Agenda

- Welcome
- Warm up
- Info Share
 - PB and Education
 - o PB and Health
- Discussion
- Reception!





Participatory Budgeting
is a democratic process
where community
members decide how to
spend part of a public
budget.

Communities have the power to make real decisions about real money.

The Impacts of Participatory Budgeting:



Build more inclusive political participation – center the voices of people who are historically excluded from civic processes



Strengthen **connections** among residents, city leaders, agencies, and community organizations



Drive more equitable distribution of public resources

WARM UP: POP QUIZ!

#1: What is the total amount of the annual state budget for Rhode Island for FY24*?

- A. \$950 Million
- B. \$27 Billion
- C. \$6 Billion
- D. \$50 Billion
- E. \$14 Billion

^{*}From the Office of Management of the Budget for RI: https://omb.ri.gov/data-visualizations/FY-2024-budget

WARM UP: POP QUIZ!

#2: Of the \$14 Billion total, how much of the state budget is spent on Education* and Health and Human Services (HHS) respectively?

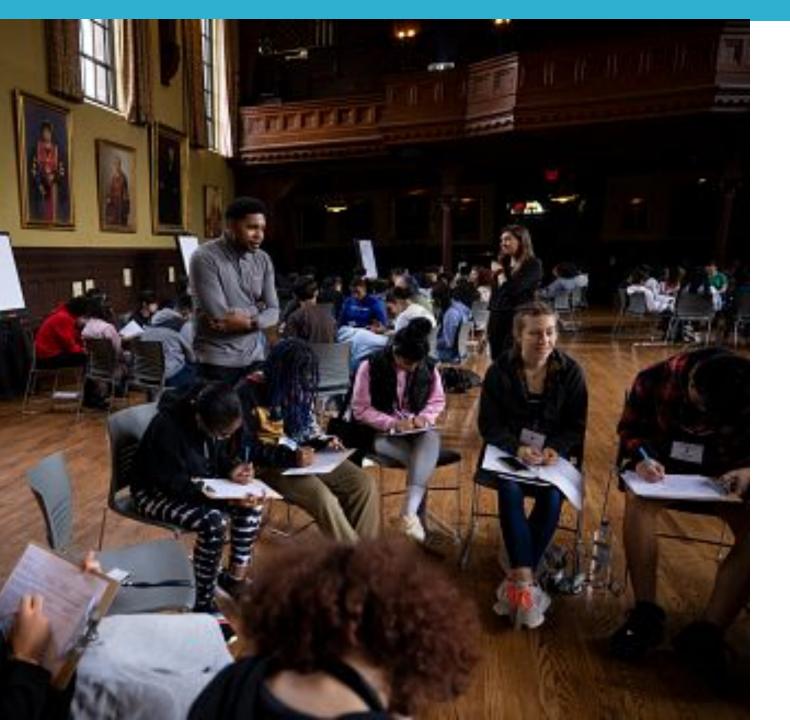
- A. Education = \$7 Billion; HHS = \$5 Billion
- B. Education = \$3.5 Billion; HHS = \$6 Billion
- C. Education = \$9 Billion; HHS = \$1.5 Billion
- D. Education = \$1 Billion; HHS = \$9 Billion
- * Includes K-12 and post-secondary



Participatory Budgeting in Schools

Watson Institute for International and Public Affairs November 8, 2023





"Education for democracy cannot be separated from the practice of democracy and that democracy can be learned more effectively through direct and active participation in one's communities."

-Paulo Freire

City PB vs. School PB

At the root of the democratic process is a substantive discourse among the polis, one which identifies the needs of the population and works in tandem with the local government to execute the approved projects.

- 1. Replicable decision-making process whereby.......
- 2. Citizens deliberate publically over the distribution of.....
- 3. Public resources that are allocated by a city, state, or federal government.
 (Russon-Gilman, 201

(Russon-Gilman, 2019)

At the school level, Community Decides follows this fundamental skeleton, with minor changes

- \$10,000 grant awarded by the Brown University
- The deliberation is held in a PB class that all students can opt into but is not open to all
- Deliberation is guided and structured around the PB class, but with limited parameters instituted by the teachers
- Local government is the school administration as well as staff that can decide the feasibility of the project

Goals for Community Decides Project

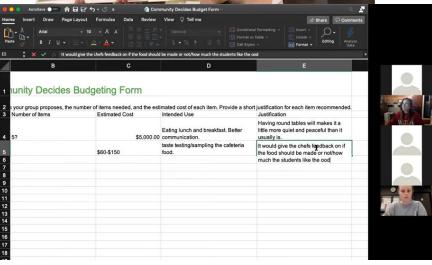
- Address the civic learning opportunity gap, where low-income students and students of color have an institutionally lower level of access
- Increase civic knowledge, attitudes, skills, and practices for all students
- Provide opportunities for students (particularly underserved youth) to acquire relevant civic competencies through project-based learning
- Contribute to positive school climates by deepening relationships and increasing trust, feelings of belonging, and community cohesion
- Help build a civic conscience

Community Decides Year 1: SPRING 2021

Original research design invited students, parents, and staff to meetings

- Five online meetings, narrowing spending priorities to one
- Collected data from students directly during their classroom days
- COVID-19 pandemic
- PAVED team collected data from all groups and detailed spending priorities





Community Decides Year 1: SPRING 2021



Resulted in funding/implementation in the form of a cooking club and gardening club funding for students



Community Decides Year 2: FALL 2021 / SPRING 2022 New model, more opening up of schools

- Focused completely on students, as we noted positive feedback from last year's experience
- Lessons from "Voces Con Poder": How do we create an environment that was supportive of *all* students?
- Implement an "outreach" + "townhall" activity, allowing students to gather and make decisions together
- Students interact and discuss, learning more about budgeting and about their schools
- Certain students would be chosen to join a class, and further develop a Spending Priorities Agreement that detailed specific investments/purchases



Community Decides Year 2: FALL 2021 / SPRING 2022

Bathroom upgrades

New mirrors and bathroom supplies

Food-related projects

Seasoning station: working closely with the school's food vendor (SODEXO)

Reusable water bottles

1 for each student

Community Decides Year 3: FALL 2022 / SPRING 2023 Formalizing many of the "kinks"

Outreach activities focused on knowledge gain and exposure

Restructuring outreach and town hall activities, so that they built and reinforced knowledge

Noted retained knowledge over the three years by students who had their first CD exposure 3 yrs. ago

Creation of a packageable curriculum by PAVED Research team for the delegate class

Created opportunities for greater student interaction and input

Y3 Community Decides Timeline

01

October

Three outreach activities, one for each grade level—initial exposure to PB 02

Nov-Dec

Town Halls—students rank their needs and simulate PB decision-making

03

Spring Semester

Students are chosen, both random and self-selection, to take part in the PB class

04

April-May

Announcement of projects, final surveying, and execution of projects

Curriculum for Community Decides Class

- 1. Learned about what budgets are
- 2. Made practice budgets
- 3. Discussed preferences for spending the money
- 4. Chosen preferred groups for how to spend the money
- 5. Done field research in the cafeteria to learn our peers' ideas
- 6. Learned from experts to help our decision
- 7. Made arguments for our projects
- 8. Chosen one project to focus on
- 9. Making a budget to discuss our exact plans (item-by-item)

Power to the Pupil: SPRING-SUMMER 2023

How do we make decisions about redistribution?



\$100,000 from the Fund for the Education of the Children of Providence

Power to the Pupil: SPRING-SUMMER 2023

STAGE 1

at Nathanael Green MS campus Prepatory Activities: Introduced to student empowerment and redistribution fund



STACE 2

at Brown University (around 200 stu.) Townhall: Students reduce 10 categories to 1 project category





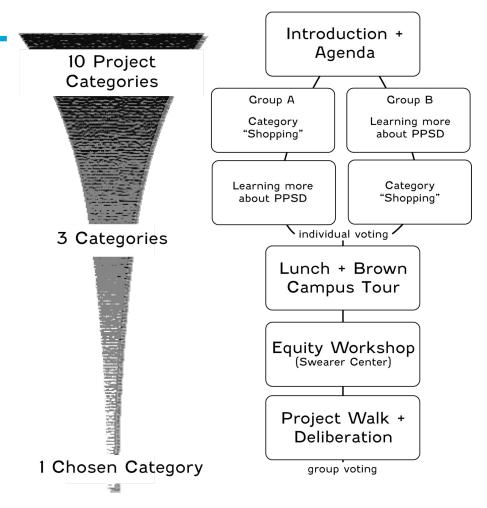
STAGE 3

at Brown University (around 20 stu. delegates) Delegate Summit: Delegates define parameters for funded project



Power to the Pupil: SPRING-SUMMER 2023

STACE 2: TOWNHALL







School Participatory Budgeting is a promising civic learning tool designed to prepare young people to be active, engaged participants in civic life for the long-term by developing students' civic capacities like sense of agency, collective problem-solving, and communication and research skills, deepening relationships, trust, and cohesion in the school community, and making meaningful improvements to the school campus through democratic decision-making. (Bartlett, 2020)

Student Quotes



"I like asking students opinions because they are the target. The students should make their own choice with the help of adults."



"Because we can see the students ideas to make the school better and to gather information to see what they think about the school."



"It is my school and I should decide how to make it better."



"Students know what helps them learn and feel better in school."



"We know what we actually need."



"I feel like students really experience the school while adults don't. Getting our perspective is better if your goal is to improve our opinions of the school.."



ONE NEIGHBORHOOD

NEIGHBORHOOD BUILDERS





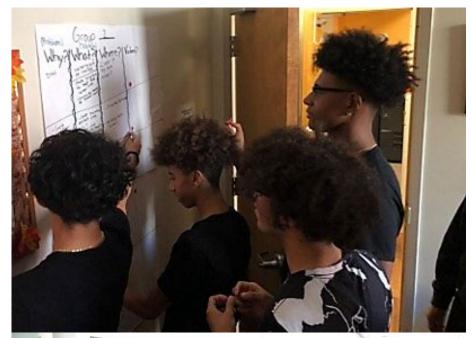
Participatory Budgeting in Health Equity Zones

Local Initiative Support Corporation and ONE Neighborhood Builders



In 2022, the RI Executive Office of Health and Human Services invested \$900,000 of the Health System Transformation Project funds to implement the **Participatory Budgeting Pilot Program.**

EOHHS partnered with RIDOH to utilize and run the PB process through their Health Equity Zones, as the HEZ model has established community infrastructure and community relationships.







Health Equity Zones are place-based collaboratives working to advance community-driven solutions to improve equity in health outcomes.

Pillars of a Health Equity Zone





Address
Social Determinants of Health





How did Participatory Budgeting Work in the HEZ?



plan.

rules and engagement

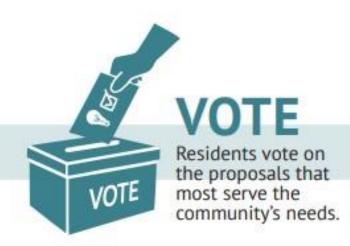






Volunteer "budget delegates" develop the ideas into feasible proposals.





Steering Committee





Creates Rulebook for process (and provides oversight throughout).

- Who can submit ideas?
- Who can vote?
- What is the max \$ amount per project?
- How do we ensure equitable access to all projects?
- Can both infrastructure and programs be funded?



Idea Collection

Ask residents: how would YOU invest funds to improve health in our community?

- Pop-ups at food pantries, Shower to Empower, social service orgs, public housing, and more
- Community Town Halls
- Acting Workshops
- Youth-led Town Hall & Basketball Tournament
- Community Events
- Dropboxes
- Online through decideRI.org







Proposal Development

Multilingual, multigenerational committees of residents work together to develop project proposals.

Committees meet with
"project collaborators" from
organizations and city
agencies to help design
feasible projects, tailored to
the context of the city.









Vote

Residents decide which projects will receive funding.

Pawtucket/Central Falls:

more than 800 people voted

Central Providence:

more than 1200 people voted

Official Ballots created by Department of State

Voting Locations:

Vote parties

City Hall

Schools

Libraries

Food Pantry

Grocery Stores

Social Service Organizations

Online at decideRI.org

And MORE!









Projects Voted for Implementation

Pawtucket & Central Falls



Sprinkler Water Park & Outdoor Gym Equipment



Mental Health: End the Stigma Campaign

Central Providence



Expanding our Bathrooms



Lead-Free Water Project



Peer Mental Health Training



Improving our Bus Stops



Life Skills for Youth



Food-Bearing Tree Planting



Central Providence soccer for youth



Bike distribution and repair

All Unfunded Shovel-Ready Projects are on DecideRl.org!

Pawtucket Central Falls

Financials for Families

Food with Friends: Live Better, Eat Better

Bike Our City

Youth Soccer & Academic Support

Outdoor Learning & Arts at River Island Park

Interpreter Services For All

Suds for Hope: Mobile Laundry Truck

Pass the Plate: Life Starts with Healthy Eating

High Schoolers Tutor 1st & 2nd Graders

Central Providence

Catching up on Landscaping Services

Air Filter Project

Laundry for Schools

Neighborhood History Sharing

Multi-lingual Cafe

One-stop-shop for Basic Needs

Pool Access, Lessons & Lifeguards

Mi Cocina, Tu Cocina

Water Fountains and Reading Gardens for Our Parks

Clean up our Neighborhoods

Ground Murals

Central Providence Murals

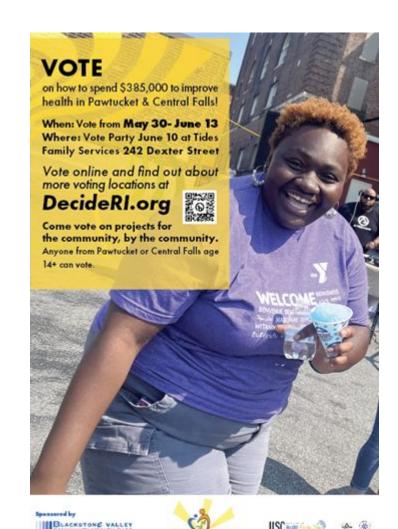
What did we learn?

Medicaid Members and Accountable Entities

The voices and choices of Medicaid patients were actively part of the PB process.

Accountable Entity and HEZ partnership:

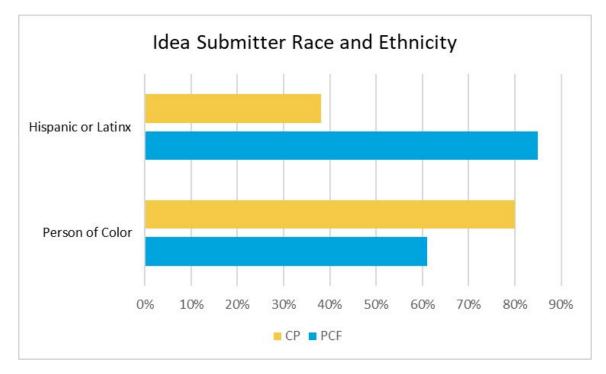
- Presenting PB process at statewide and individual AE meetings
- AE outreach and support of PB process: bus shelter advertising, newsletters write ups, social media posts and targeted emails
- AE staff participation at idea collection events, project fairs and voting parties,
- AE voter site support, hosting voter drop boxes at clinical sites
- AE staff participating as PB Steering Committee members

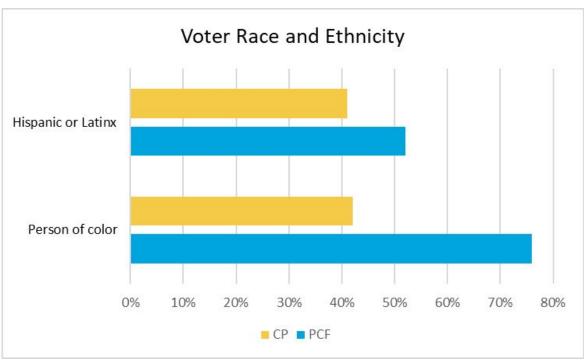


At least **258 Medicaid members participated** in this PB initiative, including:

- 41.9% of Steering Committee Members
- 40.6% of the Budget Delegates,
- 35.8% of the voters.

Voter and Idea Submitter Race and Ethnicity





	PAWTUCKET	CENTRAL FALLS	CENTRAL PROVIDENCE
Percentage of residents who identify as Black, Indigenous, or People of Color	51.8%	80.2%	40.7%

Voter Takeaways

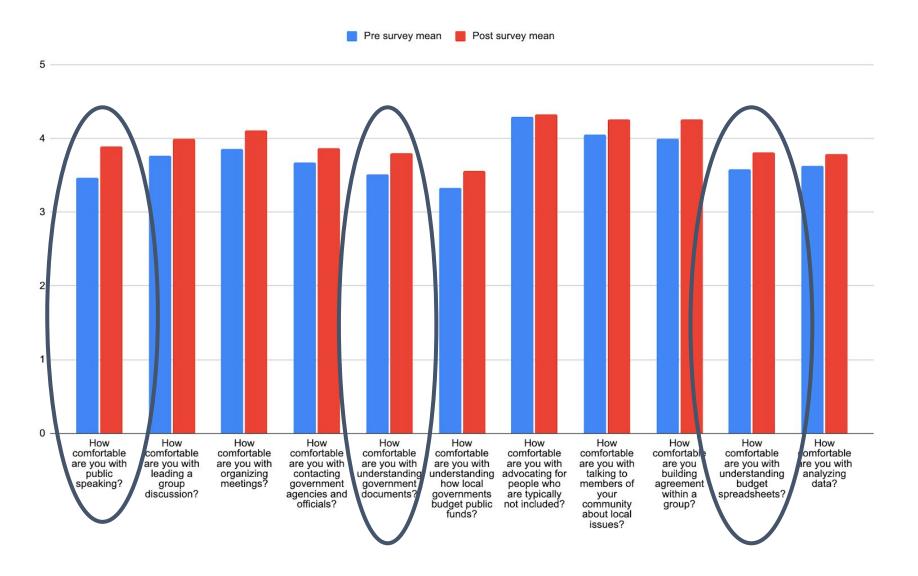
Participatory Budgeting...

- Reaches eligible voters who rarely or never vote
 - o 35.1% of voters who participated in the HSTP funded PB process and *who* are eligible to vote noted that they never, rarely, or sometimes vote.
- Creates an opportunity for people who are not eligible to vote in traditional elections
 - o For many voters, PB was the first time voting in the U.S.
- May enhance youth civic behavior and encourage young people to vote when they are eligible.
 - o 86.7% of PB voters who were ineligible to vote were youth
- May show growth in engagement over time:
 - Central Providence year 1, 77.74% hadn't been involved
 - PCF year 3, 63.38% voters haven't been involved



How did voting today make you feel?

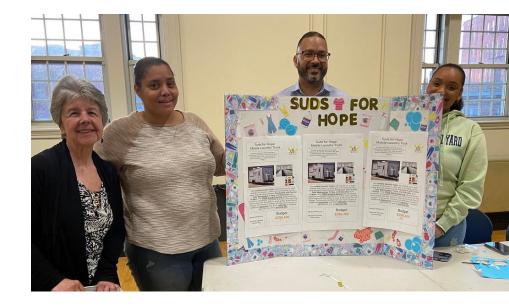
Participating as a Budget Delegate enhanced residents' comfort with civic skills across both HEZs:



"I was a facilitator for the first time, and I was brave to do it. I felt that I did well, and I think I had the support of the committee." PCF Facilitator Participatory Budgeting influenced how steering committee members and budget delegates understood health and their own roles in their communities.

Analysis of responses to: How if at all, has this process changed the way you think about your health and the health of your community?

- Understanding the Importance of Community Involvement in Decision-Making
- Empowerment to Take Action and Make a Positive Impact
- Expanded Perspectives on Health and Community Well-Being
- A Sense of Accountability and Responsibility for the Community
- Gratitude for the Opportunity to Be Part of Positive Change
- A Shift Towards Collaboration and Away from Competition



Reflections

[The best part of the process was that] all of the perspectives were brilliant and valid regardless education level, economic status, income level, social aspects or gender." -PCF Steering Committee Member

"[El mejor parte del proceso fue que] todas las perspectivas eran brillantes y validas sin importa de nivel de educación, nivel de ingresos, ni de aspectos sociales, ni de sexo"

-PCF Steering Committee Member

"Most of the projects that were able to make it on the ballot were legitimately driven by grassroot and community folks." -Central Providence Steering Committee Member

"I personally have learned a lot. And I think that that message to me is we need to do it again. We need you to do it again. Absolutely." -Central Providence Steering Committee Member

Big Picture Takeaways

Increased comfort with civic engagement skills encourages residents to engage in their community more in the future.

More community engagement is health promoting. Direct community engagement identities core issues with health problems, minimize the severity of problems, and improve residents' feeling of connectedness. Research indicates that people who are socially connected live longer and have an increase in resistance to diseases such as cancer and heart disease in addition to lower rates of hypertension.

VIDEO: A Snapshot of Participatory Budgeting in Rhode Island



Learn More

pavedresearch.com

decideRl.org

www.participatorybudgeting.org



Reading/Listening List

Watson Institute Podcast: How participatory budgeting can strengthen our democracy https://player.captivate.fm/episode/4e350cb8-4911-4602-a0e2-69ac58023d28

Brown University News: https://www.brown.edu/news/2023-06-08/powertothepupil

Boston Globe:

https://www.bostonglobe.com/2023/06/27/metro/ri-asked-ordinary-people-how-spend-over-1m-their-neighborhoods-heres-how-that-process-could-be-future/

PVD Eye:

https://pvdeye.org/power-to-the-people-new-process-gives-providence-residents-a-real-voice/

Let's Stay Connected!

Lucy Berman:

Central Providence Opportunities: A Health Equity Zone berman@onenb.org

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Discussion

What do you think should be the future of PB in Rhode Island?