

PLACE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, AND SOCIAL CAPITAL

By Jeffrey C. Bridger and Theodore R. Alter

ABSTRACT

Over the past decade, the concept of social capital has become an important component of many community development strategies. In this article we argue that social capital is predicated on assumptions that raise a number of questions about its usefulness in a variety of different settings. The most important features of social capital – trust and norms of reciprocity – emerge from repeated and regularized interactions that are bounded in space and time. They depend on an existing, relatively unproblematic relationship between place and social interaction. In many communities, this is not a tenable assumption. We conclude by suggesting that an interactional approach to community development can be a useful alternative.

Key-words: social capital, community development, place, social interaction

SPIRALING-UP: MAPPING COMMUNITY TRANSFORMATION WITH COMMUNITY CAPITALS FRAMEWORK

By Mary Emery and Cornelia Flora

ABSTRACT

This paper uses the Community Capitals Framework (CCF) to look at community change from a systems perspective. We find that social capital—both bonding and bridging—is the critical resource that reversed the downward spiral of loss to an upward spiral of hope—a process we call “spiraling-up.” Focusing on the example of a change process implemented in Nebraska, HomeTown Competitiveness, we delineate the assets invested, created, and expanded by the project. We also apply the CCF to understanding the flow among the capitals and the impact of this flow on community capacity to initiate and sustain a process of change, particularly in building social capital.

Key-words: social capital, Community Capitals Framework, spiraling-up, rural development

BONDING AND BRIDGING SOCIAL CAPITAL: THE INTERACTIVE EFFECTS ON COMMUNITY ACTION

By Kerry Agnitsch, Jan Flora, and Vern Ryan

ABSTRACT

With the continued devolution of power and resources from state- and federal-centered to locality-centered institutions, rural places are increasingly left to depend on their own resources to survive. One of those resources is found in the structure of local social relationships—that is, the community's stock of social capital. The purpose of this research is to examine the individual and combined effects of two forms of social capital, bonding and bridging, on community action in rural towns. Findings indicate that both bridging and bonding social capital significantly predict community action. In addition, an interaction is found that suggests that one form can make up for weaknesses in the other in communities in which both are not strong.

Key-words: social capital, community action, community development

RECIPROCITY OF SOCIAL CAPITAL AND COLLECTIVE ACTION

By Victoria Sturtevant

ABSTRACT

This article explores the social capital of the Applegate Partnership forest stewardship group with an adaptation of Flora and Flora's model of Entrepreneurial Social Infrastructure (ESI), arguing that social capital both inheres in community infrastructure and results from collective action. By examining the community setting and the emergence of an ad hoc collaborative group, this case study demonstrates the importance of ESI components – social diversity, community resources, and networks – for the social action. Through describing the accomplishments of the group, this study demonstrates that collective action can, in turn, create new social capital, forging networks and mobilizing resources for further community development.

Key-words: social capital, collaboration, forest policy

EVERYDAY MEANINGS OF “LOCAL FOOD”: VIEWS FROM HOME AND FIELD

By Marcia Ostrom

ABSTRACT

A “buy local” approach to food sourcing appears to provide an increasingly salient mobilizing framework for city, county, and state level governments; non-profits; and funding agencies as a response to problems in agri-food systems. One rather constant source of tension, however, has been a failure to develop shared meanings about what constitutes “local food.” This paper critically examines the multiple ways that “local” is constructed in physical, relational, and symbolic space within the specific context of Washington State. In hopes of extending the debate beyond scholars and activists, we sought the perspectives of a broad sample of Washington citizens using farmer and consumer surveys. Open-ended questions were asked about the meaning of “local food,” as well as structured questions about the values and practical considerations associated with food production and marketing. Although a number of obstacles to using “local food” as a mobilizing construct to address systemic agricultural problems became evident, a surprising amount of agreement about the meaning of the concept was also uncovered.

Key-words: local, community development, community food system, direct marketing, alternative marketing, consumer values, sustainable agriculture, economic development

INVOLVING BROWNFIELDS IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

By Norman Walzer, Gisele F. Hamm, and Lori A. Sutton

ABSTRACT

The interest in brownfield redevelopment and reuse in cities has increased markedly as local officials have struggled with balanced growth and related issues. Previously, concerns about liability and lack of demand for property prevented local public and private investment in these areas. In recent years, however, local officials and private investments have recognized that many brownfield sites can be part of an overall reformation of the downtown or can offer serious alternatives to expensive development on the outskirts of the city. This article examines factors associated with perceived successes with brownfield redevelopment in a sample of small and medium size cities. Using a multivariate analysis, the authors identify city characteristics and conditions associated with levels of success. Involvement by financial institutions, taxes, importance of brownfields in city policy, demand for property, adequacy of infrastructure, and other considerations are important. The statistical results identify ways in which state agencies can work with community leaders to create an environment conducive to brownfield redevelopment projects that are more successful.

Key-words: Brownfields; Local Development Strategies; Environmental Strategies; Redevelopment and Revitalization of Downtowns; Balanced Growth Issues.

COSTS, BENEFITS, AND LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS: RECOMMENDATIONS AND CAUTIONS FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPERS

By W. Steven Barnett and Debra J. Ackerman

ABSTRACT

Participation in early care and education (ECE) programs has become the norm for this nation's three- and four-year olds. Public investments in such programs have been promoted on the grounds that they can produce high rates of return in the form of academic outcomes, greater employment rates, and reduced crime. Yet, potential gains are not always realized, as benefits and costs depend on who is served by the program, the activities provided, and the resources required to produce such activities. This paper reviews the basis for claims related to the costs, benefits, and long-term effects of ECE programs, including effects on children's learning and development and parental earnings. It also summarizes what is known about the extent to which variations in child and program characteristics and the community context alter the magnitude of benefits from ECE, as well as policy choices that could increase educational gains and other benefits, thereby increasing the return on public investments.

Key-words: early care and education; cost-benefit analysis; early care and education outcomes; early care and education quality

CHILD CARE, FEMALE EMPLOYMENT, AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

By Jean Kimmel

ABSTRACT

In this paper, I describe the linkage between child care, female employment, and regional economic growth. I begin with a detailed examination of modal choices in child care and relate these choices to --- female employment outcomes.. Next, I discuss the empirical evidence regarding the importance of child care prices in employment choices. In the mid-section of the paper, I describe governmental involvement in the child care market both at the federal and state level. Then, I discuss problems with child care that affect parents' involvement, and the role that work disruption plays in the motherhood wage gap. I conclude the paper with a discussion of the importance of a community's work/family support system, including child care assistance to the region's economic development. Although workforce development policies typically focus on preparing new workers for work, I argue for an increased emphasis on worker retention, particularly mothers who comprise an ever-growing proportion of the high-skilled workforce.

Key-words: child care; female employment; intermittent work; motherhood wage gap

BEYOND LOOKING BACKWARD: IS CHILD CARE A KEY ECONOMIC SECTOR?

By James E. Pratt and David L. Kay

ABSTRACT

Economic sectors that do not directly support exports are of little interest in traditional economic development analysis. Though input-output multipliers provide useful information about the impacts of changes in export, or exogenous, demand, they only reflect backward linkages. Many sectors, however, can be thought of as “enabling” sectors whose importance lies in their forward linkages. In an economy increasingly dominated by local service sectors, this concept is especially important for community developers. The input-output based method of hypothetical extraction offers an empirical alternative for describing the importance of economic sectors. Unlike multipliers, this method does not privilege sectors whose importance rests solely in the strength of their export-induced demand linkages. It also captures the enabling characteristics of sectors, including those sectors that sell exclusively to local households. The significance for child care, an exemplar of a non-exporting, household-serving sector is considered.

Key-words: child care, hypothetical extraction, input-output analysis, linkages, non-basic sectors

SMARTER REFORM: MOVING BEYOND SINGLE-PROGRAM SOLUTIONS TO AN EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION SYSTEM

By Louise Stoney, Anne Mitchell, and Mildred Warner

ABSTRACT

Proposals to improve early care and education (ECE) are often based on narrow conceptions of the value, benefits, and appropriate structure of services. The result is an increasing number of initiatives that focus only on a single aspect of the system (e.g., preschool for poor children) and assume this limited intervention can produce large results. This paper argues that to realize ECE’s potential to benefit children, families, and the nation’s economy, the focus of reform proposals must broaden. The paper highlights the need for public investment that recognizes our children’s full worth and that reflects the value of family caregiving by supporting non-market as well as market care. The paper presents an alternative proposal that takes into account the complexity and special nature of ECE markets and that calls for a range of investment strategies and a commitment to a level of institutional support commensurate with a high-quality ECE system.

Key-words: early care and education system reform, finance, policy, child care markets

RETHINKING THE CHILD CARE SECTOR

By Nancy Folbre

ABSTRACT

This paper challenges traditional models of the child care industry by emphasizing the importance of unpaid family work. Time use surveys provide a means of integrating estimates of its market value into regional planning models. These studies suggest that parental “quality” time with children and paid child care are complements, rather than substitutes, for one another. Quantification of the important family work that parents do can strengthen the case for instituting policies that offer parents more support and flexibility, such as paid family leaves from work and publicly provided child care.

Key-words: social reproduction, family child care, family work, economic analysis of, family leaves, child care industry, child care sector, work-family balance, “quality time”

CHOICE AND ACCOMMODATION IN PARENTAL CHILD CARE DECISIONS

By Marcia K. Meyers and Lucy Jordan

ABSTRACT

As women approach parity with men in their representation in the U.S. labor force, child care has become a critical concern both for families and for community development professionals. In this paper, we review recent literature on parental child care decisions and on socio-economic differences in child care utilization. We contrast two bodies of theoretical and empirical research on the determinants of child care arrangements, comparing models of individual consumption choice with models of socially constructed or situated patterns of action. This research suggests that parental child care decisions may be best understood as accommodations – to family and employment demands, social and cultural expectations, available information, and financial, social, and other resources – that often reproduce other forms of economic and social stratification.

Key-words: child care, maternal employment, poverty, work/family balance

PUTTING CHILD CARE IN THE REGIONAL ECONOMY: EMPIRICAL AND CONCEPTUAL CHALLENGES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS

By Mildred E. Warner

ABSTRACT

In the past four years, more than fifty states and localities have formed teams that have attempted to measure the economic importance of child care from a regional perspective, from a labor mobilization perspective, and from a human development perspective. Conceptual and empirical problems abound. Data to measure these economic effects are inadequate, in part because data systems were not designed to count care work. Conceptually, the fit with economic models is awkward. This suggests the need for new regional economic paradigms and new data systems. Recognizing the child care system as an underdeveloped market also offers the potential for new approaches to economic development policy, if the conceptual and methodological challenges can be overcome.

Key-words: child care, economic development, regional economic impact

CENTERS FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING: ADVOCATES FOR DISABILITY RIGHTS

By Bonnie O'Day

ABSTRACT

This article describes Centers for Independent Living (CILs) and how they advocate for changes that build community capacity to include all citizens, including those with disabilities. In spring 2001, we mailed a survey to executive directors of all 238 centers that received funding under Title VII, chapter 1, Part C of the Rehabilitation Act. Based upon executive directors' responses, CILs promote integration of individuals with disabilities into the community, personal empowerment, and community accessibility. They engage in a wide variety of activities to promote community and systems change to achieve their goals, including advocating for accessible transportation, assisting people to move out of institutions and into the community, and advocating for enforcement of civil rights and access laws. CILs can be an important resource for community development agencies because they provide a high level of expertise on disability issues, including access to physical facilities and program design.

Key-words: disability; independent living; accessibility; centers for independent living

HOUSING FOR PEOPLE WITH SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS: CHALLENGES FOR SYSTEM-LEVEL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

**By John Sylvestre, Geoffrey Nelson, Janet Durbin, Lindsey George,
Tim Aubry, and Melanie Ollenberg**

ABSTRACT

This paper discusses issues in the development of collaborative efforts among stakeholders in a community housing and support system dedicated to people with serious mental illness. Whereas community development efforts directed at localities are more common, the increasing recognition of the system-level barriers facing marginalized groups requires community development efforts that are relevant to communities of stakeholders in service systems. The paper draws on work conducted by the authors to understand, to evaluate, and to support the development of a system of housing dedicated to people with serious mental illness in Ontario. Although these projects were not intended as community development, they have uncovered issues that are likely to arise in a community development effort in this context.

Key-words: Housing, Serious Mental Illness, Service System Planning

TAKING IT TO THE STREETS: ETHNIC MINORITIES WITH DISABILITIES SEEK COMMUNITY INCLUSION

**By Brigida Hernandez, Fabricio Balcazar, Christopher Keys, Marco A. Hidalgo,
and Jay Rosen**

ABSTRACT

This research project on participatory social action aimed to increase the physical accessibility of communities by engaging sixteen ethnic minorities with disabilities in promoting change. Participants attended a one-day workshop and were provided with detailed information about effective ways to enforce compliance with the public accommodations provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). After the training, participants conducted a total of 96 accessibility surveys, provided face-to-face feedback to business owners and managers. Six months later, they conducted reassessments of these establishments to determine whether changes had been made. Results indicated that significant changes were made to improve accessibility for the entrances, aisles, and restrooms of these establishments. Implications of this study suggest that citizens who are most affected by laws and policies can be influential in changing their communities.

Key-words: participatory social action, disabilities, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), accessibility

TOWARD INCLUSIVE HOUSING AND NEIGHBORHOOD DESIGN: A LOOK AT VISITABILITY

By Jordana L. Maisel

ABSTRACT

As the population ages and faces a greater number of physical disabilities, housing and community design must be re-examined. This research explores the growing need for accessible housing in the United States and the recent emergence of visitability as an affordable and sustainable design strategy aimed at increasing the number of accessible single family homes and neighborhoods. Both a qualitative and quantitative methods approach was utilized to study the evolution of accessible housing policy in the United States, the history and fundamental principles of visitability, and the number and diversity of visitability initiatives and programs. The research explores trends in the visitability movement, as well as the challenges and controversies currently surrounding the visitability movement and potentially threatening its future success.

Key-words: accessible housing, disability, senior population, visitability

A CITIZEN LED PROGRAM FOR RURAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: TWO CASE STUDIES

By Catherine Ipsen, Tom Seekins, Nancy Arnold, and Karl Kraync

ABSTRACT

The Citizen Led Economic Development Project facilitates a leadership role in rural economic development for people with disabilities and agencies that serve them. If people with disabilities and human service agencies are involved in economic development activities, it is anticipated that local decision-making will better address their interests. Using Project guidelines, people with disabilities lead a community economic assessment using “import substitution” and “value-added” economic development strategies. Human service agencies use recommendations from the community assessment to build linkages with local economic development leaders and stakeholders. This paper describes the first two implementations of the Citizen Led Economic Development Project in Eastern Utah and Northeastern Vermont.

Key-words: community development, disability, rura

PROMOTING INCLUSION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN FAITH COMMUNITIES: THE FAITH INCLUSION FORUM

By Tracy A. Evanson, Lois Ustanko, and Elizabeth Tyree

ABSTRACT

People with disabilities are much less likely to attend religious services than people without disabilities. This is largely due to barriers such as a lack of architectural, communication, or attitudinal accessibility to churches and other places of worship. This article describes one community's initial efforts to insure that local faith communities are inclusive of people with disabilities in all aspects of the life of the church. From these efforts, a grassroots coalition, the Faith Inclusion Forum (FIF) has been developed. The article includes a description of the groundwork for the development of the FIF, how the FIF was formed, some of the early activities, and plans for the future. Lessons learned and implications for others working for this type of community change are discussed.

Key-words: disability, faith communities, inclusion

HOMEOWNERSHIP INITIATIVES AND OUTCOMES FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

**By Celia S. Feinstein, Robin M. Levine, James A. Lemanowicz, Wendy C. Sedlak,
Jay Klein and David Hagner**

ABSTRACT

Owning one's own home has only recently been considered a viable residential option for individuals with disabilities. This study reports the development of homeownership initiatives and the results of an outcome study of homeownership programs for people with disabilities in nine states with regard to choice and control, community participation, and participation in the local economy. In-person interviews were conducted with 129 individuals representing successful, pending and unsuccessful homeowners. Individuals in the successful group experienced greater levels of choice and control and participation in the local economy. The implications of these findings for expanding residential options for individuals with disabilities and more fully including individuals with disabilities as contributing members of their communities are explored.

Key-words: disability, self-determination, housing, homeownership initiatives

COMMUNITY-CENTERED STRATEGIES FOR SUPPORTING PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

By Jan Nisbet, David Hagner, Peter Antal, Susan Fox, and Nicole LaPointe

ABSTRACT

Supports for individuals with disabilities, although increasingly community-based, operate within a formal human service system outside of community decision-making structures. Research suggests that this current system has had limited effectiveness in advancing the social inclusion of individuals with disabilities. This article draws from current work in the fields of community development and planning to outline a new approach that actively engages communities in planning supports and ensures full participation for citizens with disabilities. This model, field-tested in a small rural community in Northern New Hampshire, resulted in increased municipal-level activities targeted at accessibility, employment, housing, transportation, recreation, and community supports. Additional replication activities are needed to evaluate the transferability of the model to other rural, suburban, and urban communities.

Key-words: accessibility, disability, community-based services, full participation, medical model of disability, social model of disability, visitability

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: LESSONS LEARNED ABOUT COALITION BUILDING AND COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS FOR STAKEHOLDERS WITH DISABILITIES

By Joan D. Guillory, Jane M. Everson, and Joy G. Ivester

ABSTRACT

Advocates have suggested that the principles of community development can, and should, be used to increase the community connections of stakeholders with disabilities. Recently, the authors successfully implemented an approach that applied community development principles and practices with citizens with disabilities. To this end, the University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education, Research, and Service at the University of South Carolina School of Medicine and Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center collaborated during a 33-month grant project designed to implement a community development model guided by five distinct core elements. The goal of this project, The South Carolina and Louisiana Community Development Project, was to implement a community development process in four communities across two states that would use community coalitions to enhance community connections for all stakeholders. This paper describes the coalition-building model used in this project, including its methodology with frameworks for technical assistance, quality indicators, and person-centered outcomes. In illustration of the model, this paper presents case studies that summarize the results of the four participating coalitions, including coalition-specific milestones and opportunities for participation and contributions by stakeholders with disabilities. Valuable lessons learned about coalition building and community connections for stakeholders with disabilities are presented. Finally, project findings, which offer contributions to existing research, accumulated knowledge, and recommended practices, are discussed.

Key-words: community development, coalition building, community connections, social capital

ACCESSIBLE RURAL TRANSPORTATION: AN EVALUATION OF THE TRAVELER'S CHEQUE VOUCHER PROGRAM

By Linda Gonzales, Dennis Stombaugh, Tom Seekins, and Devva Kasnitz

ABSTRACT

The lack of transportation is one of the most significant and frequently reported problems affecting people with disabilities who live in rural communities and those who serve them. Historically, federal transit resources have been inequitably allocated between urban and rural areas, with only 6% of resources going to support public transit for the 25% of the population living in rural communities. Some studies estimate that the population living in 40% of the rural counties has no access to any public transportation whatsoever. This study examined the effectiveness of a voucher model of rural transportation for people with disabilities. Ten community programs in ten states operated the voucher program to provide transportation to 588 adults with disabilities. Participants took a total of 92,587 rides covering a total of 1,018,391 miles at an average cost of 39 cents per mile. The rides were used primarily for employment and employment preparation, with 171 individuals securing either part-time or full-time employment through the program.

Key-words: transportation, public transit, rural transportation, voucher program, disability service providers, community transportation cooperative

STRATEGIES FOR CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT IN NON-PROFIT, COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS

By Donna Hardina

ABSTRACT

In community development, there is a consensus that citizen participation, empowerment, and linking community residents and clients of organizations to the political system are important goals. There is also a great deal of empirical evidence that verifies the effectiveness of empowerment in community-based organizations. However, little of this literature explicates the actual activities that are required to implement this approach. This paper examines strategies that can be used by non-profit, community-based organizations to encourage participation in organizational and political decision-making. A conceptual model is described that links citizen participation with specific outcomes associated with empowerment-enhancing activities in community-based organizations.

Keywords: empowerment, citizen participation, participatory management, empowered organizations, social service delivery

CREATING GREAT PLACES: THE ROLE OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

By Lynn Richards and Matthew Dalbey

ABSTRACT

Smart growth strategies can help ensure that development projects yield better community, economic, environmental, and public health outcomes. A principle component of these strategies is meaningful stakeholder participation development decision-making. This paper: (1) discusses how increased and meaningful participation can lead to better projects and a more predictable and fair development process; and (2) outlines some of the tools the public and private sector have begun to use. Within the development process, community members need information about a range of possible alternatives before voicing choices or concerns. Under most citizen participation processes, only a small portion of the community engages in decision-making because of socioeconomic, linguistic, or educational class barriers. To better engage all residents, local governments and the development community can get creative in identifying and using new methods for soliciting, responding to, and sharing information. Reaching out and working with community residents in a meaningful and enduring process will allow communities to realize their vision for where and how to grow next.

Key-words: smart growth approaches, environmental results, economic development, Smart Growth Network, redevelopment, charrette, brownfield, infill, National Charrette Institute (NCI), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), International City/County Management Association (ICMA)

THE LONG-TERM IMPACT OF CDCS ON URBAN NEIGHBORHOODS: CASE STUDIES OF CLEVELAND'S BROADWAY-SLAVIC VILLAGE AND TREMONT NEIGHBORHOODS

By Norman Krumholz, W. Dennis Keating, Phillip D. Star, and Mark C. Chupp

ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the impact of two long-term community development corporations (CDCs) in Cleveland, Ohio, both of which influenced their communities and the greater Cleveland metropolitan area for over two decades. These two community development corporations were considered the most successful in the city. As a case study, the research team of investigative scholars at Cleveland State University used a variety of neighborhood indicators, as well as a set of measures derived through in-depth interviews with focus groups and key stakeholders. Although it is not possible to establish direct causal connections, the evidence presented points to clear improvements in both neighborhoods that are attributable in part to the efforts of these two community development corporations. But for their efforts, conditions in both neighborhoods would have been much worse.

Key-words: community development corporations (CDCs), neighborhood indicators, social capital, redlining, blockbusting, leveraged investment

COMMUNITY CAREGIVING AND COMMUNITY CONSCIOUSNESS: IMMIGRANT LATINAS DEVELOPING COMMUNITIES THROUGH SOCIAL SERVICE PROGRAMS

By Lynet Uttal

ABSTRACT

Community organizing and development involve a process that often begins before a formal group or goal is identified. This article is a qualitative interpretive analysis of a project involving a certification program for family child care providers that offered training to Spanish-speaking immigrant Latinas¹ in a medium-sized Midwestern city in Wisconsin. Using ethnographic data from field observations and comments by participants, the author examines how participants used the program to foster a pan-ethnic Latino community and evolved a community consciousness around childrearing and child care. Several elements intertwined in the program contributing to the development of a pan-ethnic Latina sense of community: (1) opportunities for individual development, (2) social support networks and mentoring that reduced the isolation of recent immigrants, (3) meetings allowing for gender-appropriate and culturally-specific ways to gather, and (4) how the immigrants came to own the program and redefine its purpose as Latino community betterment instead of just individual opportunity. They used a community caregiving process stimulated by the relationship they created between community development and self-improvement, and they tied the agency's instrumental purpose to their community consciousness as an emergent pan-ethnic Latino community.

Key-words: community organizing, child care, community caregiving, community consciousness, Midwestern Latino immigrants, pan-ethnic Latino identity

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN RAPIDLY GROWING COMMUNITIES IN SOUTHERN UTAH

**By David Matarrita-Cascante, A. E. Luloff, Donald R. Field,
and Richard S. Krannich**

ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the relationships of community attachment and/or involvement with local organizations and satisfaction with community/levels of social interaction with community participation in a five-county area in southern Utah. Amenity-rich locations attract individuals searching for places to recreate, live, or retire. High amenity-areas, many of which are in the Western United States, experience changes related to population in-migration. Past research shows how extensive in-migration of people with different values and perspectives can contribute to social conflict in affected communities. The research team studied two main types of community members – seasonal and permanent residents. Differences among such residents can contribute to shifts in community social interaction and affect overall participation in community affairs. Because participation in community is a central aspect of fostering local community development, it is important to understand how these processes occur. This study found structural and interactional differences between permanent and seasonal residents. Both factors were stronger predictors of community participation for permanent compared to seasonal residents. This study adds to the literature on newcomers and long-term residents and their structural and interactional differences.

Key-words: Community participation, social interaction, seasonal and permanent residents, community attachment

**CDCS AND THE CHANGING CONTEXT FOR URBAN COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT:
A REVIEW OF THE FIELD AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

By Michael Frisch and Lisa J. Servon

ABSTRACT

This review takes Rebuilding Communities as a starting point to survey the community development literature, the community development field, and external environmental factors, in order to examine what has happened over the past fifteen years to shape the context in which urban community development corporations (CDCs) now operate. This paper is both a bounded literature review and an environmental scan. We identify categories of changes and influences on the community development field. We find that in the last fifteen years, the community development field has grown increasingly professionalized. Policy initiatives have also shaped the field. New evaluations of community development have been conducted and published. We now know much more about the potential and limits of CDCs than we did when the Rebuilding Communities (RC) study was launched in the late 1980s. At the same time, significant gaps in our knowledge of the community development field remain. In particular, there has been insufficient study of how the changes in this context have affected the work that CDCs do.

Key-words: community development, community development corporations (CDCs), urban redevelopment, Individual Development Accounts (IDAs), community development financial institutions (CDFIs), Comprehensive Community Initiatives (CCIs), Empowerment Zone/Enterprise Community (EZ/EC)

NEIGHBORHOOD DATA SYSTEMS: A BEST PRACTICE ANALYSIS

By Randy Stoecker

ABSTRACT

If neighborhood residents are to influence urban development effectively at the most local level of the neighborhood, they need information. One information foundation to ensure effective participation is a user-friendly database whereby people can quickly access information on their own neighborhood. An increasing number of cities are developing neighborhood data systems, which collect and provide data at the neighborhood level for foundations to develop better funding strategies, for governments to develop better policy, and for community organizations to develop better practice. This paper reports on the models of 19 neighborhood data system projects, most of which are affiliated with the National Neighborhood Indicators Partnership. The discussion is organized around the themes of how to start, housing the system, program structure, data access, data management, end-user training, staffing, and funding.

Key-words: neighborhood development, neighborhood indicators, public participation, National Neighborhood Indicators Partnership (NNIP)