

“Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing” in Older, Diverse Suburbs

*In 2008, the National Commission on Fair Housing articulated a vision of “inclusive, diverse communities of choice,” recognizing that the integration goals of the 1968 Fair Housing Act could be realized in a variety of urban, suburban and rural contexts. The Commission recognized that racial and economic integration in exclusionary high-income suburbs required a different set of tools than the interventions needed in gentrifying city neighborhoods, or in older diverse suburbs already experiencing significant racial and economic transition. These latter communities are highlighted in the new book, *Confronting Suburban Poverty* (Brookings 2013), and in the article that follows by Myron Orfield, author of *Metropolitics*, and on page 3 by Alan Berube & Natalie Holmes, co-author of the Brookings book. Older, diverse suburbs present an especially important challenge as HUD moves forward with implementation of its newly announced “Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing” rule. These communities can present a vibrant snapshot of the diverse America we are becoming, yet they are also communities at risk of disinvestment and resegregation. We hope the dialogue below will further the search for policy tools and best practices to strengthen and preserve these communities as vibrant hubs of diversity, political engagement and economic opportunity.— the editors*

Diverse Suburbs and Civil Rights

Myron Orfield & Thomas Luce

I. The Diverse Suburbs

Diverse suburbs, communities where 20 to 60% of the residents are non-white, represent the largest single suburban segment. Once a destination for whites avoiding city neighborhoods, many of these areas now struggle to maintain racial and economic diversity while competing against newer, whiter and richer sub-

urban communities that are often resistant to affordable housing and racial diversity.

Diverse communities have many strengths. They are growing. Population in suburbs that were diverse in 2010 grew by 15% between 2000 and 2010—more than any other community type except the sparsely settled exurban group. In fact, suburbs that were diverse in 2010 added more population in the previous 10 years (6.8 million people) than predominantly white areas (3.1 million) and exurbs (2.5 million) combined. They also contain more jobs per capita than any of the other groups except central cities, and show the greatest job growth of any group except exurbs (which started with a very small base of jobs). Many suburban job centers—the most

important source of job growth in modern American metropolitan areas—are located in diverse suburbs because those diverse suburbs are often located

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Myron Orfield (orfield@umn.edu) is Professor of Law and Director of the Inst. on Metropolitan Opportunity at the Univ. of Minnesota.

Thomas Luce (tluce@umn.edu) is Research Director of the same Institute.

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near core areas and along interstate highways. Reflecting this, they are largely fully developed—about two-thirds of them are more than 80% urbanized and less than 5% of them are less than 20% urbanized.

Other common measures of social and economic welfare indicate that diverse suburbs are less stressed than central cities and predominantly non-white suburbs but lag behind predominantly white areas. A typical diverse suburb had a local tax base roughly equal to its region's average in 2008. In this regard, diverse suburbs trailed predominantly white suburbs by several percentage points, but fared far better than the non-white suburbs or the exurbs.

The most troubling signs for diverse communities from a civil rights perspective are the clear indications that many are in the midst of racial transition in the direction of segregation. Integrated suburbs show the most rapid racial change (relative to their individual metros) of all of the community types. The non-white share of population in a typical diverse suburb increased from 65% of the regional average in 2000 to 78% in 2010.

The diverse suburbs are evenly split between Democrats and Republicans. They are more likely than other types of suburbs to switch parties from one election to another and, as a result, can often decide the balance of state legis-

latures and the Congress, or determine the outcome of gubernatorial and presidential elections. If the diverse suburbs banded together to form a political faction, it would be hard to deny them.

II. Strategies to Achieve Stably Integrated Suburbs

Racial instability and resegregation are the dominant U.S. pattern. However, stable racial integration has been achieved by neighborhoods, cities, large urban counties and even at met-

Most diverse communities are in the process of resegregation.

ropolitan scales. Stable integration does not happen by accident, but is almost always the product of clear race-conscious strategies, hard work and political collaboration among local governments. Stable integration measures work best when local, state and federal governments and the private sector are cooperating with strong multi-racial citizen involvement.

The following are concrete strategies that can foster residential stability in diverse communities:

A. Civil Rights Enforcement

The most obvious way to promote integrated communities is through enforcement of the national Fair Housing Act, which prohibits racial steering, mortgage-lending discrimination, and disproportionate building of subsidized housing in integrated communities.

Neighborhoods were once zoned by race, racially restrictive covenants kept neighborhoods rigidly segregated, real estate agent rules required racial steering in some areas, and the federal government *endorsed* the redlining of non-white and integrated neighborhoods. This sort of clear and overt discrimination is gone, and as a result residen-

tial integration has improved slowly—however, less obvious and often covert racial discrimination in the housing market remains common.

One of the best ways to document modern housing discrimination is through paired testing. To do this, researchers assemble a large group of paired white and non-white testers of the housing market. Each pair of white and non-white testers has similar incomes, credit histories, education and personal backgrounds. The testers are trained to approach and interact with real estate agents and banks in the exactly the same manner. For example, both the white and non-white tester might ask a real estate agent to show them the best house, in the best neighborhood, with the best schools that they can afford. Illegal discrimination occurs when these paired testers are shown neighborhoods with different racial characteristics, receive different credit treatment, or are treated differently by sellers or rental agents. Without such paired testing, it is hard to detect, much less prove, such discrimination.

HUD, the federal agency charged with enforcing the Fair Housing Act, is now conducting metropolitan-level, paired-testing steering studies to make sure that all parts of suburbia are open to non-white buyers, to ensure that non-white buyers are not disproportionately steered toward racially diverse neighborhoods and school-attendance areas, and to confirm that white buyers are not steered away from these same areas to white neighborhoods. If and when evidence is found of steering or other housing discrimination, HUD and appropriate local authorities should take enforcement actions to ensure that such discrimination stops.

The government has been collecting mortgage data through the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act for 40 years. It has revealed profound disparities in the treatment of white and non-white individuals and among predominantly white, predominantly non-white, and integrated neighborhoods. The data suggest discrimination under the Fair Housing Act, and federal, state and

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Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: Considerations for the New Geography of Poverty

Alan Berube & Natalie Holmes

Since 1968, the Fair Housing Act (Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act) has prohibited housing discrimination on the basis of race and has sought to address a legacy of racial segregation and housing inequities in the United States by affirmatively promoting integration and investment in housing. To date, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has fulfilled this obligation by requiring its grantees to complete an *Analysis of Impediments to Integration* (AIs), which documents restrictive zoning laws and other local barriers to fair housing.

Given widespread acknowledgment that AIs fall short of their statutory obligation to affirmatively further fair housing (AFFH), in July of this year, HUD issued a Proposed Rule that would clarify and amend the AI process for Community Development Block Grants, HOME Investment Partnerships, Emergency Solutions Grants, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, and Public Housing Agencies. The Proposed Rule represents a renewed effort to implement the Fair Housing Act's mandate to address the persistence of racially concentrated poverty in the United States.

One complicating factor is that the geographies of race and poverty have changed considerably since the Fair

Housing Act became law 45 years ago. The country overall is much more racially and ethnically diverse, and poverty in metro areas has shifted well beyond its historical confines in inner-city neighborhoods. Given these significant contextual changes, how will HUD's Proposed Rule affect its dual mandates to prevent discrimination and promote integration?

The AFFH Proposed Rule comes at a critical juncture in the evolution of U.S. regions. Between 2000 and 2010, racial and ethnic minorities accounted for 92 percent of total U.S. population growth. White Americans still comprise the majority of the overall population, but their share has

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fallen significantly in recent decades.

Moreover, although whites make up 63 percent of total population, they represent just 41 percent of people in poverty. In 2012, African Americans made up 13 percent of total population and their poverty rate was 27 percent, compared to 15 percent for the total population. The poverty rate among Hispanic Americans, who comprise nearly 17 percent of the population, was 26 percent. Relative to their share of the total population, racial and ethnic minorities remain disproportionately poor.

The location of racial and ethnic minorities in metro areas, including those below the poverty line, has changed markedly in the last couple of decades. Recent Brookings analysis indicates that in the nation's major metropolitan areas, for the first time,

a majority of all racial/ethnic groups, *and* a majority of all poor individuals, live in the suburbs. These two changes—but especially the latter—bear directly on the Proposed Rule's implementation.

During the 2000s, the number of poor people in major metropolitan suburbs surpassed the number in cities. Between 2000 and 2011, the poor population in suburbs grew by 64 percent—more than twice the rate of growth in cities (29 percent). By 2011, almost 16.4 million residents in suburbia lived below the poverty line, outstripping the poor population in cities by almost 3 million people. Over the same period, poverty rates rose by nearly equal degrees in cities and suburbs (more than 3.5 percentage points). To be sure, the urban poverty rate remained almost 10 percentage points higher than the suburban rate on average (22 percent versus 12 percent, respectively). But the 55 percent of poor individuals in metro areas today who live in suburban communities represents a considerable shift from the minority of poor metropolitan individuals who lived in suburbs just a decade ago.

What is more, low-income suburban residents and communities today spread well beyond the inner-suburban jurisdictions, particularly in the Northeast and Midwest, whose struggles Myron Orfield and others began to chronicle in the 1990s. Especially in the wake of the home-building boom and bust of the 2000s, a large number of poor individuals and neighborhoods can be found in the mature and outer suburbs of the nation's Sun Belt metro areas.

And while many of the suburban poor enjoy more access to higher-quality communities than their inner-city counterparts, others face obstacles to economic stability and success. These

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Alan Berube (aberube@brookings.edu) is Senior Fellow and Deputy Director at the Brookings Institution's Metropolitan Policy Program in Washington, DC. He is the co-author, with Elizabeth Kneebone, of Confronting Suburban Poverty in America (Brookings, 2013).

Natalie Holmes (NHolmes@Brookings.edu) is a Fellow in the Brookings Institution's Metropolitan Policy Program. Jane Williams at Brookings provided valuable research assistance for this article.

include: limited access to nearby transit; sparse and financially tenuous safety net services; a lack of philanthropic resources to support anti-poverty efforts; new stresses on schools under-equipped to respond to rapid demographic and economic changes among their student populations; and local perceptions about the magnitude or source of these new challenges that are out of step with reality.

Although anti-poverty policies and programs have proliferated in the decades since the War on Poverty, none of these types of programs was built with suburbs in mind. Poverty in suburbs tends to spread over larger areas that are a poor fit for neighborhood improvement programs, which often fail to encourage collaboration among fragmented suburban jurisdictions. Service delivery programs are also a poor match for dispersed suburban poverty, especially in small, resource-strapped municipalities. And many lower-income suburbs include residents who took advantage of programs to expand residential opportunity, but who now find themselves further isolated from social and economic opportunity. Finally, these approaches fail to confront the lack of capacity, fragmentation, and inefficient and inflexible funding sources that often characterize suburbia.

As HUD weighs public feedback on its Proposed Rule—over 1,000 comments in all—it is clear that *how* fair housing programs are implemented matters significantly. The distribution of fair housing opportunities within regions contributes importantly to low-income families' access to the key supports for economic mobility—safe neighborhoods, quality schools, access to quality jobs and services. Although the geographies of poverty and race have both become increasingly suburban in recent decades, it is unclear whether the Proposed Rule, which is primarily intended to address a legacy of race-based housing inequities, will target poverty where it is, and where it is moving. Examining the Proposed Rule within the context of sub-

urbanizing poverty, we see three important considerations for implementation.

First, by prioritizing the reduction of poverty and racial isolation in Racially Concentrated Areas of Poverty (RCAPs) among the Proposed Rule's four goals, HUD may underemphasize the challenges posed by significant and growing rates of racial and ethnic poverty in suburbs. In the Proposed Rule, HUD defines RCAPs as census tracts that are at least 50 percent non-white and either have at least 40 percent poverty, or three times the average tract poverty rate within the same metropolitan area.

About one-third of the suburban poor today live in communities where the poverty rate exceeds 20 percent.

Importantly, as racial and ethnic poverty has increased in suburbs, it has not spread evenly across the landscape. Rather, it has tended to re-concentrate in certain communities, at levels below those in inner cities yet still high enough to elicit serious challenges. *Extreme-poverty* neighborhoods—those with poverty rates exceeding 40 percent, which aligns with HUD's proposed definition of RCAPs—are still a predominantly urban phenomenon; 5.0 million of the 6.5 million people (78 percent) living in such neighborhoods in large metro areas are located in cities. Yet *high-poverty* neighborhoods (those with poverty rates between 20 and 40 percent) are much more evenly split; 16.4 million of their 40.6 million residents (40 percent) in large metro areas live in suburban communities. About one-third of the suburban poor today live in communities where the poverty rate exceeds 20 percent. As the work of George Galster and others has shown, many of the negative effects of neighborhood poverty begin to accumulate at rates exceeding 20 percent.

Racial and ethnic minorities predominate overall in suburban high-poverty neighborhoods, but not to the

degree they do in urban high-poverty neighborhoods. Nonwhites and Hispanics make up 60 percent of the population in suburban communities with poverty rates exceeding 20 percent, compared to 75 percent of the population in urban high-poverty neighborhoods. The RCAP's 50-percent minority threshold, like the 40-percent poverty threshold, may overlook areas of fast-growing poverty and minority concentration in suburban communities. Failing to grapple with the fair housing challenges posed by such communities now may eventually result in those places inheriting the racial and economic profile of their urban counterparts.

Second, it remains ambiguous as to whether the Proposed Rule would favor *investment* or *mobility* strategies to address racially concentrated poverty. The Proposed Rule currently specifies that "A program participant's strategies and actions may include strategically enhancing neighborhood assets (e.g., through targeted investment in neighborhood revitalization or stabilization) or promoting greater mobility and access to areas offering vital assets such as quality schools, employment, and transportation, consistent with fair housing goals." On the mobility front, research suggests that housing voucher families, particularly those receiving relocation counseling, fare better than average in measures of neighborhood quality.

Nevertheless, low-income families with housing vouchers may, and often do, move to suburban communities that face stark economic challenges. By 2008, nearly half of all voucher households in the 100 largest metro areas lived outside of big cities, and those households accounted for as much as 23 percent of the growth in the suburban poor population during that time. The foreclosure crisis of the mid-2000s led many suburban homeowners (including absentee investors) to rent to Housing Choice Voucher recipients, subsequently drawing low-income families into financially struggling suburbs. In the mid-2000s, East Contra Costa County, 40 miles inland from Oak-

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Education and The Caged Bird: Black Girls, School Pushout and the Juvenile Court School

Monique W. Morris

The struggle to remove the vestiges of segregation from U.S. schools often under-theorizes the separate and unequal nature of education for youth in secure confinement, and the potential relationship between these facilities and the school push-out that occurs among youth of color in district and community schools. Nationwide, racially disproportionate rates of juvenile confinement have produced juvenile court schools that are locations for intense, involuntary racial isolation. In these learning environments are children with considerable challenges, some that render current pedagogy and practice as ineffective. According to the National Evaluation and Technical Assistance Center for the Education of Children and Youth who are Neglected, Delinquent, or At-Risk (NDTAC), at least one-third of youth in juvenile court schools have been diagnosed with a learning disability. Still, juvenile court schools have “one of the worst records of adhering to federal special education requirements,” according to Joseph Gagnon and his colleagues at the University of Florida, who discovered that juvenile correctional schools are often targets for class action lawsuits as a result of their inadequate provision of special education services.

In 2009, Gagnon and his colleagues also found that juvenile court schools often operate in a manner inconsistent with state curricula. According to their study, 80% of schools nationwide

were accredited by their State Department of Education, only 66% of juvenile court schools used a state or local education curriculum, and approximately 50% of juvenile court school leaders believed that grade-level expectations should not be applied to youth in these facilities. Gagnon’s findings are supported by an NDTAC survey of youth educated in correctional and detention facilities, which found that only half of the students in juvenile court schools perform in reading and math at grade level, and that only 46% considered the education that they received in their correctional facility to be of good quality. Overall, a set of rigorous educational best practices with

A set of rigorous educational best practices is limited.

respect to detained children of color, or to culturally and linguistically diverse youth in confinement, is limited.

Black Girls and the Quest for Dignity in Juvenile Court Schools

Nationwide, Black girls represent the fastest growing population in residential placement and secure confinement; and Black girls have experienced the greatest increases in the rate of exclusionary discipline (e.g., out-of-school suspensions, expulsions, etc.). While UCLA researchers found that patterns of exclusionary discipline are similar between Black females and Black males, studies have shown that Black female disengagement from school is also a function of intersecting structures of inequality associated with their status as girls. For Black girls, exclusionary school responses

may be informed by historically constructed, stereotypical memes that negatively impact and reflect public perceptions about Black femininity.

While academic underperformance and zero tolerance policies are certainly critical components of the pathways to confinement for Black girls, a closer examination reveals that Black girls may also be criminalized for qualities that have been long associated with their survival. For example, to be “loud” or “defiant”—two “infractions” that may lead to the use of exclusionary discipline in schools—are qualities that have historically underscored Black female resilience to the combined effects of racism, sexism, and classism. Previous research has found that Black girls who are depicted as “loud, defiant, and precocious” are often most vulnerable to reprimand by their teachers for subjectively being determined “unladylike.” Assignments of this nature affect not only these girls’ ability to complete school in their communities; they may also affect their marginalization from juvenile court schools.

Case Study: Confined Black Girls in Northern California

According to the California Department of Education, more than 42,000 youth were educated in “juvenile court schools” (i.e., schools in correctional and detention facilities) in 2012—a disproportionate number of them Black girls. Statewide, Black girls experience the highest rates of exclusionary discipline and dropout among girls in secondary schools. In the state’s 10 largest districts by enrollment, Black females experience school suspension at rates that far surpass their female counterparts of other racial and ethnic groups. Still, little has been shared

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Monique W. Morris, Ed.D. (moniquewmorris@gmail.com) is the co-founder of the National Black Women’s Justice Institute (blackwomensjustice.org) in Oakland, Calif. and author of Black Stats: African Americans by the Numbers in the Twenty-First Century (The New Press, January 2014).

about the educational histories and experiences of these girls, inside of the state's juvenile correctional facilities or out in the community.

In response to this gap, I conducted an exploratory, phenomenological, action research study that examined the self-identified educational experiences of Northern California's Black girls in confinement, including their self-identified educational strengths and weaknesses. Using in-depth interviews and descriptive data analysis, among other research activities, this investigation uncovered several conditions that should inform future research on the role of juvenile court schools in the school push-out of Black girls.

The study revealed the following about the educational experiences of confined Black girls in Northern California:

- **They value their education.** Ninety-four percent of the girls in this study reported that their education is either very important or important to them. Additionally, 93% of these girls reported that their education was important or very important to their parents or guardians, where applicable.
- **They have a history of exclusionary discipline in their district schools.** Eighty-eight percent of the girls in this study had a history of suspensions and 65% had a history of expulsions from non-juvenile court schools. Among those with a history of exclusionary discipline, half of them cited elementary school as their earliest experience with suspensions or expulsions.
- **They experience exclusionary discipline while in detention, too.** Almost all (94%) of the girls in this study had been removed from a juvenile court school classroom at some point during their stay. Among those girls, one-third believed that it was because they simply asked the teacher a question. Two-thirds reported that their removal from the classroom was the result of "talking back" to the teacher—but in each case, the stu-

dent felt she was responding to an unprompted, negative comment made by the teacher (e.g., one participant recalled, "she called me retarded in front of the class...I have a learning disability").

- **They have missed a lot of school.** The majority (82%) of the girls in the study reported having recently missed significant periods (at least 2 weeks) of instruction. Among these girls who missed significant portions of school, 36% had removed their court-ordered electronic monitoring device and/or were "on the run" and avoiding a warrant for their arrest; and 14% cited prostitution as a major deterrence from attending or participating in school. For 18% of the girls, being the mother of a child under

Juvenile court schools should be an important rehabilitative structure for detained girls.

the age of three years old presented obstacles to attending school. Over half (57%) reported that they had been expelled from or had "dropped out" of school.

- **They have drug use and/or dependency issues.** Almost all of the girls in this study (94%) admitted to a history of smoking marijuana, and 65% of them reported a history of using marijuana at school or just before going to school. Among these girls, 64% reported that their teachers knew they were high in class. Among the girls who admitted to being intoxicated in school, 36% reported that they were sent home and 64% reported that there was no action taken by the school. Only 18% were referred to a drug and alcohol awareness class.
- **Many of them lack confidence in their juvenile court school teachers.** More than half (59%) of the girls in this study reported a lack of confidence in the teaching ability and/or commitment of at least one instructor in their juvenile court school. Among the girls in this

study, 47% perceived that a teacher in their juvenile court school had routinely refused to answer their specific questions about the material they were learning.

- **They are not engaged by the curriculum in juvenile court schools.** The majority (75%) of the girls in this study found the schoolwork to be too easy. A majority of the participants (63%) also perceived the level of the coursework to be below their grade level.
- **Their school credits do not transfer seamlessly between juvenile court schools and district schools.** Most (82%) of the girls in this study reported a prior experience in the juvenile court school in which this study took place. Among these girls, 57% believed that the credits they earned while in detention had not transferred appropriately to their district school, and 86% were currently unsure of their credit status.
- **They have goals, but they don't know how to reach them.** The majority (88%) of the girls in this study had some idea of their future occupational goals, with a third of them indicating that they would like to be a staff counselor at the juvenile hall. However, the majority of the girls in this study (73%) felt that their education was not preparing them for their future goals.
- **Including juvenile court schools in equity and excellence campaigns.**

While not generalizable, the findings of this study show where future research and advocacy efforts might better interrogate how girls are affected by the inferior and hyper-punitive nature of their racially-isolated learning environments behind bars. Notwithstanding their status as "juvenile delinquents" with significant histories of victimization, these girls tended to find a potentially redemptive quality in education. In short, they understood the value of a quality education, even if it was not being offered to them. Though most of the girls in this study did not consider their juvenile court school to be a model learning environment, they

did generally agree that these schools occupy an important space along a learning continuum that has underserved them. The poor quality of instruction, coupled with the racial isolation, punitive climate, and inability to successfully match the credits they had earned while in detention with their district school credit structure sent powerful cues. These tangible, symbolic, verbal and non-verbal cues communicate the tenuous status of their perceived rehabilitative quality. For many of these girls, the figurative lacerations from bureaucratic and ethical failures may leave lasting marks.

While our ultimate goal is to prevent more girls from being educated in correctional facilities, juvenile court schools should be an important rehabilitative structure for detained girls. These schools should be included in the conversation about equity not only because they are structurally inferior and failing to interrupt student pathways to dropout or push-out. They should be included because there is a moral and legal obligation to improve the quality of education for all youth—even those who are in trouble with the law. We must continue to explore ways to make access to quality education in these facilities more equitable, while improving the rigor of the curricula, such that it is trauma-informed and culturally competent. We must also examine ways to facilitate a seamless re-entry of these girls back into their district schools and home communities.

Thurgood Marshall wrote in *Procunier v. Martinez* (1974), “When the prison gates slam behind an inmate, he does not lose his human quality; his mind does not become closed to ideas; his intellect does not cease to feed on a free and open interchange of opinions; his yearning for self-respect does not end; nor is his quest for self-realization concluded.” It is a long-standing American value that education is a potential tool by which to restructure the social hierarchies present in society and elevate the conditions of historically oppressed peoples. However, current trends in the administration and function of the juvenile court school may actually exacerbate many of the pre-

Please Contribute to PRRAC’s Annual Campaign!

November, 2013

Dear friend of PRRAC,

We are nearing the end of a remarkably productive year. PRRAC has been blessed with talented new staff, high-quality research partners, and a federal executive branch that is willing to listen and consider our policy positions—even if not always accepting our recommendations.

Among other milestones this past year, we finally saw the release of the HUD “Disparate Impact” rule, which will guide fair housing enforcement in HUD offices across the country, and a proposed “Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing” rule, which will encourage new efforts to ameliorate racial and economic segregation in over a thousand communities nationwide. In addition to collaborating with our colleagues in civil rights, poverty law and community development on these issues, PRRAC issued a series of policy reports that have informed the ongoing dialogue, including fair housing performance reviews of the Choice Neighborhoods and Moving to Work programs, and two comprehensive assessments of fair housing progress in the first term of the Obama Administration.

We have also contributed to the efforts of the growing National Coalition on School Diversity, which fights for recognition of school diversity as a Department of Education funding priority and supports school diversity efforts around the country. And we have continued to support community-based housing and school integration efforts in Baltimore (the Baltimore Regional Housing Campaign), Hartford (the Sheff Movement coalition) and Philadelphia (the Southeast Pennsylvania housing mobility program).

Needless to say, all of this requires financial support – and *we really need your individual contributions* to supplement our private foundation base. Even if you haven’t donated before, please consider making a generous donation to PRRAC this year. Your donations will go directly toward our programmatic work. You can mail your tax-deductible contribution to PRRAC at 1200 18th Street NW, #200. Washington, DC 20036, or simply donate online at our website, www.prrac.org.

Many thanks,

Phil Tegeler
Executive Director

existing conflicts between Black girls and teachers and/or the structure of learning environments to which confined Black girls are routinely subjected. If continued, the limitations and challenges of these conditions may serve to concretize and nullify the opportunities for improved associations between Black girls, school and academic performance—which is antithetical to the stated educational goal of the juvenile court school. However, if we can improve the accountability and

performance of these schools, alongside their district counterparts, we will inevitably move toward a more comprehensive approach to reducing the impact of policies and practices along the education continuum that render girls criminalized and pushed out of school. We will, in essence, begin the process of maintaining *her* human quality—an essential component of her successful rehabilitation and re-engagement as a productive member of our communities. □

"Within Our Lifetime:" Take Action to End Racism

The "Within Our Lifetime" Interim Working Group

"Within Our Lifetime" is an emerging network of racial healing practitioners and racial equity advocates who are committed to ending the impact of racism in our lifetime.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., speaking at the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom on August 28, 1963, did not claim that he had an "issue." He proclaimed that he had "a dream." So noted Dr. Manuel Pastor, a well-known professor of sociology and American studies & ethnicity at the University of Southern California, in commenting on our progress toward achieving racial equity in the United States in the 50 years since the March. With this aspirational commitment in mind, a group of racial healing practitioners and racial equity advocates has launched an effort to build a Network, under the banner of "Within Our Lifetime," that can help to shape and sustain a racial equity/racial healing movement.

At the heart of our formation is a bold proposition: that we can eliminate or significantly reduce racialized systems and structures—and the prac-

tice of racism—in ways not yet imagined. And we can do so within the average lifespan of many of us currently engaged in this work. There are three reasons for such a provocative declaration: One, we truly do believe that

We can change the world.

it is possible. Two, we choose to challenge ourselves and others to push the limits of imagination and creativity with respect to racial justice work. And three, we want to inspire you—racial equity and racial healing practitioners and advocates from across the country—and others to tap into the belief many of us held as children—and maybe still do—that we can change the world. This is not a vague or knee-jerk aspiration; there is a plan behind it that has been informed by the many people who have been involved thus

far.

Designed to connect organizations and individuals from around the country who are working to achieve racial equity and healing, the idea of the Network began with informal conversations among several people in attendance at an "America Healing" Conference hosted by the W.K. Kellogg Foundation in New Orleans. The America Healing initiative emerged from the recognition that addressing issues of structural racism in the society requires simultaneous efforts to heal and repair the wounds of racism. While strategies may focus on different aspects of racism, multiple strategies are necessary to tackle the accumulated and current impact of racism in our society and to create enduring change. The initiative also recognizes that all of us, no matter how strong our commitment to racial equity and racial healing may be, have some of our own healing to do because of the insidious nature of structural racism.

"The "Within Our Lifetime" Network will build upon and extend the work on racial equity and racial healing that is occurring in hundreds of communities throughout the country. It will connect, both electronically and in person, these efforts so that the organizations and individuals involved can share ideas, learn from each other's experiences, and support each other during especially challenging occurrences, such as the deep concerns surrounding the recent acquittal of George Zimmerman in the Trayvon Martin murder trial and the substantial weakening of the Voting Rights Act by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The shape of the Network has been evolving during the past two years. In the Spring of 2012, a group of about 20 people met in New Orleans to discuss the formation of the Network. This first meeting yielded a number

The members of the Interim Working Group are: Lloyd Y. Asato (lloyd@buildcommunity.net) is a planner and project management consultant based in Oakland, California.

Susan M. Glisson (glisson@olemiss.edu) is Executive Director of the William Winter Institute for Racial Reconciliation at the Univ. of Mississippi.

Dushaw Hockett (dushaw@thespacesproject.org) is Executive Director of SPACES (Safe Places for the Advancement of Community and Equity), a national leadership development and community-building organization. He is the former Director of Special Initiatives for the Center for Community Change.

Jeanne Isler, Search for Common Ground (jisler@sfcg.org) Jeanne Isler is the Director of US Programs at Search for Common Ground. Her de-

partment works to find cooperative solutions in the United States, especially around divisions of race, gender, sexuality and other aspects of identity.

Maggie Potapchuk (mpotapchuk@massociates.us) is dedicated to building the capacity of organizations and communities to effectively address structural racism and white privilege for building a just society.

Robin Toma (RToma@css.lacounty.gov), Los Angeles County Human Relations Commission

Mike Wenger (wengerjm@verizon.net) is a Senior Fellow at the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, an adjunct faculty member in the Dept. of Sociology at The George Washington University. He is the former Deputy Director for Outreach and Program Development for President Clinton's Initiative on Race.

of ideas about the value of such a Network and how it could help to build and sustain a movement to end racism in our society.

Following the New Orleans meeting, two meetings were held in Chicago to discuss the potential value of such a Network and how it could help to strengthen the momentum of the racial justice/racial healing movement. Approximately 30-40 key practitioners and advocates were invited to participate in these meetings, which were convened by the University of Mississippi's William Winter Institute for Racial Reconciliation and supported by the Kellogg Foundation. The deep commitment of the participants was evidenced by the emergence from the discussions of the "Within Our Lifetime" banner. Following these two meetings, seven people stepped forward to volunteer as an interim Working Group to discuss the nuts and bolts of building such a Network and how to do so in the most inclusive and equitable manner possible.

Because previous efforts have taught us that it is critical for organizations and individuals to collectively create the structure, activities, vision and principles for such a Network, we recognize that for the Network to be a powerful collective force to end racism in our lifetime, it is critical to invest sufficient time in relationship-building, establishing working principles, addressing tensions that inevitably arise, and seeking common ground on which all can stand.

To ensure that the Network fully reflects the needs and desires of those working at the community level, the Working Group has undertaken four activities. We have surveyed more than 600 individuals and organizations and gotten an enthusiastic response rate of more than 35%. We have developed a vision statement based largely on the results of the survey and the Chicago meetings, shared this statement at the third annual America Healing conference in Asheville, NC in April of this year, and collected more than 70 signatures on the vision statement (see information at end of article). We have created an interactive and growing

website at www.withinourlifetime.net, and recently completed a series of six regional telephone conference calls that attracted over 120 people.

Survey Results

The survey yielded valuable information on a number of topics. One of the key questions was about the primary strategies that organizations employ to work on race and racism. From that question, five major themes emerged:

- Building awareness and knowledge of racism.
- Increasing skills and experiences for relationship-building and healing.
- Targeting institutional patterns and practices in organizations.
- Community organizing for action.

We have some of our own healing to do.

- Policy work, including research and development.

A second key question sought ideas on how the Network could be helpful to organizations in facilitating communication and connections among Network members and in building the capacity of Network members. Among the ideas that emerged were:

- Create a listserv and message board for communication at the state, regional and national levels.
- Regularly publish success stories of how racial equity improves social and economic outcomes for all communities.
- Maintain a resource directory of community-based non-profit organizations working on issues of race.
- Create a safe space for authentic dialogue among those with widely differing points of view.
- Provide workshops and seminars and webinars that connect the academy and the community.
- Identify and disseminate funding opportunities.
- Facilitate opportunities to collaborate on specific activities.

Overall, respondents were enthusi-

astic about the creation of a racial healing/racial equity Network, and four broad major themes emerged regarding what they hope the Network is able to accomplish:

- Create an infrastructure for a racial equity and racial healing movement by connecting people and organizations and supporting them in various ways.
- Build public will for racial justice and racial healing.
- Broaden the conversation from the perspectives of generations, racial and ethnic identities, and the intersectionalities of issues such as race and poverty and race and gender.
- Develop a "road map" and shared vision for collective action.

The following quote effectively sums up the Network's intent:

"We believe that racial healing and commitment to racial equity go hand-in-hand. There can be no real structural change without personal change; and personal and community healing must include steps toward racially just and inclusive communities."

Regional Conference Calls

In September, the emerging Network hosted six highly interactive regional conference calls. The purposes of these phone conversations were to:

- Brainstorm the potential structure and governance of the Network.
- Enable people to connect with other people in their region.
- Share and learn about what is already happening.
- Discuss possible ideas for action to continue building the momentum.

The discussions on these calls, as well as the discussions among the interim working group and the comments from the survey, have been thoughtful and thought-provoking, and they have yielded numerous ideas, as well as posed challenges for participants to consider over the next several months. Among the challenges is the recognition that participants come from different perspectives and have different

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(END RACISM: Continued from page 9)

opinions on priorities and on what works best. There have been frequent discussions about the meaning of structural racism and racial healing, about the interdependence of the various approaches to ending structural racism and achieving racial healing, about the difference between the aspirational and the practical, and about ways to ensure that the Network is truly reflective of a range of approaches and points of view. The glue, however, that holds all of the various points of view together is the common commitment to end racism, eliminate the belief in a racial hierarchy, and create a society in which the playing field is level for everyone, irrespective of race, ethnicity or national origin.

Next Steps

In early October, the Interim Working Group met in person to review the results of these four activities and to consider how to move forward in an inclusive manner and how to engage interested organizations and individuals in co-creating and launching the Network early in 2014. To move toward this launch, the Interim Working Group will be expanded and two more Working Groups will be formed from among volunteers who have expressed an interest in being more deeply involved in the planning. One Working Group will design a governance structure for the Network. At the moment, the thinking is that the Network should be organized around geographic locations (regions and/or states) to minimize logistical challenges, facilitate face-to-face meetings, and promote collaborative activities. The second Working Group will focus on developing a major campaign around a common theme that will include an array of activities in which organizations and individuals can choose to lead and/or participate. This campaign will represent the formal launch of the Network, and it will be designed to com-

municate a sense of urgency about the Network's mission, serve as a vehicle for energizing and unifying the organizations and individuals who will participate, and help to build the capacity of the Network and the participants.

It is our firm faith that the collective and collaborative efforts of thousands of committed people will end racism in our lifetime. We invite you to join us on this journey.

If you would like to join our jour-

(SUBURBS: Continued from page 2)

local authorities have an obligation to take action.

HUD and state and local governments should also abide by fair housing siting rules to ensure that new low-income housing is not sited disproportionately in racially transitioning areas. Whiter and more affluent developing suburbs should be prioritized for funding, and incentives should be created to encourage fairness and stable metropolitan-level integration.

Finally, local, state and federal education authorities have an obligation to ensure that local school-district-boundary decisions, school-transfer policies, and capital decisions are fair under Titles II and VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and under state and federal constitutions.

B. Local Stable-Integration Plans

Housing markets are regional, and housing discrimination operates on a regional scale. Hence, regional remedies to address housing discrimination are the most effective. Nevertheless, dozens of communities have created effective local stable-integration plans. Case studies illustrate the potential value of proactive, multifaceted strategies. Such strategies can include:

- local fair-housing ordinances;
- public and private funding of pro-integrative home-loan and insurance-purchase programs;
- cooperative efforts with local school districts to ensure high-quality, stably integrated schools;
- community-safety programs in

diverse neighborhoods;

- marketing efforts to encourage local chambers of commerce, rental property owners and realtors to view diverse communities as potentially strong markets;
- public-relations campaigns to encourage positive media stories of community successes;
- financial support of pro-integrative community-based organizations; and
- support of public forums to defuse racial misunderstanding and promote the value of integrated communities.

Experience shows the success of such initiatives. For example, Hanover Park, a western suburb of Chicago, went through rapid racial change in the early 2000s, going from 47% non-white in 2000 to 62% in 2010 (still diverse but trending toward resegregation). In contrast, Oak Park, a community about 15 miles away that has a well-known stable-integration program, showed much greater stability, with a non-white share that grew from 34% to 36% during the same period.

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Similar contrasts can be seen in the Cleveland area. Two suburban areas without stable-integration programs—Euclid and Maple Heights—each showed dramatic racial change between 2000 and 2010. The non-white share of the population increased by 23 points in Euclid (from 34% to 57%) and by 23 points in Maple Heights (from 49% to 72%). During the same period, two nearby communities with nationally recognized pro-integrative housing programs were much more stable. Shaker Heights went from 41%

non-white to 46% while Cleveland Heights went from 48% to 51%.

C. State and Metropolitan Actions against Exclusionary Zoning

Some states, either by legislative or judicial action, require all communities to provide for their fair share of affordable housing. Oregon and its largest metropolitan area, Portland, provide excellent examples of state- and metropolitan-level actions that promote and maintain integrated communities. At the state level, Oregon's Land Use and Development Commission Goal 10, promulgated in 1973, requires that regional and local comprehensive plans "encourage the availability of adequate numbers of needed housing units at price ranges and rent levels which are commensurate with the financial capabilities of Oregon households and allow for flexibility of housing location, type and density."

At the regional level, the Portland metropolitan area's regional planning policies have helped to reduce segregation by encouraging all developing communities to provide for their fair share of affordable housing. The area has a strong regional planning agency (Portland Metro) that enforces a regional growth boundary designed to focus new development in core areas. Research for the 1990s shows that the most common measure of black-white segregation—the Dissimilarity Index—declined more rapidly in regions with growth-containment policies. Black-white racial segregation has in fact decreased in the Portland region—it is now one of the nation's least class-segregated metropolitan areas.

Similarly, Montgomery County, Maryland provides the best example of pro-integrative policies at the county scale. Thirty years ago, the County—a wealthy suburban area directly northwest of Washington, DC—adopted its Moderately Priced Dwelling Unit (MPDU) program. The MPDU requires that any new housing development of 50 or more units set aside 12.5 to 15% of the units for households earning 65% or less of the regional median income.

Non-whites have been the primary beneficiaries of the Montgomery County program. As of the late 1990s, people of color occupied 80% of the new public-housing rental units, and from 1991 to 1998, people of color accounted for approximately 55% of the purchasers of moderately priced dwelling units. At the same time, and at least partly as a result of these proactive housing policies, Montgomery County schools have made enormous strides in reducing the educational achievement gap between poor non-whites and affluent whites.

The general public simply do not understand the economic consequences of resegregation.

In New Jersey, where the state Supreme Court declared in the *Mount Laurel* cases that every city in a metropolitan region has an obligation to provide for its fair share of affordable housing, research has found gains in educational achievement, health and many other benefits for low-income non-white families moving to affordable housing in white affluent suburbia.

D. Metropolitan School Integration Strategies

The Supreme Court's 1974 decision in *Milliken v. Bradley* stopped most school integration plans at the borders of a local school district. After *Milliken*, most school desegregation efforts were only temporarily successful—if not counterproductive—because they tended to encourage white flight to adjacent, whiter school districts.

Forty years of history and data demonstrate that integrated neighborhoods in regions with large-scale, metro-wide school integration plans were much more stable than in metropolitan areas without such plans. Census tracts without metro school integration, were more than 23% non-white in 1980 and were more likely to become majority non-white than remain integrated. In

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these areas, neighborhoods that were between 30 and 60% non-white had very little chance of remaining integrated. For example, neighborhoods that were 50% non-white had an 85% chance of becoming 60% non-white by 2009.

The likelihood that a neighborhood would remain integrated between 1980 and 2005-09 or resegregate is a function of its racial composition in 1980—for the 15 metropolitan areas that had large-scale school integration plans. In contrast with the results for metros with no such plans, integrated neighborhoods in regions with metro (or nearly metro-scale) school-integration plans were much more stable. Neighborhoods between 20 and 33% non-white were much more likely (between 55 and 65% likely) to remain integrated than to resegregate. And neighborhoods between 33 and 50% non-white had a roughly 50% chance of remaining stably integrated over 25 years.

III. Conclusion

More than half of suburban residents in America's largest metropolitan areas live in places that are threatened economically because of unredressed housing discrimination and the resulting resegregation. In these communities, homeowners and business owners alike lose equity every year because these laws are not enforced. These communities that were built at great public expense will unnecessarily become blighted and abandoned as middle-class families move out, and

(Please turn to page 12)

citizens will be taxed to create new communities of escape. Rather than becoming America's most expensive disposable product, these communities should be recycled, renewed and re-developed. As the largest suburban block of voters—and the most politically volatile—diverse suburbs should be able to command the attention of political leaders and policymakers. These communities, in combination with central cities and predominantly non-white suburbs (which have many common interests), have the metro majority of local officials, legislators and Members of Congress, and therefore should be able to ensure the enforcement of existing laws and the creation of new laws necessary to stabilize neighborhoods and schools in metro America. All of these types of communities are hurt by current patterns of housing discrimination and resegregation. Together, they could form a majority political coalition to advance these reforms.

The largest barrier to this change is lack of understanding. The general public, particularly the politically pivotal diverse suburbs and their elected officials, simply do not understand the economic consequences of resegregation or the clear benefits that strong fair-housing policies provide to their communities. Thus, it is important to begin large public-education efforts to help the integrated suburbs understand what is happening to them and how many communities are in a similar position. These efforts would explain that stronger fair-housing policies would strengthen their residential market, increase prime low-cost credit, stabilize their schools, and allow strong potential for redevelopment. At present, many in these areas think just the opposite; they incorrectly believe that fair housing will increase the speed and severity of the already occurring resegregation and decline.

A key to stability—or transition—is what residents and potential residents think the future of a community will be. Many whites are perfectly willing to live in a diverse community

but do not want to be in a predominantly black or Latino community, or a community that shows clear signs of economic and social decline. Similarly, they are very willing to have their kids go to a diverse school, but not to one that has resegregated or is in the process of rapid transition. There is, of course, a wide range of preferences and tolerances for diversity among all racial and ethnic groups—and the key

Metropolitan America is at a crossroads.

is to invest in strategies that will increase tolerance and promote stability over time.

Most currently diverse communities are in the process of resegregation, but have no real plans to do anything about it. Diverse suburban communities need technical support (since they have very limited staff and knowledge) to help them deal with their housing and school issues and, if possible, financial support to implement their plans. The truth is that most diverse suburbs have no idea of how to address resegregation, and they have no external framework of advice and support. A federal or state initiative of school and housing agencies to support stable and successful diversity in suburban communities would be very well received. If this initiative was managed as a purely voluntary process, then it would be a political advantage rather than a cost.

Because the diverse suburbs do not realize how many communities are in a similar situation, they are more likely to avoid discussing the issue of resegregation for fear that calling attention to the problems may make them worse. But if public-education efforts made diverse suburbs aware

that resegregation is common, they could then cooperate with the large number of similarly affected communities and develop political and reform efforts.

Existing membership organizations for municipalities, such as the League of Cities, involve all types of cities and suburbs, rich and poor, white and non-white. As voluntary membership organizations, they risk losing members who disagree with their actions. Thus they are consensus- and status-quo-oriented and may be unlikely to take any strong position on the issues necessary for suburban stability. Given this reality, the diverse suburbs must form their own organizations, support them with dues, and seek government and private grants to fund their reform efforts. Once created, these organizations should use their political power, in every way they can, at the state and federal levels, to ensure that current laws are enforced or changed to support their stability and redevelopment. Some relatively new organizations of older suburbs exist—in Cleveland, Philadelphia, Michigan and New Jersey, for instance—but this process needs to accelerate.

Metropolitan America is at a crossroads. The places in the country that have worked to create stable integration have been rewarded for their efforts. Louisville, Raleigh, Portland and Montgomery County are not only some of the most desirable places to live for people of all races in the United States, but have strong, resilient economies. If racially diverse suburbs can become politically organized and exercise the power of their numbers—in their own self-interest—they can help to ensure both the stability of their communities and the future opportunity and prosperity of a multi-racial metropolitan America. □

New on PRRAC's website

Gentrification: an updated literature review (October 2013)

Annotated bibliography: recent literature on gentrification (October 2013)

"Memo to Department of Education: Diverse Classrooms Create a Better America" (October 2013)

land, saw a rapid increase in residents with Housing Choice Vouchers. When the housing market crashed, these families were left at a far remove from economic opportunities, social supports, and labor market connections. In southern Cook County, Illinois, voucher residents increased rapidly during the same time period, particularly as many neighborhoods in the city of Chicago where public housing was redeveloped became relatively more expensive. But those suburban municipalities continue to suffer from a lack of jobs and services, and many are in very poor fiscal health. Residents of East Contra Costa and southern Cook counties may be better off than their counterparts in extremely poor urban neighborhoods in Oakland or Chicago—but they could be doing much better.

None of this means that mobility strategies—particularly in tandem with stepped-up mobility counseling—should not be a central part of local and regional efforts to further fair housing goals. However, investment strategies must be part and parcel of any region's plan to further fair housing, and such investments are increasingly as critical across economically struggling suburban areas as in inner-city neighborhoods. And the sorts of investments needed in those places are explicitly *not* around affordable housing development, but rather around economic regeneration.

That economic imperative relates to

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PRRAC Update

● MIT Professor **Xavier de Souza Briggs**, a long-time member of PRRAC's Social Science Advisory Board, was recently appointed Vice-President of the Ford Foundation's program on Economic Opportunity and Assets (one of three core areas of the Foundation's work).

● Former PRRAC Deputy Director **Saba Bireda** was recently appointed as Senior Counsel in the Office for Civil Rights at the U.S. Department of Education. Prior to joining the Department, she was policy and legal advisor for EducationCounsel LLP.

a third consideration around how fair housing rules apply in suburbia, which goes to the question of *regional* capacity. Suburban communities are often too small to qualify as entitlement communities, so implementation of HUD's Proposed Rule in such jurisdictions would likely fall to "qualified urban counties" via Community Development Block Grants or HOME Investment Partnerships; or to the small PHAs that tend to operate in those com-

The Rule's efficacy will depend, in large measure, on how successfully it promotes racial and economic integration in America's suburbs, where more and more of its low-income minority populations live.

munities. Smaller municipalities typically have little capacity to tend to the needs of poor families, and when it comes to economic development, they often compete with one another for opportunities despite the fact that they inhabit part of a wider regional economy and labor market.

With the right incentives, however, suburbs could work together regionally and thereby provide poor families with access to a wider spectrum of employment, educational, and service opportunities. As written, the Pro-

posed Rule encourages, but does not require, the participation of various local stakeholders—such as local departments of transportation, overlapping PHAs and municipal governments—in establishing goals for the new Assessments of Fair Housing. Bruce Katz and Margery Austin Turner argue that HUD should focus its efforts on providing regional solutions to low-income housing needs. They note that there are nearly 2,400 individual Public Housing Agencies nationally, with over 1,500 located in the largest metropolitan areas—often in overlapping housing markets and municipal jurisdictions. These PHAs may maintain different eligibility requirements, housing standards and waiting lists; as a result, it is difficult for low-income families to navigate across PHAs—even those that fall within the same geographic area.

Significant restructuring of PHAs would require Congressional approval. However, through HUD's Proposed Rule, the Department could "vigorously encourage the formation of regional consortia," as Katz and Turner suggest. There are several examples nationally of such regional housing models. The Chicago Regional Housing Choice Initiative is a collaboration of eight PHAs and housing organizations that have helped to sensibly streamline the voucher application process across multiple jurisdictions, while providing low-income families with relocation counseling. The effort has reduced administrative costs and im-

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proved the mobility of low-income families to areas of higher opportunity. More explicit guidelines for HUD grantees to engage in regional collaborations to meet fair housing goals would help ensure that well-intentioned investment and mobility strategies do not run aground on the shoals of suburban fragmentation and inter-jurisdictional competition.

HUD's Proposed Rule promises to better fulfill its statutory obligation to affirmatively further fair housing by addressing a legacy of racial segregation and concentrated poverty in the United States. The Rule's efficacy will depend, in large measure, on how successfully it promotes racial and economic integration in America's suburbs, where more and more of its low-income minority populations live. Only by addressing growing concentrations of poverty in suburban and urban communities alike can we hope to avoid repeating the mistakes of the past, and to secure greater social and economic opportunities for low-income people and places in the future. □

Resources

Elizabeth Kneebone & Alan Berube, *Confronting Suburban Poverty in America*, Brookings Institution Press, 2013.

Myron Orfield & Thomas Luce, "America's Racially Diverse Suburbs: Opportunities and Challenges," *Housing Policy Debate*, Vol. 23, No. 2, 395–430 (2013).

"Strategies and Policies for Defending and Expanding the Middle Class in Metropolitan America" (Building One America, 2012)

Philip Tegeler, "Good News and Serious Challenges in Brookings Report on Suburban Poverty" (May 2013)

Bruce Katz & Margery Austin Turner, "Invest but Reform: Streamline Administration of the Housing Choice Voucher Program" (Washington: Brookings Institution, 2013)

Elizabeth Kneebone, Carey Nadeau & Alan Berube, "The Re-Emergence of Concentrated Poverty: Metropolitan Trends in the 2000s" (Washington: Brookings Institution, 2011)

George Galster, "Neighborhood Social Mix: Theory, Evidence, and Implications for Policy and Planning," Wayne State University, 2010.

Myron Orfield & Thomas Luce, *Region: Planning the Future of the Twin Cities*, University of Minnesota Press, 2010.

Myron Orfield, *American Metropolitans: The New Suburban Reality*, Brookings Institution Press, 2002.

(Links available at www.prrac.org/projects/diversesuburbs.php)

Resources

Most Resources are available directly from the issuing organization, either on their website (if given) or via other contact information listed. Materials published by PRRAC are available through our website: www.prrac.org

Prices include the shipping/handling (s/h) charge when this information is provided to PRRAC. "No price listed" items often are free.

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envelope (46¢ unless otherwise indicated). Orders may not be placed by telephone or fax. Please indicate from which issue of P&R you are ordering.

Race/Racism

- "Redefining Religious Liberty: The Covert Campaign Against Civil Rights," by Jay Michaelson (48 pp., March, 2013), is available (no price listed) from Political Research

Associates, 1310 Broadway, #201, Somerville, MA 02144-1837, www.politicalresearch.org [14236]

- The Mississippi Civil Rights Museum, in Jackson, is now on Facebook, <https://www.facebook.com/mscivilrightsmuseum>. Inf. also at 601/576-6852 [14250]

- *Combined Destinies: Whites Sharing Grief About Racism*, edited by Ann Todd Jealous &

Caroline T. Haskell (224 pp., Feb. 2013, \$27.50), has been published by Potomac Books. It consists of very personal and honest stories/testimonies by lots of well-known and not-so-well-known folks—among the former: Robert Zellner & Bettina Aptheker. [14256]

- "The State of Exclusion: An Empirical Analysis of the Legacy of Segregated Communities in North Carolina," a Sept. 2013 report, is

available (no price given) from the UNC Ctr. for Civil Rights, www.uncinclusionproject.org/documents/stateofexclusion.pdf [14275]

- **"Racial Equity Tools,"** from MP Associates, CAPD, and World Trust (Oct., 2013), listing 1600+ "resources that can help you create change in your community," can be found at racialequitytools.org/home [14290]

- ***Unhooking from Whiteness: The Key to Dismantling Racism in the United States***, by Cleveland Hayes & Nicholas D. Hartlep (2013), has been published by Sense Publishers, paul.chambers@sensepublishers.com, www.sensepublishers.com [14316]

Poverty/ Welfare

- **"Large Local Middle Class Key to Success for the Poor"** is the heading of a *Wash. Post* story re a Sept.(?) 2013 report by Ben Olinsky & Sasha Post, available (no price given) from the Ctr. for American Progress, 1333 H St. NW, 10th fl., Wash., DC 20005, 202/682-1611

- **Lifeline** is a Federal Communications Commn. program to help low-income households across the country access affordable communications services. The New America Fdn. held a session on it Sept. 12, 2013. Inf. from Stephanie Gunter, 202/596-3367, gunter@newamerica.net [14259]

- **"Bad Decisions Don't Make You Poor, Being Poor Makes for Bad Decisions,"** by Matthew Yglesias, appeared in *Slate*, Sept. 3, 2013, drawing on a study in the journal *Science* published the week before. [14262]

- **"Does 'Poverty' Cause Low Achievement?,"** by Richard Rothstein, is an Oct. 8, 2013 Working Economics/Economic Policy Inst. Blog. Contact news@epi.org [14301]

- **"Poverty's New Home,"** by Robert Searle, Nidhi Sahni & Erin Sweeney (2013), is available (no price given) from knowledge@bridgespan.org [14363]

- **"Half in Ten: Inequality for All: A Reel Progress Screening and Discussion"** was held Sept. 22, 2013 by the Center for American Progress, featuring, among others, Robert Reich & Wade Henderson. Inf. from progress@americanprogress.org [14339]

- **"Half in Ten - Resetting the Poverty Debate: Renewing Our Commitment to Shared Prosperity"** was an Oct. 29, 2013 event put on by the Ctr. for American Progress. Among the presenters: Labor Sec. Tom Perez, Rep. Barbara Lee, Wade Henderson, Jared Bernstein. Inf. from the Ctr. for American Progress, 1333 H St. NW, 10th fl., Wash., DC 20005, 202/682-1611.[14351]

- **17th Annual Welfare Research & Evaluation Conf.**, sponsored by the HHS Adm. for Children

& Families, will be held **May 28-30, 2014** in Wash., DC. Inf. at www.wrconference.net [14274]

Community Organizing

- **"We're Turning 40!"** is the impact report of the last four decades of work by The Midwest Academy. Contact judy@midwestacademy.com or mail.salsalabs.net [14375]

- **"The 2013 Opportunity to Learn Organizing Summit,"** sponsored by AFT in conjunction with NEA, took place Oct. 3-6, 2013 in Los Angeles. Inf. from info@otlcampaign.org [14391]

Criminal Justice

- ***Journey Towards Change: Victory Over NYCPD Profiling***, a short film detailing the fight to fix the NY Police Dept. racist and unconstitutional "stop and frisk" policy, was shown on Sept. 12, 2013 by Picture the Homeless. Inf. at 646/314-6423, shaun@picturethehomeless.org [14260]

- ***The Scandal of White Complicity in the U.S. Hyper-incarceration: A Nonviolent Spirituality of White Resistance***, by Alexander Mikulich (2013), has been published by Palgrave MacMillan. [14261]

- **"Life Goes On: The Historic Rise in Life Sentences in America"** is available (no price given) from The Sentencing

Project, 1705 DeSales St. NW, 8th fl., Wash., DC 20036, 202/628-0871. [14276]

- **"Race and Beyond: Parsing Myth from Reality in U.S. Gun Culture,"** by Sam Fulwood III, a short Oct. 22, 2013 article, is available (likely free) from progress@americanprogress.org [14289]

- ***To Right Historical Wrongs: Race, Gender, and Sentencing in Canada***, by Carmela Murdocca, has just been published (2013). [14369]

- **"Race, Torture and Execution: A Human Rights Analysis of the Death Penalty in U.S. Prisons"** was an Oct. 9, 2013 panel discussion, sponsored by the Ctr. for Constitutional Rights, held at the Washington College of Law. Inf. from events=ccrjustice.org@mail.salsalabs.net [14279]

- **"Unlocking Justice: Changing Racial Dynamics of Women's Incarceration"** was an Oct. 15, 2013 Webinar, hosted by The Sentencing Project. Inf. from 202/628-0871. [14300]

- **"Building Pathways to Postsecondary Education for Youth Involved in the Justice System"** is (was?) a Nov. 6, 2013 Webinar put on by the American Youth Policy Forum. Inf. from them at 202/775-9731, www.aypf.org [14268]

- **The 2014 ABA/NLADA Equal Justice Conf.** will take place **May 1-3, 2014** in Portland, OR. (Session proposals

were due Oct. 10, 2013, but you can always check to see if they'll accept a late submission.) Inf. from ejc@americanbar [14303]

Economic/Community Development

- **"The State of Communities of Color in the U.S. Economy: Still Feeling Pain 4 Years into the Recovery,"** by Christian E. Weller & Farah Ahmad, is available (no price given) from The Ctr. for American Progress, 1333 H St. NW, 10th flr., Wash., DC 20005, 202/682-1611.

- ***Mobilizing Communities: Asset Building as a Community Development Strategy***, eds. Gary Paul & Ann Goetting (2013), has been published by Temple Univ. Press, tempress@temple.edu [14253]

- **"Latinos in the US: The Transnational Impact"** was an Oct. 24, 2013 talk by Luis F. Jimenez, followed by a panel discussion, held at the Mauricio Gaston Inst. for Latino Community Development & Public Policy of UMass-Boston. Inf. from nicole@gaston.umb.ccsend.com [14341]

- **"Building Democratic Ownership in the South"** was an Oct. 4-6, 2013 conference held in Epes, Alabama by the Federation of Southern Cooperatives Land Assistance Fund. Inf. from 404/765-0991, angelabrown@federationcoop.com [14326]

- **"Many CDFIs, One Purpose: Aligning Capital with Justice"** was the Oct. 15-18, 2013 Opportunity Finance Conf. in Philadelphia. Inf. from markpinsky@opportunityfinance.net [14357]

- **"Jobs, Investment, and Rebuilding America: An Economic and National Security Agenda"** is a Nov. 11-12, 2013 half-day Symposium organized by and at the New America Foundation. Inf. from freedman@newamerica.org [14368]

- **The National Community Reinvestment Coalition Annual Conf.** will take place **March 12-15, 2014** in DC. Inf. at www.ncrc.org/conference/ [14371]

Education

- **"For Public Schools, Segregation Then, Segregation Since: Education and the Unfinished March,"** by Richard Rothstein (25 pp., Aug. 2013), is available (no price listed) from The Economic Policy Inst., 1333 H St. NW, #300 E. Tower, Wash., DC 20005, 202/775-8810, www.epi.org [14232]

- **"Are Tenure Track Professors Better Teachers?,"** by David Figlio, Morton Shapiro & Kevin Soter (23 pp., Sept. 2013), is available (no price given) from Northwestern's Inst. for Policy Research, 2040 Sheridan Rd., Evanston, IL 60208, 847/467-1503. A *NY Times* article on the study was headed, "Study Sees Benefit in Courses With Nontenured Instruc-

tors" [14237]

- **"PreK-3rd Resources"** is one of several related topics in recent publications of the Foundation for Child Development. Their Sept. 30, 2013 *Learning Curve* news bulletin, listing them, is available (likely free) from anya@fcd-us.org [14287]

- ***The Stewardship of Higher Education: Reimagining the Role of Education and Wellness on Community Impact***, by David M. Callejo Perez & Joshua Ode (2013), has been published by Sense Publishers, paul.chambers@sensepublishers.com, www.sensepublishers.com [14317]

- **Financial Aid Guide for Minority Students** is available at www.onlineschools.org/financial-aid/minority/

- **"Better Management and Accountability Needed to Improve Indian Education"** is a Sept. 2013 GAO Report (GAO-13-774), available from 202/512-7215, scottg@gao.gov [14318]

- ***Early Ed News***, containing short accounts of research, reports, etc., is available (likely free) from the New America Fdn., 1899 L St. NW, #400, Wash., DC 20036, vanderlinde@newamerica.net [14348]

- **"Parent Engagement that Builds Leadership and Power"** is an Oct., 2013 Brief from Community Organizing & Family Issues. Available (likely free) from COFI, 1436 W. Randolph, 4th flr., Chicago, IL 60607,

cofi@cofionline.org [14349]

- **Pre-K Evaluation Findings:** An Oct. 25, 2013 communication from the Foundation for Child Development provides information on this topic. Contact anya@fcd-us.org [14373]

- **The Los Angeles Education Partnership** has put out an Oct. 2013 description of a range of useful activities/products (not just theirs). Contact hkantor@laep.ccsend.com [14376]

- **The Education Policy Program** of the New America Foundation put out "The Latest in Early Ed News" (Sept. 2013), describing a range of interesting items. Contact vanderlinde@newamerica.net [14378]

- ***The Latest in Education Policy*** is a periodical from the Education Policy Program of the New America Fdn. Contact: vanderlinde@newamerica.org [14386]

- **"The Impact of Chicago's Small School Initiative,"** by Lisa Barrow, Amy Claessens & Diane Whitmore Schanzenbach, is an Oct.(?) 2013 Working Paper, available (no price listed) from the Northwestern Univ. Inst. for Policy Research, 2040 Sheridan Rd., Evanston, IL 60206, 847/491-3395. [14387]

- **"Lessons in Urban School Reform"** was a Sept. 24, 2013 conf./webcast put on by the Center for American Progress. Inf. from

events@americanprogress.org
[14333]

- **"Too Much Evidence to Ignore: New Findings on the Impact of Quality Preschool at Scale"** was an Oct. 16, 2013 event sponsored by the New America Foundation. Inf. from 202/596-3393, smithf@newamerica.net [14331]

- **"Elements of a 21st Century Movement for Excellence with Equity"** is the title of Dr. Ronald Ferguson's lecture at the 34th Annual Charles H. Thompson Lecture-Colloquium Series, sponsored by *The Journal of Negro Education*. Nov. 6, 2013 at Howard University's Blackburn Ctr. Inf. from 202/806-8120. [14292]

- **"Opportunity for All: Community Schools, The Engine for Change,"** co-sponsored by the Inst. for Educ. Leadership & the Coal. for Comm. Schools, will take place **April 9-11, 2014** in Cincinnati. (Workshop proposals were due Oct. 14, 2013, but you can see if they'll accept late ones.) Inf. from 202/822-8405 x111 or naviaskyh@iel.org [14299]

Employment/ Labor/Jobs Policy

- **"Feminism and the Work Experience of Low-Income Women,"** by Marcia Bok, was a paper delivered at a 2013(?) Internatl. Labour Process Conf. at Rutgers. Available from the author, marciabok@aol.com [14258]

- **The Domestic Workers Bill of Rights** was signed into California law by Gov. Brown Sept. 26, 2013. Inf. about it from info@bendthearc.us [14281]

- **Work Supports Newsletter** is a monthly(?) publication of the Center for Law & Social Policy; available from claspmailing=clasp.org@mail.salsalabs.net [14283]

- **"Jobs for All: Building a Diverse 21st Century Workforce through Regulatory Reform"** was a Sept. 26, 2013 Webinar put on by Gamaliel. Inf. from cjarrold@gamaliel.org [14273]

- **A National Day of Action for Dignity and Respect**, organized by the National Domestic Workers Alliance, was held Oct. 5, 2013. Inf. from info=domesticworkers.org@mail.salsalabs.net [14328]

- **"Creating Good Jobs: Lessons Learned from Worker Cooperatives, ESOPs and B Corporations"** was an Oct. 10, 2013 Discussion organized by The Aspen Inst. Inf. from 202/341-4992, matt.helmer@aspennst.org [14324]

- **"Pathway Programs and Helping Low-Income Adults Build Marketable Skill Sets"** was an Oct. 15, 2013 Webinar put on by the Univ. Wisc. Inst. for Research on Poverty. Inf. from http://www.irp.wisc.edu/publications/media/webinars.htm [14380]

- **"Working Poor in America: The Reality Facing Our Nation's**

Low-Wage Workers" will take place **Nov. 15, 2013** at the Economic Policy Inst., 1333 H St. NW, #300 E. Tower, Wash., DC. Among the speakers: U.S. Rep. Keith Ellison, former U.S. Rep. James Walsh.

Environment

- **"What Happened to the Environmental Movement?,"** by Nicholas Lemann, appeared in the April 15, 2013 *New Yorker*. P&R reader Juan Cruz of Cultural Dynamics calls it "an excellent analysis of political movements and their successes & failures." Available at m.newyorker.com/arts/critics/atlarge/2013/04/15/130415crat_atlarge_lemann [14322]

Families/ Women/ Children

- **"Is the United States Bad for Children's Health? Risk and Resilience among Young Children of Immigrants,"** by Jennifer Van Hook, Nancy S. Landale & Marianne Hillemeier, is an Oct. 2013 paper. Available (no price given) from The Foundation for Child Development. Contact anya@fcd-us.org. [14356]

- **"Economic Insecurity in Children's Lives: Changes over the Course of the Great Recession,"** a Sept. (?) 2013 report from The Urban Inst., is available at http://urban.is/1gcx0gG. [14360]

- **"Supporting Children's Futures:**

Turning Child Support into College Savings" is a **Nov. 12, 2013** webinar put on by the Corp. for Enterprise Dev. and the Assets & Opportunity Network. Inf. from CFED, 1200 G St. NW, #400, Wash., DC 20005. [14272]

- **"Beyond Housing: A National Conversation on Child Homeless & Poverty,"** put on by the Inst. for Children, Poverty & Homelessness, will take place **Jan. 15-17, 2014** in NYC. Inf. at BeyondHousing.icphusa.org/agenda/ [14358]

Food/ Nutrition/ Hunger

- **Rights-based approaches to Food Security in Protracted Crises** is a December 2013, [exact date unclear] online discussion. Inf. from CFS-CONSULTATION-L@LISTSERV.FAO.ORG [14297]

Health

- **Community-Campus Partnerships for Health** has a new website: www.ccph.info/. [14312]

- **"The Overlooked Connection between Social Needs and Good Health"** (10 pp., Dec. 2011) is available (possibly free) from the Robert Wood Johnson Fdn., Rt. 1 & College Rd. E., PO Box 2316, Princeton, NJ 08543-2319, www.rwjf.org [14321]

- **Roe at Risk: Fighting for Reproductive Justice**, produced by the Alliance

for Justice, premiered in Wash., DC Oct. 29, 2013. Inf. from alliance=afj.org@mail.salsalabs.net [14342]

- **"Disability Research and Policy: New Evidence and Promising Ideas"** was the Oct. 15-16, 2013 Annual Meeting of the Disability Research Consortium. Inf. from communications@mathematica-mpr.com [14374]

- **Community-Campus Partnerships for Health** held a co-sponsored Learning Inst. on Comm.-Based Participatory Research, Nov. 2, 2013 in Boston. Inf. from programs@ccph.info [14278]

- **"How health issues impede kids' success in school"** is the topic of an Oct. 2013 report, by Irwin Redlener, available (no price given) from the Children's Health Fund. Contact dev@chfund.org [14354]

Homelessness

- **"Predictors of Homelessness during the Transition from Foster Care to Adulthood"** (2013?) is available (likely free) from Chapin Hall at the Univ. of Chicago. Contact Christopher Jones, 773/753-5900, cjones@chapinhall.org, [14263]

- **"Homeless Education Advocacy Manual Disaster Edition,"** focusing mainly on homeless students, including those made homeless by disasters, is available (updated edition) at

www.nlchp.org/content/pubs/DisasterManual1.pdf [14347]

- **"Seeking Shelter: Working Toward Safe and Inclusive Spaces for America's Homeless LGBT Youth"** was a Sept. 26, 2013 event (releasing a report of the same name) put on by the Center for American Progress. Inf. from events@americanprogress.org [14340]

- **"Cruel, Inhuman & Degrading: Homelessness in the U.S. Under the International Covenant on Civil & Political Rights"** was an Oct. 7, 2013 Webinar put on by the Natl. Law Ctr. on Homelessness & Poverty. Inf. from Eric Tars, 202/638-2535, x120, etars@nlchp.org [14251]

- **"Looking Forward to the Journey's End: 30 Years of Family Homelessness in Massachusetts"** was an Oct. 28, 2013 conf. jointly held by the Ctr. for Social Policy of UMass-Boston and Homes for Families. Inf. from " was an Oct. 28, 2013 conf., jointly held by the UMass-Boston Ctr. for Social Policy & Homes for Families. Inf. from sheila@umb-csp.ccsend.com, 617/287-5000 [14330]

Housing

- **"Poor Quality Housing Is Tied to Children's Emotional and Behavioral Problems,"** by Rebecca Levine Coley, Tama Leventhal, Alicia Doyle Lynch & Melissa Kull, is a Sept. 2013 MacArthur Fdn. Policy Research Brief, available (likely free)

from the Foundation, 140 S. Dearborn St., #1200, Chicago, IL 60603-5285, 312/726-8000, www.macfound.org [14264]

- **"Housing Vouchers Can Work Better for Families"** is a Sept. 2013 Metro Trends Blog. It, and a related paper by Bruce Katz & Margery Turner, are available (no price given) from co-author Turner at maturner@urban.org [14282]

- **Public Housing and the Public Agenda: Locating a Right to the City** is a special issue of *Cities: The International Journal of Urban Planning and Policy*, co-edited by Tony Samara, Anita Sinha & Marie Brady. Inf. from tsamara@gmu.edu [14296]

- **The Solution!** is an Oct. 2013 video from the United for Homes campaign. Inf. from sarah@nlhc.org [14302]

- **San Francisco's response to the city's 1970s housing crisis** is the topic of a 2013 PhD dissertation by Katie Wells. She is reachable at katiwells@gmail.com, and the diss. is downloadable at www.dropbox.com/s/jddo81fz91dpau/KatieWells_Dissertation.pdf [14306]

- **Housing Matters Smart Brief**, an initiative of the John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Fdn., features short accounts of research re decent, stable, affordable housing. Available (likely free) from SmartBrief, Inc., 555 11th St. NW,

#600, Wash., DC 20004. [14345]

- **"The Right to Remain: Common Law Protections for Security of Tenure: An Essay in Honor of John Otis Calmore,"** by Eric Tars, appeared, in 86 *N.C.L. Rev.* 817 (2008). [14352]

- **"Building Support for Affordable Homeownership and Rental Choices: A Summary of Research Findings on Public Opinion and Messaging on Affordable Housing,"** by Janet Viveiros & Rebecca Cohen, an Oct. 2013 literature review from the Natl. Housing Conf. & the Ctr. for Housing Policy, is available (no price given) from the Conf., 1900 M St. NW, #200, Wash., DC 20036. [14359]

- **Shelterforce Weekly** describes a range of articles in that excellent publication. Contact shelter@nhi.org [14381]

- **"Loss of Real Estate Values in African-American Louisville Neighborhoods: What do we know? What should we do about it?"** was an Oct. 3, 2013 Community Forum held by the Network Ctr. for Community Change. Inf. from info@metropolitanhousing.org [14361]

- **"Community Land Trusts: Creating Permanently Affordable Housing"** is a two-day introductory course, Dec. 9-10, 2013 in Kansas City, MO. Inf. from info@cltnetwork.org [14305]

- **"Tenant Lawyer Network 3rd Annual**

Conf.," sponsored by Tenants Together, will be held **Jan. 25, 2014** at the UC-Berkeley Law School. Inf. from the sponsoring org., 995 Market St., #1202, SF, CA 94103, 415/495-8100 [14248]

Immigration

- **"Defining America's Racial Boundaries: Blacks, Mexicans, and European Immigrants, 1890-1945,"** by Cybelle Fox & Thomas A. Guglielmo, appeared in the Sept. 2012 issue of *Amer. J. of Sociology*, Vol. 118, No. 2, pp. 327-79 [14245]
- **"Remittances & Circular Migration"** are the subject of Sept. 2013 Policy Briefs from the Migration Policy Inst. Available (no price given) from them at communications@migrationpolicy.org [14286]
- **"Newcomers to the Aloha State: Challenges and Prospects for Mexicans in Hawai'i"** is a Sept. 2013 report from the Univ. Hawai'i College of Social Sciences & Migration Policy Inst., available (no price given) from communications@migrationpolicy.org [14291]
- ***The Right to Stay Home: How US Policy Drives Mexican Migration***, by David Bacon (Sept. 2013), has been published by Beacon Press. [14319]
- ***The Immigrant War***, by Vittorio Longhi (2013), has been published by Policy Press, c/

o the Univ. of Chicago Press. [14327]

- **"Demography and Migration: An Outlook for the 21st Century,"** by Rainer Munz, is a Sept. 2013 Policy Brief, available (possibly free) from the Migration Policy Inst. Contact communications@migrationpolicy.org or mail.salsalabs.net [14334]
- **"Maximizing Potential: How Countries Can Address Skills Deficits within the Immigrant Workforce,"** by Meghan Benton, is an Oct. 2013 report from the Migration Policy Inst., launching a series of reports on that topic. Inf. from 202/266-1910, mmittelstadt@migrationpolicy.org [14353]
- **"What We Know About Migration and Development,"** by Kathleen Newland, is an Oct. 2013 policy brief, available (no price given) from the Migration Policy Inst., 202/266-1910, communications@migrationpolicy.org or mail.salsalabs.net [14362]
- **www.WeBelongTogether.org/wish** features age-appropriate activities to help adults discuss immigration issues with children. [14366]
- **"Taking a Stand on Immigrant Rights: Engaging in Acts of Civil Disobedience"** was an Oct. 17, 2013 Webinar put on by Gamaliel. Inf. from mario@gamaliel.org [14310]
- **"The Ongoing Challenge of Ensuring Human Rights for Migrants in the Euro-**

pean Union and United States" was an Oct. 21, 2013 event, sponsored by The Migration Policy Inst. Inf. from them at 1400 16th St. NW, #300, Wash., DC 20036., 202/266-1910 [14280]

- **10th Annual Immigration Law & Policy Conf.**, co-sponsored by the Migration Policy Inst. & others, was held Oct. 31, 2013 at Georgetown Law Ctr. in DC. Inf. at 202/266-1929, events@migrationpolicy.org [14249]

Rural

- **Black Farmer Lawsuit against Dept. of Agriculture:** The Second Phase of their lawsuit ended May 11, 2013. Inf. from Federation of Southern Cooperatives, heathergray@federation.coop [14269]
- **"Fighting for Justice, Changing Lives"** is the 33-page 2012 Annual Report of California Rural Legal Assistance. Available (likely free) from 530/742-7235, ijacobs@crla.org [14288]

Transportation

- **"All Aboard: Making Equity Central in Transportation Planning"** was a Sept. 27, 2013 Webinar put on by PolicyLink, 212/502-6492, mdaniel@policylink.org [14335]

Miscellaneous

- **Through the Eye of Katrina: The Past as Prologue?** is a Special Issue (Dec. 2007) of The

Journal of American History. 1,058 pp., holding 23 articles, plus citations/reviews of relevant movies, websites, exhibitions, and book reviews -- 131 of them. Published by the Organization of American Historians, 812/855-7311, oah@oah.org, www.oah.org/ [14267]

- **"California Can Lead the Way on Equity"** is a 2-page summary of recent (2013) policy victories in that state. Available from PolicyLink, 212/502-6492, mdaniel@policylink.org [14285]

- **America's Tomorrow: Equity Is the Superior Growth Model** is an Oct. 2013 poll showing America is ready for equity. Inf. from PolicyLink, 212/502-6492, mdaniel@policylink.org [14295]

- **"Making Public Participation Legal"** is an Oct. 2013 publication of the National Civic League. Available (no price given) from mattl@deliberative-democracy.net or mail180.us4.mcsv.net [14298]

- **"People, Places + Progress"** is an Oct. 2013 booklet of stories about the Center for Neighborhood Technology's 35 years of community innovation. Available (possibly free) from CNT, 2125 W. North Ave., Chicago, IL 60647. [14344]

- **"A New Dawn: Age-Friendly Banking,"** by Sehar Siddiqi, Robert O. Zdenek & Edward Gorman (27 pp., 2013), is available (no price listed)

from the Natl. Community Reinvestment Coalition, 727 15th St. NW, #900, Wash., DC 20005, 202/628-8866, www.ncr.org [14372]

● **Fleeced: Speaking Out against Senior Financial Abuse** is a first-rate (and highly disturbing) 2013 documentary that premiered in DC at the recent annual gathering of the Natl. Community Reinvestment Coalition. Inf. at www.ncrc.org [14382]

● **"Building an All-In Nation: A View from the American Public,"** by Ruy Teixeira & John Halpin, is a report (Oct. 2013) on a study dealing with America's increasing diversity. Inf. from The Ctr. for American Progress, progress@americanprogress.org [14383]

● **Spies of Mississippi** is a 2013 documentary that focuses on the Mississippi Sovereignty Commn. <http://www.spiesofmississippifilm.com> [14388]

● **"Regional Equity Networks: Members and Partners Together -- Pushing and Winning on Equity"** was a Sept. 5, 2013 Webinar put on by PolicyLink. Inf. from 212/502-6492, mdaniel@policylink.org [14365]

● **"Financial Justice: The People's Campaign to Stop Lender Abuse"** was held Oct. 8, 2013 at AFL/CIO. Larry Kirsch & Robert Mayer, authors of the book so titled, discussed the book, along with special guests Sen. Elizabeth Warren & Jeff Merkley. [14244]

● **"Rainbow Push's 14th Annual Creating Opportunity Conf."** took place Nov. 1-2, 2013 in Atlanta. Theme: "Fairness in the Work Place, the Market Place and the Public Square" Inf. from 404/525-5663, www.rainbowpushatlanta.org [14332]

● **"How the Federal Tax Code is Driving Inequity and What You Can Do about it"** is a Nov. 7, 2013 event co-sponsored by Asset Funders Network, CFED & PolicyLink, with lots of other organizational co-hosts. Inf. from news@cfed.org [14367]

Job Opportunities/ Fellowships/ Grants

● **The National Low Income Housing Coalition** (headed by former PRRAC Bd. member Sheila Crowley) is hiring an **Outreach Associate** for its DC HQ. Ltr./salary reqs./resume/writing sample to Bill Shields, NLIHC, 727 15th St. NW, 6th flr., Wash., DC 20005 or bill@nlihc.org [14234]

● **The Public Interest Law Project** (Oakland, CA) is seeking an **Operations Director** and a **Staff Attorney**. For former: resume/list of 3 profl. refs. to jobs@pilpca.org, Attn: Linda Hill. For latter: resume/writing sample/list of 3 profl. refs. to recruiting@pilpca.org, Attn: Linda Hill [14235]

● **Asian Pacific Environmental Network**

(Oakland, CA) is seeking an **Executive Director**. Resume/ltr. was due by Oct. 4, 2013 -- but you can check to see if it's been extended -- to APEN.EDSearch@compassionpoint.org, with "APEN ED Search" in subject line. [14238]

● **EARTHJUSTICE** (which has many locations, in U.S. and internationally) is seeking a **VP of Litigation, Healthy Communities & a VP of Litigation, Lands, Wildlife, Oceans**. Resume/ltr./salary reqs. to Carolyn.McCormick@peakhrconsulting.com [14241]

● **HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH** - Middle East & N. Africa Div. (NYC) is seeking an **Administration Associate**. Ltr./resume/brief writing sample (unedited by others)/contact inf. for 3 refs. by Oct. 31, 2013-- but you can check to see if it's been extended -- all in 1 document, to menojobs@hrw.org with Associate REF MENA-13-1047-C in Subject line. Salary range starts at \$42,516. [14255]

● **The American Youth Policy Forum** (DC) is seeking a **Website-Communications Associate**. Applications accepted until Oct. 25, 2013 -- but you can check to see if it's been extended. Contact them at 1836 Jefferson Pl. NW, Wash., DC 20036, 202/775-9731, aypf@aypf.org for application instructions. [14257]

● **Community Legal Services of Mid-Florida** (Orlando) is seeking a **Fair Housing/Fair Lending Program Mgr.**

Resume/refs. to careers@clsmf.org or fax to 386/323-5762. [14266]

● **Baltimore Regional Housing Partnership** is seeking an **Executive Director**. Resume/ltr. to Andrew D. Freeman, adf@browngold.com. Nov. 8, 2012 deadline. [14270]

● **The Southern Education Foundation** has a program, "SEF Fellows for Innovation and Change" -- a 3-year appointment. Among the recent recipients was Dr. Ivory Toldson, editor-in-chief of Howard University's *Journal of Negro Education*. Inf. from the Fdn., 135 Auburn Ave. NE, 2nd flr., Atlanta, GA 30303 [14313]

● **The UCLA Civil Rights Project** is seeking a **Higher Education Researcher**. Complete inf. and application form at hr.mycareer.ucla.edu/applicants/Central?quickFind=62375 [14233]

● **The Sentencing Project** is hiring a **State Advocacy Associate**. Ltr./resume/writing sample to employment@sentencingproject.org.

● **The Anti-Discrimination Ctr.** is hiring a **Sr. Litigating Atty.** \$125-150,000. Ltr./resume to them at 1745 Broadway, NYC, NY 10018, 212/537-5824.

● **Nevada Legal Services** is seeking an **Executive Director**. April 1, 2014 applic. deadline. Contact rohara@nslaw.net for applic. procedure.

Poverty & Race Index, Vol. 22 (2013)

This Index includes the major articles in the six 2013 issues of Poverty & Race (Vol. 22). The categories used frequently overlap, so a careful look at the entire Index is recommended. Each issue also contains an extensive Resources Section, not in the Index below, but available in database form for all previous 21 volumes. We can send an Index for any or all of the first 21 Volumes of P&R; please provide a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Articles are on our website, www.prrac.org

Race/Racism

- 665. "White Privilege," by Michael R. Wenger, July/Aug.
- 666. "Place Matters Even More than We Thought: New Insights on the Persistence of Racial Inequality," by Margery Austin Turner, July/Aug.
- 667. "The 50th Anniversary of the March on Washington," August, 2013, July/Aug.
- 668. "Haven't Learned Very Much" (a few proverbs for progressives), by S.M. Miller, July/Aug.
- 669. "White Flight Goes to College," by Anthony P. Carnevale & Jeff Strohl, Sept./Oct.
- 670. "Deepening Our Understanding of Structural Marginalization," by John A. Powell, Sept./Oct.
- 671. "Within Our Lifetime: Take Action to End Racism," by The "Within Our Lifetime" Interim Working Group, Nov./Dec.
- 672. "Diverse Suburbs and Civil Rights," by Myron Orfield & Thomas Luce, Nov./Dec.

Poverty/Welfare

- 673. "Concentrated Poverty is a Children's Issue" Sept./Oct.

Education

- 674. "Community-Based Accountability: Best Practices for School Officials," by Jason Langberg, Taiyyaba Qureshi & Eldrin Deas, March/April
- 675. "Education as a Civic Right: Using Schools to Challenge the Civic Empowerment Gap," by Meira Levinson, May/June
- 676. "Race, Anyone? High School Students Can Show the Way," by Lawrence Blum, May/June
- 677. "Mindfulness as a Method: Teaching for Connection in a Dehumanizing Context," by Lisa (Leigh) Patel, Katherine Atkins Partenson, David Healy, Jessica Gold Haralson, Luis Rosario & Jianan Shi, May/June
- 678. "School Integration Requires Cooperation: Some Lessons from New York City," by Khin Mai Aung & David Tipson, May/June
- 679. "Education and The Caged Bird: Black Girls, School Pushout and the Juvenile Court School," by Monique W. Morris, Nov./Dec.

Housing

- 680. "From the Class Action Fairness Hearing in *Thompson et al. v. HUD*: Delarations of Congressman Elijah Cummings, Ms. Michelle Green, Ms. Nicole Smith & Ms. Carmen Thompson, Jan./Feb.
- 681. "Beyond Bricks and Mortar: South Africa's Low-Cost Housing Program 18 Years after Democracy," by Caroline Wanjiko Kihato, Jan./Feb.
- 682. "Housing Mobility as a 'Durable Urban Policy'," by Alex Polikoff, Sept./Oct.
- 683. "'Ground Truths' about Housing Discrimination," by Fred Freiberg, Sept./Oct.
- 684. "Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: Considerations for the New Geography of Poverty," by Alan Berube & Natalie Holmes, Nov./Dec.

Immigration

- 685. "Lessons Learned from a Federal-Local Immigration Enforcement Program in Charlotte-Mecklenburg, North Carolina," by Silva Mathema, March/April

Miscellaneous

- 686. "A Civil Right to Organize," by Richard D. Kahlenberg & Moshe Z. Marvit, Jan./Feb.
- 687. "Commentaries on the Kahlenberg-Marvit Article," by Theodore M. Shaw, Julius Getman, Leo W. Gerard, Sheryll Cashin, Larry Cohen & Randi Weingarten + "Kahlenberg & Marvit Respond", Jan./Feb.
- 688. "Can We Organize for Economic Justice Beyond Capitalism?," by LeeAnn Hall & Danny HoSang, March/April
- 689. "Making Wrong Right: The Search for a Durable Urban Policy," by Elizabeth K. Julian, Sept./Oct.
- 690. "Same-Sex Marriage: the Supreme Court Chose States Rights Over Equal Rights," by Peter Dreier, Sept./Oct.

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