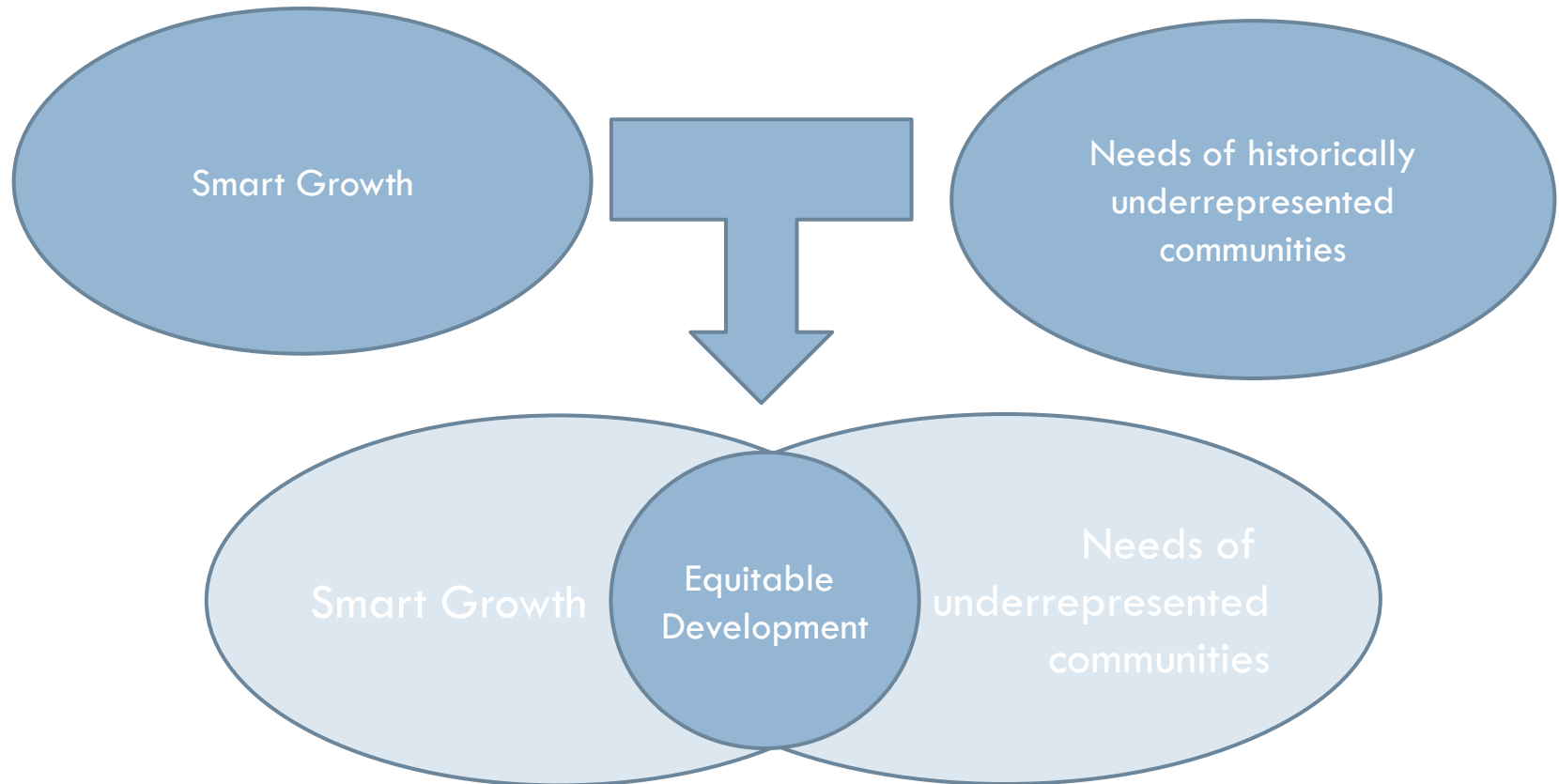


EQUITABLE
DEVELOPMENT:
PUBLIC/PRIVATE/COMMUNITY
PARTNERSHIPS

Governing for Racial Equity December 13, 2012

Defining Equitable Development

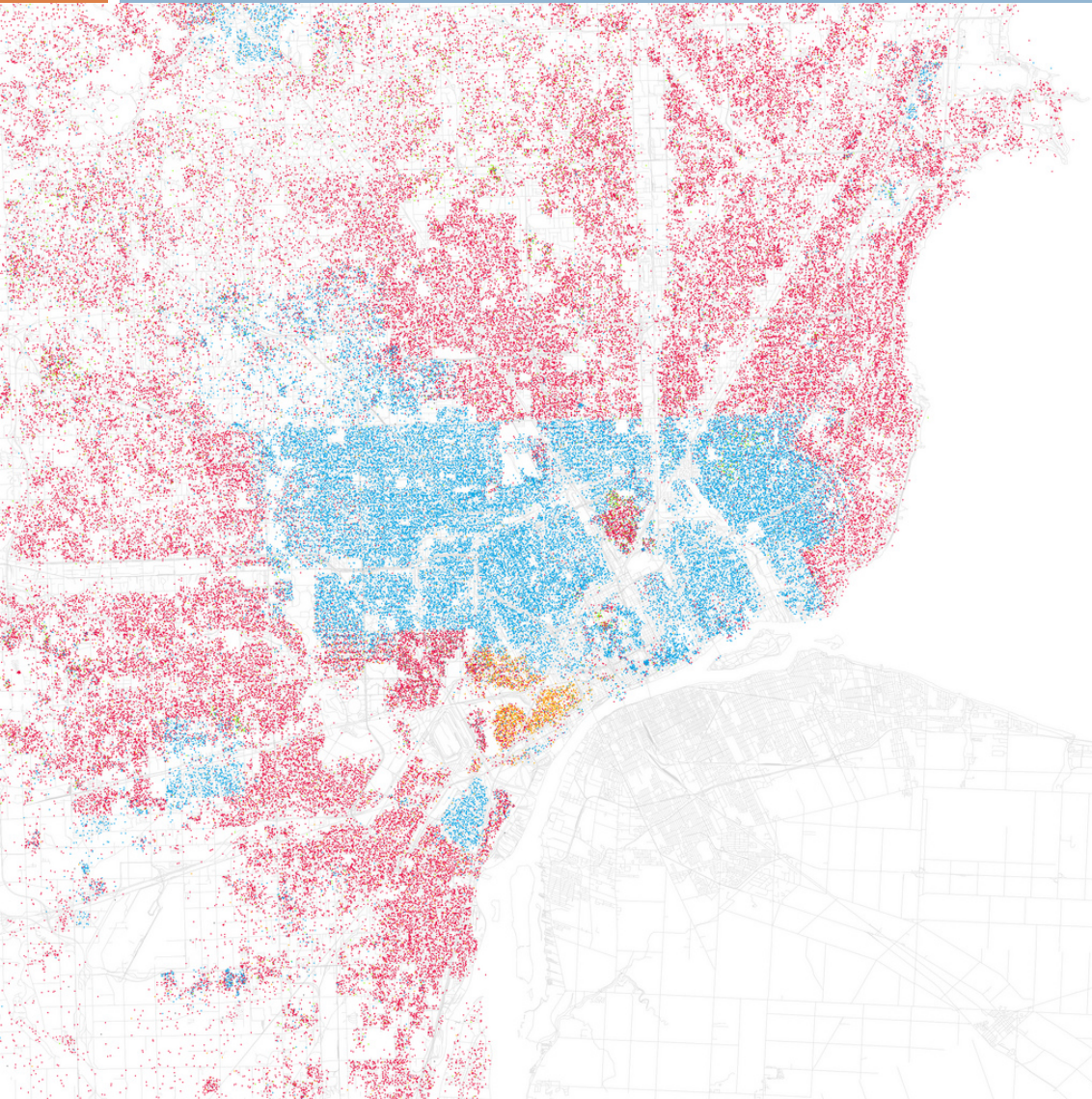


Source: Adapted from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Senior Program Officer Carleton Eley's 2010 article "Equitable Development: Untangling the Web of Urban Development through Collaborative Problem Solving"; *Sustain: A Journal of Environmental and Sustainability Issues*, 2010

PSRC Regional Equity Network's Principals of Equitable Development

- Prevent displacement.
- Preserve and expand affordable housing options.
- Understand and respond to local context.
- Promote broader mobility and connectivity.
- Practice meaningful community engagement.
- Develop healthy and safe communities.
- Promote environmental justice.
- Achieve full accessibility.
- Advance economic opportunity.

Inequitable Growth: Detroit



Red is White

Blue is Black

Green is Asian

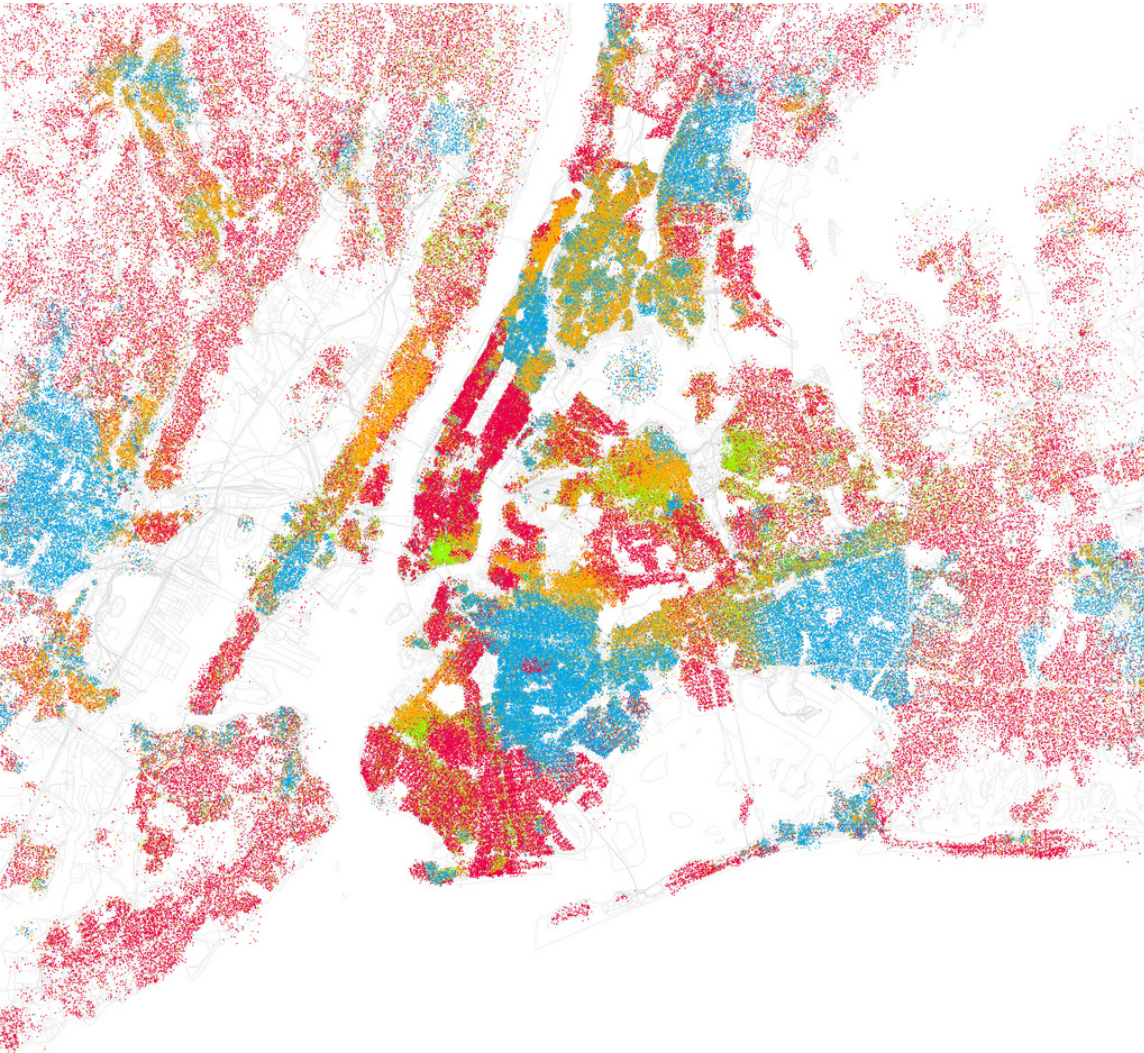
Orange is Hispanic

Gray is Other

Dot is 25 people

from Census 2000

New York

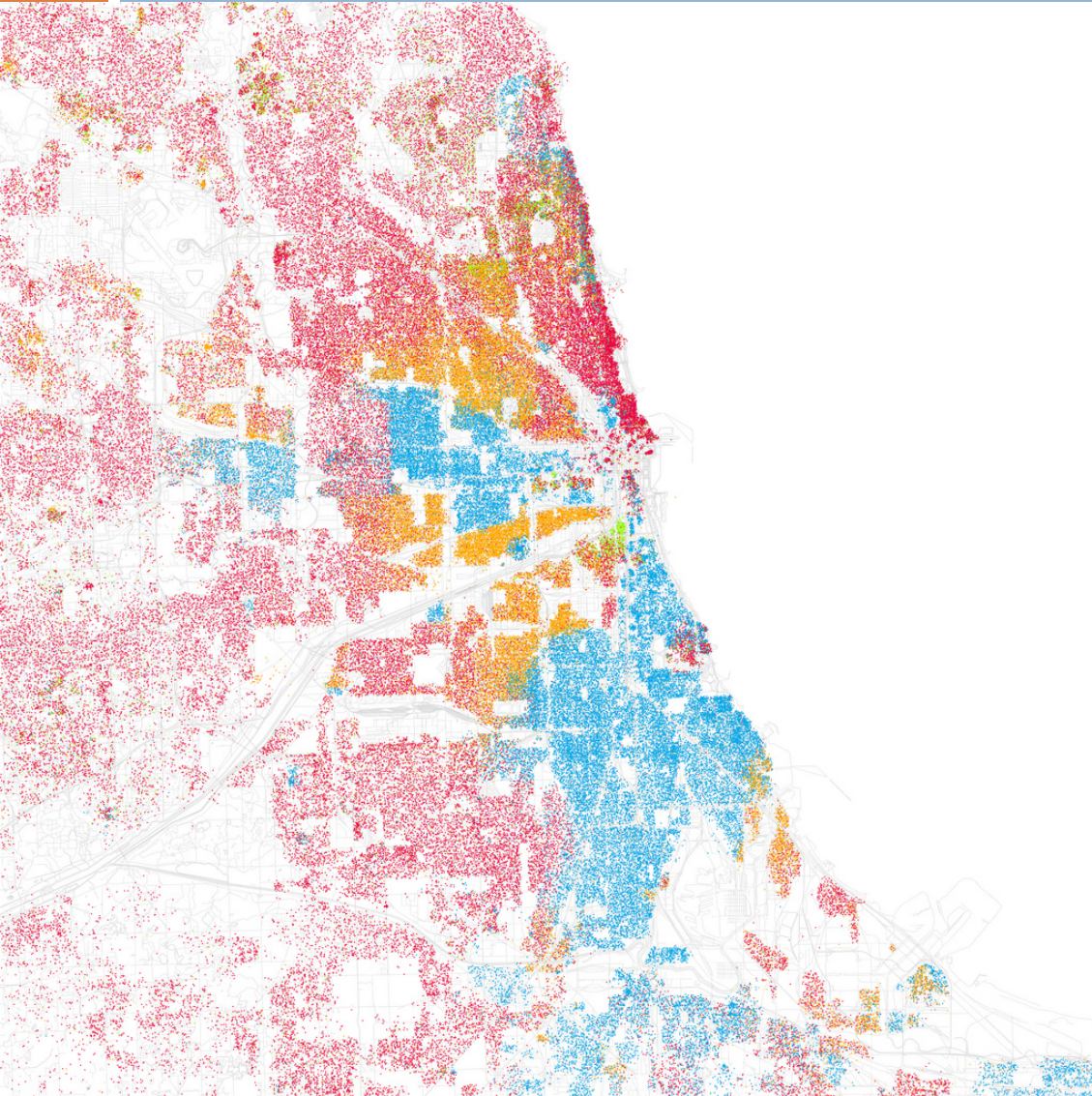


Red is White
Blue is Black
Green is Asian
Orange is Hispanic
Gray is Other

Dot is 25 people

from Census 2000

Chicago



Red is White

Blue is Black

Green is Asian

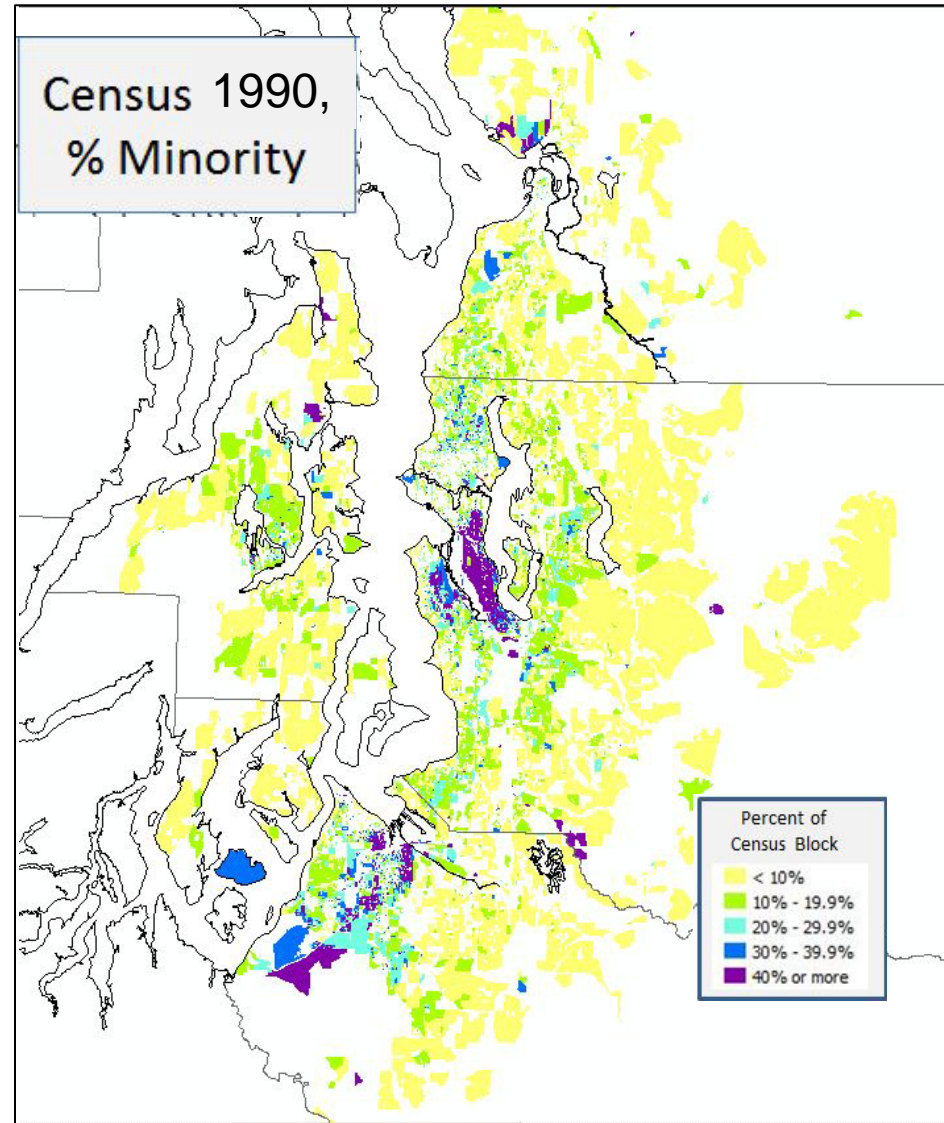
Orange is Hispanic

Gray is Other

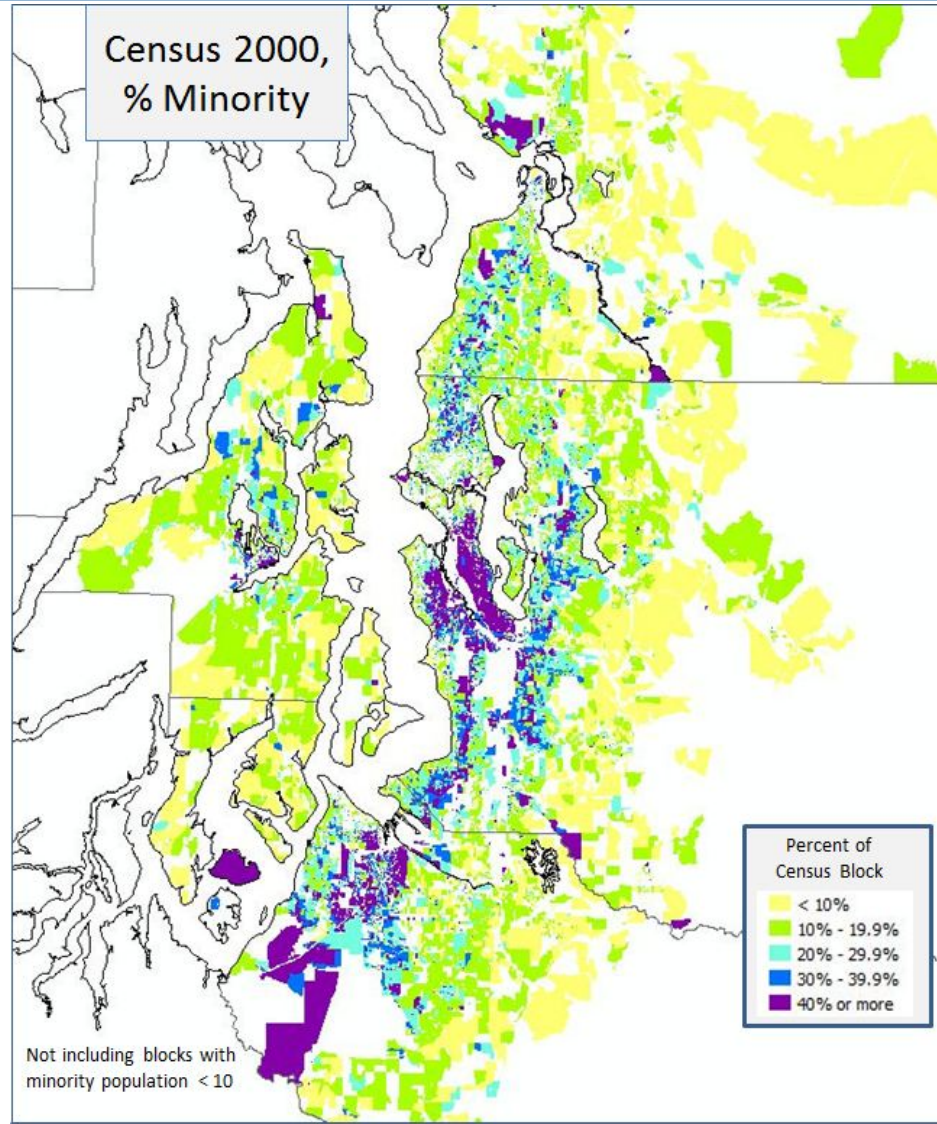
Dot is 25 people

from Census 2000

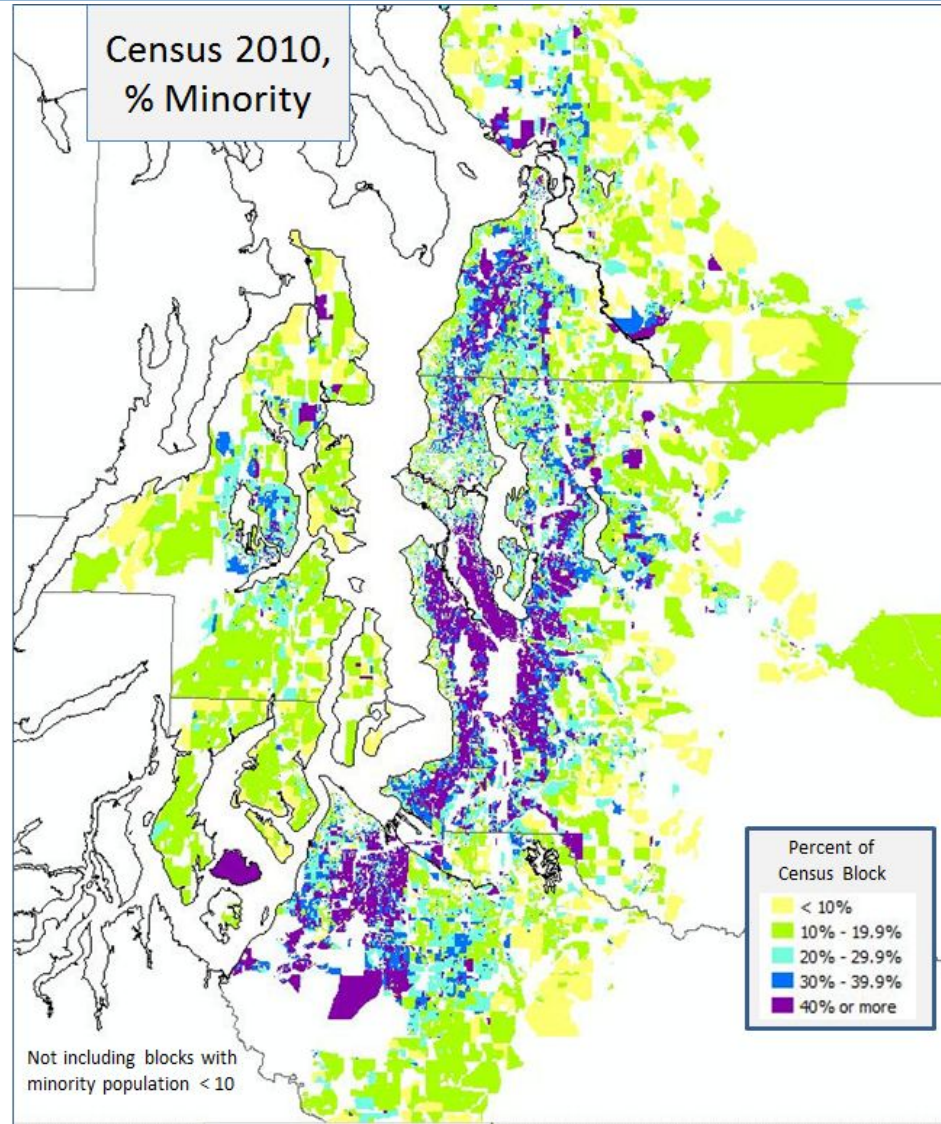
1990 – Minority Groups Percentage of Population



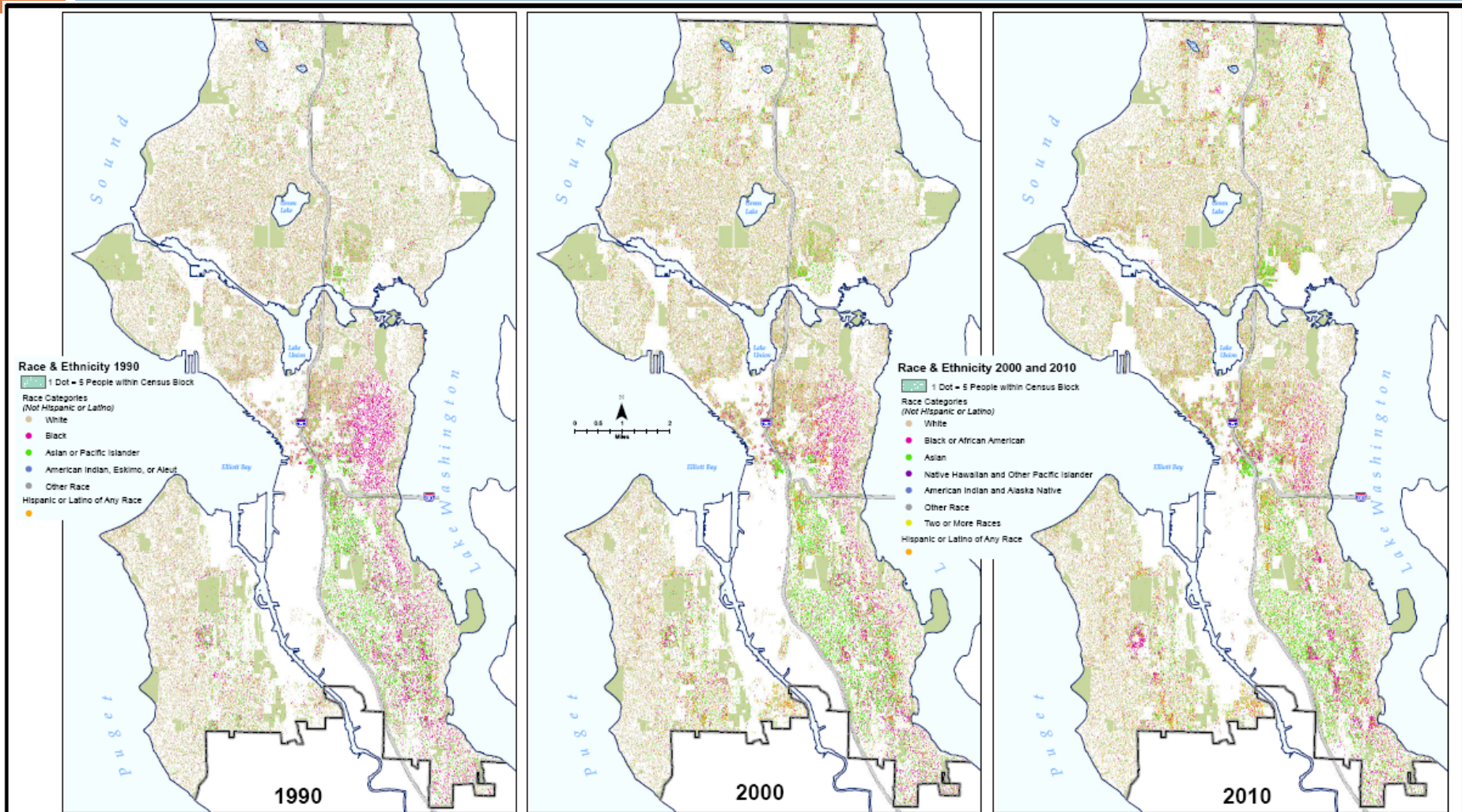
2000 – Minority Groups Percentage of Population



2010 – Minority Groups Percentage of Population



Displacement in Seattle



*Race categories exclude hispanic ethnicity which is being treated as a separate category.

The race categories changed between 1990 and 2000 and are not directly comparable.

Data Source:

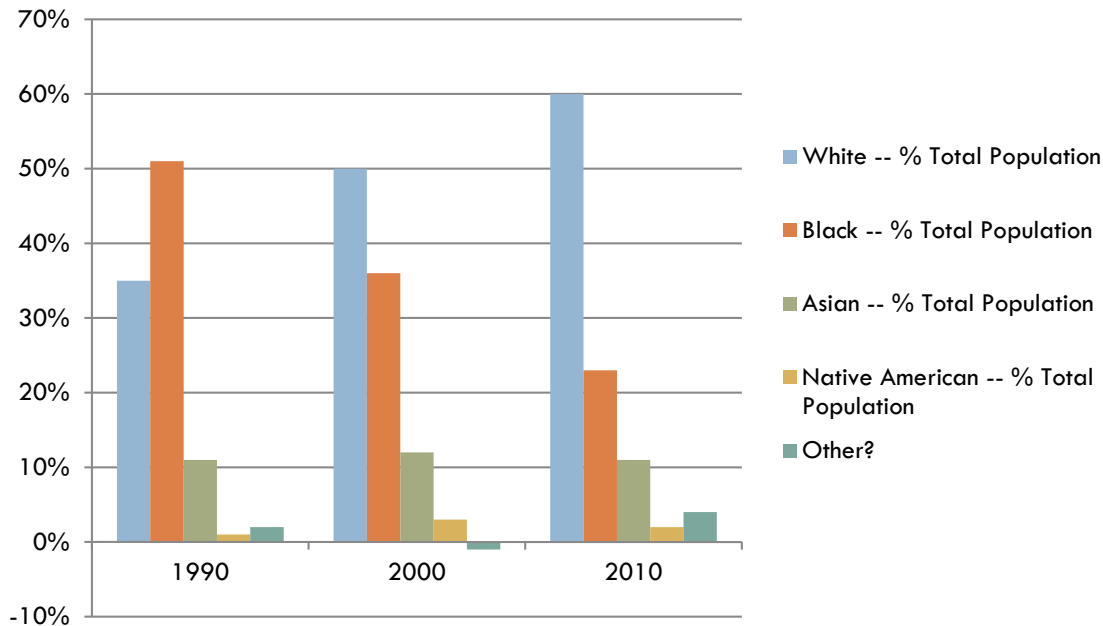
U.S. Census Bureau
Decennial Census 100% Count data
1990, 2000, 2010

Population Density by Race Categories

Example of Community Change

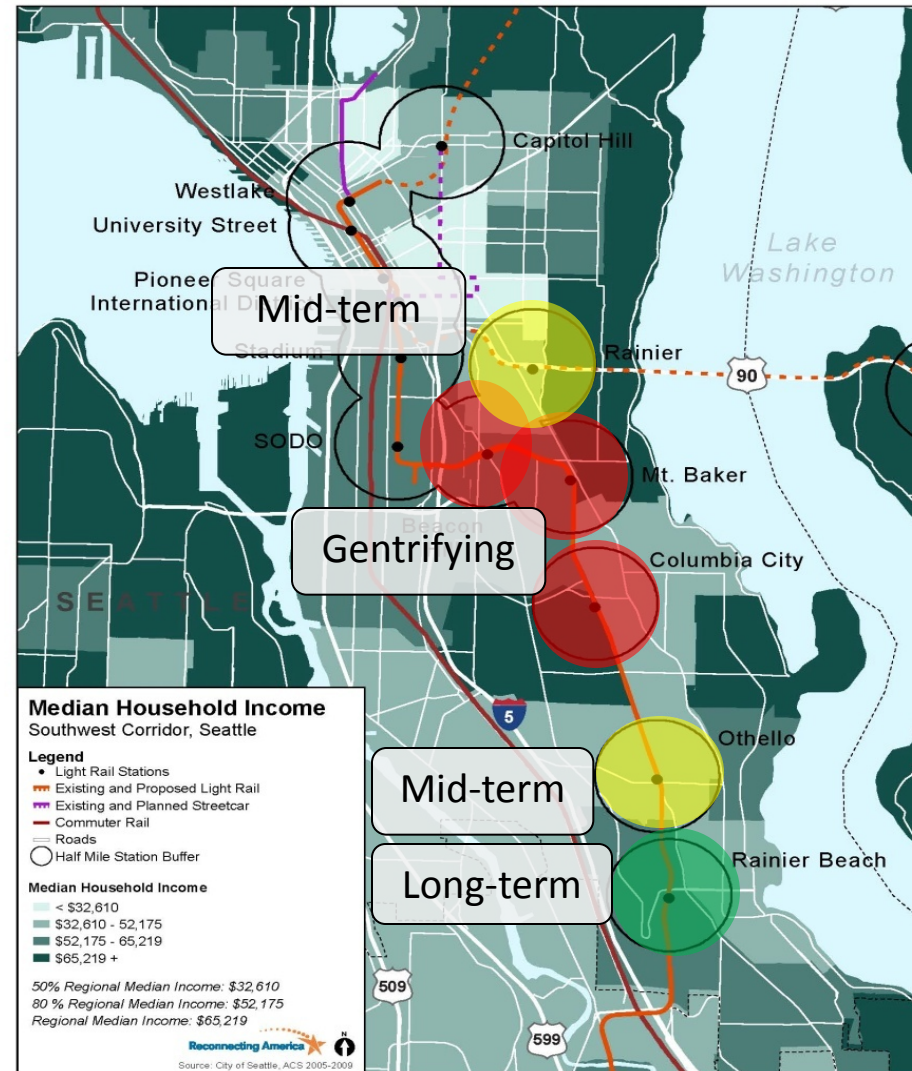
Seattle's Central District change from 1990 to 2010

Central District, Seattle Demographic Change	1990	2000	2010
White -- % Total Population	35%	50%	60%
Black -- % Total Population	51%	36%	23%
Asian -- % Total Population	11%	12%	11%
Native American -- % Total Population	1%	3%	2%

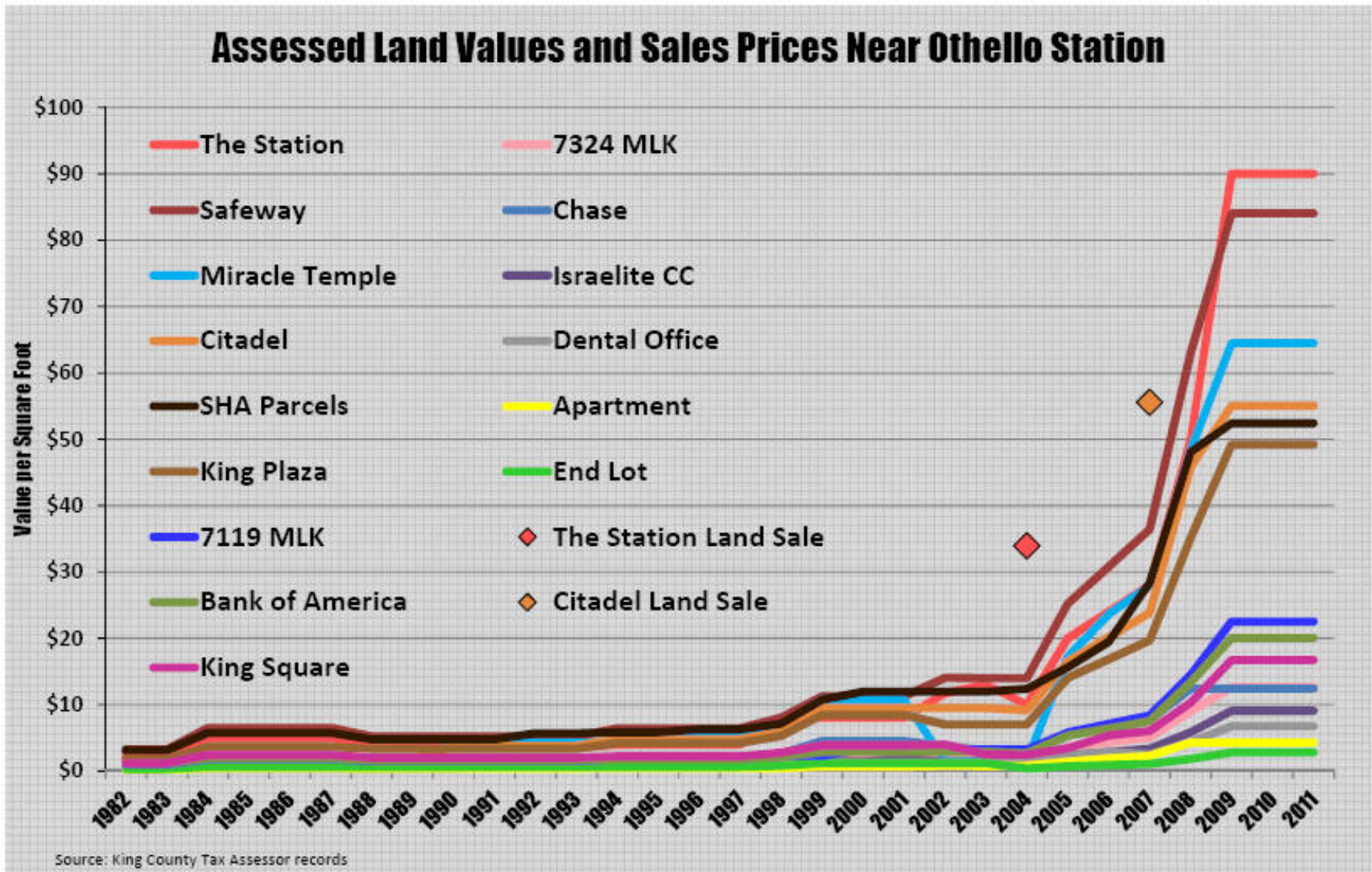


Is Southeast Next?

- Loss of minority households
- Increase in white households
- Private real estate market strength increasing
- Incomes rising
- Educational attainment rising
- Lower share of rental households
- Access to public transportation.



Escalating Real Estate Values



Planning for Success

Engage Historically
Underrepresented Communities



Increase Community Leadership Capacity



Neighborhood Plan Goals that Reflect Issues of Equity

1. Growth in new housing and commercial uses near light rail stations.
2. Strong commercial districts including a mix of small, local and ethnic businesses.
3. Housing affordable to a range of incomes and household sizes.
4. Multicultural community center to strengthen diversity.

Seattle's Community Cornerstones

\$3 Million Challenge Grant

- **\$5.9 Million in local match**

**Implementation of priorities from SE Seattle
Neighborhood Plans**



Community Cornerstones Theory of Change

Creating *affordable residential, commercial, and community space* provides stability to residents and businesses vulnerable to the displacement pressures of escalating real estate values resulting from private investment at new light rail stations. If these stabilizing anchors exist, economic prosperity and self-determination will result in these communities and all of Seattle will benefit from these ethnically and economically diverse communities. In addition, to ensure equitable outcomes, low-income residents and communities of color must be active decision makers.

PUBLIC-PRIVATE
PARTNERSHIPS TO ADVANCE
EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT

Why? What? Who? How?

Why?

- Complex, interconnected problems

“When we weave our resources together, the fabric of the solution is stronger.” (Source: *Essentials of Collaboration with Government*, Council on Foundations)

“Social problems arise from the interaction of many organizations within a larger system. . . .Large scale impact depends on increasing cross-sector alignment and learning among many organizations.” (Source: *Collective Impact*, FSG.org)

- Limited resources: federal/state requirements for local matching grants

- Growing foundation interest in systems change & policy work

What?

- One definition: *Using complementary financial, intellectual, political & community resources to find solutions to today's challenges.*
- Formal or informal
- Cooperation, coordination, collaboration
- Project or problem focused
- Diverse activities: grants, co-funding, pilot projects, sharing staff, system reforms, cooperative research, policy development, public education & engagement, advocacy, information sharing & mutual learning

Who?

- **Government:** financial & human resources, policy, ability to scale, multi-issue, in-depth knowledge/data, R&D, community involvement processes
- **Philanthropy:** financial resources (risk capital, capacity building for grantees, niche funding, testing/evaluating new ideas), flexibility, credibility, independence, networks & community knowledge, advocacy, civic engagement, convening
- **Business and nonprofit community:** private capital, knowledge, advocacy, essential for change

How?

Challenge: different cultures/rules

Foundation Reality

- “This initiative is a top priority for my foundation.
- We can be selective about what we work on.
- We have some flexibility about timing.
- We don’t pick up the tab for defunded government services.
- We see this work as a long-term commitment.
- Government is mysterious.”

Government Reality

- “This initiative is one of hundreds of responsibilities of my agency.
- We don’t have a lot of flexibility about our priorities.
- We have annual budget cycles to which we must adhere.
- An important program just got cut; philanthropy should fund it.
- An election can change everything.
- Foundations are mysterious.”

(Source: *Working with Government*, GrantCraft)

How?

Keys to success

- Look for champions
- Seize “opportunity moments”
- Know your partners
- Build trust
- Clarify expectations
- Identify leadership/backbone organization
- Agree on common vision & agenda
- Develop/align multiple strategies; seek early wins
- Broaden the base
- Communicate openly & continuously
- Monitor & evaluate results

Resources for successful public-private partnerships

- Collective Impact, www.fsg.org
- Working with Government, www.grantcraft.org
- Denver: Mile High Connects, www.milehighconnects.org
- Minneapolis: Central Corridor Funders Collaborative, www.funderscollaborative.org
- San Francisco Bay Area: Great Communities Collaborative, www.greatcommunities.org