

Patrick Spauster
302 Hart Street Apt 2
Brooklyn, NY 11206
Patrick.spauster@gmail.com | ps4375@nyu.edu
203.448.0855

October 18th 2021

Re: 2022 Summer News Internship

Dear Sonali Pathirana and Robert Boehm,

I write to express my interest in the 2022 Summer News Internship position with Bloomberg News. I am a current Master's of Urban Planning student and an Inaugural Georgina and Charlotte Bloomberg Public Service Fellow at NYU Wagner. I am an experienced writer, data analyst, researcher, and data visualization specialist focusing on housing. I have topic area expertise, writing skills, a data driven approach, journalistic skills, and experience working in teams. But more importantly I am curious, flexible, and diligent; I can contribute to the newsroom at CityLab and the Bloomberg Graphics team. I want to use writing, data, and visualization to transform complex urban problems into compelling stories.

Through my professional and academic research experience, I've developed subject matter expertise in urban policy and housing. Shelter is a primary need for every American family, but rising costs, aging housing, and resistance to new construction have made it a primary worry for many. Housing is having a moment in our political discourse. Cities were already at a turning point; they risked becoming bastions of privilege, as rising costs strained longtime residents and threatened displacement. Then COVID struck. I want to seize this opportunity to elevate the importance of housing in our political discourse, get reliable information about housing into people's hands, and break down barriers to mobility, diversity, and opportunity. Working on housing exposed me to many other disciplines. Housing is so fundamental to our lives that it touches so many other parts of society: business, markets, economics, climate change, technology, politics, and policy. As a result, it's also one of the best places to make an impact, to demonstrate how our communities, cities, and nation can be better off if everyone has the ability to live where they choose - somewhere safe, affordable, and full of economic opportunity.

I've contributed to that mission as a housing researcher at the Urban Institute and the Furman Center at NYU. There I built skills that will make me an effective journalist and storyteller. I share Bloomberg's passion for rigorous, data-driven approaches; I love digging into data, identifying important trends, and crafting a compelling story. I learned data analysis, automation and APIs, mapping, and data visualization skills, focusing on clearly communicating research findings so policymakers and advocates can act. I learned to interview community members, synthesize qualitative data, and develop a clear narrative. I wrote in many different styles: reports, briefs, blogs, fact sheets, and web features. I'm used to working on and managing teams on tight grant deadlines.

Beyond my normal responsibilities, I sought out opportunities to learn more and develop my voice. The strongest stories weave the lives of real people together with compelling data, taking one experience and making it universal. On Urban's blog, [I wrote](#) about important research findings, found newsworthy insights, and amplified the voices of community members with whom we worked. On my own time, I've written [Op Eds on timely issues](#). And at graduate school, I write for the [Wagner Planner](#), our student planning publication, and am pursuing coursework in journalism and data journalism. I took a course on web development, learned HTML/Javascript/CSS, familiarized myself with open source libraries, and built [my own website](#).

At Bloomberg, I can contribute with my knowledge and connections in the housing and data fields and my curiosity to dig into complex issues. One area of interest is America's suburbs, [which are changing faster than our urban cores both demographically and economically](#), and where many of the nation's fiercest housing battles are happening. I also want to use open data to look at stories in new ways, like [student homelessness in New York](#), or offer a different angle on issues like [Lebron's transitional housing facility](#). While I would love to focus on urban stories with City Lab and/or graphics, my writing, research, and data analysis skills will translate to other fields.

Thank you for your consideration for the Summer News Internship. Attached you will find my current resume and writing samples.

Sincerely,
Patrick Spauster

Bloomberg News Writing/Work Samples

Patrick Spauster

1. “New York City Needs Basement Apartments Now More Than Ever”
Published in City Limits Opinion 9/30/2021
<https://citylimits.org/2021/09/30/opinion-new-york-city-needs-basement-apartments-now-more-than-ever/>
2. In some New York City districts, nearly one in four students experience homelessness
Published on Urban Wire 11/19/2018
Data Analysis and Map My own (ArcGIS and Illustrator)
<https://www.urban.org/urban-wire/some-new-york-city-districts-nearly-one-four-students-experience-homelessness>
3. “LeBron James’s Foundation Is Building Transitional Housing at the I Promise School. But It Can Go Further to Help Families”
Published on Urban Wire 11/22/2019
<https://www.urban.org/urban-wire/lebron-jamess-foundation-building-transitional-housing-i-promise-school-it-can-go-further-help-families>
4. Additional writing examples and data visualizations can be found on my [personal website](#) and [data viz gallery](#)
Website is custom coded in HTML and JQuery. Data visualization is done in R (and some in Arc/QGIS) with clean up in word and illustrator
Code samples for all visualizations are available upon request!

1.

Opinion: New York City Needs Basement

Apartments Now More Than Ever

AUTHOR

Patrick Spauster

DATE

September 30, 2021

'In one of the most expensive housing markets in the country, people will continue to rent basement apartments whether they are legal or not. We need legalization to make them safe.'



New York lawmakers tour flood-damaged homes following Hurricane Ida.

Earlier this month, record setting rainfall from tropical storm Ida turned New York's streets into rivers and rushed into subterranean apartments, drowning residents. Of the 13 New Yorkers who lost their lives in Hurricane Ida, at least 11 lived in basement apartments.

Many of New York's basement apartments are illegally or informally rented because they don't meet the city's complex standards for legal occupancy. Estimates indicate that tens of thousands to hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers live in illegal basement or cellar units, which are unregulated and potentially unsafe. After these deaths, the city can't afford to outlaw and ignore basement apartments; they should do the opposite: legalize and regulate more basement apartments to keep New Yorkers safe and create affordable housing.

In one of the most expensive housing markets in the country, people will continue to rent basement apartments whether they are legal or not. We need legalization to make them safe. New Yorkers choose potentially dangerous basement apartments because they can't afford more expensive alternatives. New York's rents have rebounded to a median \$2,675/month after dipping through the peak of the COVID-19 crisis. They will continue to rise as market rate housing construction started off the year slow and affordable housing takes time to build.

Dangerous basements are a symptom of the larger housing crisis in New York where over 29 percent of households spend half their income on housing; 78 percent of extremely low income households, like families of four or more who make \$35,790 or less, spend half their income or more on rent. With limited affordable units available, low-income tenants look elsewhere for housing, including illegal and dangerous basement units. Without these basement units, which fill a crucial hole in the low-income housing market, the outlook for low-income renters would be worse and more would experience homelessness.

The city piloted a program in East New York to bring illegal apartments up to code, but the program had its budget slashed during COVID. Advocates say that current legalization efforts are focused on compliance, not meeting the needs of tenants and landlords. Some landlords don't create legal units because of the onerous restrictions, high costs, and time consuming process of applying. Under the current system, legalization requires meeting specific zoning rules, unnecessary parking mandates, and highly specific unit dimensions. The current rules scare off basement apartment landlords, who are largely outer-borough homeowners who live above the units, not large corporate investors. Landlords in this situation fear piping up to legalize their basement units because they could lose their rental income or pay fines.

READ MORE: City's Basement Apartment Program Buried by COVID-19 Budget Cuts

The risk to New Yorkers will only rise in the coming years. More frequent severe weather from climate change threatens more homes with flooding each year. Climate Central and the National Housing Trust estimate that the number of low-income homes at risk of flooding will triple by 2050, with New York among the states with the most units threatened.

Critics want to crack down on basement apartments they feel are unsafe and lead to overcrowding. But cracking down on basement apartments won't stop people who have no other housing option. Some units may never be safely inhabitable. Others could become safer with retrofitting or additional safety measures. And by relaxing regulatory standards, safe apartments that don't currently meet the city's strict standards could be added to the affordable housing stock.

Legalization helps the city know which units are which. The city can change the burdensome legalization regulations, incentivize landlords with basement units to legalize them by making the process easier, fund basement conversion programs, and eliminate penalties for landlords who want to add their basements to the market.

If done right, legalization is a win-win. It will keep more New Yorkers safe and add needed, safe, affordable housing to the city's stock. The city should act

swiftly to make basement apartments legal or the consequences of the next storm could be worse.

Patrick Spauster is a housing researcher and Master's of Urban Planning candidate at NYU Wagner.

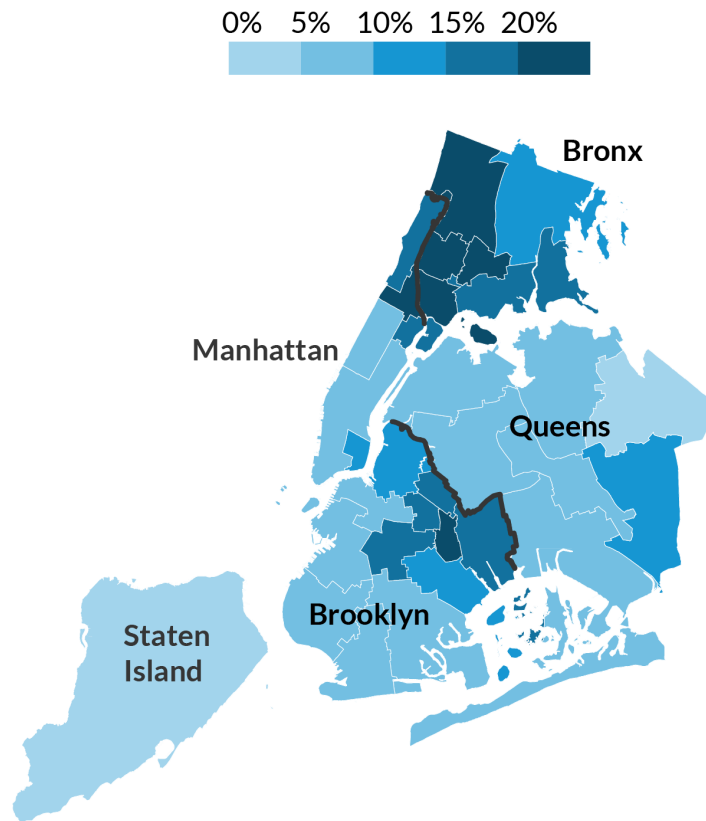
2.

In some New York City districts, nearly one in four students experience homelessness

Nearly 115,000 students in New York City schools experienced homelessness during the 2017–18 school year, [according to new data](#) released by the New York State Education Department (NYSED) last month. As reported by the *New York Times*, that figure represents 1 in 10 New York City public and charter school students. Our look at the data on noncharter public school students shows that even that alarming share hides the pervasiveness of student homelessness in some communities.

We mapped New York State homelessness data to the student population of each New York City school district and found that the city's homeless students are concentrated in a few communities. More than half the city's homeless students live in just 10 of the city's 32 public school districts. In one Bronx school district, as many as one in four students experienced homelessness in the past year. In Bronx, Harlem, and East Brooklyn districts, more than one in five students experienced homelessness.

Share of Students Who Experienced Homelessness in New York City Public School Districts



Sources: 2017–18 data on student homelessness from the New York State Student Information Repository System. Data on geographic school district population is current from the New York State Education Department website.
Note: Excludes charter schools.

URBAN INSTITUTE

Sources for the figure above: 2017- 2018 data on student homelessness from the New York State [Student Information Repository System](#). Data on geographic school district population is current from the New York State Education Department [website](#).

The geographies with the highest rates of student homelessness have [large proportions of black and Latino students](#) and have some of the city's [highest poverty rates and largest rent burdens](#). Nationally, the number of students experiencing homelessness [is rising](#). But in New York, the proportion of homeless students is higher than in other large

cities. In Chicago [about 5 percent of students](#) were homeless in 2016. In Los Angeles, it was [just above 3 percent](#).

New York should address the different types of homelessness

Students experienced homelessness in different ways. For some, homelessness meant doubling up in a home with another family, staying in a hotel or motel, or sleeping in a homeless shelter. For others, it meant spending the night unsheltered or sleeping in places not intended for sleeping, such as in cars, parks, encampments, temporary trailers, or abandoned buildings.

Across the city, doubling up was the most common form of temporary housing among homeless students, followed by staying in shelters, according to NYSED data. In the past year, 70,000 students doubled up, nearly 40,000 stayed in a shelter, and 6,000 were in unsheltered situations. Staying in shelters was more common among homeless students in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn, where more than one in three were sheltered, compared with Queens and Staten Island, where just over one in five homeless students were in shelter.

Though New York has a [right to shelter](#) policy, many students spent time unsheltered last school year. Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn [have 80, 87, and 93 homeless shelters, respectively](#), but 4,645 students were unsheltered in those boroughs. Queens has 26 shelters, and Staten Island has 1. In these boroughs, where there are dramatically fewer shelters, students doubled up at higher rates.

Homelessness hurts students and communities

In high-cost cities like New York, economics drive homelessness and [residential instability](#). Affordability and availability of housing plays an outsized role. Changes in income, family situation, and health can send low-income families into poverty and put their residential stability at risk.

For students, homelessness presents unique challenges. Homeless children often suffer from [high rates of hunger and malnourishment](#), as well as other health problems that make it difficult to focus in the classroom. Without the stability of a home, students experiencing homelessness often [change schools frequently, lack tools to succeed academically, and tend to perform worse on academic tests](#). Schools also struggle when child homelessness rates are high. [Research shows](#) that high turnover rates from residential instability can harm schools by straining already-limited resources.

These experiences can set children up for grim outcomes. [Nearly a quarter](#) of young adults ages 13 to 25 who experienced homelessness as young adults had precursors of family homelessness as children.

Homelessness is a solvable problem

[The solutions to homelessness are clear and supported by evidence](#). So why are there still so many homeless in a city that puts [so many resources](#) into serving the homeless?

Increasing shelter capacity and temporary housing options to accommodate a large and growing homeless population can stem urgent need. But homeless shelters, while critical for responding to families in crisis, are not a long-term solution and are expensive. In New York, the [cost of shelter](#) has gone up dramatically. For families stuck in shelter, policymakers could adopt solutions like rapid re-housing, which provides short term housing assistance and case management for families. Rapid re-housing [has](#)

been shown to help families exit shelter faster than they would be able to on their own. But they need someplace to go.

According to the [Urban Institute's rental housing affordability map](#), there is a severe lack of affordable housing across the boroughs. In the Bronx, there are only 58 affordable housing units available for every 100 extremely low-income renters. In Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Staten Island, there are 51, 48, and 50 units for every 100 who need them. And in Queens, there are only 27 available units for every 100 renters who need them. Most of these affordable units are available only to low-income renters through US Department of Housing and Urban Development assistance. [Long-term rent vouchers](#) help families maintain housing stability and protect against future homelessness. But voucher [waiting lists are long](#), and many landlords [won't accept them](#). More vouchers and help finding units are important pieces of the puzzle. Preservation of existing affordable units is also critical.

To help families remain in their homes and avoid homelessness, the city could increase the capacity of its successful homelessness prevention program, Homebase. To increase service efficiency, [research suggests](#) improved targeting of preventive services to the most at-risk families.

New York's efforts across education, homelessness, and housing systems has failed to stop a rise in homelessness among students. The concentration of student homelessness in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Harlem requires attention and action. For families, homelessness has to do with housing, housing, housing. For policymakers, this means increasing the availability of affordable housing by preserving and producing affordable units, increasing housing vouchers and rapid re-housing, and helping families remain in housing through homelessness and eviction prevention in the communities where need is greatest. By investing in proven policies, New York City can ensure its public school students get a fair shot in the classroom.

3.

LeBron James's Foundation Is Building Transitional Housing at the I Promise School. But It Can Go Further to Help Families

Last year, LeBron James and the LeBron James Family Foundation (LJFF) opened the I Promise School that aimed to help families with children experiencing poverty by [supporting the needs of the whole family](#).

Now the school is expanding its support to house families in need. Earlier this month, the [LJFF announced](#) plans to transform a nearby apartment building into transitional housing for families in crisis in the I Promise community. The I Promise Village, located five blocks from the school, will help families experiencing homelessness or in need of shelter and will provide supportive services.

I Promise should be commended for recognizing the importance of stable housing to healthy families and successful students. But although transitional housing can help some families, evidence shows it may not be the best crisis intervention for families experiencing homelessness. Other strategies can go further.

Housing matters for families

James correctly identifies housing as a barrier to success for students. In a [statement to USA Today](#), James said, “Initially, our work was focused on helping these kids earn an education. But we’ve found that it is impossible to help them learn if they are struggling to survive, if they are hungry, if they have no heat in the freezing winter, if they live in fear for their safety.”

Many families in Akron and Summit County, Ohio, are experiencing the stress James describes. In Summit County, 49 households and 102 children were homeless in 2018, according to the latest [point-in-time count \(PDF\)](#). And [30 percent of families in the county are rent burdened](#).

The importance of stable housing to education is clear. Good housing ensures access to high-quality schools and limits disruptive school changes. Stable housing has [positive effects on attendance and academic achievement \(PDF\)](#). James experienced these effects firsthand; he and his mother moved [half a dozen](#) times when he was in the fourth grade, and he missed 83 days of school that year.

Transitional housing may help some families, but it's likely not the best crisis intervention

That the LJFF recognizes the importance of housing is a great first step, but transitional housing is not always the [best solution](#). Transitional housing gives families temporary housing and intensive services focused on increasing well-being and self-sufficiency. But many families need longer-term support, and some evidence shows that families prefer other interventions that have had greater success at lower cost.

According to the US Department of Housing and Urban Development's [Family Options Study](#), families in transitional housing did not see improved outcomes on key measures like education and employment compared with families who sought assistance through usual publicly available services. Transitional housing was also more expensive than some other promising interventions, such as rapid rehousing or housing subsidies. Only emergency shelter was more expensive.

Short stays in transitional housing do not change the realities for many low-income families who have limited earning power. When families stay [longer in transitional](#)

housing, they have greater levels of educational attainment and employment and greater likelihood of stable housing when they exit. But even after families left transitional housing, they were still dependent on housing subsidies to find affordable housing.

Families also seem to prefer other forms of housing assistance. In the Family Options Study, 43 percent of families who were offered transitional housing declined to enter services. When asked, families preferred the portability and independence of subsidies over the requirement of living in the location and housing units required by the transitional housing program. Housing subsidies can serve more families and provide longer-term assistance for the same price as transitional housing.

Transitional housing programs are also more likely to block families from being eligible based on employment, substance use, and mental health criteria. Subsidies and rapid rehousing programs in the Family Options Study often followed a Housing First approach, eliminating these criteria for entry into housing services.

Solutions to housing instability that work

The LJFF can go further and move beyond reducing barriers to use housing as a platform for student success. To effectively provide housing stability to I Promise families, the LJFF should differentiate between families in need of crisis intervention and families in need of intensive services.

Some families need assistance after a crisis, such as an eviction or a family emergency. Rapid rehousing and long-term subsidies are a more cost-effective way to address family homelessness than transitional housing. And families prefer them to transitional housing. Rapid rehousing moves families out of homelessness quickly with short-term financial assistance and provides supportive services like case management services

and housing search assistance. To ensure stable housing after rapid rehousing programs, the LJFF should consider long-term subsidies, a [proven tool](#) to prevent future homelessness.

Other families may need the type of wraparound support and housing that the I Promise Village can offer. But this support should be permanent, not temporary. [Permanent supportive housing](#), intended for populations who need intensive services to remain housed, could work. Supportive housing has decreased chronic homelessness and [improved outcomes for families involved in the child welfare system](#). I Promise Village could include permanently subsidized units and target some of those units to families with many barriers who need permanent supportive services.

The LJFF is taking important steps to recognize the importance of housing to successful families and students. Transitional housing could help some families in the I Promise Community, but other solutions may do more for a lower cost, such as permanently affordable housing. For families in crisis, the foundation should consider rapid rehousing coupled with housing subsidies. For families with multiple barriers, the foundation could use the I Promise Village to extend transitional housing assistance into permanent supportive housing.

PATRICK SPAUSTER**October 2021**

Georgina and Charlotte Bloomberg Public Service Fellow
Master's of Urban Planning Candidate, NYU Wagner
Graduate Student Researcher, NYU Furman Center
Phone: 203-448-0855; email: patrick.spauster@gmail.com | ps4375@nyu.edu
Linkedin: www.linkedin.com/in/patrick-spauster
Personal Website: www.patrickspauster.com

Career Brief

Patrick Spauster is a Georgina and Charlotte Bloomberg Public Service Fellow and Master's of Urban Planning Candidate at the Robert F. Wagner Graduate School of Public Service. Spauster is an aspiring writer, data scientist, and researcher focusing on urban and housing issues. He currently researches housing policy at the Furman Center at New York University and writes for Wagner's Planning publication, the Wagner Planner. Before that he was a Research Analyst in the Metropolitan Housing and Communities Center at the Urban Institute. Spauster works on projects relating to rent relief, renter protections, homelessness, housing affordability, housing vouchers, housing discrimination, fair housing, and zoning. He has a strong background in quantitative methods, including analysis of survey, census, administrative, spatial, and program data in R, Stata, and Python. He visualizes data in R and develops webpages in HTML, CSS, and JQuery. Spauster also has extensive qualitative research experience, planning and conducting interviews, coding research findings, and drawing out key themes, quotes, and insights. He is a strong writer experienced with many different written products, including long form research reports, opeds, briefs, fact sheets, blogs, and short articles. He supports teams by managing projects and timelines, presenting results, and communicating with partners and stakeholders. His past work focused on access to homeownership, foreclosure, climate resiliency, cash transfers, and human rights. Spauster holds a BA in Public Policy and a Minor in Economics from Davidson College, where he was a leader in the service community on campus.

Education

Expected 2023	Robert F. Wagner Graduate School of Public Service, New York University, New York City, NY M.S. Candidate, Urban Planning Georgina and Charlotte Bloomberg Public Service Fellow
2017	Davidson College, Davidson, NC B.A., Interdisciplinary Major in Public Policy, Economics Minor

Professional Experience

2021–	Furman Center, New York University, New York, NY Graduate Student Researcher <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data Analyst programming in R and Python• Conduct data analysis and create maps, visualizations, and graphics• Evaluate the Impact of New York's 2019 rent protection law on multifamily lending using property records and HMDA data• Use unemployment and census data to target areas most in need of Emergency Rental Assistance payments• Analyze LODS employment data for interactive web feature "State of the City"• Write and edit reports, blogs, briefs, and other products
2018–2021	Urban Institute, Metropolitan Housing and Communities Center, Washington, DC Research Analyst (2021) Research Assistant (2018-2020)

- Conduct qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods research projects on fair housing, homelessness, vouchers, and zoning.
- Manage projects and budgets, meetings, logistics, and events.
- Clean, manage, analyze, and automate large datasets in R and Stata
- Create maps, data visualizations, and graphics
- Conduct interviews, draft interview protocols, and code research findings
- Write and edit reports, blogs, briefs, and other products

2017–

Prose Media, New York, NY

Freelance Writer

- Wrote dozens of blog posts, reviews, and other short pieces for clients
- Focused on clear, condensed writing designed for search engine optimization

2017–2018

The Center for New York City Neighborhoods, New York, NY

Program Associate

- Provided relief and support to housing insecure citizens. Staffed the Center's homeowner hub, managed housing cases, provided counseling referral services, and leveraged program partnerships through the NYS Mortgage Assistance Program, Build it Back, Flood Help NY, and Temporary Housing Services.
- Supported research on NYC projects to improve agency programs in foreclosure mitigation, climate resilience, and access to homeownership.
- Analyzed organizational caller data patterns and created plan to increase responsiveness
- Served on the agency's disaster response committee in the wake of hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria

2016

Human Rights Watch, New York, NY

Children's Rights Division Intern,

- Assisted researchers and executives with research, writing, editing, and administration for children's rights research projects
- Composed treaty body on Bangladesh submitted for review of the United Nations Committee on Elimination of Discrimination against Women; Composed background research report on Peruvian Gold Mining
- Contributed significant research, writing, and editing and for nine country profiles for *Education Under Attack 2018*, a report of the Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack

Fellowships, Honors, and Awards

Georgina and Charlotte Bloomberg Public Service Fellow, 2021-2023;

Ten Urban Wire Blog Posts that Elevated the Debate, 2018;

Davidson College Civic Engagement Council Chairperson, 2016-2017;

Leadership Davidson Selectee, 2017;

Vann Center for Ethics Human Rights Watch Fellow, 2016.

Technical Skills

R

Stata

ArcGIS/QGIS

Python

nVivo

Qualtrics

HTML

Javascript

CSS

Illustrator

Photoshop

Data Visualization

Mapping

Wordpress web design

Econometrics

Ethnography

Interviewing

Focus Groups

Data Walks
 Blogging

Copyediting
 Freelance writing

Opinion Editorial

Publications

Blog Posts

Eldridge, Matthew, Kimberly Burrowes, and **Patrick Spauster**, "[How Cities Like Birmingham, Alabama, Are Unlocking New Funding for Parks and Green Space](#)," *Urban Wire* (blog), February 18, 2019.

Scally, Corianne, Camille Anoll and **Patrick Spauster**, "[Four lessons on federal crisis response from ten years of foreclosure counseling](#)," *Urban Wire* (blog), May 23, 2017.

Spauster, Patrick, "[LeBron James's I Promise School puts a public face to the evidence-based approach of whole-family intervention](#)," *Urban Wire* (blog), August 14, 2018.

Spauster, Patrick, "[In some New York City districts, nearly one in four students experience homelessness](#)," *Urban Wire* (blog), Urban Wire, November 19, 2018.

Spauster, Patrick, "[LeBron James's Foundation Is Building Transitional Housing at the I Promise School. But It Can Go Further to Help Families](#)," *Urban Wire* (blog), November 22, 2019.

Spauster, Patrick, "[Three Things We Learned from Cleaning One Million DMV Property Records](#)," *Data@Urban* (blog), December 3, 2019.

Spauster, Patrick, "[Tackling Systemic Barriers in Northeast Buffalo to Help Break Cycles of Poverty](#)," *Urban Wire* (blog), December 16, 2019.

Spauster, Patrick, Mica O'Brien, and Olivia Fiol, "[The Suburbs Aren't Under Attack. They Can Be Places of Opportunity for All](#)," *Urban Wire* (blog), September 11, 2020.

Opeds

Patrick Spauster, "[New York City Needs Basement Apartments Now More Than Ever](#)," *City Limits*, September 30, 2021.

Published Reports

Anderson, Theresa, Susan J. Popkin, Marla McDaniel, Amelia Coffey, Amanda Gold, **Patrick Spauster**, Peace Gwam, Marcus Gaddy, and Adaeze Okoli. Investing in Equitable Urban Park Systems. 2021. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute. <https://www.urban.org/research/publication/developing-two-generation-approaches-communities>

Cunningham, Mark K., Devlin Hanson, Sarah Gillespie, Mike Pergamit, Alyse D. Oneto, **Patrick Spauster**, Tracey O'Brien, Liz Sweiter, Christine Velez Breaking the Homelessness-Jail Cycle with Housing First: Results from the Denver Supportive Housing Social Impact Bond Initiative. 2021. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute. <https://www.urban.org/research/publication/breaking-homelessness-jail-cycle-housing-first-results-denver-supportive-housing-social-impact-bond-initiative>

Eldridge, Matthew, Kimberly Burrowes, and **Patrick Spauster**. Investing in Equitable Urban Park Systems. 2019. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute. <https://www.urban.org/research/publication/investing-equitable-urban-park-systems>

Galvez, Martha, Solomon Greene, Alyse Oneto, and **Patrick Spauster**. Protecting Housing Choice Voucher Holders from Discrimination: Lessons from Oregon and Texas. 2020. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute. <https://www.urban.org/research/publication/housing-and-land-use-implications-split-roll-property-tax-reform-california>

Gillespie, Sarah, Devlin Hanson, Alyse D. Oneto, **Patrick Spauster**, Mary Cunningham, Mike Pergamit. Denver Supportive Housing Social Impact Bond Initiative: Housing Stability Payments. 2020. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute. <https://www.urban.org/research/publication/denver-supportive-housing-social-impact-bond-initiative-housing-stability-payments-0>

Gillespie, Sarah, Devlin Hanson, Alyse D. Oneto, **Patrick Spauster**, Mary Cunningham, Mike Pergamit. Denver Supportive Housing Social Impact Bond Initiative: Final Outcome Payments. 2021. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute. <https://www.urban.org/research/publication/denver-supportive-housing-social-impact-bond-initiative-final-outcome-payments>

Greene, Solomon, Laurie Goodman, Sarah Stochak, Daniel Teles, and **Patrick Spauster**. Housing and Land Use Implications of Split-Roll Property Tax Reform in California. 2020. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute. <https://www.urban.org/research/publication/housing-and-land-use-implications-split-roll-property-tax-reform-california>

Greene, Solomon, **Patrick Spauster**, Martha Galvez, and Daniel Teles. State and Local Voucher Protection Laws: Introducing a New Legal Dataset. 2020. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute. <https://www.urban.org/research/publication/state-and-local-voucher-protection-laws-introducing-new-legal-dataset>

Popkin, Susan, Theresa Anderson, Amelia Coffey, Marcus Gaddy, Charmaine Runes, Marla McDaniel, Adaeze Okoli, **Patrick Spauster**. Incorporation Two-Generation Approaches in Community Change. 2019. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute. <https://www.urban.org/research/publication/incorporating-two-generation-approaches-community-change>

Scally, Corianne, Camille Anoll, Jung Choi, **Patrick Spauster**, Leah Hendey, Diane Levy, and Bing Bai. 2018. "Responding to a Crisis: The National Foreclosure Mitigation Counseling Program 2008-2018." NeighborWorks America. <https://www.urban.org/research/publication/responding-crisis-national-foreclosure-mitigation-counseling-program-2008-2018>

Scally, Corianne, Eric Burnstein, Nicole DuBois, Marcus Gaddy, Chris Hayes, Clare Saleno, **Patrick Spauster**, Yipeng Su, Elsa Falkenburger, and Susan Popkin. "Evaluation of the Resident Opportunity and Self-Sufficiency Service Coordinator Program." 2019. <https://www.urban.org/research/publication/evaluation-resident-opportunity-and-self-sufficiency-service-coordinator-program>

Features

Cunningham, Mark K., Devlin Hanson, Sarah Gillespie, Mike Pergamit, Alyse D. Oneto, **Patrick Spauster**, and Josh Leopold "Reenvisioning Rural America," Urban Institute, September 2021, <https://www.urban.org/research/publication/promise-heights-response-challenges-created-covid-19>

Scally, Corianne, Amanda Gold, Yipeng Su, Jorge Morales-Burnett, Eric Burnstein, and **Patrick Spauster**, "Housing First Breaks the Homelessness-Jail Cycle," Urban Institute, July 2021, <https://www.urban.org/features/housing-first-breaks-homelessness-jail-cycle>

Presentations

Spauster, Patrick, Solomon Greene, and Sarah Stochak "Housing and Land Use Implications of Proposed Split Roll Tax Reform," Fresno, CA and Washington DC. Zoom. July 30th, 2020.

Spauster, Patrick and Peter Tatian. "Building a Data-Driven Learning Culture." Washington, DC. Zoom. May 13th, 2020.

Spauster, Patrick, Timothy Tripplett, and Brett Theodos. "Improving Survey Design and Administration," Washington, DC. Zoom. August 11th, 2020.

Service

Organizer, Urban Institute Employees Union, 2019-2021
Davidson College Civic Engagement Council Chairperson 2016-2017
Volunteer and Researcher with the Beatties Ford Road Project 2017
Treasurer Amnesty International Davidson 2014-2016
Vice President, Communications Davidson Nonprofit Consulting 2015-2017
Puerto Rico Evacuee Service Center Volunteer 2017-2018