

Overview

This document is serving as a planning resource for the facilitators of the September BEC MADE CDJC Workshop. Below the Shared Resources section are sections dedicated to each data visualization theme that we plan to address in the gallery walk. These themes include:

1. Missing data
2. Context
3. Disaggregated data
4. Hierarchy

Shared Resources

1. [Schwabish & Feng - Do No Harm Guide](#)
2. Local Data Governance Resources
 - a. [CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance](#)
3. Local Knowledge in Data Visualization
 - a. [This is Not an Atlas](#)

Slide from the past workshop showing principles

A few copies of the style guides from the previous meeting, and copies of the do no harm guide will be available as a reference in the room. Each participant will be given a copy of the last two pages of the do no harm guide as a reference for the gallery walk (summary and checklist).

Text for the labels can be found here:

https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1tf5VfoZR06ixUaREP6rxZHmKzaC_806d_MLU_CXFVIdM/edit?usp=sharing

These will be posted next to the visualizations

Groupings

- 1. Disaggregation, context, and identity**
 - a. Whitehall Library and Jefferson Regional**
 - b. City ethnicity**
 - c. City dot density map**
- 2. Comparing across groups**
 - a. City employee dashboards**
 - b. BEC COVID dashboards**
- 3. Context, missing data, uncertainty**
 - a. Census Reporter**
 - b. BEC Vaccine**
 - c. Covid Race Tracker**
 - d. City digital equity**
- 4. Historical/structural issues and hierarchy**
 - a. MVA**
 - b. Parcels n'at**
- 5. Critique - all groups end here**
 - a. City food map**

Talking Points for the data visualizations

1. Disaggregation, context, and identity

b. Whitehall Library and Jefferson Regional

- i. What do the slides add to the visualization - note - the slides were completed following the visualization.
- ii. What is the importance of including community voice? How could this be incorporated into data visualization practices?

c. City ethnicity

- i. Who is centered in the categories and whose experience is left-out?
- ii. Note that these are the ancestries included in the American Community Survey Ancestry table.

d. City dot density map

- i. Are the colors appropriate?
- ii. Will anyone not see themselves in the map?
- iii. What hierarchy does the legend reference?

2. Comparing across groups

e. City employee dashboards

- i. Whose experience is centered?
- ii. Is it helpful to have included the overall percent of city residents that are white?
- iii. What hierarchies do the legends imply?
- iv. What's missing from the gender legend?
- v. How could this be used?

f. BEC COVID dashboards

- i. Are the uses of color and ordering of the labels appropriate?
- ii. What do you want to know about how the dashboard was used?

3. Context, missing data, uncertainty

g. Census Reporter

- i. Take note of how the tables incorporate the margins of error?
- ii. Would the average user understand what they're trying to communicate with the +/-?

h. BEC Vaccine

- i. What do you think about including suggestions for use?

- ii. Make sure you read the ADVICE section to see how our group framed vaccine hesitancy. Should this context appear with other topics and visualizations showing disparity?
- i. **Covid Race Tracker**
 - i. Point out the different ways that they highlight missing data
 - 1. Overall percentages
 - 2. Exclamation points
- j. **City digital equity**
 - i. What else could the designer have done along with reporting the missing data in Homewood?

4. Historical/structural issues and hierarchy

- k. **MVA**
 - i. What do you think about assigning scores, grades, or labels to communities? Are there appropriate ways to handle this?
 - ii. Could this have been approached in a different way?
- l. **Parcels n'at**
 - i. How helpful is providing historical context about an issue like housing discrimination? Is this enough context?
 - ii. Does presenting the redlining layer add value to the tool or does it stigmatize?

Guiding Questions

1. Disaggregation, context, and identity

It's important to understand the needs of the audience when sharing a data product. Consider who was centered in these visualizations, and who was not.

2. Comparing across groups

a.

3. Context, missing data, uncertainty

- a. Contextual information about data can help us ask critical questions of those in power. What examples for documenting context, uncertainty, and missing data presented here resonate with you?

4. Historical/structural issues and hierarchy

- a. Community data reflects historical injustices. What can data workers do to make sure that we don't allow racist practices and stigma to persist?

5. Critique

- a. Use your own experience today and resources in the Do No Harm guide to critique this data visualization.

THEME 1: MISSING DATA and UNCERTAINTY

Prompts:

- Who is missing from this visualization, and how does their absence affect the story that emerges?
- How clearly and accessibly is uncertainty in the data communicated?

We can have our facilitators explain where these came from, the purpose, and ask them to compare how each handled missing data. From this, we can ask them to articulate principles.

COVID Racial Data Dashboard

<https://covidtracking.com/race/dashboard> - scroll to Pennsylvania.

Context:

The COVID Racial Data Tracker advocates for, collects, publishes, and analyzes racial data on the pandemic across the United States. It's a collaboration between the COVID Tracking Project and the [Boston University Center for Antiracist Research](#).

The Covid Tracking Project compiled the race and ethnicity data that states reported for several COVID-19 data categories so that other researchers can begin to work with, analyze, and visualize this information. The Covid Tracking Project was advocating to improve reporting practices by highlighting the performance of each state in reporting disaggregated data by race.

Source: <https://covidtracking.com/race/about>

Visualization:

<https://covidtracking.com/race/dashboard#state-pa>

Pennsylvania

[View all of PA's racial data](#)

Pennsylvania has reported race data for:

63%

CASES

93%

DEATHS



TESTS



HOSPITALIZATIONS

The following tables reflect only those cases and deaths where race is known and reported by Pennsylvania. If this state's reporting percentages are low, interpret with caution.

Cases and deaths by race

Race	Percentage of population	Percentage of cases	Percentage of deaths	Percentage of tests	Percentage of hospitalizations
Black or African American alone	11%	14%	12%	Pennsylvania did not report race data for tests through March 7, 2021.	Pennsylvania did not report race data for hospitalizations through March 7, 2021.
Hispanic or Latino	7%	19%	4%		
Asian alone	3%	3%	2%		
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander alone	<1%	0%	0%		
American Indian or Alaska Native alone	<1%	0%	0%		
Two or more races	2%	0%	0%		
White alone	81%	82%	86%		
Some other race alone	3%	2%	<1%		

Notes

This data should not be compared with percentage of the population. Pennsylvania does not specify if this race category is included under a grouping it labels "Other."

Pennsylvania has reported ethnicity data for:

33%

CASES

94%

DEATHS



TESTS



HOSPITALIZATIONS

The following tables reflect only those cases and deaths where ethnicity is known and reported by Pennsylvania. If this state's reporting percentages are low, interpret with caution.

Cases and deaths by ethnicity

Ethnicity	Percentage of population	Percentage of cases	Percentage of deaths	Percentage of tests	Percentage of hospitalizations
Hispanic or Latino	7%	19%	4%	Pennsylvania did not report ethnicity data for tests through March 7, 2021.	Pennsylvania did not report ethnicity data for hospitalizations through March 7, 2021.
Not Hispanic or Latino	93%	81%	96%		

Prompts:

- How helpful is it to see what percentage of data includes race and ethnicity?
- What ways has the Covid Tracking Project tried to communicate what data is missing?
- What might you do as a result of seeing this information if you are a...

- Community health worker?
- Elected official?

Comments on post-it notes from the activity

- “Why wasn't the data reported?”
- “??? Was not available but should have been” - reference to hospitalization data
- “Is this related to vaccinations?”
- “Where is hospitalization?”
- “What reported in death comorbidity” -
 - The post-it references the data table of cases and deaths by race.
- “Covid outcomes? other than death?”
- “- too boring - talks about missing data”

Pittsburgh Digital Equity Coalition Community Strategic Plan

https://www.pittsburghpa.gov/files/assets/city/v/1/ip/documents/23475_pdec_community_strategic_plan_2024.pdf -see pages 10 and 11

Context

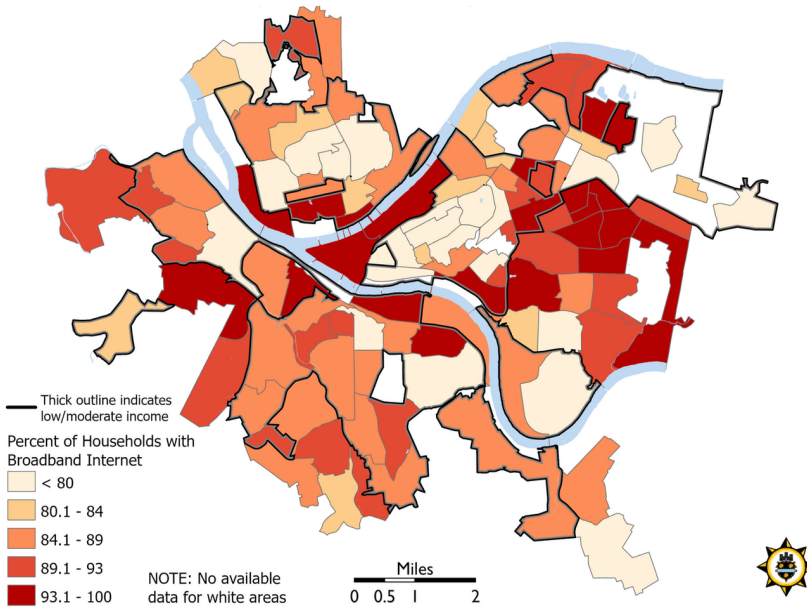
This strategic plan from the Pittsburgh Digital Equity Coalition outlined the approach that organizations in the region can take to close the digital divide. This map included in the strategy document shows the percentage of households with broadband internet at a Census tract geography.

ADDRESSING CHALLENGES AND BARRIERS

Current federal regulations do not require ISPs to service every resident or business within their service geography or to ensure equal access to faster speed tiers.⁵

The map below depicts the *level of internet connections* in neighborhoods across the city and also demonstrates the *level of need* for affordable ISP services with simple pathways to achieve connectivity. PDEC is committed to addressing and resolving these connectivity issues for our community.

Note that the legend shows the level of broadband access and adoption, rather than its availability.



ADDRESSING CHALLENGES AND BARRIERS

The map below depicts the level of internet connections in municipalities across the county.

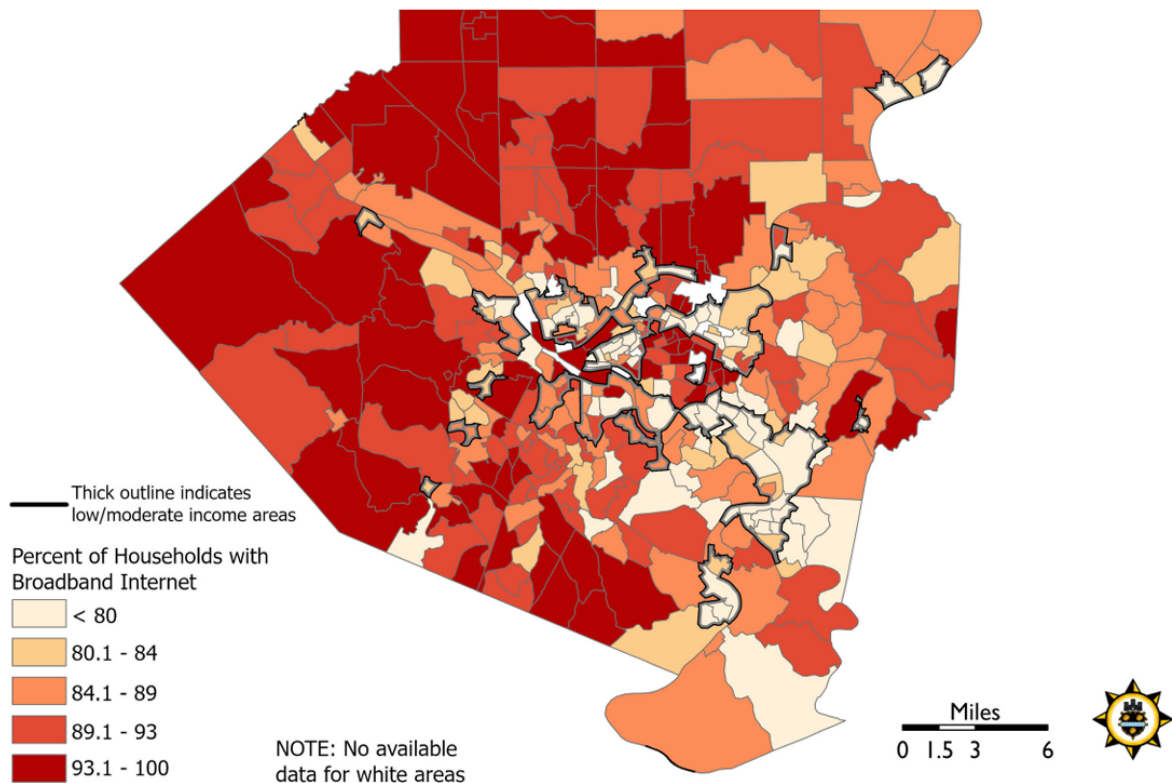


Figure 3: Broadband Adoption Across Various Neighborhoods in the county

Prompts:

- How does this map handle the challenge of missing data?
- What else might you want to know about the data?

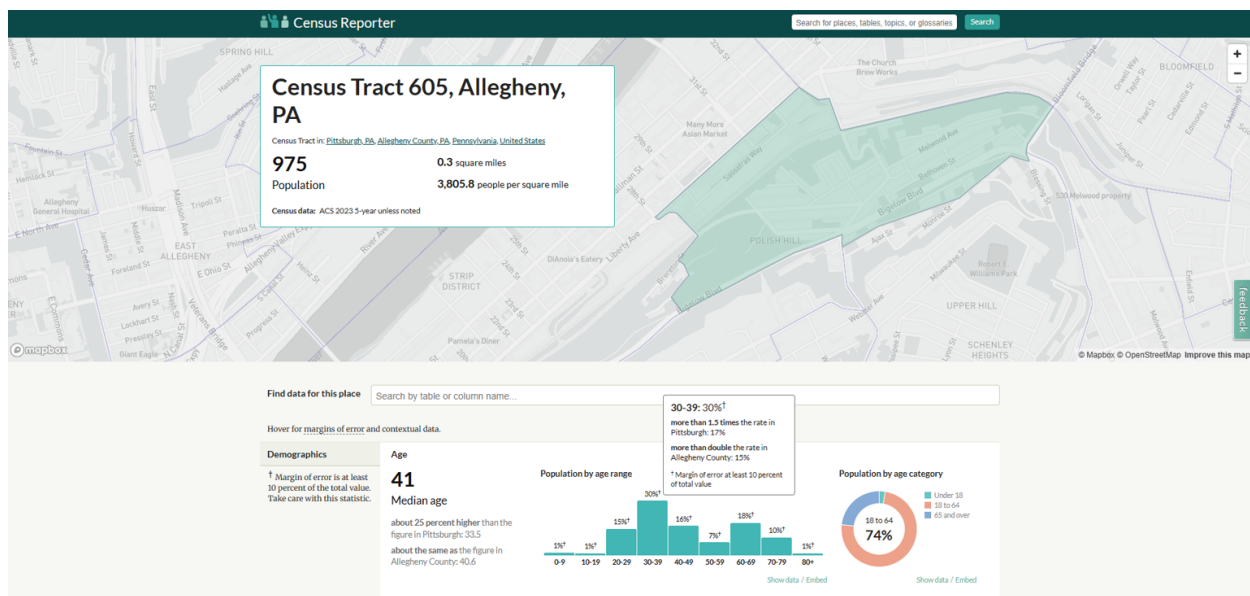
Comments on post-it notes from the activity (citywide map)

- “Do ISPs have an ideal location in which their business models scale faster? -
 - market indicators that represent higher margins of profit? -

- understanding if there are locations they (ISPs) prefer to settle in for operational efficiency might point to patterns that look like racism but are more of a tactical nature -
- cultural factors”
- “More data about PCP/insurance history for context”
- “Missing info. What about explanation and advice on further research?”
- “footnote on why data is missing”
- “What about low income communities?”
- “So missing data is not enough to the what, where and why?”
- “Policy implications?”
- “Existing infrastructure overlay”
- “How does the lack of broadband affect folks?”
- “???”

Census Reporter

The Census Reporter is an independent website developed to help people access and use data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey. The Knight Foundation funded the initial work to create the site. It contains data from all across the United States. The Census Reporter shows some of the uncertainty related to accuracy of the estimates in the data source, something that is common when looking at small areas or small populations.



Prompts

- How could letting people know about uncertainty in the data help people use it appropriately (or choose not to use it)?

Comments on post-it notes from the activity

- “How can we be more transparent about the limitations of census data? Can it be more clear and in plain language?”
- “I am not good at math so margin of error is hard for me to calculate.”
- “Isolation of missing data and how do we collect and provide?”

THEME 2: CONTEXT

Prompts

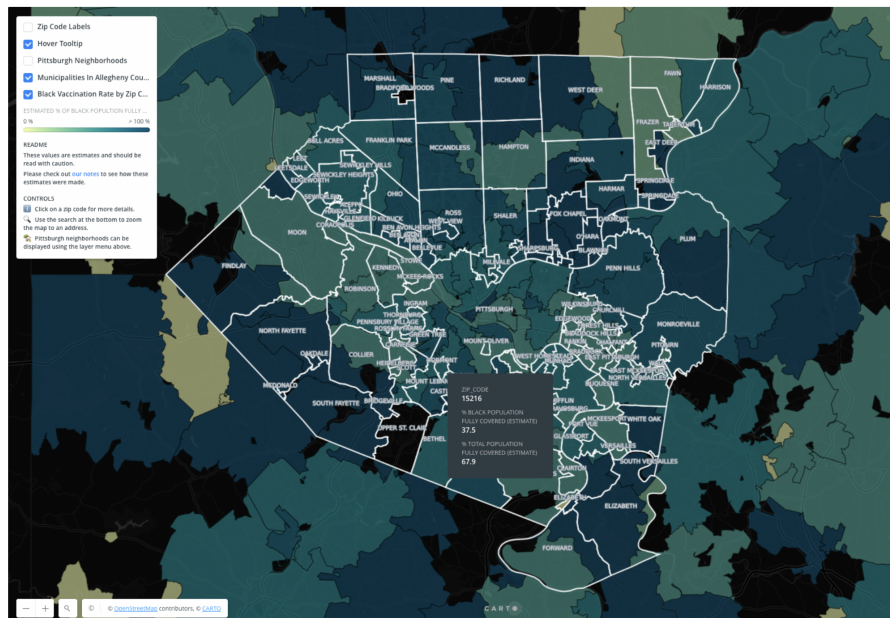
- Does the visualization include enough background to support informed interpretation?
- Are historical or systemic factors directly named or left implicit?

BEC

<https://github.com/WPRDC/bec-vaccination-map/blob/main/README.md> - this one has a lot of detail about vaccinations and root causes.

Context

In 2021, the Black Equity Coalition began to receive data on vaccinations by race and ethnicity from the Pennsylvania Department of Health. Data on vaccinations of Black people was included on an interactive map designed by members of the BEC. To make sure that viewers of the map used the data responsibly, a separate page of context was provided for users.



Suggested Uses for the Data

- Use data to start a conversation about vaccinations, structural racism, and health equity.
- Track vaccination progress over time.
- Inform where to hold outreach and vaccination events.
- Look for bright spots and see what might be working in places with growing numbers or high rates of people being vaccinated.



Caution

- The ACS population numbers are estimates, and methods may undercount the Black/African American community and other populations.
- There may be differences between how people report race or ethnicity between the ACS and in the vaccination data. About 9% of the total records in the Allegheny County vaccine data report multiple races, compared to less than 3% of the total population reporting two or more races in the 2019 ACS estimates.
- About 10% of Allegheny County's vaccination records are reported as race unknown. This missing data may underestimate the % of people vaccinated by racial group.
- Processes linking the vaccination records of people across doses may not correctly match people from their first to second doses. The PA Department of Health has developed more-effective matching techniques to connect first and second doses, and released data on 7/9/2021 produced by these improved processes. Data obtained prior to this date do not capture these quality improvements.
- People that received vaccinations outside of Pennsylvania or at a federal facility (including VA hospitals or federal prisons) are unlikely to be captured in this vaccine data.
- Fully-vaccinated people that received only one dose of a two dose regimen in Pennsylvania may only show up as being partially-vaccinated.
- Because of data issues like these, and changes to the composition of different communities, some zip codes may show vaccination rates greater than 100%.
- Zip codes with a low Black population and extremely high vaccination rates (> 200%) have been removed from the map.
- Assumptions have been made in attempts to estimate population counts. Check-out the [Methods section](#) for details.
- Philadelphia manages their own vaccination data collection efforts, and the data on this map does not include all vaccinations for Philadelphia residents. Please see the [Philadelphia Vaccine Dashboard](#) for information about vaccinations in Philadelphia.

Advice for Communicating With this Data

- Treat totals as approximate, especially at Zip Code geographies, or in counties with a small Black population. We like to use the words "about" or "around" when we are working with data that may not be entirely precise. For example: "About three in five eligible people have been fully-vaccinated" or "Around 60% of people have received all doses"
- Let people know about data context and limitations when you share vaccine data.
- Use empathy when talking about vaccine hesitancy. We must acknowledge that harm and trauma caused by institutions, researchers, and companies contributes to distrust. Vaccine hesitancy is rooted in distrust of institutions and scientists, not the science of vaccinations.
- Access to the vaccine has not been equitable since the start of the pandemic, and structural racism and residential segregation has long been at the root of disparate access to health care in the United States.

Download

Data stored in the [/data](#) folder may be stale and not match the current set of data in the map. Please check the modification dates in github. An archive of the commonwealth's data updates can be found [on the WPRDC](#).

- [csv](#)
- [geojson](#)
- [shapefile](#)

Share

- This page: <https://github.dev/WPRDC/bec-vaccination-map>
- The map: <https://wprdc.carto.com/builder/0e278d3c-2c1c-4b0a-91e1-45ef982a0baa/embed#/>
- Embded code:

```
<iframe width="100%" height="520" frameborder="0" src="https://wprdc-maps.carto.com/u/wprdc/builder/0e278d3c-2c1c-4b0a-91e1-45ef982a0baa/embed" allowfullscreen webkitallowfullscreen mozallowfullscreen oallowfullscreen msallowfullscreen">
</iframe>
```

Update Frequency

The data for this map updates as frequently as the PA Department of Health updates their release on the PA Open Data portal. Population numbers are estimates from 2019; once 2020 census data is available at the zip code level, population numbers may be updated.

Data Sources

Pennsylvania's COVID-19 vaccination data

Provides vaccination numbers by race per zip code.

<https://data.pa.gov/Covid-19/COVID-19-Vaccinations-by-Zip-Code-by-Race-Current-/g743-p9su>

American Community Survey (ACS):

Yearly population estimates are generated by the US Census Bureau by surveying a sample of the population.

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs>

ACS tables used

table	description
B01001_001	total pop
B01001_003	boys < 5
B01001_004	boys 5 - 9
B01001_027	girls < 5
B01001_028	girls 5 - 9
B01001B_001	black total pop
B01001B_003	black boys < 5
B01001B_004	black boys 5 - 9
B01001B_018	black girls < 5
B01001B_019	black girls 5 - 9

Prompts

- Is there additional context that should have been included?
- Is there another way to share the context with the audience?

Parcels N'at

Context

This summer, the Regional Data Center released the latest version of its parcel data viewer, which brings together data from many different administrative data sources containing information about the property, including ownership, land use, permits, code

violations, tax delinquency, and legal filings. The map provides users with the ability to overlay contextual layers, including land use, vacant land, and as a measure of structural racism, the 1930's HOLC "redlining" maps. The Regional Data Center provides this contextual text about the HOLC maps and housing discrimination to educate users. <https://parcelsnat.org/explore> - choose the "select layers" button in the upper right-hand corner of the map, then select the HOLC redlining option to view the full text.

The screenshot shows a map interface with an information panel on the left and a layer selection menu on the right. The information panel, titled "INFO", contains three paragraphs of text about HOLC redlining maps and their impact. The layer selection menu, titled "SELECT LAYERS", lists several layers: "HOLC 'Redline' Grades" (marked with a checkmark and a "READ FIRST" button), "Allegheny County Boundary", "Pittsburgh Boundary", and "Homes built before 1978". At the bottom of the menu are "CANCEL" and "UPDATE MAP" buttons.

INFO

In the 1930's the Home Owners' Loan Corporation (a U.S. Government Agency) developed maps for many cities around the country depicting housing investment risk. The maps graded communities on a four-part scale ranging from "A" to "D," with the riskiest communities depicted using the color red on maps. While there is no evidence these neighborhood descriptions or maps were used to approve or deny loans, the grades and assessments were a reflection of racist attitudes and prejudices, and shaped perceptions of communities for generations.

Assigning identities to neighborhoods and people living there in this way creates stigma and perpetuates spatial hierarchies. When places are treated as persistently inferior, we legitimize injustice, discrimination, and harm to these communities and the people connected with them. We include these racist depictions from the HOLC redlining maps in Parcels N'At as a measure of persistent structural racism.

In 2021, to center our work to develop housing data products in racial equity and fairness, staff at the Regional Data Center made a listing of racist and prejudicial historical and contemporary policies and practices (or lack thereof) that impact housing equity today. Redlining is just one of these practices. Our list includes:

- Residential discrimination including steering, denials, refusal to accept vouchers,

SELECT LAYERS

✓ **HOLC "Redline" Grades** READ FIRST
Redlining Maps from the Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC), 1937

Allegheny County Boundary i
Boundary of Allegheny County

Pittsburgh Boundary i
Boundary of the City of Pittsburgh

Homes built before 1978 i
Residential buildings built before the 1978 lead paint ban

CANCEL **UPDATE MAP**

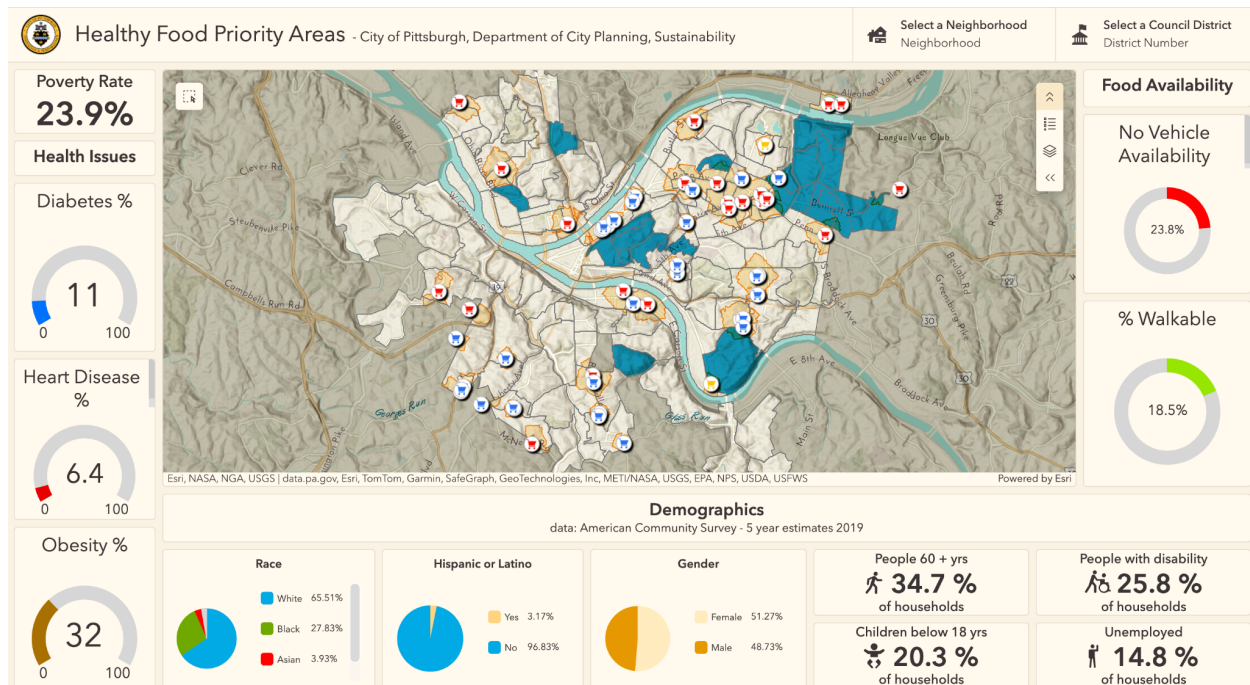
HFPA DASHBOARD

This map of Healthy Food Priority Areas was developed by the City's GIS team. The map corresponds to the FeedPgh report that the City published about food insecurity in 2020. In 2023, the City's Food Justice Fund was established. The fund provided over \$2.5 million in grants to support food access since 2024.

Shows how not to handle color from an accessibility standpoint (red and green used together), and there's a lack of context about what makes a community a healthy food priority area. It also leads with white in the legend.

<https://www.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/258efdabee52426f8335890733e8ef49>

This map appearing on the City's



THEME 3: DISAGGREGATED DATA

This set looks at how we present disaggregated data. Facilitators could ask how people feel about the order in which data appears in the legend. Could we also ask about use of color?

Prompts

- Are groups disaggregated enough to reveal important differences?
- Is it clear why certain groups were combined or separated?
- Do color choices meet accessibility standards and avoid reinforcing stereotypes?

Welcoming Neighbor Alliance

This is an example of how a community organization (the Whitehall Library) provided additional context and background about some of the community's newer residents. The intent is to ensure that existing community members would be welcoming toward newer community members.

It used an existing community profile developed by the Regional Data Center and the Jefferson Regional Foundation, and added additional context through historical background and community voice in a separate set of slides.

It shows how to effectively highlight the stories of people behind the numbers.

<https://www.whitehallpubliclibrary.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Welcoming-Neighbor-Alliance.pdf>

Prompt:

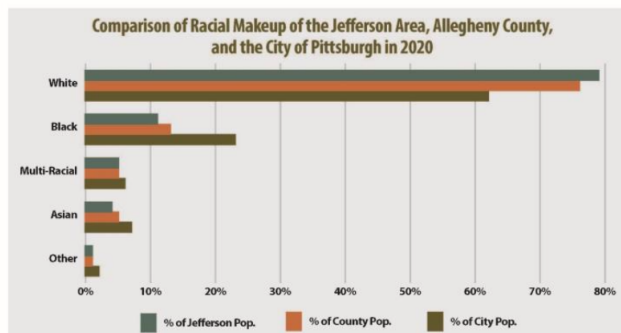
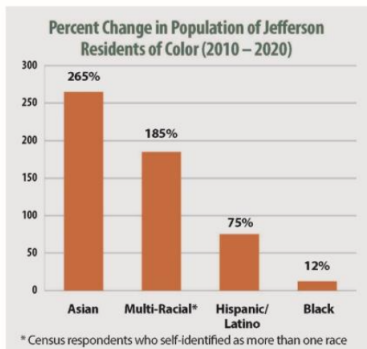
- Should the original data product have incorporated community voice?
- Consider the labels and ordering of racial groups

Community Snapshot

Issued November 2021

Who Lives Here?

- The Jefferson area is becoming more diverse. People of color comprise 21% (44,200 residents) of the Jefferson area population according to the 2020 US Census compared to 13% in 2010.
- The white population in the Jefferson area decreased by over 8% to about 171,000 people, but still remains the area's largest racial group.
- More than 50% of Jefferson area municipalities experienced over 100% growth in residents of color between 2010 and 2020 including: Baldwin, Bethel Park, Brentwood, Dravosburg, Elizabeth Township, Forward, Glassport, Jefferson Hills, Liberty, Lincoln, Pleasant Hills, Port Vue, South Park, Versailles, and Whitehall.



Comments on post-it notes from the activity

- “Where did they go and why? They = the white population”
- “What moves the race?”

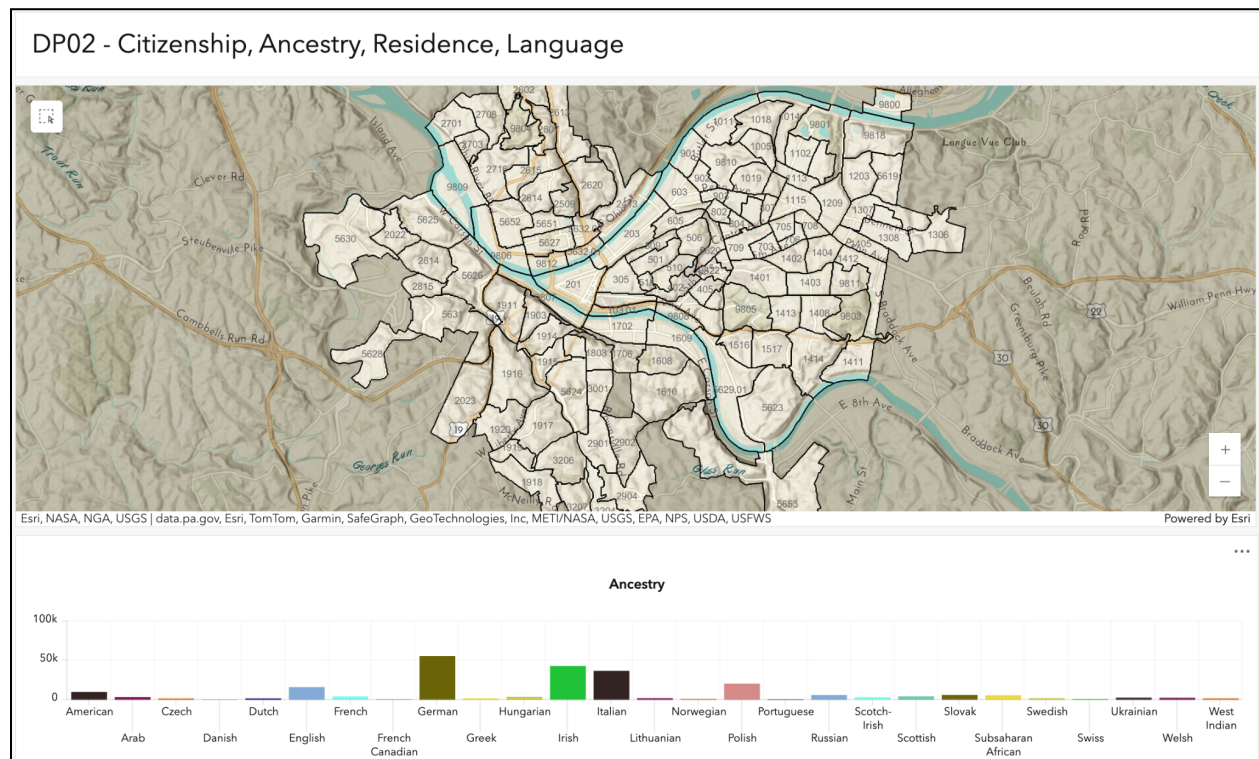
City of Pittsburgh Community Profile - Ancestry Tab

Part of the City of Pittsburgh's set of community profiles, this visualization shows the ancestry of City residents according to categories provided by the American Community Survey.

<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/collections/bc852955b9d54ffcb50a853c03018441?item=3>

From the page itself: “Population, housing and economic data from the American Community Survey”. The American Community Survey is described here:

<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/collections/bc852955b9d54ffcb50a853c03018441?item=1>.



Comments on post-it notes from the activity

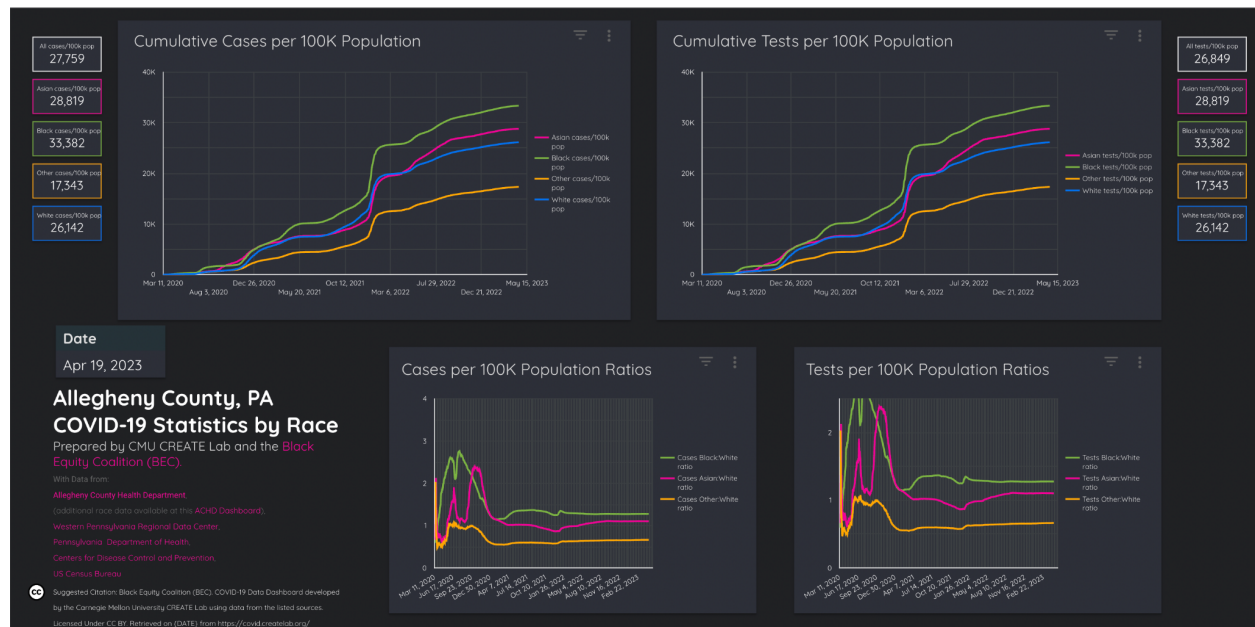
- “Mostly European represented”
- “Hmm... This is too mutually-exclusive. Most people have an array of nationalities in their ancestry.”
- “Ethnicity? Ancestry? True data?”

The **BEC COVID Tracker** presents this data alphabetically

<https://covid.createlab.org/#>

This dashboard was prepared by the Black Equity Coalition’s Data Justice Working Group to track the degree to which the region’s approach to the pandemic was equitable. The Working Group met every week to review the latest data disaggregated

by race and ethnicity and discuss strategies for communication and activism that could result in reduced infections, hospitalizations, and deaths.



Comments on post-it notes from the activity

- “How is “residents of color” defined? Only Asian? Black? Multi-racial? Liberian vs. Jamaican vs. Chinese vs. Indian - these communities are not monolithic!”

Pittsburgh Demographics

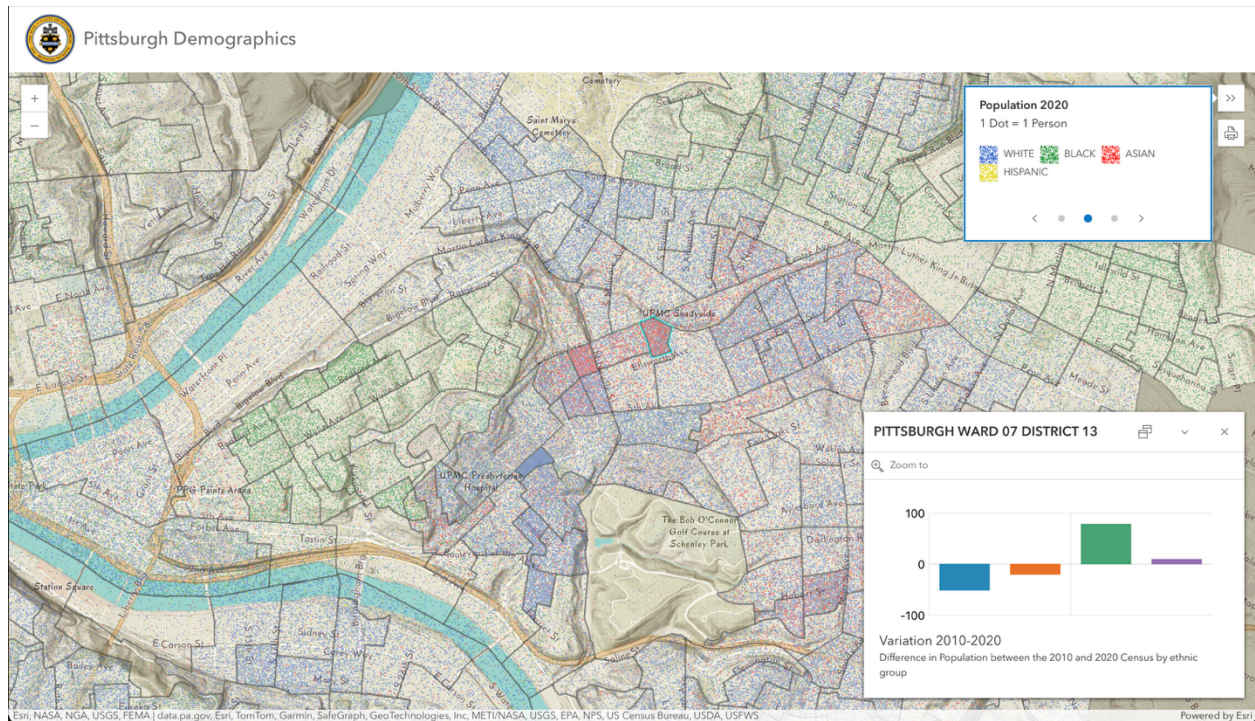
This is a “dot density” map showing Pittsburgh population by race and ethnicity using Census data. This interactive map was developed by the City’s GIS Department for inclusion in its demographic profiles. Each dot on the map represents one resident. The dots are randomly distributed in the Census block group in which the person lives. The colors on the map represent the race of people reported through the Census.

Identifies and presents the largest race population distribution for the City by Ward. This is a good example of not really following the Schwabish and Tang guidance.

Link to map:

<https://pittsburghpa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/instant/basic/index.html?appid=d62bd11fce6c40bb824d03ef9c076708>

Toggle on Population 2020 and select a Ward



Comments on post-it notes from the activity

- “What about multi-racial people?”
- “The color green is triggering as the representation of marginalized communities without greenspace.”
- “Better accessibility for colorblind individuals”
- “Co-sign! - need accessibility principles for data visualization”
- “What (unreadable) is not represented?”
- “(Unreadable) does this change?”
- (unreadable pink note at bottom)

THEME 4: HIERARCHY

Prompts

- Does the ordering of groups suggest an unintended hierarchy or default?
- Is the presentation structured to center the communities most relevant to the story, rather than dominant groups?

City of Pittsburgh Human Resources Dashboard

This internal dashboard of the City of Pittsburgh visualizes demographic characteristics of employees. It shows gender and race (including people of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity). The reference line in the stacked bar chart references the share of City residents that are white.

INTERNAL dashboard that provides live reporting on City employee demographic characteristics. Two examples shown- Summary data and Percentage of Employee by Race by Department. Uses reference points to show white (majority) population City-wide. In detailed race charts, visualizations of department employee composition include a smaller chart for “Additional Groups” instead of using the term “other”. Here is the note on the page:

* In the charts above, race is grouped into four categories: White, Black, Additional Groups, and Declined to Say. The use of the "Additional Groups" Category is not used to minimize the importance of American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian, Other Pacific Islander, or individuals reporting two or more races. Instead, by grouping these minorities together in these charts, it enhances the readability of the charts. As can be seen in the census table, we would expect that the "Additional Group" category would represent approximately 10% of the City's work force. Full data is available for all minority groups upon request

City of Pittsburgh Human Resources Dashboard

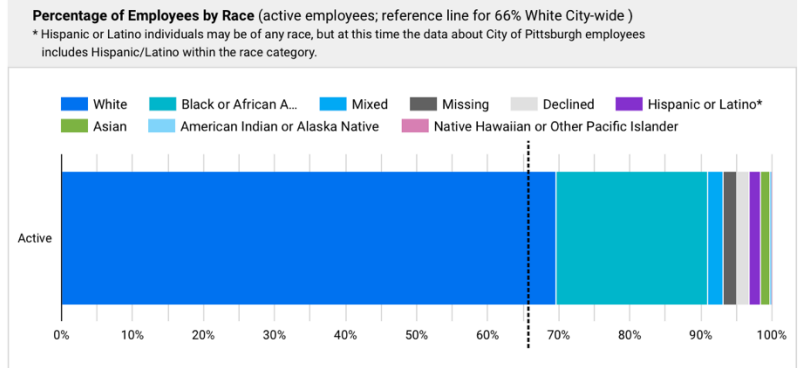
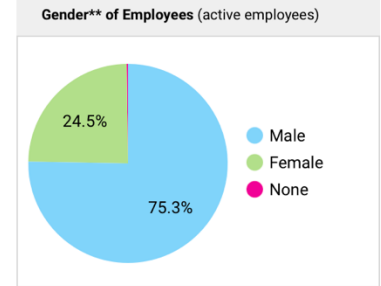
Last Updated: Sep 3, 2025, 4:01:40 AM

Overview of Current Employees

✓ Department	Record Count
🔍 Type to search	
✓ Bureau of Police	801
✓ Bureau of Fire	713
✓ Department of Public Works	705
✓ Department of Parks and Re...	369
✓ Bureau of Emergency Medic...	221
✓ Department of Mobility and L...	125
✓ Department of Permits, Lice...	102
✓ Department of Innovation an...	68
✓ City Council	64
✓ Bureau of School Crossing ...	64
✓ Department of City Planning	60
✓ Office of the City Controller	54
✓ Department of Human Reso...	53
✓ Office of Community Health ...	47
✓ Department of Finance	44
✓ Department of Law	42

Number of Employees (active employees)

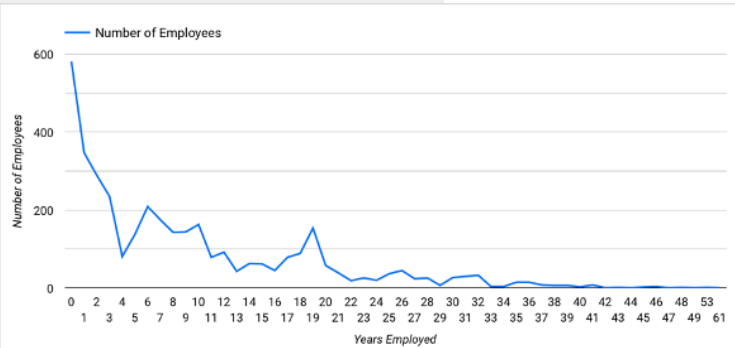
3,691



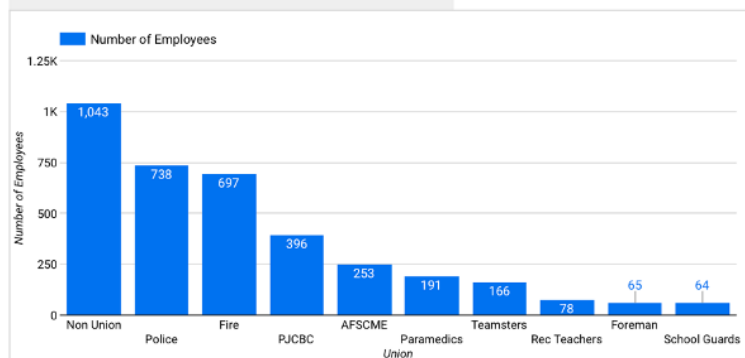
**See part 2 of image on next page

✓ Department of Law	42
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Number of Employees by Years Employed (active employees)



Employees by Union (active employees)



**At this time, data about City of Pittsburgh employees does not contain any gender designations other than 'male' and 'female'.

Confidential Information | Prepared by Data Services, Department of Innovation & Performance

Comments on post-it notes from the activity

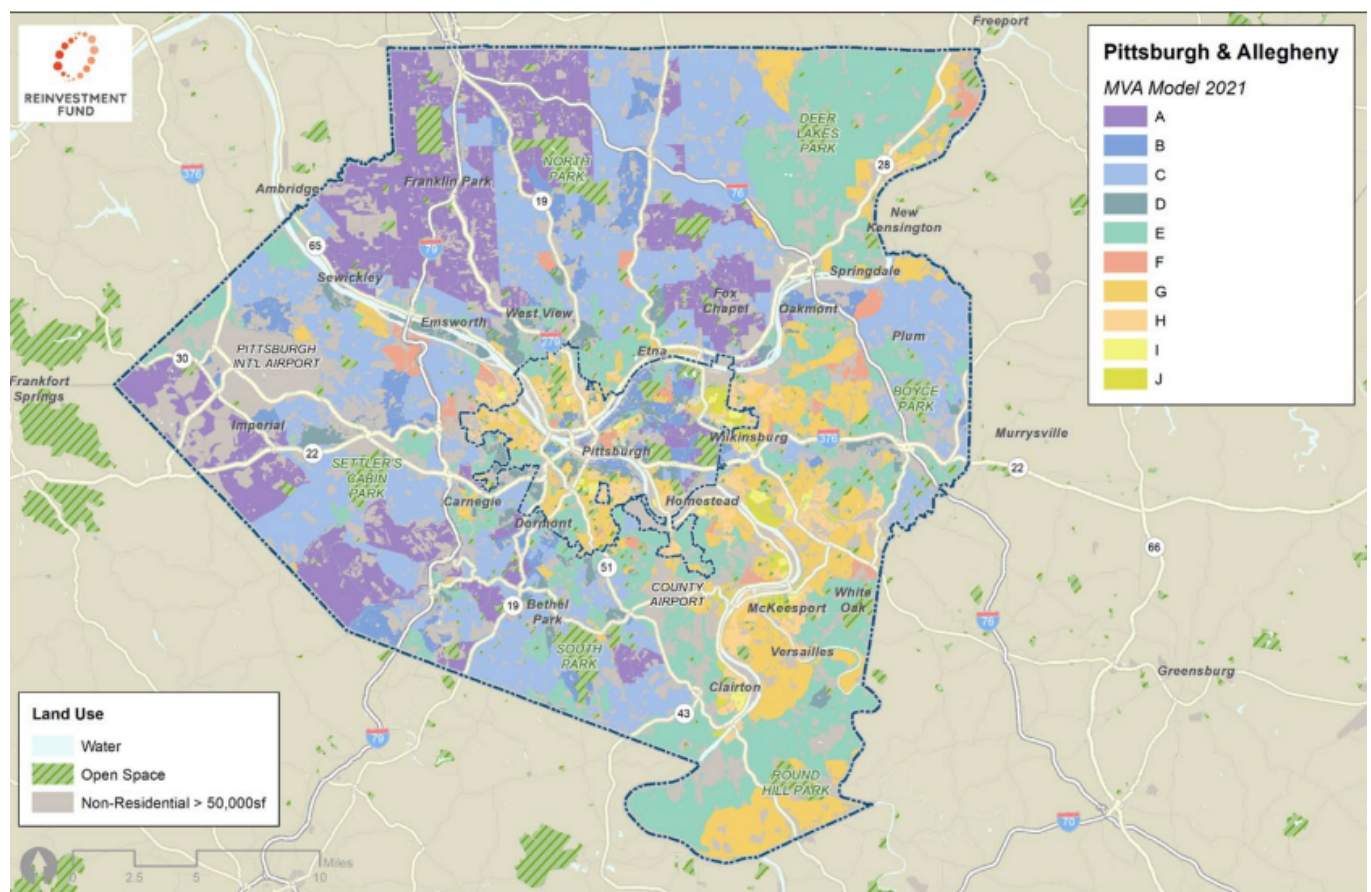
- “Employees - Can we see the positions broken-down by the following items including but not limited to:
 - Race
 - Decision making authority”

Market Value Analysis scores neighborhoods using grades A-J through a composite indicator

<https://www.alleghenycounty.us/files/assets/county/v/1/government/economic-development/documents/housing/2021-mva-executive-summary.pdf>

Allegheny County contracted with The Reinvestment Fund in Philadelphia to produce a composite indicator of housing market strength in the County. The City's Urban Redevelopment Authority and Allegheny County has worked with The Reinvestment Fund to produce previous iterations of the Market Value Analysis. Data used to compute the community grade include property sales, housing age, foreclosures, condition, vacant lots, subsidized housing, code violations, and homeownership. The map was developed to help connect community revitalization efforts to neighborhood housing market conditions.

The map defines communities with a grade of A-C as “robust” markets, communities with a grade of D-F as “steady” markets, markets, places with a grade of G-H are defined as “transitional”, and communities graded I and J are defined as “stressed.”



Comments on post-it notes from the activity

- “True Reverse Redlining
 - Zip codes or suggested truth for”
- “How could these data be weaponized to undermine its initial aims?”
- “This isn't clear to me any "outsiders"" - note posted near the legend and grades
- “overlay context esp. when "grading" or otherwise judging”
- “how to tie history into?”
- “-no race - no labels - water is throwing me off”
- “Instead of household income -
 - funding tracks HUD, DOE,
 - Funding equity”