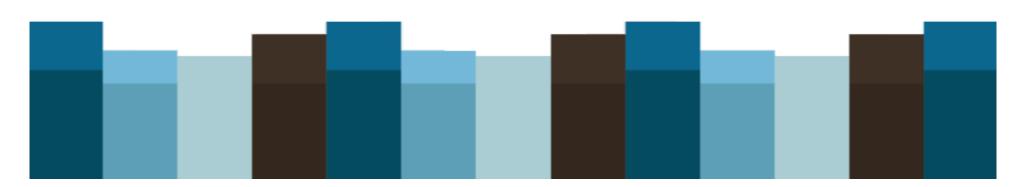
Beyond Market Value

Update on the Market Value Analysis Indicators Project

Community Development Alliance Meeting December 5, 2018

Kathleen Pritchard, Ph.D. Data You Can Use, Inc.



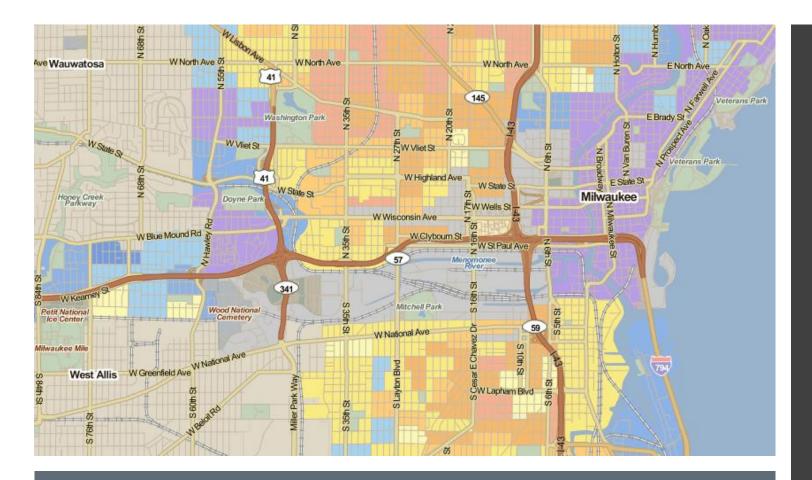






What's an Indicator?

Specific item of information that describe observable, measurable characteristics



Market Value Analysis

- Sales Price
- Foreclosure
- Single/Duplex Sales
- Vacancy
- New Construction
- Owner Occupancy
- Subsidized housing
- Nonresidential land

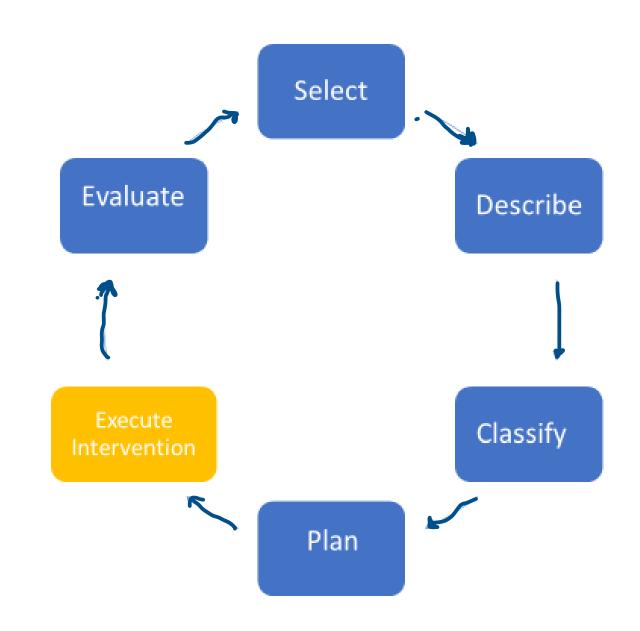
Beyond Market Value

- NNIP Partners
- Federal ReserveBank PCIT
- AARP Livability Index

Sales Price
Foreclosure
Single/Duplex Sales
Vacancy
New Construction
Owner Occupancy
Subsidized housing
Nonresidential land

- American Planning Association
- RWJ 500 Cities
- Change Lab

Using Indicators



Best practices and principles



Start small and phase it in



Simplify to extend use/application



Post as you go



Articulate the value of the indicator— not just because you have it



Relate it to something you're doing



Develop and test with end-users

Less is more



FINDING BALANCE



Demographic change

Outlook from PCIT	Why is this important	
Percent change in population	Population trends are a primary indicator of a places' economic health. Losses that deviate from city average can indicate an underlying weakness.	
Percent foreign-born	Because people generally immigrate to a place for economic opportunity, the percent of a population that is foreign born is an indicator of actual or anticipated opportunity.	
Percent age 20-64	The percent of the population aged 20-64 is a proxy for the working age population and provides insight into the balance between an independent and dependent population.	
Percent of households with Children	Decisions about where to raise children are informed by many factors, including school quality and public safety. The extent to which a place's population consists of households with children can be an indicator of how basic services are managed and delivered.	

Initial Indicator Categories

Population/Demographics

Equity/ Access

Market Value

Health

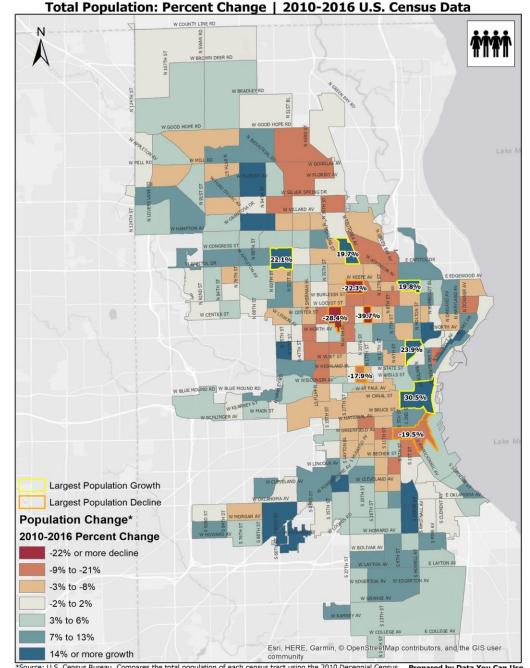


Population Change

- Overall population growth and decline
- Growth and decline of Children and Youth
- Racial and Ethnic Makeup
 - African American
 - Asian
 - Hispanic and Latino
 - White

POPULATION and DEMOGRAPHICS

Population Change is an indicator of the growth and decline of a population over a specific time. Areas that change more quickly than the city average may be growing; some may be growing too quickly.



purce: U.S. Census Bureau. Compares the total population of each census tract using the 2010 Decennial Census

Prepared by Data You Can Use
November 2018

Septimation of the data at the census tract level.

Equity/ Access

Access to Basic Needs

Access to Quality Schools

Access to Employment

Community/civic engagement

Mix of People across multiple groups

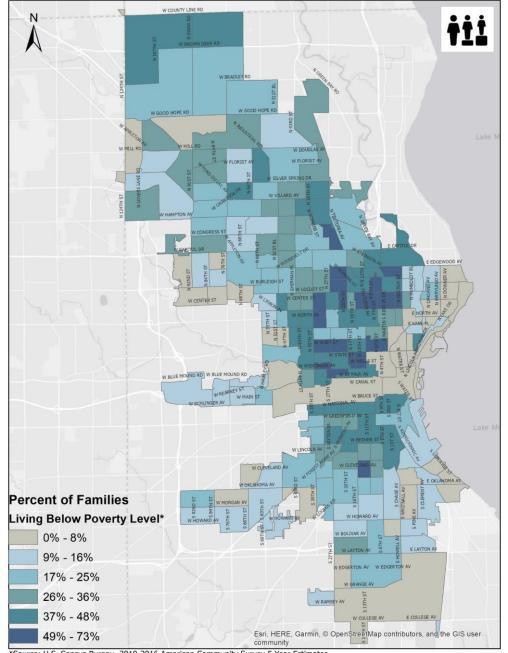
Historic disadvantage

EQUITY & ACCESS

Access to Basic Needs

Percent of the Population Living Below the Poverty Level

People living below the poverty level (~\$24,000 for a family of 4), have challenges that require a focus on meeting basic needs first. Neighborhood development strategies are best applied where between 20-40% of the population is below poverty.



Percent of Families Living Below Poverty Level | 2012-2016 ACS

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Classification Method: Jenks Natural Breaks (6 classes) based on the geographic distribution of the data at the census tract level.

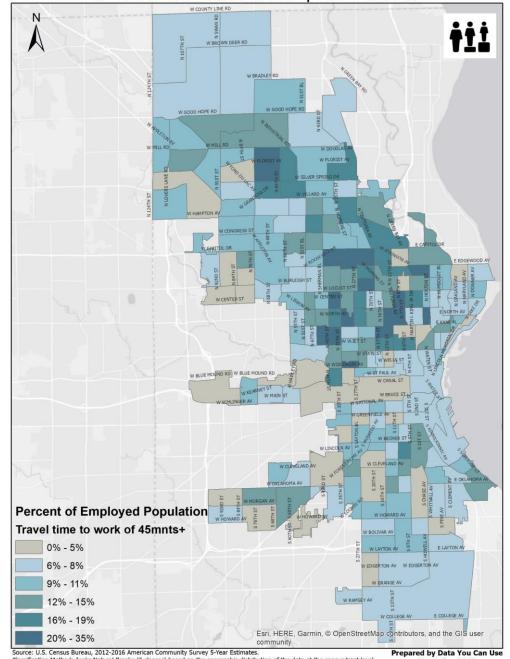
Prepared by Data You Can Use November 2018

EQUITY & ACCESS Access to Employment

Commute time to work

Commute measures the time people spend getting to and coming from work whether by car, public transportation and or walking. In urban areas, spending more than 45 minutes one way is a key indicator that can be used for planning transportation and employment strategies.

Percent of Employed Population with Travel Time to Work of 45 Minutes and Over | 2012-2016 ACS



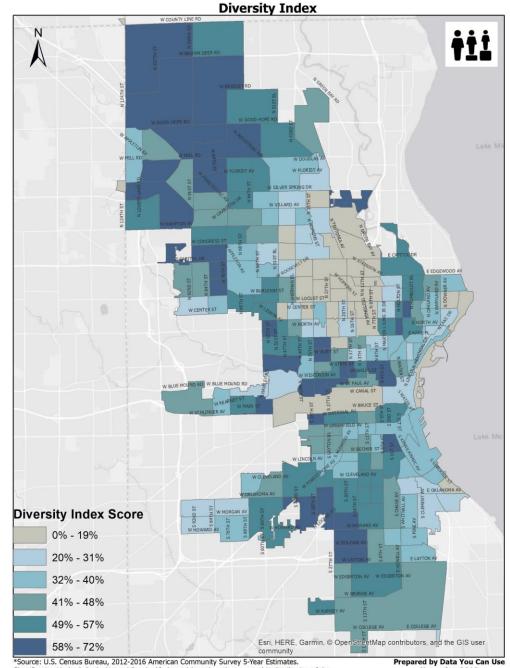
Classification Method: Jenks Natural Breaks (6 classes) based on the geographic distribution of the data at the census tract level.

epared by Data You Can Use November 2018

EQUITY & ACCESS Mix of People

Diversity Index

Diversity is core to what makes cities great. In the ideal, people of different backgrounds and perspectives live side by side, enriching each other's' lives and the fabric of the area. In the hard sciences, an area that has a greater abundance of species (richness) spread relatively evenly (evenness) is more diverse, more interesting and more sustainable than one that does not.



Classification Method: Jenks Natural Breaks (6 classes) based on the geographic distribution of the

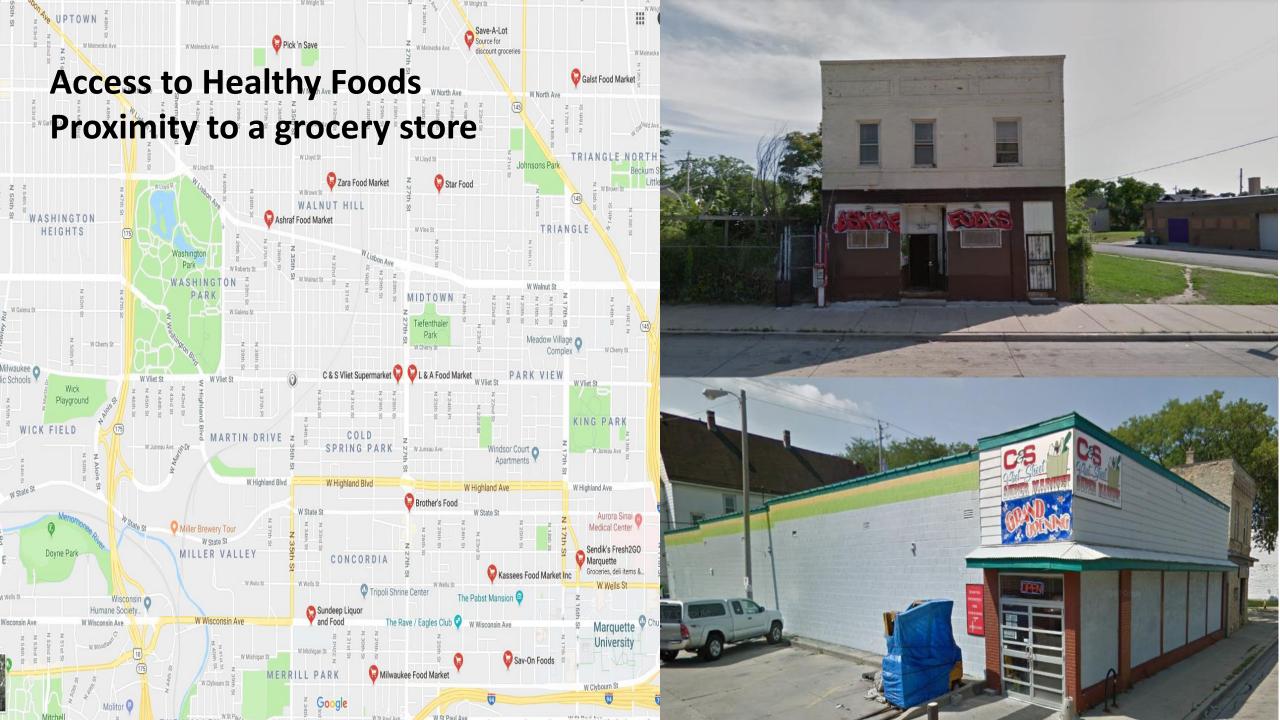
The importance of ground-truthing





- Proximity to grocery store---
- Proximity to parks and green space---

Health



Future Plans

Assure recurring updates

Add other dimensions (transit, education, community pride)

Add a policy component? (AARP, CityHealth)

Use qualitative surveys? (Madison, Baltimore)

Create interactive maps

Allow users to select indicators of interest (include or exclude)

Allow users to select geography (not just by census tracts?)

Proximity v. neighborhood-- Add a proximity index?

Thanks to:

Sponsors

NNIP Partners

Core Team

User Review Team

Data You Can Use Team

You

Questions???

Kathleen Pritchard PhD

Data You Can Use

katie@datayoucanuse.org

414-331-7616



Thank you!!!

