

## 1: Community & Economic Development | Harford County, MD

*The Office of Community and Economic Development builds strong communities, industries, and markets in the County and provides opportunities for all County residents.*

The Definition of Economic Development Is Not Obvious Often residents have only a vague notion of the real definition of economic development. They may think it means any type of construction, new business openings, or granting of financial incentives to businesses. Smarter folks talk about job creation as well. A much more precise and correct definition of economic development is the cultivation of activities that create a net gain of money into the community. This positive money flow is called an economic base, whether you are referring to Hong Kong, Los Angeles, Vienna, Dubuque, or an African village. The economic base derives from the production of goods and services in excess of local consumption needs for that product, service, or activity. Examples make the point best. The classic economic development activity in the U. If your community contained a toaster factory, for example, it would be pretty obvious that you were not making toasters just for yourselves. A majority of households in your small town might buy the brand of toaster manufactured there. However, the factory made many more toasters that it could "export" all over the country or the world. What Is Economic Development? In this example, the money from the export of the toasters not used locally would be an economic gain for the community, and the net gain is economic development, using the stricter definition of the term advocated here. However, the wages of local workers are spent in the local community to some extent, and that in turn adds to the income of other community members who work for the local grocery store, own businesses on Main Street, own rental properties, and repair automobiles at the local garage. When wages are spent at other local businesses, this constitutes the "multiplier effect" that professionals discuss. Because of the toaster manufacturer, other local businesses sell more goods and services than they would otherwise. In the case of tacos, there is no surplus left at the end of the day if the business knows what it is doing. In most cases, the tacos are purchased by local people, so the community is not really generating a "surplus" that it can sell or "export. Just as in the toaster manufacturing example, if management and ownership of the taco chain reside outside the community, income leaks out of the community. Because the multiplier effect only kicks in when income is spent inside the community, the return of money to out-of-town managers, franchise fees, and out-of-town owners or stockholders represents a decrease in the amount of money that is available to feed the local economy. Entrepreneurship Definition You can compute the classic measure of your economic base by following directions on our location quotient page. If you feel that the economic base term has been degraded so much that no one will "hear" you when you use it, a newer and perhaps more accurate way to think of true economic development is emerging. Now we have explained the classic definition. I know from many experiences as a consultant that I probably have not talked you out of thinking that any new building is a great thing and of course that constitutes economic development. International economic development conversations also should focus on bringing in money from outside the community, not just recirculating the same money. Bringing in one cell phone per isolated village, such as was done in Bangladesh, is a potent tactic. One more definition of economic development I often hear in lower income communities or international circles is raising income levels of individuals. In fact, some people even use the term when they are speaking about a neighborhood or a block. We think it would be clearer to adopt our strict definition, and then to talk about poverty at the household or neighborhood level. Unfortunately the plain word "poverty" has fallen out of favor. Alleviating poverty in the developing countries depends not only on building the transportation and communication infrastructure, but also on encouraging education, creativity and entrepreneurship support. Those are key ingredients of economic development, whether a nation is relatively rich or relatively poor. Note that we use the MailChimp platform. Email I am at least 16 years of age. I have read and accept the privacy policy. I understand that you will use my information to send me a newsletter.

## 2: What is Community Development? | PeerNetBC

*Challenging traditional notions of development, these essays examine bottom-up, community economic-development strategies in a wide variety of contexts - as a means of improving lives in rural, and inner-city settings, shaped and driven by women and by Aboriginal people, and aimed at employment creation for the most marginalized.*

Economic base means the jobs you generate and income you earn when you produce goods or services in your community, but sell to people beyond your community. Important examples are manufacturing, tourism, higher education, and services sold beyond your community. Often people think they are practicing economic development when they engage in business attraction or retail attraction. Community leaders tick off the benefits of their business programs: You have a right to question these statements. Not all businesses contribute to the all-important economic base. This thought is correct; hamburgers provide jobs, but mostly, they are sold to the locals. Worse, just a few owners sell most of the hamburgers, and odds are, those corporate headquarters are not in your town. Selling burgers is economic development only in tourist towns. An economic base activity is one in which your community has a specialty. You can determine which activities are "basic" through calculating a measure called the location quotient. As an aside, the whole idea of business clusters is important to address, even in a smaller city. A cluster consists of businesses logically grouped together because they are similar, related, complementary, or up and down the supply chain from one another. Keeping Business Attraction in Perspective Business retention and entrepreneurship support programs deserve the greatest investment of your time and money. Rather than producing those colorful expensive ads, your chamber of commerce should be concentrating on serving the economic base businesses that are there already, and developing a culture that supports new business ideas. Only when business retention has been addressed and re-addressed on a regular schedule should you even think about business attraction. Too many chambers of commerce, cities, and neighborhood associations think they need to devote major blocks of time and money to "marketing" and "branding" themselves, and then somehow, someday, the right people magically will notice them and relocate. Generally you are much better off thinking about business retention, improving quality of life measures relevant to businesses in your economic base, and encouraging individuals who are laid off, approaching retirement, tired of the commute, or stay-at-home moms to start businesses. Then the "non-basic" not part of the economic base activities will find you. One important exception to the rule of leaving business recruitment to the market is when you are lacking in essential services. This may happen because you live in a distressed neighborhood, rural area, small city, or a somehow-overlooked rapidly growing community. The Best Way to Improve Your Economy If you are a community devastated by the disappearance of manufacturing jobs, or other jobs unlikely to be replaced, you especially need to consider an entrepreneurship program. An entrepreneur simply means a person who starts a business. We elaborate a bit on an entrepreneurship definition and characteristics on another page. Too few neighborhood associations have teamed up with other groups in their city to find a good entrepreneur training program and offer it frequently. This is your best chance if your economic base is gone. Unleash the creativity of your people. A local foundation or university could work on a template for addressing that gap. A faster way is to find a few talented businesspersons who could give a series of presentations. Also in support of entrepreneurs, even small cities can manage a high-quality business incubator also called an economic development incubator or business accelerator. Take the four to eight people in town who are considering starting a business, screen those ideas, and put the ones with promise together in one run-down building that your community association paints and repairs to an acceptable level on Saturdays. Add common services and a knowledgeable manager skilled in working with start-ups. If you have abandoned factories, incubators are a potential adaptive reuse. Of course the other thing entrepreneurs need is a source of capital. If your neighborhood lacks lenders for very small enterprises, you might want to learn about microloans. Microfinance is available in the U.S. On the city scale, you need sources of seed capital, to support the entrepreneur while he or she is producing business plans and prototypes, before venture capital and other business loans are available. Tourism as a Source of Economic Growth In our definition of the economic base you will notice that tourism and business growth are

natural companions. Many places have more tourism potential than they are taking advantage of. If you have any tourism base, think carefully about what it is, and try to expand it logically. If scenery is your stock in trade, how can you differentiate yourself from all those other beautiful mountain communities? What do you do better? What could you do better? Do you need to add festivals? Or should you add a spa? Or do you need to say no to those fast-food places and monster signs that would ruin your gorgeous view? If you really talk with your visitors about why they come to the mountains, you can perhaps find a compatible economic activity and thus have a focus to your tourist attraction efforts. In other situation, consider developing a link between arts and economic development. This strategy can be employed in distressed urban neighborhoods, where a major city can support at least one arts district expressing the local minority or indigenous culture. Thinking about positioning your area in this way is also viable for abandoned buildings, small towns, neighborhoods already possessing at least one arts venue or asset, downtowns, and areas near universities. Incidentally, the entire U. Reinvestment in Downtown and Other Retail Areas Investing in downtown redevelopment , using any available state programs or tax credits, has value in and of itself because it helps prevent expensive suburban sprawl and takes advantage of the investment prior generations have made. It also gives civic pride a lift, because now your residents will be happy to claim that wonderful mix of vibrant human activity in a block or two, or blocks. Downtowns are your gathering place too. More importantly, perhaps you can bolster locally owned businesses, so that the return on investment remains in your community. You can encourage new businesses, artists, non-profits, and civic uses to locate on the side streets. Commercial district revitalization succeeds in both downtowns and other types of business districts when there is clear-eyed consideration of basic principles of managing the multi-owner district. We urge such renovation when a healthy market exists, but the center itself is looking old and out of style. Business needs a workforce that is literate, not only in reading, but in math and technology. So if your school system needs improvement, that should be considered a crisis for a local development agency. If schools have a high dropout rate, demand better. More and more often, research shows percentage of college graduates living in a city as the best predictor of its economic performance. Keep those little ones and adolescents in school, and cultivate the potential link between higher education and economic development at every opportunity. Chances are, your residential college or university is a big contributor to your economic base. Rural Economic Development Rural growth offers some unique challenges. Now the Internet offers much economic opportunity, but only to those with broadband. Consider broadband like electricity, and bring it to your community. Also bring every creative person, idea, speaker, festival, and reinvestment you can think of. If you have any hook for tourism, history, scenery, or currently present economic base activity, exploit it by a sideways exploration into a related activity. Wind, solar, and geothermal energy could be possibilities, as could biofuels that are more efficient than corn. And by all means, get your farmers into planting broccoli and your retirees into growing basil. While dealing with community poverty directly and forcefully is very important, getting people jobs or better jobs does not fit our definition of economic development, but we have decided that this is just a semantic dispute. All should be able to agree that addressing poverty is critical to a community. Financial asset building for low-income or low moderate-income households makes every kind of sense. Community development banks specialize in this. A promising approach that could be imitated anywhere that there are financial institutions where savings can be deposited involves setting up individual development accounts. Government Financial Incentives for Business Location For communities of all sizes and types, yes, economic development is an important goal because it provides jobs and supports the local population. Learn about the appropriate use of tax increment financing TIF and other financial incentives, and then be tough in rejecting all inappropriate requests. Economic difficulties in almost every part of the world are severe and in need of resolution. Community leadership can and should address many of the quality of life issues that are critical when business growth is discussed. For a fascinating glimpse at what makes people have an emotional bond to their city, check out the new community attachment research. A 25 percent "match" is required, and the application must come from a municipal government led by a strong executive willing to work. Eligibility requirements include high unemployment, high poverty rate, or high population decline. Read a couple of books if you really need to succeed in this arena. Community Economic Development

Handbook: Strategies and Tools to Revitalize Your Neighborhood 2. Planning Local Economic Development:  
Please contribute if something is going right for you in creating jobs for your community.

## 3: Department of Economic and Community Development

*Community Economic Development (CED) is a federal grant program funding Community Development Corporations that address the economic needs of low-income individuals and families through the creation of sustainable business development and employment opportunities.*

History[ edit ] Economic development has existed even at a basic level since the earliest recorded communities. However, in the US and several other countries, the concept of Community economic development emerged "in response to tenacious poverty and the need for affordable housing, good jobs, affordable health care and quality of life matters needed for human existence. In the early twentieth century during the Progressive Era reformers began making connections between the condition of communities and "social ills" such as crime and poverty and ways to improve upon them. Policies during this time were top-down and citizens being affected had very little input to the changes being made. Once communities began to be revitalized, segregation policy followed to determine who was allowed to live where. Housing policy and real estate practices stifled upward mobility for non-whites and their communities developed with unique characteristics and problems as a result. These actions shaped communities until the s, when President LBJ signed into law many anti-discriminatory laws such as the Civil Rights Act of and also declared a war on poverty which brought renewal and upward mobility for many people. Municipal governments become more representative of the communities they serve and the public is more involved and can interact with bureaucracies and elected officials with greater ease. Many initiatives existed at this time to renew inner cities and rural areas while also tackling social issues such as eradicating drugs and improving education. The modern day CED movement is focused on renewing urban and rural communities. Social justice is a key component to policy and conversation about changes to be made. Citizens are engaged with bureaucracies and their elected officials through a variety of mediums such as social media. Input from the people has gained more value due to increased demands for transparency. This concept combines economic, social and environmental practices and policies that promote sustainability for future generations. Much of this began in the s, 2 decades after gaining independence, when the World Bank declared Nigeria eligible to receive funds from the International Development Association IDA. In Asia for the last 60 years the Asian Foundation has supported Asian initiatives to foster inclusive economic growth and broaden economic opportunities. The Foundation designs and implements economic programs in three core areas business environments for private sector growth, Entrepreneurship Development and Regional Economic Cooperation. Theories and strategies[ edit ] The most significant aspect of community economic development, aside from the fact that it focuses on economic development in specific localities, is that focuses on the process of community building. In this understanding, the community is considered both as an input and output in this CED equation. Integrally linked to these purposes are strategies to increase access to capital , stimulate asset building, improve the general business climate, and link citywide economic development efforts to specific community development efforts. Historically, residents in poor neighborhoods have experienced great difficulty finding access to capital because they are traditionally viewed as credit risks. In places where banks do offer services, these residents face other structural barriers such as minimum deposit requirements, high service fees, and complex paperwork. To solve these problems, a community economic development approach would develop alternate neighborhood community development financial institutions such as community development credit unions , community development banks , and community development venture capital funds. Strategies to do so would include improving the infrastructure and physical appearance of commercial areas, the quality of quantity of residential housing, and the transportation systems in a neighborhood. While these may not directly economic activities, they serve to strengthen the economic well being of an area because it encourages businesses to locate there. Research makes it apparent that there are common goals and objectives such as economic activities and programs that develop low-income communities. Countries across the globe participate in reinvestment and development through a bank such as the Community Reinvestment Act , World Bank and the IDA amongst many others. Another commonality for nations international is need to incorporate

sustainability and the natural environment into the growth of societies. Policies[ edit ] Economic policies of Central governments often do not appear to help economies on a local level. Large free market economies tend to take more out of local communities than they put back into them leaving economic dead zones within these communities. Community economic development policy argues that it is in the social interest of a local economy to be at least partially owned by the community. The locality is responsible for initially coming up with the visions for their economic future; community economic development assists with expanding access to capital and stimulating asset accumulation, increasing local access to consumer goods and services, expanding the local entrepreneurial base, expanding local employment opportunities; giving neighborhoods more control over ownership of local resources and connecting residents and businesses to the regional economy. Implementation[ edit ] Several Communities across the United States have successfully crafted policy to create groups and corporations to assist in multiple facets of the communities economy and welfare. The following organizations are examples of Community Economic Development Initiatives.

## 4: LCED Factsheets - Community Development Capacity Index

*Challenging traditional notions of development, these essays critically examine bottom-up, community economic development strategies in a wide variety of contexts: as a means of improving lives in northern, rural and inner-city settings; shaped and driven by women and by Aboriginal people; aimed at employment creation for the most marginalized. most authors have employed a participatory.*

The community Development Capacity Index CDCI is an assessment tool that provides a framework for communities to benchmark or evaluate the impact of community development initiatives. It can be used to assess progress toward meeting community development goals by measuring change in both organizational and financial resources. The CDCI looks at community characteristics that are reflected in statistics that economic development practitioners have traditionally examined. More importantly, the CDCI explores characteristics of the community related to their community and economic development practices. This assessment includes items that are clearly measurable such as the total assessed value of property in the community, the size and extent of medical services, the size of municipal services, number of law enforcement personnel, fire fighting personnel, recreation facilities, numbers of banks, membership to the local Chamber of Commerce, number of employees of the largest employers, etc. For example, does the community have an economic development organization? Does that organization partner with other local and regional development groups? Does the mission of the organization encompass more than economic development goals, but includes goals related to quality of life, recreation, housing etc.? Does the organization have a paid director? Does staff in the organization participate in professional association activities? An index value is assigned to the questions related to community development practices. The total score is used to create a measurement index which is multiplied by a factor related to the size of the community. The smaller the community, the larger the multiplier. We know that large communities should be better able to manage initiatives because they tend to have paid staff to fulfill many of the jobs related to community development; and conversely, it takes relatively more organizational capacity in a smaller community to undertake community and economic development strategies. The numbers themselves may not truly be indicative of capacity in a community to undertake community or economic development; however, looking at the index over time allows us to measure change and progress toward community-driven goals. In this capacity, the CDCI becomes an effective benchmarking tool. In the private sector, the primary rationale for benchmarking is the need to maintain or regain a competitive market position. While many public departments and agencies do not actively compete for market share, there are other equally valid reasons to consider benchmarking as a public sector management improvement technique. The most effective benchmarking tool is not just dispassionate examination of numbers, but rather a tool that encompasses an evaluation of the processes in the organization is there an economic development plan? To be effective at benchmarking for the purposes of community and economic development follow these guidelines. Know what community and economic development activities are underway. The comparative nature of benchmarking and the likelihood that no single person can know about all the activities in the community makes it important to include stakeholders in the benchmarking process. Furthermore, involving stakeholders can expand their understanding of how they fit into the community and economic development agenda. Develop appropriate performance indicators. Look at only those development activities that matter. Not everything, in the CDCI is applicable to every community; more likely, there are many activities that are not included in the CDCI, but are important to the development practices in your community. Benchmarking compares performance to that community which is considered to be doing very well at community and economic development. It is important to choose a like community, that is doing very well and then investigate what factors contribute to their success. Promote a new culture. For benchmarking to be successful, community leaders need to promote a climate which is comfortable with the notion of comparison. It is important for community leaders to not feel threatened by communities that are doing better than they. The information gathered from this tool cannot focus on inferior performance, but rather on issues related to innovative practices. The challenge is to create a culture where

benchmarking is integrated into community development. Accessing the CDCI <http://> Once at the Internet site, login with an easy to remember User ID. Select Community Development Capacity Index and begin to enter your information. Once completed, print the form and seek out others in your community that may be able to help answer those questions where you were not sure or did not know the answer. Once you are satisfied with how you have completed the survey, then enter your information one more time. It is important that you use the same User ID each time you submit information. As you re-enter your community information over time, select "view previous results" to compare your current score with past scores. Although the CDCI is intended to measure change in your community over time, the Laboratory for Community and Economic Development can assist you with comparisons to other communities participating in the program. Use this tool again in six months, in one year and in two years to measure progress toward meeting your local community goals.

### 5: Economic Development from the Community Perspective

*The mission of the Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) is to foster opportunities for businesses to grow and for communities to succeed and thrive in a global economy.*

### 6: Economic Development “ Hillside, IL | Official Website

*Community economic development (CED) is a field of study that actively elicits community involvement when working with government, and private sectors to build strong communities, industries, and markets.*

### 7: Community economic development - Wikipedia

*Through various funding programs, the Department of Community Affairs disburses state and federal funds to help build or create something a community has deemed important, such as sidewalks, roads, parks, public buildings, water and sewer facilities, housing choices or economic development projects.*

### 8: Community Economic Development | City of Lacombe, AB

*Community & Economic Development (CED) initiates and leads economic development, land use planning and regulation, and services related to all aspects of the development process, while working with neighborhoods to enhance the economic prosperity, vitality, and livability of the community for Renton citizens.*

### 9: Economic Development | Agency of Commerce and Community Development

*Economic Development We work to improve the economic well-being and quality of life of Vermonters, while preserving our natural resources and community values. Widget - DED - Doing Business Here.*

*Appareled in celestial light : transcendent nature experiences in childhood Narrative of Suprising Conversions Peter Cottontail and the Easter Bunny Impostor Till it happens to you sheet music Collecting in a consumer society Stories for Seven Year Olds (Kingfisher Treasury of Stories) Key Concepts in Marketing (Palgrave Key Concepts) Provisions for a civil government for Alaska, etc. Ejaculation to Our Lady of the Sacred Heart 825 The Essential Jaco Pastorius Social drinking, memory and information processing Jennifer M. Nichols and Frances Martin Beowulfs fight with Grendel, by A. H. Orrick. Nationwide flex plus travel insurance Safe Firefighting-First Things First with Student DVD Foreign exchange job application Transitions in worship V. 1. Polyxena, from the / Death be not proud book by john gunther The role of freedom and grace in the construction of the human self Suzuki alto 1.1 manual The northern area, Adelaide Chemistry and technology of oils fats Notes on some explosions in Nova Scotia coal mines Hercules and Poseidon Agricultural Marketing Price Analysis Further algebra and applications Viva la vida sheet music piano Hp officejet pro 8600 plus service manual Tropical Gangsters Dissenting Voices O holy night sheet music satb George H. Morrison (1866/1928) The sheriff of Singing River Employee handbooks mrhandyman filetype Lets laugh together A bill to regulate the celebration of marriages in Newfoundland Wall Street rising : 1980- The penguin book of classical myths Adventures of Peter Cottontail Retishella and the Dolphins*