Regional Community Development Data Collaborations

Los Angeles, California
August 3, 2012
Primary Issue: Resources are Not Meeting Community Needs

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

State government tax revenue

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.

Source: State Budget Crisis Task Force
Communities are Building Local Indicators Networks

• 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
Forming Collaborative Partnerships

- 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

Source: The Urban Institute
Example #1

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

TOO LITTLE POWER: Emergency manager can’t fix pensions, debt costs have doomed Detroit.

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

Free Press editorial

IS BANKRUPTCY THE ONLY ANSWER?

Three scenarios for returning Detroit to solvency offer distinct advantages and pitfalls
Major Typologies
COMPOSITE MAP

Helping a community identify opportunities

Major Typology Composite

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

Crime Prevention Collaborative in Oakland

Source: Urban Strategies Council
Building a Data Collaborative

- 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
Building a Data Collaborative (Continued)

• 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of revenue</th>
<th>Percent of partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State/Local Government</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Foundations</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Foundations</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Nonprofits</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universities</td>
<td>44%</td>
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<td>United Way</td>
<td>36%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Federal Government</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial/Private Business</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: the Urban Institute
For More Information

• Federal Reserve Web Site: www.federalreserve.gov

• National Neighborhood Indicators Partners Web site: www.neighborhoodindicators.org

• Email: Matthew.A.Lambert@FRB.GOV