## Redlining in the US

### HISTORY AND LASTING IMPACTS

Home or land ownership is the single most important component in creating generational wealth.

#### Restrictive Deed Covenants

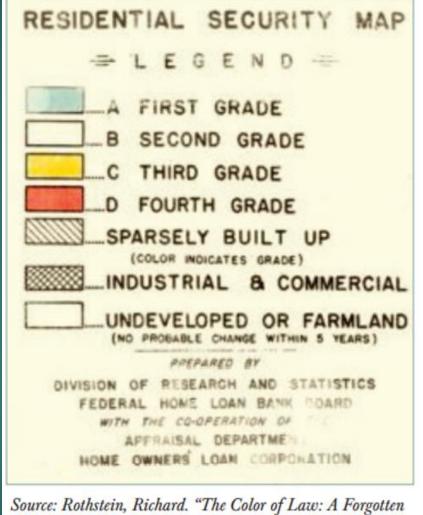
In the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century, restrictive covenants appeared all over the US.

For example, one common Minneapolis covenant reads: "the said premises shall not at any time be sold, conveyed, leased, or sublet, or occupied by any person or persons who are not full bloods of the socalled Caucasian or White race."\*

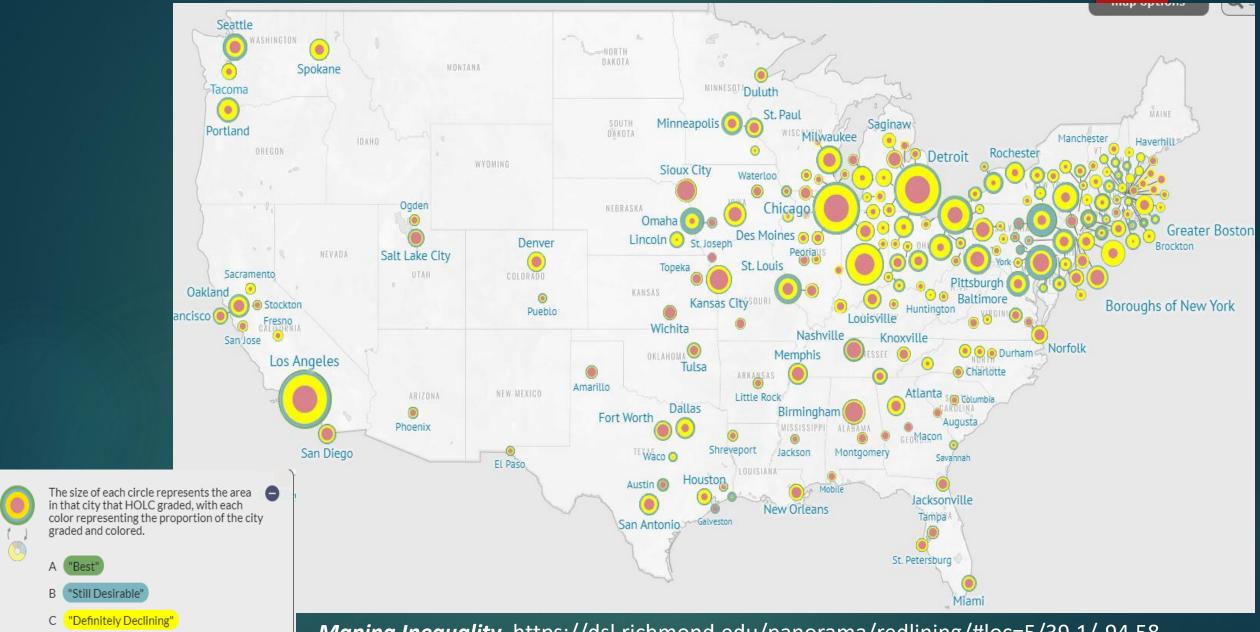
\* *MAPPING PREJUDICE*: University of Minnesota, https://mappingprejudice.umn.edu/what-are-covenants/ NEW BEAUTIFUL HIGHLY RESTRICTED RESIDENTIAL

Bordering on Valley View Park and overlooking Glenwood-Camden Parkway and beautiful 681 acre Glenwood Park with 18 hole golf course In 1934, the Federal Government institutionalized the practice of restricting racial groups from specified areas of U.S. cities. **National Housing Act of 1934** created a new agency, Federal Housing Authority (FHA), to ease pressure on lenders by backing mortgage loans.

To guide lending decisions the FHA and the Homeowners Loan Corporation (HOLC) prepared 'residential security maps" grading areas from least risk to highest risk. Areas graded "D," or highest risk, were outlined in RED and lenders were discouraged from funding mortgages in those areas. Redline areas were predominantly African-American.

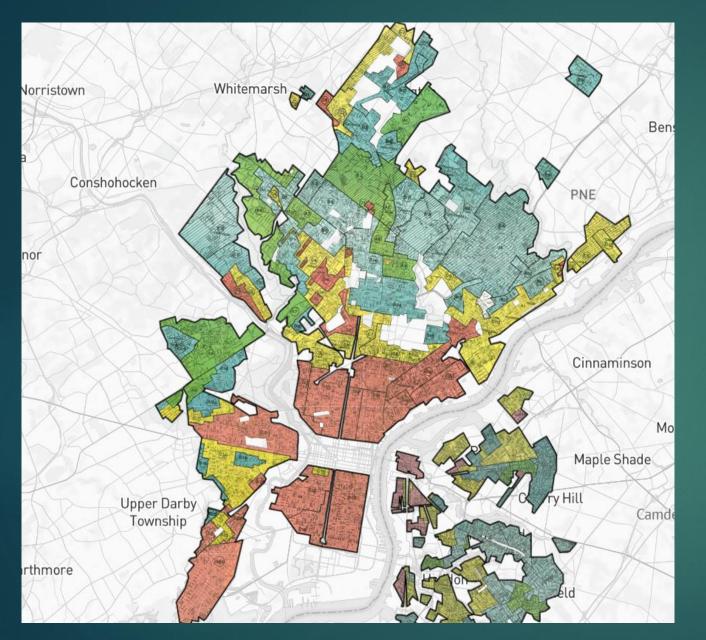


Source: Rothstein, Richard. "The Color of Law: A Forgotten History of How Our Government Segregated America." 2017. The practice became known as "Redlining" and occurred in large and smaller cities across the United States.

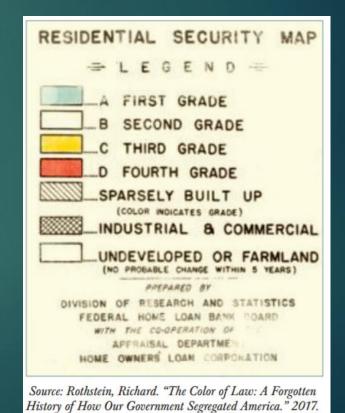


D "Hazardous"

*Maping Inequality*, https://dsl.richmond.edu/panorama/redlining/#loc=5/39.1/-94.58

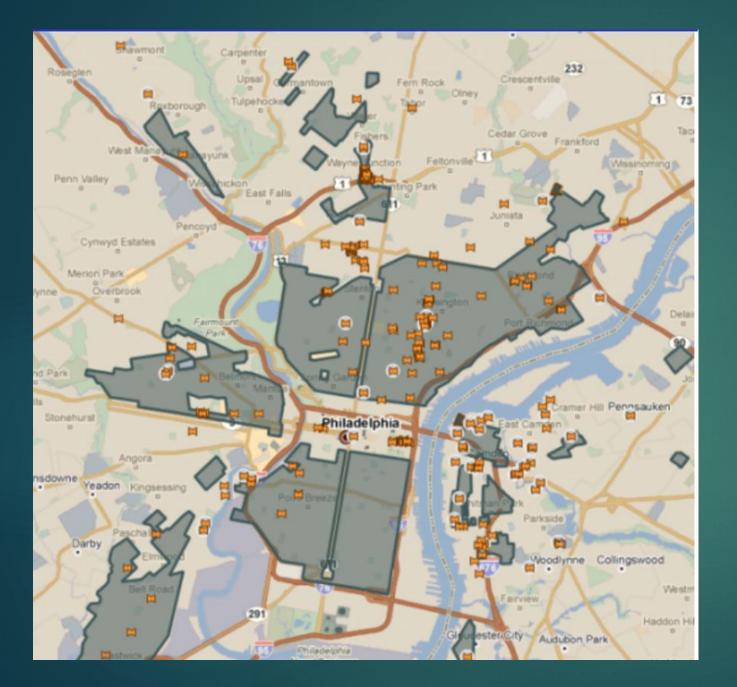


## Philadelphia Redline map

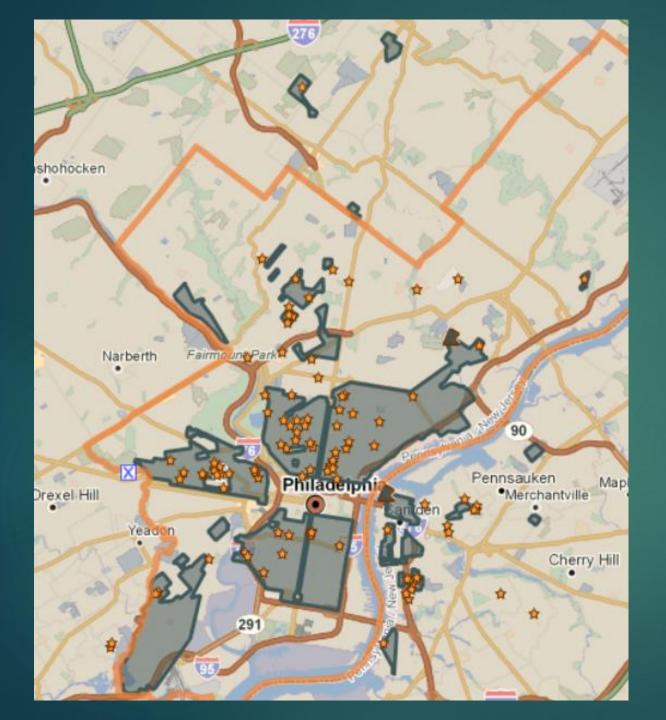


			j
-		AREA DESCRIPTION	
· . ~	0	(For Instructions see Reverse Side)	
1	•	NAME OF CITYPhila. Sub. Along Delaware RiverSECURITY GRADE "D" ARE	A NO. 36
2		DESCRIPTION OF TERRAIN. Low-slmost river level	
3	•	FAVORABLE INFLUENCES. New industrial development-low cost living	
4		DETRIMENTAL INFLUENCES. Mixture of low class population principally negr	
4		ALCON CLASS POPULACION PFINGIPALLY REGT	0
5	•	INHABITANTS:	A
		a. Type Negro-laborers, low class ; b. Estimated annual family income	3 800-\$1,000.
		c. Foreign-born American ; 15 %; d. Negro Yes	; 75%;
		(Intionality) (Tes or No)	,
		e. Infiltration of Negre ; f. Relief families heavy	
			·
			static.
6	•		
		a. Type or types shacks - rows ; b. Type of construction Frame brid	K-Studee ;
		c. Average age 12 - 25 years ; d. Repair Poor	

Both redlining and racially restrictive deeds remained legal until the Fair Housing Act of 1968 Researchers across the country have been exploring the various lasting effects of redlining on US cities  Redline areas became targets for undesirable development such as pollution-generating and industrial waste sites.

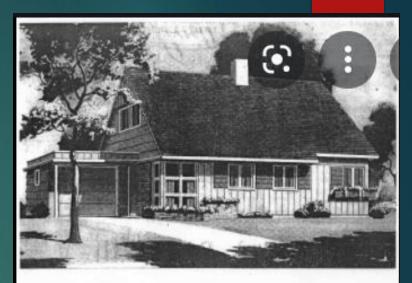


Map shows the concentration of toxic brownfields in <u>redlined</u> sections of Philadelphia. (Map by PolicyMap/Next City)  Because redline areas had lower property values, public housing projects were located primarily in these areas, increasing segregation in cities.



Map shows the concentration of public housing developments in redlined sections of Philadelphia. (Map by PolicyMap/Next City)

Another factor contributing to racial segregation in cities has been termed "whitelining"



#### Value, Beauty, and Charm FOUR BEDROOMS, TWO BATHS \$11,990; \$87 a Month!

 In Sustained Park of Levillovin, New James, sofm holding the porty house philared above, for the two generations that seven here reserving automations encommittee, were have seproduced ampliting as attractive as this house.

 Dosentairs terre's a spacing living room, a tarque'selibbor, two believes, a semplete hatfroom, a starwing i deing above, and an over-stargarage.

 Updalin fibere ant two your bedromes, worker anaplete haterone, and even really large donts.

 But howardly, follow, that's only part of the story. Anybody can hald rooms. We have those rooms are arranged, have been recovered. Wat anythin sees any approximates that have, have the incoherence prote, what the community is kin. -it's of those drings that really matter.

 Conserver even and learn about our brand term schools, gap andronarup pools, our vacant obcepting sender, our summalable to down how Philadolphin (part anomy 20 talinates), our regul transportation. Bolikien.

 With overything, this human selfs for \$11,590 plus a tree-tolar bit for all settlement chargest. There all, out a pour many for that you get the whole boom, the plut of the 100 capability' herbaryout, a General Numbrie retringention many, and wather. Total such reported to \$000-yout, had four heaviesd dollars—and corrying charges are \$57 a month?

Our Exhibit Building and six schildt konner-priced from \$22,000 to \$12,000 an open seam dage a west notif 5 P. M. Drive ever and take a look. For 're slonge globoire.

10 John Down, whe utility

Minkelaria dina Antonio dia 4 a Antona di nomio di Ula Minke Mine Balanci na Bane 20. Bener di nomio altina (III) fini dallari antonio Childeballe (Los Norres)
 Anno State (Los Norres)

 Vite ary nuclei for former sectors vite the first stands to them the concentration of fields. Massive suburban housing developments like Levittown had to submit plans and designs to the FHA in order to secure low-interest loans.

The FHA required William Levitt and many others like him to agree not to sell their homes to African-Americans.

How Redlining Segregated Philadelphia, Jake Blumgart, WHYY, December 10, 2017

# Some additional effects of redlining include

Lack of business investment because lenders were shy of extending credit in these areas

- Poorer quality schools because schools rely on property taxes
- Higher crime rates

Higher health risk due to pollution, toxic waste and lack of tree canopy

## National Housing Act of 1934 also led to Predatory Lending Practices

African-Americans were typically ineligible for federally backed mortgages. Only 2% of all federally-backed loans went to Blacks, while 98% went to whites.\*

\* Bread for the World, Wealth Gap Simulation Policy Packet

## Predatory Lending

As a result, a secondary industry of lending high-rate mortgages, called "contract lending" grew up to serve Black families.

These mortgages had high rates, the purchaser had no equity in the home until the entire mortgage was paid, families could be evicted for a variety of causes, and defaults were extremely high. Contract lending lasted through two generations.\*

\* Bread for the World, Wealth Gap Simulation Policy Packet

## Lending Inequity Still Exists

In2018, *REVEAL*,\* an online investigative magazine, listed 8 lenders who have a poor record of lending to Blacks and Latinos.

- Capital One
- Ruoff Home Mortgage
- Citizens First Wholesale
  Mortgage
- First National Bank in Staunton

- First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Greene County
- KleinBank
- Associated Bank

#### And the most likely to say "no".....



African American and Latino borrowers are more likely to get turned down by TD Bank than by any other major mortgage lender. The bank turned down 54% of Black homebuyers and 45% of Latino homebuyers, more than three times the industry averages. Credit: Sarah Blesener for *Reveal* 

#### ADVOCACY: WHAT NOW?

Suggestions for redressing the effects of redlining have included

- Assistance for down payments and closing costs for those living for more than 10 years in public housing
- Allowing residents of former redline areas living below the poverty level in select cities to purchase abandoned properties

## ADVOCACY: WHAT NOW?

- However, the racial makeup of formerly redlined areas in American cities varies greatly from city to city. In some cities, redlined areas are no longer predominately Black.
- Some have suggested that efforts should be directed primarily toward reducing the racial wealth gap overall.

https://www.brookings.edu/research/americasformerly-redlines-areas-changed-so-must-solutions/