

MEETING INFORMATION Join Zoom Meeting https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86708547570

10 North Ludlow St., Suite 700 Dayton, Ohio 45402 t: 937.223.6323 f: 937.223.9750 TTY/TDD: 800.750.0750

TDD: 800.750.0750 www.mvrpc.org

Equity Leadership Team

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

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

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 Project¹

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*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.

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/

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

July 28 Version – Equity Leadership Team Meeting	Proposal for Equity Leadership Team
	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. • Alternative last sentence - Inclusive action must be taken to dismantle systems and institutions that continue to perpetuate "unsteady and uneven progress" in the Miami Valley.
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:

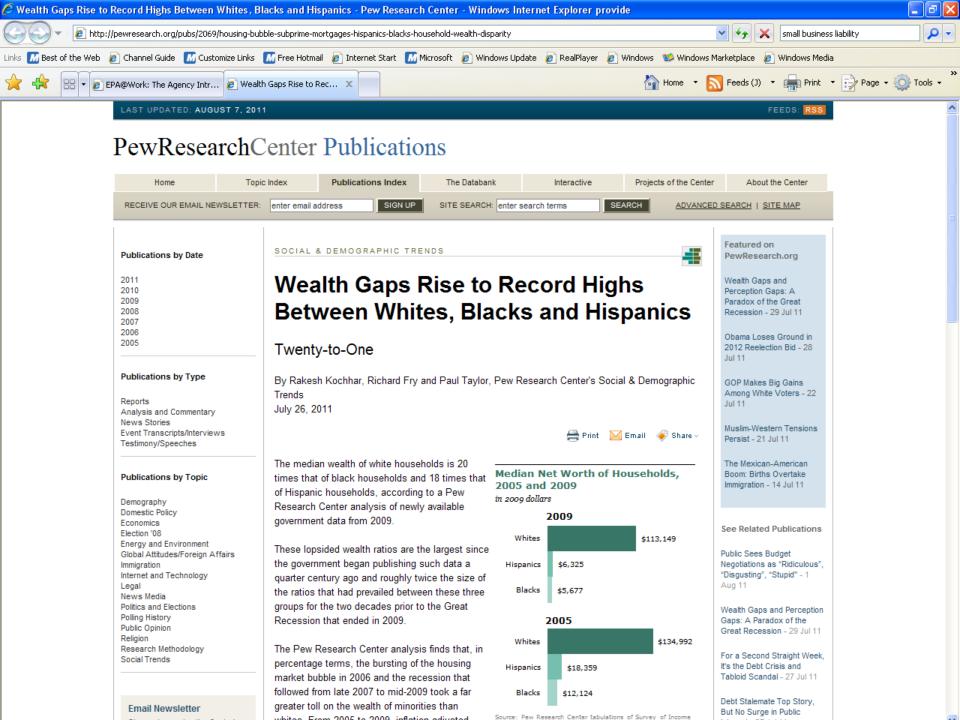
- 1) Streamline the vision statement. 2) Focus the vision statement on 'equity'.
- Acknowledge and capture the past impact of racism and the present legacy of racism.
- Distinguish between the present state/condition and the desired state/condition.
- Fill-in points that seemed missing from the mission statement.









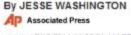






Font AA + -

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



updated 7/12/2011 11:55:31 AM ET

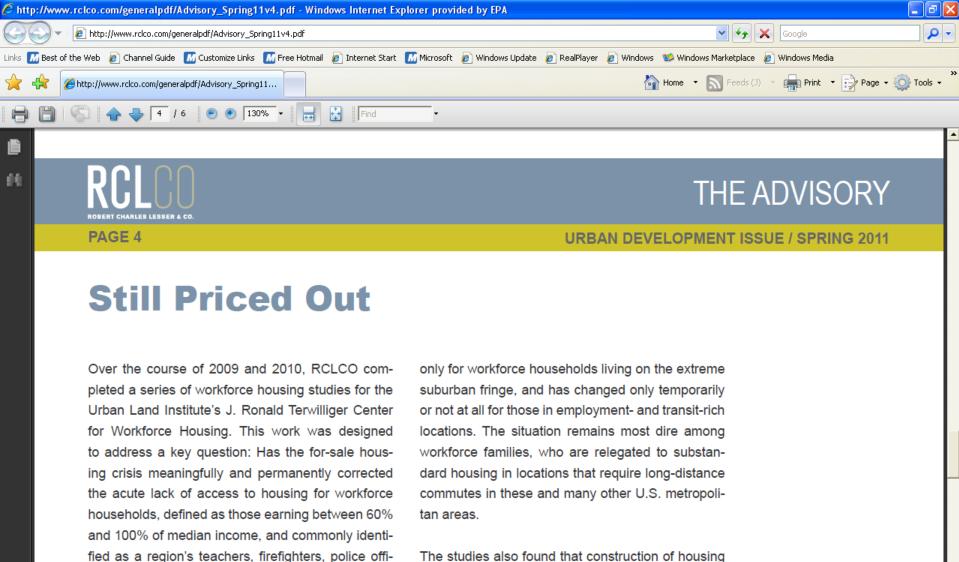
BALTIMORE — Growing up black in the segregated 1960s, Deborah Goldring slept two to a bed, got evicted from apartment after apartment, and watched her stepfather climb utility poles to turn their disconnected lights back on. Yet Goldring pulled herself out of poverty and earned a middle-class life —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

Millians of Americans and und similar financial colomities in the respection Dut for





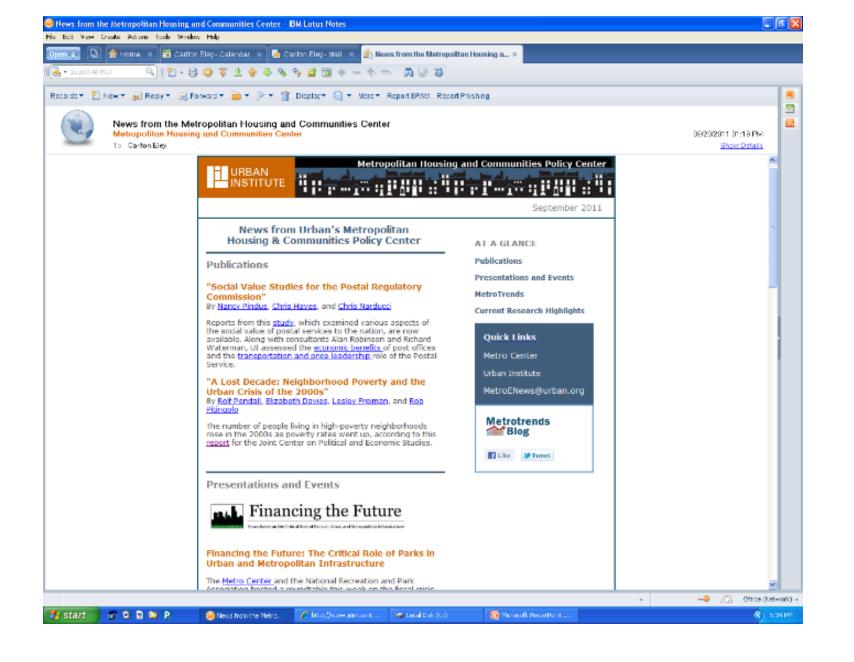


The body of work evaluated conditions over the past decade and looked forward another 20 years in the historically high rental cost markets of Boston, San Francisco, and Washington, DC. The analysis demonstrated that even after the home price correction

cers, and other vital members of the community?

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

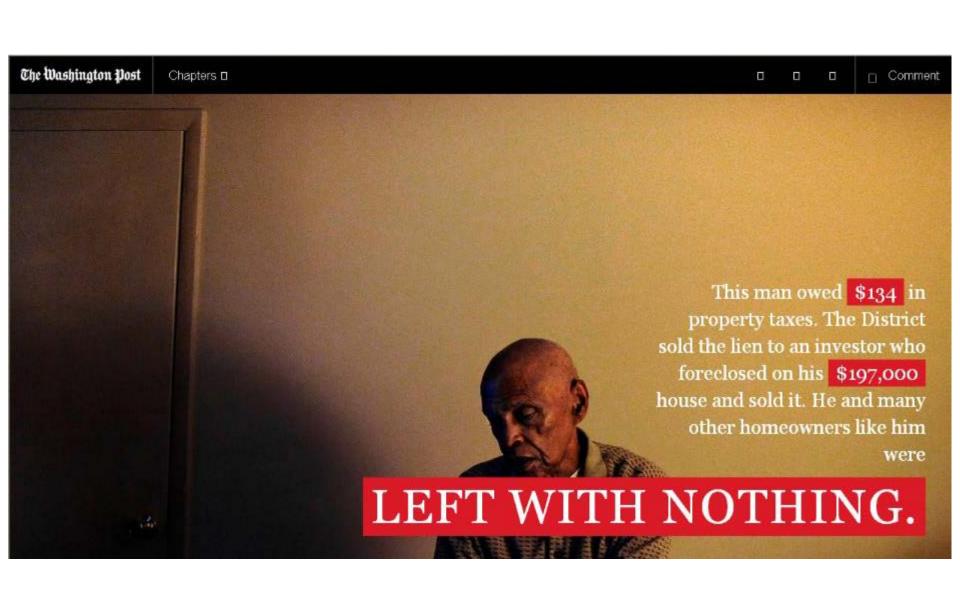
in the coming decades, resulting, in turn, in a further

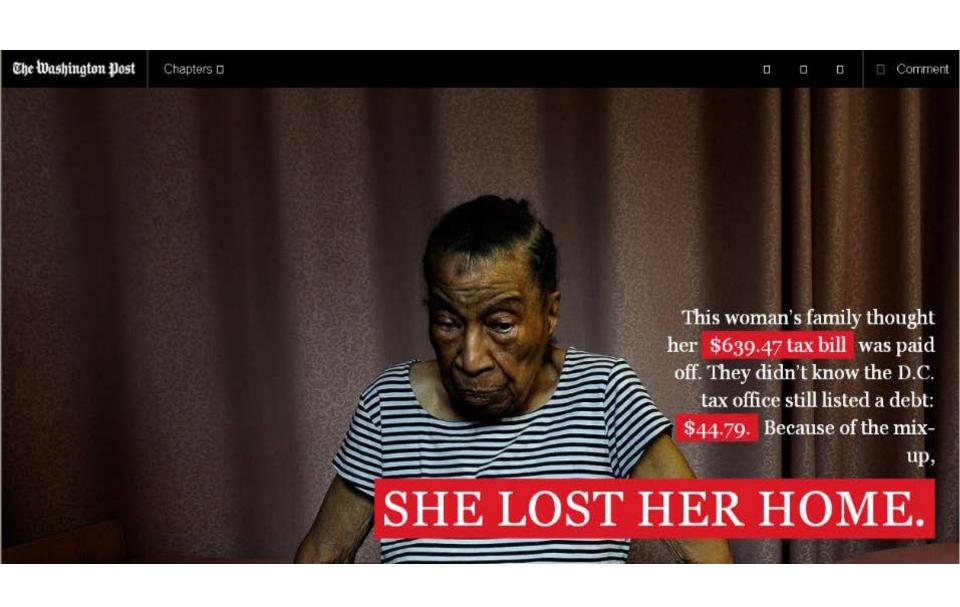




Over the span of nearly two decades, the nation's cities have undergone an urban renaissance. How is it possible that extreme poverty is spiking in some neighborhoods? **Is the market shifting poverty around just as easily as it redistributes goods?** As some neighborhoods become fashionable, are the poor being left to fend for themselves?







punitive consequences. People have been damaged."



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

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

Areas with the most pending foreclosures

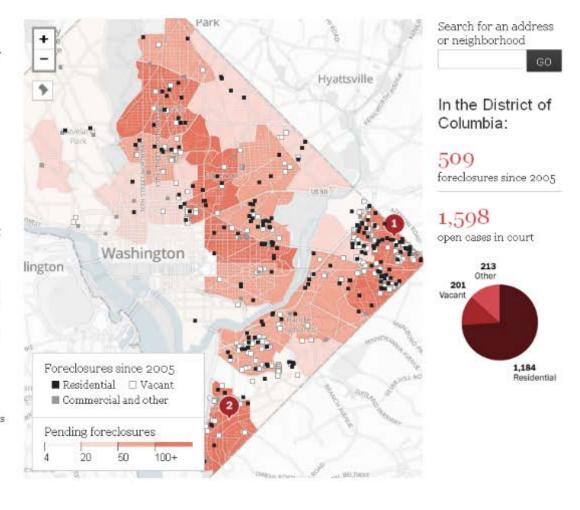
149

Deanwood, Burrville, Grant Park, Lincoln Heights, Fairmont Heights



141

Congress Heights, Bellevue, Washington Highlands



Source: Post analysis of data from D.C. Superior Court, D.C. Recorder of Deeds, U.S. Census.

Chapters

Chapters

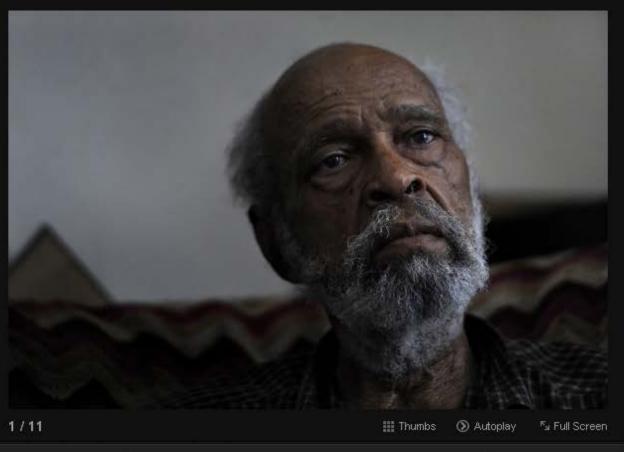


The nearly 1,900 liens sold by the tax office were scattered throughout every ward of the city, from condominiums in Northwest to aging rowhouses in Southeast. The majority were sold because agency officials didn't realize the

Theresa Banks said she was stunned to discover that a tax lien investor was moving to take her property after she paid her \$1,100 tax bill. She fought back in court. (Michael S. Williamson / The Washington Post)

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.



< 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 **>**

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



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.



8 / 11

III Thumbs

Autoplay

F₃ Full Screen

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

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

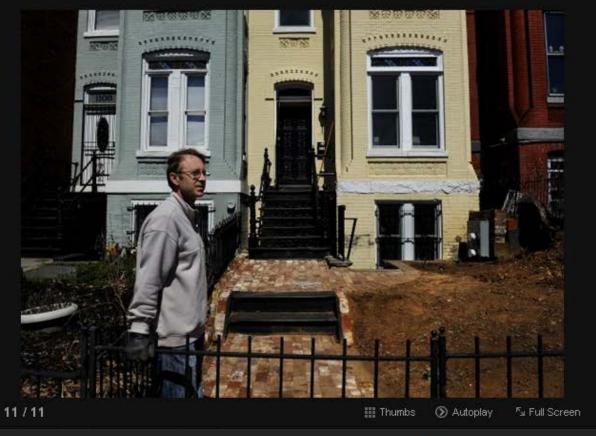
Related Content

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



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.



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 >

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



U.S.



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



Jacy Webster applied for a cap on his property taxes after the value of his home in Philadelphia quintupled amid a flurry of new construction.

Jessica Kourkounis for The New York Times



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

http://www.nytimes.com/2014/0 4/07/business/economy/citiesadvancing-inequality-fight.html

LESS AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Share of homes for sale that are affordable for the middle class, based on whether the monthly payments for homes are less than 31% of the metro's median household income

Source: Trulia



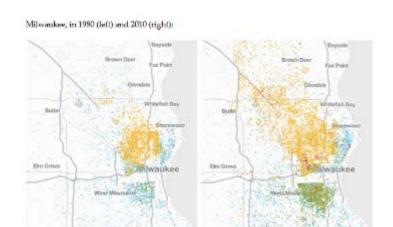
What you'd need to make in every county in America to afford a decent one-bedroom

http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/wonkblog/wp/2014/04/22/what-youd-need-to-make-inevery-county-in-america-to-afford-a-decent-one-bedroom/

SOURCE: National Low Income Housing Coalition. Published April 22, 2014.

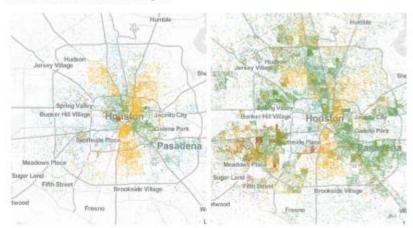
NOTE: In Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont, fair market rent areas include portions of counties rather than entire counties. For the purpose of this map, the data for 34 counties refer to the FMR area in which the majority of the county's towns are located. Please see the original data, available at the county, metro, state and national level, at http://www.nlihc.org/oor/2014

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



http://www.theatlanticcities.com/neighborhoods/2013/07/poverty-maps-1980-look-astonishingly-different-compared-2010/6084/

Houston, in 1980 (left) and 2010 (right):







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.

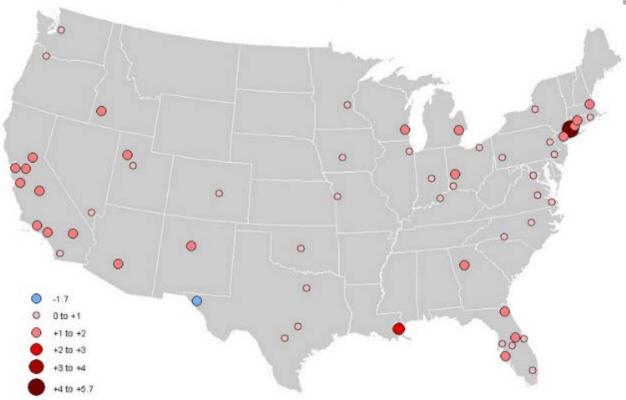


America doesn't have a design problem. America has a violence and in inequality problem.

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



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





Netropolitan Areas - Inequality - U.S. Netro Areas

Paper | January 14, 2016

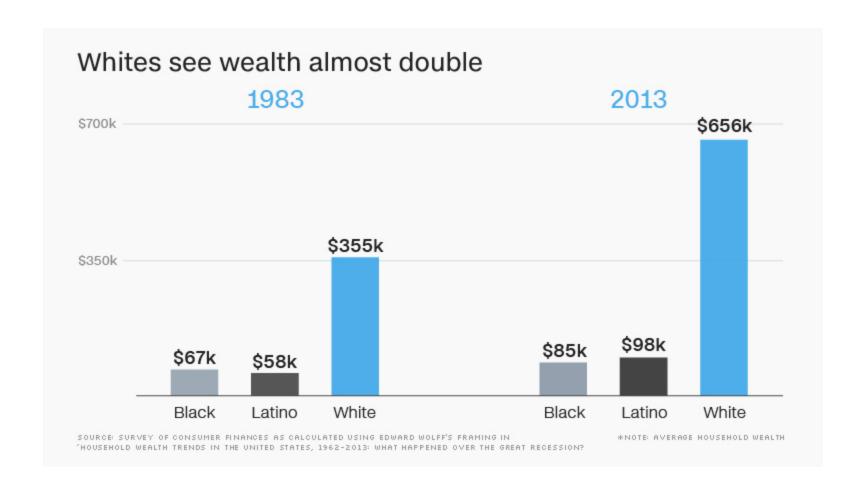
City and metropolitan inequality on the rise, driven by declining incomes

By: Alan Berube and Natalle Holmes



"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 <u>a new study</u> of the racial wealth-gap released this week by the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) and the Corporation For Economic Development (CFED).

http://money.cnn.com/2016/08/09/news/economy/blacks-white-wealth-gap/index.html

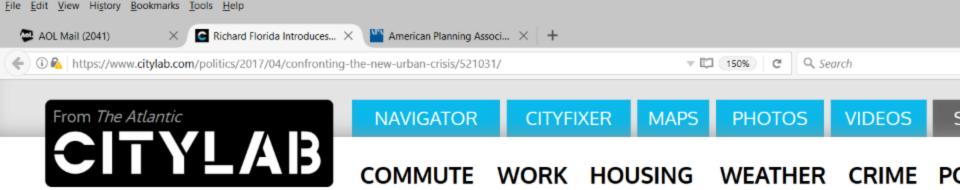
WEALTH CREATION REQUIRES STABILITY. For 20+ years, redevelopment in urban centers has been disruptive to stability for African Americans.





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.

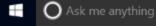
RICHARD FLORIDA | > @Richard_Florida | 10:45 AM ET | P 6 Comments



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



















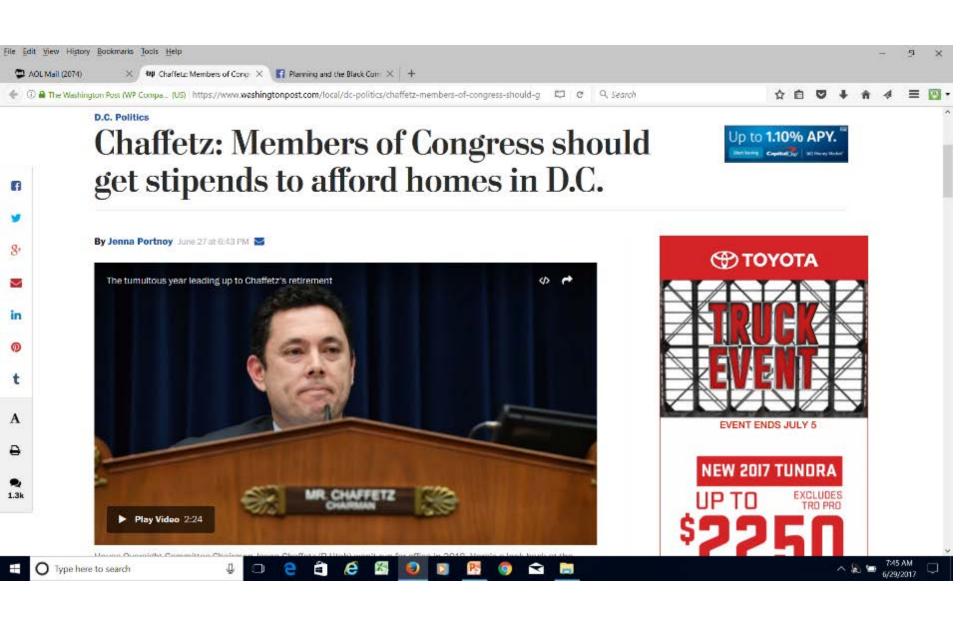


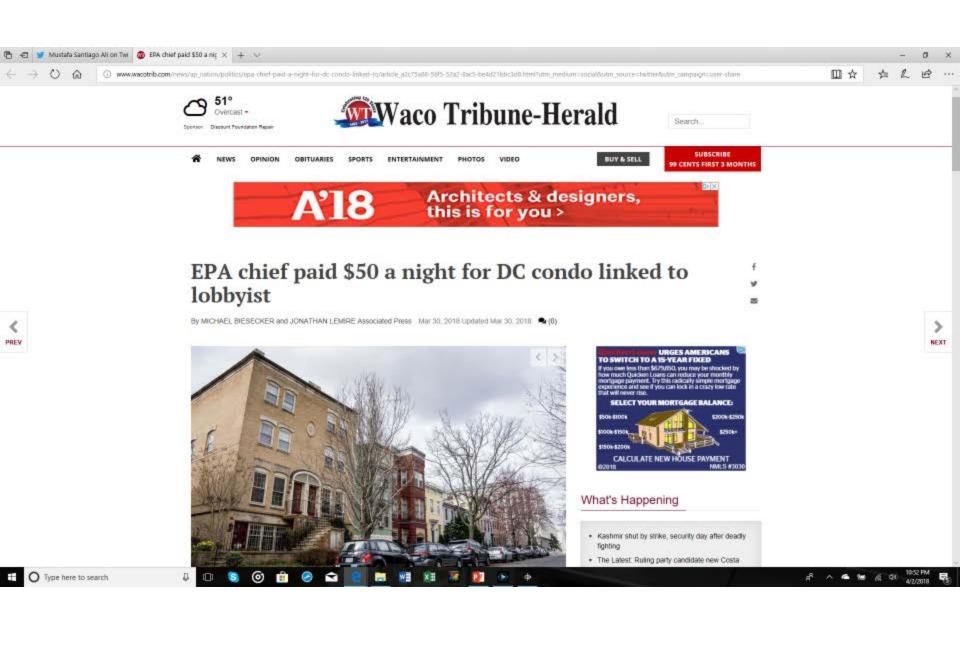




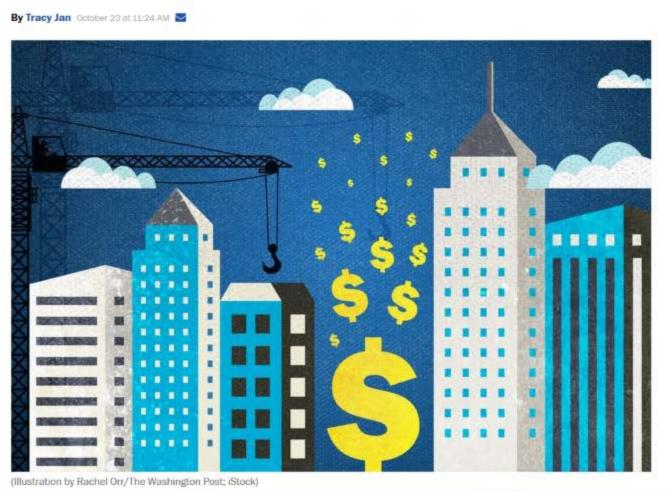








America's affordable-housing stock dropped by 60 percent from 2010 to 2016







File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

















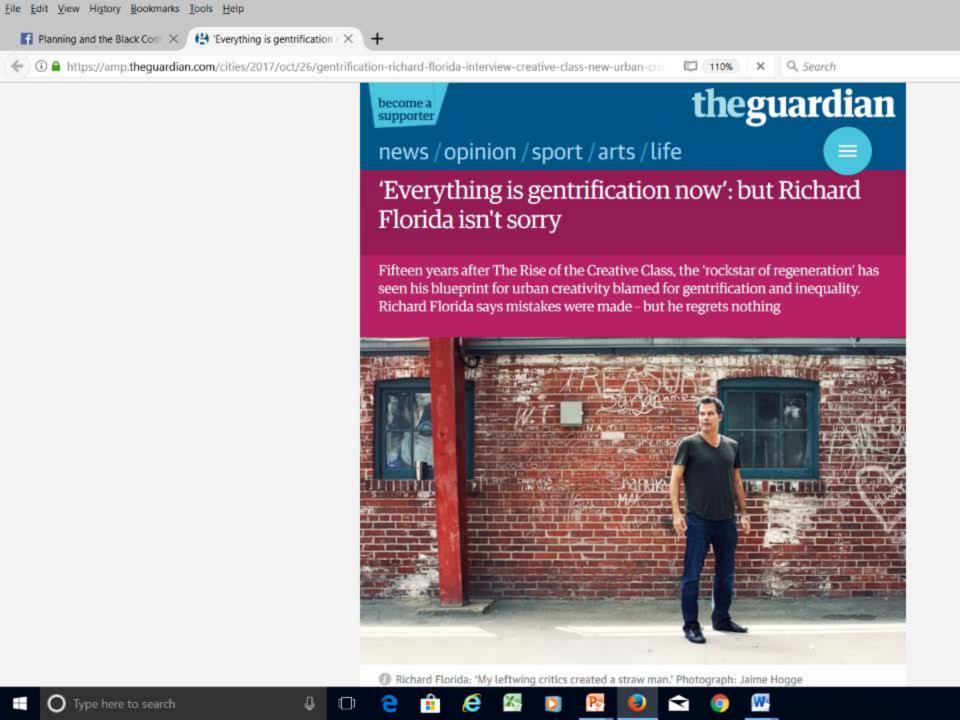


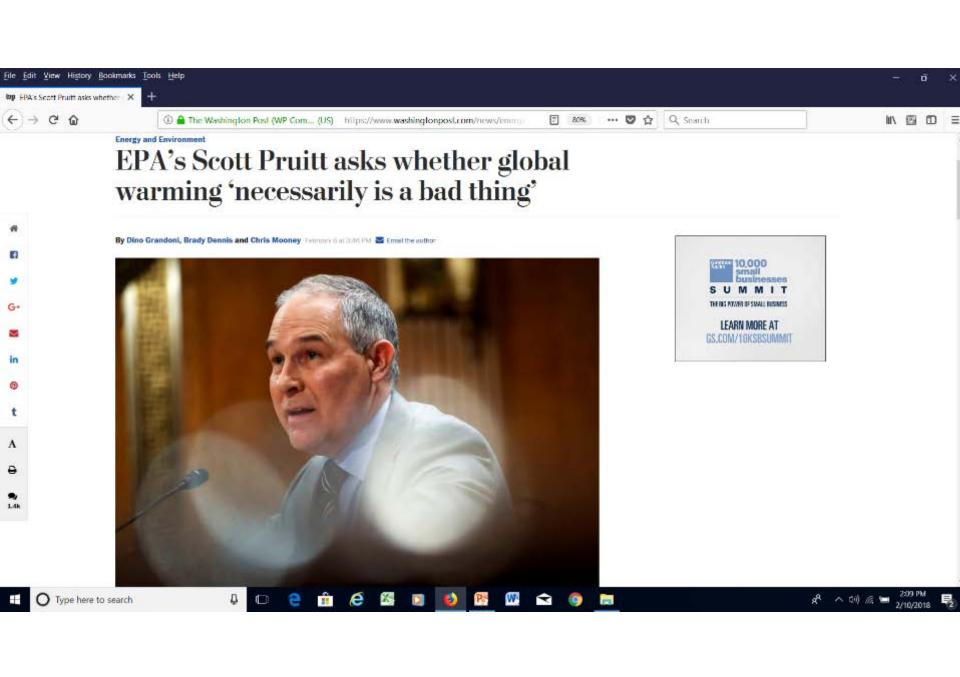


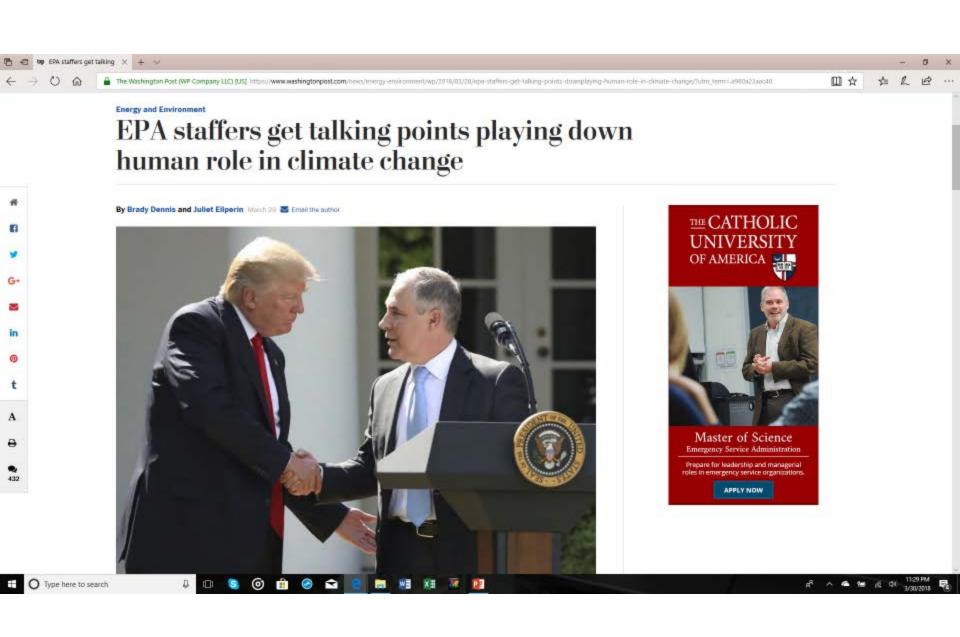


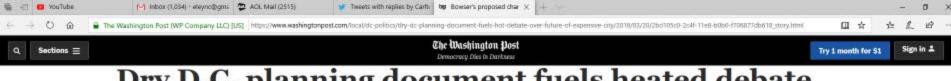












Dry D.C. planning document fuels heated debate over future of expensive city



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























Share



Google

Your privacy and security settings made easy.

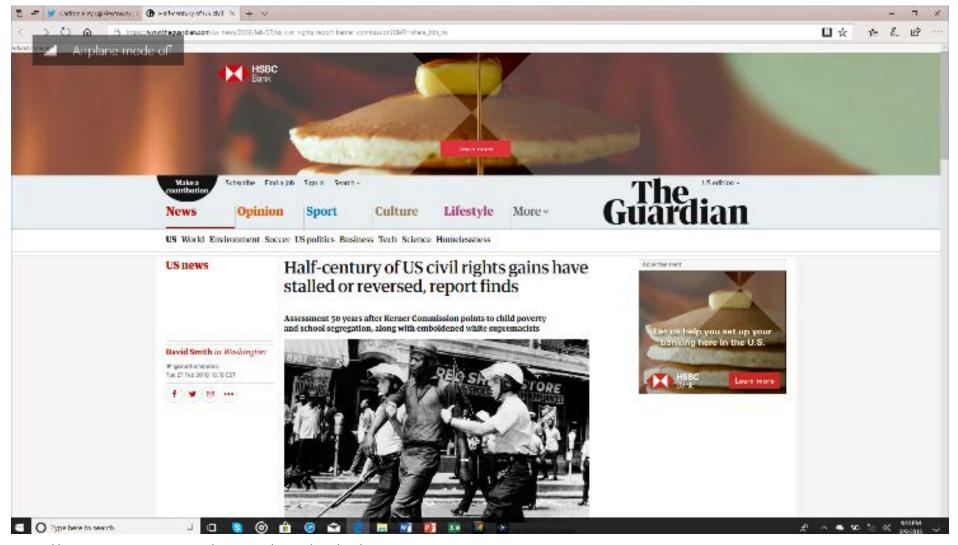
Go to Google Account

Google Account

Welcome, Elisa Beckett

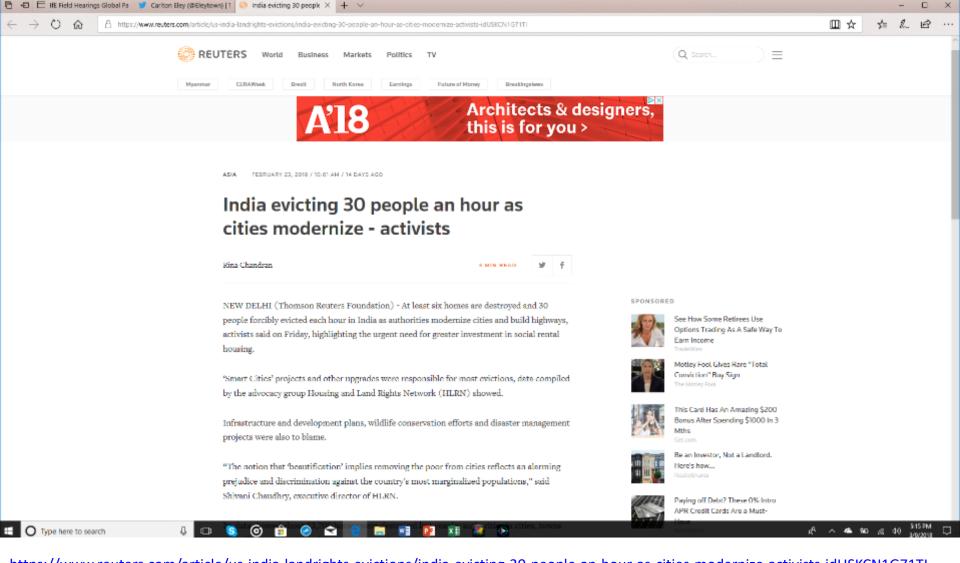
Manage your privacy.

Strengthen your security >



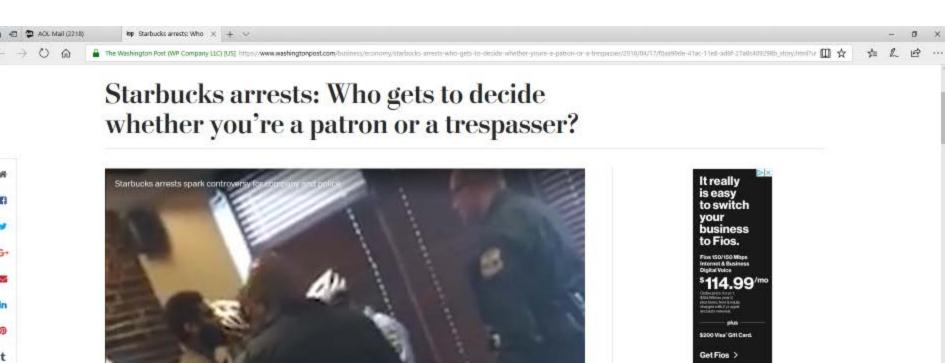
https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2018/feb/27/us-civil-rights-report-kerner-commission?CMP=share_btn_tw

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."



https://www.reuters.com/article/us-india-landrights-evictions/india-evicting-30-people-an-hour-as-cities-modernize-activists-idUSKCN1G71TI

"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.



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.

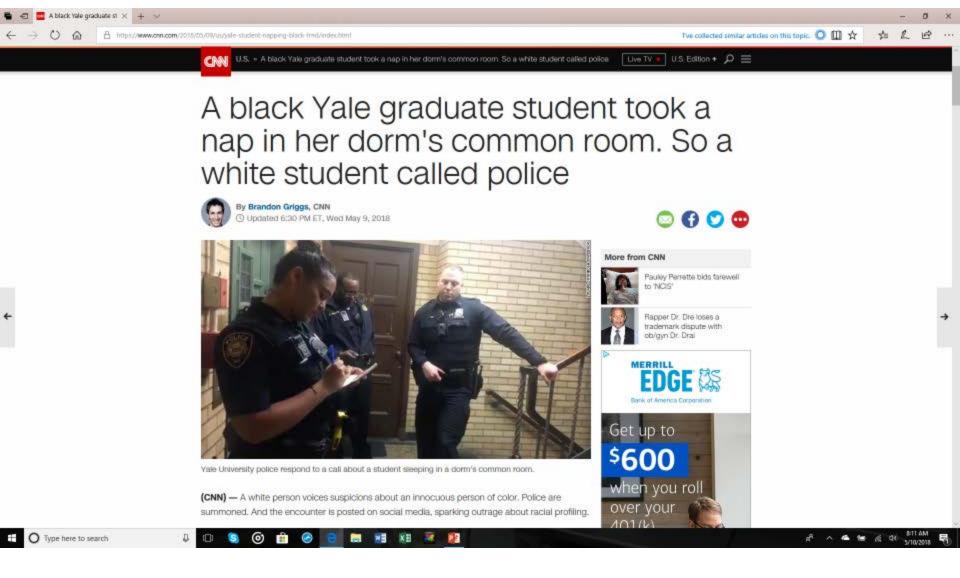
By Tracy Jan and Rachel Siegel April 17 of 5:09 PM . Empit the author

O Type here to search

After two black men were arrested while waiting at a Philadelphia Starbucks on April 12, the company and the police are facing fleroe criticism. The Waiting on Part

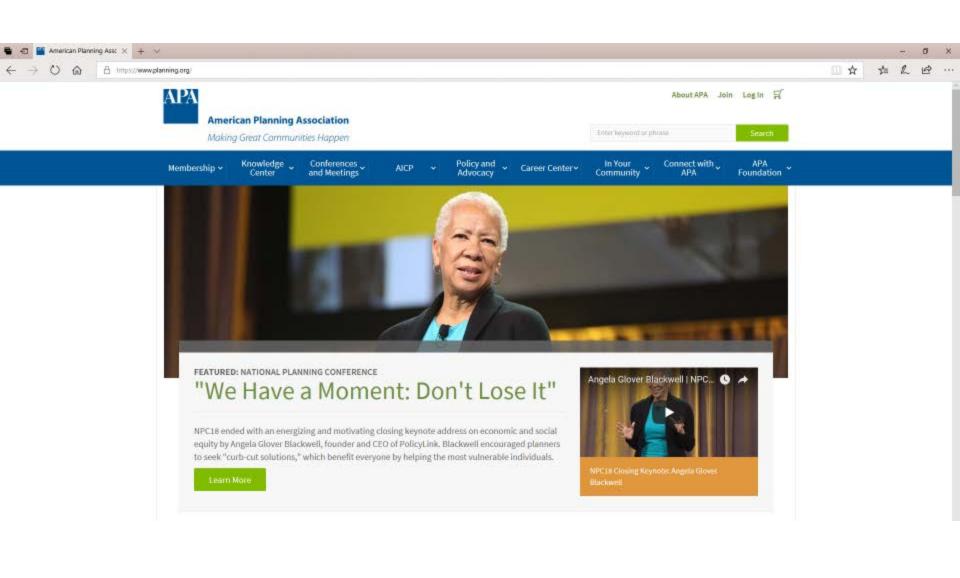
SDOO VINE* GET CAPEL

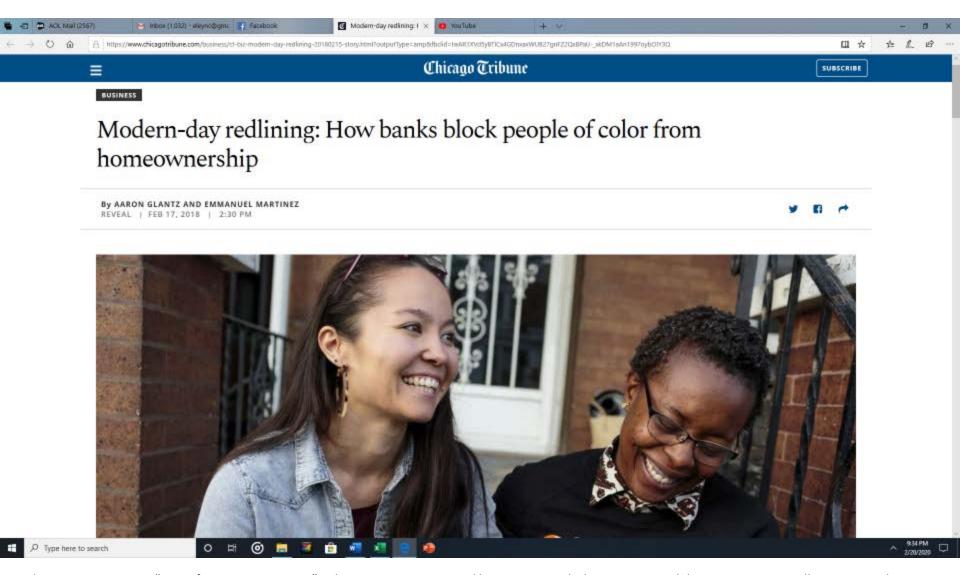
Get Fios >



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.

https://www.cnn.com/2018/05/09/us/yale-student-napping-black-trnd/index.html

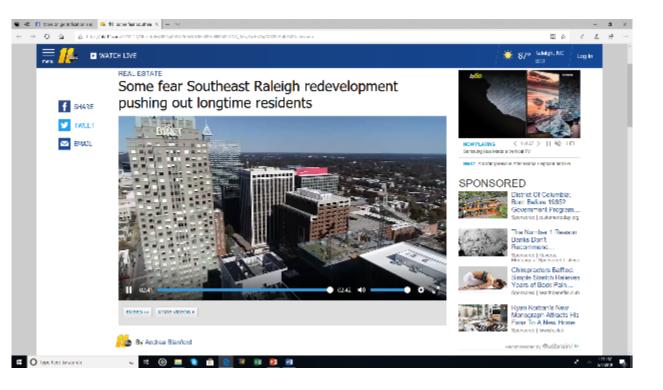




Relevant to your point "gentrification is a <u>process</u>". The process is supported by systems, including institutional discrimination as well as systems that exclude segments of the population.

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&fbclid=IwAR1XVd5yBTlCx4GDnxaxWUB27gnFZ2QxBPaIJ-_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."

"What the weekend New York Times article detailed as the scope of southeast Raleigh gentrification, Menaker said, is just the market at work."

This is not the market at work. This is 'market-failure', at work.

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

https://abc11.com/5278211/?fbclid=IwAR0Np PYUUPr9bNJk56u53Ho8F0M2s4DlS_fMxy7nzlxQgCXX20zEoKl8X8&sfns=mo



Na Taki Osborne Jelks - Na' D Seniors grow weary as j X +

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. <u>#DiscriminatoryEffectsStandard</u>



Data | Local News

Type here to search

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)

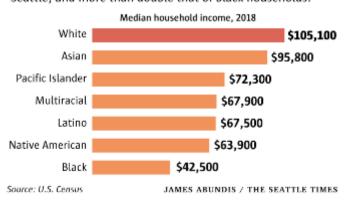




Executed the beautile has become a very offluent

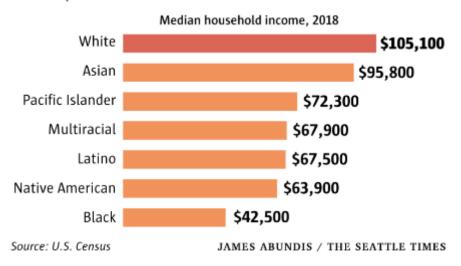
Seattle income by race

White households have the highest median income in Seattle, and more than double that of black households.



Seattle income by race

White households have the highest median income in Seattle, and more than double that of black households.



• 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?

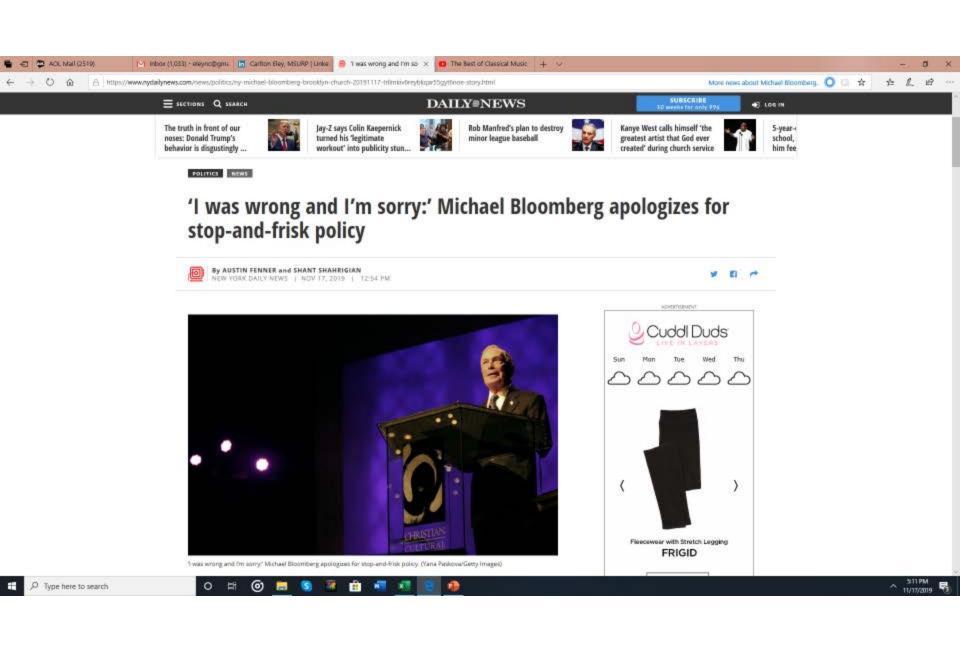


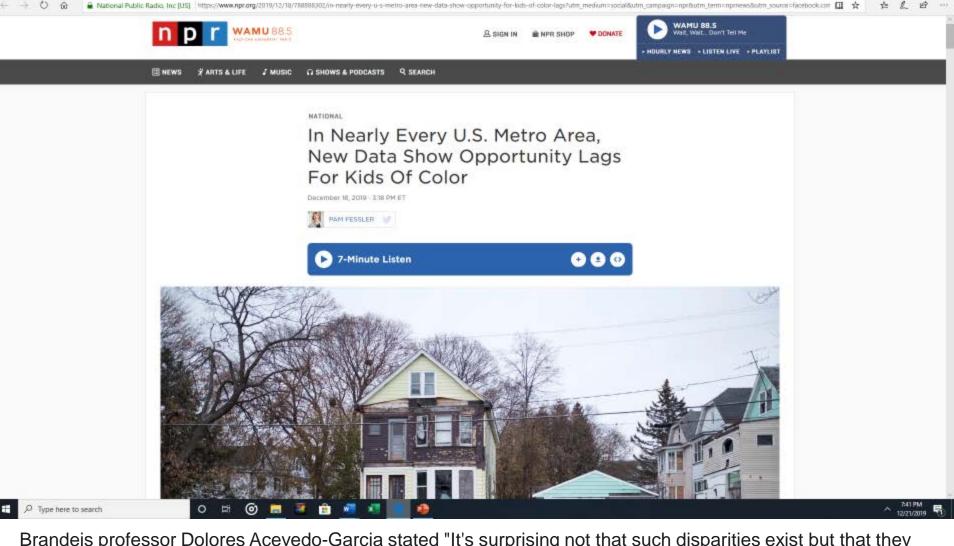
Michelle Obama on white flight in Chicago: 'Y'all were running from us'

washingtonpost.com

October 29, 2019

https://www-washingtonpost-com.cdn.ampproject.org/c/s/www.washingtonpost.com/nation/2019/10/30/michelle-obama-white-flight-chicago-yall-were-running-us/?outputType=amp



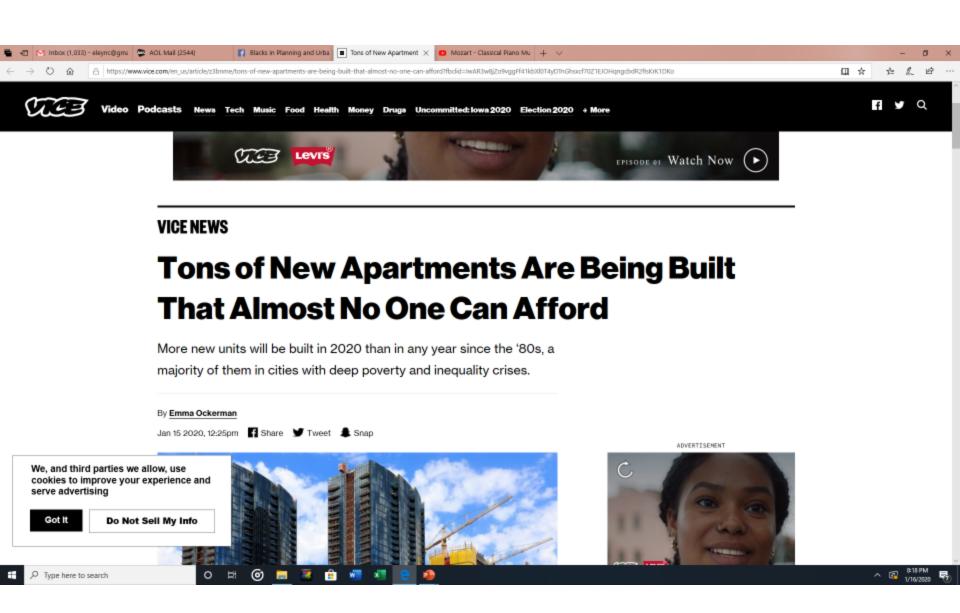


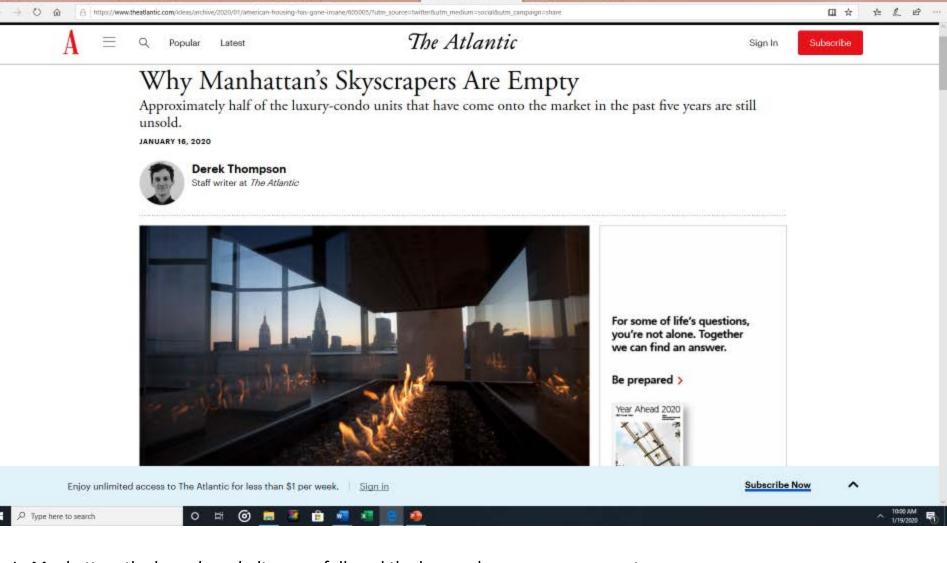
Brandeis professor Dolores Acevedo-Garcia stated "It's surprising not that such disparities exist but that they are so pervasive."

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

■ Oata Show Black and Hi ×

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=IwAR22sZQ5ybLhAoRM5j0Dnh1I8 VnFmHPHjI4_tuAg8Qo_9pL2I9a2-WKXcQk





Mhy Luxury Units in Ma X

In Manhattan, the homeless shelters are full, and the luxury skyscrapers are vacant.

🖅 | M Imbox (1,034) - aleync@gms 😄 ADL Mail (2544

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.













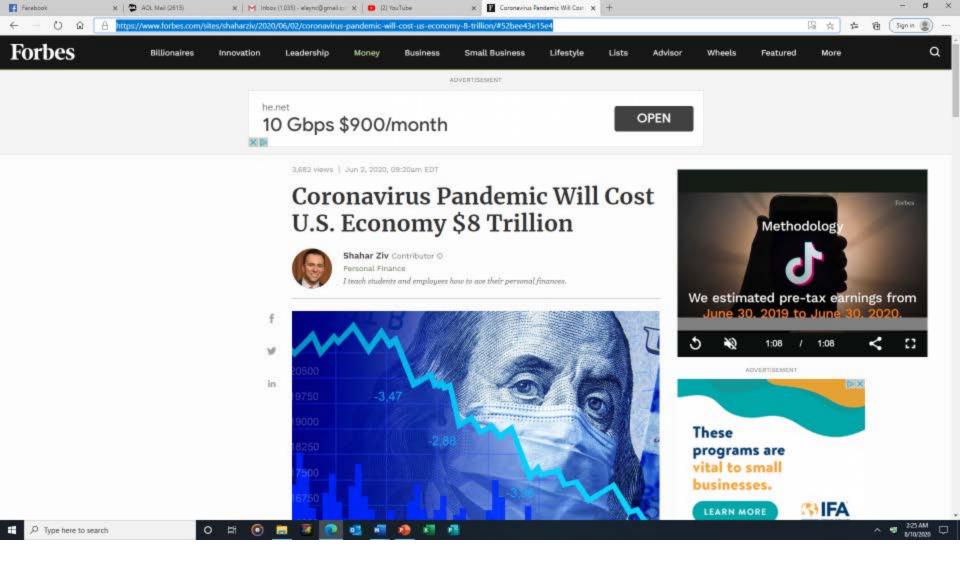












In the end, advancing equity is less expensive and far more sustainable than the \$8 trillion dollar price tag of the coronavirus pandemic. #InvestInEquity #ChooseEquity