

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?

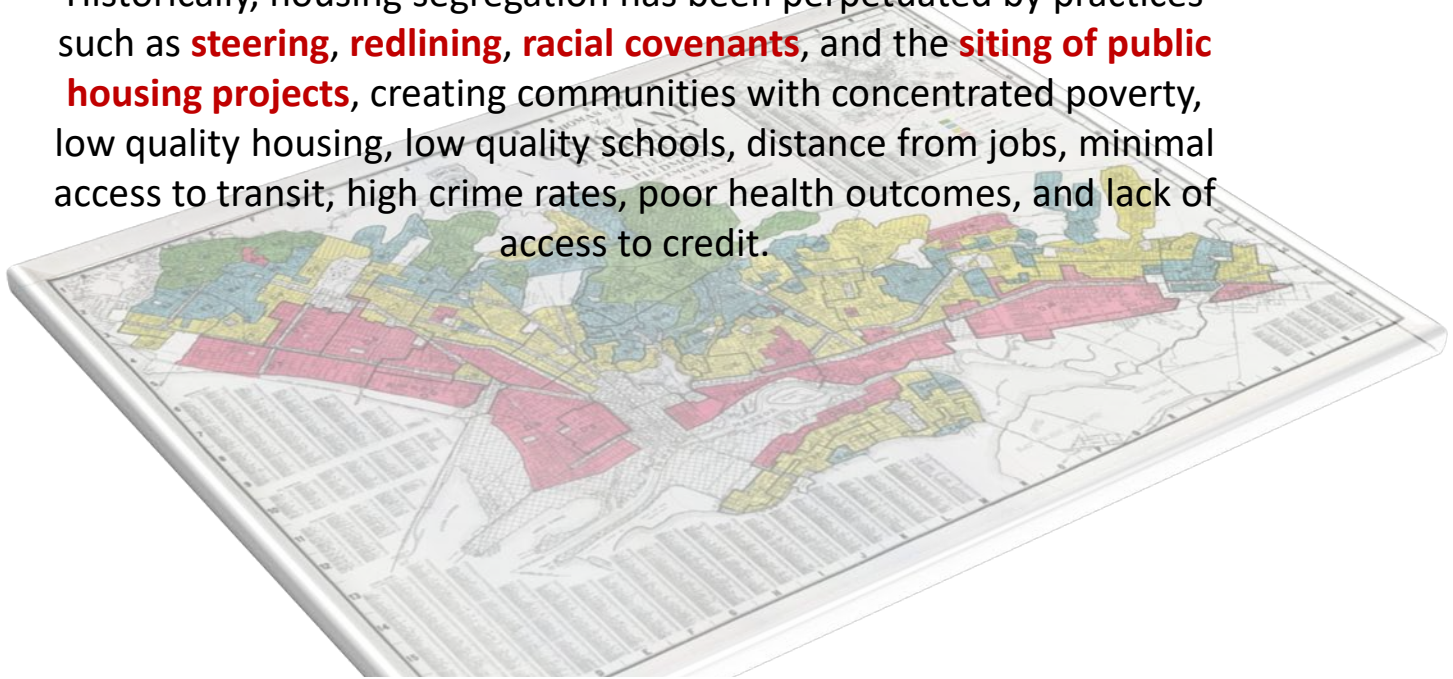
- Full inclusion of all residents in the economic, social, and political life of the region, regardless of race, ethnicity, age, gender, neighborhood of residence, or other characteristics
- Achieving equity requires a strong commitment to partnerships that result real change for the better.
- Theory 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.



red-line /red līn/ 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.



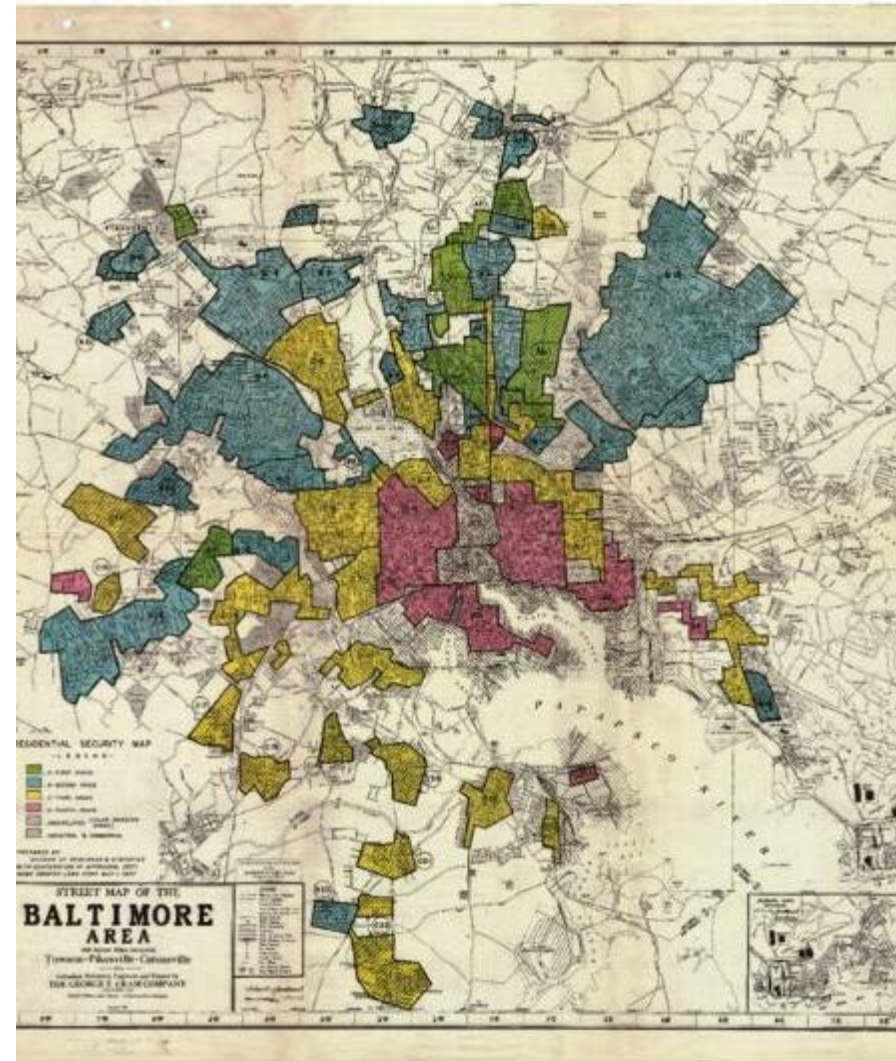
Historic HOLC map of Baltimore.

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

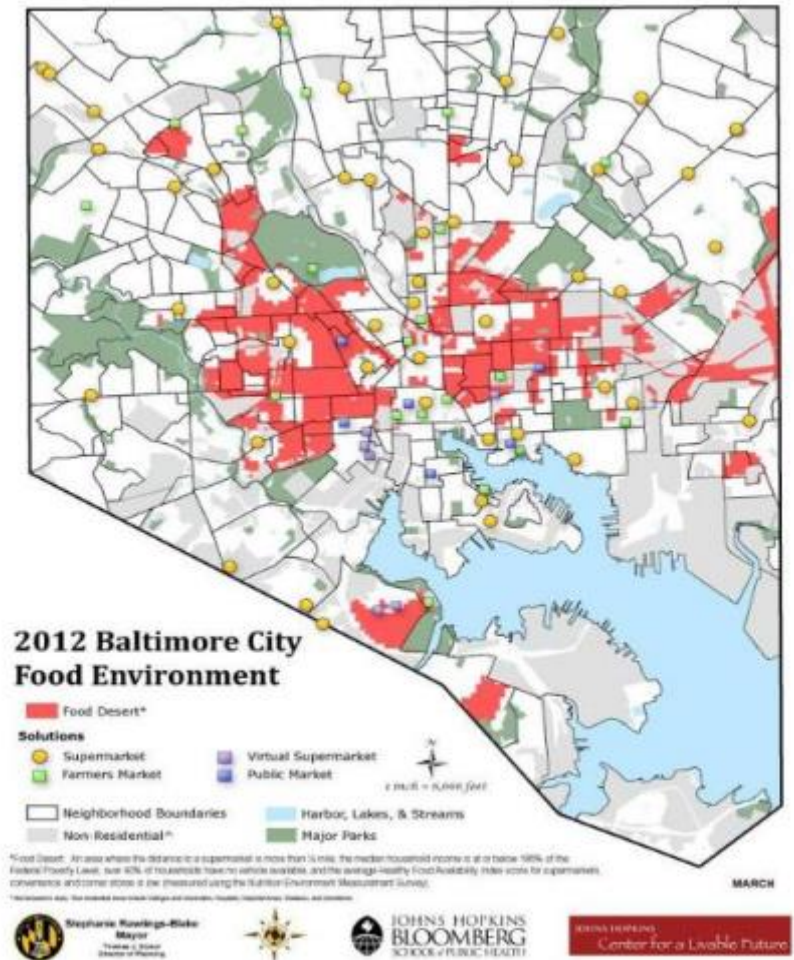
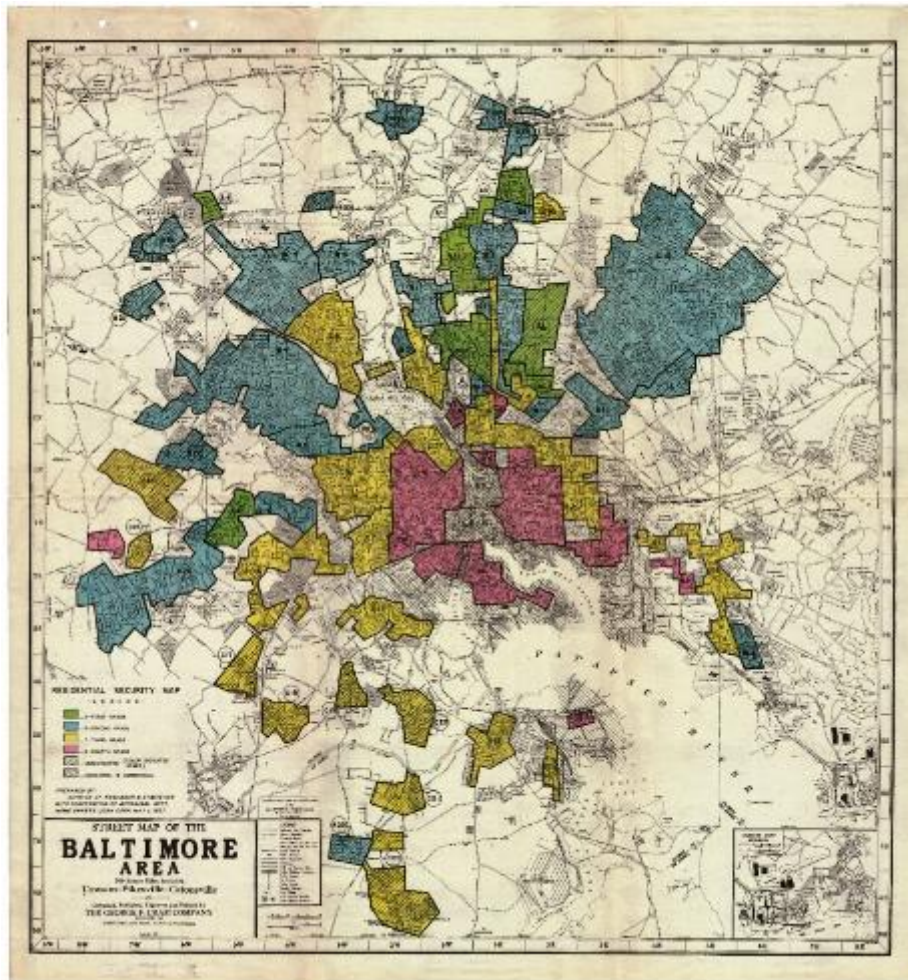
Category B (blue) - "still desirable" areas that had "reached their peak" but were expected to remain stable for many years

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

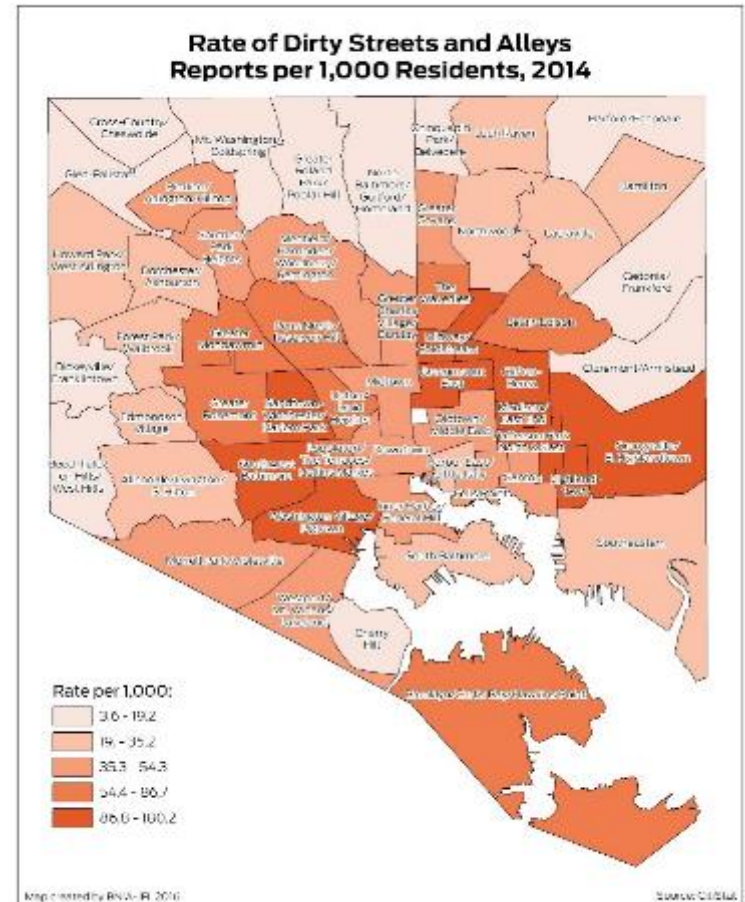
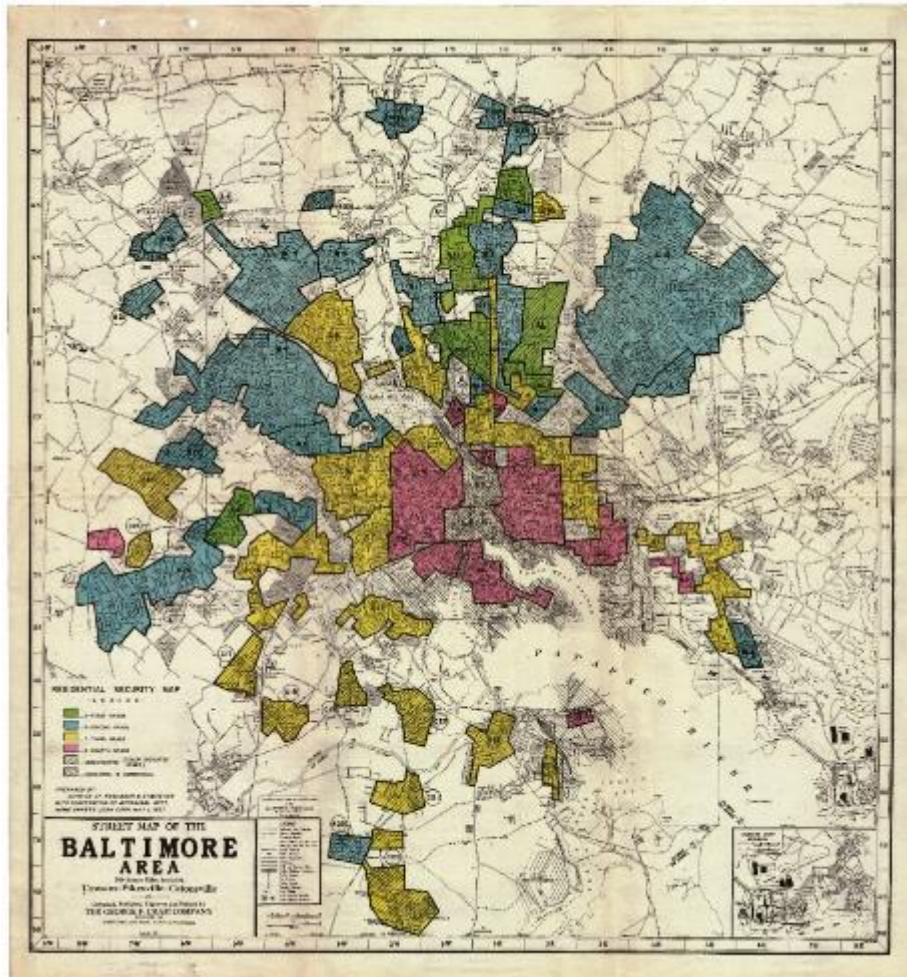
Category D (red) - areas in which "things taking place in [yellow areas] had already happened." Black and low-income neighborhoods were considered to be the worst for lending.



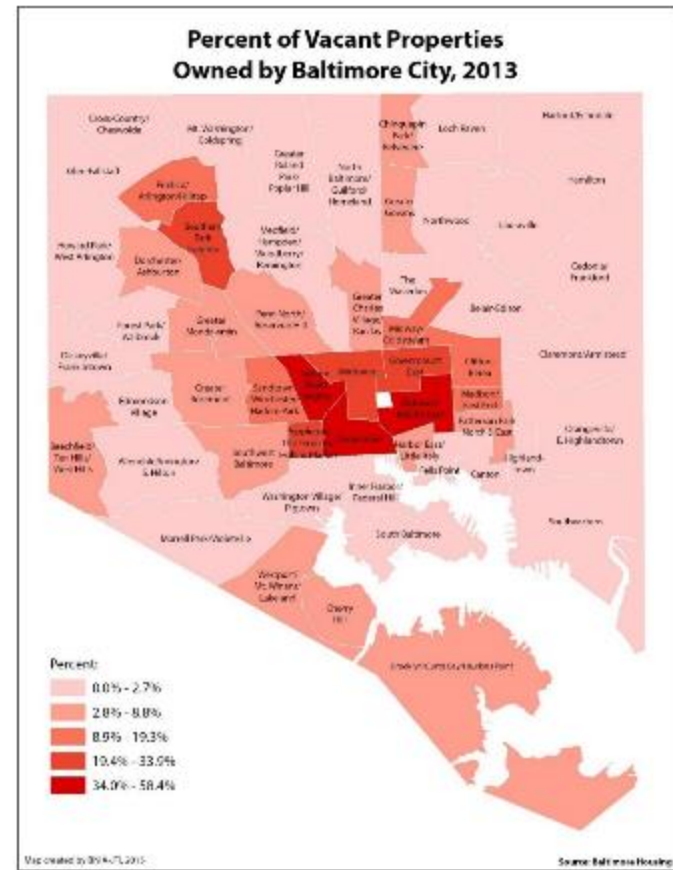
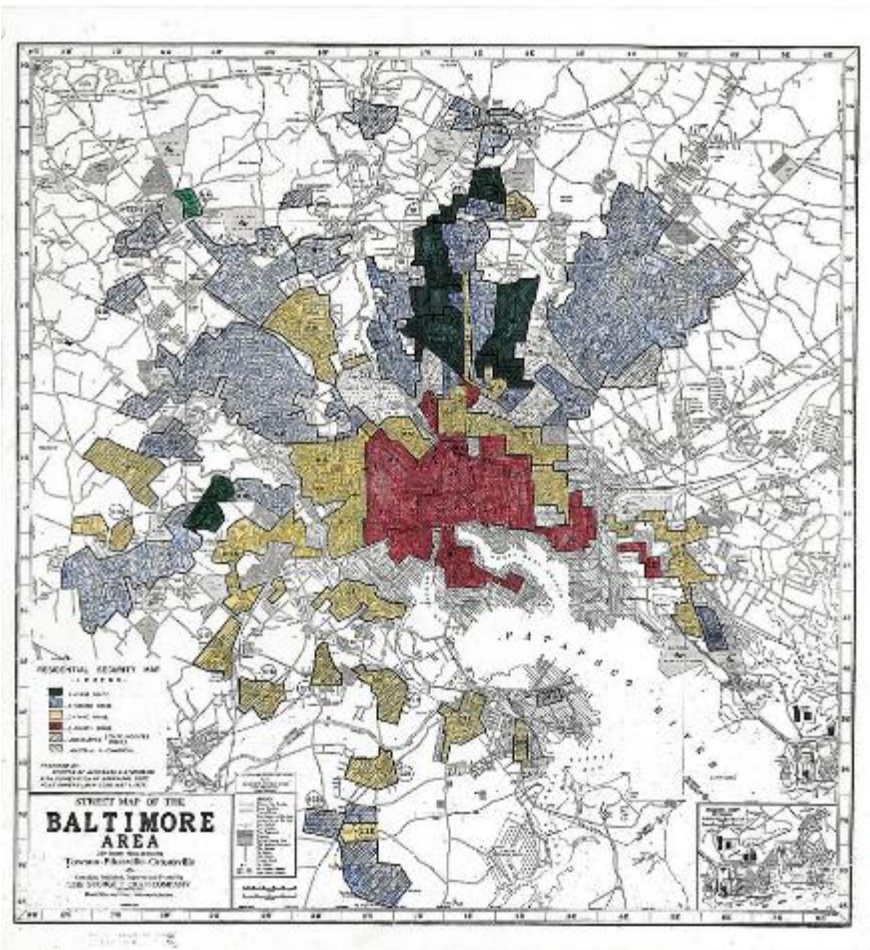
Baltimore today: Food Deserts



Baltimore Today: Dirty Streets & Alleys

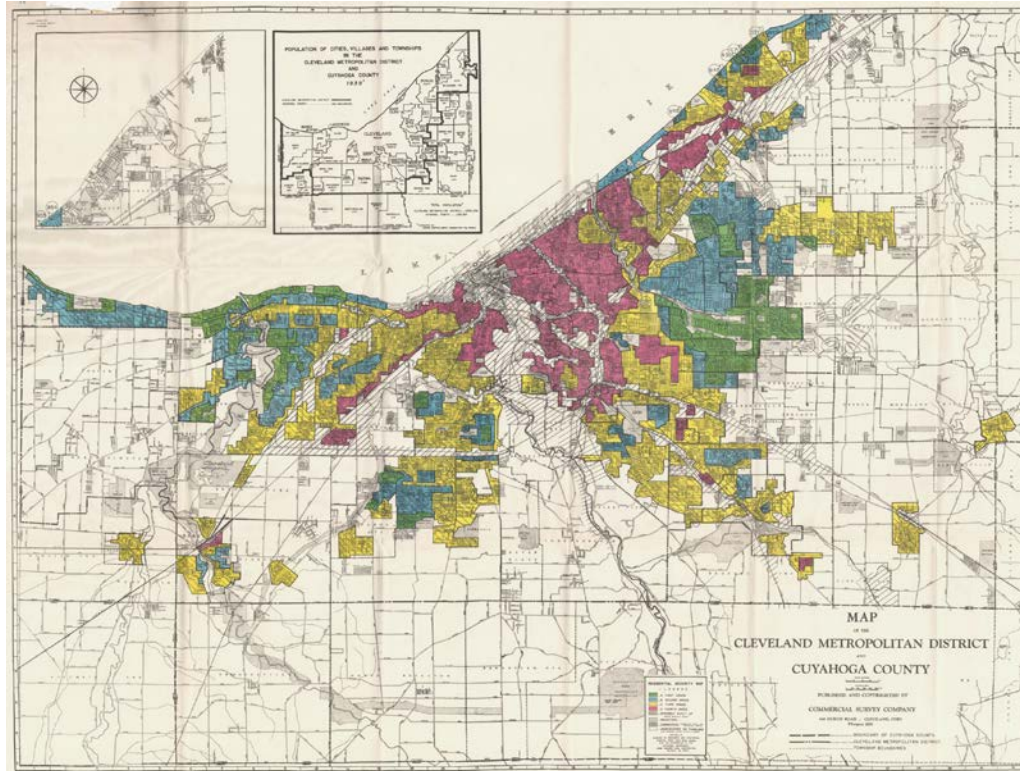


Baltimore today: Vacant Properties



Putting it into Context

The Evil Ghost of History



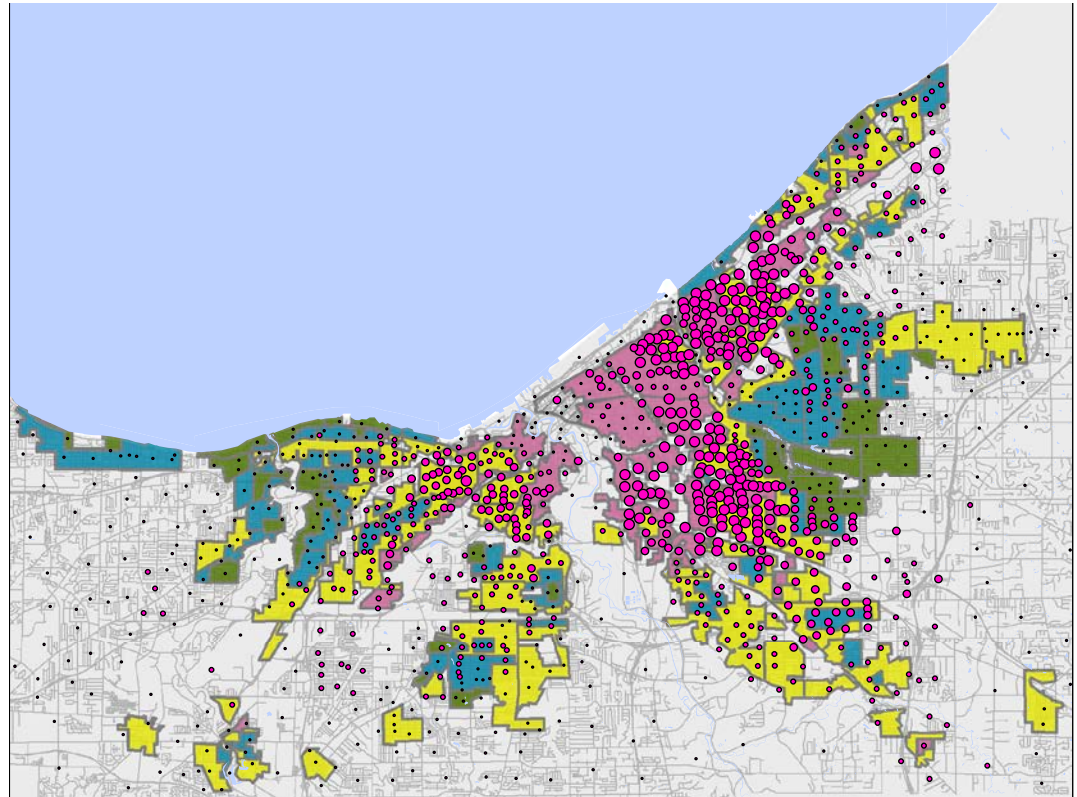
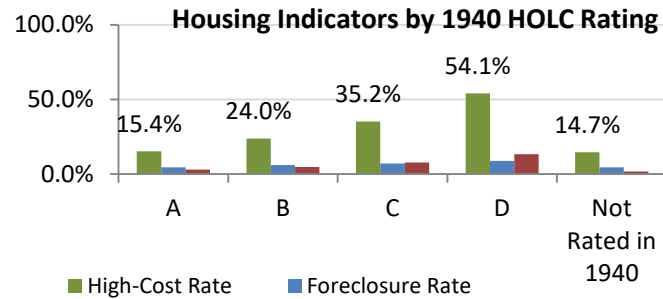
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Not Just Ghosts – Still Haunts Us Today

Redlining & Recent Subprime Lending in Cleveland



Institutionalized Discriminatory Practices – Land Use and Investments

Low performing schools



High unemployment



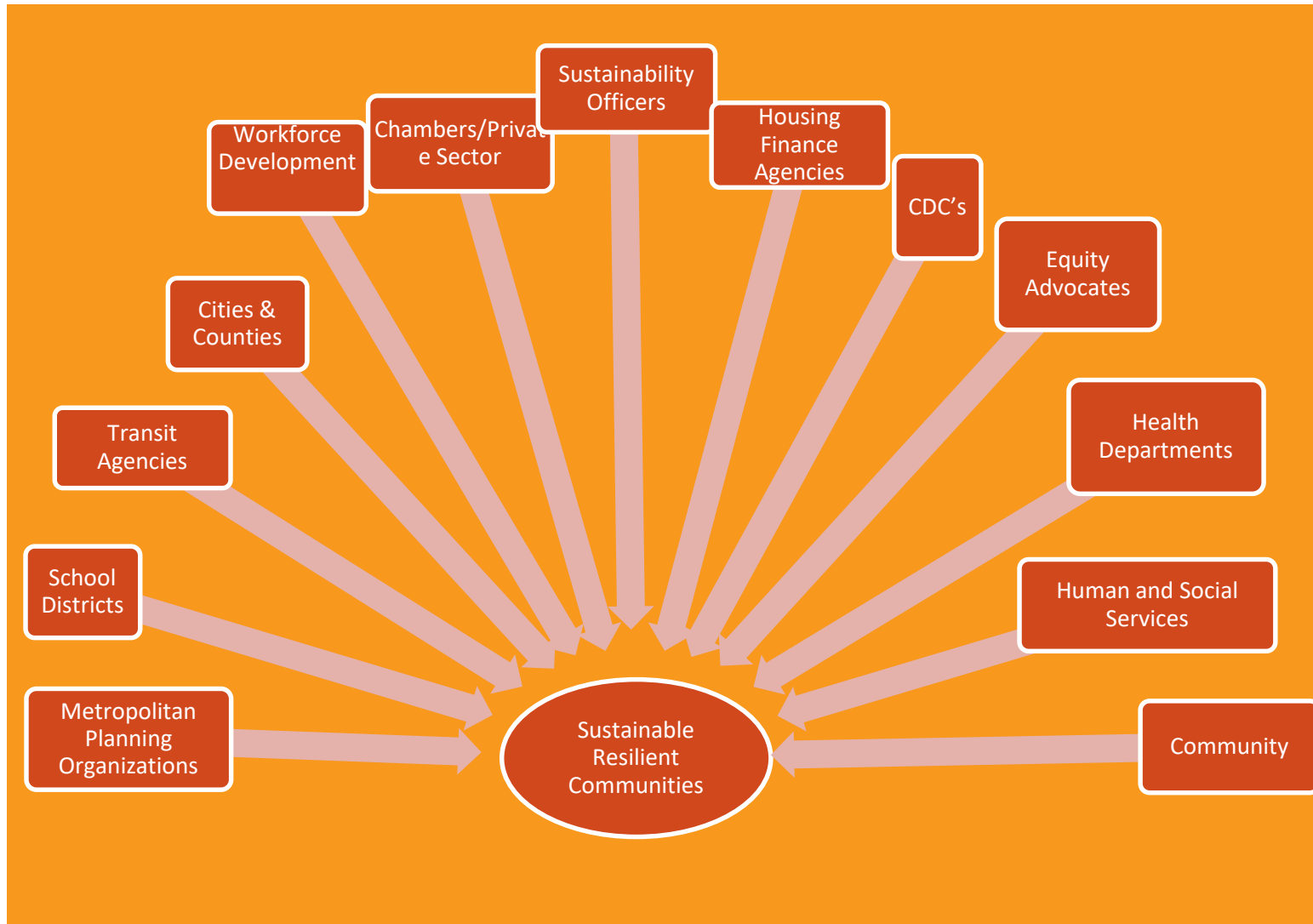
High asthma rates



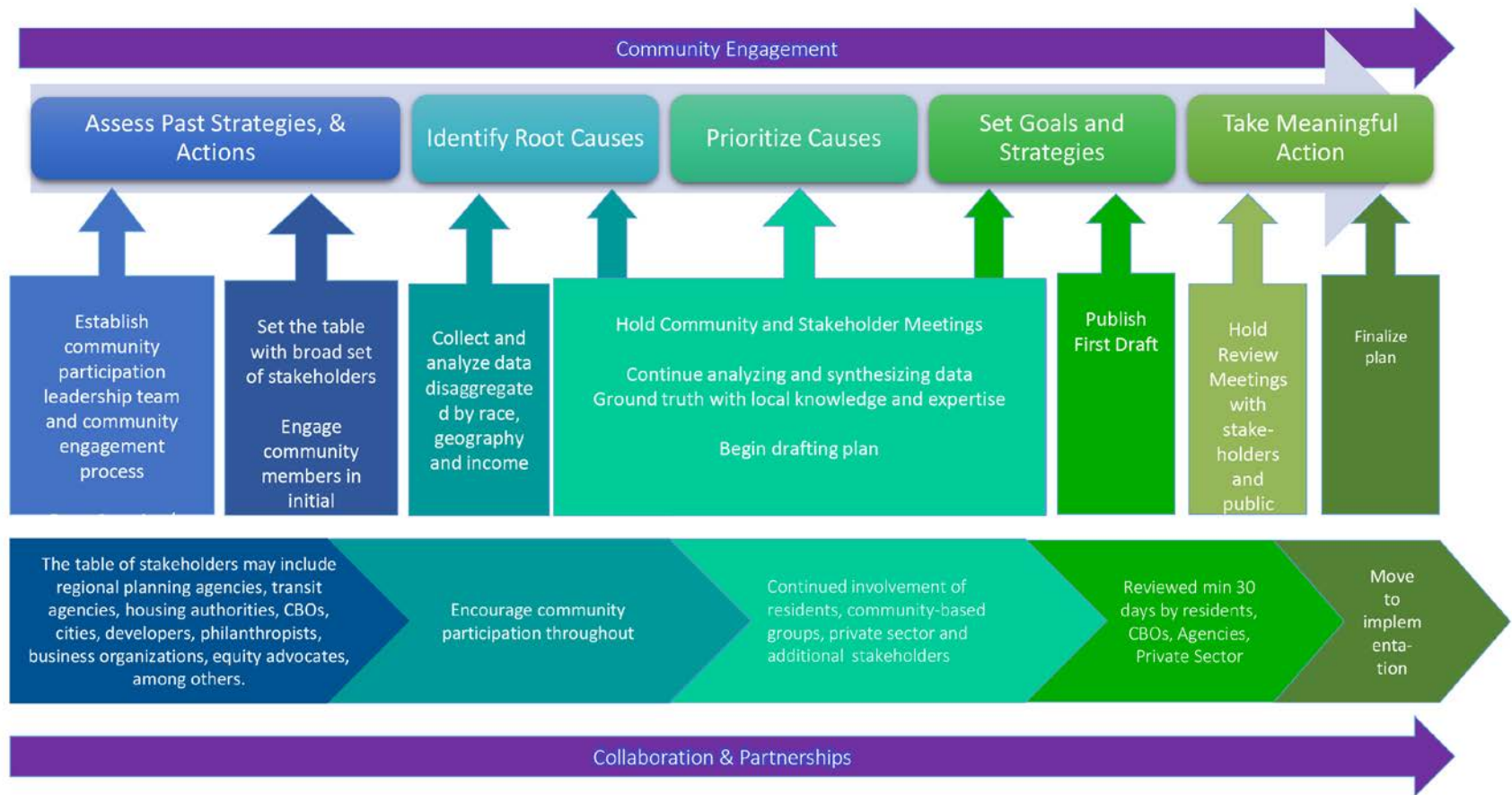
CRIME SCENE DO NOT CROSS



A New Paradigm - Setting the table for success



Inclusive Planning Process



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 \(HTML\)](#)

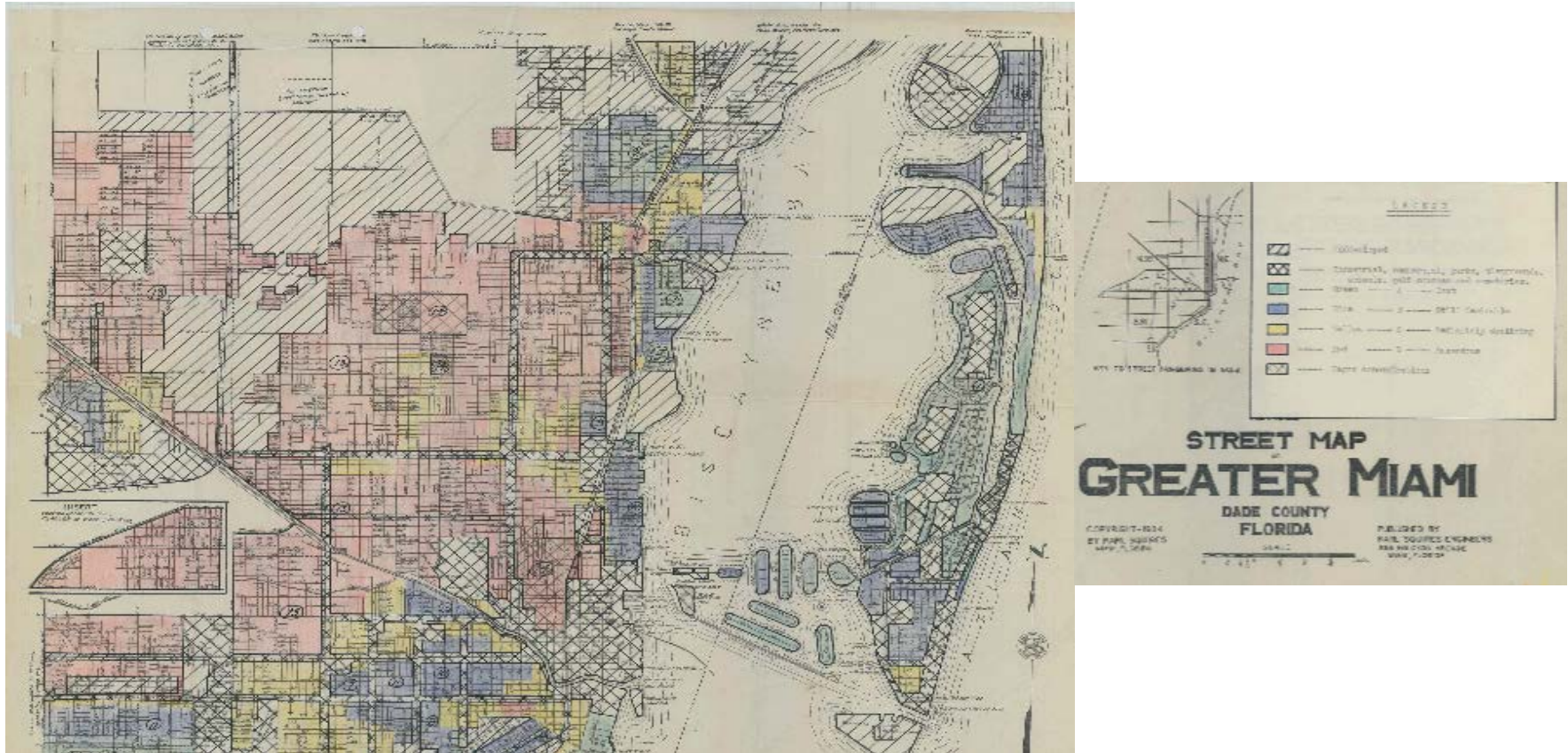
Data Advised Process

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

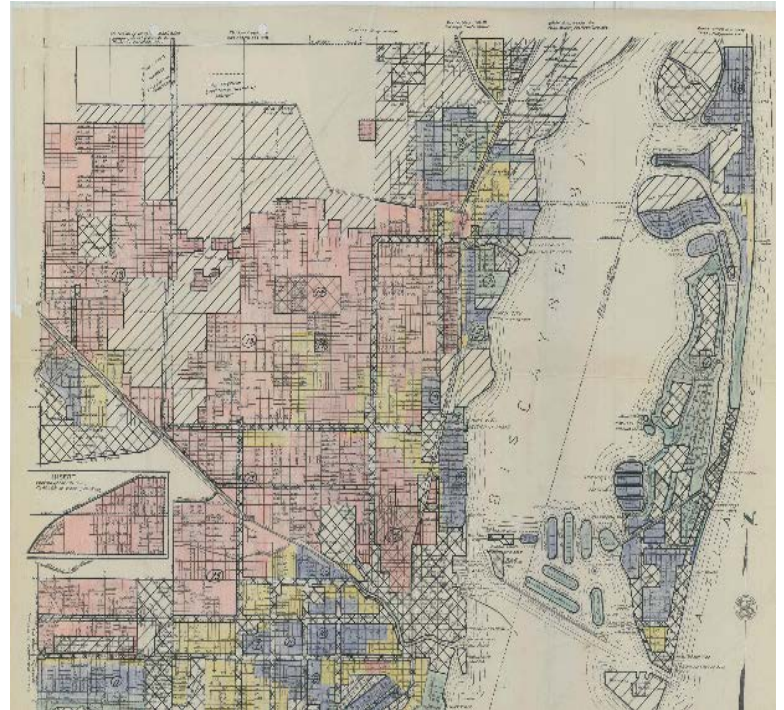
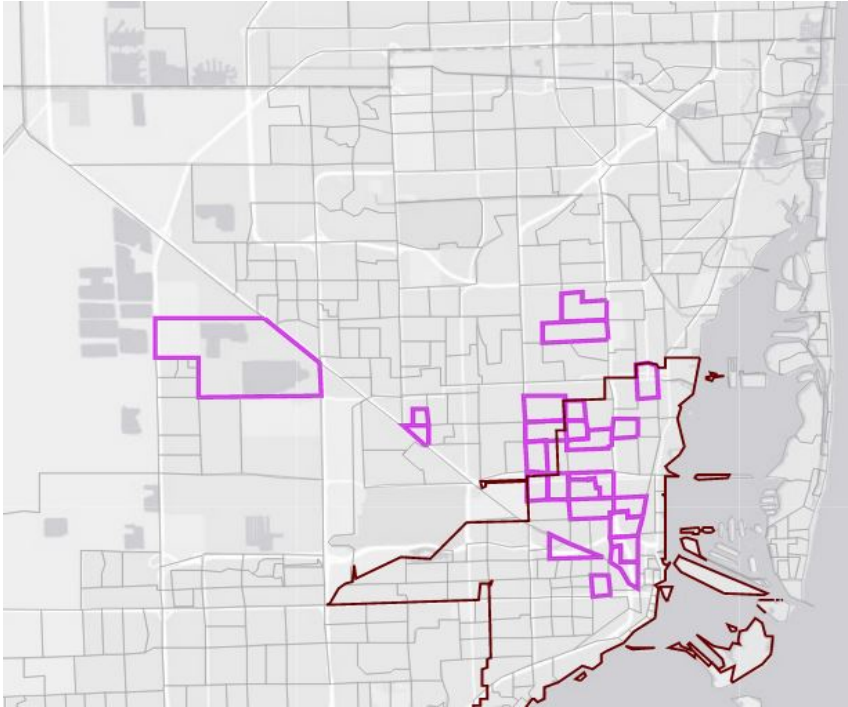


Mapping Inequality

<https://dsl.richmond.edu/panorama/redlining/>

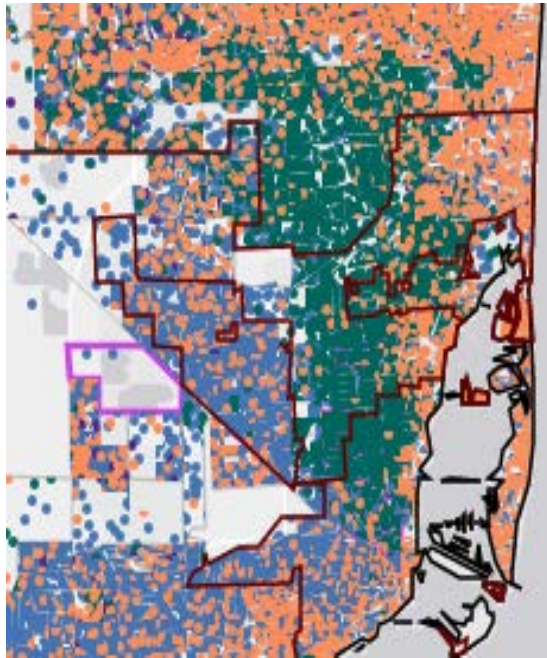
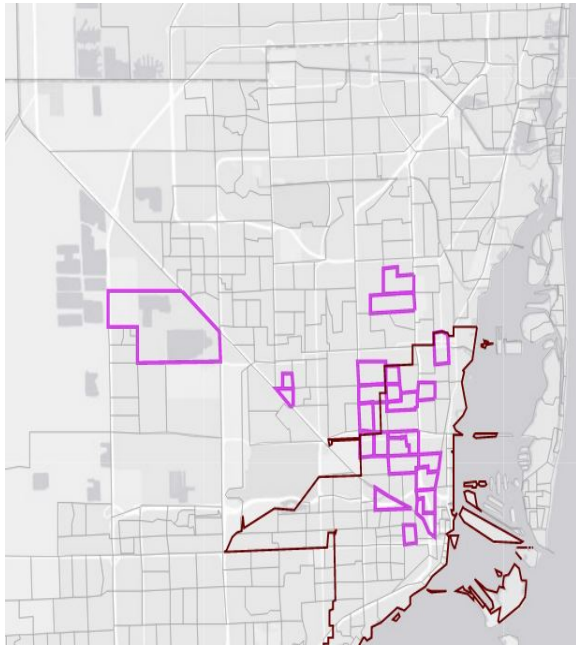
Over 150 redlining maps

Miami Racially and Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (2010)



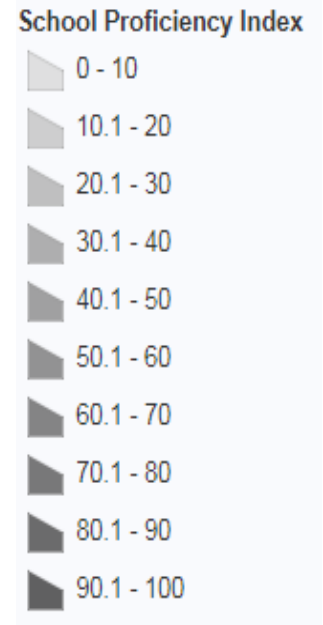
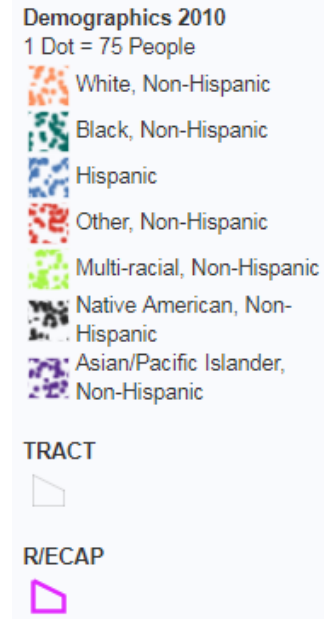
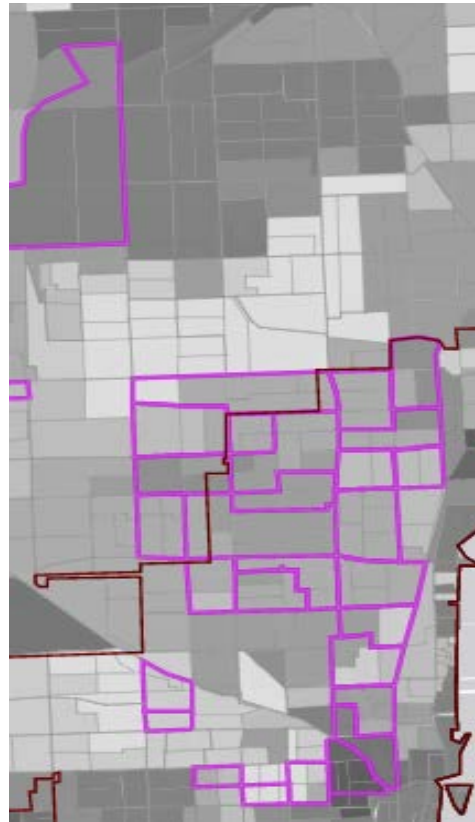
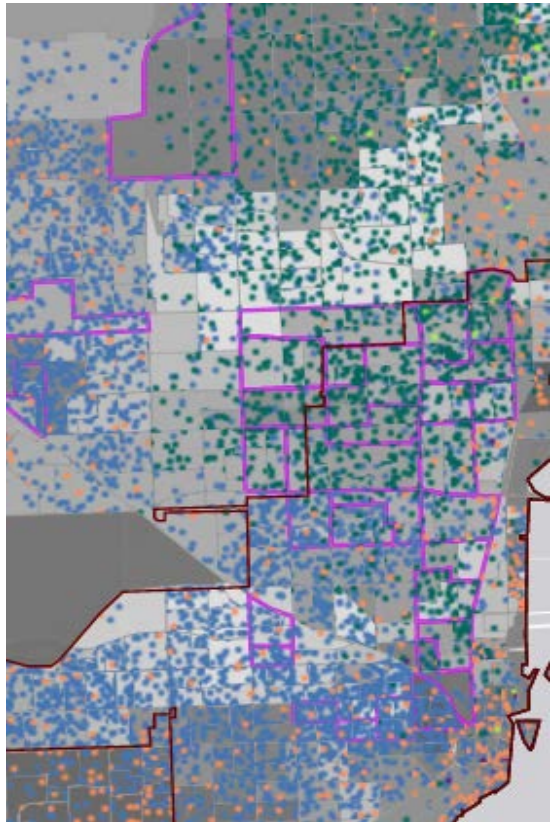
AFFH Data and Mapping Tool

Miami Racially and Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (2010)

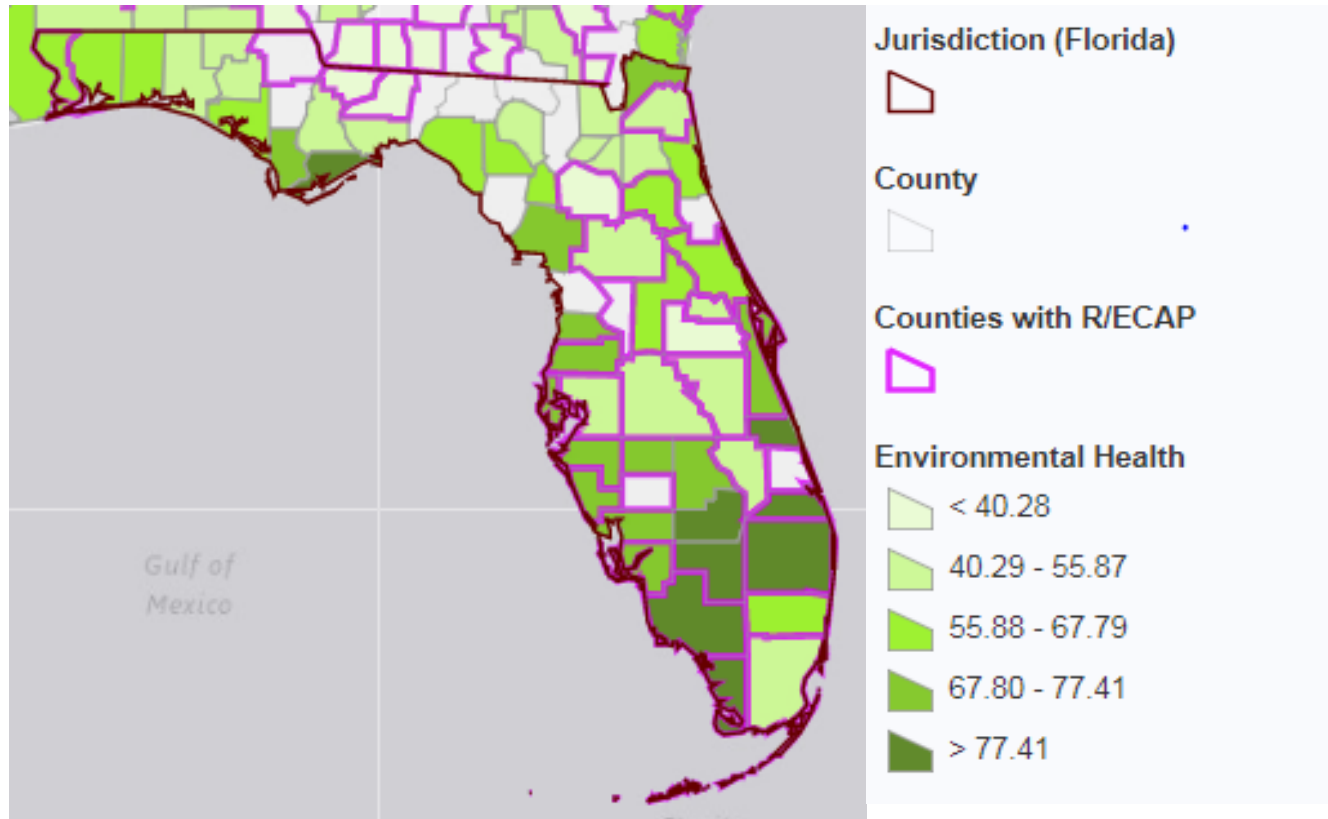


AFFH Data and Mapping Tool

School Proficiency: Miami



Demographics and Environmental Health



Tools for Data Advised Processes

www.nationalequityatlas.org

National Equity Atlas



About the Atlas

Data Summaries

Indicators

Reports

Data in Action

Search



Indicators

Select an indicator from the menus below:

Enter a state, region, or city name:

Demographics ▾

Equity ▾

Economic Benefits ▾

Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL Metro Area

Explore

Detailed race/ethnicity

People of color

Race/ethnicity

Population growth rates

Contribution to growth: Immigrants

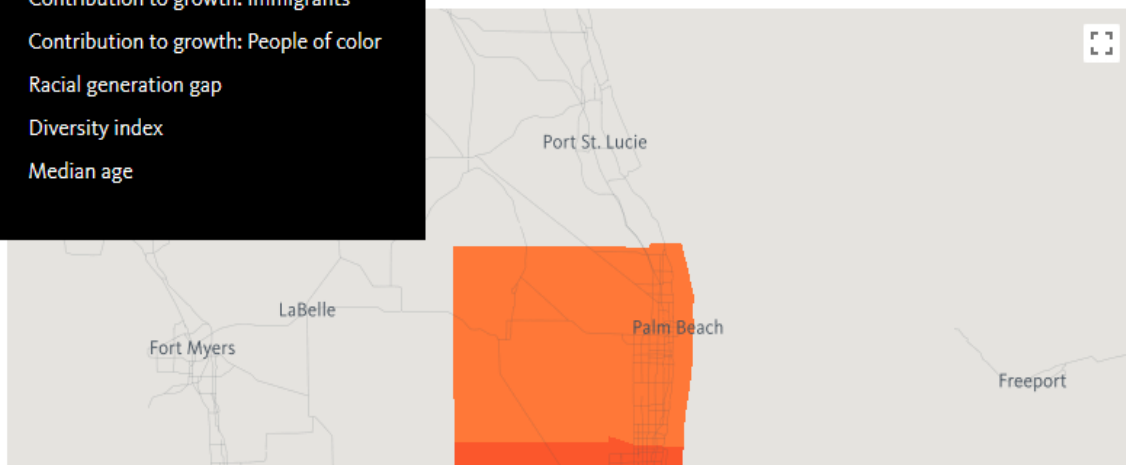
Contribution to growth: People of color

Racial generation gap

Diversity index

Median age

Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL Metro Area



Geography:

County

Year:

1980	1990	2000	2010
2020	2030	2040	2050

Filter Map By: [Reset](#)

White areas Black areas

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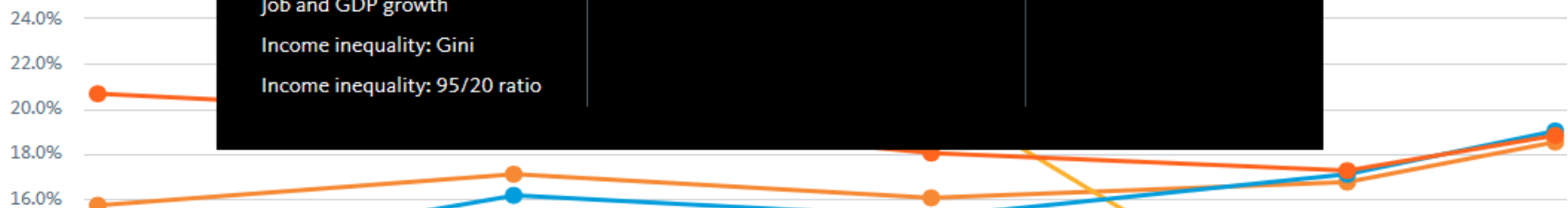
Explore

Working poor

Breakdown:

Percent working poor

- All
- White
- Black
- Latino
- Asian or Pacific Islander
- Native American
- Mixed/other
- People of color



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

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Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL Metro Area

Explore

GDP gains with racial equity

Breakdown:

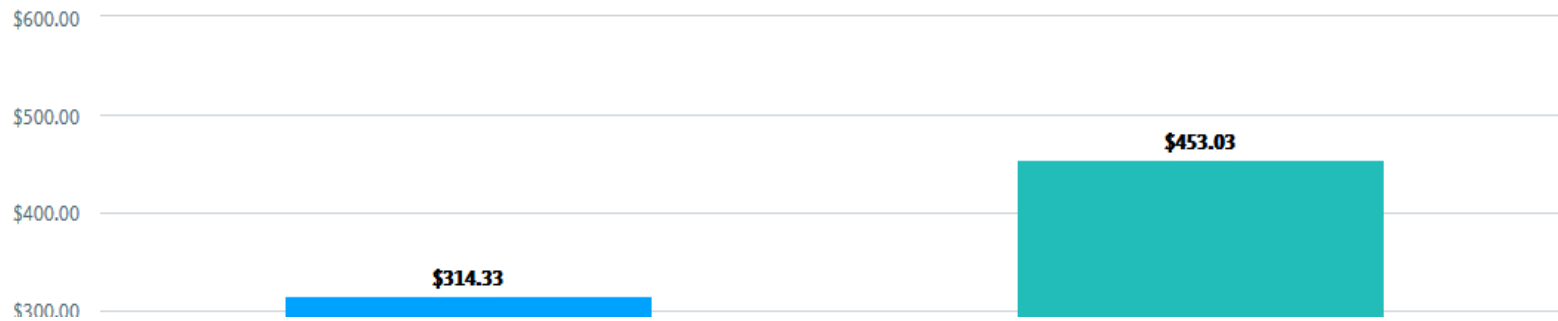
Actual GDP and estimated GDP with racial equity (billions): Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL Metro Area, 2015

GDP gains with racial equity

Income gains with racial equity

Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL Metro Area

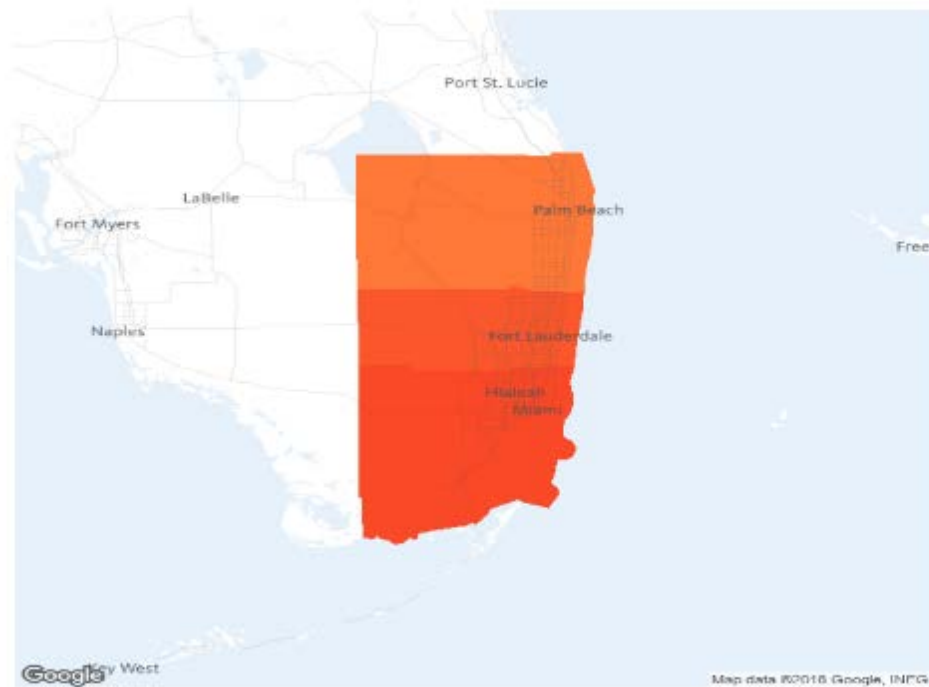
(billions): Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL Metro Area, 2015



The Face of Florida Continues to Change

People of color — Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL Metro Area

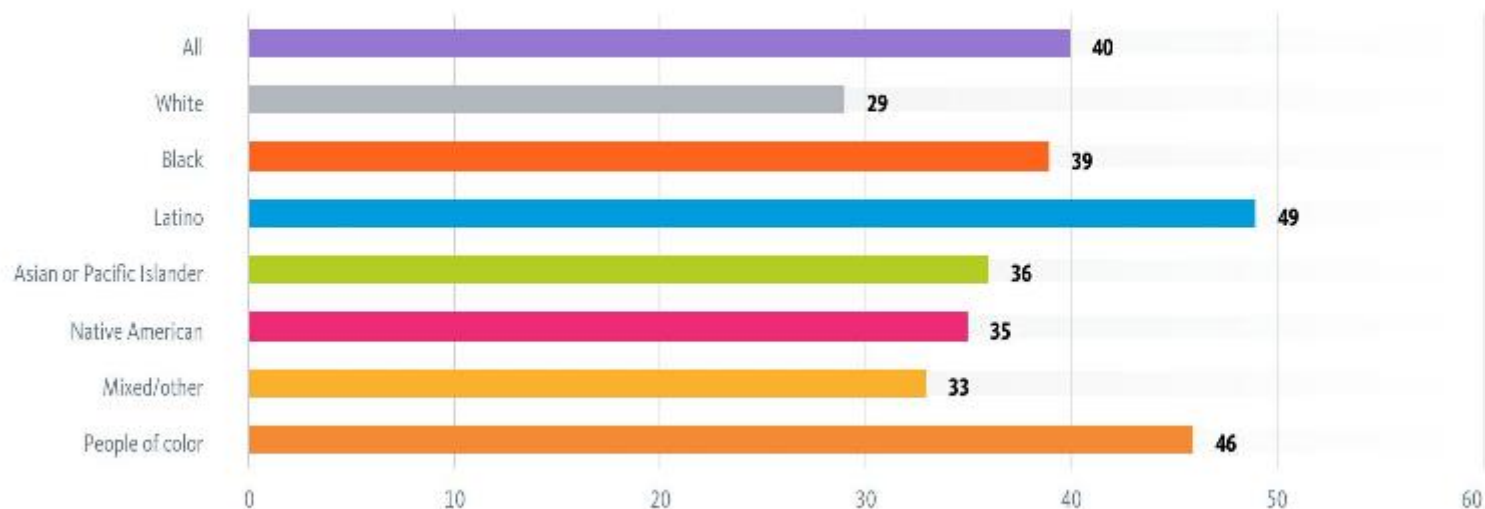
Percent people of color by County, 2050



U.S. Census Bureau; Geolytix, Inc.; Woods & Poole Economics, Inc.

Air Pollution

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



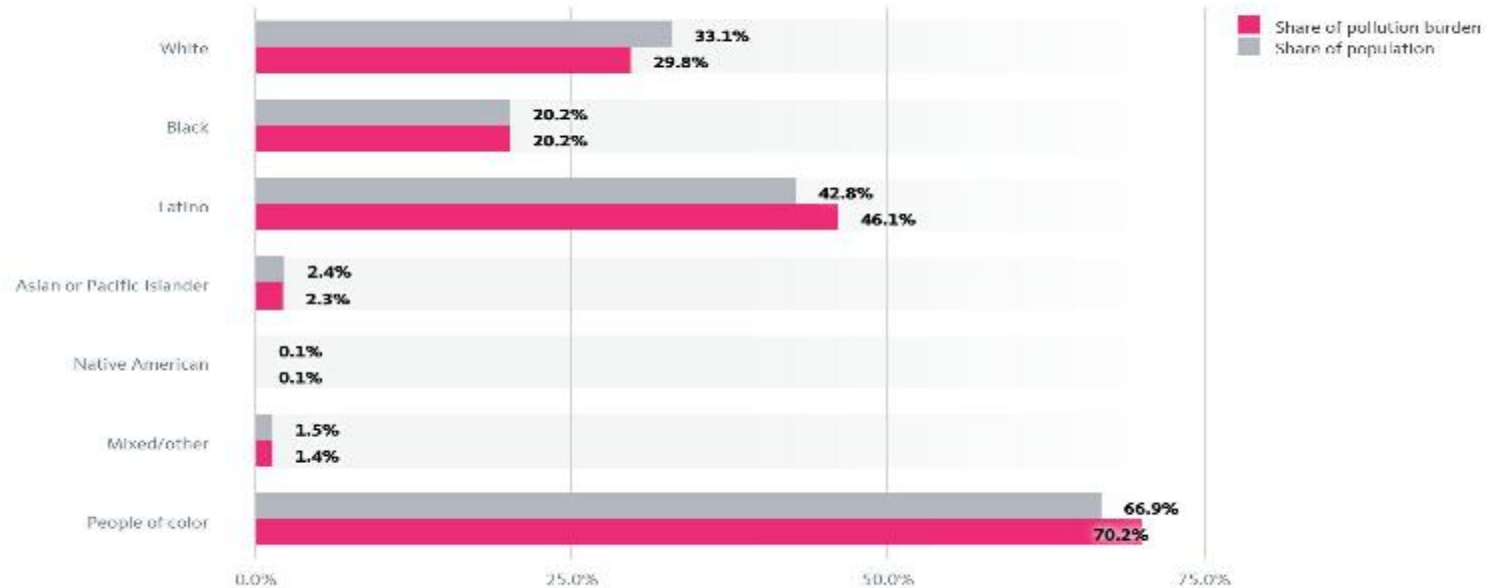
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (National Air Toxics Assessment); U.S. Census Bureau
PolicyLink/PERE National Equity Atlas, www.nationalequityatlas.org

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

Breakdown:	<input checked="" type="button" value="By race/ethnicity"/>	<input type="button" value="By source"/>	<input type="button" value="By poverty status"/>	<input type="button" value="Ranking"/>
Risk type:	<input checked="" type="button" value="Cancer and non-cancer"/>	<input type="button" value="Cancer only"/>	<input type="button" value="Non-cancer only"/>	
Compare:	<input type="text" value="Enter a city, region, or state"/>		<input type="button" value="→"/>	
Download:	<input type="button" value="Graphic (jpeg)"/>			Share: <input type="button" value="f"/> <input type="button" value="t"/> <input type="button" value="e"/>

Air Pollution

Share of population and pollution burden, by race/ethnicity: Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL Metro Area, Cancer only, All sources, 2015



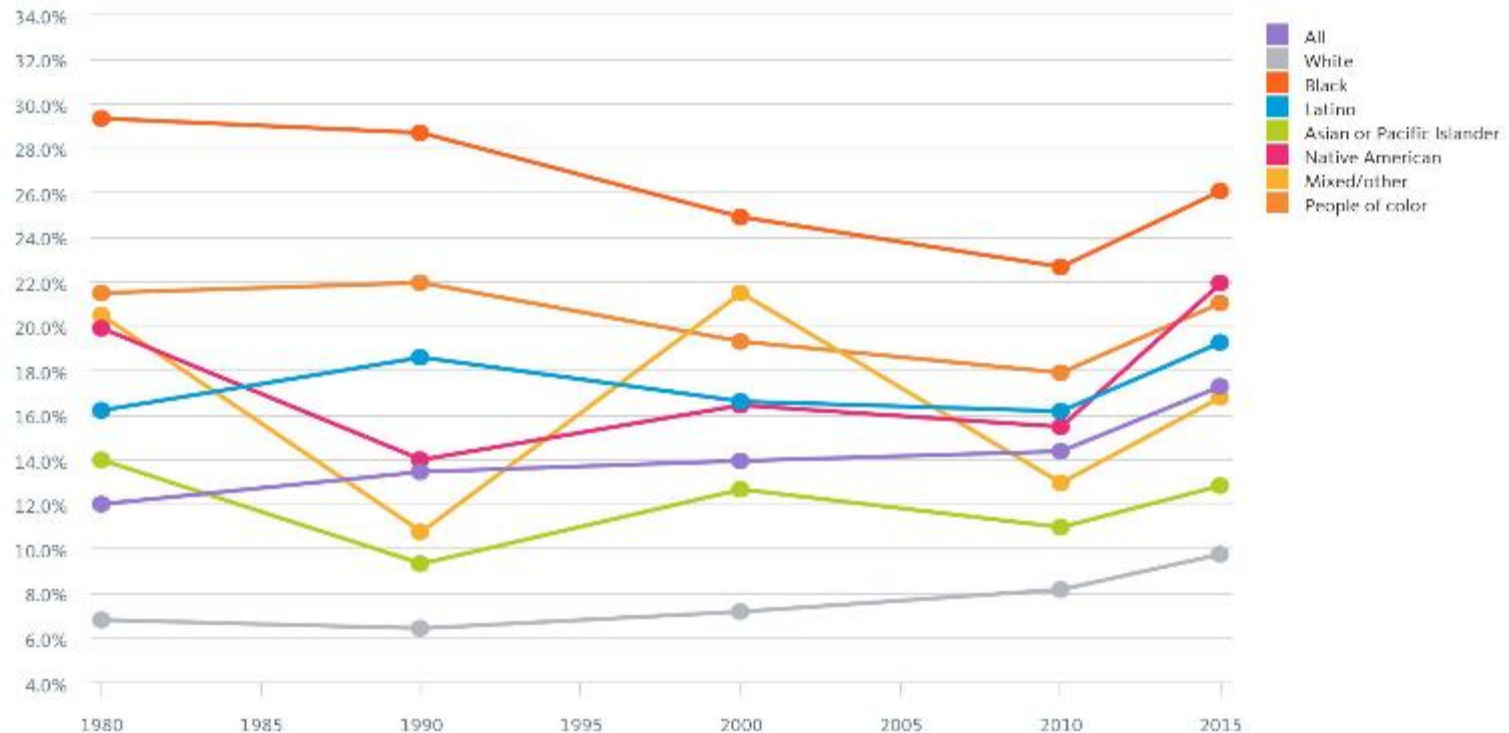
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (National Air Toxics Assessment); U.S. Census Bureau
PolicyLink/PFR+ National Equity Atlas, www.nationalequityatlas.org

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.

Poverty

Percent people below poverty by race/ethnicity: Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL Metro Area, 100%, 1980-2015



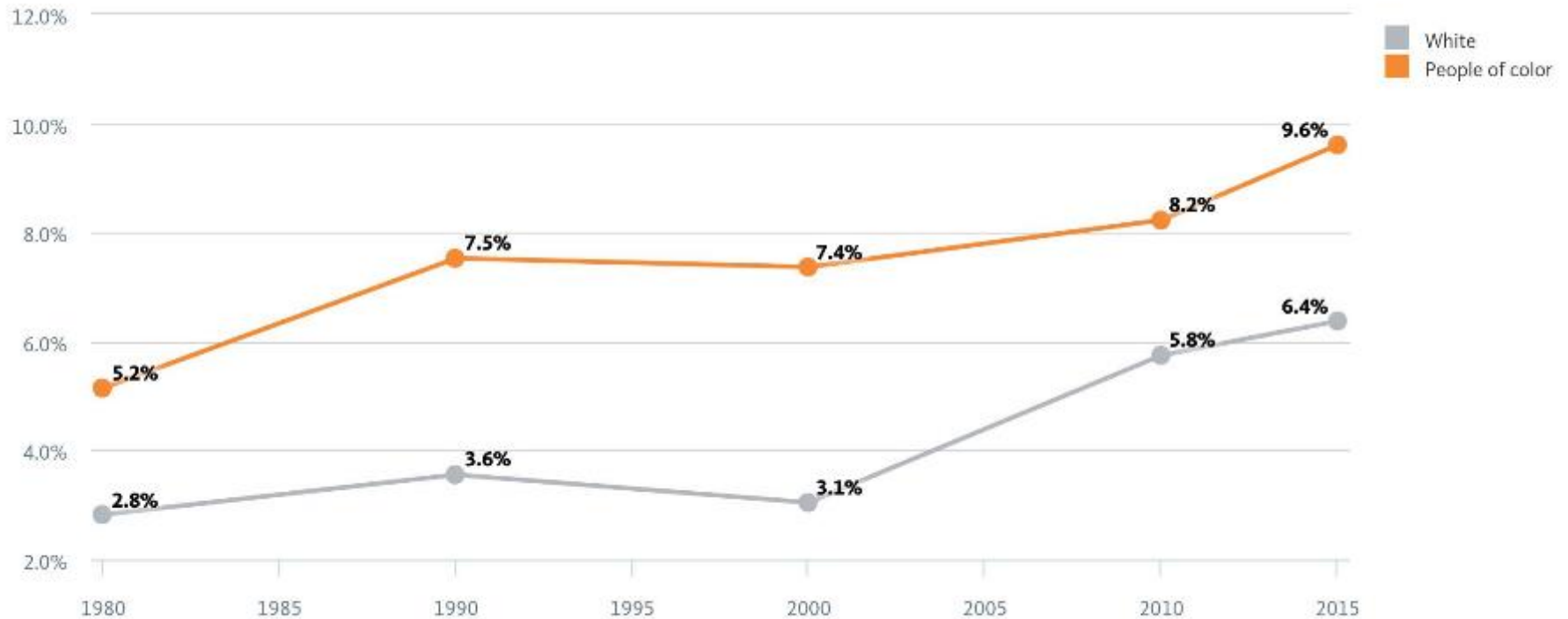
IPUMS
PolicyLink/PERE National Equity Atlas, www.nationalequityatlas.org

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

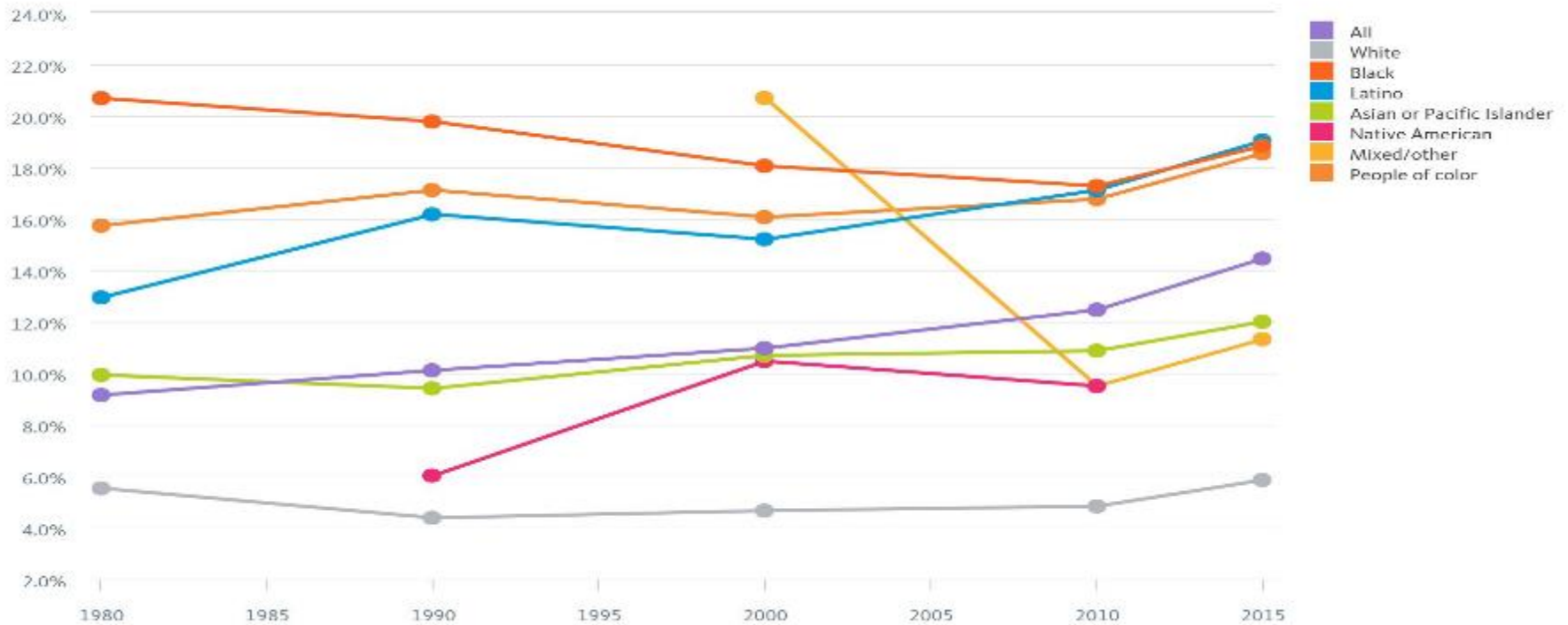
Unemployment rate by race/ethnicity: Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL Metro Area, 1980-2015



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Working and Poor

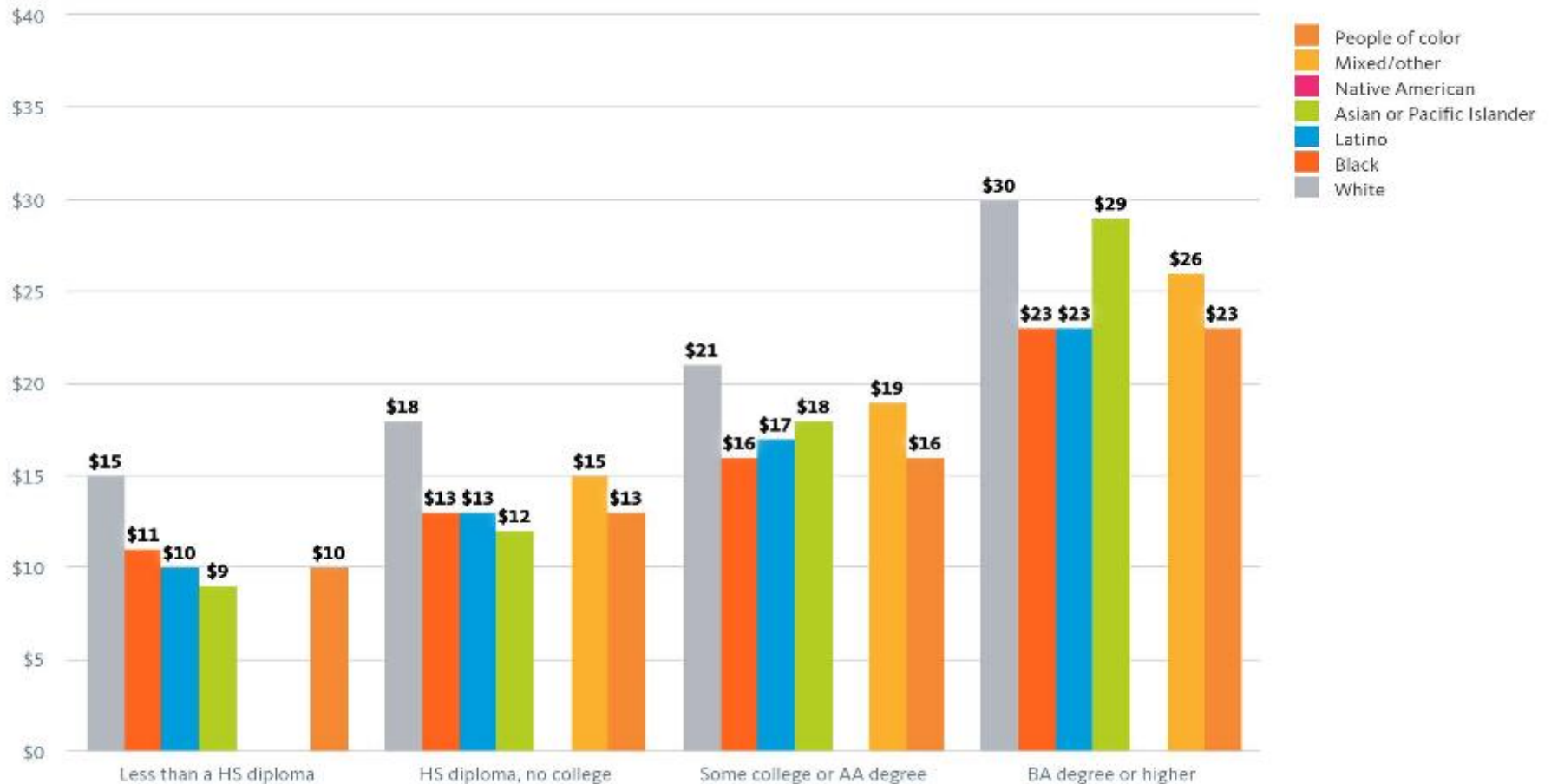
Percent working poor by race/ethnicity: Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL Metro Area, 200%, 1980-2015



IPUMS
PolicyLink/PERE National Equity Atlas, www.nationalequityatlas.org

Wage Differential

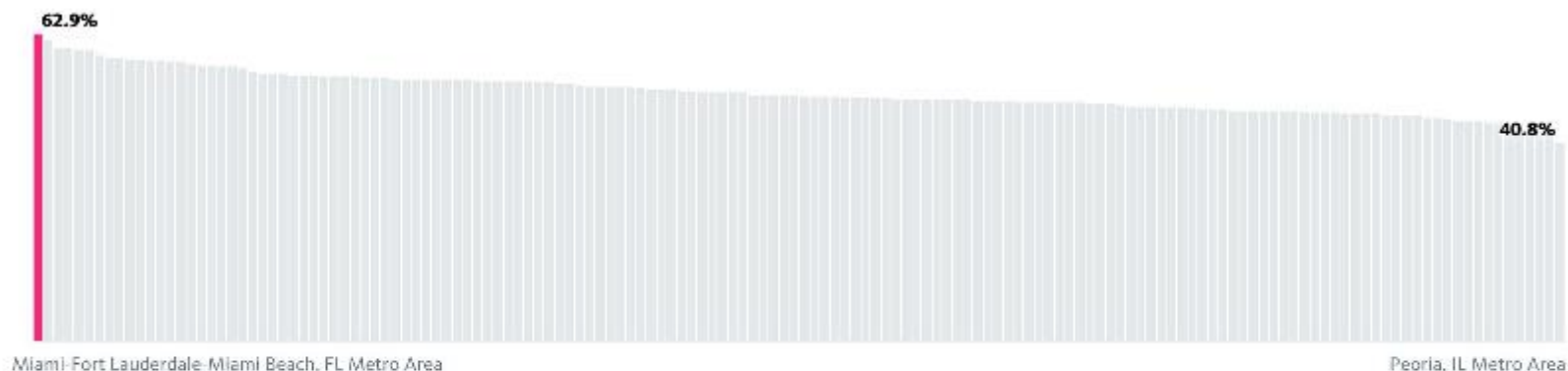
Median hourly wage by race/ethnicity and education: Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL Metro Area, 2015



IPUMS
PolicyLink/PERE National Equity Atlas, www.nationalequityatlas.org

Housing

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



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IPUMS

Breakdown:

By race/ethnicity

By gender

By nativity

By ancestry

Ranking

Geography:

State

Region

City

Tenure:

Renters

Owners

Race/ethnicity:

All

White

People of color

Compare:

Enter a city, region, or state



Nearby Areas

Download:

Graphic (jpeg)

Share:





INSTITUTE FOR
Sustainable
Communities
what's possible

Thank you!

Sarita Turner



sturner@iscvt.org