# Guiding equitable changes through multi-benefit land use decisions

2021 Esri User Conference

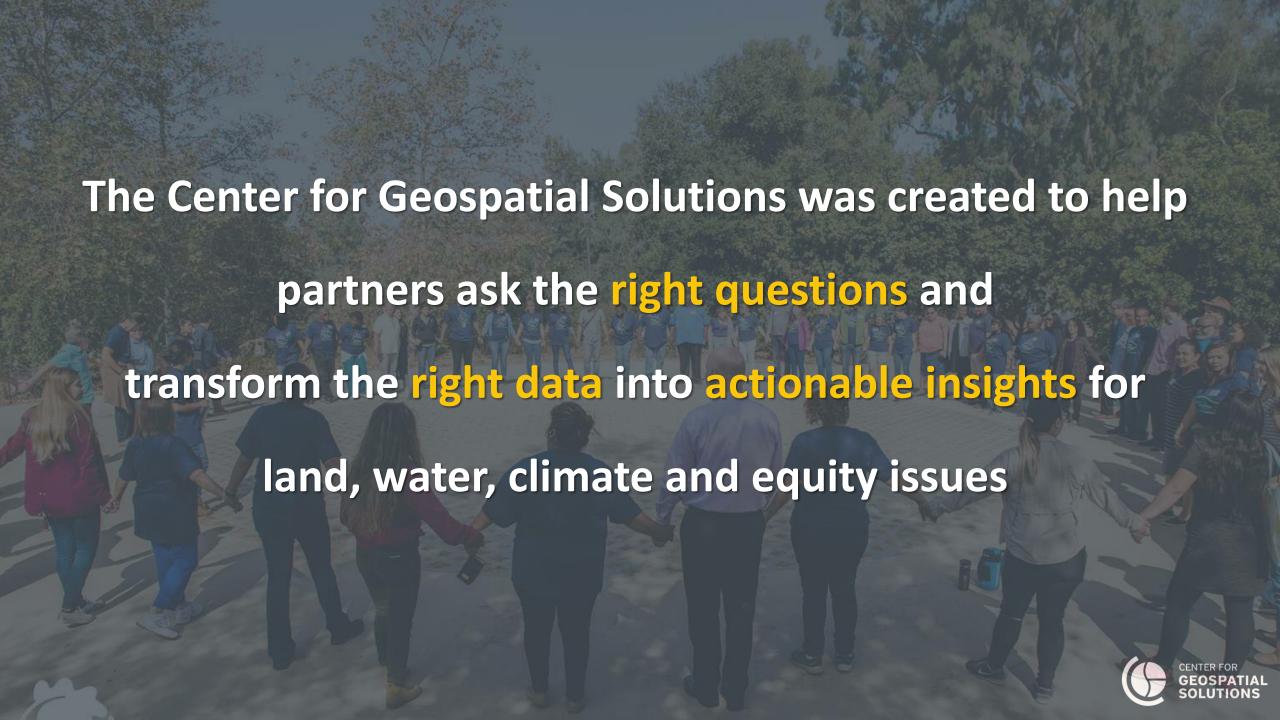
#### **Breece Robertson**

Director of Partnerships and Strategy





LINCOLN INSTITUTE
OF LAND POLICY



## **Our Purpose**

To accelerate progress in addressing challenges that threaten the quality of life for all people and to support equitable access to:

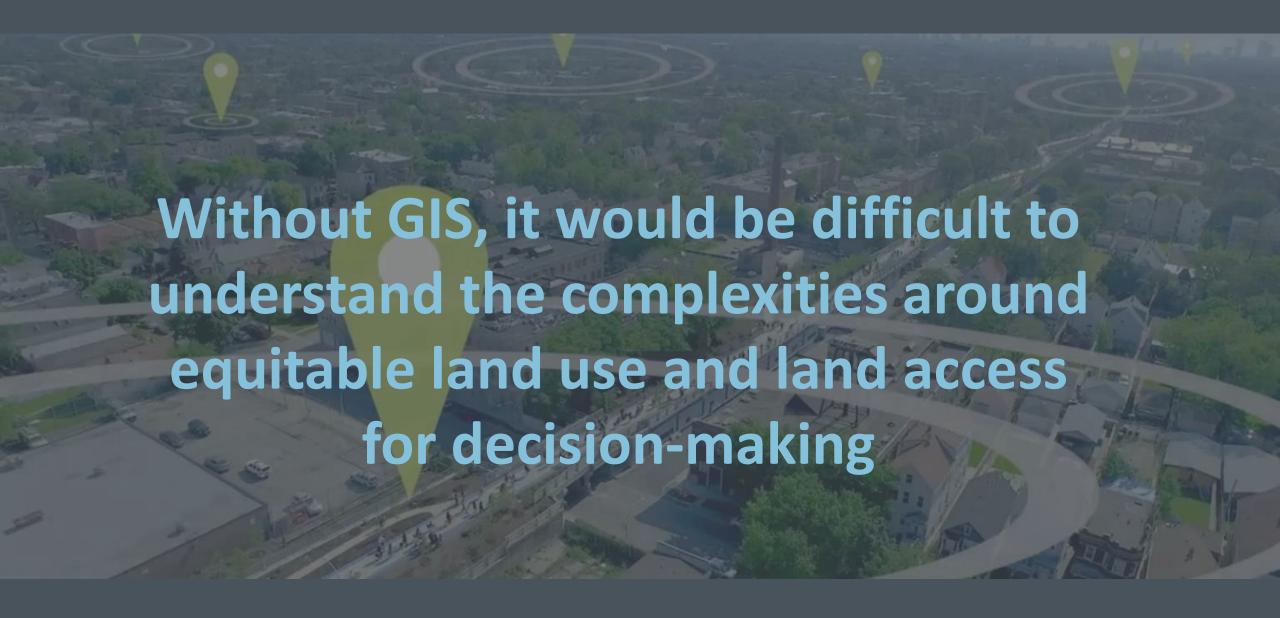
**Resilient Climates** 

Thriving Habitats

Clean and Abundant Water

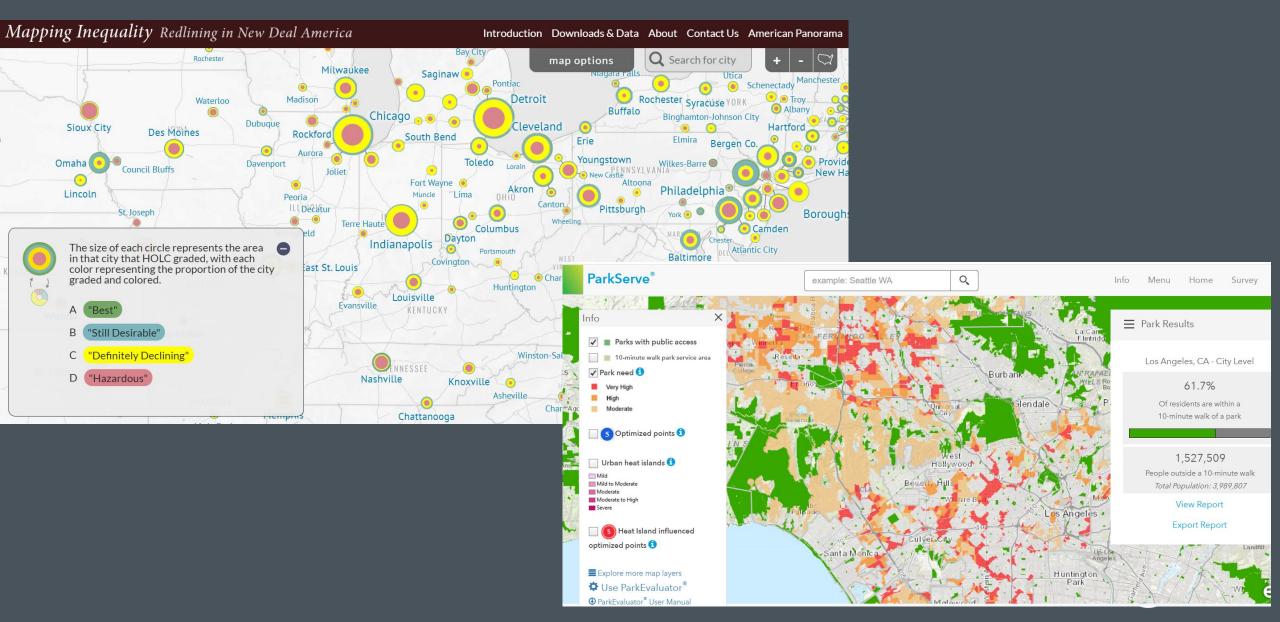
Food security

**Decision-Making and Resources** 

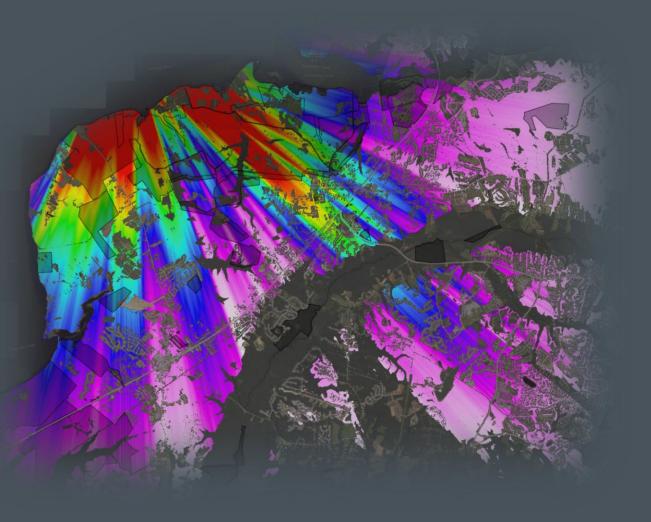




## Inequity through lens of location



#### Multi-dimensional problems need multi-benefit solutions



Structural racism

Housing

Jobs

Poverty

Food insecurity

Park access

Social isolation

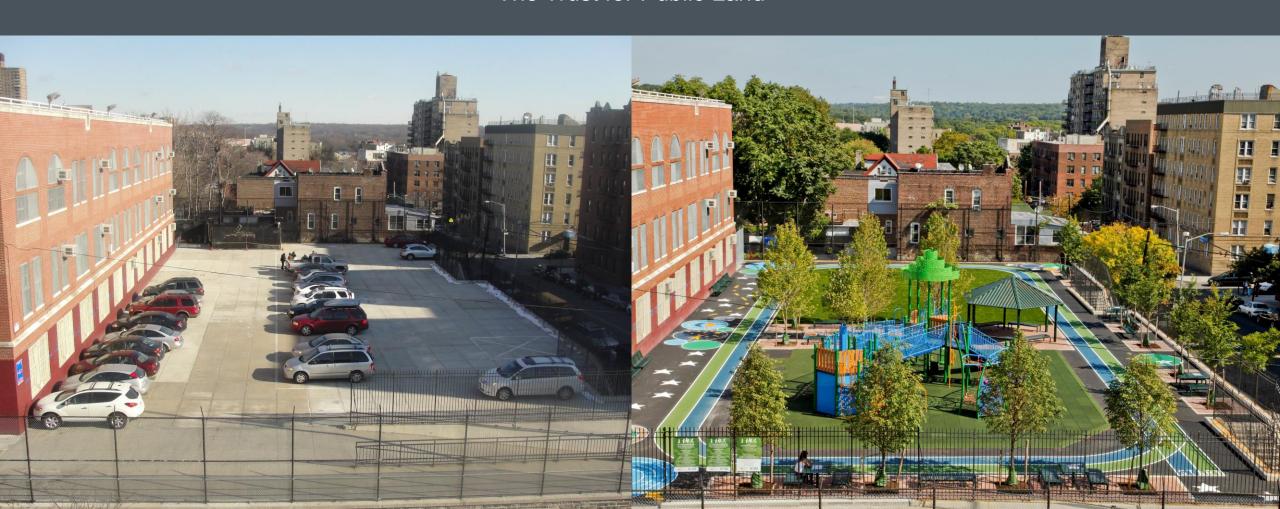
Health



## The difference "right location" makes

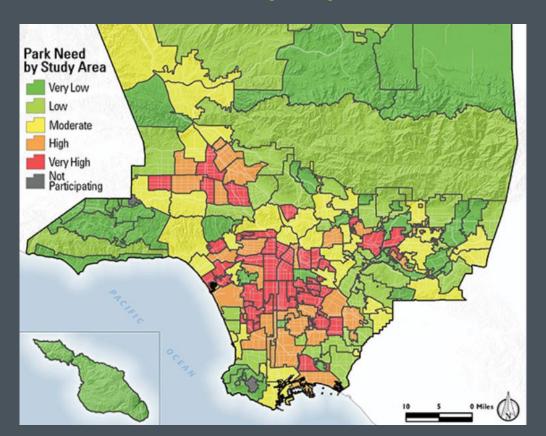
Park access and quality provide multiple benefits

New York PS7X – Before and After The Trust for Public Land



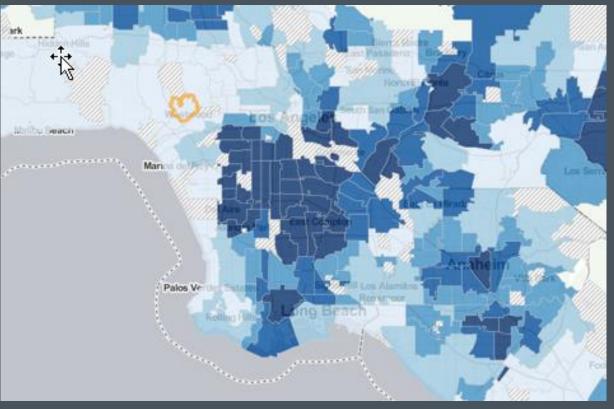
## Uses of multi-benefit data for equity

- Identify needs
- Track changes
- Identify disparities



Park Need by Census Tract
LA County Parks and Recreation Dept.

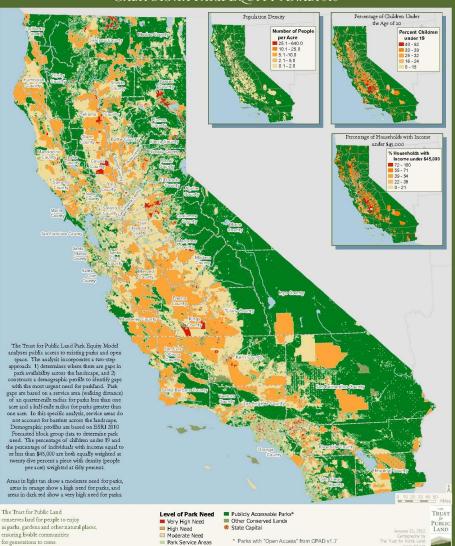
- Analyze causes and consequences
- Recommendations on how and where implementations can impact equity



Obesity by Zipcode in Los Angeles, CA, USA UCLA Center for Health Policy Research

## **Geospatial Data + Research = Evidence**

#### THE TRUST FOR PUBLIC LAND - CALIFORNIA CALIFORNIA PARK EQUITY ANALYSIS





#### Health Policy Brief

March 2013

#### Physical Activity, Park Access and Park Use among California Adolescents

Susan H. Babey, Joelle Wolstein, Samuel Krumholz, Breece Robertson, Allison L. Diamant

SUMMARY: In California, 2.15 million adolescents (62.9%) do not engage in at least 60 minutes of physical activity five or more days per week. Adolescents who visited a park in the past month and those who live in a park service area are more likely to meet this goal. Lower-income California adolescents are less

likely to visit local parks and more likely to believe local parks are unsafe. Actions by state and local policymakers to increase park access and attractiveness, especially to underserved populations, may be an effective way to promote physical activity among California's adolescents.

Teens with access to a park are more likely to engage in regular physical activity.

articipating in regular physical activity is an important factor in preventing obesity and maintaining health, while also providing many other benefits. Lack of physical activity contributes to obesity and is a risk factor for chronic health conditions including diabetes, coronary heart disease, hypertension, colon cancer and osteoporosis. Physical activity is also associated with increased mental alertness and higher academic achievement, as well as lower levels of stress and depression.

Parks, playgrounds and other open spaces provide important opportunities for youth to engage in physical activity and to lead more active lifestyles. In 2007, more than 25 million Californians reported recently visiting a park or playground. <sup>4</sup> However, many Californians, especially in underserved communities, lack access to safe parks and other open spaces. <sup>5</sup>

This policy brief examines the relationship between California adolescents' proximity to parks, use of parks and level of physical activity. It also examines disparities in parkand activity-related outcomes as a function

#### Park Service Areas

Park service areas were determined by using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to map locations of parks and public open spaces. Park service area buffers were drawn around the perimeter of public parks in California. A onequarter mile buffer was drawn around small parks (under one acre), and a one-half mile buffer was drawn around larger parks (one acre or greater). These park service areas were linked to CHIS data based on household locations of CHIS respondents. If a household was located within the park service area buffer, that respondent was considered to live in a park service area. Data on the locations of parks are from the California Protected Areas Database. The Trust for Public Land performed the GIS mapping, identifying park service areas in California, prior to the park service area locations being linked with CHIS.

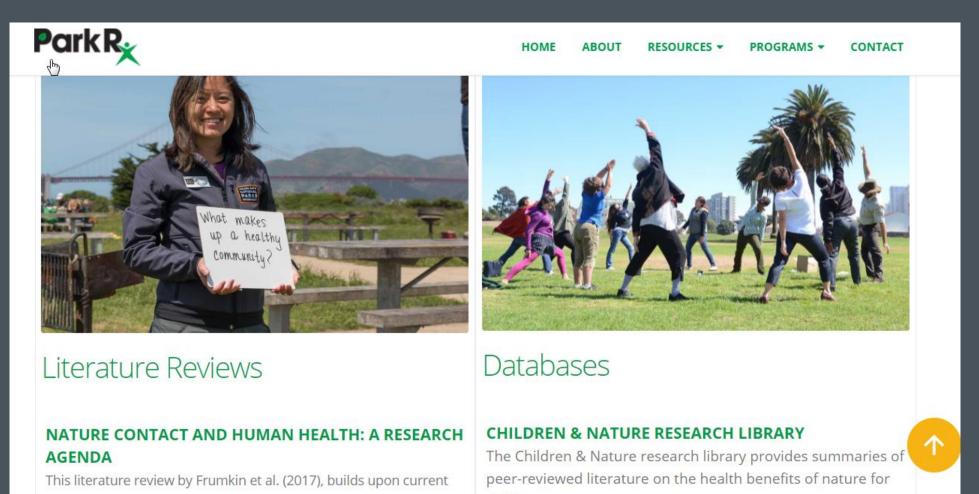


Supported by a grant from The California Endowment



#### **Democratizing Data for Policy and Advocacy**

Policy makers, advocates, community organizations and others can use data and research evidence to support policy change to support equitable outcomes





#### **Data Considerations for Equity**



## **Recommendations for Equitable Open Data**

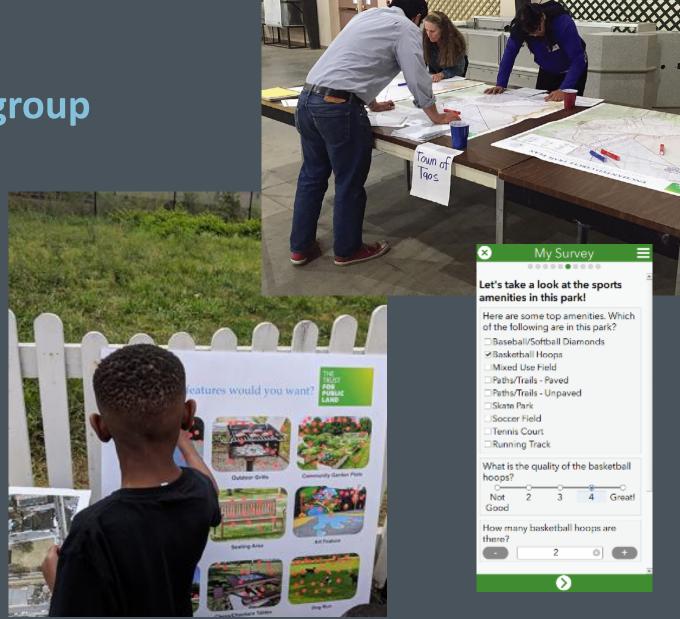
**Winter 2017** 



Engaging the community unearths deep collective knowledge, passion and group participation

#### **Community engagement strategies:**

- Inform and Consult get public feedback on analysis, designs and results.
- Involve and collaborate use intensive engagement strategies throughout the entire process.
- Empower use advocacy training tools and fiscal/policy processes.







## Common Data Types used in Equity Analyses

We hear equity but what does that mean?

Defined many ways – social, environmental, racial, housing

- Housing (ex. Redlining)
- Socio-economics (ex. Race and ethnicity, income, age)
- Social cohesion (ex. Gathering places, connectivity)
- Health (ex. Chronic disease measures like obesity and asthma, access)
- Economics (ex. Per capita spending on community services like parks and health)
- Environmental (ex. water quality, pollution)
- Climate (ex. Communities impacted by heat and flooding)



## **Accessing Data for Equity Analyses**



#### ArcGIS Living Atlas of the World



Where should we focus on improving life expectan...



This multi-scale map shows life expectancy - a widely-used measure of health and mortality. Breakdown by race/ethnicity in pop-up. Data from County Health Rankings 2020, available for nation, state, and county.





Where are Black populations impacted by drinking ...

Web Map By MarthaSolo\_UO

This map shows where the Black population is being affected by drinking water violations at a county level.





Where do Black or African Americans not have an i...

Web Map By lisa\_berry

This map highlights areas across the entire US where the Black/African American population does not have an internet subscription in their household. This is shown by states, counties, and tracts. The data comes from the most recent release of ACS.





Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC) Neighbor...

Web Map By dianaclavery\_uo

This map contains of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC)'s historical redlining grade includes 7,148 neighborhoods spanning 143 cities across the continental United States. Opens in Sacramento, CA.







This multiscale map compares homeownership rates among Hispanic and Latino households to homeownership rates among non-Hispanic White householders. Data for states, counties, and tracts from most recent 5-year American Community Survey estimates.

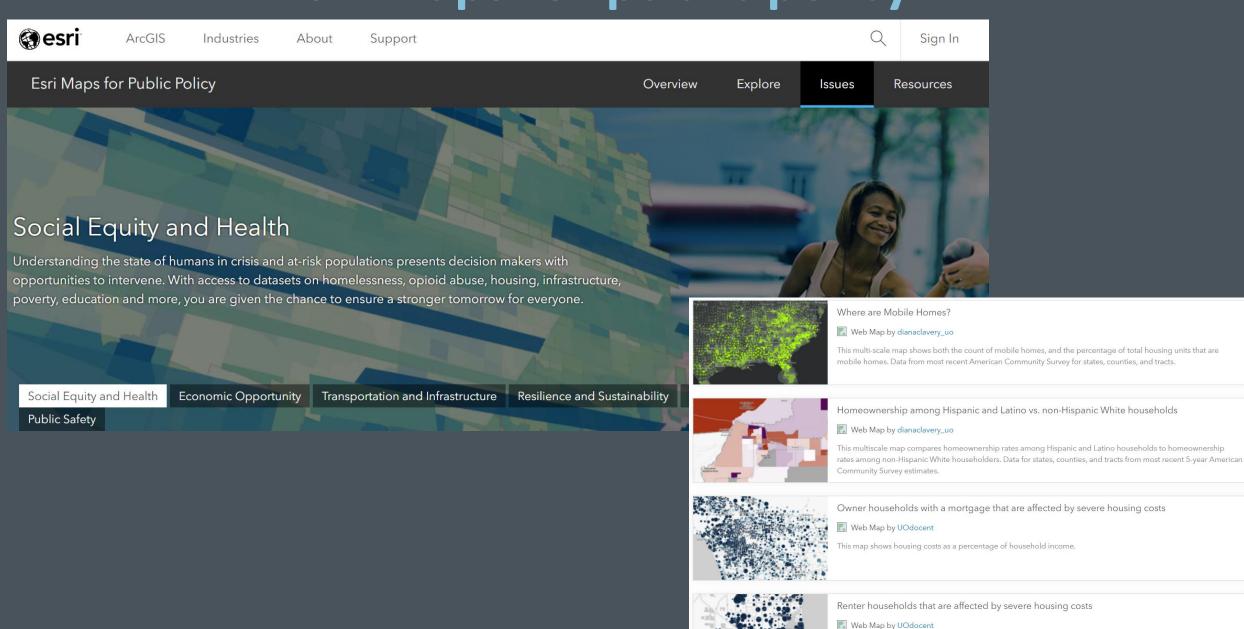


Do Black or African Americans own or rent their ho...

Web Map By lisa\_berry

This map shows if Black or African American householders are more likely to be owners or renters. This is shown for the entire US by states, counties, and tracts. The data comes from the most current American Community Survey (ACS) data.

## Esri maps for public policy

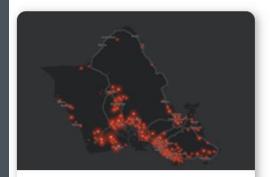


#### **Esri Racial Equity GIS Hub**

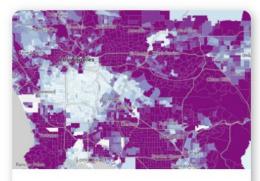
#### **@esri** GIS For Racial Equity Resources

Data is critical to understanding where racial inequities exist within a community or jurisdiction. Explore a growing collection of geospatial data sourced from the global GIS community and our trusted partners. Add these datasets directly to maps and apps to visualize and analyze racial inequities in the context of your community. When using this data, please reference this article on ethics from the Urban and Regional Information Systems Association on The Role of the GIS Professional in Issues of Equity and Social Justice.

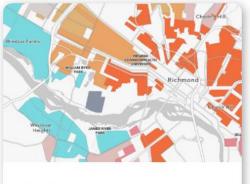
View additional datasets here.



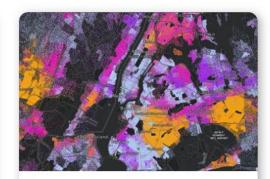
Detailed Asian Ethnicities by Tract, 2012-2016



Asian Population in the US (Current ACS)



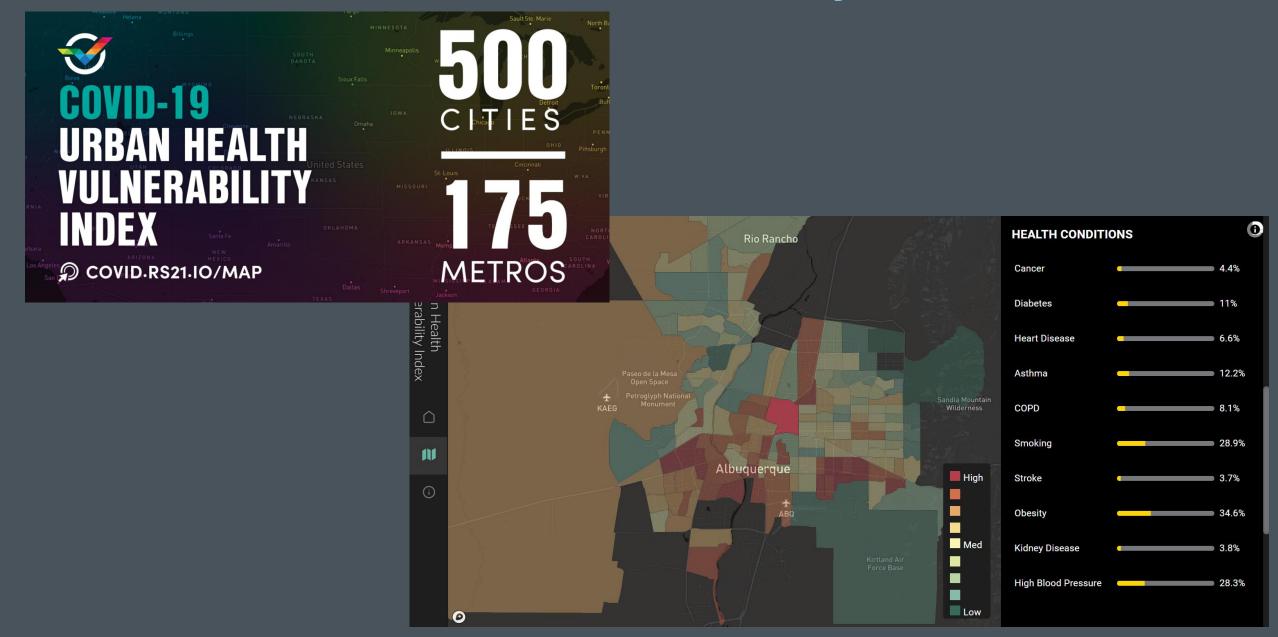
"Redlining" and Exposure to Urban Heat Islands



Health, Racial & Economic Equity Data Group



## **RS21 Urban Health Vulnerability Index**



#### **Environmental Justice and Land Conservation**

#### Research questions for New England case study:

- Are there disparities in access to protected open space by factors of social marginalization?
- How can we incorporate environmental justice criteria into priorities for new land protection?
- How would that change the focus of land protection?





#### Mapping and Statistical Analyses Reveal Disparities

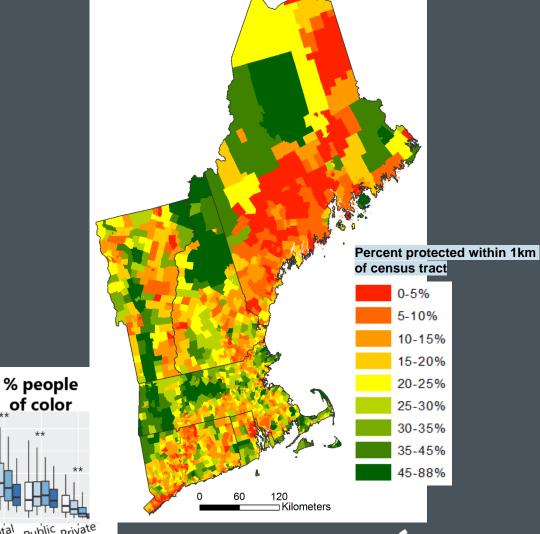
Household

income

of color

- Households in census tracts in the lowest income quartile tend to have half as much available protected land as those in the highest quartile.
- Similar results for communities with the highest proportion of people of color.

In general, these patterns persist across rural, exurban, and urban areas, and are present in historical as well as recent patterns of land protection.

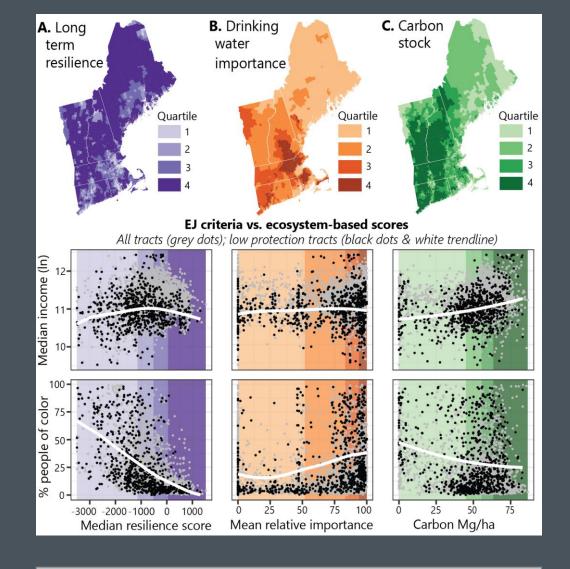




## How would EJ priorities change the focus of protection?

EJ criteria align better with some conventional conservation criteria (e.g., drinking water) than with others (e.g., TNC's Climate Resilience).

Adopting a focus on environmental justice criteria could substantially shift priorities for new protection.



Explore EJ Priority Areas on web map: bit.ly/EJ-OS-NE

Dr. Jonathan Thompson, Senior Ecologist, Harvard Forest, Harvard University; ithomps@fas.harvard.edu





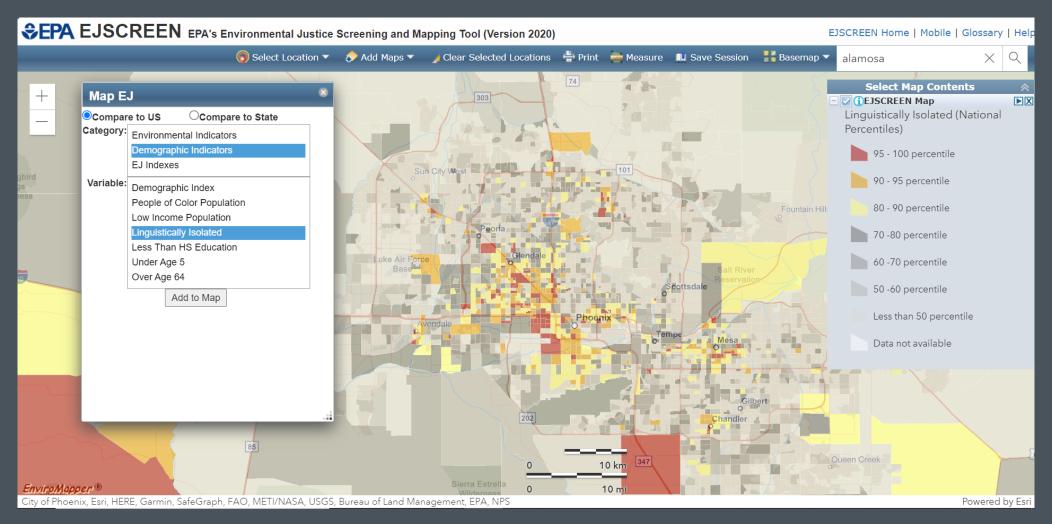
# MAPPING INDIGENOUS TERRITORY IN LATIN AMERICA TO LEGALIZE AND

## PROTECT THEIR LAND.

Since 1996, protected over 21 million acres of endangered ecosystems for people using bottom-up conservation strategies.



#### US Environmental Protection Agency's EJSCREEN





## Thank You!

#### **Breece Robertson**

brobertson@lincolninst.edu

www.cgs.earth

www.breecerobertson.com

Twitter: @breecegis

LinkedIn: breecerobertson





