Data Deck

Questions to consider as you review this data deck:

- *What are your general reactions to the data?*

- *What questions do these data raise for you?*

- *What's the story behind the data? Does this relate to any personal or professional experiences you've had?*

- *What further information would be helpful?*

- *Thinking of the intent of the SBT ordinance and the CAB vision and values, what results do you want to achieve? What populations or issues do you want to focus on?*

- *Thinking of the intent of the SBT ordinance and the CAB vision and values, what solutions can you think of to address the issues raised by these data?*
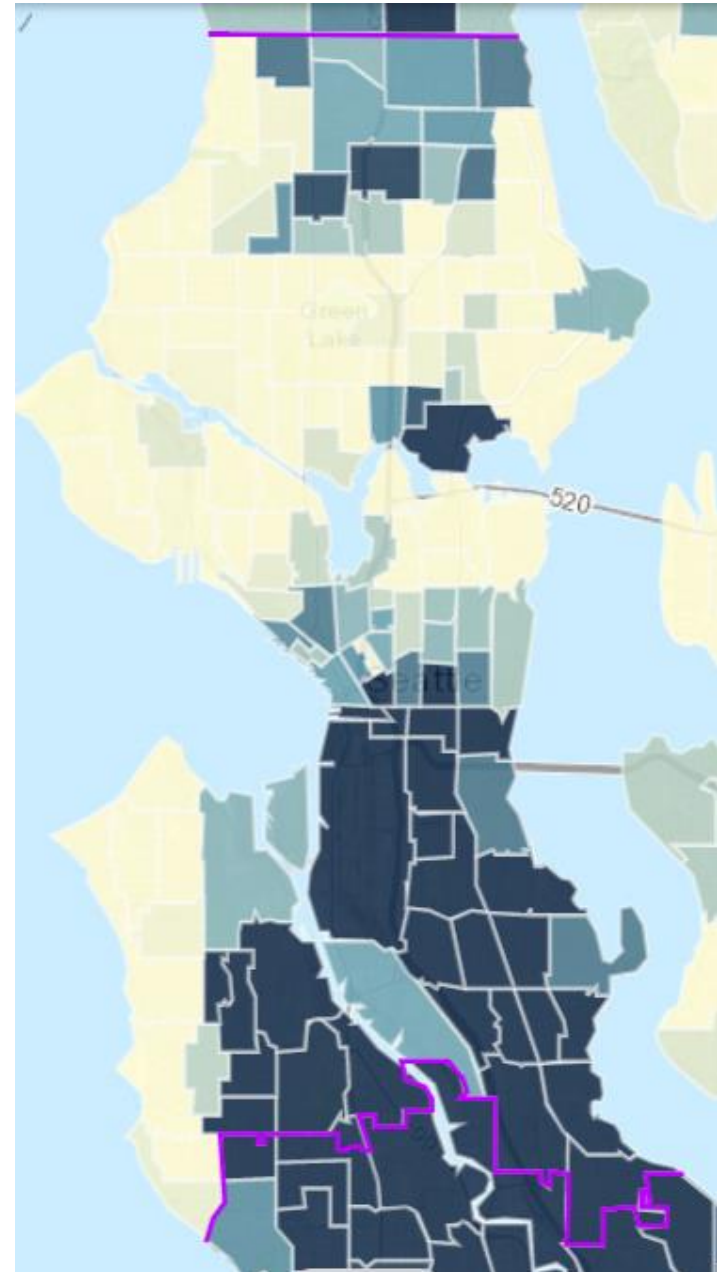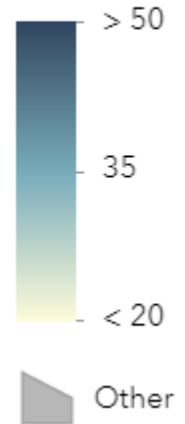
Community Reporting Areas

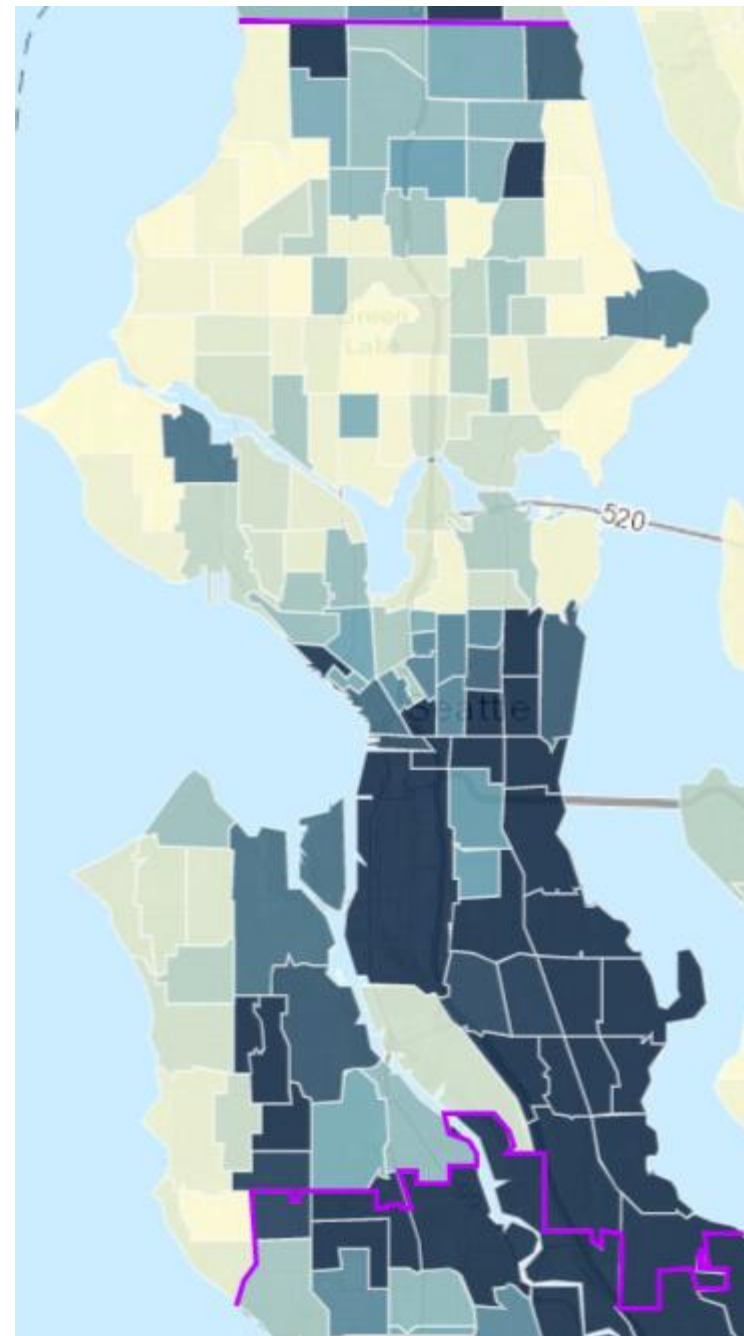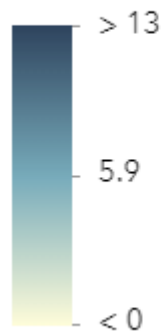# Demographic, Social, Economic Characteristics

People of color

Percentage of Population who are People of Color
(other than Non-Hispanic White)

> 50

35

< 20

Other

City of Seattle Population and Demographics (ACS 2009-2013)
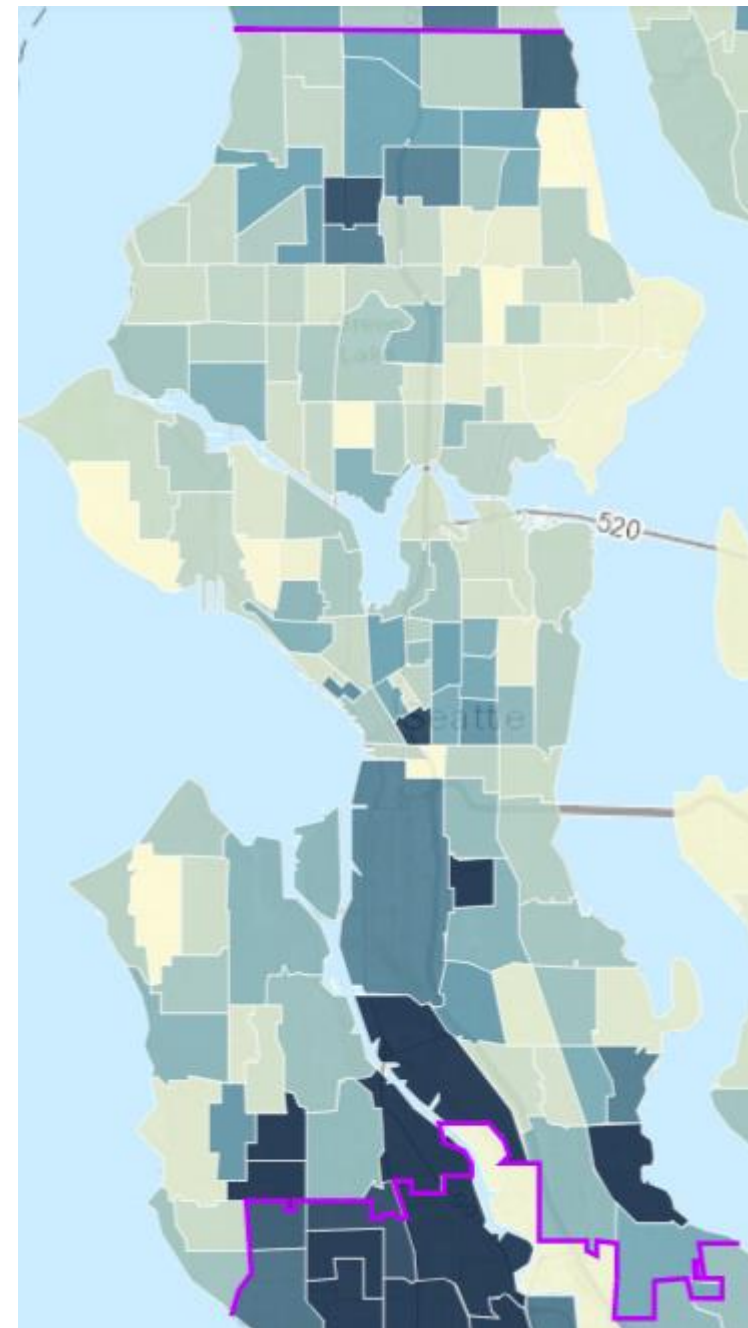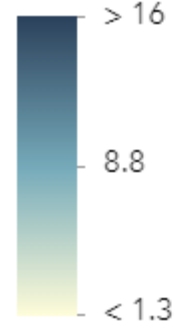
Percent Black/AA

Percentage of Population who are Black or African American alone (Not Hispanic or Latino)

> 13

5.9

< 0

City of Seattle Population and Demographics (ACS 2009-2013)

Percent Hispanic or Latino (Any race)

Percentage of Population who are Hispanic or Latino (of any race)

> 16

8.8

< 1.3

City of Seattle Population and Demographics (ACS 2009-2013)

Percent American Indian and Alaskan Native

Percentage of Population who are American Indian and Alaska Native alone (Not Hispanic or Latino)

> 1.8

0.63

< 0
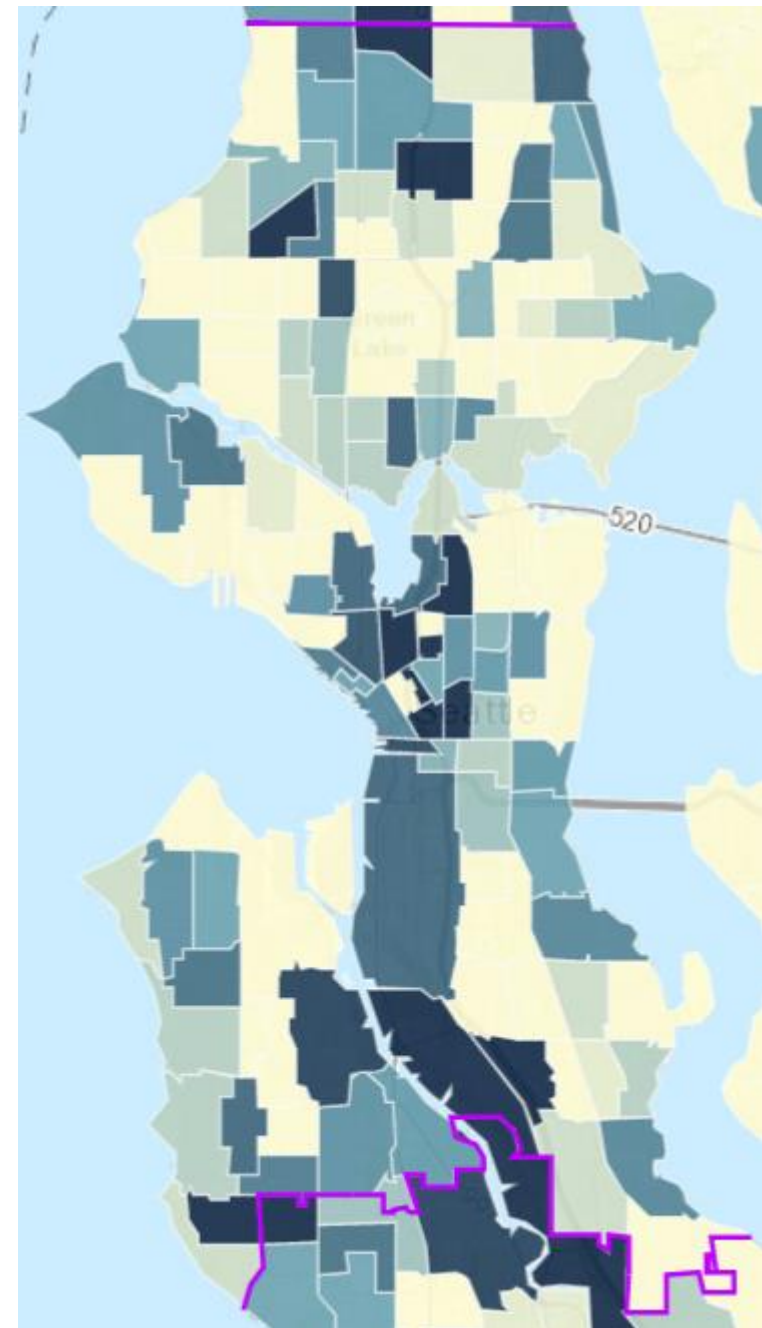
City of Seattle Population and Demographics (ACS 2009-2013)

Percent Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

Percentage of Population who are Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (Not Hispanic or Latino)

> 2.4

0.74

< 0
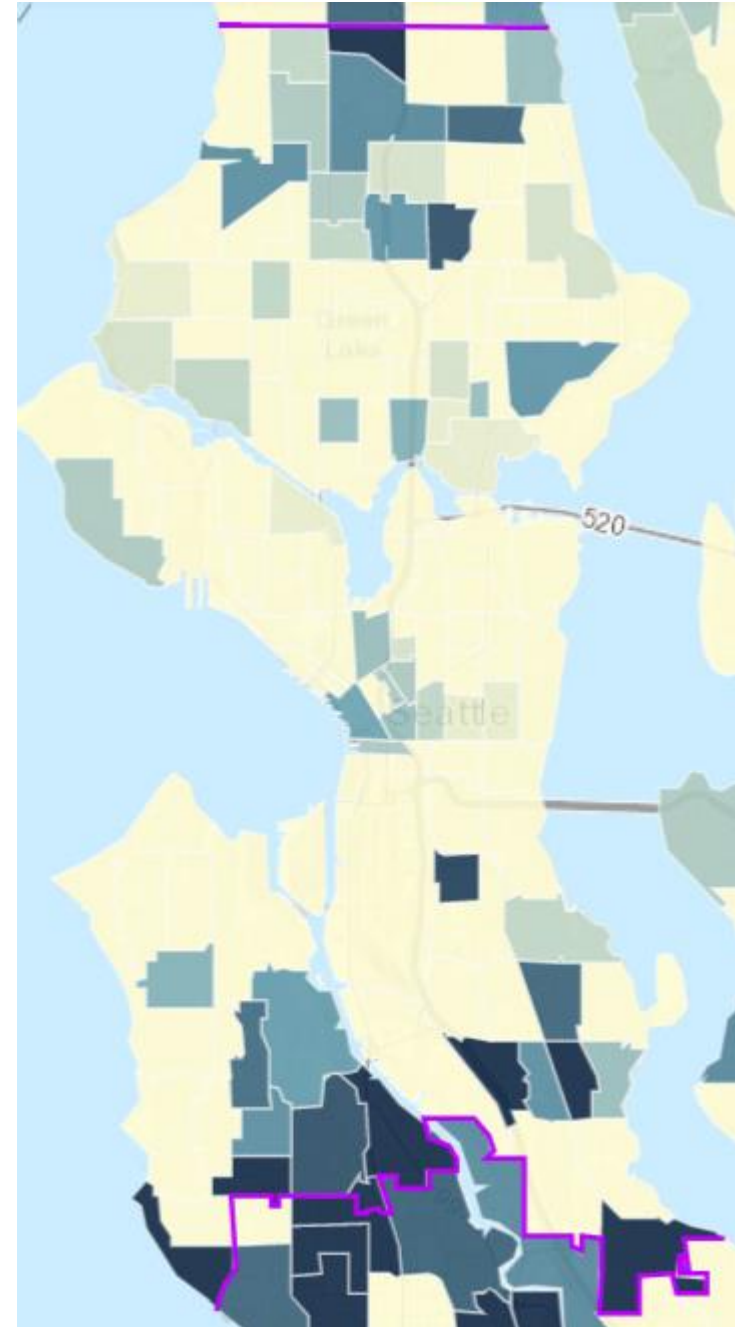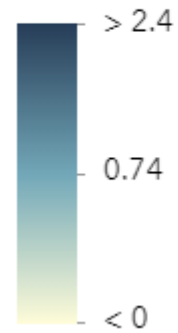
City of Seattle Population and Demographics (ACS 2009-2013)

Percent Asian
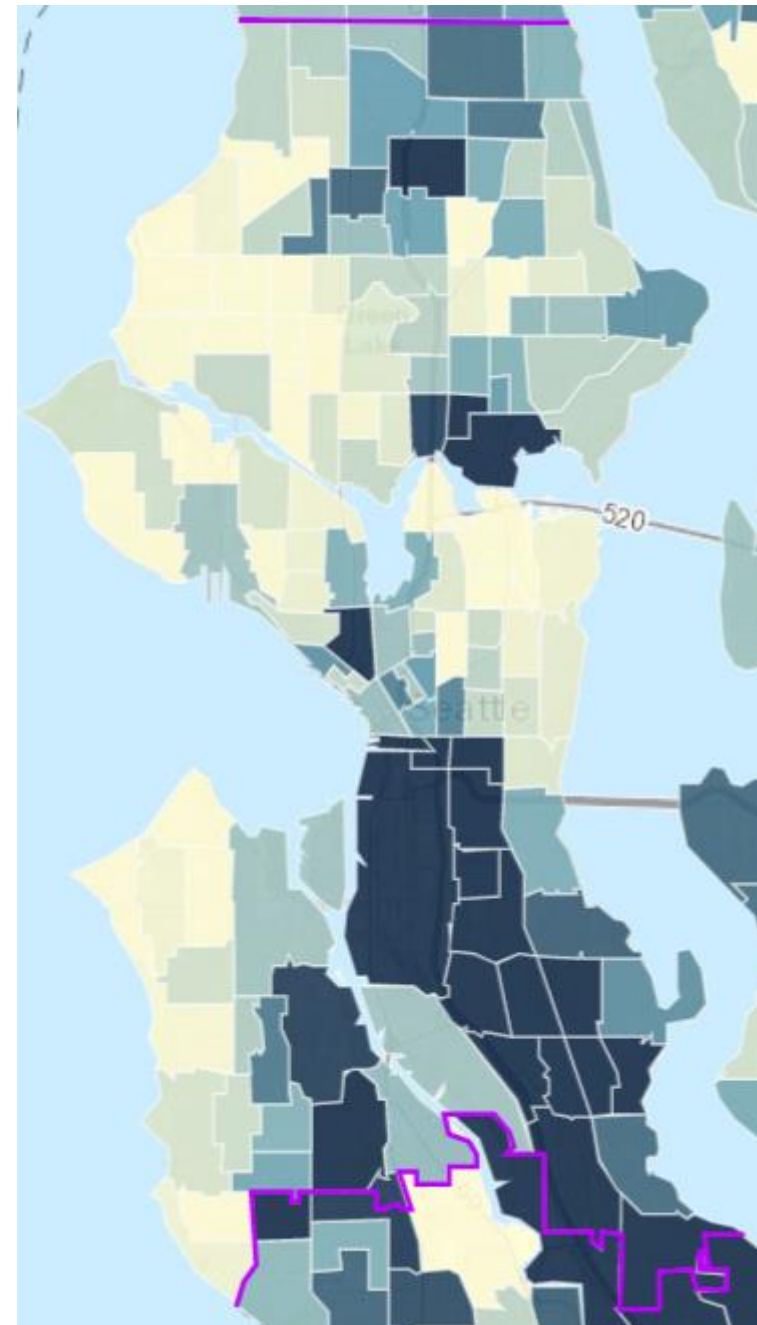
Percentage of Population who are Asian alone (Not Hispanic or Latino)

> 24

14.5

< 5

City of Seattle Population and Demographics (ACS 2009-2013)

Speak a language other than English at home

Percent of the population who speak a language other than English

> 50

30

< 10
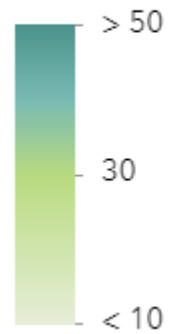
City of Seattle Population and Demographics (ACS 2010)
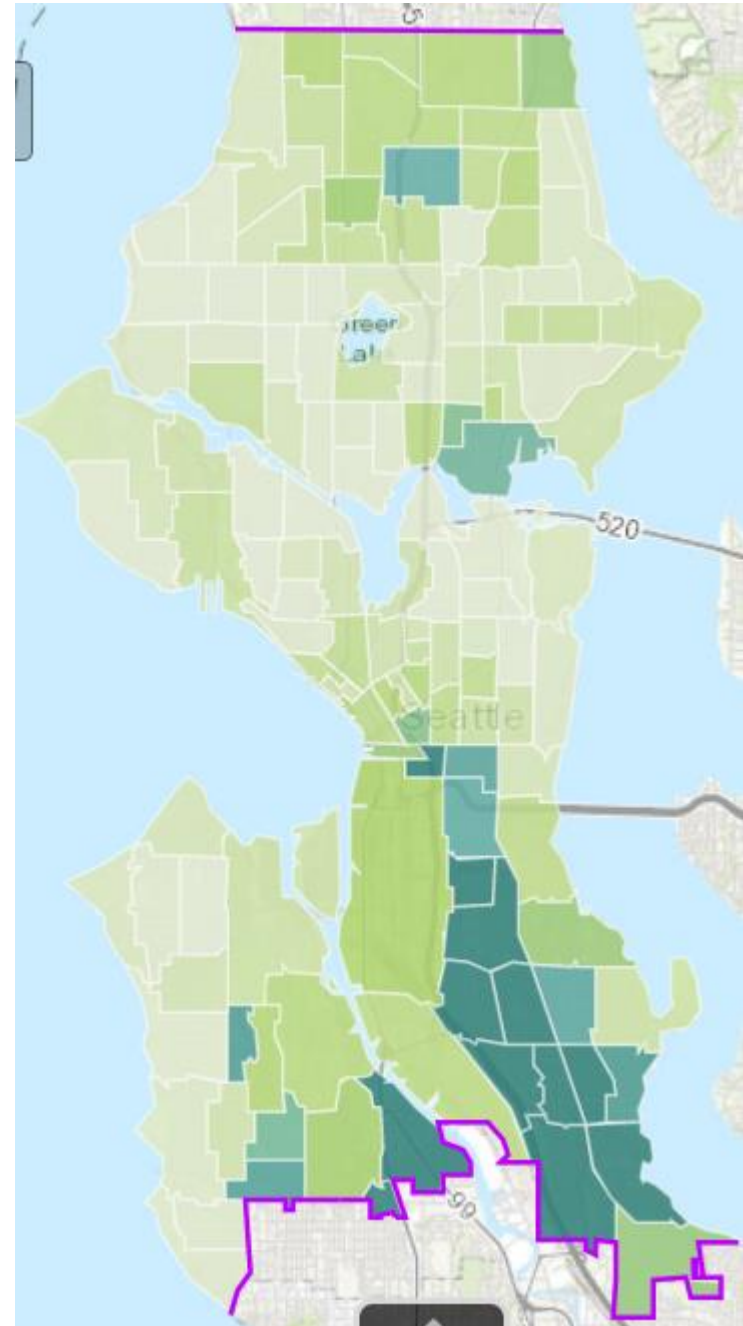
Limited English Proficiency

Percent age 5 and older who speak English less than "very well"
King County (average: 2011-2015)
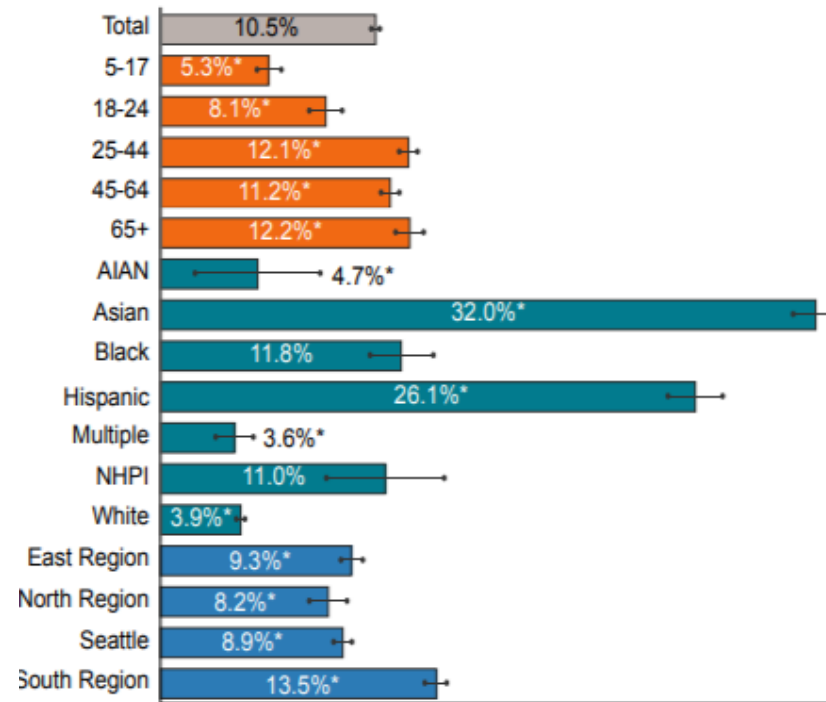
Category	Percent
Total	10.5%
5-17	5.3%*
18-24	8.1%*
25-44	12.1%*
45-64	11.2%*
65+	12.2%*
AIAN	4.7%*
Asian	32.0%*
Black	11.8%
Hispanic	26.1%*
Multiple	3.6%*
NHPI	11.0%
White	3.9%*
East Region	9.3%*
North Region	8.2%*
Seattle	8.9%*
South Region	13.5%*

Source: American Community Survey Public Use Micro Sample (PUMS)

* = statistically, significantly different from King County average

Population Living in Poverty

Poverty and near poverty
King County (average: 2011-2015)

Category	Percentage
Total	23.9%
<18	28.7% *
18-24	39.8% *
25-44	21.7% *
45-64	17.4% *
65+	23.6%
AIAN	45.3% *
Asian	23.7%
Black	50.3% *
Hispanic	48.2% *
Multiple	31.2% *
NHPI	42.6% *
White	19.1% *
East	12.9% *
North	20.0% *
Seattle	25.6% *
South	31.1% *

Source: American Community Survey Public Use Micro Sample (PUMS)

* = statistically, significantly different from King County average

Percent below poverty level
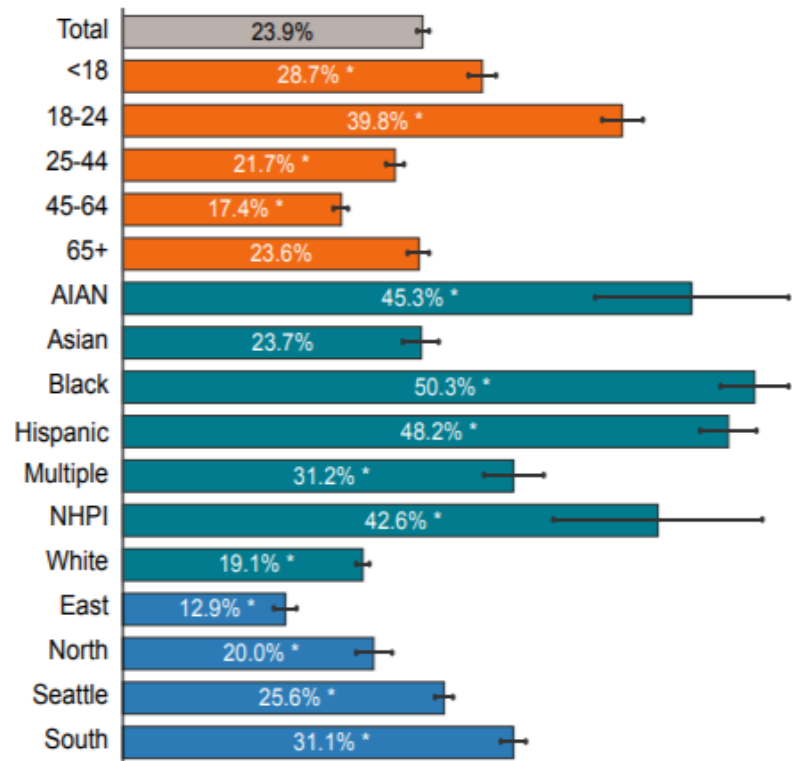
Percent of the population whose income in the past 12 months is below the poverty level

■ > 35.8%

■ 26% - 35.8%

■ 16.5% - 26%

■ 6.9% - 16.5%

■ < 6.9%
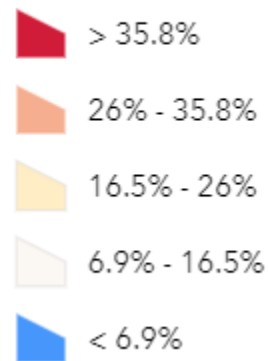
City of Seattle Population and Demographics (ACS 2010)
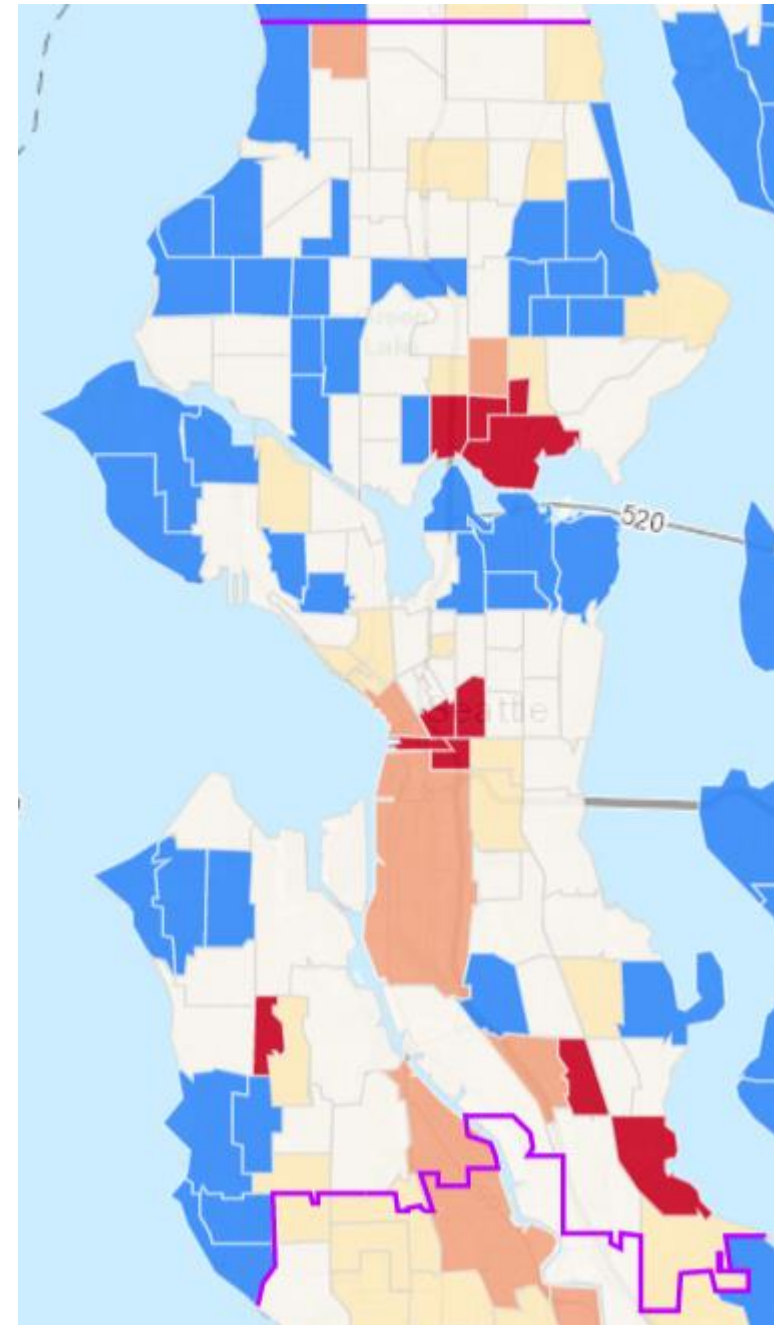
Median Household Income ($65,277 in Seattle, 2010)

Median household income (dollars)

- > $122,125
- $92,182 - $122,125
- $62,239 - $92,182
- $32,296 - $62,239
- < $32,296
- Other
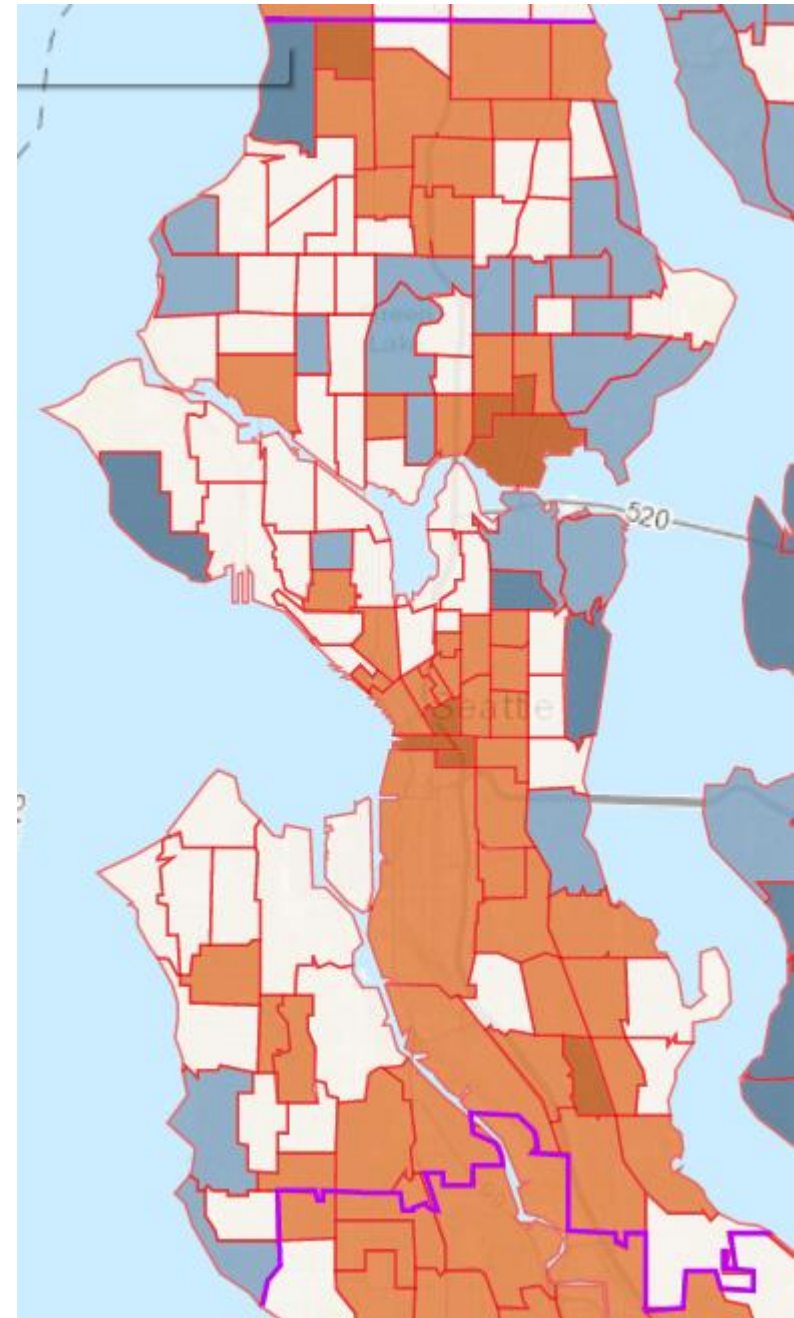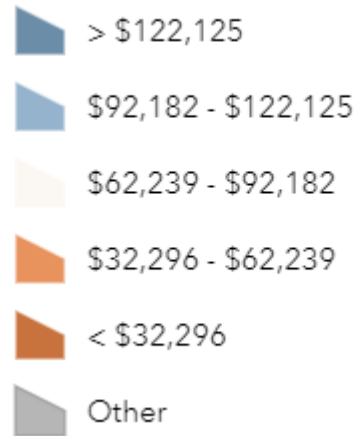
City of Seattle Population and Demographics (ACS 2010)

Percent families in poverty

Percent of all families whose income in the past 12 months is below the poverty level

> 13

8

< 3
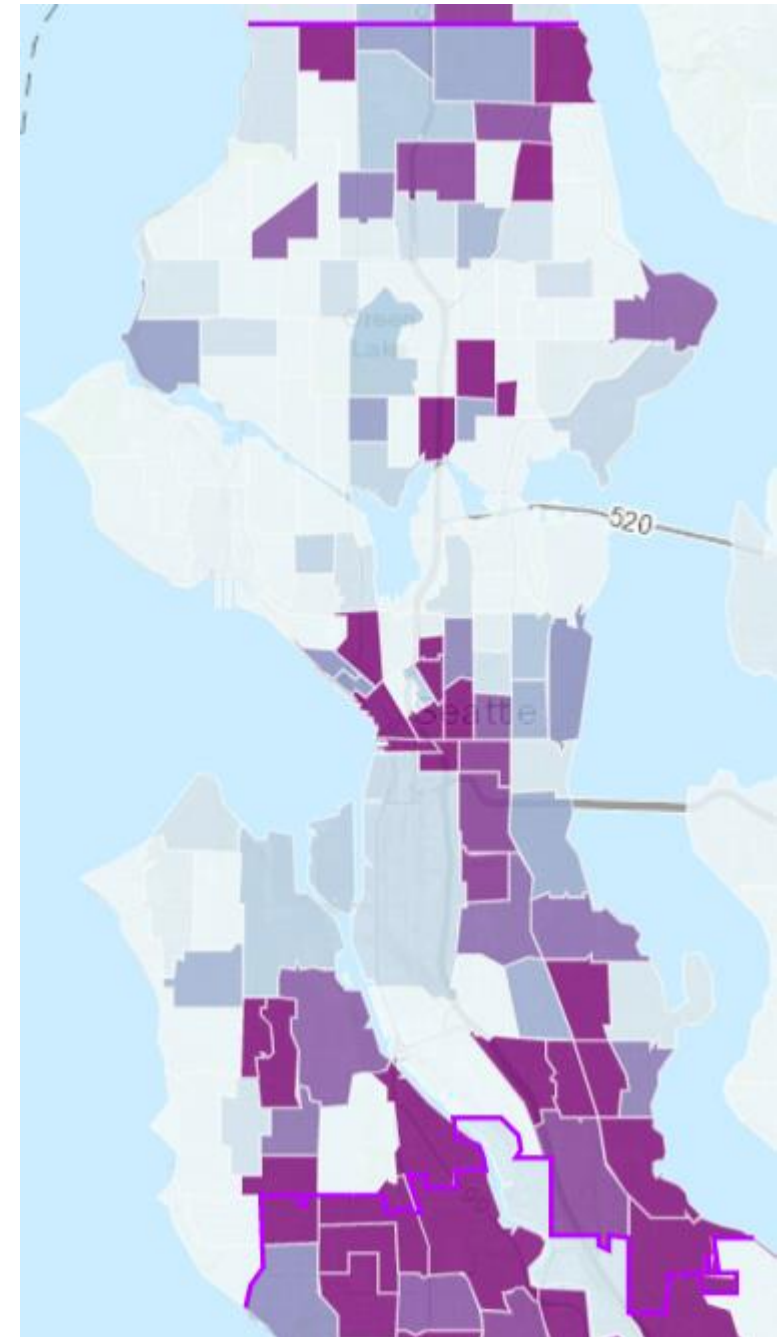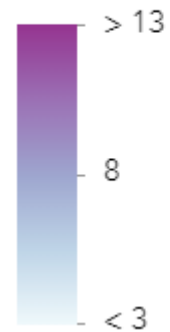
City of Seattle Population and Demographics (ACS 2010)

Self Sufficiency Standard for Seattle

1 ADULT
- Seattle: $27,241
- Eastside: $33,647

1 ADULT, 1 SCHOOL-AGE CHILD
- Seattle: $49,519
- Eastside: $57,372

2 ADULTS
- Seattle: $36,778
- Eastside: $43,322

2 ADULTS, 1 SCHOOL-AGE CHILD, 1 PRESCHOOLER
- Seattle: $75,616
- Eastside: $83,778
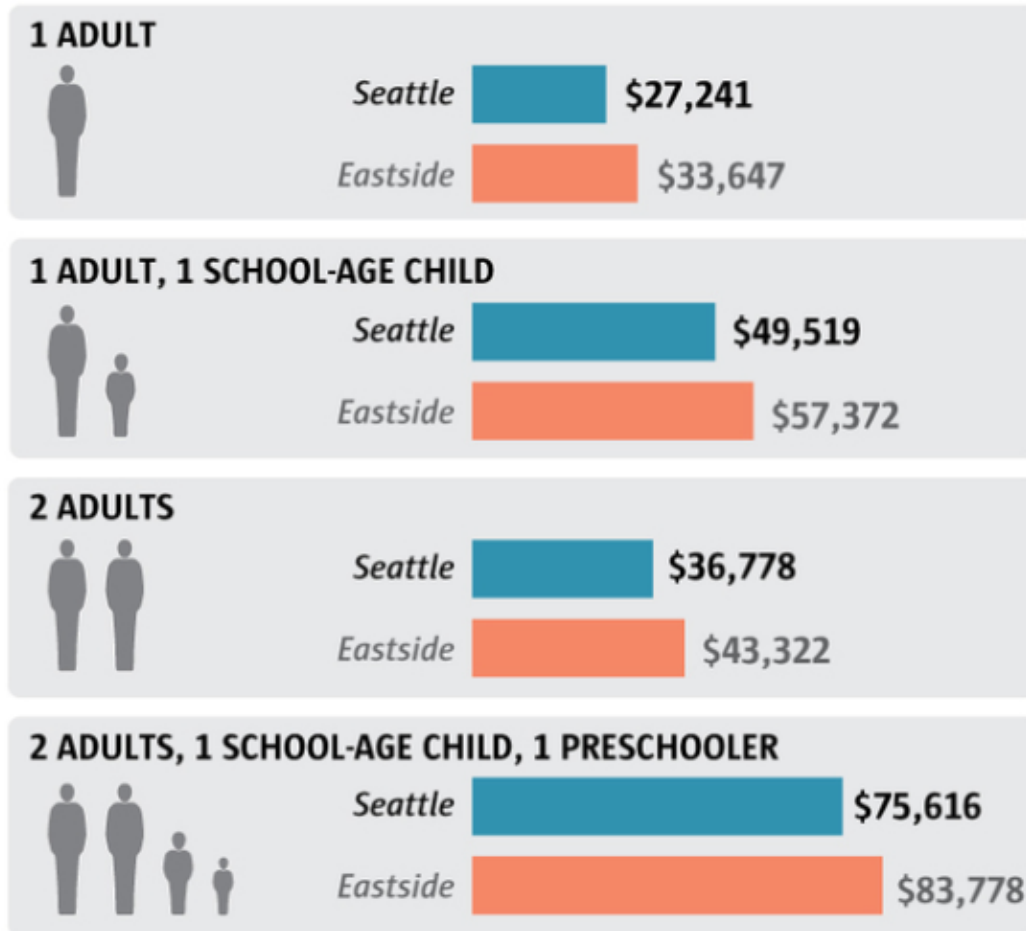
The amount a family of four needs to scrape by in Seattle has risen 86 percent since 2001, and has increased at more than twice the rate of the Consumer Price Index.

Self Sufficiency Standard for WA 2017;
Seattle Times article

Median household income by King County Neighborhood, 1990-2015

Data sources: US Census Bureau, 1990 & 2000 Censes; American Community Survey (2006-2010, 2011-2015)

Found it difficult to afford food since child was born

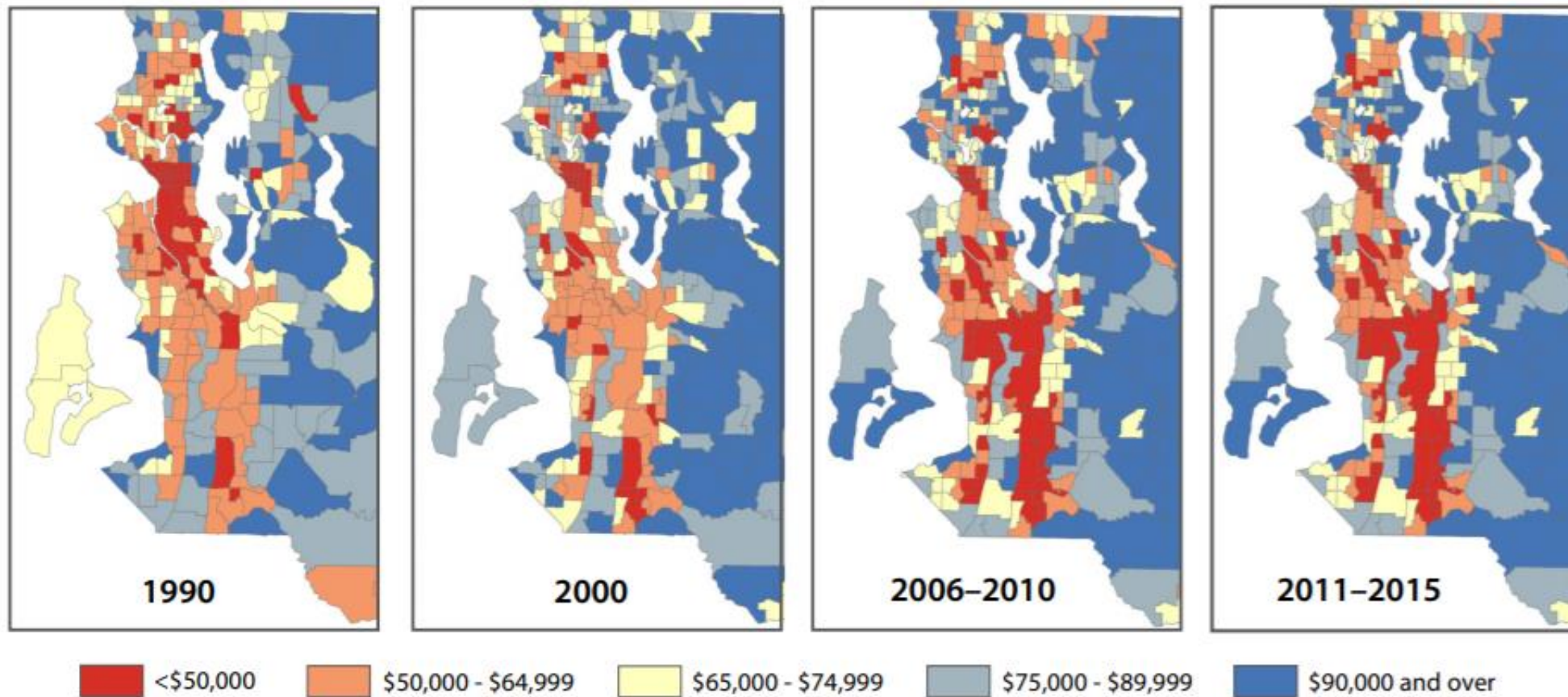|		
King County	King County	30%
Child's age group	Ages 0-5 years	28%
	K-5th grade	31%
Child's race/ethnicity	AIAN alone or in combination	47%
	Asian	15%*
	Black	68%*
	Latino	47%*
	Multiple race	36%
	NHPI alone or in combination	70%*
	White	22%
Family income	<$15,000	62%*
	$15,000-$24,999	66%*
	$25,000-$34,999	50%*
	$35,000-$49,999	57%*
	$50,000-$74,999	43%
	$75,000-$99,999	32%
	$100,000-$149,999	9%*
	$150,000+	4%*!
Language spoken at home	Chinese	9%*!
	English	27%
	Russian	18%!
	Somali	59%
	Spanish	55%*
	Vietnamese	28%!
	Other	25%

Significant differences by child's race/ethnicity, family income, language spoken at home

PSHKC: Best Starts for Kids Health Survey

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Food insecurity (adults)
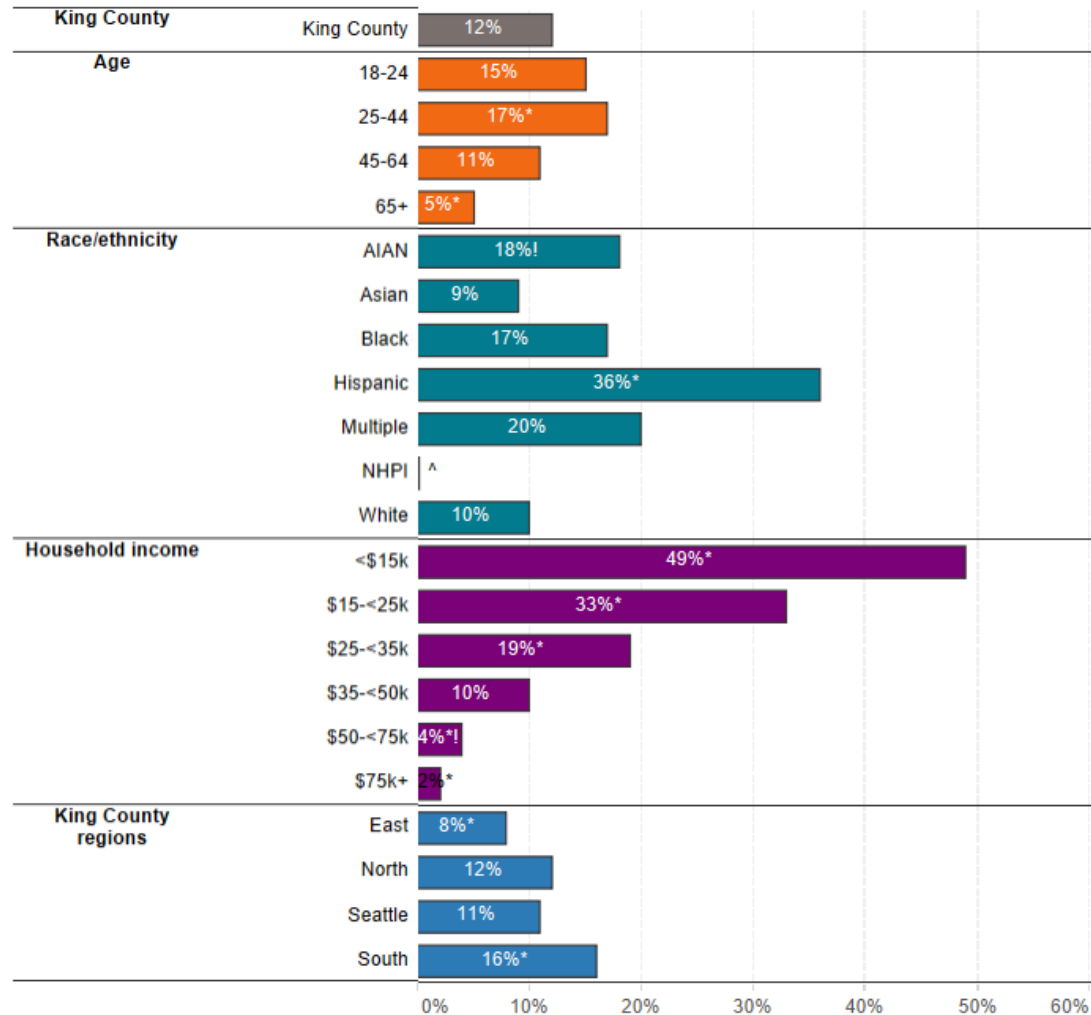
*Food insecurity is significantly higher in Hispanic residents, residents with lower income, and residents who are age 25-44.

PHSKC: Community health indicators; Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (2010-2013)

Population with a disability

Population With a Disability as a percent of Total Population (Civilian Noninstitutionalized)

> 13.5%

9.5%

< 5.4%
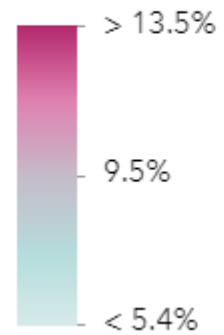
City of Seattle Population and Demographics (ACS 2010)

Disability

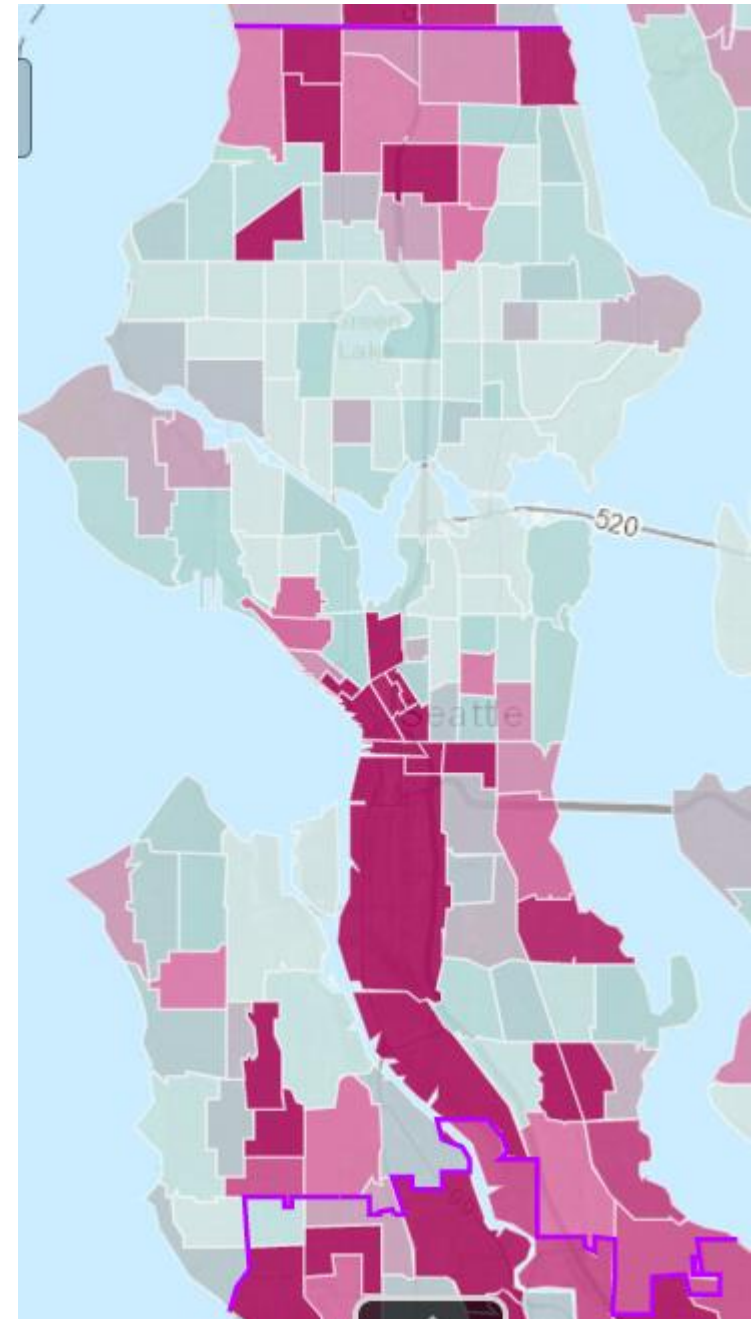|		
King County	King County	23%
Age	18-24	13%*
	25-44	15%*
	45-64	29%*
	65+	40%*
Sexual orientation	Heterosexual	24%
	LGB	30%*
Race/ethnicity	AIAN	32%
	Asian	10%*
	Black	27%
	Hispanic	17%*
	Multiple	28%
	NHPI	18%!
	White	26%*
Household income	<$15k	43%*
	$15-<25k	32%*
	$25-<35k	24%
	$35-<50k	27%
	$50-<75k	22%
	$75k+	16%*
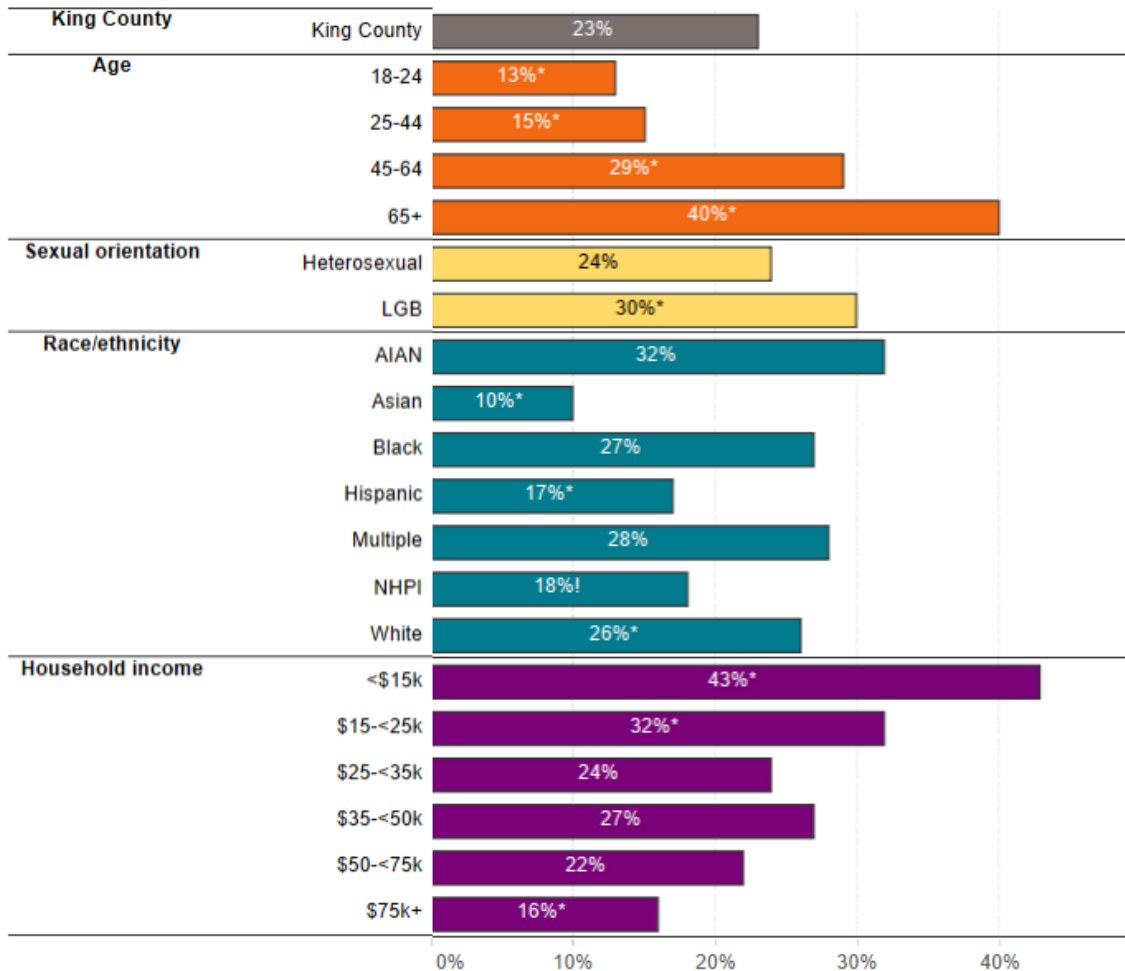
PHSKC: Community health indicators;
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
(2015)

Food and Beverage Environment

Drinking Water Quality in Seattle Public Schools (SPS)

- SPS students of lower-socioeconomic status and who are predominantly students of color are disproportionately burdened by higher levels of lead contamination in their school drinking water.

- Spatial analyses revealed that students of lower-SES have less access to schools with zero lead violations than their higher-SES peers in the north.

- Overall water quality in the SPS District is improving over time

R. Freeman 2017

Seattle Public Schools Exceeding 10ppb Lead in Water (middle testing year)
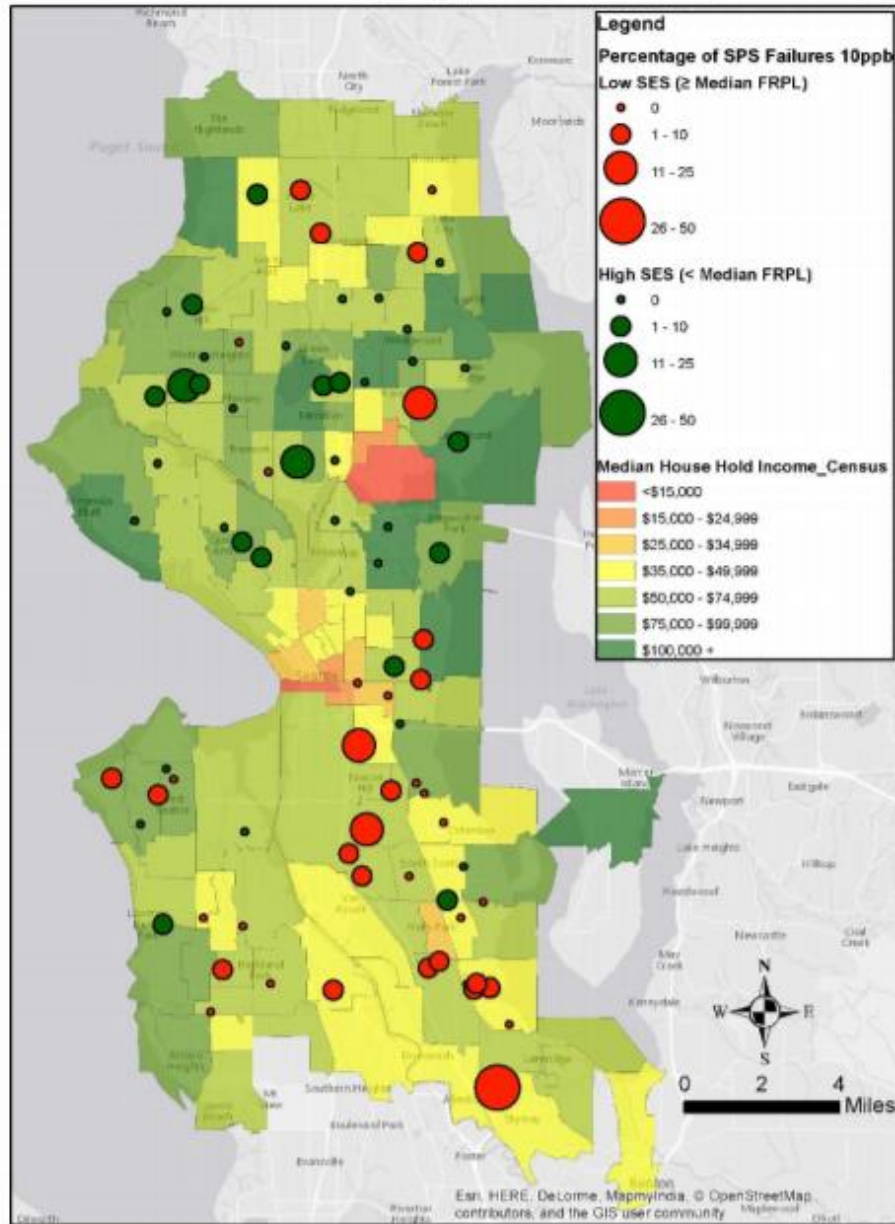
Seattle Public Schools Exceeding 10ppb Lead in Water (last testing year)

R. Freeman 2017

24
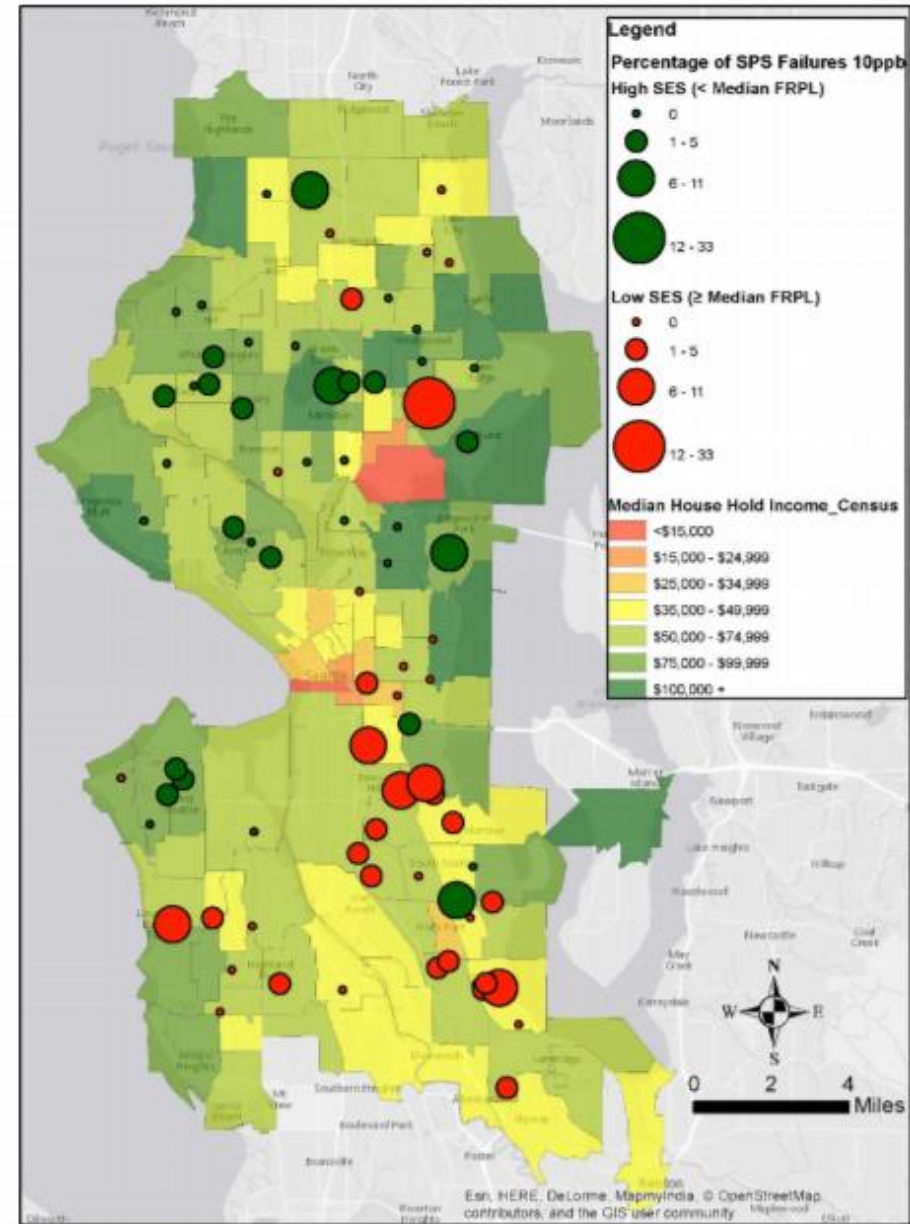
Food Deserts in Seattle

Low-income census tracts where a significant number or share of residents is more than 1 mile from the nearest supermarket.

Low-income census tracts where a significant number or share of residents is more than ½ mile from the nearest supermarket.
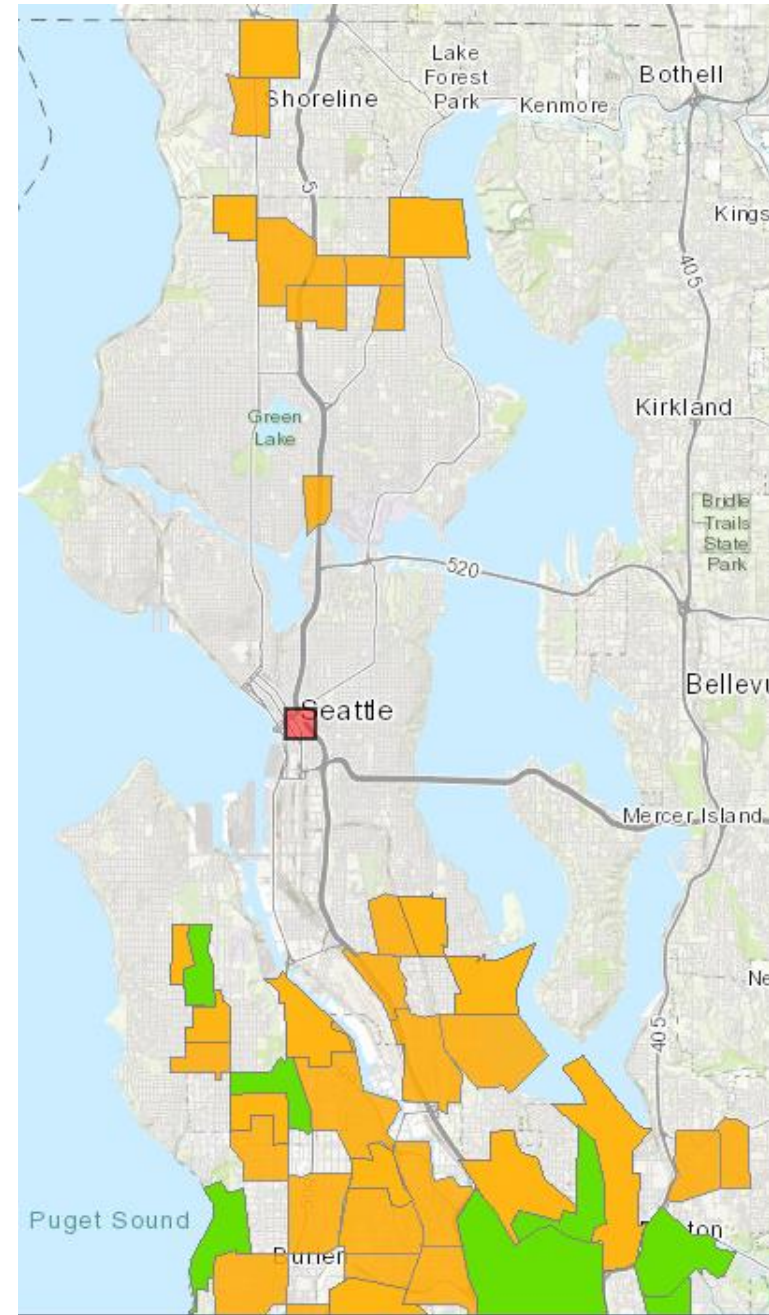
USDA Atlas

Food Swamps

(unhealthy versus healthy food retail options)

*Higher RFEI suggests greater concentration of unhealthy food

Retail Food Environment Index by Health Reporting Area King County, Washington

Legend

RFEI

- 0.5 - 1.3
- 1.4 - 2.2
- 2.3 - 3.3
- 3.4 - 4.8
- 4.9 - 7.0

0 1.5 3   6   9   12 Miles

N

Public Health
Seattle & King County

RFEI is a ratio of fast food restaurants & convenience stores, divided by the number of groceries, farmer's markets, and produce stands. Higher RFEI suggests greater concentration of unhealthy food. The King County average is 2.4

InfoUSA, 2/2010.

Produced by: Public Health - Seattle & King County; Assessment, Policy Development & Evaluation Unit, 9/6/2012

PHSKC

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Target Marketing Directed Toward Black and Hispanic Consumers

- Advertising data demonstrate how marketers in the sugary beverage industry direct their efforts specifically toward Hispanic and African-American consumers.

- Racial-ethnic targeted marketing likely contributes to above-average consumption of sugary beverages and health disparities.

Food Politics; 2015 Rudd Center Report

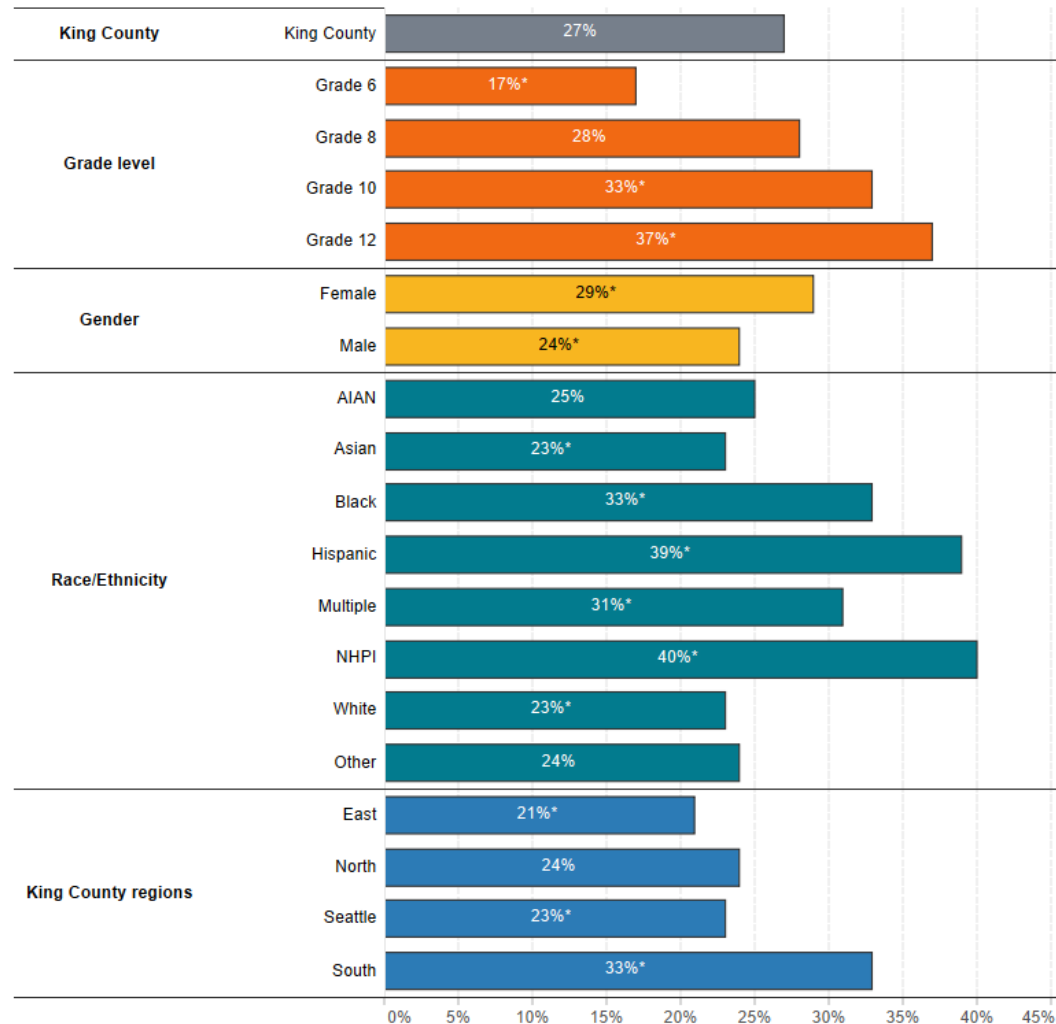# Availability of affordable fresh fruits and vegetables
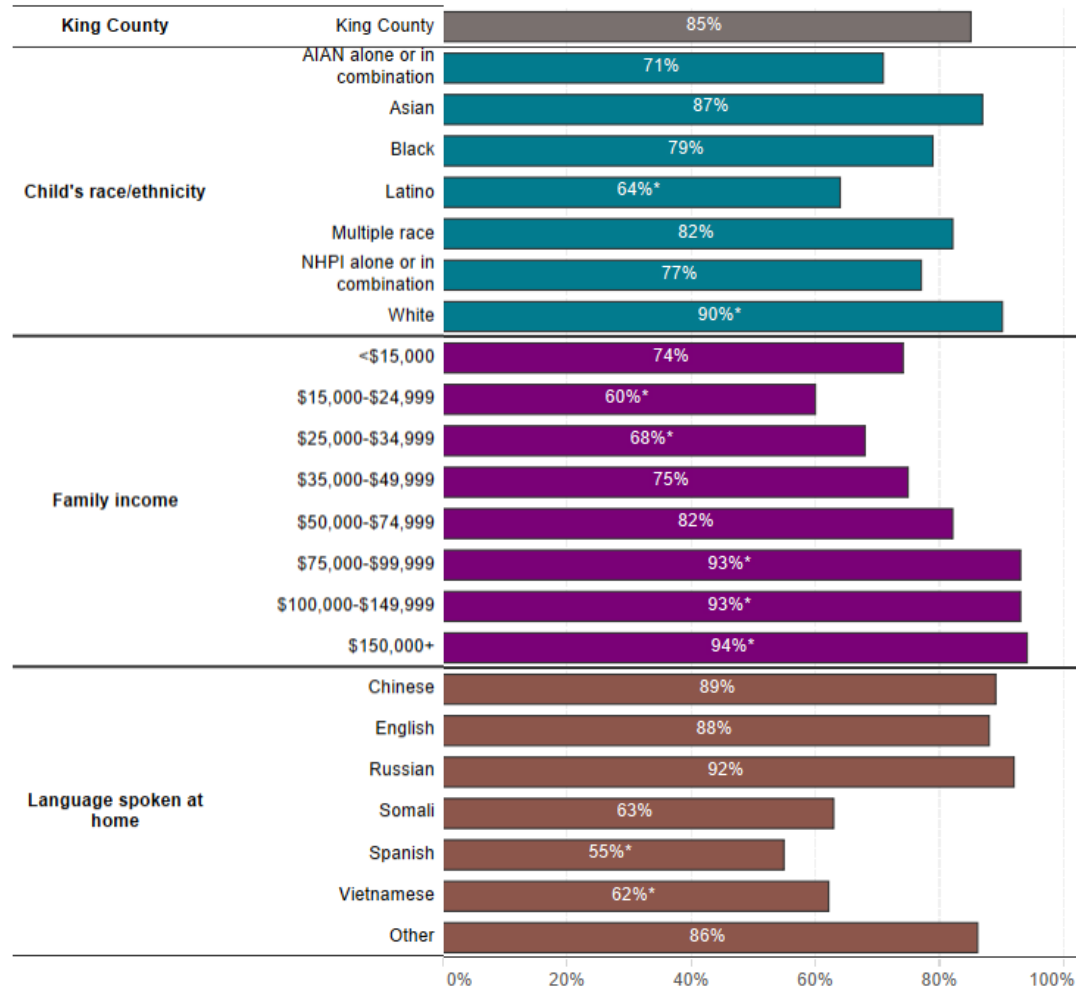
White families have significantly more availability

Significant differences by family income, language spoken at home, age, and education

PSHKC: Best Starts for Kids Health Survey

Nutrition-related behaviors and outcomes for children
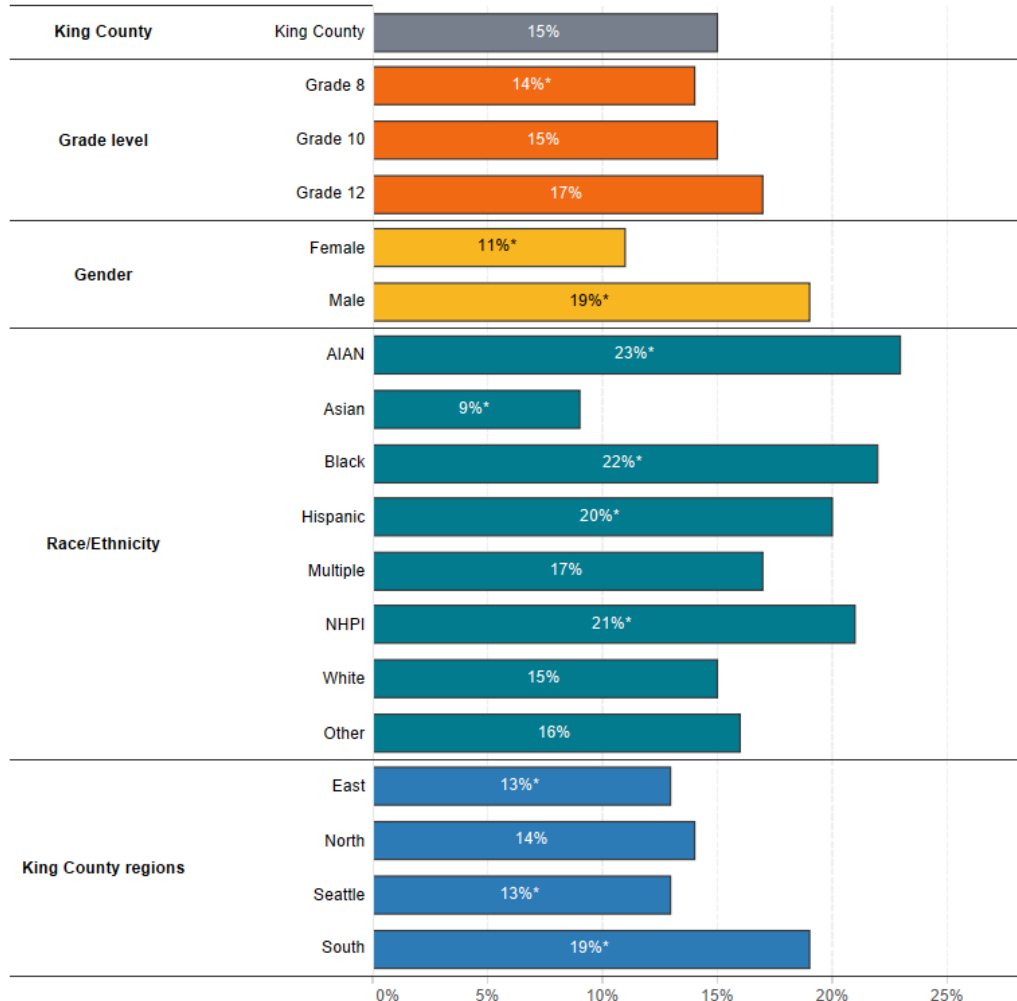
No breakfast today (6th, 8th, 10th, 12th grade)

*Significant differences by grade level, gender, race/ethnicity, and region.

*Children who are Black, Hispanic, Multiple Races, or Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander were significantly more likely to report not having breakfast on the day of the survey

PHSKC: Community health indicators; Healthy Youth Survey (2014 & 2016)

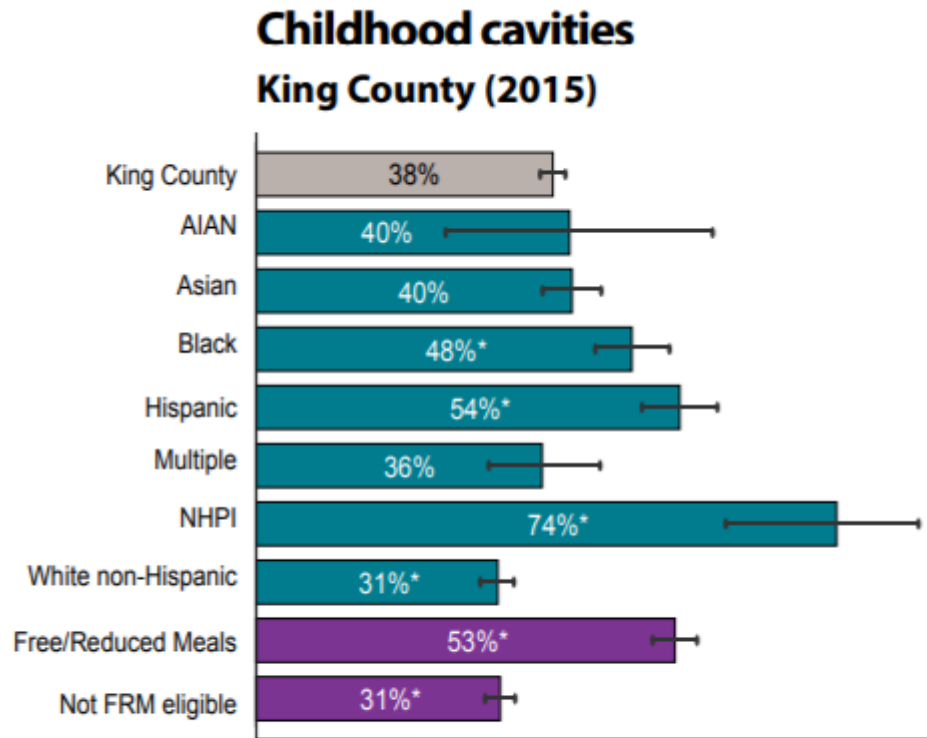# Children who drink sugary drinks daily
(8th, 10th, 12th grade)

*Significant differences by grade level, gender, race/ethnicity, and region.

*Children who are American Indian/Alaska Native, Black, Hispanic, or Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander are significantly more likely to drink soda or sugary drinks daily

PHSKC: Community health indicators; Healthy Youth Survey (2014 & 2016)

Childhood Dental Caries

Childhood cavities

King County (2015)

King County	38%
AIAN	40%
Asian	40%
Black	48%*
Hispanic	54%*
Multiple	36%
NHPI	74%*
White non-Hispanic	31%*
Free/Reduced Meals	53%*
Not FRM eligible	31%*

Source: Smile Survey 2015

* Differs significantly from King County average

*At rate 2.4 times that of white children, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander children were significantly more likely to have had caries than children in other racial/ethnic groups.

*Asian, Black, Hispanic, and multiple-race children were also more likely than white children to have had caries.

*More than half of children who are eligible for free/ reduced lunch have had caries.

*At 33%, students from English-speaking households were significantly less likely to have had caries than those from households where the primary language was Spanish (54%) or another non-English language (47%).

Excess weight (top 5% for BMI by age/gender)
(8th, 10th, 12th grade)
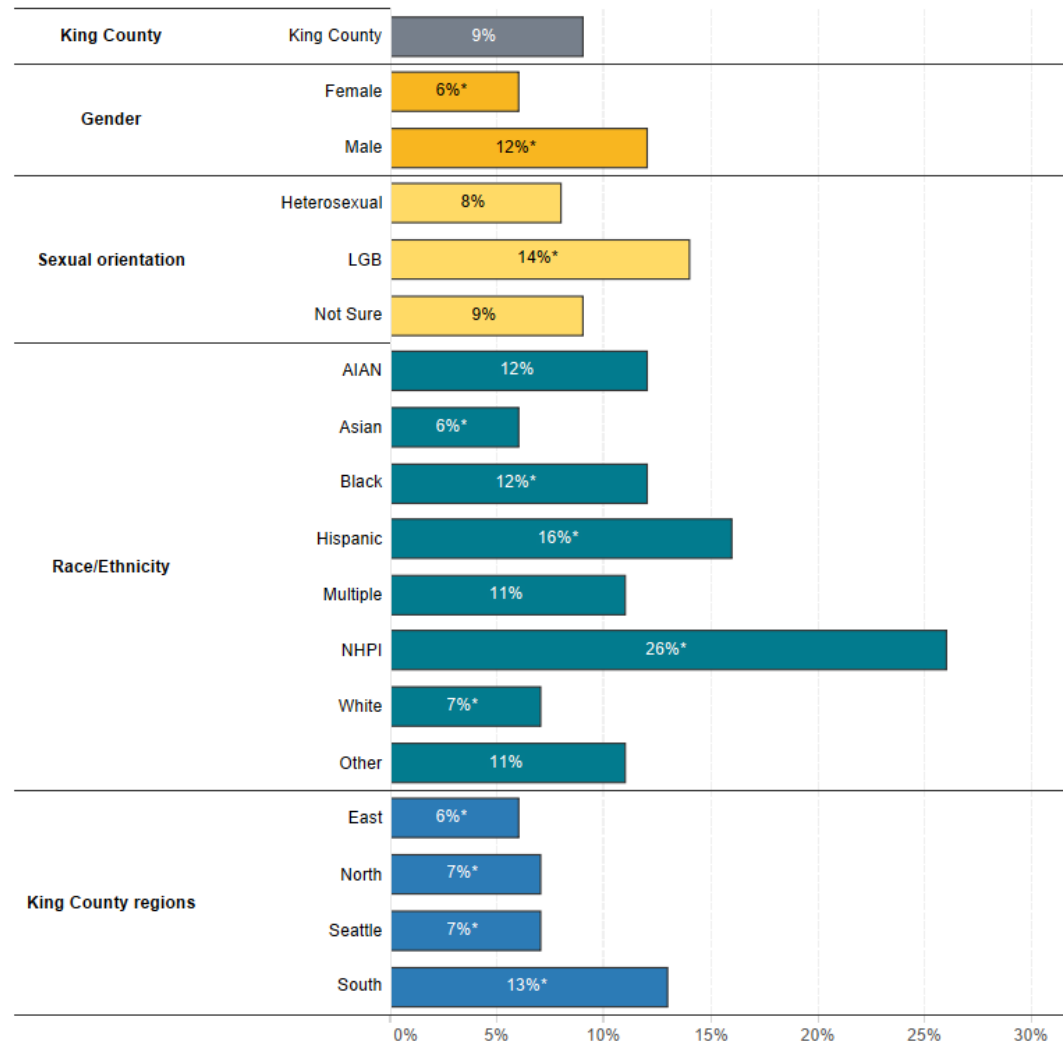
*Significant differences by gender, sexual orientation, race/ethnicity, and region

*Children who are Black, Hispanic, or Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander are significantly more likely to be in the top 5% for BMI by age/gender (defined as obese)

PHSKC: Community health indicators; Healthy Youth Survey 2014 & 2016

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Likelihood of a child being overweight or obese
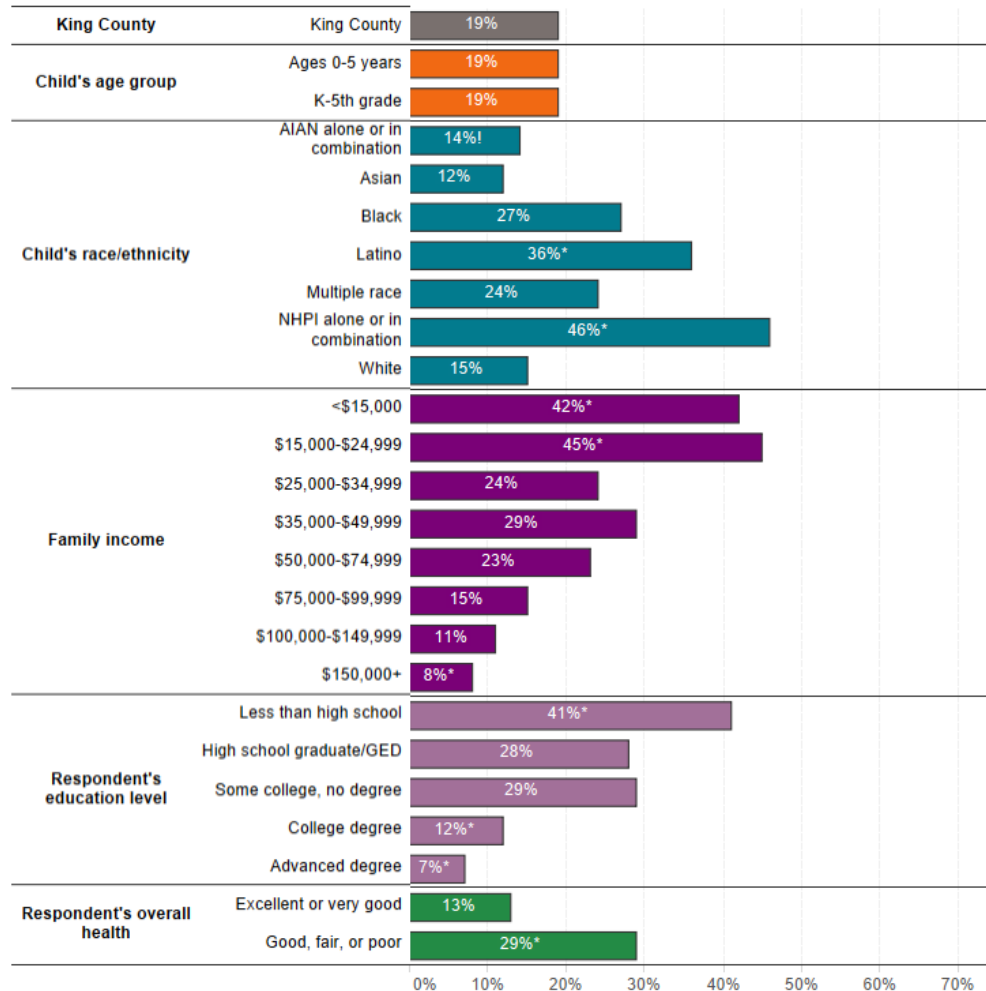
Significant differences by child's race/ethnicity, family income, education, health

Diabetes prevalence (8th, 10th, 12th grade)

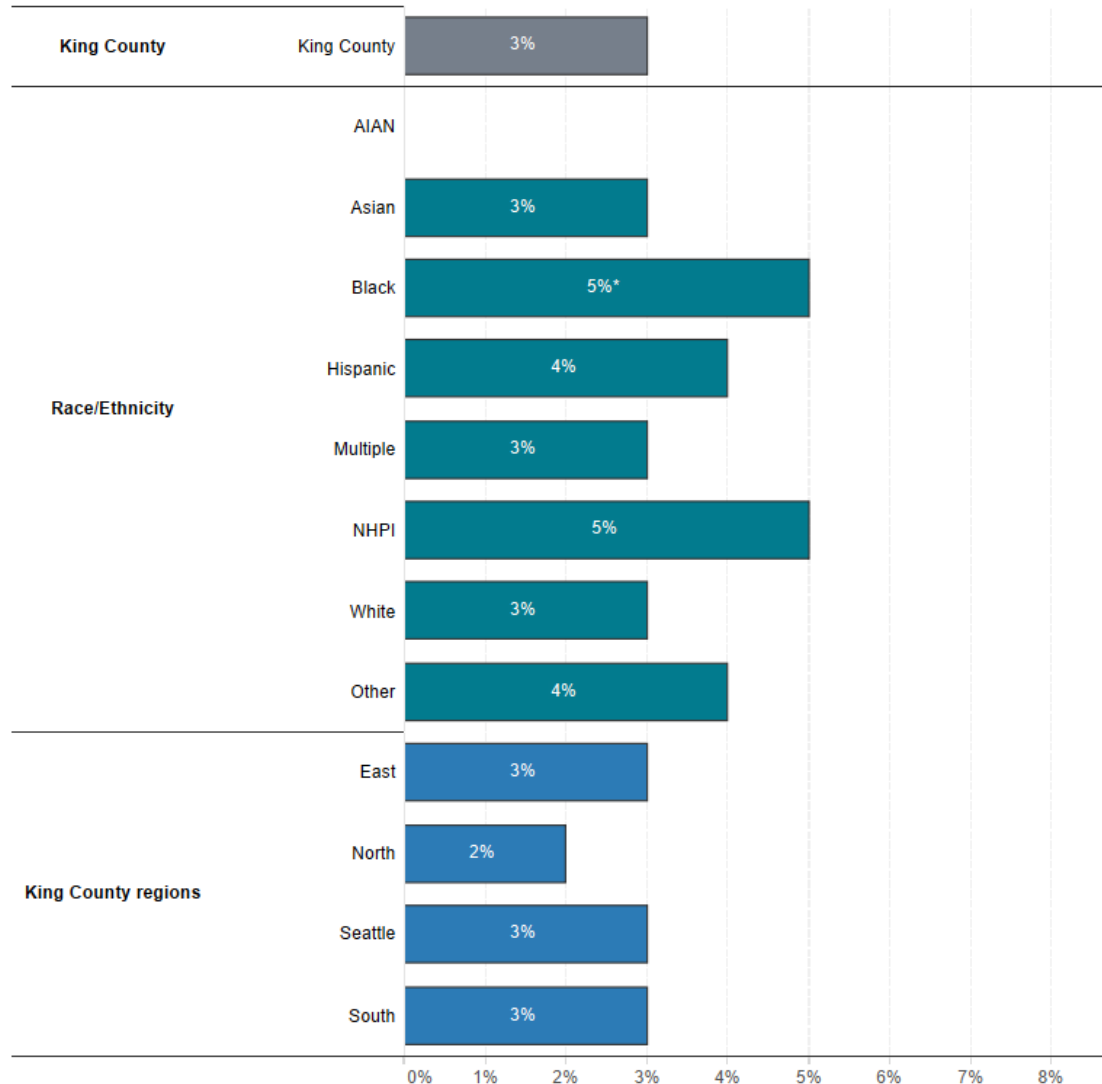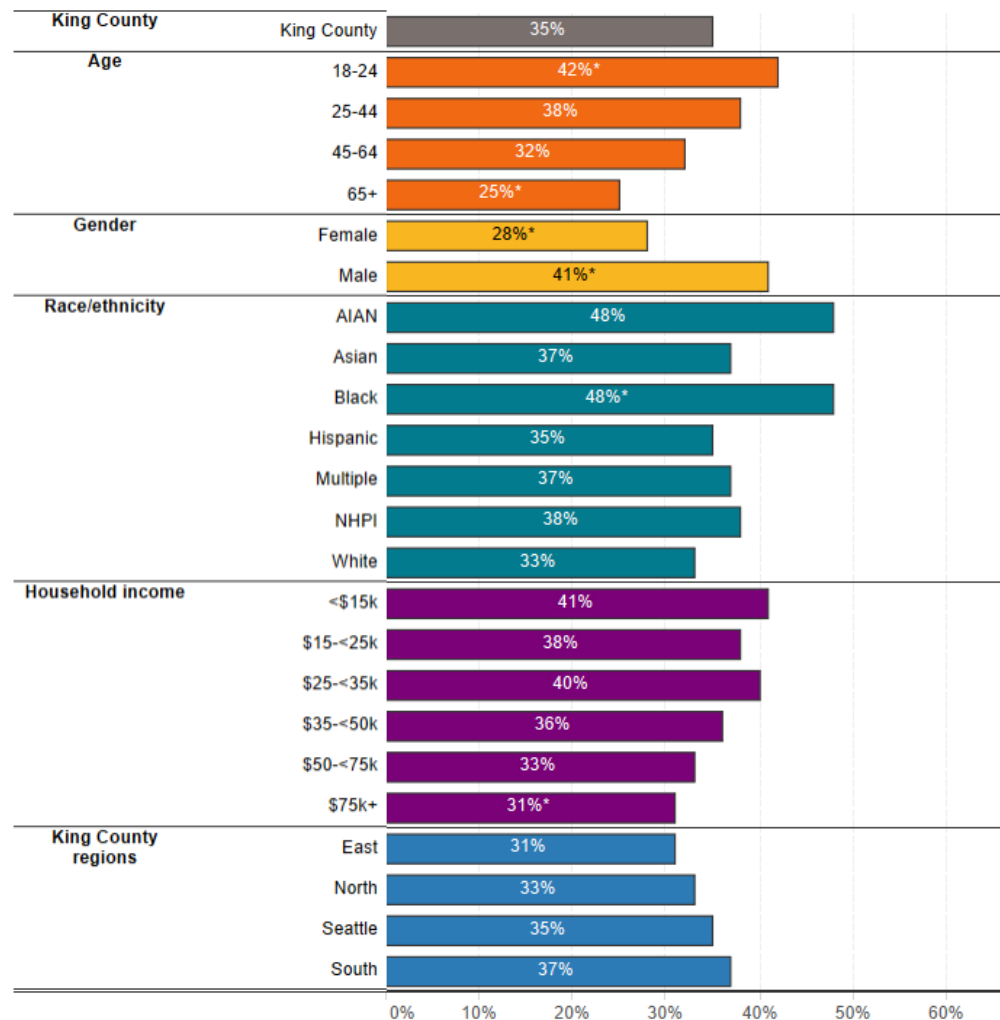*Prevalence of diabetes significantly higher in Black students

PHSKC: Community health indicators; Healthy Youth Survey 2010 & 2014

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Nutrition-related behaviors and outcomes for adults

Eat less than one fruit daily (adults)

| King County	King County	35%
Age	18-24	42%*
	25-44	38%
	45-64	32%
	65+	25%*
Gender	Female	28%*
	Male	41%*
Race/ethnicity	AIAN	48%
	Asian	37%
	Black	48%*
	Hispanic	35%
	Multiple	37%
	NHPI	38%
	White	33%
Household income	<$15k	41%
	$15-<25k	38%
	$25-<35k	40%
	$35-<50k	36%
	$50-<75k	33%
	$75k+	31%*
King County regions	East	31%
	North	33%
	Seattle	35%
	South	37%

*Significant differences by age and gender.

*Adults who are Black are significantly more likely to reporting eating less than one fruit daily.

PHSKC: Community health indicators; Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (2011, 2013, & 2015)
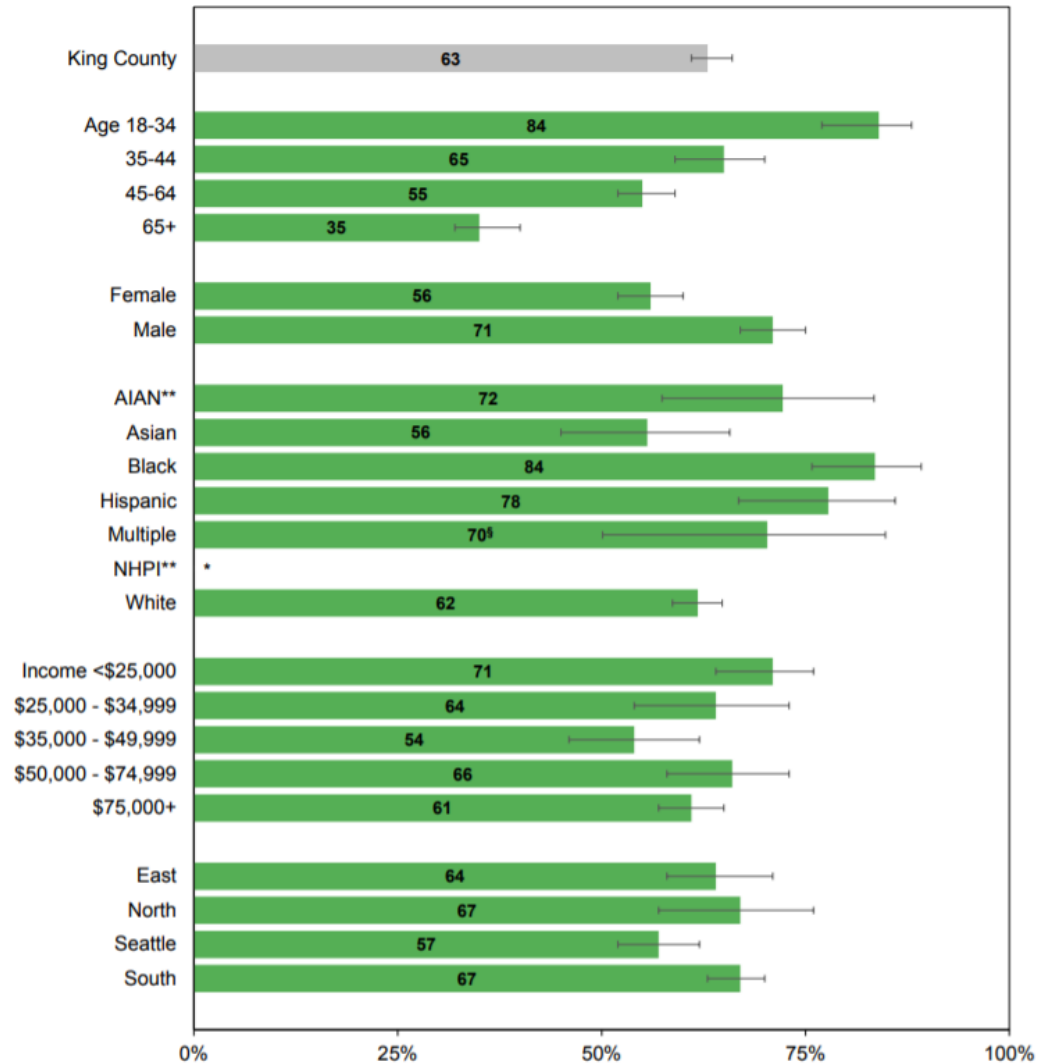
37

Eat less than one vegetable daily (adults)
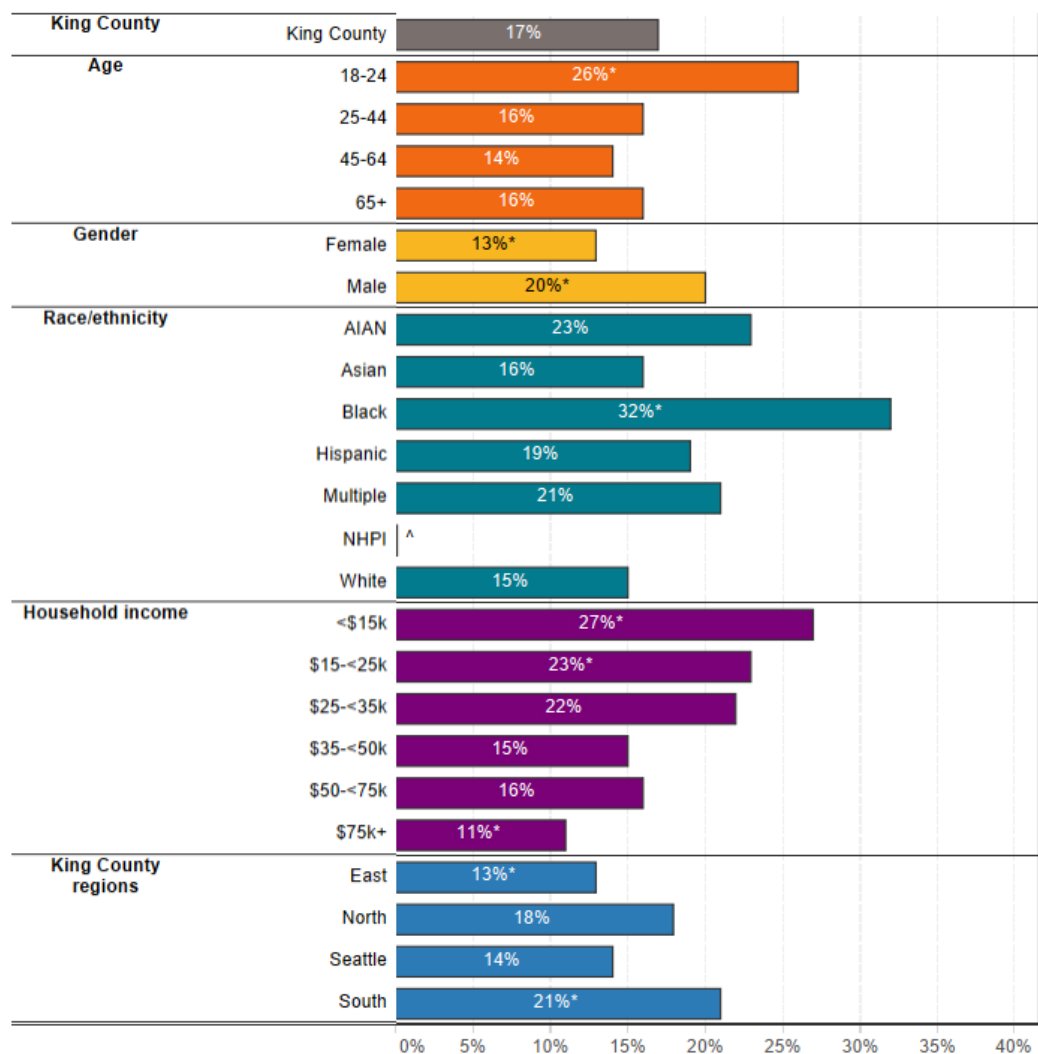
*Significant differences by age, gender, income, and region.

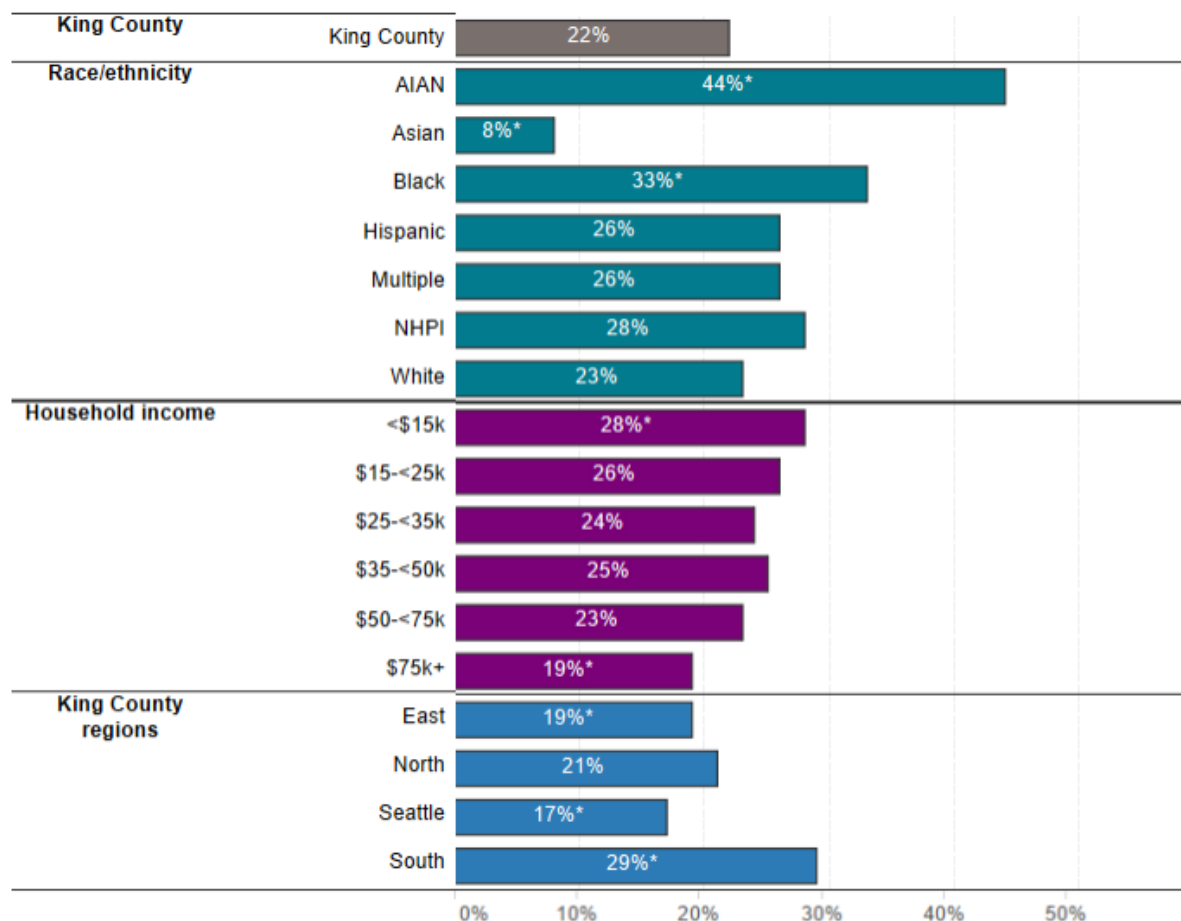*Adults who are Black are significantly more likely to reporting eating less than one vegetable daily.

Sugary drink consumption (adults)

	%
King County	63
Age 18-34	84
35-44	65
45-64	55
65+	35
Female	56
Male	71
AIAN**	72
Asian	56
Black	84
Hispanic	78
Multiple	70§
NHPI**	*
White	62
Income <$25,000	71
$25,000 - $34,999	64
$35,000 - $49,999	54
$50,000 - $74,999	66
$75,000+	61
East	64
North	67
Seattle	57
South	67

PHSKC: Community health indicators;
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
(2010 & 2012)

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Excess weight (BMI ≥ 30) (adults)

|		
King County	King County	22%
Race/ethnicity	AIAN	44%*
	Asian	8%*
	Black	33%*
	Hispanic	26%
	Multiple	26%
	NHPI	28%
	White	23%
Household income	<$15k	28%*
	$15-<25k	26%
	$25-<35k	24%
	$35-<50k	25%
	$50-<75k	23%
	$75k+	19%*
King County regions	East	19%*
	North	21%
	Seattle	17%*
	South	29%*

*Prevalence of excess weight in adults (BMI ≥30, defined as obesity) significantly higher for American Indian/Native Alaskan, Black residents, and people with low income.

*Significantly differences by region.

Diabetes prevalence (adults)
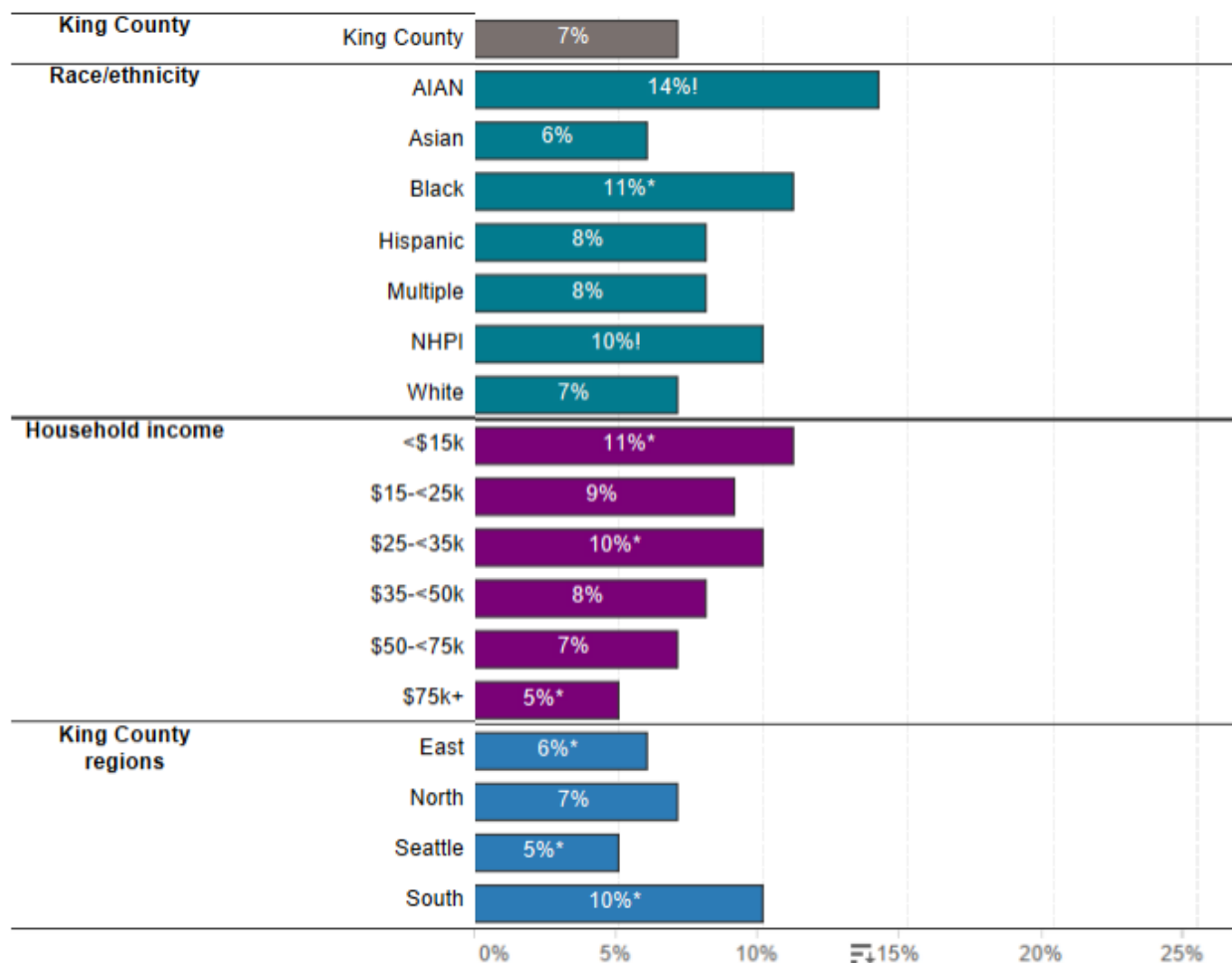
*Prevalence of diabetes in adults is significantly higher for Black residents and people with lower income.

*Black adults were 1.8 times as likely as Asian adults to have diabetes.

*Adults with annual income greater than $75,000 were less likely than those with lower incomes to have diabetes. South Region adults were more likely to have diabetes than adults in all other regions

PHSKC: Community health indicators; Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (2011-2015)

Community themes and priorities

This compilation is not exhaustive

Themes form HSD Learning Circles

"A recurring theme from the community was a need for healthy and *affordable* meals. There is tendency for meals and food to be either one or the other, but not both.

Several communities called out the gap between income levels where services are available and the income level where families could actually afford enough nutritious food.

Additional culturally-relevant options are also lacking in the system as a whole.

Community members expressed a lot of interest in classes and education around nutrition, cooking, choosing food, etc. The more people know how and when to access the right food resources, the more secure they will feel around food in general.

School lunches were highlighted as particularly important aspects of eating healthy but perhaps commonly less nutritious."

Food/Nutrition summary from HSD 2017 Community Engagement activities

Food security a top climate change concern

- Lack of affordable housing and lack of affordable food were top issues of concern

- Rising food costs was the climate impact of most concern

- Community recommendation: Focus resources on historically people of color neighborhoods, such as Central District, Beacon Hill, International District, South Park, Rainier Beach and Rainier Valley, with adequate funding and resources for community-controlled projects (e.g. Rainier Beach Food Innovation District)

Got Green & Puget Sound Sage (2016);
Rainier Beach Food Innovation District FAQs

Cost is a key barrier

What makes it hard for you to access healthy food?
Inaccessible due to location 23%
No place to garden 12%
Cost 67%
Organics inaccessible 18%
Not enough time 10%

Recommendations:

- Support any policy shift that puts more dollars for purchasing healthy foods into the pockets of low-income women.

- Support financial incentive or "double bucks" programs for healthy foods.

- Increase the opportunities for SE Seattle urban farmers – especially from low income and ethnically diverse communities – to sell their locally grown produce at affordable prices at neighborhood-based "mini-markets."

- Promote economic development strategies to support the creation of a neighborhood-run produce stand or full service grocery store in Skyway.

Source: 2011 Got Green Report

Communities of color lack easy access to healthy, affordable, and culturally appropriate food

Food Hardships[6]

Food hardship in Seattle has doubled from **6%** to **12%**.

2010 6%
2013 12%

Food Deserts
There are food deserts in **South Park** and **Delridge**, both of which are neighborhoods with large populations of communities of color and low income residents.

2010 27%
2013 41%

Latino Communities
in King County experienced an increase in food hardship from **27%** to **41%**.

Other findings:
- Community members expressed concerns about lack of affordable, healthy, culturally appropriate food

- Community members would like easy access to healthy, affordable food through farmers' markets, year-round markets, and groceries stores stocked with culturally appropriate food

Source: Environment & Equity Agenda

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Access to healthy food is interrelated to …

- Poverty
- Racial discrimination
- Educational inequities
- Public safety
- Displacement and gentrification
- Environmental hazards

- Community
- Culture
- Economics and business
- Art
- Nature
- Family
- Health
- Education

Sources: 2011 Got Green Report; Environment & Equity Agenda

Participant feedback from nutrition education and peer-to-peer outreach activities

Challenges

- "I don't know where to get fruits/vegetables"

- "The reduced priced organic produce bag does not have the variety of vegetable/fruits that my family eats"

- "The reduced priced organic produce bags have produce that is about to spoil"

- "I am not familiar with where/which kind of frozen/fruits to purchase"

- "I wait on my (adult) daughter to take me grocery shopping when she has time, so I can only purchase dry food (not fresh produce that needs frequent shopping)"

- "My kids are picky eaters"

- "I have limited mobility and my children are young, so I am not able to go with you'

- "I am afraid to take public transportation" (single female elder)

- "I don't know how to prepare meals using fresh produce" (single male elder)

Opportunities:

- Familiarity with transportation system

- Knowledge about food types available

- Need for (reduced-priced) organic produce bag to have variety of fresh produce

- Healthy cooking activities for elders

- Healthy cooking activities for families

Somali Health Board

Communities call out deeply rooted inequities by race and place

Multiple community reports stressed the importance of:
- Providing resources equitably
- Incorporating equity into all community efforts
- Targeting support to groups with highest needs

Concerns:
- Worse environmental conditions (incl. less access to healthy food)
- Diversion of city resources towards gentrified neighborhoods
- Unequal access to economic opportunity
- Access to healthy food compounded by low wages, unaffordable housing, increasing cost of other basic needs (child care, transportation, healthcare)

CHNA (2018-2019) – Community Identified Priorities

Food access a driver of local economic development, opportunity

- Many residents are interested in careers focused on food and that support culturally appropriate and environmentally friendly practices (e.g. urban farming, growing and distributing local food)

- Healthy food access initiatives could be an opportunity for skills-training and employment for communities of color

- By a 2:1 margin, women chose Access to Healthy Foods as their top priority for reaping the benefits of the green economy (Got Green study). The driver behind this priority was concern for their family's health.

Sources: 2011 Got Green Report; Environment & Equity Agenda

Link food culture, policy, system and environment change, and youth leadership development

- Advance holistic health at schools with youth-led organizing

- Integrate community building, culture, and arts in campaign efforts to increase access to healthy, wholesome food and clean water

- Invest in long-term leadership development for low-income youth and youth of color

- Ensure that those most impacted by systemic oppression are empowered and supported to self-determine solutions for the health and equity

FEEST

Extra slides

Percent deep poverty

Population whose income to poverty ratio is less than 50% as a percent of total population for whom poverty status is determined

> 15%

5.5%

< 0%
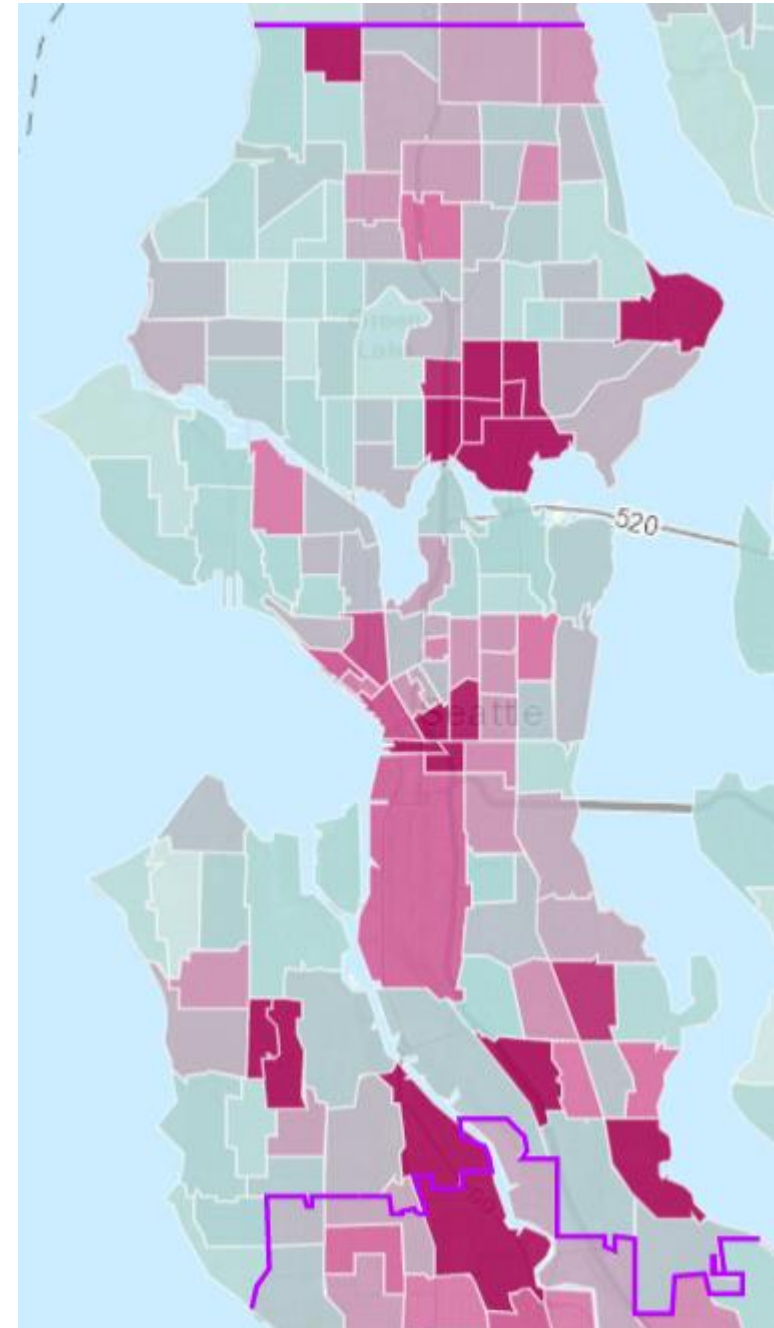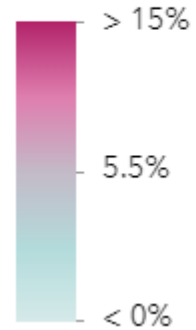
City of Seattle Population and Demographics (ACS 2010)

Percent below 200% FPL

Percent of Population 200% below poverty

- > 61%
- 46.5% - 61%
- 31.7% - 46.5%
- 16.9% - 31.7%
- <16.9%
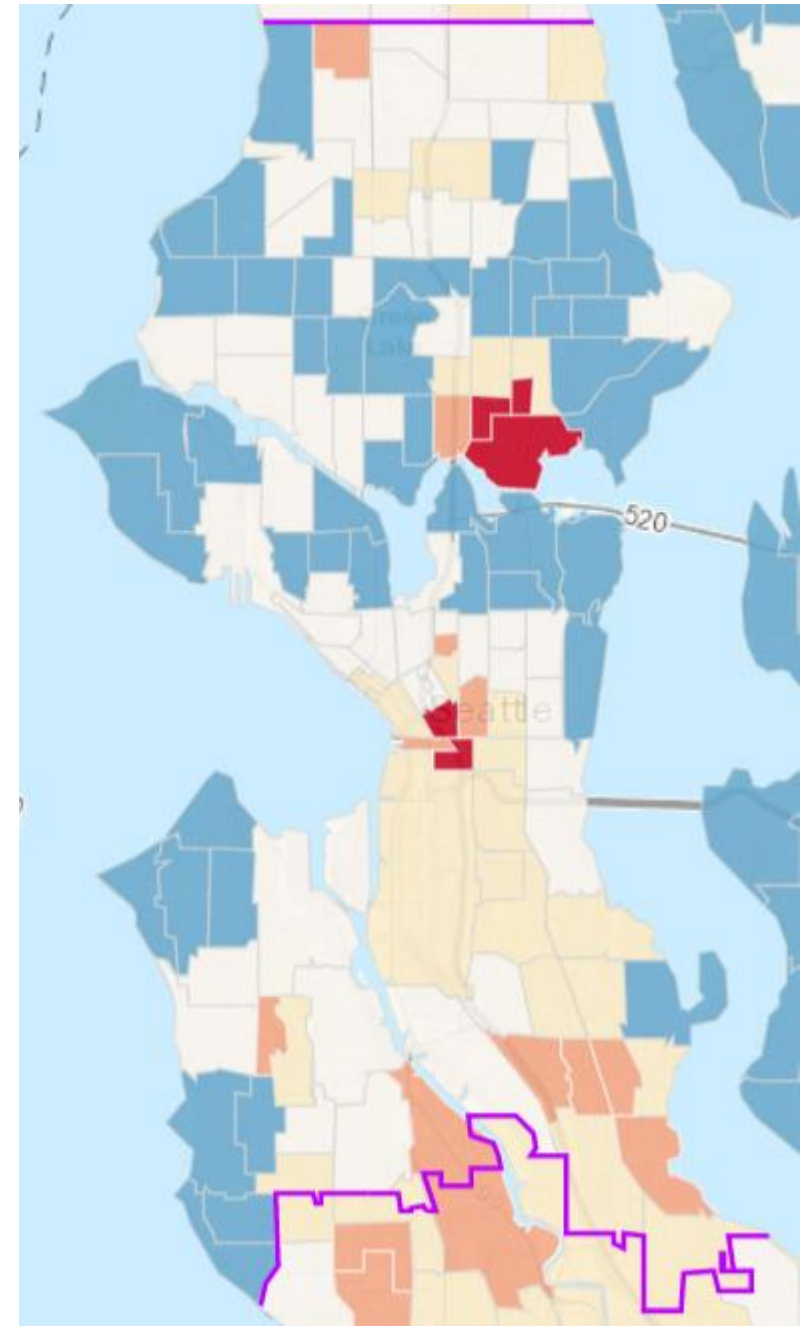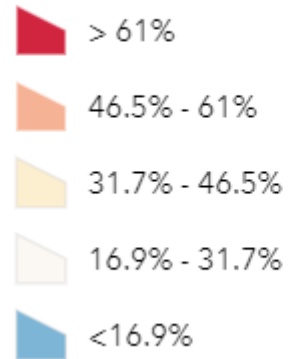
City of Seattle Population and Demographics (ACS 2010)

Percent children in poverty

Percent of people who are under 18-years old whose household income in the past 12 months is below poverty

> 30

15

< 0
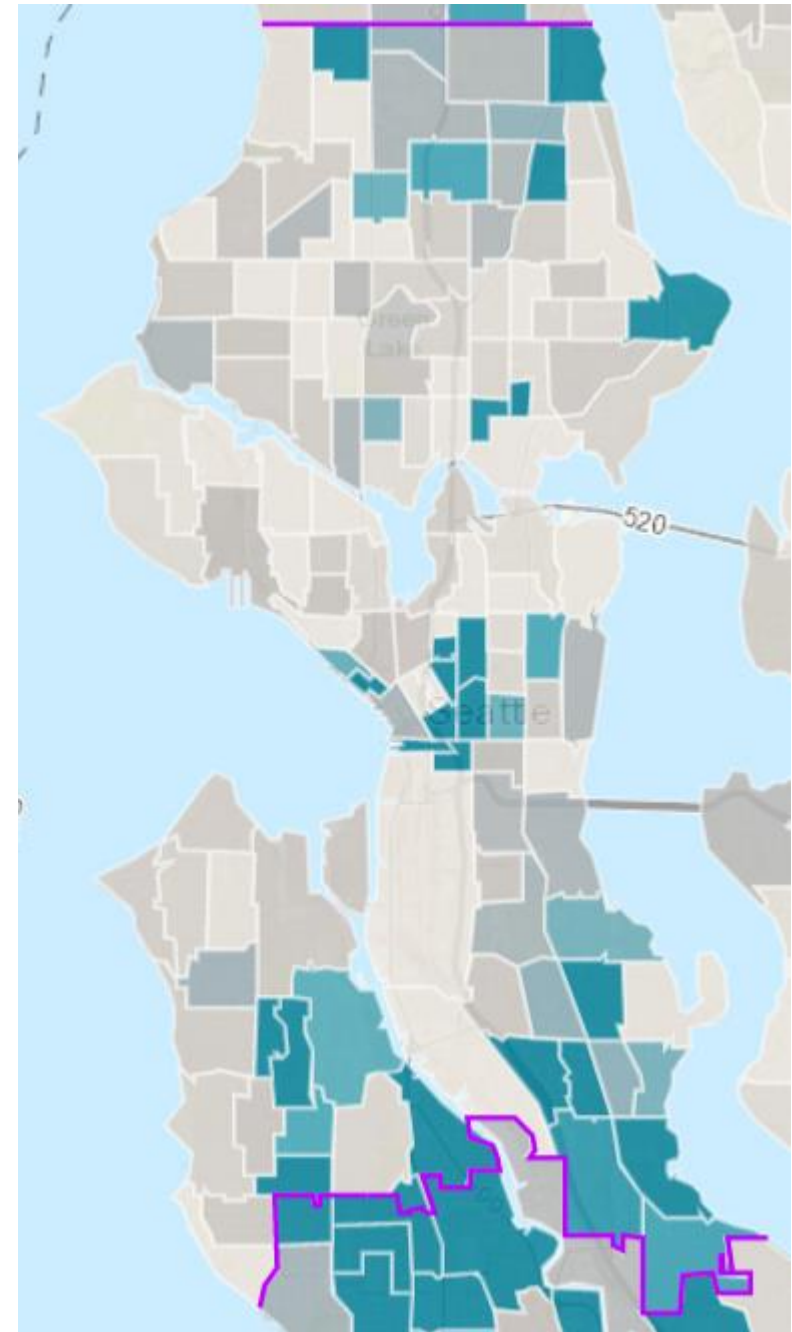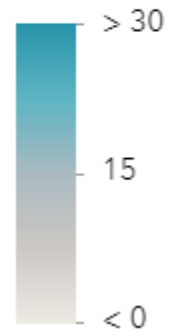
City of Seattle Population and Demographics (ACS 2010)

Rent burdened*

*Renter households paying 35% or more of household income

Percent Housing Units with GRAPI of 35% or more

> 70.8%

57.9% - 70.8%

44.9% - 57.9%

32% - 44.9%

19% - 32%

6% - 19%

< 6%
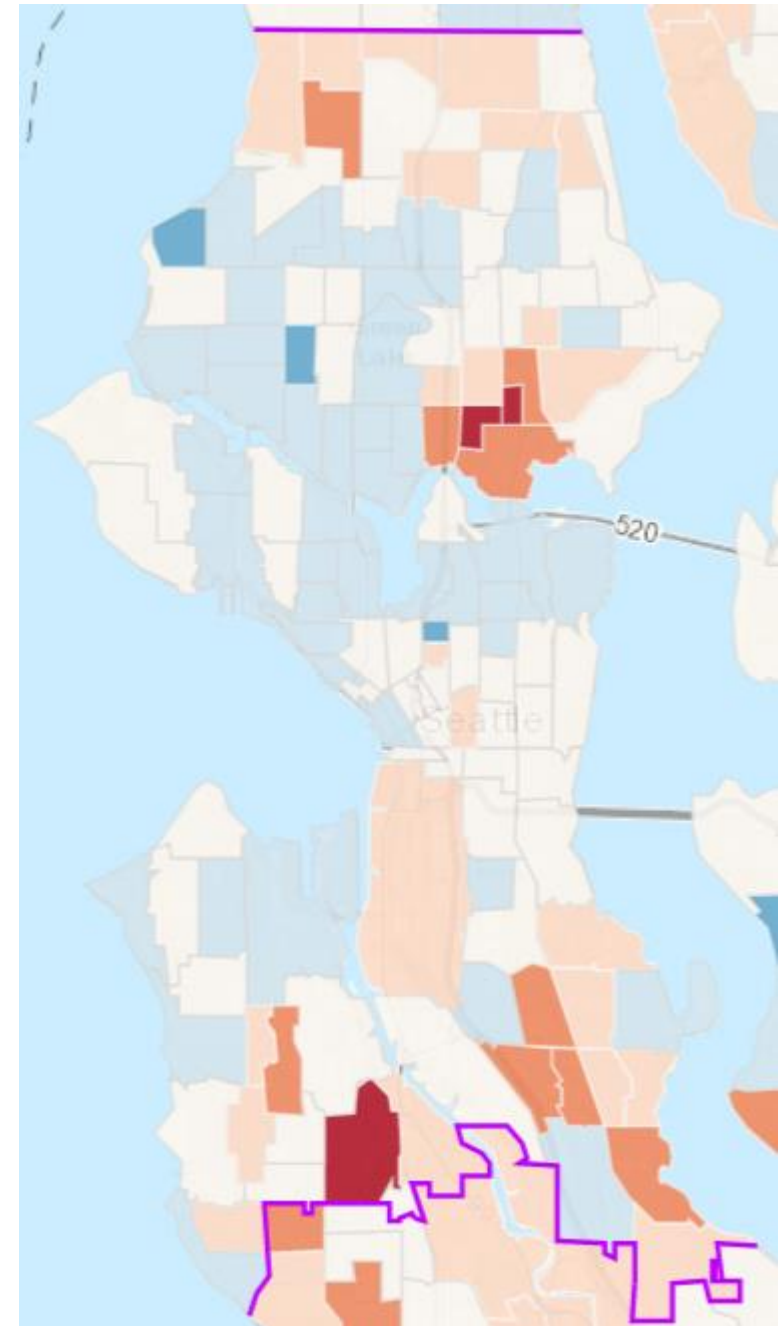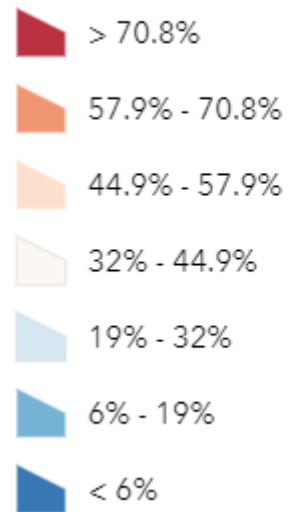
City of Seattle Population and Demographics (ACS 2010)

Rent burdened; Homeless

Cost-burdened renters
King County (average: 2011-2015)
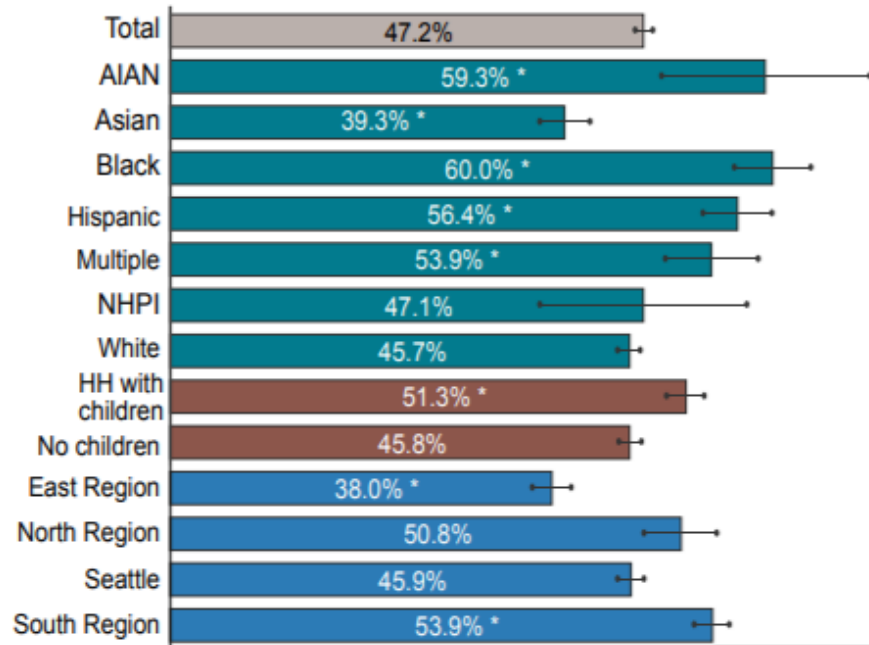
Total	47.2%
AIAN	59.3% *
Asian	39.3% *
Black	60.0% *
Hispanic	56.4% *
Multiple	53.9% *
NHPI	47.1%
White	45.7%
HH with children	51.3% *
No children	45.8%
East Region	38.0% *
North Region	50.8%
Seattle	45.9%
South Region	53.9% *

Source: American Community Survey Public Use Micro Sample (PUMS)
* = statistically, significantly different from King County average

Homeless and total population by race/ethnicity
King County, 2017

AIAN	Homeless	6%
	King County	2%
Asian	Homeless	2%
	King County	16%
Black	Homeless	29%
	King County	8%
Hispanic	Homeless	14%
	King County	10%
Multiple	Homeless	15%
	King County	5%
NHPI	Homeless	2%
	King County	1%
White	Homeless	45%
	King County	73%
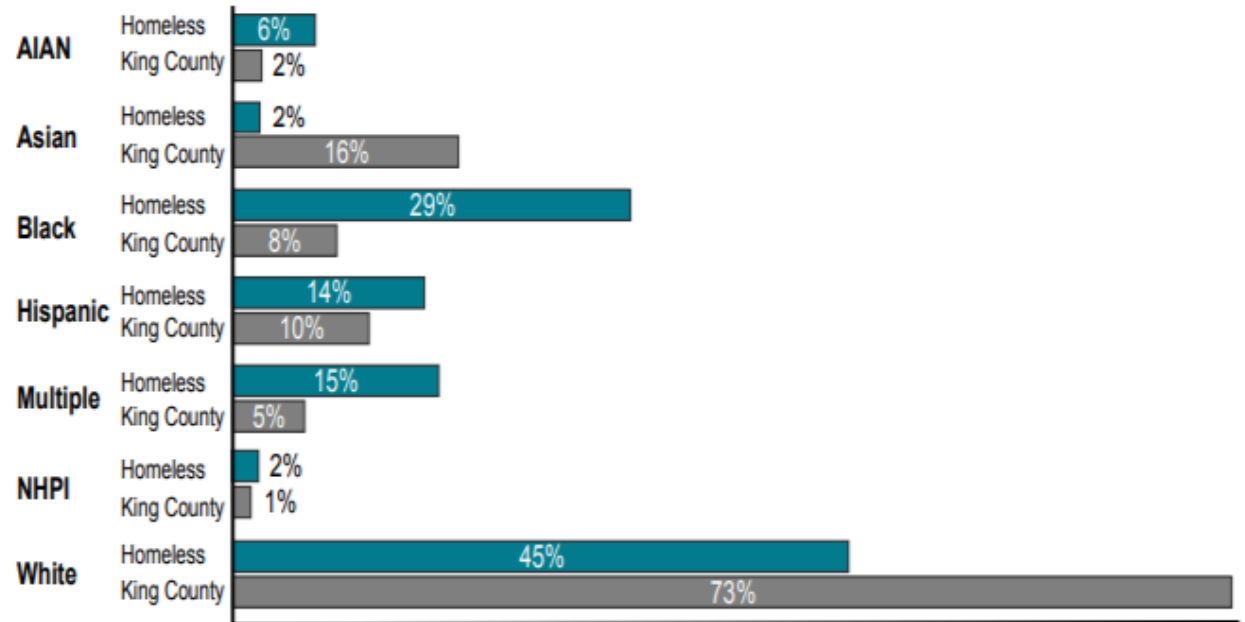
Source: OFM 2016 population estimates and Count Us in 2017 report

[iv] Chronic homelessness is defined as sleeping in places not meant for human habitation or staying in emergency shelters for a year or longer, or experiencing at least four such episodes of homelessness in the last three years, and also living with a disabling condition such as a chronic health problem, psychiatric or emotional condition, or physical disability.[26]

Overweight (15 ≥ 5% for BMI by age/gender)
(8th, 10th, 12th grade)
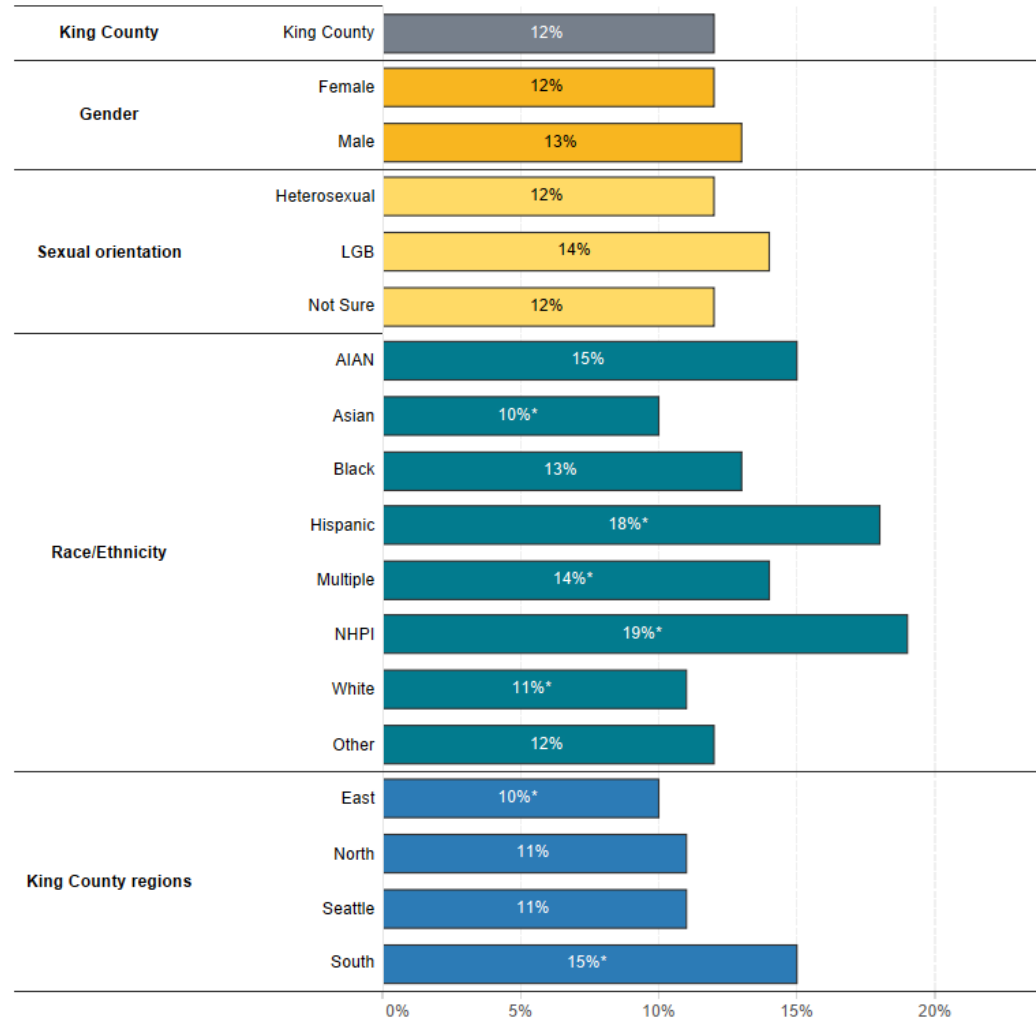
*Significant differences by race and region

*Children who are Hispanic, Multiple Races, or Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander are significantly more likely to be in the top 15 ≥ 5% for BMI by age/gender (defined as overweight)

PHSKC: Community health indicators; Healthy Youth Survey 2014 & 2016

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Homeless & unstably housed students

Included because housing security is associated with food/nutrition security

Demographic Info of Homeless and Unstably Housed Public School Students in Seattle

Source: The Seattle Atlas of Student Homelessness

Black and Hispanic Students Are Over-Represented among Homeless Students

Black and Hispanic students were over-represented among the homeless population, making up a combined 66% of homeless students despite being only 31% of the total student population.

Twenty-three percent of all Pacific Islander and American Indian students were identified as homeless in SY 2015–16, along with 17% of black and 10% of Hispanic students.

Race and Ethnicity, by Housing Status
SY 2015–16

- American Indian
- Asian
- Black
- Caucasian
- Hispanic
- Multiracial
- Pacific Islander

Homeless students: 2%, 10%, 20%, 14%, 46%, 6%, 3%

Housed students: <1%, 9%, 12%, 47%, 15%, 16%, 1%
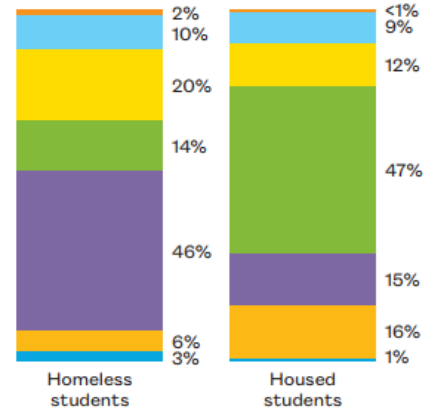
Less Than Half of Homeless Students Are in Shelter

The majority of homeless students (57%) slept in unstable "doubled-up" living situations. Thirty-seven percent were in a shelter, and ~7% were unsheltered or in a hotel or motel.

Doubled-up students are not eligible for many of the same housing resources as other homeless students, such as those available through Family Housing Connections, due to differing federal definitions of homelessness.

Homeless Students' Primary Nighttime Residence
SY 2015–16

- Shelter
- Doubled up
- Unsheltered
- Hotel/motel

37%, 57%, 3%, 4%
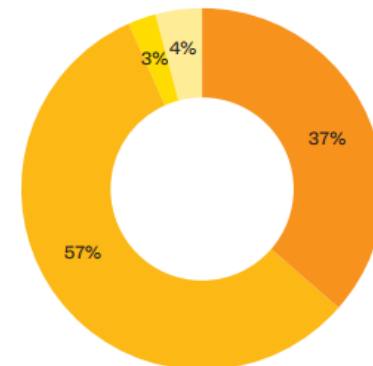
Percent Homeless Students by Public School

Source: [The Seattle Atlas of Student Homelessness](#)

Where Student Homelessness is Growing in Seattle

Source: The Seattle Atlas of Student Homelessness

Where Student Homelessness is Growing in Seattle

Top 10 Neighborhoods with Highest Percent Growth in Homeless Students, SY 2012–13 to SY 2015–16

Neighborhood	Homeless Students, SY 2012–13	Homeless Students, SY 2015–16	Percent Change, SY 2012–13 to SY 2015–16
Capitol Hill	26	107	312%
Rainier Valley	330	1,047	217%
Lake City	63	162	157%
Seward Park	14	29	107%
Delridge	196	369	88%
Broadview/Bitter Lake/Greenwood	103	178	73%
Central Area	337	548	63%
Ballard	44	71	61%
Phinney Ridge/Green Lake/Wallingford	60	96	60%
Magnolia	14	22	57%

Top 10 Schools with Highest Growth in Number of Homeless Students, SY 2012–13 to SY 2015–16

School	Homeless Students, SY 2012–13	Homeless Students, SY 2015–16	Change in Number of Homeless Students, SY 2012–13 to SY 2015–16
Seattle World	22	90	+68
Lowell Elementary	10	77	+67
Rainier Beach High	35	99	+64
Garfield High	74	136	+62
Dunlap Elementary	33	86	+53
Mercer International Middle	30	73	+43
Aki Kurose Middle	40	81	+41
Chief Sealth International High	55	95	+40
Denny International Middle	44	83	+39
Jane Addams Middle	–	–	+38
Franklin High	48	81	+33

Source: The Seattle Atlas of Student Homelessness