



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

USING MAPPING TO SUPPORT YOUR ADVOCACY

Opportunity Everywhere: Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing to Transform Communities
Hartford, CT
June 9th 2016

Jason Reece

Reece.35@osu.edu

Senior Associate Director, The Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race & Ethnicity
Lecturer, City & Regional Planning Program
The Ohio State University



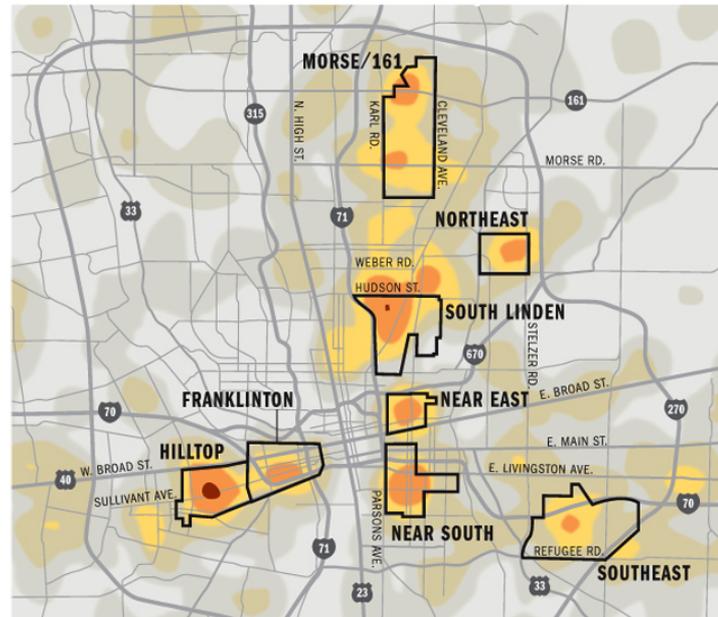
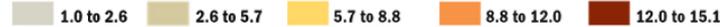
PLACE MATTERS

Health Outcomes & Place: Infant Mortality & Life Expectancy - Cols. OH

Targeting at-risk neighborhoods

The Greater Columbus Infant Mortality Task Force has identified neighborhoods with the greatest concentration of deaths of babies younger than 1 year old and plans to focus its initial efforts on at least two of those areas. They've looked both at deaths per square mile and rates per 1,000 live births in neighborhoods throughout the city.

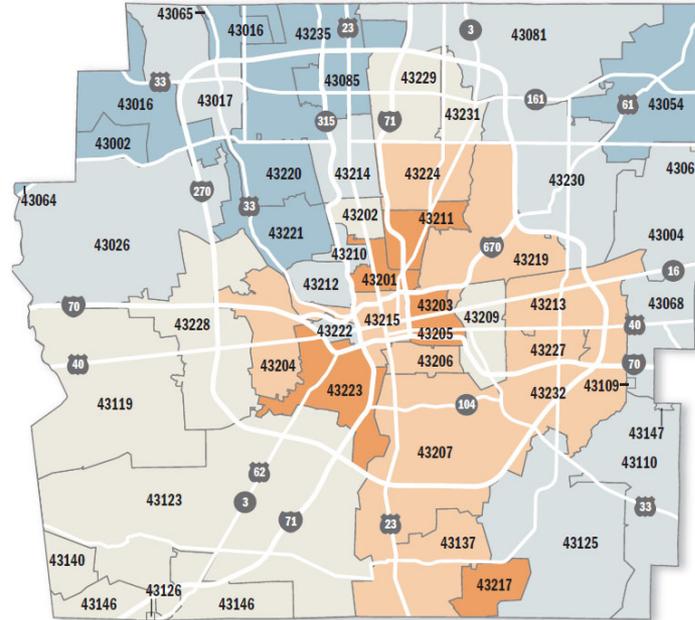
Infant deaths per square mile, 2007-11



Source: Ohio State University's Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity

Life expectancy by ZIP code

There's a 20-year difference in life expectancy across ZIP codes in Franklin County, according to a new report by the Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity at Ohio State University. Race, ethnicity and poverty likely play a role, as do neighborhood environment, genetic factors and societal experiences. Data suggests that the current structure for giving benefits to seniors based on age — most notably around the age of 65 — might simply be too late for many people.



Source: Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity at Ohio State University

THE COLUMBUS DISPATCH



AFFIRMATIVELY FURTHERING FAIR HOUSING

INTRODUCTION TO AFFH ANALYTICS

AFFH: Analysis Components

- Community participation process
- **Analysis**
 - *Demographic Summary*
 - *Segregation/Integration and R/ECAPs*
 - *Disproportionate Housing Needs*
 - *Disparities in Access to Community Assets and Exposure to Adverse Community Factors*
 - *Disability and Access*
 - *Fair Housing Compliance and Infrastructure*
- Fair Housing Goals and priorities

Assessment & Data Analysis

“The rule identifies four fair housing issues that program participants will assess:

1. Patterns of integration and segregation;
2. Racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty;
3. Disparities in access to opportunity; and
4. Disproportionate housing needs.

The AFH process begins with the provision of data, guidance, and an assessment tool that will help program participants identify fair housing issues and related contributing factors in their jurisdiction and region.”

Source: U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development

Data Category	Variables
Demographics	Race/Ethnicity population in 2010
Demographics	Race/Ethnicity population in 2000 & 1990
Demographics	Percent of race/ethnicity census tract
Demographics	Limited English Proficiency (LEP) population; LEP languages; Foreign-born population; Foreign-born population place of birth (national origin)
Demographics	Disability Type population; Disabled population by Age
Demographics	Population by Age, Sex, Family Type
Socioeconomic	Racially/Ethnically-Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAP)
Housing	Population, housing units, occupied housing units, race/ethnicity, age, disability status, household type, and household size by Housing Type
Housing	Low-Income Housing Tax Credit developments
Housing	Households with Housing Problems; Households with Severe Housing Problems; Households with Income Less than 31% of Area Median Income (AMI); Households with Housing Problems by Race, Household Type, Household Size
Demographics	Dissimilarity Index
Opportunity Indices	Low Poverty Index, Labor Market Index
Opportunity Indices	School Proficiency Index
Opportunity Indices	Low Transportation Cost Index; Transit Trips Index
Opportunity Indices	Jobs Proximity Index
Opportunity Indices	Environmental Health Index

WHY DATA MATTERS

Reflections from the FHEA

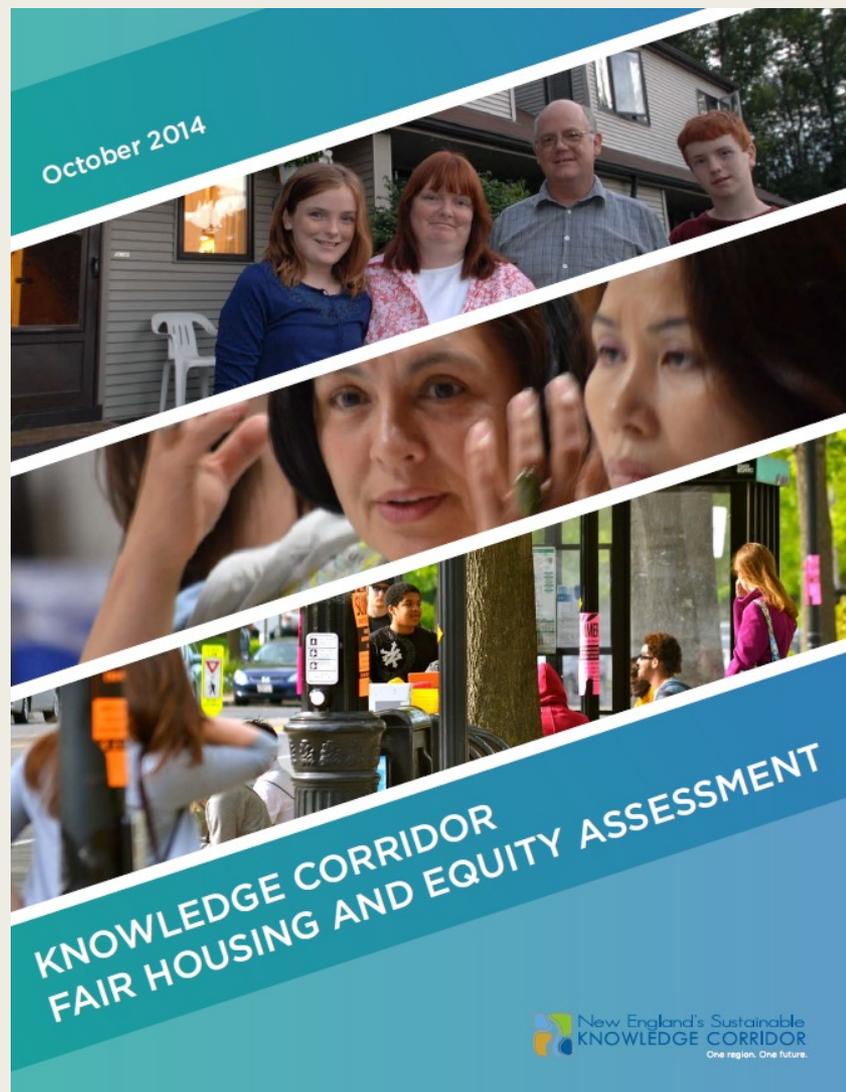
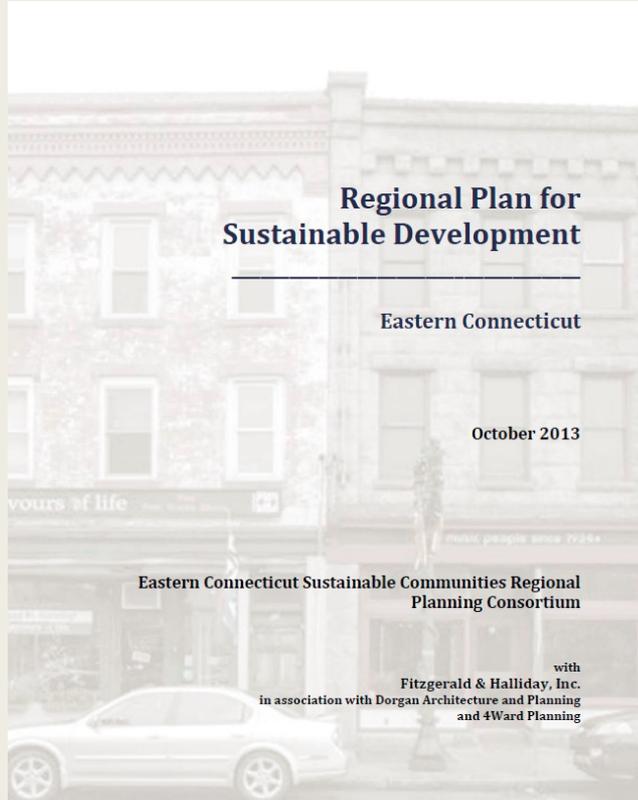


The Fair Housing Equity Assessment Process (FHEA) (Piloting AFFH Analytics)

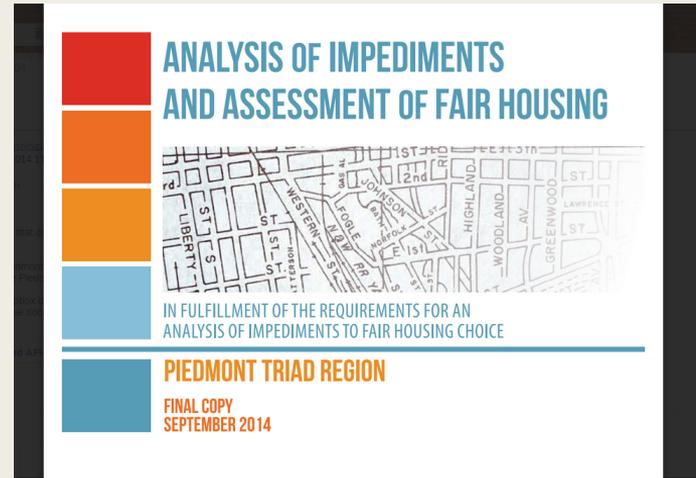
- Mandated requirement for SCI regional planning grantees
- Three part process: The 3 D's
- Direct bridge between FHEA recommendations and SCI plan recommendations
- Required direct engagement with underrepresented communities



CT: Fair Housing Equity Assessments



FHEA Case Study: Grantee Experiences



- Almost all grantees interviewed, identified the FHEA has a positive process in their region and a process which had already produced outcomes in multiple ways. These early outcomes are promising giving the relatively recent completion of plans and planning processes.
- Grantees also noted that the strengthened dialogue and capacity to engage issues of equity in their regions was an important tangible outcome of the FHEA process.

Case Study: Documented Early Impacts from FHEA (Reece & Halbach, et. al.)

- State agencies directing local jurisdictions to use the FHEA in meeting state fair housing regulations and requirements.
- State agencies utilizing FHEA to help in decision making and compliance efforts with local jurisdictions.
- Expanded the conversation and understanding of equity, race and race.
- Build better collaborative capacity in region.
- Led to follow up grant/funding to go deeper into particular issues Impacted service providers and the provision of services, for example, legal aid services.
- Provided a platform for advocacy around social determinants of health.
- Utilizing housing work group to pilot energy efficiency pilot program (solar); has been replicated 13 times within 8 months in Virginia, already 6.9 million dollars invested.
- Reutilization of closed school for senior housing (process helped articulate need for senior housing).
- Led to meetings/engagement with communities with clear fair housing violation.
- Spurred an affordable housing plan ordinance enacted, producing new subdivision rules which encourage inclusionary zoning and mixed income zoning.
- Helped bring attention to dire need for more affordable housing in the community.
- Strengthened local government and nonprofit agencies relationship with HUD.
- Led to significantly improved analytical capacity for the region.

Reflections on the Fair Housing Equity Assessment (Grantee Perspectives)

“The FHEA analysis was eye-opening to those involved and has led to a clearer understanding across the region that different communities face very different housing challenges and that housing efforts need to accommodate those differences.” (Berkshire, Final SCI Narrative Report, 2014)

“(Lessons Learned) The importance of data. The availability of trusted, unbiased data that is communicated well has the ability to cut through the preconceptions that people and organizations have about existing conditions and future trends and productively impact policy discussions. People are oftentimes not fully aware or appreciative of the challenges and opportunities facing the region and its communities.” (South Florida, Final SCI Narrative Report, 2014).

BEYOND THE BASICS

Reflections from the FHEA



Beyond the Basics: Supplementing HUD Data (Experience from the FHEA)

“We tried to identify the elements that were most important to our population. Grocery stores, pharmacies, and healthcare services were the top three. Access to those items was not mapped with the HUD data, so we went ahead and mapped those three things (for example, for healthcare facilities one of the things we mapped were doctors’ offices).”

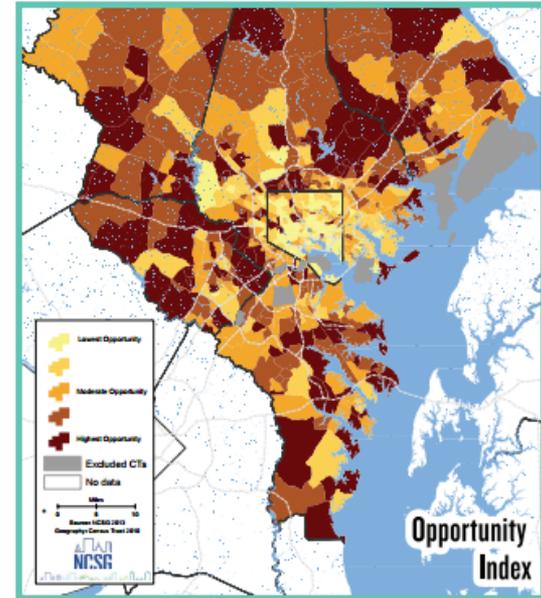
-Sustainable Communities Initiative Grantee, on building upon HUD’s FHEA metrics and indicators

Baltimore's Participatory Opportunity Map

SAMPLE PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY INDICATORS

- Crime risk
- Environmental and epidemiological hazards
- Access to public health and medical services
- Access to parks

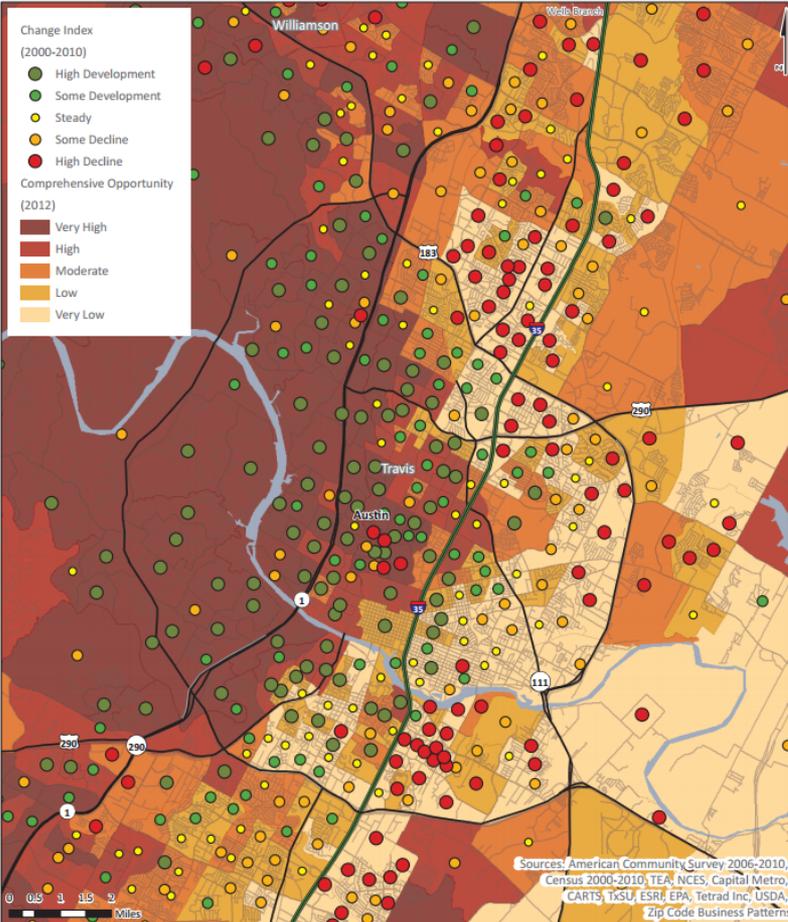
FIGURE 3-E: Public Health & Safety Index



Opportunity Mapping: A conceptual Analysis and application to the Baltimore Metropolitan Area. Chao Liu, Eli Knaap, and Gerrit-Jan Knaap National Center for Smart Growth University of Maryland,

Map 12: Austin Opportunity and Change

Description: This map provides a snapshot of existing community opportunity, as well as an overlay of neighborhood trends from 2000 to 2010. The opportunity dataset is based on indicators of Education, Economics & Mobility, and Housing & Environment. The change index compares features such as housing vacancy and median home value across the decade.



Data Supplementation: Assessing Neighborhood Change in Austin, TX



Utility of the AFFH Tools: Light Rail Analysis in Puget Sound

Light Rail Corridor Analysis

In addition to examining the opportunity landscape across the region, a closer look at the three light rail corridors extending from central Seattle provides valuable insights for planning efforts. *Figure 8* illustrates these corridors and their station locations with respect to opportunity.

Figure 8. Light Rail Corridors

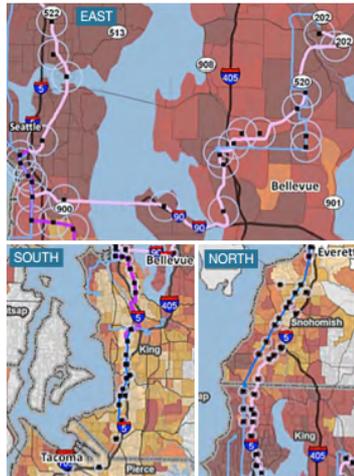
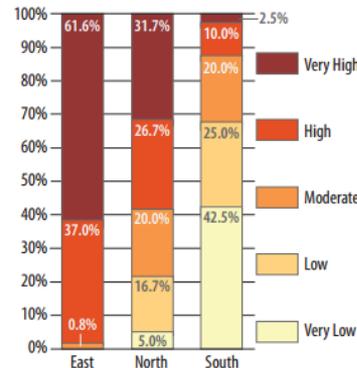


Figure 9. Light Rail Corridor Opportunity Analysis



The overlay analysis quantifies the differences in proximity to opportunity among the corridors. The data in *Figure 9* show that the east corridor is almost entirely comprised by areas of high or very high opportunity, while most areas in the south corridor have low or very low opportunity. The north corridor is characterized by the most even distribution of different levels of opportunity.

Equity, Opportunity, And Sustainability In The Central Puget Sound Region

Geography Of Opportunity In The Central Puget Sound Region



Growing Transit
Communities

Puget Sound's Transit Analysis

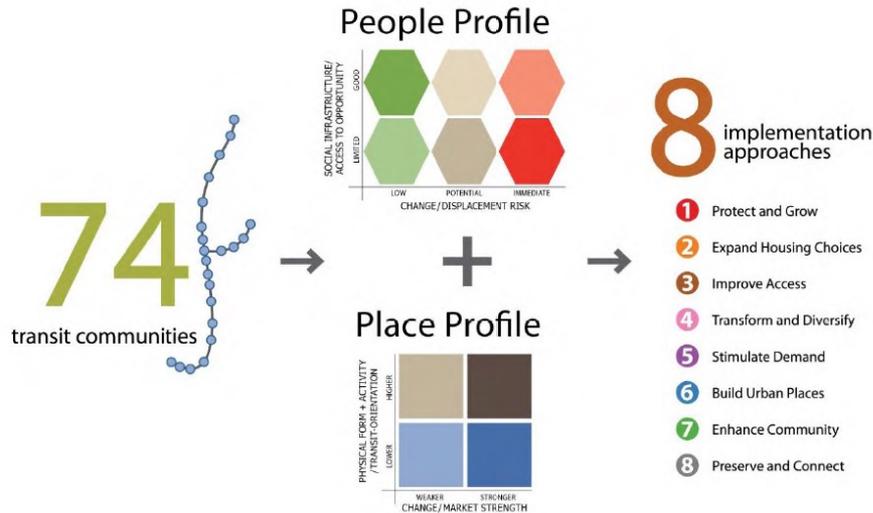


Figure 3: The People + Place Implementation Typology Framework

The Growing Transit Communities Strategy | October 2013

The Growing Transit Communities Strategy

October 2013

