

From the Ground Up: Using Data to Build Collaborative Plans for Local and Regional Prosperity

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PolicyLink



*let's build consensus for
the master plan of our love*

PlanningLove.org

Introduction

Today's Speakers

Danielle Bergstrom, Program Associate, PolicyLink (moderator)

Dwayne Marsh, Senior Advisor, HUD Office of Sustainable Housing and Communities (OSHC)

Eliot Rose, Senior Associate, ICF International

Kimberly Marousek, Director, Planning and Zoning Department, St. Charles Parish, LA

Kendra Smith, Planner, Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning

Introduction

PolicyLink

Mission

PolicyLink is a national research and action institute advancing economic and social equity by Lifting Up What Works.®

Our Work

Founded in 1999, PolicyLink connects the work of people on the ground to the creation of sustainable communities of opportunity that allow everyone to participate and prosper. Such communities offer access to quality jobs, affordable housing, good schools, transportation, and the benefits of healthy food and physical activity.

Introduction

Why Regional Equity?

Economists are finding a correlation between economic and racial inclusion and regional economic growth.

Manuel Pastor, “Cohesion and Competitiveness: Business Leadership for Regional Growth and Social Equity,” OECD Territorial Reviews, Competitive Cities in the Global Economy, Organisation For Economic Co-Operation And Development (OECD), 2006.

Manuel Pastor and Chris Benner, Been Down So Long: Weak-Market Cities and Regional Equity Retooling for Growth (New York: American Assembly and Columbia University, 2008).

Introduction

Creating Diverse Epistemic Communities

**Creating regional consciousness
with diverse stakeholders about
the problems of poverty and their
impacts on growth potential helps
focus attention for results.**

From Data to Collaboration to Results

The Rhode Island Equity Profile

Demographics

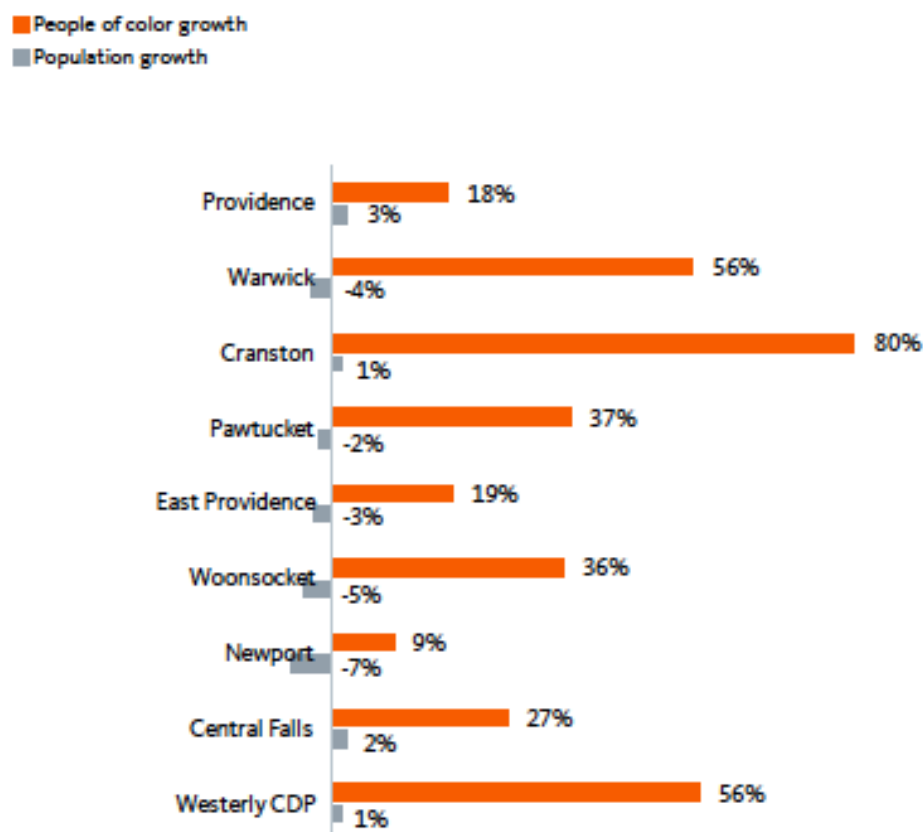
People of color are driving population change in all of Rhode Island's largest cities

The rapid growth of people of color in Rhode Island is helping to stem population decline in many of the state's cities. Five of Rhode Island's nine largest cities (Warwick, Pawtucket, East Providence, Woonsocket, and Newport) experienced population losses of 2 to 7 percent over the past decade, and these losses would have been more severe were it not for the robust growth of their people-of-color populations.

Providence, Cranston, Central Falls, and Westerly all grew slightly (1 to 3 percent), and that growth was propelled by the growth of their people-of-color populations.

Providence, home to 17 percent of the state's residents, had the fastest overall growth rate at 3 percent but its people-of-color population grew six times as fast, at 18 percent.

Over the past decade, the people-of-color population increased in Rhode Island's nine largest cities
8. Percent Change in Population, 2000 to 2010 (in descending order by 2010 population)



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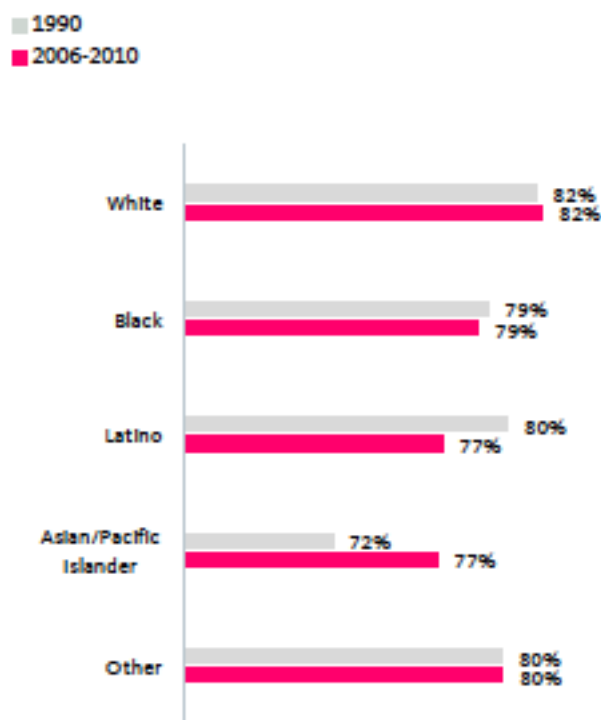
Economic vitality

Unemployment higher for people of color

Examining unemployment by race over the past two decades, although some has been made progress, racial employment gaps persist in Rhode Island. All of the region's racial and ethnic communities participate in the labor force (either working or actively seeking employment) at relatively similar rates, but African Americans and Latinos face much higher levels of unemployment compared with whites, Asians, and people of other/mixed racial background. Latino unemployment, for example, is twice the rate of white unemployment (12 percent compared with 5.7 percent).

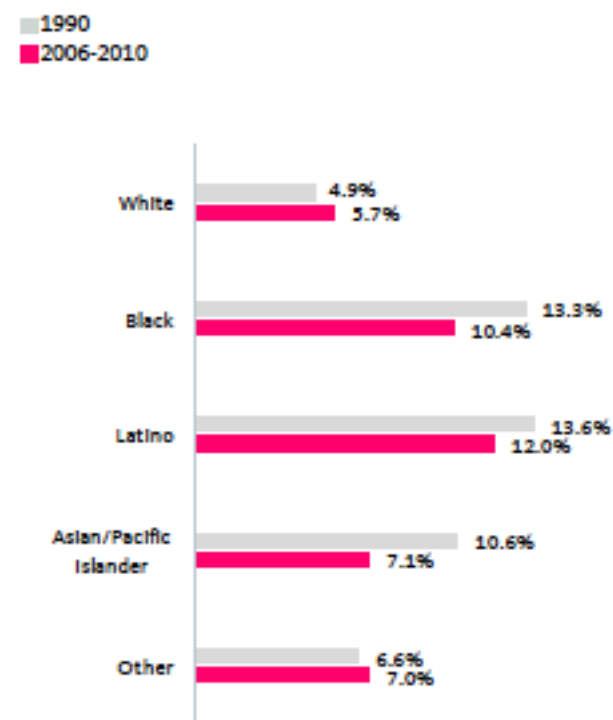
The region's racial/ethnic groups participate in the labor market at similar rates

21. Labor Force Participation Rate by Race/Ethnicity, 1990 and 2006-2010



All communities of color have higher unemployment rates than whites

22. Unemployment Rate by Race/Ethnicity, 1990 and 2006-2010



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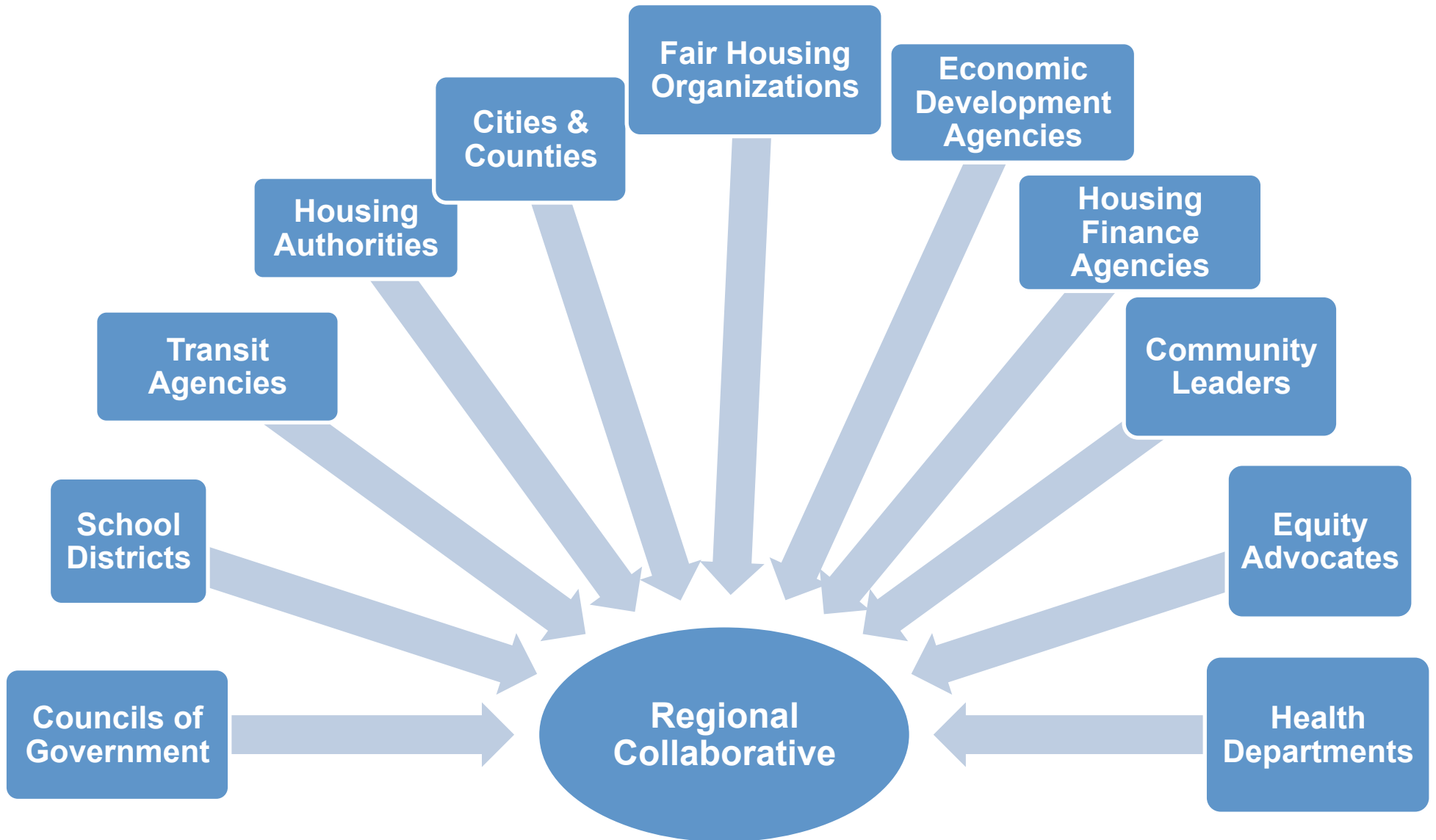
In May of 2013, Governor Chafee signed an [Executive Order on Diversity](#) to increase the state's minority contracting and people of color in the workforce.



Source: WPRO Rhode Island

Introduction

The Fair Housing and Equity Assessment



The Fair Housing and Equity Assessment

Key Components of Analysis

Background and Demographics

Segregation and Integration Indices

Racially and Ethnically Concentrated Poverty

Disparities in Access to Opportunity

Fair Housing Infrastructure


Physical Infrastructure Investments

Action Steps and Strategies

The Fair Housing and Equity Assessment

A Framework for Moving From Data to Action

Data: What is going on here?
Where do racial and income
disparities exist?



Deliberation: How did we get
here? What does this data mean?



Decision Making: How might
this new information inform
indicator development, new
investments or planning decisions?

Discussion

From Data to Collaboration to Collective Action

What data would help you establish common understanding of equity challenges in your community or region?

What kinds of data is both useful for policy analysis/ decision-making and meaningful to community residents?

How can you use data to bring new partners (especially from disadvantaged communities) to the table? What challenges arise in making this happen?

Contact Information

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For more resources, visit the [PolicyLink Publications](#) site!