USING MAPPING TO SUPPORT YOUR ADVOCACY

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

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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

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

Source: Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity at Ohio State University
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
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Data Category</th>
<th>Variables</th>
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<tr>
<td>Demographics</td>
<td>Race/Ethnicity population in 2010</td>
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<td>Demographics</td>
<td>Race/Ethnicity population in 2000 &amp; 1990</td>
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<td>Demographics</td>
<td>Percent of race/ethnicity census tract</td>
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<td>Limited English Proficiency (LEP) population; LEP languages; Foreign-born population; Foreign-born population place of birth (national origin)</td>
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<td>Demographics</td>
<td>Disability Type population; Disabled population by Age</td>
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<td>Demographics</td>
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<td>Socioeconomic</td>
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<td>Housing</td>
<td>Population, housing units, occupied housing units, race/ethnicity, age, disability status, household type, and household size by Housing Type</td>
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<td>Housing</td>
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<td>Housing</td>
<td>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</td>
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Data Access & Mapping Tool: http://egis.hud.gov/affht/#
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

Regional Plan for Sustainable Development

Eastern Connecticut

October 2013

Eastern Connecticut Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Consortium

with Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.
in association with Dorgan Architecture and Planning and 4Ward Planning

KNOWLEDGE CORRIDOR
FAIR HOUSING AND EQUITY ASSESSMENT
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
"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

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,
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

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

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.
Puget Sound’s Transit Analysis

Figure 3: The People + Place Implementation Typology Framework