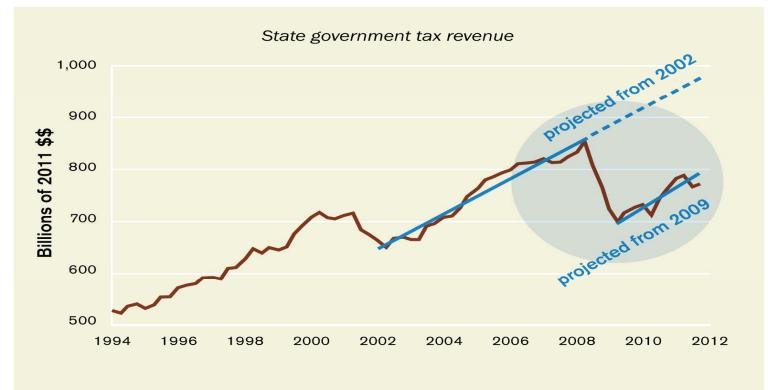


Regional Community Development Data Collaborations

Los Angeles, California August 3, 2012



Figure 1 | States are limping up from the bottom of a cliff



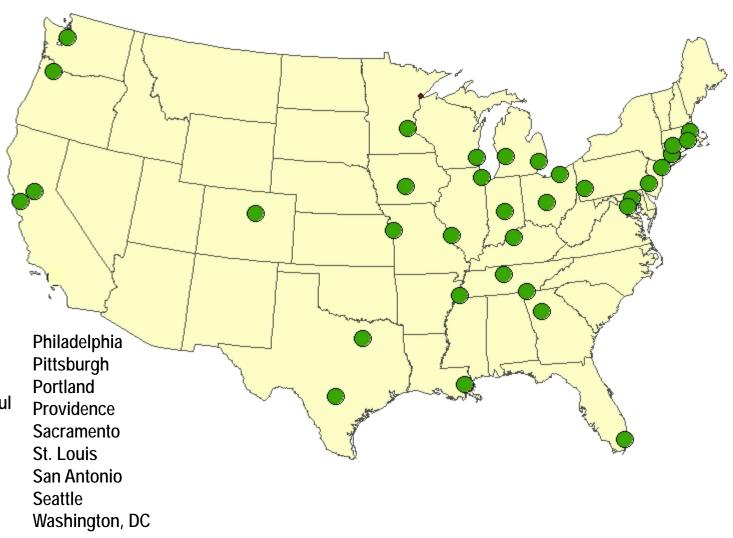
Notes: Data have been seasonally adjusted by the Task Force and converted to annual rates. Sources: U. S. Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Economic Analysis.



- Grassroots coalitions are investing in building long-term information networks:
 - Help identify key regional issues
 - Connect residents to decision makers
 - Better channel resources
- Why this is happening:
 - More critical than ever to target neighborhood efforts
 - Great progress on Open Data
 - More and more funding is tied to the use of data in planning efforts

National Neighborhood Indicators Partners

Atlanta **Baltimore Boston** Camden Chattanooga Chicago Cleveland Columbus Dallas Denver **Des Moines** Detroit **Grand Rapids** Hartford Indianapolis Kansas City Louisville Memphis Miami Milwaukee Minneapolis-St. Paul Nashville New Haven **New Orleans New York City** Oakland





- Typically from nonprofits, university centers, alliances, funders, government
- Long-term and multifaceted interests
- Positioned to maintain trust of data providers and users

Linking People Information with Place Information



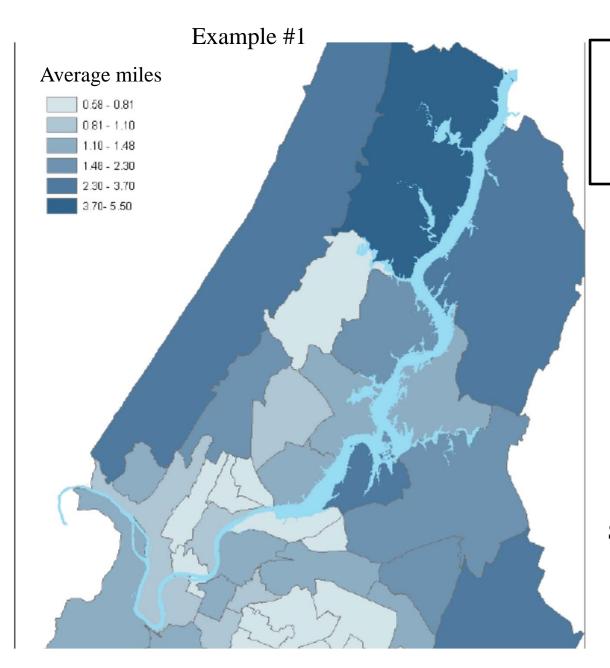
Data and Technology

Linking people information with place information



Types of DataProperty sales, pricesForeclosuresBirths, deathsCrimeEducationTANF, Food StampsHealthChild care

Source: The Urban Institute



Uncover disparities in access to basic services

Average Distance to Nearest Grocery Store by Block in Chattanooga

Source: Ochs Center for Metropolitan Studies



CITY'S FISCAL CRISIS Can Detroit fix itself?

TOO FEW RESOURCES: Bankruptcy may be only option, experts say

A Detroit

313-222-6583 letters@freepress.com

TOO LITTLE POWER: Emergency manager can't fix pensions, debt

CUSISHAVE doomed Detroit. 31A

TOO LITTLE TIME: City is within 4 months of running out of cash

THREE OPTIONS FOR A CITY IN CRISIS

Free Press editorial

Three scenarios for returning Detroit to solvency offer distinct advantages and pitfalls





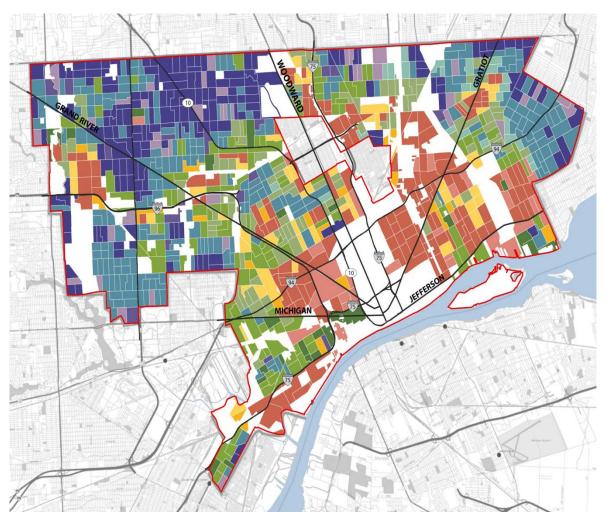
EMERGENCY MANAGER

U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURT JUDGE



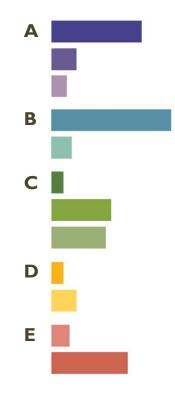
Major Typologies COMPOSITE MAP

Helping a community identify opportunities



Major Typology Composite

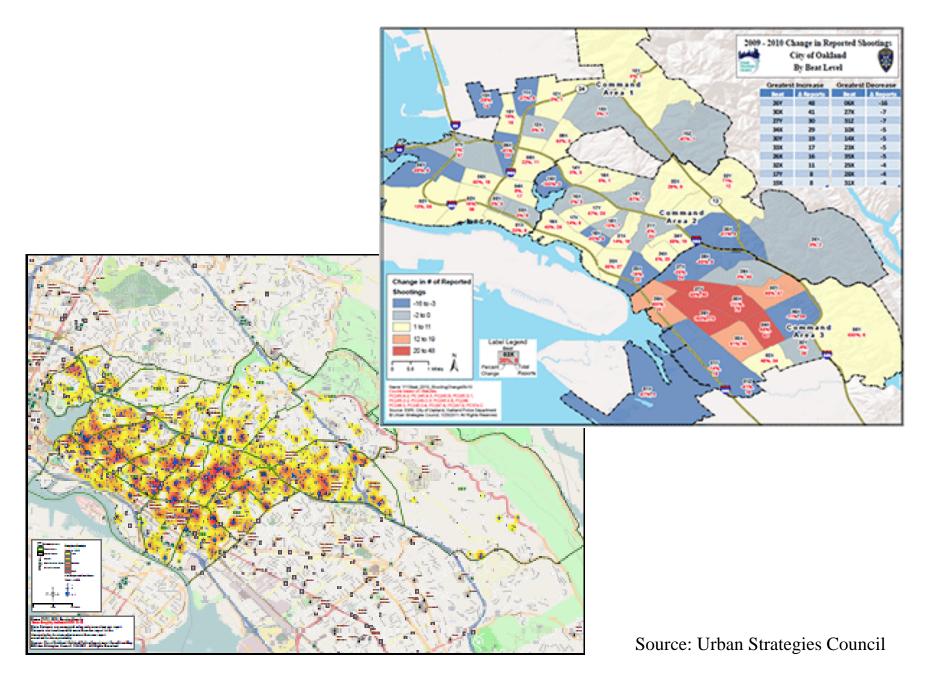
The length of each bar represents the relative number of block groups





SOURCE: CENSUS 2000, 2010; D3 2009; SEMCOG 2008

Crime Prevention Collaborative in Oakland





- Identify champions
 - Individuals committed to shepherding the process (not necessarily the ultimate partner home)
- Catalog existing neighborhood data efforts
 - Government, universities, non-profits, funders
 - Availability of source data; culture of data sharing
 - Applications (operational, planning, evaluation)
 - Connections to community training & engagement



- Assess community needs for information
 - Formal or informal process
 - Interview potential data providers, indicator users, and funders (government & non-government)
 - Learn about interests and high-priority issues, and build support for NNIP model
- Keep eyes out for potential "early wins"
 - System not built all at once
 - Demonstrating the potential is key

How to Pay for It? Sources of Funding



Sources of revenue	Percent of
	partners
State/Local Government	68%
Local Foundations	64%
National Foundations	48%
Other Nonprofits	48%
Universities	44%
United Way	36%
Federal Government	32%
Commercial/Private Business	24%



- Federal Reserve Web Site: www.federalreserve.gov
- National Neighborhood Indicators Partners Web site: <u>www.neighborhoodindicators.org</u>

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