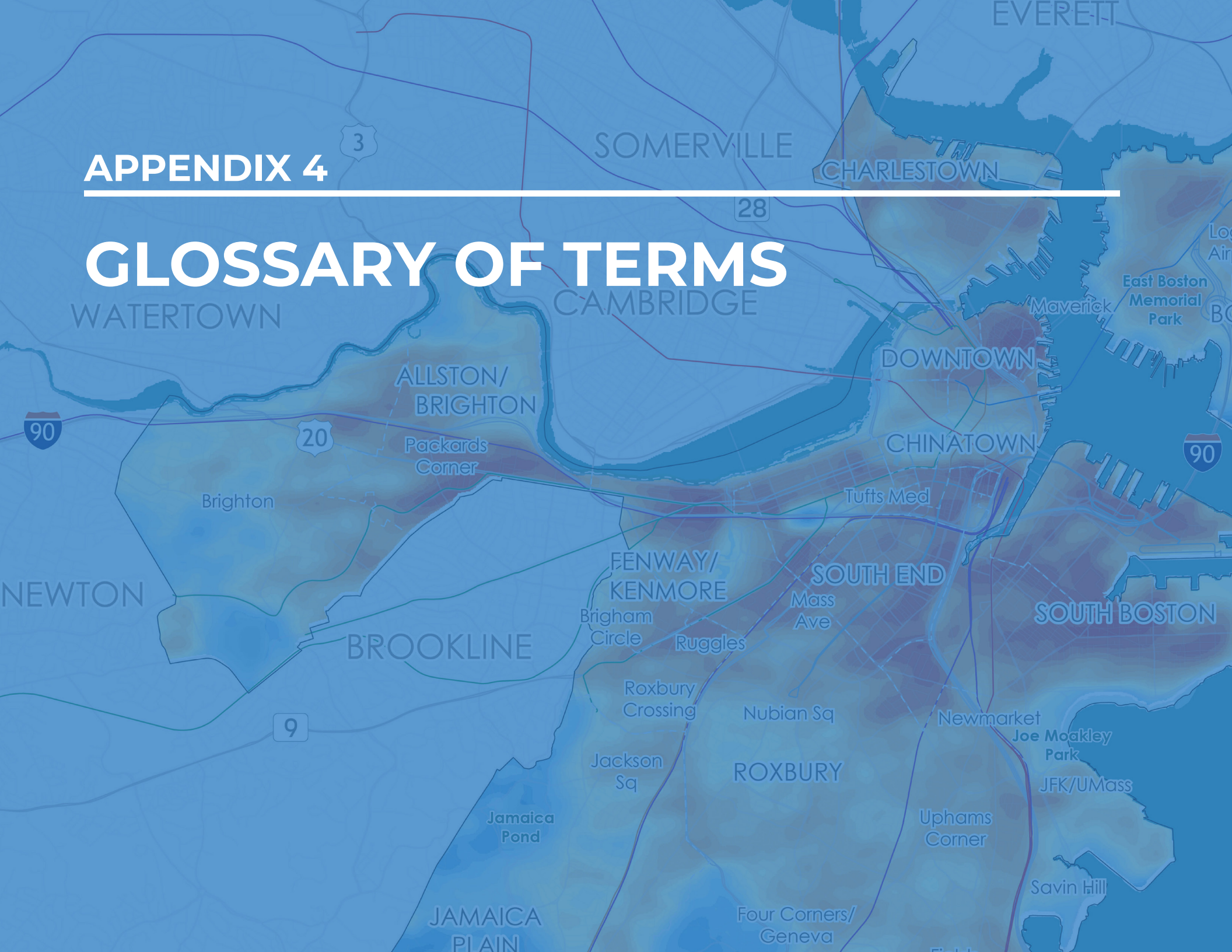# APPENDIX 4

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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Displacement: Occurs as a result of gentrification where residents move out of their community to another. This outcome is typically involuntary and occurs when residents can no longer afford to live in their neighborhoods/communities. Displacement can also occur if the character of the neighborhood transforms and remaining residents feel a sense of dislocation despite remaining in the neighborhood. Displacement can also occur to local businesses for similar reasons.

Source: Resilient Boston and University of Texas Entrepreneurship and Community Development Clinic (School of Law) and the Community and Regional Planning Program (School of Architecture)

Environmental justice: "Environmental justice is based on the principle that all people have a right to be protected from environmental hazards and to live in and enjoy a clean and healthful environment regardless of race, color, national origin, income, or English language proficiency. Environmental justice is the equal protection and meaningful involvement of all people and communities with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of energy, climate change, and environmental laws, regulations, and policies and the equitable distribution of energy and environmental benefits and burdens."

Source: Mass.gov

Environmental justice community: In Massachusetts, a neighborhood is designated as an environmental justice community (EJC) if it meets at least one of the following:

» Annual Income <65% of the statewide median household income

» >40% of the population is comprised of minority residents

» >25% of households lack English language proficiency

» >25% of the population is comprised of minority residents and the annual median household income of the city does not exceed 150% of the statewide annual median household income.

Source: Mass.gov

Equity: Respectful treatment and fair involvement of all people in a society. It is the state in which everyone has the opportunity to reach their full potential. Additionally, the National Academy of Public Administration, which has been studying the use of equity as a means of evaluating public policy describes equity as the "fair, just, and equitable management of all institutions serving the public directly or by contract; the fair, just, and equitable distribution of public services and implementation of public policy; and the commitment to promote fairness, justice, and equity in the formation of public policy." This definition lays the groundwork for measuring equity in Resilient Boston's initiatives. *Source: Resilient Boston*

Gentrification: A change in the population and culture in a particular area as a result of higher property values driven by renovation or redevelopment in that area. This term is often used negatively because of its common effects on communities of color. *Source: Resilient Boston*

Redlining: A term used to "illustrate the geographic dimensions of housing discrimination" due to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation's grading of residential neighborhoods based on mortgage security. The grading system is highly correlated with the racial composition of neighborhoods. Communities of color, immigrant communities, and lower income areas were typically given lower grades. The lowest grading was outlined in red on maps, meaning that they were considered high-risk resulting it a reduction of opportunities for wealth-building associated with homeownership. *Source: Mapping Inequality*

Social vulnerability: "Populations or people who are more vulnerable to climate hazards because they already experience stressors, such as poverty, poor health, and limited English proficiency." *Source: Climate Ready Boston*

Urban renewal: An economic development tool used to address deterioration in underinvested areas. Urban renewal uses public investment to encourage private investment and revitalize areas. "Urban renewal dates back to the American Housing Act of 1949, when the federal government invested funds to redevelop cities that were rapidly declining after World War II. Early urban renewal efforts attempted to address widespread decline of urban infrastructure in cities across the US by assembling land to develop massive infrastructure and public facilities, usually at the expense of displacing poor and marginalized residents."

Source: Mayor's Office of Planning/BPDA