

# Appendices



# Appendix A

Table 3: Ratings for Problem Areas in the Community

		Not / Minor	Moderate	Major	Don't Know
<b>Top Tier Problems</b> <i>(30%+ Major/Moderate)</i>	Lack of affordable housing	30%	34%	34%	2%
	Having jobs that do not pay enough for the basics of food, shelter, and clothing	57%	28%	13%	3%
	Lack of affordable childcare	50%	28%	12%	10%
	Inadequate public transportation	61%	25%	13%	1%
	People not knowing how to manage their personal finances	56%	26%	9%	9%
	Lack of affordable medical insurance	59%	25%	10%	5%
	Lack of affordable medical care	61%	24%	10%	5%
	Lack of affordable dental care	63%	21%	11%	5%
Homelessness	69%	23%	7%	1%	
<b>Second Tier Problems</b> <i>(20% up to &lt;30% Major/Moderate)</i>	Mental illness or emotional problems	65%	21%	6%	8%
	Unemployment	71%	22%	5%	2%
	Drug abuse	69%	20%	6%	5%
	Crime in the community	73%	21%	6%	0%
	People not speaking or understanding English well enough to function in society	72%	19%	6%	2%
	Lack of affordable legal services	64%	19%	6%	11%
	Lack of quality childcare	65%	20%	5%	10%
	Lack of services for elderly persons	69%	17%	7%	7%
	Lack of money for basic services	72%	18%	6%	5%
	Lack of parenting skills	72%	17%	5%	6%
	Lack of services for people with disabilities	73%	18%	3%	7%
	Hunger	77%	16%	4%	3%
	Lack of services for children and teens	74%	16%	4%	6%
Shortage of recreational facilities	79%	17%	3%	2%	
<b>Third Tier Problems</b> <i>(&lt; 20% Major/Moderate)</i>	Alcoholism	73%	15%	4%	7%
	Domestic violence	73%	16%	3%	8%
	Racial or ethnic discrimination	81%	13%	4%	2%
	Teens dropping out of school	77%	13%	2%	8%
	Shortage of recreational programs	81%	13%	2%	4%
	Poor quality public education	88%	8%	2%	2%
	Violence in the community	89%	9%	1%	1%
	Effects of gang activities	87%	8%	1%	4%
Illiteracy	87%	7%	2%	4%	

Q2 For anything that you feel is a problem, please tell me if it is a minor, moderate or major problem.

Base=all respondents

Table 4: Ratings for Problem Areas in the Community

		2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Change from 2013
<b>Top Tier Problems</b> <i>(30%+ Major/Moderate)</i>	Lack of affordable housing	62%	60%	69%	58%	61%	51%	68%	17
	People having jobs that do not pay enough for the basics of food, shelter and clothing	37%	40%	39%	34%	40%	35%	40%	5
	Lack of affordable child care	38%	33%	32%	25%	39%	30%	40%	10
	Inadequate public transportation	31%	29%	33%	33%	38%	35%	38%	
	People not knowing how to manage their personal finances	N/A	34%	31%	37%	37%	30%	35%	5
	Lack of affordable medical insurance	56%	53%	52%	48%	55%	41%	35%	-6
	Lack of affordable medical care	50%	43%	47%	41%	51%	40%	35%	-5
	Lack of affordable dental care	37%	33%	40%	34%	41%	34%	32%	
	Homelessness	17%	14%	16%	15%	22%	28%	30%	
<b>Second Tier Problems</b> <i>(20% up to &lt;30% Major/Moderate)</i>	Mental illness or emotional problems	21%	18%	19%	19%	27%	19%	27%	8
	Unemployment	51%	30%	17%	44%	55%	35%	27%	-8
	Drug abuse	30%	26%	28%	25%	30%	24%	26%	
	Crime in the community*	23%	18%	19%	18%	25%	30%	26%	
	People not speaking or understanding English well enough to function in society	34%	34%	34%	31%	34%	31%	26%	-5
	Lack of affordable legal services	29%	24%	23%	24%	27%	20%	25%	5
	Lack of quality childcare	24%	18%	20%	14%	20%	14%	24%	10
	Lack of services for elderly persons	21%	20%	21%	18%	24%	15%	24%	9
	Lack of money for basic services	24%	21%	25%	22%	31%	21%	23%	
	Lack of parenting skills	27%	28%	26%	27%	33%	23%	22%	
	Lack of services for people with disabilities	20%	20%	19%	17%	24%	15%	21%	6
	Hunger	19%	16%	16%	18%	22%	21%	20%	
	Lack of services for children and teens	26%	21%	19%	19%	23%	17%	20%	
Shortage of recreational facilities+	17%	16%	16%	15%	20%	19%	20%		
<b>Third Tier Problems</b> <i>(&lt; 20% Major/Moderate)</i>	Alcoholism	24%	20%	21%	17%	23%	18%	19%	
	Domestic violence	21%	20%	21%	17%	22%	17%	19%	
	Racial or ethnic discrimination	21%	16%	16%	13%	17%	16%	17%	
	Teens dropping out of school	22%	23%	20%	19%	20%	14%	15%	
	Shortage of recreational programs+	17%	16%	16%	15%	19%	13%	15%	
	Poor quality public education, K to 12	20%	20%	16%	14%	16%	13%	10%	
	Violence in the community*	23%	18%	19%	18%	13%	16%	10%	-6
	Effects of gang violence	19%	14%	15%	15%	18%	16%	9%	-7
	Illiteracy	19%	16%	19%	16%	18%	12%	8%	
	Teenage pregnancy	17%	15%	17%	13%	17%	7%	N/A	
	Child neglect	15%	11%	15%	9%	15%	8%	N/A	
Child abuse	13%	11%	12%	9%	16%	9%	N/A		

Q2 For anything that you feel is a problem, please tell me if it is a minor, moderate or major problem.

Base=all respondents

\*Crime in the Community and Violence in the Community were one question prior to 2011

+Shortage of recreational facilities and shortage of recreational programs were one question prior to 2011

Table 5: Ratings for Problems Experienced by the household

		Not / Minor	Moderate	Major	Don't Know
<b>Top Tier Problems</b> (10%+ Major/Moderate)	Not being able to find affordable child care	79%	10%	11%	0%
	Inadequate public transportation	80%	13%	6%	0%
	Having a lot of anxiety, stress or depression which interferes with your daily life	83%	10%	7%	0%
	Not having enough community support as a parent or caregiver to children	84%	11%	5%	0%
	Finding it difficult to budget the money that's available	86%	8%	6%	0%
	Not being able to find work that supports yourself or family	86%	7%	6%	0%
	Not having enough money to pay for housing	87%	7%	6%	0%
	Not able to pay for dental bills	88%	7%	5%	0%
	Not being able to afford higher education	88%	7%	6%	0%
	Not being able to afford recreational activities	88%	8%	4%	0%
	Not having enough individual support as a parent or caregiver to children	88%	5%	6%	0%
	Not being able to pay for the doctor bills	89%	5%	5%	0%
	Children or teens with emotional or behavior problems	89%	4%	6%	0%
<b>Second Tier Problems</b> (5% up to <10% Major/Moderate)	Not being able to find programs for someone with a disability	89%	6%	3%	2%
	Not being able to find affordable care for someone with a disability	89%	5%	3%	2%
	Not being able to speak English fluently	92%	2%	6%	0%
	Not being able to pay for medical insurance	92%	4%	4%	0%
	Not being able to afford legal help	92%	4%	3%	0%
	Not being able to find respite care or other types of support in caring for an elderly person or a person with disabilities	90%	5%	2%	2%
	Not being able to get medical insurance	93%	4%	3%	0%
	Not being able to pay for mental health counseling	93%	5%	2%	0%
	Not being able to pay the utility bills	92%	5%	2%	1%
	Not having access to mental health counseling	93%	5%	2%	0%
	Not being able to read English fluently	94%	3%	4%	0%
	Not having enough money for food	94%	5%	1%	0%
	Not able to pay for prescriptions	94%	3%	3%	0%
	Living in housing that needs major repairs which you cannot afford	94%	4%	2%	0%
	Not having enough money for clothing	95%	4%	1%	0%
Not being able to find home health care or day care for an elderly person	93%	3%	2%	2%	
<b>Third Tier Problems</b> (< 5% Major/Moderate)	Experiencing racial or ethnic discrimination	96%	3%	1%	0%

H1 For each one, please indicate if it has been a major problem, moderate, minor problem, or not a problem at all for you or anyone in your household over the past several years.

Base=all respondents for most; respondents with children for those relating to childcare; respondents with non-English speakers for those relating to English; respondents with elderly/disabled people in their home for those relating to elderly/disabled

Table 6: Ratings for Problem Areas in the Community

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Change from 2013	
<b>Top Tier Problems</b> (10%+ Major/Moderate)	Inability to find affordable child care	7%	7%	9%	5%	7%	8%	21%	13
	Inadequate public transportation	15%	11%	14%	18%	20%	22%	19%	
	Anxiety, stress or depression that interferes with daily life	20%	15%	16%	16%	20%	15%	17%	
	Insufficient community support as a parent or caregiver to children	4%	5%	6%	6%	8%	7%	16%	9
	Difficulty budgeting money that is available	15%	12%	14%	16%	19%	19%	14%	-5
	Inability to find work that supports you or your family	17%	15%	12%	11%	20%	17%	13%	-4
	Not having enough money to pay for housing	10%	10%	10%	11%	12%	12%	13%	
	Inability to pay for dental bills	15%	15%	13%	14%	13%	14%	12%	
	Not being able to afford higher education	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12%	
	Inability to afford recreational activities	12%	11%	9%	12%	12%	12%	12%	
	Not having enough individual support as a parent or caregiver to children	4%	5%	6%	6%	7%	7%	11%	
	Inability to pay for doctor bills	15%	15%	13%	14%	12%	14%	10%	-4
Children or teens with emotional or behavioral problems	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	10%		
<b>Second Tier Problems</b> (5% up to <10% Major/Moderate)	Inability to find programs for someone with a disability	8%	7%	9%	6%	5%	7%	8%	
	Inability to find affordable care for someone with a disability	8%	7%	9%	6%	4%	7%	8%	
	Not able to speak English fluently*	5%	6%	6%	6%	4%	6%	8%	
	Inability to pay for medical insurance	19%	17%	16%	16%	15%	15%	8%	-7
	Inability to afford legal help	12%	9%	10%	10%	11%	10%	8%	
	Inability to find respite care or other care for an elderly or disabled person	8%	6%	7%	7%	6%	7%	7%	
	Inability to get medical insurance	19%	17%	16%	16%	13%	13%	7%	-6
	Inability to pay for mental health counseling	6%	8%	8%	6%	9%	7%	7%	
	Inability to pay utility bills	7%	7%	7%	6%	7%	10%	7%	
	No access to mental health counseling	6%	8%	8%	6%	9%	7%	7%	
	Not able to read English fluently*	5%	6%	6%	6%	4%	6%	6%	
	Not having enough money for food+	7%	4%	7%	6%	7%	10%	6%	-4
	Inability to pay for prescriptions	15%	15%	13%	14%	9%	10%	6%	-4
	Living in housing in need of major repairs that are unaffordable	7%	7%	7%	9%	11%	10%	6%	-4
Not having enough money for clothing+	7%	4%	7%	6%	7%	10%	5%	-5	
Inability to find home health care or day care for an elderly person	7%	5%	7%	6%	7%	6%	5%		
<b>Third Tier Problems</b> (< 5% Major/Moderate)	Experiencing ethnic or racial discrimination	7%	5%	4%	7%	5%	7%	4%	

H1 For each one, please indicate if it has been a major problem, moderate, minor problem, or not a problem at all for **you or anyone in your household** over the past several years.

\*Speak and Read English fluently were one question prior to 2015

+Not enough money for food and Clothing were one question prior to 2015

# Appendix B

Table 10: Weighting—Unweighted and Weighted Data Compared to Bellevue Population

	2015 Human Needs Assessment (unweighted)	2015 Human Needs Assessment (weighted)	Bellevue Population*
Gender			
Male	45%	51%	51%
Female	55%	49%	49%
Age**			
18–34	23%	28%	29%
35–54	33%	38%	37%
55 Plus	44%	34%	34%
Household Size			
Single Adult	30%	27%	29%
Two or More Adults	70%	73%	71%
Children in Household			
None	74%	68%	71%
One or More	26%	32%	29%
Dwelling Type			
Single-Family	46%	53%	53%
Multifamily	54%	47%	47%
Home Ownership			
Own	63%	62%	54%
Rent	35%	34%	46%
Income			
Less than \$25,000	6%	5%	11%
\$25,000–\$50,000	13%	11%	15%
\$50,000–\$75,000	16%	16%	15%
\$75,000 or Greater	65%	68%	59%
Race/Ethnicity			
White	75%	74%	64%
Asian	20%	22%	34%
African American	2%	2%	4%
Other	4%	4%	5%
% Hispanic (multiple responses)	3%	4%	5%
Years Lived in Bellevue			
0–3	27%	26%	
4–9	16%	16%	n.a.
10 or More	57%	58%	
Mean	17.1 yrs	16.1 yrs	
Language Spoken at Home			
English only	56%	54%	58%
Other than English	44%	46%	42%

\*Source for population figures: All data are 2012 American Community Survey one-year estimates.

\*\*Note: Age was imputed for respondents who refused their age.

Unless otherwise noted, all reported statistics are based on weighted base sizes. For reference, the table below provides both weighted and unweighted base sizes for each subgroup of respondents shown in this report.

<b>Weighted versus Unweighted Base Sizes</b>	
<b>All Respondents</b>	<b>By Neighborhood</b>
2011 (n = 409)	Bel-Red (n = 3, n <sub>w</sub> = 2)
2013 (n = 624)	Bridle Trails (n = 30, n <sub>w</sub> = 29)
2015 (n = 423)	Cougar Mountain / Lakemont (n = 25, n <sub>w</sub> = 28)
<b>Groups of Respondents</b>	Crossroads (n = 42, n <sub>w</sub> = 47)
<b>Those Who Feel there are Unmet Needs in Bellevue</b>	Downtown (n = 84, n <sub>w</sub> = 75)
2015 (n = 66, n <sub>w</sub> weighted = 62)	Eastgate (n = 17, n <sub>w</sub> = 21)
<b>Respondents Who Rate the Availability of Help Low (&lt;4)</b>	Factoria (n = 13, n <sub>w</sub> = 15)
2015 (n = 56, n <sub>w</sub> weighted = 46)	Lake Hills(n = 42, n <sub>w</sub> = 41)
<b>Households with Children</b>	Newport (n = 36, n <sub>w</sub> = 35)
2015 (n = 110, n <sub>w</sub> weighted = 131)	Northeast Bellevue (n = 16, n <sub>w</sub> = 16)
<b>Speak Language Other than English</b>	Northwest Bellevue (n = 27, n <sub>w</sub> = 25)
2015 (n = 185, n <sub>w</sub> weighted = 196)	West Lake Sammamish (n = 15, n <sub>w</sub> = 15)
<b>Experienced 1 or more Household Problems</b>	Somerset (n = 20, n <sub>w</sub> = 21)
2015 (n = 197, n <sub>w</sub> weighted = 200)	West Bellevue (n = 18, n <sub>w</sub> = 18)
<b>Someone in Household Looked for Help in Past 2 Years</b>	Wilburton (n = 11, n <sub>w</sub> = 9)
2015 (n = 87, n <sub>w</sub> weighted = 88)	Woodridge (n = 14, n <sub>w</sub> = 13)
<b>Respondents Who Found the Help they Needed</b>	
YES (n = 38, n <sub>w</sub> weighted = 41)	
FOR SOME PROBLEMS (n = 30, n <sub>w</sub> weighted = 27)	
<b>Respondents with an Elderly or Disabled Person in their HH</b>	
2015 (n = 159, n <sub>w</sub> weighted = 134)	

Table 12: Count of Households with Non-English Speakers – Unweighted data – N's shown

	Survey Contact Method			
	Landline	Cell Phone	Online	Total
<b>Participant speaks a language other than English</b>	31	40	78	149
<b>Someone else in the household speaks a language other than English</b>	24	25	39	88
<b>Household where anyone speaks a language other than English</b> <i>(note, that this does not equal the sum of the above two rows as it is possible for both the participant and a second person to speak more than one language)</i>	41	48	96	185
<b>No one in the household speaks a language other than English</b> <i>(English only household)</i>	83	77	78	235

Table 13: Count of Languages Spoken in Household – Unweighted data – N's shown

	Survey Contact Method			
	Landline	Cell	Web	Total
<b>English</b>	115	108	136	359
<b>Mandarin</b>	3	5	14	22
<b>Spanish</b>	5	8	9	22
<b>Other (not listed)</b>	4	7	10	21
<b>Hindi</b>	0	1	16	17
<b>Russian</b>	2	5	7	14
<b>German</b>	3	5	2	10
<b>Tamil</b>	0	0	8	8
<b>Chinese</b>	0	0	7	7
<b>Cantonese</b>	0	4	3	7
<b>French</b>	0	2	5	7
<b>Japanese</b>	0	2	5	7
<b>Korean</b>	1	2	4	7
<b>Telugu/Telueu</b>	0	0	6	6
<b>Tai/Taiwanese</b>	2	0	3	5
<b>Vietnamese</b>	1	2	2	5
<b>Arabic</b>	0	1	2	3
<b>Indian</b>	0	1	2	3
<b>Filipino</b>	0	1	1	2
<b>Hebrew</b>	0	0	2	2
<b>Kannada</b>	0	0	2	2
<b>Portuguese</b>	1	0	1	2
<b>Romanian</b>	0	0	2	2
<b>Farsi</b>	0	0	1	1
<b>Swedish</b>	0	0	1	1

# Appendix C

2015-2016 Needs Update Community Conversations			
	Goal Area	Issue/Population	Group/Date
1	Supportive Relationships	Children birth-5	Eastside Pathways Early Learning Collaborative 4/14/15
2		Families and children	Eastside Human Services Forum Board Meeting 5/20/15
4	Education and Job Skills to Lead an Independent Life	Adults	Bellevue College 4/20/15
5			Goodwill 4/22/15
6	Food to Eat and a Roof Overhead	All ages	Providers Network 7/1/15
7			Bellevue Probation 4/28/15
8			Neighborhood Outreach 4/28/15
9			Resource Management Staff Mtg. 5/28/15
10			Congregations for the Homeless Men's Rotating Shelter 5/11/15
11			Community Services Staff Meeting 5/18/15
12			Parks Structural Operations Staff Meeting 6/29/15
13	Health Care to be as Physically and Mentally Fit as Possible	Adults	Bellevue Fire Cares 4/29/15
14	Specific Populations	Refugees and Immigrants	Latino Parents-Stevenson Elementary School 4/15/15
15		Refugees and Immigrants	Chinese Information and Service Center Elders Group 5/13/15
16		Refugees and Immigrants	Jubilee REACH ESL lunch 4/11/15
17		Refugees and Immigrants	India Association of Western WA 5/6/15
18		Youth	Youth Link Board Meeting 5/6/15
19		Youth	Bellevue Boys and Girls Club Keystone Group 5/12/15
20		Youth	BGLAD 5/16/15
21		Youth	PTSA Community Café SEL 5/21/15
22		Youth	Bellevue School District 6/8/15
23		Youth	Eastside Pathways 6/10/15
24		Older Adults	Focus on the Future Forum 4/3/15
25		People with Disabilities	Arc of KC Parent Coalition 4/14/15
26		People with Disabilities	Bellevue School District Special Needs PTA 4/15/15

# Appendix D

## Key Informant Interviews Needs Assessment 2015-2016

	<b>Area of focus</b>	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	Immigrants and Refugees	Khizer and Nickhath Sherriff Muslim Community Resource Center	2/25/15
2	Basic Needs	Barb Tuininga City of Bellevue Mini City Hall	3/10/15
3	Basic Needs	Run Zhu Volunteer Bellevue Mini-City Hall	3/13/15
4	Basic Needs	Irena Chermeshnyuk Cultural Navigator Bellevue Mini-City Hall	3/13/15
5	Basic Needs	Linda Sakamoto Bellevue Mini-City Hall	3/19/15
6	Immigrants and Refugees	Rita Badh/Lalita Uppala India Association of Western WA	3/23/15
7	Immigrants and Refugees	Venus Calderon Cultural Navigator Bellevue Mini-City Hall	3/26/15
8	Employment	Mike Ogliore Bellevue Downtown Association	4/1/15
8	Veterans	Dave Waggoner King County Vets and Human Services Board	4/21/15
9	Basic Needs	Paula Matthyse Eastside Community Network	4/23/15
10	Youth	Megan Kennedy Mental Health Counselor	4/29/15
11	Health	Dr. Nancy Danoff Eastgate Public Health/Seattle & King County Pediatrician	5/15/15
12	Veterans	Dawn Barrett King County Regional Veterans Initiative Program	5/28/15
13	School Aged Children and Youth	Cecilia Martinez-Vasquez Jeannie Anderson City of Bellevue Wrap Around Services Program	6/10/15
14	Basic Needs	Jubilee REACH- Doris Trott, Shauna Smith, Edi Flores	6/11/15
15	Basic Needs	Sean Dean King County Library System, Bellevue Downtown Library	6/16/15
16	Basic Needs	Detective Amanda Jensen Bellevue Police Department	6/24/15

# Appendix E

## Health Care Glossary

### Publicly Funded Programs Overview

- **Medicare:** Individuals qualify for Medicare benefits if they are 65 years old, collecting Social Security (SS) payments, eligible for SS, or worked a Medicare eligible job.
- **Medicaid:** Medicaid provides medical coverage for people with disabilities, low-income elderly and children and their caretakers and as a result of the Affordable Care Act, adults who have incomes up to 138% of the federal poverty level (\$23,050 for a family of four in 2013).
- **Washington Apple Health.** In the past, the state’s Basic Health Plan covered low-income individuals (200% of the federal poverty level). Beginning in October 2013 people who are uninsured age 19-64 whose incomes are too high to qualify for Medicaid have the opportunity to enroll in Medicaid (called “Washington Apple Health”) due to expanded income guidelines of up to 138% of the federal poverty level, compared to 100% of the federal poverty level. Individuals may also enroll in a subsidized health plan by accessing the new online marketplace, **Washington Healthplanfinder** (<http://wahealthplanfinder.org>).
- **Apple Health for Kids:** Free for children in families below 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. Families above that level may be eligible for the same coverage at low cost: \$20 a month per child for families below 250 percent of poverty and \$30 a month per child for families below 300 percent of poverty. (The premiums max out at two per family, so no family would pay more than \$60 a month in premiums.) Apple Health for Kids is available to both citizens and non-citizens who are 18 or younger. During the 2013 State Legislative session, an earlier decision to charge non-citizen families a higher premium to enroll their children in this program was reversed, so now the premiums are the same for citizen or non-citizen families.

### Basic Definitions

- **Infant Mortality:** The infant mortality rate is measured for a given year as the number of infants who died in the first year of life per 1,000 live births.
- **Overweight/Obese:** Defined as having a Body-Mass Index (BMI) of greater than 25. The BMI is calculated using this formula:  $(\text{Weight in Pounds} / (\text{Height in inches} \times \text{Height in inches})) \times 703$ .
- **Prevalence:** the number of persons currently with the condition.
- **Incidence:** the number of persons newly diagnosed with the condition.
- **Rolling Averages:** For populations of small size, small changes in the number of events will cause the rate to fluctuate substantially from year to year. To help stabilize the rate and observe the time trend of an event, rates are sometimes aggregated into “rolled” averages, such as in three or five year intervals.
- **Rate:** Rates in this report are usually expressed as the number of events per 1,000 population per year, unless otherwise specified.

# Appendix F

## Phone Survey - Address-Based Sampling

In the past, a random-digit dialing (RDD) telephone survey was used. Strict quotas were used to ensure representation of men and women, different age groups, and residents of multifamily versus single-family dwelling types was roughly proportionate to their actual incidence in the population. While RDD telephone survey research continues to be used widely, it has come under increased scrutiny due to the proliferation of cell phones as well as declining response rates. This has called into question the representativeness of surveys conducted using traditional RDD samples. Estimates today are that as many as 46 percent of all households in King County no longer have a landline telephone and rely strictly on a cell phone or other mobile device to make and receive calls. An additional 17 percent of households have both landline and cell phone numbers but rely primarily on their cell phones.

To address the high incidence of cell phone-only households or households whose members primarily use cell phones, a major methodological change to address-based sampling (ABS) implemented beginning with the 2011 Human Needs Assessment. In 2015 the ABS methodology was enhanced with the introduction of geo-targeted cell phone sample.

The sample frame was composed of two parts:

- 1) A list of all addresses in Bellevue—as defined by census block groups—including those indicating that post office boxes are the only way they get mail. This list was then matched against a comprehensive database to determine if the household had a listed or published landline telephone number.
  - a. If a matching phone number was found, the household was called via landline and asked to complete the survey by phone.
  - b. If no matching phone number was found, the household was sent a letter signed by the city manager asking them to complete the survey online.
  - c. In order to obtain a representative sample of multi-family households the ABS sample was appended with a dwelling-type indicator (single vs. multi-family home) and addresses marked as multi-family were over-sampled during the mailing of the invitations.
- 2) Cell phone numbers were pulled based on census block groups located in the City limits. Traditionally, dialing cell phone numbers has been very inefficient for small geographic areas such as cities. This is due to the portable nature of cell phones—people move from place to place and do not update their phone numbers. This means that a cell number with a 425 area code (the area code for Bellevue) may be dialed, but the owner may no longer live in Bellevue. Conversely, many new residents choose not to switch their phone numbers to “local” numbers so they cannot be reached via traditional RDD cell phone techniques. To address this problem, sample providers have been working on methods to match address or location data with cell phone numbers. While the specifics are proprietary, the general methods are to purchase personal information from a variety of sources (websites, ring tone purchases, etc.) then cross-reference that data to verify and match phone numbers. While the methodology is still in its infancy, the geo-targeted cell phone numbers are fairly accurate and reliable.

# Appendix G

## Federal Poverty Level - 2013, 2014 and 2015

2013 Poverty Guidelines for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia [Back to Top](#)

Persons in family/household	Poverty guideline
1	\$11,490
2	15,510
3	19,530
4	23,550
5	27,570
6	31,590
7	35,610
8	39,630

*For families/households with more than 8 persons, add \$4,020 for each additional person.*

SOURCE: Federal Register, Vol. 78, January 24, 2013, pp. 5182-5183

2014 Poverty Guidelines for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia [Back to Top](#)

Persons in family/household	Poverty guideline
1	\$11,670
2	15,730
3	19,790
4	23,850
5	27,910
6	31,970
7	36,030
8	40,090

< >

*For families/households with more than 8 persons, add \$4,060 for each additional person.*

SOURCE: Federal Register, Vol. 79, January 22, 2014, pp. 3593-3594

2015 Poverty Guidelines for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia [Back to Top](#)

Persons in family/household	Poverty guideline
1	\$11,770
2	15,930
3	20,090
4	24,250
5	28,410
6	32,570
7	36,730
8	40,890

*For families/households with more than 8 persons, add \$4,160 for each additional person.*

SOURCE: Federal Register, Vol. 79, January 22, 2015, pp. 3236-3237

# Appendix H

---

## KEY QUESTIONNAIRE CHANGES

In previous years questions about household problems regarding children, elderly or disabled, or English proficiency were asked of all respondents. In 2015, the questionnaire was revised so that only those households with children under the age of 18 were asked about household problems involving children. Similarly only households with someone over the age of 65 or a disabled individual were asked household questions regarding elderly or disability care, and only households that contain non-English speaking individuals were asked about household issues involving English language proficiency. The table below shows the questions for which the base has changed between 2013 and 2015. In 2013, the questions below were asked of all respondents.

### **Questions asked only of households with children under the age of 18**

H1\_40 - Not being able to find affordable child care

H1\_44 - Not having enough individual support as a parent or caregiver to children

H1\_45 - Not having enough community support as a parent or caregiver to children

H1\_46 - Children or teens with emotional or behavior problems

### **Questions asked only of households with non-English speakers**

H1\_50 - Not being able to speak English fluently

H1\_51 - Not being able to read English fluently

### **Questions asked only of households with adults 65 or older**

H1\_60 - Not being able to find home health care or day care for an elderly person

H1\_61 - Not being able to find programs for someone with a disability

H1\_62 - Not being able to find affordable care for someone with a disability

H1\_64 - Not being able to find respite care or other types of support in caring for an elderly person or a person with disabilities.