Helpful Tools: PolicyLink’s National Equity Atlas
What is equitable sustainable development?

Prioritizes the needs of the most vulnerable populations, situating people near and connected to: good jobs, good schools, and assets that enable people to thrive and live to their full potential.

All residents:

• feel safe and possess a sense of belonging
• are fully able to participate in the economy
• contribute to the readiness for the future
• connect to assets and resources and opportunities
Government’s Responsibility to Foster Equitable Communities for All of Its Residents

“We shall seek social justice by working to expand choice and opportunity for all persons, recognizing a special responsibility to plan for the needs of the disadvantaged and to promote racial and economic integration. We shall urge the alteration of policies, institutions, and decisions that oppose such needs.”

Part One the AICP Code of Ethics, “Our Overall Responsibility to the Public,” section F
Practicing equity focused resiliency planning

Integrate people, place & economy

• Processes are inclusive and data informed and targeted to place.

• Strategies and policy approaches informed by impacted communities.

• Strategies are designed to foster upward economic mobility.
What is equity?

• Full inclusion of all residents in the economic, social, and political life of the region, regardless of race, ethnicity, age, gender, neighborhood of residence, or other characteristics

• Achieving equity requires a strong commitment to partnerships that result real change for the better.

• Theory of Change - equity investments are not ‘charity’. Equity is smart strategic investments in our most valuable capital – human beings.
Why do we see so many racialized patterns of development?

The Ghost of History

Historically, housing segregation has been perpetuated by practices such as steering, redlining, racial covenants, and the siting of public housing projects, creating communities with concentrated poverty, low quality housing, low quality schools, distance from jobs, minimal access to transit, high crime rates, poor health outcomes, and lack of access to credit.
Historic HOLC map of Baltimore.

Category A (green) - new, homogenous areas ("American Business and Professional Men"), in demand as residential locations in good times and bad

Category B (blue) - “still desirable” areas that had “reached their peak” but were expected to remain stable for many years

Category C (yellow) - “definitely declining,” generally sparsely populated fringe areas that were typically bordering on all black neighborhoods

Category D (red) - areas in which “things taking place in [yellow areas] had already happened.” Black and low-income neighborhoods were considered to be the worst for lending.
Baltimore today: Food Deserts
Baltimore Today: Dirty Streets & Alleys
Baltimore today: Vacant Properties
Putting it into Context

The Evil Ghost of History

**red-line** /red lin/ *v* : to deny loans to certain neighborhoods based on the race and/or ethnicity of its occupants. The impact of which is still evident in American cities today.

1. The Home Owners’ Loan Corporation (HOLC) was created in the wake of the Great Depression to help refinance homes at risk of foreclosure. However, the HOLC is best known for creating residential security maps, better known as “redlining maps,” to guide investment in American cities. These maps assigned grades of ‘A’ through ‘D’ to neighborhoods to indicate their desirability in terms of investment. Black and immigrant neighborhoods were often given grades of ‘C’ or ‘D’, resulting in little or no access to mortgage insurance or credit for decades. Though the HOLC was discontinued in 1951, the impact of disinvestment as a result of redlining is still evident in many American cities today.
Not Just Ghosts – Still Haunts Us Today

Redlining & Recent Subprime Lending in Cleveland

Housing Indicators by 1940 HOLC Rating

- A: 15.4%
- B: 24.0%
- C: 35.2%
- D: 54.1%
- Not Rated in 1940: 14.7%

Legend:
- Green: High-Cost Rate
- Blue: Foreclosure Rate
Institutionalized Discriminatory Practices – Land Use and Investments
A New Paradigm – Setting the table for success
**Inclusive Planning Process**

1. **Assess Past Strategies, & Actions**
   - Establish community participation leadership team and community engagement process

2. **Identify Root Causes**
   - Set the table with broad set of stakeholders
   - Collect and analyze data disaggregated by race, geography and income

3. **Prioritize Causes**
   - Hold Community and Stakeholder Meetings
     - Continue analyzing and synthesizing data
     - Ground truth with local knowledge and expertise
     - Begin drafting plan

4. **Set Goals and Strategies**
   - Publish First Draft
   - Hold Review Meetings with stakeholders and public

5. **Take Meaningful Action**
   - Finalize plan

*The table of stakeholders may include regional planning agencies, transit agencies, housing authorities, CBOs, cities, developers, philanthropists, business organizations, equity advocates, among others.*

**Collaboration & Partnerships**

- Encourage community participation throughout
- Continued involvement of residents, community-based groups, private sector and additional stakeholders
- Reviewed min 30 days by residents, CBOs, Agencies, Private Sector
- Move to implementation
Tools for Data Advised Processes

Data and Limits

**AFFH Data and Mapping Tool**

Date Published: December 2015

**Description**

This tool is publicly available and also for use by program participants to access HUD-provided data to conduct the fair housing analysis required as part of the AFH.

**Updates**

May 18, 2016 - A map rendering update has been made to the AFFH Data and Mapping Tool: Updated R/ECAP map data from 2006-2010 ACS to 2009-2013 ACS.

**Resource Links**

[ AFFH Data and Mapping Tool (HTML) ]
[ AFFH Data and Mapping Tool User Manual (HTML) ]
Data Advised Process
Disparities in Access to Opportunity

- Demographics and School Proficiency
- Demographics and Job Proximity Map
- Demographics and Labor Market
- Demographics and Transit Trips
- Demographics and Poverty Map
- Demographics and Low Transportation Costs
- Opportunity Indicators by Race/Ethnicity
- Demographics and Environmental Health
- Other supplemental data
Miami

Mapping Inequality
https://dsl.richmond.edu/panorama/redlining/
Over 150 redlining maps
Miami Racially and Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (2010)

AFFH Data and Mapping Tool
Miami Racially and Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (2010)

AFFH Data and Mapping Tool
School Proficiency: Miami
Demographics and Environmental Health
Tools for Data Advised Processes

www.nationalequityatlas.org

National Equity Atlas

Indicators

Select an indicator from the menus below:
- Demographics
- Equity
- Economic Benefits

Enter a state, region, or city name:
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL Metro Area

Working poverty

Breakdown:
Percent working

Economic Vitality
- Wages: $15/hr
- Unemployment
- Homeownership
- Wages: Median
- Working poor
- Poverty
- Income growth
- Job and wage growth
- Job and GDP growth
- Income inequality: Gini
- Income inequality: 95/20 ratio

Readiness
- Education levels and job requirements
- Disconnected youth
- School poverty
- Air pollution: Exposure index
- Air pollution: Unequal burden
- Overweight and obese
- Asthma
- Diabetes

Connectedness
- Housing burden
- Car access
- Commute time
- Neighborhood poverty
Tools for Data Advised Processes

National Equity Atlas

Indicators

Select an indicator from the menus below:

- Demographics
- Equity
- Economic Benefits

Enter a state, region, or city name:

Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL Metro Area

Explore

GDP gains with racial equity

Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL Metro Area

Breakdown:
Actual GDP and estimated GDP

(billions): Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL Metro Area, 2015

$600.00

$500.00

$400.00

$300.00

$453.03

$314.33
The Face of Florida Continues to Change
Air Pollution

Air pollution exposure index, by race/ethnicity: Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL Metro Area, Cancer and non-cancer, 2015

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (National Air Toxics Assessment); U.S. Census Bureau

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breakdown:</th>
<th>By race/ethnicity</th>
<th>By source</th>
<th>By poverty status</th>
<th>Ranking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Risk type:</td>
<td>Cancer and non-cancer</td>
<td>Cancer only</td>
<td>Non-cancer only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compare:</td>
<td>Enter a city, region, or state</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Download:</td>
<td>Graphic (jpg)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Can all residents access clean air?

Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL Metro Area: In 2015, for Cancer and non-cancer risk, the Latino population had the highest air pollution exposure index of 49 and the White population had the lowest of 29.
Why it matters
High rates of poverty impact everyone, costing our economy billions of dollars annually and weakening the middle class and civic engagement. Child poverty alone costs an estimated $500 billion a year to the U.S. economy, stifling the potential of millions of families and threatening prosperity.
Unemployment

Unemployment rate by race/ethnicity: Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL Metro Area, 1980-2015

IPUMS
Working and Poor

Percent working poor by race/ethnicity: Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL Metro Area, 200%, 1980-2015

IPUMS
Wage Differential

Median hourly wage by race/ethnicity and education: Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL Metro Area, 2015

Housing

Housing burden by tenure, ranked: Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL Metro Area, All, Renters, 2015

---

**IPUMS**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breakdown:</th>
<th>By race/ethnicity</th>
<th>By gender</th>
<th>By nativity</th>
<th>By ancestry</th>
<th>Ranking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Geography:</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Region</td>
<td>City</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenure:</td>
<td>Renters</td>
<td>Owners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race/ethnicity:</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>People of color</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compare:</td>
<td>Enter a city, region, or state</td>
<td>Nearby Areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Download:</td>
<td>Graphic (jpeg)</td>
<td>Share:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thank you!

Sarita Turner

sturner@iscvt.org