



The background image shows a view from an elevated train in Chicago, looking towards the city skyline. The Willis Tower is the most prominent building. The sky is overcast, and there are some utility poles and wires in the foreground.

The Cost of Segregation

Lost income. Lost lives. Lost potential.

The steep costs all of us in the Chicago region pay by living so separately from each other

Metropolitan Planning Council

- Founded in 1934
- Nonprofit
- Nonpartisan
- Research
- Policy
- Advocacy



A preamble

- Segregation
- Integration

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Chicago Isn't Just Segregated, It Basically Invented Modern Segregation

BY WHET MOSER



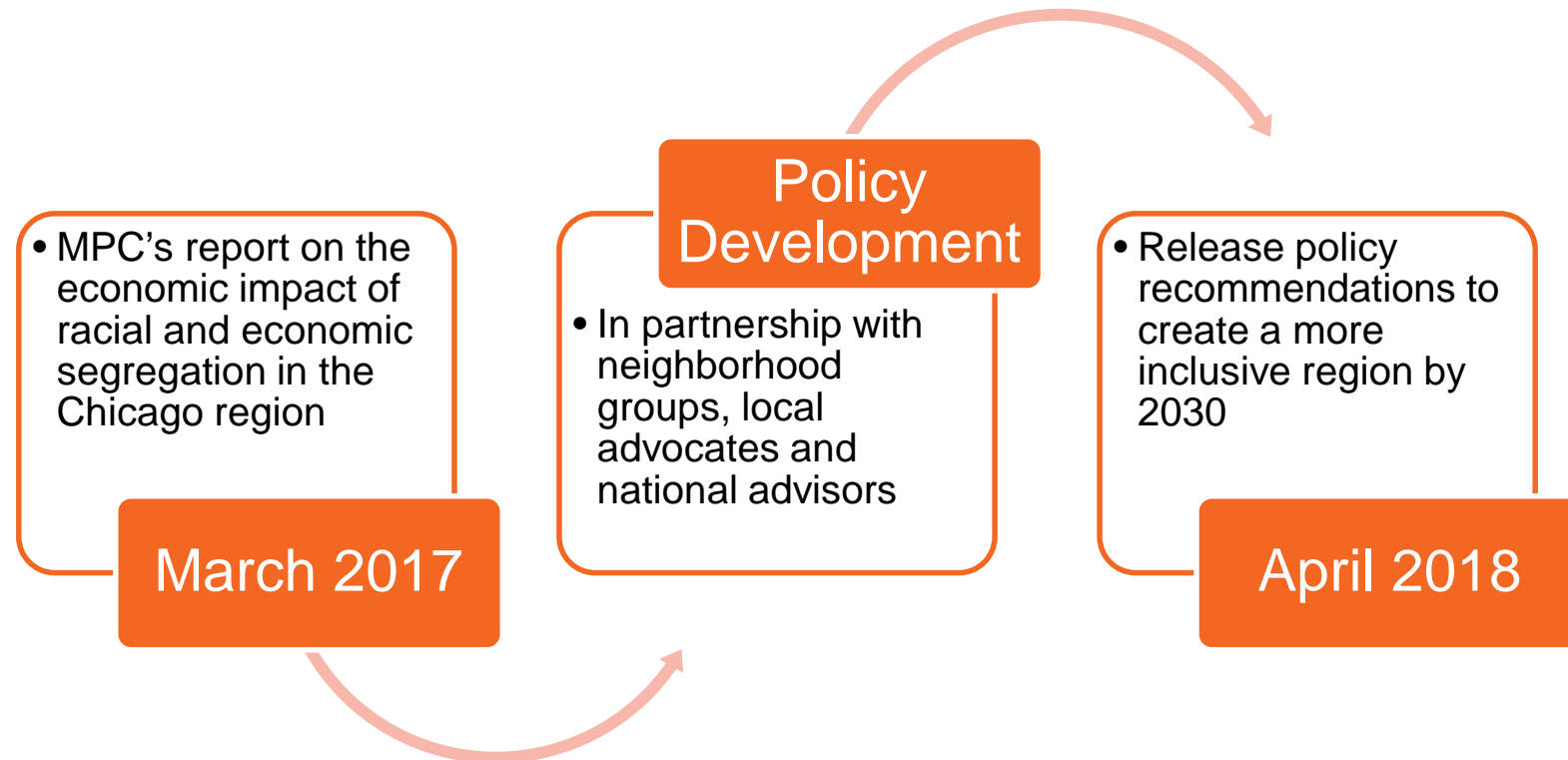
The view across the former Cabrini-Green housing project site toward downtown Chicago in 2007. Public housing was one way the city became so segregated. PHOTO: CHUCK BERMAN/CHICAGO TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED MARCH 31, 2017



The significance of the [Metropolitan Planning Council/Urban Institute report](#) I wrote about yesterday is that it puts new numbers to an old truth: that Chicago is one of the most segregated cities in the country, if

Our Process



Driving Research Questions

- What does it cost all of us in metropolitan Chicago to live so separately from each other by race and income?
- Given its negative impact on issues of equity, what can we do to change patterns of racial and economic segregation?

What Does Segregation Cost Us?

Lost income

\$4.4 billion in
annual regional
income

Lost lives

30 percent more
homicides

Lost potential

83,000 Bachelor's
degrees

Lost Income

If we reduced the levels of economic and African American-white segregation to the national median...



Incomes for African Americans in the Chicago region would rise an average of **\$2,982 per person per year**.



The region as a whole would earn an additional **\$4.4 billion** in income, resulting in an **\$8 billion** boost to the region's GDP.

Lost Lives

The Chicago region's homicide rate would drop by **30 percent**—the equivalent of **saving 229 lives** in the city of Chicago in 2016—if we reduced the level of segregation between African Americans and whites to the national median.

If the region's homicide rate had been 30 percent lower in 2010...



167 more people would have lived that year, earning some **\$170 million** over the course of their lifetimes.



The region would have saved some **\$65 million** in policing costs and an estimated **\$218 million** in corrections costs.



Residential real estate values would have increased by at least **\$6 billion**.

Lost Potential



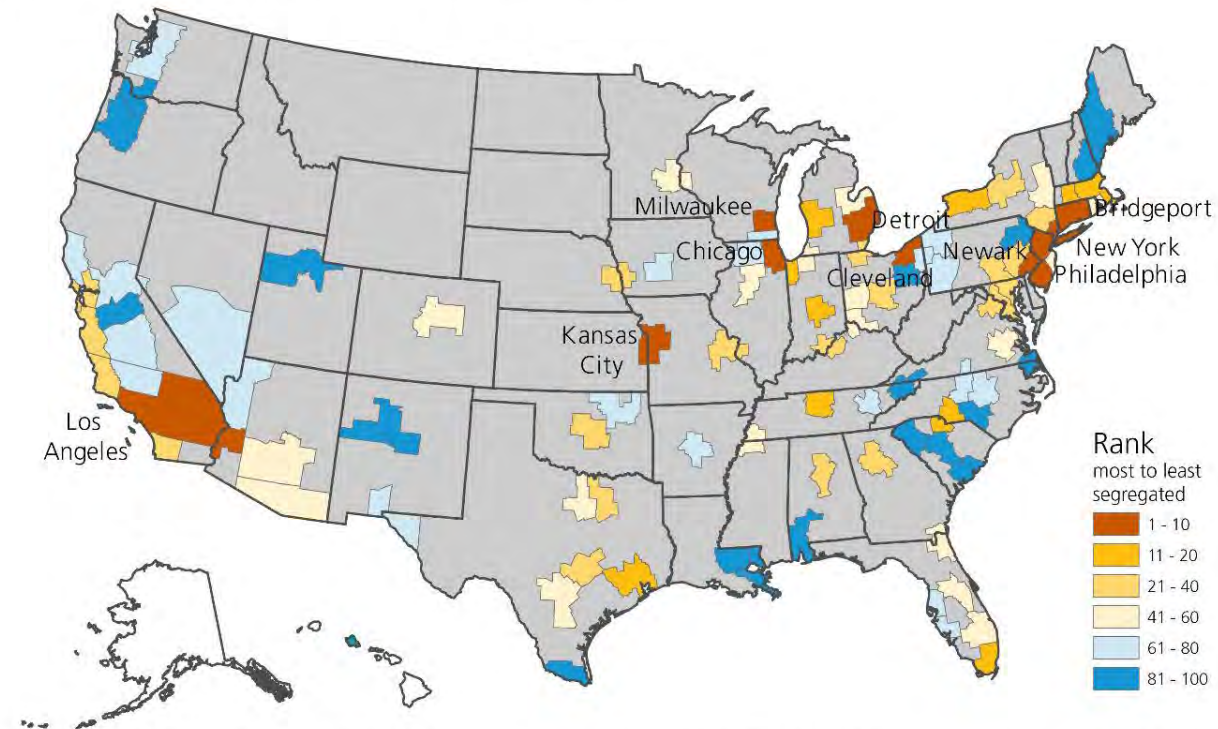
83,000 more people in the Chicago region would have bachelor's degrees if we reduced the level of African American-white segregation to the national median.



The Chicago region is losing out on some **\$90 billion in total lifetime earnings** as a result of our education gap.

National Findings

Comparing the nation:
Ranking of combined racial and economic segregation in 100 largest U.S. metro areas, 2010



Source: Acs, Gregory, Rolf Pendall, Mark Treskon, and Amy Khare. 2017. *The Cost of Segregation: National Trends and the Case of Chicago: 1990-2010*. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute.

What Would It Take to Reduce Segregation in the Chicago Region?

Major drops needed in the Chicago region to reach national median level of segregation



Source: Acs, Gregory, Rolf Pendall, Mark Treskon, and Amy Khare. 2017. *The Cost of Segregation: National Trends and the Case of Chicago: 1990-2010*. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute.

Phase II Overview

MPC has now pivoted to the second question of the project:

**What can we do to change patterns
of segregation given
its negative impact on issues of
equity?**

Putting policy on the map

What policies can build inclusive neighborhoods in Chicago?

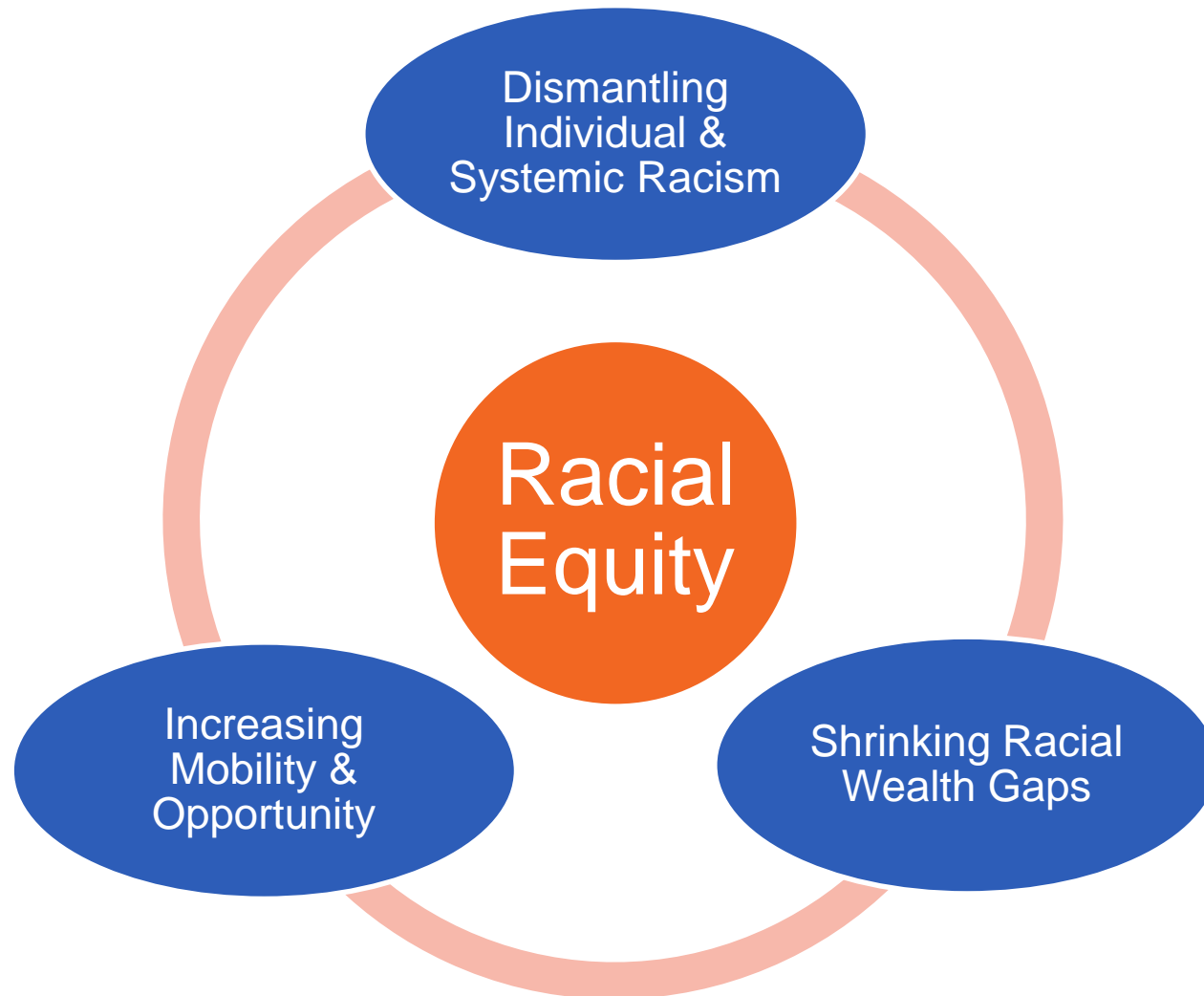
- Ground-truthing national policies in Chicago:
What would work here?
 - Local advisors' and working groups' input
 - 25 in-depth interviews and 5 focus groups with people working in government, grassroots and community organizations, and private sector
 - 100-respondent survey

Looking back/Looking forward

1990-2010

- Black tracts: no growth, little change
- Latino tracts: 7x more change than black
- White tracts: >25% growth
- Racially-mixed tracts: change

Recommendations



Explored Topics:

- Transportation
- Education
- Criminal Justice
- Economic Development
- Housing
- Health

How can we make transit more affordable?



- Transit Fare Capping

How can we prioritize investments more equitably?



- Increase Equity in Transportation Performance Measures/
Prioritization Criteria

USDOT Performance Planning and Programming Guidebook

How is transportation a barrier to employment for vulnerable populations?



- Workforce Board
 - Counselor focus groups
 - Job seeker focus groups

What do low-income communities need?



- Focus groups with low income populations and communities of color
- Identify needs and potential solutions

What new transportation solutions can we try?

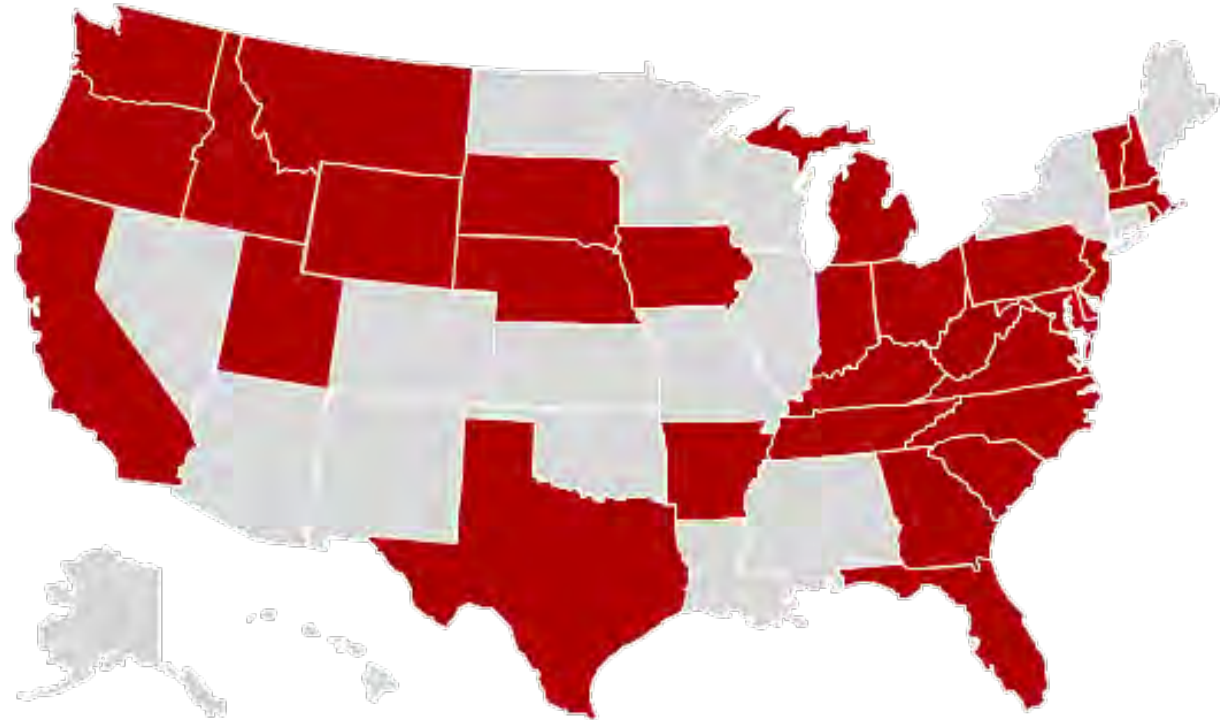


- Demand response?
- Public-private partnerships?
- New bikeshare structures?



Sustainable Funding for Transportation

SINCE 2012
THIRTY-ONE STATES
HAVE APPROVED
PLANS TO
RAISE ADDITIONAL
TRANSPORTATION
REVENUES



Don't Get Mad, Get Active

#BUSTEDCOMMUTE



Broken-down bus? Don't get mad. Get active!

Share your story to help us advocate for long-term, reliable funding for Illinois' transportation system.

Here's how:



Snap a photo or shoot a video



Post it on Twitter with the hashtag
#BustedCommute

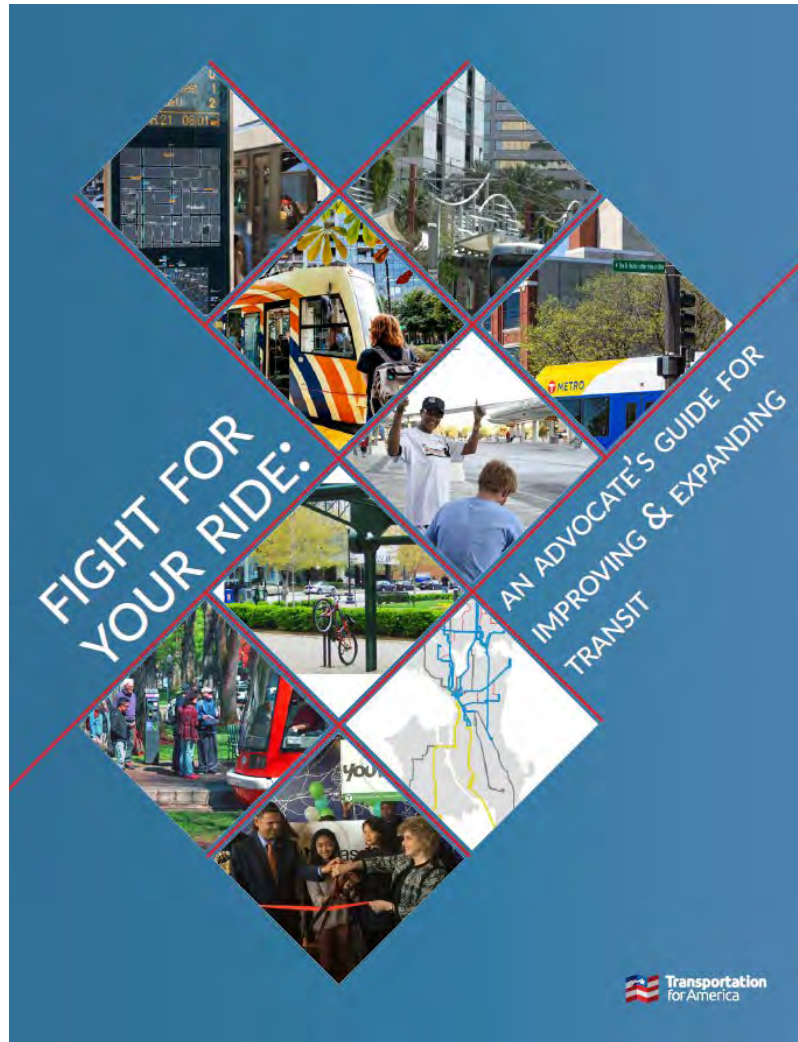


Or email it to
bustedcommute@metroplanning.org

www.metroplanning.org

Metropolitan  Council

Don't Get Mad, Get Active



Chicago needs:

- Sustainable funding
- Transportation vision
- Transit advocacy

Questions?