

community development

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outline

misc

community based development (Green ch1)

diversity Jacobs (1993, part two)

sustainability Green and Haines (2012, ch 3)

community development (ch 4)

GREEN, G. AND A. HAINES (2012): Asset building & community development, Sage Publications, Incorporated.

JACOBS, J. (1993): The death and life of great American cities, New York NY: Random House.

OKULICZ-KOZARYN, A. (2011): "City Life: Rankings (Livability) Versus Perceptions (Satisfaction)," Social Indicators Research, 1–19.

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outline

misc

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diversity Jacobs (1993, part two)

sustainability Green and Haines (2012, ch 3)

community development (ch 4)

cost-benefit?

- ◇ did you ever take
- ◇ evaluation / program evaluation / impact analysis
- ◇ cost-benefit analysis ?
- ◇ are you going to take it ?
- ◇ otherwise next class we may cover it a little

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- ◇ be specific ! adjectives don't mean much !
- ◇ increasing, widening, lag— what does it mean ?
- ◇ i want to see numbers
- ◇ it would be nice if you can intermingle concepts from the class into your writing: “use it or lose it”
- ◇ be positive, instead of complaining that nothing works, say what could work

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- ◇ self-explanatory if you take it out of the paper
- ◇ please submit assignment in pdf to Zach and cc me

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- ◇ Kelly is comparing health outcomes in Camden city vs county
- ◇ people in Camden report to be healthy
- ◇ maybe bias (those very unhealthy/on drugs don't take the survey)
- ◇ you should talk to Patricia
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Spencer: creative class

- ◇ maybe most useful paper...
- ◇ definitely Philadelphia is trying to attract the creative people
- ◇ i was just at the airport and i have seen lots of marketing
- ◇ and it looked little odd: more focused on people than businesses
- ◇ and more hippy/progressive/cool/gay/modern than any other regional ads I have seen
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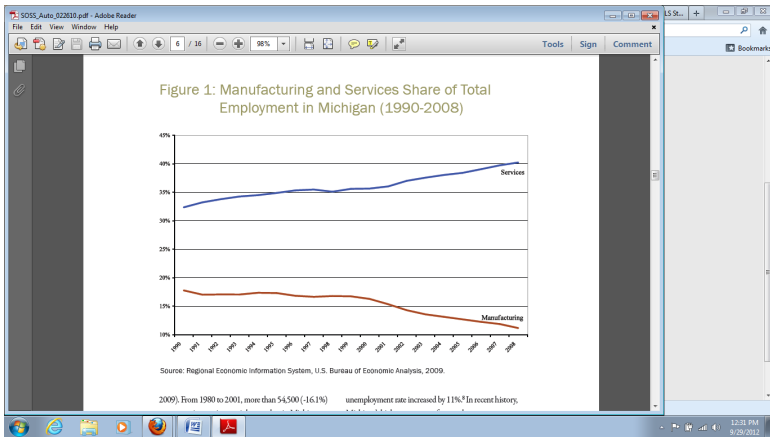
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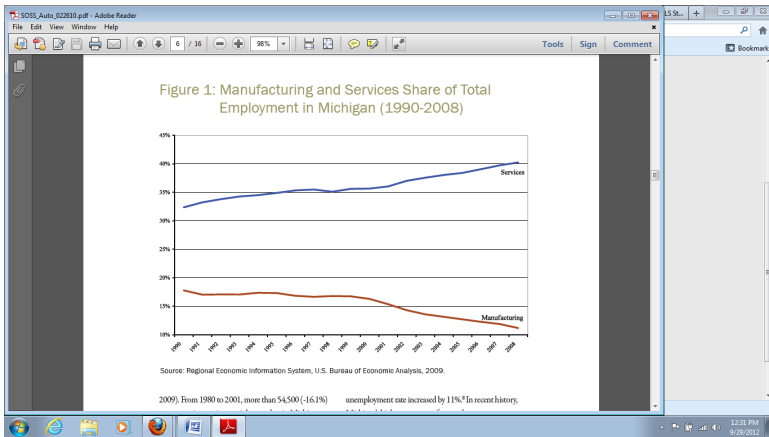
◇ Ashley is looking at GM bailout

Ashley: MI empl



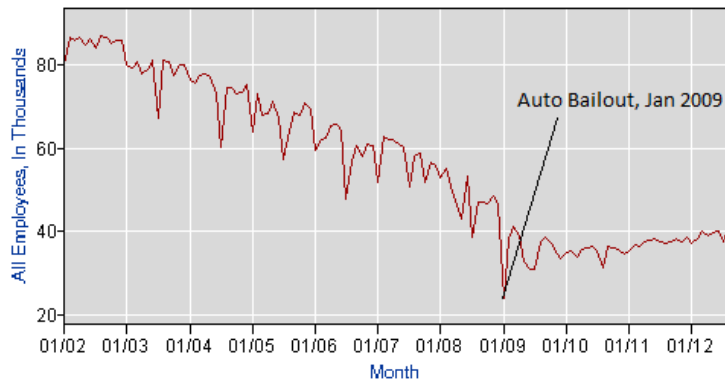
◇ could break down by empl subtypes, by smaller geo

Ashley: MI empl



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Ashley: MI car empl



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- ◇ break by firm (show \$amounts given); compare to other bailouts
- ◇ show other performance indicators, e.g. sales, profit, stock price, etc
- ◇ respond to criticism, easy to find it, e.g. here:
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extra credit

- ◇ some of you start having some great ideas for final paper
- ◇ some of you don't
- ◇ so let's have an extra credit presentation in the last class before the midterm (in 2 weeks)
- ◇ you can get 10 points (like a new ps)
- say you got 5 out of 10 on both ps; this would make it up
- i add it to total so it would also make up for anything else
- ◇ nothing to lose !
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- ◇ research is turning (tax) money into ideas; innovation is turning ideas into money
- ◇ you should communicate it to others, change minds, impact policy
- ◇ your work is waste of time if you don't communicate it
 - workshops, conferences...
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class focus

- ◇ also, i am realizing that there are similar classes to this one (e.g. prof Gloria Santiago)
- ◇ that focus on community development at lower level, e.g. neighborhood
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- ◇ i am thinking, then, focus more on larger geo level and broader theoretical topics
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interesting

- ◇ use crowdsourcing for local development
- ◇ e.g. ask people what kind of neighborhoods they like (visually)
- ◇ <http://urbangems.org/>
- ◇ today we'll be stressing the need to talk to people, ask them, figure out their preferences

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what is community?

◇ community is social interactions in pursuit of common interest

(neighborhood is just a spatial location)

- living in the same place is not sufficient for having a community

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what is social capital?

- ◇ You probably understand social capital as civic engagement (voting etc) while I define it broadly: time spent with other people, marriage, church attendance, etc etc

what is development?

- ◇ traditionally we (economists) thought of it as GDP or PCGDP
- ◇ now even economists start to recognize that development is more than production (Stiglitz et al., 2009)
 - GDP measures production; so if there is more traffic congestion, GDP goes up
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development as freedom

◇ Sen (2000) proposes capabilities approach

◇ essentially freedom is a measure of development:

- political freedom (civil liberties)
- economic facilities (household resources)
- social opportunities (educ, healthcare, etc)
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- ◇ community development is rather a bottom-up process
 - that is, communities organize themselves
 - rather than being organized by state or federal government
 - maybe more so international development , but still you cannot impose receipts on people, you need to talk to them
 - and so [Jacobs \(1993\)](#) criticizes housing projects/parks as not serving people; people for instance want a convenience store...
 - need to have that grass-roots support; ask people

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what is community development

- ◇ “planned effort to built assets that increase the capacity of residents to improve their quality of life” (Green and Haines, 2012)
 - the effort is organized/planned
 - assets are gifts, skills, capacities of persons, associations and institutions
 - “capacity” is similar to Sen’s “capabilities”
- ◇ QOL can be objective or subjective and they are different (Okulicz-Kozaryn, 2011)
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an asset is ...(Green and Haines, 2012, p 9)

- ◇ a “stock” than can be drawn upon, built upon, or developed as well as a resource that can be shared or transferred across generations
- ◇ as the poor gain access to assets, they are more likely to take control of important aspects of their lives
 - to plan for their future and deal with economic uncertainty
 - to support their children’s educational achievements
 - and to work to ensure that the lives of the next generations are better than their own
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- ◇ social (connections with others)
- ◇ financial (\$\$\$)
- ◇ environmental (forest, lake, beach)
- ◇ political (your uncle at Congress; you need to know somebody to get things done; know anybody who got a job without knowing somebody?)
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growth vs development (Green and Haines, 2012, p

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- ◇ growth: increased quantities of specific phenomena; e.g. jobs, population, income
- ◇ development: structural change; resources use, functionings of institutions, distribution of resources
- ◇ community development often must precede economic development:
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- ◇ participation is developmental, educative, integrative
(Green and Haines, 2012, p 15)
- ◇ if you have a say in the project, you will support it and the project will be more successful, as opposed to when somebody (govt) tells you what to do
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- ◇ and there can be no democracy without participation
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- ◇ Community Based Organizations
- ◇ Community Development Corporations
- ◇ homeless shelters
- ◇ neighborhood clinics
- ◇ child care centers

models of community development

- ◇ self-help: facilitate, help communities help themselves
 - identify goals, build leadership skills, resolve conflicts
 - may yield long-lasting outcome
- ◇ technical assistance: provide consulting, information
- ◇ organize and advocate, organize people
 - may be difficult in heterogeneous localities (e.g. race, ethnicity)

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outline

misc

community based development (Green ch1)

diversity Jacobs (1993, part two)

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community development (ch 4)

need diversity

- ◇ for cities to be a success we need broadly understood diversity

(specifics on next slides)

- and there are several conditions for it...
- but maximum efficiency imply standardization: Mall in Depford (any big suburban mall); and standardization imply no diversity (but \$ (last class), so tradeoff...)
- standardization may be good to a degree, say few small blocks
- it may help people to get oriented where are the things...

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the need for mixed primary uses

- ◇ “The district, and indeed as many of its internal parts as possible, must serve more than one primary function; preferably more than two. These must insure the presence of people who go outdoors on different schedules and are in the place for different purposes, but who are able to use many facilities in common”

the need for mixed primary uses

- ◇ a great example is the downtown tip of Manhattan
- ◇ nothing else but finance
- ◇ but think of other downtowns: finance and business and not much else
- ◇ think of Camden: physiscians from Cooper, executives from Campbell, and faculty from Rutgers just drive to Camden to work
- and do everything else elsewhere (say Cherry Hill)
- why ? incentives...have kids...schools...safety...a vicious cycle

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the need for small blocks

- ◇ “most blocks must be short; that is, streets and opportunities to turn corners must be frequent”
- ◇ <http://www.nolandgrab.org/images/pedestrianpaths.jpg>
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- ◇ “the district must mingle buildings that vary in age and condition, including a good proportion of old ones”
- ◇ they are affordable for small, spontaneous uses
- ◇ like Malthus (i think ?) about evolution:
For successful mutation, first, there need to be a diversity of forms

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- ◇ “the district [part of a city] must have a sufficiently dense concentration of people, for whatever purpose they may be there. This includes people there because of residence”
- ◇ to have a variety of things, you need high density
e.g. only densely populated areas can support for instance variety of cuisine; in low dense areas you'll find pizza only

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community based development (Green ch1)

diversity Jacobs (1993, part two)

sustainability Green and Haines (2012, ch 3)

community development (ch 4)

what is it?

- ◇ many definitions...(see Green and Haines (2012, p 46))...e.g.:

sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

the key here is the link between the current behavior and the future consequences

- ◇ another important concept: resilience

“ability of a system to respond to and adapt to disturbance and change”

e.g. New Orleans after Katrina; U.S. or some heavily hit localities (e.g. Detroit) after 2008 housing bust

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physical vs natural

- ◇ expanding physical capital often results in shrinking of natural capital

e.g. factories and highways will pollute and you need land to build them, e.g. cut the forest; split community in half

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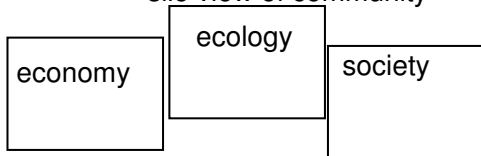
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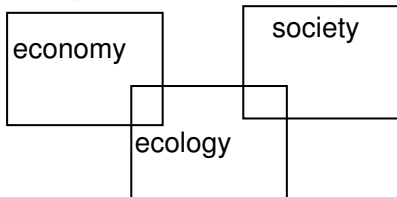
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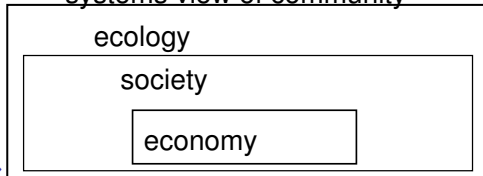
silo view of community



linkages view of community



systems view of community



think globally, act locally

- ◇ you live and act locally, but global outcomes come from local actions

e.g. recycling, use of biodegradable materials, avoiding printing, using less water

- ◇ buy a hybrid or better yet electric car

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indicators of unsustainable

◇ global/local (Green and Haines, 2012, p 50 table 3.1)

- global warming/suburban sprawl
- soil degradation/unequal opportunity
- deforestation/loss of agricultural land and open space
- species extinction/depletion and degradation of groundwater resources
- declining fisheries/traffic congestion and smog
- economic inequity/exposure to environmental hazards

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more

◇ Green and Haines (2012) p 56 box 3.3

outline

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community development (ch 4)

community development...

- ◇ ... is difficult
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- ◇ yes, they want, better infrastructure, schools etc...
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howto organize a community

- ◇ “doesn’t have to be big to be successful” (Green and Haines, 2012, p 67)
- ◇ it begins with a one person who want to change something
- ◇ many forms:
 - unions organize workers
 - constituency organizing based on socio-demographics: gender, race, language
 - issue organizing addresses a particular concern, e.g. school, taxes, housing, cigar smoking

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community organizing models

- ◇ Alinsky model: use a professional organizer
- ◇ Boston model: contact people and appeal to their self-interest
- ◇ visioning: imagine desirable future and figure out how to get there
- ◇ comprehensive-rational planning: analyze data (academic-like)
- ◇ strategic planning: SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats)(e.g. a list in “why did i get married”)
- ◇ appreciative inquiry: identify strengths and successes, focus on the positive

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- ◇ most of you are doing unappreciative inquiry
- ◇ complainning about failed redevelopment in Camden
- ◇ stressing problems
- ◇ stressing failiures
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TODO table 4.2 p 75; case study 4.2...

action plan of development

- ◇ asses fit if vision and project
- ◇ analyze the situation
- ◇ asses helping and hindering forces
- ◇ decide who is going to do it and how
- ◇ create a community resource inventory
- ◇ monitor, evaluate and revise (keep track)

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- ◇ decide who is going to do it and how
- ◇ create a community resource inventory
- ◇ monitor, evaluate and revise (keep track)

survey research

- ◇ find out about attitudes, opinions, values and behavior
- ◇ do not do too early: residents may not be aware of all the issues
- ◇ and not too late: they will think their input is meaningless
- ◇ face-to-face: best response rate, > 70%
- ◇ mail surveys are the cheapest (and can also mail some visual aids, e.g. maps etc)

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community based organizations

- ◇ CDC is a private, nonprofit entity serving low-income community
 - governed by a community based board, and serving as an ongoing producer in housing (90%); but also in commercial, industrial or business development
- ◇ more than 4,600 CDCs in the US with median age of 18 years (Green and Haines, 2012, p 93)
- ◇ a common critique of CDC: institutionalization reduces their willingness to fight for basic structural change
- ◇ community youth organizations are important because there are many problems with the youth

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next week

- ◇ let's have a look at the next week's slides