uppermost 25% of households increasing from 23% to 24% of total households (PSRC, 1995).

Poverty Status. As shown in Table 6, the poverty level was higher in the Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village in 1990 than occurred citywide. Within the Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village, 32.6% of the population earned incomes below the poverty level, compared with 16.5% in Southeast Seattle and 12.4% citywide. Children under 18-

Table 6: 1990 Income Characteristic Comparison			
Income Characteristic	Rainier Beach RUV	Southeast Seattle	City of Seattle
Median Household	$33.893	$33.552	$29,353
Poverty Status			
% Below	32.6%	16.5%	12.4%
% under age 18	14.7%	6.5%	21.5%
% age 65 +	1.4%	1.0%	10.9%
Source: 1990 U.S. Census, Block Group Report, STF3.			

years of age comprised 4S% of the total population in poverty and 14.7% of the total residential population. [n Southeast Seattle, children under 18 comprised 59% of the total population in poverty and 16.9% of the total residential population. Citywide, those under 18 comprised 21.5% of those in poverty and 2.6% of the total population.

Those aged 65 and older within the Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village comprised 4.4% of the total population in poverty and [.4% of the total residential population. This compares with 7% of those in poverty and [.0% of total population in Southeast Seattle and [0.9% of those in poverty and 1.3% of total population citywide.

Housing Affordability. The citywide average purchase price for a single-family home in 1994 (the most recent data available) was $[82,834. In 1994, the median income household (approximately $41, [04 for the Seattle-Everett Metropolitan Statistical Area) was able to afford a $166,400 home (assuming 20% down, 25% of income for principal and interest, and a 30-year

Table 7: 1994 House Purchase Affordability			
		Affordability Gap	
Subarea	Annual Mean Price	Median Income	Low Income
Seattle	$182,834	($16.434)	($122.334)
Beacon Hill	$115.709	$50.700	($55.200)
Central Area	$135.600	$30.800	($75,100)
Rainier Valley	$127,561	$38.800	($67,100)
Riverton/ Tukwila	$107.873	$58,500	($47,400)
Source: King County Department of Development and Environmental Services, 1995.			

conventional mortgage at prevailing interest rates). This left a $16,434 gap between the average purchase price of a single-family home and what "the median income household could afford (refer to Table 7). The situation was quite different in Rainier Valley neighborhoods (which include Rainier Beach) where average purchase price for a single-family home was $127,S61. This left a positive gap of $38,800 between the average purchase price of a single-family home and what the median income household could afford. That is, housing remained affordable for households earning the median income. Areas with comparable affordability characteristics are included for comparison. Citywide, 59% of the housing units sold were below the median income household's affordable price (King County, 199S).

The affordability gap facing first time homebuyers and low-income households remains prohibitively large, however. First time home buyers (earning 8S% of median income, or $34,938 in 1994) were able to afford a $102,900 home (assuming 4.5% down, 26% of income for principal and interest, and a 30-year FHA loan with mortgage at prevailing interest rates). This left a gap of $79,934 citywide and $24,661 in the Rainier Valley. Citywide, [5% of the housing units sold were below the first time buyer's affordable price. Low-income households (earning SO% of median income, or $20,552 in 1994) were able to afford a $60,500 home, leaving a gap of $122,334 citywide and $67,100 in the Rainier Valley. Citywide, 3% of the housing units sold were below the low-income household's affordable price.

While more recent affordability data are unavailable, information on housing prices in the Rainier Valley is available through the Northwest Multiple Listing Service. Currently in the Rainier Valley, the average sale price of a single-family home is $146,127, or [4.6% higher than the average price of $127,561 in 1994. This is equivalent to an increase of approximately 4.6% per year. The likely result of these housing price increases is a widening of the affordability gap for first time and low-income homebuyers.

The affordability gap for median and low-income renters represents the difference between contract rent and 30% of monthly household income. In [994, median income renter households earned $27,S77 and could afford $689 per month in rent, which was below the citywide average rent of $7oo per month (a gap of $[1) and above the average within the

Table 8:1994 Rent Affordability			
		Affordability Gap per Month	
Subarea	Annual	Median	Low
	Mean Rent	Income	Income
Seattle	$700	($11)	($355)
Beacon Hill	$695	($5)	($350)
Central Area	$750	($61)	($405)
Rainier Valley	$464	$226	($119)
Riverton/ Tukwila	$559	$131	($214)
Source: King County Department of Development and Environmental Services, 1995.			

Rainier Valley of $464 per month (a gap of +$226). Low income renter households, however, earned $13,788 and could afford a monthly rent of $345, which left a gap of $355 citywide and $119 in the Rainier Valley (see Table 8).

While more recent affordability data are unavailable, information on rental prices in the Rainier Valley is available through Dupre + Scott Apartment Advisors. Currently in the Rainier Valley, average rent for a two-bedroom/one-bath apartment is $551/month, or 18.8% higher than the average rent of $464/month in 1994. This is equivalent to an increase of approximately 4.4% peryear. A two-bedroomAwo-bath apartment rents fOr an average Of $666/month, while a three-bedroom/two-bath apartment rents for $722/month. The likely result of these increases is a widening of the affordability gap for median- and low-income renters.

2.4 The Economy

Current Employment and Wage Characteristics. As of March [994 (the most current employment and wage data available), there were 256 businesses and 3,525 employees in the Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village. This represented approximate! 1% of total covered employment in Seattle and 32% of total covered employment in Southeast Seattle. Quarter] wages totaled $23 million dollars, or more than one-third of all waxes in Southeast Seattle. [n terms of wage comparisons, the average Rainier Beach employee earned approximately $26,300 per year, [3.5% lower than the City average-of $30,420 per year and S.2% higher than the Southeast Seattle "average of approximately $25,000 per year.

Please Note: The Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village is defined by census tract/block groups 117 (I, 2), 118 (I-6) and 119 (5)) and Southeast Seattle by 94 (1, 2),95 (5-8), 100 (1, 2), 101 (3-5), 102 (3, 4), 103 (2-5), 104 (I, 2), 110 (1,2) 111 (I-7), 118 (3-6) and 119 (1,5) (Washington State Employment Security, 1998).

Table 9: Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village Covered Employment and Wages. First Quarter 1994				
SIC Industry	Units	Employees	% Total Employment	1ˢᵗ Quarter Wages
Ag/Forest/Fishing	5	23	0.7%	$59.472
Mining/Constriction	22	148	4.2%	$1.500.126
General Bldg. Contractors	8	54	1.5%	$531.245
Heavy Construction	3	82	2.3?4	$929.843
Special Trade Contractors	II	12	0.3%	$39.038
Manufacturing	15	265	7.5%	$1.838.858
Food & Kindred Products	3 ,	59	1.7%	$427,788
Paper & Allied Products	3	129	3.7%	$1,069.278
TCU¹	4	41	1.2%	$223.507
Wholesale Trade	16,	1.568	44.5%	$12.303.828
Retail Trade	43	577	16.4%	$2.242.026
Food Stores	7	152	4.3%	$680.976
Auto Dealers/Scrvicc	5	30	0.9%	$124.685
Apparel & Accessories	3	9	0.3%	$28,076
Eating & Drinking Places	20	274	7.8%	$510.779
Misc. Retail	3	96	2.7%	$762S92
FIRE'	12	72	2.0%	$367.016
Real Estate	5	27	0.8%	$159.044
Services	127	513	14.6%	$1.939.018
Personal Services	7	37	1.0%	$69,020
Business Scrvices	6	33	0.9%	$117.743
Auto Repair/S.rv/Pkg	4	9	0.3%	$54.453
Social Services	4	55	1.6%	$101.767
Membership Organizations	5	II	0.3%	$19.336
Private Households	89	77	2.2%	$182,022
Government	12	318	9.0%	$2.547.104
TOTAL	256	3.525	100.0%	$23.020.955

¹transportation, communication and utilities.
²Finance, insurance and real estate.
Source: Washington State Employment Security Department, 1998.

As shown in Table [0 on the following page, employment in the Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village accounted for 32% of total employment in Southeast Seattle during the first quarter of [994. Employment in Rainier Beach accounted for over 50% of total employment in Southeast Seattle in wholesale trade industries and 40% of mining/construction and finance/insurance/real estate employment. It should be noted that employment figures do not include sole proprietors, people working from home and other self-employed individuals. Census data for 1990 indicate that 440 people within Southeast Seattle worked at home, while none worked at home in the Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village.

Table 10:1994 Industry Employment, Comparison					
	]994 First Quarter Covered Employment				
Industry	Southeast Seattle	% of Total	Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village	% of Rainier Beach	% of SE Seattle
Ag/Forestry/Fishing	86	0.8%	23	0.7%	26.7%
Mining/ Construction	352	3.2%	148	4.2%	42.0%
Manufacturing	2,238	20.3%	265	7.5%	11.8%
T C U	228	2.1%	41	1.2%	18.0%
Wholesale Trade	2,211	20.1%	1.568	44.5%	71.0%
Retail Trade	1.716	15.6%	"577	16.4%	33.6%
FIRE	181	1.6%	72	2.0%	39.8%
Services	2.192	19.9%	513	14.6%	23.4%
Government	1,806	16.4%	,318	9.0%	17.6%
Total Covered Employment	11,010	100.0%	3,525	100.0%	32.0%
TCU: Transportation/communication/utilities. FIRE: Finance/insurance/real estate. Source: Washington State Employment Security Department, 1998.					

In 1994, 75.5% of total employment in the Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village was in wholesale trade, retail trade and service industries. The remaining 24..5% was in all other industries, with the smallest share of employment in agriculture/ forestry/ fishing (0.7%), transportation/ communications/ utilities (1.2%) and finance/ insurance/ real estate (2.0%). Wholesale trade is the major industry in the Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village, employing nearly 45% of total employees. Specific details about this industry (e.g. number of employers in durable and non-durable goods) are unavailable due to the State's disclosure rules. Businesses in this category primarily sell merchandise to other retail, commercial, industrial, institutional, construction or professional businesses. The average annualized wage within the wholesale trade sector in the Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village during the first quarter of 1994 was~$31,500 compared with $30,600 in Southeast Seattle and $35,628 citywide.

Retail trade was the second largest employer in the Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village, accounting for [6.4% of total jobs. The largest employer within the retail trade sector was Eating and Drinking Places, which employed 7.7% of all employees and 47.5% of all retail jobs. Another important retail employer was Food Stores which accounted for 4.3% of total employment and 26.3% of retail employment. The average annualized wage within the retail sector in the Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village during the first quarter of [994 was $15,530 compared with $[6,020 in Southeast Seattle and $17,800 citywide.

The services sector was the third largest employer in the Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village with [4.6% of total employment. The largest single, employer within this sector was Private Households, which employed 2.2% of all employees and 15% of all service-related employees. This industry includes private households which employ domestic servants, including cooks, laundresses, maids, sitters, personal secretaries, gardeners, caretakers and other maintenance workers. Other important employers

within this sector included Social Services (1.6% of total employment) and Personal Services (1.0% of total employment). The average annual wage within the services sector in Rainier Beach was $1S,600 in 1994 compared with $16,200 in Southeast Seattle and $27,600 citywide.

Federal, state and local government supported 9.0% of total employment within Rainier Beach in 1994. No breakdown of employment by government sector is available from the Washington State Employment Security Department. The average annual wage within the, government sector in Rainier Beach was $33,200 in 1994, this compares with $31,300 in Southeast Seattle and $34,612 citywide.

Manufacturing supported nearly 8% of total employment within the Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village in 1994. The largest employer within this sector was Paper and Allied Products, which supported 3.7% of total employment and 49% of manufacturing employment. Food and Kindred Products industries employed nearly 2% of total employees and 22% of manufacturing employment. The average annual wage within the manufacturing sector in Rainier Beach was $27,480 in 1994 compared with $29,630 in Southeast Seattle and $36,920 citywide:

Rate of Employment Growth. For the period between [990 to 1994, Southeast Seattle experienced job growth of nearly 20% over this period, compared with just 2% job growth in Rainier Beach.

Total employment within the Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village increased approximately 2.1% between the first quarter of 1990 and the first Quarter of 1994, from 3,451 jobs to 3,525 jobs. Industries experiencing job growth included agriculture/ forestry/ fishing (+8 jobs) manufacturing (+115 jobs), retail trade (+22 jobs) services (+254 jobs) and government (+274 jobs), while job losses occurred in mining/ construction (-78 jobs), transportation/ communication utilities (-61 jobs), wholesale trade (-406 jobs), and finance/ insurance real estate (-54 jobs).

Rainier Beach experienced much slower job growth than did Southeast Seattle as a whole, which gained 1,796 jobs (a nearly 20% increase), primarily in manufacturing (+486 jobs), services (+1,122 jobs) and government (+93S jobs). These increases were offset, to some extent, by losses in mining/ construction (-II3 jobs), transportatiorr/ communication utilities (-391 jobs) and retail trade (-276 jobs).

Employment Trends and Forecasts. Employment forecasts are one measure of how the region and local area are expected to perform economical! in the future. The expected composition and performance of specific industries provide insight into where growth is expected to occur, the types of labor skills and training that will be required, infrastructure needs, and other factors that can be planned for. Employment and wages also drive business and household purchases, which in turn generate additional spending. If the industries attracted to a region or area are typically high wage paying industries, the economic impacts will be substantially different than if the industries are typically low wage paying industries.

There are no specific 20-year employment targets for the four Residential Urban Villages in Southeast Seattle (Rainier Beach, Columbia City, Beacon Hill, and MLK @ Holly). However, while these areas are not targeted for, additional employment growth over the next 20-years, some level of employment, growth is likely to occur.

While employment targets were not identified for each Residential Urban Village, local area forecasts are available from the Puget Sound Regional Council. The following section presents employment trends and forecasts for Seattle and the Forecast Analysis Zones (FAZs) that comprise Southeast Seattle and the Rainier Beach planning area. These forecasts, depicted in Table II below, give some indication about the general magnitude and composition of future employment.

Table 11: Employment Forecast Comparison City of Seattle, Southeast Seattle and Rainier Beach FAZS.				
Employment Sector	1990 ,,	2000 ,,	2010	2020
Seattle	469,802	521,878	597,030	631,594
Manufacturing	47,839	37,206	36,958	32,044
Whol Trade/Trans/Comm/Utilities	69,258	71,106	75,000	77,701
Retail Trade	64,813	72,414	81,880	87,632
Services	204,277	249,199	306,413	330,807
Government/ Education	83,615	91,953	97,585	103,410
Southeast Seattle'	19,953	22,322	25,222	25,756
Manufacturing	2,727	2,052	1,843	1,529
Whol Trade/Trans/Comm/Utilities	4,212	4,402	4,362	4,239
Retail Trade	2,890	3,107	3,858	3,978
Services	4,069	5,513	7,632	8,096
Government/Education	6,055	7,248	7,527	7,914
Rainier Beach (FAZ.5915)	4,014	4,508	5,239	5,356
Manufacturing	155	148	181	179
Whol Trade/Trans/Comm/Utilities	1,352	2,127	2,024	1,888
Retail Trade	624	860	1,137	1,331
Services	449	796	1,229	1,216
Government/Education	434	577	668	742
*Includes Psac Forecast Analysis Zones 5915 (Rainier Beach), 5916 (South Beacon Hill/Columbia %'). and 5925 (North Beacon Hill/Mount Baker).				

Employment in Seattle, Southeast Seattle, and the Rainier Beach FAZ is expected to follow similar trends as those forecast for the Puget Sound region. Similar to King County's standing in the region, the City of Seattle is expected to lose its relative share of total County employment. While it will remain, the largest employment center, Seattle's share of total County employment is expected to decline from 48% in 1990 to 45% in 2020. Employment is expected to increase 34.4% over the period 1990-2020, or approximately 1% peryear.

Southeast Seattle's share of total City employment is expected to decrease slightly over the forecast period (4.2% in [990 to 4.1% in 2020)., Total employment in the Southeast Seattle FAZ's is expected to increase 29% between [990 and 2020, or just less than 1% peryear. The greatest growth, nearly 100%, is expected in the services sector, followed by retail trade (38%), govern ment/education (3 I%) and wholesale trade/ transportation/ utilities (0.6%). Manufacturing employment is expected to decline 44% over the forecast period.

The Rainier Beach share of Southeast Seattle employment is expected to increase marginally over the forecast period (20. [% in 1990 to 20.8% in 2020). In 1994, the Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village supported 3,S25 jobs, while the Rainier Beach FAZ supported approximately 4,212 jobs (assuming that employment growth occurred in equal increments between /990 and 2000). Thus, the Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village "captured" approximately 84% of the FAZ's total employment.

Total employment in the Rainier Beach FAZ is expected to grow 33% over the period 1990-2020, or approximately 1% peryear. This is comparable to the rate of growth for Southeast Seattle (29% employment growth, or 0.9% peryear) and for the city as a whole (34% employment growth, or approximately 1% peryear).

Employment in the Rainier Beach FAZ is expected to gain relative share of Southeast Seattle's manufacturing employment by the year 2020 (approximately 6% in 1990 to 12% in 2020). Similar gains are expected in retail trade (22% in 1990 to 34% in 2020), services, ([1% in 1990 to IS% in 2020) and government/education (7% in 1990 to 9% in 2020). Only employment in wholesale trade, transportation, communications and utilities is expected to decline form 56% of total employment in Southeast Seattle in [990 to 34% in 2020.

In terms of employment make-up, several changes are expected in terms of each industry's relative share of total employment in the Rainier Beach FAZ over the period 1990-2020. Services, retail trade, and government/education are expected to increase their relative share of total employment, while manufacturing and wholesale trade/ transportation/ communication/ utilities are expected to lose relative share. Service employment is expected to gain relative share of total employment by the year 2020 (from approximately II% of total employment in 1990 to 23% in 2020). Employment in retail trade is expected to increase from approximately 16% of total employment in 1990 to 25% in 2020, and employment in government/education is expected to increase from 11% of total employment in [990 to 14% in 2020.

Employment is expected to remain relatively constant over the same period (less than 1% and 5%, respectively). Declines in employment share are expected in both the wholesale trade/ transportation/ communication/ utilities and manufacturing industries. Employment in the former is expected to decline from 59% of total employment in 1990 to 35% in 2020, while the later is expected to decline from 4% to 3% over the same period.

Consumer Spending And Supportable Saks Capacity. The following section presents information on consumer spending patterns. in the Seattle Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and on taxable retail sales within the City of Seattle and the Rainier Beach area (defined as zip code 98118). The information on consumer spending was obtained from the 1995 Consumer Expenditure Survey (Bureau of Labor Statistics) and the information on taxable retail sales by zip code was obtained from the Washington State Department of Revenue. Information from the 1992 Economic Census (Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census) is also presented. The most recent Consumer Expenditure Survey was conducted in [995. The results of the survey are summarized in Table I2 for selected average annual expenditures for all consumers in the United States, consumers in the Western United States, and for consumers in the Seattle MSA.

Table 12:1995 Consumer Expenditure Survey. Selected Annual Expenditures						
Item	All CU's	% of Total	Western CU's	"/0 of Total	Seattle MSA	% of Total
No. of Consumer Units (CU) (000s)	103S23		21.442		1,065	
Consumer Characteristics:						
Income before taxes	$36.918		$40.027		$44,007	
Age of reference person	48.0		46.6		44.8	
Average Annual Expenditures:	$32.264		$35.257		$36.360	
Food at Home	$2.803	8.7%	$2.931	8.3%	$2.780	7.6%
Cereals and Bakery Products	$441	1.4%	$448	1.3%	$443	1.2%
Meats. Poultry. Fish and Eggs	$752	2.3%	$730	2.1%	$621	1.7%
Dairy Products	$297	0.9%	$322	0.9%	$306	0.8%
Fruits and Vegetables	$457	1.4%	.S472	1.3%	$456	1.3%
Food Away from Home	$1.702	5.3%	$1.752	5.0%	$1.715	4.7%
Shelter	$5.928	18.4%	$7.358	20.9%	$7.684	21.1%
Owned Dwellings	$3.749	0.6%	$4,469	12.7%	$5.115	14.1%
Rented Dwelling,	$1.788	.5.5%	$2.447	6.9%	$2.051	5.6%
Housekeeping Supplies	$430	1.3%	$445	1.3%	$529	1.5%
Household Finishings and Equipment	$1.401	4.3%	$1.642	4.7%	$1.291	3.6%
Apparel and Services	$1.704	5.3%	$1.704	4.8%	$1.467	4.0%
Transportation	$6.014	18.6%	$6.318	17.9%	$6,778	18.6%
Health Care	$1.732	5.4%	$1.661	4.7%	$1.520	4.2%
Entertainment	$1.612	5.0%	$1.907	5.4%	$2.422	6.7%
Personal Care Products and Services	$403	1.2%	$433	1.2%	$345	0.9%
Reading	$162	0.5%	$184	0.5%	$237	0.7%
Education	$471	1.5%	$460	1.3 %	4449	1.2%
Cash Contributions	$2.964	9.2%	$3.479	0.00%	$3.988	11.0%
Source: Bum. of Labor Statistics, 1995 Consumer Expenditure Survey.						

In general, the data indicate (by geographic region) the percent of average annual before-tax income that is spent on various items such as food, transportation, health care and entertainment. Historic expenditure data, as well as the complete results of the [995 Consumer Expenditure Survey for all expenditure categories, are included in the Appendix.

Expenditure Potential. As indicated in Table 12, for all consumers in the United States, just over 87% of before tax income was spent on food, housing, transportation and other goods and services in 199S. This compares with 88% of before-tax income in the Western United States and 83% in the Seattle MSA. Given the average before-tax income of $44,007 in the Seattle MSA in 199S, $36,360 was spent on various goods and services. The greatest share of consumer spending was on housing (32.8%), transportation ([8.6%) and food (12.4%). Within the housing category, the largest share of total expenditures was for shelter (21.1%), followed by utilities (5.1%), furnishings (3.6%) and housekeeping supplies ([.5%). Within the transportation category, the largest share of total expenditures was for vehicle purchases (7.8%), followed by vehicle expenses (6.1%) and gas and oil (2.7%). Food at home consisted of expenditures on meats, poultry, fish and eggs (1.7%), followed by fruits and vegetables (1.3%), cereals and bakery products (1.2%) and dairy products (0.8%).

In 1996, median household income within the Rainier Beach planning area was estimated to be $44,724, which compares with median household income of $39,214 in Southeast Seattle. The estimated mean household income was $50,612 in Rainier Beach, compared with $48,437 in Southeast Seattle. Based on [995 average annual expenditures in the Seattle MSA (the percentages given in Table 12) and [996 income and household estimates, total consumer spending potential in the Rainier Beach planning area in 1996 ranged from approximately $239 million to $270 million. This compares with consumer spending potential of $876 million to $1.1 billion in Southeast Seattle for the same period. Table 13 presents spending potential based on [996 median household income estimates for Rainier Beach and Southeast Seattle.

Table 13: Consumer Expenditure Potential for Rainier Beach and Southeast Seattle					
	Seattle MSA	Rainier Beach		Southeast Seattle	
	1995	1996 Consumer Spending Potential			
Item	% Total Spending	By Type	Total ($Millions)	By Type	Total ($Millions)
Number of Households	1,065,000	6,478		27.034	
Consumer Characteristics:					
Median Income before taxes	$44.007	$44,724		$39.214	
Average Annual Expenditures:	82.6%	$36.952	$239.4	$32,400	$875.9
Food at Home	7.6%	$2.825	$18.3	$2.477	$67.0
Cereals and Bakery Products	1.2%	$450	$2.9	$395	$10.7
Meats. Poultry, Fish and Eggs	1.7%	$631	$4.1	$5s3	$15.0
Dairy Products	0.8%	$311	$2.0	$273	$7.4
Fruits and Vegetables	1.3%	$463	$3.0	$406	$11.0
Food Away from Home	4.7%	$1,743	$11.3	$1.528	$41.3
Shelter	21.1%	$7,809	$50.6	$6.847	$185.1
Owned Dwellings	14.1%	$5.198	$33.7	$4.558	$123.2
Rented Dwellings	5.6%	$2,084	$13.5	$1.828	$49.4
Housekeeping Supplies	1.5%	$538	$3.5	$471	$12.7
Household Furnishings & Equipment	3.6%	$1.312	$8.5	$1.150	$31.1
Apparel and Services	4.0%	$1.491	$9.7	$1.307	$35.3
Transportation	18.5%	$6.888	$44.6	$6.040	$163.3
Health Care	4.2%	$1.545	$10.0	$1.354	$36.6
Entertainment	6.7%	$2.461	$15.9	$2.158	$58.3
Personal Care Products & Services	0.9%	$351	$2.3	$307	$8.3.
Reading	0.7%	$241	$1.6	$211	$5.7
Education	1.2%	$456	$3.0	$400	$10.8
Cash Contributions	11.0%	$1.168	$7.6	$1.024	$27.7
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1995 Consumer Expenditure Survey; and PSRC 1996 Household Income Estimates. 1998.					

Based on 1996 income and household estimates, total household income for Rainier Beach would be $289.7 million. This compares with total household income of $1.1 billion in Southeast Seattle. Total spending potential in Rainier Beach in, [996 was approximately $239.4 million compared with $87S.9 million in Southeast Seattle. Assuming that consumer spending patterns in the Rainier Beach and

Southeast Seattle communities are similar to the Seattle MSA, annual spending potential on food at home totaled $[8.3 million and $67 million, respectively, in 1996. Of these totals, spending on meat, poultry, fish and eggs was $4.1 million and $15.0 million, respectively. Spending on food away from home totaled $[[.3 million and $4[.3 million, while spending on apparel and services totaled $9.7 million and $35.3 million. Spending'on personal care products and services totaled $2.3 million in Rainier Beach and $8.3 million in Southeast Seattle. .
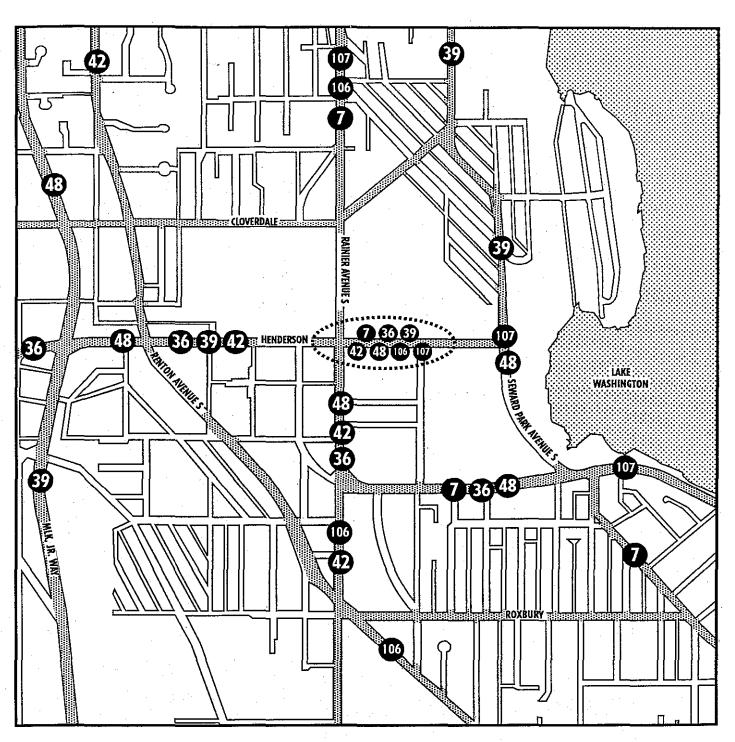
2.5 Transportation Facilities

The following discussion describes the existing conditions for transportation facilities in Rainier Beach. It includes a description of pedestrian facilities, City streets, and transit service. Figure 5 highlights the major arterials and transit routes serving the Rainier Beach Residential Urban Village.
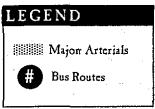
Pedestrian Facilities. Although highly urbanized, Rainier Beach has a large percentage of residential streets without sidewalk and curb facilities. The most notable locations without this infrastructure exists in the single-family neighborhoods south of Holly Street to Henderson Street between MLK, Jr. Way and Seward Park Avenue S. Typically, these residential streets have unimproved and undefined planting strips with narrow (if any) sidewalks. The lack of curbs results in informal parking scenarios where automobiles park within the pedestrian right-of-way. Similar conditions can also be found in the Rainier View neighborhood located south of Rainier Avenue S up through the Roxbury area and between Renton Avenue S and Waters Avenue S.

Rainier Beach's major arterials maintain adequate pedestrian facilities. Although most of the arterials lack well-marked crosswalks, the arterials typically average 12 feet in width, including planting strips. The Rainier Avenue S corridor has attractive, mature street trees. The 52nd Avenue S right-of-way is currently the only non-motorized street in the entire urban village. The right-of-way connects Rainier Beach High School, the Rainier Beach Shopping Center, and the Lake Washington Apartments. However, its condition is derelict, overgrown, and poorly lit.

Arterial Designations and Conditions. The following streets are designated as arterials within the Rainier Beach Urban Village; all other rights-of-way are classified as some type of residential street. The descriptions provide the travel direction of the street (NS= north-south, EW= east-west), a Qualitative assessment of the pavement, conditions, and notations of any ancillary facilities.

- Martin Luther King, Jr. Way: NS, street condition is good.
- Renton Avenue S: NS, street condition is good, primarily arterial connecting to Skyway.
- Rainier Avenue S: NS, then EW at Barton, newly paved south of Cloverdale.
- Seward Park Avenue S: NS, street condition is good, signed bike lane, adjacent to residences.
- 51st Avenue S: NS, street condition is fair, connects Rainier Avenue S to Rainier View and Skyway.
- Cloverdale Avenue S: EW, street condition is fair, primary arterial connection to Beacon Hill.
- Henderson Street: EW, newly paved from MLK to Rainier, connects to Beacon Hill via Carkeek.
- Roxbury Street: EW, street condition is good, residential street with single-family homes.
- Waters Avenue S: NW, street condition is fair, residential street with single-family homes.

LEGEND

Major Arterials

Bus Routes

NO SCALE

RainierBeach Neighborhood 2014
A ◆ P L A N ◆ F O R ◆ T H E ◆ F U T U R E ,

FIGURE 5
Transportation Facilities

Transit Routes. Given its general proximity to important employment centers such as Boeing Field/King County International Airport, Boeing's Renton facilities, the north Rainier Valley, Southcenter, and Downtown Seattle, it is not surprising to see several transit routes sewing Rainier Beach. Each of these routes connects to the transfer station at Henderson Street and Rainier Avenue S It should also be noted that Rainier Beach is expected to be served in the future by the Sound Transit LINK Light Rail System. This may result in the rerouting of existing routes and the development of a more formal transit transfer center. Table 14 describes the existing Kfng County Metro Transit bus routes serving Rainier Beach.

Table 14: Transit Routes Serving Rainier Beach		
Route No.	Connects Rainier Beach to . . .	Rainier Beach Service Corridor
7,9	Southeast Seattle, Downtown Seattle, Capitol Hill, University District	Serves Rainier Beach via Rainier Avenue S and up to Rainier View via 62nd-Prentice-64th-Waters loop.
36	Beacon Hill, Jefferson Park, International District, Downtown Seattle	Connects to Rainier Beach via South Beacon Hill. The route travels from Beacon Avenue S to Carkeek Drive S, and eventually services the commercial core via. a Henderson-Rainier-Seward Park Avenue S loop.
39	Southeast Seattle, Beacon Hill, Downtown Seattle, Southcenter	Rainier Beach is an intermediate point for the route, allowing connections both north and south. Route 39 enters from the north along Seward Park Avenue S, connecting at the transfer point along Henderson Street and Rainier Avenue S. The route continues toward Southcenter via the MLK, Jr. Way corridor then to Interstate 5.
42	Downtown Seattle, Rainier View, and Skyway (limited morning service)	Serves Rainier Beach via MLK, Jr. Way and Renton Avenue S. Continues south to Rainier View via the 51St Avenue S corridor. Service to Skyway is direct for some routes along Renton Avenue S to about 78t^h Avenue S.
48	Southeast Seattle, Central Area, Capitol Hill, University District, Ravenna, Green Lake, Greenwood, Loyal Heights	Provide service to Rainier Beach via the MLK, Jr. Way corridor, eventually connecting to other bus lines at the transfer station at Rainier& Henderson.
106,107	Southeast Seattle, Holly Park, Downtown Seattle, Skyway, Renton, Fairwood.	Rainier Beach is an intermediate point for the route, allowing connections both north and south. Route 106 services Rainier Beach via Renton Avenue S and continues on to Rainier Avenue S then west to Othello. Street. Route 107 arrives via Rainier Avenue S along the Lake Washington shoreline and eventually continues north on Rainier then west on Othello.
SOURCE King County Metro Transit Maps, Effective through S February 1999.		

2.6 Education Facilities and Demography

Background. The compiled data summarizes information presented *in Status Report on Schools in the Rainier Beach Community* (under separate cover). The information was compiled from the Data Profiles of the Seattle School District Summary report; for the school years 1994/1995 to 1997/1998. The report presents a profile of schools in Rainier Beach, providing a basis for the progressive changes desired by the residents of neighborhood. Demographics show a high percentage of children living at poverty levels and not living with parents. These figures are significantly greater than the average district data for that category of schools.

The decrease, in the number of local area students in the schools results in the lack of participation of community residents - parents or mentors from the local community. Parents tend to participate in the schools, that are attended by their children. It is also a fact that parents from outside the community experience difficulty in coming to the schools during the day because of jobs and in attending evening meetings. As a result, the presence of active PTAs or other opportunities for community participation is greatly lacking. In a survey conducted as part of the planning process, many adults indicated that they were not familiar with the schools, their children attended private schools or schools outside of the area. They did, however, express their interest in volunteering if opportunities were provided.

Schools in Rainier Beach. Table [5 depicts the public schools serving the Rainier Beach community. In total, there are six elementary schools, one middle school, and two high schools.

Table 15: Schools in Rainier Beach			
Name of School	Address	Tel. No.	Principal
Dunlap Elem.	8621-46th Avenue S	760-4790	William Cook
Emerson Elem.	9709 - 60th Avenue S	760-4780	Gloria Warren
Graham Hill Elem.	5149 So. Graham Street	760-4740	Birgit Mc Shane
Van Asselt Elem.	On Beacon Avenue S	760-4760	Hajara Rahim
Whitworth Elem.	5215 -46th Avenue S	760-4750	Susan McCloskey
Wing Luke Elem.	3701 So. Kenyon Street	760-4671	Ellen Punyon
South Shore MS	8825 Rainier Avenue S	760-4770	Bi Hoa Caldwell
Rainier Beach HS.	8815 Seward Park Ave S	760-4700	Marta Cano-Hinz
Sharples Alternative HS	3928 So. Graham Street	281-6910	---

Demographics- Elementary Schools. Characteristics of each school, as of October 1, 1997 for the 1997/1998 school year, are presented below and Table [6 on the following page:

- Whitworth: The largest school (451 students), 83% of which are minority students; 8% limited English speaking 46% are local area residents: 22% are below the 25" percentile. Approximately 67% participate in the free/reduced lunch program (used as a barometer for poverty level).

- Graham Hill: With enrollment of 370 students, Graham Hill is the second largest elementary school, with enrollment of 83% minority students; 17% limited English speaking 43% are local area residents; 27% are below the 25th percentile. Approximately 63% are living in poverty.

- Van Asselt: With a student population of 287, Van Asselt ranks third in size. Minority students comprise 92%; 29% are limited English speaking 36% are local children and 18% fall below the 25th percentile. Approximately 74% are living in poverty.

● Emerson: The fourth in terms of size with 28[students, Emerson has 87% minority students; 3% are limited English speaking, 42% are local area residents and IS% are below the 25th percentile. Approximately 76% are living in poverty.

● wing Luke: Of its 274 students, 83% are minority students with 30% limited English speaking. 5[% come from" the local area, and 23% are below the 25th percentile. 69% are at poverty levels.

● Dunlap: The smallest school with a student population of 248, 90% are minority students with 32% limited English speaking 63% are local area residents and [7% below the 25th percentile. 81% fall below the poverty level.

Table i6: Demographic Data for 1997/1998 School Year						
School	Dunlap	Emerson	Graham Hill	Van Asselt	Whitworth	Wing Luke
Enrollment as of Ott I	248	28[	370	287	451	274
Percent minority	89.9%	86.5%	82.7%	9[.6%	82.5%	82.8%
Percent majority	[0.1%	13.5%	[7.3%	8.4%	17.5%	[7.2%
Free or reduced lunch	200	204	232	212	303	188
Not living with parents	128	200	158	154	252	124
Limited English	78	9	77	84	38	86
Special Education	21	21	38	49	71	21
Area resident	155	119	146	[02	207	140
CAT <25th Percentile	43	49	98	52	98	62

The increase in the number of children at poverty levels continued in a range of 4-7% for all elementary schools except for a reduction of 8% at Whitworth. Continued decreases in the number of local children attending the schools to the status in 1997/1998 where the representation at Graham Hill is at 39.5%, Van Asselt at 35.5%. Changes in statistics for this category from 1994/[995 to 1997/1998 are Dunlap-10%, Van Asselt- 22.5%, Emerson-12.6%, Whitworth-3.8%, Graham Hill-4.6%, and Wing Luke-2.3%.

Comparisons with District-wide Trends (information from 1994/1995)

● The percentage of minority students range from 69.6% to 88.8% compared to the district average percentage of 56.4%.

● The percentage of free or reduced lunch (used as a benchmark for levels of poverty) range from 47.4% in the largest school to 67.5% at Dunlap, the smallest school. The district average for all elementary schools is 42.2%.

● The percentage of children not living with parents range from 47.4% to 5S.9 % compared to the district average of 39.2% except for Graham Hill which is below the district average at 34.8%.

∖ The percentage of Limited English speaking students range from 18.6% to 25.2% compared with the district average of 14.2% except for Emerson (7%) and Whitworth (6.1%).

Demographics- South Shore Middle School. As depicted in Table [7, similar trends at South Shore Middle School are reflected in data for the past three years from 1994/1995 to [997/[998:

- Decrease in attendance by local area students (7%).
- Increase in the number of children scoring below the 25" percentile (4%).
- Increase in the number of students not living with parents (7%).
- Number of suspensions continuing to increase - [3%.
- Drop out rate is almost 10% for all years.

Table 17: Demographic Data for South Shore Middle School				
Demographics	starting 1994-1995	starting 1995-1996	starting 1996-1997	starting 1997-1998
Enrollment on Oct I		875	860	766
Percent minority		71.40%	77.70%	76,20%
Percent majority		28.60%	22.3?4	23.80%
Free or reduced lunch		478 (54.6%)	505 (58.7%)	401 (52.3%)
Not living with parents		429 (49%)	479 (55.7%)	428 (55.9%)
Limited English		III (12.7%)	I06 (12.3%)	85 (II.I%)
Special Education		104 (11.9%)	95 (11%)	99 (12.9%)
Area resident		459 (52.5%)	446 (51.9%)	387 (45.2%)
CAT <25th Percentile		329 (37.6%)	348 (40.5%)	318 (41.5%)
Student Outcomes	at end of 1994-1995	at end of 1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998
Average Enrollment	792	845	814	
Attendance percentages	81.90%	87.60%	87.40%	
Transfer in/out	244	282	274	
Suspensions	136 (17.2%)	184 (21.8%)	248 (30.5%)	
Expulsions	17 (2.1%)	38 (4.5%)	20 (2.5%)	
Dropouts	71 (9%)	84 (9.9%)	80 (9.8%)	
Cumulative GPA	2.06	2.65	2.56	
CAT Scores:				
Reading	45	47	44	
Language	48	49	47	
Mathematics	49	46	42	

Demographics- Rainier Beach High School and Sharples Alternative High School. Tables 18 arid 19 provide background demographic information for the two area high schools. They depict trends from [994/[995 through the 1997/[998 school years.

Table 18: Demographic Data for Rainier Beach High School				
Demographics	1994-1995	1995-1996	11996-1997	11997-1998
Enrollment on Ott I		912	8s81	839
Percent minority		82.30%	8S%	88.20%
Percent majority		17,70%	15%	11.80%
Free or reduced lunch		4[0 (45%)	420 (49%)1	398 (47.4%)
Not living with both parents		446 (48.9%)	463 (54%)	474 (S6.5%)
Limited English		137 (15%)	131 (1s.3%)	[2s (14.9%)
Special Education		112 [[2.3%)	108 (12.6%)	98 (11.7%)
Area resident		449 (49.2%)	411 (47.9%)	371 (46,6%)
CAT <25th Percentile		346 (37.9%)	366 (42.7%)	287 (34.2%)
Student Outcomes	End of 19944995	End of 1995-1996	End of 1996-1997	1997-1998
Average Enrollment	841	836	829	
Attendance percentages	84.20%	84	80%	
Transfer in/out	296	272	415	
Suspensions	211 (2s.1%)	124 (14.8%)	157 (18.9%)	
Expulsions	10 (2%),|	24 (2.9%)I	21 (2.5%)	
Dropouts	94 (11.2%)	87 (10,4%)	91 (11%)	
On time graduates	147 (82.1%)	t38 (78%)	158 (72.8%)	
Total graduates	165	[64	177	
Cumulative GPA	2S7	2.5	2.36	
CAT Reading	48	38	44	
CAT Language	43	42	47	
CAT Mathematics	47	46	49	

Table i9: Demographic Data for Sharples Alternative High School				
Demographics	1994-1995	11995-1996	11996-1997	1997-1998
Enrollment on Oct I		178	183	144
Percent minority		84.80%	91.80%	92.40%
Percent majority		1s.20%1	8.20%	7.60%
Free or reduced lunch		67 (37.6%)]	84 (45.9%)	90 (62. S%)
Not living with parents		136 [76.4%)	131 (71.6%)	113 (78. S%)
Limited English		28 (15.7%)	20 (10.9%)	19 (13.2%)
Special Education		13 (7.3%)	18 (9.8%)	14 (9.7%)
Area resident		n/a	n/a	n/a
CAT <25th Percentile		41 (23%)	52 (28.4%)	45 (31.3%)
Student Outcomes	End of 1994-1995	End of 1995-1996	End of 1996-1997	1997-1998
Average Enrollment	206	192	232	
Attendance percentages	72.7o%	58.60%	246.20%	
Transfer in/out	4s1	448	S02	
Suspensions	13S (65, S%)	104 (54.2%)	147 (63.4%)	
Expulsions	9 (4.4%)	19 (9.9%)	34 (14.7%)	
Dropouts	117 (56.8%)	134 (69.8%)	176 (75.9%)	
On Time Graduates	4 (8.5%)	6 (18,2%)	14 (29.8%)	
Total Graduates	16	222	9	
Cumulative GPA	1.6	1.ss	1.56	
CAT Reading	28	26	33	
CAT Language	2 s	29	33	
CAT Mathematics	29	32	27	