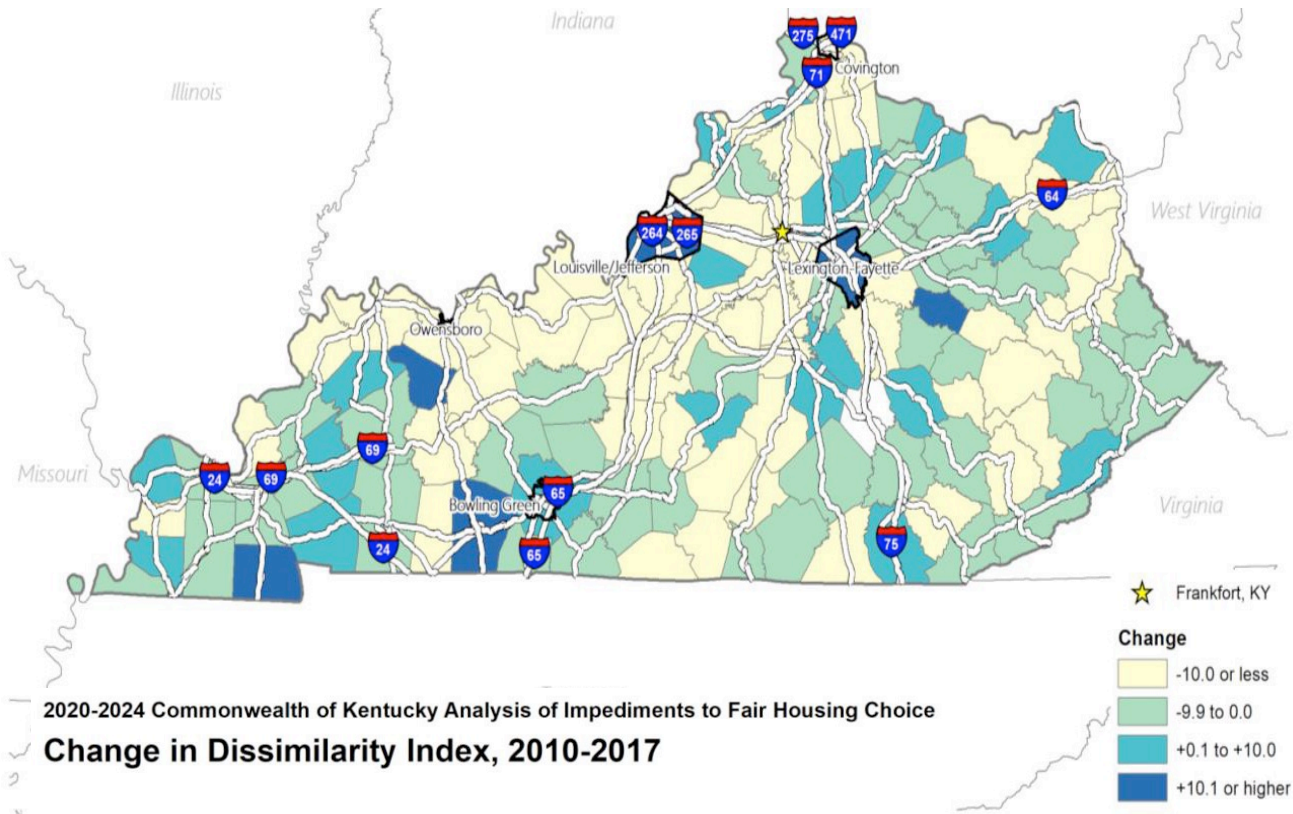


Lexington segregation increased 2010 to 2017



The combined effect of restrictive covenants, redlining, problematic zoning, and realtor steering = Very few places for Black people to live

- Small rural settlements
- Segregated public housing
- Two small Black suburbs
- 13 areas the Planning Commission deemed “low-standard” neighborhoods.

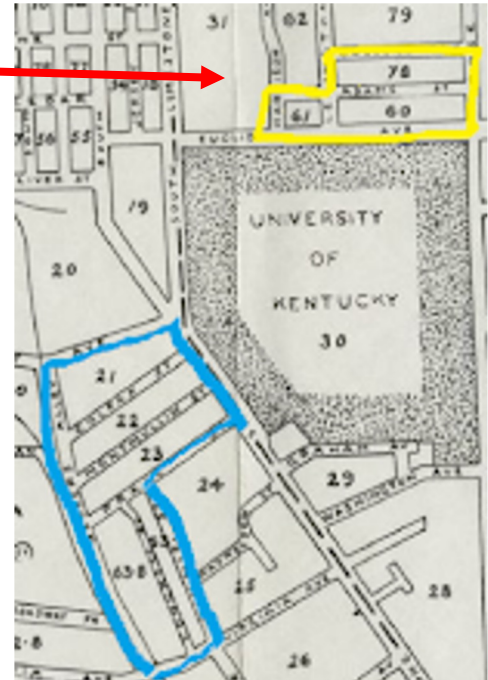
Urban Renewal

Adamstown

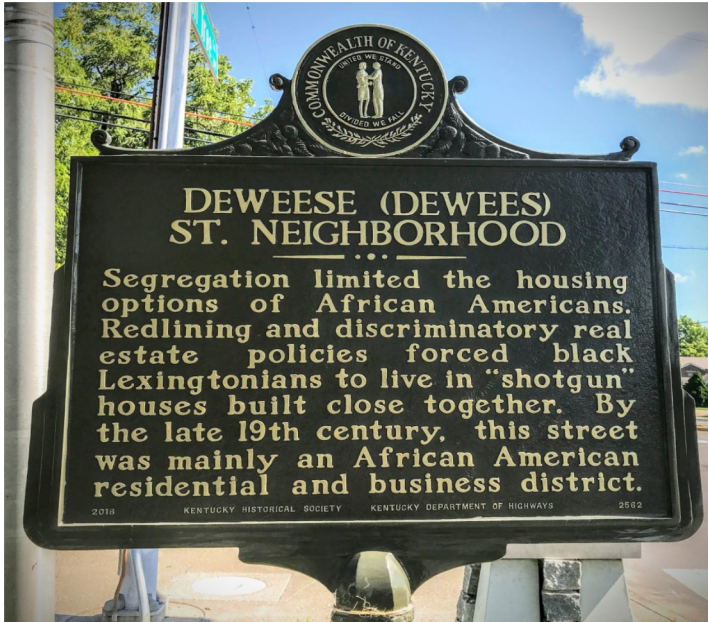
From 1939-1943 the University destroyed the entire neighborhood to build Memorial Coliseum. *Status: Neighborhood demolished*

Pralltown

In the 1960s the city planned to remove nearly all the homes and families, to provide land for private industry, higher ed expansion. *Status: Project defeated*



East End



In 1960 the city planned to demolish buildings in a 76-acre section.

Organized East End residents stopped the project.

Status: Project defeated

1980s project carried out with no known opposition.

South Hill

In the 1970s three blocks of homes were razed to build a parking lot. All of the residents had to move. *Status: Neighborhood demolished*

Davistown

For decades, plans for Newtown Pike extension discouraged neighborhood improvement. Finished in 2017, the extension changed the neighborhood forever. *Status: Neighborhood demolished and rebuilt with fundamental changes*



Conclusions:

Lexington was segregated by design.

Both segregation and its impacts continue to make a big difference today.

**Explicit legal
segregation
ended in
1968. Its
impacts
continue.**

- Ongoing segregation
- Ongoing race-based wealth gap
- Ongoing race-based home ownership gap

Segregation continues today

“After 50 years of segregation, we seem to have accepted how things are, because it seems like that is how things have always been. . . .

These racially segregated neighborhoods, however, did not organically happen over time because of personal preferences. They were created through a systemic process to isolate wealth and opportunities for one race over another.”

—2018. Art Crosby, Director of the Lexington Fair Housing Council,
Used with permission

The Black-White wealth gap continues unchanged

“The historical data reveal that no progress has been made in reducing income and wealth inequalities between black and white households over the past 70 years.”

—2018 study by Moritz Kuhn, Moritz Schularick and Ulrike I. Steins for the Minneapolis Federal Reserve

The Black-White home ownership gap continues

Lexington's Black households own their own homes at less than half the rate of White households.

—CivicLex, “Racial Disparities in Fayette County,” undated, reviewed 1/21