

Local Economy

Social regeneration is about the transformative processes that, through institutional choices that embody cooperation and inclusion, develop opportunities and capabilities for weak categories, and transversally for society. The challenge of social regeneration can be addressed, in part, through organisational solutions increasingly identified with social economy organisations, since they are charac governance. Besides the organisational element, Social Regeneration and Local Development provides a new perspective on interacting socio-economic factors, which can work in synergy with the social economy organisations model to promote and sustain social regeneration and well-being. Such elements include civic engagement and social capital, the nature of the welfare system, the use of p By analysing organisational and contextual elements, this book offers an institutional perspective on how socio-economic systems can reply to challenges such as social and environmental degradation, financial crises, immigration, inequality, and marginalisation.

Transactional lawyers are needed, en masse, to aid in an epic reinvention of our economic system. This reinvention is referred to by many names the "sharing economy," "collaborative consumption," the "grassroots economy" and involves different ways of meeting people's needs, participating in production, and transacting with each other. This book illustrates the nine primary areas of work that entities, employment regulations, intellectual property, and much more. The work of a sharing lawyer will often be challenging, but will always be interesting and demand creativity. Perhaps best of all, the work of sharing lawyer will contribute importantly to the creation of a world in which innumerable people have now decided they want to live."

Short Circuit resonates. A vital read for uncertain times. -- Sara Parkin, Green Party founder Short Circuit is an indispensable tool-kit for communities and individuals seeking to initiate their own renewal from within. Douthwaite feels that in this time of global uncertainty each community should build an independent local economy capable of supplying its own goods and services. He details the fi being used by some pioneering communities around the world. These include local currency and community banks, such as the one in Ithaca, New York; communities which provide their own energy generation, such as wind-energy co-ops in Denmark; and Maleny, a small town in Australia which Douthwaite feels is using more of these self-sufficiency techniques than any other place. Blending sop range of possible futures and demonstrates sources of empowerment and cultural identity beyond conventional politics and economics. To help those interested in learning more, Douthwaite provides detailed information on hundreds of groups, magazines, and environmental and ecological associations worldwide.

This report presents findings from a study of the local-economy impacts of one of Lesotho's largest social programmes, the Child Grants Programme (CGP), and a rural development intervention, the Sustainable Poverty Reduction through Income, Nutrition and Access to Government Services (SPRINGS) programme. The CGP provides cash transfers to eligible poor households, while SPRINGS was a CGP, that provided support in various forms. The study is part of a larger project - a partnership between FAO, IFAD and the Universidad de los Andes (UNIANDES) and its Centro de Estudios en Desarrollo Económico (CEDE) - that seeks to identify factors that lead to better articulation between social protection interventions and rural productive inclusion strategies.

Invisible Factors in Local Economic Development

Deep Economy

How the Future's Big Businesses Will Grow Out of Small Communities

The Local Economy Solution

Creating a Durable Local Economy

Farming, Sustainability and the Return of the Local Economy

The New Local Economy

Short Circuit

After centuries of economic activity based on extraction, exploitation, and depletion, we now face undeniable environmental threats. New business models that save or restore natural resources are critical. But how can we translate that insight into more sustainable practices? Building the Green Economy shows how community groups, families, and individual citizens have taken action to protect their food and water, clean up their neighborhoods, and strengthen their local economies. Their unlikely victories—over polluters, unresponsive bureaucracies, and unexamined routines—dramatize the opportunities and challenges facing the local green economy movement. Drawing on their extensive experience at Global Exchange and elsewhere, the authors also: Lay out strategies for a more successful green movement Describe how communities have protected their victories from legal and political challenges Provide key resources for local activists Include conversations with Rocky Anderson, Lois Gibbs, Anuradha Mittal, David Morris, Michael Shuman, and other activists and leaders.

What is a durable economy? It is one that not only survives but thrives. How is it created, and what does it take to sustain over time? Sustainable Communities provides insight and answers to these questions. Citing Burlington, Vermont's remarkable rise to award-winning status, this book explores the balance of community planning, social enterprise development, energy and environment, food systems and cultural well-being. Aimed at policymakers, development practitioners, students, and citizens, this book describes which and how multiple influences facilitate the creation of a local, durable and truly sustainable economy. The authors hope to inspire others by sharing this story of what can be done in the name of community economic development.

Shows how to turn globalization into opportunity--to grow new businesses, create new jobs, revitalize regions, and develop international cities of the future

"In Small is Possible, Estill chronicles the failures and victories of an ongoing movement for sustainability and local resiliency in Chatham County, located in the piedmont region of North Carolina. Estill is a legitimate source on the subject: he co-founded Piedmont Biofuels, a biodiesel co-op that went from backyard operation into an industrial plant in a few short years. The characters in Estill's world are both entertaining and endearing. Many of them show a flinty defiance, positioning themselves as courageous Daniels against the Goliaths of corporate greed and globalization. Readers interested in academic arguments for local economies can find other books on the subject, but if they want a compelling story about noble attempts to walk the talk, Small is Possible delivers. - Brian Baughan, Sustainablog "In an age of increasing globalization, it is hopeful to be reminded that there are still communities where transactions are handled in handshakes rather than receipts. Estill takes us on a loving stroll through his North Carolina neighborhood and shows us how small-scale sustainability - feeding, fueling, and financing locally - is both possible and preferable." - Book Notes, Orion Magazine One of my favorite ideas in this book is the idea of open source. Once you let go of this idea that everything must be copyrighted, everything must be owned and protected in order to make money, you become free. Open source ideas quickly foster a more open community, a more open and honest society. A grupu of people or organizations all start working toward a common goal rather than all working against one another. Beautiful, isn't it? Another beautiful idea is that a community needs a variety of people and businesses to thrive. And that as you begin living locally- and begin working toward a healthy community - people and businesses find their niches. And when you find your own niche within the local economy, your own happiness rises. Your sense of well-being increases when you realize your positive and necessary contribution to society. As we go further into debt and economic security throughout the world, nurturing our small, local, sustainable businesses and infrastructure will become increasingly important. I recommend this book. Reviewed by Melinda on The Blogging Bookworm In an era when incomprehensibly complex issues like Peak Oil and climate change dominate headlines, practical solutions at a local level can seem somehow inadequate. In response, Lyle Estill's Small is Possible introduces us to 'hometown security,' with this chronicle of a community-powered response to resource depletion in a fickle global economy. True stories, springing from the soils of Chatham County, North Carolina, offer a positive counterbalance to the bleakness of our age. This is the story of how one small southern US town found actual solutions to actual problems. Unwilling to rely on the government and wary of large corporations, these residents discovered it is possible for a community to feed itself, fuel itself, heal itself, and govern itself. This book is filled with newspaper columns, blog entries, letters, and essays that have appeared on the margins of small-town economies. Tough subjects are handled with humor and finesse. Compelling stories of successful small businesses, from the grocery co-op to the biodiesel co-op, describe a town and its people on a genuine quest for sustainability. Everyone interested in sustainability, local economy, small business, and whole foods will be inspired by the success stories in this book.

Social Regeneration and Local Development

How to Help Entrepreneurs and Grow Your Local Economy Faster Than Ever

Strengthening Local Economies for Security in an Unstable World

Big Data for Twenty-First-Century Economic Statistics

Local Economy-wide Impact Evaluation

The Emergent Agriculture

How Local Politics Threaten the Global Economy

A History of American State and Local Economic Development

The Local Economy SolutionHow Innovative, Self-Financing "Pollinator" Enterprises Can Grow Jobs and ProsperityChelsea Green Publishing

In 1950, at least 70 percent of Montana's food was grown in Montana. Many states used to have robust local-food economies, but that has changed drastically around the country in recent decades. National-scale food businesses beat out community-oriented small and medium-sized operations, laying waste to the infrastructure that once supported thriving local-food economies. There is rising interest in again making food a local affair. But jump-starting a locavore economy is a tricky business. To cut down the massive distances that the vast majority of food eaten in the United States travels before it reaches dinner plates, communities must work to nurture "a cascading effect" by which each piece of a local-food economy enables and then reinforces the others to create a robust, cost-effective network. Locavore U.S.A. introduces readers to some brave, hard-working souls in western Montana who are building their own such network piece by piece. In the process they are uncovering a key way to transform our industrially dominated food system. The following ebook is taken from the book Change Comes to Dinner.

A History of American State and Local Economic Development presents the history of American local and state economic development from 1790 to 2000. This multi-variable, multi-disciplinary history employs a bottom-up policy-making systems approach through three eras of American state and local economic development. The history offers insight into why the practice and profession evolved as it has and comments on its present-day complexity. It stresses mainstream economic and community development as an output of jurisdictional policy systems driven by political culture and three key forces of change--industry/sector profit cycle, population mobility, and three competitive urban hierarchies--which continue to impact policy-making. With several chapters on each major US region, this book observes two macro political cultures, Privatism and Progressivism, that have persisted since the Early Republic and have inspired two often-conflicting approaches to confront urban growth and decline. The model employed to organize and explain the evolution of American state and local economic development puts great stress on the three 'competitive hierarchies' (urban, metropolitan, and global) - the last anticipating and incorporating populism and the future election of Donald Trump. The discussion concerning political culture and the Big Sort also reflects implications from the 2016 election. This history of American state and local economic development will be of main interest to the academic community and economic development professionals, particularly those in political science, public policy, history, economics, planning, urban sociology, and geography. Research institutes, policy institutes, and NGOs will also find value in the comprehensive history.

Apple, Starbucks, Amazon, Zara, McDonald's - these are some of the brands and companies that are at the forefront of today's global economy. They are embedded in virtually every city and town. But when the global economy goes wrong (as in 2008), it can leave local communities vulnerable in the form of unemployment and bankruptcy. This forward-looking book argues for the creation of local economies as a means of resisting the seismic changes that globalization often brings, especially in times of crises. Moreover, research shows that for every GBP100 spent in a local shop, 45% will remain in the community (compared with only 15% if spent in retail chains such as Tesco or Aldi). As part of the design of the future, Elmark argues for the need to break up the global economy into local economies, so that communities can regain their independence and be less exposed to the tide of globalization.

Impact of the Space Program on a Local Economy

As Two Ships Pass in the Night

Adjustments in a Changing Economy : Studies

The University and the Local Economy

Southwestern Wyoming

Cooperation, Social Economy and Public Participation

a general overview

Local Economy and Culture in Early Massachusetts

This captivating story of the Jewish community in Johnstown, Pennsylvania reveals a pattern of adaptation to American life surprisingly different from that followed by Jewish immigrants to metropolitan areas. Although four-fifths of Jewish immigrants did settle in major cities, another fifth created small-town communities like the one described here by Ewa Morawska. Rather than climbing up the mainstream education and occupational success ladder, the Jewish Johnstowners created in the local economy a tightly knit ethnic entrepreneurial niche and pursued within it their main life goals: achieving a satisfactory standard of living against the recurrent slumps in local mills and coal mines and enjoying the company of their fellow congregants. Rather than secularizing and diversifying their communal life, as did Jewish immigrants to larger cities, they devoted their energies to creating and maintaining an inclusive, multipurpose religious congregation. Morawska begins with an extensive examination of Jewish life in the Eastern European regions from which most of Johnstown's immigrants came, tracing features of culture and social relations that they brought with them to America. After detailing the process by which migration from Eastern Europe occurred, Morawska takes up the social organization of Johnstown, the place of Jews in that social order, the transformation of Jewish social life in the city, and relations between Jews and non-Jews. The resulting work will appeal simultaneously to students of American history, of American social life, of immigration, and of Jewish experience, as well as to the general reader interested in any of these topics.

"Starting with the basics - the building of farms, fences, stables, roads, and bridges - McWilliams demonstrates through careful analyses of farmer and merchant account books how these small infrastructure improvements established the foundation for more ambitious, overseas adventures. Using an intensely local lens, McWilliams explores the century-long process whereby the Massachusetts Bay Colony went from a distant outpost of the incipient British Empire to a stable society integrated into the transatlantic economy."--BOOK JACKET.

An impassioned call for an economy that creates community and ennobes our lives. In this manifesto, journalist McKibben offers the biggest challenge in a generation to the prevailing view of our economy. For the first time in human history, he observes,"

The global economy has witnessed important changes in recent years. In the United States, enterprising communities have transitioned from tobacco farming to growing organic produce, from extractive fishing to vertical farming, from nonrenewable energy consumption to the implementation of solar cooperatives -- and have transformed from impoverished neighborhoods into green development zones. Yet these promising achievements remain a small part of the total economy and are largely ignored by policy makers, pundits, and economists. In Building a Healthy Economy from the Bottom Up: Harnessing Real World Experience for Transformative Change, Anthony Flaccavento introduces readers to the innovators who are creating thriving, locally based economies and provides a road map for others who are interested in doing the same. He demonstrates that, despite the success of local initiatives like farmers' markets and clean energy cooperatives, true and lasting change of this type stalls without the appropriate discussion and implementation of public policies that define their lasting impact. He shows how active citizens can spur essential changes, generate community capital, increase civic dialogue, and foster sustainability efforts. Flaccavento skillfully combines economic analysis and public policy recommendations with practical solutions. His call to collective action will appeal to scholars, entrepreneurs, policymakers, community activists, environmentalists, and all citizens passionate about the health of their communities.

Ecosystem Hacking

Creating the Civic Metropolis

Risk Rules

How to Shift Your Money from Wall Street to Main Street and Achieve Real Prosperity

History, Geography, Politics and Sustainability

Political Economy, Global Logics and Local Actors

World Class

Small is Possible

For more than a decade, Ryan Lilly helped over 1,000 entrepreneurs in 3 states achieve success.But along the way he encountered problems.Ryan quickly became frustrated that old-school economic development wasn’t working. The new field of "entrepreneurial ecosystem building" was still so undefined. And most aggravating of all: Building a vibrant entrepreneur ecosystem was a painstakingly slow process where he was constantly reinventing the wheel.Like the entrepreneurs he was helping, Ryan finally realized ¿ "There has to be a better way!"Introducing ¿ Ecosystem Hacking.Inside you'll learn: ¿ An easy-to-remember framework (Seek, Synergize, Support, Streamline, Share) ¿ Real-life stories and examples (Some are seriously funny ¿) ¿ Ideas you can take action on TODAY (See results faster!)

The papers in this volume analyze the deployment of Big Data to solve both existing and novel challenges in economic measurement. The existing infrastructure for the production of key economic statistics relies heavily on data collected through sample surveys and periodic censuses, together with administrative records generated in connection with tax administration. The increasing difficulty of obtaining survey and census responses threatens the viability of existing data collection approaches. The growing availability of new sources of Big Data—such as scanner data on purchases, credit card transaction records, payroll information, and prices of various goods scraped from the websites of online sellers—has changed the data landscape. These new sources of data hold the promise of allowing the statistical agencies to produce more accurate, more disaggregated, and more timely economic data to meet the needs of policymakers and other data users. This volume documents progress made toward that goal and the challenges to be overcome to realize the full potential of Big Data in the production of economic statistics. It describes the deployment of Big Data to solve both existing and novel challenges in economic measurement, and it will be of interest to statistical agency staff, academic researchers, and serious users of economic statistics.

This book provides researchers, students, and practitioners with a methodology to evaluate the impacts of a wide diversity of development projects and policies on local economies. Projects and policies often create spillovers within project areas. LEWIE uses simulation methods to quantify these spillovers. It has become a complement to randomized control trials (RCTs), as governments and donors become interested in documenting impacts beyond the treated, comparing the likely impacts of alternative interventions, and designing complementary interventions to influence program and policy impacts. It is also a tool for impact evaluation where RCTs are not feasible. Chapters 1-4 motivate and present the basics of impact simulation, including how to design a LEWIE model, how to estimate the model, and how to obtain the necessary data. The remaining chapters provide a diversity of interesting real-world applications and extensions of the basic models. The applications include evaluations of the impacts of cash transfers for the poor, ecotourism, global food-price shocks, irrigation projects, migration, and corruption. Each chapter provide readers with the tools they need to conduct their own local economy-wide impact evaluations. All models and data used in this book are available on-line.

Globalization Hype Has Obscured a Few Basic Truths-that political stability and economic growth are usually determined on the local level, and that they’re most affected by local institutions, local leadership, and other such factors. Risk Rules shows that globalization (and events like the recent overthrow of long-time leaders in Egypt and Tunis; the global recession triggered by the U.S. credit crisis in 2008; and the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan) makes understanding the

political economies of different countries more important than ever. This book analyzes the fifteen main principles of how countries work, providing a powerful, intuitive framework for understanding international developments. Doing globalization right means understanding local economic, cultural, and political realities. This truth holds for companies, policymakers, small investors, voters, and everyone whose lives and finances are affected by distant world events. Book jacket.

Helping People Build Cooperatives, Social Enterprise, and Local Sustainable Economies

Life in a Local Economy

Insecure Prosperity - Small-Town Jews in Industrial America, 1890-1940

Sustainable Communities

The Lure of the Local Film Economy

China in the Local and Global Economy

Harnessing Real-World Experience for Transformative Change

State and Local Finance

A free ebook version of this title is available through Luminos, University of California Press's Open Access publishing program. Visit www.luminosoa.org to learn more. Early in the twenty-first century, Louisiana, one of the poorest states in the United States, redirected millions in tax dollars from the public coffers in an effort to become the top location site globally for the production of film. How do lawmakers support such a policy? Why would citizens accept the policy's uncomfortable effects on their economy and culture? Almost Hollywood, Nearly New Orleans addresses these questions through a study of the local and everyday experiences of the film economy in New Orleans, Louisiana—a city that has twice pursued the goal of becoming a movie production capital. From that the aura of a film economy is inseparable from a prevailing sense of home, even as it changes that place irrevocably.

The history of China dates back thousands of years, with periods of decline followed by periods of growth and innovation. This book puts the last 50 years – China's most recent period of growth – into perspective. It explores the changing national and international connections within China and between China and other parts of the world, and their importance for understanding the world today. The book brings together leading international contributors from China, Japan and Europe to consider the historical developments of these connections, the importance of natural and man-made connections for the Chinese economy, the role of institutions and policies for understanding the connections and their sustainability. This book will be of interest to scholars and researchers alike. Norberg-Hodge, Todd Merrifield, and Steven Gorelick of the International Society for Ecology and Culture discuss how a shift towards local food economies would protect and rebuild the agricultural diversity that has been lost in the current specialized, capital intensive, technology-based global environment. Coverage includes the history of this change in emphasis from local to global food health, the economy, and the community; food security; and changing direction. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

While national trends shape the general economic context for growth, industrial performance also depends critically on conditions particular to local areas. This book develops the idea that the interaction between business strategies and local economic environments has a substantial influence on the success or failure of local mature industries. Arguing that the poor performance of local mature industries can stimulate investment, create jobs, and expand the tax base--can be improved through a better understanding of this interaction, the authors stress the importance of identifying and promoting invisible factors, such as worker attitudes and small-scale entrepreneurship, in development strategies for mature industries. They document their findings through statistical models and case studies of a region of central Massachusetts--and argue that it is better to replace traditional policies of tax breaks and subsidies to business with a comprehensive local growth strategy targeted at specific firms that can take advantage of the invisible factors in economic development.

Almost Hollywood, Nearly New Orleans

Governing Local Public Economies

Local Dollars, Local Sense

An Input-output Model of a Recreation-oriented Economy

The Local Economy Revolution Has Arrived

Evaluating the Impact of Recreation-tourism on the Local Economy of Minocqua and Woodruff, Wisconsin

Arts in the Local Economy

Describes the potential for local investment, how it impacts small businesses across America, and the federal regulations limiting such investment.

This book provides a thorough investigation of the local and global political and institutional processes that have led to the strengthening of the Israeli central bank within the context of the now predominant neoliberal regime. Using Israel as a case study to identify broader patterns around the world, the authors examine the strengthening of central banks as a key dimension of the local institutionalisation of the global regime.

Local, diverse and resilient - the new culture of food Long embraced by corporations who are driven only by the desire for profit, industrial agriculture wastes precious resources and spews millions of tons of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere each year, exacerbating climate change and threatening the very earth and water on which we depend. However, this dominant system, from which Americans obtain most of their food, is being slowly supplanted by a new paradigm. The Emergent Agriculture is a collection of fourteen thematic essays on sustainability viewed through the lens of farming. Arguing that industrial food production is incompatible with the realities of nature, science, and ethics, this lyrical narrative makes the case for a locally based food system which is: Stable in the face of economic uncertainty Resilient in the face of environmental variability Grounded in stewardship of the land, on attaching value to food and the craft involved in producing it, and on respecting the dignity of farmers, consumer,s and livestock A revolution in food production is underway. Written from the vantage point of an ecologist who is also a farmer, The Emergent Agriculture is essential reading for anyone interested in food security and the potential for growing local economies. Food for thought about the future of food. Gary Kleppel is a professor of biology at the SUNY Albany, where he focuses on sustainable agriculture, conservation-based grazing, and the ecology of human-dominated landscapes. He and his wife Pam are owners of Longfield Farm, where they produce grass-fed lamb, wool, free range chickens and eggs, and artisanal breads

Reinventing economic development as if small business mattered In cities and towns across the nation, economic development is at a crossroads. A growing body of evidence has proven that its current cornerstone—incentives to attract and retain large, globally mobile businesses—is a dead end. Even those programs that focus on local business, through buy-local initiatives, for example, depend on ongoing support from government or philanthropy. The entire practice of economic development has become ineffective and unaffordable and is in need of a makeover. The Local Economy Solution suggests an alternative approach in which states and cities nurture a new generation of special kinds of businesses that help local businesses grow. These cutting-edge companies, which Shuman calls “pollinator businesses,” are creating jobs and the conditions for future economic growth, and doing so in self-financing ways. Pollinator businesses are especially important to communities that are struggling to lift themselves up in a period of economic austerity, when municipal budgets are being slashed. They also promote locally owned businesses that increase local self-reliance and evince high labor and environmental standards. The book includes nearly two dozen case studies of successful pollinator businesses that are creatively facilitating business and neighborhood improvements, entrepreneurship, local purchasing, local investing, and profitable business partnerships. Examples include Main Street Genome (which provides invaluable data to improve local business performance), Supportland (which is developing a powerful loyalty card for local businesses), and Fledge (a business accelerator that finances itself through royalty payments). It also shows how the right kinds of public policy can encourage the spread of pollinator businesses at virtually no cost.

Beyond Experiments in Development Economies

Practicing Law in the Sharing Economy

Success Stories from the Grassroots

Recreation and the Local Economy

Locavore U.S.A.

An Analysis of a Local Economy in a Period of Rapid Transition

Local economy-wide impact evaluation of Lesotho's Child Grants Programme and Sustainable Poverty Reduction through Income, Nutrition and Access to Government Services Project

Building the Green Economy

"This monograph will provoke a great deal of constructive discussion and debate among syntacticians of all kinds. Collins has done an especially good job of making the work accessible to those of us who didn't "grow up" in Building 20." -- Molly Diesing, Cornell University Any theory of grammar must contain a lexicon, an interface with the mechanisms of production and perception (PF), and an interface with the interpretational system of semantics (LF). A traditional way to relate these three components in generative theory is through a derivation. Noam Chomsky's Minimalist Program postulates that grammatical derivations are constrained by economy conditions, requiring that derivations be minimal. One of the most important questions of syntax is what the economy conditions are and how they operate. In "Local Economy," Chris Collins proposes that economy conditions are local. According to this theory, evaluating economy conditions does not involve comparing whole derivations. Rather, economy conditions are evaluated at each step in the derivation. Collins shows that locative inversion and quotative inversion provide strong arguments for local economy. In addition, he explores the far-reaching consequences of this proposal for other areas of syntax, including the strict cycle, binary branching, successive cyclicity, and expletive constructions. He demonstrates that local economy is superior to global economy on conceptual as well as empirical grounds. "Local Economy" is one of the first books other than Chomsky's "The Minimalist Program" (MIT, 1995) to deal in a general way with economy of derivation and Minimalism. "Linguistic InquiryMonograph No. 29"

From inner-city crime and disorder to suburban sprawl that devours resources, all is not well in metropolitan America. While the scholarly community remains sharply divided over issues of metropolitan reform, Ron Oakeron delivers a carefully reasoned, empirically supported defense of the noncentralized metropolis. At its core is a cogent analytic framework that draws on economic reasoning without lapsing into market metaphors. The result is a civic interpretation of metropolitan governance that moves well beyond the often sterile debate over pros and cons. This compelling book not only makes clear the need for metropolitan governance but also sets forth the possibility - and the merit - of achieving metropolitan governance without metropolitan government.

The goal of this study is to provide a multiyear perspective on the nonprofit arts and the local economy, that can be used by local arts agencies, municipal leaders, arts organizations, funders, and others to demonstrate the positive economic impact of the arts on communities across the country.

Resilient and economically healthy local communities matter to all of us more than ever -- but we've also learned that they're much more fragile than we realized. More than ever, we need new ways to grow small businesses, increase community engagement, capitalize on human potential, deal with the failures of the past, and more. But how? This expanded and updated version digs into the profound sea changes in the world surrounding our communities, and why so many of our accustomed ways of trying to make communities better don't work. Instead of blindly repeating what we've done in the past, The Local Economy Revolution Has Arrived helps us see our communities the way they really are in today -- how places and their people are being transformed by forces we often don't see, and how those transformations are often inadvertently in conflict with The Way We Do Things. Part teaching and part personal stories, Rucker uses everyday examples to make deep issues visible to volunteer advocate and professional alike. An accomplished writer in addition to a subject matter expert, Rucker's prose ranges from touching to factual to funny, as she takes the reader through scenarios that range from grieving the loss of her father, to the impacts of economic incentives, to the universal parent struggle of getting a kid to find their shoes. The book unfolds in short, stand-alone chapters, making for an easy read and allowing the reader to examine the big issues from a variety of down-to-earth perspectives. The Local Economy Revolution is a book for anyone who cares about their community, from the occasional volunteer to the city manager. And for anyone who wants to make the place they care about better prepared for a resilient and people-focused future.

Building a Healthy Economy from the Bottom Up

Oregon Blue Book

How Innovative, Self-Financing "Pollinator" Enterprises Can Grow Jobs and Prosperity

Final Report

Local Alternatives to Global Agribusiness

What's Changed and How You Can Help

The Israeli Central Bank

The mayor's role in the local economy