

Friday, December 7, 2018

Closing Equity Gaps in DC's Wards and Neighborhoods



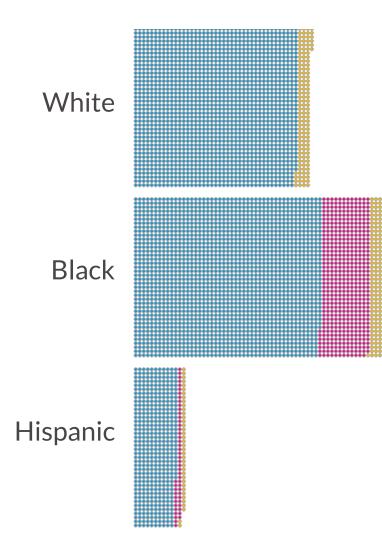
A Vision for an Equitable DC

Features a

Interactives, stories, and collections that go beyond the data



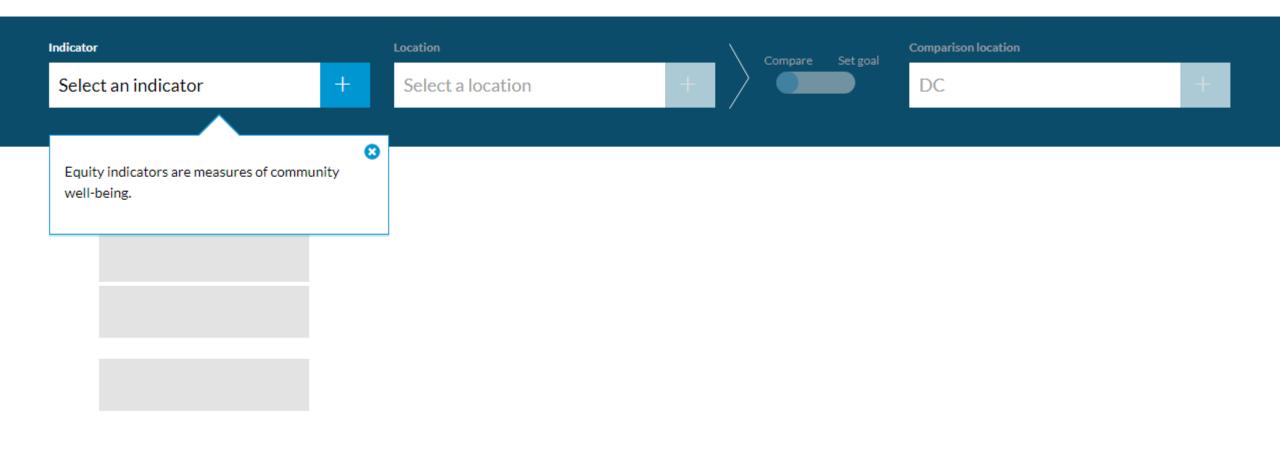
Racial equity: Poverty status



- At or above the poverty level
- Below the poverty level
- Would be above the poverty level in an equitable DC

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DC equity tool



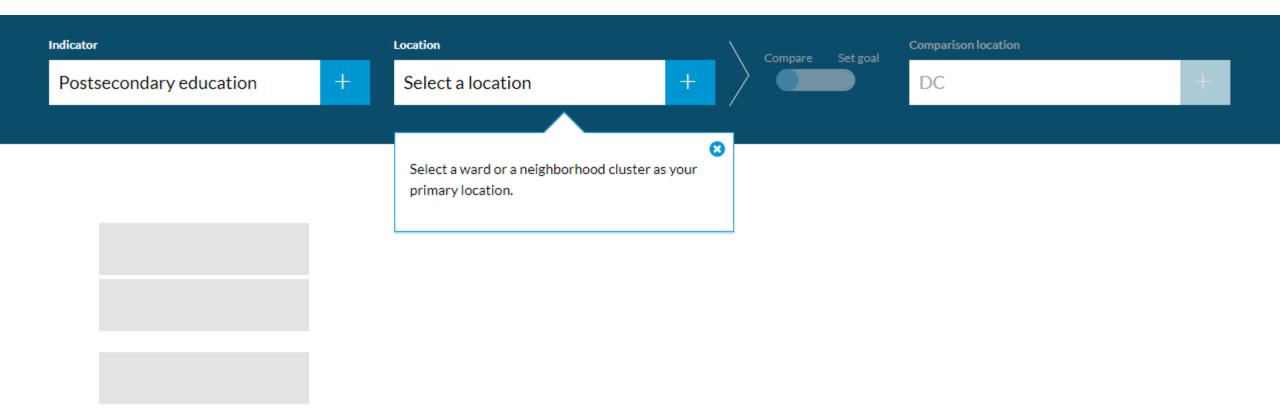
Choose one of 16 indicators

- People above poverty
- Children above poverty
- Living wage
- Family income
- Unemployment
- Commute time

- Small-business lending
- Postsecondary education
- Retail bank branch locations
- Premature mortality
- Prenatal care
- **Grocery stores**

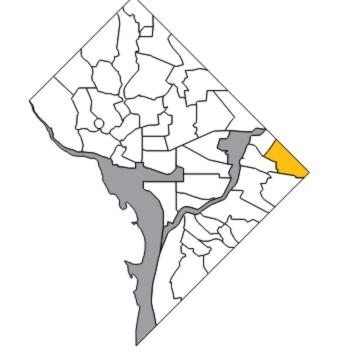
- Homeownership
- Housing cost burden
- Home sales affordable to the average household of color
- Violent crime

DC equity tool



Choose a geographic area



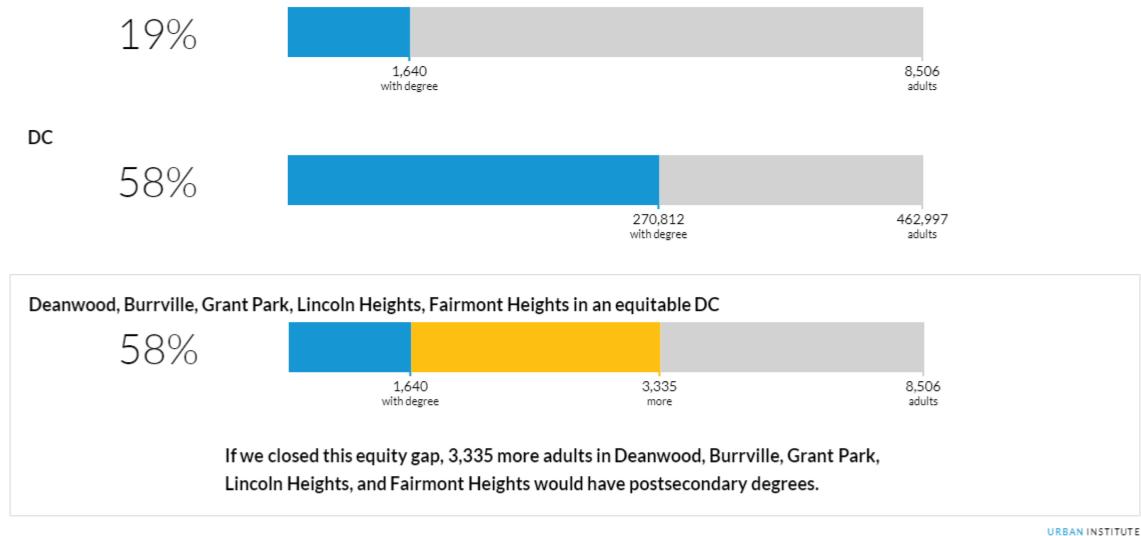


Wards

Neighborhood Clusters

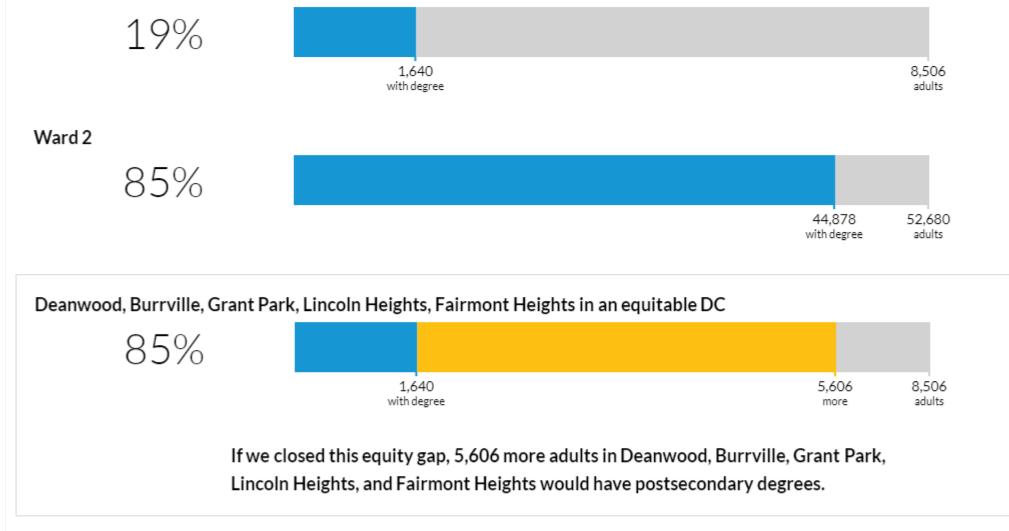
Adults with a postsecondary degree, 2012–16

Deanwood, Burrville, Grant Park, Lincoln Heights, Fairmont Heights



Adults with a postsecondary degree, 2012–16

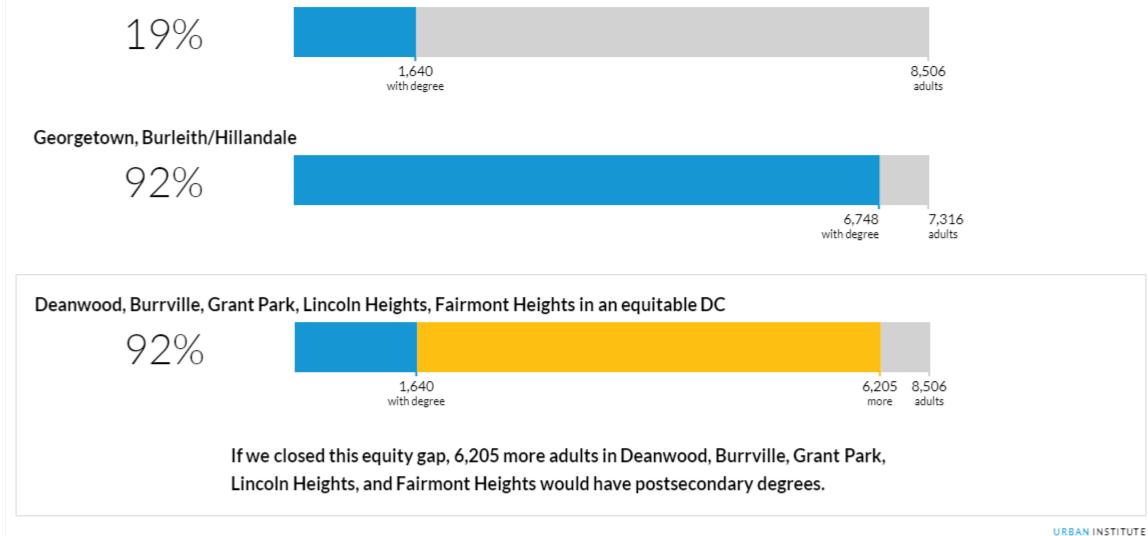
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Adults with a postsecondary degree, 2012–16

Deanwood, Burrville, Grant Park, Lincoln Heights, Fairmont Heights



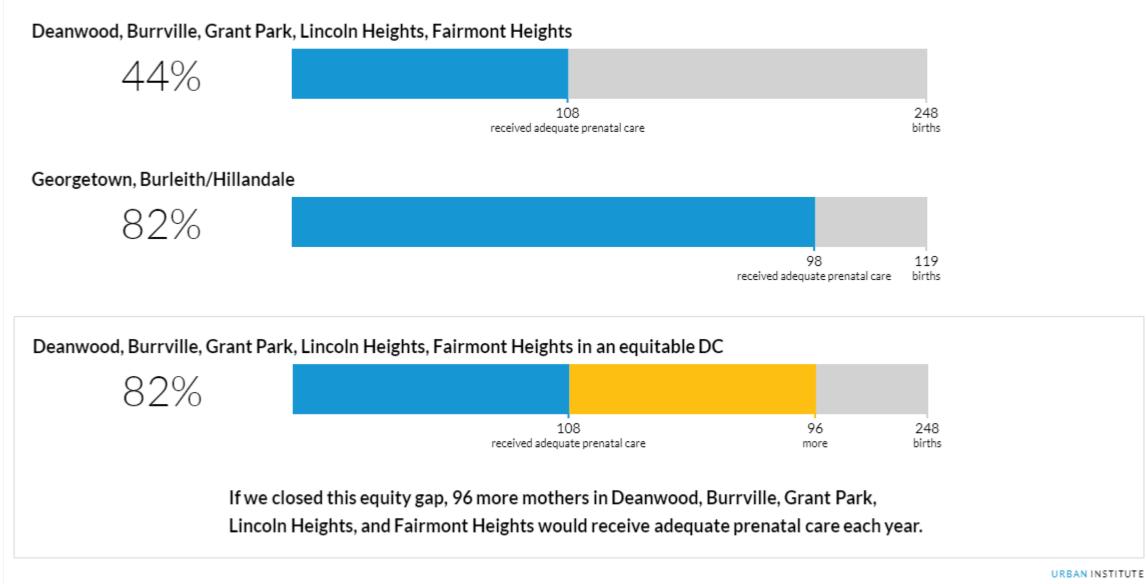
Why is this important?

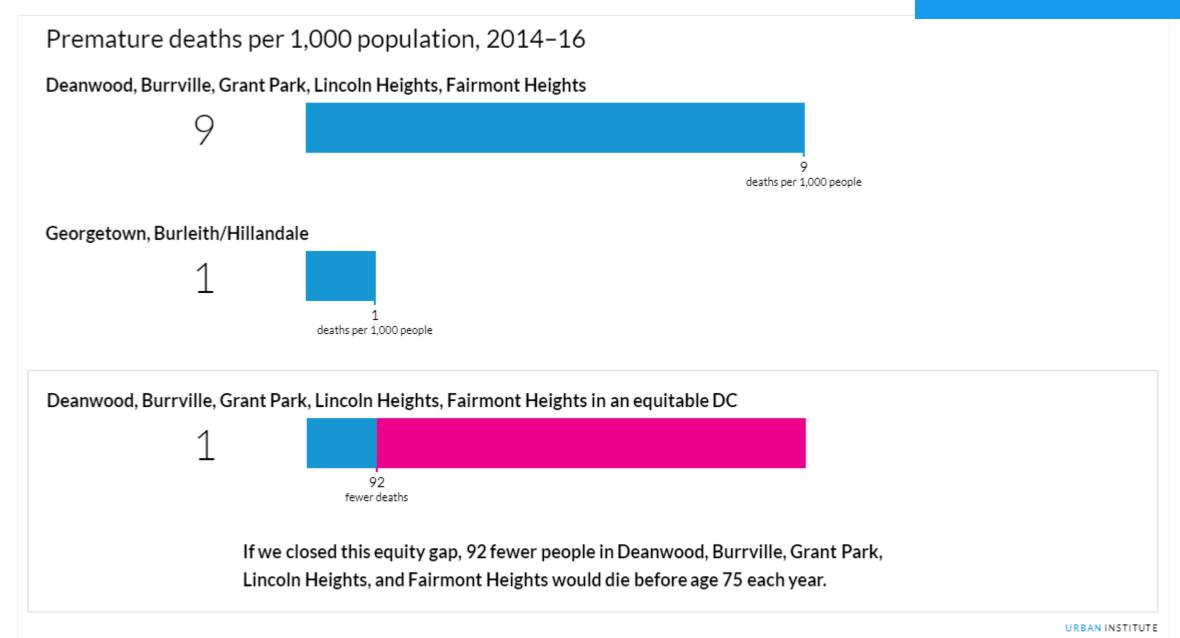
A college education is increasingly necessary for people who want higher-wage jobs. Earnings for college graduates are higher, on average, than for workers without a college degree. And many good jobs in growing fields such as technology and health care require a college degree.

What can we do?

Creating more opportunities for adults to earn a college degree requires multiple strategies, including increasing funding to public colleges and universities and increasing spending on student services. Improving the quality of K–12 education could help more young people graduate from high school and be ready for college, particularly in communities that have not received an equitable share of public school funding in the past.

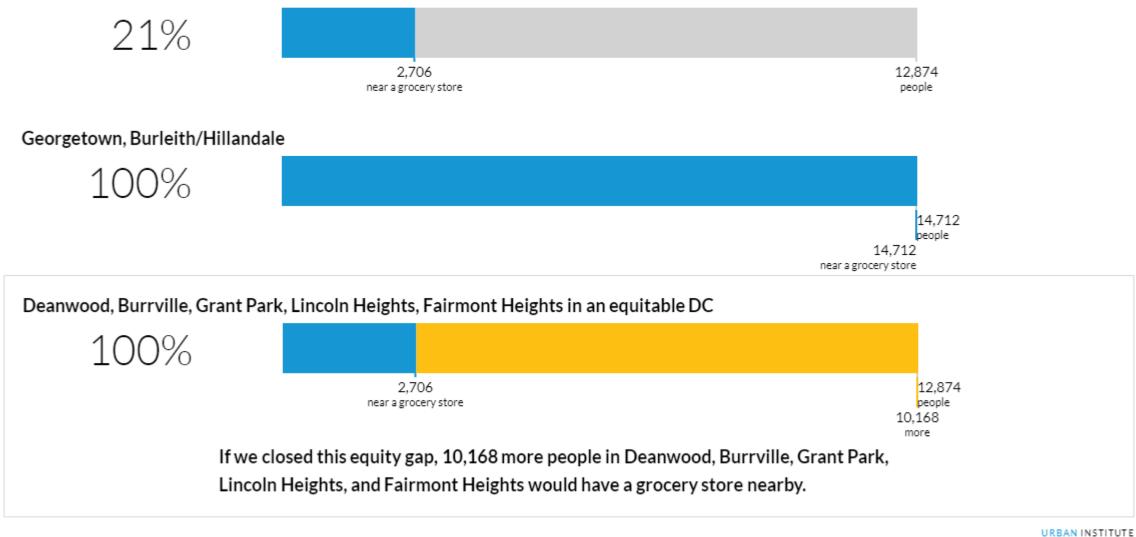
Births to mothers who received adequate prenatal care, 2016





People who live within one mile of a major grocery store, 2018

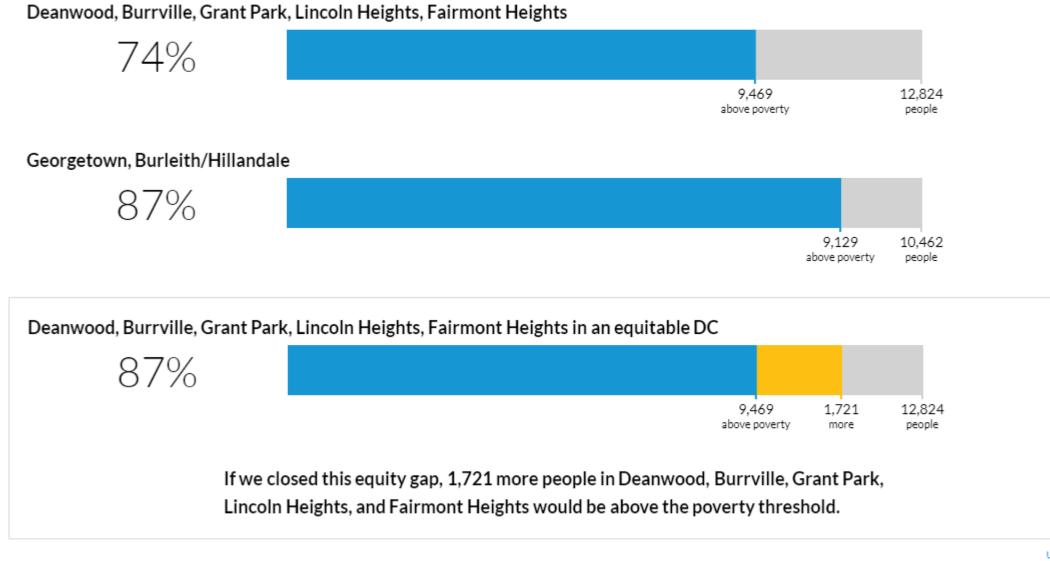
Deanwood, Burrville, Grant Park, Lincoln Heights, Fairmont Heights



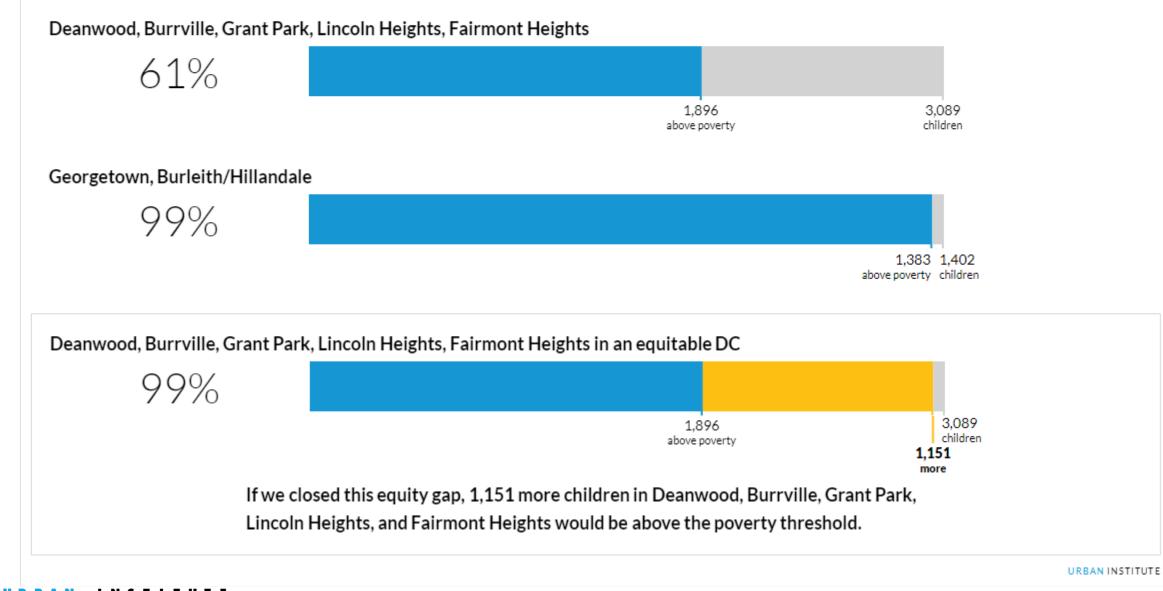
Full-time workers earning a living wage, 2012-16

Deanwood, Burrville, Grant Park, Lincoln Heights, Fairmont Heights 57% 2.265 3.940 over \$35K full-time workers Georgetown, Burleith/Hillandale 91% 4.469 4.912 full-time workers over \$35K Deanwood, Burrville, Grant Park, Lincoln Heights, Fairmont Heights in an equitable DC 91% 2.265 3.940 over \$35K full-time workers 1,320 more If we closed this equity gap, 1,320 more full-time workers in Deanwood, Burrville, Grant Park, Lincoln Heights, and Fairmont Heights would earn over \$35,000 a year. URBAN INSTITUTE

People above poverty, 2012–16



Children above poverty, 2012-16



Homeownership rate, 2012-16

