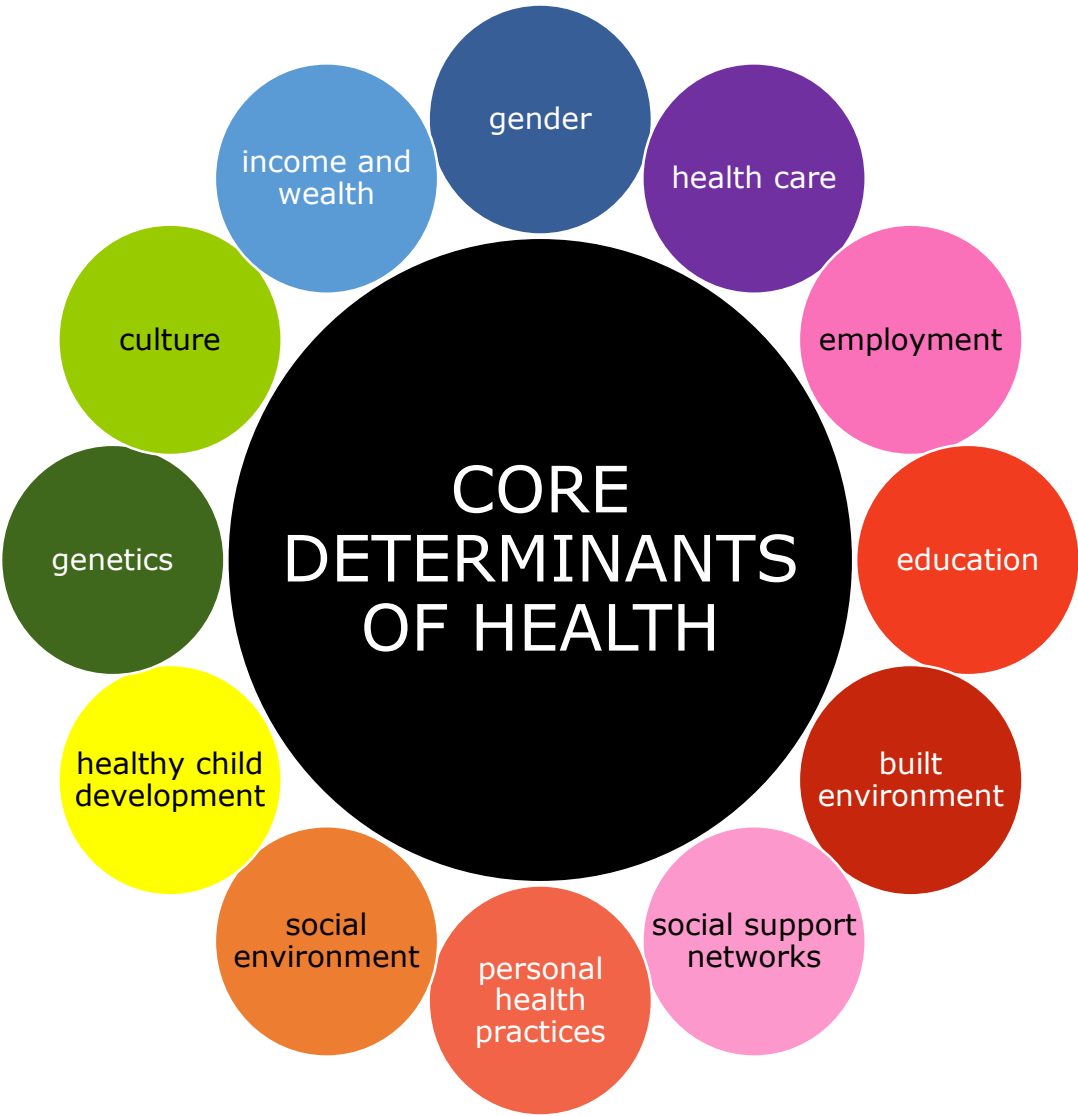


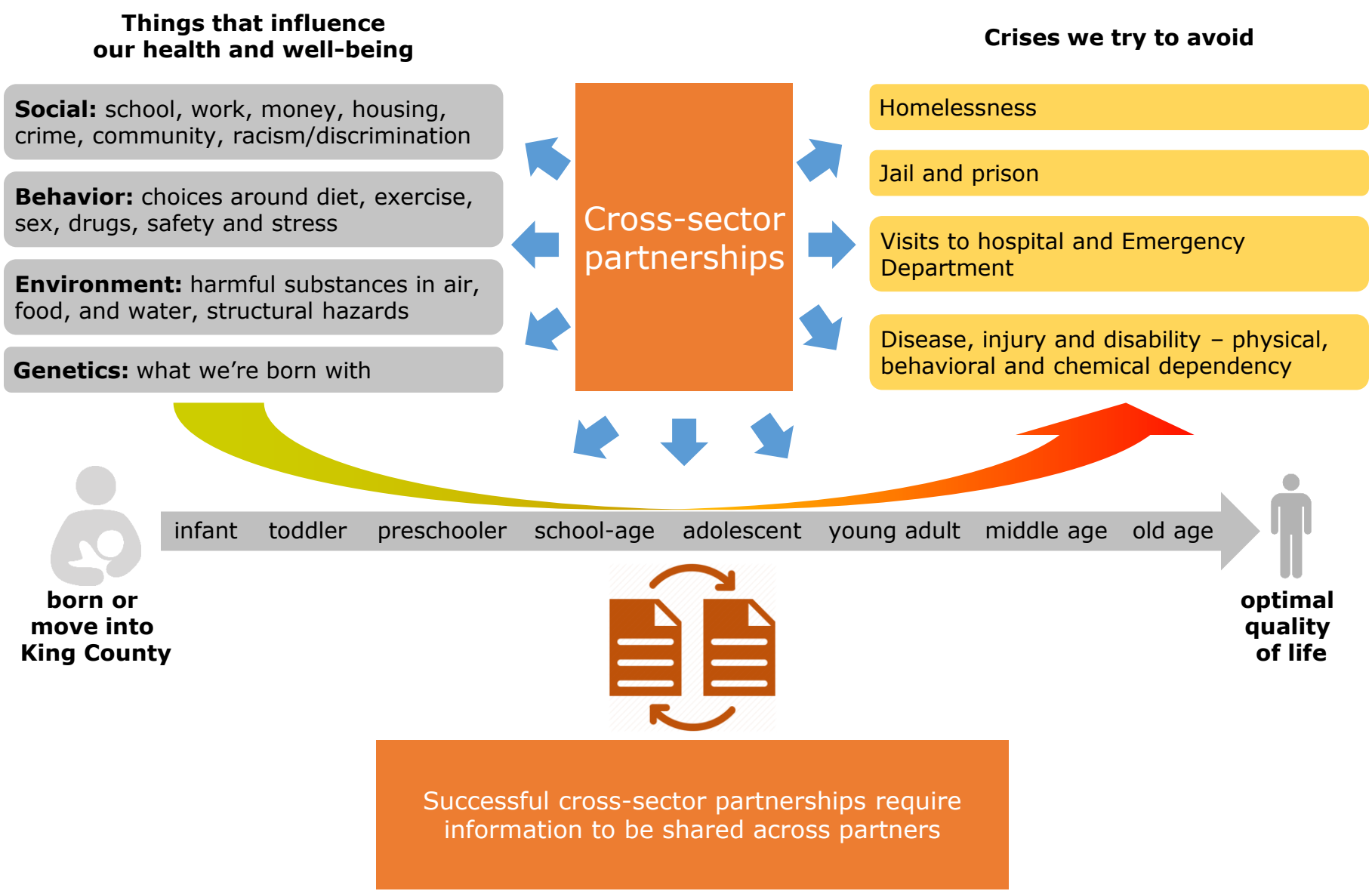
Health begins where we live, learn, work and play



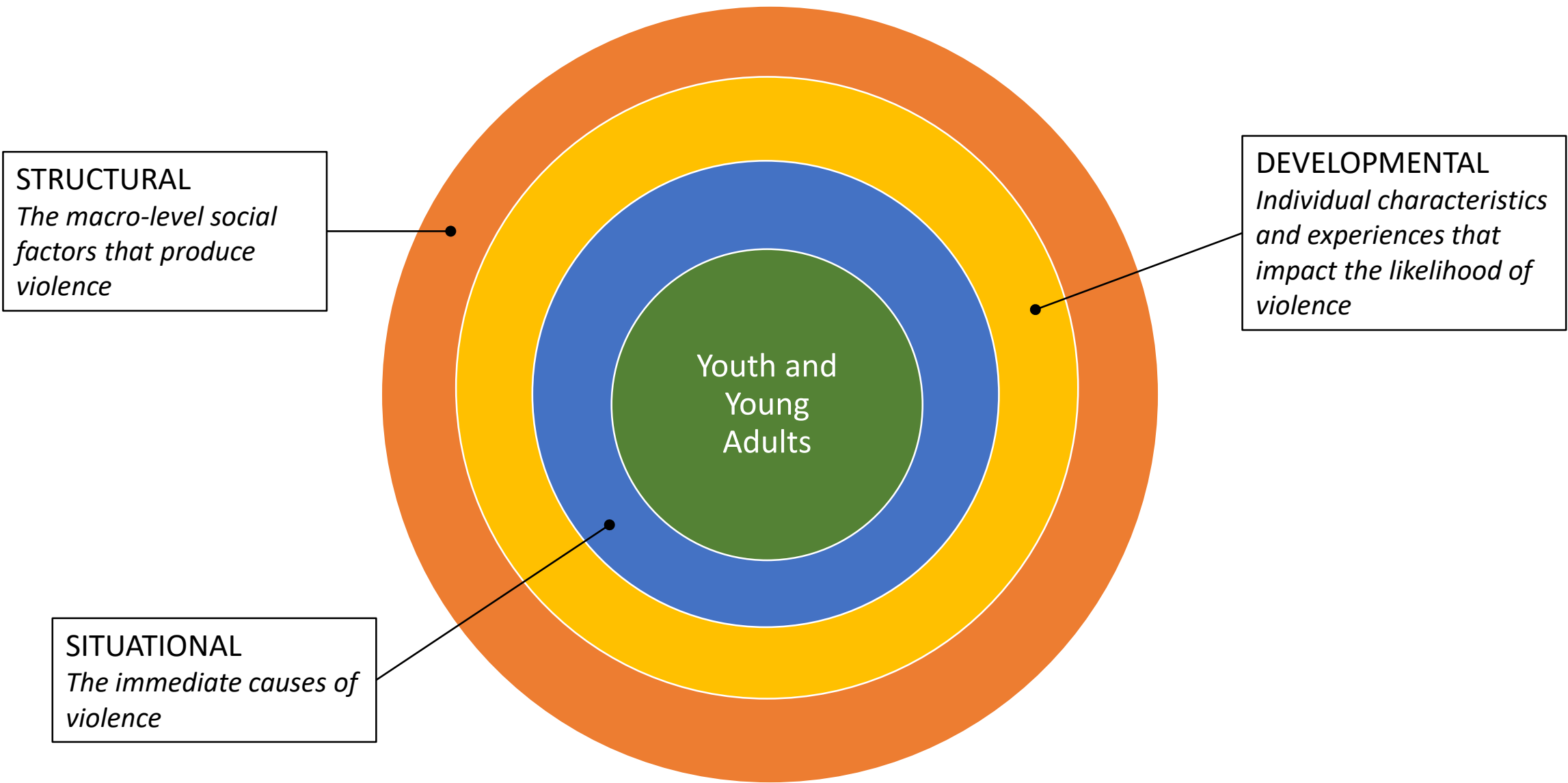
Where you live and the color of your skin determines access to:

- High-quality schools
- Job opportunities
- Safe, affordable & healthy housing
- Fresh produce & nutritious food
- Safe to exercise, walk or play outside
- Nearby nature
- Exposure to toxins (from industry, traffic & others)
- Quality primary care and good hospitals
- Affordable, reliable, public transit
- Social cohesion and social capital

In King County, cross-sector partnerships aim to improve health and well-being throughout the life course

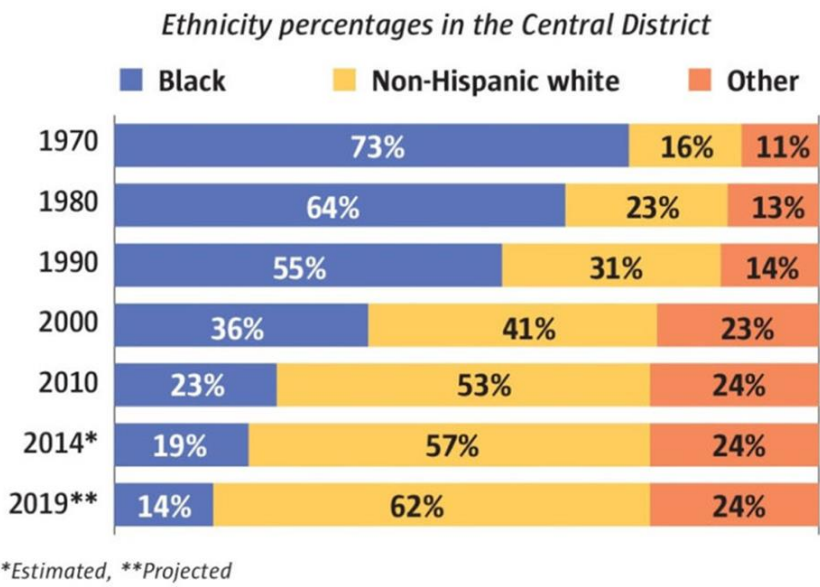
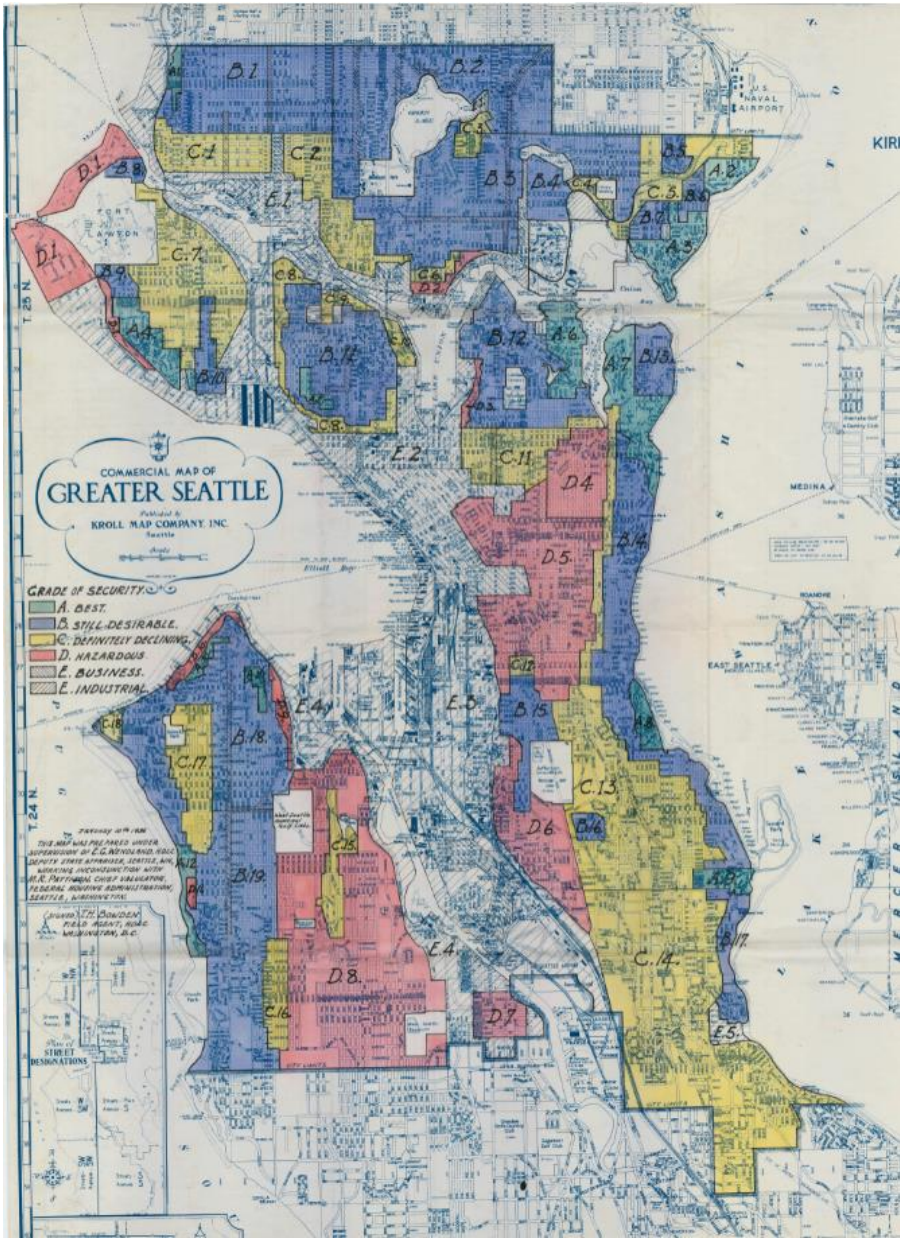


Where do we as systems have influence?

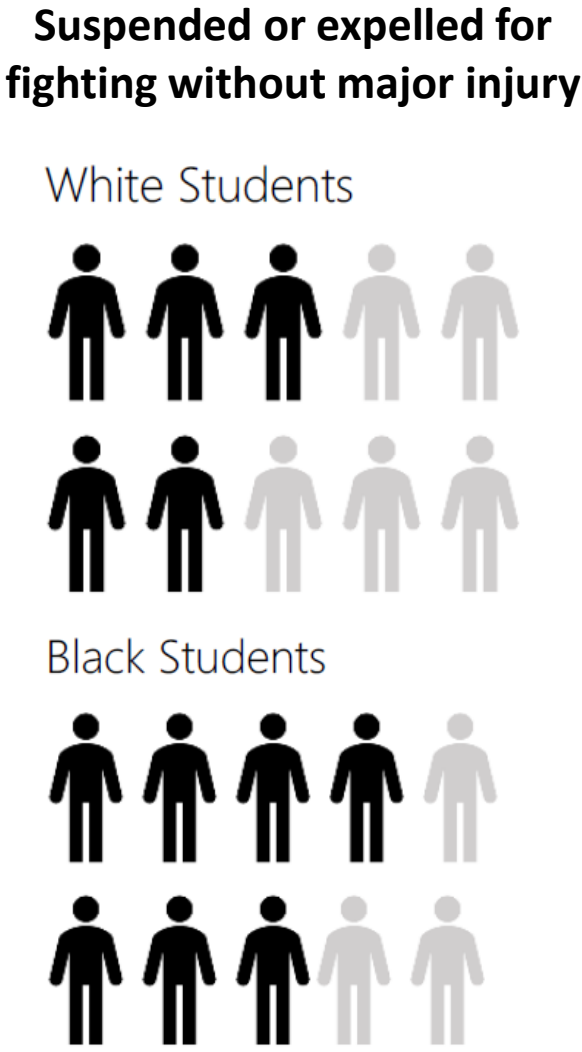
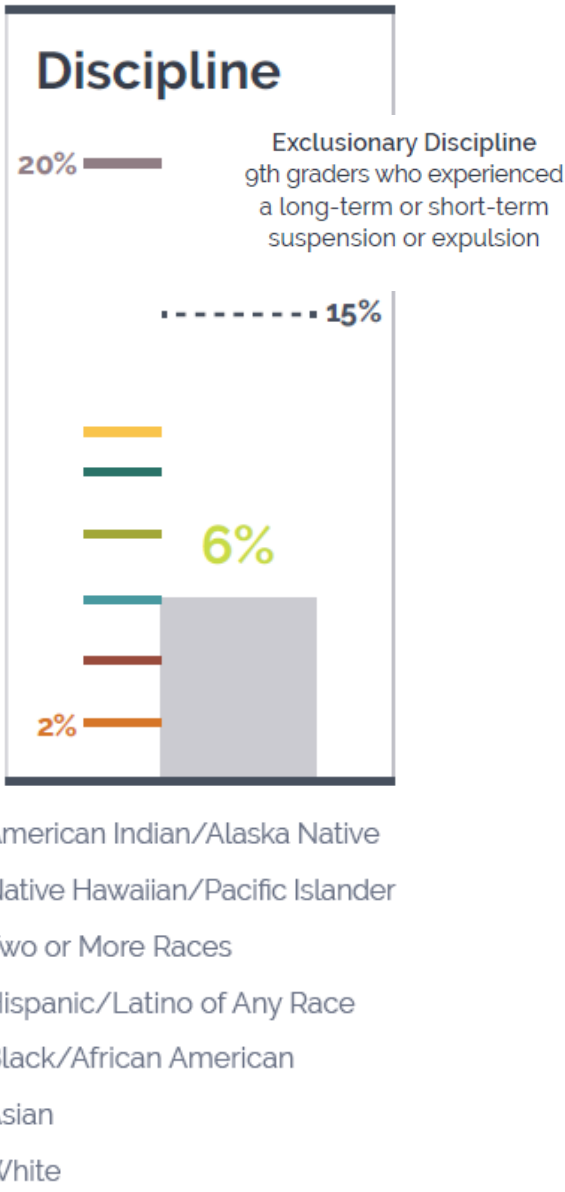
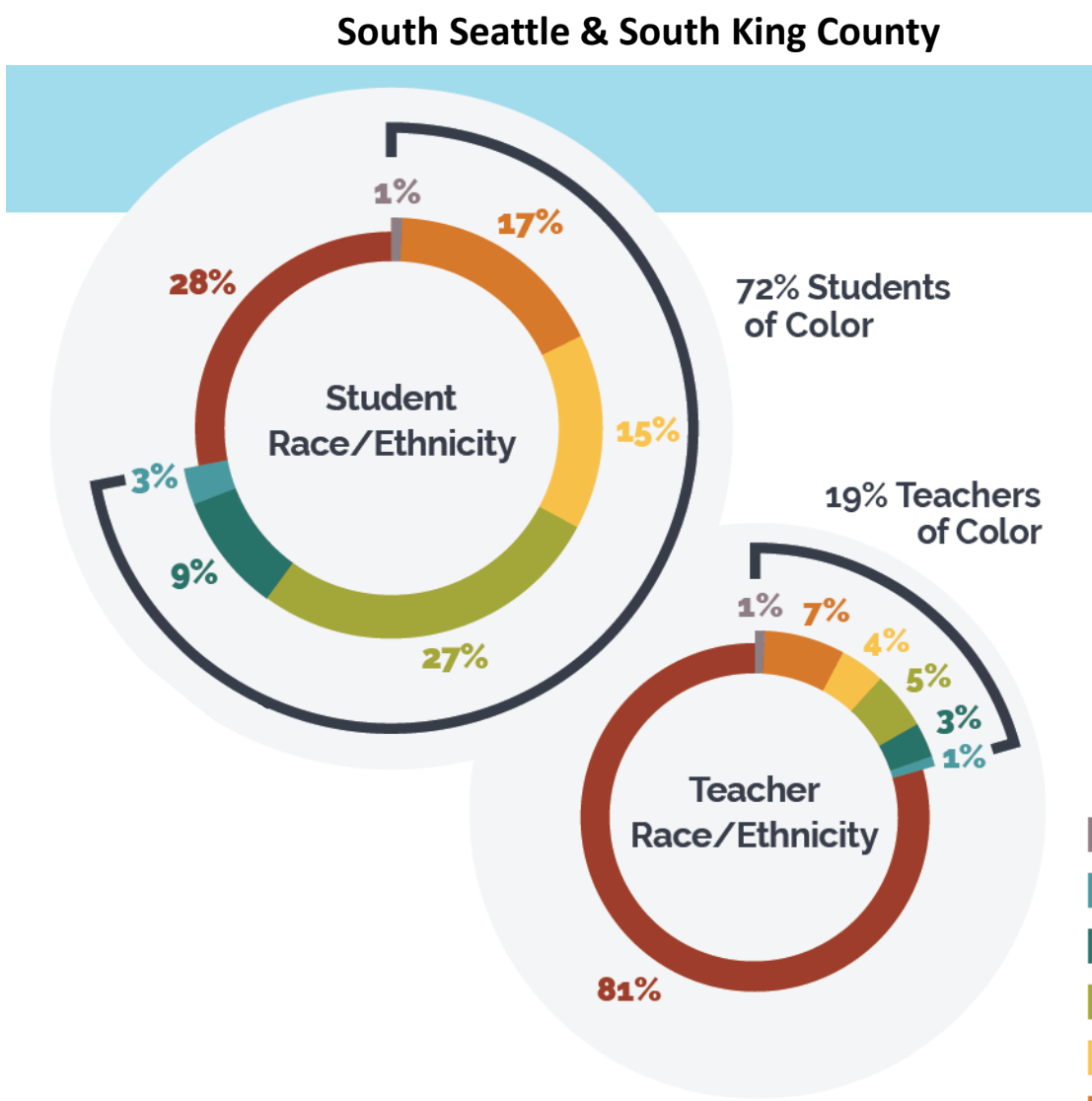


Sources
Core Determinants of Health and Cross-sector Framework. Assessment, Policy Development, and Evaluation, Public Health – Seattle & King County, 2019.
Presentation by David R. Williams
Chandler, Arnold (2017). *Interventions for Reducing Violence and Its Consequence for Young Black Males in America*, Cities United.

Are systems and policies designed for all to thrive and succeed?



What supports or prevents children from succeeding?



What Drives Inequities?

Redlining, Urban Renewal, Planned Shrinkage, War on Drugs, Taking Native Lands, Sharecropping, Foreclosure, Capital Flight, Segregation, Great Migration, White Flight, Gentrification, Mass Incarceration, Race-Neutral/Color-Blind Policies

What Leads to Equity?

Cooperatives, Community Land Trusts, Peoples Grocery, Progressive Unions, Civil rights, Black Lives Matter, Occupy, Labor Movement, Targeted Universalism, Restorative Justice

Sources
Image: Ellen Ziegler. *Curb Appeal*. 2019
Road Map Project (Spring 2019). *2018 Results Report*, Community Center for Education Results.
Road Map Project (March 2018). *Discipline Practices and Disparities in South Seattle and South King County*, Community Center for Education Results.
Presentation by April De Simone – designing the we

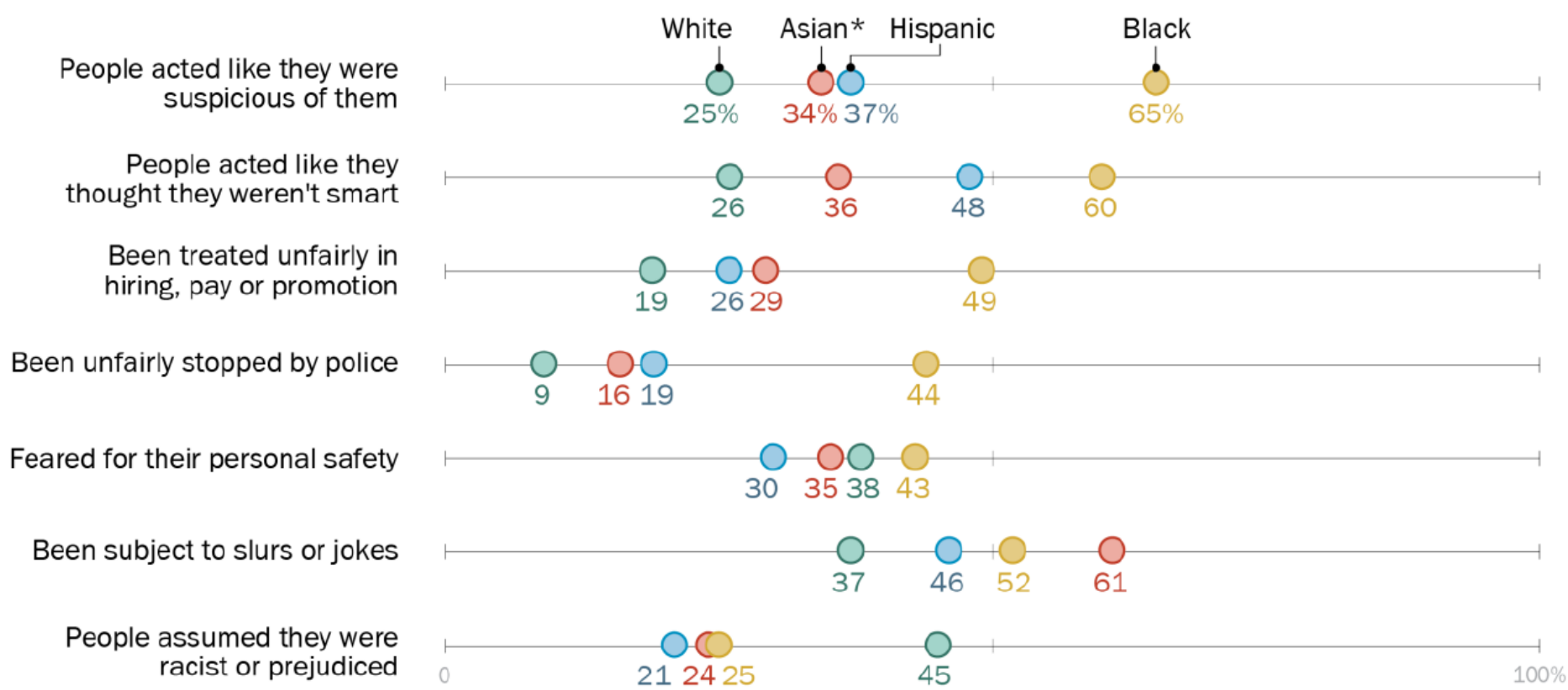
What do you think was the main reason for these experiences?

In your day-to-day life how often do these happen to you?

- You are treated with **less courtesy** than other people.
- You are treated with **less respect** than other people.
- You receive **poorer service** than other people at restaurants or stores.
- People act as if they **think you are not smart**.
- People act as if they are **afraid of you**.
- People act as if they **think you are dishonest**.
- People act as if they're **better than you are**.
- You are **called names** or insulted.
- You are threatened or **harassed**.

Most blacks say someone has acted suspicious of them or as if they weren't smart

% of each group saying each of the following has happened to them because of their race or ethnicity



*Asians were interviewed in English only.
Note: Whites, blacks and Asians include those who report being only one race and are non-Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 22-Feb. 5, 2019.
"Race in America 2019"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Voices of Black Men

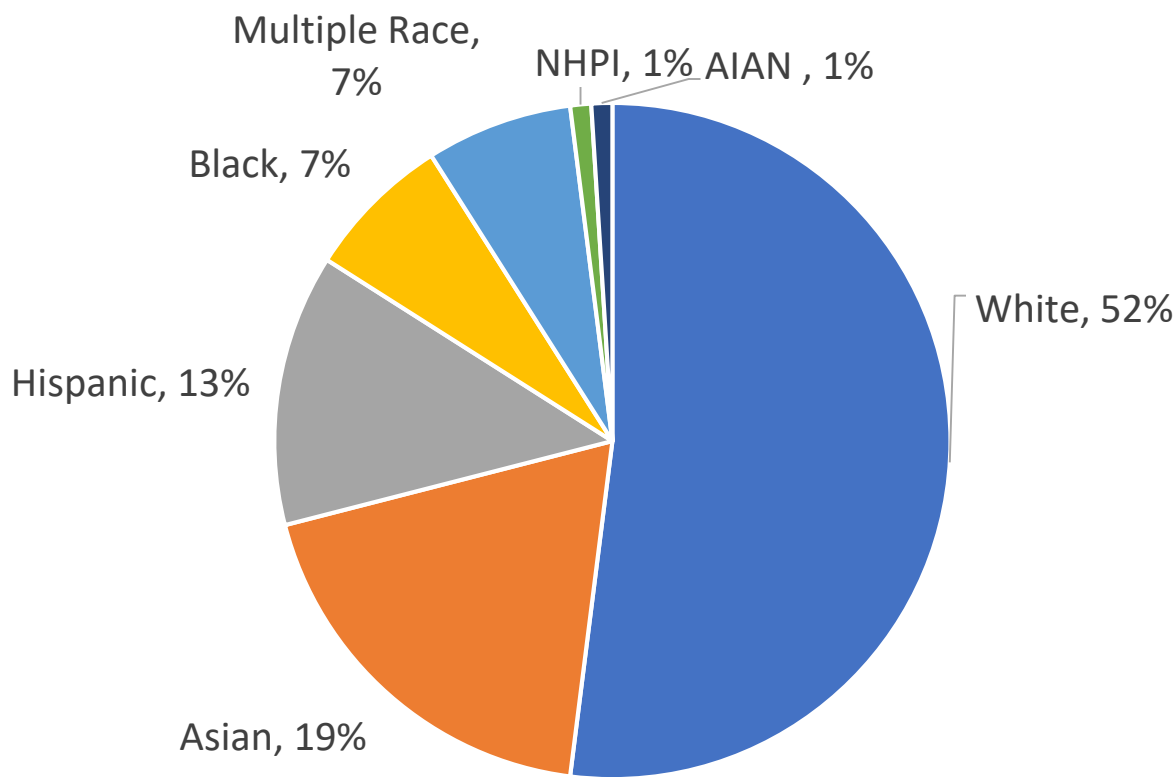
“There is **no place for psychological safety for me as a Black man** then at my house on my couch! Even then I am dealing with the threat associated with not parenting and husbanding in a way that vigilantly with love interrupts the Whiteness that comes in my family through their experiences working in and learning in White racial consciousness dominated schools.”

“**I don't feel safe** but didn't realize it until you asked me this question and that has messed me up because I've normalized not feeling safe”

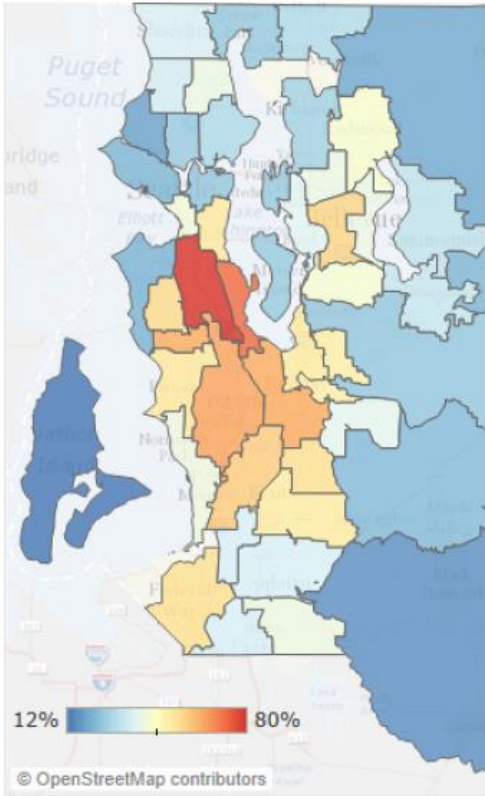
“**As a black man I feel like a foreigner in my own country** no matter what I accomplish or how much I make. I feel most safe around minorities and the least of these in this country. My question is as a Blackman where can I be safe? Where can I be black and not incite or feel fear?”

“I feel most safe with my family. **I feel least safe during a solo evening commute**, too many variables and things that could go against my favor if they went left. Basically, any situation where I have to leave the decision making to someone who could easily express bias and impact my life creates anxiety for me and that's mostly anytime I'm outside my house.”

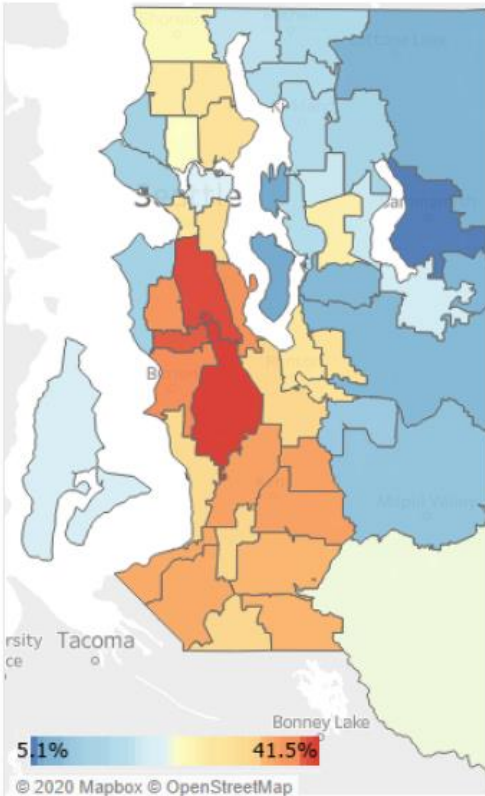
Ages 15 to 24, King County (2018)
Total: 267,211



Percent of population who are people of color



Percent of people living in near poverty (<200% FPL)



Leading Causes of Death, Ages 15-24, King County (2014-2018)

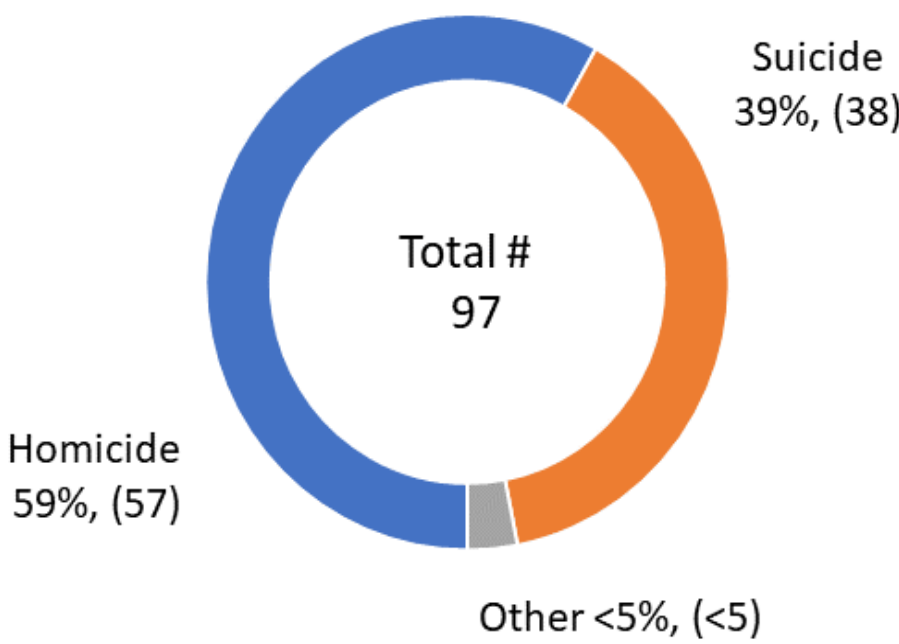


	Asian	Black	Hispanic	NHPI	White
1	Accidents	Homicide	Accidents	Accidents	Accidents
2	Suicide	Accidents	Homicide		Suicide
3	Cancer	Suicide	Suicide		Cancer
4					Homicide

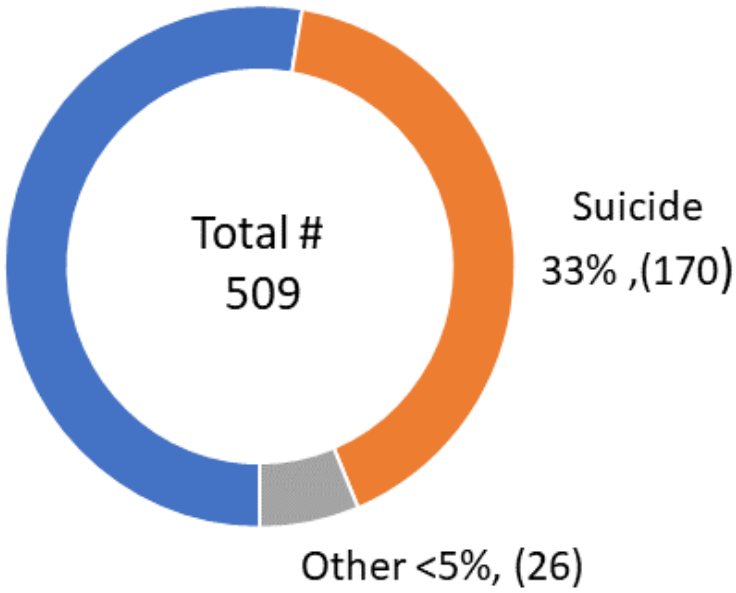
	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White
1	Suicide	Homicide	Accidents	Accidents
2			Cancer	Suicide
3			Suicide	Cancer
4			Homicide	Heart disease

Firearm deaths by intent in King County, WA 1999–2017

Youth age (0-17 years)



Young adult (18-24 years)

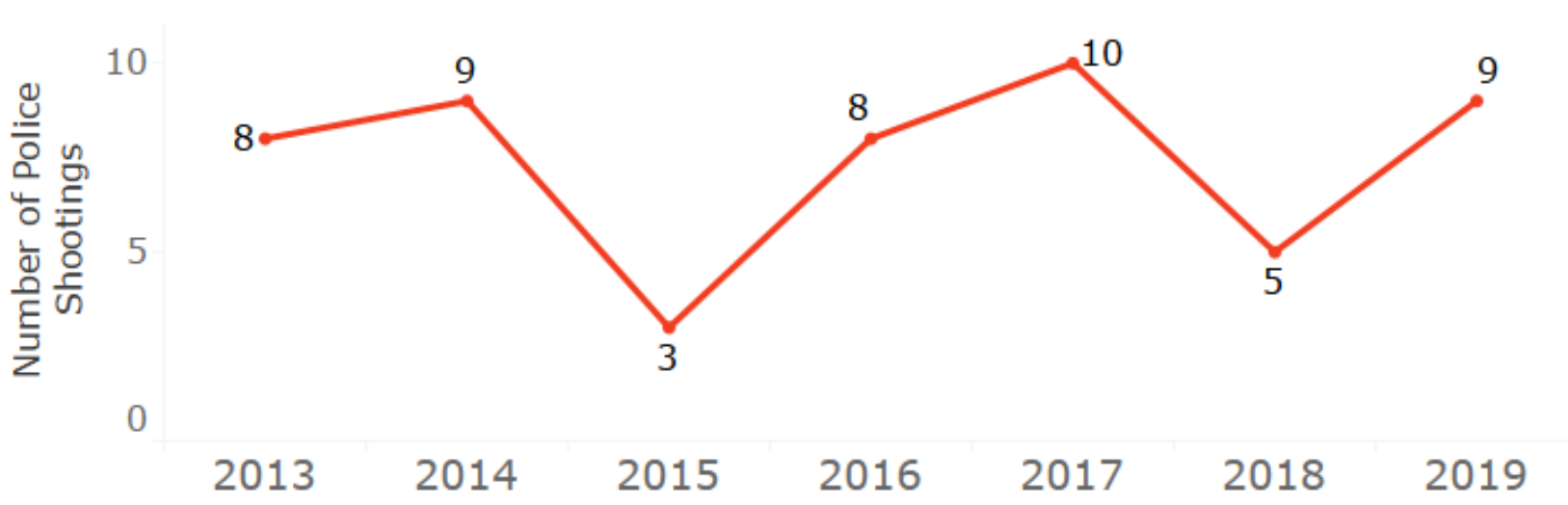


Note: Other includes unintentional deaths, deaths of undetermined intent, and deaths by legal intervention.

Sources
Population distribution: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, single year intercensal estimates 2001-2009; 2011 – 2018, Community Health Assessment Tool (CHAT), March 2019.
Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data, 1990-2018, Community Health Assessment Tool (CHAT), October 2019.
Washington State Department of Health. Community Health Assessment Tool (CHAT) Data, self-inflicted death youth 0–24 years, 2015–2017.

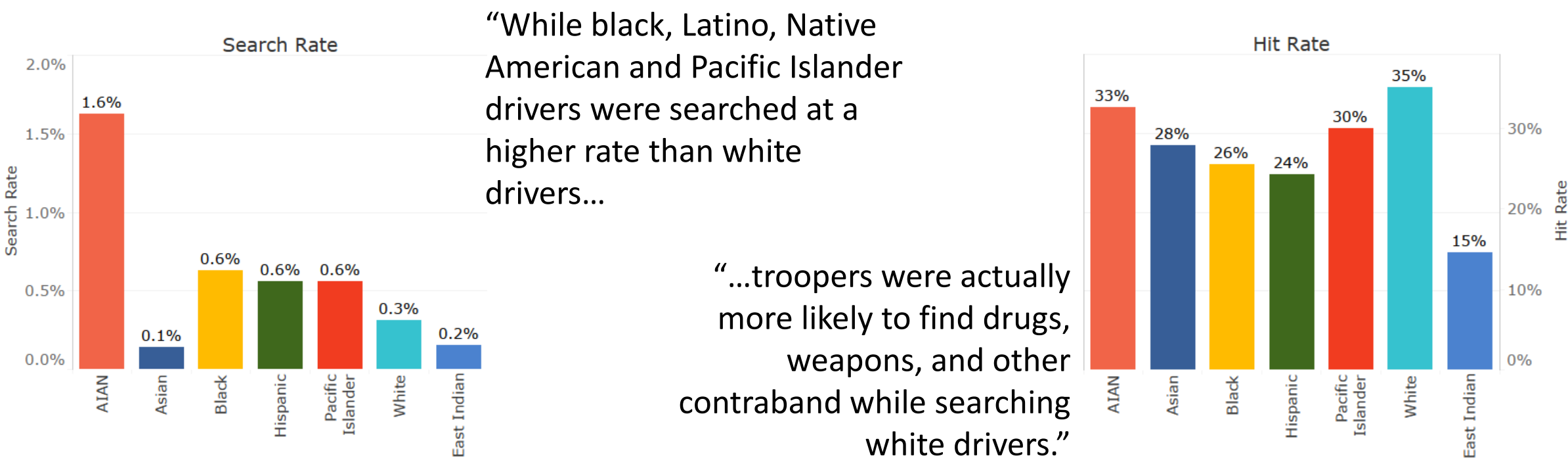
Violence by Legal Intervention

There were **52** deadly officer-involved shootings in King County from 2013-2019.

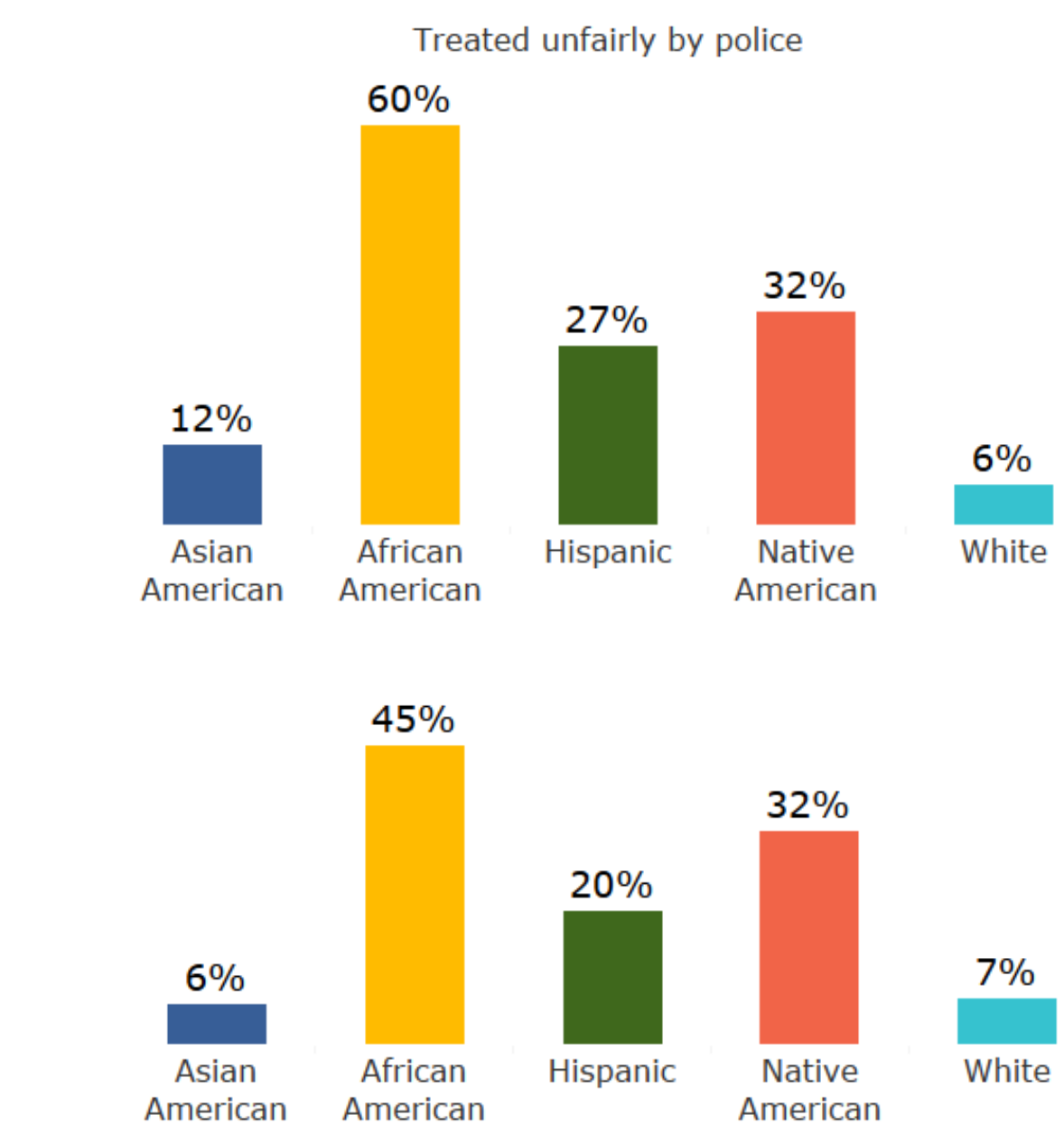


People of Color Experience Discrimination in Interactions with Law Enforcement

WA State Patrol Search and Hit Rates by Driver Race/Ethnicity



People of Color Report Unfair Treatment by Police and Courts

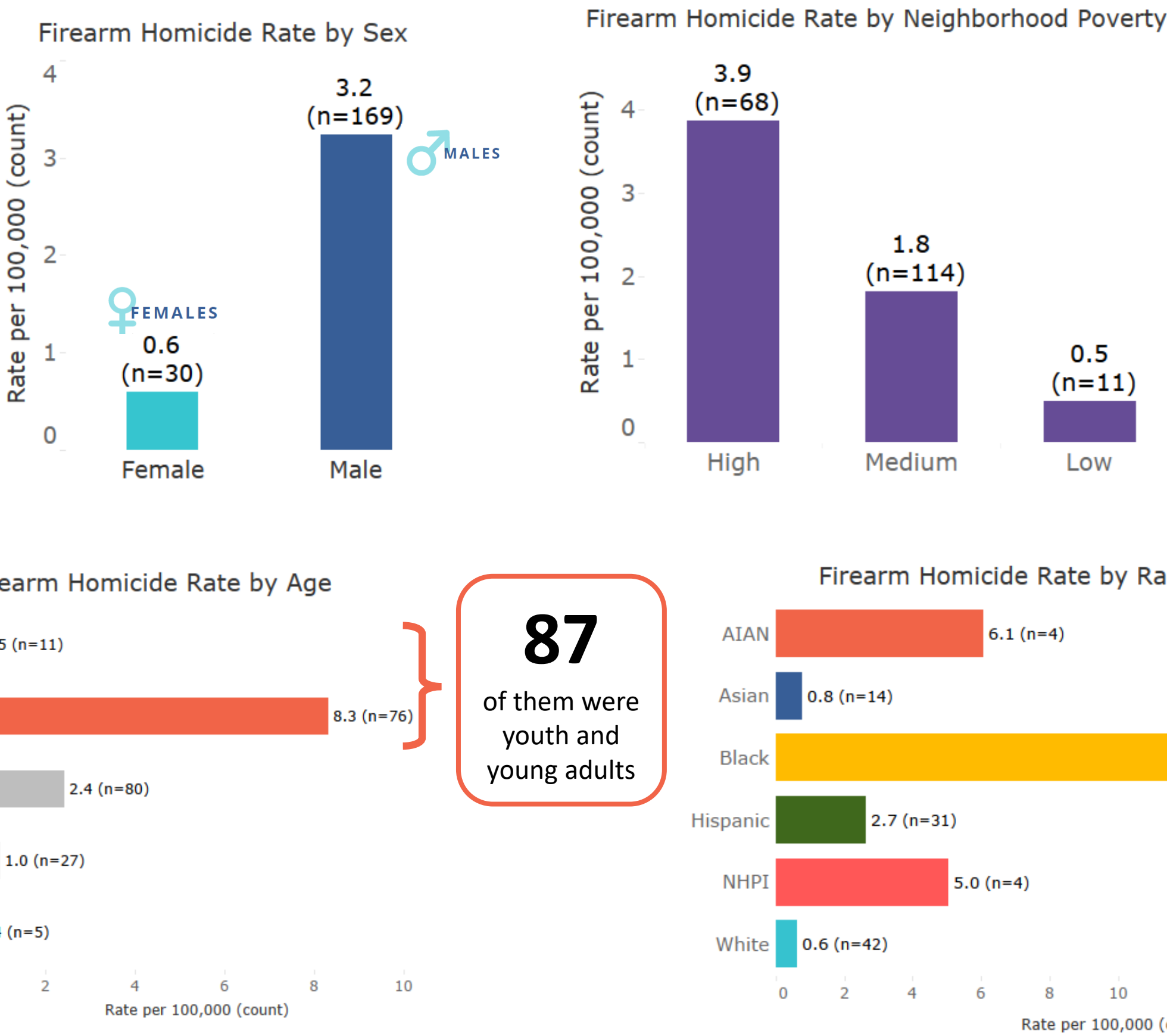


Youth perspective on legal intervention:

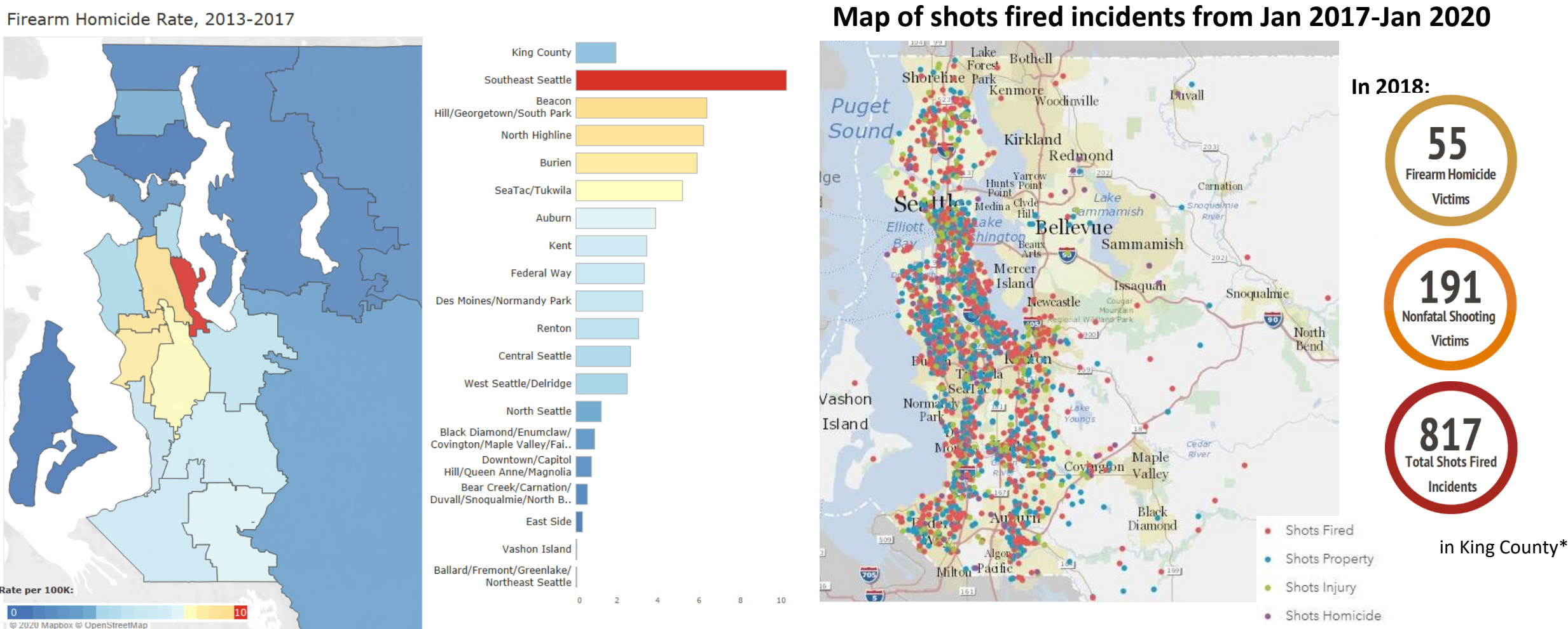
“How many times have we all **seen a cop shoot someone?** Why didn't he use his tazer or use their knife? Why didn't he use a bat? I don't got no answer for you, but that's what happens.”

Who is most likely to die by firearm homicide in King County?

199 King County residents died by firearm homicide from 2013 to 2017



Where are people most affected by firearm violence in King County?



*Data from KC Prosecuting Attorney’s Office, as reported by 8 agencies that historically represent 90% of firearm violence: Seattle, Auburn, Des Moines, Federal Way, Kent, Renton, Tukwila, KC Sheriff’s Office

Community Recommendations

Participating youth, young adults, families, and key informants were asked what should be done to address youth and young adult gun violence.

Their recommendations include:

- More education about gun violence for youth, families and community members.
- Increase the range and scope of community centers.
- Increase youth access to mental health services.
- Provide social and emotional skills training to youth at risk of gun violence.
- Increase youth employment and educational opportunities.
- Examine and address youth's ability to easily access guns.
- Develop and increase systems alignment between government and community supports.

“Lead me to a good job, a positive income and the violence will stop... we're too young to even get a job... I was doing violent crimes when I was 12 or 13... you're grown-minded in the money game, you feel like you have to get money to do your own thing.”

“You want to be your own man and you grew up in a tough environment where you support yourself... it's self-satisfaction to be able to help people you love like your parents and stuff.”

“You gotta have clothes on your back and food in your stomach. I'm not going to hear nothing [anyone] has to say if I'm hungry and if I'm cold.”

Sources

Quince V, Brownson K, Johnson K, Stubblefield M, Tippens KM, Chan NL, Ro M. Report on Gun Violence Amongst Youth and Young Adults. Report for King County Council. December 2019.

Memorandum from Lisa Danielson to Gloria Hatcher-Mays, Jerry DeGrieck, Re: Violence prevention discussion panels. Dec 6, 2013