



RACE & SOCIAL JUSTICE  
INITIATIVE

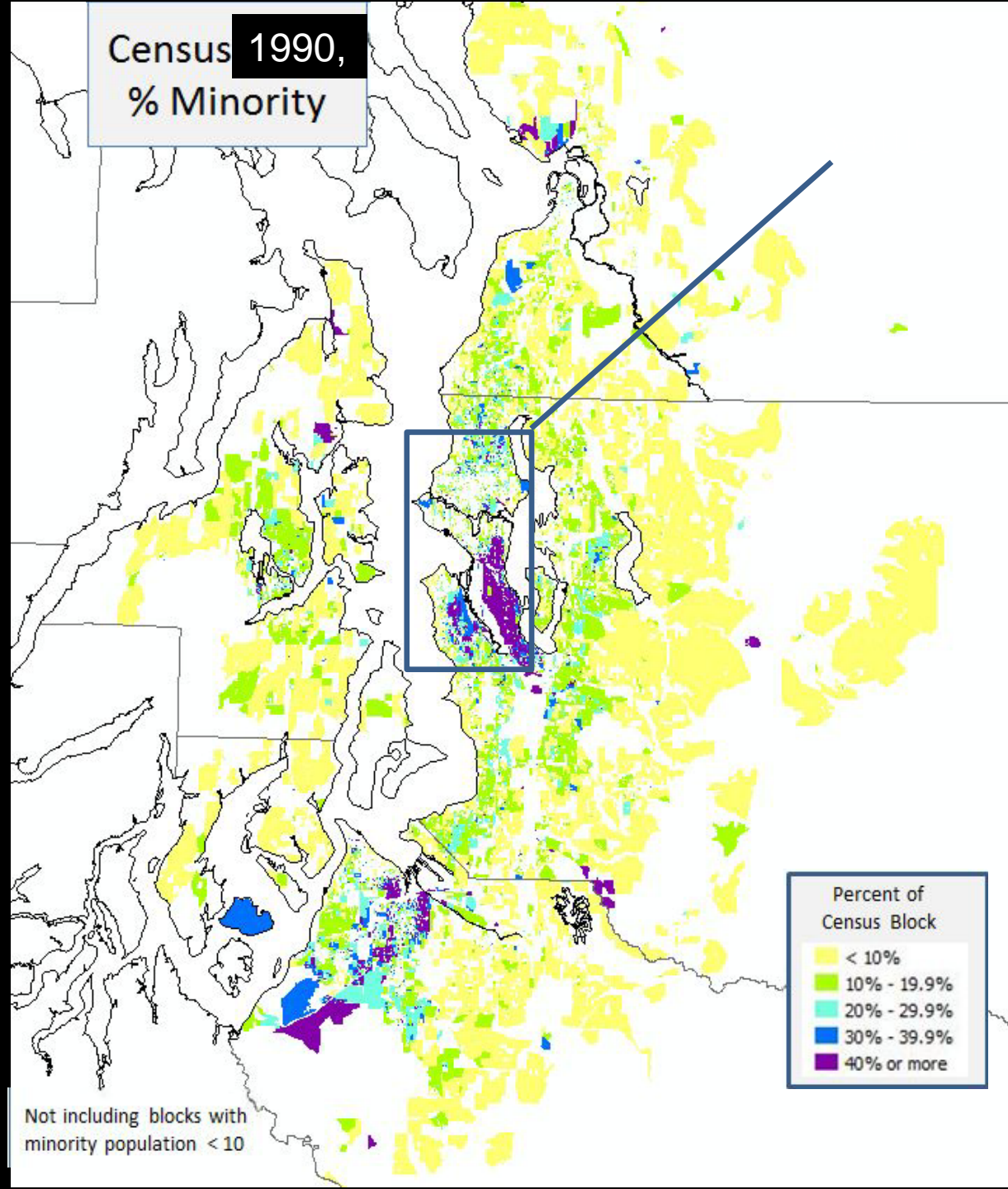
ADVANCE OPPORTUNITY.  
ACHIEVE EQUITY.

# Governing for Racial Equity

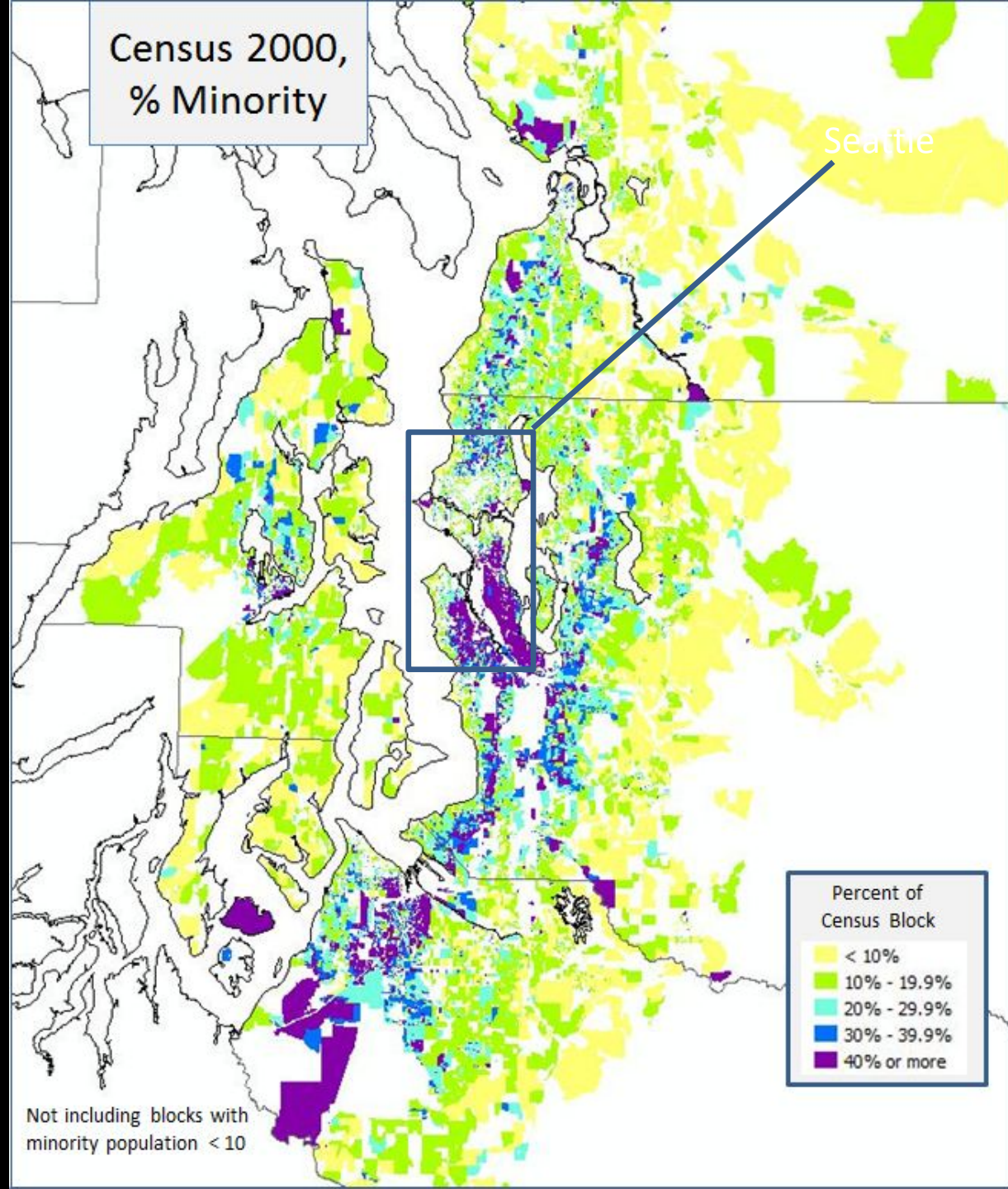
*Tailored Racial Equity Tools: Community Development*

Nora Liu, City of Seattle Department of Planning and Development

The region's  
population is  
becoming  
increasingly  
diverse:  
1990

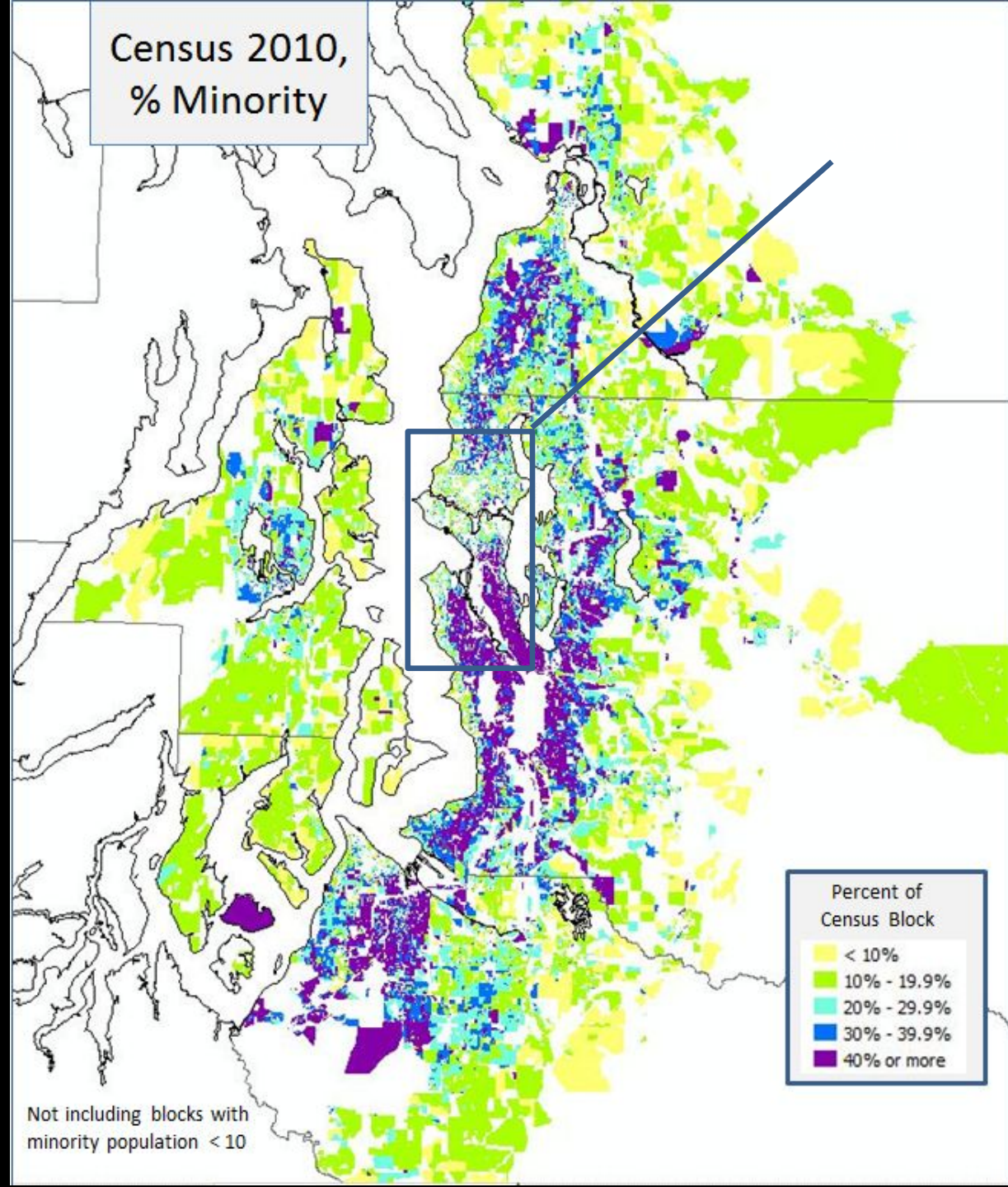


The region's  
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2000

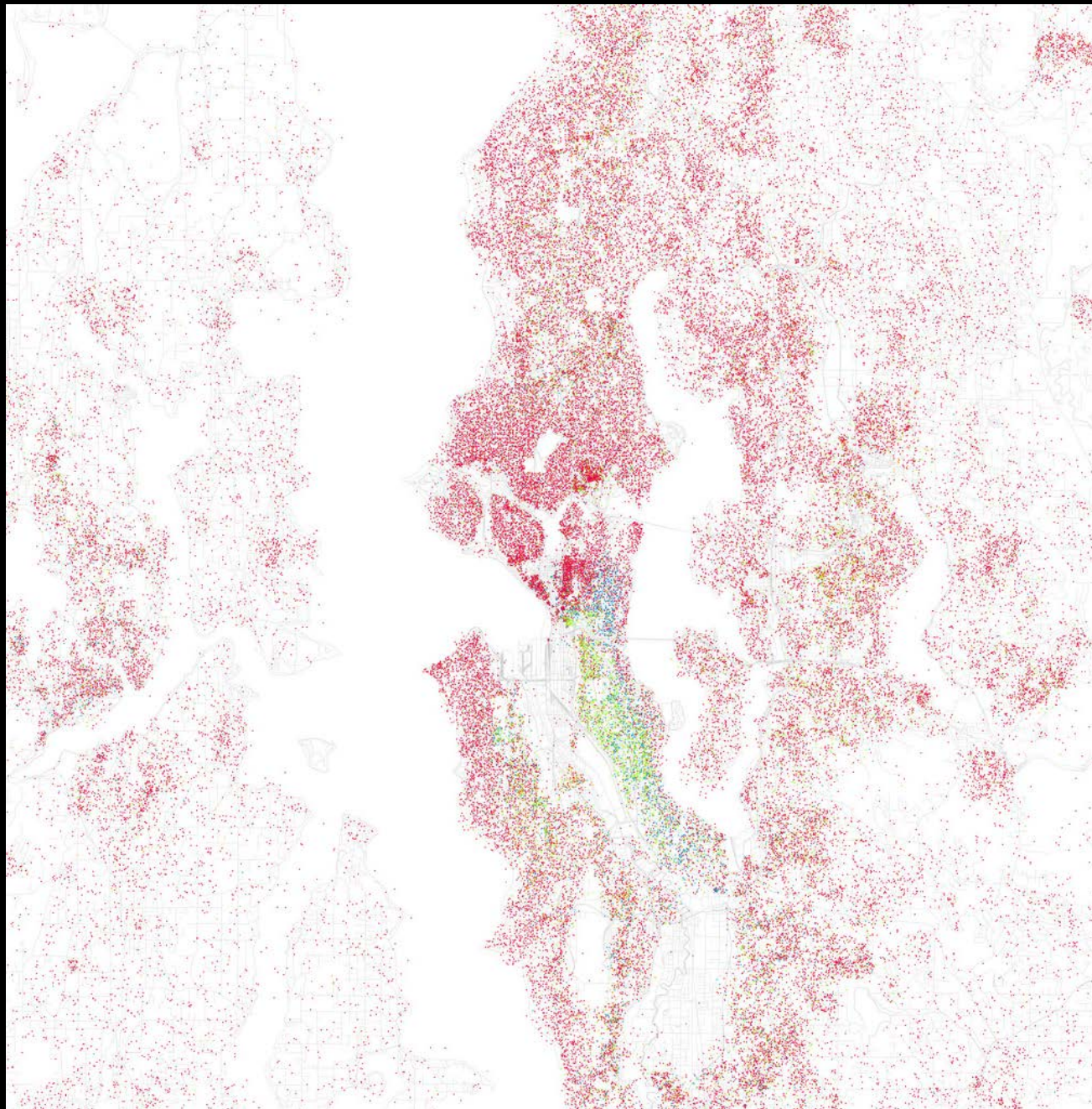




The region's  
population is  
becoming  
increasingly  
diverse:  
2010







***Race and Ethnicity***  
by Eric Fischer:

Red is **White**

Blue is **Black**

Green is **Asian**

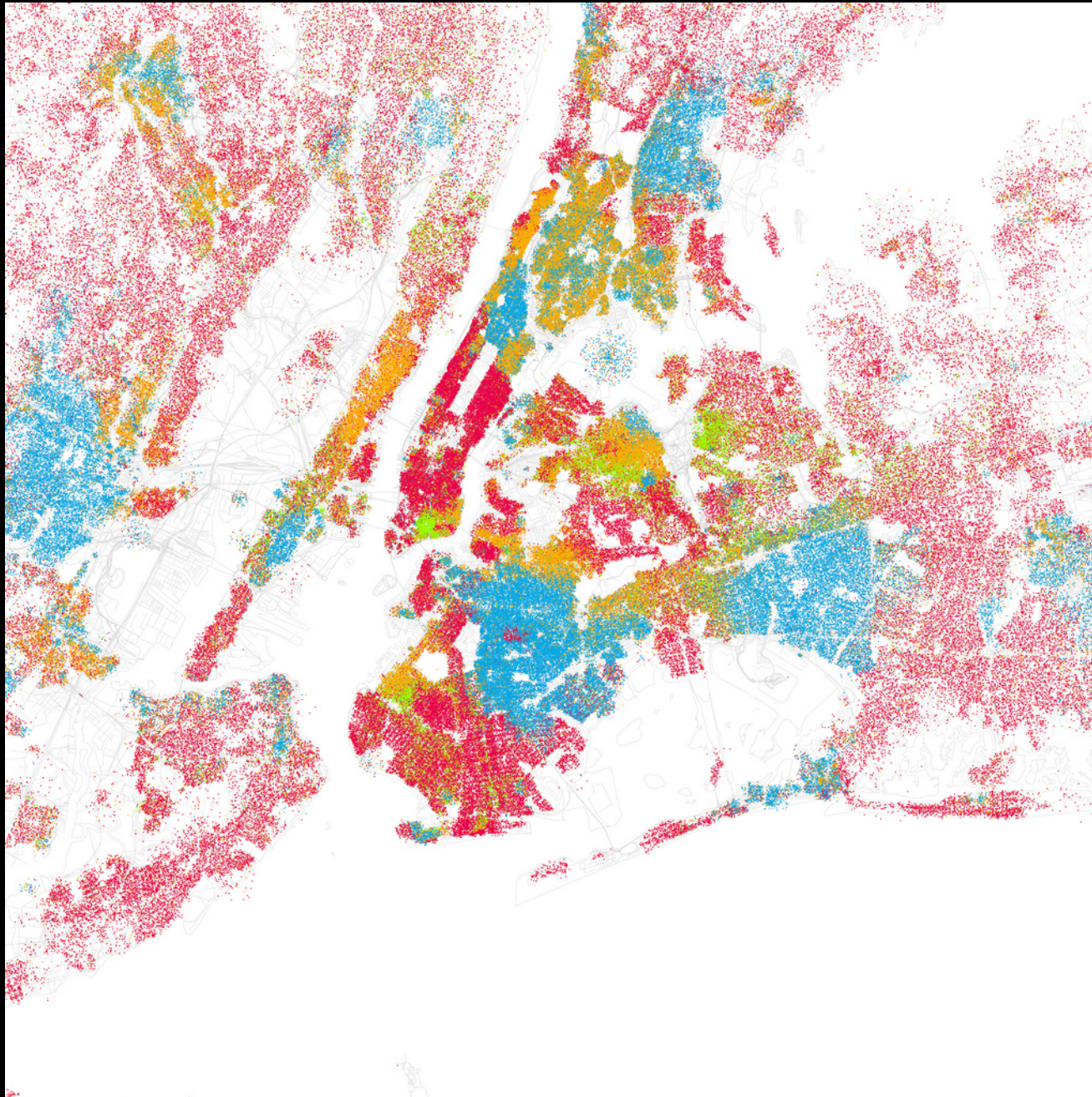
Orange is **Hispanic**

Gray is Other

Dot is **25 people**

from Census 2000





## New York

Red is **White**

Blue is **Black**

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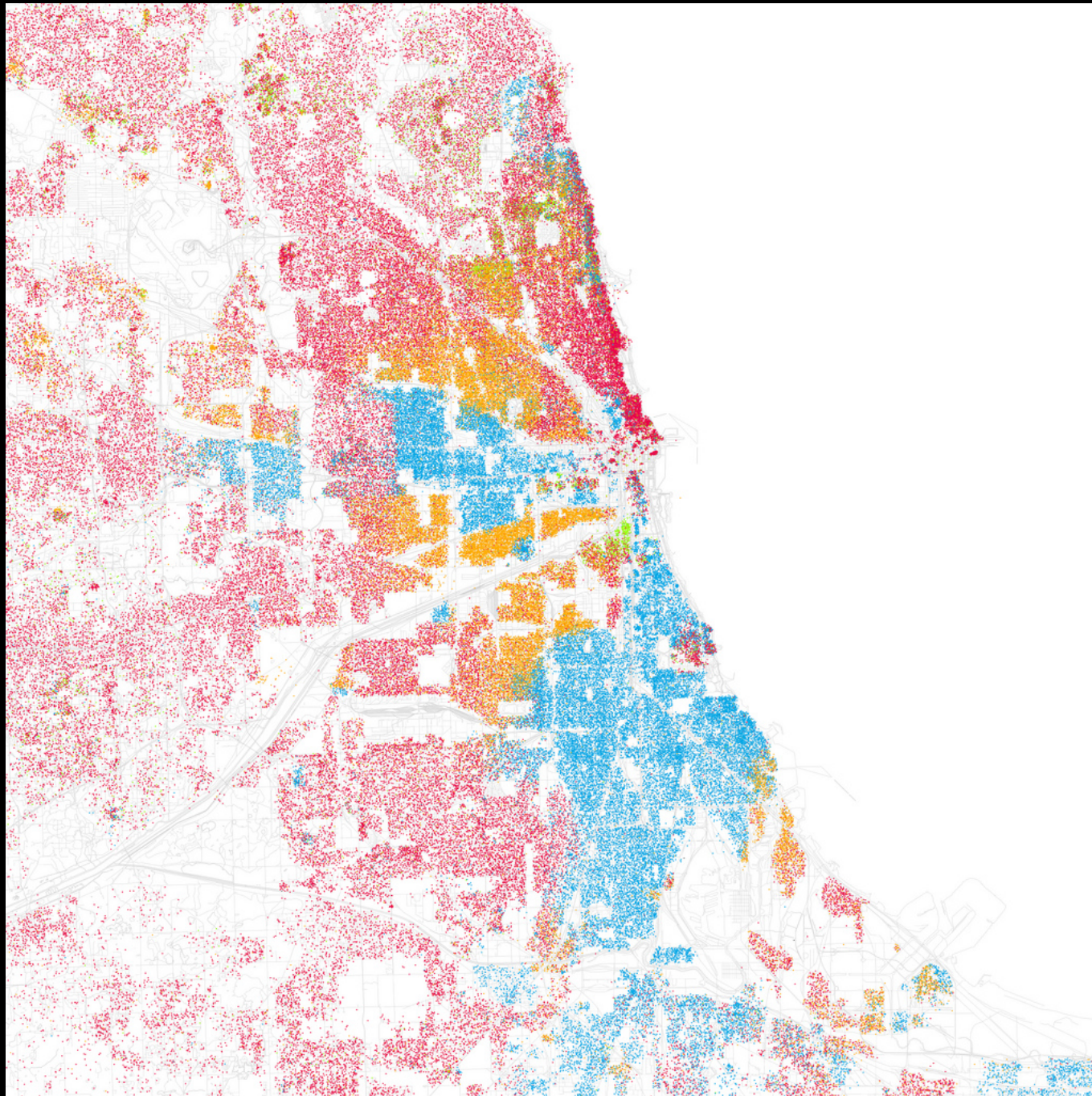
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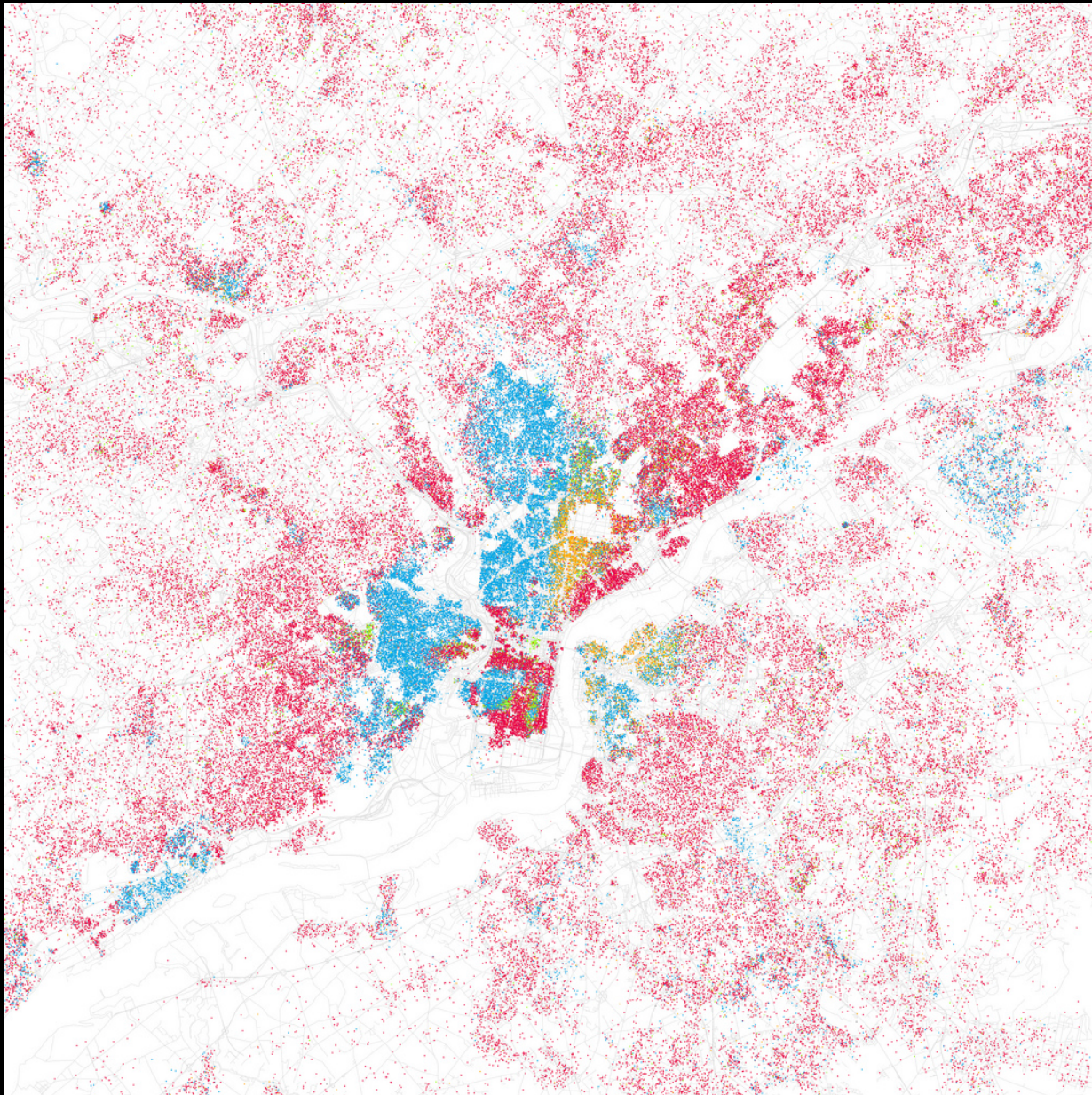
## Chicago

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## Philadelphia

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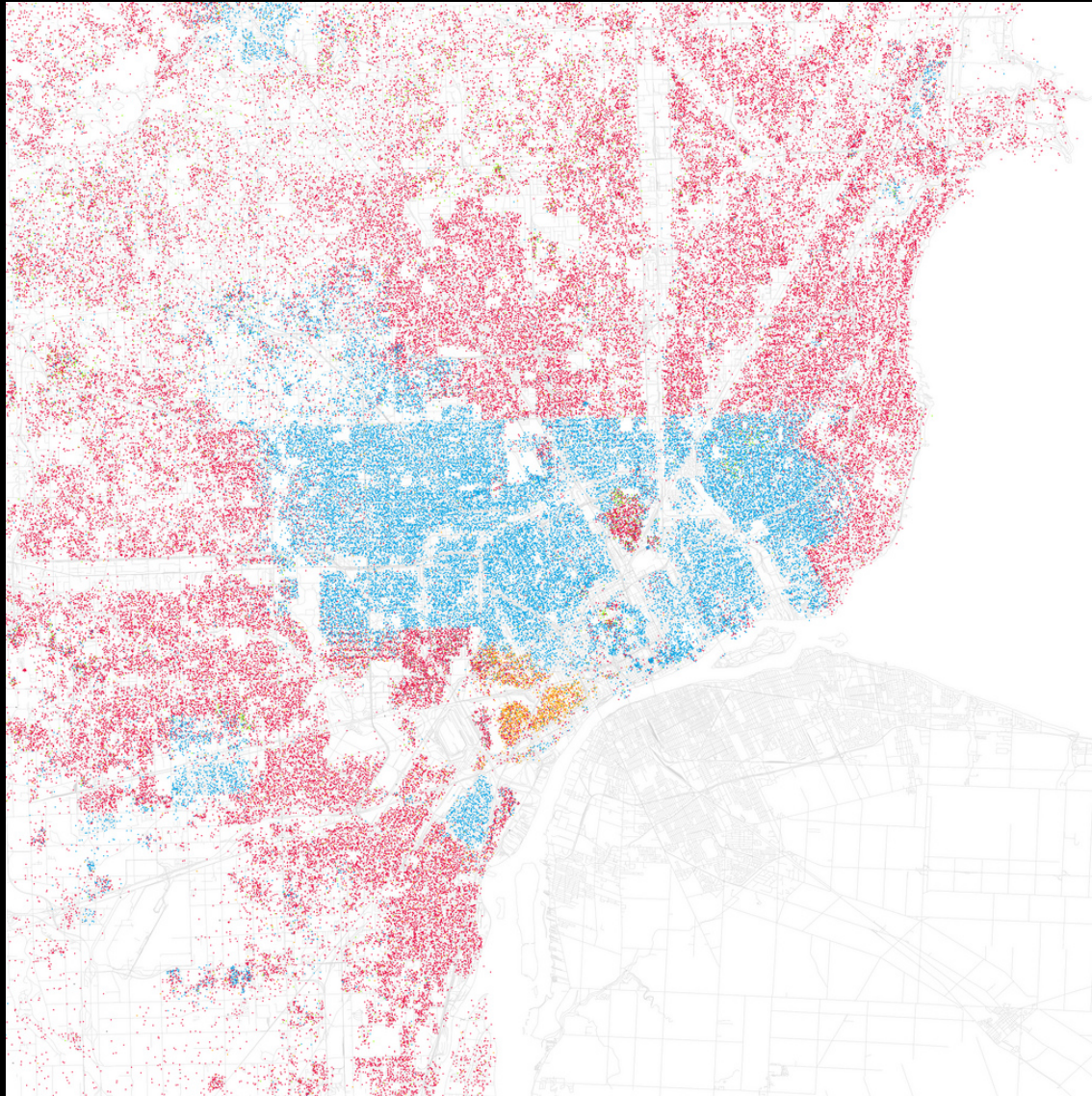
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## Detroit

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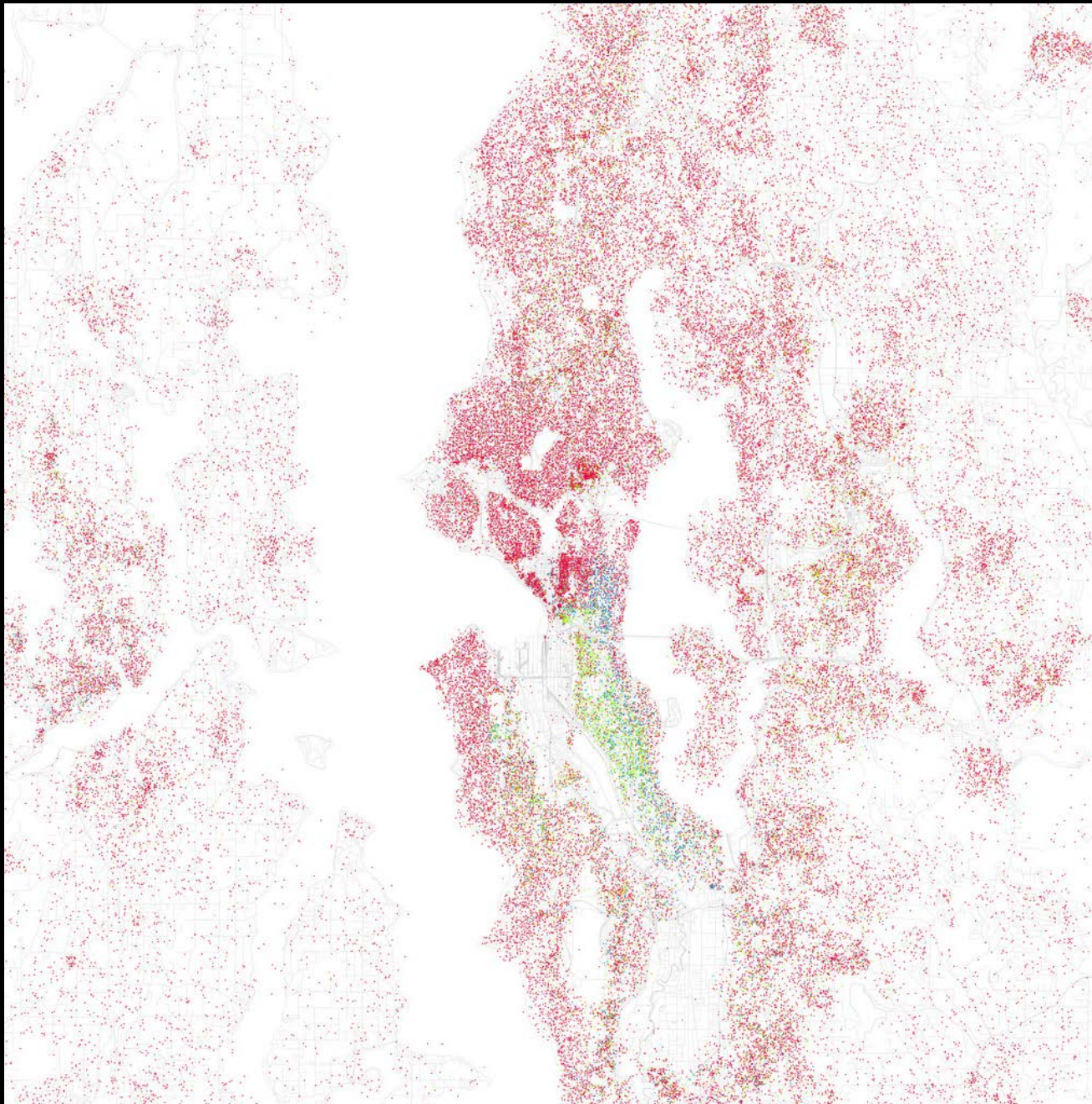
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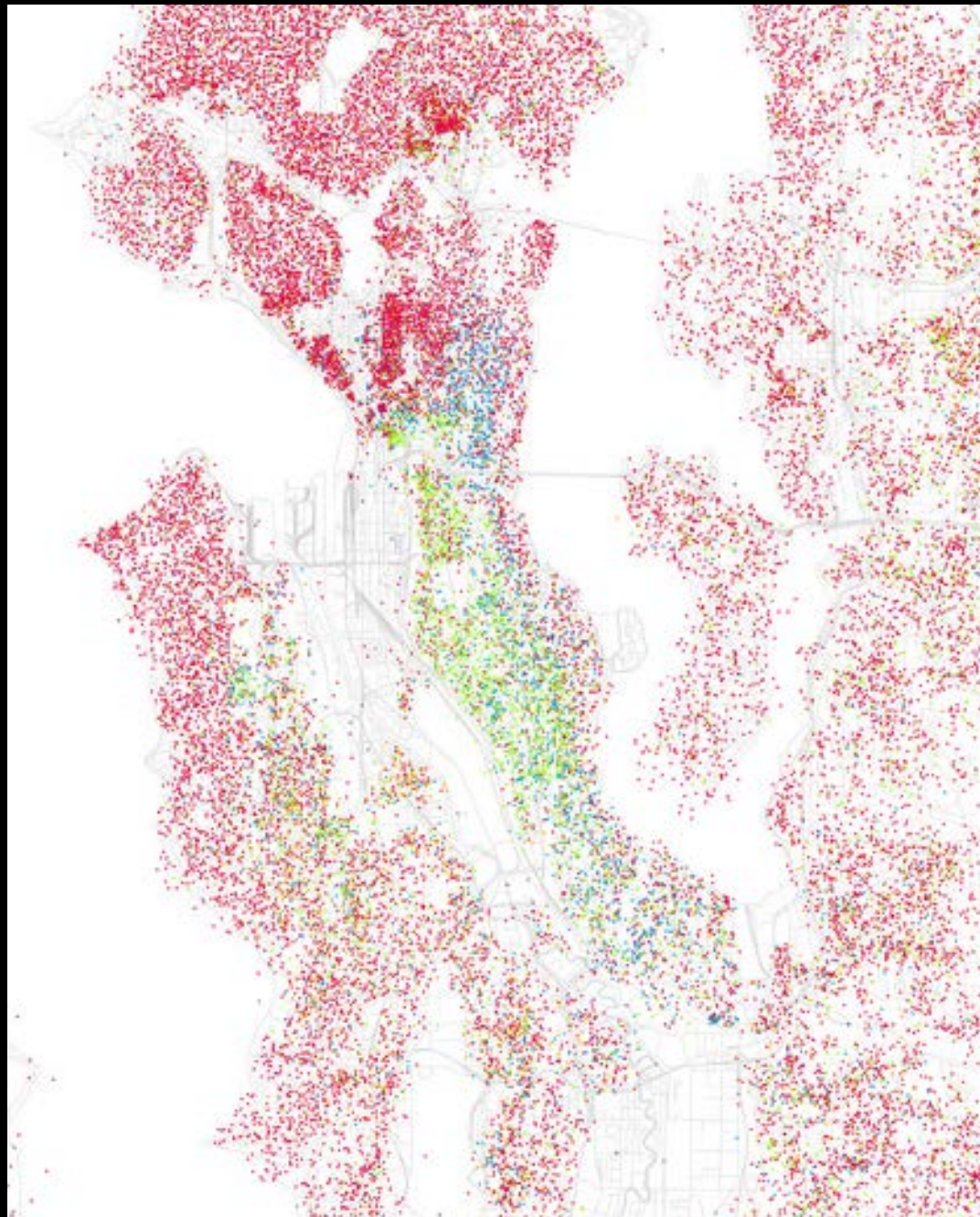
## Seattle

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from Census 2000





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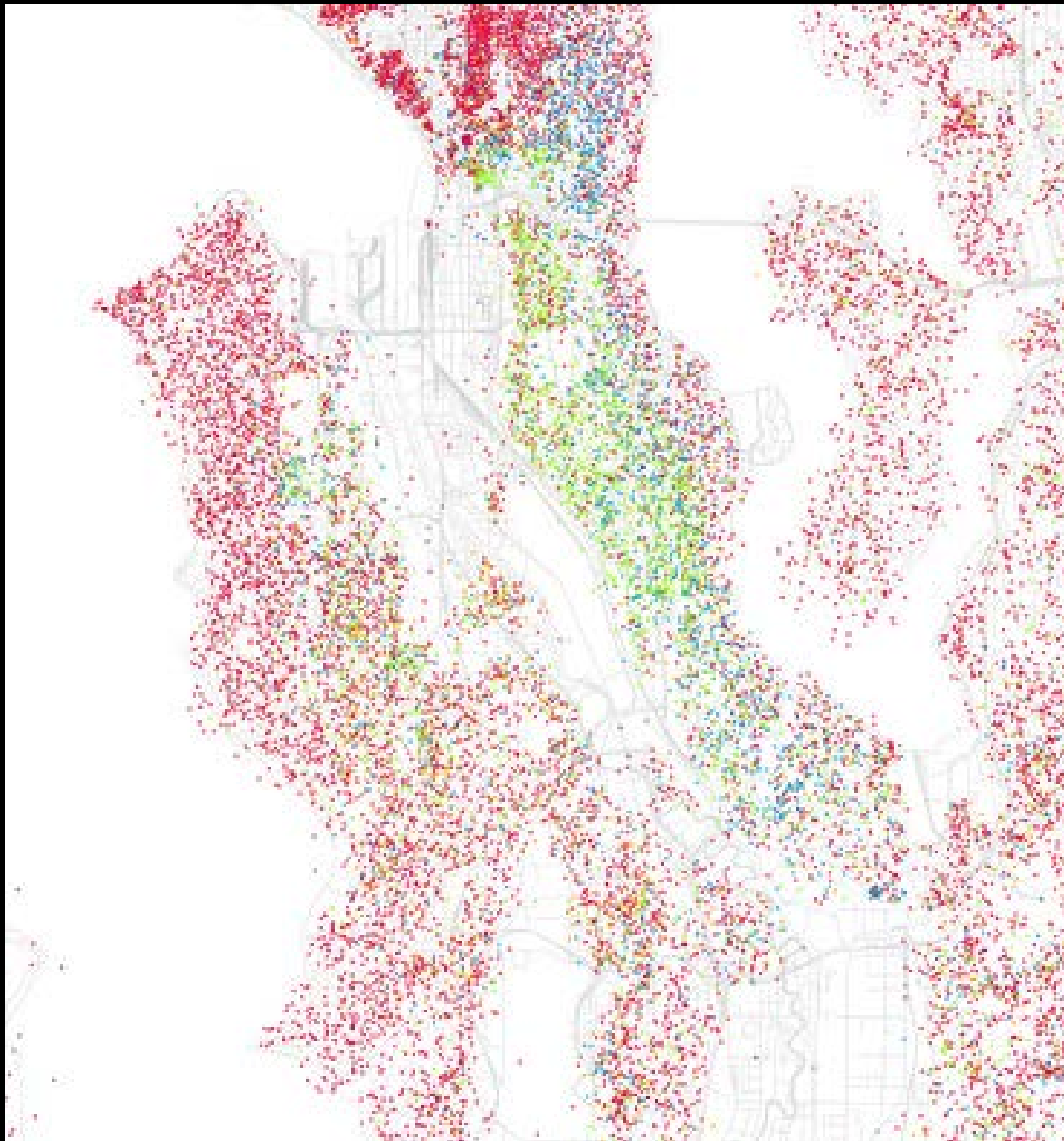
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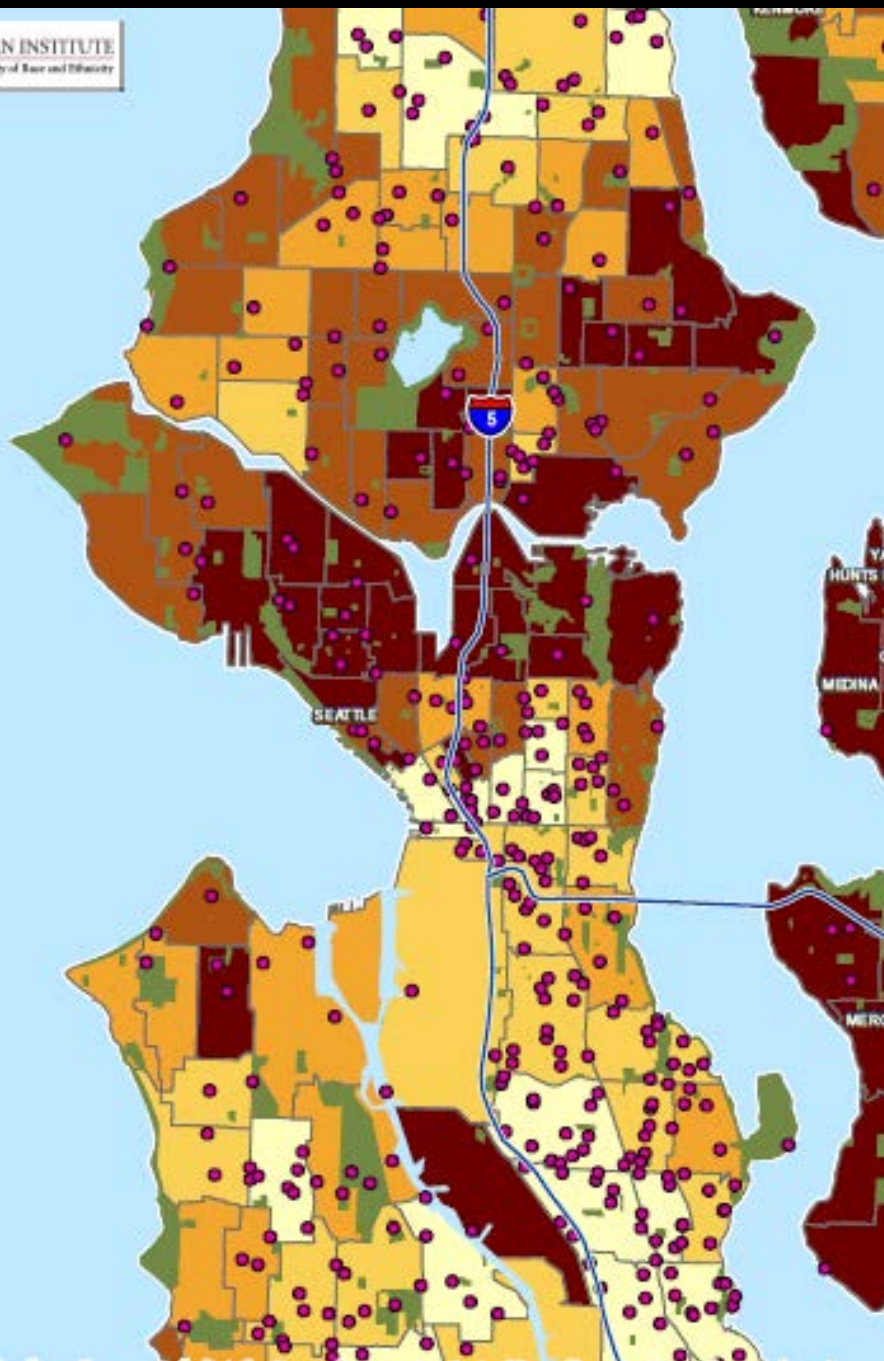


# Examples of Indicators

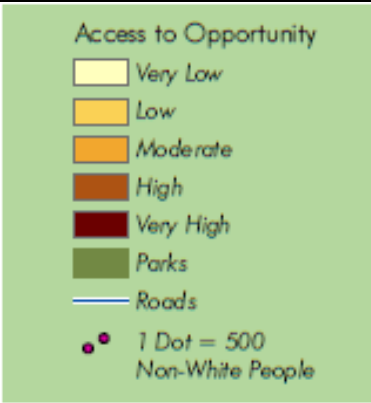
## Kirwan Institute's “Neighborhoods of Opportunity” data







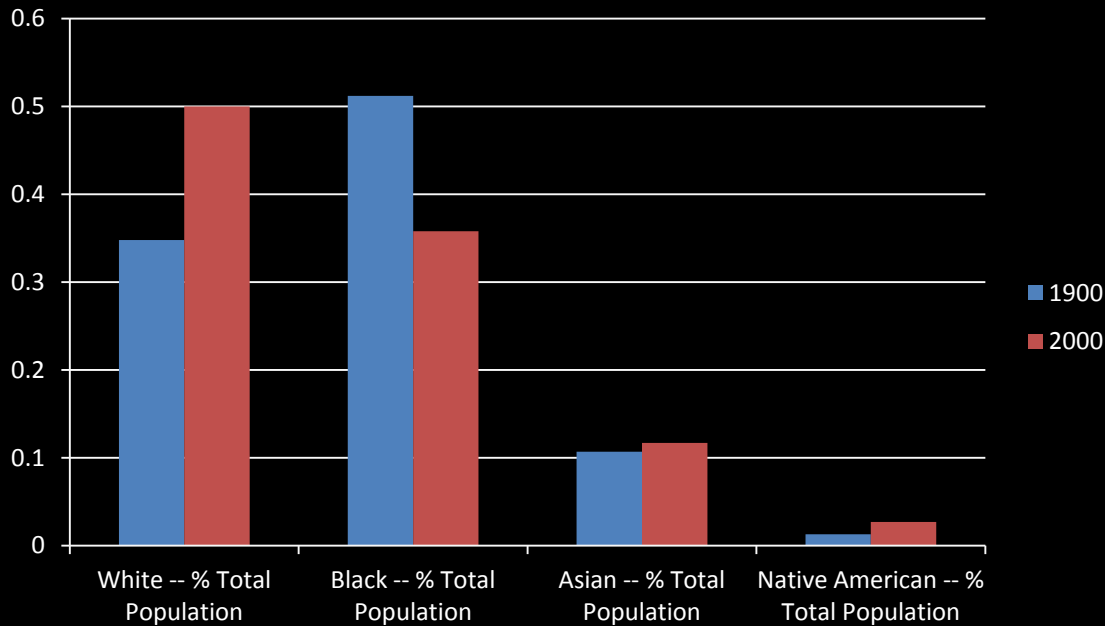
Map 2A: OPPORTUNITY & RACE  
SEATTLE, WA





# Seattle's Central District change from 1990 to 2000

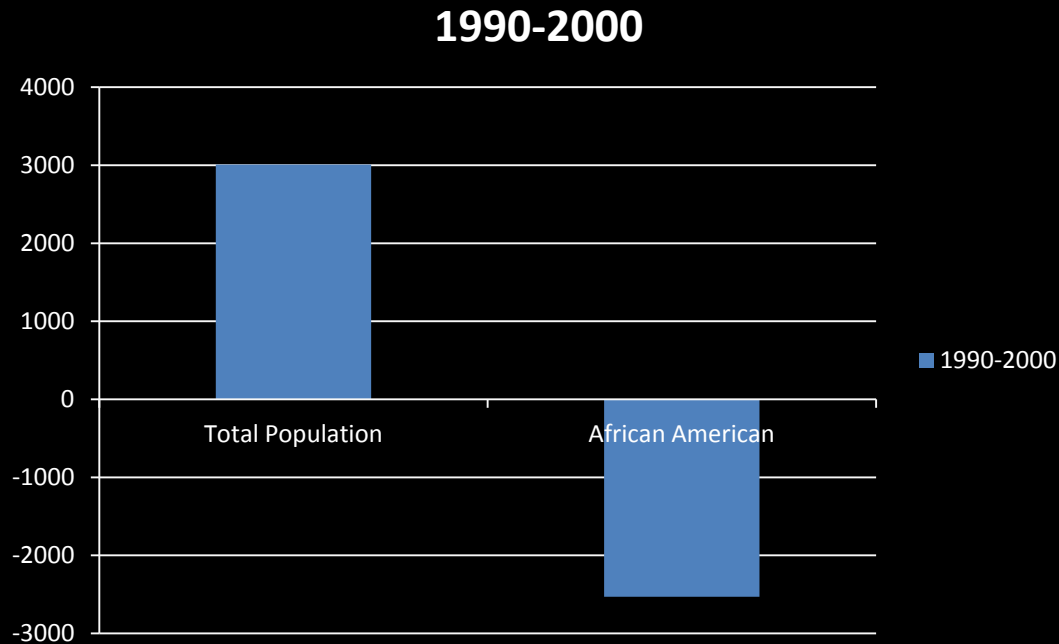
Central District, Seattle Demographic Change	1990	2000
<b>White</b> -- % Total Population	<b>35%</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Black</b> -- % Total Population	<b>51%</b>	<b>36%</b>
Asian -- % Total Population	11%	12%
Native American -- % Total Population	1%	3%





# Seattle's Central District change from 1990 to 2000

Central District, Seattle Population Change	1990-2000
Total Population	<b>3,008</b>
<b>African American</b>	<b>(2,531)</b>



## Seattle's Central District change from 1990 to 2000

Change in Median Income	1990	2000	% Change
City of Seattle	\$ 31,457	\$ 46,446	<b>48%</b>
<b>Central District</b>	<b>\$ 20,093</b>	<b>\$ 33,705</b>	<b>68%</b>

% of Households with income over \$75,000	1990	2000	% Change
City of Seattle	10%	27%	<b>178%</b>
<b>Central District</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>291%</b>



# RSJI and “The Stream”

**Change institutions and structural interactions to eliminate imbedded racial inequity**

**Change policies and programs to contribute to community conditions that support equity**

**Change individual behaviors/treat problems resulting from outcomes of racial inequity**

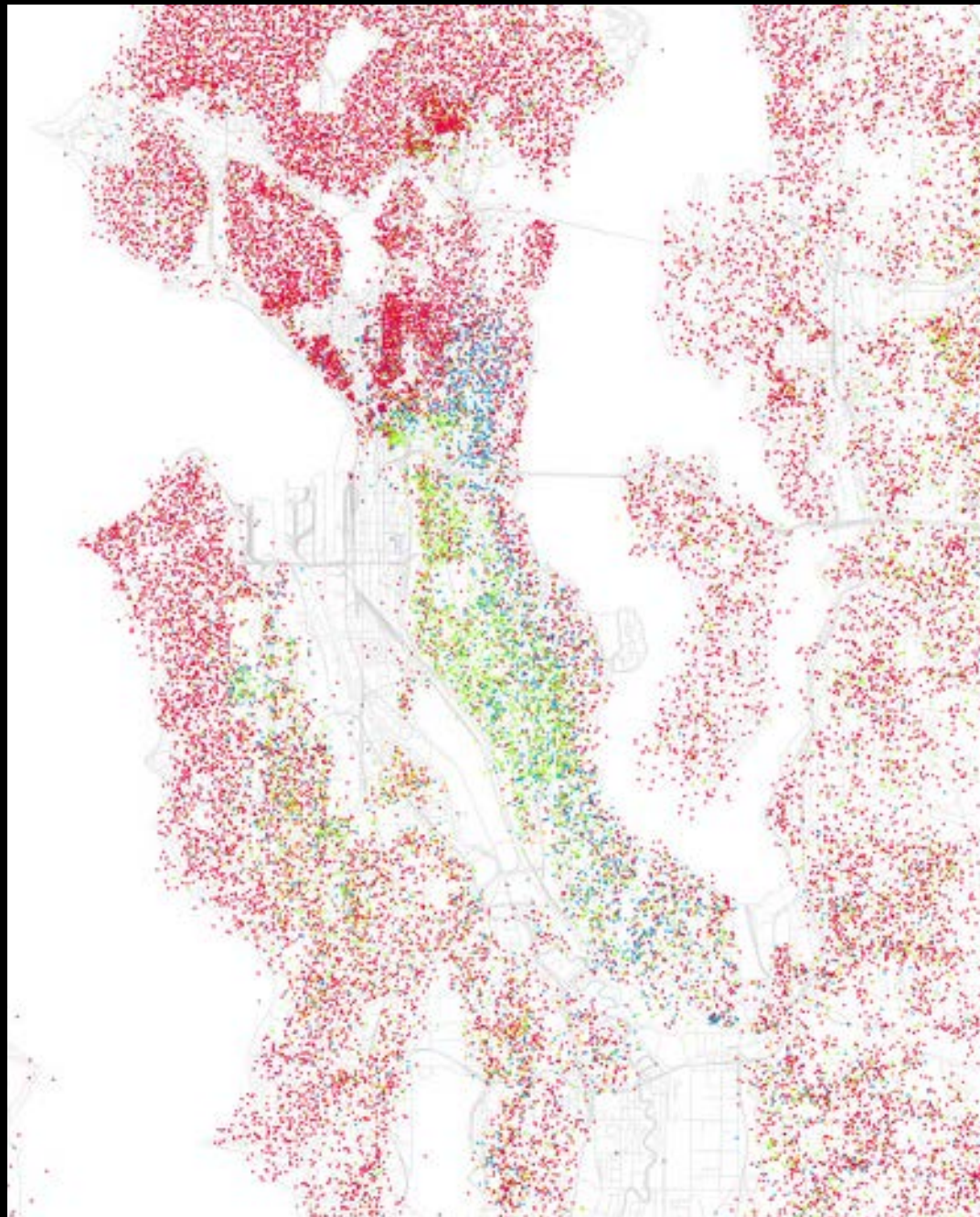


# City of Seattle Neighborhood Plan Updates









## Seattle

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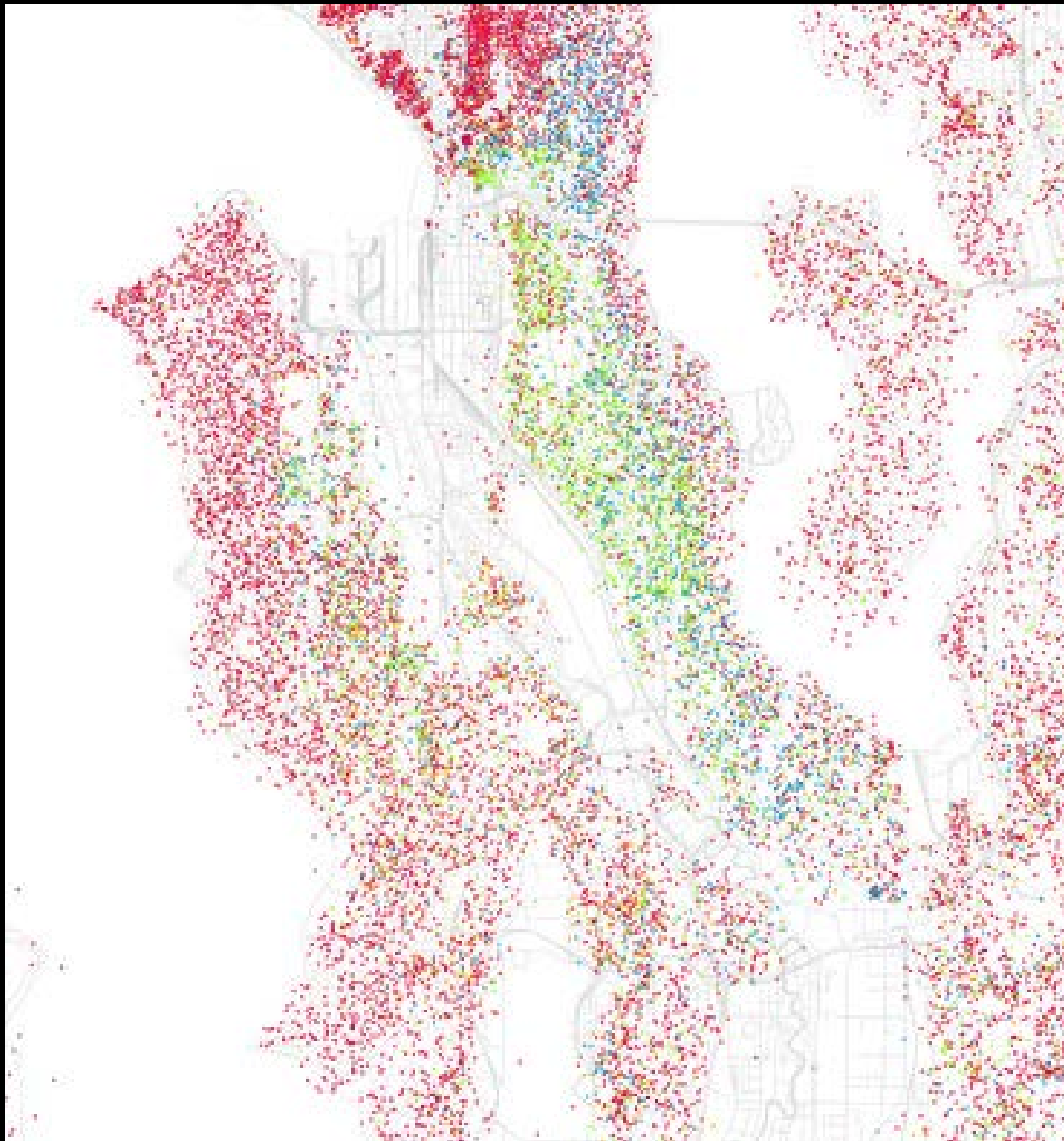
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# Examples of Applying Equity Measures:

City of Seattle

## Equitable Development Goal Topic Areas

- **Community Outreach and Engagement**
- **Community Fabric**
- **Housing**
- **Economic Vitality**
- **Public Safety**
- **Parks, Open Spaces and Community Facilities**
- **Cultural Resources**
- **Transportation**
- **Sustainable Infrastructure, Health, Open Space, Environment**



# Examples of Applying Equity Measures:

City of Seattle

## Equitable Development Goals

- **Community Outreach and Engagement**
  - Promote racial / cultural / and economic equity, through meaningful engagement of historically under-represented communities
  - Ensure that the benefits and burdens of change are equitably shared
  - Achieve broad and inclusive community understanding of the plan
  - Achieve long-term engagement of historically underrepresented populations in civic processes

# Examples of Applying Equity Measures:

City of Seattle

## Equitable Development Goals

- **Community Fabric**
  - Maintain or increase economic and cultural diversity and support cross-cultural integration of community
  - Minimize displacement, maximize inclusion
  - Promote land uses that benefit the neighborhood
  - Encourage a built environment that serves the diverse needs of the neighborhood



# Examples of Applying Equity Measures:

City of Seattle

## Equitable Development Goals

- **Economic Vitality**
  - Minimize displacement and maximize inclusion of immigrant/refugee /minority-owned small businesses
  - Promote a mix of goods and services that serve the diverse needs of the neighborhood
  - Promote living wage jobs available to local residents and support training for residents to access higher wage jobs
  - Promote a strong, local business organization that serves the diversity of the businesses.

# Examples of Applying Equity Measures:

City of Seattle

## Equitable Development Goals

- **Public Safety**
  - Foster a productive relationship between community and public safety officials
  - Foster a safe environment for the diverse community
- **Transportation**
  - Ensure that the planning strategies respond to the greater reliance on transit by people of color and people from low-income households

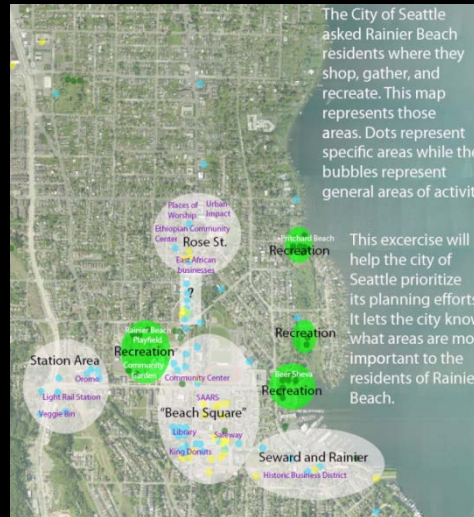
# Examples of Applying Equity Measures: City of Seattle

Topic Area	RSJ Goals	Data	Topic Sub Areas	RSJ Prompts
0. Community Outreach and Engagement				<p>To develop strategies and tools please see the Inclusive Outreach and Public Engagement Guide. It can be found at: <a href="http://inweb1/neighborhoods/outreachguide/howtoguides.aspx">http://inweb1/neighborhoods/outreachguide/howtoguides.aspx</a></p> <p>0a. Promote racial / cultural / and economic equity, by achieving meaningful plan input from racial, cultural, economic and other historically under-represented communities</p> <p>0b. Achieve meaningful involvement that is reflective of the community</p> <p>0c. Achieve equitable community development. Ensure that the benefits and burdens of change are equitably shared</p> <p>0d. Achieve broad and inclusive community understanding of the plan</p> <p>0e. Achieve long-term engagement of historically underrepresented populations in civic processes</p> <p>What are the racial / cultural / economic / age / disabled characteristics of those affected by changes taking place in the neighborhood now or changes that are contemplated in the neighborhood plan? (youth, seniors, disabled, immigrants and refugees, people of color, homeowners/renters, low/high-income, etc)</p> <p><b>Inclusive Outreach [outreach = make contact, begin relationship development]</b></p> <p>0.1. Identify sensitive and historically underrepresented population groups, including: youth, seniors, non-English speaking, immigrants and refugees who may not have regular government engagement or connection, people of color, home-owners/renters, low-income, and people with disabilities, among others</p> <p>0.2. Identify potential partners among the community, funders, and other resources</p> <p>0.3. Identify strategies to ensure that the range of voices providing input is reflective of the community</p> <p>0.4. Identify strategies to meaningfully reach sensitive and underrepresented populations, including appropriate interpretation and translation services</p> <p>0.5. Identify resources to assist with inclusive outreach, plan development and plan review</p> <p><b>Community Impacts</b></p> <p>0.6. What are the racial / cultural / economic / age / disabled characteristics of those affected by changes taking place in the neighborhood now or changes that are contemplated in the neighborhood plan? (youth, seniors, disabled, immigrants and refugees, people of color, homeowners/renters, low/high-income, etc)</p> <p>0.7. Identify how these groups are likely to be affected (who benefits/who bears the burden) by neighborhood change</p> <p>0.8. Identify community engagement strategies to minimize negative impacts of community change</p> <p>0.9. Identify which communities support the plan or specific proposal within the plan and why</p> <p>0.10. Identify which communities oppose the plan or specific proposal within the plan and why</p> <p><b>Increased Capacity and Opportunity [engagement = an exchange; deliberation, dialogue and action]</b></p> <p>0.11. Identify opportunities for broad and inclusive, long-term civic participation</p> <p>0.12. Identify barriers to broad and inclusive, long-term civic participation</p> <p>0.13. Identify strategies to increase the capacity of historically under-represented groups so that they can sustain long-term civic engagement</p>



# Healthy Living Assessment

- Framework
- Indicators
- Questionnaire
- Asset Mapping



Percent of residential area within ½ mile of a supermarket/grocery store that accepts EBT (food stamps) and WIC
Rationale
Having a supermarket within ½ mile of one's home is associated with lower rates of obesity and overweight compared to not having a supermarket close to home.
Benchmark /Established standards
All residences have a supermarket or other healthy food store within ½ mile.
Data Source
US Census, Seattle King County Public Health (Food Store Permits)
Method
1. Create a half mile buffer around grocery stores that accept EBT and WIC 2. Select census blocks whose centroids are contained within the 1/2 mi store buffer 3. Calculate the total pop. within those blocks 4. Divide that by the total pop. within the planning area.



Health as a planning framework

# HLA Framework



Health as a planning framework

# HLA Indicators

- ID assets & gaps in the health-promoting infrastructure
- Describe the relationship of built environment & health
- ID opportunities to improvement health
- Track progress
  - Food Access
  - Mobility & Physical Activity
  - Community Stability



Health as a planning framework



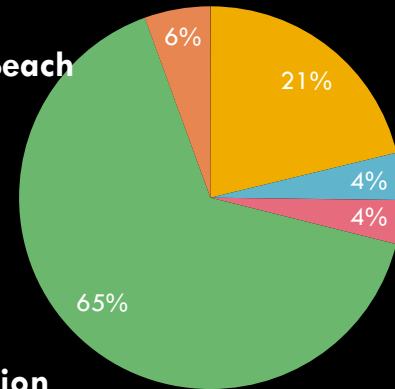
# Questionnaire

## Do you most often walk in the Rainier Beach Neighborhood to...?



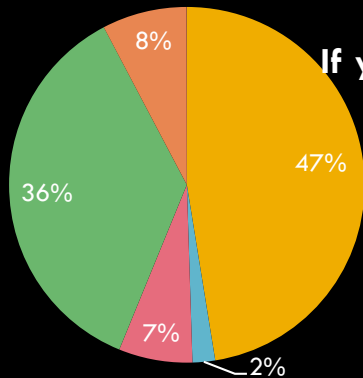
## What would encourage you to walk more around the Rainier Beach Neighborhood?

- A. Places to go
- B. More trails
- C. Closer parks
- D. Safer streets (more people, lighting, sidewalks)
- E. Other



## If you use light rail, how do you most often travel to the station nearest to where you live?

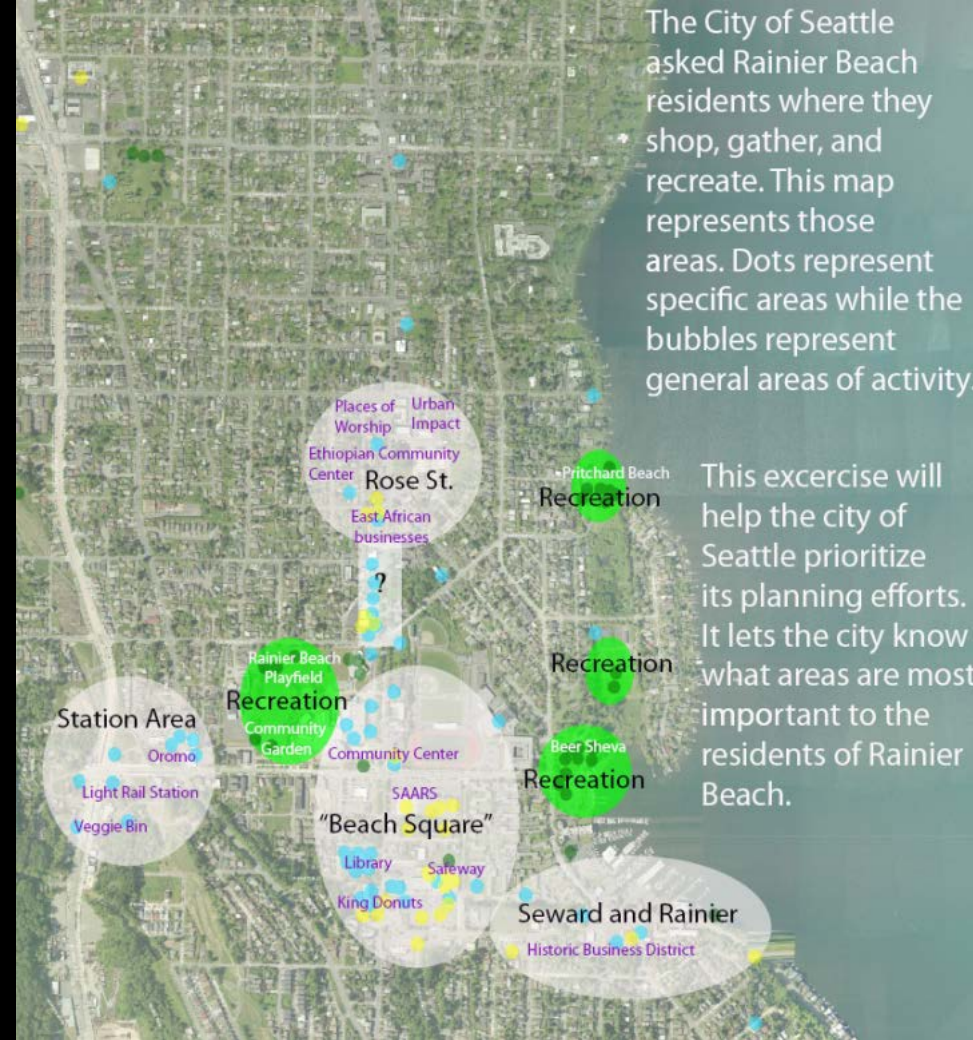
- A. Walk/Pedestrian
- B. Bike
- C. Ride
- D. Drive your car and park nearby
- E. Someone else gives you a ride to the light rail station



Health as a planning framework

# Asset Mapping

- Locate Community Assets & Gathering Places
  - ✓ Know
  - ✓ Asked
- Ask how they get there



Health as a planning framework

# What's Different?

## Linkages and Pearls

The physical and social ways people and places are connected that make Rainier Beach a community.



## Recommendations

- ### Parks and Recreation
- Create trail linking Pritchard Beach and Beer Sheva Park as proposed in the Atlantic City Nursery Urban Farm Plan.
  - Open Henderson vista with views to the lake and access to Beer Sheva Park
  - Increase visual and physical lake access
- ### Superblocks (A B C)
- ← → Develop system of gateway and connectors through superblocks
- Activate isolated areas with land uses, design, safety techniques and more people
  - Increase access to playfields and public use
  - Complete the walking grid with frequent connections
- ### Streets
- Implement planned projects (SETS, PMP, Bike Plan, SPU projects)
  - Create great safe, active walking streets (Rainier Ave S, S Henderson St, Seward Park Ave S, and 51st Ave S)
  - ■ ■ ■ Pedestrian Master Plan Priority SW Improvement
  - Main Street Corridor Improvements
  - 15 Southeast Transportation Strategy Project and Improve Safety
  - Improve key intersections for safety and create signature paving
- ### Pearls
- Historic District, Beach Square, Rose St., and Station Area
- ### Community Linkages (not mapped)
- Build community capacity to organize, and undertake coordinated efforts
  - Retain and build on assets: Places of Worship, Urban Impact, Ethiopian Community Center, East African Businesses
  - Support and build on Atlantic City Nursery Urban Farm and wetland project by connecting people through healthy food and environment
  - Create a multicultural center
  - Celebrate as a community
  - Use public art and design to create emotional connections to places and identities
  - Build relationships with all schools to foster strong educational system
  - Increase community use of parks and school playfields

Health as a planning framework



# What's Different?

- Built institutional capacity for making the connection between health & built environment
- Increased integration between areas of planning.
- Gave new insights into plan recommendations.
- Included more community-based recommendations.
- Engaged community in genuine & productive ways.
- Focused on actions that improve equity.

# What's Different?



**FARMING IDEAS**



**SUPPORT DIFFERENT TYPES OF FARMERS**



**BUILD HEALTHY SOIL**



**USE WATER INNOVATIVELY**



**CITY OF SEATTLE RAINIER BEACH URBAN FARM & WETLAND IMPROVEMENTS**

SEATTLE PARKS AND RECREATION | PARTNERSHIP BERGER | ANCHOR OEA | SEATTLE URBAN FARM CO. | O'Brien company | CAST





























January 2010

Nora Liu/NI  
DCD – Neighborhood Plan Updates and Action Plans Othello - ATT 1  
September 16, 2010  
Version #1

# Othello

## NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN UPDATE



### Recommendations to City Council



**Goals, Policies and Strategies  
to Achieve the Othello  
Neighborhood Vision**

Attachment 1 to the Neighborhood Plan  
Updates and Action Plans Othello Resolution



## Othello Neighborhood Plan Prioritization

# Access to education and employment training for its multicultural community

Place dots in this column

Strategy 6.1: Expand job training programs at New Holly Learning Center	
Provide funding for early learning and elementary after school programs	
Provide funding to Denise Louise Education Center for early learning programs	
Provide funding for citizen services	
Strategy 6.2: Improve transit connections to Seattle Community Colleges.	
Incorporate in Urban Design Framework	

# A neighborhood with a shared multicultural community center

Place dots in this column

Strategy 9.1: Acquire land and resources for a multicultural gathering space	
Support a site search and project feasibility study to accommodate building program and project budget when community leadership group is ready	
Strategy 9.2: Create design and development guidelines for multicultural gathering space	
Communities designate leadership group to explore feasibility of long-term partnership, building operations and maintenance for a privately owned community center	
Leadership group to develop partnership structure, building needs, building operations, maintenance plan and fundraising plan. Group to hire consultant if needed	







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# Examples of Applying Equity Measures:

Puget Sound Regional Equity Network

## Definition of Social Equity

- All people can attain resources and opportunities to reach their full potential
- Address the history of inequities in the systems and their impacts is a shared responsibility
- Marginalized communities have leadership and influence in decision making processes

Together we can leverage our collective resources to create communities of opportunity

# Examples of Applying Equity Measures:

## Puget Sound Regional Equity Network Principles of Equitable Development

- Prevent displacement.
- Preserve and expand affordable housing options.
- Understand and respond to local context.
- Promote broader mobility and connectivity.
- Practice meaningful community engagement.
- Develop healthy and safe communities.
- Promote environmental justice.
- Achieve full accessibility.
- Advance economic opportunity.



# Indicators: Food Access

- FA1. % of residential area within 1/2 mile of a grocery store that accepts food stamps & WIC
- FA2. Number of P-Patches per 2,500 households
- FA3. % of students accessing free/reduced price lunches
- FA4. Presence of farmers market that accept EBT in the neighborhood
- FA5. Fast food restaurants per 100,000 residents
- FA6. Food Access, Demographic & Health Data

# Indicators: Mobility

- M1. % of residences within 1/2 mile of a bus or rail stop
- M2. Ratio of miles of bike facilities per miles of roadway
- M3. % of roadway with complete sidewalks
- M4. Personal crime incidents with per year
- M5. Neighborhood Service Completeness
- M6. Neighborhood Retail Completeness

# Indicators: Mobility

- M7. Acres of parkland per 1,000 households
- M8. % of residences within a  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of a park
- M9. % of residences within  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile of a public playground
- M10. % of residences within 1 mile of a community center
- M11. Demographic & Health Data



# Indicators: Community Stability

CS1. % of HHs paying  $> 30\%$  of income on housing

CS2. % of HHs living in overcrowded conditions

CS3. Demographic & Health Data

- % Foreign-born
- High school graduation rates
- Life expectancy
- % of adults reporting fair to poor health

# Questionnaire

1. Which of the following best describes your connection to the neighborhood?
2. How long have you lived, worked, or owned a business, rented commercial space, or otherwise been connected to this community?
3. What kind of transportation do you most often use?
4. If you use light rail, how do you most often travel to the station nearest to where you live?
5. Do you most often walk in the neighborhood to...?
6. Do you feel safe walking around the neighborhood...?
7. What would encourage you to walk more around the neighborhood?
8. Do you ride a bicycle around the neighborhood to...?
9. If you do ride your bike around the neighborhood, what would make you bike more often?

# Questionnaire

10. What do you do when you visit city-operated parks and recreation community centers in the neighborhood? (Please select all that apply)

11. How long does it take you to travel to the place where you shop most often for food you prepare at home (grocery store, farmer's market, corner store, etc)?

12. What primary mode of transportation do you use when traveling to the place where you shop for food that you prepare at home?

13. Do you grow some of your own food? If yes, where?

14. How old are you?

15. What is your race/ethnicity?

16. What is the primary language spoken in your home?



# Asset Mapping

## Section 1. What's Good? What Needs Improving? What's Missing?

1. Where do you live, work, shop, or play.
2. Why did you choose to live, work, shop, play, own a business, etc in the neighborhood?
3. What is working well?
  - a. Stores (goods) and services?
  - b. Your environment– buildings, streets, parks, and scenery?
  - c. Housing?
  - d. Parks and recreation programs?
  - e. Getting around?
  - f. Community?
4. What isn't working well and what positive changes would you like to see in the neighborhood as it grows?
  - a. Stores and services?
  - b. Your environment?
  - c. Housing?
  - d. Parks and recreation programs?
  - e. Getting around?
  - f. Community?

# Asset Mapping

## Section 2. Town Center –Shopping & Services, Community Character

1. Where do you go for goods and services?
  - a. Where do you buy food? (include stores, farmers markets, CSAs/produce deliveries, etc)
  - b. What is important in choosing where you shop for food?
  - c. Where do you find the goods and services necessary to sustain your cultural identity?
  - d. How do you get there?
2. Where/What do you consider to be the town center of the neighborhood?
3. What unique characteristics of the commercial (business) district give it its identity and what would you like to see preserved or remain in the neighborhood
4. Looking to the future, what do you want improved?

# Asset Mapping

## Section 3. Community - Social & Physical

1. Is there an active cultural, faith-based or other community organization or association in the neighborhood that you participate in?
  - a. What role do these groups play in your relationship to your neighborhood?
  - b. Where are they located? How do you get there?
2. Are there places in the neighborhood where you go to meet friends or gather? Where are they?
  - a. Are additional gathering spaces needed? Where?
3. Which parks, community centers, or playgrounds do you regularly visit?
  - a. Where are new parks/open spaces needed?



# Asset Mapping

## Section 4. Getting Around

1. Do you walk, bike or take transit? Note areas described as less safe and locations and reasons for safety concern – traffic speed, crime, missing sidewalks, etc.
  - a. Is it safe and easy to get where you want to go by walking or biking? Note areas described as less safe and reasons for safety concern – traffic speed, crime, missing sidewalks, etc.
  - b. How about for your children getting to school? Is it safe and easy for them to walk or bike?
  - c. How do you get to parks?
  - d. What would make it easier for you to choose to walk, bike, or take transit more?
2. Do you use light rail/bus rapid ride? If yes, how do you get to the station?