

#### TOWN OF CHAPEL HILL

Town Hall 405 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard Chapel Hill, NC 27514

#### Town Council Meeting Agenda

Mayor Pam Hemminger Mayor pro tem Karen Stegman Council Member Jessica Anderson Council Member Camille Berry Council Member Tai Huynh Council Member Paris Miller-Foushee
Council Member Michael Parker
Council Member Amy Ryan
Council Member Adam Searing

Wednesday, February 8, 2023 6:30 PM

**Library Meeting Room B** 

#### **Language Access Statement**

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#### **In-Person Meeting Notification**

View the Meeting

- Public attendance is welcome.
- We will not live stream the event, but will provide the Post-Meeting Video https://www.townofchapelhill.org/councilvideo/
- The Town of Chapel Hill wants to know more about who participates in its programs and processes, including Town Council meetings.
- Participate in a voluntary demographic survey https://www.townofchapelhill.org/demosurvey.

#### Parking

• Parking is available at the Library lots. The Library is served by CL Route, D Route, and GoTriangle Routes of Chapel Hill Transit

#### Entry and COVID-19 Protocols

- Meeting Room B is to the right from the main entrance.
- Visitors and employees will self-screen. Do not enter if you have these symptoms: Fever, chills, cough, sore throat, shortness of breath, loss of taste

Town Council Meeting Agenda February 8, 2023

or smell, headache, muscle pain

#### **ROLL CALL**

#### **OPENING**

#### **ANNOUNCEMENTS BY COUNCIL MEMBERS**

#### **AGENDA ITEMS**

1. Current Parking Downtown and East Rosemary [23-0096]
Parking Deck Construction Update.

PRESENTER: Dwight Bassett, Economic Development & Parking Services Director
Mary Jane Nirdlinger, Deputy Town Manager

The purpose of this item is to share information on our current parking occupancy in off-street lots/deck adjacent to the construction of the new East Rosemary Parking Deck and provide an overview of the current construction status of the East Rosemary Parking Deck.

2. Shaping Our Future - Transit Oriented Development [23-0097] and Land Use Management Ordinance (LUMO) Update.

PRESENTER: Diedra McEntyre, Principal Planner

The purpose of this items is for the Council receive the presentation and provide feedback.

3. OneOrange Racial Equity Framework Update. [23-0098]

PRESENTER: Shenekia Weeks, Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Officer

The purpose of this item is to provide an update and receive feedback on OneOrange implementation strategies.

REQUEST FOR CLOSED SESSION TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PROPERTY ACQUISITION, PERSONNEL, AND/OR LITIGATION MATTERS



#### TOWN OF CHAPEL HILL

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#### Item Overview

Item #: 1., File #: [23-0096], Version: 1

Meeting Date: 2/8/2023

#### **Current Parking Downtown and East Rosemary Parking Deck Construction Update.**

Staff: Department:

Mary Jane Nirdlinger, Deputy Town Manager Dwight Bassett, Director Manager Economic Development & Parking Services

**Overview:** This Item will share information on our current parking occupancy in the Rosemary-Columbia Parking Lot and Wallace Parking Deck. We will also provide an overview of the current construction status of the East Rosemary Parking Deck.



#### Recommendation(s):

That the Council receives this information related to parking occupancy and construction of the East Rosemary Parking Deck.

#### **Key Issues:**

- Good parking management
- Completion of the East Rosemary Parking Deck

#### Fiscal Impact/Resources: N/A





#### **Attachments:**

• Draft Staff Presentation (to be distributed)

### The Agenda will reflect the text below and/or the motion text will be used during the meeting.

PRESENTER: Dwight Bassett, Economic Development & Parking Services Director Mary Jane Nirdlinger, Deputy Town Manager

The purpose of this item is to share information on our current parking occupancy in offstreet lots/deck adjacent to the construction of the new East Rosemary Parking Deck and provide an overview of the current construction status of the East Rosemary Parking Deck.



Allison Mouch

#### TOWN OF CHAPEL HILL

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#### Item Overview

Item #: 2., File #: [23-0097], Version: 2 Meeting Date: 2/8/2023

#### Shaping Our Future - Transit Oriented Development and Land Use Management Ordinance (LUMO) Update.

Staff: Department:

Diedra McEntyre, Principal Planner Mary Jane Nirdlinger, Interim Planning Director and Deputy Town Manager Christopher Hall

Town Manager

**Planning** 

Skidmore, Owings & Merrill Orion Planning and Design

**Overview:** Since February 2022, staff and consultants have conducted a comprehensive review and diagnosis of the Land Use Management Ordinance as a part of the Transit Oriented Development (Shaping Our Future) initiative. This review included content, decision making procedures, and changes to the LUMO that will be required to achieve land use and development objectives set by the Future Land Use Map (FLUM). Staff and consultant team will provide Council a status update on this planning effort.

Objectives for tonight's discussion:

- Introduce components of the LUMO audit that Council will be seeing in the coming weeks and months
- Review and discuss the <u>proposed</u> approach and timeline to complete a comprehensive update of the LUMO
- Discuss internal and external factors that may influence and/or re-direct the update process



#### Recommendation(s):

That the Council receive the presentation and provide feedback.



#### **Attachments:**

- Draft Staff Presentation
- Council Decision Points and Workplan Overview
- TOD Plan Update: NSBRT & TOD

### The Agenda will reflect the text below and/or the motion text will be used during the meeting.

PRESENTER: Diedra McEntyre, Principal Planner

The purpose of this items is for the Council receive the presentation and provide feedback.



# THE LUMO UPDATE PROCESS

Town Council Work Session

February 8th, 2023

Allison Mouch, AICP



# Objectives for Tonight

- Introduce components of LUMO audit Council will be seeing in the coming weeks and months
- Review and discuss the proposed approach and timeline to complete a comprehensive update of the LUMO
- Discuss internal and external factors that may influence and/or re-direct the update process



# LUMO Audit Final Report Components

15 Feb. 2023

Code Diagnostic Report

- Detailed audit review matrix
- Key findings summary



Apr. 2023

**Final Report** 

Launch point for update process to formally begin

#### LUMO Update "Roadmap"

- · Detailed, realistic work plan
- Clear benchmarks to ensure success
- Roles and responsibility centers defined





# **LUMO Update Process**

#### **CONCEPTUAL SCOPE**



PHASE 1: INITIATION OF DRAFTING



PHASE 2:
PREPARATION OF
PRELIMINARY
DRAFT OF THE
RE-ENVISIONED
LUMO



PHASE 3:
PRELIMINARY
DRAFT REVISIONS
AND OUTREACH



PHASE 4:
ADVISORY BOARD
CONSIDERATION



PHASE 5: FORMAL ADOPTION PROCESS



PHASE 6:
USER'S GUIDE AND
STAFF AND
STAKEHOLDER
TRAINING





# P1: INITIATION OF DRAFTING

April – June 2023

- Project orientation and workplan refinement with staff
- Preparation of stakeholder engagement and Town participation plan for project lifecycle
- Establish a Technical Advisory Committee and hold kickoff meeting
- Expanded review of relevant codes, laws, and related policies
- Conduct a Complete Community (and all relevant aspects of the Comp Plan) alignment assessment
- Draft the annotated outline and Complete Community/Comp Plan code alignment memo
- Present outline and alignment memo to Town Council
- Review and finalize the annotated outline based on Council guidance







# P1: INITIATION OF DRAFTING

April – June 2023

#### Development Typology, Site Design Aspirations

- Buildings placement, setbacks, massing, frontages, articulation, parking, etc.,
- On-site public realm and landscape objectives
- Sustainability
- Streets and rights of way

#### Affordable Housing and Community Benefits

- Site pro-forma analysis
- Density and residual land value analysis
- Potential to generate additional value to support objectives







# P2.1: PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF THE RE-ENVISIONED LUMO

July 2023 - February 2024

- Commence preliminary code drafting based on work plan established
- Complete district reorganization and TOD alignment
- Prepare a complete draft of district pallet and assessment memo
- Present the draft district pallet to Town Council





# P2.1: PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF THE RE-ENVISIONED LUMO

July 2023 - February 2024

Development Typology, Site Design Recommendations and Metrics

- Buildings placement, setbacks, massing, frontages, articulation, parking, etc.,
- On-site public realm and landscape objectives
- Sustainability
- Streets and rights of way

Affordable Housing and Community Benefits

Density bonus recommendations – base and bonus densities







### P2.2: PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF THE RE-ENVISIONED LUMO

July 2023 – February 2024

- Revise the draft districts based on Council feedback and continue drafting of other code components
- Prepare a complete preliminary draft of the re-envisioned LUMO
- Present the re-envisioned LUMO to Town Council for comment
- Engage stakeholders/the public in providing feedback on preliminary draft elements of the re-envisioned LUMO







### P2.2: PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF THE RE-ENVISIONED LUMO

July 2023 - February 2024

Final Development Typology, Site Design Recommendations and Metrics

- Buildings placement, setbacks, massing, frontages, articulation, parking, etc.,
- On-site public realm and landscape objectives
- Sustainability
- Streets and rights of way







# P3: PRELIMINARY DRAFT REVISIONS AND OUTREACH

February – June 2024

- Revise the preliminary draft of the re-envisioned LUMO based on Council, stakeholder, and public feedback
- Prepare a complete revised draft re-envisioned LUMO
- Present the revised draft of the re-envisioned LUMO to Town Council
- Introduce the revised draft of the re-envisioned LUMO to stakeholders and the public







### P4: ADVISORY BOARD CONSIDERATION

June – September 2024

- Prepare a final draft of the re-envisioned LUMO for Planning Commission and Advisory Board Consideration based on feedback from Town Council, stakeholders, and the public
- Present the final draft of the re-envisioned LUMO to relevant Advisory Boards
- Present the final draft of the re-envisioned LUMO to the Planning Commission







# P5: FORMAL ADOPTION PROCESS September - November 2024

- Revise and prepare the final version of the re-envisioned LUMO for formal consideration by Town Council
- Prepare an Executive Summary and technical memo explaining the rewrite process
- Present the final re-envisioned LUMO document to Town Council for consideration







# P6: USER'S GUIDE AND TRAINING

December 2024 – April 2025

- Prepare a User's Guide
- Conduct training, both in person and virtually, for staff and board members
- Conduct training, both in person and virtually, for stakeholders and interested members of the public





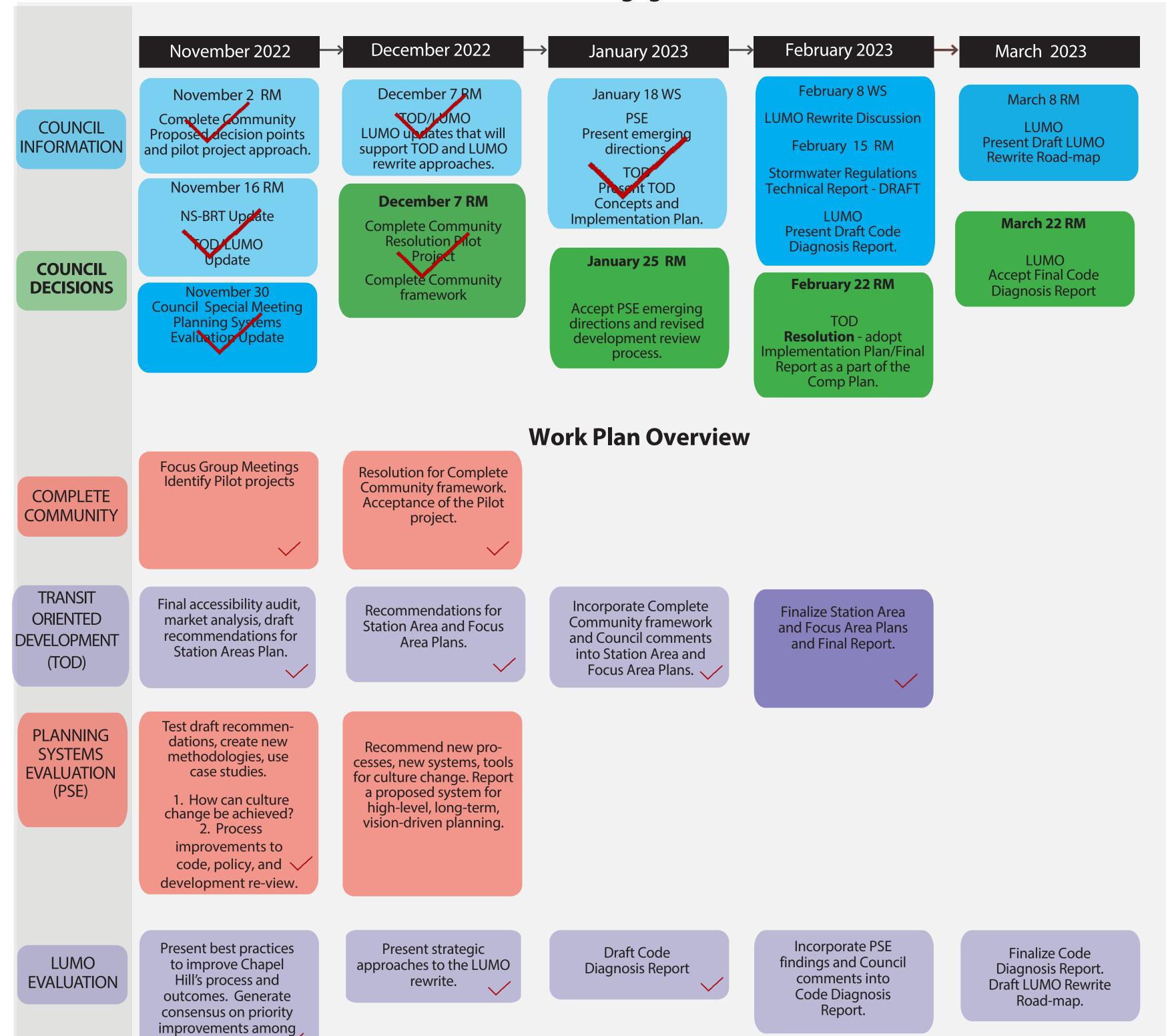
## For Discussion

- Level of involvement of planning commission, advisory boards, and Town Council
- When and how it will be most effective to engage the public
- Phasing of work product and the interrelatedness of drafting components
- Factors that influence approach and resources
  - Council touchpoints and involvement
  - Public outreach (timing, frequency, intent)
  - Illustrative components and formatting





### **Council Engagement**



diverse users.



#### **MEMO**

TO: MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF CHAPEL HILL

FROM: Caroline Dwyer; Transit Planning Manager

CC: Brian Litchfield, Transit Director; Diedra McEntyre, Principal Planner; Matt Cecil Transit

**Development Manager** 

RE: Transit Oriented Development (TOD) Plan Update

**DATE**: February 8, 2023

#### 1. BACKGROUND

#### **NSBRT**

The North-South Bus Rapid Transit (NSBRT) project was first identified as a priority in 2009 and included in the Town's 2012 Comprehensive Plan. In 2021, NSBRT was identified as a Council Strategic Priority in the Town's Climate Action and Response Plan. NSBRT enjoys high levels of support, locally and regionally, and is a key component of the region's transportation strategy and long-term vision. It also plays a key role in the University's transportation and sustainability plans.

NSBRT is much more than a transit investment. It is also an investment in active transportation, safety, congestion mitigation, equity, environmental stewardship, smart growth, and economic development. Specifically, the project includes:

- A multi-use path (MUP) along most of the corridor
- Pedestrian safety improvements (including enhanced sidewalk connections to/from station areas and neighborhoods)
- Signal improvements; and
- Complete streets elements.

The NSBRT project is also an opportunity to leverage a significant federal investment to meet the Council's Complete Community and Climate Action priorities. CHT has estimated we will need approximately \$155 million to construct the NSBRT (\$124M federal share; \$31M nonfederal share). \$29M of the non-federal share is secured through the Orange County Transit Plan; Chapel Hill Transit's share is ~\$2M. We are also seeking \$40M in state funding through the SPOT/STI process to reduce the impact on the Orange County Transit Plan and Chapel Hill Transit.

The NSBRT recently achieved a **major project milestone** when we were notified that the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) accepted our NEPA review "Finding of No Significant Impact."

#### 2. TOD

In 2020, FTA awarded CHT nearly \$600,000 through the Administration's "Pilot Program for Transit-Oriented Development Planning" grant program. This program supports, "Comprehensive planning...examin[ing] ways to improve economic development and ridership, foster multimodal connectivity and accessibility, improve transit access for pedestrian and bicycle traffic, engage

the private sector, identify infrastructure needs, and enable mixed-use development near transit stations." CHT initiated the TOD project in 2022, in coordination with the LUMO update, at the request of Council. The TOD plan and LUMO vision, collectively known as "Shaping Our Future" are aligned with, and guided by, previous plans and Council policy directives including the recently adopted Complete Community framework.

Shaping Our Future is a "next step" towards integrating best practices generating more sustainable land use and development and catalyzing great placemaking in locations with the best transit access. A market analysis conducted by the internationally recognized experts at S.B. Friedman assesses current land uses, land availability, vacancy rates, land prices, rents, and price points. Focus groups and one-on-one interviews were conducted key stakeholders assessing development and redevelopment opportunities in the short- and long-term. Gaps between feasible development and available resources were identified and inform the recommendation of tools incentivizing and facilitating TOD.

An accessibility analysis determined how the NSBRT can improve walking and biking conditions by expanding beyond the immediate corridor and station areas and identifying missing network links and impediments to multimodal travel. Station area concepts provide illustrative examples of potential TOD scenarios, guiding policy development, regulatory recommendations, and estimating the potential development capacity of station areas. Lastly, the plan recommends a set of policy and regulatory tools that may help meet community goals, transit needs, and market projections. These recommendations provide staff and Council with a starting point for future discussions and decisions related to the LUMO Update.

Staff would also like to clarify that adopting *Shaping Our Future* does not:

- Entitle or pre-approve development for specific sites in the corridor
- Remove or reduce Town Council's discretionary review or development approval authority
- Adopt regulatory mechanisms and/or development incentives, including regulations related to density, dimensional standards, building topologies, etc., which will be discussed and determined by the community and Council during the future LUMO update.

#### 3. NEXT STEPS

Staff are proud of the process and the products generated by this integrated planning effort, a joint initiative of the Transit and Planning Departments. A <u>review draft of Shaping Our Future</u> is available, and on February 22, 2023, staff will ask Council to adopt *Shaping Our Future* and to begin the legislative process amending the Town's Comprehensive Plan to include *Shaping Our Future* alongside the Complete Community framework. We welcome Council's feedback and questions.



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#### Item Overview

Item #: 3., File #: [23-0098], Version: 1 Meeting Date: 2/8/2023

#### **OneOrange Racial Equity Framework Update.**

Staff: Department:

Loryn Clark, Deputy Town Manager Shenekia Weeks, Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Officer Alysha Phanord, Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Program Analyst Town 'Manager's Office

#### Overview:

OneOrange is committed to creating a community where race no longer predicts life outcomes and has been working to institutionalize the OneOrange Racial Equity Plan's components within our jurisdictions. There are five mutually reinforcing pillars of the Racial Equity Framework. Each is represented by a multijurisdictional subcommittee led by at least one jurisdictional member and includes staff from each jurisdiction. The subcommittees are Training, Racial Equity Assessment Lens (REAL), Community Engagement, Racial Equity Index, and Evaluation and Accountability; the Plan is based on the work of these committees.

Staff will share how they continue operationalizing the OneOrange Racial Equity Plan into institutional processes that enable more equitable outcomes internally and externally.



#### Recommendation(s):

That the Council receives the update and provides feedback on OneOrange implementation strategies.

#### **Background**

In January 2021, the Government Alliance on Race & Equity Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force, OneOrange, established subcommittees to work on each section of the Orange County Racial Equity Plan: A Framework for Moving Forward. OneOrange includes staff from the Towns of Carrboro, Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, and Orange County.

In January 2022, all jurisdictions in Orange County received and adopted the OneOrange County Racial Equity Plan: A Framework for Moving Forward. Since January 2022, the OneOrange staff team has worked to share jurisdictional implementation strategies and design the Racial Equity Index. Additionally, we have socialized the Plan with potential jurisdictional partners; OWASA and Durham Technical Community College representatives attended a OneOrange staff team meeting to explore partnerships and the implementation of the OneOrange Plan within their respective organizations. Orange County Public Schools and Chapel-Hill Carrboro City Schools have also been informed and invited to participate.

Since the Plan was received and adopted, we have made the following progress:

#### OneOrange

- Orange County DSS Toy Chest Community Engagement Follow-Up
- Initiated Child Welfare Data Index with SAS
- Received Preliminary Equity Data from Carolina Demography

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#### **TOCH**

- Implemented TOCH DEI Training Plan (Year-long DEI Training Schedule)
- Expanded the use of the Racial Equity Assessment Lens
- Piloted the Community Engagement Compensation Plan
- Hired a DEI Program Analyst
- Completed Results Based Accountability Training Nonprofit
- Completed RBA Training for Department Directors
- Concluded 1<sup>st</sup> Equity Lab Cohort
- Implemented Transgender and Gender Diverse Policy

#### **Key Issues:**

• The OneOrange County-wide Racial Equity Framework Catalyst for Moving Forward relies on developing and implementing five pillars: Training, Racial Equity Assessment Lens (REAL), Community Engagement, Racial Equity Index, and Evaluation and Accountability. See the development and implementation progress below.

#### **Training & Organizational Capacity**

- 1. OneOrange staff leads provided foundational racial equity training to elected officials on November 16 and December 8. The training, Advancing Racial Equity: The Role of Government, was based on GARE's training program. Elected officials from each jurisdiction participated. Feedback from elected officials who participated in the training was that the experience was beneficial to engage and converse with other elected officials on what they've been doing and what DEI goals they are looking to achieve.
- 2. Chapel Hill has partnered with Clear Impact and is offered a Results Based Accountability training on January 26 to nonprofits within Orange County. As an example of sharing resources countywide, this training was made available to nonprofits throughout the county, not just those that serve Chapel Hill.

Each jurisdiction has continued to train employees to build internal capacity, and most are utilizing the Racial Equity Assessment Lens and training staff on how to use the tool best.

#### Customized Training for Town Departments

- Library & Community Arts and Culture
- Transit
- Public Housing
- Affordable Housing & Community Connections
- Department Directors
- Parks and Recreation (Youth Program)
- Public Works
- Community Facilitators Training for Engagement Gap Analysis

#### **Community Engagement & Community Engagement Compensation Plan Pilots**

1. The Affordable Housing and Community Connections (AH&CC) Department has been piloting paid engagement opportunities for historically under-engaged populations since 2020. Most recently, AH&CC incorporated paid engagement into their Engagement Study, which is focused on identifying populations currently under-engaged with the Town, deepening our understanding of reasons for this lack of engagement, and developing recommendations to support new engagement approaches prioritizing equity. The final phase of the Engagement Study involves the Town compensating community members for their work leading community conversations with friends, neighbors, and broader social networks. These Community Facilitators are all from historically under-engaged populations, as are the meeting participants, and both groups are being

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compensated for their time and expertise. The results of the study will be presented to Council in March.

Meeting Date: 2/8/2023

- 2. Shaping Our Future Initiative with Planning and Transit provided an additional opportunity to pilot the Community Engagement Compensation Plan. We engaged with 29 organizations with over 300 person-hours and approximately 250 person-hours for organizations' constituents to participate. Neighboring Concepts has allocated \$12,000 to compensate organizations.
- 3. Last year, we came to the Toy Chest, Orange County Human Services annual gift, and holiday support event to ask the community for help identifying priorities for OneOrange Racial Equity Plan. In December 2022, the One Orange team returned and shared data about the priorities. We also asked the attendees for additional help understanding why these problems exist in our communities. We interrogated the top three priorities of Education, Housing, and Employment. See Toy Chest Data attached.
- 4. Chapel Hill Diversity, a website, was created as a tool and resource to help support, promote, and connect BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, and People of Color) businesses in Orange County. This tourism -related work started during the COVID lockdown in 2020 when a committee of our Visitors Bureau board agreed to develop a diversity-focused campaign after the Visitors Bureau continued to receive comments from meeting and event planners on increasing gentrification and lack of diversity. The committee consists of Sharon A. Hill, Spring Council, Lilli Englehardt, Nancy Largent, Shenekia Weeks, and Lauri Paolicelli. On October 1, the website launched <a href="https://chapelhilldiversity.com/">https://chapelhilldiversity.com/</a>>

#### **Racial Equity Assessment Lens**

The Equity Lab has remained a place for Town staff to continue normalizing race in conversations about programs, policies, and procedures. The Equity Lab, currently with seven members representing five town departments, meets twice a month. The first half of the meeting is dedicated to normalizing conversation on race, and the second half is devoted to applying the Racial Equity Assessment Lens. The Racial Equity Assessment Lens is an extensive tool delving into historical disparities, social determinants of health, community engagement, and benefits and burdens.

The application of the REAL tool requires time and diverse perspectives. Centering equity should always be prioritized; however, the team has learned that these tools are time-consuming, so the following Racial Equity Pocket questions can be used to center equity:

- 1. What are the racial impacts?
- 2. Who is or will experience a burden?
- 3. Who is or will experience benefit?
- 4. What are the root causes of inequity?
- 5. What might be the unintended consequences of this action or strategy?

#### Internal REAL Lens Applications:

- Public Life Study Survey Questions
- Community Survey Questions
- Human Services Funding Process
- Board and Commission Recruitment
- Splash Pad Feasibility
- ARPA Grant Process
- Public Library Weekly Schedule
- Shaping Our Future Community Engagement
- Admission and Continued Occupancy Policy
- Housing Choices LUMOTA
- Complete Community Checklist

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#### **Strategies Under Development**

• The Racial Equity Index informs community-level outcome measures and jurisdictional racial disparity reduction strategies. On August 24, 2022, the Orange County Department of Social Services SS leadership team, One Orange racial equity officials, data management personnel, and a SAS data scientist gathered for the first Racial Equity Analytics Summit. The purpose of the Summit was to create a shared understanding of the best use of operational child welfare data to understand and promote racial equity in Orange County. To this end, Summit participants created a consensus Value Vision, defining the project's overall goals. Through this process, Carolina Demography provided Orange County disaggregated data. See attachment.

- The Racialized History and Reckoning Document is essentially a truth-telling document to guide the Town's approach to building and repairing community relationships, addressing harms done to the community, and avoiding additional harm when making decisions. Once completed, this document will facilitate the use of the Racial Equity Assessment Lens by providing information about how our jurisdictions knowingly or unknowingly contribute and perpetuate disparities. Based on community engagement efforts, the jurisdictional leads suggest starting with the top three issues identified by the community: Education, Employment, and Housing.
- Evaluation and accountability will measure the implementation of county-wide and jurisdictional racial equity initiatives once all mutually reinforcing levers are fully operational.

**Fiscal Impact/Resources**: Each jurisdiction is asking for \$20,000.00 to begin work on the Data Index and Racialized History. Now that SAS has piloted racialized child welfare data, the jurisdictional leads are ready to seek a vendor to complete a Racial Data Index by which we can anchor our work as a community. Additionally, the Racialized History is vital to understanding institutional and systemic racism. The work of OneOrange supports the implementation of the Reimagining Community Safety Recommendations. The Prevention, Crisis, and Post-Crisis recommendations speak to many of the disparate impacts of people of color. We plan to use funds from the RICS budget to support this work. Connecting this work and viewing it through a racial equity lens will ensure evaluation and accountability.



#### Attachments:

- Draft Staff Presentation
- Carolina Demography Racialized Data
- Toy Chest Data

The Agenda will reflect the text below, and/or the motion text will be used during the meeting.

PRESENTER: Shenekia Weeks, Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Officer

The purpose of this item is to provide an update and receive feedback on OneOrange implementation strategies.



# County Racial Equity Plan: A Framework for Moving Forward Update 2023

Presenters: Shenekia Weeks, Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Officer
Alysha Phanord, Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Program Analyst

# Agenda

- Overview
  - Pillars (Review)
- Training & Organizational Capacity
  - RBA & Asset-Based Community Development | Elected Officials | GARE Training | Training Calendar (Chapel Hill)
- Community Engagement
  - Toy Chest Community Engagement | Community Engagement Compensation Pilot (Chapel Hill)
- Racial Equity Assessment Lens
  - Results Based Accountability (RBA) Training
  - Application: Human Services Funding (Joint) | Jurisdiction Application
- Data Index
  - Carolina Demography Racial Disparities | Child Welfare Pilot
  - Fiscal Impact
- Racialized History (Reckoning Document)
  - Initial Orange County Overview | Jurisdiction Autonomy
  - Fiscal Impact

# Racial Equity as the Catalyst for Change

Training & Organizational Capacity

Evaluation and Accountability

Racial Equity

Community Engagement

Racial Equity Assessment Lens Racial Equity
Index
(Data)

# Questions

Do you have any priority initiatives for REAL Tool application in the short-term?

Feedback

Are we headed in the right direction with the priorities of Education, Employment, and Housing?

Suggestions

Are there additional priorities you would like OneOrange to consider regarding Racial Equity Index or Racialized History?





# Racial Equity Assessment Lens

## Town of Chapel Hill Applications

- Public Life Study Survey Questions
- Community Survey Questions
- Human Services Funding Process
- Board and Commission Recruitment
- Splash Pad Feasibility
- ARPA Grant Process
- Public Library Weekly Schedule
- Shaping Our Future
- Public Housing Waitlist Process
- Housing Choices LUMOTA
- Complete Community Checklist

## OneOrange Update

- Each is implementing the lens based on organizational capacity or jurisdictional directives
- Feedback on the REAL Lens is underway to inform future iterations
- Human Services Funding Application

# Racial Equity Pocket Guide

- 1. What are the racial impacts?
- 2. Who is or will experience burden?
- 3. Who is or will experience benefit?
- 4. What are the root causes of inequity?
- 5. What might be the unintended consequences of this action or strategy?

# Community Engagement

## OneOrange

Reengagement of Orange County DSS Toy Chest participants

## Town of Chapel Hill

- Community Engagement Compensation Pilot
  - Gap Analysis
  - Shaping Our Future



# Toy Chest 2022

- In 2021, we engage community members at the Toy Chest event to inform them of OneOrange and to ask for help identifying priorities for the Racial Equity Plan. See priorities to the right.
- In December 2022, the One Orange team, returned and shared data around the priorities.
- We also asked the attendees for the event for additional help understanding why these problems exist in our communities.
   We explored the top three priorities.

Improved Education Outcomes for Children of Color  Increased Affordable Housing Options  Increased Employment Opportunities for People of Color  Improved Health Outcomes for People of Color  Improved Health Outcomes for People of Color  Decreased Criminal Justice Involvement for People of Color  Increased Opportunities for Youth Voice(s)  Increased Community Unity  Increased Decision-Making Opportunities for People of Color  Increased Influence on Budget/Resource Allocations  Increased Community Engagement for People of Color  Increased Local Government Accountability to Communities of Color		
162 Increased Employment Opportunities for People of Color  157 Improved Health Outcomes for People of Color  146 Decreased Criminal Justice Involvement for People of Color  140 Increased Opportunities for Youth Voice(s)  138 Increased Community Unity  119 Increased Decision-Making Opportunities for People of Color  108 Increased Influence on Budget/Resource Allocations  82 Increased Community Engagement for People of Color	285	Improved Education Outcomes for Children of Color
157 Improved Health Outcomes for People of Color  146 Decreased Criminal Justice Involvement for People of Color  140 Increased Opportunities for Youth Voice(s)  138 Increased Community Unity  119 Increased Decision-Making Opportunities for People of Color  108 Increased Influence on Budget/Resource Allocations  82 Increased Community Engagement for People of Color	285	Increased Affordable Housing Options
146 Decreased Criminal Justice Involvement for People of Color  140 Increased Opportunities for Youth Voice(s)  138 Increased Community Unity  119 Increased Decision-Making Opportunities for People of Color  108 Increased Influence on Budget/Resource Allocations  82 Increased Community Engagement for People of Color	162	Increased Employment Opportunities for People of Color
140 Increased Opportunities for Youth Voice(s)  138 Increased Community Unity  119 Increased Decision-Making Opportunities for People of Color  108 Increased Influence on Budget/Resource Allocations  82 Increased Community Engagement for People of Color	157	Improved Health Outcomes for People of Color
138 Increased Community Unity  119 Increased Decision-Making Opportunities for People of Color  108 Increased Influence on Budget/Resource Allocations  82 Increased Community Engagement for People of Color	146	Decreased Criminal Justice Involvement for People of Color
119 Increased Decision-Making Opportunities for People of Color  108 Increased Influence on Budget/Resource Allocations  82 Increased Community Engagement for People of Color	140	Increased Opportunities for Youth Voice(s)
108 Increased Influence on Budget/Resource Allocations  82 Increased Community Engagement for People of Color	138	Increased Community Unity
82 Increased Community Engagement for People of Color	119	Increased Decision-Making Opportunities for People of Color
J. J	108	Increased Influence on Budget/Resource Allocations
82 Increased Local Government Accountability to Communities of Color	82	Increased Community Engagement for People of Color
	82	Increased Local Government Accountability to Communities of Color

# 180 Participant Responses

#### **High Priority**

- •Infrastructure 35.5%
- •More Support 18.2%

#### **Medium Priority**

- •Home Life 13.6%
- •Staff 12.7%
- •Curriculum 10.9%

#### **Long-Term Priority**

- •Policy 6.4%
- Disability 1.8%
- •Other 0.9%

#### **High Priority**

- •Opportunities/Access 25.8%
- Discrimination/Racism 15.7%

#### **Medium Priority**

- •Policy 11.2%
- •Livable Wage 9%
- •Experience 7.9%
- •Infrastructure 7.9%

#### **Long-Term Priority**

- Exploitation 5.6%
- •Education 5.6%
- •Other 4.5%
- •Language 3.4%
- •Working Conditions 3.4%

### **Employment**

#### **High Priority**

- •Options/Opportunity 25.3%
- •Expensive 25.3%

#### **Medium Priority**

- •Policy 20.9 %
- Discrimination/Racism 16.5%

#### **Long-Term Priority**

- •Education 5.5%
- •Infrastructure 5.5%
- •Language 1.1%

Housing

Education

# Racial Equity Index

#### **Racial Equity Analytics Roadmap**

A Collaboration between SAS and Orange County, NC September 16, 2022







- Child Welfare Focal OC DSS **Progress**
- Carolina Demography Racialized Data
- \$10K ask per jurisdiction to begin creating a Data Index

## Racialized History

- Thematic truth-telling document still under development
- Guides reparative decision-making
- Team leads recommend starting with the Top (3) community identified issues of Education, Housing, and Employment
- 10K ask per jurisdiction to begin creating a racialized history

## Training & Organizational Capacity

- Capacity Building RBA-Non-Profits
- Elected Official Training
- Town DEI Training Calendar
- Equity Lab, new year-long starting this month
- Customized Departmental Trainings



## TOCH STAFF DEI Training Schedule

- •Jan & Feb GARE Training (3hrs) and REAL Tool (1hr)
- March- GARE Training (3hrs) and Social Identity (2hrs)
- April & May: GARE Training (3hrs) and REAL Tool (1hr)
- June: Socialization (2hrs)
- July & August: GARE Training (3hrs) and REAL Tool (1hr)
- September: Interrupting Racism (2hrs)
- Oct-Nov: GARE Training (3hrs) and REAL Tool (1hr)

## **Evaluation and Accountability**

- RBA- Training
- Continued application of the REAL Tool for programs and policy
- Equity Outcomes evaluation is a long-term measure and will be fully implemented when Data Index is complete, and programs and strategies are aligned.



### Questions

Do you have any priority initiatives for REAL Tool application in the short-term?

Feedback

Are we headed in the right direction with the priorities of Education, Employment, and Housing?

Suggestions

Are there additional priorities you would like
OneOrange to consider regarding Racial Equity
Index or Racialized History?



Α	В	C	D	E	F	G	Н		J	K	L	М	N	0	Р	Q
								esults				Normed Ratios	1			
Theme	Domain	Indicator Name	Definition	Rationale	Year	White B	lack I	Hispanic	Asian	В	lack-to-White	Hispanic-to-White	Asian-to-White	Title I schools	Non-Title I	Ratio
nity .	Business Develo	opment		B : 1: :: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :												
륃				Business ownership provides opportunities for												
<u>8</u>				residents to overcome barriers to the traditional labor												
Ö			D	force and increase their earnings. Personal wealth,												
Ē			employed (i.e. own an incorporated or	-access to capital, entrepreneurial skills, and educationa												
S S		1 Business Ownership	unincorporated business)	attainment may be factors that limit success in this indicator.	2016-2020	14.40	3.50	15.20	7.20		0.24	1	06	0.50		
Ä	Employment	1 Business Ownership	unincorporated business)	ilidicator.	2010-2020	14.40	3.30	15.20	7.20	_	0.24	1	00	0.30		
<u>'                                    </u>	Linployment			This indicator captures individuals who are not working												
				and who are not looking for work. Some can be												
				classified as discouraged workers who have given up or												
				seeking work due to prolonged unemployment or a lack												
				of opportunities that match their skills, education, age,												
				or ability. Other individuals not in the labor force												
				include retired persons, students, and those taking care												
			Percentages of adults aged 25-64 who are	of family members.												
	2	2 Labor Force Non-Participation	not in the labor force	,	2016-2020	16.40	31.30	12.70	19.00		0.52	2 🔵 1	29	0.86		
				Employment allows individuals to participate in the												
				economy and reduces the likelihood of living in poverty												
			Percentages of adults aged 25-64 who are	The unemployment rate captures adults who are												
	3	3 Unemployment	unemployed	looking for work but not working.	2016-2020	3.00	7.20	2.20	5.10		0.42	2 🔵 1	36	0.59		
				A family-sustaining or "living wage" is defined by												
				the MIT Living Wage Calculator as earning enough to												
			Percentage of heads of households making	cover necessary expenses—such as food, medical care,												
			300% of the poverty threshold, a family-	childcare, housing, and transportation—without having												
	4	4 Family-sustaining wage	sustaining wage	to rely on financial assistance from other sources.	2016-2020	72.60	40.90	41.10	78.80		0.50	0	0.57	1.09		
	Income	7								_						
				Wages are the main source of income for most people,												
			Median annual incomes for currently	and higher income typically allows for greater												
			employed adults aged 25-64 working 30+	opportunity and provides a foundation for longer-term												
	Į.	5 Median Full-Time Income	hours per week	financial security.	2016-2020	55000	33000	23000	73000		0.60	0	0.42	1.33		
				There is a positive relationship between wages and job												
				tenure, meaning workers earning low wages often have												
				less job stability and change jobs more frequently,												
				leading to more stress. Rising wage inequality can												
			Median hourly wages for adults aged 25-64	create rising wage gaps by race/ethnicity						_						
	- (	6 Median Hourly Wage	employed part-time or full-time		2016-2020	23.08	15.38	11.01	30.29	•	0.6	0	0.48	1.31		
				Median full-time income and median hourly wages are												
				measures for individuals. Household income reflects all												
				income available to a family—including children and												
				those members who are not in the labor force—and is												
2		7 Madian Hausahald Income	Madian annual bausahald income	used to determine if a household is in poverty or not.	2016 2020	90500	40000	60000	102000		0.41		1.67	1 15		
		7 Median Household Income	Median annual household income		2016-2020	89500	40000	60000	103000		0.4	0	1.07	1.15		
3	Poverty			Child noverty is consistently related to worse physical												
			Percent of children (<18) living at or below	Child poverty is consistently related to worse physical, social, emotional, and educational outcomes												
1		8 Child Poverty	100% of the poverty threshold	social, efflotional, and educational outcomes	2016-2020	4.10	9.00	19.90	13.30		0.46		0.21	0.31		
4		Crima i overty	20070 of the poverty threshold	Many jobs provide insufficient income to enable	2010 2020	4.10	3.00	19.90	13.30	_	0.40	,		0.51		
				workers to meet their basic needs for daily living,												
				including safe and decent housing, transportation, and												
			Percentages of adults aged 25-64 currently	food. The working poor often work more than one full-												
			,	r time job and/or rely on government assistance to												
-		9 Working Poverty	below 200% of the poverty threshold	survive.	2016-2020	8.30	25.70	47.40	6.80		0.33	0	.18	1.22		

A	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	1	J	K L	М	N	O P Q
2 Theme	Domain	Indicator Name	Definition	Rationale	Year	White B	lack Hi	ispanic	Asian	Black-to-White	Hispanic-to-White	Asian-to-White	Title I schools Non-Title I Ratio
16 <b>.</b> 5	Education												
ncat				The NC KEA Formative Assessment Process is used to									
8			Percentage of students at benchmark levels	help identify the learning and development or students entering kindergarten. The process itself is a part of									
			for the NC KEA Formative Assessment	daily instruction rather than formal testing.									
17	1	10 Kindergarten Readiness	Process	daily instruction rather than formal testing.	2018-2020								57.49 89.54 0
18		d Middle School Education	1.0003		2010 2020								57115
				Students who are proficient in reading by the third									
				grade have better academic success later in their									
				educational career. Children not reading proficiently by									
			Percentage of 3rd graders who met grade	the end of third grade are four times more likely not to									
			level proficiency in reading end-of-grade	graduate from high school.	2018-2019								
19	1	11 Third-Grade Reading Proficiency	exam.		school year	80.67	48.92	34.56	77.06	<b>O</b> .	61 0.4	3 0.9	6
				Both elementary and middle school math are									
				foundational to high school math, important for future									
				attainment and success in the labor market. Therefore,									
				success in 8th grade math is an indicator of whether									
				students are prepared for high school math. Students									
				who complete higher levels of math are more likely to graduate from high school and college and have higher									
			Percentage of 8th graders who met grade	earnings over their lifetime.	2018-2019								
20	1	12 Eighth-Grade Math Proficiency	level proficiency in math end-of-grade exam.	carrings over their metine.	school year	79.19	30.54	46.38	83.46	0	39 🔵 0.5	9 1.0	5
		- Lagran Grade Materi Continue	Proportion of enrolled students who had at	Suspensions and expulsions are related to lower	seriour year	75125	50.5 .	10.00	00.10	<u> </u>	0.0	3 0	
			least one out-of-school suspension. Middle	academic performance and lower high school									
			school is defined as schools serving grades 6,										
21	1	13 Middle School Suspensions	7, and 8 only.		2018	2.42	12.86	8.71	0.71	0.	19 🔵 0.2	3.3	9
22	High School Ed	ucation											
				An ACT composite score of 17 or higher is the minimum									
				score required for consideration for admission to the									
				University of North Carolina's system and therefore									
				meets the state's definition of being college-ready.									
			December of the death with ACT areas 17	Research suggests ACT composite scores are associated									
22		14 Callana Baadiinaaa	Percentage of students with ACT score 17 or	with first-year GPA and degree completion.	2020-2021	87.52	22.26	46.11	83.53		37 🔵 0.5	0.9	-
23		14 College Readiness	higher	Completing high school on time—meaning graduating	school year	87.52	32.26	46.11	83.33	0.	0.3	0.9	5
				in four years or less—is critical for student success.									
				Delays in completion as a result of being held back or a									
				break in enrollment are associated with much higher									
			Percentage of students entering as ninth	risks of eventually dropping out.									
			graders who graduated after four school	, ,, ,	2020-2021								
24	1	15 4-Year Cohort Graduation Rate	years (or earlier)		school year	92.17	81.82	81.76	95.07	0.	89 🔵 0.8	9 0 1.0	3
				Advanced Placement (AP) courses offer advanced									
				coursework and culminate in an AP exam; a score of 3									
				or higher allows students to receive college credit at									
				many postsecondary institutions. Participation in AP									
				courses is also emphasized as an admissions criterion at									
			Percentage of students participating in AP	these institutions. AP course participation is therefore	2019-2020								
25	1	16 AP Course Participation	courses	an indicator of achievement and access to rigorous coursework.	school year	43.29	12.88	20.89	52.02	<u> </u>	30 👛 0.4	8 1.2	0
2.5		To his course randelpation	5541363	The Career and College Promise program was	scribbi yeal	73.23	12.00	20.03	32.02	0.	0.2	1.2	<u> </u>
				established to aid students who may not have access to									
				college by allowing them to be dual-enrolled in high									
				school and earn community college credit tuition-free,									
			Percentage of students participating in CCP	directly addressing equity concerns in education.	2019-2020								
26	1	17 CCP Course Participation	courses		school year	7.74	6.08	6.45	5.10	0.	79 🔵 0.8	0.6	6
27	Education in th	ne General Population											
				Lower educational attainment makes it more likely a		T							
			Percentage of adults 25-64 without a high	person will only be eligible for low-skill, low-wage									
28	1	18 Adults 25-64 with No High School Diploma	school diploma	employment	2016-2020	3.50	5.00	36.10	5.10	0.	70 🔵 0.1	0.6	9
				People who obtain at least a high school diploma are		1							
			Percentages of adults aged 25-64 with at	less likely to live in poverty. However, the impact of a		1							
20		10 High School Graduates (25 GA) Living in Days	least a high school diploma who are living at	diploma is more protective for some racial/ethnic	2016 2020	4.0	16.6	4.5			20	0.0	E
29	1	19 High School Graduates (25-64) Living in Poverty	or below 100% of the poverty threshold	groups than others.	2016-2020	4.9	16.6	4.5	6.5	0.	30 0 1.0	9 0.7	5
				Educational attainment is a strong predictor of									
				employment opportunities, income, and wealth.59 Full- time employees with bachelor's degrees earn, on									
				average, two-thirds more and experience									
			Percentage of adults 25-64 with a college	unemployment rates nearly half of employees with only	,								
30	2	20 College-Educated Adults (25-64)	degree	a high school diploma.	2016-2020	67 20	26.70	36.90	78.60	<u> </u>	40 👝 0.5	1.1	7
			1.07	<sub>0</sub> 5oo. a.p.oa.	0_0	57.20	20.70	30.30	, 0.00	J 0.	😈	- 😈	*

Α	В С	D	E	F	G	Н	I	J	K	L	M	N	O P	Q
	Domain Indicator Name	Definition	Rationale	Year	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian		Black-to-Whit	e Hispanic-to-White	Asian-to-White	Title I schools Non-Title I	Ratio
ure	Access to Housing													
nct			Homeownership continues to be a reliable vehicle to											
str			build wealth. Additionally, mortgage payments are											
l Lie		Percentages of households who own their	often more predictable and stable than rental							_				
- «ĕ	21 Homeownership	home	payments.	2016-2020	75.20	49.20	53.10	68.30		•	0.65	0.71	0.91	
spo		Proportion of home loan applications for	Access to credit determines most individuals' ability to											
ě	22	single-family home purchase denied by	purchase a home and build wealth through equity	2017	6.40	22.00	0.42	6.67			0.20	0.70	0.00	
hbort	22 Home Loan Denials	lender.		2017	6.10	22.08	8.43	6.67		•	0.28	0.72	0.92	
igh	Housing Affordability and Services		11	<u> </u>										
Š		Percentages of households with housing	Households paying more than 30% of income on rent o											
	23 Housing Cost Burden		mortgage payments have less disposable income for	2016-2020	21.40	40.60	31.30	17.80			0.53	0.68	1.20	
	23 Housing Cost Burden	costs exceeding 30% of income	other necessities.7 Internet access is a basic 21st-century need for	2010-2020	21.40	40.00	31.30	17.60		_	0.55	0.08	1.20	
		Percentages of households without access to	education and employment, as well as entertainment											
	24 Internet Access	the internet	and social interaction.		5.20	17.70	6.10	2.10			0.29	0.85	2.48	
	24 internet / teess	the memer	Households paying more for utility expenses have less		3.20	17.70	0.10	2.10			0.23	0.03	2.40	
			disposable income for other necessities											
		Percentages of household income going to	ansposable meetine for earlier necessities											
	25 Utility Expenses	electricity, gas, heating fuel, and water		2016-2020	2.27	4.77	3.54	1.93			0.48	0.64	1.18	
		7,0 , 0 ,	Research has shown a lack of affordable housing drives											
			homelessness; federal subsidies for rental assistance											
			are therefore important for preventing homelessness.											
			These programs can often only provide assistance to											
			those with extremely low incomes due to underfunding											
		Percentage of renting households that	- those receiving HUD assistance are therefore some of											
	26 Subsidized Housing	receive HUD assistance	the most vulnerable to homelessness.	2016-2020	2.36	20.94	1.76	5.96			0.11	1.32	0.39	
	Transportation													
		Ratio between number of vehicles to total								_				
	27 Private Vehicle Availability	people over age 16 in household		2016-2020	0.33	0.25	0.33	0.33		•	0.76	1.00	1.00	
			Commute time can affect health outcomes, earning											
	28 Commute Time	Average time spent commuting one way to	potential, and the amount of time an individual can	2016-2020	20	20	15	20			1.00	1.33	1.00	
±	28 Commute Time	work (in minutes) for adults aged 25-64	dedicate to other needs	2016-2020	20	20	13	20			1.00	1.55	1.00	
men	Civic Life													
Ĕ	CIVIC LITE		Voting is critical to the functioning of our democracy;											
ove			however, barriers to voter registration like voter ID											
Ğ			laws or limitations on when people can register to vote											
			disproportionately impact people of color, students,											
		Estimated proportion of voting-eligible	the elderly, and people with disabilities.											
		population (citizens 18+) that are registered	and and people than allowanted											
	29 Voter Registration Rate	to vote.		2021	91.68	89.72	90.48	88.18			0.98	0.99	0.96	
			Even those who are registered to vote can face barriers											
		Proportion of registered voters that voted in												
	30 Voter Turnout Rate (11/3/2020)	the last general election (11/3/2020).	disproportionately affected by these.	2020	78.51	68.66	60.79	68.04			0.87	0.77	0.87	

Δ	B	C	D	F	F	G	Н	1	J K	ı	M		N	0	Р	0
2 Theme	Domain	Indicator Name	Definition	Rationale	Year	White Bla		panic	Asian	Black-to-White		Asian-t		Title I schools	Non-Title I	Ratio
45 <b>₽</b>	Access to Health							• • •			.,					
ea				Lack of health insurance reduces access to preventive												
Ŧ			Percentage of people without health	care, increases health care costs, and can result in poor												
46	31	Health Insurance	insurance		2016-2020	4.30	11.00	27.90	7.50		0.39	0.15	0.57			
				Prenatal care is important for the health of both												
				mother and child and can prevent complications during												
				pregnancy and birth. Disparities in this indicator may												
			Percentage of births with initiation of	point to issues of access to care for certain populations.												
47	32	Prenatal Care	prenatal care in first trimester		2020	86.83	66.03	82.05	n/a		0.76	0.95	n/a			
48	Population Heal	th														
				Overall mortality is an important public health												
				indicator. The age-adjusted rate represents the												
			All cause, age-adjusted mortality, rates per	mortality rate that would have occurred if the Orange												
			100,000. Standardized to the 2000 U.S.	County population had the same age distribution as the												
49	33	Mortality	Population		2016-2020	562.8	786	337.4	n/a		0.72	1.67	n/a			
				Drug overdoses, most of which are driven by opioid-									, -			
			Drug overdose deaths among NC Residents	related overdoses, are a growing public health problem												
50	34	Drug overdose deaths	(ICD-10), all intents, per 100,000		2020	16.4	11.4	3.2	n/a		1.44	5.13	n/a			
				Injury deaths are considered a community safety					,				,			
				indicator. Because injuries are often predictable and												
				preventable they are a target for public health												
51	35	Injury-related Deaths	Number of deaths due to injury, per 100,000		2016-2020	56	63	22	n/a		0.89	2.55	n/a			
			7 771	Life expectancy at birth is an important health status					,				,			
				indicator. Gains or discrepancies can be attributed to												
				living standards, lifestyle and education, as well as												
				access to quality health services.												
52	36	Life expectancy at birth	Life expectance at birth, in years		2018-2020	83.3	75.5	n/a	n/a		0.91	n/a	n/a			
53	Maternal and Ch	, ,	, ,					,	, ,			, ,	, .			
				The infant mortality rate is an important marker of the												
			Deaths to infants <1 year over births in same	overall health of a society and provides key information												
54	37	Infant Mortality	year, per 100		2015-2019	3.5	11.4	9.7	n/a		0.31	0.36	n/a			
		,	7 7	Families with children born to teenage mothers face					, ,				, .			
				more barriers, such as higher high school dropout rates												
			Number of births/ 1000 among female	for mothers and an increased likelihood of living in												
55	38	Teen Births	population ages 15-19	_	2014-2020	1	10	16	n/a		0.10	0.06	n/a			
				Compared to infants of normal weight, infants with low					,				,			
				birth weights are at greater risk for many health												
				problems, including infection or longer-term problems												
			Percentage of low birthweight births among													
56	39	Low Birth Weight	all live births		2019	8.4	12	7.8	n/a		0.70	1.08	n/a			
57	Health Risk Fact	-								_			, -			
				Households that receive food assistance are low-												
				income households that struggle with food insecurity,												
				which has significant effects on child well-being.												
				Children with access to food assistance have better												
				long-term health outcomes and higher high school												
			Percentage of households with children	graduation rates than children without.												
58	40	Child Food Insecurity	receiving SNAP benefits		2016-2020	8.2	41.5	14.6	1.2		0.20	0.56	6.83			
59			<b>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</b>										2.00			
60 <b>KEY</b>	Disparity Ratio I	ndicator														
		tween racial/ethnic group and NH Whites≤ 0.8, sugge	Esting given group scored worse on given indicate	tor than NH Whites												
		tween racial/ethnic group and NH Whites 0.8 -1.2, su														
		tween racial/ethnic group and NH Whites ≥ 1.2, suggr														
00			o o b. oup soo. ca setter on biven maiet		1		1		l	l					l .	1

	R S	Т	U	V	W	Х	Υ	Z
1	Data				Dallas Equity In	dicator Num	ber here for	Reference
2	Source(s)	Notes	Additional Resources (citation numbers)		Domain Business David			
3					Business Devel	opment		
4	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample			1		2		
5					Employment			
6	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample			2		4		
7	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample			3		_		
1	0.5. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Public Ose Microuata Sample			3		3		
8	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample			1,5	New indicator			
9	our census sur easy, american community survey i usua osc microadia sumple			.,5	Income			
		Income from wages and						
		business was used to calcula	ite					
10	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample	this measure		6		7		
		Income from wages and						
		business was used to calcula	ate					
11	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample	this measure		,8		8		
1								
12	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample		9,	10		Q		
12 13	o.s. Census bureau, American Community Survey Public Ose Microuala Sample		9,	10	Poverty	3		
					roverty			
14	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample			11	1	.0		
	· ·							
10	LLC Concue Burgay American Community Consort Bublio Hea Microdute Consol		13	12	4	2		
13	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample		12,	13	1	. 4		

	R	S	Т	U	V	W	Χ	Υ	Z	
2		Source(s)	Notes	Additional Resources (citation numbers)		Domain				
16						Education				
17		NC DPI School Report Cards		14		15				
18						Elementary and I		ool Educatio	n	
			This year of data was chosen							
			to reflect pre-pandemic							
			scores, because scores in all							
10		NC DDI Cele ed Demont Conde	racial/ethnic groups dropped	15.16		16				
19		NC DPI School Report Cards	in the subsequent school year	15,16		16				
			This year of data was chosen							
			to reflect pre-pandemic							
			scores, because scores in all							
			racial/ethnic groups dropped							
20		NC DPI School Report Cards	in the subsequent school year	17,18		ALT				
24		US DOE Office of Civil Rights Data Collection		10		10				
21 22		OS DOE OTTICE OF CIVIT RIGHTS DATA CONECTION		19		18 High School Educ				
22						High School Educ	ation			
23		NC DPI School Report Cards		20,21		19				
24		NC DPI Cohort Graduation Rate		22,23		20				
24		NC DET CONDIT GRADUATION NATE		22,23		20				
25		NC DPI School Report Cards		24-26		NEW				
26		NC DPI School Report Cards		27,28		NEW				
26 27		The bird sensor neport cards		21,28		Education in the	General Po	pulation		
						-aasadon in the		r =		
28		U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample		29		22				
29		U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample		30		23				
30		U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample		31		24				
			ı	31						

R	S	Т	U	V	W	X	Υ	Z
	Source(s)	Notes	Additional Resources (citation numbers)		Domain			
					Access to H	ousing		
	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample		3	2		25		
			_	_				
	Federal Financial institution Examination, Home Mortgage Disclosure Act Data		3	3		27		
					Housing Att	fordability and	Services	
	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample		3	4		28		
	o.s. census Bureau, American community survey Public ose Microuata sample		3	4		20		
	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample		3	5		29		
	5.5. 55.500 Sureday, american community survey i asine ose interoductional pro-			-				
		Households with utilities						
		included in rent were exclud	ded					
	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample	from this calculation	3	6		30		
	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample					_		
	HUD Portrait of Subsidized Housing		37-3	9	New indica			
					Transportat	tion		
	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample		4	0		34		
	0.3. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Fublic Ose Microuata Sample		4	0		34		
	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample		41, 4	2		35		
			,					
					Civic Life			
	NC State Board of Elections							
	U.S. Census Bureau 5-Year American Community Survey Data		4	3	New indica	tor		
	NC State Board of Elections			_				
	U.S. Census Bureau 5-Year American Community Survey Data		44,4	51	New indica	tor	1	1

	R	S	Т	U	V	W	Х	Υ	Z
2		Source(s)	Notes	Additional Resources (citation numbers)		Domain			
45						Access to Health Car	re		
46		U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample		4	46	50			
47		NC State Center for Health Statistics		4	47	51			
48						Population Health			
49		NC State Center for Health Statistics; https://wwwn.cdc.gov/eworld/Appendix/Mortal	ity	4	48	53			
50		NC State Center for Health Statistics; https://www.ncdhhs.gov/opioid-and-substance-	use-action-plan-data-dashboard	4	49	54			
51		Robert Wood Johnson County Health Rankings		5	50	New indicator			
52 53		NC State Center for Health Statistics; https://data.oecd.org/healthstat/life-expectancy	-at-birth.htm	5	51	New indicator			
53						Maternal and Child	Health		
			Recommend using 5-year						
			values because one-year						
54		NC State Center for Health Statistics	values are unstable	5	52	55			
		Debart Wood Johnson County Health Dankings		_		56			
55		Robert Wood Johnson County Health Rankings		3	53	30			
56		NC State Center for Health Statistics		-	54	57			
56 57		THE STATE CENTER FOR FREATH STATISTICS		3	J-T	Health Risk Factors			
31						HEARTH MISK PACTORS			
1									
					i i				
50		IIS Consus Burgay, American Community Survey Bublic Hee Microdata Sample		-	55	EO			
58		U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample		5	55	58			
58 59		U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample		5	55	58			
58 59 60		U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample		5	55	58			
58 59 60 61		U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample		5	55	58			
58 59 60 61 62 63		U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample		5	55	58			
3		U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample		5	55	58			



## **Toy Chest 2022**

One Orange is a commitment by Orange County, Carrboro, Chapel Hill, and Hillsborough leaders and staff to create a community where race no longer predicts life outcomes.

The goal was to create a plan to guide our work. Last year, we came to the Toy Chest event to ask the community for help with identifying priorities for the plan. The priorities surveyed in 2021 are documented.

In December 2022, the One Orange team, returned and shared data around the priorities. We also asked the attendees for the event for additional help understanding why these problems exist in our communities. We are looking at the top three priorities.

We will share this information with our elected officials and the groups working on these efforts.

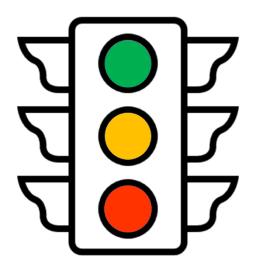
285	Improved Education Outcomes for Children of Color
285	Increased Affordable Housing Options
162	Increased Employment Opportunities for People of Color
157	Improved Health Outcomes for People of Color
146	Decreased Criminal Justice Involvement for People of Color
140	Increased Opportunities for Youth Voice(s)
138	Increased Community Unity
119	Increased Decision-Making Opportunities for People of Color
108	Increased Influence on Budget/Resource Allocations
82	Increased Community Engagement for People of Color
82	Increased Local Government Accountability to Communities of Color

In total, there were 660 responses. It is important to note that the majority of the responses were gathered from the Orange County Toy Chest targeted community engagement in 2021.

## **Executive Summary**

- During this event, the One Orange team was able to collect over 180 responses regarding Education, Housing, and Employment outcomes in Orange County, North Carolina.
- Education received the most responses (73), followed by Housing (58), and Employment (51).
- Next Steps: Share information with internal and external stakeholders.
  - Chapel Hill-Carrboro City Schools presentation on OneOrange and ToyChest Data 02/02/2023

## Feedback from the Community: Education



#### High

- •Infrastructure 35.5%
- •More Support 18.2%

#### Moderately

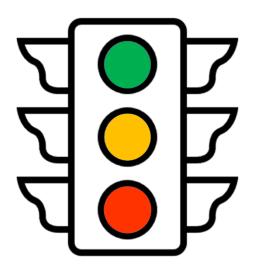
- •Home Life 13.6%
- •Staff 12.7%
- •Curriculum 10.9%

#### Slightly

- •Policy 6.4%
- •Disability 1.8%
- •Other 0.9%

<sup>\*</sup>Percentages based on the proportion of responses

# Feedback from the Community: Housing



#### High

- •Options/Opportunity 25.3%
- •Expensive 25.3%

#### Moderately

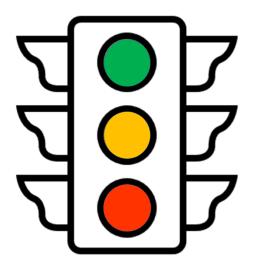
- •Policy 20.9 %
- •Discrimination/Racism 16.5%

#### Slightly

- •Education 5.5%
- •Infrastructure 5.5%
- •Language 1.1%

<sup>\*</sup>Percentages based on the proportion of responses

## Feedback from the Community: Employment



#### High

- •Opportunities/Access 25.8%
- •Discrimination/Racism 15.7%

#### Moderately

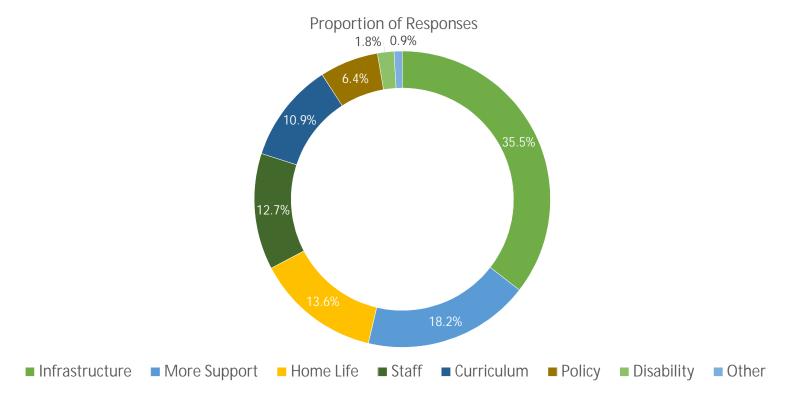
- •Policy 11.2%
- •Livable Wage 9%
- •Experience 7.9%
- •Infrastructure 7.9%

#### Slightly

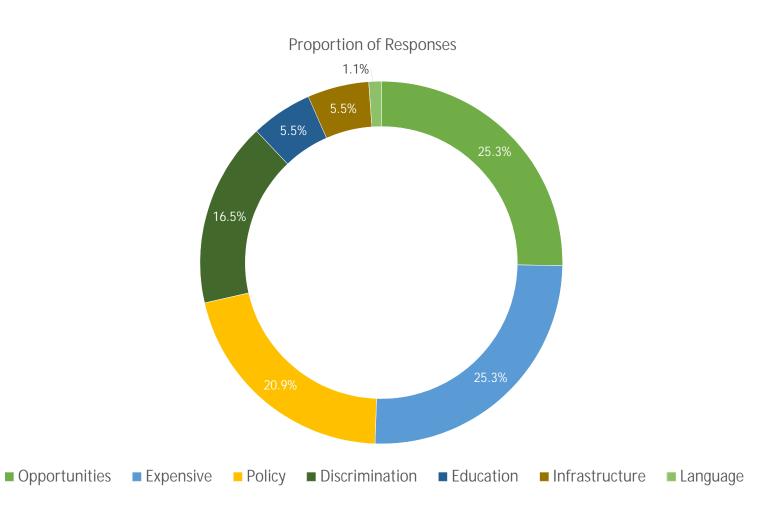
- •Exploitation 5.6%
- •Education 5.6%
- •Other 4.5%
- •Language 3.4%
- •Working Conditions 3.4%

<sup>\*</sup>Percentages based on the proportion of responses

### **Education**

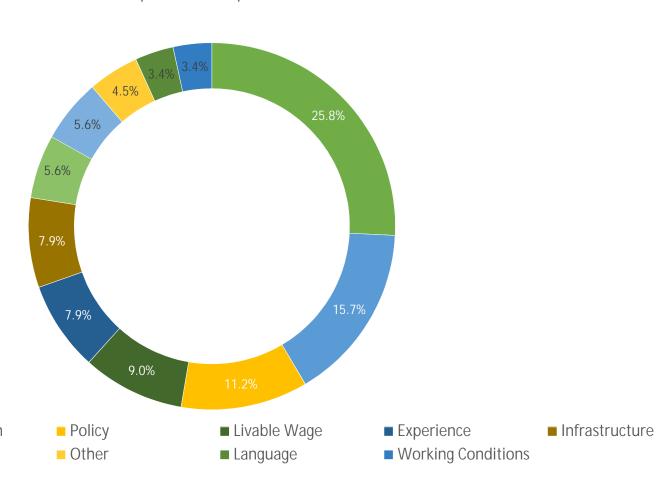


## Housing



## **Employment**

Proportion of Responses



OpportunitiesEducation

DiscriminationExploitation