Shifting Through Policy Options for Legacy Communities in the Great Lakes Region

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We Know What a Legacy City is, but Legacy Communities?

The Geography of the Great Migration

The Migration of African Americans from the American South (1910-1970)

- San Francisco/Oakland
- Los Angeles
- San Diego
- Seattle
- New York
- Cleveland
- Detroit
- Chicago
- Baltimore/DC
- Philadelphia

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# The Great Migration: The First Wave (1910-1940)

African American Population Growth in the Twenty Cities with the Most African Americans in 1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metropolitan Area</th>
<th>1910 African American Population</th>
<th>1940 African American Population</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>142,100</td>
<td>661,100</td>
<td>519,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>119,200</td>
<td>347,800</td>
<td>228,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>58,100</td>
<td>346,800</td>
<td>288,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington DC</td>
<td>105,400</td>
<td>251,600</td>
<td>146,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>98,400</td>
<td>187,100</td>
<td>88,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>168,600</td>
<td>159,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>55,300</td>
<td>152,700</td>
<td>97,400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>37,600</td>
<td>123,300</td>
<td>85,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland</td>
<td>10,800</td>
<td>88,600</td>
<td>77,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>6,700</td>
<td>76,200</td>
<td>69,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati</td>
<td>32,100</td>
<td>69,700</td>
<td>37,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City</td>
<td>38,600</td>
<td>68,400</td>
<td>29,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indianapolis</td>
<td>24,100</td>
<td>56,300</td>
<td>32,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td>14,700</td>
<td>41,500</td>
<td>26,800</td>
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<td>Boston</td>
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<td>37,700</td>
<td>13,400</td>
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<td>Dayton</td>
<td>4,600</td>
<td>36,600</td>
<td>32,000</td>
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<td>Youngstown</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>26,800</td>
<td>25,800</td>
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<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>24,600</td>
<td>21,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco/Oakland</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>21,600</td>
<td>18,000</td>
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<td>Akron</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>16,600</td>
<td>14,500</td>
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• Post World War II Trends (1950-1980):
  • Acceleration of globalization and gradual shifting of manufacturing abroad
  • Political voice; community action
  • Community and economic development
  • Disjointed people and place policies
CHANGE IN BLACK CONCENTRATION OF POVERTY SINCE 2000
Metropolitan and Micropolitan Areas

Black Concentration of Poverty Change
- Less than -10%
- -10% to -5%
- 0 to 5%
- 5% to 10%
- -5% to 0%
- More than 10%

Source: 2000 Census, 2009-2013 ACS.

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Estimated percent below poverty, Black/AA

- 0.0% - 9.9%
- 10.0% - 29.9%
- 30.0% - 49.9%
- 50.0% - 100.0%

Estimate for population of the race = 0

By county subdivision

Note: Margins of error may be large for communities with small populations.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau
  • Increased pace of globalization and the expanding service sector
    • Dissolution of local elite networks
  • Policy learning around people and place policy
    • Building support for community and economic development (intermediaries, CDFI’s, anchor engaged development)
  • Continued marginalization of legacy communities
    • Siloed people and place policies, spatial isolation, limited political voice, recession
• Policy Options for Legacy Communities (People and Place)
  • Networked policies and solutions
    • Collective impact networks
      • Youth development
      • Criminal justice reform
      • Health – to name a few
  • Focus on creating educational pipelines
    • Say Yes to Education