

Our Mission:

The Anne T. and Robert M. Bass Center for Transformative Placemaking inspires public, private, and civic sector leaders to make transformative place investments that generate widespread social and economic benefits.



Why transformative placemaking?

New technologies, demographic trends, and economic shifts are altering needs and demands for place

- These trends have yielded positive impacts but are failing to benefit many people and places
- Communities need to invest in transformative, place-based solutions



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The relationship between place and economy is constantly evolving





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Collaborative OnlineFlexible







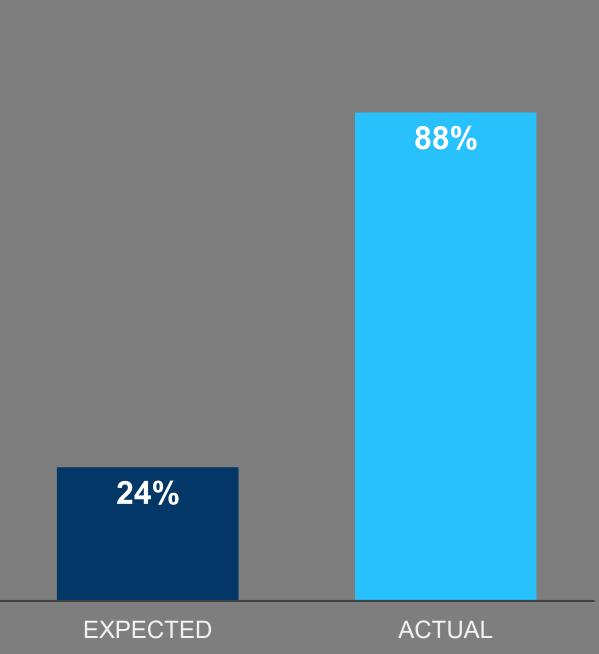


Collaborative

Online

Flexible

Expected vs. actual change in job density around jobs in information sector, 2004 - 2018



Source: Brookings analysis of Census LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics



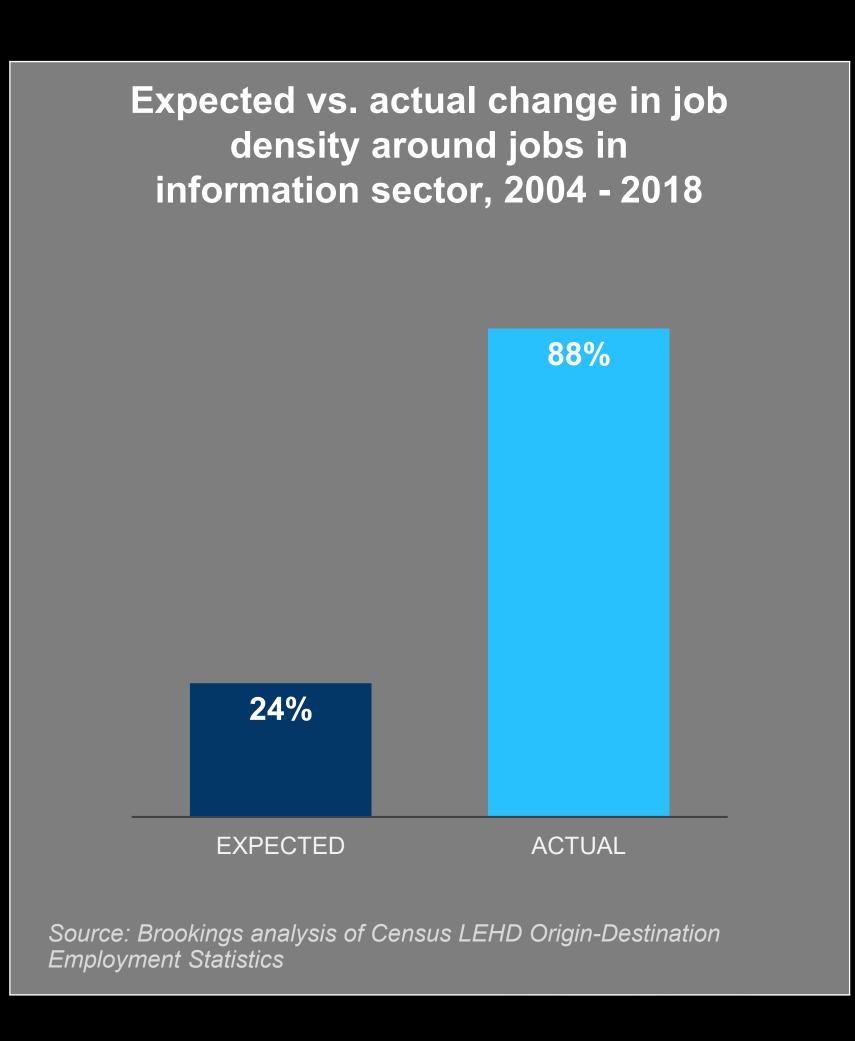


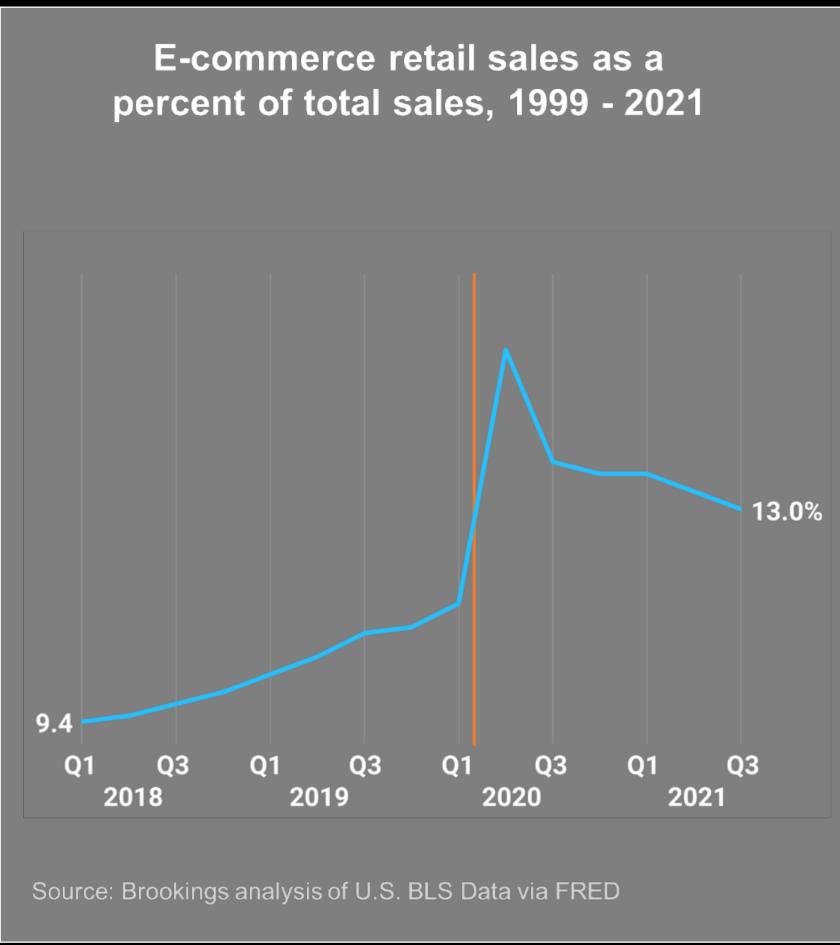


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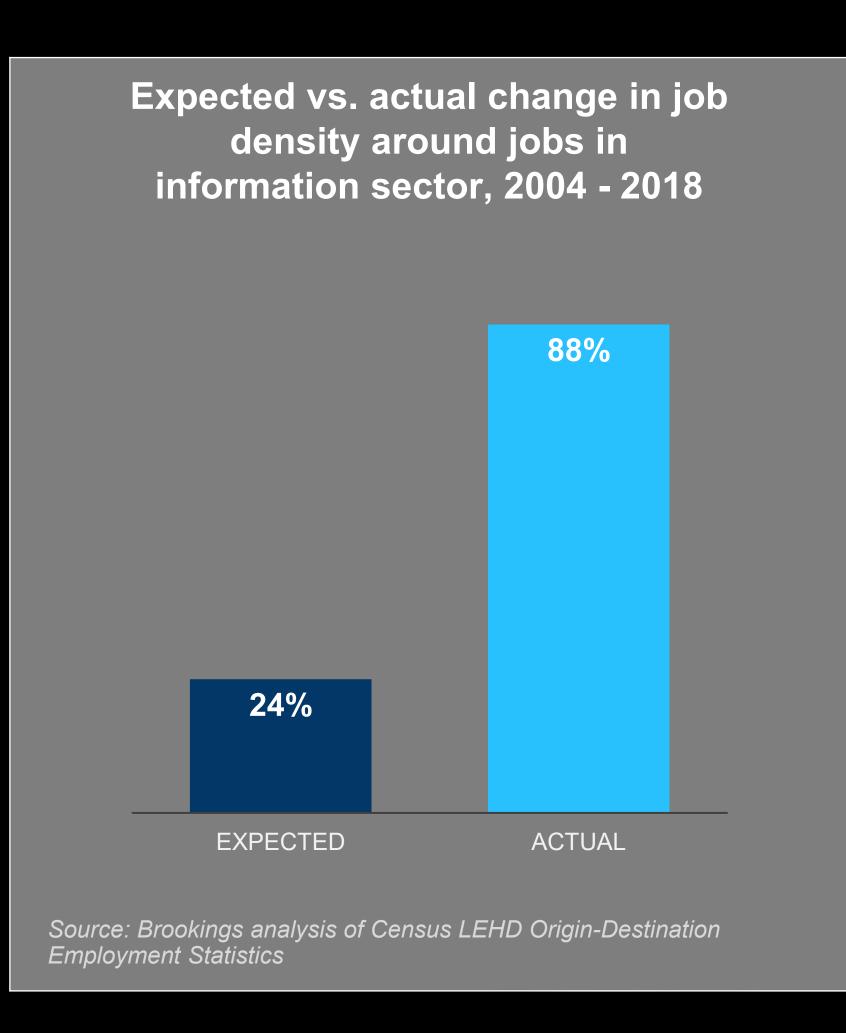


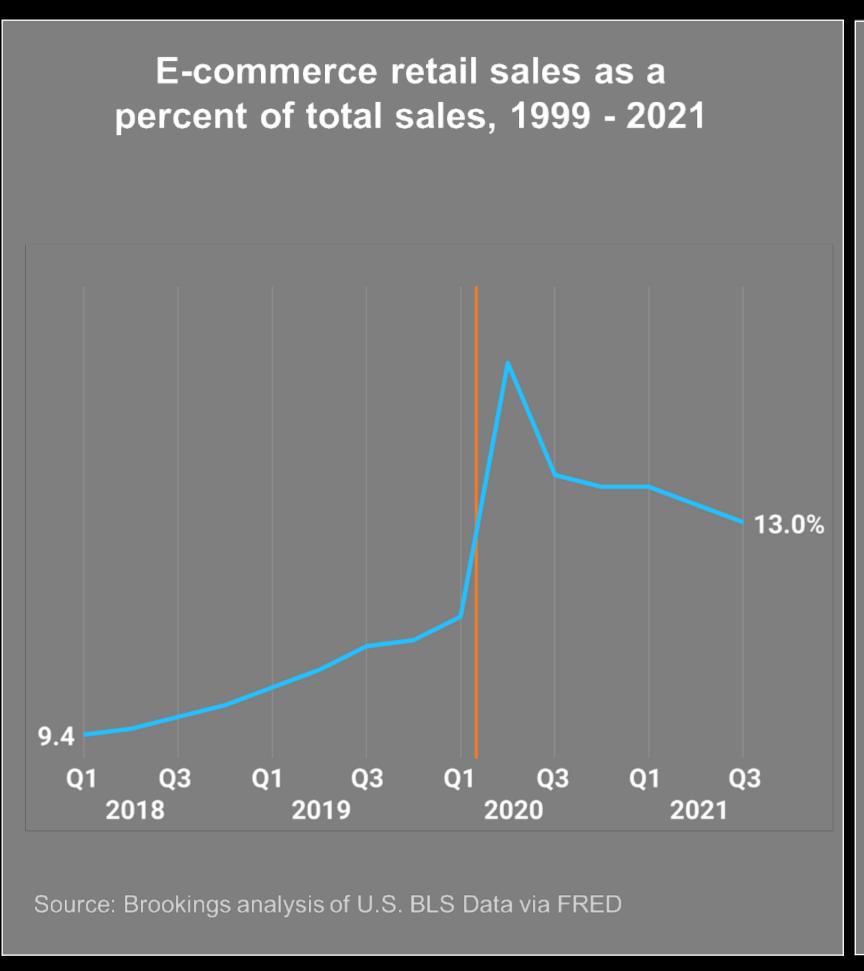


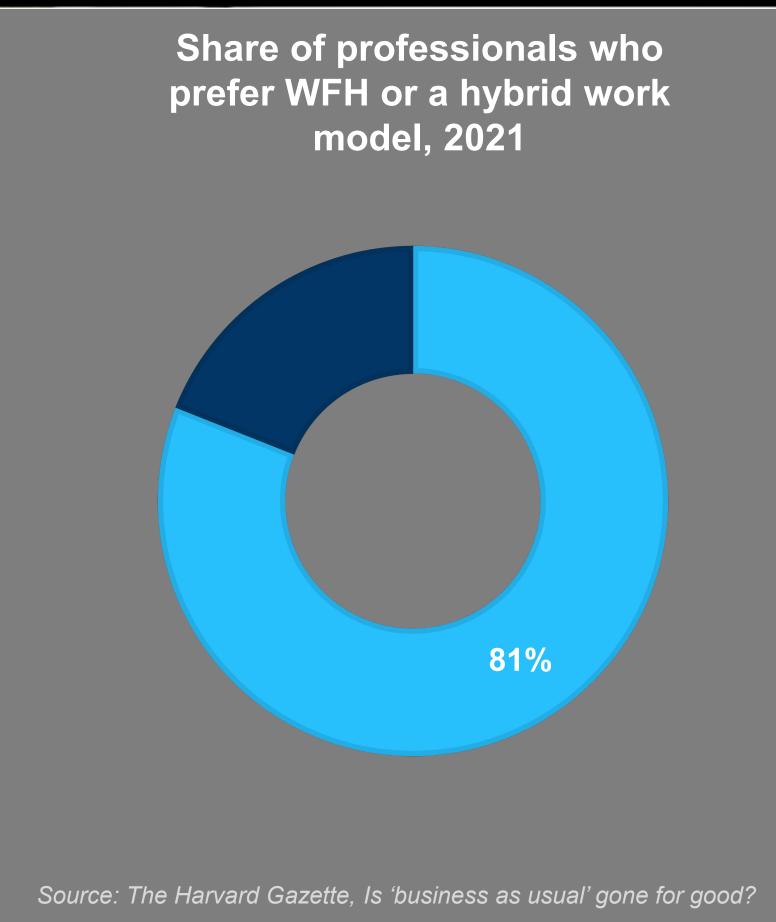
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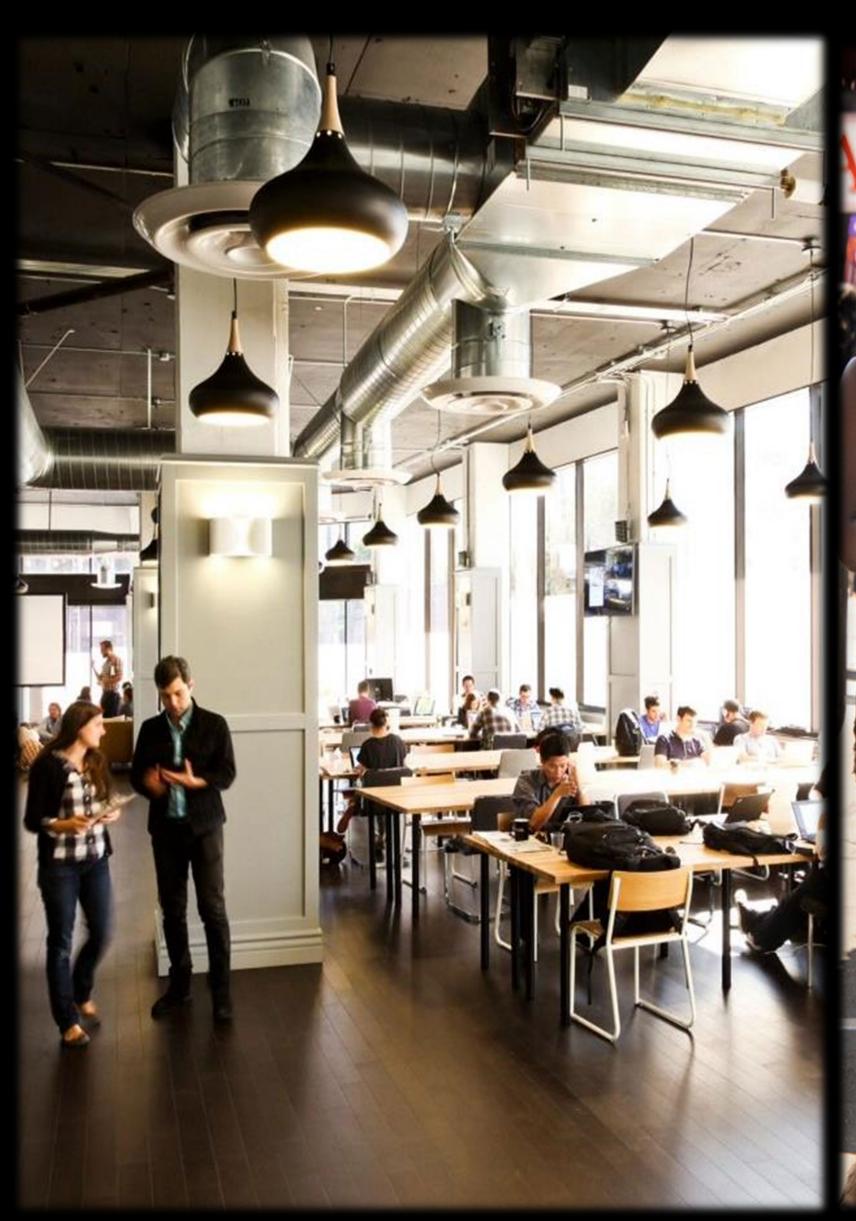












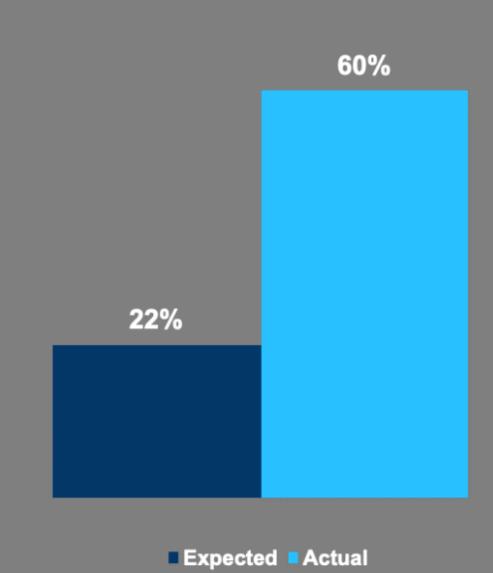


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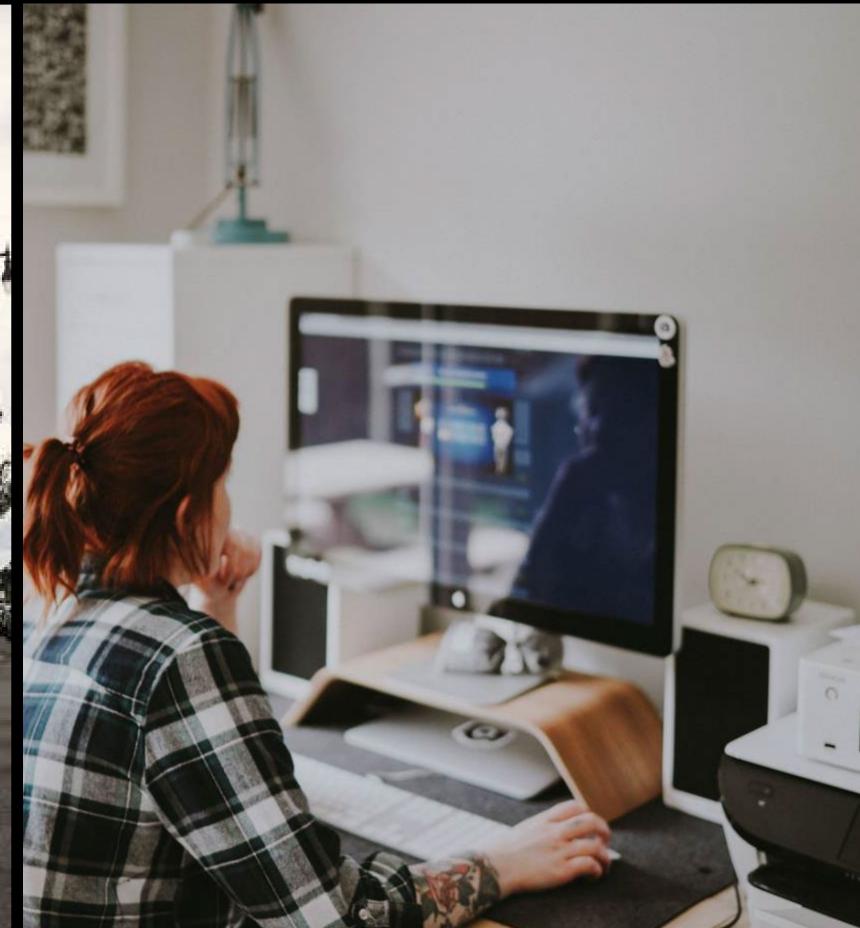
Flexible

Expected vs. actual change in job density around jobs in information sector, 2004 - 2015



Source: Brookings analysis of Census LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics



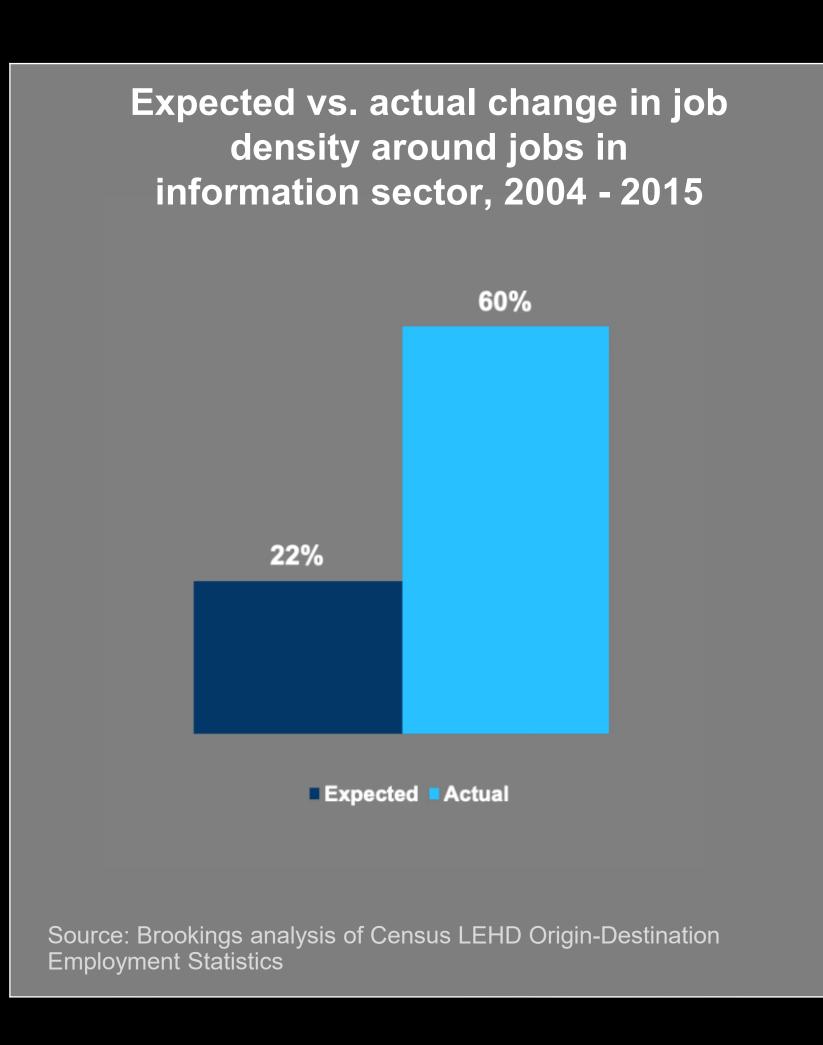


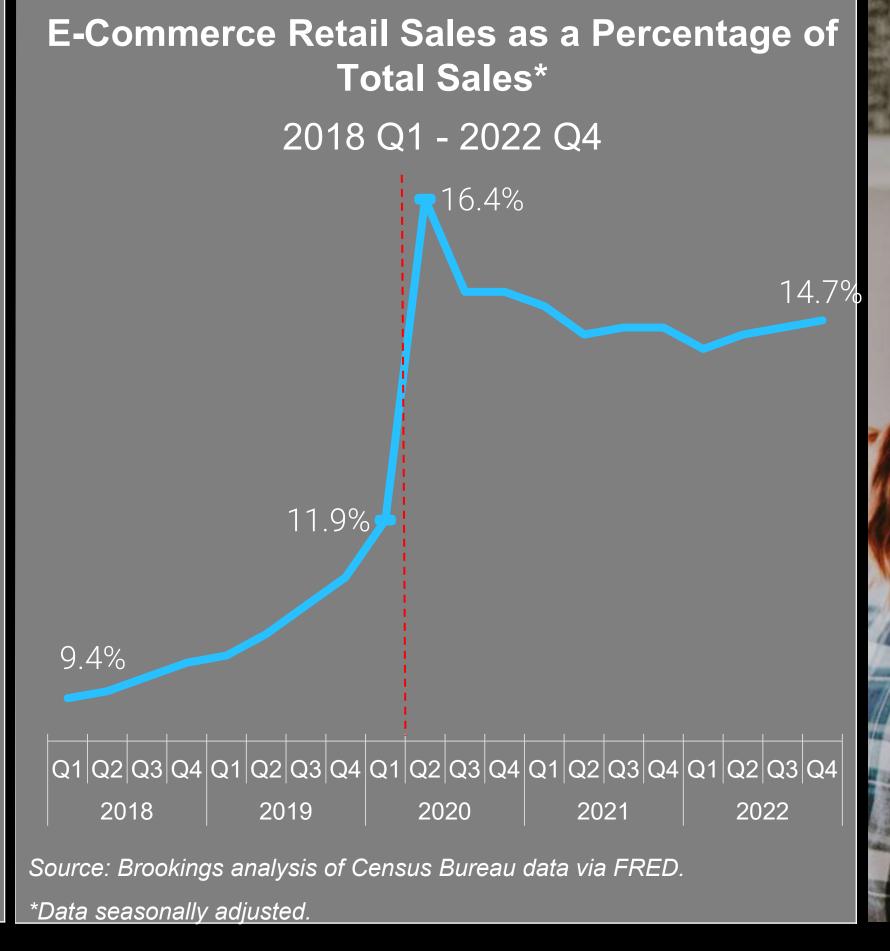


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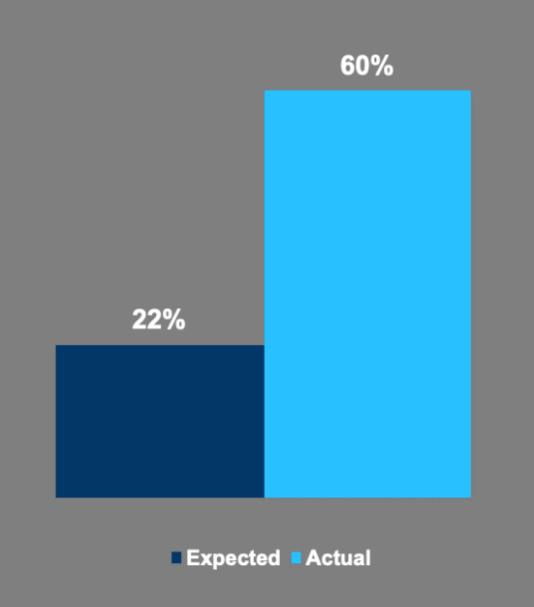






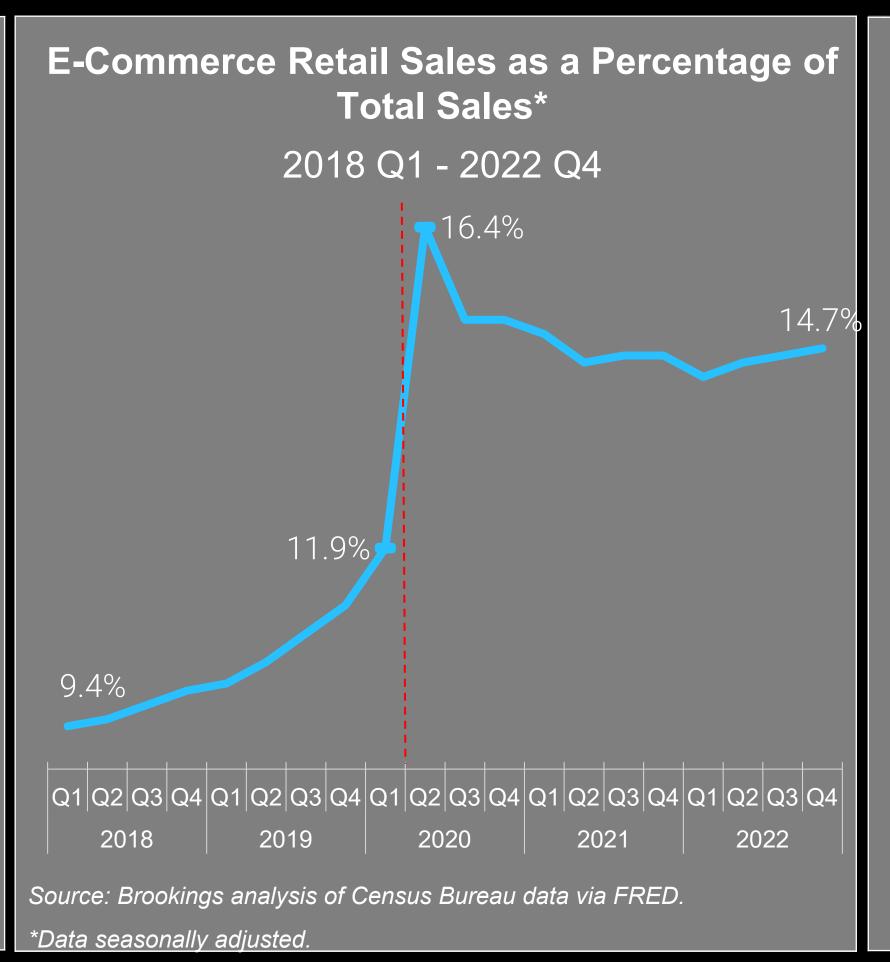
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Expected vs. actual change in job density around jobs in information sector, 2004 - 2015

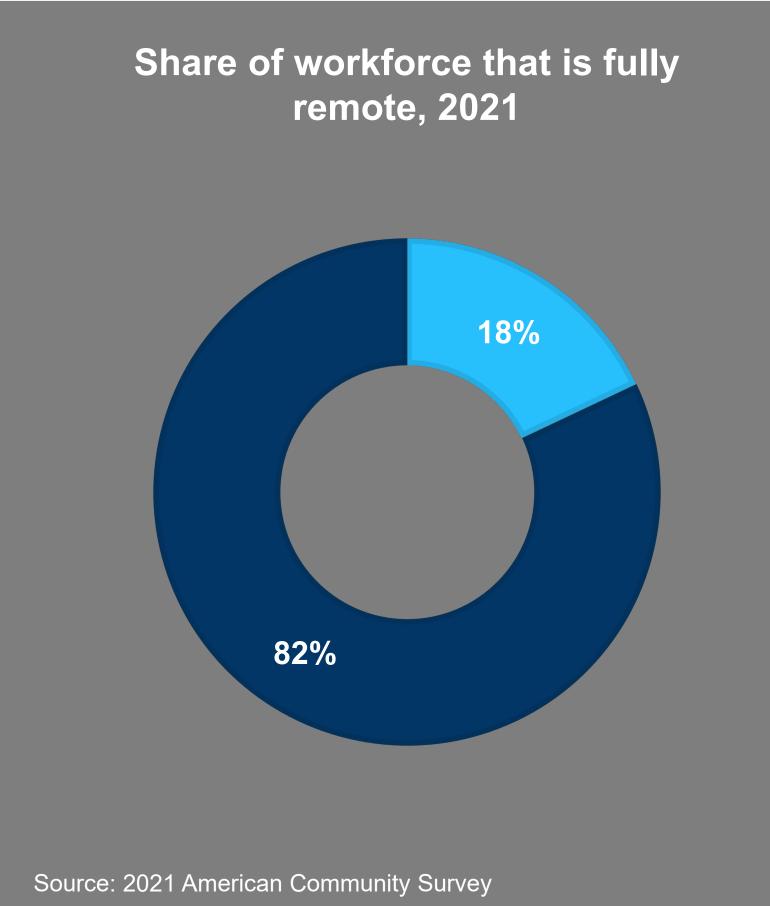


Source: Brookings analysis of Census LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics

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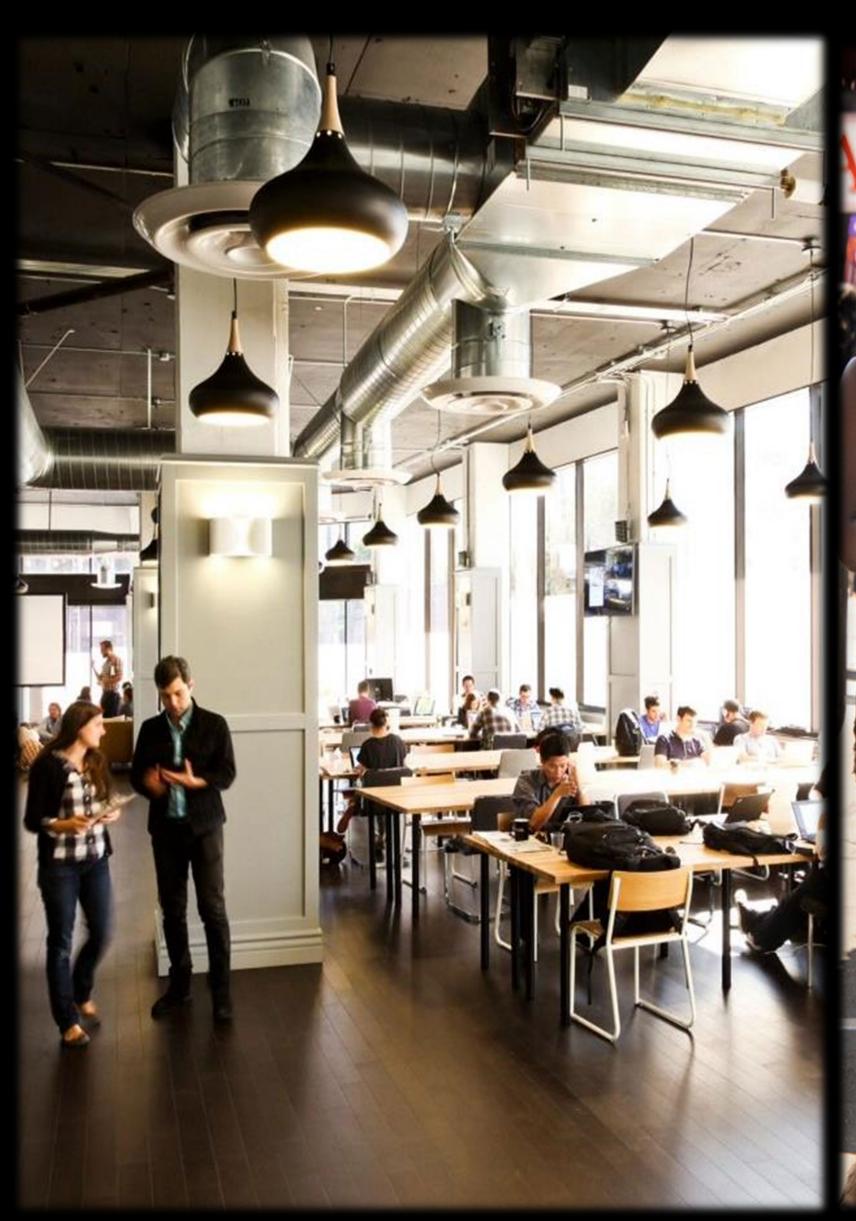


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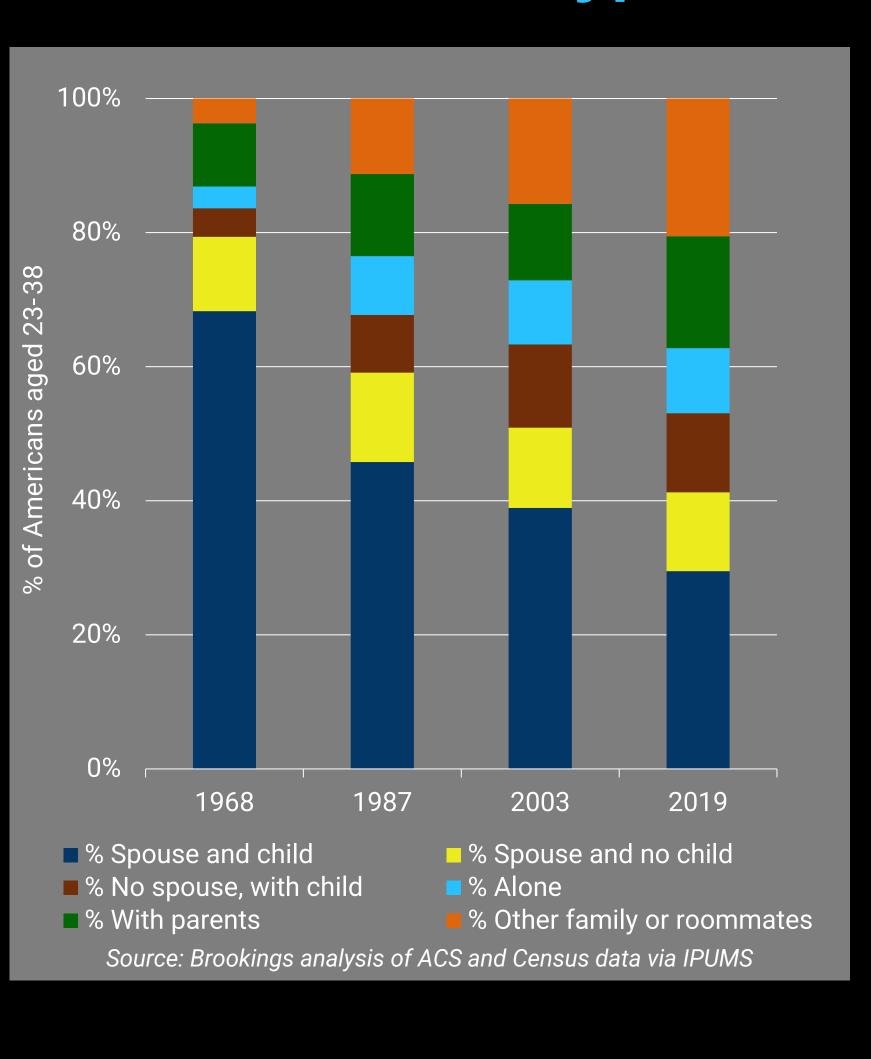






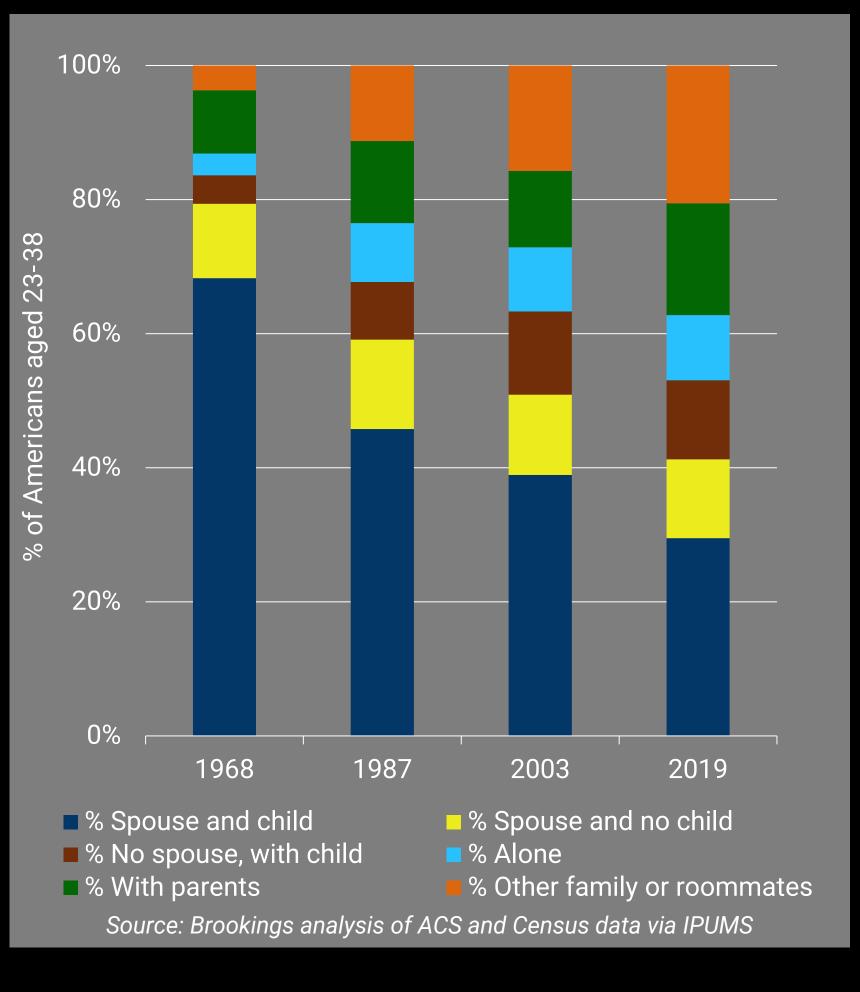


Household Type



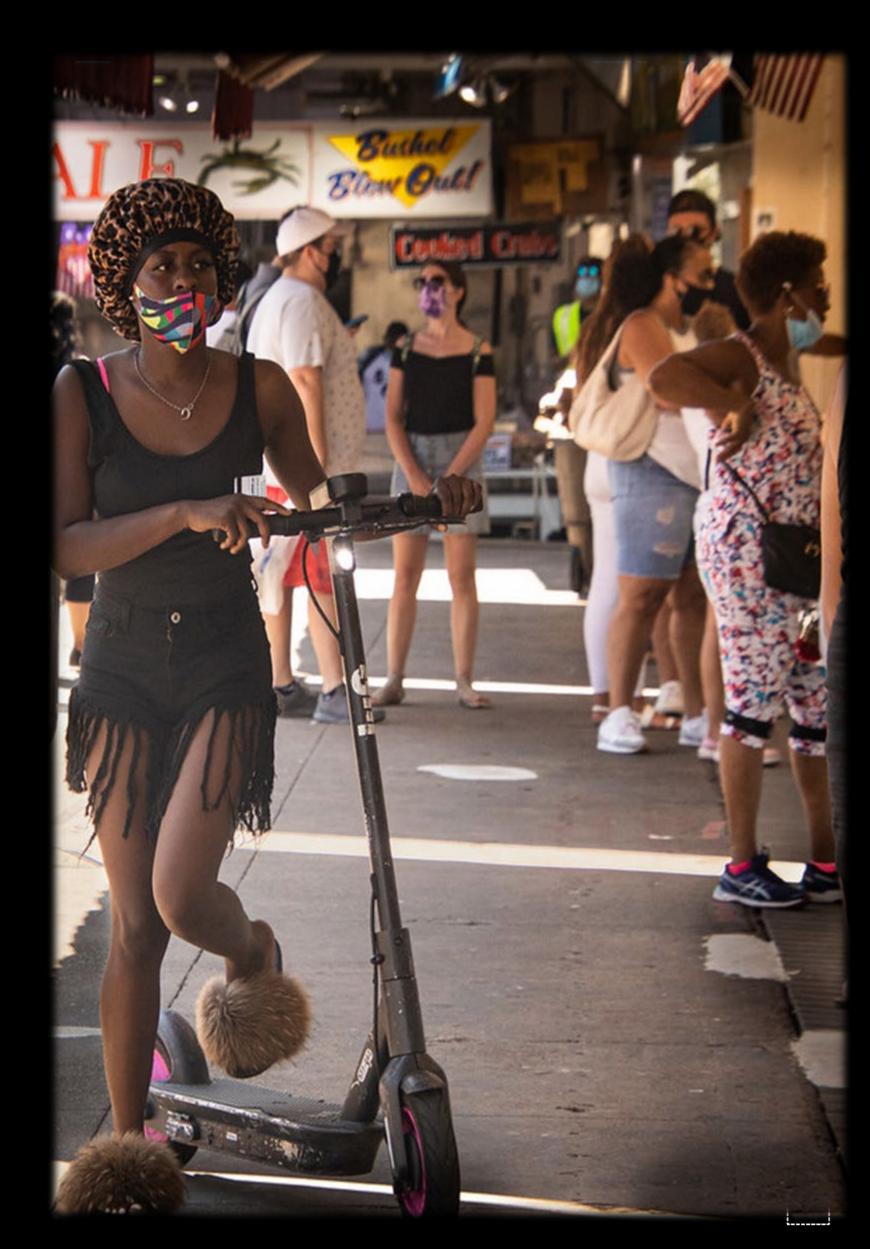


Household Type



Travel



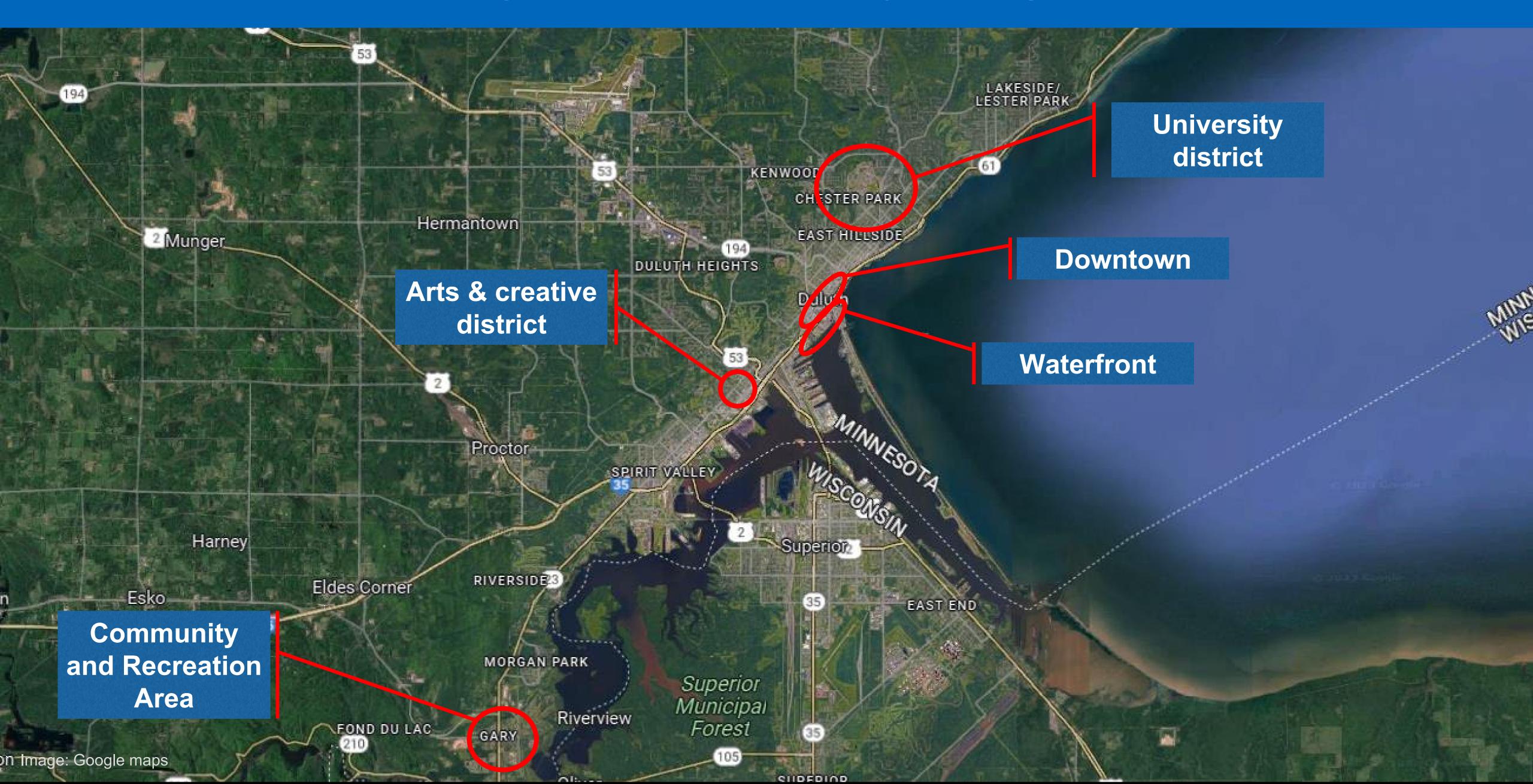




These trends are yielding positive impacts...but the built environment is lagging behind the pace of change in negative ways

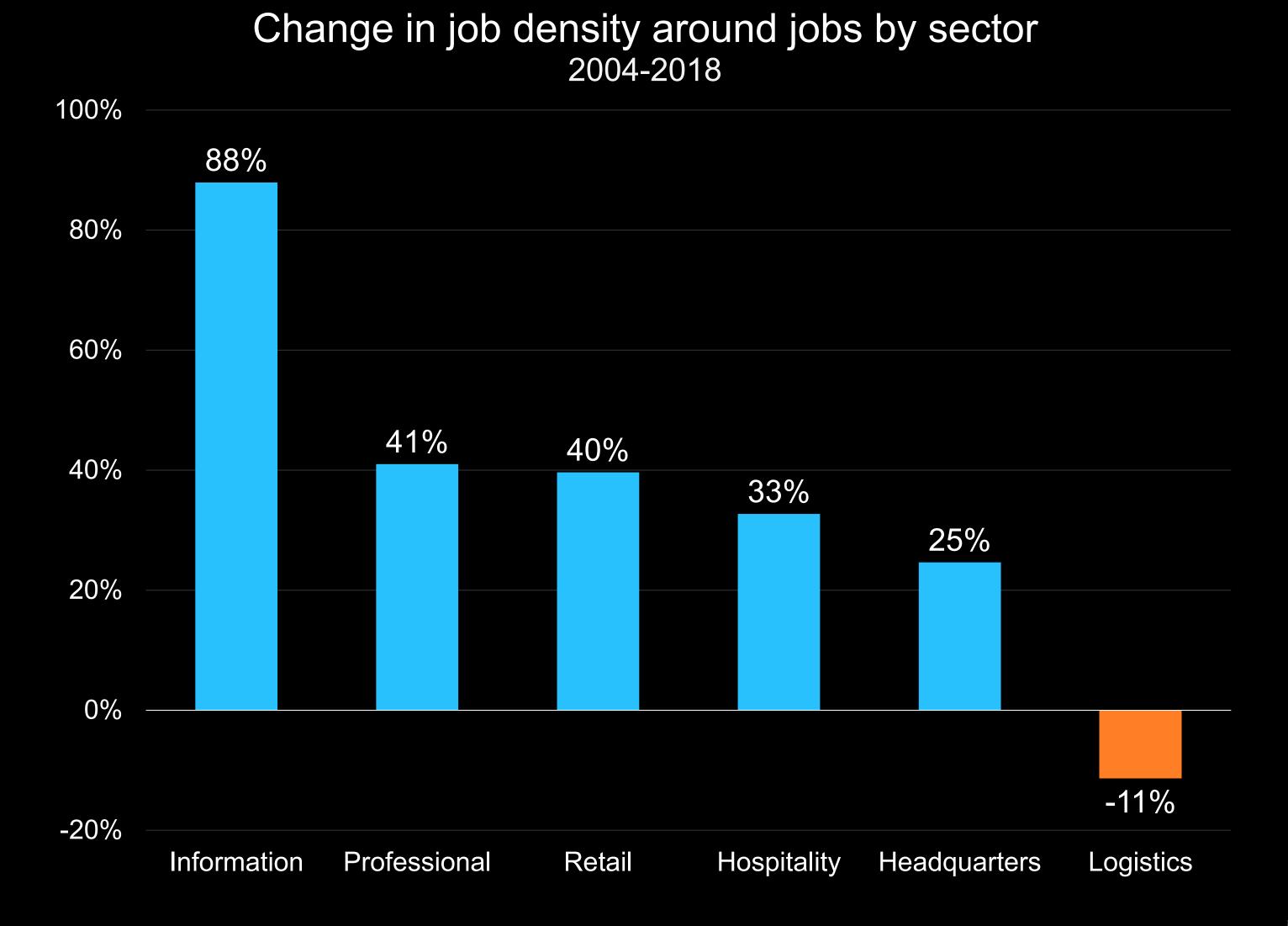


Market and demographic trends are yielding positive impacts



Demand for density is increasing

The information sector, particularly, is demanding density and proximity

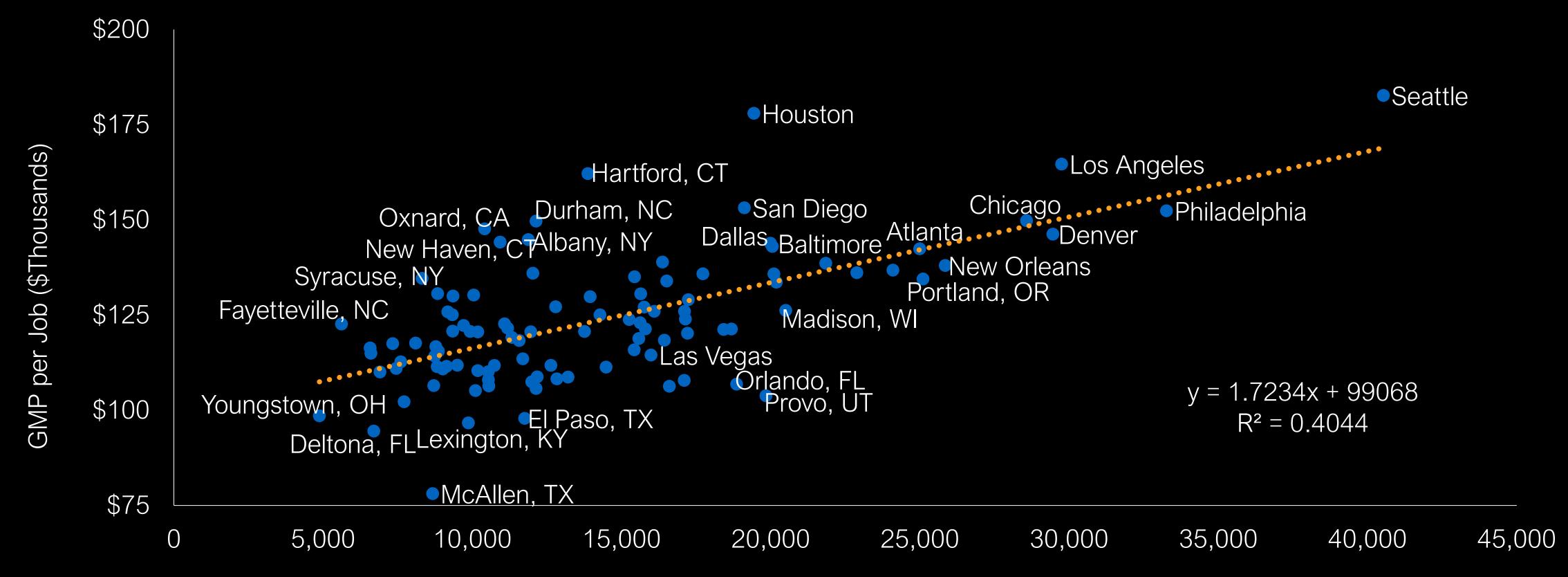




Job density = Better economic performance

Stronger activity centers are associated with higher productivity

US metro areas of > 500,000 residents*



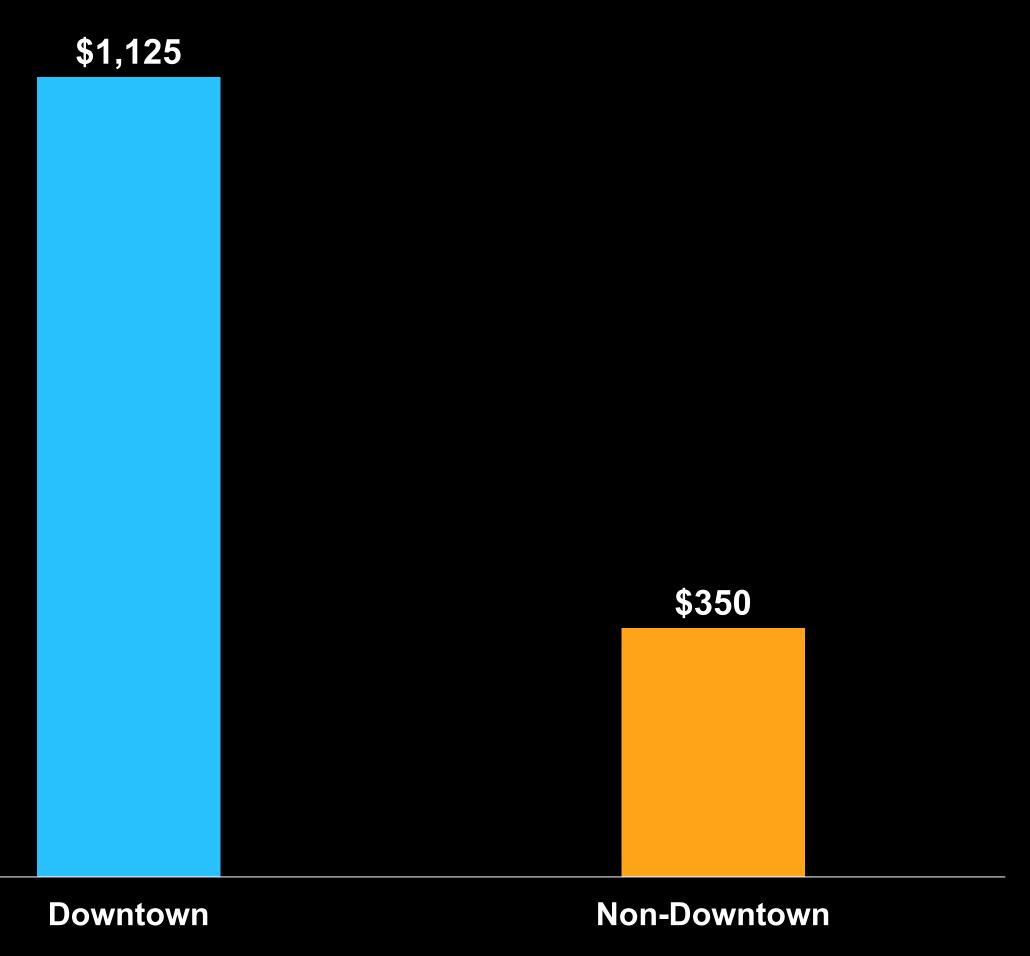
Job-Weighted Median Jobs per Square Mile in Activity Centers

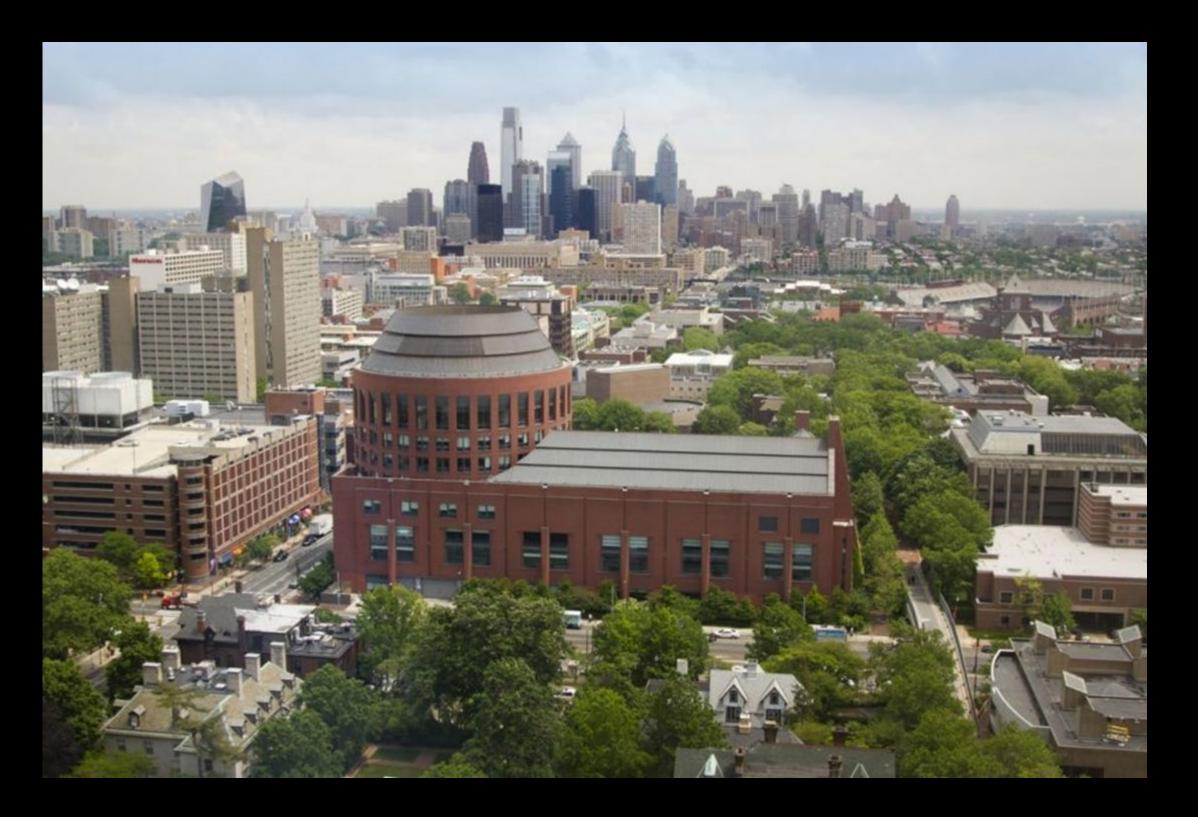


^{*} Excluding New York, Washington, Boston, San Francisco, San Jose (CA), Honolulu, and Bridgeport (CT). Data source: Brookings analysis of EMSI GMP estimates and Census LEHD, 2019 vintage.

Dense location = Greater innovation





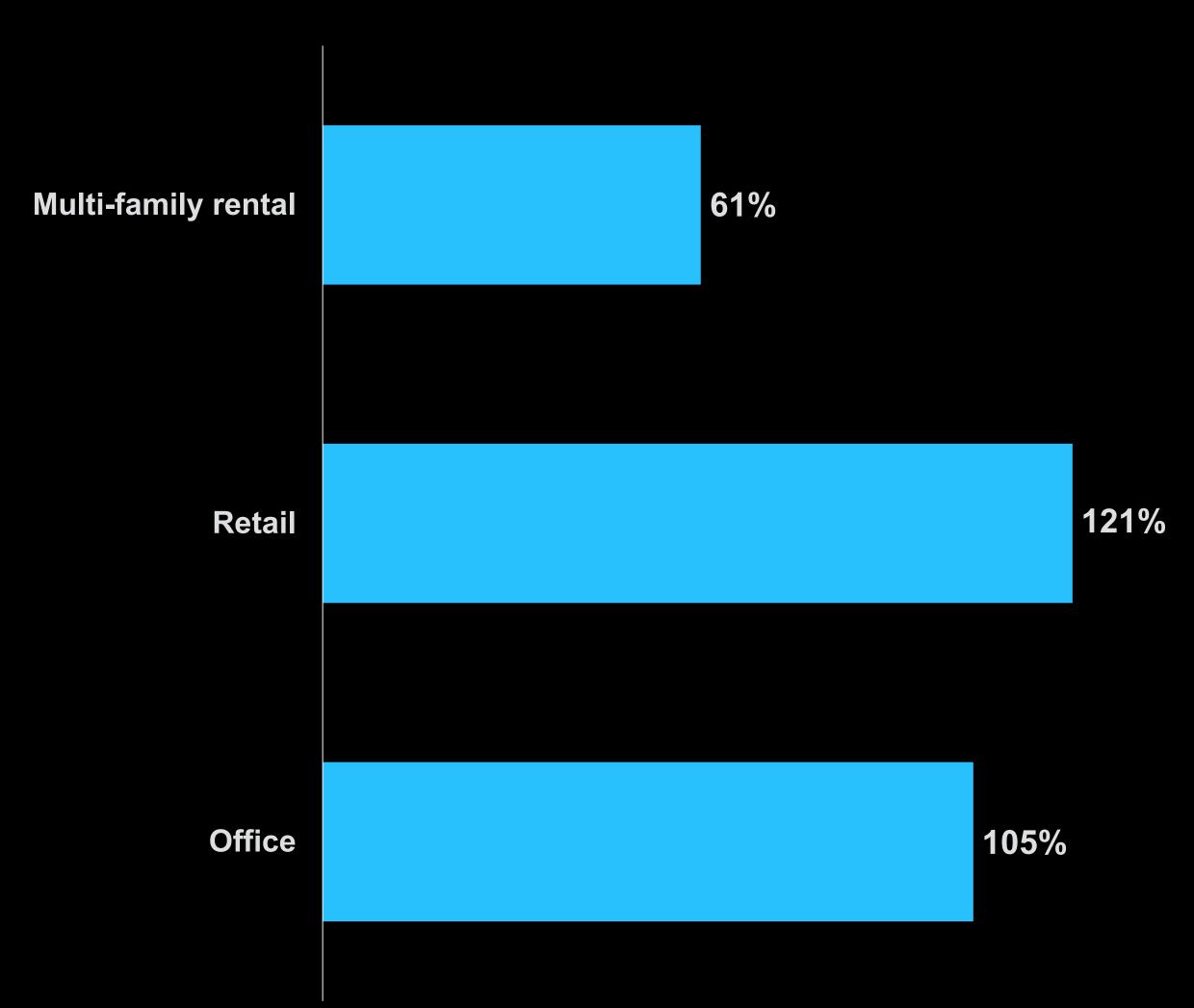


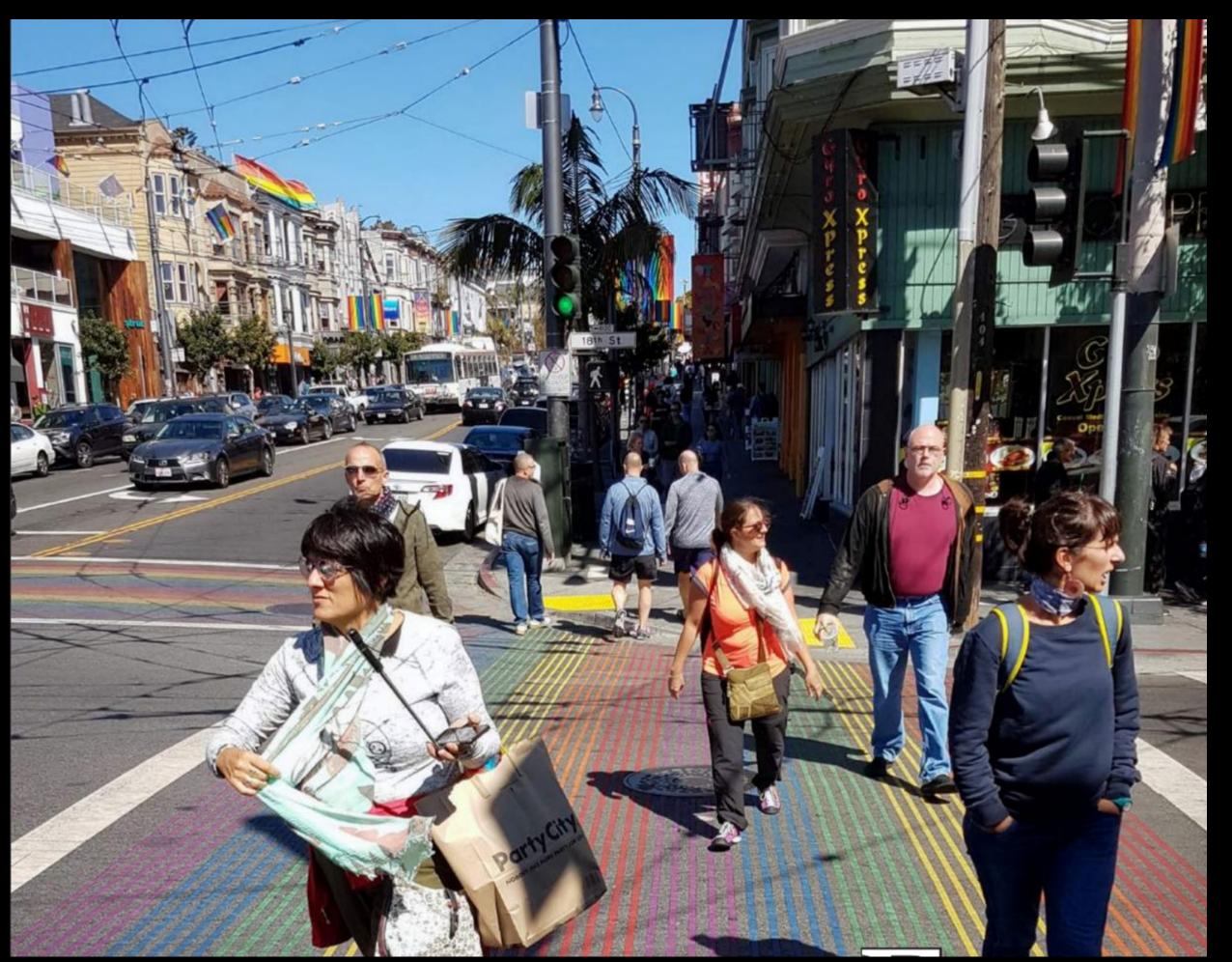
Downtown universities:

- disclose 123% more inventions
- create 71% more startups



Walkability = Rent premiums (and social, health, environmental benefits)

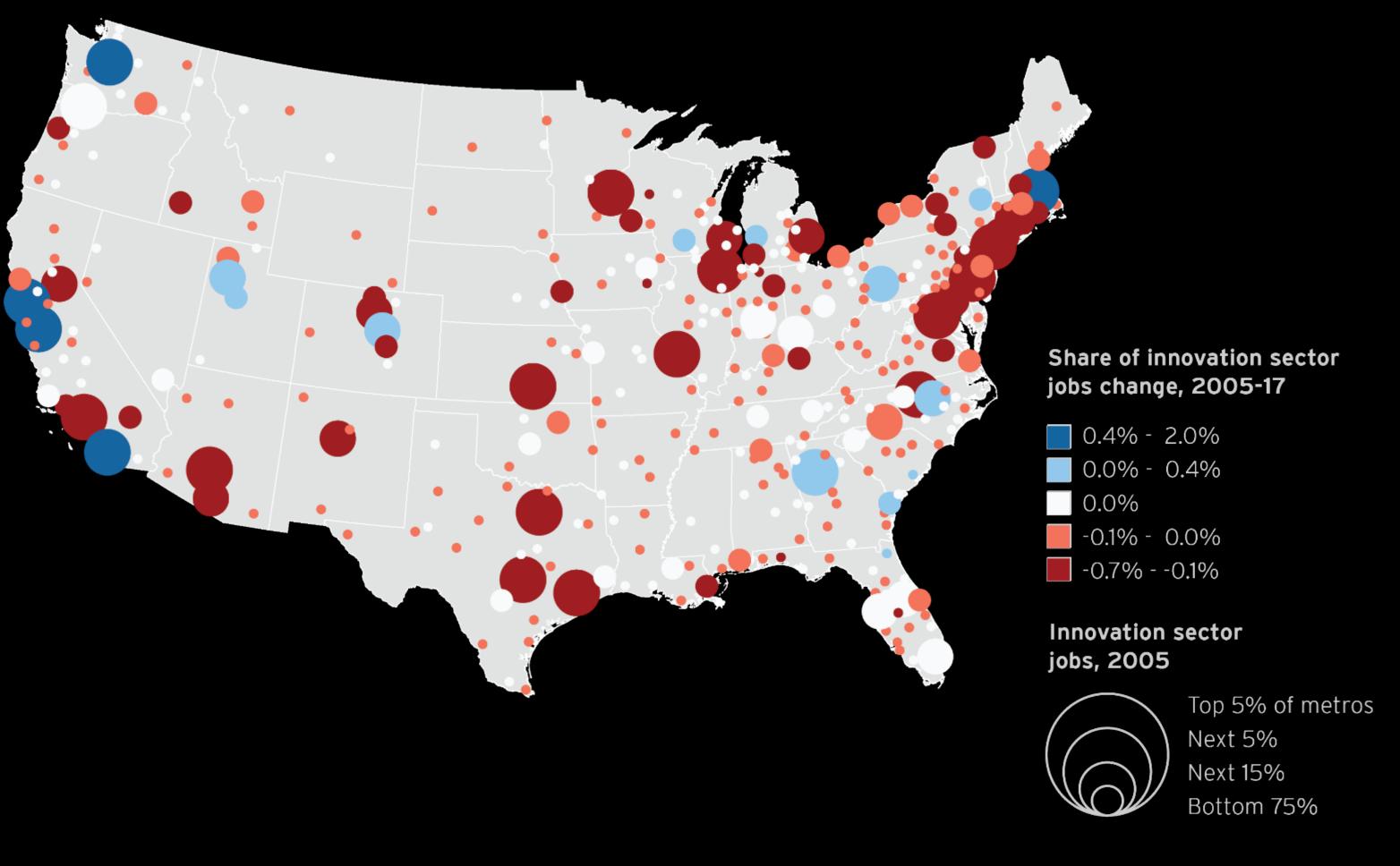






The knowledge economy is rewarding large places

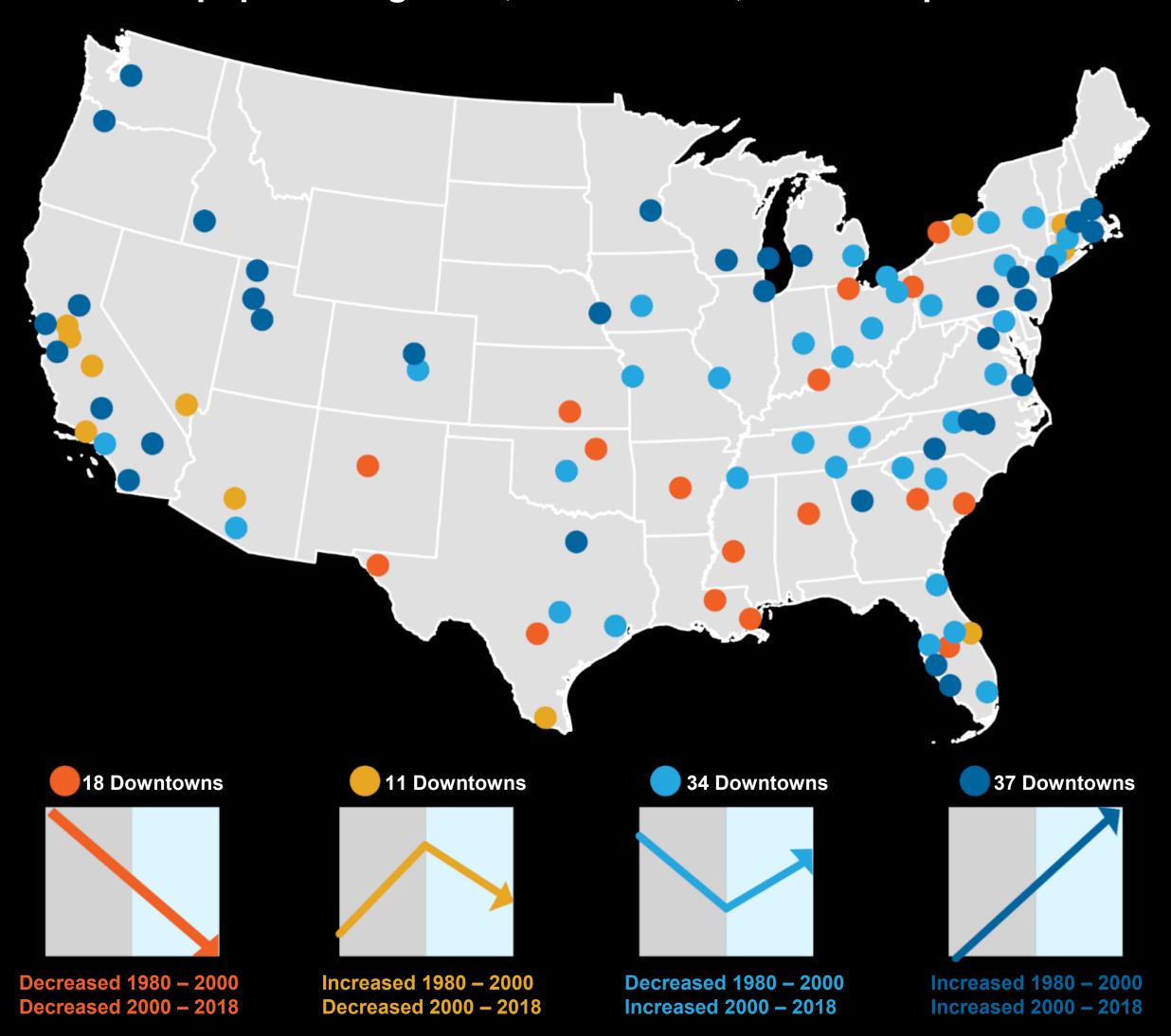
Since 2005, just 5
"superstar" metro areas
accounted for 90% of all US
job growth in innovation
sector





The knowledge economy is rewarding large places

Downtown population growth, 1980 to 2018, 100 metropolitan areas

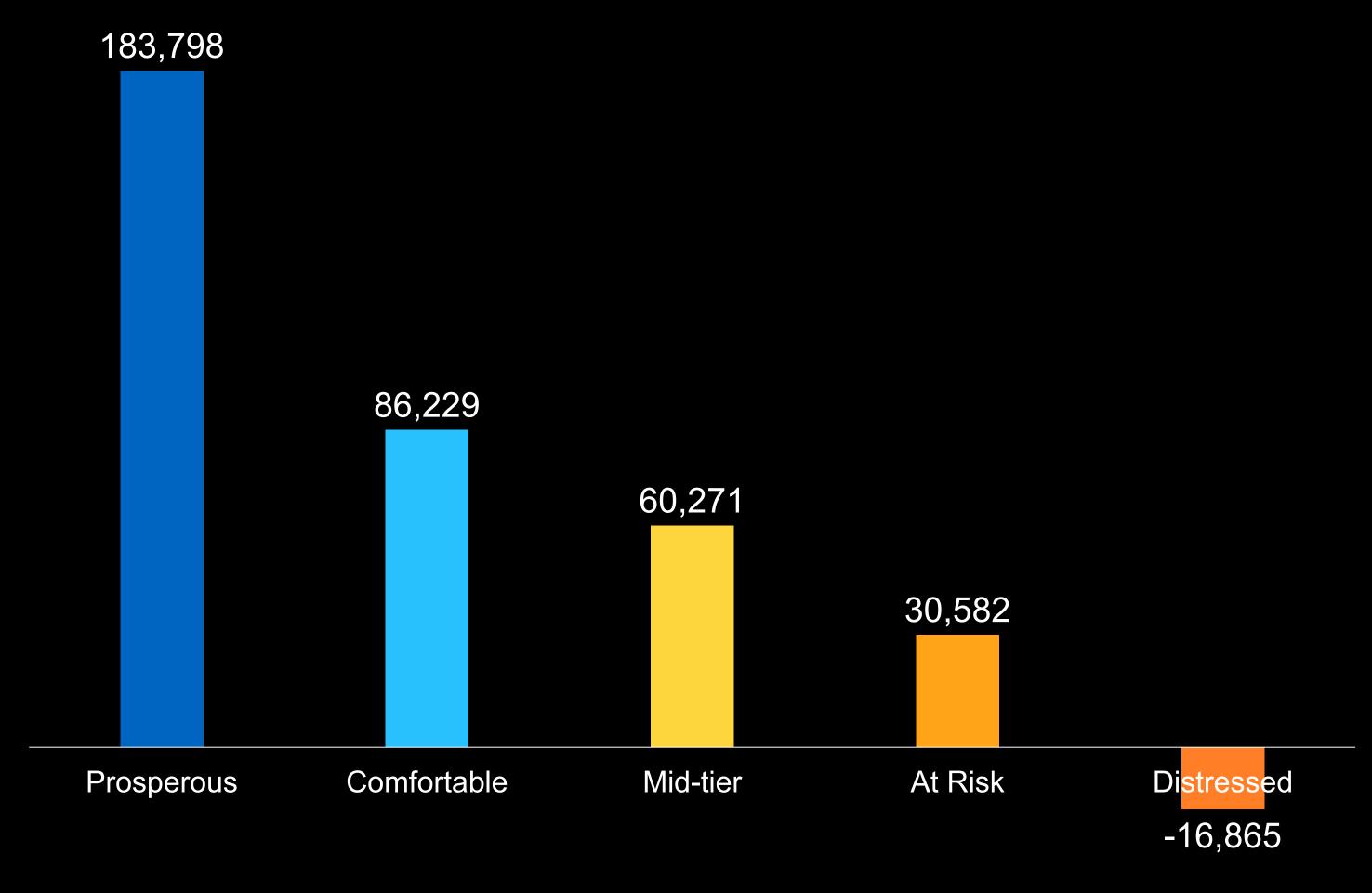


In metros across the country, growth is concentrating downtown

But big city downtowns on the coasts (and select downtowns in the Midwest and South) are experiencing the most growth.

Places of concentrated advantage and disadvantage exist within regions





Prosperous zip codes account for 53% of new businesses during recovery from the Great Recession



Our current systems are too siloed to address key challenges

Economic development

often lacks a focus on place, placemaking, and (far too often) racial equity.

Community development

often lacks a focus on economic development.



Land use planning

often lacks a focus on racial equity, economic, and community development

Traditional placemaking

is limited in scope and scale



Communities need to invest in transformative, place-based solutions

What sets transformative placemaking apart?

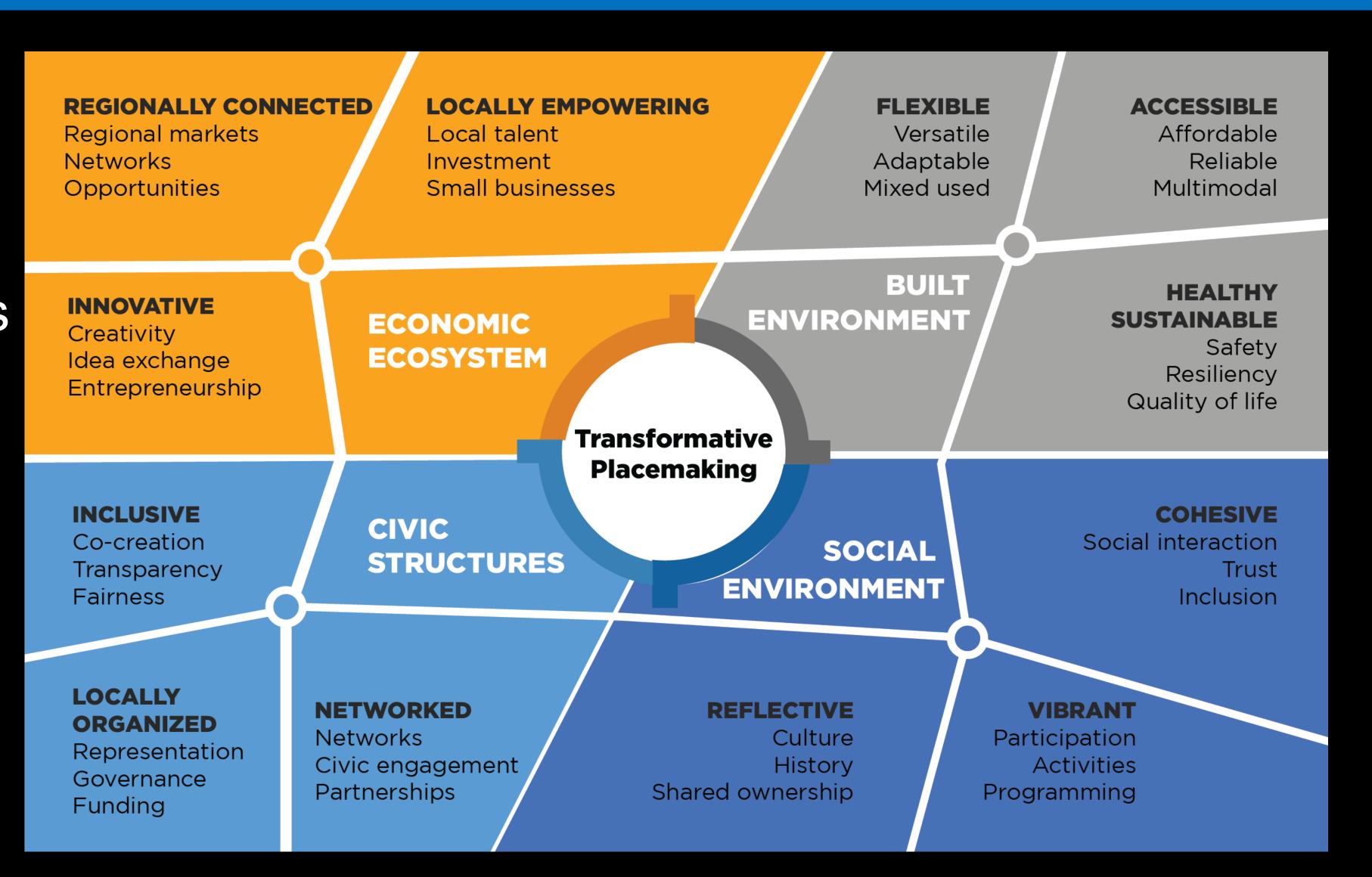
• Scope: Investments not only to create high quality places, but to support regionally significant communities that generate broadbased and locally-led prosperity.

 Scale: Investments not only in lots or blocks, but in activity centers (the "hyper-local") where economic, physical, and civic assets cluster and connect.



...and integrated approach

Transformative placemaking leads to four critical outcomes that together foster communities of opportunity and wellbeing.





For example:





Supporting local entrepreneurship by:

- Providing access to capital
- Offering free business classes
- Providing mentorship and networking opportunities





Increasing connectivity between neighborhoods by:

- Defining pedestrian and cycling corridors
- Using a long-overlooked park as an anchor for new neighborhood investment



For example:

University City District, Philadelphia

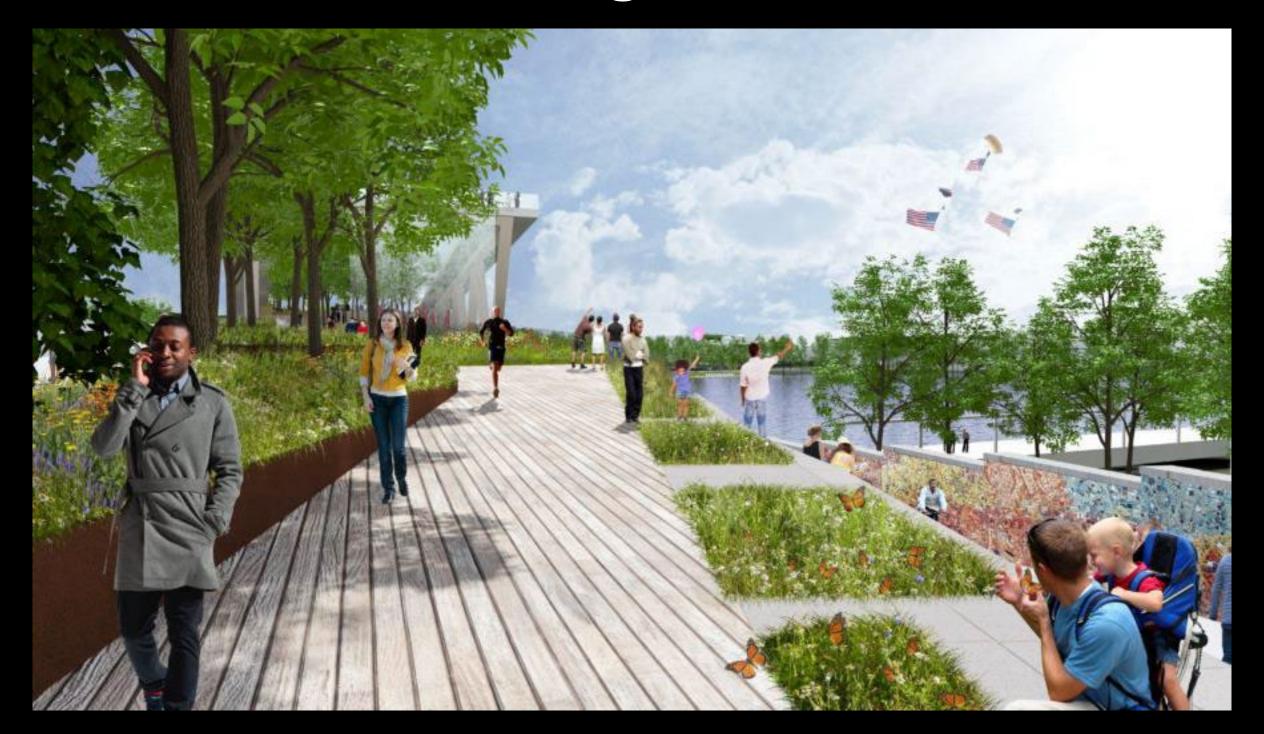


Creating inclusive public spaces by:

- Tracking who utilizes the public space
- Offering more diverse and relevant programs
- Highlighting the role of underrepresented members of the community



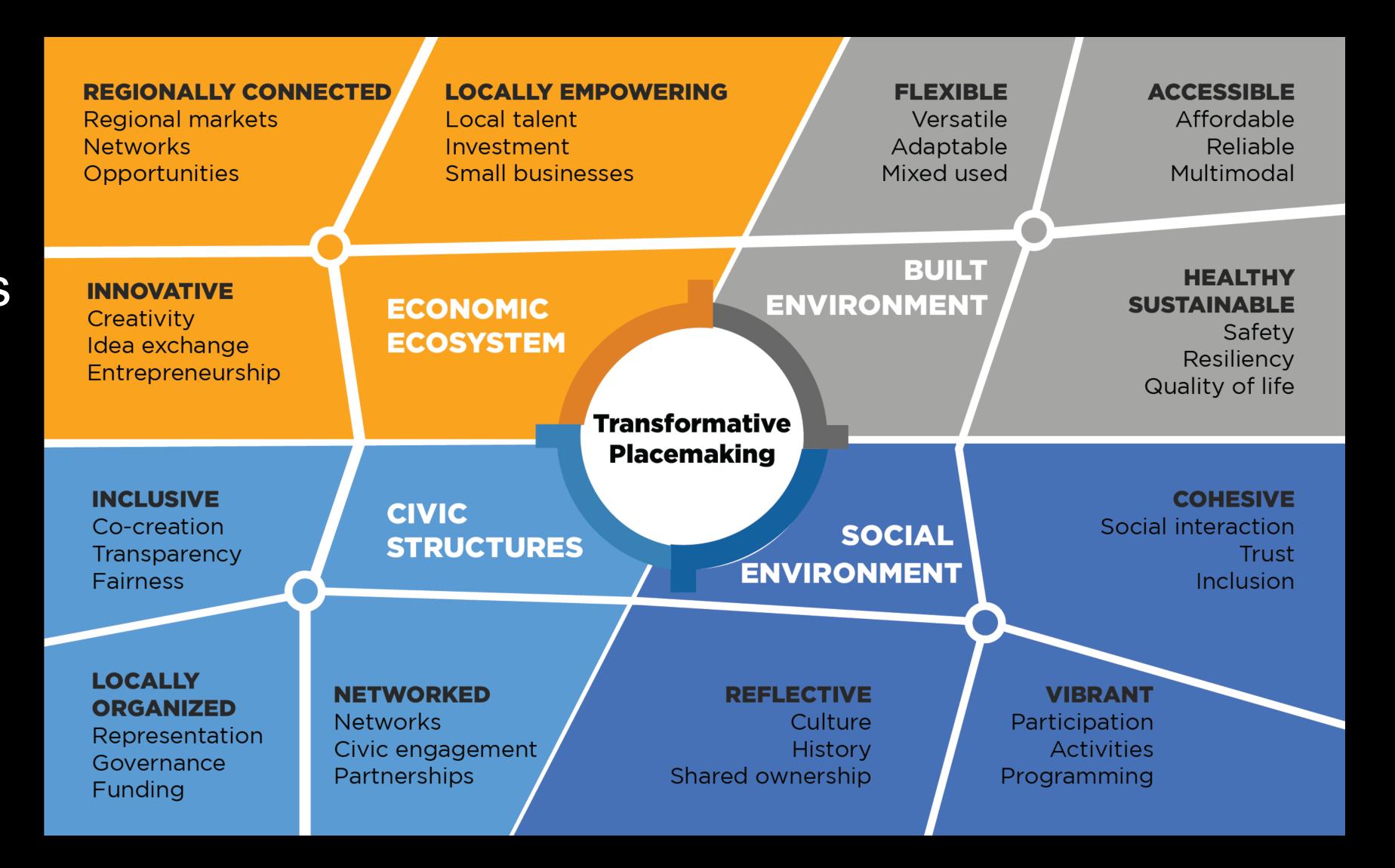
11th Street Bridge Park, Washington, DC



Encouraging locally-managed civic infrastructure by:

- Offering Community Leadership Empowerment Workshops
- Providing resources to develop inclusive plans
- Adapting its development plan to reflect residents' needs

Transformative placemaking leads to four critical outcomes that together foster communities of opportunity and wellbeing





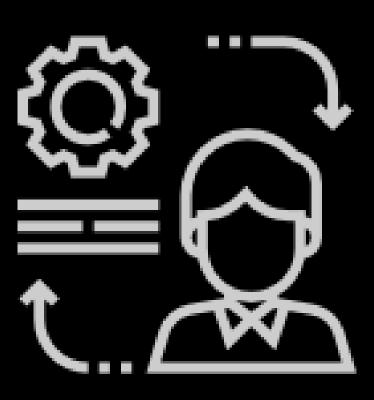
Transformative placemaking requires new ...



Knowledge



Policies & investment strategies



Practices & tools



