

Racial Equity Toolkit

to Assess Policies, Initiatives, Programs, and Budget Issues

The vision of the Seattle Race and Social Justice Initiative is to eliminate racial inequity in the community. To do this requires ending [individual racism](#), [institutional racism](#) and [structural racism](#). The Racial Equity Toolkit lays out a process and a set of questions to guide the development, implementation and evaluation of policies, initiatives, programs, and budget issues to address the impacts on racial equity.

When Do I Use This Toolkit?

Early. Apply the toolkit early for alignment with departmental racial equity goals and desired outcomes.

How Do I Use This Toolkit?

With Inclusion. The analysis should be completed by people with different racial perspectives.

Step by step. The Racial Equity Analysis is made up of six steps from beginning to completion:



Racial Equity Toolkit Assessment Worksheet

Title of policy, initiative, program, budget issue:

Description:

Department:

Contact:

Policy Initiative Program Budget Issue

Step 1. Set outcomes.

1a. What does your department define as the most important racially equitable **community outcomes** related to the issue? (Response should be completed by department leadership in consultation with RSJI Executive Sponsor, Change Team Leads, and Change Team.)

1b. Which racial equity **opportunity area(s)** will the issue primarily impact?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal Justice |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community Development | <input type="checkbox"/> Jobs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health | <input type="checkbox"/> Housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environment | |

1c. Are there impacts on:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contracting Equity | <input type="checkbox"/> Immigrant and Refugee Access to Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Workforce Equity | <input type="checkbox"/> Inclusive Outreach and Public Engagement |

Please describe:

Step 2. Involve stakeholders. Analyze data.

2a. Are there impacts on geographic areas? Yes No

Check all neighborhoods that apply (see map on p.5):

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> All Seattle neighborhoods | <input type="checkbox"/> Lake Union | <input type="checkbox"/> East District |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ballard | <input type="checkbox"/> Southwest | <input type="checkbox"/> King County (outside Seattle) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> North | <input type="checkbox"/> Southeast | <input type="checkbox"/> Outside King County |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NE | <input type="checkbox"/> Delridge | Please describe: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Central | <input type="checkbox"/> Greater Duwamish | |

2b. What are the racial demographics of those living in the area or impacted by the issue?

(See Stakeholder and Data Resources pages 5 and 6)

2c. How have you involved community members and stakeholders?

(See page 5 for questions to ask community/staff to ensure their concerns and expertise are part of analysis.)

2d. What does data and your conversations with stakeholders tell you about existing racial inequities that influence people’s lives and should be taken into consideration?

2e. What are the root causes or factors creating these racial inequities?

Examples: Bias in process; Lack of access or barriers; Lack of racially inclusive engagement

Step 3. Determine benefit or burden.

Given what you have learned from data and from stakeholder involvement...

3. How will the policy, initiative, program, or budget issue increase or decrease racial equity? What are potential unintended consequences? What benefits may result? Are the impacts aligned with your department’s community outcomes that were defined in Step 1?

Step 4. Advance opportunity or minimize harm.

4. How will you address the impacts (including unintended consequences) on racial equity?

- What strategies address immediate impacts?
- What strategies address root causes of inequity listed in Question 6?
- How will you partner with stakeholders for long-term positive change?
- If impacts are not aligned with desired community outcomes, how will you re-align your work?

Program Strategies

Policy Strategies

Partnership Strategies

Step 5. Evaluate. Raise racial awareness. Be accountable.

5a. How will you evaluate and be accountable? How will you evaluate and report impacts on racial equity? What is your goal and timeline for eliminating racial inequity? How will you retain stakeholder participation and ensure internal and public accountability? How will you raise awareness about this issue?

5b. What is unresolved? What resources/partnerships do you still need to make changes?

Step 6. Report back.

Share analysis and report responses from Question 5a and Question 5b with Department Leadership, Change Team Leads, and Change Team members involved in Step 1.

Creating Effective Community Outcomes

Outcome = the result that you seek to achieve through your actions.

Racially equitable community outcomes = the specific result you are seeking to achieve that advances racial equity in the community.

When creating outcomes think about:

- What are the greatest opportunities for creating change in the next year?
- What strengths does the department have that it can build on?
- What challenges, if met, will help move the department closer to racial equity goals?

Keep in mind that the City is committed to creating racial equity in seven key opportunity areas: **Education, Community Development, Health, Criminal Justice, Jobs, Housing, and the Environment.**

Examples of community outcomes that increase racial equity:

OUTCOME	OPPORTUNITY AREA
Increase transit and pedestrian mobility options in communities of color.	Community Development
Decrease racial disparity in the unemployment rat.	Jobs
Ensure greater access to technology by communities of color.	Community Development, Education, Jobs
Improve access to community center programs for immigrants, refugees, and people of color.	Health, Community Development
Communities of color are represented in the City's outreach activities.	Education, Health, Jobs, Environment, Housing, Criminal Justice
The racial diversity of the Seattle community is reflected in the City's workforce.	Jobs
Access to City contracts for Minority Business Enterprises is increased.	Jobs
Decrease racial disparity in high school graduation rates.	Education

Identifying Stakeholders + Listening to Communities of Color

Identify Stakeholders

Find out who are the **stakeholders** most affected by, concerned with, or have experience relating to the policy, program or initiative? Identify racial demographics of neighborhood or those impacted by issue.

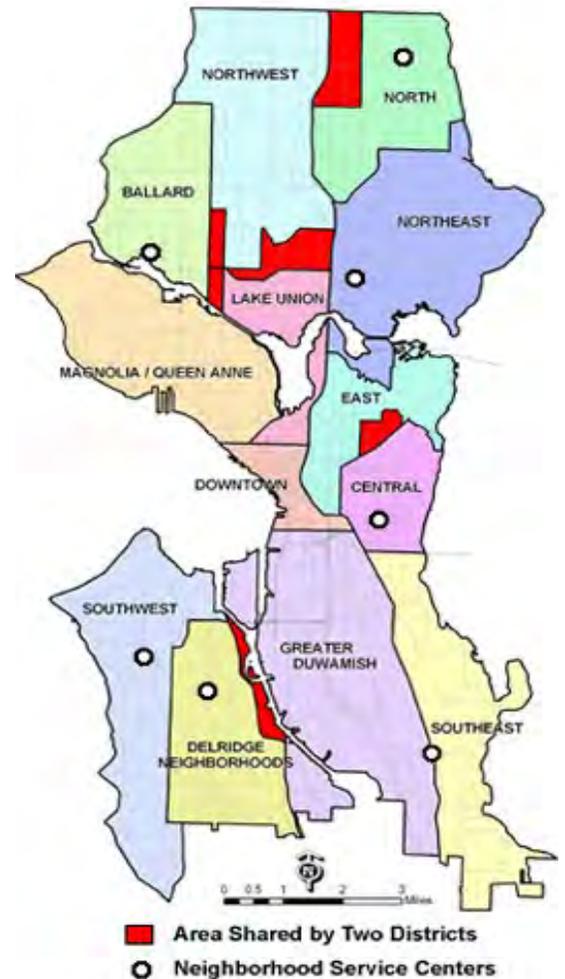
Once you have identified your stakeholders

Involve them in the issue.

Describe how historically underrepresented community stakeholders can take a leadership role in this policy, program, initiative or budget issue.

Listen to the community. Ask:

1. What do we need to know about this issue? How will the policy, program, initiative or budget issue burden or benefit the community? (*concerns, facts, potential impacts*)
2. What factors produce or perpetuate racial inequity related to this issue?
3. What are ways to minimize any negative impacts (harm to communities of color, increased racial disparities, etc) that may result? What opportunities exist for increasing racial equity?



Tip: Gather Community Input Through...

- Community meetings
- Focus groups
- Consulting with City commissions and advisory boards
- Consulting with Change Team

Examples of what this step looks like in practice:

- A reduction of hours at a community center includes conversations with those who use the community center as well as staff who work there.
- Before implementing a new penalty fee, people from the demographic most represented in those fined are surveyed to learn the best ways to minimize negative impacts.

Glossary

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Accountable: Responsive to the needs and concerns of those most impacted by the issues you are working on, particularly to communities of color and those historically underrepresented in the civic process.

Community outcomes: The specific result you are seeking to achieve that advances racial equity.

Contracting equity: Efforts to achieve equitable racial outcomes in the way the City spends resources, including goods and services, consultants and contracting.

Immigrant and refugee access to services: Government services and resources are easily available and understandable to all Seattle residents, including non-native English speakers. Full and active participation of immigrant and refugee communities exists in Seattle's civic, economic and cultural life.

Inclusive outreach and public engagement: Processes inclusive of people of diverse races, cultures, gender identities, sexual orientations and socio-economic status. Access to information, resources and civic processes so community members can effectively engage in the design and delivery of public services.

Individual racism: Pre-judgment, bias, stereotypes about an individual or group based on race. The impacts of racism on individuals including white people internalizing privilege and people of color internalizing oppression.

Institutional racism: Organizational programs, policies or procedures that work to the benefit of white people and to the detriment of people of color, usually unintentionally or inadvertently.

Opportunity areas: One of seven issue areas the City of Seattle is working on in partnership with the community to eliminate racial disparities and create racial equity. They include: Education, Health, Community Development, Criminal Justice, Jobs, Housing and the Environment.

Racial equity: When social, economic and political opportunities are not predicted based upon a person's race.

Racial inequity: When a person's race can predict their social, economic, and political opportunities and outcomes.

Stakeholders: Those impacted by proposed policy, program or budget issue who have potential concerns or issue expertise. Examples might include: specific racial/ethnic groups, other institutions like Seattle Housing Authority, schools, community-based organizations, Change Teams, City employees, unions, etc.

Structural racism: The interplay of policies, practices and programs of multiple institutions which leads to adverse outcomes and conditions for communities of color compared to white communities that occurs within the context of racialized historical and cultural conditions.

Workforce equity: Ensure the City's workforce diversity reflects the diversity of Seattle and can predict their social, economic and political opportunities and outcomes.

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