

Community (development)

Adam Okulicz-Kozaryn

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adam.okulicz.kozaryn@gmail.com

outline

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

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

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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...

community development \approx city/neighborhood 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 dev 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 dev used to be, and still largely is
 - about GDP (and jobs, consumption, etc), \$ amounts
 - this thinking comes from M Friedman, G Becker
 - and other neoclassical capitalistic free market laissez fairecons

A Smith: “invisible market hand” and specialization

- 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
- become like an automated machine, don't get the whole picture
- in research, too
- eg in med res people work on very specific specialized tasks

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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”

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 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)

development as freedom

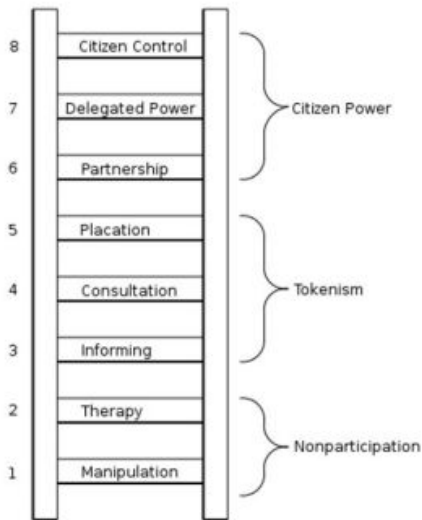
- Sen (2000) proposes capabilities approach
- essentially freedom is a measure of development:
 - political freedom (civil liberties)
 - economic facilities (household resources)
 - social opportunities (educ, healthcare, etc)
 - transparency guarantees (citizens-govt trust)
 - protective security (social safety net)

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



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

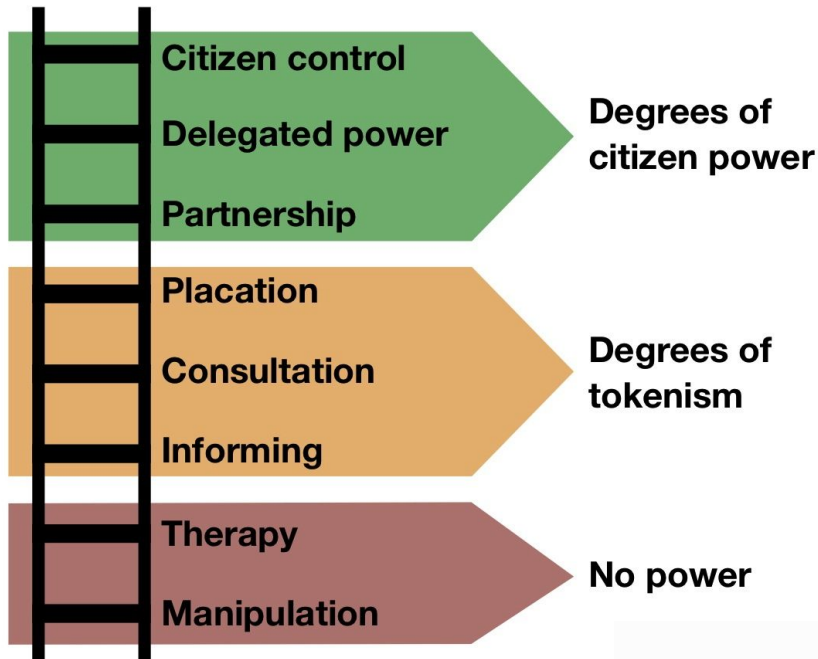
5 Placation. Allows citizens to advise but retains for power holders the right to judge the legitimacy or feasibility of the advice.

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.

<http://lithgow-schmidt.dk/sherry-arnstein/ladder-of-citizen-participation.html>



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