New Data Tools for Supporting Analysis of Equitable Development and Environmental Justice

March 11, 2016

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‘Making a Visible Difference in Communities’

• Equitable Development Webinar Series
  – March 11, 2016
  – June 26, 2016
  – September 2016
New Data Tools for Supporting Analysis of Equitable Development and Environmental Justice

Webinar Learning Objectives

Introduce analytical tools that can give communities rich and accessible information for supporting local goals targeting environmental protection and equitable development in cities and regions:

• Track, measure, and make the case for inclusive growth.

• Understand the challenges and opportunities communities face in quantitative terms.

• Screen for areas that require additional consideration, analysis, or outreach when developing programs and policies that may affect communities.
New Data Tools for Supporting Analysis of Equitable Development and Environmental Justice

Presenters

• Sarah Treuhaft, Director of Equitable Growth Initiatives PolicyLink

• Kevin Olp, Acting Communications Director, Office of Environmental Justice U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Tweet at us by using hashtag: #EquiDev - http://twitter.com/Equidev.
The National Equity Atlas: Data to Build an Equitable Economy

EPA Office of Environmental Justice / Planning and the Black Community Division of the APA

March 11, 2016
Shifting the Narrative

“The equity agenda has become a national and economic imperative as well as a moral imperative.”

America’s Tomorrow: Equity is the Superior Growth Model

Equity & the Future of the American Economy

All-In Cities: Building an Equitable Economy from the Ground Up

All-In Nation: An America that Works for All
The Face of America is Changing
Demographic transformation: 1980-2050

Inequity Threatens Economic Prosperity
New research: Inequity threatens economic growth

“As an economist, I worry that these inequities pose a serious threat to future economic growth... As people of color become a majority of the population, the failure to end their economic exclusion means a failure of the American economy.”

“IMF study finds inequality is damaging to economic growth”
Equity Is the Superior Growth Model
Racial inequities hinder economic prosperity

**San Francisco Bay Area: Actual GDP and Estimated GDP without Racial Gaps in Income, 2012**

- GDP in 2012 (billions)
- GDP if racial gaps in income were eliminated (billions)

**Equity Dividend:**
- **$243.3 billion**
- **$117 billion**

Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and IPUMS.
Tailoring the Frame to Regional Realities
What is an equitable region?

Regions are equitable when all residents – regardless of their race/ethnicity and nativity, gender, family income, or neighborhood of residence – are fully able to participate in the region’s economic vitality, contribute to the region’s readiness for the future, and connect to the region’s assets and resources.
Indicators framework

Demographics
- Who lives in the region and how is this changing?

Economic Vitality
- Can all residents participate in and contribute to economic vitality?

Readiness
- Is the workforce prepared for the 21st century economy?

Connectedness
- Are residents connected to each other and the region’s assets and opportunities?
Equity profiles: Informing community dialogue & action

1) Minnesota
2) Rhode Island
3) Bay Area
4) Houston
5) Piedmont Triad, NC
6) Research Triangle, NC
7) Cape Fear, NC
8) Southeast Florida
9) Omaha
10) Kansas City
11) Fairfax County
12) Detroit
Welcome to the National Equity Atlas, a comprehensive data resource to track, measure, and make the case for inclusive growth.

Now Indicator: School Poverty
Nationwide, half of Black and Latino students attend high-poverty schools, compared with one in ten White students. Access the data for your community.

The Face of America is Changing

By 2044, the majority of Americans will be people of color. Rising diversity is a tremendous asset—if all can access the resources and opportunities they need to thrive.

Explore the Atlas to get data on changing demographics, racial inclusion, and the economic benefits of equity—in your city, region, state, and nationwide. Begin with the U.S. Summary to explore indicators like the map below.

People of color by county and region: United States, 2040

- 0% - 20%
- 20% - 40%
- 40% - 59%
- >59%
Data to Build an Equitable Economy

National Equity Atlas

Indicators

Select an indicator from the menus below:

Demographics
Equity
Economic Benefits

Enter a state, region, or city name:
United States

Explore

People of color
Race/ethnicity
Population growth rates
Contribution to growth: Immigrants
Contribution to growth: People of color
Racial generation gap
Race/ethnicity/nativity
Diversity index
Median age

---

United States, 1980-2040

[Bar charts and data visualizations]

6%
12%
9%
13%
16%
6%
7%
8%
12%
12%
12%
12%
12%
12%
12%
12%
12%
12%
12%
National Equity Atlas

Indicators

Select an indicator from the menus below:

- Demographics
- Equity
- Economic Benefits

Enter a state, region, or city name:
United States

Explore

Race/ethnicity

Breakdown:
Racial/ethnic composition:

- White: 6%
- Black: 12%
- Latino: 76%
- Asian: 12%
- Native American: 12%
- Mixed/other: 12%
- U.S. percent white: 80%

GDP gains with racial equity
Income gains with racial equity

Chart showing racial/ethnic composition and gains with racial equity.
Air pollution: Exposure index United States

Breakdown:
Air pollution exposure index, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2014

- All: 50
- White: 44
- Black: 64
- Latino: 59
- Asian: 62
- Native American: 37
- Mixed/other: 53
- People of color: 60

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (National Air Toxics Assessment); U.S. Census Bureau
Can all residents access clean air?
In 2014, the air pollution exposure index scores ranged from 89 in Tallahassee, FL Metro Area to 12 in Corpus Christi, TX Metro Area.

Why it matters
Healthy neighborhoods are free of pollution and toxins that undermine the safety, health, and well-being of their residents. Neighborhoods with high concentrations of low-income families and people of color are more likely to be exposed to environmental hazards, putting them at higher risk for chronic diseases and premature death.

Grow an equitable economy: Policies to promote healthy environments for all
• Ensure development processes and land use planning produce healthy neighborhood environments
• Require health impact assessments of new developments for potential threats to air quality
• Prioritize green affordable housing near transit and institute safeguards to prevent displacement
• Reduce hazardous chemicals, pesticides and emissions from industrial plants, automobiles, and diesel engines
• Increase community voice and leadership in planning and policymaking
• Grant local government the authority and capacity to take legal action and enforce indoor air quality standards and laws

Comprehensive Review Processes Can Protect Vulnerable Communities
In 2012, the Allegheny County Board of Health (PA) approved new air toxics guidelines and evaluation criteria. Under the old rule, county regulators could only consider the environmental impact of the development under review for permitting. The new process allows the health department's air quality program to examine the cumulative impact of nearby pollution sources when evaluating an application for a new source of toxic air emissions, focusing on the combined environmental burden for nearby communities. Read more.

Learn more about these strategies:
• Pollution is segregated, too
• Advancing Environmental Justice
• Enviro-Health Links

Additional data resources:
• Open Opportunity Data
• EJSCREEN: Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool
• Air Quality Index
• EnviroAtlas
**Contribution to growth: People of color**

Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area

**Breakdown:**
Change in population by race: Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area, 1980-2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980-1990</td>
<td>95,712</td>
<td>244,932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-2000</td>
<td>191,127</td>
<td>238,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-2010</td>
<td>63,623</td>
<td>247,404</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

U.S. Census Bureau, Woods & Poole Economics, Inc.
Contribution to growth: People of color
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area

Breakdown:
Change in population by race: Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area, 2010-2040

- People of color
- White

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>People of color</th>
<th>White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010-2020</td>
<td>204,508</td>
<td>192,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-2030</td>
<td>274,402</td>
<td>137,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030-2040</td>
<td>332,263</td>
<td>52,366</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Air pollution: Exposure index
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area

Breakdown:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed/other</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People of color</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (National Air Toxics Assessment), U.S. Census Bureau
**Air pollution: Exposure index**

**Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area**

Breakdown:


U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (National Air Toxics Assessment); U.S. Census Bureau
Air pollution: Exposure index
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area

Breakdown:
Air pollution exposure index, ranked: Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area
Air pollution: Exposure index
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area

Breakdown:
Air pollution exposure index, ranked: Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (National Air Toxics Assessment); U.S. Census Bureau
Air pollution: Exposure index • Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA Metro Area

Breakdown:

Air pollution exposure index, by source: Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA Metro Area, 2014

- On-road mobile
- Off-road mobile
- Major stationary
- Area and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Exposure Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed/other</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People of color</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (National Air Toxics Assessment); U.S. Census Bureau
Air pollution: Exposure index  • Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA Metro Area

Breakdown:
Air pollution exposure index, by poverty status: Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA Metro Area, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poverty Status</th>
<th>People of Color</th>
<th>White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below poverty</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above poverty</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Can all residents access clean air?
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA Metro Area: In 2014, for residents below poverty, the exposure index was 89, and for residents above poverty, it was 85.

Why it matters
Healthy neighborhoods are free of pollution and toxins that can cause disease and shorten life expectancy.
Air pollution: Unequal burden • Reading, PA Metro Area

Breakdown:
Share of population and pollution burden, by race/ethnicity: Reading, PA Metro Area, 2014

- Share of pollution burden
- Share of population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Share of Population</th>
<th>Share of Pollution Burden</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>75.38%</td>
<td>68.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>4.08%</td>
<td>4.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
<td>23.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>1.35%</td>
<td>1.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
<td>0.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed/other</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>1.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People of color</td>
<td>31.58%</td>
<td>24.62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (National Air Toxics Assessment); U.S. Census Bureau
Air pollution: Unequal burden

Breakdown:
Unequal burden index, ranked: Reading, PA Metro Area

Reading, PA Metro Area

Visalia-Porterville, CA Metro Area

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

Breakdown: By race/ethnicity, By poverty, Ranking

Geography: State, Region, City

Risk type: Cancer only, Non-cancer only

Race/ethnicity: People of color, Black, Latino, Asian, Native American, Mixed/other, White

Compare: Enter a city, region, or state, Nearby Areas
Air pollution: Unequal burden

Reading, PA Metro Area

Breakdown:
Share of population and pollution burden, by poverty status: Reading, PA Metro Area, 2014

- White, below poverty: 5.78% (population: 5.75%)
- White, above poverty: 62.64% (population: 59.78%)
- People of color, below poverty: 11.89%
- People of color, above poverty: 19.69%

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

Can all residents access clean air?

Why it matters:
Air pollution: Unequal burden → Birmingham-Hoover, AL Metro Area

Breakdown:
Unequal burden index, ranked: Birmingham-Hoover, AL Metro Area
Air pollution: Unequal burden - Birmingham-Hoover, AL Metro Area

Breakdown:
Share of population and pollution burden, by race/ethnicity: Birmingham-Hoover, AL Metro Area, 2014

- White: 61.4% pollution burden (64.55% population)
- Black: 31.4% pollution burden (28.37% population)
- Latino: 4.37% pollution burden (4.32% population)
- Asian: 1.39% pollution burden (1.33% population)
- Native American: 0.25% pollution burden (0.26% population)
- Mixed/other: 1.18% pollution burden (2.18% population)
- People of color: 38.59%

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (National Air Toxics Assessment); U.S. Census Bureau
Air pollution: Unequal burden - Birmingham-Hoover, AL Metro Area

Share of population and pollution burden, by poverty status: Birmingham-Hoover, AL Metro Area, 2014

- White, below poverty: 6.7% of population, 7.1% pollution burden
- White, above poverty: 54.87% of population, 57.65% pollution burden
- People of color, below poverty: 11.1% of population, 9.76% pollution burden
- People of color, above poverty: 27.33% of population, 25.48% pollution burden

Breakdown:
- By race/ethnicity
- By poverty

Risk type:
- Cancer only
- Non-cancer only

Source type:
- All sources
- On-road mobile
- Off-road mobile
- Major stationary
- Area and other

Download:
- Graphic (jpeg)

Can all residents access clean air?

Why it matters:
Using the Frame & Data to Advance Equitable Development
Supporting advocacy:
California Boys and Men of Color Alliance
Monitoring change:
Greater MSP Regional Indicators Dashboard

**Economy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross Regional Product/Per Capita ($65,852)</td>
<td>Rank 6</td>
<td>Trend Same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Exports ($23.7B)</td>
<td>Rank 5</td>
<td>Trend Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Gap White-Black (13.0 Pts)</td>
<td>Rank 12</td>
<td>Trend Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons Aged 65+ Working (74.6%)</td>
<td>Rank 6</td>
<td>Trend Same</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Job Quality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment Gap White-Black (13.0 Pts)</td>
<td>Rank 12</td>
<td>Trend Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent Change in Jobs (1.8%)</td>
<td>Rank 5</td>
<td>Trend Better</td>
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</table>

**Infrastructure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Trend</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Weekly Wage ($1,044)</td>
<td>Rank 5</td>
<td>Trend Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Vitality (54.8%)</td>
<td>Rank 4</td>
<td>Trend Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans Under 8K from Lending Institutions ($3,8B)</td>
<td>Rank 9</td>
<td>Trend Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity Utilization (%)</td>
<td>Rank 10</td>
<td>Trend Better</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Innovation Capital**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Trend</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Venture Capital ($368M)</td>
<td>Rank 4</td>
<td>Trend Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidies of Federal Dollars ($30M)</td>
<td>Rank 6</td>
<td>Trend Better</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Environment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy-related Carbon Emissions (127 Gg)</td>
<td>Rank 4</td>
<td>Trend Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Cost ($8.7 cents/kwh)</td>
<td>Rank 6</td>
<td>Trend Better</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Shared Prosperity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate (10.6%)</td>
<td>Rank 5</td>
<td>Trend Same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate (10.6%)</td>
<td>Rank 10</td>
<td>Trend Game</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Money doesn’t matter: White people breathe cleaner air

By Aura Bogado on 11 Mar 2016 7:00 am 0 comments

Not everybody gets to breathe clean air. So how do we decide who winds up wheezing through the smog and who winds up inhaling fresh air? Too often it depends on your skin color.

For the most part, even when controlling for poverty, race is a far better indicator when it comes to determining who lives under a cloud of pollution in the United States. Thanks to a new, interactive air pollution index created by the National Equity Atlas, you can have a closer look at what that means, state to state and city to city.

Here's how it works: The average person in the U.S. lives in a place that ranks in
Visit the National Equity Atlas at www.nationalequityatlas.org

Contact info:
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@streuhaft
New Data Tools for Supporting Analysis of Equitable Development and Environmental Justice

Questions and Answers

• Sarah Treuhaft, Director of Equitable Growth Initiatives
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  - @streuhaft

• Kevin Olp, Acting Communications Director, Office of Environmental Justice
  U.S. Environmental Protection Agency – olp.kevin@epa.gov
  - @EPAJustice