

Readings on Institutional and Structural Racism

[After a low appraisal, Black Seattle family 'whitewashes' home, gets higher price](#), KING 5 News

“After removing family photos and getting a neighbor to stand in for them, a Black family got a home appraisal that was \$300,000 higher than their original one.”

[Over 40,000 households have racist restrictions, UW researchers estimate](#), KING 5 News

““We owe it to our fellow citizens not to waltz through life, ignorant about inequalities that still matter, that come from history, but still matter. So this is about awareness,” said Gregory.”

[Widespread Racial Bias Found in Home Appraisals](#), The New York Times

“Inequity within the appraisal system stems from the housing industry’s long legacy of racism, Dr. Howell said. Policies like redlining, a Depression-era practice that kept homeowners of color out of certain neighborhoods, continue to cast a shadow over communities of color and deny their residents of resources.”

[Redlining Was Banned Decades Ago, but Its Effects on Black Communities Can't Be Erased](#), Realtor.com

“Through the practice of redlining, beginning in the 1930s, communities of color were segregated and labeled as undesirable to lenders, many of whom refused to issue mortgage and home renovation loans there. Redlining was banned by the 1968 Fair Housing Act, but in 2019, homes in formerly redlined areas across the country were sold for an average 29% less than the homes in historically white communities, according to a recent realtor.com® analysis.”

Movie: [Free to Ride: The Documentary](#), The Kirwan Institute

“This is a story about a community that took action to correct an injustice from its past. As regions have expanded along interstate highways, the socioeconomic impacts have not been random. These events could have taken place in any city because every city has a history of decision making that supported some while abandoning others.

This is a story about what racism look like in 21st Century America- subtle, structural, coded, unconscious...invisible.”

[Reducing poverty without community displacement: Indicators of inclusive prosperity in U.S. neighborhoods](#), The Brookings Institution

“A new report, based on analysis of more than 2,500 neighborhoods throughout the country over 15 years, reveals eight “indicators of inclusive prosperity” linked to decreasing poverty without displacing local communities.”

[Webinar: Helping neighborhoods reduce poverty without displacement](#), The Brookings Institution – webinar is on the same topic as the previous article

[There are only 19 prosperous majority-Black ZIP codes in the US. The Houston area is home to two](#), Rice University Kinder Institute for Urban Research Urban Edge

“A shocking 70% of the nation’s 1,036 majority-Black ZIP codes are considered “distressed,” while only 19 — 1.8% — rank as “prosperous,” according to one analysis.”

[Mayors and governors: This is how you tackle racism](#), The Brookings Institution

“So, mayors and governors, here is what you must do now to create sustained racism-free equity.”

[Report finds racial disparity among Washington homeowners](#), The Seattle Weekly

“The work group’s findings show that, despite housing discrimination and redlining no longer being legal, the housing gap is even more significant now — 60 years later.”

[People Of Color Want To Buy Electric Cars. Here’s What’s Stopping Them.](#), Next City

“Providing help and incentives for apartments and condominiums to install EV chargers will help reduce barriers to widespread EV adoption. Our survey showed that Black and Latino drivers are more likely to use public or on-street parking, so incentives to support the build-out of publicly accessible charging infrastructure are also critical.”

[Cycling Regulations Hurt Black and Brown People the Most. New Report Finds](#), Next City

The report also found that historic underinvestment in bike-friendly infrastructure, particularly in low-income communities, increased the likelihood of dangerous cycling habits. Where proper infrastructure such as dedicated bike lanes are lacking, cyclists are forced to engage in dangerous behaviors such as riding on the sidewalk.