



Miami Valley Equity Regional Profile

MVRPC, in concert with the U. S. Department of Transportation's (USDOT) Ladders of Opportunity program, has a mission to help revitalize communities, connect people to resources and opportunities, and improve economic opportunity and socioeconomic mobility.

MVRPC in partnership with the Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity at the Ohio State University, developed this Miami Valley Equity Regional Profile to provide insights on the issue of equity in the Miami Valley Region.

The expanded, interactive profile is available at: <http://www.mvrpc.org/regional-planning/regional-profiles/miami-valley-equity-regional-profile>

Our 5+ County Region

 includes Darke, Greene, Miami, Montgomery, Preble, and northern Warren

"Studies of America's metropolitan regions have found similar trends: metros with less income inequality and segregation and greater racial inclusion experience stronger growth, more economic resilience, and greater upward mobility."

"The Equity Solution: Racial Inclusion Is Key to Growing a Strong New Economy", by: Sarah Treuhaft, Justin Scoggins, and Jennifer Tran, 2014



What is Equity?

EQUITY means that all people, regardless of where they live, have access to the resources and opportunities that improve their quality of life, allowing them to reach their full potential and contribute to the cultural and economic vitality of the region.

Why is Equity important?

It is important for the Region to proactively plan for ways to address existing inequity. If left unaddressed, inequity adversely impacts peoples' quality of life now and for future generations.

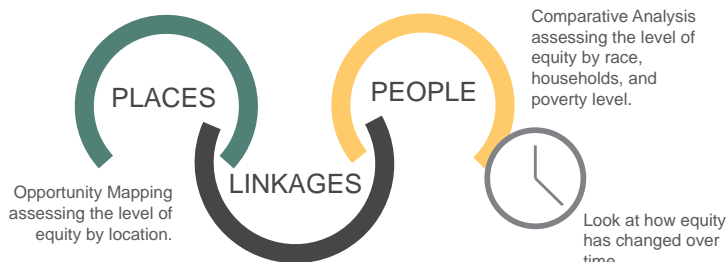
Our Region's future growth and prosperity depends on integrating all residents into the economy, including investing in the places and people that have been left behind.

2 Key Concepts: Opportunity and Equity

OPPORTUNITY refers to the resources and assets required in order to achieve success.

EQUITY is about having **ACCESS** to opportunity. **INEQUITY** is found when people experience barriers based on some form of **ISOLATION** from needed resources.

Assessing Equity: People and Places



What Makes a Place High in Opportunity?

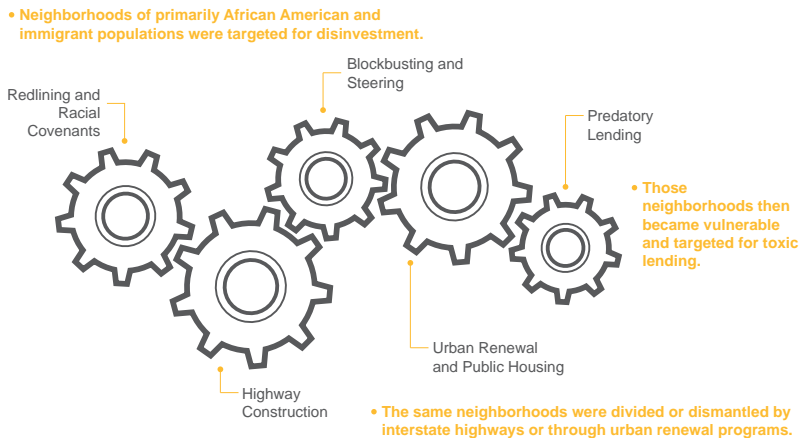


No single determining factor defines what it means to live in a place of high opportunity. Stable housing, personal safety, a strong educational pathway, clean air and water, an effective transportation network, and a vibrant economy with living wage jobs are all important ingredients.

Origins of Inequity: How the region became inequitable in the first place.

Major Forces of Inequity

During the times of significant growth and social change of the 20th century, **metropolitan regions across the United States enacted policies and developed in a way that established a divided landscape**, sometimes as an unintended consequence.

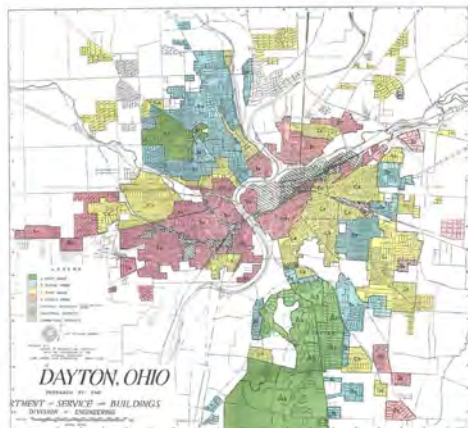


Over time, private and public investments reinforced and altered the equity landscape. These policies and investments allocated wealth and resources in certain areas for part of the population while withholding them from others.

1937 Home Owners Loan Incorporation (HOLC) Map

While HOLC was meant to help people keep their homes in the depression era, it also codified racial and class segregation for decades to come.

A "Best"
B "Still Desirable"
C "Definitely Declining"
D "Hazardous"

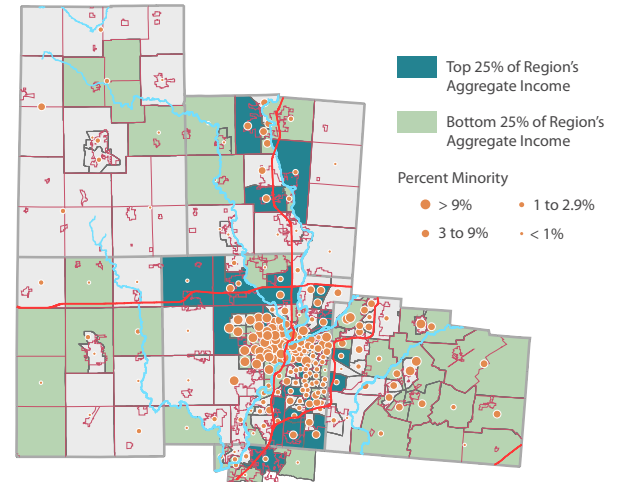


This 1937 HOLC Map of Dayton depicts color coding of credit worthiness and risk by neighborhood. The assessment of risk in neighborhoods was among other things highly racialized.

Historical Development Patterns

How our Region developed in the early 20th century was inequitable and has had an enduring impact on our Region. Then after the decline of manufacturing in the 1970's, the urban core experienced a loss of people, jobs, and wealth to newer developments in the suburbs. This deepened the issues of inequity in the Region. As a result our Region faces two significant issues in terms of inequity: **RACIAL and ECONOMIC SEGREGATION**.

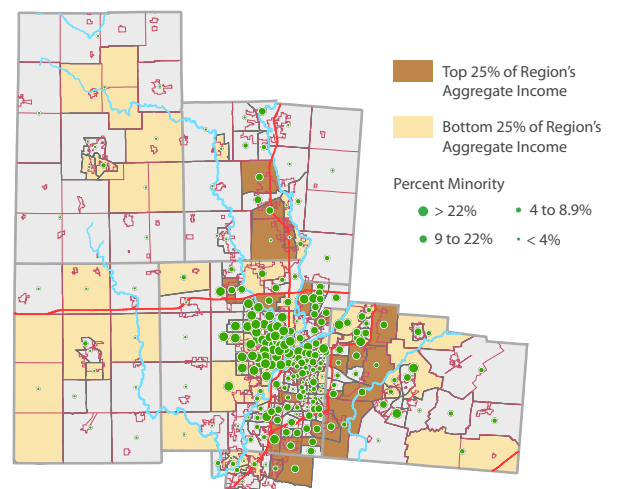
1980 Aggregate Income Distribution and Minorities



The top 25% of the Region's aggregate income in 1980 is more concentrated in Montgomery County.

Minorities are noticeably concentrated in the urban core of the Region and are disproportionately located in areas of the lower tier of aggregate income.

2010 Aggregate Income Distribution and Minorities



Since 1980, the top tier of aggregate income has moved outward and further away from the urban core, to surrounding counties along the I-675 and I-75 corridors.





Meanwhile, the lower tier of aggregate income has stayed more concentrated in the urban core and in areas where minority isolation is still prevalent.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 Census and 2010 Census

Changes in Equity: A look at the history of equity by comparing access to opportunity between 1980 and 2010.

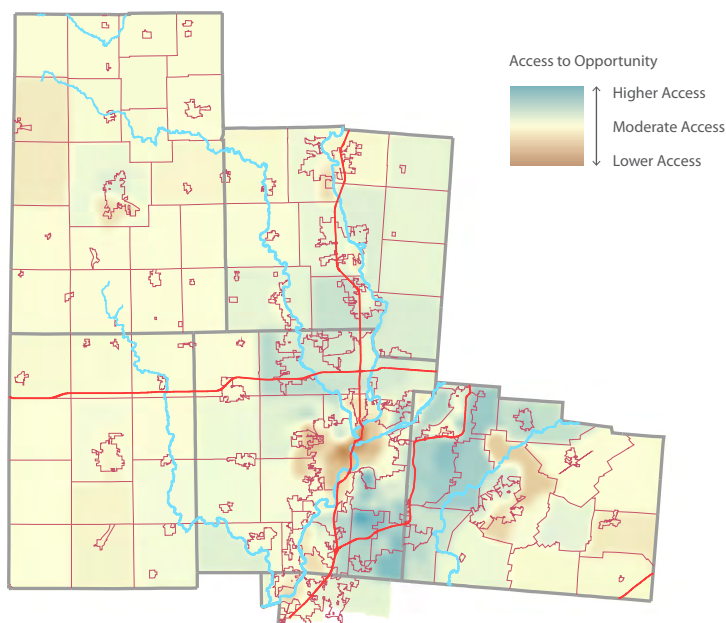
To measure how and to what extent our Region's equity landscape has changed over the decades, 1980 and 2010 Miami Valley Opportunity Maps were developed through Kirwan Institute's Opportunity Mapping approach.

Opportunity Map Indicators

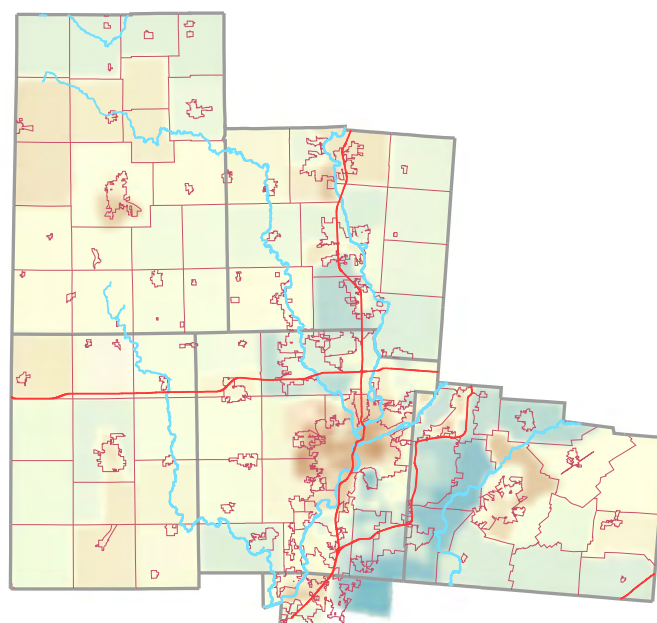
Housing & Neighborhood	Transportation	Economics & Job Access	Education
 Home Ownership Housing Cost Burden Housing Vacancy	 Public Transit Use Auto Access	 Unemployment Median Household Income Poverty Labor Force Participation Rate	 Educational Attainment

Between 1980 and 2010, the geographic areas of opportunity, both high and low, spread out as the population did. However not all areas have received the same level of benefits during growth periods over the last three decades.

1980 Miami Valley Opportunity Map



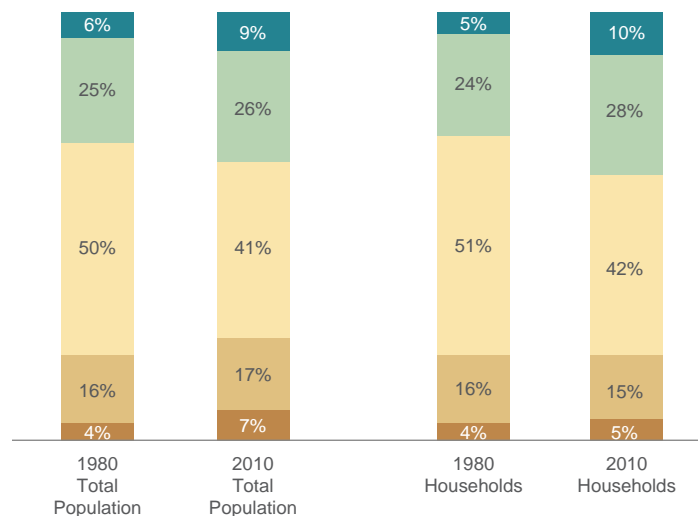
2010 Miami Valley Opportunity Map



Areas with high access to opportunity shifted out to the east and south where new development occurred, especially along the I-675 corridor.

Distressed areas have become even more challenged and isolated. The Region's urban core continues to have the least access to opportunity compared to the rest of the Region. Over time these low opportunity areas have expanded into the first ring suburbs around Dayton.

Our Region's equity gap has widened with access to opportunity becoming more polarized. Since 1980, the percent of people with moderate access to opportunities shrunk by 9%.



Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 Census and 2010 Census

Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity

Access to Opportunity:

● Very Low ● Low ● Moderate ● High ● Very High

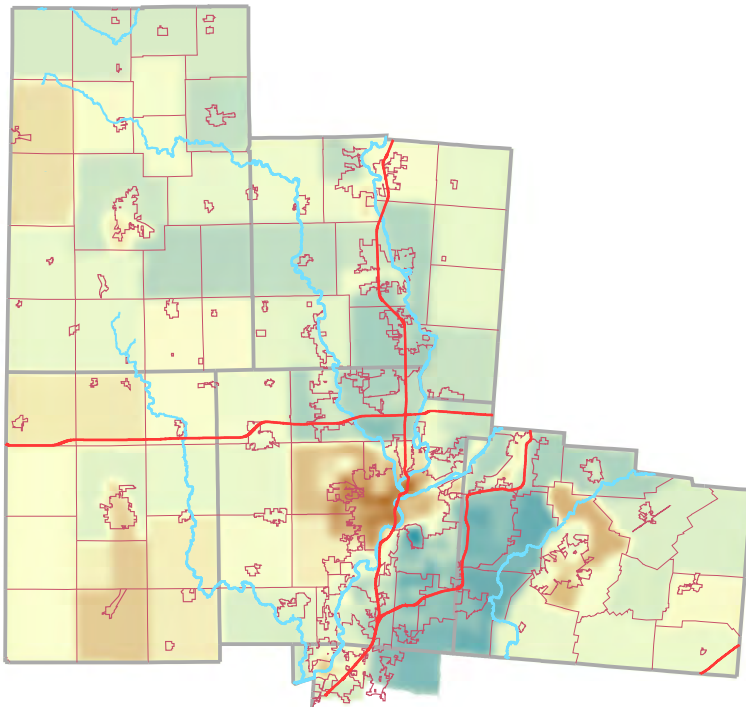
Equity Now by Place: A Comprehensive analysis of access to opportunity for 2014.

A comprehensive 2014 Miami Valley Opportunity Map was developed based on an expanded set of fourteen indicators to examine the current status of equity in the Miami Valley Region.

Opportunity Map Indicators

 Housing & Neighborhood	 Transportation	 Economics & Job Access	 Education
Home Ownership Housing Cost Burden Housing Vacancy	Auto Access Distance to Work Commute Time	Unemployment Jobs within 5 Miles Poverty Labor Force Participation Rate	Student Poverty Educational Attainment School Proficiency Preschool Enrollment

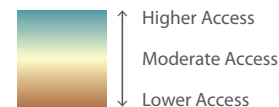
2014 Miami Valley Opportunity Map



Access to opportunity is not equal region-wide.

The access to opportunity is much more limited in the older, urban communities compared to suburban communities. The suburban communities along the I-675 corridor and northern I-75 corridor possess better access to opportunities.

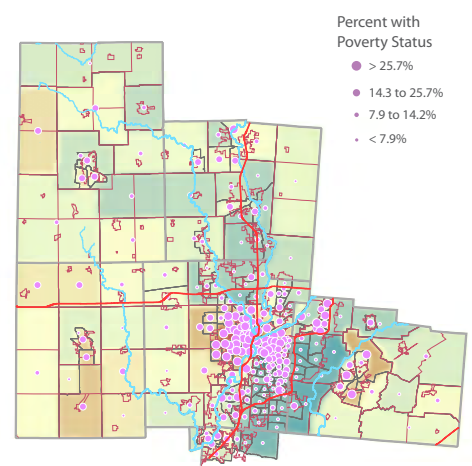
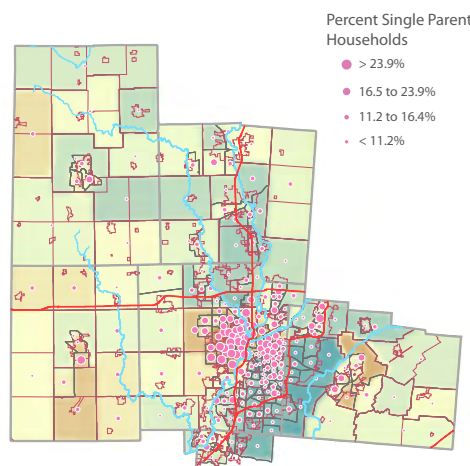
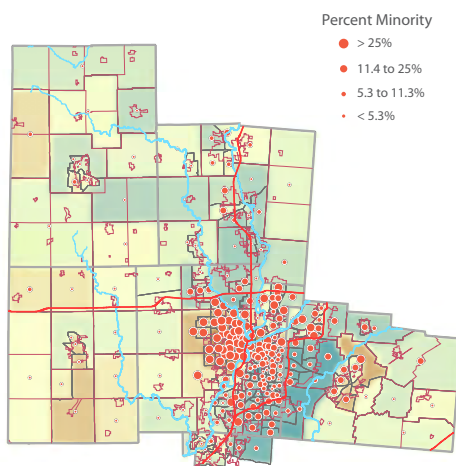
Access to Opportunity



Minorities are noticeably more isolated in the urban core and in areas with less access to opportunity.

Single Parent Households are more spread out when compared to minorities.

The concentration of **People in Poverty** is not limited to areas with less access to opportunity.



Sources:

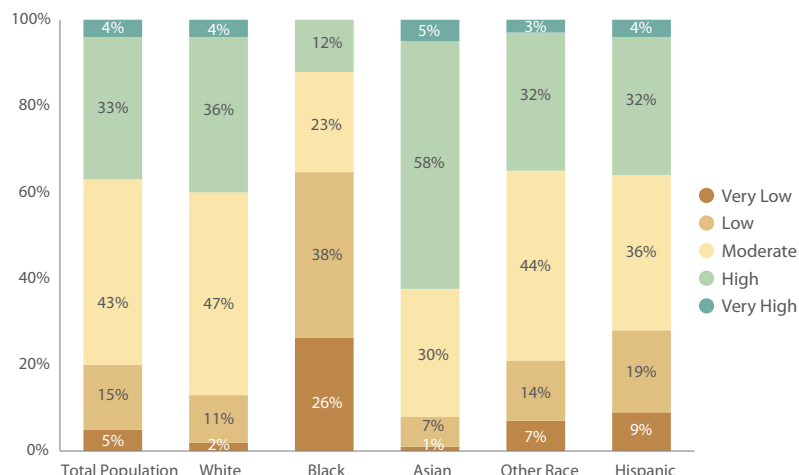
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010–2014 5-Year American Community Survey
U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer–Household Dynamics (LEHD), 2014

Ohio State Department of Education, Education Agency
Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity

Equity Now for People: A comparison of access to opportunity for people in the Miami Valley.

Understanding that access to opportunity is not equal by location, it is also important to ascertain the disparities in equity amongst different population groups.

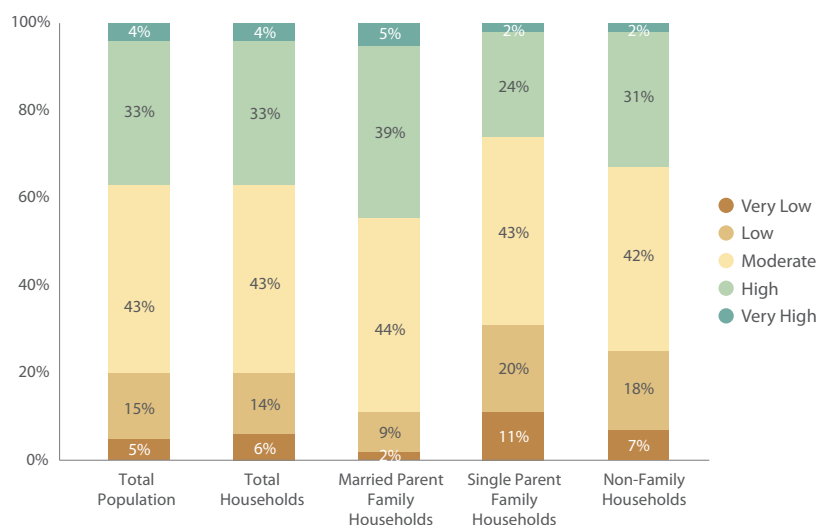
Access to Opportunity by Race



Blacks experience the most isolation in lower opportunity areas when compared to other races.

64% of Black people live in areas with lower access to opportunity.

Access to Opportunity by Household Type

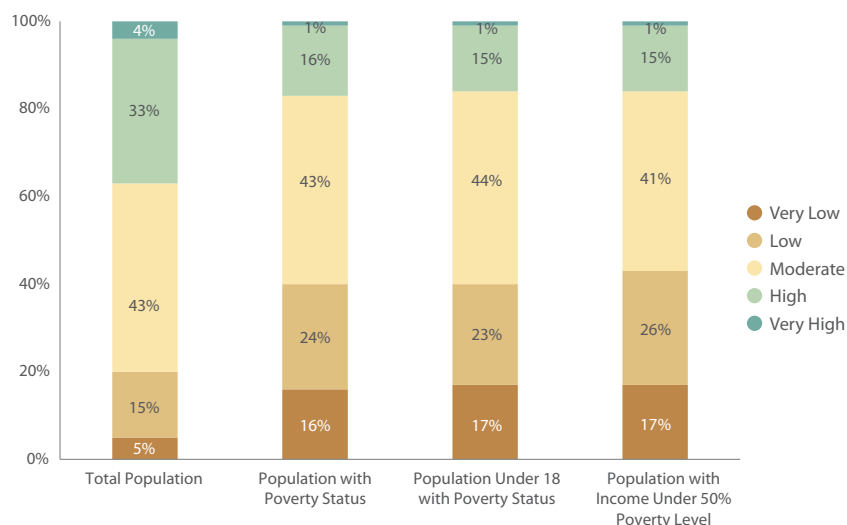


Household types can play a role in the resources available for accessing opportunity.

Single parent households have the least amount of access to opportunity compared to other household types.

Over 30% of single parent households are living in areas with lower access to opportunity.

Access to Opportunity by Poverty Status



40% of the Region's population living in poverty live in areas with low to very low access to opportunity. This is also true for people under 18.

Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010–2014 5-Year American Community Survey

U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer–Household Dynamics (LEHD), 2014

Ohio State Department of Education, Education Agency

Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity

Our Region's Future: How we can address equity in the future.

Guiding Principles of Investing in Equity

"Decades of social science research support the finding that neighborhood conditions play a substantial role in the life outcomes of inhabitants."

"For many low income communities, particularly communities of color, neighborhood conditions limit access to opportunity and advancement."

"The Geography of Opportunity: Building Communities of Opportunity in Massachusetts", Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity, 2009

Invest in all of the Miami Valley's people and communities.

Promote policies and investments that address the consequences of inequity.

Provide tools and resources that break down remaining barriers to opportunity.

Transportation and Equity

Regional equity and transportation planning have long gone hand-in-hand. Each new wave of transportation technology and infrastructure has profoundly reshaped the opportunity landscape, impacting the degree to which people and communities are able to access education, employment, and other important resources.

Understanding that transportation policies and investments impact not only the lives of individual members and communities, but the growth and prosperity of the broader Region, we need to take the equity landscape into consideration when making decisions to connect all citizens to the Region's assets, strengthen the community, and spur economic development.

"As our metropolitan areas have expanded and jobs and services have become more diffuse, equal opportunity depends upon equal access to affordable transportation."

"Where We Need To Go: A Civil Rights Roadmap for Transportation Equity", The Leadership Conference Education Fund

The Miami Valley Regional Planning Commission would like to express our sincere appreciation to the following for their contributions and support of this initiative.



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

KIRWAN INSTITUTE FOR THE
STUDY OF RACE AND ETHNICITY

The Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity is a nationally recognized research institution with extensive experience crafting data-informed tools, analysis, and evaluation to inform the work of community based, non-profit, public sector, and philanthropic organizations. Throughout its existence, the Institute has been a nationally recognized research organization in the domains of regional equity, access to opportunity, and racial justice.

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The expanded, interactive profile is available at:

<http://www.mvrpc.org/regional-planning/regional-profiles/miami-valley-equity-regional-profile>

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