Analysis of The Green Chair Project Client Demographics

${\rm STATCOM}$

Abstract

This report contains an exploration and initial analysis of data on The Green Chair Project's (TGCP) clients, Wake County public schools, and the CDC Social Vulnerability Indices of Wake County's census tracts.

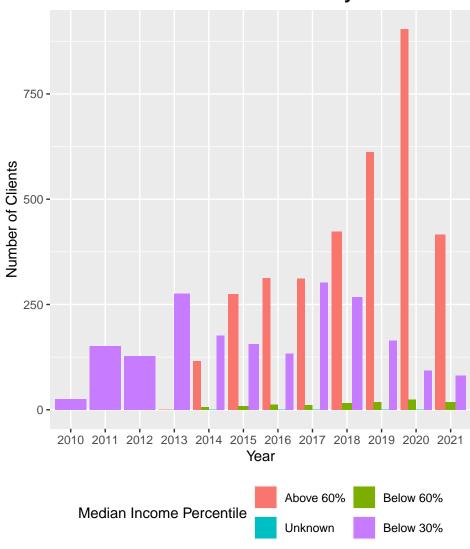
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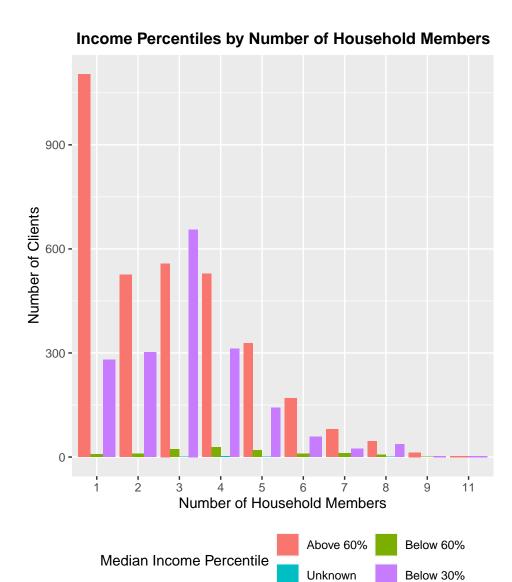
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1 Exploring TGCP data

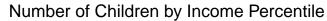
We have spent a lot of time cleaning the data, allowing us to start making visualizations. First, we wanted to answer how many clients are living below the 30% median income line, how many are in the 30% and 60% range, and how many are above the 60% range. It's important to note that the thresholds for these classifications change both by year and by the number of people that live in a household. You can see the thresholds for 2021 here, provided by the HOME Investment Partnerships Program. Note that we are using the threshold for Raleigh. With all that in mind, we have categorized each client/family as being below the 30% line, between 30% and 60%, above 60%, or unknown (if the income data was unavailable).

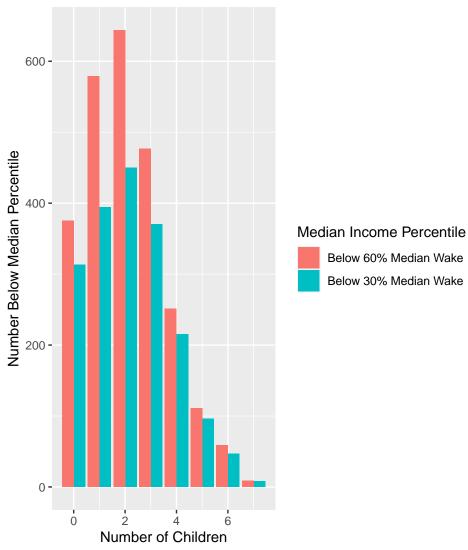




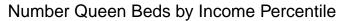


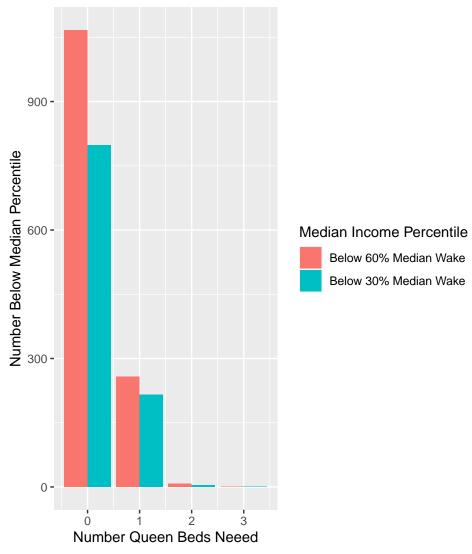
In the following plots, the Area Median Income levels are taken from the HOME Investment Parnerships Program for Raleigh in year 2021.



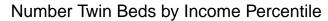


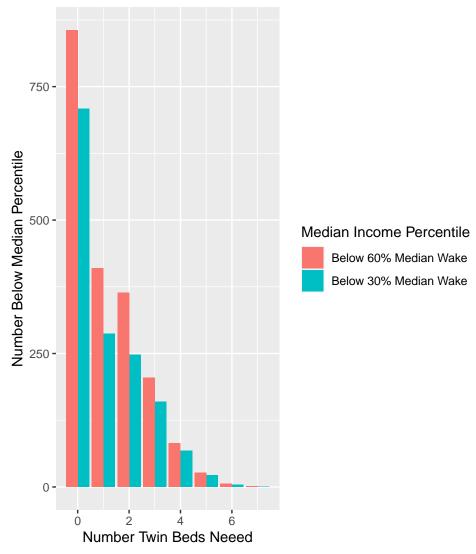
• We see that the number of all of those below a certain median income level maximizes around two children, and drops off with more children



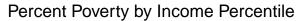


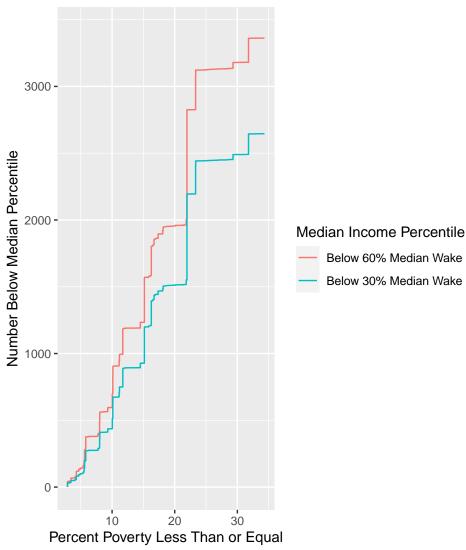
• Most people who need a queen bed are not below a certain median income level





• Most people who need a twin bed are not below a certain median income level

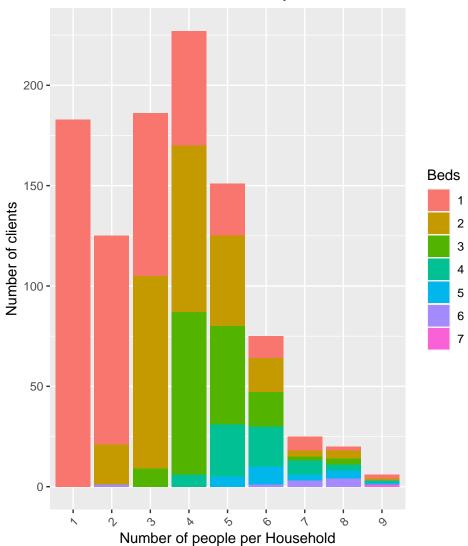




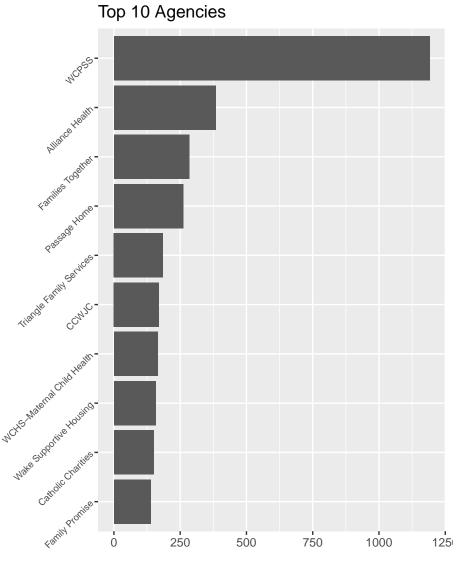
• We see that the number of people below a certain income level accumulates at much larger steps as one's area surpasses a certain percent of impoverishment. Note: the percent poverty is taken from the CDC SVIs (see next section).

We have also looked at the total number of beds provided to clients (number of twins and queens combined). Again, since this may changed based on the number of members of a household, we have stratified.

Number of Total Beds Given By Household Size

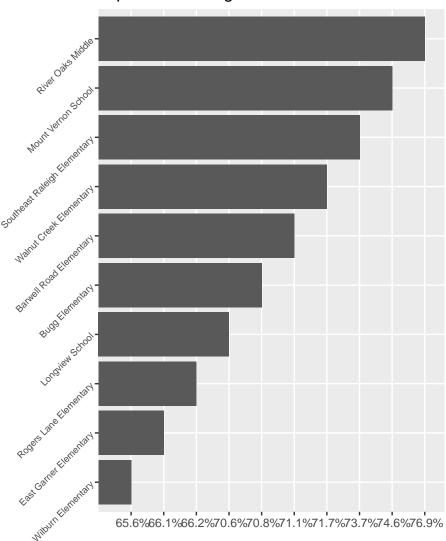


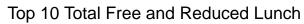
Next we wanted to investigate which agencies referred the most clients. From this, we can get a better grasp on where the clients are coming from and how to best serve them. These are the ten agencies that refer the most clients.

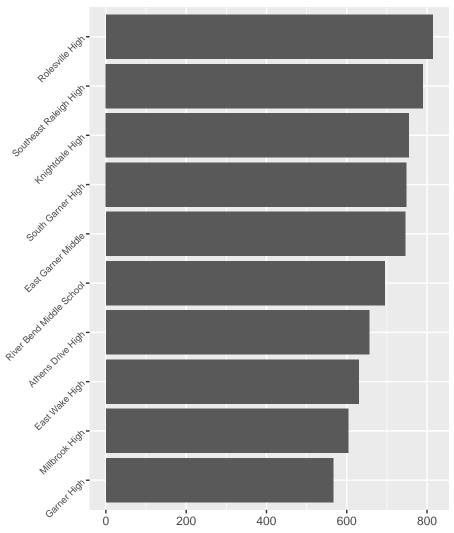


As expected, the Wake Country Public School System was referred the most by far, with nearly 1200 referrals. This has encouraged us to look further into the schools. We are compiling data including drop out/graduation rates, test scores, and free and reduced lunch participation for each public school in Wake county. Then we will be able to cross reference this with our data to find correlations between clients referred to TGCP and these external, school variables. Here we present the schools with the highest percentage of their students enrolled in the free and reduced lunch program as well as the schools with most highest total number of students enrolled in a lunch program.









2 Exploratory Analysis on Social Vulnerability Measures of Locations of Green Chair Clients

The CDC Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) is a collection of social vulnerability measures for each census tract. We merged the CDC SVIs into the zip codes of the TGCP clients.

2.1 Gathering some initial descriptive statistics on the numerical data

##		vars	n	mean	sd	median	trimmed	mad
	Id			35417.06				2019.30
##	Veteran		5448	0.06	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
##	Incarcerated	3	5448	0.03	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
##	Disability	4	5448	0.05	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
	AnnualIncomeAmount	5	3493	13246.58	28104.24	10140.00	11488.37	12898.62
##	TotalHHNumber	6	5332	3.10	2.55	3.00	2.82	1.48
##	NumAdultFemales	7	3923	1.05	0.76	1.00	1.00	0.00
##	NumAdultMales	8	3037	0.79	0.96	1.00	0.70	0.00
##	NumChildren	9	3896	2.16	1.49	2.00	2.05	1.48
##	QueenBeds	10	1534	0.19	0.40	0.00	0.10	0.00
##	Cribs	11	1535	0.24	0.47	0.00	0.16	0.00
##	TwinBeds	12	2326	1.07	1.32	1.00	0.86	1.48
##	AREA_SQMI	13	4793	5.87	11.99	4.57	4.30	2.75
##	EP_POV	14	4793	16.68	7.21	16.27	16.60	8.43
##	EP_UNEMP	15	4793	5.72	2.08	5.12	5.57	1.78
##	EP_PCI	16	4793	30847.33	9701.99	27931.25	29386.65	8080.87
##	EP_NOHSDP	17	4793	11.87	4.94	11.83	12.09	6.68
##	EP_AGE65		4793	10.45	2.97	9.24	10.06	1.33
##	EP_AGE17		4793	23.15	4.70	23.70	23.63	5.23
	EP_DISABL		4793	10.34	2.58	10.35	10.38	3.65
	EP_SNGPNT		4793	11.60	4.15	11.77	11.69	5.86
	EP_MINRTY		4793	53.96	21.21	60.77	54.59	30.64
	EP_LIMENG		4793	3.54	1.97	3.52	3.42	2.04
##	EP_MUNIT		4793	15.07	8.99	12.13	14.46	7.42
##	EP_MOBILE		4793	4.54	4.21	4.30	3.89	3.14
	EP_CROWD		4793	3.21	1.43	2.85	3.27	1.64
	EP_NOVEH		4793	7.02	4.59	6.41	6.27	4.04
	EP_GROUPQ		4793	4.24	6.30	2.44	2.70	2.51
	EP_UNINSUR		4793	12.85	4.16	14.00	13.20	4.00
	totalBedNeeded	30	5448	0.31	0.85	0.00	0.06	0.00
##			min	max		0	kurtosis	se
	Id		9.00	41360.00		00 -2.86		145.43
	Veteran		0.00	1.00		00 3.72	11.87	0.00
##	Incarcerated		0.00	1.00		00 5.07	23.70	0.00
	Disability		0.00	1.00		00 4.17	15.37	0.00
	AnnualIncomeAmount			1500000.00			2242.63	
	TotalHHNumber		0.00	60.00		00 10.84	231.77	0.03
	NumAdultFemales		0.00	10.00		00 5.30	48.39	0.01
	NumAdultMales		0.00	17.00		00 5.51	55.19	0.02
	NumChildren		0.00	12.00		00 0.96	1.78	0.02
	QueenBeds		0.00	3.00		00 1.97	3.25	0.01
	Cribs		0.00	2.00		00 1.71	2.00	0.01
##	TwinBeds	(0.00	7.00	7.	00 1.17	0.82	0.03

##	AREA_SQMI	0.62	612.33	611.72	30.23	1405.53	0.17
##	EP_POV	2.88	34.33	31.45	0.12	-0.66	0.10
##	EP_UNEMP	1.43	15.75	14.32	0.77	0.17	0.03
##	EP_PCI	10868.37	73055.91	62187.54	1.31	1.72	140.14
##	EP_NOHSDP	1.26	33.04	31.79	-0.14	-0.80	0.07
##	EP_AGE65	6.34	34.54	28.19	1.30	2.05	0.04
##	EP_AGE17	8.50	31.73	23.23	-0.72	-0.33	0.07
##	EP_DISABL	4.94	28.30	23.37	0.24	1.03	0.04
##	EP_SNGPNT	3.07	21.93	18.86	0.07	-1.23	0.06
##	EP_MINRTY	4.08	81.43	77.36	-0.07	-1.37	0.31
##	EP_LIMENG	0.10	9.32	9.22	0.53	0.27	0.03
##	EP_MUNIT	0.00	49.20	49.20	0.87	0.73	0.13
##	EP_MOBILE	0.14	46.79	46.65	3.02	15.85	0.06
##	EP_CROWD	0.00	6.11	6.11	-0.09	-1.26	0.02
##	EP_NOVEH	1.10	22.54	21.44	1.69	2.93	0.07
##	EP_GROUPQ	0.00	59.45	59.45	2.74	7.77	0.09
##	EP_UNINSUR	2.64	21.45	18.81	-0.52	-0.86	0.06
##	${\tt totalBedNeeded}$	0.00	6.00	6.00	3.11	9.90	0.01

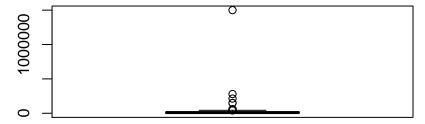
Some things worth noting about SVI statistics of where clients live:

- Percent Poverty averages about 17%, but Percent Unemployment averages only about 5-6%
- About 12% have no high school diploma
- About 12% are single parents
- About 10% have a disability
- Average percent minority is over half
- About a 23% are seventeen or younger
- On average, about 15% live in housing structures with more than 10 units per structure
- About 7% do not have a vehicle
- About 13% do not possess insurance

Some things worth noting about clients:

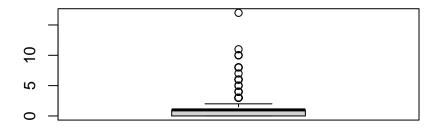
• Annual Income is right skewed; most annual incomes are small with a few large outliers

Annual Income



• NumAdultMale is slightly left skewed; most households have about one adult male but a lot of outliers with none

Number Adult Males



2.2 Some correlation statistics:

• NumChildren negatively correlated with SVI measures of poverty, living in apartment-like structures, and not having a vehicle

Correlations with NumChildren

##	Id	Veteran	Incarcerated	Disability
##	0.088100978	-0.120384533	-0.194359942	-0.402893253
##	${\tt AnnualIncomeAmount}$	TotalHHNumber	NumAdultFemales	NumAdultMales
##	0.087791712	0.941992816	0.381053590	-0.171283519
##	NumChildren	QueenBeds	Cribs	TwinBeds
##	1.000000000	-0.342336131	0.346127362	0.675141095
##	AREA_SQMI	EP_POV	EP_UNEMP	EP_PCI
##	0.162085383	-0.155583619	0.017041767	-0.027899576
##	EP_NOHSDP	EP_AGE65	EP_AGE17	EP_DISABL
##	-0.001103489	0.080111985	0.194707874	0.097252026
##	EP_SNGPNT	EP_MINRTY	EP_LIMENG	EP_MUNIT
##	0.044247983	0.003053117	-0.071385536	-0.226939703
##	EP_MOBILE	EP_CROWD	EP_NOVEH	EP_GROUPQ
##	0.179560159	-0.032375529	-0.158472473	-0.119809180
##	EP_UNINSUR	${\tt totalBedNeeded}$		
##	-0.022357626	0.532777889		

• We see that a need for queen beds is positively correlated with those incarcerated and especially those with a disability. Need for queen beds is also slightly positively correlated with SVI measures of poverty and not having a vehicle

 ${\bf Correlations\ with\ Queen Beds}$

##	Id	Veteran	Incarcerated	Disability
##	-0.041088404	0.065833132	0.125049115	0.318662827
##	${\tt AnnualIncomeAmount}$	TotalHHNumber	NumAdultFemales	NumAdultMales
##	-0.123166197	-0.349047273	-0.259406932	0.141297825
##	NumChildren	QueenBeds	Cribs	TwinBeds
##	-0.342336131	1.000000000	-0.184143488	-0.243592911
##	AREA_SQMI	EP_POV	EP_UNEMP	EP_PCI
##	-0.062729793	0.156332307	0.028647202	-0.078647594
##	EP_NOHSDP	EP_AGE65	EP_AGE17	EP_DISABL
##	0.062296986	-0.103019846	-0.093494622	-0.005538143
##	EP_SNGPNT	EP_MINRTY	EP_LIMENG	EP_MUNIT
##	0.014202936	0.050345741	0.086509129	0.080775081
##	EP_MOBILE	EP_CROWD	EP_NOVEH	EP_GROUPQ
##	-0.051837563	0.088620027	0.096149706	0.058209794

EP_UNINSUR totalBedNeeded ## 0.060873471 -0.198013697

• Need for twin beds is slightly positively correlated with SVI measures of percent of population aged less than or equal to 17, and percent of population living in mobile homes (in fact, the need for beds in general is correlated with these SVI measures)

Correlations with TwinBeds

##	Id	Veteran	Incarcerated	Disability
##	0.051602714	-0.094427391	-0.114955764	-0.289451406
##	AnnualIncomeAmount	TotalHHNumber	NumAdultFemales	NumAdultMales
##	0.196108599	0.664869170	0.307454925	-0.147670269
##	NumChildren	QueenBeds	Cribs	TwinBeds
##	0.675141095	-0.243592911	-0.013705872	1.00000000
##	AREA_SQMI	EP_POV	EP_UNEMP	EP_PCI
##	0.172649764	-0.106965549	0.040593093	-0.029623810
##	EP_NOHSDP	EP_AGE65	EP_AGE17	EP_DISABL
##	0.005692942	0.052686064	0.162381056	0.093537920
##	EP_SNGPNT	EP_MINRTY	EP_LIMENG	EP_MUNIT
##	0.041055912	0.010695178	-0.071210977	-0.183301980
##	EP_MOBILE	EP_CROWD	EP_NOVEH	EP_GROUPQ
##	0.149448032	-0.006169949	-0.105790148	-0.084840753
##	EP_UNINSUR	${\tt totalBedNeeded}$		
##	-0.021351609	0.655735893		

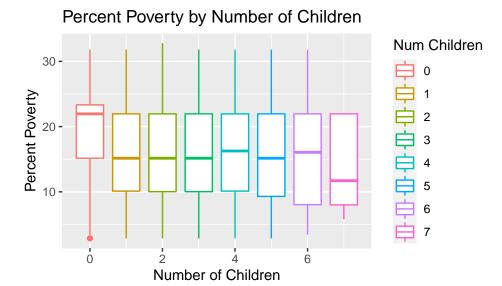
- We see some of the largest correlation values with Disability, i.e.
 - SVI measures of poverty, no high school diploma, speaking English "less than well", living in apartment-like structures and crowded environments, having no vehicle, and not being insured

However, it is worth noting that SVI statistics may look at a population different from that of TGCP clients. For instance, the correlation between those with a disability among the clients in the original dataset and the percent of population in the client's zipcode with a disability is quite small.

Correlations with Disability

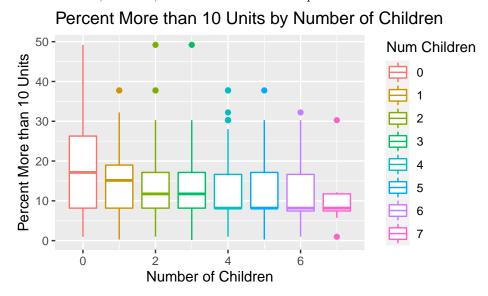
##	Id	Veteran	Incarcerated	Disability
##	-0.09857245	0.15752888	0.22783623	1.00000000
##	${\tt AnnualIncomeAmount}$	TotalHHNumber	NumAdultFemales	NumAdultMales
##	-0.08877691	-0.40423868	-0.33484527	0.19405214
##	NumChildren	QueenBeds	Cribs	TwinBeds
##	-0.40289325	0.31866283	-0.23848150	-0.28945141
##	AREA_SQMI	EP_POV	EP_UNEMP	EP_PCI
##	-0.07673890	0.18183079	0.05490866	-0.05674462
##	EP_NOHSDP	EP_AGE65	EP_AGE17	EP_DISABL
##	0.09120429	-0.08282131	-0.11663996	-0.00640091
##	EP_SNGPNT	EP_MINRTY	EP_LIMENG	EP_MUNIT
##	0.02323929	0.06097843	0.14217491	0.12372275
##	EP_MOBILE	EP_CROWD	EP_NOVEH	EP_GROUPQ
##	-0.09265279	0.07883842	0.17671029	0.11517297
##	EP_UNINSUR	${\tt totalBedNeeded}$		
##	0.07972229	-0.23457432		

2.3 Deeper Dive Into Correlated Relationships



Some things to note:

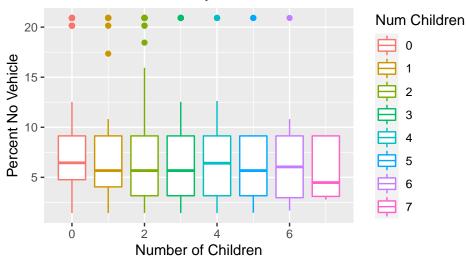
- We see that the distribution among number of children is about the same
- Those with no children, however, often are within more impoverished areas



Some things to note:

• We see that the distribution among number of children varies; in general we see that having more children is associated with a smaller probability of living in a structure with more than ten housing units

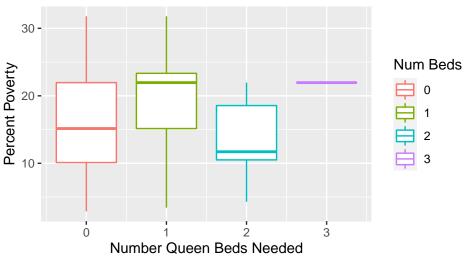
Percent No Vehicle by Number of Children



Some things to note:

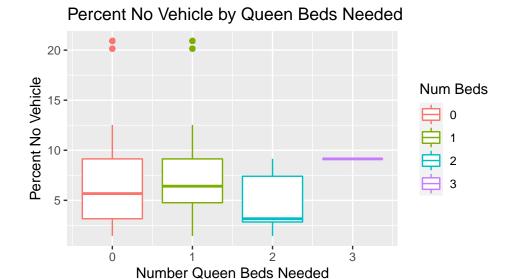
- We see that the distribution among number of children is about the same
 - There are a few clients that live in areas where the probability of having no vehicle is high no matter the number of children (there are several high outliers)

Percent Poverty by Queen Beds Needed

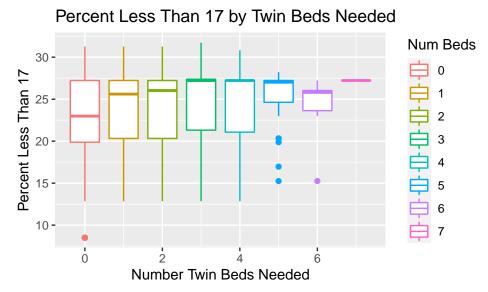


Some things to note:

- We see that that distribution among number of queen beds varies. It is worth noting that:
 - Those that need one queen bed tend to live in more impoverished areas
 - It would be worth looking into how the need for a queen bed is distributed among those with a disability



• We see that that distribution among number of queen beds varies.



Some things to note:

• We see that that distribution among number of twin beds varies. It is worth noting that overall, however, that the need for twin beds increases as one tends to live in areas with more people less than 17 years of age.