

# A COMMUNITY-BASED APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING NEIGHBORHOOD ENVIRONMENTS AND HEALTH:

GARDENS FOR GROWING HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

PRESENTATION BY:

JILL LITT, PHD AND LISA KNOBLAUCH

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#### CONTACT INFORMATION:



Jill Litt: 303-315-7595 or jill.litt@uchsc.edu

Lisa Knoblauch: 303-292-9900 or lisa@dug.org

#### PROJECT WEBSITE:

www.gghcdenver.org

DENVER URBAN GARDENS WEBSITE:

www.dug.org





# PROJECT OVERVIEW

GARDENS GROWING HEALTHY

Who: UCDHSC School of Medicine

UCDHSC College of Architecture and Planning

**Denver Urban Gardens** 

Front Range Earth Force

Denver Urban Gardeners

What: Four-year study funded by CDC

• Where: Denver, Colorado

When: 2004-2008

Why: Reduce burden of chronic disease and its

precursors at the neighborhood level.

How: Examine community gardens as an example of

a neighborhood-level environmental change that

models active and healthy living.

## PARTNERSHIP CONTEXT

- Overview of Denver Urban Gardens
- Establishment of DUG-CU Partnership
- Utilization of research to support DUG's mission and inform programs

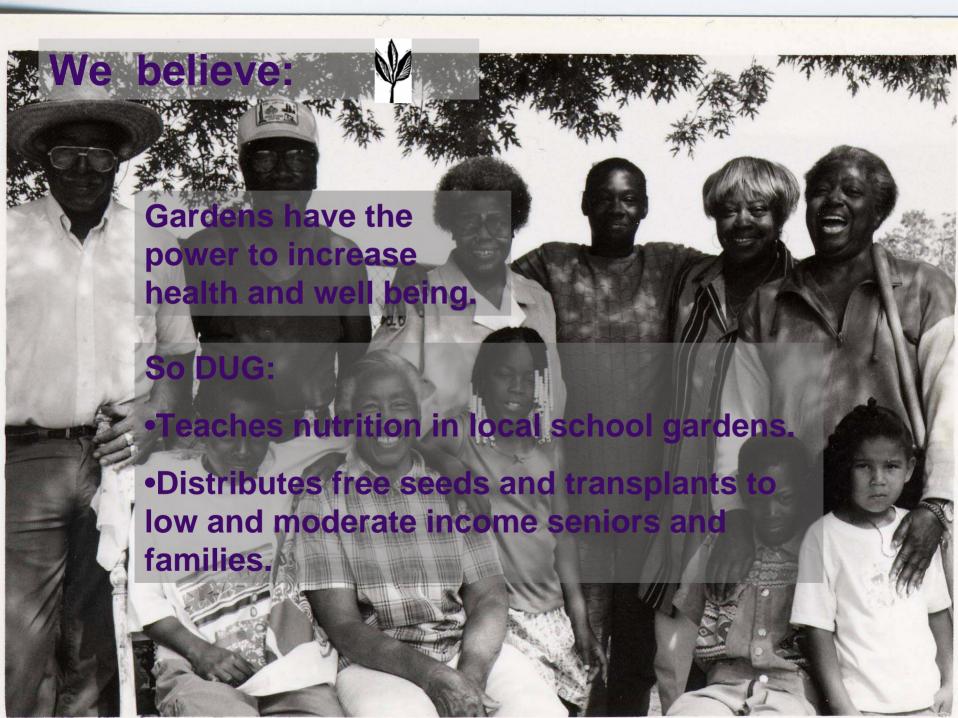
## WHAT IS A COMMUNITY GARDEN?

















# KESEAKCH OBJECTIVES

- To identify points where community gardens and gardening might be leveraged into specific diet, physical activity, and social engagement interventions; and
- To pilot and evaluate a community intervention(s) to increase community participation in gardens, fruit and vegetable intake, physical activity, and social networks.



## DENVER'S COMMUNITY GARDENS

### · 73 COMMUNITY GARDENS AND PARKS

- 53% stable
- 16% closed
- 3% endangered
- 15% transitional
- 13% new

### · GARDEN SETTINGS

- 42% vacant land
- 26% school grounds
- 15% housing facility
- 17% other (church, CBO, senior center)

# DENVER'S GARDENS (2)

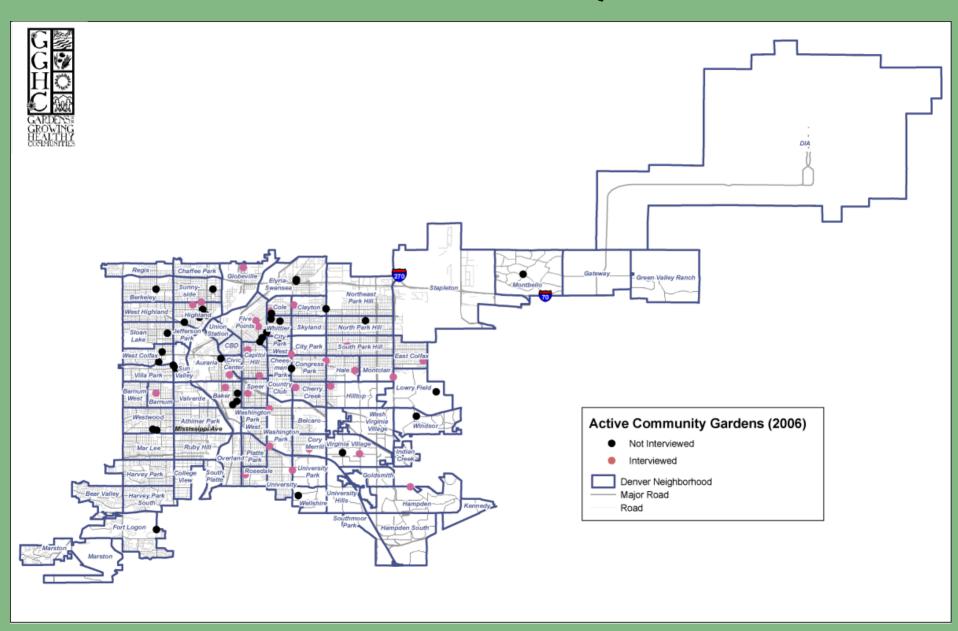
#### · LAND TENURE

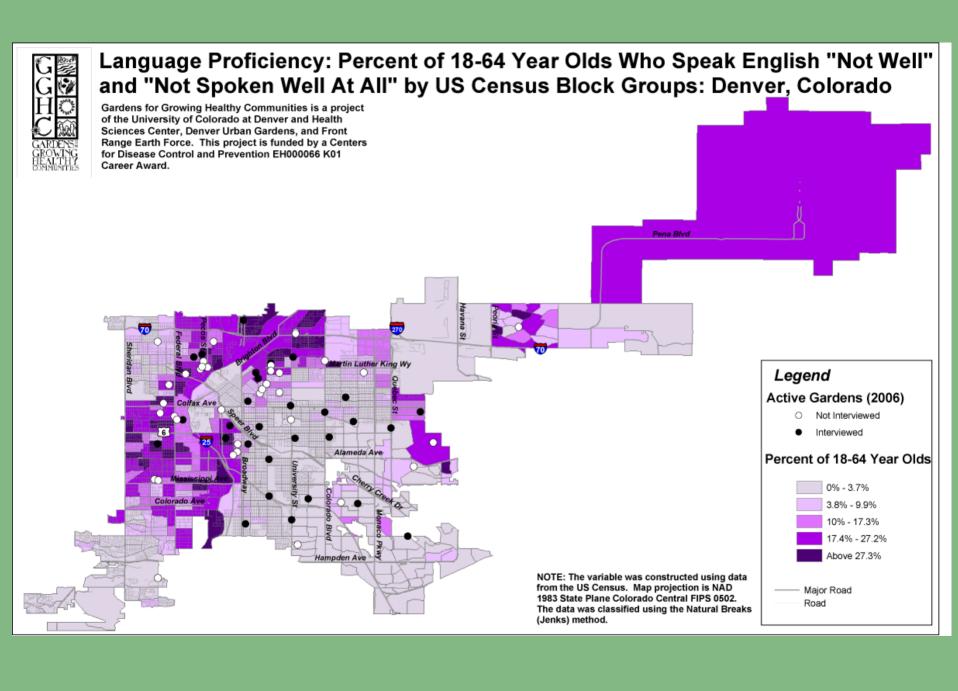
- 52% Public land
- 24% Private land
- 16% Non-profit
- 8% DUG ownership

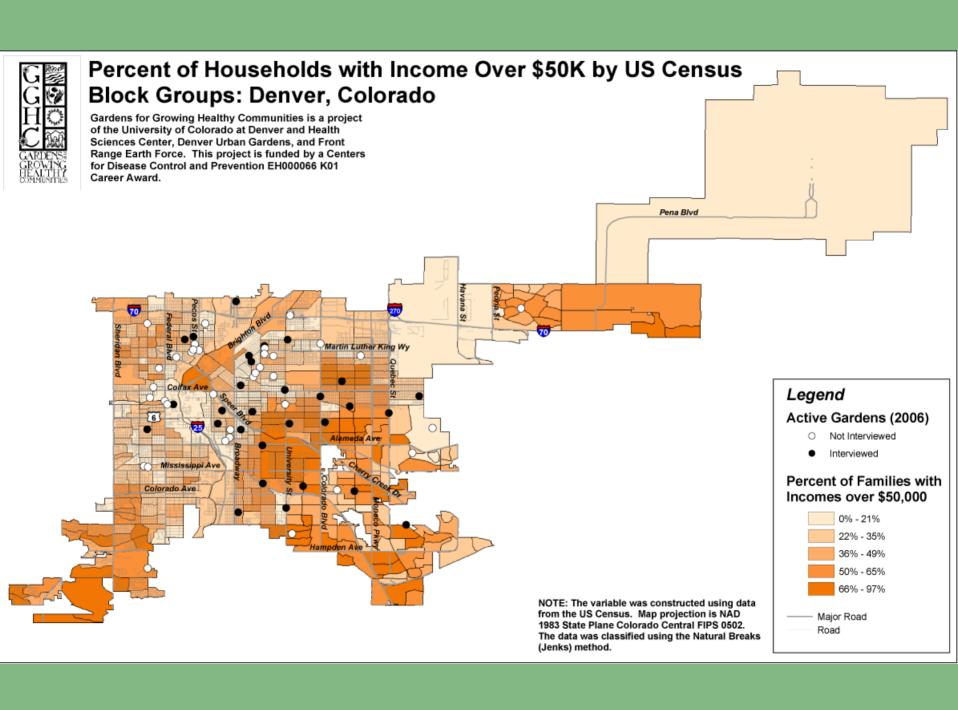
#### · PARCEL SIZE

- 41% <=5,000 sq. ft
- 44% 5,000-10,000 sq. ft
- -15% > 10,000 sq. ft

## DENVER'S URBAN GARDENS







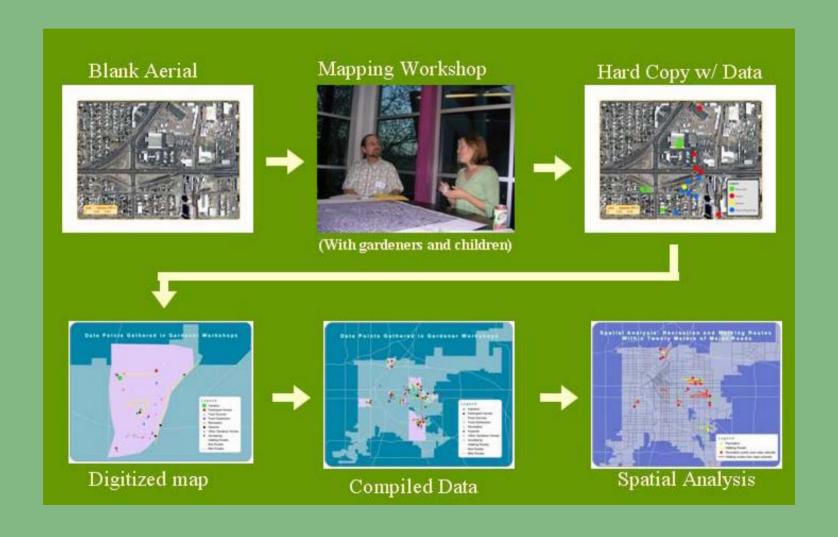
### RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS

- Community mapping workshops (Spring 2005)
- Garden narratives (Spring 2005-Current)
  - Objective data about gardens across city
  - Key informant interviews (67 individuals; 29 gardens)
- Establishment of a community network of gardeners (Fall 2005).
- Neighborhood Environment and Health Survey (Fall 2006-Fall 2007)
- Intervention (2007-2008)

# GENERATE KNOWLEDGE: WORKSHOP APPROACH

- Generate local knowledge
- Engaging process (fun, participatory, simple)
- Making connection between neighborhood and health
- Effective and efficient
- Flexible process (age, ethnicity, participant #s, setting)
- Learning and discovery process for participants with potential for behavior change
- Spatial analysis capabilities (scalable, outside data)

## COMMUNITY MAPPING PROCESS



## WORKSHOP OUTCOMES

- Digitized maps from three workshops:
  - 15 participants
  - 10 gardens
- Community mapping allowed us to engage residents in a flexible way and generate knowledge about local environments and health
- Majority of participants agreed to be interviewed by research staff and then went on to join the GGHC community network established in Fall 2005

## TOWARDS A NATURAL HISTORY

- Describe community gardens in Denver
  - physical features of the gardens
- Profile demographics of garden communities
  - key census variables
- Describe prevailing themes from key informant interviews
  - meaning and history of gardens
  - social aspects of community gardening
  - garden-community relationships

## KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

- Semi-structured interviews with 67 gardeners from 29 gardens.
- Interviews conducted in the garden setting or a gardener's home during summer and early fall of 2005.
- Garden tours and interviews averaged approximately 1.5 hours.

# SAMPLE QUESTIONS

- Why do you garden?
- What has been your experience in this garden?
- Have you introduced others to the garden?
- What does this garden mean to you?
- What do people think about this garden?
- Do you think there are health benefits related to gardening?
- What are you most proud of in terms of the garden and its role in your neighborhood?

## INTERVIEW THEMES

- Gardening practices
- Meaning and history of garden
- Physical aspects of garden
- Social aspects of garden
- Health outcomes
- Experiences / perceptions
- Community-garden relationship

### WHAT DID WE LEARN?

#### PRIMARY BENEFITS: INDIVIDUAL GARDENERS

**Better nutrition Physical activity** 

**Family connections** 

Social connections

**Therapeutic** 

Stress relief

**Emotional gains** 

**Economic gains** 

**Spiritual** 

### WHAT DID WE LEARN?

#### SECONDARY BENEFITS: GARDEN NEIGHBORHOODS

**Safety** 

**Beautification** 

**Local events** 

**Destination for residents** 

Place for mentoring

**Food sharing** 

Social connections

**Civic engagement** 



### WHAT DID WE LEARN?

#### TERTIARY BENEFITS: BEYOND GARDEN NEIGHBORHOOD

Support for other gardens
Strengthen information
networks
Food sharing
Community activism
Local policy and practices



HEALTHY NEIGHBORHOOD NETWORK MEETING MARCH 2006

# Neighborhood physical environments, structures, social processes and active and healthy living: A conceptual model

#### Individual Factors

### Individual Health Indicators

Perceived Health Status Fruits and Veg Intake Physical activity

### Individual Propensity to Garden

Previous gardening experience Access to garden Personal garden use Length of residence

#### Actual and Perceived Neighborhood Affordances

Walkability
Availability of Services
Crime and Incivilities

### Neighborhood Social Processes

Social Networks Social Activities

#### **Neighborhood Structure**

Residential Mobility
Population Heterogeneity

**Contextual Factors** 

**Changes In: Health and Nutrition Participation** Neighborhood in Community **Attachment** Gardening Development Maintenance **Social Efficacy** Activism Civic Participation **Social Capital** Bonding/Bridging

Ref: Bonaiuto, 1999 (JEP); Brown et al., 2003 (JEP); Browning, C., 2003, JHSB); Sampson et al., 1997 (Science); Taylor et al., 1984 (JAPR); Cohen, D. (Soc Sci Med), 2006; Larson, L., 2004 (JPER); Kingston, B. 2005 (unpublished dissertation).

# NEIGHBORHOOD ENVIRONMENTS AND HEALTH SURVEY

- To investigate neighborhood physical environments, social structures, social processes and active and healthy living.
  - To examine the relationships between garden participation and neighborhood social processes (social ties and collective efficacy)
  - To examine how these social processes relate to health behaviors and health status.

## CONSTRUCTS AND MEASURES

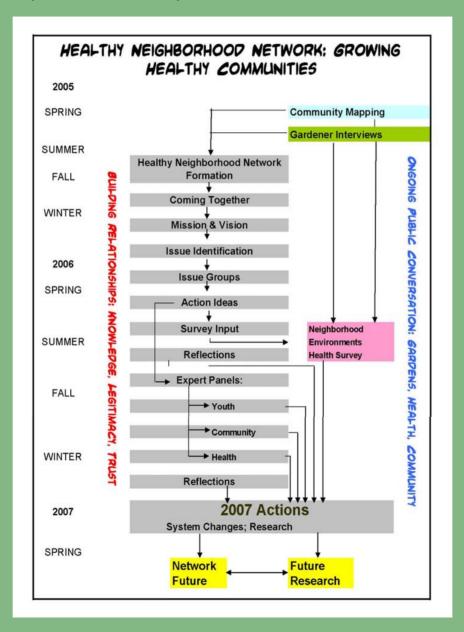
Construct	Measures	Source
Neighborhood Structure	Residential Mobility Population Heterogeneity Income	US Census
Neighborhood Social Processes	Collective Efficacy Social Networks	NEHS (in progress)
Physical Environment	Land Use Mix Walkability Presence of places for PA Presence of food locales	NEHS Audit Aerial photographs
Crime and Disorder	Crime Statistics Physical Incivilities	City of Denver NEH Audit
Neighborhood Place Attachment	Scale to measure one's attachment to his/her neighborhood	NEHS
Culture of Food	Food practices F/V intake	NEHS
Physical Activity	CHAMPS -frequency and intensity of activity	NEHS
Health Status	Self-rated health BMI, Weight history	NEHS

Selected Block Groups and Garden Block Groups for NEH Survey Chafee Park Gateway Elyria Swansea Sunnyside Northeast Park HII Hiphiens Five Points Skyland North Park HIII Whittier nion Static City Park **■**uth Park HIII North Capitol H East Colfax Auraria Capitol Hill Cheesman Fark Congress Park Legend country Club Lowry Field Cherry Creek Hilltop Selected Gardens Valverde Baker Unselected Gardens Selected Garden Block Groups Belcaro Was ington Bark West Athimar Park Selected Block Groups Wash Virginia Village Windsor Weshington Park Major Highways: I25(N-S) and I70(E-W) Neighborhood Boundaries Cory Merrill Ruby HIII Platte Park **Vol**tlan Cre≱ Overland University Park Rosedale University Goldsmith South Plate Wellshire University Hills Hampden <u>\$guthmgor</u> Park Hampden South

# SURVEY POPULATION

	Sample Population	
Variable	Gardener N=126	General Population N=343
% Female	66	67
% Owner Occupied	64	71
% HH with HS Degree or Higher	97	86
% HH earning >50K	57	41
% Hispanic	15	29
Race		
% White	77	59
% Black	8	18
% Other	15	24
Age Categories		
% 18-24	2	8
% 25-44	39	42
% 45-64	43	37
% 65 and better	17	13

### GETTING TO ACTION ...



## NEXT STEPS

- Connecting Generations through School Based Gardens:
  - Connect adults over 50 and 3<sup>rd</sup> graders through volunteer-based mentoring program
  - Adapt Experience Corps®, developed by Marc Freedman (Civic Ventures, Inc) and Linda Fried (Johns Hopkins SPH) to Denver's school gardens programs.
  - Recruit 15 older adults; 60 children for feasibility study.

### CONCLUSION

- Gardens serve as a model for healthy and active living.
- Gardens facilitate connections among people, foster an environment for establishing bonds of trust and understanding, and build community
- Creating social capital, by developing networks of relationships that weave individuals into groups and communities, is important for health.
- Bridging and bonding social capital generated within and across gardens may represent important intervening social processes that mediate structural neighborhood effects on health and thus may contribute to:
  - Increases in F&V intake, activity levels.
  - Improvements in mental health and well-being.
  - Empowerment of individuals and communities to advocate for neighborhood changes and improvements.





### Gardens for Growing Healthy Communities

A community-based participatory study of community gardens in Denver, Colorado

Gardens for Growing Healthy Communities (GGHC) is a three-year study of over 60 community gardens in Denver to learn about how neighborhoods can be designed to promote health and well-being.

GGHC is a collaborative research project of the University of Colorado's School of Medicine and College of Architecture and Planning, Denver Urban Gardens, Front Range Earth Force, and residents and other stakeholders in Denver.

Get involved! Help us learn about your garden and your community to promote active, healthy living for everyone in your neighborhood.

HNN Meeting Schedule 2007

For more information, visit our websites at <a href="https://www.gghcdenver.org">www.gghcdenver.org</a> and <a href="https://www.dug.org">www.dug.org</a>.

Thank you!

PROJECT INFO WHO WE ARE PARTNERS TIME LINE SITE MAP LINKS NEWS