



HISTORIC INEQUITIES ARE HEATING UP

Neighborhoods in Miami, FL that were redlined (segregated and disinvested) as a result of federal policies enacted in the 1930s continue to suffer from the decisions today. Redlined communities lack tree canopy coverage and experience higher temperatures.

This work was generously supported by:
JPMORGAN CHASE & CO.

HEAT MAP:

In 1933 the Home Owner's Loan Corporation (HOLC) created 'Residential Security' maps of American cities. The maps established certain neighborhoods as mortgage lending risks and thereby consolidated access to capital for purchasing and maintaining a home for favored demographics.*

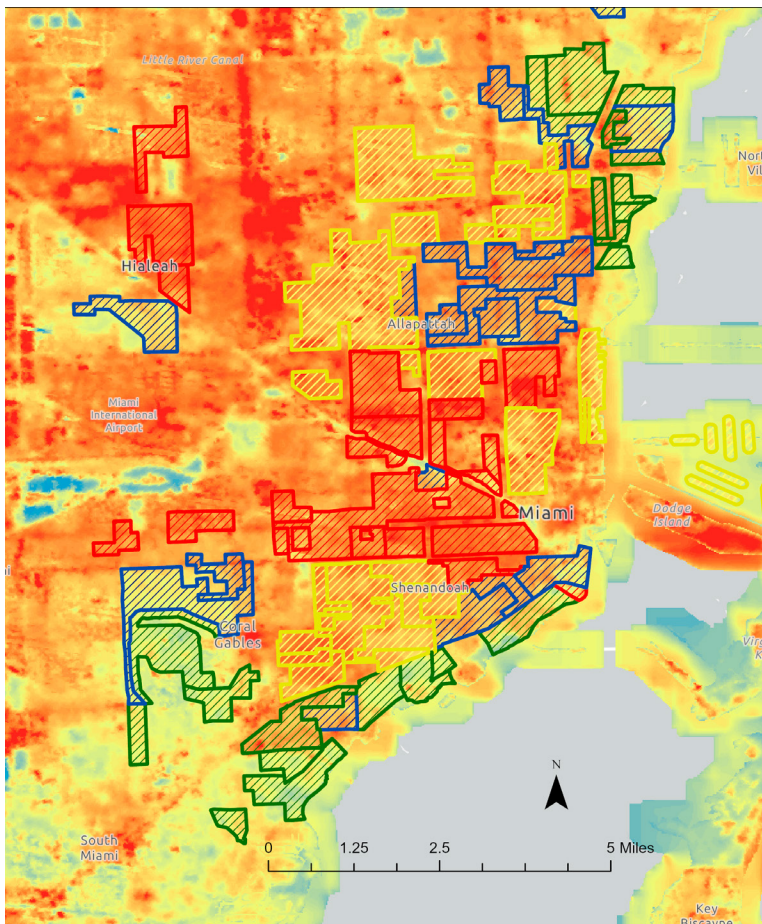
This study reveals how the historical and systematic withholding of investments into communities that are primarily inhabited by minority populations have created lasting environmental conditions that exacerbate extreme heat exposure.

HEAT:

Neighborhoods that were given a 'D' grade and labeled "Undesirable" typically experienced maximum temperatures that were 8 degrees higher than neighborhoods that were given an "A" grade.

% TREE CANOPY COVERAGE:

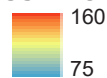
Neighborhoods that were given a 'D' grade typically have less tree canopy coverage than neighborhoods that were given an "A".



HISTORIC HOLC (RED LINING) GRADES

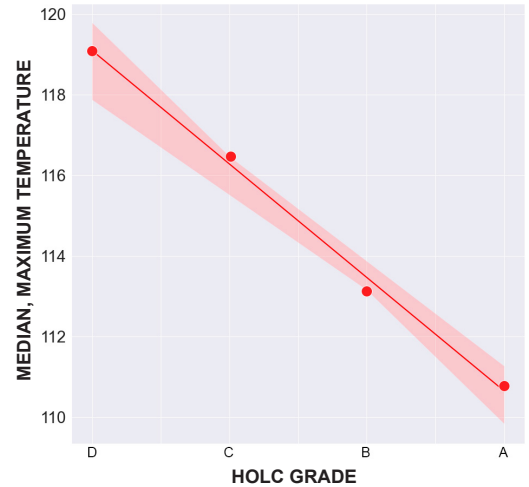
- A ('BEST')
- B ('DESIRABLE')
- C ('DECLINING')
- D ('HAZARDOUS')

SURFACE TEMP 30M

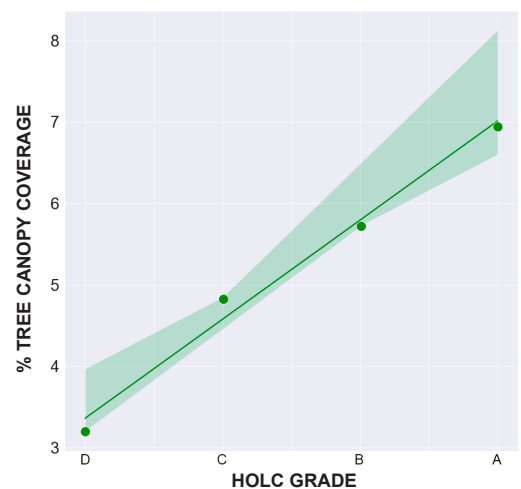


Data Source: United States Geological Survey (USGS)
Landsat:
Maximum temperatures °F, August 2011-2020
Data processed by Abraham Parrish

HEAT EXPOSURE BY HOLC GRADE



% TREE CANOPY COVERAGE BY HOLC GRADE



*Reference: National Community Reinvestment Coalition (NCRC)