



Seeing Savannah Through A Racial Equity Lens

A Presentation to Savannah Mayor and City Council
By
The Racial Equity and Leadership (REAL) Task Force

October 28, 2021

Today's Agenda



Overview of REAL



Subcommittee Reports



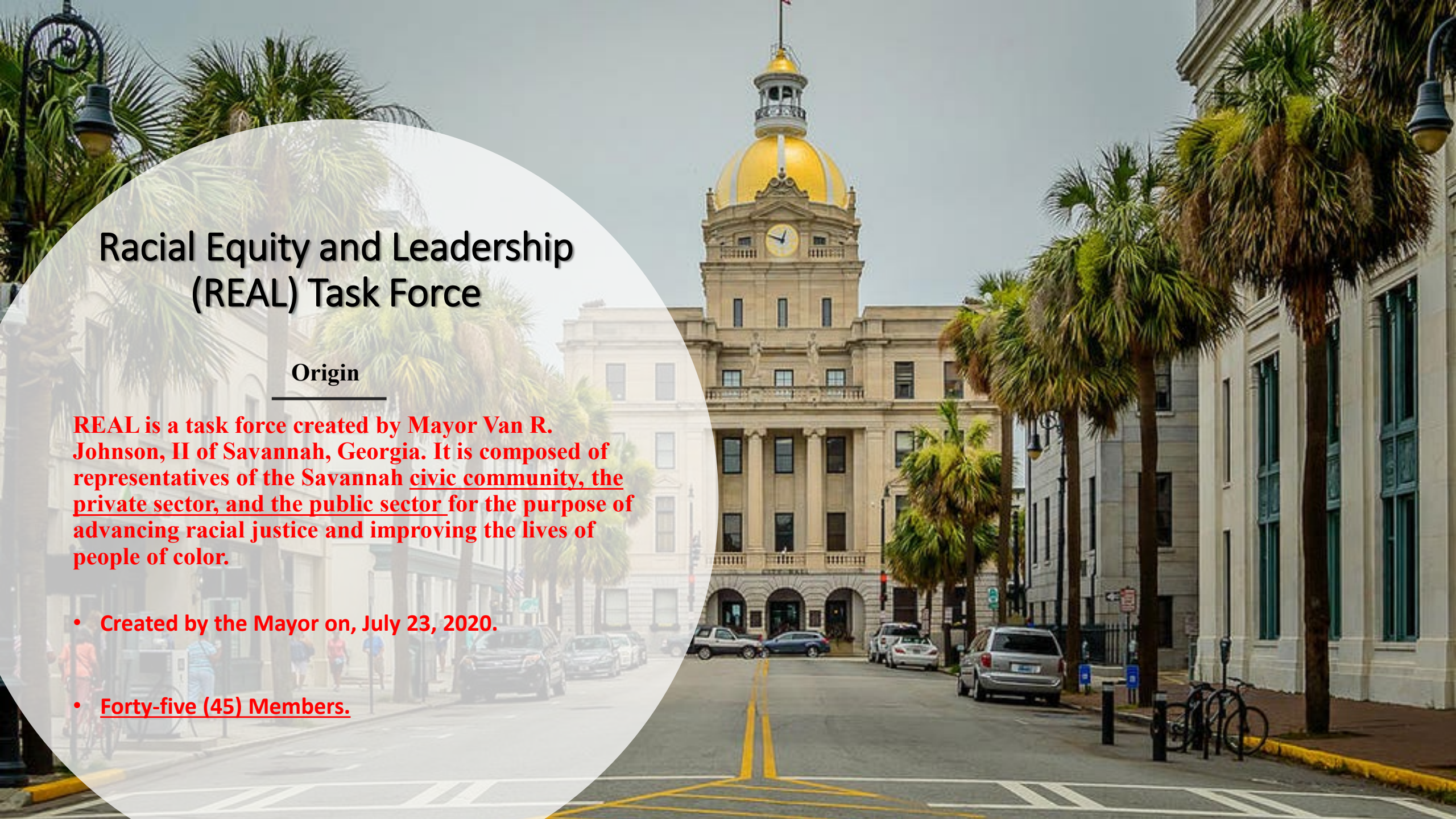
Questions

Equality, Equity and Racial Equity



- Equality To ensure that everyone gets the same things in order to enjoy full, healthy lives. Equality promotes fairness and justice, but it can only work if everyone starts from the same place and needs the same things
- Equity Just and fair inclusion. An equitable society is one in which all can participate and prosper. The goals of equity must be to create conditions that allow all to reach their full potential. In short, equity creates a path from hope to change.
- Racial Equity In a racially equitable society, the distribution of society's benefits and burdens **would not be skewed by race**. In other words, racial equity would be a reality in which a person is no more or less likely to experience society's benefits or burdens just because of the color of their skin.

Source: Partnership for Southern Equity



Racial Equity and Leadership (REAL) Task Force

Origin

REAL is a task force created by Mayor Van R. Johnson, II of Savannah, Georgia. It is composed of representatives of the Savannah civic community, the private sector, and the public sector for the purpose of advancing racial justice and improving the lives of people of color.

- **Created by the Mayor on, July 23, 2020.**
- **Forty-five (45) Members.**

Purpose of REAL

The task force, will develop a community action plan that will provide recommended systemic and structural changes that will reduce/remove barriers and increase equity for people of color. The plan will be presented to the Mayor and City Council and the community in October 2021.

To develop a leadership cohort that become advocates for racial and environmental justice in Savannah, Georgia.



The Georgia System Change Alliance and the Sapelo Foundation

REAL participates with three (3) other place-based initiatives (Albany, Brunswick, Georgia Conference of the NAACP) in the Georgia System Change Alliance. The Alliance is funded by the Sapelo Foundation for the purpose of engaging in a collaborative effort to expand a statewide infrastructure to advance a more equitable and just Georgia.



the
S A P E L O
F O U N D A T I O N

REAL Vision Statement

Savannah, Georgia is an inclusive city where racial and ethnic differences are valued and respected. Savannah is committed to developing social, economic, education and political opportunities for all, where diverse leadership and innovative solutions meet the needs of the citizens.



REAL Mission Statement

The mission of the Racial Equity and Leadership Task Force (REAL) is to advocate for racial equity in Savannah, Georgia. REAL will identify the systemic and structural barriers caused by racism that make it difficult for people of color to achieve their maximum potential.

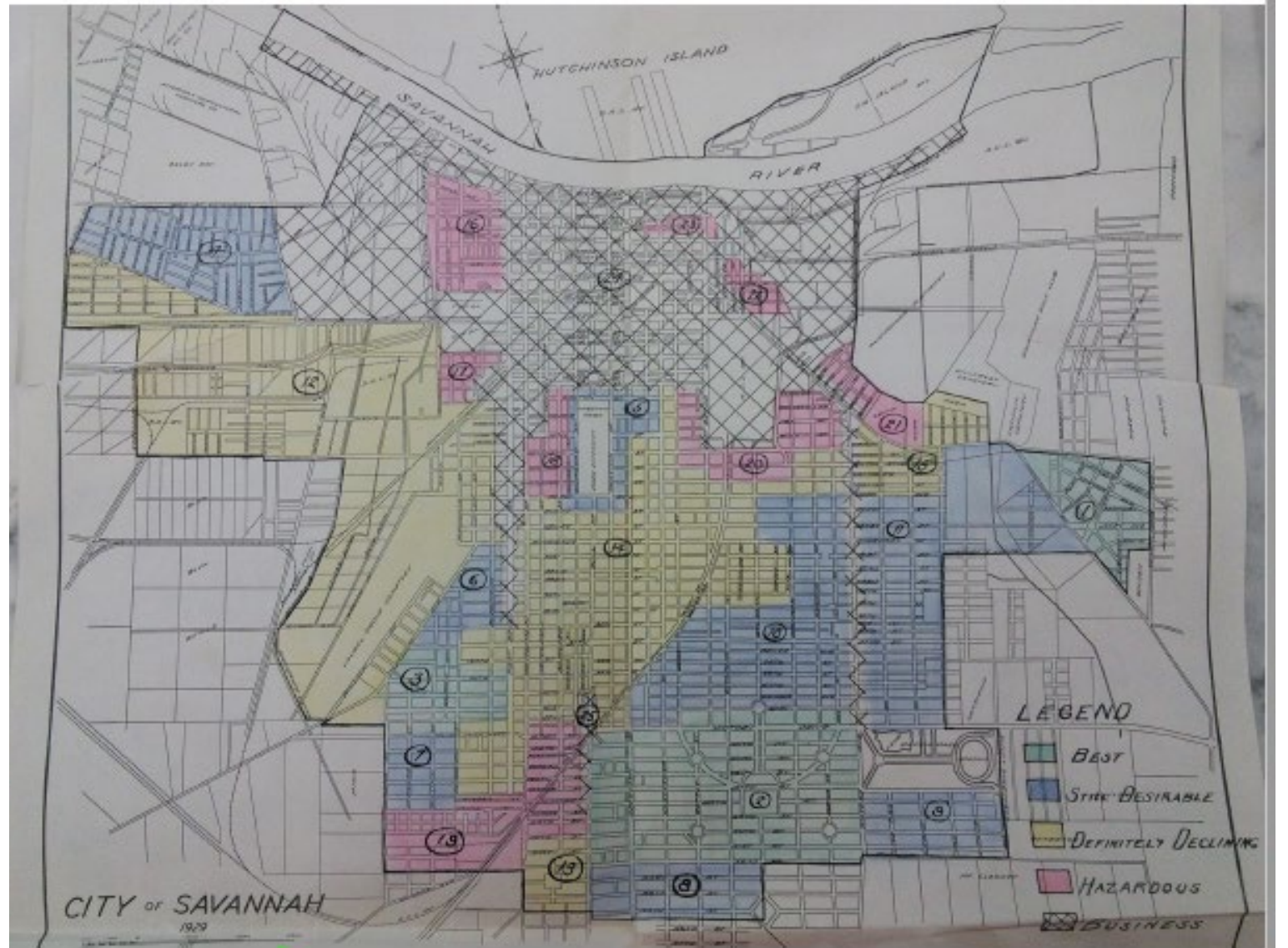


Seeing Savannah Through A Racial Equity Lens

The REAL, with the assistance of a consultant, Partnership for Southern Equity (PSE), developed an analysis of racial disparities in Savannah by using the concept of a “racial equity lens” to guide its work. This meant examining critical sectors of the community (employment, health, housing, etc.) and analyzing the impact of race, class and gender on the well-being and opportunity structure for people of color in Savannah.



Redlining Map - 1929

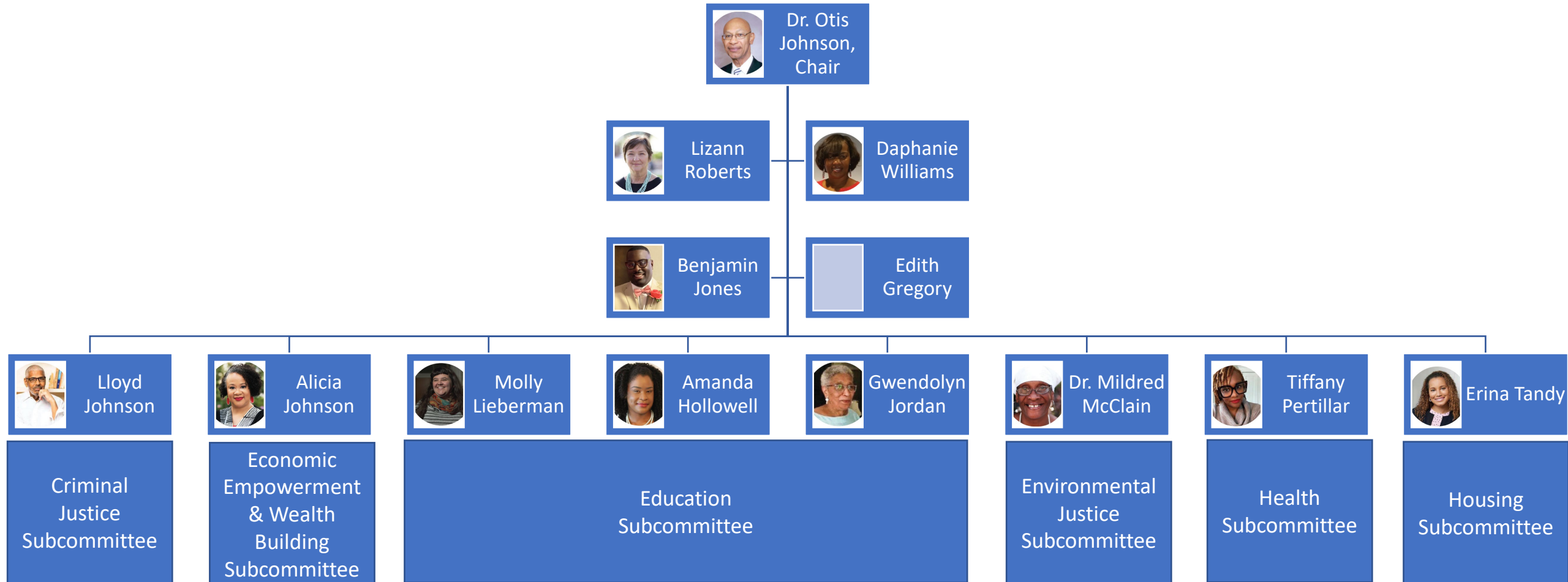


Racial Equity and Leadership Taskforce Steering Committee

- **Otis S. Johnson**, former mayor of Savannah, Chair
- **Lizann Roberts**, Executive Director, Coastal Georgia Indicators Coalition
- **Daphanie Williams**, Assistant to the Savannah City Manager
- **Edith Gregory**, Assistant to the Mayor
- **Benjamin Jones**, Graduate Intern
- **Six (6) Issue Area Committee Conveners**
 - **Criminal Justice.** Lloyd Johnson (Savannah 100 Foundation) & Ronald Flagg (Retired, New York State Administrator)
 - **Economic Empowerment and Wealth Building.** Alicia Johnson, (Step Up Savannah) & Moncello Stewart (SSU)
 - **Education.** Molly Lieberman, (LOOP It Up Savannah), Gwendolyn Jordan, (SSU), & Amanda Hollowell, (When We All Vote)
 - **Environmental Justice.** Dr. Mildred McClain, (Harambee House)
 - **Health.** Tiffany Petillar, (Epic Health Solutions) & Armand Turner, (Heathy Savannah)
 - **Housing.** Erina Tandy, (SCAD)



Organizational Structure



THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMITTEE

Committee Members

Lloyd Johnson, Convener
Ronald Flagg, Co-Convener
Kate Blair
Maxine Bryant

Jill Cheeks
The Hon. Shalena Cook Jones
Dare Dukes
Todd Martin

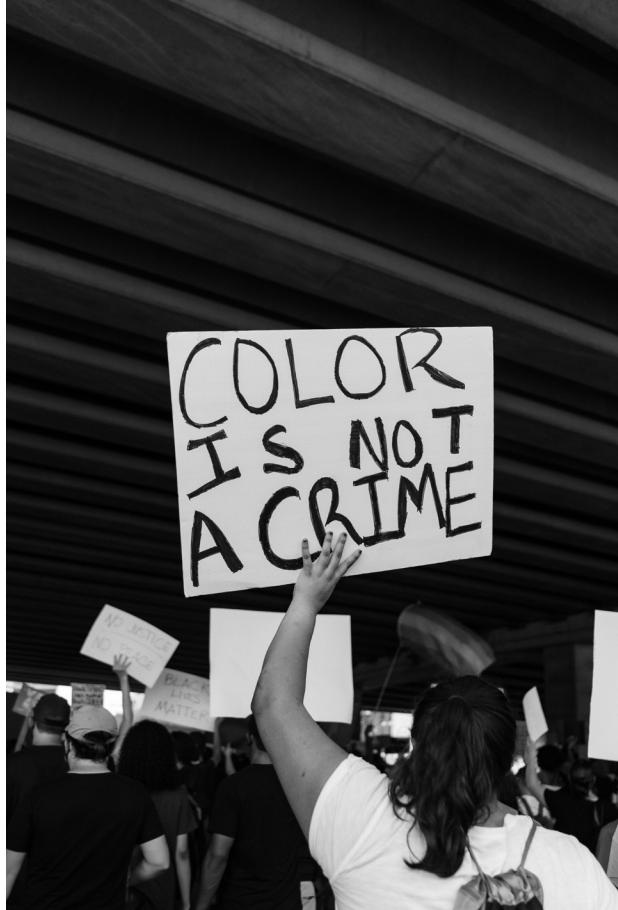
Jennifer Messner
Roy Minter
Madison Y. G. Orr
Coco Pappy

Robert Pawlicki
Nicole Sherman
Julia Sullivan
Ned Williams

“Our criminal justice system criminalizes and disproportionately incarcerates Black people.”

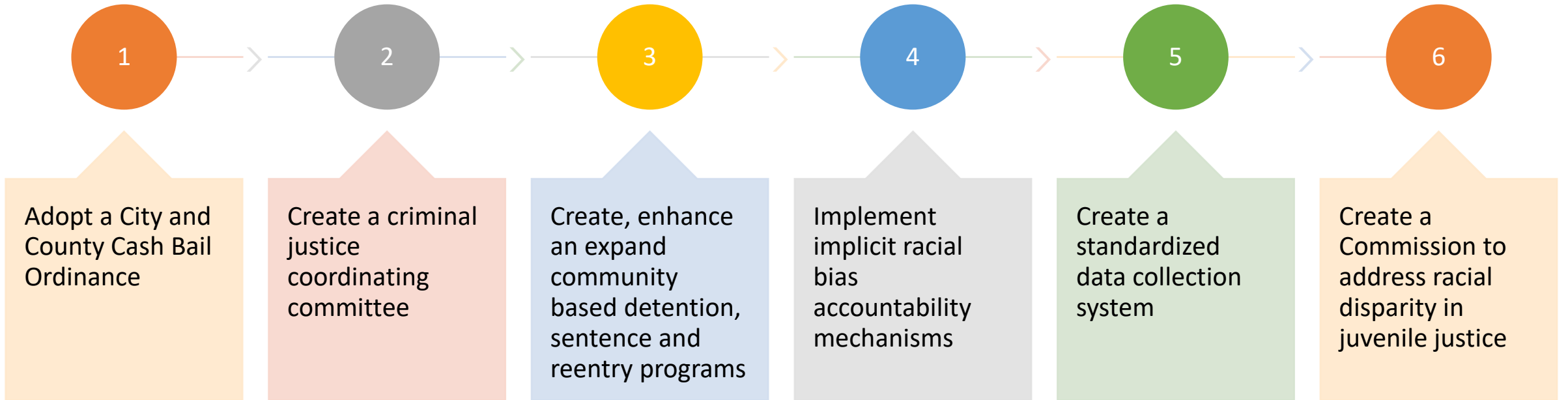
PROBLEM

“Our criminal justice system criminalizes and disproportionately incarcerates Black people.”



- Nationally, we imprison 5x's as many people as other countries and incarcerate 5x's as many Black people than white people.
- In Georgia, Blacks make up 32% of the population, but 60% of our state prison population.
- In Savannah/Chatham County, Black males are 20% of the population but they make up 68% of the Chatham County Detention Center's (CCDC) inmate population.
- Among juveniles in Chatham County, Black children are 20.4% of the population, but they make up 76% of the county's juvenile justice system. Savannah's poverty rate of 31.9%, exceeds the Georgia average and is double the national poverty rate. Black people dominate this figure in Savannah and so they bear the brunt of wealth-based inequities in our criminal justice system, such as cash bail, fines, fees, court costs, and electronic monitoring.

RECOMMENDATIONS





THE ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND WEALTH DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Committee Members

Alicia M. Johnson, Convener
Moncello Stewart, Co-Convener

Robert James
Tom Kohler

Jeff Kole
Jennifer Messner

Richard Shinholster
Elder Ned Williams

REAL SAVANNAH
(Racial, Equity and Leadership)

October 28, 2021 Presentation of Final
Report to City Council

Measures and Quality of Life Indicators

ASSET POVERTY & ECONOMIC MOBILITY

- **Asset Poverty**: is having insufficient net worth – this includes durable assets such as savings a home or business – to cover three months of living expenses without income.
- **Economic mobility**: is the ability of a person or group to improve their economic status over time and is primarily measured by income over their life span. Primary indicators of economic mobility include location, education, self-sufficiency, and criminal background.

• Wealth Building

- **Wealth**: is focused on acquiring durable assets through existing economic engines that can be passed on generationally, such as entrepreneurship, investing, savings accounts, life insurance, income-generating assets such as businesses, homes, or land acquisitions.

Problem Statement

- 36% of Savannahians are asset poor and 30% of the households of color have a net worth of zero (Prosperity Now, 2020).
- 25.6% of Savannah, GA Families of color live in income poverty, this is income below the federal poverty threshold (Prosperity Now, 2020).
- 7.8% of all workers of color in Savannah, GA are unemployed as compared to their white counterpart at 5.1% and as compared to the state rate of 3.7%. African-Americans unemployment rate is 12.5%. (GDOL, 2021).
- 38.6% of the people of color in Savannah are homeowners as compared to their white counterparts of 50.8% (ACS, US Census).
- 75% of the families living in poverty are led by African-American Single Females. (ACS, US Census).



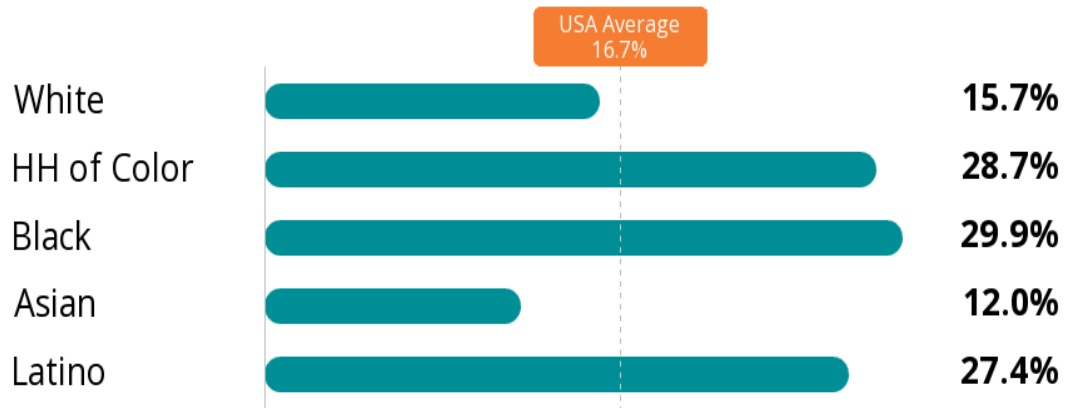
Problem Statement

- African-American females are paid 62 cents for every dollar paid to white males in Savannah (ACS, US Census).
- African-American women in Savannah earned a median income of \$26,537 in 2019 as compared to overall median income of \$43,307 (ACS, US Census).
- Median household income for white households is 2X that of black households in Savannah (ACS, US Census).
- Firms, owned by African Americans, are less likely to have served as prime contractors for City Contracts (2016 City of Savannah, Disparity Study).
- Savannah's population is made up of over 54% African-American, but only 36% of the city's businesses are Black-owned (ACS, US Census).
- White-owned businesses are worth nearly 16x that of Black-owned businesses (ACS, US Census).

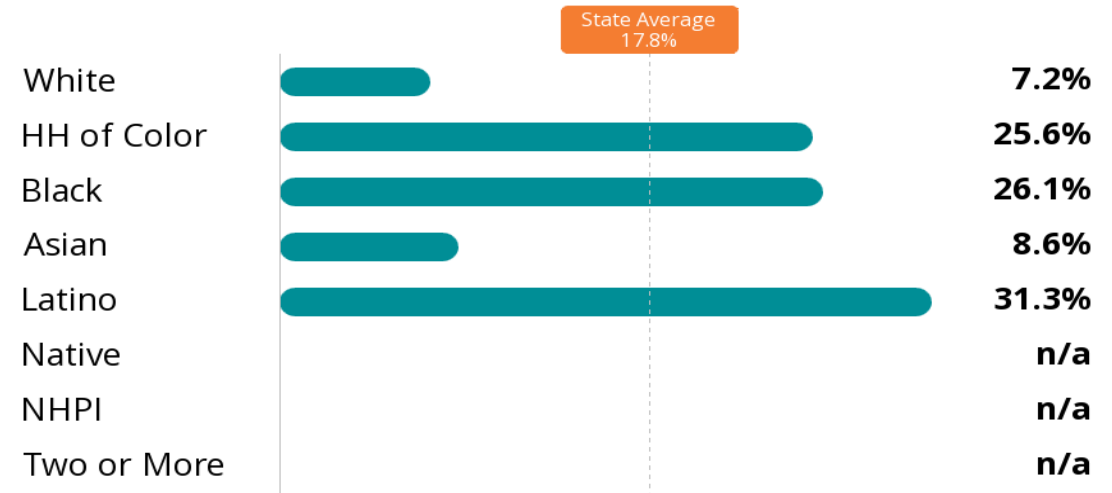


Asset Poverty in Savannah

Households with Zero Net Worth by Race in Savannah, GA Metro



Income Poverty Rate by Race in Savannah, GA





Census Tract	Savannah Neighborhood	Projected Income of Children by Age 35, (\$k)
13051001100	Eastside	19
13051002100	Benjamin Van Clark Park	19
13051002700	Midtown	21-23
13051000601	Westside	21
13051000100	Yamacraw Village	19
13051001200	Kayton/Frazier	16
13051011400	Metro Savannah	19
13051010501	Tremont Park	17

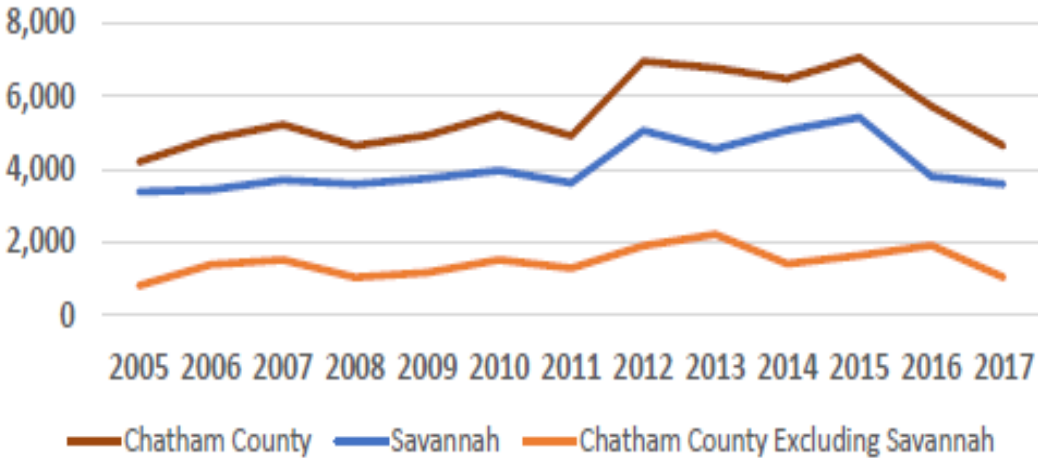
Economic Mobility of Children in Poverty in Savannah

Source:

National Equity Atlas and Equality of Opportunity Project Economic Tracker

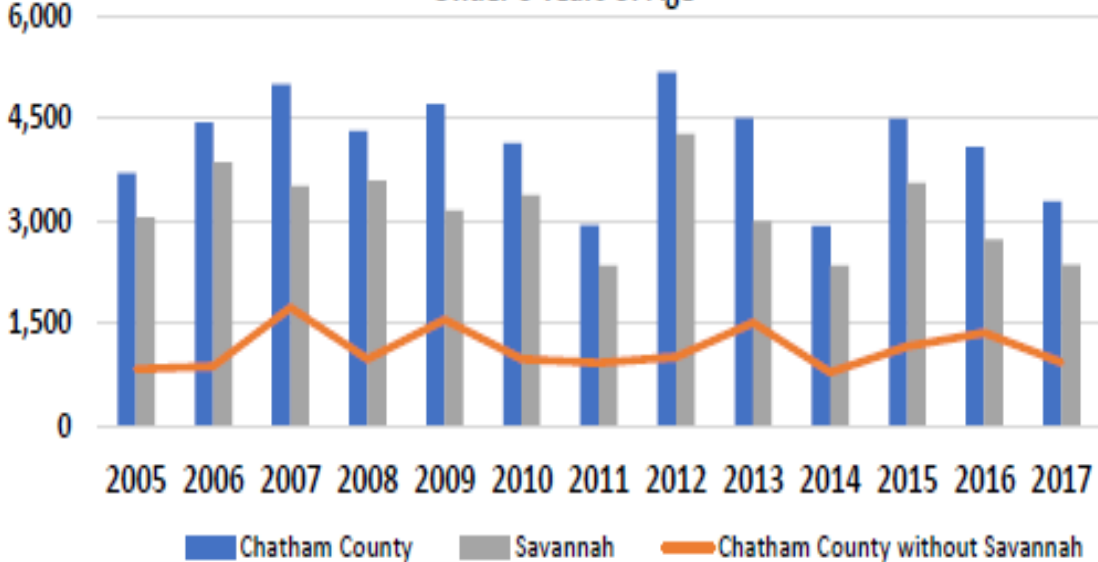
United Way of Coastal Empire, *GSU Poverty in Chatham County and Savannah* 2005-2017

Figure 1: Number of Female-Headed Families, No Husband Present for 2005 – 2017



Source: U.S. Census, B17010

Figure 11: Female-Headed Families Numbers of Children Under 5 Years of Age



Source: U.S. Census B17006

United Way of Coastal Empire, *GSU Poverty in Chatham County and Savannah 2005-2017*

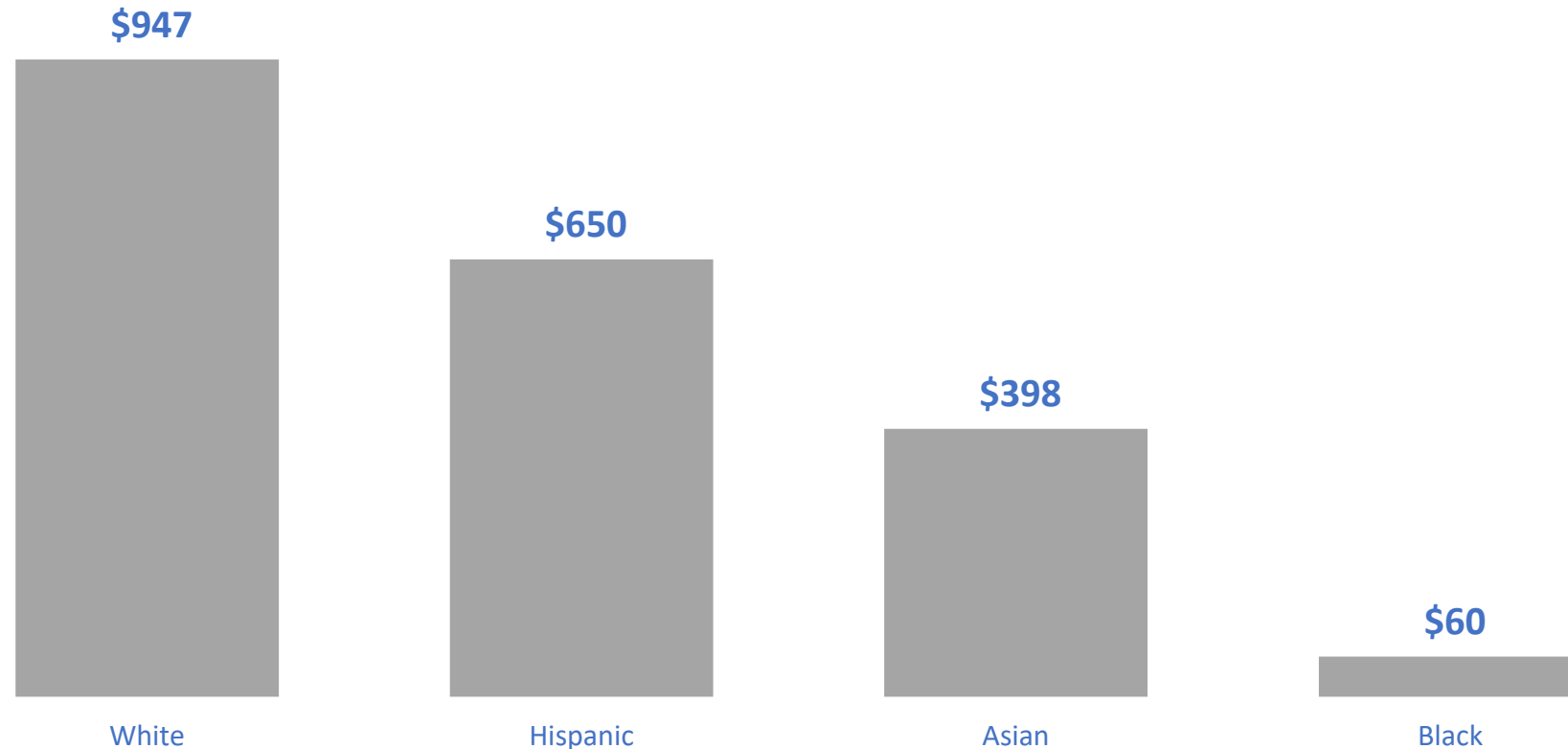
Table 10: Savannah Female-Headed Families with Children Under-Age 5

Area	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
White	7%	7%	6%	9%	11%	11%	12%	12%	7%
Black	91%	90%	92%	86%	85%	84%	86%	83%	89%
Hispanic or Latino	1%	2%	2%	4%	4%	4%	2%	3%	2%
Some Other Race Alone	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Two or More Races	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%	2%

Source: U.S. Census 5-year estimates, B17010H, B17010B, B17010I, B17010F, B17010G

Black Owned Business Values

City of Savannah Business Value By Race/Ethnicity (\$K)






















Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Economic Census: Survey of Business Owners. Updated every 5 years. [Survey of Business Owners and Self-Employed Persons \(SBO\)](#); City of Savannah data. Value calculated by dividing Sales, receipts, or value of shipments of firms with or without paid employees by Number of firms with or without paid employees.

Savannah's Top Minority Industries Control Less Capital

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Economic Census: Survey of Business Owners. Updated every 5 years. Survey of Business Owners and Self-Employed Persons (SBO)

TOP 5 INDUSTRIES BY RACE/ETHNICITY: CITY OF SAVANNAH

WHITE	BLACK	ASIAN	HISPANIC
 Real Estate 16%	 Other Services 28%	 Other Services 43%	 Health Care and Social Assistance 19%
 Professional Services 15%	 Health care and social assistance 17%	 Retail 18%	 Professional Services 16%
 Retail 11%	 Administrative and support 14%	 Accommodation and Food Service 18%	 Other Services 14%
 Other 8%	 Transportation and warehousing 11%	 Health Care and Social Assistance 7%	 Administrative & Support 13%
 Administrative & Support 9%	 Construction 5%		 Retail 12%

Recommendations



Identify and allocate funding for the creation of substantial bridging capital across the existing social safety net for families falling in the benefits cliff.

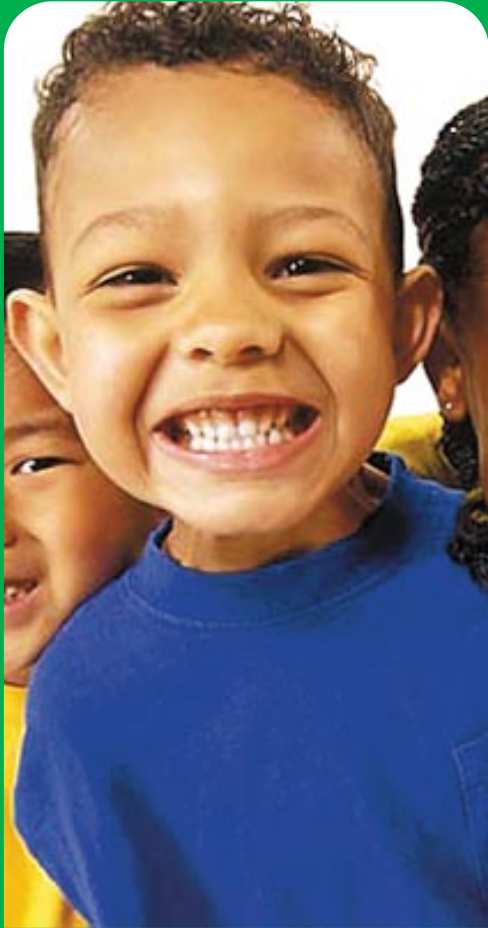
- Using Housing Voucher program to assist in moving families out of low-wealth communities.
- Incentivizing Social Capital that includes elevated peer networks, coaching, and support cohorts.
- Development of alternative methods for accessing benefits such as community-based group care with a portable health benefit product.
- Develop and Incentivize asset building programs.

Recommendations



- Increase transportation routes from highest impoverished zip codes into logistics and manufacturing areas of the county.
- Collaborate with local community leaders at the city and county level to establish a data-driven systems change and policy agenda that supports the economic mobility of Savannah families.
- Collaborate with local workforce development programs and colleges to increase and incentivize post-secondary opportunities and employment pathways with stackable credentials and education as a means for economic mobility.
- Decrease or eliminate zoning restrictions that make home-based business less accessible. The removal of licensure barriers not only unlocks employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for the poor in low-skill occupations but also lowers prices in service driven economies.

Recommendations



- Increase Quality-rated daycare providers and access to daycare.
- Equity focused investments in neighborhoods that are community-driven and supported such as co-ops.
- Develop and Implement a network of early learning centers
- Partner with local business leaders to support and advocate for livable wages within the city limit > \$12.32 per hour
- Increase affordable housing availability.
- Increase funding for and expand access to existing effective programs.

Recommendations



- **Appoint a City Czar whose primary role is to ensure the growth and acceleration of African-American owned Business. This individual will assure the following action plan:**
 - **Develop and implement a business accelerator and incubation model for African-American owned entrepreneurs and business owners.**
 - ❖ Using dedicated programming from entrepreneurial center and SCORE, create a 12-week curriculum that culminates with micro-lending and granting to seed and support African-American business.
 - **Identify key areas of industries and opportunities through gap analysis and scaling programming to meet this demand.**
 - **Provide a means test and performance score of existing programs aimed at MBE growth to determine program efficacy and effectiveness annually. Address all gaps.**

Recommendations



- **Integrate MBE expansion into all aspects of the City's economy.**
- **Participate in negotiations with enforcement authority to ensure equitable distribution of business and contracts.**
- **Collaborate with SEDA to develop a program that incentivizes African-American business involvement to include, but not limited to:**
 - ❖ **Purchasing and business programing that target minority-owned business and procurement.**
 - ❖ **Participation in a city-wide racial equity program**
 - ❖ **Incentivize minority leadership in key roles and training programs.**
 - ❖ **Incentivize second-chance hiring.**

THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Committee Members

Amanda Hollowell, Co-Convener
Gwendolyn Jordan, Co-Convener
Molly Lieberman, Co-Convener
Dr. Kimberly Ballard-Washington

Dr. Connie Cooper
Christy Edwards
Dr. Catherine Gayle
Dr. M. Ann Levett

Thomas Oxnard
Dr. Joseph Silver

Consultants:
Shykeria Edwards, SSU
Erika D. Tate, PhD
Founder of Bluknowledge LLC

Guiding Principles

Education is a right.

Education is a social contract
with a community.

Education is a determinant
of the socioeconomic well-
being and health of a
community.



Only

14.8%

of Black third graders scored proficient or above compared to **52.5%** of white students (GOSA, 2020).



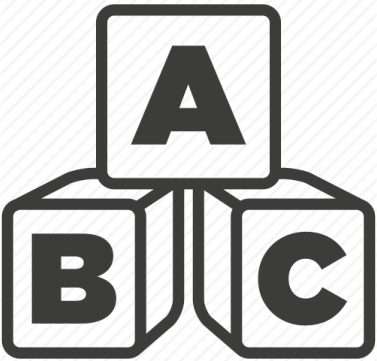


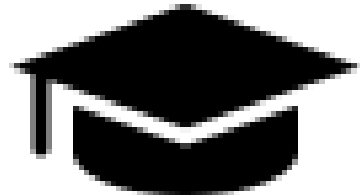
Focus

3rd grade student

Looking backward to assess
resources needed for
preparation and readiness

Looking forward to assess
educational outcomes

The REAL Education Committee's Focal Learning Pathway

Early Literacy	Learning to Read	Reading to Learn	Learning to Succeed
			



Racial Equity Framework

Acknowledges and addresses structural racism in pursuit of institutional and systemic change

Centers inquiry on the experiences of Black children and families and embodies an assets-based approach

Highlights racial inequities using local, historical data



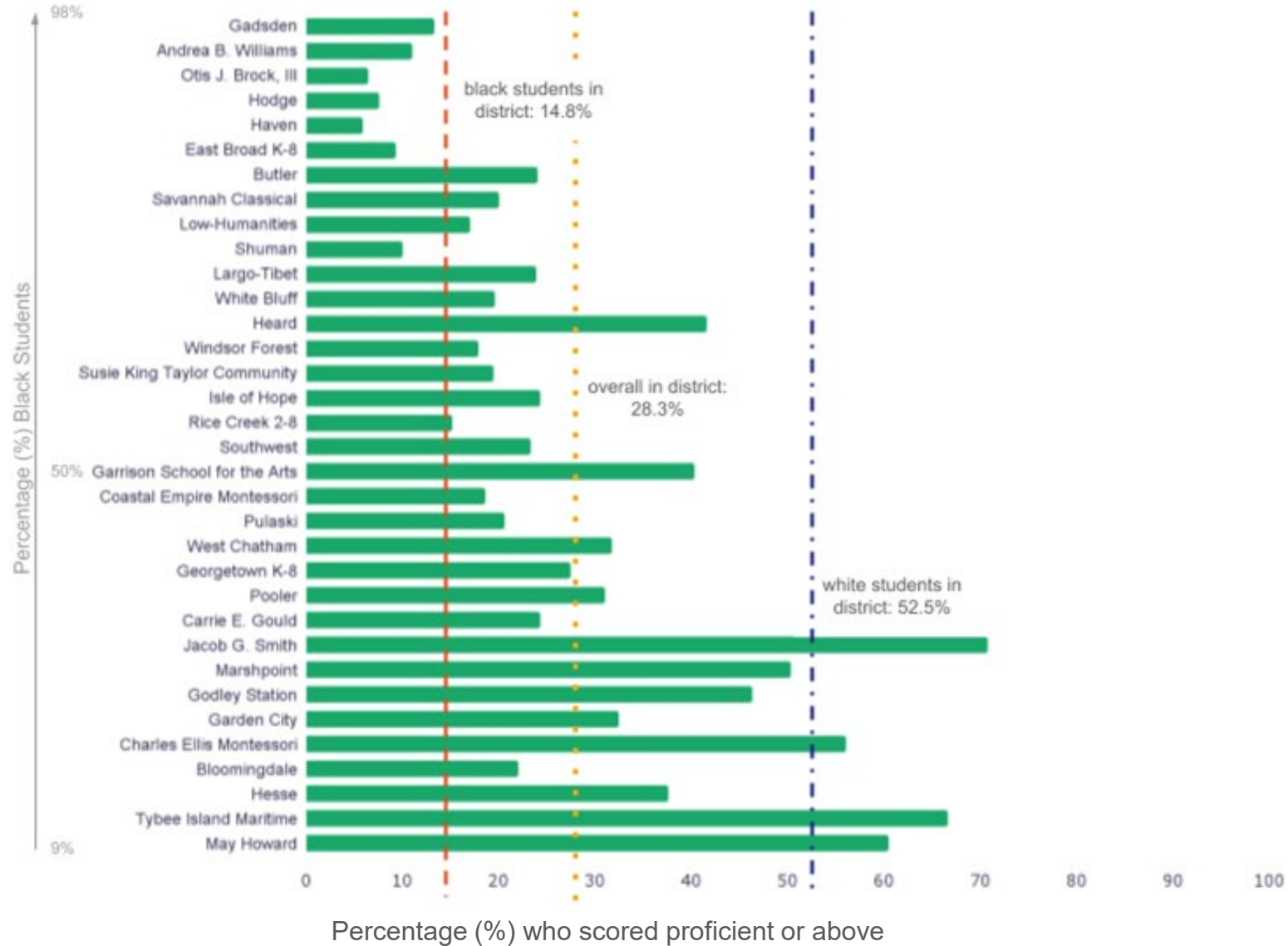
Racial Equity Framework

Makes explicit a theory of change that identifies factors or levers that can limit or facilitate racial equity

Recommends anti-racist, inclusive, and strategic pathways for change that address structures, systems and stakeholders to achieve racial equity

3rd Grade Overall GMAS Reading Proficiency by School 2019

Sorted by % Black Students in School



Data Sources:
GOSA, 2020;
SCCPSS, 2021

Further Inquiry Example: Instructional Effectiveness

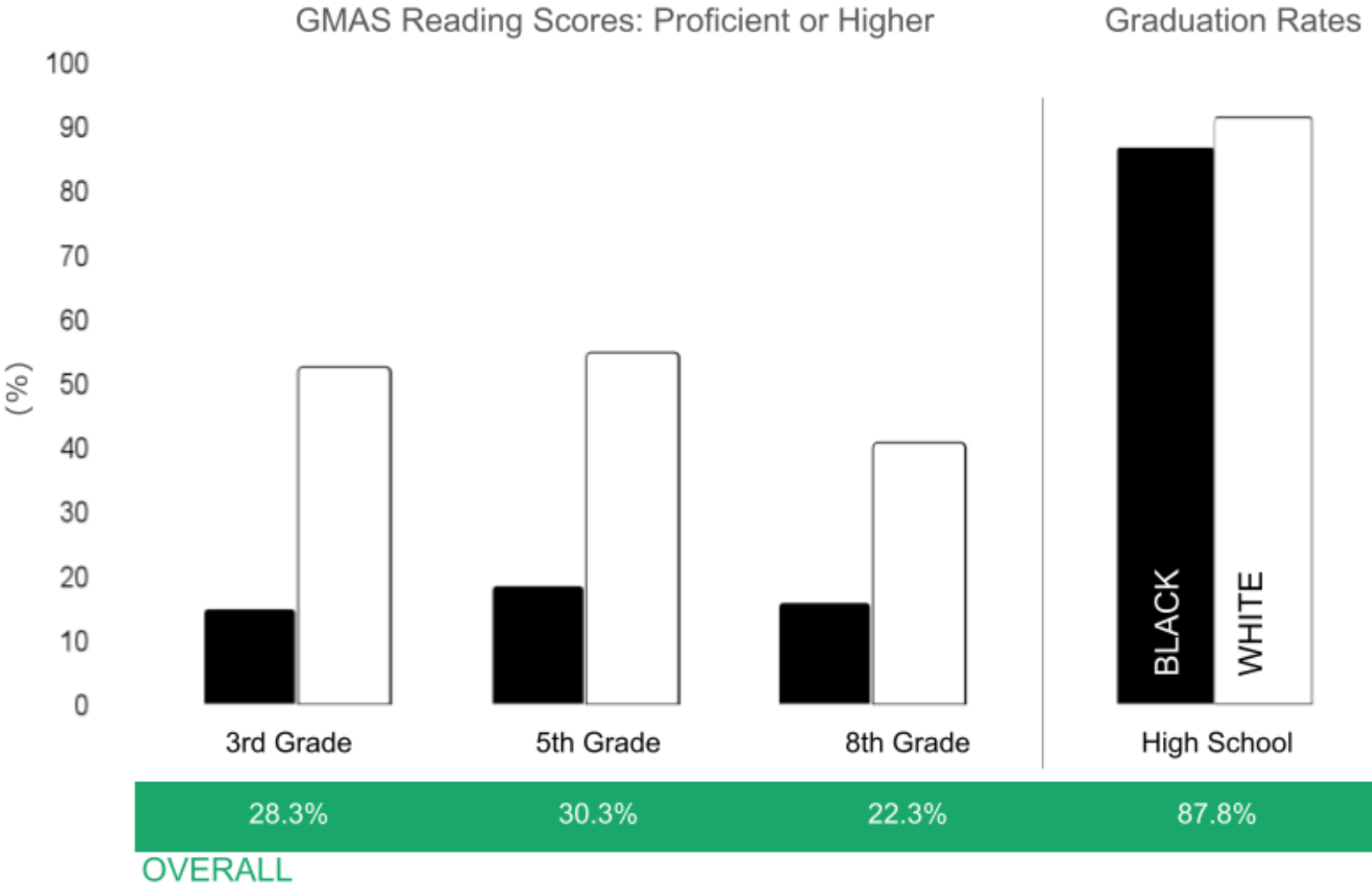


Policy: How has curriculum adoption policies and professional learning practices supported teachers to effectively provide reading instruction?

Supports: Which schools effectively implement multi-tiered interventions (e.g., MTSS, RTI) for reading?

Data: What are the opportunities for every student to demonstrate evidence of learning? How is that evidence communicated to students and their families?

Figure 6: SCCPSS Measures of Student Achievement 2019 by Race, 3rd, 5th, and 8th Grade + High School



Data Sources:
GOSA, 2020

Further Inquiry Example: Academic Success in Higher Education



Policy: How has open enrollment affected admission criteria and the level of student readiness for first-year university courses?

Data: What are the course performance levels and retention and graduation rates for college students who need academic support during their first-year of university?

Supports: What programs are available to support student academic success in first-year university courses and beyond?

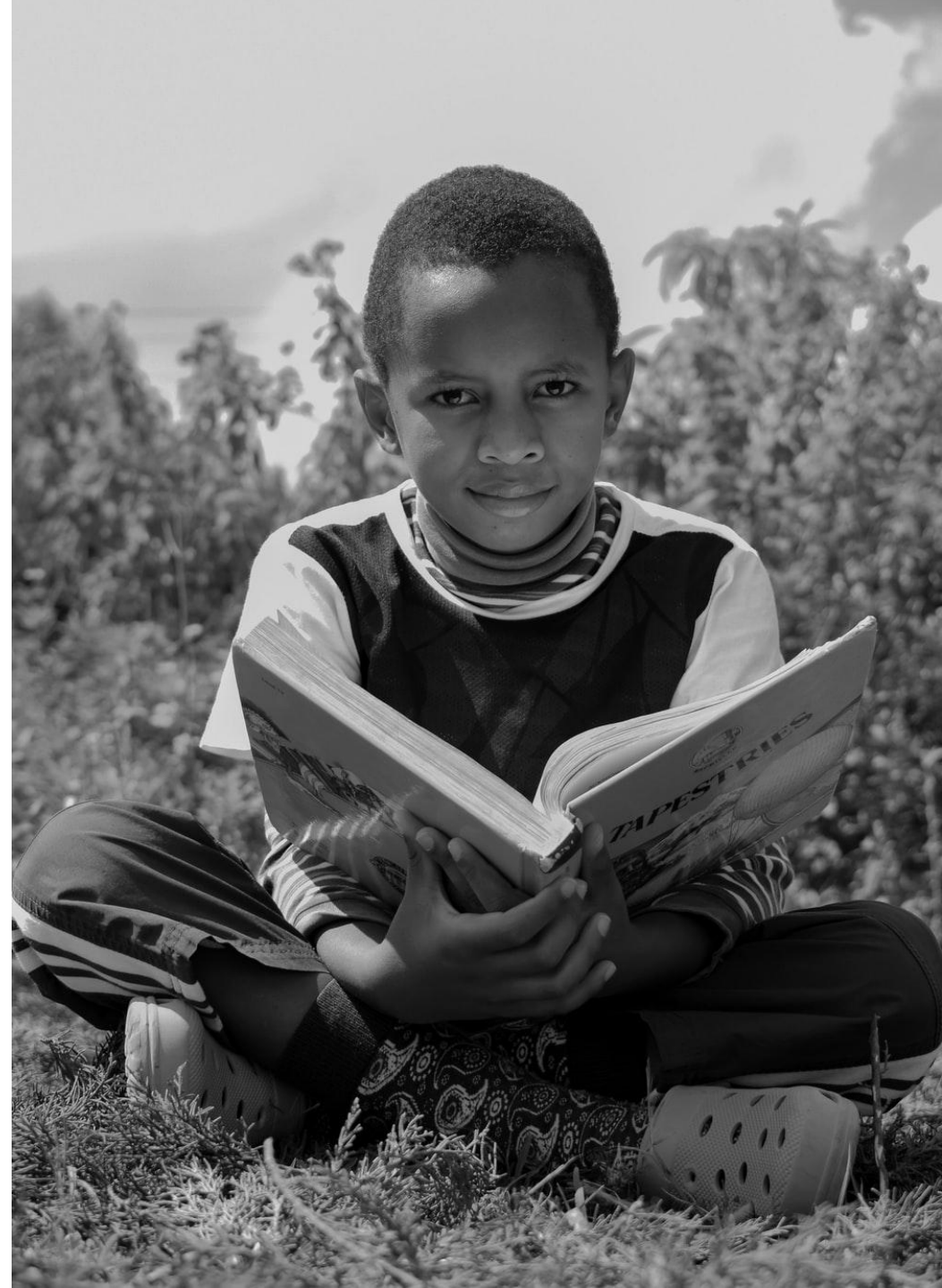
Working Groups

**Early Childhood and
School Readiness**

**Academic Success &
Instructional
Effectiveness**

School Success

Out-of-School Learning



Further Inquiry Example: Early Childhood and School Readiness



Funding: What sources of funding are available to increase access and affordability for early learning programs? What is the availability and utilization of financial assistance programs (e.g., CAPS)?

Program Effectiveness: How do students' early reading and skills compare among students who attended SCCPSS pre-K, private pre-K and no pre-K?

Data: What are the Early Childhood Education benchmark and assessment data from Head Start and other early learning programs?

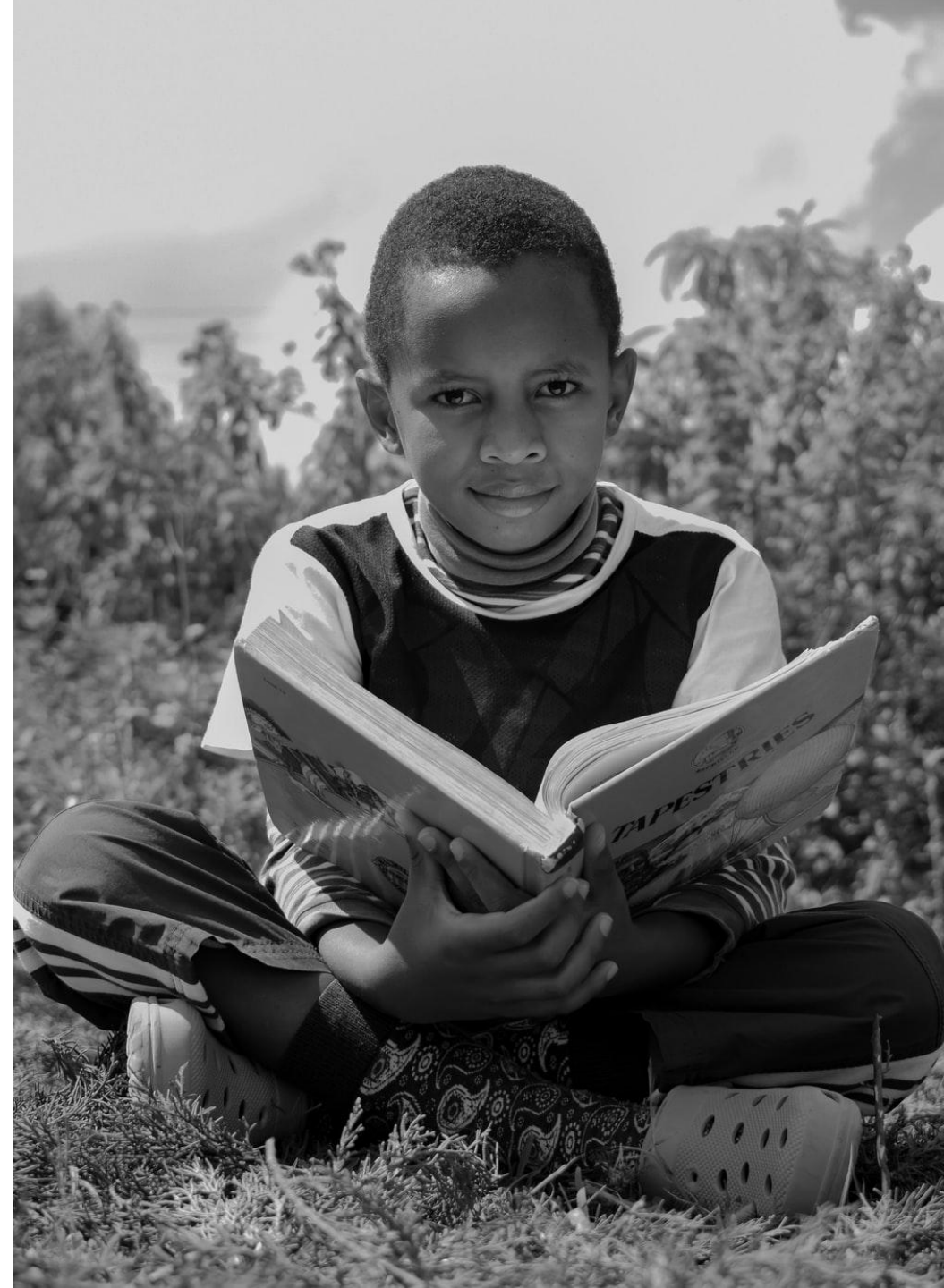
You're Invited!

**Early Childhood and
School Readiness**

**Academic Success &
Instructional
Effectiveness**

School Success

Out-of-School Learning





THE ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE COMMITTEE

Committee Members

Dr. Mildred McClain, Convener

Tami Burton

Nick Deffley

Dr. Erica Hollman

Azania Heyward James

Asia Hernton - Young

Kasantha Moodley

Suzi Ruhl

Dr. Fatima Shafei

Dr. Sacoby Wilson

George Wyeuth

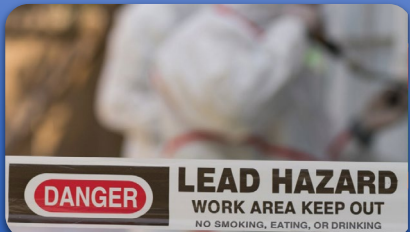
REAL SAVANNAH
(Racial, Equity and Leadership)

October 28, 2021 Presentation of Final
Report to City Council

Focus Areas



Air Pollution



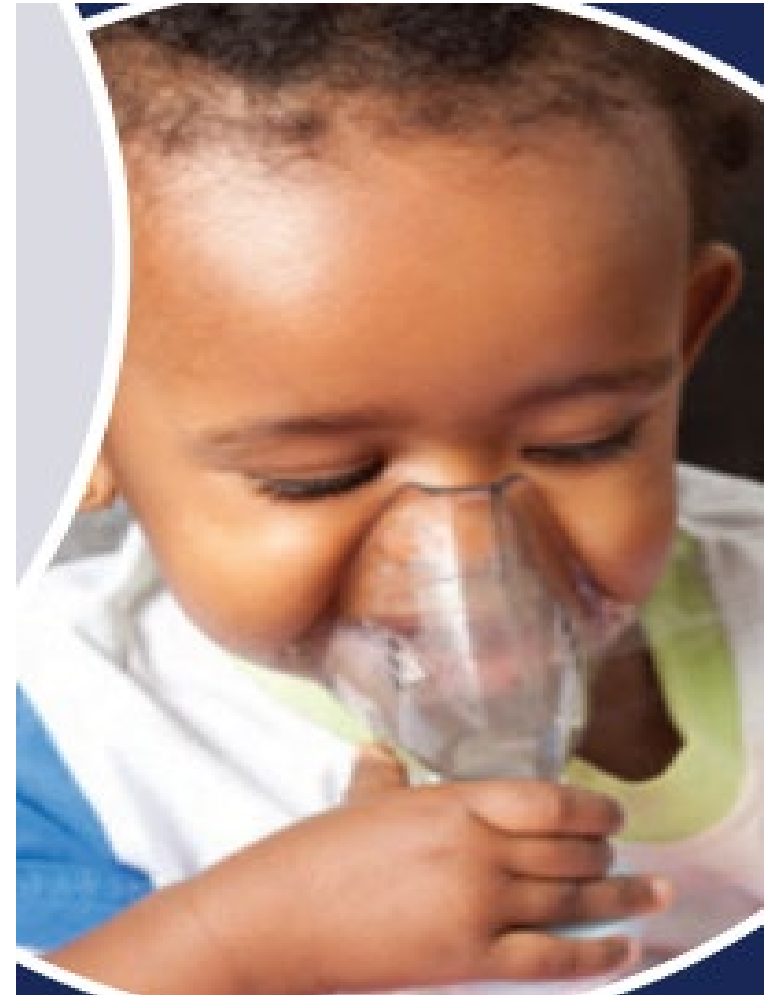
Lead Exposure



Energy Efficiency

Air Pollution

- The high presence of manufacturing and cargo industries in coastal Georgia has polluted the air more than other parts of the nation.
- Exposure to polluted fine particulate matter in the air is the largest environmental health risk in the U.S.
- Children living in high traffic zones experienced greater exposure to air pollution, causing a high frequency of asthma attacks.



Air Pollution

- Poor air quality has also been associated with poor maternal health outcomes such as low birthweight, gestational diabetes and maternal morbidity.
- Communities of color continue to experience the adverse impact of air pollution as an externality of race-based policies, like redlining and the proximity of “affordable” housing to high polluting industries.
- Similarly, air pollution has been linked with key risk factors for respiratory and heart disease, cancer, depression and chronic stress.

The air quality in Savannah is considered “moderate” today.

12% of residents are experiencing chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, a chronic inflammation of the lungs, which is primarily caused by smoking and secondarily caused by poor air quality and long-term exposure to fumes.

About 15% of Savannah residents with COPD work in industries associated with a higher COPD risk.

One census tract in the city ranks in the 95th percentile of prevalence nationally.”

Lead Exposure

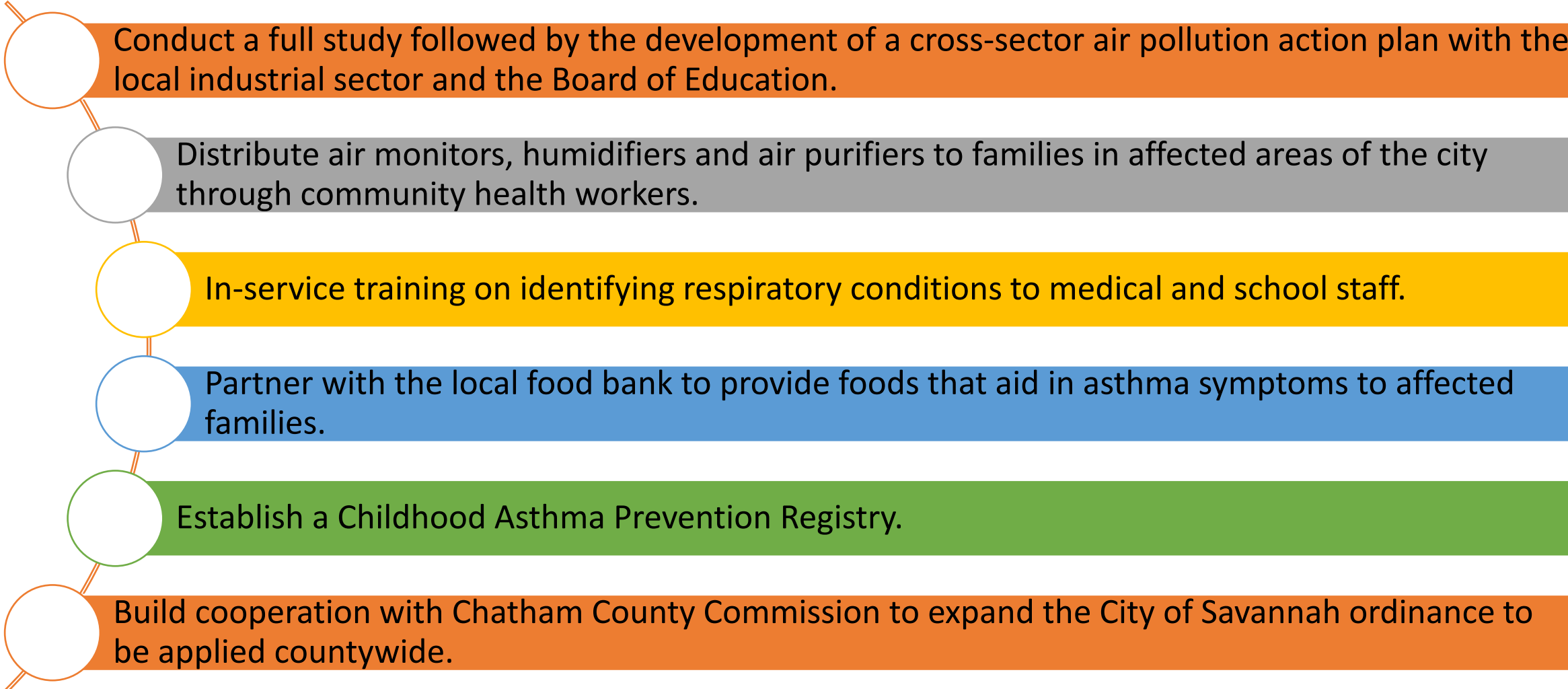
- Lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust are the most widespread and hazardous sources of lead exposure for young children in the United States.
- Savannah has one of the highest concentrations of pre-1950 residential housing in the state of Georgia.
- Children that reside in zip codes 31415, 31401, 31404 and 31405 are at extremely high risk for lead poisoning due to living in pre-1978 housing.
- The State of Georgia has legislation to enforce lead hazard abatement, however, the city of Savannah currently upholds lead poisoning legislation in the form of a local ordinance and has yet to adopt the Georgia law.

Energy Efficiency



- Savannah's lower-income, underserved communities tend to pay a higher percentage of their household income on energy than state or national averages because, as with many cities, their homes have sub-standard insulation and are thus less energy efficient.
- There are also negative, disproportionate effects of our reliance on fossil fuels on people of color and poor people who are more likely to live near power plants.
 - Our communities suffer from the conspicuous consumption of nonrenewable energy of others.
 - Research examining 32 million births in the U.S. shows that women exposed to poor air pollution have higher rates of preterm birth and stillbirth and the risk of stillbirth was twice as high for Black mothers as for white mothers[i]; these are key risk factors for postpartum depression.

Recommendations



Conduct a full study followed by the development of a cross-sector air pollution action plan with the local industrial sector and the Board of Education.

Distribute air monitors, humidifiers and air purifiers to families in affected areas of the city through community health workers.

In-service training on identifying respiratory conditions to medical and school staff.

Partner with the local food bank to provide foods that aid in asthma symptoms to affected families.

Establish a Childhood Asthma Prevention Registry.

Build cooperation with Chatham County Commission to expand the City of Savannah ordinance to be applied countywide.

Recommendations (cont'd)



Adoption of state legislation by Savannah City Council, to include all properties, including owner-occupied properties.



Create an accountability measure for landlord refusal to rent to families with children.



Implement state guidelines of one lead test at 20 micrograms per deciliter



Emphasize lead hazard reduction techniques over total abatement per HUD recommendations through the City's code enforcement.



Integrate the new standard of checking for lead hazards in pre-1978 rental properties to allow lead hazard reduction techniques to be used with yearly monitoring of the property into code compliance.

Recommendations

Develop a residential weatherization program that prioritizes the vulnerable and highest energy burdened households

Help residents convert to using energy efficient HVAC, lighting, appliances, roof, etc., prioritizing households with the highest energy burden, recognizing highest energy burdened households.

Develop a public warning, communication and backup energy system to continue operation of critical infrastructure for residents with the highest energy burden.

Integrate maternal, infant, children and family physical and mental health into existing City of Savannah initiatives addressing climate change and energy efficiency.

Recommendations

Implement a policy that assists energy efficiency improvements and other weatherization updates on the homes of vulnerable and highest energy burdened households

Increase access to perinatal health and mental health care, with targeted resources to children, mothers, families, caregivers, and pregnant and postpartum people living in climate-affected areas of Savannah.

Integrate a heat vulnerability index in the City of Savannah's emergency management system to protect vulnerable residents (e.g. elderly, pregnant and postpartum women, infants and children) against physical and mental health impacts from extreme heat.

Expand the City of Savannah's community mental health infrastructure to provide outreach, training and services to residents in need.



THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Committee Members

Tiffany Pertillar, Co-Convener
Armand Turner, Co-Convener
Lillian Grant-Baptiste

Aleena Bubb
Linda James
Paula Kreissler

Dr. Nandi Marshall
Ashley Rainge
Lizann Roberts

RESEARCH ANALYST:
Ashley Dudley-Berrios

REAL SAVANNAH
(Racial, Equity and Leadership)

October 28, 2021 Presentation of Final Report to City Council

Problem Statement



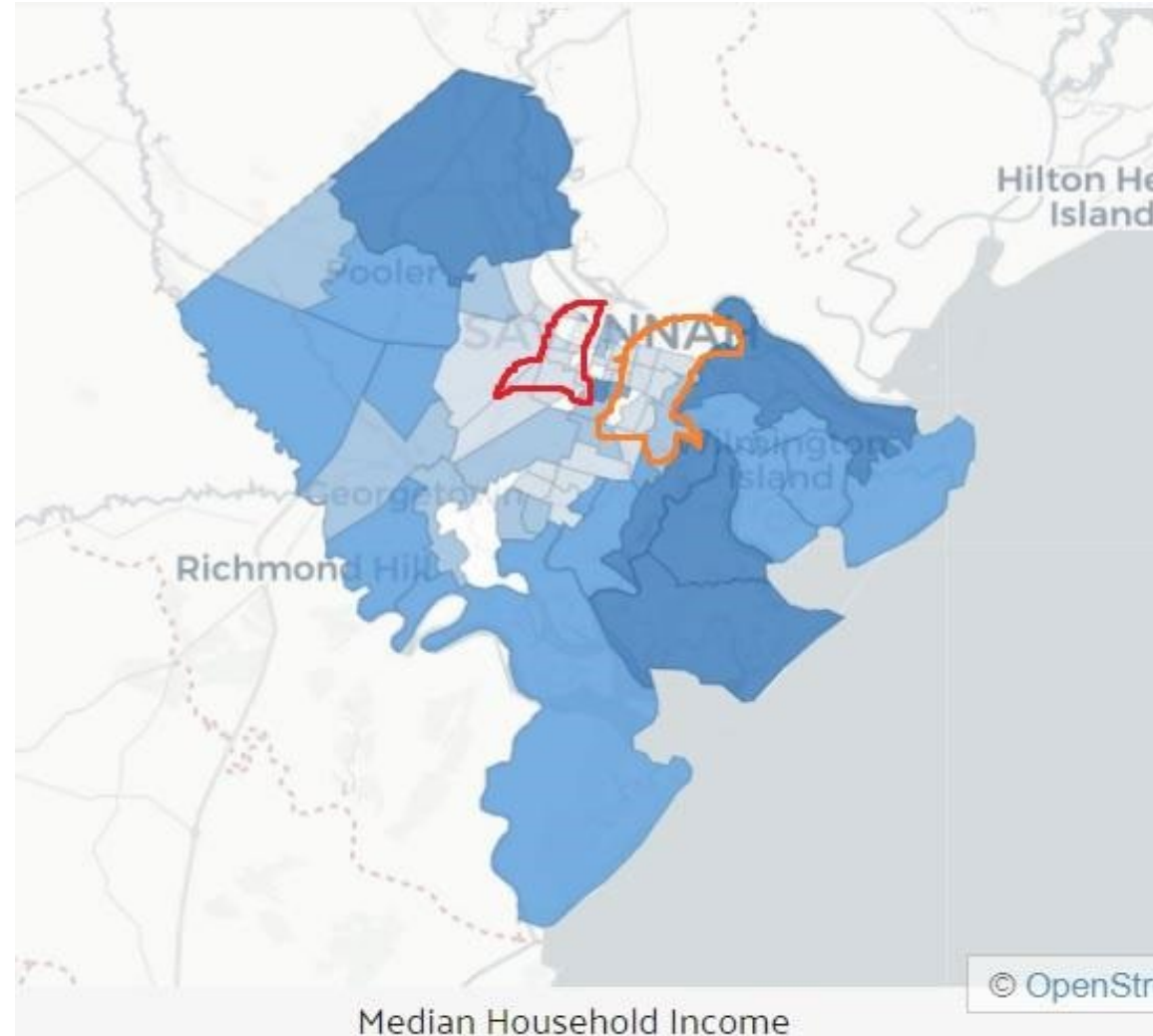
There are 35,000 Savannahians living in areas without access to healthy foods due to factors such as income, distance to grocery stores, and lack of transportation options. Although African Americans make up nearly 41% of the total Savannah population, they make up the majority--about 60-80%--of the individuals living in areas without healthy food access, which, as previously stated, is associated with higher rates of incidence, prevalence, and mortality related to chronic conditions such as diabetes and heart disease.

Black Wealth in Chatham County

Lowest household incomes are in 31404 (orange) and 31415 (red)

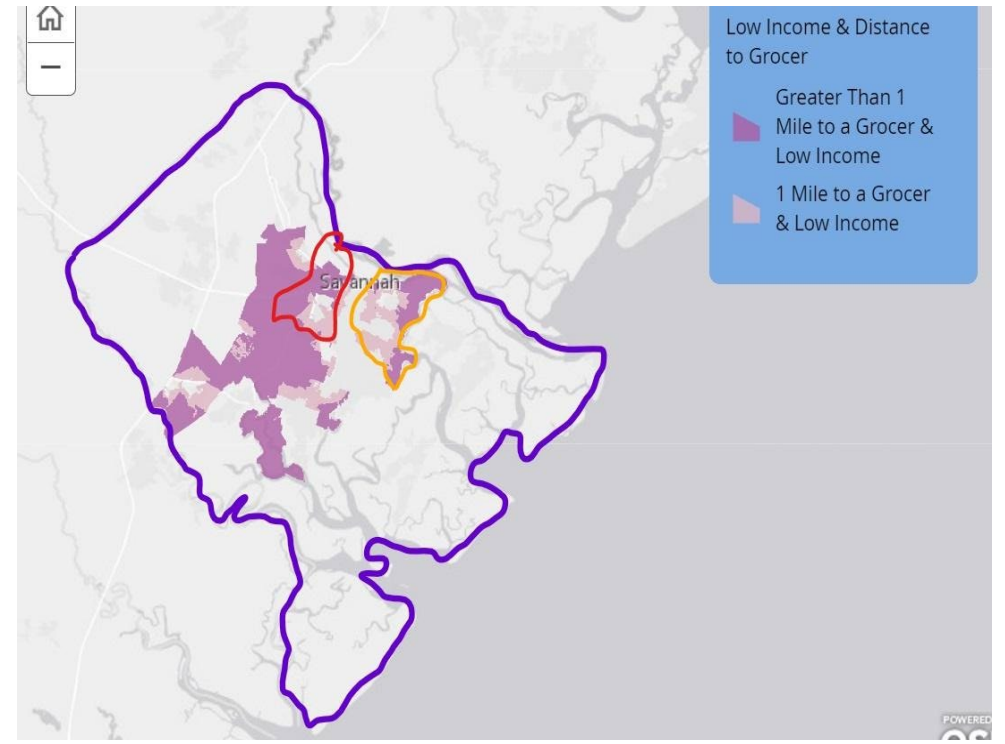
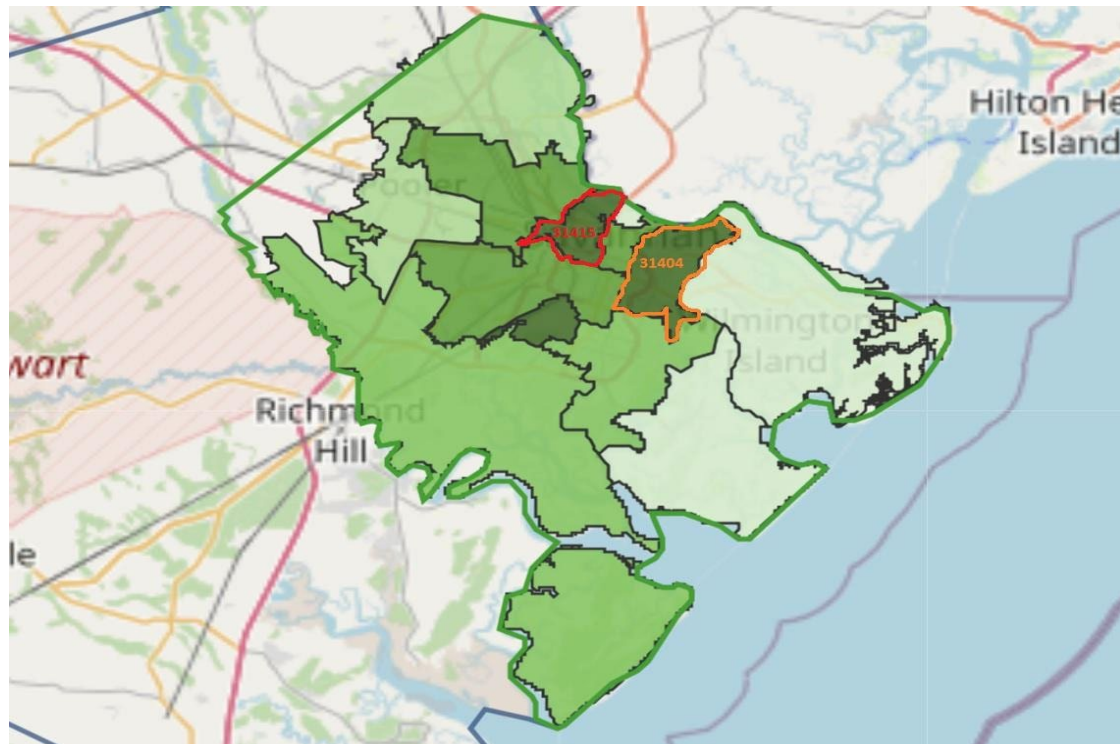
Median household incomes of \$44.9K and below.

The lighter the blue, the lower the median income.



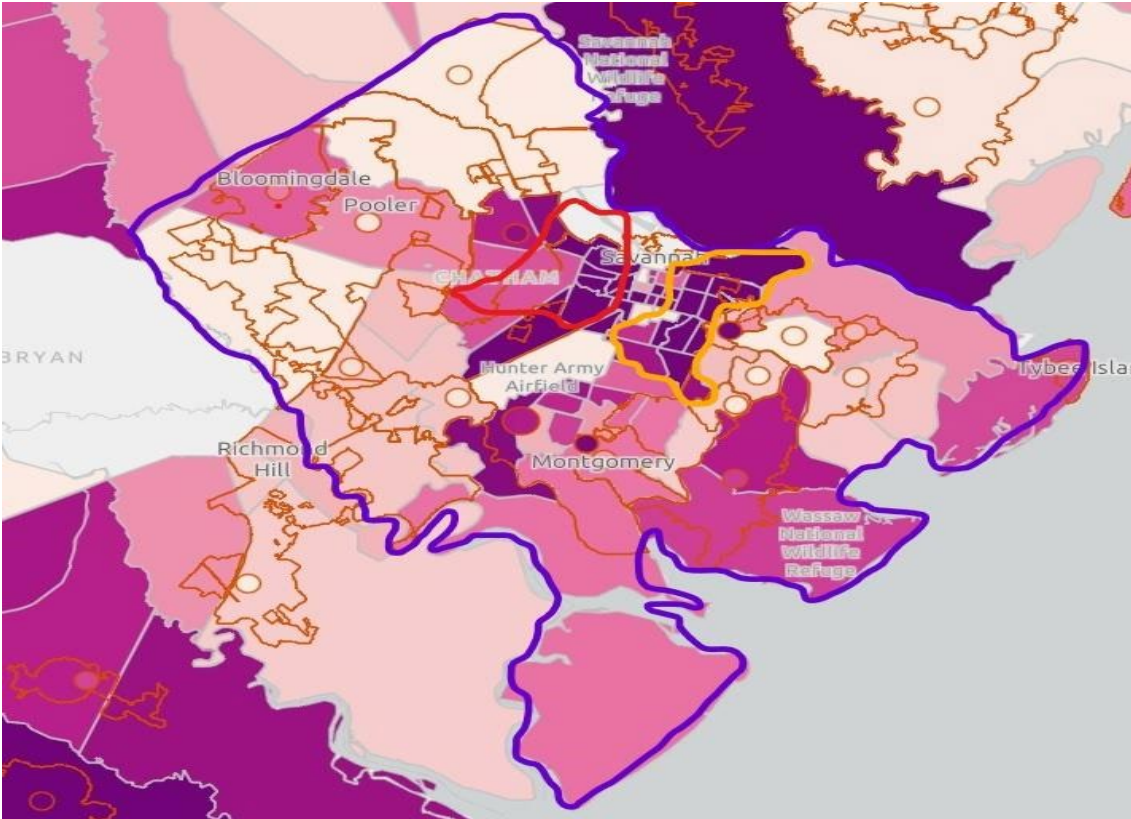
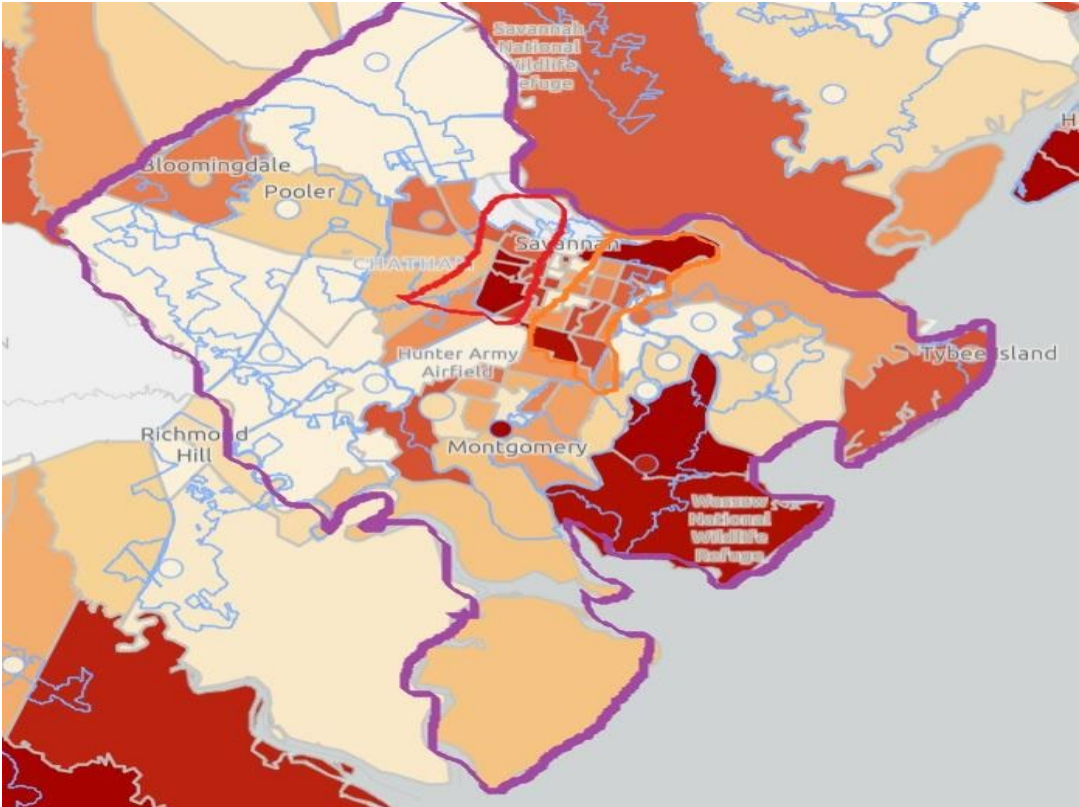
Food Access in Chatham County

Areas of greatest need are represented by the dark green (31404-orange and 31415-red)
Choices about what to eat are influenced greatly by factors such as accessibility, affordability, and availability of healthy food options, as well as the proximity to healthy food options



Chronic Disease Burden in Chatham County

Food insecurity is a risk factor associated with chronic disease incidence, prevalence, and mortality
Highest rate of chronic disease is located within zip codes 31415 (red) and 31404 (orange)



Recommendations



Incorporate food placement strategies in food retail stores to improve dietary related behaviors, such as Healthy Checkouts.



Create initiatives focused on reducing the price of healthy foods in existing stores.



Increase the availability of healthy food in existing corner stores



Expansion of the supplemental nutrition assistance program (SNAP) incentives for fresh produce.



Evaluate the viability of Savannah opening supermarkets sustained by the local community (co-op) or a non-profit organization

THE HOUSING COMMITTEE

Committee Members

Erina Tandy, Convener

Justin West

Earline Davis

Adam Solender

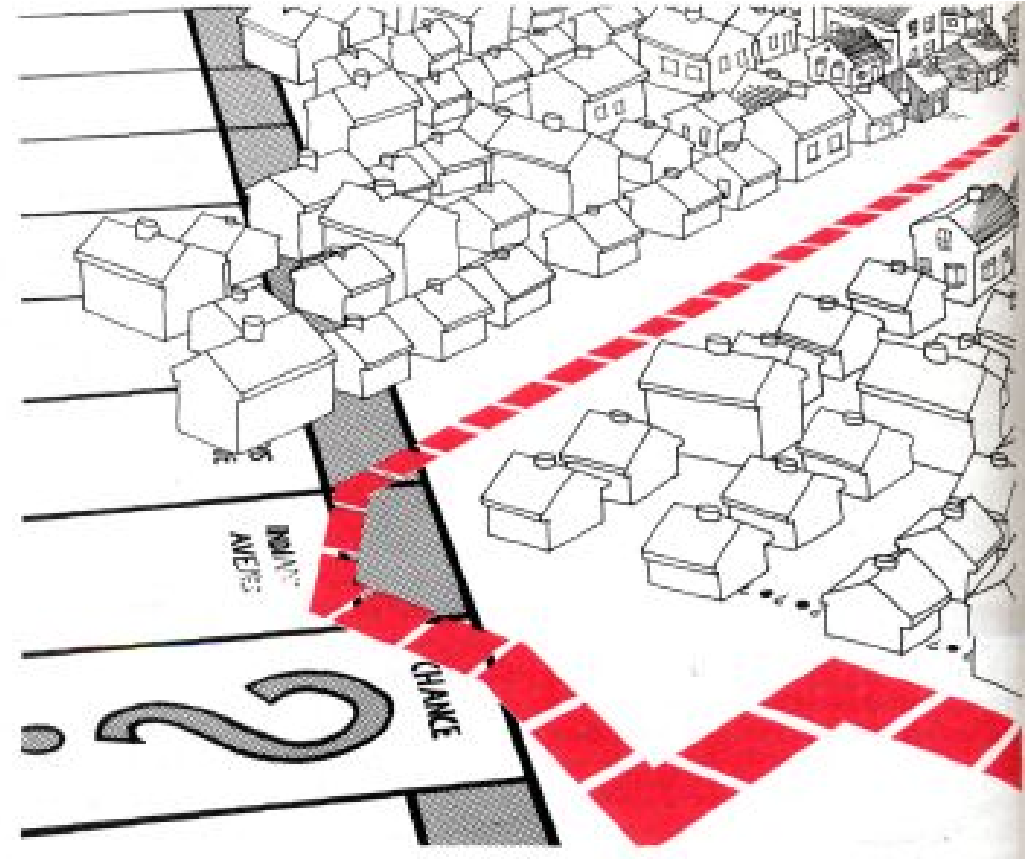
Problem Statement

While the market is unaffordable for most residents, intolerable racial disparities persist in both the rental and homeownership market, and though the racial affordability gap looks different in each market, they are both driven by the same systemic forces.



Historically

- Wealth and income disparities
- Discrimination in the mortgage industry – **REDLINING**
- Loss of land through generations
- Home affordability gap



Illinois Periodicals Online at Northern Illinois University

Real Estate Listings in Savannah Zip Codes for 3-Bedroom, 2 Bathroom Homes

Zip Code	Average Listing Price	Average Square Ft.
31401	\$259,000	1,336
31404	\$230,000	1,294
31405	\$349,900	1,743
31406	\$429,315	2,579
31407	\$339,015	1,828
31409	\$225,000	2,030
31410	\$283,097	825
31415	\$225,000	1,524
31419	\$274,500	1,547

Source: www.realtor.com

Bridging the Gap: \$198,900 Sale Price

If a buyer qualified for the City's Dream Maker Program and received the total of \$60,000 in down payment assistance, the homeowner would have a 30-year, 3% interest loan. This would be with a first mortgage loan of \$145,000, a Dream Maker Mortgage at 0% interest for 30 years. The estimated monthly payment for the first mortgage would be \$1,120. (There would be estimated taxes insurance, closing costs involved.)



231 Cumming Street

Elevation A

Square Foot	Bedroom	Bathroom	Contact
816	2	2	912-651-6926

Color of home is for presentation purposes



236 Cumming Street

Elevation B

Square Foot	Bedroom	Bathroom	Contact
1118	3	2	912-651-6926

Recommendations

Build cooperation with Chatham County commission to expand the city of Savannah ordinance to be applied countywide.

Adoption of state legislation by Savannah city Council, to include all properties, including owner occupied properties.

Create an accountability measure for landlord refusal to rent to families with children.

Implement racial equity metrics across all city of Savannah divisions by executive order because the data tracking system should be commensurate and centralized across all departments to have maximum impact and efficiency.

Establish a data sharing agreement with Housing Authority of Savannah and local housing nonprofits to build a culture that values the practice of tracking data on race.

Recommendations

Although HAS does not have the ability to scale up its housing choice home ownership program, it's potential for converting large numbers of low-income residents into homeowners is compelling it is a strong recommendation that housing choice ownership be studied further to determine the feasibility of the city of Savannah replicating it in partnership with local community development corporations.

The home ownership program currently for public housing residence can and need to be expanded in partnership with the city of Savannah. This expansion will only cost approximately \$100,000 annually to cover personal expenses, as the program uses a case management model.

The committee believes that residents must be the primary beneficiaries of the housing services one stop shop. Whether it's brick and mortar or virtual, it must be able to access both potential homeowners and home developers. A strong local example of an in person social support one stop shop is Saint Joseph's African American health information and resource center.

City of Savannah Department of Planning, Zoning and Urban Design would conduct a case study that includes a cost benefit analysis of providing density bonuses in the areas that are gentrifying rapidly and that can absorb more residential density with a little opposition or impact on infrastructure.

Community Voices: Data Walk REAL Talk

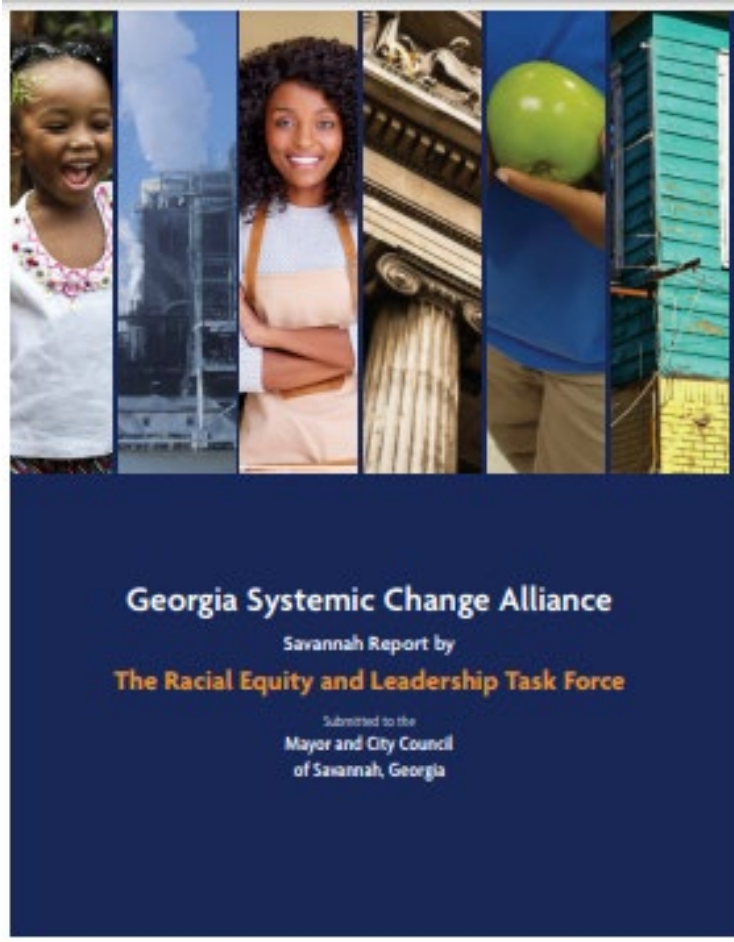
- Held on July 31, 2021 at the Kingdom Life Christian Fellowship and hosted by Parent University
- 97 Participants
- Participants viewed 62 local data points and had an opportunity to rank the data in order of importance
- Top ten data points included:
 - Homeownership by Race
 - Out of school suspension by race
 - Percent of Savannah Police Department interactions by race
 - percent of children in foster care
 - percent with limited access to healthy foods
 - percent of Savannah Police Department arrest by race
 - high blood pressure prevalence
 - high school graduation rate
 - families with children below poverty level by race families below federal poverty level by race

Participant Survey Results (70 responses)

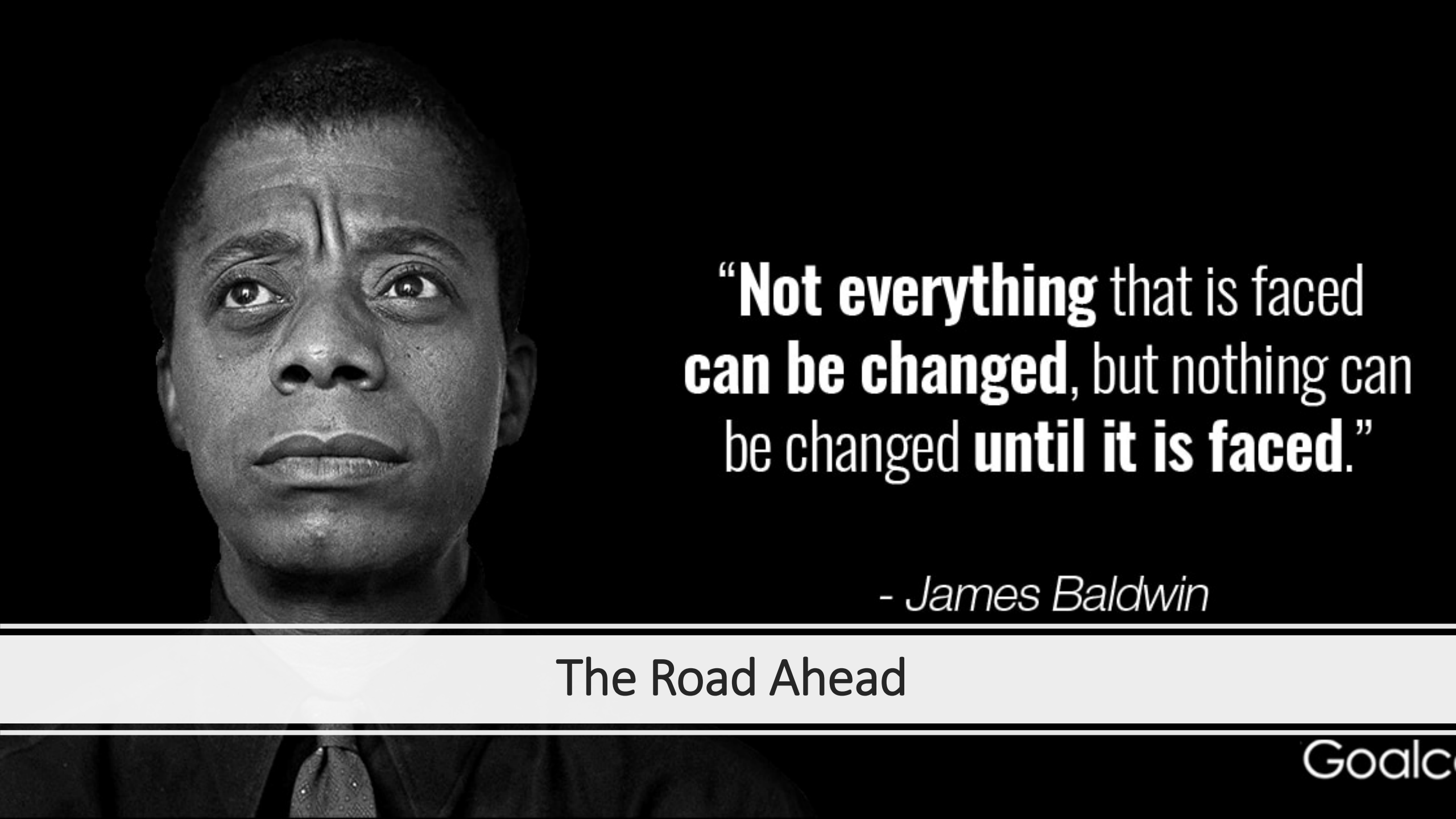
Which of the six areas of concern is most important?

Category	%
Education	41%
Health	26%
Criminal Justice	13%
Economic mobility	10%
Housing	8%
Environmental Justice	3%

Final REAL Report



Available Online at:
www.savannahga.gov/real



**“Not everything that is faced
can be changed, but nothing can
be changed until it is faced.”**

- James Baldwin

The Road Ahead

Goalc



Questions?