

# **PRES Associates, Inc.**

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## ***Power of Partnership Analysis***

There has been some movement of priorities over the data collection waves. Respondents from the first data collection wave (n=262) were mostly White adults of middle to high income, and with higher education. The second data collection wave (n=333) included youth and was more diverse in terms of income and ethnic distributions (see Demos table). The highest number of respondents were obtained during the third data collection wave (n=737). During this wave, many more Hispanics were sampled (67.5% of total) and individuals of lower income (<\$35 = 65.4%). With this in mind, the following changes in priority rankings are of note:

### Children's Issues (see rankings in parenthesis in Total column)

- The issue “reducing child abuse” has decreased in importance over the three waves but still remains in the top 5 when all data is aggregated.
- In contrast, issues of “increasing recreating and educational opportunities during out of school time,” and “reducing teen pregnancy” have gained more prominence over the data collection waves.
- The three children's issues that have consistently shown to be of top priority are “reduce gang violence,” “reduce alcohol/substance abuse,” and “increase high school graduation rates.” These can be translated to goals of better safety, health and well-being, and education.

### Family Issues (see rankings in parenthesis in Total column)

- Having “affordable housing” has steadily increased in importance over the three data collection waves (from a ranking of 6 to 5 to 3).
- In contrast, issues of “access to healthcare” and “economic independence and stability” have decreased.
- In addition to having “basic needs” met, and “affordable housing, the three issues that have consistently been rated highly are “reduce family violence,” “reduce alcohol/substance abuse,” and “increase parent education and training.” These can be translated to goals of better safety, health and well-being, and family support.

### Senior Issues (see rankings in parenthesis in Total column)

- The issues of “increase assisted living opportunities” and “improve transportation” have decreased in importance during the last data collection wave, from a ranking of 3.5 to 7 for the former and 5.5 to 10 for the latter.
- In contrast, issues of “increase senior daycare opportunities” and “increase low cost legal services” have increased in importance over the three data collection waves.
- Still, there are consistencies. In particular, the issues of “increase affordable healthcare,” “reduce elder abuse,” “live independently for as long as possible,” and “increase family caregiving assistance” have remained important issues. These can be translated to goals of better health and well-being, safety, and family support.

### *Comparisons Across Subgroups*

Generally, there are consistencies in results across various subgroups in terms of priority rankings.

#### Children's Issues

- “Reduce gang violence” is a top priority for all subgroups.
- Although rankings assigned varies, the following are top issues for all subgroups:
  - Increase recreational and educational opportunities during "out-of-school" time
  - Reduce drug/alcohol/substance abuse
  - Reduce child abuse
  - Increase high school graduation rates
- Among Latinos, low-income, and youth, the following were also rated highly:
  - Reduce juvenile delinquency (e.g. arrests, truancy, etc.)
  - Reduce teen pregnancy

#### Family Issues

- There was a larger amount of consistency in the top family issues among subgroups. Namely, the vast majority subgroups analyzed rated the following in the top 5, though order varied:
  - Reduce family violence
  - Reduce alcohol/drug/substance abuse
  - Increase affordable housing
  - Increase parent education & training
  - Basic needs (food, clothing, shelter)
- In addition, youth felt that “safer neighborhoods” was important (#4).

#### Senior Issues

- There was less consensus on senior issues among the subgroups. While the majority of subgroups indicated that “increase affordable healthcare,” “reduce elder abuse,” “Live independently for as long as possible” and “Increase family caregiving assistance: training, respite, etc.” were in the top 5 in terms of importance, other issues varied according to subgroups.
- For example, “Increase low-cost legal services” and “Increase senior daycare opportunities” was rated highly among low-income and Latinos, as well as seniors for the latter. And, among middle-income, youth, and seniors, “Increase assisted living opportunities” was rated highly.

### *Demographic Comparisons*

When making comparisons between sample and population, I usually flag any discrepancies in proportions (percentages in population) of 10% or more. By this I mean, it's notable and distinct. As an FYI, you usually want to be within 3-5% of the population estimates (of course, this all depends on sample and population size, method of sampling, etc.) but in this case, I would focus on discrepancies of 10% or greater (note that this is a

general rule of thumb we use in our research). While the bullet points below will point out any discrepancies greater than 10%, this of course all depends on who you want/need your target population to be. For example, maybe your Vision Council is more interested in the perceptions of adults as opposed to youth. Moreover, these bullet points point out differences between the proportions in *all* of the South Coast (total) versus *all* of the sample. This is important to keep in mind.. So, given this, the following are notable:

- There is higher proportion of females versus males in the sample (14%).
- Youth in the sample are underrepresented (difference of 14%).
- There is an overrepresentation of Hispanics (difference of 22%) and corresponding underrepresentation of Whites.
- There is also some discrepancies for income. However, this may also be due to discrepancies in the options available on the survey versus census data.
  - \$25,000 - \$34,999 (*\$20,000 - \$39,000-survey*) – *overrepresented by 12%*
  - \$35,000-\$74,999 (*\$40,000-\$74,000-survey*) – *underrepresented by 14%*
  - \$75,000-\$149,999 (*\$75,000-\$124,000-survey*) – *underrepresented by 11%*
- Comparability in terms of educational levels and home ownership status are within 10%

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