

# Driving to Results

## Human Services and Public Health Committee

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HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT

SEPTEMBER 13, 2017

# Human Services Department

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## Impact Areas:

- Preparing Youth for Success
- Promoting Healthy Aging
- Supporting Affordability & Livability
- Promoting Public Health
- Responding to Gender-based Violence
- Addressing Homelessness



# Results-Based Accountability (RBA)

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- Based on *Trying Hard is Not Good Enough* by Mark Friedman
- Is a framework to drive towards results
- Provides common language
- Starts with the result in mind
- Identifies accountability between entire population vs. programs
- Measures impact instead of counting “things”

# Results-Based Accountability Components

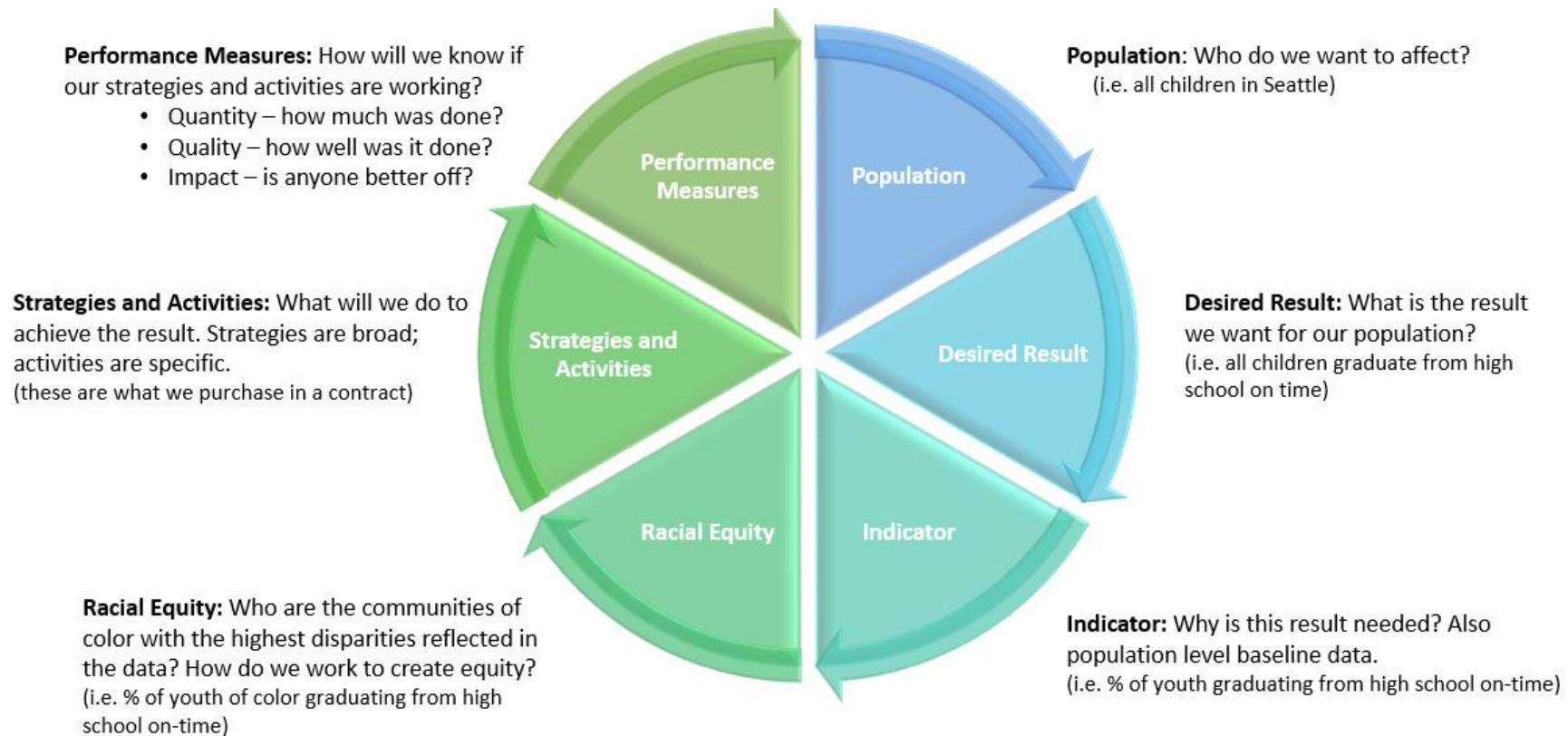
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- **Population** – Who do we want to affect?
- **Desired Result** – What is the result we want for our population?
- **Indicators** – Why is this result needed? Also population level baseline data.
- **Strategies and Activities** – What will we do to achieve the result?  
(Strategies are broad; activities are specific)
- **Performance Measures** – How will we know if strategies/activities are working?
  - Quantity – How much was done?
  - Quality – How well was it done?
  - Impact – Is anyone better off?



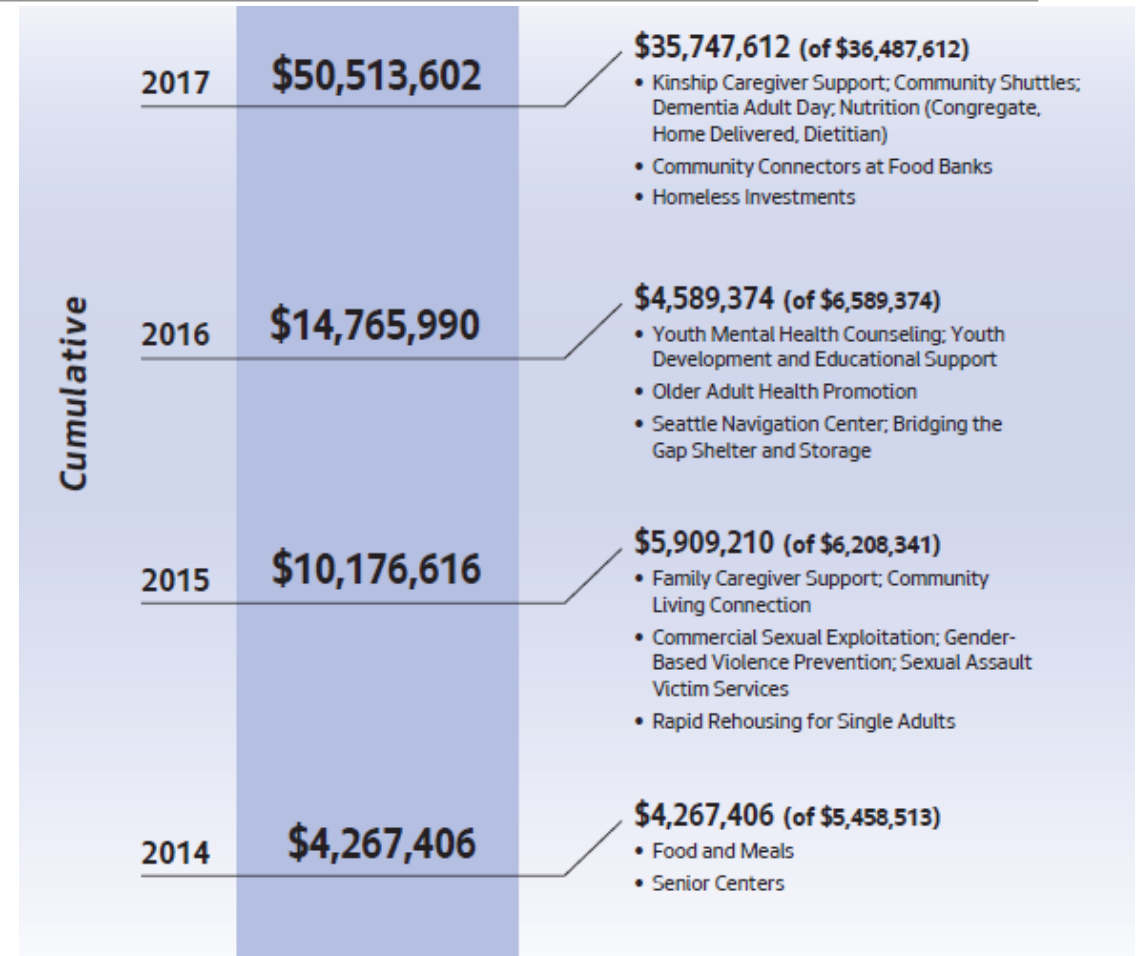
# HSD Theory of Change

Uses RBA and leads with race



# Progress

- 77% (\$50.5M) of HSD's current investments have been competitively bid through a results framework
- By 2019, functionally ALL (\$66M) of HSD's investments will have been competitively bid through a results framework



# 2014 Senior Centers RFP

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## THEORY OF CHANGE

# Population Data

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Who do we want to affect?

111,000 adults ages 60+ years  
in Seattle



# Desired Result

What is the result we want?



**Desired Result:** What is the result we want for our population?  
(i.e. all children graduate from high school on time)

HSD impact areas

<b>PREPARING YOUTH FOR SUCCESS</b> <u>All youth in Seattle successfully transition to adulthood.</u>	<b>SUPPORTING AFFORDABILITY AND LIVABILITY</b> <u>All people living in Seattle are able to meet their basic needs.</u>	<b>ADDRESSING HOMELESSNESS</b> <u>All people living in Seattle are sheltered.</u>
<b>PROMOTING PUBLIC HEALTH</b> <u>All people living in Seattle experience moderate to optimum health conditions.</u>	<b>RESPONDING TO GENDER BASED-VIOLENCE</b> <u>All people living in Seattle are free from gender-based violence.</u>	<b>PROMOTING HEALTHY AGING</b> <u>All older adults experience stable health and are able to age in place</u>

# Indicators

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Why is this a desired result?

- 18% of Seattle 60+ reported their health was fair or poor.
- 31% of low income 60+ adults reported fair or poor health.



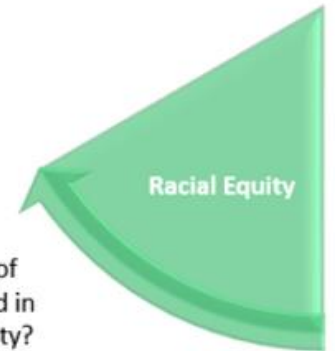
**Indicator:** Why is this result needed? Also population level baseline data.  
(i.e. % of youth graduating from high school on-time)

# Racial Equity

Where do the racial disparities exist?

- African American/Black and American Indian 60+ are the most likely to experience poor health.
- National data shows disparity in health for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 60+, however local data sample sizes are too small for reliable rates to show a percentage.

**Racial Equity:** Who are the communities of color with the highest disparities reflected in the data? How do we work to create equity? (i.e. % of youth of color graduating from high school on-time)



# Strategies

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What will we do to achieve the result? (broad)

- Evidence-informed health promotion activities
- Social support services
- Access to nutrition programs

**Strategies and Activities:** What will we do to achieve the result. Strategies are broad; activities are specific.  
(these are what we purchase in a contract)



2015 Senior Centers RFP

# Activities

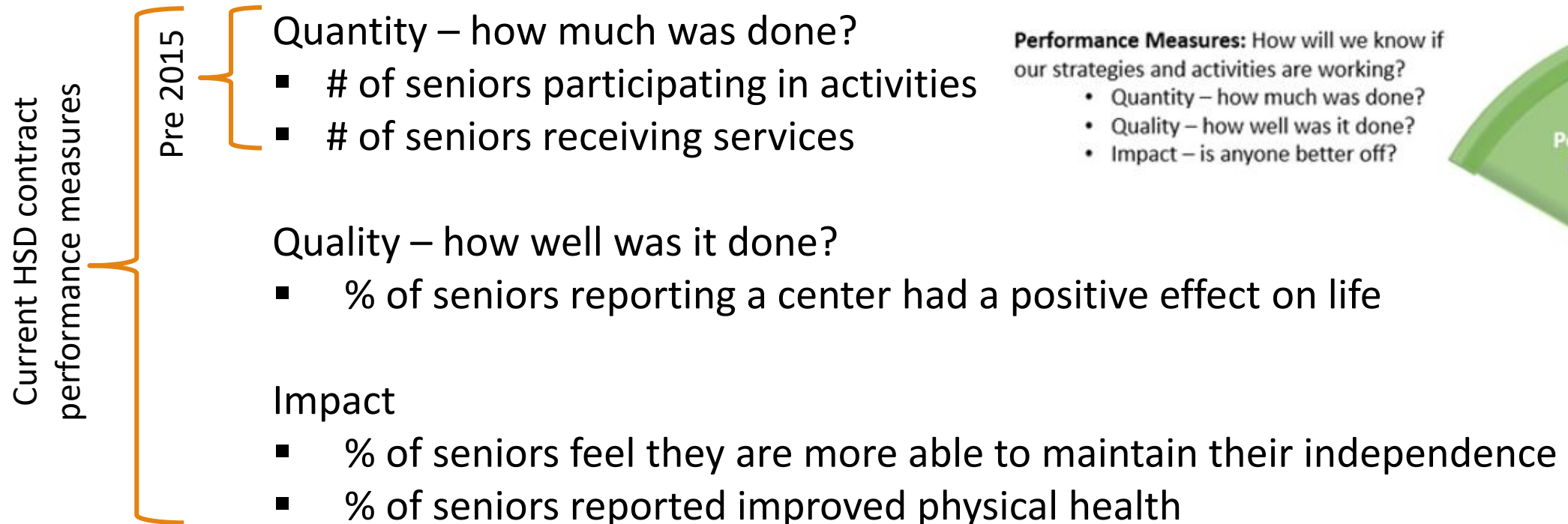
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What will we do to achieve the result? (specific)

- Subset of a strategy
- Specific to each provider and contract
- Example: fitness or nutrition education program

# Performance Measures

How will we know if the strategies/activities are working?



**Performance Measures:** How will we know if our strategies and activities are working?

- Quantity – how much was done?
- Quality – how well was it done?
- Impact – is anyone better off?



# 2017 Community Connectors at Food Banks RFP

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## THEORY OF CHANGE

# Theory of Change

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- **Population** – 684,000 Seattle residents
- **Desired Result** – All people in Seattle can meet their basic needs
- **Indicators** – 12% of Seattle households reported experience food scarcity
- **Racial Disparity** – Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders are the highest to experience food insecurity
- **Strategies** – Active engagement, inventory of current services and need, benefit application submittal, referrals
- **Performance Measures** – next slide

# Performance Measures

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## ALL MEASURES DISAGGREGATED BY RACE

- **Quantity** – how much was done?
  - # of clients participating in Community Connector services
  - # of clients who complete applications to benefits and services
  - # of clients who successfully enroll in benefits and services
- **Quality** – how well was it done?
  - % of clients who report satisfaction with Community Connector services
- **Impact** – is anyone better off?
  - % of clients who successfully have application accepted for benefits and/or successfully complete a referral for services or goods.
  - % of clients using Community Connector services who report improved ability to meet their needs in one or more of the following areas: Food • Health • Housing • Child care • Employment or job training • Utilities • GED/Postsecondary education



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