

**Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships—Nashville: Final Report to the
Health Department of Metropolitan Davidson County and the Community Themes and
Strengths Committee**

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Executive Summary

Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) is a city-level, strategic framework designed to improve community health through identifying public health issues and the resources to address them, and by communicating the importance of these issues. Community leaders, members, and organizations participate in collective thinking, research, planning, and advocacy. Public health departments facilitate this model which includes six phases: organizing for success and partnership development; visioning; conducting assessments of community health and wellness needs and resources; identifying strategic issues; formulating goals and strategies; and planning, implementing, and evaluating.

Within this model, students from Vanderbilt University's Human and Organizational Development 2670: Introduction to Community Psychology (Fall, 2013) course partnered with a community-wide representative committee to conduct an action research project that contributed to the "community themes and strengths" assessment in the MAPP assessments phase. They were tasked to determine what health-related issues were important to the Nashville community, how quality of life is perceived in the Nashville community, and what extant assets can be used to improve Nashville's community health.

This report presents results from a mixed-methods assessment. Students were first divided into three groups: one to assist and take notes at several community (qualitative) "listening sessions" organized by Metro Health Department staff; one to develop scales and analyze (quantitative) data from the 2013 NashvilleNext and MAPP web-based surveys of Davidson County residents; and one to plan and conduct a "windshield survey" (using both quantitative ratings and qualitative "photovoice" descriptions) of selected Census Tract areas representing different geographic areas and income levels throughout Nashville. Each group operationalized the 11 quality-of-life factors identified by the Community Themes and Strengths Committee: (1) equal access to basic human needs, (2) physical and mental health, (3) healthy natural resources, (4) recreational opportunities, (5) community safety, (6) safe and affordable housing, (7) equal access to optimal education, (8) meaningful employment opportunities, (9) accessible and affordable transportation, (10) a connected and engaged community, and (11) self-determination (to which we added residents' subjective perceptions of Nashville and neighborhood quality-of-life because self-determination was not directly measured in any of the three projects). Two additional key issues were identified for special attention: environmental health hazards and pollutants and the needs of the homeless population in Nashville. Students were assigned one of those factors or issues for which to summarize key existing research sources, present results across all three projects, and possible policy recommendations.

Findings indicate that many Nashvillians find their community to be a safe place. However, foremost, it lacks access to affordable and accessible transportation. Yet, the city can improve on ample roads and public bus infrastructure. Non-local employment and food access exacerbate a perceived lack of public transportation. While many agreed that Nashville's education system had many strengths, many suggested that it could better serve their students with improved education that taught students how to "think and take action". Comments suggested the importance of a focus on supporting youth among other vulnerable populations as a source of future community strength. Additionally, many Nashvillians recognized both the wealth of housing options in the Nashville community and the lack of affordable housing. Furthermore, findings suggest many people experiencing homelessness lack access to affordable housing, food, and opportunities for employment. Finally, findings strongly suggested that

Nashville's physical environment must be improved due to its relatively extremely harmful potential for health and wellbeing. Based on this study, the following findings will support the city government to develop an action plan to improve community health.

Methods

Setting

This mixed-methods study was conducted with residents of Davidson County in Tennessee. This county is the second most populous in the state with an urban core in the city of Nashville. Current census data indicate that 648,295 people reside in the county with a racial composition of approximately 66% Caucasian, 28% African American, 10% Hispanic or Latino, 3% Asian, and 3% from other races. 17.7% of people live below the federal poverty level. The Tennessee state average was 16.9% in the same four-year period. Additionally, the county's home ownership rate was 56.8%. The state's corresponding rate was 69%. Thirty-four percent of residents hold a bachelors degree or higher – 11 percentage points higher than the state average. Finally, Davidson County was ranked 13th out of 95 in overall health outcomes by the County Health Rankings & Roadmaps organization. However, it problematically ranked 67th and 94th in social/economic factors and physical environment factors, respectively. Social/economic factors include high school graduation, unemployment, children in poverty, inadequate social support, children in single-parent households, and violent crime rates. Physical environment includes daily find particulate matter, drinking water safety, access to recreational facilities, limited access to healthy foods, and fast food restaurants prevalence.

Data Collection

Student researchers were first divided into three groups: one to assist and take notes at several community (qualitative) “listening sessions” organized by Metro Health Department staff; one to develop scales and analyze (quantitative) data from the 2013 NashvilleNext (conducted and shared by the Metro Planning Department) and MAPP (conducted by the Metro Health Department staff and Community Themes and Strengths Committee) web-based surveys of Davidson County residents; and one to plan and conduct a “windshield survey” (using both quantitative ratings and qualitative “photovoice” descriptions) of selected Census Tract areas representing different geographic areas and income levels throughout Nashville. Each group operationalized the 11 quality-of-life factors identified by the Community Themes and Strengths Committee: (1) equal access to basic human needs, (2) physical and mental health, (3) healthy natural resources, (4) recreational opportunities, (5) community safety, (6) safe and affordable housing, (7) equal access to optimal education, (8) meaningful employment opportunities, (9) accessible and affordable transportation, (10) a connected and engaged community, and (11) self-determination (to which we added residents' subjective perceptions of Nashville and neighborhood quality-of-life because self-determination was not directly measured in any of the three projects). Two additional key issues were identified for special attention: environmental health hazards and pollutants and the needs of the homeless population in Nashville. Students were assigned one of those factors or issues for which to summarize key existing research sources, present results across all three projects, and possible policy recommendations.

Quantitative Analysis

Students assessed data from two surveys: the NashvilleNext (n=1009) and the MAPP web-based survey of Davidson County Residents (n=989). The NashvilleNext included questions concerning de-identified demographic information, geographic and regional location data, threats to quality of life in Nashville, livability, health priorities, housing and housing location preferences, resource equity, transportation, safety, political decision power, food access,

environmental health, access to optimal education, and support for marginalized communities. Student researchers created eight scales using both conceptually driven and Cronbach Alpha reliability analysis approaches: Preference for housing rent (items 49, 50, 51, 52; $\alpha = 0.572$), Importance of neighborhoods and housing (items 20, 21, 22, 58, 62, 63; $\alpha = 0.654$), Investment in education (items 29, 42, 43, 44, 47; $\alpha = 0.572$), Invest in healthy natural resources (items 24-27; $\alpha = 0.662$), Accessible and affordable transportation (items 84-90; $\alpha = 0.631$), Safe community (item 36), Recreational opportunities (items 26, 30, 62, 65; $\alpha = 0.759$), and Equal access to basic human resources (items 75-80; $\alpha = 0.905$). For all scales, items were recoded in the same direction and transformed into five-point scales (1 = Disagree, displeased, or not satisfied; 5 = Agreed, pleased, or satisfied). The researchers then calculated various descriptive statistics that can be found in Appendix A.

The MAPP web-based survey of Davidson County residents was assessed using the same procedures. The survey included items concerning de-identified demographic information, satisfaction with quality of life, satisfaction with social life, access to public transportation, safety, access to basic needs, access to education, employment availability, and access to health care. Student researchers created ten scales using both conceptually driven and Cronbach Alpha reliability analysis approaches: Satisfaction with quality of life-neighborhood (single item), Satisfaction with quality of life-county (single item), Neighborhoods and housing (items 11.1, 11.3, 14.1, 18.1, 18.3; $\alpha = 0.794$), Education (items 15.1-15.9; $\alpha = 0.761$), Health of natural resources (items 17.7, 17.9; $\alpha = 0.555$), Accessible and affordable transportation (items 12.1, 12.2; $\alpha = 0.840$), Meaningful employment (items 16.1 – 16.3; $\alpha = 0.760$), Safe community (items 14.1, 14.2; $\alpha = 0.717$), Recreational opportunities (items 17.8, 17.9; $\alpha = 0.503$), and Access to health services and healthy food (items 17.1-17.5, 17.7; $\alpha = 0.816$). For all scales, items were recoded in the same direction and transformed into five-point scales (0 = Disagree, displeased, or not satisfied; 5 = Agreed, pleased, or satisfied). The researchers then calculated various descriptive statistics that can be found in Appendix A.

Mixed-methods Analyses

Student researchers completed two mixed-method analyses. First students completed a windshield survey across seven census tracts in Davidson County. Sites were chosen by the MAPP committee to reflect diverse median income levels, diverse racial composition, and various regions across Davidson County. Researchers collected data in teams (to support inter-rater reliability) by driving through census tracts and collecting the following information: location, time of observation, community phenomena coded by Quality of Life factor, a corresponding valence of the Quality of Life factor (using an observational checklist developed by the students and rating, from -5 to +5; with special attention to the presence and condition of recreational opportunities and open spaces as natural resources as those were less well captured by the other methods), notes about corresponding salient features of the factor and photos to capture the feature. Researchers then compiled and assessed the data as can be seen in Appendix A. Please see windshield locations in Figure 1.

Equal Access to Basic Human Resources

By: Alison Bennett and Margarett Webb

Review of Research

In this analysis, “basic human resources” refers to the physiological level of Maslow’s hierarchy of needs, including breathing, food, water, sex, and sleep among others (1943). Given the data that we have access to, we limited our scope to food.

Lack of food access can be defined in physical and economic terms, as well as in geographic terms. Increasingly, the term “food desert” has been used to “describe populated... areas where residents do not have access to an affordable and healthy diet” (Cummins & McIntyre, 2002). The flight of grocery stores from urban centers can be traced to the period following World War II in which large numbers of city residents left their communities in favor of life in the suburbs. As Alwitt and Donley report, urban areas soon became areas characterized by poverty (Alwitt & Donley, 1997). “White Flight” to the suburbs left many urban communities across the United States subject to the far-reaching effects of poverty, including a lack of access to affordable healthy foods. While there are a myriad of factors at play, one major contributor to the continued existence of food deserts is the difficulty that supermarkets encounter in locating to urban areas - it can be difficult for retailers to find large enough spaces to build stores in highly developed areas (Alwitt & Donley, 1997).

Transportation is a very important factor that contributes to food deserts. Cars are heavily relied upon for transportation in the United States, and as a result, communities are planned with car ownership in mind (Coveney et al., 2009). Those who do not own or have access to a personal vehicle must rely on public transportation, which can be inconsistent, inconvenient, and time consuming. Additionally, some communities do not even have public transportation that can adequately service an entire community (Coveney et al., 2009). Individuals are going to choose the most accessible option for food, especially if their time is valuable. Time is another contributing factor to food deserts (Walker et al., 2010). Individuals who have to work multiple, low-paying jobs just to support their family do not have time to shop for and prepare multiple healthy meals a day. Instead, they will choose a quick and cheap option, so they can spend more time working to support their family (Morton et al., 2007). Those experiencing poverty often have decreased access to food, yet researchers have long noted the correlation between higher rates of obesity and those with low incomes. Cummins and McIntyre note the paradox of “hunger and obesity co-existing side-by-side” (2005).

Results

The windshield survey was conducted in seven different census tracts in the metro Nashville area. The “Equal Access to Basic Human Resources” Quality of Life factor measured food access and availability. The results from the windshield survey concluded that food access and availability is unequal in Nashville. This disparity can be seen across three different census tracts: 18406, 11400, and 17300. Census tract 18406 is in zip code 37221, which is the Bellevue area of Nashville. Access and availability to healthy food in this census tract was rated the highest possible score with a valence of 5. The windshield survey notes stated that a full service grocery store was in walking distance from most residences, in addition to some fast food options and drug stores. The median household income for this census tract is \$50,239. Census tract 11400 is split between zip codes 37216, the Inglewood neighborhood, and 37206, East

Nashville. The access and availability of healthy food was rated 1.75, which was an average score compared to the other census tracts. Notes from this windshield survey stated that there were several fast food options, but not very many options to purchase fresh produce. This census tract has a median household income of \$27,547. The last census tract observed, 17300, is located in two zip codes, 37210 and 37211, and is in the Nolensville Pike area of Nashville. This census tract was the worst rated census tract observed, and it scored a -3 valence. The notes from the windshield survey stated that there was not a full-scale grocery store, but there was an abundance of fast food options. The median household income for census tract 17300 is \$33,850. There was more opportunity to purchase healthy food in areas whose residents had higher incomes. Neighborhoods with lower incomes had less access and availability to healthy food.

For the survey data analysis, we were limited to the Nashville Next survey. In this survey, respondents were asked to rate their perceptions of access to resources in Nashville by region (North, South, East, West, and Central). Responses were rated on a scale from one to five. A rating of one meant that an area received less than their fair share of resources, a rating of three meant that an area received their fair share, and a rating of 5 meant that the area received more than their fair share. The average rating for this set of survey question was moderate, at 2.7. While this indicator points to a perception of approximately equal distribution of resources, it is lower leaning, leaving room for improvement. There were only seven zip codes with ratings outside of a moderate (2-4) rating. There were three zip codes with ratings above four (4). However, for each of these zip codes, there was only one respondent. This calls the reliability and validity of these data into question. There were four zip codes with ratings below two (2). For these four zip codes, the survey garnered one, two, six and nineteen respondents, respectively. Again, the issue of low response error may make that data unreliable. However, the zip code (37208) with nineteen respondents has enough information for this data to be analyzed. This area (Germantown) is located in North Nashville, and is a largely poorer, African-American region. It is interesting to note that residents of this area feel strongly that resources are unequal. Residents mentioned desires for increased access to healthy affordable food in all of the listening sessions.

At the Edgehill Homes listening session, one participant had the following complaint: "At Kroger, a half gallon of milk is \$1.99. At the store in the neighborhood, a half-gallon of milk costs \$3. The store's prices are too high. It's ridiculous." It seems that residents feel that the corner stores and convenience stores in their neighborhoods are holding them captive. The West End Methodist Church and Green Door Gourmet Farm listening sessions mentioned both increasing access to locally grown food and strengthening the local food system. Concerns about the water quality were mentioned once in the listening sessions, at the West End Methodist Church.

Recommendations

Food deserts are unique because they typically affect everyone in a community. As opposed to affordable healthy food options, there are oftentimes convenience stores and other predatory establishments located in food deserts. Instead of viewing these types of businesses as problematic, they can be used as part of the solution. One recommendation is for local governments to support the already existing and extensive network of locally owned convenience stores in food deserts (Raja et al., 2008). The government could offer incentives to store owners to sell healthy food, or set up grant programs for small convenience stores to purchase proper

fresh produce refrigeration equipment. Another recommendation is to encourage these locally owned convenience stores to establish relationships with local farmers and grocery stores to provide fresh produce and other healthy food items to the neighborhood (Raja et al., 2008). Partnering with other local businesses, like local farmers or bakers, strengthens the community's cultural, human, and social capital (Crowe et al., 2012). The cultural capital is strengthened when the community comes together to solve the problem of food deserts. Choosing to utilize the local farmer's skills to help solve the food desert issue in the community is an example of human capital. By connecting local farmers with small businesses, social capital is strengthened as the community becomes more connected (Crowe et al., 2012).

Physical and Mental Health

By: Sara Bunch and Ann Yeh

Review of Research

There are countless factors that contribute to one's physical and mental health, many of which are discussed throughout this report. The neighborhood or community that one lives in can affect their health. Diez Roux and Mair (2010) distinguished between the physical and social environments of the community. Their definition of physical environment includes both environmental exposures and the environmental features that have been built by man, such as transportation systems and urban design. By social environment, Diez Roux and Mair (2010) are referring to connectivity with others, feelings of safety, and norms within the community. In this literature review, Diez Roux and Mair (2010) found that those who had more access to healthy food and resources for physical activity ate healthier and were more physically active. In regards to mental health, the social environment had a greater effect on community residents (Diez Roux & Mair, 2010). It was found that social factors were linked with depression; however, the evidence was limited. The problem of access can affect one's use of health care and their health outcome. In regards to health care, access has been defined as "the ability to obtain needed, affordable, convenient, acceptable, and effective personal health services in a timely manner," (Shi & Singh, 2008, p. 505). This is another factor that is predictive of health outcomes.

Results

Most of the fieldwork concerning the research of the quality of life factor "Physical and Mental Health," involved the question of access. When asked by the MAPP Nashville Survey, the six items that were asked involved access to general, dental, and mental health, and substance abuse services in Davidson County; mental health promotion and early intervention supports in their communities for children and adolescents; and access to healthy, fresh food in their neighborhoods. They were asked to rate their accessibility on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being the lowest. The total number of responses for this question was 989, and the average came to be around 3.599, which leaves room for growth.

Physical and Mental Health were mentioned at a few of the listening sessions. At the West End Methodist Church meeting, two of the nine Davidson County Participants asked for increased mental health services in Nashville. At the first Martha O'Bryan Center listening session, one notable quote was, "There aren't enough clinics for uninsured people," as one woman mentioned that waiting for necessary treatment was unaffordable. Moreover, half the people in the second Martha O'Bryan Center meeting stated that they felt they did not have access to affordable health or dental care. Therefore, addressable community issues seem to be the lack of affordable, accessible, and quality healthcare. At the Green Door Gourmet Farm meeting, Physical and Mental Health related to food and farming was a large concern. Their stigma was that eating healthy promoted good physical health, and they wanted support for education on both nutrition and how to eat correctly. Their largest concern was about food production: how to produce enough and ensure that nutritious food was accessible to consumers, without the threat of cost or food barriers. The participants in this session were all community members of Middle Tennessee growers, who also talked about the strengths of their community food system, such as the increase in support for local food, school gardens, and availability of farmland.

Finally, for windshield surveys, the “Access to Health Resources” was rated a 2.2, which means that on a scale from -5 to 5, there is still room for improvement. The East Nashville Public Health Center was located in Inglewood, located at the edge of census tract 11400. Though there were no public hospitals in Germantown, the Nashville General Hospital at Meharry’s mission is to serve people regardless of their demography or income and they have a public-private alliance and ties with the Meharry Medical College and Vanderbilt University. In addition, the private, non-profit clinic called the Matthew Walker Comprehensive Health Center also commits to people regardless of their ability to pay. In Woodmont, plastic surgery clinics were located near residential housing, and a Red Cross seemed to be drawing in many people.

In terms of access to food, observers noted the limited access to full service grocery stores in East and South Nashville. There was one Save-A-Lot located in Inglewood, but all other food resources lay in convenient stores or fast-food restaurants. Without access to full-service grocery stores, people are unable to obtain affordable nutrition and will tend to consume fast food to satisfy basic food needs.

Recommendations

Moving forward, we have three recommendations for the Metro Health Department in addressing physical and mental health. The first is to raise awareness of the health services that are already available, especially for the uninsured and low-income populations. The participants in one listening session at Martha O’Bryan were residents of the Cayce Homes neighborhood. They mentioned a lack of health care options for the uninsured in their area. However, our research revealed that there is a United Neighborhood Health Services clinic just around the corner. Another recommendation is that in future surveys and interviews, identifying what the participants consider to be “affordable,” “accessible,” and “quality” health care in order to quantify standards. Finally, we recommend installing more programs in places where these affordable, accessible, and quality care facilities are missing. It is important that all citizens of Nashville have an equal opportunity to receive the treatment they need.

Healthy Natural Resources

By: Haley Trost and Celeste Jones

Review of Research

Healthy natural resources are vital to the wellbeing of a community and its members. Kuo, Bacaicoa, & Sullivan (1998) studied the effect of natural landscaping on living in an urban area by interviewing residents of the Robert Taylor Homes in Chicago. They found that residents felt unsafe spending time outdoors in the paved courtyards. Simulations of the courtyards that included trees and landscaped lawns were considered preferable and safer than the current concrete design. In a later analysis of the crime rates and vegetation levels of nearly one hundred apartment buildings, Kuo & Sullivan (2001) found that greater greenness does correlate with reduced crime. They suggest that neighborhood residents in healthy natural environments are more likely to spend time outdoors, resulting in greater surveillance of outdoor areas and thus less crime.

When community members perceive outdoor areas to be safe and accessible, they are more likely to engage in recreational opportunities that promote health (Carver, Timperio, & Crawford, 2008; Schutzer & Graves, 2004). In a study conducted by Pretty, Peacock, Sellens, and Griffin (2005), one hundred participants ran on a treadmill while viewing photographs of various pleasant or unpleasant scenes of natural or built environs. Pleasant scenes of healthy natural environments increased participants' ratings of mood and self-esteem, while pictures of urban environments, both pleasant and unpleasant, resulted in a blood pressure spike. Further research shows that stress-related health problems are also reduced by spending time in natural, green areas, especially when that environment is close to the home (Grahn & Stigsdotter, 2003). The findings of these studies could be useful for assessing Nashville's use and care of healthy natural resources.

Results

In recent months, data about the availability of healthy natural resources in Nashville were collected through various means. The primary modes of data collection of this particular quality of life factor were through two countywide surveys and windshield survey observations. Of seven total neighborhoods surveyed for the latter, five reported data. Amongst the five neighborhoods, healthy natural resources were seen fairly evenly as either an asset or a problem.

East Nashville (37206), Bellevue (37221), and Green Hills (37215) all reported healthy natural resources to be an asset to their neighborhoods, with mean valences of 4, 4, and 3.5, respectively. Listed as assets within these communities were well-kept parks, spacious green spaces, adequate sidewalks and walking trails, large personal yards, and expansive, well-kept fields. In the Bellevue area especially, it was noted that there was plenty of space for recreation, which is a factor in availability of a healthy living environment. In Green Hills, there were expansive, empty fields that were quite well kept, with no litter or overgrown grass in sight. All of these neighborhoods fall within the category of middle to high SES.

In Germantown (37208) and Antioch (37013), a general lack of healthy natural resources was noted. The mean valences were -3 and -2, respectively. Germantown was home to nine vacant grass lots, and one run-down concrete lot. There were many areas that lacked development of any kind in this neighborhood, and the empty lots were not well kept. In Antioch, there was a lack of mature trees and healthy green grass, and the area was over-

developed to the extent that it seemed as though the community was lacking of any green spaces. It was also noted that litter covered the ground around the outskirts of the community.

Windshield surveys were not the only form of data collection, although they were possibly the most reliable source of the three data collection methods used. There were also listening sessions held in various community centers around the county, as well as two community surveys. Out of five listening sessions, “healthy natural resources” was only mentioned once, at the West End Methodist Church, and only by two people at the meeting. They briefly mentioned the need for high water quality, and for increased efforts in sustainability.

Data on residents’ perceptions of local natural resources were collected in the Nashville Next and MAPP surveys. There were 4 suitable questions on the Nashville Next survey over healthy natural resources, and only two on the MAPP surveys. On the whole, those who responded to these questions on the survey seemed to be happy with their quality of life in regard to healthy natural resources in their neighborhoods--the average rating from every zip code surveyed was 3 or higher. This could be due to general satisfaction, or due to general ignorance; it is difficult to tell from this small amount of data.

Recommendations

Based on the available literature and the relevant Nashville data, there are several recommendations the city may use to improve the health of its natural resources and the wellbeing of the community. Vacant or underutilized lots could be converted into green areas to be used by the community for recreation purposes. These natural areas would be perceived as safer and more pleasant than vacant lots, so they might encourage the community to exercise and spend more time outdoors. The greater Nashville community would also benefit from increased sustainability efforts. Neighborhoods suffering from litter and poor water quality would especially benefit from expanded recycling and trash collection services. Finally, a more extensive survey assessing residents’ access to and use of healthy natural resources in the future would improve our ability to make appropriate recommendations for the Nashville community.

Environmental Health Hazards and Pollutants

By: Chelsea Lanzoni

Review of Research

Race and socioeconomic class disparities in exposure to industrial environmental threats is a serious and growing public health concern, especially in the Southern region of the U.S. Bullard (2000) chronicles the attempts of five African American communities to link bearing the burden of environmental issues with social order, and, consequently, social justice. In his book, Bullard outlines issues of environmental justice, environmental racism, and the fight for environmental equity. A useful resource for addressing the problem is the book “Promoting Environmental Justice Through Community-Based Research” (Minkler et al., 2008), which advocates for the use of community-based participatory research – focused on “community-driven issue selection, community collaboration in the research process, and action to effect change as part of the research process itself” (p. 119) – to study environmental health problems and advocate for healthy public policies.

Exposure to toxic waste is resulting in increased cancer rates, not only in Nashville but also worldwide. For example, Brown and Mikkelsen (1990) document an outbreak of childhood leukemia in Woburn, Massachusetts which authors attribute to the legal, political, and scientific institutions’ inability to successfully monitor toxic waste disposal, locate and clean waste sites, and aid the many victims exposed to toxic waste. The authors contend that only through political action attempts from affected communities will the local and national government respond to the toxic waste crisis.

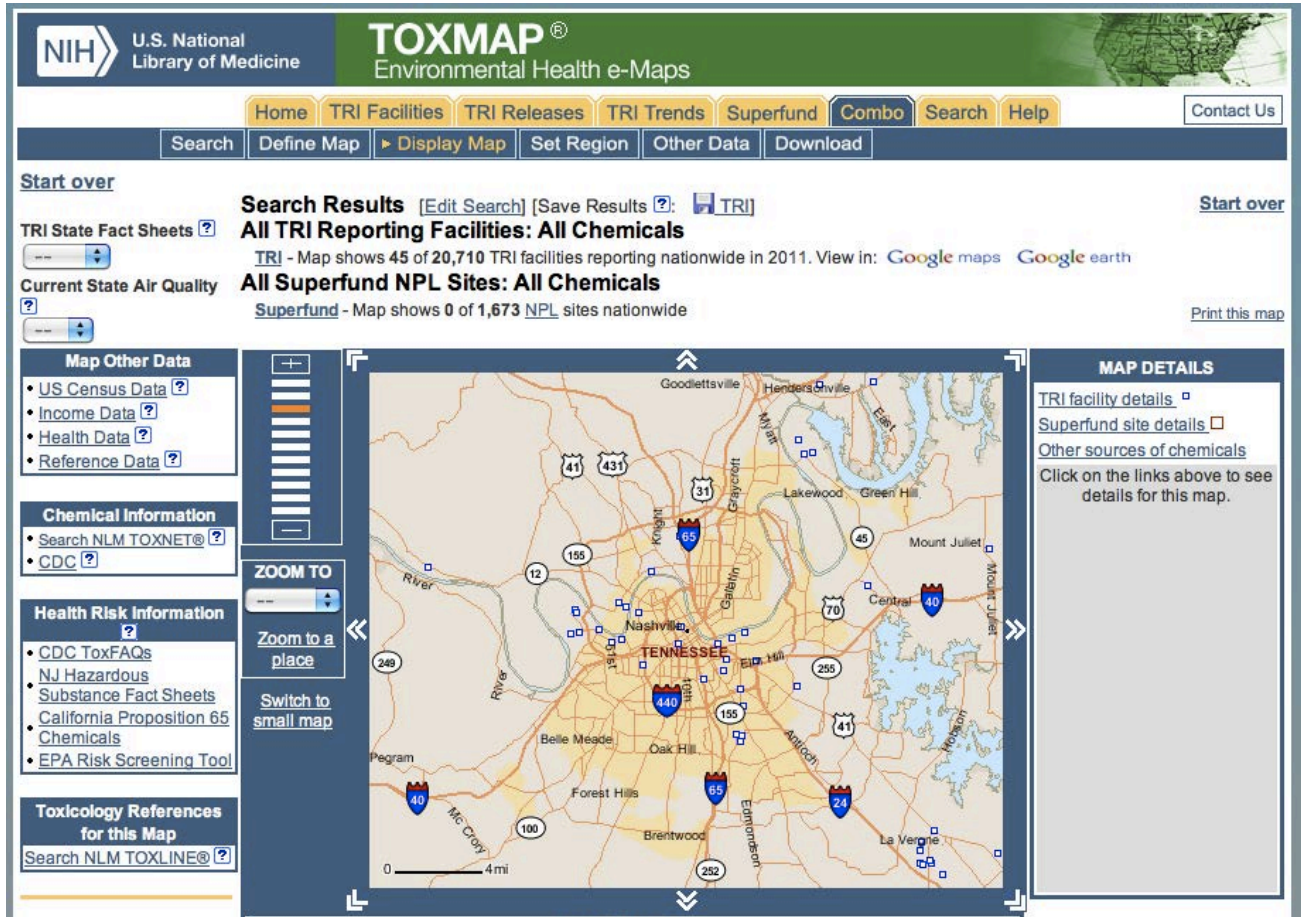
Finally, a study by Abbey et al. outlines the negative health consequences of continual exposure to PM2.5 – an increasingly pervasive toxin in Davidson County. This research associated individuals’ long-term exposure to excess levels of PM2.5 with an “increasing severity of respiratory symptoms related to general airway obstructive disease, chronic bronchitis, and asthma” (Abbey et al., 1995, p. 137).

Results

While this report outlines toxic waste issues and environmental health threats in Davidson County, it is important to keep in mind that not all environmental threats to Nashville are located within Davidson County. Many prevalent and pervasive environmental issues that pose serious threats to human health and the surrounding environment exist outside of Davidson County. For example, air and water contamination following hydraulic fracturing, or “fracking”, practices in Anderson, Campbell, Fentress, Morgan, and Scott Counties may put the health of Nashville residents at risk.

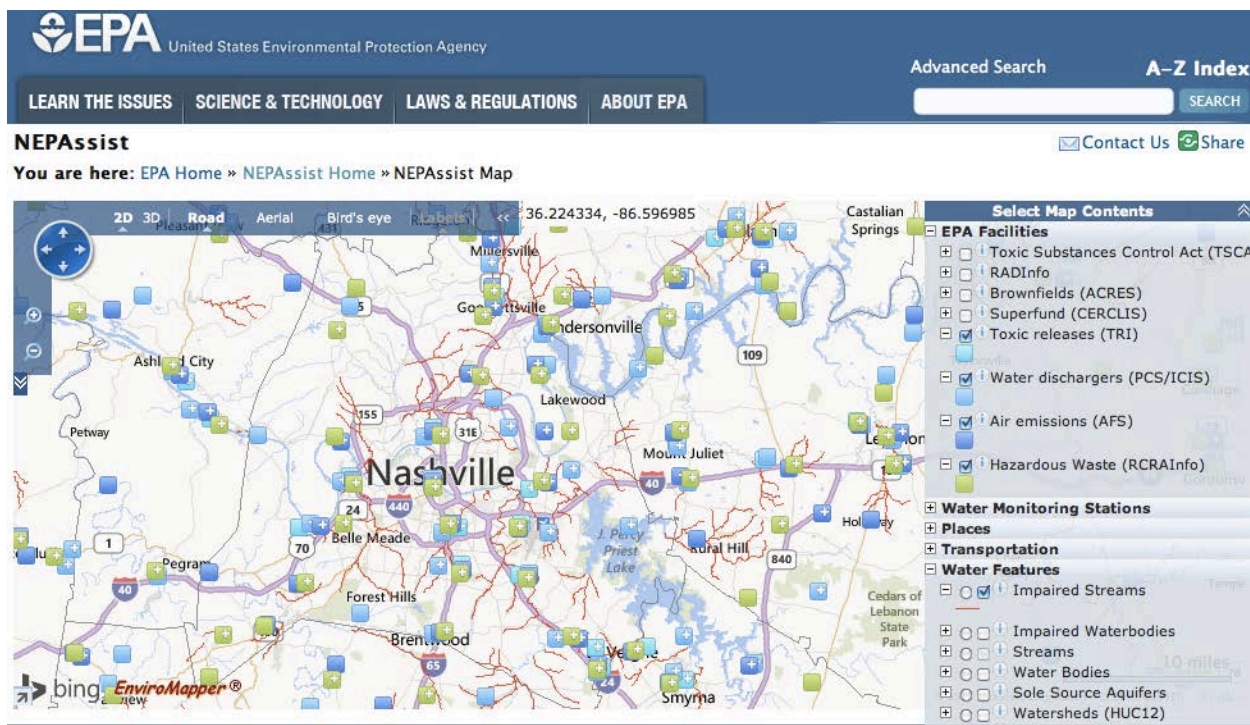
The below TOXMAP from the US National Institute of Health displays 45 on-site Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) reporting facilities. The TRI is a public database managed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) containing annual information on toxic chemical releases and other waste management activities reported by certain industry groups and federal facilities in the United States that manufacture, process, use, or transport significant amounts of toxic chemicals. The reports contain information on the types and amounts of toxins (1) released to the air, water, land, and by underground injection, and (2) sent to other facilities for further waste management. See Appendix A for a detailed account of the location, on-site release

estimates (including both type of chemical found and release amount in pounds), and chemical distribution of each reporting TRI facility in Davidson County.



<http://toxmap.nlm.nih.gov/toxmap/combo/navigate.do>

Similarly, drawing environmental data dynamically from EPA’s Geographical Information System databases and web services, the following map pinpoints the following environmental assessment indicators: Toxic releases, water dischargers, air emissions, hazardous waste, and impaired water streams. See the key on the right for help in identifying these indicators.



<http://nepassisttool.epa.gov/nepassist/nepamap.aspx?action=searchloc&wherestr=Davidson%20County%2C%20TN%20>:

According to the County Health Rankings and Roadmaps website, Davidson County's physical environment is ranked second-to-last (94th out of 95) among all Tennessee counties. Following data from the Scorecard Pollution Information site, Davidson County ranked among the worst 10% of all counties in the US in terms of ozone depleting potential in 2002. Currently, Davidson County has an eight-hour average ozone concentration of 0.081 ppm, which does not meet the national ozone standard of 0.075 ppm and is significantly worse than the national average of 0.07 ppm. Moreover, Davidson County ranked among the top 10% worst counties in terms of percentage of surface waters with impaired or threatened uses. 82% of the Davidson County population was exposed to water exceeding a violation limit over the past year, as compared to the national benchmark of 0%.

In 1999, Davidson County ranked among the worst 10% of all counties in the US in terms of PM_{2.5} emissions. The average daily measure of PM_{2.5} was recorded at 14.4 in Davidson County in 2013, as compared to the national benchmark of 8.8. PM_{2.5}. Particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter poses a serious health concern when inhaled and accumulated in the respiratory system. Consequently, based on EPA's most current data, Davidson County ranked among the top 10% worst counties in terms of an average individual's added cancer risk from toxic air pollutants (most notably PM_{2.5}). Following 2005 cancer risk estimates, the total at risk for cancer in Davidson County was 61 per million. Diesel emissions from mobile sources (i.e. cars, trucks, ships, airplanes, and construction equipment) were found to be the predominant source of PM_{2.5} and thus added cancer risk.

Radon is a radioactive gas whose exposure in the home is responsible for an estimated 20,000 lung cancer deaths each year. The EPA has listed Davidson County as an area having a high potential for elevated radon levels. According to the Metro Health Department,

approximately 40% of homes tested in Davidson County showed elevated radon levels. Moreover, Davidson County has an annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration of 12 ppb, which is significantly worse than the national average of 8 ppb. Finally, Davidson County's 8-hour average carbon monoxide concentration of 2 ppm is slightly worse than the national average of 1 ppm.

Recommendations

We recommend that the Metro Public Health Department of Nashville/Davidson County partner with local universities and the Urban Green Lab and Cumberland River Compact to reduce environmental threats to human health in the Nashville community. Focused on moving “sustainability” from mere concept to experienced reality, the Urban Green Lab offers workshops to Nashville communities intended to teach citizens about sustainable living practices (i.e. urban gardening, energy and water conservation). Meanwhile, the Cumberland River Compact works to enhance the environmental health and human enjoyment of the Cumberland River through collaboration with local, state, and federal agencies, farmers, technical professionals, local officials, neighborhood groups, and watershed stakeholders. In partnering with local universities and these successful nonprofit organizations, the Metro Health Department may further educate decision-makers, citizens, and today's vital youth on the environmental health of Nashville and Davidson County.

Recreational Opportunities

By: Kathryn Loughrige, Grace Ortkiese, and Rachel McDonough

Review of Research

Recreational opportunities have been proven to have significant positive effects on people of all ages, especially developing adolescents. However, not all communities have adequate access to recreational opportunities, sometimes leaving community members without lit sidewalks, bike lanes, safe parks, or team sports for adolescents and teenagers.

Gore et al. (2001) conducted a study involving high school students that showed extreme evidence of athletic activities and team sports improving mental health. Exercise changed the biochemical and physiological reactions to stress in the students, but not all of the students were able to participate (due to lack of access, lack of time, lack of parental support). According to another study, exercise reduces depression, anxiety, and negative mood, while improving self-esteem and overall cognitive functioning (Callaghan, 2004). Moreover, the social aspect of team sports bring further benefits to developing adolescents through providing a support network of peers/adults and allowing them to experience and overcome challenges (Eccles, 2003). Students who participated in these types of activities had fewer dropout rates and tended to give back to the community because they felt a sense of belonging.

While team recreation activities are not available in all communities, they are less common in communities where youths are at higher risk of developmental issues. Lack of access to recreational opportunities leads to difficulties for many communities, yet a few communities struggle with additional environmental challenges, such as high crime rates and unsafe conditions, which may lead to crime and fear of crime (Groff & McCord, 2011). Public open spaces are negatively influenced by the illicit activities of community members or outsiders, which become dangerous with high levels of crime or when recreational areas fall into disrepair. However, communities with high levels of trust and social capital have more effective control over potential offenders and antisocial behavior and thus may be able to establish and encourage the use of recreational opportunities within that community.

Results

Areas that were close to well-established parks and universities with sidewalks, bike lanes, and other easily accessible recreational opportunities were associated with significantly higher mean resident survey ratings, showing that respondents regarded recreational opportunities as highly important and influential for a good quality of life. For the Nashville Next survey, a high quality of life factor indicated that a particular area's community members (and/or Metro government and other institutions) had invested substantial time, capital, and resources to advance recreational opportunities within that community. In general, Nashville community members rated recreational opportunities to be at least a medium to high priority, with an overall mean score of 3.73 from one to five. The areas with the highest mean ratings (>4) with ten or more respondents were mostly in central Nashville, with particularly high ratings around areas clustered with large parks and universities (Vanderbilt 37203; Lipscomb 37204; Fisk 37208; and Belmont 37212). The MAPP survey indicated that recreational opportunities such as sidewalks, parks, and greenways were not as visible throughout the Nashville community, with the second lowest quality of life total of 3.03 out of five. The zip codes with the

highest mean rating were 37212, the location of all of Vanderbilt's athletic facilities and sports fields, and 37206, the area in which all of Shelby Park is located.

Only three out of five listening sessions mentioned recreational opportunities: the West End Methodist Church session, and the two Martha O'Bryan Center sessions. Even with the limited available data, the listening sessions comments proved comparable to the data analyses in that recreational opportunities were more concentrated in central Nashville, with less opportunities in zip codes further away from central Nashville. The two Martha O'Bryan sessions, located in east Nashville 37206, mentioned that the community needs more recreational opportunities and resources for teenagers, arguing: "Trouble is easy to get into [here] but hard to get out of." Closer to central Nashville 37203—which hosts Centennial Park and Vanderbilt—the respondents only mentioned that they wanted more sidewalks and bike lanes and did not mention the lack of resources for adolescents and teenagers.

The windshield surveys revealed several disparities across areas of Nashville in terms of recreational opportunities. For example, in the Green Hills and Belle Meade area (37215), recreational opportunities are plentiful. There is a neighborhood YMCA, Shelby Creek recreational park, Lipscomb, which offers public exercise classes, and a public Library. Not only are recreational opportunities present, but also recreational spaces are well maintained and used often by community members. However, in less wealthy neighborhoods, like Antioch (37013), recreational opportunities are scarce and recreational spaces lack regular maintenance. Windshield surveys in Antioch revealed lacking space for recreation, noticing that there was only two parks in the area. Open space is not well kept, as there is trash scattered and fields out of commission.

Recommendations

In order to offer the most effective recommendations for recreational opportunities in Nashville, we identified key trends running throughout the survey data, windshield surveys, and listening sessions and based proposals on that information. The first trend we examined was the general disappointment in recreational opportunities expressed empirically by the data and by participants in the listening surveys. Across data sources, recreational opportunities were rated as a consistent problem in every area. Within the listening surveys, each session included participants who answered yes to the question "Are recreational opportunities a challenge for you?" To address this issue, we recommend creating methods by which community members can offer advice on how to improve recreational opportunities in these areas. Examples of said methods include creating an email address for each area and allowing individuals to submit ideas for improvement, holding monthly community meetings where members are urged to make suggestions or file complaints, and to create a simple suggestion box in well visited areas, like the local public library. As evidenced by the windshield, data, and listening surveys, community members understand the needs of their areas and can offer incomparable insight into what needs to be improved. Opening pathways to let these opinions be heard will inevitably improve outcomes for recreational opportunities.

The second trend we identified was the need for recreational opportunities to keep teens and adolescents out of trouble. Community members (37215, 37203, 37216) identified teen crime and violence as a problem. Members attributed this issue to the absence of meaningful participatory activities for teens. In order to address this negative trend, we recommend that each area hire a park coordinator who is responsible for developing events and organizations, such as

sports teams, community parties, and socials. Not only would this decrease crime, but it would also yield better outcomes for teenagers that are involved in outdoor recreational activities. Finally, our third trend addresses the need for better use of recreational space and higher interconnectedness between generations within communities (particularly zip codes 37013, 37213, 37215). Our recommendation for this trend expands on our previous proposal for teen recreation. We recommend that a coordinator be hired to organize community-wide events. This organizer should focus on developing opportunities for community members of all ages to get together in recreational spaces. Examples might include a community potluck dinner, holiday picnics, sports leagues, community parties, and meetings open to the public.

Community Safety

By Daniel Belay, Steven Clarke and Jordan Clark

Review of Research

The topic of community safety transcends crime rates and dangers in a community. Community safety reaches into the deepest facets of a community and according to recent studies, plays a large factor in the social exclusion and stigma of individuals within a community and of entire neighborhoods. Social exclusion is the enemy of a successful community as it destroys any opportunity for engagement and interconnectedness that creates a thriving community. Social exclusion plays a role in lower recreation use, business opportunities, and overall community participation. When communities feel unsafe, the response is generally to stay away from danger, as human instinct promotes, dismantling social presence and creating social exclusion (Crawford, 1998). As Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs argues, safety must be achieved before a community can progress to other needs or be deemed successful. Safety's ability to block the community from other resources makes it the second most basic human need after physiological needs (Huit, 2004).

The true danger in unsafe communities is the effect it plays on the human psyche. The fear endemic in such an environment does not allow for children and community members to develop and pursue "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" to the fullest. Fear is the anticipation of danger, which is a double-sided evil as it can simply be anticipation, and lead to overreaction. It robs community members of the ability to experience aspects of life that all citizens should be entitled to, creating a much larger issue than safety itself (Skogan, 1998). Fear of crime is more closely related to outward signs of social disorder than it is to actual reported crime rates and causes elevated levels of depression and anxiety (Perkins & Taylor, 1996).

Results

Table 1: *Community Safety Priorities by Zip Code Area:*

Safety should be a high priority: 37013, 37072, 37138, 37204, 37210, 37215, 37217, 37218
Safety relatively middle priority: 37076, 37080, 37115, 37206, 37208, 37209, 37211, 37214
Safety relatively less of a priority: 37015, 37027, 37143, 37189, 37212, 37220, 37221, 37205

Question 36 in the Nashville Next survey asked: "For each of the following, tell me if it should be a high, medium or low priority for elected officials and community leaders to work on and invest in for the future: Public Safety." A scale of 1-5 was used, with 1 being low, 3 being medium, and 5 being high. On this scale, higher scores signify that community members want safety and security to be a priority in their neighborhood; lower scores indicate that members of that particular community were relatively less concerned with safety. Looking at the data through this lens, the zip codes can be distributed into roughly three groups: Those with a mean rating above 4.5, those with a mean between 4.2 and 4.5, and those with a mean below 4.2. The breakdown of these groups is shown above. One interesting note is that suburban areas like Ashland City (37015), Pegram (37143), and Brentwood (37143) were not as concerned with safety as most of the inner-city zip codes. Interestingly, Edgehill, 37212, also ended up in this category. Looking at listening session data taken from the Edgehill Homes group, it seems that this rating is not reflective of these residents' concerns. Perhaps in Edgehill, so many issues are

prevalent, that safety is pushed down on the priority list. Among the higher levels of concern were Antioch (37013) and the Bordeaux area (37218), both of which are densely populated by African American and low-income residents. The fact that all of these neighborhoods featured a rating of 3.5 or above suggests that, as a metropolitan community, Nashville residents feel that safety should indeed be prioritized more, and that more should be done.

The MAPP Committee survey took a different approach, asking respondents to rate two statements directly related to safety: “I feel safe in my community” and “I feel safe in Davidson County.” A response of 1 represented “Strongly Disagree,” 3 was neutral, and 5 was “Strongly agree.” The lowest ranking zip codes were 37210 and 37208. 37210 represents part of South Nashville, where most of the city’s international community is located. 37208 is part of North Nashville, the historically black part of the city. These are the areas in which perceived safety was lower. The zip code with the highest safety rating under this index was 37205, Belle Meade. This should come as no surprise, given that this neighborhood is one of the most affluent in Davidson County.

Overall, respondents to both NEXT and the MAPP Committee surveys routinely ranked safety as a concern in the community. Although clear inequalities exist among certain neighborhoods, particularly between inner-city and suburban areas and affluent versus poorer zones, on balance, it can be said that Davidson County residents want a safer community and think that security should be a priority of the local government.

Recommendations

From all the data we collected from the windshield survey, listening sessions and the data analysis report, Nashville residents have a lot of problems related to community safety and they just want their voices to be heard. From the lack of quality bus stops, sidewalks, bike lanes, and crosswalks it is very difficult for people to get around their communities safely. Something that should be provided for people within these communities is a form of transportation to allow them to have access to a lot of the resources that are being offered to them. Other things that will allow a community to thrive would be having access to sidewalks, bus stops, bike lanes and even crosswalks. In areas that have a very low income rate many of the residents do not have their own form of transportation so they must have access to safe, convenient, and affordable public transit, and for health reasons must also be encouraged to walk to different places if in reach, and purchase their own bicycles if they see that it is now safe to ride their bikes along the side of the streets.

Opportunities for livable and meaningful employment are related to crime. It was noted during the listening session that many people within the community couldn't access any resources. One of the biggest resources within East Nashville is the Martha O'Bryan Center and people not having access to it prevents them from getting job opportunities. The Martha O'Bryan Center does a great job for their community by offering jobs, job training, and even a place where parents can send their kids for an after-school program or summer program to help keep their kids off the streets and out of gangs. Over time this may reduce the amount of unattended kids on the streets and make people feel more safe in their community.

Safe and Affordable Housing

By: Kristen McDaniel & Justin Roth

Review of Research

The built environment, defined as “buildings, spaces, and products created or modified by people,” is an individual and community’s most important habitat (Frumkin, 2003). With 80 percent of North Americans living in towns and cities, one of the most important aspects of the built environment is an individual’s home, and for most people represents their largest investment and a majority of their wealth. For many Americans, “home is where we want to feel safe... a necessary shelter, a source of identification, and a place to rest and relax... both a psychological and physical necessity” (Bashir, 2002). According to the quality of life factors identified by the MAPP Community Themes and Strengths Committee, safe and affordable housing is essential to the well-being of both individuals and communities.

Housing is an important determinant of public health; healthy communities and populations start with healthy homes (Srinivasan & O’Fallon, 2003). According to a peer reviewed article in the *American Journal of Public Health* entitled “Housing and Health: Time Again for Public Action”, two million Americans “occupy homes with severe physical problems, and an additional 4.8 million live in homes with moderate problems” (Krieger, 2002). Risky physical environments, like inadequate housing, stem from a variety of public health issues, including poor sanitation, air and water pollution, exposure to lead, and more (Kloos et al., 2012). In many ways, the lack of safe and quality housing directly affects the health of a community.

When it comes to improving public health through safer housing, however, the conversation should also focus on the affordability of housing. According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, affordable housing is defined as a household paying “no more than 30 percent of its annual income” (HUD, n.pag.). In the United States, it is estimated that 12 million renter and homeowner households pay more than 50 percent of their annual incomes for housing (HUD, n.pag.). This lack of affordability burdens many homeowners and renters by making it difficult to afford other necessities important to quality of life.

Results

According to data analyzed from the Nashville Next survey, the importance of neighborhoods and adequate housing scored a mean of 3.47, where 1 is of no importance and 5 is of highest importance. This survey was limited due to the fact that it did not report actual housing conditions, but it shows the value residents place on housing and their neighborhoods. The area whose residents placed the highest importance was North Nashville, whereas the lowest scoring neighborhood was the rural ZIP code of 37080.

The MAPP survey more accurately conveys the status of housing in Nashville. That mean was 3.77, where 1 is dismal conditions and 5 is excellent conditions. The ZIP codes with the highest means were 37205 (3.94), 37212 (3.92), 37027 (3.90) and 37221 (3.72). These are the high-income communities of Belle Meade, Hillsboro Village, Brentwood, and Bellevue. Neighborhoods with the lowest means were Chestnut Hill/Napier (37210) with a mean of 2.57, North Nashville (37208) with a mean of 2.81, and Madison (37115) with a mean of 3.07. These neighborhoods are typically lower-income, and survey results suggest that housing is of lower quality there.

According to windshield survey reports, neighborhoods that scored lowest on a -5 (very poor) to 5 (excellent) scale were 37211 (-1), 37208 (1.0), and 37013 (.5). In 37211 just east of Berry Hill, researchers reported abandoned housing and clusters of low income housing. In 37208, North Nashville, researchers reported high density public housing, that was older and less maintained. 37013, in the southern part of Antioch, had clusters of communities with adequate housing, but between developments there was extremely distressed and isolated housing. Neighborhoods with highest means were 37215 (4.12) 37216 (3.2), and 37206 (3). In Green Hills (37215), researchers noted low vacancies and high quality housing. In parts of East Nashville (37216, 37206), researchers reported some decorative fencing, but also some chain-link fencing. Housing was in better condition closest to Five Points, and in worse condition closer to Cayce Homes and East End. Researchers did not visit all Nashville neighborhoods: results should not be extrapolated to all of Nashville.

Of the four listening sessions conducted, affordable and safe housing was only mentioned in the October 24th session and it was considered a problem within the community. One participant stated, “MDHA (Metropolitan Development and Housing Agency) treats us like crap”. There was a general consensus among the group on this point and many wanted to see more affordable housing within their community.

Recommendations

There are several ways Nashville can improve upon this quality of life factor. More projects like the MDHA’s Ryman Lofts would help nurture the city’s creative environment while also providing quality, affordable housing opportunities to emerging artists. Mixed-income and mixed-use developments could also help foster better senses of community as well greater access to mass transportation. The MDHA could also improve community engagement programs to help make residents feel more involved in housing development. In terms of safety, the Nashville Department of Codes and Building Safety needs to be proactive in building inspections and code maintenance along with using Federal Community Development Block Grant and Neighborhood Stabilization funds to provide subsidized home improvement resources to low- and moderate-income home owners and nonprofit landlords. Along with inclusionary zoning ordinances to encourage affordable housing construction, these measures would help mitigate the threat of gentrification displacing low-income residents. These are just a few basic ways safe and affordable housing can be better implemented in the Nashville metropolitan area.

Quality of Life for the Nashville Homeless: Health, Housing, and Employment

By Rebecca Ryan & Camille Greer

Review of Research

Homelessness in the United States is a pervasive social problem that is catalyzed by a variety of economic, historical and political factors (Tsemberis, 1999). The primary cause of homelessness is a lack of affordable housing (Kloos et al., 2012), and secondary contributors include substance and domestic abuse, inadequate support for mentally ill patients, and physical disabilities (Perkins, 2013).

Homelessness places a heavy financial burden on communities. According to a report by The Center for Community Studies, the total financial costs of homelessness in Nashville are \$53,209,262 (Voorhees, Brown, & Perkins, 2009). This total includes the costs of medical services, social services, homeless shelter housing, Veterans Affairs assistance, incarceration, police arrests, legal representation, drug and alcohol treatment, advocacy services, and court fees as they relate to homelessness (Voorhees et al., 2009). In contrast, the annual cost to provide permanent housing to homeless individuals and families is an estimated \$5,907 to \$7,618 per person, and the reduction in use of existing services would save a net \$1,266 to \$3,928 per person (Voorhees et al., 2009).

Hence, Nashville could save money, and improve quality of life for its homeless residents, by providing homeless individuals and families with housing. The city has a sizeable homeless population, and in 2013, the homeless population of Nashville was counted as 2,335 (“Reasons for Homelessness,” 2013). This point-in-time measurement is consistent with the 2012 survey which counted 2,224 people and the 2011 survey which counted 2,245 persons (“Reasons for Homelessness,” 2013). Many of these individuals may be chronically homeless. A March 2004 point-in-time survey conducted by the Metropolitan Development and Housing Agency at Nashville shelters found that 42% of homeless single persons housed in the temporary shelters that night were chronically homeless (“Strategic Plan,” 2004). In addition, many of the homeless individuals have health vulnerabilities. In May of 2013, the *How’s Nashville* team used Community Solutions’ Vulnerability Index to survey 1,028 homeless individuals living in shelters, campsites, or on streets about their mortality risk (“How’s Nashville,” 2013). Fifty nine percent of those surveyed were found to have demographic characteristics and health conditions associated with a high risk of premature death (“How’s Nashville,” 2013)

These statistics and others show that the homeless population in Nashville is a vulnerable group in need of help. This paper reports on the homeless population’s needs in the areas of health, housing, and employment in order to provide key information for the Metro Health Department to implement their strategy of improving health and quality of life in Nashville.

Results

A lack of affordable housing is linked to homelessness (“Strategic Plan,” 2004). The best practice identified to help low-income families obtain housing is permanent supportive housing (PSH) (“Strategic Plan,” 2004). Common denominators of PSH are that the housing is affordable, permanent, linked to a broad base of individualized and flexible support services, and principle-led (“Strategic Plan,” 2004). Currently, the Homelessness Commission is focusing on addressing chronic homelessness and has aligned with the national 100,000 Homes Campaign

mission of permanently housing 100,000 vulnerable and chronically homeless people nationwide by July 2014 (Tackett, 2013).

In keeping with the 100,000 Homes Campaign objectives, the *How's Nashville* campaign, which was started in 2013, completed a registry of its homeless population in May and is currently seeking to house 2.5% of its most vulnerable chronically homeless population per month ("Our manifesto," 2013). Objectives of *How's Nashville*, a collaborative group of community partners against homelessness, include collecting data, tracking the progress of housing, and improving coordination between local service providers (Tackett, 2013). The goal of the organization is to end chronic homelessness in Nashville within the next four years (Tackett, 2013).

The housing process is organized so that the *How's Nashville* will pay the first few months' rent and utilities for residents (Tackett, 2013). *How's Nashville* receives 18 Section 8 Housing vouchers a month under a partnership between the Metropolitan Homelessness Commission and the Metropolitan Development and Housing Agency (MDHA) to provide homes to homeless people. Additionally, the campaign is soliciting landlords to collaborate with them to provide housing to formerly homeless persons. To assist residents in transitioning from homelessness, *How's Nashville* says they will link residents with community service providers and, in most cases, social workers (Tackett, 2013).

The effectiveness of the 'housing-first' model of providing aid to homeless persons is supported by research. Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) is a housing model that provides immediate housing to homeless individuals similar to the *How's Nashville* organization. ACT is provided to individuals with severe mental illness without requirements, and provides them with 24/7 access to support service (Padgett, 2011). Overall, in regards to financial benefits, long-term retention rate, and overall satisfaction, research has shown that the community-based ACT model is more effective in helping mentally ill homeless patients than LRT (Linear Residential Treatment Approach) models which require advancing through transitional housing treatment to receive permanent housing (McGraw et. al, 2010). The major goals of ACT teams are to increase self-efficacy and positive self-determination in the homeless, enhance basic quality of life needs, and to create employment opportunities that will provide a long-term sustainable income (Padgett, 2011).

Increasing these quality of life factors would also be the goals of the Metro Health Department and the Metropolitan Homelessness Commission. Currently, *How's Nashville* has not publicized its strategies for providing social support to formerly homeless residents once they obtain permanent housing. It is important for the organization to clarify what support services it will be providing to residents to ensure that they adapt well to living independently, especially since the *How's Nashville* group has housed a total of 426 people from January until September 2013 ("Nashville September Housing," 2013). Providing targeted 24/7 support availability to homeless persons with severe mental illness would also be an ideal form of social support; this strategy was a part of the ACT plan and was considered effective. Overall, the *How's Nashville* approach meets many of the suggestions in the Strategic Plan such as developing Permanent Supportive Housing, and working with service agencies to providing housing. Strategies suggested in the Strategic Plan that could be explored further include establishing more funding sources, starting an emergency fund for homeowners in danger of relapse into homelessness, and educating community members on homelessness to prevent "not in my backyard" anti-homeless attitudes ("Strategic Plan," 2004).

According to the Strategic Plan, homeless individuals have elevated rates of the same physical and behavioral problems housed individuals do, often with multiple diagnoses or disabilities (“Strategic Plan,” 2004). Furthermore, health problems can be worsened or caused by homelessness. The strategic plan recommended that Nashville should increase the availability and accessibility of primary, specialty, and medical respite care, as well as improve the access to as mental health and substance abuse services and assess the capacity of the city’s healthcare system. The Strategic Plan also noted external forces that could hinder homeless persons’ recovery. Homeless individuals with mental illness could have their illness stigmatized, behavior criminalized, and services that may not allow for relapse which can be harmful to their recovery (“Strategic Plan,” 2004). Thus, changes in community attitudes are necessary as well to better homeless persons’ health.

The Vulnerability Index survey mentioned previously found that 59% of the 1,028 homeless people surveyed were at risk of premature death (“How’s Nashville,” 2013). Additionally, the survey showed that 47% were uninsured, 63.1% had a diagnosed mental illness and/or substance abuse problems, and 28.7% had tri-morbidity (mental health and substance abuse issues, combined with a chronic medical condition) (“How’s Nashville,” 2013). Additionally, the respondents reported 1,702 ER visits in the last three months and a total of 1,185 inpatient hospitalizations in the past year (“How’s Nashville,” 2013). A need clearly exists for the Nashville homeless population to find affordable, accessible healthcare.

According to the Strategic Plan, there is a need for increased job training, readiness and placement specifically for the homeless population (“Strategic Plan,” 2004). Furthermore, the methods of this job training need to be driven by data and assessments of effectiveness. Chronically homeless individuals face obstacles finding employment, such as being disregarded by employers or overlooked by job agencies not attuned to their specific needs. Additionally, a shared understanding of what economic stability and success looks like for a chronically homeless person is lacking (“Strategic Plan,” 2004). Addressing these factors would be important to helping homeless persons gain financial and economic stability.

Establishing living wages to prevent the start of poverty may be a preventative step towards reducing homelessness. Nashville had been witness to multiple living wage campaigns and protests. Vanderbilt employees campaigned and succeeded in getting wages raises in 2011 (Farmer, 2011). Furthermore, on December 6, 2013, fast food workers nationwide, including some in Nashville, protested to receive living wages—as much as \$15 an hour (Williams, 2013). The recent nature of these Nashville protests indicates that having reasonable living wages is an important concern to the community in terms of economic security.

Interviews with Lindsey Krinks and Beth Shinn

After crucially reviewing news reports and literature from the Strategic Plan to End Chronic Homelessness and the *How’s Nashville* campaign, Camille and I decided to interview Lindsey Krinks and Beth Shinn to gain perspective from two people who have extensive knowledge of this issue and have hands on experience tackling some of the key problems within the Nashville community. Ms. Kinks is a leading expert on homelessness and is also an outreach worker for Open Tables in Nashville. Professor Beth Shinn is the Human and Organizational Department Chair and a member of the Healthy Nashville Leadership Council, to which our class is indirectly reporting, but on a different assessment panel. Before each interview, Camille and I stated that the quality of life factors the Metro Health Department are looking at include:

access to healthy natural resources, access to affordable transportation, meaningful employment, self-determination, equal access to basic human needs, equal access to optimal education, affordable and safe housing, physical and mental health, having a connected and engaged community, community safety, and recreation opportunities. For the purpose of this interview: Lindsey Krinks will be (LK) and Professor Shinn will be (BS).

Q: What are the current health and wellness needs of the homeless population in Nashville? (health and wellness defined broadly as physical and mental health and access to basic human needs)

LK: Good primary care is a big issue. The Downtown Clinic (run by United Neighborhood Health Services - UNHS) is great and offers free physical and mental health care for people who are un-housed, but there is a tremendous need for more of these services. Because it can be difficult to get free, accessible health care and there are often long waits, a lot of small things go untreated and then become larger issues – issues that people have to have treated through the hospital/Emergency Departments. This is not only worse for the people, but also adds to the cost of health care. Respite care is also huge – a place for un-housed people to go after they are discharged from the hospital after a major surgery/operation. Currently, Room in the Inn provides Respite Care, but they have to turn people away because they don't have enough space. UNHS had a mobile clinic a couple of years ago, but I haven't seen that out lately. That was great! Some outreach workers (like those at Open Table and I) are trained in first aid, but we need more street medics or nurses who can be out on the streets so they can treat simple things and make referrals and make sure they don't turn into larger issues. Other cities have programs like that. I carry a first aid/medic bag with me. Open Table also hosts mobile foot clinics. Interestingly, the hardest services to get if you're un-housed are dental and vision assistance. There are gaps in services there.

Q: What are the biggest quality of life challenges the Nashville homeless population is facing?

LK: Criminalization. Being ticketed and arrested simply for existing in public space for things like “obstruction of the passageway” (i.e. sitting on a sidewalk with your backpack), “trespassing” (cutting through a parking lot downtown or sitting on church steps after hours), “loitering” (sitting outside of a store after you've bought something), and the list goes on. People are being arrested every day for these kind[s] of things under a “Quality of Life” ordinance that was passed in 2007 that has targeted people who are un-housed. High court fees and jail time make it harder for people to get back on their feet and find stable employment and housing.

Affordable and accessible housing is also key to our folks. Our waiting lists for public housing are incredibly long and people with certain background records have a hard time getting in anywhere, even if they can afford housing. The “How's Nashville” housing campaign spearheaded by the Metro Homelessness Commission has done a great job since June housing the chronically homeless and taking away *some* of the barrier to housing. We've housed over 320 people since this past June! But [we] still have a long way to go.

Mental and physical health care is huge. Living on the streets is incredibly hard on your body and mind and we need our folks to have more access to health care and healthy food. Additionally, employment is a huge issue. A lot of our folks work at day labor pools (or temp agencies) that pay them minimum wage and then subtract enormous fees out of their pay checks.

They may work an 8-hour day of hard labor and come out with only \$40. People without a permanent address or reliable phone have a very difficult time finding meaningful employment that pays a living wage. It's also difficult to find felony-friendly employers or employers that work with people who have mental/physical disabilities. Goodwill is great, but people are [not] paid very well there or at other low-wage jobs. Being a part of a healthy community is important. Being empowered to have your own agency and a voice in your own situation is also incredibly important.

Q: What are the current housing needs of the homeless population in Nashville?

BS: The biggest needs of people experiencing homelessness in Nashville, as elsewhere, are affordable housing. I use the label "people experiencing homelessness" because for most people, homelessness is a stage that they pass through rather than a permanent state, and with housing, they cease to be homeless. Housing doesn't fix all other health and wellness problems, but it's pretty hard to attack anything else when you don't have a home. And my view is that Nashville spends much too much of its energy "improving lives for the homeless" instead of getting them housing.

To make housing affordable, folks need both cheap or subsidized housing, and incomes. Incomes can come from employment, so meaningful jobs (not just the exploitative day labor market) and access to transportation to get to them are important. So are disability benefits for folks who are not able to work, and getting people the benefits that they are eligible for (assembling all the documentation) is a need. Anything else that provides income to people who have too little also helps – e.g. food stamps, the earned income tax credit (primarily for families).

Poor folks generally need access to all the other quality of life factors on your list. Providing services in ways that are accessible to everyone, but reaching out to include people who are experiencing homelessness, is less stigmatizing than providing specialized services. Providing mental health and substance services in health care settings also reduces stigma.

LK: We desperately need more low-income, subsidized, affordable housing. The waiting lists are incredibly long and fair market rent in Nashville is continuing to rise. Two of the biggest gaps in housing are: (1) transitional housing for families, and (2) permanent housing for sex offenders [or] people with drug-related felonies. This is a huge problem. We've got to find solutions so people who are trying to rebuild their lives can. The only option currently is, for the most part, properties owned by slumlords who exploit their tenants.

Recommendations re Homelessness

Given that research on homelessness is broad on an ecological scope and varies in regards to specific quality of life needs of a given population, it is important to create solutions are directly related to the current demands of people on the streets. As mentioned previously, in April 2004, Nashville Mayor Bill Purcell appointed a Task Force of "leaders and stakeholders" that plan to end chronic homelessness in Nashville by 2015 ("Strategic Plan," 2004). This task force was comprised of representatives from Metro Social Services, the Metro Development and Housing Agency, Metro Action Commission, the Nashville Career Advancement Center and the Metro Public Health Department. Each work group aimed to create a set of recommendations based on extensive research and input from the homeless, business, faith, and service provider

communities. (“Strategic Plan,” 2004).

In order to accurately combat this widespread issue, the Task Force identified permanent supportive housing (PHS), a continuum of mental health support systems coordination, economic self-sufficiency and systems coordination as areas that their work groups will focus on implementing and improving throughout the homeless population (“Strategic Plan,” 2004). Permanent supportive housing is community based housing with support systems that enables homeless individuals to live independently. (“Strategic Plan,” 2004). Additionally, and most closely tied with mental illnesses among the homeless, is a need for a continuum of support customized to address the homeless population’s specific needs. Finally, in order to live independently, it is necessary for homeless individuals to have equal opportunity to earn livable wages. In order for these three areas to be possible, systems coordination—or the collaboration between the public and private sectors in order to achieve long-term stability—needs to be prevalent and highly cohesive.

As stated by both Lindsey Krinks and Dr. Shinn, homelessness is inextricably linked with a lack of affordable housing. In Nashville, \$160 in total is the maximum that most homeless individuals can pay for rent, so as a result, the housing sector needs to become more widely accessible and affordable if results are going to be achieved (“Strategic Plan,” 2004). Research has shown that PSH stabilized tenants in housing with retention rates of close to 85% after two or more years (“Strategic Plan,” 2004). In order to fund PSH, strategic initiatives to gain resources from both large and small businesses need to be implemented. Additionally, Nashville should establish an emergency fund to aid formerly homeless people in danger of relapsing into homelessness (“Strategic Plan,” 2004). Researchers who support the Linear Residential Treatment approach, also known as the “staircase model,” advocate for the fact that mentally ill homeless should receive treatment in temporary, transitional shelters before they should move in to their own home (Gulcur et al., 2003). Instead, we suggest Nashville should direct their efforts to Assertive Community Treatment, because key difference between the ACT and the LTR model is that housing status of the homeless is never threatened. Even if the homeless goes into relapse, a collaborative and intensified approach from the support team is implemented but is never unwillingly forced unless the patient puts others at harm.

According to the Nashville Metro Department of Health, “an outcome-based funding approach should to be monitored at least annually for any continued homeless funding generated through Metro government” (“Strategic Plan,” 2004). This funding will be the backbone for a formal “income maintenance and training” educational program to teach homeless people how to manage their money. In order to facilitate access to banking services within Nashville, the Task Force should “conduct an analysis of the public transportation barriers that prevent homeless individuals from participating in jobs” (“Strategic Plan,” 2004). With housing, health services, and employment opportunities in place, the initiative to end chronic homelessness will be covered from all angles.

None of these initiatives would be possible, however, without system coordination and increased public awareness, which Nashville needs more work on. In order to track progress and obtain specific, measurable data, the Nashville Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) needs to be refined. Lindsey Krinks puts it well. “So many people get discharged from the hospitals and psychiatric facilities with no where to go and they end up getting sick again or re-injured. We need more hospital social workers and, again, more respite care” (L. Krinks, personal communication, December 11, 2013). Thus, the city need to identify homeless persons

released from the hospitals and coordinate with key administrators to get them housed adequately after discharge. In order to raise awareness for more people to volunteer to help with this initiative, public and private sectors need to be more succinctly aligned.

The Contributor, a news publication that provides informative insight from homeless people on the current state of homelessness while highlighting the accomplishments they have made, should receive much more funding than it already does. While it may seem simple in nature, the newspaper connects the Nashville community with insight from homeless individuals in a consumer-friendly, economic transaction that symbolizes an amazing accomplishment on behalf of the homeless. By providing funding to *The Contributor*, local businesses could participate in philanthropy, which would benefit them from a consumer perspective, and also help out the homeless initiative. This is just one example of a way that the collaboration between public and private sectors could raise awareness and funding.

Conclusion

The Metro Health Department has many recommendations it could follow to improve the quality of life in Nashville for its most vulnerable, homeless residents. Ultimately, through implementing a series of reasonable changes, the Metro Health Department could save lives, better the welfare of its most needy constituents and improve the financial well-being of the entire Nashville community. In order for these initiatives to be realistic, however, each action step that is taken needs to be results-driven with quantifiable data to support it. Public awareness and the system coordination also have to improve if these plans are going to have a high retention rate. Overall, Nashville has outlined an effective path to success through collaborative efforts to improve the quality of life for the Nashville homeless population.

Access to Optimal Education

By Morgan Johnson & Kathleen Scherz

Review of Research

Quality of Education is one of the most widely debated and discussed topics in today's society. In America, it has become clear that our education system is lacking and there are two achievement gaps to battle. The first is the disparity between the quality of education available to most middle-class children and the quality of education that low-income and oftentimes, minority children receive. The second being a global achievement gap, the educational differences between America's best and highest-achieving school systems and the skills needed to thrive in today's global economy (Wagner, 2010). The localized achievement gap has remained steady with rates of students from poor, urban public schools having significantly lower rates of literacy, arithmetic, and scientific competence in comparison to their high-income counterparts (Hochschild & Scovronick, 2003). Without a solid educational base, students are unlikely to be given the opportunity to pursue a higher degree. Completing a post-secondary program has serious implications on one's future earnings and job prospects. Those with a bachelor's degree can expect to earn \$400 per week more than those with only a high school diploma. This difference accumulates to over \$1 million dollars in earnings over a lifetime (U.S. Census Bureau, 2002). In 2011, high-school only workers were nearly twice as likely to be unemployed at a rate of 9.4% compared to 4.9% for those with a bachelor's degree (United States Census Bureau). The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has linked higher education and income with lower rates of chronic disease, including obesity (CDC, 2011). Similarly, people with higher education have longer life expectancies, better mental health, and healthier children (Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2009). With education having such a pervasive impact on one's future, it is clear that there is a need for increasing the accessibility to a quality education for all students, regardless of race or socioeconomic background.

Results

Upon first look, Davidson County residents seem mildly pleased concerning the access to optimal education. According to the data, the Nashville Next Survey averaged a score of 3.7783, and the MAPP Survey averaged a score of 3.1638; both scores were calculated using a 1 to 5 scale. Though small, the difference of 0.6145 between surveys may suggest the questions used for each may not be comparable to one another. The MAPP survey used more direct questions concerning public schools and education, compared to the Nashville Next Survey, which included a wider range of education topics (such as charter schools). As the questions used in the MAPP survey pertain more to the county's education system, it may be a more reliable representation of how residents truly feel concerning access to optimal education: neither satisfied nor unsatisfied.

This indifferent view of Davidson County's education system can also be seen in the listening sessions. Out of the five conducted, only participants in the West End Methodist Church and Green Door sessions revealed concerns pertaining to education. In the West End group, participants were primarily focused on bettering education for children; specifically, teaching them how to think critically and make good decisions. The Green Door session was different as the majority of participants were Middle Tennessee growers. Pertaining to education, this group stated that the community should learn about nutrition and agriculture. The participants suggested increasing community education to teach others about the availability of

food, and how to make proper food choices, as well as cook. Even though the Green Door listening session does not explicitly concern traditional education standards (schools, quality, equal access, etc.), it should be taken under advisement, as these education concerns are of a particular community in the Davidson County area.

Despite these problems or concerns, Davidson County provides individuals with adequate education as the valence average (from each zip code) was 3.39 out of a -5 to 5 scale. However, opportunities to access this quality education are slim, as prevalence averaged (from each zip code) a low score of 2 out of a 1 to 10 scale. Areas such as 37208 (Buena Vista) and 37215 (Forest Hills Neighborhood) are most promising as they both provide quality education opportunities for students. Area 37208 (in Buena Vista) has a prestigious African American institution with a history of academic success. This fine institution helps to cultivate a strong African American identity in a racially integrated neighborhood. Also, this school has a 98% acceptance rate, providing students with the opportunity to access quality education. In addition, the public schools in 37215 (Forest Hills Neighborhood) are ranked first in “Tennessee Public School Performance Zip Code Rank.” Students are similarly able to obtain quality education from public schools; this could be extremely beneficial as some residents may not be able to afford private educations.

Recommendations

As five of the top ten ranked high schools in Tennessee are located within the metro Nashville area, there are good educational options for residents to take advantage of (U.S. News and World Report, 2013). However, some may be unaware of the enrollment policies and deadlines required to apply for charter, magnet, or private schools. This is why we recommend this information be disseminated to parents in a single document, so they are fully aware of all the school options. It may be advantageous to facilitate forums in community centers so parents can ask questions in regards to education options. Essentially, we advocate better connecting parents with information on school choices as to provide their children with the best education possible.

Meaningful Employment

By: Margaret Waites, Samantha Orland, and Ellen Hart

Review of Research

Meaningful employment is an essential quality of life factor for residents in Davidson County, Tennessee, because meaningful employment leads to healthy and satisfying lives. Research has unveiled that meaningful employment leads to improved mental health and better mental health increases employment propensity (Hamilton et al., 1997). Employment propensity is the tendency to act in a certain way, and individuals with high employment propensity are found to be less prone to depression because of greater opportunities for job role satisfaction. Job security and the promise of employer-paid insurance and pension plans are additional factors to why employment is made meaningful and subsequently benefits mental health (Dooley, 2003). In a social contextual setting, strong social support, physical activity, and presence of family responsibility are observed to be strong determinants of mental health and well-being (Hamilton et al., 1997). Hamilton et al. (1997) concluded “stronger social support and increased physical activity, which alleviates stress, are hypothesized to improve mental health” (p. 342). In contrast to meaningful health, research shows that financial strains, depressive symptoms, low life satisfaction, alcohol abuse, and low perceived job competence are qualities of poor health status as a result of unemployment (Friedland & Price, 2003; Dooley, 2003). Thus, meaningful employment results in positive health outcomes and quality life. For residents in Davidson County, healthier communities are composed of residents who find meaningful and sustainable employment.

Results

Although meaningful employment was identified as an issue in Davidson County, the measures used to assess specifics and the location of this problem were not adequate enough to make assumptions or generalizations, especially from the windshield survey. It is almost impossible to assess employment rates, much less *meaningful* employment, simply from driving around census tracts to look at homes and establishments. The majority of Davidson County proved to have an availability of retail jobs, but this presence of businesses only showed the close proximity of employment opportunities to citizens and not necessarily whether or not the jobs were meaningful to those who had them. A connection could also be made in certain areas where predatory shops like “payday” (high interest, short-term) lenders, pawnshops and liquor stores were more prevalent, and employment rates were lower. For instance, the zip code 37206 (East Nashville) had an unemployment rate of 11.5%, and many predatory establishments were identified in this area during the windshield survey. In an effort to get a grasp on concrete employment numbers for the county, we looked at unemployment rate statistics by zip code in comparison to the percent of people in that area beneath the poverty line (American Fact Finder, 2013; Census Tract Map, 2013).

Region	Zip Code	Unemployment Rate	Census Tract	Med HH Inc	% < poverty line
Northeast Nashville/Inglewood (Low SES)	37216	8%	11400	\$27,547	30.72%
East Nashville	37206	11.50%	12200	\$52,065	15.69%
North Nashville/Germantown (Low SES)	37208	18.50%	14200	\$14,982	50.67%
Green Hills/Forest Hills/Belle Meade (High SES)	37215	4.30%	17901	\$82,292	4.71%
Antioch	37013	6.50%	15621	\$57,734	8.81%
Bellevue (Middle SES)	37221	6.50%	18406	\$50,239	4.60%
South East Brentwood/Crieve Hall/Bradford Hills/Cane Ridge (Immigrant population)	37211	8.70%	17300	\$33,850	20.10%

There were few questions related to meaningful employment in the surveys of Davidson County. The Nashville Next survey did not have enough related questions to produce a scale and the MAPP survey had a low reliability with only three questions. The analysis of the meaningful employment scale questions in this survey showed a mean response of 3.1757 out of 5, indicating that the mean response was on the slightly positive side of neutral. A score of 3 represented “Neither satisfactory nor unsatisfactory.” No zip code with more than one respondent had a mean score above 3.553 (37215; Green Hills/Belle Meade) or below 2.656 (37218; Bordeaux). Satisfaction in relation to meaningful employment was inversely correlated with the unemployment rate. Southwest Nashville zip codes with low unemployment rates like Belle Meade and Berry Hill (37205, 37204) were most satisfied regarding meaningful employment. North Nashville zip codes with higher unemployment rates saw the lowest satisfaction with meaningful employment, especially the more rural areas of Bordeaux and Madison (37218, 37115). However, these correlations are predictable and the few questions asked in the surveys did not reveal any further information or help to generate recommendations for future programming.

Comments about meaningful employment were few during the listening sessions, and all of the comments made about employment were slightly negative. At West Nashville Methodist Church, in the 37209 zip code, it was expressed that “There is a need for shorter hours and higher pay in the workplace; Americans seem exhausted.” At Edgehill Homes, in the 37203 zip code, someone said that, “There are no jobs that are close-by. I have to use the library internet to find jobs.” Lastly, at the Martha O’ Bryan Center, in the 37206 zip code, it was communicated that “there is a lack of jobs within the community; community members are unable to sustain themselves properly.” If more qualitative statements like these could be collected, Davidson County might be able to address the problems associated with meaningful employment by tackling the issues that citizens find most relevant first.

Recommendations

We recommend increasing the number of listening sessions in zip codes like 37218 (Bordeaux), 37115 (NE Nashville/Madison), and 37208 (N Nashville/Germantown), the areas

that had the lowest meaningful employment scores on the MAPP survey. These listening sessions could be focused around their definitions of meaningful employment, including questions about current job status versus ideal jobs, the ideal culture on the job, how safe citizens feel at work, and whether or not citizens can provide for their families and/or meet basic needs. Listening sessions identified employment, if not meaningful employment, as a priority for Davidson, and those data must be collected qualitatively to truly reflect the perspectives of the citizens.

Specific employment surveys could also be sent out to community members with an incentive to participate, perhaps being entered into a raffle drawing. These surveys could also be sent out to employers in Davidson County to pass on to their employees to be taken anonymously (as not to call out the working conditions of specific companies).

Accessible and Affordable Transportation

By: Adriana Galindo & Justin Clark

Review of Research

Accessible and affordable public transportation is a major factor that impacts quality of life, notably for those without cars. A survey done in Montgomery County in Ohio, where 65% of the population lives below the poverty line, found that one third of the participants viewed transportation as a barrier to access to health care (Ahmed, et al., 2001). In a study by Ryvicker et al. (2012), graduate researchers found that, in New York City, it would take senior citizens an average of four hours to travel from their senior center to the hospital and back. These data reflected transit disparities that disproportionately affected outer-city residents, particularly the elderly. In another study conducted by Finkelstein et al. (2008), a “Distance to bus stop” index was created, and it was found that in some neighborhoods, particularly in the suburbs, an elderly person would have had to walk up to one mile to the nearest bus stops. These studies highlight the negative effects that a lack of accessible transportation can have on vulnerable populations, in these cases, impoverished people and the elderly.

Although these studies took place in specific localities, their results have been more-or-less replicated in multiple parts of the United States, with research linking transit access and health going as far back as 1987 (Richardson, 1987). One of the main themes associated with transportation access is that the people who need public transit the most--those in the lower and working classes--seem to experience the greatest barriers to access. Sanchez (2007) identified a cyclical element in this tendency. Economic hardship is associated with lack of transportation, and without transportation, it is harder for those experiencing economic hardship to find relief in the form of employment (Sanchez, 2007). The main idea of most literature treating transportation access is that class is a major determinant, and that more equitable transit reform is needed. This report will analyze data collected in Nashville, TN, relating transportation access to other quality of life factors, such as access to grocery stores.

Results

In all but one of the listening sessions, access to public transportation was mentioned, and a majority of the mentions identified transportation as a problem. The participants identified increasing bus access as well as increasing the affordability of the transportation as necessary measures. In the listening session that public transportation was viewed as accessible, it was noted that it was only good for a 9 – 5 commute.

Issues in access to transportation were commonly noted through the windshield surveys because of the condition of the bus stops and lack of sidewalks. The census tracts 01790, 14200 and 12200 lacked quality bus stops (this includes a lack of seating, shelter, or a sidewalk at the bus stop). Additionally, in census track 14200 bus stops were noted. Problems were absent in census tract 11400, which was reported to have sidewalks, buses, bike lanes and crosswalks.

The biggest problem in analyzing the data comes from the survey analysis. For the MAPP survey, the analysis was run on only two questions; therefore, the accuracy of the information that it provides about transportation should be called into question. However, the Nashville Next survey reveals the importance of having accessible transportation other than a car. The rail or streetcar, bus, bus rapid transit, walking and carshare were among the options that the participants would like to be able to use for transit without having to drive a car.

In looking at the windshield data collected by a team of undergraduate researchers, the data largely confirms what the background research showed: Low-income neighborhoods feature disproportionate transit deficits. For example, census tract 14200 had bus stops, but the routes ran infrequently, and there were no covered waiting areas. Interestingly enough, two affluent neighborhoods, located in tracts 017901 and 015621, respectively, were identified as areas whose most pressing need was more transportation options. The observation that access is limited in both poorer and wealthier areas suggests that Nashville is behind in developing an effective public transportation system, and that serious consideration must be given to expanding its current infrastructure.

Recommendations

Overall, access to transportation must be improved so that the quality of life of Davidson county residents may also be improved. A possible improvement to improve transportation is to improve the quality of bus stops in Davidson County. This includes not only adding seating or shelter to bus stops but also ensuring that wherever the bus stops are placed, there are sidewalks to access them. Additionally, research could be performed to identify which areas service should be expanded to, as well as where service is being wasted. Nashville's routing system must also be revisited. The bus routes operate largely in a spoke-and-wheel pattern, with nearly every route going toward or away from the city center. Because employment opportunities are no longer concentrated in the downtown area, this design is likely outdated. Cross-town routes that connect orthogonal corridors, like the Midtown bus 25 and the University Connector 21 (MTA, 2013) are needed. Transit reform should include deliberate action taken to connect those who need employment the most with centers of employment like Green Hills and edge cities like Cool Springs. One way to spur action on this issue is to advocate for it on the basis of equity.

Community Connectedness and Engagement

By: Alexandra Paine and Spencer Bolanos

Review of Research

Social connectedness refers to the number of ties we have within the community and the quality of those connections. These connections within the community might include relationships with neighbors, paid work, leisure activities, and community service. Social connectedness and engagement is important for a number of reasons including overall health and well-being, quality of life, mortality rates, prevalence of mental illness, likelihood of unhealthy habits, and happiness. In a cross-sectional survey in South Korea, self-rated good health was strongly linked to social participation level of all age groups and both sexes and thus those who participated in more social activities reported better health. Two, isolation has shown to negatively impact quality of life and vitality. In a Longitudinal study on ageing of 6,500 men and women in England, it was shown that isolation did lower lifespan.² Three, social connectedness has been linked to lower prevalence of mental illness³ as well as lower rates of unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, not exercising, not getting enough sleep and drinking too much alcohol.⁴ And lastly, personal happiness is directly affected by the social connectedness of a community and not directly impacted by the affluence of a community meaning that social ties are much more strongly associated with happiness than income or level of education.⁵

Results

According to the listening session and windshield survey data, Davidson County has a moderately developed sense of community engagement. There are no serious signs that the aforementioned quality of life factor is lacking within the various Nashville communities so there is no cause for alarm at this time. Out of the five listening sessions, the West End Methodist Church was the only location to explicitly mention 'community connectedness' as a concern. Two members of the listening session voiced that there is no sense of interconnectedness between generations. In other words, the young and old are not engaging in community activities together. They proposed that senior centers be made more accessible to address this issue. However, it is important to note that community engagement overall was seen as a positive aspect of this community.

The windshield survey revealed that community connectedness and engagement is one of the stronger and more evident quality of life factors in Nashville. Out of the five windshield surveys that looked for this specific factor, four of them showed signs of strong interconnectedness while only one showed signs of moderate development. The average valence score for this quality of life factor was 3.1 (-5 - +5), which is moderately high. Strong areas included census tracts 11400, 12200, 018406, and 017300. Census tract number 015621 was perceived as being a weaker area. When scoring these areas, survey teams looked for things like community gardens, garage sales, adopt-a-street signs, community center activity, and youth programs. Finally, the data analysis team did not choose any survey data on community connectedness & engagement as a quality of life factor so no conclusions can be made using the MAPP survey.

Recommendations

To improve community connectedness within Nashville, we recommend increasing accessibility to institutions that develop social capital such as community centers, libraries, and

churches so that people have more opportunities to interact with each other. We specifically recommend adding bus routes that take people directly to the Senior Renaissance Center or the Martha O'Bryan Center which deal with transportation barriers. Since public transportation is key to improving this quality of life factor, we think that allocating resources towards the development of new bus routes would be the most beneficial option.

In addition, we recommend the following items from the Nashville Next survey be analyzed as indicators of community engagement in each zip code area of Davidson County: "21.9 Do you generally agree or disagree with the following statements: People like me are never listened to in planning efforts." + "21.14 Do you generally agree or disagree with the following statements: I personally want to be included in planning for the future of Nashville." + "D5. Did you vote in the last presidential election?" + "D7. Have you done any of the following within the last 12 months: Written an op-ed or post on the internet about a community issue, or attended a community meeting?"

Self-Determination and Subjective Quality of Life

By Claire Heinichen & Felicia Hanitio

Review of Research

From a community psychology point of view, self-determination refers to a person's "fundamental psychological needs to be competent, autonomous, and related to others," coupled with whether that person's community has the resources and opportunities to fulfill these needs (Deci & Ryan, 2012, p. 85). The Self-Determination Theory emerged from research surrounding the effect of environmental factors and external motivators on intrinsic motivation (Markland, et al., 815). While the fulfillment of the basic psychological needs of competence, autonomy, and relatedness remain the core elements of intrinsic motivation and growth potential, and therefore a highly self-determined individual, the theory itself has continually evolved through the addition of mini-theories that "cover all types of human behavior in all domains" (Ryan & Deci, 2004).

Quality of Life, a measure of well being commonly associated with community psychology, can be divided up into the following domains, listed in the descending order of their frequency in associated literature; "interpersonal relations, social inclusion, personal development, physical well being, self-determination, material well-being, rights, environment (home/residence/living situation), family, recreation and leisure, and safety/security" (Verdugo et al., 709).

While self-determination is a fundamental aspect of quality of life, it is far more than just a domain in an overflowing list. Given the physiological needs associated with self-determination, it is clear that many of the other domains that contribute to quality of life also contribute to positive self-determination. For example, interpersonal relations and social inclusion are sub factors of the need for relatedness, which is a core element of self-determination. Additionally, personal development and safety and security can contribute to competency, and physical well-being, material well-being, and environment are contributing factors to autonomy. The remaining domains, family and recreation/leisure, could also contribute to the fulfillment of relatedness and autonomy. Given these connections, and the subjective nature of both self-determination and quality of life, these two concepts will undoubtedly be linked in any community. This conclusion has been echoed in several research studies, such as Lachapelle et al.'s 2005 study of the relationship between quality of life and self-determination of people with intellectual disabilities. This study found that self-determination works to enhance quality of life, a conclusion that confirmed the findings of previous similar studies (Lachapelle et al., 2005).

In terms of the M.A.P.P. and Nashville Next surveys, there was a lack of questions that explicitly defined self-determination or made special effort to investigate this factor. In order to better assess self-determination in the Nashville area, questions should more specifically identify the aspects of self-determination and its contribution to the overall quality of life. In order to foster self-determination, we believe community leaders should focus on programs that allow members to feel autonomous and competent, such as self help programs and courses on financial management, and relatedness, such as opportunities for community bonding and networking.

Results

The concept of quality of life (QOL) encompasses both objective indicators of life conditions such as socioeconomic status, and measures of subjective well-being

(SWB). Subjective well-being--which includes the separate but interrelated components of life satisfaction, pleasant emotions, and unpleasant emotions--measures individuals' cognitive and emotional reactions to their life conditions (Diener and Suh, 1997). In general, studies have found poor correlations between objective and subjective measures of quality of life, and virtually all populations have above-neutral mean ratings of life satisfaction (e.g. Cummins, 2000). Thus, improvements in objective living conditions may not always translate to increased SWB levels. Cummins (2000) suggests that under most conditions, subjective QOL is maintained within a narrow range, as individuals are able to adapt psychologically to life conditions in ways that are advantageous for subjective well-being. However, below a certain low threshold (which varies culturally and individually) of objective living conditions, objective living conditions starts to heavily influence SWB levels. This makes sense when we consider that the relationship between the external environment and individual experiences is mediated by psychological processes, which are largely influenced by personality, cognitive factors, and culture.

After basic needs are met, SWB seems to be influenced much less by material conditions and more by the fulfillment of psychological needs and leisure activities (Diener et al., 1999). This finding echoes Maslow's (1943) Hierarchy of Needs, in which humans' physiological needs are the most basic, followed by safety, love and belongingness, self-esteem, and self-actualization; after basic needs are satisfied, happiness and motivation rests on the fulfillment of higher order needs. Accordingly, numerous studies have found that social connectedness and acts of altruism, which fulfill higher-order needs, are strongly tied to increased SWB (Helliwell, 2011). Leisure activities are also important for SWB, as they provide opportunities for building social ties, experiencing positive emotions, and improving skills and knowledge, all of which meet important human needs and thus increase SWB; however, the pattern of important leisure activities varies across gender and age (Brajsa-Zganec, Merkas, & Sverko, 2011).

In general, the data collected in this project did not allow us to compare SWB with objective indicators of life conditions, as this project focused on collecting subjective data on QOL (e.g. in the surveys and listening sessions). However, the MAPP survey did ask about respondents' satisfaction with neighborhood and county quality of life, and we were able to compare those ratings with respondents' subjective ratings relating to specific QOL domains. Interestingly enough, in the MAPP survey responses, across most zip codes, respondents tended to give higher ratings for satisfaction with general QOL in their neighborhood and in Davidson County than for specific QOL domains such as satisfaction with education, housing, or transportation. It is possible that while respondents were relatively satisfied with their QOL as a whole, they could more clearly see room for improvement when questions asked about specific domains such as transportation or housing. In addition, the QOL domains for which reliable scales were created may have had less to do with general SWB than scales that were not used (due to issues with reliability)--such as self-determination and having a connected, engaged community.

We also saw that satisfaction with specific domains was related to satisfaction with general quality of life. Zip codes that had the highest neighborhood and county QOL satisfaction ratings--37212 (the Music Row/Vanderbilt/Hillsboro/Belmont area), 37220 (Oak Hill/Crieve Hall/North Brentwood), and 37221 (Bellevue)--did have higher ratings on other QOL factors than did zip codes with lower ratings in neighborhood and county QOL satisfaction--37208

(Germantown/Vanderbilt), 37210 (South Nashville area), and 37218 (Bordeaux). For all of these zip codes, the factors that were consistently given higher ratings than the others were Healthy Natural Resources, Safe Community, and Access to Health Services & Healthy Food. However, what distinguished the zip codes with lower general SWB ratings from those with higher general SWB ratings was the perceived quality of neighborhoods and housing, with better perceived quality of neighborhoods and housing being correlated with higher general SWB ratings. Yet, it is not clear what this means, as these ratings of neighborhood and housing quality are also subjective.

Recommendations

In the future, it will be important to more explicitly assess and compare both objective and subjective measures of QOL and well-being in Davidson County residents, and to investigate the QOL domains that are most important for high SWB. However, based on what the research suggests, it will be important to not only meet residents' basic needs such as food and housing but to also make a push toward fulfilling residents' higher-order needs. This may include helping to facilitate community-led projects (a community garden may be a good place to start) and increasing opportunities for recreational and leisure activities that cater to various ages and genders.

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MAPP Nashville Strengths and Assets
Nashville Next Summary Table

Authors: Justin, Claire, Ellen, Felicia, Adriana, Kathleen, Ann, Margarete Webb, Camille, Chelsea, Rebecca, Rachel, Steven

Table of Means (all responses on 1-5 scale unless stated otherwise)	Zip code frequency	Preference for housing rent (higher = preference for lower rent 0-5 scale)	Importance of Neighborhoods and housing	Invest in Education	Health of Natural Resources	Accessible and Affordable transportation	Meaningful Employment	Self Determination	Safe Community	Recreational Opportunities	Equal Access to Basic Human Resources
Total	1009	2.0930	3.4756	3.78	3.9161	2.2614	N/A	N/A	4.4608	3.73	2.7134
37013	103	1.9811	3.5283	3.79	3.9268	2.3712	N/A	N/A	4.7155	3.66	2.5993
37015	5	0.641	2.5549	2.74	3.2666	3.6411	N/A	N/A	4.1667	2.80	2.6667
37027	9	2.1558	3.1871	3.86	3.9066	2.0129	N/A	N/A	4.1256	3.65	3.295
37064	1	0.5	2.0000	3.00	4.5000	5.000	N/A	N/A	5	2.60	N/A
37072	43	1.579	3.2539	3.60	3.9531	2.5985	N/A	N/A	4.6295	3.40	2.7872
37073	1	0	2.6667	3.00	4.5000	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	3.80	5
37075	1	0.5	3.333	3.67	4.0000	1.80000	N/A	N/A	5	3.40	1
37076	51	1.9382	3.3288	3.71	3.7494	2.2020	N/A	N/A	4.3155	3.57	2.4269
37080	20	1.2631	2.8648	3.32	3.7697	3.0765	N/A	N/A	4.2413	3.14	2.6513
37115	52	2.4353	3.5690	3.77	4.1735	2.3770	N/A	N/A	4.4123	3.75	2.5878
37135	3	2.0516	3.4185	3.88	3.3452	1.8000	N/A	N/A	5	3.10	5

37138	25	1.8636	3.3061	3.53	3.9220	2.0538	N/A	N/A	4.7161	3.42	2.5134
37143	3	1.3004	3.2672	3.67	4.0005	2.7597	N/A	N/A	4.1996	3.08	3.2668
37189	12	1.6743	2.7823	3.19	3.6631	2.2847	N/A	N/A	4.1487	3.22	2.2739
37201	1	0.5	4.3333	N/A	4.0000	1.8000	N/A	N/A	5	3.40	2.3333
37203	10	3.4961	3.7493	4.23	4.3554	1.4494	N/A	N/A	5	4.05	1.9751
37204	22	2.6928	3.8202	3.74	4.0275	2.4234	N/A	N/A	4.6377	4.17	2.853
37205	47	1.8233	3.4291	3.59	3.8082	2.1333	N/A	N/A	4.3054	3.53	2.8122
37206	39	2.3398	3.8394	3.85	4.0166	2.1003	N/A	N/A	4.2708	3.98	2.3908
37207	45	2.7854	3.8677	4.28	4.1962	1.9461	N/A	N/A	4.5976	4.16	2.3951
37208	22	2.695	4.0962	4.27	4.3405	1.5658	N/A	N/A	4.3929	4.26	1.8495
37209	50	2.0842	3.2857	3.76	3.7337	2.4979	N/A	N/A	4.2603	3.61	3.0924
37210	11	1.8394	3.6044	3.79	3.8059	2.1999	N/A	N/A	4.5224	4.02	2.2216
37211	119	2.1102	3.5133	3.91	3.9233	2.2461	N/A	N/A	4.458	3.93	3.2515
37212	24	2.5192	3.9059	3.65	4.1080	1.8742	N/A	N/A	3.955	4.09	2.3972
37213	1	0	3.6667	4.33	4.5000	1.8000	N/A	N/A	5	3.80	4.3333
37214	44	1.8991	3.2015	3.48	3.9223	2.2954	N/A	N/A	4.4902	3.58	2.6178
37215	24	1.827	3.1992	3.29	3.6785	2.4609	N/A	N/A	4.6089	3.70	3.2834

37216	26	2.0064	3.3763	3.70	3.8406	2.3330	N/A	N/A	4.4341	3.54	2.1345
37217	66	2.3842	3.5225	3.93	3.7774	2.2142	N/A	N/A	4.6024	3.73	2.8404
37218	60	1.8155	3.6778	4.07	4.0887	2.1438	N/A	N/A	4.6049	3.88	2.5087
37219	3	3	3.6667	4.50	5.000	1.4000	N/A	N/A	5	4.40	2.3333
37220	6	2.1193	3.6104	4.25	4.1767	2.1502	N/A	N/A	4.0984	4.24	1
37221	57	2.0683	3.1905	3.52	3.5744	2.3914	N/A	N/A	4.1014	3.46	3.1729
37228	2	4	4.1115	4.11	3.8336	1.0000	N/A	N/A	5	4.20	N/A
Total	1009	2.093	3.4756	3.78	3.9161	2.2614	N/A	N/A	4.4608	3.73	2.7134

MAPP Nashville Strengths and Assets

MAPP Committee Survey - Summary Table

Authors: Justin, Claire, Ellen, Felicia, Adriana, Kathleen, Ann, Margarette Webb, Camille, Chelsea, Rebecca, Rachel, Steven

Table of Means (all responses on 1-5 scale)	Zip codes frequencies	Satisfaction with Quality of Life-neighborhood	Satisfaction with Quality of Life-County	Neighborhoods and housing	Education	Health of Natural Resources	Accessible and Affordable transportation	Meaningful Employment	Safe Community	Recreational Opportunities	Access to Health Services & Healthy Food*
Total	989	3.8365	3.7882	3.4249	3.1638	3.7439	2.6099	3.1757	3.6911	3.0348	3.5989
37013	80	3.4250	3.3924	3.1146	3.1167	3.3462	2.6813	3.0083	3.4423	2.7025	3.5308
37027	19	4.1579	3.7895	3.9035	3.2407	4.2222	2.3056	3.3684	4.0833	3.5278	3.8860
37072	17	3.7059	3.8824	3.4510	3.4379	3.6765	2.5588	3.1765	4.0588	2.7059	3.7961
37073	1	2.0000	2.0000	2.1667	3.4444	3.0000	1.0000	2.0000	4.0000	1.5000	2.6667
37075	1	4.0000	3.0000	3.833	2.5556	3.0000	2.0000	2.3333e	3.5000	2.5000	2.8333
37076	27	3.8846	3.7407	3.4679	3.1410	4.1481	2.8704	3.2593	3.6852	3.3148	3.6667
37080	5	3.6000	3.4000	3.7667	3.2889	4.1000	3.3000	3.4667	3.9000	3.6000	4.1667
37115	34	3.5294	3.6176	3.0784	3.0741	3.3382	2.6618	2.7745	3.4706	2.7059	3.3529
37138	16	3.5000	3.6250	3.3125	3.2302	3.5938	1.9688	3.2813	3.4375	3.1250	3.6104
37143	1	4.0000	4.0000	N/A	3.3333	4.0000	3.0000	4.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.5000

37189	9	4.2222	3.8889	3.5370	3.3611	3.6111	1.7778	3.8519	3.8889	2.4444	3.8333
37201	2	4.0000	5.0000	3.33	3.4444	3.5000	2.0000	3.6667	3.5000	3.7500	3.6333
37203	18	3.8333	3.8889	3.4907	3.2222	3.5556	2.9722	3.2407	3.7500	3.3611	3.6426
37204	40	4.0750	4.0500	3.5470	3.1759	3.7125	2.5769	3.4833	3.6026	3.0375	3.7000
37205	65	4.3538	4.1094	3.9410	3.4588	4.4615	2.5806	3.5185	4.1077	3.4154	3.9764
37206	61	4.0820	3.9180	3.6739	3.0056	4.0833	2.9180	3.3889	3.8083	3.7333	3.6508
37207	48	3.5417	3.6596	3.1288	3.0459	3.3830	2.8889	2.7847	3.4043	2.8778	3.3542
37208	23	3.0870	3.4348	2.8182	2.8744	3.1905	2.9348	2.8116	3.1364	2.9318	3.1652
37209	49	3.9167	3.9375	3.3819	3.1962	3.7653	2.7959	3.0680	3.5408	2.9490	3.4632
37210	22	2.7273	3.3182	2.5794	2.9091	3.0455	2.4500	2.9470	3.0526	2.5909	3.2197
37211	104	3.7941	3.7282	3.3878	3.2119	3.5288	2.3515	3.1536	3.7500	2.8981	3.5817
37212	44	4.4091	4.0682	3.9205	3.3122	4.1364	2.8636	3.4167	4.0465	3.6477	3.8523
37214	49	4.0816	3.9792	3.4931	3.1951	4.0417	2.7604	3.1087	3.8469	3.1458	3.6306
37215	38	4.0000	4.1081	3.5702	3.3183	4.0526	2.0921	3.5524	4.0417	2.9737	3.9645
37216	35	4.0286	4.0286	3.3381	3.0707	3.6286	2.6429	3.1810	3.7143	2.7714	3.5524
37217	23	3.2609	3.6522	2.9091	3.0960	3.2391	2.8043	3.0725	3.4565	2.3913	3.4188

37218	31	3.1935	3.3871	2.9556	2.8853	3.3548	2.4839	2.6505	3.3500	2.5806	3.0968
37219	8	3.5000	3.2500	3.2917	3.0952	3.2500	2.6250	3.3333	3.2500	3.5000	3.3750
37220	17	4.4706	4.0000	3.833	3.2361	4.0882	2.1176	3.5294	3.9375	2.8529	3.9216
37221	51	4.2157	4.0588	3.7267	3.2940	4.0784	2.4706	3.3067	3.8878	3.2843	3.7392
37228	1	4.0000	5.0000	3.833	3.2222	4.000	5.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
Total	989	3.8365	3.7882	3.4249	3.1638	3.7439	2.6099	3.1757	3.6911	3.0348	3.5989

* "Access to health services & healthy food" is made up of these 6 items:

I have access to high quality health care services in Davidson County.

I have access to high quality dental services in Davidson County.

I have access to high quality mental health services in Davidson County.

I have access to high quality substance abuse services in Davidson County.

There are mental health promotion, and early intervention supports in my community for children and adolescents (Consider school readiness programs, alcohol and tobacco prevention, and other wellness services).

I have no problem accessing healthy, fresh food in my neighborhood.

MAPP Nashville Strengths and Assets
Data Analysis QOL Factor Reports

Quality of Life Factor: Recreational Opportunities
Author: Felicia Hanitio (Nashville Next survey)
Adriana Galindo (Mapp Survey)

Nashville Next Survey (22,26,30,62,65)

MAPP Survey (17.8; 17.9)

	Mean (1-5 scale)	Standard Deviation	Range	Frequency for responses	Percent of Total		Mean (1-5 scale)	Standard Deviation	Range	Frequency for responses	Percent of Total
Total	3.73	1.03	4.00	1009	100.0%	Total	3.0348	1.02297	4.00	976	100.0%
37013	3.66	0.97	4.00	103	10.2%	37013	2.7025	1.14779	4.00	79	8.1%
37015	2.80	1.39	3.60	5	0.5%	37015	-	-	-	-	-
37027	3.65	1.06	3.20	9	0.9%	37027	3.5278	.89889	3.00	18	1.8%
37064	2.60	0.00	0.00	1	0.1%	37064	-	-	-	-	-
37072	3.40	1.03	4.00	43	4.3%	37072	2.7059	.73013	2.50	17	1.7%
37073	3.80	0.00	0.00	1	0.1%	37073	1.5000	-	0.00	1	.1%
37075	3.40	0.00	0.00	1	0.1%	37075	2.5000	-	0.00	1	.1%
37076	3.57	1.05	3.60	51	5.1%	37076	3.3148	.81037	3.50	27	2.8%
37080	3.14	1.17	4.00	20	2.0%	37080	3.6000	.89443	2.00	5	.5%
37115	3.75	1.09	4.00	52	5.2%	37115	2.7059	.97792	4.00	34	3.5%
37135	3.10	1.47	3.60	3	0.3%	37135	--	-	-	-	-
37138	3.42	1.10	3.60	25	2.5%	37138	3.1250	1.10303	3.50	16	1.6%

37143	3.08	0.72	1.20	3	0.3%	37143	3.0000	-	0.00	1	.1%
37189	3.22	1.04	3.60	12	1.2%	37189	2.4444	.95015	3.00	9	.9%
37201	3.40	0.00	0.00	1	0.1%	37201	3.7500	.35355	.50	2	.2%
37203	4.05	0.68	1.60	10	1.0%	37203	3.3611	1.05448	3.00	18	1.8%
37204	4.17	1.19	4.00	22	2.1%	37204	3.0375	1.22153	4.00	40	4.1%
37205	3.53	1.18	4.00	47	4.6%	37205	3.4154	.97456	4.00	65	6.7%
37206	3.98	0.82	2.80	39	3.8%	37206	3.7333	.84606	3.00	60	6.1%
37207	4.16	0.77	2.40	45	4.4%	37207	2.8778	1.02334	4.00	45	4.6%
37208	4.26	0.61	2.00	22	2.2%	37208	2.9318	1.22761	4.00	22	2.3%
37209	3.61	1.07	4.00	50	5.0%	37209	2.9490	.96418	4.00	49	5.0%
37210	4.02	0.66	2.00	11	1.1%	37210	2.5909	1.04239	3.50	22	2.3%
37211	3.93	1.00	4.00	119	11.8%	37211	2.8981	1.09893	4.00	103	10.6%
37212	4.09	0.81	2.80	24	2.4%	37212	3.6477	.93746	3.50	44	4.5%
37213	3.80	0.00	0.00	1	0.1%	37213	-	-	-	-	-
37214	3.58	1.05	4.00	44	4.3%	37214	3.1458	.69158	3.50	48	4.9%
37215	3.70	0.95	3.60	24	2.4%	37215	2.9737	.94402	4.00	38	3.9%
37216	3.54	1.01	3.60	26	2.6%	37216	2.7714	.68966	3.00	35	3.6%
37217	3.73	1.04	3.60	66	6.6%	37217	2.3913	.98807	3.50	23	2.4%
37218	3.88	1.00	3.20	60	6.0%	37218	2.5806	.75384	3.00	31	3.2%
37219	4.40	0.73	1.20	3	0.3%	37219	3.5000	1.10195	3.50	8	.8%
37220	4.24	1.27	3.60	6	0.6%	37220	2.8529	.67926	2.50	17	1.7%

37221	3.46	1.10	4.00	57	5.6%	37221	3.2843	.89025	4.00	51	5.2%
37228	4.20	0.00	0.00	2	0.2%	37228	4.0000	-	0.00	1	.1%
Total	3.73	1.03	4.00	1009	100.0%	Total	3.0348	1.02297	4.00	976	100.0%

Summary:

Nashville Next Survey (Felicia)

For this survey, a high rating on a QOL factor meant that community members felt that this was a high-priority area to invest time, money, and resources in--that this factor was important for good quality of life. The zip code areas that were the most well represented were 37211, with 119 respondents, and 37013, with 103 respondents. In general, Nashville community members rated recreational opportunities to be at least a medium priority (the mean is >3 on a scale of 1-5). The zip code areas with the highest mean ratings (>4) for recreational opportunities were: 37208, 37204, 37207, 37212, 37203, and 37210 (not counting zip codes that had fewer than 10 respondents). 37203, 37204, and 37212 are all near Vanderbilt/Belmont/Lipscomb, and 37208 is Germantown--all in Central Nashville. 37207 is North Nashville (historically black, low-income area), and 27210 is South Nashville.

When I looked at a map of Nashville's parks, I noticed that they were largely clustered around Central Nashville. In addition, Nashville's most famous park, Centennial Park, is in 37203. From my personal observations, the areas around Vanderbilt also seem to have many sidewalks, bike paths, and other recreational opportunities. However, when I went on a windshield survey in a North Nashville neighborhood, I did not see any parks, there were also fewer walkable sidewalks/bike paths, and in general, recreational opportunities seemed much more scarce. It seems like people in Nashville see recreational opportunities as important for quality of life, whether they came from areas that were more endowed or less endowed with recreational opportunities.

The zip code areas with the lowest mean ratings were 37080, 37189, and other places with fewer than 10 respondents. Interestingly, these zip codes are not in Nashville and are in other Davidson County cities surrounding Nashville.

Mapp Survey

For this survey two questions addressed this QL Factor. The two questions asked respondents indicate, on a scale from 1 to 5 (where 1 means strong disagreement), if they felt that these statements correctly characterized their feelings about their community. The two statements were "My neighborhood has well lit sidewalks for me to use" and "I have access to parks and greenways where I can be physically active". The largest percent of responses came from the zip code 37211. There was a 10.6% response rate from this zipcode. The zipcode 37013 was close behind with a percent of 8.1%. The zipcodes 37205 and 37206 also had large response rates (6.7% and 6.1% respectively). For a majority of the zipcodes people felt as if those statements accurately categorized their thoughts. The highest mean response mean (4.0000) was in the zipcode 37228. The lowest mean response [1.5000] was in zipcode 37073, which represents Greenbrier, TN. According to google maps Greenbrier is about 25 miles north of Nashville. This may explain why residents would not have well lit sidewalks if it is more rural, however the

responses seem weird since this zipcode seems out of the city and more rural.

Data Analysis QOL Factor Report
 Quality of Life Factor: Education
 Author: Ellen Hart

Nashville Next Survey (29,41,42,43,44,47)

MAPP Survey (15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.6, 15.7, 15.8, 15.9)

	Mean (1-5 scale)	Standard Deviation	Range	Frequency for responses	Percent of Total		Mean (1-5 scale)	Standard Deviation	Range	Frequency for responses	Percent of Total
Total	3.7783	.79201	4.00	868	100%	Total	3.1638	0.54107	3.89	944	100%
37013	3.7937	0.81	3.33	91	10.5%	37013	3.1167	0.59110	3.11	80	8.5%
37015	2.7423	1.31	2.67	4	0.5%	37015	/	/	/	/	/
37027	3.8575	0.61	2.00	8	1.0%	37027	3.2407	0.60289	2.22	18	1.9%
37064	3.0000	0.00	0.00	1	0.1%	37064	/	/	/	/	/
37072	3.5995	0.77	3.67	38	4.3%	37072	3.4379	0.62047	2.33	17	1.8%
37073	3.0000	0.00	0.00	1	0.1%	37073	3.4444	0.00000	0.00	1	0.1%
37075	3.6667	0.00	0.00	1	0.1%	37075	2.5556	0.00000	0.00	1	0.1%
37076	3.7072	0.84	4.00	40	4.6%	37076	3.1410	0.47094	1.89	26	2.8%
37080	3.3160	0.56	2.00	16	1.9%	37080	3.2889	0.12669	0.33	5	0.5%
37115	3.7741	0.73	3.33	43	4.9%	37115	3.0741	0.46287	2.22	33	3.5%
37135	3.8801	0.96	2.67	3	0.4%	37135	/	/	/	/	/
37138	3.5344	0.99	3.33	24	2.8%	37138	3.2302	0.58707	2.22	14	1.5%

37143	3.6670	0.45	1.00	3	0.3%	37143	3.3333	0.00000	0.00	1	0.1%
37189	3.1860	0.85	3.33	10	1.2%	37189	3.3611	0.40172	1.22	8	0.8%
37201	/	/	/	/	/	37201	3.4444	0.15713	0.22	2	0.2%
37203	4.2341	0.52	1.33	10	1.2%	37203	3.2222	0.47304	1.67	17	1.8%
37204	3.7402	0.78	3.00	19	2.2%	37204	3.1759	0.49361	2.11	36	3.8%
37205	3.5903	0.73	3.00	38	4.3%	37205	3.4588	0.48348	2.44	62	6.6%
37206	3.8530	0.53	1.67	32	3.7%	37206	3.0056	0.44605	2.56	60	6.4%
37207	4.2806	0.61	2.33	42	4.8%	37207	3.0459	0.56538	2.89	46	4.9%
37208	4.2750	0.77	2.33	21	2.4%	37208	2.8744	0.71720	2.78	23	2.4%
37209	3.7622	0.77	3.67	43	4.9%	37209	3.1962	0.47436	2.33	47	5.0%
37210	3.7886	0.63	2.33	11	1.3%	37210	2.9091	0.54394	2.11	22	2.3%
37211	3.9102	0.81	3.33	101	11.6%	37211	3.2119	0.64192	3.33	97	10.3%
37212	3.6511	0.52	1.67	22	2.5%	37212	3.3122	0.42451	1.89	42	4.4%
37213	4.3333	0.00	0.00	1	0.1%	37213	/	/	/	/	/
37214	3.4812	0.81	3.00	36	4.1%	37214	3.1951	0.49245	2.22	45	4.8%
37215	3.2854	0.81	3.33	23	2.7%	37215	3.3183	0.36398	1.56	37	3.9%
37216	3.6968	0.89	3.33	22	2.6%	37216	3.0707	0.41371	2.00	33	3.5%
37217	3.9346	0.77	2.67	54	6.3%	37217	3.0960	0.61654	2.67	22	2.3%
37218	4.0715	0.74	3.67	48	5.6%	37218	2.8853	0.56034	2.44	31	3.3%
37219	4.5000	0.20	0.33	3	0.4%	37219	3.0952	0.49453	1.56	7	0.7%
37220	4.2541	1.12	3.67	6	0.7%	37220	3.2361	0.50000	1.67	16	1.7%

37221	3.5181	0.68	2.67	50	5.8%	37221	3.2940	0.48	2.00	48	5.1%
37228	4.1109	0.24	0.33	2	0.2%	37228	3.2222	0.00	0.00	1	0.1%

Summary:

Both surveys showed residents to be at least mildly pleased or neutral with education. The Nashville Next survey had a higher overall mean (3.7783), while the MAPP survey’s total mean was a lower 3.1638. This is congruent with a “Neither Satisfied nor Unsatisfied” response on the MAPP survey. The most responses overall came from 37013(10.5% Next, 8.5% MAPP) and 37211 (11.6% Next, 10.3% MAPP), two zip codes in south Nashville, including Antioch. The most extreme responses (high and low) came from different zip codes in the two surveys, suggesting that the wording of questions may not be the same. Results for this particular quality of life factor are not transferable between surveys. For example, zip code 37218 had a low mean of 2.8853 on the MAPP Survey with a sample size of 31 respondents; however, in the Nashville Next survey the mean was much higher for the same zipcode at an above average 4.0715 with a sample size of 48.

The questions regarding education for the two surveys may not be comparable. The MAPP survey has much more straight forward questions regarding public schools and education while the Nashville Next Survey is more vague and includes a broader range of education topics, including charter schools. Also, the MAPP survey seems to group questions based on quality of life factor while the Next survey seems to scatter factors throughout the survey, grouping more based on question type.

Data Analysis QOL Factor Report
Quality of Life Factor: Housing & Neighborhoods
Author: Justin Roth

Nashville Next Survey

MAPP Survey

	Mean (1-5 scale)	Standard Deviation	Range	Frequency for responses	Percent of Total		Mean (1-5 scale)	Standard Deviation	Range	Frequency for responses	Percent of Total
Total											
37013	3.5283	.80817	4.00	103	10.2	37013	3.1146	N/A	3.33	80	8.3
37015	2.5549	1.36399	3.33	5	.5	37015	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37027	3.1871	.88098	2.67	9	.9	37027	3.9035	.53088	2.00	19	2.0
37064	2.0000	.0000	.00	1	.1	37064	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37072	3.2539	.73545	3.67	43	4.3	37072	3.4510	.73069	2.33	17	1.8
37073	2.6667	.0000	.00	1	.1	37073	2.1667	N/A	.00	1	.1
37075	3.333	.0000	.00	1	.1	37075	3.833	N/A	.00	1	.1
37076	3.3288	.77177	2.67	51	5.1	37076	3.4679	.62186	2.83	26	2.7
37080	2.8648	.62077	2.67	20	2.0	37080	3.7667	.22361	.50	5	.5
37115	3.5690	.81872	3.00	52	5.2	37115	3.0784	.81674	3.17	34	3.5
37135	3.4185	1.39623	3.33	3	.3	37135	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37138	3.3061	.95450	4.00	25	2.5	37138	3.3125	.97349	3.00	16	1.7
37143	3.2672	.60115	1.33	3	.3	37143	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

37189	2.7823	.68728	3.33	12	1.2	37189	3.5370	.59382	1.50	9	.9
37201	4.3333	.0000	.00	1	.1	37201	3.33	1.17851	1.67	2	.2
37203	3.7493	.83574	2.33	10	1	37203	3.4907	.64034	2.33	18	1.9
37204	3.8202	.97580	4.00	22	2.1	37204	3.5470	.57729	2.33	39	4.0
37205	3.4291	.91601	3.67	47	4.6	37205	3.9410	.63152	2.67	65	6.7
37206	3.8394	.72803	2.33	39	3.8	37206	3.6739	.76159	3.67	61	6.3
37207	3.8677	.74913	2.67	45	4.4	37207	3.1288	.75642	3.33	44	4.6
37208	4.0962	.86792	2.67	22	2.2	37208	2.8182	1.01172	3.50	22	2.3
37209	3.2857	.89468	3.33	50	5.0	37209	3.3819	.69866	3.33	48	5.0
37210	3.6044	.86363	2.67	11	1.1	37210	2.5794	.64468	2.17	21	2.2
37211	3.5133	.85698	3.67	119	11.8	37211	3.3878	.76271	4.00	101	10.4
37212	3.9059	.70065	2.33	24	2.4	37212	3.9205	.73433	3.00	44	4.6
37213	3.6667	.0000	.00	1	.1	37213	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37214	3.2015	.82997	3.00	44	4.3	37214	3.4931	.71041	3.17	48	5.0
37215	3.1992	.86971	4.00	24	2.4	37215	3.5702	.65259	2.67	38	3.9
37216	3.3763	.74546	2.67	26	2.6	37216	3.3381	.59062	2.83	35	3.6
37217	3.5225	.94990	3.33	66	6.6	37217	2.9091	.89047	3.50	22	2.3
37218	3.6778	.93134	2.67	60	6.0	37218	2.9556	.73882	2.83	30	3.1
37219	3.6667	.40651	.67	3	.3	37219	3.2917	.96259	2.67	8	.8
37220	3.6104	.93268	2.67	6	.6	37220	3.833	.38968	1.50	16	1.73
37221	3.1905	.85643	3.33	57	5.6	37221	3.7267	.47946	2.17	50	5.2

37228	4.1115	.47439	.67	2	.2	37228	3.833	N/A	.00	1	.1
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Summary:

The way the questions were framed in the Nashville Next survey (hypotheticals, not actually related to neighborhood conditions) made the analysis more difficult. Poorer and isolated area had a *higher* mean, but this may be because they lack neighborhood qualities that are appealing, which is why it is more important for them to have them, which is what the survey more or less asked.

The MAPP survey is more reliable. Questions are more straight-forward, and typically align with preconceived notions. For example, North Nashville scored low compared to Belle Meade and West Meade, which had one of the highest means. The MAPP survey results should be considered far more valuable than the Nashville Next survey results for evaluating neighborhood conditions. However, the Next survey can be used such that the higher the mean = the higher the need [want] for desirable neighborhood and housing features.

Data Analysis QOL Factor Report
Quality of Life Factor: Health of Natural Resources
Author: Claire Heinichen

Nashville Next Survey

MAPP Survey

	Mean (1-5 scale)	Standard Deviation	Range	Frequency for responses	Percent of Total		Mean (1-5 scale)	Standard Deviation	Range	Frequency for responses	Percent of Total
Total	3.9161	.94056	4.00	1009	100.0%	Total	3.7439	.95001	4.00	976	100.0%
37013	3.9268	.91266	4.00	103	10.2%	37013	3.3462	1.01068	4.00	78	8.0%
37015	3.2666	.81102	2.50	5	0.5%	37015	-	-	-	-	-
37027	3.9066	1.32421	4.00	9	0.9%	37027	4.2222	.59956	2.00	18	1.8%
37064	4.5000	.00000	.00	1	0.1%	37064	-	-	-	-	-
37072	3.9531	.81625	3.00	43	4.3%	37072	3.6765	.82805	3.00	17	1.7%
37073	4.5000	.00000	.00	1	0.1%	37073	3.0000	0	.00	1	0.1%
37075	4.0000	.00000	.00	1	0.1%	37075	3.0000	0	.00	1	0.1%
37076	3.7494	1.09156	4.00	51	5.1%	37076	4.1481	.80640	3.50	27	2.8%
37080	3.7697	.83172	3.00	20	2.0%	37080	4.1000	.74162	2.00	5	0.5%
37115	4.1735	.96327	3.50	52	5.2%	37115	3.3382	.87664	3.50	34	3.5%
37135	3.3452	1.61664	3.00	3	0.3%	37135	-	-	-	-	-
37138	3.9220	.70124	2.50	25	2.5%	37138	3.5938	.86060	3.00	16	1.6%

37143	4.0005	.67216	1.50	3	0.3%	37143	4.0000	0	.00	1	0.1%
37189	3.6631	1.07081	4.00	12	1.2%	37189	3.6111	.96105	3.50	9	0.9%
37201	4.0000	.00000	.00	1	0.1%	37201	3.5000	.70711	1.00	2	0.2%
37203	4.3554	.51706	2.00	10	1.0%	37203	3.5556	.95315	4.00	18	1.8%
37204	4.0275	1.07674	3.50	22	2.1%	37204	3.7125	1.07946	4.00	40	4.1%
37205	3.8082	1.13601	4.00	47	4.6%	37205	4.4615	.56808	2.00	65	6.7%
37206	4.0166	.71878	3.00	39	3.8%	37206	4.0833	.71997	2.50	60	6.1%
37207	4.1962	.81826	3.00	45	4.4%	37207	3.3830	.94531	4.00	21	2.2%
37208	4.3405	.74597	2.50	22	2.2%	37208	3.1905	1.13442	4.00	47	4.8%
37209	3.7337	1.02099	3.50	50	5.0%	37209	3.7653	.86061	3.00	49	5.0%
37210	3.8059	.82649	3.00	11	1.1%	37210	3.0455	1.05683	4.00	22	2.3%
37211	3.9233	.92180	4.00	119	11.8%	37211	3.5288	1.03770	4.00	22	2.3%
37212	4.1080	.91552	3.00	24	2.4%	37212	4.1364	.62286	3.00	44	4.5%
37213	4.5000	.00000	.00	1	0.1%	37213	-	-	-	-	-
37214	3.9223	.83004	3.50	44	4.3%	37214	4.0417	.73538	4.00	48	4.9%
37215	3.6785	.94114	3.50	24	2.4%	37215	4.0526	.80362	3.50	38	3.9%
37216	3.8406	.79653	2.50	26	2.6%	37216	3.6286	.89396	3.50	35	3.6%
37217	3.7774	.89928	3.50	66	6.6%	37217	3.2391	.99852	4.00	23	2.4%
37218	4.0887	.80791	3.50	60	6.0%	37218	3.3548	.99326	4.00	31	3.2%
37219	5.000	.00000	.00	3	0.3%	37219	3.2500	1.28174	3.50	8	0.8%
37220	4.1767	1.17297	3.50	6	0.6%	37220	4.0882	.69000	2.00	17	1.7%

37221	3.5744	1.21155	4.00	57	5.6%	37221	4.0784	.86817	3.00	51	5.2%
37228	3.8336	.35579	.50	2	0.2%	37228	4.000	0	.00	1	0.1%

Summary:

On the whole, the areas surveyed seem to be pleased with the health of the natural resources in their areas. Not a single zip-code area from either survey had an average rating that wasn't in the 3 or higher range, with the lowest mean reported being 3.0455. While these results show promise, these results are of questionable validity. Both surveys lacked a suitable number of questions relating to the health of natural resources. After assessing the alpha values of the collections of questions and eliminating to create a more reliable set of questions, there were very few questions left to assess the community's attitude towards the health of the natural resources. Post analysis, there were only four suitable questions left on the Nashville Next Survey and only two left on the MAPP survey. This is a large limitation in terms of the reliability of the results. There were also a large number of zip codes with very few responses to health of natural resources related questions. For the Nashville Next survey, 37211 and 37013 had the most respondents, and for the MAPP survey the zip codes of 37013 and 37205 had the most respondents.

Data Analysis QOL Factor Report
Quality of Life Factor: Accessible and Affordable Transportation
Author: Kathleen Scherz
Rachel McDonough

Nashville Next Survey

MAPP Survey

	Mean (1-5 scale)	Standard Deviation	Range	Frequency for responses	Percent of Total		Mean (1-5 scale)	Standard Deviation	Range	Frequency for responses	Percent of Total
Total											
37013	2.3712	1.23203	4.00	91	10.0	37013	2.6813	1.13138	4.0	80	8.2
37015	3.6411	1.54824	3.20	5	0.6	37015	-	-	-	-	-
37027	2.0129	1.00300	3.20	9	1.0	37027	2.3056	1.04514	3.00	18	1.8
37064	5.000	.00000	.00	1	0.1	37064	-	-	-	-	-
37072	2.5985	1.11445	4.00	41	4.5	37072	2.5588	1.30961	4.00	17	1.7
37073	-	-	-	-	-	37073	1.0000	-	.00	1	0.1
37075	1.80000	.000000	.00	1	0.1	37075	2.0000	-	.00	1	0.1
37076	2.2020	1.11226	4.00	43	4.8	37076	2.8704	1.8153	4.00	27	2.8
37080	3.0765	1.11249	4.00	19	2.1	37080	3.3000	1.03682	2.50	5	0.5
37115	2.3770	1.09007	4.00	49	5.4	37115	2.6618	.90219	3.00	34	3.5

37135	1.8000	.66577	1.60	3	0.3	37135	-	-	-	-	-
37138	2.0538	1.09520	3.20	23	2.5	37138	1.9688	.92139	3.00	16	1.6
37143	2.7597	.39263	.8	3	0.3	37143	3.0000	-	.00	1	0.1
37189	2.2847	1.07002	4.00	11	1.2	37189	1.7778	.79495	2.00	9	0.9
37201	1.8000	.00000	.00	1	0.1	37201	2.0000	.70711	1.00	2	0.2
37203	1.4494	.62093	1.60	10	1.1	37203	2.9722	1.27732	4.00	18	1.8
37204	2.4234	.97989	4.00	20	2.2	37204	2.5769	1.12705	4.00	39	4.0
37205	2.1333	1.10605	4.00	42	4.6	37205	2.5806	1.30004	4.00	62	6.4
37206	2.1003	1.24278	4.00	36	4.0	37206	2.9180	1.07696	4.00	61	6.3
37207	1.9461	1.02319	4.00	43	4.8	37207	2.8889	1.09175	1.00	45	4.6
37208	1.5658	.55191	1.60	19	2.1	37208	2.9348	1.14121	4.00	23	2.4
37209	2.4979	1.27494	4.00	47	5.2	37209	2.7959	1.24549	4.00	43	5.05.0
37210	2.1999	1.00255	3.20	10	1.1	37210	2.4500	1.26595	4.00	20	2.1
37211	2.2461	1.23904	1.00	104	11.5	37211	2.3515	1.19068	4.00	101	10.4
37212	1.8742	.81742	4.00	23	2.5	37212	2.8636	1.16321	4.00	44	4.5
37213	1.8000	.00000	.00	1	0.1	37213	-	-	-	-	-
37214	2.2954	1.28026	4.00	37	4.1	37214	2.7604	1.00525	4.00	48	4.9
37215	2.4609	1.02050	3.20	22	2.5	37215	2.0921	.94336	4.00	38	3.9
37216	2.3330	1.28666	4.00	20	2.2	37216	2.6429	.99684	4.00	35	3.6
37217	2.2142	1.09425	4.00	57	6.3	37217	2.8043	1.08438	4.00	23	2.4

37218	2.1438	1.14209	4.00	53	5.9	37218	2.4839	1.09912	3.50	31	3.2
37219	1.4000	.48782	.80	3	0.3	37219	2.6250	1.12599	3.50	8	0.8
37220	2.1502	.79634	1.60	5	0.6	37220	2.1176	1.00824	3.00	17	1.7
37221	2.3914	1.18562	4.00	52	5.7	37221	2.4706	1.07894	4.00	51	5.2
37228	1.0000	.00000	.00	1	0.1	37228	5.0000	-	.00	1	0.1

Summary:

Instructions: Please provide a paragraph that describes key take aways you found from looking at the data and comment on any glaring patterns. There were only two related questions to transportation in the MAPP Survey, and this should be taken into account as a limitation.

[Kathleen Scherz]

From the data, accessible and affordable transportation in these areas might be difficult to obtain. Out of a 1-5, most of the averages that are presented are 2.9 or lower. Considerable thought is recommended for its future improvement.

Nashville Next: The questions asked for this survey were more concrete and reliable. They weren't scaled from 1-5, (1=yes and 2=no). I had to rescale them to make sense of the data.

MAPP: The reliability of this data may show limitations. Only two questions were used when conducting the alpha values. This may not encompass questions or concerns pertaining to transportation in its entirety.

Data Analysis QOL Factor Report
Quality of Life Factor: Equal Access to Basic Human Resources
Author: Margarett Webb

Nashville Next Survey

MAPP Survey

	Mean (1-5 scale)	Standard Deviation	Range	Frequency for responses	Percent of Total		Mean (1-5 scale)	Standard Deviation	Range	Frequency for responses	Percent of Total
Total	2.7134	1.39422	4	611	100.0%						
37013	2.5993	1.44724	4	64	10.50%	37013	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37015	2.6667	4.21623	3.33	1	0.20%	37015	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37027	3.295	1.8489	4	5	0.90%	37027	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37064	-	-	-	-	-	37064	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37072	2.7872	1.19937	4	22	3.6%	37072	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37073	5	0	0	1	.1%	37073	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37075	1	0	0	1	.2%	37075	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37076	2.4269	1.47556	4	27	4.3%	37076	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37080	2.6513	1.49683	4	13	2.1%	37080	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37115	2.5878	1.39991	4	33	5.5%	37115	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37135	5	0	0	1	.2%	37135	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

37138	2.5134	1.44669	4	20	3.2%	37138	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37143	3.2668	0.40108	0.67	3	.5%	37143	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37189	2.2739	1.06695	2.67	6	.9%	37189	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37201	2.3333	0	0	1	.1%	37201	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37203	1.9751	1.63619	4	6	.9%	37203	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37204	2.853	1.5564	4	12	2.0%	37204	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37205	2.8122	1.17543	4	28	4.5%	37205	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37206	2.3908	1.28961	3.33	26	4.2%	37206	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37207	2.3951	1.15522	3.33	32	5.2%	37207	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37208	1.8495	1.15957	3.33	19	3.2%	37208	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37209	3.0924	1.61273	4	29	4.8%	37209	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37210	2.2216	1.12609	2.67	7	1.1%	37210	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37211	3.2515	1.40871	4	80	13.1%	37211	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37212	2.3972	1.0846	3.33	18	2.9%	37212	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37213	4.3333	0	0	1	.2%	37213	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37214	2.6178	1.16505	4	24	3.9%	37214	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37215	3.2834	1.31815	4	10	1.6%	37215	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37216	2.1345	1.37304	4	11	1.7%	37216	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37217	2.8404	1.56803	4	40	6.5%	37217	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37218	2.5087	1.27398	4	36	6.0%	37218	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37219	2.3333	0	0	2	.2%	37219	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

37220	1	0	0	2	.3%	37220	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37221	3.1729	1.33828	4	33	5.3%	37221	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37228	-	-	-	-	-	37228	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Summary:

For this survey, a high rating indicated a perception of equitable distribution of resources. A low score indicated a perceived unequal distribution of resources. The unequal distribution of resources could have been a perceived lack of resources or a perceived excess of resources. Both were scored as lower values.

Data Analysis QOL Factor Report
Quality of Life Factor: Safe Community
Author: Adriana Galindo

Nashville Next Survey

MAPP Survey

	Mean (1-5 scale)	Standard Deviation	Range	Frequency for responses	Percent of Total		Mean (1-5 scale)	Standard Deviation	Range	Frequency for responses	Percent of Total
Total	4.4608			1009	100.0%	Total	3.6911	.82248	4.00	968	100.0%
37013	4.7155			103	10.2%	37013	3.4423	.84891	4.00	78	8.1%
37015	4.1667			5	.5%	37015	-	--	-	-	-
37027	4.1256			9	.9%	37027	4.0833	.54906	2.00	18	1.9%
37064	5			1	.1%	37064					
37072	4.6295			43	4.3%	37072	4.0588	.89935	3.00	17	1.8%
37073	5			1	.1%	37073	4.0000	-	0.00	1	.1%
37075	5			1	.1%	37075	3.5000	-	0.00	1	.1%
37076	4.3155			51	5.1%	37076	3.6852	.60682	2.50	27	2.8%
37080	4.2413			20	2.0%	37080	3.9000	.65192	1.50	5	.5%
37115	4.4123			52	5.2%	37115	3.4706	.90404	4.00	34	3.5%
37135	5			3	.3%	37135	-	-	-	-	-

37138	4.7161			25	2.5%	37138	3.4375	1.04682	3.00	16	1.7%
37143	4.4608			3	.3%	37143	3.0000		0.00	1	.1%
37189	4.7155			12	1.2%	37189	3.8889	.65085	2.00	9	.9%
37201	4.1667			1	.1%	37201	3.5000	.70711	1.00	2	.2%
37203	4.1256			10	1.0%	37203	3.7500	.62426	2.50	18	1.9%
37204	5			22	2.1%	37204	3.6026	.80442	3.00	39	4.0%
37205	4.6295			47	4.6%	37205	4.1077	.69312	3.00	65	6.7%
37206	5			39	3.8%	37206	3.8083	.69558	3.00	60	6.2%
37207	5			45	4.4%	37207	3.4043	.83821	4.00	47	4.9%
37208	4.3155			22	2.2%	37208	3.1364	1.01397	4.00	22	2.3%
37209	4.2413			50	5.0%	37209	3.5408	.94559	3.50	49	5.1%
37210	4.4123			11	1.1%	37210	3.0526	.86434	3.00	19	2.0%
37211	5			119	11.8%	37211	3.7500	.84358	4.00	102	10.5%
37212	4.7161			24	2.4%	37212	4.0465	.66201	3.00	43	4.4%
37213	4.4608			1	.1%	37213	-	-	-	-	-
37214	4.7155			44	4.3%	37214	3.8469	.68620	3.00	49	5.1%
37215	4.1667			24	2.4%	37215	4.0417	.49821	2.50	36	3.7%
37216	4.1256			26	2.6%	37216	3.7143	.81607	4.00	35	3.6%
37217	4.4608			66	6.6%	37217	3.4565	.81063	4.00	23	2.4%
37218	4.7155			60	6.0%	37218	3.3500	.94823	3.50	30	3.1%
37219	4.1667			3	.3%	37219	3.2500	.75593	2.00	8	.8%

37220	4.1256			6	.6%	37220	3.9375	.47871	1.50	16	1.7%
37221	5			57	5.6%	37221	3.8878	.62304	3.00	49	5.1%
37228	4.6295			2	.2%	37228	4.0000	-	0.00	1	.1%

Summary:

Nashville Next: This survey posed the question: “For each of the following, tell me if it should be a high, medium or low priority for elected officials and community leaders to work on and invest in for the future: Public Safety”. The responses are on a 1 to 5 scale, 1 meaning low priority and 5 high priority. On average all responses were pretty high. The highest average response was 5, and was found in zipcodes 37211, 37064, 37073, 37075, 37135, 37204, 37206, 37207, 37211, 37221. Of these zipcodes most had a large number of respondents, except for zipcode 37135 who had 3 respondents. But for example, zip code 37211 has 119 respondents. The lowest average score was 4.1256 and was found in zipcodes 37220, 37216, 37203, 37027. These zipcodes had a much lower frequency of respondents, the most responses that were acquired were 26 in zipcode 37216.

The analysis was only done on one question, therefore precaution must be taken when using these data. The reliability of these data is not good.

MAPP Survey: This survey looked to find whether people agreed with the following statements: “I feel safe in my neighborhood” and “I feel safe in Davidson County”. The responses are on a 1 to 5 scale, 1 meaning strongly disagree and 5 strongly agree. The highest average score is found to be 4.1077 in zipcode 37205. The lowest mean score is 3.000 in zipcode 37143, however this is based on only one response. The next lowest average score is 3.0526 in zipcode 37210, based on 19 responses. For the most part, respondents did not feel highly threatened because there were no responses that strongly disagreed with these statements. This suggests that perhaps there are more dangerous areas that causes respondents to hesitate in completely agreeing with feeling safe in Davidson county.

The reliability of these data should also be considered. Only two questions were used for these data, therefore generalizing results is a bit harder. The data are inherently unstable and responses are conceptually not well designed to capture a single unitary quality of life factor.

Data Analysis QOL Factor Report
Quality of Life Factor: Preference for housing rent
Author: Ann Yeh

Nashville Next Survey (49,50,51,52)

MAPP Survey

	Mean (1-5 scale) Higher = preference for lower rent	Standard Deviation	Range	Frequency for responses	Percent of Total		Mean (1-5 scale)	Standard Deviation	Range	Frequency for responses	Percent of Total
Total	2.0930	1.66319	5	1009	100.0%						
37013	1.9811	1.72097	5	103	10.20%	37013	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37015	0.641	1.38512	4	5	0.50%	37015	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37027	2.1558	1.515	4.5	9	0.90%	37027	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37064	0.5	0	0	1	0.10%	37064	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37072	1.579	1.48535	5	43	4.30%	37072	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37073	0	0	0	1	0.10%	37073	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37075	0.5	0	0	1	0.10%	37075	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37076	1.9382	1.55308	5	51	5.10%	37076	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37080	1.2631	1.19502	3.5	20	2.00%	37080	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37115	2.4353	1.59791	5	52	5.20%	37115	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

37135	2.0516	1.53236	3.5	3	0.30%	37135	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37138	1.8636	1.58092	5	25	2.50%	37138	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37143	1.3004	1.20323	2	3	0.30%	37143	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37189	1.6743	1.3018	4	12	1.20%	37189	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37201	0.5	0	0	1	0.10%	37201	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37203	3.4961	1.55955	5	10	1.00%	37203	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37204	2.6928	1.62112	4.5	22	2.10%	37204	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37205	1.8233	1.45561	5	47	4.60%	37205	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37206	2.3398	1.78294	5	39	3.80%	37206	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37207	2.7854	1.93982	5	45	4.40%	37207	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37208	2.695	1.70014	5	22	2.20%	37208	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37209	2.0842	1.74083	5	50	5.00%	37209	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37210	1.8394	1.4397	3.5	11	1.10%	37210	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37211	2.1102	1.70886	5	119	11.80%	37211	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37212	2.5192	1.44998	4.5	24	2.40%	37212	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37213	0	0	0	1	0.10%	37213	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37214	1.8991	1.70874	5	44	4.30%	37214	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37215	1.827	1.63182	5	24	2.40%	37215	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37216	2.0064	1.69283	5	26	2.60%	37216	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37217	2.3842	1.69244	5	66	6.60%	37217	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37218	1.8155	1.61744	5	60	6.00%	37218	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

37219	3	1.21954	2	3	0.30%	37219	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37220	2.1193	1.93722	4.5	6	0.60%	37220	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37221	2.0683	1.57816	5	57	5.60%	37221	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37228	4	0	0	2	0.20%	37228	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2.093	1.66319	5	1009	100.00 %						

Summary:

Instructions: Please provide a paragraph that describes key take aways you found from looking at the data and comment on any glaring patterns.

The analysis of this housing data was taken through one factor, question 6b. on the Nashville NEXT survey, “Compared to years past, how likely are members of your family to rent rather than own their own home in the future? Do you think they are more likely, less likely, or just as likely to rent rather than own their own home in the future?” The other questions of the survey regarding future housing could not be placed on the same scale. Because there was a single-item question on renting, a scale could not be created, and only an analysis could be run. Therefore, the reliability of these data should be taken under precaution.

The survey responses were placed on a 1-5 scale, with 1 as less likely to rent, 3 as about the same, and 5 being more likely to rent. The total mean for this data was 2.3811, and, which means that the average answer leaned toward the answer of less likely to rent.

The zip code with the highest number surveyed was from the zip code 37211, with 119 responses, and they were 11.2% of the total number of responses. The zip code with the highest means was 37213, with the mean as 5, but there was only one participant from this area.

The MAPP Survey’s data could not be analyzed because there were no questions pertaining to housing. The best question which came closest to housing on the MAPP survey was q0013_0001, “I have the ability to meet my basic needs such as food, clothing, housing, and medicine,” and in this case, there was a better fit of the quality of life factor “Basic Human Needs.”

MAPP Nashville Assets and Strengths

Windshield Survey Summary Sheet

Authors: Samantha Orland, Ann Yeh, Morgan Johnson, Margaret Waites, Justin Roth, Claire Heinichen, Kathleen Scherz

Recreational Opportunities

Healthy Natural Resources

Census tract/ Surrounding Zip codes	Presence/Frequency #	Mean Valence (-5 to 5)	Census tract/ Surrounding Zip codes	Presence/Frequency #	Mean Valence (-5 to 5)
CT: 12200 ZC: 37206	9	3.4	CT: 12200 ZC: 37206	3	2.6
CT: 14200 Zip: 37208	5	0.8	CT: 14200 Zip: 37208	10	-3
CT:11400 Zip: 37216	7	2.57	CT:011400 Zip: 37216	0	0
CT:018406 Zip: 37221	7	5	CT:018406 Zip: 37221	3	4
CT: 017300 Zip: 37211	1	2.0	CT: 017300 Zip: 37211	0	0
CT: 017901 Zip: 37215	7	3.67	CT: 017901 Zip: 37215	2	3.5
CT: 015621 ZIP: 37013	3	-5	CT: 015621 ZIP: 37013	5	-2.2

MAPP Nashville Strengths and Assets
Windshield Survey Team Reports

Windshield Survey Team Report

Census Tract: 11400

Surrounding Zip codes: 37216 -actual, 37115, 37207, 37206, 37214

Time of day: 11/4/13 - 3:30-5:00pm, 11/5/13 - 7:00-8:45am

Comments on Weather: 11/4/13 - 11/5/13

Team members: Samantha Orland, Ann Yeh

Quality of life factors	Presence/Frequency	Mean Valence (-5 inadequate to 5 adequate)	Observations/Salient factors
Recreational Opportunities	7	2.57	South Inglewood Park with lots of green space, trail leading into the neighborhood, close-by YMCA, reliable sidewalks
Healthy Natural Resources	0	0	
Accessible and Affordable Transportation	6	3.17	bumps ramps on sidewalks in South Inglewood to show where sidewalk transitions to road, ample number of buses and crosswalks, covered bus stops on Gallatin Pike, bike route on right side of road
Meaningful Employment	4	-1.25	pawn shops, payday loan shops, thrift shops, automobile companies, tax and insurance consultants
Basic Human Needs	4	1.75	lots of fast food options but not many places to obtain fresh fruits and vegetables, only 1 grocery store
Optimal Education	3	3	Inglewood Elementary School offers Pencil Projects tutoring program, daycare center
Affordable and Safe Housing	10	3.2	South side: fences around houses to keep people out North side: fences more for decoration and yards and houses bigger
Physical and Mental Health	2	2.5	East Nashville Public Health Center, people walking their dogs in the neighborhood

Engaged Community	13	2.92	South Inglewood Park Community Center, AMP Yes! signs in the yards, shoe/clothes donation bins in parking lots, many churches, YMCA, Adopt-A-Street signs, Family Affair Ministries building, “no littering” sign, Inglewood Youth Sports sign
Safe Community	6	.67	Graffiti, “watch for pedestrians” signs, “Railroad ahead” signs, security system signs in front yards, crossing guard, “no trespassing” signs,

Summary

Instructions: In 1-2 paragraphs please respond to the following prompts:

- 1.) What are your general thoughts regarding the Quality of Life Factors you surveyed?*
- 2.) Please identify and describe the most pressing needs you observed.*
- 3.) Please identify and describe the greatest strengths you observed.*
- 4.) If there were any telling photos you would like the committee to see, please log on to the gmail account (username:fallhod2670 password: mappnashville) and put the picture as a public file in the google drive. In the google drive for the account you can copy and paste the link for the document after this summary paragraph.*

Transportation in this census tract was fairly efficient, as bus routes were prominent and there were bike lanes, however, more consistent sidewalks would have been nice. The houses in this area revealed that the residents were lower-income, and gauging based on the people walking around, it is primarily inhabited by African-Americans. Despite this, the new community center and South Inglewood Park added value to the neighborhood and gave people a space to play and stay active. There seemed to be a dearth of health natural resources or physical/mental health centers like hospitals or clinics.

It seems that the most pressing need in this census tract is the availability of businesses and workplaces beyond the fast food chains and predatory establishments like payday loan stores and pawn shops. If most of the members of this community work in the surrounding areas, meaningful employment may be hard to find. Also, because their only grocery store is the Save-A-Lot, people may have to go out of their way to access fresh produce.

The greatest strengths we observed were the close proximity to the South Inglewood Park and YMCA, providing recreational opportunities for members of the community. Many of the houses also seemed to be active in their community, at least politically, as they had “AMP Yes!” signs in their yard to promote the creation of a new transit program for the growing Nashville population.

Windshield Survey Team Report
 Census Tract: 12200
 Surrounding Zip codes: 37206
 Time of day: 2:30-5:30 (10/30/2013)
 Comments on Weather: Cloudy, Overcast, 75-80 F
 Team members: Kathryn Loughrige and Alison Bennett

Quality of life factors	Presence/Frequency	Valence (-5 inadequate to 5 adequate)	Observations/Salient factors
Recreational Opportunities	5	5	Shelby Park golf course; Shelby Park driving range; Shelby Park putting green; Shelby Park bike path; Shelby Park baseball fields, trail leading into neighborhood
Healthy Natural Resources	3	4	Shelby Park pond; Cumberland River; Bass Park green space
Accessible and Affordable Transportation		4	Bus stops
Meaningful Life	1	2	Church on South 14th
Optimal Education	1	1	Day Care Center on Holly St.: 20-30 children playing with children's safety fences and in the presence of 3 adults, building blocks and alphabet toys were being used to suggest rudimentary infant learning experience
Affordable and Safe Housing		3	Houses were well kept on Holly St.; Houses had higher fences and beware of dog signs on South 14th St.
Physical and Mental Health	0	-5	none in our census tract
Engaged Community	3	3	"YES AMP" and "STOP AMP" signs in yard, American flags, Adopt-a-Street signs, "no littering" and "protect our community" signs, mailboxes with Titans logo and Vanderbilt stickers on back of cars
Safe Community	-2	2	Very few sidewalks but sidewalk was being constructed; Building sidewalks on Holly St.; Few alarm system signs in yards, pedestrians (many riding bikes) and cars had to share the same road with little space

Summary

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- 1.) What are your general thoughts regarding the Quality of Life Factors you surveyed?*
- 2.) Please identify and describe the most pressing needs you observed.*
- 3.) Please identify and describe the greatest strengths you observed.*
- 4.) If there were any telling photos you would like the committee to see, please log on to the gmail account (username:fallhod2670 password: mappnashville) and put the picture as a public file in the google drive. In the google drive for the account you can copy and paste the link for the document after this summary paragraph.*

For census tract 12200, there were plenty of example of natural resources and recreational opportunities. Our census tract mostly consisted of neighborhood and Shelby Park, there were essentially no commercial businesses that could be used to determine certain quality of life factors like physical and mental health, predatory establishments, or meaningful employment. The quality of life factors that were very evident in our census tract were engaged community, affordable and safe housing, recreational opportunities, and healthy natural resources. The most pressing needs we observed were sidewalks and lack of physical and mental health centers. The houses/neighborhood we observed is within walking distance of Shelby Park. Shelby Park is a well equipped public park that can serve the community well. However, the lack of sidewalks in the surrounding community do not really make Shelby Park as accessible as it could be. As mentioned before, the greatest strength is Shelby Park. There are multiple recreational opportunities for people of all ages to enjoy, and there are in relatively good shape or are in the processed of being repaired. Shelby Park was well kept, very clean, and immensely spacious.

Windshield Survey Team Report

Census Tract: **14200**

Surrounding Zip codes: **37208**

Time of day: **Afternoon**

Comments on Weather: **Partly cloudy, cool, light breeze, about 70 degrees F**

Team members: **Jordan Clark & Felicia Hanitio**

Quality of life factors	Presence/Frequency	Valence (-5 inadequate to 5 adequate)	Observations/Salient factors
Recreational Opportunities	5	0.8	<p>Small playground next to a community center that seemed well kept and had lots of kids playing on it.</p> <p>Run-down old recreational area (basketball courts' hoops were missing their rims) next to a public housing area; space could be better used for something else. Had a running trail around it that was still used, but not a very nice environment to run in.</p> <p>Public access to Fisk tennis court (the public gets priority from 8 am to 4 pm) but it was locked--not sure how to access?</p> <p>Boys & Girls Club on 16th Ave, looked like it had an indoor gym, also had an outdoor basketball court</p>
Healthy Natural Resources	10	-3.0	<p>We observed nine vacant grass lots of various sizes (the grass was not particularly well-kept but was not too bad either), and one fenced-up concrete lot. These lots were not big enough for parks but could be used for other recreational opportunities such as playgrounds, soccer fields, basketball courts, or picnic areas.</p> <p>The most notable and largest lot we observed was on Herman & 14th and was below ground level. We observed: felled trees & some swampy grass, concrete steps down into the lot, a sidewalk, and the remains of a parking lot. A realty sign from Zeitlin & Co. said that the lot was for sale? Fence along part of one side bordering the lot, but definitely easily accessible to anyone. Definitely could be used for some sort of development.</p>
Affordable and Safe Housing	1	1.0	<p>High density public housing facilities concentrated in most of the area, especially around Fisk. Looked older but liveable. Impossible to tell living conditions inside by observing from the outside. Looked up more info.:</p>

			Andrew Jackson Courts housing development
Equal Access to Optimal Education	1	4.0	Unique, prestigious, historically African American institution with a history of academic excellence. Helps to cultivate a strong African American identity. 40-acre campus, integrated with the neighborhood, some resources available to the public. 98% acceptance rate.
Meaningful Life	3	3.0	Churches were near residential areas and had well-kept properties; M.B. church had a vacant lot next to it that could be used for some sort of recreational development
Physical and Mental Health	3	2.0	Jefferson Street = big interstate with lots of traffic. People living next to interstates are more likely to get asthma + other health problems related to air pollution. Private non-profit clinic on 14th Ave. N. - Matthew Walker Comprehensive Health Center, serves people regardless of ability to pay. Nashville General Hospital at Meharry is the nearest public hospital, but outside of census tract. Also serves people regardless of ability to pay. Interesting public-private alliance (with Meharry Medical College and Vanderbilt University).
Safe community	2	0.5	Jefferson and the middle of the neighborhood had decent sidewalks; nothing else, though. Did not see many people outside (only passed 3-4 adults in total when walking around the neighborhood for an hour).
Accessible and Affordable Transportation	(didn't count)	1.0	Access to Jefferson and Herman street buses. Infrequent, though, and stops not in high quality

Instructions: In 1-2 paragraphs please respond to the following prompts:

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- 2.) Please identify and describe the most pressing needs you observed.*
- 3.) Please identify and describe the greatest strengths you observed.*
- 4.) If there were any telling photos you would like the committee to see, please log on to the gmail account (username:fallhod2670 password: mappnashville) and put the picture as a public file in the google drive. In the google drive for the account you can copy and paste the link for the document after this summary paragraph.*

In general, there was a great deal of need and opportunity for improvement for the various quality of life factors observed. It was strange that we barely saw anyone outside on a Saturday afternoon with nice weather, even though a lot of people lived in our census tract (there was a lot of high-density public housing). Consequently, we saw a great need for improvement on recreational opportunities (one of the primary QOL factors we focused on). To that end, we certainly observed many vacant lots that could be used for playgrounds, basketball courts, soccer fields, picnic areas, and so on. However, these lots were also not big enough to build a park on.

One of the greatest strengths we observed was the presence of Fisk University: a small, prestigious, historically black liberal arts college that aims to provide optimal, high-quality education to African American students. We thought it was fitting that the university's campus was integrated with a low-income, predominantly black neighborhood--instilling a sense of African American pride, emphasizing the importance and accessibility (they have a 98% acceptance rate) of higher education, and allowing the community to rally around the university. For any efforts aiming to improve quality of life in this neighborhood, it would be important and helpful to work with Fisk University. We also observed three churches in this census tract--which can serve as useful community resources and rallying points, especially since religious life tends to be very important in African-American communities. Finally, although there were no public hospitals in the census tract, Nashville General Hospital at Meharry is very close by and aims to serve people regardless of their demographic characteristics or ability to pay; it also has a unique public-private alliance and has ties with Meharry Medical College and Vanderbilt University (definitely a strength that can be capitalized on). In addition, there is a private non-profit clinic (Matthew Walker Comprehensive Health Center) in the census tract that also serves people regardless of their ability to pay.

Windshield Survey Team Report
 Census Tract: **017901**
 Surrounding Zip codes: **37215**
 Time of day: **3:00-4:15 pm, 5:00-7:30 pm (pictures)**
 Comments on Weather: **Cloudy/Cool, Rainy/Cloudy Weather 58°F**
 Team members: **Daniel Belay & Grace Ortkiese**

Quality of life factors	Presence/Frequency	Valence (-5 inadequate to 5 adequate)	Observations/Salient factors
Recreational Opportunity	7	3.67	-Green Hills Park remained empty the duration of the drive although lights were turned on for use during later hours of the day. -Families were in the parking lot, not just teenagers. -Lipscomb also offers various fitness classes that are open to members (not just students). More appealing to younger adult audience.
Healthy Natural Resources	3	3.50	-Little to no litter -creek particular strong from recent rain -had trails that people could walk near creek
Affordable and Safe Housing	4	4.12	-Apartment prices were not largely advertised but information was given to receive price. -Little to no vacant
Equal Access to Optimal Education	4	4.32	-Public schools ranked #1 in "Tennessee Public School Performance Zip Code Rank" -Very well kept and softball team practicing; very open spaces
Meaningful Life	4	4.17	-Churches of varying denomination with bus route access; advertised service work and hours -Churches of all denominations found. -Plethora of churches and services
Physical and Mental Health	3	2.2	-Plastic surgery clinics found near residence housing -Red Cross open and many cars parked outside
Safe Community	3	4.5	-Safety seemed to be stressed and effective in apartment complexes

			-Apartments were closer together and more designed for an active community (ex. Pools, lawns, proximity, etc)
Accessible and Affordable Transportation	2	-2	-Bike lanes absent -Observed 8 bus stops, but lacked seating and, in many cases, lacked sidewalk

Summary

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- 1.) *What are your general thoughts regarding the Quality of Life Factors you surveyed?*
- 2.) *Please identify and describe the most pressing needs you observed.*
- 3.) *Please identify and describe the greatest strengths you observed.*
- 4.) *If there were any telling photos you would like the committee to see, please log on to the gmail account (username:fallhod2670 password: mappnashville) and put the picture as a public file in the google drive. In the google drive for the account you can copy and paste the link for the document after this summary paragraph.*

Because this area is one of the most affluent in Nashville, the Quality of Life Factors were mainly favorable throughout. However, it is important to remember that these factors were beneficial for the people who *inhabit* these areas, and perhaps less favorable for those travelling through it. For example, one of the greatest needs we recognized was that of available work opportunities and transportation to get there. We noticed one “Help Needed” sign on a Bread and Company restaurant, but we did not observe many other employment options. Additionally, while there are bus stops along Hillsboro Pike, the stops lack proper “waiting areas”; in many cases, the bus stops stood as lone poles without benches or, in most cases, without sidewalks for standing and waiting. In order to use the Green Hills Mall area as an effective area of opportunity for employment, there must be better transportation to these areas. Most of the employment opportunities within Green Hills are for unskilled labor: restaurant positions, clerks, taxi drivers, etc. Therefore, many of these low paying jobs likely hire low earning workers, many of whom lack personal transportation (i.e. cars). A great need is improving public transportation to this area.

One strength we observed is the availability of recreational opportunities and open space. We observed several expansive fields that were well kept. We also observed community centers where recreation was possible. However, we found that recreational opportunities could be improved by making them public; many of the recreational areas we observed appeared privately owned by schools or residences. The geographic openness of this area is a strength, but these areas could be better adapted to public use. An additional strength was that of safety. We observed several police cars in the area, including monitoring schools yards and a church event. There were lights for walking at most busy corners.

Windshield Survey Team Report

Census Tract: **015621**

Surrounding Zip codes: **37013**

Time of day: **Afternoon**

Comments on Weather: **Overcast**

Team members: **Justin Roth, Claire Heinichen, Kathleen Scherz**

Quality of life factors	Presence/Frequency	Valence (-5 inadequate to 5 adequate)	Observations/Salient factors
Healthy Natural Resources	5	-2.2	Lack of mature trees, all transplanted. Lack of healthy grass, sides of road outside development littered, overgrown vegetation,
Housing	2	0.5	Very compact and lack of variety or design elements. Average condition, almost all single family homes. Small to no backyard or recreational space associated with homes
Recreational Opportunities	3	-.5	Lack of public parks or space to play, only two parks noted, both very small and inconveniently located
Access to Education	2	3	Elementary school on-site to the Provincetown development, however accessed only through neighborhood bringing a great deal of outside traffic. High school only accessible by vehicle, no sidewalks in the surrounding area.
Connected and Engaged Communities	2	1	Everyone lives close together, high racial diversity, evident effort by owner of development to foster community (garage sales, farmer's market)
Accessible transportation	1	-3	No bus or transit stops within developments, school buses are present.

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Summary

Instructions: In 1-2 paragraphs please respond to the following prompts:

- 1.) What are your general thoughts regarding the Quality of Life Factors you surveyed? [Justin]*
- 2.) Please identify and describe the most pressing needs you observed. [Claire]*
- 3.) Please identify and describe the greatest strengths you observed. [Kathleen]*
- 4.) If there were any telling photos you would like the committee to see, please log on to the gmail account (username:fallhod2670 password: mappnashville) and put the picture as a public file in the google drive. In the google drive for the account you can copy and paste the link for the document after this summary paragraph.*

This community represents an average master-planned community on the fringes of a medium-sized metropolitan area. The communities we visited were all fairly new: from about 15 years in age, to 5 years in age. Due to the clear-cutting used to clear space for the developments, healthy natural resources suffered, and due to the curvilinear and “sprawl-like” nature of the communities, transportation is an issue. The communities are only accessible by automobile. Public transportation is scarce, however, travel within the community is possible by foot or by bike. Isolated developments like Bradburn Village were particularly unfriendly to pedestrians and general neighboring activities. The lack of diversity in natural as well as man-made structures contributed to a dreary feeling within the communities. Poor urban design and architecture significantly contributed to these communities’ issues.

The most pressing the needs in this census tract was access to public transportation and recreational areas. Given the large presence of young children and the proximity to a middle school, there will be many people in this community in need of recreational areas. Because there are few parks in inconvenient areas, children will be left to play in the streets, which is both less satisfactory and less safe. There is also a great deal of wealth disparity right outside of these communities, which leaves the outsides littered with trash and without sidewalks. This leaves the community vulnerable and makes it difficult for people within the community to access public transportation.

The greatest strengths were fostering community, easy access to the elementary school, and diversity within the community. Each house was in close proximity of one another (townhomes or right next door). Due to this, there is a large amount of people who inhabit each neighborhood. This quantity combined with the physical proximity develops and fosters community strength. Also, the elementary school was located within the neighborhood, which allows students and parents easy (and relatively safe) access. Finally, the neighborhood (Asheford Crossing) had a mix of low, middle, and high income housing. This allows for diversity among the homeowners.

Windshield Survey Team Report
 Census Tract: 018406
 Surrounding Zip codes: 37221
 Time of day: 11:26am-1:34pm
 Comments on Weather: Sunny, 71 degrees
 Team members: Morgan Johnson and Margaret Waites

Quality of life factors	Presence/Frequency	Valence (-5 inadequate to 5 adequate)	Observations/Salient factors
Access to recreational opportunities	7	5	Wide well marked bike lane throughout census tract. No observed people riding bikes. Lane was unobstructed. Lack of heavy traffic indicated one could use bike lane regularly. Bike lanes continued from residential to commercial area. Because of the prevalence of sidewalks and green space, many people were walking for leisure/exercise. Bellevue Park: Variety of uses (baseball field, soccer field, creek, walking paths). Easily accessible by car. Centrally located to commercial area.
Healthy and Natural Resources	3	4	Several people walking their dogs or alone for leisure/exercise. Adequate sidewalks. Lots of green space. This includes parks, clear lots, and large yards. Easy access to green space from commercial and residential areas.
Safe Community	2	4.5	Speed limits posted on road and signs, wide lanes, no observable potholes, lack of litter, no heavy traffic congestion, people walking alone in both residential and commercial areas.
Engaged Community	3	4.6	At Bellevue Park, the community clearly supports and promotes the park. Advertising indicates there is a huge amount of support for youth programming and recreation within the community. Overall, Bellevue is a very clean community. Observed are several community art projects, which show clear pride in residency and involvement of citizens. The art on the bridge is an interesting way of beautifying a necessary infrastructure. Community name was prominent throughout community.
Meaningful Life	1	3	Large church within walking distance of most residential areas. Few churches were observed, however. Little difference in denomination.
Equal Access to Human Needs	3	5	There is a full service grocery store within walking distance from most residences. Also have a Walgreens, variety of banks, and some fast food options within the area. Indicates residents are able to utilize these resources. Observed one man walking to bank.

Summary

Instructions: In 1-2 paragraphs please respond to the following prompts:

1.) What are your general thoughts regarding the Quality of Life Factors you surveyed?

The community of Bellevue has many resources and it appears that the citizens utilize these resources. While driving through the community, we obtained a sense that the community is engaged and active. All quality of life factors were represented to some extent. This community seemed to have a cohesive and somewhat homogeneous population from what we observed.

2.) Please identify and describe the most pressing needs you observed.

Through our observations in the Bellevue community, we did not see many pressing needs. The community seemed safe, engaged, and clean. One observation, however, that may pose a threat may be that a majority of the homes were duplexes. This may hinder privacy.

3.) Please identify and describe the greatest strengths you observed.

The greatest strength we observed was the prevalence of green space in the community. From parks to large yards, there was a bounty of recreational opportunities for this community. More so, residents were very active and we saw several people walking for exercise or leisure. People felt safe enough to walk their dogs on the sidewalks, and the residential area and commercial area were separated, but in close proximity to each other. We even observed one man walking to the bank in lieu of driving. The use of natural space for parks and recreation were prominent, which made it seem the community prioritizes health and wellness through exercise and youth activities.

4.) If there were any telling photos you would like the committee to see, please log on to the gmail account (username:fallhod2670 password:mappnashville) and put the picture as a public file in the google drive. In the google drive for the account you can copy and paste the link for the document after this summary paragraph.

Windshield Survey Team Report
 Census Tract: 017300
 Surrounding Zip codes: 37211
 Time of day: 8:44am- 10:33
 Comments on Weather: Sunny, 63 degrees
 Team members: Morgan Johnson and Margaret Waites

Quality of life factors	Presence/Frequency	Valence (-5 inadequate to 5 adequate)	Observations/Salient factors
Predatory Establishments	7	-5	We observed several predatory establishments including loan sharks, adult novelty stores, and tobacco shops all in the main commercial area. These were very prominent and well advertised. Several cars were at each establishment indicating residents frequent them.
Access to Equal Basic Needs	5	-3	While there were several fast food restaurants and small grocery markets, there was no full service grocery store. There were not many places to purchase fresh produce.
Safe Community	5	0	Busy streets and overpasses. Lots of congestion. Walking would be difficult considering the amount of traffic. Railroads divided the community. Community was incredibly close to interstate. Bike lane was present but not useful due to the amount of traffic. While the community watch sign shows residents care about their safety, it indicates that there is concern about safety particularly considering the area. Residents are trying to advocate from separation from residential and commercial area indicated by the no truck sign in neighborhood, however, residents are still seemingly concerned about safety as high fences were prominent in the neighborhood.
Recreational Community	1	2	Narrow bike path but is a step to promoting recreation and health and wellness within the community. Very nice park close to commercial and residential area--lots of benches, walking paths, and a playground were observed. There was a community gym and signs indicating participation in the Mayor's challenge. This seemed like an excellent resource; however, it is very close to a highly-trafficked area. Not very private.
Connected and Engaged Community	2	4	Community center seemed very well maintained and right next to the community park. Several people were observed walking in to the center. Gym was advertised there. Signs in both Spanish and English. Community garden was well managed and right next to the community center. Easy access. Observed corn and tomato plots.

Access to optimal Education	1	5	Library is excellent resource for community and easily accessible.
Affordable Housing	2	-1	Most homes are low-income houses and some were abandoned and boarded up. However, some houses were well maintained and indicated a sense of pride in ownership.
Employment	1	-4	Little separation from residential and commercial areas as seen by industries located right next to homes.

Summary

Instructions: In 1-2 paragraphs please respond to the following prompts:

1.) What are your general thoughts regarding the Quality of Life Factors you surveyed?

This community is lacking several resources. While they are making strides in developing safer neighborhoods, this is incredibly difficult considering the proximity to interstates and railroads. This makes it a naturally high trafficked area. The community seems to have been divided by the building of the interstate. It effectively divides the area in half, making the community less cohesive.

2.) Please identify and describe the most pressing needs you observed.

The most pressing need is the establishment of a full service grocery store, as well as limiting the number of predatory establishments. From loan sharks to adult novelty stores, the community is bombarded with predatory establishments. This limits the amount of growth a community can experience as well as making it less attractive to live there. Without a full service grocery store, people are unable to get the nutrition they need and will turn to the array of fast food establishments for their basic needs.

3.) Please identify and describe the greatest strengths you observed.

The community seems very diverse in cultures as shown by the number of signs and restaurants in Spanish. This is an asset, as people are able to adjust to life in Nashville while still maintaining their cultural identity. The community is also finding pride and ownership of their health as shown by the community park, community center with gym, and community garden. These are all in a central location of the census tract, and draws people to enjoy the green space and recreational opportunities. The residents are also taking steps to make their neighborhoods safer by posting signs that discourage trucks from passing through and by posting neighborhood watch signs.

4.) If there were any telling photos you would like the committee to see, please log on to the gmail account (username:fallhod2670 password: mappnashville) and put the picture as a public file in the google drive. In the google drive for the account you can copy and paste the link for the document after this summary paragraph.

Nashville MAPP Community Themes & Strengths Windshield Survey Guidelines and Checklist

HOD 2670 Introduction to Community Psychology, Fall 2013
Vanderbilt University

Authors: Daniel Belay, Alison Bennett, Jordan Clark, Claire Heinichen, Morgan Johnson,
Kathryn Loughrige, Grace Ortkiese, Alexandra Paine, Justin Roth, Margaret Waites,
Patrick Cate, Joseph Gardella, Douglas D. Perkins

Survey DUE: November 1st

Instructions: Use the following list along with the photo/video log and your field notes, which can be written by hand or on a laptop/tablet.

Look for all the following factors, but be sure to observe, note use and condition, and take photos (and download or print & fill out "SHC Service Learning-Observation Log.doc" on projects page) of open spaces, especially Recreational Opportunities. Use the log to document street address and/or longitude/latitude coordinates of all photos taken and any other noteworthy sites.

**Health natural resources vs. recreational opportunities--

- Recreational:
 - Parks, playgrounds (human made)
- Natural resources:
 - Natural environment and its condition (empty lots)
- Presence AND conditions for both

Healthy Natural Resources (creeks, woods, evident pollution, litter, vacant property, recycling): Make note of presence & condition of any open spaces NOT counted under Recreational Opportunities during windshield survey, but this will also be measured by any students wishing extra credit by using resources linked to "Resources for mapping environmental health assets & problems" on Projects page

Accessible and Affordable Transportation: **Jordan** (operationalize variables by Tues)
SUGGESTIONS FROM DR. PERKINS TO CONSIDER:

- Number of bus stops: _____
- Are there people waiting for buses and is the bus stop clean: _____
- Sidewalk availability: (Notes; Condition?; Presence?)
- Bike paths: (Notes; Condition?; Presence?)
- Traffic volume? (Notes: Pollution? Proximity to interstates?)
- Street lights:
- Quality of roads/built environment

Meaningful Employment: Daniel

- Jobs helping those in need
 - homeless shelters
 - hospitals
 - schools
- College needing jobs
- Human interacting jobs
- Amount of fast food jobs
- Service jobs vs. Product selling jobs
- Ability to work the corporate ladder
- Loan places
- “Help wanted” signs

Predatory Establishments

Payday Loans

Pawn Shops

Liquor Stores

Discount Tobacco Stores

Equal access to Basic Human Needs: Claire

- Access to food
 - Grocery stores
 - Corner markets
 - Fruit / Vegetable stands
 - Convenience store
 - Community Gardens
 - Food Banks

Equal Access to Optimal Education: Morgan

Accessing Education:

- Proximity to Public Schools
- Proximity to Other Schools (Magnet, Charter, Private)
- Safety of neighborhood in relation to schools
 - walkable (sidewalks)
 - liter
 - violence (How will this be measured?)
- Direct route to schools
 - can you easily walk or bike?
- School buses seen in neighborhood
- Banners and signs outside school
- Day care and pre-k/ head start

Affordable and Safe Housing: **Justin (also doing data analysis)**

- availability of subsidized housing or housing choice vouchers
- density of housing
 - single family w/ yard, garage, etc
 - duplex/townhome
 - low rise/medium rise/high rise apartment building
- exterior entrances vs. interior access
- cohesiveness with rest of neighborhood
 - architectural style
 - street layout
 - parking layout
- proper heating, ventilation, and air conditioning
- proper moisture control / absence of mold, mildew
- presence of on-site management
- absence of abandoned or neglected units/buildings
- presence of clutter, trash
- upkeep of landscaping or yard

Physical and Mental Health: **Grace Ortkiese**

- Presence of community walk-in clinics/ urgent care (and proximity/transportation)
- Presence of community counseling centers (and proximity/transportation)
- Billboards for mental/physical health opportunities
- Volunteer centers (i.e. Red Cross)
- Homeless shelters and what kind? (i.e. do they offer health care or simply shelter?)
- Veterans resources
- Features of populations in areas (i.e. abundance of wheelchairs, limping, homeless)
- Maternal health/ women's center

Connected and Engaged Community: **Alex Paine (sense of belonging/ inclusiveness)**

- Open dialogue through community meetings
- Cultural and ethnic events celebrating diversity
- Art and music programs
- Programs to address homelessness
- Volunteer programs
- percent of population who vote
- Also see Transportation and safety sections
- Number of public media outlets- radio, digital and even platforms
- Community watch signs

Safe Community: **Marge (Fear of crime and crime risk)**

Safety Factors that impact health:

- Proximity to major roads/highways
- Number of houses with fences
- Number of houses with closed window shades
- Number of adults and children outside (walking, playing, exercising, etc)

- Construction zones
- graffiti
- Surveillance cameras
- Well maintained sidewalks
- Note presence of dogs & whether loose or barking
- Police presence

Recreational Opportunities: Kathryn

- Access to parks (playgrounds, nature parks, dog parks)
- Access to sports fields and courts
- Indoor rec opportunities (indoor pools, indoor basketball courts)
- Man-made recreational opportunities- golf courses, basketball courts, etc.
- Running trails / Biking trails - bike stands
- Aesthetics/attractiveness and condition of parks
 - unwanted growth, weeds, broken equipment
- Safety and perceived safety
 - Cameras
 - Fences
 - Security guards on call
 - Close at specific time (i.e. 6pm, dusk)
- Access to parks deemed safe for young children/adolescents
- Proximity to residential zones
- Number of school with recreational opportunities
 - access to community sports fields and courts

Meaningful Life: Alison Bennett

- Religious Opportunities
 - Ease of Access/ Location known?
 - Number of places of worship/congregations
 - Signs/ indicators
 - Proximity to bus stops
 - Parking spaces
 - Sidewalks?
 - Variety
 - Religions
 - Denominations
 - Service Opportunities
 - clothing closets
 - food kitchens
- Community Service Opportunities
 - Community projects (art, landscaping, beautification, etc)

MAPP Nashville Strengths and Assets

Listening Sessions Summary Sheet - HOD 2670 Fall 2013, Vanderbilt University

Authors: Samantha Orland, Haley Trost, Ellen Hart, Ann Yeh, Adriana Galindo, Kristen McDaniel, Spencer Bolanos, Margarette Webb

	Housing	Education	Health of Natural Resources	Accessible and Affordable Transportation	Meaningful Employment	Self-Determination	Safe Community	Recreational Opportunities	Equal Access to Basic Human Resources	Connected and engaged community
<p>Session Location & Date: West End Methodist Church, 10/23/13</p> <p>Surrounding Zip Codes: 37203 -zipcode of the church, 37210, 37204, 37206, 37207, 37208, 37209, 37212</p>	Mentioned? N	Mentioned? Y Asset? N Problem? Y	Mentioned? Y Asset? N Problem? Y	Mentioned? Y Asset? N Problem? Y	Mentioned? Y Asset? N Problem? Y	Mentioned Y Asset? N Problem? Y	Mentioned? N	Mentioned? Y Asset? Y (Parks) Problem Y (For Elderly)	Mentioned? Y Asset? N Problem? Y	Mentioned? Y Asset? Y Problem? Y
<p>Session Location & Date: Edgehill Homes Office, October 24</p> <p>Surrounding Zip Codes: 37212, 37203, 37204</p>	Mentioned? Y Asset? N Problem Y	Mentioned? N Asset? Problem	Mentioned? N Asset? Problem	Mentioned? Y Asset? Y Problem Y	Mentioned? Y Asset? N Problem Y	Mentioned? Y Asset? N Problem Y	Mentioned? Y Asset? N Problem Y	Mentioned? Y Asset? N Problem Y	Mentioned? Y Asset? N Problem Y	Mentioned? N Asset? Problem?
<p>Session Location: Martha O'Bryan Center 10/29</p> <p>Surrounding Zip Codes: 37206, 37207, 37203, 37213, 37210, 37216, 37208</p>	Mentioned? N	Mentioned? Y Asset? Y Problem N	Mentioned? N	Mentioned? Y Asset? N Problem Y	Mentioned? N	Mentioned ? N	Mentioned? Y Asset? N Problem Y	Mentioned? Y Asset? N Problem Y	Mentioned? Y Asset? N Problem Y	Mentioned? N
<p>Session Location: Martha O'Bryan Center 10/23</p> <p>Surrounding Zip Codes: 37206, 37207, 37203, 37213, 37210, 37216, 37208</p>	Mentioned? N	Mentioned? Y Asset? Y Problem N	Mentioned? N Asset? Y/N Problem Y/N	Mentioned? Y Asset? N Problem Y	Mentioned? Y Asset? N Problem? Y	Mentioned? N Asset? Problem?	Mentioned? N Asset? Y/N Problem Y/N	Mentioned? Y Asset? N Problem Y	Mentioned? Y Asset? N Problem Y	Mentioned? N Asset? Problem?

MAPP Nashville Strengths and Assets
Windshield Survey Team Reports

Windshield Survey Team Report

Census Tract: 11400

Surrounding Zip codes: 37216 -actual, 37115, 37207, 37206, 37214

Time of day: 11/4/13 - 3:30-5:00pm, 11/5/13 - 7:00-8:45am

Comments on Weather: 11/4/13 - 11/5/13

Team members: Samantha Orland, Ann Yeh

Quality of life factors	Presence/Frequency	Mean Valence (-5 inadequate to 5 adequate)	Observations/Salient factors
Recreational Opportunities	7	2.57	South Inglewood Park with lots of green space, trail leading into the neighborhood, close-by YMCA, reliable sidewalks
Healthy Natural Resources	0	0	
Accessible and Affordable Transportation	6	3.17	bumps ramps on sidewalks in South Inglewood to show where sidewalk transitions to road, ample number of buses and crosswalks, covered bus stops on Gallatin Pike, bike route on right side of road
Meaningful Employment	4	-1.25	pawn shops, payday loan shops, thrift shops, automobile companies, tax and insurance consultants
Basic Human Needs	4	1.75	lots of fast food options but not many places to obtain fresh fruits and vegetables, only 1 grocery store
Optimal Education	3	3	Inglewood Elementary School offers Pencil Projects tutoring program, daycare center
Affordable and Safe Housing	10	3.2	South side: fences around houses to keep people out North side: fences more for decoration and yards and houses bigger
Physical and Mental Health	2	2.5	East Nashville Public Health Center, people walking their dogs in the neighborhood

Engaged Community	13	2.92	South Inglewood Park Community Center, AMP Yes! signs in the yards, shoe/clothes donation bins in parking lots, many churches, YMCA, Adopt-A-Street signs, Family Affair Ministries building, “no littering” sign, Inglewood Youth Sports sign
Safe Community	6	.67	Graffiti, “watch for pedestrians” signs, “Railroad ahead” signs, security system signs in front yards, crossing guard, “no trespassing” signs,

Summary

Instructions: In 1-2 paragraphs please respond to the following prompts:

- 1.) *What are your general thoughts regarding the Quality of Life Factors you surveyed?*
- 2.) *Please identify and describe the most pressing needs you observed.*
- 3.) *Please identify and describe the greatest strengths you observed.*
- 4.) *If there were any telling photos you would like the committee to see, please log on to the gmail account (username:fallhod2670 password: mappnashville) and put the picture as a public file in the google drive. In the google drive for the account you can copy and paste the link for the document after this summary paragraph.*

Transportation in this census tract was fairly efficient, as bus routes were prominent and there were bike lanes, however, more consistent sidewalks would have been nice. The houses in this area revealed that the residents were lower-income, and gauging based on the people walking around, it is primarily inhabited by African-Americans. Despite this, the new community center and South Inglewood Park added value to the neighborhood and gave people a space to play and stay active. There seemed to be a dearth of health natural resources or physical/mental health centers like hospitals or clinics.

It seems that the most pressing need in this census tract is the availability of businesses and workplaces beyond the fast food chains and predatory establishments like payday loan stores and pawn shops. If most of the members of this community work in the surrounding areas, meaningful employment may be hard to find. Also, because their only grocery store is the Save-A-Lot, people may have to go out of their way to access fresh produce.

The greatest strengths we observed were the close proximity to the South Inglewood Park and YMCA, providing recreational opportunities for members of the community. Many of the houses also seemed to be active in their community, at least politically, as they had “AMP Yes!” signs in their yard to promote the creation of a new transit program for the growing Nashville population.

Windshield Survey Team Report
 Census Tract: 12200
 Surrounding Zip codes: 37206
 Time of day: 2:30-5:30 (10/30/2013)
 Comments on Weather: Cloudy, Overcast, 75-80 F
 Team members: Kathryn Loughrige and Alison Bennett

Quality of life factors	Presence/Frequency	Valence (-5 inadequate to 5 adequate)	Observations/Salient factors
Recreational Opportunities	5	5	Shelby Park golf course; Shelby Park driving range; Shelby Park putting green; Shelby Park bike path; Shelby Park baseball fields, trail leading into neighborhood
Healthy Natural Resources	3	4	Shelby Park pond; Cumberland River; Bass Park green space
Accessible and Affordable Transportation		4	Bus stops
Meaningful Life	1	2	Church on South 14th
Optimal Education	1	1	Day Care Center on Holly St.: 20-30 children playing with children's safety fences and in the presence of 3 adults, building blocks and alphabet toys were being used to suggest rudimentary infant learning experience
Affordable and Safe Housing		3	Houses were well kept on Holly St.; Houses had higher fences and beware of dog signs on South 14th St.
Physical and Mental Health	0	-5	none in our census tract
Engaged Community	3	3	"YES AMP" and "STOP AMP" signs in yard, American flags, Adopt-a-Street signs, "no littering" and "protect our community" signs, mailboxes with Titans logo and Vanderbilt stickers on back of cars
Safe Community	-2	2	Very few sidewalks but sidewalk was being constructed; Building sidewalks on Holly St.; Few alarm system signs in yards, pedestrians (many riding bikes) and cars had to share the same road with little space

Summary

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- 2.) Please identify and describe the most pressing needs you observed.*
- 3.) Please identify and describe the greatest strengths you observed.*
- 4.) If there were any telling photos you would like the committee to see, please log on to the gmail account (username:fallhod2670 password: mappnashville) and put the picture as a public file in the google drive. In the google drive for the account you can copy and paste the link for the document after this summary paragraph.*

For census tract 12200, there were plenty of example of natural resources and recreational opportunities. Our census tract mostly consisted of neighborhood and Shelby Park, there were essentially no commercial businesses that could be used to determine certain quality of life factors like physical and mental health, predatory establishments, or meaningful employment. The quality of life factors that were very evident in our census tract were engaged community, affordable and safe housing, recreational opportunities, and healthy natural resources. The most pressing needs we observed were sidewalks and lack of physical and mental health centers. The houses/neighborhood we observed is within walking distance of Shelby Park. Shelby Park is a well equipped public park that can serve the community well. However, the lack of sidewalks in the surrounding community do not really make Shelby Park as accessible as it could be. As mentioned before, the greatest strength is Shelby Park. There are multiple recreational opportunities for people of all ages to enjoy, and there are in relatively good shape or are in the processed of being repaired. Shelby Park was well kept, very clean, and immensely spacious.

Windshield Survey Team Report

Census Tract: **14200**

Surrounding Zip codes: **37208**

Time of day: **Afternoon**

Comments on Weather: **Partly cloudy, cool, light breeze, about 70 degrees F**

Team members: **Jordan Clark & Felicia Hanitio**

Quality of life factors	Presence/Frequency	Valence (-5 inadequate to 5 adequate)	Observations/Salient factors
Recreational Opportunities	5	0.8	<p>Small playground next to a community center that seemed well kept and had lots of kids playing on it.</p> <p>Run-down old recreational area (basketball courts' hoops were missing their rims) next to a public housing area; space could be better used for something else. Had a running trail around it that was still used, but not a very nice environment to run in.</p> <p>Public access to Fisk tennis court (the public gets priority from 8 am to 4 pm) but it was locked--not sure how to access?</p> <p>Boys & Girls Club on 16th Ave, looked like it had an indoor gym, also had an outdoor basketball court</p>
Healthy Natural Resources	10	-3.0	<p>We observed nine vacant grass lots of various sizes (the grass was not particularly well-kept but was not too bad either), and one fenced-up concrete lot. These lots were not big enough for parks but could be used for other recreational opportunities such as playgrounds, soccer fields, basketball courts, or picnic areas.</p> <p>The most notable and largest lot we observed was on Herman & 14th and was below ground level. We observed: felled trees & some swampy grass, concrete steps down into the lot, a sidewalk, and the remains of a parking lot. A realty sign from Zeitlin & Co. said that the lot was for sale? Fence along part of one side bordering the lot, but definitely easily accessible to anyone. Definitely could be used for some sort of development.</p>
Affordable and Safe Housing	1	1.0	<p>High density public housing facilities concentrated in most of the area, especially around Fisk. Looked older but liveable. Impossible to tell living conditions inside by observing from the outside. Looked up more info.:</p>

			Andrew Jackson Courts housing development
Equal Access to Optimal Education	1	4.0	Unique, prestigious, historically African American institution with a history of academic excellence. Helps to cultivate a strong African American identity. 40-acre campus, integrated with the neighborhood, some resources available to the public. 98% acceptance rate.
Meaningful Life	3	3.0	Churches were near residential areas and had well-kept properties; M.B. church had a vacant lot next to it that could be used for some sort of recreational development
Physical and Mental Health	3	2.0	Jefferson Street = big interstate with lots of traffic. People living next to interstates are more likely to get asthma + other health problems related to air pollution. Private non-profit clinic on 14th Ave. N. - Matthew Walker Comprehensive Health Center, serves people regardless of ability to pay. Nashville General Hospital at Meharry is the nearest public hospital, but outside of census tract. Also serves people regardless of ability to pay. Interesting public-private alliance (with Meharry Medical College and Vanderbilt University).
Safe community	2	0.5	Jefferson and the middle of the neighborhood had decent sidewalks; nothing else, though. Did not see many people outside (only passed 3-4 adults in total when walking around the neighborhood for an hour).
Accessible and Affordable Transportation	(didn't count)	1.0	Access to Jefferson and Herman street buses. Infrequent, though, and stops not in high quality

Instructions: In 1-2 paragraphs please respond to the following prompts:

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- 3.) Please identify and describe the greatest strengths you observed.*
- 4.) If there were any telling photos you would like the committee to see, please log on to the gmail account (username:fallhod2670 password: mappnashville) and put the picture as a public file in the google drive. In the google drive for the account you can copy and paste the link for the document after this summary paragraph.*

In general, there was a great deal of need and opportunity for improvement for the various quality of life factors observed. It was strange that we barely saw anyone outside on a Saturday afternoon with nice weather, even though a lot of people lived in our census tract (there was a lot of high-density public housing). Consequently, we saw a great need for improvement on recreational opportunities (one of the primary QOL factors we focused on). To that end, we certainly observed many vacant lots that could be used for playgrounds, basketball courts, soccer fields, picnic areas, and so on. However, these lots were also not big enough to build a park on.

One of the greatest strengths we observed was the presence of Fisk University: a small, prestigious, historically black liberal arts college that aims to provide optimal, high-quality education to African American students. We thought it was fitting that the university's campus was integrated with a low-income, predominantly black neighborhood--instilling a sense of African American pride, emphasizing the importance and accessibility (they have a 98% acceptance rate) of higher education, and allowing the community to rally around the university. For any efforts aiming to improve quality of life in this neighborhood, it would be important and helpful to work with Fisk University. We also observed three churches in this census tract--which can serve as useful community resources and rallying points, especially since religious life tends to be very important in African-American communities. Finally, although there were no public hospitals in the census tract, Nashville General Hospital at Meharry is very close by and aims to serve people regardless of their demographic characteristics or ability to pay; it also has a unique public-private alliance and has ties with Meharry Medical College and Vanderbilt University (definitely a strength that can be capitalized on). In addition, there is a private non-profit clinic (Matthew Walker Comprehensive Health Center) in the census tract that also serves people regardless of their ability to pay.

Windshield Survey Team Report
 Census Tract: **017901**
 Surrounding Zip codes: **37215**
 Time of day: **3:00-4:15 pm, 5:00-7:30 pm (pictures)**
 Comments on Weather: **Cloudy/Cool, Rainy/Cloudy Weather 58°F**
 Team members: **Daniel Belay & Grace Ortkiese**

Quality of life factors	Presence/Frequency	Valence (-5 inadequate to 5 adequate)	Observations/Salient factors
Recreational Opportunity	7	3.67	-Green Hills Park remained empty the duration of the drive although lights were turned on for use during later hours of the day. -Families were in the parking lot, not just teenagers. -Lipscomb also offers various fitness classes that are open to members (not just students). More appealing to younger adult audience.
Healthy Natural Resources	3	3.50	-Little to no litter -creek particular strong from recent rain -had trails that people could walk near creek
Affordable and Safe Housing	4	4.12	-Apartment prices were not largely advertised but information was given to receive price. -Little to no vacant
Equal Access to Optimal Education	4	4.32	-Public schools ranked #1 in "Tennessee Public School Performance Zip Code Rank" -Very well kept and softball team practicing; very open spaces
Meaningful Life	4	4.17	-Churches of varying denomination with bus route access; advertised service work and hours -Churches of all denominations found. -Plethora of churches and services
Physical and Mental Health	3	2.2	-Plastic surgery clinics found near residence housing -Red Cross open and many cars parked outside
Safe Community	3	4.5	-Safety seemed to be stressed and effective in apartment complexes

			-Apartments were closer together and more designed for an active community (ex. Pools, lawns, proximity, etc)
Accessible and Affordable Transportation	2	-2	-Bike lanes absent -Observed 8 bus stops, but lacked seating and, in many cases, lacked sidewalk

Summary

Instructions: In 1-2 paragraphs please respond to the following prompts:

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- 2.) *Please identify and describe the most pressing needs you observed.*
- 3.) *Please identify and describe the greatest strengths you observed.*
- 4.) *If there were any telling photos you would like the committee to see, please log on to the gmail account (username:fallhod2670 password: mappnashville) and put the picture as a public file in the google drive. In the google drive for the account you can copy and paste the link for the document after this summary paragraph.*

Because this area is one of the most affluent in Nashville, the Quality of Life Factors were mainly favorable throughout. However, it is important to remember that these factors were beneficial for the people who *inhabit* these areas, and perhaps less favorable for those travelling through it. For example, one of the greatest needs we recognized was that of available work opportunities and transportation to get there. We noticed one “Help Needed” sign on a Bread and Company restaurant, but we did not observe many other employment options. Additionally, while there are bus stops along Hillsboro Pike, the stops lack proper “waiting areas”; in many cases, the bus stops stood as lone poles without benches or, in most cases, without sidewalks for standing and waiting. In order to use the Green Hills Mall area as an effective area of opportunity for employment, there must be better transportation to these areas. Most of the employment opportunities within Green Hills are for unskilled labor: restaurant positions, clerks, taxi drivers, etc. Therefore, many of these low paying jobs likely hire low earning workers, many of whom lack personal transportation (i.e. cars). A great need is improving public transportation to this area.

One strength we observed is the availability of recreational opportunities and open space. We observed several expansive fields that were well kept. We also observed community centers where recreation was possible. However, we found that recreational opportunities could be improved by making them public; many of the recreational areas we observed appeared privately owned by schools or residences. The geographic openness of this area is a strength, but these areas could be better adapted to public use. An additional strength was that of safety. We observed several police cars in the area, including monitoring schools yards and a church event. There were lights for walking at most busy corners.

Windshield Survey Team Report

Census Tract: **015621**

Surrounding Zip codes: **37013**

Time of day: **Afternoon**

Comments on Weather: **Overcast**

Team members: **Justin Roth, Claire Heinichen, Kathleen Scherz**

Quality of life factors	Presence/Frequency	Valence (-5 inadequate to 5 adequate)	Observations/Salient factors
Healthy Natural Resources	5	-2.2	Lack of mature trees, all transplanted. Lack of healthy grass, sides of road outside development littered, overgrown vegetation,
Housing	2	0.5	Very compact and lack of variety or design elements. Average condition, almost all single family homes. Small to no backyard or recreational space associated with homes
Recreational Opportunities	3	-.5	Lack of public parks or space to play, only two parks noted, both very small and inconveniently located
Access to Education	2	3	Elementary school on-site to the Provincetown development, however accessed only through neighborhood bringing a great deal of outside traffic. High school only accessible by vehicle, no sidewalks in the surrounding area.
Connected and Engaged Communities	2	1	Everyone lives close together, high racial diversity, evident effort by owner of development to foster community (garage sales, farmer's market)
Accessible transportation	1	-3	No bus or transit stops within developments, school buses are present.

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Summary

Instructions: In 1-2 paragraphs please respond to the following prompts:

- 1.) What are your general thoughts regarding the Quality of Life Factors you surveyed? [Justin]*
- 2.) Please identify and describe the most pressing needs you observed. [Claire]*
- 3.) Please identify and describe the greatest strengths you observed. [Kathleen]*
- 4.) If there were any telling photos you would like the committee to see, please log on to the gmail account (username:fallhod2670 password: mappnashville) and put the picture as a public file in the google drive. In the google drive for the account you can copy and paste the link for the document after this summary paragraph.*

This community represents an average master-planned community on the fringes of a medium-sized metropolitan area. The communities we visited were all fairly new: from about 15 years in age, to 5 years in age. Due to the clear-cutting used to clear space for the developments, healthy natural resources suffered, and due to the curvilinear and “sprawl-like” nature of the communities, transportation is an issue. The communities are only accessible by automobile. Public transportation is scarce, however, travel within the community is possible by foot or by bike. Isolated developments like Bradburn Village were particularly unfriendly to pedestrians and general neighboring activities. The lack of diversity in natural as well as man-made structures contributed to a dreary feeling within the communities. Poor urban design and architecture significantly contributed to these communities’ issues.

The most pressing the needs in this census tract was access to public transportation and recreational areas. Given the large presence of young children and the proximity to a middle school, there will be many people in this community in need of recreational areas. Because there are few parks in inconvenient areas, children will be left to play in the streets, which is both less satisfactory and less safe. There is also a great deal of wealth disparity right outside of these communities, which leaves the outsides littered with trash and without sidewalks. This leaves the community vulnerable and makes it difficult for people within the community to access public transportation.

The greatest strengths were fostering community, easy access to the elementary school, and diversity within the community. Each house was in close proximity of one another (townhomes or right next door). Due to this, there is a large amount of people who inhabit each neighborhood. This quantity combined with the physical proximity develops and fosters community strength. Also, the elementary school was located within the neighborhood, which allows students and parents easy (and relatively safe) access. Finally, the neighborhood (Asheford Crossing) had a mix of low, middle, and high income housing. This allows for diversity among the homeowners.

Windshield Survey Team Report
 Census Tract: 018406
 Surrounding Zip codes: 37221
 Time of day: 11:26am-1:34pm
 Comments on Weather: Sunny, 71 degrees
 Team members: Morgan Johnson and Margaret Waites

Quality of life factors	Presence/Frequency	Valence (-5 inadequate to 5 adequate)	Observations/Salient factors
Access to recreational opportunities	7	5	Wide well marked bike lane throughout census tract. No observed people riding bikes. Lane was unobstructed. Lack of heavy traffic indicated one could use bike lane regularly. Bike lanes continued from residential to commercial area. Because of the prevalence of sidewalks and green space, many people were walking for leisure/exercise. Bellevue Park: Variety of uses (baseball field, soccer field, creek, walking paths). Easily accessible by car. Centrally located to commercial area.
Healthy and Natural Resources	3	4	Several people walking their dogs or alone for leisure/exercise. Adequate sidewalks. Lots of green space. This includes parks, clear lots, and large yards. Easy access to green space from commercial and residential areas.
Safe Community	2	4.5	Speed limits posted on road and signs, wide lanes, no observable potholes, lack of litter, no heavy traffic congestion, people walking alone in both residential and commercial areas.
Engaged Community	3	4.6	At Bellevue Park, the community clearly supports and promotes the park. Advertising indicates there is a huge amount of support for youth programming and recreation within the community. Overall, Bellevue is a very clean community. Observed are several community art projects, which show clear pride in residency and involvement of citizens. The art on the bridge is an interesting way of beautifying a necessary infrastructure. Community name was prominent throughout community.
Meaningful Life	1	3	Large church within walking distance of most residential areas. Few churches were observed, however. Little difference in denomination.
Equal Access to Human Needs	3	5	There is a full service grocery store within walking distance from most residences. Also have a Walgreens, variety of banks, and some fast food options within the area. Indicates residents are able to utilize these resources. Observed one man walking to bank.

Summary

Instructions: In 1-2 paragraphs please respond to the following prompts:

1.) What are your general thoughts regarding the Quality of Life Factors you surveyed?

The community of Bellevue has many resources and it appears that the citizens utilize these resources. While driving through the community, we obtained a sense that the community is engaged and active. All quality of life factors were represented to some extent. This community seemed to have a cohesive and somewhat homogeneous population from what we observed.

2.) Please identify and describe the most pressing needs you observed.

Through our observations in the Bellevue community, we did not see many pressing needs. The community seemed safe, engaged, and clean. One observation, however, that may pose a threat may be that a majority of the homes were duplexes. This may hinder privacy.

3.) Please identify and describe the greatest strengths you observed.

The greatest strength we observed was the prevalence of green space in the community. From parks to large yards, there was a bounty of recreational opportunities for this community. More so, residents were very active and we saw several people walking for exercise or leisure. People felt safe enough to walk their dogs on the sidewalks, and the residential area and commercial area were separated, but in close proximity to each other. We even observed one man walking to the bank in lieu of driving. The use of natural space for parks and recreation were prominent, which made it seem the community prioritizes health and wellness through exercise and youth activities.

4.) If there were any telling photos you would like the committee to see, please log on to the gmail account (username:fallhod2670 password: mappnashville) and put the picture as a public file in the google drive. In the google drive for the account you can copy and paste the link for the document after this summary paragraph.

Windshield Survey Team Report
 Census Tract: 017300
 Surrounding Zip codes: 37211
 Time of day: 8:44am- 10:33
 Comments on Weather: Sunny, 63 degrees
 Team members: Morgan Johnson and Margaret Waites

Quality of life factors	Presence/Frequency	Valence (-5 inadequate to 5 adequate)	Observations/Salient factors
Predatory Establishments	7	-5	We observed several predatory establishments including loan sharks, adult novelty stores, and tobacco shops all in the main commercial area. These were very prominent and well advertised. Several cars were at each establishment indicating residents frequent them.
Access to Equal Basic Needs	5	-3	While there were several fast food restaurants and small grocery markets, there was no full service grocery store. There were not many places to purchase fresh produce.
Safe Community	5	0	Busy streets and overpasses. Lots of congestion. Walking would be difficult considering the amount of traffic. Railroads divided the community. Community was incredibly close to interstate. Bike lane was present but not useful due to the amount of traffic. While the community watch sign shows residents care about their safety, it indicates that there is concern about safety particularly considering the area. Residents are trying to advocate from separation from residential and commercial area indicated by the no truck sign in neighborhood, however, residents are still seemingly concerned about safety as high fences were prominent in the neighborhood.
Recreational Community	1	2	Narrow bike path but is a step to promoting recreation and health and wellness within the community. Very nice park close to commercial and residential area--lots of benches, walking paths, and a playground were observed. There was a community gym and signs indicating participation in the Mayor's challenge. This seemed like an excellent resource; however, it is very close to a highly-trafficked area. Not very private.
Connected and Engaged Community	2	4	Community center seemed very well maintained and right next to the community park. Several people were observed walking in to the center. Gym was advertised there. Signs in both Spanish and English. Community garden was well managed and right next to the community center. Easy access. Observed corn and tomato plots.

Access to optimal Education	1	5	Library is excellent resource for community and easily accessible.
Affordable Housing	2	-1	Most homes are low-income houses and some were abandoned and boarded up. However, some houses were well maintained and indicated a sense of pride in ownership.
Employment	1	-4	Little separation from residential and commercial areas as seen by industries located right next to homes.

Summary

Instructions: In 1-2 paragraphs please respond to the following prompts:

1.) What are your general thoughts regarding the Quality of Life Factors you surveyed?

This community is lacking several resources. While they are making strides in developing safer neighborhoods, this is incredibly difficult considering the proximity to interstates and railroads. This makes it a naturally high trafficked area. The community seems to have been divided by the building of the interstate. It effectively divides the area in half, making the community less cohesive.

2.) Please identify and describe the most pressing needs you observed.

The most pressing need is the establishment of a full service grocery store, as well as limiting the number of predatory establishments. From loan sharks to adult novelty stores, the community is bombarded with predatory establishments. This limits the amount of growth a community can experience as well as making it less attractive to live there. Without a full service grocery store, people are unable to get the nutrition they need and will turn to the array of fast food establishments for their basic needs.

3.) Please identify and describe the greatest strengths you observed.

The community seems very diverse in cultures as shown by the number of signs and restaurants in Spanish. This is an asset, as people are able to adjust to life in Nashville while still maintaining their cultural identity. The community is also finding pride and ownership of their health as shown by the community park, community center with gym, and community garden. These are all in a central location of the census tract, and draws people to enjoy the green space and recreational opportunities. The residents are also taking steps to make their neighborhoods safer by posting signs that discourage trucks from passing through and by posting neighborhood watch signs.

4.) If there were any telling photos you would like the committee to see, please log on to the gmail account (username:fallhod2670 password: mappnashville) and put the picture as a public file in the google drive. In the google drive for the account you can copy and paste the link for the document after this summary paragraph.

Script and Protocol for Listening Sessions

(To gather before the meeting: note paper, writing utensils, enough chairs for participants, water/refreshments for participants, any handouts containing information about the project)

Welcome:

Welcome everyone. Thank you so much for coming out tonight/today to participate in this important project. My name is _____ and I work at _____. I am going to give you a quick overview of why we are here, but first I want to take care of some housekeeping items.

***For Children Ages 14-17 Only*:**

- I must have your Informed Consent document that has been signed by your parent or legal guardian
- I'm going to now pass out this assent form. Please read through this document and sign your name if you wish to participate in this listening session. Without your signature, you will not be able to participate.

Housekeeping: Here is the time to make announcements about any logistics. Some examples are:

- The session will last approximately 1 hour and is open to Davidson County residents' ages 18 years and older.
- Please raise your hand **if you do not** live in Davidson County.
- Please raise your hand **if you are not 18 years of age or older.**
- If you haven't already, please help yourself to refreshments.
- The bathrooms are located _____
- This is _____; he/she will be taking notes during our session.
- Silence cell phones

Project Overview:

This listening session is designed so that you can share your opinions about issues that affect your quality of life. Several factors can affect a person's quality of life, including but not limited to; access to quality education, perception of safety, access to fresh fruit/vegetables, access to health care, etc. The affects can be positive or negative, and there are no "wrong answers." These are your opinions. The information gathered today will be added to other listening session information, as well as data gathered from the quality of life survey that is being shared throughout Davidson County. Please be aware that this session is voluntary and will not be recorded using audio or video equipment. We will not record your name, address, or any other identifiers.

This listening session is being conducted by the Community Themes and Strengths Assessment Committee in partnership with the Metro Public Health Department as a part of the community health assessment process known as Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP). MAPP is a strategic approach to improving community health and quality of life through community-wide strategic planning. In front of you is a MAPP one pager that explains more about this process.

Do you have any questions at this point?

Group discussions questions:

Ok, we are about to begin, but I do want to mention a couple things very quickly. This is going to be an informal discussion, and we want to hear your ideas, experiences and opinions. **I'm going to request that we let everyone have a chance to speak, and please do not interrupt someone who is already speaking. Also, please turn your cell phone on vibrate or off. The goal today is to have everyone's opinions heard.** If you have any questions during the session, please feel free to ask me.

Is everyone ok to begin? Great, let's get started.

1. What do you consider to be an optimal (best) quality-of-life?
 - a. What do you consider to be important to the well-being of the community?

2. What do you believe would help improve your quality-of-life?

3. What do you consider to be strengths related to quality-of-life within your neighborhood / community?

4. What are the obstacles or challenges related to quality-of-life within your neighborhood / community?
 - a. Are you aware of any available services that address these obstacles / challenges?

5. What changes have you noticed in quality of life for those who live in Davidson County?

6. What is the most important change that could happen that you believe would benefit the quality of life for you as well as your community?

To Finish Up:

- Review the major topics and themes covered
- Make sure everyone is ok with the opinions expressed
- Talk about next steps of the process
 - A report will be written up that includes all of the information for the listening sessions, as well as the survey. Once this report is completed, it will be posted online at www.healthynashville.org/MAPP
- **Thank everyone for their participation!**