

A Spatial Analysis of Urban Green Equity in North America

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Urban Green Equity:

Equitable access to urban greenery regardless of differentiating factors such as socioeconomic status, race, cultural background, or age

Why does green equity matter?



Ethics

• We all deserve equal access

Physical health

- Better overall health
- Fewer cardiovascular problems
- Improved pregnancy outcomes

Climate change adaptation

 Does low green equity = vulnerability?

Crime rates?

 Urban vegetation can be associated with reduced crime in low-income areas

What do we need to know?



Where

- Where is urban vegetation?
- Where isn't it?

Socioeconomics

- Who benefits?
- Who doesn't?

Local context

- Urban development history
- Urban forest management practices
- Cultural perceptions/preferences

Governance

- Who has power?
- Who decides?



New York City Case Study















Esn. HERE: DeLorme, MapmyIndia © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the G/S user community

Miles





Urban forest preferences

Preferred

- Large, mature trees
- Natural vegetation
- Recreational green spaces
- Areas near subjects' home/work
- Trees/green spaces that reflect cultural character or history
- 56 areas
- More vegetation
- More parks & larger parks

Least preferred

- Trees in poor condition
- Sparse vegetation
- Industrial urban environment
- 18 areas
- Less green
- Fewer parks & smaller parks

Dimensions of green equity



Access

• Equitable opportunities to access and benefit

Preference/Quality

• Varied preference for vegetation qualities and characteristics

Governance

- Stewardship and active citizenship
- Mosaic governance
- Inclusive planning
- Supporting engagement

Questions?

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