Measuring Disparities in Human Development Across Maryland

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Economic Development Is Workforce Development

Crystal City, VA

Long Island City, NY*
Job Creation Patterns Driven by Feedback Loops

• Major employers and drivers of economic growth are attracted to areas where talent is already located.

• Introduction of a new large employer further increases the disparity between the high and low development areas.
Gaps in Opportunity Take Many Forms

• Different types of disparities:
  • Economic Disparities (i.e. wealth and income inequality)
  • Health Disparities (i.e. healthy births, mortality rates, illness)
  • Criminal Justice Disparities

• Split among different lines:
  • Racial Disparities
  • Gender Disparities
  • Geographic Disparities
The Human Development Index (HDI) Measures Well-Being at the Country Level.
In 2016, the USA ranked 10\textsuperscript{th} in HDI. In 2017/2018, the USA ranked 13\textsuperscript{th} in HDI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HDI Component</th>
<th>US Value</th>
<th>Global Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life Expectancy</td>
<td>79.5 years</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Years of Schooling</td>
<td>16.5 years</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean Years of Schooling</td>
<td>13.4 years</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross National Income per Capita</td>
<td>$54,941</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: RESI, UNDP
Human Development Index Disparities in Baltimore City

Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill
HDI: 0.979
Theoretical World Ranking: 1
Closest Comparison: Norway (0.949)

Upton/Druid Heights
HDI: 0.725
Theoretical World Ranking: 97
Closest Comparison: Tunisia (0.725)

Sources: Baltimore City Health Department, RESI, UNDP, U.S. Census Bureau
RESI Expanded the Analysis by Calculating HDI for Each Census Tract in Maryland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Statistic Used</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long and Healthy Life</td>
<td>Life Expectancy</td>
<td>U.S. Small-area Life Expectancy Estimates Project—Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge</td>
<td>Mean Years of Schooling</td>
<td>2013-2017 American Community Survey</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expected Years of Schooling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standards of Living</td>
<td>Income per Capita</td>
<td>2013-2017 American Community Survey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Statewide HDI Doesn’t Tell Us Much

Sources: RESI, UNDP, U.S. Census Bureau, CDC
Counties Provide More Detail
Neighborhood Data Illustrates Local Variations

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Sources: RESI, UNDP, U.S. Census Bureau, CDC
The Top Census Tracts Are Concentrated

© Regional Economic Studies Institute of Towson University

Sources: RESI, UNDP, U.S. Census Bureau, CDC
As Are the Lowest
But Issues are Still Widespread
Baltimore City and Baltimore County

Sources: RESI, UNDP, U.S. Census Bureau, CDC

Norway

El Salvador
Baltimore City and Baltimore County

Per Capita Income: $90,170

Per Capita Income: $8,744

Sources: RESI, UNDP, U.S. Census Bureau, CDC
Baltimore City and Baltimore County

Life Expectancy:

88.5

Life Expectancy:

64.3

Sources: RESI, UNDP, U.S. Census Bureau, CDC
Westmoreland Hills, Bethesda, MD
(Tract 705702)
HDI: 0.9995

Langley Park
(Tract 805601)
HDI: 0.7058

Sources: RESI, UNDP, U.S. Census Bureau, CDC
DC Suburbs

Norway

Turkmenistan

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Sources: RESI, UNDP, U.S. Census Bureau, CDC
Eastern Shore

Easton / Unionville
(Tract 960201)
HDI: 0.9317

West Salisbury
(Tract 000300)
HDI: 0.7348

Sources: RESI, UNDP, U.S. Census Bureau, CDC
Western Maryland

Deep Creek Lake
(Tract 000500)
HDI: 0.8712

Central Hagerstown
(Tract 000302)
HDI: 0.7234

Sources: RESI, UNDP, U.S. Census Bureau, CDC
Western Maryland

Sources: RESI, UNDP, U.S. Census Bureau, CDC

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Identifying Patterns With a Cluster Analysis

• Cluster analysis identifies how census tracts are alike and groups similar tracts together.

• How are the bottom third of census tracts different?
  • Will the same solutions work in every tract?

• Variety of statistical techniques and variables used consistently identified two clusters
Cluster 1: Urban Core
Cluster 2: Wider Maryland

Sources: RESI, UNDP, U.S. Census Bureau
Redlining and Persistent Segregation Create Issues Unique to Baltimore

Sources: RESI, US Census Bureau
Households in the Urban Core Are Much Less Likely to Have Access to a Car

- Urban Core: 57.7%
- Wider Maryland: 88.6%
- All Maryland: 90.9%

Sources: RESI, US Census Bureau
Lack of Vehicle Access is Strongly Correlated with High Unemployment

Sources: RESI, US Census Bureau © Regional Economic Studies Institute of Towson University
High Unemployment is Strongly Correlated with Low HDI

Sources: RESI, US Census Bureau

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Vehicles for Change

• Provides vehicles to low-income families

• Access to a car improves quality of life
  • 75 percent of recipients get better jobs or increased earnings
  • $7,000 average increased earnings for families who get a car through VFC
  • Average length of commute declines by 90 minutes
  • Increased access to routine medical care and after-school activities
Households in Both Clusters Are Less Likely to Own a Computer

Sources: RESI, US Census Bureau © Regional Economic Studies Institute of Towson University
Households Across MD are Without a Computer
Food Deserts Are More Common in Low HDI Tracts, Especially in the Urban Core

- Urban Core: 48.7%
- Wider Maryland: 34.7%
- All Maryland: 21.6%

Sources: RESI, US Census Bureau © Regional Economic Studies Institute of Towson University
But Food Deserts Exist All Over the State

© Regional Economic Studies Institute of Towson University
Sources: RESI, US Census Bureau
• Provides weekend food packages to children identified as food insecure

• Largest sponsor of afterschool meals program in Baltimore City

80 percent of children in Baltimore City Public Schools are enrolled in the free-lunch program, according to MSDE statistics.
Opportunity Zones Offer the “Opportunity” for Long-Term Growth

• Provides tax incentives for long-term investment in low-income census tracts

• 149 census tracts in Maryland are currently designated as opportunity zones
Opportunity Zones are Concentrated in Low HDI Areas

- Low HDI Zones: 68.5%
- Rest of Maryland: 31.5%

Sources: RESI, DHCD
Another Approach to Developing Wider Maryland: Placemaking

• While opportunity zones focus on bringing businesses in, placemaking focuses on attracting people.

• Example: Downtown Frederick Revitalization
Conclusion

- Local Variations

- Causes for variations are not the same across the state
  - Different causes require different solutions

- Emphasis on unemployment
  - Is it getting access to existing jobs or bringing new jobs to a region?
Conclusion

• Opportunity Zones vs Placemaking

• Resource needs
  • Access to car
  • Computer
  • High speed internet
  • Healthy food

• Complicated problems require an “all hands” approach
  • This includes you!