

El Centro de la Raza Community Partner Project

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Introduction: The purpose of the data explored is to reflect upon both El Centro de la Raza’s mission and to evaluate how they have served their community. El Centro de la Raza states their mission as,

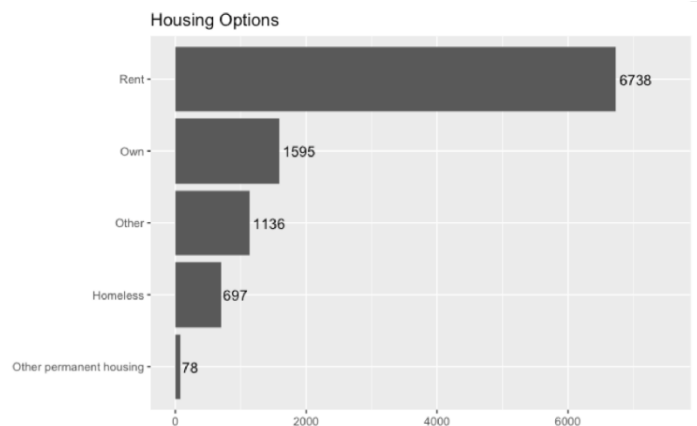
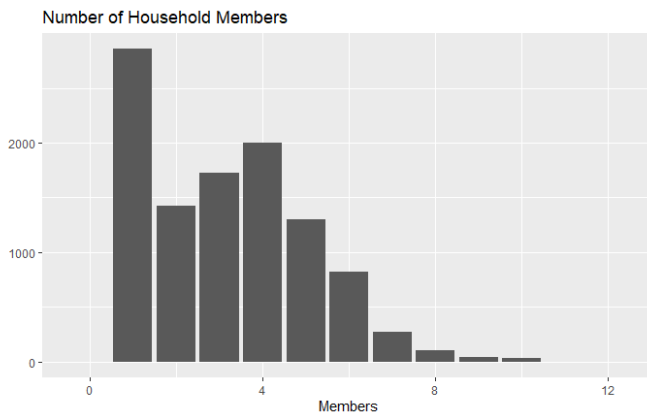
“As an organization grounded in the Latino community of Washington State, it is the mission of El Centro de la Raza (The Center for People of All Races) to build the Beloved Community through unifying all racial and economic sectors; to organize, empower, and defend the basic human rights of our most vulnerable and marginalized populations; and to bring critical consciousness, justice, dignity, and equity to all the peoples of the world.”

Additionally, it’s important to note that the Beloved Community is not only a Martin Luther King Jr. reference, but is based on a continuing effort towards advancing economic and social justice. From these principles, El Centro de la Raza does work through providing services with different types of assistances to allow community members to work towards reaching economic and social justice. The data collected by El Centro de la Raza will hopefully reveal what services community members are utilizing, linking different aspects of member’s demographics, and search for relationships within the data. Hopefully results can be used to better evaluate the community’s needs and refine efforts. Not only will we analyze which services are most frequently used, but we want to dive into what other individual factors are contributing to the services needed and why.

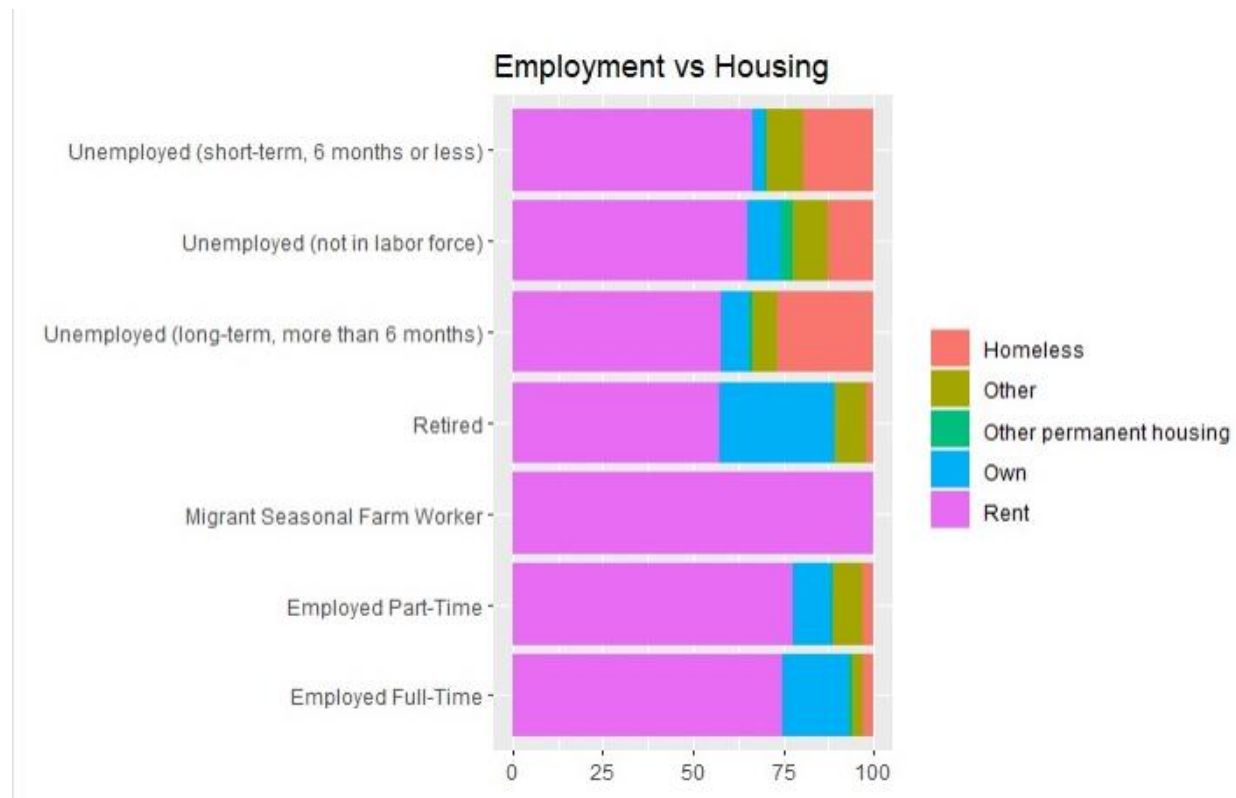
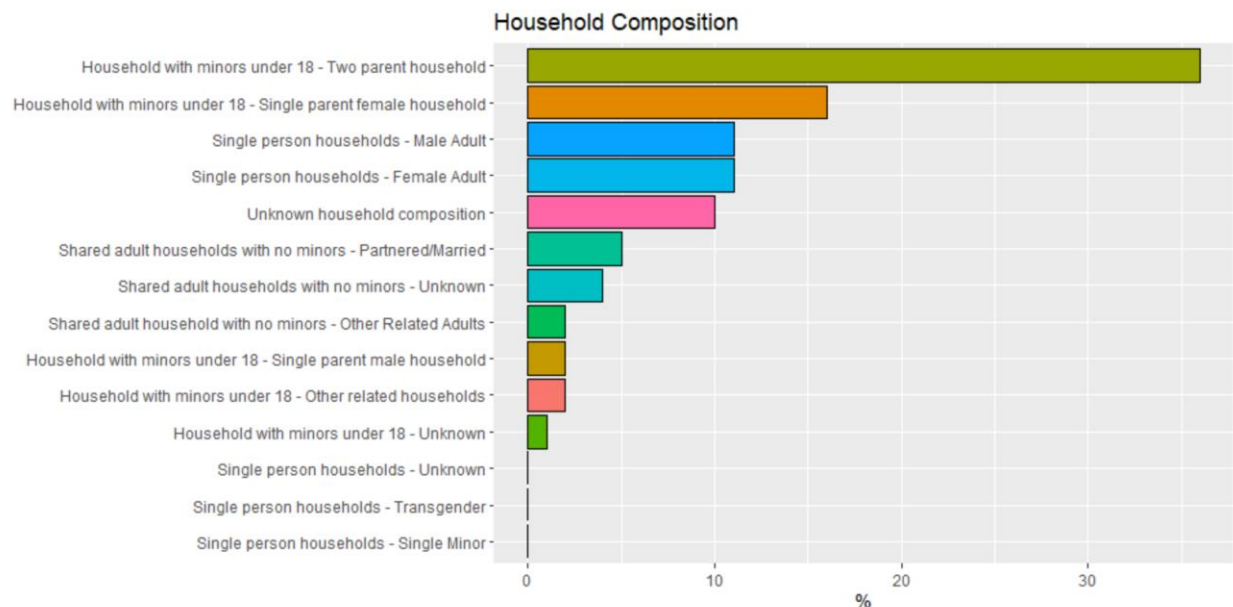
Overview of the Data:

HOUSING GRAPHS

One of the primary concerns of El Centro is helping community members through housing assistance, rental programs, and other programs. Base off this, understanding what type of housing, and the makeup of those households is important.

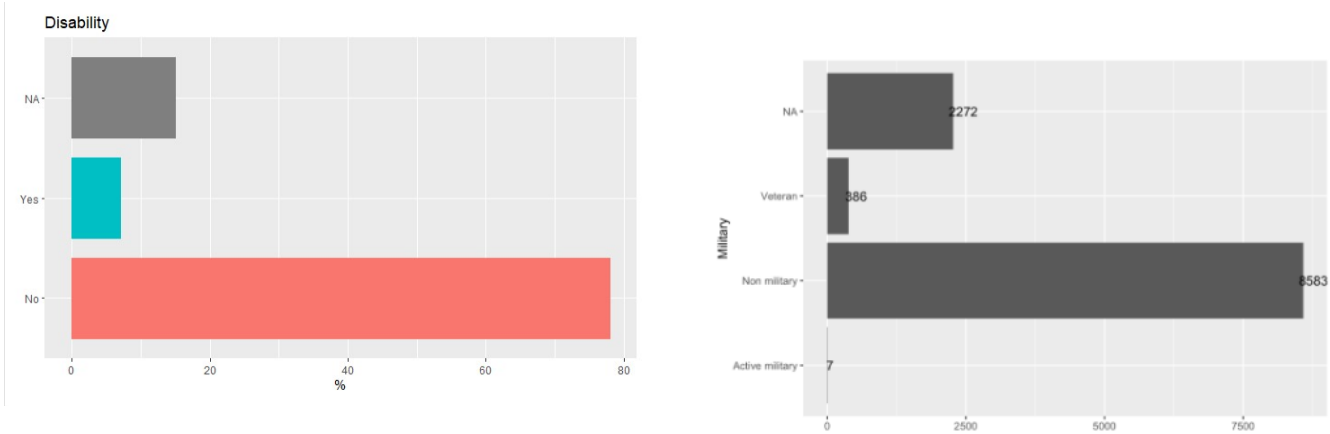


On average, households typically contain less than 6 members. Most of the households contain 2-3 people per house. This graph shows the makeup of households that use the services El Centro provides. Notably, households with minors dominate. A great amount of single parent households, especially females with children, are also prevalent. This could indicate what group of people require the most assistance.



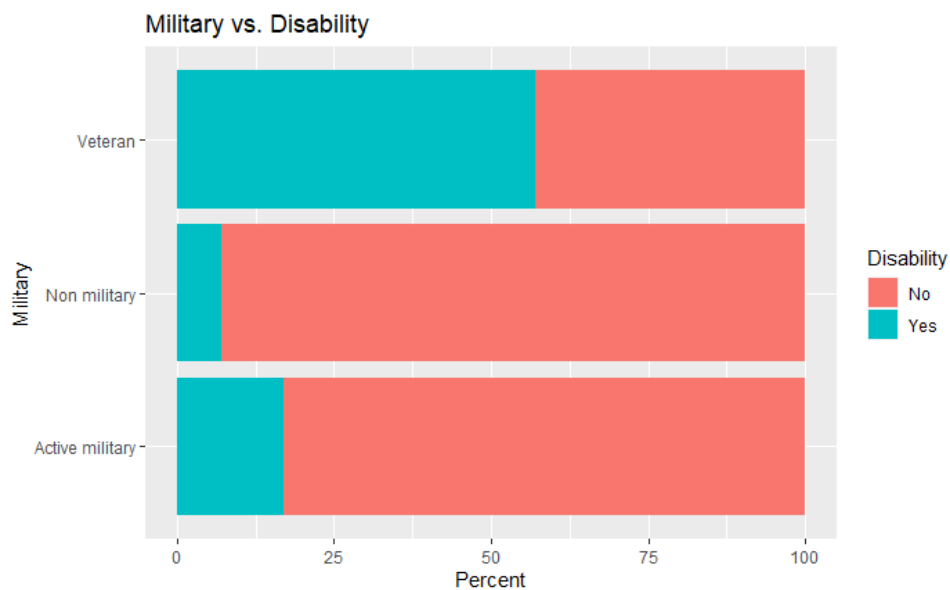
We see the relative percentages of type of housing by the employment status of the individual. Migrant workers nearly all use rental housing, while unemployed are at an increased likelihood of requiring other housing types or being homeless. Those who are retired or employed full time are more likely to own a home, but still the majority rent or have other type of housing.

DEMOGRAPHICS

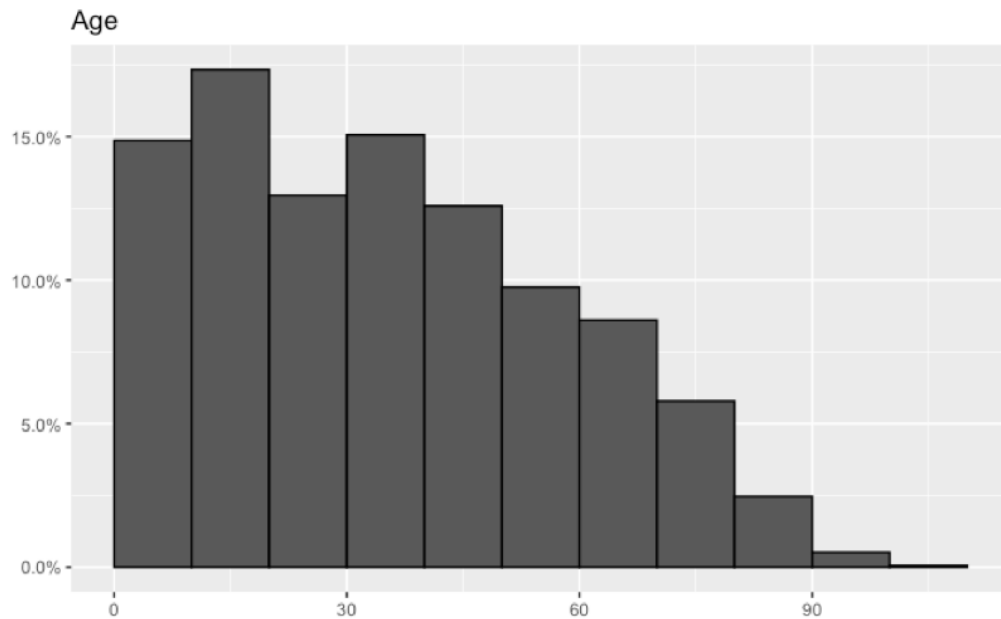


We can see that a little under 10% of our sample is disabled. According to www.disabilitystatistics.org about 12.7% of Americans are disabled and approximately 12.7% of Washingtonians are disabled as well. This might indicate that our NA entries for this data might contain individuals who have a disability, chose not to respond, or are unaware of their eligibility for disabled status.

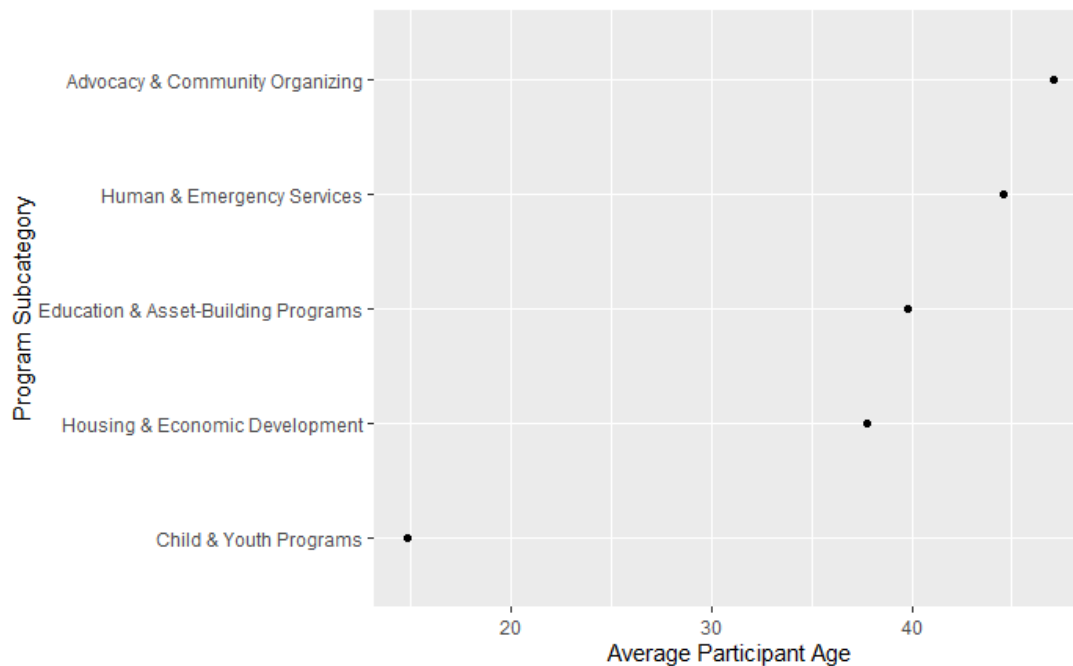
One of our group members is a veteran, and their interest was piqued when they saw a military status category. A statistic that he knows all too well is that about 1% of the population is composed of servicemembers. Here in our sample we see something closer to 4%. This also assumes respondents served in the U.S. military, where it is relatively rare to serve in the military, but if some respondents migrated from a region where there was a civilian corps or mandatory service, then it is expected to see higher numbers of servicemembers.



Age

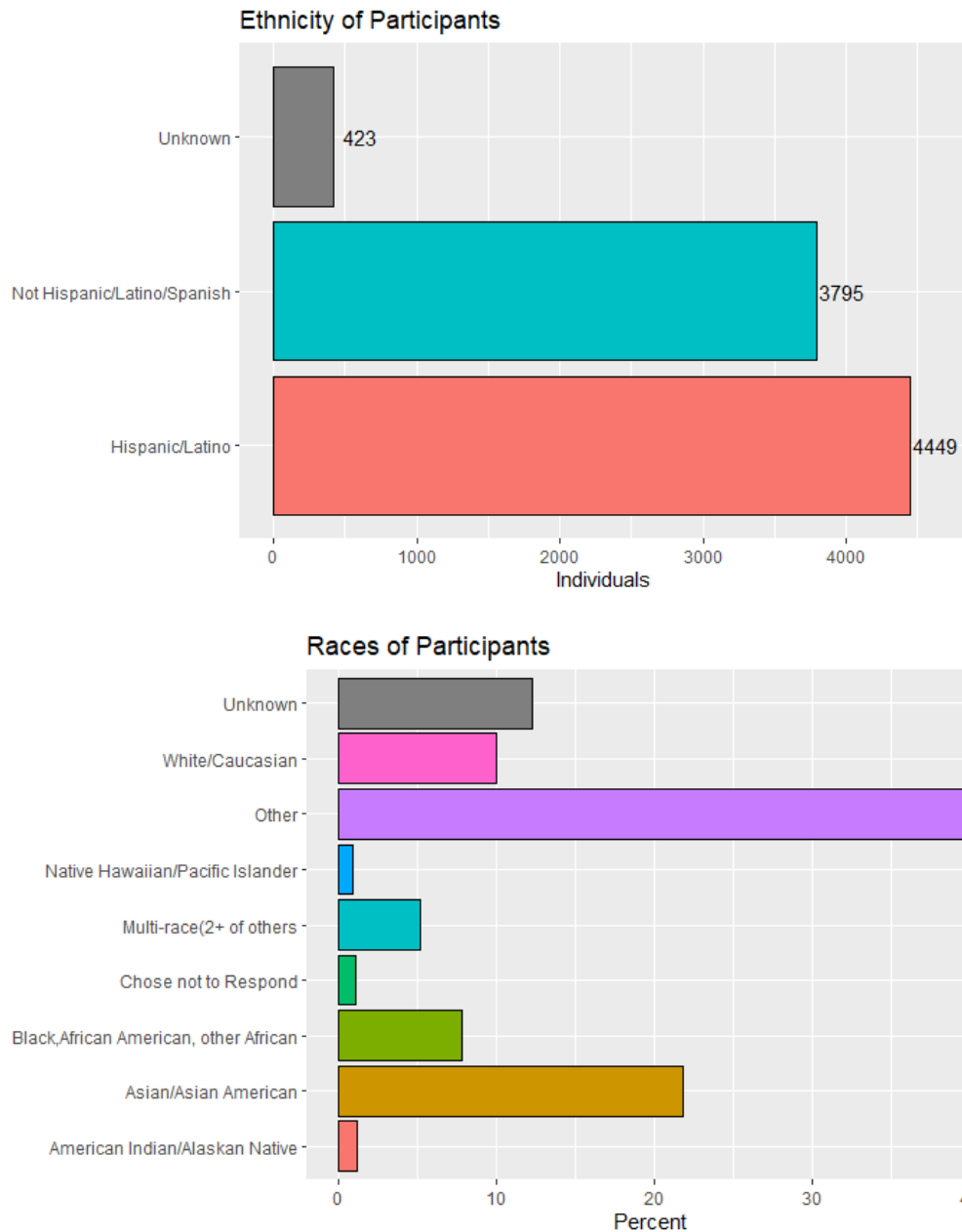


It is readily apparent that most of the users of El Centro programming are young adults, youth, and children. On the below graph, we see what age typically use each program category, and this may allow more targeted funding and focus of resources.



*The full list of which programs belong to which subcategories is at the very bottom of the document

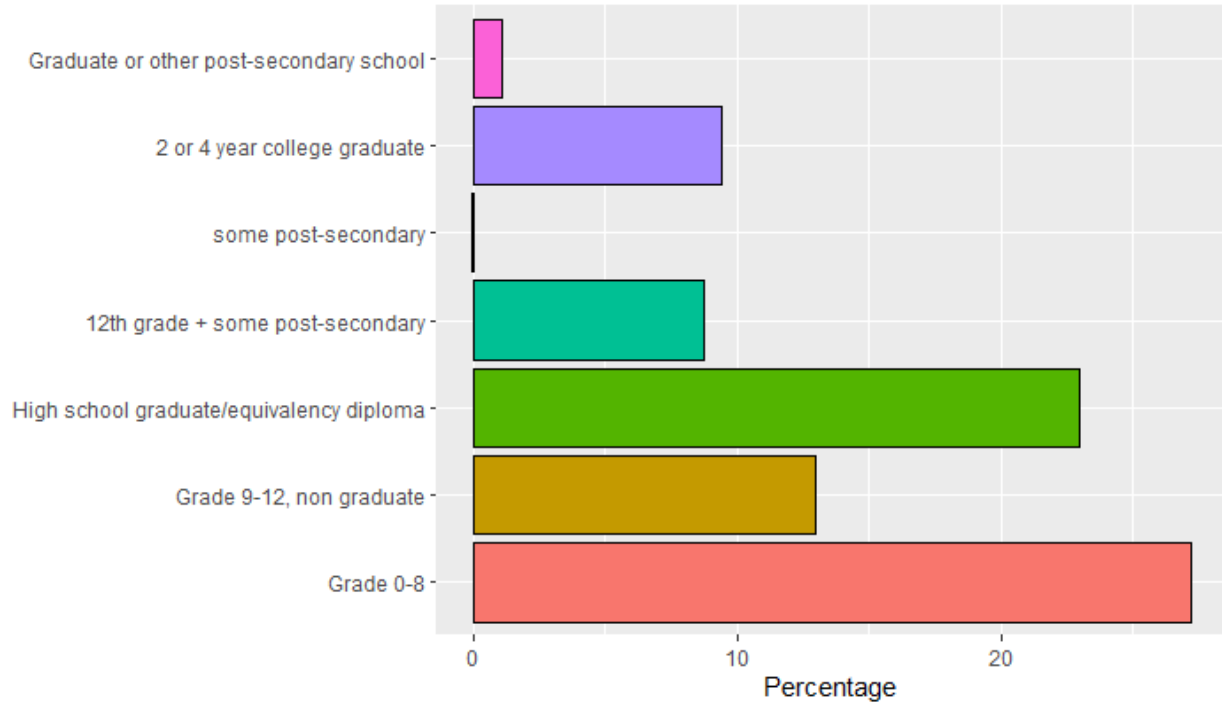
Race and Ethnicity



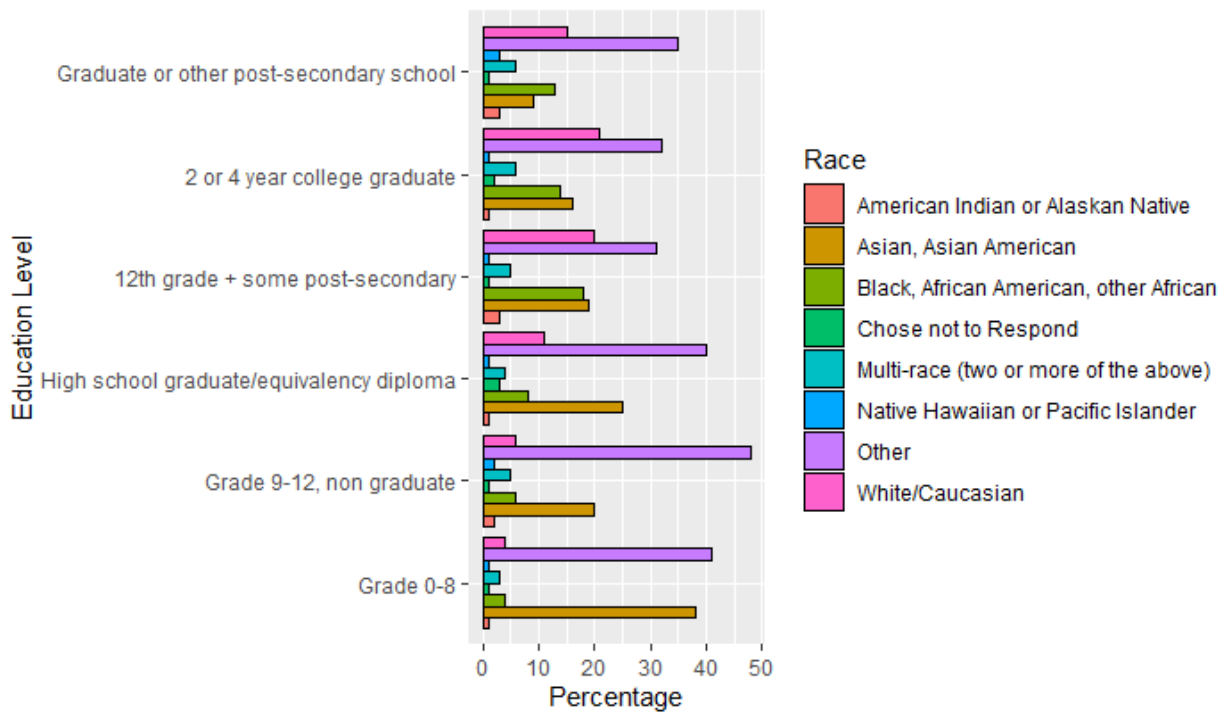
Most participants are of Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity. Once we break that down into further analysis, the second biggest group served is Asian/Asian American identifying people. In the second graph, other is likely including Hispanic/Latino participants, hence the large percentage there. White/Caucasian and Black identifying participants are the third and fourth largest groups as well. Overall, program users are diverse.

Education

Education Level of Adult Participants



Education Level and Race

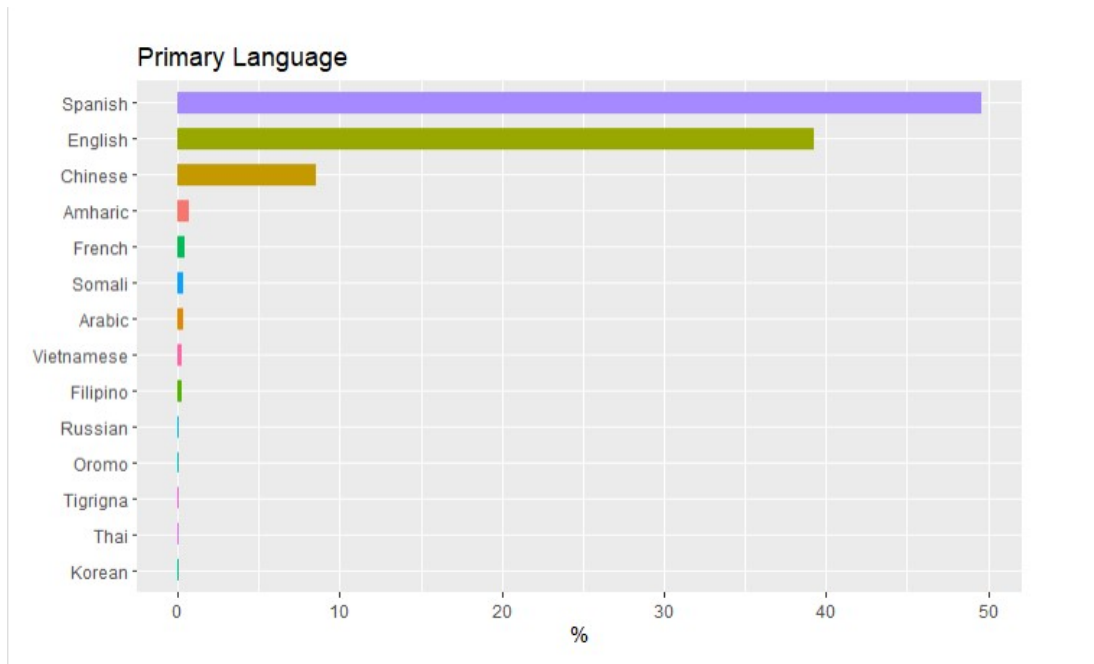
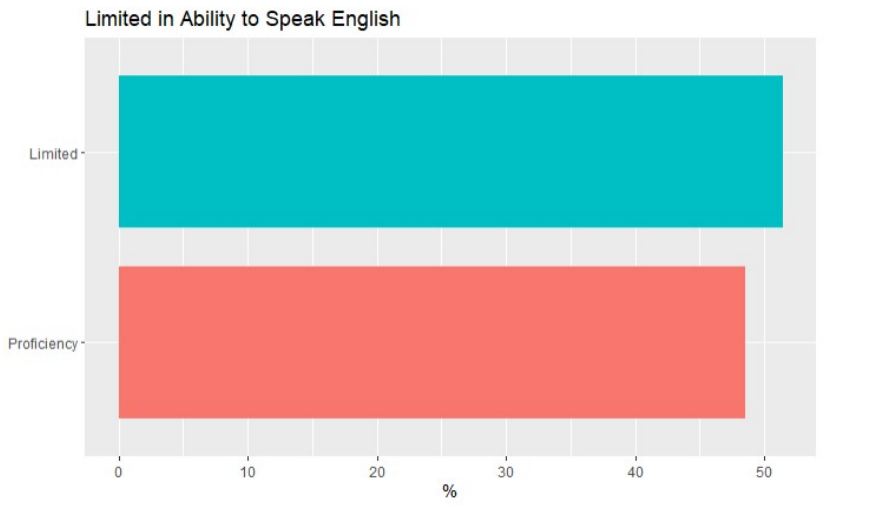


Languages spoken and ESL participation

The limited English graph tells us who may be at a disadvantage at participating programs because of a language barrier. However, this is broad so looking more closely at the graph that shows primary languages may be a little more useful. El Centro is a Latin organization but as we can see in primary lang. graph

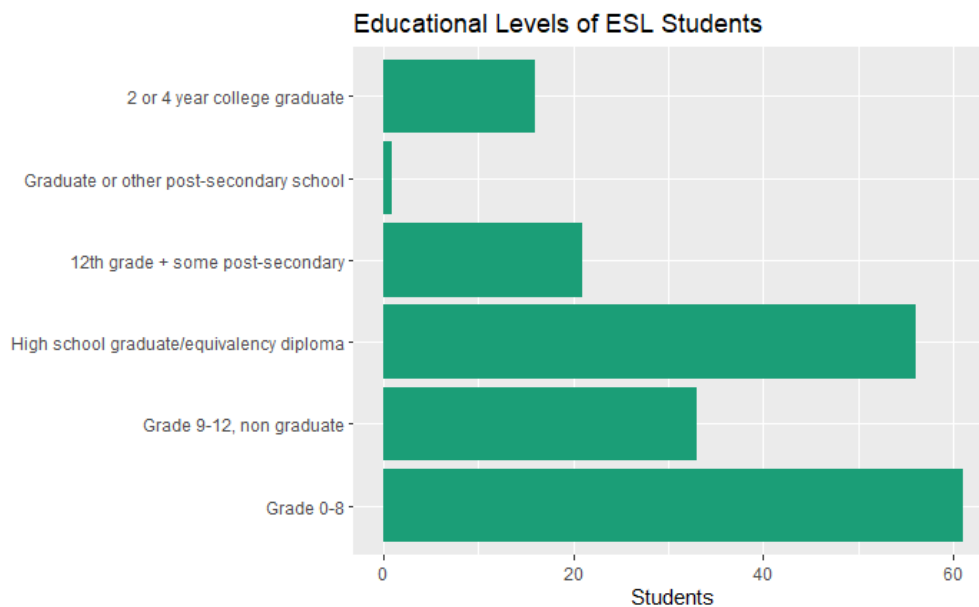
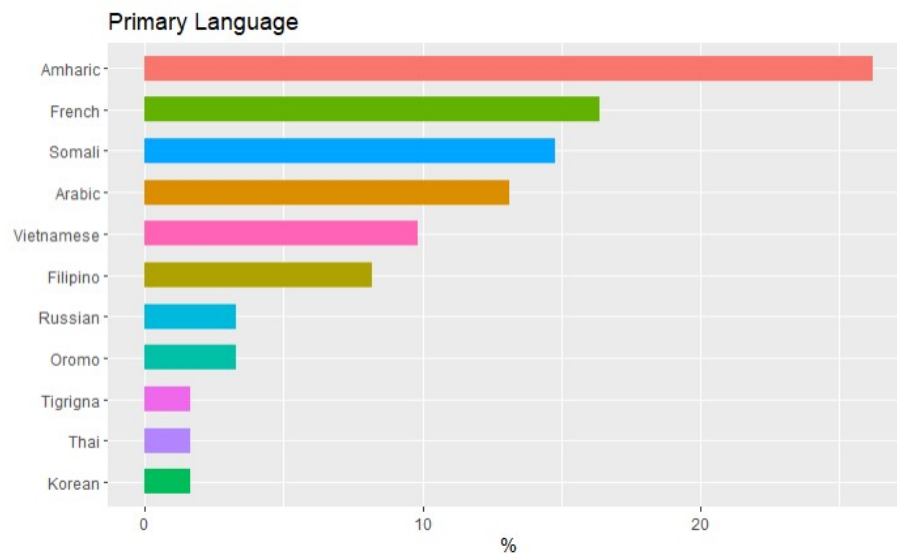
There are others who speak a language other than English and Spanish. If we were to compare limited English and primary languages in one graph we might see

how many participants are affected by language barriers to maybe ensure that there is a translator around to make things easier on participants so that they can get the most out of programs.



Because El Centro de la Raza mission is to assist peoples of many ethnicities, we should expect our sample to contain a significant proportion of people who use languages in addition to English. The U.S. census (2009-2013) also tells us that about 18% of Washington residents that responded that they speak another language than English at home. Obviously, this is stating something different, and does not specifically indicate that people in the home *can't* speak

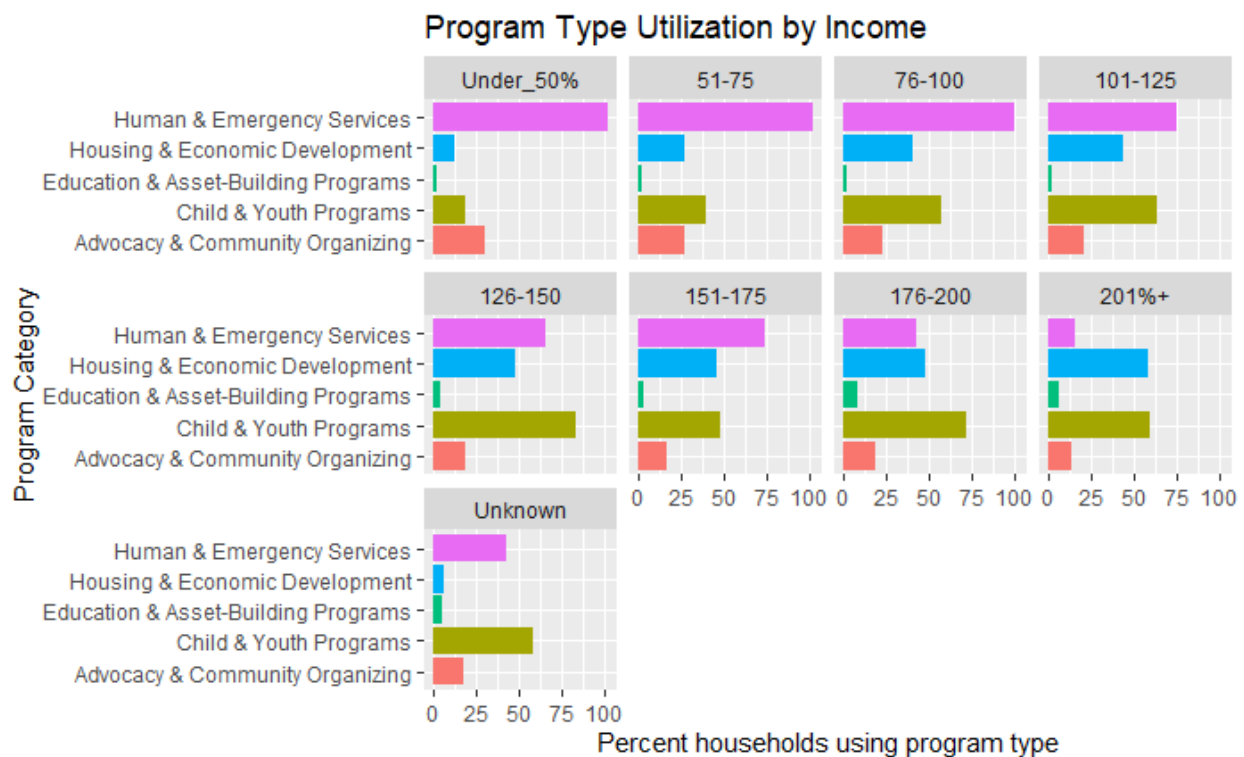
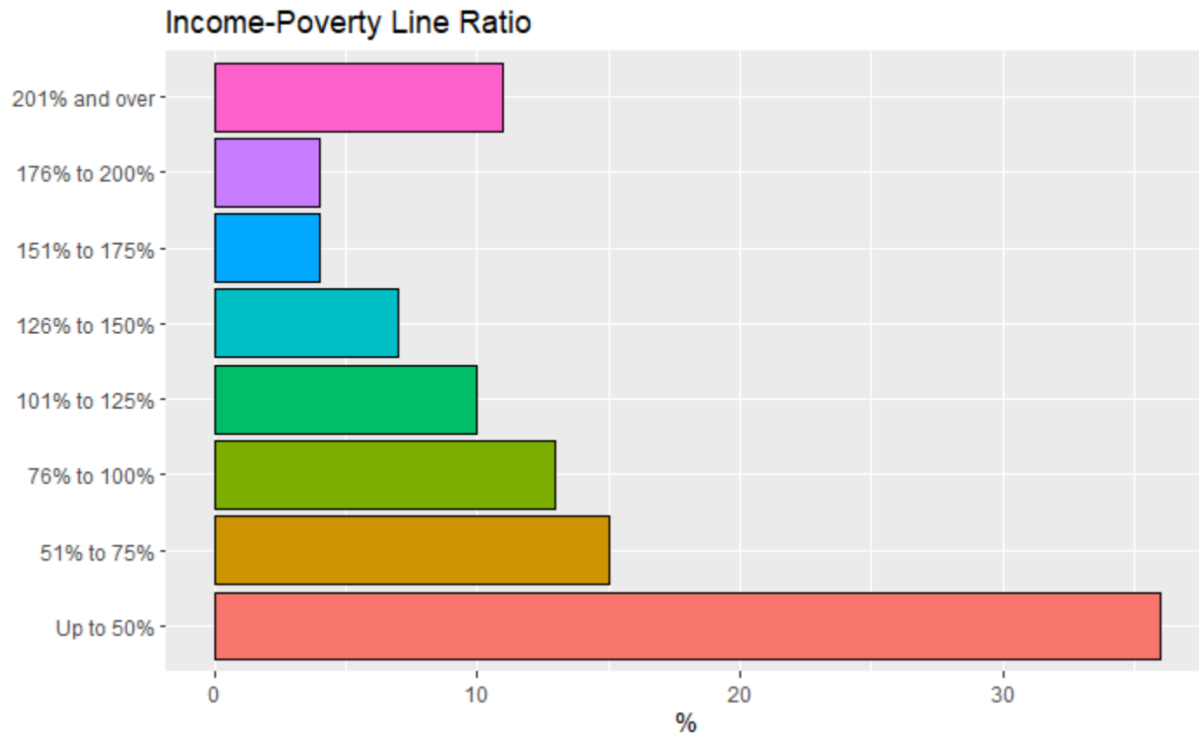
English; rather another language is preferred. Once we remove the dominant languages (English, Spanish, Chinese), we see that Amharic, French, and Somali are the next three major languages spoken. This indicates potential resource allocation for translations and service presentations.



This graph shows the percent of people of each education level who are also in ESL programming. As education level increases, ESL participation decreases.

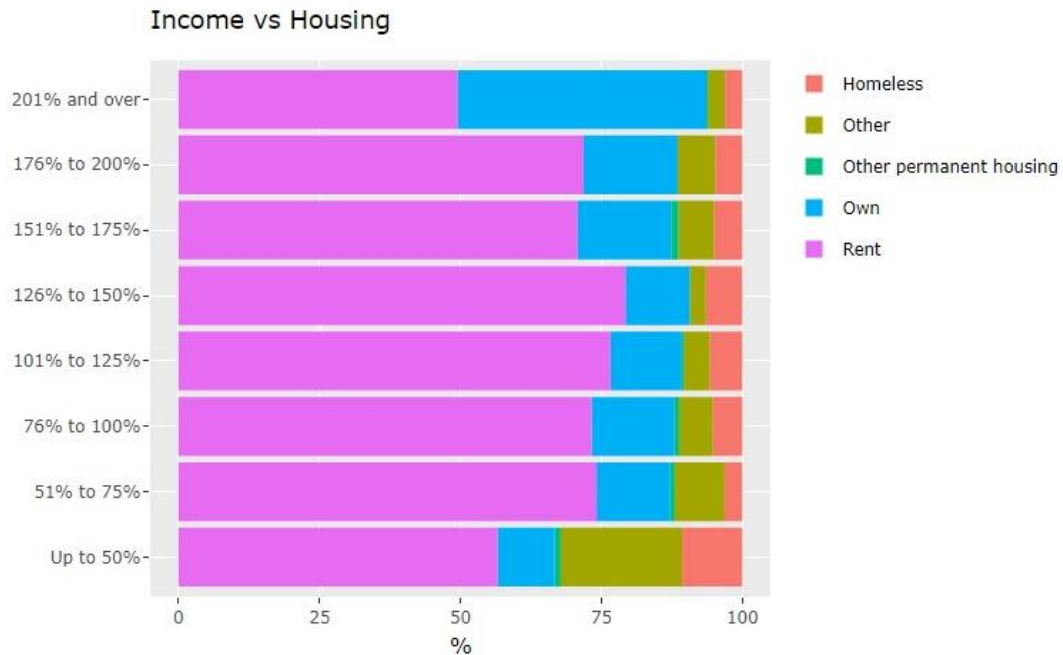
Income

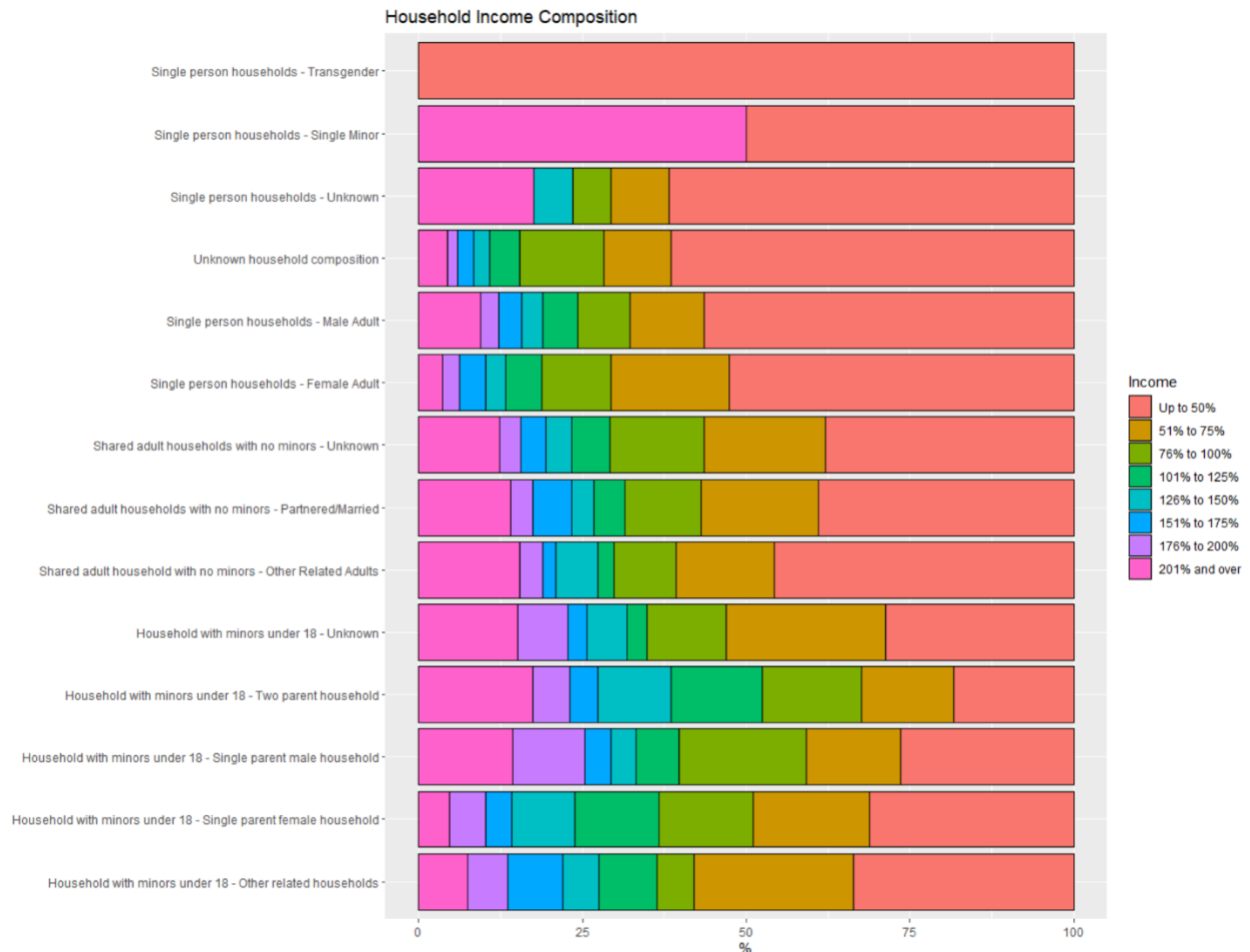
Much of our analysis looked at factors relating to income. Income brackets may indicate who participates in programming, and what type programs they use.



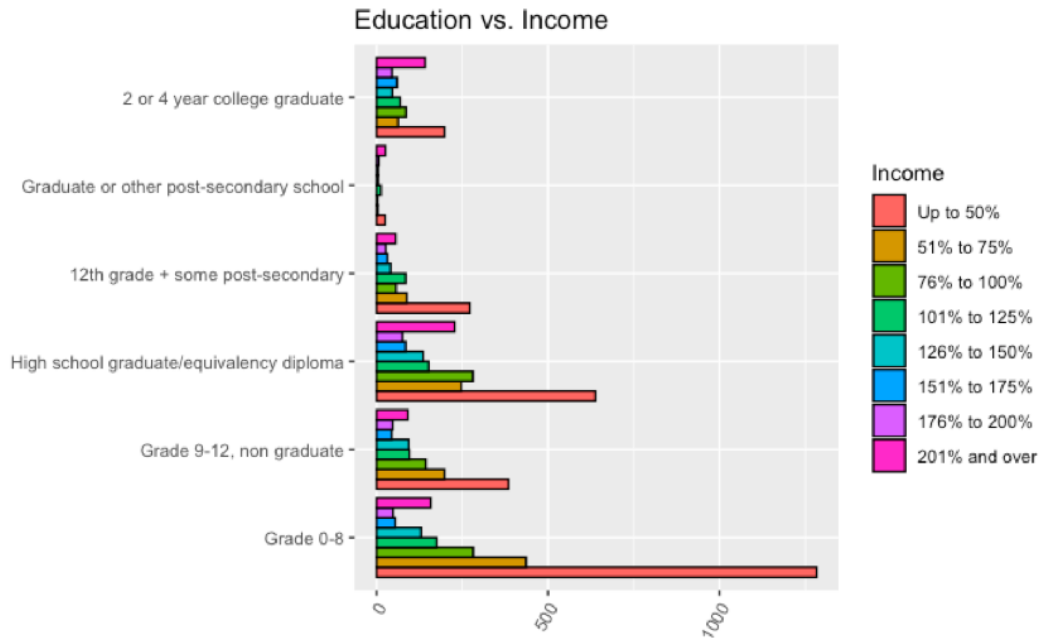
Looking at the graph that represents only income levels, we can see that households with less income participate more than households who have greater income. This is valuable information for some of the programs that are available at El Centro. An example where this may be helpful is any program that falls under the financial category. This could have organizers at El Centro want to try to make these programs even more approachable or more available either in times or adding additional programs throughout Seattle.

*See end of document for graph with every individual program

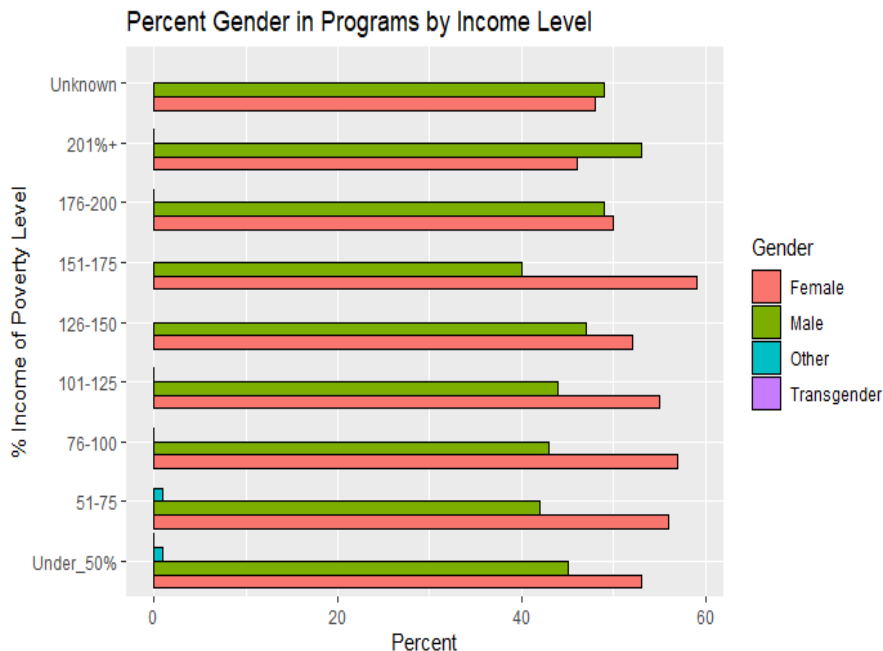




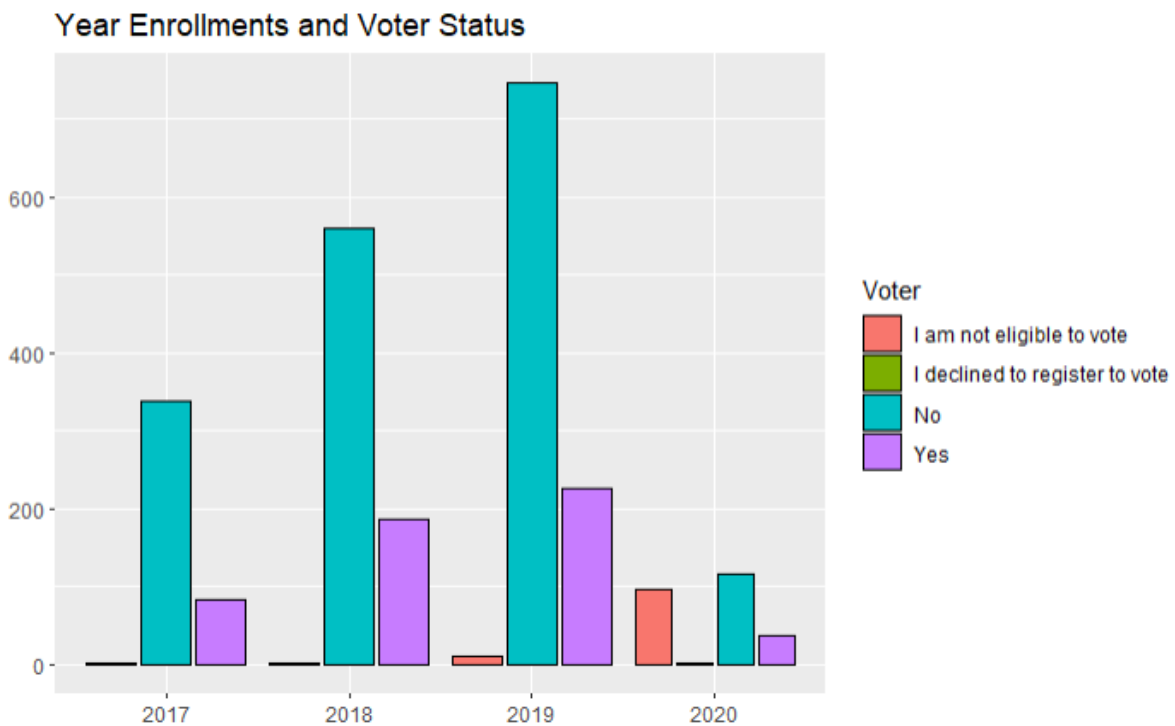
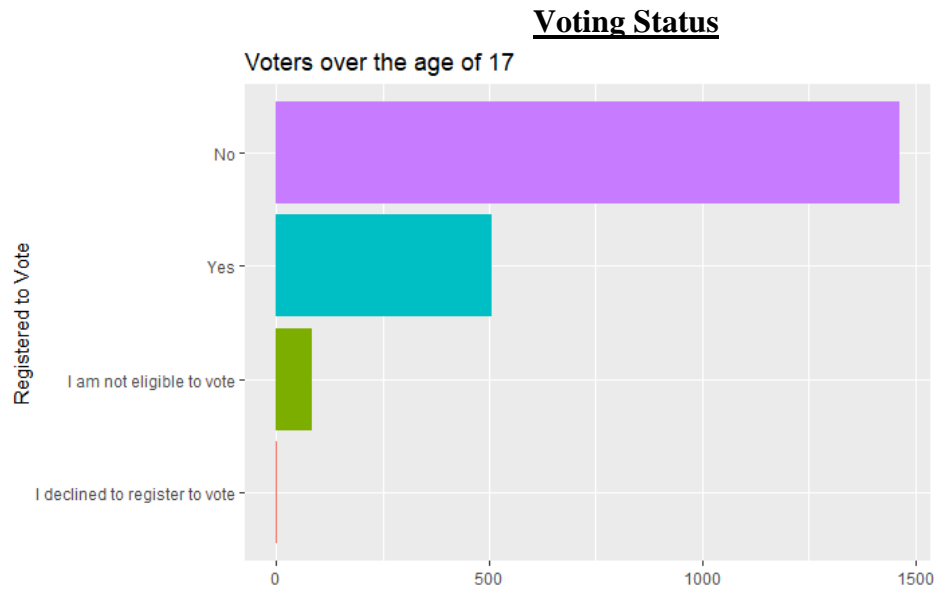
This graph tells us which income brackets tend to be reliant on types of housing. We can see that some have higher income percentages than others but still find that they can be homeless, where maybe someone has a lower income but owns a home. Typically, those 201% or over the poverty line tend to own their home, while reliance on other types of housing and homelessness prevalence increases as income levels decrease.



Looking at this comparison of number of individuals by education and income level., we see an overwhelming majority being right at or under the 100% or base income level. This conveying how important these programs are and how they are deemed to be useful towards the mission to reach economic and social justice for community members.

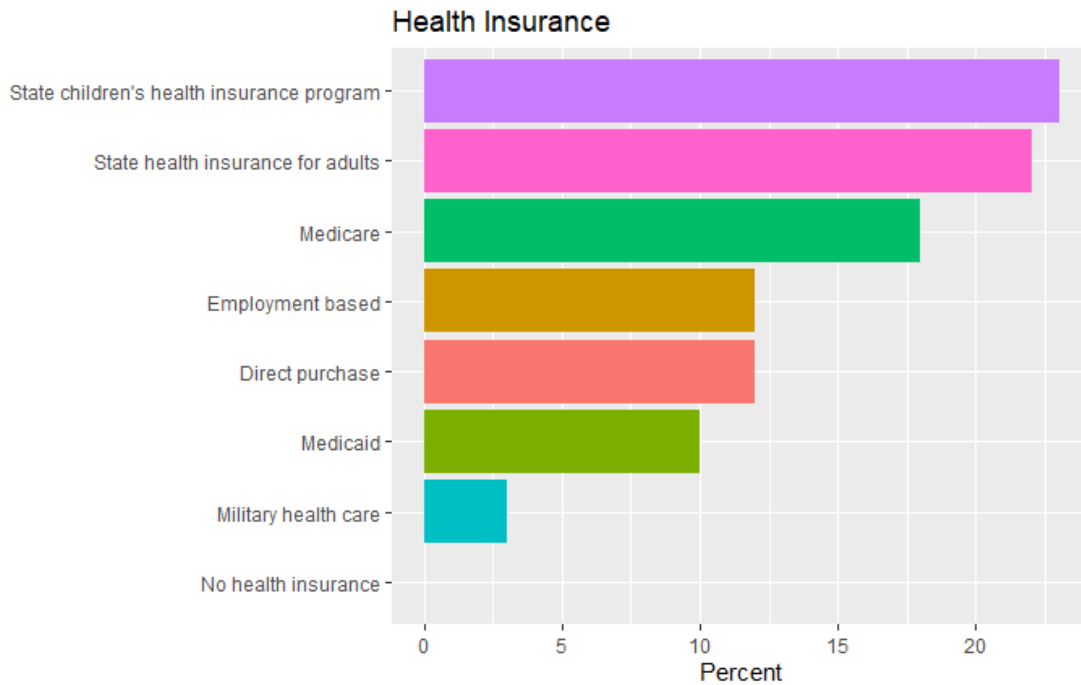
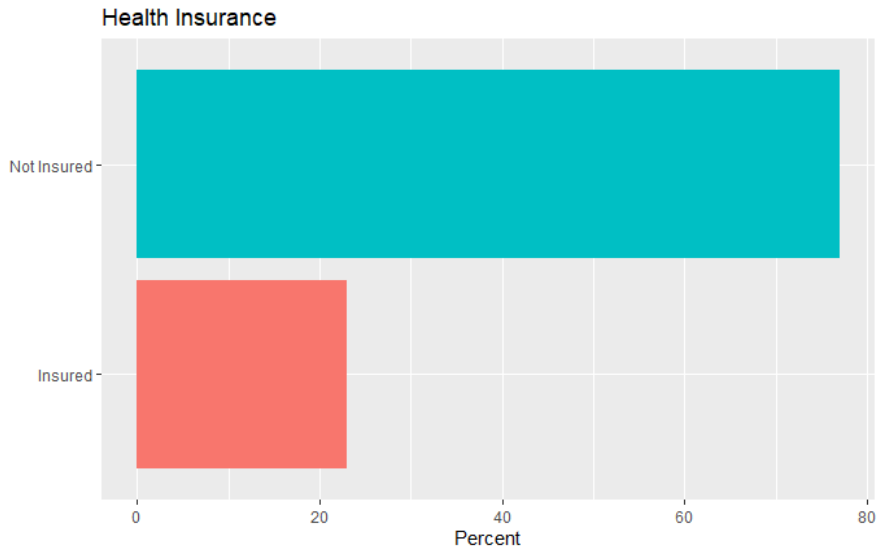


While more women are enrolled in El Centro's programming, it is noticeable that the relative percentages of males v. females in each income bracket changes. As income brackets increase, more males relative to females use programs. Going back to El Centro's mission to provide social and economic justice and this is an example of empowering women to achieve these goals by providing some assistance.



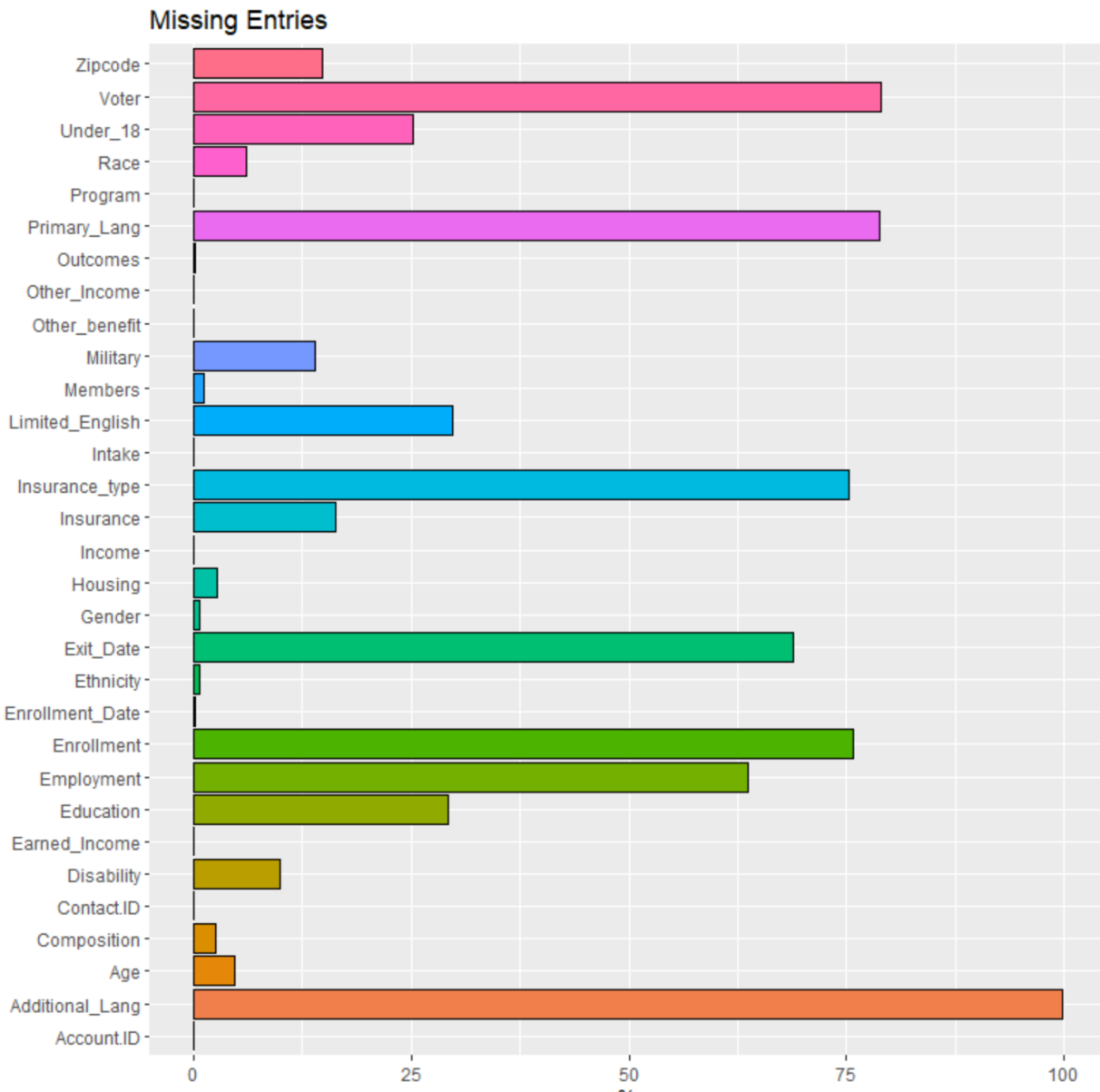
We see that most community members are not registered to votes, even though both categories went up from 2017 to 2019, we still see an overwhelming majority for those not registered to vote. While there weren't necessarily any more patterns we found, but it is important to acknowledge how much power voting holds just in local and state elections and it's very possible that many community members are underrepresented in their relative districts just based on how many are not registered to vote.

Health Insurance



Health care and insurance is a notable gap in coverage for many participants in programming. The majority have no type of insurance. For those that do, most are on state children or adult programs. Few are on employment or direct purchase. This means that assisting people in getting coverage through the state may be important, as well as finding ways to care for those who are not covered or may be ineligible for state coverage.

Distribution of Missing Entries



Conclusion: From our data we have found numerous relationships between different aspects of the individual. One of the biggest takeaways we have gathered from the data is the implications of the missing, unknown, or ambiguous data entries. In our initial findings we saw up to 80% of deficient data fields. From here we can gather information of the survey method. For some of these it can be predicted that a participant could have not felt comfortable answering a question. Additionally, many of these participants are under the age of 18 so many of the questions could have not applied to them. Also, while the zip codes were necessary, we felt like we could necessarily “zone” people, another alternative would be neighborhoods. Overall, we feel confident in the aspects we analyzed and the outcomes of our analysis.

How we subcategorized each program:

Child & Youth Programs:

- Bebes! Healthy Outcomes BSK
- Youth Job Readiness
- Federal Way Open Doors Youth Case Management
- Jose Marti Child Development Center, Hirabayashi
- Jose Marti Child Development Center
- Summer Learning
- Plaza Maestas After School Program
- Parent-Child Home Program
- Parent-Child Home Program, SKC
- Growing and Learning Together
- Bebes! Healthy Outcomes
- Growing and Learning Together, SKC
- Hope For Youth
- LVAF After School
- Robotics
- Young Adults in Tech
- Seattle Youth Violence Prevention Initiative
- College Readiness
- Roberto Maestas Youth Leadership Institute
- Ingraham High School Youth Case Management
- Plaza Maestas After School Program

Housing & Economic Development:

- Business Opportunity Center
- Financial Empowerment
- Financial Empowerment, SKC
- Homeless Assistance
- El Patio/ECR
- Plaza Roberto Maestas
- Lending Circles

Advocacy & Community Organizing:

- Public Benefits Enrollment, City
- Unidos @ Work
- Unidos In Finance
- ESL Classes
- Government Benefits
- Public Benefits Enrollment, UW
- Foreclosure Prevention
- Citizenship Classes

Human & Emergency Services:

- Systems Navigator
- Veterans Assistance
- Senior Wellness
- Emergency Safety Planning
- Veterans Assistance, SKC
- ORCA LIFT
- Food Bank
- Healthcare Outreach and Enrollment

Education & Asset-Building:

- Business Opportunity Center, SKC
- Labor Standards Outreach and Education
- Financial Education

