

Compelling Question: Do Governments Always Have Citizen's Best Interests in Mind?



Supporting Questions

1. How were historically Black neighborhoods in Louisville similar and different?
2. How did redlining negatively impact the community in the Russell Neighborhood?
3. How has the city of Louisville worked to correct social issues in the 21st century?
4. How has redlining affected other areas of Louisville?

Compelling Question: Do Governments always have citizens' best interests in mind?

Kentucky Academic Standards for Social Studies	8.C.CP.1 Analyze the origin and purposes of rule of law, popular sovereignty, federalism, separation of powers and checks and balances.
	8.E.MA.4 Analyze how property rights are defined, protected, enforced and limited by the government.
	8.G.GR.1 Use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies and spatial thinking to analyze settlement patterns.
	8.H.CH.1 Explain the role changing political, social and economic perspectives had on the lives of diverse groups of people in America.
Staging the Question	Brainstorm examples of how policies and decisions have both negatively and positively affected different groups.

Supporting Question 1	Supporting Question 2	Supporting Question 3	Supporting Question 4
How were the historically Black neighborhoods of Louisville similar and different?	How did redlining negatively impact the community of the Russell Neighborhood?	How has the city of Louisville worked to correct social issues in the 21st century?	How has redlining affected other areas of Louisville?
Formative Performance Task	Formative Performance Task	Formative Performance Task	Formative Performance Task
Summarize the similarities and differences of historically Black neighborhoods of Louisville.	Explain the negative effects redlining has had on the Russell Neighborhood.	Summarize how new policies are working to fix problems in the Russell neighborhood.	Construct an evidence-based claim on the effects of redlining in Louisville.
Featured Sources	Featured Sources	Featured Sources	Featured Sources
<p>Source A: The History of Russell Neighborhood</p> <p>Source B: Russell Choice Neighborhood Initiative</p> <p>Source C: What happened to Little Africa? Louisville's lost Black community</p> <p>Source D: Parkland, Neighborhoods, Preservation Districts</p> <p>Source E: Smoketown, Neighborhoods, Preservation Districts</p> <p>Source F: Petersburg/Newburg Historical Marker</p> <p>Source G: California, Neighborhoods, Preservation Districts</p> <p>Source H: Berrytown Historical Marker</p> <p>Source I: Griffytown Historical Marker</p>	<p>Source A: Redlining in Louisville Interactive Map</p> <p>Source B: Redlining in Louisville Article</p> <p>Source C: Lavel White, The Beecher Terrace Story a documentary film, February 14, 2020, [28:31 mins.]</p>	<p>Source A: HOPE VI/CHOICE, Louisville Metro Housing Authority</p> <p>Source B: The Russell Neighborhood, Vision Russell, November 7, 2016, [3:37 min.]</p> <p>Source C: An everyday hero: Meet a woman who's vital to the Russell neighborhood's revitalization, Courier Journal, December 8, 2017</p>	<p>Source A: Neighborhoods, Municipalities, and Places Interactive Map, lojic.org</p> <p>Source B: Racial & Ethnic Diversity in Louisville Metro Neighborhood Map, In A City Of Neighborhoods, Which Is Louisville's Most Diverse?, 89.3 WFPL</p> <p>Source C: Redlining Louisville: Compare Race Interactive Map, louisvilleky.gov</p> <p>Source D: Redlining Louisville: Compare Income Interactive Map, louisvilleky.gov</p>

Summative Performance Task	<i>Do governments always have their citizens' best interest in mind?</i> Construct an argument that addresses the compelling question using specific claims and relevant evidence from historical and contemporary sources while acknowledging competing views.
Taking Informed Action	UNDERSTAND Compile demographic data on the socioeconomic representation of your neighborhood. ASSESS Identify how redlining and urban renewal affected the area you live in. ACT Contact community leaders about actions they may take to increase equity in your neighborhood.

Supporting Question #1 How were historically Black neighborhoods similar and different?

Source A: [The History of Russell Neighborhood, VisionRussell.org](http://VisionRussell.org)

Annotation: The Russell Neighborhood is a historically Black neighborhood on the west side of Louisville. At one time a prosperous neighborhood, it fell victim to redlining and urban renewal.

Russell was one of Louisville's earliest and most desirable neighborhoods, a racially diverse area with a range of housing types from elegant mansions to shotgun cottages. Beginning before the devastating floods of 1937 and 1945 and intensifying afterward, many white residents who had the ability to move to higher ground away from the river did so.

By the 1940's Russell was known as "Louisville's Harlem" for its strong African American business presence along Walnut Street (today Muhammad Ali Boulevard) between 6th and 13th Streets. Theaters, restaurants, grocers, professional offices, and nightclubs thrived along this stretch. Notable Russell residents include Albert E. Myzeek (1872-1963), an educator and civil rights activist who led the fight to open the first full-service library for African Americans in the country in Russell, and Lyman T. Johnson (1906-1997), who filed a successful federal lawsuit to become the first African American to gain admission to the University of Kentucky.



Neighborhood decline began after World War II and intensified during misguided urban renewal efforts in the 1960's that demolished the commercial area along Walnut Street. Beecher Terrace was built in 1941 replacing seven traditional neighborhood blocks, including four along Walnut, with superblock-format public housing.

Supporting Question #1 How were historically Black neighborhoods similar and different?

Source B: [Russell Choice Neighborhood Initiative, Louisville Metro Housing Authority](#)

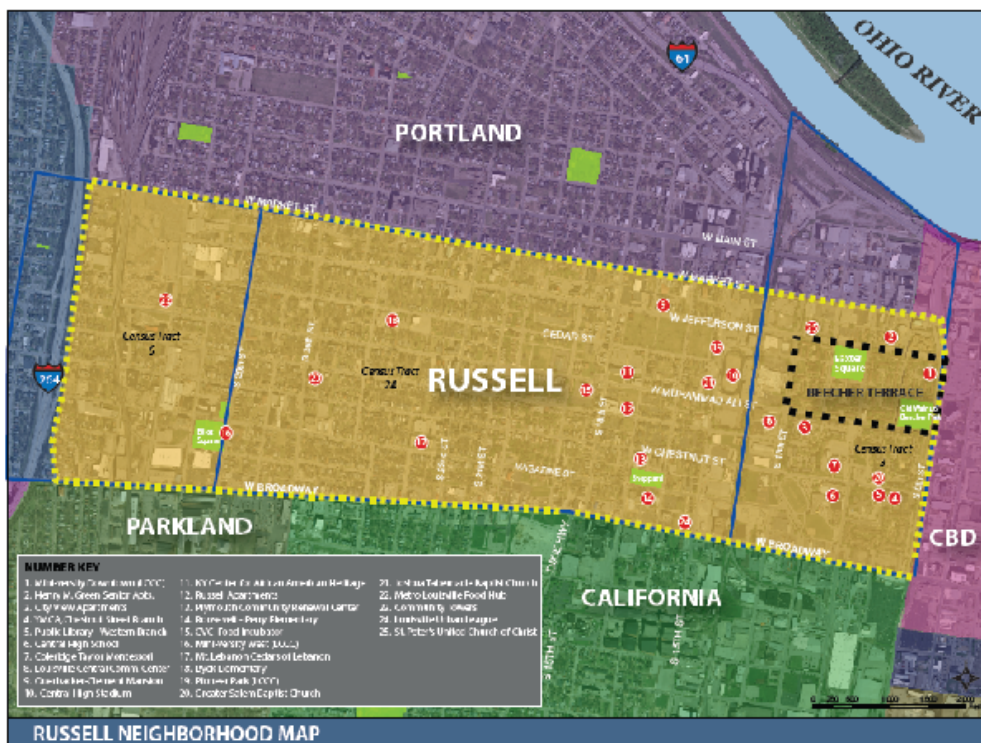
Annotation: The Russell Choice Neighborhood Initiative was a Louisville Metro Housing Authority planned project with the financial support from the U.S. government to revitalize the neighborhood.

On January 16, 2015 the Louisville Metro Housing Authority (LMHA) was awarded a \$425,000 Choice Neighborhoods planning grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the VISION RUSSELL LogoBeecher Terrace public housing development and the Russell Neighborhood. The Choice Neighborhoods program, which supersedes the HOPE VI Revitalization program, is centered on three core goals:

- To transform distressed public and assisted housing into energy efficient, mixed-income housing that is physically and financially viable over the long-term;
- To support positive outcomes for families who live in the target developments and the surrounding neighborhoods, particularly outcomes related to residents' health, safety, employment, mobility and education; and
- To transform distressed, high-poverty neighborhoods into viable, mixed-income neighborhoods with access to well-functioning services, high quality public schools and education programs, high quality early learning programs and services, public assets, public transportation, and improved access to jobs.

HUD received 50 applications for the FY2014 round of Choice Neighborhoods planning grant funding and awarded a total of seven grants. Planning activities related to the grant, culminating in the development of a community-endorsed, implementable, and financially feasible Transformation Plan for the Russell Neighborhood, will continue for two years after grant award, or until January 16, 2017.

Louisville Metro Government, which has contributed more than \$500,000 to the project, will also work with the Authority and its partners, including Planning Coordinator, EJP Consulting Group, to develop financing strategies and begin securing funding to implement the Transformation Plan.



Supporting Question #1 How were historically Black neighborhoods similar and different?

Source C: [What happened to Little Africa? Louisville's lost Black community, WHAS11, February 14, 2021](#)

Annotation: (Summary from the source) It's one of the city's forgotten towns – Little Africa. The town was set near what the community now known as the Park DuValle neighborhood. It's where freedmen and women settled after the Civil War and the Emancipation Proclamation. It was described as a shantytown where many made do with what resources they had and eventually turned it into a thriving community by the 1920s.

whas11.com

**BLACK
HISTORY**



Supporting Question #1 How were historically Black neighborhoods similar and different?

Source D: [Parkland, Neighborhoods, Preservation Districts, Old Louisville Guides, HistoricLouisville.com](#)

Annotation: The following source provides an overview of the Parkland neighborhood.

The Parkland Business Preservation District was developed as the commercial hub for another one of the city's early suburbs. In 1871, over a thousand lots were auctioned off and by the 1880s the new street grid and mule-drawn streetcars had given the area an urban character. Elegant mansions were built by affluent whites who ran the city and regulated the types of businesses allowed there to make it a more desirable place to live.

On March 27, 1890 one of the most powerful tornados in Jefferson County destroyed most of Parkland's buildings, to survived the town agreed to be annexed by Louisville in 1894 and the area was rebuilt and expanded.



A section of the neighborhood just southwest of central Parkland was known as Little Africa, and like the other all-black neighborhoods in the city, Smoketown and California, most families lived in wooden shacks and shanties. By the early twentieth century opportunities and improvements had created better living conditions for the residents there.

By the 1950s the business district had expanded and featured everything young post World War II suburbanites needed, gas stations, department stores, a grocery, theaters, bakeries, hardware stores, a bank, and a record store.

On May 28, 1968, disaster struck again when African American civil rights activists started raced riots and Parklands's stores were vandalized. Residents, business developers, and city officials have tried to revitalize the business district, which is surrounded by a National Register District of over four hundred residences.

Its boundaries are W. Broadway on the north, 26th St. on the east, Woodland Ave. on the south, and 34th St. on the west.

Supporting Question #1 How were historically Black neighborhoods similar and different?

Source E: [Smoketown, Neighborhoods, Preservation Districts, Old Louisville Guides, HistoricLouisville.com](#)

Annotation: The following source provides an overview of the Smoketown neighborhood.

Historically a black neighborhood since the Civil War, it is the only neighborhood in Louisville that has had such a continuous presence.

Brick production was a huge industry in the city during the 1800s that created millions of kiln-fired bricks a year that were made from clay that lies below the surface in the city's floodplain.

A huge number of smoke-producing brick kilns existed in this neighborhood before the 1880s, before supplies of clay ran out. The abandoned water-filled clay pits may have given another nickname of 'Frogtown' to the area just southeast of downtown.



Residential development by whites of German ancestry had begun in the 1850s, but thousands of freed slaves from areas around rural Kentucky arrived after the Civil War. It was solidly an African-American neighborhood by 1870. The streetcar line was extended down Preston St. to Kentucky St. in 1865, spurring additional growth.

Smoketown was once densely populated, with its shotgun houses and narrow streets, it had a population of over 15,000 by 1880, but African-American property ownership was rare, with most living in properties rented from whites.

By the 1960s, the area had high crime and unemployment rates, causing massive population loss, most of the shotgun houses had been razed and housing projects had been built in their place.

One of the city's nine Carnegie libraries is located at 600 Lampton St.

Today, the area is undergoing a major transformation with new, mixed-income housing.

Supporting Question #1 How were historically Black neighborhoods similar and different?

Source F: [Petersburg/Newburg Historical Marker, Explorekyhistory.ky.gov](https://www.explorekyhistory.com/petersburg-newburg-historical-marker)

Annotation: The following source provides an overview of the Petersburg/Newburg neighborhood.



Historical marker #1988 celebrated the communities of Petersburg and Newburg in Jefferson County. Unfortunately, the marker is no longer standing.

Before this area became Petersburg or Newburg, it was known as Wet Woods due to the swampy prevailing conditions. Perhaps because of this tendency to hold water, Eliza Curtis Hundley Tevis, a free black woman, was able to purchase land in Wet Woods during the antebellum period before the Civil War. Tevis was once owned by John B. Hundley and she successfully sued Hundley's estate for backpay owed to her for work done after she was freed. She and her husband purchased 40 acres of land in the "Wet Woods," which she eventually left to her nephew. Prior to Emancipation, Tevis also purchased several of her family members so that they would not be sold to other plantations or farms. This made Tevis one of the very few black "slaveowners" in Jefferson County, but also indicates this was more of a strategy to keep families together under the legal system of slavery rather than an exploitative economic relationship.

The name "Petersburg" derives from freedman Peter Laws, one of the first to purchase land and construct a home here following the Civil War. Like Laws, hundreds black Kentuckians used their new freedom to build a new life for themselves in this community in eastern Jefferson County. The neighborhood emerged just north of the Newburg area that was initially settled prior to the Civil War.

The “Newburg” community began in the 1830s with the arrival of German immigrants. Over the course of the nineteenth century, it became a thriving area with commercial and residential areas, a post office, and transportation connections with Louisville proper. The name “Newburg” eventually came to be applied to the entire area, subsuming Petersburg, and more than 3,000 African American residents of the hamlet, into the broader community.

The marker reads:

Named Petersburg after freedman Peter Laws built log cabin in area after Civil War. Oral tradition holds that freed slave Eliza Curtis Hundley Tevis farmed here from about 1820. She and her husband bought 40 acres at Indian Trail and (now) Petersburg Rd., 1851. As a land and slave owner, Tevis prospered and became a strong religious influence in the community. Over.

Newburg - Newburg (“new town” in German) was settled in 1830s by four German immigrant families. Located near Poplar Level and Shepherdsville Roads, it became a coach stop to Louisville in 19th century. It had a post office, hotel, shops, and homes. Descendants of freed slaves remain in the area today. Presented by Louisville and Jefferson County African American Heritage Committee, Inc.

The marker was dedicated in 1996.

Supporting Question #1 How were historically Black neighborhoods similar and different?

Source G: [California, Neighborhoods, Preservation Districts, Old Louisville Guides, HistoricLouisville.com](#)

Annotation: The following source provides an overview of the California neighborhood.



German immigrants began moving into the area in the late 1840s, subdividing the farmland and building mostly wood-framed shotgun houses. Originally the area was known as Henderson, but it came to be known as California during California's Gold Rush days because it was at the southwestern edge of Louisville. The neighborhood grew between two of the three railroad lines that traveled across the Ohio River in Louisville.

Early on the area was a dense combination of simple working-class homes mixed with a wide range of commercial use buildings. It became Louisville's manufacturing and industrial heartland, employing thousands of people that produced products shipped by rail and used by millions of Americans.

African-Americans settled into the area after the Civil War. The early population was a dense mix of whites and blacks living in shotguns, with large mansions built by wealthy industrialists along Broadway, but many white families began leaving the older homes in the early 1900s as the western edge of the neighborhood expanded with an early example of suburban sprawl.

The neighborhood lost 50% of its population and single-family housing from 1950 to 1980. With the shift in manufacturing trends after World War II, along with urban renewal, the area became best known for its urban decay.

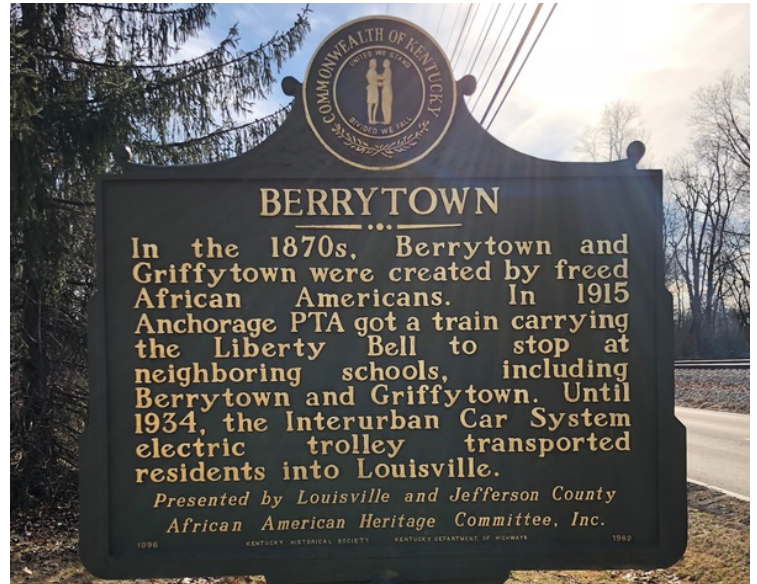
A small commercial district once existed around 18th St. (Dixie Hwy.) and Oak St. just south of where the Brown-Forman Corporation headquarters and warehouses are located today.

Bounded by Broadway on the north, 9th St. on the east, Oak St. on the south, and 26th St. on the west.

Supporting Question #1 How were historically Black neighborhoods similar and different?

Source H: [Berrytown Historical Marker, Explorekyhistory.ky.gov](https://www.explorekyhistory.ky.gov/Berrytown-Historical-Marker)

Annotation: The following source provides an overview of the Berrytown neighborhood.



Marker #1982 celebrates the history of the Berrytown community in Jefferson County.

What became known as Berrytown started when the formerly enslaved Alfred Berry purchased five acres in eastern Jefferson County from Samuel L. Nock in 1874. Nock was a member of Nock & Rawson, one of the largest tobacco and wholesale grocery concerns in Louisville prior to the Civil War and sold parcels of land to black Kentuckians, like Alfred Berry, who aimed to build homes of their own. Alfred, his wife Mildred, and their children, Mattie, Alfred Jr., Henrietta, and Louis, carved out lives for themselves in the new community. Men and women including William Butler, Sallie Carter and Kidd Williams soon joined Berry in what became a thriving community during the final decades of the nineteenth century.

During the twentieth century, the area developed closer ties to Louisville proper as it was connected to the city via the railroad and the electric trolley's of the Interurban Car System. These transportation systems allowed residents of Berrytown, and nearby communities like Griffytown, to commute to Louisville for work and entertainment, while living in and developing their own neighborhoods.

The marker reads:

This eastern Jefferson County community began with five acres purchased in 1874 by Alfred Berry, a freedman. Other Berrytown founders were Wm. Butler, Sallie Carter, and Kidd Williams, all of whom bought land from Samuel L. Nock, a wealthy businessman. Presented by Louisville and Jefferson County African American Heritage Committee, Inc.

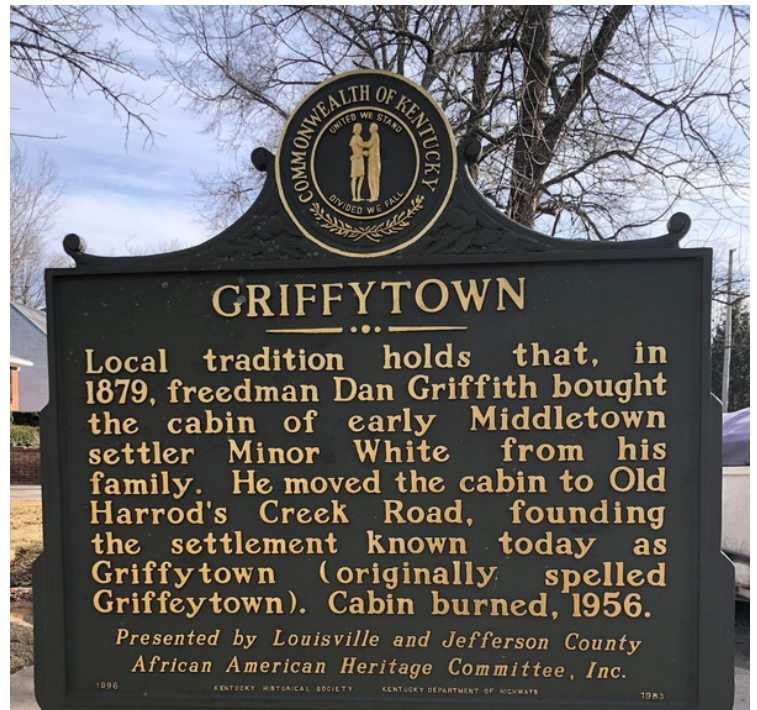
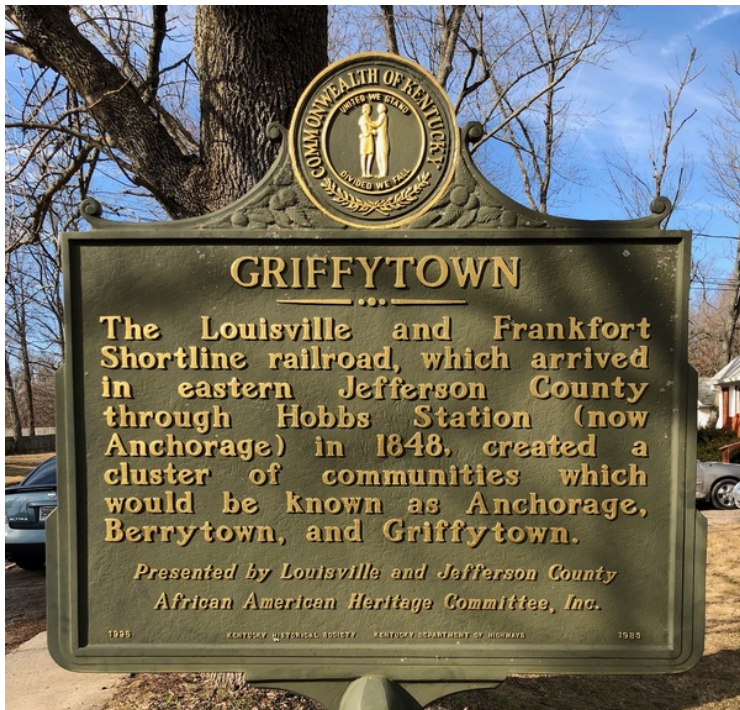
(Reverse) Berrytown - In the 1870s, Berrytown and Griffytown were created by freed African Americans. In 1915 Anchorage PTA got a train carrying the Liberty Bell to stop at neighboring schools, including Berrytown and Griffytown. Until 1934, the Interurban Car System electric trolley transported residents into Louisville. Presented by Louisville and Jefferson County African American Heritage Committee, Inc.

The marker was dedicated in 1996.

Supporting Question #1 How were historically Black neighborhoods similar and different?

Source I: [Griffytown Historical Marker, Explorekyhistory.ky.gov](https://www.explorekyhistory.ky.gov/griffytown)

Annotation: The following source provides an overview of the Griffytown neighborhood.



Griffytown's history stretches back to the late nineteenth century when Dan Griffith, a freedman, moved a log cabin to Old Harrod's Creek Road.

According to local oral tradition, the formerly-enslaved Daniel Griffith purchased a wooden home from the family of Minor White, who had been an early settler of Middletown, and relocated the structure to a lot on Old Harrod's Creek Road. Griffith (also listed as "Griffy" in some documents, such as the 1880 U.S. Census) moved onto a lot he and his wife Margret purchased from Silas O. Witherbee, a white landowner. From this single lot grew the community that came to be known as Griffytown.

Confronted with segregationist whites who often refused to sell land or property to black Kentuckians in the years following Emancipation, freedmen and freedwomen built communities in the best areas made available to them. Griffytown emerged from just such a dynamic as Silas Witherbee, a white physician originally from New York, continued to sell tracts to African Americans over the course of the 1880s, 1890s and into the twentieth century.

The community of Griffytown grew up in close proximity to the town of Anchorage, which began in 1848 around a station for the Louisville and Frankfort Shortline Railroad. As affluent whites increasingly settled in Anchorage as a suburban alternative to living in Louisville during the final decades of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth, black Kentuckians created Griffytown nearby. Many early residents of Griffytown and Berrytown worked as domestic servants in the wealthy white households of Anchorage. Others labored for the railroad, at the Central State Hospital, or at a local quarry.

During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Griffytown had a rural character; most families cultivated gardens and many had livestock. As a result, many households raised enough food to support themselves. Even with the railroad and later interurban train, the trip to Louisville was not the easy proposition it became after the spread of the automobile. Yet, Griffytown residents did maintain ties to the larger city and some sold their extra produce in the Louisville market. Similar dynamics, in which local residents focused their efforts close to home, but developed ties to other communities that provided broader opportunities, also

characterized Griffytown's educational system. After completing their years at local elementary schools, many Griffytown students attended the Lincoln Institute in neighboring Shelby County.

The marker reads:

The Louisville and Frankfort Shortline railroad, which arrived in eastern Jefferson County through Hobbs Station (now Anchorage) in 1848, created a cluster of communities which would be known as Anchorage, Berrytown, and Griffytown.

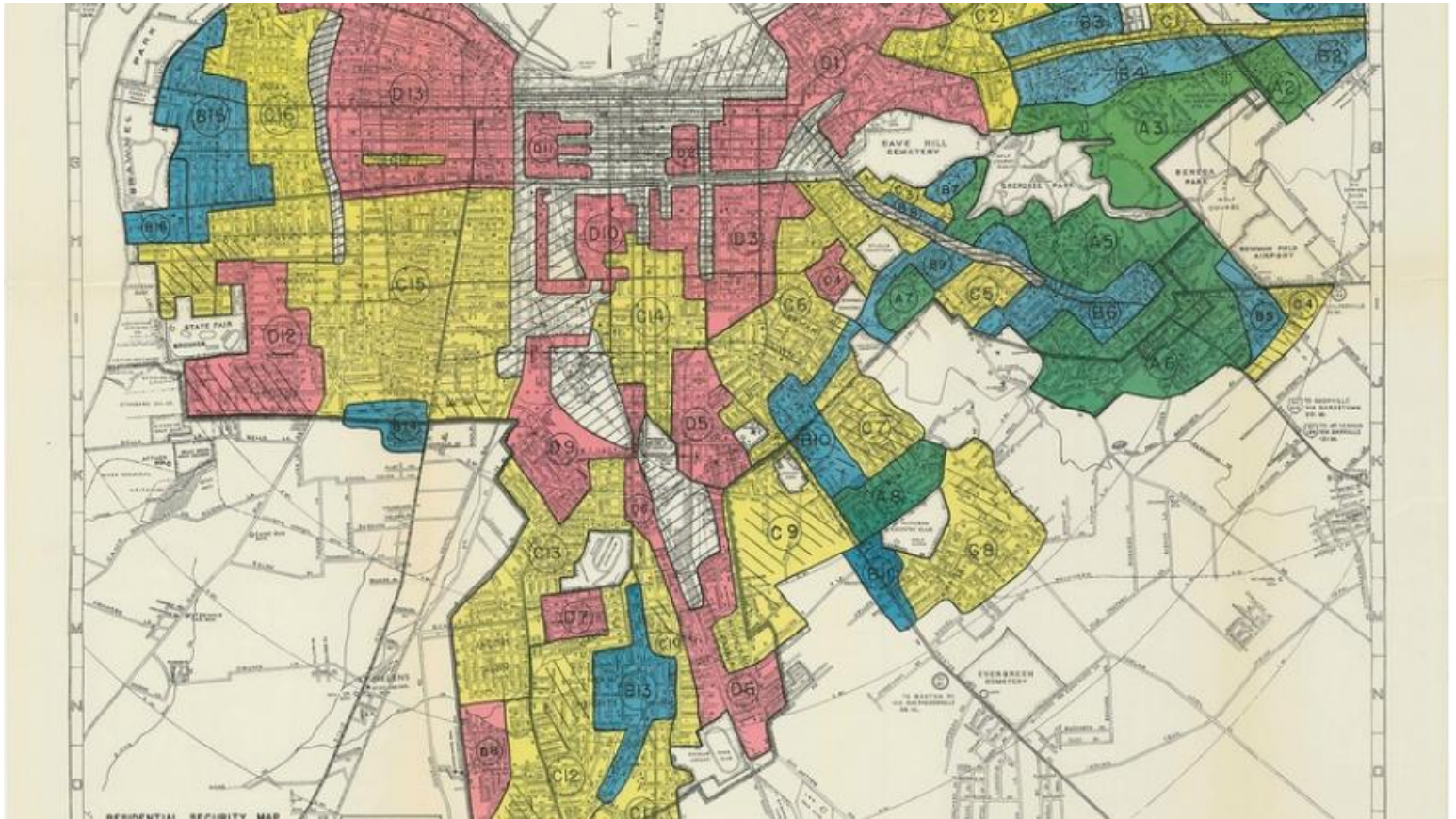
(Reverse) Griffytown - Local tradition holds that, in 1879, freedman Dan Griffith bought the cabin of early Middletown settler Minor White from his family. He moved the cabin to Old Harrod's Creek Road, founding the settlement known today as Griffytown (originally spelled Griffeytown). Cabin burned, 1956. Presented by Louisville and Jefferson County African American Heritage Committee, Inc.

The marker was dedicated in 1996.

Supporting Question #2 How did Redlining Affect the Russell Neighborhood?

Source A: [Redlining in Louisville Interactive Map, Louisville/Jefferson County Information Consortium \(LOJIC\), December 14, 2017](#)

Annotation: During the 1930s the United States government began a program to designate areas as desirable or undesirable for development. Areas in green were highly desirable, blue desirable, yellow somewhat desirable, and red undesirable. The red areas were often populated by African-American communities.



Supporting Question #2 How did Redlining Affect the Russell Neighborhood?

Source B: Redlining in Louisville Article, Louisville/Jefferson County Information Consortium (LOJIC), December 14, 2017

Annotation: During the 1930s the United States government began a program to designate areas as desirable or undesirable for development. The provided reading summarizes the history redlining in Louisville.

Louisville Metro Government's Office of Redevelopment Strategies is launching a citywide effort to address the issue of redlining in Louisville – past and present.

This effort is the result of an independent research project by urban planner Joshua Poe. Poe developed and created the interactive story map entitled "Redlining Louisville: The History of Race, Class and Real Estate" to illustrate how redlining impacted Louisville in the past, and still does today. The map will be used to enhance community conversations about redlining, which takes many forms but is most commonly the practice of denying loans in certain neighborhoods because of race or socioeconomic characteristics. After locating Louisville's redlining maps after years of searching, the Office of Redevelopment Strategies agreed to fund Poe's work.

Redlining dates back to 1933, when the U.S. government created the Home Owner's Loan Corporation (HOLC) to bolster the housing market and homeownership opportunities across the nation. The HOLC created residential securities maps, better known as redlining maps, to guide investment in U.S. cities. These maps assigned grades to neighborhoods to indicate their desirability for investment. Black, immigrant and low-income neighborhoods were often given low grades, eliminating their access to mortgage insurance or credit for decades. Although the HOLC was discontinued in 1951, the impact of disinvestment resulting from redlining is still evident in Louisville and most other U.S. cities today.

"Our city defines compassion as providing citizens the tools and support necessary to reach their full human potential," Mayor Greg Fischer said. "Through past and present forms of redlining, unnecessary hurdles are placed in front of some residents, keeping them from that potential. This map and data is meant to spark a community conversation that results in removing those hurdles."

This story map illustrates the ways that redlining has affected housing development, disinvestment and lending patterns in Louisville since the 1930s. By layering data sets such as vacant properties, building permits and property values, the map shows how the intentional redlining that was devised in the 1930s has had consequences that are evident still today. Examples of conventional redlining that still exists today include refusal to provide delivery in certain areas, business loan denials regardless of credit-worthiness and refusal to write property insurance policies or dropping property owners from insurance coverage altogether.

Other forms of redlining, referred to as reverse redlining, also exist. Examples of reverse redlining include offering services low-income residents at higher prices, higher interest rates and excessive service fees or inferior products. This example may come in forms such as payday loans, cash advances, and expedited tax returns.

With the launch of the interactive map, the city is convening a yearlong community dialogue to gain understanding, to collect ideas and to formulate recommendations that support citizens' wealth-creation, homeownership and development opportunities in west Louisville and other areas experiencing disinvestment. By beginning this dialogue, the city is acknowledging the past and working to better our future by removing hurdles that prevent some residents from reaching their full human potential. "Today is an opportunity to begin talking openly about many of the systematic and institutional challenges faced by everyday people trying to get ahead," Office of Redevelopment Strategies Director Jeana Dunlap said. "Some of our neighborhoods need basic services or amenities that may be taken for granted in other areas of town. We hope to bring light to these challenges and find innovative ways to stimulate investment, stabilize housing conditions and improve overall quality of place for impacted areas."

Supporting Question #2 How did Redlining Affect the Russell Neighborhood?

Source C: [Lavel White, The Beecher Terrace Story a documentary film, February 14, 2020, \[28:31 mins.\]](#)

Annotation: (Summary from the source) The Beecher Terrace Story was filmed and produced by Lavel D. White of Blu Boi Entertainment. The documentary was developed at the request of the Louisville Metro Housing Authority to ensure that this historic apartment site's important role in shaping the Russell neighborhood and the city is not forgotten. Over the last several years, Louisville Metro Government, LMHA, Russell stakeholders and numerous other partners have been working to transform the Russell neighborhood. As part of this work, Beecher's obsolete apartment buildings are being demolished to make way for a new energy-efficient, mixed-income community. Since opening in 1939, Beecher Terrace has been home to thousands of families who were influenced by its strong sense of community. The Beecher Terrace Story includes interviews with several former residents and neighborhood stakeholders who articulate the community's rich history through their personal stories and anecdotes. The film also highlights the changes that have taken place at the site over the decades, and the important role Beecher Terrace is playing in the future of the Russell neighborhood.



Supporting Question # 3 How Has Louisville Worked to Correct Social Issues in the 21st century?

Source A: [HOPE VI/CHOICE, Louisville Metro Housing Authority](#)

Annotation: In 2015, Louisville began an initiative to revitalize the Russell Neighborhood. The plan called for the tearing down and rebuilding of the Beecher Terrace public housing as a first step to breathe new life into the community.

HOPE VI

What is HOPE VI? The HOPE VI Program was developed as a result of recommendations by National Commission on Severely Distressed Public Housing, which was charged with proposing a National Action Plan to eradicate severely distressed public housing. The Commission recommended revitalization in three general areas: physical improvements, management improvements, and social and community services to address resident needs.

HOPE VI Overview

The HOPE VI program serves a vital role in the Department of Housing and Urban Development's efforts to transform Public Housing.

The specific elements of public housing transformation that have proven key to HOPE VI include:

- Changing the physical shape of public housing
- Establishing positive incentives for resident self-sufficiency and comprehensive services that empower residents
- Lessening concentrations of poverty by placing public housing in non poverty neighborhoods and promoting mixed-income communities
- Forging partnerships with other agencies, local governments, nonprofit organizations, and private businesses to leverage support and resources

LMHA's HOPE VI Revitalizations include Park DuValle, The Villages of Park DuValle, Liberty Green, and Sheppard Square. Explore these sites by reviewing the categories to the left.

CHOICE NEIGHBORHOODS

Choice Overview

The Choice Neighborhoods program leverages significant public and private dollars to support locally driven strategies that address struggling neighborhoods with distressed public or HUD-assisted housing through a comprehensive approach to neighborhood transformation. Local leaders, residents, and stakeholders, such as public housing authorities, cities, schools, police, business owners, nonprofits, and private developers, come together to create and implement a plan that revitalizes distressed HUD housing and addresses the challenges in the surrounding neighborhood. The program helps communities transform neighborhoods by revitalizing severely distressed public and/or assisted housing and catalyzing critical improvements in the neighborhood, including vacant property, housing, businesses, services and schools.

Choice Neighborhoods is focused on three core goals:

1. Housing: Replace distressed public and assisted housing with high-quality mixed-income housing that is well-managed and responsive to the needs of the surrounding neighborhood;
2. People: Improve outcomes of households living in the target housing related to employment and income, health, and children's education; and
3. Neighborhood: Create the conditions necessary for public and private reinvestment in distressed neighborhoods to offer the kinds of amenities and assets, including safety, good schools, and commercial activity, that are important to families' choices about their community.

LMHA received a Choice Neighborhood Grant for the Beecher Terrace Housing Development. Please explore this site by visiting www.VisionRussell.org.

Supporting Question # 3 How Has Louisville Worked to Correct Social Issues in the 21st century?

Source B: [The Russell Neighborhood, Vision Russell, November 7, 2016, \[3:37 min.\]](#)

Annotation: This brief video discusses the Russell Neighborhood.

The Russell Neighborhood

Louisville Kentucky

Supporting Question # 3 How Has Louisville Worked to Correct Social Issues in the 21st century?

Source C: [An everyday hero: Meet a woman who's vital to the Russell neighborhood's revitalization, Courier Journal, December 8, 2017](#)

Annotation: The provided article from the Courier Journal features Jackie Floyd, a well known leader and activist of the Louisville community.

Don't cross paths with Jackie Floyd unless you've got time to spare. The soft-spoken community leader is always ready to discuss the transformation of her west Louisville neighborhood. And after hearing her talk about ongoing positive changes, you may find yourself promising to get involved.

One of Floyd's greatest abilities is inspiring people to act, say those who've worked with her. And as Louisville's struggling urban neighborhoods continue to rebuild, it's become a skill that's desperately needed. "For whatever reason, some people sometimes feel they can't make a difference, they're overwhelmed by the magnitude of what needs to be done," said Kathleen O'Neil, who's worked with Floyd on revitalizing the Russell neighborhood.

"... I think Jackie brings it down to a level to demonstrate to people that we all have not only a place in making things happen, but it's really important that we step up and take that responsibility. It's going to take each and every person." Floyd, 65, never saw herself becoming a community activist. She spent much of her life caring for five children and her ailing husband, and when she first entered the nonprofit sector, she wasn't working directly with people in her neighborhood.

That changed a few years ago after Floyd joined Vision Russell, a grant-funded revitalization effort led by the Louisville Metro Housing Authority. New Directions, the authority's partner agency, hired Floyd to lead the initiative's community outreach, and she got to work encouraging neighbors to attend meetings and voice their opinions about the developing plans. "That was my theme song," Floyd said about seeking input. "In the black community, so many people have come down and said, 'Hey, we're here and we're going to save you.' Then when the money's gone, they're gone and the promises are broken. "I've always given them credit about this," Floyd said of the Vision Russell team. "Every step of the way they wanted input from the community."

O'Neil, the housing authority's executive planner, said Floyd played an integral role in identifying the neighborhood's most prominent needs, and her passion for the project was unwavering. "She won't let you sit on your laurels," O'Neil said. "There's more to be done."

When her contract with Vision Russell ended, Floyd decided to continue her community work with the Center for Neighborhoods, a Louisville nonprofit that works to embolden community leaders.

As a neighborhood liaison, Floyd works with people who want to start neighborhood associations and block clubs within her designated Metro Council districts. And she calls on the groups to support each other when issues arise.

Earlier this year, Floyd asked associations in several west Louisville neighborhoods to speak against plans for an unwanted liquor store in the Russell area. "I called everybody in my contact list, saying 'you be there for me, and I'll be there for you,'" Floyd said. "I know that if they have a similar problem, I'm going to be there for them. We have to stick together."

Tom Stephens, executive director of the Center for Neighborhoods, said Floyd has a way of speaking to people across generations that makes them want to get involved.

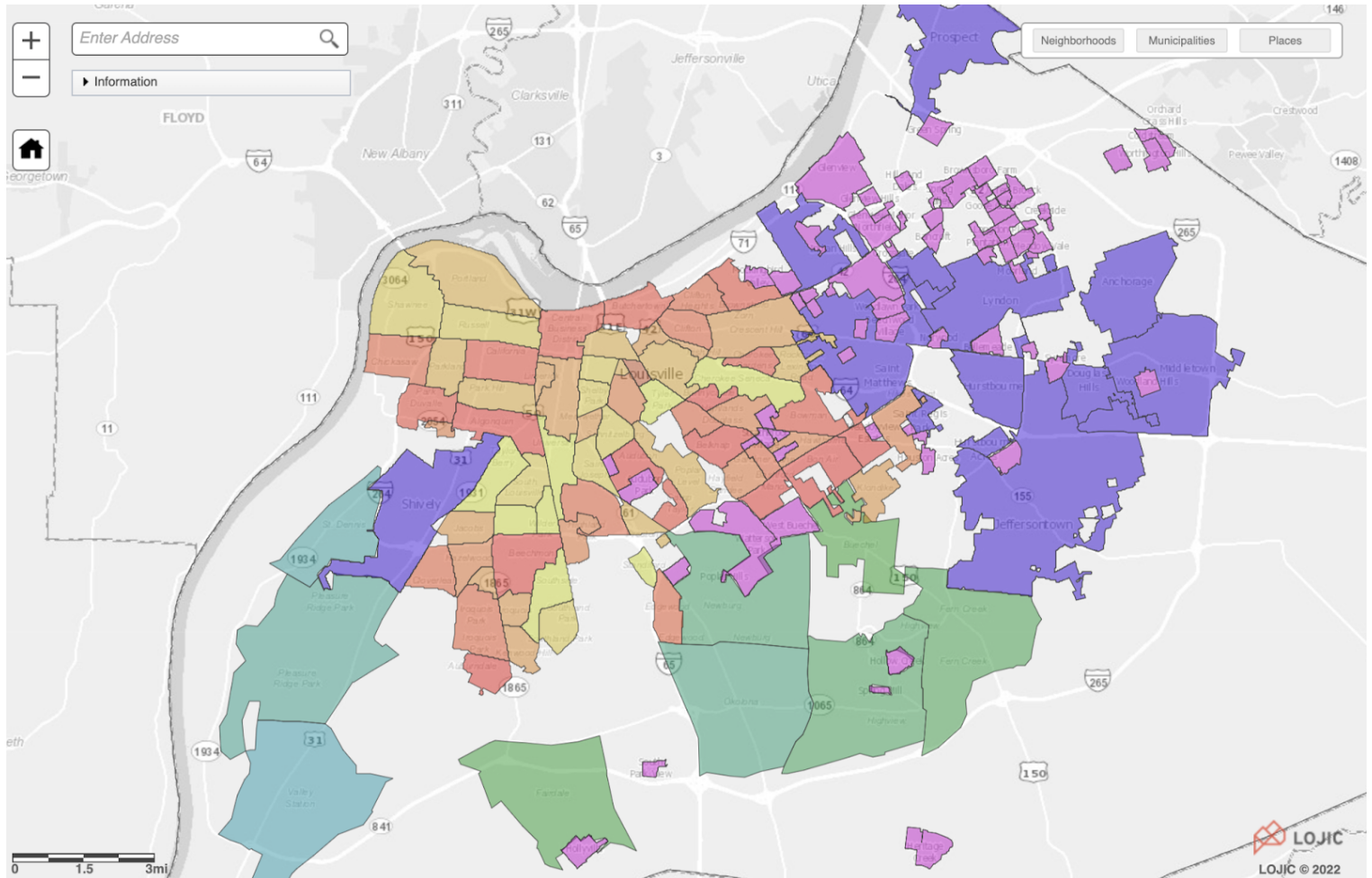
She's known to have kitchen conversations with elderly neighbors who can't leave their homes, and she's learned how to interact with teens while raising her 14-year-old grandson.

"Whether she was doing this professionally, getting paid or not, she's going to be out there doing this work," Stephens said. "... I haven't gone anywhere in her neighborhoods where someone didn't already know her."

Supporting Question # 4 How has redlining affected other neighborhoods in Louisville?

Source A: [Neighborhoods, Municipalities, and Places Interactive Map, lojic.org](#)

Annotation: (Click the link for an interactive version) Louisville is a diverse city, though some areas are more diverse than others. The following maps show the different neighborhoods in Louisville. The second map displays the density of diversity in different neighborhoods.



Supporting Question # 4 How has redlining affected other neighborhoods in Louisville?

Source B: [Racial & Ethnic Diversity in Louisville Metro Neighborhood Map, In A City Of Neighborhoods, Which Is Louisville's Most Diverse?, 89.3 WFPL](#)

Annotation: The following map shows racial and ethnic diversity in Louisville Metro Neighborhoods.

RACIAL & ETHNIC DIVERSITY IN LOUISVILLE METRO NEIGHBORHOODS

DIVERSITY SCORE BY CENSUS TRACT, 2014 ACS 5-YEAR ESTIMATES

■ Lowest Diversity
 ■ Lower Diversity
 ■ Mid Diversity
 ■ High Diversity
 ■ Highest Diversity

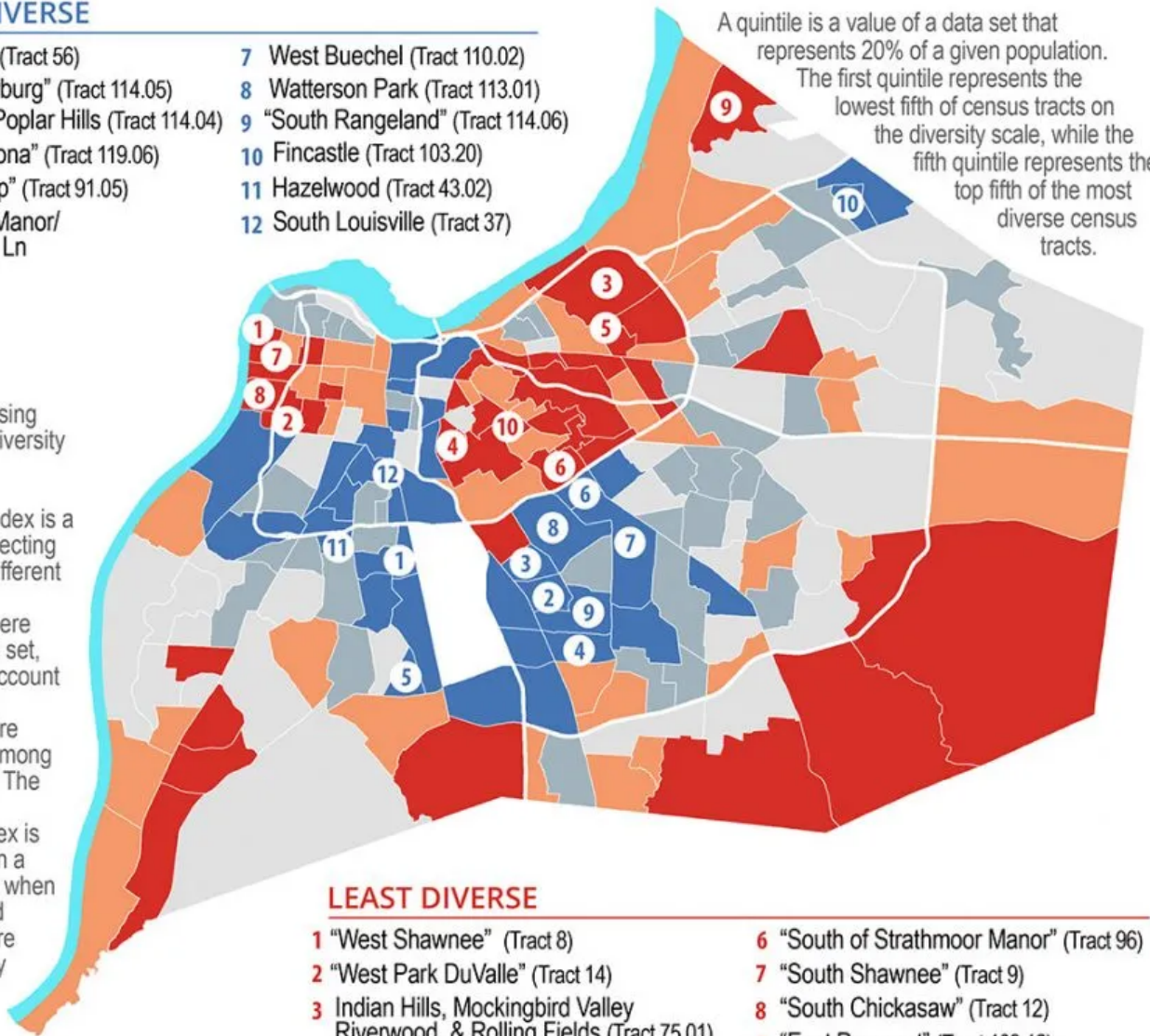
MOST DIVERSE

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 Southside (Tract 56) | 7 West Buechel (Tract 110.02) |
| 2 "West Newburg" (Tract 114.05) | 8 Wattersen Park (Tract 113.01) |
| 3 Lynnview/Poplar Hills (Tract 114.04) | 9 "South Rangeland" (Tract 114.06) |
| 4 "East Okolona" (Tract 119.06) | 10 Fincastle (Tract 103.20) |
| 5 "Outer Loop" (Tract 91.05) | 11 Hazelwood (Tract 43.02) |
| 6 Bashford Manor/
Goldsmith Ln
(Tract 112) | 12 South Louisville (Tract 37) |

A quintile is a value of a data set that represents 20% of a given population. The first quintile represents the lowest fifth of census tracts on the diversity scale, while the fifth quintile represents the top fifth of the most diverse census tracts.

Calculated using Simpson's Diversity Index

A diversity index is a measure reflecting how many different races and ethnicities there are in a data set, taking into account how evenly individuals are distributed among those types. The value of the diversity index is maximized in a census tract when all races and ethnicities are more equally abundant.



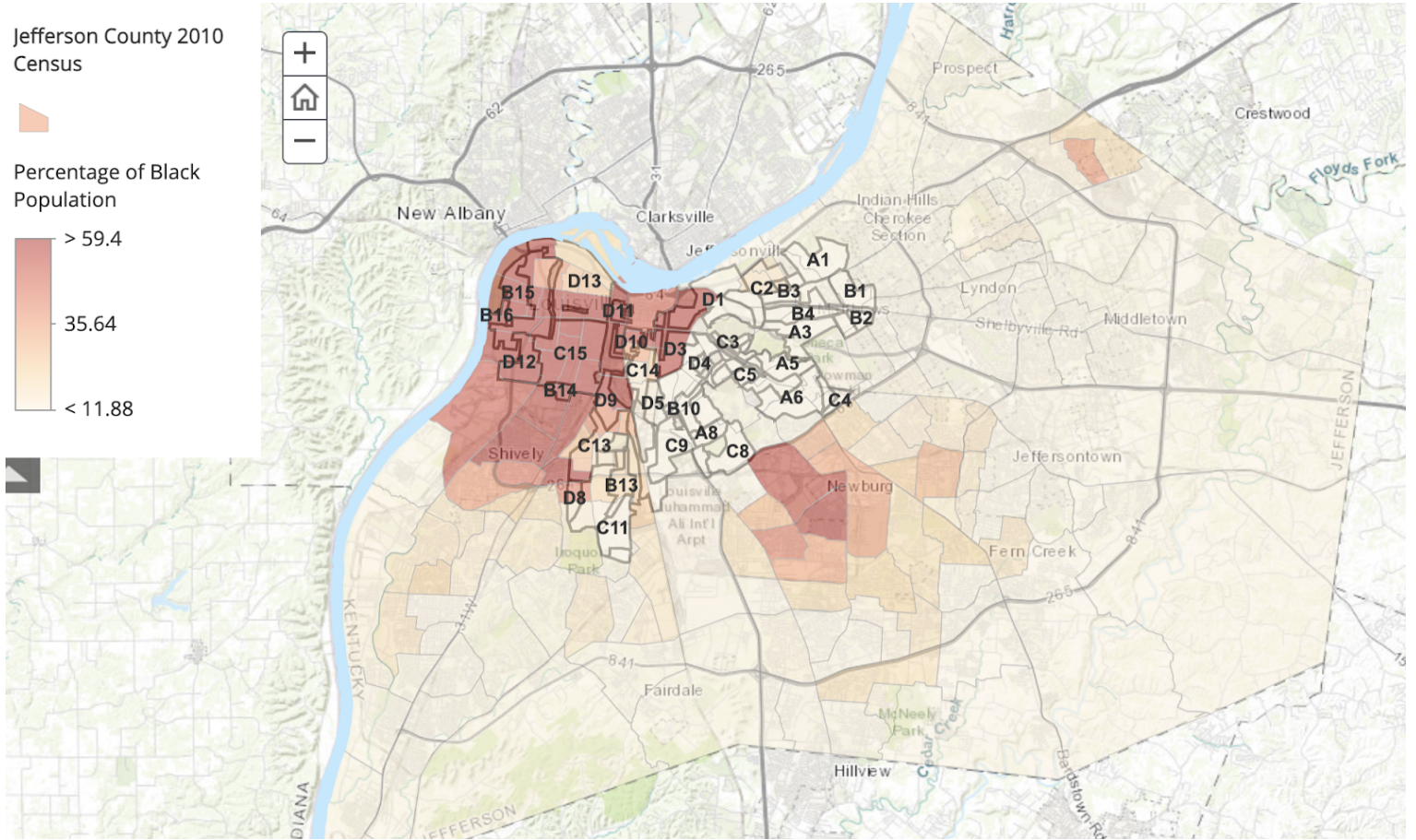
LEAST DIVERSE

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 "West Shawnee" (Tract 8) | 6 "South of Strathmoor Manor" (Tract 96) |
| 2 "West Park DuValle" (Tract 14) | 7 "South Shawnee" (Tract 9) |
| 3 Indian Hills, Mockingbird Valley
Riverwood, & Rolling Fields (Tract 75.01) | 8 "South Chickasaw" (Tract 12) |
| 4 "South Schnitzelburg" (Tract 70) | 9 "East Prospect" (Tract 103.12) |
| 5 Druid Hills & Bellewood (Tract 98) | 10 Deer Park (Tract 84) |

Supporting Question # 4 How has redlining affected other neighborhoods in Louisville?

Source C: [Redlining Louisville: Compare Race Interactive Map, louisvilleky.gov](#)

Annotation: (Click the link to interact with the map) The provided map is comparing race in Louisville.



Supporting Question # 4 How has redlining affected other neighborhoods in Louisville?

Source D: [Redlining Louisville: Compare Income Interactive Map, louisvilleky.gov](https://louisvilleky.gov)

Annotation: (Click the link to interact with the map) The provided map is comparing income in Louisville..

Median Household
Income per Census
Tract ACS 2015

medhhinc

