
(KNOW) YOUR CITY
Powered by
SDI.
SHACK/SLUM DWELLERS INTERNATIONAL
SHACK/SLUM DWELLERS INTERNATIONAL'S GLOBAL PLATFORM ON CITY-LEVEL INFORMAL SETTLEMENT DATA
SELECT A COUNTRY AND CITY TO VIEW OUR INTERACTIVE DATA:
SELECT A COUNTRY
ALL COUNTRIES
SELECT A CITY
SELECT
FIND A SETTLEMENT
SELECT
HOME
Burkina Faso
Nigeria
Ghana
Kenya
Tanzania
Angola
Zambia
Namibia
Botswana
Swaziland
Lesotho
South Africa
Technology and Social Dynamics
Using technology to promote citizen feedback and enhance advocacy

# Structure

- More about my background
  - Examples from previous grants
  - Work in Bangladesh and Southeast Asia
- How this connects to work at City of Seattle
  - Wellbeing Index
- Tools to enable advocacy and promote faster citizen feedback loops

# Inclusive Municipal Governance

- Began as a five-city portfolio of grants in African cities
  - Cairo, Harare, Luanda, Lilongwe, and Monrovia
- Connected government with organizations of the poor
- Funded projects based on mutual agreement and oversight

# Lessons from GPIMG

- "Municipal governments in the developing world aren't anti-poor, just poor"
- Projects functioned best when power was shared
  - Each side could function as "watchdog" to combat corruption
- Citizen groups knew what they wanted but required coordination


**Demographics and socio-economic information - Liberia**

| Country | Liberia |
|---|---|
| Population Density | 41,47 people/km² |
| Population Growth | 2,61% pa |
| Life Expectancy | 57,41 years |
| Median Age | 18,3 years |
| City Population | 939 524 (Monrovia) |
| GDP | $1.154 billion |
| GDP at Parity | $1.792 billion |
| GDP per Capita | $500 pp |
| GDP Real Growth | 6,4% pa |
| Gini Index (%) | 38,2 |
| Inflation rate | 10% |
| Unemployment rate | 85% |

Source: www.indexmunid.com
Wikipedia
www.tradingeconomics.com

# Affordability: i-Shack in Enkanini, Stellenbosch S.A.


- DC microgrids with DC loads
- Solar panels by Sustainable Solar Systems
- Partnered with slum dweller federation for savings groups
- Operated using a hub model
  - Each hub operator is also an owner
  - Fees reduced by service fees from the hub
- Demonstrated willingness to pay but inability to find a working model

# Zaballeen in Cairo, Egypt

- Began waste treatment in 1950s out of necessity
- Highly organized in recycling neighborhood
- Recycling and composting before purge
- Able to ascend value chain due to organization level
- Need government for formal recognition

# Recicladores in South America


# Limits to what organizing might achieve: Recycler Hierarchy

- **Level 1** -Single recycler must cover huge distances to be profitable
- **Level 2** – A group of recyclers can share labor and diversify inputs
- **Level 3** – A group of recyclers with a warehouse can sort and hold inventory to navigate price fluctuations
- **Level 4** – A group of recyclers with a warehouse and machinery can sort and densify outputs

# Power of Technology for faster feedback: SFI and SDI

- Background of the project
- Citizens can own and collect the data
- There is a role for technical assistance and vetting from scientists and academia
- Data can be collected rigorously if it serves the needs of those collecting it
- Browse:
  - http://knowyourcity.info/map.php#/app/ui/world

# Waste to Resource Fund (W2RF)

**Phase 1: Via UNESCAP**
Cost: $4.5M

MAIN ACTIVITIES

***IRRCs***

- Establish community level IRRC in 10 Asian Cities
- City-wide scale of IRRC in 3 cities in Vietnam, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh
- Solid waste management training centers in 5-10 Asian cities

***SWERF***

- Incubate SWERF and establish legal presence

OUTCOMES

- 45 communities (13 cities) which is about 400 tons per day MSW processing (10/day per community IRC, 100/day per city IRRC)
- 5-8 jobs created per ton of waste processed – which means 2,000-3,200 jobs at the IRRCs and another 10-12 pre-IRRC (collecting, sorting) per ton for a total of 6,000-8,000 new or secure/safer jobs for the urban poor
- Up to 4,000,000 (10 X 100,000 + 3 X 1,000,000) people affected
- Municipal governments save $11,200 per day or $3.36M/year ($28/ton)

GO / NO-GO MILESTONE

**Phase 2: Via SWERF**
Cost $6M

MAIN ACTIVITIES

***SWERF***

- Launch SWERF

***IRRCs***

- Take 10 community level IRRC in Asia to city-wide scale
- Launch community level IRRC in 20 more cities
- Move program to Africa
- Solid waste management training centers in 5-10 African cities

OUTCOMES

- 90 communities (about 30 cities) which is about 900 tons per day MSW processing (10/day per community IRC, 100/day per city IRRC)
- 5-8 jobs created per ton of waste processed – which means 4,500-7,200 jobs at the IRRCs and another 10-12 pre-IRRC (collecting, sorting) per ton for a total of 13,500-18,000 new or secure/safer jobs for the urban poor
- Up to 12,000,000 (20 X 100,000 + 10 X 1,000,000) people affected
- Municipal governments save $25,200/day or $7.6M/year ($28/ton)

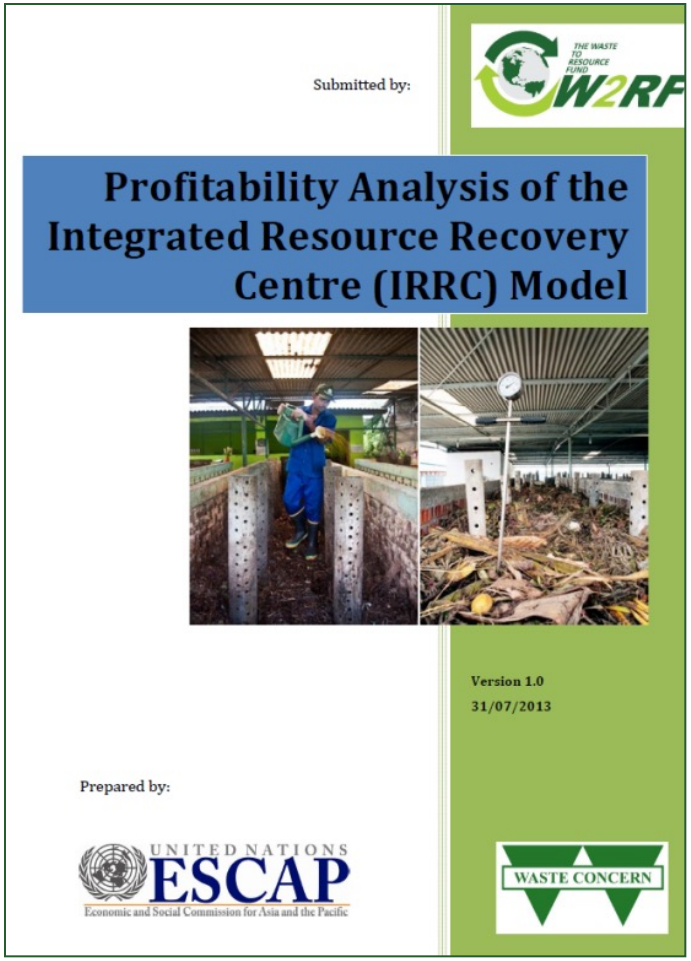
# Updated W2RF work plan

- The 2012 grant proposal for $1,484,000 USD explicitly listed three activities for the grant:
  1. To pilot the development of additional sources of revenue to IRRCs, such as waste to energy.
  2. To connect the W2RF to whichever mitigation and adaptation funding modality supplants the CDM and PofA in the event no binding protocol exist after the expiration of the Kyoto Protocol.
  3. To create a business plan for operation of IRRCs that demonstrates profitability or identifies the operating shortfall.
     A. Seek new investors in the event that profitability is possible.
     B. Transition the W2RF into steady-state operation

# W2RF Strategic Goals

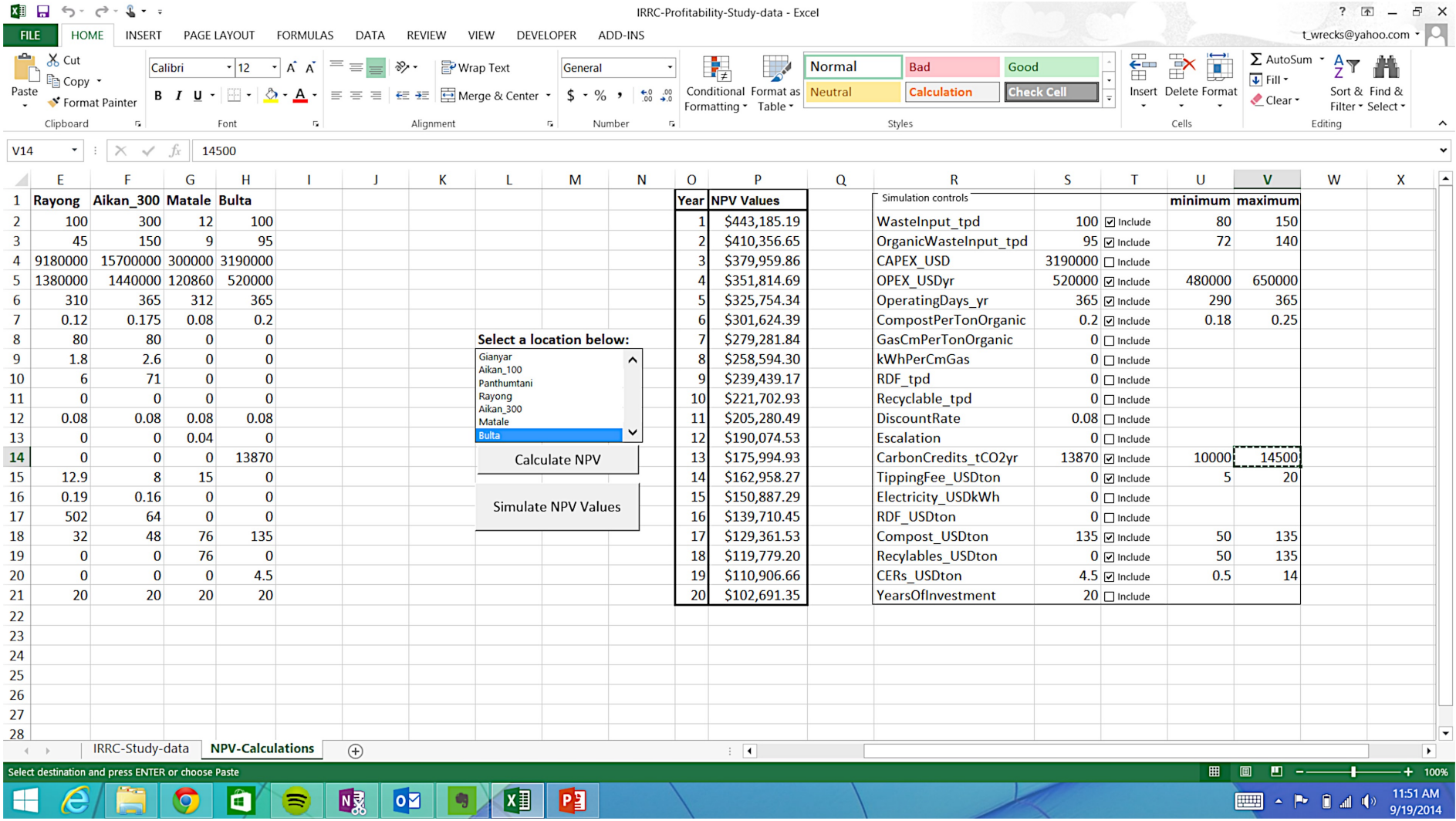
- To determine what each IRRC needs in order to be profitable
- To pilot waste to energy projects as additions to the IRRC activities
- To seek new investors to be able to expand the IRRC model
- To invest in research and development so IRRCs can adapt to changing funding landscape

# Capturing operations data




| Gianyar Composting Project, Bali, Indonesia | | |
|---|---|---|
| a | Project ownership | • 100% privately owned (Rotary Club)<br>• Involvement of MyClimate (CDM project developer) and Kuoni (a German tour operator) |
| b | Daily input and type of waste | • Total MSW: 50 tpd<br>• Organic fraction: 40 tpd (i.e. 80% of the incoming waste)<br>• No source separation, but scavengers visit the waste prior to arrival at composting plant picking recyclables. |
| c | Resources produced from waste | • Compost, only |
| d | Selling price of resources produced | • Compost: 40 USD per ton of compost<br>• Municipality provides land |
| e | Role of Government in the project | • Sets the composting standard |
| f | Subsidies granted to the project | • Facility built on top of and older structure,<br>• 100% loan for investment (USD 400.000),<br>• High CER prices,<br>• Small *ad hoc* grants for operation. |
| g | Technology used and technology provider | • Composting based on forced aeration.<br>• Out sourced separation of waste and final treatment and backing of compost. Concentrating on the composting process. |
| h | Capital Expenditures | • USD 400,000 |
| i | Legal requirements | • N/A |
| j | Operational Expenditure | • USD 144,000 per year<br>• 30 staff employed by the facility |
| k | Income statement | • Not provided, but project owner claimed continued deficit on operation |
| l | Problems faced during implementation | • Compost yield not exceeding 20% of organic input |

# Simulating NPV

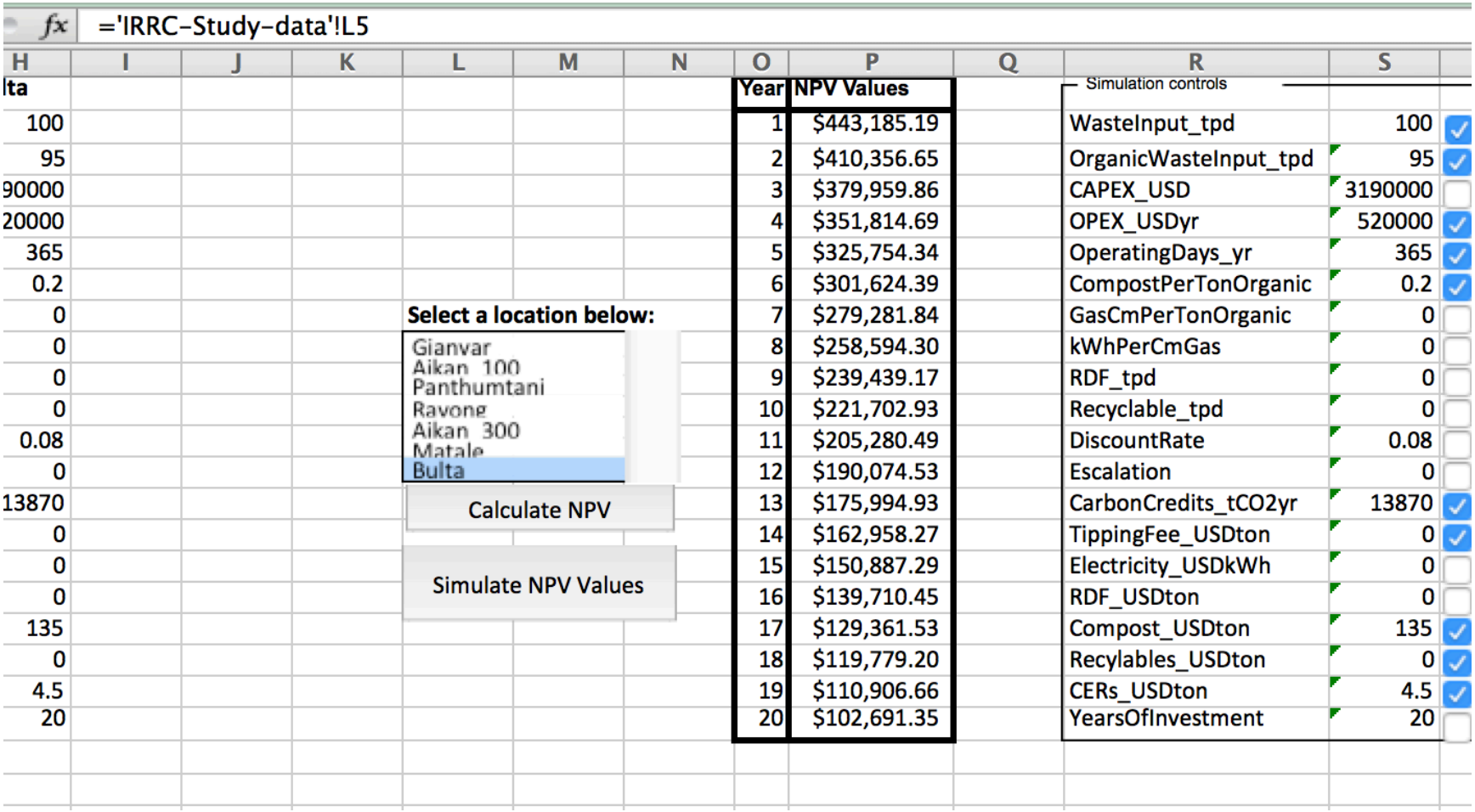



| | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Rayong | Aikan_300 | Matale | Bulta |
| 2 | 100 | 300 | 12 | 100 |
| 3 | 45 | 150 | 9 | 95 |
| 4 | 9180000 | 15700000 | 300000 | 3190000 |
| 5 | 1380000 | 1440000 | 120860 | 520000 |
| 6 | 310 | 365 | 312 | 365 |
| 7 | 0.12 | 0.175 | 0.08 | 0.2 |
| 8 | 80 | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | 6 | 71 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| 13 | 0 | 0 | 0.04 | 0 |
| 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13870 |
| 15 | 12.9 | 8 | 15 | 0 |
| 16 | 0.19 | 0.16 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | 502 | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | 32 | 48 | 76 | 135 |
| 19 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 0 |
| 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.5 |
| 21 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |

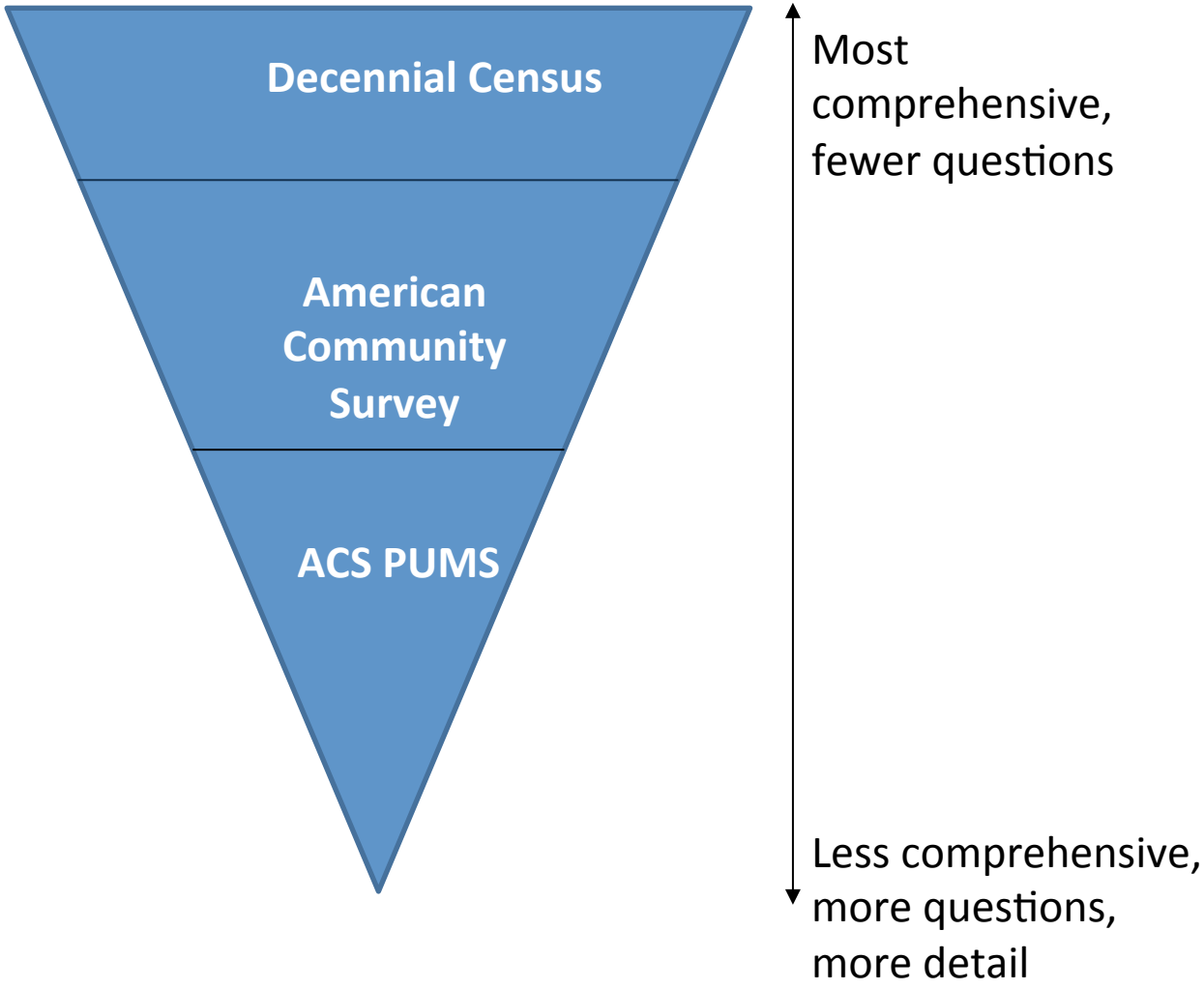
| Year | NPV Values |
|---|---|
| 1 | $443,185.19 |
| 2 | $410,356.65 |
| 3 | $379,959.86 |
| 4 | $351,814.69 |
| 5 | $325,754.34 |
| 6 | $301,624.39 |
| 7 | $279,281.84 |
| 8 | $258,594.30 |
| 9 | $239,439.17 |
| 10 | $221,702.93 |
| 11 | $205,280.49 |
| 12 | $190,074.53 |
| 13 | $175,994.93 |
| 14 | $162,958.27 |
| 15 | $150,887.29 |
| 16 | $139,710.45 |
| 17 | $129,361.53 |
| 18 | $119,779.20 |
| 19 | $110,906.66 |
| 20 | $102,691.35 |

| Simulation controls | | | minimum | maximum |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WasteInput_tpd | 100 | Include | 80 | 150 |
| OrganicWasteInput_tpd | 95 | Include | 72 | 140 |
| CAPEX_USD | 3190000 | Include | | |
| OPEX_USDyr | 520000 | Include | 480000 | 650000 |
| OperatingDays_yr | 365 | Include | 290 | 365 |
| CompostPerTonOrganic | 0.2 | Include | 0.18 | 0.25 |
| GasCmPerTonOrganic | 0 | Include | | |
| kWhPerCmGas | 0 | Include | | |
| RDF_tpd | 0 | Include | | |
| Recyclable_tpd | 0 | Include | | |
| DiscountRate | 0.08 | Include | | |
| Escalation | 0 | Include | | |
| CarbonCredits_tCO2yr | 13870 | Include | 10000 | 14500 |
| TippingFee_USDton | 0 | Include | 5 | 20 |
| Electricity_USDkWh | 0 | Include | | |
| RDF_USDton | 0 | Include | | |
| Compost_USDton | 135 | Include | 50 | 135 |
| Recylables_USDton | 0 | Include | 50 | 135 |
| CERs_USDton | 4.5 | Include | 0.5 | 14 |
| YearsOfInvestment | 20 | Include | | |

# Simulating NPV



# Seattle: The need for better data



# Problems with sampling small populations

http://127.0.0.1:3907 | Open in Browser | Publish

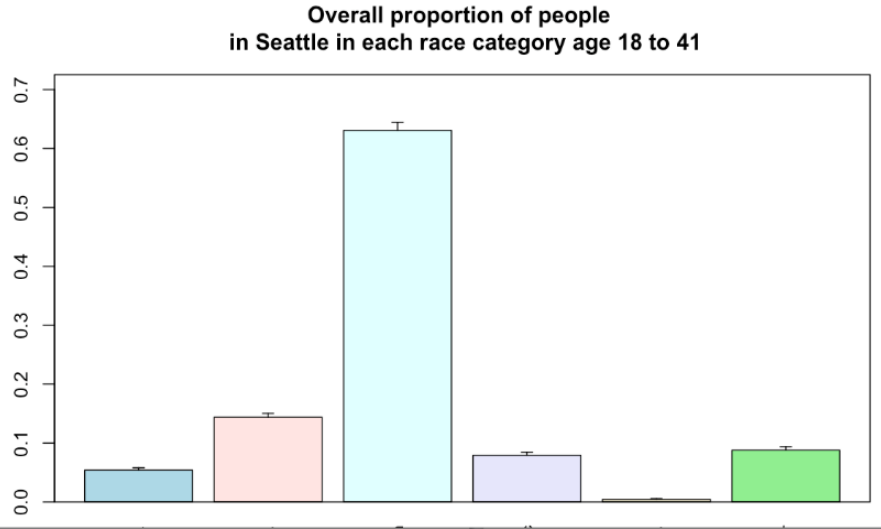
Select age range and click the 'Graph' button to create a graph.

1 18 41 100

1 11 21 31 41 51 61 71 81 91 100

Graph

| | Afric..Amer. | Asian.Pac. | Caucasian | Hispanic | Native.Amer. | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 6415.00 | 17107.00 | 75014.00 | 9414.00 | 520.00 | 10446.00 |
| StndErr | 479.21 | 776.17 | 1633.16 | 647.06 | 137.64 | 703.11 |
| Proportion | 0.05 | 0.14 | 0.63 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.09 |
| ProportionErr | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 |



# Shortcomings in the data

- The Census does a poor job of capturing data on the homeless, incarcerated populations, and undocumented aliens
  - These groups often bear the brunt of disparities
- The ACS does not permit estimates of small population groups, such as many of our immigrant and refugee communities, which makes it difficult to know where to provide services
- The data capture population-level counts, but do not provide an easy solution for measuring changes due to migration
  - Aggregate statistics may improve without having treated the root problem


## National Data_Safety

To export and view a PDF of the data for any of the cities, use the dropdown to select your city of choice.

Select city here

## Safety

Do Black males live in safe and secure communities?

Safe and secure communities support the physical, mental, and social well-being of their residents. In communities throughout the world, homicide rates are a strong and reliable predictor of violence and insecurity. In the US, the communities marked by these trends are mostly low-income and of color. For these places, high rates of homicides contribute to weak social bonds, fear, stress, and a lack of economic development. The most effective strategies for stopping homicides— and ensuring communities are safe and secure—focus on investing in and providing opportunities to the people that live in them.

**Homicide rate per 100,000 for all males**
(pooled WISQARSTM data: 2004–2010)*

BLACK MALES

ALL MALES

**RESOURCES**
to help improve this indicator

http://blackmaleachievement.org/BMA/BMADashboard/bma-life-outcomes-dashboard?dashboard=113679

opportunity washington

PRIORITIES FOR SHARED PROSPERITY

ACHIEVE CONNECT EMPLOY

MENU

**Welcome to the Washington Opportunity Scorecard!** We've compiled independent data across 16 variables to score all 50 states based on performance against our core priorities of **Achieve, Connect and Employ.** The dial is set so the score of the 10th best state is 100 and the median state is 75. **Our goal is to make Washington a top 10 state overall in each category.**


## Washington's Overall Performance
## 50-State Ranking: 28 • Opportunity Score: 68

(Previous Ranking: 24 • Previous Score: 79)

**Washington's performance:** Washington drops four spots as compared to the fall of 2015, now ranking 28th among the states with an overall Opportunity Score of 68. Our goal is to be in the top 10 and significant improvement is needed in every category.

**Top Performer:** Utah leads the nation with an Opportunity Score of 127. That state ranks in the top 10 in all three categories coming in 5th for Achieve, 7th for Connect and 8th for Employ. Previous leader, Massachusetts, falls to 2nd overall, but maintains a 1st place ranking in Achieve and Employ.

Download Scorecard | Spotlight: Achieve | Scorecard FAQ | Archive

http://opportunitywa.org/scorecard/

# National Equity Atlas

PERE PolicyLink

About the Atlas | Data Summaries | Indicators | Reports | Data in Action | Search

## Indicators

Select an indicator from the menus below:

Demographics ▼ | Equity ▼ | Economic Benefits ▼

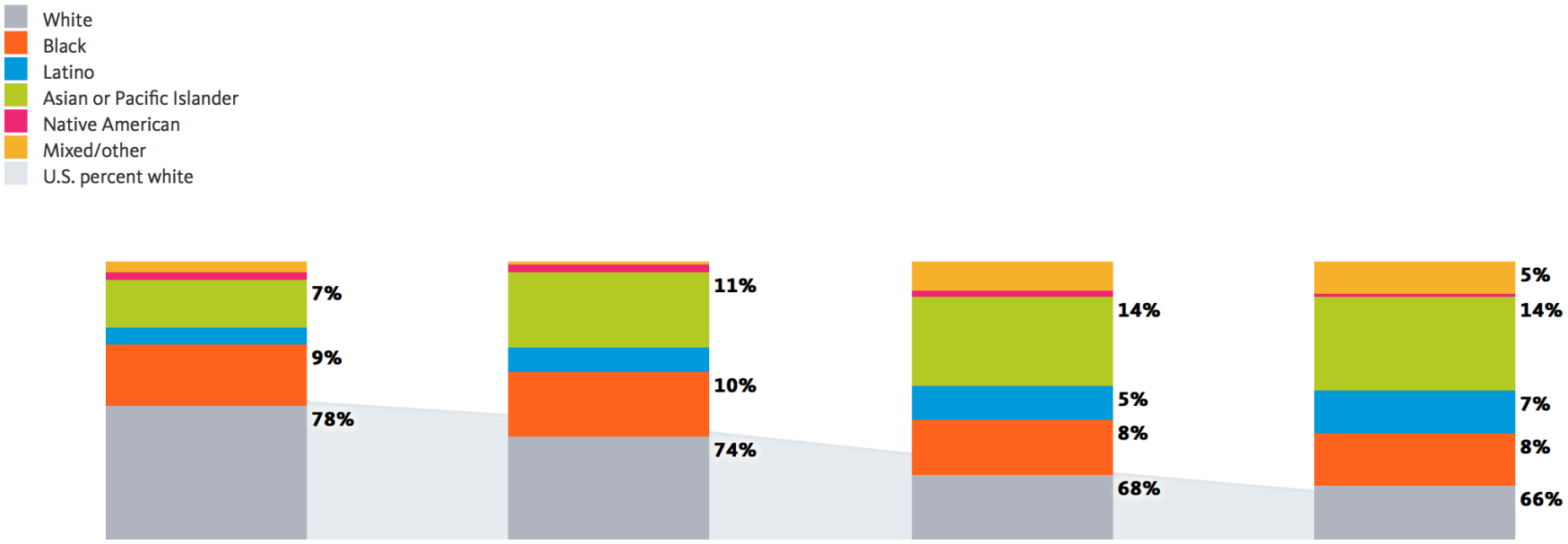
Enter a state, region, or city name:

Seattle City, WA | Explore

## Race/ethnicity Seattle City, WA

Breakdown:

Racial/ethnic composition: Seattle City, WA, 1980-2010




http://nationalequityatlas.org/indicators/Race~ethnicity/32756/Seattle_City/false

# Frameworks

**Social Progress Index**

| Basic Human Needs | Foundations of Wellbeing | Opportunity |
|---|---|---|
| Nutrition and Basic Medical Care | Access to Basic Knowledge | Personal Rights |
| Water and Sanitation | Access to Information and Communications | Personal Freedom and Choice |
| Shelter | Health and Wellness | Tolerance and Inclusion |
| Personal Safety | Environmental Quality | Access to Advanced Education |
| Homicide rate | | |
| Level of violent crime | | |
| Perceived criminality | | |
| Political terror | | |
| Traffic deaths | | |

Map | Performance | Data Table

<> Embed | Export

Social Progress Index

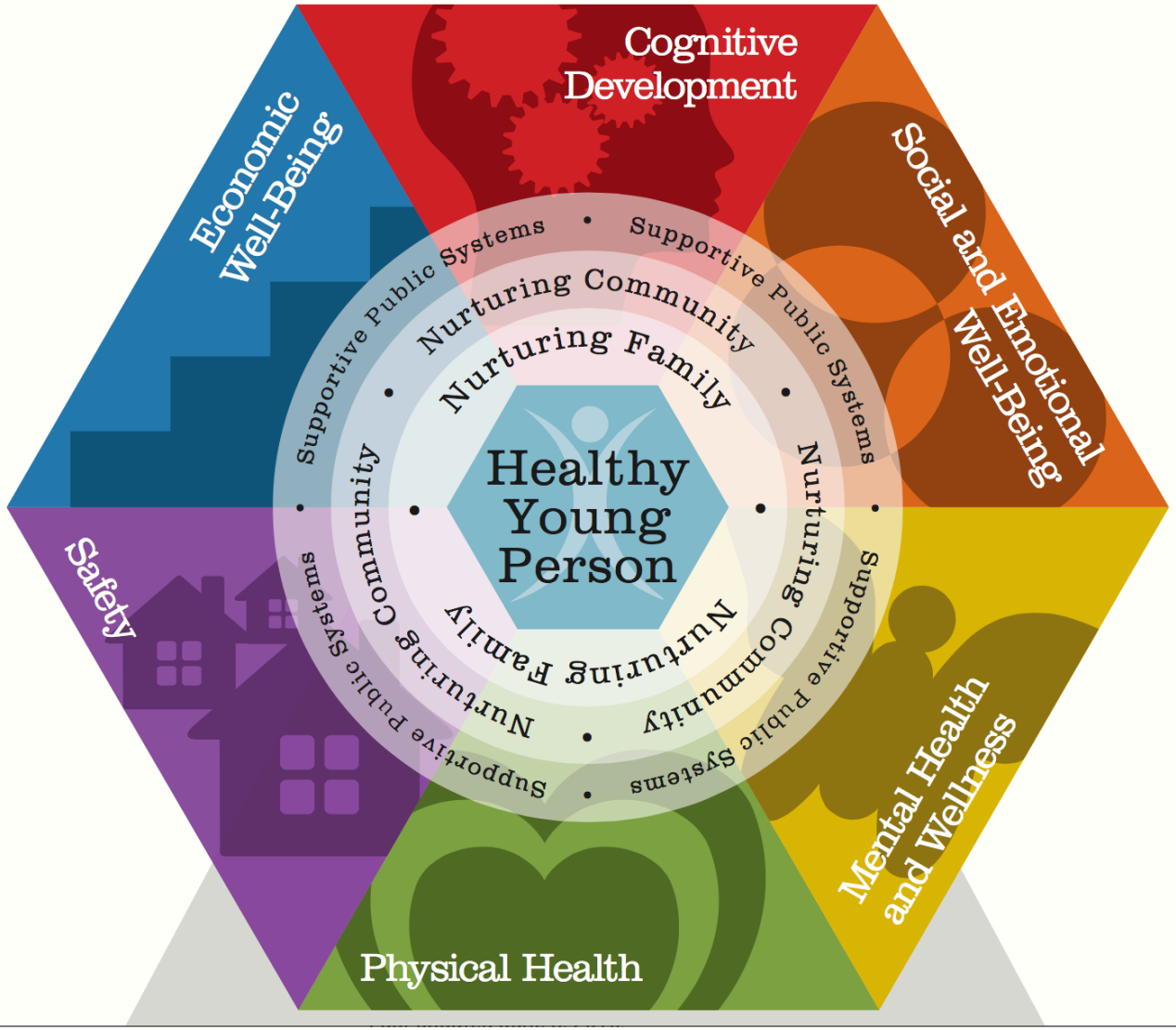
2016

Basic Human Needs
Foundations of Wellbeing
Opportunity

Add aspect to compare

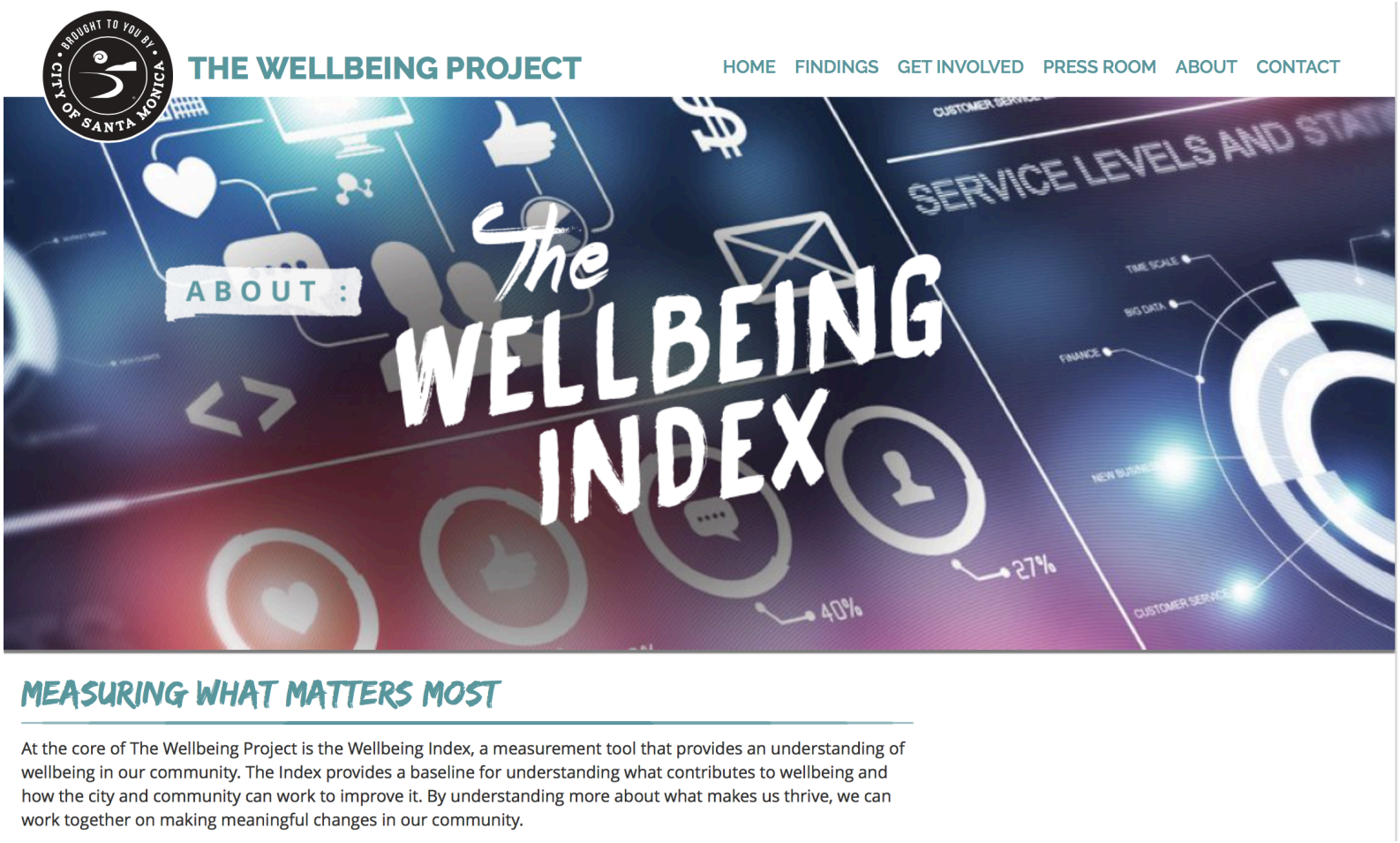
http://www.socialprogressimperative.org/global-index/

# Frameworks




http://www.ytfg.org/2015/12/wellbeing/

# Peer examples




http://wellbeing.smgov.net/about/wellbeing-index

# New Orleans i-team employment study

**The purpose of this survey is to get your input onto unemployment issues affecting black men in New Orleans that can be communicated to government, industry associations and workforce training providers.**

**Please complete the following information:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Zip Code: | |
| Age: | |

**1.** Please identify your highest level of completed education:

- ☐ Elementary school
- ☐ Middle school
- ☐ High school
- ☐ Vocational school
- ☐ 2 year college
- ☐ 4 year college
- ☐ Post-graduate, post-doctoral
- ☐ Other
  - ○ _____

**2.** What was the main reason for stopping your education?

- ☐ Finished course/Graduated
- ☐ Failed examinations
- ☐ Did not enjoy schooling

# Exposure to Injury and Violence Risk

| | African American | Asian | Caucasian | Hispanic | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle one or more times during the 30 days before the survey) | -1.6 | -5.6 | 1.2 | 9.2 | -0.2 |
| Carried a gun (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey) | 2.4 | -0.7 | -2.5 | 3.5 | -2.6 |
| Carried a weapon on school property (such as, a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey) | 1.6 | -2.1 | -1.7 | 3.6 | |
| Were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as, a gun, knife, or club one or more times during the 12 months before the survey) | 1.8 | -1.1 | -1.7 | 0 | 3.1 |
| Were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey) | 5.4 | -3.6 | -4.7 | 6.9 | 1.9 |
| Did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey) | 1.9 | -0.7 | -2.3 | 1 | -0.1 |
| Were electronically bullied (including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting during the 12 months before the survey) | -3.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Were bullied on school property (during the 12 months before the survey) | -3.7 | -1.1 | 2.1 | -1.3 | 1.3 |
| Were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to) | 0.5 | -1.5 | -2.2 | 4.8 | 1.9 |
| Felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey) | -1 | 0.1 | -1.9 | 2.3 | 3.8 |
| Seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey) | 1.6 | -0.9 | -2 | -1.5 | 5.9 |
| Made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey) | -1.4 | 0.9 | -1.4 | -1.5 | 7.1 |
| Attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey) | 5.1 | -1.8 | -3.8 | 1.3 | -1.7 |
| Attempted suicide that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey) | 0.3 | 0.3 | -1.9 | 1.9 | 0.2 |

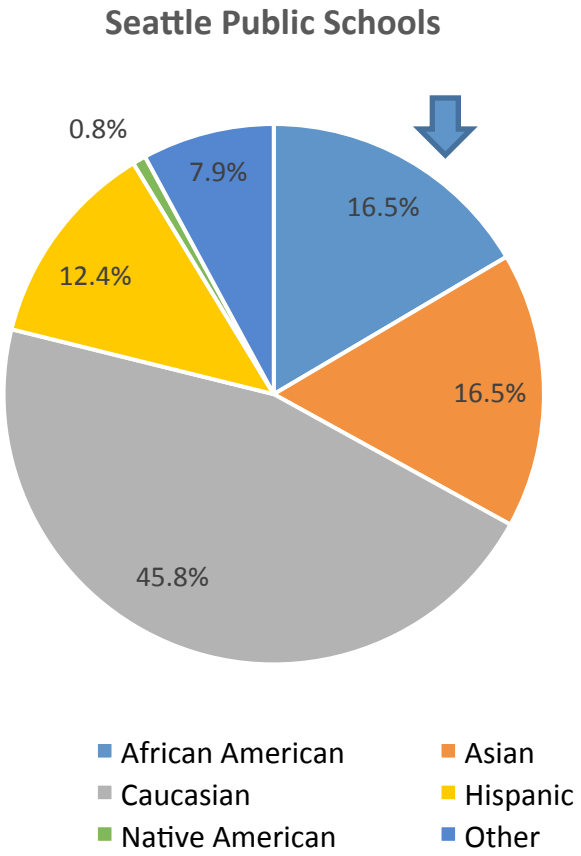
Areas of concern

| | |
|---|---|
| Much less than population percentage | 1 |
| Less than population percentage | 2 |
| Equal to population percentage | 3 |
| More than population percentage | 4 |
| Much more than total percentage | 5 |

Source: CDC Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System Accessed 9/24/15

**Table 3**
**Respondent Characteristics in 2012, Percent of Students (and 95% CI)**

| | 6th Grade % (±CI) | 8th Grade % (±CI) | 10th Grade % (±CI) | 12th Grade % (±CI) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | (n=8,223) | (n=10,196) | (n=8,367) | (n=6,465) |
| 10 or younger | 1.9% (±0.3) | * * | * * | * * |
| 11 | 72.6% (±1.2) | * * | * * | * * |
| 12 | 24.9% (±1.3) | 1.2% (±0.3) | 0.1% (±0.1) | 0.1% (±0.1) |
| 13 | 0.6% (±0.2) | 72.9% (±1.5) | 0.1% (±0.1) | 0.0% (±0.0) |
| 14 | 0.0% (±0.0) | 25.1% (±1.4) | 1.3% (±0.3) | 0.0% (±0.1) |
| 15 | 0.0% (±0.0) | 0.7% (±0.2) | 71.1% (±1.6) | 0.1% (±0.1) |
| 16 | * * | 0.0% (±0.0) | 26.2% (±1.5) | 1.6% (±0.3) |
| 17 | * * | 0.0% (±0.0) | 1.0% (±0.4) | 71.9% (±2.0) |
| 18 | * * | 0.0% (±0.0) | 0.1% (±0.1) | 24.5% (±1.6) |
| 19 or older | * * | 0.1% (±0.0) | 0.1% (±0.1) | 1.8% (±0.7) |
| **Gender** | (n=8,206) | (n=10,188) | (n=8,360) | (n=6,460) |
| Female | 49.9% (±1.0) | 50.8% (±1.3) | 51.4% (±1.2) | 50.6% (±1.6) |
| Male | 50.1% (±1.0) | 49.2% (±1.3) | 48.6% (±1.2) | 49.4% (±1.6) |
| **Race - Ethnic Group** | (n=7,940) | (n=10,095) | (n=8,341) | (n=6,458) |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 5.5% (±1.0) | 3.5% (±0.8) | 2.6% (±0.8) | 2.0% (±0.8) |
| Asian or Asian American | 7.9% (±2.2) | 7.8% (±2.2) | 7.6% (±2.8) | 7.2% (±3.0) |
| Black or African-American | 4.4% (±1.5) | 4.1% (±1.0) | 3.7% (±0.9) | 3.7% (±1.3) |
| Hispanic or Latino/Latina | 13.9% (±3.9) | 16.9% (±4.0) | 13.9% (±5.4) | 14.7% (±5.6) |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 1.5% (±0.4) | 1.7% (±0.5) | 1.7% (±0.4) | 1.6% (±0.4) |
| White or Caucasian | 43.1% (±4.4) | 50.3% (±4.1) | 57.8% (±6.0) | 60.9% (±6.4) |
| Other | 16.6% (±1.7) | 8.3% (±0.7) | 5.6% (±0.8) | 3.7% (±0.6) |
| More than one race/ethnicity marked | 7.1% (±1.1) | 7.3% (±0.9) | 7.0% (±0.9) | 6.2% (±0.9) |
| **Language Spoken at Home** | (n=8,178) | (n=9,940) | (n=8,066) | (n=6,336) |
| English | 82.1% (±3.3) | 79.9% (±3.2) | 81.1% (±4.1) | 81.4% (±4.5) |
| Spanish | 10.8% (±3.1) | 11.4% (±2.9) | 9.3% (±3.8) | 9.6% (±3.8) |
| Russian | * * | 1.3% (±0.3) | 1.5% (±0.5) | 1.5% (±0.5) |
| Ukrainian | * * | 0.9% (±0.3) | 0.9% (±0.3) | 0.6% (±0.2) |
| Vietnamese | * * | 1.0% (±0.5) | 1.0% (±0.6) | 1.3% (±0.9) |
| Chinese | * * | 0.9% (±0.4) | 1.2% (±0.8) | 1.0% (±0.7) |
| Korean | * * | 0.8% (±0.4) | 0.8% (±0.5) | 0.8% (±0.4) |
| Japanese | * * | 0.4% (±0.2) | 0.3% (±0.1) | 0.2% (±0.1) |
| Other | 7.2% (±2.0) | 3.4% (±0.7) | 3.7% (±1.0) | 3.6% (±1.1) |




http://www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/Pubs/160-193-HYS-AnalyticReport2012.pdf

# Why we still need more

- ACS is our most comprehensive source
  - Samples 54 African American Males aged 18-24
  - Inability to track language groups well
- Healthy Youth Survey
  - An opt-in survey that under-samples
- CDC YRBSS
  - A phone survey augmented with mobile polling
  - Under-samples homeless and incarcerated

# *Research:*

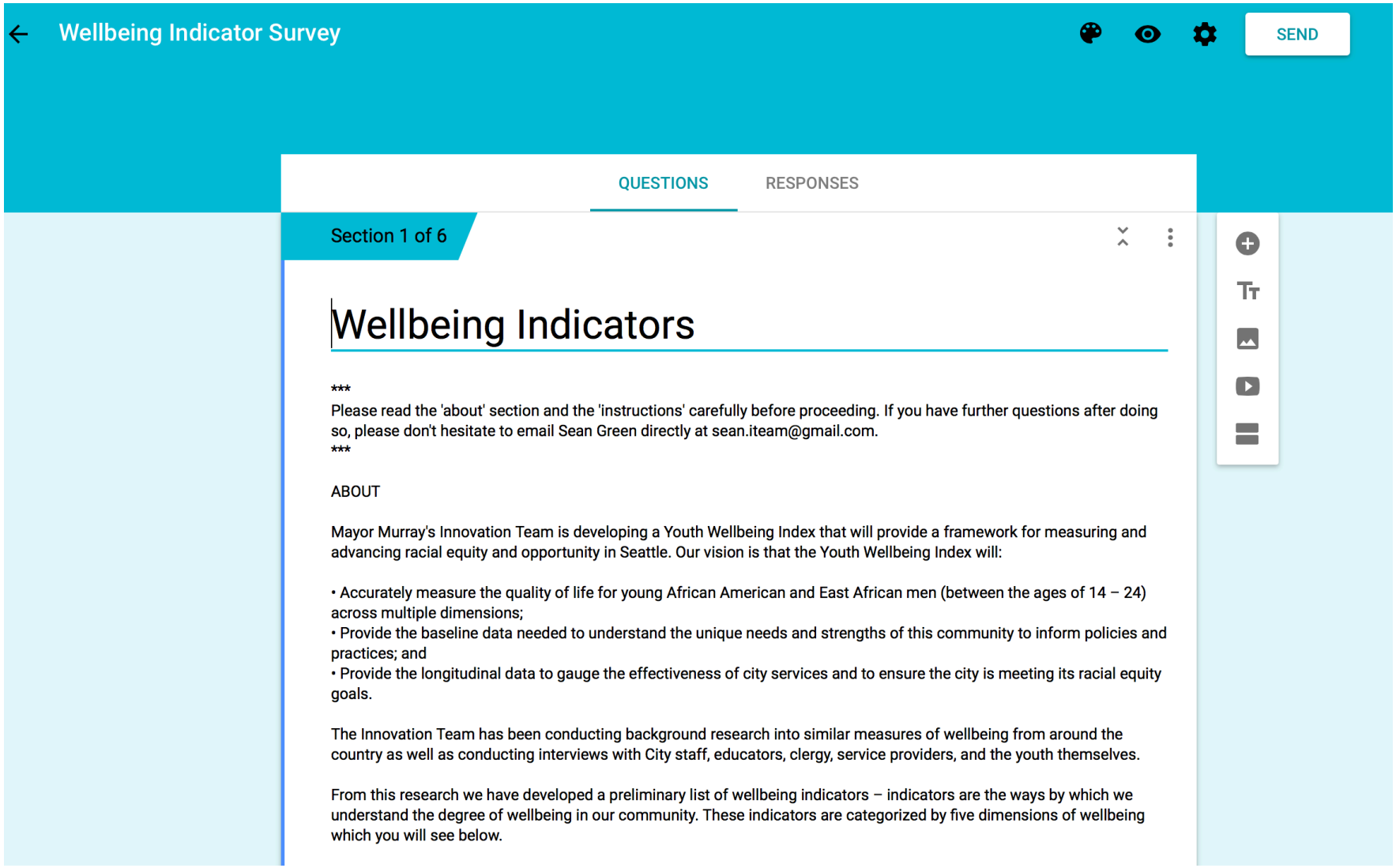
There are two types of violence prevention strategies: strategies prevent violence from happening in the first place and intervention strategies that keep violence from happening again. The research on youth violence has focused on eliminating the risk factors associated with delinquency and youth violence and strengthening the protective factors associated with positive youth outcomes.

| | **Individual** | **Family** | **Peer & Social** | **Community** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Risk Factors** | • History of violent victimization<br>• Attention deficits, hyperactivity or learning disorders<br>• History of early aggressive behavior<br>• Substance abuse<br>• Low IQ<br>• Poor behavioral control<br>• Deficits in social cognitive or information-processing abilities<br>• High emotional distress<br>• History of emotional problems<br>• Antisocial beliefs and attitudes<br>• Exposure to violence and conflict in the family | • Authoritarian childrearing attitudes<br>• Harsh, lax or inconsistent disciplinary practices<br>• Low parental involvement<br>• Low emotional attachment to parents or caregivers<br>• Low parental education and income<br>• Parental substance abuse or criminality<br>• Poor family functioning<br>• Poor supervision of children | • Association with delinquent peers<br>• Involvement in gangs<br>• Social rejection by peers<br>• Lack of involvement in conventional activities<br>• Poor academic performance<br>• Low commitment to school and school failure | • Diminished economic opportunities<br>• High concentrations of poverty<br>• High level of transiency<br>• Low level of family disruption<br>• Low levels of community participation<br>• Socially disorganized neighborhoods |
| **Protective Factors** | • Intolerant attitude toward deviance<br>• High IQ<br>• High grade point average (as an indicator of high academic achievement<br>• Positive social orientation<br>• Highly developed social skills/ competencies<br>• Highly developed skills for realistic planning<br>• Religiosity | • Connectedness to family/adults outside the family<br>• Ability to discuss problems with parents<br>• Perceived parental expectations about school performance are high<br>• Frequent shared activities with parents<br>• Consistent presence of parent at some point during the day<br>• Involvement in social activities<br>• Parental/family use of constructive strategies for coping with problems (models of constructive coping) | • Possession positive relationships with those that are strong, close, and pro-socially oriented<br>• Commitment to school<br>• Close relationships with non-deviant peers<br>• Involvement in prosocial activities<br>• Exposure to school climates that are characterized by intensive supervision, clear behavior rules, engagement of parents and teachers | |

# Data Collection as a platform for engagement and advocacy

- Prototype a survey of youth with supplemental data resources
- Gather relevant city data and scale it to population where possible
- Capture wellbeing-promoting and wellbeing-detracting factors
- Score by neighborhood
- Capture using networks of youth using referral or snowball sampling

# Build the survey cooperatively



After section 1 **Continue to next section**

Section 2 of 6

# Dimension 1 - Education and Preparedness

Please rate the importance of each of the following indicators as a measure of youth wellbeing on a scale of 1 to 5 based on how important you think the indicator is with 1 being "Not at all Important," 3 being "Moderately Important," and 5 being "Very Important."

## The rate at which youth obtain a GED *

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not at all Important | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | Very Important |

## The rate at which youth obtain a high school diploma *

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Section 3 of 6

# Dimension 2 - Physical and Mental Health

Please rate the importance of each of the following indicators as a measure of youth wellbeing on a scale of 1 to 5 based on how important you think the indicator is with 1 being "Not at all Important," 3 being "Moderately Important," and 5 being "Very Important."

## The rate of youth reporting poor mental health *

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not at all Important | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | Very Important |

## The number of youth with learning disabilities *

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not at all Important | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | Very Important |

# Dimension 3 - Opportunity

Please rate the importance of each of the following indicators as a measure of youth wellbeing on a scale of 1 to 5 based on how important you think the indicator is with 1 being "Not at all Important," 3 being "Moderately Important," and 5 being "Very Important."

## The percentage of youth who aspire to jobs for which they have no local examples *

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not at all Important | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | Very Important |

## The percentage of youth who can express a vision for their career *

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not at all | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | Very Important |

# Dimension 4 - Economic Wellbeing

Please rate the importance of each of the following indicators as a measure of youth wellbeing on a scale of 1 to 5 based on how important you think the indicator is with 1 being "Not at all Important," 3 being "Moderately Important," and 5 being "Very Important."

## The percentage of youth who are unemployed *

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not at all Important | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | Very Important |

## The percentage of youth who are employed *

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not at all Important | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | Very Important |

Section 6 of 6

# Dimension 5 - Physical Environment

Please rate the importance of each of the following indicators as a measure of youth wellbeing on a scale of 1 to 5 based on how important you think the indicator is with 1 being "Not at all Important," 3 being "Moderately Important," and 5 being "Very Important."

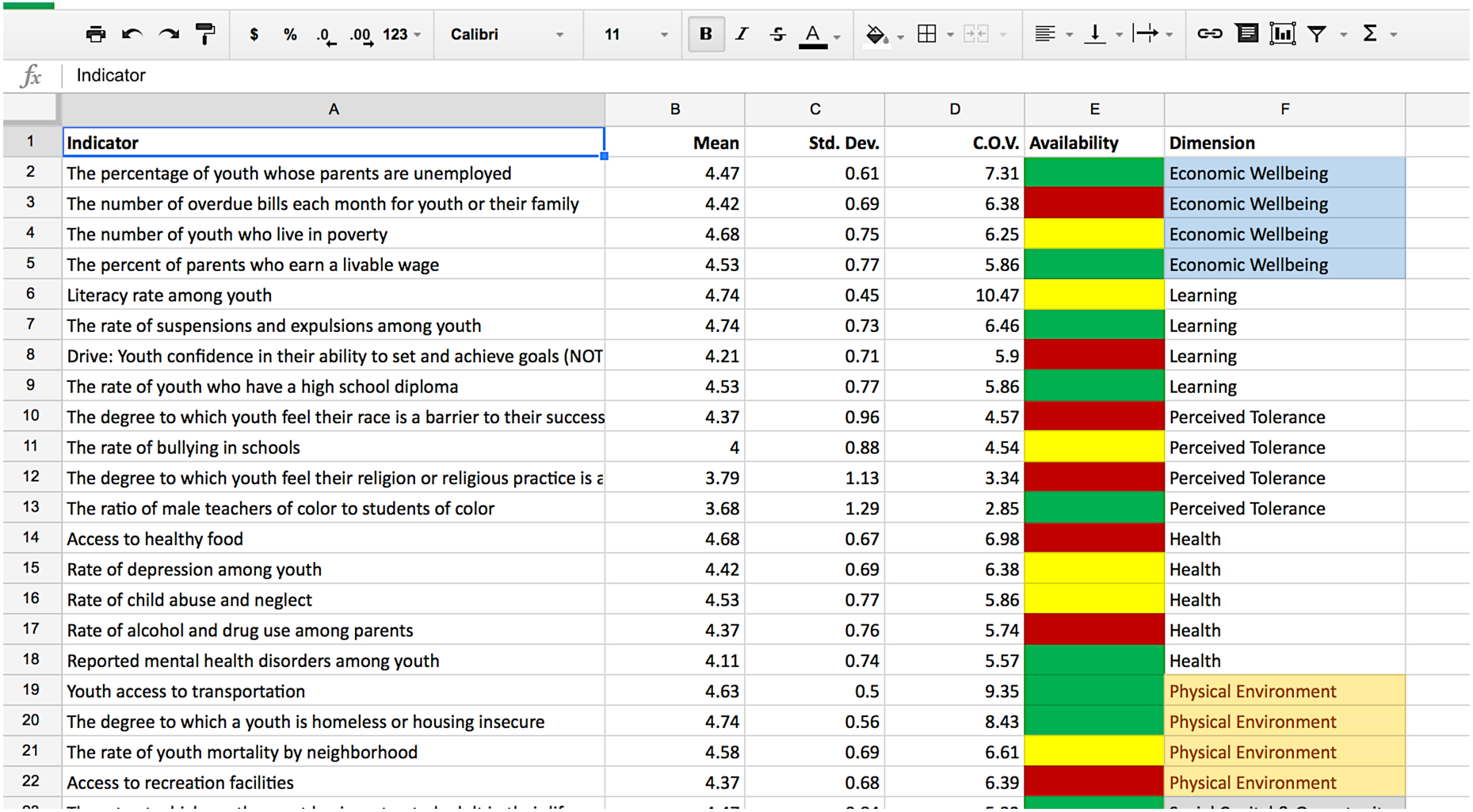
## Youth access to transportation *

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not at all Important | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | Very Important |

## The degree to which a youth lives in an opportunity zone. (See http://www.diversitydatakids.org/data/childopportunitymap/3556/seattle-tacoma-bellevue for one example of opportunity mapping for the Seattle area) *

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

# Ranking the indicators



fx | Indicator

| | A | B | C | D | E | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Indicator** | **Mean** | **Std. Dev.** | **C.O.V.** | **Availability** | **Dimension** |
| 2 | The percentage of youth whose parents are unemployed | 4.47 | 0.61 | 7.31 | | Economic Wellbeing |
| 3 | The number of overdue bills each month for youth or their family | 4.42 | 0.69 | 6.38 | | Economic Wellbeing |
| 4 | The number of youth who live in poverty | 4.68 | 0.75 | 6.25 | | Economic Wellbeing |
| 5 | The percent of parents who earn a livable wage | 4.53 | 0.77 | 5.86 | | Economic Wellbeing |
| 6 | Literacy rate among youth | 4.74 | 0.45 | 10.47 | | Learning |
| 7 | The rate of suspensions and expulsions among youth | 4.74 | 0.73 | 6.46 | | Learning |
| 8 | Drive: Youth confidence in their ability to set and achieve goals (NOT | 4.21 | 0.71 | 5.9 | | Learning |
| 9 | The rate of youth who have a high school diploma | 4.53 | 0.77 | 5.86 | | Learning |
| 10 | The degree to which youth feel their race is a barrier to their success | 4.37 | 0.96 | 4.57 | | Perceived Tolerance |
| 11 | The rate of bullying in schools | 4 | 0.88 | 4.54 | | Perceived Tolerance |
| 12 | The degree to which youth feel their religion or religious practice is a | 3.79 | 1.13 | 3.34 | | Perceived Tolerance |
| 13 | The ratio of male teachers of color to students of color | 3.68 | 1.29 | 2.85 | | Perceived Tolerance |
| 14 | Access to healthy food | 4.68 | 0.67 | 6.98 | | Health |
| 15 | Rate of depression among youth | 4.42 | 0.69 | 6.38 | | Health |
| 16 | Rate of child abuse and neglect | 4.53 | 0.77 | 5.86 | | Health |
| 17 | Rate of alcohol and drug use among parents | 4.37 | 0.76 | 5.74 | | Health |
| 18 | Reported mental health disorders among youth | 4.11 | 0.74 | 5.57 | | Health |
| 19 | Youth access to transportation | 4.63 | 0.5 | 9.35 | | Physical Environment |
| 20 | The degree to which a youth is homeless or housing insecure | 4.74 | 0.56 | 8.43 | | Physical Environment |
| 21 | The rate of youth mortality by neighborhood | 4.58 | 0.69 | 6.61 | | Physical Environment |
| 22 | Access to recreation facilities | 4.37 | 0.68 | 6.39 | | Physical Environment |

# Next steps

- We are building a prototype of the Wellbeing Index to pitch to funders
- We are collecting input on the necessary indicators
  - URL: https://goo.gl/forms/28Pz5oFuZRIHslFe2
  - We need ranking input
  - Also feasibility input
- After funding we will form an advisory board
- First release estimated for Summer ‘17

# Initiative 2: Homelessness

- Not certain what aspect of it yet
- Data from focus groups and detailed profiles are a month away
- Seattle has an Open Data Initiative site: http://data.seattle.gov
- Few datasets relate to homelessness

# Possible homelessness data sets

- Public safety data – https://data.seattle.gov/browse?category=Public+Safety
- Neighborhood resource locations- https://data.seattle.gov/Community/My-Neighborhood-Map/82su-5fxf
- Food banks – https://data.seattle.gov/Community/Food-Banks/ryz5-i54h
- Transfer stations – https://data.seattle.gov/Community/Transfer-Stations/7f58-xsm2
- Meal program locations- https://data.seattle.gov/dataset/Meals-Programs-in-Seattle/hmzu-x5ed

# Questions?