



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:

Step 1. Set Outcomes.

Leadership communicates key community outcomes for racial equity to guide analysis.

Step 2. Involve Stakeholders + Analyze Data.

Gather information from community and staff on how the issue benefits or burdens the community in terms of racial equity.

Step 3. Determine Benefit and/or Burden.

Analyze issue for impacts and alignment with racial equity outcomes.

Step 4. Advance Opportunity or Minimize Harm.

Develop strategies to create greater racial equity or minimize unintended consequences.

Step 5. Evaluate. Raise Racial Awareness. Be Accountable.

Track impacts on communities of color overtime. Continue to communicate with and involve stakeholders. Document unresolved issues.

Step 6. Report Back.

Share information learned from analysis and unresolved issue with Department Leadership and Change Team.

Racial Equity Toolkit Assessment Worksheet

Attachment B-2

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. Resources on p.4)*

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

☐ Education
☐ Community Development
☐ Health
☐ Environment

☐ Criminal Justice
☐ Jobs
☐ Housing

1c. Are there impacts on:

☐ Contracting Equity
☐ Workforce Equity

☐ Immigrant and Refugee Access to Services
☐ 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):

☐ All Seattle neighborhoods
☐ Ballard
☐ North
☐ NE
☐ Central

☐ Lake Union
☐ Southwest
☐ Southeast
☐ Delridge
☐ Greater Duwamish

☐ East District
☐ King County (outside Seattle)
☐ Outside King County

Please describe:

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

(See Stakeholder and Data Resources p. 5 and 6)

2c. How have you involved community members and **stakeholders?** *(See p.5 for questions to ask community/staff at this point in the process 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?** (See Data Resources on p.6. *King County Opportunity Maps* are good resource for information based on geography, race, and income.)

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 and/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 Q.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 over time? 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 racial inequity related to 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 Q.5a. and Q.5b. with Department Leadership and Change Team Leads and 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 rate.	Jobs
Ensure greater access to technology by communities of color.	Community Development, Education, Jobs
Improve access to community center programs for immigrants, refugees and communities of color.	Health, Community Development
Communities of color are represented in the City's outreach activities.	Education, Community Development, Health, Jobs, Housing, Criminal Justice, Environment
The racial diversity of the Seattle community is reflected in the City's workforce across positions.	Jobs
Access to City contracts for Minority Business Enterprises is increased.	Jobs
Decrease racial disparity in high school graduation rates	Education

Additional Resources:

- **RSJI Departmental Work Plan:** <http://inweb/rsji/departments.htm>
- **Department Performance Expectations:** <http://web1.seattle.gov/DPETS/DPETSWEbHome.aspx>
- **Mayoral Initiatives:** <http://www.seattle.gov/mayor/issues/>

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. (See *District Profiles* in the [Inclusive Outreach and Public Engagement Guide](#) or refer to U.S. Census information on p.7)

Once you have identified your stakeholders

Involve them in the issue.

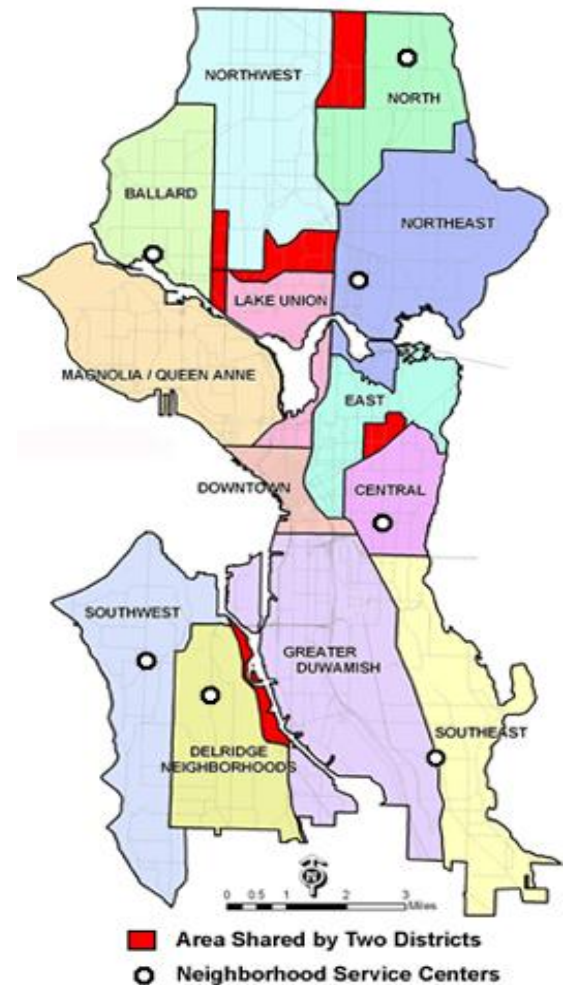
Describe how historically underrepresented community stakeholders can take a leadership role in this policy, program, initiative or budget issue.

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.

For resources on how to engage stakeholders in your work see the **Inclusive Outreach and Public Engagement Guide**: <http://inweb1/neighborhoods/outreachguide/>

Data Resources

City of Seattle Seattle's Population and Demographics at a Glance:

http://www.seattle.gov/dpd/Research/Population_Demographics/Overview/default.asp

Website updated by the City Demographer. **Includes: Housing** Quarterly Permit Report • **Employment data** • 2010 Census data • **2006-2010 American Community Survey** • 2010 Census: Demographic highlights from the 2010 Census; Basic Population and Housing Characteristics Change from 1990, 2000, and 2010 – PDF report of counts of population by race, ethnicity and over/under 18 years of age as well as a total, occupied and vacant housing unit count; Three-page subject report – PDF report of detailed population, household and housing data • American Community Survey: **2010 5-year estimates and 2009 5-year estimates** • Census 2000 • Permit Information: Comprehensive Plan Housing Target Growth Report for Urban Centers and Villages; Citywide Residential Permit Report • Employment Information: Comprehensive Plan Employment Target Growth Report for Urban Centers and Villages; Citywide Employment 1995-2010 • The Greater Seattle Datasheet: a report by the Office of Intergovernmental Relations on many aspects of Seattle and its region.

SDOT Census 2010 Demographic Maps (by census blocks): Race, Age (under 18 and over 65) and Median Income http://inweb/sdot/rsji_maps.htm

Seattle's Population & Demographics Related Links & Resources (From DPD website:

http://www.seattle.gov/dpd/Research/Population_Demographics/Related_Links/default.asp)

Federal

- [American FactFinder](#): The U.S. Census Bureau's main site for online access to population, housing, economic, and geographic data.
- [Census 2000 Gateway](#): The U.S. Census Bureau's gateway to Census 2000 information.

State

- [Washington Office of Financial Management](#): OFM is the official state agency that provides estimates, forecasts, and reports on the state's population, demographic characteristics, economy, and state revenues.

Regional

- [Puget Sound Regional Council](#): PSRC is the regional growth management and transportation planning agency for the central Puget Sound region in Washington State.

County

- [King County Census Viewer](#): A web-based application for viewing maps and tables of more than 100 community census data indicators for 77 defined places in King County.
- [King County Department of Development and Environmental Services](#): the growth management planning agency for King County.
- [Seattle & King County Public Health - Assessment, Policy Development, and Evaluation Unit](#): Provides health information and technical assistance, based on health assessment data
- [King County Opportunity Maps](#): A Study of the Region's Geography of Opportunity. Opportunity maps illustrate where opportunity rich communities exist, assess who has access to those neighborhoods, and help to understand what needs to be remedied in opportunity poor neighborhoods. Puget Sound Regional Council.

City

- [The Greater Seattle Datasheet](#): A Seattle fact sheet courtesy of the City of Seattle's Office of Intergovernmental Relations.

Other

- [Seattle Times Census 2000](#): articles, charts related to Census 2000 and the Seattle/Puget Sound region.

Glossary

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