Data Training for South King County Cities
February 16, 2016

Communities Count

Providing data. Inspiring action

Using data to support your case

Data support for human services project

Project Objective

Provide human services and referrals to refugees and other immigrants from Vanuatu to help them navigate the social services system, find living wage employment, and understand forms and documents.   Locations: Kent and Auburn

Take-home points

- **Know your audience.**

- **Know what story you want to tell.**

- **Match the data to your story.**

- **Use qualitative data effectively.**

Training overview

- **Identifying your story**

- **Making a case with data**

- Finding the data to tell your story

- Collecting primary data

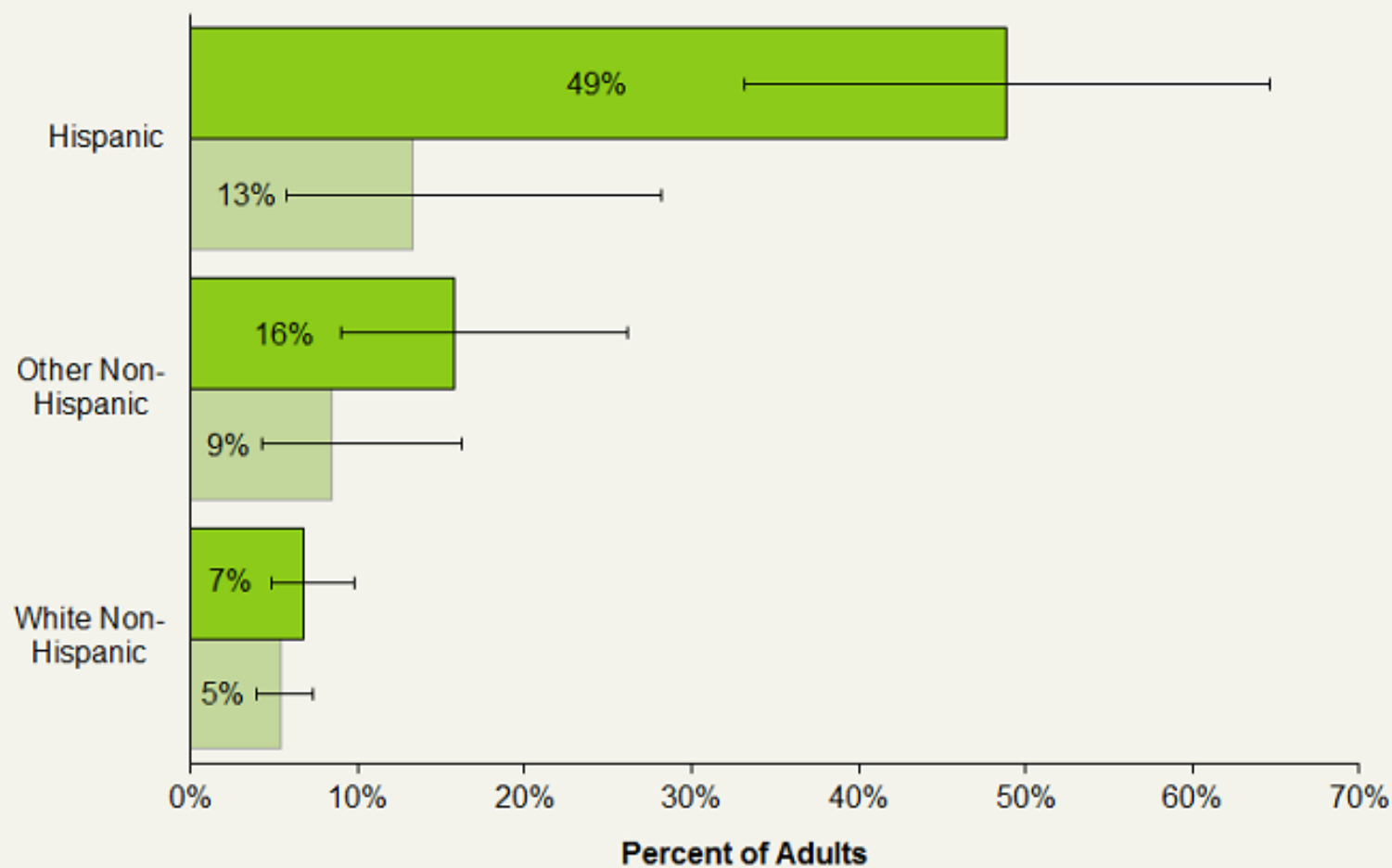- Using qualitative data

- Asking key questions

Story about Population

Food Hardship in King County for Hispanic Households with Children

AUDIENCE: 2012 WA State Legislature

Adults who ran out of food, children in household by race/ethnicity, King County (2010)

Hispanic
- 49% (Children in Household)
- 13% (No Children in Household)

Other Non-Hispanic
- 16% (Children in Household)
- 9% (No Children in Household)

White Non-Hispanic
- 7% (Children in Household)
- 5% (No Children in Household)

Percent of Adults

Legend:
- ■ Children in Household
- ■ No Children in Household
- ├───┤: Confidence interval shows range that includes true value 95% of the time.
- *See Notes & Sources for additional details.*

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

COMMUNITIES COUNT, 1/2012

Story about Change over Time

Food Hardship in King County for Households with/without Children

AUDIENCES: Human services agencies, non-profit organizations; policymakers; philanthropies
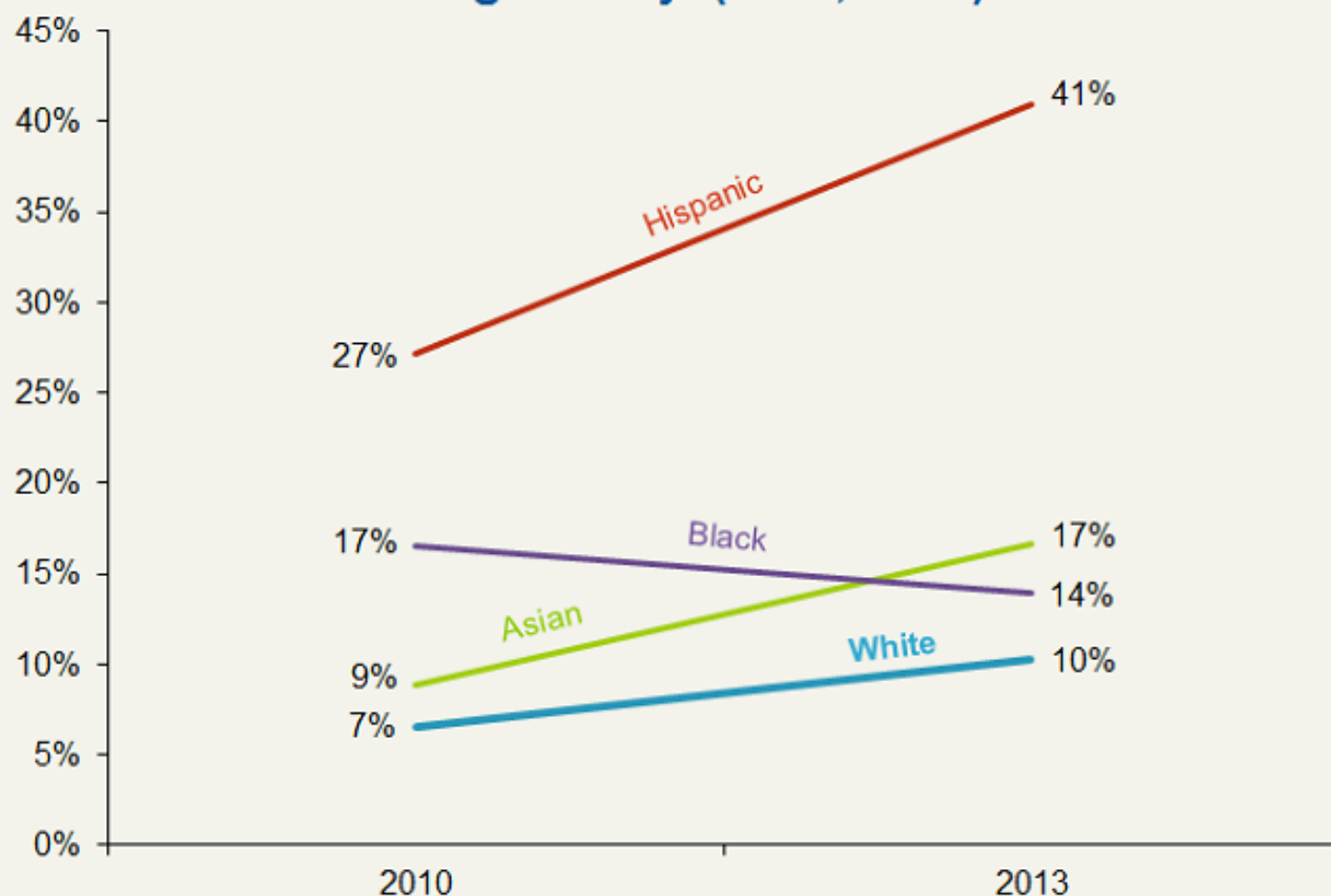
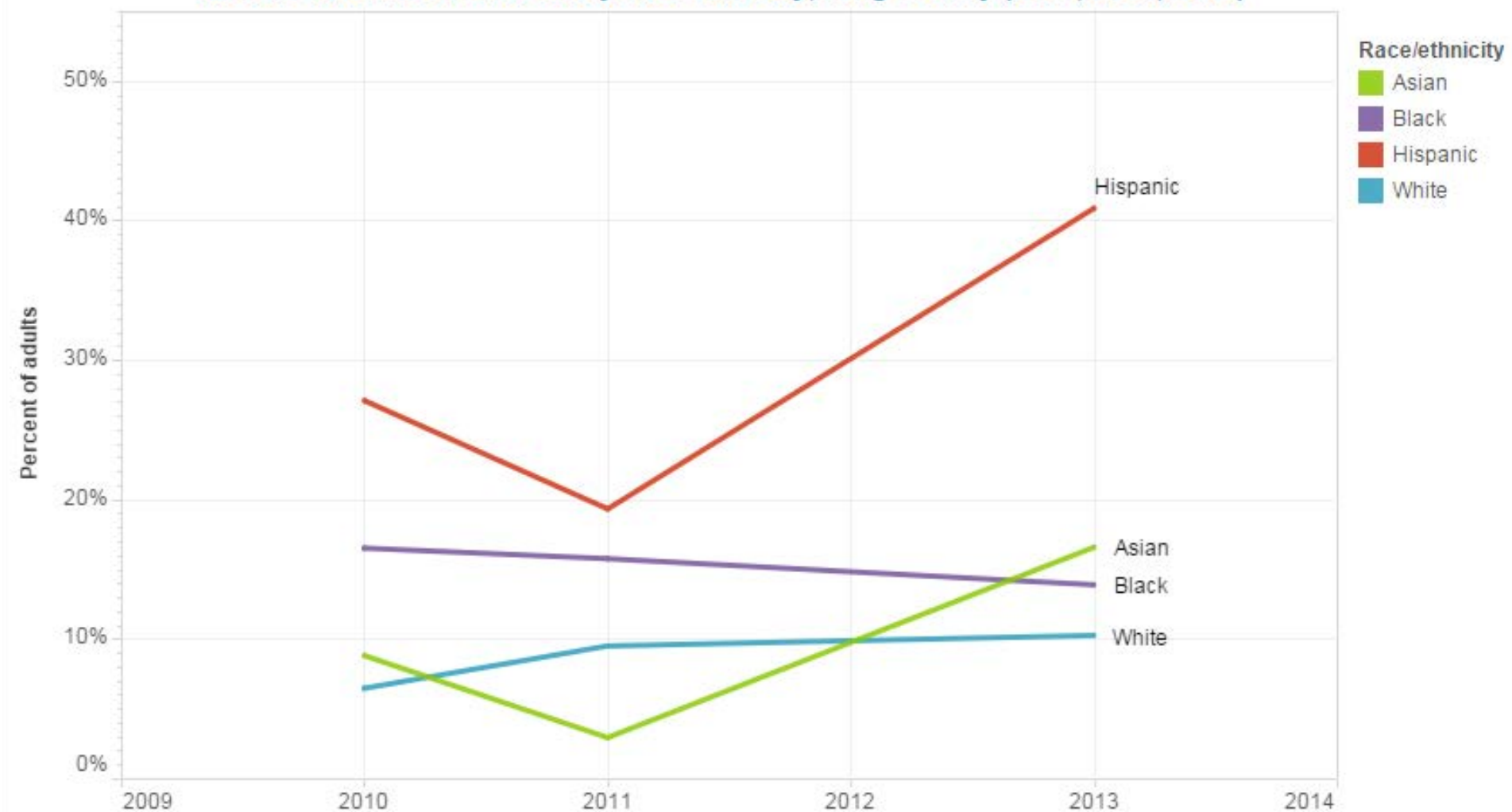# Adults who ran out of food by children in household, King County (2010-2013)

Children in household

No Children in household

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Children in household	12%	14%	12%	12%
No Children in household	7%	9%	11%	14%
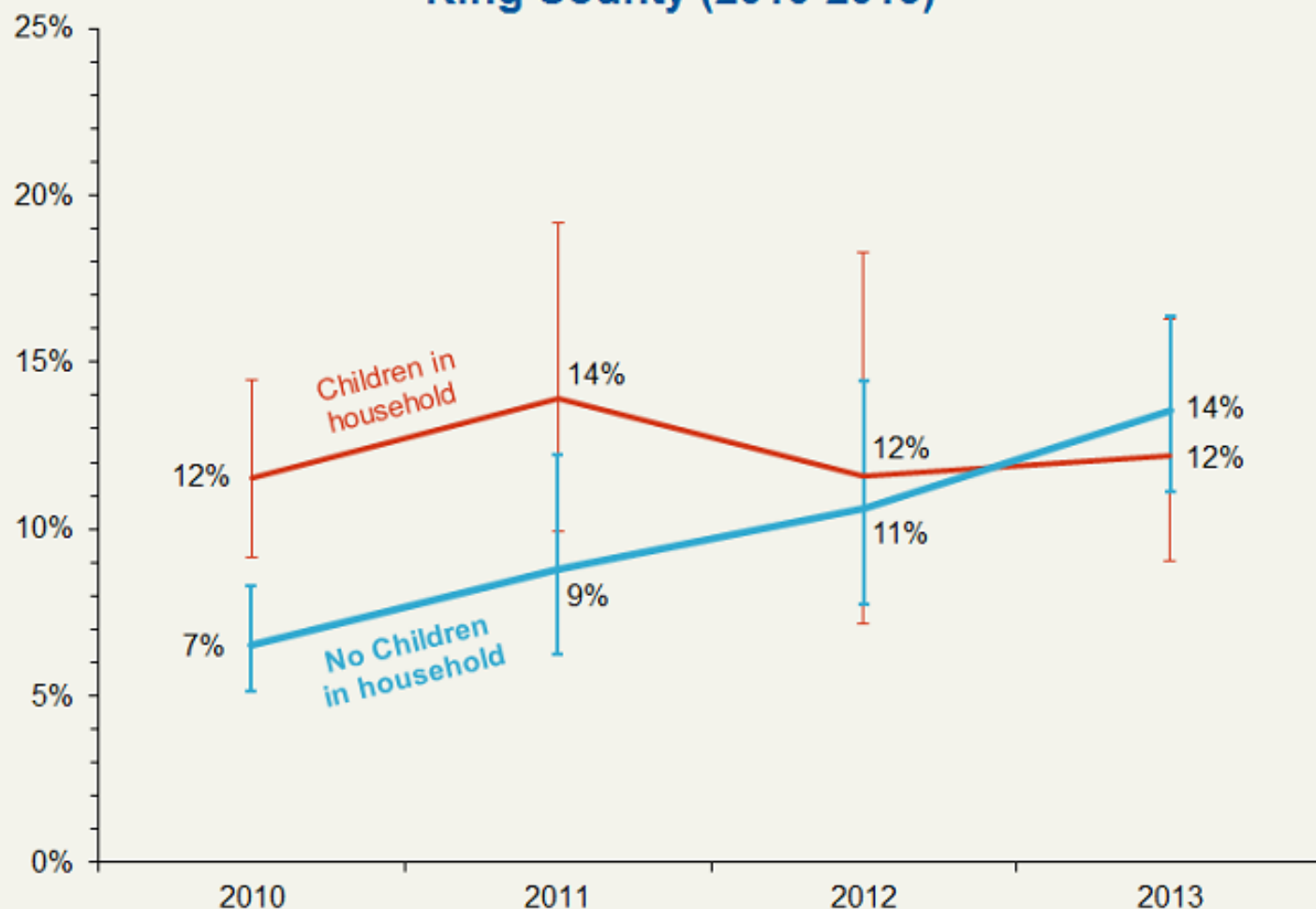
Thicker line for "no children in household" reflects significant difference between 2010 and 2013 values. ⊢——⊣: Confidence interval shows range that includes true value 95% of the time. *Use caution in comparing pre-2011 data with data from later years. See Notes & Sources for more detail.*

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

COMMUNITIES COUNT 12/2015

Adults who ran out of food by race/ethnicity, King County (2010, 2013)

Thicker line for "white" reflects significant difference between 2010 and 2013 values. *Use caution in comparing pre-2011 data with data from later years. Data for "Asian" does not meet precision standard; interpret with caution. See Notes & Sources for more detail.*

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

COMMUNITIES COUNT, 11/2015

Adults who ran out of food by race/ethnicity, King County (2010, 2011, 2013)
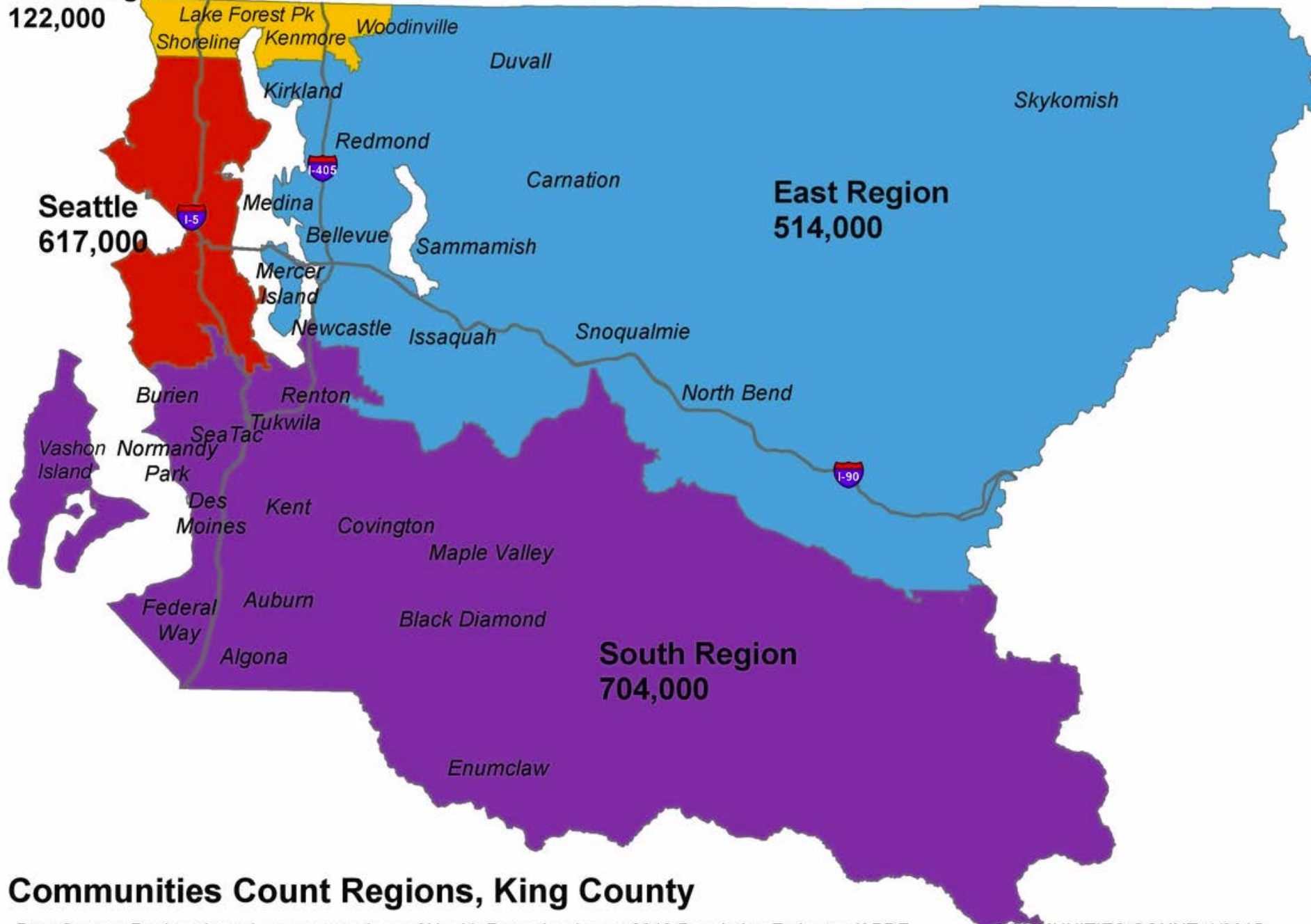
Story about Place

Food Hardship in King County Regions

AUDIENCES: City planners; human services agencies; non-profit organizations; policymakers; philanthropies

North Region
122,000

Bothell

Lake Forest Pk
Shoreline | Kenmore | Woodinville

Kirkland

Duvall

Skykomish

Redmond

I-405

Seattle
617,000

Medina

I-5

Carnation

East Region
514,000

Bellevue

Mercer
Island

Sammamish

Newcastle | Issaquah

Snoqualmie

Burien | Renton

Tukwila

North Bend

SeaTac

Vashon | Normandy
Island | Park

I-90

Des
Moines | Kent

Covington

Maple Valley

Federal | Auburn
Way

Black Diamond

South Region
704,000

Algona

Enumclaw
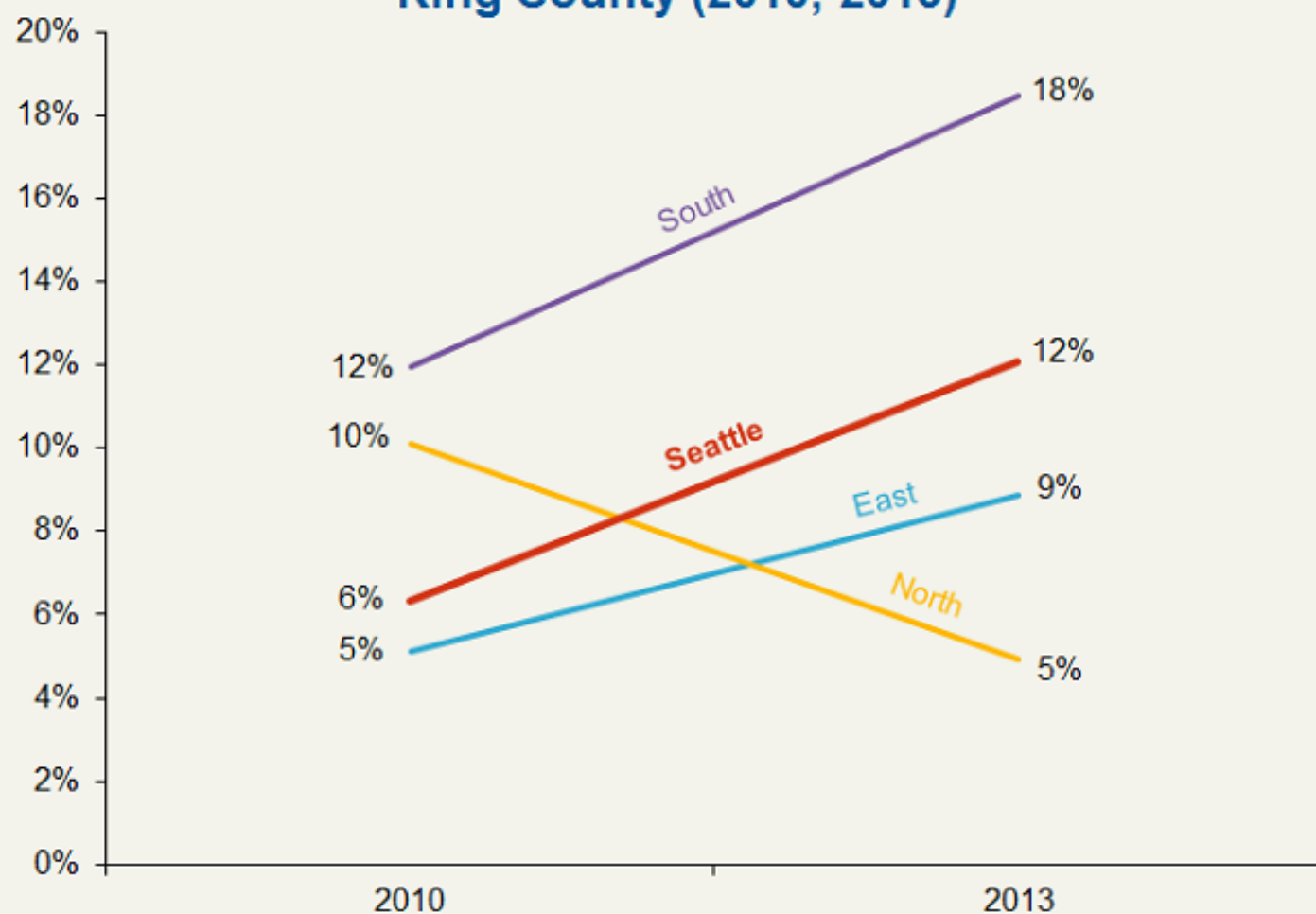
Communities Count Regions, King County

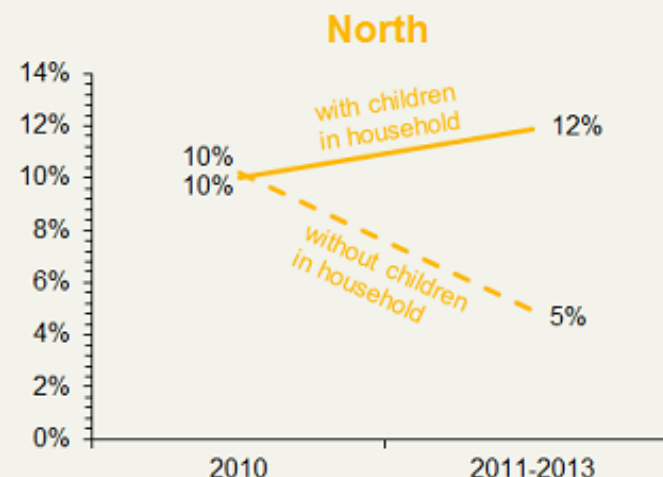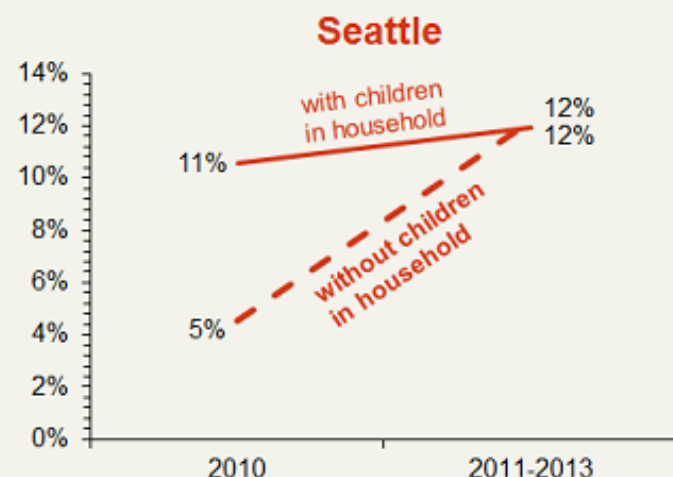Data Source: Regions based on aggregrations of Health Reporting Areas. 2012 Population Estimates/APDE.

COMMUNITIES COUNT, 1/2015.

Adults who ran out of food by region, King County (2010, 2013)

South — 12% (2010) to 18% (2013)
Seattle — 6% (2010) to 12% (2013)
North — 10% (2010) to 5% (2013)
East — 5% (2010) to 9% (2013)

Thicker line for Seattle reflects significant difference between 2010 and 2013 values. *Use caution in comparing pre-2011 data with data from later years. Data for "north" does not meet precision standard; interpret with caution. See Notes & Sources for more detail.*

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System   COMMUNITIES COUNT, 11/2015

Adults who ran out of food, children in household by region, King County (2010, 2011-2013 average)

South

- with children in household: 16% (2010) → 20% (2011-2013)
- without children in household: 10% (2010) → 13% (2011-2013)

East

- with children in household: 8% (2010) → 3% (2011-2013)
- without children in household: 3% (2010) → 9% (2011-2013)

Seattle

- with children in household: 11% (2010) → 12% (2011-2013)
- without children in household: 5% (2010) → 12% (2011-2013)

North

- with children in household: 10% (2010) → 12% (2011-2013)
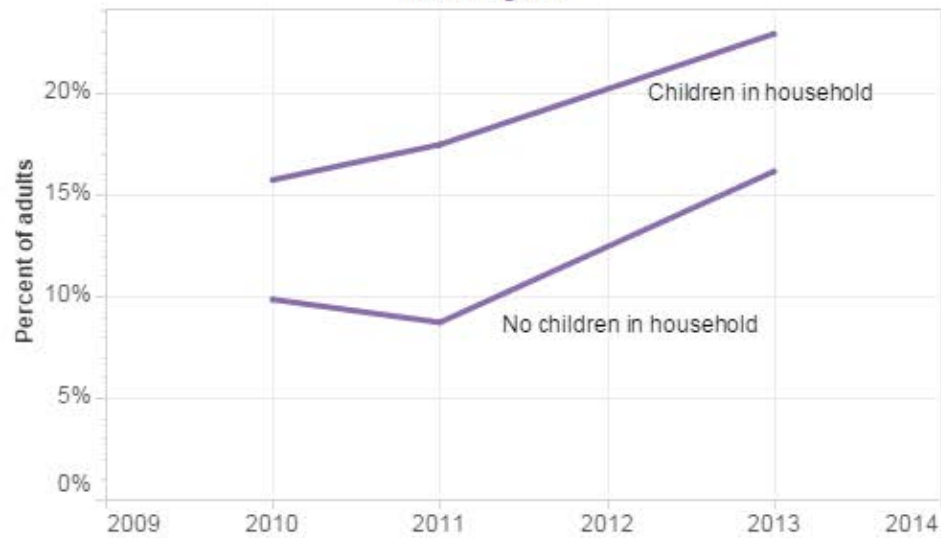- without children in household: 10% (2010) → 5% (2011-2013)

Thicker, dashed lines for "east" and Seattle reflect significant differences between 2010 and 2011-2013 (average) values. *Use caution in comparing pre-2011 data with data from later years. Data for "north" does not meet precision standard; interpret with caution. See Notes & Sources for more detail.*

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

COMMUNITIES COUNT, 12/2015

Adults who ran out of food, children in household by region, King County (2010, 2011, 2013)

South region

Percent of adults

Children in household

No children in household

East region

Percent of adults

No children in household

Children in household

Seattle

Percent of adults

No children in household

Children in household

North region

Percent of adults

Children in household

No children in household
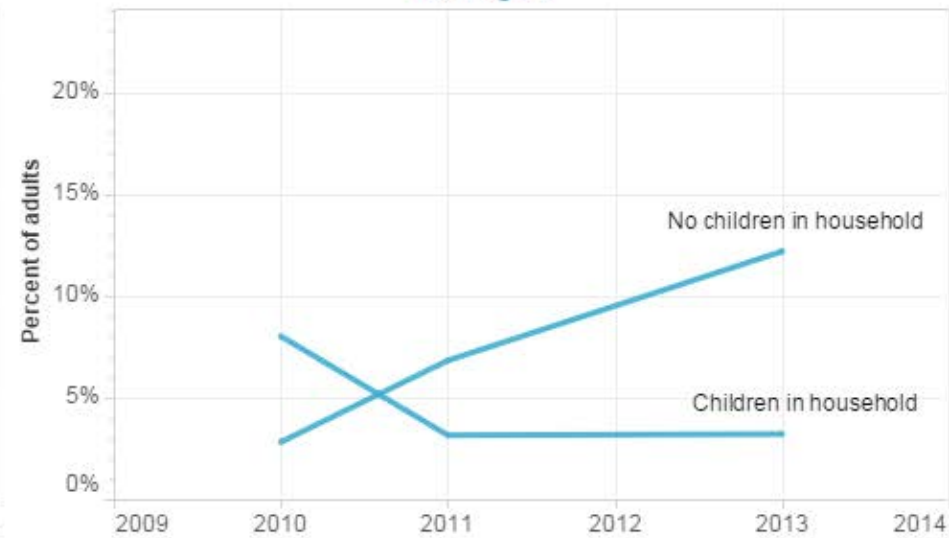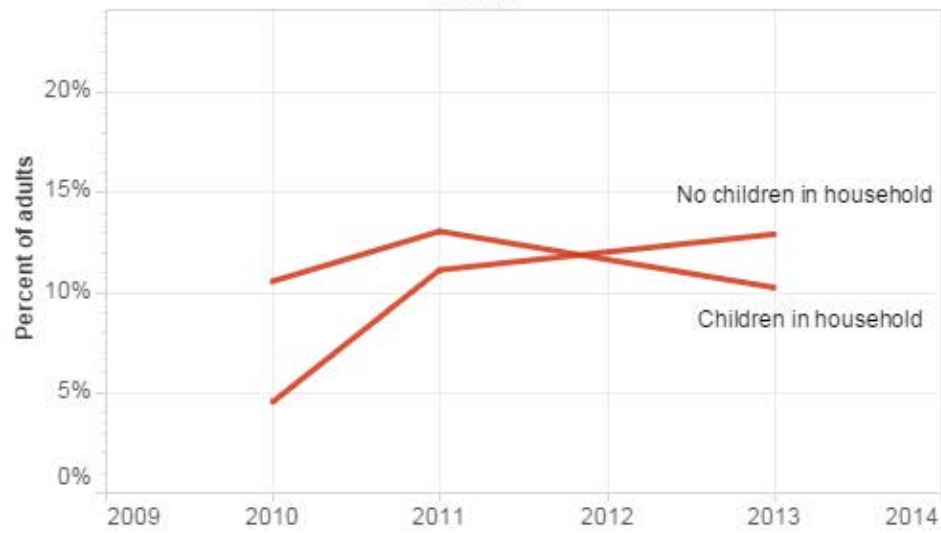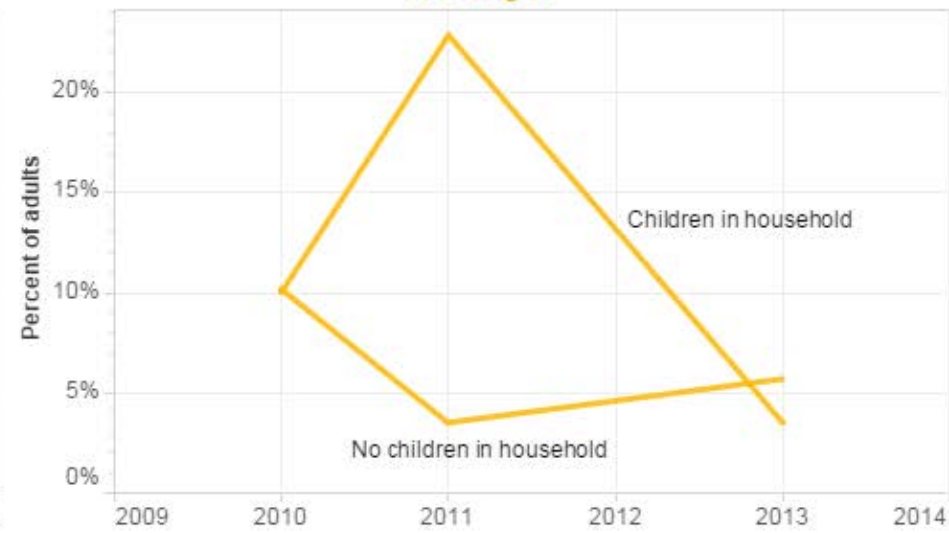
Percent youth served by Basic Food, King County (2002-14)

	SeaTac	Federal Way	King County	Seattle	Kenmore	Mercer Island
2002	23.8%	17.0%	11.4%	14.5%	4.7%	0.4%
2008	30.4%	26.7%	14.3%	15.8%	6.2%	0.7%
2014	58.3%	46.1%	25.9%	24.4%	13.5%	2.4%

Data Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey

COMMUNITIES COUNT, 06/2015
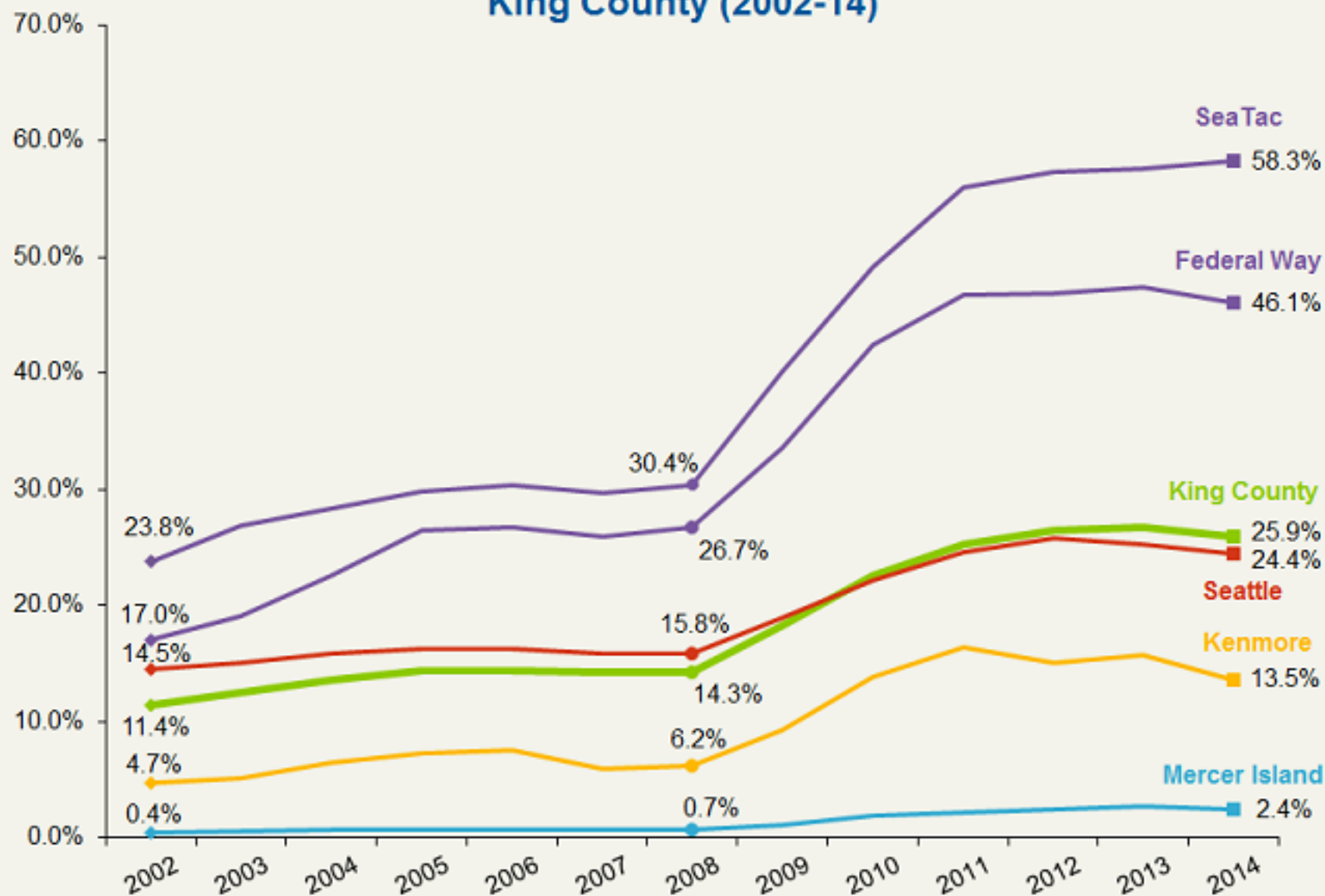
Basic Food participation by all ages, King County cities (2002-2014)

Percent of population vs. Year
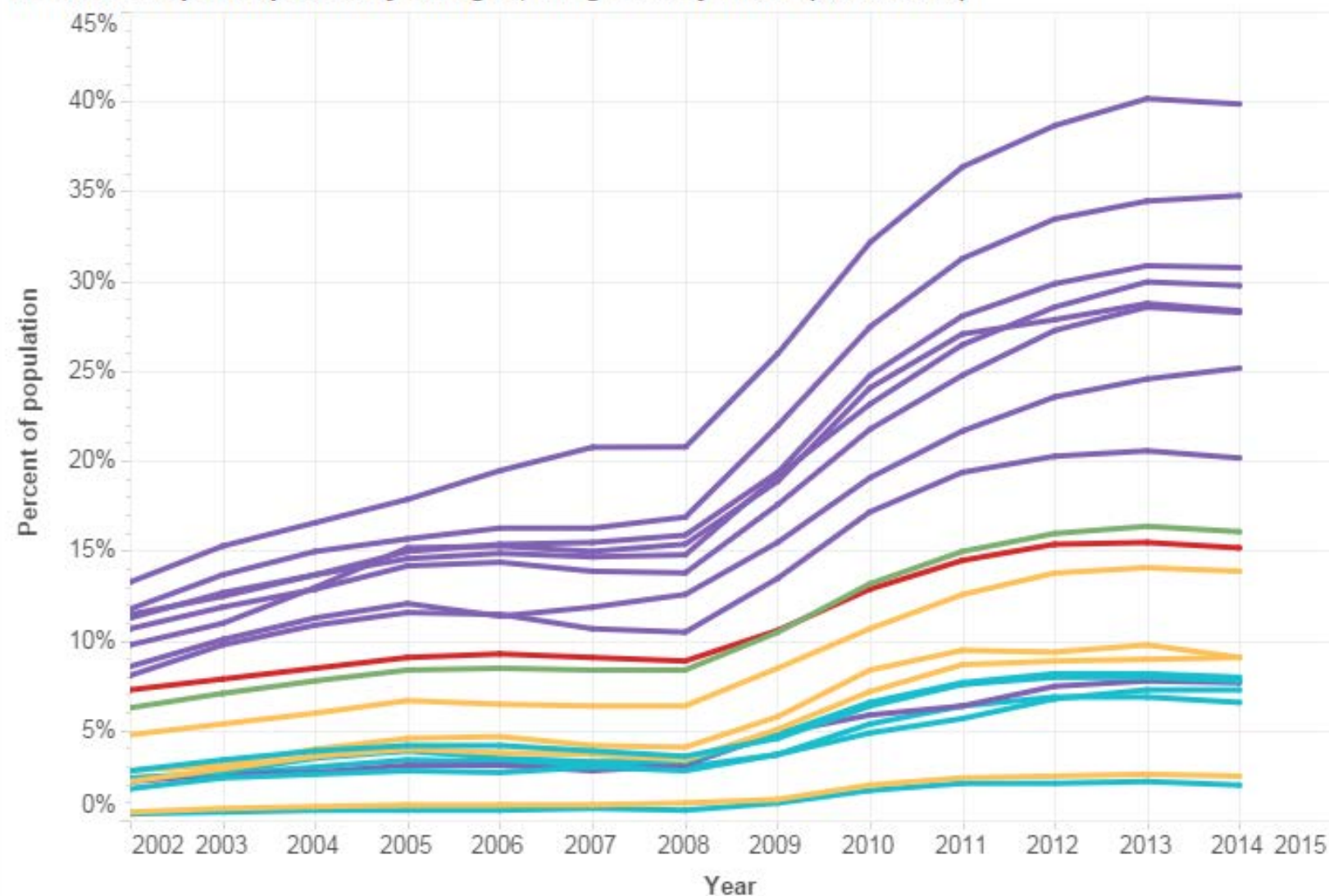
Select region: ■ King County ■ East ■ North ■ Seattle ■ South

← Undo → Redo ← Reset   Share   Download
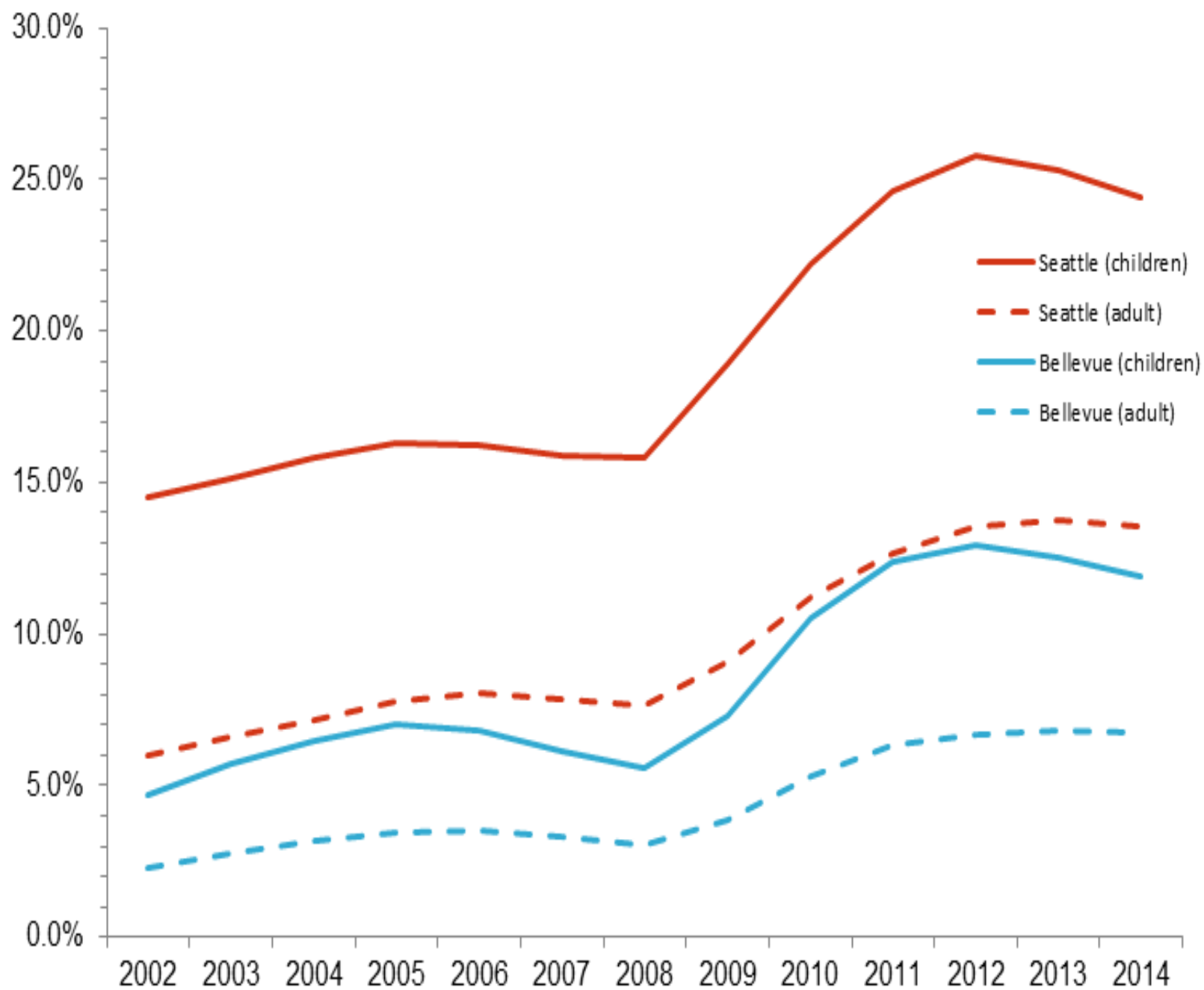
Food bank visits, King County (2004-14)

Legend: New Clients, Returning Clients, Total Visits

Data points labeled:
- Total Visits: 1,466,941 (2004); 1,867,980 (2005); 2,659,631 (2012); 2,432,836 (2014)
- Returning Clients: 1,293,973 (2004); 1,615,588 (2005); 2,383,388 (2012); 2,155,168 (2014)
- New Clients: 172,968 (2004); 252,392 (2005); 276,243 (2012); 277,668 (2014)

Years: 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014
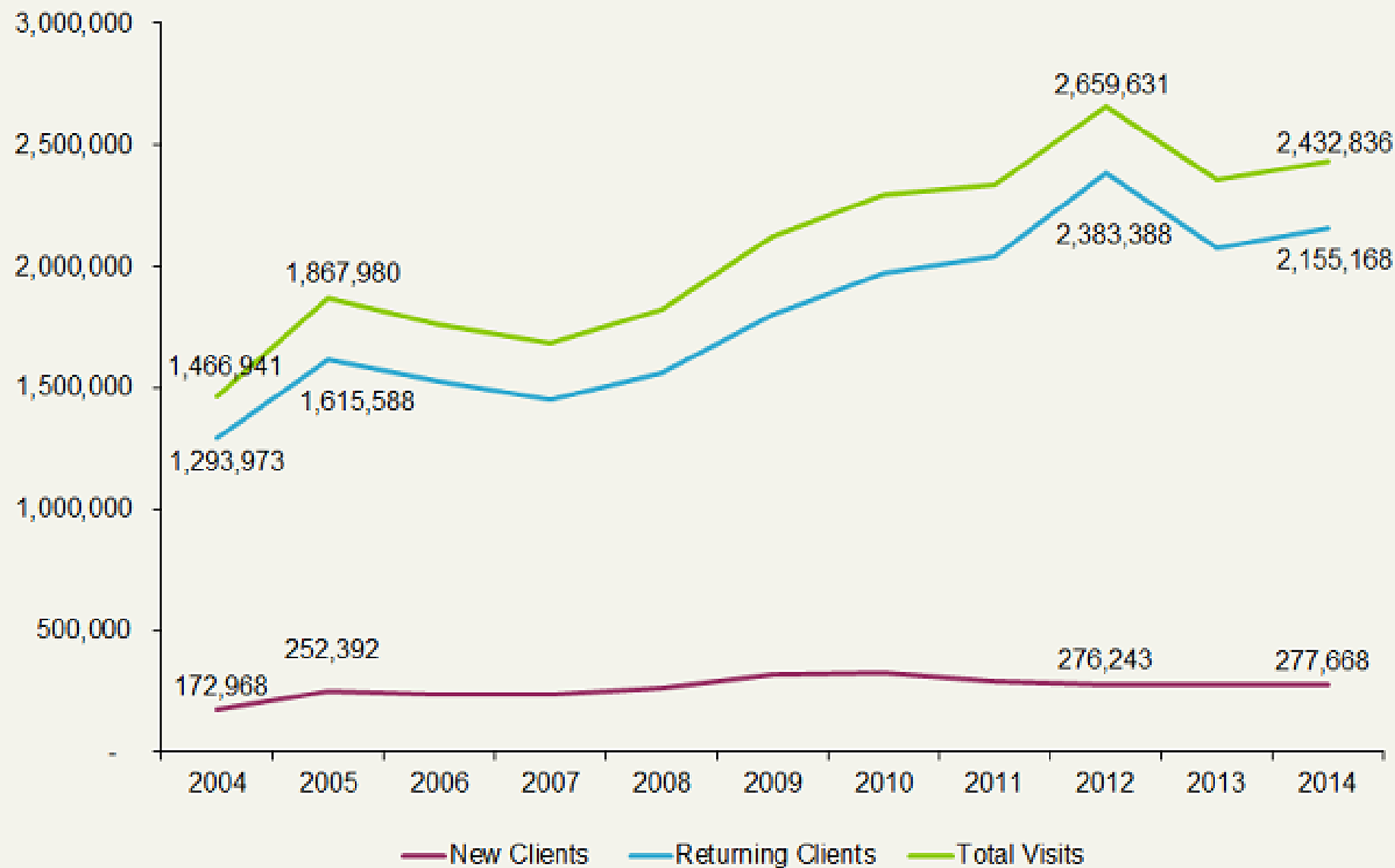
Health Reporting Areas (HRA) and 2010 population King County, WA

Auburn, Bellevue, Federal Way, Kent, Renton & Seattle HRAs are divided into neighborhoods.

N

0 1 2 4 6 Miles

Public Health
Seattle & King County

N = 2010 population for each HRA
Data source: Intermin Population estimates, PHSKC, APDE 1/2012
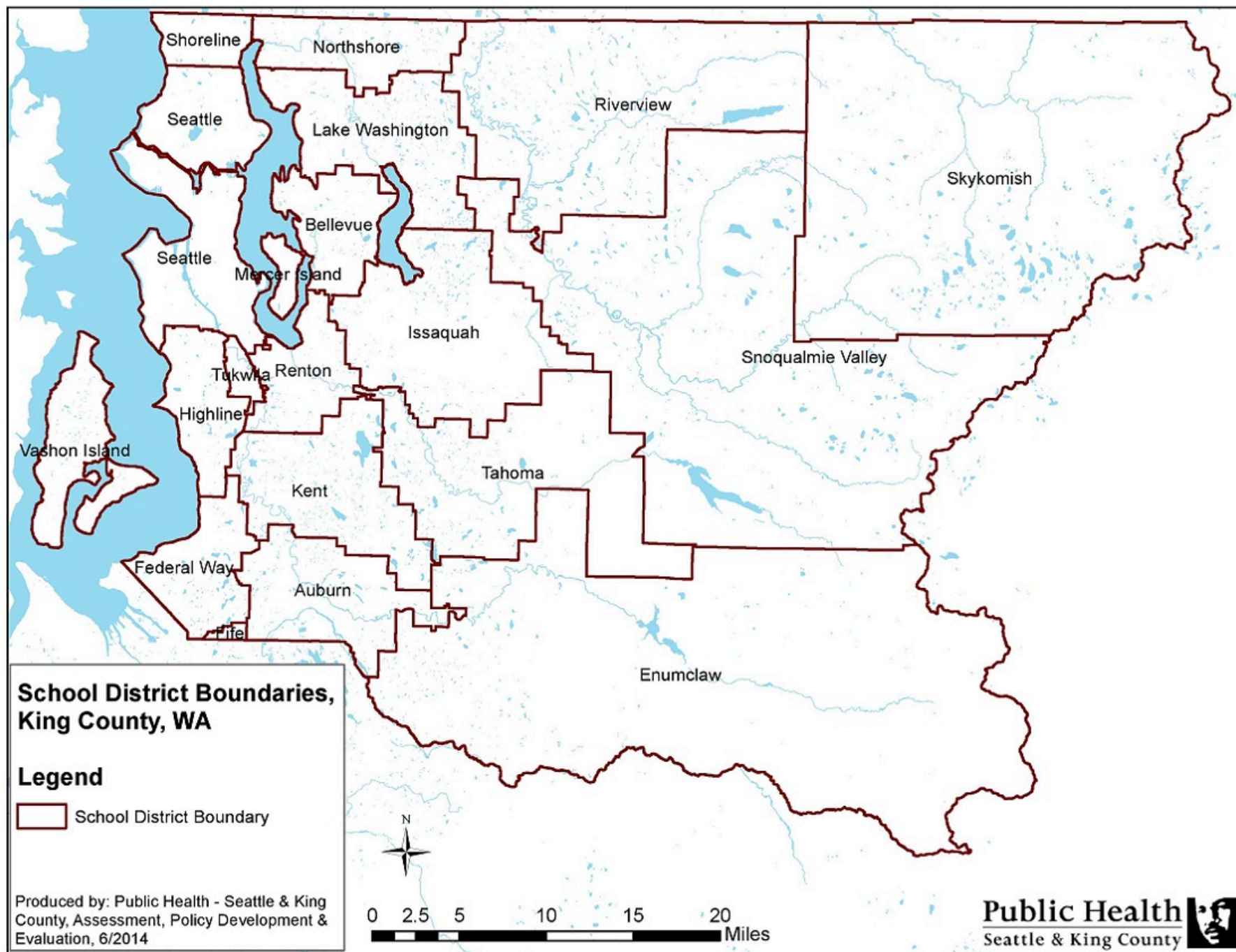
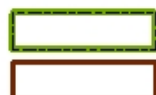Produced by: Public Health-Seattle & King County Assessment, Policy Development & Evaluation

Last Modified 08/2012

Shoreline
N= 53030

Kenmore/LFP
N= 34444

Bothell/Woodinville
N= 32837

NW Seattle
N= 42566

North Seattle
N= 44332

Kirkland North
N= 33564

Bear Creek/Carnation/Duvall
N= 64643

Ballard
N= 51822

Fremont/
Greenlake
N= 50863

NE Seattle
N= 67415

Redmond
N= 53616

Kirkland
N= 47617

QA/Magnolia
N= 57494

Capitol Hill/E lake
N= 44740

Bellevue-NE
N= 33096

Downtown
N= 42610

Central Seattle
N= 44407

Bellevue-Central
N= 35397

Mercer Isle/Pt Cities
N= 29978

Sammamish
N= 45453

Bellevue-West
N= 29577

West Seattle
N= 52689

Beacon/Gtown
/S.Park
N= 39242

SE Seattle
N= 40305

Bellevue-South
N= 31100

Issaquah
N= 29769

Snoqualmie/North Bend/Skykomish
N= 43164

Delridge
N= 30296

North Highline
N= 17400

Renton-North
N= 28608

Renton-East
N= 29871

Newcastle/Four Creeks
N= 28270

Burien
N= 48070

SeaTac/Tukwila
N= 46254

Renton-South
N= 50711

Fairwood
N= 23739

Vashon Island
N= 10624

Des Moines/
Normandy Pk
N= 35966

Kent-West
N= 27921

Kent-East
N= 35924

Covington/Maple Valley
N= 54070

Kent-SE
N= 55187

Fed Way-
Dash Point/Woodmont
N= 32660

East Federal Way N= 34976

Auburn-North
N= 35235

Black Diamond/Enumclaw/SE County
N= 47803

Fed Way-
Central/Military Rd
N= 56657

Auburn-South
N= 25239

School District Boundaries, King County, WA

Legend

▢ School District Boundary

Produced by: Public Health - Seattle & King County, Assessment, Policy Development & Evaluation, 6/2014

Public Health
Seattle & King County

Shoreline
Northshore
Riverview
Seattle
Lake Washington
Skykomish
Bellevue
Seattle
Mercer Island
Issaquah
Snoqualmie Valley
Tukwila Renton
Highline
Vashon Island
Tahoma
Kent
Federal Way
Auburn
Fife
Enumclaw

N

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 Miles

Percent of Linguistically Isolated Households by Census Tract, with Cities, King County, 5-year Average 2007-2011
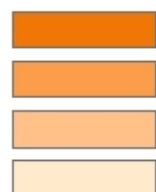
Legend

King County border
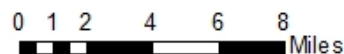
Cities

Percent linguistically isolated

- 19.4% - 53.9%
- 9.6% - 19.3%
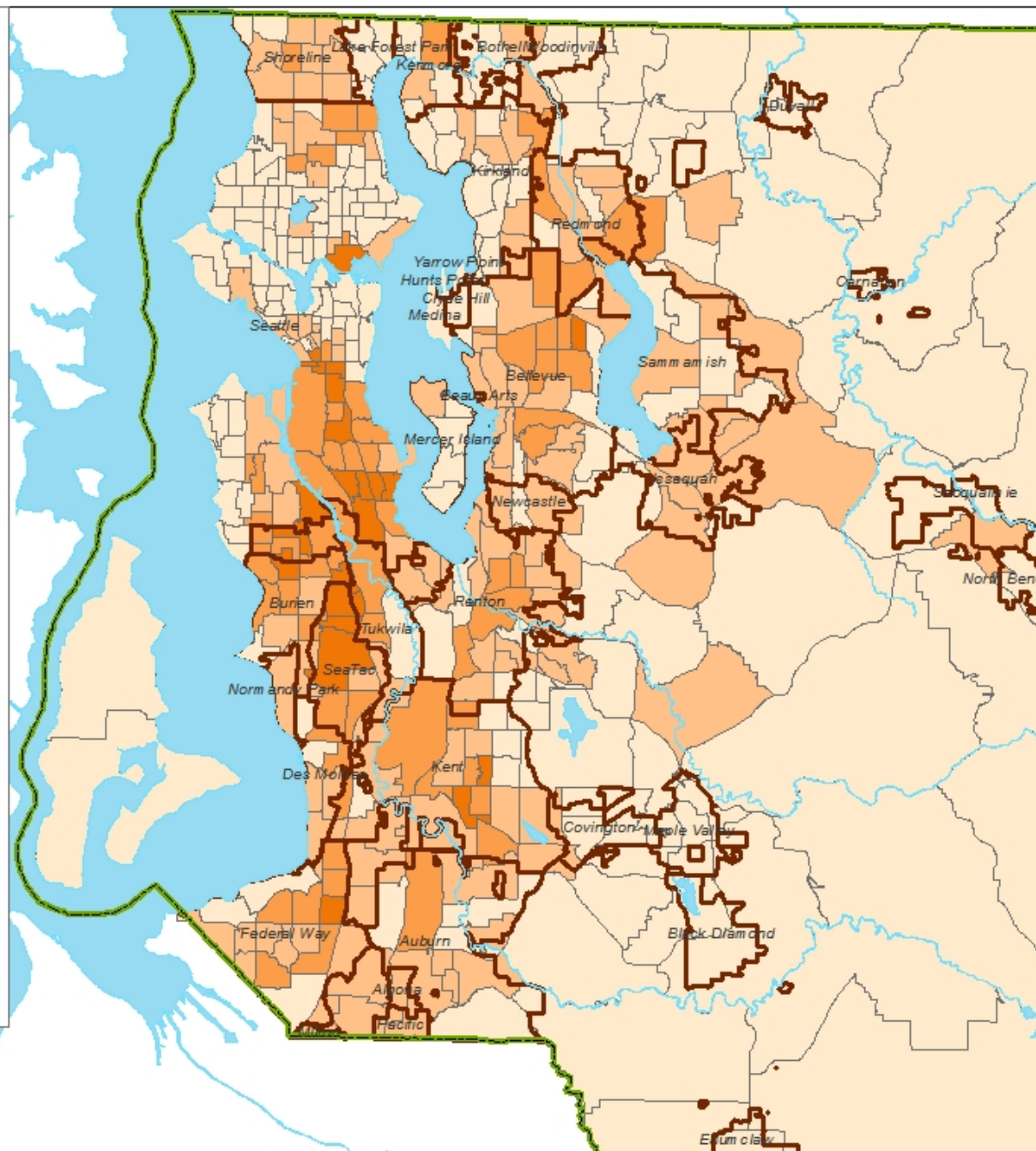- 3.9% - 9.5%
- 0% - 3.8%

King County average: 6.1%

0 1 2 4 6 8 Miles

N

Public Health
Seattle & King County

Percent of households in which no one 14 and over speaks English only, or speaks a language other than English at home and speaks English 'very well'
Data Source: US Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey
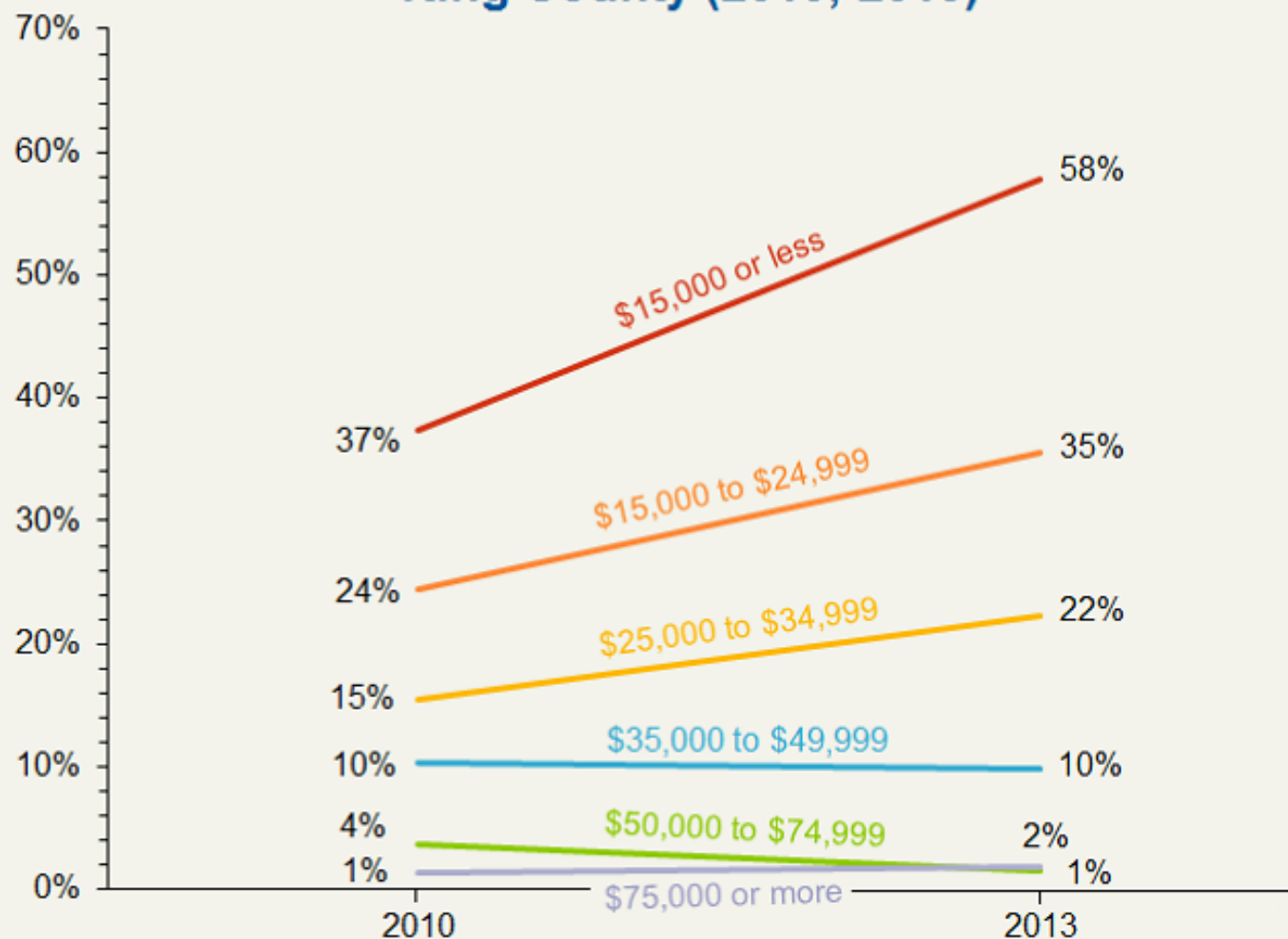Produced by: Public Health - Seattle & King County;

Shoreline, Lake Forest Park, Kenmore, Bothell, Woodinville, Duvall, Kirkland, Redmond, Carnation, Yarrow Point, Hunts Point, Clyde Hill, Medina, Sammamish, Seattle, Bellevue, Beaux Arts, Mercer Island, Issaquah, Newcastle, Snoqualmie, North Bend, Burien, Renton, Tukwila, SeaTac, Normandy Park, Kent, Des Moines, Covington, Maple Valley, Federal Way, Auburn, Black Diamond, Algona, Pacific, Milton, Enumclaw

Story about Economic "Recovery"?

King County Food Hardship Trends by Income & Employment Groups

AUDIENCES: Policy makers; human services agencies; non-profit organizations; economists; workforce specialists; educators
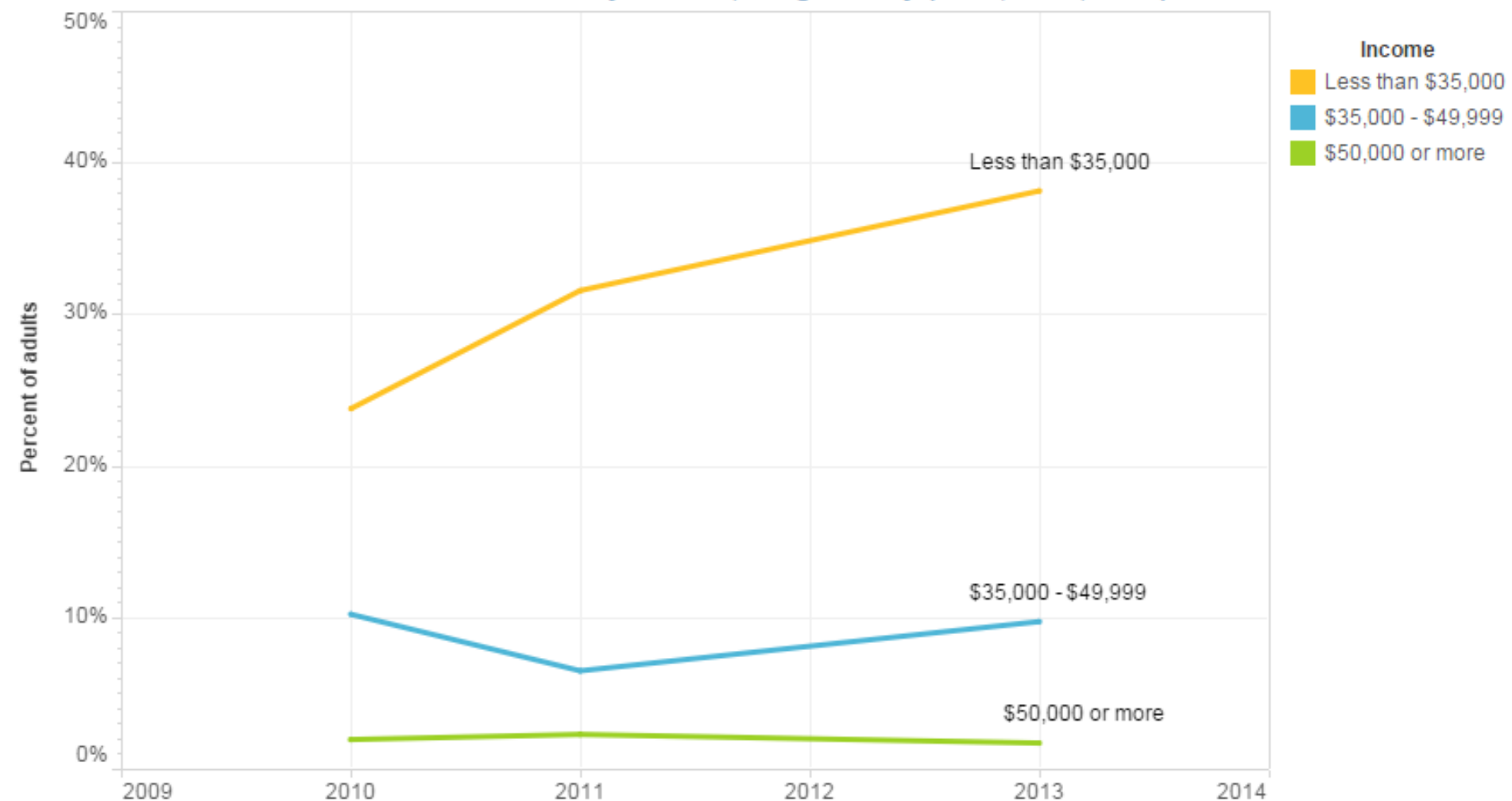
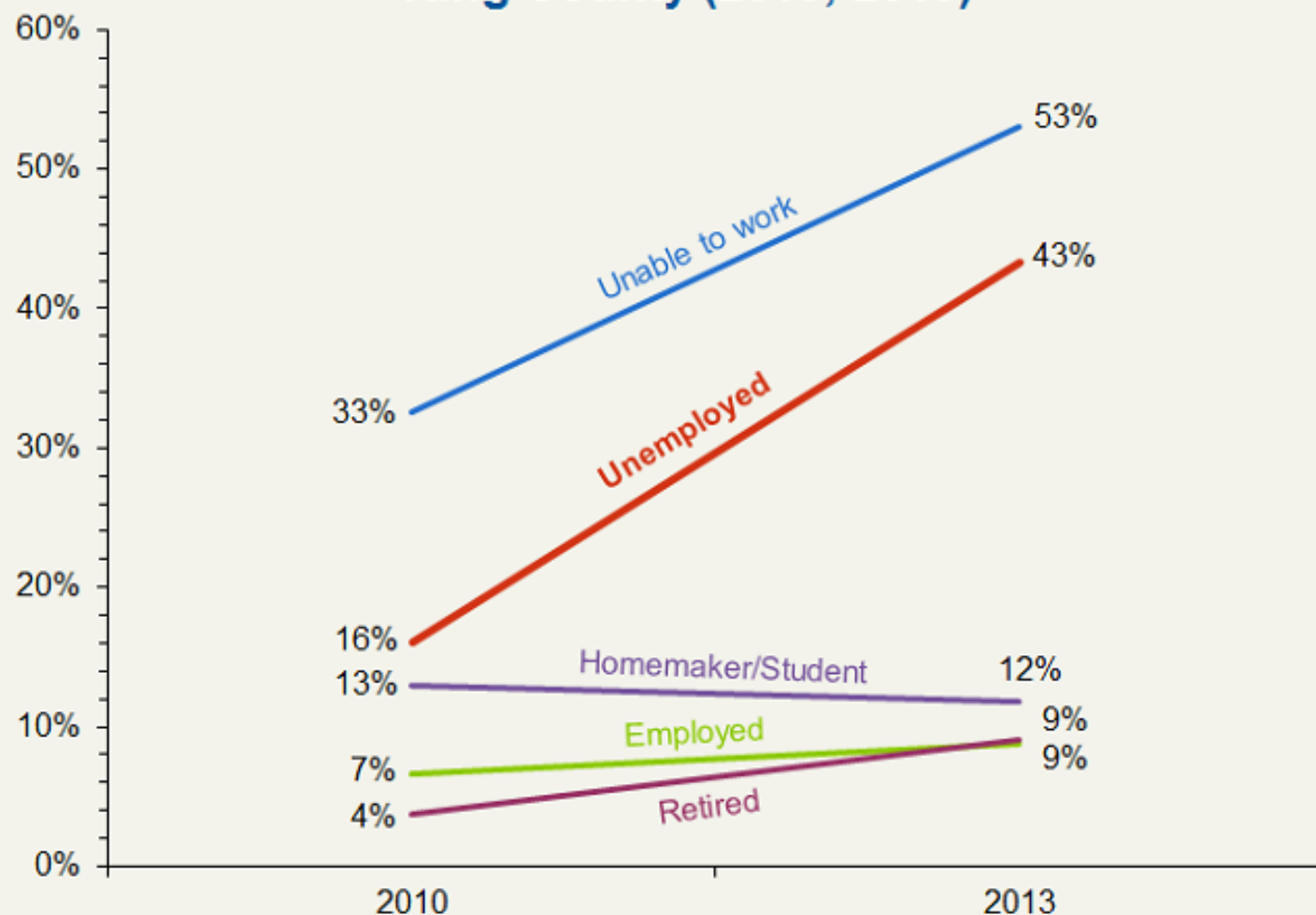Adults who ran out of food by income, King County (2010, 2013)

- $15,000 or less: 37% (2010) → 58% (2013)
- $15,000 to $24,999: 24% (2010) → 35% (2013)
- $25,000 to $34,999: 15% (2010) → 22% (2013)
- $35,000 to $49,999: 10% (2010) → 10% (2013)
- $50,000 to $74,999: 4% (2010) → 2% (2013)
- $75,000 or more: 1% (2010) → 1% (2013)

Use caution in comparing pre-2011 data with data from later years. Data for three highest-income groups (>$35,000) do not meet precision standard; interpret with caution. See Notes & Sources for more detail.

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

COMMUNITIES COUNT, 11/2015

Adults who ran out of food by income, King County (2010, 2011, 2013)

Adults who ran out of food by employment, King County (2010, 2013)

Unable to work — 33% (2010), 53% (2013)

Unemployed — 16% (2010), 43% (2013)

Homemaker/Student — 13% (2010), 12% (2013)

Employed — 7% (2010), 9% (2013)

Retired — 4% (2010), 9% (2013)

Thicker line for "unemployed" reflects significant difference between 2010 and 2013 values. *Use caution in comparing pre-2011 data with data from later years. See Notes & Sources for more detail.*

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

COMMUNITIES COUNT, 12/2015

Training overview

- Identifying your story

- Making a case with data

- **Finding the data to tell your story**

- Collecting primary data

- Using qualitative data

- Asking key questions

Data Access Demo

- Communities Count
- Community Health Indicators
  - City Health Profiles
  - School District Health Profiles
- LocalScape
- American FactFinder

Data Access Limitations

- Data not shown for group of interest (ex., by city or specific race/ethnicity).
- Data is grouped into "other" category because of small sample size.
- Data sources may be difficult to access (ex., costly, time-consuming, complex).

Creative approaches to data limitations

- Combine geographic areas, years, age groups, genders to increase sample size.

- Use available data on specific region or sub-group even outside your area.

- Use comparison group with similar characteristics (income, education, age, etc.)

- Use data on related outcomes.

- Collect your own data.

- Ask for help!

Training overview

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- Using qualitative data

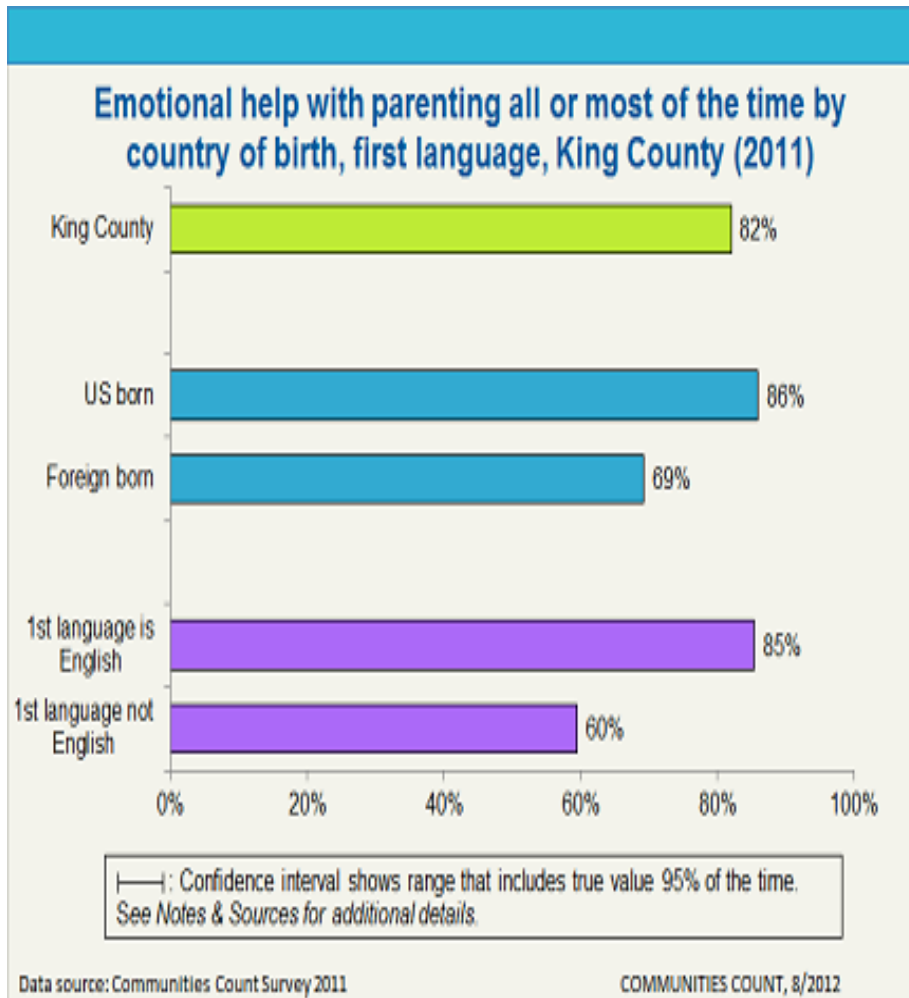- Asking key questions

Primary Data Collection

- Data are collected by your team and for a specific issue or community

- One option for filling gaps when data are not available

- Can provide context for local condition when paired with state or national data

- Can be quantitative or qualitative

Training overview

- Identifying your story

- Making a case with data

- Finding the data to tell your story

- Collecting primary data

- **Using qualitative data**

- Asking key questions

Combining Data in Proposals

Emotional help with parenting all or most of the time by country of birth, first language, King County (2011)

- King County: 82%
- US born: 86%
- Foreign born: 69%
- 1st language is English: 85%
- 1st language not English: 60%

⊢—⊣: Confidence interval shows range that includes true value 95% of the time. See Notes & Sources for additional details.

Data source: Communities Count Survey 2011   COMMUNITIES COUNT, 8/2012

- "It helps just to have someone tell you that you're doing a good job … all these different things that help with temper tantrums and potty training. Just knowing about all these different things – it helps."
  - Teen mom living at her parents' South King County home with her boyfriend and their 2-year-old child
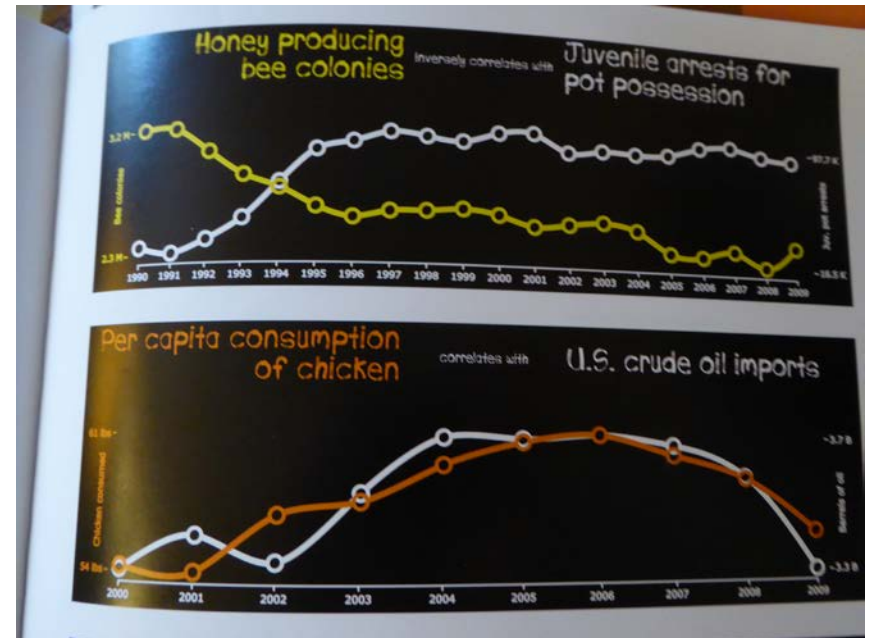
Training overview

- Identifying your story

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- **Asking key questions**

Three key questions

❑ How much did we do?

❑ How well did we do it?

❑ Is anyone better off?

You CAN make your case with data!

Project Objective

- **Provide mental health counseling...**

  - **to Vulcan residents**

  - **of Gamma Quadrant civilizations.**