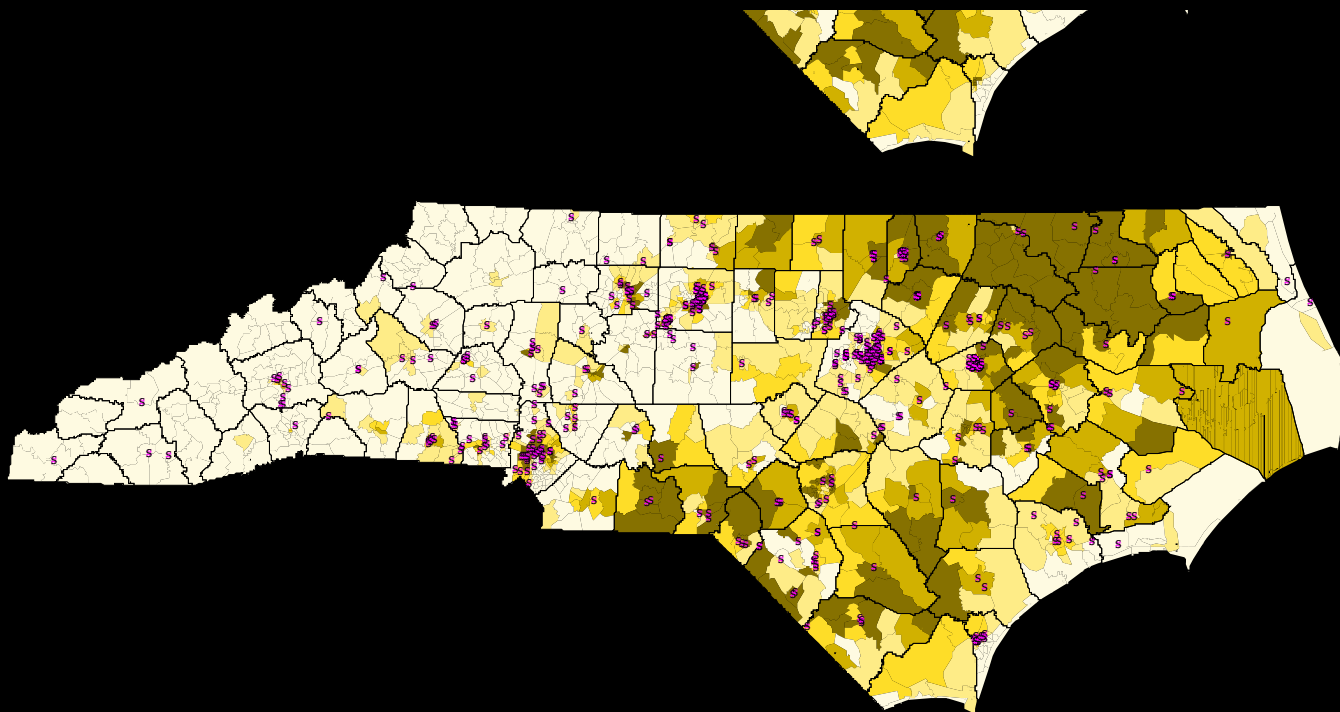


Opportunity, Race, Housing and Jobs in the Region

- Opportunity mapping: creating an index of indicators of neighborhood health, economic health, educational resources and social conditions
- Gives us a more nuanced view of how opportunity is distributed in the region



Opportunity, Race, Housing and Jobs in the Region

- Assessing conditions and trends in affordable housing, racial segregation and economic conditions raises concerns for Prince George's, Calvert and Charles Counties:
 - Opportunity is segregated away from these counties, in comparison to other suburban DC counties
 - African Americans are segregated in these counties in lower opportunity areas (and suburbanizing African Americans are moving to lower opportunity areas)
 - Affordable housing is more concentrated in these suburban counties than in suburban Virginia
 - Lower concentrations of jobs and slower economic growth are found in these areas








Neighborhood Opportunity Analysis Washington DC-Baltimore Region

Legend

-  Water Features
-  County Areas


Neighborhood Opportunity Ranking

-  Very Low Opportunity
-  Low Opportunity
-  Moderate Opportunity
-  High Opportunity
-  Very High Opportunity

Prepared by: The Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race & Ethnicity, March 1, 2007
Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Opportunity Analysis by Kirwan Institute

Neighborhood Opportunity Analysis and the African American Population Washington DC - Baltimore Region

Legend


 Water Features

 County Areas

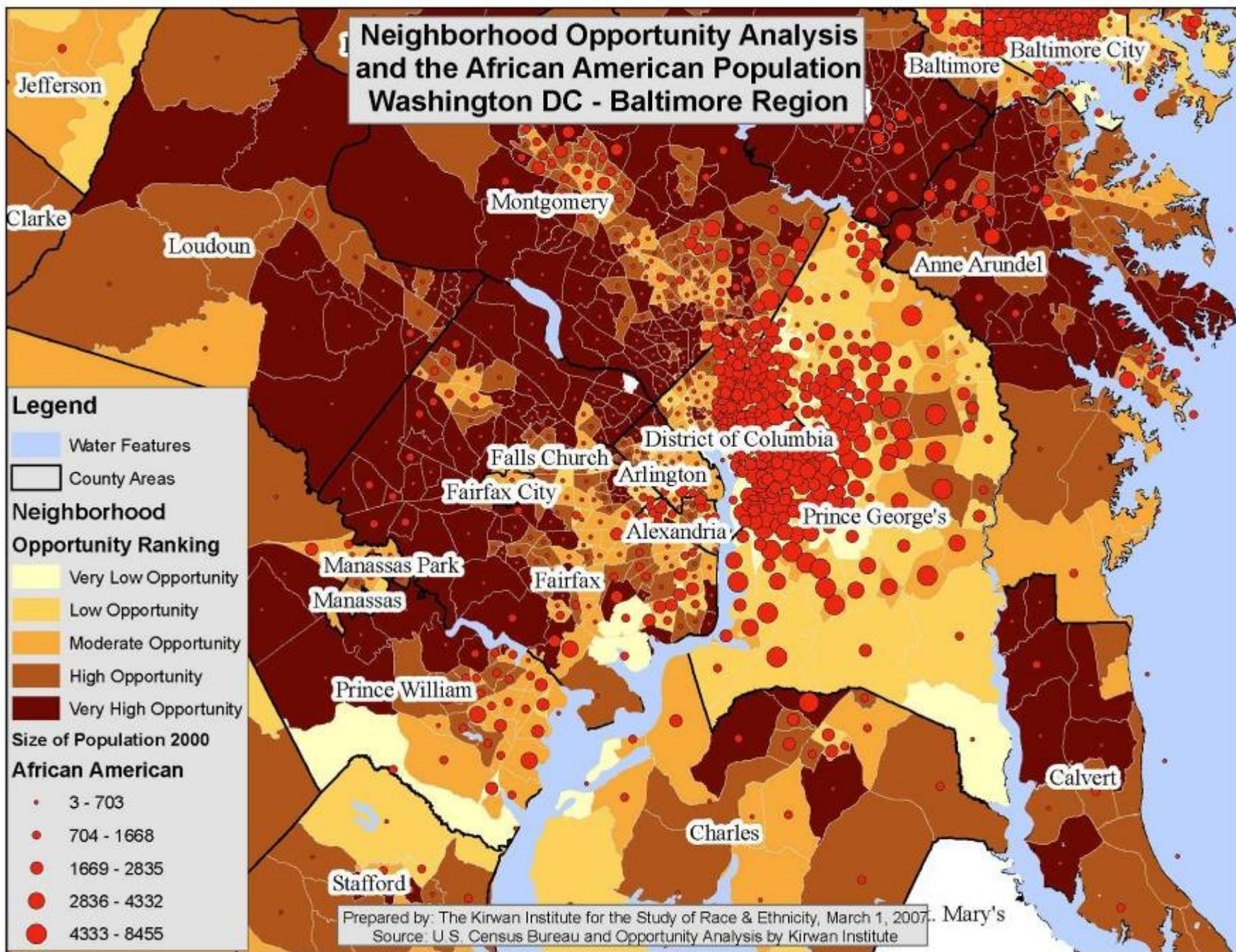
Neighborhood Opportunity Ranking

-  Very Low Opportunity
-  Low Opportunity
-  Moderate Opportunity
-  High Opportunity
-  Very High Opportunity

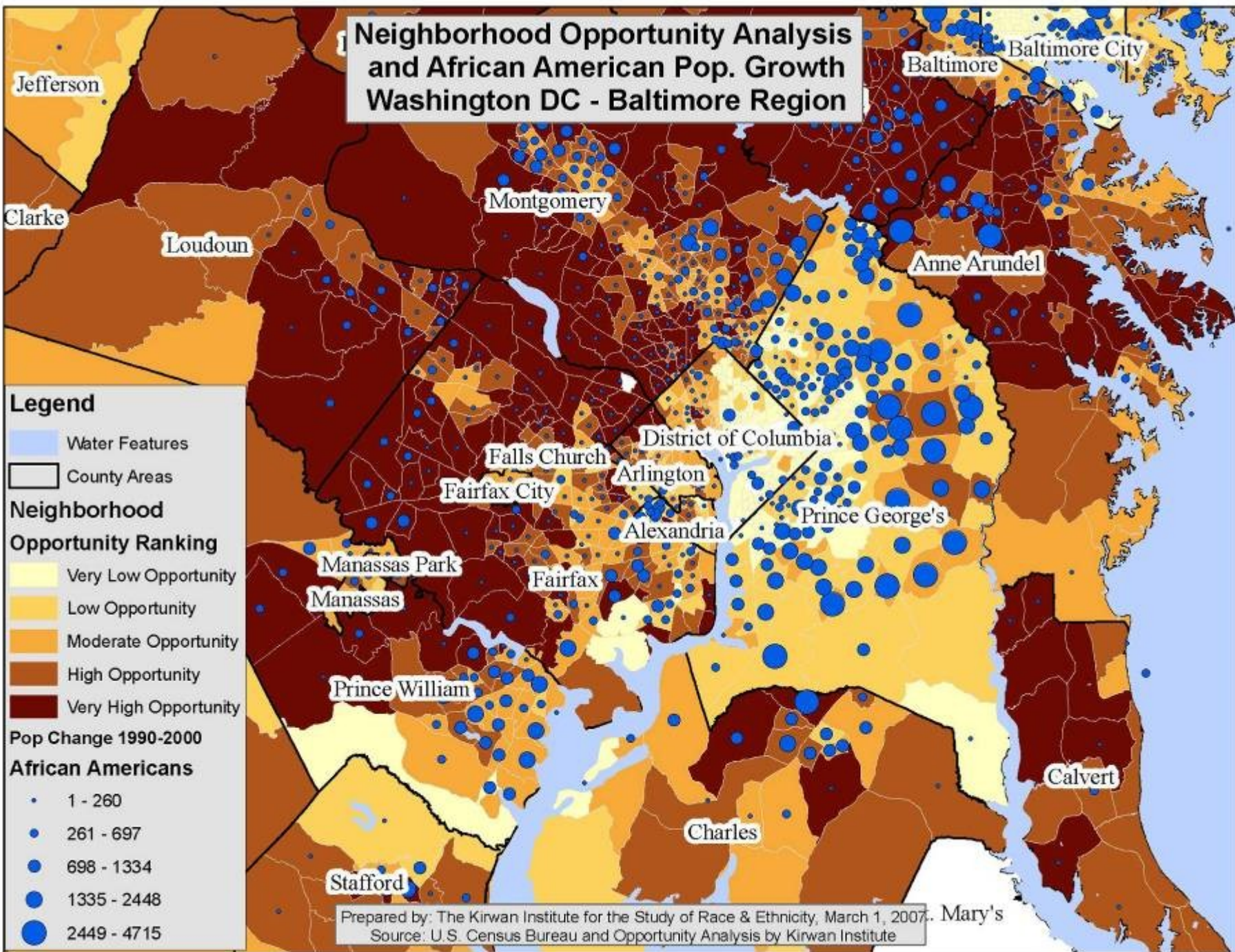
Size of Population 2000 African American

-  3 - 703
-  704 - 1668
-  1669 - 2835
-  2836 - 4332
-  4333 - 8455

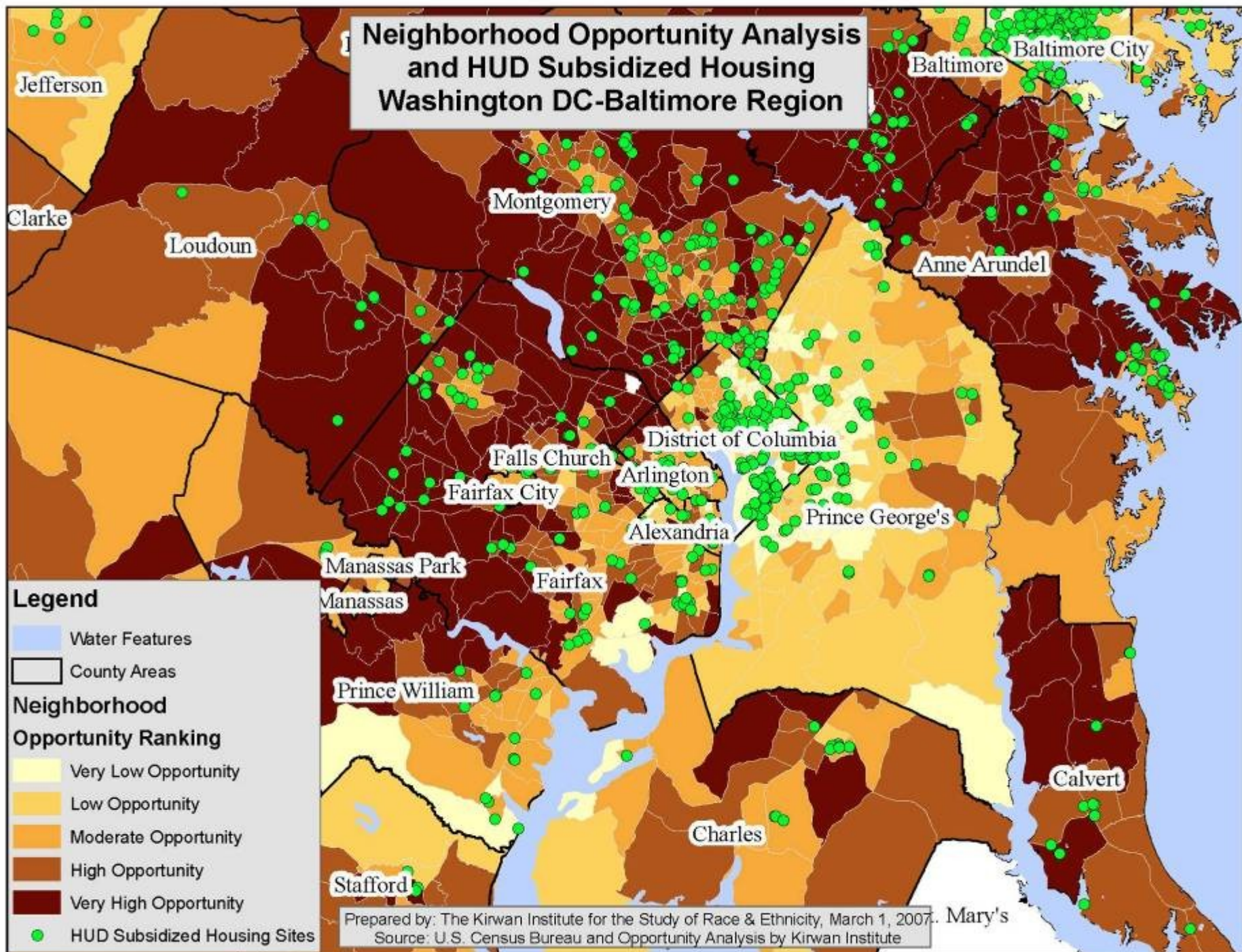
Prepared by: The Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race & Ethnicity, March 1, 2007. Mary's
Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Opportunity Analysis by Kirwan Institute



Neighborhood Opportunity Analysis and African American Pop. Growth Washington DC - Baltimore Region





Neighborhood Opportunity Analysis and HUD Subsidized Housing Washington DC-Baltimore Region








Neighborhood Opportunity Analysis and Distribution of Jobs 2004 Washington DC - Baltimore Region

Legend






-  Water Features
-  County Areas

Neighborhood Opportunity Ranking

-  Very Low Opportunity
-  Low Opportunity
-  Moderate Opportunity
-  High Opportunity
-  Very High Opportunity

Job Growth 00-04



DC Zip Code.TEMP04

-  0 - 3318
-  3319 - 8246
-  8247 - 15820
-  15821 - 34414
-  34415 - 75000






Prepared by: The Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race & Ethnicity, March 1, 2007
Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Opportunity Analysis by Kirwan Institute

Neighborhood Opportunity Analysis and the Job Growth 2000 to 2004 Washington DC - Baltimore Region



Legend

-  Water Features
-  County Areas

Neighborhood Opportunity Ranking

-  Very Low Opportunity
-  Low Opportunity
-  Moderate Opportunity
-  High Opportunity
-  Very High Opportunity

Job Growth 00-04

-  1 Dot = 25
-  DC Zip Code.NETEMP

Prepared by: The Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race & Ethnicity, March 1, 2007
Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Opportunity Analysis by Kirwan Institute

Market segregation: Where's the Money

- “Favored” quarter
 - Captures largest share of public investment
 - Enjoys strongest tax base and job growth
 - Uses local powers to exclude the non-affluent
- “Disfavored” quarter
 - Concentration of racial minorities leads to decline in access to and influence of institutional actors who shape markets
 - This undervalues and limits African-American buying power and the economic health of communities
 - See: Sheryll Cashin, *The Failures of Integration*

Business Redlining

- Empirical studies show that commercial disinvestment in majority-black communities, even affluent ones, is commonplace
 - See: Sheryll Cashin, *The Failures of Integration*
- Original research in Philadelphia found that black tracts received fewer small business loans after controlling for other factors (i.e. firm size, neighborhood income)
 - Federal bank regulators should include race in their small business lending data (they currently do not; in fact, voluntary collection of such data by banks is prohibited)
 - More research is needed to confirm business loan discrimination in other regions
 - See: Dan Immergluck (2002) “Redlining Redux: Black Neighborhoods, Black-Owned Firms, and the Regulatory Cold Shoulder.” *Urban Affairs Review* 38 (1): 22-41.

Divergent industry / sector development

- Government outsourcing has enriched Northern Virginia (Loudoun, Fairfax Co.)
 - Loudoun Co. is nation's most affluent (highest median income of \$98,483)
 - Fairfax Co. unemployment rate at 1.9%
 - Northern Virginia is strongest regional economy of last 5 years in the U.S.

*Source: *Time* Magazine 2/8/07, "The Federal Job Machine"

- How to get into this pipeline?

Comparing federal investment spending in five counties

- In a preliminary analyses, Kirwan researchers separated out key measures of “safety net” spending (geared to short term, individual sustenance) such as Medicaid, income security, housing assistance
- versus key measures of “investment” spending (geared to long term, sustainable economic development) such as Defense Department procurement and health research grants ...
 - Calculations from data retrieved from *www.dataplace.org*

Comparing federal investment spending in five counties

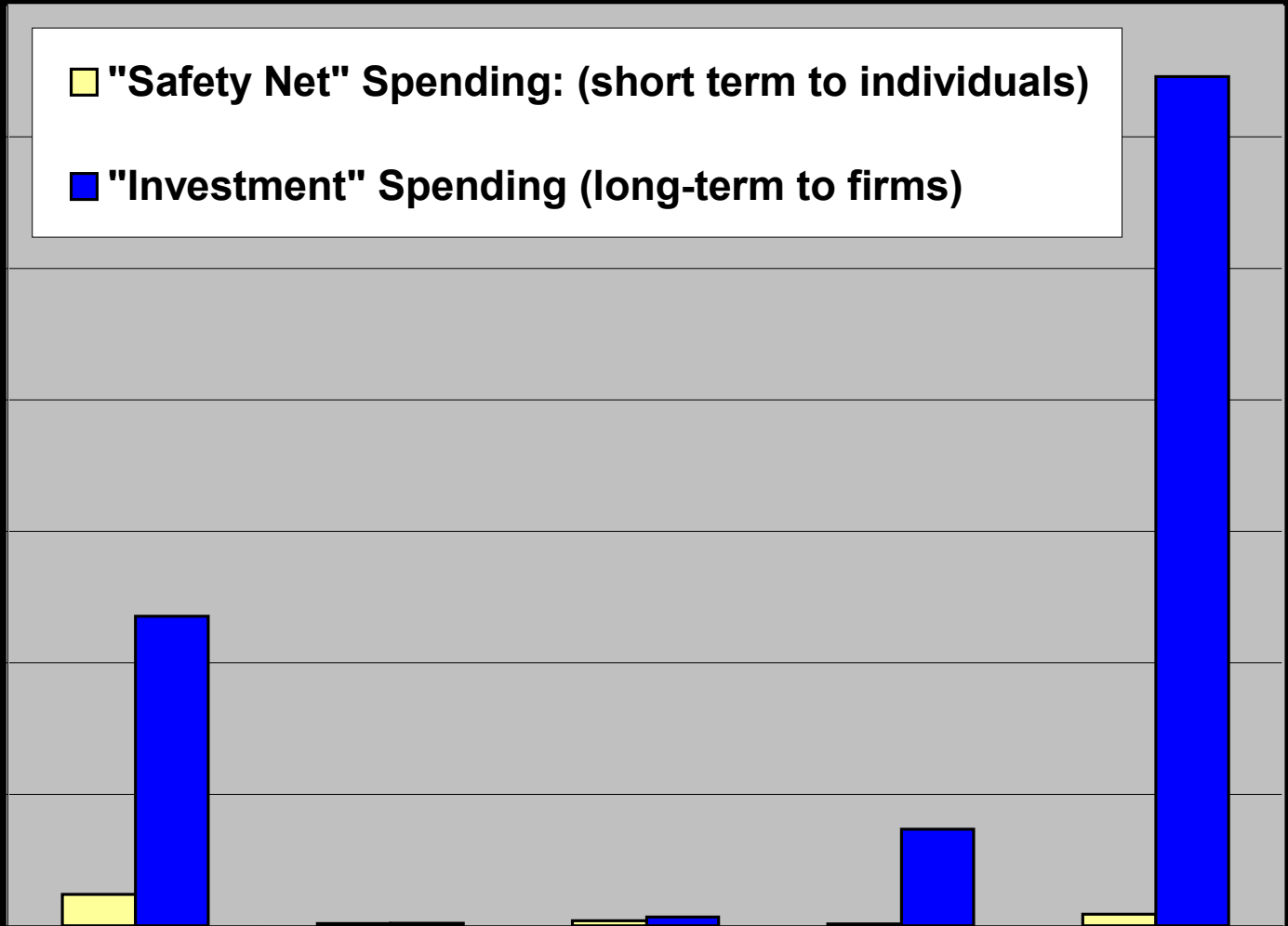
- Then calculated a rough ratio of investment spending to safety net spending for five counties
 - Prince George, Calvert and Charles Counties are not receiving anywhere near the federal investment spending that Fairfax and Loudon Counties are.

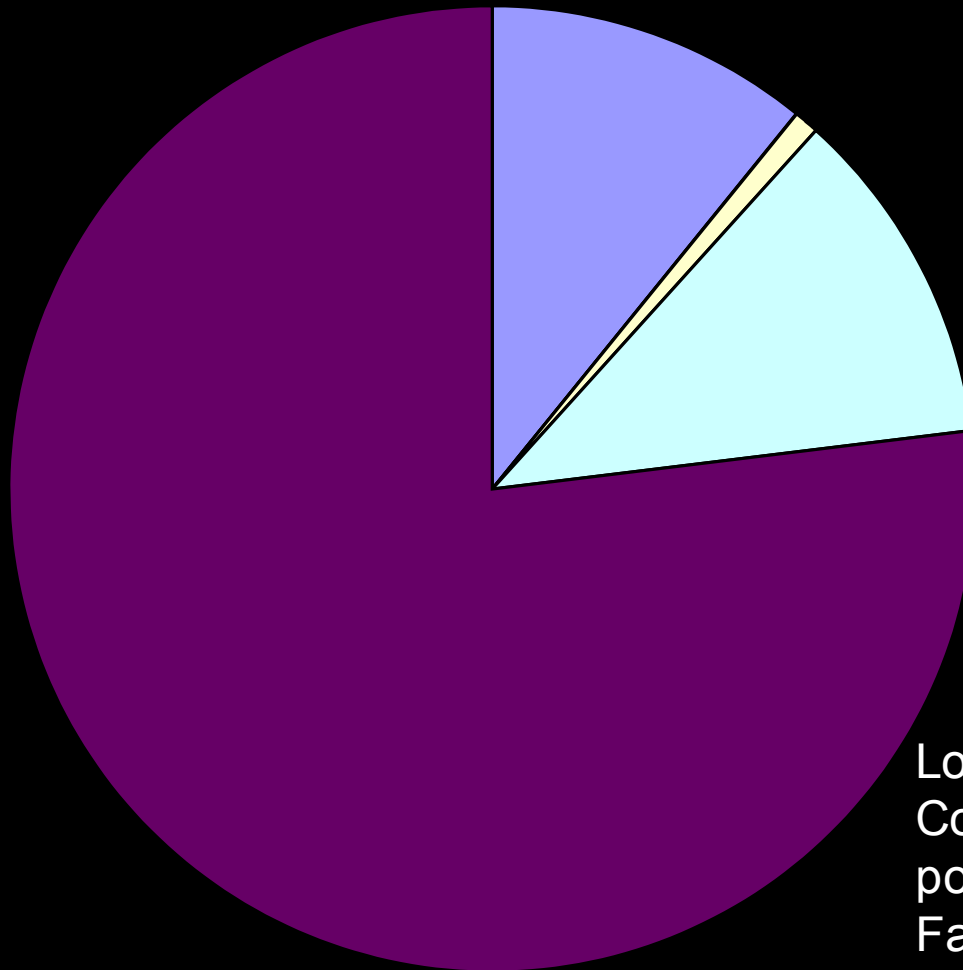
Ratio (Investment Spending: Safety Net Spending)

- Prince George's Co: 10: 1
- Calvert Co: 1: 1
- Charles Co: 2: 1
- Loudoun Co: 55: 1
- Fairfax Co: 74: 1

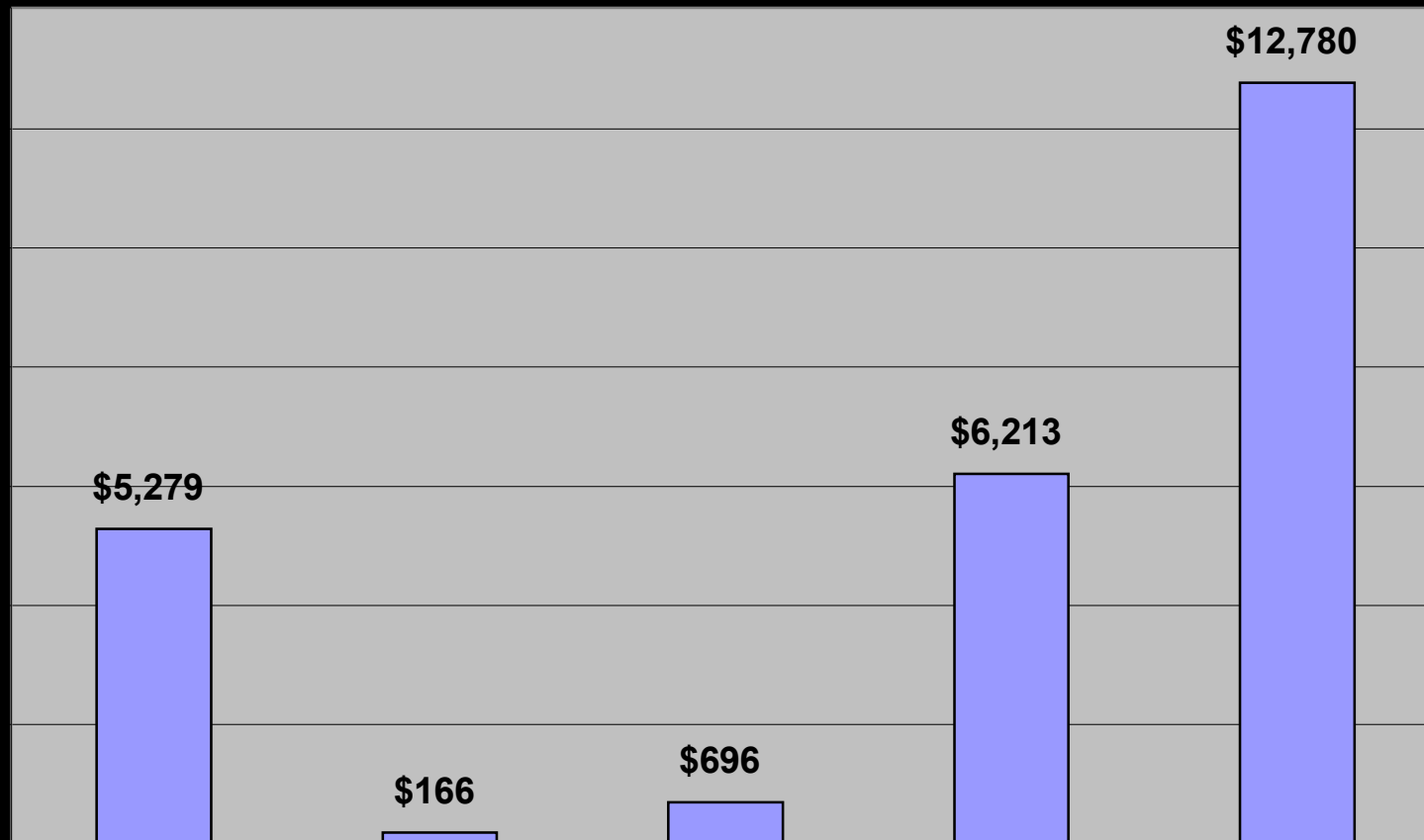
■ "Safety Net" Spending: (short term to individuals)

■ "Investment" Spending (long-term to firms)





Loudoun, Charles, and Calvert Counties are much smaller in population, but similar in size. Fairfax and Prince George's County are similar-size counties.



■ Total federal procurement contracts per capita (2004)

Why We Need to Talk about Race

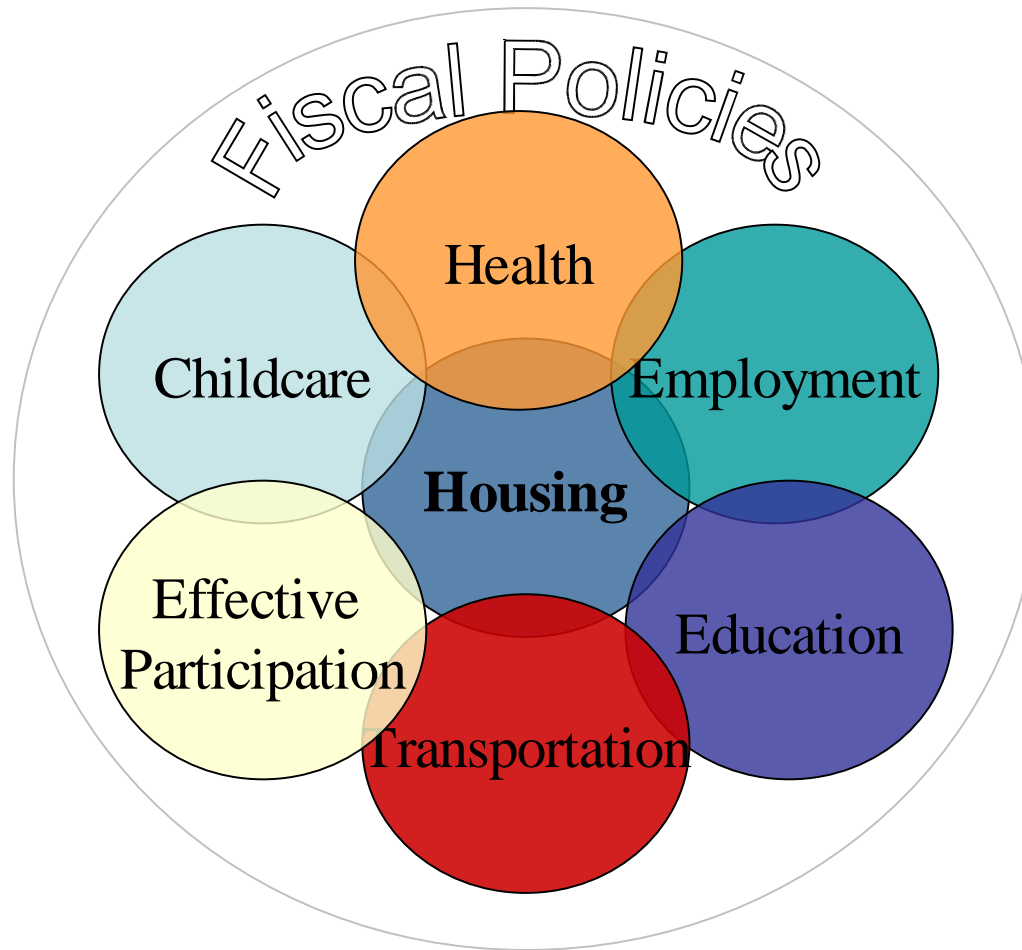
- Consequences of not talking about race
 - To not talk about race is to talk about race
 - Implicit/Explicit
 - Decreases support for equitable interventions
 - Creates a social and political climate where diversity is not understood or valued
 - Diverts policies to focus on other proxies such as class
 - Ignores symptoms that arrangements are functioning poorly for all- **linked fate**

How to talk about race?:

- Talk about race by talking about race: inoculate
- Story of We
- Don't just focus on disparities
- Not structure versus agency. Agency in/using. Structures impact us all. Examples.
- What is impact and meaning of group based durable cumulative disparities?

Housing

- Housing is **Critical** in Determining Access to Opportunity



Achieving Economic Integration

- District magnet/charter schools
 - Create high-quality magnet schools with academic, economic thresholds
- Wake County Raleigh, NC
 - No more than 40% low income
 - No more than 25% performing below grade level on state reading test
 - Results
 - Black students: 40% to 80% grade level on standardized tests
 - Hispanic students: 79% to 91%.



BRAC: Base Realignment and Closure

- Will close down 25 major installations and radically realign 24 others, with “a very healthy focus on growth”
 - Realign from Cold War stance to 21st Century threats
 - Global reshuffling
 - Have to respond quickly to change; share underutilized facilities
- FY 2006 Budget Estimates
 - Military Construction approx \$1.2 billion (lion's share of total budget of 1.4 billion)*
 - * See Appendix slide for BRAC sources

Vision for future

- Preparing everyone for public and private sector employment in growth sectors
 - Education and training
 - Housing policy is school policy
- Lobbying for future fair regional distribution of federal defense outsourcing and investment
 - Federal investment often results in private spin-offs
 - Investments are for long-term growth