The Problem

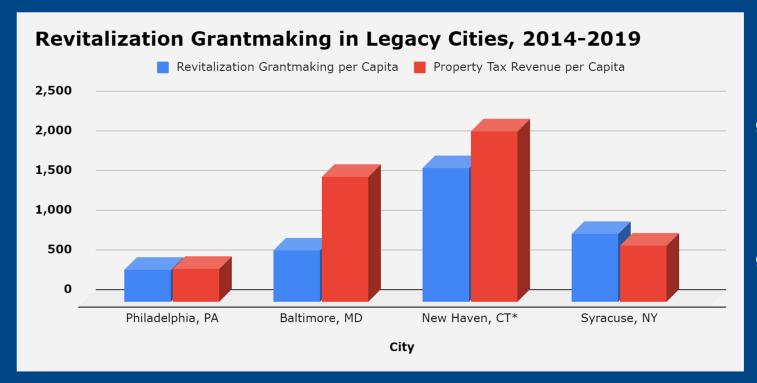
Based on studies of studies of philanthropic contributions to legacy cities' revitalizations...

Small legacy cities' urban revitalization efforts by local governments do not integrate foundations enough.

Adam Goudjil



Problem Outlook



-Small legacy cities have consistently greater revitalization grantmaking relative to their populations

-This marks an opportunity for governments to take advantage of foundations' capital



Complicating Factors

1. Proximity to major cities can compromise funding

	Funding	Distance
	Difference (\$)	(mi.)
Detroit vs.		
Warren	723,404,003	18
Cincinnati		
vs. Dayton	192,878,791	55
Rochester		
vs.		
Syracuse	17,758,146	88

Neighboring legacy cities have larger funding disparities the closer they are to each other

2. Large legacy cities have national foundations, unlike smaller ones



Example: Detroit's locality to the Kresge Foundation (Source)

3. Governments must account for constituents and history

"Urban policy [in New Haven, historically] has been determined by a top-down system, with little or no input from people who live in neighborhoods" (Source)

Historically, philanthropies have invested in unequal ways.



Modelling Meaningful Partnership: Evidence from Syracuse

Funding projects to drive downtown development (Connective Corridor) Funding governmentled nonprofits revitalizing neighborhoods (Blueprint 15) Working with the

Mayor's Office to
renovate commercial
centers (Salt City
Market)



Successful philanthropic inclusion in urban revitalization





Alternative Recommendations for Local Governments



Pursue Funding For Revitalizing Specific Streets

Examples: New Haven's Starr Street Revitalization (Source)



Pursue Funding
Towards Equitable
Participatory Planning

Example: Post-Katrina New Orleans resilience initiatives (Source)



Embrace Individual Philanthropists

Example: Tony Staub and the Dayton Arcade (Source)

