

APPENDIX 5: HUMAN SERVICES

Existing conditions on critical issues available through published sources and from interviews with service providers are dealt with in this appendix. The goals and policies to be prepared as part of the Comprehensive Plan includes the objective of preparing an expanded human service needs assessment.

Human services are defined by program type, such as:

1. Crisis and survival services: such as emergency food and shelter, domestic violence, sexual assault, and/or health care,
2. Preparation for and help in sustaining gainful employment (employment and training programs, child care),
3. Access and coordination: information, referral, and transportation-related services, and
4. Prevention and support services to children, youth, families, seniors and special needs populations. The availability of affordable housing is an important priority support service need.

Information in this appendix focuses on the first and second categories of services.

There are two basic ways to assess human service needs in the community. The first is by reviewing data from the U.S. Census and state and local published sources to determine the community's human needs in terms of income, family structure and health. This approach gives an overview of existing conditions and the regional context, and a sense of the environment we are working in. The other source is interviews with local service providers; these provide trends of current and future service needs. Both sources are used in this section.

Note: Some data from the 2000 Census may not be available until 2003. In some cases information is available for the Woodinville community, which includes areas outside the city limits.

A-5.1 Existing Conditions

A-5.1.1 Population Characteristics Related to Human Service Needs

The City's population more closely resembles the typical nuclear family than most other communities in King County. As shown in Table A5-1, nearly twice the proportion of married couples with children and fewer than half the proportion of single person households live in Woodinville as in King County overall. The population tends to be younger in Woodinville, with just over half as many persons 65 years and older as might be expected from the county average.

Table A5-1 Household Characteristics (2000)

	Woodinville		King County
	Total	%	%
Households by Type			
<i>1 person household</i>			
Household living alone	899	25.9%	30.5%
<i>Married Couple</i>			
married couple family	2,021	57.5%	46.4%
w/related children	1,060	30.2%	21.2%
<i>Female household head</i>			
Female household head	272	7.7%	9%
w/ related children	165	4.7%	5.4%
<i>Nonfamily Households¹</i>			
nonfamily households	1,100	31.3%	40.9%
household head 65 years or over	303	8.6%	7.5%
Housing Units			
<i>Occupied housing units</i>			
Owner occupied	3,512	97.8%	95.8%
Renter occupied	2,558	72.8%	59.8%
	954	27.2%	40.2%
2000 Median Housing Sale Price	\$315,000		\$289,000
2000 Median contract rent ²	\$899		\$758

¹ Unrelated individuals living in the same housing unit.

² 2000 Census

Source: 2000 Census.

A-5.1.2 Economic Characteristics

The income and employment characteristics of Woodinville are considered more thoroughly in Chapter 6. Two factors are useful indicators of the need for human services: low incomes and female-headed households.

According to the 2000 US Census, the City of Woodinville has about half the percentage of female headed households with children as King County. Statistically, these households are more often living in poverty than other types of households. In the City of Woodinville, there are 29 such households living in poverty. Table A5-2 shows the 1999 poverty status of households by type in Woodinville and King County.

Table A5-2 Poverty Status of Households 2000

Status	City of Woodinville		King County
	Persons	%	%
Families	65	2.7%	5.3%
With children under 18	46	3.3%	8.0%
Female householders, no husband present	29	9.8%	17.4%
With children under 18	29	13.2%	23.4%
Individuals	413	4.4%	8.4%
18 year & over	290	4.3%	7.9%
With children under 18	123	4.7%	9.4%

Table A5-3 shows the Employment Status of the City of Woodinville and King County. The City of Woodinville is fairly comparable to King County with a slightly higher percentage of both parents working with children under six years of age. The percentage of females in the labor force between Woodinville and King County is has a difference of only a tenth of a percent.

Table A5-3 Employment Status (2000)

Employment Status	City of Woodinville		King County	
	Persons	%	Persons	%
Population 16yrs & over	7,069	100%	1,389,714	100%
In Labor Force	5,263	74.5%	974,767	70.1%
Females 16yrs & over	3,710	100%	704,650	100%
In Labor Force	2,363	63.7%	447,823	63.6%
Own children under 6yrs	790	100%	121,581	100%
All parents in Labor force	482	61%	69,797	57.4%

Source: 2000 US Census

The State of Washington Department of Social and Health Services maintains records on persons receiving income assistance by zip code. For the Woodinville Zip Code area, there are a total of 692 people receiving some form of assistance. The types of assistance are detailed below in Table A5-4.

Table A5-4 Washington Department of Social and Health Services Assistance Recipients, Zip Code 98072 (1990)¹

Assistance Program	Number of Recipients
AFDC ²	452
Disabled	105
Food	540
GA-U: General Assistance-Unemployed	26
Housing	16
Unduplicated Total	692

¹ The 1990 data includes an area larger than the Woodinville Planning Area. 2000 information is being compiled by DSHS and is expected to be released 2002.

² Aid to Families with Dependent Children

Source: A Regional Coalition for Housing and State of Washington Department of Social and Health Services, 1994.

A-5.1.3 Indicators of Health and Well-Being

Bothell/Woodinville comprises one of the 21 health planning areas designated by King County in 1990. Table A5-5 provides an indication of the area's relative health on a variety of indicators. A higher rank indicates a greater incidence of the problem or disease indicated as compared to other health planning districts.

As shown in Table A5-5, the Bothell/Woodinville area scores in the lower or middle range in King County relative to most indicators of health problems, except for hospitalizations for depression and alcohol-related conditions for children. Overall, the health of the City residents is relatively good. As shown in the 1990 and 1998 data, the disturbing statistics continues to

be on childhood depression, which dropped slightly. However, hospitalizations for alcohol use for children under 18 years old increased significantly. Both of these indicators suggest an increasing need for a focus on youth-related services.

The Health Planning Area's infant mortality rate of less than one year old jumped from at ranking in 1990 of 21st to 7th in 1998. This statistic may indicate a number of problems including lack of access to health care.

Table A5-5 Social Indicators for the Bothell/Woodinville Health Planning Area 1990/1998 Comparison

Social Indicator	1990 Rank within King County (21 Planning Districts)	1998 Rank within King County (21 Planning Districts)
Infant Mortality	21 st	7 th
All Births (General Fertility Rate)	N/A	15 th
Teen Pregnancy	15 th	17 th
Low Birthweight Births (<2500g)	N/A	16 th
Premature Births (36 wks or less)	N/A	19 th
Alcohol related hospitalizations	8 th for children; 5 th for all ages	3 rd for children < 18, 16 th all ages
Hospitalizations for Depression	3 rd for children; 16 th for all ages	4 th for children <18; 19 th all ages
Pneumonia & Influenza Hospitalizations	15 th	14 th
Life Expectancy at Birth	(79 years, ranking not available)	9 th (79.9 years)
% uninsured, ages 5-17	20 th	No update available
% Medicaid	20 th	No update available
Mental Health hospitalization	15 th	19 th
All Cause Mortality	N/A	15 th
Suicide	11 th	17 th
Homicide	N/A	19 th
Fire Arm Homicide	N/A	18 th

Sources: King County Department of Public Health, August 1992, December 1992, and September 1999.

The Health Department assembles information on crime and violence. For 1990, Woodinville scored in the lower quartile for homicides and reported domestic violence but near the middle for rate of firearm homicide (S-KCDPH, 1994). For 1998, suicide and homicide rankings declined.

The 1990 data for the Health Planning Area showed fertility rate in the highest quartile and the lowest for premature and low birthweight babies. Updated 1998 information indicates that the Health Planning Area still ranks in the lower quartile of these indicators. Woodinville is in the middle quartile for age-adjusted death rates and has a life expectancy at around 79.9 years.

A-5.1.4 Other Indicators

Public schools provide up-to-date information unavailable elsewhere. The schools keep records on use of free and reduced-income lunch programs by school. These programs are available to low income families. In 1994, Woodinville's use of the programs was somewhat lower than the Northshore School District as a whole—6.3 percent of students use the programs compared to 7.6 percent overall. The schools serving Woodinville residents include Woodin Elementary, Woodmoor Elementary, Wellington Elementary, Hollywood Hill Elementary, Leota Junior High, Northshore Junior High, and Woodinville High School. For the 2000-2001 school year, 9.41 percent of lunches were used for the reduced-income lunch program in the Northshore School District. This statistic does not differentiate between Woodinville community and city residents.

A-5.2 Trends and Projections

This Human Services Element is an initial look at service needs, providing sufficient information for the City to determine priorities and active roles. It lays the groundwork for ongoing analysis of space and service needs and forecasts for a wide range of human services.

There is an existing network of social agencies serving Woodinville with a variety of human service programs. These are described below.

A-5.2.1 Health

The Seattle-King County Health Department provides a number of public health services to Woodinville residents. The Northshore Center provides food handler permits, Women, Infants and Children, family planning, immunizations, child health, and dental services. For 1993, people from the City of Woodinville made 1,160 visits for personal health services and 1,243 uses of the environmental health services.

The Bothell Community Health Center is a community nonprofit health center offering a range of services including well-child care, physical examinations, treatment for chronic problems and other health services. In 1993, 26 people from Woodinville and 218 from the Woodinville Planning Area used the Bothell clinic (Table A5-6). Total usage was 1,922. Some people from Woodinville use the Eastside Community Health Center in Redmond. In 2001, 258 dental patients and 480 medical patients from Woodinville were seen at the Eastside Community Health Center. There are no plans to open a clinic closer to Woodinville.

In 2001, Bothell Community Health Center provided service to City residents as follows:

Table A5-6 2001 Dental and Health Services Provided by Bothell Community Health Center to City Residents

	Medical	Dental
Gender		
Male	163	100
Female	258	154
Insurance Status		
DSHS	70	166
3 rd Party	41	4
Sliding Scale	204	82
Full Charge	5	2
Govt./Other	101	n/a
Ethnicity		
Asian/Pac. Isl.	19	6
African American	6	5
Hispanic	224	95

Native American	8	2
Caucasian	154	142
Other	10	4
Ages¹		
0-11	100	91
12-20	61	53
21-59	238	104
60+	24	6

¹ Source: Bothell Community Health Center 1/28/02.

The largest ethnic group from the City of Woodinville receiving health services is the Hispanic population. This statistic is consistent with the 2000 Census data showing the percentage of Hispanic population in the City of Woodinville (7.2%) is higher than the overall King County average (5.5%).

The Bothell Community Health Center operates on a sliding fee scale based on income and family size, accepts Medicaid coupons, and accepts patients whether insured or uninsured. Funding comes from the state and cities.

A-5.2.2 Mental Health

Eastside Mental Health serves an ongoing client base of approximately 200 chronically mentally ill individuals from the north and northeast portions of King County. Updated information was not provided. However, the leading needs indicators suggest a continued need for mental health services in King County including the City of Woodinville.

A-5.2.3 Food

On average 121 people a week from Woodinville area use the food bank managed by the Multi-Service Centers of North and East King County. A total of 245,490 people from the whole service area used the food banks in 1993. Hopelink reports they provided \$5,800 in financial assistance in 2001 and served over 30,000 meals to Woodinville residents (zip code area). Another indicator of the City's growing ethnic diversity is that 65% of Woodinville residents seeking services from Hopelink are Hispanic.

A-5.2.4 Child Care

In 1994, there were 43 child care providers licensed by the State of Washington in the City of Woodinville. Four of these are daycare centers and the others are home daycare providers of up to five children each. Only one of the larger centers accepts children under one year old. Dee Ann Puffert of Child Care Resources reports that there is a problem placing children under 2-1/2 years old Child Care Resources reports that at the end of 2001, there were 12 day care centers and 16 in home child care providers with a Woodinville address.

A-5.2.5 Domestic violence

In addition to the confidential shelter discussed in the Housing Element, in 1994 Eastside Domestic Violence reported conducting eight support groups for women at four locations. Services included child care for young children and support groups for children old enough to participate. There were no north King County locations. The Director of the Eastside Domestic Violence stated at that time that some women from the Woodinville Planning Area participate, and some are on the waiting list.

As a whole, Eastside Domestic Violence (EDVP) received 9,000 calls for help in 2000 with a shelter turn-away rate of 8 to 1. As of March 2000, 18 confidential shelter beds were available in East King County. In 1999, two agencies serving East and North King County turned about 10,785 women and children from shelters. Although the turn-away rate has improved from 1997 of 16 to 1, indicators show a continued need for services. According to the United Way

of King County Community Assessment for 2002-2004 Fund Cycle, in 1999, EDVP received 48 calls per week from residents in the Woodinville/Bothell/Lake Forest Park/ Kenmore area.

A-5.3 Planning Implications

The indicators of health and welfare described in the existing conditions section show that Woodinville has residents who experience poverty and a need for a variety of social services. Of particular note, is the significant number of poverty level female headed households as of 1990. Childhood depression and alcohol abuse are growing problems in the community. The data and analysis indicate that low income female headed households with children are likely targets for child care and other programs. 2000 Census income data is expected to be released in 2003. At that time, the City should evaluate implications and how best to serve that need through the Human Services Funding Program.

While the numbers of residents needing services may be smaller than in other parts of King County, some services directed toward improved child care and youth services are needed. The City has begun to address this need. In 1994, approximately \$15,000 was provided by the City Council to Northshore Youth and Family Services for parenting classes, youth suicide prevention and substance abuse assessments (*Woodinville Weekly*, 5/16/94). In 1995, this effort was increased with the City allocating \$55,800 to seven social service agencies. In addition, private citizens make substantial financial and in-kind donations to a wide variety of local and regional organizations. In 2001, the City funded Human Services Grants to a number of service providers in the amount of \$98,000.

The description of service providers and networks suggest that most human services are provided on a regional basis by well-established public and non-profit agencies. These agencies are struggling to meet complex and large scale needs, often with budgets and facilities inadequate to serve the existing needs.

The State Department of Health is assisting the Family Planning Council in organizing local networks to develop long-term comprehensive family services plans. The City is located within the Northshore/Shoreline Community Network. This is part of a statewide program to improve coordination and service delivery throughout the state. The City's optional roles in this program could include:

- a. Planner: work to foresee changes in human needs and act to meet those needs,
- b. Facilitator: seek to improve existing systems and attract new providers to address needs not being addressed,
- c. Funder: disburse Block Grant or General fund dollars to qualified service providers in the community, and
- d. Provider: as a last resort for an identified need or where the City has an established ongoing role.

A-5.3.1 Criteria and Priorities

The City's adopted Human Services Funding Policy Program has established criteria in order to respond to the many demands for funding. Funding requests from human service providers are reviewed by the City to (1) ensure conformance with the City's Human Service Policy for basic eligibility requirements; and (2) determine compliance with City general funding criteria. If the basic eligibility criteria are satisfied, the request is reviewed utilizing a subjective rating system that measures eligibility requirements against one or more of the following factors:

1. Funding priority needs as established by the City Council,
2. Program accountability and appropriateness of program outcomes,

3. Cost effectiveness of service provided,
4. Coordination with other service providers and accessibility of the program to Woodinville residents, and
5. The City may use its funds to supplement from other public and private sector sources; however, if other funds are withdrawn, the City will not be committed to increased support of a program.

A-5.3.2 Relationship of Human Services to Other Planning Elements

An additional planning issue is the relationship of human services to other Comprehensive Plan elements; particularly land use, transportation and capital facilities. These elements should be informed by knowledge of the physical space needs of various human services. The land use element should take into consideration the location of various human services with respect to the residential locations of people likely to use the services. Capital facilities proposals should be screened for possible multi-use. Transportation considerations should include ease of access to social services.

A-5.4 Countywide Planning Policies for Human Services

A-5.4.1 King County

Human services are addressed in King County's Countywide Policies under Section IV (c), Community Character and Open Space, Human and Community Services. They are defined as:

- a. Social and health services,
- b. Emergency shelters,
- c. Meeting places,
- d. Performing arts and cultural activities,
- e. Schools; libraries; parks and recreation, and
- f. Fire and police protection.

Following are the policies that address human services:

- CC-4 Human and community service planning activities shall support Countywide Planning Policies and the countywide land development pattern.
- CC-5 All jurisdictions shall identify essential community and human services and include them in land use, capital improvement and transportation plans.

A-5.4.2 Snohomish County

Snohomish County Countywide Policies do not address human services issues.