

Charting Change: Data Visualization for Research Justice

#EquitySummit2024

Room M106, M107
11:00am–12:00pm



Speakers



Pilar Finuccio

Executive Director
Center for Urban Pedagogy
(CUP)

She/her



Cathy Garcia

Communications
Organizer
Chainbreaker Collective

She/her



Simone Robbennolt

Associate,
National Equity Atlas
PolicyLink

She/her

Session objective

This session will provide attendees with innovative and thoughtful data visualization principles and techniques that center communities, activate diverse audiences, and drive action towards redesigning systems that work for all.

Session agenda

HEAR

Learn how CUP prioritizes design in the creation of their research products to create accessible, visually engaging tools that build community power.

SEE

Watch a coaching session with Pilar and Cathy to develop a data resource that activates community members to advocate for a Community Land Trust in Santa Fe, NM.

DO

Work through the process of developing a data product using the design principles and techniques discussed in this session.

SP

Use the power of art and design to increase
meaningful civic engagement in partnership
with historically marginalized communities.

Laws Menu > CAN

CAN - Cannabis Law

Article 4 ADULT-USE CANNABIS

- 61 License application.
- 62 Information to be requested in applications for licenses.
- 63 Fees.
- 64 Selection criteria.
- 65 Limitations of licensure; duration.
- 66 License renewal.
- 67 Amendments; changes in ownership and organizational structure.
- 68 Adult-use cultivator license.
- 68-A Registered organization adult-use cultivator processor distributor retail dispensary license.
- 68-B Registered organization adult-use cultivator, processor and distributor license.
- 68-C Conditional adult-use cultivator license.

Repeal Date: 06/30/2024

- 69 Adult-use processor license.
- 69-A Conditional adult-use processor license.

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- 70 Adult-use cooperative license.
71 Adult-use distributor license.
72 Adult-use retail dispensary license.
73 Microbusiness license.
74 Delivery license.
75 Nursery license.
76 Notification to municipalities of adult-use retail dispensary or on-site consumption license.
77 Adult-use on-site consumption license; provisions governing on-site consumption licenses
78 Record keeping and tracking.
79 Inspections and ongoing requirements.
80 Adult-use cultivators, processors or distributors not to be interested in retail dispensaries.
81 Packaging, labeling, and administration of adult-use cannabis products.
82 Laboratory testing.

¿QUÉ ES LA TRATA DE PERSONAS?

- La trata de personas es una forma de abuso o explotación en la que se atrae a las personas con falsas promesas de empleo y una vida mejor. Según la legislación federal, las formas graves de "trata de personas" pueden dividirse en dos categorías:
- **Trata sexual:** captación, acogida, transporte, suministro, obtención, patrocinio o solicitud de una persona con fines de un acto sexual comercial cuando el acto sexual comercial es inducido por la fuerza, el fraude o la coacción, o la persona a la que se induce a realizar dicho acto es menor de 18 años.
 - **Trata laboral:** captación, acogida, transporte, suministro u obtención de una persona para trabajos o servicios mediante el uso de la fuerza, el fraude o la coacción con fines de servidumbre involuntaria, peonaje, servidumbre por deudas o esclavitud.

¿CÓMO SE PRODUCE LA TRATA?

La trata se produce cuando el traficante utiliza la fuerza, el fraude o la coacción para obligar a realizar trabajos/servicios forzados o un acto sexual comercial, o cuando una víctima inducida a realizar un acto sexual comercial es menor de 18 años.

¿QUIÉN PUEDE SER VÍCTIMA DE LA TRATA DE PERSONAS?

Cualquier persona puede convertirse en víctima. Algunas personas corren más riesgo que otras y pueden convertirse en objetivo: trabajadores indocumentados, trabajadores extranjeros temporales, consumidores de drogas, enfermos mentales, jóvenes sin hogar o fugados y personas con dificultades económicas.

¿CÓMO IDENTIFICAR LA TRATA DE PERSONAS?

Hay situaciones que proporcionan pistas para identificar la trata de personas, y determinados sectores en los que es más probable que se produzca. Algunos ejemplos

están el trabajo agrícola o en granjas, la construcción, industria pesquera, paisajismo, hoteles, los restaurantes y el trabajo doméstico. Las víctimas de la trata de personas pueden carecer de libertad de movilidad o de medios de comunicación, perder la capacidad de hablar por sí mismas, sufrir la pérdida del control de sus propios documentos de identidad (DNI o pasaporte) o del acceso a su propio dinero, residir en casa del empleador, lugar de trabajo, o en viviendas controladas por los traficantes, a veces en grandes dormitorios irregulares, y no saber el nombre de su empleador, ni en qué ciudad y estado se encuentran.

¿CÓMO DENUNCIAR LA TRATA DE PERSONAS?

Si usted o alguien que conoce se encuentra en un entorno en el que se sospecha que existe trata de seres humanos, debe llamar al 911. También puede informar a las fuerzas del orden, a los servicios de emergencia, a la consulta del médico, al hospital, a la comunidad religiosa, al defensor de la comunidad, al personal de OSHA que visite su lugar de trabajo o a cualquier otra persona en la que confíe para que le ayude. Usted o alguien de su confianza puede llamar a la Línea Nacional de Trata de Personas al 1-888-373-7888; enviar un mensaje de texto "BeFree" (237373); o LiveChat [humantraffickinghotline.org](https://www.humantraffickinghotline.org).

OSHA se ha comprometido a trabajar para crear un lugar de trabajo seguro y libre de peligros para TODOS

los trabajadores. Aunque OSHA no tiene autoridad para investigar o perseguir los delitos de trata, ya sea laboral o sexual, OSHA puede trabajar con el Departamento de Justicia y otros organismos encargados de hacer cumplir la ley para remitir a las autoridades federales, estatales o locales los posibles casos de trata que podamos identificar en los lugares de trabajo. Para más información sobre los derechos de seguridad y salud de los trabajadores y sobre cómo denunciar infracciones laborales, visite www.osha.gov o llámenos al 1-800-321-OSHA (6742). **Si ve algo, denúncielo.**

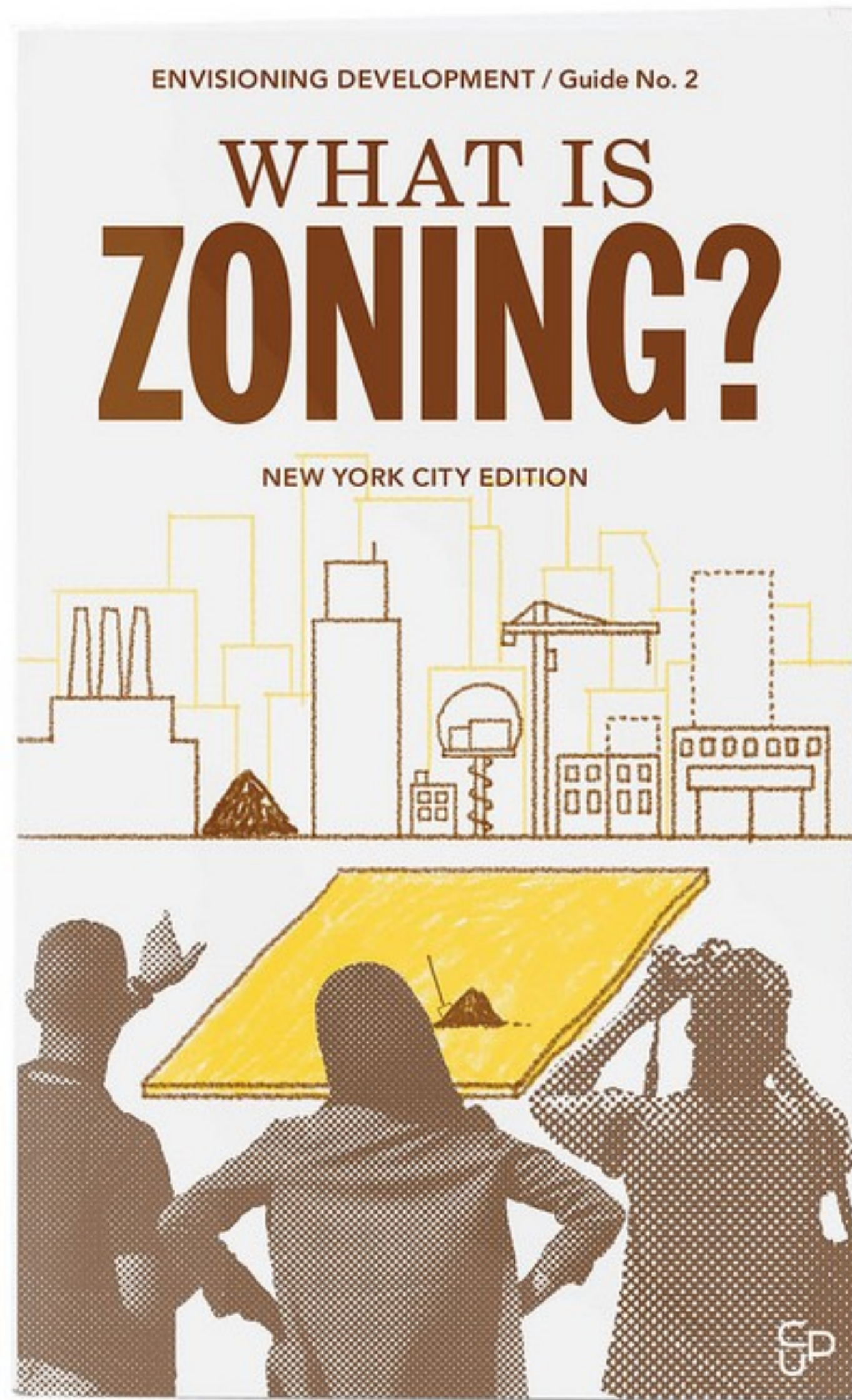
Attorney

CUP Team

Organizer

Visual Designer





Break it Down!

¡Pieza por pieza!

Have you ever wondered how interactions with the police or criminal court can impact you or your loved one's immigration status?

This guide can help you understand the risks. It explains how the criminal legal and immigration systems are connected and impact immigrant communities.

¿Se ha preguntado alguna vez cómo las interacciones con la policía o los tribunales judiciales pueden afectar su situación migratoria o a la de sus seres queridos?

Esta guía puede ayudarle a entender los riesgos. Explica cómo los sistemas penal y migratorio están conectados y afectan a las comunidades de inmigrantes.

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We can build a world where...

Podemos construir un mundo donde...



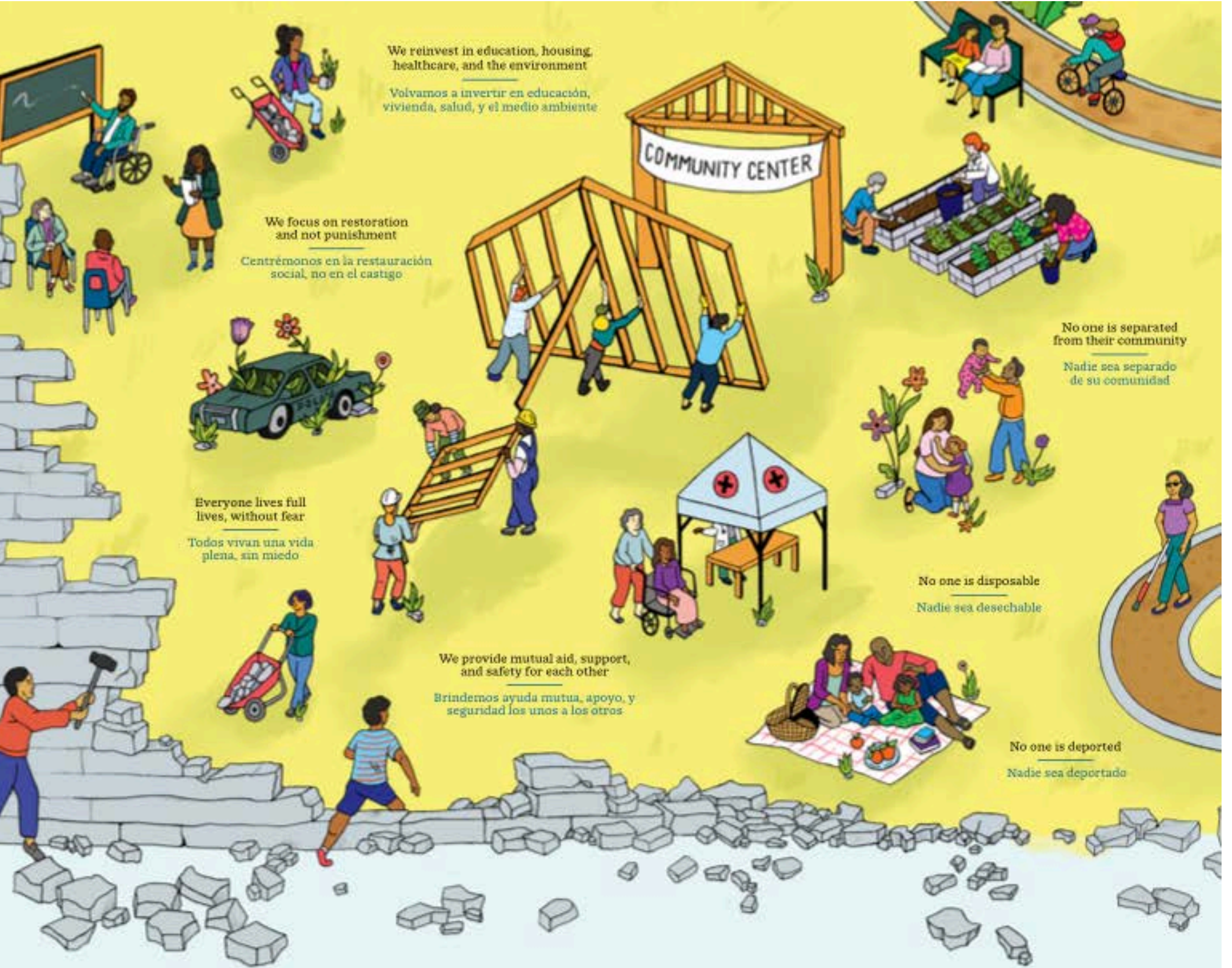
When immigrant communities organize, we win!

Over the years, immigrants have been fighting back against the immigration and criminal legal systems. Here are a few of our wins:

Cuando las comunidades inmigrantes nos organizamos, ¡ganamos!

A lo largo de los años, los inmigrantes han estado luchando contra los sistemas penal y migratorio. Estas son algunas de nuestras victorias:

WELCOMETOCUP.ORG



We reinvest in education, housing, healthcare, and the environment
Volvamos a invertir en educación, vivienda, salud, y el medio ambiente

We focus on restoration and not punishment
Centrémonos en la restauración social, no en el castigo

Everyone lives full lives, without fear
Todos vivan una vida plena, sin miedo

We provide mutual aid, support, and safety for each other
Brindemos ayuda mutua, apoyo, y seguridad los unos a los otros

No one is separated from their community
Nadie sea separado de su comunidad

No one is disposable
Nadie sea desechable

No one is deported
Nadie sea deportado

SANCTUARY POLICIES
Sanctuary policies are a community organizing response to policing, detention centers, and mass deportations. They allow city and states to create programs that support immigrant communities and protect us from unjust federal immigration laws.

POLÍTICAS SANTUARIO
Las políticas de santuario son una respuesta de organización comunitaria a la vigilancia policial, los centros de detención y las deportaciones masivas. Permiten a las ciudades y los estados crear programas para apoyar a las comunidades de inmigrantes y protegernos de las leyes federales de inmigración injustas.

#NOTMORE
#NotMore is a movement to end deportations and abolish ICE. In 2017, it brought national attention to the criminalization of immigrant communities and rising deportations.

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The #MuslimBanB4Ever campaign was a response to President Trump's Muslim ban in 2017. It called for an end to immigration policies that discriminate based on religion and national origin. The campaign pushed President Biden to repeal the Muslim ban on its first day in office.

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We can fight to change unjust laws, abolish the systems that target us, and invest in our communities!

¡Podemos luchar para cambiar leyes injustas, abolir los sistemas que nos atacan e invertir en nuestras comunidades!

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Workshops



Professional Development



KYR Trainings



Direct Action



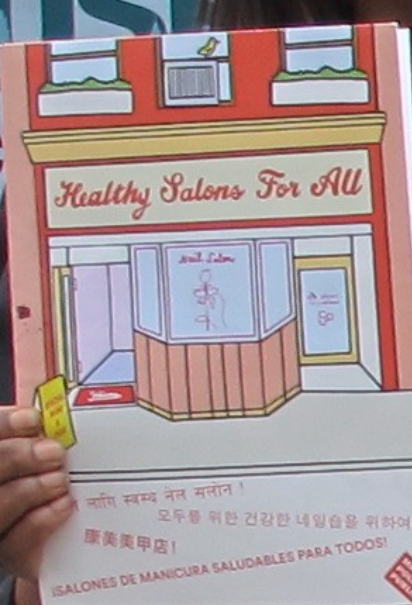
Media



Fighting
for
Safe Jobs

NYCOSI

New York C
for Occup
Safety an

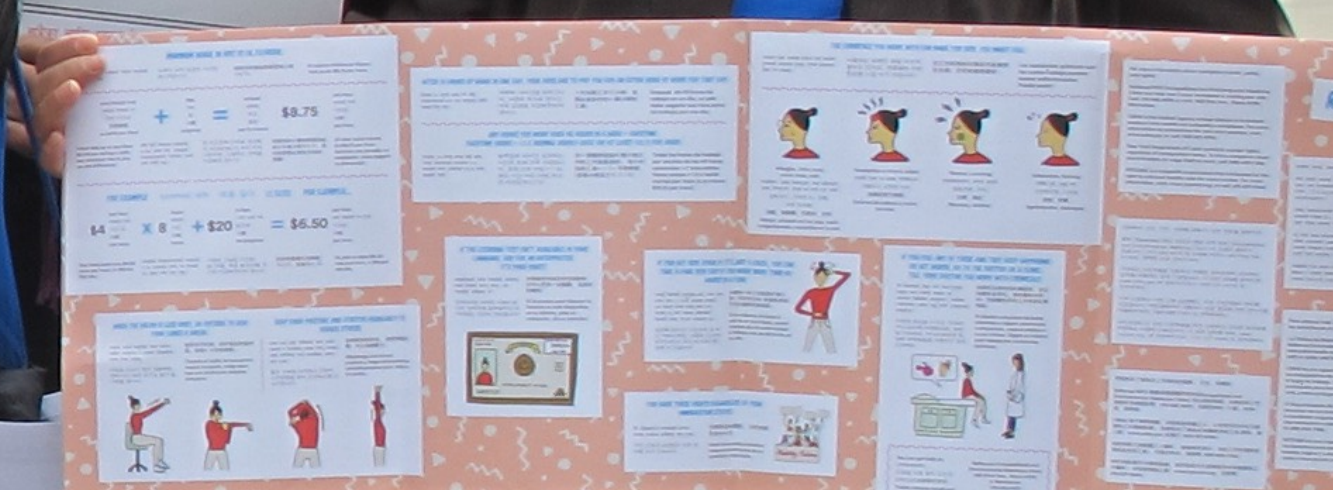
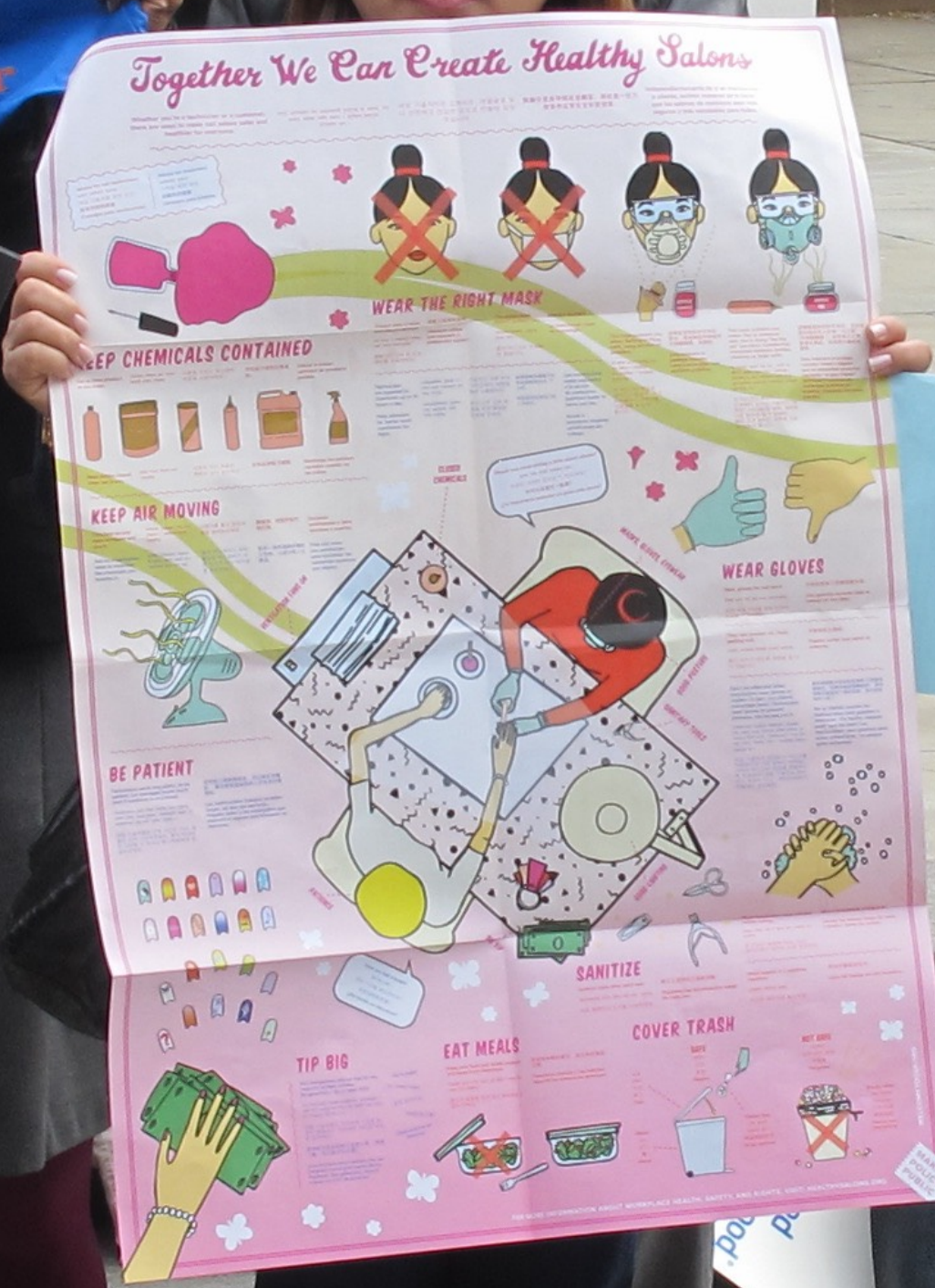


CBS
30

FOX
5
NEW



अधिकार
adhiikaar



अधिका
adhikaar

Organizing



Design Principles

Trustworthy

Is it trustworthy?

What will make it trustworthy?

What do we need to show we know?

Well-informed

Is it fact-checked?

Is it bringing together the right information?

Does it include technical information?

Does it include knowledge from lived experience?

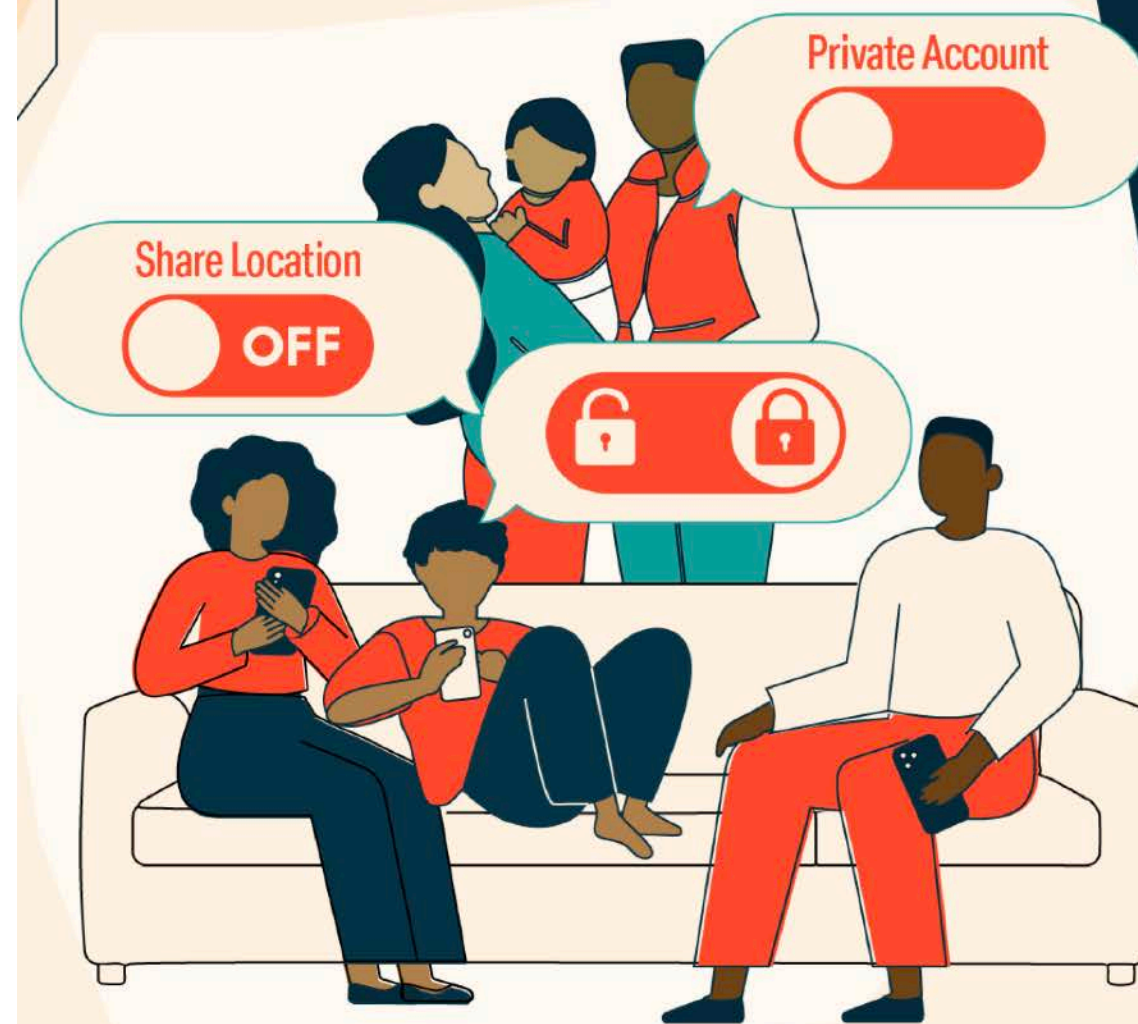
Relatable

Do the visuals feel familiar?

Does the language sound natural? Supportive?

Do the examples sound like situations they've been in? Or are anticipating?

PROTECT YOURSELF, YOUR FRIENDS, AND YOUR FAMILY



Even if your phone is protected, you won't be 100% secure as long as policing is discriminatory and they can track what you do. **The only way to end police surveillance is to change government policy.**

OK so what can we do?

To ***rly*** fight back, we have to push back as a community against police surveillance.

Advocate for bans on social media monitoring and geofence warrants.

Pressure companies to make their platforms end-to-end encrypted.

Right. But what's the first step?

Check in with groups that are already active, like S.T.O.P. Learn more about their campaigns and how to volunteer: stopspying.org/our-campaigns

It's really important to teach your family members how to make their phones safer by following the tips in this booklet.

ok gotchu fam

Decide what you want for yourselves



Record how you make decisions as a group, like what people said and how they voted. Keep notes in a safe place in case you need them later to hold your facility accountable.



Gift cards could be for a specific store, like Target, or prepaid gift cards, like VISA or Mastercard. Gift cards cannot be used to buy alcohol, tobacco, or firearms.

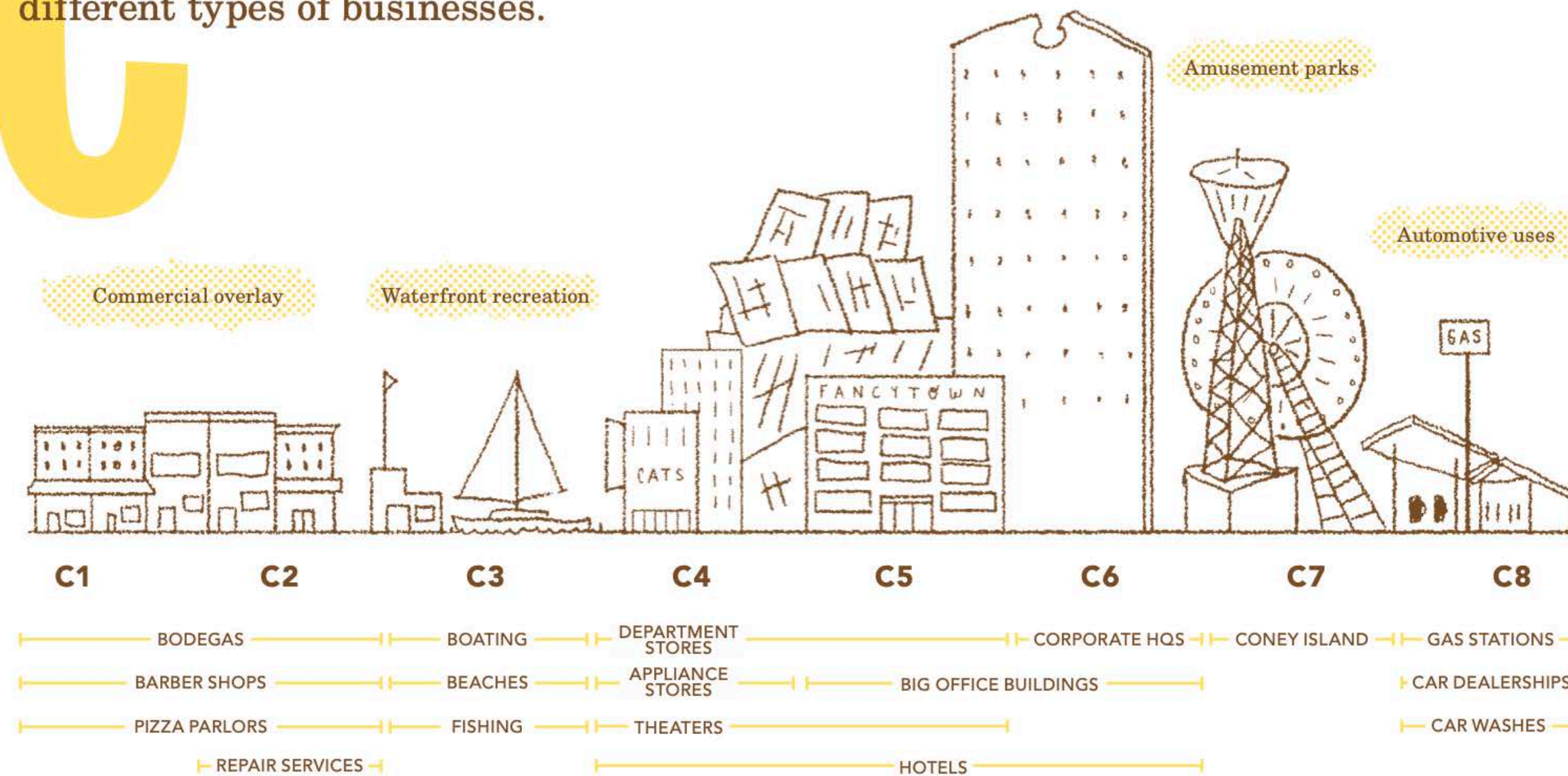


Easy and Useful

Did we make the information easier to understand?

Did we create a new or improved way of
internalizing complex information in a simple image
or framework?

There are eight commercial zones—C1 through C8. You guessed it: different commercial zones allow different types of businesses.



Most commercial zones also allow residential uses, but homes always have to be above businesses. Some residential districts have something called a 'commercial overlay'—this allows local retail, usually on the avenue or main commercial street in your neighborhood.

Generally a higher number indicates commercial uses that serve a larger area (with the exception of amusement parks and automotive uses). So C1 and C2 are for neighborhood services like bodegas and C5 and C6 are for central business districts and corporate headquarters.

What to include in your appeal

1 A letter to FEMA that has:

Date of appeal letter

FEMA application number and disaster number

Last 4 digits of your Social Security Number (SSN)

A sentence saying "I am appealing" and details about why

Address where you lived when the disaster happened and where you live now (if different)

Your signature

Full name and contact info on every page and document submitted

2 Copy of the decision letter from FEMA

3 Supporting documents, such as:

- Contractor or repair estimates
- Documents to show you own your home
- Inspection reports, photographs, or other proof that your home is uninhabitable

After you appeal

After they receive your appeal, FEMA has **90 days** to notify you in writing of their decision. **If FEMA needs more information, they can:**



Call and send you a letter to ask for more information. You have 30 days to respond.



Contact another person, like a contractor or an insurance company to verify your information.



Schedule a re-inspection.

If your **appeal is denied** and you can show that your situation has changed, you can appeal again. You'll need to submit documents to prove that.

Visit femappeals.org to learn more.



Who can afford to live in the new housing?

The second part of MIH is who the affordable housing is for. Each of the four options is targeted to families at different income levels.

Unlike past programs, MIH is unusual in that it doesn't tell developers exactly what kinds of units to build. It lets them decide what income levels to target within a range, as long as the total income levels of all the affordable units average to a certain amount. The four MIH options vary between 40% and 115% of Area Median Income — a pretty big range.

Here's what that means...

Income levels are calculated as a percentage of the New York City region's Area Median Income (AMI), which is \$90,600 for a family of four (in 2016). The purple line above represents 130-135% of AMI, which is the most a family can make, and still qualify for an affordable unit in each of the four MIH options.

Market Rate Unit

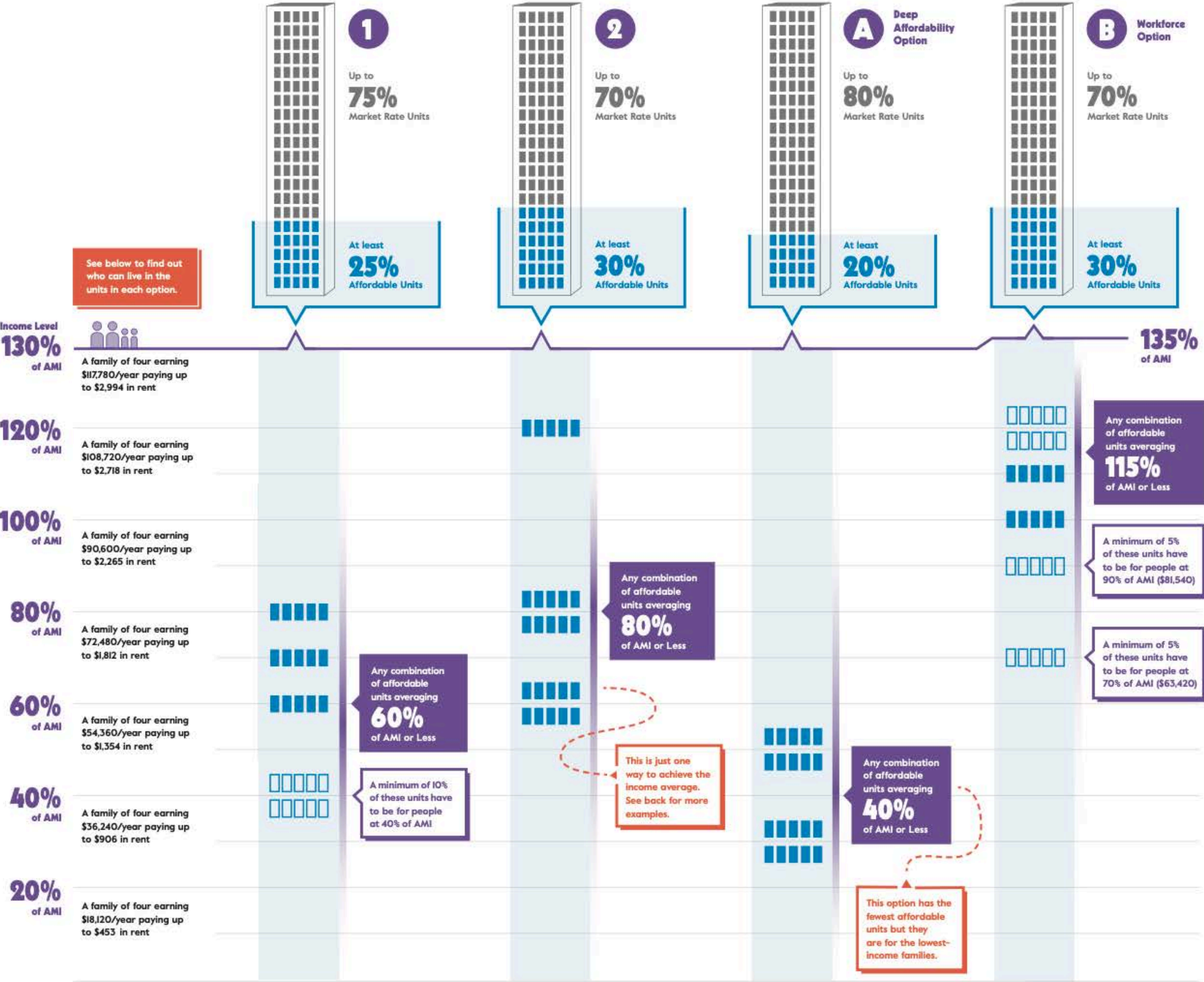
Can mean many things; it's not defined by law, and basically means "as much as people are willing to pay." The income from these higher income units helps offset the cost of providing the lower rent, affordable units.

Affordable Unit

Affordable units are ones that have their maximum rent capped at a certain amount, to make them available to people at certain income levels. In the MIH program, affordable units can be for families earning as much as 130-135% of the Area Median Income.

Required Unit

In some MIH options, there are additional requirements for units at particular income levels.



Engaging

Does it quickly communicate it's unlike other materials they might have seen or used?

Does it look like it was made with care and a genuine investment in someone's learning experience?

Transit is ours!

What should our MTA look like?

- Faster buses!
- More elevators in stations
- Working air conditioning
- Bathrooms in the stations
- Better options when there's construction
- Fewer delays!!!
- More ways to get between boroughs!
- Affordable fares
- Less crowded trains and buses!

Build power

The most powerful thing you can do is organize, build power, and demand a better MTA!

Talking with your friends, family, and coworkers about your experiences riding transit, learning more about the MTA's decisions, and encouraging other people to join rallies and campaigns can improve the MTA for all riders.

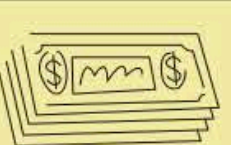
Steps you can take to make sure your voice is heard:

- | | |
|---|--|
|  | Talk to your state representatives about your commute and how you want to see it improved. The governor cares what state representatives think because they vote on their proposals! |
|  | Vote for city and state politicians who want to fund and fix MTA service. |
|  | Join local organizing campaigns through groups like Riders Alliance. Check the back for more groups! |



Community organizing works!

Here are some recent wins that riders made happen:

- | | |
|--|---|
| The R and G train tunnel shutdowns threatened to leave thousands of riders without a direct commute. Riders organized with their community, Riders Alliance, and elected officials to get more bus and train service to those areas. |  |
| In 2021, riders organized and won dozens of miles of bus-only lanes which will speed up bus service and prevent buses from getting stuck behind cars and traffic. |  |
| Riders fought for the Fair Fares program that offers half-price metrocards to some low-income New Yorkers. Over 70 community organizations helped organize their members to make funding this a top priority for elected officials. |  |
| Riders fought for congestion funding, which will provide money to fix the outdated technology in the MTA. This will raise \$1 billion per year, speed up service, fund new elevators, and upgrade trains. |  |
| Riders Alliance worked with City Council to dedicate funds for bus countdown clocks so riders know when the bus is coming. There's now over 200 clocks installed across the city! |  |

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welcome2cup.org

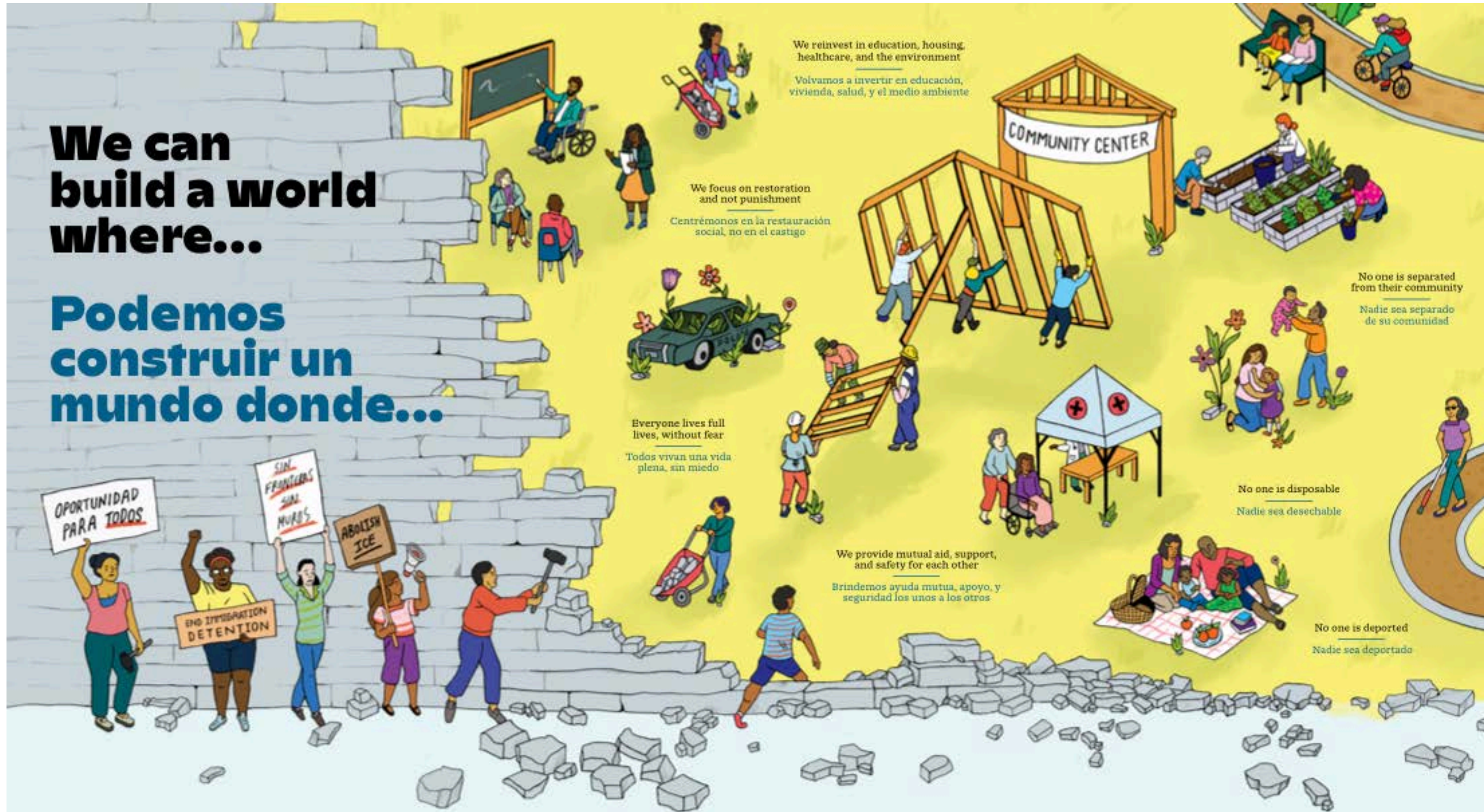
Affirming and Motivating

Does it affirm how people feel and think about the issue and the way it affects them?

Does it affirm a new vision of what's possible for the future, for themselves, and communities?

We can build a world where...

Podemos construir un mundo donde...



We reinvest in education, housing, healthcare, and the environment
Volvamos a invertir en educación, vivienda, salud, y el medio ambiente

We focus on restoration and not punishment
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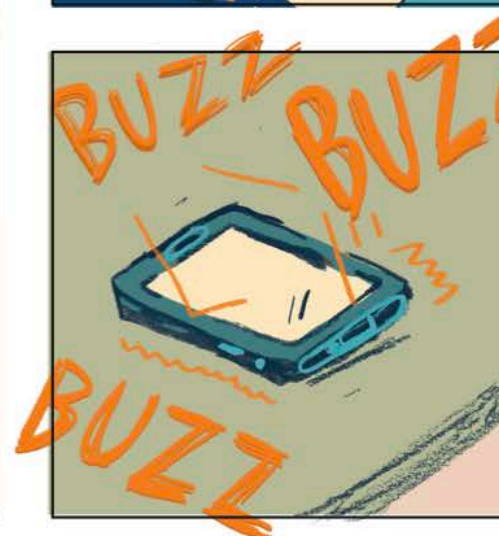
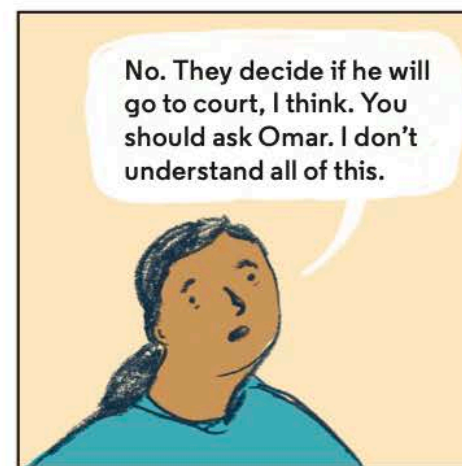
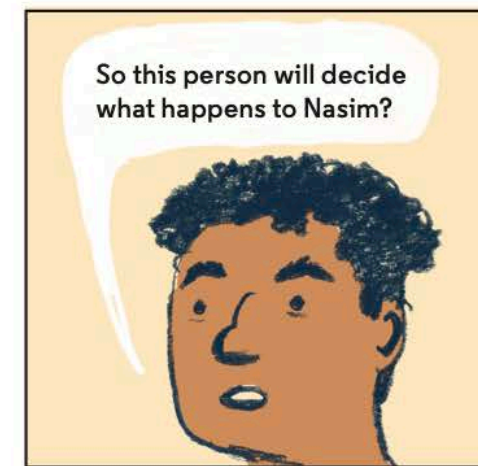
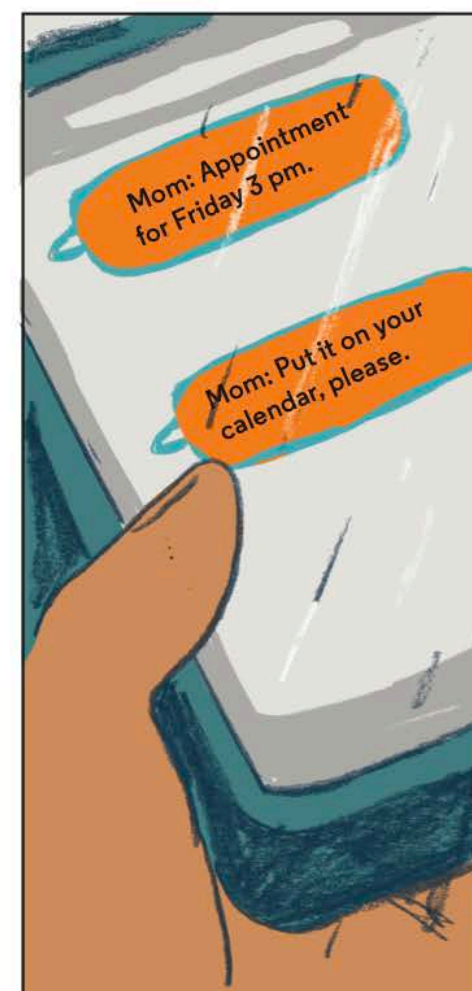
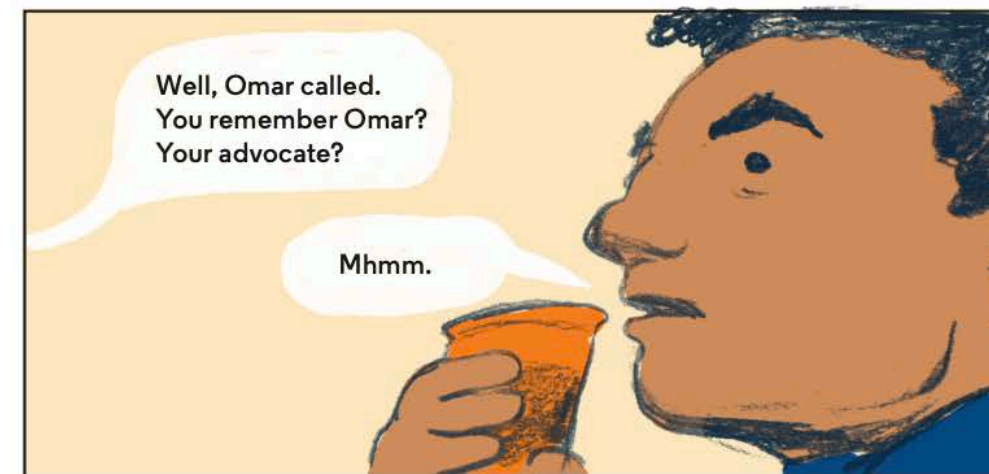
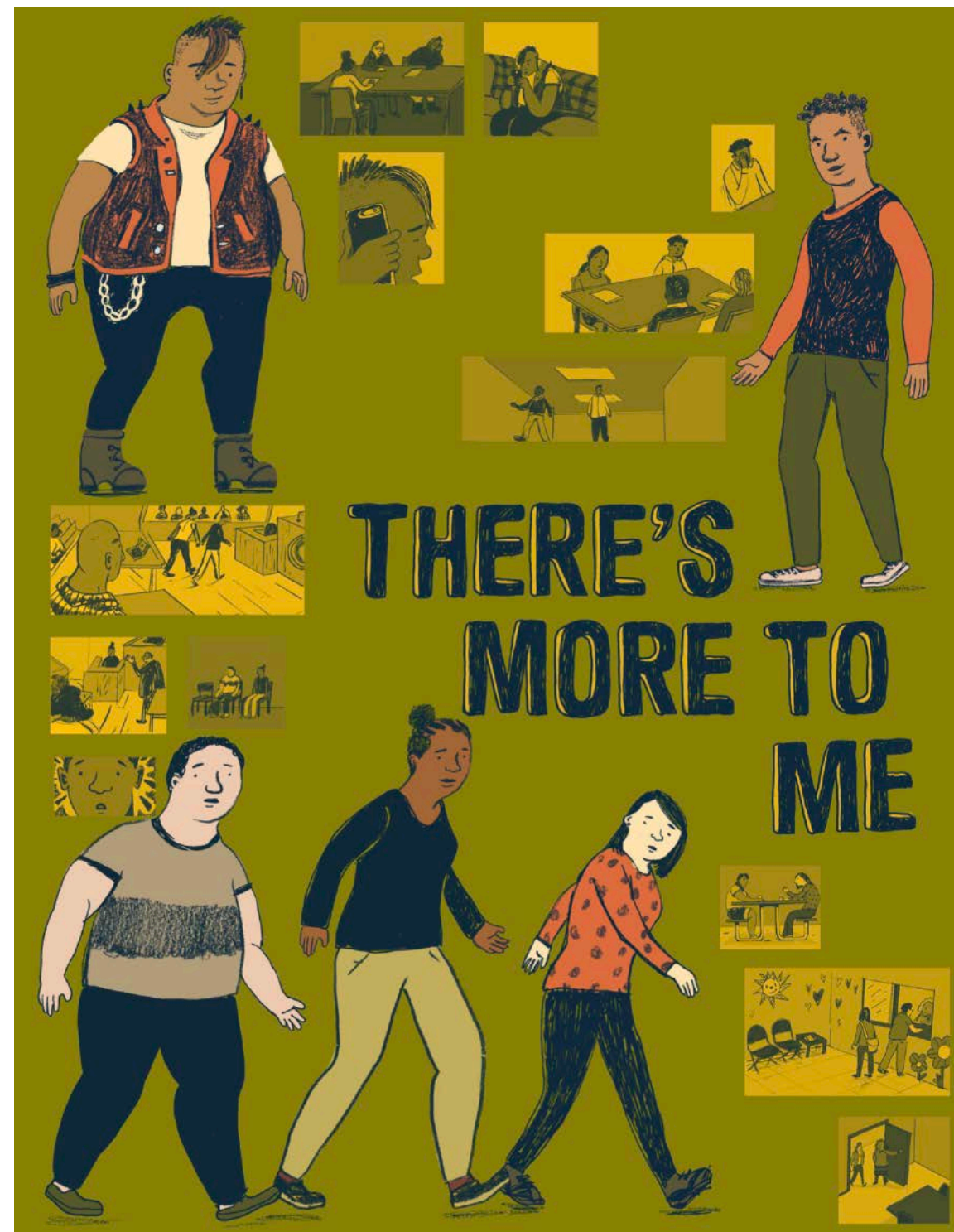
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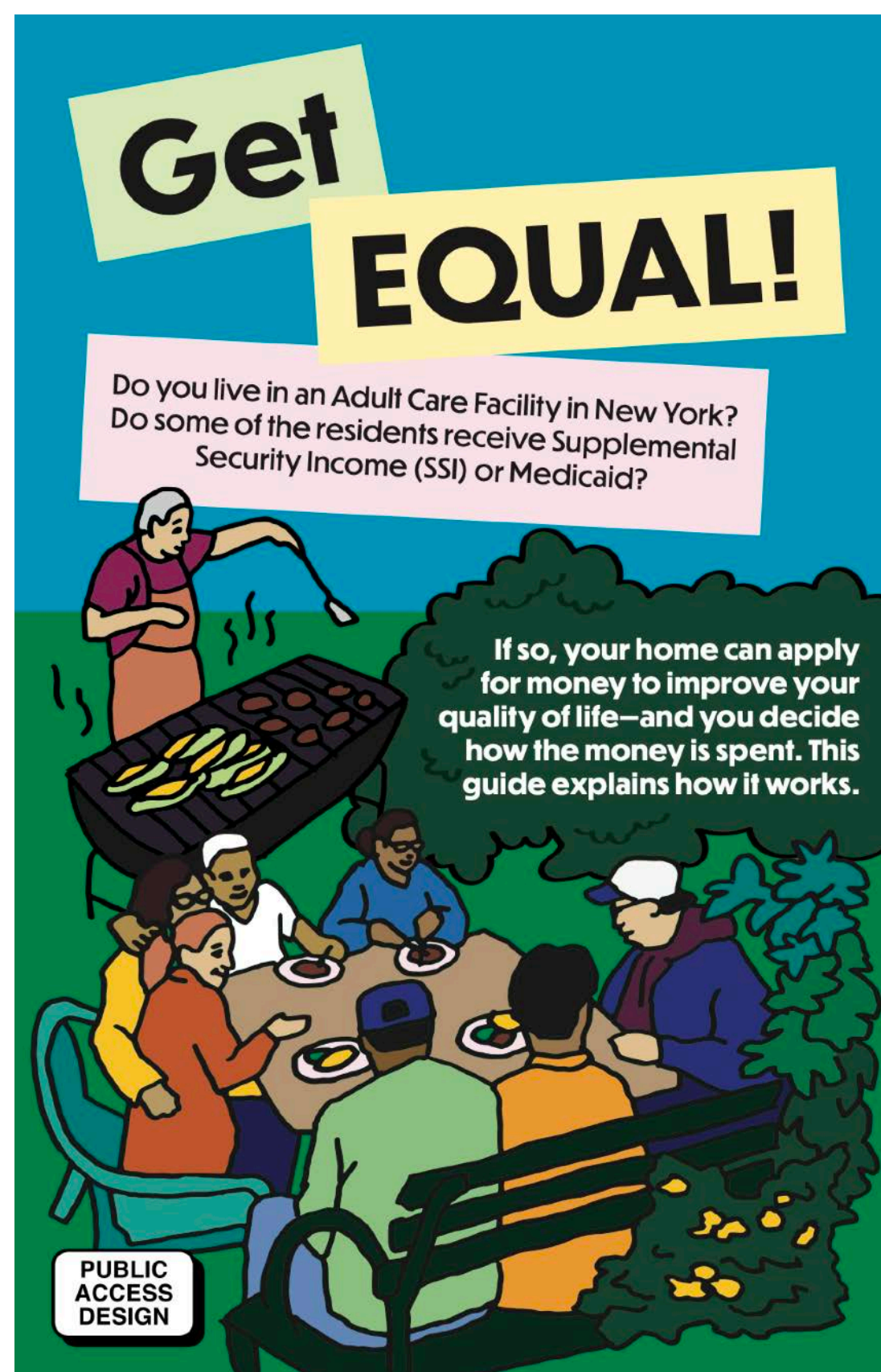
¡Podemos luchar para cambiar leyes injustas, abolir los sistemas que nos atacan e invertir en nuestras comunidades!

Design Techniques

Narrative

Representations of conversations
to put information in the context of relationships





Decide what you want for yourselves



Record how you make decisions as a group, like what people said and how they voted. Keep notes in a safe place in case you need them later to hold your facility accountable.



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BAIL'S SET... WHAT'S NEXT?

Updated to reflect new bail laws effective January 1, 2020

Money bail continues to divide New York States' criminal legal system into two tiers: one for those who can pay, and one for those who can't. Unfortunately, this means if you can't afford to pay bail, you go to jail.

PUBLIC ACCESS DESIGN

+ This booklet can help you and your loved ones navigate the bail system and know your rights. ►

Aisha's Choice —
CASH BAIL: \$10,000,
BAIL BOND: \$20,000 OR
PARTIALLY SECURED
BOND: 8% of \$40,000

AISHA doesn't have enough to pay her boyfriend Benjamin's cash bail or 8% of the partially secured bond (\$3,200).

She decides to pay with a **BAIL BOND** and finds a bondsman.

+ If anyone tells you there is an "immigration hold" or an "immigration warrant," talk to the arrestee's lawyer. In most cases, this should not prevent someone from posting bail in New York.

The bondsman says he'll charge Aisha \$2,000.



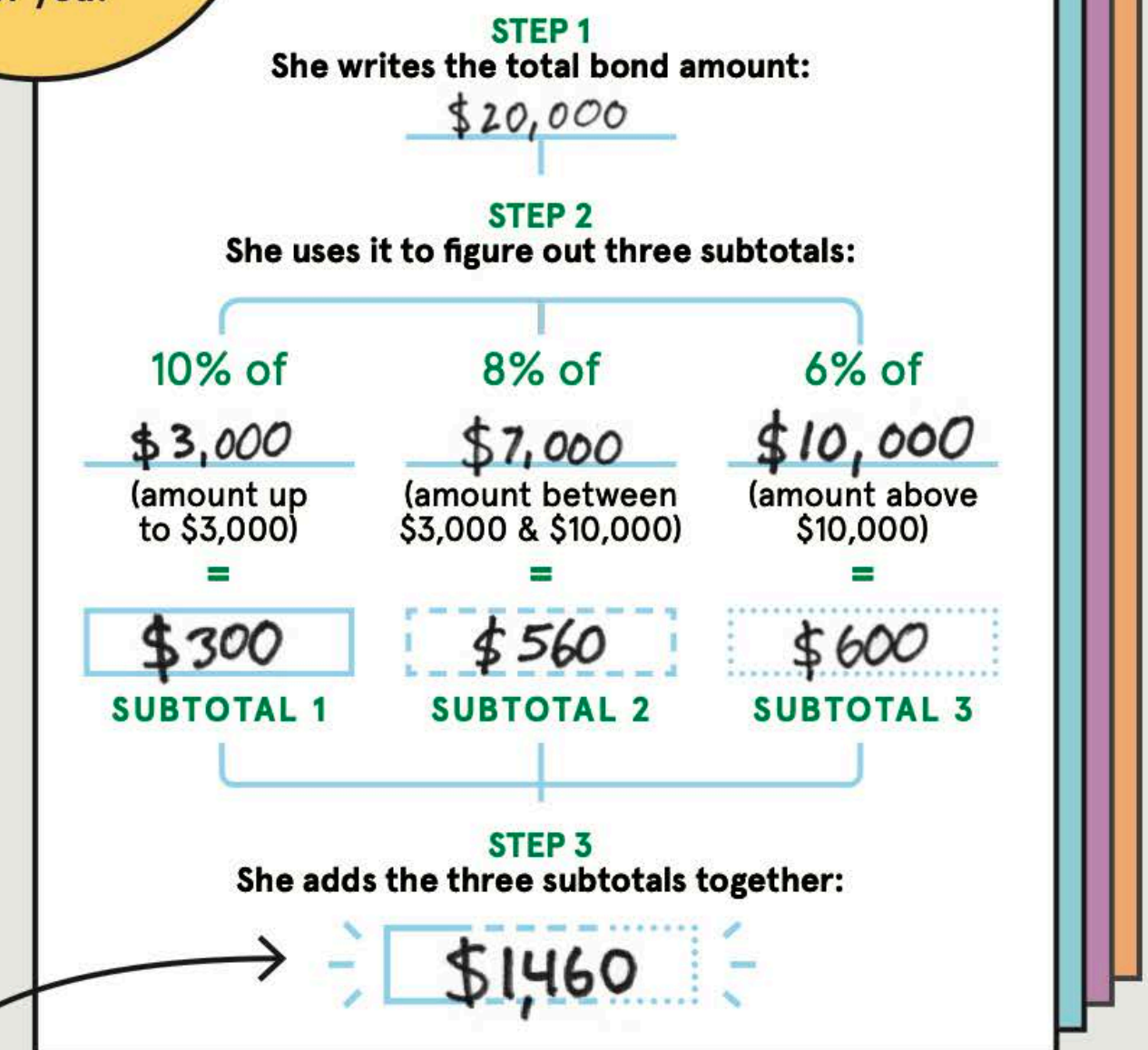
Aisha knows that by law, there's a **MAXIMUM FEE** a bondsman can charge. She also knows she won't get this money back.

If the bail bond set by the judge is...	The MAXIMUM FEE a bondsman can charge you is...
\$200 or less	\$10
\$201 to \$3,000	10% of the bond
\$3,001 to \$10,000	10% of the first \$3,000 + 8% of the amount above \$3,000
\$10,001 or more	10% of the first \$3,000 + 8% of the next \$7,000 + 6% of the amount above \$10,000

NEED HELP TO FIGURE OUT A MAXIMUM FEE? Find a free calculator at nybondcalculator.org that will do it for you.

Aisha **DOES THE MATH...**

+ It's **ILLEGAL** for a bondsman to charge more than the **MAXIMUM FEE**.



She sees the **MAXIMUM FEE** the bondsman can charge is \$1,460.

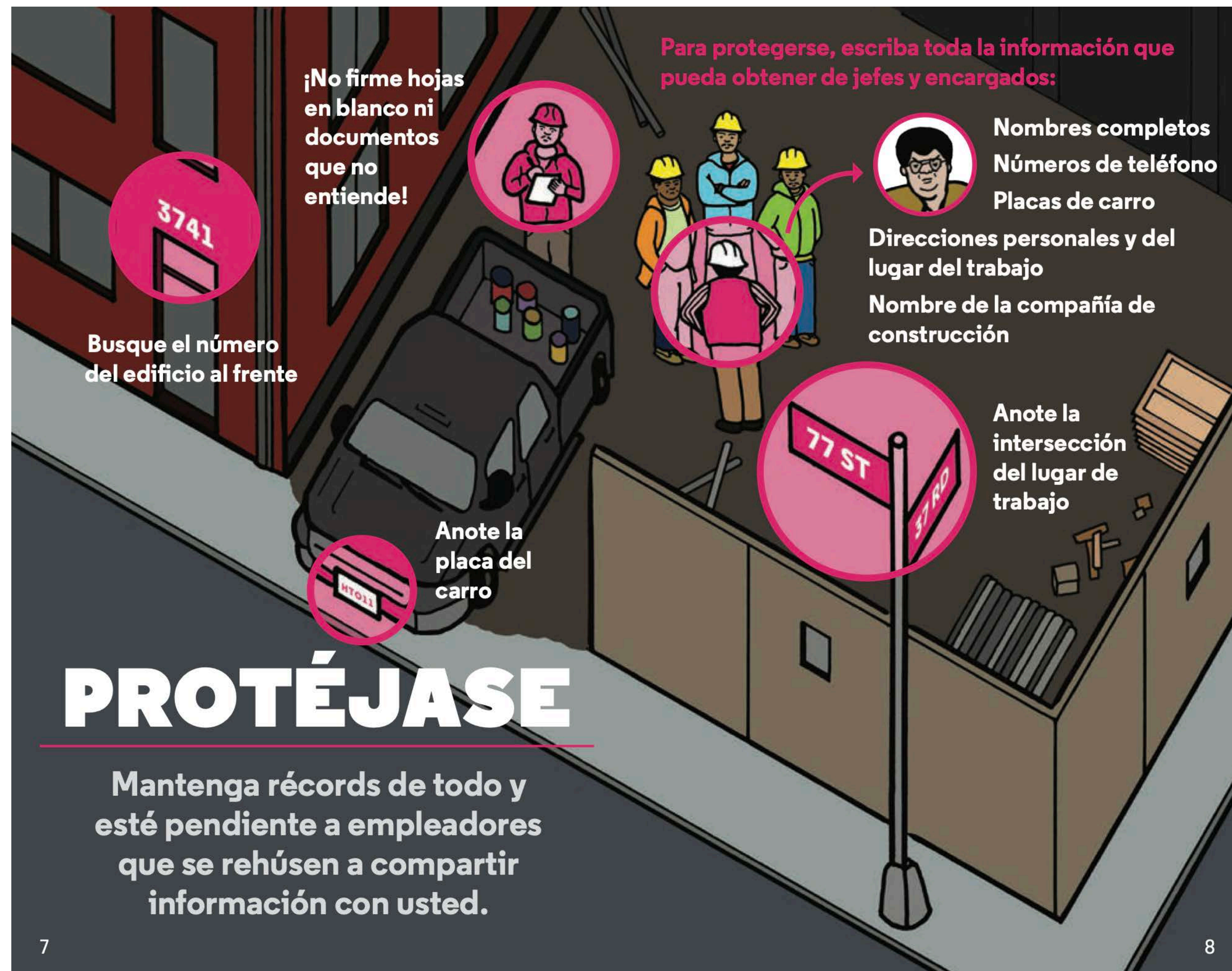
Aisha tells the bondsman he's charging more than the **MAXIMUM FEE** set by law, and that she'll only pay \$1,460.



+ You can shop around or pay what the bondsman asks—it's your decision! If you think the bondsman broke the law by charging you too much, you can file a complaint.

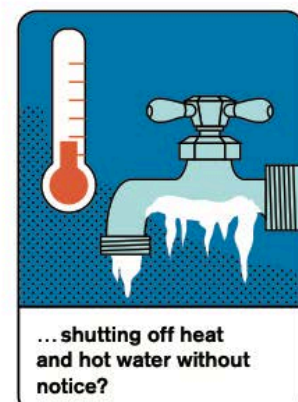
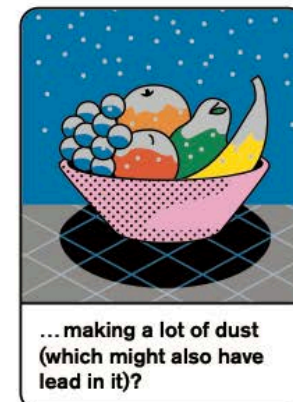
Spatial

Representations of physical or social spaces to put information in the context of where or when it'll be used



IS YOUR LANDLORD USING CONSTRUCTION TO HARASS YOU?

Is construction in your building...



THAT'S HARASSMENT AND IT'S ILLEGAL!

Find out **new** ways to do something about it!

WHAT SHOULD I LOOK FOR?

Bad or Illegal Construction

If you see any signs of bad or illegal construction →

REPORT IT

or

GET HELP!

Vacate Order

If the building is severely damaged and the DOB issues a vacate order, they have to give you a date when you can return to the building.

If this happens →

GET HELP!

Harassment

If you or others are being harassed →

REPORT IT



Building Permit

It's illegal to do construction without one. Make sure the work listed on the permit matches the work you see going on in your building.

If there isn't one →

REPORT IT

Stop Work Order

If there is one, it's illegal for any construction work to be happening.

If there is one and work is still happening →

REPORT IT

Safe Construction Bill of Rights

Should be laminated in plastic and posted in the building, and list:

- type of work
- construction hours
- owner contact info
- tenant protection plan (TPP)

If there isn't one →

REPORT IT

Tenant Protection Plan (TPP)

When landlords do construction, they have to post a TPP showing:

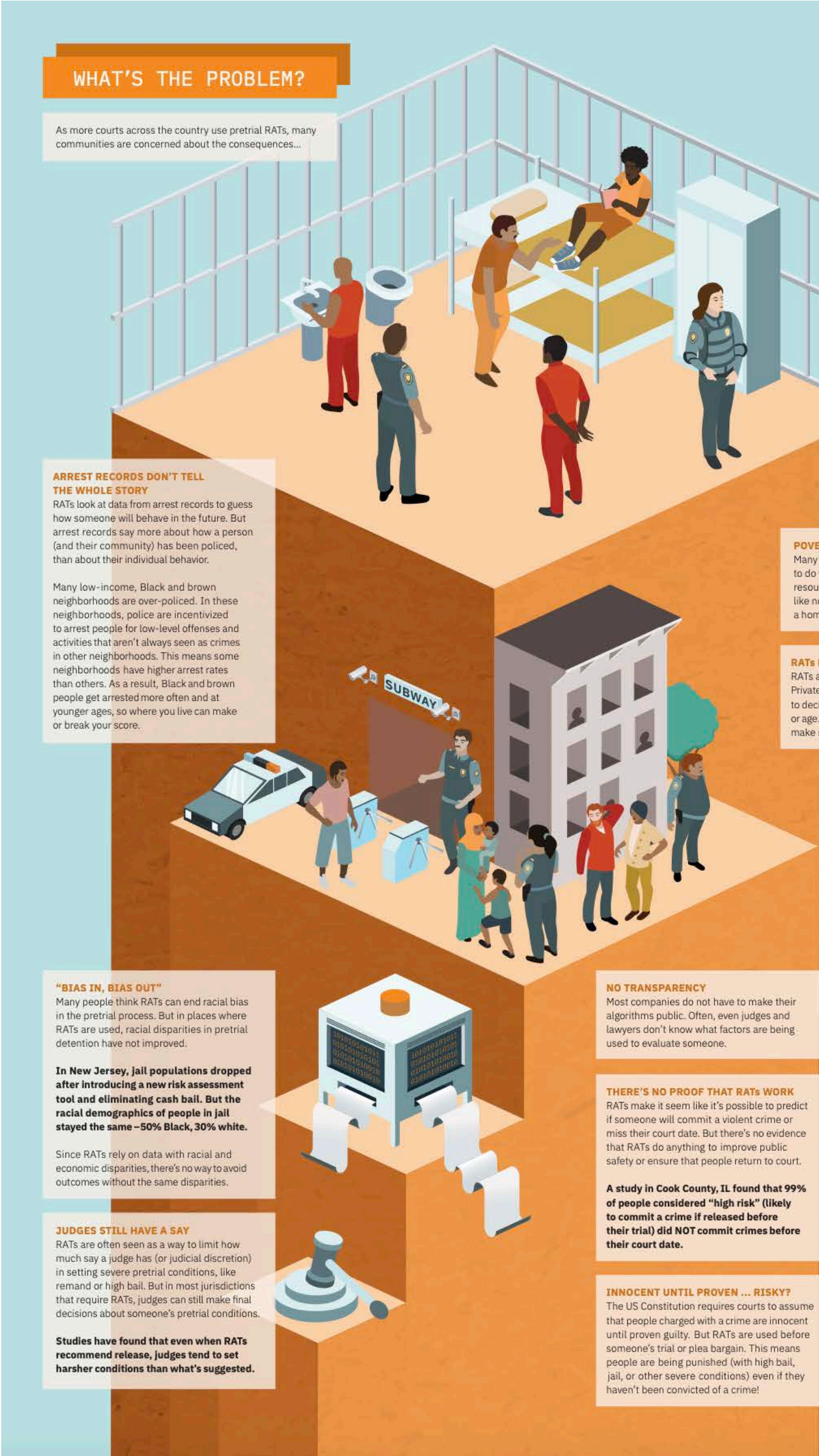
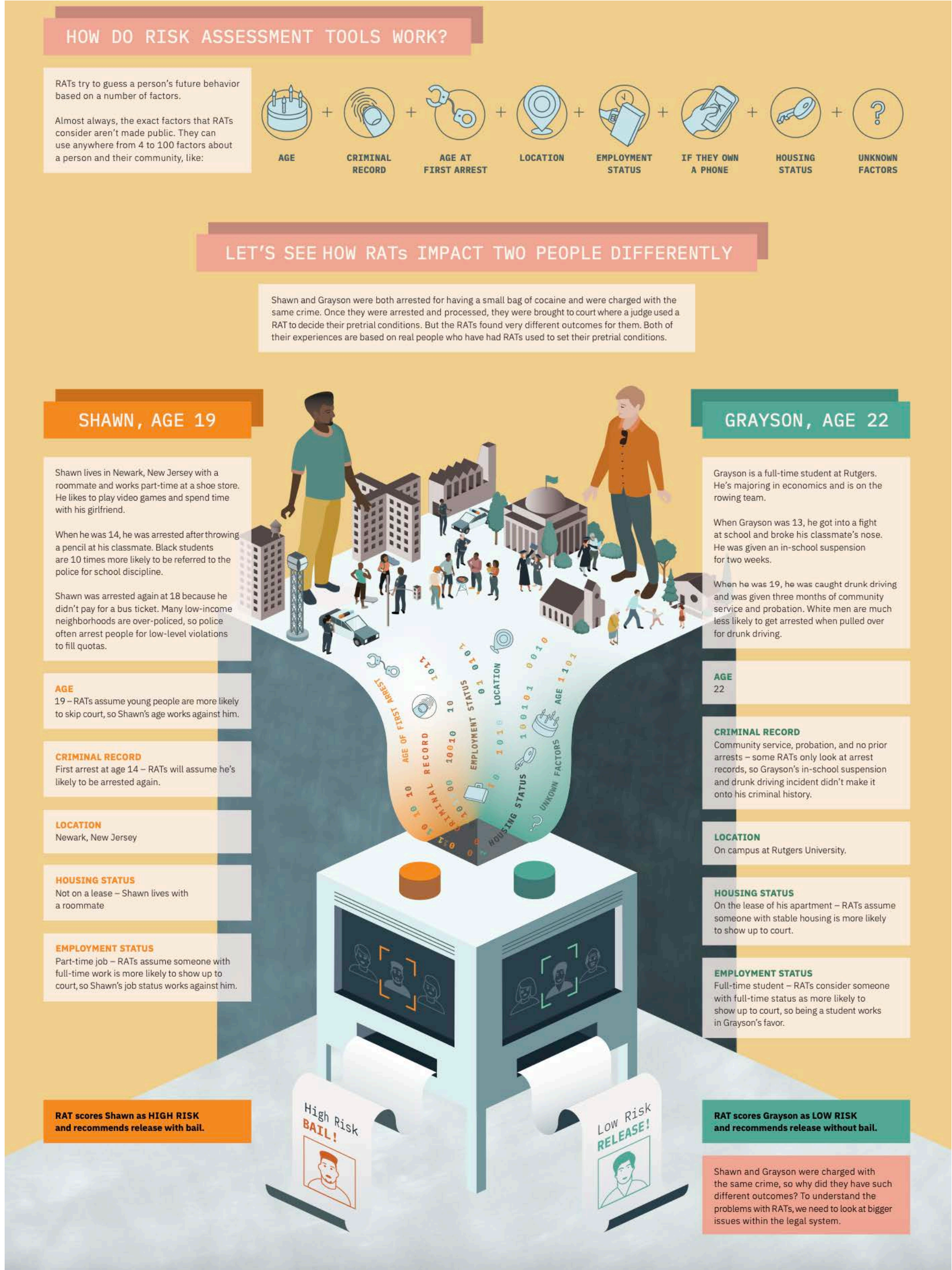
- what services will be interrupted by construction
- how they plan on minimizing disruption
- what services will be offered to tenants in the meantime

If there is no TPP →

REPORT IT

Comparative

Representations of different outcomes or realities
to show what has or could happen

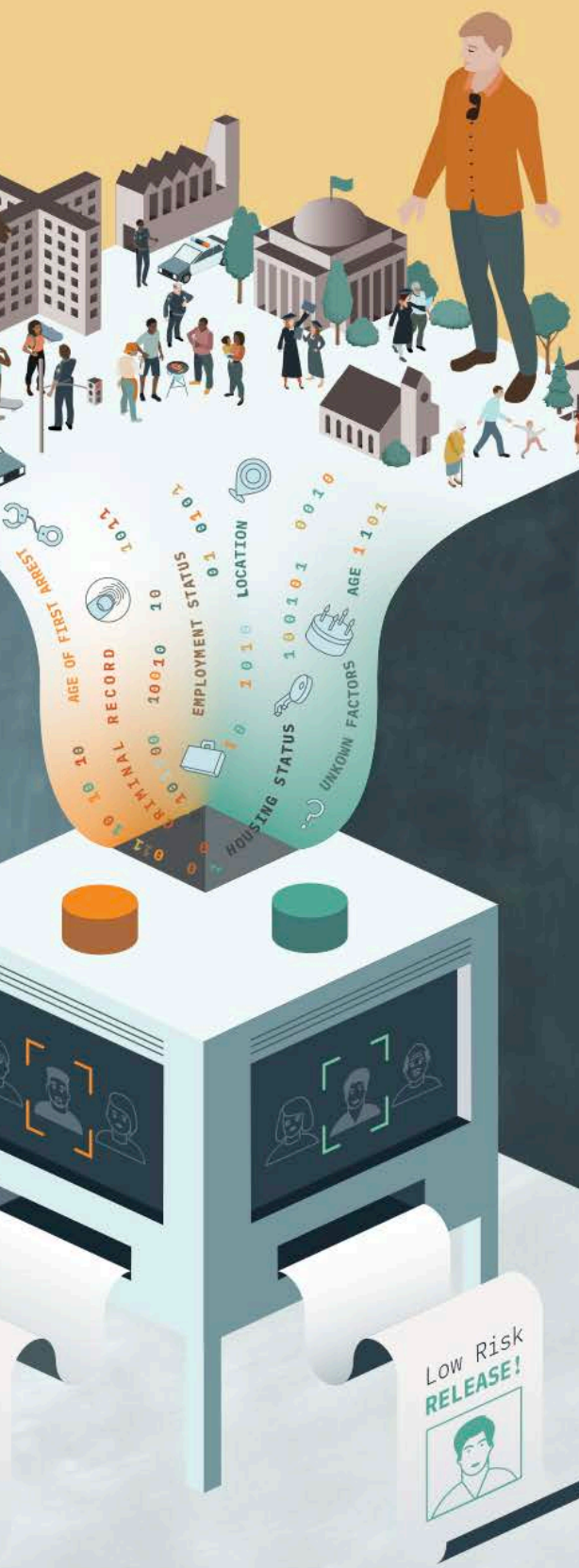


HOW DO RATs WORK?



RATs IMPACT TWO PEOPLE DIFFERENTLY

Shawn and Grayson were both arrested for having a small bag of cocaine and were charged with the same crime. When they were arrested and processed, they were brought to court where a judge used a risk assessment tool to determine their pretrial conditions. But the RATs found very different outcomes for them. Both of these outcomes are based on real people who have had RATs used to set their pretrial conditions.



GRAYSON, AGE 22

Grayson is a full-time student at Rutgers. He's majoring in economics and is on the rowing team.

When Grayson was 13, he got into a fight at school and broke his classmate's nose. He was given an in-school suspension for two weeks.

When he was 19, he was caught drunk driving and was given three months of community service and probation. White men are much less likely to get arrested when pulled over for drunk driving.

AGE
22

CRIMINAL RECORD

Community service, probation, and no prior arrests – some RATs only look at arrest records, so Grayson's in-school suspension and drunk driving incident didn't make it onto his criminal history.

LOCATION

On campus at Rutgers University.

HOUSING STATUS

On the lease of his apartment – RATs assume someone with stable housing is more likely to show up to court.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Full-time student – RATs consider someone with full-time status as more likely to show up to court, so being a student works in Grayson's favor.

RAT scores Grayson as LOW RISK and recommends release without bail.

Shawn and Grayson were charged with the same crime, so why did they have such different outcomes? To understand the problems with RATs, we need to look at bigger issues within the legal system.

WHAT'S THE PROBLEM?

As more courts across the country use pretrial RATs, many communities are concerned about the consequences...

ARREST RECORDS DON'T TELL THE WHOLE STORY

RATs look at data from arrest records to guess how someone will behave in the future. But arrest records say more about how a person (and their community) has been policed, than about their individual behavior.

Many low-income, Black and brown neighborhoods are over-policed. In these neighborhoods, police are incentivized to arrest people for low-level offenses and activities that aren't always seen as crimes in other neighborhoods. This means some neighborhoods have higher arrest rates than others. As a result, Black and brown people get arrested more often and at younger ages, so where you live can make or break your score.

"BIAS IN, BIAS OUT"

Many people think RATs can end racial bias in the pretrial process. But in places where RATs are used, racial disparities in pretrial detention have not improved.

In New Jersey, jail populations dropped after introducing a new risk assessment tool and eliminating cash bail. But the racial demographics of people in jail stayed the same – 50% Black, 30% white.

Since RATs rely on data with racial and economic disparities, there's no way to avoid outcomes without the same disparities.

JUDGES STILL HAVE A SAY

RATs are often seen as a way to limit how much say a judge has (or judicial discretion) in setting severe pretrial conditions, like remand or high bail. But in most jurisdictions that require RATs, judges can still make final decisions about someone's pretrial conditions.

Studies have found that even when RATs recommend release, judges tend to set harsher conditions than what's suggested.

Shawn and Grayson were charged with the same crime, so why did they have such different outcomes? To understand the problems with RATs, we need to look at bigger issues within the legal system.

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POVERTY IS A RISK FACTOR

Many of the factors that RATs consider have to do with how much money and access to resources someone has. This means things like not having a full-time job or not owning a home can send you to jail.

RATs MAKE SOME COMPANIES RICH

RATs are a growing and profitable industry. Private companies make RATs and usually get to decide what factors get used, like job status or age. These companies often hire lobbyists to make sure governments keep using their tools.

NO TRANSPARENCY

Most companies do not have to make their algorithms public. Often, even judges and lawyers don't know what factors are being used to evaluate someone.

THERE'S NO PROOF THAT RATs WORK

RATs make it seem like it's possible to predict if someone will commit a violent crime or miss their court date. But there's no evidence that RATs do anything to improve public safety or ensure that people return to court.

A study in Cook County, IL found that 99% of people considered "high risk" (likely to commit a crime if released before their trial) did NOT commit crimes before their court date.

INNOCENT UNTIL PROVEN ... RISKY?

The US Constitution requires courts to assume that people charged with a crime are innocent until proven guilty. But RATs are used before someone's trial or plea bargain. This means people are being punished (with high bail, jail, or other severe conditions) even if they haven't been convicted of a crime!

ARE RISK ASSESSMENT TOOLS THE ONLY SOLUTION?

We know that many people are in the legal system because of mental illness, trauma, substance abuse, or simply because they are low-income. No one should be punished for not having access to support or resources. A system without RATs should provide people with the support they need to show up to court and thrive beyond the legal system!

HOW DO WE GET THERE?

It's not easy and will take some time. Change needs to happen at a large scale, but there are smaller steps we can take to get there. Instead of punishing someone for not having access to resources, the legal system should consider their circumstances holistically and evaluate their needs. Evaluations should consider their mental health, history with substance abuse, housing, parental responsibilities, and other relevant factors.

COURTS SHOULD PROVIDE:

CHILDCARE DURING COURT DATES

When a primary caregiver is arrested, their children are often forced into the foster care system. If someone is a primary caregiver, they should be released and given extra support for childcare to make it easier to get to court.

FLEXIBLE COURT DATES FOR CAREGIVERS

Unexpected childcare responsibilities are normal! If someone is a primary caregiver, they should be given some flexibility with scheduling their court date.

PHONE ACCESS

It's easy to forget a court date! Text message reminders can help. No one should be penalized for not owning a cellphone. Courts could provide cell phones to individuals while their case is open.

REFERRALS TO SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

For people who don't have stable housing, courts should refer them to supportive housing programs. Supportive housing is affordable housing with supportive services, like health and education.

REFERRALS TO COUNSELING

For people dealing with mental health or substance abuse, courts should refer them to free counseling services.

Communities across the country are organizing to stop the use of RATs and end pretrial incarceration. See the back to join a campaign near you!

welcometoCUP.org

**MAKING
POLICY
PUBLIC**



Dick and Rick figure out how to start working with the community...



Dick and Rick get feedback on their design ideas...





Sequential

Representations of time, steps, cycles, or processes
to show how information or actions flow



Here to stay!

C'est décidé, je reste!

¡Estoy aquí para quedarme!

Apply for SIJS!

What is SIJS?
SIJS (Special Immigrant Juvenile Status) is a way for some young immigrants, under the age of 21 and living in the U.S., to get a green card.

Demandez le SIJS!

Qu'est-ce que le SIJS?
Le SIJS, ou Special Immigrant Juvenile Status, est un moyen pour certains jeunes immigrants, âgés de moins de 21 ans et vivant aux États-Unis, d'obtenir une carte verte.

Solicita el SIJS

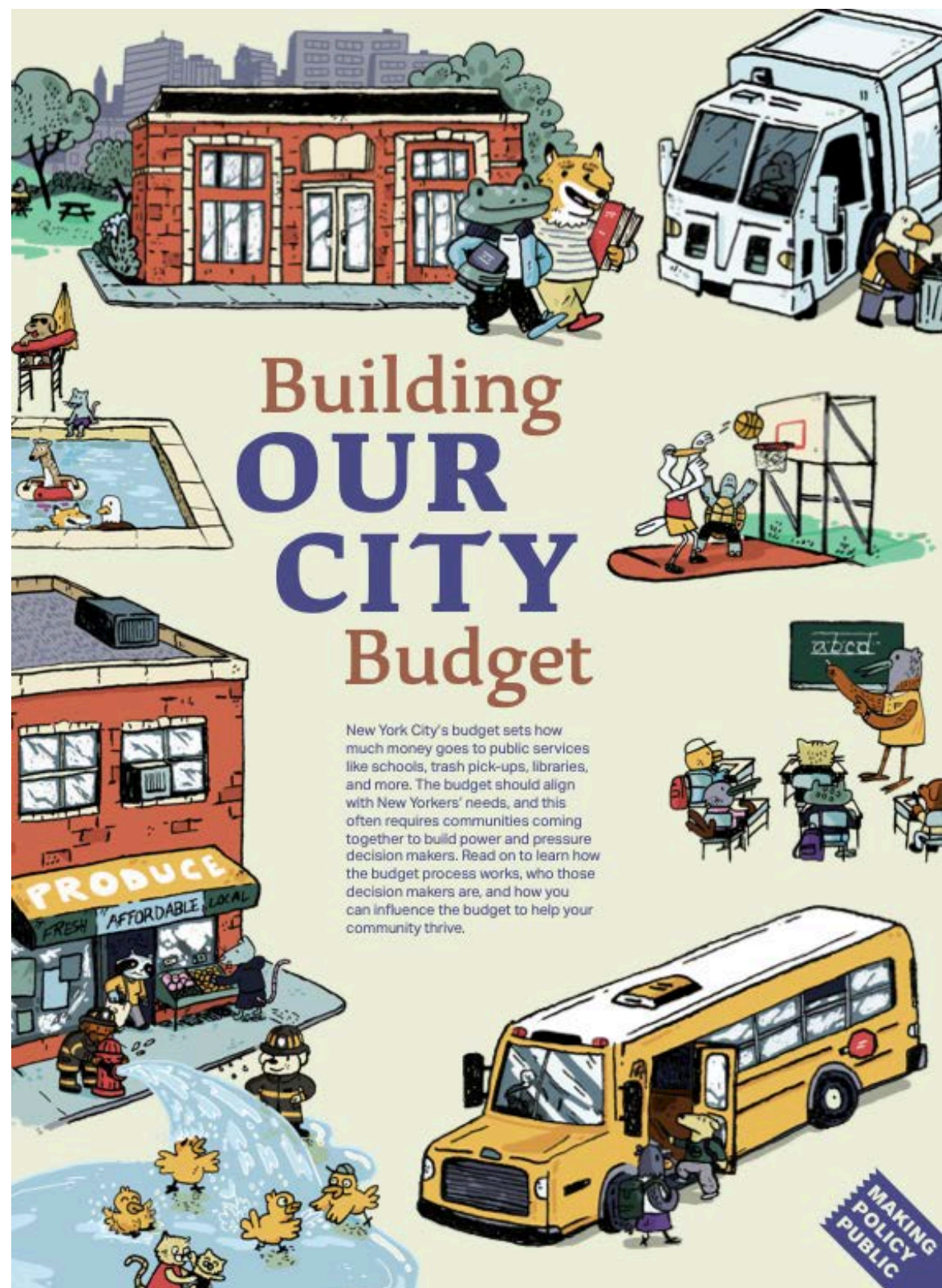
¿Qué es el SIJS?
El SIJS (Special Immigrant Juvenile Status, o Estatus Especial para Jóvenes Inmigrantes) es una forma en que algunos jóvenes inmigrantes menores de 21 años que viven en los Estados Unidos pueden obtener una tarjeta verde.

MAKING POLICY PUBLIC



Abstraction

Translating real life systems into fictional worlds



Who has the most say on the budget?



The Mayor

The Mayor has the most influence. In addition to presenting different versions of the budget, the Mayor also leads budget negotiations and negotiates with City Council to approve the budget.

The Mayor is supposed to fund programs and services for all NYC residents. If you've looked at the budget and don't see things that are important to your community, make sure the Mayor knows (see poster and back cover).



City Council Speaker

The City Council Speaker has the second most influence. As the head of City Council, they're in charge of setting City Council's political priorities.

They also decide which Council Members are on each committee and the Budget Negotiation Team (BNT).

All these people can help show your voice on the budget in a different way. Make sure they know your issues and how their constituents are impacted. Research their priorities to figure out how to move them to your side and make your voice to show up for your actions.

And don't forget — all these individuals are elected by the people! We need to hold them accountable to meeting our needs.

Council Budget Negotiation Team (BNT)

Council Members on the BNT are the main people involved with the Mayor and Speaker during behind-the-scenes budget conversations and negotiations. This is different from the Finance Committee (see right).

Depending on the City Council Speaker, the BNT can be secretive — it can be hard to find out who is on it or which members have the most influence. Get in touch with coalitions and organizations working on the issues you care about to know who the best targets are. Then, talk to those Council Members and their staff.



Council Finance Committee

The Finance Committee leads the hearings in May that help decide what's in the adopted budget (called "the executive budget oversight hearing process"). The Finance Chair is one of the most powerful positions to hold on

City Council. You can see which Council Members are on the Finance Committee here: council.nyc.gov/councilmembers/finance/. Council Members are supported by the City Council's Finance Division (a group of analysts, lawyers, and economists that provide Council Members with budget information). They release easy-to-read budget reports here: council.nyc.gov/budget/.

Council Members

All Council Members are part of the budget process at some point, but not all Council Members have the same influence. For the most impact, make your priorities known to the Speaker and BNT.



Open the poster to learn more about the budget timeline and how these decisions makers fit in.

**Stories +
Data = Power**



1. GET CURIOUS 2. FIND DATA 3. TAKE ACTION

Compare data across... RACE PLACE TIME

Fight Displacement! HELLO Andrea

Safer Streets! HELLO Tony

Good Jobs! HELLO Jesse

BUILD CONNECTIONS!

TALK TO PEOPLE!

REACH OUT!

STORIES + DATA = POWER

Use stories to complement the data you find to get a fuller picture of what's going on in your neighborhood.

Community Data

Demographic Conditions

Household Economic Security

Housing Affordability, Quality, and Security

Quality of Life and Access to Opportunity

Housing Production

Displacement Risk Map

Know Your Geographies

Neighborhood

Community District

Borough

Citywide

Welcome!

You don't have anything selected yet.

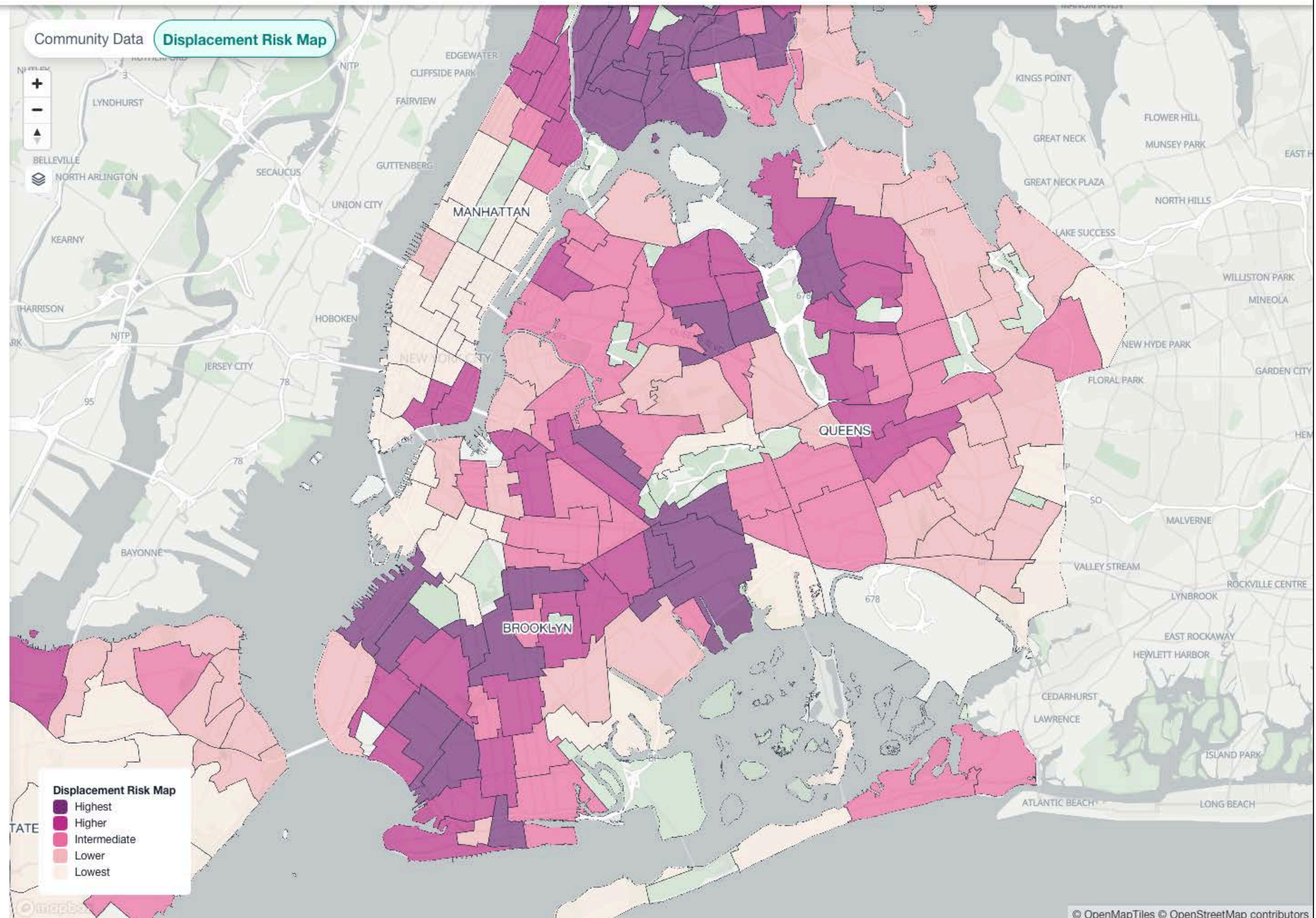
This Displacement Risk Map illustrates the level of risk residents face of being unable to remain in their homes or neighborhoods.

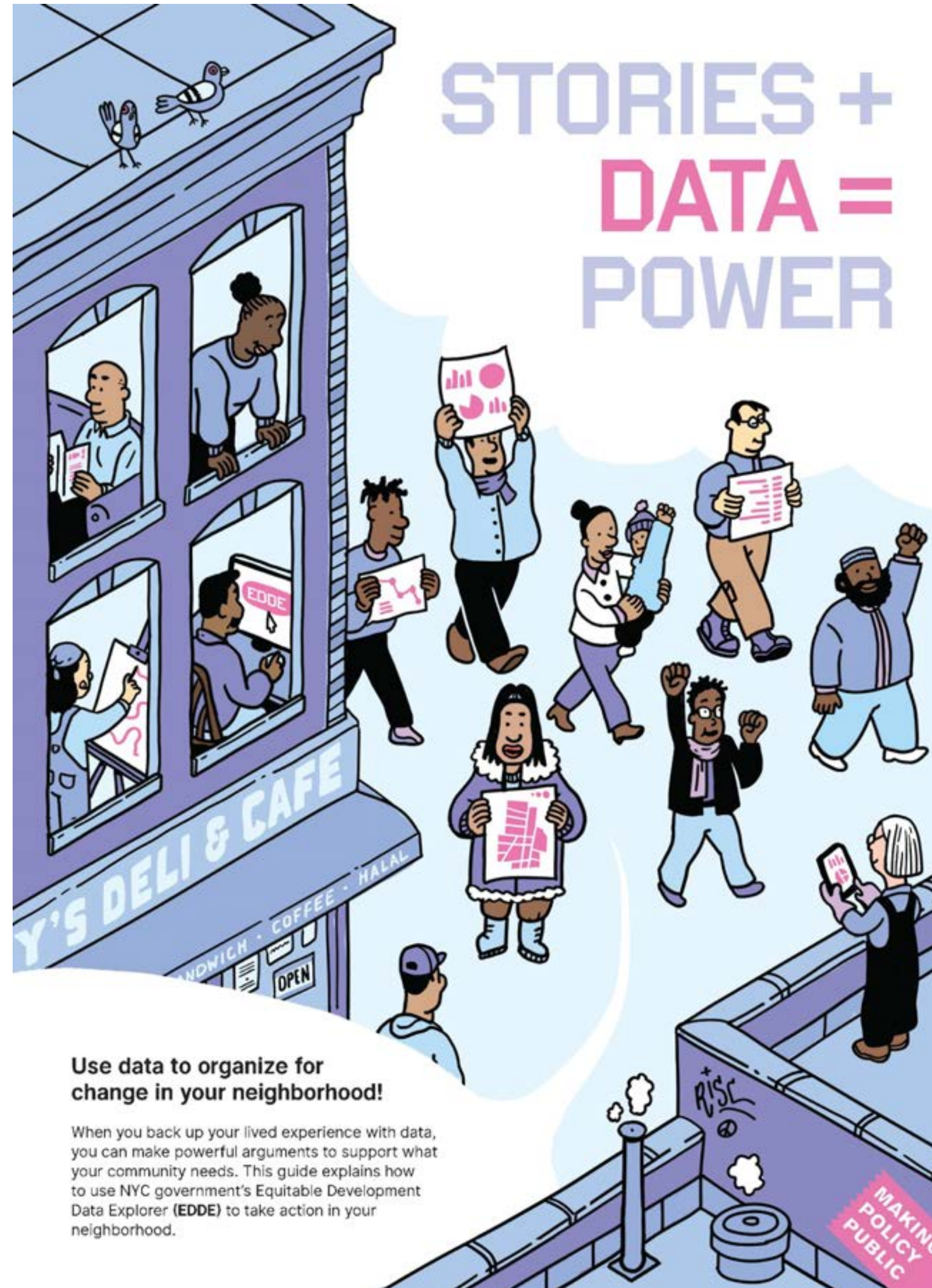
Explore the displacement risk map to see the estimated level of displacement risk in neighborhoods citywide as compared to each other. Select a neighborhood to see a breakdown of the factors contributing to displacement risk (population vulnerability, housing conditions, and market pressure) and the data points that comprise them. See maps of each of the individual data points [here](#).

Or, switch to Community Data and make a selection to explore how demographic, housing, and quality of life characteristics compare across neighborhoods and demographic groups over the past two decades.

*Approximations of NYC neighborhoods based off of Neighborhood Tabulation Areas (NTAs).

The Equitable Development Reporting web tool is a partnership between the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) and the Department of City Planning (DCP).





STORIES + DATA = POWER

Use data to organize for change in your neighborhood!

When you back up your lived experience with data, you can make powerful arguments to support what your community needs. This guide explains how to use NYC government's Equitable Development Data Explorer (**EDDE**) to take action in your neighborhood.

Black, Indigenous, and people of color (BIPOC) neighborhoods across New York City have been changing.

Over the past few years, a lot of my neighbors have moved and long-standing businesses have shut down.

You know what they tell us when we bring our complaints to the city? "Show us the data."

I don't know anything about data, and neither do my neighbors—we just know what we've seen.

The Racial Impact Study Coalition (RISC) came together to push the City to consider how BIPOC residents are affected by neighborhood issues like housing, land use, the economy, and quality of life.

RISC is a coalition of residents and neighborhood groups across the five boroughs.

RISC advocated for a law that now requires the City to provide communities with data broken down by race.

RISC worked with the NYC Department of Housing Preservation and Development and the NYC Department of City Planning to make this data available to the public for free through EDDE.

You can use EDDE to advocate for your neighborhood's needs by backing up your personal stories with data.

RACE

EDDE provides data for the total population and for each racial group, so you can identify and compare racial inequities impacting your community.

PLACE

EDDE provides data at the community district, borough, and city levels, so you can compare your community district to the borough and city; organize with other community districts facing similar issues; and advocate for change citywide.

TIME

EDDE provides data for different time periods, so you can hold elected officials accountable by comparing data over time to see if real change has happened in your neighborhood.



Check out EDDE at equitableexplorer.planning.nyc.gov

Community Data

EDDE provides information about how people, housing, and quality of life have changed across New York City over time and by race.

There are **five categories** of information. Each category is made up of different *data tables*, so you can **answer questions** like...



Follow along with EDDE at equitableexplorer.planning.nyc.gov



Demographic Conditions



How many people don't speak English very well?

↳ *Limited English Speaking Population*

What are the different races in my neighborhood?

↳ *Mutually Exclusive Race/Hispanic Origin*

Household Economic Security

What types of jobs do people have and how much money do they make?

↳ *Occupation & Median Wages by Occupation*

What are the income levels of people living in my neighborhood?

↳ *Households by Area Median Income Band*

What is the highest level of education that most people have completed?

↳ *Educational Attainment*

How many people work?

↳ *Labor Force*

What's the average amount of money people in my neighborhood make?

↳ *Median Household Income*



What industries do people work in and how much money do they make?

↳ *Industry & Median Wages by Industry*



Housing Affordability, Quality, and Security

Displacement Risk Map

EDDE also shows where people are at risk for being unable to stay in their homes. The map color codes neighborhoods from **light pink** (lowest risk) to **dark purple** (highest risk), so you can compare your neighborhood to others.

Know Your Geographies

You can view **Community Data** by community district, borough, and the entire city. You can also view most of the data by total population and by race (Asian, Black, Hispanic, or White).

The **Displacement Risk Map** shows data by neighborhoods.

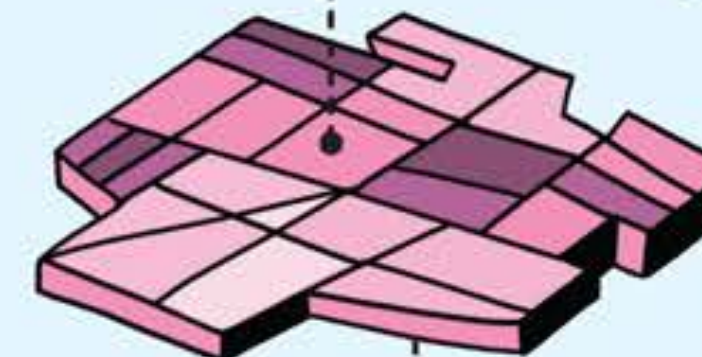
In EDDE, click on a neighborhood to learn more about its displacement risk!

Find other neighborhoods at risk of displacement and organize with them to advocate for change citywide!

Neighborhood



You might be more familiar with census tracts, but EDDE doesn't provide data at this level because it's harder to break down by race.



Community District

they make?
↳ *Occupation & Median Wages by Occupation*

What are the income levels of people living in my neighborhood?
↳ *Households by Area Median Income Band*



How many households struggle to pay rent?
↳ *Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income—GRPI*

Completed?
↳ *Educational Attainment*

How many people work?
↳ *Labor Force*

What's the average amount of money people in my neighborhood make?
↳ *Median Household Income*

What Industries do people work in and how much money do they make?
↳ *Industry & Median Wages by Industry*

Housing Affordability, Quality, and Security

What are median rent and home values?
↳ *Median Gross Rent & Median Home Value*

How much affordable housing is there by income level?
↳ *Rental Units Affordable to Households by Area Median Income Band*

How many homes are overcrowded?
↳ *Overcrowding*

How many rent-stabilized and income-restricted (like NYCHA) units are there?
↳ *Rent Stabilized Housing, Income-Restricted Housing*

Quality of Life and Access to Opportunity

How many people are within walking distance of a park?
↳ *Open Space—Park Access*

How many traffic injuries and deaths are there?
↳ *Public Safety — Traffic Injuries, Traffic Fatalities*

How many people are within a ¼ mile of a Select Bus or subway station?
↳ *Access to Transit*

How vulnerable is my neighborhood to extreme heat?
↳ *Health Outcomes — Heat Vulnerability Index*

How many jobs are within a 30 minute commute?
↳ *Access to Jobs*

How are our folks' health?
↳ *Health Outcomes—Self-Reported Health*



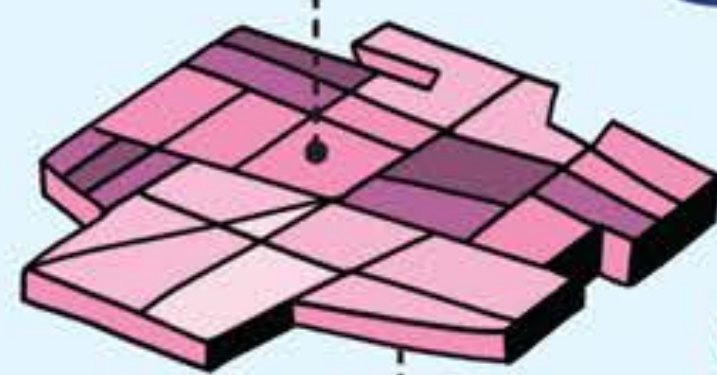
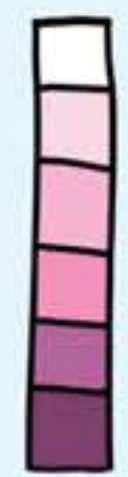
Housing Production

How much affordable housing is being built or preserved?
↳ *Units with Regulatory Agreements Since 2014 by Area Median Income Band*

How many units of housing are being added or lost?
↳ *Change in Housing Units*

How big is our historic district?
↳ *Area within a Historic District*

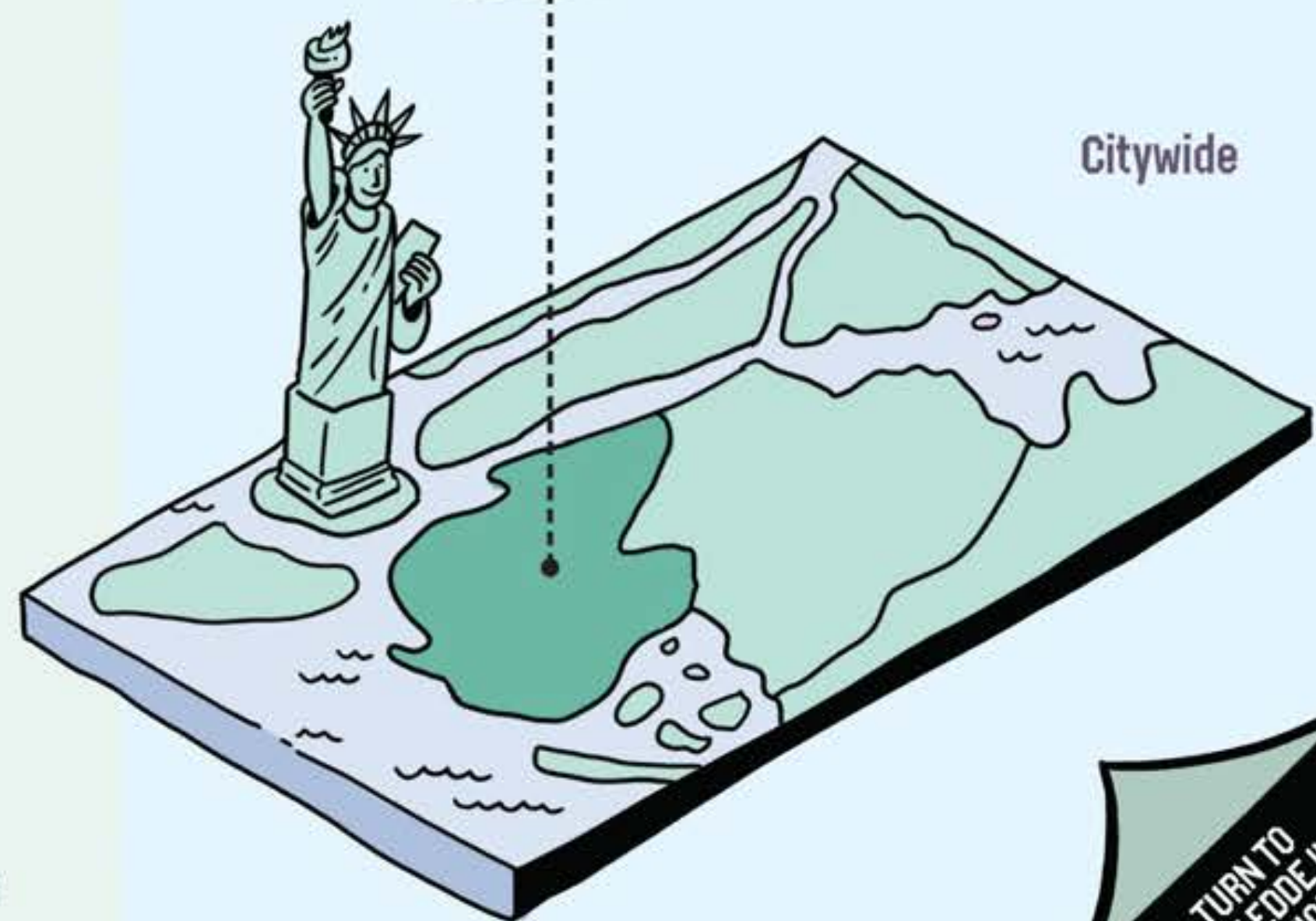
and organize with them to advocate for change citywide!



Community District



Borough



Citywide

You might be more familiar with census tracts, but EDDE doesn't provide data at this level because it's harder to break down by race.

TURN TO SEE EDDE IN ACTION

1. GET CURIOUS

Pick an issue in your community that you want to learn more about.
Turn your issue into a question.

My people keep getting displaced!
How can we keep Black and Brown community members from being priced out of their homes?

People are always getting in car accidents here!
Are car accidents really bad where I live?

There's no good jobs for me here!
How can I find good paying jobs in my community?

Fight Displacement!

HELLO MY NAME IS
Andrea



I've been fighting displacement in Fort Greene for years. Over the last two decades, more and more Black and Brown residents have been forced to leave the neighborhood because they couldn't afford the rising rents.

How can we help keep Black and Brown community members in their homes?

Safer Streets!

HELLO MY NAME IS
Tony

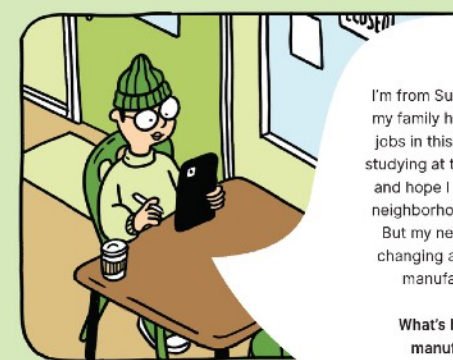


I've lived in the Grand Concourse area of the Bronx all my life. Today, I got hit by a car as I was crossing the street. I've heard my neighbors talking about the car accidents around here.

Are all city streets this unsafe or is it just my neighborhood?

Good Jobs!

HELLO MY NAME IS
Jesse



I'm from Sunnyside and most of my family has worked industrial jobs in this part of Queens. I'm studying at the local trade school and hope I can find a job in the neighborhood when I graduate. But my neighborhood's been changing and we're losing our manufacturing spaces.

What's happening to our manufacturing jobs?

welcometocup.org

2. FIND DATA



Follow along with EDDE at equitableexplorer.planning.nyc.gov

3. TAKE ACTION

Compare data across... → RACE

Are there any differences between racial groups in your community district, your borough, or the city as a whole?

PLACE

How does your community district compare to other districts, the borough, and the city as a whole?

TIME

How has the data changed over time? Is it getting better or worse?

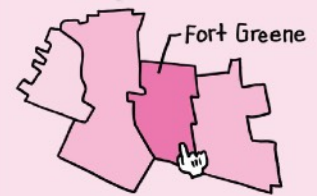
What can EDDE tell me about displacement in Fort Greene?



Andrea goes to EDDE, clicks Community Data, zooms in to northwest Brooklyn, clicks on the Brooklyn Heights & Fort Greene Community District, and sees that there are a lot of neighborhoods in this district.



She clicks on Displacement Risk Map and sees that Fort Greene is medium pink, meaning residents are at intermediate risk of displacement.



All the other neighborhoods in our district are lighter pink, so Fort Greene has the highest displacement risk in the district.

Andrea clicks on Fort Greene, and scrolls down to Housing Conditions. She reads that "Fort Greene has fewer households in rent stabilized units compared to the City."

So my people are more at the mercy of landlords who can hike up the rent and force tenants out.

Andrea scrolls up to Population Vulnerability and reads that the non-White population is about 66%.

Didn't it used to be higher?

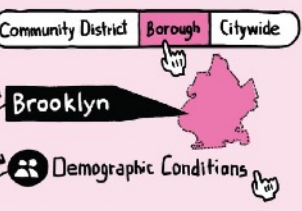
Andrea switches back to Community Data, clicks on Demographic Conditions, and looks at the "Mutually Exclusive Race/Hispanic Origin" table.

Brooklyn Heights/Ft. Greene Mutually Exclusive Race/Hispanic Origin			
	2000	2010	2020
Asian	4%	7%	12%
Black	12%	24%	20%
Hispanic	18%	16%	14%
White	31%	44%	47%

I was right! From 2000-2020 the percentage of Black residents was cut in half. There's less Hispanic residents too. Is it like that in all of Brooklyn?



Andrea goes back to the map, switches to borough, clicks on Brooklyn, clicks on Demographic Conditions, and looks at the Race/Hispanic Origin table again.



Brooklyn Mutually Exclusive Race/Hispanic Origin			
	2000	2010	2020
Asian	8%	10%	14%
Black	34%	32%	27%
Hispanic	20%	20%	19%
White	35%	36%	35%

There are less Black and Hispanic residents in all of Brooklyn too. If my people could afford to stay here, they would! I wonder how much Black and Hispanic residents make compared to white people.

Andrea goes back to the map, switches to community district, clicks on Brooklyn Heights & Fort Greene, clicks on the Household Economic Security and scrolls down to "Households by Area Median Income (AMI) Band."

AMI relates to the average income in an area, it's used to create rules about affordable housing.

Oh, I've heard about AMI. I want to know the racial breakdown of families that make less than 30% of AMI. I'm going to take notes for this one...



She writes down the numbers for the Total Population. Then she clicks on "Black Non-Hispanic" and adds those numbers to the table:

Households by AMI		
AMI	Total Pop	Black
<30%	17%	31%
31-50%	9%	16%
51-80%	10%	14%
81-120%	12%	14%
121-165%	13%	10%
>165%	40%	15%

She repeats this step for the other racial groups:

Households by AMI		
AMI	Total Pop	Black
<30%	17%	31%
31-50%	9%	16%
51-80%	10%	14%
81-120%	12%	14%
121-165%	13%	10%
>165%	40%	15%

Over 30% of my Black and Hispanic neighbors are extremely low income (make less than 30% AMI). I wonder how much of their income people spend on rent.

Andrea clicks on Housing Affordability, Quality, and Security, and scrolls to "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income (GRAPI)." She follows the same steps as before and continues to take notes:

"Rent-burdened" is when people spend more than 30% of their income on rent. "Severely Rent-burdened" is when people spend more than 50% of their income on rent.

Wow, Black residents are more rent-burdened now than we were five years ago. I wonder how much rents have been going up...

Andrea sees a table for Median Gross Rent, so she writes down the numbers for her district and then borough to compare the numbers:

Median Gross Rent		
Community District	2010	2020
Brooklyn Heights/Ft. Greene	\$2,000	\$2,200
Brooklyn	\$1,800	\$2,000

No wonder my Black and Brown neighbors are being pushed out. In the past 10 years, rents increased more in our district than in all of Brooklyn.

Talk to people

Get to know how your neighbors are impacted by the issues.

Build Connections

Reach out to organizations and groups that are organizing for change.

Reach out to your elected officials. It could be your city council member, state representative, or borough president. Try them all!

Learn about projects and proposals. There might be opportunities to bring your ideas into projects that are happening in your neighborhood.



BUILD CONNECTIONS!

Andrea brings the data back to her block association and they decide to organize for more affordable and rent-stabilized housing in their district. They've heard that Crown Heights residents have been organizing against displacement too. They decide to reach out to organizations in Crown Heights to see what they can learn.



TALK TO PEOPLE!

Tony decides he's going to talk to his neighbors about this issue. A neighbor connects him to the group Safe Streets who've been organizing for the Department of Transportation to do a traffic study of the Grand Concourse area. He plans on going to their next virtual member meeting to learn how he can get involved.



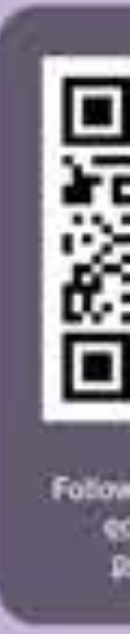
REACH OUT!

Jesse brings what they've learned to their next Student Action group meeting. The students decide to bring attention to the issue by putting on a photography exhibit featuring local industrial workers who are at risk of losing their jobs. At the exhibit, they hand out copies of a petition to push their council member to protect the neighborhood's industrial zones and create apprenticeship programs for local youth to enter the field.

MAKING POLICY PUBLIC

1. GET CURIOUS

2. FIND DATA



Pick an issue in your community that you want to learn more about.

Turn your issue into a question.

My people keep getting displaced!

How can we help Black and Brown community members from being priced out of their homes?

People are always getting in car accidents here!

Are car accidents really bad where I live?

There's no good jobs for me here!

How can I find good paying jobs in my community?

Fight Displacement!



I've been fighting displacement in Fort Greene for years. Over the last two decades, more and more Black and Brown residents have been forced to leave the neighborhood because they couldn't afford the rising rents.

How can we help keep Black and Brown community members in their homes?

Safer Streets!



Compare data across... → RACE

Are there any differences between racial groups in your community district, your borough, or the city as a whole?

PLACE

How does your community district compare to other districts, the borough, and the city as a whole?

TIME

How has the data changed or worse?

What can EDDE tell me about displacement in Fort Greene?



Andrea goes to EDDE, clicks Community Data, zooms in to northwest Brooklyn, clicks on the Brooklyn Heights & Fort Greene Community District, and sees that there are a lot of neighborhoods in this district.



She clicks on Displacement Risk Map and sees that Fort Greene is medium pink, meaning residents are at intermediate risk of displacement.



All the other neighborhoods in our district are **lighter pink**, so Fort Greene has the highest displacement risk in the district.

Andrea clicks on Fort Greene, and scrolls down to Housing Conditions. She reads that "Fort Greene has fewer households in rent stabilized units compared to the City."

So my people are more at the mercy of landlords who can hike up the rent and force tenants out.

Andrea scrolls up to Population Vulnerability and reads that the non-White population is about 66%.

Didn't it used to be higher?

Andrea switches back to Community Data, clicks on Demographic Conditions, and looks at the "Mutually Exclusive Race/Hispanic Origin" table.

Brooklyn Heights/Ft. Greene Mutually Exclusive Race / Hispanic Origin			
	2000	2010	2020
Asian	4%	7%	12%
Black	42%	29%	23%
Hispanic	17%	16%	14%
White	31%	44%	47%

I was right! From 2000-2020 the percentage of Black residents was cut in half. There's less Hispanic residents too. Is it like that in all of Brooklyn?



Andrea goes back to the map, switches to borough, clicks on Brooklyn, clicks on Demographic Conditions, and looks at the Race/Hispanic Origin table again.



Brooklyn Mutually Exclusive Race / Hispanic Origin			
	2000	2010	2020
Asian	8%	10%	14%
Black	34%	32%	27%
Hispanic	20%	20%	19%
White	35%	36%	35%

There are less Black and Hispanic residents in all of Brooklyn too. If my people could afford to stay here, they would! I wonder how much Black and Hispanic residents make compared to white people.

Andrea goes back to the map, switches to community district, clicks on Brooklyn Heights & Fort Greene, clicks on the Household Economic Security and scrolls down to "Households by Area Median Income (AMI) Band."

AMI relates to the average income in an area. It's used to create rules about affordable housing.

Oh, I've heard about AMI. I want to know the racial breakdown of families that make less than 30% of AMI. I'm going to take notes for this one...



She writes down the numbers for the Total Population. Then she clicks on "Black Non-Hispanic" and adds those numbers to the table:

Households by AMI

AMI	Total Pop.	Black
< 30%	17%	31%
31-50%	9%	16%
51-80%	10%	14%
81-110%	12%	14%
111-165%	13%	10%
> 165%	40%	15%

She repeats this step for the other racial groups:

Households by AMI

AMI	Total Pop.	Black	Hispanic	Asian	White
< 30%	17%	31%	37%	21%	1%
31-50%	9%	16%	15%	7%	4%
51-80%	10%	14%	14%	8%	6%
81-110%	12%	14%	13%	10%	11%
111-165%	13%	10%	8%	12%	16%
> 165%	40%	15%	17%	41%	57%

Over 30% of my Black and Hispanic neighbors are extremely low income (make less than 30% AMI). I wonder how much of their income people spend on rent.

Andrea clicks on Housing Affordability, Quality, and Security, and scrolls to "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income (GRPI)." She follows the same steps as before and continues to take notes.

"Rent burden more than 30%... 'Severely' people spend..."

Wow, Black burdened years ago. have

Andrea sees a so she writes district and th



No word neighbors are past 10 year our district

FIND DATA



Follow along with EDOE at
equitableexplorer.
planning.nyc.gov

3. TAKE ACTION

data across... → RACE

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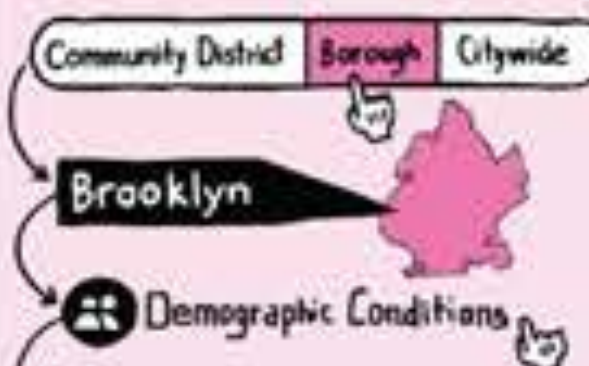
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Andrea clicks on Housing Affordability, Quality, and Security, and scrolls to "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income (GRPI)." She follows the same steps as before and continues to take notes.

"Rent-burdened" is when people spend more than 30% of their income on rent. "Severely rent-burdened" is when people spend more than 50% of their income on rent.

Wow, Black residents are more rent-burdened now than we were five years ago. I wonder how much rents have been going up...

Andrea sees a table for Median Gross Rent, so she writes down the numbers for her district and then borough to compare the numbers:

	Brooklyn Heights/Ft. Greene	Brooklyn
2010	\$1,540	\$1,199
2014	\$2,044	\$1,499

No wonder my Black and Brown neighbors are being pushed out. In the past 10 years, rents increased more in our district than in all of Brooklyn.

Talk to people

Get to know how your neighbors are impacted by the issues.

Build Connections

Reach out to organizations and groups that are organizing for change.

Reach out to your elected officials

It could be your city council member, state representative, or borough president. Try them all!

Learn about projects and proposals

There might be opportunities to bring your ideas into projects that are happening in your neighborhood.



BUILD CONNECTIONS!

Andrea brings the data back to her block association and they decide to organize for more affordable and rent-stabilized housing in their district. They've heard that Crown Heights residents have been organizing against displacement too. They decide to reach out to organizations in Crown Heights to see what they can learn.

STORIES + DATA = POWER

Y'S DELI & CAFE

OPEN

When you back up your lived experience with data, you can make powerful arguments to support what your community needs. This guide explains how to use NYC government's Equitable Development Data Explorer (EDDE) to take action in your neighborhood.

MAKING POLICY PUBLIC

Over the past few years, a lot of my neighbors have moved and long-standing businesses have shut down.

You know what they tell us when we bring our complaints to the city? "Show us the data."

I don't know anything about data, and neither do my neighbors—we just know what we've seen.

Black, Indigenous, and people of color (BIPOC) neighborhoods across New York City have been changing.

The Racial Impact Study Coalition (RISC) came together to push the City to consider how BIPOC residents are affected by neighborhood issues like housing, land use, the economy, and quality of life.

RISC is a coalition of residents and neighborhood groups across the five boroughs.

RISC advocated for a law that now requires the City to provide communities with data broken down by race.

RISC worked with the NYC Department of Housing Preservation and Development and the NYC Department of City Planning to make this data available to the public for free through EDDE.

You can use EDDE to advocate for your neighborhood's needs by backing up your personal stories with data.

RACE

EDDE provides data for the total population and for each racial group, so you can identify and compare racial inequities impacting your community.

PLACE

EDDE provides data at the community district, borough, and city levels, so you can compare your community district to the borough and city, organize with other community districts facing similar issues, and advocate for change citywide.

TIME

EDDE provides data for different time periods, so you can hold elected officials accountable by comparing data over time to see if real change has happened in your neighborhood.

Check out EDDE at equitableexplorer.planning.nyc.gov

Community Data

EDDE provides information about how people, housing, and quality of life have changed across New York City over time and by race.

There are **five categories** of information. Each category is made up of different *data tables*, so you can **answer questions** like...

Demographic Conditions

How many people don't speak English very well?
↳ [Limited English Speaking Population](#)

What are the different races in my neighborhood?
↳ [Mutually Exclusive Race/Hispanic Origin](#)

Household Economic Security

What types of jobs do people have and how much money do they make?
↳ [Occupation & Median Wages by Occupation](#)

What are the income levels of people living in my neighborhood?
↳ [Households by Area Median Income Band](#)

Housing Affordability, Quality, and Security

What are median rent and home values?
↳ [Median Gross Rent & Median Home Value](#)

How much affordable housing is there by income level?
↳ [Rental Units Affordable to Households by Area Median Income Band](#)

Quality of Life and Access to Opportunity

How many people are within walking distance of a park?
↳ [Open Space—Park Access](#)

How many traffic injuries and deaths are there?
↳ [Public Safety—Traffic Injuries, Traffic Fatalities](#)

Housing Production

How much affordable housing is being built or preserved?
↳ [Units with Regulatory Agreements Since 2014 by Area Median Income Band](#)

How many units of housing are being added or lost?
↳ [Change in Housing Units](#)

How big is our historic district?
↳ [Area within a Historic District](#)

Displacement Risk Map

EDDE also shows where people are at risk for being unable to stay in their homes. The map color codes neighborhoods from **light pink** (lowest risk) to dark purple (highest risk), so you can compare your neighborhood to others.

Know Your Geographies

You can view **Community Data** by community district, borough, and the entire city. You can also view most of the data by total population and by race (Asian, Black, Hispanic, or White).

The **Displacement Risk Map** shows data by neighborhoods.

Neighborhood

Community District

Borough

Citywide

TURN TO SEE EDDE IN ACTION

1. GET CURIOUS

2. FIGHT BACK

Compare data across...

What can EDDE tell me about displacement in Fort Greene?

Andrea

Andrea goes to EDDE, clicks Community Data, scrolls to the Fort Greene Community District, and sees that there are a lot of neighborhoods in the district.

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Fight Displacement!

HELLO MY NAME IS Andrea

I've been fighting displacement in Fort Greene for years. Over the last two decades, more and more Black and Brown residents have been forced to leave the neighborhood because they couldn't afford the rising rents.

How can we help Black and Brown community members in their homes?

Safer Streets!

HELLO MY NAME IS Tony

I've lived in the Crown Heights area of the Bronx all my life. Today, I get hit by a car as I was crossing the street. I've heard my neighbors talking about their car accidents around here.

Are all city streets this unsafe as it is in my neighborhood?

Good Jobs!

HELLO MY NAME IS Jesse

I'm from Sunnyside and most of my family has worked industrial jobs in this part of Queens. I'm studying at the local trade school and hope I can find a job in the neighborhood when I graduate. But my neighborhood has been changing and we're losing our manufacturing spaces.

What's happening to our manufacturing jobs?

Public Safety, Data per info

Tahira

Tahira goes to EDDE and clicks on the "Public Safety" tab. She clicks on "Traffic Injuries" and looks at the "Public Safety" table.

What can EDDE tell me about car accidents in my neighborhood?

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What can EDDE tell me about car accidents in my neighborhood?

Purpose

Context

Definitions

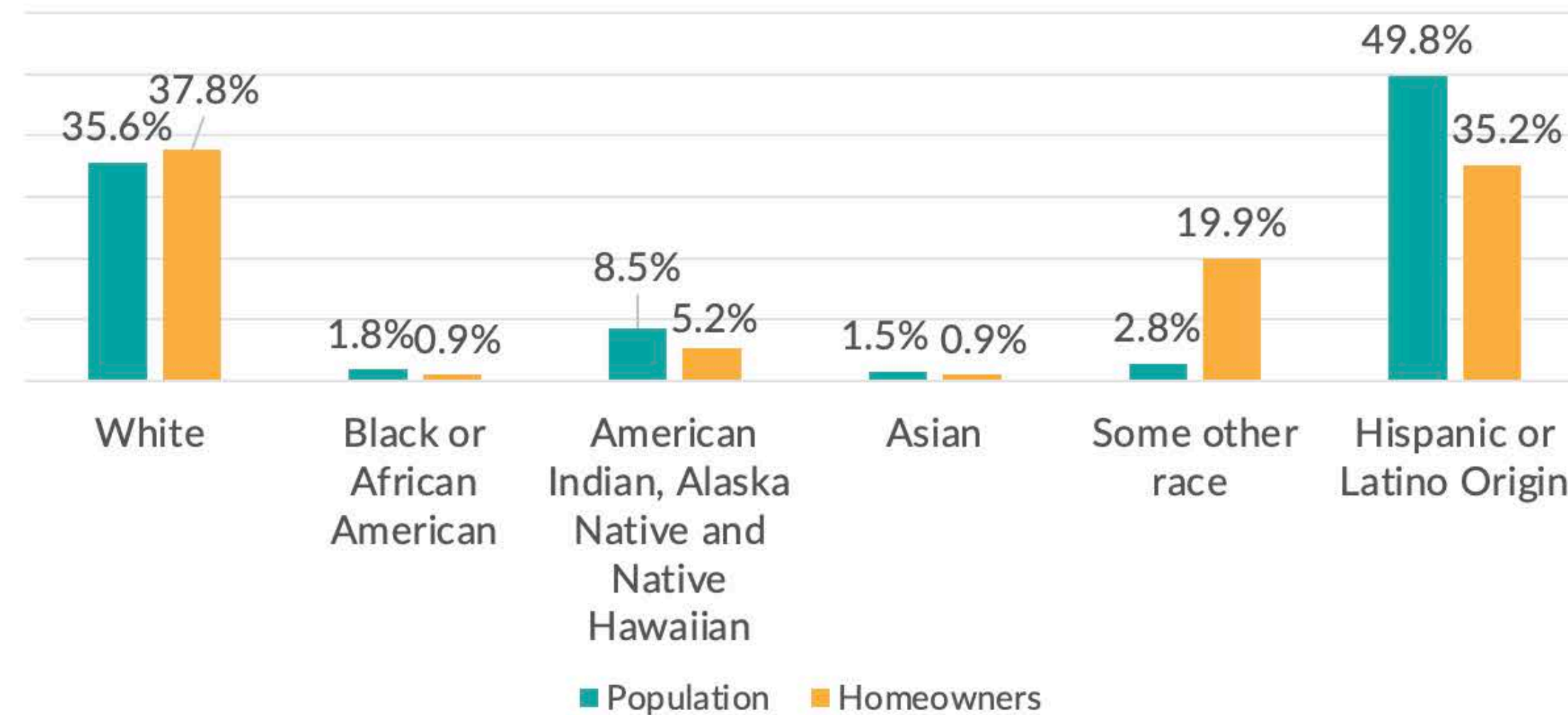
Data Sample

Homeownership Market

Build Homeownership and Wealth

- Inequities in homeownership persist, with White households comprising 37.8% of homeowners, followed by Hispanic households comprising 35.2%.
- Black or African American households make up .9% of homeowners in the state.

Population Demographics Compared to Homeowner Demographics in New Mexico



*Data source: United States Census Bureau American Community Survey

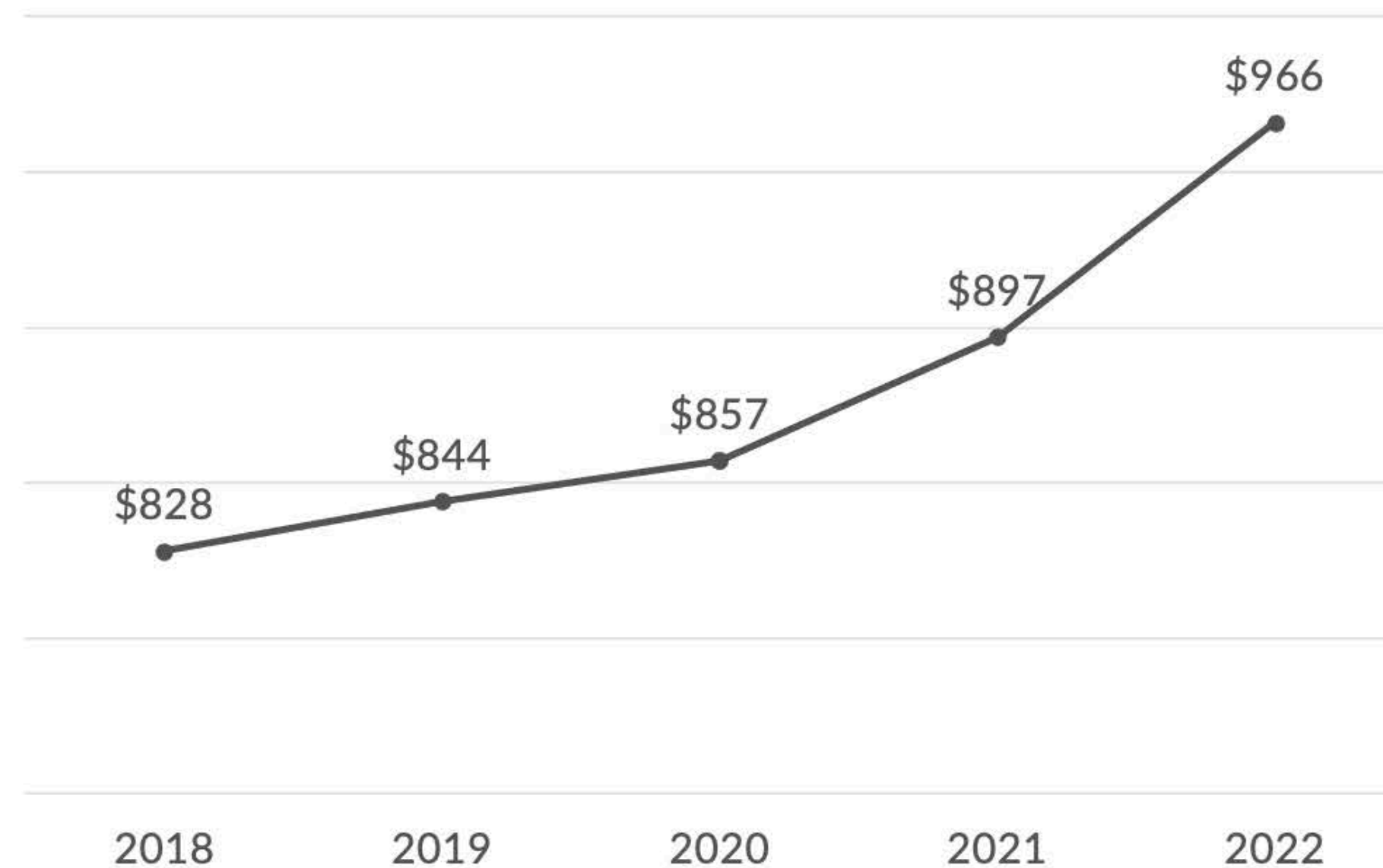


Rental Market

Build Homeownership and Wealth

- With rents climbing faster than renter wage growth, housing security for low-income renters is increasingly threatened and demonstrated by the 14.5% increase in median rent from 2018 to 2022.

Median Rent in New Mexico



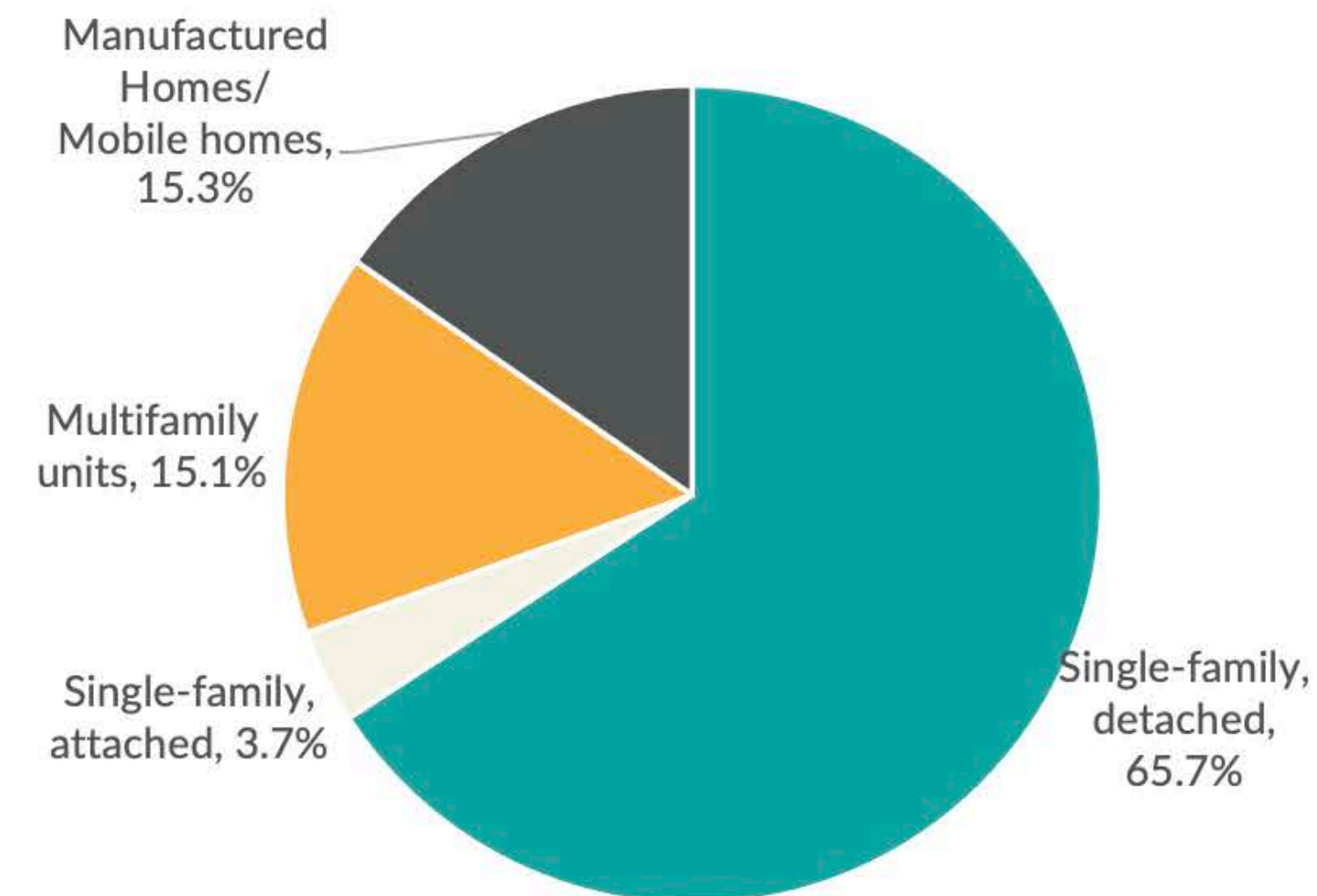
*Data source: United States Census Bureau American Community Survey

Housing Stock in New Mexico

Create More Housing

- Single-family detached homes comprise the majority of New Mexico's housing stock, followed by a high percentage of mobile or manufactured homes.
- A healthy housing market provides a diverse housing stock that allows renters and homeowners options.

Occupied Housing Stock in New Mexico



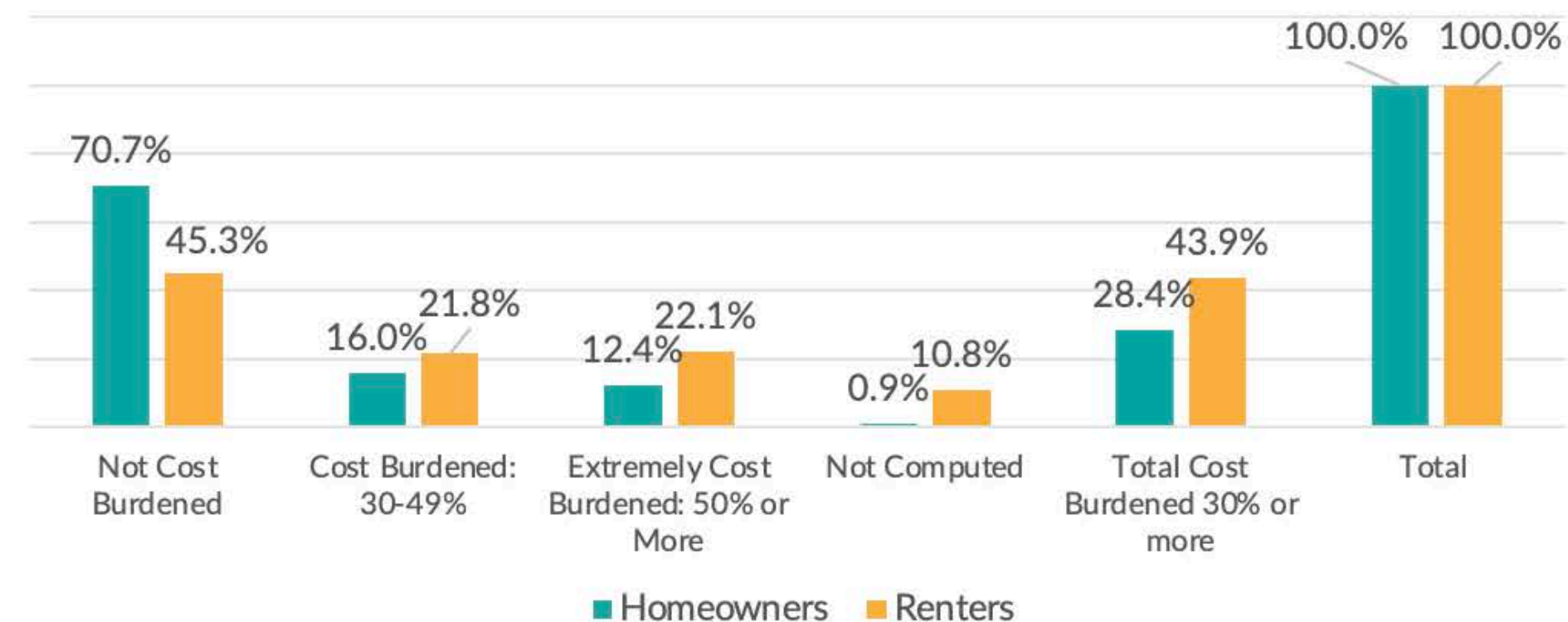
*Data source: United States Census Bureau American Community Survey

Housing Cost Burden in New Mexico

Create More Housing

- Cost-burden among renters (43.9%) is higher than homeowners (28.4%), largely due to lower income levels among renters.
- A decreasing supply of affordable housing options, for both renters and homeowners, coupled with increasing demand as the state's population grows, threatens to worsen cost burden rates.

Housing Cost Burden in New Mexico by Household



*Data source: United States Census Bureau American Community Survey

CUP

welcometocup.org

@we_are_cup

Grounding in Application: Group Activity



Activity: Work through the process of developing a data product using the design principles and techniques discussed in this session.

Challenge: Develop a data product to raise awareness about the lack of affordable housing in the Bay Area.

Goal: To replicate the thought process of creating a data product to address this challenge (not to create the actual product).

Activity instructions:

Determine your **data product** and select a **target audience** for this resource on housing affordability:

This _____
[type of data product]
is for _____
[audience]
so that _____ .
[action you want your audience to take]

Data Product Examples

- Social media graphic
- Dashboard
- Factsheet
- Map
- Poster
- Comic
- StoryMap

Target Audience Examples

- Lawmakers
- Local Agencies
- Advocates
- Community members
- Elected Officials
- Community Based Organizations
- Funders

- Work in groups of 2-3 people to complete the worksheet
- Use the data charts on the table
- Refer to CUP's principles and techniques on page 2 of the worksheet
- Raise your hand if you need help!

Thank you!



PolicyLink



National
Equity Atlas

#EquitySummit2024

For more information, please visit:
policylink.org



EQUITY SUMMIT 2024
August 26–28, 2024
Atlanta Marriott Marquis
[#EquitySummit2024](#)

A REVOLUTION OF THE SOUL

