

Community (development)

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outline

discussion of ps1

levels

“hard” community development: \$ amounts

“soft” development: “community development” (Green and Haines, 2012)

Campbell chapter on community

Cloutier (2nd week) and other specific studies about neighbourhoods

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publish or perish

- again, the goal of this class is to write a publishable paper
- to this end, we will be spending much of class time on that
- we will be discussing our papers
- and i will be increasingly focusing on co-writing these papers with you
- what follows is a general discussion of ps1

the literature

- usually literature points to data!
- google scholar your paper's title and/or keywords, eg for Shibin:
 - https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C31&q=Social+capital+and+subjective+well-being+among+the+elderly+in+China&btnG=
 - https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C31&q=SWB%2C+social+capital%2C+china&btnG=
- then also see who cites key papers

data analysis

- now i realize that many of you may not be very advanced with data
- so i have started data analysis for you; just go to:
- `http://father.us.to:9999/tree/happiness-class`
- password is: ????
- if off-campus
- would need to run it within `apps.rutgers.edu`
- and go to the notebook under your name
- it's mostly gss: `http://gss.norc.org/`
- lets have a look at some notebooks, esp Alyssa, Kiersten

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levels of analysis and theorizing

- initial classes were mostly about persons or societies (countries or regions/provinces)
- the previous class (public policy) is also mostly about societies (countries or regions/provinces)
- societies and regions are made of localities (still, keep in mind that not always the whole is a simple sum of parts)
the so called atomistic and ecological fallacies
idea is simple:
- Rutgers is a good university, hence you guys are good students
- you are good students, hence Rutgers is a good university

ecological fallacy

- it happens when you make conclusions about individual units based on group data, eg:
 - on vacation in Hawaii you meet a person from Camden
 - and you think: “she must be a criminal”
 - that Camden has the highest crime rate in the US does not mean that everybody in Camden is a criminal
 - now say, you meet a person that graduated from Harvard
 - and you think “she must be a genius”
 - again, just because Harvard is ranked as a best university does not mean that every Harvard graduate is a genius
- <http://www.socialresearchmethods.net/kb/fallacy.php>

atomistic fallacy

- an opposite of ecological fallacy
- making inferences about groups based on individual data
- e.g. you found that rising individual income reduces risk of coronary heart disease (e.g. people stress out that they are relatively poor, they are missing out...)
- but it does not mean that increasing incomes of states would decrease coronary disease rate for a state ...
- http://www.paho.org/english/dd/ais/be_v24n3-multilevel.htm

community development \approx city/neighb development

- most of community development is about cities
- over 80 % of the US population is urban
- even more of production, R&D and innovation is urban
- we will have several classes about cities

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“soft” v “hard” development

- again, as per previous (policy) class
 - now development is becoming about SWB
 - but also about other things, eg:
 - social capital, engagement, community
 - freedom, self-expression, self-realization
 - equality (income, gender, race, etc)
 - but development used to be, and still largely is
 - about GDP (and jobs, consumption, etc), \$ amounts
 - this thinking comes from Smith, Friedman, Becker
 - and others of
- neoclassical capitalistic free market laissez fair economics

A Smith: “invisible market hand” and specialization

- oversimplifying: pub pol/adm should barely exist
- because market regulates itself
 - http://tutor2u.net/economics/gcse/images/demand_supply_excess_demand1.gif
 - <http://www.pcecon.com/notes/noteimages/equilibrium/incrdemsup2.jpg>
- division of labor: just do one thing:
 - you get better at it, and can do it faster
 - pin factory
 - but less creativity, numbness, alienation, anomie
 - Smith lived in 18th century...had he lived now he could put it differently ... (see also Milton Friedman)

division of labor is great!

- still, division of labor is a must !
- think about it...
- you cannot produce everything you need yourself
- even simple stuff, like a pen, or a car seat
- you're better off doing whatever you do, getting paid for it
- and paying other people for other things
- everyday things like a car, a train
 - think how many people worked on them

problems with division of labor

- you become like an automated machine, and you don't get the whole picture
- in research, too
- eg in medical research people work on very specific specialized tasks
- the research teams are big: dozens or hundreds of people
- and then the PI, who is more of a manager than a scientist, puts everything together and gets credit
- we still need great specialization to push research forward
- but at the same time we need interdisciplinary people with broad (but shallow knowledge)

neoclassical economic theory (M. Friedman)

- also called “the invisible hand”, based on Adam Smith
- equilibrium of economic systems
- mobility of capital
- if capital can flow without restrictions, all economic systems will achieve equilibrium
- it would mean that ghettos would attract capital because of low cost; but they don't
- if the model worked, all areas would have about the same level of development; obviously, it doesn't work
- but still it influenced deregulation in banking, utilities, etc
- and still an useful theory

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first, a traditional look

- we'll discuss what is a community development in general
- and then we will switch to:
the new science of community development and SWB

“Community development” is a buzzword

- “a word or phrase, often an item of jargon, that is fashionable at a particular time or in a particular context”
 - Cooper hospital, Wholefoods, our PhD program and classes
 - usually “community development” doesn’t mean anything it just sounds good
 - like we do development with community, but it is a mere ad/commercial to sell better whatever we do and sell
 - it’s all about \$
 - a similar catchphrases in business: “global” “leadership” “challenge” “solution”
 - SWB research is not immune! we now have “happiness industry” (Davies, 2015)
- “soft” development: “community development” (Green and Haines, 2012)

what is community?

- having community means having 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
- not necessarily common values, can be heterogeneous
(race, income, age, etc)
- Green and Haines (2012) focuses on “communities of place”, but material is also relevant for “communities of interest”
- social capital is the key
- social capital is both: resources and constraints for community development

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
- christakis/fowler: network property is connections: like carbon and diamond defined not by stuff but connections

what is development?

- traditionally economists thought of it as:
 - GDP, PCGDP, PPP adjustments, and HDI
- now even economists start to recognize that development is more than production or consumption (Stiglitz et al., 2009)
 - GDP just measures production; so say if there is more traffic congestion, GDP goes up
 - but that's not development
- and so Stiglitz et al. (2009) proposed new measure of development: happiness

what is development?

- Green and Haines (2012) approach is similar, but instead of composite “happiness” measure they break it down into various capitals: human, social, political etc
- and they call it “community development” which is much broader than economic development

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)
 - transparency guarantees (citizens-govt trust)
 - protective security (social safety net)

bottom-up

- 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 your plan on people, you need to talk to them
 - and so [Jacobs \(\[1961\] 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

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, 2013)

assets classification by Green and Haines (2012)

- physical (laptop, chair)
- human (education, skills)
- social (connections with others)
- financial (\$\$\$)
- environmental (forest, lake, beach)
- political (your uncle in Congress; you need to know somebody to get things done; know anybody who got a job without knowing somebody?)
- cultural (arts, diversity, creativity; creative class)

asset building and social capital

- again, much boils down to social capital
- asset building is similar to participation in local organizations, associations, building social relationships and trust
- social capital is the basis for other assets such as financial capital

growth v development (Green and Haines, 2012, p 6)

- 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:
 - good infrastructure, e.g. housing, schools to generate jobs and income
 - also job training, etc
 - community development is broader than economic development

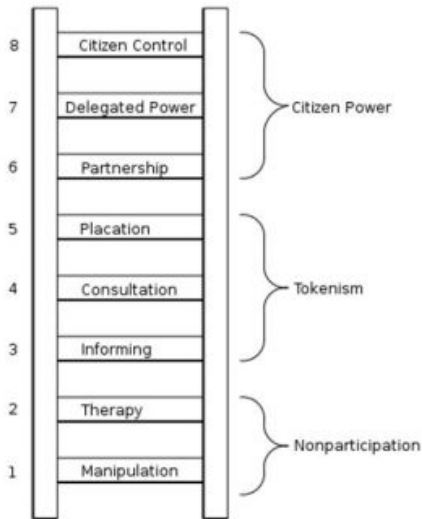
examples of growth but not development (Green and Haines, 2012, p 5)

- increase in wealth of the top percent only
- new employer that employees mostly outsiders
- a new fast-food chain that drains all its profits to the outside
- a paper mill exploiting forest in unsustainable manner

sustainability

- long-term survival of:
social, economic, environmental, etc base

A Ladder of Citizen Participation, Arnstein, 1969



1 Manipulation and 2 Therapy. non participative, cure or educate the participants. achieve public support by PR.

3 Informing. one way flow of information

4 Consultation. attitude surveys, neighbourhood meetings and public enquiries. Window dressing ritual

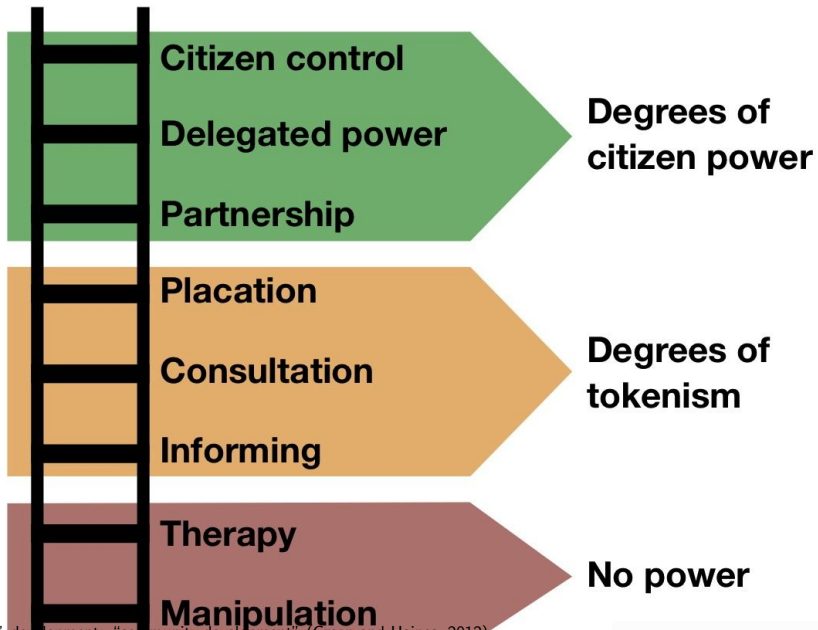
5 Placation. Allows citizens to advise but retains for power holders the right to judge the legitimacy or feasibility of the advice.

6 Partnership. Power is redistributed through negotiation between citizens and power holders. Shared decision-making responsibilities.

7 Delegated power to make decisions. Public now has the power to assure accountability.

8 Citizen Control. Participants handle the entire job of planning, policy making and managing a programme.

Arnstein (1969) Ladder of citizen participation



public participation...

- is a form of social capital
- key for community development
- 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
- and people have a better idea about assets and needs
- and there can be no democracy without participation
- participation rightly called a 'bedrock' of democracy

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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