



2016
RSJI COMMUNITY SURVEY



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Acknowledgements

The RSJI Community Survey is the result of collaboration among researchers, community leaders and the City of Seattle who worked together as part of a Race and Social Justice Community Survey Steering Committee. We thank the Steering Committee for guiding the development of the survey questions and outreach.

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Executive Summary

The Seattle Race and Social Justice Initiative (RSJI) is the City of Seattle's commitment to ending racial disparities and achieving racial equity in Seattle. In 2014, the City affirmed and expanded RSJI via an Executive Order requiring City staff to assess progress made on racial equity. It also called on the Race and Social Justice Initiative to deepen the City's support for community-led racial justice work through projects and programs that increase the City's accountability to the community. The RSJI Community Survey is a key part of assessing the impact of our collective efforts for racial equity.

The RSJI Community Survey, first fielded in 2013, measures the perspectives of those who live, work, and go to school in Seattle, including satisfaction with City services, neighborhood quality, housing affordability, feelings about the state of racial equity in the city, and the role of government in addressing racial inequities. The 2016 survey provides updated information on the state of racial equity in Seattle.

Key Findings

1

Ending racial inequity is a responsibility of government.

Seattle respondents feel strongly that government should prioritize ending the racial equity gaps that impact our communities. Nearly all respondents (96%) said government should prioritize addressing racial inequities.

2

To achieve equity, resources must be allocated based on need.

Eighty-seven percent of all respondents agreed when asked whether a greater portion of resources should go to those most in need.

3

Economic prosperity is not felt by all -- Seattle's Black community experiences a disproportionate lack of opportunity.

More than half (53%) of all Black/African American survey respondents said they are *not* experiencing economic opportunities; Black/African American women cite the highest rates of economic exclusion.

4

Environmental inequities persist by race and gender.

People of color and transgender respondents were more likely to say their neighborhoods are unhealthy places to live; close to half of all American Indian/Alaska Native respondents do not feel they have benefited from Seattle's environmental progress.

5

Communities of color do not feel they experience equal treatment by the City's criminal justice system.

The number of people across the board reporting greater confidence in the police has increased since the last survey, but communities of color continue to have less confidence in the police than White

respondents do. More than half of all African American/Black respondents (56.1%), and nearly half of all Multiracial respondents (47.3%) and American Indian/Alaska Native (47%) respondents have little to no confidence in the police to do a good job enforcing the law.

There is a strong lack of confidence in the courts to treat people of color and Whites equally, with nearly 70% of people of color reporting a lack of confidence.

6

Communities of color and other vulnerable groups struggle to remain in our high-cost city.

Thirty-four percent (34.4%) of those surveyed responded that they or someone in their family have moved out of Seattle in the past two years due to the rising cost of housing. American Indian/Alaska Native, Black/African American, Multiracial, and Latino respondents were most likely to say so than other groups.

Every racial group rated the number one reason they personally had moved out of Seattle to be the need to find lower rent or a less expensive house to maintain. At the same time, people of color cited other economic reasons (such as foreclosure or eviction) more often than White respondents.

7

Seattle Public Schools struggle to make the grade with communities of color.

Despite some mixed opinions regarding performance and preparation of students for the future, Seattle respondents were united in support of ending punitive discipline measures and improving schools and after-school programs to promote racial equity. Differences in perceptions of Seattle Public Schools (SPS) emerged along racial lines. The web survey showed that while 44.5% of young people ages 15-25 rated SPS favorably, youth of color were less likely to rate Seattle Public Schools favorably compared to their White counterparts.

8

City efforts to be inclusive are making some inroads, but more work needs to be done.

In both phone and web surveys, we saw a decline in the number of people who felt their participation in City processes was valued. Despite this overall decline, the web survey found communities of color and lesbian, gay and bisexual respondents felt their participation was valued at a greater rate than reported in 2013. This did not hold for transgender respondents who were less likely to say their participation was valued compared to 2013.

9

Progress towards racial equity is not being felt by all. Urgency and action is necessary to make a difference in people's lives.

Both phone and web surveys revealed a decline in the percentage of people agreeing that Seattle is making progress at eliminating racial inequity. Seventy-two percent of phone and 43% of web respondents agree that Seattle is making progress. This is a decline by a margin of 7% points in the web survey and a margin of 14% in the phone survey. When disaggregated by race, the percent stayed consistent for communities of color compared to 2013, while an increasing number of White respondents do not believe the City is making progress.

Conclusion

Seattle remains a City with much work to do to achieve racial equity. The Race and Social Justice Initiative is tasked with leading municipal government's efforts to put our value of racial equity into action. The 2013 survey provided us with baseline data on the experiences of people who live, work, and go to school in Seattle. The 2016 survey reveals sobering information that the City cannot afford to ignore: despite our efforts to address inequities, **we continue to see disparate outcomes** for our communities by race and other factors. If we are going to truly see a difference in people's lives, we must invest in community-driven strategies that hold us accountable to those most impacted by structural racism and other biases. We can and we must do better.

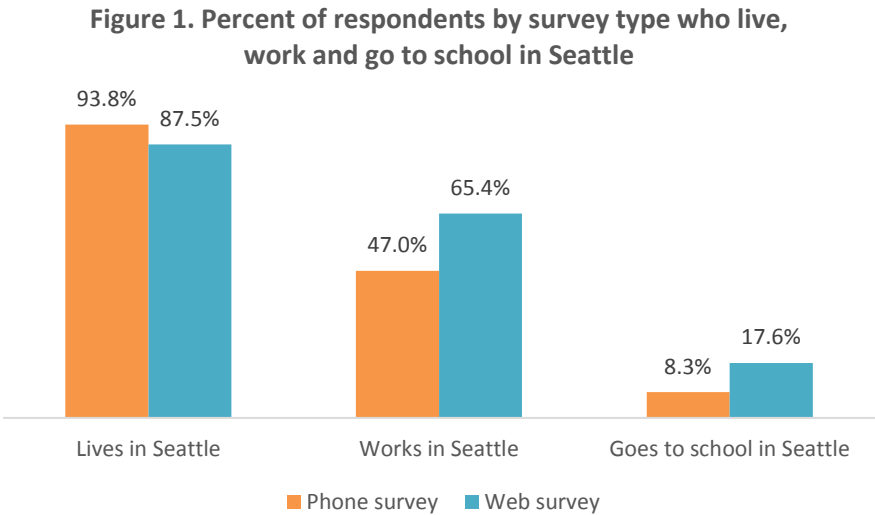
Methodology

The Race and Social Justice Community Survey was developed in partnership with a steering committee comprised of researchers from the University of Washington, community based organizations and local government. Steering Committee members guided question development and outreach.

Survey data was collected via phone and internet. The phone survey included 400 respondents and the web survey included 1,295 for a total of 1,695 respondents. Phone and web surveys differed in a few key ways: the phone survey was fielded using random digit dialing (with a 60/40 split between landline and wireless phones), while the web survey was composed of self-selected respondents. Outreach efforts for the web survey were conducted by City staff and a team of student volunteers from the University of Washington who asked community partners to send the survey link to their clients and members, visited homeless shelters and community centers and posted the survey link at libraries.

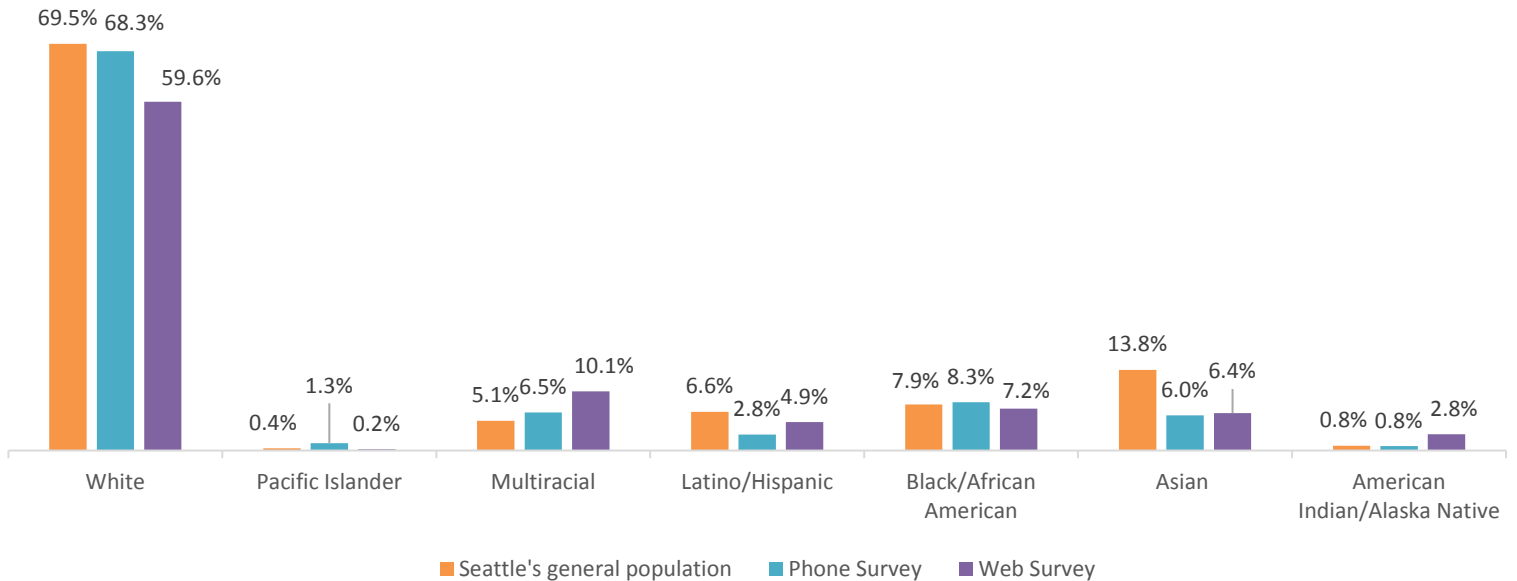
Who we heard from

The survey was open to anyone who lives, works, or goes to school in Seattle. Nearly all respondents live in Seattle and nearly half of all phone respondents and more than half of all web respondents work in Seattle. Eighteen percent of those surveyed by web go to school in Seattle, slightly more than twice the rate of those surveyed by phone [Figure 1].



In terms of race, the phone survey most closely matched the demographics of Seattle for White respondents, Black/African American respondents, Multiracial respondents, and American Indian/Alaska Native respondents. Both surveys received an under representation of Latino and Asian/Pacific Islander respondents compared to their percent of the overall population [Figure 2].

Figure 2. Comparison of survey respondents to overall Seattle population by race



*Note: Survey only fielded to those over the age of 15. Seattle general population data above includes those under 15.

In terms of age, the phone survey respondents skewed older. For reference, the Census Bureau’s most recent American Community Survey (ACS) found that about 10% of the Seattle population is 65 years of age or older. Of those surveyed by phone, 35% of the phone survey respondents was 65 or older. In terms of gender, the ACS only records male and female genders and estimates a 50/50 split in the Seattle population. This suggests that the web data over-surveyed females, with 65% identifying as female.

The report uses a combination of individual and pooled in lieu of weighting tabulations to account for variations in sample sizes. Web surveying had an explicit goal of reaching subpopulations across many dimensions, including those experiencing homelessness. Researchers providing guidance on this survey, were concerned that weighting might undermine that study design goal. Without the certainty that weighting would improve the substantive conclusions, researchers opted to analyze the data as observed/collected, and use pooled estimates as an alternative way to show overall distributions, with the non-response bias of each dataset to some extent cancelling the other's out. Pooling the data potentially averages out some of the differences in demographic composition relative to the overall Seattle population.

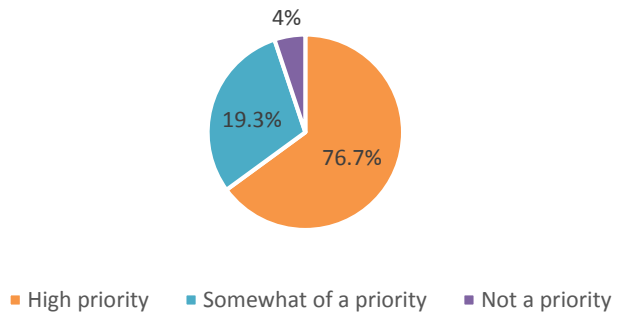
1

Ending racial inequity is a responsibility of government.

Survey respondents feel strongly that government should prioritize the racial equity gaps impacting our communities. More people see this is a high priority than two years ago.

- Nearly all respondents (96%) said government should prioritize addressing racial inequities, with **nearly 8 in 10 people saying racial equity should be a “high priority” of government** [Figure 3].
- The number respondents stating that racial equity work should be a “high priority” for government has increased over time. In our 2013 phone survey, 51% rated it as such. In the 2016 phone survey, it increased by 13 percentage points to 64%. The web responses increased only slightly from 74% in 2013 to 77% in 2016.
- The urgency and responsibility for government to act was clearly reflected in responses of Black/African American and Latino respondents, 95% and 80% of whom said addressing these gaps should be a high priority** (pooled data).

Figure 3. How high a priority should it be for government to address racial equity gaps in education, criminal justice, jobs, health, housing and other areas?
(Pooled data, N=1621)

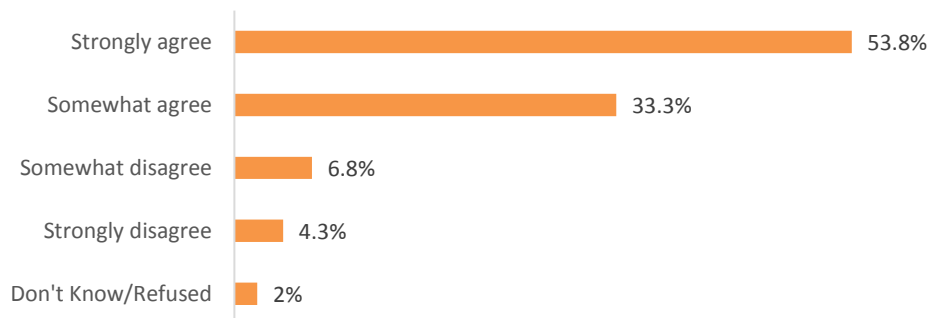


2

To get to equity, resources must be allocated based on need.

- When asked if a greater portion of resources should go to those most in need to create equity for all, **87% agreed** [pooled data].
- Over half (53.8%) of all phone respondents strongly agreed [Figure 4].

Figure 4. Responses to statement, "To create equity and opportunity for all, I believe a greater portion of resources should go to those who are most in need."
(Phone survey, N=400)



3

Economic prosperity is not felt by all -- Seattle's Black community experiences a disproportionate lack of opportunity.

Overall, the percentage of people experiencing opportunities to get ahead economically in Seattle has decreased over time. While over half of survey respondents (62% phone and 52% web) agreed that Seattle offers good economic opportunities, these figures are a significant decrease from prior phone surveys where in 2013, 80% and in 2001, 86% of respondents reported favorable opportunities.

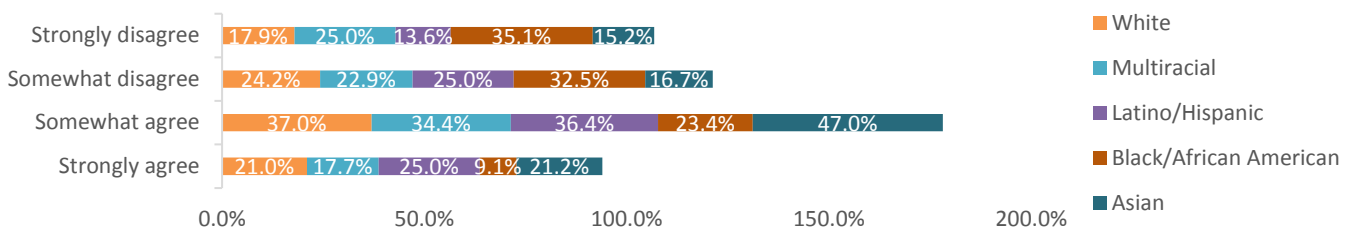
- The impact of a lack of economic opportunities felt by the Black community cannot be understated. **More than half (58.5%) of all Black/African American surveyed said they are not experiencing economic opportunities.** No other racial group reported this high a lack of opportunity [Figure 5].

Figure 5. Percent of individuals by race who disagree that Seattle has offered good opportunities for them to get ahead economically
(Pooled data, N=1448)



- An analysis of responses across race among female respondents found that **a strong majority (67%) of Black/African American women were dissatisfied with the opportunities Seattle affords them to get ahead economically** [Figure 6]. Considering the 2013 survey observed a similar differential for women of color, the surveys together suggest differences in economic opportunity for Black/African American women have remained prominent post-recession.

Figure 6. Female respondents by race who responded to the question, "To what extent do you agree that Seattle has offered you good opportunities to get ahead economically?"
(Pooled data, N=916)



4

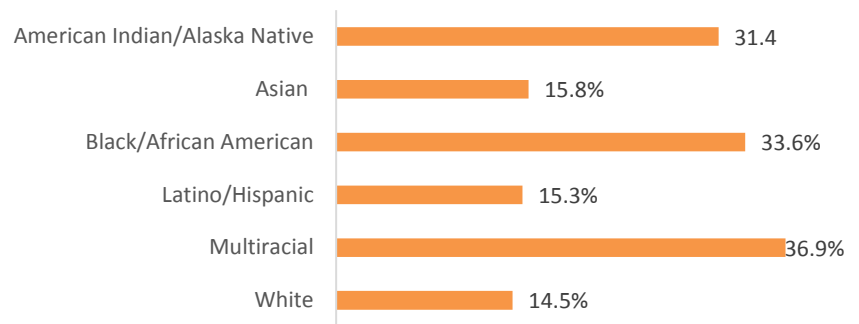
Environmental inequities persist by race and gender.

Seattle is noted nationally for its strong environmental efforts and as a healthy place to live. Strong majorities of phone and web survey respondents agree (88.5% phone/76.7% web). Yet when disaggregated by race and by gender, inequities emerge. People of color and transgender respondents were more likely not to find their neighborhood a healthy place to live.

- Multiracial, Black/African American and American Indian/Alaska Native respondents were less likely to report than other groups that their neighborhood is a healthy place to live [Figure 7].

Figure 7. Percent of respondents by race who disagree with the statement, "My neighborhood is a healthy place to live."

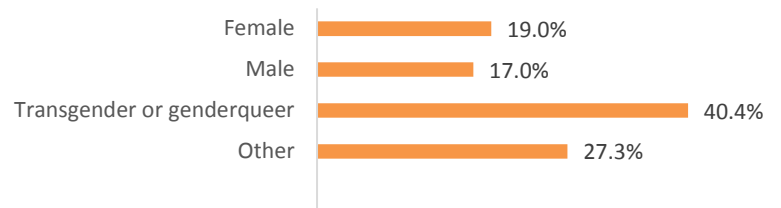
(Pooled data, N=1480)



- In the web survey, transgender and genderqueer respondents were significantly less likely to report that their neighborhood is a healthy place to live [Figure 8].

Figure 8. Percent of respondents by gender who disagree with the statement, "My neighborhood is a healthy place to live."

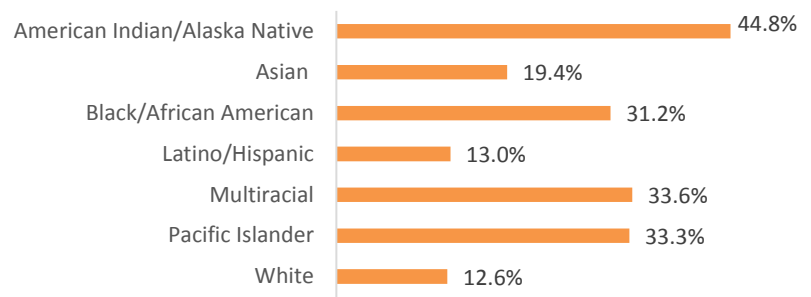
(Web survey, N=1195)



Similarly, while most respondents felt they benefited from the city’s environmental progress (71% phone/ 67% web), the feeling was not shared across race.

- White survey respondents were more than twice as likely to *strongly agree* that they have benefited compared to American Indian/Alaska Native, Black/African American, and Multiracial respondents.
- Close to half (44.8%) of all American Indian/Alaska Native people who completed the web survey felt they did not benefit [Figure 9].

Figure 9. Percent of web respondents by race who disagree with the statement, "I have benefited from Seattle's environmental progress."
(Web survey, N=1033)

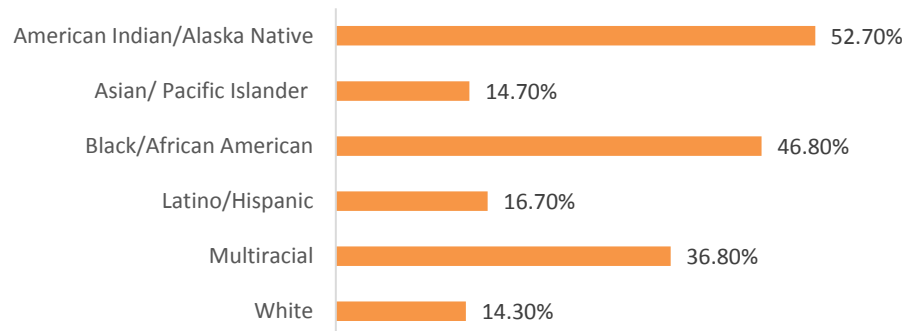


5 Criminal justice -- equal treatment not felt by communities of color.

The survey reflected strong difference in how people of color and White respondents are experiencing the criminal justice system. Confidence in the police to do a good job enforcing the law and in the police and courts to treat people of color and Whites equally found mixed evaluations—particularly when analyzed across race.

- **More than half of American Indian/Alaska Native (52.7%) and nearly half of all Black/African American (46.8%)** respondents surveyed reported being questioned by the police, charged or arrested when they had not committed a crime [Figure 10].

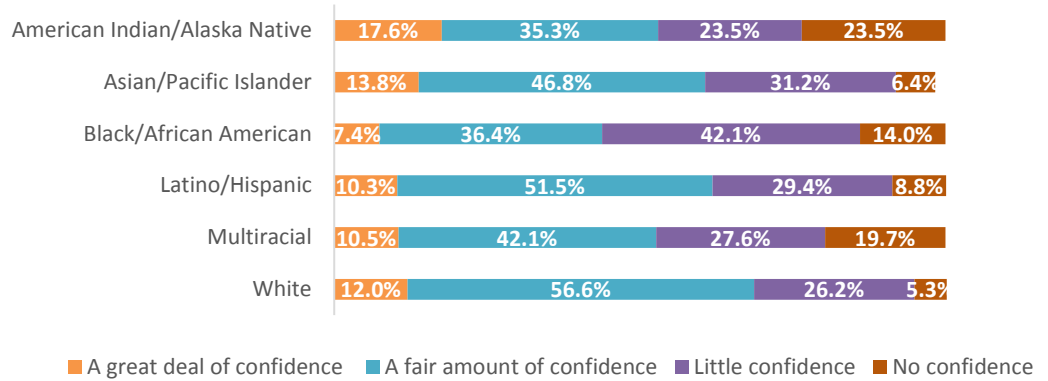
Figure 10. Responded "Yes" to the question, "Have you ever been questioned by the police, charged, or arrested when you had not committed a crime?"
(Pooled data, N = 1602)



- More people reported confidence in the police to do a good job enforcing the law.** Seventy-eight percent of phone respondents had at least fair confidence in the police to enforce the law, an increase in the phone survey responses from 2013, when only 66% of phone respondents reported at least fair confidence. The web responses over time have not shifted in the same way. The percentage of web respondents reporting a fair amount of confidence in the police increased only 1% in the last two years, from 53% in 2013 to 54% in 2015.

Figure 11. Confidence in police to do a good job enforcing the law?

(Pooled data, N=1,986)



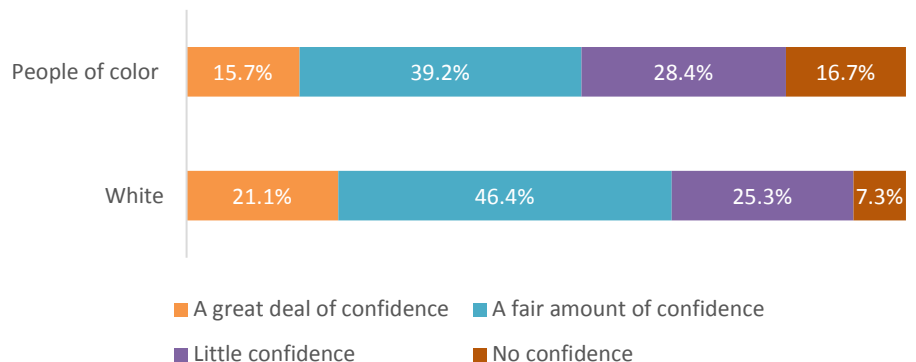
- Despite the increase, communities of color continue to have less confidence in the police than**

White respondents. More than half of all African American/Black respondents (56.1%), nearly half of all Multiracial respondents (47.3%), and American Indian/Alaska Native (47%) respondents had little to no confidence in the police to do a good job enforcing the law [Figure 11].

- People of color are more likely than White respondents to report a lack of confidence in equal treatment by the police.** Close to half (45.1%) of people of color surveyed by phone had little to no confidence in police officers treating people of color and Whites equally, compared to 32.6% of White respondents [Figure 12].

Figure 12. Confidence in police officers to treat people of color and White people equally?

(Phone data, N = 372)



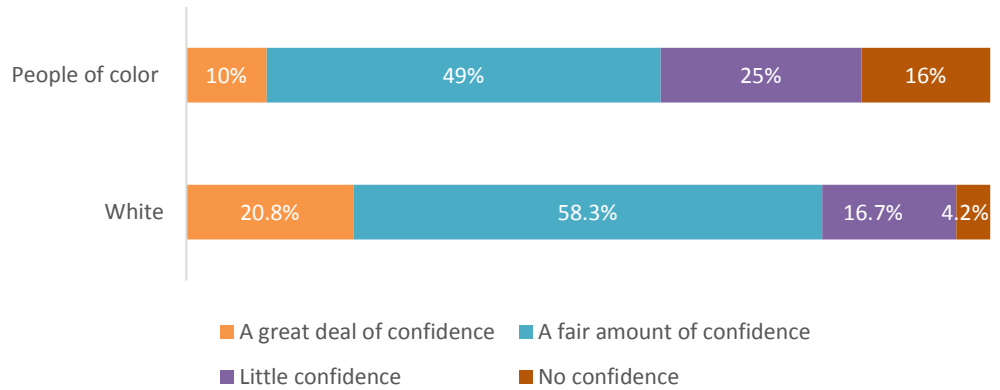
The pooled data showed an even higher lack of confidence (68.8% for people of color and 61.4% for White respondents) but a smaller disparity between the two groups.

- When it came to the court system, the differences in perceptions were starker between people of color and White respondents who were surveyed by phone.

People of color were twice as likely as White respondents to lack confidence in the courts to treat people

equally across race. Forty-one percent of people of color had little to no confidence in equal treatment, compared to 20.9% of White respondents [Figure 13]. Like the data regarding confidence in police, the pooled data showed across race, a greater rate of lack of confidence in equal treatment with 70% of people of color and 63% of White respondents reporting little to no confidence.

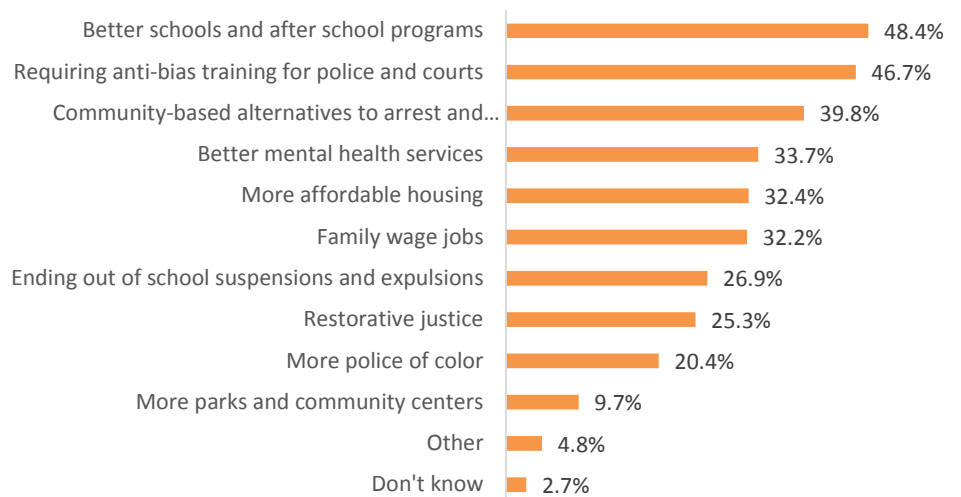
Figure 13. Confidence in courts to treat people of color and White people equally?
(Phone data, N=370)



- When asked what top three things the City should prioritize to reduce racial disproportionately in the criminal justice system, respondents were most likely to name better schools and after school programs, requiring anti-bias training for police and courts and community-based alternatives to arrest and detention

[Figure 14]. This held for youth ages 15-25, and generally across race.

Figure 14. Top three actions City government should prioritize to reduce racial disproportionality in the criminal justice system
(Pooled data, N=1674)



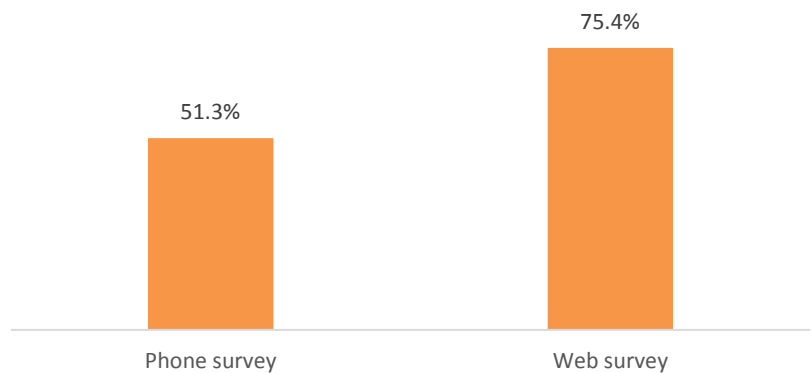
6

Housing: Communities struggle to remain in the city.

Housing Affordability: – While across race people regard Seattle’s housing affordability as poor, people of color and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender respondents are disproportionately feeling pushed out.

- **Since the 2013 survey, more people regard Seattle’s housing as unaffordable.** In the two years between phone surveys, those reporting affordability as “only fair” or “poor” grew by 4% from 78% in 2013 to 82% in 2016.
- The majority surveyed by phone and web rated Seattle’s housing affordability as “poor” [Figure 15].

Figure 15. Percent rating Seattle's housing affordability as "poor"

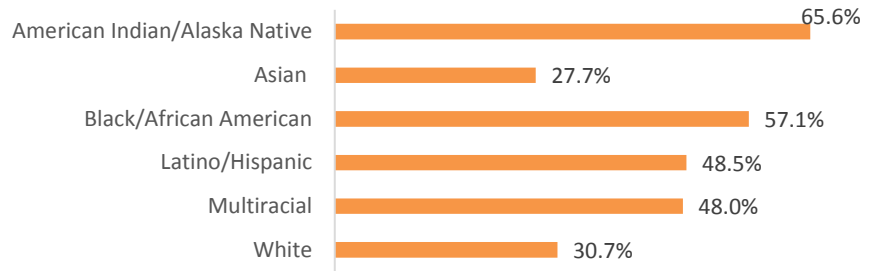


- **Both surveys found people of color more likely than White respondents to say that it was “not very likely” or “unlikely” that they would be able to afford to live in Seattle in 5 years.** The web survey found a greater percentage of respondents across the board stating that they would likely not be able to afford living in Seattle in five years. Both surveys showed a difference of 11% between people of color and White respondents, with people of color more likely to report not being able to afford living in Seattle in five years.
- **Nearly 70% of renters in the web survey said it was “very unlikely” to “unlikely” that they would be able to afford to live in Seattle in the next 5 years, compared to 28% of home owners.** While being a renter in Seattle clearly signals a sense of uncertainty in the ability to live in our high-cost city, **race continues to be a factor** in determining people’s beliefs that they will be displaced. **African American and Black renters were disproportionately more likely than White renters to feel they will not be able to remain in Seattle in the next 5 years.** (In the web survey, 78.6% of African American/Black renters said they are not very likely or unlikely to remain in Seattle, compared to 65.4% of White renters).
- **In the web survey, transgender people of color were most likely to say they would be unable to afford living in Seattle in the next 5 years.** In the web survey, 80% of transgender/genderqueer people of color stating that it was unlikely they would be able to remain in Seattle in the next five years. Sixty-two percent (63%) of white

transgender/genderqueer respondents and 58% of lesbian, gay and bisexual respondents across race agreed.

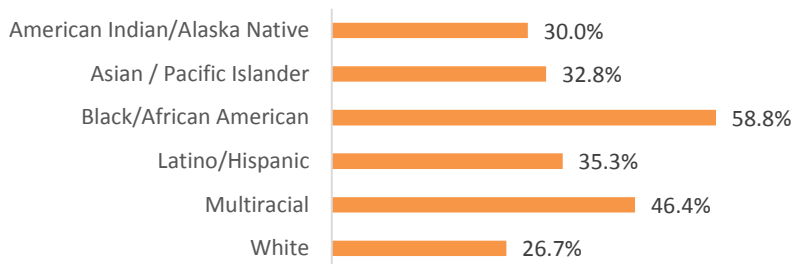
- **Thirty-four percent (34.4%) surveyed responded that they or someone in their family had moved out of Seattle in the past two years due to the rising cost of housing.** American Indian/Alaska Native, Black/African American, Multiracial, and Latino respondents were most likely to say so [Figure 16].

Figure 16. Percent by race responding "yes" to the question, "Have you or someone in your family moved out of Seattle in the past two years due to the rising cost of housing?"
(Pooled data, N=1,526)



- Places of worship, gathering places and cultural centers are often community anchors, grounding a community and providing a strong network of support. **More than half of African Americans/Black respondents (58.8%) to the web survey said it was "not very likely" or "unlikely" for their cultural center, place of worship or gathering place to remain located in Seattle in 5 years** [Figure 17].

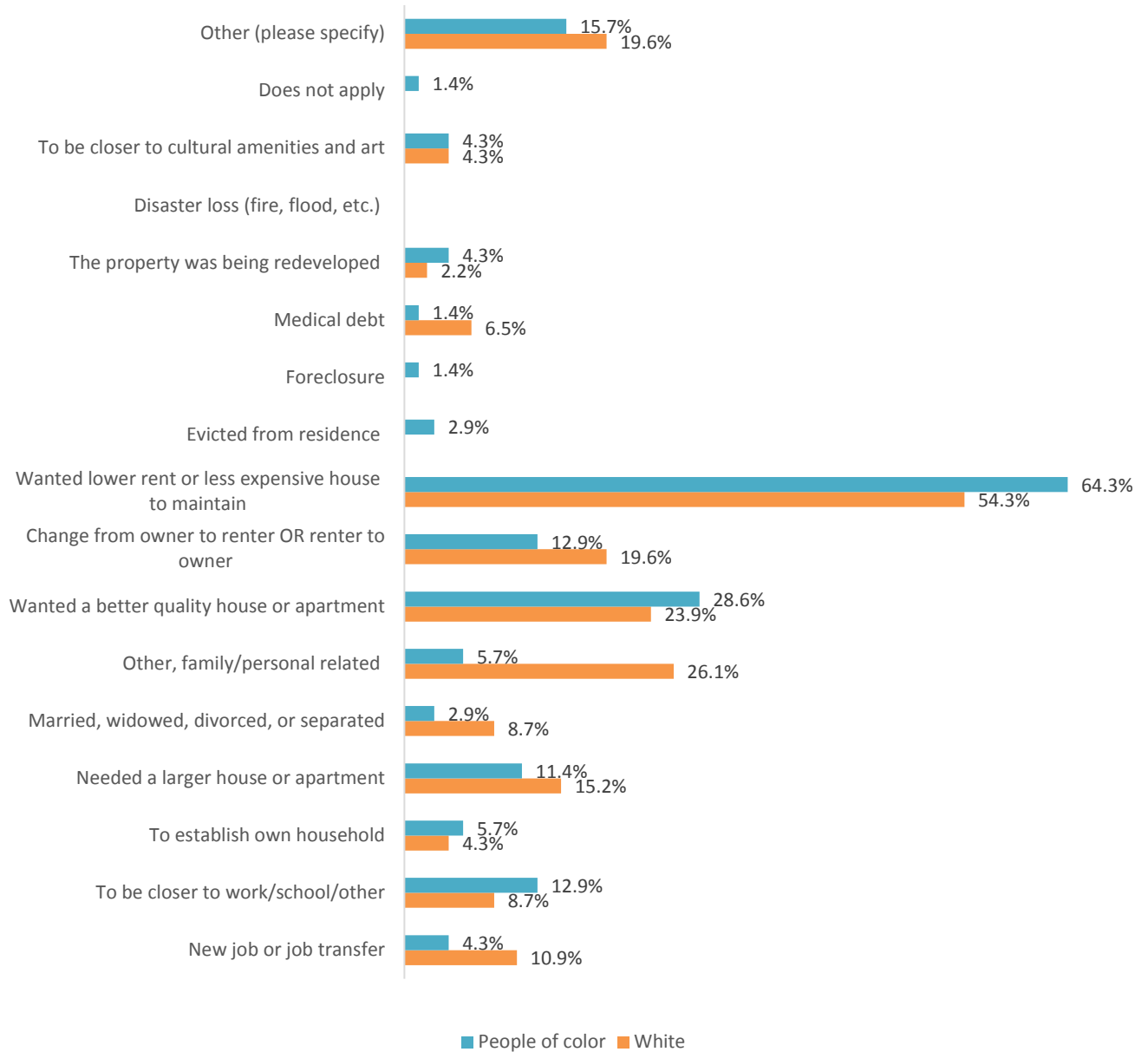
Figure 17. "Not very" or "unlikely" for your cultural center, place of worship or gathering place will be located in Seattle in 5 years
(web survey, N=342)



The web survey showed that across race, the number one reason people moved out of Seattle was for less expensive housing. People of color were more likely to cite, property redevelopment, foreclosure or eviction for having to move than White residents [Figure 18].

Figure 18. Main reasons people moved out of Seattle in last two years

(Web survey, N = 498)



Is the City doing enough to ensure people can afford to stay in Seattle?

- When asked whether the City was doing enough to ensure people can afford to stay living in Seattle, strong majorities in both the phone and web surveys (71% and 82.8% respectively) disagreed.

The role of City investments.

- The survey asked respondents if they felt City of Seattle public investments (such as transportation and utilities) have created housing affordability problems in certain neighborhoods. While 60.2% of web respondents agreed that they had, the distribution by race of those agreeing was for the most part similar, except for Asian/Pacific Islanders, who were most likely to agree by at least 7% points higher than other groups.

Quality of life is not always high for people of color, renters and people with disabilities.

- People with disabilities were nearly twice as likely to be dissatisfied with Seattle's quality of life compared to those without disabilities, 22.6% compared to 11% (pooled data).
- While all groups had a strong proportion reporting satisfaction, African Americans and American Indian/Alaska Natives who completed the web survey were nearly three times as likely as White respondents to say they were dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the quality of life in their neighborhoods (23% and 24% compared to 8% respectively).
- Renters (29.7%) were more likely than home owners (17.6%) to be dissatisfied with Seattle as a place to raise children (web survey).



Education – Seattle Public Schools struggles to make the grade with communities of color.

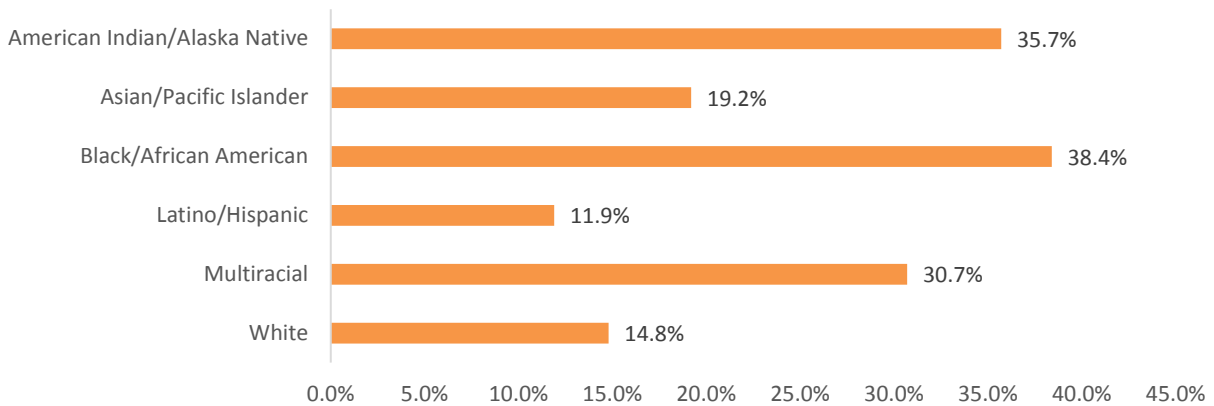
Ratings of Seattle Public Schools (SPS) were mixed across both the phone and web surveys, particularly among people of color. Despite some mixed opinions regarding SPS's performance and preparation of students for the future, responses were united in support of ending punitive discipline measures and improving schools and after-school programs to promote racial equity.

- When asked, "How do you rate Seattle Public Schools?", responses from the phone survey were nearly split in terms of favorable and unfavorable ratings (40% very good/good to 39%

fair/poor). Responses from the web data tended towards less favorable evaluations with 38.6% rating SPS as fair/poor and only 23.4% rating as good to very good [see attachment, Q 23, p11].

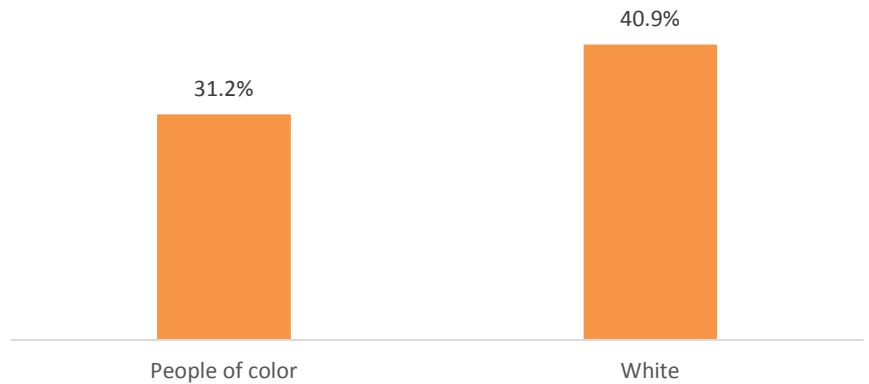
- In terms of race, Black, Native American, and Multiracial respondents gave SPS a “poor” rating more than other groups” [Figure 19].

Figure 19. Percent by race who rated Seattle Public Schools as "Poor"
(Pooled data, N=1071)



- The web survey showed that while 44.5% of young people ages 15-25 rated SPS favorably, when disaggregated by race, differences emerge. Youth of color were less likely to rate Seattle Public Schools favorably compared to their White counterparts [Figure 20].

Figure 20. Percent of young people ages 15 to 25 rating SPS favorably (good/very good)
(Web survey, N=753)

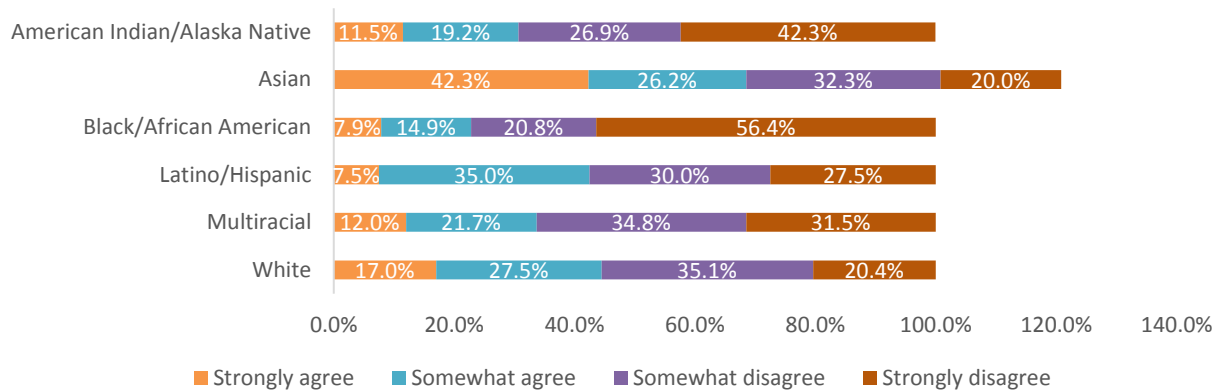


- About 75% of each sample reported agreement with the statement, “Shifting from punitive discipline measures in Seattle Public Schools to measures that address harm and repair relationships is important to making sure all students, regardless of their race, receive fair and just treatment.” [see Attachment, Q25] When analyzed by race, gender and sexual orientation, there was strong consensus across groups.

- Over half (56.4%) of all Black/African Americans surveyed and 42.3% of Native Americans surveyed strongly disagreed that staff and teachers at Seattle Public Schools treat students of color the same as white students [Figure 21].

Figure 21. Response by race to the statement, "Staff and teachers at Seattle Public Schools treat students of color with as much respect as white students"

(Pooled data, N=945)

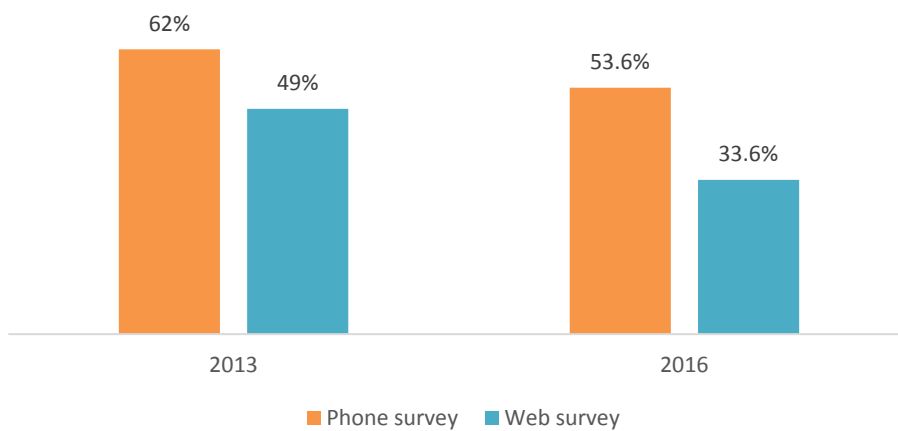


8 City efforts to be inclusive in outreach is having an impact on some groups, with more work to be done.

About half of those surveyed by phone and web (48.8% phone/51.5% web) were aware of the City of Seattle’s outreach to the community on policies or projects, yet only 35.4% of those surveyed by phone and just about a quarter of those surveyed by web (26.4%) had participated.

- Fewer people felt the City valued their participation.** Of those who had participated, over half of phone respondents (53.6%) said they felt their participation was valued a fair amount to a great deal while only 33.6% said the same in the web survey. This is a significant drop in the web responses since 2013, when 49% said they felt their participation was valued a fair amount to a great deal [Figure 22].

Figure 22. Felt participation in outreach engagement efforts was valued by the City of Seattle



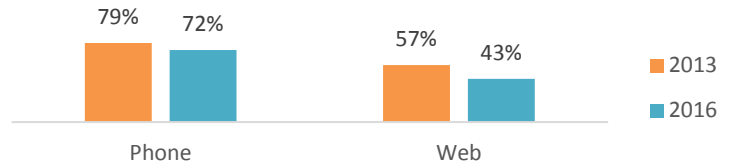
- While overall, fewer people felt the City valued their participation, the racial disparity that existed in the 2013 web survey did not appear in 2016. In the 2016 web survey, **people of color were slightly more likely to say their participation was valued** a fair amount to a great deal compared to white respondents (35.1% to 32.8% respectively). This held true across race/ethnicities except for Asian Pacific Islander respondents who were approximately as likely as white respondents to say their participation was valued (32.2%).
- Similarly, the disparities that existed in the 2013 web survey for lesbian, gay and bisexual respondents compared to straight respondents in terms of their participation feeling valued was not reported in the 2016 survey. Rather, **lesbian, gay, and bisexual respondents were more likely to feel their participation was valued** compared to their straight counterparts (37.3% to 32.6% respectively). This held for LGB people of color as well, of whom 39.1% said they felt their participation was valued, compared to 36% of LGB White respondents. **This did not hold for transgender respondents who were less likely to say their participation was valued** compared to 2013 (44.5% of transgender respondents said their participation was valued in 2013 which dropped to 27.3% in 2016).
- **Immigrants and refugees were slightly less likely to be aware of the City’s outreach efforts than two years ago.** In 2013, 51% of web survey respondents born outside the U.S. were aware of the City’s outreach efforts but fell to 46.5% in 2016.

9

Progress towards racial equity is not felt by all. Urgency and action is necessary to make a difference in people’s lives.

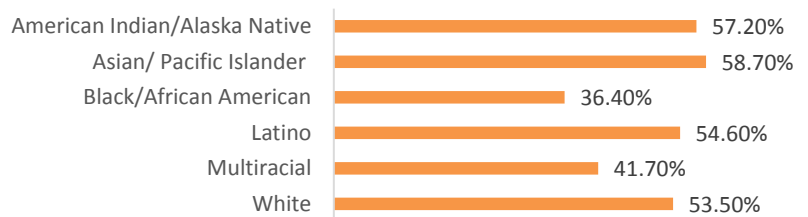
In 2016, fewer people said they believe Seattle is making progress eliminating racial inequities and creating a city where social, economic, and political opportunities and outcomes are not predicted upon a person’s race than reported so in 2013 [Figure 23 and Figure 24].

Figure 23. Percent agreeing that Seattle is making progress eliminating racial inequities 2013 to 2016



Web survey data overtime shows that across race, the same or more people respond less favorably than they had in the previous survey. For example, while the percent of Black/African Americans who strongly disagreed that we are making progress held the same since the last survey (around 32%), White people were also more likely than they had been in 2013 to strongly disagree, moving from 11% in 2013 to 15% in 2016.

Figure 24. Percent agreeing that Seattle is making progress eliminating racial inequities (web survey, N=1074)



Conclusion

For more than a decade the Race and Social Justice Initiative (RSJI) has been working to achieving racial equity within government. The 2013 Community Survey provided baseline data about who lives, works and goes to school in Seattle. The 2016 Community Survey reveals sobering facts that we cannot ignore. Despite our efforts to address the manifestations of institutional and structural racism, our communities of color continue to experience disparate outcomes in every quality of life indicator. If we are going to truly change the lives of the most impacted community members, **we must center community leadership, we must resource community-owned strategies and we must be accountable to our communities.**

We can and we must do better.

Appendix - 2016 Community Survey Frequency Tables

Question 1 — Which of the following applies to you? (Select all that apply):

Table 1: Respondent lives in Seattle

| | Phone Survey | WebSurvey |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Live in Seattle | 375 (93.75%) | 1133 (87.49%) |
| Does not live in Seattle | 25 (6.25%) | 162 (12.51%) |

Table 2: Respondent works in Seattle

| | Phone Survey | WebSurvey |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Work in Seattle | 188 (47%) | 847 (65.41%) |
| Does not work in Seattle | 212 (53%) | 448 (34.59%) |

Table 3: Respondent goes to school in Seattle

| | Phone Survey | WebSurvey |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Go to school in Seattle | 33 (8.25%) | 228 (17.61%) |
| Does not go to school in Seattle | 367 (91.75%) | 1067 (82.39%) |

Question 2 — Please select which most closely matches your satisfaction with the quality of life in Seattle:

Table 4: Seattle as a place to live

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Very satisfied | 178 (44.5%) | 434 (33.51%) |
| Somewhat satisfied | 164 (41%) | 645 (49.81%) |
| Dissatisfied | 41 (10.25%) | 115 (8.88%) |
| Very dissatisfied | 13 (3.25%) | 37 (2.86%) |

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|
| Does not apply | 1 (0.25%) | 46 (3.55%) |
| Don't know / Refused | 3 (0.75%) | 18 (1.39%) |

Table 5: Your neighborhood as a place to live

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Very satisfied | 221 (55.25%) | 506 (39.07%) |
| Somewhat satisfied | 150 (37.5%) | 552 (42.63%) |
| Dissatisfied | 21 (5.25%) | 107 (8.26%) |
| Very dissatisfied | 6 (1.5%) | 30 (2.32%) |
| Does not apply | 2 (0.5%) | 66 (5.1%) |
| Don't know / Refused | 0 (0%) | 34 (2.63%) |

Table 6: Seattle as a place to raise children

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Very satisfied | 134 (33.5%) | 244 (18.84%) |
| Somewhat satisfied | 139 (34.75%) | 430 (33.2%) |
| Dissatisfied | 34 (8.5%) | 148 (11.43%) |
| Very dissatisfied | 6 (1.5%) | 47 (3.63%) |
| Does not apply | 71 (17.75%) | 380 (29.34%) |
| Don't know / Refused | 16 (4%) | 46 (3.55%) |

Table 7: Seattle as a place to work

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Very satisfied | 186 (46.5%) | 429 (33.13%) |
| Somewhat satisfied | 131 (32.75%) | 611 (47.18%) |
| Dissatisfied | 36 (9%) | 107 (8.26%) |
| Very dissatisfied | 9 (2.25%) | 31 (2.39%) |
| Does not apply | 32 (8%) | 90 (6.95%) |
| Don't know / Refused | 6 (1.5%) | 27 (2.08%) |

Table 8: Seattle as a place to retire

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Very satisfied | 122 (30.5%) | 179 (13.82%) |
| Somewhat satisfied | 132 (33%) | 317 (24.48%) |
| Dissatisfied | 73 (18.25%) | 243 (18.76%) |
| Very dissatisfied | 43 (10.75%) | 185 (14.29%) |
| Does not apply | 16 (4%) | 333 (25.71%) |
| Don't know / Refused | 14 (3.5%) | 38 (2.93%) |

Question 3 — In comparison to other neighborhoods in the city, how do you rate your neighborhood’s availability of City services, such as libraries, parks and recreation facilities?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Very good | 235 (58.75%) | 511 (39.46%) |
| Good | 105 (26.25%) | 456 (35.21%) |
| Fair | 43 (10.75%) | 217 (16.76%) |
| Poor | 14 (3.5%) | 69 (5.33%) |
| Don’t know / Refused | 3 (0.75%) | 42 (3.24%) |

Question 4 — Please state whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements: My neighborhood is a healthy place to live.

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Strongly agree | 207 (51.75%) | 405 (31.27%) |
| Somewhat agree | 147 (36.75%) | 588 (45.41%) |
| Somewhat disagree | 33 (8.25%) | 188 (14.52%) |
| Strongly disagree | 9 (2.25%) | 56 (4.32%) |
| Don’t know / Refused | 4 (1%) | 58 (4.48%) |

Question 5 — Please state whether... : I have benefited from Seattle’s environmental progress.

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Strongly agree | 108 (27%) | 312 (24.09%) |
| Somewhat agree | 174 (43.5%) | 560 (43.24%) |
| Somewhat disagree | 56 (14%) | 146 (11.27%) |
| Strongly disagree | 35 (8.75%) | 55 (4.25%) |
| Don’t know / Refused | 27 (6.75%) | 222 (17.14%) |

Question 6 — Please state whether... : To what extent do you agree that Seattle has offered good opportunities for you to get ahead economically?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Strongly agree | 120 (30%) | 238 (18.38%) |
| Somewhat agree | 128 (32%) | 451 (34.83%) |
| Somewhat disagree | 69 (17.25%) | 278 (21.47%) |
| Strongly disagree | 56 (14%) | 229 (17.68%) |
| Don't know / Refused | 27 (6.75%) | 99 (7.64%) |

Question 7 — Please state whether... : And over the last two years do you think Seattle has gotten better, stayed the same, or gotten worse in terms of providing you with opportunities to get ahead economically?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Gotten better | 171 (42.75%) | 191 (14.75%) |
| Stayed the same | 91 (22.75%) | 429 (33.13%) |
| Gotten worse | 108 (27%) | 517 (39.92%) |
| Refused | 3 (0.75%) | 18 (1.39%) |
| Don't know | 27 (6.75%) | 140 (10.81%) |

Question 8 — How often does your family have money left after paying your monthly bills?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Often | 199 (49.75%) | 503 (39.39%) |
| Sometimes | 84 (21%) | 245 (19.19%) |
| Occasionally | 53 (13.25%) | 297 (23.26%) |
| Never | 56 (14%) | 216 (16.91%) |
| Refused | 8 (2%) | 16 (1.25%) |

Question 9 — How do you rate Seattle’s housing affordability?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| Very good | 18 (4.5%) | 8 (0.63%) |
| Good | 46 (11.5%) | 39 (3.06%) |
| Only fair | 125 (31.25%) | 246 (19.28%) |
| Poor | 205 (51.25%) | 962 (75.39%) |
| Refused | 6 (1.5%) | 21 (1.65%) |

Question 10 — How likely is it that you will be able to afford to live in Seattle in five years?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Highly likely | 164 (41%) | 221 (17.29%) |
| Likely | 101 (25.25%) | 365 (28.56%) |
| Not very likely | 71 (17.75%) | 325 (25.43%) |
| Unlikely | 55 (13.75%) | 283 (22.14%) |
| Don’t know / Refused | 9 (2.25%) | 84 (6.57%) |

Question 11 — Have you or someone in your family moved out of Seattle in the past two years due to the rising cost of housing?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|---------|--------------|--------------|
| Yes | 76 (19%) | 498 (39.21%) |
| No | 324 (81%) | 680 (53.54%) |
| Refused | 0 (0%) | 92 (7.24%) |

Question 12 — If you have moved in that last two years, which of the following describes your move? (Select all that apply)

| | Phone Survey | WebSurvey |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Stayed in the same zip code | 43 (10.75%) | 148 (11.43%) |
| Moved out of Seattle | 35 (8.75%) | 113 (8.73%) |
| Moved into Seattle | 18 (4.5%) | 149 (11.51%) |
| Does not apply | 304 (76%) | 885 (68.34%) |

Question 13 — And what were the main reasons you moved? (Select top two reasons)

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|---|-------------------|------------|
| New job or job transfer | 12 (10.53%) | 71 |
| To be closer to work/school/other | 5 (4.39%) | 104 |
| To establish own household | 6 (5.26%) | 53 |
| Needed a larger house or apartment | 4 (3.51%) | 65 |
| Married, widowed, divorced, or separated | 5 (4.39%) | 30 |
| Other, family/personal related | 4 (3.51%) | 73 |
| Wanted a better quality house or apartment | 8 (7.02%) | 94 |
| Change from owner to renter OR renter to owner | 1 (0.88%) | 65 |
| Wanted lower rent or less expensive house to maintain | 21 (18.42%) | 11 |
| Evicted from residence | 1 (0.88%) | 11 |
| Foreclosure | 0 (0%) | 2 |
| Medical debt | 1 (0.88%) | 7 |
| The property was being redeveloped | 0 (0%) | 28 |
| Disaster loss (fire, flood, etc.) | 0 (0%) | 1 |
| To be closer to cultural amenities and art | 0 (0%) | 40 |
| Other | 41 (35.96%) | 91 |
| Refused | 5 (4.39%) | 644 |
| | N | 114 |
| | Total Respondents | 96 |
| | | 1541 |
| | | 1130 |

Question 14 — What do you like most about where you live? (Please select your top two from the list)

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|----------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Access to public transit | 118 (19.44%) | 581 |
| Affordable rent/mortgage | 22 (3.62%) | 289 |
| Near people who share my culture | 71 (11.7%) | 220 |
| Easy to get to my job | 58 (9.56%) | 422 |
| Quality of schools | 32 (5.27%) | 123 |
| Safety | 43 (7.08%) | 231 |
| Quality of apartment or house | 51 (8.4%) | 351 |
| Access to art and culture | 91 (14.99%) | 301 |
| Other | 106 (17.46%) | 278 |
| None | 15 (2.47%) | 43 |
| <i>N</i> | 607 | 2779 |
| Total Respondents | 400 | 1276 |

Question 15 — How likely do you think it is that your cultural center, place of worship, or gathering place will be located in Seattle in five years?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Highly likely | 193 (48.25%) | 320 (24.71%) |
| Somewhat Likely | 92 (23%) | 313 (24.17%) |
| Not very likely | 32 (8%) | 187 (14.44%) |
| Unlikely | 37 (9.25%) | 141 (10.89%) |
| Don't know / Refused | 46 (11.5%) | 334 (25.79%) |

Question 16 — Please state whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements. The City of Seattle’s public investments (transportation, utilities, etc) have created housing affordability problems in certain neighborhoods.

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Strongly agree | 153 (38.25%) | 458 (35.37%) |
| Somewhat agree | 118 (29.5%) | 322 (24.86%) |
| Somewhat disagree | 46 (11.5%) | 144 (11.12%) |
| Strongly disagree | 40 (10%) | 105 (8.11%) |
| Don’t know / Refused | 43 (10.75%) | 266 (20.54%) |

Question 17 — Please state whether... : The City of Seattle is doing enough to ensure people can afford to stay living in Seattle.

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Strongly agree | 21 (5.25%) | 38 (2.93%) |
| Somewhat agree | 74 (18.5%) | 90 (6.95%) |
| Somewhat disagree | 104 (26%) | 326 (25.17%) |
| Strongly disagree | 180 (45%) | 747 (57.68%) |
| Don’t know / Refused | 21 (5.25%) | 94 (7.26%) |

Question 18 — Please state whether... : I feel like I can rely on public transportation to get where I need to go in a reasonable amount of time.

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Strongly agree | 97 (24.25%) | 142 (10.97%) |
| Somewhat agree | 121 (30.25%) | 508 (39.23%) |
| Somewhat disagree | 63 (15.75%) | 313 (24.17%) |
| Strongly disagree | 96 (24%) | 283 (21.85%) |
| Don’t know / Refused | 23 (5.75%) | 49 (3.78%) |

Question 19 — Please state whether... : How do you rate Seattle in terms of ability to get around by public transportation?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| Very good | 84 (21%) | 113 (8.73%) |
| Good | 116 (29%) | 348 (26.87%) |
| Only fair | 130 (32.5%) | 517 (39.92%) |
| Poor | 58 (14.5%) | 275 (21.24%) |
| Refused | 12 (3%) | 42 (3.24%) |

Question 20 — Please state whether... : And over the last two years, do you think Seattle has gotten better, stayed the same, or gotten worse in terms of access to public transportation?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Gotten better | 137 (34.25%) | 336 (25.95%) |
| Stayed the same | 130 (32.5%) | 444 (34.29%) |
| Gotten worse | 121 (30.25%) | 369 (28.49%) |
| Refused | 12 (3%) | 146 (11.27%) |

Question 21 — Please state whether... : How do you rate Seattle in terms of your ability to access affordable health care?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Very good | 111 (27.75%) | 184 (14.21%) |
| Good | 144 (36%) | 462 (35.68%) |
| Fair | 88 (22%) | 328 (25.33%) |
| Poor | 28 (7%) | 129 (9.96%) |
| Don't know / Refused | 29 (7.25%) | 192 (14.83%) |

Question 22 — And over the last two years, do you think Seattle has gotten better, stayed the same, or gotten worse in terms of access to affordable healthcare?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Gotten better | 114 (28.5%) | 191 (14.75%) |
| Stayed the same | 172 (43%) | 480 (37.07%) |
| Gotten worse | 71 (17.75%) | 175 (13.51%) |
| Refused | 43 (10.75%) | 449 (34.67%) |

Question 23 — How do you rate Seattle’s public schools?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Very good | 33 (8.25%) | 38 (2.93%) |
| Good | 127 (31.75%) | 265 (20.46%) |
| Fair | 116 (29%) | 316 (24.4%) |
| Poor | 41 (10.25%) | 184 (14.21%) |
| Don’t know / Refused | 83 (20.75%) | 492 (37.99%) |

Question 24 — And over the last two years, do you think Seattle has gotten better, stayed the same, or gotten worse in terms of public schools?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Gotten better | 63 (15.75%) | 72 (5.56%) |
| Stayed the same | 178 (44.5%) | 345 (26.64%) |
| Gotten worse | 81 (20.25%) | 247 (19.07%) |
| Refused | 78 (19.5%) | 631 (48.73%) |

Question 25. Please state whether...: Shifting from punitive discipline measures in Seattle Public Schools to measures that address harm and repair relationships is important to making sure all students, regardless of their race, receive fair and just treatment.

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Strongly agree | 183 (45.75%) | 802 (61.93%) |
| Somewhat agree | 127 (31.75%) | 191 (14.75%) |
| Somewhat disagree | 20 (5%) | 47 (3.63%) |
| Strongly disagree | 26 (6.5%) | 33 (2.55%) |
| Don't know / Refused | 44 (11%) | 222 (17.14%) |

Question 26 — Please state whether... : Staff and teachers at Seattle Public Schools treat students of color with as much respect as white students.

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Strongly agree | 73 (18.25%) | 83 (6.41%) |
| Somewhat agree | 116 (29%) | 133 (10.27%) |
| Somewhat disagree | 58 (14.5%) | 263 (20.31%) |
| Strongly disagree | 30 (7.5%) | 228 (17.61%) |
| Don't know / Refused | 123 (30.75%) | 588 (45.41%) |

Question 27 — Please state whether... : Seattle Public Schools are preparing students well for the future.

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Strongly agree | 38 (9.5%) | 36 (2.78%) |
| Somewhat agree | 169 (42.25%) | 287 (22.16%) |
| Somewhat disagree | 68 (17%) | 274 (21.16%) |
| Strongly disagree | 48 (12%) | 154 (11.89%) |
| Don't know / Refused | 77 (19.25%) | 544 (42.01%) |

Question 28 — How much confidence do you have in police officers in your community to do a good job of enforcing the law?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| A great deal of confidence | 99 (24.75%) | 94 (7.26%) |
| A fair amount of confidence | 213 (53.25%) | 605 (46.72%) |
| No confidence | 20 (5%) | 116 (8.96%) |
| Refused | 2 (0.5%) | 89 (6.87%) |

Question 29 — How much confidence do you have in police officers in your community to treat Black people and white people equally?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| A great deal of confidence | 55 (13.75%) | 54 (4.17%) |
| A fair amount of confidence | 177 (44.25%) | 249 (19.23%) |
| Little confidence | 110 (27.5%) | 531 (41%) |
| No confidence | 46 (11.5%) | 324 (25.02%) |
| Refused | 12 (3%) | 137 (10.58%) |

Question 30 — And what about people of color in general, how much confidence do you have in police officers in your community to treat people of color and white people equally?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| A great deal of confidence | 77 (19.25%) | 50 (3.86%) |
| A fair amount of confidence | 171 (42.75%) | 267 (20.62%) |
| Little confidence | 99 (24.75%) | 543 (41.93%) |
| No confidence | 37 (9.25%) | 295 (22.78%) |
| Refused | 16 (4%) | 140 (10.81%) |

Question 31 — How much confidence do you have in the courts treating people of color and white people equally?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| A great deal of confidence | 66 (16.5%) | 59 (4.56%) |
| A fair amount of confidence | 171 (42.75%) | 239 (18.46%) |
| No confidence | 39 (9.75%) | 328 (25.33%) |
| Refused | 18 (4.5%) | 146 (11.27%) |

Question 32 — Have you ever been questioned by the police, charged, or arrested when you had not committed a crime?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|---------|--------------|--------------|
| Yes | 74 (18.5%) | 270 (20.85%) |
| No | 326 (81.5%) | 993 (76.68%) |
| Refused | 0 (0%) | 32 (2.47%) |

Question 33 — Have you or a family member ever experienced incarceration (jail, prison, juvenile detention)?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Myself | 33 (8.25%) | 69 (5.33%) |
| Family member | 53 (13.25%) | 327 (25.25%) |
| Both | — | 46 (3.55%) |
| Neither | 313 (78.25%) | 821 (63.4%) |
| Refused | 1 (0.25%) | 32 (2.47%) |

Question 34 — Which of the following should the City prioritize to reduce racial disproportionality in the criminal justice system? [Select top three]

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|--|--------------|------------|
| Better schools and after school programs | 233 (22.47%) | 577 |
| Ending out of school suspensions and expulsions | 94 (9.06%) | 356 |
| Requiring anti-bias training for police and courts | 171 (16.49%) | 610 |
| Family wage jobs | 110 (10.61%) | 429 |
| Better mental health services | 114 (10.99%) | 450 |
| More affordable housing | 71 (6.85%) | 472 |
| More parks and community centers | 36 (3.47%) | 127 |
| Community-based alternatives to arrest and detention | 70 (6.75%) | 597 |
| Restorative justice | 30 (2.89%) | 394 |
| More police of color | 72 (6.94%) | 270 |
| Other | 13 (1.25%) | 67 |
| Don't know | 23 (2.22%) | 45 |
| <i>N</i> | 1037 | 4411 |
| Total Respondents | 400 | 1274 |

Question 35 — In the last 12 months, did you or a member of your immediate household experience discrimination, were refused services or treated unfairly because of: [Select all that apply]

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Race or Color | 32 (13.39%) | 236 (19.81%) |
| Disability | 21 (8.79%) | 86 (7.22%) |
| Sexual orientation | 10 (4.18%) | 70 (5.88%) |
| National origin | 10 (4.18%) | 40 (3.36%) |
| Religion | 15 (6.28%) | 35 (2.94%) |
| Gender | 19 (7.95%) | 192 (16.12%) |
| Gender Identity | 6 (2.51%) | 64 (5.37%) |
| Marital status | 12 (5.02%) | 35 (2.94%) |
| Because children live in your household | 11 (4.6%) | 34 (0.03%) |
| Age | 52 (21.76%) | 145 (12.17%) |
| Veteran or military status | 5 (2.09%) | 11 (.01%) |
| A prior juvenile or criminal record | 8 (3.35%) | 32 (2.85%) |
| Credit history | 20 (8.37%) | 110 (9.2%) |
| Use of a Section 8 Housing Voucher | 4 (1.67%) | 11 (0.92%) |
| Breastfeeding in a public place | 6 (2.51%) | 14 (1.18%) |
| Other reason | 8 (3.35%) | 73 (6.13%) |
| <i>N</i> | 239 | 1191 |
| Total Respondents | 113 | 528 |

Question 36 — If you said “Yes” to at least one item in the previous question, please check the box for each area that you or a member of your immediate household experienced discrimination or unfair treatment with: [Select all that apply]

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Employment | 36 (18%) | 192 (18.32%) |
| Rental housing | 18 (9%) | 105 (10.02%) |
| Home ownership | 3 (1.5%) | 41 (3.91%) |
| Utility services | 9 (4.5%) | 25 (2.39%) |
| Law enforcement and policing | 24 (12%) | 110 (10.50%) |
| Consumer, financial services and credit | 23 (11.5%) | 106 (10.11%) |
| Health care | 14 (7%) | 108 (10.31%) |
| Access to governmental assistance, programs or services | 10 (5%) | 83 (7.92%) |
| Education | 17 (8.5%) | 86 (8.21%) |
| Private business | 22 (11%) | 147 (14.03%) |
| None | 24 (12%) | 46 (4.39%) |
| <i>N</i> | 200 | 1048 |
| Total Respondents | 113 | 527 |

Question 37 — The City of Seattle conducts outreach and engagement on many projects and policies. Are you aware of such outreach, or is this your first time hearing about it?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Aware | 195 (48.75%) | 667 (51.51%) |
| First time hearing about it | 202 (50.5%) | 595 (45.95%) |
| Refused | 3 (0.75%) | 33 (2.55%) |

Question 38 — Have you participated?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|----------|--------------|--------------|
| Yes | 69 (35.38%) | 342 (26.41%) |
| No | 126 (64.62%) | 907 (70.04%) |
| <i>N</i> | 195 | 1249 |

Question 39 — If you participated, did you feel your participation was valued?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| A great deal | 13 (18.84%) | 38 (2.93%) |
| A fair amount | 24 (34.78%) | 85 (6.56%) |
| Just some | 17 (24.64%) | 137 (10.58%) |
| Very little | 5 (7.25%) | 80 (6.18%) |
| None | 7 (10.14%) | 26 (2.01%) |
| Refused | 3 (4.35%) | 929 (71.74%) |
| <i>N</i> | 69 | 1295 |

Question 40 — How would you rate race relations in Seattle?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| Very good | 42 (10.5%) | 28 (2.16%) |
| Good | 143 (35.75%) | 234 (18.07%) |
| Only fair | 175 (43.75%) | 665 (51.35%) |
| Poor | 31 (7.75%) | 290 (22.39%) |
| Refused | 9 (2.25%) | 78 (6.02%) |

Question 41 — And over the last two years, do you think Seattle has gotten better, stayed the same, or gotten worse in terms of race relations?

| | Phone Survey | WebSurvey |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Gotten better | 101 (25.25%) | 161 (12.43%) |
| Stayed the same | 212 (53%) | 714 (55.14%) |
| Gotten worse | 70 (17.5%) | 360 (27.8%) |
| Refused | 17 (4.25%) | 60 (4.63%) |

Question 42 — How high of a priority should it be for government to address the racial equity gaps in education, criminal justice, jobs, health, housing and other areas?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| High priority | 254 (63.5%) | 989 (76.37%) |
| Somewhat of a priority | 117 (29.25%) | 196 (15.14%) |
| Not a priority | 20 (5%) | 45 (3.47%) |
| Refused | 9 (2.25%) | 65 (5.02%) |

Question 43 — Please state whether... : To create equity and opportunity for all, I believe a greater portion of resources should go to those who are most in need.

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Strongly agree | 215 (53.75%) | 813 (62.78%) |
| Somewhat agree | 133 (33.25%) | 329 (25.41%) |
| Somewhat disagree | 27 (6.75%) | 51 (3.94%) |
| Strongly disagree | 17 (4.25%) | 32 (2.47%) |
| Don't know / Refused | 8 (2%) | 70 (5.41%) |

Question 44 — Please state whether... : In Seattle we are making progress in eliminating racial inequities and creating a city where social, economic and political opportunities and outcomes are not predicted based upon a person's race.

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Strongly agree | 78 (19.5%) | 83 (6.41%) |
| Somewhat agree | 211 (52.75%) | 470 (36.29%) |
| Somewhat disagree | 62 (15.5%) | 353 (27.26%) |
| Strongly disagree | 32 (8%) | 200 (15.44%) |
| Don't know / Refused | 17 (4.25%) | 189 (14.59%) |

Question 45 — Please state whether... : Compared with five years ago, do you think there is a wider gap or a narrower gap between African American residents and White residents in terms of average incomes?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Wider gap | 180 (45%) | 693 (53.51%) |
| Narrower gap | 71 (17.75%) | 87 (6.72%) |
| About the same | 67 (16.75%) | 169 (13.05%) |
| Don't know / Refused | 82 (20.5%) | 346 (26.72%) |

Question 46 — Which of the following have you done over the last year? (select all that apply)

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|--|--------------|------------|
| Voted in an election | 348 (25.4%) | 1113 |
| Signed a petition | 252 (18.39%) | 949 |
| Organized neighbors or community members on an issue | 83 (6.06%) | 353 |
| Joined a community organization or faith-based group to g... | 137 (10%) | 506 |
| Written or spoken to a local elected official | 179 (13.07%) | 621 |
| Attended a protest, march or demonstration | 85 (6.2%) | 502 |
| Given money or volunteered time to support a community or... | 266 (19.42%) | 978 |
| None of the above | 20 (1.46%) | 49 |
| | <i>N</i> | |
| | 1370 | 5071 |
| Total Respondents | 400 | 1260 |

Question 47 — What do you think is the most important problem facing your community today?

| | Phone Survey |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Crime | 32 (8%) |
| Development Impacts | 19 (4.75%) |
| Education | 23 (5.75%) |
| Employment | 1 (0.25%) |
| Environment | 8 (2%) |
| Healthcare | 3 (0.75%) |
| Homelessness | 30 (7.5%) |
| Housing | 72 (18%) |
| Inequality | 66 (16.5%) |
| Neighborhood Quality | 2 (0.5%) |
| None | 15 (3.75%) |
| Other | 81 (20.25%) |
| Police brutality | 1 (0.25%) |
| Traffic / Infrastructure | 47 (11.75%) |

Question 48 — What is your gender?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Female | 223 (55.75%) | 854 (65.95%) |
| Male | 174 (43.5%) | 330 (25.48%) |
| Transgender | 0 (0%) | 5 (0.39%) |
| Genderqueer/Gender non-conforming | 0 (0%) | 29 (2.24%) |
| Other (SPECIFY) | 1 (0.25%) | 26 (2.01%) |
| Refused | 2 (0.5%) | 51 (3.94%) |

Question 49 — How do you identify yourself by race or ethnicity?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| American Indian / Alaska Native | 3 (0.75%) | 36 (2.78%) |
| Asian American | 24 (6%) | 83 (6.41%) |
| Pacific Islander | 5 (1.25%) | 3 (0.23%) |
| Black / African American | 33 (8.25%) | 93 (7.18%) |
| Hispanic / Latino | 11 (2.75%) | 63 (4.86%) |
| Middle Eastern | 2 (0.5%) | 1 (0.08%) |
| White, non-Hispanic | 273 (68.25%) | 772 (59.61%) |
| Multiracial | 26 (6.5%) | 131 (10.12%) |
| Other (SPECIFY) | 10 (2.5%) | 55 (4.25%) |
| Refused | 13 (3.25%) | 58 (4.48%) |

Question 50 — Were you born in the United States or another country?

| | Phone Survey | WebSurvey |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| United States | 351 (87.75%) | 1121 (86.56%) |
| Another country | 43 (10.75%) | 119 (9.19%) |
| Refused | 6 (1.5%) | 55 (4.25%) |

If responding another country:

| | Phone Survey |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Africa | 1 (2.22%) |
| Argentina | 1 (2.22%) |
| Australia | 1 (2.22%) |
| Austria | 1 (2.22%) |
| Barbados | 1 (2.22%) |
| Canada | 6 (13.33%) |
| China | 1 (2.22%) |
| Cuba | 1 (2.22%) |
| England | 2 (4.44%) |
| Germany | 6 (13.33%) |
| Great Britain | 1 (2.22%) |
| Hong Kong | 1 (2.22%) |
| Indonesia | 1 (2.22%) |
| Japan | 3 (6.67%) |
| Limerick, Ireland | 1 (2.22%) |
| Mexico | 1 (2.22%) |
| Netherlands | 1 (2.22%) |
| Nigeria | 1 (2.22%) |
| None of my business. | 1 (2.22%) |
| Norway | 1 (2.22%) |
| Panama | 2 (4.44%) |
| Philippines | 1 (2.22%) |
| Refused | 1 (2.22%) |
| Scandinavian | 1 (2.22%) |
| Seoul, South Korea | 1 (2.22%) |
| Sweden | 1 (2.22%) |
| Swiss | 1 (2.22%) |
| The Netherlands | 1 (2.22%) |
| UK | 1 (2.22%) |
| United Kingdom | 2 (4.44%) |
| <i>N</i> | 45 |

Question 51 — Were your parents born in the United States or in another country?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Both parents born in the United States | 281 (70.25%) | 924 (71.35%) |
| Both parents born in another country | 73 (18.25%) | 190 (14.67%) |
| 1 parent born in the US, 1 born in another country | 39 (9.75%) | 124 (9.58%) |
| Refused | 7 (1.75%) | 57 (4.4%) |

Question 52 — What is your sexual orientation?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|----------|--------------|--------------|
| Straight | 327 (81.75%) | 926 (71.51%) |
| Lesbian | 10 (2.5%) | 33 (2.55%) |
| Gay | 11 (2.75%) | 36 (2.78%) |
| Bisexual | 7 (1.75%) | 87 (6.72%) |
| Queer | 1 (0.25%) | 74 (5.71%) |
| Other | 17 (4.25%) | 62 (4.79%) |
| Refused | 27 (6.75%) | 77 (5.95%) |

Question 53 — Are you a person with a disability?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|---------|--------------|---------------|
| Yes | 75 (18.75%) | 152 (11.74%) |
| No | 318 (79.5%) | 1083 (83.63%) |
| Refused | 7 (1.75%) | 60 (4.63%) |

Question 54 — What is your housing situation?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Own | 274 (68.5%) | 585 (45.17%) |
| Rent | 98 (24.5%) | 556 (42.93%) |
| Transitional housing | 0 (0%) | 3 (0.23%) |
| Homeless / shelter | 0 (0%) | 21 (1.62%) |
| Live with someone | 12 (3%) | 49 (3.78%) |
| Other | 8 (2%) | 26 (2.01%) |
| Refused | 8 (2%) | 55 (4.25%) |

Question 55 — How many people live in your household?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | 127 (31.75%) | 243 (18.76%) |
| 2 | 136 (34%) | 496 (38.3%) |
| 3 | 50 (12.5%) | 239 (18.46%) |
| 4 | 45 (11.25%) | 174 (13.44%) |
| 5 or more | 29 (7.25%) | 83 (6.41%) |
| Refused | 13 (3.25%) | 60 (4.63%) |

Question 56 — How many children under the age of 18 live in your household?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| 0 | 164 (63.08%) | 893 (68.96%) |
| 1 | 49 (18.85%) | 173 (13.36%) |
| 2 | 37 (14.23%) | 123 (9.5%) |
| 3 | 8 (3.08%) | 30 (2.32%) |
| 4 | 1 (0.38%) | 5 (0.39%) |
| 5 or more | 0 (0%) | 2 (0.15%) |
| Refused | 1 (0.38%) | 69 (5.33%) |

Question 57 — What is your zip code?

| | Phone Survey |
|-------|--------------|
| 98004 | 1 (0.25%) |
| 98018 | 1 (0.25%) |
| 98026 | 1 (0.25%) |
| 98031 | 2 (0.5%) |
| 98038 | 1 (0.25%) |
| 98055 | 1 (0.25%) |
| 98057 | 1 (0.25%) |
| 98077 | 1 (0.25%) |
| 98101 | 7 (1.75%) |
| 98102 | 10 (2.5%) |
| 98103 | 23 (5.75%) |
| 98104 | 3 (0.75%) |
| 98105 | 16 (4%) |
| 98106 | 8 (2%) |
| 98107 | 12 (3%) |
| 98108 | 5 (1.25%) |
| 98109 | 8 (2%) |
| 98112 | 9 (2.25%) |
| 98114 | 1 (0.25%) |
| 98115 | 36 (9%) |
| 98116 | 16 (4%) |
| 98117 | 11 (2.75%) |
| 98118 | 23 (5.75%) |
| 98119 | 17 (4.25%) |
| 98121 | 2 (0.5%) |
| 98122 | 15 (3.75%) |
| 98125 | 32 (8%) |
| 98126 | 16 (4%) |
| 98133 | 13 (3.25%) |
| 98136 | 16 (4%) |
| 98139 | 1 (0.25%) |
| 98144 | 18 (4.5%) |
| 98145 | 1 (0.25%) |
| 98146 | 7 (1.75%) |
| 98148 | 1 (0.25%) |
| 98155 | 6 (1.5%) |
| 98166 | 2 (0.5%) |
| 98168 | 7 (1.75%) |
| 98177 | 4 (1%) |
| 98178 | 15 (3.75%) |
| 98188 | 2 (0.5%) |
| 98199 | 11 (2.75%) |
| 98223 | 1 (0.25%) |
| 98275 | 1 (0.25%) |
| 99999 | 15 (3.75%) |

Question 58 — Is your age between:

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 15 and 25 | 15 (3.75%) | 85 (6.56%) |
| 26 and 35 | 24 (6%) | 370 (28.57%) |
| 36 and 50 | 72 (18%) | 395 (30.50%) |
| 51 and 64 | 140 (35%) | 243 (18.76%) |
| 65 year of age or older | 143 (35.75%) | 141 (10.88%) |
| Refused | 6 (1.5%) | 61 (4.71%) |

Question 59 — What is the highest level of education you have completed?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Grade school or some high school | 7 (1.75%) | 29 (2.24%) |
| High school graduate | 33 (8.25%) | 26 (2.01%) |
| Some college, technical, vocational or two year degree | 95 (23.75%) | 212 (16.37%) |
| Four year college graduate | 116 (29%) | 380 (29.34%) |
| Post graduate work or graduate degree | 141 (35.25%) | 589 (45.48%) |
| Refused | 8 (2%) | 59 (4.56%) |

Question 60 — How long have you lived, worked or gone to school in Seattle?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| One year or less | 15 (3.75%) | 63 (4.86%) |
| 1 to 2 years | — | 71 (5.48%) |
| 2 to 5 years | 25 (6.25%) | 164 (12.66%) |
| 5 to 10 years | 23 (5.75%) | 187 (14.44%) |
| 10 years or more | 328 (82%) | 756 (58.38%) |
| Refused | 9 (2.25%) | 54 (4.17%) |

Question 61 — What is your current employment status?

| | Phone Survey | WebSurvey |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Employed full time | 150 (37.5%) | 642 (49.58%) |
| Employed part time | 32 (8%) | 133 (10.27%) |
| Self employed | 36 (9%) | 90 (6.95%) |
| Currently unemployed | 38 (9.5%) | 63 (4.86%) |
| Student | 3 (0.75%) | 63 (4.86%) |
| Other | 132 (33%) | 249 (19.23%) |
| Refused | 9 (2.25%) | 55 (4.25%) |

Question 62 — When it comes to politics, do you usually think of yourself as a Liberal, a Conservative, a Moderate, or have you not thought about it much?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Liberal | 207 (51.75%) | 808 (62.39%) |
| Conservative | 42 (10.5%) | 25 (1.93%) |
| Moderate | 60 (15%) | 158 (12.2%) |
| Haven't thought about it much | 47 (11.75%) | 65 (5.02%) |
| Other (SPECIFY) | 29 (7.25%) | 171 (13.2%) |
| Refused | 15 (3.75%) | 68 (5.25%) |

Table 9: If responding other to Q62:

| | Phone Survey |
|---|--------------|
| Always vote for the best candidate and independently. | 1 (3.33%) |
| Democrat | 3 (10%) |
| Democratic Socialist | 1 (3.33%) |
| I don't agree with politics at all. | 1 (3.33%) |
| In between conservative and liberal. | 1 (3.33%) |
| Independent | 14 (46.67%) |
| Liberal and moderate. | 1 (3.33%) |
| Liberal in the classical sense, as in liberal education. | 1 (3.33%) |
| Progressive | 4 (13.33%) |
| Radical | 1 (3.33%) |
| Socialist Party | 1 (3.33%) |
| Sometimes depends on candidate or election, won't lump myself in one. | 1 (3.33%) |
| | N 30 |

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Less than \$20,000 | 38 (9.5%) | 141 (10.89%) |
| \$20,000 to less than \$40,000 | 46 (11.5%) | 149 (11.51%) |
| \$40,000 to less than \$60,000 | 43 (10.75%) | 198 (15.29%) |
| \$60,000 to less than \$75,000 | 37 (9.25%) | 151 (11.66%) |
| \$75,000 to less than \$100,000 | 54 (13.5%) | 157 (12.12%) |
| \$100,000 to less than \$150,000 | 43 (10.75%) | 219 (16.91%) |
| \$150,000 to less than \$200,000 | 19 (4.75%) | 97 (7.49%) |
| \$200,000 or above | 38 (9.5%) | 77 (5.95%) |
| Refused | 82 (20.5%) | 106 (8.19%) |

Question 64 — If you live in Seattle, what is your City Council district?

| | Phone Survey | Web Survey |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| District 1 | 24 (6%) | 82 (6.82%) |
| District 2 | 5 (1.25%) | 97 (8.06%) |
| District 3 | 15 (3.75%) | 141 (11.72%) |
| District 4 | 13 (3.25%) | 71 (5.9%) |
| District 5 | 13 (3.25%) | 53 (4.41%) |
| District 6 | 10 (2.5%) | 94 (7.81%) |
| District 7 | 20 (5%) | 64 (5.32%) |
| Don't know | 278 (69.5%) | 470 (39.07%) |
| Does not apply / Don't live in Seattle | 22 (5.5%) | 131 (10.89%) |