

The National Equity Atlas:

Data to Build an Equitable Economy

IOM Roundtable on Population Health Improvement
July 29, 2015

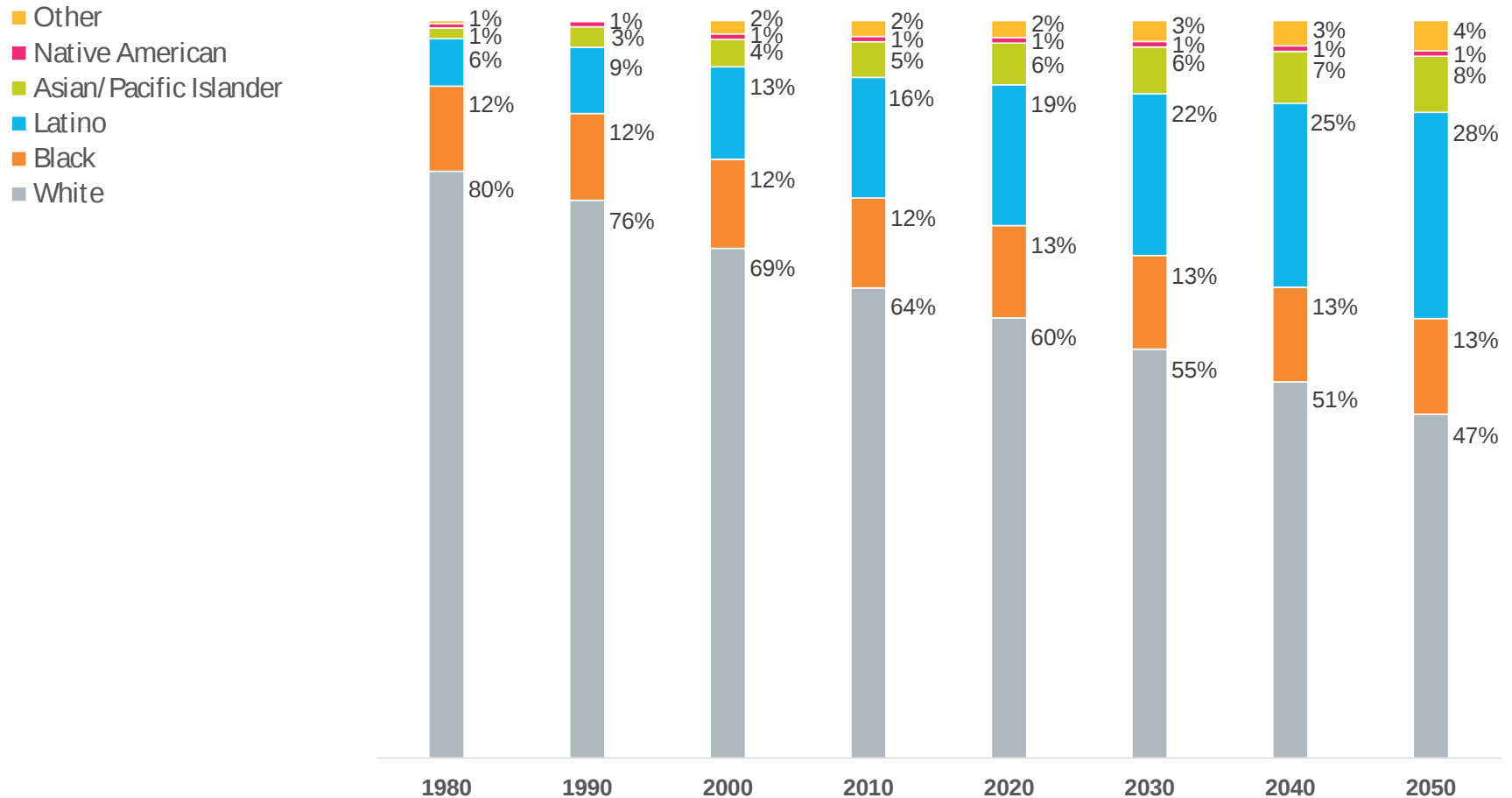




Image source: Neighborhood Centers, Inc.

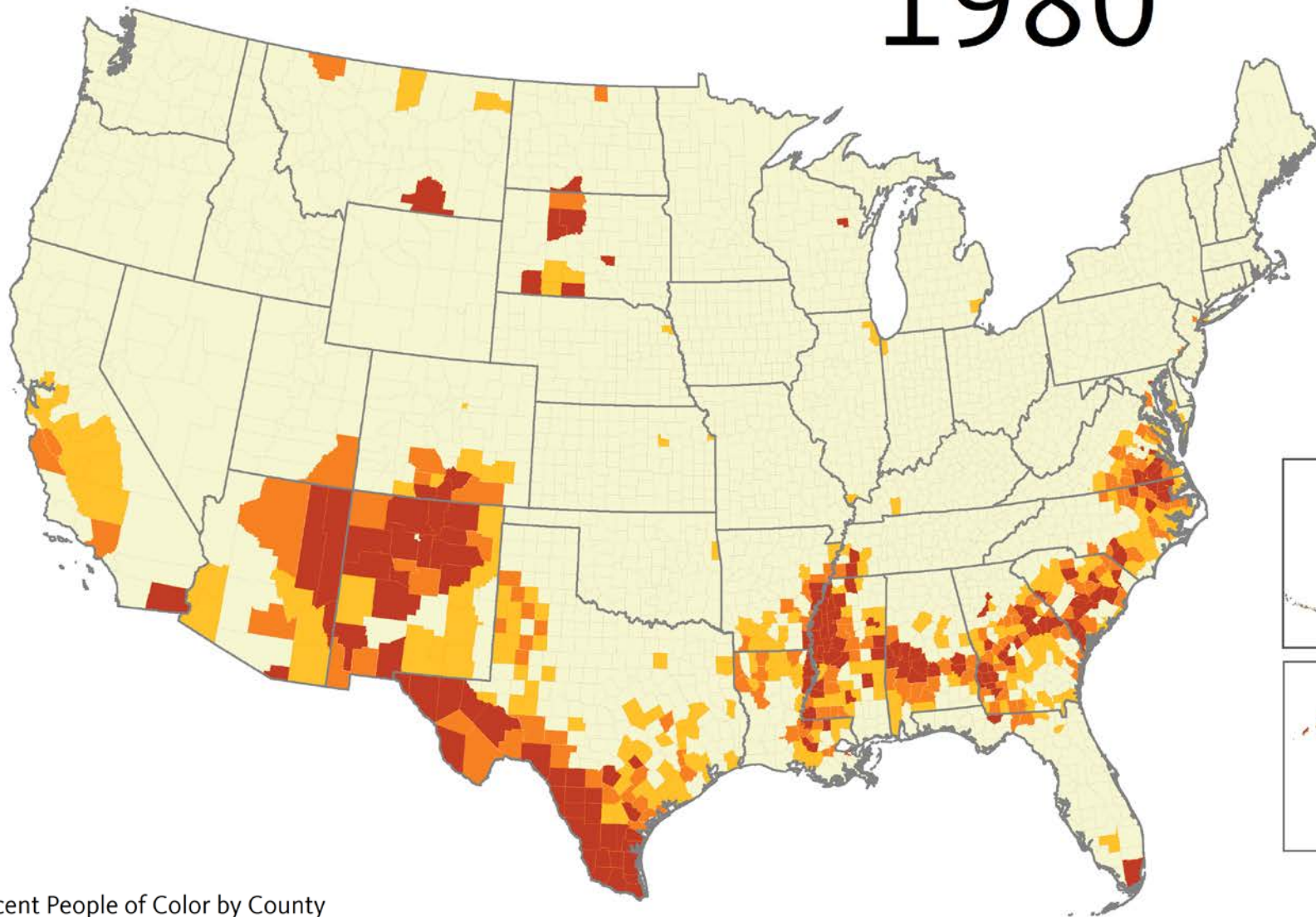
Shifting the Narrative

Demographic transformation: 1980-2050



Source: 1980-2010 decennial censuses; U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 National Population Projections.

1980

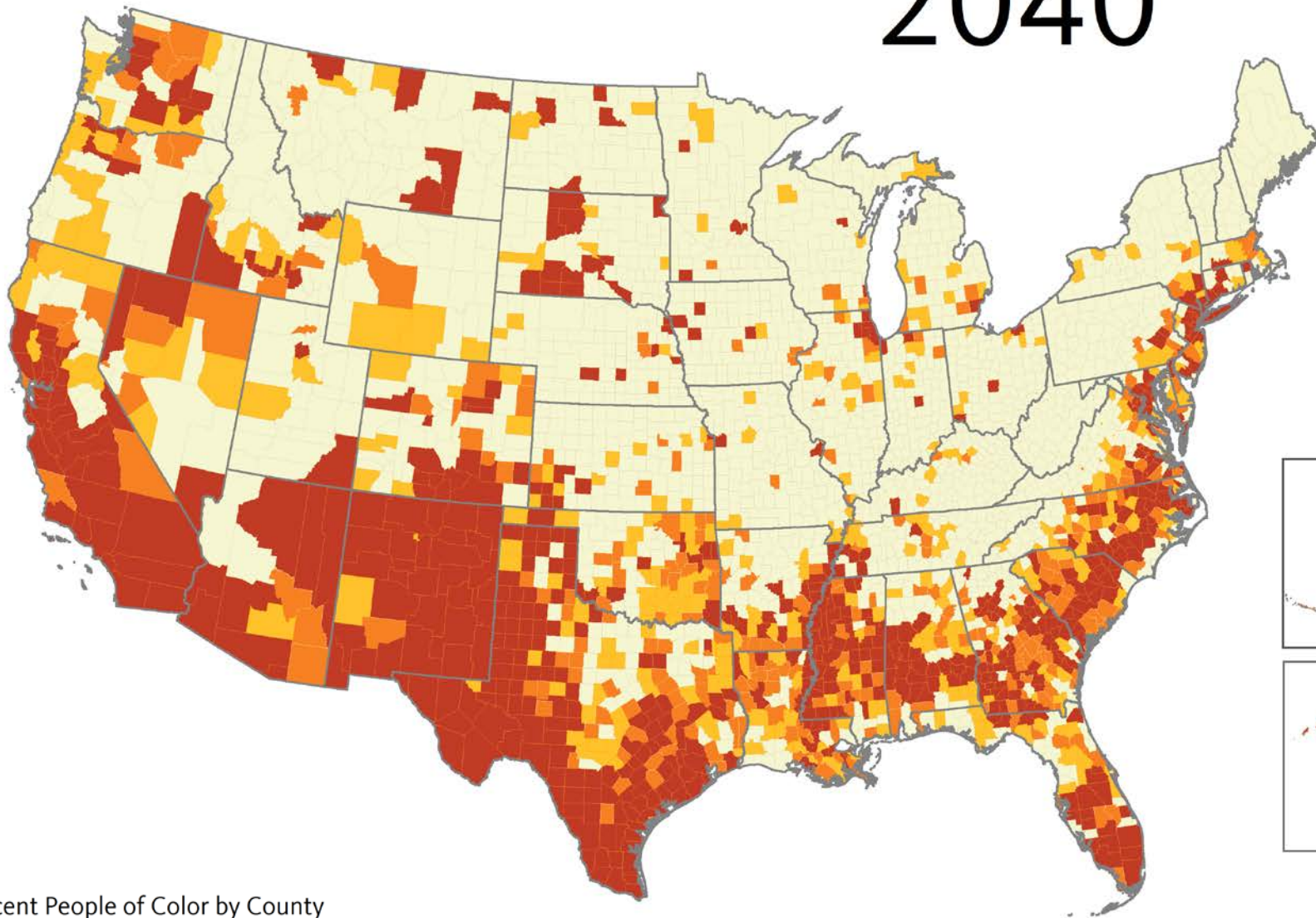


Percent People of Color by County

0 30 40 50%



2040



Percent People of Color by County

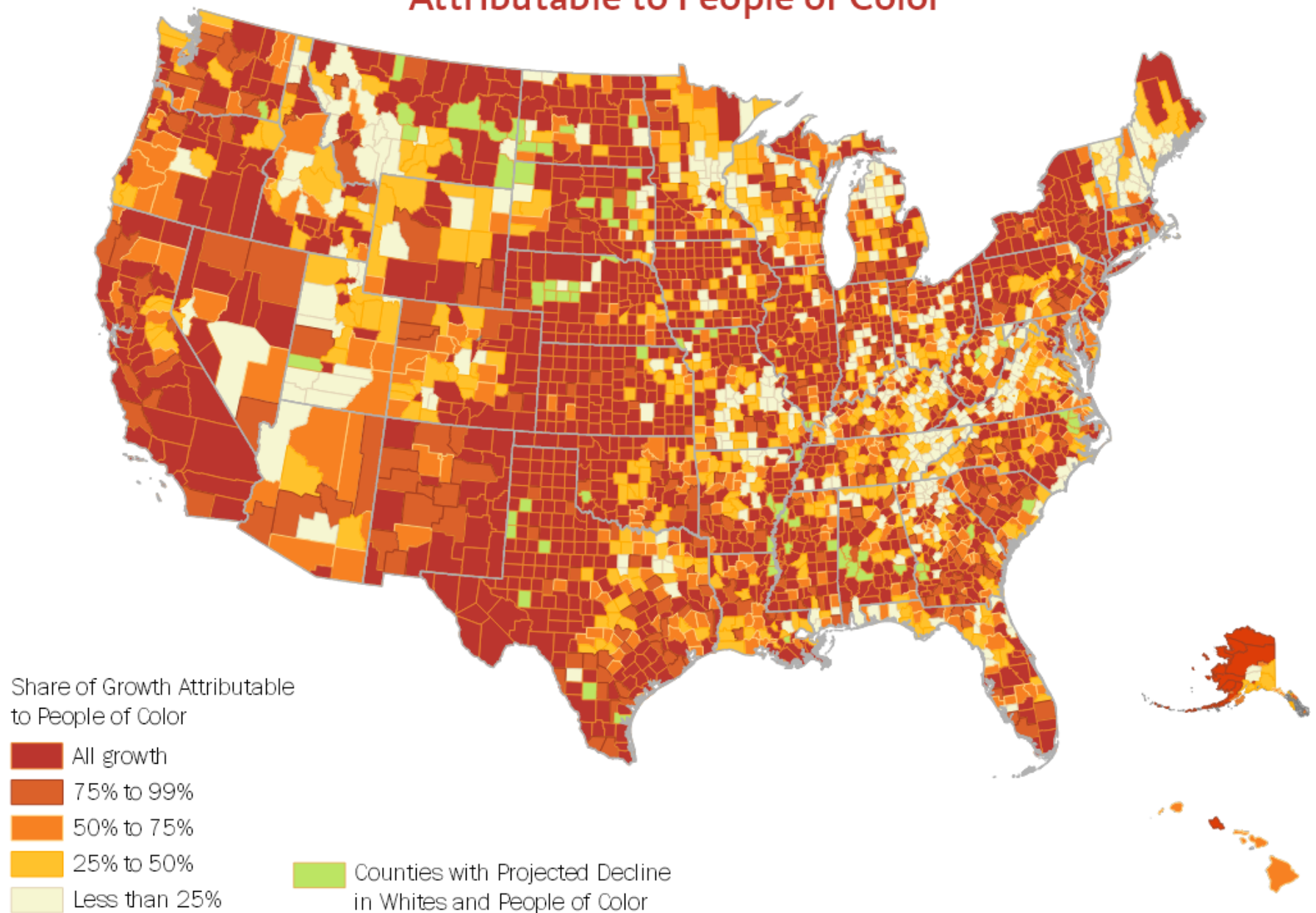
0 30 40 50%



Diversity is increasing everywhere



Projected Population Growth from 2010 to 2040 Attributable to People of Color



Map created by PolicyLink and the Program for Environmental and Regional Equity (PERE) using data from the 2010 Decennial Census, Woods & Poole Economics projections data (adjusted using 2010 census data), Census TIGER/Line, NHGIS, and ESRI.



The Future is Now

Image source: [UCANR](#)

Inequity Threatens Economic Prosperity



Image source: [KCRW](#).

New research: Inequity threatens economic growth



theguardian

“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”

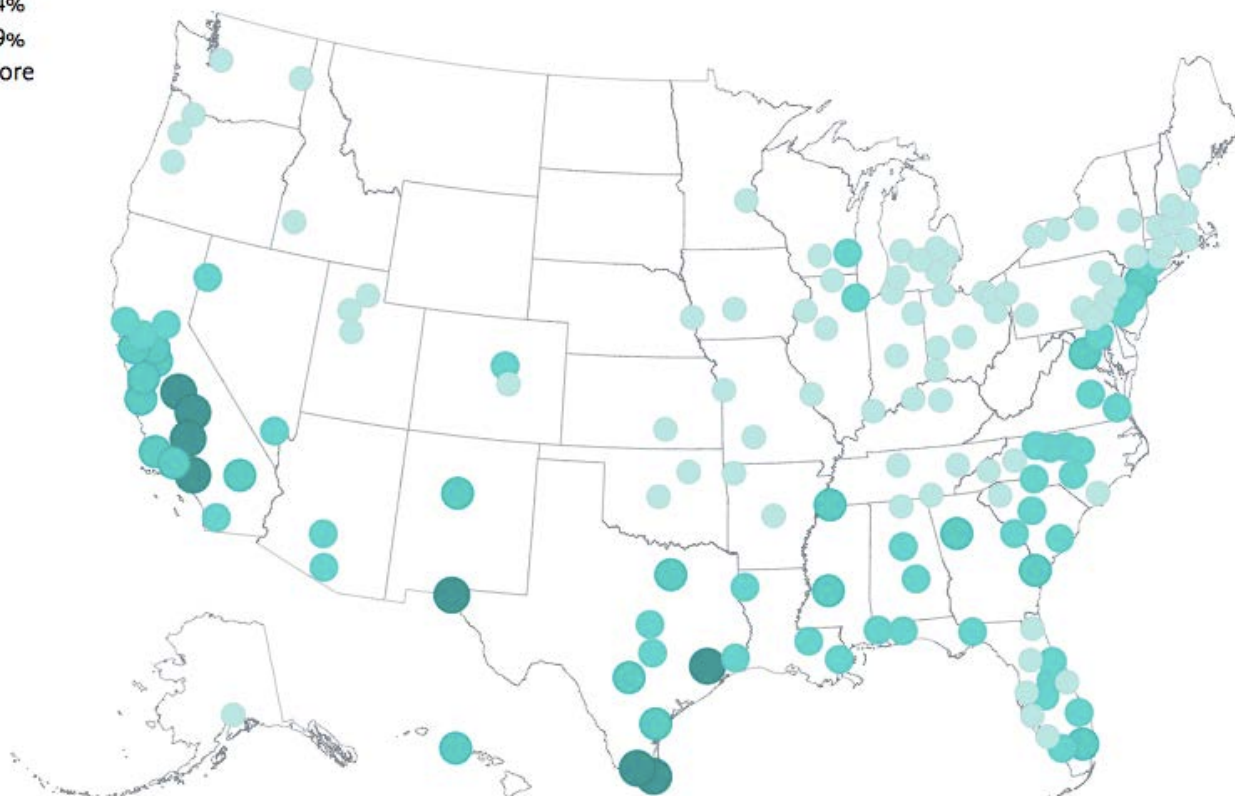
Equity Is the Superior Growth Model



Equity will make our economy stronger

Increase in GDP from closing racial gaps in income

- Less than 13%
- 13% to 24%
- 25% to 49%
- 50% or more



Tailoring the frame: Going regional

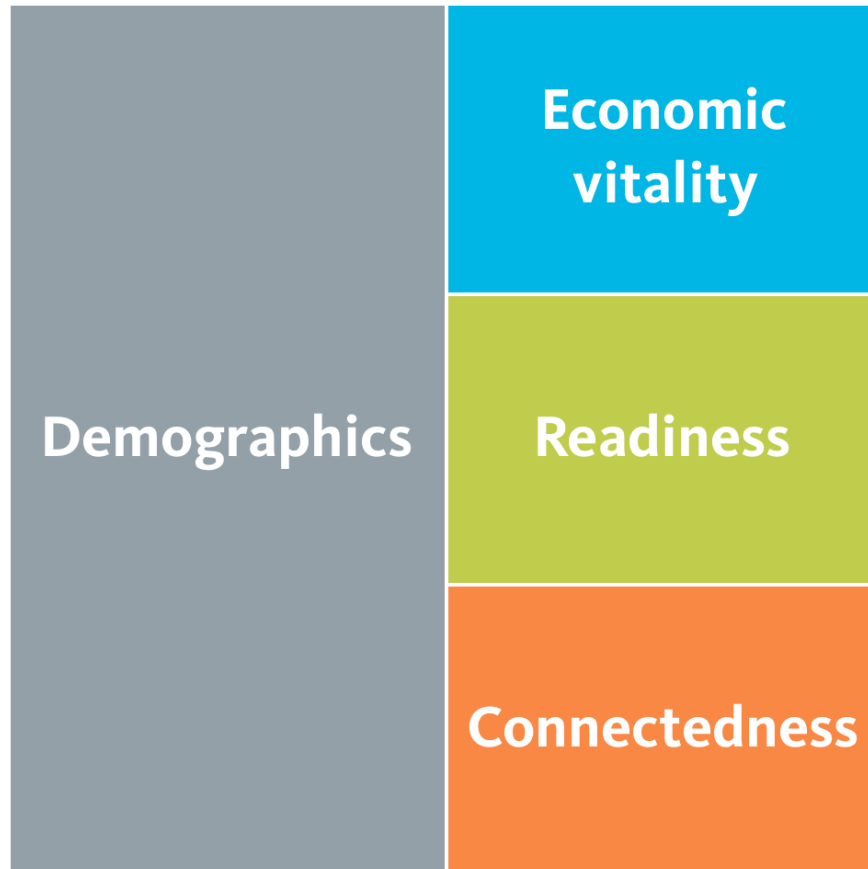


Image source: [KQED](#)

What is an equitable region?

Regions are equitable when all residents – regardless of their race/ethnicity and nativity, gender, 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



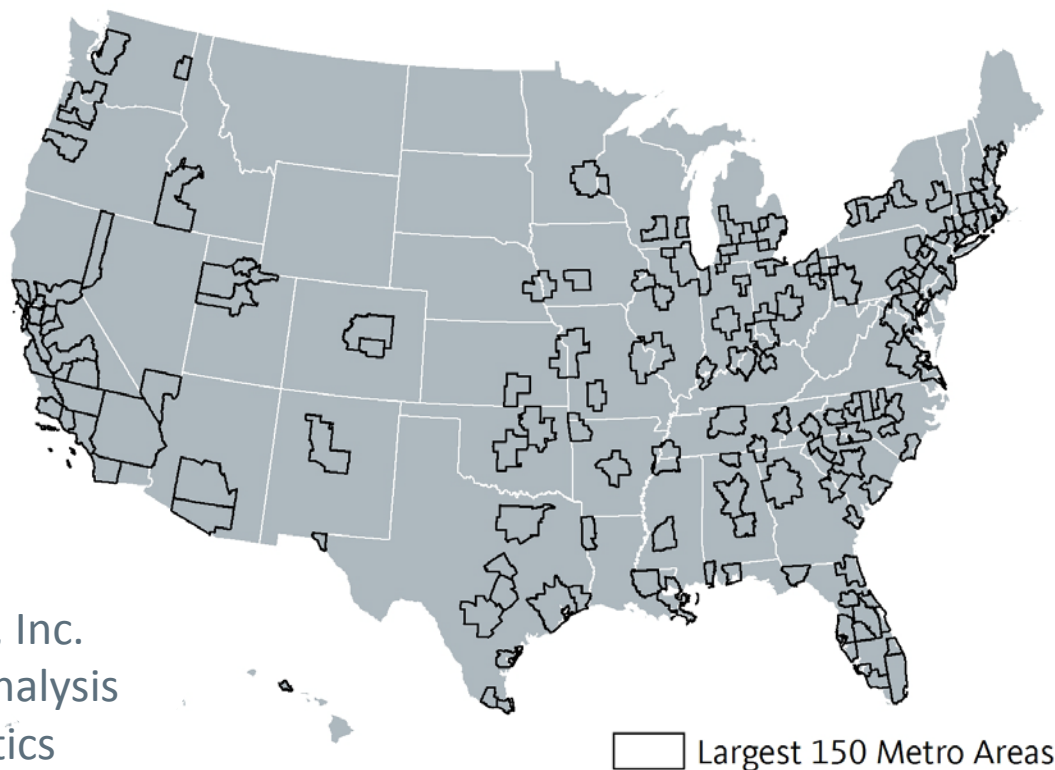
Regional indicators database

Coverage

- Largest 150 metros
- 50 states + D.C.
- United States

Key Sources:

- IPUMS
- U.S. Census Bureau
- Geolytics
- BRFSS
- Woods & Poole Economics, Inc.
- U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



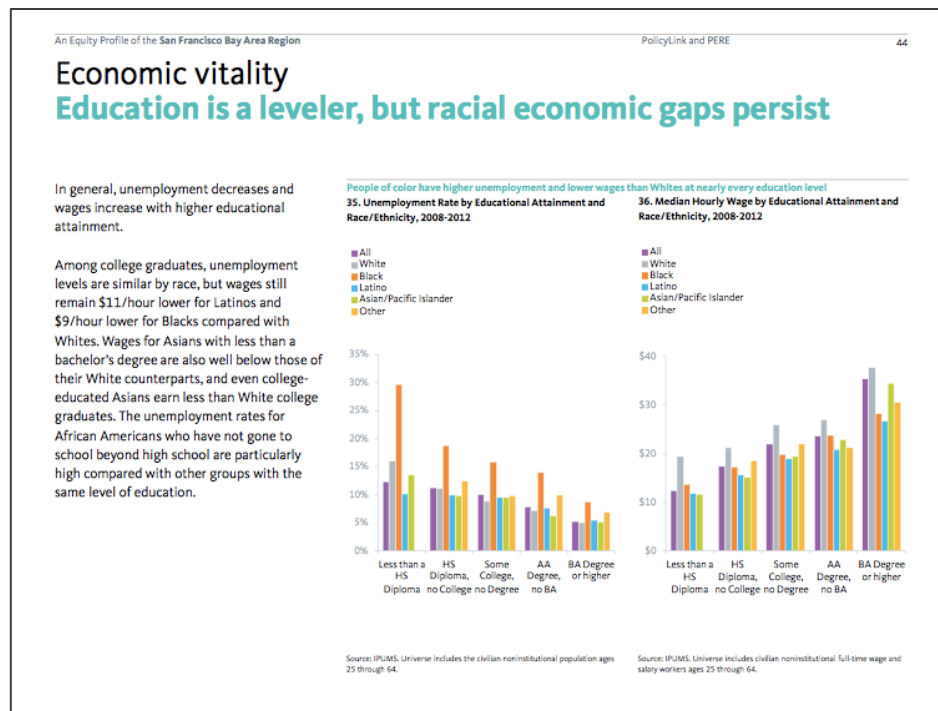
Equity profiles: Informing regional dialogues

- 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



Equity profiles: Informing regional dialogues

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National Equity Atlas



PolicyLink

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Welcome to the National Equity Atlas, a comprehensive data resource to track, measure, and make the case for inclusive growth.

New Report: [Equitable Growth Profile of Fairfax County](#) >

Fairfax County, Virginia is one of the wealthiest counties in the nation—but not all residents share in this economic prosperity.



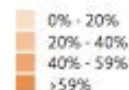
The Face of America is Changing

[Begin with the U.S. Summary](#)

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 region, state, and nationwide. Begin with the [U.S. Summary](#) to explore indicators like the map to the right.

People of color by county and region: United States



2040

Data to Build an Equitable Economy

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National Equity Atlas



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Indicators

 Select an Indicator: [Demographics](#) [Equity](#) [Economic Benefits](#)

Enter a region or state.


[Race/ethnicity](#) [United States](#)

Racial/ethnic composition: U

White
 Black
 Latino
 Asian
 Native American
 Mixed/other
 U.S. non-Hispanic white

1980-2040

Economic Vitality

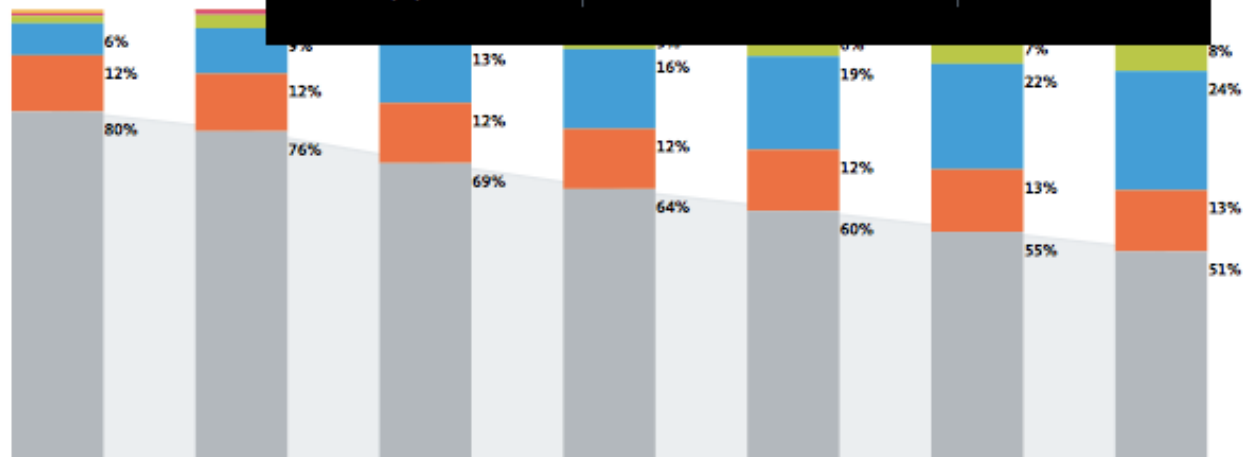
Income growth
 Unemployment
 Homeownership
 Income Inequality: 95/20 ratio
 Wages: \$15/hr
 Wages: Median
 Income Inequality: Gini
 Job and GDP growth
 Job and wage growth

Readiness

Education levels and job requirements
 Disconnected youth
 Overweight and obese
 Asthma
 Diabetes

Connectedness

Housing burden
 Neighborhood poverty
 Car access
 Commute time



Are all residents healthy?

United States: In 2012, All adults had a combined rate of being overweight or obese of **63** percent. **36** percent were overweight and **27** percent were obese, with wide variation by race/ethnicity.



Why it matters

Healthy neighborhoods provide residents with access to parks, healthy food, clean air, safe streets, and health care and social services. Many of the neighborhoods where low-income people and people of color live lack these health-promoting ingredients, and these groups are more likely to suffer from obesity, asthma, diabetes, heart disease, and other chronic diseases.



Grow an equitable economy: Policies to promote healthy eating and active living for all

- Create dedicated funding streams like the [Healthy Food Financing Initiative](#) to support grocery stores and other fresh food markets in low-income underserved communities
- Improve the quality and nutrition of [school food](#) (while ensuring [good jobs](#) from farm to cafeteria)
- Incorporate "[Health in All Policies](#)" to evaluate the impact of any policy on health equity and well-being
- Create [healthy built environments](#) where residents can walk to schools, buy groceries, and get to health care and jobs



Arizona's Tohono O'odham Nation Addresses Childhood Obesity with Healthy, Locally-Sourced School Lunches

On the Tohono O'odham nation in southwestern and central Arizona, unemployment is high and health is poor: half of adults have diabetes and 76 percent of middle-schoolers are overweight or obese. A new food enterprise, Desert Rain Food Services, is now working to reverse these trends and restore the tribe's food sovereignty by serving up healthier school food sourced from local farmers. In its first year, the program will provide 252,000 healthy school breakfasts and lunches to 700 school children, while creating 15 new jobs for local residents. Read [more](#).

Learn more about these strategies:

- [Healthy Food Access Portal](#)

Additional data resources:

- [USDA Food Access Research Atlas](#)

Using the frame & data to advance inclusive growth



Political leadership:

Minneapolis Mayor Betsy Hodges

 72°F

MINNPOST

HOME POLITICS & POLICY HEALTH EDUCATION ENVIRONMENT ARTS & CULTURE BUSINESS

Politics & Policy

Hodges focuses on racial and economic equity in State of City speech

By Karen Boros | 04/24/14

 Like  Tweet  

Minneapolis Mayor Betsy Hodges focused on economic equity during her first State of the City address at the American Indian Center.

“While we are one great city, we are not a great city for everyone,” said Hodges citing a Metropolitan Council study that equal opportunity in her city and St. Paul would lift 274,000 people out of poverty, add 124,000 jobs, and increase personal income by \$31.8 billion.

“Growth that includes all of us will propel us further than doing what we have always done,” Hodges said. “Doing what we have always done will get us what we’ve always gotten. What we’ve gotten is growth that is thwarted by the biggest disparities in the country between white people and people of color.”



MinnPost photo by Karen Boros
Mayor Betsy Hodges

Catalyzing policy action:

Rhode Island Office of Diversity, Equity & Inclusion



Prompting policy strategies and cross-sector collaboration:

New Orleans Economic Prosperity Strategy



Informing community dialogue, collaboration, and agenda-setting:
Inclusive Dubuque

INCLUSIVE dubuque
Connecting People • Strengthening Community

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**Dispelling Stereotypes
Center turns
Celebrations**

July 24, 2015 in [Blog](#), [Mission](#)

- Dubuque Demographics
- Economic Wellbeing
- Housing
- Education
- Health
- Safe Neighborhoods
- Transportation
- Arts/Culture

**How Mercy Medical
Addresses Social Challenges into**

In the past, the term “generation gap” has been used mostly to describe conflicts between parents and children. But today, the gap has more relevance in the workplace, where employees from different generations



JULY FOCUS: TRANSPORTATION
**HERE'S HOW YOU
CAN GET INVOLVED!**

Attend a Dialogue

There are no upcoming events at this time.

Take the Survey

TRANSPORTATION

Spread the Word

MULTIPLE GENERATIONS @ WORK

Five Generations Working Side by Side in 2020



Supporting advocacy:
California Boys and Men of Color Alliance



Powering data-driven journalism:

National Journal Education Gaps Series

EDUCATION GAPS POSE LOOMING CRISIS FOR U.S. ECONOMY

The fastest-growing segment of the workforce is also the least educated. That's a problem as employers struggle to fill high-skill jobs.

BY RONALD BROWNSTEIN AND JANIE BOSCHMA

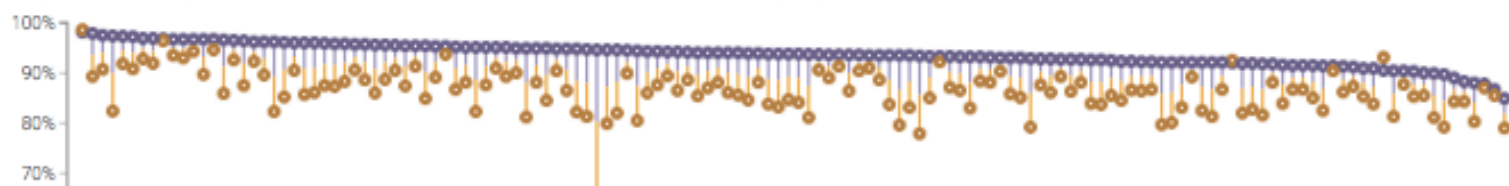
Fewer working-age African-Americans than whites hold four-year college degrees in all but one of the nation's 150 largest metropolitan areas, according to a new Next America analysis of data from the massive National Equity Atlas.

Likewise, the share of working-age Hispanic adults holding four-year college degrees lags behind the percentage of whites, often by enormous margins, in all but one of those 150 communities, the analysis found.

In each case, the sole exception was in a community with a very small proportion of minority adults. African-Americans exceed whites in college completion only in Fayetteville, Arkansas, where less than 2 percent of the total population is black. Hispanics exceed whites in college completion only in Pittsburgh, where Hispanics represent just 1.3 percent of the population. In most cities with large African-American and Hispanic populations, adults from those groups trail working-age whites in college completion by at least a double-digit margin.

High school degree attainment for whites and African-Americans, by city

Switch to [undergraduate](#)

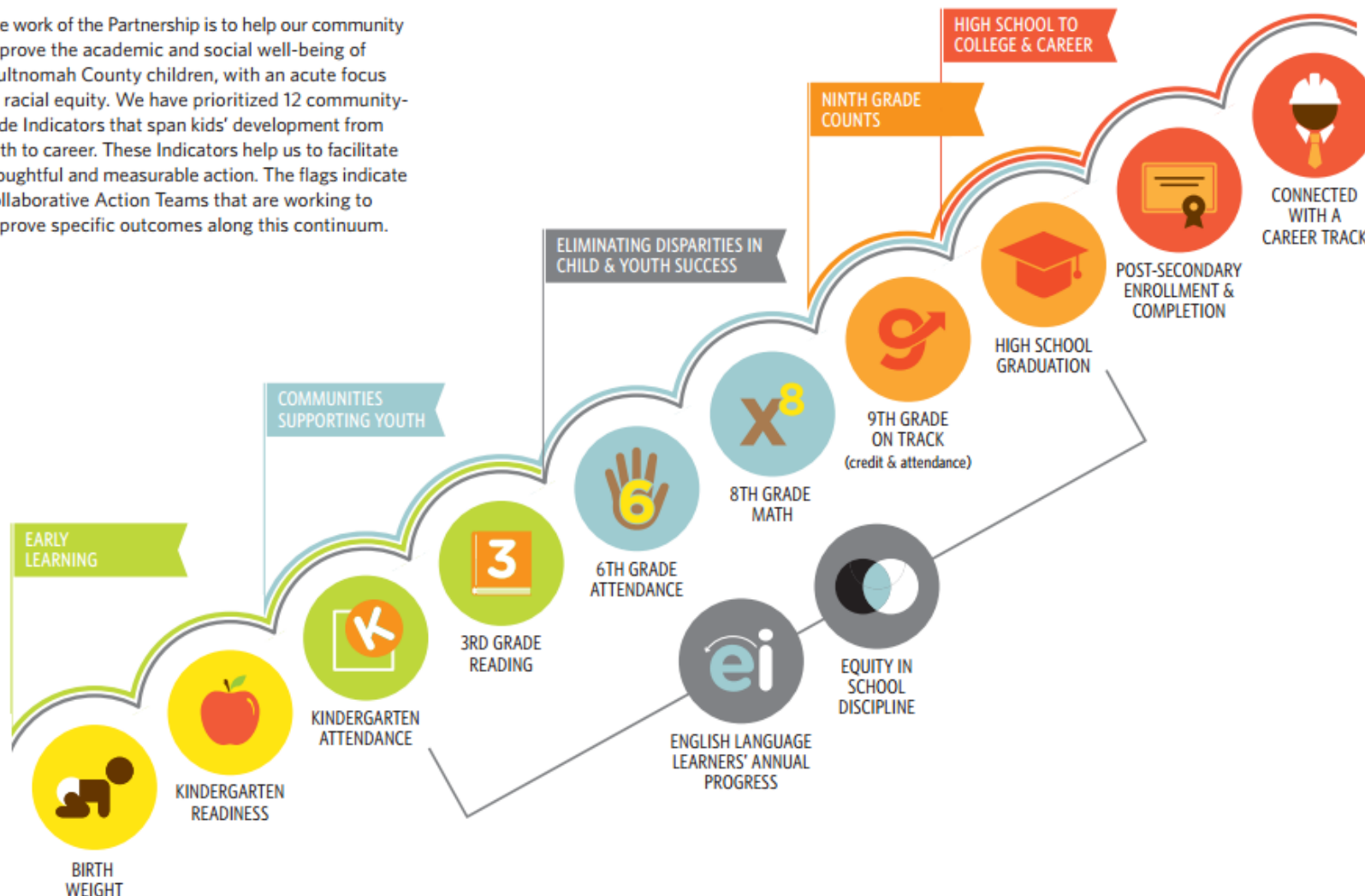


Informing comprehensive initiatives:

Multnomah County Cradle-to-Career Effort

Community-wide Indicators

The work of the Partnership is to help our community improve the academic and social well-being of Multnomah County children, with an acute focus on racial equity. We have prioritized 12 community-wide Indicators that span kids' development from birth to career. These Indicators help us to facilitate thoughtful and measurable action. The flags indicate Collaborative Action Teams that are working to improve specific outcomes along this continuum.



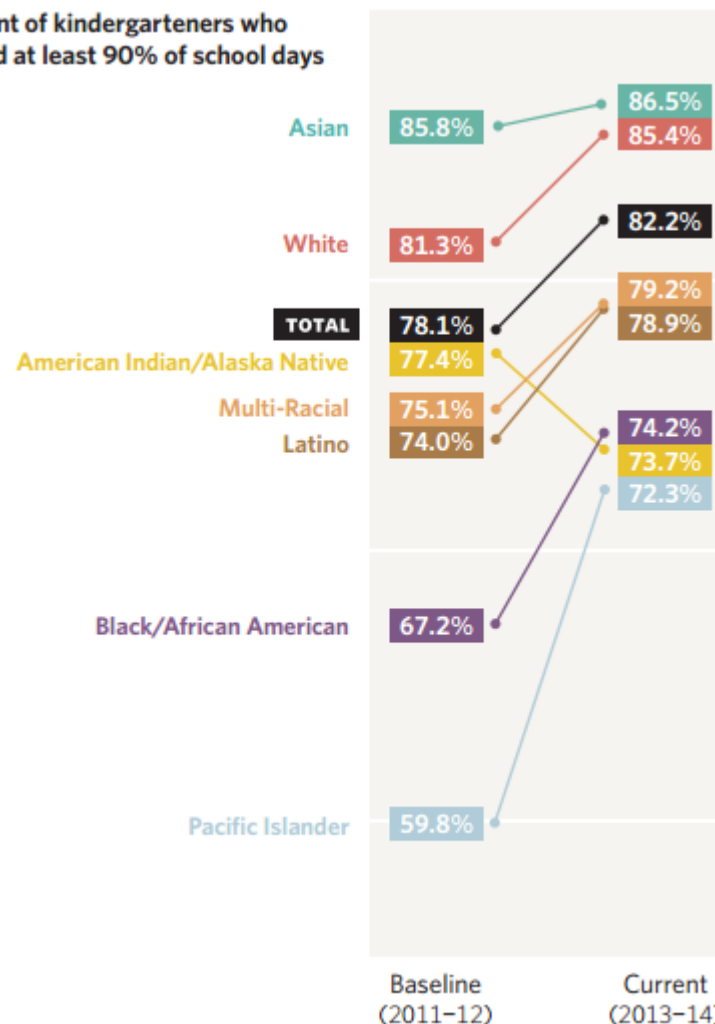
Informing comprehensive initiatives:

Multnomah County Cradle to Career Effort

Milestone	2009-10 Actual	2010-11 Target	2010-11 Actual
 Reading to Learn (Exceed benchmark by the end of 3rd grade)	46%	Keep up: +5	+5 (51%) ✓
	Largest gap: African-American v. white 43pts	Catch up: Close gap by 5	-5 (38 pts) ✓
 Ready for High School (Meet writing benchmark in 7th grade)	52%	Keep up: +5	+10 (62%) ✓
	Largest gap: African-American v. white 33pts	Catch up: Close gap by 5	-4 (29 pts)
 On Track to Graduate (Enter 10th grade with 6 credits)	54%	Keep up: +5	+5 (59%) ✓
	Largest gap: African-American v. white 33pts	Catch up: Close gap by 5	-5 (28 pts) ✓

Portland Public Schools, Milestone targets and results, published October 2012

Percent of kindergarteners who attend at least 90% of school days



Contact info

Sarah Treuhaft

sarah@policylink.org