

In the 1930s, the government-sponsored Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC) created color-coded maps of cities across the U.S. These maps colored the "safest" neighborhoods ■ and the "riskiest" neighborhoods ■. In a practice known as **redlining**, neighborhoods earned a **red color** if black residents lived in them. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board used these maps to deny lending and investment opportunities to black Americans.

In this way, American cities were segregated by law and public policy (*de jure*), not by residential preferences (*de facto*).

In Utah, two cities, Ogden and Salt Lake City, adopted HOLC-compliant maps. These maps explicitly mentioned race in their neighborhood descriptions and worked alongside racially restrictive property deeds to segregate Utah's communities of color.

Today, the legacy of redlining continues to deny Utahns of color of their access to housing and economic opportunity and even explains disparate environmental impacts and health outcomes.

To learn more, visit the resources below:

Richard Rothstein (2017), *The Color of Law*

The Salt Lake Tribune (2021), See the maps: Where redlining happened in Utah

University of Richmond's Digital Scholarship Lab, *Mapping Inequality: Redlining in New Deal America*

Utah Department of Cultural & Community Engagement (2020), African Americans and Salt Lake's West Side

Utah Department of Health (2018), The Utah Health Improvement Index



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Look at
SLC and Ogden
Maps,
Scan the QR code:



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TIMELINE OF REDLINING & ZONING IN THE UNITED STATES



