

Urban Problems And Community Development

Confidence was at its highest in the 1960s that governments could solve many of the country's urban problems by commissioning social science studies and being guided by their findings. Here 11 studies critically evaluate the three decades of such policy analysis in a wide range of urban policy arenas, including community development, transportation and land use, education, housing, family support and social welfare, drugs, and racial discrimination. They find mixed results in different areas: sometimes the system worked wonderfully, sometimes the studies were excellent but ignored, and sometimes the studies were conducted merely to support policy adopted for other reasons. No index. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Comeback Cities shows how innovative, pragmatic tactics for ameliorating the nation's urban ills have produced results beyond anyone's expectations, reawakening America's toughest neighborhoods. In the past, big government and business working separately were unable to solve the inner city crisis. Today, a blend of public-private partnerships, grassroots nonprofit organizations, and a willingness to experiment characterize what is best among the new approaches to urban problem solving. Pragmatism, not dogma, has produced the charter-school movement and the police's new focus on "quality of life" issues. The new breed of big city mayors has welcomed business back into the city,

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stressed performance and results at city agencies, downplayed divisive racial politics, and cracked down on symptoms of social disorder. As a consequence, America's inner cities are becoming vital communities once again.

A New Partnership to Conserve America's Communities, March 1978

Creative Solutions to Urban Problems : Community Self-renewal : Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Empowerment of the Committee on Small Business, House of Representatives, One Hundred Fifth Congress, First Session, Fort Wayne, Indiana, September 19, 1997 Facing the Future

A Program Guide for Federal-state Training. Part I [of] Title VIII [of The] Housing Act of 1964 Education and Community Development Congressional Field Hearing Urban Sociology

Provides a comprehensive, up-to-date description and analysis of the housing and neighborhood problems facing residents of the nation's largest city, and the policies that have been developed to solve these problems.

In the United States, schools are rarely connected to the community building process, whereas in some countries they are central to the community development process. Schools in Cuba, for example, appear highly

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connected to community development. This concept of United States schools' disconnection to the community has been documented in a chapter entitled "Schools and Disadvantaged Neighborhoods: The Community Development Challenge" by Stone, Doherty, Jones, and Ross printed in *Urban Problems and Community Development*. In the United States and in developing nations, public schools are the most important change agents within the community. Many, if not all, neighborhood improvement are channeled in some way through the public school system. In regard to the United States, that the United States is not effectively channeling community development issues through the school is either ineffective or non-existent (Stone, Doherty, Jones, and Ross 1999 p. 344). (Abstract shortened by UMI.).

Changing Cities
The Federal Government And Urban Problems
Analysis and Recommendations for Community Action : Final Report
An Applied Urban Analysis
60 Books on Housing and Urban Planning

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Urban Problems and Community Development

Challenges and Opportunities for the United States

This book reviews a series of new urban ideas or themes designed to help make cities more liveable, sustainable, safe and inclusive.

Featuring examples drawn from cities all over the world, the various chapters provide critical assessments of each of the various approaches and their potential to improve urban life. New Urbanism: creating new areas based on a more humane scale with neighbourhood cohesion Just Cities: creating more fairness in decision-making so all residents can participate and benefit. Green Cities: helping places become greener with environmental rehabilitation and protection Sustainable Cities: avoiding the waste of resources and harmful pollution in settlements Transition Towns: developing local initiatives for more sustainable actions Winter Cities: making cities in cold climates more comfortable and enjoyable Resilient Cities: strengthening cities to better enable them to withstand natural hazards Creative Cities: supporting cultural industries and attracting talented individuals Knowledge Cities: creating, renewing and spreading knowledge and innovation Safe Cities: ensuring that citizens are better protected against criminal actions Healthy Cities: making improvements in the health of people in cities Festive Cities: rediscovering the utility of festive events in settlements Slow Cities: enhancing locally unique activities, such as local cuisines and community interactions This volume offers a host of approaches designed to give a new direction and focus to planning policies, helping readers to fully understand the advantages and disadvantages of each potential idea. It seeks to solve the many current problems associated with urban developments, making it a valuable resource for university and college students in urban geography, urban planning, urban sociology and urban studies as well as to planners and the general public.

More Americans recycle than vote. And most do so to improve their

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communities and the environment. But do recycling programs advance social, economic, and environmental goals? To answer this, three sociologists with expertise in urban and environmental planning have conducted the first major study of urban recycling. They compare four types of programs in the Chicago metropolitan area: a community-based drop-off center, a municipal curbside program, a recycling industrial park, and a linkage program. Their conclusion, admirably elaborated, is that recycling can realize sustainable community development, but that current programs achieve few benefits for the communities in which they are located. The authors discover that the history of recycling mirrors many other urban reforms. What began in the 1960s as a sustainable community enterprise has become a commodity-based, profit-driven industry. Large private firms, using public dollars, have chased out smaller nonprofit and family-owned efforts. Perhaps most troubling is that this process was not born of economic necessity. Rather, as the authors show, socially oriented programs are actually more viable than profit-focused systems. This finding raises unsettling questions about the prospects for any sort of sustainable local development in the globalizing economy. Based on a decade of research, this is the first book to fully explore the range of impacts that recycling generates in our communities. It presents recycling as a tantalizing case study of the promises and pitfalls of community development. It also serves as a rich account of how the state and private interests linked to the global economy alter the terrain of local neighborhoods.

A National Urban Policy : the President's Urban and Regional Policy Group Report

New Communities Development as a Means for Realizing Urban and Rural Opportunities

Comeback Cities

Revenue Sharing and Its Implications for Planning and Urban Development

From Urban Village to East Village

A Blueprint For Urban Neighborhood Revival

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Cities in the Developing World

Can residents work together to improve the quality of life in their community? Asset Building and Community Development examines the promise and limits of community development and explores how communities are building on their key assets such as physical, human, social, financial, environmental, political and cultural capital.

The Community Development Reader is the first comprehensive reader in the past thirty years that brings together practice, theory and critique concerning communities as sites of social change. With chapters written by some of the leading scholars and practitioners in the field, the book presents a diverse set of perspectives on community development. These selections inform the reader about established and emerging community development institutions and practices as well as the main debates in the field. The second edition is significantly updated and expanded to include a section on globalization as well as new chapters on the foreclosure crisis, and emerging forms of community .

Theme Cities: Solutions for Urban Problems
A National Urban Policy : President's Urban and Regional Policy Group Report
Research Report

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The Community's Role in Tackling Urban Decline and Problems of Urban Growth. Urban Problems in Europe : a Review and Synthesis of Recent Literature

Hud: Successes, Failures, And The Fate Of Our Cities

A Paper Presented at the Conference on Problems of Urbanization in Latin America, University of Texas at El Paso, June 9 and 10, 1967

A National Study of Urban Community Development Corporations

"This report is designed to explain the concepts of the New Communities System, its premises and the planning program that has been designed to develop the demonstration to the point of implementation."--Page iii.

For many scholars, the study of community and community development is at a crossroads. Previously dynamic theories appear not to have kept pace with the major social changes of our day. Given our constantly shifting social reality we need new ideas and research that pushes the boundaries of our extant community theories. Theory, Practice, and Community Development stretches the traditional boundaries

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and applications of well-established community development theory, and establishes new theoretical approaches rooted in new disciplines and new perspectives on community development. Expanded from a special issue of the journal *Community Development, Theory, Practice, and Community Development*, collects previously published and widely cited essays, as well as new theoretical and empirical research in community development. Compiled by the editors of *Community Development*, the essays feature topics as varied as placemaking, democratic theory and rural organizing. *Theory, Practice, and Community Development* is vital for scholars and practitioners coming to grips with the rapidly changing definition of community.

Asset Building & Community Development: The Case of a Primary School in Havana, Cuba

Reality and Research

A Case Study of an Energy Conservation Program for Low and Moderate Income Urban Residents

Regional Policy and Urban Decline

Urban Problems

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Urban Problems in Sociological Perspective

A comprehensive approach focused on sustainable change *Asset Building and Community Development, Fourth Edition* examines the promise and limits of community development by showing students and practitioners how asset-based developments can improve the sustainability and quality of life. Authors Gary Paul Green and Anna Haines provide an engaging, thought-provoking, and comprehensive approach to asset building by focusing on the role of different forms of community capital in the development process. Updated throughout, this edition explores how communities are building on their key assets—physical, human, social, financial, environmental, political, and cultural capital— to generate positive change. With a focus on community outcomes, the authors illustrate how development controlled by community-based organizations provides a better match between assets and the needs of the community.

The world's population is rapidly urbanizing but the affluence and development often associated with cities are far from equitably or sustainably distributed.

Where it was once taken for granted that responsibility for urban development lay with the state, increasingly the emphasis has shifted to market-driven and public-private sector initiatives, which can marginalize the intended beneficiaries - the urban poor - from decision making and implementation. This text outlines the essential conditions for effective

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urban planning and management by placing bottom-up community initiatives at the heart of the push for equitable and sustainable development in cities. Crucially, the state must engage with both the market and civil society in pursuit of sustainable cities. Presenting a wide-ranging selection of case studies in rapidly urbanizing and transitional countries, from the poorest parts of Africa and Asia to the relatively developed United Kingdom, the authors describe and analyze innovations in how globally disadvantaged urban communities can be engaged in improving their living environments.

A Social Work Process

Rebuilding Communities

A New Partnership to Conserve America's
Communities

Urban Problems and Regional Policy in the European
Community 12

Theory, Practice, and Community Development

Turning Problems Into Opportunities : a Description of
a Family Mobility, Manpower and Community
Development System

Attacking Urban Problems

Cities have experienced an unprecedented rate of growth in the last decade. More than half the world's population lives in urban areas, with the U.S. percentage at 80 percent. Cities have captured more than 80 percent of the globe's economic activity and offered social mobility and economic prosperity to millions by clustering creative, innovative, and educated individuals and organizations. Clustering populations, however, can

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compound both positive and negative conditions, with many modern urban areas experiencing growing inequality, debility, and environmental degradation. The spread and continued growth of urban areas presents a number of concerns for a sustainable future, particularly if cities cannot adequately address the rise of poverty, hunger, resource consumption, and biodiversity loss in their borders. Intended as a comparative illustration of the types of urban sustainability pathways and subsequent lessons learned existing in urban areas, this study examines specific examples that cut across geographies and scales and that feature a range of urban sustainability challenges and opportunities for collaborative learning across metropolitan regions. It focuses on nine cities across the United States and Canada (Los Angeles, CA, New York City, NY, Philadelphia, PA, Pittsburgh, PA, Grand Rapids, MI, Flint, MI, Cedar Rapids, IA, Chattanooga, TN, and Vancouver, Canada), chosen to represent a variety of metropolitan regions, with consideration given to city size, proximity to coastal and other waterways, susceptibility to hazards, primary industry, and several other factors.

'Urban Sprawl and Public Health' offers a survey of the impact that the built environment can have on the health of the people who inhabit our cities. The authors go on to suggest ways in which the design of cities could be improved & have a positive impact on the well-being of their citizens.

Urban Community Development

Social Science and U.S. Urban Policy Since 1960

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Designing, Planning, and Building for Healthy Communities

Alternatives for Governance and Policy

Fixing Broken Cities

Community Development and Urban Planning in Latin America

Asset Building and Community Development

The Study focuses on the social and, more especially, the cultural processes governing colonial urban development and develops a theory and methodology to do this. The author demonstrates how the physical and spatial arrangements characterizing urban development are unique products of a particular society, to be understood only in terms of its values, behaviour and institutions and the distribution of social and political power within it. Nowhere is this more apparent than in 'colonial cities' of Asia and Africa where the ...

Through the insightful lens of an experienced practitioner, this book describes the origin, execution, and impact of urban repopulation strategies—initiatives designed to attract residents, businesses, jobs, shoppers, and visitors to places that had undergone decades of decline and abandonment. The central question throughout the strategies explored in the book is who should benefit? Who should benefit from the allocation of scarce public capital? Who should enjoy the social benefits of urban development? And who will populate redeveloped areas? Kromer provides realistic

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guidance about how to move forward with strategic choices that have to be made in pursuing the best opportunities available within highly disadvantaged, resource-starved urban areas. Each of the cases presents strategies that are strongly influenced by geography, economics, politics, and individual leadership, but they address key issues that are major concerns everywhere: enlivening downtowns, stabilizing and strengthening neighborhoods, eliminating industrial-age blight, and providing quality public education options.

A National Urban Policy

Urban Sprawl and Public Health

Urban America Reconsidered

Solving Urban Problems Through Community Development Training

An Approach to Solving Urban Problems

Pathways to Urban Sustainability

Urban Recycling and the Search for Sustainable Community Development

This text gives students an authoritative overview of U urban history & the central theoretical issues in urban society.

Plagued by ineffectual and inegalitarian governance, acute social problems such as extreme poverty, and so and economic injustice, many American cities suffer a t similar to that of New Orleans before and after the hurricane. Gentrification and corporate redevelopment schemes merely distract from this disturbing reality. Compounding this tragedy is a failure in urban analysis

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and scholarship. Little has been offered in the way of solving urban America's problems, and much of what has been proposed or practiced remains profoundly misguided, in David Imbroscio's view. In *Urban America Reconsidered*, he offers a timely response. He urges a reconsideration of the two reigning orthodoxies in urban studies: regime theory, which provides an understanding of governance in cities, and liberal expansionism, which advocates regional policies linking cities to surrounding suburbs. Declaring both approaches to be insufficient—and sometimes harmful—Imbroscio illuminates another path for urban America: remaking city economies via an array of local economic alternative development strategies (or LEADS). Notable LEADS include efforts to build community-based development institutions, worker-owned firms, publicly controlled businesses, and webs of interdependent entrepreneurial enterprises. Equally notable is the innovative use of urban development tools to generate indigenous, stable, and balanced growth in local economies. *Urban America Reconsidered* makes a strong case for the LEADS approach for constructing progressive urban regimes and addressing America's deepest urban problems.

A Housing and Community Development Program
Urban Development and Civil Society
The Community Development Reader
The Implementation of Urban Development Strategies
Housing and Community Development in New York City
Third World Urbanization

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The Role of Communities in Sustainable Cities

In recent years, concerned governments, businesses, and civic groups have launched ambitious programs of community development designed to halt, and even reverse, decades of urban decline. But while massive amounts of effort and money are being dedicated to improving the inner-cities, two important questions have gone unanswered: Can community development actually help solve long-standing urban problems? And, based on social science analyses, what kinds of initiatives can make a difference? This book surveys what we currently know and what we need to know about community development's past, current, and potential contributions. The authors--economists, sociologists, political scientists, and a historian--define community development broadly to include all capacity building (including social, intellectual, physical, financial, and political assets) aimed at improving the quality of life in low- to moderate-income neighborhoods. The book addresses the history of urban development strategies, the politics of resource allocation, business and workforce development, housing, community development corporations, informal social organizations, schooling, and public security.

This book discusses the programs and performance of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). It deals with the

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present and future of HUD and the cities it was designed to serve and evaluates HUD activities in economics and housing finance, political science, and urban planning.

The Battle for New York's Lower East Side