



RACIAL EQUITY AND ECONOMIC JUSTICE IN URBAN PLANNING

**Department of Urban Planning - University of Wisconsin-
Milwaukee**

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Overview

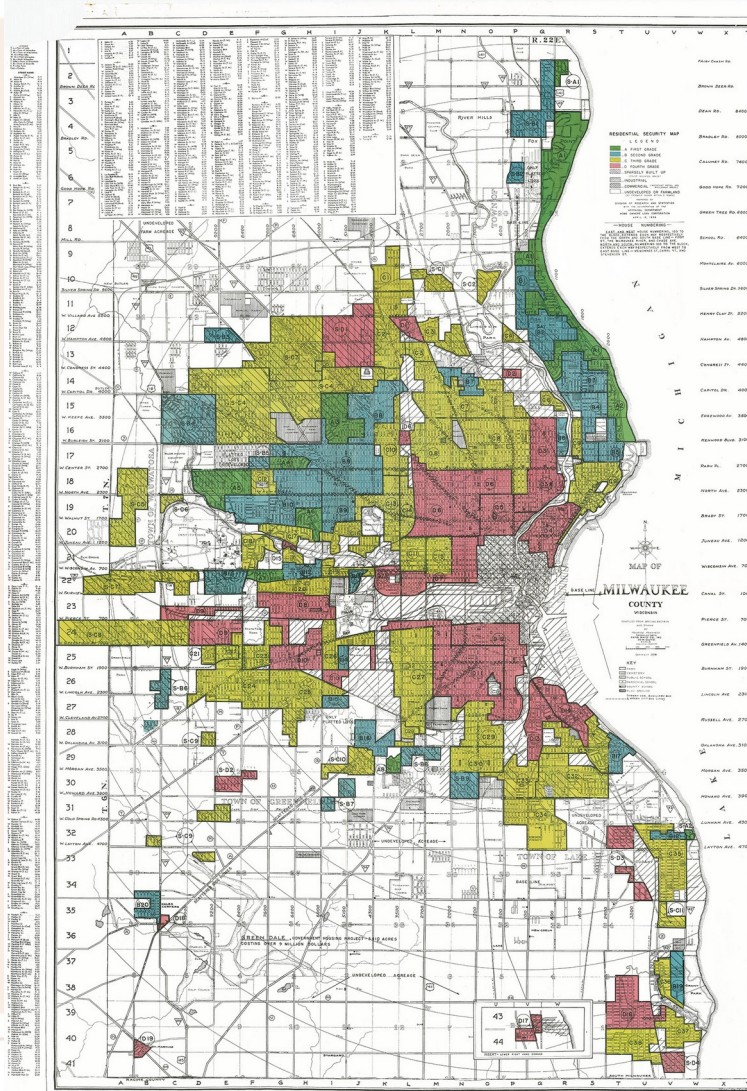
Milwaukee has long been marred by structural racialization that has impeded substantive equity and distorted our democracy.

Through a focused effort on ***Belonging and Equity by Design***, the City of Milwaukee can counteract decades of oppression and create a more equitable city for all of its residents.

Racialized Structure of Opportunity—Othering

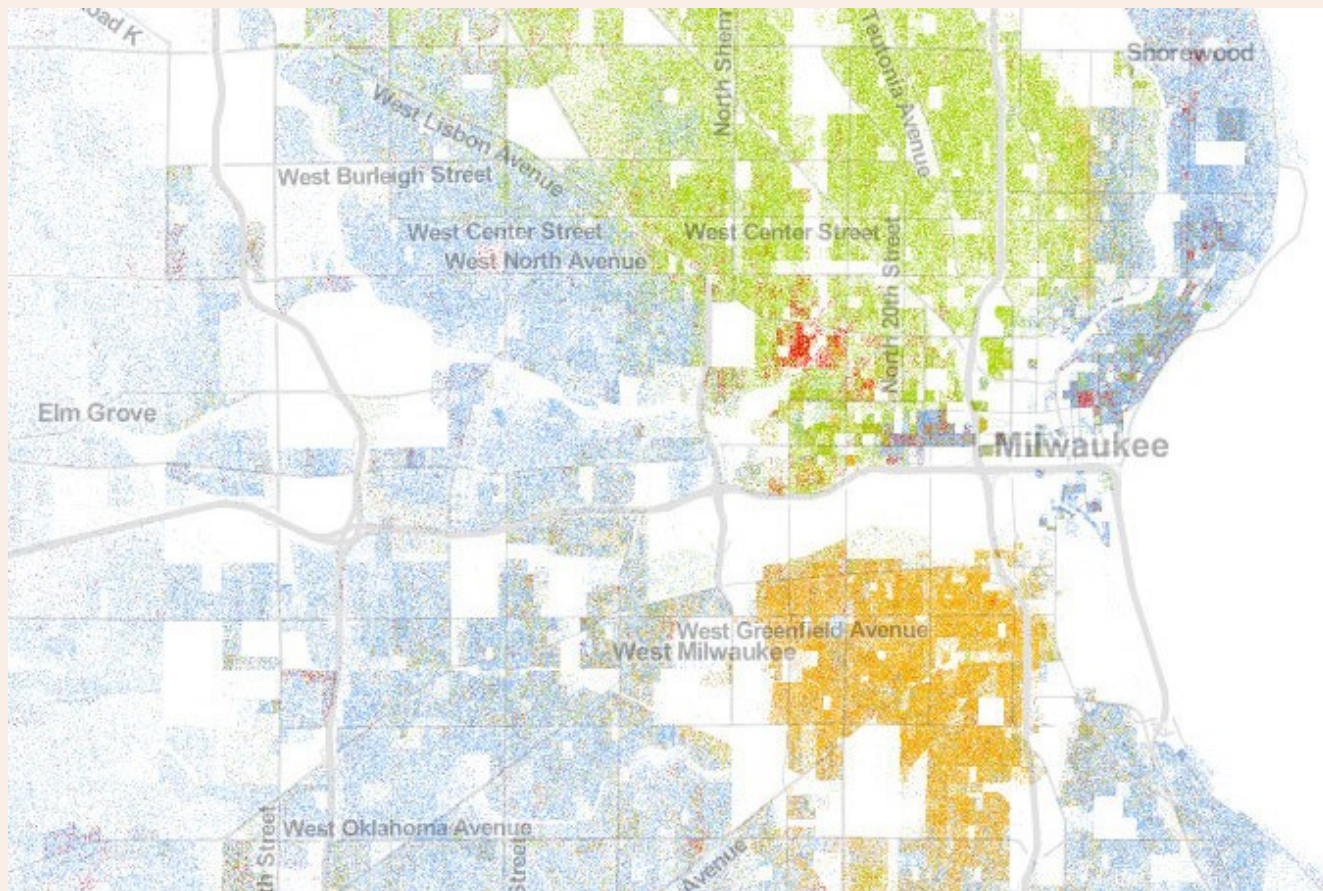
- Segregation is not just separation of people but opportunity in a way that makes it harder for some people to gain.
- The process of hoarding and distributing is unequal.
- Geographic segregation is one way to organize inequality.

Historical Redlining



1938 Home
Owners' Loan
Corporation
Milwaukee
neighborhood
grades

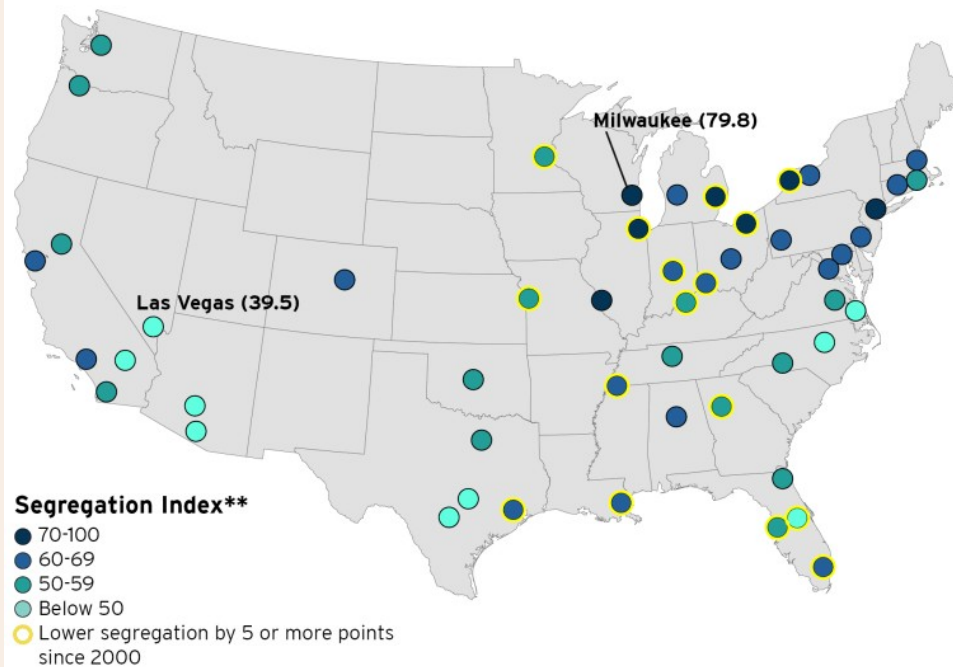
Present Day Segregatio



Present Day Segregation

MAP 1

Black-white segregation in US metro areas 2013-2017*



* 51 metro areas with populations exceeding one million and with black populations exceeding 3 percent of metro population (metro area names are abbreviated)

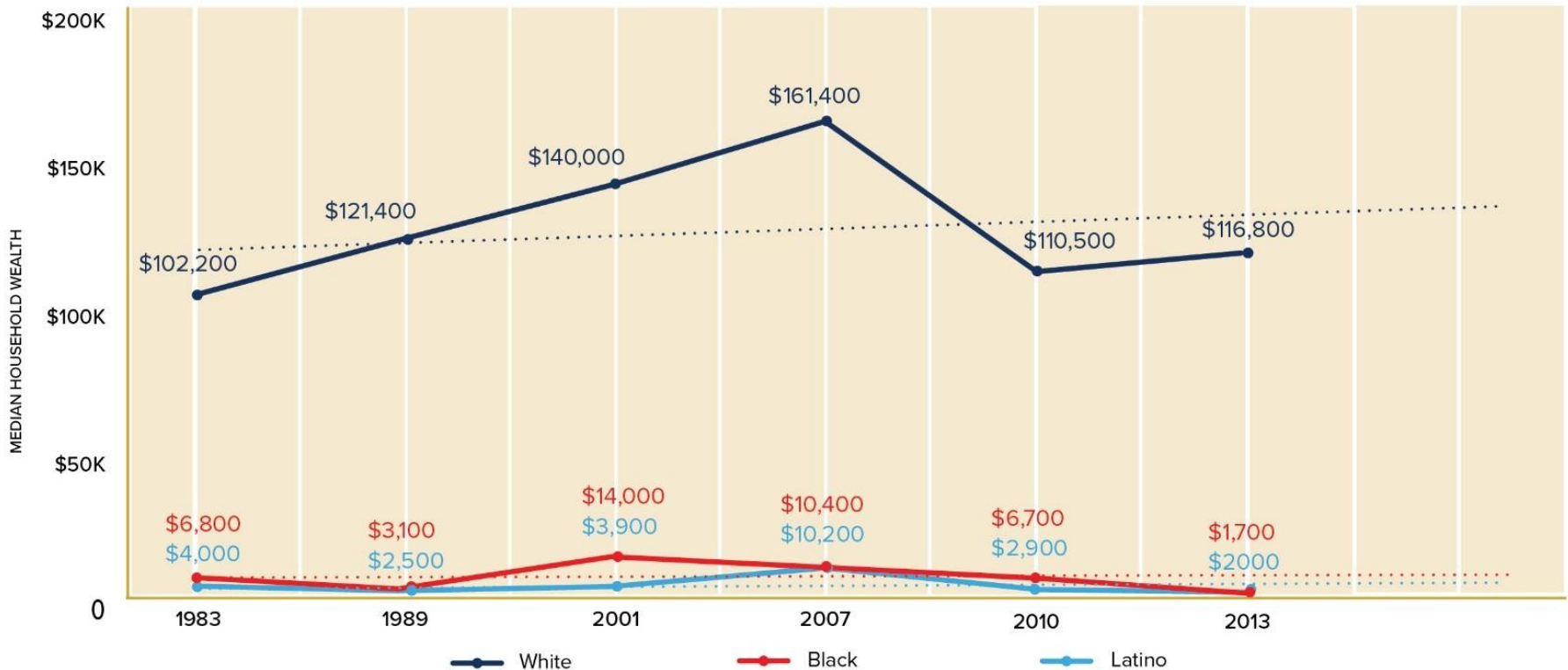
** Segregation Index is a the dissimilarity index which represents the percent of blacks that would need to relocate to be fully integrated with whites across metropolitan neighborhoods

A value of 100 indicates complete segregation; a value of 0 equals complete integration (See values for all metro areas and further details in Table A).

Source: William H Frey analysis of 2000 Census, and 2013-2017 multiyear American Community Survey (released December 6, 2018)

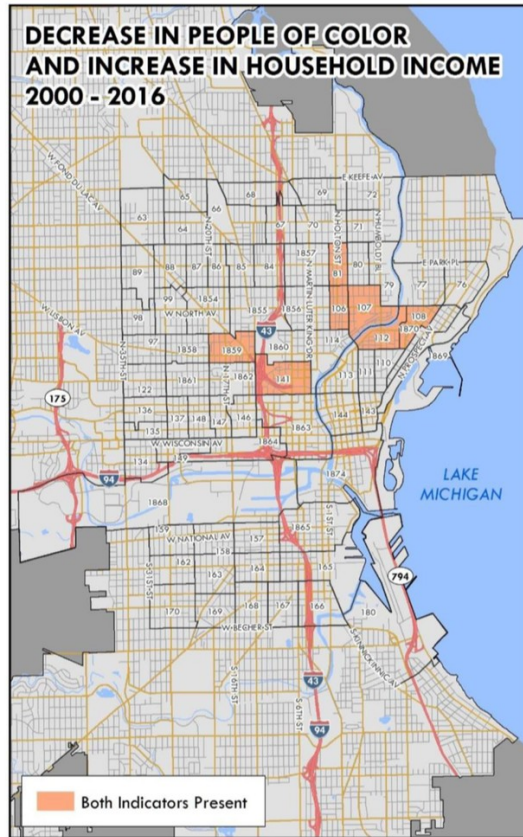
Racialized Wealth Disparity

The Ever-Growing Gap: Black, Latino and White Household Wealth, 1983-2013

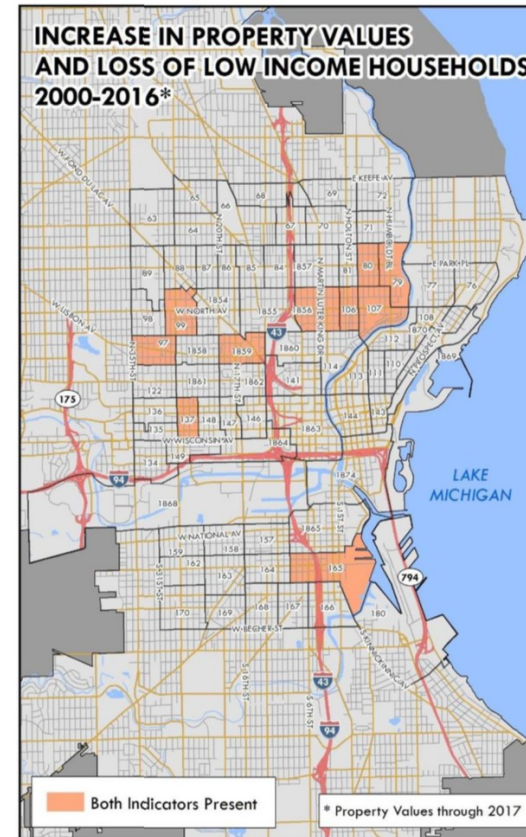


Source: Edward N. Wolff: "Household Wealth Trends In The United States, 1962-2013: What Happened Over The Great Recession?" Figures depicted above are in 2013 dollars and exclude durable goods.

Racialized Wealth Disparity



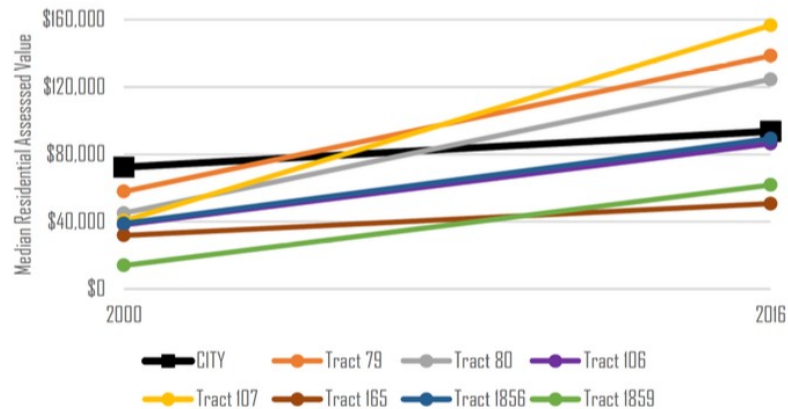
Gentrification: A limited number of census tracts exhibit both indicators used by this analysis to signal gentrification.



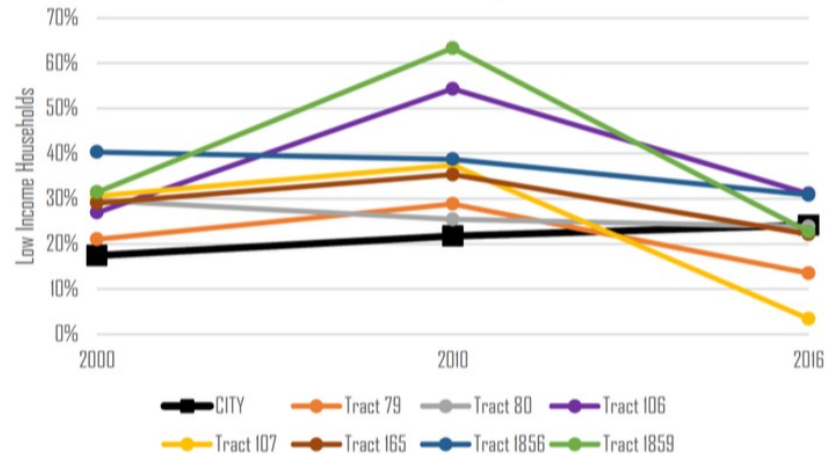
Displacement: The number of tracts exhibiting both indicators that signal the potential for displacement is also limited. In the tracts west of I-43 that exhibit the two indicators, this change is occurring alongside decreases in the overall population and has not been accompanied by the market pressures caused by new market-rate development that may lead to displacement.

Racialized Wealth Disparity

Change in Residential Property Values, 2000-2017

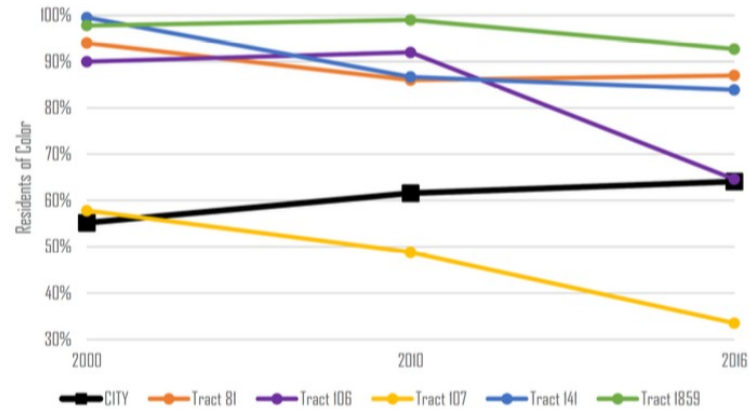


Change in the Share of Low Income Households, 2000 – 2016

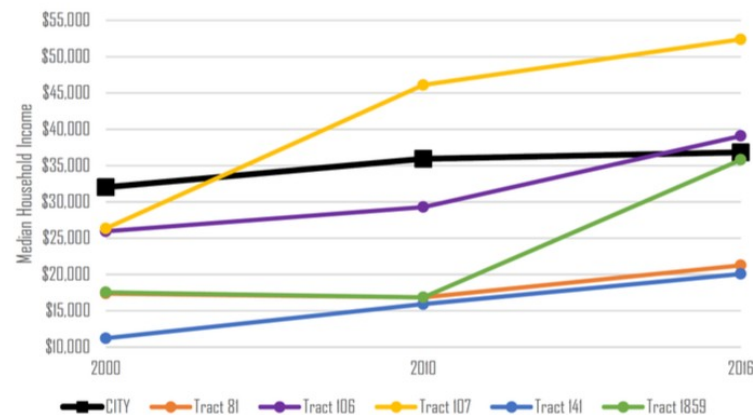


Racialized Wealth Disparity

Percent Change in Residents of Color in Target Tracts, 2000 – 2016

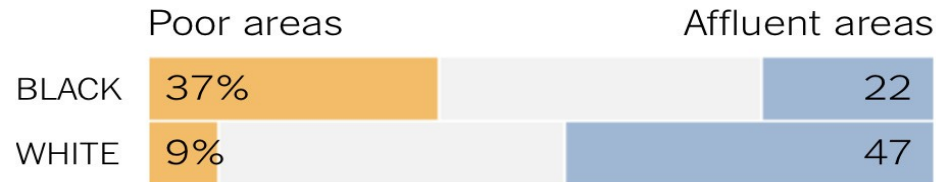


Change in Median Household Incomes in Target Tracts, 2000-2016



Where black and white families earning
\$100,000 or more a year live

United States



Milwaukee



Note: Poor areas have a per capita income 20 percent lower than the regional average. Affluent areas are 20 percent above.

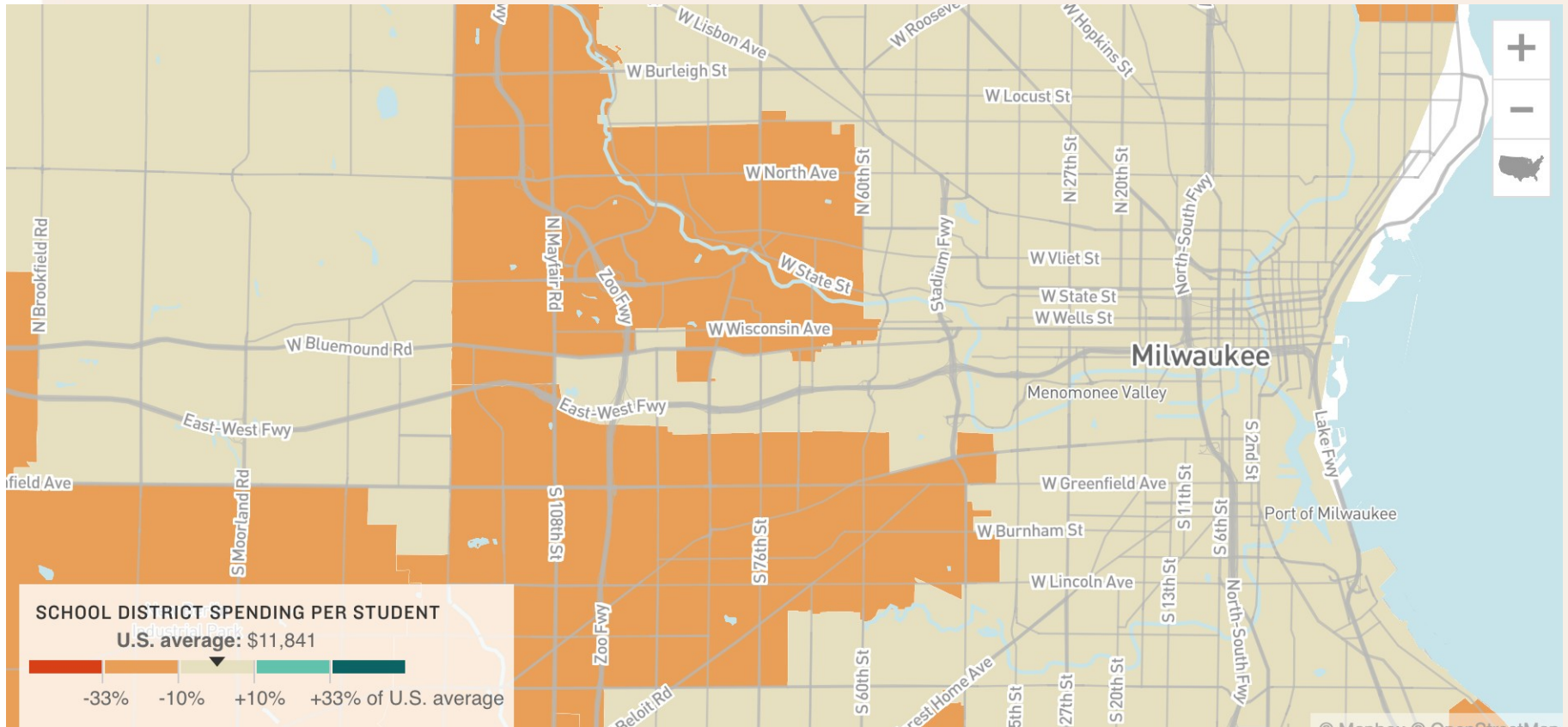
Source: [New York Times](#)

Effects of Segregation and Wealth Disparity



- We fund schools based on local property tax.
- Tax rate for poor neighborhood is really high, but the tax yield is really low.
- This system perpetuates the lack of resources for isolated communities.

School Funding



Source: [New York Times](#)

Voter Suppression



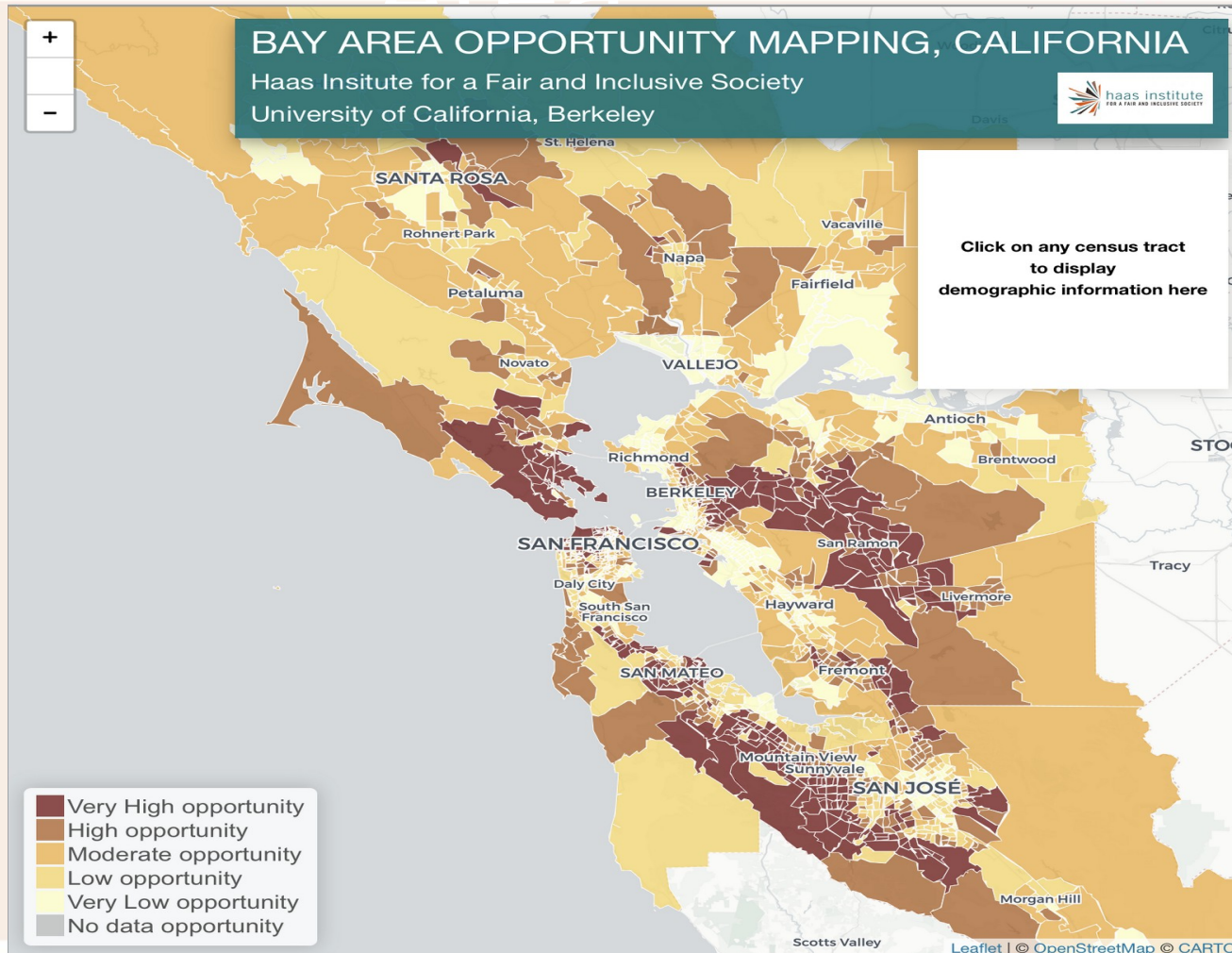
- Wisconsin's Voter ID laws disenfranchise voters.
 - 5% of Wisconsinites surveyed said they or someone in their household was told they lacked the proper documentation to vote
 - UW Madison study estimated between 11,701 and 23,503 eligible voters did not vote because of new voter ID requirements
 - Trump won WI by 22,748 votes

Opportunity Mappin



- Opportunity is defined as the full set of pathways available to a person, where an individual can access resources to move him or her along these set of pathways.
- However, these sets of pathways are not always readily accessible or attainable due to the different types of social, cultural, and economic barriers in our society.
- Where we live determines our upward social mobility.

Opportunity Map: Bay Area



Source: [Haas Institute](#)

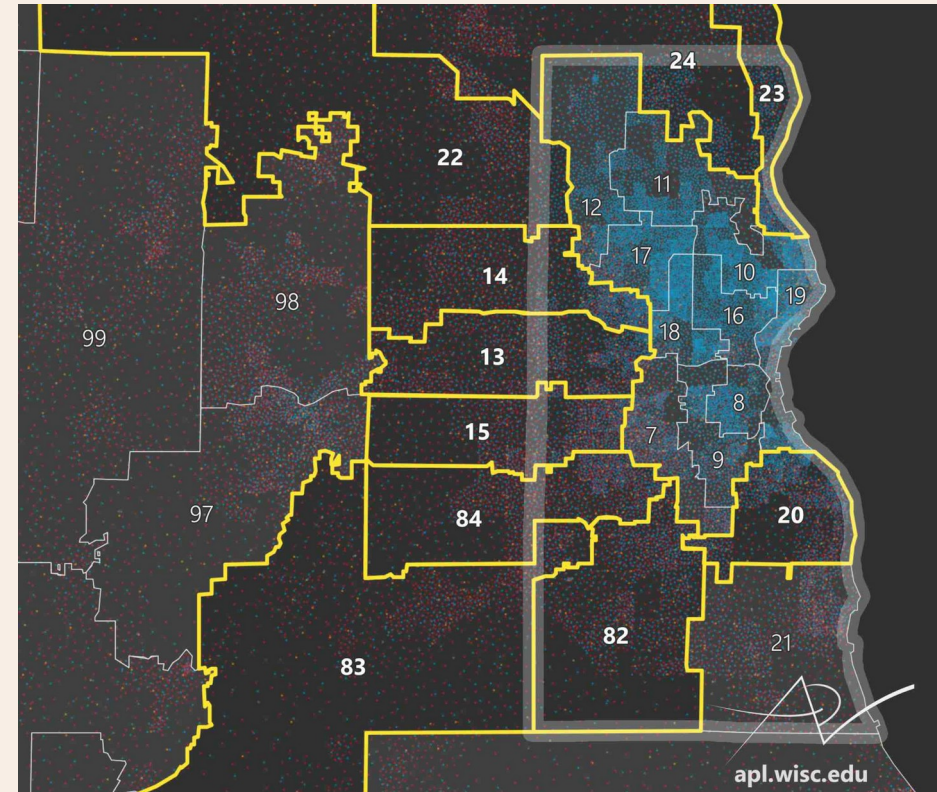
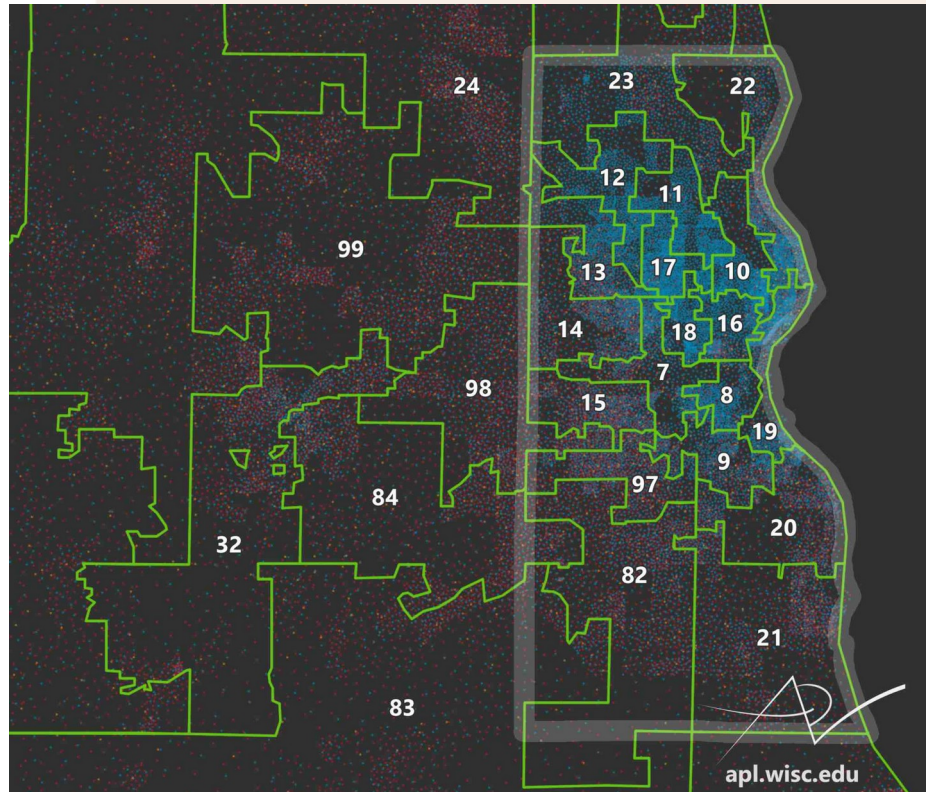
Different Methods to Measure Segregation

- Dissimilarity Index
- Isolation Indices
 - Isolation Index
 - Exposure Index
- Entropy Score
- Divergence Index

For more on these methods, see Stephen Menendian & Samir Ghabir,

[Racial Segregation in the San Francisco Bay Area, Part 3: Measuring Segregation](#)

Gerrymandering



2001 District Map
Map

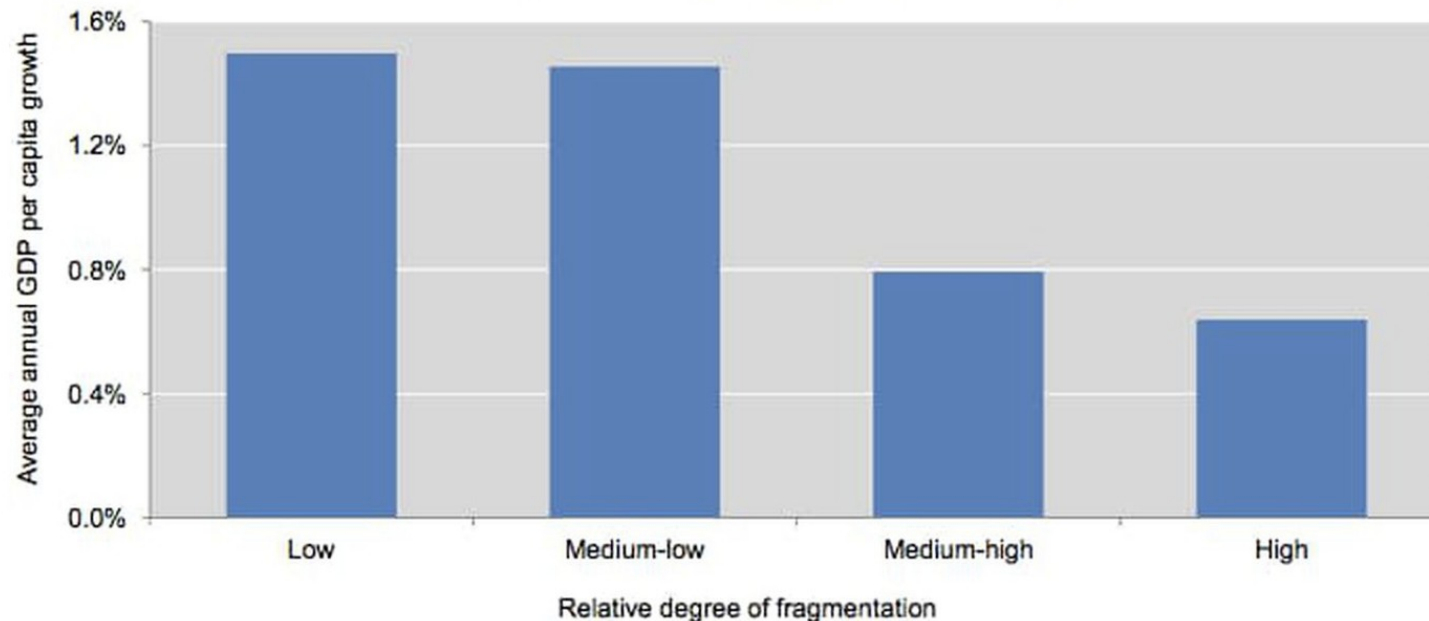
Milwaukee

2011 District

Fragmented Governmen

Figure 2.7. Less fragmented metropolitan areas have experienced higher growth

Annual average GDP per capita growth, 2000-10

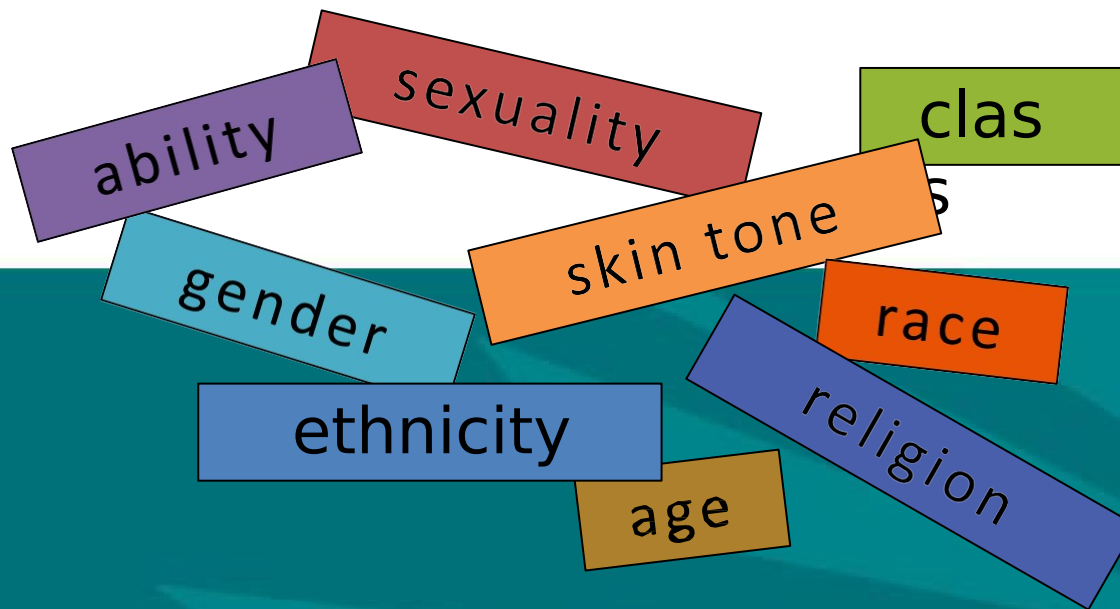


Source: Ahrend, R. and A.C. Lembcke (2015b), “Economic and demographic trends in cities”, *OECD Regional Development Working Papers*, OECD Publishing, Paris, forthcoming.

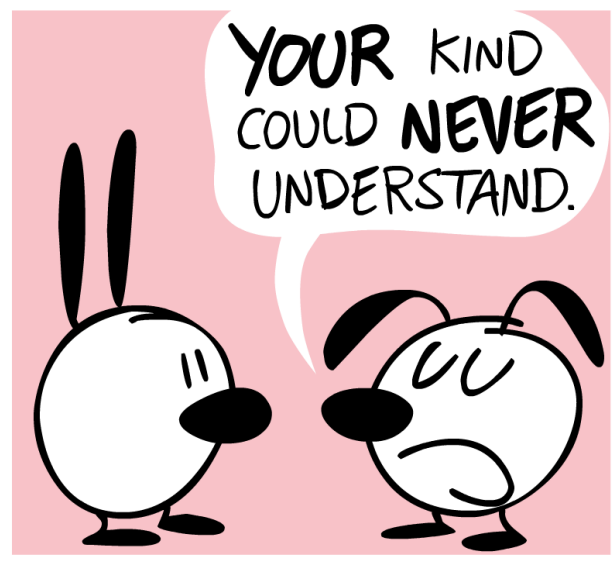
Fragmented Governmen



- When you double the number of municipalities per 100,000 residents within a single metropolitan area, regional labor productivity falls by 5 to 6 percent.
- An increase in the number of small governments leads to a decrease in local economic productivity.



Othering is a generalized set of common processes that can engender marginality and inequality across any of the full range of human differences.



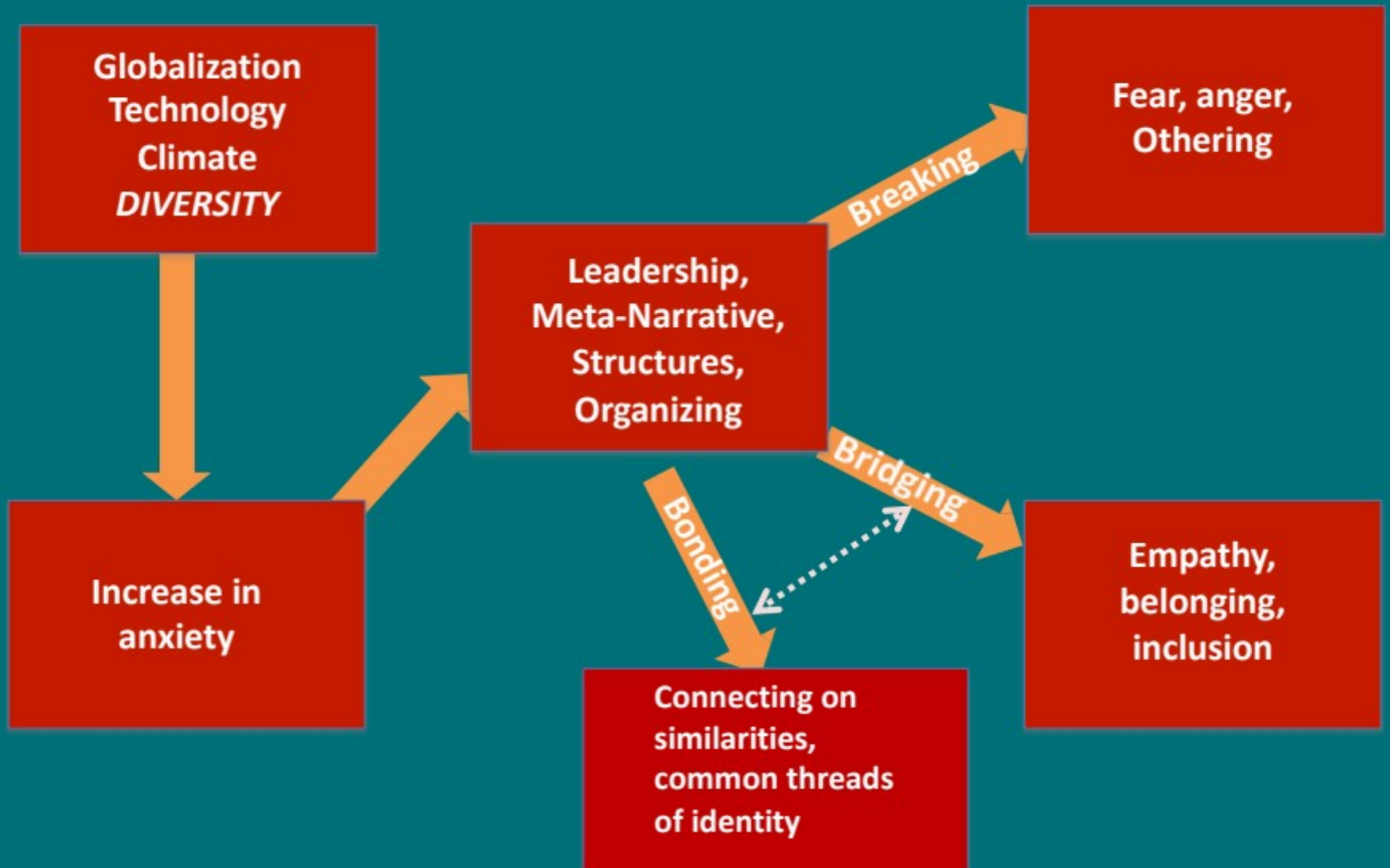


The opposite of Othering is *not* saming but belonging.



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PGcbFj4J_gc

Rapid change causes anxiety:



Structures limit and enhance opportunity

We can define opportunity through access to:



EDUCATION



ECONOMIC



TRANSPORTATION



FOOD



HOUSING



JUSTICE HEALTHCARE

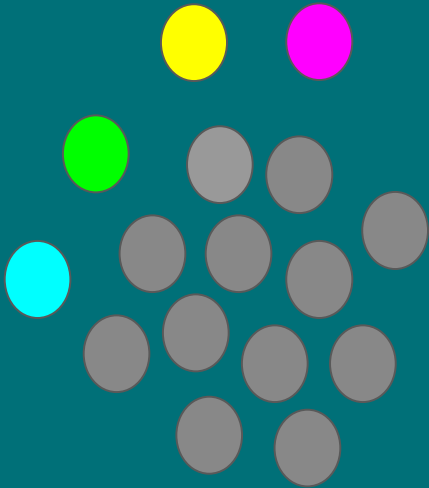


COMMUNICATIONS

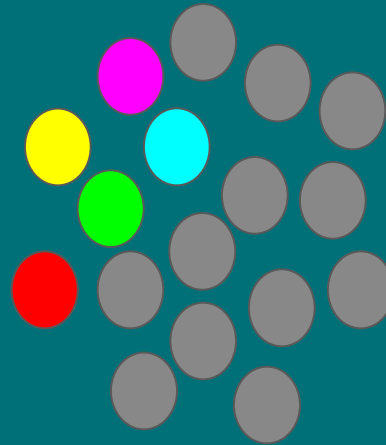
This is an issue of **membership** and **belonging**.

Exclusion, Integration, Diversity, and Belonging

Exclusion



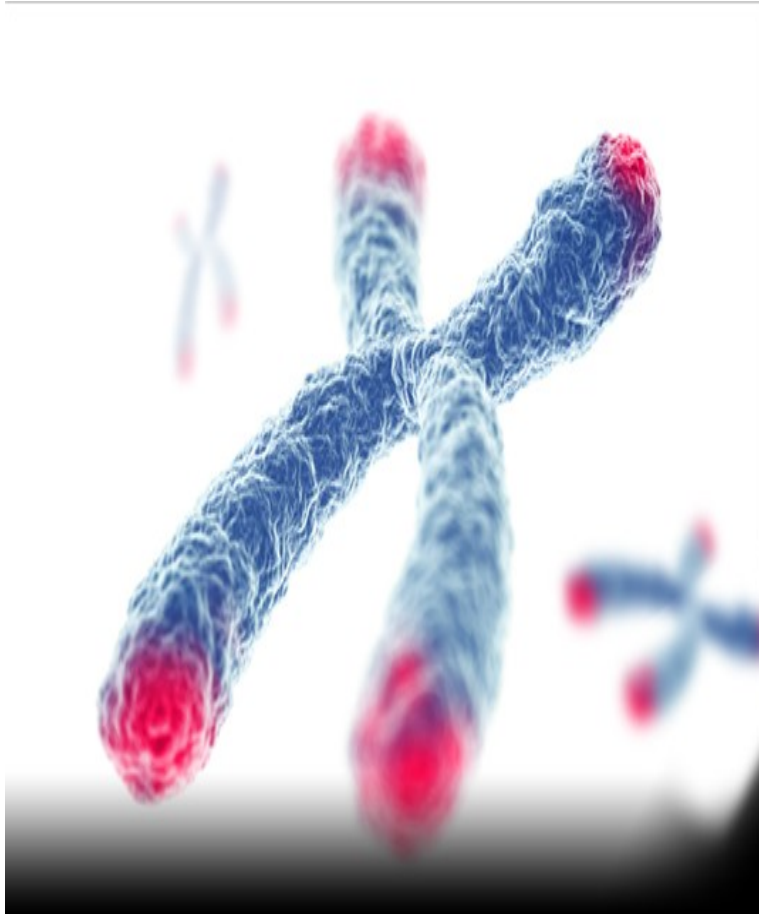
Diversity/Integration



Belonging



Diversity doesn't say anything about relationships and belonging.
Belonging is inclusion PLUS meaningful participation.



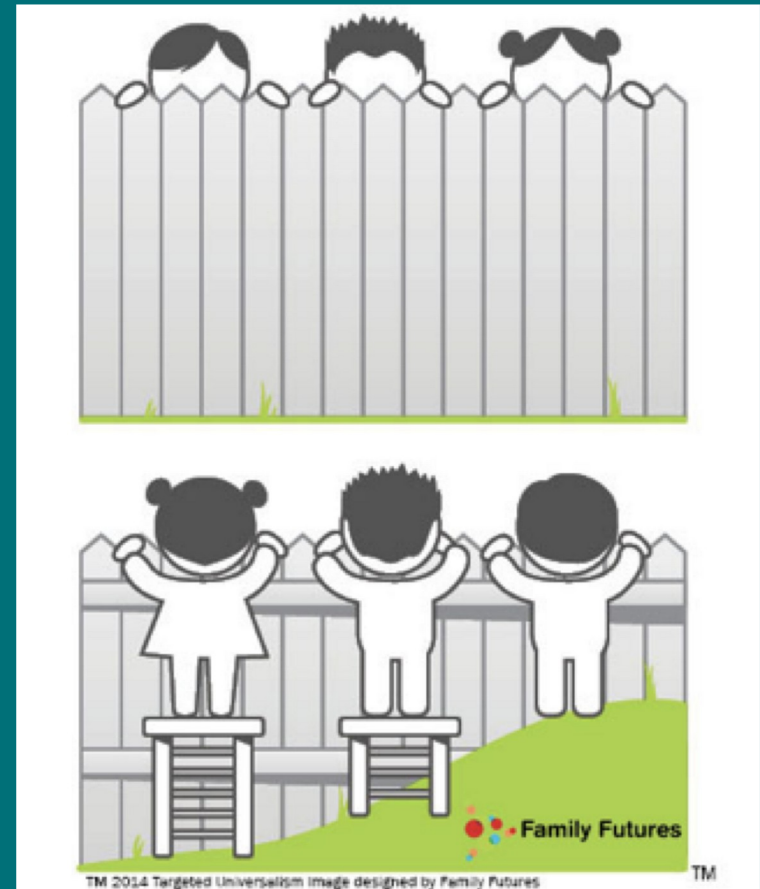
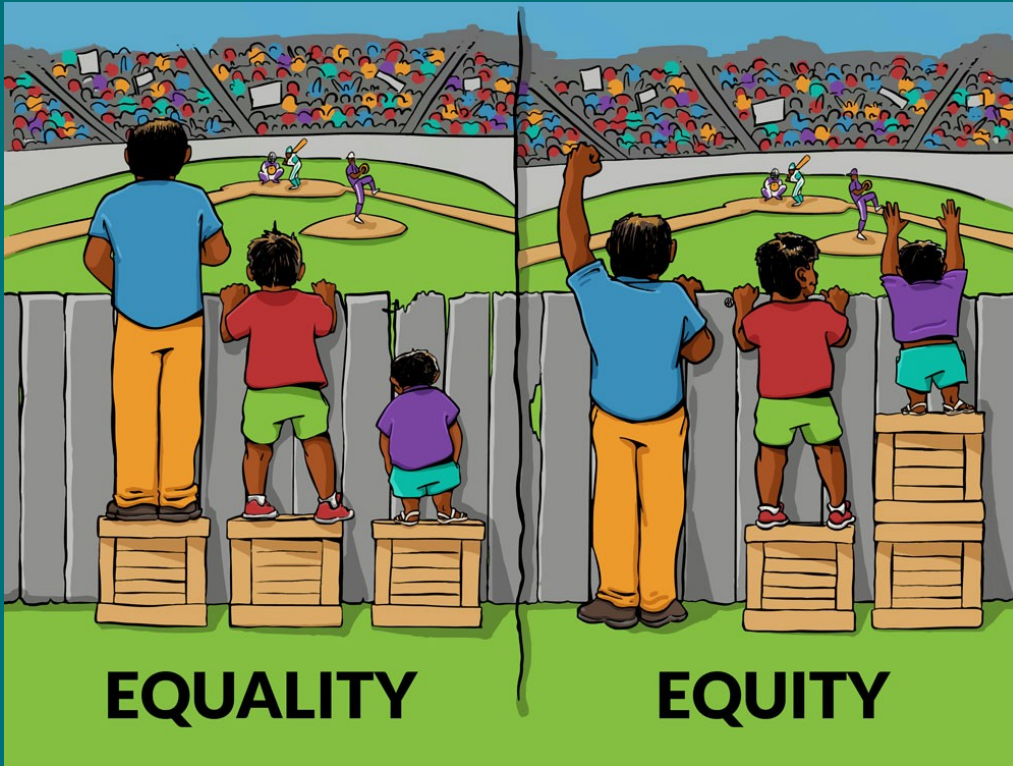
People are differently situated

Not only are people situated differently with regard to institutions, people are situated differently with regard to infrastructure



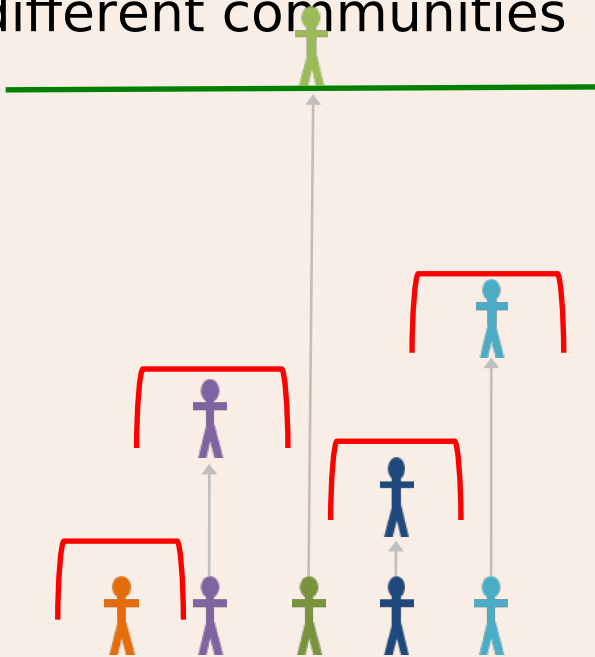
People are impacted by the relationships between institutions and systems...

...but people also impact these relationships and can change the structure of the system.



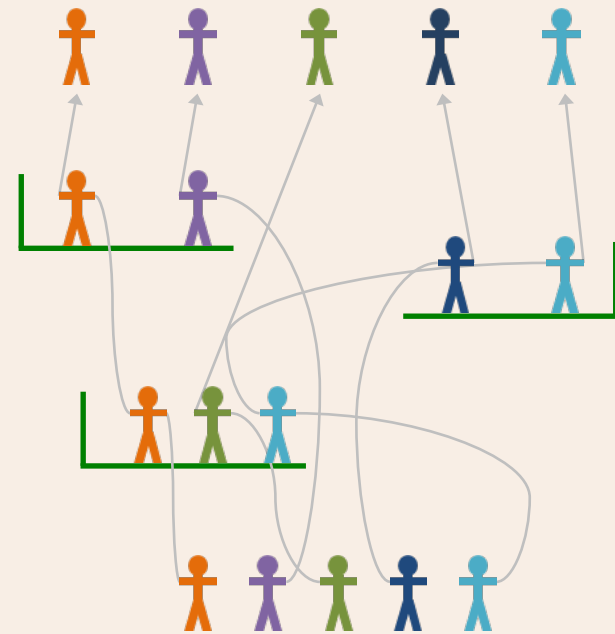
Targeted Universalism

Structural inequity produces consistently different outcomes for different communities



Targeted universalism responds with universal goals and targeted solutions

vs.



Why Targeted Universalism



Done Right, Our Policies Can be Incredible Bridges

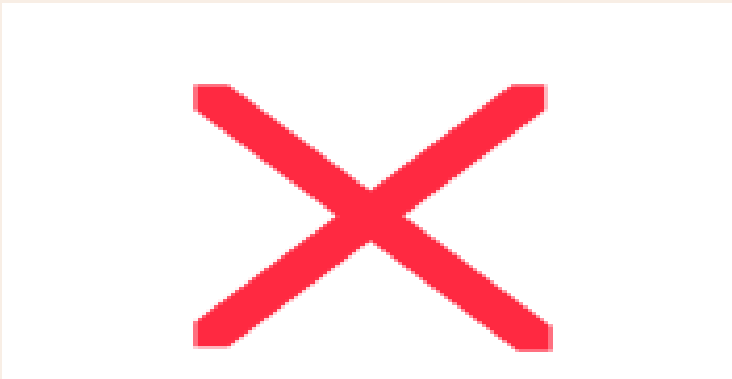
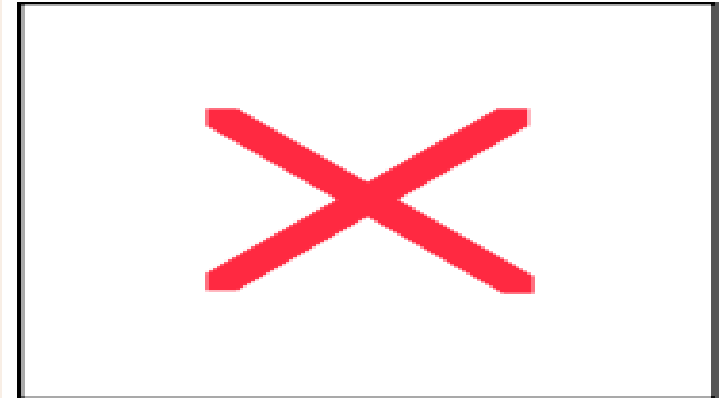


o is in the circle of human conce



The power of bridging

Bridging is when we turn outwardly to connect and explicitly work with other groups and seek ways to build common ground. This path ultimately takes us towards belonging and empathy.



Structural Racialization/ Marginalization



- Structures are not neutral
- Our relationship to the structures is uneven both as individual and groups
- Power gives us greater positive access to structure and more ability to shape structures
- Structures enhance or depress life outcomes
- Life outcomes cannot be reduced to individual choices or interpersonal relationships
- We live in structures/systems and they live in us

Opportunity Structures: Space, Place, & Life

Outcomes



- **Opportunity structures** are the web of influences beyond our individual control that enhance and constrain our ability to succeed and excel
- Life chances are shaped by opportunity structures, and those structures are just as important, if not more so, than the choices that individuals make
- Opportunity structures influence both how and who we are

Spatial, Racial, and Opportunity Segregation Impact a Number of Life Opportunities



Health, Situatedness, and Trauma

- Opportunity structures can affect our bodies. Childhood trauma has a profound effect on brain development and health outcomes, which can lead to additional issues in children (behavioral, PTSD, etc.)
- Children exposed to racial trauma early are more likely to contract asthma when exposed to toxic air.
- Children exposed to high levels of violence are more likely to have elevated asthma incidences



Equity by Design



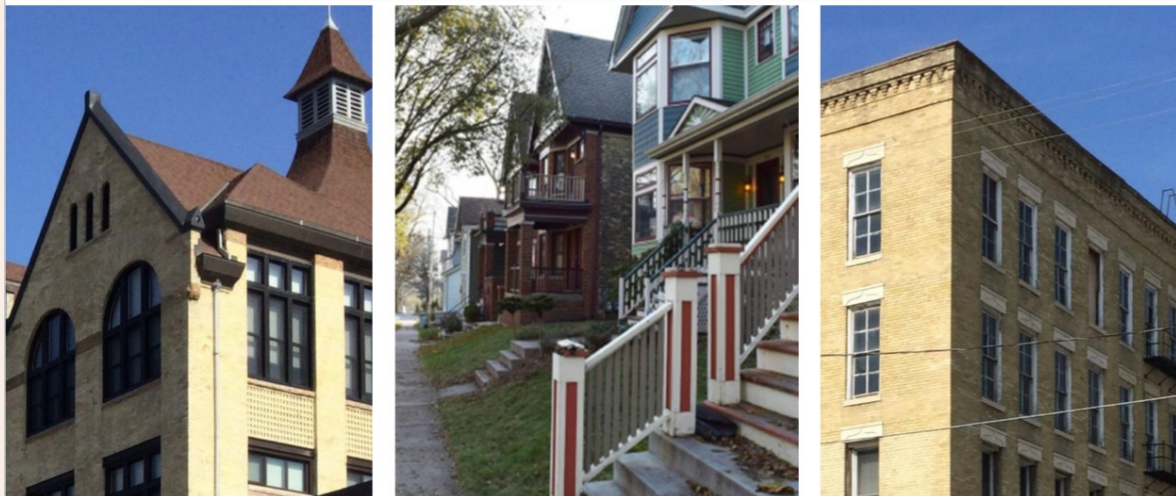
- Use regional or national taxes, instead of local property taxes, to fund schools.
- Fix gerrymandering at the state level to ensure everyone has a voice.
- Belonging:
 - Remove the stigma of “Milwaukee v. Suburbs”. Othering only leads to isolation.

Anti Displacement



A Place in the Neighborhood

An Anti-Displacement Plan for Neighborhoods
Surrounding Downtown Milwaukee



Plan Summary (Full Plan Available at <http://city.milwaukee.gov/Anti-DisplacementPlan.pdf>)
City of Milwaukee
Department of City Development

February 2018



Breaking and Bridging

There are **short bridges** and **long bridges**.

Some bridges require more effort to build and maintain. Others are a short distance.



As bell hooks reminds us, bridges are walked on.

Q&A

Q&A

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS SESSION

