IT STARTS WITH FOOD

AND DOESN'T END UNTIL EVERYONE IS SERVED.
Population

Changing demographics

From 2000 – 2016 the percentage of city residents who identify as either White or Asian increased by 7% points and the percentage of African American residents decreased by 9% points.

Racial lines still present

Source: 2010 Census Demographic Map of Atlanta, University of Virginia, Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, Demographics Research Group. One dot represents one person based on the location they were counted during the 2010 Census.
Housing & Education

Vacant properties make up 17% of total housing units in the City.

According to the HUD Location Affordability Index, the average family living in the City will spend 48% of their income on transit and housing, despite the low cost of living in Atlanta.

The Atlanta Metropolitan Statistical Area is home to the largest concentration of colleges and universities in the Southern United States with over 40 higher education institutions. This has contributed to a young and dynamic population home to more than 275,000 college students.

Atlanta Public Schools serve over 55,000 students in 87 schools. According to GEEARS, GA's children fall below or barely meet the standards in reading by the end of 3rd grade.

Vacant properties make up 17% of total housing units in the City. These properties are largely concentrated in the south and west portions of the city which struggle with blight.
CITY CONTEXT

Poverty & Inequality

One quarter of City residents have incomes below the federal poverty level.

26%

Children living in high poverty communities by race

Atlanta has one of the highest income gaps in the US with high-income households earning 17.5 times their low-income counterparts in 2014. The income gap in the City is twice that of the MSA.

18x

Source: Anne E. Casey Foundation, Changing the Odds: The Race for Results in Atlanta, Brooking Institution, Esri.
# The City of Atlanta’s Equity Agenda

## Housing Affordability
- According to a 2016 study from the National Low Income Housing Coalition, no state in the country currently has a sufficient number of affordable housing units for its extremely low-income population.
- Additional analysis shows that there is no state in the country in which a minimum-wage earner can affordably rent a market-rate one- or two-bedroom apartment.
- Without robust federal funding, local jurisdictions are left to impose policy changes that can result in improvements, but may not completely eliminate unaffordability in a given area.
- Nevertheless, Atlanta has the opportunity to take steps now to minimize future affordability impacts.

## Economic Opportunity
- Atlanta, home to two dozen Fortune 1000 companies, several top universities, and such globally-important organizations as the Centers for Disease Control, has the resources to improve outcomes for its residents.
- Opportunities exist to enhance not only Atlanta’s job creation, the quality of those jobs in terms of wages, benefits, and potential for advancement. Additionally, the quality of educational opportunity and workforce training, access to such family-supportive resources as quality childcare, healthcare and financial services, and the ability of small businesses to grow and succeed, are all key metrics of economic opportunity.

## Equitable Infrastructure Investment
**Major ongoing and infrastructure investments represent an opportunity to tackle equity concerns.**
- Atlanta Beltline. This ongoing project has implications for housing affordability, mobility, wellness and more.
- Renew Atlanta. These projects are providing basic amenities and needed improvements across the city.
- TSPLOST and MARTA expansion. Planned long-term transportation and transit improvements provide a critical opportunity to incorporate principles of equity into the city’s transportation planning.

## Justice System
- **Courts.** In March of last year, DOJ issued a set of guidelines to local jurisdictions with respect to the illegal imposition of fines and fees.
- **Policing.** APD is one of only fifteen law enforcement agencies nationwide to have received a model city designation for its implementation of the fifty-nine recommendations established by President Obama’s White House Task Force on 21st Century Policing.
- **Immigrant Community.** Especially in the current political environment, Atlanta is experiencing a need for strengthened legal resources for immigrant communities.
100RC partners with cities around the world to help them become more resilient to the social, economic and physical challenges that are a growing part of the 21st century.
A city's ability to maintain essential functions is threatened by both **acute shocks and chronic stresses**.
URBAN RESILIENCE
Is the capacity of individuals, communities, institutions, businesses, and systems within a city to survive, adapt, and grow no matter what kinds of chronic stresses and acute shocks they experience.
The Resilience Lens

An analytical framework to evaluate options and ensure city actions achieve multiple positive outcomes while mitigating negative consequences.

1. Approach the challenge in an integrated & holistic way that crosses silos (uses 100RC City Resilience Framework)
2. Consider impacts of multiple shocks and stresses identified through a broad risk and hazard assessment
3. Aim for short, medium, and long-term benefits
4. Consider performance across the 7 qualities of resilience
5. Strive for equitable outcomes
6. Leverage actions across a broad group of stakeholders
7. Consider cross-jurisdictional implications (i.e. intercity/regional/national/global)
DISCOVERY AREAS

Atlanta’s 100RC Phase II work will be focused on five Discovery Areas, with one cross-cutting theme.

**CROSS-CUTTING THEME:** Foster a racially, economically, and socially equitable Atlanta

Collaborate, communicate, and engage with community stakeholders  
Co-Chairs: Carl DiSalvo, GA Tech; James Roland, Emory University

Preserve and nurture our neighborhoods and communities  
Co-Chairs: Bill Bolling, Food Well Alliance; Mtamanika Youngblood, Annie E. Casey Foundation

Invest in Metro Atlantans to close the wealth gap and increase social mobility  
Co-Chairs: Kate Atwood, Choose ATL; Ayana Gabriel, Blank Foundation

Increase connectivity, accessibility, and mobility for all Atlantans  
Co-Chairs: Ben Limmer, MARTA; Mike Alexander, Atlanta Regional Commission

Strengthen and maintain infrastructure and promote community preparedness  
Co-Chairs: Iris Tien, GA Tech; Na’Taki Osbone Jelks, Proctor Creek Stewardship Council
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