RUN OF SHOW

Opening Panel (3:15 - 3:55 pm)

Group discussions: (3:55 to 5:00 pm for two sessions)
   1. Rural and small communities
   2. Data and mapping
   3. Regional solutions

Report Out (5:00 to 5:10pm)
- each group has 2 min to report out
- peer to peer q&a

Wrap Up (to 5:15pm)
- Moderator
MODERATOR

Sarita Turner, Associate Director of the Policy Center for Infrastructure Equity, PolicyLink

SPEAKERS

Dan Pontious, Housing Policy Coordinator, Baltimore Metropolitan Council

Carolyn Szczepanski, Director of Research and Communications, Minnesota Housing Partnership

Patricia Fron, Executive Director, Chicago Area Fair Housing Alliance

Steve Steinhoff, Deputy Director, Capital Area Regional Planning Commission

Jason Reece, Assistant Professor, City and Regional Planning, The Ohio State University
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.

In other words, disparate opportunity is the result of orchestrated segregation coupled with disinvestment.

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 ‘F’ 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 1961, 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
Historic HOLC map of Miami
Miami Today: Racially and Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty

Miami Racially and Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (2010)
Miami Today: Racially and Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty

Miami Racially and Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (2010)
Institutionalized discriminatory practices
Silo Busting Integrated Planning Approaches

Choice Neighborhoods
Promise Zones
The Opportunity Project
The Opportunity Project is unleashing the power of data and technology to build more equitable and thriving communities.
http://opportunity.census.gov/

Data to Build an Equitable Economy

http://nationalequityatlas.org/
Indicators

• Education

• Housing/Neighborhood
  • Home Value
  • Percent Vacant & Abandoned

• Social Capital
  • Racial Diversity
  • Percent with Bachelor’s Degree

• Public Health & Safety
  • Crime Risk
  • Rate Low Birth Weight
  • Access to Parks

• Employment & Workforce
  • Job Growth
  • Jobs within Short Commute

• Transportation & Mobility
  • Short Commutes
  • Walk Score
  • Access to Transit
Sustain Diverse Communities
Chicago Metro Area

Map 4. 7-County Regional Race Composition (2010)

Dot = 250 People  CTA Rails
WHITE  Metra Rails
BLACK  Interstates
HISPANIC  Counties
ASIAN  Chicago

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010
Social & Economic Barriers to Opportunity
# Social & Economic Barriers to Opportunity*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Block Group Average</th>
<th>Threshold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Segregation</td>
<td>% Non-White Persons</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Poverty</td>
<td>% Persons below Poverty</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Language barriers</td>
<td>% Limited English Proficiency</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Mobility limitations</td>
<td>% Household with no Vehicle</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Single-parent</td>
<td>% Single-Parent Households</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Housing cost burden</td>
<td>% Households Paying More than 50% of Income for Rent</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Education barriers</td>
<td>% Adults with less than High School Degree</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Youth concentrations</td>
<td>% Children under 18 Years</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Unemployment</td>
<td>% Unemployed</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Food Stamps</td>
<td>% Households Receiving Food Stamps</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Measured at the block group
Columbus