

KING COUNTY GIS CENTER

We help you put GIS to work

Martin Luther King, William Bunge, URISA, and GIS for Equity and Social Justice

Greg Babinski, MA, GISP

*King County GIS Marketing & Business Development Manager
URISA Past-President*

Nicole Franklin

King County Information Technology, Diversity & Inclusion Manager

King County GIS User Group Meeting

Seattle, WA, December 5, 2018



King County

A few threads in the progress of geography and GIS as tools for issues related to Equity and Social Justice

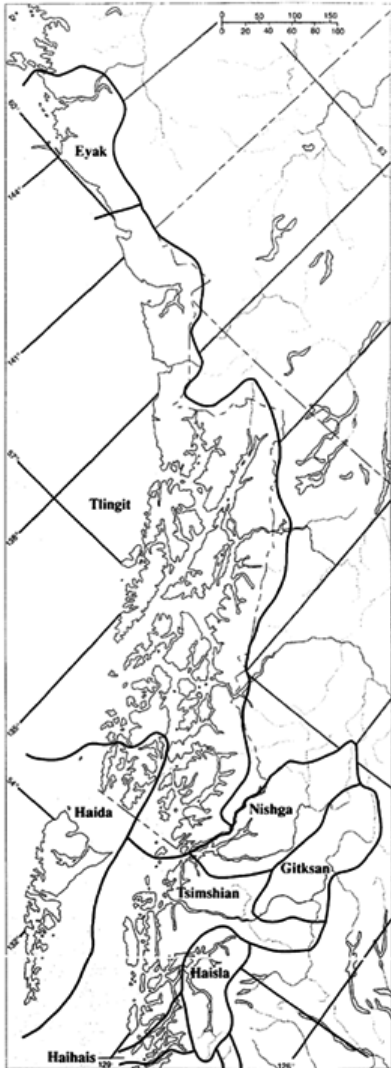
Greg: Four plus decades thinking about geography and ESJ – from King County, to Detroit, via URISA, and back

Nicole: GIS for ESJ related performance management at King County

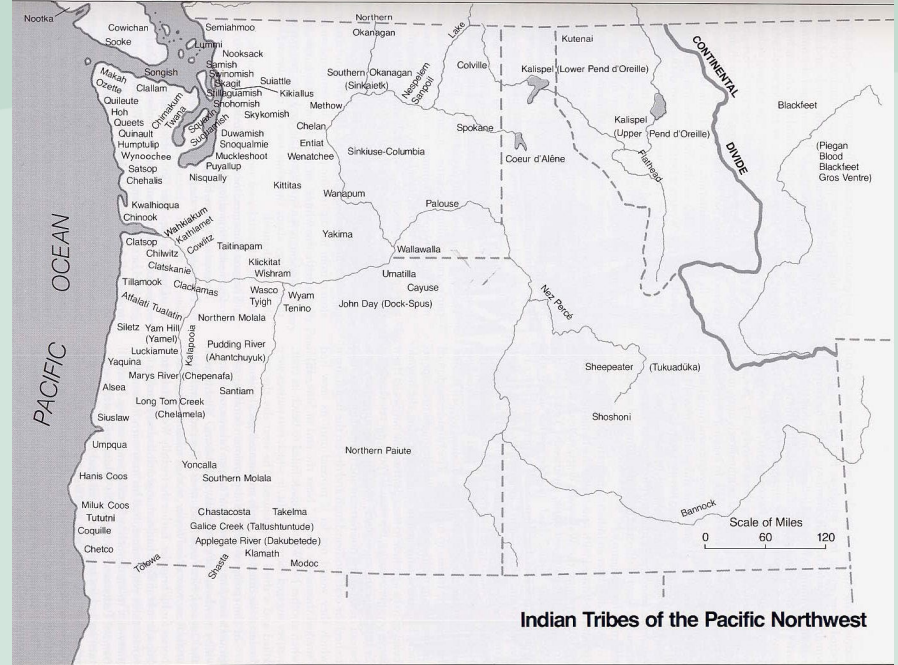
Thanks also to:

- ***Prof. Mark Salling, Ph.D., GISP, Cleveland State University***
- ***Prof. Verónica N. Vélez, Ph.D., Western Washington University***





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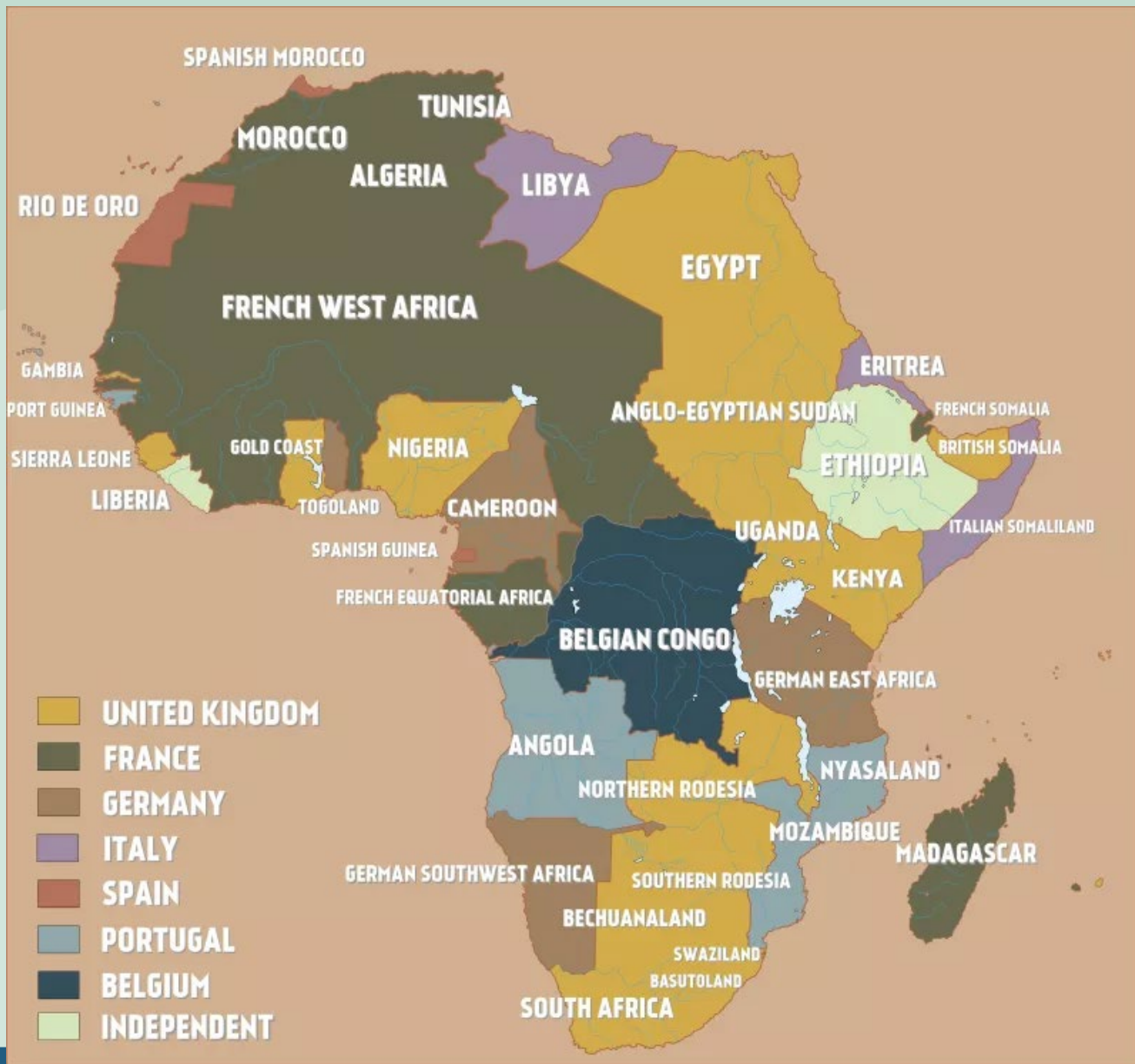
Indian Tribes of the Pacific Northwest

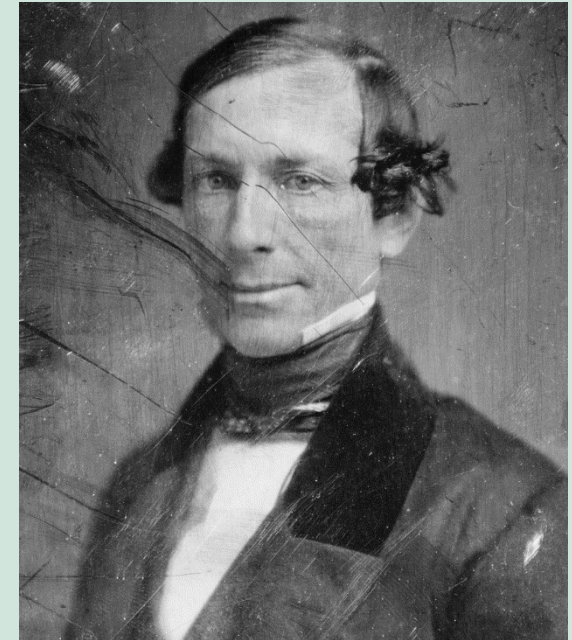
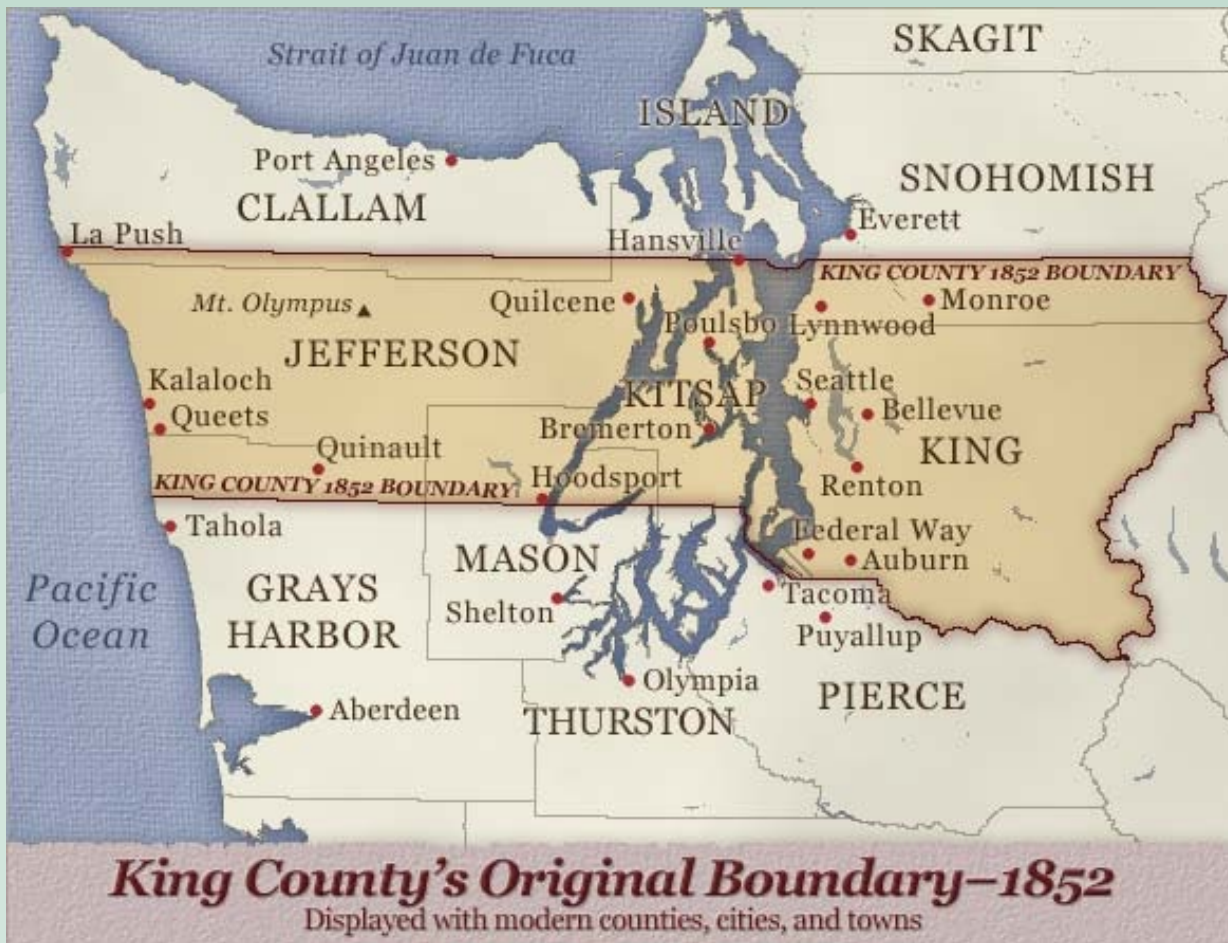




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The Power of Maps





King County was established December 22, 1852, and named for William R. King, a slaveholder from Alabama, who had been elected U.S. Vice President just a few weeks earlier.



MAPPING INEQUALITY

Redlining in New Deal America



Mapping Inequality introduces viewer to the records of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation on a scale that is unprecedented. Here you can browse more than 150 interactive maps and thousands of "area descriptions." These materials afford an extraordinary view of the contours of wealth and racial inequality in Depression-era American cities and insights into discriminatory policies and practices that so profoundly shaped cities that we feel their legacy to this day.

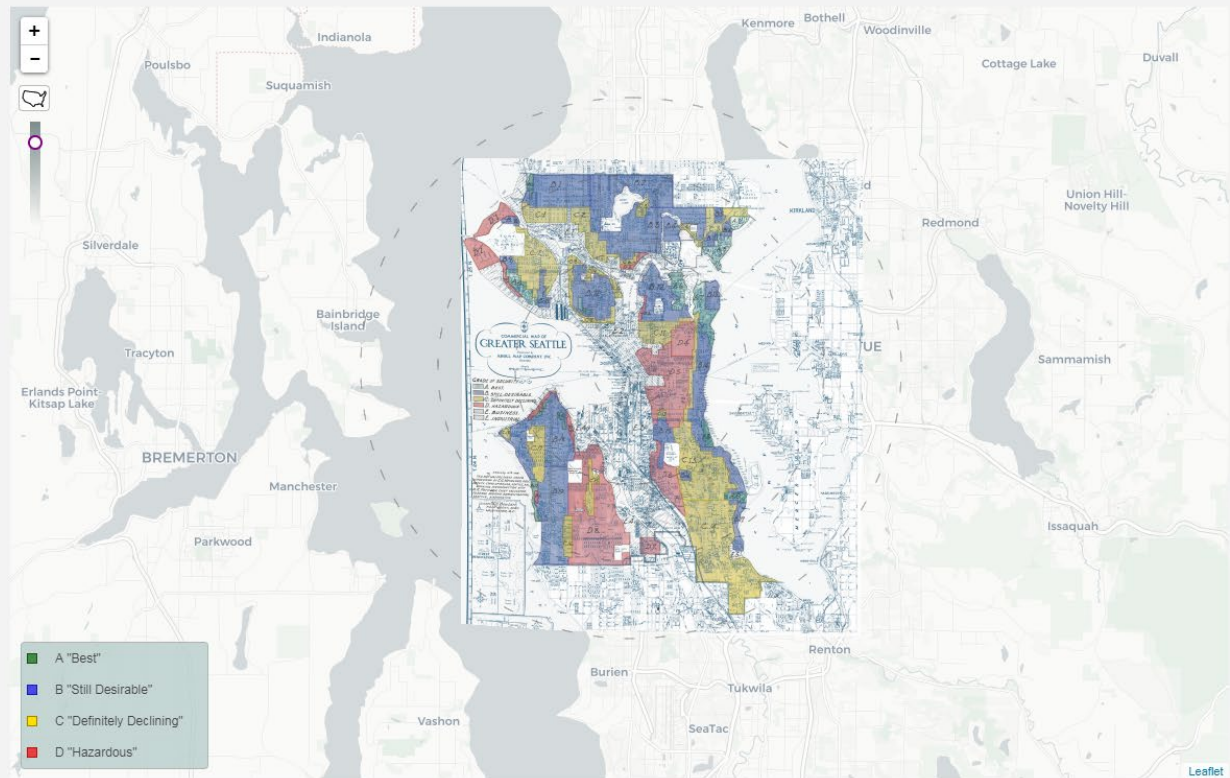
NEXT



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Robert K. Nelson, LaDale Winling, Richard Marciano, Nathan Connolly, et al., "Mapping Inequality," *American Panorama*, ed. Robert K. Nelson and Edward L. Ayers, accessed October 29, 2018, <https://dsl.richmond.edu/panorama/redlining/#loc=4/36.71/-96.93&opacity=0.8>.

Search by city or state



Seattle, WA

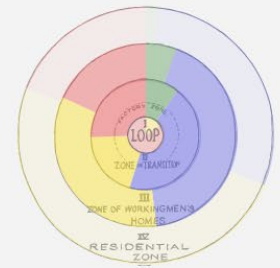
click on neighborhoods to read their area descriptions

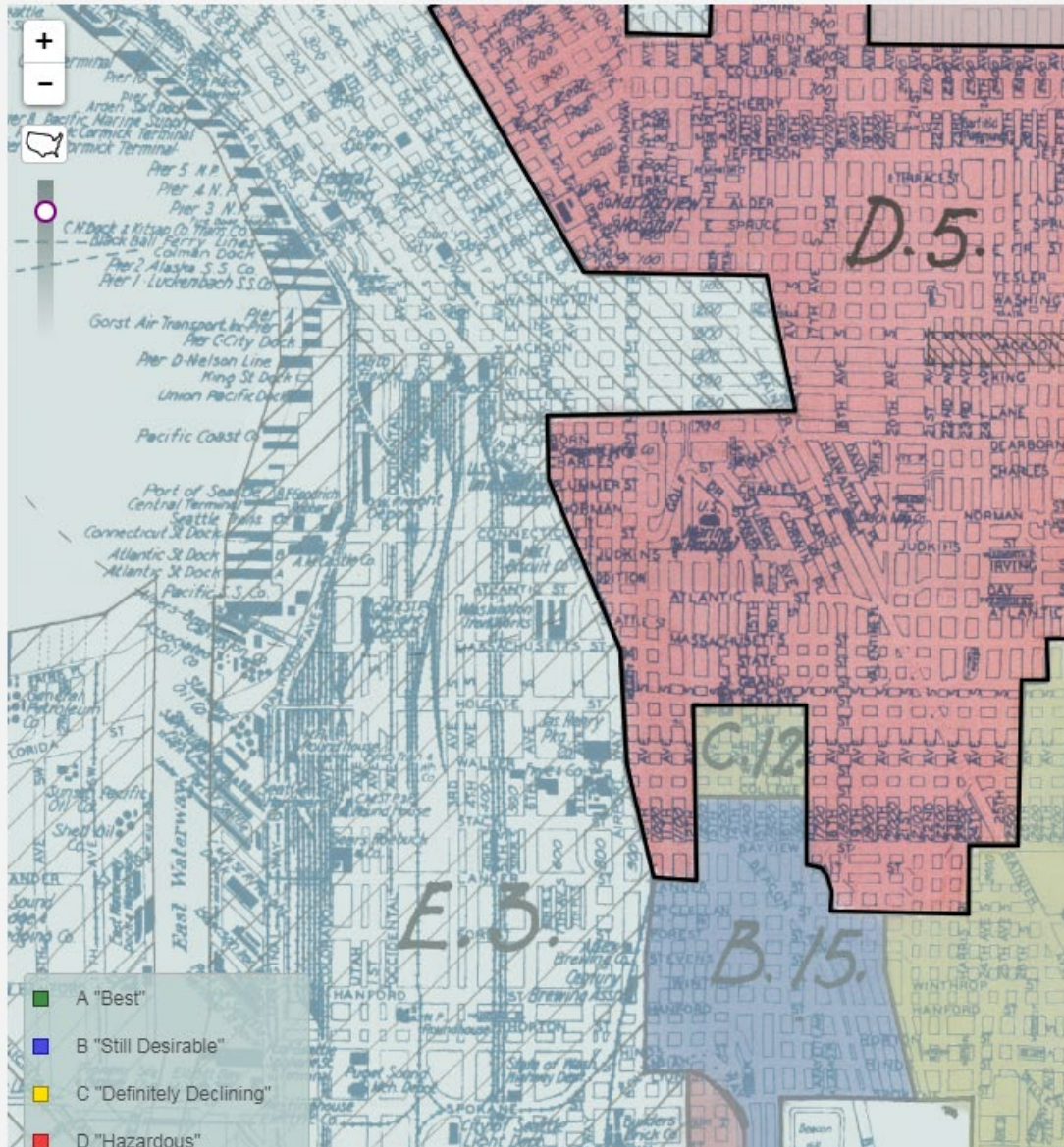
	1930	1940
Population	365,583	368,302
Foreign-born Japanese	1.2%	0.8%

i



Grading & Density Outward from City Center





C-16 Area:

This is non-view property - future assessment burden will be heavy in this area. This locality is located many miles from the city center.

C-17 Area:

This is non-view property - lacking street improvements - much property in this area has been acquired by the city for non-payment of taxes. District lacks adequate school, transportation and recreational facilities.

C-18 Area:

One of the oldest districts in Seattle. Residences principally occupied by tenants - generally in need of repairs - area is definitely declining. District is close to a public bathing beach.

D-1 Area:

The two large areas are platted but undeveloped. The small D-1 area is a Slide Area - extremely hazardous for mortgage security.

D-2 Area:

This is a "Blighted" area - adjacent to a gas plant and an industrial area.

D-3 Area:

District lies on a steep sidehill and is inaccessible. Majority of homes of old and of obsolete type.

D-4 Area:

This is the Negro area of Seattle.

D-5 Area:

This district is composed of various mixed nationalities. Homes are occupied by tenants in a vast majority. Homes generally old and obsolete in need of extensive repairs.

D-6 Area:

This is a sparsely settled and undeveloped section. Most of property is located on a sidehill. Transportation is a problem in this area.

D-7 Area:

This is an old residential area - hazardous as security for long term mortgage loans because of type of occupancy of district.

EAST SEATTLE
(MERCER ISLAND, P.O.)

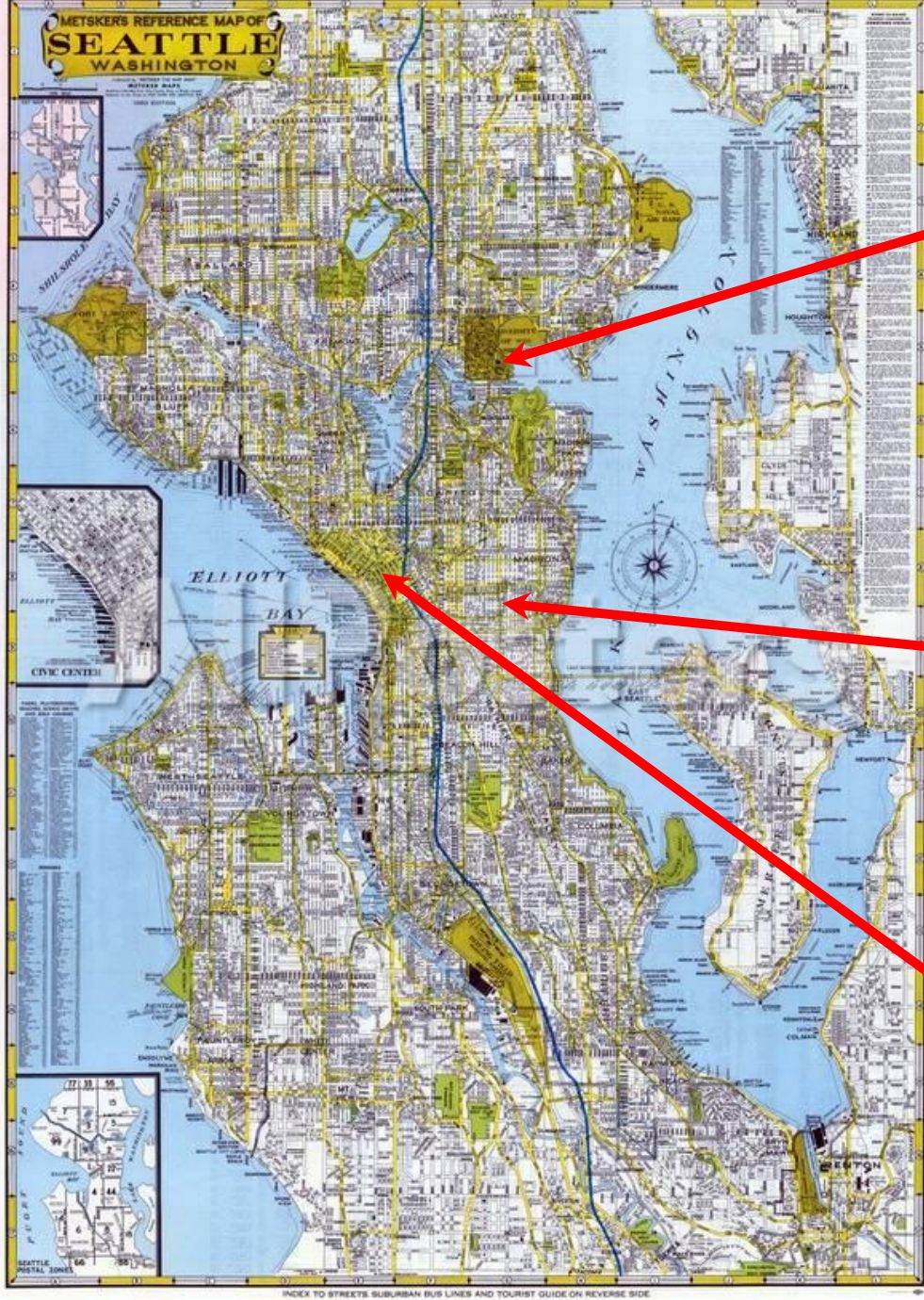
PROCTOR
TE
ZIN

1961 Seattle

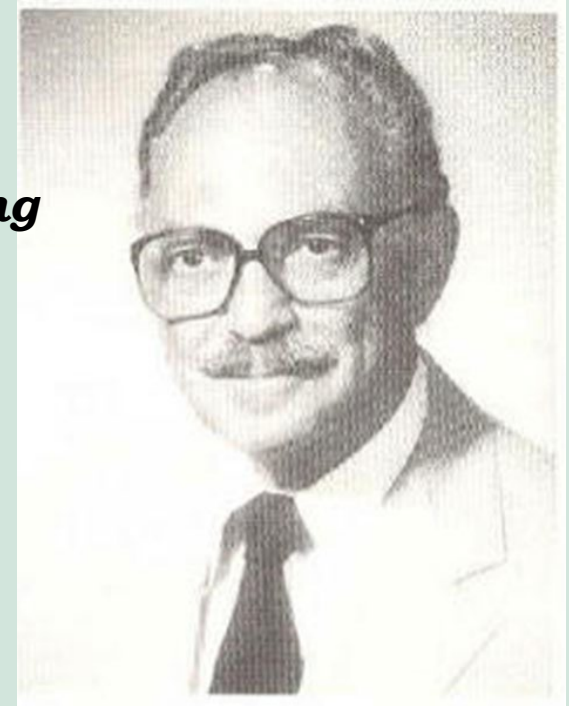
Samuel B. McKinney, pastor of Mount Zion Baptist Church in the Central District invited his college friend Martin Luther King Jr. to the city in 1961; King came for three nights, November 8–11. On his agenda:

- **University of Washington's Meany Hall**
- **Garfield High School**
- **Eagles Auditorium**





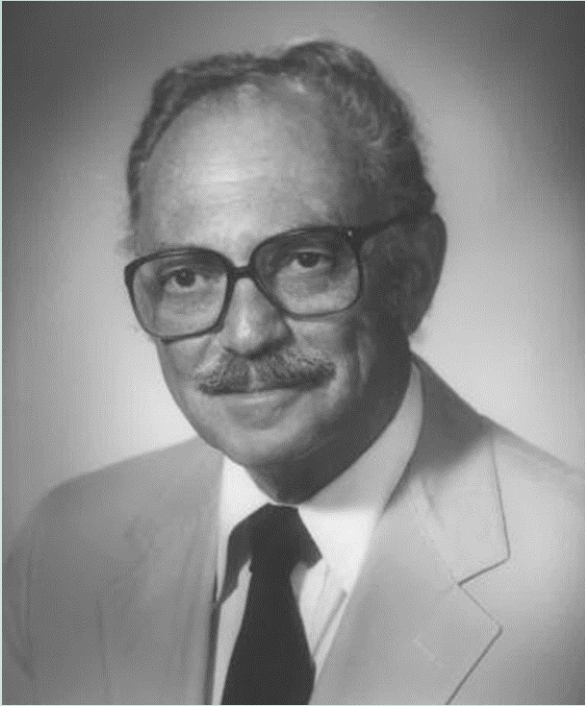
Dr. Edgar M. Horwood
Professor of Civil Engineering and Urban Planning
University of Washington School of Engineering
URISA Founder



Professor Horwood's simple but disruptive question to the U.S. Census Bureau in 1962:

“Can you let me have the 1960 census data for the U.S. on digital tape?”





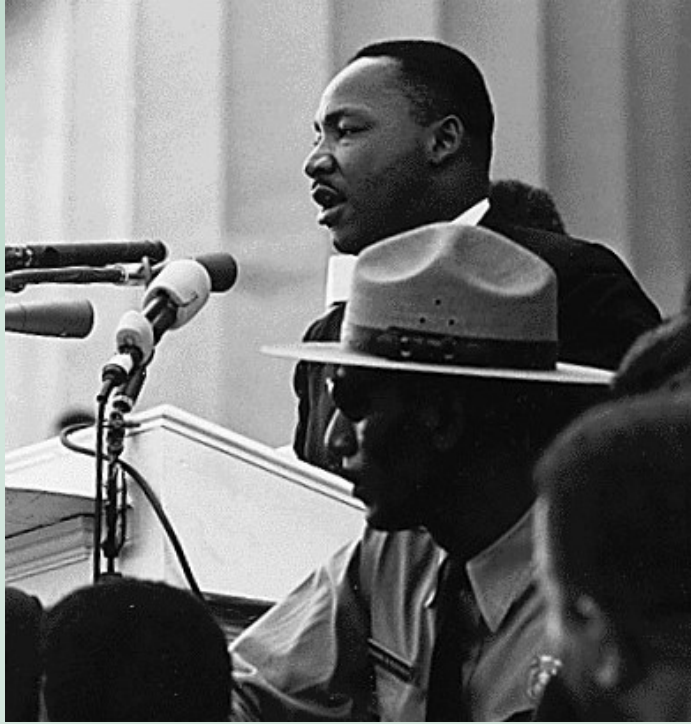
August 28, 1963

Dr. Edgar Horwood of the University of Washington convened the first URISA Conference in Los Angeles

URISA emanated from a conference held on August 28, 1963 on the campus of the University of Southern California, organized by Edgar Horwood and attended by 48 people to trade information on developments in regional information systems. This was billed as the 'First Annual Conference on Urban Planning Information Systems and Programs.' At the 1966 Berkeley Conference, attendees approved a constitution establishing the Urban and Regional Information Systems Association (URISA).

Horwood provided intellectual leadership toward building an interdisciplinary association and served as a constructive critic in the development of ethical practices in the emerging area of applying information systems technology to urban and regional applications.





August 28, 1963

Dr. Martin Luther King delivers his 'I have a dream' speech during the March on Washington, D.C.

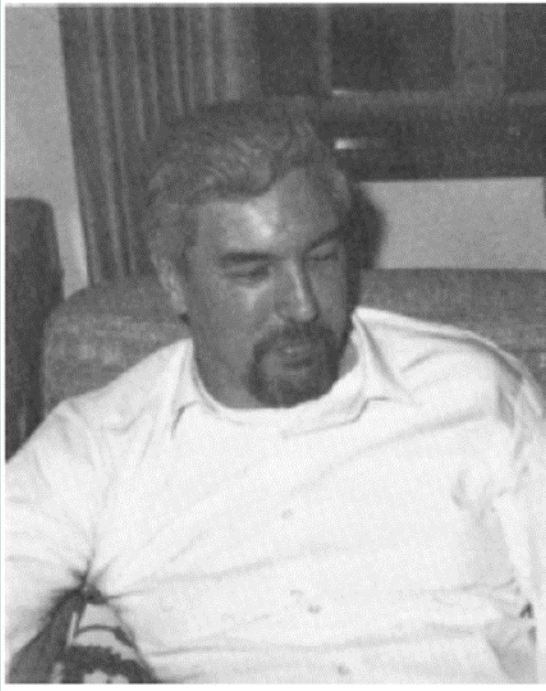


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August 28, 1963

William Bunge

**Assistant Professor of
Geography at Wayne State
University, Detroit, Michigan
from 1962-1969**



**1955 MA Geography – University of Wisconsin
1960 PhD Geography – University of Washington
1960-1961 – Iowa State University - Fired
1962 Publishes *Theoretical Geography***



**King County
GIS CENTER**

William Bunge

Theoretical Geography

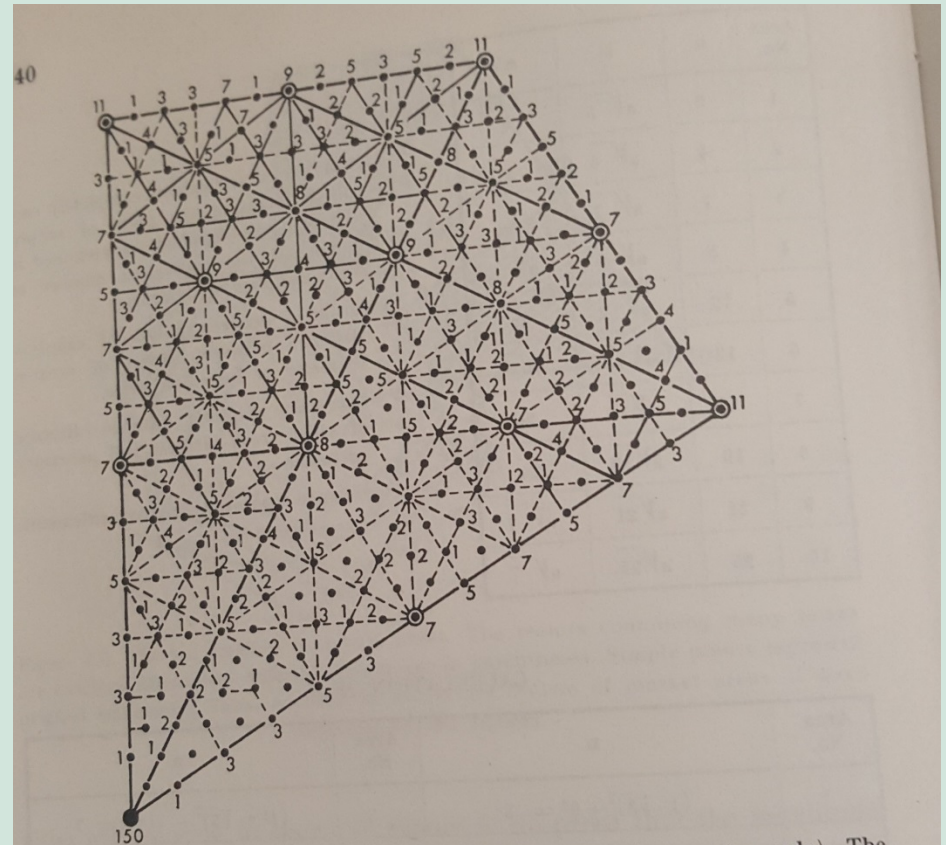
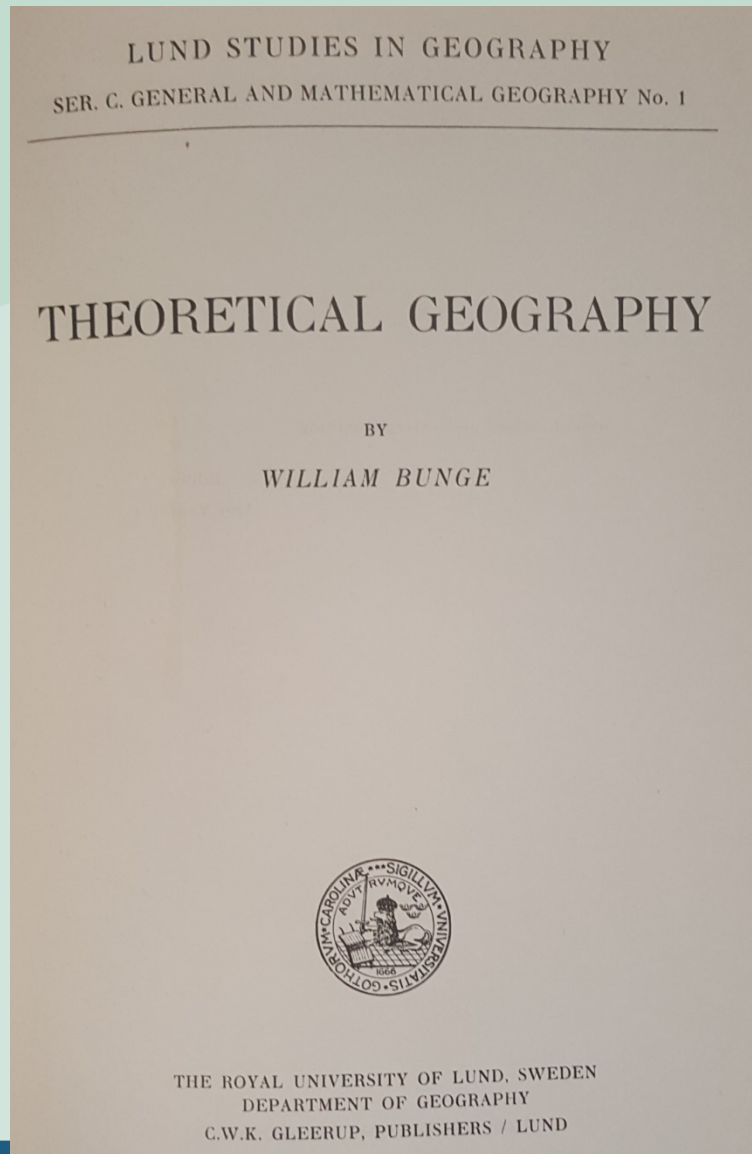


Figure 6.7. Transport lines in an ideal economic landscape (one sector only). The number refers to the number of centers which coincide in a particular point. In the middle of the landscape there are 150 centers of areas all of which are smaller than the landscape to which the picture sector belongs. The number of centers along the heavy lines is twice that along the broken lines; the number of the centers along the thin lines is approximately one and a half times the number along the broken lines. The difference in traffic density between the left city-rich and the right city-poor sector can easily be seen.



William Bunge

Theoretical Geography

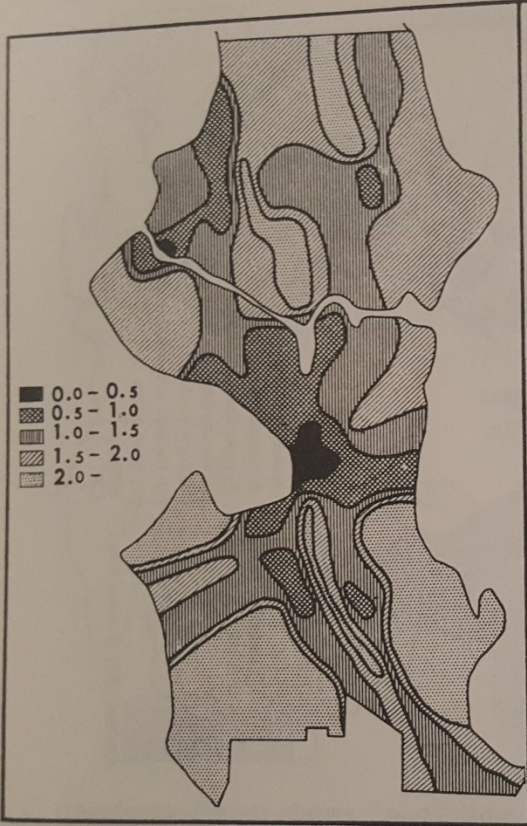


Figure 2.17. Travel speed map of Seattle in miles per five minute intervals.

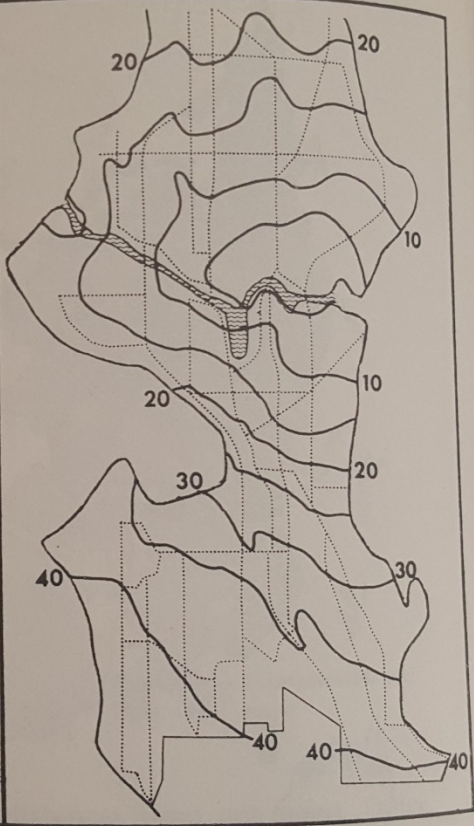


Figure 2.18. Peak hour travel time from the University of Washington in five minute intervals.

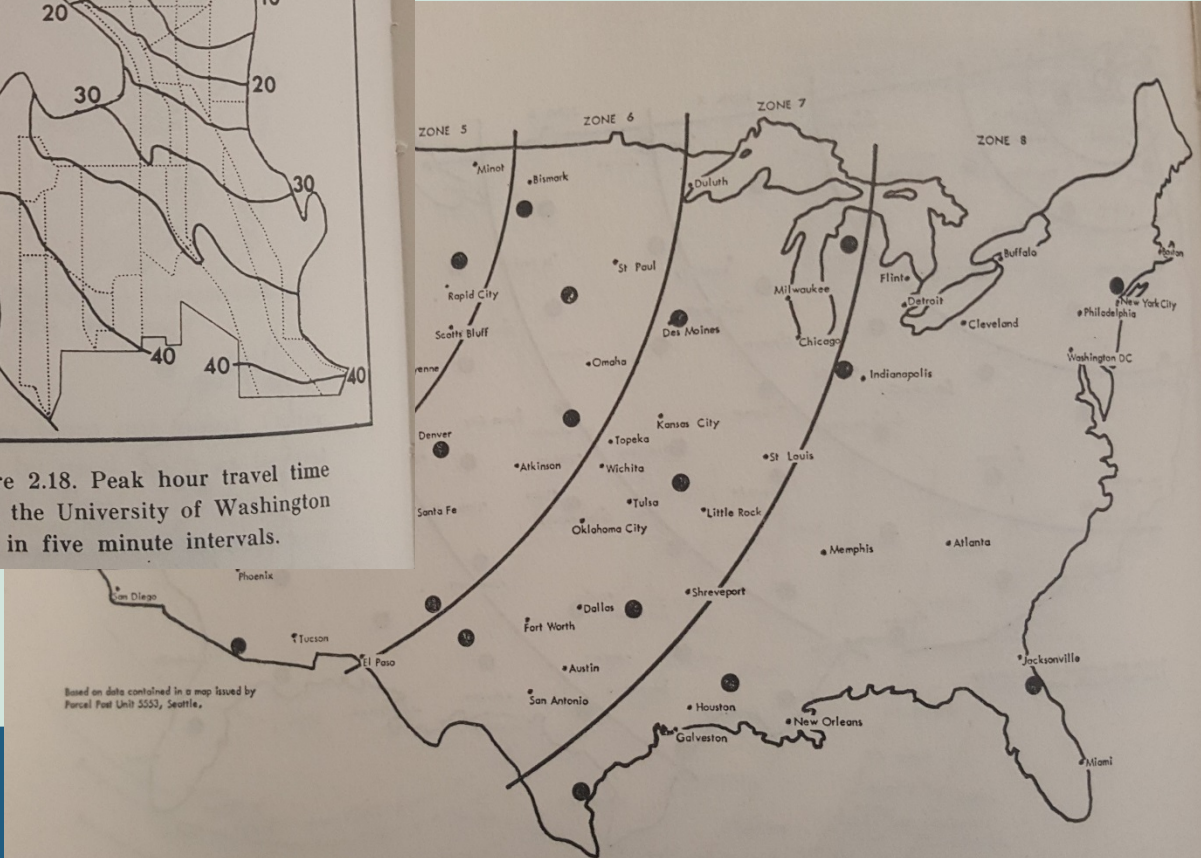
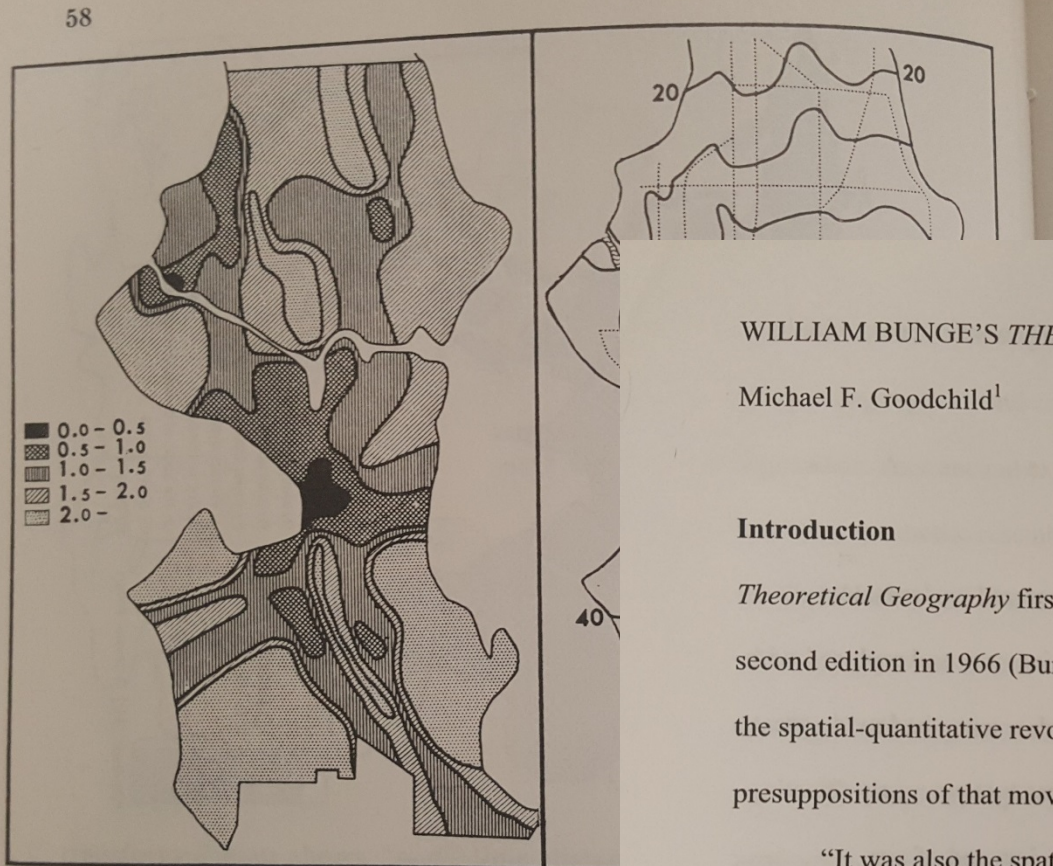


Figure 8.19 c. Untransformed random pattern.

William Bunge

Theoretical Geography



WILLIAM BUNGE'S *THEORETICAL GEOGRAPHY*

Michael F. Goodchild¹

Introduction

Theoretical Geography first appeared in 1962 (Bunge, 1962), and later in an expanded second edition in 1966 (Bunge, 1966). To Cox (2001) it is “perhaps the seminal text of the spatial-quantitative revolution. Certainly in terms of laying out the philosophical presuppositions of that movement it had no peer.” (p71) But Cox goes further:

“It was also the spatial-quantitative revolution that gave impetus to conceptual precision in the field ... it was the prospect of measurement, of operationalization in some piece of empirical research, that helped us discover the value of a careful specification of our concepts and an examination of their consistency ... So, if we want to see where we have come from, what our intellectual debts are, there are few better places to start than *Theoretical Geography*.” (p.71)

The motivation for the book, laid out in the Introduction, is that geography is a science; that every science is defined by its domain of knowledge, which for geography is



William Bunge

Wayne State University & After



1962-1969 Assistant Professor, Wayne State University, Detroit

1966 Gerrymandering, Geography & Grouping

1966 Theoretical Geography (Rev)

1969 First Year of the Detroit Geographical Expedition

1969 Atlas of Love and Hate

1971 Fitzgerald: Geography of a Revolution

1988 The Nuclear War Atlas



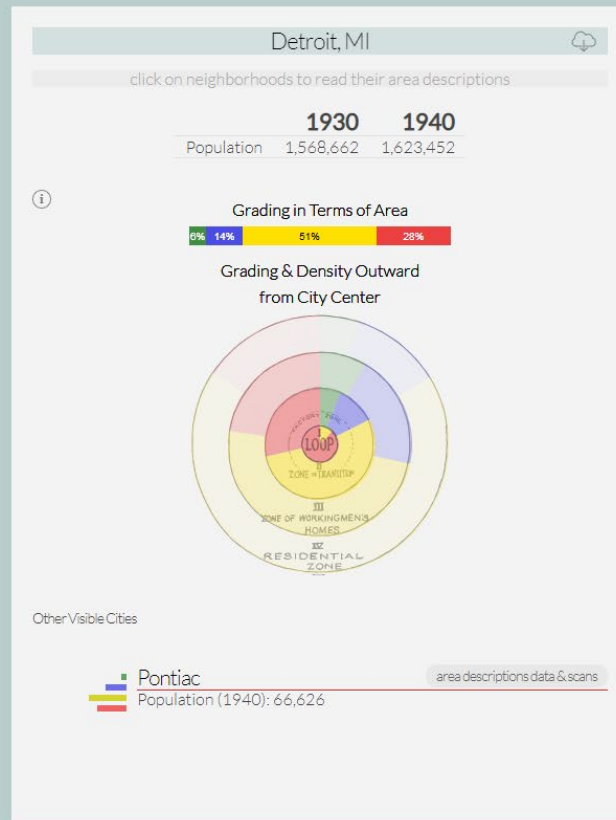
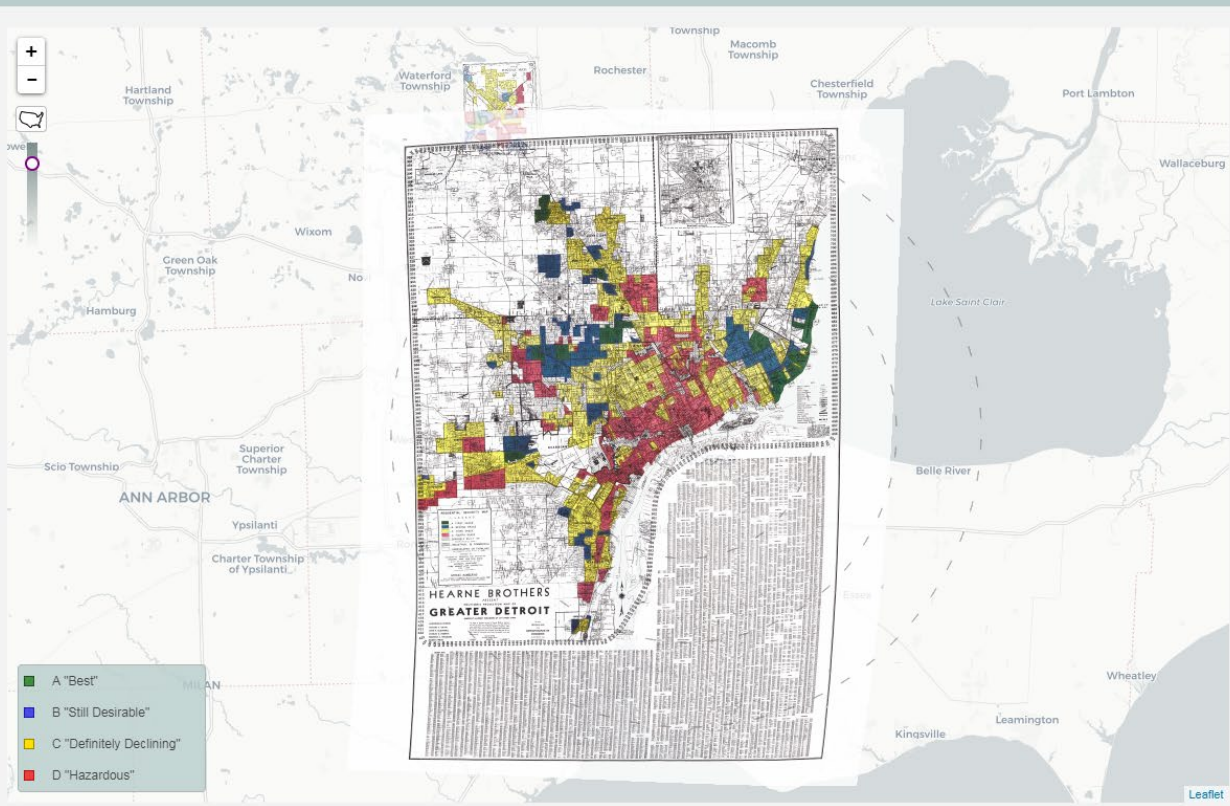
Detroit

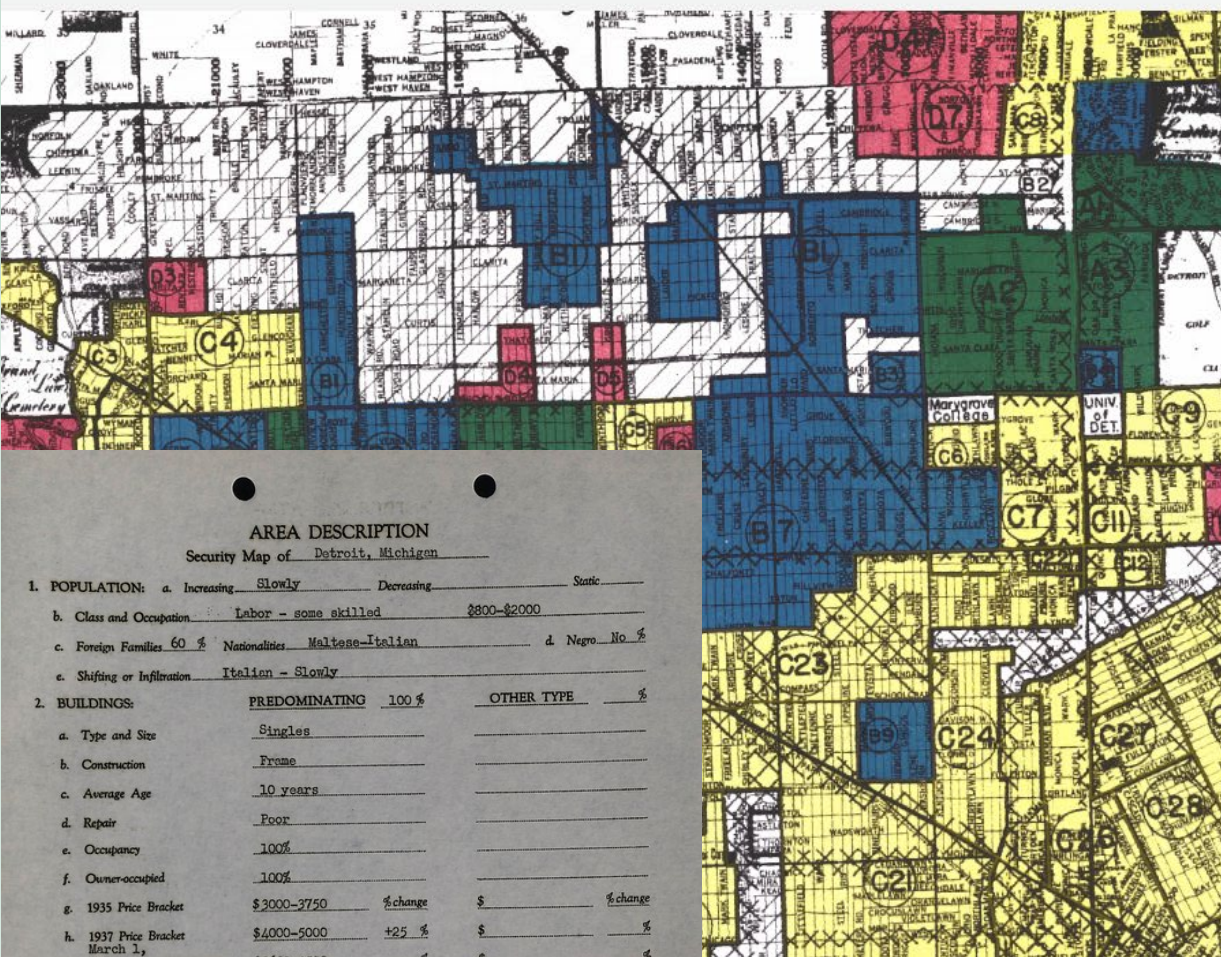
Housing Discrimination

MAPPING INEQUALITY Redlining in New Deal America

Introduction Bibliographic Note & Bibliography About Contact Us

Search by city or state





AREA DESCRIPTION
Security Map of Detroit, Michigan

1. POPULATION: a. Increasing Slowly Decreasing _____ Static _____

b. Class and Occupation Labor - some skilled \$800-\$2000

c. Foreign Families 60 % Nationalities Maltese-Italian d. Negro No %

e. Shifting or Infiltration Italian - Slowly

2. BUILDINGS: PREDOMINATING 100 % OTHER TYPE _____ %

a. Type and Size Singles

b. Construction Frame

c. Average Age 10 years

d. Repair Poor

e. Occupancy 100%

f. Owner-occupied 100%

g. 1935 Price Bracket \$3000-3750 % change _____ \$ _____ % change _____

h. 1937 Price Bracket \$4000-5000 +25 % \$ _____ %

i. 1939 Price Bracket \$3600-4500 % \$ _____ %

j. Sales Demand \$3600-4500

k. Predicted Price Trend (next 6-12 months) Weak

l. 1935 Rent Bracket \$21-\$35 % change _____ \$ _____ % change _____

m. 1937 Rent Bracket \$27.50-\$45 +25 % \$ _____ %

n. 1939 Rent Bracket \$25-\$40 -10 % \$ _____ %

o. Rental Demand \$20-\$35

p. Predicted Rent Trend (next 6-12 months) Weak

3. NEW CONSTRUCTION (past yr.) No. 10 Type & Price \$4,000 How Selling as built

4. OVERHANG OF HOME PROPERTIES: a. HOLC 0 b. Institutions 0

5. SALE OF HOME PROPERTIES (.2 yr.) a. HOLC 0 b. Institutions 2
HOLC Loans: Outstanding - 5

6. MORTGAGE FUNDS. Selective 7. TOTAL TAX RATE PER \$1000 (1938-) \$32.71 Assesess.

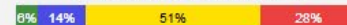
Detroit, MI

click on neighborhoods to read their area description

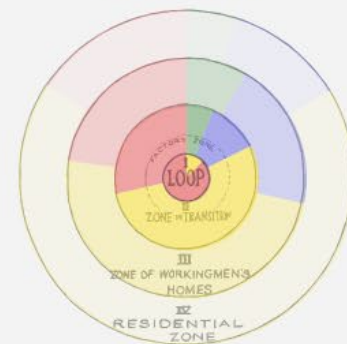
1930 1940
Population 1,568,662 1,623,452



Grading in Terms of Area



Grading & Density Outward from City Center



Detroit

Housing Discrimination

Detroit

1967 Insurrection, Riot, Revolution





William W. Bunge (1971)
***Fitzgerald: Geography of a Revolution.* Cambridge, MA: Schenkman Publishing Co.**

Progress in Human Geography

1-9

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William Bunge

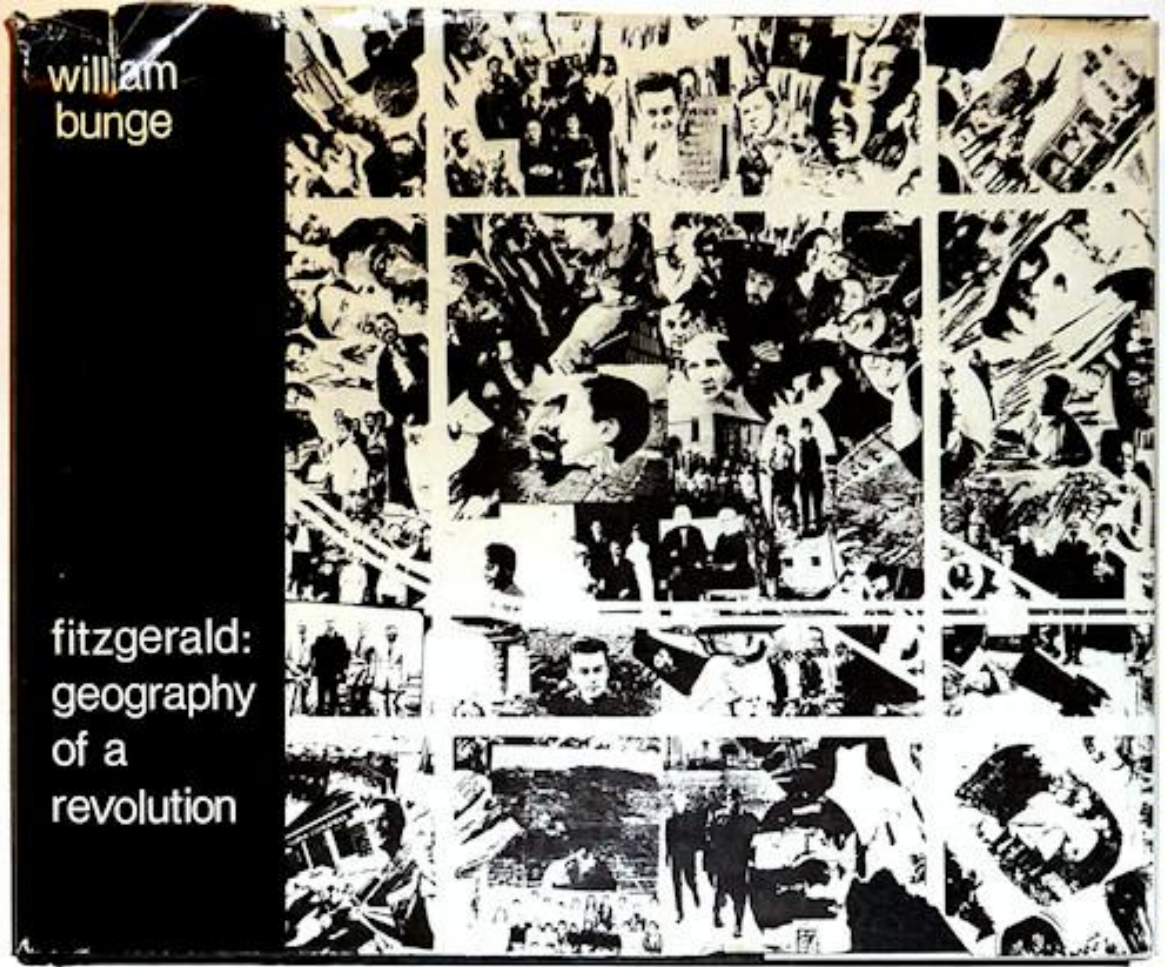
Detroit Geographical Expedition

The Fitzgerald Project

Commentary I

That Bill Bunge's *Fitzgerald: Geography of a Revolution* has gone unrecognized as a classic in *Progress in Human Geography's* roster of 'classics in human geography' struck us as a problem in need of remedy; an ill in need of cure. Hence, we invited Andy Merrifield and Alison Mountz to join us in a celebratory remediation. The University of Georgia Press is in the process of republishing Bunge's book nearly 40 years after it was first issued. We expect, maybe even insist, that geographers who have not yet read the book because either they 'missed it' the first time around (and which would now include the majority of the working profession, even the 'senior' co-author of this paper), or they could

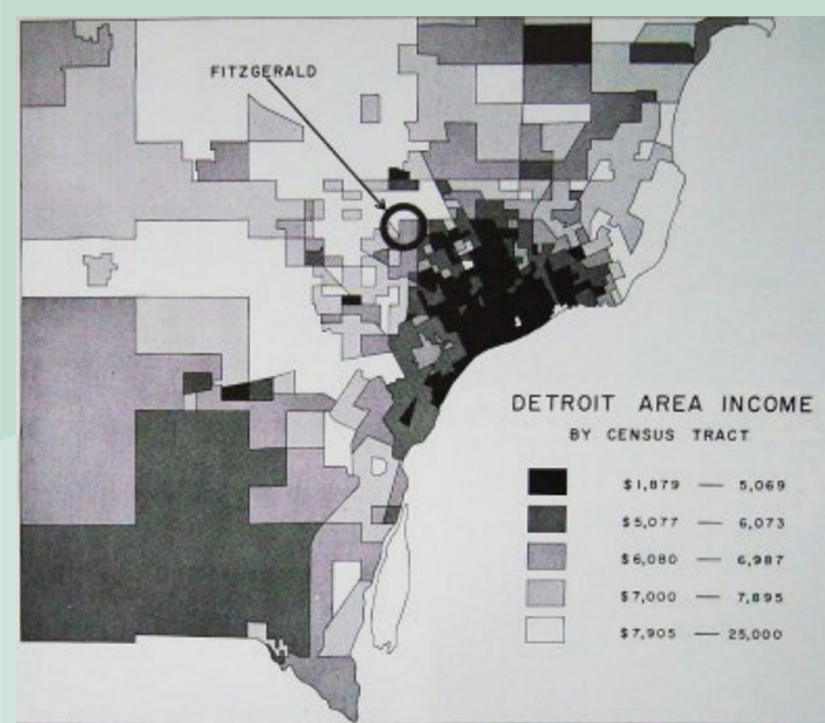
transparent logic, and painstaking documentation. But it is precisely these former qualities, not the latter, that account for its political brilliance. Forty years on, *Fitzgerald* remains fresh, relevant, and pertinent. One of the reasons *Fitzgerald* was so important was to do something differently. He pushed the discipline helping to transform it into what it is today. It was written, it is because we have become socialists. *Fitzgerald* helped alter. *Fitzgerald* helped contain, perhaps more than we think, perhaps more than we realize (this is the point of this paper).



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William Bunge

Detroit Geographical Expedition The Fitzgerald Project



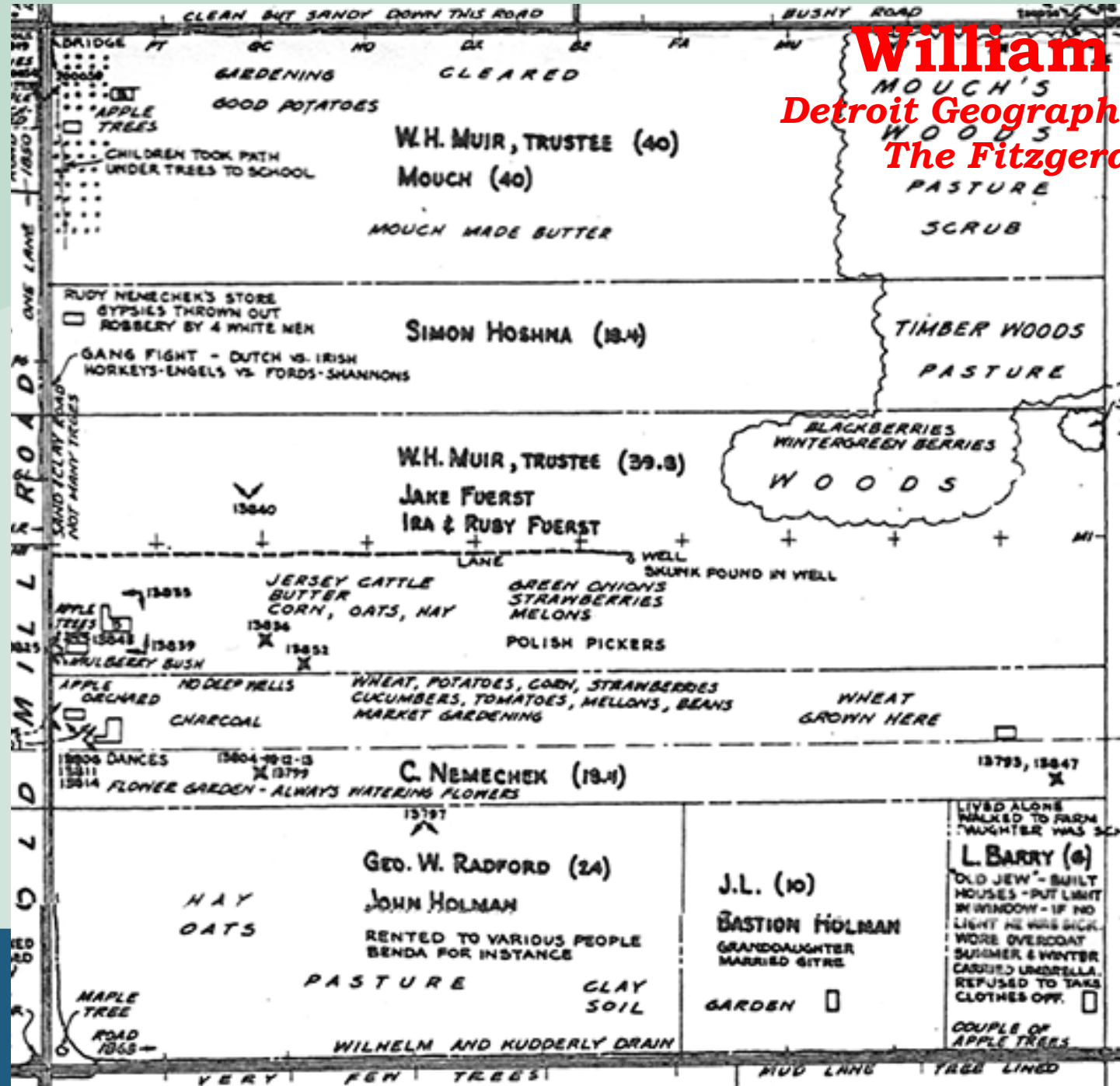
VII-18 Bunge at a block club meeting in his Fitzgerald home.



William Bunge

Detroit Geographical Expedition

The Fitzgerald Project



William Bunge

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1-16 James J. Kanada, American Pioneer and Freedom Fighter.

KANADA'S WEALTH, CREATED BY HIS LABOR

Durable Wealth	1870	1900
Acres Improved	15	30
Acres Unimproved	5	10
Machinery Value	\$25	50
Livestock		
Horses	1	2
Swine	2	4
Milch Cows	0	1
Calves Dropped	0	1
Cattle Sold	0	1
Value All Livestock	\$100	\$100
Vegetables		
Bushels Peas and Beans	35	4
Bushels Indian Corn	50	10
Grand Total, Farm Value	\$500	\$100
Bushels Irish Potatoes	150	20
Market Gardens	\$25	\$15
Grains		
Bushels Oats	0	0
Bushels Rye	0	0
Bushels Wheat	0	0
Miscellaneous		
Tons Hay	3	5
Cords Wood Cut	0	1

Not surprisingly, Kanada was something of a curiosity. The feeling among whites was highly mixed on the racial question. Many were truly integrationists or judged men by what they were, not by the color of their skin. But others were less fair. Some farm families called him "Nigger Kennedy", not with a hard, mean "nigger", not a lynch "nigger", but not a dignified one either — a sort of joking "nigger". He was often the butt of stereotyped jokes. Eva Fuerst tells such a story about "that colored Kanada man."

Someone was stealing his melons. So one night he heard a noise in his melon patch and he called out "who dar?" No one answered so he fired his shotgun. In the morning he found he had shot his old sow pig.



Testimonial Resolution To James J. Kanada, 1820-1885

RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, FEBRUARY 2, 1885.

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen do hereby express their sincere admiration and appreciation of the noble and patriotic services rendered by James J. Kanada to this country, and do hereby declare that his name be forever placed on the Roll of the City of Detroit, Michigan, as one of its most illustrious and noble citizens.

Given under our hand and seal of the City of Detroit, Michigan, this second day of February, 1885.

James L. Bunge



William Bunge

*Detroit Geographical Expedition
The Fitzgerald Project*



1-2 The Mandilka log house in 1890, which was located immediately north of what is now Marygrove College. The lady is Grandmother Mandilka and is probably of Ojibwa

number is located on the front of the photograph and is in the University of Detroit archives. In subsequent historic photographs, the key number appears parenthetically at



Kin
GIS

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111-10 Perry and Ann Seymour with their children behind their place on Crudder. The Ford truck was the one he purchased

for his sandwich concession business during the construction of Marygrove College.



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White Mother at mixed race meeting. Why my children go to school with the negroes. I don't think there is anything wrong with it.



A few years later in school they get along swell.



Leaving high school together.



Calling on your daughter.



Marrying your daughter.



Your grand children - one white - one black.



Hello Uncle George - Hello Aunt Mary
(And you thought it would not happen.)



Hello Grandpa - Hello Grandma



Baby sitting with your grand children.

Making A Big Stink



They do this with the money you thought went to charity, but it does not go that way. They use your money to fight you back with, to get laws made for their own benefit.

Wake up for your country's sake, City and State, for your own sake and the future generations sake, and the white peoples sake as well as the colored peoples sake. Our enemies are behind the move. They have been undermining us for the last 30 or 40 years. We are so divided, that if a war started tomorrow, God only knows where we would land. Our enemy is organized - but we are not.

Christian Educational Assn., Union, New Jersey

Form No. 118

1¢ each

William Bunge

Detroit Geographical Expedition The Fitzgerald Project



come down to Schaefer Precinct I
down. We had to go down there so
see if we were the ones they were looking for.
And again we were not the ones; one of the
boys didn't look like the suspect at all. So then
they kept stopping me. I would be looking at
they would stop me. A...
follow me home. Coming home from work with
my groceries, they would open the bag, take
them, open my coat, despite the cold wind
and shake me down.

One time I was going to Driver's Training and I
was at Wyoming and Grove when this Tactical
Mobile Unit stopped me, took off my coat, shook
me down, put me in the car and said that they
were charging me with armed robbery and sus-
picion of rape. So they took me down to the
Schaefer Precinct Station where they took my
picture and asked me a lot of questions. Then
four of the Tactical Mobile Unit guys got around
me and started calling me names such as
"Kinky-haired bastard," and "black nigger". I
started to get mad but I kind of calmed down
because there were more of them than there
were of me. When they took me home from the
police station they told me to get my "black ass
out and walk." That was at the corner of Ohio
and Puritan.

One reason the middle class Negro often fails
to sympathize with the "lower" class black is
that the middle class is not usually subjected to
this type of abuse. But if their son is stopped
on the way home from the store with a load of

...point these out, it only increases their fears of
inadequacy. For every father who imposes an
incestuous relationship on a daughter, there are

Young people do know more about the world as
it is than do their parents and grandparents.
Hydrogen bombs, Martin Luther King, television,

going is the question of where its youth are
going. Over fifty percent of our nation is under
twenty-five years of age. The young may not be
better than the old, but they are at least better
adjusted to the realities of the times.



204 The UniCom office on Puritan



XI-15 "That look" —proud and determined— has come over
the face of Fitzgerald's young people.



PERCENT OF DEFICIENT STRUCTURES



William Bunge

Detroit Geographical Expedition

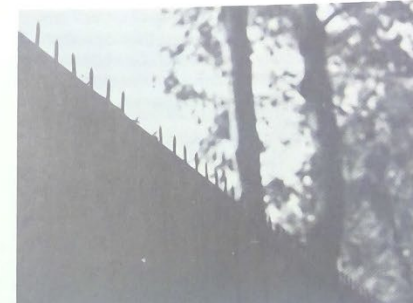
The Fitzgerald Project

Walls

As man has made it easier to know himself and work together through better transportation, he has proportionately made it harder to do so through erecting barriers.



VII-9 The wall around Indian Village on Detroit's east side.



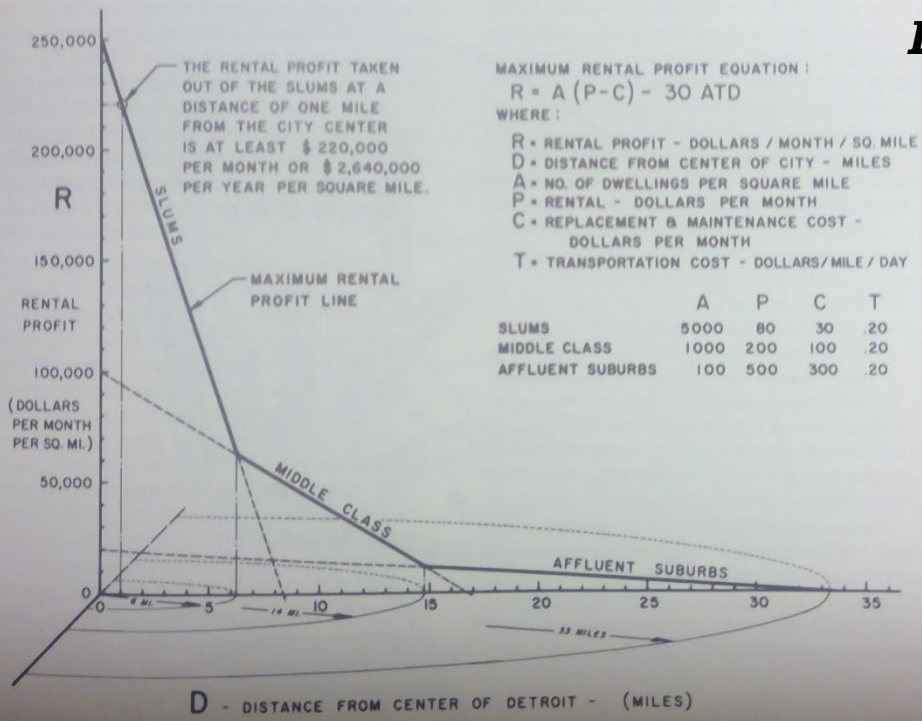
VII-8 This wall separates the cloistered Sisters on Marygrove's Campus from the world. The nails are evidently designed to be driven through an anti-Christ's hand.



VII-10 The wall around Lelayette Towers, downtown.



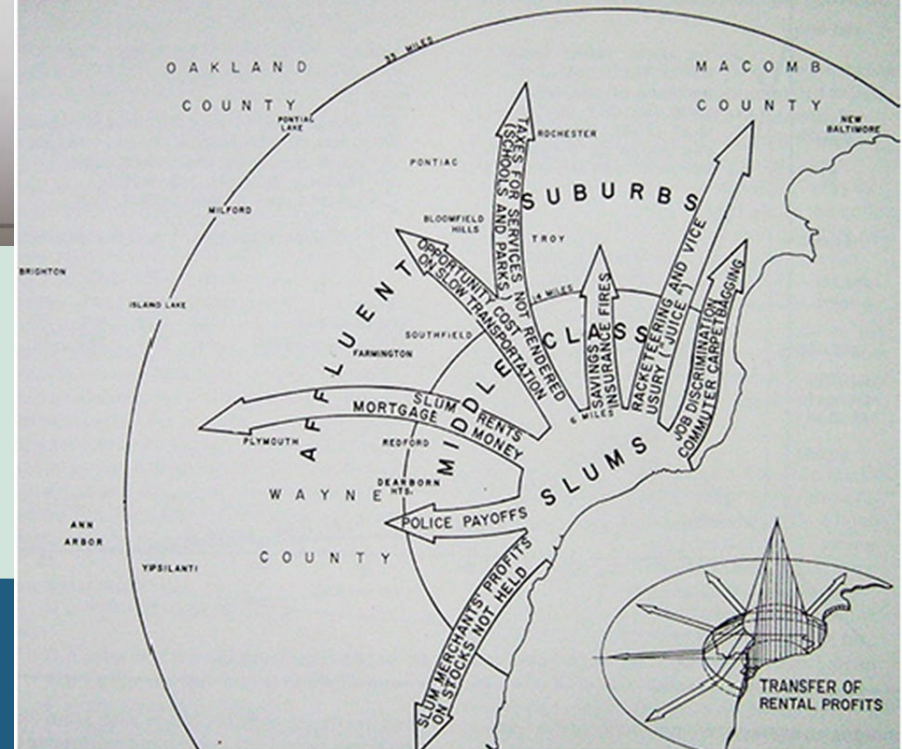
THE URBAN GEOGRAPHY OF DETROIT'S RENTAL PROFITS



William Bunge

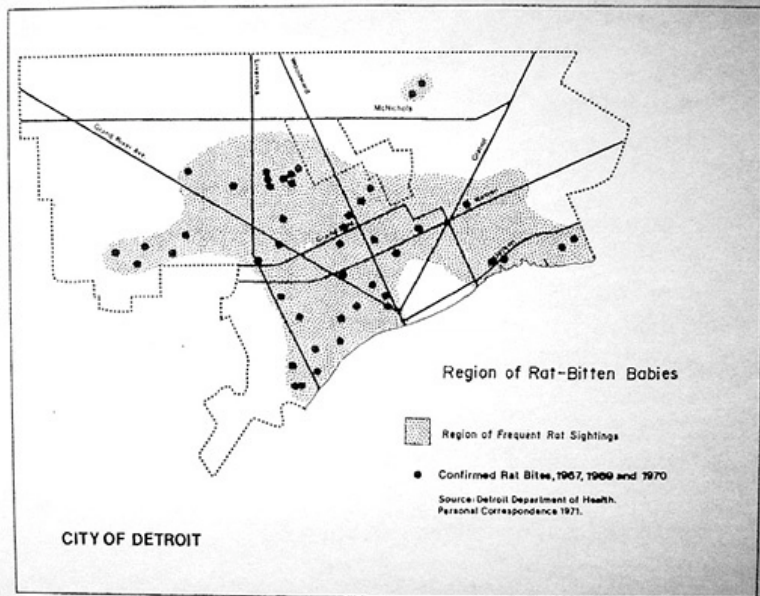
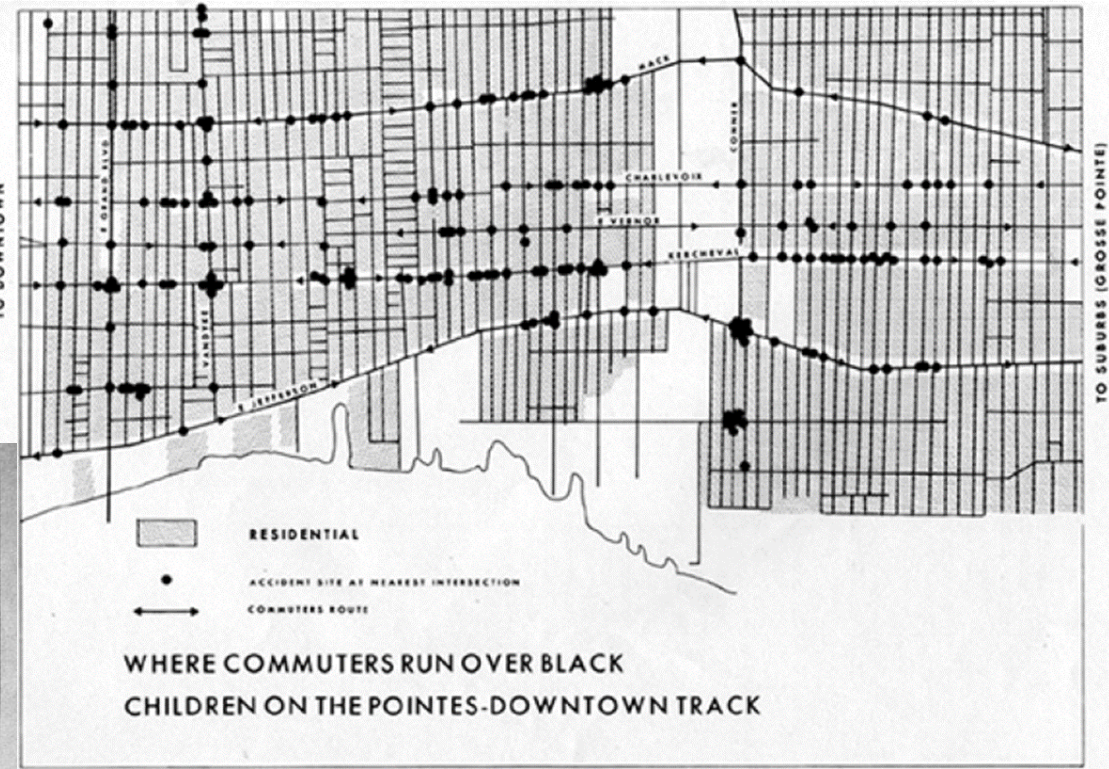
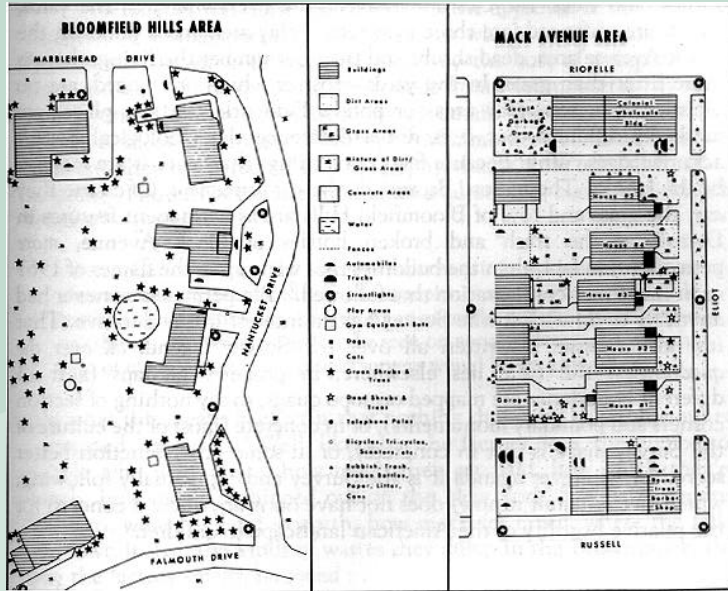
Detroit Geographical Expedition The Fitzgerald Project

DIRECTION OF MONEY TRANSFERS IN METROPOLITAN DETROIT



William Bunge

Detroit Geographical Expedition The Fitzgerald Project

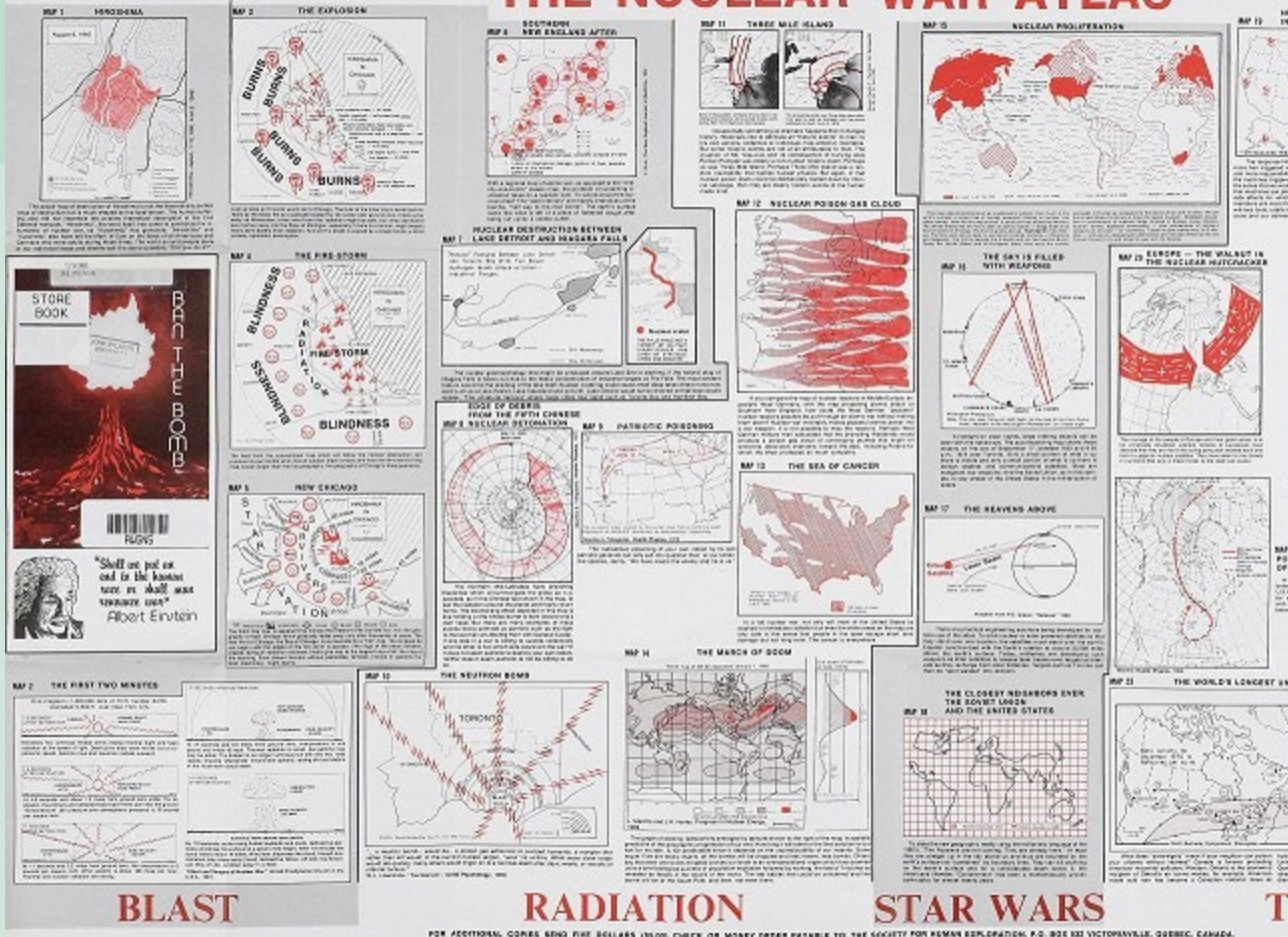


Detroit had two million rats in 1975, up from six hundred thousand in the late sixties. Rat-bitten babies are common.

William Bunge

The Nuclear War Atlas

THE NUCLEAR WAR ATLAS

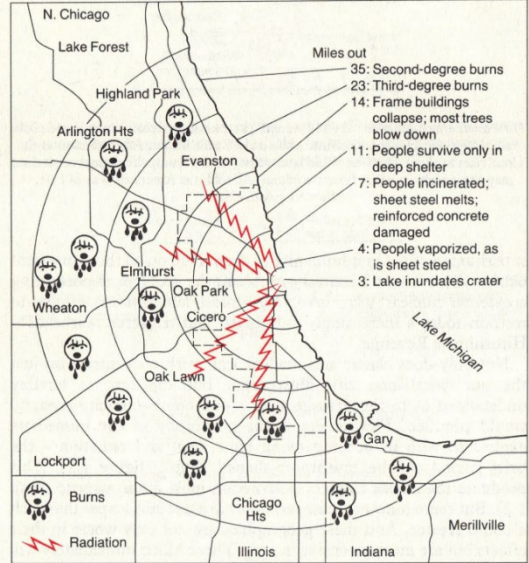


STORE BOOK

ERIC T. HUNTER

RUGS

"Shall we put an end to the blanket race or shall we wait for the next?"
Albert Einstein



Map 1.2 The explosion

Look at what an H-bomb would do to Chicago (based on figures for a 20-megaton blast). The bulk of the inner city is destroyed directly by the blast – flat as a pancake except for the crater near ground zero. Cities as far away as Milwaukee, crosswind from the radiation, might be safe, but cities downwind even farther away into the state of Michigan, especially if there is a rainout, might expect many early deaths from radiation. All this death is caused by a single bomb, a most unlikely optimistic assumption.

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5:00 p.m. - 6:30 p.m. Wine Tasting, Gold Ballroom

8:00 p.m. - 10:30 p.m. Special Session

Toward Survival Geography: Reports in Human Exploration, Gold Ballroom
Arranged by Clark Akatiff (San Jose State College)

Academic Approaches

William Bunge (Founder, Society for Human Exploration), "Geography and Survival."

Panelists:

Ben Wisner (Editor, Antipode, A Radical Journal of Geography)

Gwendolyn Warren (Co-Director, Detroit Geographical Expedition)

Norman Sanders (Director, Western Citizens Environmental Defense League)

Ray Ching (Northern Iowa University)

Richard Morrill (University of Washington)

The Community of Survival

Topics:

Reports from the Fields and Streets
Geography of and by the People
Survival Needs of the Greater Community

Participants:

Representatives of minority communities and fellow-explorers from the cognate disciplines.

William Bunge

House Panel Lists 'Radical' Speakers

By DAVID E. ROSENBAUM
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 — Representative Richard H. Ichord, chairman of the House Internal Security Committee, released today a committee report listing 65 "radical" campus speakers, although a Federal court order had prohibited official Government publication of the list.

The committee, formerly called the Un-American Activities Committee, compiled the list on the basis of a questionnaire sent out last summer, asking 179 colleges and universities to report all speakers who appeared in the last two school years.

The questionnaire was returned by 95 schools. According to the committee, only seven refused to answer as a matter of principle.

'Radicals' Listed

Most of those listed by the committee as "radical and/or revolutionary speakers" were members of the Chicago Seven, black militants, leaders of anti-war organizations or acknowledged Communists.

Among those not generally considered extremists were Jessica Mitford the author; John Ciardi, the poetry editor of *The Saturday Review*; Dr. Benjamin Spock, the pediatrician; The Rev. John C. Bennett, the former president of the Union Theological Seminary, and Jerome Skolnick, the criminologist, who prepared a study on demonstrations last year for the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence.

The committee said the 65 persons on the list had received a total of more than \$100,000 for their speaking engagements at schools that replied to the questionnaire.

Earlier, the American Civil Liberties Union asked Judge Gerhard A. Gesell of Federal District Court to prohibit the committee from publishing the list, arguing that to do would violate the right of free speech and harass the persons listed.

Judge Gesell signed a temporary order forbidding the Government printer, the Superintendent of Documents of the House of Representatives and the chief counsel of Mr. Ichord's committee to publish the report until he had held a full hearing.

But the judge acknowledged that he did not have the authority to prevent Mr. Ichord or any member of Congress from making the list public because of Congressmen's immunity from prosecution.

LIST OF SPEAKERS

Following is the list as released by the committee. The numbers indicate the organizations with which the persons on the list were said to be affiliated. The organizations are listed at the bottom.

Muhammad Ali (1).
Herbert Aptheker (2).
Robert Avakian (8).
John C. Bennett (3).
James Bevel (4).
Paul Boutelle (5).
Elaine Brown (7).
H. Rap Brown (7).
William Bunge (8).
Stokely Carmichael (9).
John Ciardi (3).
Jesus Colon (2).
Don Cox (7).
Carl Davidson (8).
Angela Davis (2).
Rennard Davis (6, 8).
David Dellinger (6, 10).
Douglas Dowd (10).
Harry Edwards (7).
Richard R. Fernandez (10).
John Froines (6).
Charles Garry (2, 7).
Carlton Goodlett (10).
Dick Gregory (4).
Deirdre Griswold (11).
Fred Hampton (7).

Floyd Hardwick (7).
Nathan Hare (3).
Tom Hayden (6, 8).
Nat Hentoff (5, 8, 11).
Amsal Hewlett (7).
Abbe Hoffman (6, 12).
Paul Jacobs (7).
Michael James (8).
Le Roi Jones (7).
Edward Keating (4).
Paul Krassner (12).
William Kunstler (6).
Mark Lane (3).
Claude Lightfoot (2).
Staughton Lynd (11).
Floyd McKissick (11).
Stewart Meacham (10).
Charlene Mitchell (2).
Jessica Mitford (2).
Carl Oglesby (8).
Linus Pauling (2).
Sidney Peck (2, 10).
Marcus Raskin (8).
Richard Rothstein (8).
Jerry Rubin (6, 12).
Nancy Rubin (12).
J. Mark Rudd (8).
Robert Scheer (7, 8).
Bobby Seale (7).
Mulford O. Sibley (10).
Jerome Skolnick (11).
Robert Sollen (3).
Mike Speigel (8).
Benjamin Spock (10).
Reles Tijerina (7, 8).
C. T. Vivian (3).
Wyatt Tee Walker (3).
Daniel Watts (5).
Michael Zagarell (2).
1. Nation of Islam.
2. Communist party, United States of America.
3. National Committee to Abolish HUAC (House Un-American Activities Committee).
4. National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam.
5. Socialist Workers party.
6. Cited for contempt in connection with the Chicago Seven conspiracy trial.
7. Black Panther party (supporter or member).
8. Students for a Democratic Society.
9. Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.
10. New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam.
11. Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam.
12. Youth International party (Yippies).



Introduction to Public Participation GIS: Using GIS to Support Community Decision Making

As GIS becomes more widely available, many organizations and community groups are taking GIS out of the back room and are using it in public settings. Using GIS technology to engage various “publics” in decision making requires more than traditional GIS skills.

This course focuses on the process of entering into this type of engagement. It will also review how GIS techniques and software can be adapted for use in community settings. Using real world examples, the course will explore both government and community-led projects that encourage citizen participation and engagement.

Although this workshop will be focused on PPGIS within North America our case studies will illustrate the wide variability in the presence of governmental, societal, and technological infrastructure in different communities.

Specific topics include:

- PPGIS for Civic Engagement
- Principles and Methods of Community Organizing and Engagement
- Innovative Use of Technologies
- Visual Communication

Intended Audience: Individuals who have experience and want to expand their skill: and engage the public. Participants should be versed in GIS general practices and analy

URISA

Public Participation GIS

GIS&T Body of Knowledge

Topic GS3-3 Public participation GIS

- Explain how geospatial technologies can assist community organizations at each rung of the ladder of public participation
- Explain why some community organizations may encounter more difficulty than others in acquiring geospatial data from public and private organizations
- Explain how community organizations’ use of geospatial technologies can alter existing community power relations
- Critique the assertion that public participation GIS promotes democracy
- Explain the challenge of representing within current GIS software local knowledge that is neither easily mapped nor verified
- Discuss advantages and disadvantages of six models of GIS availability, including community-based GIS, university-community partnerships, GIS facilities in universities and public libraries, “Map rooms,” Internet map servers, and neighborhood GIS centers.



URISA GISCorps



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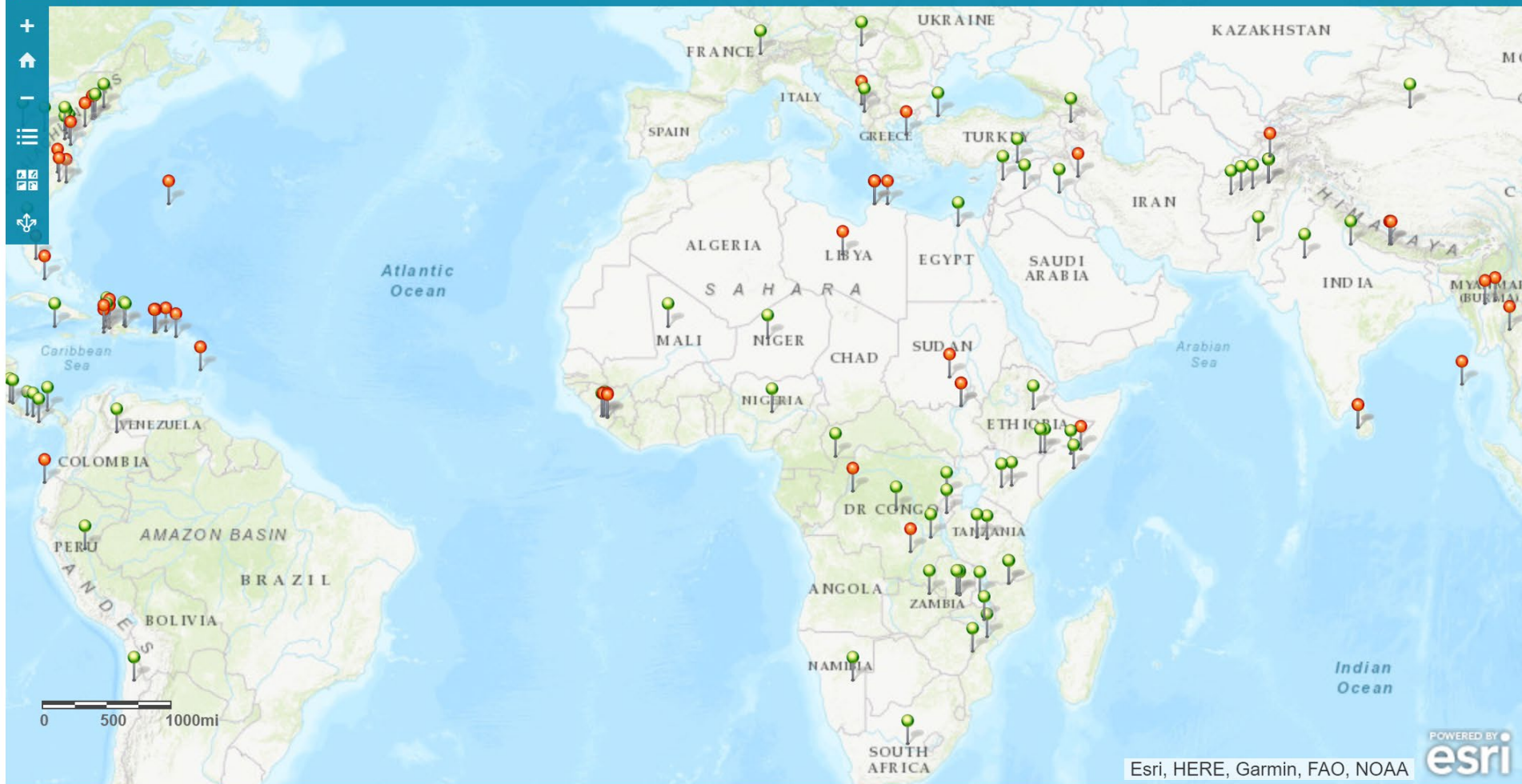


Operating under the auspices of URISA, GISCORPS coordinates short-term, volunteer based services to underprivileged communities.

URISA GISCorps



GISCorps Missions (2004 - Present)



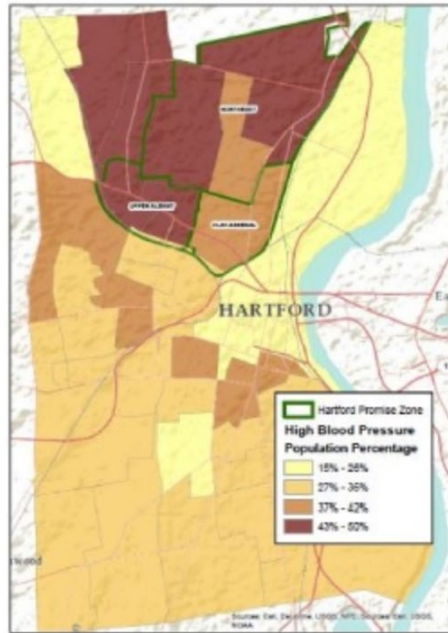
URISA GISCorps

Community Solutions

Rates of Asthma in Hartford, CT
Indicator rates reflect an estimated percentage based on census tract population in 2014

Rates of Diabetes in Hartford, CT
Indicator rates reflect an estimated percentage based on census tract population in 2014

Hartford Promise Zone - Est. High Blood Pressure Popul



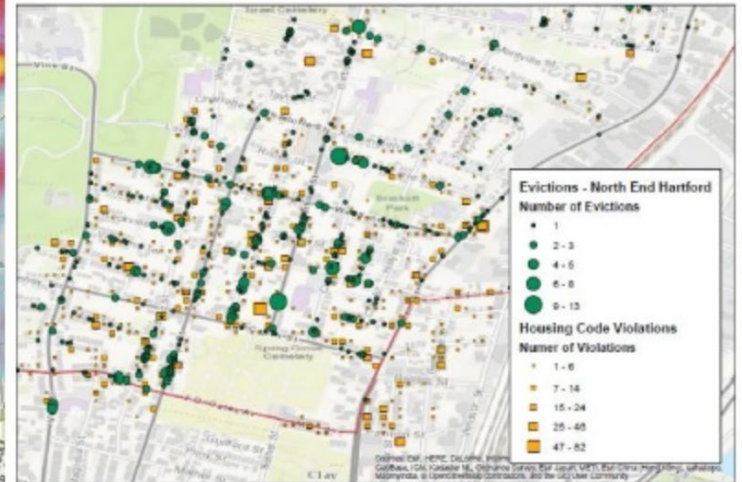
Community Solutions

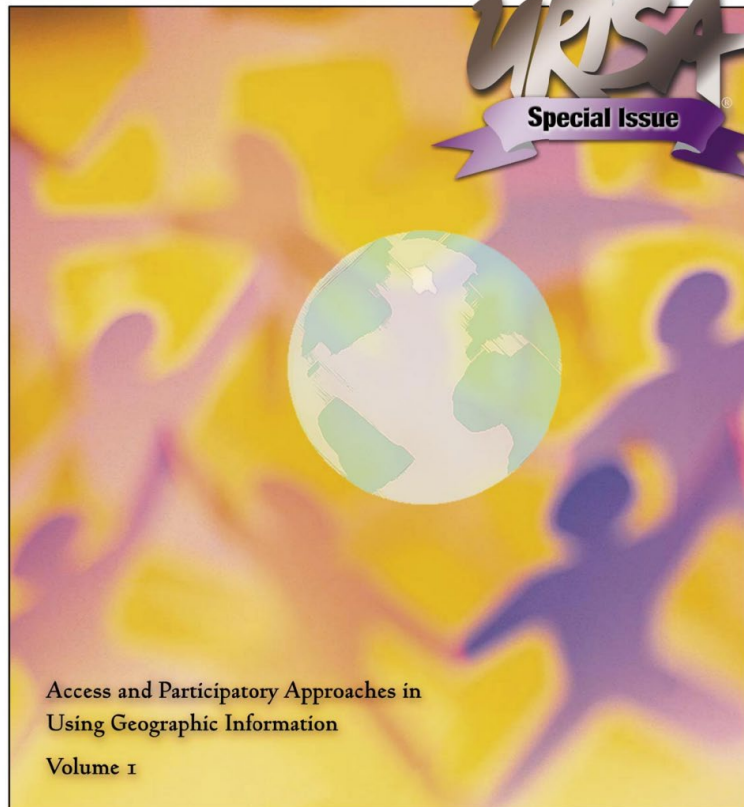
Evictions in Hartford, CT

Eviction data for Hartford compiled by street address from public records: March 2013 to August 2016



Evictions and Housing Code Violations - Northeast Hartford





w w w . u r i s a . o r g

URISA

Public Participation GIS

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Public Participation GIS

Who Owns the Map Legend?

Giacomo Rambaldi

Paper presented at the 7th International Conference on GIS for Developing Countries (GISDECO 2004), 10–12 May 2004, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Johor Malaysia.

Introduction

Maps are media in cartographic or digital formats. Communication occurs mainly by way of symbols that need to be interpreted via the map legend and its graphic vocabulary. Lacking universal standards, each map has its own visual language. This language—or enough of it—has to be “common property” in order for communication of any kind to take place.

This *ad hoc* language has become increasingly important since maps have been used in the contexts of interactive processes aimed at bridging barriers among stakeholders having different backgrounds, perspectives, and communication patterns. Intellectual ownership of such language and the *content of knowledge* that it communicates, are critical factors in determining the success of the processes to which mapping and maps are put.

Changes have occurred since GIT&S have increasingly become accessible to civil society and graphic representations of space have been used as channels for two-way communication purposes to support social learning, dialogic processes. In March 2004, more than 200 indigenous groups attended the International Indigenous Mapping in Vancouver, British Columbia, sharing the motto: “*Maps are more than pictures, conversations, lives and songs lived or inseparable from the political and cultural context are used.*” (Warren 2004)

The participatory use of maps started that time, development practitioners were using *sketch mapping tools* (Mascarenhas 1991) to



Picture by Pafid

Figure 1. Indigenous People in the Philippines Featuring a Catchment by the Use of Soil

Map Legends From A Practical Perspective

From Pebbles to Keyboards

The most basic mapmaking method consists of drawing maps on the ground (Figure 1). Informants use raw materials like soil, pebbles, sticks, and leaves, at the reach of their hands to reproduce the physical and cultural landscapes as they know and perceive them.

Finger-pointing, verbal interactions, and progressive additions and modifications of landmarks lead to the visualisation of the territory and issues at stake.

Hardly any legend is produced, and such ephemeral maps disappear in a matter of a wind blow. Acquired knowledge is memorised by participants and mentally recomposed when needed.



Figure 2. Villagers in Mindanao, Philippines, Preparing a Resource Distribution Sketch Map



Photo by Bruce Young, Pafid, 2003

Figure 3. 1:5,000 Scale Participatory 3D Model (Indigenous people outlining boundaries.)

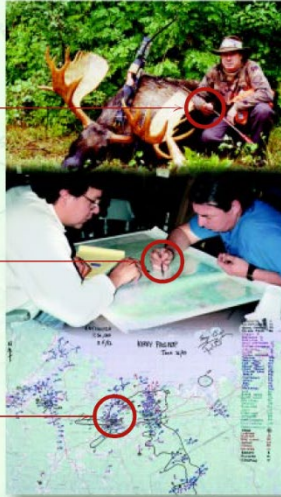


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CHIEF KERRY'S MOOSE

a guidebook

to land use and occupancy mapping, research design and data collection

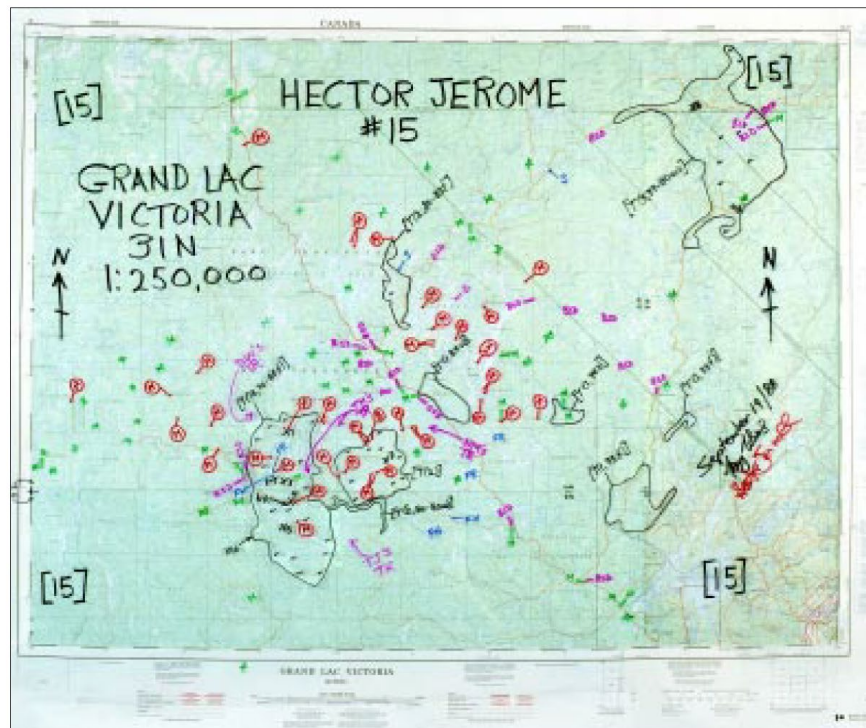


by Terry N. Tobias

A JOINT PUBLICATION OF THE UNION OF BC INDIAN CHIEFS AND ECOTRUST CANADA

Aboriginal Mapping Network

Public Participation GIS



MAP 1

This is one of Hector Jerome's map biography overlays. The transparent overlay is taped to a mosaic of four National Topographic System paper base maps.

During that particular session, Hector was asked to indicate places where he had killed big game animals, small game, where he had caught fish, where he had done his trapping, gathered plant materials like berries, and the locations of cabins and camp sites he had used. In subsequent mapping sessions he recorded Algonquin place names and some of his main travel routes.



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GIS Code of Ethics

GIS Code of Ethics

I. Obligations to Society

The GIS professional recognizes the impact of his or her work on society as a whole, on subgroups of society including geographic or demographic minorities, on future generations, and inclusive of social, economic, environmental, or technical fields of endeavor. Obligations to society shall be paramount when there is conflict with other obligations. Therefore, the GIS professional will:

1. Do the Best Work Possible

- Be objective, use due care, and make full use of education and skills.
- Practice integrity and not be unduly swayed by the demands of others.
- Provide full, clear, and accurate information.
- Be aware of consequences, good and bad.
- Strive to do what is right, not just what is legal.

2. Contribute to the Community to the Extent Possible, Feasible, and Advisable

- Make data and findings widely available.
- Strive for broad citizen involvement in problem definition, data identification, analysis, and decision-making.
- Donate services to the community.

3. Speak Out About Issues

- Call attention to emerging public issues and identify appropriate responses based on personal expertise.
- Call attention to the unprofessional work of others. First take concerns to those persons; if satisfaction is not gained and the problems warrant, then additional people and organizations should be notified.
- Admit when a mistake has been made and make corrections where possible.

GIS Moral Imperative

Moral imperative

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A **moral imperative** is a strongly-felt principle that compels that person to act. It is a kind of [categorical imperative](#), as defined by [Immanuel Kant](#). Kant took the imperative to be a dictate of [pure reason](#), in its practical aspect. Not following the moral law was seen to be self-defeating and thus contrary to reason. Later thinkers took the imperative to originate in conscience, as the divine voice speaking through the human spirit. The dictates of conscience are simply right and often resist further justification. Looked at another way, the experience of conscience is the basic experience of encountering the right.

An example of not following a moral imperative is making a promise that you do not intend to keep in order to get something.^[1]

THE SUMMIT

THE SUMMIT - EDITORIAL

IS THERE A MORAL IMPERATIVE FOR GIS?

The Summer 2012 issue of ArcNews

(<http://www.esri.com/news/arcnews/summer12articles/strengthening-the-gis-profession.html>) includes a thought-provoking article by David DiBiase titled 'Strengthening the GIS Profession.' DiBiase, while at Penn State was instrumental in production of the 'Geospatial Revolution' video series that provide a concise description for the lay person of what exactly it is that we do, why GIS is different, and why geospatial technology is important.

DiBiase's recent ArcNews article provides six common sense suggestions for those of us who are geospatial professionals to solidify the status of our calling. Strengthening the GIS profession has two perspectives. As we all know, what we do is often difficult to explain to our neighbors, friends, and family (my mom still thinks I make maps for the water department), not to mention to our councils, boards, executives, and elected officials. It is often difficult to explain what we do and why it is important part of strengthening the GIS profession.

Here is my proposed moral imperative for GIS:

The GIS profession uses geographic theory, spatial analysis, and geospatial technology to help society manage the Earth's finite space, with its natural resources and communities, on a just and sustainable basis for the benefit of humanity.



GIS Moral Imperative

IMAGIN

IMAGINews



SPRING 2016

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

- It's not too late to register! The 2016 IMAGIN Annual Conference is being held May 15-17, 2016 at the Great Wolf Lodge in Traverse City, MI
- Don't Forget to pre-register for all the great social activities happening during the conference! www.imagin.org

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

- Feature Article 1-2
- Conference Keynotes 3-4
- Conference Schedule 5-6
- SPPC Update 7
- Vendor Info 7

University of Michigan-Flint's GIS Center Maps Flint Lead Service Lines

The Flint water crisis only became a national news story towards the end of 2015, however residents of the city had known about the issues for much longer than that. Last October, Drs. Marty Kaufman and Greg Rybarczyk visited the City of Flint's Department of Public Works to examine the records containing the locations of the lead service connections. They learned the City's records were kept on individual index cards, a lot of information was missing and the cards were very difficult to read. Other records included a series of images showing individual parcels and the location of the curb boxes. Due to this lack of manipulatable data, the GIS Center (GISC) offered to help create a GIS-based digital database of all service connections.

Methods

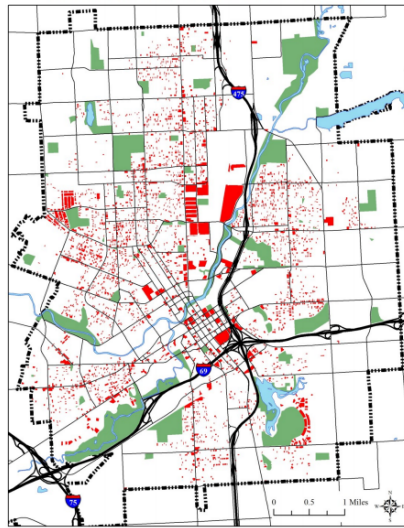
During the fall 2015 semester, students in Prof. Rybarczyk's Spatial Analysis Seminar Course decided to use some of this raw data for their final semester project. The project consisted of developing a baseline method to code the water service lines and then examine the results for significant "hot-spots" of Lead vs. non-Lead pipe zones within a small area in Flint. The results of their work served as a stepping stone for mapping and analysis of the rest of the City.

In January 2016, the GISC received approximately 200 image files of the service line connection data. Troy Rosencrants, GIS Center Manager, geo-referenced the images using the 2015 parcel dataset as a reference. After the images were geo-referenced, the

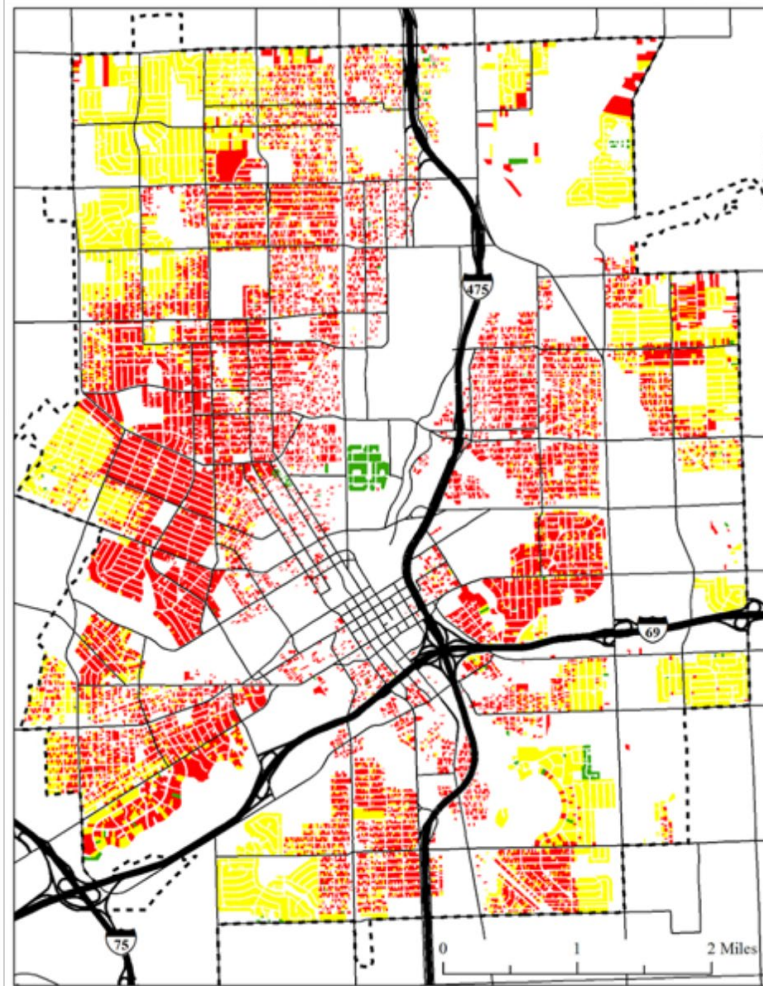
GISC hired 8 assistants, a mix of students and other GIS community members, to help with the data entry. Through those eight assistants, all the data was entered digitally after one week.

(Continued on page 2)

Parcels with Lead Service Line Connections



Legend
■ Lead Service Line Connections (4,376)
■ Parks
 City of Flint



Age of Residential Structures in Flint, MI

City of Flint

Year Structure Built (Number)

- Before 1950 (23,272)
- 1951 - 1986 (15,854)
- After 1987 (284)



GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS CENTER

INTRODUCED BY: RON SIMS
BRUCE LAING

PROPOSED NO.: 86-66

MOTION NO. 6461

A MOTION setting forth the historical basis for "renaming" King County after the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., instead of William Rufus DeVane King for whom King County is currently named.

WHEREAS, the County of King in the State of Washington was named after William Rufus DeVane King by the Oregon Territorial legislature in 1852, and

WHEREAS, William Rufus DeVane King was a slaveowner and a 'gentle slave monger' according to John Quincy Adams, and

WHEREAS, the citizens of King County believe that the ownership of another human being is an injustice against humanity, and

WHEREAS, William Rufus DeVane King earned income and maintained his lifestyle by oppressing and exploiting other human beings, and

WHEREAS, the citizens of King County cherish and uphold the constitutional tenet of the 'unmitigated pursuit' of life, liberty, and happiness for which many citizens of this country



King County



King County
GIS CENTER

EQUITY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE STRATEGIC PLAN

2016-2022



King County



King County

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THE "UNHEALTHY STREAM" CREATES INEQUITIES

POLICIES, PRACTICES & SYSTEMS– Policies, structures and systems – including those in government – have sustained and even contributed to inequities

OUTCOMES– Government programs historically have tended to react to problems and treat poor individual and family-level outcomes

CONDITIONS– Past policies, systems and practices have resulted in adverse social, physical and economic conditions

structural racism and discrimination
class and gender bias
lack of access to resources and decision-making
cross-generational inequities

dilapidated housing
poor quality schools
unemployment & low wage work
food insecurity
limited & unsafe parks
pollution & toxic exposures
absence of community economic development
disproportionality in justice system
unsafe neighborhoods
no insurance or quality healthcare

incarceration
obesity
homelessness
health problems
untreated mental illness
low birth weight
unemployed and underemployed

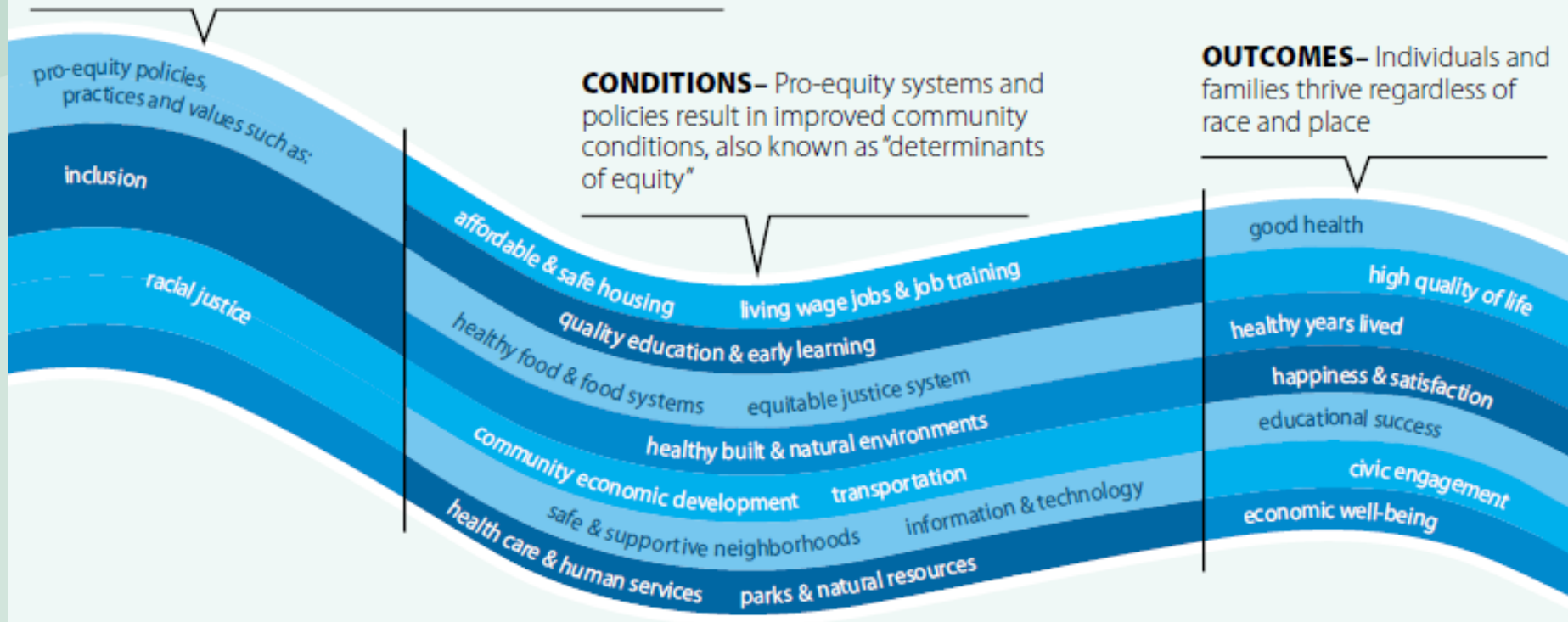
THE



"HEALTHY STREAM" CREATES EQUITY

PRO-EQUITY POLICIES, PRACTICES & SYSTEMS—

For greatest and most effective impact, King County is **focusing "upstream"** to address root causes and be pro-equity



SO ALL PEOPLE HAVE OPPORTUNITIES TO THRIVE

King County **INVESTS...**



Upstream,
where needs
are greatest,



in
**community
partnerships,**



and in the
regional workforce,



with **transparent
and accountable
leadership.**

Our Equity and Social Justice Strategies



King County
GIS CENTER



King County

- Child & youth development
- Economic development & jobs
- Environment & climate
- Health & human services
- Housing
- Information & technology
- Justice system
- Transportation & mobility

Our Pro-Equity Policy Agendas and Regional Equity Collaboratives



King County
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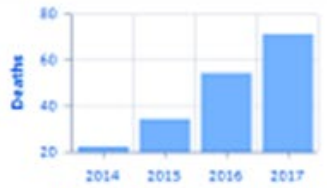


Heroin/Fentanyl Overdose Deaths in Will County (2014-2017)

LOST

71

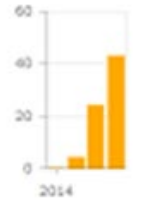
lives in 2017



Overdose Deaths (2014-2017)



Heroin



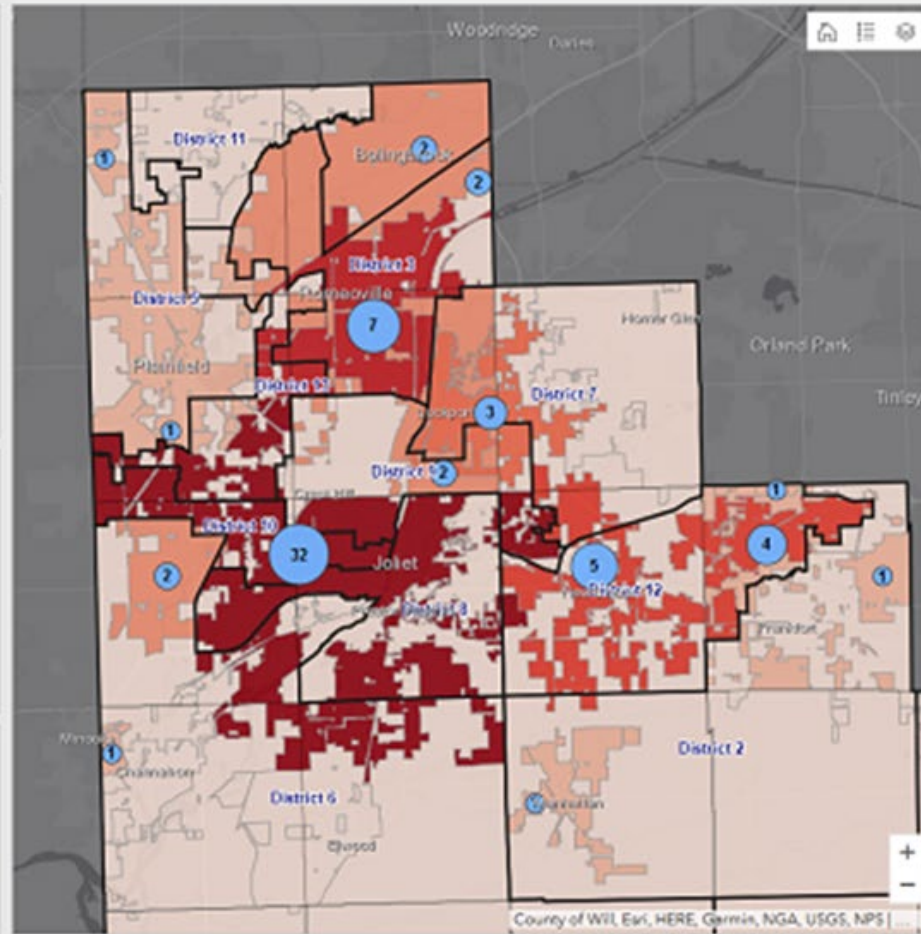
Fentanyl

Heroin

47

Fentanyl

43

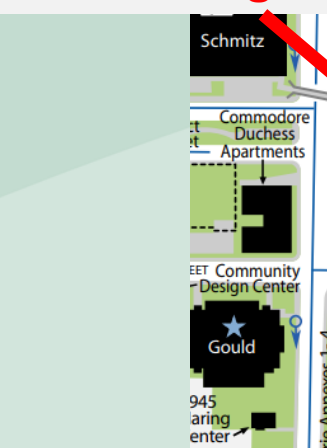


Our Pro-Equity Policy Agendas Performance Management plan:

- **Invest upstream where the needs are greatest**
- **A regional collaboration**
- **Tell our stories**
- **Engagement is the key**



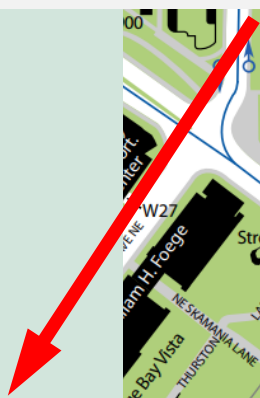
Dr. Martin Luther King



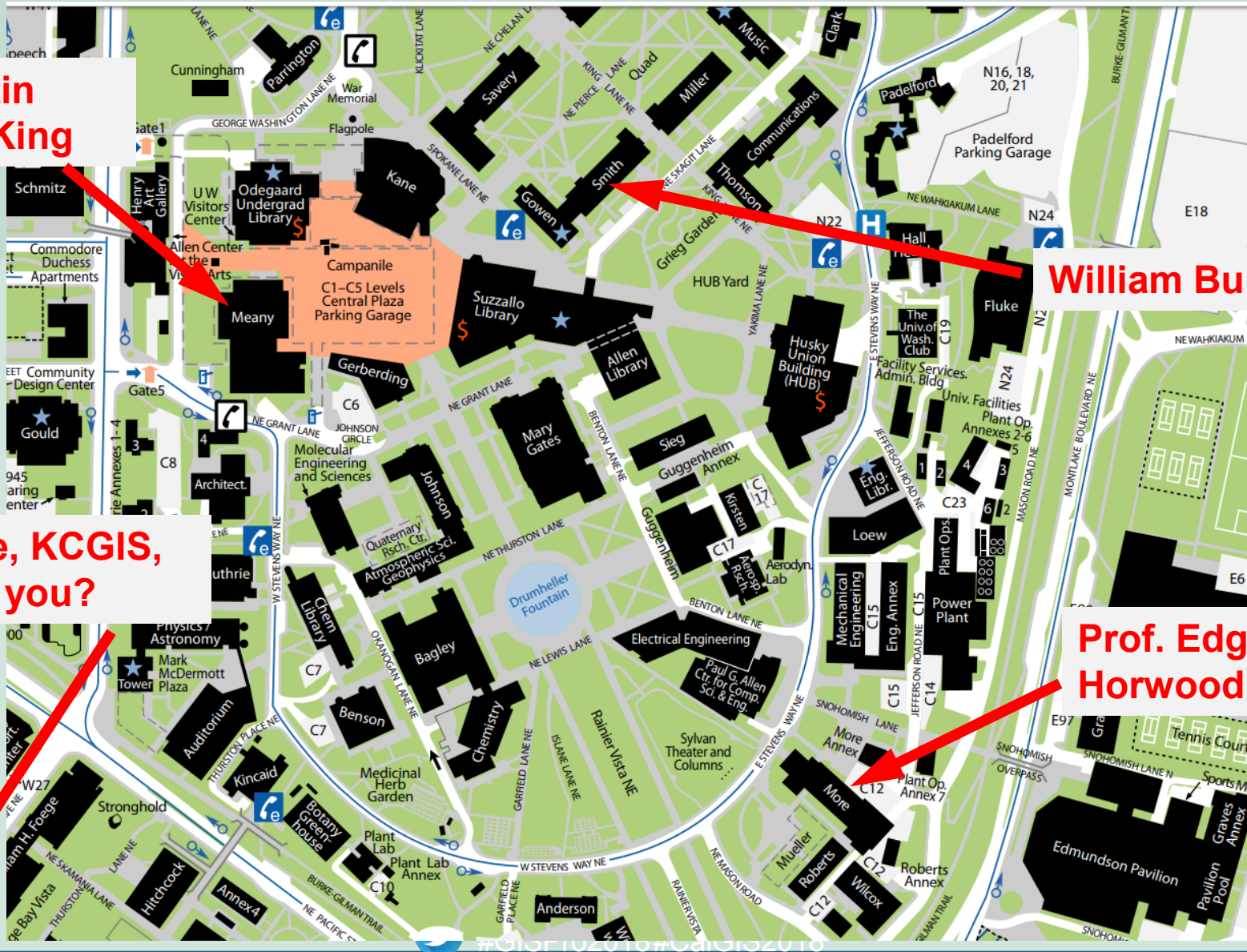
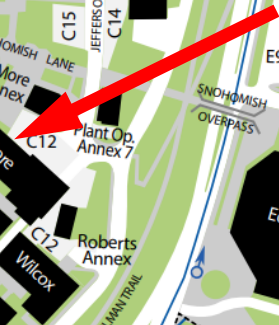
William Bunge



Nicole, KCGIS, Greg, you?



Prof. Edgar Horwood



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