



Community Analytics (CA)

Metrics for a Smart Society

Contributor's Workbook

Contributor's Identification

Contributor

What is a CA contributor?

A CA contributor is an individual that provides data that are the foundation for the CA analysis and reporting for a community.

Contributor				
Contributor	Contact email	Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Address 1		Address 2		

Other Contributors in the Area				
Contributor	Contact email	Contributor Code	Date	Set #

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4	State of the Community
5	Activities of the Community
6	People of the Community
7	Sectors, Sub-Sectors
8	By sector detail
9	Organizations

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Sources

Source of data ... provenance

All data starts somewhere ... all data have sources. There are several sources for data:

- ◆ Contributor observations;
- ◆ Contributor interviews;
- ◆ Secondary sources located by the contributor ... books pamphlets, internet, etc.

When data are supplied by a contributor, the default is that they are from contributor observations. Otherwise the source should be defined here. The source reference defined here is unique to the contributor.

Source Reference	Source description
S1	Contributor observations
S2	
S3	
S4	

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community		Neighborhood		Block

Community Identification

What is a community?

A community is a place ... a place where people live their lives. Most metrics are about the performance of an organization, a business, an NGO, a government ... or about a nation ... or about an issue, like unemployment. CA, on the other hand, is a system of metrics that has focus on the community and all that is the community and what goes on in the community.

	Names	Language
Name		
Alternative name 1		
Alternative name 2		
	Name	Code
District/County		
State/Province/Area		
Country		

Community		Neighborhood		Block	
Comm number		Nbhd number		Blck code	

Name is the common name of the community used in the database (the most recognized name, if any)
Alternative name 1 of the community (optional and usually the most widely used local language name)
Alternative name 2 is a second alternative (optional).

Note the inclusion of the area and the country in the identification of the community, even though these data items are also elements of location. Communities of the same name are repeated in different locations, and the combination of name, area and country is needed to definitively identify a community.

Small communities within a larger group of communities

In rural areas it is sometimes convenient to aggregate very small communities into a larger group. In urban areas a neighborhood is more convenient than the community as a whole, or a block within a neighborhood.

Name	Comment

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community		Neighborhood		Block

Where is the Community?

Using GPS coordinates

One set for the center of the community and five sets or more for boundary points. Each point has the coordinates and a short description of the location.

Place	Coordinate 1	Coordinate 2	Description
Center			
Border 1			
Border 2			
Border 3			
Border 4			
Border 5			

More information: The following is a clear description of how GPS works

http://vega.soi.city.ac.uk/~dk708/pg3_3.htm

Location ... road distance from:

	Date	Item	Note	UOM
Shenge		0		
Freetown	19950601	150		miles
Germantown	19950601	10		miles

Location ... travel time from:

	Date	Item	Note	UOM
Shenge		0		
Freetown	19950601	6.5		hours bus
Germantown	19950601	1		hour bus

Location ... travel cost from:

	Date	Item	Note	UOM
Shenge		0		
Freetown	19950601	800	Using bush taxi	Leones
Germantown	19950601	55	Using bush taxi	Leones

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Community		Neighborhood	Block	

How big is the Community?

How big ... area?

Date	Quantity	Note	UOM
Unit of measure		May be sq miles, sq km, hectares, acres	
Total Area			
Of which			
Built up (with buildings)			
Open land			
Roads ... right of way			

How big ... population?

Date	Quantity	Note	UOM
Total population			

Is the population growing?

Over decades ...

Population	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	Growth%
Total population						

Recent years

Population	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Growth%
Total population						

How big ... the economy?

Item	Date	Item	Note	UOM

Is the economy growing?

Over decades ...

Item	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	Growth%

Recent years

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Growth%

Times series by year ... 12 year set

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Item 1														
Item 2														
Etc.														

Example: Prices for ABC at XYZ point in the value chain

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Year 1													
Year 2													
Year 3													
Year 4													

Time series by month

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Remuneration													
Benefits													

Time series by month ... with different units of measure (UOM)

Year	UOM	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Cost	\$													
How much done	Acres													
Unit cost	\$/acre													
Standard cost	\$/acre													
Cost efficiency	%													

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Physical Geography?

Physical Geography:	
Altitude	
Rivers	
Mountains ... hills	
Type of soil	
Type of vegetation	

Reference to Google Earth

Contributor				Contributor Code				Date				Set #	
Community				Neighborhood				Block					

Weather

By month data

Rainfall (mm per month)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Site 1													
Site 2													
Site 3													
Site 4													
Etc.													
Average													

Temperature

Location	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Site 1													
Site 2													
Site 3													
Site 4													
Etc.													
Average													

Humidity

Location	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Site 1													
Site 2													
Site 3													
Site 4													
Etc.													
Average													

Prevailing winds

Location	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Site 1													
Site 2													
Site 3													
Site 4													
Etc.													
Average													

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community		Neighborhood		Block

Weather

By day data

Quarter 1 ... January, February, March

A	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Week	Daverage
Week 1									
Week 2									
Week 3									
Week 4									
Week 5									
Month summary									
Week 1									
Week 2									
Week 3									
Week 4									
Month summary									
Week 1									
Week 2									
Week 3									
Week 4									
Month summary									

Quarter 2 ... April, May, June

A	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Week	Daverage
Week 1									
Week 2									
Week 3									
Week 4									
Week 5									
Month summary									
Week 1									
Week 2									
Week 3									
Week 4									
Month summary									
Week 1									
Week 2									
Week 3									
Week 4									
Month summary									

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community		Neighborhood	Block	

Weather

By day data

Quarter 3 ... July, August, September

A	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Week	Daverage
Week 1									
Week 2									
Week 3									
Week 4									
Week 5									
Month summary									
Week 1									
Week 2									
Week 3									
Week 4									
Month summary									
Week 1									
Week 2									
Week 3									
Week 4									
Month summary									

Quarter 4 ... October, November, December

A	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Week	Daverage
Week 1									
Week 2									
Week 3									
Week 4									
Week 5									
Month summary									
Week 1									
Week 2									
Week 3									
Week 4									
Month summary									
Week 1									
Week 2									
Week 3									
Week 4									
Month summary									

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community		Neighborhood		Block

Population Demographics

Age and sex profiles

Population ... Age and M/F profile

pulation	Population ... numbers			Population ... percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
under 5						
5-10						
11-15						
16-20						
21-25						
26-30						
31-35						
36-20						
41-45						
46-50						
51-55						
56-60						
61-Up						
TOTAL						

Is the population changing?

Male / female mix

Over decades ...

Item	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	
Male percent						
Female percent						

Recent years

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Male percent						
Female percent						

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community		Neighborhood	Block	

Population Demographics (continued)

Births, deaths, migration

Recent years

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Population ... BOY					
Plus Births					
Minus Deaths					
Plus Inward Migration					
Minus Out Migration					
Population ... End of Year					

Changing age profile

Population by age group ... percent of total population or absolute numbers

Item	Under 5	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 40	41 to 60	61 up
1970							
1980							
1990							
2000							
2001							
2002							
2003							
2004							
2005							
2006							
2007							
2008							
2009							

General – About People (Demographics)

People Information

A balance sheet is a very powerful part of financial reporting. A balance sheet shows the state of the reporting entity at a point in time. It shows assets and liabilities and the net of assets and liabilities.

CA has a community focus ... not a people focus. While people are very important, they are actors that perform and beneficiaries of the quality of a community. CA organizes data so that the quality of the community is recognized ... the progress that the community has made and the progress for which the community has potential.

In CA people information is organized from the perspective of the community. Thus it is the community that has friends ... not so much that a person has friends. People do things for the community ... even when people do things for each other, there is the person to person benefit, but there is also a benefit that accrues to the community.

Population

Data on:

- Time series of total population
- Population by gender
- Population by age group (total and by gender)
- Population by language
- Notes about population demographics

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Area Religions

About religion in the area

	Religion	Comment
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

Comments about religion

Date	Comment	Rank

Religious organizations (including faith based organizations)

Date	Name of organization	Comment	Code

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
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State of the Community

The assets of the community

	Assets	Comment
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

The liabilities of the community

	Liabilities	Comment
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

The potential of the community ... and the limiting factors

	Item	Description
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

Economics:
Jobs and Employment

1. About the economic activities:
 1. What agriculture (jobs);
 2. What industry (jobs);
 3. What services (jobs)
2. About potential of the community:
 1. What is possible; and,
 2. What is not.
3. About constraints ... or potentials!
 1. Financial;
 2. Organizational;
 3. Knowledge;
 4. Culture, religion;
 5. Politics, Governance;

There are all sorts of other questions that will emerge as soon as there is a good base of data and analysis that can be used for research and the development of knowledge.

Socio-Economic Status of the Community

- Overview ... past, present and possibility
- Economic aspects ... self employment, jobs,
- People aspects ... family, health, education
- Natural resource aspects
- Socio-economic constraints

Main economic activities

- The dominant economic activities
- The potential
- The constraints
- Working age population
- Population employed
- Numbers unemployed

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Economic Overview

Main economic activities

	Sector / sub-sector	Description
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

Where are the jobs ... economic employment

	Sector / sub-sector	Comment
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

People

Some of the key people in the community

Notes about

- Key people in community leadership
- Key people in organizations
- Key people external to the community

More in Level 3

Contact information for the community

Notes about

- Community leadership
- Organization contacts

More in Level 3

People are of various types:

- ◆ Contributors;
- ◆ Key people in the community;
- ◆ Friends of the community;
- ◆ Friends of the contributor;
- ◆ People associated with organizations;
- ◆ People associated with events.

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Programs, Projects and Activities

Main projects active in the community

Notes about

- Projects
- Project costs
- Project outcomes

More in Level 3

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Sector Perspective Main Sectors

	Sector	Comment
1	Goods and Services	
2	Social Benefit Sector	
3	Professional Services	
4	Government ... Public Sector	
5	Banking, Financial Services	
6	Resources Management	
7	Infrastructure	
8	Entertainment, Sports, Culture	
9	Environment	
10	Human Resources	

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Sub-Sector Goods and Services

	Sub-Sector	Data element
1	Construction	
2	Manufacturing	
3	Retail trade	
4	Wholesale trade	
5	Transport	
6	Mining	
7	Agriculture	
8	Fisheries	
9	Forestry	
10	Agro-Industry	

11	Tourism	
12	Hospitality	
13	Hotels	
14	Restaurants	
15	Entertainment	
16	Prostitution	
17	Sports	
18	ICT telecenters	
19		
20	Narcotics	

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
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Sub-Sectors Social Benefit Sectors

	Sub-Sector	Comment
1	Health	
2	Education	
3	Human Services	
4	Justice	
5	Security	
	Orphans and vulnerable children	
	Hospice care	

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Sub Sectors Professional Services

	Sector / Sub-Sector	Comment
1	Accounting	
2	Legal	
3	Business consulting	
4	Other consulting	
5	Engineering	
6	Architects	
7	Testing labs	

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Sub-Sectors Government ... Public Sector

	Sector / Sub-Sector	Comment
1	Governance:	
	Community Governance	
	Area Governance	
	National Governance	
2	Security:	
	Security	
	Crime rate	
	Police	

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Sub-Sectors Banking and Financial Services

	Sector / Sub-Sector	Data element
1	Microfinance	
	Micro-credit	
	Micro-insurance	
	Micro-savings	
2	SME finance	
	Mini-credit	
3	Community finance	
	Muni-credit	
	Housing finance	
	Business banking	
	Insurance, etc.	
	Remittance systems	
4	Stock markets	
5	Foreign exchange	

Banking and financial services

- banking organizations
- services available
- services needed
- financing for micro-business (micro-credit)
- financing for small business (mini-credit)
- financing for community projects (muni-credit)
- Insurance
- Guarantee funds
- constraints

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Sub-Sectors Resources Management

	Sector / Sub-Sector	Data element
1	Agricultural land	
2	Fisheries	
3	Minerals	
4	Coal	
5	Oil and gas	
6	Fuelwood	
7	Timber	
8	Bio-diversity	
9	Game and wildlife	
10	Water	

Main characteristics of the community's natural resources

- The natural resources
- Ownership arrangements of natural resources
- Past exploitation
- Present exploitation
- Potential future exploitation

More in Level 3

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Sub-Sectors Manufacturing

Factory Production		Comment
Furniture		
Textiles		
Agroindustry		

Questions		Comment
What is the state of manufacturing?		
What products are made?		
What organizations are engaged in the sector?		
How much employment?		
What is the manufacturing potential		

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Sub-Sectors Construction

Construction		Comment
Houses		
Offices		
Industrial		
Roads		
Bridges		

Questions		Comment
What is the state of construction?		
What type construction?		
What organizations are engaged in the sector?		
How much employment?		
What is the construction potential		

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Sub-Sectors Infrastructure

	Sector / Sub-Sector	Data element
1	Housing	
2	Water	
3	Sanitation	
4	Electricity	
5	Community facilities	
6	Roads	
7	Bridges	
8	Seaports and waterways	
9	Airports	
10	Energy	
11	Communications	
12	Science and Technology:	
13	Medical science	
14	Transport technology	
15	Communications	
16	Knowledge technology	

About infrastructure

- Roads
- Bridges
- Telecom
- Internet
- Electricity
- Water
- Sanitation

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Sub-Sectors Entertainment, Sports, Culture

	Sector / Sub-Sector	Data element
1	Music	
	Dance	
	Drama	
	Tradition	
	History	

Key elements of the community history

Notes about

- Key events
- Key people

More in Level 3

About language,

Notes about

- Products made
- Organizations
- Employment

More in Level 3

About customs and culture

Notes about

- Culture
- Appropriate behavior
- Traditional law

More in Level 3

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Agriculture

General overview of the sector

Question		Comment
What is the state of agriculture?	AA001	
What are the main crops farmed?	AA002	
What livestock are raised?	AA003	
What organizations are engaged in the sector?	AA004	
How much employment?	AA005	
What is the agriculture potential?	AA006	
area under cultivation	AA007	
employment		
agricultural potential		
agricultural constraints		
irrigation		
animal husbandry		
extension and training		

Crop Agriculture		Comment

Livestock Agriculture		Comment
Goats	AC001	
Sheep	AC002	
Camels	AC003	
Cattle	AC004	
Pigs	AC005	
Poultry	AC006	
What about water		
What about grazing		
What about feed		
What about vet services		
What about market prices		

Contributor				Contributor Code		Date		Set #			
Community				Neighborhood				Block			

Agriculture

Agricultural statistics for the community

Time series of crop production

Crop production

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Crop 1													
Crop 2													
Crop 3													
Crop 4													

Time series of market prices for main crops

Prices at the Community Market

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Crop 1													
Crop 2													
Crop 3													
Crop 4													

See also the By Day Time Series

Time series of livestock production

Crop production

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Livestock 1													
Livestock 2													
Livestock 3													
Livestock 4													

Time series of market prices for main animals

Prices at the Community Market

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Livestock 1													
Livestock 2													
Livestock 3													
Livestock 4													

See also the By Day Time Series

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community		Neighborhood	Block	

By Day Prices

FOR

Quarter 1 ... January, February, March

A	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Week	Daverage
Week 1									
Week 2									
Week 3									
Week 4									
Week 5									
Month summary									
Week 1									
Week 2									
Week 3									
Week 4									
Month summary									
Week 1									
Week 2									
Week 3									
Week 4									
Month summary									

Quarter 2 ... April, May, June

A	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Week	Daverage
Week 1									
Week 2									
Week 3									
Week 4									
Week 5									
Month summary									
Week 1									
Week 2									
Week 3									
Week 4									
Month summary									
Week 1									
Week 2									
Week 3									
Week 4									
Month summary									

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community		Neighborhood	Block	

By Day Prices

FOR

Quarter 3 ... July, August, September

A	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Week	Daverage
Week 1									
Week 2									
Week 3									
Week 4									
Week 5									
Month summary									
Week 1									
Week 2									
Week 3									
Week 4									
Month summary									
Week 1									
Week 2									
Week 3									
Week 4									
Month summary									

Quarter 4 ... October, November, December

A	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Week	Daverage
Week 1									
Week 2									
Week 3									
Week 4									
Week 5									
Month summary									
Week 1									
Week 2									
Week 3									
Week 4									
Month summary									
Week 1									
Week 2									
Week 3									
Week 4									
Month summary									

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Education

Literacy and educational status		
School infrastructure		
Teachers and school supplies		
Literacy and educational status		
School infrastructure		
Teachers and school supplies		
Literacy and educational status		
School infrastructure		
Infrastructure – Primary schools		
Infrastructure – Secondary schools		
Vocational training		
Teachers		
Text books and teaching supplies		
Funding		

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Health

What is the state of health?		
What are the key health problems that affect the community?		
What sort of infrastructure is available to serve the people of the community?		
What health workers are available and what capacity to they have to be effective?		
What is the history of malaria in the community?		
What is the current state, and what interventions have been practiced?		
What is the suitability of the area as a habitat for mosquitoes?		
What has been done to understand local mosquito behavior and to control the vector?		
Infrastructure – clinics		
Infrastructure – hospitals		
Transport		
Health equipments		
Medical supplies		
Health infrastructure		
Health organizations		
Training		
Critical diseases		
HIV-AIDS		
Tuberculosis		
Malaria		
etc. etc.		
Funding		
Health status		
Health professionals		
Doctors		
Nurses		
Community Health Workers		
Midwives		
Other health workers		
Health services		
Mother/child		

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Mining List of Mining Projects

Name of Facility or Program	Description	Contact information	Ctry	OrgnNum

List of Mining Organizations

Name of Facility or Program	Description	Contact information	Ctry	OrgnNum

List of Key People in Mining

Name	Comment	Contact information

Potential for Mining

Name	Comment	Contact information

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Fishing

Notes about

- Fish catch
- Fishing vessels and gear
- Post harvest processing
- Fish marketing and distribution
- Fishing potential

More in Level 3

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Transport

Notes about

- Inventory of vehicles
 - by type
 - by age
- Transport organizations
- Employment
- Transport need

More in Level 3

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
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Tourism

Notes about

- Destinations
- Hotels
- Transport
- Restaurants
- Marketing

More in Level 3

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
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Construction

Notes about

- Construction capacity
- Construction needs
- Organizations
- Training opportunities
- Employment

More in Level 3

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Telecom, Telecenters and Internet Access

Notes about

- Landline telecom
- Mobile telecom
- Internet access
- Telecenters
- Infrastructure
- Organizations
- constraints

More in Level 3

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Housing

About housing

Notes about

- Products made
- Organizations
- Employment

More in Level 3

About housing

Notes about

- How many houses, by type of house
- Condition of the houses

More in Level 3

aaaa

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Organizations

Main organizations active in the community

Number of organizations in the community ... multi-year trend By global size of the organization

Type of Organization	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009
Big								
Medium								
Small								

By size of the activity in the community

Type of Organization	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009
Big								
Medium								
Small								

Organizations present in the community ... local organizations

Name of the organization	Activity	L/E	From date	To date

Organizations present in the community ... external organizations

Name of the organization	Activity	L/E	From date	To date

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

About an Organization

Name of the organization	Type of organization	Address

Who is the contact?		
Name	Contact email	Telephone

How big is the organization?	
Number of staff?	
Size of office/workspace?	
Financial revenue?	
Impact on community?	

What does the organization do?	
Source of the information	
Description	

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community		Neighborhood		Block

Name of the organization	Type of organization	Address

What are the trends?			
	How was it last year?	How is it now?	How will it be next year?
How is Business?			
	How was it in the past?	How is it now?	How will it be in the future?
When?			
Message			
How are the Staff?			
	How was it in the past?	How is it now?	How will it be in the future?
When?			
Message			
Product / Service History?			
	How was it in the past?	How is it now?	How will it be in the future?
When?			
Message			
Demand in the Community?			
	How was it in the past?	How is it now?	How will it be in the future?
When?			
Message			
Socio-economics of the Community?			
	How was it in the past?	How is it now?	How will it be in the future?
When?			
Message			
What impact this business having on the Community?			
	How was it in the past?	How is it now?	How will it be in the future?
When?			
Message			

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

About an Organization

Name of the organization	Many organizations have multiple names, sometimes because of language, sometimes just to shorten the name for convenience.
1	
2	
3	

Organization name	DB reference #

About	
Short description	
Vision	
Mission	

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Organization name	DB reference #

Contact Details	
Physical address	
Mailing address	

Other addresses		
	Type of address	Address
1		
2		
3		

Telephones		
	Description	Number
1		
2		
3		

Email		
	Description	Email
1		
2		
3		

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Organization name			DB reference #

Contact Details - Continued

Faxes		
	Description	Email
1		
2		
3		

Websites		
	Description	URL
1		
2		
3		

Contact persons				
	Name:	Email:	Tel:	Location
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Organization name	DB reference #

About General Activities	
General Activities	Programme area(s) of focus
1	
2	
3	

Organization name	DB reference #

More About General Activities	
Where are the activities	Community: What Activity: Target population: From: To: How long: What budget:
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Organization name	DB reference #

Malaria Related Activities	
For each activity	Community: What Activity: Target population: From: To: How long: What budget:
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community		Neighborhood		Block

Organization name	DB reference #

About Capacity	
Staff	Position: Name: Professional qualification: Key experience
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
Facilities and equipment	Descriptive list of physical facilities and equipment
1	
2	
3	
Capacity Building	Memo about what is needed, and how much it will cost.
1	
2	
3	

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Organizations – Drug Store

Name of the organization	Type of organization	Address
	Drug store	

Who is the contact?		
Name	Contact email	Telephone

How big is the organization?	
Number of staff?	
Size of office/workspace?	
Financial revenue?	
Impact on community?	

What does the organization do?	
--------------------------------	--

What are the trends?		
How was it last year?	How is it now?	How will it be next year?
	Business?	
	Staff?	
	Community?	

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Organizations – Supermarket

Name of the organization	Type of organization	Address
	Supermarket	

Who is the contact?		
Name	Contact email	Telephone

How big is the organization?	
Number of staff?	
Size of office/workspace?	
Financial revenue?	
Impact on community?	

What does the organization do?	
--------------------------------	--

What are the trends?		
How was it last year?	How is it now?	How will it be next year?
	Business?	
	Staff?	
	Community?	

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Organizations – Hospital

Name of the organization	Type of organization	Address
	Hospital	

Who is the contact?		
Name	Contact email	Telephone

How big is the organization?	
Number of staff?	
Size of office/workspace?	
Financial revenue?	
Impact on community?	

What does the organization do?	
--------------------------------	--

What are the trends?		
How was it last year?	How is it now?	How will it be next year?
	Business?	
	Staff?	
	Community?	

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Organizations – Auto Repair

Name of the organization	Type of organization	Address
	Auto repair	

Who is the contact?		
Name	Contact email	Telephone

How big is the organization?	
Number of staff?	
Size of office/workspace?	
Financial revenue?	
Impact on community?	

What does the organization do?	
--------------------------------	--

What are the trends?		
How was it last year?	How is it now?	How will it be next year?
	Business?	
	Staff?	
	Community?	

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Organizations – Retail Store

Name of the organization	Type of organization	Address
	Retail store	

Who is the contact?		
Name	Contact email	Telephone

How big is the organization?	
Number of staff?	
Size of office/workspace?	
Financial revenue?	
Impact on community?	

What does the organization do?	
--------------------------------	--

What are the trends?		
How was it last year?	How is it now?	How will it be next year?
	Business?	
	Staff?	
	Community?	

Contributor		Contributor Code	Date	Set #
Community	Neighborhood		Block	

Community Governance

About community governance

Notes about

- Form of local government
- Revenues of local government
- Expenditures of local government
- Responsibilities of local government
- Limitations of local government

More in Level 3

Guidelines

Description of the community

The Top Level notes about the community serve to give an overall impression of the community. The notes are dated to reflect the date when the note was prepared which is normally also the applicable date of the description.

Some of the note topics may be:

1. General description
2. About the geography
3. About the weather conditions
4. About the main economic activities
5. About community governance
6. Some of the organizations active in the community
7. Some of the key people in the community
8. Contact information for the community
9. Some of the projects active in the community
10. Key elements of the community history
11. Main characteristics of the community's natural resources
12. About religion and spiritual life
13. About language,
14. About housing
15. About infrastructure
16. About health
17. About education
18. About tourism
19. About hotels and restaurants
20. About entertainment
21. About customs and culture
22. About traditional law
23. etc.

The structure of a note

There is no need to have many notes. One note of general description is a start. But the database architecture lets a community have as many notes as it needs, and covering any topic that is important for the community.

The structure of the notes is as follows. By having three views of any note, past, present and future, it is possible to get a feel for the progress, or lack of progress and the potential for the future performance. The main subject of the note and the sub-title are used to pull the data together in an efficient way.

Main subject of the note		Date
Sub title		date
Note – past info		date
Note – current info		date
Note – future info		date

About Second Level Data

Similarity with Statistical Office data

The data for the Second Level are similar to the data that might be found in a National Statistical Office, but applicable just to the community. These data are sufficient to know very clearly what has been achieved and the trends of various parts of the community in terms of socio-economic parameters and quality of life ... but are not enough to manage performance in any of the sectoral areas. This is covered in the Third Level data.

Relational with a community perspective

The database architecture is relational, with an ability to look at the data from the perspective of community. However, it should be noted that the database allows for analysis using other views of the data. For example a community is related to people ... and these people may or may not be related to other communities. For example a community may be host to an organization and some activities in the community, but this organization may also be active in other communities.

Continuous improvement of the data

The database facilitates a continuous improvement of the data ... while at the same time helping to draw attention to opportunities to improve performance.

Making best use of easily available data

The Tr-Ac-Net database is designed to make the best use of available data, and especially easily available data. In its present form the database cannot be used for aggregating financial performance, but modules can be added into the basic framework in the future. They are omitted at this stage because this information is not easily acquired and it can be confusing. Meanwhile there is a vast amount of easily available information that has not yet been organized to be useful in the metrics of relief and development sector performance.

What is a Community Analytics (CA)?

Community Analytics (CA) is score-keeping ... it is a structured system of data collection and analysis to enable a paradigm shift in the way socio-economic performance is measured. In order to make CA successful there has top

be a 21st century system of data acquisition. In other words the technique for data acquisition is to collaborate with social networks using Web 2.0 ideas and beyond. The CA data are organized using a relational database ... because of this much of the repetitive material is brought into the records automatically.

What is a CA contributor?

A CA contributor is the foundation for the first wave of data collection for CA elements. A CA contributor is the source of the data that makes the score-keeping possible. These data are what makes scorekeeping possible.

What are the duties of a contributor?

A contributor provides data for the CA system. The data provided by the contributor should be objective, accurate and verifiable. A user of Twitter sends messages about “what he/she is doing” while a CA contributor sends messages about “what he/she is seeing”!

Who may be a contributor?

Anyone who is interested may be a contributor. However, to be productive, a contributor should have good observation and interpersonal skills. For some contributors it will help to have a working knowledge of and access to computers and the Internet. For some people data may be provided using text messaging and a mobile phone.

About the Community

1 ... About the Contributor

Phone number	PIN	Date

Name of the community	Neighborhood	Block

<p>Identification of the community</p> <p>Where is it?</p> <p>What is it like?</p>		<p>Data about the place are very important. These data do not change rapidly and they may be collected slowly and carefully so as to be accurate.</p> <p>A part of this is information about the socio-economic situation in the community and what people do for their livelihoods.</p> <p>There is a need to know a lot about the community:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. About the economic activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What agriculture (jobs); 2. What industry (jobs); 3. What services (jobs) 2. About potential of the community: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is possible; and, 2. What is not. 3. About constraints ... or potentials!; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Financial; 2. Organizational; 3. Knowledge; 4. Culture, religion; 5. Politics, Governance; 6. Etc. <p>There are all sorts of other questions that will emerge as soon as there is a good base of data and analysis that can be used for research and the development of knowledge.</p>

Information about the Community

(of the community and its population)

Information about the state has two characteristics:

1. It is permanent data that changes rather slowly; and,
2. The changes to these data are a very powerful metric for progress, or lack of.

Information about the state includes all that is material:

1. What community or communities are in the area;
2. What organizations are in the area;
3. What are the normal economic activities;
4. About the people ... demographics, age profile, socio-economic profile;
5. About the housing;
6. About the health status;
7. About the health infrastructure;
8. About mosquito situation and habitat.

The ultimate goal is to improve the socio-economic situation in a community by reducing the burden of malaria.

Collecting data ... gaining knowledge about a community is an essential part of being able to assess socio-economic improvement and progress about the burden of malaria

Much of the community information is permanent information. This can be compiled initially, and then only updated from time to time as things change.

The basic information relates to:

1. The location of the community;
2. The size of the community in terms of people;
3. The size of the community in terms of the number of houses;
4. The main economic activities of the community;
5. The socio-economic situation in the community;
6. The health status of the community;
7. The health infrastructure in the community;
8. The organizations active in the community;
9. Key people in the community.

Capacity

There must be an information component that shows the local capacity for socio-economic progress in appropriate terms. This must be driven by community priorities and perspectives.

Knowledge of the community health infrastructure, the availability of personnel, the availability of medications and medical supplies are all important inputs to optimizing interventions activities. Good planning cannot be done without this base information.

The main segment of CA data

The main segments of CA data are:

- ◆ About the community;
- ◆ People;
- ◆ Organizations;
- ◆ Activities;
- ◆ Resources;
- ◆ Constraints;
- ◆ Dialog.

About the community

This information includes:

- ◆ Location;
- ◆ Size;
- ◆ Type of community;
- ◆ Main economic activities
- ◆ Main religious activities
- ◆ Main constraints
- ◆ Main potentials

Organizations

Organizations are of various types:

- ◆ Local governance organizations
- ◆ Local civil society organizations – community based organizations
- ◆ Friends of the community
- ◆

Activities

Organizations are of various types:

- ◆ L
- ◆

Human Resources

Organizations are of various types:

- ◆ L

Natural Resources

Organizations are of various types:

- ◆ L

Infrastructure

Organizations are of various types:

- ◆ L

Knowledge ... Know How

Organizations are of various types:

- ◆ L
- ◆

Constraints

Organizations are of various types:

- ◆ L

Dialog

Organizations are of various types:

- ◆ L

Data Collection

The Basics

Cost effectiveness of data collection

Data collection always has a cost ... but does not always have a value. Good cost effectiveness of data collection requires as low a cost to do the work as possible and only collecting data that are going to be useful.

What Data are Needed

Area focus data

CA is a system that has community ... a place ... as the core of data collection and analysis.

Every fact that is going to be important in decision making about the community is needed. Broadly this breaks down in the following sections:

1. Information about the area
2. Information about the interventions
3. Information about the results

The general theme about information needed for decision making is that it should include:

1. Cost of the activity
2. Description of the activity
3. Amount of the activity
4. Impact of the activity
5. Value of the activity

This translates into the need to collect data that will make it possible to produce reports showing these matters.

Program specific information

CA is a modular system. Part of the system uses data that are program specific. Program specific data is based on experience of the program, the science and the experience. There is both permanent information and information that changes very quickly.

The key data about all these elements should facilitate preparation of time series such as the following:

1. Before and after data for time and place
 1. Human Population
 1. Size of population
 2. Clear of malaria
 3. With malaria parasite – no fever
 4. With malaria parasite – fever
 2. Mosquitoes
 1. Size of population
 2. Clear of malaria
 3. With malaria parasite
2. Intervention data for time and place
 1. For each intervention
 1. Amount of activity
 2. Cost of activity

For those engaged in day to day operations, the data needs to be available quickly, while for some scientific analysis the data are needed in time series over a long period of time.

Spatial information

Spatial information ... maps ... are a critical part of the information needed for IMM planning and the management of operations.

Some of the characteristics that need to be taken into consideration include the following:

1. Where are people that are host to the malaria parasite located: where do these people live, where do they work, where do they congregate together, where do they travel to,
2. Where are the sources of mosquitoes,
3. Where do the mosquitoes travel and other details of their behavior including when they travel and how they behave relative to homes, people and animals,
4. Where are infected mosquitoes located,

5. What mosquito and malaria control interventions have been done: when and where.

Everything has a spatial characteristic, and from a cost effectiveness and performance perspective, it is likely that spatial information can be the most valuable in ensuring that IMM is low cost and sustainable. Mosquito and malaria control has a strong spatial characteristics that have a very large impact of control results. Accordingly spatial information and mapping are a very important part of cost effective high performance integrated malaria management.

Satellite imagery makes it possible to accelerate learning about any location, limited, of course, to those locations where satellite imagery is available.

Time Series Information

In addition to mapping that shows the simple spatial dimension of the data, there also needs to be an ability to understand the changes that occur over time about a specific place and a specific characteristic of the data.

Time series information is also critical in the measurement of progress. The goal is to have progress, and to do this as fast as possible, and in ways that are cost effective and with a minimum of undesirable side effects. All of this is best done in a data environment where there is good time series information.

Local People Collecting Local Information

In order for data collection to be cost effective, local people have to be collecting local information, and they must be doing it using low cost techniques.

No one data collection approach is likely to be universally optimum. So much depends on the training and experience of the people in the community, and the practical issues of access to information technology and communications infrastructure.

A hybrid system involving both manual forms and electronic systems will usually be the way forward.

Collecting cost information

Cost information should be available from the accounting section of entities involved, but this may not be the case.

If there is a need to do data collection in support of costing, then the basic technique should be to use a simple register of the resources used. This can be a text description, with the amount used. If information about costs is available, that is very helpful. In general all the information possible about what was done, how much did it cost is useful. If complete notes are maintained, then there is essentially a “book of original entry” ... a “day book” ... or a “journal”.

Often cost data collected in this manner will be a lot more informative than a computer print-out of an “account” where all identity with reality has been lost in the course of computerization and subsequent processing.

There will be issues of access to cost information. There is not much culture of sharing this information in many places, and this has resulted in poor decision making at one level, and very large scale fund misappropriation as well.

<p>How big is the organization?</p> <p>Where is it?</p> <p>What is it like?</p>		<p>Data about the place are very important. These data do not change rapidly and they may be collected slowly and carefully so as to be accurate.</p> <p>A part of this is information about the socio-economic situation in the community and what people do for their livelihoods.</p> <p>There is a need to know a lot about the community:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The population: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What age profile ; 2. What sex mix; 3. What socio-economic status; 4. What educational status; 5. What health status. 2. About the economic activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What agriculture (jobs); 2. What industry (jobs); 3. What services (jobs) 3. About potential of the community: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is possible; and, 2. What is not. 4. About constraints ... or potentials!; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Financial; 2. Organizational; 3. Knowledge; 4. Culture, religion; 5. Politics, Governance; 6. Etc. <p>There are all sorts of other questions that will emerge as soon as there is a good base of data and analysis that can be used for research and the development of knowledge.</p>

Balance sheet analysis

Balance sheet analysis I

This method of analysis results in getting an understanding of the strength of the balance sheet and the potential of the organization in corporate accounting analysis or for the community in CA.

A tabulation and analysis of the balance sheet of a community is an illuminating exercise.

Poverty

It is clear that the people in the community are poor ... but the balance sheet of the community shows that the community is the home to vast natural resources. Why is there a disconnect between the people poverty and the natural resource wealth? What is it that makes this possible? What are the systemic issues that are keeping the poor people poor?

Analysis shows that there are many issues that go into explaining the persistent poverty. There are rules of law that make it possible for property rights to trump human rights. There are ownership rights that have priority and allow absentee owners to get rich while local people stay poor.

Balance sheet analysis II

This method of analysis results in an understanding of how the organization's balance sheet or the community balance sheet has changed over time.

////////////////////

When a current balance sheet about now is compared with a balance sheet about some time past, there is an immediate view of how things have changed. revenue of the period should be matched with the costs associated with this revenue.

The balance sheet of a community, a neighborhood or a block shows in stark simplicity what is happening. Much may stay the same from year to year ... indeed from century to century ... but some items change rapidly, sometimes for the better, sometimes not. A community balance sheet report can be prepared that shows what is changing in some detail while having the rest that has not changed in mere summary.

Caveat

Accountancy has been very engaged with ensuring that assets and liabilities are accurately reflected on the balance sheet. Unless these numbers are right, financial reporting becomes an exercise in dangerous stupidity. It is apparent that sound accounting principles have been ignored in the development of modern rules about how financial assets and liabilities are valued for balance sheet reporting.

A common interval or period is one year ... but there are circumstances when more frequent reporting is useful. Monthly reporting provides information about seasonality for example. In farming there are times when stocks are very low, and then after harvest very high. A monthly balance sheet report shows when stocks are lowest and highest.

Balance sheet – assets

A balance sheet should show the total of assets, and detail the make-up of the assets. There are both tangible and intangible assets. Money, equipment, etc. are tangible assets. Goodwill is an intangible. There are current assets and there are fixed assets. There may also be “off the balance sheet” assets.

In the corporate environment the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) are applied. In CA the concepts are broadened to ensure that assets are reflected in the best possible way to show the state of the community. In the CA environment, possibilities and potential are assets.

Balance sheet – liabilities

In corporate accounting with GAAP the liabilities are those that are reflected in law and about money. The amounts owed, are the liabilities. There are also contingent liabilities that may be liabilities if certain things do not work out.

In the CA environment constraints of various kinds are liabilities.

Balance sheet – net state

The net state is the difference between the assets and the liabilities. In corporate accounting this is stockholders' equity.

In the CA environment, the net state is a convenient measure of the state of the community. However, it is rare for this measure to be complete enough to be a useful comparative index across many different communities.

About Assets

The GAAP definitions and the CA principles

Tangible and intangible assets

Current assets and fixed assets

Working capital

Cash

Accounts receivable

Inventory

Prepayments and others

Fixed assets

Depreciation provision

Land

Buildings

Leasehold improvements

Equipment

Vehicles

Vessels

FFF

Goodwill

Natural resources

Human resources

Water

Infrastructure

Enabling environment

Security

Health

Education

Potential

Culture

About Liabilities

Query Templates

This section introduces all the key elements of Community Accountancy (CA) as briefly as possible. For convenience the items are listed below

Balance sheet

Balance sheet – assets

Balance sheet – liabilities

Balance sheet – net state

About the assets

About the liabilities

Balance sheet analysis I

Balance sheet analysis II

Activities

Cost

More about cost - elements of cost

Value

More about value

Productivity

Return

Price

Profit and value adding

Macro-economic indicators

Reporting

Independent, neutral and reliable

Value chain analysis

Time series analysis

Focus on community

Data collection ... dataflow

Activities

Activities are the origin of value adding ... or value destruction. Data about activities may be needed to explain why some aspect of the community balance sheet has changed ... but it might be quite obvious without much need for detailed data.

Activity reporting is similar to the reporting of the corporate Profit and Loss Account or Operating Statement. An Activity Report may show some of the characteristics of economic activities in the community that have had an impact on socio-economic changes. An Activity Report helps to explain the changes that have taken place in the balance sheet of the community. Thus, for example, an increase in stock levels of grain might be explained by an unusually good harvest ... and explain why there was a good harvest.

Tr-Ac-Net Database - MetaData Data About a Community

Introduction

The reason for data about community is that the community is the most important component of life and living. Accordingly metrics about the progress and performance of a community gets to the central core of the socio-economic dimension of development.

Multi-level data architecture

There are multiple levels of data ... more and more detail, but all consistent with each other. There are some general rules about data that apply all the time.

For the Tr-Ac-Net database, three levels of data are used: (1) Top level that is usually relatively easy to collect and serves an introduction to the community; (2) Second level that is a general operating level of data that gives a thorough overall view of the community; and (3) Third level detailed data that is needed for specific sector analysis. This paper includes only the Top and Second level information.

Notes and numbers

The Tr-Ac-Net database is both note and number friendly. Notes do not have to have the rigor of a number, but they are still very valuable. All the notes about the community serve to help describe the community. Numbers are also helpful in describing a community ... but numbers are difficult and can be dangerous when they are prepared without adequate appreciation of their meaning. Numbers simplify presentations, like time series graphs. Numbers also can be “added up” to combine information, and they also facilitate comparison. The combination of notes and numbers is better than either on their own.

Time component of data

All data should be identified with a time so that there can be time series that show trends. The time may be year, year and month, date or date and time, depending on the type of data and the nature of change over time. For example:

- Human Population: Year is appropriate
- Mosquito population: Year and Month is appropriate since the population changes significantly month by month through the year
- Mosquitoes in a house: Date and time is appropriate since there are different mosquito behaviors throughout the day and night.

The notes are dated to reflect both the date when the note was prepared and the date of the description. Thus, for example, it is possible to write in the year 2007 about what a community, or something in the community, was like in 1900 or at any time in the past. It is also possible to write about what the community might be like in the future. The profile that should emerge is one that reflects what the community was like, what it is like in the present, and what it may be like in the future.

Consistency of data

The same techniques for collection of data should be used all the time. When the system of data collection changes, there should be an explanation of the changes. A time series is usually compromised when the data collection system is changed, and steps need to be taken to correct for this.

Permanent data and transient data

Some data are permanent or slowly changing and some are rapidly changing. Some of the concepts that are familiar to accountants can be used to simplify the collection and maintenance of data. For example, the location of the community does not change, nor does the size of a community measured in acres. The population of the community changes but usually quite slowly. On the other hand the stock of food in the village changes quite rapidly, day by day, month by month and from year to year.

Some of the community data has the characteristic of an accounting balance sheet account, and some data has the characteristic of an accounting operating statement. The stock of food at any time is like a balance sheet item, while the amount of a crop in any period is like an operating statement item. The stock of houses is like a balance sheet item and the building of a house is like an operating statement item.

Data collection

Data collection is best done by people that know the subject. Get the data compiled in any media, and then get it converted into an electronic format as a separate exercise.

Data logistics

Data logistics is the process of getting the data from an electronic form in or near the community into the Tr-Ac-Net database. This will be a web interface so that all data can be entered using a web form. (Note: this will not be implemented initially while the data collection and its format is optimized)

Peter Burgess <peterbnyc@gmail.com>
Belated response about my homework!
Peter Burgess <peterbnyc@gmail.com> Thu, Jul 29, 2010 at 10:26 PM
To: Chris Chiaia <chris@unitedwestand.com>

Dear Chris

You gave me some homework ... and I have been slow in getting back to you on it.
Part of the homework was the issue of what questions to be asking ... how to structure questions!
I have been asking a simple question : What makes you happy? Q1
My follow up question is: What makes you mad, angry, upset? Q2

What makes you happy?

R1 My children
R2 Sex
R3 Friends and family
R4 Small things ... the sun breaking through the clouds
R5 Running
R6 Getting up in the morning
R7 Doing little things to help ... I am retired

Rnn01 ... Several people talked about "getting off work"

What makes you mad, angry, upset?

R1 ... Did not ask
R2 ... Did not ask
R3 ... Did not ask
R4 ... Small things ... lack of thoughtfulness
R5 ... Not very much
R6 ... My children's behavior
R7 ... Corporate greed ... inflation to make profits

Rnn01 ... This group of people also were somewhat mad about how little they were earning

Characteristics of the respondents

R1 ... F ... 50 A teller at a cash check/money order storefront
R2 ... M ... 35 An immigrant from Albania who works in my local Pizza shop
R3 ... F ... 25 Random person met in an elevator
R4 ... F ... 20 Waitress at Pocono restaurant
R5 ... F ... 20 Waitress at Pocono restaurant
R6 ... M ... 45 Franchise owner/manager of Pocono Restaurant
R7 ... M ... 65 Resident at Saw Creek Estates

Rnn01 ... This group were mainly younger people working in "dead end" jobs in the service sector.

Nobody put "money" as a thing that makes them happy!
On the other had many had the lack of money and earning power as a thing that made them mad.

To be continued

I think the next step is Q3

What is it that you are most interested in? Most passionate about?

In a variety of situations ... what are the questions that could be answered!

When you are driving ... what gets your attention?
When you are a pedestrian ... in an urban setting ... what do you notice?
When you are a walker ... in the countryside what do you notice?
When you are in a small community ... what do you notice?
When you go to a ball game ... what do you notice?
When you go to a coffee shop ... Starbucks ... what do you notice?
When you go to a mall ... what do you notice?
When you go to a Wal*Mart ... what do you notice?
When you go to a supermarket ... what do you notice?
When you go to a drug store ... what do you notice?
When you go to a branch bank ... what do you notice?

When you are driving ... what gets your attention?

Congestion ... can I drive as fast as I want?
Condition of the road surface
Safety of the road design
Condition of the bridges
Price of the gas
Behavior of other drivers
Performance of my car
Whether or not there are a lot of trucks
How many cars with only one driver
What is on the radio
How many cars are SUVs, big pick ups, etc.

When you are a pedestrian ... in an urban setting ... what do you notice?

The cleanliness of the sidewalk ... street.
The maintenance of the sidewalk and street
The type of block ... what are the main occupants of the buildings
What are the pedestrians like
The windows of the stores
If the window is boring ... what is the business responsible.
I get mad when it is a big bank with a lot of retail space and boring windows!
I get mad when it is a drug store chain using good retail space and having boring dindows.
I note the activity in the businesses.
If the retail space is vacant ... activity has become zero ... and then the questions about what happened!
If the retail space is newly occupied ... what business is opening, and what are it prospects.

When you are a walker ... in the countryside what do you notice?

The topography ... what sort of ground ... flat, hilly, rocky, etc
Are there any paths, roads, etc in the area.
How far from the nearest town
How far from the nearest building and telephone

When you are in a small community ... what do you notice?

Roughly how big or small it is?
What are the houses like?
What are the people like?
What are the roads like?
What is the main economic activity
Is there a town center?

Are there any big buildings?
What about water supply?
What about sanitation?
What about electricity?
What about landline telephone ?
What about mobile phone reception?
What about religion?
What about the school?
What about the health clinic?
What about the shops?
What about jobs?

When you go to a ball game ... what do you notice?

When you go to a coffee shop ... Starbucks ... what do you notice?

When you go to a mall ... what do you notice?

When you go to a Wal*Mart ... what do you notice?

When you go to a supermarket ... what do you notice?

When you go to a drug store ... what do you notice?

When you go to a branch bank ... what do you notice?

Q1	Name<text>	Lisa
Q1	What makes you happy?<text>	good quality family time
Q2	What makes you mad<text>	Stupidity
Q3	Do you think you can make a difference<text>	yes, not sure how much
Q4	Email Address<email>	optout@socially.me
Q5	photo<photo>	A7801CD6-6158-4FF8-AC53-452C71486F6E-17099-000010F45B7483F1.jpg
Q6	Phone<phone>	2035551212
Q7	Audio notes<audio>	0ECA3799-65D1-440A-A805-1C53E1D5D1DC-17099-000010F8C6243FAE.caf
Q8	Date / Time<date_time>	07/30/10 09:23 PM
Q9	Location<location>	1-11 Anchor Ln, Norwalk, CT 06850, USA [41.103834,-73.457990]
Q10	Age<number>	35
Q11	Occupation<text>	IT Director
Q12	Rate your job satisfaction<rating>	4
Q13	Notes<note>	Lisa wants to make a difference and make the world a better place, but is unsure how.

Social Performance Overview

Social performance (SP), or the social bottom line, is about making an organization's social mission a reality. The Social Performance Task Force defines social performance as:

"The effective translation of an institution's social mission into practice in line with accepted social values that relate to serving larger numbers of poor and excluded people; improving the quality and appropriateness of financial services; creating benefits for clients; and improving social responsibility of an MFI."

Traditional evaluation has focused on end results and impact. However, impact is just one element of social performance. Social performance looks at the entire process by which impact is created. It therefore includes analysis of the declared objectives of institutions, the effectiveness of their systems and services in meeting these objectives, related outputs (for example, reaching larger numbers of very poor households) and success in effecting positive changes in the lives of clients.

Social performance management is an institutionalized process that involves setting clear social objectives, monitoring and assessing progress towards achieving these, and using this information to improve overall organizational performance. A social performance assessment enables an institution to measure its social performance relative to its social mission and objectives.

Participatory Wealth Ranking (PWR)

In contrast to the Housing Index and the Means Test, which determine poverty levels based on an external assessment, Participatory Wealth Ranking (PWR) relies on criteria that communities define themselves. The criteria are used to assess those within their communities they deem to be poor, and those that are relatively better off.

PWR draws upon the experience of two decades of participatory appraisals conducted by academic researchers and development workers who have used it successfully to generate insights into the dynamics of poverty, and as a low-cost method for collecting detailed community information. PWR lets communities define what constitutes poverty and relative well-being, and then lets communities classify households according to relative levels of poverty.

How is PWR conducted?

1. **Mapping the Village:** First, a community meeting is called. Members of the community are asked to draw a map of their village (or a section of their village if it is a large village) with all households, shops, and community centers carefully identified. This mapping is usually done on the ground so that it can easily be corrected. Once the mapping is completed and everyone agrees to it, it is transferred on paper for permanent record and names of households are recorded on cards.
2. **Wealth Ranking:** Community members are then divided into three to five reference groups. Each reference group meets separately and ranks all the households into different groups of differing levels of well-being that they define. The wealthiest pile is numbered one, while the poorest receive the highest number. Households in each of the groups are then scored according to the formula: $(100 / \text{Number of groups}) \times \text{Group number}$. For example, the poorest group may be numbered 6 and the wealthiest numbered 1. Hence the poorest group would have a score of: $(100/6) \times 6 = 100$; and the wealthiest group would have a score of: $(100/6) \times 1 = 16.67$. The poorest group will always have a score of 100.
3. **Triangulation of Results:** To ensure that biases are reduced, if not eliminated, scores of all reference groups are averaged. For example, if a household receives a score of 100 from two reference groups and 75 from the third reference group, it would receive an average score of 91.7.
4. **Determining Cut-off Scores and Selecting Clients:** Once all households are ranked, with the poorest household receiving the highest score, MFI workers select a cut-off point to determine MFI membership eligibility. The poorer the community, the lower the cut-off score to ensure that more households will be eligible for membership. Those excluded can have discussions with MFI staff if they feel that they have been wrongly excluded.

PRACTICE

COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVE

PRACTICAL GUIDELINES

At the beginning ... easy data

Lots of lists ... very simple, compiling the “easy data”

Easy data

Do not aim for perfection ... just aim to have useful data that is reasonably right and reasonably easy.

Tr-Ac-Net's system anticipates errors in some of the data ... and will correct errors over time.

Put it on paper ...

Put the information onto paper ... or put it into the Tr-Ac-Net database directly using web forms.

The information can be e-mailed to Tr-Ac-Net or an authorized user may update the database directly.

The data may be corrected later ... nothing is 100% wrong. A good estimate is way better ... and may be sufficient for excellent decision making.

Types of data

There are two different types of data ... data that move fast and change rapidly, and data that changes slowly. These different types of data should be handled in different ways. Much of the easy data are slow changing data.

Much of the description of the community is slow changing information, and very valuable to know. Many aspects of the community are pretty much the same from year to year ... the location of the community, the size of the community, the main demographics of the community, the main economic activities of the community, the main resources of the community, the main issues for the community.

The CA framework classify these many items and to track progress over time. Each item is therefore classified to show where it stands in terms of being positive or being negative for the community and where it stands in terms of whether it is an item that is getting better or getting worse.

Use text to start ... do numbers later

The key is to get facts on the record.

The starting point is words. Words are easy to use to describe something in broad terms ... better than numbers.

But some numbers are useful, for example:

- The size of the population
- The area of the community
- The distance of the community from the various other towns in the area and the big cities of the country.

Journalists are trained to use numbers to make their story interesting and credible. Accountants want a number because they want to use it to compare it with something. Accordingly the numbers should have some clarity about what they are and how they have been compiled.

When some facts are on the record, it is possible to start characterizing the information and putting putting them into some sort of importance ranking.

What this info will show - 1

This info is going to start to show what aspects of the community are strengths and what are weaknesses. This can be done with two rankings:

- How much of a weakness this is? 1-5
- How much of a strength this is? 1-5
- Neither a strength nor a weakness? 0

What this info will show - 2

Another piece of the ranking is whether or not this is of great importance for the community or not.

- How important is this matter for the community? 0-5

What this info will show - 3

This info is going to start to show how different aspects of the community are changing over time. This can be done with three rankings:

- Getting worse? 1-5
- Getting better? 1-5
- Not changing very much? 0

What this info will show - 4

This information can be used to identify how important the item is for the future of the community.

- How important is this matter for the future of the community? 0-5

Using quantities without either costs or values.

More people know about quantities than know about either costs or values. After a good foundation of what is going on in text terms has been compiled it becomes possible to start putting in some quantity information.

Balance sheet information can be quantified:

- The quantity of food stocks in the community
- The quantity of vehicles in the village
- The quantity of houses in the village
- The length and type of road in the village
- Etc.

Activity information can be quantified:

- The amount (quantity) of the crop
- The number of cases treated at the clinic
- The number of births
- The number of deaths
- The number of people working
- Etc.

Identifying trends

Getting data about trends is key to getting good decisions made, and holding people accountable. The goal is to get good trends stronger and the weak trends fixed.

Identifying systemic constraints

The data helps in the identification of systemic problems and constraints.

Using balance sheet change to determine rate of progress

The changes in the balance sheet are a measure of progress.

1

NAME OF THE COMMUNITY

Identify the Community – what is the name identification

The best way to define a community simply by its common name.

Sometimes the the post code will work ... this is easy, and might well give a very sensible way of delineating the area.

Another way is to identify a well known landmark, and identify the community relative to this landmark.

Another way is to identify an affinity group or traditional community and do the community analysis with respect to this group.

It is desirable that communities do not overlap, because in the add-up or roll-up aggregation an overlap causes potential duplication. The system is designed to handle this, but the simpler approach is for area clarity without duplicating overlap.

Name	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Alternative Name 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Alternative Name 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Country	<input type="checkbox"/>	
----------------	--------------------------	--

State / Province / Region	<input type="checkbox"/>	
----------------------------------	--------------------------	--

Two lines about the community

2

ABOUT THE COMMUNITY

How big?		
About the population		
About the geographic area		
About the number of houses		
About the number of other buildings		
About the number of jobs		
About the size of the payroll		
Etc:		

Location?		
How far from ...		
How far from ...		
How far from ...		
About the geographic area		
About the number of houses		
About the number of other buildings		
About the number of jobs		
About the size of the payroll		

3

A LITTLE MORE INFORMATION

About People

Something about the people. How many people? What is typical? What is unusual? What are problems and what are possibilities.

--	--

About Activities

Something about activities in the community. In large part these are what keeps the community going.

--	--

About Organizations

Something about organizations in the community. Are they of importance? What are they doing? Are some of them government? Are some of them NGOs?

--	--

About Projects

Something about projects in the community. Are they of importance? What are they doing? What organizations are involved?

--	--

About Issues

What issues are critical in the community, and what is needed to make progress in addressing the issues.

--	--

4

EXPANDED INFORMATION

What People

What people are associated with this community. The reason for putting a focus on people is that people are the reason for everything ... they are the problem, they are the solution, they are a resource, they are a constraint and they are catalysts. Until there is an ability to understand and relate to the people the effectiveness of anything is going to be compromised.

People		

What Activities

What activities are associated with the people of this community, and what are the socio-economic characteristics of these activities. For example:

- Food production
- Trading activities
- Transport
- Construction
- Education
- Health

Activities		

What Organizations

What organizations are associated with this community, and what are these organizations doing. Are they local organizations or branches of bigger national or international organizations.

What people are associated with what organization?

What activities are associated with what organization?

Organizations		

What Projects

What projects are associated with this community, and what are these projects doing. Are the projects part of national scale projects or just local.

What people are associated with what projects?

What activities are associated with what projects?

Projects		

More about the issues

The issues probably hold the key to making a success of the future. Therefore start to pull together useful facts about the sectors where issues are identified. Useful facts include information about

- people associated with the issue
- organizations associated with the issue
- activities associated with the issue
- resources associated with a possible solution or causing the problem
- etc.

Opportunities		

Issues ... Constraints		

COMMUNITY BALANCE SHEET

Building a balance sheet

The data described up to now is a good starting point for writing up a community balance sheet. The first version of the balance sheet offsets the good things with the bad things.

TIP

Do the easy thing to start off with ... do not worry about those things that are not very obvious. Bottom line ... we are trying to document what is important ...the accounting concept of materiality

List the GOOD things	List the BAD things
How much are the BAD things bigger than the GOOD things	How much are the GOOD things bigger than the BAD things
What is the NET picture of the community ... is there an image of potential or is it one of crisis?	

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEETS

Setting up the balance sheet to track progress

The data described up to now is a good starting point for writing up a community balance sheet. The first version of the balance sheet offsets the good things with the bad things. This format facilitates comparison between two balance sheets ... it makes it easy to compare similar things, and draw conclusions.

TIP

As a start, consider just getting some information about things that have changed ... things that stay the same have less immediate interest for the moment. By definition, for things that have not changed ... the change is ZERO.

Comparative Balance Sheet		
Beginning of Period	End of Period	Change
List the GOOD things	List the GOOD things	Change
List the BAD things	List the BAD things	Change
Net summary	Net Summary	Net Summary

5

JOURNAL

What does a journal do?

A journal gets key events on the record. It should attempt to put on the record as much of the community activities as possible ... and absolutely anything and everything of socio-economic importance that people do in the community.

It is a journal ... it is writing about the community. It is factual and NOT judgmental. The bad things can more easily be fixed when they are in the record.

What are community activities?

Community activities are absolutely anything and everything of socio-economic importance that people do in the community. Thus, for example:

- Farming
- Fishing
- Educating children
- Providing health care
- Looking after orphans
- Doing construction

To the extent that organizations do things, their activities are also community activities.

Reason for collecting data

The reason for collecting data is to have sufficient understanding so that advice is useful and to track progress being achieved. When more people have access to data, and the data are relevant, the more people can take part in providing support and help.

Collecting data

Collecting data about activities should be limited, and only done in cases where the activity and the costs are closely linked to some priority impact for the community. Thus, for example:

- Bednet distribution
- Bednet use
- Malaria cases
- Prevalence of malaria

Or:

- Use of fertilizer
- Increase in crop yield

To the extent that this is built into the Community Accountancy system, in due course these activities and these impacts will be expanded to have costs and to have values.

In many cases enough information about activity can be derived from a knowledge of how the community balance sheet changes

Organizing data

The process of organizing data should be flexible ... let the important drive the organization of the data. Pull similar things together. Put a focus on what is important.

One thing applies universally for everything ... it belongs on the record.

Keeping control of data

Recording data can be thought of as a transaction that has a date and time, a subject, and a location. It is clear when these data are duplicated because the same thing is said about the same place. If there are differences, some simple research can be made.

In good record keeping, pages are numbered, and in many cases lines are numbered. In the Tr-Ac-Net system each transaction has a transaction ID# that is unique.

6

SECTORS ... SUBJECTS

Some of the subject areas

About livelihood		
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About opportunity		
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About trade and market prices		
--------------------------------------	--	--

About money and microcredit		
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About governance		
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About health		
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About education		
------------------------	--	--

About infrastructure

About housing

About water

About sanitation / latrines

About family matters

About security

About migration

**About external investment and
exploitation**

About environment

7

TRANSACTION RECORD

Identify the Item About this item ... past and present		What is needed for the future.
Past change Is this item: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Getting better ● No change ● Getting worse 	Present Importance Describe whether this item is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A community strength ● Neither a strength or a weakness ● A community weakness 	Priority for Future What is the priority for this to improve the future?
Getting worse 5 4 3 2 1 0 No change 1 2 3 4 5 Getting better	Community weakness 5 4 3 2 1 0 Little impact 1 2 3 4 5 Community strength	Little importance 0 1 2 3 4 5 to Very important

Identify the Item		Date
What happened in the past?	What is the situation today?	What is in the future?
Past Progress Is this item: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Getting better ● No change ● Getting worse 	Present Importance A metric to describe this item as a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Community weakness ● Neither a strength or a weakness ● A community strength 	Priority for Future How important to improve the future?
Getting worse 5 4 3 2 1 0 No change 1 2 3 4 5 Getting better	Community weakness 5 4 3 2 1 0 Little impact 1 2 3 4 5 Community strength	Little importance 0 1 2 3 4 5 to Very important

8

KEY ITEM TIME SERIES

Time series

Time Series of Data Points

Simple data collected over time has a lot of analytical value. The academic community describes this methodology as the Multiple Baseline Time Series methodology.

Some data are useful when collected every day ... other data may have utility collected on a weekly or monthly basis. Some time series are sufficient when reported as an annual series.

The value of data that are collected daily, weekly or monthly is different from data that are summarized, aggregated or averages for the year.

Seasonality may have an important effect on the numbers ... and this has to be understood.

Some examples:

- Daily cases of malaria at the clinic
- Daily food prices in the market

When the time series shows changes ... local people must learn why and seek help if the change indicates an emerging problem.

Community Profile of Costs

One set of simple data is a series of datasets about costs ... what do different things cost in this community.

One of the costs are wages and salaries ... what are the prevailing wages and salaries in the community.

What do essential foods cost.

What do agricultural inputs cost.

These data will help Tr-Ac-Net develop a generally accepted set of standard costs.

Time series		
Market prices		
Health data		
Mosquito data		
Currency exchange rates		
Food stocks		
Crop production		
Wage and salary rates		
Population		
Births		
Deaths		

9

COMMUNITY VALUES

Community profile of values

What are the values that prevail in the community. People do amazing things because they think it is worth doing ... looking after orphans ... caring for the sick and the elderly ... feeding the hungry ... educating the children ... and so on. What is the value of these things from the perspective of the community. These data will help Tr-Ac-Net develop a widely recognized set standard values and community value profiles:

- People ... Family and Friends
- Infrastructure
- Services ... Health
- Services ... Education
- Economic Activities
- Governance ... Enabling Environment
- Religion ... Spiritual Values

Standard Values

People ... Value loss and mortality

What is the value loss when a 1 year old child dies?

There is a huge emotional bond between a child and the parents, relatives and friends.

The economic value is not substantial. The child is in the world ... which is a miracle ... but the investment to make the child economically valuable is still to come ... the 1 year old child has potential value, but not much present value

For the sake of argument think of this value loss as 1,000!

What is the value loss when a 20 year old person dies?

From 1 year old to 20 years old there has been substantial investment in time, effort and treasure. Depending on where the person has grown up, it is possible that the money investment may now be in the range of \$500,000 ... the cost of education, healthcare, food, clothing, housing and entertainment.

Again, depending on the place, it is possible that the economic earning potential of this person is now in the range of \$100,000 per year ... with a total over a 40 year period probably in excess of \$5 million. The discounted present value of this may now be around \$2 million ... the actual present value depending on the discount rate used.

The value loss if a 20 year old dies is many times bigger than when a 1 year old dies ... maybe as much as 5,000 times bigger.

This would mean that this value loss is 5 million!

What is the value loss when a 60 year old person dies?

When a 20 year old dies there is a future that disappears ... a surplus producing future which has substantial economic value

When a 60 year old dies there is much less surplus producing future that is being lost ... in fact what is being lost may be a future of economic value destruction ... maybe a series of value deficit years.

Standard Values

People ... Value loss and mortality

What is the value loss when a very sick old person dies?

When a very sick old person dies there is an important emotional loss that should not be ignored. But the economic consequence of a very sick old person dying may be positive. Little or no future surplus value production is being lost, and all sorts of future costs are being eliminated.

What is the value loss when an old person dies ... old but still active?

When an old person dies there is a loss ... an active old person adds a lot to family and community ... not much that is pure economic value, but a lot that is less tangible, not least are the old stories that link the children with the stories of the ancestors!

What is the value of a life ... a lifetime?

As a person goes through life, there is an accumulation of cost and investment ... and an accumulation of economic income that offsets these costs. As a person grows up there are costs associated with education that makes it possible for additional income to be earned ... and as a person ages there are increasing costs associated with maintaining health.

A sustainable society is one where people over their lives add more value than they consume. This is a key metric about sustainable progress.

Standard Values

People ... Family and Friends

<p>Grandma looking after orphans and vulnerable children</p> <p>This is an activity that is worth hundreds and thousands of dollars per child per year.</p> <p>Hardly any programs help Grandma, yet this is one of the most cost effective activities in any community.</p>		
<p>Looking after an old person</p> <p>Looking after an old person has little money value ... but it is a critical piece of giving back, and has huge value for an individual and for family.</p> <p>From the socio-economic perspective, and for community value looking after an old person is very valuable. It is very very valuable.</p>		
<p>Looking after a (working age) sick woman</p> <p>Looking after a working age sick woman has many dimensions ... this person probably has many responsibilities that need to be taken care of ... and getting the person back to functioning is important with money consequences.</p> <p>There is a social value as well ... and important.</p>		
<p>Looking after a (working age) sick man</p> <p>Looking after a working age sick man may have important money consequences if the person is the source of money for the family ... and in this case getting the person back to functioning has money consequences.</p> <p>There is a social value as well ... and important.</p>		
<p>Transporting someone to the clinic or hospital</p>		

Standard Values

Infrastructure

Water ... good, safe potable water

The value of good water is huge ... but not appreciated until it is not available. No safe water and there are serious health repercussions. The value associated with better health is very big.

Some safe water is enough to avoid the most serious adverse health consequences. The value of more safe water is then merely the value of convenience.

Roads and bridges

Electricity

Telephone

Internet

Radio, TV

Standard Values

Services ... Health

Clinics		
Doctors		
Nurses		
Medical supplies, drugs		
<p>Medical treatment that saves a young child's life</p> <p>Death for any young child is failure ... at the emotional level and in terms of right and wrong ... such death is wrong.</p> <p>But socio-economic metrics have to recognize that a young child is an immediate liability while at the same time being a vital value to the parents' old age.</p> <p>And socio-economic metrics must also recognize the risk of rapid death due to other childhood disease ... or death from reinfection within the same area of disease (malaria).</p> <p>And these metrics may also incorporate the replacement potential with multiple children being born into the family.</p>		
Saving a child in childbirth		
Saving a mother in childbirth		
Saving a young child's life		

Standard Values

Services ... Education

Early childhood		
Kindergarten		
Primary		
Teaching very young children ... toddlers		
Teaching kindergarten		
Teaching primary school children		
Teaching secondary school children		
Teaching vocation school subjects		

Standard Values

Economic Activities

Creating a job

The value of creating a job is big ... not only immediately but over time as well.

Jobs ... the salary makes the multiplier work. Money paid out for wages, becomes buying power for the worker and the family.

The work helps to create goods and services that have value ... and in the best of cases, are of value for society.

Agriculture ... producing food

Standard Values

Governance ... Enabling Environment

Community Leadership		
Local taxes ... community revenues		

10

LISTING OF ISSUES FOR THE COMMUNITY DIALOG

1 1 General

- 1 1 1 Location
- 2 1 2 Population and Demographics
- 3 1 3 Physical Geography

2 5 Natural Resources

- 9 2 1 Agriculture
- 10 2 2 Fisheries
- 11 2 3 Minerals
- 12 2 4 Coal, oil and gas
- 13 2 5 Timber
- 14 2 6 Bio-diversity
- 15 2 7 Game and wildlife
- 16 2 8 Water

3 3 Economics

- 17 3 1 Jobs and Employment

4 4 Money and banking

- 18 4 1 Microcredit
- 19 4 2 Minicredit
- 20 4 3 Municredit
- 21 4 4 Housing finance
- 22 4 5 Business banking
- 23 4 6 Insurance, etc.
- 24 4 7 Remittance systems

5 5 Infrastructure

- 25 5 1 Housing
- 26 5 2 Water
- 27 5 3 Sanitation
- 28 5 4 Electricity
- 29 5 5 Community facilities
- 30 5 6 Roads and bridges
- 31 5 7 Seaports and waterways
- 32 5 8 Airports
- 33 5 9 Energy
- 34 5 10 Communications

6 6 Science and Technology

- 35 6 1 Medical science
- 36 6 2 Transport technology
- 37 6 3 Communications
- 38 6 4 Knowledge technology

7 7 Business

- 39 7 1 Construction
- 40 7 2 Retail trade
- 41 7 3 Wholesale trade
- 42 7 4 Transport
- 43 7 5 Mining Industry
- 44 7 6 Agriculture
- 45 7 7 Fisheries
- 46 7 8 Forestry
- 47 7 9 Agro-Industry

48 7 10 Manufacturing
49 7 11 Hospitality
50 7 12 Tourism
51 7 13 ICT telecenters
52 7 14 Prostitution
53 7 15 Narcotics

8 8 Professional

54 8 1 Accounting
55 8 2 Legal
56 8 3 Business consulting
57 8 4 Other consulting
58 8 5 Engineering
59 8 6 Architects
60 8 7 Testing labs

9 9 Health

61 9 1 Health status
62 9 2 Health professionals
63 9 3 Other health workers
64 9 4 Health infrastructure
65 9 5 Health organizations
66 9 6 Health services
67 9 7 AIDS
68 9 8 Malaria
69 9 9 Mother/child

10 10 Education

70 10 1 Literacy and educational status
71 10 2 School infrastructure
72 10 3 Teachers and school supplies

11 11 Not for Profit Services

73 11 1 Local organizations
74 11 2 Visiting organizations
75 11 3 Religion and Religious organizations
76 11 4 Orphans and vulnerable children
77 11 5 Hospice care

12 12 Culture

78 12 1 Music and dance
79 12 2 Tradition and history

13 13 Other

80 13 1 Any other matter

14 2 Governance

4 14 4 Community Governance
5 14 5 Area Governance
6 14 6 National Governance \

15 3 Security

7 15 7 Security
8 15 8 Crime rate

16 8 Sports

17 9 Entertainment

10 - a

Dialog about a Community

from the Tr-Ac-Net website as of July 7, 2008

Location of this community

New York NY 10065 is:

No distance from information yet

Where is the community located

About the population as of

commctryregion1

commctryregion2

commctryregion3

commctryregion4

Distance of community from key places:

[1] from

[2] from

[3] from

editsourceinfo

Record reference number is 3271

Edit by whom and when

New...Timeout peterbnyc@test0945 2008-06-10 14:00:43

General:

Location

33 , One of the best locations in the world

The Upper East Side is one of the most desirable neighborhoods in the world ... but there is much more to this than just simply words. People who can choose to live anywhere in the world choose the Upper East Side, but people who really did not choose, but got here by accident, also learn to live and love it. It is quiet, convenient and well serviced ... most of the time!

Population and Demographics

35 , Population profile

The profile of the population in this community is older and predominantly white, though this is changing as wealth moves to all ethnic groups. Most of the residents are relatively wealthy, though not all. The blocks on Fifth Avenue, Madison, and Park are considered the wealthiest, but parts of Lexington and Third are moving up ... as are all the blocks all the way to the East River.

Physical Geography

Governance:

Community Governance

Area Governance

National Governance

Economics:

Jobs and Employment

Security:

Security

Crime rate

31 , Low crime rate

The Upper East Side is a safe area with good solid community policing ... in general a very good record of safety and lack of criminality. The area is well policed and the crime rate is very low.

Money and banking:

Microcredit
Minicredit
Municredit
Housing finance
Business banking
Insurance, etc.
Remittance systems

Natural Resources:

Agriculture
Fisheries
Minerals
Coal, oil and gas
Timber
Bio-diversity
Game and wildlife
Water

Infrastructure:

Housing
Water
Sanitation
Electricity
Community facilities
Roads and bridges
32 , Parking

One of the issues is parking. Off street parking is limited and expensive, and the on street parking not easy to negotiate. Most streets have parking meters that are active during the day until early evening (7 pm), and the maximum meter time is 1 hour. Many areas are limited to parking by police and fire department staff. Other areas are limited to Press and to UN Mission vehicles. Some streets do not have meters but are alternate side parking to allow street cleaning.

Seaports and waterways
Airports
Energy
Communications

Science and Technology:

Medical science
Transport technology
Communications
Knowledge technology

Business:

Construction
Retail trade
Wholesale trade
Transport
Mining Industry
Agriculture
Fisheries
Forestry
Agro-Industry
Manufacturing
Hospitality
Tourism
ICT telecenters
Prostitution
Narcotics
Professional:
Accounting
Legal
Business consulting
Other consulting
Engineering

Architects
Testing labs

Sports:

Health:

Health status
Health professionals
Other health workers
Health infrastructure
Health organizations
Health services
AIDS
Malaria
Mother/child

Entertainment:

Education:

Literacy and educational status
School infrastructure
Teachers and school supplies

Not for Profit Services:

Local organizations
Visiting organizations
Religion and Religious organizations
Orphans and vulnerable children
Hospice care

Culture:

Music and dance
Tradition and history

Other:

Any other matter

10 - b

Dialog about this Community

From the Tr-Ac-Net database December 2009

General:

Location
Population and Demographics
Physical Geography

Governance:

Community Governance
Area Governance
National Governance

Economics:

Jobs and Employment
Security:
Security
Crime rate

Money and banking:

Microcredit
Minicredit
Municredit
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Insurance, etc.
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Natural Resources:

Agriculture
Fisheries
Minerals
Coal, oil and gas
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Infrastructure:

Housing
Water
Sanitation
Electricity

Community facilities

Roads and bridges
Seaports and waterways
Airports
Energy
Communications

Science and Technology:

Medical science
Transport technology
Communications
Knowledge technology

Business:

Construction
Retail trade
Wholesale trade
Transport
Mining Industry
Agriculture
Fisheries
Forestry
Agro-Industry
Manufacturing
Hospitality
Tourism
ICT telecenters
Prostitution
Narcotics

Professional:

Accounting
Legal
Business consulting
Other consulting
Engineering
Architects
Testing labs

Sports:**Health:**

Health status
Health professionals
Other health workers
Health infrastructure
Health organizations
Health services
AIDS
Malaria
Mother/child

Entertainment:**Education:**

Literacy and educational status
School infrastructure
Teachers and school supplies

Not for Profit Services:

Local organizations
Visiting organizations
Religion and Religious organizations
Orphans and vulnerable children
Hospice care

Culture:

Music and dance
Tradition and history

Other:

Any other matter

