

About the Participatory Budgeting Project What is Participatory Budgeting?

Our Mission

The Participatory Budgeting Project (PBP) empowers people to decide together how to spend public money. We create and support participatory budgeting processes that deepen democracy, build stronger communities, and make public budgets more equitable and effective.

PBP has empowered more than 100,000 people in 10 cities to directly decide how to spend more than \$98 million in public funds on 440 community projects.

PBP's Work

Our main program areas are:

1. Technical Assistance and Training

We help governments, institutions, and organizations to implement participatory budgeting processes and campaigns.

- Advise, design, and implement PB processes
- Advise and support advocacy, organizing, and educational campaigns to launch and expand PB processes

2 Participation Lab

We research and develop new tools and practices to make participatory budgeting and democracy work better.

- Games and exercises
- Materials
- Trainings

Videos

Tech tools

3. Network Building

We bring together policy practitioners and community organizers to help participatory budgeting grow.

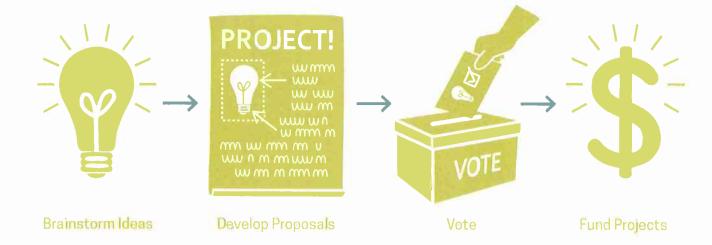
- Conferences
- Building and supporting networks of practitioners, organizers, officials and researchers
- Talks, articles and other public education that expands PB networks and interest

Our approach has been recognized by the White House as a model for civic engagement, and we have been awarded Penn State's Brown Democracy Medal as the top innovation in advancing democracy around the world.

Participatory budgeting (PB) is a different way to manage public money. It is a democratic process in which community members decide how to spend part of a public budget.

Participatory budgeting gives people real power over real money.

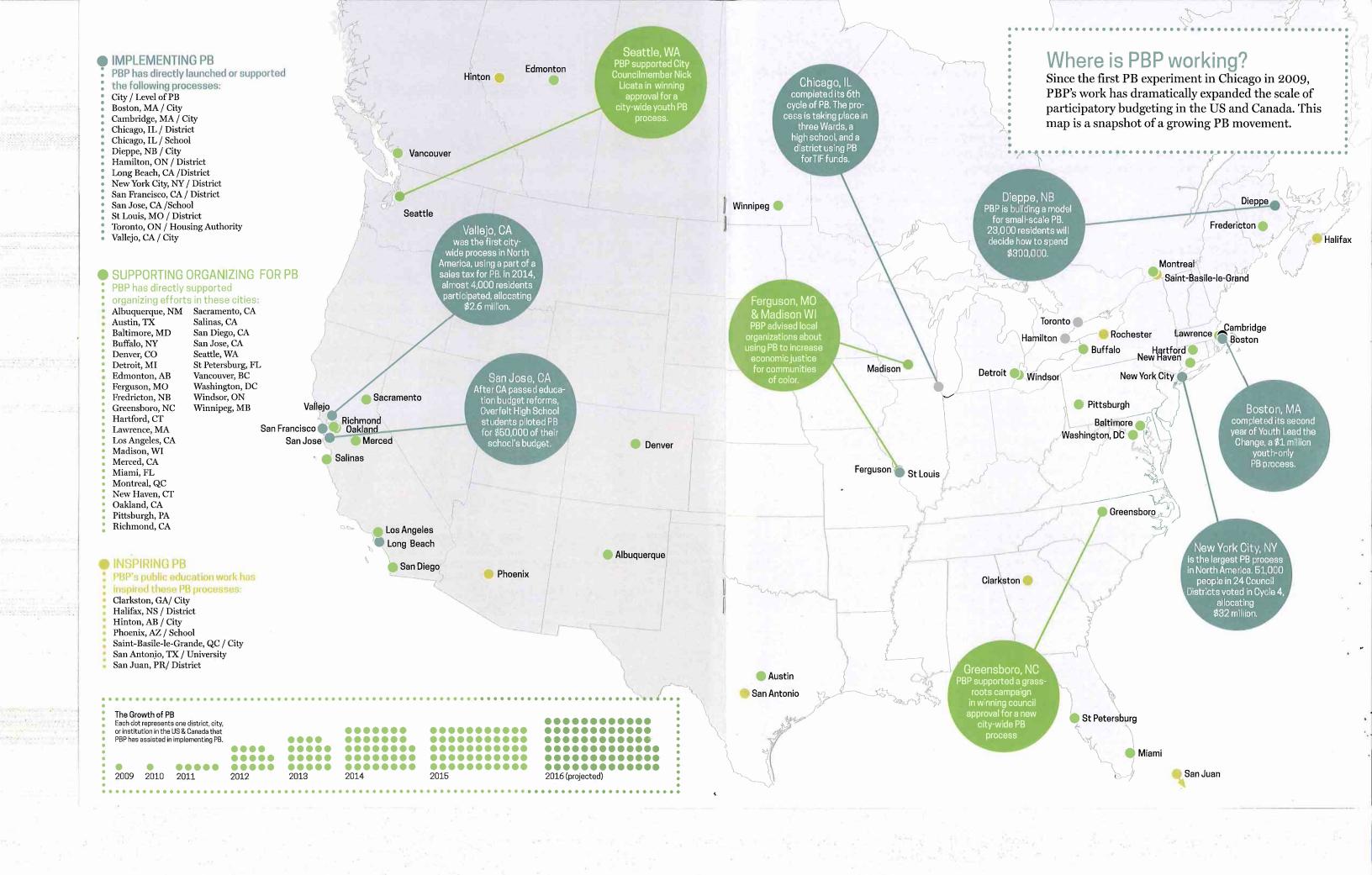
Local communities make budget decisions through an annual cycle of meetings and voting. Most PB experiences follow a basic process: residents brainstorm spending ideas, volunteer budget delegates develop proposals based on these ideas, residents vote on proposals, and government officials fund the top projects. After funding, the process starts again, and PB becomes part of how government works.



History of Participatory Budgeting

The Brazilian city of Porto Alegre started the first full participatory budgeting process in 1989. Since then, PB has spread to over 3,000 cities around the world, and been used for counties, states, housing authorities, schools, universities, and other institutions.

The Participatory Budgeting Project was founded in 2009 to support the growth of PB in North America. In 2009 we launched the first PB process in the US, with Chicago Alderman Joe Moore. In 2011 we launched PB in New York City, North America's largest PB process. We have since grown to 13 staff in four cities, including offices in Brooklyn and Oakland.



Impacts

Participatory budgeting transforms people, communities, and government. It helps them learn about the needs of their larger community and work towards a greater common good. They learn to find common priorities and value perspectives and experiences of people with different life situations and in different cultural environments. PBP helps communities build the civic infrastructure necessary for deepening democracy. Major impacts of our work include:

More Civic Engagement

Participatory budgeting has increased participation in political and community organizations, community boards, school boards, and block associations.

In Chicago, the majority of active participants reported no previous involvement or low levels of previous involvement in civic activities and organizations.

In NYC, a third of active participants reported participating more in local organizations after PB.

Broader Political Participation

Each PB process supported by PBP has decided to expand voter eligibility to make participation more inclusive, enabling youth as young as 12, non-citizens, and the formerly incarcerated to vote.

PB engages young people in the democratic process. The voting age for PB in Boston and Cambridge is 12. In Dieppe, Canada, anyone in 6th grade and up can vote.

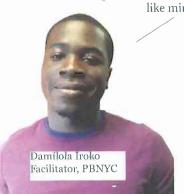
In NYC, 39% of voters in 2014's PB cycle were low-income residents, while only 21% of low-income residents voted in the 2013 local elections.

PB means actually having my friends and family members believe that they have a choice in government. Politics are not only built to be in the hands of politicians or government officials but to be in the hands of the people.

And we are the people.



The biggest impact was the way
PB brought the people together
to engage and make group decisions.
PB encourages people to drop their biases
and say, if we want to have a voice
and make a change, we have to come
together for a common good.
This has impacted me tremendously because I never thought that this was
possible for neighborhoods
like mine.



Throughout
the PB process, I had
a strong feeling that
I was making a difference
and that my
opinion counts.



New Community Leaders and More Active Citizens

PBP's assistance develops residents' civic skills, knowledge, and attitudes. We promote PB as a school of democracy and citizenship, as participants go through months of deliberation and decision-making.

PB participants overall report significant increases in skills such as public speaking, negotiating, building agreement, and contacting officials – and those with low incomes and less education learn the most.

Stronger Relationships Between Government, Organizations, and Residents

PBP connects officials with constituents, enabling them to work together and build trust. We also forge new relationships between organizations focused on different issues and communities. In Vallejo, the majority of active participants said their view of city government improved after PB. Most residents whose project ideas did not win funding were still satisfied with the process and wanted to participate again.

Fairer and More Effective Spending

PBP connects local knowledge with technical expertise, leading to more informed and responsive spending decisions. High participation by underrepresented groups helps direct resources to communities with the greatest needs. There are fewer opportunities for corruption, waste, or public backlash, and more pressure to dedicate resources to public priorities.

PB brings in additional funding beyond the money directly allocated through the process. In Chicago, more than \$1.6 million in additional funding was leveraged for community projects identified through PB.

Our research has demonstrated the importance of building the PB process around existing community assets and civic infrastructure; as well as how critical traditional community organizing is for engaging more marginalized populations. When PB incorporates these existing networks into the process it simultaneously strengthens the PB process and the fabric of the community overall.



PB has helped me to flourish in my love of participation with life, improved my confidence level when speaking publicly and to capitalize on the need to be ready at all times and all places. For you never know when you will be called upon to "shine," and I am still "shining."



Usually, in an alderman's office, people contact us to fix an isolated problem. Through the PB process, we discussed not just what needed to be fixed but what we wanted our community to be.



SUPPORTERS 2014/2015

Foundations

Lily Auchincloss Foundation Chicago Community Trust Robert Sterling Clark Foundation The Crown Family

Government & Institutions

City of Boston, MA City of Cambridge, MA Clean Air Coalition, Buffalo Hamilton, ON Councillor Fari City of New York, NY

Individuals

Champions (\$500 and above) Ken Browne George Choriatus

Leaders (\$100 to \$499)

Melody Allen David Antieau Alderman John Arena Hala Audi Steven Ausbury William Back Eve Baron Gene Beasley Vitorio Benedetti Arla Berman Molly Biklen Deanna Bitetti Justin Blinder Douglas Carolus Alina Chatterjee

Supporters (\$20-\$99)

Anonymous Rachel Amar Tracy Anderson Benjamin Antieau Caron Atlas Jen Barkan Nicholas Barry David Beasley Sarah Berman Mathias Black Clara Bois Regan Brashear Ralph Brooks Ginny Browne Chris Bui Marjorie Busching Self Jonathan Busky Evan Casper-Futterman Ginny Christensen Gabriel Cohn Emanuela Costa Janette Daniel-Whitney Alison Dell Jeffrey Dobrinsky

Nathan Cummings Foundation* Democracy Fund Fund for Democratic Communities Robert R. McCormick Foundation New York Community Trust*

New York City Council Speaker Mark-Viverito New York City Council Member Kallos New York City Council Member Lander New York City Council Member Levin New York City Council Member Levine New York City Council Member Menchaea New York City Council Member Richards

New York Foundation New York Women's Foundation North Star Fund Rockefeller Foundation Funding received via partner organization

New York City Council Member Rodriguez New York City Council Member Torres New York City Council Member Ulrich New York City Council Member Williams New York City Council Member Weprin City of Seattle, WA City of Vallejo, CA

Gerard Delgrippo William Jennings Brad Lander Michael Lerner David Giordano

John De La Torre Meghan Faux Will Friedman David Gepner Rhonda Giovannitti Benjamm Goldfrank Joshua Goodman Vishal Gujadhur Benjamin Haas Jill Hamberg Mamnunul Haq Joseph Holtz Robin Kantor

Will Fan

Karen Dolan Kristin Eherhard Kwabena Kenneth Edusei Harvey Epstein Alison Fairbrother Alix Fellman Jonathan Field Reese Forbes Julia Foulkes Michael Freedman-Schnapp Josephine Freeman Jennifer Godzeno Lily Goodspeed Carol Gould Dave Graham-Squire Matthew Green Maryam Gunja Maria Hadden Carolin Hagelskamp Matthew Harvey Ron Hayduk Gabriel Hetland Haruka Horiuchi

Issae Jabola-Carolus

Ethan Kent Janette Kim Andrew King Richard Kochl

Robert Loring Renate Lunn Sara Manaugh Kanitha Matoury Alyzza May Michael Menser Katy Micssner Abigail Moriah

Amelia Jevicki Christopher Kocher Karen Kubey Valyrie Laedlein Joey Lake Stephanie Lane Pavon Steve Larosiliere Jennifer Laurin Jennifer Lav Barbara Lee Mary Lehmann Laurel Lucia Ron Malec Stephanie McNulty Lewis Michaelson Marika Milas Jane Mizrahi Jim Morrison

Aseem Mulji

Maryam Nabavi

Larry & Claire Morse Shaila Mulji Brandon Nelson Lenore Paladino Sonal Patel Gustav Peebles Randy Peers Erica Quigley Nick Rizzo David J. Rosenberg Erin Sanborn Anne Schaeffer Josh Silverstein Sharon Simpson Benjamin Solotaire

Michael Steib

Joe Moore

Ny Whitaker

Robert Newman Rita Ormsby Will Petrik Meredith Phillips Almeida David Plotke Diane Postoian Peter Ranis Norma Rantisi Debra Rice Luc Richard Jennifer Ritter Juscha Robinson Vincent Russell Gabriel Sayegh Allan & Kitsa Schindle Linda Schmidt

Tom Schmidt

Larry Schooler

Jay Sterrenberg Frank Toner Allen Townsend Keri Tyler Ethany Uttech Iakovos Vasiliou Ana Paula Pimentel Walker Brian Wampler Rachel Weber Cheyenna Weber Jeremy Wells Sandra Witt Nancy Worman Christopher Worrall Erik Wright Ayse Yonder

Sondra Youdleman

Christopher Wilson

Natalya Scimeca Donata Secondo Melissa Sepe Shreya Shankar Sarah Snider Alex Spanrow Solaire Spellen Matthew St Clair Kenneth Swane: Lacey Tauber Mark Torrey Natalia Vera Leonardo Vilchis Megan Wade Pia Wallgren Jenniser Witte Lai-Wan Wong Nick Yulman Wendy Yun and others



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