

Appendix E - Futurewise Outreach Report

Results of Outreach and Engagement City Of Seattle

Introduction

Futurewise, El Centro de la Raza, OneAmerica, and Interim CDA designed and implemented several interactive outreach activities in conjunction with the City of Seattle’s Comprehensive Plan update. The activities, which took place throughout the summer and fall of 2014, included:

- El Cinco de Mayo SpeakOut
- DragonFest SpeakOut
- 12th Avenue “Walkshop”
- Madison “Walkshop”
- Othello Park International Music and Arts Festival SpeakOut
- East African Leaders Workshops (2)
- Latino Community Survey Hispanic Seafair
- Comadres Workshop
- Muckleshoot’s “To Gather” Event
- Fiestas Patrias Workshop
- Latino Legal Clinics Workshops
- Seniors Program and Parent-Child Home Program

Findings

Through our engagement, we learned about community opinions on housing, transportation and quality of life in Seattle.

Housing

- **Housing costs causing disproportionate burden.** Many participants communicated that they were burdened by housing costs. Affordability was cited as a housing issue at many outreach events. Communities of color identified disproportionate housing cost burden at many events.
- **Lower density preference for growth near transit.** Participants in the various outreach activities identified cottage cluster housing and accessory dwelling units as being preferable to higher density options such as apartments for accommodating growth near transit (Othello Station).
- **Single family homes preferred.** Participants showed a preference for single family homes of size 3-4 bedrooms when asked about their own housing needs. Location with access to transit was also important to many participants.
- **Affordable housing options needed.** More sizing, types, and location options were identified as a desire for participants.

Quality of Life/Health and Safety

- **Schools and safety most important.** Across outreach activities, great schools and safety were paramount concerns that impact Seattle participants’ quality of life. Access to good food and transit options also ranked highly.

- **Growth concerns center around safety.** Participants identified violence, crime, guns and the like as being primary concerns about increased growth in Seattle. Some participants also have environmental and economic concerns.
- **Social services and health are priorities.** Providing services for those most in need and ensuring a healthy population were identified as investment priorities. Arts, culture and efficient resource use were also popular choices.
- **Community and recreation spaces needed.** More community spaces and places to recreate, for youth and adults were identified as needs in many participants' neighborhoods.

Transportation

- **More public transit options.** While some participants drive as their primary mode of travel, more public transit was desired across many outreach activities—specifically, closer stops, more routes, free Wi-Fi, faster travel times and cheaper fares were all identified as potential motivators to increase use of transit by participants.
- **Safer pedestrian infrastructure.** Walking was cited as a preferred recreational activity at several outreach events, and pedestrian improvements were requested at many events.
- **Less congestion.** For those who do drive, congestion is a major issue
- **Road repairs a priority.** Improved roads were mentioned by many participants.

Latino Community

Many of the Latino participants in our outreach and engagement activities reside in Seattle. Here are some of their highest priority concerns:

- **Income low, housing costs high.** Nearly 70% of Latino respondents make under \$2000 per month. Nearly 60% of Latino participants spend over 40% of their income on housing costs.
- **Cheaper fares, more routes and faster travel times desired.** 39% of Latino participants use public transit as their primary mode of transportation, and cheaper fares was the most common request as an incentive to ride more.
- **Safety and respect on buses an issue.** For mothers riding the bus with children, disrespect and conflict arise due to the difficulty and associated time with loading strollers onto the bus, etc. Many participants requested more respectful drivers, as well as increased safety on buses.

East African Community

Many of the East African participants in our outreach and engagement activities reside or work in Seattle. Here are some of their highest priority concerns:

- **Job training.** East African leader participants felt that workforce development would help connect unemployed communities of color to unfilled jobs.
- **Mental health and substance abuse.** Much discussion centered on the stigma and cultural taboos of mental health and substance abuse issues. Shifting cultural norms toward more transparency and more accurate healthcare information could help those in need.
- **Recreational activities for youth.** More opportunities for youth to engage in culturally relevant recreation activities would help keep immigrant and refugee youth out of trouble and connected with their communities.
- **Housing Affordability.** Immigrants and refugees are disproportionately burdened by housing costs and rising rents. Rent caps or more assistance were suggested as ways to improve housing affordability. In

addition, because Muslims are not allowed to pay interest, an alternative method for purchasing homes is needed.

Summary

Seattle residents who participated in outreach activities as a part of this project in 2014 overwhelmingly care about safety. Lower crime is desired by many, and fears about growth center around violence and crime. Good schools and access to improved public transit are also very important to outreach participants. A wide range of public transit improvements were cited as being potential incentives to utilize transit more. Housing affordability is a major issue across the board, and more community spaces could improve Seattle residents' lives on several levels. Workforce development and youth recreation opportunities, as well as mental health assistance, could greatly improve the quality of life for East African immigrants and refugees. The Latino community is struggling with housing costs compared to low incomes, and would benefit from increased public transit options with lower costs.

Latino Outreach Activity Report

Events: July 27 to December 12, 2014

Introduction

El Centro de la Raza designed and implemented a number of outreach and in-house events to engage the Latino audience in the comprehensive plan process and to deploy the Community Engagement Survey. Futurewise provided support for a Spanish-language “Quality of Life” visual panel. These events included:

- Hispanic Seafair. July 27th
- Muckleshoot’s “To Gather” Event. August 8th
- Fiestas Patrias. September 9
- Legal Clinics. August 8th, 2014 and October 8th
- Seniors Program. December 2nd-5th
- Parent-Child Home program. December 8th – 12th

Hispanic Seafair

El Centro de la Raza staff created an outreach booth for deployment at the Hispanic Seafair event at the Seattle Center on July 27, 2014.

The Hispanic Seafair is a yearly celebration that takes place at the Seattle Center. Each year the festival brings approximately 6,000 to 10,000 people together in celebration of Latino culture. There is authentic Latin cuisine, live entertainment, and various vendor booths.

During the event staff interacted with and informed the community about the importance of



the Comprehensive Plan, and obtained input from people through a “Quality of Life” visual panel and engagement survey. A raffle for gift cards was used as an incentive for participations. 47 persons participated in the survey and/or panel.



Muckleshoot’s “To Gather” Event

El Centro de la Raza staff deployed the outreach booth at the Muckleshoot “To Gather” event on August 8, 2014.

Muckleshoot’s “To Gather” event is a free festival that honors and celebrates different cultures throughout the globe. The event is held at the White River Amphitheatre, and features ethnic foods, live cultural performances, dances, and hands-on activities, and has a kid’s zone. 10 people participated in the Community Survey at this event.



Fiestas Patrias

El Centro de la Raza staff deployed the outreach booth at the Fiestas Patrias on September 9, 2014.

Fiestas Patrias celebrates the independence of Latin American countries. This festival is held at the Seattle Center where Latino culture is honored through dance, music, and art at an annual event.

During the event an informational booth was available where staff interacted with and informed the community of the importance of the Comprehensive Plan, and obtained input from people through the engagement survey.

A raffles was used as an incentive. 20 people participated in the survey.



Legal Clinics

El Centro de la Raza holds a monthly Free Legal Clinic at their Beacon Hill facility at which members of the community can receive a free consultation with an attorney. Staff set up an outreach booth and deployed the community survey and Quality of Life Panel on August 8 and October 8, 2014.

A vast majority of those served at the clinics are Latino. Bilingual services are provided to accommodate the predominately Spanish speaking individuals.

At these two clinics staff at the information booth provided information to the attendees while they waited to be assisted by attorneys, an ideal time to do interaction. Community members were able to ask questions regarding the Comprehensive Plan, complete surveys and participate in the “Quality of Life” panel to provide their opinion on what aspects of their community gives them a greater quality of life. 50 people participated in the panel and/or the survey.



Below is a rank order of the topics that were voted on as most important on the Quality of Life Panel:

- #1 Great school system
- #2 Safe Community
- #3 Great access to health services
- #4 Live close to work
- #5 Transit options for work
- #6 Access to good food



Seniors Program

El Centro de la Raza staff deployed Community Survey at the Senior Program on December 2nd to 5th, 2014 at the Beacon Hill facility.

The Seniors program addresses emotional, physical, social, intellectual, spiritual, and vocational health through nutrition education and balanced daily congregate meals. Seniors age 60 and older partake in various social and educational activities daily and exercise classes are offered three times a week.

With the group of seniors, staff worked with them in small groups and one on one to let them know the purpose of the survey and how their input would be valuable to the development of the Comprehensive Plan. 38 people participated in the survey.



Parent-Child Home program

El Centro de la Raza staff deployed the Community Survey through their Parent-Child Home Program December 8 to 12, 2014.

The Parent-Child Home Program works with parents and young children approximately 1 ½ - 2 ½ years old. It is a home based program that offers twice weekly home visits to families assisting in early childhood development and literacy for parents and their children. Parents are provided with the skills and tools necessary to facilitate their child's transition to school readiness and life success.

Home visiting staff distributed and collected the community engagement surveys for families (20 surveys).

Youth Engagement and Outreach Results Summary Report

Introduction

Futurewise, El Centro de la Raza, OneAmerica, InterIm CDA and FEEST designed and implemented several interactive outreach activities in conjunction with the City of Seattle's Comprehensive Plan update, specifically designed for youth engagement. The activities, which took place throughout the summer and fall of 2014, included:

- WILD 2014 Program
- All About That Change Youth Forum Workshop
- Latino Youth Workshop
- FEEST Focus Groups

Findings

Through our engagement, we learned about youth opinions on transportation, health, safety and quality of life in Seattle.

Quality of Life/Health and Safety

- **Safety most important.** Across outreach activities, safety was a paramount concern that impacts Seattle youth's quality of life. Participants identified violence, crime, guns and the like as being primary concerns.
- **Healthy food and transit important.** Access to good food and transit options also ranked highly by youth. Some participants also have environmental concerns.
- **Social justice and ending racism are key issues.** Much conversation at youth events centered on environmental injustice, place-based violence, racism in their communities, and the need for more equity and justice.
- **Community spaces for arts and events needed.** More community spaces and places to recreate in a variety of ways were identified by youth as a need in their neighborhoods.
- **Practical education desired.** Youth valued school but felt that important life skills were missing from the curriculum.
- **Racism and school issues were identified.** Youth also expressed that they experience racism and problems with scheduling with school, and wanted more input on school policies.
- **Discrimination in job search.** Low pay rates and unsafe working conditions left youth feeling stuck between an education they can't afford and jobs which actively discriminate against them (not allowing hijabs, etc.).

Food Access

- **School lunch food unhealthy.** Across many outreach activities, youth cited lack of healthy food as a major problem. School lunches are of unacceptable quality to youth, and they want more input into the menus at school.

- **Less fast food, more affordable healthy options.** Youth felt there was too much fast food in their neighborhoods, and not enough healthy options. The healthy options were cited as being unaffordable.
- **Culturally appropriate food needed.** Youth felt that they had limited options when it comes to culturally appropriate food access.

Transportation

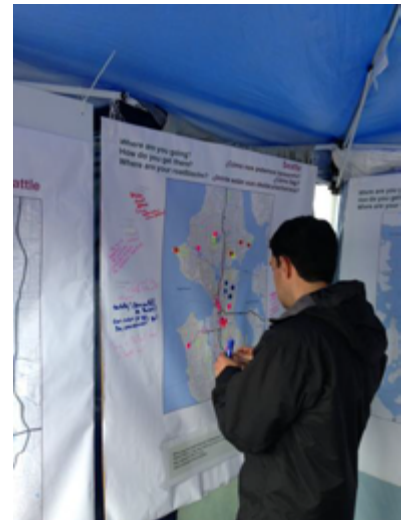
- **More public transit options.** Many youth take transit, and struggle to pay the fares. A youth fare or other discount was requested by many.
- **Safer public transit.** Many youth cited safety issues as being a challenge to taking transit.
- **Safer pedestrian infrastructure, including lighting.** Youth photographed areas with unsafe pedestrian infrastructure, and there were common threads between photos by many different youth of poor lighting, poor timing for crosswalks, poor quality or condition of bus stops, etc. More sidewalks are also needed.

Summary

Community youth who participated in outreach activities as a part of this 2014 project overwhelmingly care about safety. Lower crime is desired by many, as well as better public transit experience—both lower cost and increased safety and cleanliness. Better high quality, healthy food options are desired both in school and in the neighborhoods where youth live. Racism and discrimination in school, work and beyond is an issue many youth face, and more input into policies and decision making is one potential route to improve this problem.

El Centro de la Raza's Cinco de Mayo Celebration SpeakOut

Event: May 3, 2014



Introduction

El Centro de la Raza's annual Cinco de Mayo event took place at their Beacon Hill facility on Saturday, May 3rd, 2014. Futurewise and El Centro de la Raza staff designed and implemented an interactive outreach booth, called a SpeakOut, about community issues for residents of Seattle and other areas of King County.

The purpose of the SpeakOut was to gather input from the broader community about issues related to Seattle and other cities' upcoming Comprehensive Plans. A SpeakOut is designed as a way to gather information and opinions from community members in an easy and convenient way.

The interactive nature of the SpeakOut activity allowed for individuals and families to participate and have fun together. Participants were given a set of stickers and markers so that they could answer questions on large panels that were hanging in the booth. The color of the stickers and markers correlated with participants' residence in Seattle neighborhoods or the surrounding cities or county.

Cinco de Mayo is a family-friendly event which typically draws over 700 persons from Seattle and South King County, primarily Latinos. On this day, however, there was a major rainstorm and the turnout for the event was very low. Many of the participants were local neighbors, with a moderate number from other parts of Seattle and a few from elsewhere in King County. Thus turnout at the booth was low (47 participants and their families) compared to what was anticipated. In addition, the booth panels got quite wet.

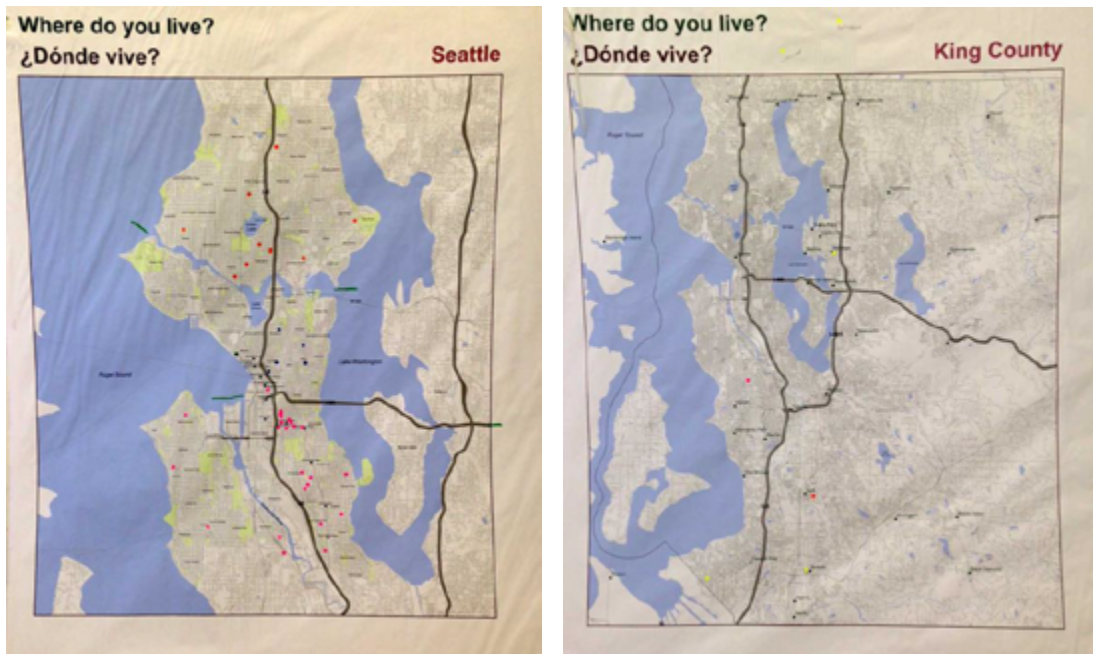
SpeakOut Components and Results

1st Issue Stall - Welcome & Youth Activity

When one first entered the booth, they were greeted with a welcome sign in English and Spanish.



The next panels were maps of Seattle and King County on where participants placed stickers to indicate where they live.



Participants were given stickers and a pen matching the color of the stickers based on their area of residence.

Color coding:

- Orange= Kent
- Blue = Central Seattle
- Pink = South Seattle
- Green = Tukwila
- Red = North Seattle
- Yellow = Other King County.

Summary Participants (total of 47):

- South Seattle – 25
- Central Seattle – 5
- North Seattle- 10
- Tukwila-1
- Kent-1
- Other- 5

Community Assets

The next component of the SpeakOut was a community assets pane which featured a map of “what makes my community great,” along with a chart where people could fill in where they spend their free time (“fun graph”), and a panel with a “I want _____ in my neighborhood” activity.



Image: Map with community assets

Results of “I want ____ in my neighborhood” panel:

- North Seattle residents
 - More bus stops, cafes, grocery store (3)
 - Drug store
 - Pool
 - Consignment store (2)
 - Community centers and theaters
 - Better transit/mass transit (2)
 - More food options
 - Movies at parks

- Central Seattle residents
 - Parking (2)
 - Less moped accidents
 - Bike lanes
 - No violence (2)
 - Zoo for South Seattle

- South Seattle residents
 - More bike lanes, sidewalks, and parks
 - Fitness center
 - Farmer direct market open to any farmer
 - Clothing store
 - Household goods
 - Bowling alley
 - Pizza/Pagliazzi Pizza (2)
 - Family-friendly diner
 - Outdoor theatre
 - Grocery stores
 - Coffee shops
 - Parking
 - Lots of safe biking
 - Less litter (2)
 - Kid friendly bars
 - Bars and restaurants
 - Less traffic congestion
 - Dog parks
 - More buses
 - More eateries/bakeries (2)
 - Independent shopping/merchants (2)
 - Organized summer outdoor festival
 - East-West buses restored between McClellan and Rainier

- Beacon Hill residents
 - Gym/Exercise Space
 - Clothing/Consignment Shop
 - Funky Furniture Store
 - Pizza by the slice to-go (2)
 - An information kiosk

- Kent
 - East-West buses everywhere
 - Campos Recreatives

- Other residents
 - Pool
 - More parks
 - More eligible items to recycle

Community Health

The community health component of the SpeakOut featured maps showing health conditions in King County and a wish tree with tags where people could write what they “wish for” in order to have a healthier community. Although people read the panel and asked questions, very few people filled out the tags.

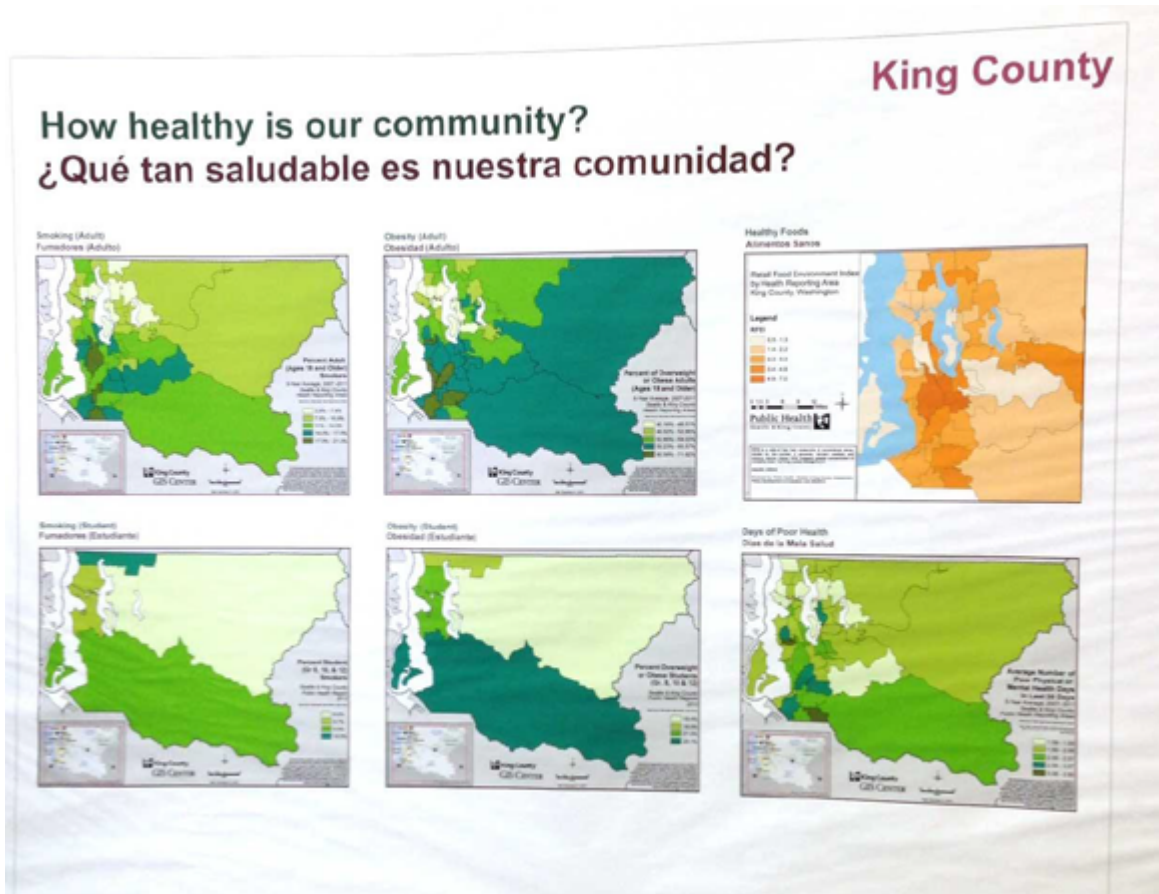
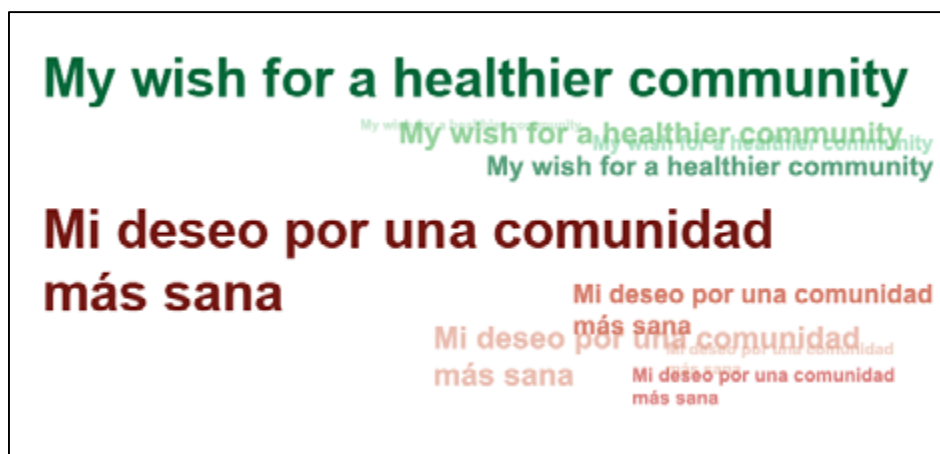


Image: Map of Health Conditions in King County



Housing

The next topic included a map showing housing and rental costs as well as a panel on which participants could write on post-its how much they pay a month for rent, where they live and how long they have lived there, and the number of bedrooms in their home.

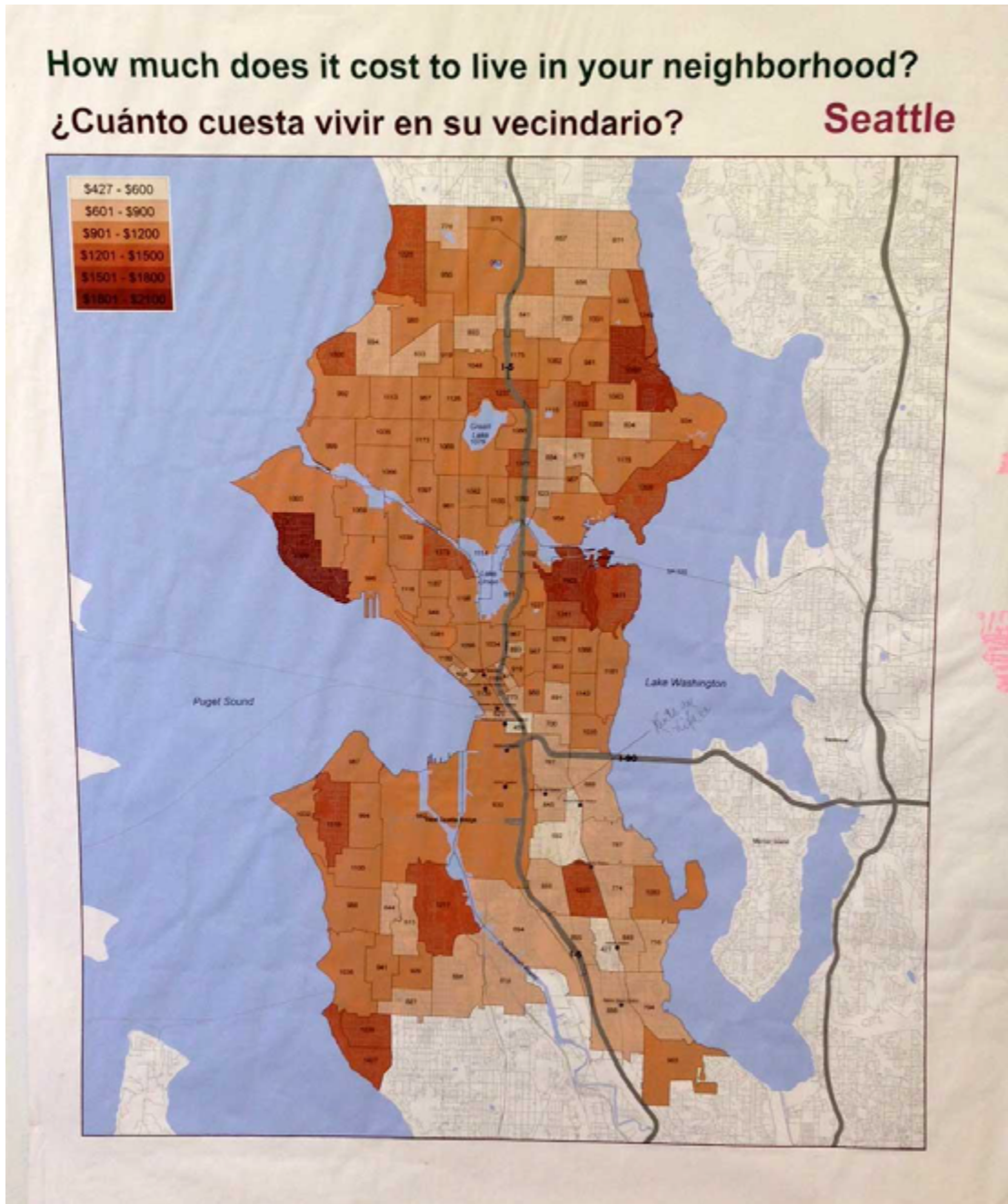


Image: Rent ranges in Seattle



Image: Post-its: I've live for ___ years in ___ in a ___ bedroom house/apt and pay \$___ / month

Examples of what participants wrote on the post-its:

- “I’ve lived for 10 years in Capital Hill in a 2 bedroom house and pay \$850/month.”
- “I’ve lived for 10 years in Bellevue in a 2 bedroom house and pay \$950/month.”
- “I’ve lived for 10 years in Kent in a 3 bedroom house and pay \$1,200/month.”
- “I’ve lived for 12 years in Beacon Hill in a 4 bedroom house and pay \$2,000/month.”
- “I’ve lived for 10 years in West Seattle in a 2 bedroom house and pay \$1,075/month.”

Transportation

To address transportation, participants could view a map of Seattle showing different modes of getting around, including bus, light rail, etc. There were also panels with maps

of King County and Seattle on which people could draw their travel or commuting routes, indicating whether it was for work, school, or fun by stamping the stickers. They could write what other mode of transportation they would take if something were different (for example, a barrier were removed), and what that would be (“I would bike if _____,” “I would take transit if _____,” “I would carpool if _____,” “I would walk if _____”).

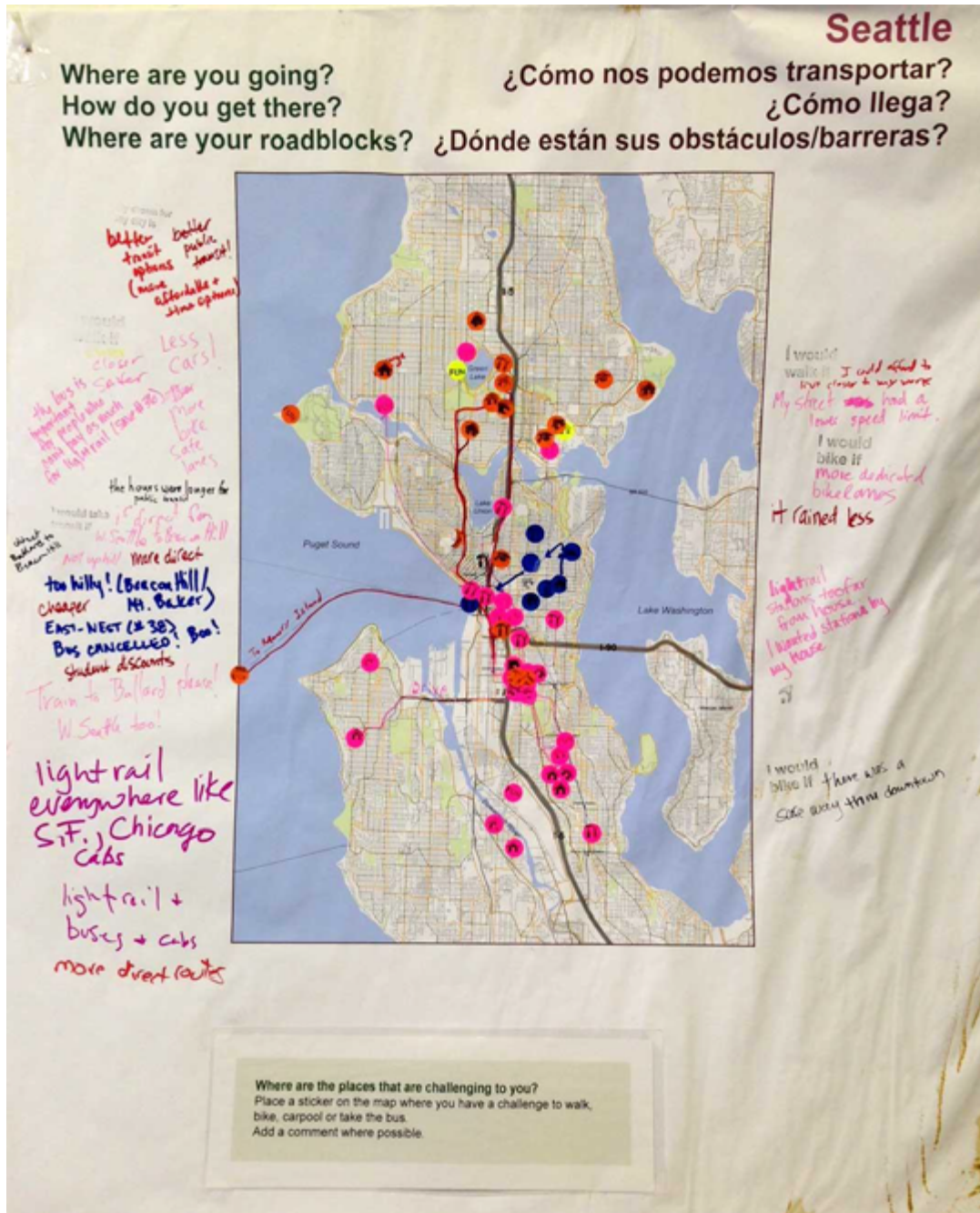


Image: “Where are you going/ Seattle”

“Where are you going, how do you get there” comments:

- Central Seattle residents:
 - Would take transit if East-West (#38) bus cancelled, “boo!”
 - Would bike if - safe way through downtown.
 - Additional: Too Hilly (Beacon Hill, Mt. Baker)

- South Seattle residents:
 - Would walk if
 - less cars
 - closer
 - safer
 - more bike safe lanes
 - street had lower speed limit.
 - Would take transit if
 - direct from West Seattle to Beacon Hill
 - not uphill
 - train to Ballard and W. Seattle.
 - Additional comment: The bus is important for people who can't pay as much for light rail (save #36), light rail everywhere, like Chicago, SF, cabs.
 - Would bike if
 - more dedicated bike lanes
 - light rail stations too far from house

- North Seattle residents:
 - Would take transit if
 - student discounts
 - cheaper
 - more direct routes (2),
 - My dream for my city is better public transit (more affordable and more options).
 - I would walk if
 - it rained less
 - could afford to live closer to work

- Other residents:
 - Would walk if closer

City-Wide Issue

For the city-wide issue portion of the SpeakOut, we included a panel featuring three descriptions of different alternatives for “where growth could go” in Seattle. Each alternative was depicted with a map and a photo, along with a spot where people could put their stickers indicating their vote for that option and any comments. Participants could choose the urban center focus, the urban village focus, or the transit focus.

 <p>Alternative 1: Urban Center Focus</p> <p>Most growth would be encouraged in our urban centers: Northgate, University District, Downtown, Uptown, South Lake Union, and Capitol First Hill.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- More households and jobs would go in these locations than over the past 20 years.- Most new households and jobs would be located in buildings 6 or more stories tall.- Would help advance the regional growth strategy. <p>Alternativa 1: Enfoque en Centros Urbanos</p> <p>Se fomentaría más crecimiento en nuestros centros urbanos como: Northgate, University District, Downtown, Uptown, South Lake Union y Capitol First Hill.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Más hogares y empleos entrarían en estos lugares que en los últimos 20 años.- Muchos de los hogares nuevos y los trabajos estarían ubicados en edificios de 6 o más pisos de altura.- Ayudaría a avanzar la estrategia de crecimiento regional.	 <p>Alternative 2: Urban Village Focus</p> <p>More growth would be encouraged in urban villages, such as Columbia City, Lake City, Crown Hill, Morgan Junction, Fremont, and Eastlake.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Closest to how household growth has been over the last 20 years, but more jobs would go to villages.- Many new households and jobs would be in mixed-use buildings and apartments about 4-6 stories tall.- Would help strengthen neighborhood business districts. <p>Alternativa 2: Enfoque en Barrios Urbanos</p> <p>Se fomentaría más crecimiento en algunos barrios urbanos como: Columbia City, Lake City, Crown Hill, Morgan Junction, Fremont y Eastlake.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Sería más parecido a cómo han crecido los hogares en los pasados 20 años, pero más empleos irían a los barrios.- Muchos de los hogares nuevos y los trabajos estarían ubicados en edificios de uso mixto y en apartamentos de 4 a 6 pisos de altura.- Ayudaría a fortalecer los distritos financieros del vecindario.	 <p>Alternative 3: Transit Focus</p> <p>Growth would be encouraged around our existing and planned light rail stations in the Rainier Valley, Capitol Hill, the University District, Roosevelt, and Northgate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- New urban villages would be located around the I-90 and NE 130th Street stations.- Some village boundaries around light rail stations would expand.- Taller buildings would accommodate households and jobs in urban centers while smaller buildings would be in other locations.- Would take advantage of regional transit investments. <p>Alternativa 3: Enfoque en el Tránsito</p> <p>Se fomentaría el crecimiento en el valle de Rainier, Capitol Hill, University District, Roosevelt y Northgate alrededor de las líneas de tren ligero ya existentes y aquéllas que ya se planificaron.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Se establecerían nuevos barrios urbanos alrededor del I-90 y de las estaciones en la calle de NE 130th.- Se expandirían algunas de las fronteras de los vecindarios alrededor de las estaciones del tren ligero.- Edificios más altos acomodarían hogares y empleos en centros urbanos mientras que los edificios más pequeños se ubicarían en otros lugares.- Se aprovecharían las inversiones del tránsito regional.
--	---	---

Image: Seattle Urban Growth Alternatives

Results of “votes” for three growth alternatives for Seattle

- Option (1) The Urban Center:
 - 2 votes from South Seattle
- Option (2) Urban Village Focus:
 - 9 votes from South Seattle – comments: “this means the city must invest in the neighborhood plans” and “more jobs outside core, more affordable housing.”
 - 3 votes from Central Seattle – comments: “Beacon Hill is ignored,” which is shown above.
 - 1 vote from North Seattle
- Option (3) Transit Focus:
 - 1 Other
 - 7 from South Seattle
 - 3 from North Seattle

Comadres Workshop, Seattle

Event: September 17, 2014

Introduction

El Centro de la Raza staff designed and implemented a workshop for their Comadres group on Wednesday, September 17th, 2014. There were twelve participants.

Comadres is a support group, run by El Centro de la Raza, for Latina women from King County. This group was created in response to a great need in the Latina community for building a network of mothers, sisters, cousins and neighbors. This kind of close-knit community can be lost when one immigrates to the United States. For many women, this is the first time they find themselves alone at home with no one to converse with and this solitude can lead to depression, which negatively affects relationships with family and friends. Comadres helps prevent isolation and provides opportunities for women to network, build new relationships, relax, and find support in the community.

This support group convenes once a month to discuss various topics including women's/family health, domestic violence, positive discipline for children and healthy cooking.

Workshop responses

During the workshop the women were briefed on Seattle's Comprehensive Plan and how it will shape the growth of the city. A PowerPoint presentation was also shown focusing on the topics of transportation and housing, as these were the topics that the group had previously chosen for the focus of the presentation (see Appendix 1).

Below are the comments from feedback that was received during the open discussion:

Metro Buses/Public transportation

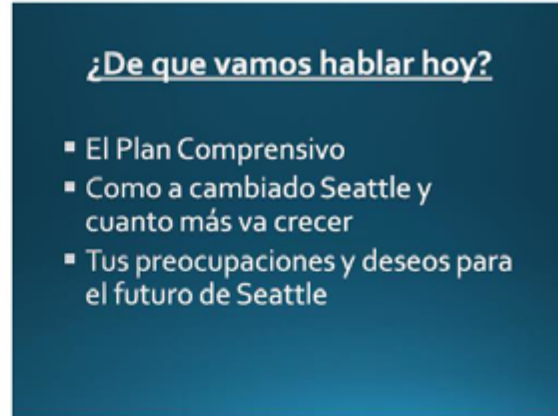
- Bus drivers are often rude and can be inconsiderate
- Mothers commuting with babies in strollers often encounter drivers that rush them when they have to take their babies out of the strollers in order to board the bus. In some instances, drivers have driven off without letting the mothers board because they were told they were taking too long.
- Many participants voiced opposition to school bus routes being reduced and forcing youth to have to take the city bus. This not only can be a financial burden for

families but the mothers also felt that youth are being expected to take the city bus at too young of an age.

Housing

- Families have to make sacrifices in order to live in Seattle. While rents are cheaper outside of the city, they face longer commute times for work in the city and difficulty planning their children's schooling. Sometimes when weighing the options, paying a higher cost for rent and other cost of living expenses is the decision that families have to make to avoid the complexities of juggling living and working in two different cities.
- Important factors that are taken into consideration when deciding on housing are:
 - Quality schools
 - Accessible stores
 - Affordable rents
 - Parks
 - Neighborhood safety
 - Areas where people do not feel discriminated against
 - Churches nearby
- Participants felt that rent subsidies ought to have limits in some instances. This could hopefully encourage people who are able to improve to greater self-sufficiency to do so and not limit their income in order to keep qualifying for their subsidy year after year.

Appendix 1: Comadres Workshop PowerPoint Presentation



Transportación



Para el Año 2035...

- 120,000 más personas
- 70,000 más familias
- 115,000 más trabajos



Preguntas para Discusión...

1. *¿Que es lo que influye sus decisiones acerca de viviendas para su familia?*
2. *¿Cuáles son sus preocupaciones acerca de viviendas y transportación?*

¿Otras preguntas?

Latino Community Engagement Survey

Introduction

El Centro de la Raza designed and implemented a community survey in order to gain information about the Latino population in Seattle, Tukwila and South King County, in conjunction with the updates to the Comprehensive Plans. The information gained from the surveys is being used to inform community recommendations for the updates as well as other planning efforts.

The Survey

The Community Engagement Survey was developed to be culturally appropriate and relevant. After a series of demographic and family questions, a few key questions were included about housing and transportation. These topics were chosen because they were identified as questions that relate the most strongly to daily concerns of the Latino population in the frame of the comprehensive plan updates. The survey is shown in Appendix 2.

A total of 298 surveys were collected from July to November 2014. The surveys were collected at Latino community events such as Hispanic Seafair at the Seattle Center and neighborhood events as well as with regular El Centro de la Raza programming.

1. Survey Event/Location?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Hispanic Seafair	14.4%	43
Rainbow Haven "Night Out"	8.7%	26
Muckleshoot Event	3.4%	10
Fiestas Patrias	4.0%	12
Comadres	2.7%	8
CHARLA	15.8%	47
Program Participants (various)	14.8%	44
Seniors	12.8%	38
Legal Clinic 1	9.4%	28
Legal Clinic 2	7.4%	22
PCHP	6.7%	20
Other (please specify)		0
	<i>answered question</i>	298
	<i>skipped question</i>	0

Most of the participants listed their city/town and zip code. 157 respondents live in Seattle, 16 in Tukwila and the remainder live in 16 cities in King and adjacent counties.

2. Contact Information:		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
City/Town	76.1%	207
ZIP/Postal Code	83.8%	228
<i>answered question</i>		272
<i>skipped question</i>		26

**See Appendix 1 for full breakdown of cities and zip codes.*

Survey results

Demographics

The highest response rate to the survey were those who were over 46 years old (35%). 26-35 year olds were the second largest group of respondents (32%).

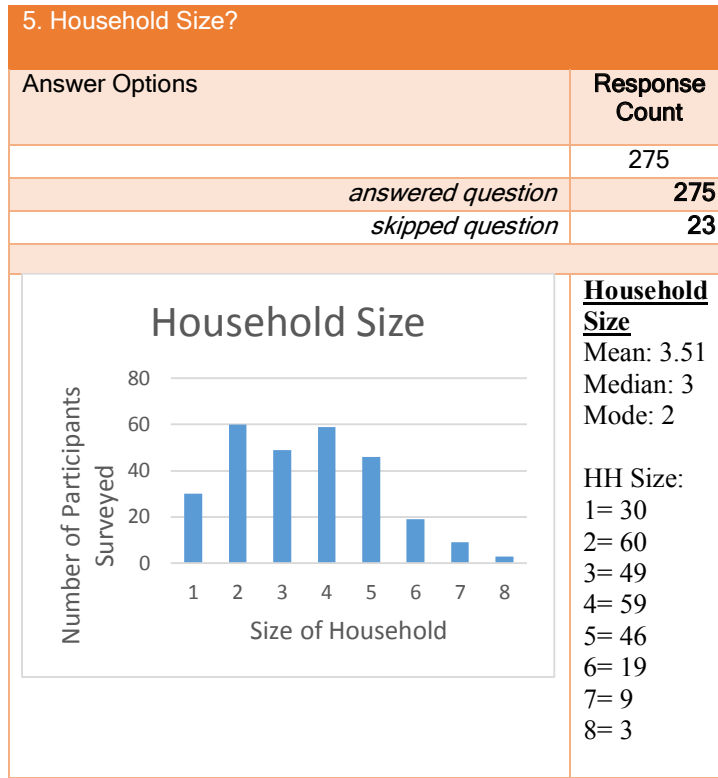
3. Your Age Group?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
13-17	2.4%	7
18-25	8.6%	25
26-35	31.6%	92
36-45	22.3%	65
46+	35.1%	102
<i>answered question</i>		291
<i>skipped question</i>		7

More females (69%) than males (31%) took the survey which may reflect in part the types of programming at which the survey was deployed.

4. Gender?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Male	30.7%	81
Female	69.3%	183
Other (please specify)		0
<i>answered question</i>		264
<i>skipped question</i>		34

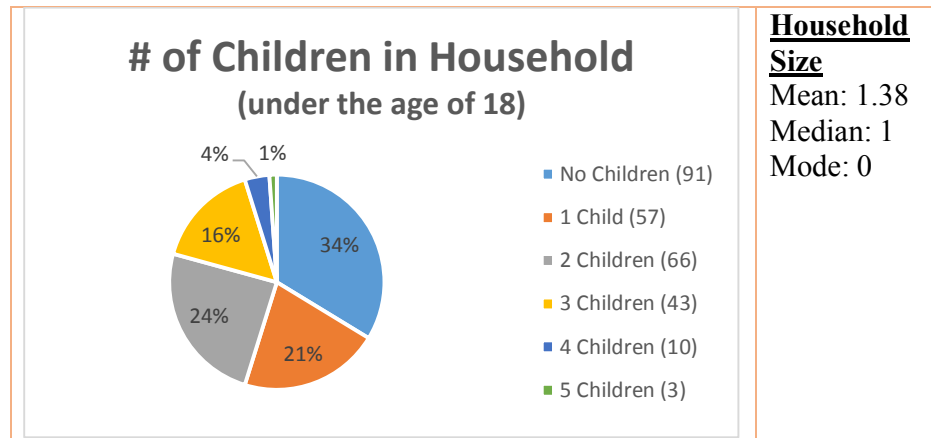
Family

Families of 2 and 4 persons were the dominant sizes reported by survey participants, with those of 3 and 5 person families following.



34% of the respondents have no children, 21% have one child, and 24% have two children in the household. 16% have three children.

6. # of children in household under 18?	
Answer Options	Response Count
	270
<i>answered question</i>	270
<i>skipped question</i>	28



Spanish is the primary language spoken in the home for 70% of the respondents.

7. Primary Language Spoken in Home?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
English	29.9%	84
Spanish	70.1%	197
Other (please specify)		10
<i>answered question</i>		281
<i>skipped question</i>		17

83% of the survey participants identified themselves as Latino.

8. Race/Ethnicity? (mark all that apply)		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Latino	82.6%	246
Black/African American	6.4%	19
White	8.4%	25
Asian	4.7%	14
Native American	4.4%	13
Pacific Islander/Hawaiian	1.0%	3
Other (please specify)		0
<i>answered question</i>		298
<i>skipped question</i>		0

Income and housing

37% of the respondents reported monthly incomes of \$1000 or less, which in part reflects participants who are students. 32% have monthly incomes from \$1001-2000.

9. Average Monthly Income?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
\$0 - \$1000	36.7%	106
\$1001 - \$2000	31.8%	92
\$2001 - \$3000	16.6%	48
\$3001 - \$4000	8.0%	23
\$4001+	6.9%	20
<i>answered question</i>		289
<i>skipped question</i>		9

19% of respondents indicated that 20% or less of their monthly incomes goes to pay for housing leaving a large percentage of the population with significant percentages of income covering their housing costs.

10. What percentage of your monthly income goes to housing costs?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
0 - 20%	19.1%	53
21 - 40%	22.3%	62
41 - 60%	39.2%	109
61 - 80%	12.6%	35
81 - 100%	6.8%	19
<i>answered question</i>		278
<i>skipped question</i>		20

63% of survey participants said that they are financially burdened by housing costs.

11. Are you financially burdened by your housing costs?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	62.8%	177
No	37.2%	105
<i>answered question</i>		282
<i>skipped question</i>		16

Transportation and location of employment

Of the respondents who indicated that they work, most work in Seattle.

12. Where do you work?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Downtown	22.8%	64
South Seattle	31.3%	88
North Seattle	6.0%	17
N/A	26.7%	75
Other City (please specify)	13.2%	37
<i>answered question</i>		281
<i>skipped question</i>		17

Most respondents (66%) own a car.

13. Do you own a car?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	65.8%	187
No	34.2%	97
<i>answered question</i>		284
<i>skipped question</i>		14

55% of respondents drive, while 39% use public transit. An additional 9% bike or walk, and 7% carpool.

14. What is your primary source of transportation?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Driving	55.2%	158
Bike or Walk	8.7%	25
Carpool	7.3%	21
Public Transit	38.8%	111
Other (please specify)		3
<i>answered question</i>		286
<i>skipped question</i>		12
#14 - "OTHER" Responses		
1. Son drives me around		
2. NONE		
3. CATCH RIDES		

Cheaper fares were identified by the most respondents as something that would increase their public transit use. More routes and faster travel times would also increase participants’ public transit use, followed by more light rail stops and cleaner buses.

15. What would increase your public transit use?			
Y/N			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Cheaper fares?	175	5	180
Cleaner buses?	81	14	95
More routes?	122	7	129
Faster travel times?	122	6	128
More light rail stops?	93	7	100
			Question Totals
Other (please specify)			31
	<i>answered question</i>		265
	<i>skipped question</i>		33
#15 - “OTHER” Responses			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expanded light rail to other areas of town, greater reliability of bus arrivals (schedules are inconsistent). 2. None, disabled 3. Safety at the bus & light rail stations. I don’t feel safe early in the morning with small children. Needs more safety patrol. 4. Safer buses!!! 5. None of the above 6. More buses 7. Later routes as well 8. Greater frequency of buses 9. More and safer bike lanes 10. Buses that are on time and not so crowded 11. Nothing 12. Everything is fine 13. More accessible and cheaper 14. Rarely use public transit 15. Less disrespectful people 16. More frequency in buses between stops 17. The light rail stops 3 miles from my house 18. Longer routes. Buses stop running too early to Renton 19. N/a 20. Raising gas prices 21. Raising gas prices 22. More "eastside" routes 23. More attention and help for mothers with carriages 24. More support helping mothers onboard (who have strollers/groceries etc) 25. Safer/cleaner 26. More Sunday buses 27. Improved safety 28. Continued services and more lines 29. If there were more information available 30. Surveillance at bus stops in downtown Seattle 31. Better garages at transit stops 			

Participants most highly valued access to public transit when it comes to what they like about where they live (44%), followed closely by affordable rent (42%). Easy access to work and public safety also captured a number of responses.

16. What do you like MOST about where you live?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Access to public transit	43.8%	124
Affordable rent	41.7%	118
Near people who share my culture	22.3%	63
Easy access to my job	29.3%	83
Quality of schools	18.7%	53
Public Safety	29.3%	83
Anything else? (please specify)		35
	<i>answered question</i>	283
	<i>skipped question</i>	15
#16 - "ANYTHING ELSE" Responses		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low traffic congestion 2. Parks & community events 3. Only because I rent from a friend, but rents are super high 4. Nope, its shoreline 5. Raised here 6. Near different diverse neighborhoods 7. Walkability 8. Rent still high but more affordable 9. Rent still high but cheaper than other areas 10. Rent is cheaper than other areas, but it is still too high 11. Although rent is lower in the area it is still too high 12. Although rent is still high it is still more affordable than other areas 13. Section 8 14. Close to family 15. Near groceries and banks 16. Near El Centro de la Raza 17. Near El Centro de la Raza 18. Senior El Centro de la Raza 19. Grocery stores 20. Close to church 21. Lots of programs 22. Happy 23. Love of family 24. Near a city, but still in the country 25. The view 26. More stores 27. Have more security 28. Parks 29. Always something to do on the weekends 30. A house without humidity and mold 31. Quality of life 32. Close to shopping & grocery store 33. The beach 		

Lack of affordable rent was chosen by 52% of respondents as the least favorite part of where they live. Lack of public safety (32%) also ranked highly.

17. What do you like LEAST about where you live?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
LACK of access to public transit	15.1%	34
LACK of affordable rent	51.6%	116
NOT near people who share my culture	19.6%	44
NO easy access to my job	12.0%	27
LACK in quality of schools	12.0%	27
LACK of public safety	32.0%	72
Other (please specify)		25
<i>answered question</i>		225
<i>skipped question</i>		73
#17 - “ANYTHING ELSE” Responses		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of access to inexpensive healthy food options. 2. Too many night clubs 3. Not many stores and restaurants 4. Rent prices will go up 5. Nothing 6. Lack of culture/diversity 7. Quality housing that’s affordable 8. Need more grocery stores 9. Even though rent is lower in my area it is still not affordable, rents are too high 10. I wish there was a language school 11. I like everything 12. Lack of well-conditioned and maintained buses, like they have on the east side. 13. Nothing, I like everything 14. Location is not near schools, groceries, etc... 15. Steps on public transit 16. Cars are broken into 17. Being on Puget sound energy 18. N/a 19. Bad neighborhood 20. Too much traffic 21. Not near family 22. N/a 23. Distance to Seattle 24. Drug area 		

Appendix 1: Cities and zipcodes of survey respondents

ZIP/Postal Code		ZIP/Postal Code (cont.)	
98001	1	98188	7
98002	1	98198	5
98003	2	98204	2
98011	4	98208	1
98012	1	98272	1
98023	5	98294	1
98024	3	98372	2
98027	1	98409	1
98030	3	98424	3
98031	3		
98032	4	CITIES	
98033	1	AUBURN	6
98036	2	BONNEY LAKE	1
98040	1	BOTHELL	3
98042	1	BURIEN	2
98055	1	DES MOINES	2
98056	2	EVERETT	2
98057	2	FEDERAL WAY	2
98059	1	FIFE	3
98071	1	KENT	3
98092	5	KIRKLAND	1
98104	4	MILTON	1
98105	1	MONROE	1
98106	6	RENTON	2
98107	1	SEATAC	2
98108	12	SEATTLE	157
98109	2	SHORELINE	2
98112	1	SULTAN	1
98115	1	TUKWILA	16
98116	2		
98118	24		
98119	1		
98122	8		
98125	3		
98126	3		
98133	2		
98144	54		
98146	4		
98148	1		
98155	2		
98166	4		
98168	16		
98174	1		
98178	7		

Appendix 2: Community Engagement Survey

El Centro de la Raza

Ciudad y código postal? _____
Cuántos son en su familia? _____

DE HIJOS MENORES DE 18 Años: _____

IDIOMA(S) HABLADO EN CASA

SU EDAD:

13-17 18-25 26-36 36-45 46+

SEXO: _____

RAZA/ETNICIDAD (marca todos que aplican):

Latino

Africano Americano

Caucásico

Asiático

Nativo Americano

Hawaiano

Otro _____

PROMEDIO DE LOS INGRESOS MENSUALES DEL HOGAR

\$0 - \$1000 \$1001 - \$2000

\$2001 - \$3000 \$3001 - \$4000

\$4001+

¿Qué porcentaje de sus ingresos mensuales es para pagar su renta?

0 – 20% 21 – 40%

41 – 60% 61 – 80%

81 – 100%

¿Se siente agobiado por el costo de su renta?

SI NO

¿Tiene un auto?

SI NO

¿Dónde trabaja?

- a) El centro de Seattle
- b) En el sur de Seattle
- c) En el norte de Seattle
- d) Otra ciudad _____
- e) N/A

¿Cuál es su medio de transporte?

Manejar Caminar o en bicicleta

Transporte compartido Transporte Público

OTRO: _____

¿Que aumentaría su uso de transporte público?

Tarifas más bajas? Si

Camiones más limpios? Si

Más paradas? Si

¿Qué le gusta **más** del área dónde vive?

(marca las que apliquen)

- a) Acceso a transporte público
- b) Rentas razonables
- c) Cerca de gente que comparten mi cultura
- d) Accesible a mi trabajo
- e) Calidad de las escuelas
- f) Seguridad
- g) ¿Algo más? _____

Más rapidez en cuanto al viaje?

Sí

Más paradas del tren?

Sí

OTRO: _____

¿Qué es lo que **NO** te gusta de dónde vives?

(marca las que apliquen)

- a) Falta de acceso a transporte público
- b) No hay rentas razonables
- c) No está cerca de gente que comparten mi cultura
- d) No es fácil llegar a mi trabajo
- e) Las escuelas no son de buena calidad
- f) Falta de seguridad
- g) ¿Algo más? _____

**¡GRACIAS POR
PARTICIPAR!**

El Centro de la Raza

CITY & ZIP CODE: _____
HOUSEHOLD SIZE: _____

OF CHILDREN UNDER 18: _____

PRIMARY LANGUAGE(S) SPOKEN IN HOME:

AGE GROUP:
 13-17 18-25 26-36 36-45 46+

GENDER: _____

RACE/ETHNICITY (mark all that apply):

Latino
Black/African American
White
Asian
Native American
Pacific Islander/Hawaiian
Other _____

AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME?

\$0 - \$1000 \$1001 - \$2000
 \$2001 - \$3000 \$3001 - \$4000
 \$4001+

What percentage of your monthly income goes to housing costs?

0 – 20% 21 – 40%
 41 – 60% 61 – 80%
 81 – 100%

Are you financially burdened by your housing costs?

YES NO

DO YOU OWN A CAR?

YES NO

Where do you work? (circle one)

f) Downtown
g) South Seattle
h) North Seattle
i) Other City _____
j) N/A

What is your primary source of transportation?

Driving Bike or Walk
 Carpool Public Transit

OTHER: _____

What would increase your public transit use?

Cheaper fares? Yes
Cleaner Buses? Yes
More Routes? Yes
Faster Travel Times? Yes

What do you like most about where you live?

(mark all that apply)

- h) Access to public transit
- i) Affordable rent
- j) Near people who share my culture
- k) Easy access to my job
- l) Quality of schools
- m) Safety
- n) Anything else? _____

What do you like LEAST about where you live?

(mark all that apply)

- h) Lack of access to public transit
- i) Lack of affordable rent
- j) Not near people who share my culture
- k) No easy access to my job
- l) Lack in quality of schools
- m) Lack of Safety
- n) Anything else? _____

More Light Rail Stops?

Yes

OTHER: _____

**Thanks for
Participating!**

SpeakOut Results and Summary

DragonFest

Event: July 12, 2014 – July 13, 2014

Introduction

Seattle's DragonFest event took place on Saturday, July 12th, 2014 and Sunday, July 13th, 2014 in the Chinatown-International District neighborhood. Futurewise and InterIm CDA designed the panels and InterIm CDA WILD youth implemented an interactive outreach booth, called a SpeakOut, about community issues related to comprehensive planning.

DragonFest is a family-friendly pan Asian American celebration, centered in the heart of Seattle's historic Chinatown-International District. The Festival attracted more than 30,000 people (from Seattle and adjacent areas) over two days and featured over 30 cultural performances as well as historic walking tours, a large-scale outdoor Asian market and cultural activities for people of all ages.

The purpose of the SpeakOut was to gather input from the broader community about issues related to Seattle's upcoming Comprehensive Plan as well as those of other King County cities. A SpeakOut is designed as a way to gather information and opinions from community members in an easy and convenient way.

Questions from Seattle's 2035 engagement activities were included in the SpeakOut panels to help gather community input on issues the City of Seattle has chosen to focus.

The interactive nature of the SpeakOut activity allowed for individuals and families to participate and have fun together. Participants were given a set of stickers and markers so that they could answer questions on large panels that were hanging in the booth.

The content of the questions allowed us to gauge opinions, record comments and compile data on the issues. Meanwhile, the interactive nature of the SpeakOut encouraged a high response rate and added to the fun, family-oriented atmosphere of the festival. A total of about 150 persons recorded their opinions in the SpeakOut. Each person may have been answering on behalf of their family and thus the actual number of visitors to the SpeakOut booth was well over 300 persons.

SpeakOut Topics

- Where do you live?
- I want _____ in my neighborhood!
- What should we invest in as a community?
- My biggest concerns for my neighborhood are...
- What kind of housing would you like to live in?
- How often do you take public transit?
- The one thing that would make me take transit more is...

The panels were printed in English and the WILD youth wrote in translated text and also translated for booth participants.

While respondents were asked to answer every question, and to answer each question once (except in instances where multiple stickers were used), the results contain some degree of error stemming from incomplete participation or multiple comments/votes by the same person. This is expected in such an informal outdoor setting with family members and other distractions. Because the questions are mostly inherently qualitative, the wording of comments was rarely identical. The data tables below group similar comments together, again meaning that errors exist due to the loss of exact language in some cases. Additionally, as noted above, in most cases a family was represented by one participant, so one sticker or comment represents several people in a household.

SpeakOut Results

Results are summarized below and shown in detail in Attachment 1. Despite uncertainties, some important trends can be identified in the data. This summary highlights the most frequent response for the pre-listed potential answers, as well as additions made by community members as feedback points.

Location

The first panel asked, “Where do you live?” Participants from Seattle and nearby areas (Mercer Island, East side, cities south of Seattle) were asked to put a sticker close to their home whereas participants whose place of residence wasn’t on the map were asked to put a sticker in either a box labeled “Other King County” or “Outside King County.”

Neighborhood priorities

The next panel featured a blank speech bubble, with “I want...” at the top and “in my neighborhood!” at the bottom. Participants were encouraged to write in their responses, and these responses were then grouped if similar as seen in the data in Appendix 1. The most common responses related to public transit, transportation, and crime. “More efficient transit options” and its variations accounted for 12% of all responses, while “roads” and “less crime” variations each captured 11% of responses. “Increased bus service” and its variations accounted for 9% of all responses, as did “recreation” (9%) and “environment” (9%). “Additional community spaces” accounted for 8% of responses. These results show the desire for better transit and transportation infrastructure, as well as priorities of safety, recreation, environment and community spaces.

Community investment

The Community Investment panel asked participants, “What should we invest in as a community?” and instructed respondents to place a dot next to one of seven options which included basic pictures to assist in comprehension. The option which received the most votes was “Provide service for those most in need,” which garnered 27% of the responses (43 out of 160). “Ensure a healthy population” captured 17% of the responses, with “Ensure arts and culture is a part of every community” closely behind at 15% of responses and “Encourage more efficient use of water and electricity to satisfy growing demand” next with 14% of votes. “Promote lifelong learning” garnered 10% of responses, and “Maintain or add facilities where needed to support growth” captured another 9% of responses. The lowest priority for community investment of the list provided was “Protect buildings and places important to Seattle’s history,” which captured 7% of votes. There was one write-in response that did not receive additional votes (for “Google Fiber”). Based on these responses, social services and health services are top priorities for DragonFest attendees’ community investments, with arts, culture, and environmental efficiency also ranking as important.

Concerns about growth

The next panel featured a large speech bubble with a headline reading “There’s a lot of growth coming to Seattle in the coming years. My biggest concerns for my neighborhood are...” Participants were encouraged to write in responses about their neighborhood concerns, and responses were then grouped by similarity for analysis. 23% of respondents cited increased crime as their primary concern. Similarly, “nighttime violence” such as robberies and gun violence accounted for another 13% of responses. This shows that over a third of DragonFest participants were principally concerned with issues of safety. Additionally, 9% of respondents identified environmental concerns about growth, and 8% cited economic concerns such as funding, employment, etc. 7% of respondents were concerned about housing and affordability as well. Given these results, safety was clearly the highest priority for DragonFest attendees, with additional concerns about growth and economy/jobs as well.

Type of housing

Next, participants were asked to identify the type of housing that they and their family would like to live in during the next ten years. This prompted participants to identify their current type of housing or to identify a change in housing they would like to make, although there did appear to have been confusion over whether or not participants were voting for what they *wished* they could have (versus what might be attainable, given financial constraints). The results show a strong preference for single family residences, with 57% of respondents choosing either a 1-2 bedroom (13%), 3-4 bedroom (36%) or 5-8 bedroom (8%) single family residence. Over 20% of respondents identified apartments (of differing varieties) as their preference, with 7% choosing apartment buildings generally, 4% choosing apartment buildings with rooftop communal outdoor space, and 4% choosing mixed use apartments with recreation options. 15% of respondents identified attached homes/townhomes as their preference, with most preferring a private yard over a shared yard, and most preferring medium density over higher density. Additional write-in options included RV, boats, and community farm cottages.

Transportation

Participants were asked to place a sticker on a poll graphic to indicate how frequently they take public transit. At the top of the poll, 54% chose “yes, regularly,” 18% chose “yes, sometimes,” and 16% chose “yes, infrequently.” The total of these responses is 88%, meaning the vast majority of DragonFest attendees use public transit.

Of the participants who reported not taking public transit, most selected “no, it doesn’t work for me” (8% of total respondents), rather than “no, I don’t know how” (1%) or “no, but I want to” (3%).

When asked what one thing would motivate the respondent take transit more, 28% of respondents chose free Wi-Fi, 17% chose cheaper fares and 14% of respondents chose more routes. Faster travel times and more light rail each received 11% of respondents.

Safety at stations and stops was among the lowest priority, second only to cleaner buses. While safety appeared to be a major concern regarding growth in participants’ neighborhoods, it does not appear to factor in to choices about transit relative to other factors.

Summary

The data collected at the SpeakOut show that participants want their city to prioritize social services for those in need and value health, arts and culture. Concerns about neighborhood growth center on safety, although this issue is apparently less of a concern when it comes to transit use.

The majority of respondents selected single family homes as their residence of choice, but a significant portion also selected attached homes/townhomes and apartment buildings—in contrast to results of similar SpeakOut questions asked of suburban communities. The addition of more community spaces would be welcome to DragonFest participants as well.

DragonFest attendees overwhelmingly use public transportation, want more efficient and well-cared for transportation infrastructure in their neighborhoods. Top motivators for greater use of transit include more routes and free Wi-Fi.

Attachment 1: SpeakOut Data

What should we invest in as a community?

	Responses
Maintain or add facilities where needed to support growth	15
Provide services for those most in need	43
Ensure a healthy population	27
Ensure arts and culture is a part of every community	24
Protect buildings and places important to Seattle's history	11
Promote lifelong learning	16
Encourage more efficient use of water and electricity to satisfy growing demand	23
(Google Fiber)	1
Total	160

Do you take public transit?

	Responses
Yes, regularly	64
Yes, sometimes	21
Yes, infrequently	19
No, it doesn't work for me	10
No, I don't know how	1
No, but I want to!	3
Total	118

The one thing that would make me take transit more would be...

	Responses
Free wifi	43
Cheaper fares	26
More light rail	16
Faster travel times	17
Safety at stations/stops	10
More routes	22
More buses per route	12
Cleaner buses	6
Total	152

What kind of housing would you like to live in?

Housing Type	Responses
Single family residence (1-2 bedrooms)	16
Single family residence (3-4 bedrooms)	43

Single family residence (5-8 bedrooms)	10
Skinny lot single family home	0
Duplex/triplex/fourplex	3
Apartment building	8
Mixed use apartments with recreation options	5
Mid-rise mixed use apartments	2
Mid-rise mixed use apartments with commercial space or near commercial district	2
Apartment building with rooftop communal outdoor space	5
Mixed use	2
Apartment building with balcony	3
Attached home/townhome (higher density) with shared yard	0
Attached home/townhome (higher density) with private yard	5
Attached home/townhome (medium density) with shared yard	2
Attached home/townhome (medium density) with private yard	11
(Community farm cottages)	2
RV	1
Boat	1
Total	121

My biggest concerns for my neighborhood are...

	Responses
Increased crime	32
Drunk wanderers (especially at night)	9
Night time violence (ex. Robberies, guns)	18
Congestion	8
Accessibility	6
Detriment to the environment	12
Big business development	6
Social services	2
Public works	6
Drugs (marijuana especially)	8
Housing (affordable)	10
Economy (funding, employment)	11
Homelessness	7
Noise	1
Culture outreach	4
Total	140

What I want to see in my community

	Responses
Increased bus service	14
More efficient transit options	19
Free bus	7

No bus cuts	5
No prostitution	2
Crime free/diminished	18
Roads	18
Improved roads	9
Better sidewalks/less congestion	4
More internet providers	2
Additional food shops	3
Additional community spaces	13
Public restrooms	2
Youth recreation	3
Recreation	15
Environment	14
Diversity	1
Lower gas pricing	2
Affordable housing	5
Social services	2
Seniors	1
Food education	2
Total	161

East African Community Workshop Participant Notes November 9th, 2014

A workshop was hosted for the East African Community in Seattle, Tukwila, Kent, and other cities, by OneAmerica and Futurewise on November 9, 2014. The objective of the workshop was to find out resident opinions about various aspects of life. Twenty-eight participants provided their opinions to 5 broad questions. Answers (below) are organized by response topics and paraphrased where necessary to shorten for this summary. At the end of the workshop, participants identified their top priorities.

Question 1: What is one thing you like about where you live?

Diversity and sense of community

- I really love that this community in Seattle is much more diverse, and I see people who look like me more than I did when I lived in Portland, Oregon. That makes me feel at home, here.
- I live in Kent but work in Seattle. One thing I like living in Kent, I feel like I'm around my community and people who look like me. Santa Cruz was so different.
- I myself as an immigrant, I want to be looked at as a leader and talk to the youth, kids getting into trouble, to protect them. Because a lot of parents are so busy trying to work and provide for their families that they don't have time to spend with their kids.
- I live in Yesler but I work around this area for a long time. I like to live here, when I decided to buy a home I wanted to buy a home here but I could not afford it. This is where my community lives. I want to be here but I couldn't afford it. I moved to Renton, it is safe but I don't like the diversity, I spend most of my days here. Most of my family and community lives here. I spend most of my days working and engaging my community.
- I live in Renton. I moved there 7 or 8 months ago. I enjoy the area but I haven't gotten to know the neighborhood itself yet. I want to join the neighborhood board and other committees to get to know the schooling system. Hopefully for my baby, I get used to Renton.
- I live in Seward Park and have been there my entire life. I love that this area is so diverse I get a little of each country. My neighbors are from different areas. I love it.
- I love Seattle because of the diversity. I'm surrounded by a lot of beautiful people.
- I'm a small business owner in Seattle. I've lived here for a while. I love the neighborhood, I also work with the East African youth. I like the neighborhood, it's great.
- I specifically work with small people. I love my job. I have lived in Tukwila for about fifteen years now.

Food

- I live in Tukwila, one thing I love in Tukwila is the food they have, as you can see.

Recreation and schools

- I live in Shoreline, it is a nice place. It is safe. It is good for school. I have three kids. My passion is to give something for our next generation. We train young people.

Environment, beauty and parks)

- I live just five blocks away Othello, and I'm glad I live by the park where I used to be part of the alliance. I enjoy walking through the area. Very beautiful.
- It's a great area to live and I like the parks and environment.

- I have lived in SeaTac, near South Center, for 2.5 months now. I love my neighborhood because there's a little hill that you come down and there's all this empty area and it gets foggy this time a year. There's a cloud above the grass and it is just empty, it's surreal. Every morning when I go to work I see that and I think it is great. And I am close to my sister who I love.

Affordability

- I live in Kent, I work in Seattle. Me and my husband like to own our home. It is expensive to buy a house here in Seattle so we moved to Kent.
- I live in Kent and bought earlier this year in Kent. I thought about purchasing in Seattle but the rent is too high in Seattle. Affordability has been kind of an issue and priority for many of us.

Location and access

- I lived in Tukwila for 13 years. I love living in Tukwila because it's such a diverse community. I love having access to shopping centers and supermarkets and freeways that go by my house. I like having access to the north and south Seattle. I like the accessibility of it.
- I have lived in and Seattle for 18 years. I like living there because transportation is really accessible. I live right by the light rail station.
- I've lived in this neighborhood for the past 8 years. One thing that I love that my barbershop is walking distance from my house. The restaurants and shops are all walking distance. I get all my ethnic food and spices on Rainer Ave S a block away from here. Who has to live the beautiful neighborhood? I feel like I am still in Turkey. I love this about Seattle, and especially Rainier beach, I bought a house three blocks away from where we are now.

How the city is changing

- I live close to here in Columbia city and one thing kind of ironic is that I like how the community is changing, people are thinking about investing in the community. The thing that I don't like, the one thing I am hearing is especially our communities, immigrant and refugee communities, are getting displaced through the process.
- I can say that I've lived in Seattle for 24 years and maybe kind of created the diversity you see because we were pioneers these days, there weren't many Somalis here. I opened 3 small businesses. That evolved and during the first migration came in 1993, I was called from Seattle School District saying that 'you need to help us'. So one of the products is now we have these young men who were my students in the ninth grade, sixth grade. So, I saw a lot of change, a lot of growth. I was able to guide and contribute to who is here today.

Question 2: What is the biggest thing you've seen change in the last ten years in your community?

Increased diversity

- Diversity. Since I was born there, it was predominantly black or you see one race but now it's multicultural, it's not a bad thing but it is good. I like it.

Increased displacement and gentrification

- I'll say massive displacement. It looks like a lot of people are not able to afford the place that I used to live. It is like every 3-4 years we have to move more south. Next stop is Tacoma. I am thinking that 3-4 years from now we'll be in Portland.
- I've seen a lot of change. When I owned a business around 20th and Union. It was those places around there that were affordable to new immigrants and refugees that used to be affordable but now those places that used to rent maybe \$300 to \$600 now rent for \$2000. A lot of gentrification happened.
- I used to live here, but during the day I live here anyway. Like rent, most of our refugee and immigrant, they move to this area because of connections they have to ethnic mosques or churches. But that cannot afford it. Now a one bedroom apartment has skyrocketed. People are in bad situations and cannot afford it so they are moving out- this is the change I see. Population-wise, one of the things that bothers me is people saying that 9811 is the most diverse. No, it's not diverse no more. Go to Columbia City to see the diversity. Only white people are moving in here.
- For the past 7 years, when I first moved in it was \$675 for two bedrooms and now it's going up to \$1100. I see the pattern. A lot of people have kids, it is a tradition or cultural expectation that East Africans have more kids. The lack of employment, they're restricted because there's a language barrier, they can't leave the kids for daycare. Who is going to watch the kids? They are not able to get enough sufficient pay to pay the rent and the rent gets higher and higher. Now we are under renovations. The owner spends millions to put in all these new appliances, so at the end of the day he has to get more money. These people can't afford it, people are moving in from different neighborhoods and people are not able to afford the rent so they have to move. It's a big issue. People are moving south to Tacoma.
- The city is expanding, new construction, new buildings. We cannot stop the growth. I see especially Yesler Terrace development has new buildings. The people who lived there are moving out to Renton, Tukwila. People are coming to the city and investing.

Change in size of apartments (to smaller)

- One change I notice in the last seven years is these small apartment units, 1 to 2 bedrooms or studio, popping up, like flowers, every morning along Rainier Avenue S which are not built for us. Most East African families have 6 or 5 kids and those apartments have only 1 bedroom so technically we're not qualified to live there. Who can live in one bedroom with 6 kids? So literally those apartments are pushing our community out of Seattle.

Loss of open space

- 7 years ago, not that long ago, you walk around and there are open spaces where kids go out and play, all those open spaces are gone, apartment units and different construction have taken over playgrounds. Now we pretty much have a generation of kids will be confined to their bedrooms and apartments which will have an impact on the growth of the kids. These are the changes I have been witnessing in last 10 years.
- To add to what you were saying, Emerald City Commons Apartments, that are a block away from here ... has 3 bedroom units, and there's another project that's ongoing at Othello that will be 106 units that will be from 1 unit to 3 units, but the problem again is how those units are made, will be harder for a family of 6 kids. If they live on the 3rd or 4th floor, the units, people below do complain because kids want to play and they're running around. It comes down to in this community do we have playgrounds and places where the kids can go out and spaces where there's not a conflict between neighbors? Those are the new changes and new designs that are

coming to the community. We need to come up with new ways how to work with families to address and adjust to this.

Wages and employment challenges (and education/training)

- Gentrification is happening not because of race but about economics. In order to stop the impact, we have to figure out how to increase their wages and employment or find a high-wage or higher pay jobs. If I said I have a million dollars and I want to give it. If I was in Africa, I would see a lot of people wanting to tap my resources but I don't see a lot of people coming to the college and saying let me take advantage so they can gain skills and make money. Most of our families went through 2+2, 2 years of community college and 2 years on college. It is good to go and start at community college-instead of having accessible, kids roaming around the cities and not afford to go to university, better to have community college and get professional skills, and then if you have the opportunity, to move in the next two years.
- It comes down to economics here. Because Seattle is...a city of technology, a lot of people are coming here because of that attraction. It is because of the big companies that we have. A lot of refugees or immigrants are occupying these housing facilities. The solution is to perhaps a family of two parents to make it mandatory, that the dad goes to college and gets an education. So you can continue living in areas like this and afford the rent. They eventually will push us out to the farther south. We can't really complain about that because it's not because of race, it's because a person who has apartments who wants to rent at a certain price you can't be mad at that, it's just if you want to stay there you have to come up with the money. And how do you come up with the money? By facilitating making it okay to go to college so they can get an education and make better wages, make rent.
- Since you are talking to an audience of East Africans, the concept of race whether interpersonal or institutional or structural isn't well known. When I hear it's not about race, I am taken aback. It is about race. When you look at gentrification and the people it impacts are minorities, are people of color. It is not just East Africans. Its Asian-Americans and African-Americans because of the economy. It's happened to African-Americans specifically with housing authorities at the city and County level, and eventually it's going to happen to East Africans and other minority groups, it's not just economics. It is important for us to know that it is about race.
- To be honest with you, I think people hate the city so we get caught up with the issues and politics. If we migrate to Kent or Auburn, we're capable of building the same city we built in Seattle. What we've done in the past, to become more owners of those facilities, so it doesn't happen again, it doesn't repeat itself. One issue that I hear is that we, we as a community complain a lot but we don't have any plans or any actions to be sure it never happens to us. We have to be thankful our parents that we migrated to the United States. We have to change the future. The way we change the future, the fathers need to step up, we lack leadership, and when I say up, I don't mean financial, and it is easy to pay off your child with gifts and bribes. What I mean is we need to get our kids involved in the community center. As a father I am involved in the YMCA, Kent Commons, and I have lived in Kent for 24 years. There was not one Somali in Kent. The day we moved in to Kent the word spread like a wildfire, people started migrating to Kent. It's the people that make Seattle, make it diversity, and make it beautiful. Now we live in a capitalist system, which economically, there's nothing we can really do to block that. That is the system that we live in. What we can do, we can create future leaders that can afford and financially compete at a high level. That's where we should put all of our energy into. To be honest with you, I see gentrification coming, it happened in Chicago. It happened in New York, immigrants come in and claim a neighborhood, folks are not happy with it, it's flourishing now we are getting pushed out. If we come together and network and collaborate and work on next generation, we will not have issues of gentrification.

- I understand what is being said, but also, I see a lot of immigrants that come and adopt to a certain place. Because you are close to one another, we speak the language. We have to change the dynamic of how we live, we can't be in one place and expect to move forward. I see a lot of families who are getting assistance from either the housing authorities or other subsidies, they are so comfortable they don't want to move to another neighborhood. They don't want to move to Renton or Redmond. If you look at Seattle, it has the worst school system, but when I see families that doesn't want to move out of here because they feel comfortable with this community and not looking for better schools for their kids, it is a sad thing. You can't worry about being in one place. We have to change the way we live and we have to pick up and live other places. You have to get out of the box and just not stay in one place.

Question 3: For those of you who have been here for less than five years, could you talk about the things that you have experienced in that time, potentially opportunities or things that you see are missing from this community?

Not taking advantage of opportunities/Lack of information about opportunities

- I want to talk about the issue around housing. Housing, employment, education and health. Seattle area is experiencing an economic crisis, for the last five years, we haven't has the opportunities that are there for us as a community. The problem is that there is less education, people are less focused on that area. Many teachers are at Central Community College we are not taking all the opportunities. Families are not optimistic to push that.
- I lived in Shoreline for about a year. I got married and moved there and I was excited to be a part of the community and I wanted to be a part of the community and join, see City Hall and meet the people and even meet the police. I realized that most immigrant communities, we don't interact with police or people in charge of our city, politicians especially as well, and I understood that but I didn't act on it. When you're working and you don't have enough time to go to a meeting or whatnot and then you have children and that changes even more. What I recently learned is that people don't know about those resources. For me, I don't know what programs they have people children can come and bring their kids and meet your neighbors. I think I would greatly benefit from meeting my neighbors and having my child go play with other children in the area. But I also think the workforce program is great, and I work in the employment area too but people don't know that, people who live in the same area there don't have any clue, there is that subsidy there is that help there are people who speak that language that can help you, making them feel comfortable to another person who is of their language, of their culture, is a feat that has not been conquered. Especially for women who have children, the idea of finding employment in this area, I don't have an education how can I find employment, So if you say these people should find jobs or they should have limits, one of them should be going to school, the illiterate people, of course, are going to be pushed out, even if they work very hard, work 3-4 jobs for their families, they are still lagging.
- I came here before most of you were born. I came here through the same movement that brought Obama's father to America. I had an event yesterday, one of the best events with a business leader. One of the statement that was made that the Port of Seattle would have over a hundred jobs in the next ten years. So my question was, "How do we make sure that our people know about those jobs? Second, how do we prepare our people to get those jobs?" I cannot buy the house that I live in if I didn't buy it when I bought it. All these years, you buy a home, prices go up. But I think also somebody said a very good point. We try to stay in a box. A few Ethiopians,

Somalis and Kenyans came to that event and were amazed we had so much information, and they wanted to know why none of our people come. If you want to move forward you have to be with people who are making things happen. So many trainings that one can receive from community colleges. We train truckers on how to run their business successfully. We find out that you are driving a truck, you started driving a truck because a friend was driving a truck. You have no idea of the business when somebody calls you and says I want you to move a container, you don't know how to give the right figure to where you are making between thirty to thirty-five dollars an hour you give them a figure which pays ten dollars an hour. You cannot survive on ten dollars an hour. So my brothers and sisters, knowledge is power. This is one of the greatest countries in the world because you can succeed here but you have to go get it. Nobody's going to give it to you.

Needing to get to solutions

- From what I hear you mentioning, you have missed a very important aspect of the problem. The absence is glaring. Civic engagement in terms of voting, it is important. Even here, I know everybody. We are not evolving our communities. What does involvement mean? It means active participation of the community. We are not teaching the community. People who get together, there are always the same 20 people. When are we going to be involving people? We are always talking about the problems, but never getting to the practical.

Question 4: What are issues or problems that you know of in each of these topics areas: health and safety, housing, culture community and education, jobs and businesses, transportation, and parks?

Parental involvement

- Father-involvement. Father and Child.

Access to facilities (for youth programming)

- A lot of times you cannot get the facilities. The facilities are too expensive. It is systematic where you go places where you want to have a meeting or activities for our youths. If you can't rent the facilities, how can you provide an opportunity for our kids? A great example is community centers. You look at the one at Henderson or the one at Columbia. What I have noticed is they are catering to the low-income. If you look at their fees, it is too high for the low-income. If you look at their programs, they have basketball gyms empty for the whole year. If you look at the YMCA, it is more of a functioning community center. I know they are not a non-profit or sponsored by the government but they do a better job.

Property ownership

- We talk about the rent, and the price, but we don't talk about ownership. The reason why gentrification is happening is because we don't own any of the properties. So how about empowering the community, and immigrants and refugees, so that there will be owners so no one can come and tell me tomorrow to leave, because it is mine. So we should talk about ownership, how to develop funds and own homes.
- Right now, the Port of Seattle has a program for truckers. If you buy a truck worth \$60,000 dollars you get a grant worth \$20,000 dollars cash. If there was a grant to help people buy a home, for down payment, strong enough for people to buy a good home.

Gentrification

- I think the issue of housing is more complex than what is being said here. Social, economic, and cultural sustainability. The gentrification issue has political impacts when people move. They lose their voices. They lose their political capital. People lose their safety nets from when they lived together. People go to school together, give rides to one another and support each other. They are losing the safety net which is more important than the physical house. They are also losing. They have just moved away from their jobs which puts them at an economic disadvantage. Culturally also, people get together and then they share their culture to maintain it with one another. When you displace them, they don't have that opportunity. And politically, they go out and are dispersed. They don't have the leadership and understanding of who to vote for, what is the situation, what is going on of importance. When they are together they are able to exchange all of these things. The housing is more complex than the physical aspect of it.

Working to help support families back home

- This impacts everything from economics to access. It is the transnational issue. Because the families are supporting families here as well as families back home regardless of whether things are affordable. You know the jobs that they tend to go to or the housing options they choose that whole issue impacts it. For example, many of the families we work with are much more concerned helping their families back home. When it comes to you need to go to school or become house owners that is a barrier. It kind of overshadows everything that we do. It keeps the focus on families and your peers and what you can do to become successful. The kids are in a way looking up to their parents and looking to them. Often times the fathers are not there because they are working 2 or 3 jobs just to make enough money to also support families back home. I think that is a huge barrier for the community. It is hard to find a solution but it overshadows everything that we are talking about.

Need for Islamic banking loans

- The homeownership piece. There isn't enough Islamic banking loans. It is an issue for all of us. The ones that currently exist like guidance residential are very inaccessible and they are also some confusion around them. People do not believe that they are actually for them.
- I actually know of a member of the community who is doing some work around this. This issue is actually making progress. They are researching how this is dealt with in other countries where they have Islamic banking that is helping people buy homes. She is thinking of meeting with someone at Chase to propose the idea officially as well as Senators to push this forward.

Parks and recreation

- Can you change Seattle rain? Because that is also a barrier for people to get outside. Places to play that are covered.
- Health education is important. Events that are culturally supportive.

Crime and interacting with the police

- Crime prevention. That's what actually I told you that I am working on. We are finding hot spots where crime is happening, especially in this neighborhood. The police are coming out to communities and express their issues. The last meeting was Thursday. A lot of the conversation was around talking about the issues but not really

seeing a solution which means that they asked for streetcars when the streets are dark at night or the bumpy streets.

- Sometimes when we ask for more cops in our neighborhoods not knowing how cops criminalize us. So a lot of our kids, our youth have been criminalized. They have been the target, simply because who they are so we might look at like it like it is safety for us but we are inviting more criminalization.
- Educating the police. So meeting the police, and understanding they should come to our meetings and being involved in our communities as opposed to us being involved in electing them.
- I think one thing we have a fairly large east African incarceration rate. We need to make sure that these areas have culturally appropriate resources. So when kids come out of jail we have a place for education and support of youth. You see a lot of kids that are coming out of jail, and after 4, 5, and 6-9 months they are back in. A lot of times, new officers come here to train. So we are not benefiting from well-trained officers that have the most experience and connections. I think in certain areas, language and culture are barriers. Especially for parents who come from East Africa can't speak for their kids in the same way.
- A lot of the communities that we live in they don't report when they see crimes. We have this mentality that it doesn't affect me. There is also a language barrier. If they call the police do they have access to a language? We try to tell them that they do. We invite Seattle Police Department. It is also educating the community that when they see something happening that they are concerned about, or are concerned about their safety, they have to report it.
- The bottom line is not knowing. We cannot blame people for not reaching out. There is just a lack of knowledge. They don't know the issues, they don't know how to handle them. It is just a matter of educating the people.
- I've lived here for one year. I used to live in Georgia and I would work with the community and there was a kid that I was there for. A member of the community called me because one of their teenagers, a boy, was violent, he wanted to kill all of them, not literally, but by punching them and walls. He just didn't understand and wanted to control them. There was no father. It was the mother and the girls. They didn't know what to do with him. They were scared of the police and then they called me. I came to the house and they said you know this is what he is doing. They were literally holding him down and didn't know what to do. If I call the police, there are a lot of kids like that. They would take him and put him in jail. So now this child would have a history, that he has been incarcerated. So what I did was, I called the police went outside and when they came to the house I talked to them, it was a man and a female. I told them what was going on. I told them he doesn't understand. He thinks he is where he has come from and does not understand the law and maybe they can scare him and not take him to jail. I told them that it would not solve this problem if they would put him in jail just because we did not understand the laws. They accepted that. They took him and put him inside the car in handcuffs and kept him for five minutes. He didn't understand any English, so I told him that 'I am going to tell you what they tell me, okay.' Literally scared him too. 'What you have done, they can put you in jail. You don't know what they do in jail.' And the minute I opened my mouth that word about jail. He was scared. He was begging that he would never do anything wrong again. He asked if he promised to be good could he go back. So I got a piece of paper and he signed it and I gave it to the police. So now they have his name, where he lives, and they would take him. So yes, there is a little white lie in there but to save that child, guess what happened. After they let him go, the mom calls me, that child has never done anything wrong after that. It was such a simple thing. So how can we get the police when they get a call from the house because a teenage male is acting up to take a hold of that child and talk to him? Or just something has to be done.
- I raised boys and I have an 18 year old. I know the process. The boys who act this way. It is an understanding of the hormonal change and transitions boys from 11 to 16 years old are going through that will affect not

something bad. It is not something bad, they do not need to be sent back to Africa. It is just something to understand that the hormonal changes should be expected. If I know what is coming at 13 then I am prepared for that. There is no reason to call the police. The parent has to understand the boy will act and throw fists, say bad things, say 'I don't love you' and this is a natural way of going through this.

Need for parent education

- It comes down to parenting classes. And when you say parenting classes, you have to understand the cultural context of where you are coming from. Because to tell a parent that 'you do not know how to raise children' is how it comes across sometimes. The parents are like 'no, I raised my children the way my parents raised me.' Now in the context of living in America, it is different; however, one of the solutions we can come up with would be talking to the police. In King County, this is the rookie area where they get training. Regardless of whatever cultural competence training they teach them, they will never understand that. The question is what kind of police are coming into our community? Do they have the training and the protocols to first work with the community? That is number one. Number two is when we are dealing with families that are immigrants, that are refugees, that are coming here now, when we talk to them, can we say let us teach you how you teach your kids? So reframing how we talk about issues like education meaning not that you are literate or don't know how to raise your children but that there are ways about this country, developmental things, psychology behind it. We need to make these things culturally relevant so that we can digest with our community. The people that are social workers or the people that are treating chemical dependency where are they? In terms of network, it is worth coming together creating curriculums and lesson plans that are relevant to our culture and religion. Also, it is important to get these things to religious leaders as well.

Mental health taboos and stigma

- I think mental health. When you think about 20 years of war it has to have huge impact on how people function, are experiencing their day to day issues. I don't think that is something we can talk about it. We as Somali parents, or women, men or children who have experienced it. We never talk about it in our household that we even consider using that as a resource. So how do we make that culturally appropriate and make sure there are better resources in our communities to help families like that. That is just something that we put on the backburner.
- I am just saying that it is a problem. Not realizing that a lot of people have PTSD.
- Also, one other thing we are very aware of East Africans who are addicted to alcohol and drugs. That is taboo.
- We have no resource for this whatsoever. I know people that have addictions.
- I think there is also a stigma attached to drinking and addiction. To me it is that you cannot drink in the house or the table. Oh, you are addicted to drugs or alcohol 'let's discuss how we can help you' There is no such a thing. You can never talk about it. You would be dead. Literally, you would be killed at that table if you ever talked about alcohol or drugs. We need to have the education part and get a culturally appropriate educate. We came here, parents came here and never dealt with these things back home. But it is a reality and we have to open our eyes to it. This is here. We are part of it and we are in it. How do we educate ourselves to deal with this and go forward, and to not just be stuck? I think we are circling around like a tire inside of a little hoop and we can never out. We need to get out of that loop in order to be better ourselves, for our children, for the future. We are just stuck. We need to educate ourselves.
- The issue of trauma from people in the war. There is also the issue of domestic violence.

Transportation costs and access

- For a lot of people, it isn't affordable. I'm a single person, I work, and I try to take the transportation system from where I used to live. I live in Renton now, I think that it is too expensive for me. I don't have any dependents or kids. So when I look at other people I just think it is unaffordable.
- In Kent, and parts of Seattle, the buses don't run frequently at night. A lot of people work at night, and don't have as many options or access to the bus.
- I think that American people rely on driving cars. I think that it makes people lazy. Even though I have a car right now and can drive, I choose to take public transportation. I think that it would increase people's health and be safer if we have a way to ride bikes. Is there a way to do that in Washington? Is there a way to educate people to become bike commuters and ride for fun?

Lighting and design for safety

- I work around this area. You know like, the streetlight. If you go to Seattle, the street lights spread light out to the cars but here they don't go on the pedestrian walks. There are a lot of overgrown trees and stuff. We need to work on these things to control crime through environmental design. So in a community where you have small parks and also gathering space, it makes the place more habitable and comfortable for the people who live there.

Recreation and programming for women and kids

- I think that we have a lot of community centers. We need more recreational activities that target women. I don't know if we have any of those, at least that I am aware of.
- Swimming lessons for women as well. They have them in Seattle but not in Kent. I am pretty sure that they don't have them in Tukwila either.
- The fees and such at many of the community centers seem like they are for middle-class Americans. Often times they do provide some scholarships and it is not well publicized. Nobody knows that the scholarships and fee reductions are available.
- We need a place for the kids, where they can play basketball and gather. We need to people at parks and recreation that reflect the community and multi-lingual. The parents would entrust that person. You could invite the parents to see their parents playing basketball. We have been asking for this for years and are starting to see some progress. Programmed activities should be in languages that are accessible to the communities around them.
- Having too many community services/centers is hard. Each community is coordinated but not functioning as one. If you could combine them under one roof and have one voice you would be able to create energy around one thing.

Question 5: Please put dots next to the five issues which are most important to you.

Participants put dots next to the five items which are most important to them (number of dots shown in parenthesis).

The top five priority ranked items are highlighted in bold below:

Housing

- **Affordability (10)**
- Islamic loans (3)
- Social, Economic Sustainability & safety net (2)
- Displacement (1)
- Family-size for 5-6 children (1)
- Access to jobs (1)
- Ownership – financial empowerment (1)

Health and Safety

- **Health education & cultural taboos, especially about mental health (7)**
- Weather (3)
- Mental health care and resources including substance abuse (3)
- Police education and decriminalization of youth (1)
- Understand the laws – to prevent incarceration (1)
- Crime prevention (0)
- Street lights – reporting (0)
- Crime reporting and education about reporting (0)
- Domestic violence (0)
- Safe streets for walking – by design, not police (0)
- More bike riding (0)

Parks and Recreation

- **More recreational activities for women (8)**
- **Lots where kids played being redeveloped (7)**
- Language – need translation for parents to feel comfortable (2)
- Be on parks and rec committees (1)
- Reduced fees at centers are not well advertised (0)
- Educate parks and rec committees about cultural appropriate activities (0)

Culture, Community and Education

- Civic engagement (5)
- Food – Chefs/restaurants to build community (5)

- Father-child involvement (3)
- Access to facilities for youth – affordable (2)
- Parenting education – culturally competent parenting classes (2)
- Culturally competent resources after incarceration (1)
- Cultural education (1)
- Involvement of religious leaders (1)
- Political cloud of community (0)

Jobs/Businesses

- **Job training (9)**
- 2+2 community college training (3)
- Access to jobs – at the port – know about jobs (3)

Transportation

- Bus routes don't run late at night (1)
- Public transportation/bus tickets are expensive (0)
- Bus routes don't run often enough (0)

Other Issues

- Transnational issues – supporting families back home overshadows all decisions (1)
- Results/solutions based (1)

Youth Workshop, Seattle

Event: December 2, 2014

Introduction

El Centro de la Raza designed and implemented a workshop for their Youth Job Readiness Training group on Tuesday, December 2nd, 2014. There were twenty-four high school-aged participants.



The Youth Job Readiness Training program is for youth who are enrolled in high schools within Seattle Public Schools and are English language learners. The Youth Training program works with English as a Second Language students during the course of the school year, helping them to develop the skills needed to enter the workforce and obtain internships. The program also has an academic component.

Workshop

For the workshop, the youth were shown a PowerPoint presentation and informed about Seattle’s Comprehensive Plan and the process for planning that was underway to gain community input and involvement. Portions of the City of Seattle’s “Key Directions” directive were used during the presentation, as well as some of the graphics depicting what Seattle is anticipated to be like in 2035. The PowerPoint presentation (Appendix 1) was based on the City of Seattle’s POEL presentation with some modifications. The graphic panels (Appendix 2) were printed large-scale versions of the City’s Key Directions (pages 20, 21 & 23). In all, staff tried to keep the presentation simple so as to not inundate the youth with too much information and statistics, but rather to let the youth guide the direction of the workshop.



After the presentation and discussion, the youth used the large printouts in small groups and provided input on the graphic projections of what Seattle could look like in 2035.

The youth reviewed the graphics and information and developed feedback on aspects of the “Multifamily Area,” “Town Center” and “Prioritizing Community Investments” graphics that they liked and didn’t like. The workshop wrapped up with participants in the work groups answering three questions:

- What do you like about your community?
- What do you not like about your community?
- How do you think the growth in Seattle will affect you?

After brainstorming responses, the youth then presented their feedback and ideas to the overall group.

Results

The results from the workshop are organized by category below.

Review of panels

Responses from the review of the City of Seattle's graphics (from the Seattle "Key Directions" panels)

2035 "Multifamily Area"

Likes

- Dedicated bicycle track connects riders to public transportation at town center fast
- Changes to buildings to save energy
- Sidewalk improvements increase safer routes to school
- Planted area separates bicycle lanes from cars lanes and makes it very safe

Dislikes or disagreed with the statements

- Redesigned front yards make the street more attractive and safer
- Mixed use buildings (housing and retail) replace single story retail buildings and surface parking lots
- Additional people living and working create enough demand to support a local grocery store

2035 "Town Center"

Likes

- Marked pedestrian crossing makes it safer to cross the street
- More public transportation choices makes it easier and faster to get around
- Dedicated bicycle lanes improve safety
- Mixed used buildings overlooking the central gathering space replace single story retail buildings and provide more shopping and community services.
- Trees and plants at sidewalks absorbs rainwater so it doesn't flood streets or pollute water while making a more attractive place.

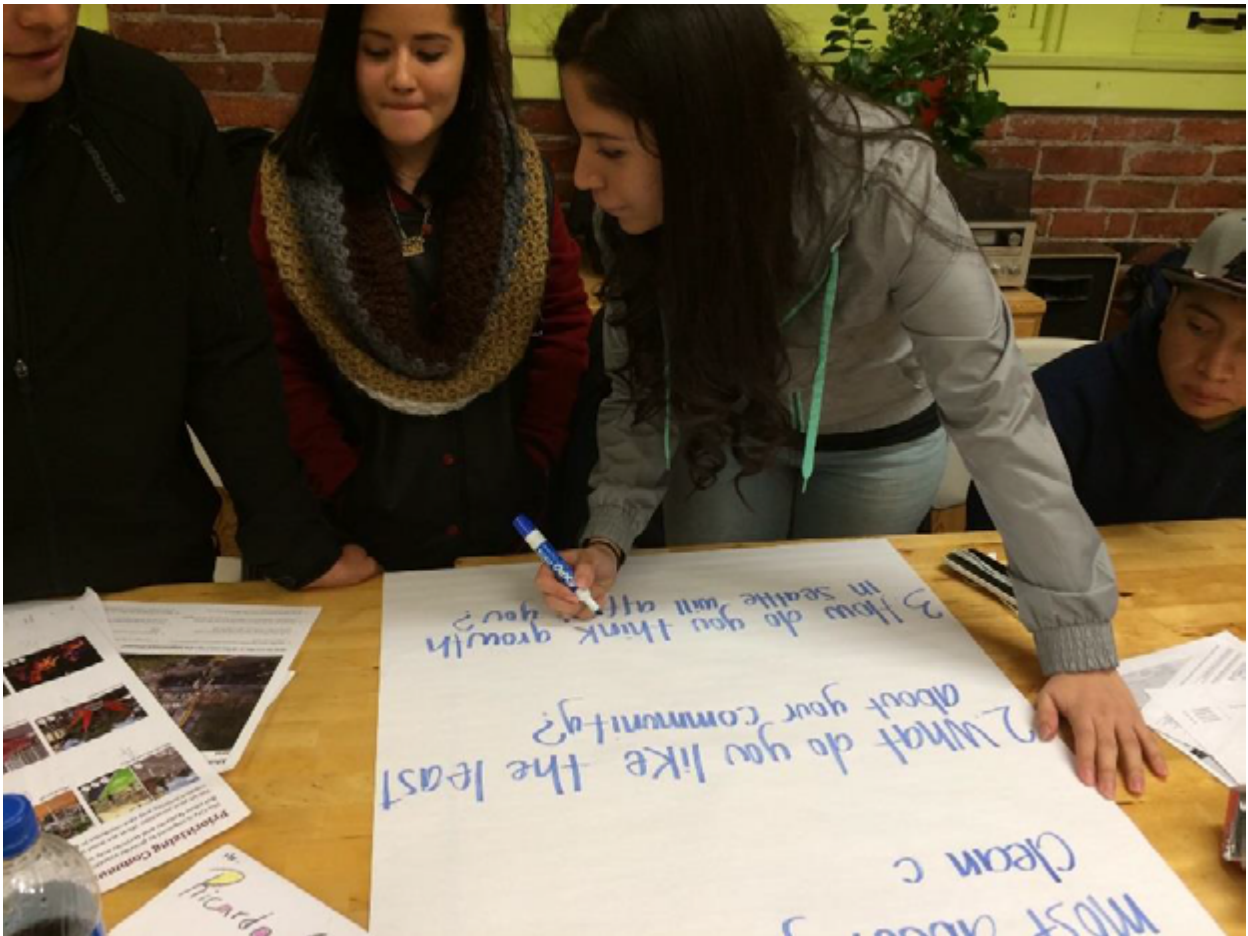
Dislikes/skepticism

- More public transportation choices make it easier and faster to get around
 - more people using transit might create more crowding and longer lines

Prioritizing Community Investments panel

Tell us your priorities: What are most important services, facilities, and amenities needed to support existing and new residents in growing urban villages?

- #1 More Transit Service
- #2 Sidewalk/streetscape upgrades
- #3 Bicycle infrastructure
- #4 Community center



Responses to the three questions

“What do you like about your Community?”

We like:

- That we feel safe when we walk down the street
- Being considered/involved when making decisions in the community
- Its diversity
- Clean city
- More opportunities
- It’s a good place to work
- It’s safe
- It’s fun
- We are able to go to the park nearby
- It’s a clean community
- The transportation use
- Recreational programs
- There’s a library
- Neighborhood safety watch

“What do you NOT like about your Community?”

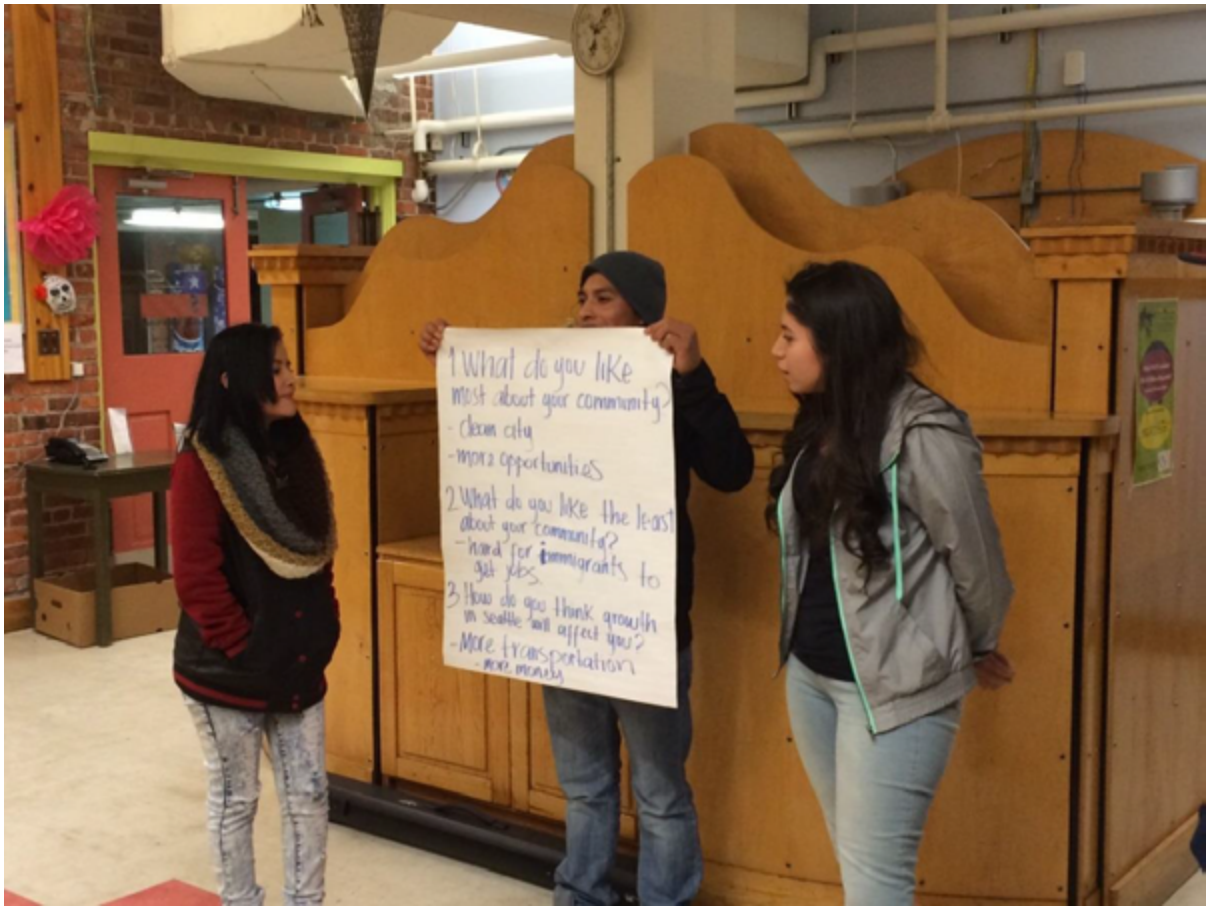
We don’t like:

- Gangs
- It is hard for immigrants to get jobs
- There is no parking/not enough parking
- It can be noisy at night
- A lot of homeless people
- Drug use
- Guns
- Loitering

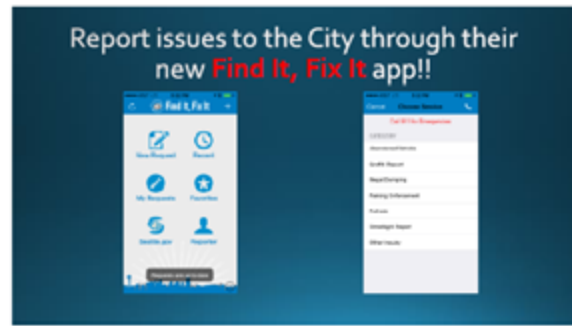
“How do you think growth in Seattle will affect you?”

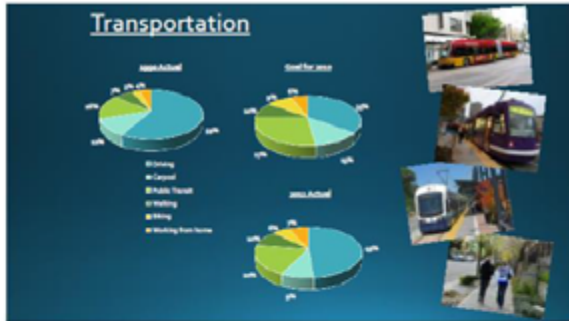
- Transportation and technology will improve for the city
- More transportation options
- More money/revenue for the city
- Cost of living is going to increase
- More jobs
- Less space (too many people)

- There will be less job opportunities with more people
- There might be more homeless people
- People's salaries might increase (\$15 min wage)
- The economy, culture and population are going to change drastically



Appendix 1: PowerPoint Presentation





Planning for Seattle's Future...

By 2035...

- 120,000 more people
- 70,000 more households
- 115,000 more jobs

Questions for Discussion Groups

- What do you like about your community?
- What do you **NOT** like about your community?
- How do you think Seattle's growth will effect you?

Appendix 2: Panels

Multifamily area

2035



2014



These graphics were prepared by GGLO & Studio 316 to illustrate the types of changes we'd need to see in our neighborhoods in order to meet our goal of becoming a net carbon neutral city by 2050.

Please place a sticker show...

- I like the change
- I do not like the change

What do you like or dislike about how the neighborhood changes?

- 1 Planted area separates bicycle lanes from cars lanes and make it very safe.
- 2 Dedicated bicycle track connects riders to public transportation station at town center last.
- 3 Elementary school becomes a resource for the whole community - programs for different age groups and interests.
- 4 Some dwelling places have the option to become businesses from home.
- 5 Changes to the building save energy.
- 6 Redesigned front yards make the street more attractive and safer.
- 7 New housing development preserves an older house as a community gathering place.
- 8 Mixed use buildings (housing and retail) replace single story retail buildings and surface parking lots.
- 9 Trees and plants at sidewalks absorb rainwater so it doesn't flood streets or pollute water while making a more attractive place.
- 10 Sidewalk improvements increase safe routes to school.
- 11 Additional people living and working create enough demand to support a local grocery store.

Town Center

2035



2014



These graphics were prepared by GGLO & Studio 316 to illustrate the types of changes we'd need to see in our neighborhoods in order to meet our goal of becoming a net carbon neutral city by 2050.

Please place a sticker show...

- I like the change
- I do not like the change

What do you like or dislike about how the neighborhood changes?

- 1 More public transportation choices makes it easier and faster to get around.
- 2 Dedicated bicycle lanes improve safety.
- 3 Marked pedestrian crossing makes it safer to cross the street.
- 4 Wider curbs narrow the street and makes it shorter to cross.
- 5 Central gathering place that incorporates art and a farmers' market replaces surface parking and gas station.
- 6 New offices buildings and shops bring more local jobs to the neighborhood.
- 7 Mixed use buildings (housing and retail) overlooking the central gathering space replace single story retail buildings and provide more shopping and community services.
- 8 Trees and plants of sidewalks absorb rainwater so it doesn't flood streets or pollute water while making a more attractive place.
- 9 New awnings over sidewalks protect people from rain and wider sidewalks improve the pedestrian experience.
- 10 Additional people living and working here help a local cafe renovate and expand.

Prioritizing Community Investments

The City is required to provide essential services (police, fire, and utilities) to all residents. But other features and services may vary by location, and all vary in cost.

Tell us your priorities: What are most important services, facilities, and amenities needed to support existing and new residents in growing urban villages?



Bicycle infrastructure



Playground



Plaza or square



Farmers Market



More transit service



Sidewalk / streetscape upgrades



Cultural spaces



Public art



Community center

King County Equity Project

Futurewise, El Centro de la Raza, InterIm CDA, OneAmerica

SpeakOut Results and Summary

Othello Park International Music and Arts Festival

Event: August 17, 2014

Introduction

Seattle's Othello Park International Music and Arts Festival (OPIMA) took place on Sunday, August 17, 2014. Futurewise and OneAmerica designed and implemented an interactive outreach booth, called a SpeakOut, about community issues for residents of Seattle, and in particular, residents of South Seattle.

OPIMA is a local family-friendly festival with an emphasis on music, art, food and games. With a full lineup of entertainment, a variety of creative or crafty stations, five games and four bouncy houses, the festival attracts a diverse crowd.

The purpose of our SpeakOut was to gather input from the broader community about issues related to Seattle's upcoming Comprehensive Plan. A SpeakOut is designed as a way to collect information and opinions from community members in an easy and convenient way.

Questions from Seattle's 2035 engagement activities were included in the SpeakOut panels to gain community input on issues of City of Seattle's focus.

The interactive nature of the SpeakOut activity allowed for individuals and families to participate and have fun together. Participants were given a set of stickers and markers so that they could answer questions on large panels that were hanging in the booth. The color of the stickers and markers were keyed to where participants lived (geographic) so that we could compile answers based on place of residence.

The content of the questions allowed us to gauge opinions, record comments and compile data on the issues. Meanwhile, the interactive nature of the SpeakOut encouraged a high response rate and added to the fun, family-oriented atmosphere of the festival. A total of about 59 persons recorded their opinions in the SpeakOut. Each person may have been answering on behalf of their family and thus the actual number of visitors to the SpeakOut booth was well over 150 persons.

SpeakOut Topics

- Where do you live?
- How do you travel most often?
- Which transportation issues are most important to you?
- What would help you take transit more?
- Kids! What do you love best about your neighborhood?
- What provides you with a great quality of life?
- What kind of new housing do you think should go near the Othello Light Rail station to accommodate growth?
- Describe the type of housing in your community that fits the needs of your family.
- What is your favorite recreational activity to do in your neighborhood?

While respondents were asked to answer every question, and to answer each question once (except in instances where multiple stickers were used), the results contain some degree of error stemming from incomplete participation or multiple comments/votes by the same person. This is expected in such an informal outdoor setting with family members and other distractions. Because the questions are mostly inherently qualitative, the wording of comments was rarely identical. The data tables below group similar comments together, again meaning that errors exist due to the loss of exact language in some cases. Additionally, as noted above, in most cases a family was represented by one participant, so one sticker or comment represents several people in a household.

SpeakOut Results

Results are summarized below and shown in detail in Attachment 1. Despite uncertainties, some important trends can be identified in the data. This summary highlights the most frequent response for the pre-listed potential answers, as well as additions made by community members as important feedback points.

Location

The first panel asked, “Where do you live?” Participants from Seattle and nearby areas (Mercer Island, East side, south King County cities) were asked to put a sticker close to their home whereas participants whose place of residence wasn’t on the map were asked to put a sticker in either a box labeled “Tukwila,” “Kent,” or “Outside King County.”

Most participants identified Seattle as their place of residence as this was a local event:

- Seattle: 54 respondents
- Renton: 2 respondents
- Kent: 2 respondents
- Tukwila: 1 respondent

Mode of Travel

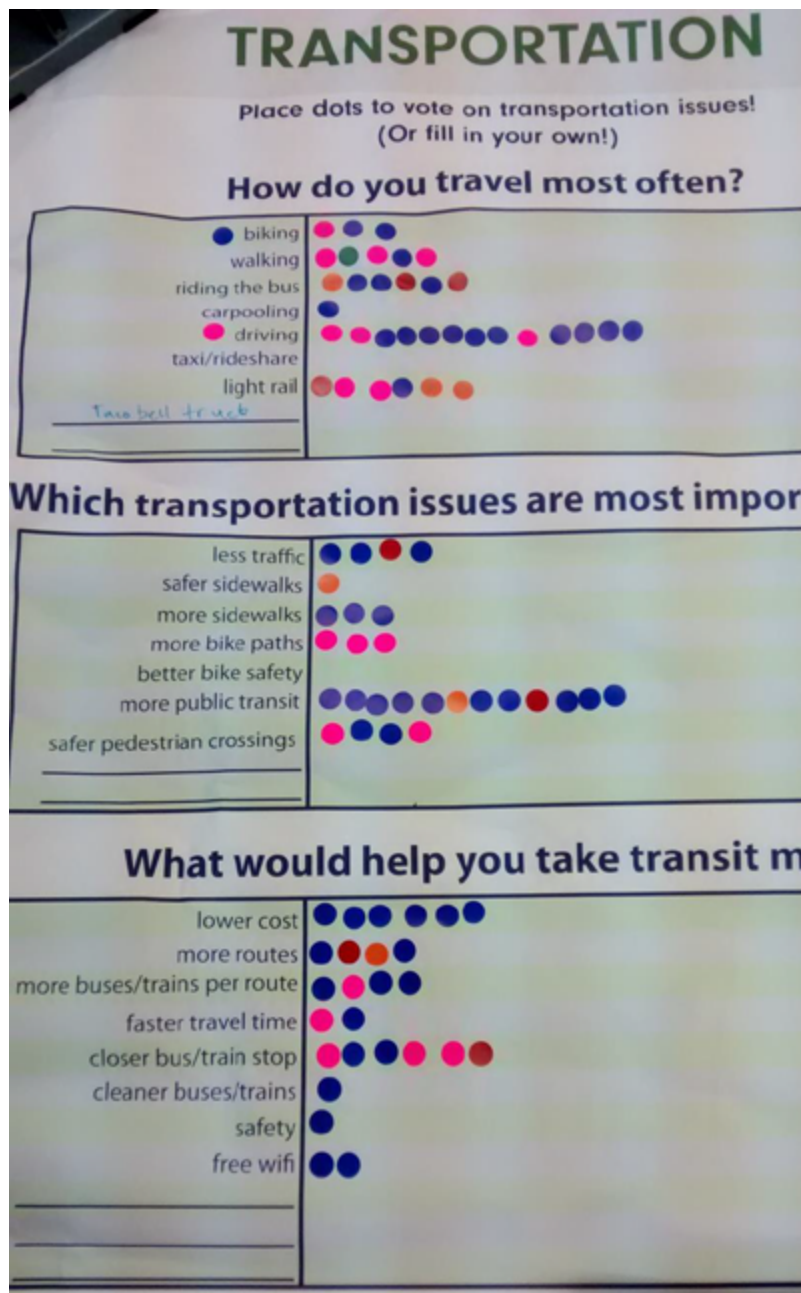
The next panel asked participants about transportation topics. The first question asked “How do you travel most often?” Most respondents chose “Driving” with 39% respondents (14 out of 36 responses). “Light Rail” and “Riding the Bus” each captured 17% of responses, while “Walking” captured 14% and “Biking” captured 11%. These responses show that driving is the primary mode for most residents, with significant use of public transit as well.

Transportation Issues

Participants were then asked to place stickers next to whichever transportation issues concerned them most from a list of seven choices. Out of 27 respondents, 12 expressed interest in “More public transit” (44%). “Less Traffic” and “Safer Pedestrian Crossings” each received 4 responses of 17 (15%), followed by “More Sidewalks” and “More Bike Paths” each with 3 responses (11%). One respondent identified “Safe Sidewalks” as an important issue in transportation and no one marked “Better Bike Safety” as a priority. These responses reflect the public’s interest in developing public transportation and pedestrian infrastructure. They also reflect an interest in decreasing congestion.

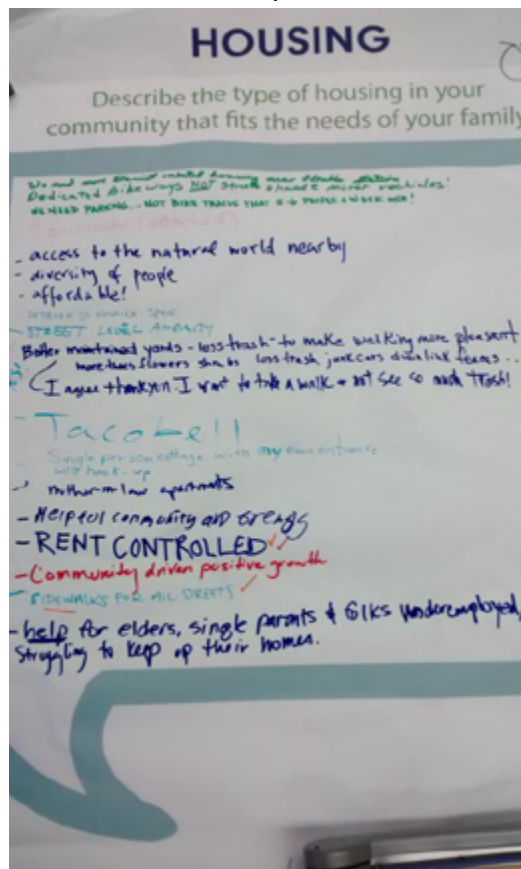
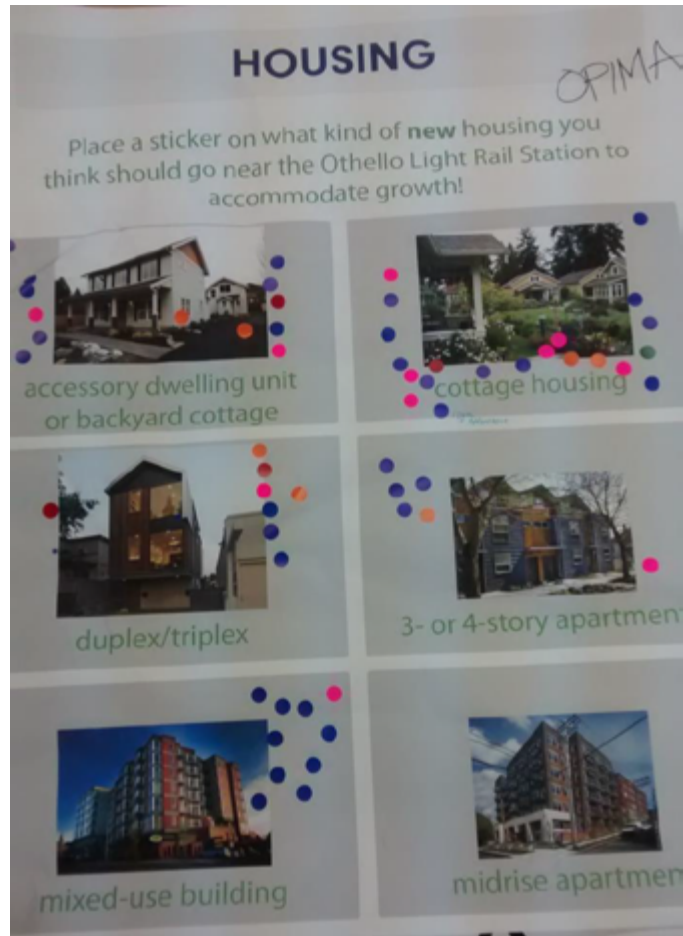
Transportation Incentives

The next panel gave participants eight responses to the question “What would help you take transit more?” Both with six of the 26 responses, “Lower cost” and “Closer bus/train stop” received the highest number of votes (23% each). “More routes” and “More buses/trains per route” followed with four votes each (15% each). “Faster travel time” and “Free Wi-Fi” both received two votes (8%) and “Cleaner buses/trains” and “Safety” both received one (4%).



Housing Preferences near Othello Light Rail Station

One panel presented respondents with six possible housing choices near the new Othello Light Rail Station. The panel included images to assist participants in visualizing the housing choices. Participants placed a sticker near the housing type they would prefer near the light rail station. “Cottage cluster housing” received the most votes, with 21 of 62 total responses (34%). This was followed by “Accessory dwelling unit or backyard cottage,” with 21% of responses. “Duplex/triplex” and “Mixed-use building” both received 16% of the vote, “3 or 4-story apartment” received 10% of the vote, and “Midrise apartment” was the least popular choice with 3% of the vote. The results show a preference for moderate density.



Housing Needs

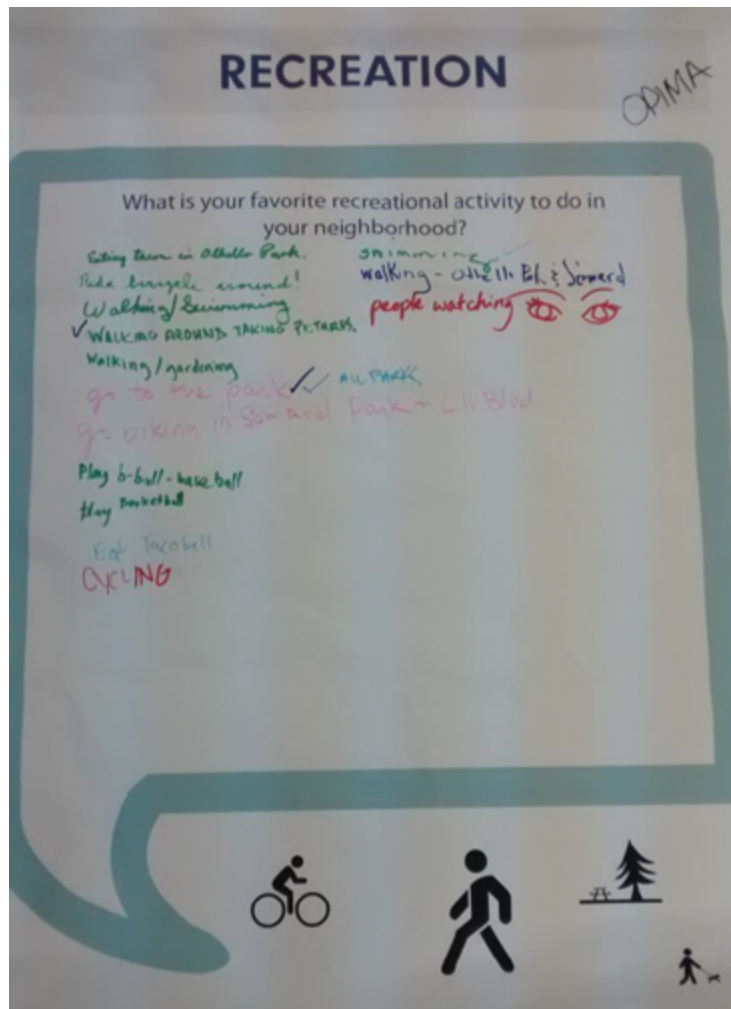
Participants were asked to write in what aspects of housing fit the needs of their families in their community. There were 16 total responses with eight different “needs.” “Housing options (townhomes, transit-oriented, and sizes)” were marked most often 31%, followed by “Affordability” (19%). “Diversity of people” and “Better maintained yards/less trash” both received two responses (13%).

Neighborhood Recreational Activities

In the last panel, respondents had the opportunity to write in to identify their favorite recreational activities in their neighborhood. With 27% of the “votes,” “Playing in the Park” was the most common response, followed closely by “Walking” (23%). “Active Parks-Playfields/sports,” “Biking,” and “Swimming” received 3 votes each (14%).

Summary

Participants in the OPIMA SpeakOut (mostly Seattle residents, especially from South Seattle neighborhoods) rely on driving (39%) and public transit (34%) to get around. Improvements to public transit (closer stops and lower costs), safer sidewalks and less congestion are all transportation priorities for OPIMA attendees. As with many communities, safety, schools and healthy food were all considered important for participants’ quality of life. Participants showed the desire for more housing options, lower density development, and more affordable rent. Near the new Othello light rail station, participants desired moderate density (cottage-style, accessory dwelling units, etc.). Adults and children alike valued parks and walking for recreation and play.



Attachment 1: SpeakOut Data

Where do you live?

59 Total Responses
54 Seattle
2 Renton
2 Kent
1 Tukwila

How do you travel most often?

Biking	4
Walking	5
Riding the bus	6
Carpooling	1
Driving	14
Taxi/rideshare	
Light rail	6
Total	36

Which transportation issues are most important to you?

Less traffic	4
Safer	1
More sidewalks	3
More bike paths	3

Better bike safety	
More public transit	12
Safer pedestrian crossings	4
Total	27

What would help you take transit more?

Lower cost	6
More routes	4
More buses/trains per route	4
Faster travel time	2
Closer bus/train stop	6
Cleaner buses/trains	1
Safety	1
Free Wi-Fi	2
Total	26

Kids! What do you love best about your neighborhood?

Parks	6
Pools	3
Activity/ Laughter/People hanging out	2
Mariners! Mariners! Mariners! And friends!	1
Trails	1
Total	13

What provides you with a great quality of life?

Great school systems	14
Taco Bell	2
Access to good food	14
Safe community	24
Love	5
Good walking/biking trails	9
Well-maintained public assets	6
Close to public transit	2
Variety of housing options	2
Good views	3
Recreational opportunities	3
Live close to work	4
Shopping within walking distance	4
Broadband	2
Variety of senior programs	4
Transit options to get to work	11
Good cell coverage	2
Clean water and environment	11
Job and community training opportunities for young adults	8
Attractive streets	8
Affordability	1
Total	139

What kind of new housing do you think should go near the Othello Light Rail Station to accommodate growth?

Accessory dwelling unit or backyard cottage*	13
Cottage cluster housing	21
Duplex/triplex	10
3- or 4-story apartment	6
Mixed-use building	10
Midrise apartment	2
Total	62

Describe the type of housing in your community that fits the needs of your family.

Housing options (townhomes, Transit-Oriented, and sizes)	5
Diversity of people	2
Natural area Access	1
Affordability	3
Street Level amenities, shops, and character	1
Better maintained yards/ less trash	2
Space for community and friends/ space to entertain or host	1
Home maintenance assistance/ home upkeep	1
Total	16

What is your favorite recreational activity to do in your neighborhood?

Playing in the Park	6
Active Parks-Playfields/sports	3
People watching	1
Walking	5
Gardening	1
Biking	3
Swimming	3
Total	22

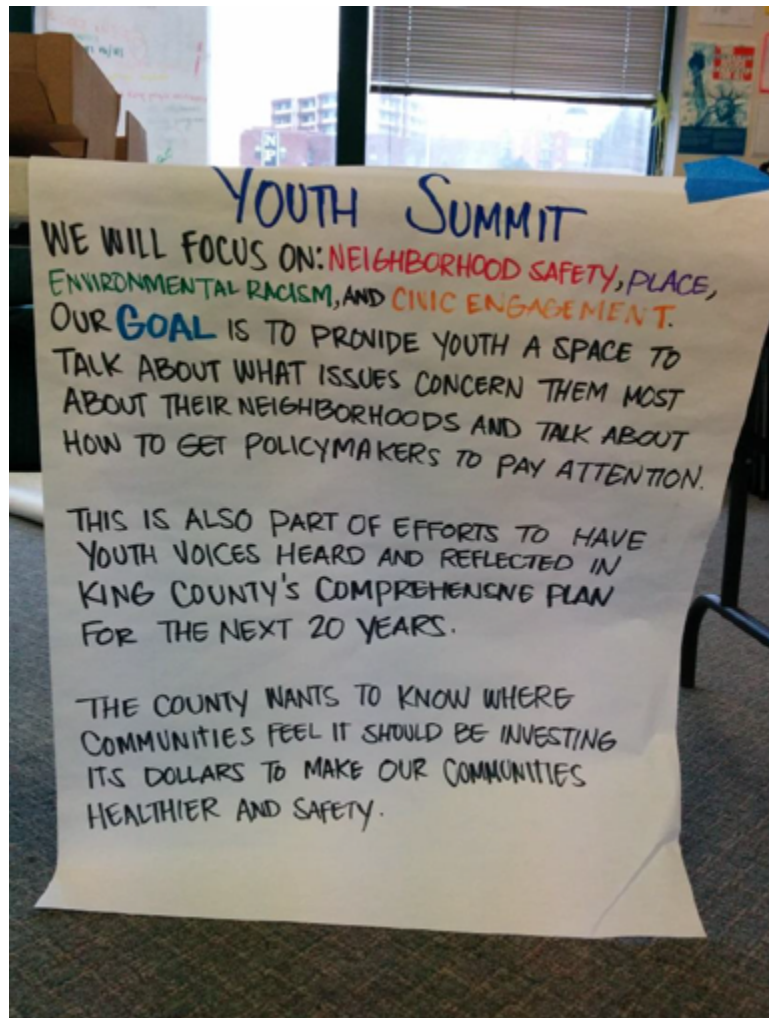
All About That Change Youth Forum Workshop “We’re all about that change”

Event: October 25, 2014

Introduction

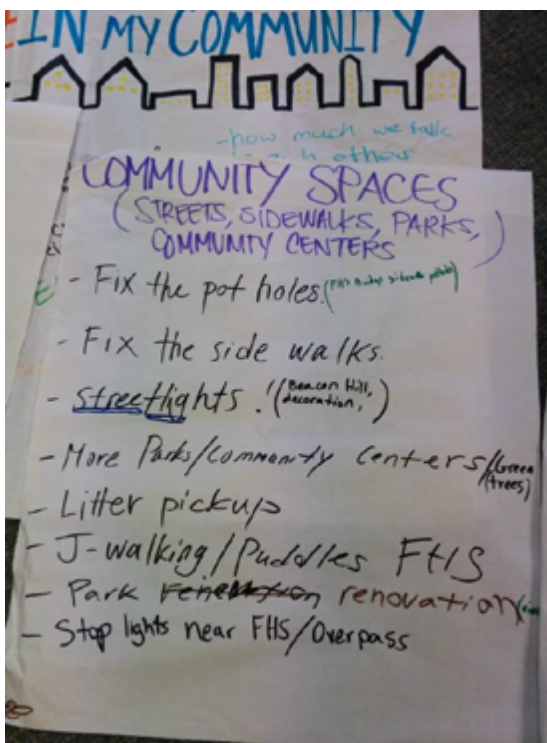
InterIm CDA, through their Wilderness Inner-City Leadership Development (WILD) program, organized and implemented an *All About That Change* Youth Forum Workshop to engage Seattle youth on a topics related to comprehensive planning and other issues. Futurewise, OneAmerica and El Centro de la Raza provided supporting roles. Other youth-oriented partner organizations helped plan the event and bring youth to the event, which was held on Saturday, October 25, 2014, at the Rainier Community Center in Seattle (See Attachment 1 for partner recruitment memo). These organizations included: SYPP, Extraordinary Futures/Massive Experience, Seattle Housing Authority), FEEST, API CHAYA, City of Seattle, tSB, YUIR, and Got Green?

The event was designed to be youth-driven and led. Youth were consulted on the agenda in advance and a number of brainstorming sessions were held to determine aspects such as the poster (see Appendix 2 for youth-designed poster concept), the best incentives to offer to participants, food, and the topics for discussion.



Youth were invited from Seattle and South King County. Most invitations came by word of mouth. In addition, posters were posted at local high schools and community centers (see Appendix 3 for poster).

Discussion centered on neighborhood safety, place-based justice, transportation/public transit issues, and community health and identity (See appendix 4 for agenda). The overall goal was to provide youth a space to talk about what issues concern them most about their neighborhoods and discuss how to get policymakers to pay attention. This summit was part of a project to have youth voices heard and reflected in King County cities' Comprehensive Plans for the next 20 years. Local jurisdictions want to know where communities, including youth, feel they should be investing dollars to make communities healthier and safer.



The day concluded with a listening session with Sen. Bob Hasegawa who spoke to the youth about how to be engaged in civic activities and who listened as youth presented the results of their breakout sessions from the day. Lunch and snacks were provided as well as movie tickets (as an incentive/thank you).

Goals and Outcomes

Prior to the event, the following goals and outcomes were established:

- Present a successful example of a public forum aimed specifically at youth participation in the political process
- Empower youth from disenfranchised communities with advocacy skills to effectively voice their concerns
- Create a safe space for youth to freely share their personal experiences and opinions about the communities they live in
- Connect youth from various communities, neighborhoods and backgrounds through the involvement of partner youth organizations to allow youth to build community amongst each other
- Introduce and connect youth to government officials
- Introduce youth to various creative outlets through the implementation of poetry, dance and music performances and hands-on visual art activities

Schedule and Attendance

Time	Activity
10:00 - 11:00 AM	Staff and Facilitators Check-In and Set Up
11:00 - 11:30 AM	Registration; Lunch; Welcome/Set Goals for Event
11:30 AM – 12:45 PM	Video: Unnatural Causes; Who do I talk to? Workshop
12:45 – 2:30 PM	Identify key issues; Discussion on issue and solutions; Listening Session/ Report Backs
2:30 – 3:30 PM	Taking Action: Senator Bob Hasegawa; Closing Reflections; Clean Up

The Youth Summit drew 52+ attendees (some youth did not sign in) in addition to the adult facilitators and State Senator Bob Hasegawa.

The breakout by age of attendees was:

Age	Total #
14	4
15	11
16	7
17	9
18	3
20	3
22	1
23	1
24	2
26	1
27	2
28	1
29	2
31	3
Unknown	2
TOTAL	52

Organizations and schools represented at the event included:

- AAA
- Anakbayan
- Bishop Blanchet HS
- Franklin High School
- Garfield High School
- Got Green
- HS3
- Highline School District
- FEEST
- Kent
- Massive Experience
- Rainier Vista
- Rainier Beach
- REWA
- Seattle Housing Authority
- Seattle University
- Seattle Young People's Project
- Seattle Youth Commission
- Mount Lake Terrace HS
- The Service Board
- University of Washington
- InterIm CDA-WILD
- YMCA



Results

Youth at the summit participated in a number of breakout sessions to consider topics. The responses are organized below by topic and by sub-topics.

The Thing I Want to Change In My Community Is...

- The level of funness
- Homelessness
- Better bus schedules (more frequent)
- More resources and equal access
- More safety stuff
- Cleaner streets
- Racism
- More healthy food options
- Less shootings and gun shots

- More effective police officers
- Safer traffic crossing
- Less shootings!
- The unsafe park areas
- Community-oriented communities rather than self/own group-oriented dysfunctional communities
- More security
- More access to healthy foods and community gardens
- Cleaner neighborhood
- Safety when I walk home late at night
- Better hoops
- Set my people free!
- Inequality
- More low income and work force housing in the City of Seattle
- Cleaner neighborhood
- Eliminate FEAR!
- Less gang violence
- How much we talk to each other
- Being aware of hatred we internalize
- School policies
- More Streetlights
- Safety for children and pedestrians



I Want _____ In my neighborhood

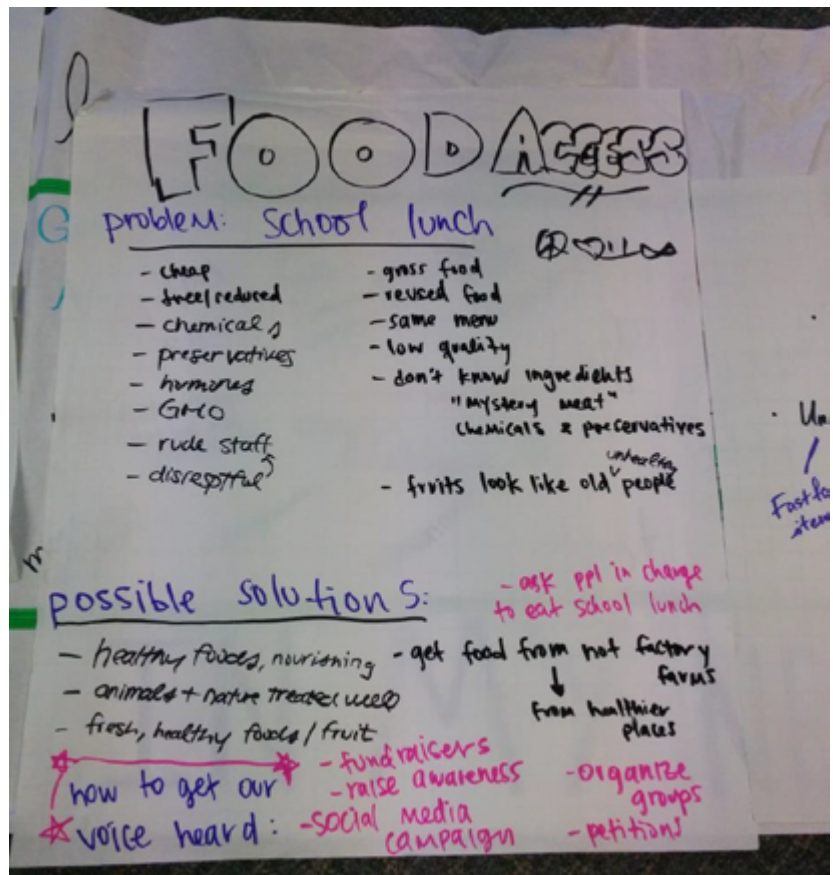
- Love
- More community meetings
- More community events: fun events!
- A safe space to be who you really are
- More bus routes
- More restaurants (on Beacon Hill)
- Less “accidents” (rodding, gun violence...)
- Less fights
- Cleaner streets

- No more Racism!
- More diversity
- Safe neighborhood. No Gun
- More lights
- Goodness to ALL!
- To feel safe
- More security officers that we feel safe around
- More community centers
- Recognition
- More healthy, fun, community engagement
- Safer parks, and neighborhoods
- A reliable way of transportation
- Open dialogue
- Transportation
- Trust
- Life
- More parties
- Security
- A bigger field
- Equality
- Full basketball court
- Less shootings
- Clean/smooth sidewalks
- More security at schools
- Safer spaces (park, recreations, etc...)
- More community spaces

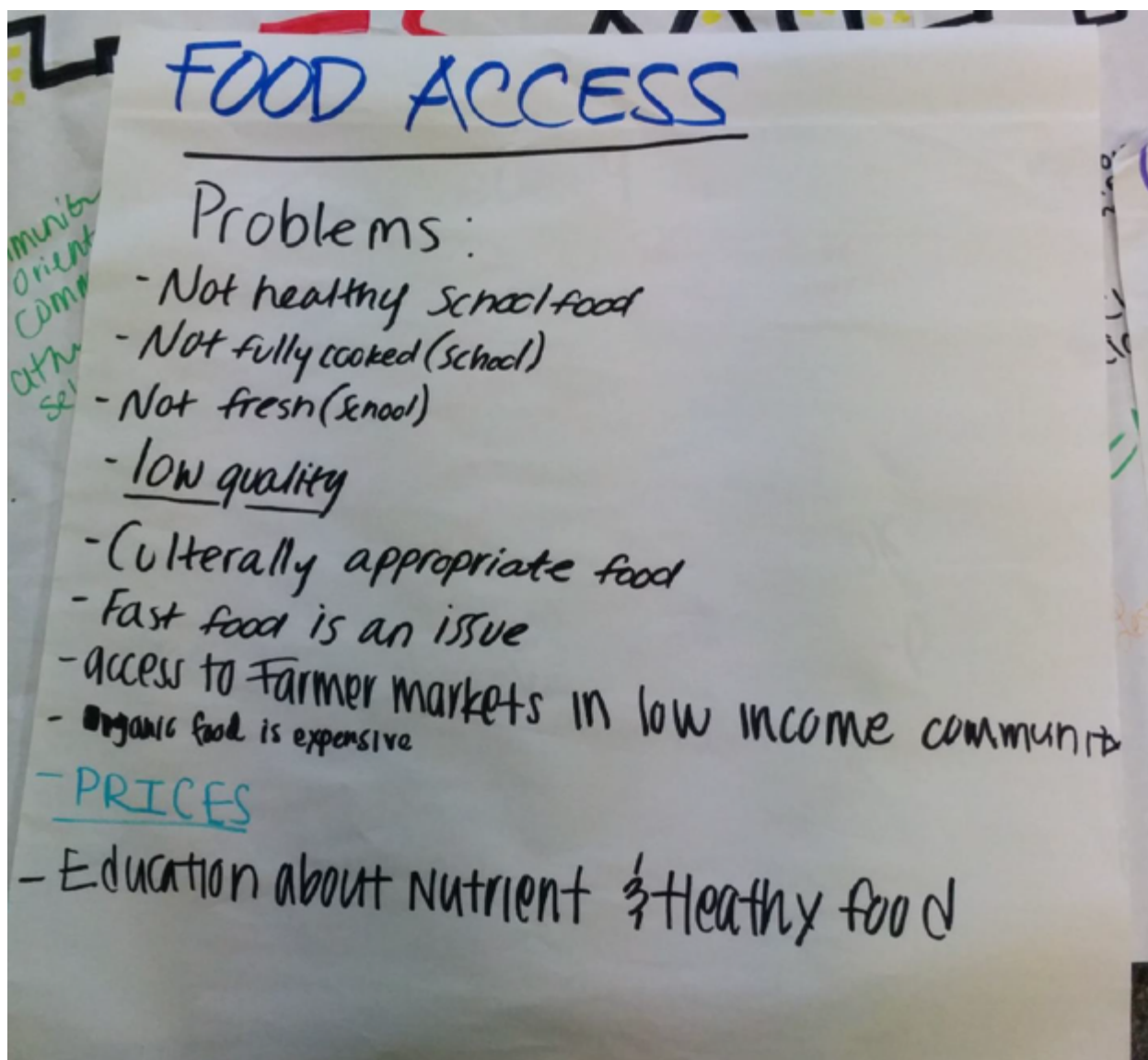
Food Access

Problem: School Lunch

- Cheap
- Free/reduced
- Chemical
- Preservatives
- Hormones



- GMO
- Rude Staff
- Disrespectful
- Gross food
- Reused food
- Same menu
- Low quality
- Don't know ingredients "mystery meat", chemicals, and preservatives
- Bad fruit



Possible Solutions:

- Healthy foods, nourishing
- Animals & nature treated well
- Fresh, healthy foods/fruit
- -Get food not from factory farms → From healthier places

How to get our voice heard:

- Ask people in charge to eat school lunch
- Fundraisers
- Raise Awareness
- Social Media Campaign
- Organize groups
- Petitions

Problems: Not healthy school food

- Not fully cooked (school)
- Not fresh (school)
- Low quality
- Culturally appropriate food
- Fast food is an issue
- Access to Farmer Markets in low income community
- Organic food is expensive

Problem: Prices

- Different prices in different areas
- Unhealthy food (and water) at School
- Fast food items
- School lunches
- Vending machines with junk food in schools at lower income area (e.g. Franklin, Seattle, Washington Middle School, Tillicum in Bellevue → ordered chicken nuggets after running out of stock)
- Access to Information
- Education
 - Health and nutrition
 - Relevant, understandable
- Too much fast food restaurants (e.g. McDonald's)

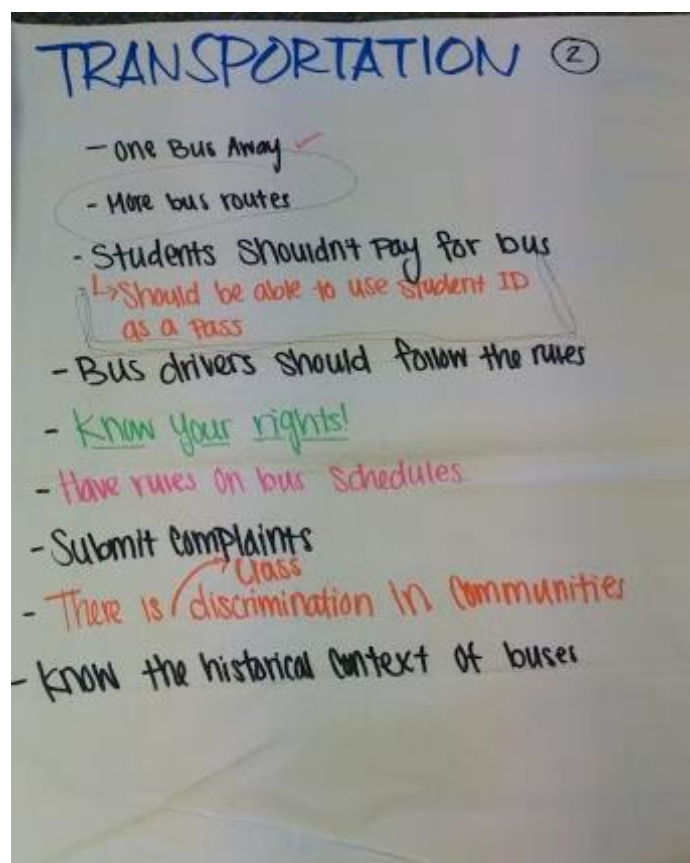
- South end
- Profit for corporations
- Fatten-up lower income people/unhealthy
- No/lack of healthy food
- Beacon Hill
- Not affordable; accessible
- Empty food banks: same items as fast food places
- Lack of fresh, organic produce access
→ i.e. Bellevue, North end has more

→ Especially in poor neighborhoods (South end, Lake City, White Center → Food banks
→ Same as fast food)

- Culturally Appropriate Foods

Transportation

- One bus away
- More bus routes
- Students shouldn't pay for bus
- → should be able to use student ID as pass
- Bus drivers should follow the rules
- Know your rights!
- Have rules on bus schedules
- Have rules on bus schedules
- Submit complaints
- There is class discrimination in communities
- Know the historical context of buses
- Community Spaces (Streets, sidewalks, parks, community centers)
- Fix the pot holes (FHS Bridge sidewalk pothole)
- Fix the sidewalks
- Streetlights! (Beacon Hill, Decoration)
- More parks/community centers/Green (trees)
- Litter pickup
- J-walking/puddles FHS



- Park renovation (vista)
- Stop lights near FHS/overpass



Safety

- “Druggies”
- Police
- Downtown
- Gangs
- Gun control
- Neighborhood watch
- Family abuse/treatment reflects our personality
- Street lights at school, Beacon, Rainier, MLK & Cherry, 23rd & Union (MLK → public violence; → more street lights)
- Security Cameras
- Bullies at schools
- Leaving weapons at home in the open...
- Public Transportation
- More economic opportunities
- Community Emergency Hub

- Access to weapons > health care
- Drink/text responsibility
- Help homeless by public bus stations

Evaluation

At the end of the Youth Summit, youth were asked to fill out an evaluation form.

The evaluation form questions were:

Age: Zip code:

Check the box that best describes each statement:

1. I had the opportunity to make my voice heard today.

Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

2. It is important for people my age to let their voices be heard.

Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

3. I am more aware of issues affecting my community.

Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

4. After today, I have a better understanding of how to make change in my community.

Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

5. I feel people my age can make positive change in our community.

Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

6. I feel more excited and motivated to make change.

Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

7. I want to get more involved with: (Check all that apply)

Appendix 1. Partner recruitment memo

Place Matters Youth Summit (we are still looking for a name! suggestions welcome!)

The Wilderness Inner-City Leadership Development Program (WILD) is looking to partner with other youth organizations from Seattle, Tukwila, Kent, and SeaTac to put on a youth summit on creating neighborhood safety, healthy communities, and undoing place-based injustice on Saturday October 25th.

WHERE: Rainier Community Center

THEME: We will focus on neighborhood safety, place, environmental racism and civic engagement. Our goal is to provide youth a space to talk about what issues concern them most about their neighborhoods and talk about how to get policymakers to pay attention. This is also part of efforts to have youth voices heard and reflected in King County's Comprehensive Plan for the next 20 years. The County wants to know where communities feel it should be investing its dollars to make our communities healthier and safer.

TARGET AUDIENCE:

14-22 year old youth primarily from South Seattle, Renton, Kent, or SeaTac/Tukwila communities who are interested in community engagement. We are aiming for an attendance of 60-80 youth participants, and engage as many youth programs & organizers as we can.

HOW YOU CAN BE INVOLVED:

We are looking for partners that could help us with planning, develop and lead workshop/breakout sessions, do a performance, lead an opening icebreaker or closing reflection activity, help recruit youth to attend, and more! Let us know how you would want to be involved!

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE:

The schedule for the day will include an opening rally or performance, 3 rotating breakout sessions, and a closing session. The breakout sessions will focus on different tiers of civic engagement; personal safety, neighborhood and community concerns, and large-scale advocacy and policy making (Organizing/Activism/Civic Engagement 101). Youth will also have the chance to participate in "break" activities including musical performances, spoken word, dance sessions, and graffiti art. Throughout the day we plan to include interactive elements for the youth participants. Sessions will utilize text polling, interactive photos panels of pictures taken by youth, maps, and other creative ways for youth to share their thoughts and ideas. We are also hoping to invite several government and policy making officials (politicians, reps from Metro/SDOT, etc.) to participate in a listening session where youth will be able to practice their advocacy skills and voice the concerns they have discussed throughout the day. We hope to provide incentives for participants including a raffle and favor which are relevant to youth and safety.

Registration site: <http://bit.ly/1xqCFHk>

Appendix 2. Youth-designed poster concept

- Picture of a summit
- Pics of ~~my~~ youth movements in Seattle
- serious problem racism,
- Pic - Before/After of a neighborhood getting better



**WE'RE ALL ABOUT THAT CHANGE
(ABOUT THAT CHANGE)...
NO TROUBLE**

**COME TO A FREE YOUTH LUNCH
AND WORKSHOP! OCT 25, 2014**
FREE AMC MOVIE TICKETS FOR EVERY PARTICIPANT!
GREAT RAFFLE PRIZES!

Attend the Youth Community Lunch and Workshop to make change towards safer and healthier communities.

Saturday October 25, 2014, 11AM-3PM
Rainier Community Center
4600 38th Ave S, Seattle, WA 98118

FREE EVENT! FREE FOOD!
RAFFLE PRIZES! SERVICE HOURS!

Questions? Contact
wild@interimicda.org or visit
www.wildyouthprogram.org

REGISTER NOW AT:
<http://bit.ly/1xqCFHk>

In collaboration with WILD, Massive Experience, Seattle Young People's Project, and Futurewise.



Appendix 4. Agenda

Time	Activity
10:00-10:30	Staff and Facilitators check-in
10:30-11:00	Set Up – Round Tables and Chairs x8 Youth Street Team arrives
11:00-11:30	Registration
	Graffiti Wall & “I want _____ in my neighborhood”
	Maps
	Lunch – Serve, make sure there’s enough, warn any muslim youth about dishes with pork
11:15-11:30	Welcome / Set Goals for the event
	Icebreaker: Mingle Mingle: (struck by lightning, walk like a dinosaur, swim like an octopus) Introduce yourself: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is your favorite food? • If you could meet someone famous, who would it be and why? • What is one of your hobbies? • What do you like best about your neighborhood? • What grocery store do you shop at and what is your favorite restaurant? • Do you ride the bus? What bus do you ride? What’s your favorite bus story? If no, favorite travel story? • What do you wish you had in your neighborhood?
11:30-11:40	Unnatural Causes: Place Matters
11:40-12:45	SYPP Workshop 10 (min) sypp intro/who we are 15 (min) stand up, sit down, raise your hand activity about student organizing 30 (min) how to organize a campaign scenario 10 (min) debrief discussion
12:45-1:45	Identify Key Issues – dot voting on issue poster paper
	Top 3-5 issues written on poster paper Post-it notes – Glows & Grows <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glow - One thing you really like about your neighborhood or community in each (or at least 2) topic area • Grow – One thing you would like to see change in your neighborhood or community in each topic area

	<p>Youth join discussion tables (1 group per issue) Youth choose an issue that speaks to them the most – join that discussion group *Identify a note taker <u>Identifying Issues</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth share what they put on their post-it note for that issue with small groups or pairs (or whole group depending on size) Do others have similar stories or concerns? What is your experience with this issue? Do you feel like other people are concerned about this issue? What are the *SPECIFIC* issues (i.e. instead of “the bus sucks,” “the #7 bus sucks because I always see trash all over and the bus driver doesn’t stop people harassing each other”) Identify the WHAT and the WHY Why is this issue a concern for people? What might be the underlying causes? How is this issue connected to the issues other groups are talking about? <p><u>Solutions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What have you seen done differently elsewhere? What needs to change in order to improve this issue? What are some ideas or solutions that you might have to address *SPECIFIC* issues How would you want to be involved in solutions? What do you want politicians/policymakers/adult leaders to hear about this issue? What would you ask them to do? What should politicians/policymakers/adult leaders do to better hear/learn from young people? <p>Post Solutions note paper next to issue poster paper when done with discussion</p>
2:00-2:30	Listening Session / Report Backs
2:30-3:00	Taking Action – Youth Action Plan Meeting, Resource Table (youth orgs), FinditFixit App, PSO Closing Reflections
	Evaluations - Pass out movie tickets when evaluations are turned in
3:00-3:30	Clean up

Appendix 5. Evaluation results

Age	Zip Code	I had the opportunity to make my voice heard today.	It is important for people my age to let their voices be heard.	I am more aware of issues affecting my community	After today, I have a better understanding of how to make change in my community.	I feel people my age can make positive change in our community	I feel more excited and motivated to make change in my community.	I want to get more involved with:
14	98108	4	4	4	5	4	4	Youth Programs
17	98106	5	5	5	5	5	5	Learning more about issues (put issue in other box)
17	98108	5	5	4	5	5	5	Youth Programs, other social justice campaigns
18	98118	5	5	5	5	5	5	Youth Programs, Contacting my legislators and/or public officials, Learning more about issues (put issue in other box), other social justice campaigns
15	98108	5	5	5	4	5	4	Youth Programs, Learning more about issues (put issue in other box), want to learn more about racism and how to deal with it
15	98108	4	5	5	5	5	5	Youth Programs, Learning more about issues (put issue in other box), Want to learn more about transportation issues
17	98118	4	5	5	4	4	4	Youth Programs, Learning more about issues (put issue in other box), want to learn more about racism in school in the form of ELL student placements
16	98118	4	5	5	5	4	4	Youth Programs, Contacting my legislators and/or public officials
17	98108	3	4	5	5	2	4	Youth Programs, WILD
15	98146	5	5	5	5	4	4	Contacting my legislators and/or public officials
17	98106	5	5	5	5	5	5	Youth Programs, Contacting my legislators and/or public officials, Learning more about issues (put issue in other box), other social justice campaigns
15	98106	5	5	3	5	5	5	Youth Programs, Learning more about issues (put issue in other box)
14	98108	3	4	4	4	4	3	Youth Programs
16	98108	4	5	4	5	5	3	Youth Programs
15	98032	4	5	5	5	4	4	Contacting my legislators and/or public officials, other social justice campaigns
17	98146	5	5	5	5	5	5	Youth Programs
		4	5	4	4	5	5	other social justice campaigns
16	98106	4	5	5	5	5	4	Youth Programs, Contacting my legislators and/or public officials, Learning more about issues (put issue in other box), other social justice campaigns
17	98108	4	5	5	5	5	5	Youth Programs

15	98108	5	5	4	4	5	5	Youth Programs, Learning more about issues (put issue in other box), other social justice campaigns
15	98168	4	5	4	5	5	4	Youth Programs, Contacting my legislators and/or public officials
26	98144	5	5	5	5	5	5	Contacting my legislators and/or public officials
31	98118	5	4	5	5	5	5	Youth Programs, other social justice campaigns
22	98178	4	4	4	4	4	4	Youth Programs, Contacting my legislators and/or public officials, Learning more about issues (put issue in other box), other social justice campaigns, want to learn more about PIC
14	98108	5	4	4	3	5	5	Youth Programs, Contacting my legislators and/or public officials, Learning more about issues (put issue in other box), other social justice campaigns
14	98108	3	4	4	5	3	4	Youth Programs
15	98006	4	5	4	4	4	4	Youth Programs, Contacting my legislators and/or public officials, Learning more about issues (put issue in other box), other social justice campaigns, Want to learn more about transportation issues
29	98144	5	5	4	3	5	4	Learning more about issues (put issue in other box)
16	98055	4	5	4	4	4	4	Youth Programs, Contacting my legislators and/or public officials, Learning more about issues (put issue in other box), other social justice campaigns, Want to learn more about transportation issues
15	98031	5	5	4	4	5	3	other social justice campaigns
15	98118	4	4	4	3	3	4	Youth Programs
16	98108	4	5	5	4		4	Youth Programs, Learning more about issues (put issue in other box), other social justice campaigns, want to learn more about school policy issues
15	98108	5	5	4	5	5	5	Youth Programs
18	98043	5	5	5	5	5	5	Youth Programs, other social justice campaigns
20	98122	5	5	5	4	5	5	Contacting my legislators and/or public officials, Learning more about issues (put issue in other box), other social justice campaigns, want to learn more about education equity
17	98118	4	4	4	4	4	4	Youth Programs
17	98118	4	5	3	4	5	3	Youth Programs, Learning more about issues (put issue in other box)
17	98122/ 98107	5	5	5	5	4	5	Youth Programs, Contacting my legislators and/or public officials, Learning more about issues (put issue in other box), other social justice campaigns
16	98118	5	5	5	3	5	5	Learning more about issues (put issue in other box)
	98108	4	5	4	4	4	4	

14	98106							Youth Programs
	98104	5	5	5	5	5	5	Youth Programs, Contacting my legislators and/or public officials, Learning more about issues (put issue in other box), other social justice campaigns
	AVERAGE SCORES	4.41	4.78	4.46	4.46	4.53	4.37	Topic mentioned most in other category:
								Transportation Issues (x3)