

JULY 2016

What Can We Do Differently?

A Look at Progress and
Promise in Our Communities

NOV 9, 2010 • CT MIRROR

NOV 13, 1994 HARTFORD COURANT

Future of Greater Hartford Regionalism to Be Revisited This Week JAN 22, 2003 HARTFORD COURANT

Sheff vs O'Neill Lawsuit Settled Budget Pressure Pushes Schools to Regional Cooperation

JUN 7, 2016 HARTFORD COURANT

Budget Cuts Prompt More Layoffs, Open Positions

Sobering Report on Local Economy: Aggressive, Regional Approach Called Key to Revival

FEB 27, 1992 • HARTFORD COURANT Thinking Like a Town, Working Like a Region; From Economic Development to Traffic Flow, Municipalities Learn to Join Their Neighbors

MAR 26, 2000 NEW YORK TIMES Lower Tax
Revenues =
Grimmer
Connecticut
Budget Picture

NOV 10, 2015 • HARTFORD COURANT

MetroHartford Millennium Project: A Vision to Spur Regional Growth

SEP 7, 1997 HARTFORD COURANT

What is Metro Hartford? The Metro Hartford region consists of 1 million people living in Hartford, New Britain and the 36 surrounding towns and communities. While there is no perfect definition for "Metro Hartford," the Capitol Region Council of Governments brings together municipal leaders from these 38 towns to coordinate on shared issues, planning and economic development for the region. City Inner Suburbs* Outer Suburbs * Inner suburbs have higher population density and poverty than outer suburbs

Meaningful change in 2016?

Last year's report focused on access to schools, jobs, neighborhoods and the ongoing challenge of creating access to opportunity. In this year's report, we focus on five related themes consistent with those priorities. With ongoing declines in state and local resources, how can we support meaningful change consistent with these priorities?



The Next Generation

attracting and retaining millennials



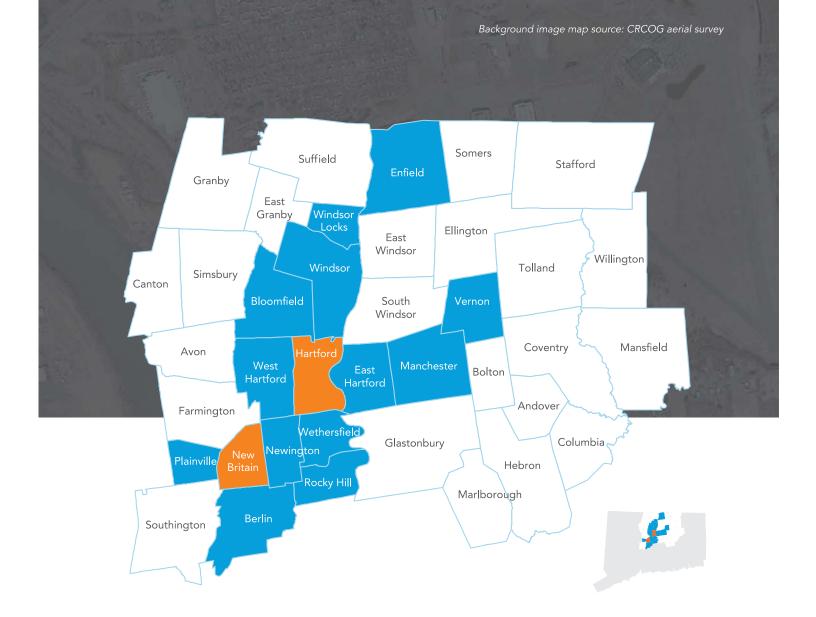
Mobility

connecting
people to opportunity
in the region



Job Growth

aligning
workforce and
economic development





Education

ensuring a quality education for all despite scarce resources



Leadership + Civic Engagement

for deliberate long-term progress

What has worked? What can we do differently?

Regional thinking is not new to Metro Hartford, even if the effectiveness of our actions has been inconsistent. In the absence of regional government, we must rely on informal, voluntary collaboration among regional leaders to address regional challenges. Here are a few examples:

1960

County government abolished in Connecticut

1958 - 1964

Deconstruction of the Front Street neighborhood makes way for Constitution Plaza

1968

Hartford City charter changed to 'weak mayor' format; reverts to 'strong mayor' in 2004

1973

CRCOG =

founded

Capital Workforce Partners established from Private Industry Council

 Hispanic Health Council founded

1978

1912

Hartford city plan envisions expansion to present-day Windsor and Rocky Hill

1924

 United Way of Central and Northeastern Connecticut founded

1925

Hartford leaders propose annexation of West Hartford

Newington seeks annexation by Hartford and New Britain

 Hartford Foundation for Public Giving founded

1929

Metropolitan District Commission (MDC) founded to 'provide quality potable water and sewer systems' for the Hartford region

1965

Harvard research calls for "metropolitan solution" to Hartford's education challenges

1964

Greater Hartford Chamber of Commerce holds "Town Meeting for Tomorrow" which led to the formation of the Capitol Region Council of Elected Officials

Urban League of Greater Hartford founded

1975

CRCOG designated as Transportation Planning Prioritizing Agency for the region

City of Hartford vs. Hills lawsuit against HUD and 7 suburban towns challenges failure to plan for inclusion of integrated housing

1972

Greater Hartford Process releases regional plan and development proposal for 20,000 person 'new town' to be located in Coventry

"The Bishops Era"

The 'Bishops' were business leaders who informally shaped many development projects and policies in Hartford and the region

How do we learn from our region's past to shape a more successful future? We can start by building awareness and a shared understanding of the evidence.

2003

Connecticut Metropatterns report released by the CenterEdge Coalition

2002

Regional group studies improving and diversifying area schools

1994

Community Forum on Regional Initiatives brings together business and community leaders to discuss regional solutions Regional forums organized through Connecticut Policy & Economic Council, other partners

Regionalism: A Commitment to Place and A Town Meeting broadcasts air on CPTV, via Hartford Foundation support

2005

Citizen's Network of the Capital Region launches study on local education financing

2007

Hartford Mayor Eddie Perez calls for single regional school district

 Trinity College Center for Urban and Global Studies founded

1989

Elizabeth Horton Sheff and other parents file lawsuit against Gov. William A. O'Neill

Regional Fair Housing Compact sets voluntary targets for affordable housing for towns in the region

2001

Hartford 'Primer & Field Guide' released by Cities Data Center at Trinity College

Metro Hartford Alliance founded

1998

Connecticut Center for School Change produces 'Unexamined Remedy' proposals for regional school district

2014

Metro Hartford Progress Points partners release series of reports, articles and organized forums based on key regional challenges

2011

MORE Commission created to find opportunities for regional efficiencies

1997

The Legislature passes 3-part response to Sheff v. O'Neill, including basic structure of current, voluntary two-way integration

MetroHartford Millennium Project develops regional plan

1996

State Supreme Court rules racial and socioeconomic isolation of Hartford schoolchildren unconstitutional, but proposes no resolutions

Charter Oak Terrace razed and rebuilt

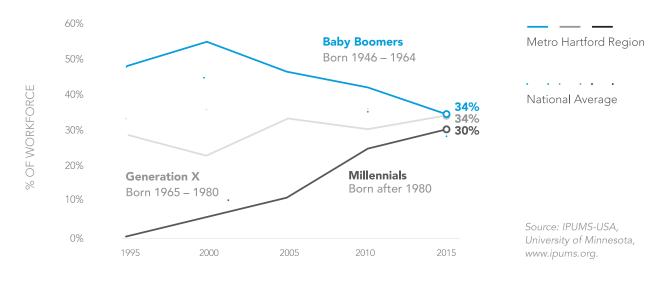
- Adriaen's Landing developed as part of 'Six Pillars' plan
- The orange square represents Metro Hartford Progress Points Partners

Sources: Hartford Courant archives, Jack Dougherty et. al. 'On the Line' book-in-progress, Connecticut Fair Housing Center 'Major Events Affecting Hartford.'

What can we do to ensure our region retains and attracts a sufficient supply of skilled workers?



By 2025, millennials are projected to be the largest workforce segment in the Metro Hartford region.



Many of the region's millennials are not highmobility college-educated individuals.

Population numbers by opportunity level show that 45% of the 18- to 34-year-olds in our region live in low or very low opportunity neighborhoods, and most of the inflows from out of state are to the same neighborhoods.

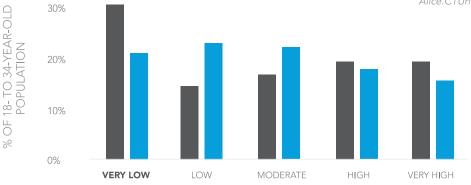
43%

OF MILLENNIALS IN THE REGION LIVE IN HOUSEHOLDS THAT DON'T EARN FAMILY-SUSTAINING WAGES*

45%

OF YOUNG CHILDREN IN THE REGION (BIRTH - 3) ARE IN HOUSEHOLDS THAT DON'T EARN FAMILY-SUSTAINING WAGES*

*Based on ALICE household budgets. ALICE means "Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed," a shorthand for working poor. Alice.CTUnitedWay.org.



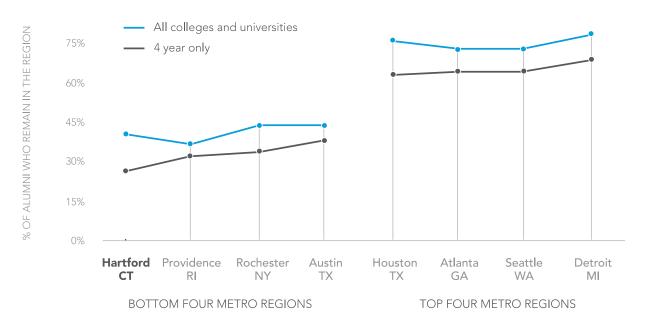
NEIGHBORHOODS BY OPPORTUNITY LEVEL

Population

Inflows from out of state

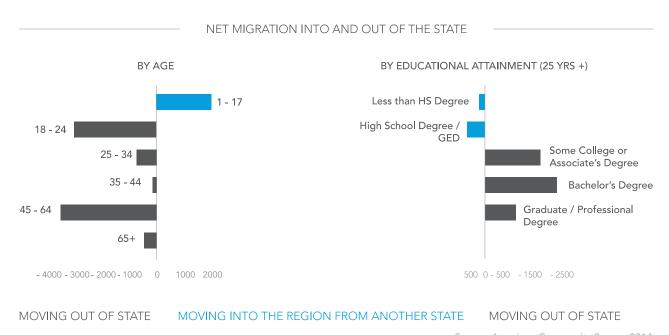
Sources: Opportunity Index + 2014 5-Year ACS results via IPUMS-USA, University of Minnesota, www.ipums.org.

For more information on Opportunity Levels, please visit our website. The Metro Hartford region retains the fewest four-year graduates of any metro region in the country with 60% of recent graduates citing 'jobs' as their primary reason for leaving.



Source: Brookings Institution, Metropolitan Policy Program, 2014.

 College graduates, individuals with advanced degrees and older residents are moving out of our state, while younger and less educated people are moving in.



Source: American Community Survey, 2014.

This out-migration increases budget challenges as taxpayers leave the region and businesses lose customers.

FROM 2012 – 2014 THE NET MIGRATION OF TAXPAYER INCOME OUT OF THE REGION WAS

\$912,360,000

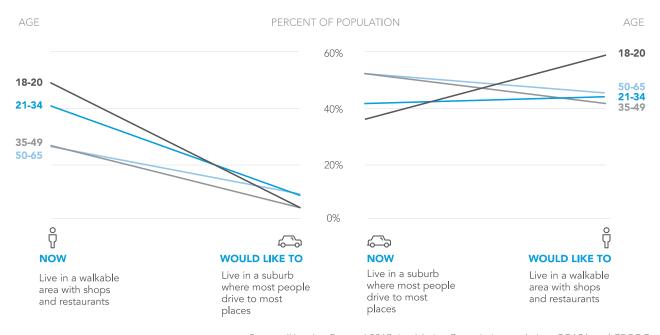


Source: IRS SOI Tax Stats migration data

How can new transit options and amenities improve access and spur growth for our communities?

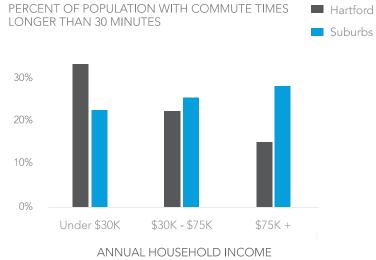


Many of our region's residents of all ages would like to live where they can walk to shops, restaurants and other amenities, compared to where they live today.



Source: 'Housing Report,' 2015. Legislative Commission on Aging, CCAPA and CRCOG

Many in the region face long commutes, especially low-income Hartford residents who spend time and money traveling to jobs in suburbs not well served by public transportation.





Source: 2015 DataHaven Community Wellbeing Survey



New and proposed rail, bus and highway projects aim to increase access by linking towns and communities within and outside the region.

A regional bus loop, expanded bus service, improvements to highway infrastructure and new train stations all work toward improving access to amenities, housing and jobs in order to spur growth and generate vibrant communities.





How can we better align workforce and economic development strategies for the region?



The Metro Hartford region has not produced meaningful job growth in the past 25 years, despite having advanced industries that offer a family-sustaining wage and having residents eager to work.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1991 - 2016

Advanced industries, such as aerospace manufacturing and computer systems designs, are a vital part
of the region's economy, but growth has been slow and our competitive advantage may be eroding.

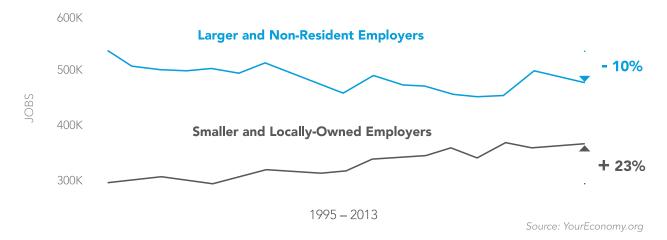
OUT OF THE 100 LARGEST METRO AREAS, METRO HARTFORD RANKS





Source: Brookings Institution, America's Advanced Industries, 2015.

The net zero regional job growth masks an employment decline by large and non-resident firms,
 but employment growth by smaller and locally-owned businesses and nonprofits.



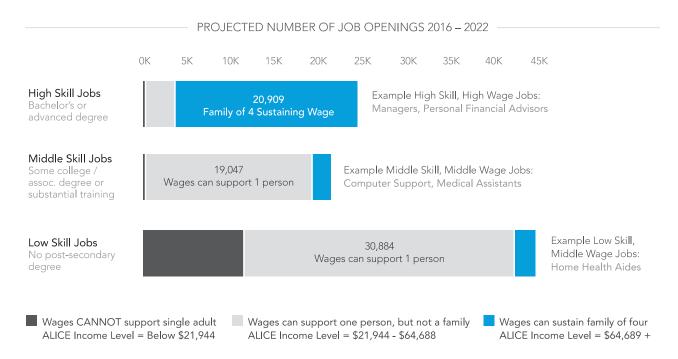
__ N

Most future job openings will be high-wage jobs that require advanced degrees or low-skill jobs with high turnover and wages that cannot sustain a family of four.

27%

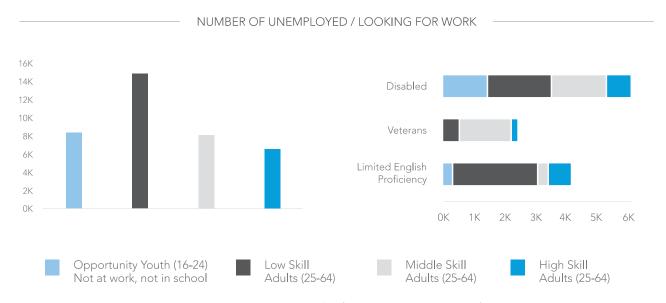
OF FUTURE JOB OPENINGS IN OUR REGION WILL BE HIGH-SKILL JOBS **72**%

OF FUTURE JOB OPENINGS IN OUR REGION WILL BE JOBS THAT DON'T PAY A FAMILY-SUSTAINING WAGE



Source: Conn. Department of Labor occupational projections, 2012 – 2022. Alice.CTUnitedWay.org.

— 38,000 men and women in our region who are unemployed, not in school, and ready to work fall into one or more categories with traditionally high unemployment levels.



Source: 2014 ACS data from IPUMS-USA, University of Minnesota, www.ipums.org.

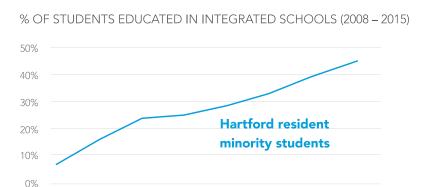
How can we ensure a quality education for all students in the region despite increasingly scarce resources?



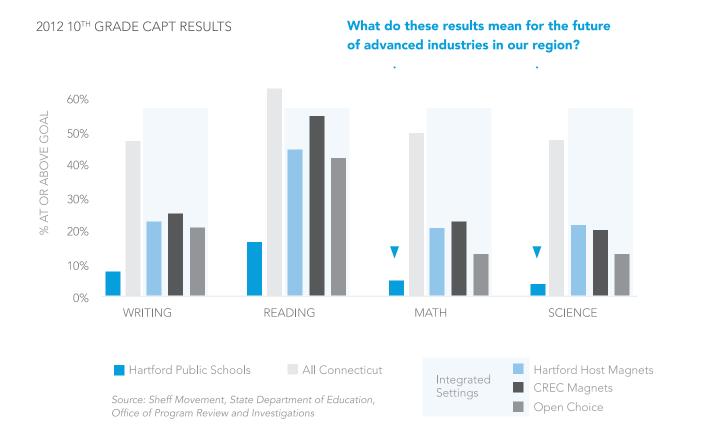
While there has been progress in Hartford school integration, we know little about the academic impact of that effort.

Almost half of Hartford residents in public schools are now in integrated settings. The majority of the remaining students attend traditional schools.

Although magnet schools are accessible to all students in the region, 62% of applicants to these schools were not offered seats in 2015.



Less than 4% of Hartford resident students who attend traditional public schools score above 10th grade goals for math and science.



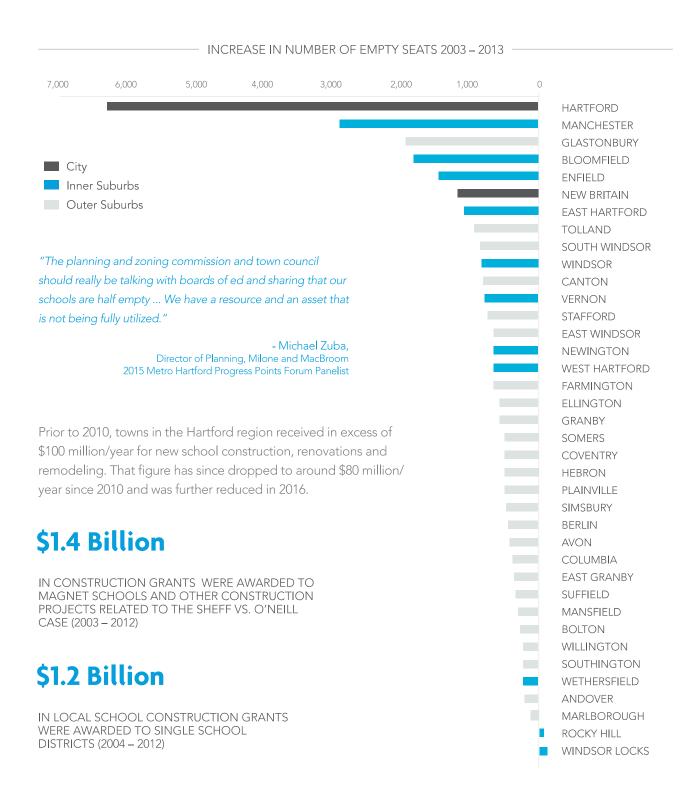


Our neighborhood schools continue to experience declining enrollment, but our region continues to spend millions annually on new school construction.









Source: State Department of Education school capacity data, Office of Fiscal Analysis data via CTdata.org

Where will we see meaningful change in our region?

In the absence of regional government, we must look to collaborative leadership and civic engagement as the drivers that will move us toward deliberate long-term progress.

A number of public and private initiatives that have the potential for positive change for schools, jobs and neighborhoods are underway. These are a great start. But more is needed.



Justice in Education Funding vs. Rell.

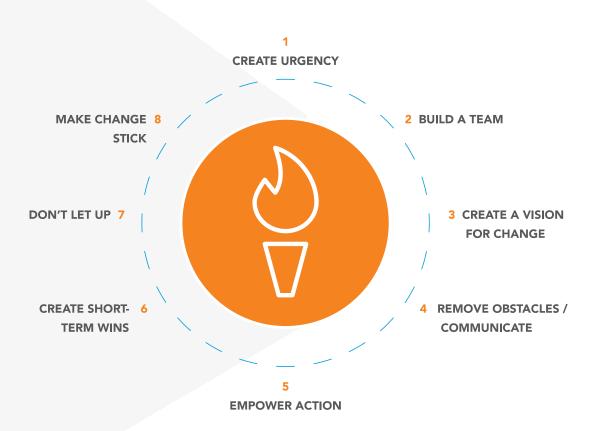
vs. O'Neill and — potentially — financial disparities through Connecticut Coalition for

Why will the future be different than the past?

The need for systemic change implied by this report requires leadership and more regional coordination and integration.

There are various models of transformational change - one possible path forward is to use John Kotter's eight-step Model for Transformational Change as a roadmap to addressing our shared regional challenges. We hope this report creates the sense of urgency necessary to address these issues.

MODEL FOR TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE*



*Adapted from Kotter, John P., "Leading Change: Why transformation efforts fail," Harvard Business Review, 2007



FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT

MetroHartfordProgressPoints.org

JAN 1, 1965

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

GRADUATE SCHOOL FOR

EDUCATION, CENTER FOR

FIELD STUDIES

Schools for Hartford: A Long-Range Plan

SEP 13, 1964 HARTFORD COURANT

Regional Town Meeting in November Will Plot Future of Hartford Area

JAN 1925 HARTFORD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Formal Steps for Bringing West Hartford 'Back Home'

> Legislators from Seven Towns Affected to Talk of Metropolitan Plan

FEB 25,1929
• HARTFORD COURANT

















