Equity Leadership Team
August 25, 2020 * 2:30 p.m.
Agenda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Est. Time</th>
<th>Presenter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Welcome and Opening Remarks</td>
<td>2:30</td>
<td>C. Eley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>Update from “History Deep Dive Working Group”</td>
<td>2:35</td>
<td>Dr. L. Burnley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>Update from the Regional Equity Initiative Manager</td>
<td>2:55</td>
<td>C. Eley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• What I have heard and observed overall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Responding to recent questions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Recommending a path forward</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>Reactions and Refinements: The Vision and Mission Statements</td>
<td>3:10</td>
<td>C. Eley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>Beyond the Miami Valley: Putting the Regional Equity Initiative in Perspective with News Headlines</td>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>C. Eley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Please review the slide show prior to the meeting. There will be a discussion during the meeting.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI.</td>
<td>Round Robin: News and Updates from Partners</td>
<td>3:45</td>
<td>All Participants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII.</td>
<td>Discussion Topics for the Next Meeting</td>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>C. Eley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII.</td>
<td>Next Steps and Closing Remarks</td>
<td>4:05</td>
<td>B. Martin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The NEXT MEETING is September 22, 2020**

If you do not have access to a computer, please call in using the following information.
Dial by your location: All numbers can be used to access the meeting.
+1 312 626 6799 US (Chicago) * +1 646 558 8656 US (New York)
+1 253 215 8782 US * +1 301 715 8592 US
Meeting ID: 867 0854 7570
The Dayton, Ohio/Montgomery County Sankofa Project\textsuperscript{1}

An Anti-Racism/Anti-Oppression Dialogical Process of Historical Inquiry, Analysis, Learning, Strategic Planning and Implementation in and for Dayton, Ohio and Montgomery County

Submitted by Lawrence Burnley, Ph.D., University of Dayton

Equity Leadership Team Member

Invited by Mayor Nan Whaley to design a “History Deep Dive” experience for the Equity Leadership Team, the following suggested framework attempts to respond both to this task as well as the Equity Leadership Team’s concerns with the disproportionate impact the COVID-19 pandemic is having on the African Americans and other marginalized and minoritized groups within and beyond Montgomery County.

I. Framework Pillars

a. Examination of History: Engage in a critical examination and analysis of historical patterns of racist policies, practices and traditions that have functioned to cause, sustain and widen racial inequities (with purposeful attention to intersectionality\textsuperscript{2}) as determined by numerous measures;

b. Contextualization: Understanding these patterns and their impact relative to Dayton, Ohio’s and Montgomery County’s historical and current racial experience with emphasis on persistent racial inequities before the COVID-19 pandemic and those crystalized by the pandemics impact on African Americans and other marginalized and minoritized populations;

c. Affirmation of Collective Truth: Identify what we’ve learned as a result of this process of examination and dialogue;

d. Application of Insights: Taking what we learned in this process and applying these insights to the development and implementation of a broader comprehensive strategy to disrupt the structural causes and sources of persistent systemic inequities.

\textsuperscript{1} The concept of Sankofa is based on a mythical bird with its feet firmly planted forward with its head turned backwards. Thus, the Akan believe the past serves as a guide for planning the future. To the Akan, it is this wisdom in learning from the past which ensures a strong future. (Source: The Carter G. Woodson Center, Berea College, https://www.berea.edu/cgwc/the-power-of-sankofa/)

\textsuperscript{2} A theoretical framework for understanding how aspects of one's social and political identities (gender, race, class, sexuality, ability, etc.) might combine to create unique modes of discrimination.
II. Process
   a. Facilitated Common Readings:
      i. Suggested Text: *How To Be An AntiRacist* by Dr. Ibram X. Kendi
      ii. Suggested Text: *White Fragility* by Dr. Robin DeAngelo
      iii. Suggested Facilitator: TBD
   b. Reflection and Dialogue on Dayton and Montgomery County through the Lens of Dr. Kendi’s book
   c. Identify Core Learning and Relevance to Dayton’s/Montgomery County’s Contexts
   d. Identify Key Principles that will Inform a Broader Comprehensive Equity Strategic Plan for Dayton/Montgomery County
   e. Sharing the Experience: Convene Town Hall Meetings to Share the Experience, i.e., Purpose, Learning/Insights, the Path Forward/Next Steps
**Feedback from the Regional Equity Initiative Manager after reviewing the vision and mission statements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>July 28 Version – Equity Leadership Team Meeting</th>
<th>Proposal for Equity Leadership Team</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statement of Existing Conditions in the Miami Valley (August 2020): The Miami Valley’s success and wealth are uneven. Past policy decisions have improved quality of life for some while racial minorities have endured the disparate impact. Inclusive action must be taken to dismantle systems and institutions that continue to perpetuate an uneven social, economic, and physical landscape in the Miami Valley.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <em>Alternative last sentence</em> - Inclusive action must be taken to dismantle systems and institutions that continue to perpetuate “unsteady and uneven progress” in the Miami Valley.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Vision Statement:**
A region of engaged citizens, businesses, and institutions that recognizes the communities impacted by racism and other disparities, acknowledges the policy and systemic causes of racism and other disparities, and takes inclusive action to eliminate causes and mitigate the effects of racism and other disparities. |
| **Vision Statement:**
A region committed to advancing racial equity through the combined energy of engaged citizens, businesses, and institutions while achieving tangible results. |
| **Mission Statement:**
Through intentional inclusion of impacted communities and collaboration with organizations addressing equity issues, the REI develops and supports policy change and systemic transformation to eliminate causes and mitigate the effects of racism and other disparities. |
| **Mission Statement:**
Through intentional inclusion of impacted communities and collaboration with organizations addressing equity issues, the regional equity initiative develops and supports policy change and systemic transformation in order to eliminate causes and mitigate the effects of racism and other disparities which burden communities in the Miami Valley. |

REI Manager attempting to:
- 1) Streamline the vision statement. 2) Focus the vision statement on ‘equity’.
- Acknowledge and capture the past impact of racism and the present legacy of racism.
- Distinguish between the present state/condition and the desired state/condition.
- Fill-in points that seemed missing from the mission statement.
2010
Uneven Katrina recovery efforts often offered the most help to the most affluent

By Michael A. Fletcher
Friday, August 27, 2010; 12:12 AM

IN NEW ORLEANS The massive government effort to repair the damage from Hurricane Katrina is fostering a stark divide as the state governments in Louisiana and Mississippi structured the rebuilding programs in ways that often offered the most help to the most affluent residents.
Economic Boom in Washington Leaves Gaping Income Disparities

By SABRINA TAVERNESE and ROBERT GEBELOFF
Published: December 17, 2010

WASHINGTON — As incomes fell across America over the past decade, new census data show that one place registered a remarkable rise: the nation’s capital.

Washington, long a symbol of the country’s urban ills, is now among the national leaders in income growth. It ranks first among states with gains in median household income and third among the country’s 100 biggest cities, surpassed only by Atlanta, and Arlington, Va., an affluent enclave.

There are more people in the city with graduate degrees than with just a high school diploma, and its share of graduate degree holders increased faster than in any other major city. The number of households earning more than $100,000 grew four times faster than overall population in the same period.

Though the federal government has always been a stable source of jobs here, the data show that the private sector — including consultancies, contractors and lobbying and legal firms — created most of the new jobs. Workers who identified themselves as managers, officials and firefighters saw their incomes climb faster than those of teachers, accountants, lawyers, doctors and nurses.
Immigrants Make Paths to Suburbia, Not Cities

By SABRINA TAVERNISE and ROBERT GEBELOFF
Published: December 14, 2010

WASHINGTON — Immigrants fanned out across the United States in the last decade, settling in greater numbers in small towns and suburbs rather than in the cities where they typically moved when they first came to this country, new census data show.

Following jobs to rural and suburban areas, in industries like construction and the food business, immigrant populations rose more than 60 percent in places where immigrants made up fewer than 5 percent of the population in 2000. In areas that had been home to the most immigrants, the foreign-born population was flat over that period.

In Los Angeles County, long a major destination for new immigrants, the foreign-born population remained largely unchanged for the first time in several decades. In contrast, it quadrupled in Newton County, in central Georgia outside Atlanta.

Tuesday's report represented the biggest single data release in the Census Bureau's history, with more than 11 billion
Blacks in Memphis Lose Decades of Economic Gains

MEMPHIS — For two decades, Tyrone Banks was one of many African-Americans who saw his economic prospects brightening in this Mississippi River city.

A single father, he worked for FedEx and also as a custodian, built a handsome brick home and paid off his mortgage. Now he is in danger of losing it after the payments on his mortgage rose and he lost his job at FedEx. More Photos →

By MICHAEL POWELL
Published: May 30, 2010
2011
Wealth Gaps Rise to Record Highs Between Whites, Blacks and Hispanics

Twenty-to-One

By Rakesh Kochhar, Richard Fry and Paul Taylor, Pew Research Center’s Social & Demographic Trends
July 26, 2011

The median wealth of white households is 20 times that of black households and 18 times that of Hispanic households, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of newly available government data from 2009.

These lopsided wealth ratios are the largest since the government began publishing such data a quarter century ago and roughly twice the size of the ratios that had prevailed between these three groups for the two decades prior to the Great Recession that ended in 2009.

The Pew Research Center analysis finds that, in percentage terms, the bursting of the housing market bubble in 2006 and the recession that followed from late 2007 to mid-2009 took a far greater toll on the wealth of minorities than it did for whites. From 2005 to 2009, inflation-adjusted median wealth of white households fell 21 percent, compared with declines of 40 percent for blacks and 56 percent for Hispanics.

Median Net Worth of Households, 2005 and 2009
in 2009 dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Whites</th>
<th>Hispanics</th>
<th>Blacks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>$13,149</td>
<td>$5,325</td>
<td>$5,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>$134,992</td>
<td>$18,359</td>
<td>$12,124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Greening a city ... and pushing other colors out

The Hunters Point Naval Shipyards covers 500 acres on San Francisco's southeastern flank, jutting out into the bay like the fletching of a giant arrow. Acquired by the U.S. Navy in 1940, it was once one of the West Coast's largest shipyards, at its World War II peak employing up to 17,000 people, many of them African Americans who settled nearby. The Navy ended its work at the Shipyards in 1974, devastating the local economy, and it was eventually listed for cleanup as a Superfund-equivalent site. These days, it's a rusting city unto itself, its drydock and warehouses abandoned. For a long time, its only tenants were the city's crime lab and artists drawn by the cheap space and haunting surroundings: a boarded-up diner, its Pepsi sign intact; the giant crane where the Navy once tested rockets; deserted labs that hosted radiological experiments.

As one of the largest chunks of vacant land left in San Francisco -- which has some of the highest land values and housing costs in the country -- the shipyard represents an immense opportunity. And so last summer, after decades of wrangling and neglect, the San Francisco Board of
Blacks' economic gains wiped out in downturn

A generation that played by the rules and saw progress falls out of the middle class

By JESSE WASHINGTON
Associated Press
updated 7/12/2011 11:56:31 AM ET

BALTIMORE — Growing up black in the segregated 1960s, Deborah Goldring slept two to a bed, got evicted from apartment after apartment, and watched her stepfather climb utility poles to turn their disconnected lights back on. Yet Goldring pulled herself out of poverty and earned a middle-class life — until the Great Recession.

First, Goldring’s husband fell ill, and they drained savings to pay for nursing homes before he died. Then Goldring lost her executive assistant job in the Baltimore hospital where she had worked for 17 years. The cruelest blow was a letter from the bank, intending to foreclose on her home of almost three decades.

Millions of Americans endured similar financial calamities in the recession. But for many black Americans, the recovery has been especially slow. Despite the overall employment gains, black unemployment remains high, and the poverty rate grows.

The U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey found that the poverty rate for blacks was 27.2 percent in 2009, up from 24 percent in 2007. For whites, the percentage was 12 percent, down from 14 percent.

Source: American Community Survey
London’s poor facing squeeze amid housing-benefit cuts

By Anthony Faiola, Published: June 20

LONDON — The choice of the London A-list, St. John’s Wood is a neighborhood of ethereal wealth, its leafy avenues lined with the ample mansions of Paul McCartney, Ewan McGregor and Kate Moss. And yet, they share the most unlikely neighbors — the Kastrati family.

Poor immigrants struggling to survive in one of the world’s most expensive cities, the family of four nevertheless lives in a sunny, two-bedroom flat in an enclave of urban privilege. Their benefactor: the British government, which covers 85 percent of their $3,600-a-month rent through welfare benefits, giving tens of thousands of low-income families access to ever-prized London real estate.

View Photo Gallery — The British government is rolling back housing subsidies, a move that critics say will make large swaths of London unaffordable for the poor.
Still Priced Out

Over the course of 2009 and 2010, RCLCO completed a series of workforce housing studies for the Urban Land Institute’s J. Ronald Terwilliger Center for Workforce Housing. This work was designed to address a key question: Has the for-sale housing crisis meaningfully and permanently corrected the acute lack of access to housing for workforce households, defined as those earning between 60% and 100% of median income, and commonly identified as a region’s teachers, firefighters, police officers, and other vital members of the community?

The body of work evaluated conditions over the past decade and looked forward another 20 years in the historically high rental cost markets of Boston, San Francisco, and Washington, DC. The analysis demonstrated that even after the home price correction in these markets, prices remained well out of reach for workforce households living on the extreme suburban fringe, and has changed only temporarily or not at all for those in employment- and transit-rich locations. The situation remains most dire among workforce families, who are relegated to substandard housing in locations that require long-distance commutes in these and many other U.S. metropolitan areas.

The studies also found that construction of housing affordable to workforce households is not cost feasible in these markets. Even if development economics remain unchanged—although, in fact, they are likely to worsen—the housing needs of America’s workforce, at least in these three markets, and probably in most metro areas, is likely to grow more dire in the coming decades, resulting, in turn, in a further drift into suburbanization and increasing reliance on automobile commutes and the auto-dependent lifestyle.
News from Urban’s Metropolitan Housing & Communities Policy Center

Publications

“Social Value Studies for the Postal Regulatory Commission”
By Harry Pinduz, Chris Hayes, and Chris Narducci

Reports from this study, which examined various aspects of the social value of postal services to the nation, are now available. Along with consultants Alan Robinson and Richard Waterman, UI assessed the economic benefits of post offices and the transportation and area leadership role of the Postal Service.

“A Lost Decade: Neighborhood Poverty and the Urban Crisis of the 2000s”
By Rob Pendall, Elizabeth Davies, Lesley Freeman, and Rob Pendall

The number of people living in high-poverty neighborhoods rose in the 2000s as poverty rates went up, according to this report for the Joint Center on Political and Economic Studies.

Presentations and Events

Financing the Future

Financing the Future: The Critical Role of Parks in Urban and Metropolitan Infrastructure

The Metro Center and the National Recreation and Park Association partnered to round up the work on the report.
Over the span of nearly two decades, the nation’s cities have undergone an urban renaissance. How is it possible that extreme poverty is spiking in some neighborhoods? **Is the market shifting poverty around just as easily as it redistributes goods?** As some neighborhoods become fashionable, are the poor being left to fend for themselves?
OECD report cites rising income inequality

By Michael A. Fletcher, Published: December 5

Income inequality is increasing across much of the developed world, a trend that will continue unless governments move aggressively to arrest it, according to a report released Monday by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The widening gap between rich and poor is being driven in part by a growing disparity in wages, as skilled workers command a disproportionate share of the bounty made possible by...
This man owed $134 in property taxes. The District sold the lien to an investor who foreclosed on his $197,000 house and sold it. He and many other homeowners like him were left with nothing.
This woman’s family thought her $639.47 tax bill was paid off. They didn’t know the D.C. tax office still listed a debt: $44.79. Because of the mix-up, she lost her home.
punitive consequences. People have been damaged.”

Outsiders come to buy liens

Liens are generally sold the year after a homeowner fails to pay a tax bill.
Where tax lien foreclosures occur in the District

Dots on the map show foreclosures that followed tax liens since 2005, and the shading represents number of pending foreclosure cases.

Minorities are hit the hardest 72% of pending foreclosures are in neighborhoods where less than 20% of the population is white.

Areas with the most pending foreclosures

1. 149
   Deanwood, Burrville, Grant Park, Lincoln Heights, Fairmont Heights

2. 141
   Congress Heights, Bellevue, Washington Highlands

Foreclosures since 2005
- Residential
- Vacant
- Commercial and other

Pending foreclosures

1,598 open cases in court

In the District of Columbia:

509 foreclosures since 2005

Homes for the taking

For decades, the District has placed liens on properties when homeowners failed to pay their tax bills, then sold those liens to investors who could take the homes through foreclosure if the owners didn't repay the debt with interest. But under the watch of local leaders, the program has morphed into an often predatory system of debt collection for aggressive, out-of-town investors who foreclosed on houses over debts as small as $44, then sold them for large profits, a Washington Post investigation found.

Bennie Coleman lost his house over a $134 property tax bill. The retired Marine sergeant watched as movers carted out his furniture and clothing, then shuttered the house he had bought with cash two decades earlier. "I have nothing," he later recalled.

Michael S. Williamson / The Washington Post

Related Content

- READ: How a small debt becomes a big problem
- READ: The elderly at risk

Advertisement

The RealReal
LUXURY CONSIGNMENT at up to 90% OFF
Shop Now
www.TheRealReal.com
Homes for the taking

For decades, the District has placed liens on properties when homeowners failed to pay their tax bills, then sold those liens to investors who could take the homes through foreclosure if the owners didn’t repay the debt with interest. But under the watch of local leaders, the program has morphed into an often predatory system of debt collection for aggressive, out-of-town investors who foreclosed on houses over debts as small as $44, then sold them for large profits, a Washington Post investigation found.

Though the District has emerged as a hotbed for the tax lien industry, city leaders have imposed few protections for struggling homeowners. In 2009, D.C. Attorney General Peter Nickles sought an injunction to curb the “predatory” practices of one of the largest tax-lien purchasers in town, but the case is still ongoing.

Katherine Frey / The Washington Post

Related Content

- **READ:** How a small debt becomes a big problem
- **READ:** The elderly at risk

Get 25,000 Membership Rewards® points after you spend $5,000 in the first three months of Card membership.†

Learn More
† Terms & Restrictions Apply
Homes for the taking

For decades, the District has placed liens on properties when homeowners failed to pay their tax bills, then sold those liens to investors who could take the homes through foreclosure if the owners didn’t repay the debt with interest. But under the watch of local leaders, the program has morphed into an often predatory system of debt collection for aggressive, out-of-town investors who foreclosed on houses over debts as small as $44, then sold them for large profits, a Washington Post investigation found.

Tax lien purchaser James Schneider defends the industry, saying it helps local governments recoup lost tax revenue. He has been renovating a house on Capitol Hill that he obtained through foreclosure when the former owner didn’t pay the bills.

Michael S. Williamson / The Washington Post

Related Content

- READ: How a small debt becomes a big problem
- READ: The elderly at risk
2014
Cities Mobilize to Help Those Threatened by Gentrification

By TIMOTHY WILLIAMS  MARCH 3, 2014

PHILADELPHIA — Cities that have worked for years to attract young professionals who might have once moved to the suburbs are now experimenting with ways to protect a group long deemed expendable — working- and lower-middle class homeowners threatened by gentrification.

The initiatives, planned or underway in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh and other cities, are centered on reducing or freezing property taxes for such homeowners in an effort to promote neighborhood stability, preserve character and provide a dividend of sorts to those who have stayed through years of high crime, population loss and declining property values, officials say.

Newcomers, whose vitality is critical to cities, are hardly being turned away. But officials say a balance is needed, given the attention and government funding being spent to draw young
Urban Divides
Income inequality, which has grown in nearly every one of the country's largest cities since 1990, is closely tied with the availability of affordable housing. Both metrics for the 100 largest metro areas are shown below.

Cities Advance Their Fight Against Rising Inequality

What you’d need to make in every county in America to afford a decent one-bedroom

Poverty Maps From 1980 Look Astonishingly Different Compared to 2010
Emily Badger, July 2, 2013, The Atlantic Cities

Poverty Maps From 1980 Look Astonishingly Different Compared to 2010
Emily Badger, July 2, 2013, The Atlantic Cities

• Nice set of maps. They certainly got attention when they were published.
• However, the maps (and articles) only tell one side of the story.
• Yes, poverty is shifting. The analysts and urbanists are clear on this point.
• However, there has been a lot of urban reinvestment within cities during the span of time associated with the spatial analysis.
America doesn’t have a design problem. America has a violence and inequality problem.

• Charleston is celebrated nationally for its quality urban design.
Inequality is higher today in most metropolitan areas than in 2007
Change in 95/20 ratio of income inequality in large U.S. metro areas, 2007 to 2014

City and metropolitan inequality on the rise, driven by declining incomes
By: Alan Berube and Natalie Holmes

Note: Of the 100 largest U.S. metropolitan areas, 58 had statistically significant changes in their 95/20 ratio between 2007 and 2014. The 42 without significant changes are not depicted.

Source: Brookings Institution analysis of American Community Survey data
“Our nation can’t fulfill any of our major goals — whether it’s tackling inequality, improving health care, keeping neighborhoods safe, or making sure every child gets a good education — unless we also focus on housing,” Castro wrote in this year’s annual report published by the National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC).

The affordable housing situation is bleak. So bleak that “in no state, metropolitan area, or county can a full-time worker earning the prevailing minimum wage afford a modest two-bedroom apartment,” according to the report.
Key findings of a new study of the racial wealth-gap released this week by the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) and the Corporation For Economic Development (CFED).


WEALTH CREATION REQUIRES STABILITY. For 20+ years, redevelopment in urban centers has been disruptive to stability for African Americans.
2017
100-year-old San Francisco woman dies one month after losing eviction battle

Iris Canada’s fight to stay in the home she had lived in for more than 50 years became a symbol of the city’s housing crisis

theguardian.com
Confronting the New Urban Crisis

In this excerpt from his new book, Richard Florida explains how “winner-take-all urbanism” has deepened inequality, segregation, and poverty—and what cities can do about it.

RICHARD FLORIDA | @Richard_Florida | 10:45 AM ET | 6 Comments

Love CityLab? Make sure you're signed up for our free e-mail newsletter.
D.C. Politics

Chaffetz: Members of Congress should get stipends to afford homes in D.C.

By Jenna Portnoy  June 27 at 6:43 PM

The tumultuous year leading up to Chaffetz’s retirement

Mr. Chaffetz  Chairman

Play Video  2:24
2018
EPA chief paid $50 a night for DC condo linked to lobbyist

By MICHAEL BIESECKER and JONATHAN LEMIRE Associated Press  
Mar 30, 2018 Updated Mar 30, 2018  
(8)
America’s affordable-housing stock dropped by 60 percent from 2010 to 2016

By Tracy Jan  October 23 at 11:24 AM

(Illustration by Rachel Orr/The Washington Post; iStock)
‘Everything is gentrification now’: but Richard Florida isn’t sorry

Fifteen years after The Rise of the Creative Class, the ‘rockstar of regeneration’ has seen his blueprint for urban creativity blamed for gentrification and inequality. Richard Florida says mistakes were made - but he regrets nothing.
EPA’s Scott Pruitt asks whether global warming ‘necessarily is a bad thing’

By Dino Grandoni, Brady Dennis and Chris Mooney  February 8 at 3:06 PM  Email the author
EPA staffers get talking points playing down human role in climate change

By Brady Dennis and Juliet Eilperin  March 24  Email the author
Dry D.C. planning document fuels heated debate over future of expensive city

District residents line up to enter and testify before the D.C. Council on Tuesday about proposed changes to the city’s comprehensive plan. The seemingly dry topic has sparked a debate about gentrification, affordability and displacement. (Bonnie Jo Mount/The Washington Post)

By Fenit Nirappil

March 20, 2018 at 9:06 p.m. EDT
1) How can underserved populations living in the city – and never left – be at the center of redevelopment and an economic surge while consistently experiencing no material benefits? “We made progress on virtually every aspect of race and poverty for nearly a decade after the Kerner report and then that progress slowed, then stopped and in many ways was reversed, so that today racial and ethnic discrimination is again worsening.”
"The notion that ‘beautification’ implies removing the poor from cities reflects an alarming prejudice and discrimination against the country’s most marginalized populations,” said Shivani Chaudhry, executive director of HLRN.
Starbucks arrests: Who gets to decide whether you're a patron or a trespasser?

After two black men were arrested while waiting at a Philadelphia Starbucks on April 13, the company and the police are facing fierce criticism. (The Washington Post)

By Tracy Jan and Rachel Siegel April 17 at 6:09 PM Email the author

Public outrage over the arrest of two African American men at a downtown Starbucks sparked a corporate crisis that led the company to take the unprecedented step of announcing it would close more than 8,000 stores for an afternoon in May to train baristas on how to recognize their racial biases.
Random police profiling in New York City...Starbucks...now a dormitory at Yale University. This is what gentrification has always felt like when you are on the receiving end of it. This is why the Center for Disease Control acknowledged the health impacts of gentrification.

FEATURED: NATIONAL PLANNING CONFERENCE

"We Have a Moment: Don't Lose It"

NPC18 ended with an energizing and motivating closing keynote address on economic and social equity by Angela Glover Blackwell, founder and CEO of PolicyLink. Blackwell encouraged planners to seek “cuff-cut solutions,” which benefit everyone by helping the most vulnerable individuals.

Learn More
Relevant to your point “gentrification is a process”. The process is supported by systems, including institutional discrimination as well as systems that exclude segments of the population.

Under-resourced communities don’t hate development. They hate unfair processes that are clearly not designed to advance their needs. For instance, 20 years (2000 to 2020) of modern redlining; or subprime lending; or higher interest rates for loans.

https://www.chicagotribune.com/business/ct-biz-modern-day-redlining-20180215-story.html?outputType=amp&fbcId=IwAR1XVd5yBTICx4GDnxaxWUB27gnFZ2QxBPaiJ-__xkDM1aAn1997oybOIY3Q
“The City of Raleigh has committed to revitalizing southeast Raleigh with a plan to build 5,700 affordable housing units during the next ten years.”

This is not the market at work. This is ‘market-failure’, at work.

This is the result of an unbridled, unfettered, and unregulated market.

“What the weekend New York Times article detailed as the scope of southeast Raleigh gentrification, Menaker said, is just the market at work.”
If we don't insist on social impact assessment (SIA) ahead of development pressure, no one will. #NEPA

The City of Atlanta prides itself on civil rights, but it will not enforce the Title VI provisions of the Civil Rights Act which should protect vulnerable populations from disparate impacts. #DiscriminatoryEffectsStandard
Seattle median household income soars to $93,500 — but wealth doesn’t reach everyone, census data shows

Sep. 26, 2019 at 6:00 am | Updated Sep. 26, 2019 at 2:54 pm

Downtown Seattle glows at sunset early this year. The city’s median household income rose above $90,000 in 2018.

(Bettina Hansen / The Seattle Times)

$699 AVERAGE ANNUAL SAVING
for drivers who switch and save

Everybody knows that Seattle has become very affluent

Seattle income by race

White $105,100
Asian $95,800
Pacific Islander $72,300
Multiracial $67,900
Latino $67,500
Native American $63,900
Black $42,500

Source: U.S. Census

JAMES ABUNDIS / THE SEATTLE TIMES
• In ‘King’ County. Formerly renamed after Martin Luther King, Jr.

The wealth gap between Whites and Blacks could have been narrowed within the past 24 years (with a focus on real estate, wealth creation, and transparency).

How did these U.S. Census figures look for Seattle in 1994?
Michelle Obama on white flight in Chicago: ‘Y’all were running from us’
‘I was wrong and I’m sorry:’ Michael Bloomberg apologizes for stop-and-frisk policy
Brandeis professor Dolores Acevedo-Garcia stated "It's surprising not that such disparities exist but that they are so pervasive."

How can anyone be surprised after 20 years? The outputs reflect the inputs.

https://www.npr.org/2019/12/18/788888302/in-nearly-every-u-s-metro-area-new-data-show-opportunity-for-kids-of-color-lags?utm_medium=social&utm_campaign=npr&utm_term=nprnews&utm_source=facebook.com&fbclid=IwAR22sZQ5ybLhAoRM5j0Dnh1I8VnFmHPHjl4_tuAg8Qo_9pL2l9a2-WKXcQk
2020
VICE NEWS

Tons of New Apartments Are Being Built That Almost No One Can Afford

More new units will be built in 2020 than in any year since the ’80s, a majority of them in cities with deep poverty and inequality crises.

By Emma Ockerman

Jan 15 2020, 12:25pm  Share  Tweet  Snap
In Manhattan, the homeless shelters are full, and the luxury skyscrapers are vacant. Such is the tale of two cities within America’s largest metro. Even as 80,000 people sleep in New York City’s shelters or on its streets, Manhattan residents have watched skinny condominium skyscrapers rise across the island. These colossal stalagmites initially transformed not only the city’s skyline but also the real-estate market for new homes. From 2011 to 2019, the average price of a newly listed condo in New York soared from $1.15 million to $3.77 million.
Berlin Freezes Rents for 5 Years in a Bid to Slow Gentrification

The move, in a capital once known for its artists and its party scene, aims to reverse a trend that is driving out older and lower-income residents.
In the end, advancing equity is less expensive and far more sustainable than the $8 trillion dollar price tag of the coronavirus pandemic. #InvestInEquity #ChooseEquity