

# BIG PICTURE: CHANGING POVERTY AND EMPLOYMENT OUTCOMES IN SEATTLE



**January 2018**

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# INTRODUCTION

Seattle Jobs Initiative (SJI) creates opportunities for people to support themselves and their families through living-wage careers. The population served by SJI faces the interrelated challenges of poverty, lack of education and/or job skills, lack of proficiency in English, and life situational factors that serve as barriers to securing and retaining decent paying jobs. As an organization, we are always striving to better understand the experience of individuals in the Seattle area who are living below poverty and how we can better support them. We are continuously collecting and analyzing both quantitative and qualitative data to help with this effort.

Seattle is the largest city in the state of Washington and made up of many different neighborhoods. Each neighborhood is comprised of unique population compositions and local conditions. As such, no single area in Seattle is the same as another area. As a consequence, some areas within the city experience better outcomes, in aggregate, than other areas. The purpose of this research paper is to better understand the areas in Seattle that are experiencing an increase in poverty and deep poverty, including how they differ from other areas in regard to demographics, educational attainment, and employment outcomes.

All individuals, regardless of their poverty status, should have an opportunity to participate in the labor force and advance into a living-wage career. Unemployment and underemployment do not benefit the individual nor do they benefit the local economy. It benefits the local economy *to ensure that all individuals have access to a living-wage career*. Poverty combined with limited opportunity leads to a continuous struggle, especially for children coming from impoverished families. A lack of opportunity also comes with social consequences such as a negative return on investment from tax dollars. There is no return on investment generated to taxpayers from an increasing dropout rate, increasing unemployment figures, or an increasing number of incarcerated individuals. To that end, SJI hopes our research will lead to actions that will ensure high-quality opportunities for all Seattleites to advance into living-wage careers.

## Data Sources:

The data cited in this report originates from the 2008-2012 American Community Survey and 2011-2015 American Community Survey (5-Year Estimates).

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Seattle has experienced exceptional prosperity over the past few years. This prosperity has benefitted the city in many ways. However, it has also resulted in growing inequality, gentrification, and homelessness. Between 2012 and 2015, Seattle reported a 9% increase in the number of individuals living below poverty and a 14% increase in the number living in deep poverty. Seattle is an outlier in these figures when compared to Denver, San Francisco, and the United States as a whole.

This report compares three groups of zip codes in Seattle – those reporting an *increase* in both poverty and deep poverty (declining group), an *increase* exclusively in poverty or deep poverty (transitioning group), and a *decrease* in poverty and deep poverty (improving group). A comparison of the three groups showed that the declining group reported different outcomes than the transitioning and improving groups such as:

- An increase in the rate of youth living below poverty
- An increase in poverty among families with children (especially those headed by a single parent)
- An increase in poverty among all races though disproportionately among people of color
- A higher rate of individuals with a high school diploma or lesser education
- A greater increase in the rate of individuals employed in the service occupations
- An increase in the rate of individuals who did not work in the past 12 months

Some of these outcomes and their increasing prevalence can be explained by population shifts. The declining group of zip codes reported large increases in the *number of individuals and families with children* living below poverty. A portion of this population increase can be explained by those living below poverty among the improving group moving their households to the declining group. It is likely that these individuals and families are attracted to the declining group of zip codes due to lower cost of housing and/or greater availability.

The elevated rate of individuals with a high school diploma or lesser education, among the declining group, appears to be partially driven by the foreign-born population — specifically those from Southeast Asia and Eastern Africa. A higher rate of these individuals exit the education pipeline prior to high school graduation or upon high school graduation. In general, the declining group reported a far higher rate of people of color with a high school diploma or lesser education than the other two groups.

Connected to the higher rate of individuals with a high school diploma or lesser education among the declining group is the higher rate of individuals employed in service occupations among its zip codes. This pattern is explained, in part, by an increasing rate of people of color

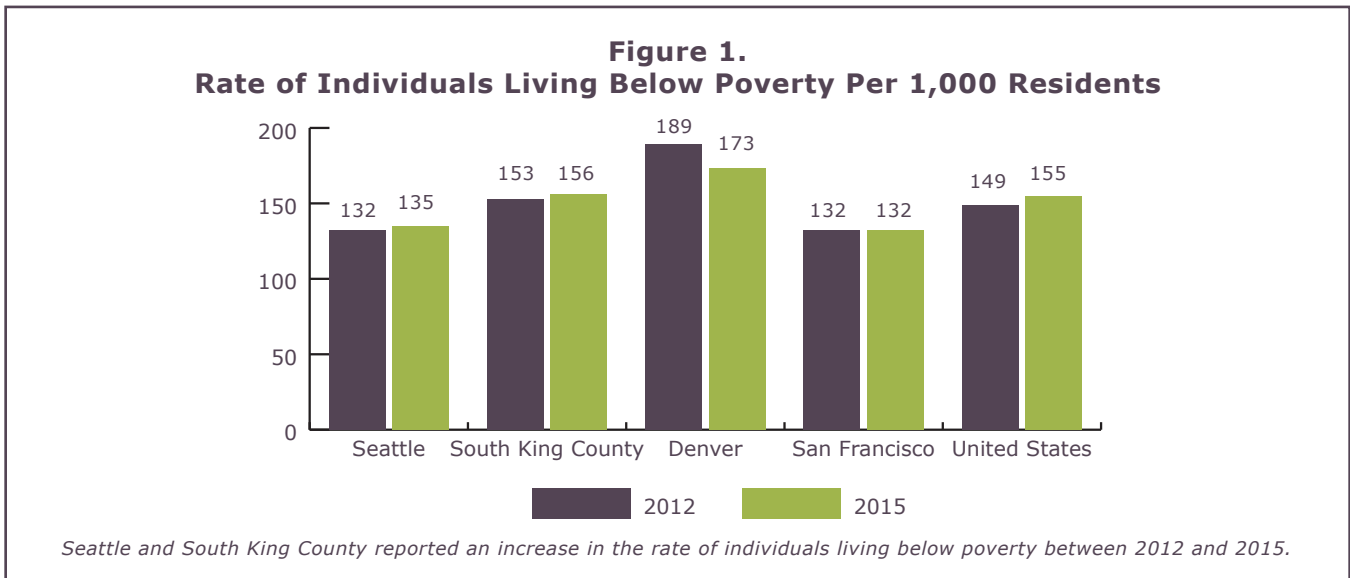
employed in the service occupations. A specific note is made to a higher rate of individuals employed in building, grounds cleaning, and maintenance occupations.

All three groups experienced a decrease in the rate of individuals employed in the sales and office occupations between 2012 and 2015. That said, the declining group reported a decrease double that reported among the transitioning and improving groups. As such, it is likely that layoffs in this field contributed to the higher rate of individuals among the declining group who did not work in the past 12 months. Another factor may include greater competition from those with higher levels of education.

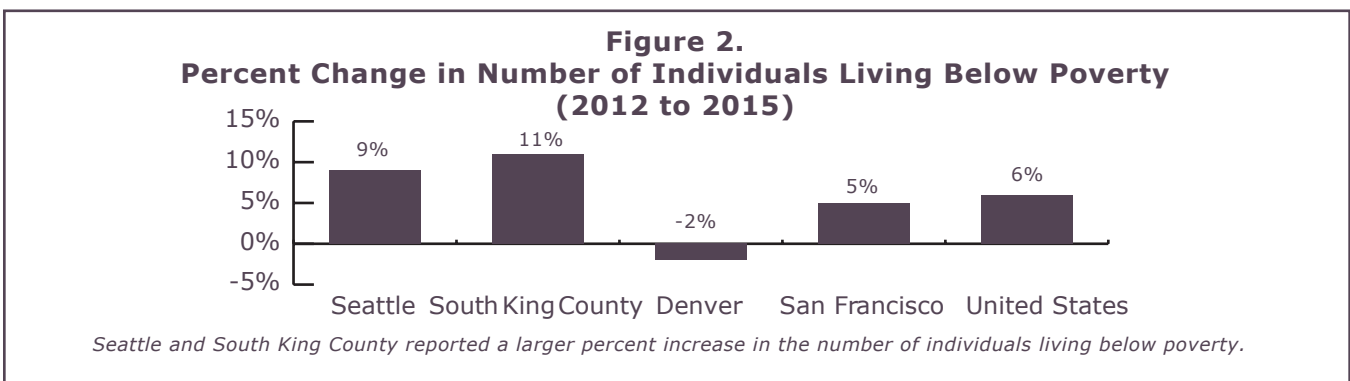
A recommendation is made to collect qualitative data to supplement the findings in this report.

# CHANGES IN POVERTY AND DEEP POVERTY

Seattle and South King County reported a slight increase in the rate of individuals living below poverty between 2012 and 2015 (see Figure 1). In Seattle, the rate of the population living below poverty increased from 132 per 1,000 in 2012 to 135 per 1,000 in 2015 (+3). The same pattern was reported in South King County where the rate of the population living below poverty increased slightly from 153 per 1,000 in 2012 to 156 per 1,000 in 2015 (+3). During this same period of time, Denver reported a decrease in the rate of the population living below poverty (-16 per 1,000) and San Francisco reported no change.<sup>i</sup> That said, in both Seattle and South King County, the increase reported was less than the increase reported nationwide (+6 per 1,000).



Due to population growth, the number of individuals living below poverty in Seattle increased by 9% during this same period and, in South King County, it increased by 11% (see Figure 2). In both cases, the percent increase was higher than the percent increase reported by San Francisco, Denver, and the United States as a whole. Seattle reported 85,764 individuals living below poverty in 2015 compared to 78,661 in 2012 (+9%). South King County reported 79,980 individuals living below poverty in 2015 compared to 72,234 in 2012 (+11%).

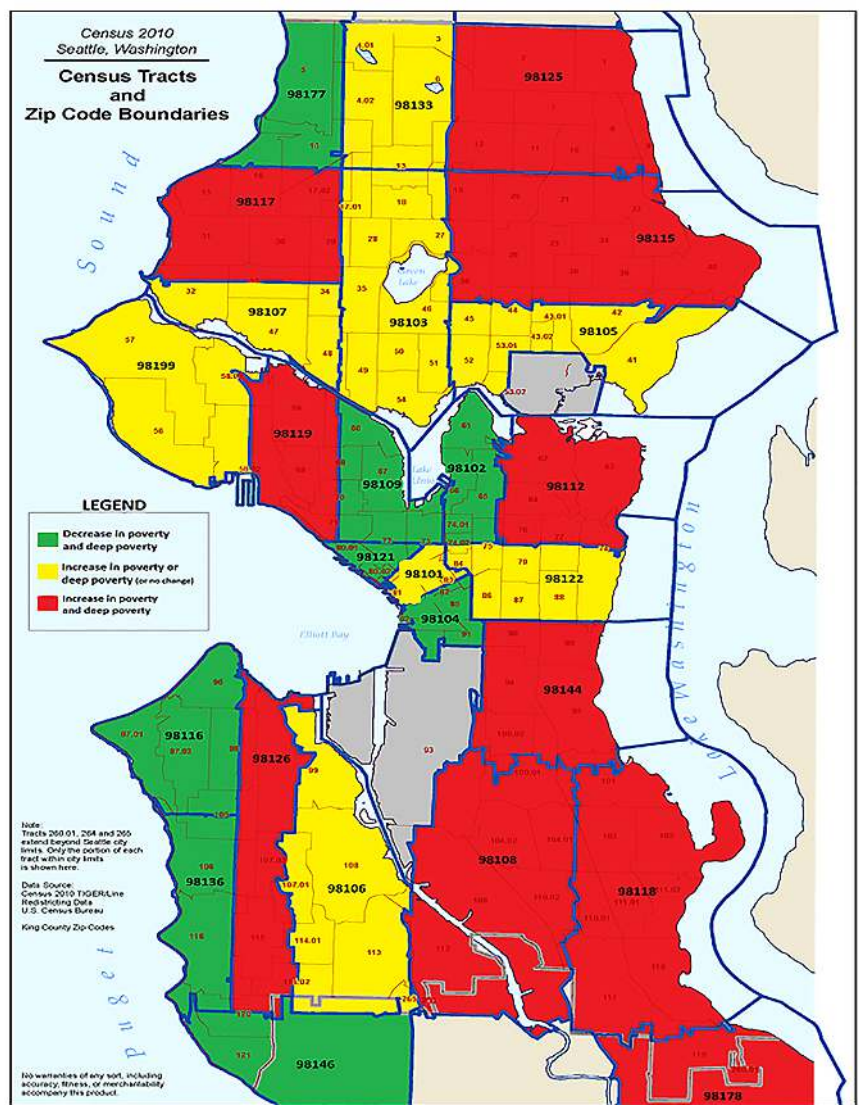


<sup>i</sup> San Francisco and Denver were selected as comparison cities due to similar population and economic characteristics as well as similar rates of population growth.

In contrast, Denver reported 110,299 in 2015 compared to 112,183 in 2012 (-2%). San Francisco reported 109,524 in 2015 compared to 104,784 in 2012 (+5%).

In Seattle, three groups of zip codes were identified and clustered based on poverty rates. There were 10 zip codes that reported an increase in the rate of individuals living below poverty as well as an increase in the rate of individuals living in deep poverty (declining group). There were eight zip codes that reported an increase in the rate of individuals living below poverty *or* an increase in the rate of individuals living in deep poverty (transitioning group). Finally, there were eight zip codes that reported a decrease in the rate of individuals living below poverty *and* a decrease in the rate of individuals living in deep poverty (improving group). “Deep poverty” is defined as living in a household with income below 50 percent of its poverty threshold.<sup>ii</sup>

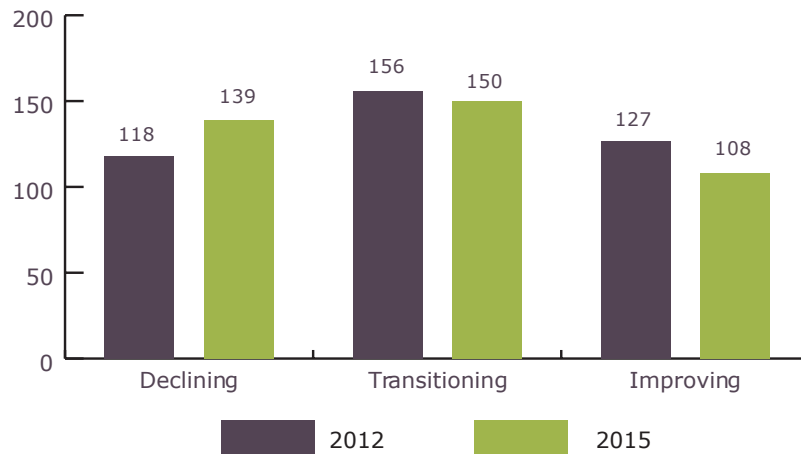
The declining group of zip codes reported a 21-point increase in the rate of individuals living below poverty from 118 per 1,000 individuals in 2012 to 139 per 1,000 individuals in 2015 (see Figure 3). This is the only group to report an increase in the rate of individuals living below poverty. This group reported 42,898 individuals living below poverty in 2015 compared to 34,268 in 2012 (+25%). The transitioning group reported a 6-point decrease in the rate of individuals living below poverty from 156 per 1,000 individuals in 2012 to 150 per 1,000 individuals in 2015. Finally, the improving group reported a 19-point decrease in the rate of individuals living below poverty from 127 per 1,000 in 2012 to 108 per 1,000 in 2015. For detailed statistics by group and zip code, see Appendix B.



For larger version of map, see Appendix A.

<sup>ii</sup> What is “deep poverty”?  
Available at: <http://poverty.ucdavis.edu/faq/what-deep-poverty>

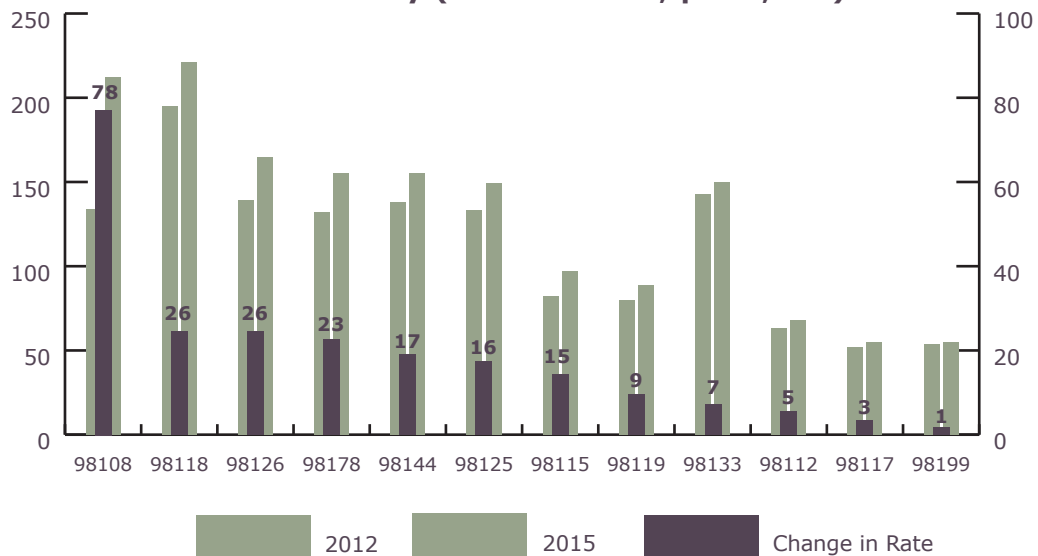
**Figure 3.**  
**Individuals Living Below Poverty Per 1,000 Residents**



*The declining group reported an increase in the rate of individuals living below poverty between 2012 and 2015 whereas the transitioning and declining group reported a decrease.*

Twelve out of the 26 zip codes analyzed reported an increase in the rate of individuals living below poverty (see Figure 4). All 10 of the zip codes in the declining group reported an increase along with 2 zip codes from the transitioning group. The most pronounced increase (+78) occurred in the 98108 zip code which reported 212 individuals living below poverty per 1,000 individuals in 2015 compared to 134 per 1,000 individuals in 2012. This zip code reported a total of 5,170 individuals living below poverty in 2015 up from 3,127 in 2012 – a 65% increase. That said, the 98105 zip code has the highest rate of individuals living below poverty although it reported a decrease in rate from 324 per 1,000 in 2012 to 319 per 1,000 in 2015 (-5).

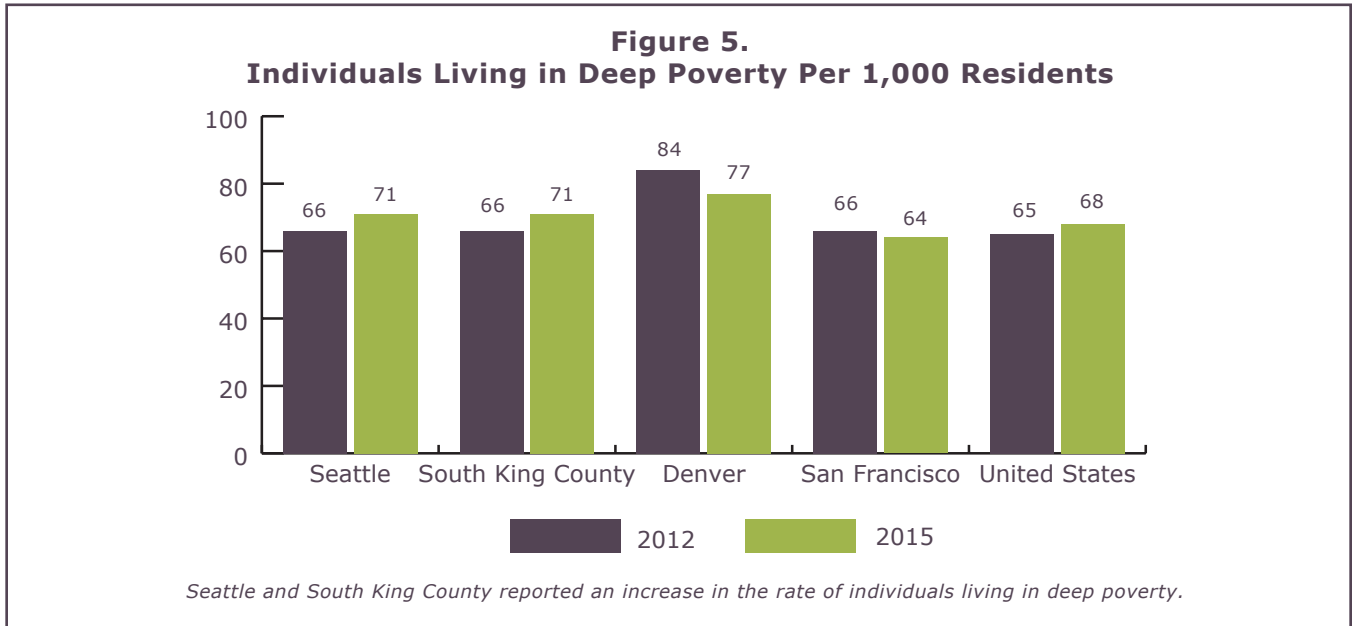
**Figure 4.**  
**Seattle Zip Codes with Increase in Individuals Living Below Poverty (2012 to 2015; per 1,000)**



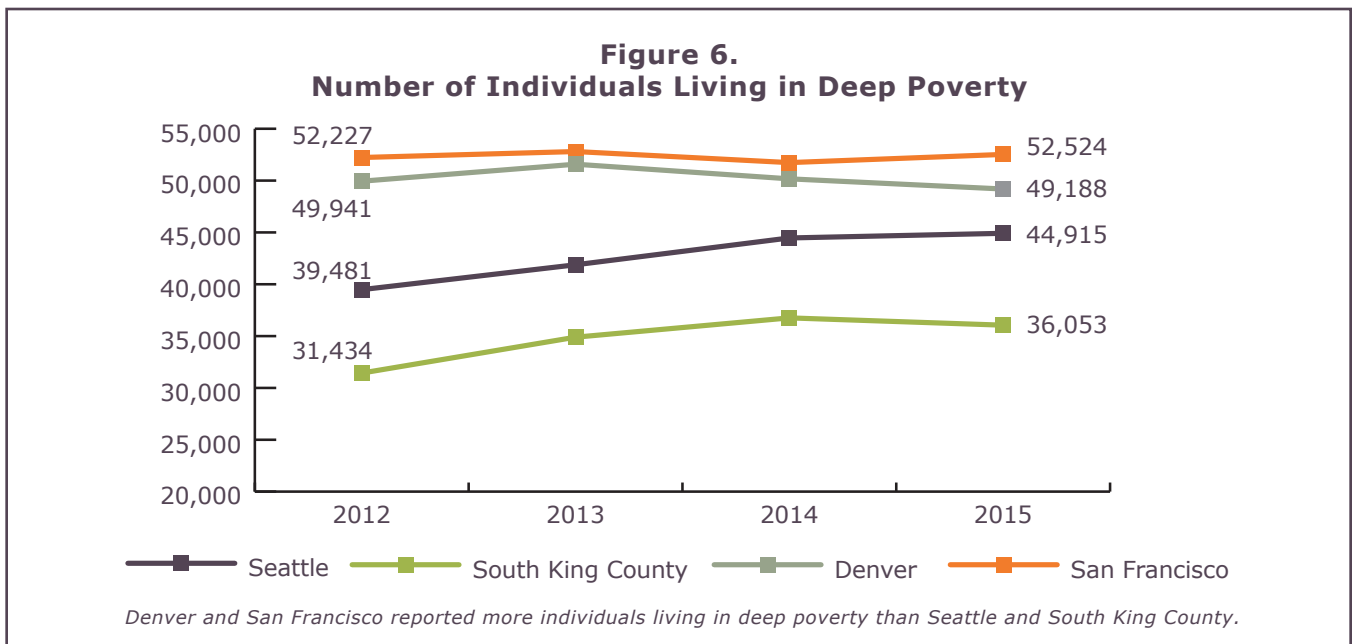
*The 98108 zip code reported the largest increase in the rate of individuals living below poverty between 2012 and 2015.*



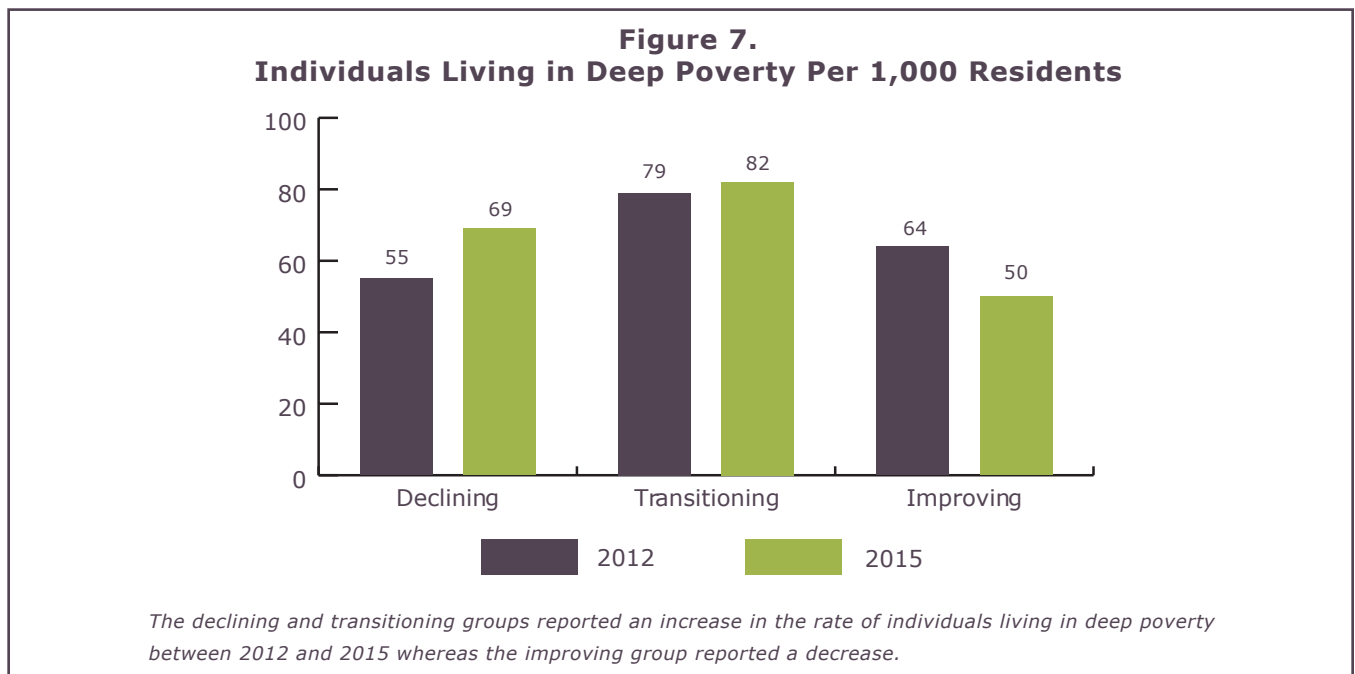
A specific concern in Seattle and South King County is the increase reported in the rate of individuals who are living in deep poverty (see Figure 5). Seattle and South King County both reported a 5-point increase in the rate of individuals who are living in deep poverty from 66 per 1,000 in 2012 to 71 per 1,000 in 2015. This increase is slightly higher than the 3-point increase reported nationally. Denver reported a 7-point decrease and San Francisco reported a 2-point decrease.



However, Denver and San Francisco reported a *greater number of individuals* living in deep poverty compared to Seattle and South King County (see Figure 6). San Francisco reported a 1% increase in the number of individuals living in deep poverty from 52,227 in 2012 to 52,524 in 2015. Denver reported a 2% decrease from 49,941 in 2012 to 49,188 in 2015. Seattle, on the other hand, reported 44,915 individuals living in deep poverty in 2015 compared to 39,481 in 2012 (+14%). South King County reported 36,053 individuals living in deep poverty in 2015 compared to 31,434 in 2012 (+15%).

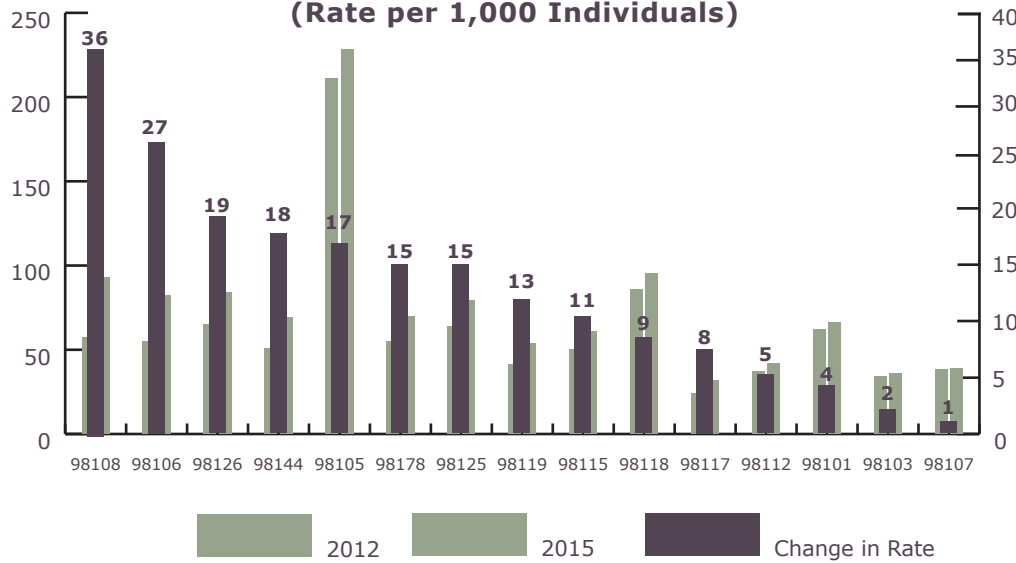


The declining group reported a 14-point increase in the rate of individuals living in deep poverty from 55 per 1,000 in 2012 to 69 per 1,000 in 2015 (see Figure 7). This equated to 21,352 individuals living in deep poverty among this group in 2015 compared to 15,993 in 2012 (+34%). Similarly, the transitioning group reported a 3-point increase in the rate of individuals living in deep poverty from 79 per 1,000 in 2012 to 82 per 1,000 in 2015. This equated to 20,032 individuals living in deep poverty among this group in 2015 compared to 18,172 in 2012 (+10%). The improving group, on the other hand, reported a 14-point decrease in the rate of individuals living in deep poverty from 64 per 1,000 in 2012 to 50 per 1,000 in 2015. This equated to 7,810 individuals living in deep poverty among this group in 2015 compared to 9,331 in 2012 (-16%).



Fifteen out of the 26 zip codes analyzed reported an increase in the rate of individuals living in deep poverty (see Figure 8). All 10 of the declining zip codes reported an increase along with 5 zip codes from the transitioning group. Similar to above, the largest increase was reported in the 98108 zip code which reported 93 per 1,000 individuals living in deep poverty in 2015 compared to 57 per 1,000 individuals in 2012 (+36). That said, the 98105 zip code reported the highest rate of individuals living in deep poverty with 228 per 1,000 individuals in 2015 compared to 211 per 1,000 individuals in 2012 (+17). Seventy-one percent of the population who were living below poverty in this zip code were living in deep poverty in 2015 compared to 65% in 2012.

**Figure 8.**  
**Seattle Zip Codes with Increase in Individuals Living in Deep Poverty**  
**(Rate per 1,000 Individuals)**



The 98108 zip code reported the largest increase in rate of individuals living in deep poverty between 2012 and 2015.

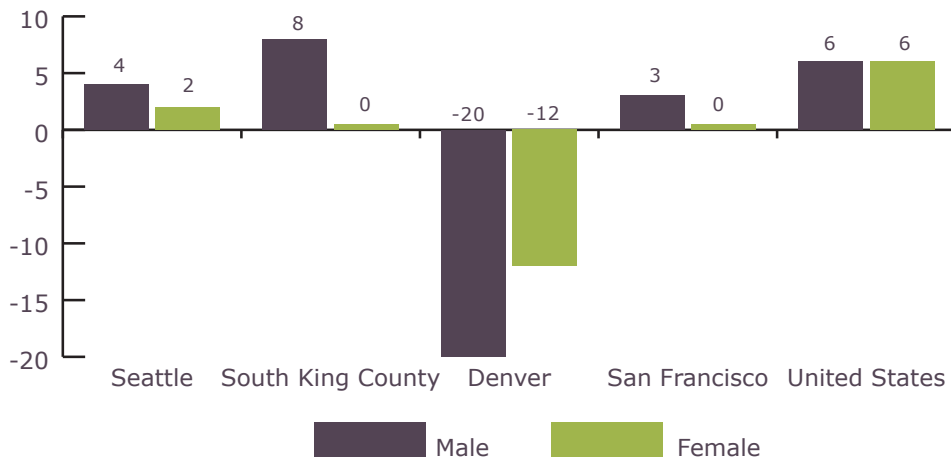
## INDIVIDUALS LIVING BELOW POVERTY

### Gender

Between 2012 and 2015, Seattle reported an increase in the rate of both female and male individuals living below poverty (see Figure 9). South King County reported an increase in the rate of male individuals living below poverty and no change among the female population. Specifically, Seattle reported an increase in the rate of male individuals living below poverty from 127 per 1,000 in 2012 to 131 per 1,000 in 2015 (+4). This is double the increase seen among female individuals where the rate increased from 137 per 1,000 in 2012 to 139 per 1,000 in 2015 (+2). In South King County, male individuals reported an increase from 136 per 1,000 in 2012 to 144 per 1,000 in 2015 (+8). Female individuals in South King County reported no change with 169 per 1,000 living below poverty.

During this same period, Denver reported a decrease in the rate of both female and male individuals living below poverty. San Francisco reported a similar trend as South King County with an increase in the rate of male individuals living below poverty and no change in rate among the female population. Denver reported 164 males living below poverty per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 184 per 1,000 in 2012 (-20). The number of female individuals living below poverty decreased from 194 per 1,000 in 2012 to 182 per 1,000 in 2015 (-12). In San Francisco, the rate of male individuals living below poverty increased slightly from 122 per 1,000 in 2012 to 125 per 1,000 in 2015 (+3). There was no change in rate among the female population at 141 per 1,000.

**Figure 9.**  
**Change in Rate of Individuals Living Below Poverty by Gender**  
**(2012 to 2015; per 1,000)**



*The male population in Seattle reported a larger increase in the rate of individuals living below poverty than the female population.*

In Seattle, the declining group reported an increase in the rate of both male and female individuals living below poverty (see Figure 10). The rate of male individuals living below poverty increased from 112 per 1,000 in 2012 to 138 per 1,000 in 2015 (+26). This increase is greater than the increase in rate reported by female individuals from 123 per 1,000 in 2012 to 139 per 1,000 in 2015 (+16).

**Figure 10.**  
**Change in Rate of Individuals Living Below Poverty by Gender**  
**(2012 to 2015; per 1,000)**

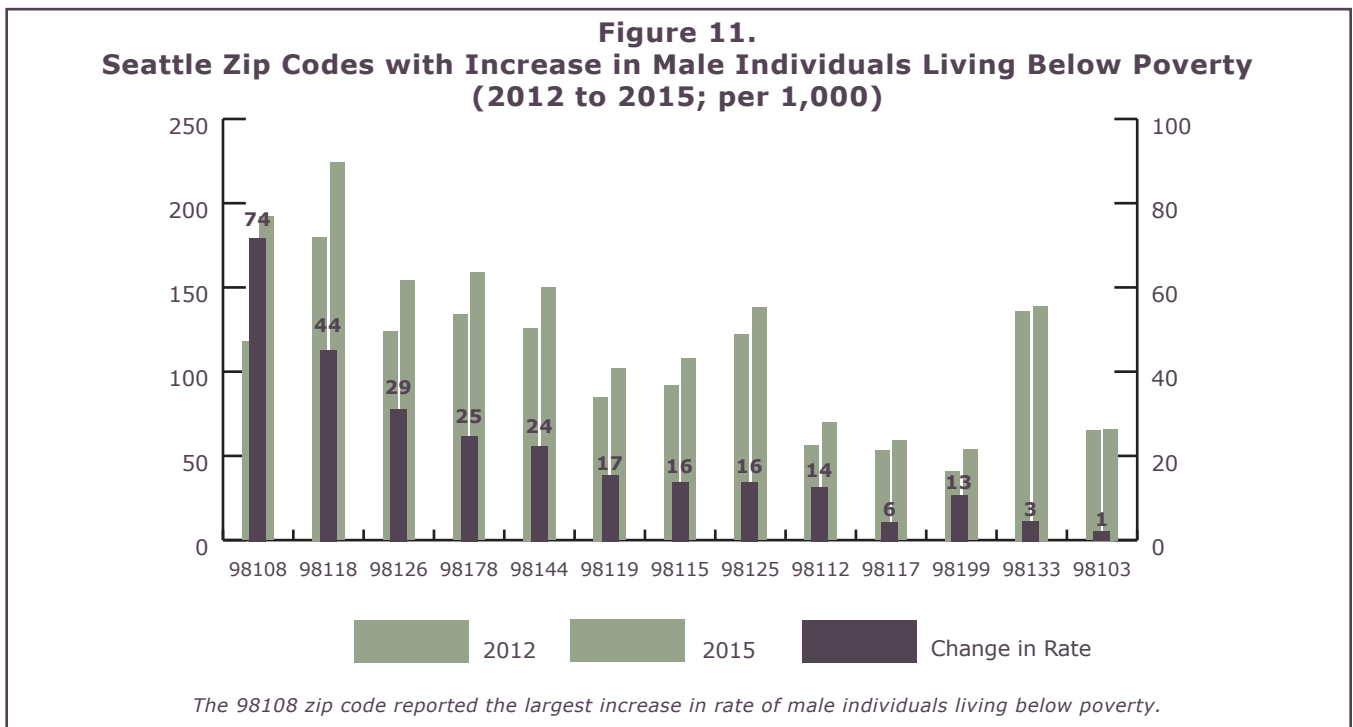


*The declining group reported a 26-point increase in rate of male individuals living below poverty whereas the improving group reported a 29-point decrease.*

The transitioning and improving groups reported a decrease in the rate of male and female individuals living below poverty. Among the transitioning group, the rate of male individuals

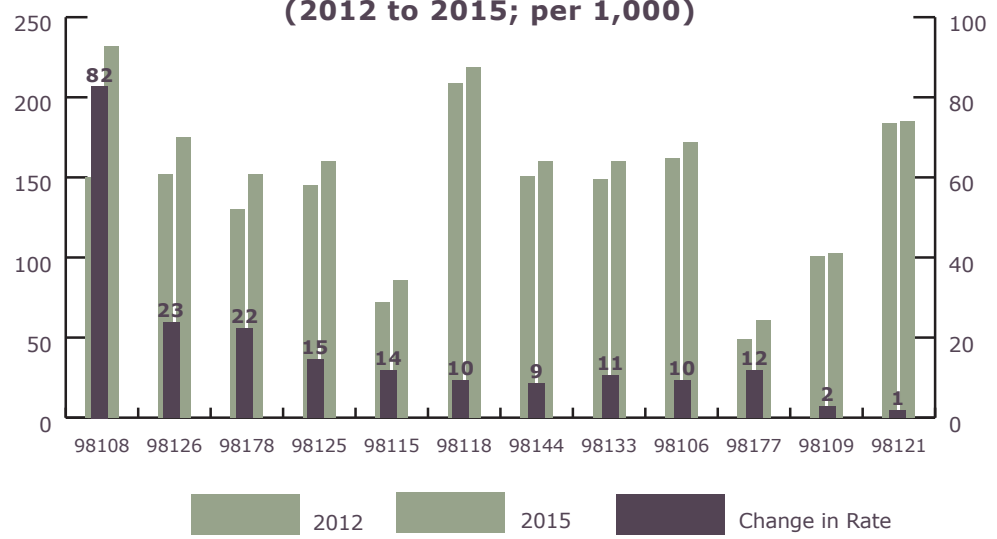
living below poverty decreased from 147 per 1,000 in 2012 to 142 per 1,000 in 2015 (-5). The rate reported among female individuals decreased from 166 per 1,000 in 2012 to 158 per 1,000 in 2015 (-8). Male individuals in the improving group reported the largest decrease in the rate living below poverty from 125 per 1,000 in 2012 to 96 per 1,000 in 2015 (-29). Female individuals in the improving group reported a smaller decrease from 129 per 1,000 in 2012 to 120 per 1,000 in 2015 (-9).

There were 13 zip codes in Seattle that reported an increase in the rate of male individuals living below poverty (see Figure 11). They include all 10 zip codes among the declining group and 3 zip codes among the transitioning group. The 98108 zip code reported the largest increase from 118 per 1,000 in 2012 to 192 per 1,000 in 2015 (+74). That said, the highest rate was reported in the 98105 zip code at 306 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 313 per 1,000 in 2012 (-7). For detailed statistics by group and zip code, see Appendix C.



There were 12 zip codes in Seattle that reported an increase in the rate of female individuals living below poverty (see Figure 12). This includes seven zip codes among the declining group, two zip codes among the transitioning group, and three zip codes among the improving group. The 98108 zip code reported the largest increase from 150 per 1,000 in 2012 to 232 per 1,000 in 2015 (+82). The 98105 zip code reported that highest rate of female individuals living below poverty at 333 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 335 per 1,000 in 2012 (-2). For detailed statistics by group and zip code, see Appendix D.

**Figure 12.**  
**Seattle Zip Codes with Increase in Female Individuals Living Below Poverty**  
**(2012 to 2015; per 1,000)**

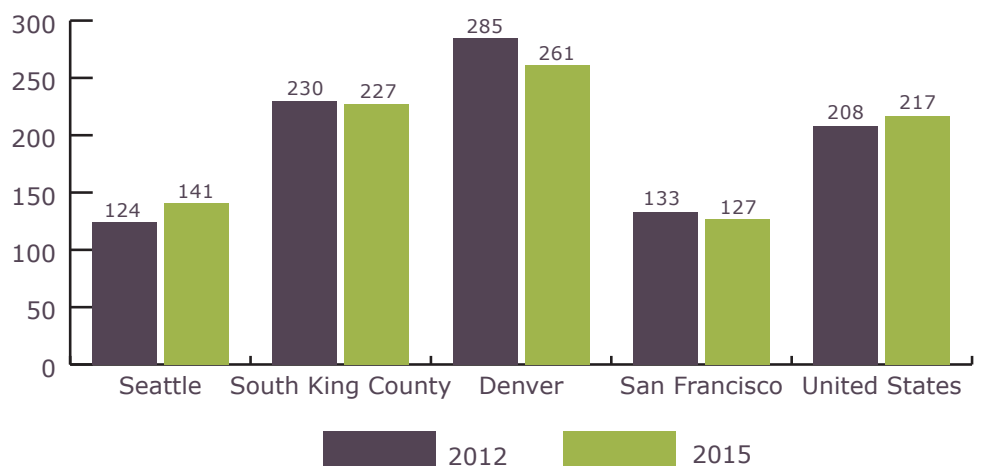


The 98108 zip code reported the largest increase in rate of female individuals living below poverty.

## Age

Seattle reported a 17-point increase in the rate of youth living below poverty between 2012 and 2015 (see Figure 13). Specifically, there were 141 youth living below poverty per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 124 per 1,000 in 2012. This increase is nearly double the 9-point increase reported nationwide. However, the rate of youth living below poverty in Seattle is lower than the national rate and lower than the rate in South King County and Denver. South King County reported a small decrease in the rate of youth who are living below poverty from 230 per 1,000 in 2012 to 227 per 1,000 in 2015 (-3). Denver reported a 24-point decrease in the rate of youth living below poverty and San Francisco reported a 6-point decrease.

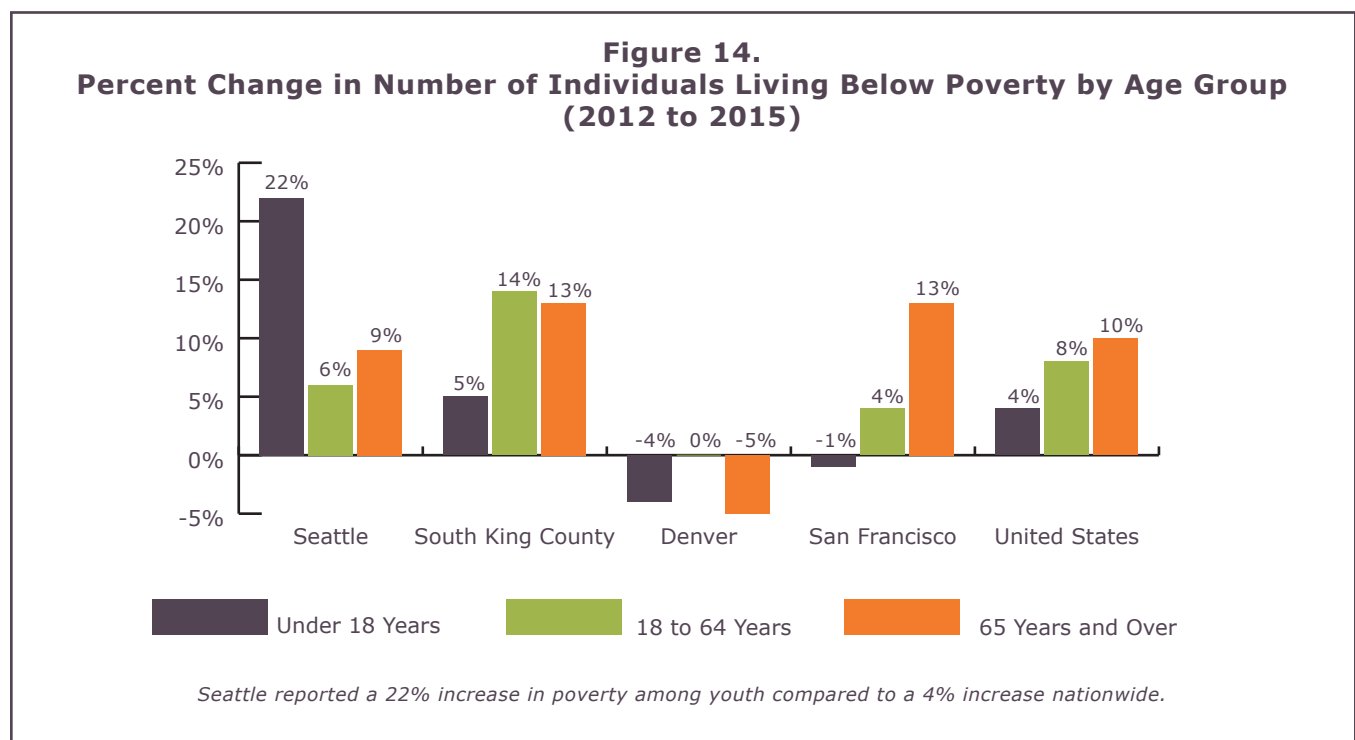
**Figure 13.**  
**Youth Living Below Poverty Per 1,000 Residents Under the Age of 18**



Seattle was the only city to report an increase in poverty rates among youth between 2012 and 2015.

When taking population growth into account, Seattle reported a 22% increase in the number of youth living below poverty between 2012 and 2015 (see Figure 14). This increase is nearly six times the percent increase reported nationwide and accounts for an additional 2,516 youth living below poverty in Seattle. In South King County, the number of youth living below poverty increased by 5% or an additional 1,404 youth. These increases are particularly concerning for the Seattle and South King County communities as children who experience poverty are less likely to graduate high school, go to college, and be consistently employed as young adults.<sup>iii</sup> Only 16% of persistently poor children, those who spend at least half of their childhood living below poverty, are “consistently connected to work or school as young adults” and are “not poor in their late 20s”.<sup>iv</sup>

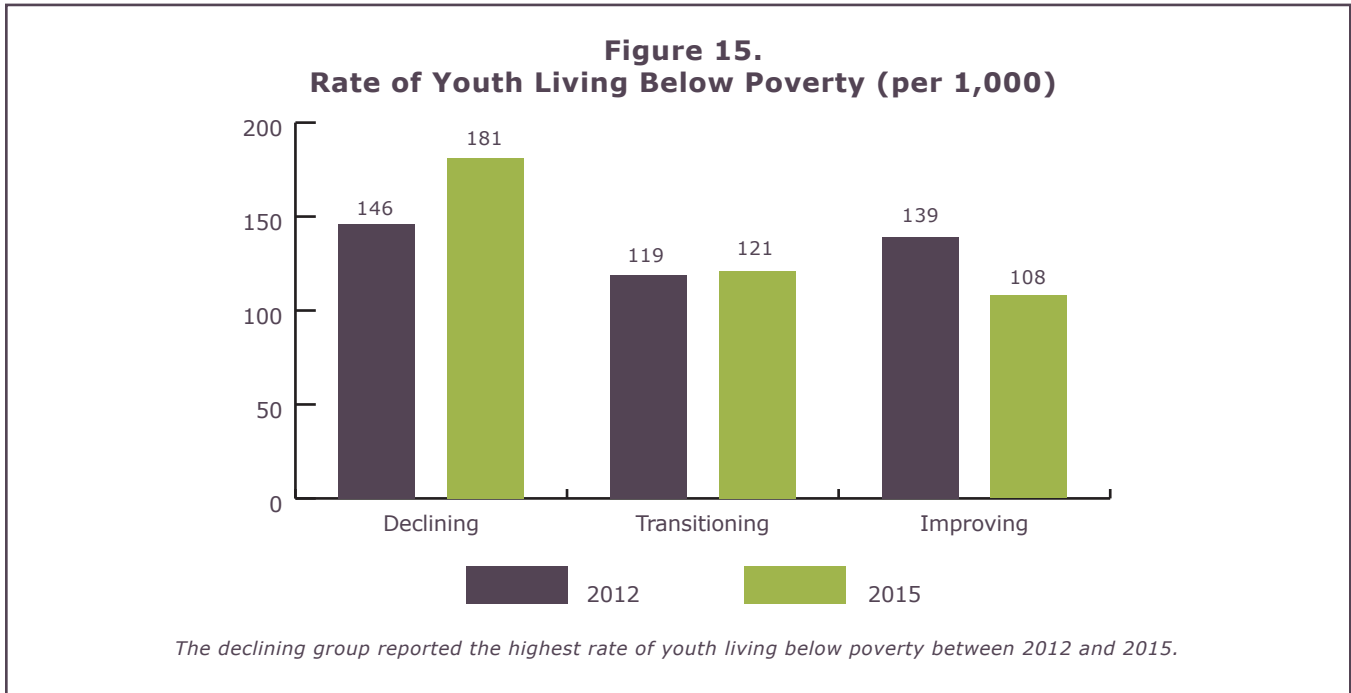
In South King County, the number of “working age” individuals between the ages of 18 to 64 years old living below poverty increased by 14% – around double the percent increase reported in Seattle and nationwide. This accounts for an additional 5,725 individuals between the ages of 18 to 64 years old living below poverty in South King County. Seattle reported a 6% increase in the number of individuals living below poverty among this population. Denver reported no change and San Francisco reported a 4% increase.



<sup>iii</sup> See Acs, Elliott, and Kalish (2016); Acs et al. (2016); Duncan and Brooks-Gunn (1997); Ratcliffe (2015); and Ratcliffe and McKernan (2012). Experiencing poverty longer in childhood is associated with worse outcomes, such as diminished employment in adulthood and lower school achievement in childhood and adolescence (Isaacs and Magnuson 2011; Ratcliffe and McKernan 2010; Wagmiller and Adelman 2009).

<sup>iv</sup> Ratcliffe, C. and Kalish, E. (May, 2017). Escaping Poverty: Predictors of Persistently Poor Children’s Economic Success. Available at: <http://www.mobilitypartnership.org/file/1016/download?token=oW-iK-tp>

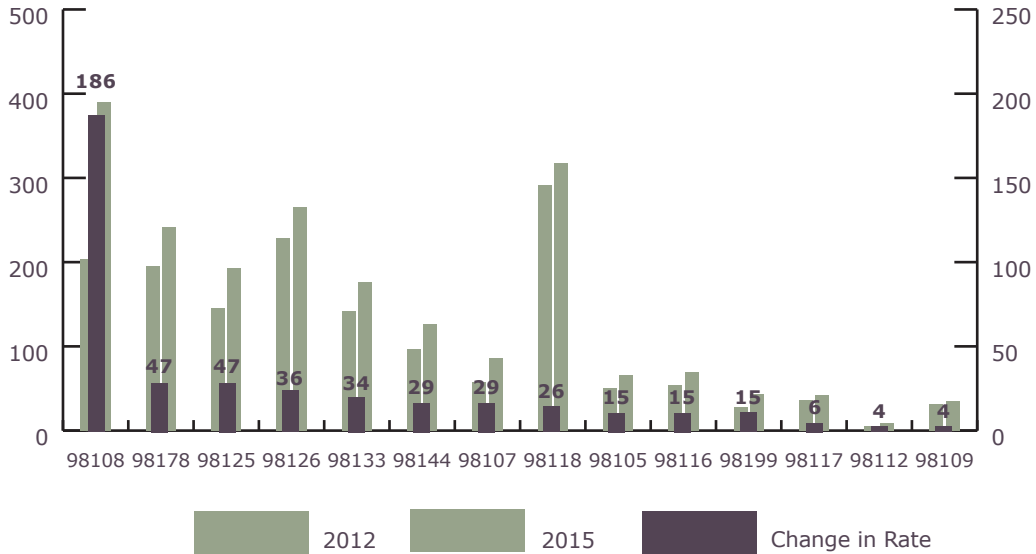
In Seattle, the declining group reported a 35-point increase in the rate of youth under the age of 18 living below poverty from 146 per 1,000 in 2012 to 181 per 1,000 in 2015 (see Figure 15). This equates to 10,932 youth living below poverty in 2015 compared to 8,106 in 2012 (+35%). The transitioning group reported a smaller 3-point increase from 119 per 1,000 in 2012 to 121 per 1,000 in 2015. This equates to 4,085 youth living below poverty in 2015 compared to 3,811 in 2012 (+7%). The improving group, on the other hand, reported a 31-point decrease in the rate of youth living below poverty from 139 per 1,000 in 2012 to 108 per 1,000 in 2015. This equates to 2,276 youth living below poverty in 2015 compared to 2,812 in 2012 (-19%).



An increase in the rate of youth living below poverty occurred in 14 out of 26 zip codes analyzed (see Figure 16). The rate increased in nine zip codes among the declining group, four zip codes among the transitioning group and two zip codes among the improving group. The 98108 zip code reported the largest increase in the rate of youth living below poverty compared to other zip codes in Seattle. In this zip code, the rate of youth living below poverty increased from 204 per 1,000 in 2012 to 390 per 1,000 in 2015 (+186). The 98104 reported the highest rate of youth under the age of 18 living below poverty at 564 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 696 per 1,000 in 2012 (-132). For detailed statistics by group and zip code, see Appendix E.



**Figure 16.**  
**Seattle Zip Codes with Increase in Youth Living Below Poverty**  
**(Rate per 1,000 Youth)**



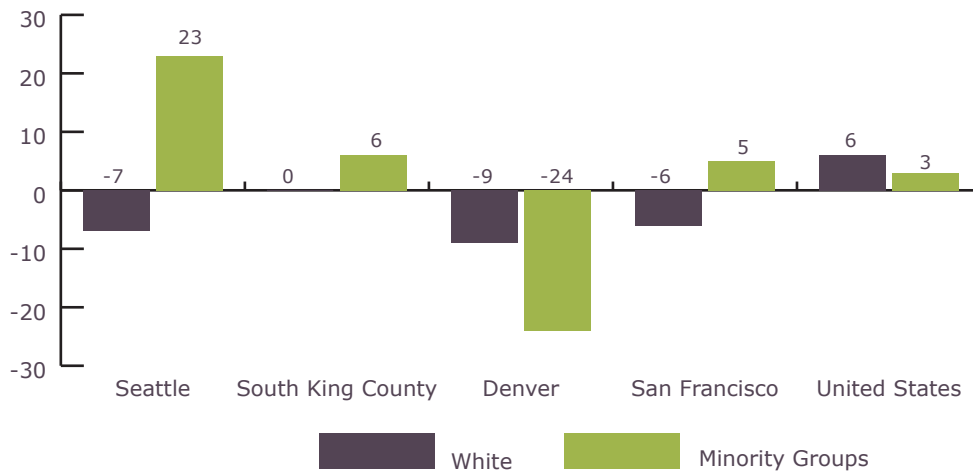
*The 98108 reported the largest increase in rate of youth under 18 living below poverty.*

## Race and Ethnicity

In Seattle, people of color reported an increase in the rate of individuals living below poverty whereas the white population reported a decrease (see Figure 17). In 2015, there were 229 people of color living below poverty per 1,000 compared to 206 per 1,000 in 2012 (+23). This increase in rate is nearly 8 times the increase reported nationwide. It is also larger than the increase reported in South King County (+6) and San Francisco (+5). Denver, on the other hand, reported a 24-point decrease in the rate of people of color living below poverty.

During this same period, Seattle reported a decrease in the rate of white individuals living below poverty from 102 per 1,000 in 2012 compared to 95 per 1,000 in 2012 (-7). South King County reported no change in the rate of white individuals living below poverty at 126 white individuals living below poverty per 1,000. Denver and San Francisco also reported a decrease (similar to Seattle). Denver reported 148 white individuals living below poverty per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 157 per 1,000 in 2012 (-9). San Francisco reported 99 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 105 per 1,000 in 2012 (-6). The trend among these cities is opposite the trend seen nationwide where a 6-point increase was reported in the rate of white individuals living below poverty.

**Figure 17.**  
**Change in Rate of Individuals Living Below Poverty by Group**  
**(2012 to 2015; per 1,000)**



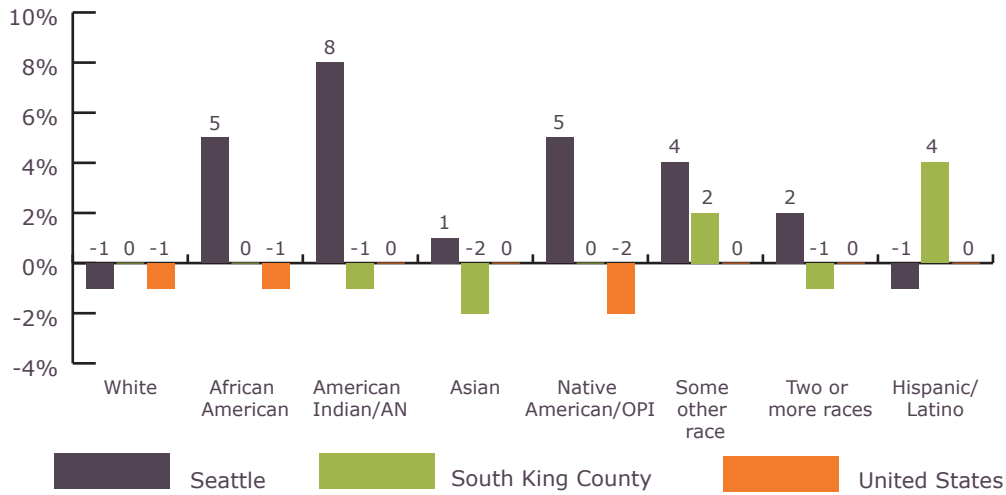
*People of color are experiencing different poverty outcomes in Seattle compared to white individuals.*

It is important to note that the majority of individuals within each race and ethnic group do not live below poverty in Seattle. In 2015, white individuals had a 91% probability of not living below poverty, 67% for African American individuals and 68% for American Indian and Alaskan Native individuals. That said, the probability of living below poverty increased for all racial groups between 2012 and 2015 except white individuals (see Figure 18). The African American and American Indian and Alaskan Native populations were the two populations with the highest probability of living below poverty in Seattle in 2015 (see Figure 19). These were the only two populations to also report flight from Seattle during the same period.

A recent article reported that African Americans are among the most affected by the rising cost of living in Seattle and that they are moving - from Seattle to South King County (and further South) - away from opportunity and higher income areas.<sup>v</sup> To confirm this point, the African American population in South King County increased by 15% between 2012 and 2015 while decreasing by 1% in Seattle. Yet, it appears that the American Indian and Alaskan Native population is decreasing in Seattle at a faster rate (-10%). The American Indian and Alaskan Native population also grew at a faster rate (+34%) in South King County.

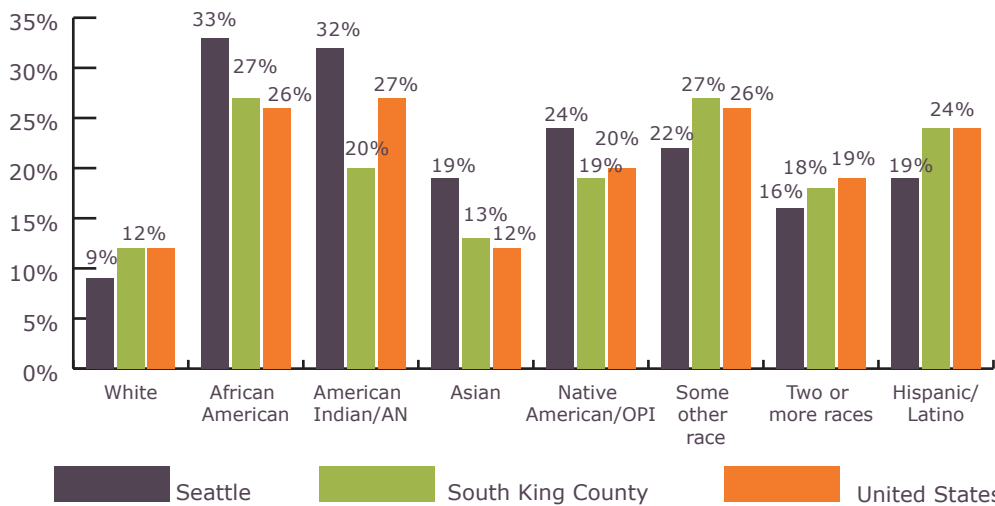
<sup>v</sup> Black life is draining out of Seattle, Census shows  
 Available at: <http://kuow.org/post/black-life-draining-out-seattle-census-shows>

**Figure 18.**  
**Change in Probability of Living Below Poverty**  
**(2012 to 2015; per 1,000)**



*The probability of living below poverty increased for most minority groups in Seattle while it decreased for white individuals.*

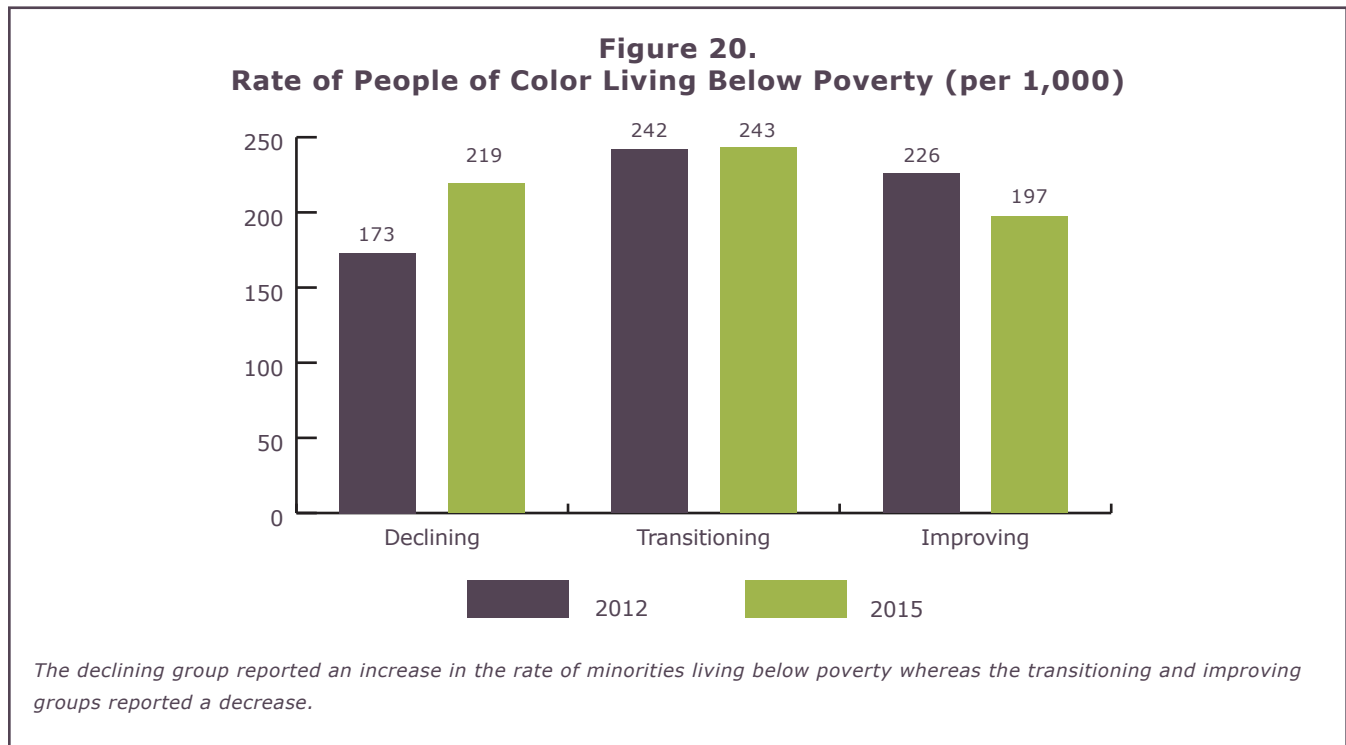
**Figure 19.**  
**2015 Probability of Living Below Poverty**



*The probability of living below poverty is higher for African American and American Indian/Alaskan Native individuals in Seattle.*

In Seattle, the declining group reported a 46-point increase in the rate of people of color living below poverty from 173 per 1,000 in 2012 to 219 per 1,000 in 2015 (see Figure 20). This equates to 26,032 people of color living below poverty in 2015 compared to 19,190 in 2012 (+36%). The transitioning group reported a smaller 1-point increase in the rate of people of color living below poverty from 242 per 1,000 in 2012 to 243 per 1,000 in 2015. This equates to 15,978 people of color living below poverty in 2015 compared to 14,179 in 2012 (+13%).

Conversely, the improving group reported a 29-point decrease in people of color living below poverty from 226 per 1,000 in 2012 to 197 per 1,000 in 2015. This equates to 7,984 people of color living below poverty in 2015 compared to 7,628 in 2012 (+5%).<sup>vi</sup>

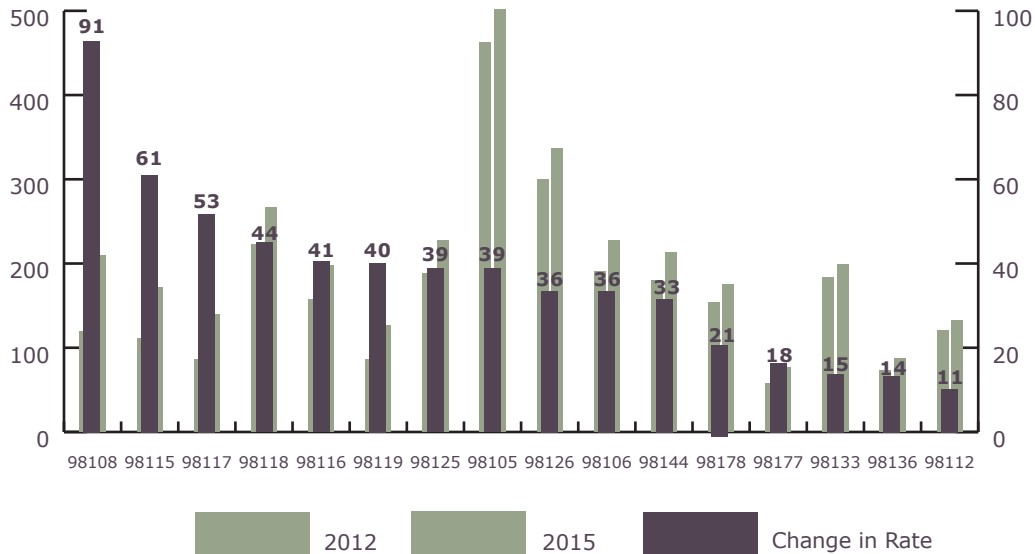


An increase in the rate of people of color living below poverty occurred in 16 out of 26 zip codes analyzed (see Figure 21). The rate increased in all 10 zip codes among the declining group, 3 zip codes among the transitioning group and 3 zip codes among the improving group. The 98108 zip code reported the largest increase with 210 people of color living below poverty per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 119 per 1,000 2012 (+91). The 98105 zip code reported the highest rate of people of color living below poverty at 501 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 462 per 1,000 in 2012 (+39).

An increase in the rate of *African American individuals living below poverty* occurred across all three groups (see Figure 22). The declining group reported a 63-point increase in the rate of African American individuals living below poverty from 254 per 1,000 in 2012 to 317 per 1,000 in 2015. A 50-point increase was reported among the transitioning group from 271 per 1,000 in 2012 to 321 per 1,000 in 2015. A 14-point increase was reported among the improving group from 388 per 1,000 in 2012 to 401 per 1,000 in 2015.

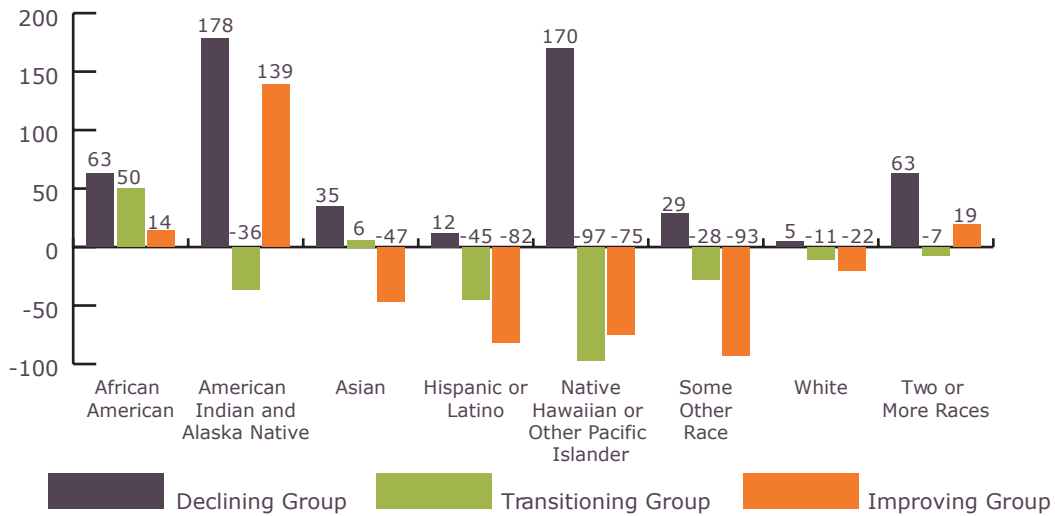
<sup>vi</sup> The people of color population in the improving group increased by 20% while the people of color population *living below poverty* in this group increased by only 5%. This explains the decrease in the rate of people of color living below poverty even though there was an increase in the number of people of color living below poverty.

**Figure 21.**  
**Change in Rate of People of Color Living Below Poverty**  
**(2012 to 2015; per 1,000)**



The 98108 reported the largest increase in rate of people of color living below poverty.

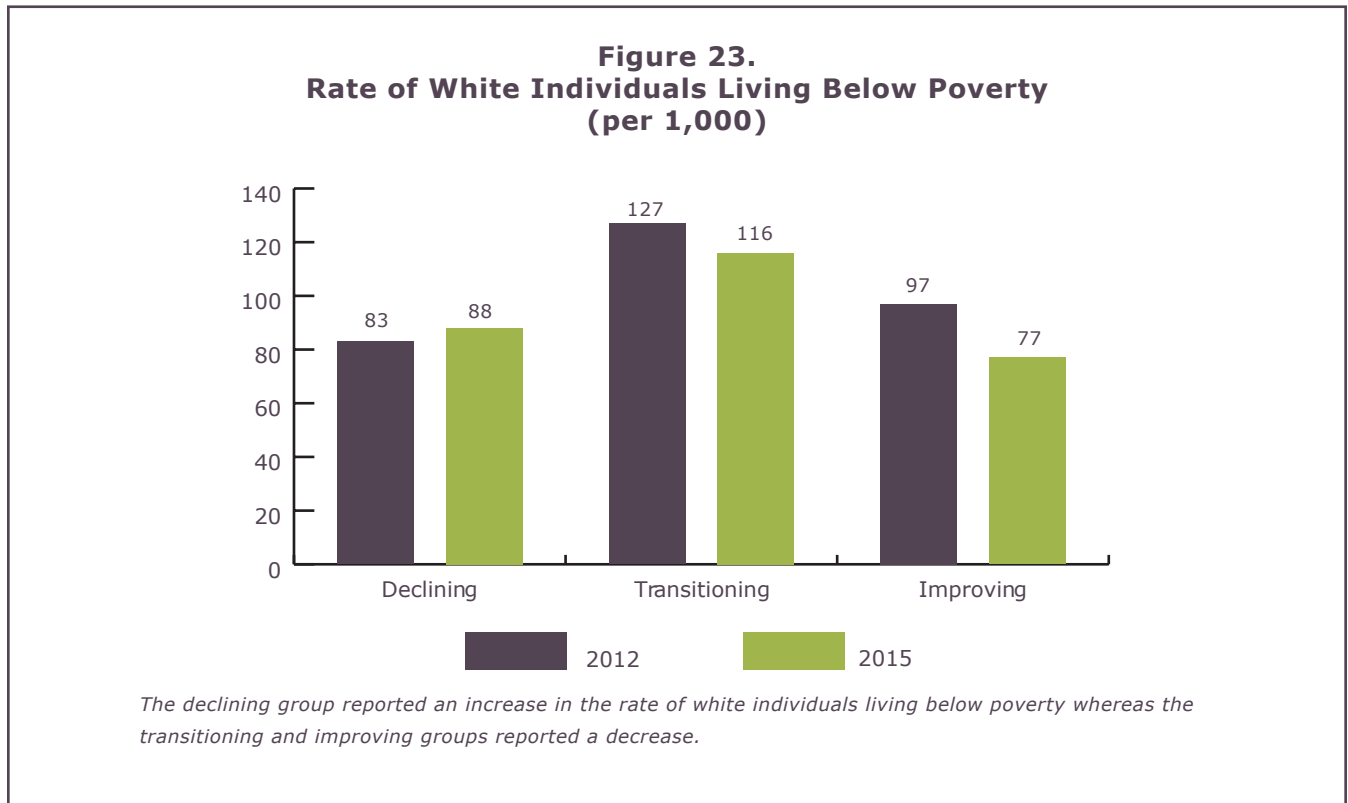
**Figure 22.**  
**Change in Rate of Individuals Living Below Poverty by Race and Group**



All three groups reported an increase in the rate of African American individuals living below poverty.

Even though Seattle reported a decrease in the rate of white individuals living below poverty, it is important to note that not all individuals among the white population are experiencing improving outcomes (see Figure 23). The declining group reported an increase in the rate of white individuals living below poverty from 83 per 1,000 in 2012 to 88 per 1,000 in 2015 (+5).

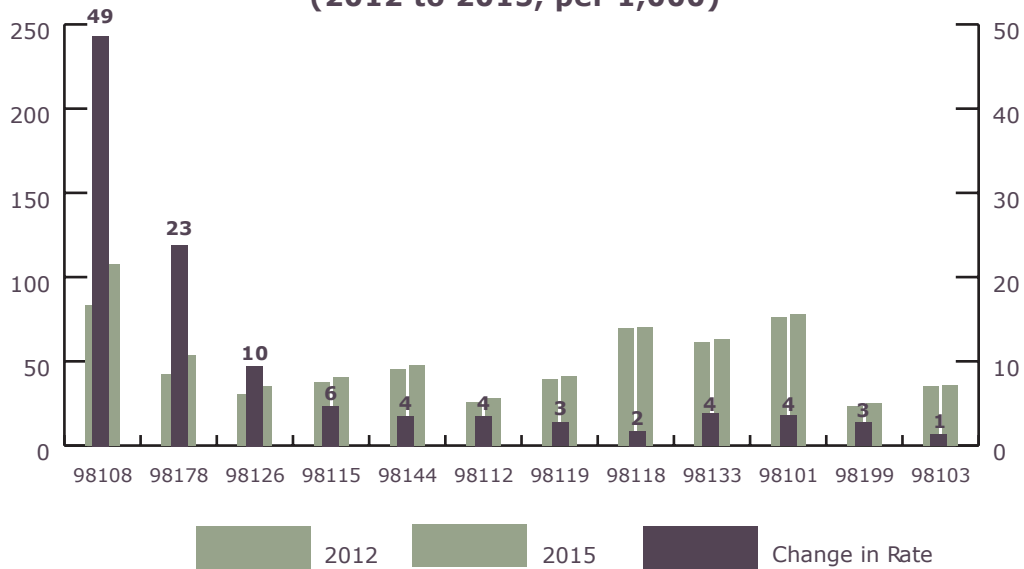
This is the only group to report an increase in the rate of white individuals living below poverty. The transitioning group reported a decrease in the rate of white individuals living below poverty from 127 per 1,000 in 2012 to 116 per 1,000 in 2015 (-11). The improving group also reported a decrease in the rate of white individuals living below poverty from 97 per 1,000 in 2012 to 77 per 1,000 in 2015 (-20).



Twelve out of the 26 zip codes analyzed reported an increase in the rate of white individuals living below poverty (see Figure 24). The rate increased among eight zip codes in the declining group and four zip codes in the transitioning group. All zip codes in the improving group reported a decrease in the rate of white individuals living below poverty. Similar to the pattern seen with people of color, the 98108 zip code reported the largest increase in rate of white individuals living below poverty. In 2012, the 98108 zip code reported 167 living below poverty per 1,000 compared to 216 per 1,000 in 2015 (+49). The 98105 zip code reported the highest rate of white individuals living below poverty at 242 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 277 per 1,000 in 2012 (-35).

For detailed statistics by group and zip code, see Appendices F through N.

**Figure 24.**  
**Change in Rate Per 1,000 of White Individuals Living Below Poverty**  
**(2012 to 2015, per 1,000)**



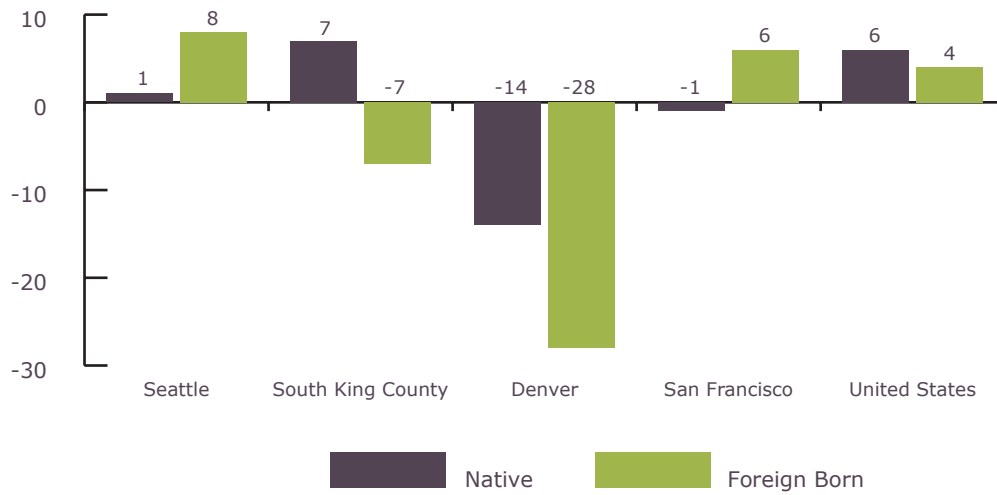
*The 98108 zip code reported the largest increase in the rate of white individuals living below poverty.*

## Nativity

Between 2012 and 2015, Seattle reported an 8-point increase in the rate of foreign-born individuals living below poverty – double the 4-point increase reported nationwide (see Figure 25). In 2015, there were 213 foreign-born individuals living below poverty per 1,000 compared to 205 per 1,000 in 2012. At the same time, there was a 1-point increase in the rate of native individuals living below poverty which is less than the 6-point increase reported nationwide. In 2015, there were 118 native individuals living below poverty per 1,000 in Seattle compared to 117 per 1,000 in 2012.

South King County, on the other hand, reported an increase in the rate of native individuals living below poverty and a decrease in the rate of foreign-born individuals living below poverty. South King County reported 144 native individuals living below poverty per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 137 per 1,000 in 2012 (+7). This increase in rate is similar to the increase reported nationwide. On the other hand, there were 199 foreign individuals living below poverty per 1,000 in 2012 compared to 192 per 1,000 in 2015 (-7).

**Figure 25.**  
**Change in Rate of Individuals Living Below Poverty by Nativity**  
**(2012 to 2015; per 1,000)**



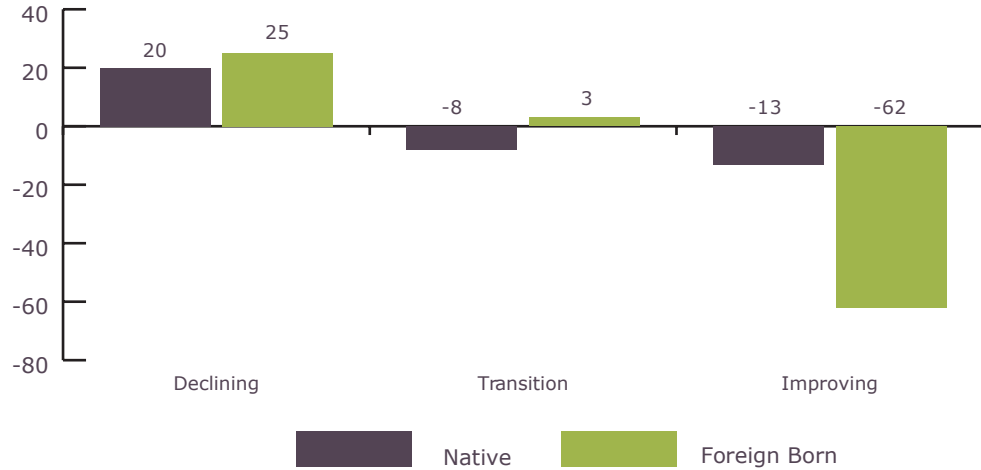
*The rate of individuals living below poverty increased among both the native and foreign born populations in Seattle.*

In Seattle, the improving group reported a decrease in the rate of foreign-born individuals living below poverty whereas the transitioning and declining groups reported an increase. The improving group reported a 62-point decrease in the rate of foreign-born individuals living below poverty from 232 per 1,000 in 2012 to 170 per 1,000 in 2015. The transitioning group reported a 3-point increase from 237 per 1,000 in 2012 to 240 per 1,000 in 2015. The declining group, on the other hand, reported a 25-point increase in the rate of foreign-born individuals living below poverty from 175 per 1,000 in 2012 to 200 per 1,000 in 2015. For detailed statistics by group and zip code, see Appendix O.

The improving and transitioning groups reported a decrease in the rate of native individuals living below poverty, whereas the declining group reported an increase (see Figure 26). The improving group reported a 13-point decrease in the rate of native individuals living below poverty from 107 per 1,000 in 2012 to 94 per 1,000 in 2015. The transitioning group reported an 8-point decrease from 141 per 1,000 in 2012 compared to 133 per 1,000 in 2015. Conversely, the declining group reported a 20-point increase in the rate of native individuals living below poverty from 102 per 1,000 in 2012 to 122 per 1,000 in 2015. For detailed statistics by group and zip code, see Appendix P.



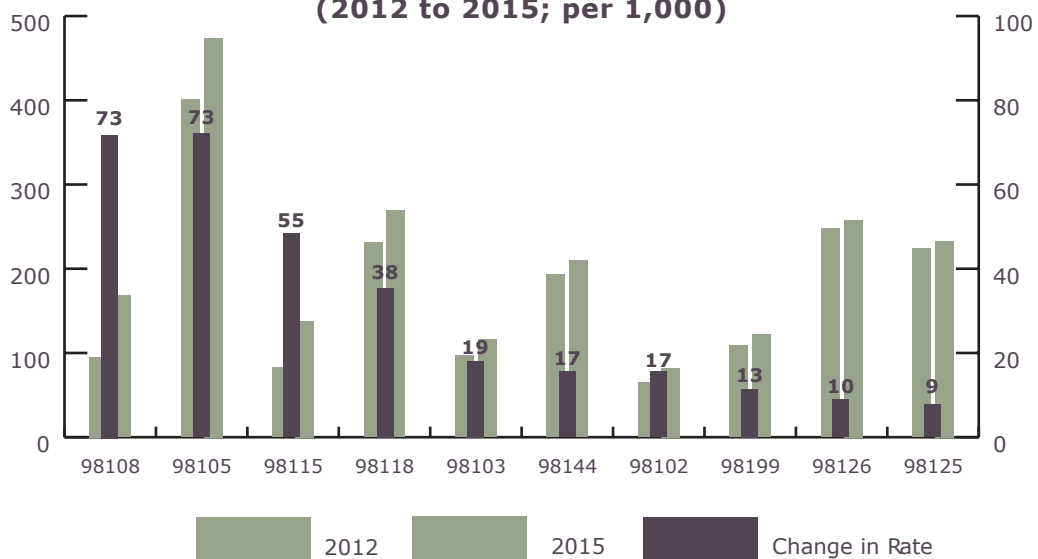
**Figure 26.**  
**Change in Rate of Individuals Living Below Poverty by Nativity**  
**(2012 to 2015; per 1,000)**



*The increase in poverty among the native and foreign born populations in Seattle is mostly attributed to the declining group.*

Ten out of the 26 zip codes analyzed reported an increase in the rate of foreign-born individuals living below poverty (see Figure 27). The rate increased among six zip codes in the declining group, three zip codes in the transitioning group and one zip code in the improving group. The 98108 and 98105 zip codes reported the largest increase in rate of foreign-born individuals living below poverty (+73). The 98108 zip code reported an increase from 95 foreign-born individuals living below poverty per 1,000 in 2012 to 168 per 1,000 in 2015. The 98105 zip code reported the largest rate of foreign-born individuals living below poverty at 474 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 401 per 1,000 in 2012.

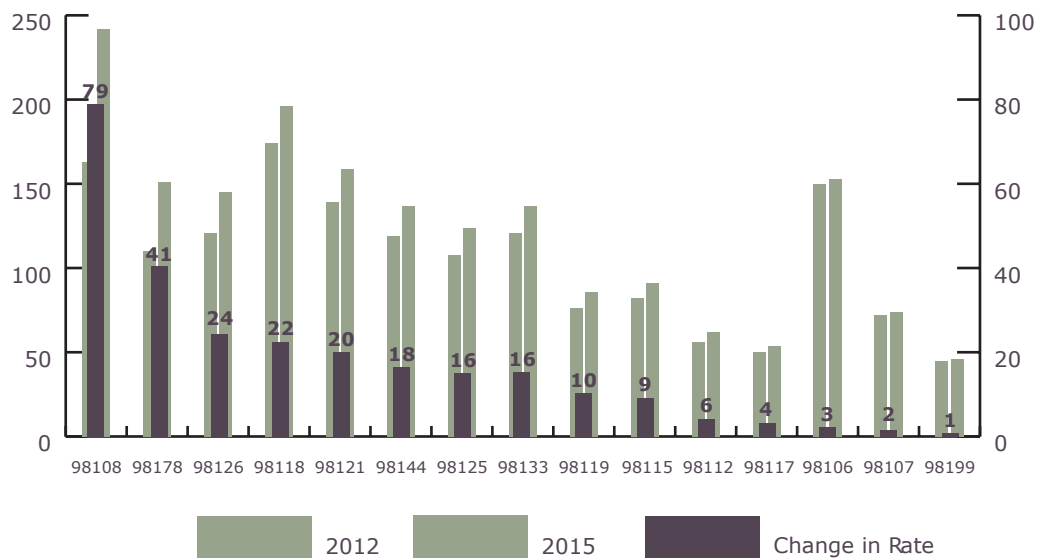
**Figure 27.**  
**Change in Rate of Foreign-Born Individuals Living Below Poverty**  
**(2012 to 2015; per 1,000)**



*The 98108 and 98105 zip codes reported the largest increase in rate of foreign-born individuals living below poverty.*

Fifteen out of the 26 zip codes analyzed reported an increase in the rate of native individuals living below poverty (see Figure 28). The rate increased among all 10 zip codes in the declining group, 4 zip codes in the transitioning group and 1 zip code in the improving group. The 98108 zip code reported the largest increase in rate of native individuals living below poverty. In 2015, this zip code reported 242 native individuals living below poverty per 1,000 compared to 163 per 1,000 in 2012 (+79). The 98105 zip code reported the highest rate of native individuals living below poverty at 283 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 310 per 1,000 in 2012 (-27).

**Figure 28.**  
**Change in Rate of Native Individuals Living Below Poverty**  
**(2012 to 2015; per 1,000)**

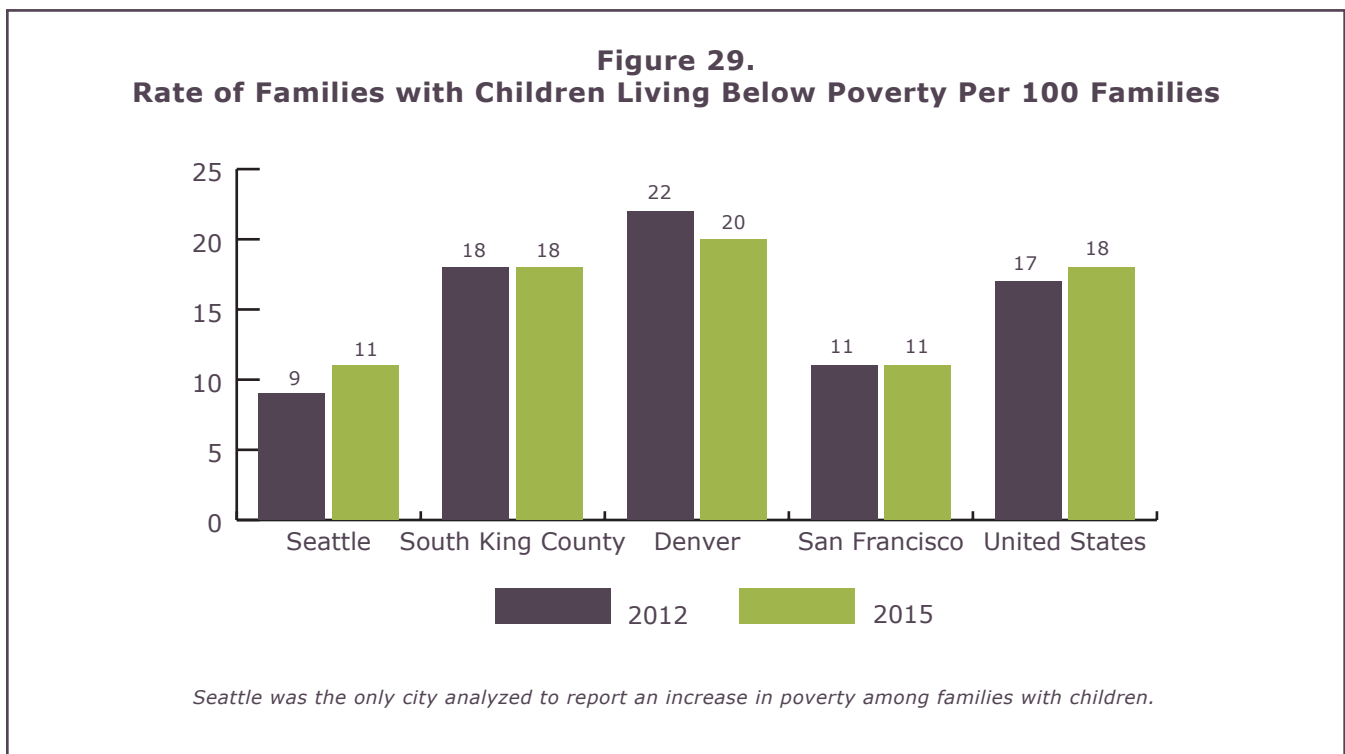


*The 98108 zip code reported the largest increase in rate of native individuals living below poverty.*

# FAMILIES LIVING BELOW POVERTY

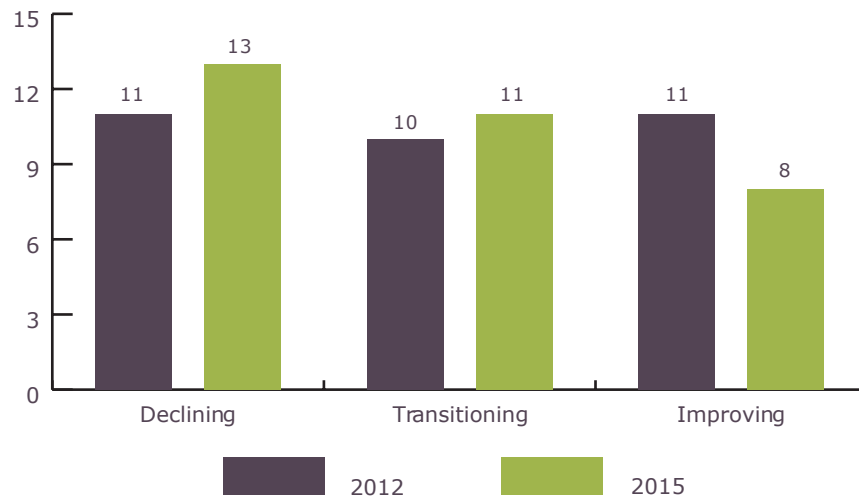
## Families with Children

Given the increase in the rate of youth who are living below poverty in Seattle, it should come as no surprise that Seattle has also reported an increase in the rate of families with children that are living below poverty (see Figure 29). In 2015, 11 out of 100 families with children were living below poverty in Seattle compared to 9 out of 100 families in 2012. This 2-point increase is slightly higher than the 1-point increase reported nationwide. That said, no increase was reported in South King County or San Francisco. Denver reported a 2-point decrease in the rate of families with children that are living below poverty between 2012 and 2015.



In Seattle, the declining and transitioning groups reported an increase in the rate of families with children living below poverty, whereas the improving group reported a decrease (see Figure 30). The declining group reported an increase from 11 families per 100 in 2012 to 13 per 100 families in 2015 (+2). The transitioning group reported an increase from 10 families with children living below poverty per 100 in 2012 to 11 per 100 families in 2015 (+1). On the other hand, the improving group reported a decrease from 11 per 100 in 2012 to 8 per 100 in 2015 (-3). All three groups reported an *increase in the number of families with children* during this period. For detailed statistics by group and zip code, see Appendix Q.

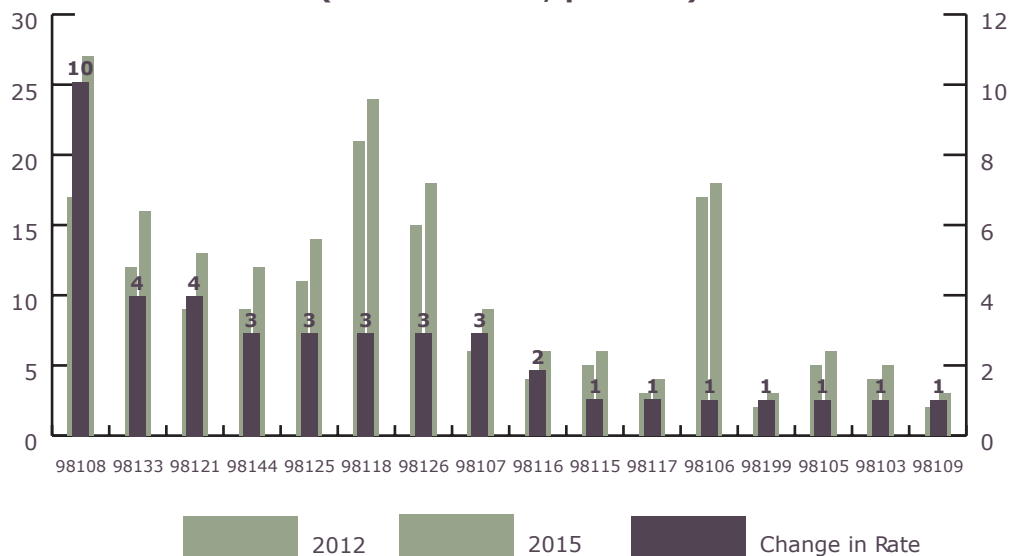
**Figure 30.**  
**Rate of Families with Children Living Below Poverty Per 100 Families**



*The increase in poverty among families with children was experienced among the declining and transitioning groups.*

Sixteen out of the 26 zip codes analyzed reported an increase in the rate of families with children living below poverty (see Figure 31). This includes seven zip codes among the declining group, six among the transitioning group and three among the improving group. The 98108 zip code reported the largest increase from 17 per 100 in 2012 to 27 per 100 in 2015 (+10). The 98101 zip code reported the highest rate of families with children living below poverty at 38 per 100 in 2015 – the same rate reported in 2012.

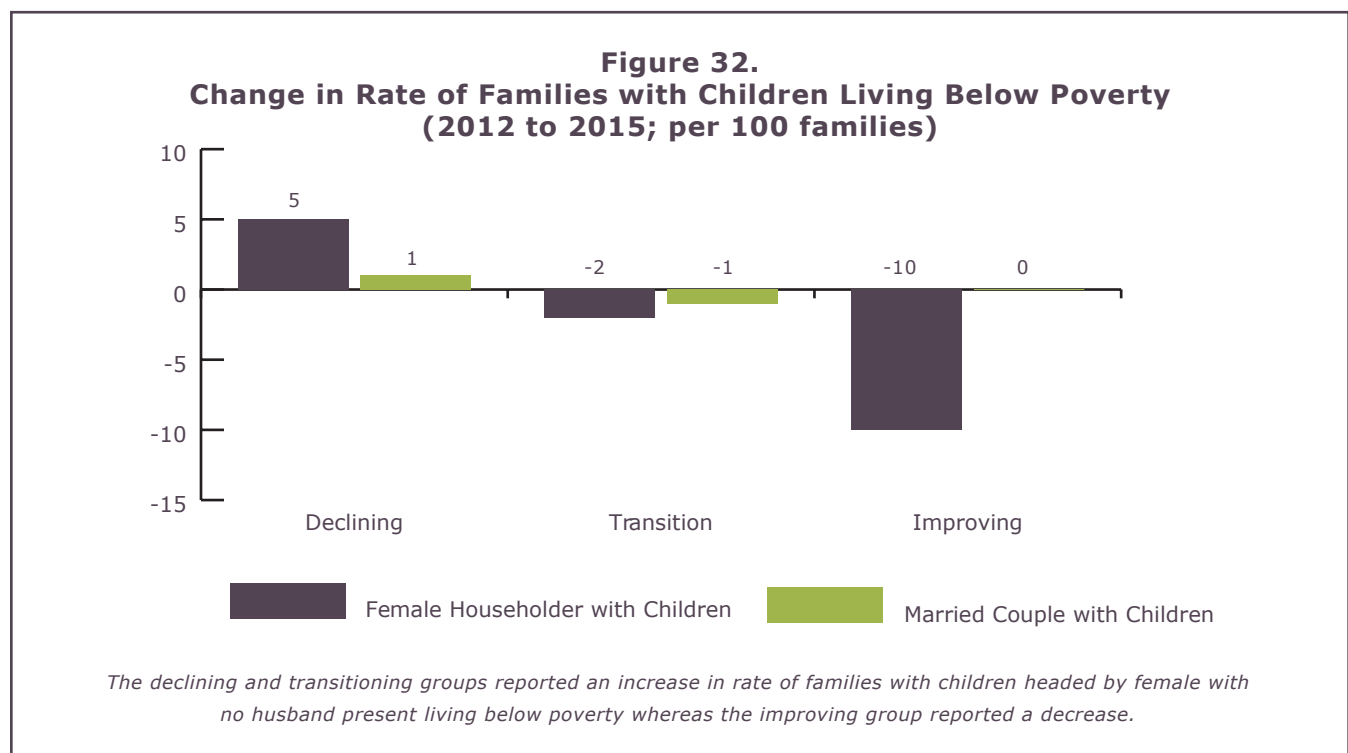
**Figure 31.**  
**Seattle Zip Codes with Increase in Families with Children Living Below Poverty (2012 to 2015; per 100)**



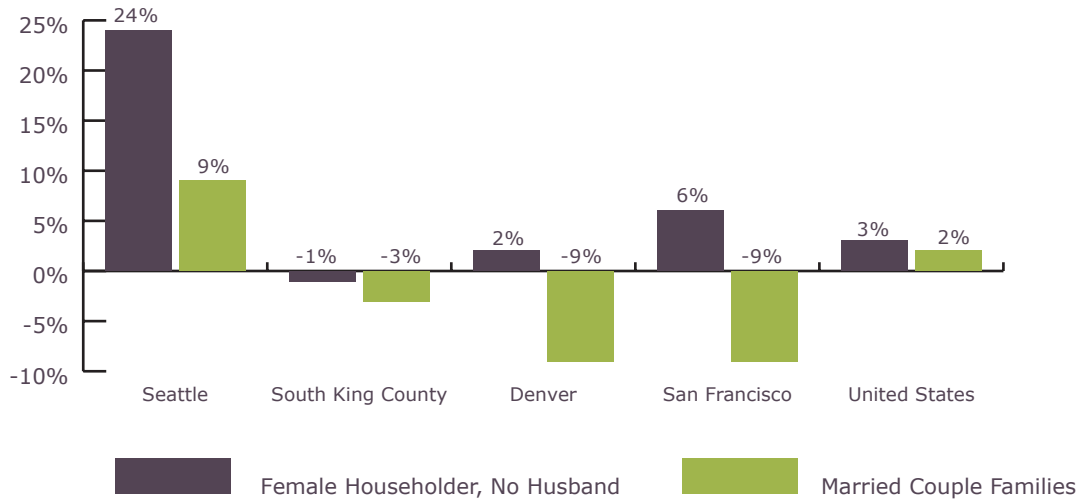
*The 98108 zip code reported the largest increase in rate in families with children living below poverty.*

Differences were noted when comparing families with children headed by a female with no husband present and families with children headed by a married couple (see Figure 32). In the declining group, the rate of families with children living below poverty increased across both categories. That said, the increase in rate was greater for families with children headed by a female with no husband present. The transitioning group reported a small decrease in the rate of families with children living below poverty across both categories. The improving group reported a decrease in the rate of families with children headed by a female with no husband present living below poverty and no change among families with children headed by a married couple.

Between 2012 and 2015, Seattle reported a 24% increase in the number of families with children headed by a female with no husband present that were living below poverty (see Figure 33). This increase is eight times the percent increase reported nationwide. A 9% increase was reported for married couple families with children. This increase is three times the percent increase reported nationwide. This is a trend that did not occur nationally nor did it occur in South King County, Denver, or San Francisco.



**Figure 33.**  
**Percent Change in Number of Families with Children Living Below Poverty**  
**(2012 to 2015)**



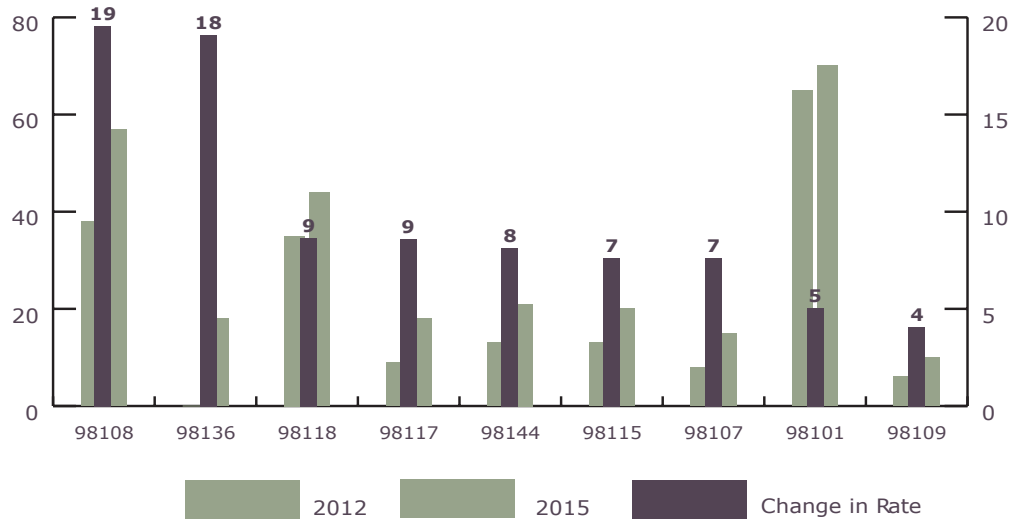
*Seattle reported an increase in the number of families with children that are living below poverty among both families headed by a female with no husband present and married-couple families.*

## Families with Children Headed by a Female with No Husband Present

An increase in the rate of families with children headed by a female with no husband present that are living below poverty occurred in 9 out of 24 zip codes with available data (see Figure 34). An increase was reported among five zip codes in the declining group, two zip codes among the transitioning group and two zip codes among the improving group. The rate in the 98108 zip code increased from 38 per 100 families in 2012 to 57 per 100 families in 2015 (+19). The 98136 zip code reported an increase from 0 per 100 families in 2012 to 18 per 100 families in 2015 (+18). The 98101 zip code reported the most families with children headed by a female with no husband present that are living below in 2015 at 70 per 100.

For detailed statistics by group and zip code, see Appendix R.

**Figure 34.**  
**Seattle Zip Codes with Increase in Rate of Families with Children Headed by Female Householder Living Below Poverty (2012 to 2015; per 100)**

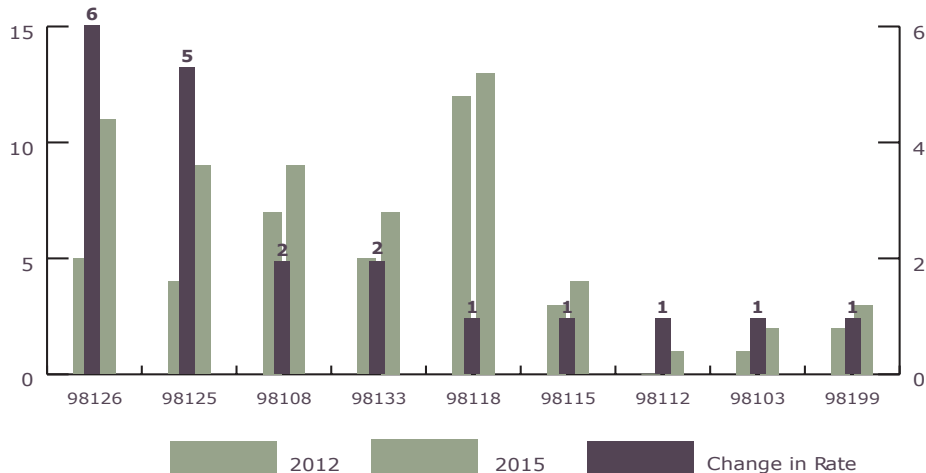


*The 98108 reported the largest increase in rate of families with children headed by a female with no husband present that are living below poverty.*

## Families with Children Headed by a Married Couple

An increase in the rate of families with children headed by a married couple that are living below poverty occurred in 9 out of 24 zip codes (see Figure 35). An increase was reported among six zip codes in the declining group and three zip codes among the transitioning group. The 98126 zip code reported the largest increase from 5 per 100 families in 2012 to 11 per 100 families in 2015 (+6). That said, the highest rate was found in the 98104 zip code with 21 per 100 families headed by a married couple living below poverty in 2015 compared to 31 per 100 in 2012 (-10). For detailed statistics by group and zip code, see Appendix S.

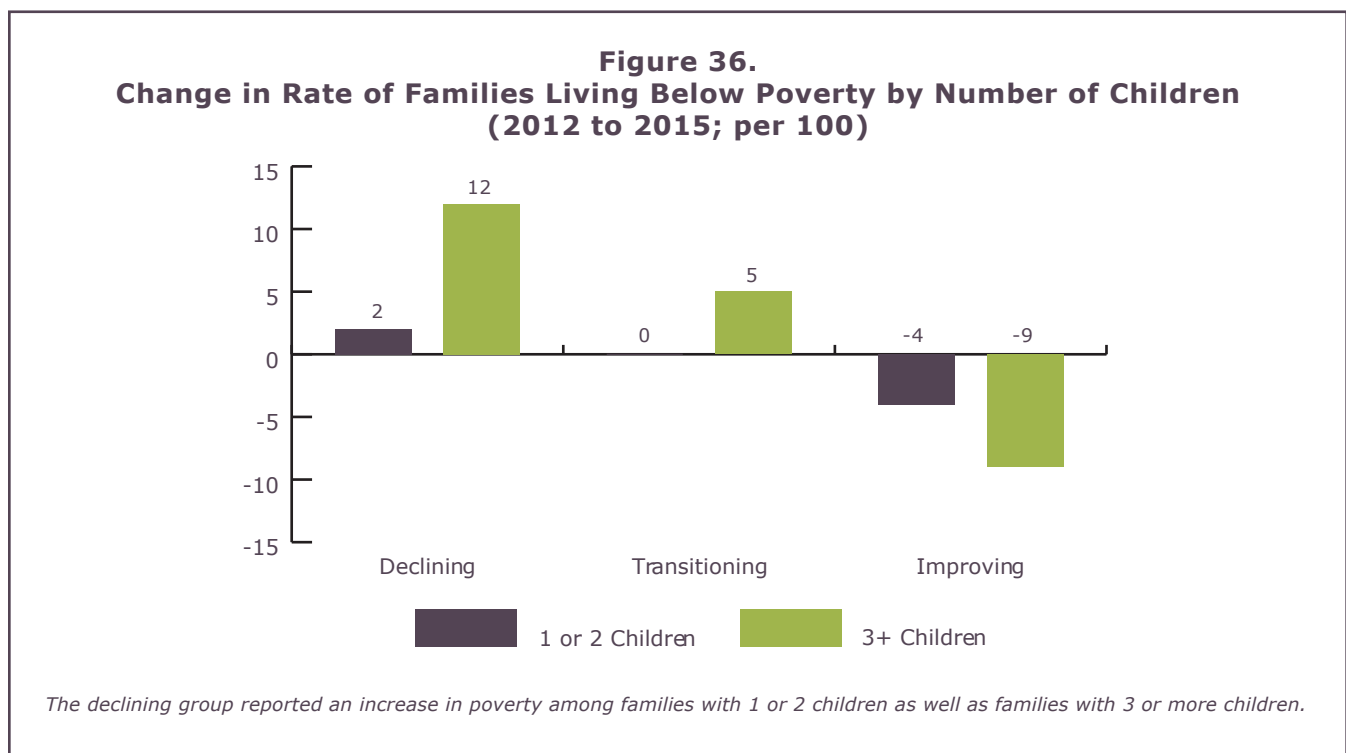
**Figure 35.**  
**Seattle Zip Codes with Increase in Rate of Families with Children Headed by Married Couple Living Below Poverty (2012 to 2015; per 100)**



*The 98126 zip code reported the largest increase in rate of married couple families with children living below poverty.*

## Family Size

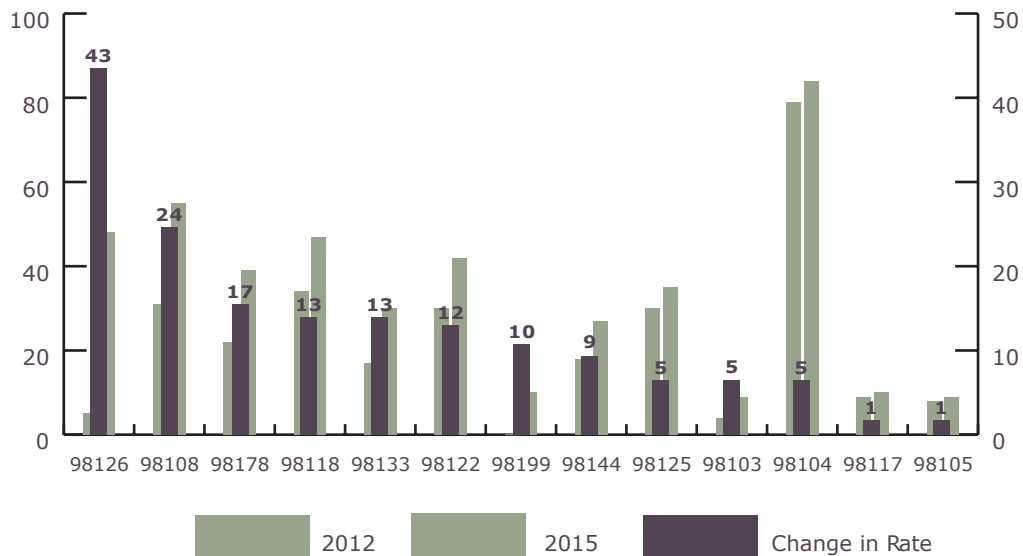
In Seattle, family size appears to be a factor when it comes to families with children that are living below poverty. The declining and transitioning groups both reported an increase in the number of families with three or more children living below poverty whereas the declining group reported a decrease (see Figure 36). The declining group reported an increase from 34 per 100 in 2015 compared to 22 per 100 in 2012 (+12). The transitioning group reported 22 per 100 in 2015 compared to 17 per 100 in 2012 (+5). Conversely, the improving group reported 17 families with three or more children living below poverty per 100 in 2015 compared to 26 per 100 in 2012 (-9). Interestingly, the declining group also reported an increase in the rate of families with one or two children that are living below poverty. For detailed statistics by group and zip code, see Appendix T.



An increase in the rate of families with three or more children living below poverty occurred in 13 out of 24 zip codes with available data (see Figure 37). An increase was reported among seven zip codes in the declining group, five zip codes among the transitioning group and one zip code among the improving group. The 98126 zip code reported the largest increase in rate at 48 per 100 in 2015 compared to 5 per 100 in 2012 (+43). The highest rate was observed in the 98104 zip code at 84 per 100 in 2015 compared to 79 per 100 in 2012 (+5).



**Figure 37.**  
**Seattle Zip Codes with Increase in Rate of Families with 3 or More Children Living Below Poverty (2012 to 2015; per 100)**



*The 98126 zip code reported the largest increase in the rate of families living below poverty with 3 or more children.*

## WORK AND EDUCATION COMPARISONS

An analysis was performed to understand differences in education and working trends among the three groups. Comparisons of industries, occupations, educational attainment and work status identified differences among the three groups.

### Industry

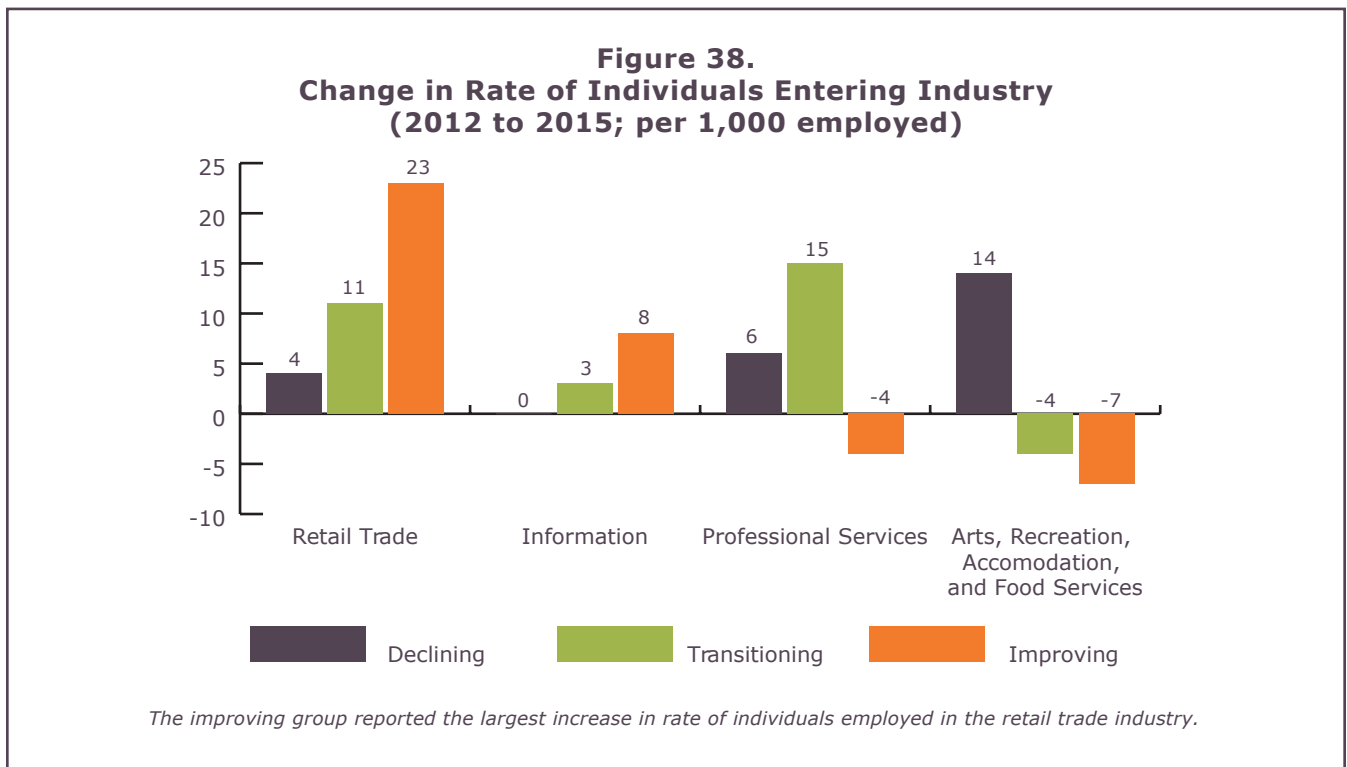
The improving group reported the greatest increase in the rate of individuals employed in the retail trade industry (see Figure 38). The improving group reported 130 per 1,000 employed in this industry in 2015 compared to 107 per 1,000 in 2012 (+23). This is more than double the increase reported by the transitioning group and nearly six times the increase reported by the declining group. The transitioning group reported an increase from 107 per 1,000 in 2012 to 118 per 1,000 in 2015 (+11). The declining group reported a smaller increase from 101 per 1,000 in 2012 to 105 per 1,000 in 2015 (+4).

The improving and transitioning groups also reported an increase in the rate of individuals employed in the information industry whereas the declining group reported no change. The improving group reported an 8-point increase from 37 per 1,000 in 2012 to 45 per 1,000 in 2015. The transitioning group reported a 3-point increase, about half that reported by the improving group, from 33 per 1,000 in 2012 to 36 per 1,000 in 2015. Conversely, the declining group

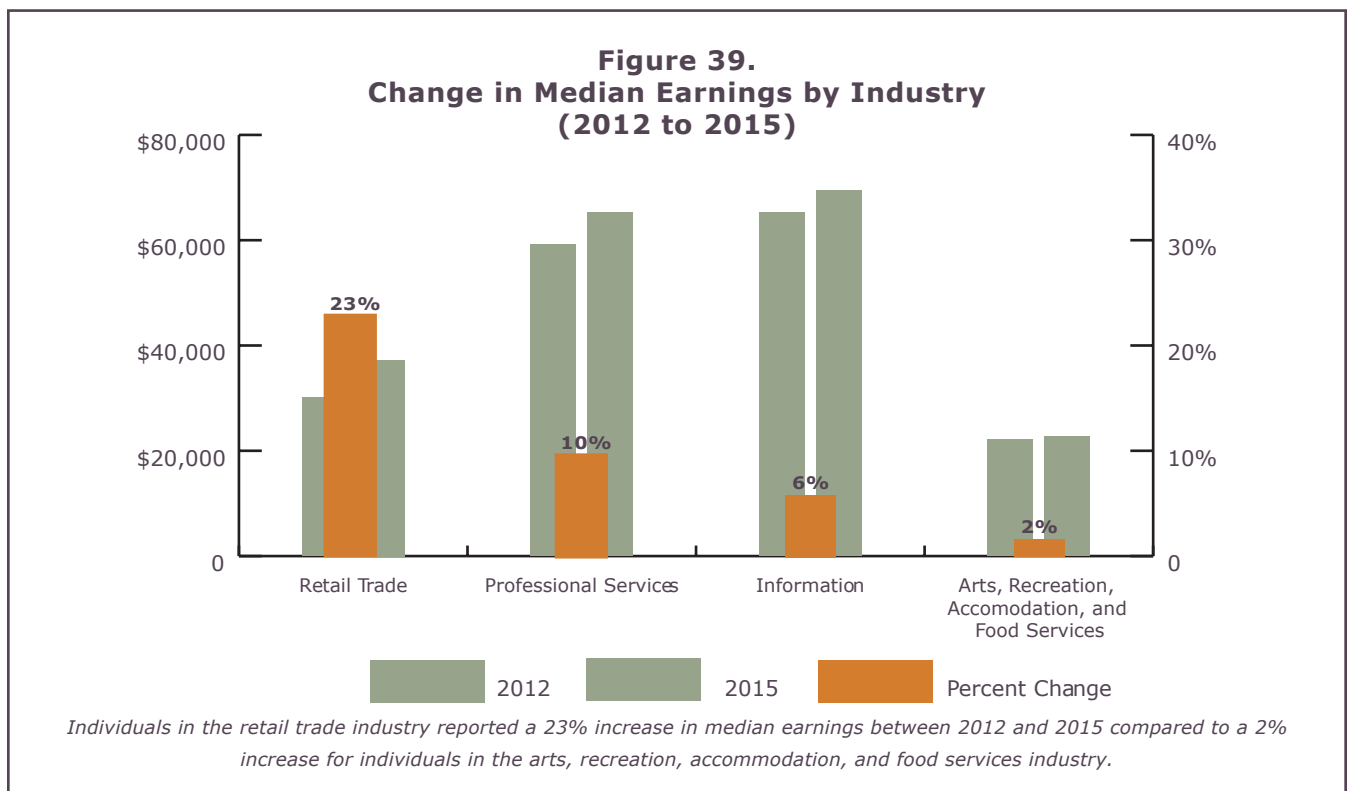
reported no change in rate at 35 per 1,000 in both 2012 and 2015. As such the transitioning and declining groups reported nearly equal rates in 2015 which were approximately 10 points lower than the improving group.

The transitioning group and declining group reported an increase in the rate of individuals employed in the professional services industry between 2012 and 2015. That said, the transitioning group reported a larger increase than the declining group. The transitioning group reported 203 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 188 per 1,000 in 2012 (+15). The declining group reported 176 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 170 per 1,000 in 2012 (+6). The improving group, on the other hand, reported a decrease from 213 per 1,000 in 2012 to 209 per 1,000 in 2015 (-4).

Interestingly, the declining group reported an increase in the rate of individuals employed in the arts, recreation, accommodation and food services industry whereas the transitioning and improving groups reported a decrease. The declining group reported an increase from 105 per 1,000 in 2012 to 119 per 1,000 in 2015 (+14). Conversely, the transitioning group reported a decrease from 116 per 1,000 in 2012 to 112 per 1,000 in 2015 (-4). Likewise, the improving group reported a decrease from 115 per 1,000 in 2012 to 108 per 1,000 in 2015 (-7).



The retail trade industry reported a 23% increase in median earnings between 2012 and 2015 (see Figure 39). This industry offered median earnings of \$37,233 in 2015 compared to \$30,189 in 2012. The arts, recreation, accommodation and food services industry, on the other hand, reported a 2% increase in median earnings during the same period. Individuals in this industry reported median earnings of \$22,701 in 2015 compared to \$22,156 in 2012. This highlights a stark difference in wage growth between these two industries. Individuals in the professional services industry reported median earnings of \$65,339 in 2015 compared to \$59,198 in 2012 (+10%). Individuals in the information industry reported median earnings of \$69,390 in 2015 compared to \$65,235 in 2012 (+6%).



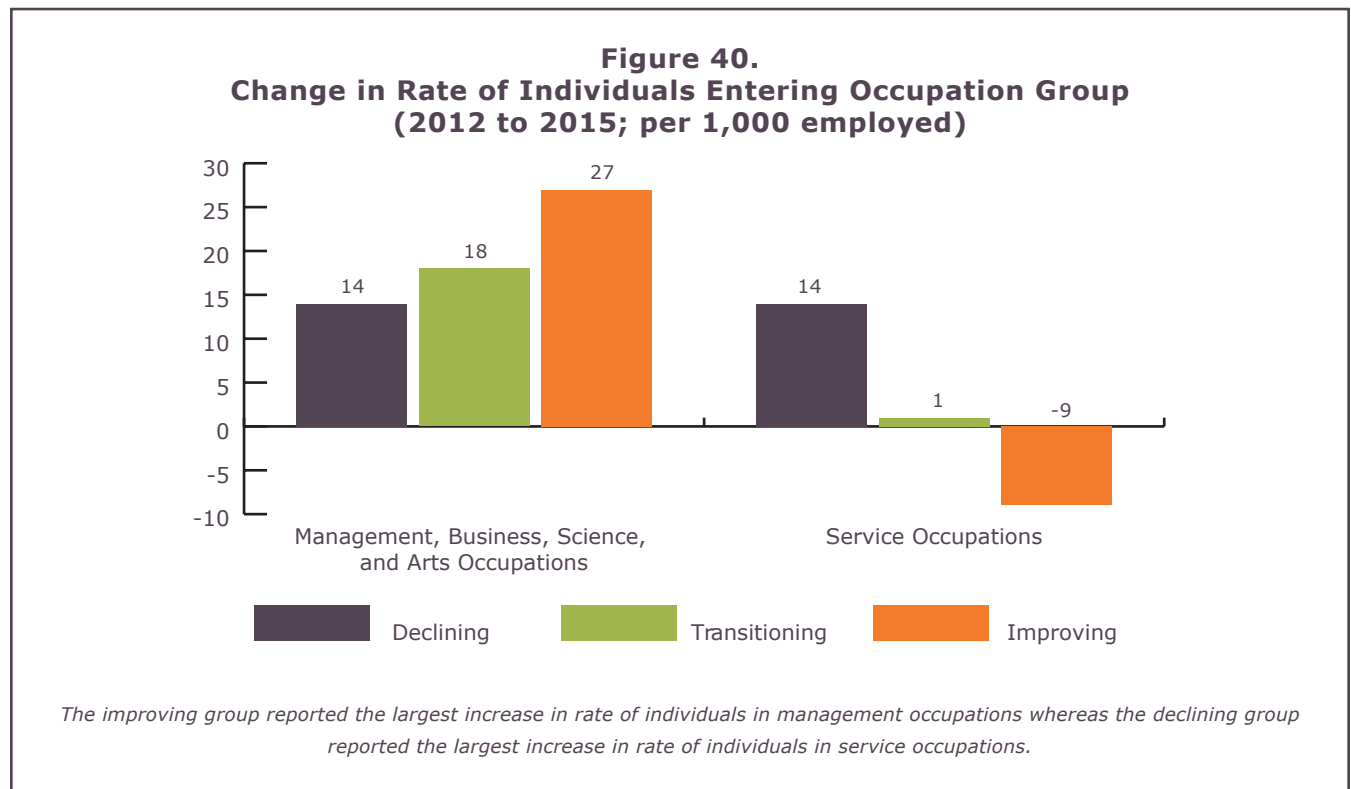
The patterns noted in industry, while interesting, do not explain the differences in poverty conditions among the three groups. The changes in poverty conditions are better explained by occupational trends as detailed in the next section.

# Occupation

## Occupation Groups

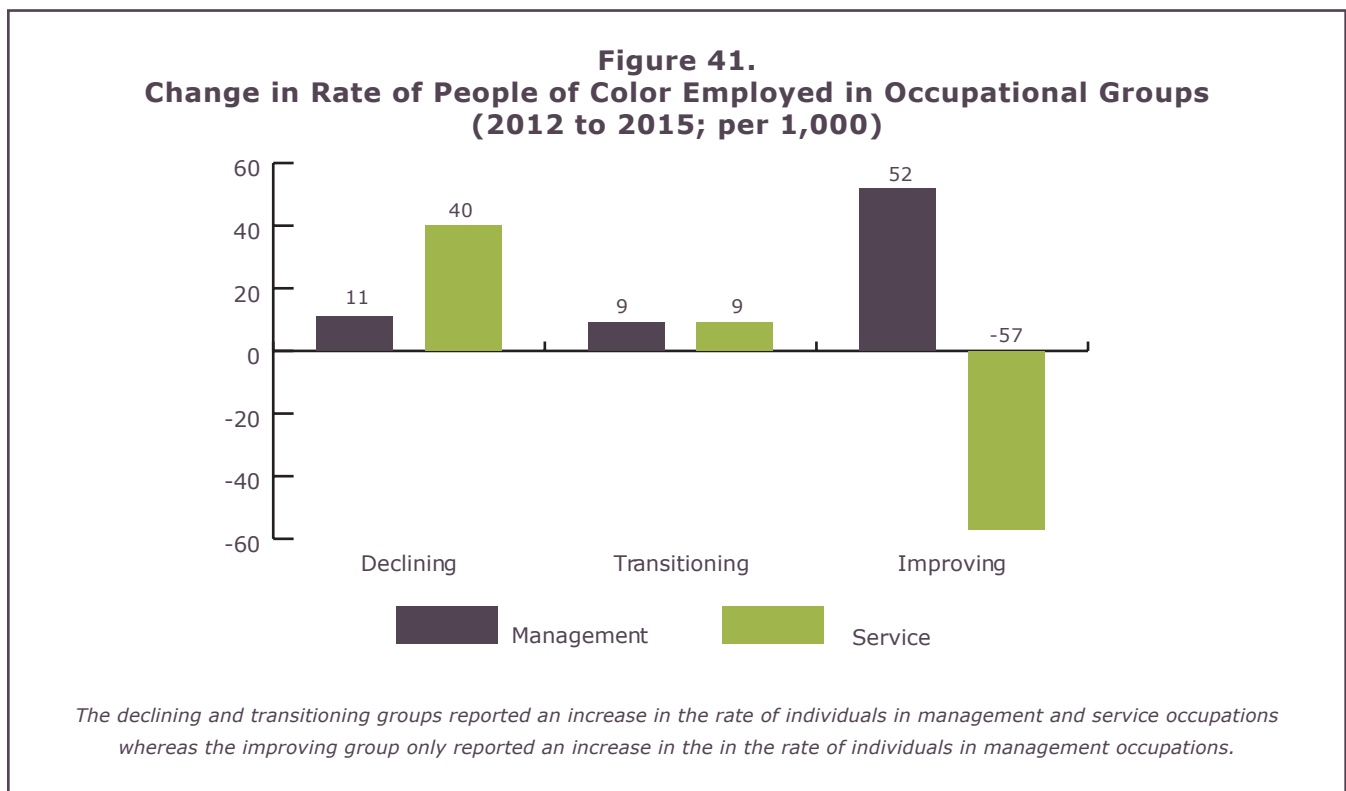
The improving group reported the greatest increase in the rate of individuals employed in the management, business, science, and arts occupations (see Figure 40). The improving group reported 574 per 1,000 individuals in this occupational group in 2015 compared to 547 per 1,000 in 2012 (+27). This increase in rate is greater than the increase reported by both the transitioning and declining group. The transitioning group reported 553 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 535 per 1,000 in 2012 (+18). The declining group reported 553 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 535 per 1,000 in 2012 (+18). The declining group reported 528 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 514 per 1,000 in 2012 (+14).

Conversely, the declining group reported a larger increase in the rate of individuals employed in the service occupations compared to the transitioning and improving groups. The declining group reported a 14-point increase in the rate of individuals employed in the service occupations from 161 per 1,000 in 2012 to 175 per 1,000 in 2015. The transitioning group reported a 1-point increase from 159 per 1,000 in 2012 to 160 per 1,000 in 2015. Conversely, the improving group reported a 9-point decrease from 148 per 1,000 in 2012 to 139 per 1,000 in 2015.



The improving group reported a decrease in rate of people of color employed in the service occupational group whereas the transitioning and declining groups reported an increase (see Figure 41). The improving group reported 182 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 239 per 1,000 in 2012 (-57). The transitioning group reported 233 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 224 per 1,000 in 2012 (+9). The declining group reported 277 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 237 per 1,000 in 2012 (+40).

On the other hand, the improving group reported the largest increase in the rate of people of color employed in the management, business, science, and arts occupations compared to the transitioning and declining groups. The improving group reported 505 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 453 per 1,000 in 2012 (+52). The transitioning group reported 453 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 444 per 1,000 in 2012 (+9). The declining group reported 360 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 349 per 1,000 in 2012 (+11).



The improving and transitioning groups reported larger increases in the rate of white individuals employed in the management, business, science, and arts occupations compared to the declining group (see Figure 42). The improving group reported 594 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 571 per 1,000 in 2012 (+23). The transitioning group reported 585 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 561 per 1,000 in 2012 (+24). The declining group reported 614 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 603 per 1,000 in 2012 (+11).

**Figure 42.**  
**Change in Rate of White Individuals Employed in Occupational Groups**  
**(2012 to 2015; per 1,000)**



*The improving and transitioning groups reported a larger increase in the rate of white individuals employed in the management, business, science, and arts occupations compared to the declining group.*

Interestingly, the declining group reported a large decrease in the rate of people of color employed in sales and office occupations (see Figure 43). The declining group reported 196 people of color per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 231 per 1,000 in 2012 (-35). The transitioning group reported 204 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 213 per 1,000 in 2012 (-9). Conversely, the improving group reported a 9-point increase from 162 per 1,000 in 2012 to 171 per 1,000 in 2015.

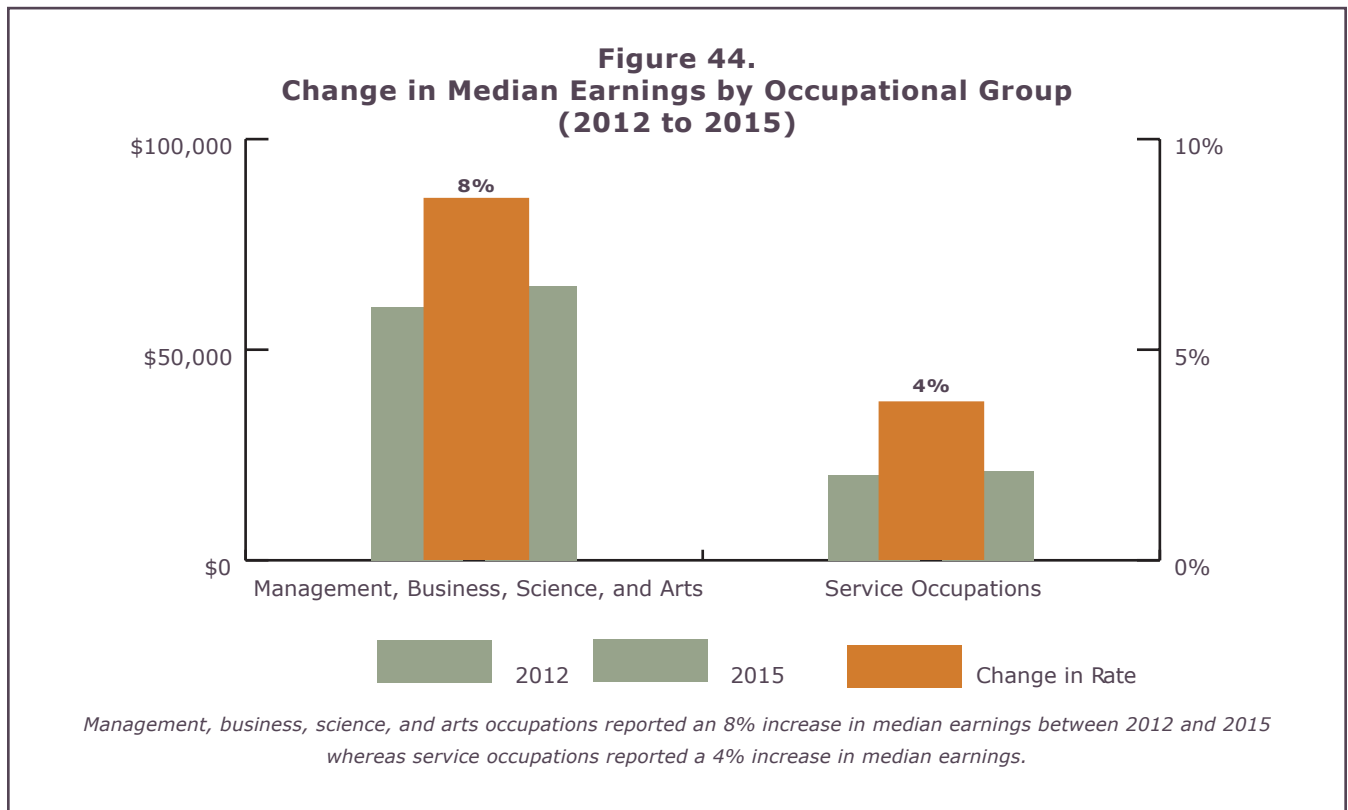
**Figure 43.**  
**Change in Rate of Individuals Employed in Sales and Office Occupational Group**  
**(2012 to 2015; per 1,000)**



*The improving group reported an increase in the rate of people of color employed in sales and office occupations whereas the transitioning and declining groups reported a decrease.*

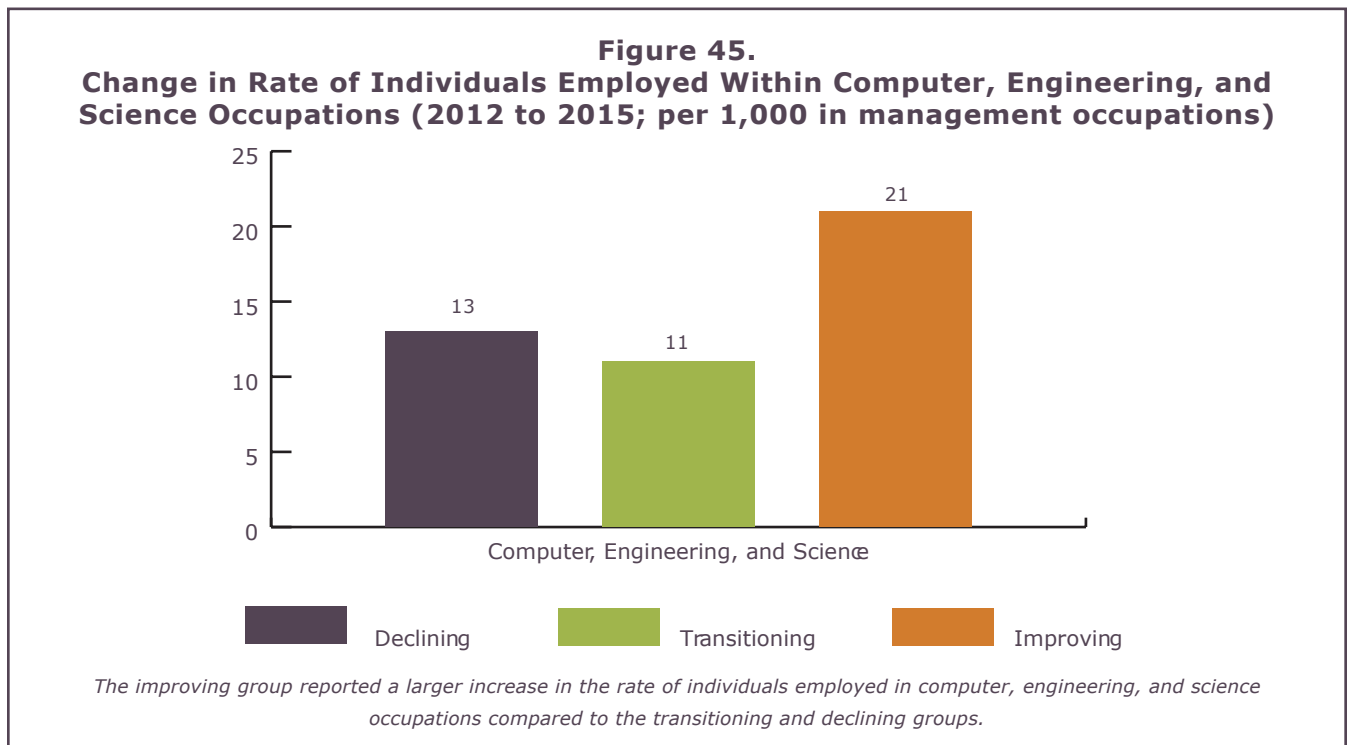
These changes provide interesting insight into the workforce composition in 2015 across the three groups. Particularly, all three groups in 2015 reported relatively similar rates of white individuals employed in management, business, science, and arts occupations as well as relatively similar rates of white individuals employed in service occupations. However, the improving group reported a higher rate of people of color in management, business, science, and arts occupations and a lower rate of people of color in service occupations compared to the transitioning and declining groups. Likewise, people of color employed in the sales and office occupations were more likely to be split between the declining and transitioning groups whereas the white individuals in this occupation were more likely to be split across the transitioning and improving groups. For a visual representation of these patterns, please see Appendix U.

The management, business, science, and arts occupations reported higher median earnings in 2015 and a larger increase in median earnings between 2012 and 2015, compared to the service occupations (see Figure 44). Between 2012 and 2015, the median earnings for the management, business, science, and arts occupations increased by 8% compared to 4% for the service occupations. In 2015, an individual in the management, business, science, and arts occupations could expect median earnings of \$65,131 compared to \$21,179 for service occupations. In other words, median earnings for individuals in the management, business, science, and arts occupations were 208% higher than the median earnings for individuals in the service occupations. Median earnings for sales and office occupations increased from \$34,034 in 2012 to \$35,351 in 2015 (+4%).



## Occupations

The improving group reported the largest increase in the rate of individuals employed in computer, engineering, and science occupations compared to the transitioning and declining groups (see Figure 45). The improving group reported 255 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 234 per 1,000 in 2012 (+21). The transitioning group reported 231 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 220 per 1,000 in 2012 (+11). The declining group reported 220 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 207 per 1,000 in 2012 (+13).

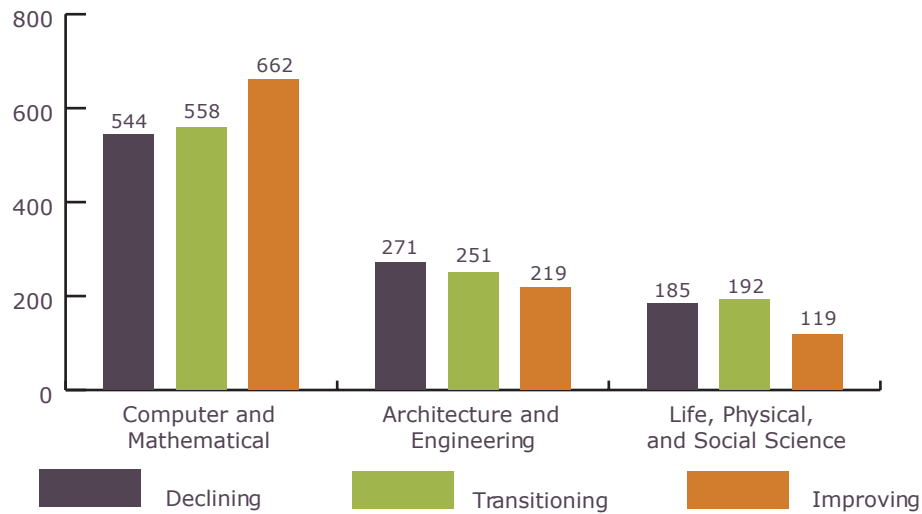


A dive into computer, engineering, and science occupations indicates that improving group reported a higher density of individuals employed in the computer and mathematical occupation in 2015 compared to the transitioning and declining group (see Figure 46). The improving group reported 662 individuals per 1,000 in 2015. This compares to 558 per 1,000 in the transitioning group and 544 per 1,000 in the declining group. As such, the rate of individuals employed in this occupation in the improving group is 104 points higher than the transitioning group and 118 points higher than the declining group.

Furthermore, the improving group also reported significantly fewer individuals employed in the life, physical and social science occupation compared to the transitioning and improving groups. The improving group reported 119 individuals per 1,000 in 2015. This compares to 192 per 1,000 in the transitioning group and 185 per 1,000 in the declining group. The rate of individuals employed in this occupation is 73 points lower than the transitioning group and 66 points lower than the declining group.



**Figure 46.**  
**Rate of Individuals Employed Within Computer, Engineering and Science Occupation**  
**(2015; per 1,000 in management occupations)**



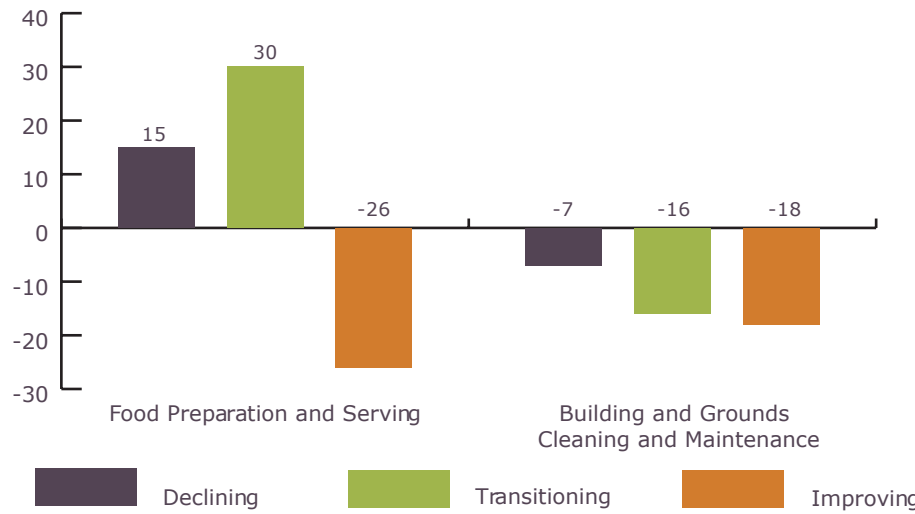
*The improving group reported a higher rate of individuals employed in the computer and mathematical occupation and a lower rate of individuals employed in the life, physical, and social science occupation compared to the transitioning and declining groups.*

When it comes to the service occupations, the improving group reported a decrease in the rate of individuals employed in the food preparation and serving occupation whereas the transitioning and declining groups reported an increase. The improving group reported 419 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 445 per 1,000 in 2012 (-26). On the other hand, the transitioning group reported 480 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 450 per 1,000 in 2012 (+30). The declining group reported a smaller increase from 374 per 1,000 in 2012 to 389 per 1,000 in 2015 (+15).

All three groups reported a decrease in the rate of individuals employed in the building, cleaning, and maintenance occupation. However, the transitioning and improving groups reported larger decreases than the declining group. The improving group reported an 18-point decrease from 160 per 1,000 in 2012 to 142 per 1,000 in 2015. The transitioning group reported a 16-point decrease from 146 per 1,000 in 2012 to 130 per 1,000 in 2015. Conversely, the declining group reported a 7-point decrease from 207 per 1,000 in 2012 to 200 per 1,000 in 2015.

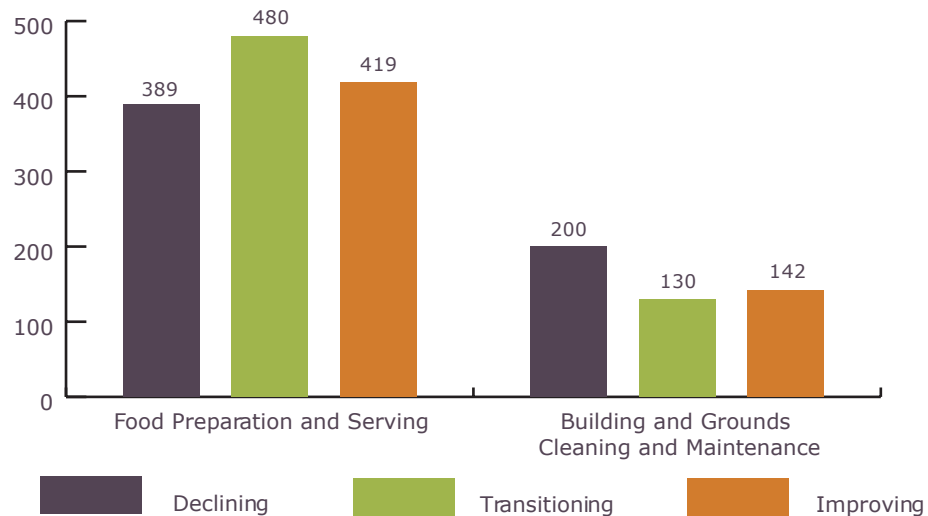
In general, the declining group reported a higher density of individuals employed in the building, cleaning, and maintenance occupation in 2015 compared to the transitioning and declining group (see Figure 48). The declining group reported 200 per 1,000 in the building, grounds cleaning, and maintenance occupation in 2015. This rate is 70-points higher than the transitioning group and 58-points higher than the improving group. The declining group also reported 389 per 1,000 in the food preparation and serving occupation in 2015. This rate is 91-points lower than the transitioning group and 30-points lower than the improving group.

**Figure 47.**  
**Change in Rate of Individuals Employed Within Service Occupations**



*The declining group reported different patterns in employment in the food preparation and serving and building, grounds cleaning, and maintenance occupations.*

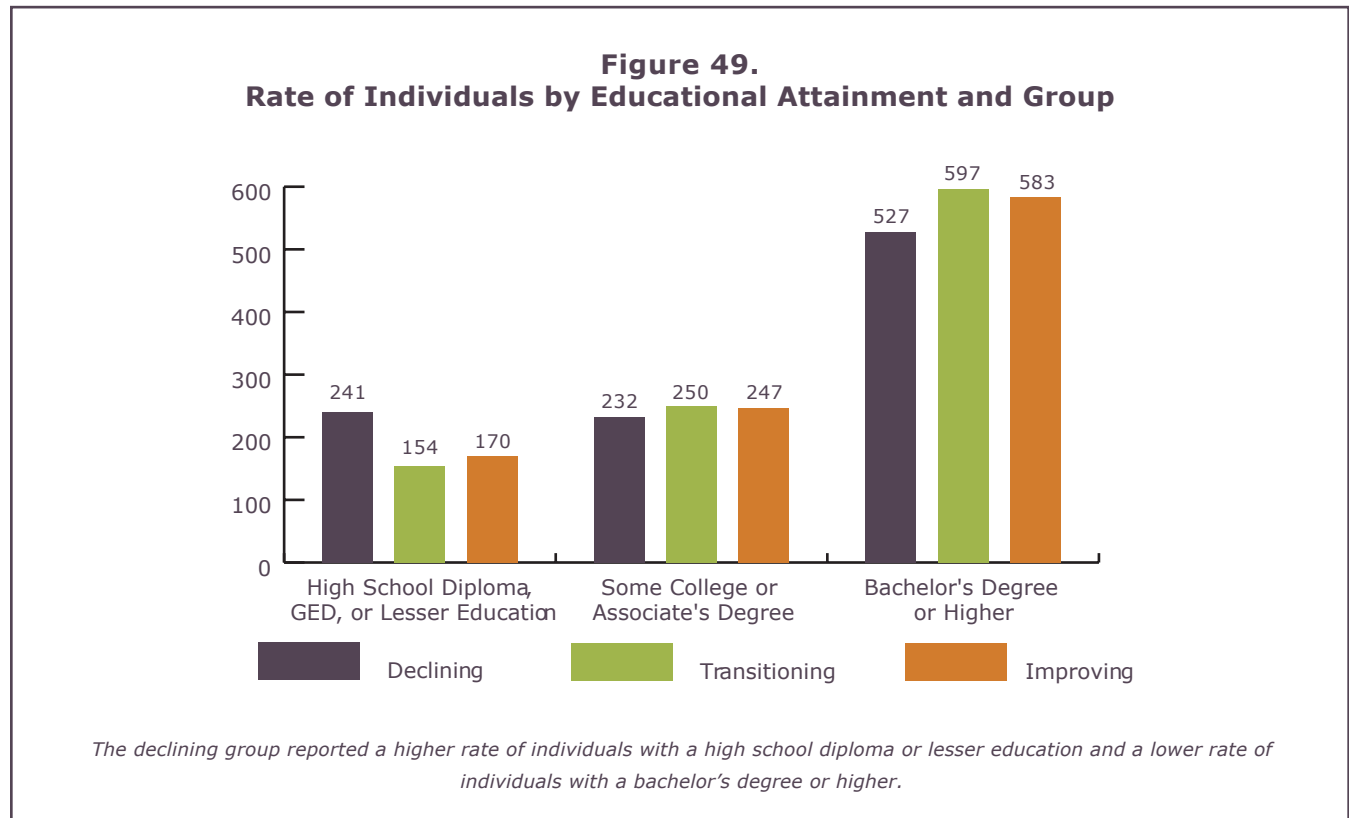
**Figure 48.**  
**Rate of Individuals Employed Within Service Occupational Group (2015; per 1,000 in service occupations)**



*The declining group reported a higher density of individuals employed in the building, cleaning, and maintenance occupation in 2015. The transitioning group reported a higher density of individuals employed in the food preparation and serving occupations.*

## Educational Attainment

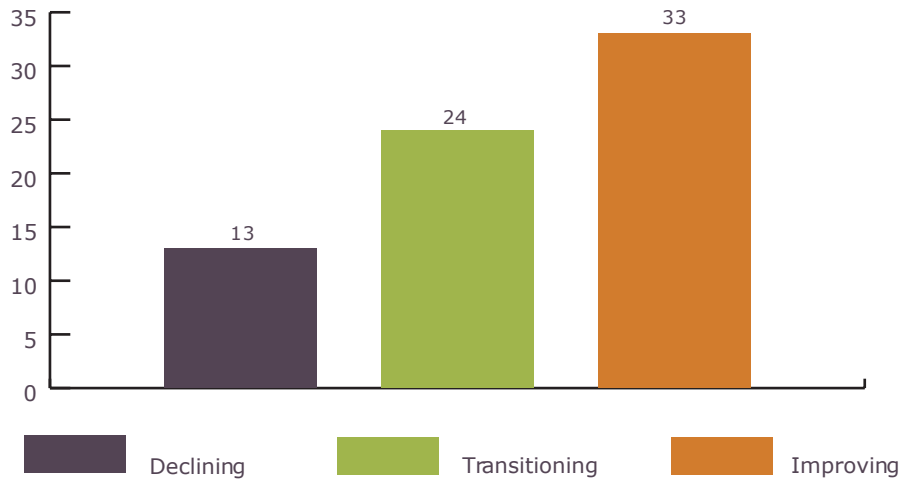
In 2015, the declining group reported a higher rate of individuals with a high school diploma or lesser education than the transitioning and improving groups (see Figure 49). This group also reported a lower rate of individuals with a bachelor's degree or higher than the other two groups. All three groups reported similar rates of individuals with some college or an associate's degree.



Between 2012 and 2015, the improving group reported a larger increase in the rate of individuals with a bachelor's degree or higher as the highest level of education compared to the transitioning and declining groups (see Figure 50). The improving group reported 583 individuals per 1,000 with a bachelor's degree or higher in 2015 compared to 550 in 2012 (+33). The transitioning group reported 597 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 573 per 1,000 in 2012 (+24). The declining group reported the lowest rate, and smallest increase in rate, at 527 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 514 per 1,000 in 2012 (+13).

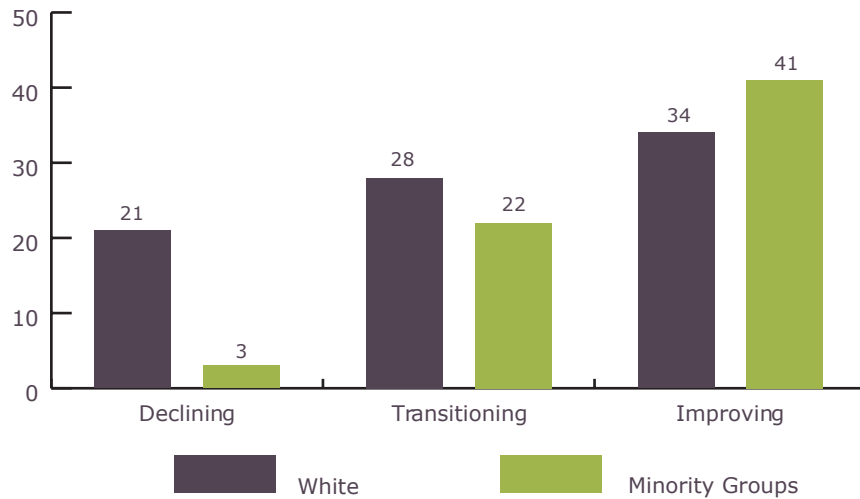
The transitioning and improving groups also reported a larger increase in the rate of people of color with a bachelor's degree or higher as the highest level of education compared to the declining group (see Figure 51). The improving group reported a 41-point increase from 419 per 1,000 in 2012 compared to 460 per 1,000 in 2015. The transitioning group reported a 22-point increase from 438 per 1,000 in 2012 to 460 per 1,000 in 2015. Conversely, the declining group reported a minor 3-point increase from 320 per 1,000 in 2012 to 323 per 1,000 in 2015.

**Figure 50.**  
**Change in Rate of Individuals with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher**  
**(2012 to 2015; per 1,000)**



*The increase in the rate of individuals with a 4-year college education varies between the three groups analyzed with the declining group reporting the lowest increase and the improving group reporting the largest increase.*

**Figure 51.**  
**Change in Rate of Individuals with Bachelor's Degree or Higher as Highest**  
**Level of Education (2012 to 2015; per 1,000)**

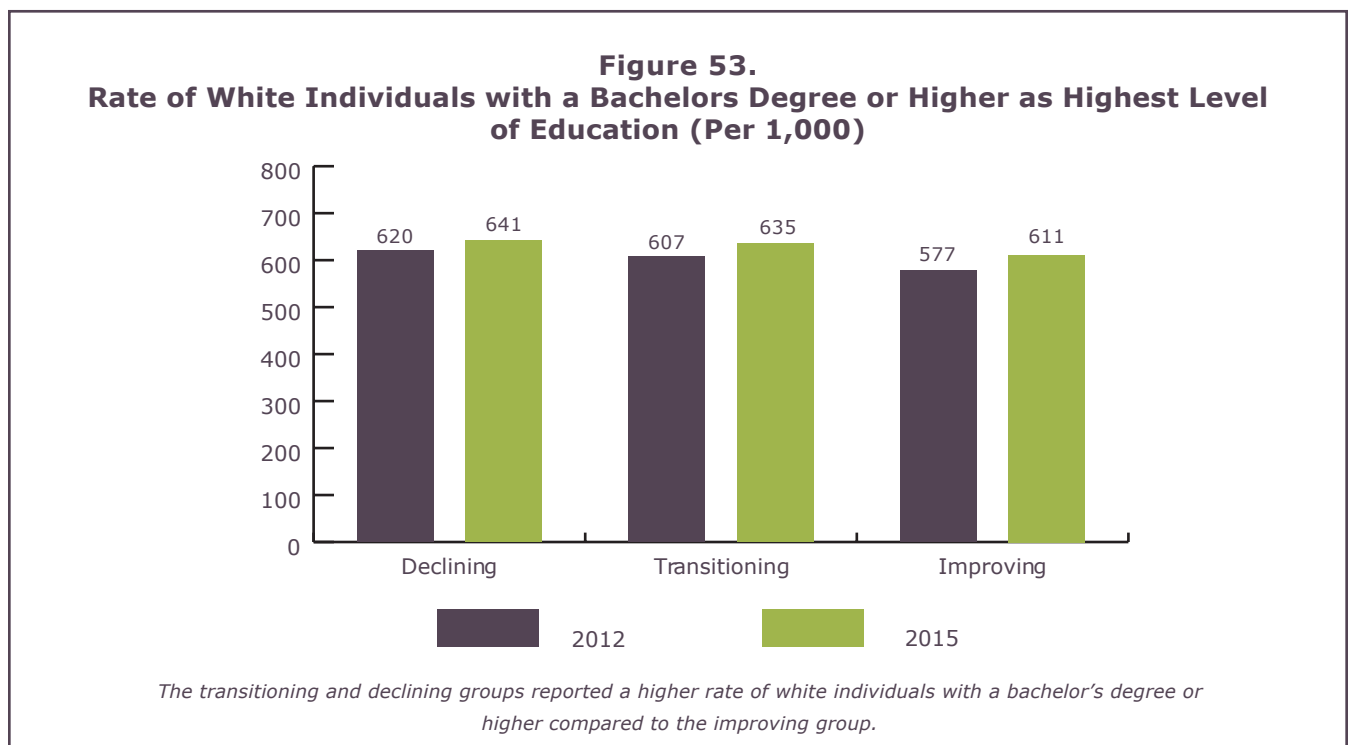
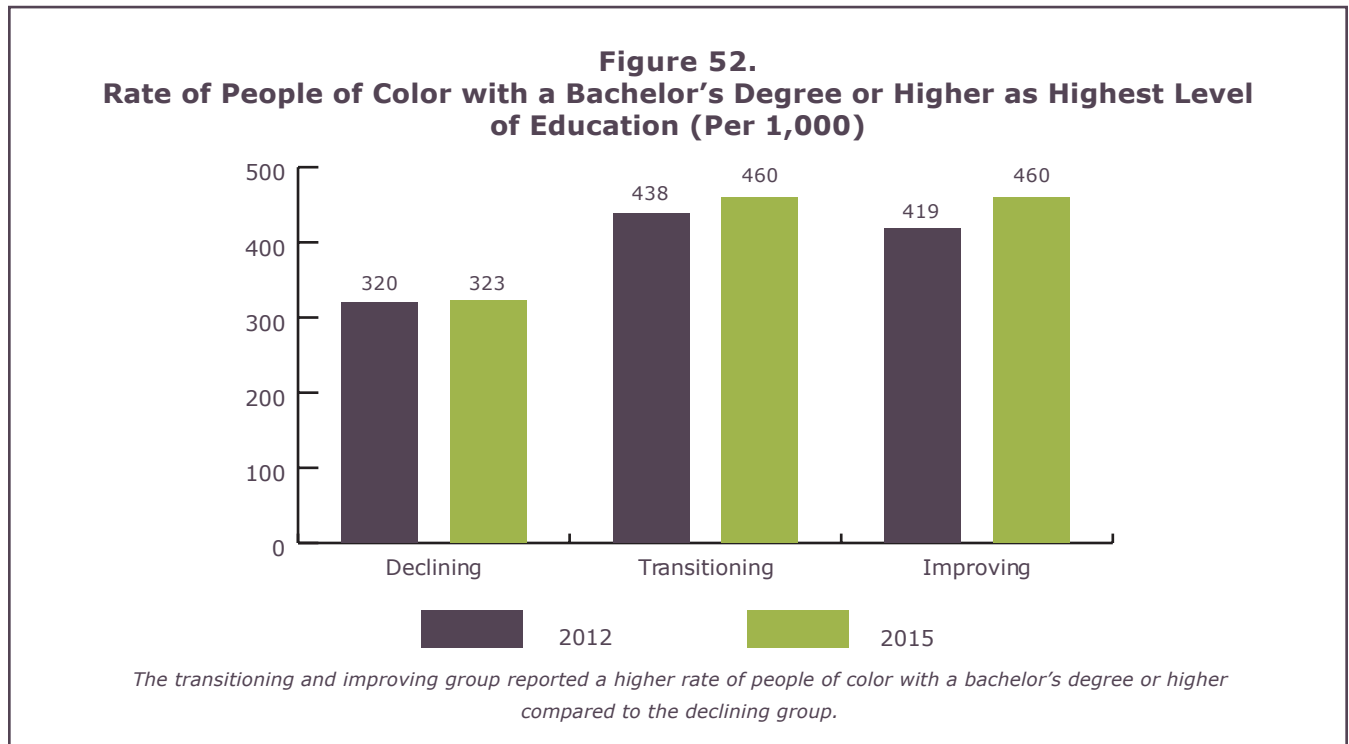


*The improving and transitioning groups reported a larger increase in the rate of people of color with a bachelor's degree or higher as the highest level of education compared to the declining group.*

The transitioning and improving groups also reported a larger increase in the rate of white individuals with a bachelor's degree or higher as the highest level of education compared to the declining group. However, the differences between the three groups are not as pronounced as the differences noted among people of color. The improving group reported 611 white individuals

per 1,000 with a bachelor’s degree or higher in 2015 compared to 577 per 1,000 in 2012 (+34). The transitioning group reported 635 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 607 per 1,000 in 2012 (+28). Conversely, the declining group reported 641 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 620 per 1,000 in 2012 (+21).

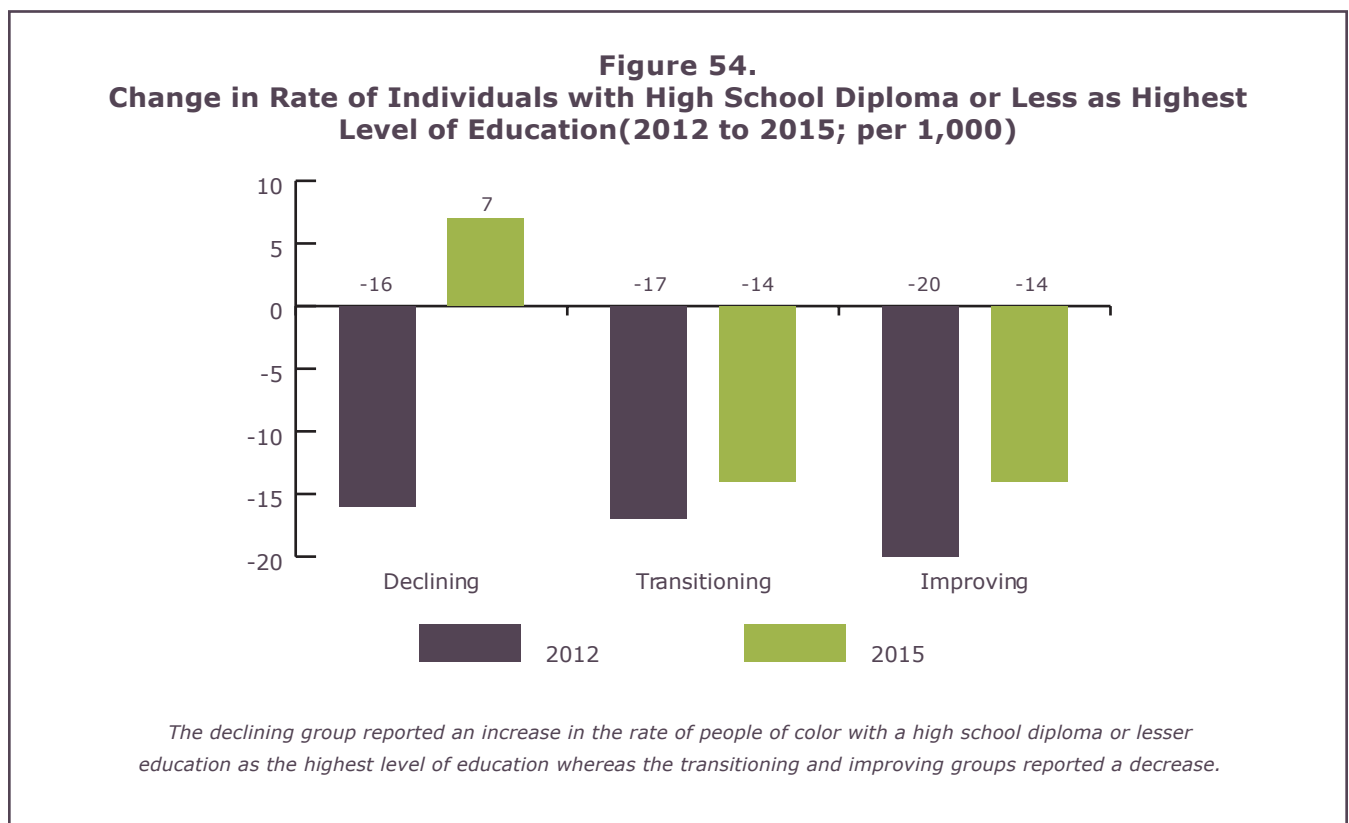
For a comparison of rates by race and poverty conditions group, see Figures 52 and 53.



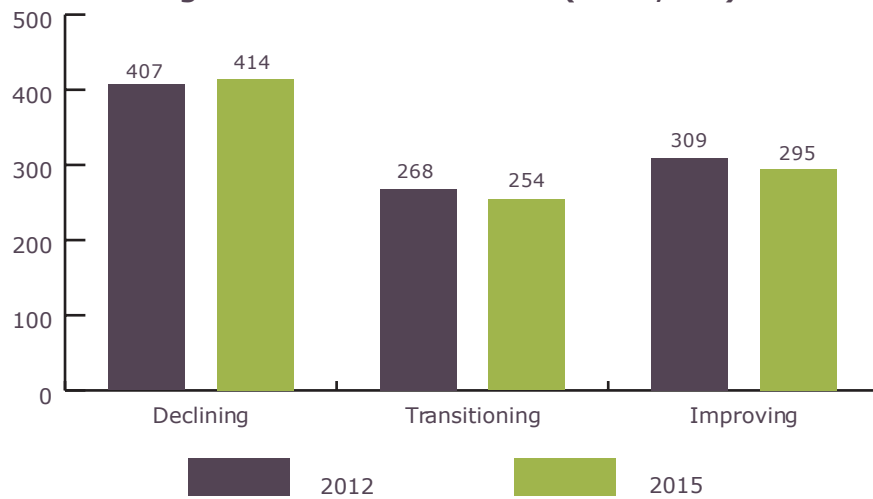
Interestingly, the declining group reported an increase in the rate of people of color with a high school diploma or lesser education as the highest level of education whereas the transitioning and improving groups reported a decrease (see Figure 54). The declining group reported 414 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 407 per 1,000 in 2012 (+7). Conversely, the transitioning group reported 254 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 268 per 1,000 in 2012 (-14). The improving group reported 295 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 309 per 1,000 in 2012 (-14).

All three groups reported decreases in the rate of white individuals with a high school diploma or lesser education as the highest level of education. The improving group reported a 20-point decrease from 158 per 1,000 in 2012 to 138 per 1,000 in 2015. The transitioning group reported a 17-point decrease from 143 per 1,000 in 2012 to 126 per 1,000 in 2015. Finally, the declining group reported a 16-point decrease from 154 per 1,000 in 2012 to 138 per 1,000 in 2015.

For a comparison of rates by race and poverty conditions group, see Figures 55 and 56.

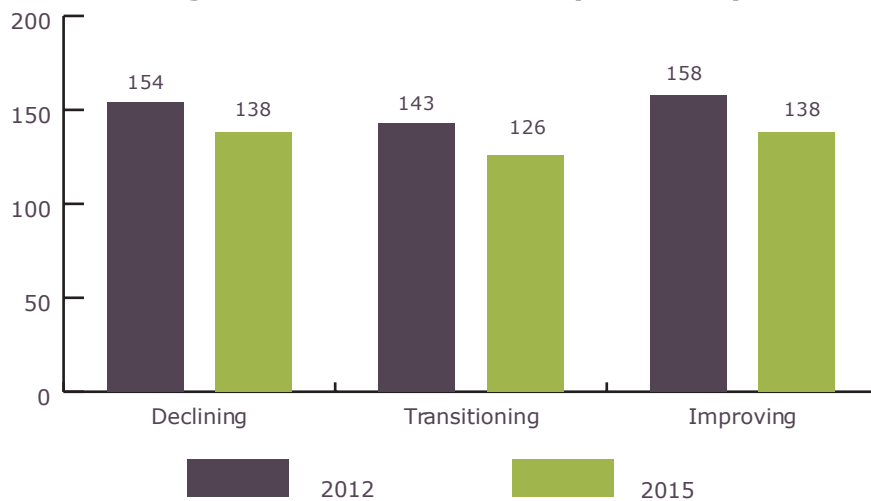


**Figure 55.**  
**Rate of People of Color with a High School Diploma or Lesser Education as Highest Level of Education (Per 1,000)**



*The declining group reported a higher rate of people of color with a high school diploma or lesser education as the highest level of education compared to the transitioning and improving groups.*

**Figure 56.**  
**Rate of White Individuals with a High School Diploma or Lesser Education as Highest Level of Education (Per 1,000)**

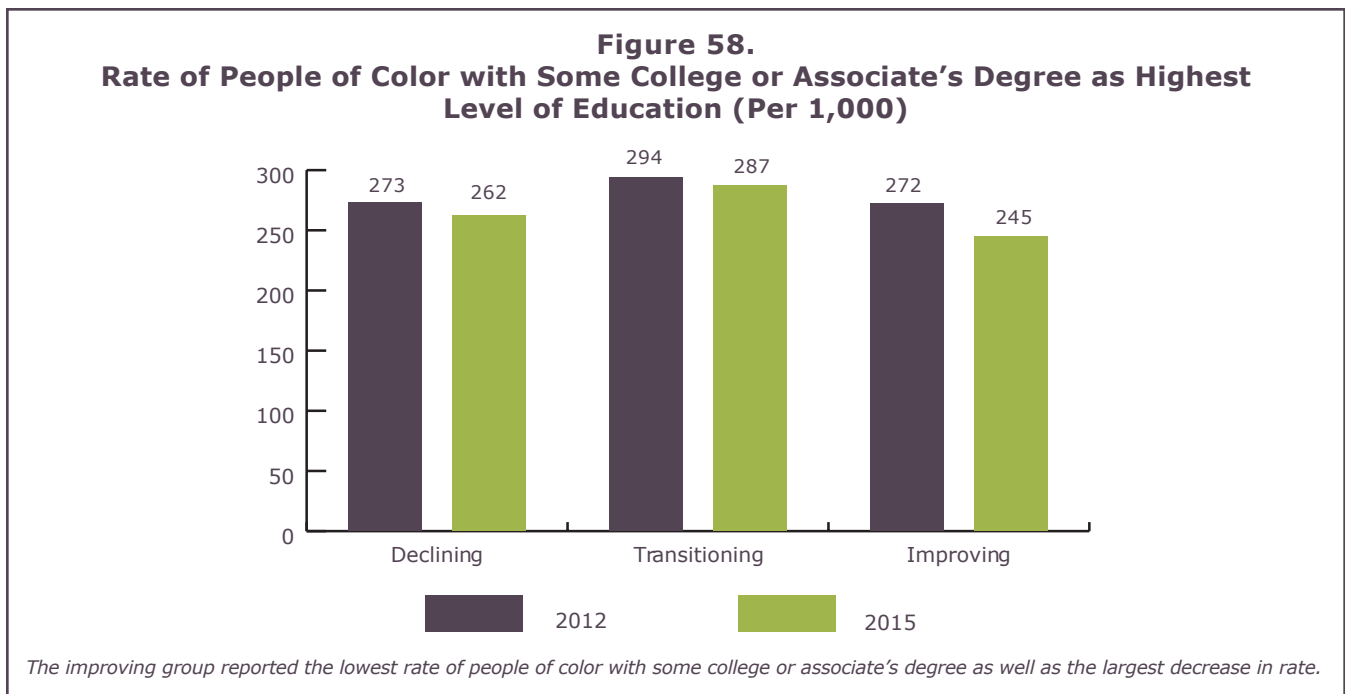
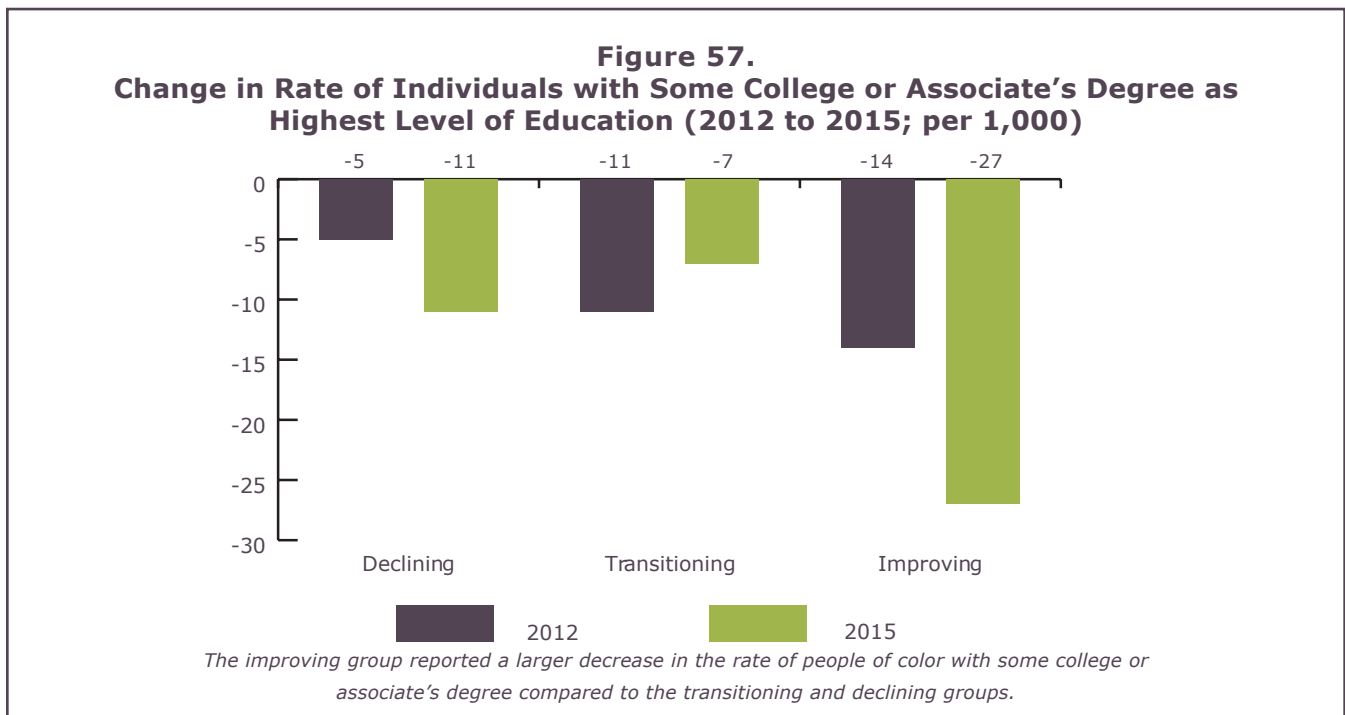


*All three groups reported similar rates of white individuals with a high school diploma or lesser education.*

The improving group reported a greater decrease in the rate of people of color with some college or associate's degree as the highest level of education compared to the transitioning and declining groups (see Figure 57). The improving group reported a 27-point decrease from 272 per 1,000 in 2012 compared to 245 per 1,000 in 2015. Conversely, the transitioning group reported a 7-point decrease from 294 per 1,000 in 2012 to 287 per 1,000 in 2015. The declining group reported an 11-point decrease from 273 per 1,000 in 2012 to 262 per 1,000 in 2015.

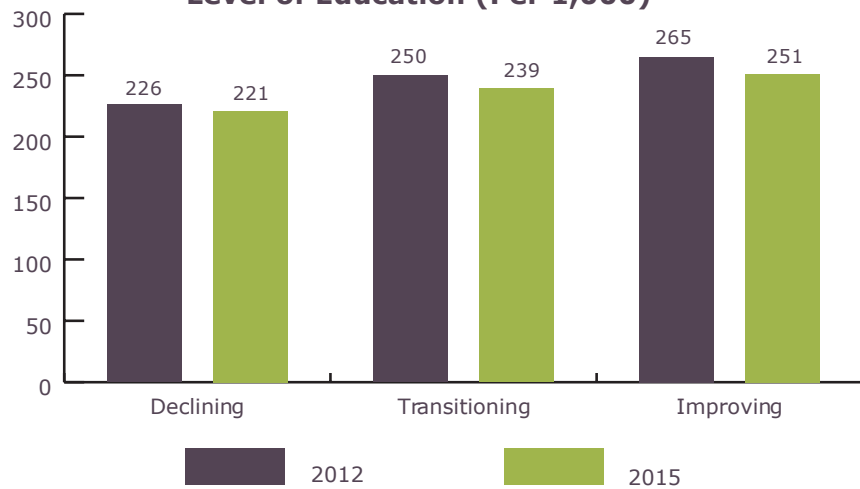
The improving and transitioning groups reported a greater decrease in the rate of white individuals with some college or associate’s degree as the highest level of education compared to the declining group. The improving group reported a 14-point decrease from 265 per 1,000 in 2012 to 25 per 1,000 in 2015. The transitioning group reported a 11-point decrease from 250 per 1,000 in 2012 to 239 per 1,000 in 2015. Conversely, the declining group reported a 5-point decrease from 226 per 1,000 in 2012 to 221 per 1,000 in 2015.

For a comparison of rates by race category and group, see Figures 58 and 59.





**Figure 59.**  
**Rate of White Individuals with Some College or Associate's Degree as Highest Level of Education (Per 1,000)**



*The improving and transitioning groups reported a higher rate of white individuals with some college or associate's degree along with the largest decrease in rate.*

Overall, the declining group reported a higher ratio of white individuals to people of color with a bachelor's degree or higher (see Figure 60). In 2015, the declining group reported two white individuals with a bachelor's degree or higher for every person of color with a bachelor's degree or higher. Conversely, the transitioning group reported a ratio of 1.4 to 1 and the improving group reported a ratio of 1.3 to 1. The declining group reported a slight increase in its ratio, the transitioning group reported no change and the improving group reported a slight decrease.

**Figure 60.**  
**Ratio of White Individuals with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher to People of Color with Bachelor's Degree or Higher**



*In 2015, the declining group reported a higher ratio of white individuals to people of color with a bachelor's degree or higher compared to the transitioning and improving groups.*

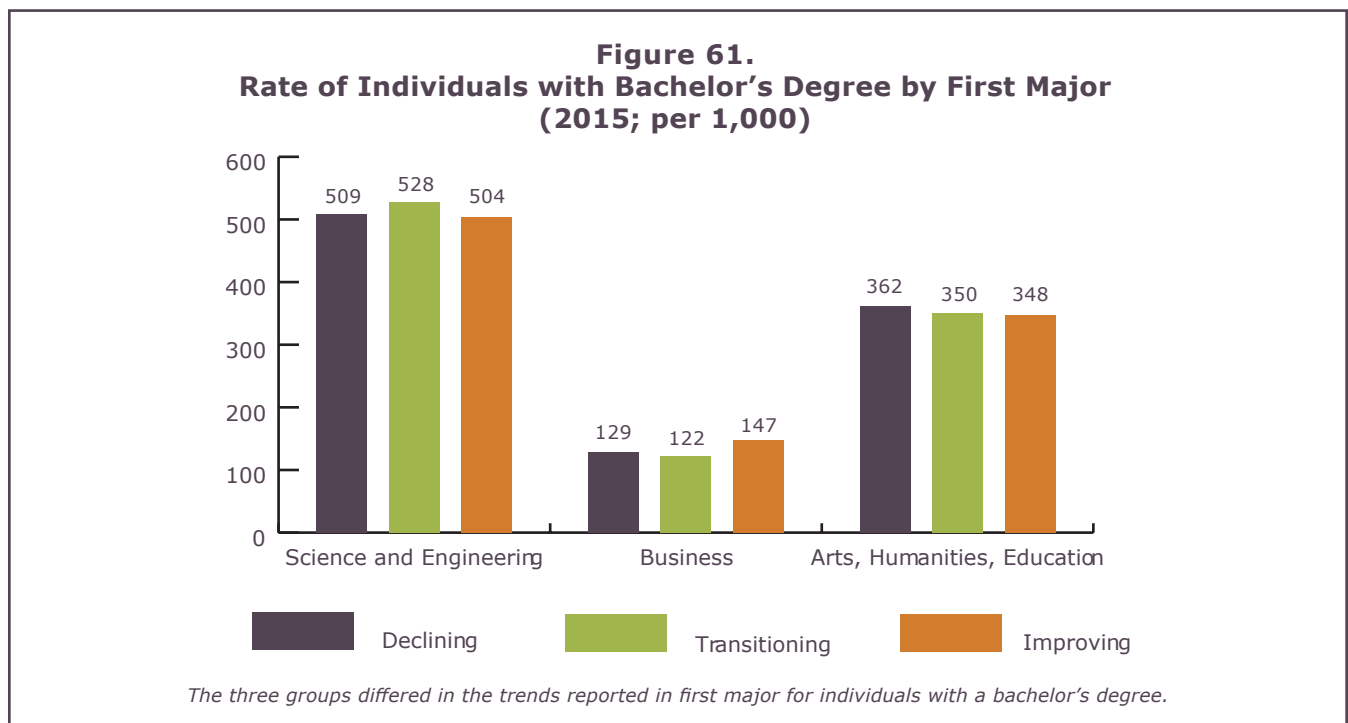
## Field of Degree

The improving group reported a higher rate of individuals with a bachelor's degree in business, and a larger increase in the rate from 2013 to 2015, compared to the transitioning and declining groups. The improving group reported 147 individuals per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 135 per 1,000 in 2013 (+12). On the other hand, the transitioning group reported 122 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 119 per 1,000 in 2013 (+3). The declining group reported 129 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 123 per 1,000 in 2013 (+6).

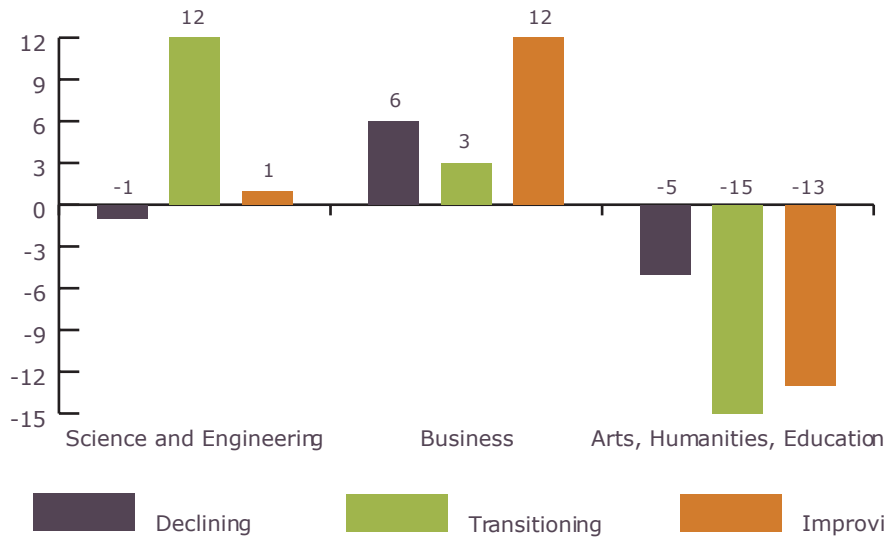
The transitioning group reported a higher rate of individuals with a bachelor's degree in science and engineering, and a larger increase in the rate from 2013 to 2015, compared to the improving and declining groups. The transitioning group reported 528 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 516 per 1,000 in 2013 (+12). The improving group reported 504 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 503 per 1,000 in 2013 (+1). The declining group reported 509 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 508 per 1,000 in 2013 (-1).

The declining group reported a higher rate of individuals with a bachelor's degree in arts, humanities, and education, and a smaller decrease in the rate from 2013 to 2015, compared to the improving and transitioning groups. The declining group reported 362 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 367 per 1,000 in 2013 (-5). The improving group reported 348 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 361 per 1,000 in 2013 (-13). The transitioning group reported 350 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 365 per 1,000 in 2013 (-15).

For more details, see Figures 61 and 62.



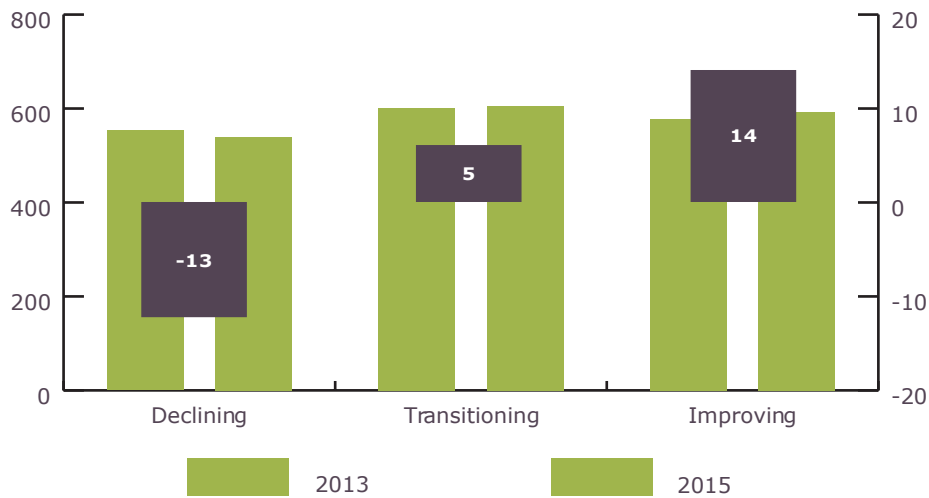
**Figure 62.**  
**Change in Rate of Individuals with Bachelor's Degree by First Major**  
**(2013 to 2015; per 1,000)**



*The transitioning and improving groups reported a larger decrease in the rate of individuals with a bachelor's degree with arts, humanities, and education as the first major compared to the declining group.*

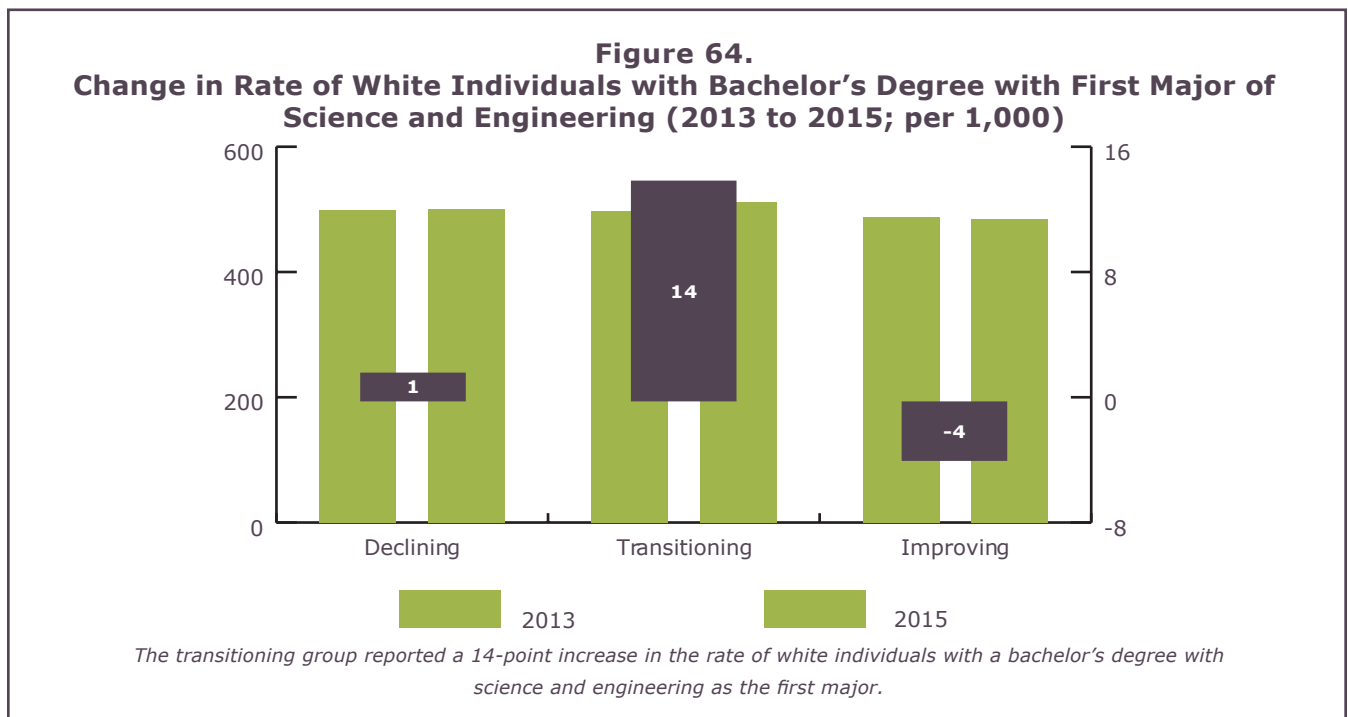
The improving and transitioning groups reported an increase in the rate of people of color with a bachelor's degree in science and engineering whereas the declining group reported a decrease (see Figure 63). The improving group reported 592 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 578 per 1,000 in 2013 (+14). The transitioning group reported 606 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 601 per 1,000 in 2013 (+5). Conversely, the declining group reported 540 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 553 per 1,000 in 2013 (-13).

**Figure 63.**  
**Change in Rate of People of Color with Bachelor's Degree with First Major of**  
**Science and Engineering (2013 to 2015; per 1,000)**



*The transitioning and improving groups reported an increase in the rate of people of color with a bachelor's degree with science and engineering as the first major whereas the declining group reported a decrease.*

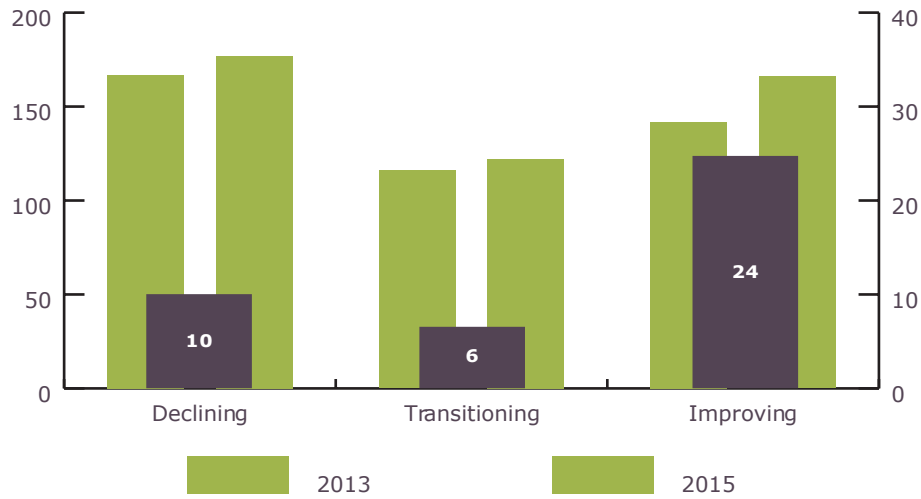
The transitioning group reported a 14-point increase in the rate of white individuals with a bachelor’s degree in science and engineering (see Figure 64). This compares to a 1-point increase in the rate reported by among declining group and a 4-point decrease in rate reported among the improving group. The transitioning group reported 512 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 498 per 1,000 in 2013. The declining group reported 500 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 499 per 1,000 in 2013. The improving group reported 484 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 488 per 1,000 in 2013.



The improving group reported a greater increase in the rate of people of color with a bachelor’s degree in business than the transitioning and declining groups (see Figure 65). The improving group reported 166 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 142 per 1,000 in 2013 (+24). The declining group reported 177 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 167 per 1,000 in 2013 (+10). The transitioning group reported the lowest rate at 122 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 116 per 1,000 in 2013 (+6).

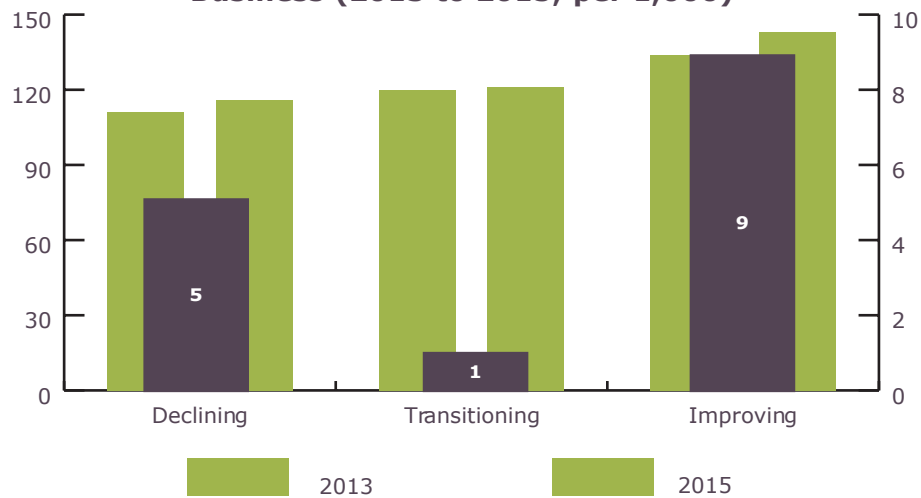
The improving and declining groups reported a greater increase in the rate of white individuals with a bachelor’s degree in business than the transitioning group (see Figure 66). The improving group reported 143 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 134 per 1,000 in 2013 (+9). The declining group reported 116 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 111, per 1,000 in 2013 (+5). The transitioning group reported 121 per 1,000 in 2015 compared to 120 per 1,000 in 2013 (+1).

**Figure 65.**  
**Change in Rate of People of Color with Bachelor's Degree with First Major of Business (2013 to 2015; per 1,000)**



*The improving group reported a 24-point increase in the rate of people of color with a bachelor's degree with business as the first major.*

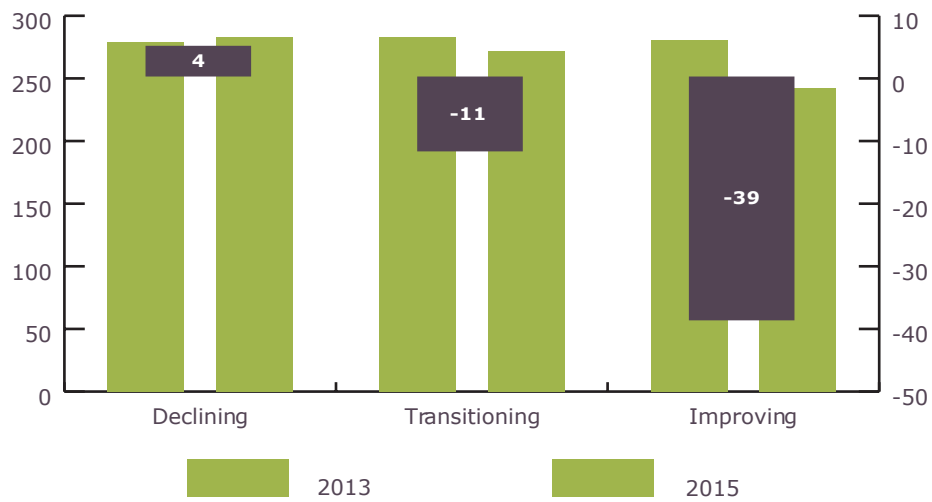
**Figure 66.**  
**Change in Rate of White Individuals with Bachelor's Degree with First Major of Business (2013 to 2015; per 1,000)**



*The improving group reported a higher rate of white individuals with a bachelor's degree with business as the first major than the transitioning and declining groups.*

The improving and transitioning groups reported a decrease in the rate of people of color with a bachelor's degree in arts, humanities, and education whereas the declining group reported an increase (see Figure 67). The improving group reported a 39-point decrease from 281 per 1,000 in 2013 to 242 per 1,000 in 2015. The transitioning group reported an 11-point decrease from 283 per 1,000 in 2013 to 272 per 1,000 in 2015. Conversely, the declining group reported a 4-point increase from 279 per 1,000 in 2013 to 283 per 1,000 in 2015.

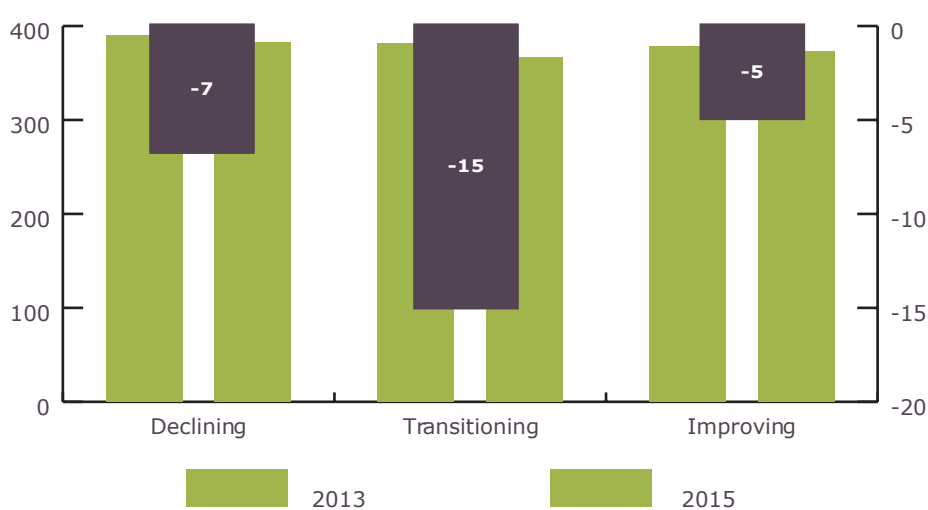
**Figure 67.**  
**Change in Rate of People of Color with Bachelor's Degree with First Major of Arts, Humanities, and Education (2013 to 2015; per 1,000)**



*The declining group reported an increase in the rate of people of color with a bachelor's degree in arts, humanities, and education whereas the other two groups reported a decrease.*

All three groups reported decreases in the rate of white individuals with a bachelor's degree in arts, humanities, and education. The transitioning group reported the greatest decrease from 382 per 1,000 in 2013 to 367 per 1,000 in 2015 (-15). The declining group reported a 7-point decrease from 390 per 1,000 in 2013 to 383 per 1,000 in 2015. The improving group reported a 5-point decrease from 378 per 1,000 in 2013 to 373 per 1,000 in 2015.

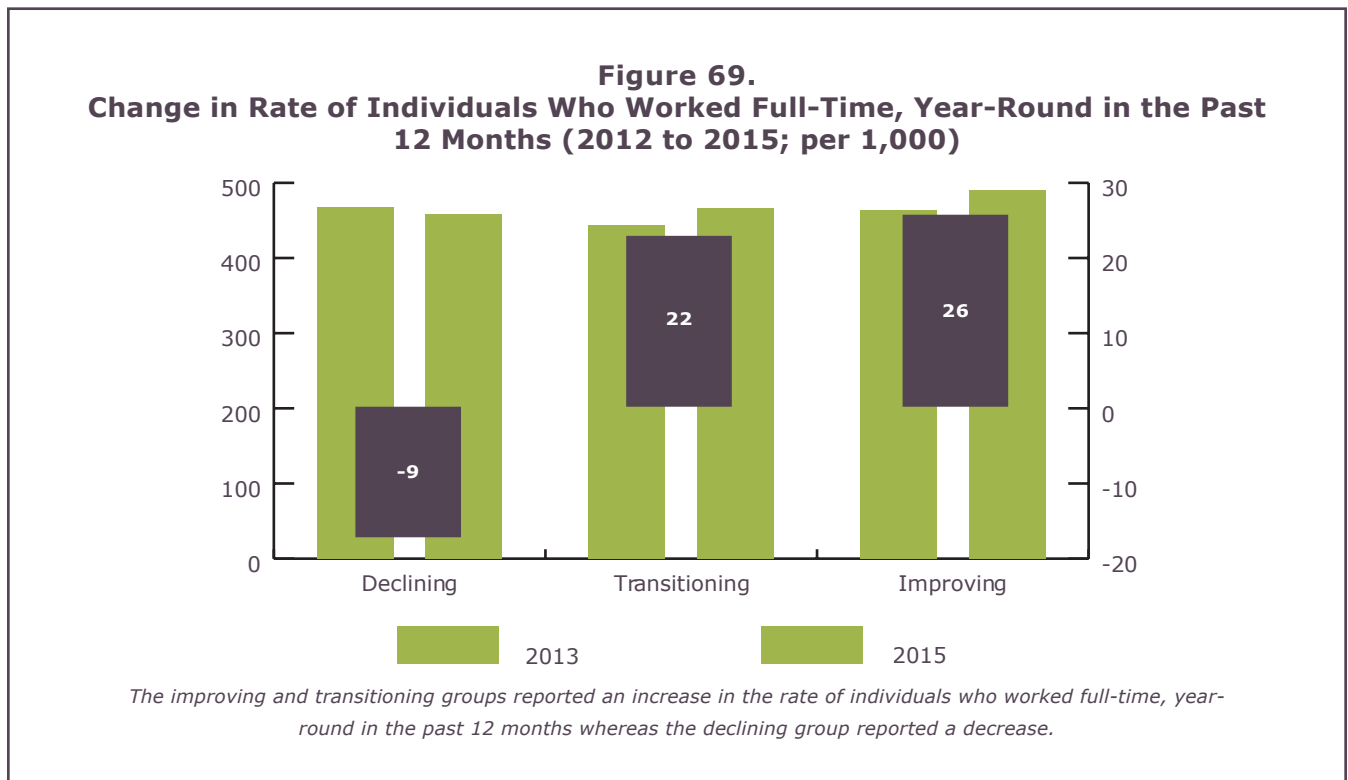
**Figure 68.**  
**Change in Rate of White Individuals with Bachelor's Degree with First Major of Arts, Humanities, and Education (2013 to 2015; per 1,000)**



*All three groups reported a decrease in the rate of white individuals with a with a bachelor's degree in arts, humanities, and education.*

## Work Status

The declining group reported a decrease in the rate of individuals who worked full-time, year-round in the past 12 months between 2012 and 2015. The transitioning and improving groups reported an increase (see Figure 69). The declining group reported a 9-point decrease in the rate of individuals working full-time, year-round from 468 per 1,000 in 2012 compared to 459 per 1,000 in 2015. On the other hand, the transitioning group reported a 22-point increase from 444 per 1,000 in 2012 to 466 per 1,000 in 2015. The improving group reported a 26-point increase from 464 per 1,000 in 2012 to 490 per 1,000 in 2015.



This decrease was driven by an increase in the rate of individuals among the declining group who did not work in the past 12 months (see Figure 70). The declining group reported a 19-point increase in the rate of individuals who did not work in the past 12 months from 244 per 1,000 in 2012 to 263 per 1,000 in 2015. The transitioning group reported a 3-point increase from 227 per 1,000 in 2012 to 230 per 1,000 in 2015. The improving group reported a 9-point decrease in the rate of individuals who did not work in the past 12 months from 254 per 1,000 in 2012 to 245 per 1,000 in 2015.

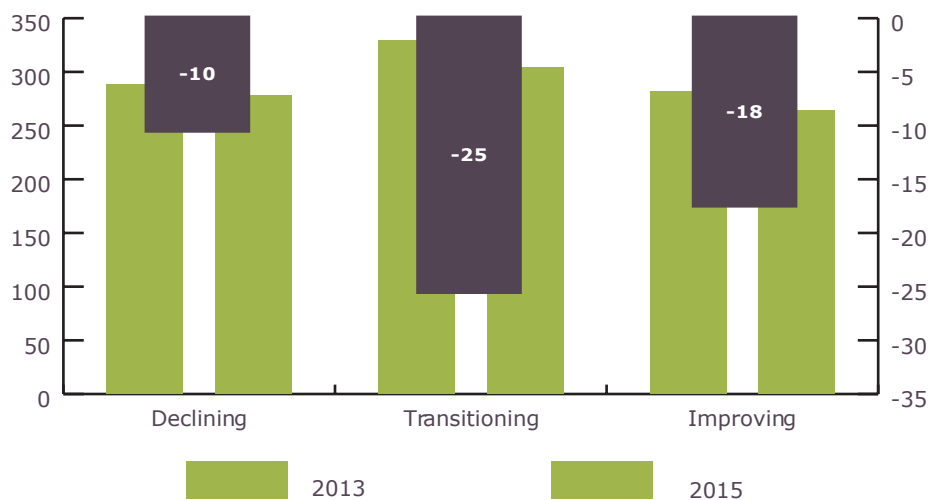
**Figure 70.**  
**Change in Rate of Individuals Who Did Not Work in the Past 12 Months**  
**(2012 to 2015; per 1,000)**



*The improving group reported a decrease in the rate of individuals who did not work in the past 12 months whereas the transitioning and declining groups reported an increase.*

All three groups reported a decrease in the rate of individuals who worked part-time or part-year in the past 12 months (see Figure 71). However, the transitioning and improving groups reported a larger decrease in rate than the declining group. The improving group reported an 18-point decrease from 282 per 1,000 in 2012 to 264 per 1,000 in 2015. The transitioning group reported a 25-point decrease from 329 per 1,000 in 2012 to 304 per 1,000 in 2015. The declining group reported a 10-point decrease from 288 per 1,000 in 2012 to 278 per 1,000 in 2015.

**Figure 71.**  
**Change in Rate of Individuals Who Worked Part-Time or Part-Year in the Past**  
**12 Months (2012 to 2015; per 1,000)**



*All three groups reported a decrease in the rate of individuals who worked part-time or part-year in the past 12 months.*



# THE STORY TOLD BY THE DATA

In this section, we will work to better understand the story told by the data knowing that it will not be comprehensive nor complete. Further research is necessary to fully understand the trends among the declining group and the conditions driving them. That said, the previous section demonstrates that the declining group is different from the transitioning and improving groups in several different ways. Particularly, the declining group reported:

- An increase in poverty and deep poverty
- An increase in the rate of youth living below poverty
- An increase in poverty among all races though disproportionately among people of color
- An increase in poverty among families with children (especially those headed by a single female)
- A higher rate of individuals with a high school diploma or lesser education and a lower rate of individuals with a bachelor's degree or higher
- A lower rate of individuals with a bachelor's degree in business, science, or engineering
- A larger increase in the rate of individuals employed in the service occupations
- An increase in the rate of individuals who did not work in the past 12 months

We will discuss these differences in this section with an emphasis on educational attainment and living wage careers.

## Population Change

All three zip code groups reported a similar increase in population size from 2012 to 2015 (see Figure 72). However, the declining group reported a 25% increase in the poverty population compared to a 7% *increase* among the transitioning group and a 9% *decrease* among the improving group. This signifies that individuals living below poverty are either attracted to the zip codes among the declining group or find themselves being pushed into those zip codes for any variety of reasons. Approximately 2,826 of the new residents who are living below poverty in the declining group are below the age of 18 (33%) whereas 5,804 are 18 and older (67%).

The transitioning group and declining group also reported a larger increase in the number of families with children compared to the improving group. In keeping with trend reported among individuals, the declining group reported a 31% increase in the number of families with children who are living below poverty. This compares to a 12% increase among the transitioning group and a 26% decrease among the improving group. As such, this pattern helps partially explain the increase in the rate of youth (below the age of 18) living below poverty among the declining group.

**Figure 72.**  
**Population and Poverty Change by Group**  
**(Individuals; 2012 to 2015)**



*The declining group reported a 6% increase in its total population size between 2012 and 2015. However, it reported a 25% increase in the population size of individuals living below poverty.*

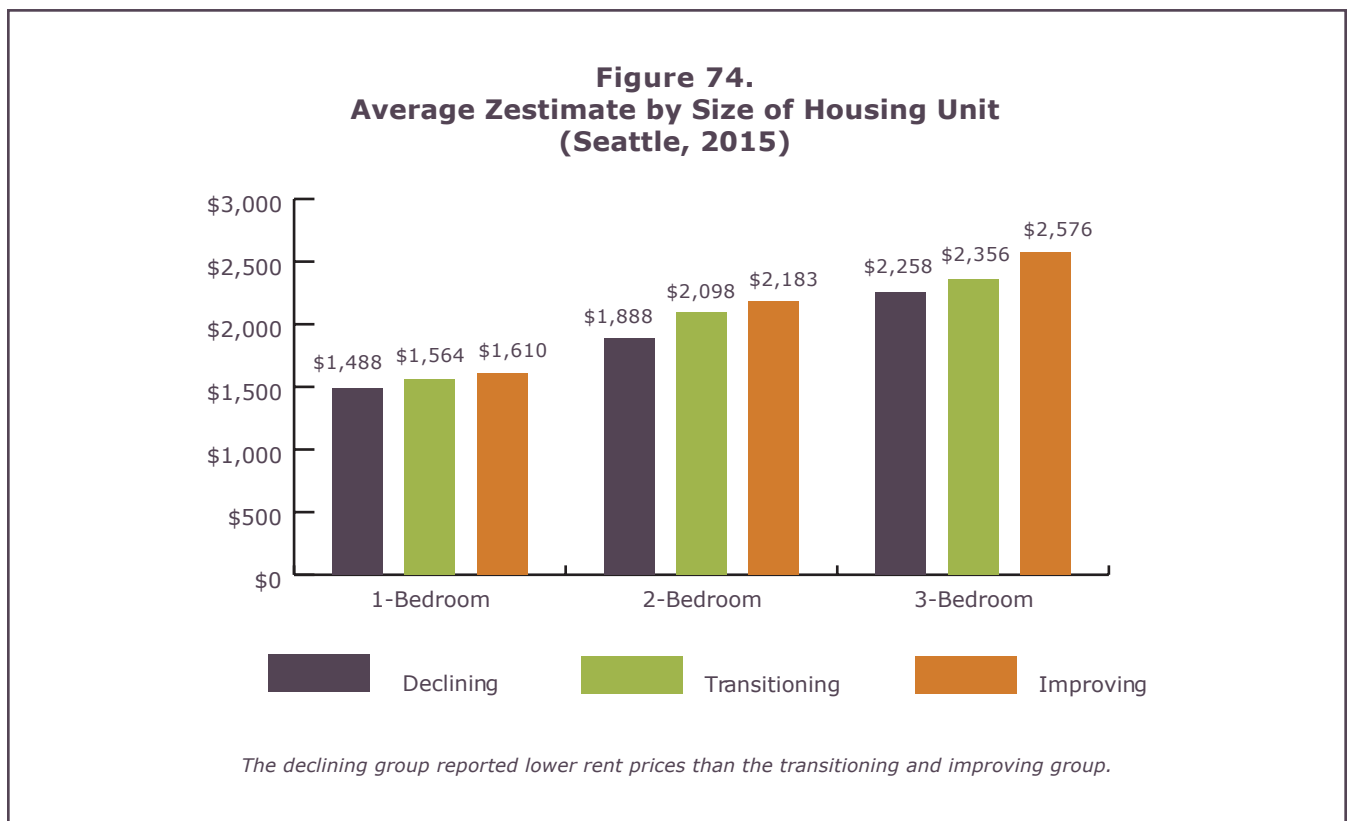
**Figure 73.**  
**Population and Poverty Change by Group**  
**(Families with Children; 2012 to 2015)**



*The declining group reported a larger increase in the rate of families living below poverty compared to the transitioning and improving group.*

## Housing Affordability and Availability

One plausible explanation for this population change is the lower cost of housing found within the declining group of zip codes (see Figure 73). According to Zillow<sup>vii</sup>, the average median rent for a 1-bedroom housing unit was 5% lower in the declining group than the transitioning group and 8% lower than the improving group. The average median rent for a 2-bedroom housing unit was 10% lower in the declining group than the transitioning group and 14% lower than the improving group. Finally, the average median rent for a 3-bedroom housing unit was 4% lower in the declining group than the transitioning group and 12% lower than the improving group.



A second plausible explanation for the population change is the availability of housing. In 2015, the declining group reported 12% more housing units than the transitioning group and 58% more compared to the improving group and (see Figure 74). Approximately one-half (48%) of the housing units in the declining group have 3 or more bedrooms compared to 34% in the transitioning group and 29% in the improving group.

vii Zillow Research (2017). <http://www.zillow.com/home-values/>

**Figure 75.  
Total Number of Housing Units  
(2015)**



*The declining group reported more housing units than the transitioning and improving group.*

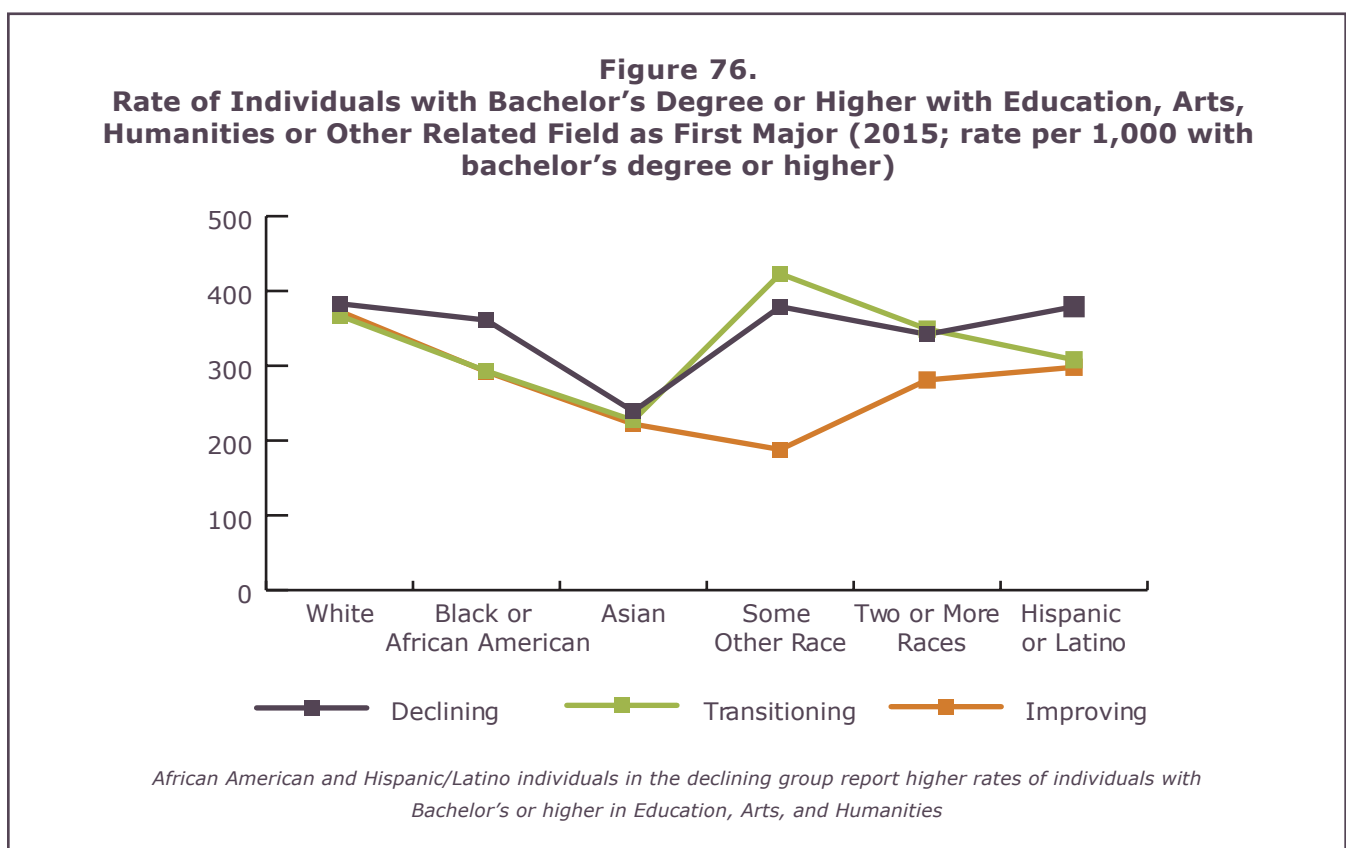
## Post-Secondary Education and Training

When it comes to education, the declining group reported a higher rate of individuals with a high school diploma or lesser education coupled with a lower rate of individuals with a bachelor’s degree or higher. Post-secondary education and training is virtually required to be competitive in the Seattle labor market. Approximately 79% of Seattle job postings listed a minimum education of an Associate’s degree or higher in 2015 compared to 65% nationwide.<sup>viii</sup> This suggests that opportunity is limited in Seattle for individuals with a high school diploma or lesser education.

Scarcity may be a factor influencing post-secondary attainment among the declining group. Scarcity refers to a person’s amount of cognitive, emotional, and physical resources in addition to financial resources. According the American Psychological Association, poverty has been shown to have an impact on concentration and memory as well as social and emotional outcomes. Post-secondary attainment may take a backseat to survival for many individuals in the declining group. For example, immediate employment and wages may be a higher priority for these individuals than post-secondary education. This may prevent some individuals among the declining group from enrolling in post-secondary education or, if they do enroll, it may prevent them from completing.

<sup>viii</sup> Data reported by Burning Glass Technologies as of September 29th, 2017

The declining group also reported a lower rate of individuals with a bachelor’s degree in business, science, or engineering. There are many reasons this may be the case. For example, individuals who earn a bachelor’s degree in business, science, or engineering may move out of the declining group of zip codes and into the transitioning or improving group. The higher wages may make these areas more affordable for individuals with a degree in business, science, or engineering and/or allow them the opportunity to live closer to their workplace. Conversely, individuals among the declining group, where there is more exposure to poverty, may gravitate toward “helping fields” such as social work. This appears to be a dynamic present in the declining group where more African American and Hispanic/Latino individuals report a bachelor’s degree with a first major of education, arts, humanities, or other related field than the transitioning and improving groups (see Figure 76).



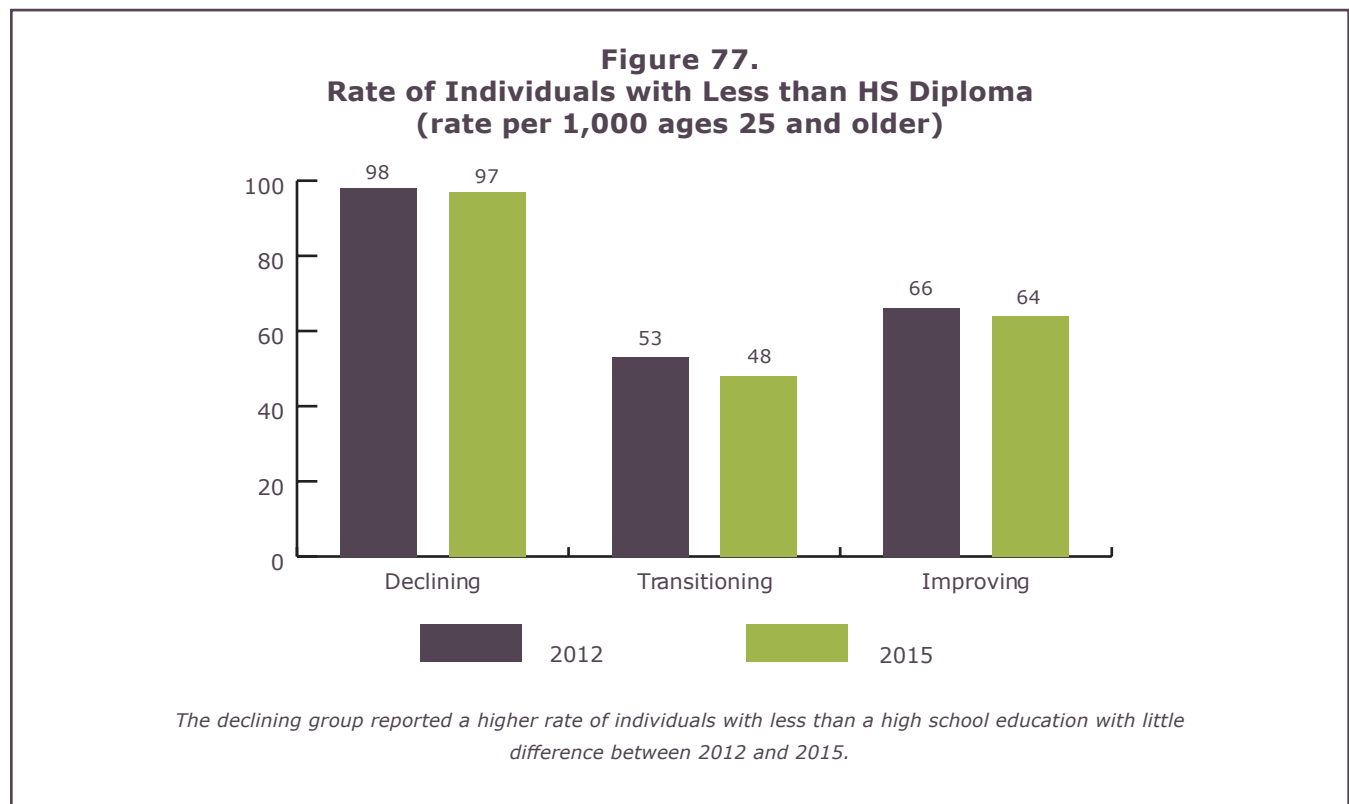
## Access to Living Wages

As previously mentioned, the declining group reported a higher rate of individuals with a high school diploma or lesser education. A high school diploma or lesser education limits access to jobs and careers that pay a living wage in Seattle. The median earnings for an individual in Seattle with less than high school diploma was \$21,021 in 2015. The median earnings for an individual in Seattle with a high school diploma was \$28,703 in 2015.

Between 2012 and 2015, the declining group reported a larger increase in the rate of individuals employed in the service occupations. Service occupations often have a lower barrier for entry than management occupations. Specifically, they are often available to individuals with less than a 2-year or 4-year college education. However, individuals in the service occupations may be more vulnerable during periods of economic decline depending on occupation.

Interestingly, the declining group reported a higher rate of individuals employed in the building, grounds cleaning, and maintenance occupations compared to the transitioning and improving group. Likewise, the declining group reported a *lower decrease in the rate* of individuals employed in this occupation between 2012 and 2015. The median earnings for an individual employed in this occupation in Seattle was \$24,221 in 2015 compared to \$23,151 in 2012. These occupations typically require a high school diploma or lesser education. For example, landscaping and grounds keeping workers could enter this occupation without a high school diploma and little or no experience.

Individuals in the declining group may be attracted to this occupation due to its low entry-level requirements. The declining group reported nearly double the rate of individuals with *less than a high school diploma* compared to the transitioning and improving group (see Figure 77). The declining group also reported a higher rate of individuals with a *high school diploma or equivalent* (see Figure 78). A high school diploma provides more opportunity and slightly better wages than a lesser education. That said, the wages offered in Seattle to individuals with less than post-secondary education make it difficult to meet minimum standards of living.



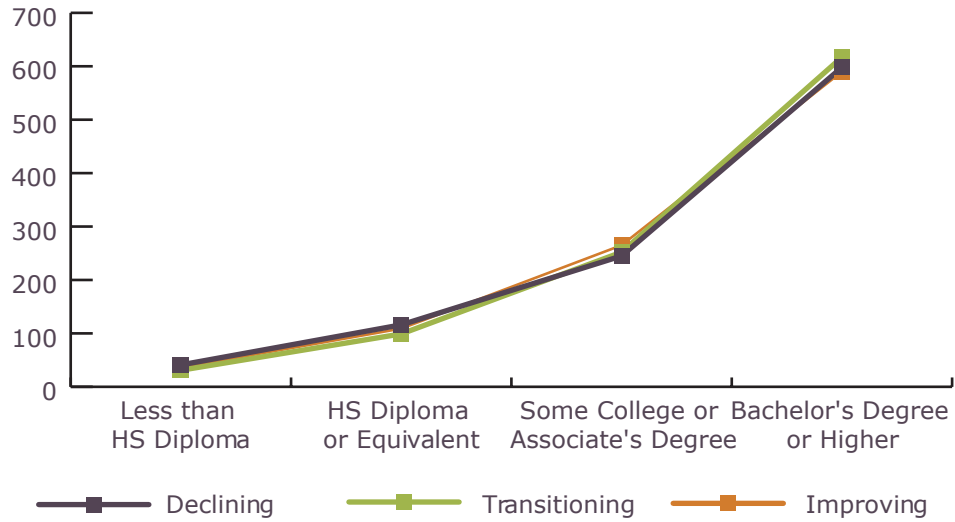
**Figure 78.**  
**Rate of Individuals with HS Diploma or Equivalent**  
**(rate per 1,000 ages 25 and older)**



*The declining group reported a higher rate of individuals with a high school education in both 2012 and 2015.*

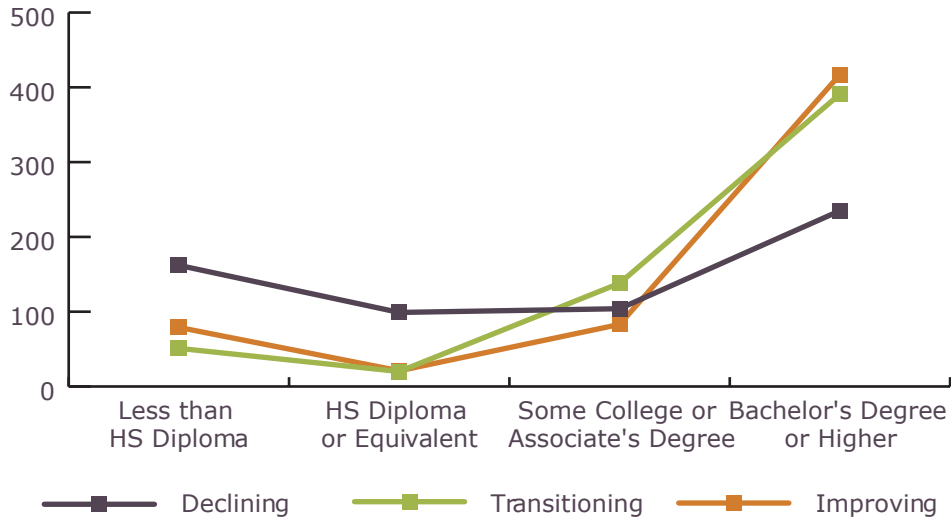
Nativity appears to be a driving factor in educational attainment among the declining group. Native individuals across all three groups reported a similar breakdown of rates by educational attainment in 2015 (see Figure 79). The majority of native individuals across all three groups reported some form of post-secondary education – on average, 856 per 1,000 native individuals. However, foreign-born individuals in the declining group reported a different breakdown of rates by educational attainment compared to the transitioning and improving groups (see Figure 80). Foreign-born individuals in the declining group are more likely to drop out of the education pipeline prior to high school graduation and upon high school graduation. Naturally, this leads to fewer individuals among this group obtaining a post-secondary degree.

**Figure 79.**  
**Native Educational Attainment**  
**(2015; rate per 1,000 25 years or older)**



*Native individuals across the three groups report similar rates of educational attainment at each step in the educational pipeline.*

**Figure 80.**  
**Foreign Born Educational Attainment**  
**(2015; rate per 1,000 25 years or older)**

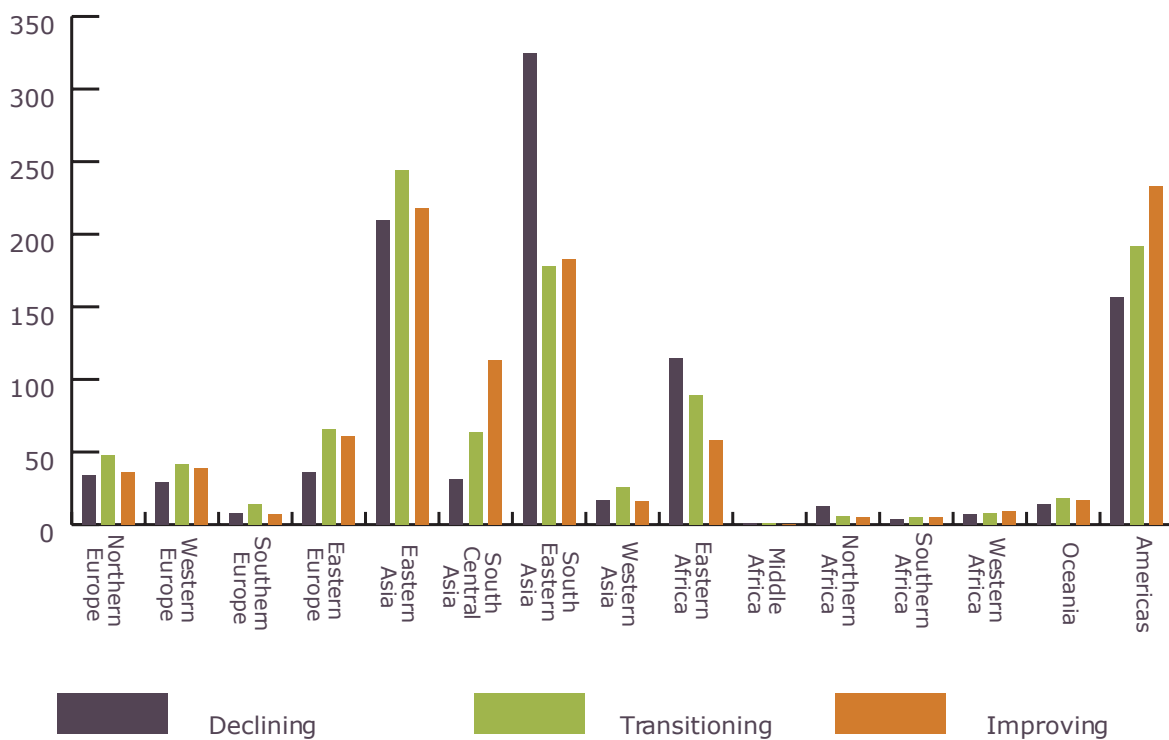


*Foreign-born individuals in the declining group report higher rates of individuals exiting the education pipeline with less than a high school diploma or upon high school graduation.*

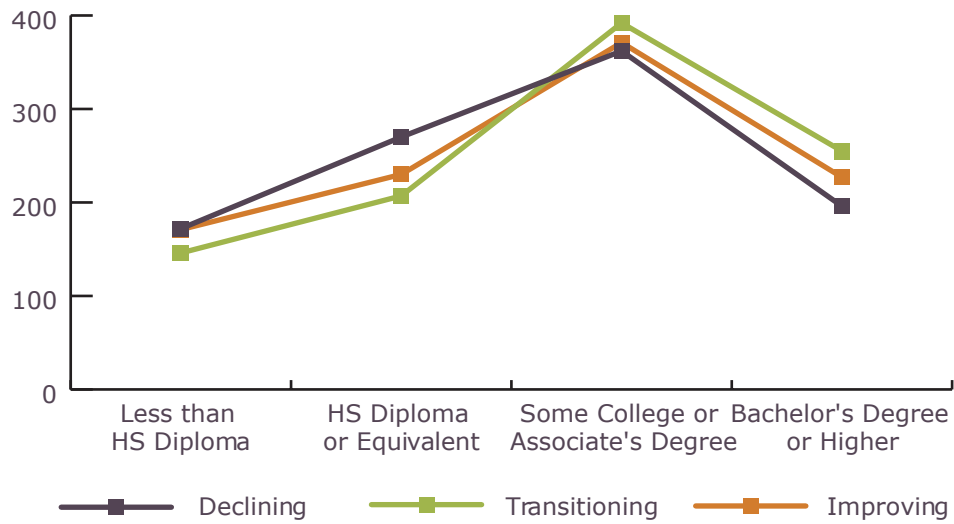


The declining group reported a larger rate of foreign-born individuals from South Eastern Asia and Eastern Africa in 2015 (see Figure 81). Specifically, there is a higher rate of foreign-born individuals from Laos, Philippines, Vietnam, and Somalia. An analysis by race was conducted to understand which group may be driving educational attainment outcomes for the foreign-born population in the declining group (see Figures 82 and 83). The results indicate that while both groups contributed to the outcomes, fewer Asian residents enroll in post-secondary education among the declining group (567 per 1,000) compared to the transitioning (799 per 1,000) and improving (764 per 1,000) groups. Fewer African American residents also enroll in post-secondary education among the declining group (558 per 1,000) compared to the transitioning (647 per 1,000) and improving (599 per 1,000) groups. That said, the differences between the three groups is not as pronounced among African American residents as the pattern seen among Asian residents.

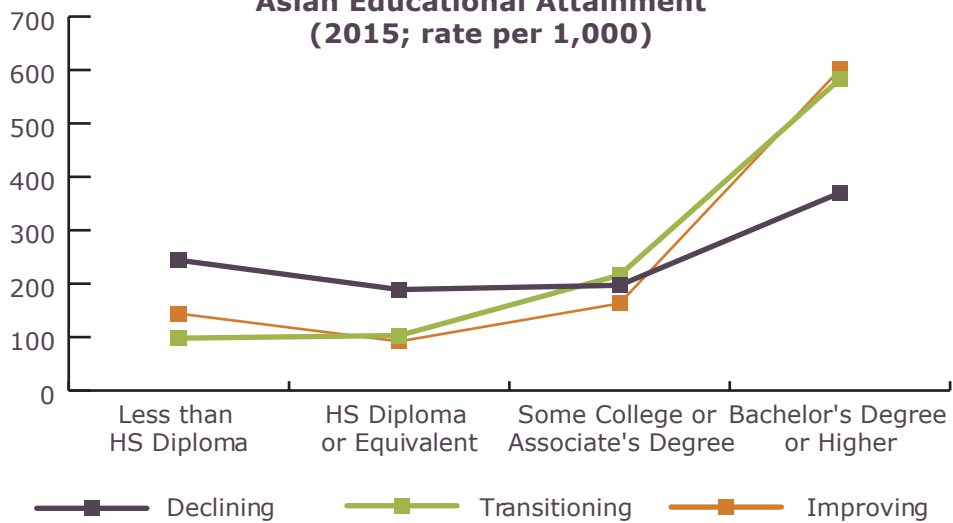
**Figure 81.**  
**Foreign Born by Place of Birth**  
**(2015; rate per 1,000 Foreign Born)**



**Figure 82.**  
**African American Education Attainment**  
**(2015; rate per 1,000)**

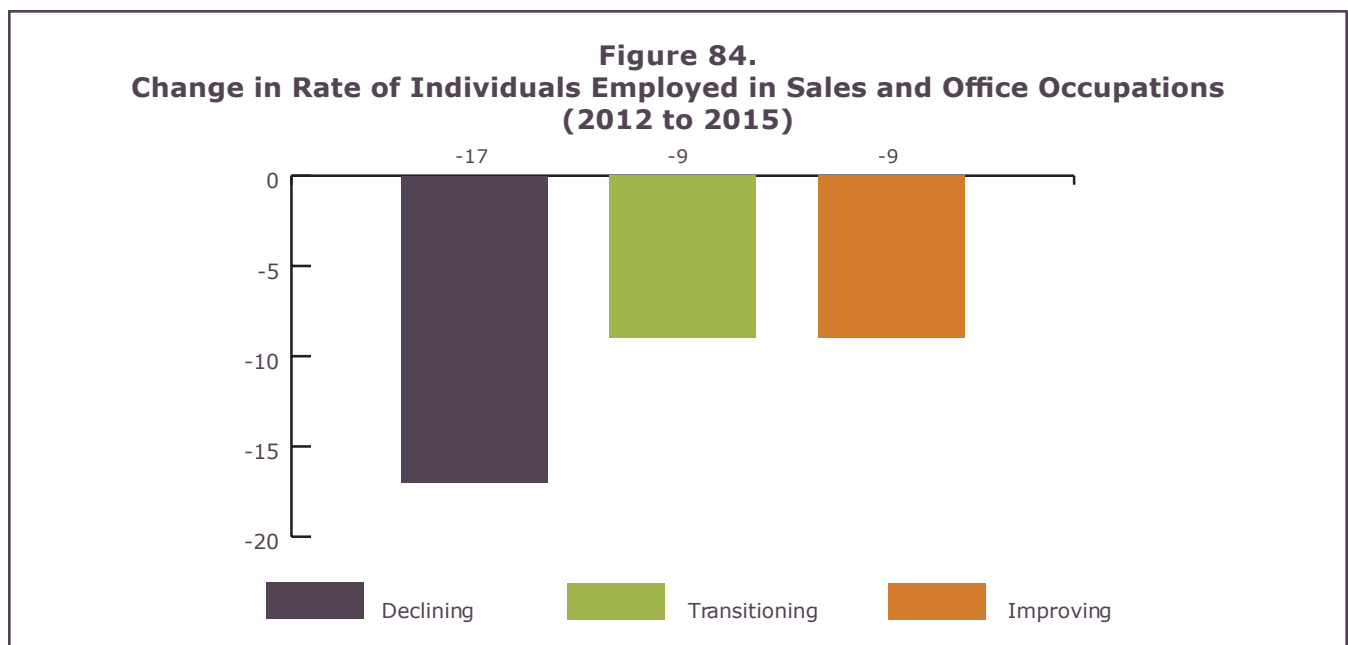


**Figure 83.**  
**Asian Educational Attainment**  
**(2015; rate per 1,000)**



## Employment Changes in Sales and Office Occupations

The declining group reported an increase in the rate of individuals who did not work in the past 12 months. An analysis of changes in employment by occupation shows that the declining group reported a decrease in the rate of individuals employed in sales and office occupations that is nearly double the decrease reported among the transitioning and improving groups (see Figure 84). This translates into 1,233 fewer individuals in the declining group in this occupation in 2015 compared to 2012. These individuals may have been laid off, moved to other areas, or switched to a different occupation. Therefore, it is unlikely that this change *fully contributed* to the increase in the rate of individuals who did not work in the past 12 months among the declining group. That said, it likely had an impact.



# RECOMMENDATIONS

This report highlights certain differences that exist between Seattle zip codes reporting an increase in poverty and deep poverty and other zip codes that report better outcomes. Specifically, the zip codes among the declining group report a higher rate of individuals with low levels of educational attainment. This appears to be driving outcomes in regard to employment and wages for individuals living among these zip codes. Our research indicates that these trends are driven, in large part, by outcomes experienced among the people of color and foreign-born populations. That said, there is likely a host of other factors not accounted for by the quantitative data provided by the U.S. Census.

As such, it is recommended that listening sessions be conducted with individuals and families living among the declining group of zip codes. A combination of quantitative and qualitative data will make for a more complete picture and better decisions. This will help provide a comprehensive understanding and answers to the following questions (among others):

- How do individuals and families among the declining group describe their Seattle experience?
- What types of jobs have they worked previously? What is their current occupation?
- What has contributed to their participation (or non-participation) in the local labor force?
- What influences the decisions that they make about their education and career path?
- In what ways are their basic needs being met? Are all of their basic needs being met?
- Are their education and training needs being met?
- How do they define a “good job” and a “living wage”?
- What does the term “career” mean to them? What does the term “job” mean to them?
- How is Seattle’s rising cost of living affect these individuals and their families?

These listening sessions should include an appropriate mix of Seattle residents (including heads of households, people of color and foreign-born residents) who are experiencing poverty among the declining group. The quantitative data highlights that differences exist between populations. As such, it is important to better understand how each group answers the questions above. It is likely some questions will result in similar answers across groups while some questions will result in differing answers. Table 3 provides an example sampling plan for these listening sessions.

**Table 1.  
Example Sampling Plan for Listening Sessions**

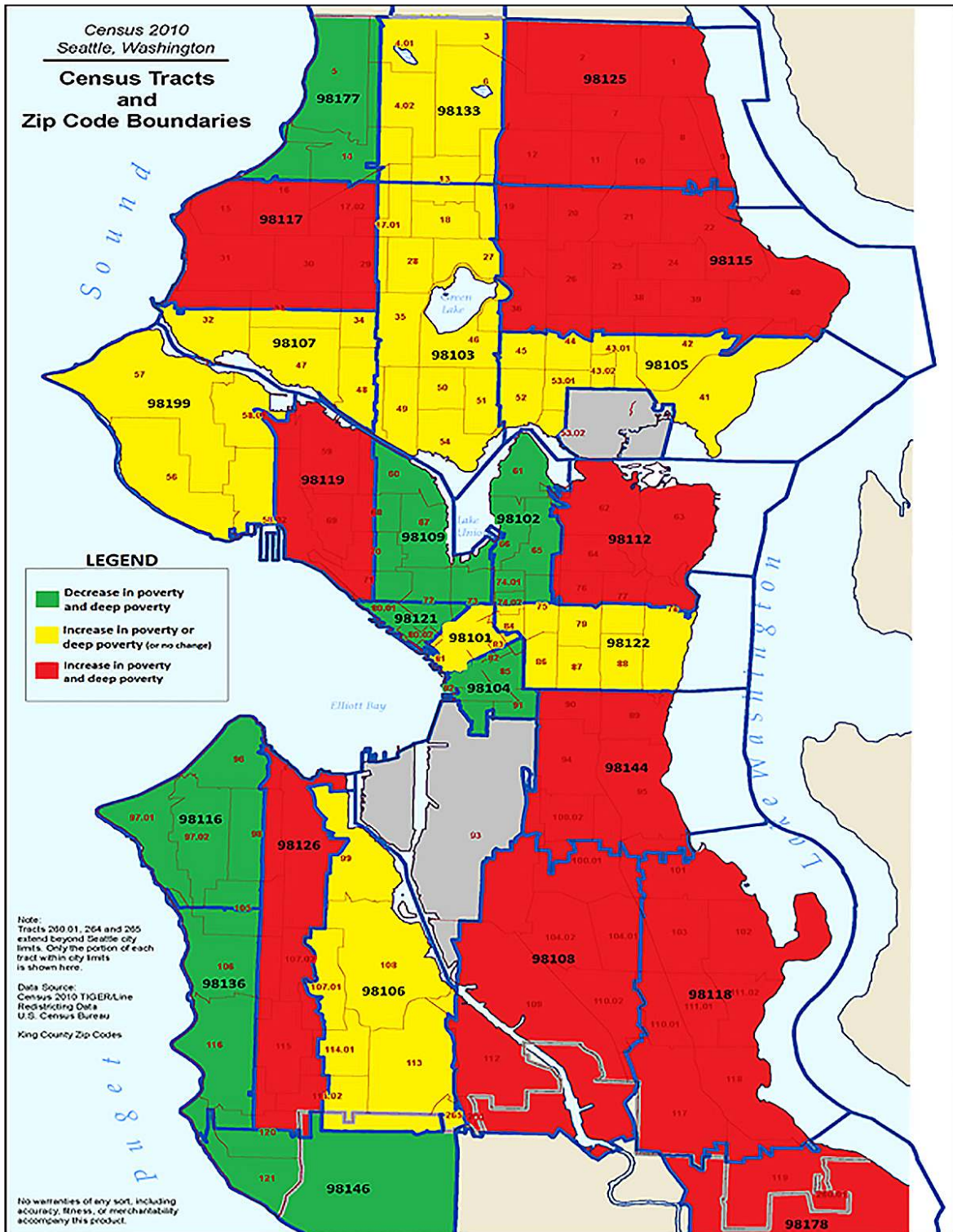
Race/Ethnicity	Total	Native	Foreign Born	
			Naturalized U.S. Citizen	Not a U.S. Citizen
White	15	5	5	5
Black or African American	15	5	5	5
American Indian and Alaska Native	15	5	5	5
Asian	15	5	5	5
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	15	5	5	5
Some Other Race	15	5	5	5
Two or More Races	15	5	5	5
Hispanic or Latino	15	5	5	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>

*Note: It is also important to ensure a mix of views from female and male residents within each group.*

The information gathered from the listening sessions can help focus the community toward appropriate strategies and solutions. For example, we may find that opportunities to improve English proficiency are not readily or easily accessible to residents among these zip codes. On the other hand, we may find that cultural differences are driving some of the outcomes among the declining group. Therefore, it is crucial to hear directly from these residents to seek answers to key questions and supplement our findings from quantitative data with qualitative information.

# APPENDICES

## Appendix A: Change in Poverty and Deep Poverty by Seattle Zip Code



## Appendix B: Per 1,000 Rate of Individuals Living in Deep Poverty and Below Poverty by Group

	Zip Code	2012		2015		Change	
		Deep Poverty Per 1,000	Below Poverty Per 1,000	Deep Poverty Per 1,000	Below Poverty Per 1,000	Deep Poverty Per 1,000	Below Poverty Per 1,000
Declining Group		<b>55</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>+14</b>	<b>+21</b>
	98108	57	134	93	212	+36	+78
	98118	86	195	95	221	+9	+26
	98126	65	139	84	165	+19	+26
	98178	55	132	70	155	+15	+23
	98144	51	138	69	155	+18	+17
	98125	64	133	79	149	+15	+16
	98115	50	82	61	97	+11	+15
	98117	24	52	32	55	+8	+3
	98112	37	63	42	68	+5	+5
98119	41	80	54	89	+13	+9	
Transitioning Group		<b>79</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>-6</b>
	98133	75	143	64	150	-11	+7
	98199	28	54	22	55	-6	+1
	98107	38	81	39	76	+1	-5
	98105	211	324	228	319	+17	-5
	98103	34	82	36	77	+2	-5
	98106	55	167	82	162	+27	-5
	98101	62	198	66	186	+4	-12
	98122	84	186	84	158	0	-28
Improving Group		<b>64</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-19</b>
	98177	31	55	24	52	-7	-3
	98116	37	72	32	65	-5	-7
	98136	47	67	37	54	-10	-13
	98109	49	100	44	86	-5	-14
	98102	52	104	45	84	-7	-20
	98146	65	173	46	150	-19	-23
	98121	129	181	75	158	-54	-23
	98104	178	386	144	299	-34	-87

## Appendix C: Per 1,000 Rate of Male Living Below Poverty by Group

	Zip Code	2012		2015		Change Since 2012 (Per 1,000 Male)	
		Male Population	Below Poverty Rate Per 1,000	Male Population	Below Poverty Rate Per 1,000		
Declining Group		<b>142,984</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>152,541</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>↑</b>	<b>+26</b>
	98108	11,812	118	12,333	192	↑	+74
	98118	20,655	180	21,552	224	↑	+44
	98126	9,541	125	10,902	154	↑	+29
	98178	11,823	134	12,060	159	↑	+25
	98144	13,180	126	13,974	150	↑	+24
	98119	9,602	85	11,092	102	↑	+17
	98115	22,960	92	24,648	108	↑	+16
	98125	17,927	122	18,990	138	↑	+16
	98112	10,410	56	11,232	70	↑	+14
98117	15,074	53	15,758	59	↑	+6	
Transitioning Group		<b>114,596</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>122,588</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>↓</b>	<b>-5</b>
	98199	9,578	41	9,806	54	↑	+13
	98133	21,102	136	22,364	139	↑	+3
	98103	22,456	65	23,951	66	↑	+1
	98107	10,932	76	11,848	76	---	0
	98101	5,325	198	6,234	197	↓	-1
	98105	18,340	313	18,719	306	↓	-7
	98106	12,035	172	11,850	150	↓	-22
	98122	14,828	166	17,816	143	↓	-23
Improving Group		<b>73,645</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>80,408</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>↓</b>	<b>-29</b>
	98116	10,403	62	11,172	58	↓	-4
	98136	6,784	81	7,142	63	↓	-18
	98177	9,479	62	9,440	42	↓	-20
	98102	10,838	98	12,834	76	↓	-22
	98109	11,028	99	12,434	69	↓	-30
	98146	12,581	153	13,283	114	↓	-39
	98121	6,539	180	7,459	138	↓	-42
	98104	5,993	357	6,644	280	↓	-77



## Appendix D: Per 1,000 Rate of Female Living Below Poverty by Group

	Zip Code	2012		2015		Change Since 2012 (Per 1,000 Female)	
		Female Population	Below Poverty Rate Per 1,000	Female Population	Below Poverty Rate Per 1,000		
Declining Group		<b>148,496</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>156,942</b>	<b>139</b>	↑	+16
	98108	11,568	150	12,080	232	↑	+82
	98126	10,459	152	11,594	175	↑	+23
	98178	12,708	130	13,242	152	↑	+22
	98125	17,902	145	20,067	160	↑	+15
	98115	23,173	72	25,226	86	↑	+14
	98118	22,618	209	22,978	219	↑	+10
	98144	12,703	151	13,945	160	↑	+9
	98117	16,056	51	15,956	51	---	0
	98119	10,227	76	11,041	76	---	0
98112	11,082	69	10,813	66	↓	-3	
Transitioning Group		<b>114,370</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>121,546</b>	<b>158</b>	↓	-8
	98133	22,505	149	23,282	160	↑	+11
	98106	11,304	162	12,684	172	↑	+10
	98105	18,118	335	18,214	333	↓	-2
	98199	10,663	65	10,950	57	↓	-8
	98107	10,784	85	11,633	77	↓	-8
	98103	22,164	100	24,456	87	↓	-13
	98101	4,392	199	4,941	172	↓	-27
98122	14,440	207	15,386	177	↓	-30	
Improving Group		<b>72,954</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>77,235</b>	<b>120</b>	↓	-9
	98177	9,908	49	9,847	61	↑	+12
	98109	10,083	101	11,861	103	↑	+2
	98121	5,153	184	5,557	185	↑	+1
	98136	7,654	54	8,215	47	↓	-7
	98146	11,807	194	13,168	186	↓	-8
	98116	12,451	81	12,619	71	↓	-10
	98102	10,940	110	10,804	93	↓	-17
	98104	4,958	420	5,164	324	↓	-96

## Appendix E: Per 1,000 Rate of Youth Under 18 Living Below Poverty by Group

	Zip Code	2012		2015		Change Since 2012 (Per 1,000 Youth Under the Age of 18)	
		Under 18 Population	Below Poverty Per 1,000	Under 18 Population	Below Poverty Per 1,000		
		<b>55,538</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>60,318</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>↑</b>	<b>+35</b>
Declining Group	98108	5,482	204	5,719	390	↑	+186
	98178	5,585	195	6,122	242	↑	+47
	98125	5,387	146	6,977	193	↑	+47
	98126	3,820	229	5,154	265	↑	+36
	98144	4,213	97	4,699	126	↑	+29
	98118	10,425	291	9,542	317	↑	+26
	98117	6,165	36	6,151	42	↑	+6
	98112	3,678	5	3,844	9	↑	+4
	98115	8,311	63	9,476	63	---	0
	98119	2,472	13	2,634	0	↓	-13
Transitioning Group		<b>32,145</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>33,766</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>↑</b>	<b>+2</b>
	98133	7,317	142	6,896	176	↑	+34
	98107	2,449	57	2,833	86	↑	+29
	98105	4,258	51	4,491	66	↑	+15
	98199	3,953	28	3,981	43	↑	+15
	98103	5,808	56	6,749	50	↓	-6
	98106	4,966	236	4,971	211	↓	-25
	98122	3,394	237	3,845	200	↓	-37
	98101	147	*	239	*	*	*
Improving Group		<b>20,185</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>21,079</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>↓</b>	<b>-31</b>
	98116	4,143	54	4,395	69	↑	+15
	98109	1,844	31	1,843	35	↑	+4
	98177	3,978	40	3,418	14	↓	-26
	98136	2,613	57	2,779	31	↓	-26
	98102	1,102	31	1,489	0	↓	-31
	98146	5,498	270	6,378	209	↓	-61
	98104	1,007	696	777	564	↓	-132
	98121	310	*	416	*	*	*

\* signifies low sample size with high margin of error

## Appendix F: Per 1,000 Rate of People of Color Living Below Poverty by Group

	Zip Code	2012		2015		Change Since 2012 (Per 1,000 People of Color)	
		People of Color Population	Below Poverty Rate Per 1,000	People of Color Population	Below Poverty Rate Per 1,000		
Declining Group		<b>110,750</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>118,841</b>	<b>219</b>	↑	<b>+46</b>
	98108	16,043	119	16,947	210	↑	+91
	98115	8,214	111	8,959	172	↑	+61
	98117	3,820	86	3,660	139	↑	+53
	98118	28,754	223	28,501	267	↑	+44
	98119	3,007	86	3,628	126	↑	+40
	98125	10,654	188	13,607	227	↑	+39
	98126	6,312	300	7,961	336	↑	+36
	98144	13,821	180	14,264	213	↑	+33
	98178	16,831	154	17,878	175	↑	+21
98112	3,294	121	3,436	132	↑	+11	
Transitioning Group		<b>58,648</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>65,657</b>	<b>243</b>	↑	<b>+1</b>
	98105	9,202	462	11,087	501	↑	+39
	98106	10,014	191	11,338	227	↑	+36
	98133	13,839	184	14,415	199	↑	+15
	98107	3,034	126	3,381	117	↓	-9
	98199	2,518	101	3,235	83	↓	-18
	98103	7,579	134	8,045	103	↓	-31
	98122	10,003	298	11,195	240	↓	-58
	98101	2,459	335	2,961	270	↓	-65
Improving Group		<b>33,719</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>40,426</b>	<b>197</b>	↓	<b>-29</b>
	98116	2,901	157	3,570	198	↑	+41
	98177	2,902	58	2,910	76	↑	+18
	98136	1,690	73	2,481	87	↑	+14
	98109	4,467	134	5,673	127	↓	-7
	98102	3,763	105	4,706	91	↓	-14
	98146	8,900	221	10,654	204	↓	-17
	98121	3,530	296	4,458	227	↓	-69
	98104	5,566	516	5,974	419	↓	-97

## Appendix G: Per 1,000 Rate of African American Living Below Poverty by Group

	Zip Code	2012		2015		Change Since 2012 (Per 1,000 African American)	
		African American Population	Below Poverty Rate Per 1,000	African American Population	Below Poverty Rate Per 1,000		
Declining Group		<b>36,356</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>34,518</b>	<b>317</b>	↑	<b>+63</b>
	98117	1,985	17	186	231	↑	+214
	98119	376	8	548	188	↑	+180
	98108	3,392	229	3,671	349	↑	+120
	98118	12,310	312	10,796	376	↑	+65
	98115	1,120	342	775	403	↑	+61
	98178	6,847	189	6,367	220	↑	+30
	98112	1,416	81	835	108	↑	+27
	98125	1,892	271	3,142	286	↑	+15
	98126	2,417	494	3,425	496	↑	+3
98144	4,601	233	4,773	219	↓	-14	
Transitioning Group		<b>14,065</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>13,808</b>	<b>321</b>	↑	<b>+50</b>
	98106	2,869	290	3,114	458	↑	+168
	98101	639	388	635	474	↑	+86
	98133	3,059	188	3,277	267	↑	+79
	98122	4,960	296	4,326	318	↑	+22
	98107	389	80	332	39	↓	-41
	98103	943	225	691	161	↓	-64
	98199	476	250	768	158	↓	-92
	98105	730	440	665	314	↓	-125
Improving Group		<b>6,290</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>6,572</b>	<b>401</b>	↑	<b>+14</b>
	98121	787	294	807	406	↑	+113
	98146	1,749	349	1,771	404	↑	+54
	98109	765	210	804	236	↑	+26
	98102	714	168	594	178	↑	+10
	98116	497	539	478	536	↓	-4
	98136	282	255	481	229	↓	-27
	98104	1,312	706	1,423	630	↓	-75
	98177	184	266	214	164	↓	-103

## Appendix H: Per 1,000 Rate of American Indian/ Alaskan Native Living Below Poverty by Group

	Zip Code	2012		2015		Change Since 2012 (Per 1,000 American Indian/ Alaskan Native Individuals)	
		American Indian/ Alaskan Native Population	Below Poverty Rate Per 1,000	American Indian/ Alaskan Native Population	Below Poverty Rate Per 1,000		
		<b>1,818</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>1,929</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>↑</b>	<b>+178</b>
Declining Group	98178	203	*	105	*	*	*
	98118	252	*	338	*	*	*
	98126	150	*	247	*	*	*
	98125	227	*	264	*	*	*
	98119	107	*	152	*	*	*
	98108	341	*	389	*	*	*
	98115	119	*	100	*	*	*
	98144	241	*	254	*	*	*
	98112	48	*	19	*	*	*
	98117	130	*	61	*	*	*
		<b>1,975</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>1,542</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>↓</b>	<b>-36</b>
Transitioning Group	98105	232	*	190	*	*	*
	98133	658	*	462	*	*	*
	98101	190	*	221	*	*	*
	98107	65	*	54	*	*	*
	98199	134	*	77	*	*	*
	98103	219	*	152	*	*	*
	98106	99	*	141	*	*	*
	98122	378	*	245	*	*	*
		<b>1,585</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>↑</b>	<b>+139</b>
Improving Group	98109	203	*	142	*	*	*
	98121	204	*	141	*	*	*
	98116	177	*	195	*	*	*
	98177	80	*	86	*	*	*
	98136	71	*	132	*	*	*
	98102	342	*	177	*	*	*
	98146	313	*	332	*	*	*
	98104	195	*	378	*	*	*

\* signifies low sample size with high margin of error

## Appendix I: Per 1,000 Rate of Asian Living Below Poverty by Group

	Zip Code	2012		2015		Change Since 2012 (Per 1,000 Asian)	
		Asian Population	Below Poverty Rate Per 1,000	Asian Population	Below Poverty Rate Per 1,000		
Declining Group		<b>53,756</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>55,995</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>↑</b>	<b>+35</b>
	98115	4,415	55	4,934	155	↑	+101
	98144	6,957	161	6,110	232	↑	+71
	98126	1,966	228	2,267	290	↑	+62
	98108	10,193	62	9,966	109	↑	+47
	98119	1,292	67	1,460	113	↑	+46
	98125	5,658	172	6,358	206	↑	+34
	98118	13,534	152	13,592	166	↑	+14
	98178	7,146	107	8,221	119	↑	+12
	98117	1,499	59	1,623	58	↓	-1
	98112	1,096	181	1,464	76	↓	-105
Transitioning Group		<b>26,050</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>28,670</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>↑</b>	<b>+6</b>
	98105	5,616	503	7,073	565	↑	+62
	98106	4,588	138	4,145	176	↑	+38
	98199	1,185	41	1,271	56	↑	+15
	98133	6,040	195	6,552	187	↓	-9
	98103	3,443	137	3,659	81	↓	-55
	98107	1,282	147	1,395	85	↓	-61
	98101	1,021	220	1,316	139	↓	-81
	98122	2,875	364	3,259	258	↓	-106
Improving Group		<b>16,209</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>18,745</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>↓</b>	<b>-47</b>
	98116	953	66	1,308	142	↑	+76
	98146	3,881	125	3,568	147	↑	+22
	98177	1,912	30	1,625	30	---	0
	98109	1,967	96	3,161	96	---	0
	98102	1,544	84	2,235	81	↓	-2
	98136	674	58	738	41	↓	-17
	98121	1,886	284	2,605	139	↓	-144
	98104	3,392	498	3,505	333	↓	-165

## Appendix J: Per 1,000 Rate of Hispanic/Latino Living Below Poverty by Group

	Zip Code	2012		2015		Change Since 2012 (Per 1,000 Hispanic/Latino)	
		Hispanic/Latino Population	Below Poverty Rate Per 1,000	Hispanic/Latino Population	Below Poverty Rate Per 1,000		
Declining Group		<b>18,893</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>22,205</b>	<b>230</b>	↑	<b>+12</b>
	98108	3,098	340	3,083	486	↑	+146
	98118	2,947	279	4,594	368	↑	+89
	98115	1,714	106	1,936	134	↑	+28
	98144	2,119	140	2,836	127	↓	-13
	98117	1,052	98	1,418	76	↓	-22
	98119	775	168	836	144	↓	-24
	98125	2,687	240	3,152	197	↓	-43
	98112	906	134	786	73	↓	-61
	98126	1,622	166	1,924	82	↓	-85
98178	1,973	253	1,640	140	↓	-113	
Transitioning Group		<b>15,457</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>16,064</b>	<b>189</b>	↓	<b>-45</b>
	98107	1,323	139	1,286	256	↑	+117
	98103	2,107	152	2,522	193	↑	+41
	98105	1,334	418	1,575	377	↓	-40
	98122	1,775	176	2,187	132	↓	-44
	98199	718	103	951	52	↓	-52
	98133	3,869	240	4,042	180	↓	-59
	98101	461	206	649	140	↓	-66
98106	3,870	296	2,852	165	↓	-131	
Improving Group		<b>10,972</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>12,566</b>	<b>184</b>	↓	<b>-82</b>
	98102	1,305	133	1,395	160	↑	+27
	98109	1,406	78	1,128	86	↑	+8
	98177	789	101	904	110	↑	+8
	98116	719	127	970	84	↓	-43
	98104	610	257	760	205	↓	-52
	98136	529	157	668	46	↓	-110
	98146	5,059	395	6,073	245	↓	-150
	98121	555	418	668	210	↓	-208

## Appendix K: Per 1,000 Rate of Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander Living Below Poverty by Group

	Zip Code	2012		2015		Change Since 2012 (Per 1,000 Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander)	
		Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander Population	Below Poverty Rate Per 1,000	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander Population	Below Poverty Rate Per 1,000		
Declining Group		<b>1,193</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>344</b>	↑	<b>+170</b>
	98115	120	*	11	*	*	*
	98178	12	*	461	*	*	*
	98117	10	*	30	*	*	*
	98119	0	*	18	*	*	*
	98112	0	*	0	*	*	*
	98126	0	*	19	*	*	*
	98144	143	*	23	*	*	*
	98108	300	*	264	*	↓	*
	98125	201	*	231	*	↓	*
	98118	407	*	261	*	↓	*
Transitioning Group		<b>978</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>181</b>	↓	<b>-97</b>
	98101	0	*	43	*	*	*
	98103	32	*	14	*	*	*
	98199	26	*	14	*	*	*
	98106	346	*	655	*	*	*
	98133	401	*	357	*	*	*
	98105	112	*	100	*	*	*
	98122	26	*	37	*	*	*
98107	35	*	22	*	*	*	
Improving Group		<b>942</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>1282</b>	<b>98</b>	↓	<b>-75</b>
	98121	0	*	0	*	*	*
	98177	0	*	19	*	*	*
	98116	74	*	35	*	*	*
	98102	0	*	42	*	*	*
	98136	57	*	0	*	*	*
	98104	14	*	8	*	*	*
	98109	6	*	24	*	*	*
	98146	791	205	1,154	107	↓	-97

\* signifies low sample size with high margin of error



## Appendix L: Per 1,000 Rate of Some Other Race Living Below Poverty by Group

	Zip Code	2012		2015		Change Since 2012 (Per 1,000 Some Other Race)	
		Some Other Race Population	Below Poverty Rate Per 1,000	Some Other Race Population	Below Poverty Rate Per 1,000		
Declining Group		<b>5,050</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>6,698</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>↑</b>	<b>+29</b>
	98118	626	144	999	461	↑	+318
	98115	353	51	673	263	↑	+212
	98117	310	113	339	295	↑	+182
	98125	1,101	111	1,384	289	↑	+178
	98108	600	287	978	320	↑	+33
	98112	99	81	130	23	↓	-58
	98126	408	250	632	155	↓	-95
	98178	1,033	283	801	39	↓	-244
	98119	197	548	181	260	↓	-289
	98144	323	461	581	34	↓	-427
Transitioning Group		<b>3,941</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>4,544</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>↓</b>	<b>-28</b>
	98103	524	97	522	301	↑	+203
	98199	132	0	133	113	↑	+113
	98122	357	134	941	216	↑	+81
	98107	201	139	268	205	↑	+66
	98105	620	571	503	575	↑	+4
	98101	164	171	257	74	↓	-97
	98133	1,121	226	1,375	119	↓	-106
	98106	822	213	545	94	↓	-119
Improving Group		<b>2,869</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>3,630</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>↓</b>	<b>-93</b>
	98177	82	0	201	234	↑	+234
	98109	439	59	177	226	↑	+167
	98104	262	290	291	430	↑	+139
	98102	180	83	207	145	↑	+62
	98136	37	0	204	0	---	0
	98116	183	333	377	210	↓	-124
	98146	1,497	393	1,885	206	↓	-187
	98121	189	466	288	122	↓	-344

## Appendix M: Per 1,000 Rate of Two or More Races Living Below Poverty by Group

	Zip Code	2012		2015		Change Since 2012 (Per 1,000 Two or More Races)	
		Two or More Races Population	Below Poverty Rate Per 1,000	Two or More Races Population	Below Poverty Rate Per 1,000		
Declining Group		<b>14,138</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>18,373</b>	<b>191</b>	↑	<b>+63</b>
	98108	1,217	202	1,679	443	↑	+240
	98144	1,556	57	2,523	207	↑	+150
	98112	635	107	988	251	↑	+144
	98117	1,703	72	1,421	187	↑	+115
	98118	1,625	177	2,515	236	↑	+59
	98119	1,035	60	1,259	93	↑	+33
	98178	1,590	142	1,923	166	↑	+24
	98115	2,087	131	2,466	106	↓	-25
	98125	1,575	154	2,228	127	↓	-28
	98126	1,115	166	1,371	109	↓	-57
Transitioning Group		<b>11,648</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>15,851</b>	<b>154</b>	↓	<b>-7</b>
	98107	1,062	108	1,310	159	↑	+50
	98133	2,560	125	2,392	166	↑	+41
	98105	1,892	345	2,556	378	↓	+34
	98122	1,407	112	2,387	103	↓	-8
	98103	2,418	94	3,007	83	↓	-11
	98106	1,290	108	2,738	69	↓	-39
	98199	574	124	972	65	↓	-59
	98101	445	429	489	245	↓	-184
Improving Group		<b>5,824</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>8,614</b>	<b>129</b>	↑	<b>+19</b>
	98104	391	107	369	260	↑	+153
	98146	669	93	1,944	195	↑	+102
	98116	1,017	62	1,177	123	↑	+61
	98136	569	0	926	43	↑	+43
	98121	464	325	617	345	↑	+20
	98177	644	75	765	85	↑	+10
	98102	983	54	1,451	38	↓	-16
	98109	1,087	205	1,365	86	↓	-119

## Appendix N: Per 1,000 Rate of White Living Below Poverty by Group

	Zip Code	2012		2015		Change Since 2012 (Per 1,000 White)	
		White Population	Below Poverty Rate Per 1,000	White Population	Below Poverty Rate Per 1,000		
Declining Group		<b>180,986</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>190,642</b>	<b>88</b>	↑	+5
	98108	7,337	167	7,466	216	↑	+49
	98178	7,700	85	7,424	108	↑	+23
	98126	13,944	61	14,535	71	↑	+10
	98115	37,919	75	40,915	81	↑	+6
	98144	12,062	91	13,655	95	↑	+4
	98112	18,198	52	18,609	56	↑	+4
	98119	16,822	79	18,505	82	↑	+3
	98118	14,519	139	16,029	141	↑	+2
	98125	25,175	110	25,450	108	↓	-2
	98117	27,310	47	28,054	44	↓	-3
Transitioning Group		<b>170,318</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>178,477</b>	<b>116</b>	↓	-11
	98133	29,768	123	31,231	127	↑	+4
	98101	7,258	152	8,214	156	↑	+4
	98199	17,723	47	17,521	50	↑	+2
	98103	37,041	71	40,362	72	↑	+1
	98107	18,682	73	20,100	70	↓	-3
	98122	19,265	128	22,007	117	↓	-11
	98105	27,256	277	25,846	242	↓	-35
	98106	13,325	150	13,196	105	↓	-45
Improving Group		<b>112,880</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>117,217</b>	<b>77</b>	↓	-20
	98177	16,485	55	16,377	48	↓	-7
	98121	8,162	132	8,558	122	↓	-10
	98109	16,644	90	18,622	73	↓	-17
	98136	12,748	66	12,876	48	↓	-18
	98116	19,953	60	20,221	41	↓	-19
	98102	18,015	104	18,932	82	↓	-22
	98146	15,488	145	15,797	113	↓	-32
	98104	5,385	251	5,834	177	↓	-74

## Appendix O: Per 1,000 Rate of Foreign Born Living Below Poverty by Group

	Zip Code	2012		2015		Change Since 2012 (Per 1,000 Foreign Born)	
		Foreign Born Population	Below Poverty Rate Per 1,000	Foreign Born Population	Below Poverty Rate Per 1,000		
Declining Group		<b>61,599</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>66,701</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>↑</b>	<b>+25</b>
	98108	10,193	95	9,897	168	↑	+73
	98115	5,656	83	6,311	138	↑	+55
	98118	15,938	231	15,817	269	↑	+38
	98144	6,860	193	7,022	210	↑	+17
	98126	2,874	248	3,983	258	↑	+10
	98125	7,847	224	9,154	233	↑	+9
	98112	1,980	127	2,374	122	↓	-5
	98117	2,606	72	2,757	63	↓	-9
	98119	1,707	125	2,323	115	↓	-10
98178	5,938	202	7,063	167	↓	-35	
Transitioning Group		<b>37,060</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>39,472</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>↑</b>	<b>+3</b>
	98105	5,678	401	7,114	474	↑	+73
	98103	4,503	97	5,090	116	↑	+19
	98199	2,749	109	2,613	122	↑	+13
	98122	4,766	351	5,104	340	↓	-11
	98106	6,654	210	5,988	189	↓	-21
	98133	8,779	231	9,054	201	↓	-30
	98101	1,623	189	2,197	137	↓	-52
98107	2,308	156	2,312	95	↓	-61	
Improving Group		<b>23,609</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>27,719</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>↓</b>	<b>-62</b>
	98102	2,633	65	3,181	82	↑	+17
	98136	949	50	993	46	↓	-4
	98177	2,594	103	2,540	77	↓	-26
	98109	2,527	122	4,289	95	↓	-27
	98116	1,852	193	2,576	157	↓	-36
	98146	6,472	229	6,140	180	↓	-49
	98104	3,894	505	4,304	401	↓	-104
98121	2,688	323	3,696	156	↓	-167	

## Appendix P: Per 1,000 Rate of Native Living Below Poverty by Group

	Zip Code	2012		2015		Change Since 2012 (Per 1,000 Native)	
		Native Population	Below Poverty Rate Per 1,000	Native Population	Below Poverty Rate Per 1,000		
Declining Group		<b>229,881</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>242,782</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>↑</b>	<b>+20</b>
	98108	13,187	163	14,516	242	↑	+79
	98178	18,593	110	18,239	151	↑	+41
	98126	17,126	121	18,513	145	↑	+24
	98118	27,335	174	28,713	196	↑	+22
	98144	19,023	119	20,897	137	↑	+18
	98125	27,982	108	29,903	124	↑	+16
	98119	18,122	76	19,810	86	↑	+10
	98115	40,477	82	43,563	91	↑	+9
	98112	19,512	56	19,671	62	↑	+6
98117	28,524	50	28,957	54	↑	+4	
Transitioning Group		<b>191,906</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>204,662</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>↓</b>	<b>-8</b>
	98133	34,828	121	36,592	137	↑	+16
	98106	16,685	150	18,546	153	↑	+3
	98107	19,408	72	21,169	74	↑	+2
	98199	17,492	45	18,143	46	↑	+1
	98101	8,094	200	8,978	198	↓	-2
	98103	40,117	80	43,317	72	↓	-8
	98105	30,780	310	29,819	283	↓	-27
	98122	24,502	154	28,098	126	↓	-28
Improving Group		<b>122,990</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>129,924</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>↓</b>	<b>-13</b>
	98121	9,004	139	9,320	159	↑	+20
	98177	16,793	48	16,747	48	---	0
	98116	21,002	62	21,215	53	↓	-9
	98146	17,916	152	20,311	140	↓	-12
	98136	13,489	68	14,364	55	↓	-13
	98109	18,584	97	20,006	84	↓	-13
	98102	19,145	109	20,457	84	↓	-25
98104	7,057	320	7,504	241	↓	-79	

## Appendix Q: Per 100 Rate of Families with Children Living Below Poverty by Group

	Zip Code	2012		2015		Change Since 2012 (Per 100 Families with Children)	
		Families with Children	Below Poverty Rate Per 100	Families with Children	Below Poverty Rate Per 100		
Declining Group		<b>31,916</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>34,188</b>	<b>13</b>	↑	+2
	98108	2,953	17	2,780	27	↑	+10
	98144	2,752	9	2,991	12	↑	+3
	98125	3,522	11	4,121	14	↑	+3
	98118	5,145	21	5,084	24	↑	+3
	98126	2,281	15	2,812	18	↑	+3
	98115	5,024	5	5,711	6	↑	+1
	98117	3,770	3	3,734	4	↑	+1
	98178	2,825	17	3,135	18	---	+1
	98112	2,049	1	2,237	1	---	0
	98119	1,595	1	1,583	0	↓	-1
Transitioning Group		<b>19,698</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20,856</b>	<b>11</b>	↑	+1
	98133	4,418	12	4,324	16	↑	+4
	98107	1,715	6	1,967	9	↑	+3
	98106	2,761	17	2,834	18	↑	+1
	98199	2,323	2	2,375	3	↑	+1
	98105	2,482	5	2,542	6	↑	+1
	98103	3,809	4	4,403	5	↑	+1
	98101	144	38	186	38	---	0
	98122	2,046	22	2,225	15	↓	-7
Improving Group		<b>12,441</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12,827</b>	<b>8</b>	↓	-3
	98121	307	9	397	13	↑	+4
	98116	2,474	4	2,623	6	↑	+2
	98109	1,276	2	1,286	3	↑	+1
	98136	1,672	3	1,793	2	↓	-1
	98177	2,366	3	2,085	1	↓	-2
	98102	815	4	1,030	0	↓	-4
	98146	3,054	25	3,182	18	↓	-7
	98104	477	58	431	33	↓	-25

## Appendix R: Per 100 Rate of Families with Children Headed by a Female with No Husband Present Living Below Poverty by Group

	Zip Code	2012		2015		Change Since 2012 (Per 100 Families Headed by a Female Householder)	
		Families with Children Headed by Female Households	Below Poverty Rate Per 100	Families with Children Headed by Female Households	Below Poverty Rate Per 100		
Declining Group		<b>7,192</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7,725</b>	<b>32</b>	↑	+5
	98108	906	38	957	57	↑	+19
	98118	1,485	35	1,476	44	↑	+9
	98117	305	9	437	18	↑	+9
	98144	759	13	775	21	↑	+8
	98115	657	13	629	20	↑	+7
	98178	1,128	25	1,332	24	↓	-1
	98126	619	39	803	38	↓	-1
	98112	300	6	215	5	↓	-1
	98125	833	36	967	32	↓	-4
98119	200	11	134	0	↓	-11	
Transitioning Group		<b>4,169</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4,514</b>	<b>23</b>	↓	-2
	98107	366	8	204	15	↑	+7
	98101	65	65	53	70	↑	+5
	98133	1,184	27	1,204	27	---	0
	98199	181	5	298	3	↓	-2
	98106	949	22	1,052	20	↓	-2
	98122	680	42	736	39	↓	-3
	98105	263	16	337	12	↓	-4
98103	481	25	630	19	↓	-6	
Improving Group		<b>2,593</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2,171</b>	<b>18</b>	↓	-10
	98136	333	0	288	18	↑	+18
	98109	218	6	179	10	↑	+4
	98116	548	11	557	9	↓	-2
	98177	239	16	229	5	↓	-11
	98146	838	51	637	29	↓	-22
	98104	239	61	112	36	↓	-25
	98102	124	27	169	0	↓	-27
	98121	54	*	26	*	*	*

\* signifies low sample size with high margin of error

## Appendix S: Per 100 Rate of Families with Children Headed by a Married Couple Living Below Poverty by Group

	Zip Code	2012		2015		Change Since 2012 (Per 100 Families Headed by a Married Couple)	
		Families with Children Headed by Married Couple Households	Below Poverty Rate Per 100	Families with Children Headed by Married Couple Households	Below Poverty Rate Per 100		
Declining Group		<b>22,676</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>23,841</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>↑</b>	<b>+1</b>
	98126	1,542	5	1,781	11	↑	+6
	98125	2,457	4	2,678	9	↑	+5
	98108	1,851	7	1,595	9	↑	+2
	98118	3,140	12	3,126	13	↑	+1
	98115	4,133	3	4,822	4	↑	+1
	98112	1,674	0	1,895	1	↑	+1
	98119	1,363	0	1,418	0	---	0
	98117	3,195	2	3,080	1	↓	-1
	98144	1,747	5	1,853	2	↓	-3
98178	1,574	12	1,593	7	↓	-5	
Transitioning Group		<b>14,179</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14,996</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>↓</b>	<b>-1</b>
	98133	2,904	5	2,847	7	↑	+2
	98103	3,088	1	3,525	2	↑	+1
	98199	2,043	2	1,905	3	↑	+1
	98107	1,238	4	1,547	4	---	0
	98105	2,117	3	2,148	3	---	0
	98122	1,193	10	1,349	4	↓	-6
	98106	1,517	15	1,583	4	↓	-11
	98101	79	16	92	0	↓	-16
Improving Group		<b>9,011</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9,793</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>0</b>
	98109	964	2	1,057	2	---	0
	98102	661	0	834	0	---	0
	98116	1,870	3	1,952	3	---	0
	98136	1,244	4	1,388	3	↓	-1
	98177	2,031	1	1,807	0	↓	-1
	98146	1,857	10	2,122	7	↓	-3
	98121	253	11	371	7	↓	-4
	98104	131	31	262	21	↓	-10



## Appendix T: Per 100 Rate of Families with 3 or More Children Living Below Poverty by Group

	Zip Code	2012		2015		Change Since 2012 (Per 100 families with 3+ Children)	
		Families with 3+ Children	Below Poverty Rate Per 100	Families with 3+ Children	Below Poverty Rate Per 100		
Declining Group		<b>4,688</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4,949</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>↑</b>	<b>12</b>
	98126	312	5	480	48	↑	+43
	98108	497	31	680	55	↑	+24
	98178	816	22	781	39	↑	+17
	98118	1,227	34	940	47	↑	+13
	98144	236	18	268	27	↑	+9
	98125	327	30	529	35	↑	+5
	98117	421	9	357	10	↑	+1
	98112	289	0	254	0	---	0
	98119	111	0	91	0	---	0
98115	452	18	569	9	↓	-9	
Transitioning Group		<b>2,173</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2,186</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>↑</b>	<b>+5</b>
	98133	406	17	332	30	↑	+13
	98122	254	30	308	42	↑	+12
	98199	341	0	367	10	↑	+10
	98103	262	4	244	9	↑	+5
	98105	264	8	409	9	↑	+1
	98107	110	0	71	0	---	0
	98106	536	37	455	34	↓	-3
98101	0	*	0	*	*	*	
Improving Group		<b>1,317</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>↓</b>	<b>-9</b>
	98104	106	79	61	84	↑	+5
	98116	258	0	285	0	---	0
	98109	28	0	52	0	---	0
	98136	106	0	98	0	---	0
	98102	29	0	69	0	---	0
	98177	195	7	206	0	↓	-7
	98146	595	41	711	27	↓	-14
98121	0	*	0	*	*	*	

\* signifies low sample size with high margin of error

# Appendix U: Patterns in Selected Occupations by Race and Group

