Equity Data and Findings

Community Workshop #1



2040 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Comprehensive Plan Themes and Associated Indicators



DATA ANALYZED AS PART OF EQUITY ATLAS AND MAPPING







INDICATORS:

Vulnerability to Displacement Housing Types Residential New Construction Residential Renovation

Fire Response

Street Connectivity Proximity to Public Transit Sidewalk Availability

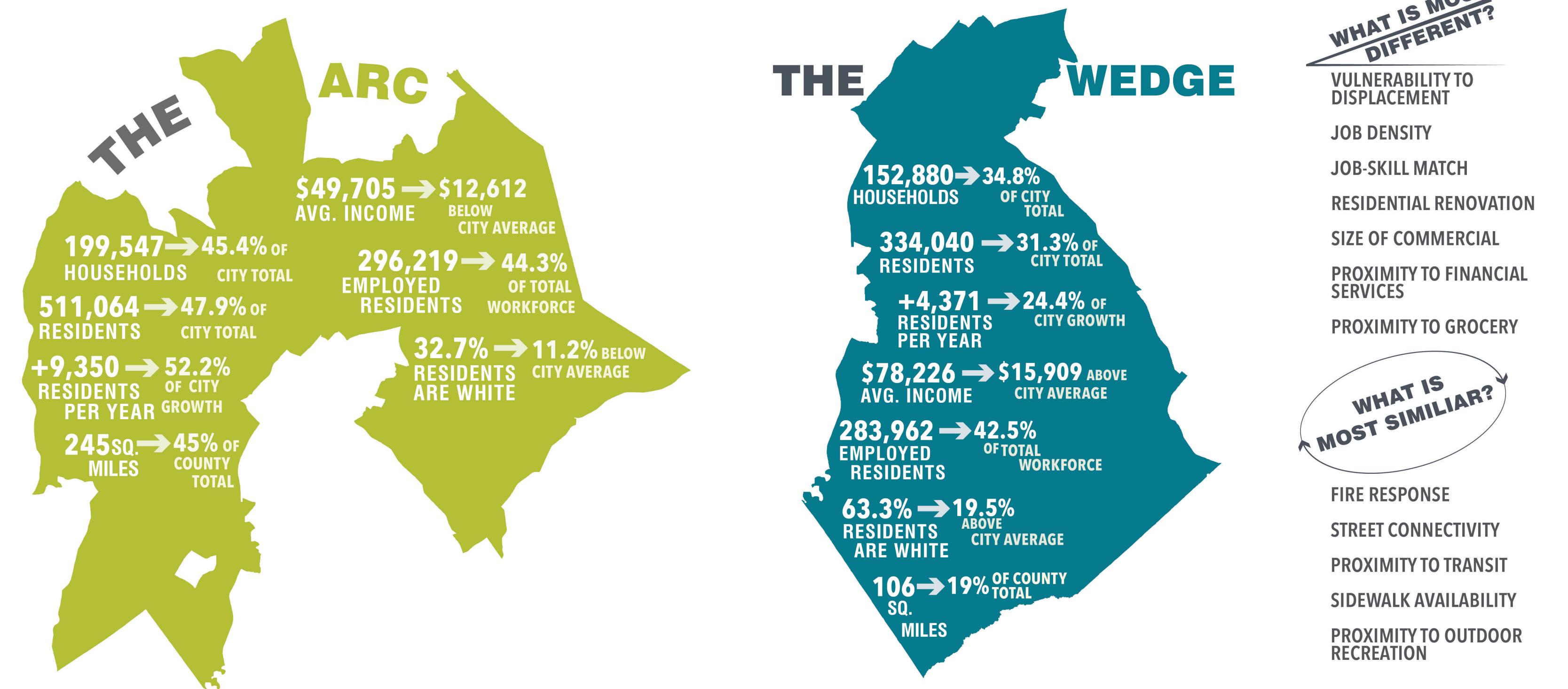
Job Density Commercial Construction Size of Commercial Space Proximity to Financial Services Job/Skills Match

Proximity to a Grocery Store Proximity to Health Care Proximity to Outdoor Recreation Environmental Exposure

Key Findings and Opportunities

- An NPA is considered complete when residents have access to a wide range of goods, services, housing, amenities, and jobs.
- On average, the built environment of NPAs in the arc is somewhat less complete than NPAs in the wedge. Mapped public investments are more equal or equitable. In many cases, variations among NPAs of the arc or wedge are more pronounced from center city outward than variations between NPAs of the arc and wedge.
- It is important to understand patterns of disparity, but also specific assets and vulnerabilities of individual NPAs.
- Providing all missing amenities in all NPAs will likely be cost prohibitive and not appropriate give the variety of neighborhood contexts, so the Comprehensive Plan process should attempt to identify ways to 1) meet neighborhood needs and 2) improve access to existing amenities. • The current patterns of inequity will need to be addressed through a strategic combination of new and enhanced policies, a selection of inclusive Place Types, and a preferred growth scenario that aims to address existing and anticipated needs of all NPAs.

Neighborhood Profile Areas (NPAs) are a geographic area comprised of one or more Census block groups that is used by the City for the analysis and reporting of neighborhood metrics.



Data Source

Charlotte Mecklenburg Opportunity Quality of Life Explorer



March, 2019