



Prospect Village Health Impact Assessment Brief

January 2015



Block party in Prospect Village featuring Lt. Darci Teirney with the Omaha Police Department putting a temporary tattoo on the forehead of Mileek Strak, 7.

Credit: Julia Nagy with the Omaha World-Herald (August 6, 2014)

HIA Purpose

To maximize the impact of limited funds, the City of Omaha focuses its neighborhood revitalization efforts on one neighborhood at a time. For 2014-2015, the focus neighborhood is Prospect Village in north Omaha. This effort is important because it represents the first time that the City of Omaha has used a holistic approach that combines supportive services for neighborhood residents with the City's traditional housing improvements.

One aspect of the City's holistic approach for Prospect Village was conducting a Health Impact Assessment on the revitalization efforts. An HIA is designed to bring together input from neighborhood stakeholders, health expertise, and scientific evidence to better inform the decisions being made about how to improve the health of the neighborhood and its residents.

It was clear that the improved living conditions provided through housing rehabilitation would benefit the health of residents by reducing lead exposure, asthma triggers, and safety code violations. What was less certain was how improvements to the neighborhood could continue once the City and its 25+ partners were no longer focusing on Prospect Village. As Othello Meadows, executive director of Seventy Five North Revitalization, put it, "Efforts at community revitalization are like shocking the heart of the neighborhood. We want it to start beating on its own, but too many times, we see this short spike followed by the neighborhood flat-lining again."

As a result, the fundamental question that this HIA sought to answer was:

How can the City of Omaha and the newly-formed Prospect Village Neighborhood Association best ensure that neighborhood improvements continue after the City moves to its next focus neighborhood?

Background on Prospect Village

Prospect Village developed as a racially diverse working class neighborhood located next to the Prospect Hill Cemetery, which is the final resting place for many of Omaha's early pioneers and leaders. Life in the neighborhood centered on its streetcar line along 33rd St., which had a collection of stores and shops that catered to nearby residents. People who lived there during its heyday describe a place where people worked together to get through life, which included a shared responsibility for watching the kids in the neighborhood.

In the 1950s, a large public housing complex, Pleasantview Homes, was built just to the east of the Prospect Hill Cemetery. Over time, its 182 units deteriorated and issues with drugs and violence spilled into the surrounding neighborhood. Pleasantview Homes were eventually demolished in 2008, but not before Prospect Village had been labeled an unsafe neighborhood and many residents had moved out.

In the years since Pleasantview was torn down, Prospect Village has seen a growing number of organizations supporting the revitalization of the neighborhood. Early proponents were the Empowerment Network, Abide/Bridge Church, and Christ Community Church. Seventy-Five North Revitalization purchased the former site of Pleasantview Homes and is building a combination of affordable and market-rate housing along with educational and community amenities modeled on Purpose Built Communities out of Atlanta. On top of these efforts, the City of Omaha has brought together a collaborative of over 25 partners to undertake its holistic neighborhood revitalization approach.

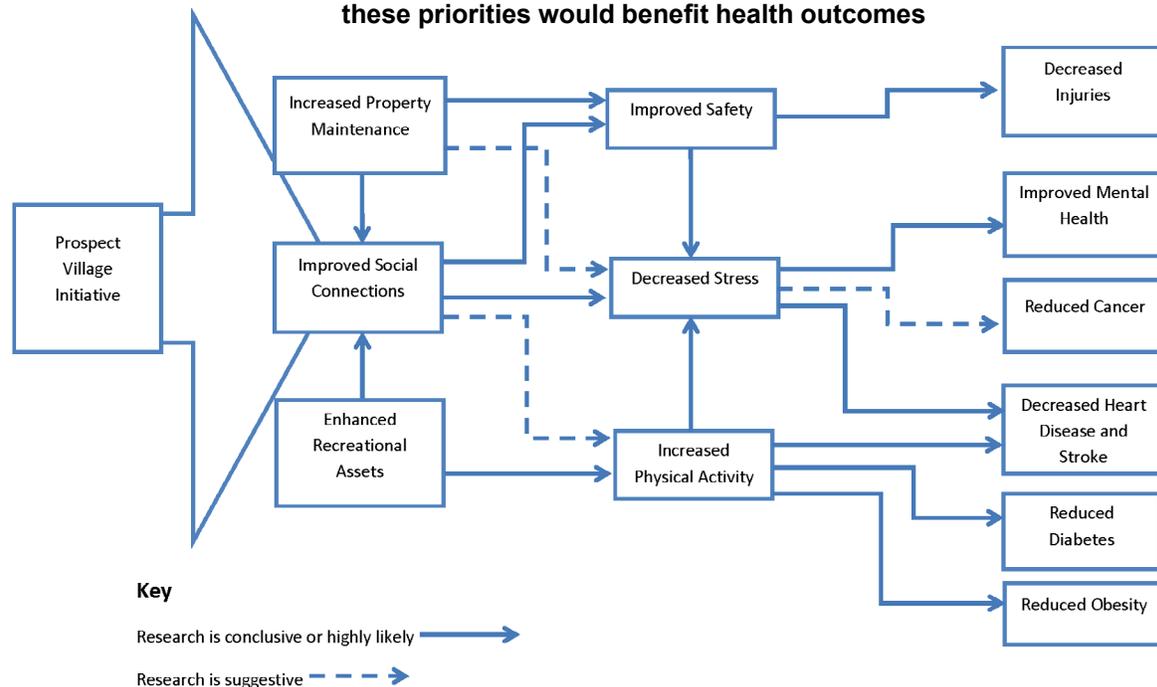
Priorities for the Health Impact Assessment (HIA):

Work on the Prospect Village Health Impact Assessment began in earnest in June 2014. During that month, 10 interviews were conducted with key stakeholders who live or work in the neighborhood. The purpose of the interviews was to determine the aspirations and concerns of neighborhood residents so that the HIA would reflect their priorities. Themes from the interviews were identified and then shared at the June meeting of the Neighborhood Association for vetting.

The three priorities areas for the HIA that emerged from the interviews were:

- 1. Property Maintenance** – Homes and lots reflect the life of the neighborhood. Instead of abandoned buildings, weeds, and trash, residents want to create a neighborhood that takes pride in itself so both residents and landlords invest in keeping homes and lots well-maintained.
- 2. Social Connections** – Distrust and isolation can make for a fragile and fearful neighborhood. Through social events and better communication, residents hope to create a true community where people know one another and work together to build a better place to live.
- 3. Places and Activities for Children** – Residents want the neighborhood to be a place where children can thrive. The neighborhood can help provide safe and constructive things for children to do or it can leave them to be raised by TV and the streets.

The diagram below shows how improvements to these priorities would benefit health outcomes



Interview Quotes:

“Neighbors getting involved is the #1 priority for me. I want to see residents taking responsibility for their homes and this neighborhood.”
 – Chinwendu Nwinye, neighborhood resident

“I want people to have buy-in and ownership of the neighborhood. I want them to invest in it. If anyone is doing something they shouldn’t, I want people in the neighborhood to care enough to stop that person and say this isn’t what this neighborhood is about.” – Eric Carpenter, missions coordinator for Christ Community Church

“I want to live in a community-run neighborhood instead of a place run by people who are up to no good ... a place where kids can ride their bikes around the block and be safe.” – Rondae Hill, president of the Prospect Hill Neighborhood Association

“I want it to be a loving, caring neighborhood – a community that grows and builds together. I want it to be a place where people look out for it other. There was a time when that was the case for this neighborhood and I want to see it happening again.” – Sheila Bradley, longtime resident

“I want to keep kids active and safe. I want them to be at basketball courts or swings or skate parks instead of getting involved with other activities like crime or gangs or just being out late in the streets.” – Decua Jean-Baptiste, principal of Franklin Elementary

“It’s important [Prospect Village] creates an environment for children to grow. It breaks the cycle of cradle to crime (or early death) that happens too often.” – Teela Mickles, executive director of Compassion in Action.

Property Maintenance

Neighborhoods rise and fall based largely on free-market real estate decisions – everything from current residents maintaining their lawn, to landlords fixing up their properties, to a family choosing to buy a home in the neighborhood. The following research findings were the most relevant for achieving long-term improvement to neighborhood pride and property maintenance in Prospect Village.

Research Findings

- According to multiple research studies including Baltimore’s Healthy Neighborhoods initiative, a positive neighborhood identity is key for people to make financial and social investments like maintaining their property or getting to know new neighbors. By building on its unique strengths and assets, a neighborhood gives current and future residents a reason to live there over someplace else.
- Municipal, nonprofit, and philanthropic investment can jumpstart neighborhood revitalization but long-term stability depends on how the neighborhood functions in the private real estate market.
- According to the Building American Cities Toolkit created by the Center for Community Progress, increasing homeownership in a neighborhood improves property maintenance, but incentives for good landlords coupled with strong code enforcement and building inspections are needed for improving high-rental neighborhoods.

Potential Scenarios

The following table describes different scenarios that Prospect Village could take, the current evidence that the neighborhood is on that path and the relationship to health impacts. [Note: These scenarios are based on “The Four Stages of Neighborhood Life” by Ryan Lundquist, a real estate appraiser in Sacramento.]



Scenario	Description	Current Evidence and Health Impacts
Growth	A neighborhood has high public favor and acceptance. Demand is very high and owners rarely sell.	There is no strong evidence that Prospect Village is in this stage. If it did start to reach this stage, displacement of low-income residents would be a concern. Displaced residents experience increased stress levels and greater exposure to poor housing conditions including homelessness.
Stability	A stable neighborhood has consistent demand without marked gains or losses. Overall there is a sense of equilibrium.	There is only weak evidence that Prospect Village is in a state of stability because residential turnover is high. Stable neighborhoods provide many health benefits such as improved social connections, reduced injuries from crime and unsafe housing, and reduced stress from having to move involuntarily.
Decline	The neighborhood has diminished demand and public favor. Things like less owner-occupied properties, unkempt lawns, and increasing crime become typical.	There is moderate evidence that Prospect Village is in decline. With many houses not being maintained and eventually being demolished, over 100 vacant lots have accumulated (see Map 1). Neighborhoods in decline have a wide range of health challenges due to deteriorating housing conditions, higher crime rates, and social isolation.
Renewal	The neighborhood experiences a period of rebirth of market demand and rejuvenation. This renewal can come from grassroots efforts, gentrification and government stabilization efforts.	There is strong evidence that Prospect Village is experiencing a period of renewal. The 75 North Development will transform a large parcel of vacant land in the neighborhood to provide mixed-income housing plus other amenities. The City of Omaha is acquiring vacant lots to build new in-fill housing. Community gardens and urban farms are being established on vacant land. These improvements are likely to reduce stress and injuries from crime while improving housing standards.

Recommendation

Currently, Prospect Village is in a state of renewal. Increasing neighborhood pride and market demand by improving the identity of the neighborhood and keeping up properties will likely lead to neighborhood stability and possibly growth. Failing to follow through with these steps will return Prospect Village to a state of decline.

Social Connections

Neighborhoods are a network of social relationships as well as a collection of buildings and streets. Prospect Village residents frequently talked about building a true community in their interviews. The findings below were the most relevant to the social fabric of Prospect Village.

Research Findings

- The Annie E. Casey Foundation's 10 year Making Connections effort found that long-term stability in 10 neighborhoods depended on building social connections (especially support for families) and not just improving the physical environment. Their work also found that residential turnover was a huge challenge with 50% of residents moving within 3 years.
- Neighborhoods in Omaha that have been successful in building social connections (as identified by Prospect Village residents and stakeholders) have established regular opportunities for neighbors to get together – often through casual or fun events – in order to build trust and shared expectations. Examples include Minne Lusa's Saturday Morning Coffee and Halloween on the Boolevand, Abide's frequent block parties, Bemis Park's neighborhood patrol and traveling dinner party, and Gifford Park's weekly programs around gardening, soccer and tennis during the summer.
- Social relationships are very important to health – a review of over 148 studies found having good social connections improves mortality equivalent to quitting smoking.



Potential Scenarios

Name	Description	Current Evidence and Health Impacts
Continued Distrust & Isolation	Residents in a neighborhood are fearful of each other and put little effort into getting to know each other. As a result, they have little ability to work together and thus almost no power to make improvements.	Interviews with neighborhood residents describe strong but improving evidence of distrust and isolation in Prospect Village. This situation is complicated by the fact that the 2010 Census found that approximately 60% of housing units in the neighborhood are renter-occupied (See Map 2). Social isolation increases all-cause mortality and diminishes the social support needed to make individual and neighborhood health improvements.
Problem-based Organizing	Residents work together on common challenges, but all the discussion of problems can undermine the reputation of the neighborhood.	There is moderate evidence that problem-based organizing is occurring in Prospect Village. Most critical is the creation of the Prospect Village Neighborhood Association which has seen its meeting attendance increase from around 5 to 20 over the course of 2014. These connections offer improved social support for both adults and children and are likely to reduce crime. Stress is likely to stay the same or increase depending on the level of focus on problems.
Asset-based Organizing	Residents are drawn together by a common vision and shared positive experiences. Discussions about the neighborhood highlight its strengths which can improve the neighborhood's image.	There is strong evidence for asset-based organizing in Prospect Village. The Neighborhood Association has been active in organizing events like National Night Out and holiday parties to bring residents together. They are also mobilizing to create a community garden/pocket park with Franklin Elementary. In addition to social support improvements, these actions are likely to decrease stress due to an improved attitude toward the neighborhood.

Recommendation

While addressing problems in the neighborhood is important, it is critical that neighborhood leaders do not inadvertently reinforce negative labels for Prospect Village. Highlighting and building upon neighborhood assets and bringing people together around fun events is more likely to build a sense of community long-term.

Places and Activities for Children

Neighborhood residents stressed how important it was to them that Prospect Village be a good place for raising children. Below are key findings for creating a healthy neighborhood environment for children.

Research Findings

- Building community gardens and opening up school facilities (shared use) are two national best practices for giving children a safe and healthy place to be. Active oversight, clear rules and authority, and programming for different ages can be necessary to ensure a place is used by the broader community instead of just a small subset of the neighborhood.
- One successful approach is utilized by KaBOOM!, which is a national nonprofit similar to Habitat for Humanity but for building playgrounds. KaBOOM! focuses on helping the neighborhood build community by organizing itself for a one day build, which has been shown to give participants the “skills, motivation, and confidence they can use to solve other problems.”
- In a study of 5th graders, social factors were more important than the physical environment of a neighborhood in determining how active children were. Safety was important but other measures such as neighbors willing to do favors for each other and to watch out for neighborhood children were more important to how much physical activity children got.



Potential Scenarios

The table below describes different approaches that Prospect Village could take to providing places and activities for children as well as current conditions and health impacts.

Name	Description	Current Evidence and Health Impacts
Little Change	The neighborhood could decide that its recreational facilities and programming are adequate. Currently, Prospect Village has a half-dozen notable assets for recreation or youth involvement (see Map 3).	There is little evidence that this approach will be taken because the neighborhood association has already been partnering with youth-focused assets. There would be little to no change to health outcomes with this approach.
Physical Improvements	The neighborhood could push for new and improved facilities nearby.	The evidence is strong that Prospect Village is taking this approach. 75 North is planning an “enrichment center” that will provide music, arts, technology, and science opportunities. The neighborhood association is partnering with Franklin Elementary on a community garden/pocket park. These changes will likely create increases in physical activity and healthy eating. Little change in social support for youth if not coupled with programming.
Physical + Social Improvements	In addition to improving physical conditions, the neighborhood could also create the programming and other social supports to activate both existing and new places.	There is moderate evidence that the neighborhood will also create robust programming with active oversight. The most notable example is holding neighborhood association meetings at Franklin Elementary so children can use the gym under supervision. These programming elements are likely to further increase physical activity and provide social support to children.

Recommendation

Prospect Village should prioritize the programming side as much if not more than building or improving the physical facilities for children and youth in the neighborhood.

Recommendations

To best ensure that improvements continue after the City of Omaha moves to the next focus neighborhood, the following recommendations are made to the City and the Prospect Village Neighborhood Association:

- 1. Create a Neighborhood Pride Communication Plan.** One of the tools identified by the Center for Community Progress and NeighborWorks for increasing the desirability of a neighborhood is developing a plan for marketing the neighborhood to current and potential residents and investors. The plan should seek to redefine the neighborhood identity by focusing on its assets and reasons for living as part of the “brand” of the neighborhood that can then be consistently communicated. The plan should be created by the Prospect Village Neighborhood Association with special attention should be paid to aligning communication with 75 North Redevelopment.
- 2. Make at least one community garden permanent.** The City of Omaha should partner with the neighborhood association to determine at least one lot that can be converted into a permanent community garden with water installed onsite.
- 3. Build reoccurring events and programming into the existing assets for children.** Giving people a regular time and place to come together will build trust and involvement with more hesitant neighborhood residents. When new amenities like the community garden/pocket park are being developed, focus on building social capacity by taking a “barn-raising” approach similar to KaBoom’s.
- 4. Develop a Transition Plan at least 6 months prior to the City of Omaha moving to the next focus neighborhood.** The Neighborhood Association should work closely with the City of Omaha to determine how to create a smooth transition that reinforces the messaging created through the communication plan. Issues that should be addressed include: 1) clarifying the future relationship and level of support for the neighborhood association; 2) increasing code enforcement; and 3) building demand for housing to balance with the new supply.

This HIA was conducted through funding from the CDC’s Healthy Community Design Initiative. Partners on this HIA included the **City of Omaha, the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, the Metropolitan Area Planning Agency, Omaha by Design, and the Prospect Village Neighborhood Association.**

For more information, please see the Appendices or contact:

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Prospect Village Health Impact Assessment Supplemental Information January 2015



The report for the Prospect Village Health Impact Assessment (HIA) was intentionally designed in an issue brief format to be readable and engaging for community members and other stakeholders. As a result, a large amount of the information generated during the HIA was not included. The following appendices make this information available to those who are interested in exploring these areas in more depth.

Prospect Village Interviews *Appendix A*

Full-size Visuals..... *Appendix B*

- *Vacant Land*
- *Owner vs. Renter Occupied Housing*
- *Recreational Assets within Prospect Village*
- *Recreational Assets near Prospect Village*

Additional Research Information *Appendix C*

- *HIA Scope*
- *HIA Methodology & Monitoring*

References *Appendix D*

Individuals who are interested in conducting a similar HIA – or local stakeholders who have questions or comments about the HIA methodology or findings – are welcome to contact the Douglas County Health Department to learn more.

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Appendix A
Prospect Village Interviews



**Prospect Village
Health Impact Assessment
Interview Responses from
Neighborhood Stakeholders**

Question 1:

Tell me about the kind of neighborhood you want Prospect Village to be?



Rondae Hill: I want to live in a community-ran neighborhood instead of a place run by people who are up to no good, which in many cases are teenagers. A place where kids can ride their bikes around the block and be safe.

Eric Carpenter: I want it to be a place where people gather together – a true community. I want people to know all the kids in the neighborhood, and the parents to know each other, and for everyone to care for each other.

Decua Jean-Baptiste: I want it to be a place that is developing community. I want it to have stable, quality housing, which is especially important for kids. I also want there to be shopping convenience by having businesses in the neighborhood. It is also really important that we have recreational opportunities for kids.

Kaye Kiepert-Hensley: I want it to be a very stable neighborhood. Right now there is so much renting with landlords not taking care of the homes. I really want to see parents being able to buy homes.

Jenny Williams: I want there to be more of a sense of community. I want people to get out of the house and get to know their neighbors.

Nicole Caputo: I want to see an improved sense of community. I want there to be places to walk to in the neighborhood. I want it to be safe. I want people to reinvest in the neighborhood. I want to see a healthier built environment and improved occupant health as a result of that. Part of that is because the neighborhood is about 60% renter-occupied.

Teela Mickles: I love the diversity of the neighborhood. I want it to be a safe place. I want to see neighbors engaged in one another's lives and in activities that improve the neighborhood and increase people's ownership.

Sheila Bradley: I want it to be a loving, caring neighborhood – a community that grows and builds together. I want it to be a place where people look out for it other. There was a time when that was the case for this neighborhood and I want to see it happening again.

Katie Coughran: I want the neighborhood to be a place where everyone feels safe and where neighbors know each other and talk to each other.

Chinwendu Nwinye: I want the neighborhood to be prosperous. I want there to be a level of care for it and people to take ownership of the neighborhood and pride in it.

Question 2:

Why is that kind of neighborhood important to you?



Ronda Hill: If the adults are connected, things will run better. They'll be in charge instead of the teenagers.

Eric Carpenter: I believe that God created us for relationships and that relationships are vital to us to be able to learn and grow.

Decua Jean-Baptiste: I want to keep kids active and safe. I want them to be at basketball courts or swings or skate parks instead of getting involved with other activities like crimes or gangs or just being out late in the streets.

Kaye Kiepert-Hensley: These kids are my heart. They shouldn't have to live in these housing conditions. These kids are our future and they have potential but they need opportunities to see houses that don't have holes in the walls and other problems to know there are other options. I also want to see the parents educated about their rights so they realize they don't have to live like this.

Jenny Williams: It will be a safer neighborhood. In our work, we know relationships are the biggest change factor. We can have a great program, but if we don't have the relationships so that the kids know that we care about them, it won't work.

Nicole Caputo: Those changes align with the healthy housing mission of OHKA. It's also based on the feedback I've heard from community members in the area.

Teela Mickles: It's important because it creates an environment for children to grow. It breaks the cycle of cradle to crime (or early death) that happens too often.

Sheila Bradley: I believe that with love and God, anything is possible. If a family isn't there for kids, then neighbors can often step in to help. For example, if I see kids throwing a glass bottle just to see it break, I will say something to them. I won't scold them or judge them, but I'll talk with them about if they would want their bike tire to get a hole in it or if they would want their sister to cut her foot on that glass. I'll ask them if a neighborhood with broken glass everywhere is the kind of place they want to live.

Katie Coughran: I think you can't feel happy if you don't feel safe.

Chinwendu Nwinye: I want to see older neighborhoods and their history preserved. Older neighborhoods have this inherent value and character that I want to see maintained.

Question 3:

How is that different from what you see now in Prospect Village?



Rondae Hill: I've lived in the neighborhood a long time and have seen lots of changes. The neighborhood started improving when Pleasantview and Hilltop were torn down because it started being safer. A lot is just getting started but things are getting better.

Eric Carpenter: There are lots of different dynamics and cultures between different parts of the neighborhood and different blocks. In some parts, people do know each other, but in others, things like drug use, fatherlessness, and teen pregnancy interfere with having community.

Decua Jean-Baptiste: Right now, the neighborhood doesn't have a whole lot to offer in terms of a safe, good time if you are a new family moving in. That's also where businesses could come in. If we had more businesses in the neighborhood, there would be more to attract families to live here.

Kaye Kiepert-Hensley: Landlords aren't even around. Many are in California or Florida. They don't take in pride in these properties that they own. Right now, there is a crack house at corner of 35th and Seward that we've called about many times, but it still hasn't been torn down.

Jenny Williams: Right now, there aren't too many opportunities to connect with people without being incredibly intentional.

Nicole Caputo: There is a lot that is in progress in the neighborhood, but there is still a huge need for improving much of the housing.

Teela Mickles: Right now, people often don't take care of their property and that unkempt property leads to negative behaviors.

Sheila Bradley: Right now, people watching out for each other is lacking. I feel blessed because people like Ms. Walker and Ms. Lilly were people in the neighborhood who helped me in my life.

Katie Coughran: Right now there are a lot of houses that just aren't taken care of. People just don't maintain them.

Chinwendu Nwinye: There are lots of houses that are falling apart and in some cases, there's no reason for the owner not to take care of it. It's like in this neighborhood it's okay to not care for your property. That's true of both landlord and residents.

Question 4:

What are some of the things that are already happening to create the kind of change you want to see?



Rondae Hill: First, it was Pleasantview & Hilltop. Then it was Christ Community Church & Abide & Bridge starting to work in the neighborhood. Now with the City coming in and improving housing, things keep building.

Eric Carpenter: I do see good things happening to create community. First, 90% of people really want to have a good neighborhood, a safe neighborhood. Lots of people will come to the block parties and get-togethers. People like Rondae Hill, they'll make their home a safe haven in the neighborhood. Now many people just want to be left alone to do their own thing, but they still want a good neighborhood. It that 10% of people who are up to no good who get in the way.

Decua Jean-Baptiste: For one, Franklin is getting a new playground with a grant from the Sherwood Foundation. It is also great to see some of the abandoned houses torn down and new housing going up. There are also a lot of long-standing residents who do a good job keeping up their homes. Lastly, there are positive influences like Compass Ministries who are working in the neighborhood.

Kaye Kiepert-Hensley: Willie Barney has talked to us about the new initiative to tear down homes like that crack house. I've also seen Habitat come in build new homes in the neighborhood. We also will be building a new playground here at Franklin.

Jenny Williams: Abide and Bridge Church and Christ Community Church have been doing great work. They are being intentional about create events like block parties and neighborhood clean-ups that are improving the neighborhood and helping people connect. It has been great to see vacant lots being cleaned up.

Nicole Caputo: For one, there has already been more involvement from the neighborhood in this initiative than there was in Columbus Park. We've seen a really strong presence from the faith-based groups in the neighborhood. It also helps that there is a stronger collaborative now between all the housing service providers. We've just seen less skepticism of the initiative compared to previous efforts. I think part of that is that we've done a good job of not overpromising and then under-delivering.

Teela Mickles: The efforts of the City to improve the homes of property owners are important as is the creation of the neighborhood association. The Empowerment Network has been a force for good in the area. I also think Compassion in Action will be a gathering space for community members who want to do something positive which will help override the very small percentage who cause problems. Those people are like roaches. You need to turn the light on so they scatter. Everyone working together will turn the light on for this neighborhood.

Sheila Bradley: I see many different organizations that are teaming up now. Omaha 360, Impact One, Compassion in Action, and the Salvation Army are examples.

Katie Coughran: A lot of the vacant houses have been torn down. Abide coming in to mow lawns and clean up trash is also something good happening in the neighborhood. The neighborhood association getting starting is important.

Chinwendu Nwinye: The neighborhood association is an important change. There needs to be ways to get people involved so that the neighborhood has a voice and there are avenues for participating.

Question 5:

What are some of the things that you still want to see happen?



Ronda Hill: I want to see the neighborhood association grow. We need to keep building relationships – with the school, with businesses, with other neighbors. It would be great to see a community center in the neighborhood. Also we have things going on for boys but we also need things for girls too.

Eric Carpenter: It sounds like a cliché, but I want to see hope happen. You take two kids raised in different environments where one has a lot of opportunities and the other faces nothing but hardship. That kid that has had opportunities will have hope around living a good life, but the other kid probably won't.

I also want to see consistency. It is a long process to change the culture of a neighborhood and people need to be a consistent presence. Look at Abide – they been doing this work for 25 years to get the credibility that they have.

Decua Jean-Baptiste: I still want it to be a safer neighborhood with less crime and less gunshots. Part of that is better lighting. Better sidewalks are also needed because we have lots of kids walking to school in the streets because there are places where the sidewalks disappear or are falling apart. The streets need work too. Right now they feel overlooked.

Kaye Kiepert-Hensley: I want to see more play areas for kids in the neighborhood and more businesses for them to be able to go to. We used to have a candy store right nearby. I also want to see the abandoned houses torn down and the empty lots cleared out. We also really need a social worker in our school like they have at Kellom.

Jenny Williams: I want to see intentional bridging of racial issues. There would be a lot of healing that would come from that and it would help people to see what everyone has to offer.

Nicole Caputo: I'm ready for the housing work to really get started. We're in year one and it is exciting to see what the future years bring. I want to see what the "after" results are, especially in terms of health and neighborhood beautification.

Teela Mickles: It is very important to earn back the trust of people. So many folks in this neighborhood are isolated. They don't value themselves enough to prevent problems – instead they wait until it becomes a crisis before they do something. As we earn the trust of people, then we can begin to offer the mental and physical health services that will prevent problems. I also think it is important that we respect the cultural diversity of the neighborhood and don't cause harm by trying to Americanize people. For example, many of the immigrants in the neighborhood live at the Tommie Rose apartments. They have gardens and laundry out on their terraces, which looks shabby but probably feels like home to them. It is worthwhile to have conversations with them about how things could be done in a healthier, more sanitary way, but to do so in a way that respects them and their culture.

Sheila Bradley: I want the neighborhood to be cleaned up. I want people to be proud to live here. I think the problems can be corrected if people are willing to put some muscle into it and work together.

Katie Coughran: I want to see more neighbors involved and working together to improve the neighborhood from within.

Chinwendu Nwinye: Neighbors getting involved is the #1 priority for me. I want to see residents taking responsibility for their homes and this neighborhood.

Question 6:

**What are the biggest challenges to children in the neighborhood leading full and healthy lives?
Biggest challenges for adults?**



Rondae Hill: The persona of the neighborhood is a challenge. It has been seen as a police hotspot so there has been a lot of fear of crime which leads to kids just playing basketball getting broken up by the police. The outdoor courts at Franklin are out of sight so it isn't the safest for kids to play there. Because of that, kids play basketball in the streets but the police will come and take the hoop down. The kids weren't causing problems – in fact it was giving them something to be doing. I've even seen problem teenagers become mentors to younger kids by teaching them to play basketball. Also, one of my kids tested high for lead (which is how I got connected in with Nicole with OHKA and with the Health Department which led to meeting Dave with the City).

For adults, knowing the resources that can help is a huge challenge.

Eric Carpenter: For children, I think parents not being there for them plus the environment of the neighborhood are the biggest challenges.

For adults, I think the biggest challenge is often how they were raised and how that culture still affects them and the choices they make. I think of my dad and how he looks at the world. Joining the Air Force got him out of a poor neighborhood, but sometimes you can take the people out of the ghetto but you can't take the ghetto out of the person.

Decua Jean-Baptiste: For children, it's an older neighborhood so there are problems with lead and asbestos.

For both children and adults, there are the problems associated with poverty like lack of education and resources. We had a fair here at the school recently and it was mostly the kids who turned out so sometimes having the adults involved is tough.

Kaye Kiepert-Hensley: For kids, they have such a need for social and emotional skills. In many cases, they have extreme baggage but they don't have a place to play and interact to learn those skills. Adams Community Center is too far and the daycares are often just places where kids are set in front of the TV.

For adults, transportation is a huge issue. Along with that, food access is a problem. The closest place is Valero but they charge \$6 for a gallon of milk. Language is also a challenge because we have a large Hispanic population now as well as new Burmese and Thai immigrants.

Jenny Williams: For children, there is too much TV and videogame time and not enough active time. The kids need positive role models. I also think that healthy eating habits are so important to these kids.

For the adults, I think the bus system is a huge issue. I also think adults need more healthy food. To be honest, I think many adults want more positive role models in their lives too.

Nicole Caputo: For children, in regards to housing, the biggest challenges are lead poisoning, asthma rates, and injuries. There is a lot of sub-standard housing. Almost every house I've been in has problems with water damage and chipping paint.

For adults, I think we have many vulnerable adults who need ramps and other building improvements that would improve safety in their homes.

Teela Mickles: Children need the adults to be working together. It is especially important that the parents

and other adults are working to bond with the children and being an active part of their lives. Right now we do too much of just warehousing kids in daycares. These kids have deep feelings but no adults to listen to them so they bond with the other kids instead. Eventually those kids end up drinking or smoking together. It really isn't peer pressure – it's peer power.

For the adults, I want people to find something they can do well. Find your niche, do it well, and then let's find way to bring it all together.

Sheila Bradley: I think kids need two parents (or at least one) that's loving them. Too many times they don't have that now.

For adults, it all depends on what they have going on. Many times there are drugs or alcohol or domestic situations that make people fearful of being judged. In those situations, there's a lack of trust so people won't open up.

Katie Coughran: There are a lot of children without parental supervision in the neighborhood. For adults, I think there is often a feeling of helplessness that keep them from being more involved.

Chinwendu Nwinye: For children, the biggest challenge is that there aren't a lot of adults around keeping an eye on the kids. Right now in summer we have kids running around until past 10 pm because no one is telling them it's time to go to bed.

For the adults, I think many people need to learn to take responsibility for their lives. People are prone to make excuses. I want to see a network of support (but not entitlement) for people in the neighborhood.

Question 7:

**What things are the biggest assets to children in the neighborhood leading full and healthy lives?
Biggest assets for adults?**



Ronda Hill: For children, Franklin Elementary is a neighborhood asset. The principal never backs down and fights for the kids. He has even talked about opening up the gym for kids to play in which would provide some supervision. Compassion in Action has their RAW DOGZ program for keeping boys out of trouble. For adults, Compassion in Action is creating an information hub for the neighborhood at the former Wesley House.

Eric Carpenter: For children, I think about the basketball program that we set up. The first year, we had no parents show up, but the second year, we started to have quite a few parents coming to watch their kids play. I also see a lot of parents coming to the 2:30-3:30 assemblies at Franklin. Parents getting involved -- that's a huge asset for the children.

For the adults, I think the neighborhood association and the neighborhood clean-ups and other events are bringing people together.

Decua Jean-Baptiste: For the children, the biggest asset is that they do have parents who love them and want to do the best for them. Often those parents just don't know how.

For adults, that question is a tough one. There just aren't all the communal aspects and the connectedness.

Kaye Kiepert-Hensley: For children, Franklin is the biggest asset. It's a safe space for them. We also have a lot of stable families that have been in the neighborhood for awhile.

Adults could be a huge asset, but they need to get out and talk with each other. That networking would be huge.

Jenny Williams: For children, the biggest asset is Franklin Elementary. Mr. JB is incredible and there are lots of wonderful teachers. Partnership for Kids is a small nonprofit that is doing good work in Franklin with helping kids set goals. I think Compass Ministries is an asset to the neighborhood. We been going 23 years now.

For the adults, I think the relationships and networking is so important. Teela with Compassion in Action seems to be working on that, but I still need to connect with her more.

Nicole Caputo: For both children and adults, I think the community organizations like the Empowerment Network, Compass, and Abide are big assets to the neighborhood. Mr. JB, the principal of Franklin, and his efforts to get parents more involved is also very important.

Teela Mickles: I think R.A.W. D.A.W.G.S. is a major asset. It goes to the source of the wound and not just the scab. I've seen so many people who got involved with gangs because they wanted to belong. If we can provide that sense of belonging then we can keep people from joining gangs which prevents all the damage that is caused once people are in a gang.

Through our prison ministry, we are finding ways for men to be fathers even while they are locked up. Writing a letter, especially when you do it consistently, shows that child that you care about them. I tell fathers all the time that if they write that letter, it will mean so much to their kid that they will take it to Show & Tell.

We also have our Big Brother Little Brother Pen pal program. Men in prison who are locked up for life write to these kids to urge them to do something positive with their life and stay out of prison. For many of these kids, someone in prison is big-time and getting a letter from them is like getting a letter from Michael Jordan. It means a lot more for a man who is locked up to be mentoring them to stay out of trouble.

Sheila Bradley: I think for both kids and adults, it is important for them to have a community member in their life who is willing to be helpful and truthful with them, but doesn't judge them. That kind of person can get in the door.

Katie Coughran: There are actually a lot of great kids in the neighborhood who stick together. For the adults, we are starting to become a community with the neighborhood association getting started. There are a lot of long-time residents in the area who are proud of the neighborhood.

Chinwendu Nwinye: We have a good community of kids in the neighborhood. They are very accepting of each other so no one is left out or isolated. For the adults, I think there are lots of people who have been here a long time. Once they start seeing some growth and improvement in the neighborhood, it will attract them to be involved.

Question 8:

When people talk about Prospect Village as a neighborhood now, what are some of the things they say about it?



Rondae Hill: Two months ago, it would have been that people are only here because of circumstance and not because they choose to live here. Now, more and more people are becoming proud to live here.

Eric Carpenter: People are constantly moving in and out of the neighborhood so it is always changing. Most people do feel safe even though there are some drug deals and lots of police coming by.

Decua Jean-Baptiste: There is still a lot of talk about it being an unsafe neighborhood. Also that it is an older, poorer neighborhood that has been overlooked by the city. With all the mobility, people don't stay here for long often.

Kaye Kiepert-Hensley: I don't really know. It was a gang area, but it's a lot safer now.

Jenny Williams: There are a lot of negative and fearful stories about the neighborhood. The media does a lot to portray that negative image. Lots of people want to get out of the neighborhood – they don't like the reputation of living in a place that's seen as poor and not safe.

I also hear a lot of people beginning to talk about the potential of the neighborhood and starting to get more involved.

Nicole Caputo: Right now, there are a lot of accessibility issues. The struggles with transportation make it hard to have access to food, medical services, and other needs. Some people in the neighborhood have a good quality of life, but there are also many that don't.

Teela Mickles: Right now there are a lot of residents who just believe what others have told them about the neighborhood. Then there are the long-term residents who've seen the neighborhood deteriorate first-hand, but since they are isolated from one another, they don't know how to be part of the solution. Lastly, you have the neighborhood activists who are working to make things better. Those people are very hopeful about the neighborhood now.

Sheila Bradley: They talk about the crime. They talk about the trash and filth. They talk about properties being all torn up.

Katie Coughran: People ask me, "Aren't you afraid of getting shot?" People also make it seem like I'm sacrificing my children to live in this neighborhood.

Chinwendu Nwinye: People act like we are putting our children on crosses by moving them to 34th and Charles. They act as if we are sacrificing them and putting their safety at risk.

Question 9:

In 10 years, what do you want people to be saying about Prospect Village?



Rondae Hill: That they don't want to go anywhere else. That there is neighborhood pride here.

Eric Carpenter: I want people to have buy-in and ownership of the neighborhood. I want them to invest in it. If anyone is doing something they shouldn't, I want people in the neighborhood to care enough to stop that person and say this isn't what this neighborhood is about.

Decua Jean-Baptiste: I want people to say that the neighborhood has a very, very strong school. I also want them to say it is a very strong community – that is has a strong neighborhood watch or strong neighborhood association. I want there to be more homeowners than renters. I want people to desire to live here.

Kaye Kiepert-Hensley: I want people to say it's a beautiful place to live. I want people to take pride and ownership of the neighborhood. I want them to say it's a safe neighborhood where people watch out for each other. I just bought a house and my new neighbor came right over to tell me that they watch out for each other. I want that for this neighborhood too.

Jenny Williams: I would love to hear, "Do you remember when..." I want people to talk about how safe it feels. How yards are well-kept. That people are out on front porches. That you don't have to worry about what kids will hear or see.

I think Christ Community Church is doing a lot to help change that narrative by helping people to get to know each other.

Nicole Caputo: I want people to say, "What a great area." I want it to be a safe community where residents take ownership of the neighborhood.

Teela Mickles: Major things can happen in this neighborhood. First of all, we can build bridges between the different cultures in the neighborhood. I also want to see the properties cleaned up. It is contagious when that happens. Part of that is also seeing more homeownership as well as seeing more landlords being responsible for their properties.

I want it to be a neighborhood that paints a bigger picture for both children and adults so they know what their options are and they can then make a real choice.

Sheila Bradley: I want them to say, "I remember when things looked bleak, but we hung in there and look at it now." I want people to come back to the neighborhood and not just on Native Omaha Days. I want to see a neighborhood where people are willing to help clean up the trash and willing to check on a neighbor.

Katie Coughran: I want people to say, "Oh that's a cool neighborhood." I want people to talk about this neighborhood with the same pride that people talk about living in Dundee.

Chinwendu Nwinye: I want people to say, "Oh that's a great place. It's nice there." I don't want there to be a negative association with the neighborhood.

Question 10:

Is there anything else that is important to know about Prospect Village?



Rondae Hill: We are just getting started but the sky's the limit for us. People are going excited. It is great to hear kids talking about the gardens. Also, the name "Prospect Village" takes away part of our history because the cemetery is huge part of this neighborhood and the history of Omaha. Franklin Elementary and Prospect Hill Cemetery are the heart of this neighborhood.

Eric Carpenter: I want people to know that the neighborhood is much safer than people think and that people here are much nicer and more open than lots of outsiders would assume.

Decua Jean-Baptiste: Many people aren't aware of the rich history that this area has. I also think it is important to know that we have a lot of people who do care about the neighborhood.

Kaye Kiepert-Hensley: People need to get to know each other and realize that we can learn from everyone. We have culturally diverse families here and that can be an asset. For example, we have some Karen families who do a lot of gardening that we could learn from. A lot of the teachers here will bring their family to the school so they get to know the people and what they are like. For me, there's your immediate family, but there is also the family who are the people you live and work around every day.

Jenny Williams: The residents here are tired of people trying to come in and fix them. They want to be seen as people and not as problems.

Nicole Caputo: I think it is important to realize that many just don't know about the resources that are available to them. Making people aware of the options they do have, including education around healthy housing and tenant rights, is key. It is also important to know that working with rentals is a challenge. While OHKA has an easier time working with landlords because we don't have an enforcement component to our work, many of them just aren't responsive. I don't want to make it seem like all landlords are bad – there are lots of responsible ones – but even some of the good ones don't realize what they could do to improve housing conditions for their tenants. I want to be a resource for them in knowing how they could make healthy housing investments that would pay off not only for their tenants but also for them financially.

Teela Mickles: Right now, there are a lot of things that are working together. For one, the Empowerment Network has brought a lot of loose ends together. 75 North is doing something similar. The work of the neighborhood association and City Planning is moving the neighborhood in the right direction by getting the adults to trust each other. In the end, I want it to be a place where it's safe for children to just be children.

Sheila Bradley: The projects that were near 30th and Parker are gone now, but they need something in their place. I also think it is important for people to be able to stay in the neighborhood as they get older. For example, I think the apartments near the Sharon Seventh Day Adventist Church are nice. Also, it is really important that you don't kick people when they are down. They don't need that and you don't know their story. If you aren't going to be part of the solution, at least make sure you aren't adding to the problem.

Katie Coughran: I think it is really great that the City is coming in to work with the neighborhood.

Chinwendu Nwinye: I want the City to keep doing this work of rebuilding neighborhoods. I think it's important that the neighbors themselves make sure to get involved too.

Brief Bios of Interviewees

Ronda Hill grew up in the neighborhood and is currently the President of the Neighborhood Association. When not working on the building up the neighborhood association, she is raising several children and grandchildren.

Eric Carpenter is the Missions Coordinator for Christ Community Church. He actively partners with several organizations including Franklin Elementary, Compass Ministries, and Abide/Bridge Church to organize youth activities, block parties, and neighborhood clean-ups.

Decua Jean-Baptiste (or Mr. JB as he is more commonly known) is the Principal of Franklin Elementary. A 2013 decision to transfer him to a new school was met with such strong outcry from parents that Omaha Public Schools reversed its decision and allowed him to remain at Franklin.

Kaye Kiepert-Hensley has been a teacher for over 30 years at Franklin Elementary. She routinely makes home visits to meet parents and better understand their home environment.

Jenny Williams is the Executive Director of Compass Ministries, which is a youth-focused non-profit that has been operating in the neighborhood for 23 years.

Nicole Caputo is the Director of Community Partnerships for Omaha Healthy Kids Alliance (OHKA), which is a leading agency on lead remediation and healthy housing. Nicole has been involved with outreach, education, and housing service coordination in the Prospect Village neighborhood.

Teela Mickles is the Executive Director of Compassion in Action, which works on breaking the cycle of cradle to crime through gang prevention mentoring and helping people who have been incarcerated get reestablished in the community. Compassion in Action recently moved its offices into the neighborhood on land where Teela lived as a child.

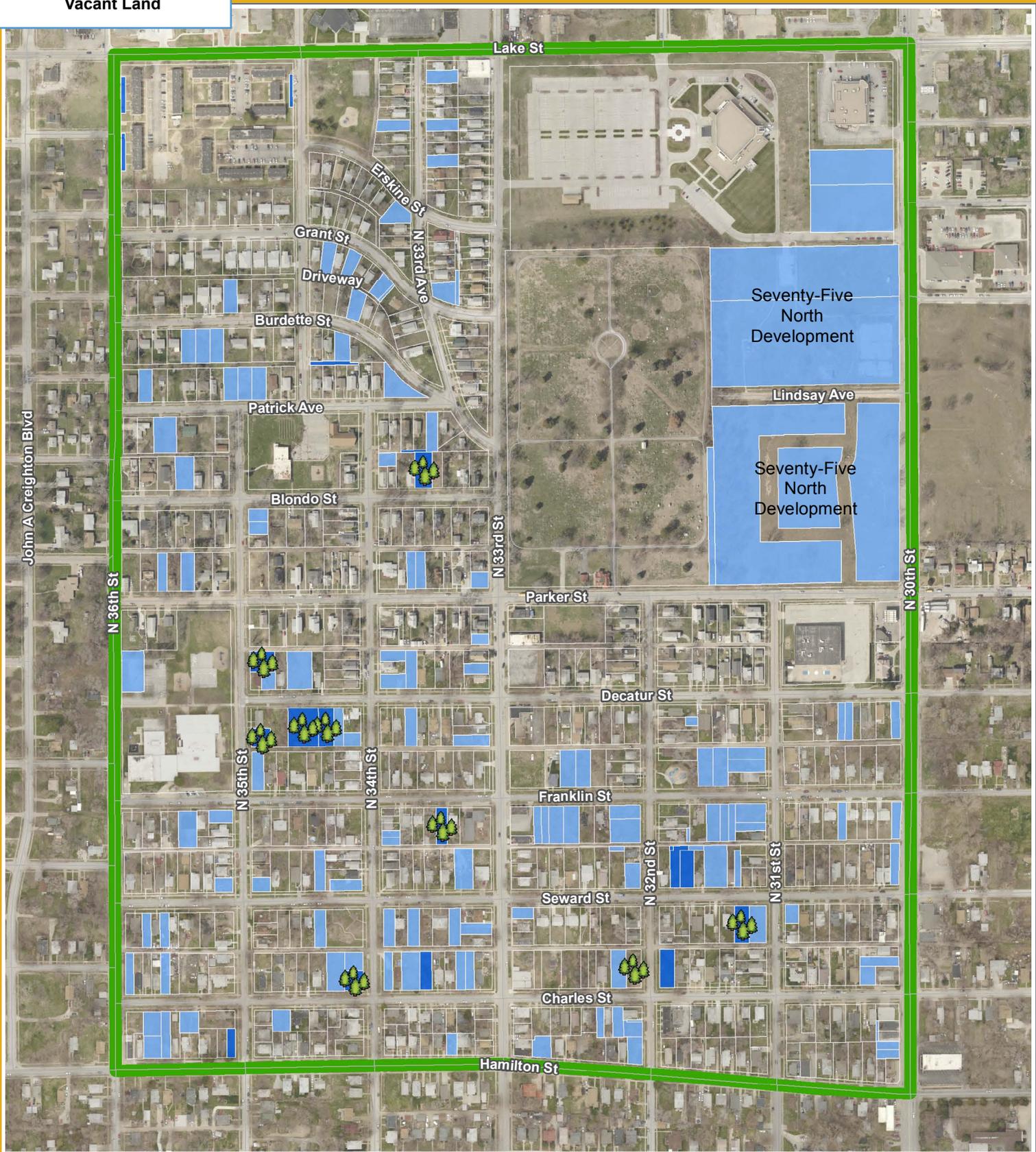
Sheila Bradley grew up in the neighborhood and still lives nearby. She has been active with Compassion in Action's work within the neighborhood.

Katie Coughran lives in the neighborhood with her husband, Chinwendu Nwinye, and their children. She is the Vice-President of the Neighborhood Association as well as a local realtor.

Chinwendu Nwinye is a neighborhood resident as well as a local realtor. He is married to Katie Coughran and is also active in the neighborhood association.

Appendix B
Full Sized Visuals

Vacant Land



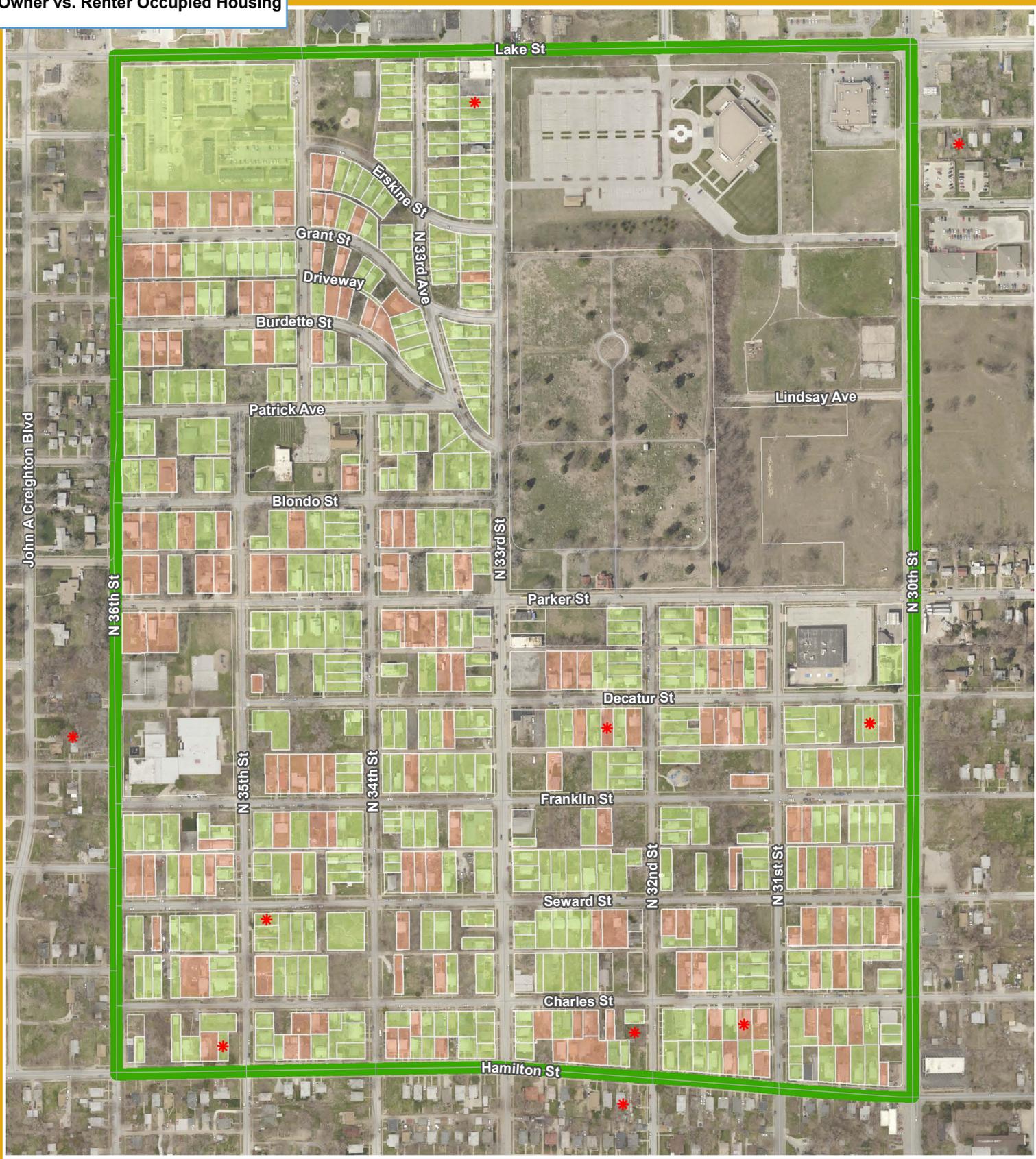
Prospect Village Plans for Vacant Land

Planned New Housing Or Community Gardens

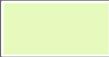
-  City Owned
-  Privately Owned
-  Current Garden Lots



Owner vs. Renter Occupied Housing

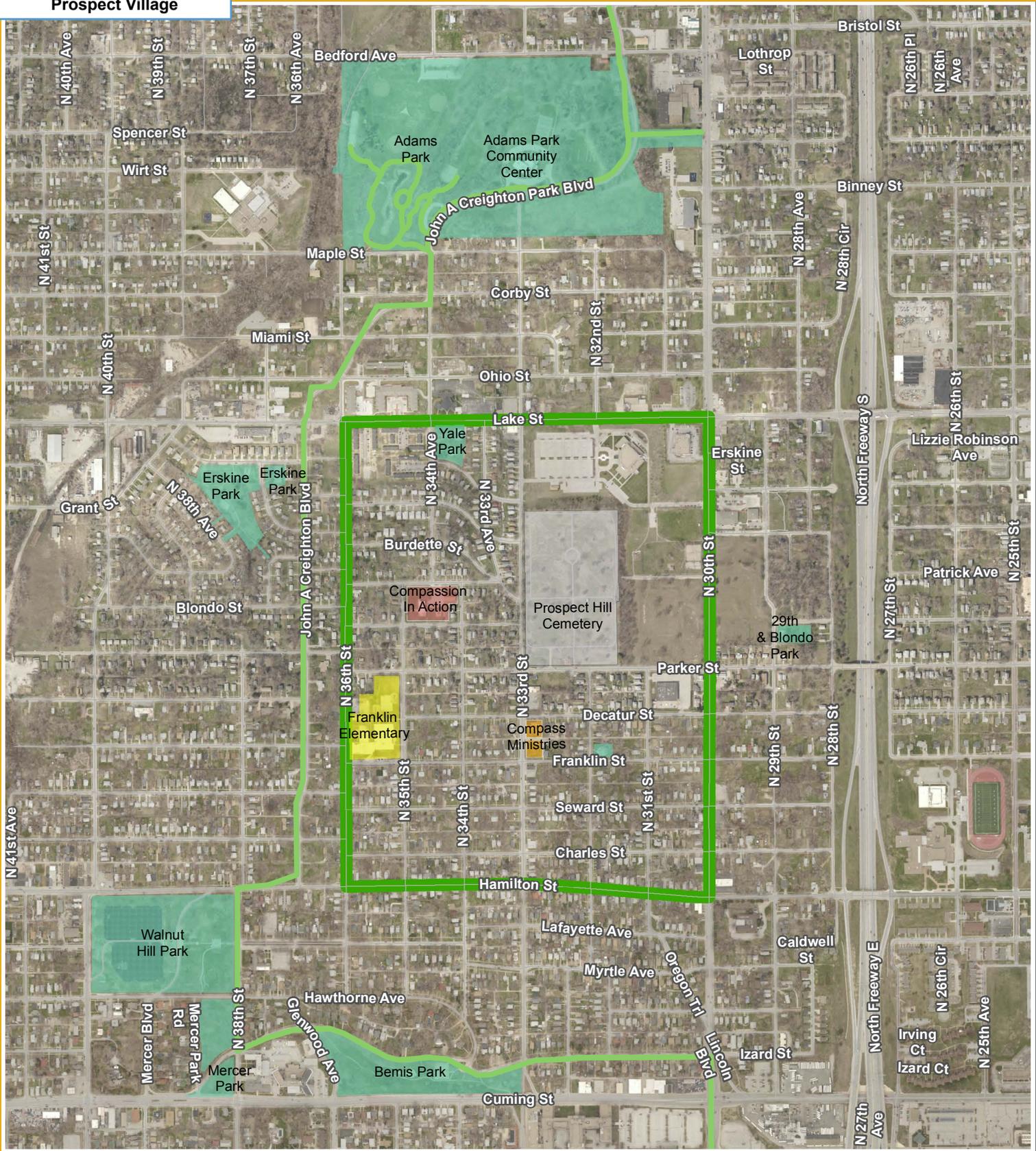


Prospect Village Housing

-  Rental (396 parcels)
-  Owner-Occupied (143 parcels)
-  Current Demolition Orders (14)



Recreational Assets within Prospect Village



**Prospect Village
Recreational & Youth
Assets**

- Trails
- Prospect Hill Cemetery
- Franklin Elementary
- Compassion In Action
- Compass Ministries
- Parks



Recreational Assets near Prospect Village



Prospect Village
Recreational & Youth
Assets

-  Trails
-  Prospect Hill Cemetery
-  Franklin Elementary
-  Compassion In Action
-  Compass Ministries
-  Parks



Appendix C
Additional Research Information

Prospect Village HIA Methodology and Monitoring

Health Impact Assessment work for Prospect Village was conducted by members of a local HIA Team. Members of the HIA Team include:

- Andy Wessel, Community Health Planner (Douglas County Health Department)
- Carlos Morales, Bicycle Pedestrian Coordinator (City of Omaha Planning Department)
- Bill Lukash, Environmental Compliance Planner (City of Omaha Planning Department)
- Heather Tippey Pierce, General Services Manager (City of Omaha Public Works Department)
- Dennis Bryers, Park Planner (City of Omaha Parks, Recreation and Public Properties Department)
- Joel Cota, Community Liaison (City of Omaha Mayor's Office)
- Michael Helgerson, Transportation Planner (Metropolitan Area Planning Agency)
- Kelly Bousein, Healthier Communities Administrator (CHI Health)
- Teresa Gleason, Program Manager (Omaha by Design)

The work of the HIA Team is overseen by a 20 member steering committee of senior Omaha leaders called the Health Community Design Partnership. They include amongst others:

- The Douglas County Health Director
- The City Planning Director
- The City Traffic Engineer
- The Omaha Housing Authority's Executive Director
- The Senior Director of Community Development for the Chamber of Commerce

Screening

In late 2013, members of the HIA Team assembled 23 potential candidate projects, policies or plans for conducting an HIA. These 23 candidates were narrowed to a shortlist of 7 candidates following discussions by the HIA Team of these 23 candidates based on the following criteria:

- 1) clearly identified decision;
- 2) sufficient time;
- 3) impact to health or social determinant of health;
- 4) impact to health equity;
- 5) unclear connection to health;
- 6) decision-makers' openness to input; and
- 7) potential side benefits such as new partnership.

Additional information on the 7 HIA candidates was collected and assembled into profiles of each candidate. A meeting of the Healthy Community Design Partnership steering committee was held on January 24, 2014 where members reviewed the candidate profiles and then evaluated them using a selection matrix of criteria like that used by the HIA Team.

The Prospect Village Redevelopment Plan was selected at that time because, as a redevelopment effort in a low income neighborhood, it had a high potential to affect health and health equity for a significant number of people. It also was the first local HIA conducted on the City of Omaha Neighborhood Redevelopment process. After discussions with City Planning staff and neighborhood representatives (see below under Scoping), the focus of the HIA became the decision of how to the City of Omaha and the newly formed Prospect Village Neighborhood Association could successfully transition after the two year project window was complete (see HIA Brief report).

Scoping

The primary population to be affected by the implementation of the Prospect Village Redevelopment Plan was the over 1,800 neighborhood residents. To ensure the scope of the HIA reflected the priorities of neighborhood residents, key informant interviews were conducted with ten neighborhood stakeholders (see Appendix A). The priorities that emerged as the health determinants that the neighborhood was most interested in were property maintenance, social connections, and

recreational opportunities for children. After interviews were completed, the findings were vetted at the June meeting of the Prospect Village Neighborhood Association.

More detail about research questions, analytic methods, and data sources can be found in the separate Scope document (see attached). It should be noted that the health effects of the physical improvements that the City of Omaha was making to the housing stock in the Prospect Village neighborhood were not prioritized in the HIA because they were almost certain to have beneficial health impacts, especially around lead exposure, asthma, and unintentional injury.

Assessment

To understand current conditions in Prospect Village, a combination of Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Census/American Community Survey data, and health data from either the 2011 Adult Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) or the 2012 Child and Youth Community Health Needs Assessments were collected. The Community Health Needs Assessments were used because they allowed for examining health data at a more localized level but they still do not reflect neighborhood level information due to sampling level and privacy concerns. Health data is therefore reflective primarily of the Northeast quadrant of Douglas County where Prospect Village is located.

Relevant health facts include:

- In the Omaha metro, unintentional injury is the leading cause of death for children and adolescents older than the age of 1. In the Omaha metro 15.1% of children were injured seriously enough to need medical treatment in the past two years. In Northeast Omaha (where Prospect Village is located) that figure was only 10.1%.
- About half (52.2%) of Northeast Omaha residents surveyed feel their neighborhood is quite safe or extremely safe. For the Omaha metro, that percentage is higher at 82.6%.
- 4.0% of Omaha metro respondents and 10.1% of Northeast Omaha residents said their child's mental health was good "little" or "none of the time" in the past month. After unintentional injuries, suicide and homicide were the leading cause of death for teens.
- 10.6% of Omaha metro adults (and 13.4% of Northeast Omaha adults) have diabetes. For African Americans, the prevalence is 21.8%.
- Obesity was the most often identified health issue affecting children in the Omaha metro with 38.8% of parents saying it was the number-one health issue for children under 12. Three in ten (30.2%) of children are overweight or obese in the Omaha metro with that number rising to over four in ten (41.7%) in Northeast Omaha. For adults, over two in three adults are overweight or obese for both the Omaha metro and Northeast Omaha.
- In the Omaha metro, a total of 8.7% of school-age children currently have asthma. This prevalence is twice as high (19.4%) in Northeast Omaha and is particularly high in African American children (25.9%).
- 9% of children age 0-6 who live in Omaha east of 72nd Street (which included Prospect Village) tested positive for elevated blood lead levels.

Over seventy research articles and reports were reviewed to help understand how the City of Omaha and Prospect Village Neighborhood Association could best ensure improvements to living conditions and health outcomes continued after the City moved to the next focus neighborhood. These findings are reviewed in more depth in the HIA Brief (see HIA Brief). The findings were subsequently shared with both the HIA Team and at a Prospect Village Neighborhood Association meeting.

Recommendations and Reporting

See Prospect Village HIA Brief report

Monitoring

The Douglas County Health Department is partnering closely with the City of Omaha Planning Department on both implementation of the Prospect Village Redevelopment Plan and the subsequent Deer Park Redevelopment Plan and will be able to closely progress on HIA recommendations. The City of Omaha has developed a quality of life survey that it has administered in Prospect Village and will continue to do so on a biannual basis. Additionally, part of the Transition Plan that is recommended by development between the Prospect Village Neighborhood Association and City of Omaha will be housing demand indicators that can be used by the Neighborhood Association to monitor progress towards neighborhood stability in Prospect Village.

Prospect Village HIA Scoping Worksheet

Overriding Question: How can the City of Omaha and the Prospect Village Neighborhood Association ensure that neighborhood improvements continue after the City moves to the next focus neighborhood?				
Additional Questions: How long should the City stay invested in a neighborhood to balance achieving impact with fairness to other neighborhoods? Are additional or different partners needed to achieve long-term impact?				
Key Health Determinants	Baseline Research Questions	Impact Research Questions	Research Tasks	Data Sources
Property Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the key metrics for determining level of property maintenance in a neighborhood? What steps can a neighborhood take if property owners don't maintain their property? How do owners maintain properties under financial constraints? What are the health effects of poorly maintained housing? What are the health effects of poorly maintained lots? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the short-term impacts that the neighborhood redevelopment effort will have on the quality of housing and lots? What are the health implications of these impacts? What factors need to be in place so improvements can continue after the neighborhood redevelopment effort is completed? What next steps would lead to further improvements to housing and lots in the neighborhood? What two or three exposures are the most important to prevent in order to have a healthy home? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Case Studies with Map of Successful Examples of Property Maintenance Document Necessary Factors and Next Steps for Property Maintenance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lots Housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive Deviance Case Studies GIS Lit Review & Interviews
Community & Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How do similar neighborhoods utilize events and communication avenues to build community? How many neighborhood events were occurring on a regular, ongoing basis prior to the City's involvement? Now? How is important information communicated on a block? Throughout the neighborhood? What are the health effects of social isolation and diminished social capital? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the short-term impacts that the neighborhood redevelopment effort will have on community connections? What are the health implications of these impacts? What factors need to be in place so that neighbors will stay connected after the neighborhood redevelopment effort? What institutions are most effective at promoting social connections? What next steps would connect neighbors more so they would have enough power to create further improvements in the future? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map Community/Communication Network <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Web Diagram Block by Block Involvement Map Calendar Current & Potential "Regular Events" Document Necessary Factors and Next Steps for Community & Communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Questionnaires GIS Questionnaires Lit Review & Interviews
Places and Activities for Children & Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What existing opportunities are available in the neighborhood and what age groups do they serve? What factors or perceptions reduce the use of existing resources? How are parents, older children, and other mentors involved? What are the health effects of lack of recreational opportunities for children and youth? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the short-term impacts that the neighborhood redevelopment effort will have on creating constructive places and activities for children and youth? What are the health implications of these impacts? What factors need to be in place so that improvements continue to be made in recreational opportunities? Mentoring? What next steps could better utilize existing recreational assets in the neighborhood or create new assets? Better involve parents and other mentors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map Current & Potential Assets w/ Limiting Factor (Include Breakdown by Age) Document Necessary Factors & Next Steps for Recreational Opportunities Document Necessary Factors & Next Steps for Mentoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Questionnaires Photovoice GIS Lit Review & Interviews Lit Review & Interviews

Appendix D

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