Outreach to U District Street Youth

CEP 406 | Final Report

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Section 1: Executive Summary

The U District in Seattle, home to the University of Washington, has for long been a diverse neighborhood with students from across the world, long-time residents, and a significant homeless population. This neighborhood has always attracted the homeless with its eclectic character, but recently has been even more desirable for the abundance of homeless services in the neighborhood. Furthermore, there are many services that are targeted specifically at young homeless individuals, who we like to call the street youth. The street youth fit in with the U District more so than any other neighborhood in Seattle because of its young, diverse population; and contrary to other parts of the city, its accepted to look different here. There is a rich history between the street youth and the U District, however this paper is concerned with the future.

Due to Sound Transit's investment in two light rail stations within the next 8 years, many concerns around the future of our neighborhood have been raised. Changes are expected to come soon, and the neighborhood wanted to have a hand in the future of the U District. This issue was also seen from the eye of the city, and simultaneously the city and the neighborhood initiated planning projects to rethink the urban form of the U District. Seattle's Department of Planning and Development began their Urban Design Framework; meanwhile, community activists got together and started a group called the U District Livability Partnership. Both of these efforts pooled their resources and created an organizational structure that could benefit everyone's goals. For the following year, five working groups, a Steering Committee, and a Leadership Group would meet to think about everything that will happen to the U District and how they can catalyze a new and improved neighborhood.

Although the U District Livability Partnership has done a great job of engaging all stakeholders in the process, one demographic they had not reached out to was the street youth. This project aimed to understand the perspectives and experiences of the street youth, and figure out how it could speak to the plans of the U District Livability Partnership, which will ultimately be defined in the U District Commercial Revitalization Plan in early 2013. What we learned is that the street youth experience focus on very different aspect of the neighborhood on a daily basis compared to the community activists who are doing the long-range planning, as well as the students who are mainly considered when one think of the U District. The street youth think of the neighborhood on a street scale, and are much more concerned with the things that help them get by on a day-to-day basis. The students think of the locations and services that help them get through their typical day at college, and the community activists were the ones who most mentioned the landmarks that define the U District to the city of Seattle.

Three aspects of the Commercial Revitalization Plan apply directly to the street youth. First, the Clean & Safe group has been working a lot around the Jack in the Box hotspot, which is the main hangout spot for a lot of homeless individuals in the neighborhoods, as well as the spot to buy street drugs. From talking with the street youth, we learned that the Jack in the Box is a resource for them; it is where they learn about the homeless services around the neighborhood and meet other people in their community. Secondly, the Commercial Revitalization Plan aims to

cleanup and activate one of our alleyways in a European style. The alleyway of choice happens to also be the location of many street youth resources, including Roots Young Adult Shelter. Lastly, the Commercial Revitalization Plan would like to create a Youth Jobs Initiative. This effort would provide opportunity for advancement for these kids, and potentially an avenue to get off the streets.

It is evident that before the Commercial Revitalization Plan moves forward with any of these projects, they should run their plans by the street youth to get their ideas and see what they think will and won't work. From meeting and talking with the street youth, we have learned that they are no different than us, and can express their ideas and opinions very well. Before heavy investment is put into any one project, it is best to see what the street youth think about the plans, and include them in the solution.

Section 2: Background

2.1 The Changing U District

Located adjacent to the University of Washington, the character of the U District is defined by its mostly young, diverse population. The U District stretches from Ravenna to Portage Bay and from I-5 to Lake Washington, and is only three miles away from downtown Seattle. The main street, University Way or "the Ave," is a bustling strip of activity with a vast variety of businesses. As one of the major transit hubs in Seattle, the U District will embrace the new light rail system along with expected transformations in the neighborhood. The additional public mass transit will certainly improve mobility, stimulate economic development, provide efficient regional access to the various Seattle neighborhoods, and connect people to services across the Puget Sound.

The University Link Extension project will cover 3.15 miles of light rail extending from the UW Husky Stadium to Capitol Hill. The Sound Transit light rail system will connect the core districts of the Puget Sound. Construction has been conducted since 2009 and will be completed 2016. Two underground stations will be added, one next to Husky Stadium and one between 43rd and Brooklyn. The University project alone is expected to add "70,000 boardings a day to the light rail system (Sound Transit), providing rapid services for commuters and promoting the use of public transportation. While connectivity between various neighborhoods will greatly increase, the University Link Extension will surely bring up more social interaction as well as community development" (Sound Transit).

Bridging the gaps between different places, the light rail services will transform the U District community by attracting more retail, entertainment, and real estate development. With these transitions coming along, individuals and community activists have expressed their vision for the community to be a cohesive, clean, and safe neighborhood characterized by the diversity of entrepreneurship and community services that will both satisfy the needs of students and other demographic groups. The new face of the U District is therefore dependent upon comprehensive planning for and internal community collaboration. More importantly, the current neighborhood planning efforts hope to support existing

businesses and encourage those that will potentially benefit from the light rail system, and lastly create a diversity of local residents, including the street youth, and generate activity in the station area to fulfill the community's vision of an enjoyable and affordable neighborhood. We are excited to see our work be incorporated in the UDCRP process and to see the U District transform over the next few years.

2.2 Our Clients

In effort to get the best understanding of the street youth in the U District, we knew that we were going to have to get to know the people who provide them with services. Kristine Cunningham, Executive Director of the Roots Young Adult Shelter, served as our main client and assisted us throughout the process. Nancy Amidei, who was previously a professor at the University of Washington and is the Co-Chair for the Conversation on Homelessness also provided us with excellent background knowledge on the demographic we were working with, as well as guidance on the types of results we should aim for. Tyler Bauer, Program Director for Street Youth Ministries, was able to help us on our communication styles with these kids. He works with them first hand at his service and has a great understanding of the ways they respond to certain communication styles. Lastly, Susan McLain from the Department of Planning and Development advised our group on how this project could benefit the U District Livability Partnership and helped us understand what role we could play in the neighborhood planning process.

We also met consistently with the Steering Committee and the Clean and Safe group from the U District Livability Partnership. Ultimately, these would be the groups that will be taking our products and applying them to the planning process, so we wanted to make sure that they were engaged and aware from the beginning. Both groups were very responsive and appreciative of our work.

2.3 Acknowledgements

Our team would like to thank the members of our client group: Kristine Cunningham with Roots Young Adult Shelter, Susan McLain with the Department of Planning and Development, Tyler Bauer with Street Youth Ministries, and Brian Thomas with the Seattle Police Department for their incredible enthusiasm and volunteered support throughout the process. They provided valuable directions, project coordination and administration, and more, over the course of our project. We would also like to thank our instructor, Marty Curry and Jill Starrett for their leadership and expertise on the topic of our work. This project would not have been such a success without the support of these key individuals.

Additionally, we are thankful for those who spent time to take our survey. We really appreciate them for sharing their insights with us, especially the young adults at different service providers.

Section 3: Methodology

3.1 Literature Review

The street youth population is made up of a diverse variety of individuals from 16 to 24 years old who became homeless for differing reasons (StreetConnect). These young individuals spend most of their time on the streets and in youth shelters. Studies have revealed that homeless youth tend to be highly vulnerable to street activities such as violence, as well as drug and alcohol use, which has made them the focus of many social issues within the neighborhoods (StreetConnect). As a central social concern, homeless youth are considered a hard-to-serve and seemingly invisible population because they do not wish to be seen, victimized, and/or further marginalized. They blend in by hanging out in areas such as college districts and places where there are many young people. Their lack of resources and struggles in unfavorable circumstances cause the community to often overlook their needs, not only of food and shelters, but also social services that will help them overcome the challenges they face in life (Smart 520). For such reason, their voices are frequently overlooked during the neighborhood planning process. The situation is no different in the U District. Due to the mainstream misconception on street youth, college students and professionals have a raised concern over the safety of the community.

While street youth are often associated with negative stereotypes, many of them are actually victims under harsh conditions: severe abuse, poverty, or mental disability. Contrary to mainstream belief, a vast majority of the homeless young people has actually developed extreme self-resilience and skills need to survive on the streets. Their struggles with life have enabled them to become adaptable to various kinds of adverse situations (Smart 522) and knowledge of the neighborhood that they are a part of. Our outreach activities have allowed us to sit down and have conversations with the street youth. From these conversations, we got to know these young adults more and came to realize how much loss the community would be at if their voices are unheard.

To achieve better planning outcome, the regions need to improve the coordination of their public investment in economic completeness and social equity with different service facilities. The face of the U District is changing rapidly. Past development patterns have prevented our region from maximizing our equitable potential, which is a barrier to progress socially and economically as a whole.

For the literature review section, we focused on examining the homeless youth in Seattle area and how and if their voices have ever been incorporated into the planning process. Since we hoped to encourage their participation in our project, we then looked into incentive programs that have been applied, and tried to come up with the best-suited mechanism to engage these underserved young people in our community.

To our frustration, the majority of the research we found either focused on planning for the homeless or planning for the youth. None of them mentioned street youths being included in a neighborhood-planning project. This led us to ponder on what appears to be a commonality in many cities: the misconceptions about the

homeless, along with the lack of mutual understanding between the homeless and community members and how this has undermined community development and given rise to more social problems.

The one literature review was perhaps most relevant to the nature of our study, the Cleveland Homeless Oral History Project (CHOHP) done by Daniel Kerr. The CHOHP was an experimental research study that focused on interviewing the homeless about the issue of homelessness. The purpose of this project was to prompt dialogue about homelessness among the homeless on the streets. He began by interviewing four homeless men and used these interviews to create a seminar paper, a performance piece, and a pamphlet, but then realized that he hadn't fulfilled his goal. To reach the homeless audience he switched to video and broadcast interviews on a TV set in Cleveland's Public Square, and later shelters and other locations. Interviews with a man named Anthony Ball prompted Kerr to change his questions, avoiding asking about "direct life histories" (Kerr 34), as well as eventually reach out to a larger audience and involve more people by broadcasting his interviews on the radio. He began to receive feedback and questions via phone from various people including the homeless, working class city residents, and some from the suburbs. At the same time he began seeing themes emerge in the answers of his interviewees, and so organized weekly workshops to begin identifying those themes. He then goes on to talk about the six main themes they ended up identifying, as well as some of the initial impacts of the project in Cleveland. Kerr's paper and the project are directly related to what we are trying to do. With our outreach project we are trying to directly involve the U District street youth in the U District planning process.

3.2 Field Research

In order to gain insights on how the homeless youth perceive the U District, as well as their visions for the future, our group created an outreach packet, which can be found in Appendix 1, consisting of a mental mapping exercise and a survey questionnaire, which was then distributed at several community events. There are a total of five survey questions; the language is slightly different to cater toward the mainstream and the homeless youths. The packets were given to three different demographic groups: street youth, students, and community activists. To avoid personal biases, we administered the survey process by informing our target groups that the survey results will serve as reference for future planning.

Valuable information has been collected from the various events and has been analyzed to help generate suggestions for improvement. Events and meetings that we have attended to compile information from community activists include: a Steering Committee meeting and a Clean & Safe meeting. Students from UW's Community, Environment, and Planning (CEP) program and other majors also completed the surveys. Moreover, we have also visited Roots, Teen Feed, and Sanctuary Arts to reach out to the homeless youth and engage them in our project.

To encourage the street youths' participation in taking the survey we had looked at existing studies regarding outreach strategies and appropriate incentive programs. There isn't any literature that solely focuses on tips for street youth outreach. However, of all the field research done with street youth, incentives that

have been commonly applied were mostly monetary rewards or meals. For our project, we decided to use bus passes as incentives, on which we have received positive responses from the street youth.

Section 4: Results

4.1 Mental Maps

After we had all the mental maps and surveys we were going to get, we still had to analyze them in order to understand if they had any valuable insight to offer. We knew how to approach this from a previous experience in mental map analysis. For each demographic we created a spreadsheet with the locations that were most mentioned on the maps of people in that group, which can be seen in Appendix 2. Next we created a "scope of maps" (Figure 3.1) map that shows the general area most of the people in a demographic group included in their mental maps. For each demographic we also created a heat map that includes the most common locations drawn by people in that group, as well as locations that are unique to that group. What we saw in the result was fascinating.

I won't go into detail about the spreadsheets, but instead will jump right into talking about our final maps, all of which can be found in Appendix 3. When looking at Figure 3.1, scope of maps, we noticed that while the community activist and UW student groups had fairly large, circular scopes, the focus of the street youth was on the street. Furthermore, looking at the heat maps we saw that the most mentioned location coincide with, and even further this trend. The locations on the heat map of the community activists (Figure 3.2) are primarily locations that are representative of UW to the city of Seattle, such as the UW Tower, UW Campus, U Village, and I-5. Since their scope was the largest, it became clear that they saw the U District from the scale of the city. The heat map of the students (Figure 3.3) included locations that are key to the daily routine of a student, such as Café Solstice, the UW Book Store, and Campus Parkway. This, and their smaller scope show that students see the U District on the scale of a neighborhood. Lastly, the street youth's heat map (Figure 3.4) had mostly homeless resources and service providers where they could get their needs met, as well as Jack in the Box, a common hangout and key location to this group. The street youth were also the only ones who mentioned 47th St, whereas every group mentioned 45th and 50th. I believe that this detail shows that the block from 45th to 50th is important to their everyday lives. The scope of the street youth is narrowed to the street scale because their primary concern is getting by, while community activists and students can think of a bigger picture.

Although each group looks at the U District from a different scale, the city, the neighborhood, and the street, changes in this area will affect them all. In fact, since the street youth think of the U District in terms of the street scale, they will be affected by changes most of all, because this area is a larger part of their world. To assure the impacts are not negative, we believe it is key that these young people are included in the planning process for any changes that could impact them directly.

4.2 Surveys

Our survey results further solidify the facts seen in the metal maps and contribute to our comparisons to the UDCRP, conclusions, and recommendations. For the survey answers we created spreadsheets similar to the ones for the maps.

There is one for each demographic that includes the most common answers to each of the five questions in out survey. These can be found in Appendix 4. In this section I will talk briefly about what we saw in the results.

UW Students (Figure 0.1)

Question one asked people why they are in the U District. While the experience for UW students and community activists was fairly similar, the main concern of the street youth was getting their needs met (Figures 0.1-0.3).

Street Youth (Figure 0.2)

Community Activists (Figure 0.3)
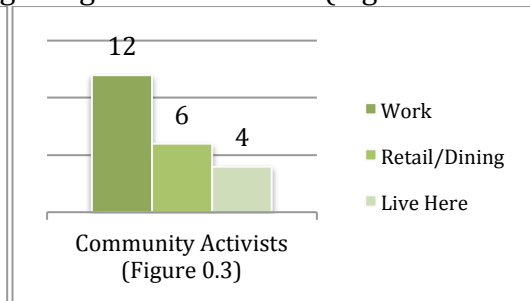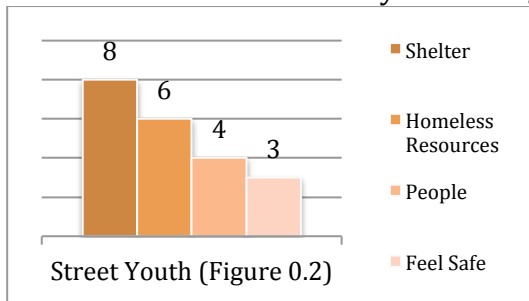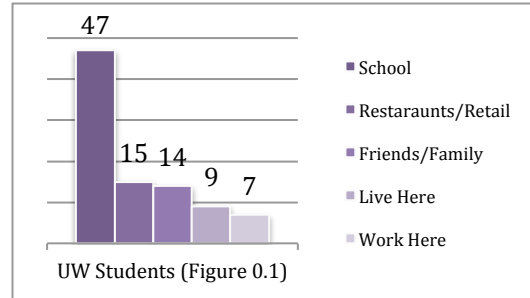
The second questions asked what people did not like about the U District. Some things clashed and some were parallel between all three groups. Safety is one thing that's shared among all three. A difference is that the UW students and the community activists are more concerned with urban form, while street youth are more concerned with getting by (Figures 0.4-0.6).

UW Students (Figure 0.4)

Street Youth (Figure 0.5)

Community Activists (Figure 0.6)
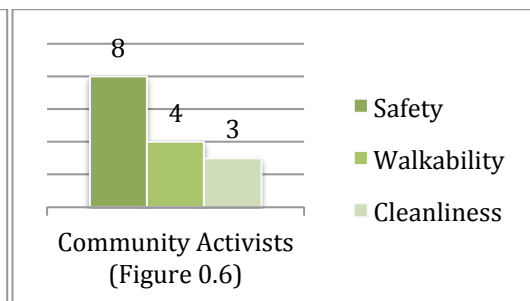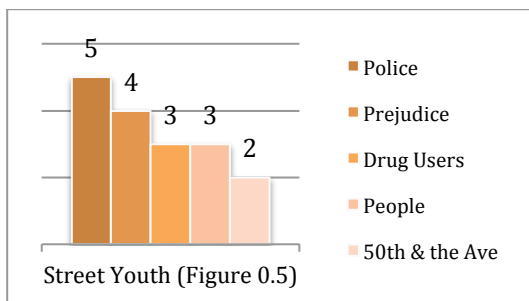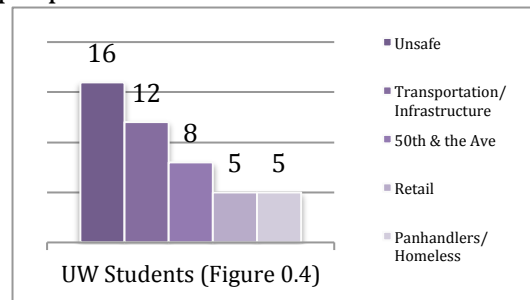
Question three asked people where they would sleep in the U District. Although the answers of the three groups do no reveal anything new, we were interested by the variety of locations that the street youth have been able to find to sleep, such as Dick's in Wallingford (Figures 4.1-4.3).

The result for question four, whether the U District is a safe place to be, revealed an interesting pattern. Although we are proud to say that yes was the dominant answer among all three groups, we noticed that as street experience goes up, perception of safety goes up. UW students are the youngest and have felt the least safe (Figure 4.3). Community activists, who are older and have more street experience, felt safer than the students (Figure 4.1). Lastly, the street youth felt the most safe since they live on the street and have the most experience (Figure 4.2).

The last question asked people what they would add to the U District. It was interesting to see that these results mirrored the heat maps. Community activists think about a bigger picture, students think about their daily routine, and the street youth are concerned with their needs (Figures 0.7-0.9).

UW Students (Figure 0.7)
- Better Infrastructure
- Better Retail
- Public Green Space
- Cops/Safety
- Community Center

Street Youths (Figure 0.8)
- Homeless Youth Resources/Cent.
- Jobs
- Comm. Center/Lounge
- Public Restroom
- Rec./Park

Community Activists (Figure 0.9)
- Better Retail
- Employers
- More committed residents/families
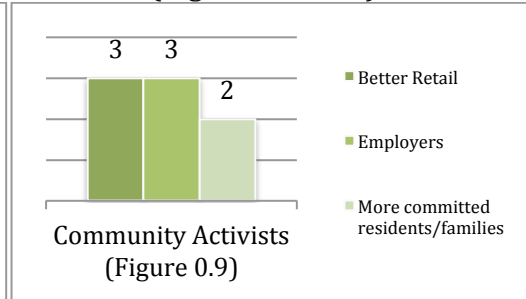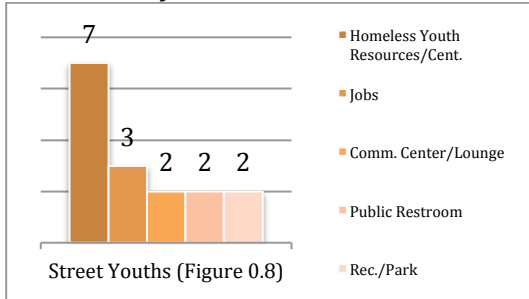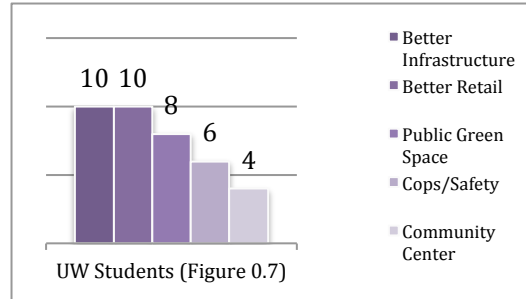
4.3 Comparisons to UDCRP

The results we found relate to the U District Commercial Revitalization Plan in three main aspects; the Jack in the Box hotspot, the Alleyway Clean-Up and Activation, and the Youth Jobs Initiative. All three of these ideas from the Livability Partnership provide excellent opportunities to better the situation for the street youth; but if the street youth are not included in the development of the plans they are bound to fail.

The Jack in the Box at NE 50th St and The Ave has for a long time been a hotspot in the neighborhood in the eyes of the mainstream folk, but for the street youth it is a community center of sort. As seen here in the image on the right, we have an example of how a young homeless person identified the Jack in the Box as the spot to find a tour guide. Looking at the survey results you can see that the street youth have issues with the amount of drug use at 50th and the Ave (Figure 0.5). However, they still go there to
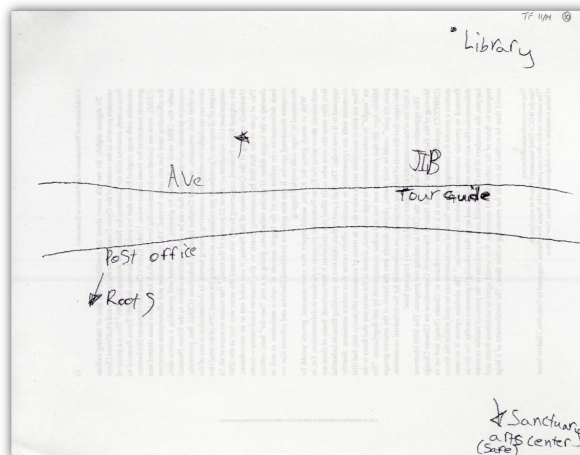
find their friends. One particular survey response said that he or she did not like all the "dopeheads" at the Jack in the Box for Question 2. The same survey answered Question 3: "Have you found safe places to sleep?" saying that he or she would just go to the Jack in the Box when he or she is without a place to sleep at night, and find a friend to go back home with there. It is obvious that this location is more than just a spot to sell drugs; it's a focal point in these youth's neighborhood. Lastly, looking at the results from the street youth from Question 5: "What would you add to the neighborhood," resources and community centers were by far the most common responses (Figure 0.8).

 The Clean & Safe group has been working at fixing the problem of the Jack in the Box from the beginning, and they realized quickly that after simple changes to the landscaping of the parking lot, the problem did not go away, it just moved down The Ave. Since the street youth are looking for help in the form of resources and places to be that are not the streets, and the community activists are hoping to fix the Jack in the Box hotspot, it would only make sense for the two groups to get together to talk about what might work.

 Secondly, the U District Livability Partnership has applied to the City of Seattle for funding to clean up and activate one of their alleyways, and the obvious choice was the alleyway that is home to Cafe Allegro. This alleyway has served as a community gathering location for students and professionals for years, and is the home to Seattle's oldest espresso shop. What many students and professionals don't know, is that this alleyway is also the home to Roots Young Adult Shelter, the Needle Exchange, the Friday Thrift Store, and the Urban Rest Stop. Due to the density of homeless resources in the alleyway, just a few hundred feet north of Cafe Allegro and MOD Pizza, the street youth spend a lot of time hanging out on the steps. When we were going to Roots one evening to drop-off flyers about one of our outreach events, we witnessed what was similar to a living room social scene for the street youth.

 If the Livability Partnership successfully receives funding from the city to activate this alleyway, they should do everything they can to enhance the European alleyway experience, but they absolutely must consider the street youth in doing so. Turning the alleyway into something uninviting for the street youth could have a horrible outcome for the service providers that are located in the alleyway; and as we stated earlier, they are looking for more resources, not less. On the contrary, there is an opportunity to make this alleyway a more comfortable spot for the street youth. Certain environmental designs and street furniture could make it an even better spot for them to meet before getting a bed at Roots or while they are finding some new clothes at the Thrift Store. Once again, including the street youth in the process is going to be necessary for a successful investment into a European alleyway.

 Lastly, the Clean & Safe group has included a Youth Jobs Initiative into their 2013 Action Plan. Looking again at Question 5 (just reference here back to the same bar graph from earlier) we can see that this was also requested by the street youth. If we hope to move them forward in their lives, we have to find opportunities to advance them into jobs. However, further discussion with them on what types of jobs should be offered to make a successful program will be needed. We can see

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here a recurring theme, and that is to talk with these kids, hear their ideas, and ask them how we can make these ideas work for our community.

Section 5: Conclusions and Recommendations

This project has opened our eyes to the lives of the street youth and simultaneously to the delicacy of the neighborhood planning process. Hearing the plans from the U District Livability Partnership and the Commercial Revitalization Plan, no one would second guess that it was written for a University community in a dense, urban setting; but you wouldn't immediately think that there was a vibrant homeless youth community living in the shadows of the U District. Our goal was to make their voice heard, and we found very compelling information about their experiences and needs. After comparing their Mental Maps and survey results with the plans for the future U District, we continually came to the conclusion that they need to be included in the process. However, inviting them to a public event or a Steering Committee meeting is not going to make them feel welcome to express their needs.

Talking with these kids first hand is really the best way to hear their ideas. Granted, not all of them are going to welcome this kind of conversation, but there certainly are some who would do great in a round-table discussion. Our survey findings and analysis show that there is great potential for the Commercial Revitalization Plan to help the neighborhood and the street youth simultaneously; however creating a focus group to present the plans and receive their feedback is the best way to go about it. We believe that the best method to ensure success would be to utilize the relationship of the service providers to the street youth by creating select a group of anywhere from four to eight individuals who would cooperate in such a meeting for each of the three areas where the Commercial Revitalization Plan impacts them directly. This includes a focus group regarding the Jack in the Box hotspot, the Alleyway Clean-Up and Activation, and the Youth Jobs Initiative. Holding meetings with the focus groups throughout each step of the process will allow them to see the project from beginning to end and create an opportunity for the community activists and the street youth to become neighborhood allies. Furthermore, when certain street youth are informed about the projects and are on board with the plans, they will spread the good word about the changes to come among their community. The U District Livability Partnership has done an excellent job so far creating allies throughout the community, and if we can just get the street youth on the same team, we will surely have the vibrant, eclectic, and diverse neighborhood that we all want.

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Appendix 1: Outreach Packet

Figure 1.1: Outreach Packet Cover
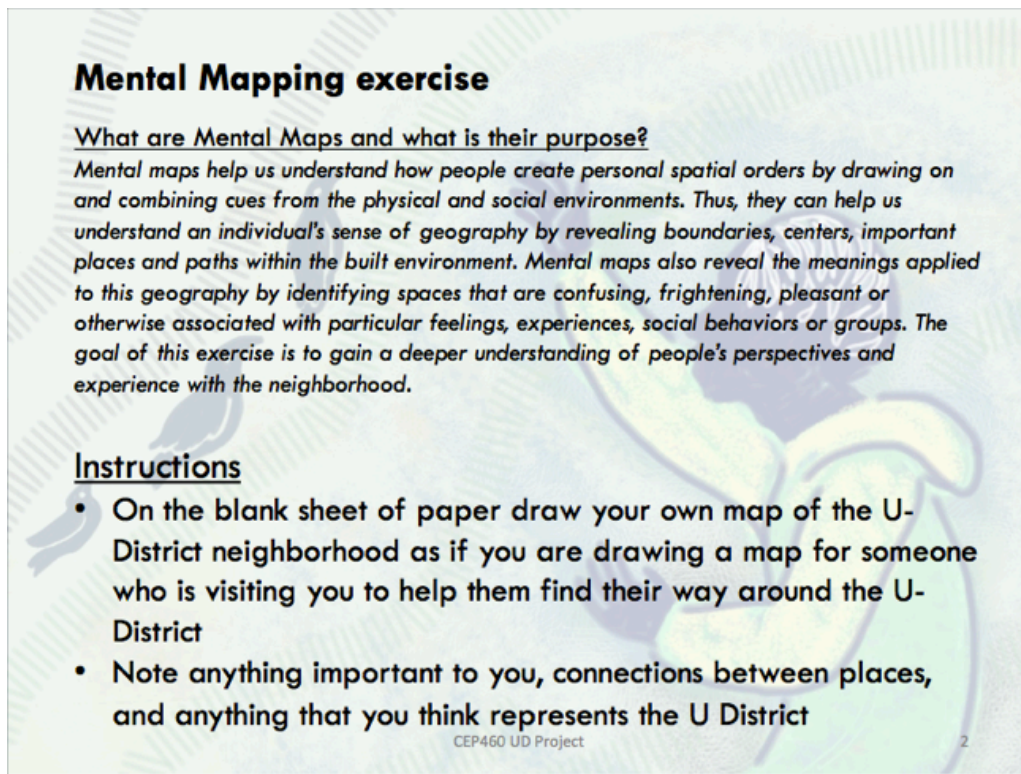
Figure 1.2: Mental Mapping Instructions; given to community activists and UW Students.

Survey Questions

Please answer the following questions as detailed as you can. Thank you!

1. What brings you to the U. District (e.g. friends, school, etc)?

2. What are some of the things or places you do not like about the U District? Why?

3. If you are in the neighborhood, but are unable to go home for the night, where would you go?

4. Do you think the U District is a safe place to be (or live)? Explain your response.

5. Anything you would add to this neighborhood?

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Figure 1.3: Survey Questions; given to community activists and UW Students.

Survey Questions

Please answer the following questions as detailed as you can. Thank you!

1. There are a lot of Seattle neighborhoods you could be in, why do you pick the U District?

2. What are some of the things or places you do not like about the U District? Why?

3. Have you found safe places to sleep? Please name the general area/place (This is completely confidential!)

4. Do you think the U District is a safe place to be (or live)? Explain your response.

5. Anything you would add to the neighborhood?

Figure 1.4: Survey Questions (The language in this version was tailored for the street youth.)

Appendix 2: Mental Map Data

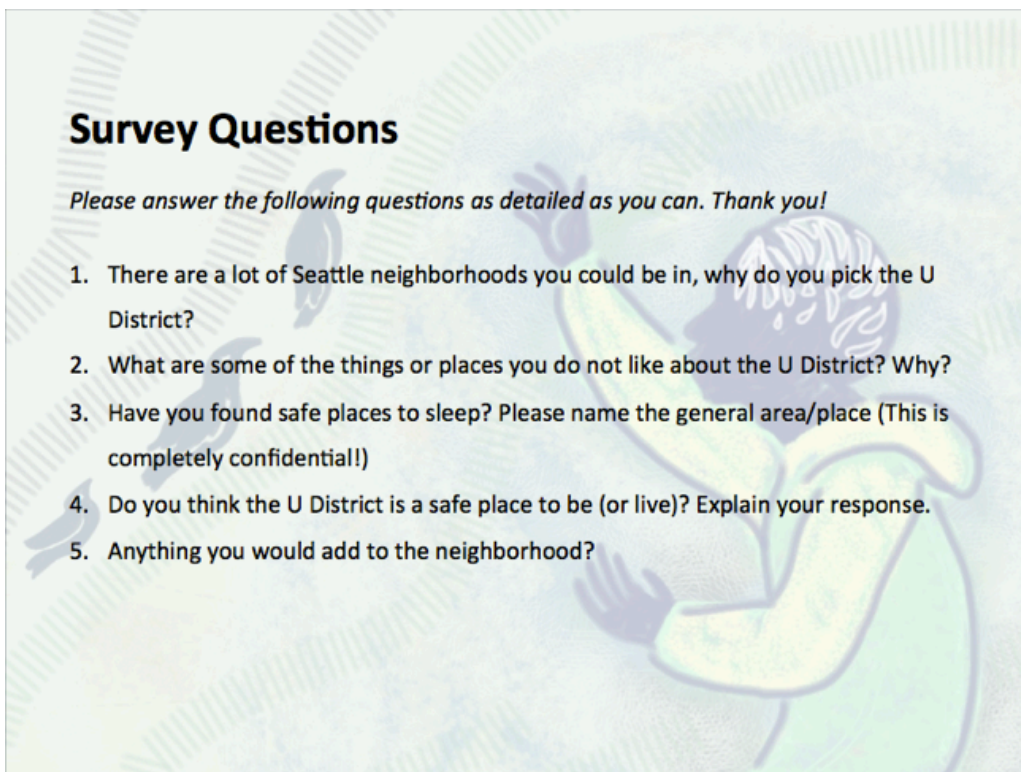| Location Name	Frequency	Street Name	Frequency	Additional Comments	Frequency
UW Campus	44	15th Ave	39	Various Housing/Dorms	16
Gould Hall	26	"The Ave"	36	* For home/live here	12
UW Book Store	14	45th St	35	Buses/Bus Stops	11
Red Square	13	Campus Pkwy	24	Bike Routes	5
Greek Row	13	50th St	21	* At 50th & the Ave	3
Drumheller Fountain	11	Brooklyn	17	Too many people on Ave	2
U Village	9	Burke Gilman	14	Don't come b/w 45th & 50th on Ave at night	1
Burke Museum	7	40th St	12	Smokers on the Ave	1
Café Solstice	7	42nd St	11	Solicitors at book store	1
Café Allegro	6	41st St	10	Hobos & Crackheads	1
Odegaard Library	6	I-5	10		
UW Medical Center	5	43rd St	9		
Lake Washington	5	Roosevelt	9		
Henry Art Gallery	5	UW Ped. Bridge	7		
IMA	5	University Bridge	7		
Schmitz Hall	5	47th St	6		
Suzzallo Library	4	12th Ave	6		
UW Stadium	4	11th Ave	5		
College Inn	4	Memorial Way	4		
Safeway	4	Stevens Way	4		
Wallingford	4				
UW Farmer's Market	4				
Various Others	100+	Various Others	14	**Total Maps**	**55**

Figure 2.1: UW Student Map Data

Location Name	Frequency	Street Name	Frequency	Additional Comments	Frequency
Roots Youth Shelter	10	"The Ave"	19	Buses/Bus Stops	9
Jack in the Box	7	45th St	11		
Sanctuary Arts	6	50th St	7		
Street Youth Ministries	5	47th St	7		
Root Alleyway	5	15th Ave	6		
Teen Feed	5	43rd St	5		
U District Library	3	41st St	4		
UW Campus	3	16th St	3		
UW Stadium	3				
Bartell Drugs	3				
Bank of America	3				
Various Others	30	Various Others	16	**Total Maps**	**25**

Figure 2.2: Street Youth Map Data

Location Name	Frequency	Street Name	Frequency	Additional Comments	Frequency
UW Campus	13	"The Ave"	16	Student Housing/Dorms	2
U Heights Comm. Center	9	45th St	15	UW Police	2
UW Book Store	9	50th St	12	Slow sidewalks	2
UW Tower	6	I-5	12	Churches	2
Greek Row	5	15th Ave	10	Alleys	1
U Village	4	Roosevelt	5	"Dangerous at 50th"	1
Ravenna Park	4	43rd St	5	"Want a pleasant pedestrian experience"	1
Neptune Theatre	3	Burke Gilman	5	Live here	1
Bartell Drugs	3				
Schultzy's	3				
UW Stadium	3				
UW Medical Center	3				
Trader Joe's	3				
Cowen Park	3				
Various Others	39	Various Others	11	**Total Maps**	**25**

Figure 2.3: Community Activist Map Data
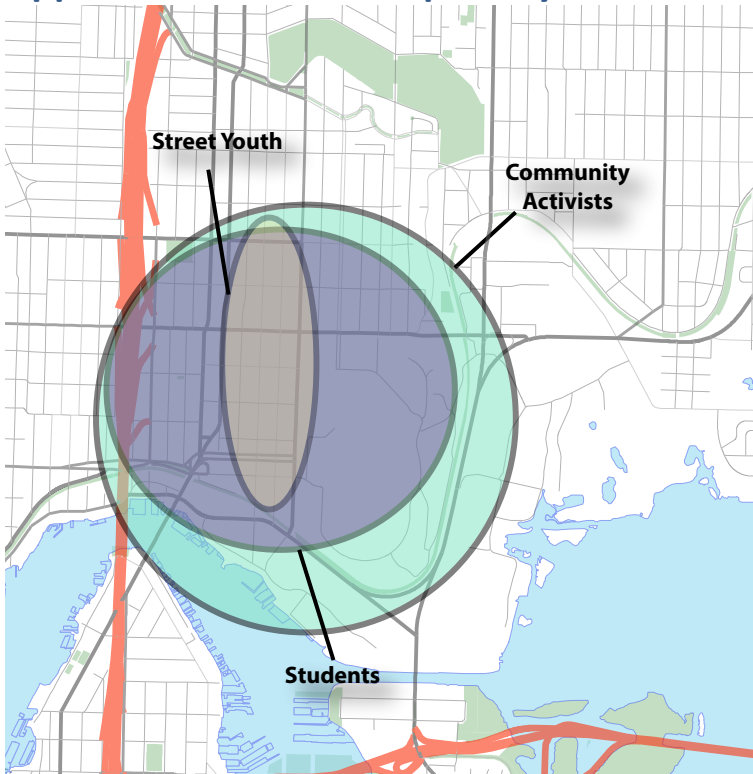
Appendix 3: Mental Map Analysis
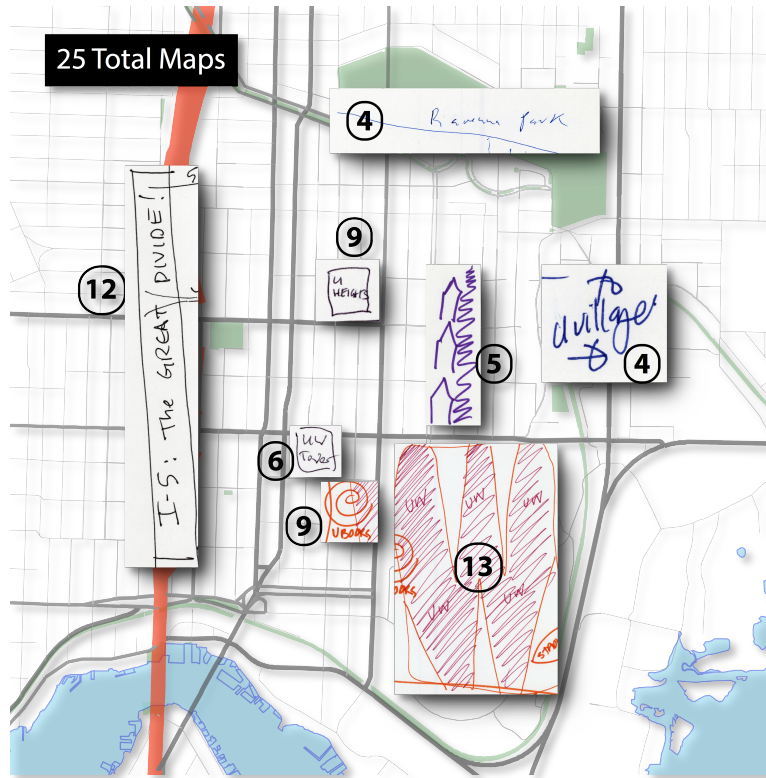

Figure 3.1: Scope of Maps

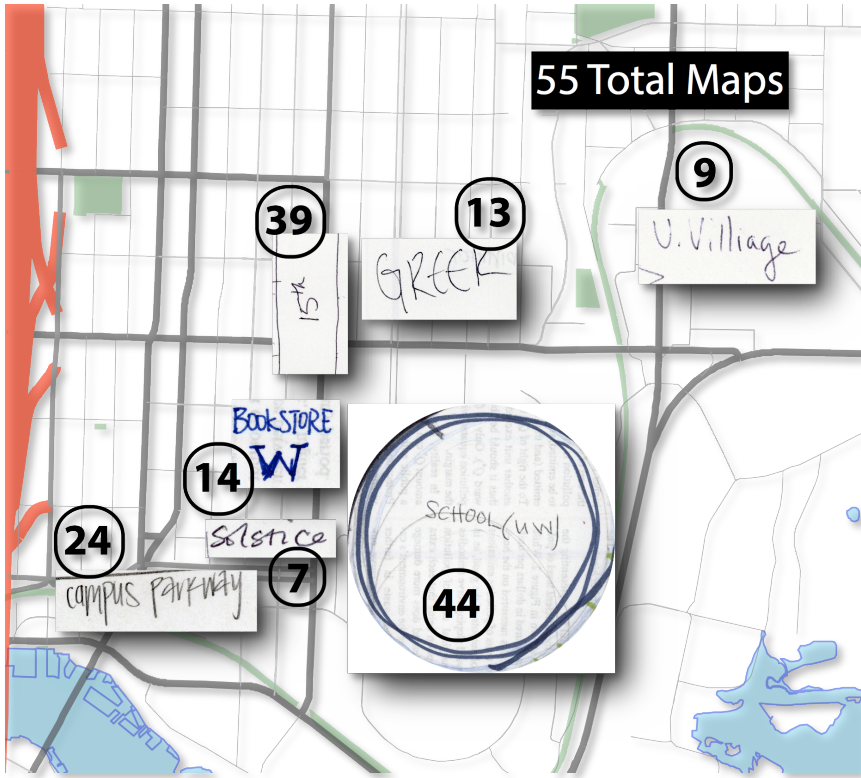Figure 3.2: Community Activist Mental Map Hotspots
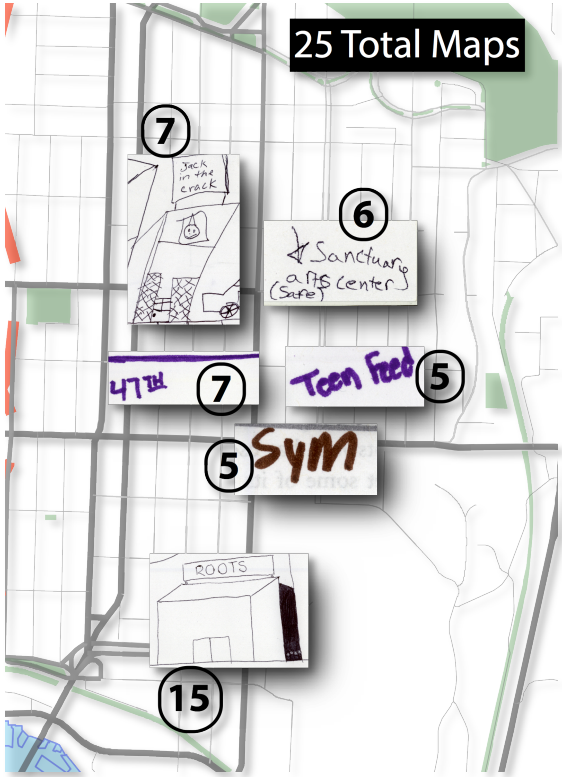
Figure 3.3: UW Student Mental Map Hotspots

Figure 3.4: Street Youth Mental Map Hotspots

Appendix 4: Survey Answers

Question 1	Frequency	Question 2	Frequency	Question 3	Frequency
Work	12	Safety	8	Hotel	13
Retail/Dining	6	Walkability	4	Friend/Family	3
Live Here	4	Cleanliness	3	Work	2
Various Others	4	Various Others	4	Various Others	3

Question 4	Frequency	Question 5	Frequency
Yes	11	Better Retail	3
> If you're smart	4	Employers	3
> Various Others	3	More committed residents/families	2
Not Always	5	Various Others	6
> Not at night	5		
No	3		
> Esp. at night	2		

Figure 4.1: Community Activist Survey Data

Question 1	Frequency	Question 2	Frequency	Question 3	Frequency
Shelter	8	Police	5	Shelter (Roots)	11
> Roots	3	Prejudice	4	Other Neighborhoods	4
Homeless Resources	6	Drug Users	3	> Wallingford Dick's	2
People	4	People	3	Anywhere in UD	2
Feel Safe	3	50th & the Ave (Jack in the Box)	2	Other Residences	2
Food	2			Jack in the Box	2
Various Others	7	Various Others	7	Friends'	2
				Park	2
				Various Others	8

Question 4	Frequency	Question 5	Frequency
Yes	19	Homeless Youth Resources/Centers	7
> Good people	6	Jobs	3
> Mind own business	2	Comm. Center/Lounge	2
> Various Others	5	Public Restroom	2
Not Always	4	Art/Concerts	2
> Various Others	4	Rec./Parks	2
No	0	Parties	2
		Clubs	2
		Various Others	5

Figure 4.2: Street Youth Survey Answers

Question 1	Frequency	Question 2	Frequency	Question 3	Frequency
School	47	Unsafe	16	Friend/Family	33
Restaurants/Retail	15	Transportation/ Infrastructure	12	School	29
Friends/Family	14			Retail	3
Live Here	9	50th & the Ave	8	Hotel	2
Work Here	7	Retail	5		
Location/Proximity	4	Panhandlers/ Homeless	5		
Entertainment	3				
Various Others	4	The Ave	4		
		Open Space	4		
		Greek/College Kids	4		
		Various Others	5		

Question 4	Frequency	Question 5	Frequency
Yes	22	Better Infrastructure	10
> # People=safe	4	Better Retail	10
> If you're smart	4	Public/Green Space	8
> Various Others	2	Cops/Safety	6
Not Always	21	Community Center	4
> Not at night	12	Recreation	3
> South of 50th	4	Cleanliness	3
> Various Others	3	Various Others	8
No	8		
> Crime reports/stats	2		
> Various Others	2		

Figure 4.3: UW Student Survey Answers