Park Poor and Income Poor

Park Poor =
< 3 acres parks per 1000 residents

Income Poor =
< $48,000 median household income

California Legislation AB 31

Standards

Measure progress and equity

Hold public officials accountable

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Figure 1: Prevalence of Childhood Obesity, 2005

5 Data drawn respectively from the California Nutrition Network and several law enforcement agencies — California Department of Justice, Los Angeles County Sherriff’s Department, City of Los Angeles Police Department.
6 Note that rankings for smaller cities and communities should be interpreted with caution as they are more subject to variation from small changes.
7 Correlation coefficient = 0.83; p-value < 0.001
8 Correlation coefficient = -0.47; p-value < 0.001
Childhood Obesity, Economic Hardship, and Race & Ethnicity
for Los Angeles County, by 2000 Census Designated Places

Percent of Obese Children*  Hardship Rank

23% - 30%  97 - 128
30% - 35%  65 - 96
35% - 40%  33 - 64
1 - 32

The hardship index is based on a report by Nathan and Adams in 1989, updated in 2004. “An Update on Urban Hardship” but also uniquely includes a 7th variable for persons of color (not included in study by Nathan and Adams). Seven indicators are shown on this map:
1) Crowded housing - percent of occupied housing with more than one person per room.
2) Poverty - percent of households living below the poverty level.
3) Unemployment - percent of persons over age 16 that are unemployed.
4) Education - percent of persons over age 25 without a high school degree.
5) Dependency - percent of persons under age 18 or over age 65.
6) Income Level, per capita income.
7) Race/Ethnicity - percent of people who are Hispanic/Latino, African American, Asian, Pacific Islander, or Native American.


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No place to play

87% non-Hispanics “safe places for children to play”
81% Asians
71% African Americans
68% Hispanics

48% Hispanic under 18 kept inside central city
39% black children
25% non-Hispanic white children
24% Asian children

Non-Hispanic White children most likely in sports
Hispanic children and children in poverty least likely

US Census Bureau Survey
Strategies for Success

1. Collective Vision -- Diverse Values Bring People Together

2. Multidisciplinary Research and Analyses

3. Strategic Media Campaigns

4. Policy and Legal Advocacy Outside the Courts

5. Access to Justice in Court
Values at Stake

Human Health
Simple Joys of Playing in Park and School
Physical, Psychic, and Social Health
Reduce Obesity and Diabetes
Improve Academic Performance and Youth Development
Positive Alternatives to Gangs, Drugs, Crime, Violence
Social Cohesion—Bring People Together

Conservation Values
Climate Justice; Clean Air, Water, Land; Habitat Protection
Preserve Culture, Heritage and Art
Spiritual Values Protect Earth and Its People

Diversity
Equal Justice
Democracy
Livability for All
Antidiscrimination Principles

1. clear description of what is planned
2. analyze impact on all populations, including minority and low income populations
3. analyze alternatives
4. include minority and low income populations in decision-making
5. implementation plan to address equity concerns

Title VI Civil Rights Act 1964 & regulations
CA Govt Code 11135 & regulations
Discriminatory Impacts -- Race, Color, National Origin

1. Numerical disparities

2. Business Necessity

3. Less Discriminatory Alternatives

Title VI Civil Rights Act 1964 and regulations

CA Govt Code 11135 and regulations
Intentional Discrimination -- Race, Color, National Origin

1. Numerical disparities
2. History of Discrimination
3. Substantive Irregularities
4. Procedural Irregularities
5. Knowledge of Impact
6. Pattern and Practice

Title VI Civil Rights Act 1964 and regulations
CA Govt Code 11135 and regulations