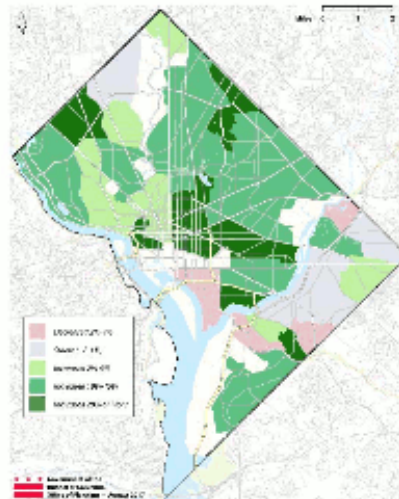
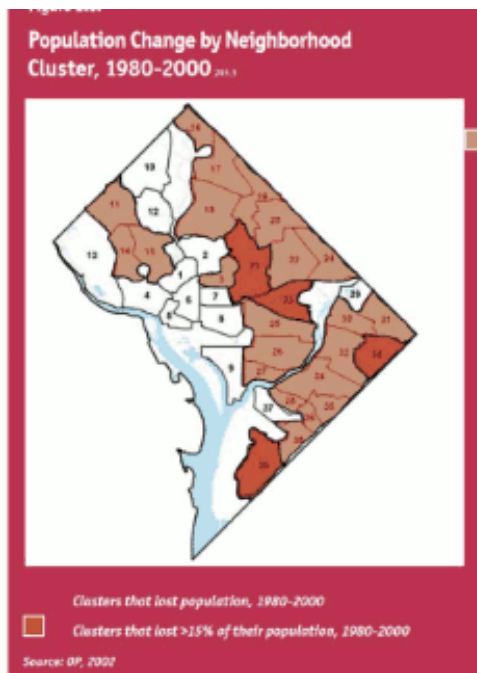


DISPLACEMENT OF BLACK RESIDENTS & DC'S WORKING POOR

We believe OP uses amendments to the Framework Element to cover up the harm to District residents caused by the overdevelopment crisis and gives no heed to the increasing gentrification brought on by this crisis of unaffordable housing.

The Office of Planning makes unsubstantiated amendments that they say speaks to their perceived story of blacks in the District. We believe these statements in many ways belie a covering up of the overdevelopment status quo – that is, the push for large luxury condo development serving single white professionals as well as building unaffordable retail/commercial spaces for large or regional chain stores w/ goods and services unneeded and unaffordable to DC's working-class communities of color.

Between 2000 and 2010 . . . the District's population of blacks declined by another 38,000. Many blacks left the city for the suburbs, or migrated to other parts of the country because of family ties, increased opportunities and lower cost of living. ---> PAGE 5 OF THE REDLINE DOC



http://planning.dc.gov/planning/frames.asp?doc=/planning/lib/planning/2006_revised_comp_plan2_framework.pdf

- 203.4 Unlike the experience of other major cities, the loss of population in Washington was not the result of “white flight.” In fact, between 1980 and 2000, African-Americans blacks registered the largest decrease among the city’s racial groups, dropping in population by almost 100,000. This trend continued between 2000 and 2010 as the District’s population of blacks declined by another 38,000 to 305,125. Many blacks left the city for the suburbs, or migrated to other parts of the country because of family ties, increased opportunities and lower cost of living. However, since 2010, the population of blacks stabilized and started to grow again, rising to 325,190 by 2016, but now represents 48 percent of the District’s population. The District’s black population tends to be both younger with a greater percentage of under 18, and older with greater share over 64 than the rest of the District. Challenges persist, as black households tend to earn 45 percent less than white households and a greater percentage families tend to be headed by single female head of household. While the city’s black population is forecasted to continue to increase numerically, it will remain below 50 percent of the total population through 2025. This drop was partially offset by increases in the city’s Hispanic and Asian populations. 203.4