

AARP Public Policy Institute

Diversity Forum: Community Livability



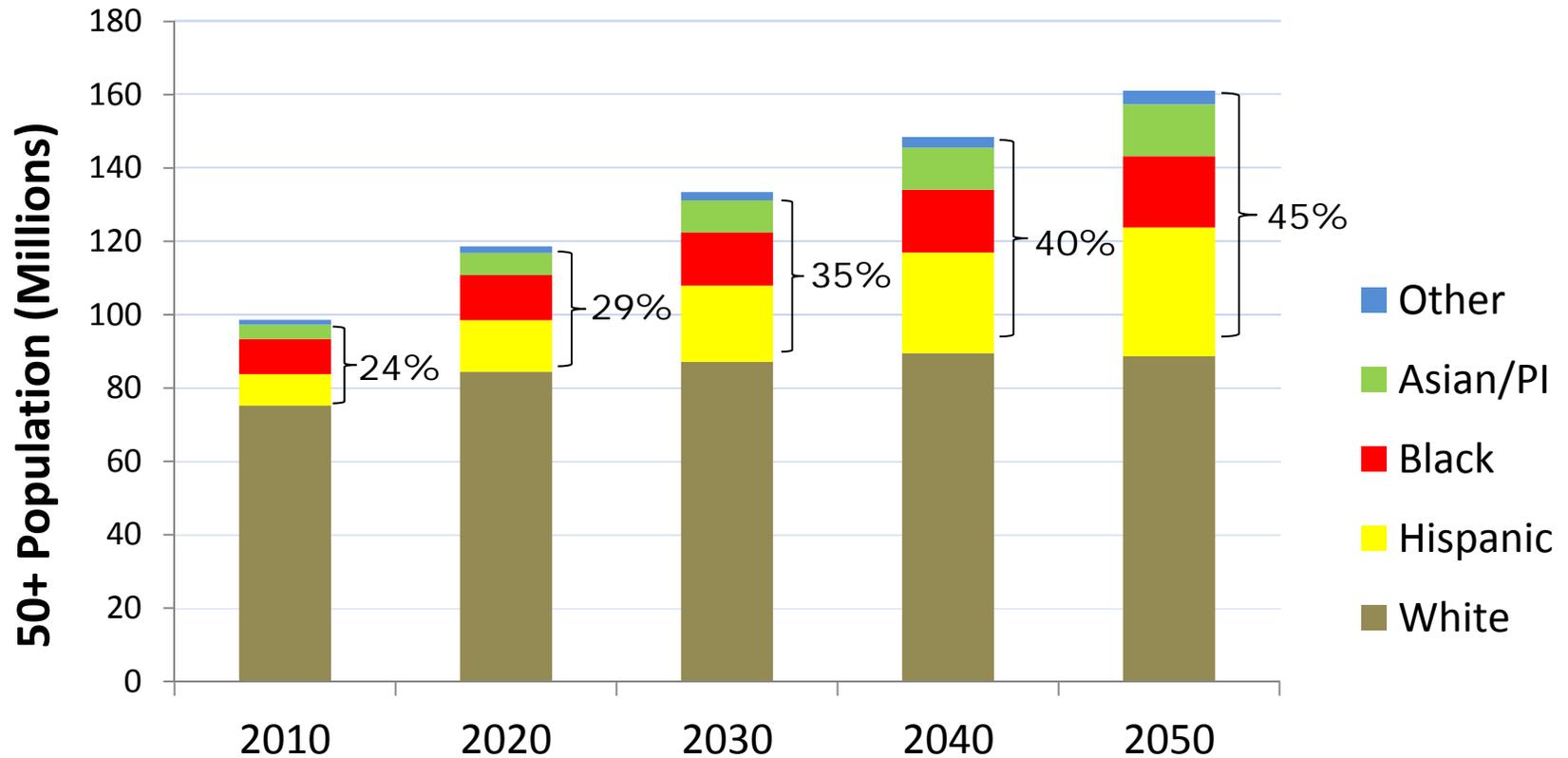
Rodney Harrell, PhD
AARP Public Policy Institute
APA Planning and the Black Community Division
@DrUrbanPolicy

U.S. population is growing ... and growing older: 65+

Year	65+ Population	65+ Share of Total Population
2000	35 Million	12%
2010	40 Million	13%
2030	72 Million	19%
2050	89 Million	20%

Source: U.S Census Bureau - Census projections as of 8/2008

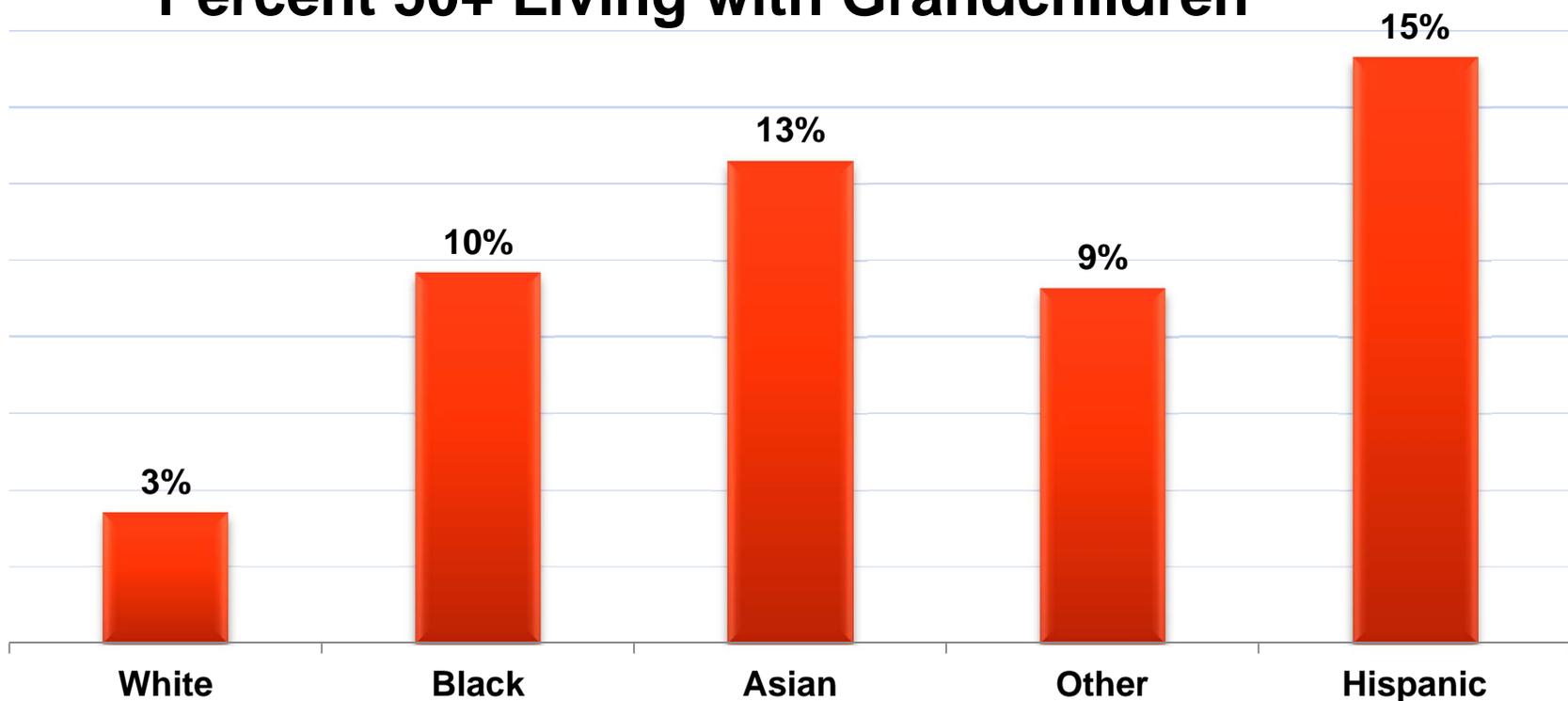
Number of Persons 50+ by Race (Percent of Total Pop 50+ that are Persons of Color)



Source: U.S Census Bureau – 2008 Census projections

People of Color More Likely to live in Multigenerational Households

Percent 50+ Living with Grandchildren



Source: U.S Census Bureau – 2010 American Community Survey

How Do People Choose Neighborhoods?

What elements of livability do people appreciate?

Livability Survey / Interviews

- Survey was fielded by GfK (Knowledge Networks) from September 2012 through January 2013
- Oversamples of racial/ethnic groups, people with disabilities or caregivers, non-drivers, and certain income groups
- Total number of participants: 4,596
- 4 two-hour discussion groups with 50+ individuals age 50 and older in the Chicago, Illinois region and the Birmingham, Alabama region.
- Participants were from urban, suburban and rural communities.
- Explored in “What is Livable” and “Is This A Good Place to Live”

Survey Question: Rank Government Services

1. Increase Police Presence
2. Improve Schools
3. Make Streets Pedestrian Friendly
4. Provide Transportation for Seniors/ People with Disabilities
5. Build/Upgrade Parks

Survey Question: Rank Government Services

6. Implement/increase funding for Affordable Housing Programs
7. Add more Buses/Light Rail
8. Implement / Increase funding for home modifications for people with Disabilities
9. Invest in /Build Library
10. Build more Stores/Shops

Differences in Preferences?

- Households containing a person w/ disability ranked providing specialized transportation services 3rd.
- Renters ranked affordable housing 1st.
- As income levels increase, the ranking for housing-related funding decreases.
- The highest income group (\$75,000+) was the only segment to rank “build or upgrade parks” as one of the top five priorities.

Closer Look at Differences in Preferences

African American and Latino respondents ranked **“implement or increase funding for affordable housing programs”** higher than other groups. **Why?**



Due to Homeownership?

Homeownership rates:

- Af. American Respondents: 56%*
- Latino Respondents: 75%
- White Respondents: 83%

Due to Income?

Household Income (in Thousands):

- Af. American Respondents: \$47.33*
- Latino Respondents: \$64.25
- White Respondents: \$64.77

* notes a statistically significant difference

The role of churches



49% of White respondents connect with fellow community members at private establishments

28% of African American respondents connect there

67% of African American respondents connect at church—more than any other group.

Continuum of Acceptable Neighborhood Racial Compositions

**Group 3:
Flexible Amenity Seekers**

Group 1: Purposeful Choosers of Majority Black

Group 2: Purposeful Choosers of Majority White

All Black

All White

**Racial/Cultural Amenities
(Political, Social, and Economic)
Lower Housing Costs**

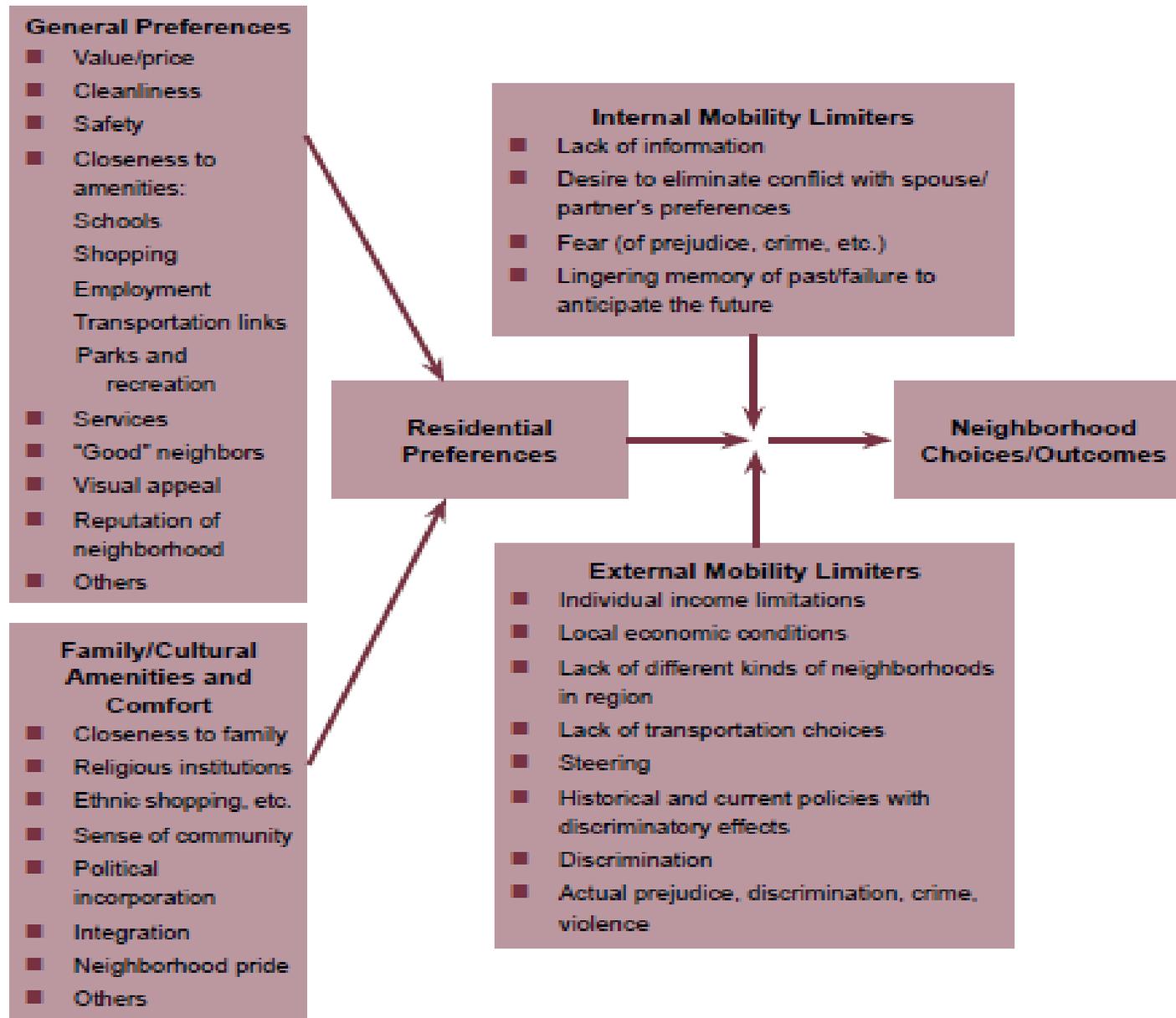
**General Amenities
(Public Schools, Shopping, Restaurants,
Services)**

Overall tax burden, expectation of economic return, house characteristics, prestige, other neighborhood characteristics - vary across neighborhood types

Source: Understanding modern segregation: Suburbanization and the black middle class

by *Harrell, Rodney*, Ph.D., University of Maryland, College Park, 2008

Available at: [http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?RQT=305&attempt=1&skip=1&SQ=STYPE\(dissertation\)+AND+ISBN\(9780549660460\)&cfc=1](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?RQT=305&attempt=1&skip=1&SQ=STYPE(dissertation)+AND+ISBN(9780549660460)&cfc=1)



What is a “livable community,” and what can planners do to meet the needs of all community members?

What is a Livable Community?

“The first thing that I put down was safe or safety—a safe community. A pretty community. You like it. The terrain or the woods or whatever—you consider it beautiful.”

—*Alabama rural resident*

“You’ve heard the term “close-knit” community? I put that down—“closeknit.” Friendly people. People in a community who care about one another.”

—*Chicago resident*

“A place that you want to raise your children, places that have recreational facilities for your time off. Good neighborhoods that you feel safe in.”

—*Alabama rural resident*

“It sounds like a good place. A livable community—it’s a place where you raise your kids. Peaceful, nice neighbors—that kind of thing.”

—*Birmingham urban/suburban resident*

WHAT IS A LIVABLE COMMUNITY?

“A livable community is one that is safe and secure, has affordable and appropriate housing and transportation options, and offers supportive community features and services. Once in place, those resources enhance personal independence; allow residents to age in place; and foster residents’ engagement in the community’s civic, economic, and social life.”

—AARP Public Policy Institute



Source: AARP Bulletin

AARP Livable Communities Policy Principles (2011-2012)

- Create livable communities
- Improve health
- Foster safety and personal security
- Engage residents in community planning and provide equal access to the decision-making process
- Protect civil and legal rights.
- Coordinate planning processes.
- Invest in existing communities.

Lessons from AARP PPI Research:

- **Individual definitions of livability can include issues that can be impacted by public policy and issues that are not.**
- **Different communities and types of people have differing perspectives – one type of community does not fit all.**
- **Perceptions of a Livable Community are made at the time of purchase, and may not change as the person (and community) ages, unless something external shifts.**

PLANNING FOR AN AGING COMMUNITY

WHAT CAN PLANNERS DO?

- *Recognize community resident preferences*
- *Understand social connections and community ties*
- *Recognize the different needs of diverse groups*
- *Actively engage community members in the planning process*
- *Incorporate the needs of all residents into decisions*
- *Resist the urge to over-simplify*



THE LIVABILITY INDEX



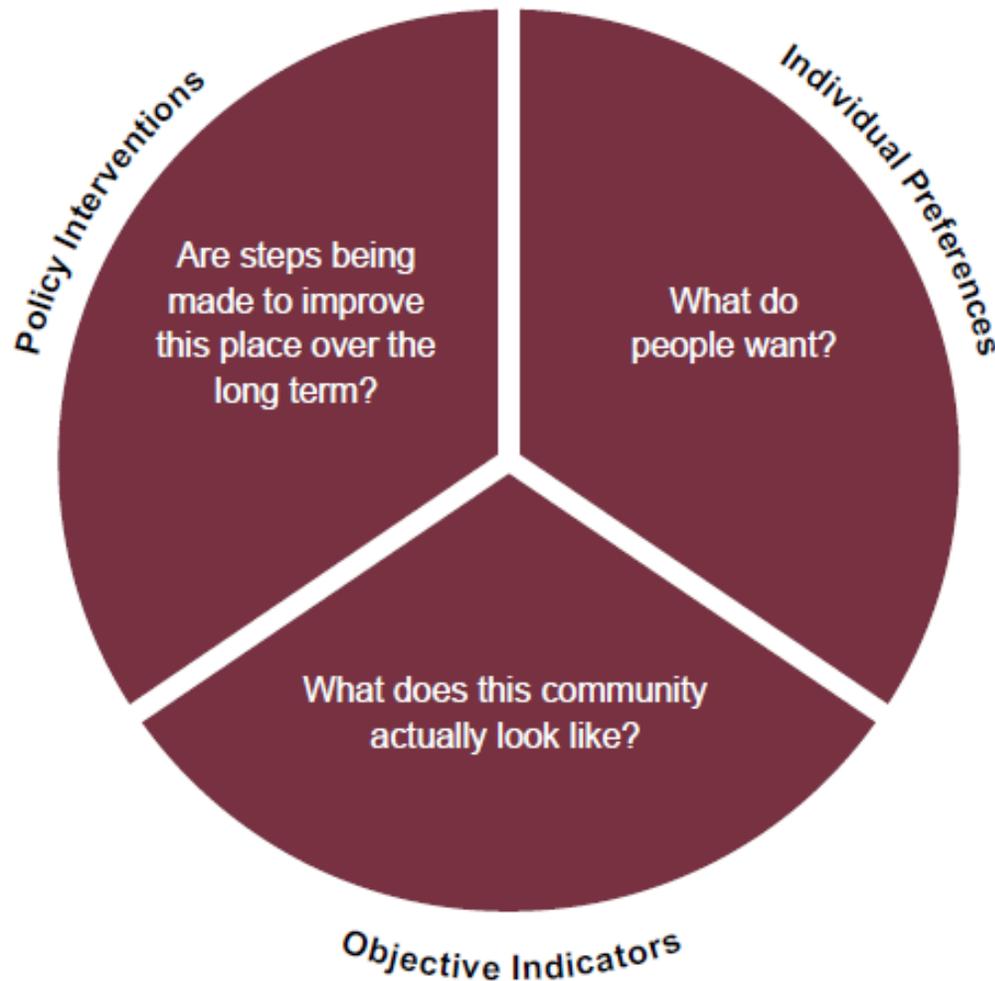
What is the Livability Index?



The AARP Public Policy Institute is developing a web-based tool, **the Livability Index**, that will incorporate mapping technology, preference survey results, quantitative measures and public policies to measure the livability of communities. The tool will use nationally available data to measure several essential attributes of livability and draw national attention to livability issues specific to the wants and needs of older adults.

THE LIVABILITY INDEX

THE LIVABILITY INDEX FRAMEWORK



THE LIVABILITY INDEX

AARP The Magazine | AARP Bulletin | In Your State | AARP Foundation | Discounts | Community | More | My Account | Register | Login

AARP MEMBERSHIP: JUST \$16 A YEAR
JOIN RENEW EN ESPAÑOL **AARP** Real Possibilities HELP | A to Z Search AARP.org

MEMBER BENEFITS HEALTH WORK & RETIREMENT MONEY HOME & FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT FOOD TRAVEL POLITICS GAMES

HIGHLIGHTS Auto Buying Program Health Law Answers Geek Squad Hispanic Heritage

LivabilityIndex livability defined take action about us

How livable is your community?

enter your address, city, state or zip code

CITY SPOTLIGHT
San Francisco, CA
LIVABILITY SCORE **85**

FEATURED CITIES
Jacksonville, FL
Richmond, VA
view all

LEARN MORE
Livability Defined
Take Action
About Us

What Makes a Community Livable?

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Cras interdum diam non mi gravida, at tincidunt libero venenatis. Vestibulum ante ipsum primis in faucibus orci luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae; Sed ullamcorper odio eget porttitor ultrices. Proin sollicitudin consectetur lorem quis rutrum... [continue reading](#)

LIVABILITY FACTORS

PPI LIVABLE COMMUNITIES TEAM

New at #APA14

- *Is This a Good Place to Live? Measuring Community Quality of Life for All Ages*
- *What Is Livable? Community Preferences of Older Adults*
- *Blog post by Rodney Harrell*
- *The Livability Index Project website*
<http://bit.ly/LivIndex>
- *See our table in the Exhibit Hall for printed copies*

5/2 at 12p ET Webinar/Twitter Chat: Measuring Livability

- *Blog post by Jana Lynott*
- *To join the chat:*
<http://bit.ly/LivIndex>

Follow @AARPPolicy and use #LivIndex

PLANNING FOR AN AGING COMMUNITY

For more information contact:

Rodney Harrell, PhD

Website: DrUrbanPolicy.com

Twitter: [@DrUrbanPolicy](https://twitter.com/DrUrbanPolicy)

Facebook: www.facebook.com/DrUrbanPolicy

AARP Public Policy Institute Livable Communities

Website: www.aarp.org/ppi/liv-com

Twitter: [@AARPpolicy](https://twitter.com/AARPpolicy)

Facebook: Facebook.com/AARPpolicy

AARP Livable Communities: AARP.org/livable

APA PBCD: www.planningandtheblackcommunity.org

Diversity and Health Inequities: Scaling Data for Targeted Interventions

session S574: Diversity Forum
American Planning Association Meeting
Atlanta, GA

April 28, 2014

Nisha Botchwey, PhD, MCRP, MPH
School of City and Regional Planning
Georgia Institute of Technology
Nisha.botchwey@coa.gatech.edu

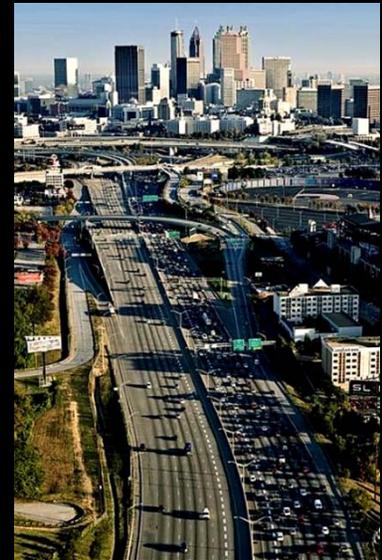
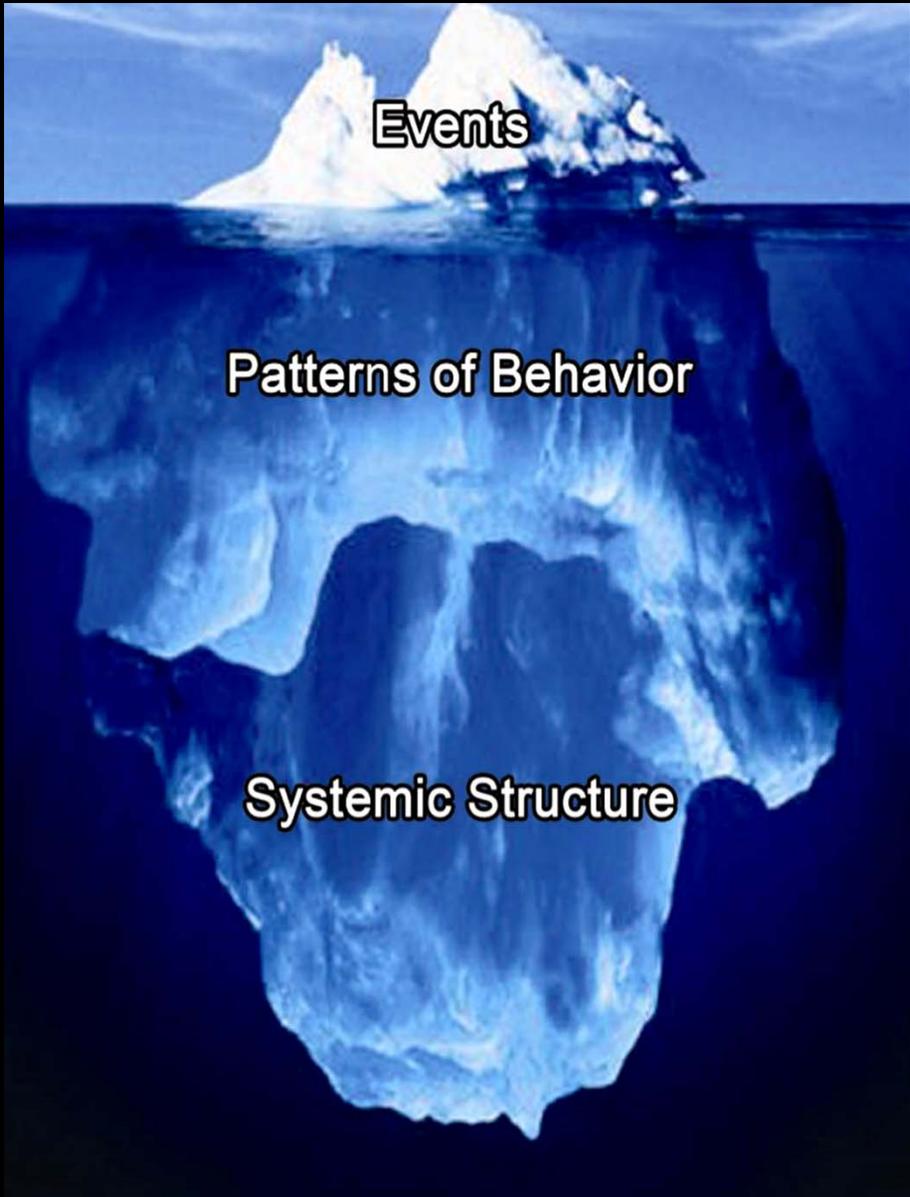
Diversity and Health Inequities

- Upstream vs. Downstream Interventions
- Key Definitions
- Scaled Planning and Health Data to Guide Interventions
- Health Inequities
- Opportunities to Address Health Inequities



Lessons from Exercising Upstream & Downstream Responses

- (1) The impact an individual can have on a person's life
- (2) The overwhelming nature of working downstream
- (3) The importance of understanding what's happening upstream
- (4) The need for both upstream and downstream interventions



Key Definitions Related to Diversity in Planning and Health

- Government control over buildings and land uses, was validated as an appropriate use of government power because these codes “bear a rational relation to the health and safety of the community.” due to their tendency to promote the health and security from injury of children and others” - *Euclid v. Ambler Realty USSC, 1926*
- APA’s organizational vision is for “a nation of vital communities, fully accessible to all people, with citizens who actively participate in making the choices that determine their future.” (APA)
- Public Health is “what we, as a society, do collectively to assure the conditions in which all people can be healthy.” (IOM, 2002)
- Health Promotion is “the process of enabling all people to increase control over and improve their health.” To reach a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, “an individual or group must be able to identify and to realize aspirations, to satisfy needs, and to change or cope with their environment.” (WHO, 1986)

Professional Codes of Ethics

The ethics code endorsed by the American Public Health Association states:

- ❑ “Public health should advocate and work for the empowerment of disenfranchised community members, to ensure that the basic resources and conditions necessary for health are accessible to all.”

The American Institute of Certified Planners code states:

- ❑ “We shall seek social justice by working to expand choice and opportunity for all persons.” (American Planning Association, 2009).

Vulnerability can be created by:

- **the presence of a risk factor or**
- **the absence of a needed resource**

Vulnerable populations are those made vulnerable by financial circumstances, place of residence, health, age, or functional/developmental status; ability to communicate effectively; presence of chronic or terminal illness or disability.

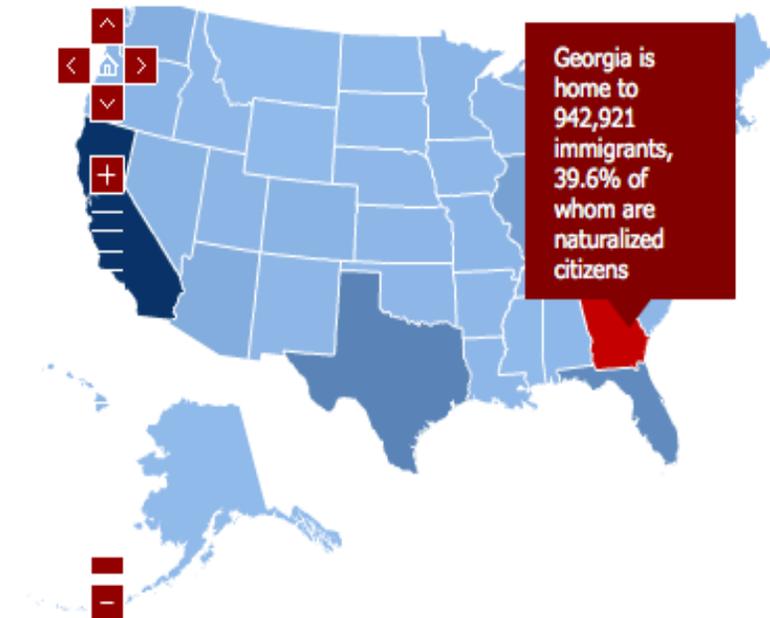
Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (1998)

Quick Facts: GA

<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/13000.html>

Georgia as compared to the US:

- Slightly younger
- Slightly more women than men
- 15% fewer CAs
- 18% more AAs
- Fewer percentages of other minorities
- \$4,000 less Median Household Income
- 2.5% more persons below poverty



<http://www.immigrationpolicy.org/just-facts/economic-and-political-impact-immigrants-latinos-and-asians-state-state>

Georgia

Want more? [Browse data sets for Georgia](#)

People QuickFacts	Georgia	USA
Population, 2013 estimate	9,992,167	316,128,839
Population, 2012 estimate	9,915,646	313,873,685
Population, 2010 (April 1) estimates base	9,687,663	308,747,716
Population, percent change, April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013	3.1%	2.4%
Population, percent change, April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2012	2.4%	1.7%
Population, 2010	9,687,653	308,745,538
Persons under 5 years, percent, 2012	6.8%	6.4%
Persons under 18 years, percent, 2012	25.1%	23.5%
Persons 65 years and over, percent, 2012	11.5%	13.7%
Female persons, percent, 2012	51.1%	50.8%
White alone, percent, 2012 (a)	62.8%	77.9%
Black or African American alone, percent, 2012 (a)	31.2%	13.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent, 2012 (a)	0.5%	1.2%
Asian alone, percent, 2012 (a)	3.5%	5.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent, 2012 (a)	0.1%	0.2%
Two or More Races, percent, 2012	1.8%	2.4%
Hispanic or Latino, percent, 2012 (b)	9.2%	16.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent, 2012	55.1%	63.0%
Living in same house 1 year & over, percent, 2008-2012	83.3%	84.8%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2008-2012	9.7%	12.9%
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2008-2012	13.1%	20.5%
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25+, 2008-2012	84.4%	85.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25+, 2008-2012	27.8%	28.5%
Veterans, 2008-2012	701,808	21,853,912
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2008-2012	27.0	25.4
Housing units, 2012	4,107,482	132,452,405
Homeownership rate, 2008-2012	66.0%	65.5%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2008-2012	20.5%	25.9%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2008-2012	\$156,400	\$181,400
Households, 2008-2012	3,508,477	115,226,802
Persons per household, 2008-2012	2.70	2.61
Per capita money income in past 12 months (2012 dollars), 2008-2012	\$25,309	\$28,051
Median household income, 2008-2012	\$49,604	\$53,046
Persons below poverty level, percent, 2008-2012	17.4%	14.9%

County Health Rankings

<http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>

Adult obesity

Percent of adults that report a BMI ≥ 30

Summary Information	
Summary Measure:	Health Factors - Health Behaviors (Diet and Exercise)
Weight in Health Factors:	5%
Years of Data Used:	2010
Range in Georgia (Min-Max):	22-39%
Overall in Georgia:	28%
Top U.S. Performers:	25% (90th percentile)

US Obesity = 34.9%

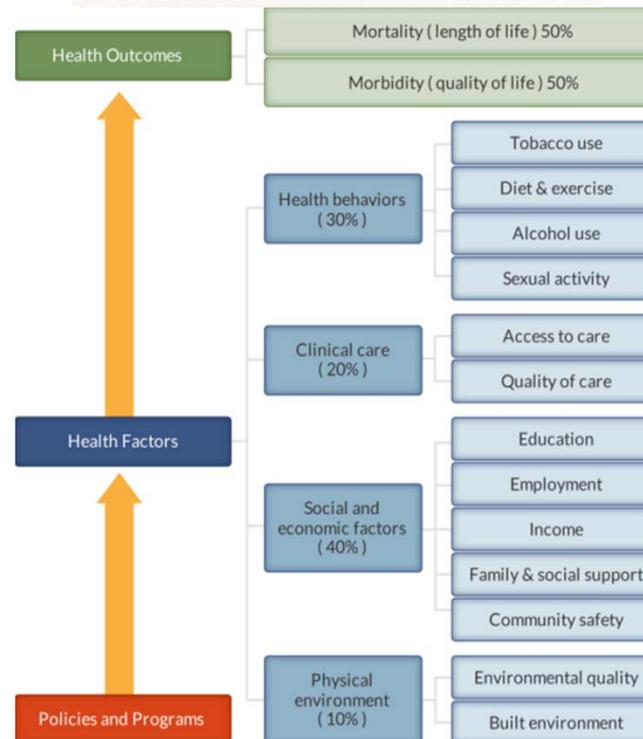
RANK 1 - 40 41 - 80 81 - 119 120 - 159 Not Ranked (NR)

Find Health Rankings for Your State and County

Look up your county's Rankings, learn about our methods, and download the data you need.

- Learn about the Data & Methods**
Find out what is measured and how the Rankings add up.
- Download the Rankings Data**
You can download the Rankings data for your state or the entire nation.

Explore Rankings Data



County Health Rankings model ©2012 UWPHI

Health Behaviors

Adult smoking

Adult obesity

Food environment index

Physical inactivity

Access to exercise opportunities

Social & Economic Factors

High school graduation

Some college

Unemployment

Children in poverty

Inadequate social support

Children in single-parent households

Violent crime

Injury deaths

Physical Environment

Air pollution - particulate matter

Drinking water violations

Severe housing problems

Driving alone to work

Long commute - driving alone

Aristotle, in describing his Ideal City, stated:

“The best form of government is where everyone can act best and live happily.”

Benjamin Marsh, an early city planning leader, stated:

“No city is more healthy than the highest death rates in any ward or block.”

Atlanta's Neighborhood Quality of Life & Health Project

- Home
- About ▾
- Find Your Neighborhood
- Interactive Map
- Data & Methods ▾



NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING UNIT B

NPU B ranks high in quality of life and health in part because of the parks and public spaces that are amenable to physical activity.

WOWSLIDES.com

Interested in learning about quality of life in health in your Atlanta neighborhood?

Find out more with our interactive Map!

[Explore Rankings](#)

Which neighborhood planning unit do you fall within?

How are Atlanta's neighborhoods organized?

[Discover Atlanta's Neighborhoods!](#)

Keep up with NQoLH!

Stay informed by entering your email address in the box below.

[Send E-mail](#)

Tweets

[Follow](#)

Neighborhood Indices @NQoLH 5 Mar
Healthy Communities program enhancing local ability to implement policy & environmental change for good health
tribtoday.com/page/content.d...

[Legal & Privacy Information](#) [Contact Us](#)

<http://www.cgis.gatech.edu/nqolh/>

Neighborhood Indices

@NQoLH

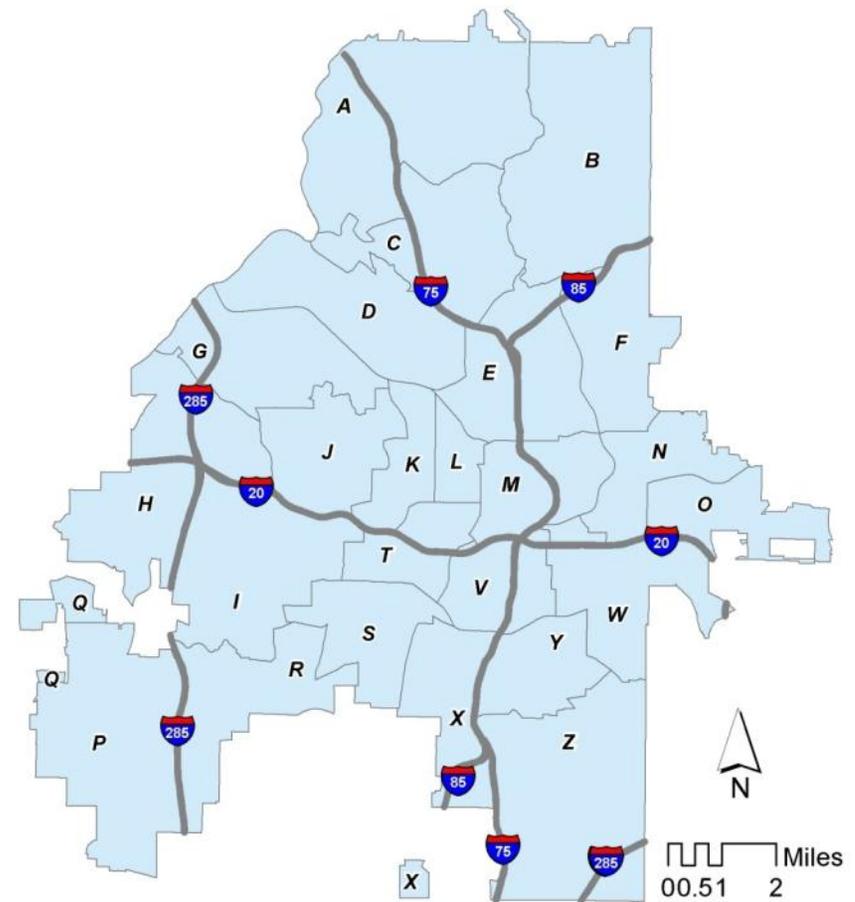
The Atlanta Neighborhood Quality of Life and Health Project is a multi-attribute quality of life and health interface for evidence-based decision making.

Atlanta, GA

Follow us on Twitter @NQoLH

Scale of Study

- City of Atlanta
- 25 Neighborhood Planning Units (NPU)
- Encompasses 250 official neighborhoods



Variation within Atlanta

Geographic Unit:
Neighborhood Planning Units

Demographics

Variables	NPU J
Population	12,451
Population Density	4.4 persons per acre
Racial Composition	1% White, 95% Black, 0% Asian, and 4% Other
Unemployment Rates	26%
Median Household Income	\$22,754
Percent Living Below Poverty Line	40%
College Attainment	9%

Variables	City of Atlanta
Population	425,931
Population Density	5 persons per acre
Racial Composition	39.0% White, 53.8% Black, 3.3% Asian, and 3.9% Other
Unemployment Rates	12.4%
Median Household Income	\$46,146
Percent Living Below Poverty Line	24.3%
College Attainment	46.2%

Atlanta's Neighborhood Quality of Life & Health Project

Home About Find Your Neighborhood Interactive Map Data & Methods Improve Your Neighborhood

Enter an address, neighborhood or point of interest in the search bar below.

Mortality Ranking
A health outcome measure based on YPLL 75 LQ.

(Rankings/Measures)	SEC	NPU
>>> Uterine Cancer LQ	All	All
>> Mortality	Low	A
>>> YPLL 75 LQ	Medium	B
>> Nutrition	High	C

Neighborhood Planning Unit	Socioeconomic Conditions Category	Mortality Ranking
A	High	1
B	High	4
C	High	2
D	High	8
E	High	6
F	High	5
G	Low	25
H	Low	16
I	Medium	17
J	Low	24

CLEAR ALL/INITIALIZATION

DOWNLOAD SELECTED DATA

DOWNLOAD ENTIRE DATA

Survey Results

What do you <u>like</u> about your community?		What do you want the City of Atlanta to be like <u>in 20 years</u> ?		What is/are your <u>favorite part(s)</u> of the City of Atlanta and why?	
Proximity to amenities	190	Walkability	208	Parks, greenspace and recreation	105
Walkability	160	Parks, greenspace and recreation	191	Amenities	104
Proximity to work	142	Public transit	155	Midtown	100
Tree canopy	137	Safety	115	Piedmont Park	77
Parks, greenspace and recreation	97	Vibrant urban city	109	Walkability	71
Community	70	Abundance of jobs	74	Arts, Culture & Entertainment	63
Location	51	Preserved neighborhoods	63	Virginia Highland	57
Public transit	40	Bike access	39	Downtown Atlanta	46
Mixed Use	39	Education	38	Buckhead	44
History/historic	30	Transportation	36	Inman Park	41

Survey Results

What do you NOT like about
your community?

Safety	143
Lack of code enforcement	109
Lack of public transit	89
Vacant properties	88
Amenities	70
Traffic	67
Transportation	57
Lack of walkability	50
Not clean	47
Streets	38



Education

% College Educated



Poverty

% Living in Poverty



Income

Median Household Income



Employment

Unemployment Rate

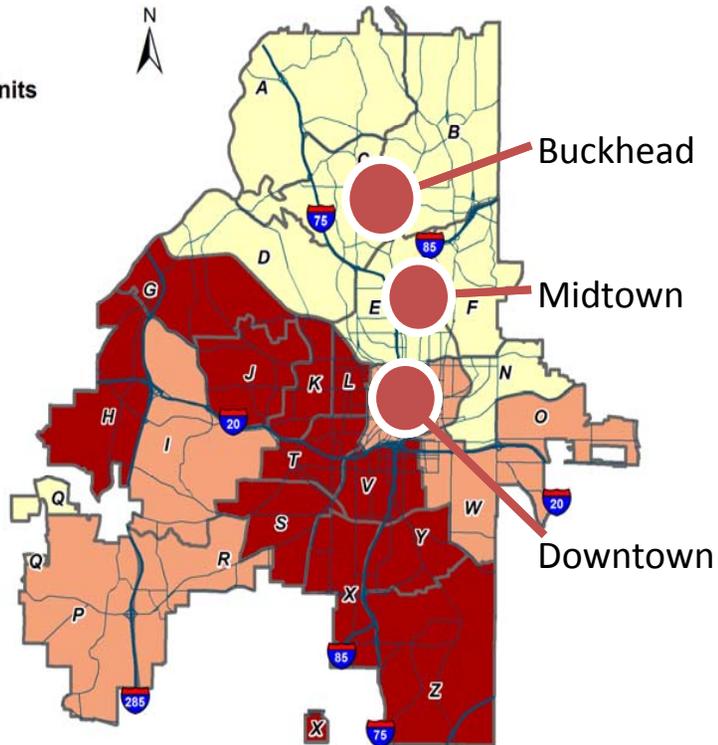
Neighborhood Planning Units

SEC Index

- High
- Medium
- Low

- roads
- interstate highways

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles



Resident Perceptions by SEC

Table C.1. Survey participants' responses to the question "What do you like about your community?"

	High SEC	Medium SEC	Low SEC
1.	Tree canopy	Proximity to amenities	Location
2.	Proximity to amenities	Walkability	Proximity to work
3.	Walkability	Community	Community
4.	Proximity to work	Proximity to work	Tree canopy
5.	Parks, greenspace and recreation	Parks, greenspace and recreation	Walkability



Recreational



Utilitarian

Table C.2. Survey participants' responses to the question "What do you dislike about your community?"

	High SEC	Medium SEC	Low SEC
1.			
2.	Public transit	Safety	Vacant properties
3.	Traffic	Code enforcement	Code enforcement
4.	Safety	Clean	Safety
5.	Code enforcement	Amenities	Amenities
6.	Walkability	Public transit	Public transit



Mobility



Safety

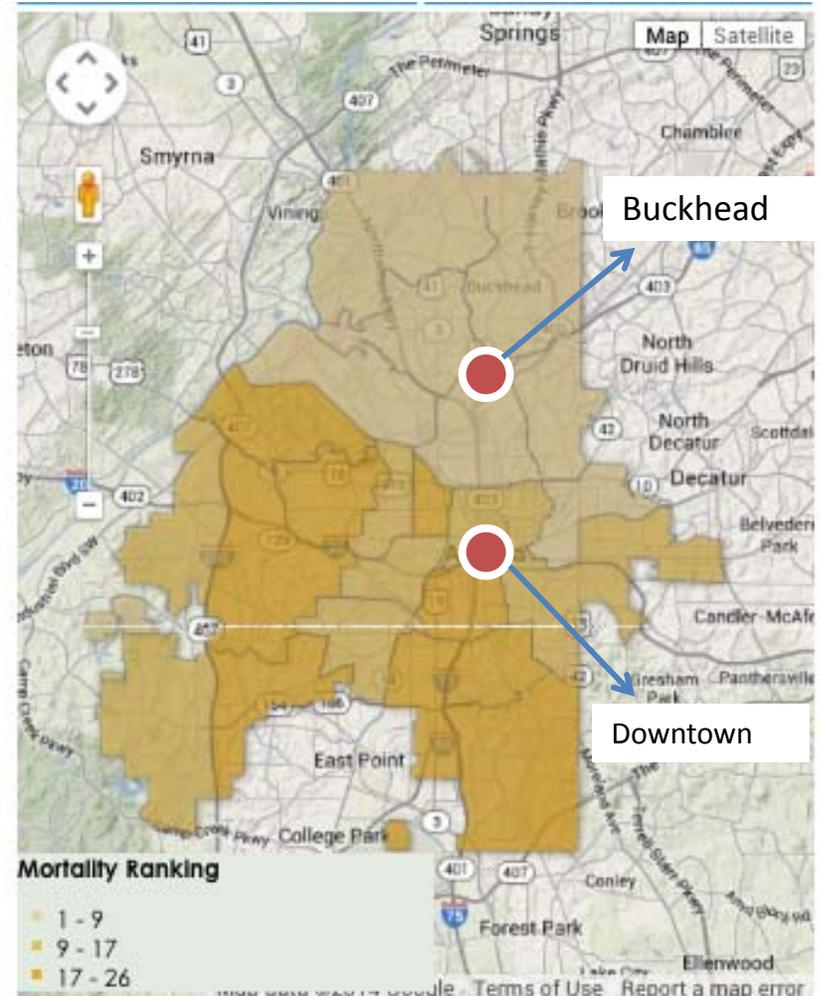
CDC Health Disparities and Inequities Report – United States, 2013, selected topics

A large, light green circular graphic in the background contains silhouettes of a diverse group of people of various ages and ethnicities. The silhouettes are in shades of green and are arranged in a loose circle, with some individuals holding hands. The overall tone is professional and community-oriented.

- Health Outcomes – Mortality (Length of Life)
- Health Outcomes – Morbidity (Quality of Life)
- Social Determinants of Health
- Environmental Hazards

Mortality

- The rates of **premature death** (death before age 75 years) from **stroke and coronary heart disease** were higher among *non-Hispanic blacks* than among *whites*.
- The **infant mortality rate** for *non-Hispanic black women* was more than double that for *non-Hispanic white women* in both 2005 and 2008.
- The **motor vehicle-related death rate** for *men* is approximately 2.5 times that for *women*. The motor vehicle-related death rate for *American Indian/Alaska Natives* is 2-5 times those for *other races/ethnicities*.



Morbidity

- **Asthma attacks** were reported more frequently for *children than adults, adults with incomes <250% the federal poverty level than adults with incomes >450% the federal poverty level*, and those living in the *South and West* than the *Northeast and Midwest*.
- **Substantial disparities persisted in the prevalence of obesity by race/ ethnicity, sex, and education**
- *Women, minority racial/ ethnic groups (except Asian/ Pacific Islanders), the less educated, those who spoke a language besides English at home, and those with a disability* were more likely to report fair or poor self-rated health, more physically unhealthy days, and more mentally unhealthy days than others.
- During 1999-2008, both **life expectancy and expected years of life free of activity limitations caused by chronic conditions** were significantly greater for *females* than for *males* and for *whites* than for *blacks*.

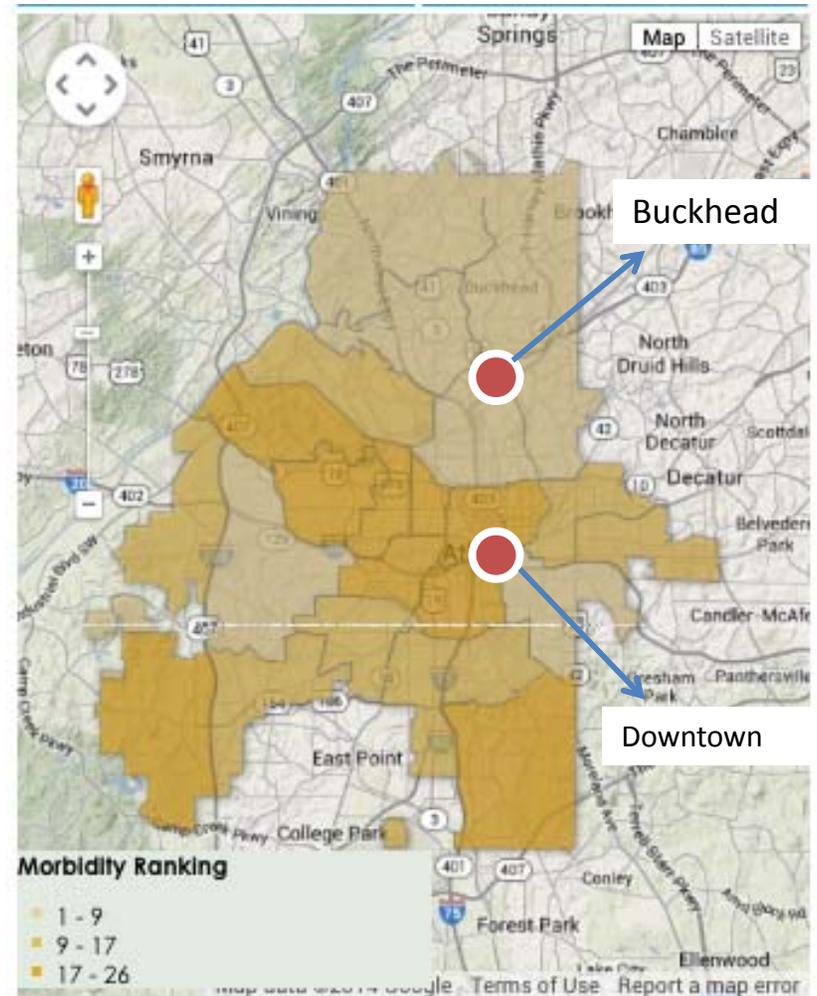
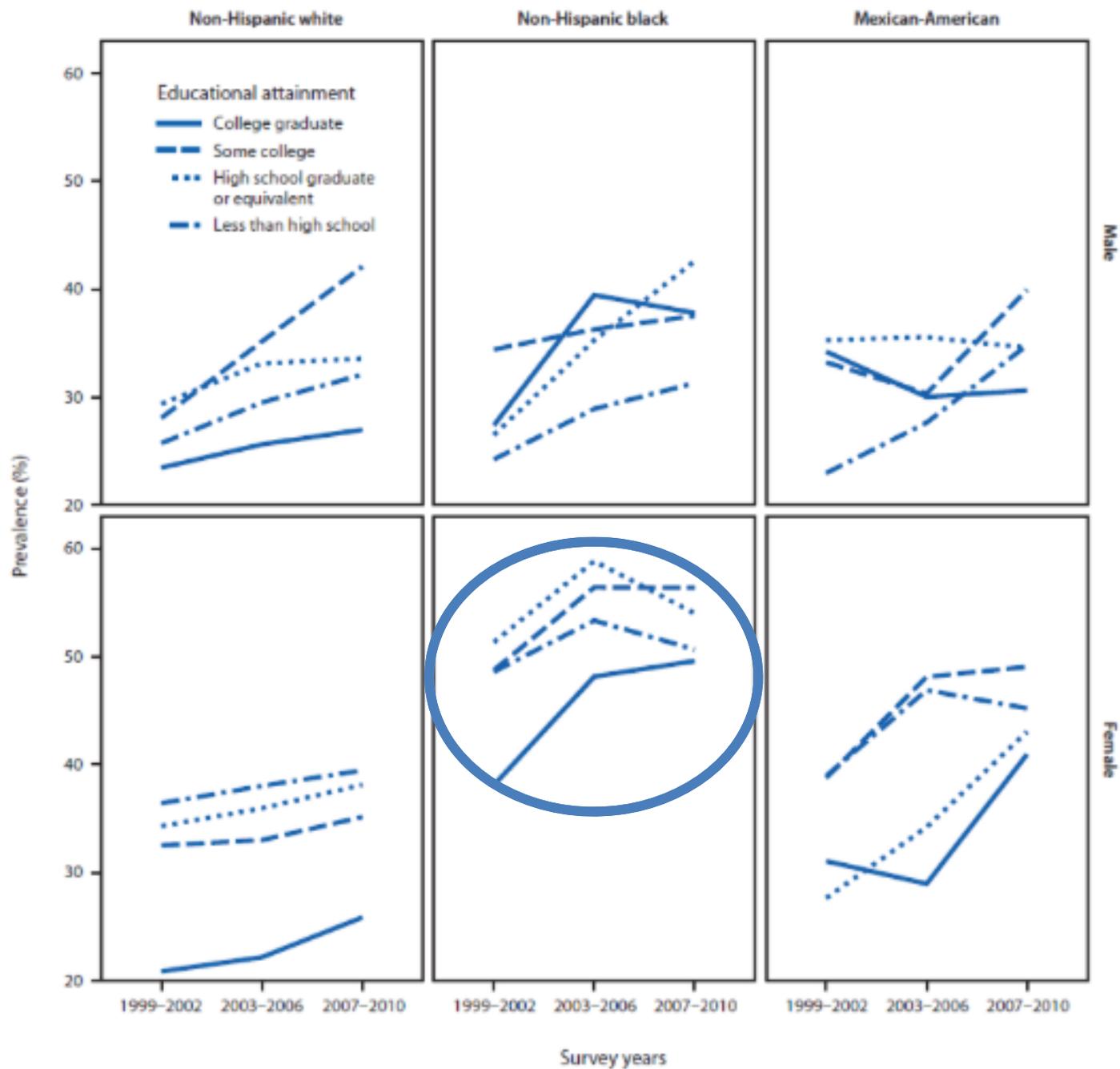
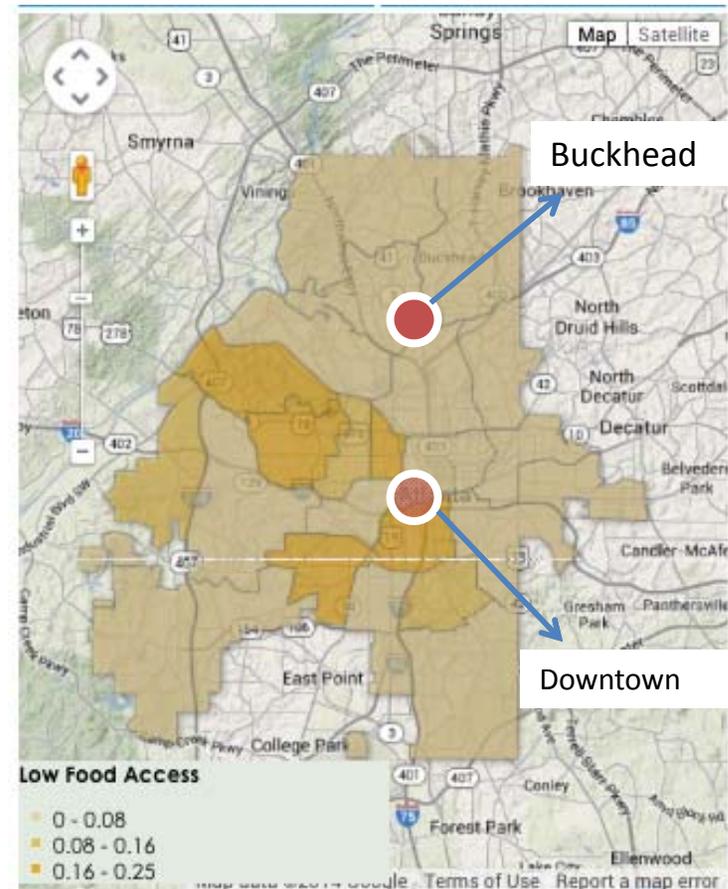


FIGURE 1. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged ≥ 23 years,* by sex, race/ethnicity, and educational attainment – National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, United States, 1999–2010



Social Determinants of Health

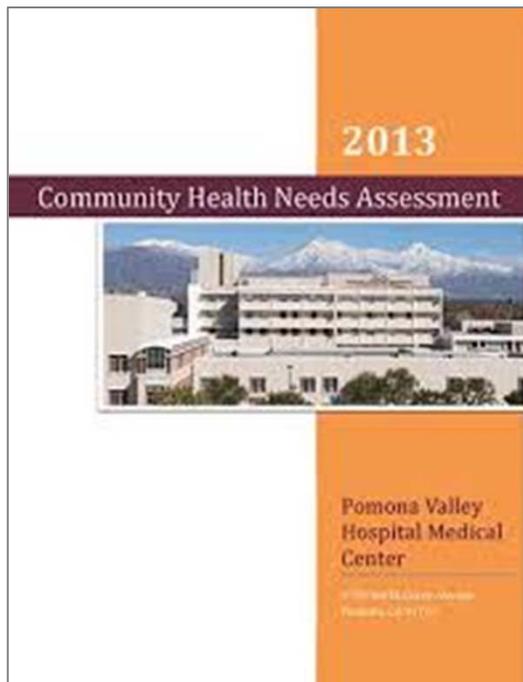
- The prevalence of **unemployment** was much higher among *blacks, Hispanics, and American Indian/ Alaska Natives* than among *whites* in 2006 and 2010; *unemployed adults* were much less likely than *employed adults* to **report their health as excellent or very good**.
- The highest percentage of **adults not completing high school** were *Hispanic, persons at <1.9% of the federal poverty level, those with a disability, or foreign born*.
- The highest percentage of **adults living below the federal poverty level** were *non-Hispanic black or Hispanic, those with less than a high school education, those with a disability, or foreign born*.
- *Persons living in rural census tracts, or living in areas with a higher percentage of senior citizens, or with a higher percentage of non-Hispanic whites, more often* **lacked at least one healthier food retailer nearby** (within 1/2-mile of the tract boundary) compared with persons living in other census tracts.

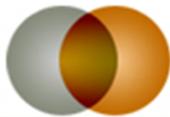


Language spoken at home (≥5 yrs)[¶]		
English only	7,513,304	(3.3)
Spanish	1,805,261	(5.1)
Other	1,059,572	(4.9)
Nativity[¶]		
Native born**	9,172,481	(3.5)
Foreign born ^{††}	1,966,763	(5.1)
Race/Ethnicity[†]		
Non-Hispanic		
White	6,030,811	(3.1)
Black	1,676,225	(4.4)
Asian/Pacific Islander	800,723	(5.4)
American Indian/Alaska Native	59,378	(2.6)
Other	27,239	(4.5)
Multiple race	235,995	(4.0)
Hispanic [§]	2,502,616	(5.0)

Opportunities to Address Health Inequities

- Community Health Needs Assessments
- Health Impact Assessment





Built Environment + Public Health Clearinghouse

Academic Training, Resources for Professionals, Interdisciplinary Connections



bephc.gatech.edu



ADVANCE in

2014 National Planning Conference

Diversity Summit 2014

Our Session Today...

Moderators:

Angela D. Brooks, AICP

The Panel:

Nisha Botchewey, PhD

Rodney Harrell, PhD

Agenda

2:30 – 2:40 pm - Welcome by Bill Anderson, FAICP, APA
President

2:40 – 2:45 pm - Introduce topics and speaker – Angela
Brooks, AICP, Diversity Task Force Chair

Speakers

2:45 – 3:05 Dr. Nisha Botchwey

3:05 – 3:25 Dr. Rodney Harrell

3:25 – 3:50 Open Q&A

3:50 – 4:00 Explain table topics

4:00 – 4:40 Small table discussion

4:40 – 5:00 Report out and synthesize

5:00 – 5:15 Summary of Next Steps

Dr. Nisha Botchwey

is an Associate Professor of City and Regional Planning at the Georgia Institute of Technology. An expert in health and the built environment as well as community engagement, she holds graduate degrees in both urban planning and public health. Dedicated to effective pedagogy, Dr. Botchwey spent eight years as a professor at the University of Virginia, jointly appointed to the Department of Urban and Environmental Planning and the Department of Public Health Sciences, before arriving at Georgia Tech.



Dr. Rodney Harrell

is the Senior Strategic Policy Advisor for Housing and Livable Communities in AARP's Public Policy Institute. In his position, he is responsible for developing AARP's policy on housing and livable communities issues, managing the housing research agenda, conducting independent research, and providing housing expertise to internal and external partners. AARP's housing philosophy and policy agenda is committed to creating a range of affordable, appropriate housing options that facilitate personal independence, allow residents to age in place, and engage them in the community's civic, economic, and social life.



Diversity Task Force

Angela Brooks, AICP, Chair
 Linda Amato
 Michael Salinas
 Zunilda Rodriguez, AICP
 Adrienne Zeigler
 Jennifer Erickson
 Monica Villalobos
 Jeanette Dinwiddie-Moore,
 FAICP
 Libby Tyler, FAICP
 Joseph Curtis, AICP

The screenshot shows the American Planning Association website. The top navigation bar includes links for About APA, Membership, Events, Education, Outreach, Resources, Jobs & Practice, and APAPanningBooks.com. The main content area features a large image of four diverse professionals in a meeting, with the word "DIVERSITY" overlaid in large white letters. Below the image, a text block states: "Planners work with diverse groups to find a common and encompassing community vision. Diversity within the profession is essential to this work, and APA members are committed to fostering such diversity." To the right of this text is a promotional banner for the University of Florida, titled "The Right to Transportation" and "Planning for Today Developing for the Future". The left sidebar contains a menu with categories like "APA at a Glance", "Diversity", "Resources", and "Task Force".

<http://www.planning.org/diversity>