

Human Services Environmental Scan of Shoreline Demographics and Indicators of Well-Being

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Adopted by the
Shoreline Human Services Citizen Task Force
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INTRODUCTION

Human services promote and individual and community well being by promoting self-sufficiency, reducing the negative impact of adverse life events, and helping people achieve their full potential.

Shoreline Human Services works with organizations and individuals to enable Shoreline citizens to meet their individual and family's needs for physical, mental, social and economic well being through an effective and accessible system of services.

In the summer of 2009, the City of Shoreline began updating its Human Services Strategy Plan, developed in 1998. The project consisted of primary and secondary data collection, review and modification of existing plan components, selecting human services priorities, and refining an implementation plan.

A Human Services Citizen Task Force was created to recommend priorities and implementation strategies to City staff. The Task Force is advisory to the Community Service's Division, Human Services Program for the City of Shoreline. One of the several sources of information to assist the Task Force as it develops recommendations was this document; the environmental scan of Shoreline.

This environmental was developed by staff of the City of Shoreline and the consulting team at Heliotope in the summer of 2009. This environmental scan provides an overview of the social, economic and demographic conditions in Shoreline for the most recent time period for which data are available.

Data Sources: The data presented in the scan were collected from a wide range of census and statistical sources. All data sources are cited with the primary sources being the United States Census from 1990 and 2000, the 2005-2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates (also from the U.S. Census Bureau), and Communities Count data updated at recently as May 2009.

Communities Count Confidence Intervals: When comparing rates between different groups in King County with bar graphs, the 95% confidence interval or margin of error is shown for each rate to assess how much the rate is likely to vary due to chance. For each estimated rate, one would expect the rate to fluctuate, but to remain within the confidence interval 95% of the time. The larger the population under consideration, the smaller the confidence interval, and thus the more reliable the rate. When comparing two rates, if the confidence intervals do not overlap, the difference in the rates is considered statistically significant, that is, chance or random variation is unlikely to be the reason for the difference. Not all Communities Count data cited in this document is in the form of bar graphs. When it is not, we have not included the confidence intervals.

American Community Survey (ACS): This survey produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates. The data in this table are based on the 2005-2007 American Community Survey Three-Year Estimates collected between January 2005 and December 2007.¹ To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau applies statistical procedures that introduce some uncertainty into data for geographic areas with small population groups. The data in this table contain sampling error and non-sampling error. While it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population, Census data are from 2000. This scan is meant to be as current as possible the ACS estimates were the most current and credible data available. .

¹ For the full documentation on the ACS sample design, estimation methodology, and accuracy of the ACS data, see <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/ACS/accuracy2005-2007>

Shoreline City Limits: The City of Shoreline is a suburban area that became a city in 1995. Shoreline is now the 15th largest city in Washington. The Shoreline community has developed a reputation for friendly neighborhoods, schools, businesses and parks. Shoreline is 12.3 square mile s, contains 14 neighborhoods, and is primarily residential.

Map of Shoreline Neighborhoods²



I. DEMOGRAPHICS

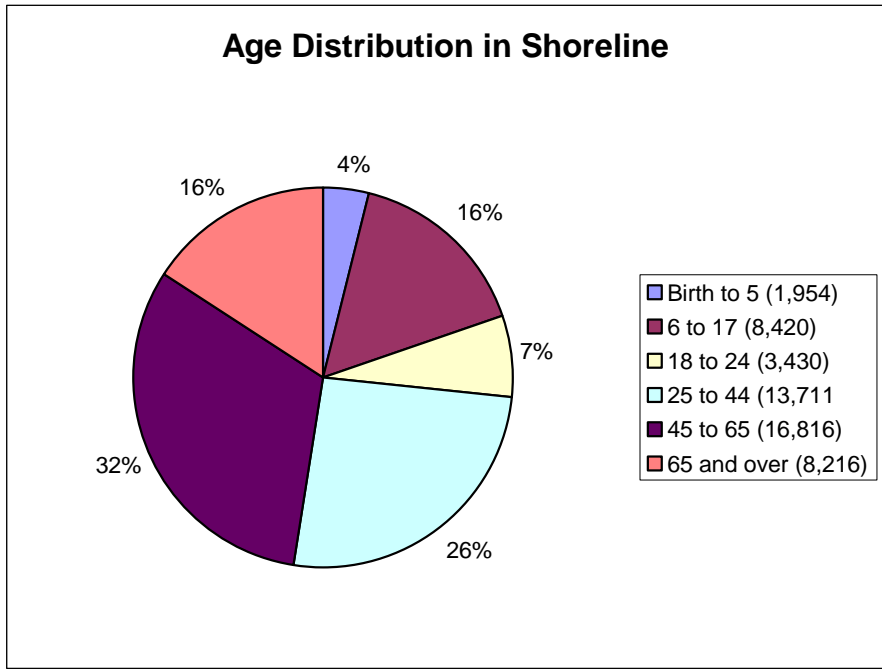
POPULATION OF SHORELINE

The number of people living in Shoreline has remained stable during the current decade (2000-2009). The most current estimate for the total population furnished by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey for 2005-2007 is 52,547 people. The population projection for Shoreline over the next 10 years is for slow growth, an estimated 3 percent increase, coming primarily from net migration

² City of Shoreline

of people who will tend to be younger, better educated and have higher incomes than existing residents.³

Age Distribution in Shoreline: The median age in Shoreline is 44 years compared to 38 years in King County. Twenty percent of the population is under 18 years (22 percent in King County) and 16 percent is 65 years and older (11 percent in King County).



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2007 American Community Survey

Increases in longevity coupled with aging “baby boomers” born between 1946 and 1964 contribute to the increases in the percent of people 60 and older. The *Area Plan on Aging 2008-2011* projects the percent of the Shoreline population 60 and older will increase from 13.8 percent in 2000 to 21.4 percent by 2020.

Veterans in Shoreline: Ten percent of Shoreline adults (4,129 residents) and ten percent of King County adults were veterans in 2005-2007. The number of veterans in Shoreline is declining.

More specific data on veterans are available on the King County level. King County has about 150,000 veterans, military reservists and members of the National Guard.⁴ Over time the total number of male veterans in King County has been declining while the number of women veterans, almost 7 percent of the total, is increasing.⁵ Vietnam era veterans, the largest subgroup, comprise about one third of all veterans in King County .

The younger segment of the veteran population is ethnically diverse. Overall about 14 percent of veterans in King County are people of color and these veterans disproportionately experience negative life and health outcomes.⁶

Among returning veterans, 19-21 percent meet the criteria for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression or anxiety. A higher rate of reservists and National Guard troops use medical or mental health services than active-duty forces.⁷

³ Puget Sound Regional Council, 2006, Forecasts of population, households and employment and Puget Sound Regional Council, Puget Sound Trends, Population Change and Net Migration, No D 7, February 2007.

⁴ Veterans and Human Services Levy Service Improvement Plan

⁵ King County, Snapshot of Veterans in King County.

⁶ Final Procurement Plan, Veterans and Human Services Levy, section 3.2 and 3.3

Shoreline Residents with Disabilities: In Shoreline, among people at least five years old in 2005-2007, 20 percent reported a disability.⁸

People with Disabilities in Shoreline (Non-Institutionalized Population)		
Ages 5 to 15 years	577	8.3%
Ages 16 to 64 years	5,694	16.2%
Ages 65 years and over	3,713	49.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2007 American Community Survey

Most people with disabilities are not older adults. The rate of disability is higher among adults 65 and older but the number of adults with disabilities is highest for the 21-64 age group.⁹

Shoreline has 1,089 developmentally disabled residents in 2009¹⁰. Included in this number are the more than 200 residents of Fircrest School.

Age of Shoreline Residents with Developmental Disabilities	
<i>Age</i>	<i>Number</i>
0-17	276
18-64	754
65 +	59

Source: Washington State Department of Social and Human Services, 2009

Fircrest School has downsized over the past two decades and many former residents remain in Shoreline in supported housing. The presence of developmentally disabled residents over 65 years of age is a new phenomenon, reflecting advances in medical treatment that have extended the lives of these citizens.¹¹

LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY

The diversity of the Shoreline population is expected to increase in the next 10 years even though the number of people in Shoreline is not expected to increase.¹²

Ethnic Diversity in 2005-2007		
	% Shoreline	% King County
White	74.3	75.9
Black or African American	4.6	6.0
Two or more ethnicities	4.8	3.6
Other ethnicity	1.6	3.2
Asian	14	13.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	.5	.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	.2	.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2007 American Community Survey

⁷ Final Procurement Plan, Veterans and Human Services Levy, section 3.2 and 3.3

⁸ The U.S. Census Bureau uses a broad definition of "disability," that includes people who need a wheelchair, cane, etc. for walking; have difficulty seeing, hearing, speaking, or activities of daily living; have a developmental disability or other type of mental or emotional condition; or are limited in their ability to work and receiving federal disability benefits.

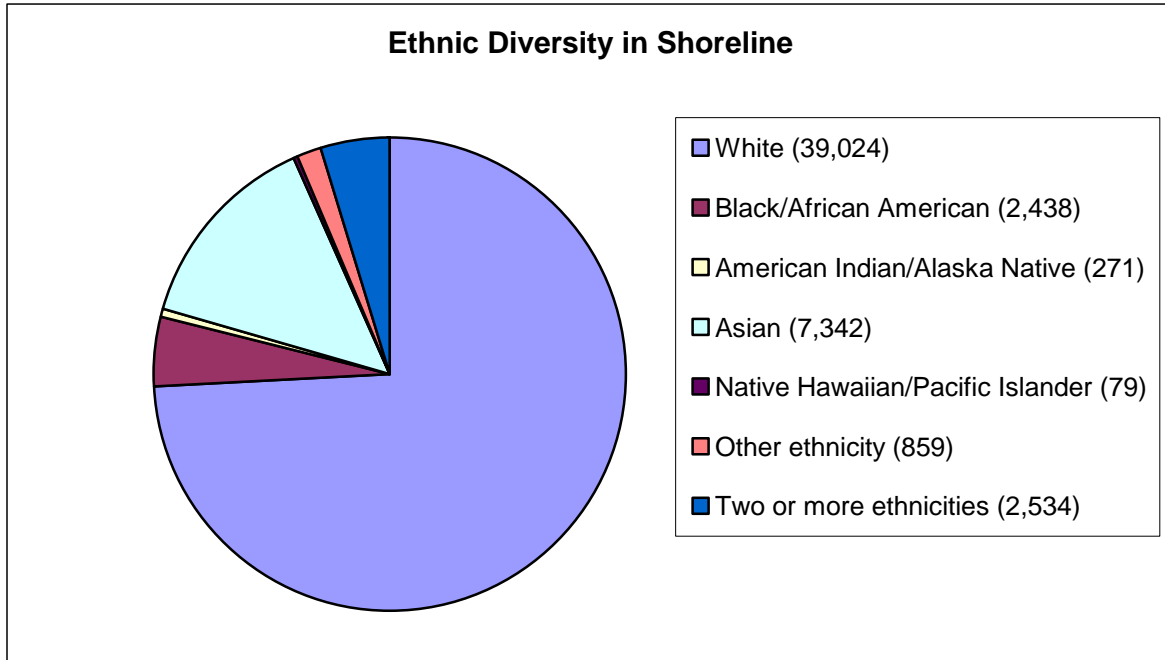
⁹ Area Plan on Aging, 2008-2011.

¹⁰ Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, Developmental Disability Program, 2009.

¹¹ Personal Communication. George Smith. June 2009.

¹² Based on demographic trends from the 1990-2000 census and more recent county-wide information from the American Community Survey, the trend toward greater diversity in the composition of the population will continue.

Latinos, or “people of Hispanic origin” can be included in any race/ethnic category. Currently, five percent of the people in Shoreline are “Hispanic” (seven percent self identify as “Hispanic” in King County).



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2007 American Community Survey

Country of Origin: Nineteen percent of the people living in Shoreline In 2005-2007 were born outside of the United States. Eighty-one percent were born in the United States, including 49 percent who were born in Washington State.

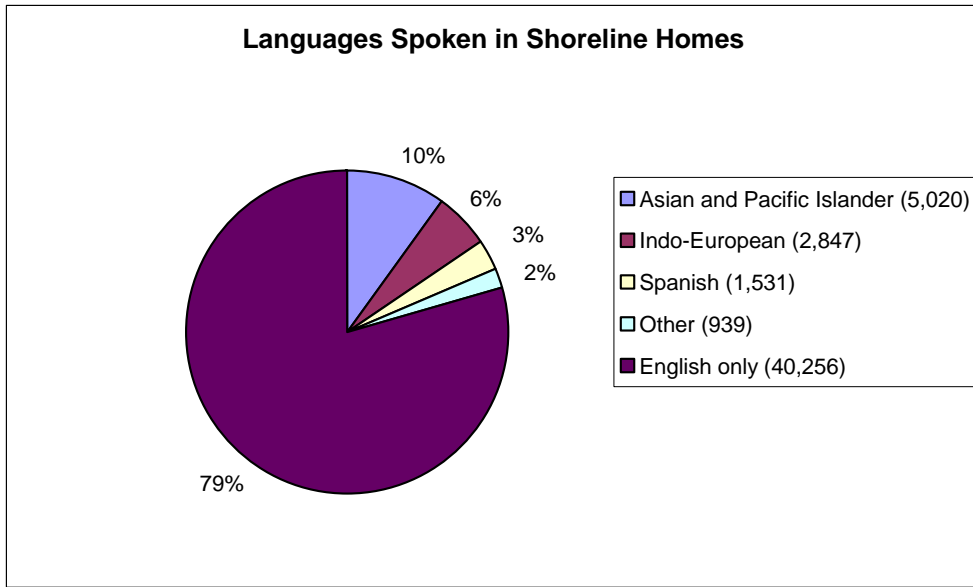
Shoreline Grows More Diverse: In 1990 population of people of color was 15 percent of the population. A decade later, the proportion increased to 23 percent and continues to grow.

It is important to note that the Census Bureau changed definitions of race in the 2000 census so data from the two time periods cannot be directly compared. For example, the categories “some other race” and “two or more races” were added.

The proportion of Shoreline’s residents who are Asian is higher than for King County and comprises the largest group of people of color in Shoreline. The trend for older adults to be racially and ethnically diverse will become more pronounced in the future.¹³

Language Diversity: Among people at least five years old living in Shoreline in 2005-2007, 21 percent spoke a language other than English at home. Of those speaking a language other than English at home, 48 percent reported that they did not speak English "very well."

¹³ Area Plan on Aging 2008-2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2007 American Community Survey

The Shoreline School district reports 52 languages spoken by the 561 students in the 2008-09 English Language Learning program.

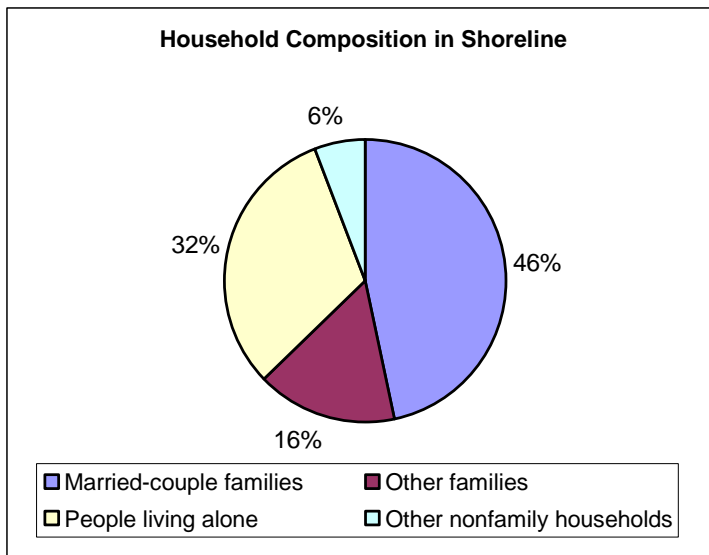
Number of Languages spoken in Shoreline is Increasing: According to Shoreline School District data, the percent of students enrolled in English as a second language more than doubled between 1986 and 1995 from 143 to 338 students and by 2002, 525 students were enrolled in English as a Second Language (ESL) classes.

The number of people 5 years and older who “don’t speak English very well”, the question posed in the census, quadrupled between 1980 and 1990 to 1,668 people.¹⁴ By 2000 the same group had more than doubled to 4,390 people. About half of Asian language speakers and about 40 percent of Spanish language speakers report speaking English less than very well.

HOUSING

Household Composition: In 2005-2007 there were 21,000 households in Shoreline. The average household size was 2.4 people. About two thirds of households are composed of one or two people. In King County, the household types have similar distributions with 9 percent of households being non-family households and the same proportion (46 percent) of married couple families.

¹⁴ A Preliminary Assessment of Shoreline’s Residents and Human Services, August 1996.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2007 American Community Survey

Home Ownership and Rentership: In 2005-2007, Shoreline had 21,000 occupied housing units:

- 15,000 (69 percent) owner occupied and 6,700 (31 percent) renter occupied.¹⁵
- 76 percent of housing units were single homes and 24 percent were multi-unit facilities.

TRANSPORTATION

According to the Census 2000, most people in Shoreline use private cars for their transportation needs, including commuting to work alone (70.0 percent). More people car pool (12.8 percent) than use public transportation (10.2 percent and includes taxi). The mean travel time to work is 26.9 minutes. Low and moderate income workers often work job schedules that make it difficult to access public transportation. One study estimated that if ridership of public transportation is 7 percent or higher, then approximately 30 percent of low and moderate income people use public transportation.¹⁶ This would mean that most low income people in Shoreline use private cars for transportation.

Car transportation costs are a major burden for low-income households. The monthly cost of transportation in 2001 in the Seattle-Bellevue-Everett area for a two person household was \$265 per month and \$457 for a four person family.¹⁷ One study of the poorest 20 percent of American households (less than \$13,908 after taxes) found they spent 40.2 percent of their take home pay on transportation.¹⁸

Specialized transportation systems operating in Shoreline include the Senior Center Shuttle, transporting residents to the Senior Center, ACCESS for disabled residents, Volunteer Transportation to medical appointments operated by Senior Services and School District funded transportation for students.

¹⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2007 American Community Survey.

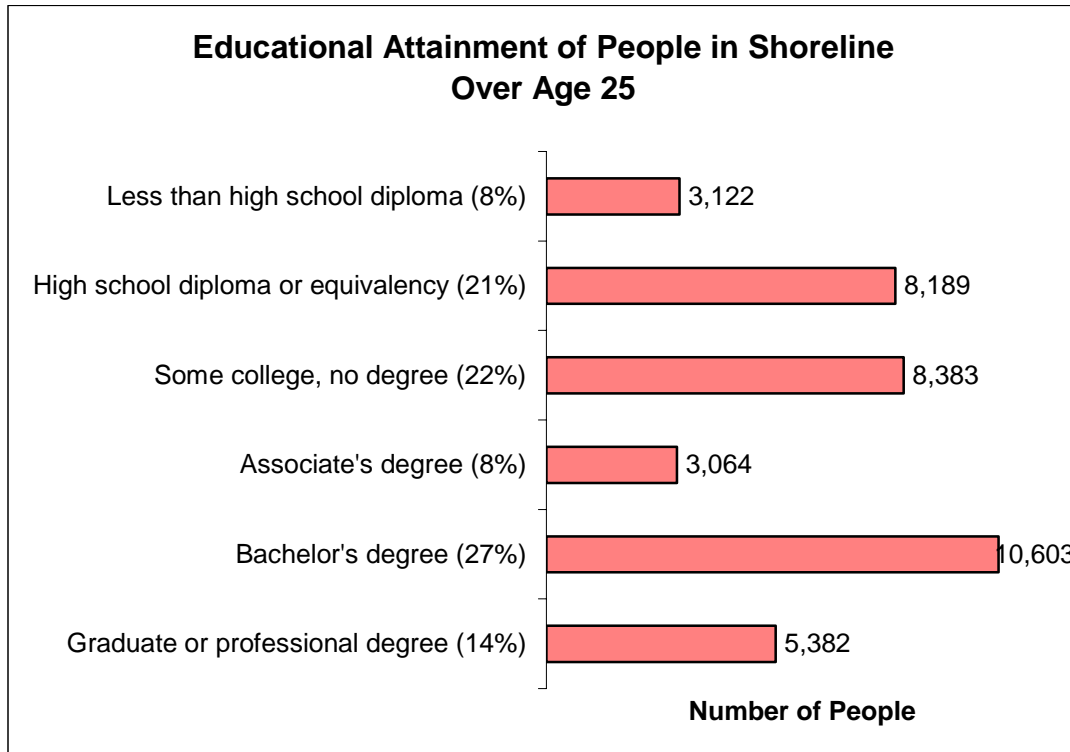
¹⁶ The Self Sufficiency Standard for Washington State, Diana Pierce Ph.D., September 2001, prepared for the Washington Association of Churches, the Washington Living Wage Movement

¹⁷ The Self Sufficiency Standard for Washington State, Diana Pierce Ph.D., September 2001, prepared for the Washington Association of Churches, the Washington Living Wage Movement

¹⁸ Puget Sound Regional Council, Regional Coordinated Human Services and Public Transit Transportation Plan, July 29, 2006

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Education: In 2005-2007, 92 percent of people 25 years and over had graduated from high school and 41 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher. Eight percent were dropouts; they were not enrolled in and had not graduated from high school.¹⁹

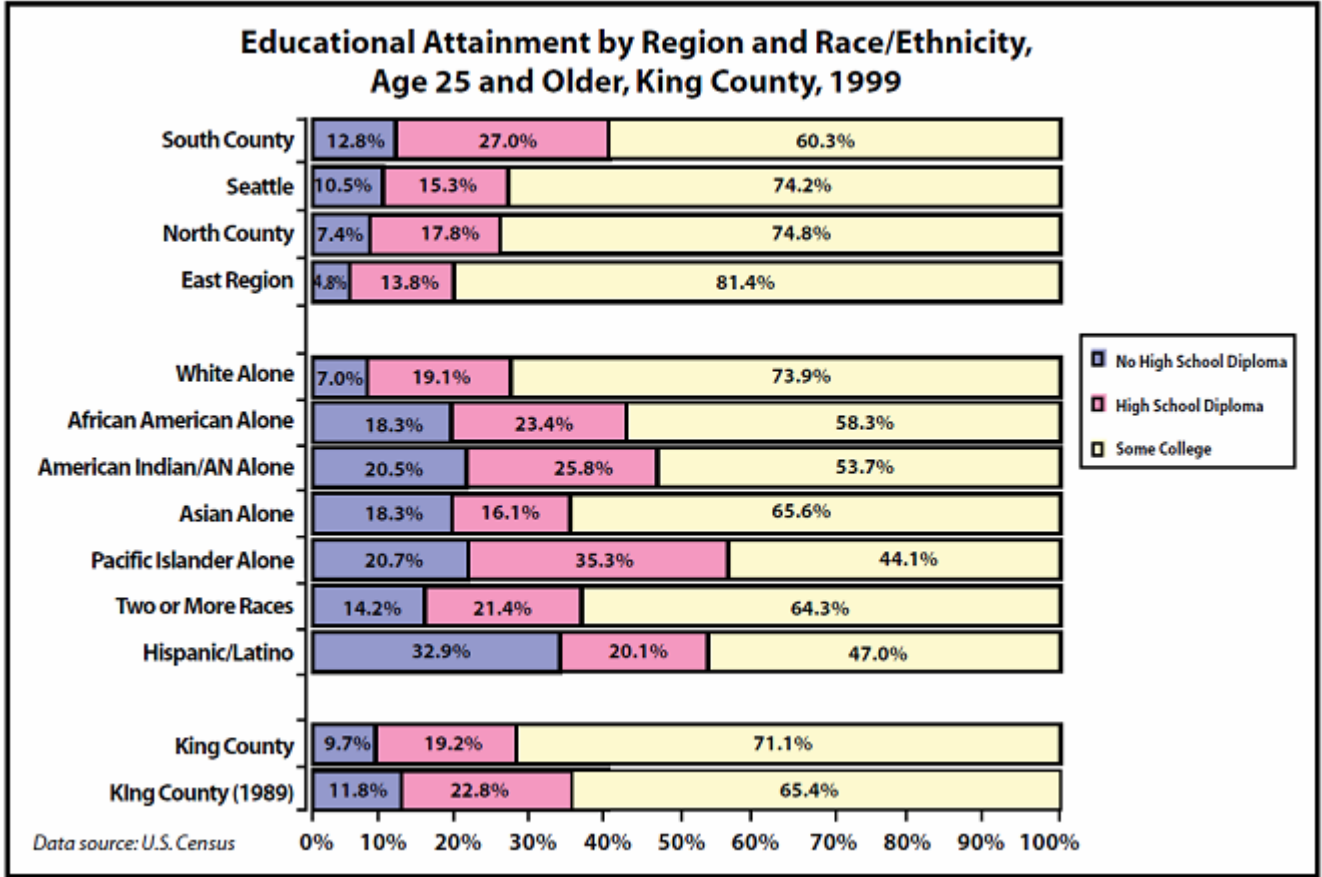


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2007 American Community Survey

Graduation: Having a high school diploma can translate to higher earnings and greater resistance to adverse life events in adulthood such as unemployment or unexpected medical costs. According to the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the on-time high school graduation rate for the Shoreline School District was 83.8 percent and 90.3 percent for the extended high school graduation rate in the 2005-06 school year.

¹⁹ The Office of the Superintendent of Public instruction categorizes students in one of four enrollment categories: (1) *graduates*, those who complete their education with a regular diploma; (2) *dropouts*, those who drop out of school for any reason, finish their schooling with any credential other than a regular diploma (e.g., General Educational Development, or GED, credential), or leave school and have an "unknown" status; (3) students who are *continuing* their schooling; and (4) *transfers/deceased*, those who exit their school and/or district and confirmation of enrollment in another educational facility is received or, those students who become deceased during the school year.

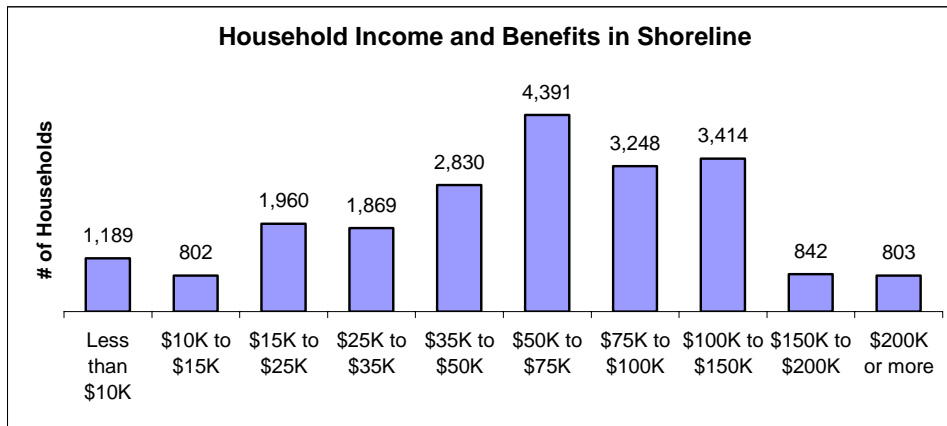
Racial Disparities in Educational Attainment



Source: King County Equity & Social Justice Initiative. Working toward fairness and opportunity for all. King County, 2008. www.kingcounty.gov/equity

INCOME

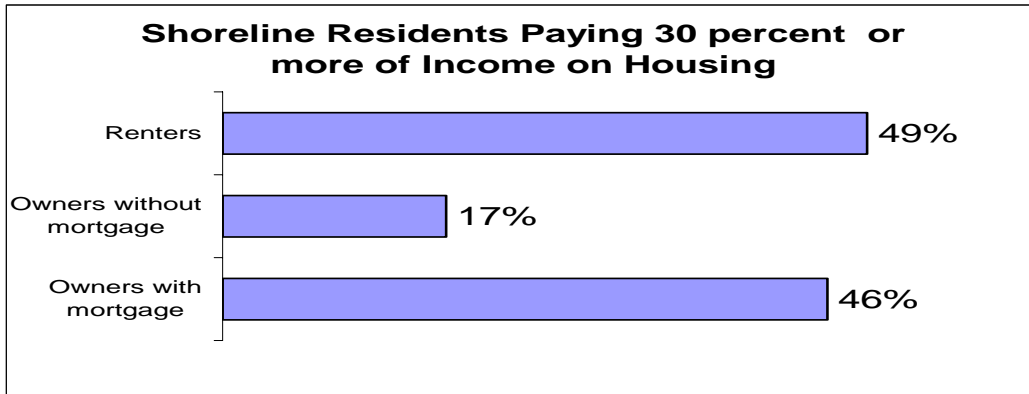
The median income (including wages, benefits, retirement income, and social security) of households in Shoreline was \$61,238 in 2005-2007.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2007 American Community Survey

In King County, the median income of households was \$64,915, slightly more than the median income in Shoreline.²⁰ Eighty-four percent of King County households received earnings and 14 percent received retirement income other than Social Security. Twenty percent of the households received Social Security. The average income from Social Security was \$15,138.

Affordable Housing: In order to have enough income for other expenditures, the recommended maximum amount of one’s monthly income to spend on housing is 30 percent. The following proportion of Shoreline families spent 30 percent or more of household income on housing in 2005-2007.²¹



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2007 American Community Survey

People Living in Poverty: In January of each year, the federal government releases an official income level for poverty called the Federal Poverty Income Guidelines. These are often referred to as the Federal Poverty Level. The benefit levels of many programs for people with low incomes are based on these guidelines. Below is a table listing the gross yearly income of a family at the Federal Poverty Level for 2009.

Federal Poverty Level for 2009	
Family Size ²²	Gross Yearly Income
1	\$10,830
2	\$14,570
3	\$18,310
4	\$22,050

Source: Foundation for Health Coverage Education. 2009

Experts agree that the estimated population of those at the poverty level is too low and based on outdated assumptions. There is no consensus at the federal level on a replacement measure. Locally, Communities Count has used the measure of twice the federal poverty level to describe “the minimum income that is needed to purchase the basic necessities without assistance from public programs”.²³

In 2009, the poverty level for a family of three was \$18,310. Communities Counts considers a living wage for a family of three is \$36,630.

²⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2007 American Community Survey

²¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2007 American Community Survey.

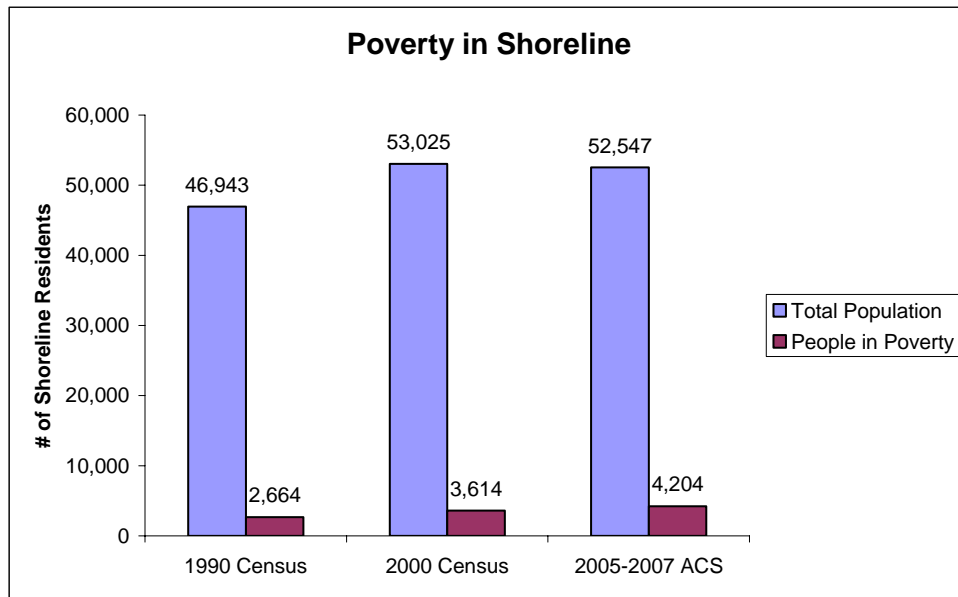
²² For the purposes of this table, a pregnant woman counts as a family size of two people.

²³ Communities Count, Social and Health Indicators across King County, 2008, p 23.

In 2005-2007, 4,204 Shoreline residents (8 percent) were living at or below the Federal Poverty Level.²⁴ In King County, ten percent of residents were living in poverty.

Poverty is rising slowly: In 1990, 2,664 people (6 percent) in Shoreline were living below the federal poverty line. By 2000 that number had increased to 3,614 (6.9 percent) of the population and the number continues to rise.

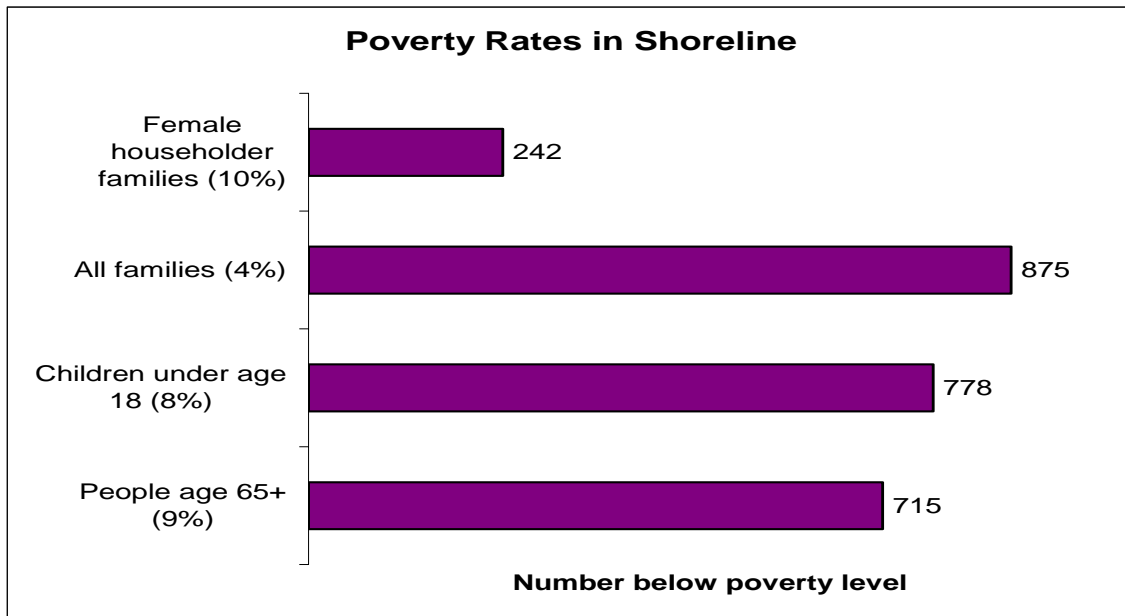
Part of the increase in poverty is due to annexations of additional areas to Shoreline after the initial incorporation in 1995, bringing in about 6,000 new residents to Shoreline.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000. 2005-2007 American Community Survey

The American Community Survey estimates (2005-2007) the poverty rate in King County in 2007 at 9.8 percent and in Shoreline at 8.2 percent. The spread between the Shoreline and King County poverty rate in 2007 is similar to that found in the 2000 Census indicating Shoreline continues to closely mirror King County's trend.

²⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2007 American Community Survey



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2007 American Community Survey

Income Disparities: Children and adults of color are more likely to be living in poverty than whites. The median income of white households is almost twice that of African-American households. In addition to documenting the broad differences in quality of life between wealthier Americans and that of the low-income and people of color, studies show that in many areas there has been a widening of the gap in recent decades.²⁵

III. INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING

Equity and Disparities: Despite broad economic and social gains in this country in recent history, major differences exist and continue to persist for significant segments of our population, particularly for communities of color and people living in poverty, across the continuum of measures of health, well being and quality of life.

Nationally, white residents, on average, are more likely to attend schools with small class sizes, have access to computers, go to college, earn higher salaries, keep their jobs in an economic downturn, have health insurance and access to health care, and own their own homes.

Similarly, low-income residents experience a wide range of inequities when compared to other residents. Inequities exist in King County in a wide spectrum of areas including criminal and juvenile justice, workforce and economic development, family support and child welfare, education, housing and homelessness, and health.²⁶

- Youth of color are almost six times as likely as white youth to be held in a state or county juvenile detention facility.²⁷

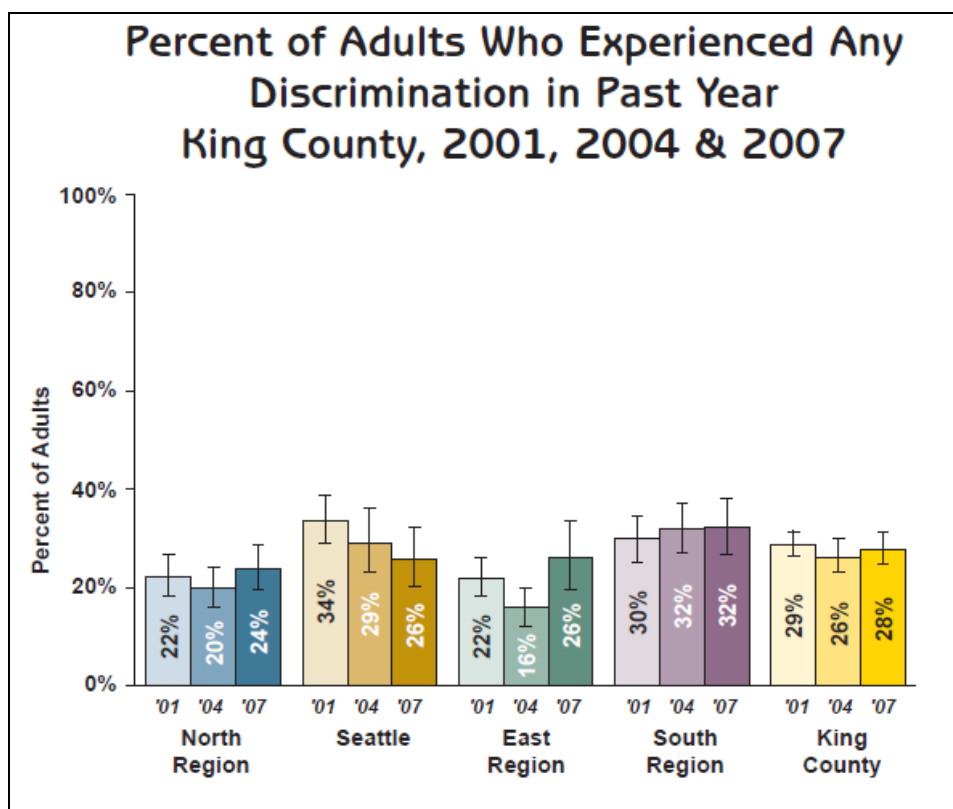
²⁵ King County Equity & Social Justice Initiative. Working toward fairness and opportunity for all. King County, 2008. www.kingcounty.gov/equity

²⁶ King County Equity & Social Justice Initiative. Working toward fairness and opportunity for all. King County, 2008. www.kingcounty.gov/equity

²⁷ King County Equity & Social Justice Initiative. Working toward fairness and opportunity for all. King County, 2008. www.kingcounty.gov/equity

- Children of color are more likely to live in a single-parent household: white 18 percent, African American 47 percent, American Indian/Native Alaskan 47 percent, and Latino 25 percent.²⁸
- Children of color are disproportionately represented in the child welfare system. Native American children are nine times more likely than whites to be placed in foster care in King County.²⁹

Discrimination³⁰: Discrimination is unjust and can impact health, livelihood and well-being. One indicator of discrimination is reports of recent treatment that is perceived as unfair based on gender, age, race or color, ethnic background, language, socioeconomic position, social class, sexual orientation, religion or disability.



Source: Communities Count, Social and Health Indicators Across King County. 2008

Homelessness: Eighty students self-reported themselves as homeless to the Shoreline School District during the 2007-08 school year. Over the past four years, the *One Night Count* of unsheltered homeless people has counted between 24 to 39 homeless persons in North King County, with most of those in Shoreline counted along the Aurora corridor.

Hunger/Food Insecurity³¹: There are several vulnerability factors that increase the likelihood of someone going without food. The more vulnerability factors a person experiences, the higher his/her risk for going hungry.³² Those factors include:

²⁸ King County Equity & Social Justice Initiative. Working toward fairness and opportunity for all. King County, 2008.

www.kingcounty.gov/equity

²⁹ King County Equity & Social Justice Initiative. Working toward fairness and opportunity for all. King County, 2008.

www.kingcounty.gov/equity

³⁰ Definition as stated in Communities Count, Social and Health Indicators Across King County. 2008

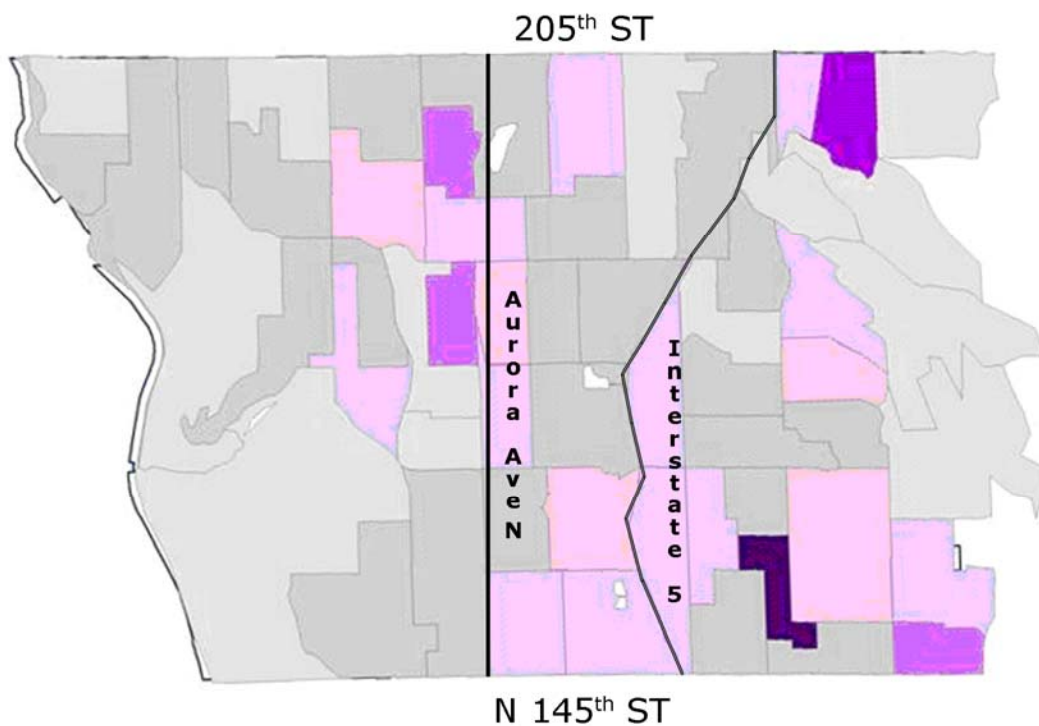
³¹ *Food insecurity* exists whenever the availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods or the ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways is limited or uncertain.

³² "Food Access in the City of Seattle, Issues and Trends", Andrew Bjorn, Brian H.Y. Lee and Ming-Chun Lee, Geography 461, Final Project, University of Washington, March 12, 2004.

- Renting rather than owning one's home
- Being unemployed
- Using public assistance
- Living below the poverty line
- Being a person of color
- Lacking a high school diploma
- Being foreign born
- Living in a household headed by a single mother



This “vulnerability” map represents the synthesis of these risk factors and displays which areas of Shoreline have the highest risk for hunger.



- In Washington State Fiscal Year 2006-2007, 3,339 Shoreline households used the basic food program, commonly known as Food Stamps.³³
- 8.2 percent of north King County adults reported that household food money “often or sometimes” did not last.³⁴
- In the Shoreline School District, 22 percent of students qualified for free or reduced cost lunches in the 2008-09 school year.³⁵
- In the 2006 Healthy Youth Survey, 15.8 percent of high school students surveyed reported cutting a meal size or skipping a meal in the past 12 months because there wasn’t enough money for food.

³³ Department of Social and Health Services. Research and Analysis Division, DSHS Client Services, City of Shoreline, Fiscal Year 2007.

³⁴ Communities Count, Social and Health Indicators Across King County, 2008.

³⁵ Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. October 2008.

Barriers to getting help: There are major barriers and difficulties in obtaining help that is available to people. Eligible families forego benefits for several reasons.

- **Families do not think they can or should use public benefits:** Although some people are aware of public benefits and eligible to receive them, research shows that they forgo benefits. They may believe they are not eligible, will only get a small amount of help, want to “get by” without them, or do not want to be reliant on welfare.³⁶
- **Lack of information and public awareness.** Many households, especially immigrant and refugee populations, do not know they are eligible for food benefits or where to get help.
- **Difficulties in accessing public benefits offices.** Barriers, such as transportation and limited hours of operation, continue to be a problem for people who could use help especially for seniors, people with disabilities, and working people.³⁷ In addition, people who do not speak English or who are ashamed to be seen in a public benefits office may be too uncomfortable to go in person.
- **Too much hassle to sign up for benefits.** Families complain that the forms they are required to fill out to get benefits are too complicated, the process is time consuming, and they are treated disrespectfully by staff. Some families would rather avoid the multi-step process altogether.

Investing in human services: Below is a table outlining the usage rates of the various services provided by the Washington State Department of Social and Human Services to Shoreline residents in 2009. Human services in Shoreline are largely funded by federal and state dollars; residents used over \$85 million worth of services in 2009. The amount of funding the City of Shoreline is able to contribute is modest in comparison so its investments must be very strategic.

³⁶ Zeidenberg, D. (2005). *Going it alone: Why eligible families choose not to receive public benefits*. Washington State Office of Financial Management. Retrieved from <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/humanserv/survey2004/fullreport.pdf>

³⁷ Johnson, B. (2008). *Food security for seniors and persons with disabilities project. A look at household food security for seniors and persons with disabilities in Seattle's low-income housing*. Prepared for Solid Ground. Seattle, WA.

Shoreline Use of DSHS Services in 2009	All Ages			
	Clients		Dollars	
	Number Served	Use Rate	Total Spent	Per Client
Population	52,580			
DSHS Total	10,558	20.08%	\$85,701,847	\$8,117
Aging and Adult Services Total	767	1.46%	\$16,019,014	\$20,885
Adult Family Homes	174	0.33%	\$2,176,225	\$12,507
Adult Residential Care	1	0.0%	\$3,299	\$3,299
Assisted Living	17	0.03%	\$107,490	\$6,323
Comprehensive Assessments	471	0.9%	\$609,739	\$1,295
In-Home Services	263	0.5%	\$3,700,259	\$14,069
Managed Care	6	0.01%	\$115,840	\$19,307
Nursing Facilities	276	0.52%	\$8,601,830	\$31,166
Additional Services	157	0.3%	\$704,331	\$4,486
Alcohol and Substance Abuse Total	373	0.71%	\$465,629	\$1,248
ADATSA Assessments	54	0.1%	\$9,465	\$175
Assessments-General	155	0.29%	\$30,955	\$200
Detoxification	53	0.1%	\$31,324	\$591
Opiate Substitution Treatment	87	0.17%	\$128,763	\$1,480
Outpatient Treatment	280	0.53%	\$117,415	\$419
Residential Treatment	52	0.1%	\$144,903	\$2,787
Additional Services	50	0.1%	\$2,805	\$56
Children's Services Total	985	1.87%	\$2,089,025	\$2,121
Adoption and Adoption Support	183	0.35%	\$485,995	\$2,656
Behavioral Rehabilitation Services	6	0.01%	\$175,804	\$29,301
Child Care Services	39	0.07%	\$131,242	\$3,365
Child Protective Services (CPS) Case Management	552	1.05%	\$140,127	\$254
Child and Family Welfare Services Case Management	174	0.33%	\$313,410	\$1,801
Family Reconciliation Services (FRS)	173	0.33%	\$54,287	\$314
Family Voluntary Services Case Management	45	0.09%	\$14,047	\$312
Family-Focused Services	63	0.12%	\$99,859	\$1,585
Foster Care Placement Services	41	0.08%	\$178,792	\$4,361
Foster Care Support Services	64	0.12%	\$136,776	\$2,137
Other Intensive Services	8	0.02%	\$358,543	\$44,818
Additional Services	1	0.0%	\$142	\$142
Developmental Disabilities Total	720	1.37%	\$39,454,539	\$54,798
Case Management	617	1.17%	\$666,392	\$1,080
Community Residential Services	230	0.44%	\$15,833,936	\$68,843
County Services	268	0.51%	\$1,474,342	\$5,501
Family Support Services	130	0.25%	\$492,532	\$3,789
Personal Care Services	205	0.39%	\$3,404,564	\$16,608
Professional Support Services	187	0.36%	\$40,555	\$217
RHCs and Nursing Facilities	112	0.21%	\$17,073,524	\$152,442
Voluntary Placement-Children	20	0.04%	\$468,694	\$23,435

Shoreline Use of DSHS Services in 2009	All Ages			
	Clients		Dollars	
	Number Served	Use Rate	Total Spent	Per Client
Economic Services Total	6,551	12.46%	\$6,692,016	\$1,022
Basic Food Program	3,339	6.35%	\$2,611,377	\$782
Child Support Services	3,881	7.38%	\$524,411	\$135
Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program	1	0.0%	\$349	\$349
Diversion Cash Assistance	59	0.11%	\$28,610	\$485
General Assistance	366	0.7%	\$884,382	\$2,416
Refugee Assistance	8	0.02%	\$15,377	\$1,922
Refugee and Immigrant Services	260	0.49%	\$110,227	\$424
Supplemental Security Income-State	485	0.92%	\$263,638	\$544
TANF and State Family Assistance	740	1.41%	\$979,010	\$1,323
Working Connections Child Care	618	1.18%	\$1,225,392	\$1,983
Additional Services	207	0.39%	\$49,242	\$238
Juvenile Rehabilitation Total	12	0.02%	\$246,389	\$20,532
Dispositional Alternatives	4	0.01%	\$9,003	\$2,251
Functional Family Parole	6	0.01%	\$21,253	\$3,542
Institutions, Youth Camps, and Basic Training	7	0.01%	\$216,133	\$30,876
Medical Assistance Total	6,941	13.2%	\$16,412,514	\$2,365
Dental Services	2,053	3.9%	\$468,905	\$228
Hospital Inpatient Care	361	0.69%	\$2,824,105	\$7,823
Hospital Outpatient Care	1,804	3.43%	\$1,620,885	\$898
Managed Health Care Payments	3,551	6.75%	\$4,167,405	\$1,174
Medically Eligible Clients (T19)	6,439	12.25%	-	-
Medically Eligible Clients (not T19)	630	1.2%	-	-
Other Medical Services	3,677	6.99%	\$2,953,816	\$803
Physician Services	2,632	5.01%	\$1,150,502	\$437
Prescription Drugs	2,498	4.75%	\$3,226,895	\$1,292
Mental Health Services Total	929	1.77%	\$4,005,842	\$4,312
Childrens Long Term Inpatient Program (CLIP)	1	0.0%	\$58,877	\$58,877
Community Inpatient Evaluation and Treatment	33	0.06%	\$524,964	\$15,908
Community Services	927	1.76%	\$2,553,817	\$2,755
State Institutions	10	0.02%	\$868,184	\$86,818
Vocational Rehabilitation Total	220	0.42%	\$316,880	\$1,440
Medical and Psychological Services	6	0.01%	\$5,206	\$868
Placement Support	17	0.03%	\$71,693	\$4,217
Support Services	23	0.04%	\$9,516	\$414
Training, Education, and Supplies	22	0.04%	\$54,009	\$2,455
Vocational Rehabilitation Case Management	220	0.42%	\$173,079	\$787
Vocational Assessments (Job Skills)	27	0.05%	\$3,377	\$125

Sources:

Client Data: Washington State Department of Social and Health Services. Client Services Database analytical extract of February 5, 2009.

2007 Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. January, 2009.

HEALTH

Access to Medical and Dental Care. In 2007, 12.6 percent of King County adults under age 65 did not have any health insurance, compared to 16.3 percent statewide.³⁸ In North King County the percent was slightly lower than the county at 11.9 percent. Groups most likely to be uncovered are 18-24 year olds (25 percent), Hispanic and Latinos (48.8 percent), those with less education (46 percent of less than high school) and households earning less than \$25,000 annually (43 percent).³⁹

Access to low cost or subsidized dental services is very limited in North King County. The nearest clinics are in Redmond and Seattle.

Having medical insurance does not protect all those with high medical expenses or guarantee mental health coverage. In a study of how medical costs contribute to personal bankruptcy, almost half of those interviewed cited medical causes and three quarters who filed for bankruptcy had medical insurance at the onset of illness.⁴⁰

Overweight and Obesity. In 2005-2007 in North King County, 35 percent of adults age 18 and over were overweight and an additional 20 percent were obese.⁴¹ Youth are also becoming overweight and obese, and therefore at risk for long-term health problems.

Shoreline Students Weight Status⁴²	8th graders (n=254)	10th graders (n=266)	12th graders (n=224)
Obese	5.1%	9.0%	7.6 %
Overweight	15.0%	13.2%	8.9%
Not overweight	79.9%	77.8%	83.5%

Source: Healthy Youth Survey 2008

YOUNG CHILDREN

Infant Mortality. North Seattle has the second lowest regional rate of infant mortality, at 4 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2006.⁴³

African American babies are twice as likely and American Indian/Native Alaskan babies four times as likely to die before their first birthdays as are white, Latino and Asian babies.⁴⁴

Family, friend and neighbor (FFN) caregivers care for twice as many babies and toddlers as licensed providers. Grandparents, aunts and uncles, elders, friends and neighbors provide the greatest amount of child care for infants and toddlers in Washington State. These important caregivers would like resources and support, but almost all public and private early learning funding has been directed to licensed child care centers and formal preschool programs. Efforts are needed to strengthen the quality of informal care because of the major role these caregivers have in the early development of babies' brains.

³⁸ Communities Count, Social and Health Indicators Across King County, 2008.

³⁹ Communities Count, Social and Health Indicators Across King County, 2008.

⁴⁰ Health Affairs, February 2, 2005, Marketwatch: Illness and Injury as contributors to bankruptcy.

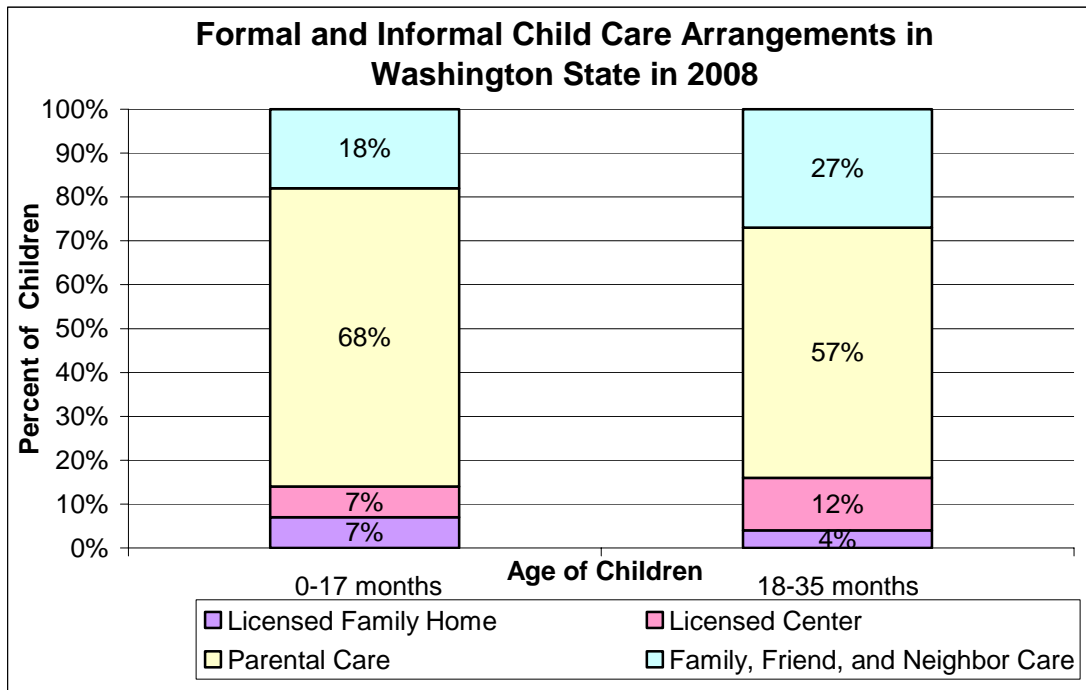
⁴¹ Communities Count, Social and Health Indicators Across King County, 2008.

⁴² "Obese" includes students who are in the top 5% for body mass index by age and gender based on growth charts developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2000).

⁴³ Communities Count, Social and Health Indicators Across King County, 2008.

⁴⁴ King County Equity & Social Justice Initiative. Working toward fairness and opportunity for all. King County, 2008.

www.kingcounty.gov/equity



Source: Department of Early Learning Parents Needs Assessment, 2008

Formal Child Care. In 2007, 50 percent of children in North King County ages 5 and under were in child care on a regularly scheduled basis, and almost half (48 percent) for at least 25 hours a week.⁴⁵ Child care is a large portion of many household budgets. In 2007, estimates showed that infant care and preschool center care can consume a large portion of median income in King County (23 percent and 16 percent, respectively).⁴⁶

The number of children left unserved by Head Start and ECEAP (state funded preschool) in North King County in 2007 was estimated by Communities Count at 9,100.⁴⁷

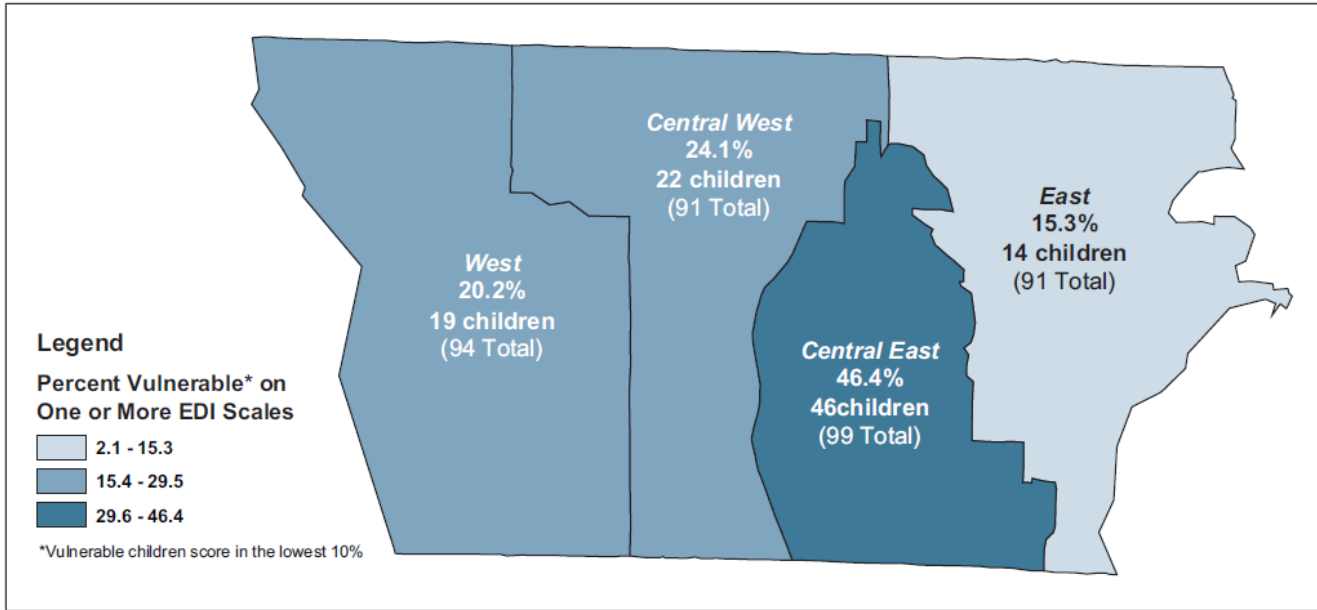
⁴⁵ Communities Count, Social and Health Indicators Across King County. 2008.

⁴⁶ Communities Count, Social and Health Indicators Across King County. 2008.

⁴⁷ Communities Count, Social and Health Indicators Across King County. 2008.

Being ready for school: School readiness measures five different developmental domains and is an index of how well a community has served its children in their earliest years. Data shown are for 2008. The Early Development Instrument measures how ready kindergarten children are for school and compares readiness across neighborhoods. The percent of Shoreline public kindergarten children vulnerable to being not ready for school is shown in the following map. Vulnerable children are those that score in the lowest 10 percent of EDI scores.⁴⁸

Percent of Shoreline Public Kindergarten Children Vulnerable (Not Ready) in one or more Categories of School Readiness by Neighborhood 2008



Source: Communities Count, Social and Health Indicators Across King County. 2008.

SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Shoreline Student Population and Diversity: According to the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and Shoreline School District data the number of students in the Shoreline School District has been declining for the past forty years from a high of 17,535 in 1970 to 9,168 in the 2008–09 school year.

Shoreline Enrollment by Grade (Ages 3+)	#	%
Nursery school, preschool	693	5.8%
Kindergarten	589	4.9%
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	5,140	43.1%
High school (grades 9-12)	2,578	21.6%
College or graduate school	2,917	24.5%
Total	11,917	100%

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2008-09 enrollment data.

As overall enrollment has declined, the population of students of color in the district increased from 1.6 percent in 1970 to 32 percent by 2002.⁴⁹ The diversity of the school district population is greater than for Shoreline in general, which was 26 percent people of color in 2005-07. The diversity of

⁴⁸ Communities Count, Social and Health Indicators Across King County. 2008.

⁴⁹ Demographic Changes in Shoreline Schools, 1970-2002, Shoreline School District

ethnicity and race among public school youth is similar to the county as a whole and reflects younger families of color with children moving to the city.

Shoreline School District Enrollment by Ethnicity 2008-09		
<i>Ethnicity</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
American Indian	110	1.20
Asian	1,659	18.10
Black	663	7.23
Hispanic ⁵⁰	584	6.34
White	5,662	61.76
Pacific Islander	49	0.53
Multi-racial	441	4.91
Total	9,168	100.00

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Total Enrollment & Ethnicity, 2008-9

Percent of 4th Grade Public School Students in Shoreline Who Met State Standards during 2005-2007		
Math	2005	80
	2006	76
	2007	76
Reading	2005	88
	2006	91
	2007	85
Writing	2005	74
	2006	75
	2007	76

Source: Communities Count, 2008

Percent of 4th Grade Public School Students in Shoreline NOT meeting WASL Standards in 2006-2007 by Ethnicity			
	Math	Reading	Writing
All Students	23.8	14.7	24.0
Asian	24.1	14.8	19.4
Black	49.0	37.3	33.3
Hispanic	36.6	29.3	36.6
Limited English	77.3	72.7	59.1
Low income	44.1	29.7	36.8
Special Education	69.1	45.7	56.8
White	18.8	9.9	27.5

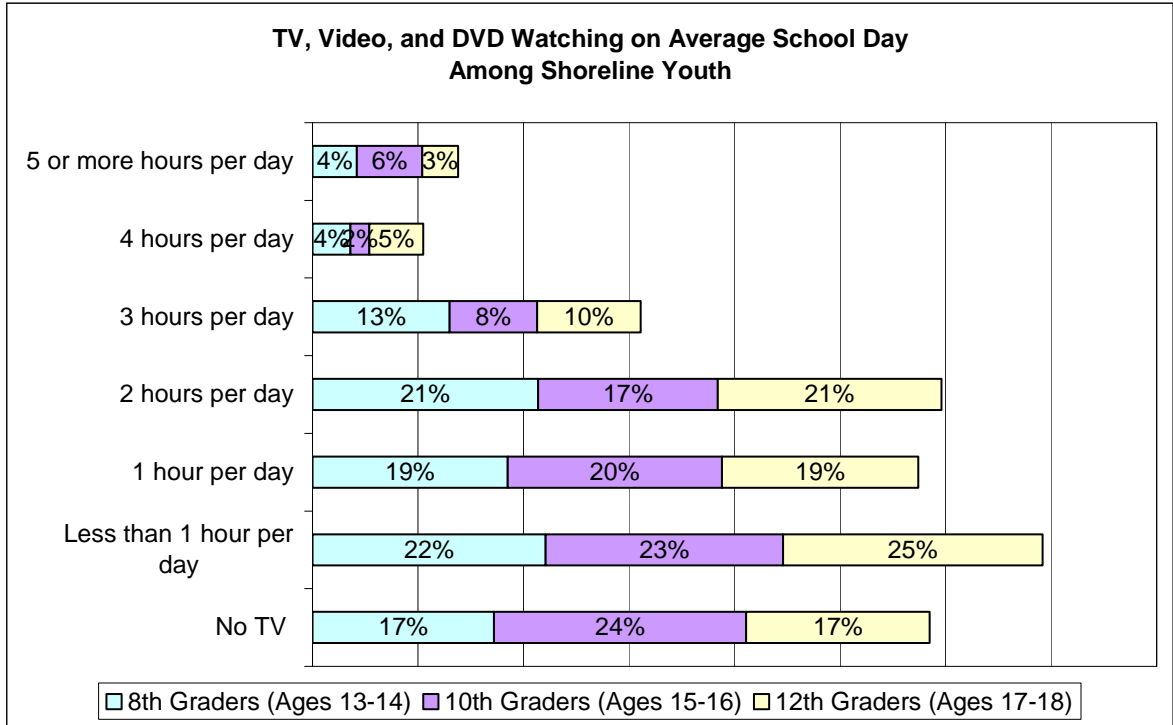
Source: North King County Early Learning Assessment, United Way of King County, 2008.

Out of School Time⁵¹: Across Washington, youth ages 13 to 18 appear to spend their time in supervised school and community activities (an undetermined portion of which would be classified as afterschool or youth development programs); with parents or other family members; on their own or with friends; and working for pay. The trend toward less formal structured care and more lessons, clubs and sports as children get older begins in elementary school and continues through high school. Starting in eighth grade, teens begin working and by their senior year, over half of them are working.

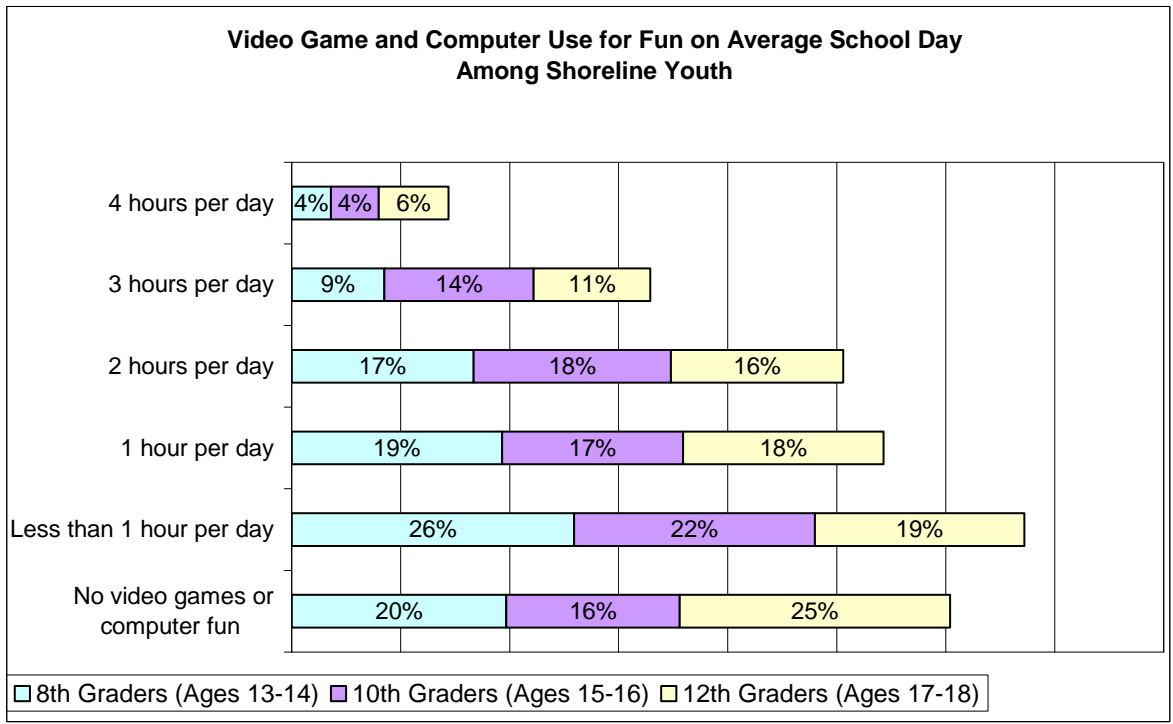
⁵⁰ Hispanic is not a race but a cultural identification. Hispanics may be of any race. Hispanics were omitted from the minority percent calculation. Data from Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

⁵¹ Schools Out Washington. Afterschool Programs in Washington. Aligning Capacity with Family Needs. A Study of the Supply of and Demand for Afterschool and Youth Development Programs in Washington. January 2009.

We don't know whether students involved in supervised activities are the same students who are also working, or if those in each category have little overlap. The information available provides insight into why the supply of and demand for youth development programs for teens is relatively small, given their high levels of involvement in school, work, the amount of "screen time" they spend, and their desire to have social time with friends.

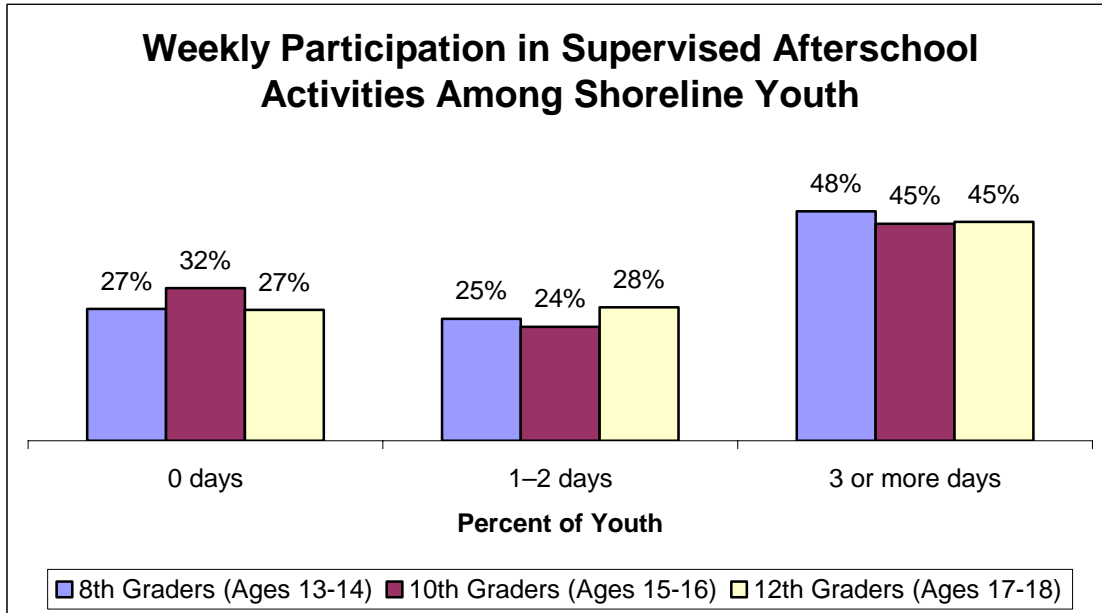


Source: Healthy Youth Survey 2008



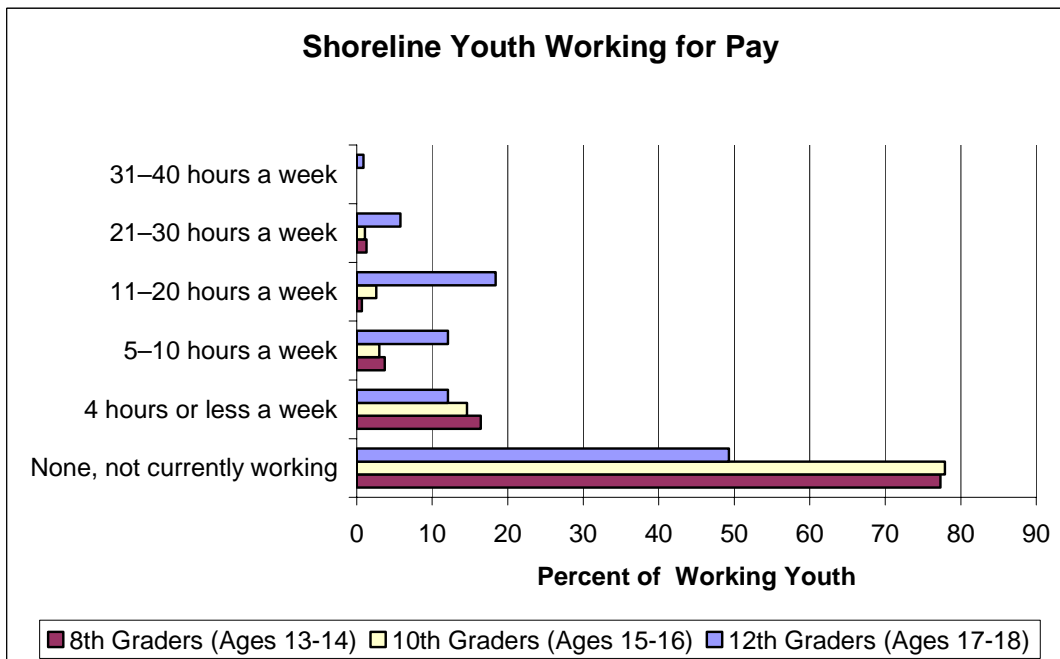
Source: Healthy Youth Survey 2008

The distribution of participation in afterschool and youth development programs by days per week does not vary much by age.



Source: Healthy Youth Survey 2008

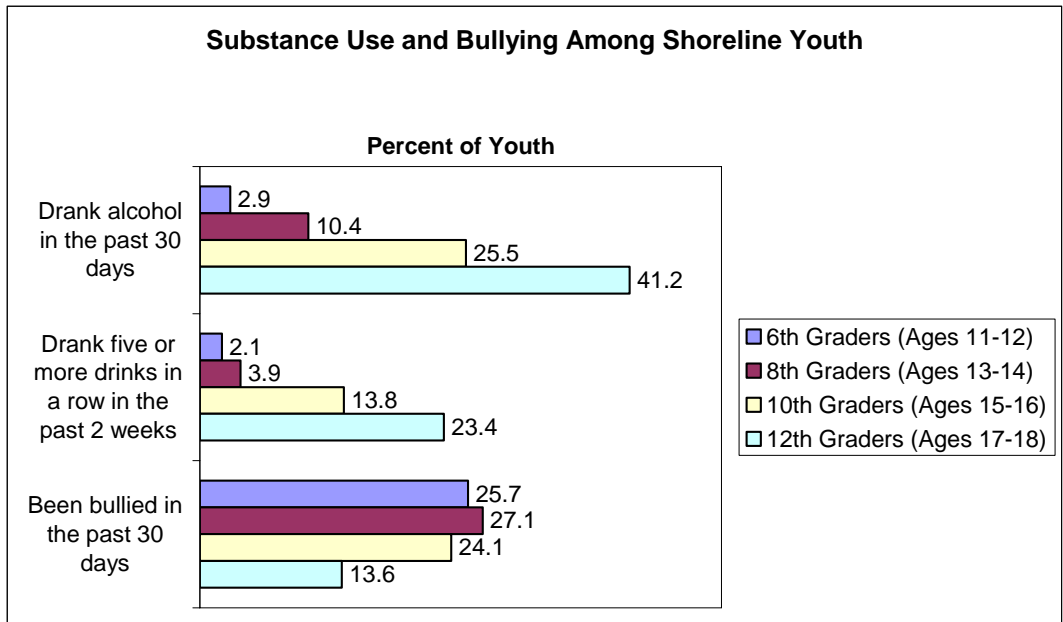
Youth working for pay: In Shoreline, according to the Healthy Youth Survey of 2008, at least 23 percent of all 8th graders were working for pay, as were 22 percent of all 10th graders and 51 percent of all 12th graders. The number of hours worked per week by grade is depicted in the graph below.



Source: Healthy Youth Survey 2008

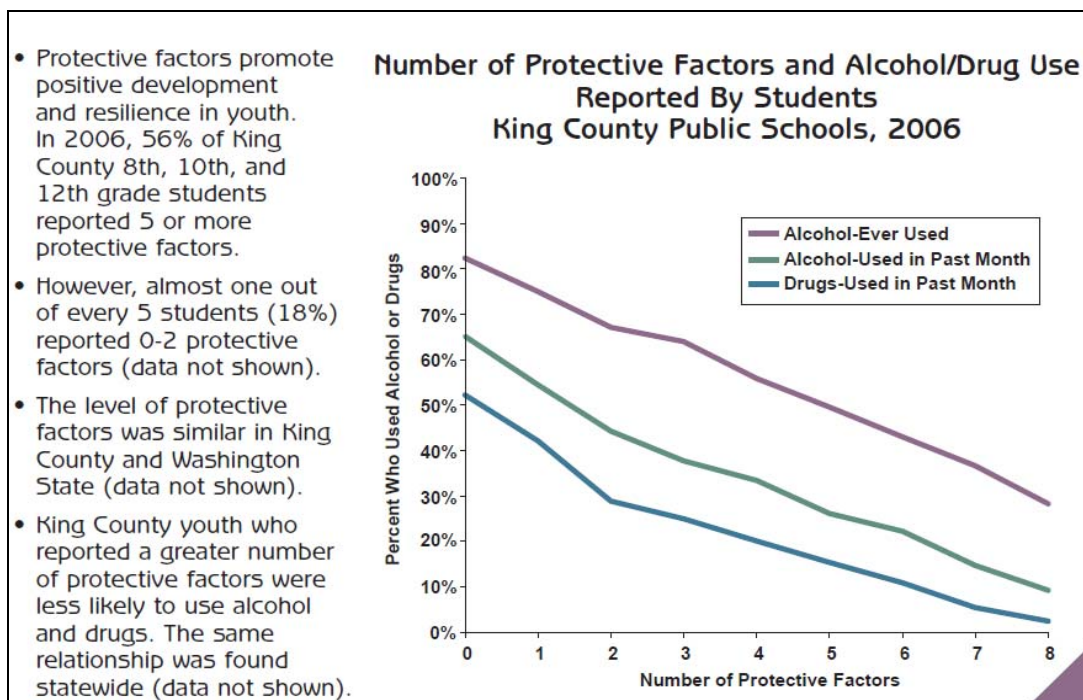
Risk and Protective Factors: Decades of research have shown that certain risk factors are associated with increased likelihood of health risk behaviors including alcohol, tobacco, and other

drug use, violence, and delinquent behaviors. Similarly, research has shown that protective factors exert a positive influence against the negative influence of risk factors.



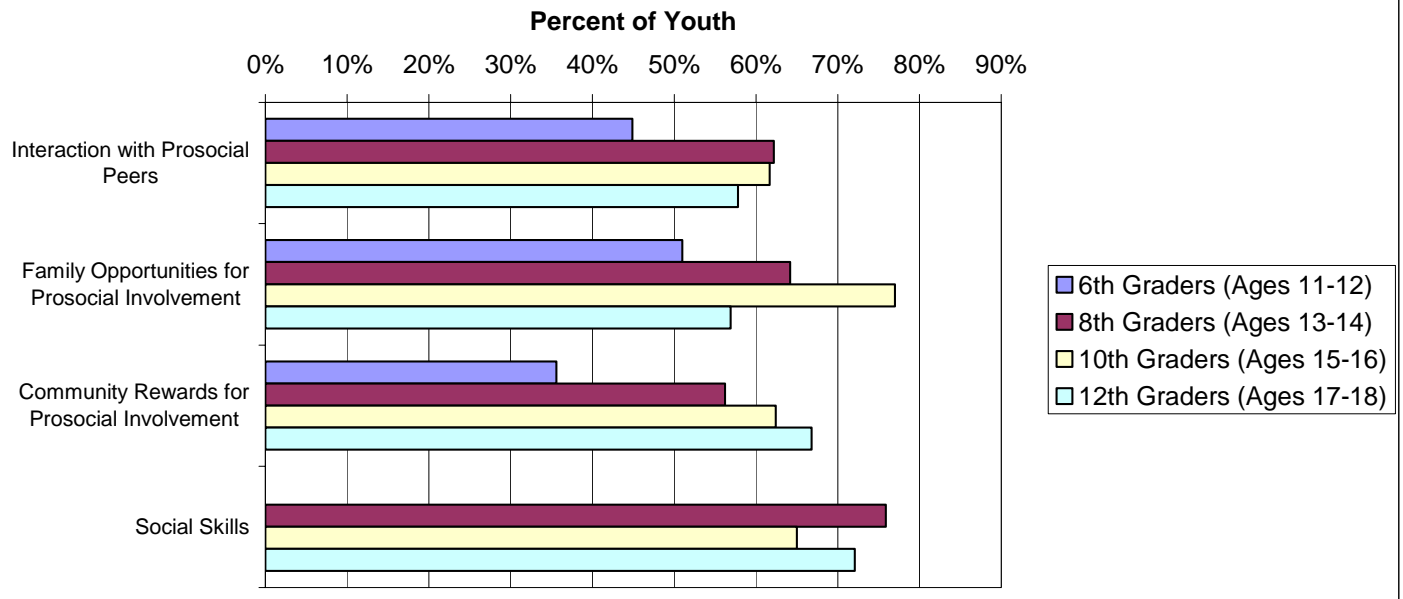
Source: Healthy Youth Survey 2008

The premise of the risk reduction and protective factor enhancement approach to prevention is that preventing a problem before it occurs requires addressing the factors that predict the problem. Ideally, this strategy entails discovering the causes of the problem behavior and influencing those causes. Many of the Healthy Youth Survey items were used to assess students' status on risk and protective factors in the community, school, and peer-individual domains.



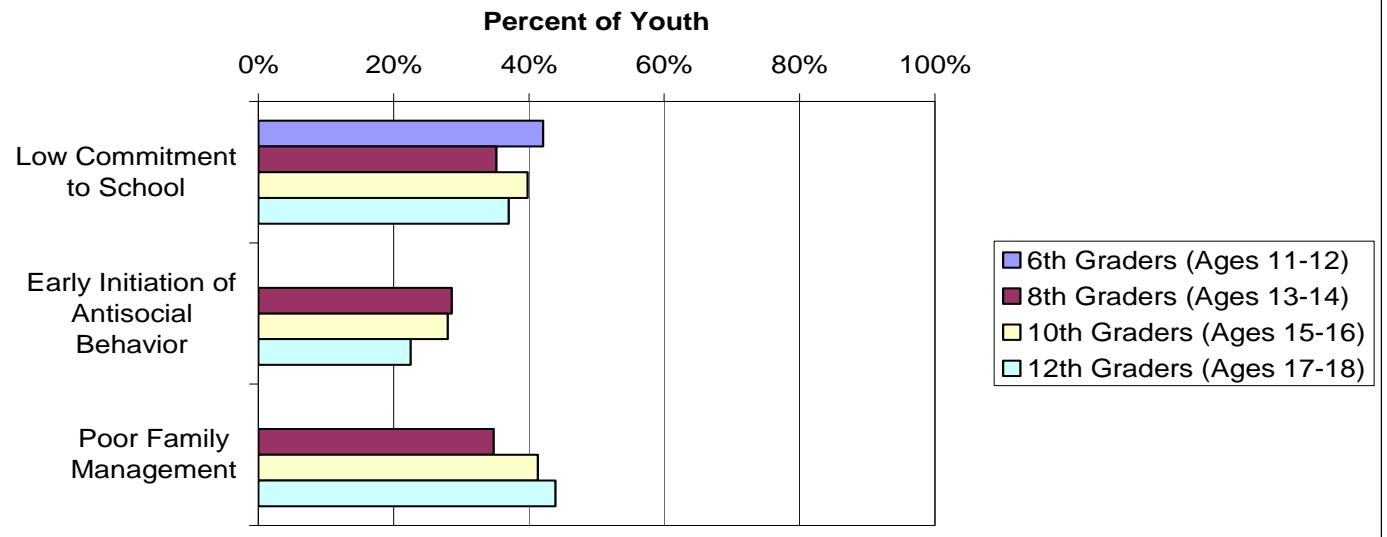
Source: Communities Count, Social and Health Indicators Across King County. 2008

Protective Factor Scale Results for Shoreline Youth



Source: Healthy Youth Survey 2008

Risk Factor Scale Results for Shoreline Youth



Source: Healthy Youth Survey 2008

Shoreline results matched very closely with Washington state averages except for:

- Early initiation of drug use among 8th graders in Shoreline was lower, at 13.4 percent compared to 20.8 percent statewide.
- This difference increased over time into 10th grade with 19.3 percent of Shoreline youth compared to 29.3 percent statewide.

- Interaction with antisocial peers among 8th graders in Shoreline was lower, at 36.7 percent compared to 44.6 percent statewide.
- This difference increased over time into 10th grade with 40.9 percent of Shoreline youth compared to 51.0 percent statewide.
- For peer-individual protective factors including belief in the moral order and social skills, Shoreline youth consistently reported about 7 percent higher levels than youth statewide.

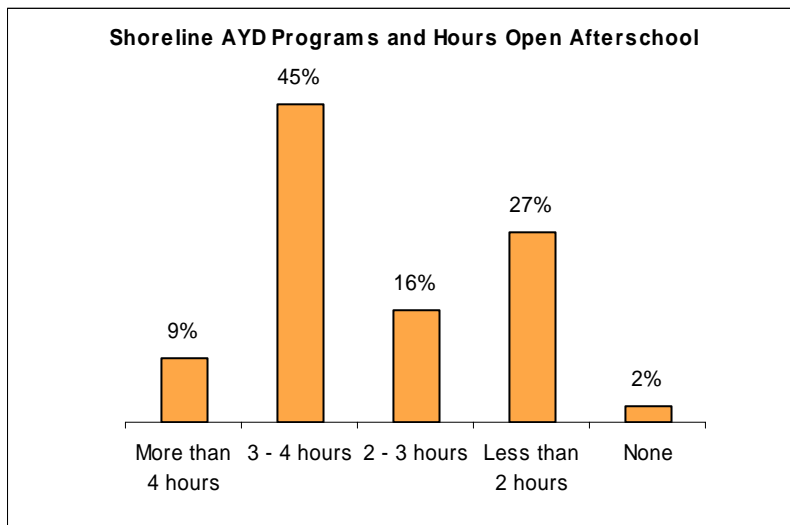
Afterschool and Youth Development (AYD) Programs: In 2008, School's Out Washington conducted a study of where children and youth spent their out of school time and how much demand for programs there was. School Out Washington worked with the City of Shoreline to collect data on AYD programs in Shoreline. Schools Out Washington was able to collect data on the time of year open and ages served for 105 Shoreline AYD programs.

Shoreline AYD Programs n = 105			
By Time of Year Open		By Ages Served	
School year only	19	Ages 5-12 only	93
Summer only	5	Ages 13-15 only	12
Year-round	81	Mixed (ages 5-18)	0

Source: School's Out Washington Afterschool and Youth Development Program Provider Survey (2008)

Below are the results from an online survey that 49 AYD providers took in 2008 where they discussed the availability and offerings of their programs. Shoreline AYD providers indicated that:

- Shoreline had an even distribution of large scale organizations and smaller child care centers.
- A large proportion of Shoreline's programs cost more than \$200 per month.
- More than half of Shoreline AYD programs are open more than 3 hours after school and several are open more than 4 hours.
- Almost one third of Shoreline's AYD programs have staff that speaks Spanish.



Source: School's Out Washington Afterschool and Youth Development Program Provider Survey (2008)

Teen Pregnancy has been on the decline across King County for the past 10 years. The north and east regions of King County had the lowest regional rates in 2006 of 5 per 1,000 females ages 15-17.

OLDER ADULTS

The key trends of the older adult population in King County include the following:⁵²

- By 2025, 23 percent of the population will be over 60;
- 81 percent of baby boomers expect to work beyond retirement;
- Many more older women will live in poverty than older men;
- Self care limitations are increasing among 45-64 year olds; and
- Disability rates are increasing among females, low income, less educated, older adults.

Older adults comprise different generations and each segment (see three groups below in table) has different goals, capabilities and needs. In Shoreline, 16 percent of the population is 65 years and older compared to 11 percent in King County. The fastest growing segment of the older adult population is those 85 and older, the group with the highest rates of disabling medical conditions.⁵³

Senior Adult Population in Shoreline	
Ages 65-74	3,742
Ages 75-84	2,905
Ages 85+	1,569
Total	8,216

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2007 American Community Survey

Seniors Living with a Disability. Overall disability rates among the age 60 and older population are declining, however low income and less educated older adults are not experiencing this trend. Among older adults 75 and older in King County, 42 percent experience physical disabilities and 23 percent sensory disabilities.⁵⁴

Income. With the help of social security income, a much higher proportion of older adults have avoided living in poverty.

- In 2000, a higher percent of people 65 and older in Shoreline lived in poverty (7.3 percent) than for all people in poverty (6.9 percent) in Shoreline.
- County-wide the poverty rate for older adults has increased from 7.3 percent in 2000 to 9 percent in 2006.⁵⁵
- While the population of older adults, 60 and older, is expected to double by 2025, the number living in poverty is projected to more than double.⁵⁶

Senior Housing. The highest concentration of people 65 and older live on the west side of Shoreline with the highest concentration on the Crista Campus and the Hillwood neighborhood.

For people requiring housing that offers daily assistance, options in Shoreline include more than 100 adult family homes, six nursing homes and two assisted living facilities.

About 80% of older adults needing assistance with daily care are cared for in the community by an unpaid family member.⁵⁷

⁵² Aging and Disability Services, Area Plan On Aging, 2008-2011.

⁵³ United Way King County, Needs Assessment, Older Adults. 2008.

⁵⁴ Area Agency on Aging. 2008-11 Plan.

⁵⁵ Quiet Crisis, Age Wave Maxes Out Affordable Housing, King County 2008-2025, February 2009.

⁵⁶ Quiet Crisis, Age Wave Maxes Out Affordable Housing, King County 2008-2025, February 2009.

⁵⁷ AARP Family Caregiver and Long-Term Care Fact Sheet, Barbara Coleman and Sheel Pandya, AARP Policy Institute, November 2002.

There are more than 100 adult family homes⁵⁸ in Shoreline. Shoreline has one continuing care retirement community, Crista Ministries, which offers housing choices from independent living to living in a skilled nursing facility all on one campus.

The North City neighborhood is an example of a naturally occurring retirement community with (1) a public housing development predominantly serving older adults and disabled people, (2) several private apartments, and (3) a retirement community that cater to older adults. North City housing is clustered around a walkable community with services to meet most daily basic needs.

In King County, 6,700 people 55 and older are on wait lists for subsidized housing and almost 1,000 people 55 and older are homeless.⁵⁹ While assisted living facilities in Shoreline do not accept Medicaid, most of the adult family homes in Shoreline do.

NEIGHBORHOOD SAFETY

Public Safety: Overall the crime rate in Shoreline has been decreasing. The crime rate dropped from 46 crimes per 1,000 residents in 2004 to 33 in 2008.⁶⁰

Shoreline Crime Event (Includes Juveniles)	# of 2007 Incidents	# of 2008 Incidents	Percent Change
Domestic Violence incidents	317	331	4.4%
Gang incidents ⁶¹	38	83	118.4%
Aggravated Assault	45	39	13.3%
Hate crimes/malicious harassment	5	1	80.0%
Homicide	1	1	0.0%
Forcible rape (including attempts)	21	13	38.1%
Robbery	53	45	15.1%
Burglary	326	362	11.0%
Vehicle theft	205	180	12.2%
Arson	22	17	22.7%
Larceny	1157	1131	2.2%
Juvenile charges and arrests	190	195	2.6%

Source: Shoreline Police Services Data, 2008

The City of Shoreline has three jail services contracts and in a typical day will have 9 inmates in the King County correctional facility (KCCF), 12 in Yakima, and 3 in Issaquah. KCCF and Issaquah are Shoreline's primary booking facilities and Yakima is where Shoreline sends sentenced inmates or inmates that are awaiting trial and will be held for more than 5 days. These numbers account for pre and post trial inmates.

⁵⁸ An adult family home is a licensed facility for care of up to six people. Most are in single family homes.

⁵⁹ Quiet Crisis, Age Wave Maxes Out Affordable Housing, King County 2008-2025, February 2009.

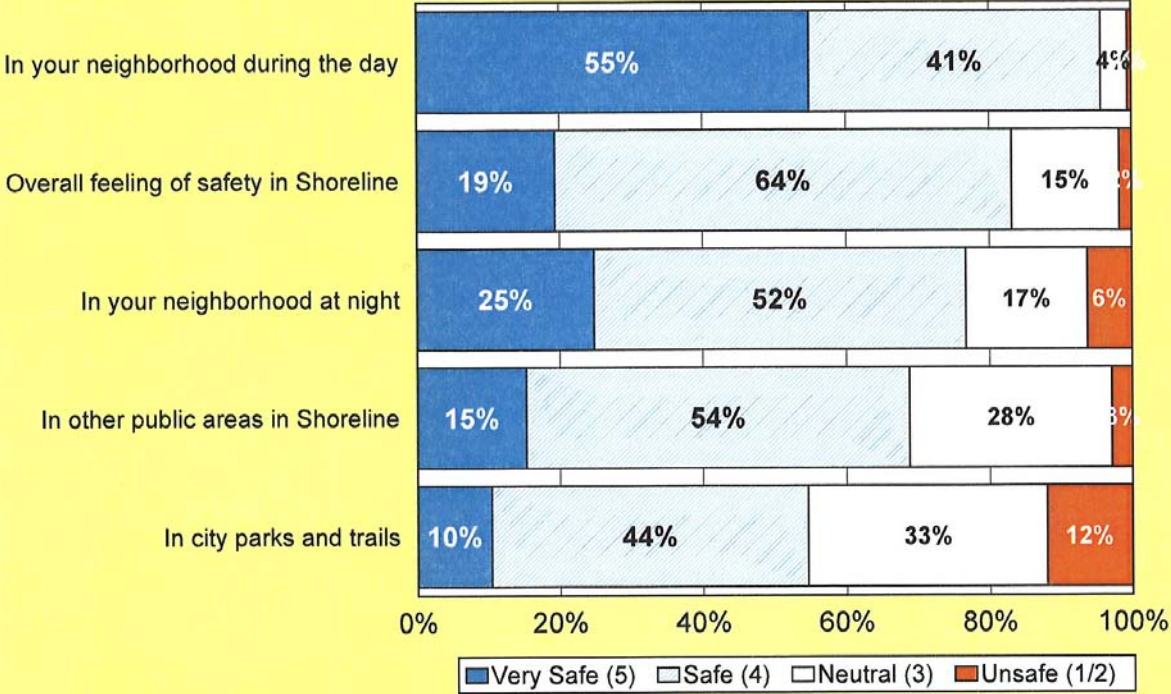
⁶⁰ Shoreline Police Services Data, 2008.

⁶¹ Gang incidents, however, include gang signs, gang taggings (graffiti) non-documented gang members that wear gang clothing, are associated with other gang members and/or claim to be in a gang.

There was a slight increase in the level of feeling safe in Shoreline between 2008 (83 percent) and 2006 (82 percent).

Level of Safety in Various Situations

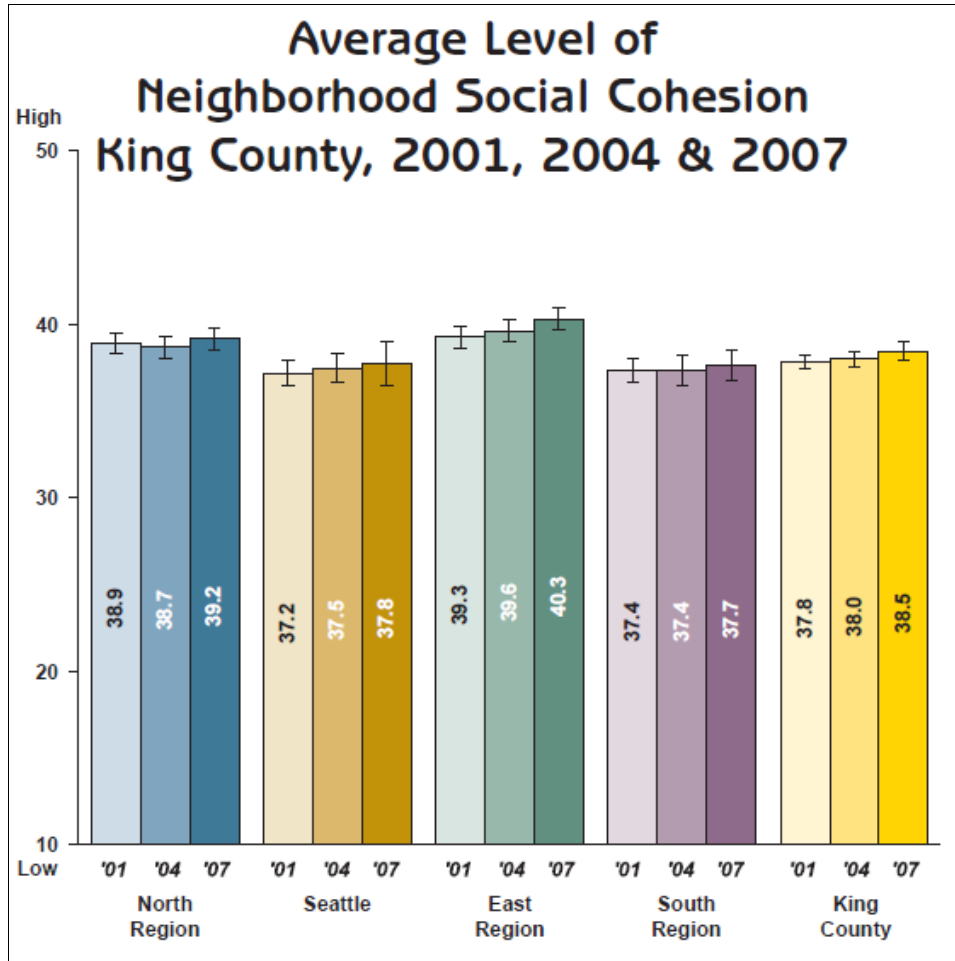
by percentage of respondents who rated the item as a 1 to 5 on a 5-point scale (excluding don't knows)



Source: ETC Institute DirectionFinder (2008 - Shoreline, WA)

QUALITY OF LIFE AND SOCIAL COHESION

Social cohesion refers to mutual trust among neighbors combined with willingness to intervene on behalf of the common good. Research suggests that rates of violence are lower in neighborhoods with higher social cohesion.⁶²

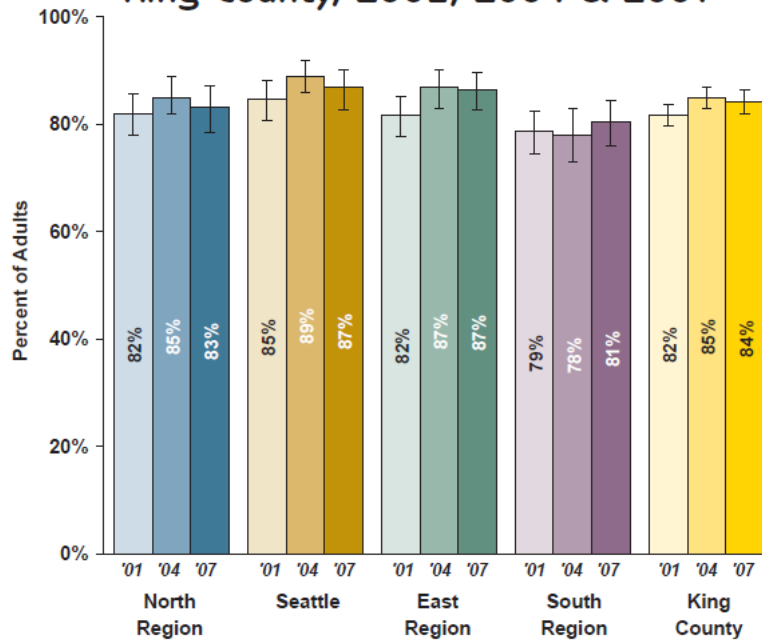


Source: Communities Count, Social and Health Indicators Across King County. 2008

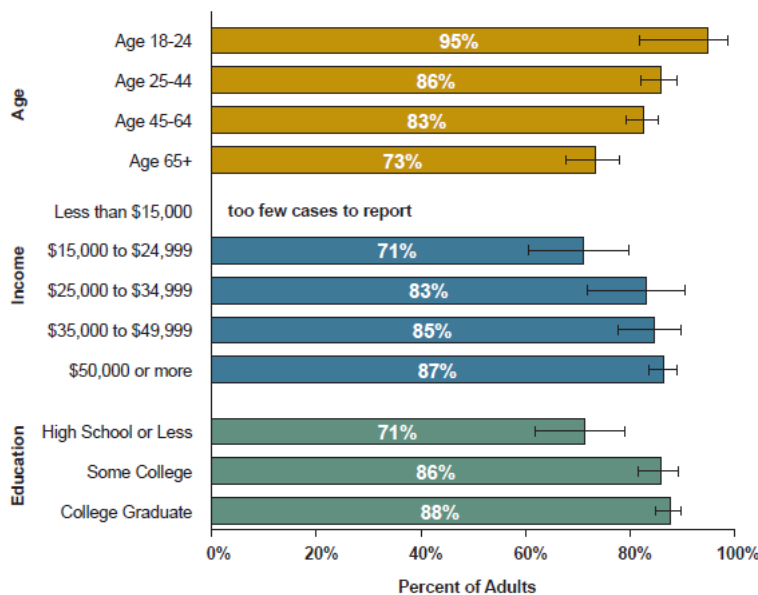
⁶² Source: Communities Count, Social and Health Indicators Across King County. 2008

- Participation in life-enriching activities was measured in a survey of King County adults. Respondents reported how actively they had participated in 9 different types of activities during the past 30 days. In two instances, the questions were refined from the 2001 survey; music/dance and writing/reading/lectures were each split into 2 questions reflecting personal involvement vs. attending a performance or lecture.
- In 2007, 84% of adults were “very active” or “somewhat active” in at least 3 activities. There were no significant differences between regions in 2007 or between years.

Percent of Adults Who Are Very or Somewhat Active in Three or More Life-Enriching Activities King County, 2001, 2004 & 2007



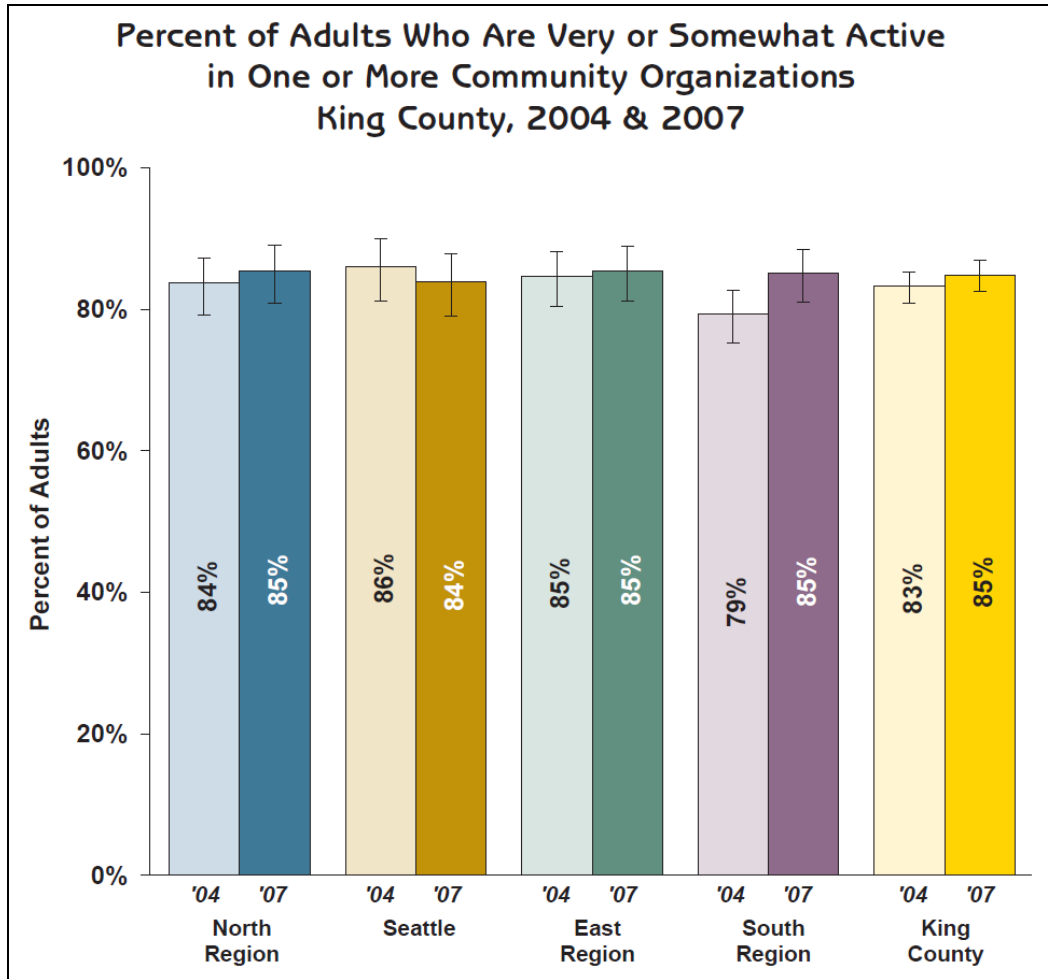
Percent of Adults Who Are Very or Somewhat Active in Three or More Life-Enriching Activities By Age, Income, and Education King County, 2007



- People ages 65 and older were less active than younger people.
- People with incomes of more than \$50,000 participated more actively than people with incomes between \$15,000 and \$24,999.
- People who have a college education participated more actively in life-enriching activities than those with a high school education or less.
- Participation levels did not differ by gender or race/ethnicity.

Source: Communities Count, Social and Health Indicators Across King County. 2008

Involvement in Community Organizations: Communities are strengthened when many people are engaged in activities that benefit more than themselves as individuals. Working together for the common good of neighborhoods, faith communities, school or a political cause fosters civic responsibility and a sense of reciprocity.⁶³

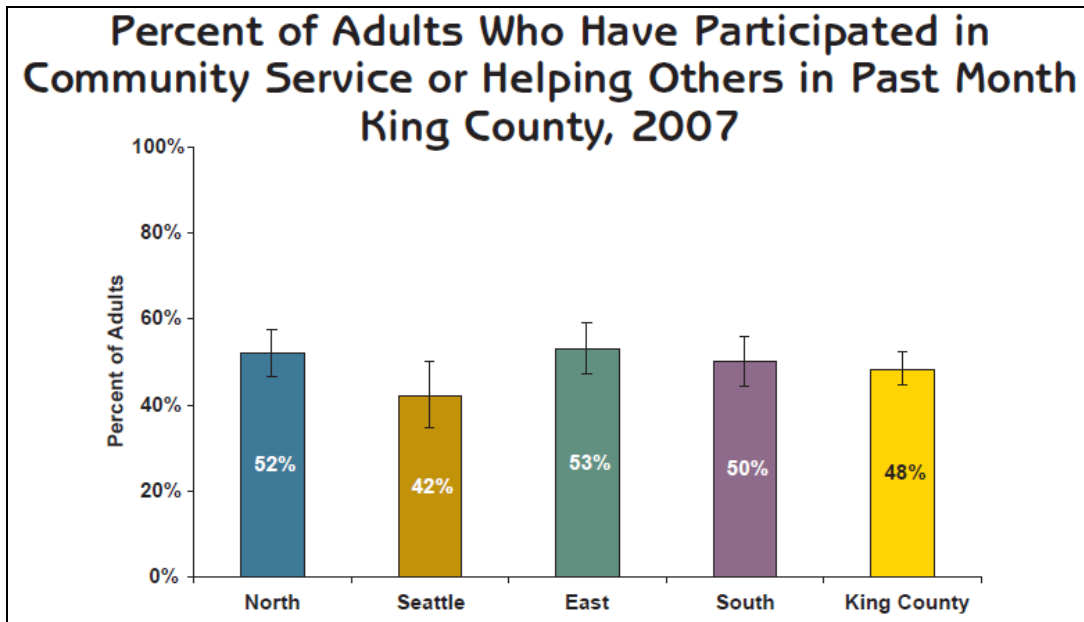


Source: Communities Count, Social and Health Indicators Across King County. 2008

Percent of Adults who are “very or somewhat” active in specific community organizations, in the last 12 months in the north region of King County	2004 %	2007 %
A political group	26	15
A civic group such as the Kiwanis, NAACP, or the Japanese American Citizen’s League	14	11
A youth group or youth sports organization	33	39
An arts, culture, music, or theater group	25	31
A school or educational organizations	46	49
A religious group or congregation	46	52
A neighborhood organization or neighborhood club	24	21

Source: Communities Count, Social and Health Indicators Across King County. 2008

⁶³ Source: Communities Count, Social and Health Indicators Across King County. 2008



Source: Communities Count, Social and Health Indicators Across King County. 2008

In a 2007 survey of King County adults, about half said they had performed community service or helped others in the past month.

High School Community Service Requirements: Each high school in the Shoreline School District has its own community service requirements for students. Shorecrest has an explicit 60 hours of community service as a graduation requirement. Shorewood High School has no requirement but encourages students to explore career options through, among other ways, community service.

III. EFFECTS OF RECESSION

Below are some indicators of the effects of the current recession on residents of Shoreline.

Shoreline calls to 2-1-1 for community resources: From January to March of 2008, the countywide information and referral system, known as “211” received 501 incoming phone calls from Shoreline residents requesting help and resources. In the same period in 2009, 211 received 508 calls from Shoreline residents for resources.

Shoreline Calls to 211 during January - March 2009		
Source: King County Community Crisis Line, 2009		
Age of Callers to 211	#	%
0-17	5	1%
18-34	98	19%
35-54	99	19%
55-64	37	7%
65+	21	4%
Unknown age	248	49%
Total Callers	508	100%
Household Composition of Callers	#	%
Individual Adults	187	46%
Parents with Children	146	36%
Other adults and minors	175	17%
Total Callers	508	100%
Request Type	#	%
Housing	137	27%
Food	27	5%
Heat and Lights	75	15%
Employment and Education	24	5%
Physical Health	22	4%
Other Requests	223	44%
Total Calls	508	100%

Loss of Value of Housing: The median home price for homes in north King County dropped by 12% between March 2008 and March 2009.

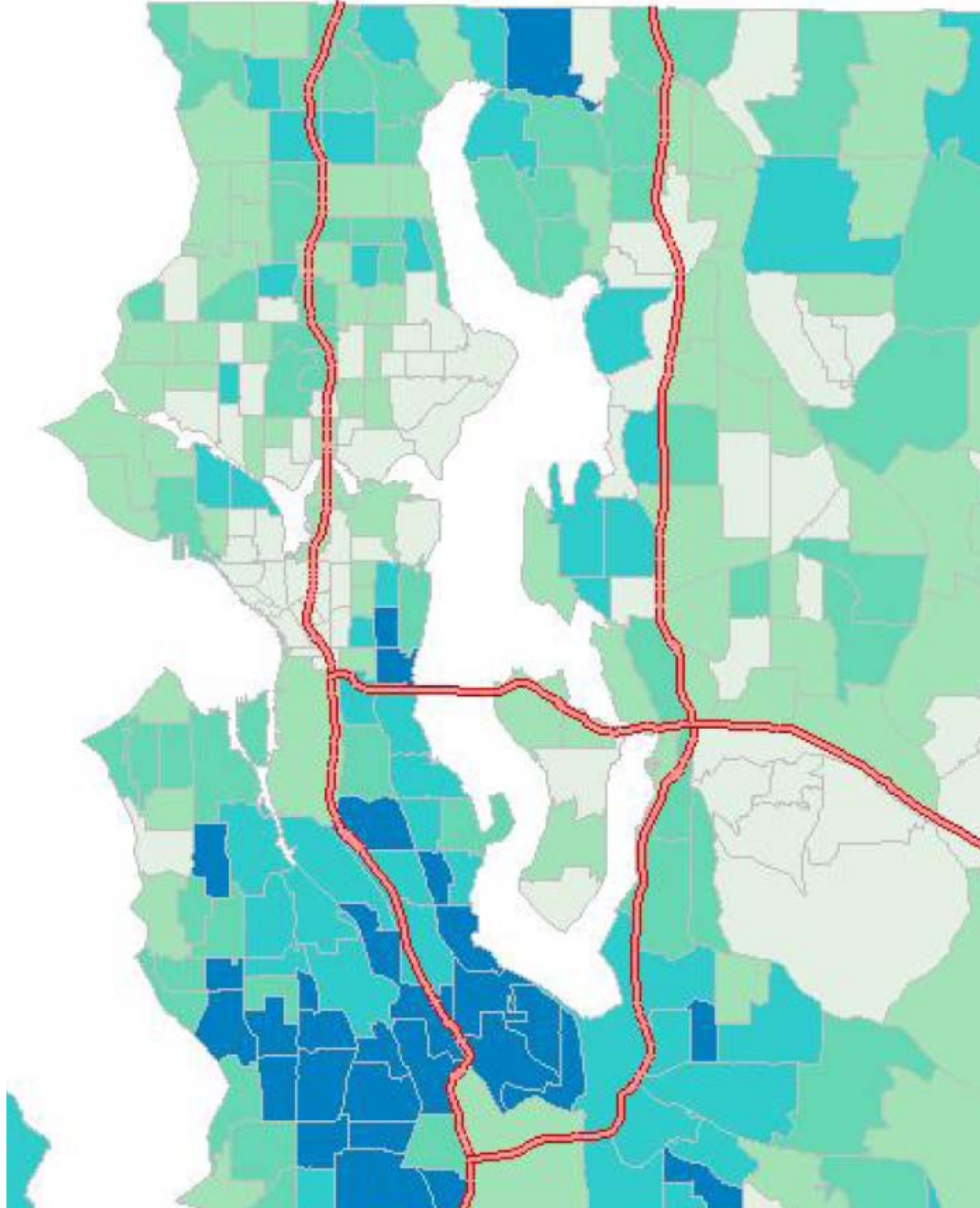
Annual Change in Median Home Prices, Single Family + Condos in King County by Regions			
MLS Region	March 2008	March 2009	% Change
SW King County	\$295,000	\$246,850	-16.32%
SE King County	332,565	275,000	-17.31%
Seattle	425,000	350,000	-17.65%
N King County	365,000	321,250	-11.99%
EastSide	525,000	422,500	-19.52%
Vashon Island	410,000	395,000	-3.66%
All King County	405,000	335,000	-17.28%

Source: Communities Count 2008 Data Updates

Below is a map depicting foreclosure rates in King County during January 2008 to March 2009.

Foreclosures as % of All Mortgages, Jan08-Mar09, King County

NTS per estimated N of mortgages



Source: Communities Count 2008 Data Updates

Bankruptcy

U.S. Bankruptcy Court-Seattle King County Bankruptcy Filings (All types) Calendar Year 2008 vs 2009								
January			February			March		
2008	2009	% change	2008	2009	% change	2008	2009	% change
256	412	61%	338	522	55%	347	561	62%

Source: Communities Count 2008 Data Updates

Food Bank Usage

KING COUNTY FOOD BANK USAGE, CALENDAR YEARS 2008 & 2009, by QUARTER Emergency Food Assistance Program								
	Households Served (unduplicated)		Total Household Visits		Persons Served (unduplicated)		Total Person Visits	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Jan* - Mar	31,122	58,375	194,006	245,858	97,037	132,959	450,869	510,604

Source: Communities Count 2008 Data Updates

- The Shoreline Food Bank serves almost 1,600 people a year with emergency food and or financial assistance.
- Shoreline has one community meal program, POPY's Café, which serves a free meal each Wednesday.
- North Help Line in Lake City also serves some Shoreline residents for emergency food.

LONG-TERM CONTEXT

Although the effects of the current recession are being felt in many painful ways for residents in shoreline, the Human Services Task Force has a 10-year horizon for its work. The Task Force will be mindful of, but not limited by, the current economic situation.

The Task Force will also take into consideration projections for changes in the population of Shoreline over the next 10 years.