THE BASICS: WHAT’S ESSENTIAL ABOUT THEORY FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRACTICE?

By Ronald J. Hustedde and Jacek Ganowicz

ABSTRACT

The major point of this article is that the multidisciplinary field of community development needs some common theoretical concepts for community development practice. The authors examine three major limitations of theory for community development and discuss why theoretical frameworks are important for the field. There are three major concerns that encompass community development practice: structure, power and shared meaning. These concerns are related to three classical theoretical frameworks: structural functionalism, conflict theory, and symbolic interactionism. These seemingly disparate theories take on a deeper meaning when tied to Giddens’ structuration theory. Giddens’ theoretical perspective is essential for practitioners because of its link between macro and microstructures and the ability of the community to influence macro and micro changes through cultural patterns and norms (modalities). The article includes case studies and examples to illustrate the applicability of key theoretical insights.

Keywords: community development theory, definition of community development, solidarity, agency, structuration theory, modalities, conflict theory, structural functionalism, symbolic interactionism.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRACTICE: THEORY IN ACTION

By Allen B. Moore

ABSTRACT

What are the guides to community development practice? Thirty-three practitioners from five different countries participated in a grounded-theory qualitative study to investigate what guides their practice. From the interviews, observations, and materials, it was evident that practitioners held strong values and beliefs about involving people in the process of community change. They developed practice-based, theories-in-action that guided their day-to-day work. They also shared ideas and learned from colleagues, as well from the literature, about community development and related issues, such as culture, history, environment, group process, and reflection. A framework for examining the practice of community development is posed for further discussion and study.

Keywords: community development, practitioners, theory, and practice.
COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY PERSPECTIVES ON SOCIAL CAPITAL THEORY AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRACTICE

By Douglas D. Perkins, Joseph Hughey, and Paul W. Speer

ABSTRACT
Concepts and research from community psychology can inform community development practice by reframing social capital theory. Social capital (SC) is generally defined and measured at the interpersonal, community, institutional, or societal levels in terms of networks (bridging) and norms of reciprocity and trust (bonding) within those networks. SC should be analyzed in a multi-level ecological framework in terms of both individual psychological and behavioral conceptions (sense of community, collective efficacy—or empowerment, neighboring, and citizen participation) and institutional and community network-level conceptions. Excessive concern for social cohesion undermines the ability to confront or engage in necessary conflict, and thus, it dis-empowers the community. Instead of emphasizing social cohesion, “network-bridging” opportunities to increase power, access, and learning should be emphasized. Institutional and community network analysis shows how SC operates at those levels and where to target service resources and develop mediating structures. Psychological and behavioral factors point to factors that motivate individuals to engage in building SC and methods to maintain and improve that engagement.

Keywords: community psychology, social capital theory, sense of community, collective efficacy, empowerment, neighboring, citizen participation, community institutions, networks, mediating structures

TOWARDS A THEORY OF STATE-COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS: INTERPRETING THE IRISH MUINTIR NA TÍRE MOVEMENT’S EXPERIENCE

By Tony Varley and Diarmuid Ó Cearbhaill

ABSTRACT
This paper begins by outlining two very different models or ideal-types of partnership relations between community movements and the state. What we call the optimistic model of partnerships suggests that community interests are central to the partnership approach and that they can expect to be empowered by their participation in partnerships. The pessimistic model of partnerships, in contrast, draws our attention to the manner power imbalances can skew partnership-type relations to the advantage of the state and to the disempowerment of community interests. How well these optimistic and pessimistic models fit the phenomenon of partnership as experienced by the Irish community movement, Muintir na Tire, is then considered. The Muintir case poses numerous interpretative challenges, as elements of both models are relevant to understanding it, though pessimistic model assumptions turn out to be especially relevant. Finally, the possibility that community interests may seek to exploit the opportunities the optimistic model sees contributing to empowerment, and to resist the disempowerment the pessimistic model sees flowing from co-optation, allows us to push beyond our pessimistic and optimistic models to propose a third model of partnership. What we call the activist model focuses on the abilities of community interests to assert their own capacity for collective agency by devising strategies to exploit the opportunities and negotiate the constraints associated with partnerships more to their own advantage.

Keywords: partnership, empowerment, co-optation, capacity for collective agency, optimistic, pessimistic, and activist models
THEORY AND PRACTICE OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

By Keith Popple and Anne Quinney

ABSTRACT
This paper considers the current concept of community and provides a brief overview of the historical context of British community work with reference to “top-down” and “bottom-up” approaches. The top-down approach has roots in Victorian benevolent paternalism, while the bottom-up approach is associated with radical neighborhood action. Community development is considered in the context of current British government initiatives aimed at addressing social exclusion and health improvement targets. The strategic objectives for these include empowering local communities, developing effective partnerships, working as multi-agencies, and becoming learning organizations. A case study is presented, the ACHIEVE project, a community-based health improvement project in Bournemouth, UK. The conclusion draws attention to the manner in which community development is embodied in the government’s attempt to engage in social engineering in economically disadvantaged communities.

Keywords: Community development, health improvement, social exclusion

“WHOLE COMMUNITY ORGANIZING” FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

By Stephen M. Aigner, Victor J. Raymond, and Lois J. Smidt

ABSTRACT
Two elements constitute the core meaning of community—face-to-face social interactions and social relationships. The global era of the 21st century presents new challenges to the practice of community change that empowers a community. McKnight articulates a model of community practice, “whole community organizing” which addresses the core elements of community: social interactions and relationships. We believe this new approach to community change and empowerment answers the challenges of the 21st century. This article first reviews frequently-cited frameworks of approaches to community change and empowerment as well as the dilemmas and contradictions those interventions pose. We then briefly review asset-based community development from the “inside out” and present whole community organizing, weighing its strengths against dilemmas and contradictions of obsolete frameworks. Finally, we introduce empirical support from our own work that compares and analyzes communities’ strategies to transform their social relationships, their economies, and their communities.

Keywords: asset-based community development, community, community transformation, organizing, participation, acting locally
THREE FACES OF EMPOWERMENT: EXPANDING THE THEORY OF EMPOWERMENT IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

By Kenneth E. Pigg

ABSTRACT
Empowerment as a process in leadership education is seen as fundamental to community development. Often, empowerment is considered only from the individual, psychological perspective in community development interventions. That is, practitioners may argue that individuals basically empower themselves through personal knowledge, attitudes, and behavior (self-empowerment). The extensive literature on empowerment also makes clear that empowerment is an outcome of interpersonal (mutual empowerment) and collective social action (social empowerment). The extent to which community developers are incorporating these dimensions into their interventions via leadership education is explored. The results of the literature review indicate that these interventions fall short of fully utilizing what we know about empowerment and its role in community development.

Keywords: empowerment, leadership development, community organizing, self-efficacy, power, influence

TOWARDS THE MEASUREMENT OF EMPOWERMENT: THE EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

By Gary Craig

ABSTRACT
Community development is enjoying something of a revival worldwide. At the same time, however, governments are increasingly concerned to evaluate the effectiveness of community development programs. While the literature has grown concerning the evaluation of public spending programs in general, in the recent context of a mixture of a financial squeeze on public expenditure, consumer-led service responses, and a managerialist approach to service provision, much of the language and techniques of these evaluative approaches is inappropriate to community development given its particular emphases on process and participation. The article reviews current debates on evaluation of public services, identifies the elements of most relevance to community development, and suggests a framework for moving towards a model of best practice.

Keywords: evaluation; process; participation; community development; best practice
COMMUNITY-BASED SOCIAL MARKETING: INVOLVEMENT IN HEALTH PROGRAMS

By Frank L Farmer, Leslie L. Clarke, Joan D. Flocks, Carol A. Bryant, Camilla S. Romund, and Stan L. Albrecht

ABSTRACT

Social marketing is a strategy that uses marketing approaches developed within the business arena to design, implement, and evaluate socially beneficial programs. This approach can be an effective social change strategy for groups working in the profession of community development. This paper describes two community-based projects that employed social marketing to design and implement interventions to promote health in Arkansas and Florida. We describe the stages of the research, as well as the limitations and strengths of this approach.

Keywords: community-based social marketing, community services, health

BUILDING CAPACITY FOR COMMUNITY EFFICACY FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN MISSISSIPPI

By Domenico Parisi, Steven Michael Grice, Michael Taquino, and Duane A. Gill

ABSTRACT

In the present political environment, there is an interest in developing policies aimed at building capacity for community efficacy: the ability of a local population to come together and act collectively in pursuit of a generalized interest. In this study, we examine the extent to which variation in local conditions might account for variation in community efficacy for economic development in Mississippi. Drawing on multiple sources of data, the results clearly indicated that capacity for community efficacy rested on four major characteristics: (1) community social capital; (2) local civic physical infrastructure; (3) human and economic characteristics; and (4) community spatial characteristics.

Keywords: civic physical infrastructure, community efficacy, human and economic characteristics, key informants, social capital, spatial scale
ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION AS COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT?
AN ASSESSMENT OF THE POSSIBILITIES

By Michael Hibbard and Kristen Karle

ABSTRACT
The decline of the primary economy over the past two decades has had devastating socio-economic effects on rural communities and people across the American West. However, it has also opened up an opportunity to restore ecosystem health while rebuilding local communities – by organizing resource management efforts so that their objectives include not only environmental health but also the creation of jobs and wealth and promotion of strong local social institutions. It is an approach that has implications for agricultural and resource-based communities throughout the industrialized world.

This paper describes an assessment of a three-year demonstration project to test the possibilities of ecosystem restoration as a tool for community development. The assessment uses a quasi-experimental design to compare the socio-economic climate and community problem-solving capacity among four demonstration (“experimental”) communities and two control communities. Baseline socio-economic data were collected on all six communities in 1998 and follow-up data in summer, 2001. Data sources include existing demographic, social, and economic statistics; household surveys; and in-depth interviews.

Keywords: civil society, community capacity-building, community economic development, ecosystem management

SPONSORSHIP OF COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS: WHAT CONSTITUTES AN IDEAL PARTNERSHIP?

By Mitchell R. Williams and Vickey M. Wade

ABSTRACT
Leadership development programs help communities to address today’s complex challenges. Such programs frequently emphasize the importance of collaborating with others to effect long-term, positive change. The costs and demands of operating effective programs make partnerships essential. This raises a question: What groups should be actively engaged in sponsoring leadership programs? A survey of those who design and implement leadership programs across the United States asked respondents to identify their current partners and those they consider ideal partners. The responses support the need for modifications in program sponsorship. That is, institutions of higher education should work more closely with community-based organizations to plan and administer these valuable community development programs.

Keywords: partnerships in community leadership development, community leadership development, higher education and community development
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY: BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES USING A SERVICE LEARNING MODEL FOR UNIVERSITY ENGAGEMENT

By Wendy A. Kellogg

ABSTRACT

Urban neighborhood-based organizations have long played an important role in mobilizing resources and resident participation to revitalize communities. Today, these organizations seek information about environmental hazards and assets that affect the health and quality of life of residents as part of the revitalization efforts. University students and faculty can contribute to these community development activities if they become cognizant of the neighborhood’s needs and challenges. This paper describes the use of a service learning framework to guide faculty and students who engage in community development activities and capacity-building in the community. The paper presents a case study that describes several projects focused on access to and use of environmental information for environmental problem-solving in a Cleveland neighborhood. Guiding principles, design, implementation challenges, and lessons learned from the projects are described.

Keywords: service learning, community capacity-building, environmental information, Internet

UINTA COUNTY: A CASE STUDY IN WYOMING LAND USE PLANNING

By Katherine Inman, Donald M. McLeod, and Roger H. Coupal

ABSTRACT

Many Rocky Mountain States are experiencing unprecedented conversion of agricultural land to residential use. An early 1980s oil boom in Uinta County, Wyoming, set a precedent for rapid, unmanaged growth. Recent population growth and recreation pressures in neighboring Utah have again brought growth to rural Uinta County, though at a slower rate than during the oil boom. This paper examines issues relevant to rural land use and planning in Uinta County. Data are from county focus groups and responses to a 1999 mail survey. Most respondents see growth as a problem and support preservation of environmental quality and working ranch landscapes. Rural landowners may clash with respondents, concerned with growth management, over property rights issues. Findings in Uinta County, though unique in some ways, are useful for understanding Rocky Mountain residents’ preferences for rural land use and policy.

Keywords: Agricultural land, development, land use policy, resident preferences, rural communities.
Collaboration, New Generation Cooperatives and Local Development

By Norman Walzer and Christopher D. Merrett

Abstract

Local public officials and development practitioners are struggling to find ways to revitalize their communities. This article examines an expanded role for agricultural businesses in the development process. Three main issues are addressed. Findings from a national survey of 117 New Generation Cooperative managers show the reasons for starting these ventures including an interest in creating local jobs, the roles played by development organizations, and how successful they have been. The relative importance of social capital in starting the NGCs is also statistically tested. A survey of 43 development agencies in Illinois is then examined to determine the interest in working with agribusiness ventures, the types of incentives available, and whether the presence of agricultural interests on the board of directors affected the industries contacted. The article concludes with a discussion of the experiences in Renville, Minnesota, which has worked with five NGCs in a local revitalization program.

Keywords: value-added, New Generation Cooperatives, social capital, local economic development, collaboration

Civic Involvement, Organizational Ties, and Local Economic Development

By Gary Paul Green

Abstract

Research on local economic development has taken a significant turn in recent years. Much of the previous work has focused on market factors that influence the adoption of economic development policies or the effects of policy adoption on employment and population change. There is a growing interest, however, in the role of social factors in local and regional economic development. In this paper, I examine how organizational networks and civic participation may affect employment growth in municipalities across the non-metropolitan United States. The organizational networks of local governments consistently influence the success of their economic development efforts, while civic participation has no effect on job growth. The benefits of organizational contacts are largely due to increased levels of information and potential sources of resources through organizational contacts rather than through increased levels of public participation or local government integrity.

Keywords: civic participation, local economic development, organizational networks
PROMISES AND DILEMMAS OF PARTICIPATION: ACTION RESEARCH, SEARCH CONFERENCE METHODOLOGY, AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

By Kai A. Schafft and Davydd J. Greenwood

ABSTRACT

Participatory approaches currently occupy a prominent position in community development practice. However, despite the claims made for the benefits of participation for community members and practitioners alike, critical reflections on how participatory approaches shape the longer-term processes of community development have been relatively few. This scarcity ultimately results in a shortage of knowledge about the best practices and potential pitfalls of these approaches. This paper attempts to fill this gap through a case study assessment of two socially and organizationally distinct communities and their use of Action Research (AR) strategies, including the Search Conference, as participatory-based approaches to community strategic planning and action. We find that while Search Conferences and AR strategies effectively identified important community issues and provided an initial catalyst for community action, each case also illustrates how organizational dilemmas and pre-existing local power structures challenge some of the basic assumptions of participation. The implications for community development practice are discussed.

Keywords: participation, community development, action research

NETWORKS AND FIELDS: CORPORATE BUSINESS LEADER INVOLVEMENT IN VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS OF A LARGE NONMETROPOLITAN CITY

By Jeff S. Sharp, Jan L. Flora, and Jim Killacky

ABSTRACT

This paper examines the network structure of overlapping leadership between the corporate business sector and voluntary sector of a growing, non-metropolitan city in the Midwest. The data are from a study initially conducted in the early 1970s, and the analysis uncovers a pattern of selective, possibly strategic, involvement by corporate business leaders in the community’s voluntary sector. An interactional field perspective is utilized to anticipate and interpret the findings. There are a number of community development implications of the findings and analytical approach, including support for expanded utilization of network analysis as a diagnostic tool for identifying strengths and limitations of community structures related to local capacity for community improvement activity.

Keywords: interactional fields, community power, network analysis
SO HAPPY TOGETHER
OR BETTER OFF ALONE?
WOMEN’S ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, COOPERATIVE WORK, AND EMPOWERMENT IN RURAL PARAGUAY

By Patricia J. Cohn, Matthew S. Carroll, and Jo Ellen Force

ABSTRACT

Development organizations are emphasizing the use of women’s groups to improve socioeconomic welfare and empower women at the household and community levels. This study looks at income-generating activities (IGAs) of women in a small rural community in eastern Paraguay, their contribution to family welfare, and women’s involvement in community management. Economically active women in the study community had decision-making power within the household, but were not actively involved in community management. Further, the women preferred to work independently and not with others. There was a near universal preference for the use of particular IGAs, but personal and family circumstances affected production methods and yields. These preferences – along with negative experiences with previous group projects, a desire to work autonomously, socioeconomic differences, and attitudes of distrust among the women – affect women’s willingness to participate in cooperative projects and community management. Recognition of differences in social stratification among women and their socioeconomic circumstances is crucial to developing projects that complement individual needs and capabilities as well as facilitate involvement and leadership of females in community affairs.

Keywords: income-generating activities (IGAs), cooperative work, community management

USING THEORY TO FRAME COMMUNITY AND PRACTICE

By Mary Domahidy

ABSTRACT

University-community partnerships stimulate reflection on the body of knowledge that informs professional practice in community settings, and they provide places to challenge assumptions about both theory and practice. This article calls attention to the multiple perspectives on community and considers how theory also shapes images for professional practice. It discusses the importance of becoming aware of such frames and suggests how safe places for conversation contribute to that awareness as well as to enhancing community. As such, it is also an example of praxis in that it is a reflection on experience.

Keywords: theory, practice, conversation
THE ECONOMIC AND FISCAL IMPACTS OF THE ELDERLY ON A SMALL RURAL REGION

By Martin Shields, Judith I. Stallmann, and Steven C. Deller

ABSTRACT

Recruiting retirees is a popular economic development strategy for rural communities. Previous research finds positive economic and fiscal impacts in communities, but it tends to assume that the elderly are homogeneous and to concentrate on planned retirement communities. At the same time, concerns are expressed that older and low-income retirees will be a burden for local government. Using a quasi-experimental design, the economic and fiscal impacts of various groups of retirees classified by age and income on a rural region in Wisconsin are simulated. All groups have positive economic benefits for the region. The impacts of the different groups of elderly vary by their income and the size of their households. Contrary to the expectations of some, all groups of retirees provide positive net fiscal impacts for local governments.

Keywords: economic and fiscal impacts, models, elderly migration, retirement

REBUILDING AFTER NATURAL DISASTER: A TARGETED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

By LaDee Homm, Mike D. Woods, and Suzette Barta

ABSTRACT

Many rural communities, such as Stroud, Oklahoma, in Lincoln County, are struggling for survival. Leaders in Lincoln County asked economists at the Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service at Oklahoma State University to assist them with a targeted economic development strategy. One part of that process was a target industry analysis during which a list of key industries was created using the regional input-output modeling software IMPLAN. On the list were industries with a moderate-to-strong likelihood of containing companies that might be interested in locating or expanding in Lincoln County. When community leaders work with volunteer economic development groups, one common challenge they face is the perception that “the list” is the final product. However, to obtain the maximum community benefit from the list of target industries, leaders in Lincoln County should use the list to develop focused recruitment strategies and retention/expansion programs. This article documents the efforts of the Lincoln County Industrial Development Authority to undertake targeted economic development through the use of target industry analysis. Both successes and challenges are presented.

Keywords: community economic development, industry clusters, Oklahoma, target industry analysis, targeted economic development
THEORIZING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

By Jnanabrata Bhattacharyya

ABSTRACT

This paper attempts a parsimonious definition of community development. It proposes that the purpose of community development is the pursuit of solidarity and agency by adhering to the principles of self-help, felt needs and participation. The erosion of solidarity and agency has been a historic process, connected particularly to the rise of industrial capitalism, the nation-state, and instrumental reason. Examples of community development practice as a positive response to the erosion are given from the fields of public health, violence, micro-economic development, and food. It also argues that “place” as a proxy for community has become conceptually as well as practically inadequate, and that effective community development calls for micro-macro coordination.

Keywords: community development theory, self-help, felt needs, participation, solidarity, agency

INVESTING IN COMMUNITIES: SOCIAL CAPITAL’S ROLE IN KEEPING YOUTH IN SCHOOL

By Glenn D. Israel and Lionel J. Beaulieu

ABSTRACT

Many community leaders view economic development as the primary strategy for improving social well-being. One approach to economic development is enhancing the local labor force’s human capital through formal education. In this article, we use a social capital framework to analyze how local institutions, specifically families and schools, affect educational achievement among public school students. We explore how social capital in the broader community context mediates the effects of family and school social capital on keeping students in school. Using hierarchical linear models to estimate these contributions, the results reaffirm the vital role of family social capital. They also show that attributes of school and community social capital make important contributions to staying in school. Our results suggest strategies that community development practitioners and local leaders can use to enhance educational outcomes and, in turn, the economic vitality of communities.

Keywords: staying in school, education, social capital, human capital, National Educational Longitudinal Study (NELS), School District Data Book (SDDB), the Common Core of Data (CCD), the National Center for Education Statistics
CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN NONPROFIT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

By Daniel Monroe Sullivan

ABSTRACT
Citizen participation in community development, including economic development, is vital for a viable democratic society to flourish. As more U.S. cities shift some or all of their economic development efforts from the city government to nonprofit economic development organizations (NEDOs) – which use resources from both the public and business sector to promote local economic growth – it is important to examine what implications this shift has on citizen participation. Some researchers highlight the advantages of NEDOs, portraying them as high-performing organizations that facilitate cooperation between city government and the local business community. But are there any disadvantages to promoting development via NEDOs in terms of citizen participation? Using survey data from nearly 500 NEDOs, this study finds that the local business community and city government are heavily involved in NEDOs, including founding them and contributing board members, money, and policy advice. However, in most NEDOs, citizens who are not part of local business organizations do not participate directly, but they participate indirectly through their public officials. Community development practitioners should work towards increasing direct citizen participation in NEDOs, especially when NEDOs use significant public resources.

Keywords: Nonprofit economic development organizations (NEDOs), citizen participation, economic development strategies, democratic society

CONCERNS OF NEWCOMER AND LONGTIME RESIDENTS IN NONMETROPOLITAN IDAHO COMMUNITIES: DOES THE “GANGPLANK” THEORY APPLY TO OLDER POPULATIONS?

By Virginia W. Junk, Tammy L. Seefeld, Cynthia J. Schmiege, and Paul G. Windley

ABSTRACT
The purpose of this study was to examine the level of concern indicated by older people regarding issues of growth and change, based on whether they were newcomers to their community or longtime residents. Participants consisted of 443 residents over the age of 50 who lived in one of three high resource-amenity, nonmetropolitan Idaho communities. These are communities developed around natural or manufactured environmental or geographic amenities, such as water, mountains, or forests. A mail survey was used to test the gangplank theory, which posits that newcomers see change as negatively affecting the environment that initially attracted them to the community. They move into an area of their choice and then pull up the gangplank in order to restrict community change. Rather than failure to support growth, as one would expect from the gangplank theory, instead newcomers were concerned about community leadership, and were significantly more concerned than longtime residents about how growth was being handled. Interestingly, newcomers were significantly less satisfied with restaurant choices than longtime residents were, while longtime residents were significantly less satisfied with housing costs than newcomers were.

Keywords: aging, retirees, gangplank theory, longtime resident, newcomer, resource-amenity
RESIDENT ATTITUDES TOWARD A PROPOSED LIMESTONE QUARRY

By Sezer Göncüolu-Eser, A.E. Luloff, and Rex H. Warland

ABSTRACT
A limestone quarry proposal in a small Pennsylvania community triggered disagreements among residents. Some actively opposed the quarry while a small group supported it. The majority of residents did not become involved in the issue. This research examines why residents responded differently to the operation of this quarry in their community. First, key and action informant interviews were conducted. Next, a content analysis of these interviews was used to develop a survey questionnaire. The survey was administered through a drop-off/pick-up method, eliciting a return rate of 69.7 percent. The strongest predictor of quarry attitude was attitude toward private property rights. Respondents who supported private property rights had favorable attitudes toward the quarry. Other significant predictors included environmental behavior, proportion of friends in the community, length of residence, level of involvement in community activities, and participation in a local festival. Implications of these findings for community development are discussed.

Keywords: Newcomers, oldtimers, natural resource use