

# **DRIVE Civic Infrastructure**

## **Baseline Community Member Survey Report**

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Prepared by:

LaMecia Ward, MPH, CHES  
John Capitman, PhD  
Emanuel Alcala, PhD  
Tania L. Pacheco-Werner, PhD  
Sonia Mendoza, BS  
Armando Ramirez, BA

**FRESNO STATE**  
Central Valley Health Policy Institute

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## Background

### History of South Fresno

Fresno is one of many cities known in the Central Valley for its racial diversity, as many people from various cultural and ethnic backgrounds have immigrated to the city. However, through racial violence and discriminatory practices, Fresno remained a segregated city; immigrants and people of color were forced to live and work in South Fresno. Previously, city leaders have disregarded the health of South Fresno residents. In the first general plan, affordable housing units were built near polluted industrial sectors in South Fresno. Combined with a lack of urban amenities, the southside would not have any respite from the heavy pollution (Zuk, 2013). Local legislation and decision-makers continued with financial disinvestments in communities of color due to historical redlining. Neighborhoods with higher levels of racial diversity, poor infrastructure, and near industrial sites that produced pollutants were marked as most undesirable and risky for investments. Financial institutions denied people of color mortgages and loans for businesses (Tobias, 2020). Racial and discrimination policies disproportionately increased interest rates in colored communities. South Fresno started to see the value of land depreciate. Industrial sites continued to lay ground in the area despite concerns from the community. Yet, people of color and low-income persons today are still affected by exposure to these inequities daily with little help or investment from the City (Aguilera, 2015).

### Residential Displacement

The City of Fresno has historically planned projects in place that displaced many residents in south Fresno. During the construction of the projects, many people of color were displaced, and communities became more segregated. Many residents lost their businesses and housing (Yung et al., 2022). Ninety-two percent of demolitions under urban renewal were single-family homes to expand the industrial sector and improve retail, commercial areas (Zuk, 2013). As a result, historic buildings were demolished or became vacant. Future attempts to invest in the area needed to be better maintained and funded (Chinatown Fresno History, 2018). Communities that were displaced by such investments faced economic disruption. Affluent residents relocated to the suburbs and neighboring city of Clovis coincided with a decades-long economic downturn, and Fresno had the highest levels of concentrated poverty in the nation (Yung, 2022). Largely known institutions and businesses began moving Northward to follow people moving to the suburbs, which began the division of the city.

### Disproportionate Distribution of Investments

Despite acquiring money to help revitalize South Fresno, primarily the west side, city leaders invested the money in North Fresno. Many shops once located in West Fresno left the area or had to close (Tobias, 2020). Fresno was given millions in Community Development Block Grant dollars to support impoverished communities in the city. However, local offices mishandled the money to fund other political agendas. In 2019, South Fresno residents and leaders advocated that the gas tax revenue from Senate Bill 1 be used to fix broken roads and build sidewalks. After many discussions, the money was distributed evenly to the whole city. The disproportionate amount of funding that was taken from the South in favor of North Fresno hurt the communities most in need of financial investment.

## Health Inequalities in South Fresno

The history of South Fresno has created inequalities in the environment, health, and economic opportunities. Census tracts or zip codes were chosen North and South of Shaw Avenue to find differences between the two metropolitan areas. According to the Social Explorer (2021) Hispanic/Latinos are the largest racial group in South Fresno by a large margin. In North Fresno the largest racial group is Whites.

Zip codes with overrepresented populations of African Americans, Hispanics, and Latinos are exposed to higher average levels of particulate matter (PM 2.5) which are particles or droplets in the air that are smaller than 2.5 microns, small enough to reach the lungs or bloodstream compared to zip codes where whites are overrepresented. Lower-income groups also saw the same differences when compared to higher-income groups (Rura, 2022). Areas in South Fresno (93702, 93705, 93706) that were examined have a larger population of minorities and low-income groups and on average were exposed to higher levels of annual PM 2.5 concentration (*EJScreen*, 2023). In addition to PM, residents were also exposed to diesel PM emissions, and lead exposure compared to the North Fresno zip codes (93710, 93711, 93720) (Cal Enviro, 2023).

The industrial site warehouses of Ulta, Amazon, and businesses like Cargill Meat Plant have produced high levels of pollution that primarily affect people of color with little upside. Yet, the city signed a deal with Amazon that allowed the company to be exempt from paying taxes, addressing pollution, and hiring from local communities (Tobias, 2020).

With higher levels of environmental pollution, minorities, and lower-income groups, are at risk for more health problems. In turn, these groups face a higher risk of premature death from constant exposure to PM 2.5 (Rura, 2022). Census tracts were chosen in areas that overlapped with the existing zip codes. The average life expectancy for South Fresno (70.4, 72.4, and 71.3 life expectancy in years) was 12.56 years less than North Fresno (85.2, 83.2, and 83.4 life expectancy in years) (*CDC*, 2022).

Air pollution exposure was classified as a danger by the World Health Organization. Fine particulate matter has been associated to impair blood vessel function and an increased rate of plaque buildup in the arteries (Riggs et al., 2020) & (Keller et al., 2018). The rate of emergency department visits for heart attacks in South Fresno was 18.26 per 10,000, in contrast, North Fresno was 9.89 per 10,000 (Cal Enviro, 2023).

In addition, air pollution can stunt lung development and is implicated in several respiratory diseases such as asthma. Children in low-income urban areas tend to have more asthma cases (NIH, 2023). Two pollutants PM 2.5 and ozone coincided with asthma-related changes in children's airways (Altman, 2023). Prenatal exposure to particulate matter was associated with low birth weight (Dadvand, 2013). Higher exposure to the traffic-related ambient air pollutants carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxide, and nitrogen dioxide, and lower exposure to ozone during the first 2 months of pregnancy was associated with increased odds of neural tube defects in children born in the San Joaquin Valley of California (Padula, 2013). South Fresno

had higher rates of asthma-related emergency visits and low birth weight individuals (Cal Enviro 4.0, 2023.)

### Lack of Opportunities

Compounded with the health inequities, South Fresno faces many struggles. Counties that have a history of discriminatory policies and disinvestment enjoy fewer social and economic opportunities. It includes educational opportunities, employment, income, and family and social support (University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2023). People in poverty tend to be clustered in specific neighborhoods rather than being spread out over a geographic area (USDA Economic Research Service, 2022). In 2021, 22.9% of people living in Fresno were in poverty compared to 12.3% of Californians and 11.6% of all United States Citizens. 31.5% under the age of 18 are in poverty (US Census, 2021). For South Fresno, the average median household income in 2021 inflation-adjusted dollars was \$37,606. The households in South Fresno made 48.8% less than North Fresno at an average of \$76,928 (social explorer, 2021). In South Fresno, the average percentage of families living below the poverty line was 32.2% compared to 9.1% in North Fresno. In South Fresno, 61.3% of renters spend at least 30% of their income on rent, 10 percentage points higher than in North Fresno 51.8% (Healthy Fresno County, 2023). People in South Fresno are more likely to not have a high school education and be unemployed at 37.96% and 11.62% compared to 7.77% and 6.86% of adults in North Fresno (Cal Enviro Screen, 2023). Civic knowledge also identifies the same effect. On the civics test of the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), starting in fourth grade and continuing into the eighth and twelfth grades, poor, African American, and Hispanic students perform significantly worse than white, Asian, and middle-class students (Levinson, 2010).

### Community-Based Organizations' Civic Engagement with Residents

Civic knowledge/engagement was shown to be positively correlated with family income and parental education (Shiller, 2013). Low-income communities often are left out of the democratic process due to a lack of resources and information. Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) can be the mediator to help residents see the power that they can hold and connect them to resources through civic engagement. Studies have shown that youth civic engagement is related to many positive outcomes. Racial minority young adults who participated in civic activities during adolescence are more optimistic about the future, more content with their life, obtain higher levels of education, and are more likely to participate in civic activities than those who did not participate in civic activities during adolescence (Chan, 2014). Three forms of civic engagement (voting, volunteering, and activism) had a strong positive association with higher educational attainment and income in adulthood with activism being the strongest predictor. Voting and volunteering were associated with fewer depressive symptoms in adulthood (Ballard et al., 2019). In Fresno County, only 3.4% of people participate in volunteer groups (*Social Capital Atlas*, 2022).

### The Effects of Social Connectedness on Mental Health

Studies have shown that parents in low-income communities who reported higher levels of social cohesion is linked to decreased levels of parental stress (McCloskey, 2019). Children who live in cohesive families, have relatively warm, emotionally close, and agreeable

relationships with family members and have fewer teacher-reported disturbances and instances of experiencing symptoms such as loneliness or anxiety (Sturge-Apple, 2010). Students who felt close to their peers at school reported a lower prevalence of poor mental health during the pandemic, and those who had more hope were less likely to abuse substances (Brooks, 2016 & Jones, 2021). African Americans who were connected to their ethnic community acted as a buffer to perceived racial microaggressions and anxiety symptoms (Liao et al., 2016).

### The Effects of Social Connectedness and Support on Physical Health

Low social connections have similar effects to well-established risk factors such as smoking, alcohol consumption, and obesity (Holt-Lunstad, 2010). Low-income families in under resourced areas have a greater risk of social isolation and the children are more likely to experience maltreatment (Gracia, 2003). Older persons with diabetes with high levels of social support, their risk of death would decrease (Zhang, 2007), and were less likely to be readmitted to the hospital due to heart failure (Rodriguez-Artalejo, 2006).

Chandran (2020) found that perceived social support was significantly associated with decreases in experiencing violence. When the quality of social support increases, sexually risky behaviors, criminal risk, and substance use would decrease (Spohr, 2016). Mothers who perceived a sense of cohesion among residents when their child was younger, significantly predicted more total play by age 9, which predicted more physical activity and lower anxiety symptoms in adolescence (Kronaizl & Koss, 2023). Lack of perceived safety is noted as a significant deterrent for rural parents to allow their children to play outside (Umstattd Meyer et al., 2021). Young people who sustain social support networks are more likely to be resilient to the day-to-day challenges that they face (Kernan, & Morilus-Black, 2010). Racial minority students who perceive average and high levels of adult support are less impacted by changes in perceived fairness than White students (James et al., 2020). Ethnic and racial minorities who faced a discriminatory event and felt supported by teachers, their sleep increased by almost an hour (Chen et al., 2022). Days that parents gave social support helped their children to sleep better (Chen et al., 2022). Social support from a significant other buffered the effect of heterosexism on suicidal ideation among non-White sexual minority adults (Trujillo et al., 2020).

### Community Connectedness, Belonging, and Community Support

Local leaders engaging with community members increases residents' sense of community support and connectedness, which can help improve the outcomes of communities of color. Community support systems can come in different forms such as personal relationships, organizations, and community programs. Community-based organizations or CBOs can play an important role to increase community connectedness through advocacy, hosting community events, being a place where people can volunteer on various projects that benefit the community, providing services for hard-to-reach populations, and bridging the gap between local government and residents (Impact of Community-Based Organizations, n.d.).

### Building a Civic Infrastructure in South Fresno

Civic infrastructure is “the laws, processes, institutions, and associations that create opportunities for people to connect, solve problems, make decisions, and celebrate community.” (Leighninger, 2021). This can include neighborhood online networks, volunteer fairs,



crowdfunding programs, lending circles, voter registration drives, participatory budgeting processes, pothole-reporting apps, meetings, and platforms that give people a chance to give input on policy (Leighninger, 2021). Strengthening democratic processes and assuring access to civic and voter participation is necessary to advance health and racial equity (The Network for Public Health Law, 2022). Historically, when disempowered groups worked to build power through voting and advocacy, a policy would be enacted to improve outcomes. For example, the Civil Rights Act which pushed for desegregation, including in hospitals, decreased infant mortality from 1965 through 1971. The gap between Black and white infant mortality also narrowed. (University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2023). Strong relationships between policymakers and their constituents, accessible information on public issues, and positive attachments between citizens and their communities strongly correlate to outcomes such as increased public health to greater K-12 student success to resilience in the face of natural disasters (Leighninger, 2021). Voting was related to better self-reported health, and volunteering has been shown to lower anxiety and depression, increase lifespan and improve social connection and a sense of belonging in a community (University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2023).

### South Fresno's DRIVE Civic Infrastructure

The Fresno Developing the Regions Inclusive Vibrant Economy (DRIVE) Initiative was developed and sponsored by the Central Valley Community Foundation (CVCF) with the support of the James Irvine Foundation to help stimulate the city's economy by focusing on building local, community power. One tenet of building this local power is to create a robust civic infrastructure (CI) network centered around already existing organizations in the city. Two of Fresno's large community-based organizations, Every Neighborhood Partnership and Fresno Building Healthy Communities, are the core of this development strategy. Around these intermediaries are small, grass-roots hyper-localized hubs that were built by residents to address problems that they have seen in their communities or to help others who have raised concerns about blight and safety issues in poorer, economically neglected neighborhoods. Fresno DRIVE has assembled the hubs for three main reasons: 1) To build robust community voice and power through resident organizing, leadership and youth development, advocacy training, and culture-building activities; 2) Serve as an access point for referrals and services and 3) Lead neighborhood sourced-and-staffed hyper-local improvement projects that improve the quality of life for those living in the neighborhood (About DRIVE, 2022).

The Fresno DRIVE Initiative aims to directly address factors contributing to economic inequity in Fresno, emphasizing and centering the experiences of community members and power building for community-based organizations (CBOs) so that the community can have an effective voice in shaping local economic policy. To do this, DRIVE provides training and capital to small grassroots CBOs, called "hubs," so the target populations are reached directly. Each hub is associated with a neighborhood in Fresno that geographically serves one of Fresno Unified School District elementary schools. As such, each neighborhood is referred to by the name of the elementary school that it is associated with, e.g., the area surrounding Jackson Elementary School is the Jackson Neighborhood. There are nine such hubs in DRIVE's CI plan.



The purpose of this study is to, through a participatory evaluation model, establish a baseline understanding of what residents feel about their neighborhood as it stands, how much they feel they can take matters into their own hands for change, and what hope for the future they have regarding their neighborhood. While building civic infrastructure requires resources, systemic support systems, and ongoing leadership, this study focuses on the resident perspective of the ability to build civic infrastructure within their neighborhoods based on current assets and challenges. Hub site leaders co-developed these research questions with CVHPI staff to better understand the type of engagement needed in each site:

- What are issues that residents feel need the most attention in their neighborhood?
- How are residents taking ownership in their neighborhood?
  - Do residents feel comfortable enough to take matters into their own hands?
- Do residents feel there is hope to change?

## Methodology

### Study Design

The protocol integrated a community-based participatory research (CBPR) approach conducted by the Central Valley Health Policy institute. The purpose of CBPR is to integrate community-based organizations, researchers, and community residents to collaborate throughout the research project. This can include incorporating them into the planning, research design, implementation, evaluation, and deciding how to incorporate residents into the overall process best. The concept of community-based participatory research aims to address health disparities and approach research from an equity framework. CBPR also helps create sustainable interventions and programs for the community to help improve health outcomes by equipping them with the skill set and tools to conduct their own research. It has also helped with health disparities and create culturally concordant and sensitive programs to address community needs (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2018).

The community member evaluation survey was a collaborative effort between hub leaders and CVHPI. In monthly training sessions conducted since July 2021, CVHPI taught hub leaders basic research design skills, such as identifying evaluation indicators to engage in this evaluation and giving hubs additional resources should they decide to do their own surveys or research. Hub members decided that, for this survey, they wanted a specific focus on community member self-efficacy, perception of neighborhood safety, and feelings of connection to their neighborhood. CVHPI found appropriate surveys to measure these constructs (3, 4, 5) that make up the basis of the final survey administered to residents. In addition, questions were modified for literacy, and response options were modified to be most relevant to community members. For example, section 5 in the survey (Appendix A), was modified so that the options of issues facing their neighborhood were more reflective of what hub leaders had already heard from residents, such as stray dogs. In addition, a qualitative response was added to give residents the opportunity to share additional issues that hub leaders nor study staff could anticipate.

This study is a repeated cross-sectional study. The study utilizes a repeated questionnaire, which will be used to survey a different subset of participants. The Central Valley Health Policy Institute (CVHPI) developed two separate surveys, one for community members and the other for hub staff and volunteers. The surveys designed in Qualtrics and were available online and in print upon request. Print versions of the survey were provided to all hubs by CVHPI and 13.5-point Arial font was used for visual accessibility. The survey was also made available in Spanish in both Qualtrics and on paper, translated by CVHPI.

The intended goal was to survey a convenience sample of 150 residents across different geographical locations in Fresno, California. Surveys were divided among eight hub sites in the DRIVE's civic infrastructure plan. Each hub is associated with a neighborhood with a Fresno Unified elementary school and is referred to by the name of that school. Hubs associated with Addams, Birney, Calwa, Jackson, King, and Winchell Elementary Schools were tasked with distributing 17 surveys among residents within the perspective neighborhoods. Hubs associated with Lincoln, Webster South, and Webster North were tasked with distributing 16 surveys among residents within the perspective neighborhoods. The assigning of surveys was to keep samples from each geographic area about equal based on population size. Surveys were to be completed in person via a paper survey or online survey. Survey respondents had to be at least 18 years old to participate. The sample population was intended to be a diverse group made up of female, male and non-binary participants. The ethnicities of participants were Hispanic, African American, Caucasian, and Asian. All participants received a \$25 Walmart gift card as compensation for completing the survey.

## Evaluation Design

### Training

CVHPI-hub training sessions were used to show hub leaders survey administration techniques and data storage and security methods. Hub leaders and members who attended these training sessions were also given recruitment scripts, instructing on how to approach participants who speak languages other than English and were shown how to use tablets to give surveys to participants who need additional support with understanding and answering questions. During the hub meetings, hub leaders, hub members, and organizers were introduced to the basics of survey administration. They were given a recruitment script in print and electronically via email so that the information was always readily available to all survey recruiters.

In addition to the monthly hub leader trainings, CVHPI sent one of the research associates or research analysts to individual hubs to provide one-on-one survey administration training for the volunteer community members and staff. CVHPI demonstrated how to use the password-locked tablets with the pre-loaded surveys and taught staff how to answer participant questions without providing leading answers. CVHPI also showed hub members how to handle and manage paper data. Paper surveys were to be kept in a locked room or file cabinet for confidentiality and data security.

## Survey Administration

Participants were asked if they would like to fill out the survey on their own or with assistance from a hub member or someone else. Assistance from a hub member meant that the hub member read the questions aloud and record the participant's answer. This was utilized for participants who require additional literacy support, or for participants who did not speak English or Spanish. From prior research experience with Southeast Asian respondents, many older, non-English speaking individuals prefer the assistance of close friends or family members translating documents to them instead of using a standard interpreter. As the hubs and CVHPI did not have access to Lao, Hmong, Punjabi or other Asian language interpreters, we utilized this peer translation method. CVHPI meet with data collectors in these additional languages to ensure they understood each of the questions and were able to find comparable phrases or ideas in their language.

Hubs were encouraged to work with community members and answer any questions they had about the purpose of the study. Regardless of whether the participant opted to complete the survey alone or with additional help, the survey administrator verbally reviewed the informed consent piece with each participant. This was to ensure that the participant clearly understands the purpose of the study, and to ensure that any questions a participant may have had about the study were answered prior to obtaining written or electronic consent. The study staff also was given an informational sheet that describes the purpose of the consent and study procedures in plain language (Appendix). Administrators were also encouraged to clarify any statements that a participant may have difficulty understanding, such as the statements in the self-efficacy items that participants were asked to rate in terms of relevance to themselves ("I can solve most problems if I put in the necessary effort" and, "No matter what comes my way, I'm usually able to handle it" for example). Our study population included English learners, individuals with low literacy rates, and others who may have required help for disabilities, so training for survey administrators emphasized the importance of empathy and clarity. Hub members may have held the tablet or paper copy when reading through the informed consent with the respondent. In some cases, respondents may have asked hub members to fill out the survey with their answers. In these cases, hub members needed to obtain verbal assent that the participant understood that this limits the privacy of their answers.

## Recruitment

Hubs were responsible for raising awareness within their neighborhoods about the availability of the survey. Various methods that hubs proposed include contacting participants in previous, non-DRIVE surveys, asking current hub affiliates for lists of volunteers or interested parties, or generating a short call list from individuals who have approached the hub in the past with interest in helping hub efforts. Hub members also asked these people for a list of secondary individuals who may have no prior knowledge of the hubs and their work who might be interested in participating in the survey. Other potential sources of participants included advertising the survey during monthly town hall meetings, through references from already involved volunteer residents, and during community events like neighborhood food drives, community barbecues, and community meetings. Not all hubs were currently at the stage where

they had the ability to put on town halls or neighborhood events, so all of those potential recruitment methods were being accounted for. Hub members also did house-to-house canvassing to recruit survey participants. The hubs were provided with a recruitment script that lists why the individuals are being contacted, who is funding the research, and why the research is being conducted.

## Instruments

### A short form of the General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSE-6)

The original General Self-Efficacy Scale which consists of 10 items, can efficiently assess this trait. Romppel et al., (2013) developed a short version of the General Self-Efficacy scale which was published and validated. The scale consisted of 6 items that were tested and measured for General Self-Efficacy. This short and practical version of the instrument was developed to save time and resources, which is more apt for large studies with multiple variables.

### Collective Efficacy of Networks Questionnaire (CENS)

The Collective Efficacy of Networks Questionnaire (CENS) was developed as a rich and reliable instrument to assess collective efficacy within a personal community (Band et al., 2019). It was strongly related to self-efficacy and social support. This measure was published, validated, and numerous cited by peers.

### Community Life Survey Technical Report 2020/2021

The Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport conducts the Community Life Survey annually in the United Kingdom since 2012 (Kantar Public, 2021). The survey is a validated tool that provides data and statistics that encompass attitudes and behavior toward their communities that help with policy making and implementing actions that support community engagement and promote the community's welfare.

### Sample Neighborhood Assessment Survey

The publicly available sample neighborhood assessment survey was used in the city of Bend, Oregon where they have a neighborhood relations program. Although not a validated tool, the Neighborhood Association in the city uses this to monitor the quality of life in neighborhoods. This neighborhood assessment survey asks about public services in the neighborhood, as well as other concerns that community members may have such as traffic, speeding and vandalism.

### Capacity-building for Policy Advocacy

This instrument was adapted from a published and peer-reviewed study by Israel et al., (2010) on capacity-building for policy advocacy to eliminate health disparities in the city of Detroit, Michigan. This measured the participant's perception of how well he or she can enforce a policy change in the community.

## Scales

The participatory evaluation community survey consisted of six sections, asking about their attitudes and opinions toward their neighborhood. Scales and measures included demographics

(4 items), self-efficacy (6 items), social support (3 items), collective efficacy (9 items), Sense of community (8 items), policy readiness (3 items), and neighborhood safety (11 items). Questions on safety and trust in leadership and neighborhood equality used dichotomous variables. The mean percentage of each neighborhood site participant responses were compared using one-way ANOVA of variance in SPSS. The safety and trust in leadership scale had 4 items. To identify participants' living situations and own/rent home measures, we conducted a cross tabulation of responses by neighborhood site and significance was determined by Chi square.

### Self-efficacy Scale

Self-efficacy, or how well the participants can resolve problems and challenges on their own is measured using the short form of the General Self-efficacy Scale (GSE-6), with 6 items. This was as effective and reliable as the original 10-item scale and is more sensible to use in the survey (Romppel et al., 2013). This scale was used in Section 1, Your Thoughts and Experiences.

To ensure the validity and reliability for self-efficacy, we used the short form of the General Self-efficacy Scale (GSE-6). This study used the Cronbach's Alpha for internal consistency. It assessed what the respondents thought about participants' life and life experiences, how strongly they agreed to statements that they can handle anything whatever comes their way, and that they can solve most problems if they put in the necessary effort. The responses recorded were how much they agreed to the following items:

"I can find the means and ways to get what I want."

"It is easy for me to stick to my aims and accomplish my goals."

"Thanks to my resourcefulness, I know how to handle unforeseen situations."

"I can solve most problems if I invest the necessary effort."

"I can remain calm when facing difficulties because I can rely on my coping abilities."

"No matter what comes my way, I'm usually able to handle it."

A Likert scale of 0-3 was used. Original codes used were 1- Not at all true, 2-Hardly True, 3-Moderately True and 4-Exactly True. These were recoded to 0-Not at all true, 1-Hardly True, 2-Moderately true and 3-Exactly True. With .7 as the general acceptable reliability, the self-efficacy scale had an  $\alpha = 0.865$  indicating a strong internal consistency. We computed the average score across the items to identify with the composite score. Zero equals low self-efficacy while a score of 3 equals high self-efficacy.

### Social Supports Scale

The Perceived Social Support Scale was measured using the Collective Efficacy Network Questionnaire (CENS), which was used in the survey's Section 2, Your Neighbors. This scale measured the community cohesion and is related to self-efficacy and social support. This is an 3-item scale that assessed collective efficacy in personal communities (Band et al., 2019).

Community cohesion was measured using the Collective Efficacy of Networks Questionnaire (CENS) to generate the collective efficacy scale. It was linked to both self-efficacy and social support. Using the CENS, the study developed a composite measure of perceived social support. To form the composite measure, this study used the Cronbach's Alpha measure of reliability to assess the participants' need for and openness to accept support, as well as the perceived reliability on available social support. The responses recorded were for the following statements:

"In my neighborhood, there are people around me who know how to support me."

"In difficult situations, I can rely on the people around me for help."

"People around me try to find solutions to the problems I am facing."

This was a 3-item scale. To analyze the data, the Likert scale needed to be recoded. Original codes were 7-Strongly agreed, 8-Somewhat agree, 9-Neither agree or disagree, 10-Somewhat disagree and 11-Strongly disagree. These were recoded to 0-Strongly disagree, 1-Somewhat disagree, 2 – Neither agree nor disagree, 3-Somewhat agree and 4-Strongly agree. The social support scale had an  $\alpha = 0.788$  of internal consistency. To get the composite score, we computed the average score across the items, with 0=low perceived social supports and 4=high perceived social supports.

#### Collective Efficacy Scale

The 9-item scale used the Community Life Survey 2020/2021 conducted by United Kingdom's Department for Digital Culture, Media, and Support to measure social cohesion and belonging concepts in the community. Specific sections of the Community Life Survey used for this scale were "Your Community," "Your Local Area," and "Activities in Your Local Community." This scale was used in the survey's Section 3, Your Neighborhood. To form a composite score, this study used the Cronbach's Alpha for reliability assessment of neighborhood livability. Data recorded were responses to the following items:

"Overall, I am attracted to living in this neighborhood."

"I feel like I belong in this neighborhood."

"I visit with my neighbors in their homes."

"The friendships and associations I have with other people in my neighborhood mean a lot to me."

"If the people in my neighborhood were planning something, I'd think of it as something "we" were doing rather than "they" were doing."

"If I needed advice about something, I could go to someone in my neighborhood."

"I think I agree with most people in my neighborhood about what is important in life."

"I believe my neighbors would help me in an emergency."

“I feel loyal to the people in my neighborhood.”

A 0-4 Likert scale was used. Original codes for this scale were 12-Strongly agree, 13-Somewhat agree, 14-Neither agree nor disagree, 15-Somewhat disagree, and 16-Strongly disagree. These were recoded to 0-Strongly disagree, 1-Somewhat disagree, 2-Neither agree nor disagree, 3-Somewhat agree and 4-Strongly agree. With the general acceptable reliability of 0.7, the neighborhood exchange scale had an  $\alpha = 0.875$  of internal consistency indicating a strong score of reliability. We computed the average score across the 9 items to come up with a composite score, with 0=low neighborhood exchange and 4=high neighborhood exchange.

### Sense of Community Scale

The sense of community scale measures neighborhood livability. This 8-item scale was also adapted from the “Your Community” section of the Community Life Survey 2020/2021 (Kantar Public, 2021). This scale was also used to develop Section 3 of the survey, Your Neighborhood.

This 8-item neighborhood livability scale was also adapted from the Community Life Survey. To form a composite score, this study used the Cronbach’s Alpha for reliability assessment of neighborhood livability. Data recorded were responses to the following items:

“I borrow things and exchange favors with my neighbors.”

“I would be willing to work together with others on something to improve my neighborhood.”

“I plan to remain a resident of this neighborhood for a number of years.”

“I like to think of myself as similar to the people who live in this neighborhood.”

“A feeling of fellowship runs deep between me and other people in this neighborhood.”

“I regularly stop and talk with my neighbors.”

“Living in this neighborhood gives me a sense of community.”

“Generally, I am satisfied with the local services in this neighborhood.”

A 0-4 Likert scale was used. Original codes for this scale were 12-Strongly agree, 13-Somewhat agree, 14-Neither agree nor disagree, 15-Somewhat disagree, and 16-Strongly disagree. These were recoded to 0-Strongly disagree, 1-Somewhat disagree, 2-Neither agree nor disagree, 3-Somewhat agree and 4-Strongly agree. With the general acceptable reliability of 0.7, the neighborhood exchange scale had an  $\alpha = 0.866$  of internal consistency indicating a strong score of reliability. We computed the average score across the 8 items to come up with a composite score, with 0=low neighborhood exchange and 4=high neighborhood exchange.



### Policy Readiness Scale

The 3-item scale was adapted from a study about capacity-building for policy advocacy aimed at eliminating health disparities in the city of Detroit, Michigan. These were developed to measure if Fresno residents can enact policy change. This study used Cronbach's Alpha for reliability assessment of the subjects' readiness and thoughts about policies and policy changes in neighborhoods. Items of the composite score are the following:

"I know how to work for policy change."

"Working with others, I can change policies that affect my neighborhood."

"I feel that people in Fresno do not have enough power to change policies in their neighborhood."

A 0-4 Likert scale was used. Original codes for this scale were the following: 1-Strongly disagree, 2-Disagree, 3- Neutral, 4-Agree, and 5-Strongly agree. These were recoded to 0-Strongly disagree, 1-Disagree, 2-Neutral, 3-Agree, and 4-Strongly agree. With 0.7 as the generally acceptable reliability, the policy and policy changes in neighborhoods scale had an  $\alpha=0.459$  of internal consistency. We computed the average score across the items to come up with a composite score, with 0=low readiness and thoughts about policies and policy changes and 4=high readiness and thoughts about policies and policy changes.

The scale was developed to assess the readiness of community members to enact policy change in the Fresno neighborhoods involved in this study, used in Section 3, Your Neighborhood. This 3-item scale was adapted from a study done in Detroit, Michigan about eliminating health disparities through capacity building for policy advocacy. In addition, the DRIVE hubs helped identify this scale and developed the introduction to this section. The intro was prompted as followed:

"The next set of questions ask about your readiness and thoughts today about changing policies in your neighborhood and in Fresno in general. Policies can mean ideas or plans for making decisions about anything from the streets we walk and drive on to the programs available at the nearby elementary school. Please select the statement that best represents how much you agree with it."

### Safety and Trust in Leadership Scale

The 4-item scale was part of this study's section on neighborhood experiences. This scale was developed by CVHPI together with local advocates and members of the community to measure perceptions of safety and trust in their neighborhood. This scale was used to develop the Section 4 of the survey, Neighborhood Experiences.

The study developed a composite measure of community members' perception of safety and trust in their neighborhood among leadership to assess the safety and trust scale. To form the composite measure, this study used Cronbach's Alpha measure of reliability to assess if they felt

safe in their neighborhood and if they trust the way the local Fresno government responds to issues in their neighborhood. The composite score was from responses to the following items:

“Generally speaking, how safe do you feel walking in this neighborhood during the day?”

“Generally speaking, how safe do you feel walking in this neighborhood at night?”

“How much of the time do you think you can trust local organizations/community centers in this area to do what is best for your neighborhood?”

“How much of the time do you think you can trust the local Fresno government to do what is right?”

A 0-3 Likert scale was used. Original codes for this scale were as follows: 1-All of the time, 2-Most of the time, 3-Some of the time, and 4-None of the time. These were recoded to 0-None of the time, 1-Some of the time, 2-Most of the time, and 3-All of the time. The neighborhood safety scale had an  $\alpha = 0.603$ . To come up with the composite score, we computed the average score across the items, with 0=perception of high neighborhood safety and 3= low neighborhood safety.

#### Neighborhood Equality Measure

The Community Life Survey 2020/2021 was used to develop the neighborhood equality measure. This was used to assess neighborhood livability, more specifically, the community member’s perception of equal or fair treatment of their neighborhood by the government as part of this survey’s Section 4, Neighborhood Experiences.

To measure neighborhood equality, participants were asked the following question:

“Do you feel that your neighborhood is treated equally to other neighborhoods by the local Fresno government participants?”

A two-option response was possible as a dichotomous variable. Original codes were Yes=1 and No=2. These were recoded to No=0 and Yes=1. We compared the percentages of participant responses by neighborhood site.

#### Concerns About Neighborhood Safety Measure

This measure was part of the neighborhood livability assessment of Section 5, Safety in Your Neighborhood. This was also adapted from the Community Life Survey 2020/2021 and a publicly available sample of a neighborhood assessment form used in Bend, Oregon. Community members were asked for any safety concern they may have in their neighborhood.

To measure participants’ concerns about safety measures in their neighborhood, they were asked the following question:

“Do you have any concerns about safety in the neighborhood where you currently live?”

A dichotomous variable offers a two-option response. Original codes were Yes=1 and No=2. These were recoded to No=0 and Yes=1. We compared the percentages of participant responses by neighborhood site.

### Safety in Neighborhood Scale

This measure was adapted from the publicly available Sample of Neighborhood Assessment form used in the city of Bend, Oregon. 11 items were enumerated as examples of safety issues in neighborhoods, and community members were to choose which ones were a cause for concern. This was used in Section 5, Safety in Your Neighborhood.

The following items and frequencies were areas of concern in the neighborhoods. The count of which were how many times surveyors believed that each topic was a concern in their neighborhood. This study used Cronbach's Alpha for reliability assessment for areas of concern regarding safety in the neighborhoods.

Speeding \_\_\_

Traffic \_\_\_

Vandalism \_\_\_

Graffiti \_\_\_

Unkempt yards \_\_\_

Quality of roads, sidewalks \_\_\_

Presence of bicycle lanes \_\_\_

Street lighting \_\_\_

Stray animals \_\_\_

Gun violence \_\_\_

Other \_\_\_

A 0-3 Likert scale was used. Original codes for this measure were: 1-Very concerned, 2-Somewhat concerned, 3-Not at all concerned, and 4-Don't know. These were recoded to 0-Very concerned, 1-Somewhat concerned, 2-Not at all concerned, and 3-Don't know. Computing for Cronbach's Alpha resulted in an  $\alpha = .917$  which means that it has a strong reliability score. We computed the average score across the items to come up with a composite score, with 0=Very concerned and 3=Not at all concerned.

### Living Situation Measure

This measure assessed the stability of living situation of respondents to the survey. Community members were asked whether their living situation is stable and dependable, if they are at risk of losing their home, or if they are currently homeless. This was used in this survey's Section 6, About You.

The participants were asked about their present living situation. Three options were given.

- Check the one that applies to you
  - I have a steady and dependable place to live that I own, rent, or stay in as part of a household
  - I have a place to live today, but I am worried about losing it within the next two months
  - I do not have a steady place to live (I am temporarily staying with others, in a hotel, in a shelter, living outside on the street, in a car, abandoned building, bus or train station, or in a park)

The codes used were: 1 – I have a steady and dependable place to live that I own, rent, or stay in as part of a household, 2- I have a place to live today, but I am worried about losing it within the next two months, 3- I do not have a steady place to live (I am temporarily staying with others, in a hotel, in a shelter, living outside on the street, in a car, abandoned building, bus, or train station, or in a park). We conducted a cross tabulation of all responses by neighborhood site. Significance was determined by chi square.

### Own/Rent Home Measure

This measure assessed if the community member answering the survey is a homeowner, renting, or living in a home as a member of a household. This was also part of Section 6, About You.

Participants were asked, “Do you own your home, rent, or stay in it as part of a household?” They were given three options and instructed to check the one that applied to them.

- I own the home where I currently live
- I rent the home or room where I currently live
- I am currently staying in a home as a part of a household (living with siblings, parents, children, family, etc.)

The codes used were: 1 – I own the home where I currently live, 2- I rent the home or room where I currently live, and 3 – I am currently staying in a home as a part of a household (living with siblings, parents, children, family, etc.). We conducted a cross tabulation of all responses by neighborhood site. Significance was determined by chi square.

## Demographics

Basic demographic questions were asked to gain background information on participants. Demographics were not compared across neighborhood site.

## Data Collection Protocol

The survey administrator verbally reviewed the informed consent piece with each participant to make sure they clearly understood the purpose of the study. Participants filled out the survey on their own or with the assistance of a hub member, or a close relative or friend. Assistance provided was in the form of language translation, or with reading out loud and recording the participant's response to the survey questions. For Hub members helping with recording answers, they obtained a verbal approval from respondents to make sure they understood that this limited the privacy of their answers. Hub members were available to answer questions that community participants had while answering the survey. Participants were excluded from the study if participants did not select a neighborhood site, or if participants documented they currently live in a different school area other than the specified school areas or completed less than half of the survey.

The data was analyzed using IBM's SPSS, a research quality statistical software program that allows researchers to solve statistical problems through data documentation, data management and statistical analysis. Data were analyzed through SPSS using One-Way-ANOVA Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). This statistical test is used "when the means of an independent variable are compared on a continuous dependent variable of interest" (Yockey, 2018).

A One-Way-ANOVA Analysis of Variance on community site measures was conducted among 9 scales with neighborhood site being the independent variable and the 6 sections' responses of the questionnaire as the dependent variables (your thoughts and experiences, your neighbors, your neighborhood, neighborhood experiences, safety in your neighborhood, and living situation).

## Results

### Quantitative Data Analysis

The survey yielded 158 recorded responses, of which 136 were valid with no missing values. Table 1 shows demographic characteristics of the survey participants by gender, age, race/ethnicity, and Hub Site (school community). More than 2/3 of those surveyed were female at 66.9% of total respondents. Male participants made up 31.6% of the survey population. Among all those surveyed, 1.5% were non-binary (Figure 15). The majority of the community members were 35 to 49 years of age, with 39 respondents (28.7%). There were 29 (21.3%) respondents between 18 to 34 years of age, 28 (20.6%) were between 50 to 64 years of age, 12 (8.8%) 65 years of age or older, and 28 (20.6%) did not report an age in years. The largest racial/ethnic group surveyed were 93 (68.4%) Hispanic or Latino. There were 14 (10.3%) Black

or African American persons, 13 (9.6%) were White, 12 (8.8%) were Asian or Pacific Islander, 2 (1.5%) of those surveyed were bi or multiracial, and 2 (1.5%) preferred not to answer the question.

Table 1 illustrates the frequency and percentage of each participant by neighborhood. There were 16 (11.8%) from Lincoln, 27 (19.9%) were from Webster South and North, 19 (14%) were from Winchell, 18 (13.2%) were from Jackson, 13 (9.6%) were from Birney, 16 (11.8%) were from Addams, 12 (8.8%) were from Calwa, and 15 (11%) were from King.

Table 1. Frequency and Percentage by Selected Participant Characteristics (n = 136)

Characteristics	N	%
Gender		
Male	43	31.6%
Female	91	66.9%
Non-binary / third gender	2	1.5%
Age Group		
18-34	29	21.3%
35-49	39	28.7%
50-64	28	20.6%
65 and above	12	8.8%
Missing	28	20.6%
Race/Ethnicity		
White	13	9.6%
Hispanic or Latino	93	68.4%
Black or African American	14	10.3%
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	8.8%
Multiracial or Biracial	2	1.5%
Prefer not to answer	2	1.5%
Elementary School		
Lincoln	16	11.8%
Webster	27	19.9%
Jackson	18	13.2%
Winchell	19	14.0%
Birney	13	9.6%
Addams	16	11.8%
Calwa	12	8.8%
King	15	11.0%

Figure 1 illustrates the percentage of Asian persons who participated in the survey by their self-identified racial/ethnic composition. Among the 12 individuals who identified as Asian or Pacific Islander, 83% were Hmong, 9% Laotian, and 8% were Punjabi.

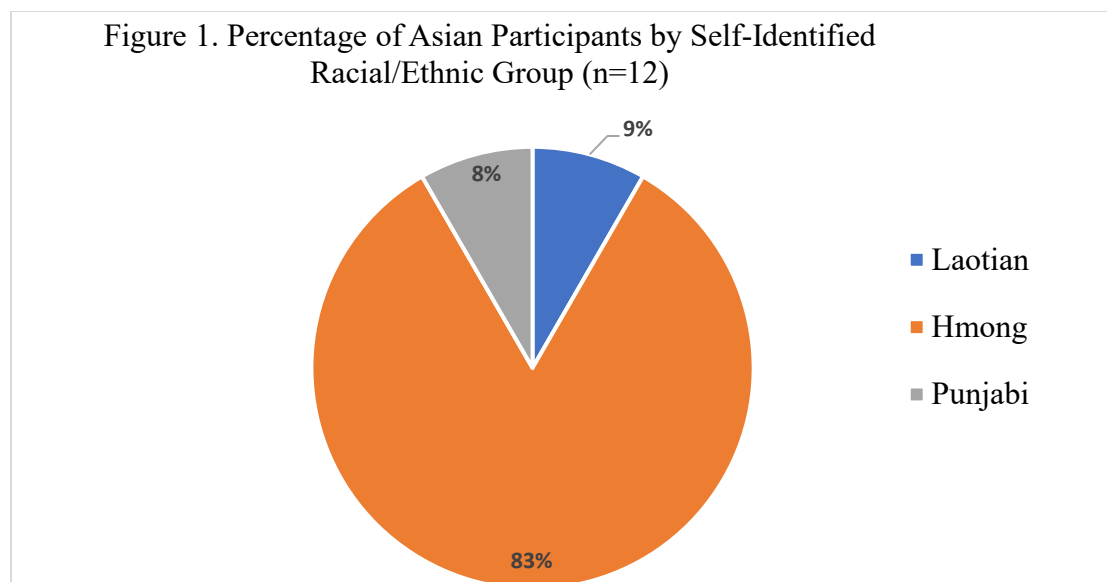


Table 2 shows descriptive statistics for the scales of interest among all participants surveyed. The minimum, maximum, mean, and standard deviation or displayed for each scale. All scales had a minimum value of zero and the maximum varied depending on the Likert-type scale. For example, self-efficacy had a maximum value of 3 and perceived social support had a maximum value of 4 because of the differing range. The on Self-Efficacy, a measure of the extent to which a person can set a goal and have the capacity to successfully complete that goal, has a mean of 2 with a standard deviation of 0.7. Neighborhood Equality and Concerns About Neighborhood were single items from the survey—not scales computed from multiple items. Thus, the values for Neighborhood Equality and Concern About Neighborhood can be interpreted as percentages of the surveyed participants. For example, Neighborhood Equality had a mean of 0.3 indicating that 30% of the surveyed participants reported “Yes” to feeling that their neighborhood is treated equally in comparison to other neighborhoods. Concern About Neighborhood has a mean of 0.8 indicating that when asked if they have any concerns about their neighborhood 80% of the participants responded “Yes”.

Table 2. *Descriptive Statistics of Measures of Interest (n=136)*

Scale	Min	Max	Mean	SD
Self-Efficacy	0	3	2.0	0.7
Perceived Social Support	0	4	2.6	1.1
Overall Assessment of Neighborhood	0	4	2.6	0.9
Neighborhood Exchange	0	3	1.8	0.8
Readiness and Thoughts about Policy Change	0	4	2.4	1.0
Neighborhood Safety and Trust in Leadership	0	2.75	1.2	0.6
Neighborhood Equality	0	1	0.3	0.5
Concerns About Neighborhood	0	1	0.8	0.4
Safety in Your Neighborhood Scale	0	2	0.7	0.6



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Note. All scales were computed as the means of several items across a survey instrument. Exploratory factor analysis and Cronbach's alpha were used to determine factor loadings and internal consistency, respectively. Neighborhood equality and Concerns About Neighborhood are single-item (Yes/No) measures—not scales. So, means can be interpreted as a percentage of the participants.

### Self-Efficacy

Figure 2 illustrates mean values of self-efficacy by selected race/ethnicity categories. The mean values was highest for white ( $M=2.5$ ,  $SD = 0.3$ ) followed by Black/African American ( $M=2.3$ ,  $SD = 0.4$ ), Hispanic/Latino ( $M=1.9$ ,  $SD = 0.7$ ), and Asian/Pacific Islander ( $M=1.7$ ,  $SD = 1.1$ ). There was a marginally significant difference between white ( $M=2.5$ ,  $SD = 0.3$ ) and Hispanic/Latino ( $M=1.9$ ,  $SD = 0.7$ ) where white tended to respond with higher levels of self-efficacy compared to Hispanic/Latino persons ( $F=2.9$ ;  $p = 0.095$ ).

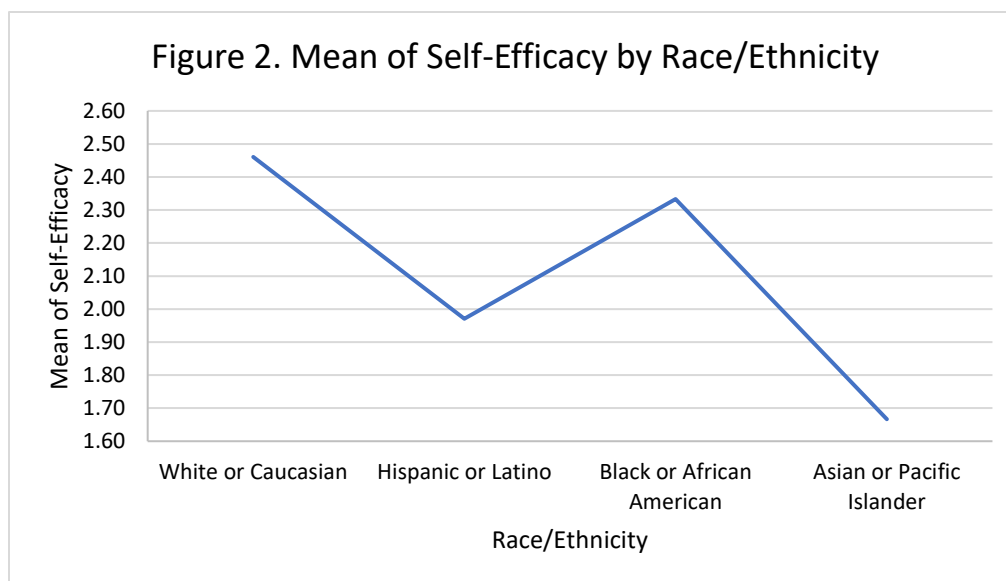


Table 3 presents the results of self-efficacy among participants in their neighborhoods. Based on the 3-point scale, Birney neighborhood ( $M=1.3$ ,  $SD = 1.04$ ) was found to be significantly different from Addams ( $M=2.7$ ,  $SD = .58$ ,  $p = .00$ ), and Webster ( $M=2.1$ ,  $SD=.60$ ,  $p=.03$ ) neighborhood. Birney neighborhood participants showed lower levels of self-efficacy.

Table 3. Means and Standard Deviations of Self- Efficacy by Neighborhood

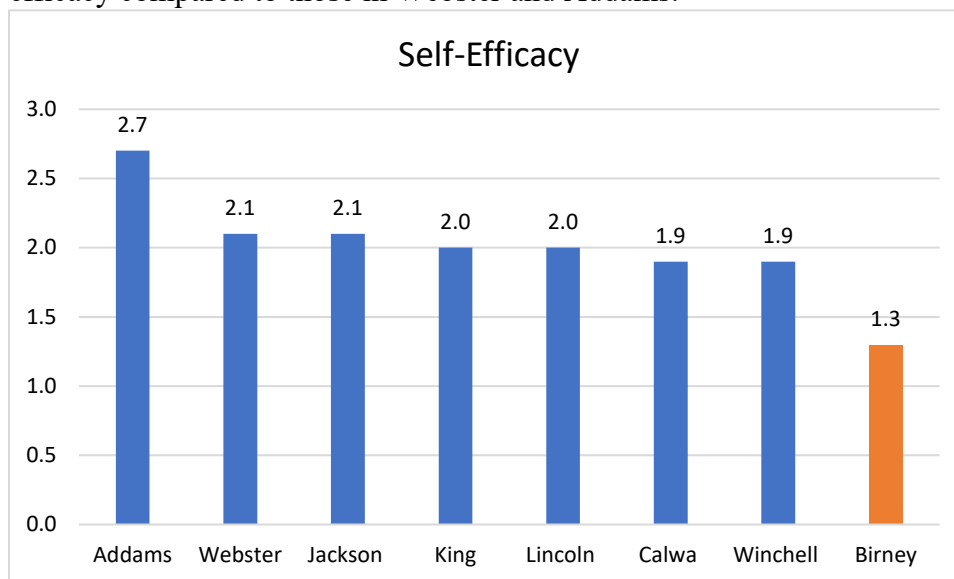
Neighborhood	<i>n</i>	M	SD
Addams	16	2.7	0.58
Webster	27	2.1	0.60
Jackson	18	2.1	0.41
King	15	2.0	0.64
Lincoln	16	2.0	0.79
Calwa	12	1.9	0.75
Winchell	19	1.9	0.69
Birney	12	1.3	1.04
Total	135	2.0	0.64
Cronbach's Alpha		0.866 <sup>^</sup>	

Note: <sup>^</sup> Indicates Cronbach's alpha value for the scale *Self-efficacy*.

**Figure 3.**

*Mean for Self-Efficacy*

Note. Figure 3 displays the means by neighborhood site in descending order. In addition, the figure highlights the significant difference between Birney neighborhood and all other neighborhoods. Those participants in the Birney neighborhood showed lower levels of self-efficacy compared to those in Webster and Addams.



When examining perceived social supports among participants, researchers determined the higher the average the stronger the participants agree to the statements. Results for the Perceived Social Supports Scale (Table 4) show that there was no significant difference in social supports among all neighborhoods with  $p > 0.05$ . Calwa ( $M = 3.5$ ,  $SD = .95$ ,  $p = 1$ ) Webster ( $M = 3.0$ ,  $SD = .1.07$ ), Lincoln ( $M = 2.8$ ,  $SD = .86$ ), Winchell ( $M = 2.6$ ,  $SD = 1.02$ ) Addams ( $M = 2.5$ ,  $SD = 1.53$ ), King ( $M = 2.5$ ,  $SD = 1.14$ ), Birney ( $M = 2.2$ ,  $SD = 1.28$ ), and Jackson ( $M = 2.2$ ,  $SD = 1.28$  ).

Table 4.

<i>Means and Standard Deviations of Social Supports by Neighborhood</i>			
Neighborhood	<i>n</i>	M	SD
Webster	27	3.0	1.07
Lincoln	16	2.8	0.86
Winchell	19	2.6	1.02
Addams	16	2.5	1.53
King	15	2.5	1.14
Calwa	12	2.4	1.02
Birney	13	2.3	1.10
Jackson	18	2.2	1.28
Total	136	2.6	1.14
Cronbach's Alpha		0.787 <sup>^</sup>	

Note: <sup>^</sup> Indicates Cronbach's alpha value for the scale *Social Supports*.

#### Figure 4.

##### *Mean for Social Support*

Note. Figure 4 displays the means by neighborhood in descending order. In addition, the figure highlights the mean variances between each neighborhood site. No significant difference was found across all neighborhoods.

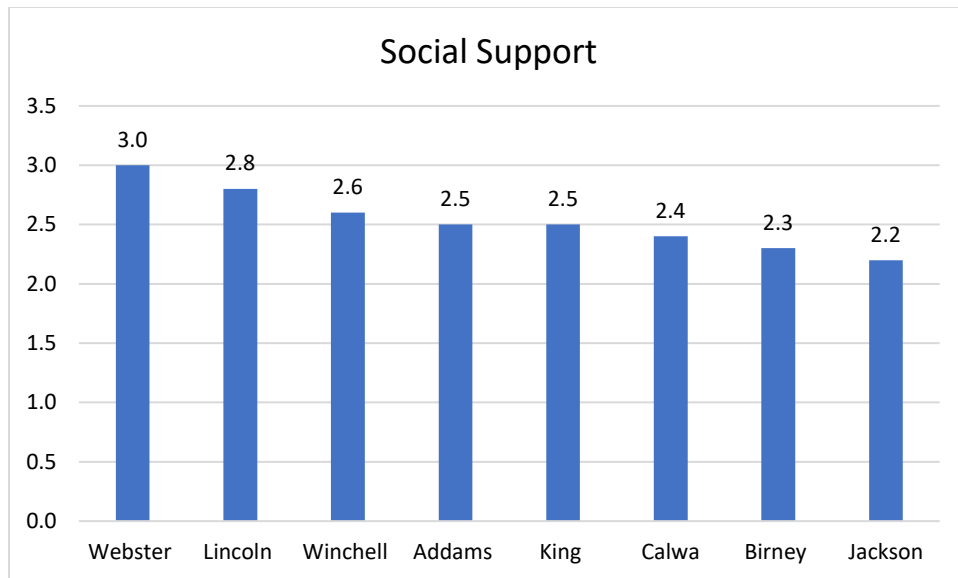


Table 5 show cases the results for collective efficacy among neighborhoods. Researchers determined the higher the average the stronger the participants agree to the statements. Based on the 5-point scale, with  $p > 0.05$ , Lincoln ( $M = 2.9$ ,  $SD = .84$ ), King ( $M = 2.8$ ,  $SD = .67$ ), Winchell ( $M = 2.8$ ,  $SD = .81$ ) Webster ( $M = 2.7$ ,  $SD = 1.03$ ), Jackson ( $M = 2.7$ ,  $SD = .89$ ), Calwa ( $M = 2.4$ ,  $SD = .86$ ), Birney ( $M = 2.4$ ,  $SD = 1.03$ ), and Addams ( $M = 2.0$ ,  $SD = 1.14$ ) there was no significant difference in overall assessment of neighborhood across all neighborhoods.

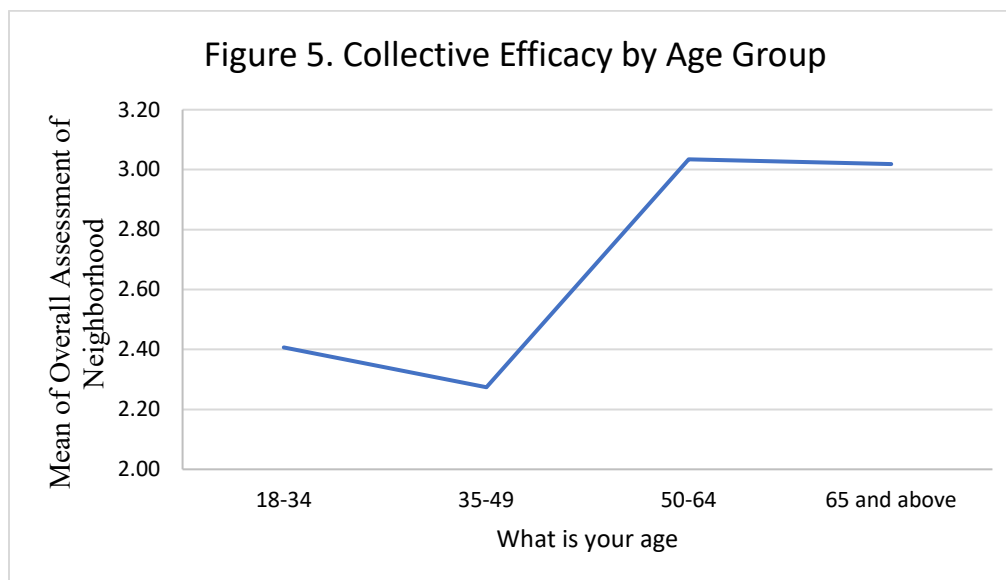


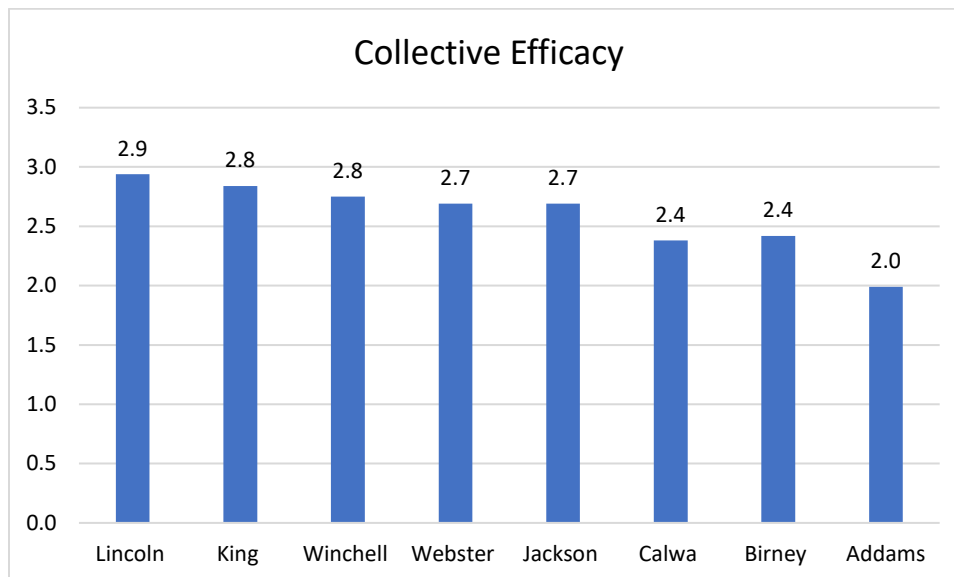
Table 5.

<i>Means and Standard Deviations of Collective Efficacy by Neighborhood</i>			
Neighborhood	<i>n</i>	M	SD
Lincoln	16	2.9	0.84
King	15	2.8	0.67
Winchell	18	2.8	0.81
Webster	27	2.7	1.03
Jackson	18	2.7	0.89
Calwa	11	2.4	0.86
Birney	10	2.4	1.03
Addams	14	2.0	1.14
Total	136	2.6	0.95
Cronbach's Alpha		0.875 <sup>^</sup>	

Note: <sup>^</sup> Indicates Cronbach's alpha value for scale *Collective Efficacy*.

**Figure 6.**

*Mean for Collective Efficacy*



Note. Figure 6 displays the means by neighborhood in descending order. In addition, the figure highlights the mean variances between each neighborhood. No significant difference of overall assessment of neighborhood was found across all neighborhoods..

The results for the Sense of Community Scale are seen in Table 6. The table indicates with  $p > 0.05$ , Webster ( $M=1.9$ ,  $SD = .87$ ), Lincoln ( $M=1.9$ ,  $SD = .70$ ), Winchell ( $M=1.9$ ,  $SD = .62$ ), Jackson ( $M=1.8$ ,  $SD = .73$ ), King ( $M=1.8$ ,  $SD = .60$ ), Calwa ( $M=1.7$ ,  $SD = .91$ ), Birney ( $M=1.7$ ,  $SD = 1.00$ ) and Addams ( $M=1.5$ ,  $SD = .97$ ) there was no significant differences in sense of community among the neighborhood site.

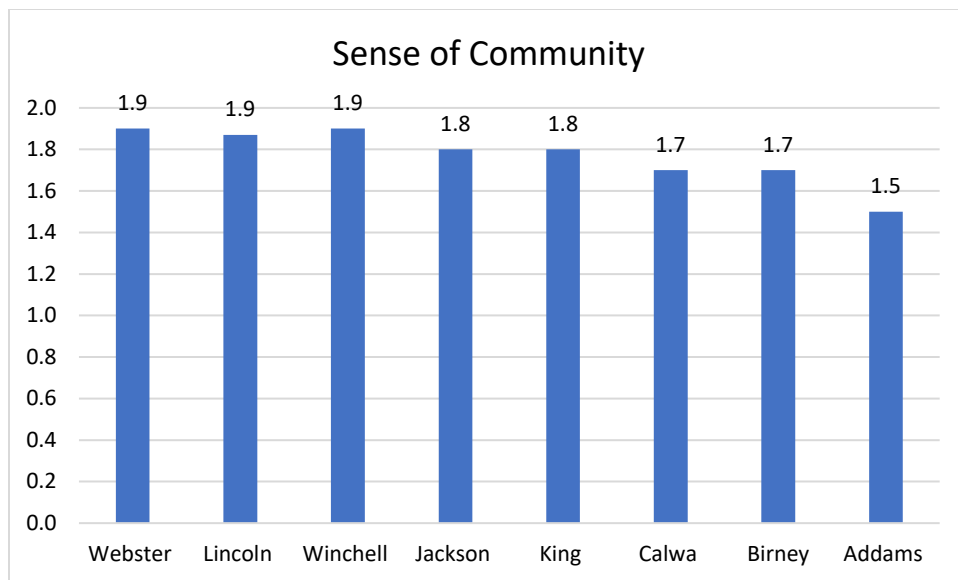
Table 6.

<i>Means and Standard Deviations of Sense of Community by Neighborhood</i>			
Neighborhood	<i>n</i>	M	SD
Webster	25	1.9	0.87
Lincoln	16	1.9	0.70
Winchell	18	1.9	0.62
Jackson	17	1.8	0.73
King	10	1.8	0.60
Calwa	13	1.7	0.91
Birney	12	1.7	1.00
Addams	13	1.5	0.97
Total	124	2.7	0.87
Cronbach's Alpha		0.866 ^	

Note: ^ Indicates Cronbach's alpha value for the scale *Your Neighborhood Exchange*.

## Figure 7.

*Mean for Sense of Community by Neighborhood*



Note. Figure 7 shows the means by neighborhood in descending order. In addition, the figure highlights the mean variances between each neighborhood. No significant difference of sense of community was found among neighborhoods.

When assessing for policy readiness, researchers found that the higher the average, the stronger participants agree about their readiness to enact policy change in their neighborhoods. As seen in Table 7, based on the 4-point scale, there was no significant difference in readiness and thoughts about policy and policy change in neighborhood among all neighborhoods with  $p > 0.05$ . Calwa ( $M = 2.9$ ,  $SD = .89$ ), Lincoln ( $M = 2.7$ ,  $SD = .95$ ), Addams ( $M = 2.5$ ,  $SD = 1.13$ ), Webster ( $M = 2.4$ ,  $SD = .87$ ), Winchell ( $M = 2.4$ ,  $SD = .88$ ), Jackson ( $M = 2.1$ ,  $SD = .45$ ), King ( $M = 2.0$ ,  $SD = .87$ ), and Birney ( $M = 2.0$ ,  $SD = 1.62$ ).



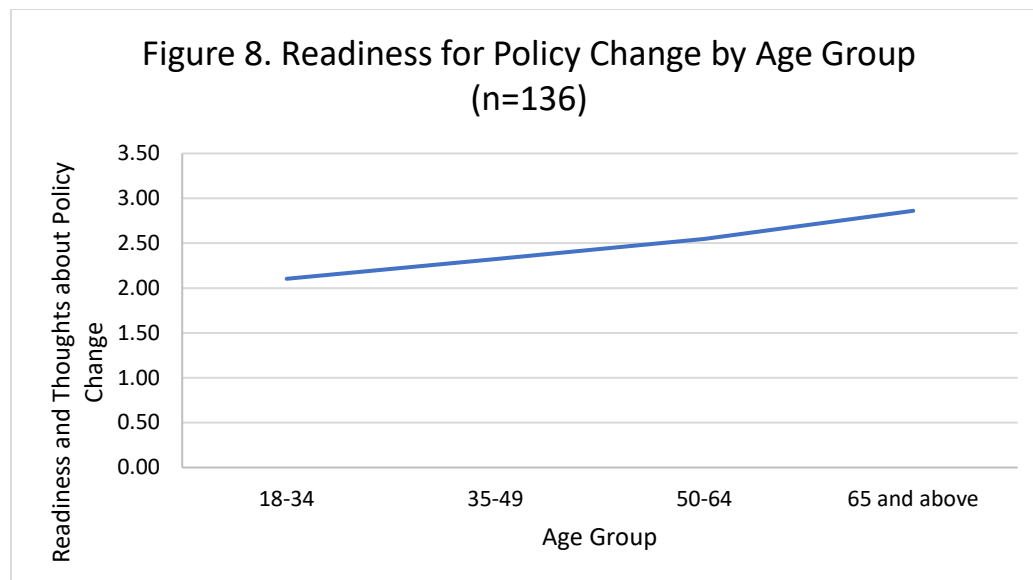


Table 7.

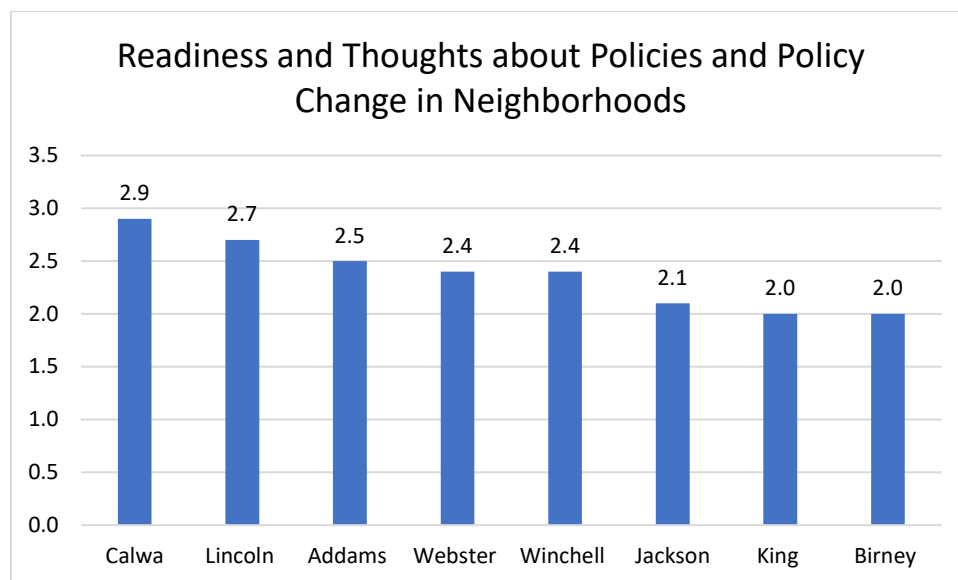
*Means and Standard Deviations of Readiness and Thoughts about Policies and Policy Changes in Neighborhoods by Neighborhood*

Neighborhood	<i>n</i>	M	SD
Calwa	12	2.9	0.89
Lincoln	16	2.7	0.95
Addams	16	2.5	1.13
Webster	26	2.4	0.87
Winchell	19	2.4	0.88
Jackson	18	2.1	0.45
King	14	2.0	0.87
Birney	13	2.0	1.62
Total	134	2.4	0.99
Cronbach's Alpha		0.603 <sup>^</sup>	

Note: <sup>^</sup> Indicates Cronbach's alpha value for the scale *Policy Readiness*.

**Figure 9.**

*Mean for Policy Readiness in Neighborhoods by Neighborhood site*



Note. Figure 9 Show cases the means by neighborhood in descending order. In addition, the figure highlights the mean variances between each neighborhood site. No significant difference of readiness and thoughts about policies and policy changes in neighborhoods was found across all neighborhoods.

Regarding neighborhood safety, researchers identified the further away from 1, the less safe participants feel based on their experiences in their neighborhood. Table 8 shows based on the 3-point scale, there was no significant difference in neighborhood safety among all neighborhoods after conducting a pairwise comparison of means with  $p > 0.05$ . Webster ( $M = 1.4$ ,  $SD = .82$ ), Jackson ( $M = 1.3$ ,  $SD = .50$ ), King ( $M = 1.3$ ,  $SD = .41$ ), Winchell ( $M = 1.2$ ,  $SD = .60$ ), Lincoln Elementary ( $M = 1.2$ ,  $SD = .59$ ), Birney ( $M = 1.1$ ,  $SD = .73$ ), Calwa ( $M = 1.1$ ,  $SD = .48$ ), and Addams ( $M = .8$ ,  $SD = .46$ ) neighborhoods.

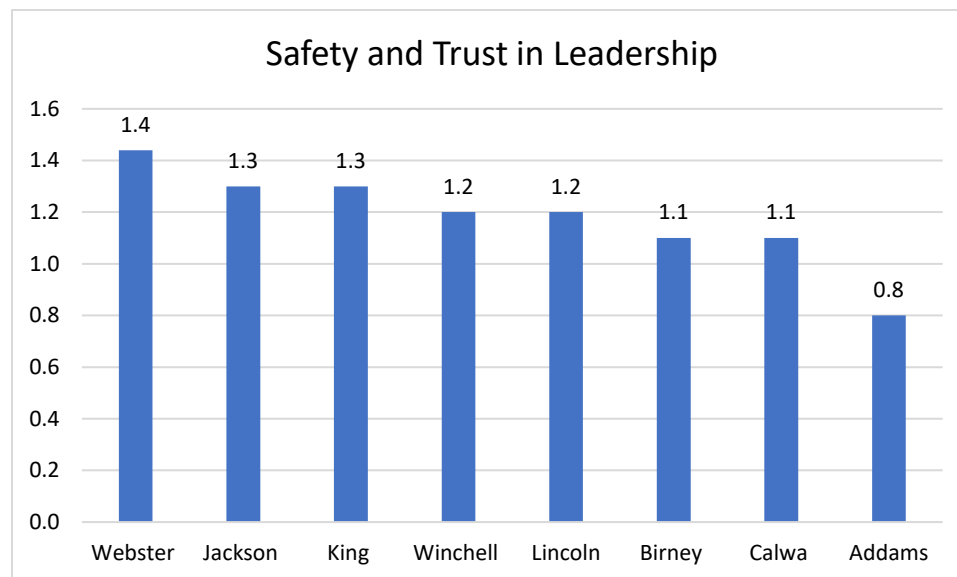
Table 8.

<i>Means and Standard Deviations of Neighborhood Safety by Neighborhood</i>			
Neighborhood	<i>n</i>	M	SD
Webster	27	1.4	0.82
Jackson	16	1.3	0.50
King	18	1.3	0.41
Winchell	16	1.2	0.60
Lincoln	14	1.2	0.59
Birney	8	1.1	0.73
Calwa	12	1.1	0.48
Addams	15	0.8	0.46
Total	136	1.2	0.63
Cronbach's Alpha		0.603 <sup>^</sup>	

Note: <sup>^</sup> Indicates Cronbach's alpha value for the scale *Neighborhood Safety*.

**Figure 10.**

*Mean on Safety and Trust in leadership by Neighborhood site*



Note. Figure 10 Shows the means by neighborhood in descending order. In addition, the figure highlights the mean variances between each neighborhood site. No significant difference of safety and trust in leadership was found across all neighborhoods.

When assessing neighborhood equality, based on participants' responses, researchers found a significant difference among the different neighborhoods (Table 9). Moving further away from 1 and closer to 0 suggests that participants do not believe that their neighborhood is being treated fairly compared to other neighborhoods. The data indicates that Addams neighborhood, with 16 "No" answers and a standard deviation of 0, is significantly different ( $p<0.05$ ) from Birney ( $M=0.62$ ,  $SD=0.51$ ,  $p=0.007$ ) and Webster ( $M=0.52$ ,  $SD=0.51$ ,  $p=0.007$ ) neighborhoods. The data, therefore, indicate that participants living near Addams neighborhood believe that their neighborhood is not treated equally by local government compared participants Birney and Webster neighborhood participants.

Table 9.

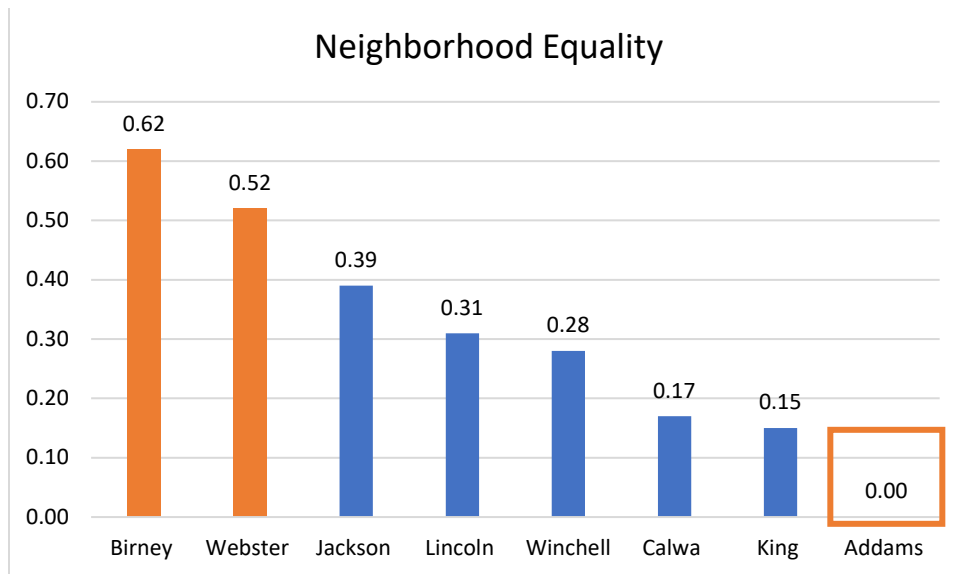
*Means and Standard Deviations of Neighborhood Equality by Neighborhood*

Neighborhood	<i>n</i>	M	SD
Birney	13	0.62	0.51
Webster	27	0.52	0.51
Jackson	18	0.39	0.50
Lincoln	16	0.31	0.48
Winchell	18	0.28	0.46
Calwa	12	0.17	0.39
King	13	0.15	0.38
Addams	16	0.00	0.00
Total	133	0.32	0.47

Note: This table represents the number of observations, means, and standard deviations of the dichotomous question; *Do you feel your neighborhood is treated equally compared to other neighborhoods by the local Fresno government*, by hub neighborhood site.

**Figure 11.**

*Mean on Neighborhood Equality*



Note. Figure 11 displays the means by neighborhood site in descending order. In addition, the figure highlights the significant difference between the Addams neighborhood, Birney, and Webster neighborhoods. This figure shows cases how surveyors living in Addams neighborhood believe their neighborhoods are significantly treated unequally compared to others.

When looking at concerns about neighborhood safety, as the school means move further from 1 and closer to 0, data suggests that many respondents believe that there are no concerns about safety in their neighborhoods (Table 11). Through Tukey HSD, with  $p < 0.05$ , reveals the Birney neighborhood ( $M=1$ ,  $SD=0$ ), Jackson ( $M=.89$ ,  $SD=.32$ ), King ( $M=.86$ ,  $SD=.36$ ), Winchell ( $M=.82$ ,  $SD=.39$ ), Lincoln ( $M=.75$ ,  $SD=.45$ ), Addams ( $M=.75$ ,  $SD=.45$ ), Calwa ( $M=.75$ ,  $SD=.45$ ), and Webster ( $M=0.56$ ,  $SD=0.51$ ) neighborhoods, data shows that there was no significant differences for concerns about safety in the neighborhood across all neighborhoods.

Table 10.

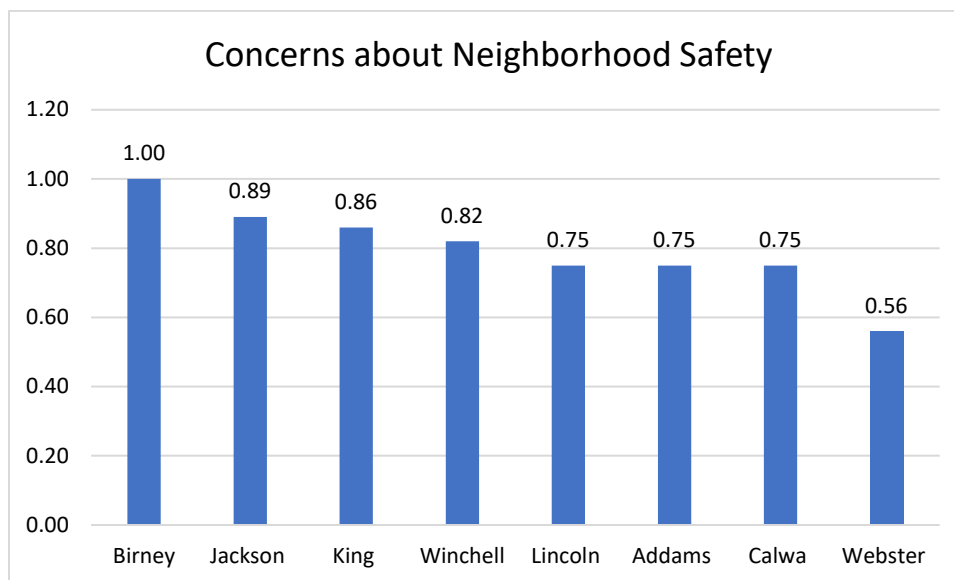
*Means and Standard Deviations of Concerns about Safety in the Neighborhood by Neighborhood*

Neighborhood	<i>n</i>	M	SD
Birney	13	1.00	0.00
Jackson	18	0.89	0.32
King	14	0.86	0.36
Winchell	17	0.82	0.39
Lincoln	16	0.75	0.45
Addams	16	0.75	0.45
Calwa	12	0.75	0.45
Webster Elementary	27	0.56	0.51
Total	133	0.77	0.42

Note: This table represents the number of observations, means, and standard deviations of the dichotomous question; *Do you have concerns about safety in the neighborhood where you currently live by neighborhoods.*

Figure 12.

*Mean on Concerns about Neighborhood Safety Measures*



Note. Figure 12 shows the means by neighborhood site in descending order. In addition, the figure highlights the mean variances between each neighborhood. No significant difference of neighborhood safety was found across all neighborhoods.

Regarding safety in the neighborhoods, researchers identified the further the averages move away from 1, the more concerned with safety the participants are in their neighborhoods (Table 11). Based on the 3-point scale, there was a significant difference in safety in neighborhoods among neighborhood site, with  $p > 0.05$ . the Birney neighborhood ( $M=0.9$ ,  $SD = .82$ ) was found significantly different from Lincoln ( $M=0.51$ ,  $SD = .39$ ,  $p = .02$ ), Addams ( $M=0.21$ ,  $SD = .22$ ,  $p = .00$ ), and Calwa ( $M=0.49$ ,  $SD = .45$ ,  $p = .03$ ) neighborhoods. Participants living in the Birney neighborhood had less concern with neighborhood safety compared to other neighborhoods. Addams ( $M=0.21$ ,  $SD = .22$ ) was also significantly different from Jackson ( $M=.65$ ,  $SD = .51$ ,  $p = .03$ ), and Winchell ( $M=.86$ ,  $SD = 2.4$ ,  $p = .58$ ) Elementary sites. Addams residents were more concerned with neighborhood safety than Jackson and Winchell residents.

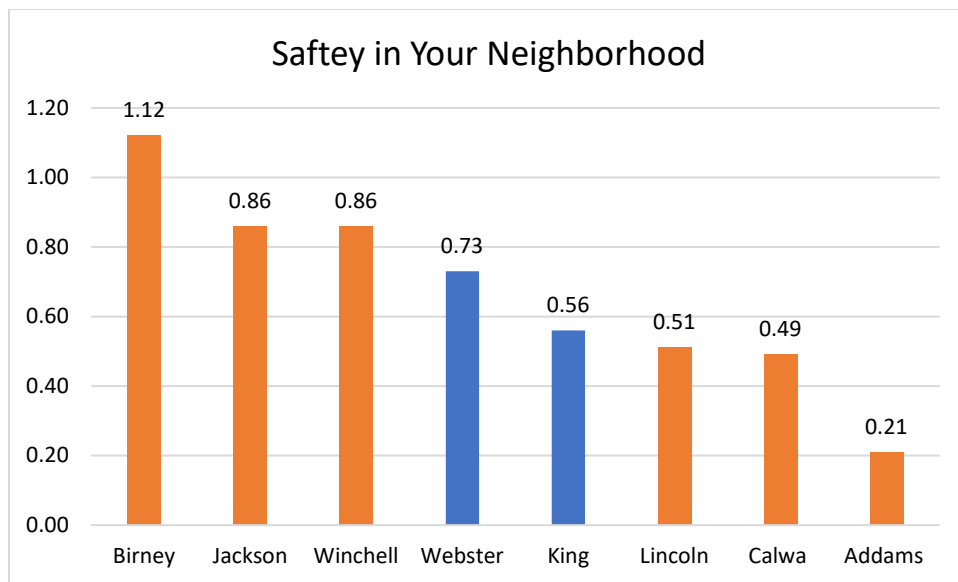
Table 11.

<i>Means and Standard Deviations of Your Safety in Neighborhood by Neighborhood</i>			
Neighborhood	<i>n</i>	M	SD
Birney	6	1.12	0.80
Jackson	2	0.86	0.51
Winchell	5	0.86	0.58
Webster	6	0.73	0.65
Kin	7	0.56	0.44
Lincoln	3	0.51	0.39
Calwa	3	0.49	0.45
Addams	3	0.21	0.22
	13		
Total	5	0.68	0.58
Cronbach's Alpha		0.917 <sup>^</sup>	

Note: <sup>^</sup> Indicates Cronbach's alpha value for the scale *Safety in Your Neighborhood*.

**Figure 13.**

*Mean on Safety in Your Neighborhood*



Note. Figure 13 Shows the means by neighborhood in descending order. In addition, the figure highlights the mean variances between each neighborhood site. There was a significant difference of safety in the Addams neighborhood, showing the most concern for safety and Birney showing the less concern for safety. Addams neighborhood participants was more concerned with safety in their neighborhood than Birney, Jackson, and Winchell neighborhood participants. Birney neighborhood participants were less concerned about safety in their neighborhood compared to Lincoln, Calwa, and Addams neighborhood participants.

In Figure 13, participants expressed concerns of their neighborhoods, and where they live. Based on the narratives, participants experience theft, vandalism, unhoused residents, squatters, homelessness, and want more city clean-ups (Figure 14.). These clean-ups included trimming trees, cleaning alleys, streets, and front yards. Participants were also concerned about substance abuse in their neighborhoods and needed more police patrolling. On the more positive narrative, participants felt that their neighbors were beautiful, they had great neighborhoods and their areas were calm.

**Figure 14.**



### *Safety in neighborhood Word Cloud*



Note. The above word cloud identifies the areas of concern identified by all neighborhood participants. The larger text indicates that these themes were found most frequently throughout the participant's responses. Unhoused residents and theft were most frequently mentioned across neighborhood sites. To view individual neighborhood response to safety in neighborhood safety please reference the appendix for tables and thematic analysis.

Researchers conducted a chi-square test of independence to assess the relationship between Neighborhoods and participants current living situations. A cross tabulation of the data was formulated based on the observed values with expected values as shown in Table 12.

Researchers found that there was a significant difference across neighborhoods (Table 13). There are significant differences ( $P < .001$ ) across all neighborhoods. From the data, you can infer that Addams is different from all neighborhoods. More residents living near Addams identified as having a place to live today but are worried about losing it within two months.

Table 12.

*Chi-Square Test Living Situation \* Neighborhoods*

	Value	df	P
Pearson Chi-Square	58.916 <sup>a</sup>	14	<.001
Likelihood Ratio	45.434	14	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.400	1	.065
N of valid cases	132		

- a. 16 cells (66.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .45.

Table 13.

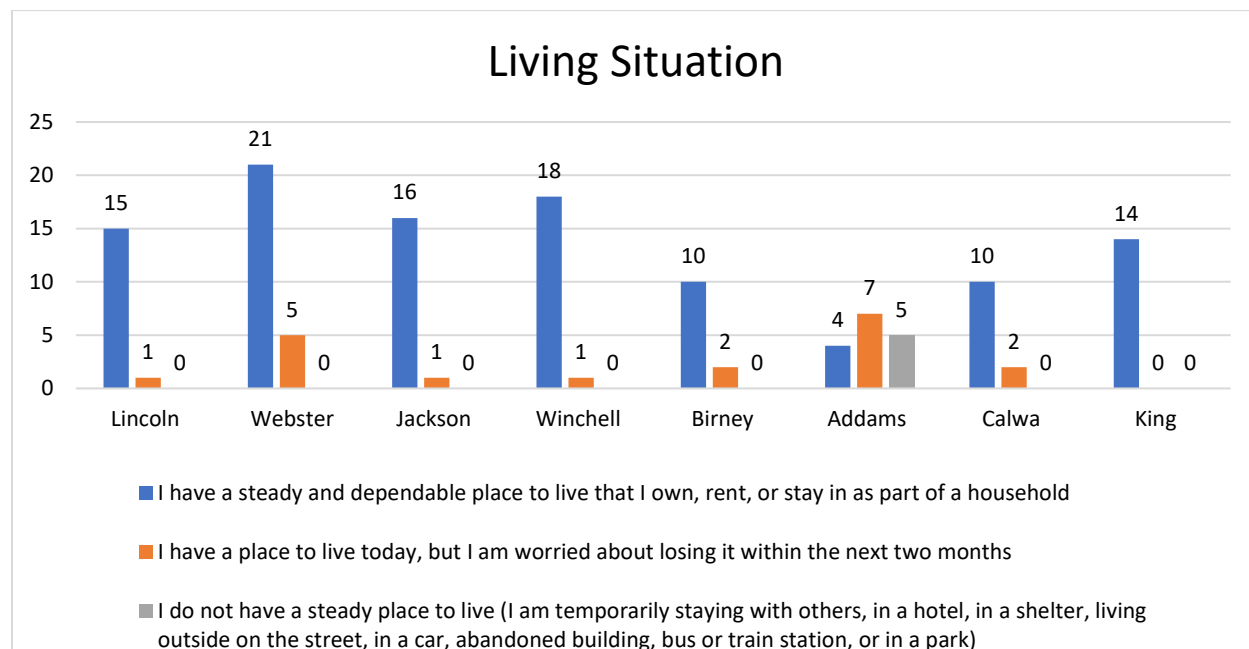
*Cross Tabulations Summary Table for Living Situation by Neighborhoods*

	I have a steady and dependable place to live.		I am worried about losing a place to live within the next two months.		I do not have a steady place to live.		Total	
	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Lincoln	94%	(15)	6%	(1)	0%	(0)	100%	(16)
Webster	81%	(21)	19%	(5)	0%	(0)	100%	(26)
Jackson	94%	(16)	6%	(1)	0%	(0)	100%	(17)
Winchell	95%	(18)	5%	(1)	0%	(0)	100%	(19)
Birney	83%	(10)	17%	(2)	0%	(0)	100%	(12)
Addams	25%	(4)	44%	(7)	31%	(5)	100%	(16)
Calwa	83%	(10)	17%	(2)	0%	(0)	100%	(12)
King	100%	(14)	0%	(0)	0%	(0)	100%	(14)

Note: This table indicates the number of participants who identified what their current living situation is today by neighborhood. In addition, it examines participants' response percentage by neighborhood.

**Figure 15.**

*Living Situation Chi Square Cross Tabulations*



Note. This figure compares the number of participants who identified what their current living situation is today, across all neighborhoods.

Researchers conducted a chi-square test of independence to assess the relationship between Neighborhood site and owning or renting home. A cross tabulation of the data was formulated based on the observed values with expected values as shown in Table 14. Researchers found that There is a significant difference ( $P < .001$ ) across all neighborhoods. From the data in Table 15, you can infer Jackson participants are more likely to own their home and Webster residents are more likely to rent their home.

Table 14.

*Chi-Square Test Own or Renting Home \* Neighborhood site*

	Value	df	P
Pearson Chi-Square	41.737 <sup>a</sup>	14	<.001
Likelihood Ratio	47.136	14	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.399	1	.121
N of valid cases	125		

a. 12 cells (50%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.60.

Table 15.

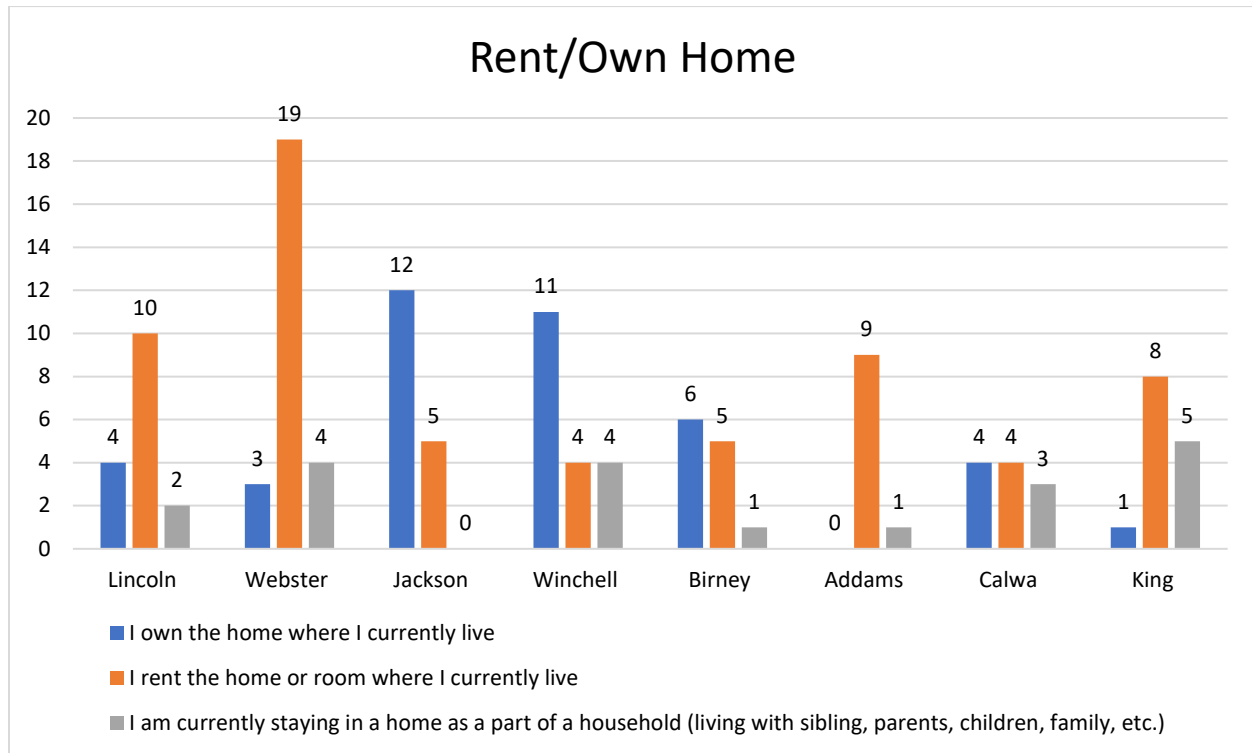
*Cross Tabulations Summary Table for Owning, Renting Home or Staying in a Household by Neighborhood*

	I own the home where I currently live.		I rent the home or room where I currently live.		I am currently staying in a home as a part of a household.		Total	
	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Lincoln	25%	(4)	63%	(10)	13%	(2)	100%	(16)
Webster	12%	(3)	73%	(29)	15%	(4)	100%	(26)
Jackson	71%	(12)	29%	(5)	0%	(0)	100%	(17)
Winchell	58%	(11)	21%	(4)	21%	(4)	100%	(19)
Birney	50%	(6)	42%	(5)	8%	(1)	100%	(12)
Addams	0%	(0)	90%	(9)	10%	(1)	100%	(10)
Calwa	36%	(4)	36%	(4)	27%	(3)	100%	(11)
King	7%	(1)	57%	(8)	36%	(0)	100%	(14)

Note. This table indicates the number of participants who identified if they currently own home, rent home, or live within a household, by neighborhood site. In addition, it examines participants' response percentage by neighborhood site.

**Figure 16.**

*Own/Rent Home Chi Square Cross Tabulations*



Note. This figure compares the number of participants who identified if they currently own home, rent home, or live within a household, across all neighborhoods.

## Discussion

The purpose of this report is to establish baseline data on community members' attitudes and beliefs toward their respective neighborhoods.

General self-efficacy is defined as a person's ability to set goals and to achieve those goals despite any potential challenges or novel circumstances (Shwarzer, 1994; Tong & Song, 2004). This study found that participants living near Birney had lower levels of self-efficacy compared to those in close proximity to Jackson, Addams, and Webster neighborhood. This indicates that Birney neighborhood participants do not think they can stick to aims to accomplish goals, solve problems given investment of the necessary effort, and can remain calm when facing difficulties compared to survey participants from other school districts.

However, when assessing neighborhood site participants perceived neighborhood social supports, collective efficacy of neighborhood, and sense of community, survey participants were similar. This suggests that a large portion of survey participants have difficulty asking for help and believe that their neighborhoods need more social support. The community members feel they lack connectedness to their community, belongingness, and loyalty to their neighborhood, in addition to the lack of fellowshipping within communities and not being satisfied with the local services in their neighborhoods. Studies have shown that local leaders engaging with community members increase residents' sense of community support and connectedness (Impact of Community-Based Organizations, n.d.). Increased feelings of support and belonging are also linked to family cohesion, less stress, self-efficacy, and improvements in one's physical health (Spohr, 2016).

The quantitative findings also showed no significant difference in readiness and thoughts about policies and policy changes in neighborhoods and neighborhood safety among neighborhood site survey participants. However, data indicates that participants are lacking resources and knowledge about policies and policy changes in their neighborhoods. Leighninger (2021), identified civic infrastructure strengthens resident knowledge about policy and advocacy efforts. when disempowered groups worked to build power through voting and advocacy, a policy would be enacted that would improve outcomes.

In addition, it was found that there was a major significant difference among neighborhood participants when assessing neighborhood equality. Data showed that 100% of The Addams survey participants were concerned with unequal neighborhood treatment from the government. Addams neighborhood participants' data were significantly different from Birney and Webster neighborhood. Thus, the data identifies participants living near Addams believe their neighborhood is not treated equally by the local government compared to Birney and Webster neighborhood participants. This data indicates that residents need help trusting their local government. This finding demonstrates the need for built civic infrastructure among these communities. Studies have demonstrated how civic infrastructures have increased civic engagement among the young and adult population making a positive impact on low-income communities (Shiller, 2013).

When asked if they had concerns about neighborhood safety, the data indicated that Birney was significantly different from Webster neighborhood. Data showed that 100% of Birney survey

participants were concerned about safety in their neighborhoods. Yet, a large percentage of participants are concerned with neighborhood safety, and of the identified neighborhood safety concerns, a large percentage of all survey participants are very concerned about speeding, theft, vandalism, unhoused residents/squatters, city clean-up, and stray animals in their neighborhoods. These findings suggest that residents in these neighborhoods feel unsafe and show concern for specified reasons as indicated in *Figure 14*. Thus, community safety should be addressed.

It was also determined when participants were asked about their living situation, participants living near Addams was significantly different from all other neighborhoods. This data suggests that participants living near Addams are seen to have less stable living situations than the other participants. When assessing whether participants owned or rented their homes, the data determined that there was a significant difference between Jackson neighborhood participants, and Webster, Addams, and King neighborhood. Participants living near Jackson were likelier to own their homes than other neighborhoods.

These findings suggest that there is significant work that should be implemented around civic engagement in these communities among Hubs established in these geographical locations. Increased civic engagement among these communities could increase positive outcomes such as increased self-efficacy, community belonging/connectedness, increased neighborhood safety, and increased knowledge of policies and policy changes. Thus, in turn could assist with increased community trust in local organizations and government.

## Limitations and Implications for Future Research

This study was limited by the data collected within each community hub site school area in Fresno, California. The first limitation was that the sample size of the residents' participants in the *PE Community Member Survey* was not a full representation of the residents living near the specified school areas. The sample size was small compared to the number of residents living near the schools. Another limitation is participants' self-reported information that could have potentially led to response bias.

The survey both serves as a model of how to involve hub leaders and residents in research. While during the administration of the survey CVHPI only trained a handful of residents from some of the hubs, there is a potential for expanding the method and therefore expanding the sample size. A larger sample size is necessary for further research. With more time and funding, a follow-up survey should be conducted to assess any changes over time among residents within these geographical locations. This should be done with the limitation of knowing that a snapshot in time will not be reflective of all of the changes happening in the neighborhood, thus reflective qualitative research is also needed to capture the true impact of the DRIVE Civic Infrastructure Hub work.

## Conclusions and Recommendations

Overall, the study has captured the community members' attitudes and beliefs in relation to the DRIVE program target neighborhoods. Through this study, CVHPI was able to capture a

baseline of common concerns and safety issues that are seen in these neglected communities surrounding Fresno, California. The results of this study have shown that there is a need for local community organizations, grassroots, and local government to build upon civic engagement and increase community power among residents in these communities.

Although there were not significant differences among all neighborhood sites, this data can be used as a guide to assist hubs with addressing relevant issues that community residents have documented and expressed within this survey among the hubs' targeted neighborhoods. Therefore, the data should be looked at both in comparison across but also just as a snapshot of how each neighborhood is faring when it comes to neighborhood issues being addressed and their collective self-efficacy. Hubs can develop civic engagement plans to increase community voice, power building, and advocacy by engaging community members in hub lead events that address these issues to create positive change in targeted neighborhoods. While quantitative findings provide significance, qualitative findings such as conducting narrative interviews and focus groups can ascertain a thorough comprehensive understanding of residents and community members lived experiences. Qualitative findings can enhance the story and unique lived experiences in different parts of the neighborhoods.

CVHPI recommends a follow-up survey to compare with baseline data and track level of community changes over time. This comparison will help researchers determine how effective the Fresno DRIVE Initiative Civic Infrastructure plan has helped these poorer, economically neglected neighborhoods build community voice and power through resident organizing, leadership and youth development, advocacy, and culture building. As well as identifying shifts in community members beliefs and attitudes toward their neighborhoods. If a similar study were proposed, we recommend that further studies include larger sample sizes to assess the community member attitudes and beliefs in relation to a program's target neighborhoods. This would help reduce the gaps with the study.



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## Appendix

### Safety in Neighborhood Tables and Figures

**Table 16.**

*Safety in Neighborhood Word Cloud Thematic Analysis: Addams Neighborhood*

Addams	Theme	Frequency
	N/A	2
	Substance Abuse in Streets	2
	Highway 99 needs conditions met	1
	More staff to make changes in neighborhoods	1

**Table 17.**

*Safety in Neighborhood Word Cloud Thematic Analysis: Birney Neighborhood*

Birney	Theme	Frequency
	Substance Abuse in Streets	1
	More Police Presence	1
	Gun Violence	1
	Safety for Children	1

**Table 18.**

*Safety in Neighborhood Word Cloud Thematic Analysis: Calwa*

Calwa	Theme	Frequency
	Unhoused Residents	2
	Stray Animals	2
	More well-lighting	1
	Gangs	1
	Speed Bumps	1
	Police Brutality	1
	Electrical Hazards in the Streets	1
	Contamination	1

**Table 19.**

*Safety in Neighborhood Word Cloud Thematic Analysis: Jackson Neighborhood*

Jackson	Theme	Frequency
	Stray Dogs	4
	Theft	4
	Unhoused Residents	3
	Substance Abuse in Streets	2
	City Clean-up and Alley Clean up	2
	Tree Hazards	2
	More Neighborhood Watches	2
	More Public Safe Parks	1



Visible Stop Signs	1
Not enough Shopping Opportunities	1
Elementary School Safety	1
Automobile Speeding and Reckless Driving	1
Neighborhood Association	1
More well-lighting	1
Unkept Landscaping	1

**Table 20.**

*Safety in Neighborhood Word Cloud Thematic Analysis: King Neighborhood*

King	Theme	Frequency
	Gun Violence	1
	More Police Patrolling	1

**Table 21.**

*Safety in Neighborhood Word Cloud Thematic Analysis: Lincoln Neighborhood*

Lincoln	Theme	Frequency
	Alley Clean-ups	2
	Careless Car Drivers	2
	City Clean-ups	2
	Public Safe Spaces	2

Speed Bumps	2
More Police Officers	1
Unhoused Residents	1

**Table 22.**

*Safety in Neighborhood Word Cloud Thematic Analysis: Webster Neighborhood*

Webster	Theme	Frequency
	No	4
	Unhoused Residents	3
	Substance Abuse in Streets	3
	Automobile Accidents and Speeding	2
	Unhoused Squatters	2
	Beautiful Neighborhood	2
	Rent Control	1
	Food Price Control	1
	Gasoline Control	1
	Theft	1
	Neighborhood Watch Signs	1
	N/A	1
	I Don't Know	1
	Trash	1
	Speed Bumps	1

More Lighting in Neighborhoods	1
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**Table 23.**

*Safety in Neighborhood Word Cloud Thematic Analysis: Winchell Neighborhood*

Winchell	Theme	Frequency
	Automobile Speeding and Reckless Driving	3
	Bad Road Condition	2
	More Police Efforts to Protect Neighborhood	2
	Gun Violence	2
	Substance Abuse in Streets	2
	Unkept Yards	1
	Not enough Street Parking	1
	Stray Animals	1
	Community Solidarity	1
	Neighborhood Friendly	1
	Unhoused Residents	1
	Safety in Neighborhood	1
	Violence	1
	Theft	1
	Criminals	1

**Table 24.**

*Safety in Neighborhood Word Cloud Thematic Analysis: Other Neighborhood*

Other	Theme	Frequency
	Theft	3
	Police Violence	1
	Violence	1

*Notes. The word cloud thematic analysis frequency table. All were qualitatively coded using grounded theory analysis.*

**Figure 17.**

*Safety in neighborhood Word Cloud: Addams Neighborhood*

N/A  
More staff to make changes in neighborhoods  
Substance Abuse in Streets  
Highway 99 needs conditions met

**Figure 18.**

*Safety in neighborhood Word Cloud: Birney Neighborhood*

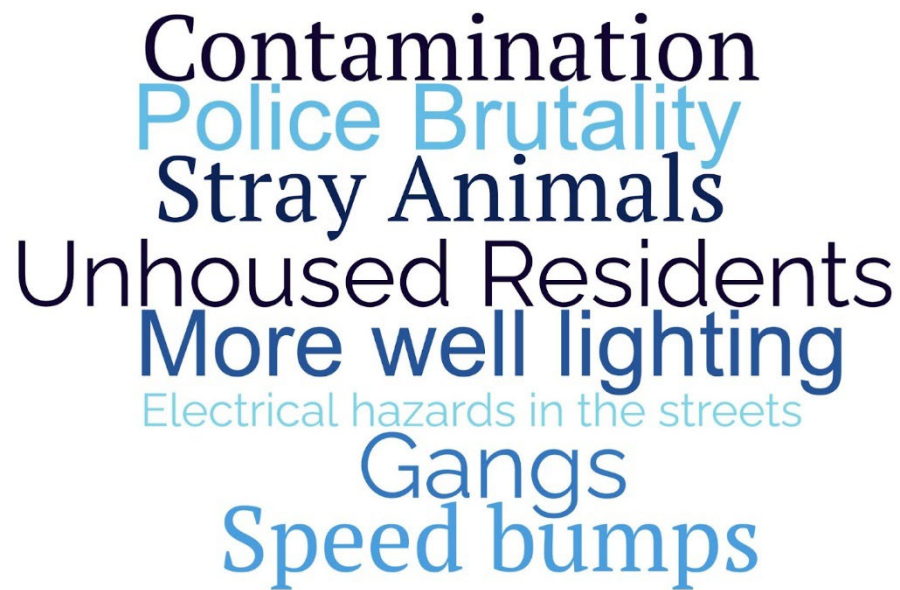


A word cloud visualization showing concerns about safety in the Birney Neighborhood. The words are arranged in a cluster, with 'Gun Violence' being the largest and most prominent. Other significant words include 'More Police Presence', 'Safety for Children', and 'Substance Abuse in Streets'. The colors are primarily dark blue and light blue.

More Police Presence  
Safety for Children  
Substance Abuse in Streets  
Gun Violence

**Figure 19.**

*Safety in neighborhood Word Cloud: Calwa Neighborhood*



A word cloud visualization of safety concerns in the Calwa Neighborhood. The words are arranged in a roughly circular shape, with varying font sizes and colors (dark blue and light blue). The most prominent words are 'Contamination', 'Police Brutality', 'Stray Animals', 'Unhoused Residents', 'More well lighting', 'Gangs', and 'Speed bumps'. 'Electrical hazards in the streets' is also present but in a smaller font.

Contamination  
Police Brutality  
Stray Animals  
Unhoused Residents  
More well lighting  
Electrical hazards in the streets  
Gangs  
Speed bumps

**Figure 20.**

*Safety in neighborhood Word Cloud: Jackson Neighborhood*





**Figure 21.**

*Safety in neighborhood Word Cloud: King Neighborhood*

More Police Patrolling  
Gun Violence

**Figure 22.**

*Safety in neighborhood Word Cloud: Lincoln Neighborhood*



A word cloud visualization of safety concerns in the Lincoln Neighborhood. The words are arranged in a vertical stack, with 'Unhoused residents' at the top and 'More Police Officers' at the bottom. The words are in various shades of blue and black, with varying font sizes. The words are: Unhoused residents, City Clean-Up, Alley Clean-Ups, Public Safe Spaces, Careless Car, Drivers, Speed Bumps, and More Police Officers.

Unhoused residents  
City Clean-Up  
Alley Clean-Ups  
Public Safe Spaces  
Careless Car  
Drivers  
Speed Bumps  
More Police Officers

**Figure 23.**

*Safety in neighborhood Word Cloud: Webster Neighborhood*



**Figure 24.**

*Safety in neighborhood Word Cloud: Winchell Neighborhood*



**Figure 25.**

*Safety in neighborhood Word Cloud: Other Neighborhood*



A word cloud visualization with three words. The word 'Violence' is at the top in a large, blue, sans-serif font. Below it, the word 'Theft' is in a large, dark blue, serif font. At the bottom, the words 'Police Violence' are in a smaller, dark blue, serif font, with 'Police' on the left and 'Violence' on the right.

## Survey Consent Form

Purpose: You are invited to participate in a study conducted by the Central Valley Health Policy Institute, Fresno State, with funding through the Fresno D.R.I.V.E. Initiative. The CVHPI is conducting an evaluation on civic engagement within neighborhoods and communities that have historically been left out of conversations of Fresno's future. You were selected as a participant in this study because you currently live in one of the following neighborhoods being served by a community-based organization aligned with the Fresno D.R.I.V.E. Initiative.

Lincoln Elementary

Webster Elementary

Jackson Elementary

Winchell Elementary

Birney Elementary

Addams Elementary

Calwa Elementary

King Elementary

You must be over the age of 18 to participate in this survey.

Procedures: If you decide to participate in this study, you will be asked questions about your thoughts and feelings towards your community. These questions will ask opinions about your neighborhood and your neighbors, and whether or not you believe that Fresno residents such as yourself hold power and possess a voice in shaping city policy. Some of these questions are similar to each other, but they tell researchers unique things about your belief in yourself and your community. This research project is meant to measure changes in behaviors and attitudes held by community members about their neighborhoods throughout the duration of the D.R.I.V.E. Initiative. More can be learned about the D.R.I.V.E. Initiative here: <https://www.fresnodrive.org/>

Additional surveys will be conducted on a yearly basis. And at the end of the survey you will be asked if you would like to be contacted to participate in a follow-up survey or interview. It is your choice whether to continue engaging in further aspects of this study. Choosing not to participate in future surveys or interviews will not impact compensation for taking this survey.

You are free to choose to continue or stop taking this survey at any moment. If there are any questions you do not feel comfortable answering, you can skip to the next question. This will not harm any future relationships between yourself and the Central Valley Health Policy Institute or with the organization through which this survey was administered.

Risks: There may be discomfort in answering some of the questions about yourself and your beliefs, as well as with the questions about safety within your community. As previously stated, any question that a respondent feels uncomfortable answering may be left blank or unanswered.

Benefits: There will be no immediate, individual benefit to participating in this survey. However, the results of this survey will show community-based organizations what issues are most important to the members of their communities. The surveys will also give organizations a place to start to inform policies for Fresno D.R.I.V.E.

Confidentiality: Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential and be disclosed only with your permission or as required by law. Members of the hubs who are giving you this survey will not have access to your individual responses. All paper copies of this survey will be put into a sealed envelope and kept in a secure location until a member of the CVHPI can pick up the surveys. All electronic surveys will be done through Qualtrics, a secure survey platform that only members of the CVHPI have access to.

Compensation: Upon submission of this survey, you may receive one \$25 Walmart gift card. You do not need to answer every question, but the survey must be completed to the end and submitted.

For questions regarding your rights as a research subject, you may call the Committee on the Protection of Human Subjects at the California State University, Fresno at (559) 278-2448. Your decision whether or not to participate will not affect your relationship with California State University, Fresno, the Fresno D.R.I.V.E Initiative, or the community-based organization through which you are taking this survey. If you decide to participate, you are free to withdraw your consent and to discontinue participation at any time without penalty. The Committee for the Protection of Human Subjects at CSU Fresno has reviewed and approved this research.

If you have any questions, please ask us. If you have any additional questions later, Dr. Tania Pacheco-Werner and Brenna Mandujano will be happy to answer them. Dr. Pacheco-Werner's contact information is: (559) 228-2162; tpacheco@csufresno.edu. Brenna Mandujano's contact information is: (559) 228-2011; brenm@csufresno.edu.

Questions regarding the rights of research subjects may be directed to Dr. Jennifer Randles, Chair, California State University, Fresno, Committee for the Protection of Human Subjects, (559) 278-4468, jrandles@csufresno.edu. You will be given a copy of this form to keep for your records. You are making a decision whether or not to participate. If you are taking this survey on paper, your signature indicates that you have read the information provided above and decided to participate in this research. If you are taking this survey electronically, by selecting "next" you are consenting that you have read the information provided above and decided to participate in this research.

Printed Name:

Date:



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Signature:

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Signature of Parent/Guardian (if applicable):

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Signature of Investigator:

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Signature of Witness (if any):

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### DRIVE Community Member Community Life Survey

**Purpose:** You are invited to participate in a study conducted by the Central Valley Health Policy Institute, Fresno State, with funding through the Fresno D.R.I.V.E (DEVELOPING THE REGION'S INCLUSIVE & VIBRANT ECONOMY) Initiative. The CVHPI is conducting an evaluation on civic engagement within neighborhoods and communities that have historically been left out of conversations of Fresno's future. You were selected as a participant in this study because you currently live in one of the following neighborhoods being served by a community-based organization aligned with the Fresno D.R.I.V.E. Initiative.

- Lincoln Elementary
- Webster Elementary
- Jackson Elementary
- Winchell Elementary
- Birney Elementary
- Addams Elementary
- Calwa Elementary
- King Elementary

You must be over the age of 18 to participate in this survey.

**Procedures:** If you decide to participate in this study, you will be asked questions about your thoughts and feelings towards your community. These questions will ask opinions about your neighborhood and your neighbors, and whether or not you believe that Fresno residents such as yourself hold power and possess a voice in shaping city policy. Some of these questions are similar to each other, but they tell researchers unique things about your belief in yourself and your community. This research project is meant to measure changes in behaviors and attitudes held by community members about their neighborhoods throughout the duration of the D.R.I.V.E. Initiative. More can be learned about the D.R.I.V.E. Initiative here: <https://www.fresnodrive.org/>

Additional surveys will be conducted on a yearly basis. And at the end of the survey you will be asked if you would like to be contacted to participate in a follow-up survey or interview. It is your choice whether to continue engaging in further aspects of this study. Choosing not to participate in future surveys or interviews will not impact compensation for taking this survey.

You are free to choose to continue or stop taking this survey at any moment. If there

are any questions you do not feel comfortable answering, you can skip to the next question. This will not harm any future relationships between yourself and the Central Valley Health Policy Institute or with the organization through which this survey was administered.

**Risks**: There may be discomfort in answering some of the questions about yourself and your beliefs, as well as with the questions about safety within your community. As previously stated, any question that a respondent feels uncomfortable answering may be left blank or unanswered.

**Benefits**: There will be no immediate, individual benefit to participating in this survey. However, the results of this survey will show community-based organizations what issues are most important to the members of their communities. The surveys will also give organizations a place to start to inform policies for Fresno D.R.I.V.E.

**Confidentiality**: Any information obtained in connection with this study that can be identified with you will remain confidential and be disclosed only with your permission or as required by law. Members of the hubs who are giving you this survey will not have access to your individual responses. All paper copies of this survey will be put into a sealed envelope and kept in a secure location until a member of the CVHPI can pick up the surveys. All electronic surveys will be done through Qualtrics, a secure survey platform that only members of the CVHPI have access to.

**Compensation**: Upon submission of this survey, you may receive one \$25 Walmart gift card. You do not need to answer every question, but the survey must be completed to the end and submitted.

The Fresno State Committee for the Protection of Human Subjects (CPHS) has approved the study to collect and obtain data. If you wish to ask questions about the study approval or your rights as a research participant to someone other than the researchers or if you wish to voice any problems or concerns you may have about the study, please call (559) 278-2448 or email CPHS Chair Dr. Jennifer Randles at [jrandles@csufresno.edu](mailto:jrandles@csufresno.edu).

If an unanticipated problem occurs during the course of your study, please contact our office immediately. An “unanticipated problem” is an incident that is unexpected, related

to participation in the research, and places the participants at greater risk than was previously known or recognized.

If you have any questions, please ask us. If you have any additional questions later, Dr. Tania Pacheco-Werner and Brenna Mandujano will be happy to answer them. Dr. Pacheco-Werner's contact information is: (559) 228-2162; [tpacheco@csufresno.edu](mailto:tpacheco@csufresno.edu). LaMecia Ward's contact information is: (559) 228-2140; [lamecia@csufresno.edu](mailto:lamecia@csufresno.edu)

Questions regarding the rights of research subjects may be directed to Dr. Jennifer Randles, Chair, California State University, Fresno, Committee for the Protection of Human Subjects, (559) 278-4468, [jrandles@csufresno.edu](mailto:jrandles@csufresno.edu). You will be given a copy of this form to keep for your records. You are making a decision whether or not to participate. If you are taking this survey on paper, your signature indicates that you have read the information provided above and decided to participate in this research. If you are taking this survey electronically, by selecting "next" you are consenting that you have read the information provided above and decided to participate in this research.

---

I acknowledge that I have read the above informed consent and agree to participate in this survey.

☐ Yes

☐ No

---

I am over the age of 18 and thereby eligible to participate in this survey.

☐ Yes

☐ No

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## Introduction

This survey is made up of six sections. Each section will ask you different questions about your opinions and attitudes toward your neighborhood. Please read the instructions for each of the individual sections carefully as they are different.

If at any time you do not wish to answer a question, please leave it blank. This survey should take approximately 25 to 30 minutes, but you may finish faster or take longer depending on your reactions to each question. At the end of the survey you will be asked if you would like to complete a follow-up survey at a later date. Taking place in follow-up surveys is fully optional.

When you have completed this survey you will be offered a \$25 Walmart gift card. You will need to sign a form acknowledging that you have received and accepted the gift card before you can go home with it.

### **Section 1 - Your Thoughts and Experiences**

We would like you to think about your life, and your life experiences while evaluating the following statements. Please select or circle the answer that best reflects your first

reaction to each statement. Don't spend too long thinking about each question; your first reaction to each item will probably be most accurate.

	Not at all true	Hardly true	Moderately true	Exactly true
I can find the means and ways to get what I want.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
It is easy for me to stick to my aims and accomplish my goals.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Thanks to my resourcefulness, I know how to handle unforeseen situations.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I can solve most problems if I invest the necessary effort.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I can remain calm when facing difficulties because I can rely on my coping abilities.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
No matter what comes my way, I'm usually able to handle it.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

## Section 2 - Your Neighbors

We would like you to think about the people around you in your neighborhood. The people in your neighborhood can be different from you in many ways. You may be in contact with them every day, monthly or less often. You may have very close relationships with them or may not know them very well. Some relationships may be important to you because of the help and advice they offer to people you care about. Please answer each question by selecting the answer which you think is closest to your

experiences with your neighbors over the last year. Don't spend too long thinking about each question; your first reaction to each item will probably be most accurate.

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
In my neighborhood, there are people around me who know how to support me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I do not ask for practical help from the people in my neighborhood even when I need it.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I find it difficult to accept that I may need help from others.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
In difficult situations, I can rely on the people around me for help.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagreed	Somewhat disagreed	Strongly disagree
People around me try to find solutions to the problems I am facing.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
People around me will work together if they think that I need help.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



I don't expect support from people around me because they have problems of their own.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I do not ask for emotional help from the people around me even when I need it.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Section 3 - Your Neighborhood**

This section contains several statements, all related to your feelings about your

neighborhood. Please select the statement that best represents how much you agree with it.

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Overall, I am attracted to living in this neighborhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I feel like I belong in this neighborhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I visit with my neighbors in their homes.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The friendships and associations I have with other people in my neighborhood mean a lot to me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Given the opportunity, I would like to move out of this neighborhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If the people in my neighborhood were planning something I'd think of it as something "we" were doing rather than "they" were doing.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
If I needed advice about something I could go to someone in my neighborhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I think I agree with most people in my neighborhood about what is important in life.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

I believe my neighbors would help me in an emergency.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I feel loyal to the people in my neighborhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Section 3: Your Neighborhood** continued

This section is a continuation of the previous section. Please select the statement that best represents how much you agree with it.

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
I borrow things and exchange favors with my neighbors.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I would be willing to work together with others on something to improve my neighborhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I plan to remain a resident of this neighborhood for a number of years.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I like to think of myself as similar to the people who live in this neighborhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I rarely have neighbors over to my house to visit.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A feeling of fellowship runs deep between me and other people in this neighborhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I regularly stop and talk with my neighbors.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Living in this neighborhood gives me a sense of community.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

I believe that there are aspects of this neighborhood that could be improved.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Generally, I am satisfied with the local services in this neighborhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

The next set of questions ask about your readiness and thoughts today about changing policies in your neighborhood and in Fresno in general. Policies can mean ideas or plans for making decisions about anything from the streets we walk and drive on to the programs available at the nearby elementary school. Please select the statement that best represents how much you agree with it.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
I know how to work for policy change.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Working with others, I can change policies that affect my neighborhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I feel that people in Fresno do not have enough power to change policies in their neighborhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

## Section 4 - Neighborhood Experiences

This section asks you questions about the everyday experiences you have in your neighborhood. Some of these questions are about safety, and others are about the way the local Fresno government responds to issues in your neighborhood. Please select the answer that best represents your opinion about these issues.

	All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	None of the time
Generally speaking, how safe do you feel walking in this neighborhood during the day?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Generally speaking, how safe do you feel walking in this neighborhood at night?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
How much of the time do you think you can trust local organizations/community centers in this area to do what is best for your neighborhood?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
How much of the time do you think you can trust the local Fresno government to do what is right?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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Do you feel that your neighborhood is treated equally to other neighborhoods by the local Fresno government?

☐ Yes

☐ No

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Do you have any concerns about safety in the neighborhood where you currently live?

☐ Yes

☐ No

## Section 5 - Safety in Your Neighborhood

The following is a list of potential issues in your neighborhood that you may have seen or experienced. We want to know how these issues are impacting you and your family's quality of life. Think about the way that your neighborhood looked today when leaving your house and rate how concerned you are by each of the issues listed.

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not at all concerned	Don't know
Speeding	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Traffic	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Vandalism	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Graffiti	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Unkempt yards	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Quality of roads, sidewalks	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Presence of bicycle lanes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Street lighting	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Stray animals	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Gun violence	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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Is there anything about your neighborhood that you would like us to know? It could be something about your neighborhood that you take pride in, or another issue in your neighborhood not listed in our survey. It could also be a concern.

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## Section 6 - About You

We want to better understand you and your neighbors. This means that we will be asking you questions about how you feel about your neighborhood and community members, but it also means that we will be asking questions about age, ethnicity/race, gender, and housing. These questions are important because they allow us to identify what issues are important to what groups of people. For example, we ask questions about housing status to see if there are different concerns for safety between renters and home owners. If there are differences in the quality of life for renters versus home-owners then we can prioritize different issues for different people. Knowing this information means that we can change our approach to engaging with and serving community members if needed.



What is your age? Please write or type it as a number ("4" instead of "four").

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What is your gender?

- ☐ Male
  - ☐ Female
  - ☐ Non-binary / third gender
  - ☐ Prefer not to say
- 

Which of the following best describes you? Select only one.

- ☐ White or Caucasian
  - ☐ Hispanic or Latino
  - ☐ Black or African American
  - ☐ Asian or Pacific Islander
  - ☐ Native American or Native Alaskan
  - ☐ Multiracial or Biracial
  - ☐ A race/ethnicity not listed here
  - ☐ Prefer not to answer
-

If you selected "Asian," please select the ethnic Asian group that best describes you.

- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ Filipino
- ☐ Vietnamese
- ☐ Laotian
- ☐ Hmong
- ☐ Cambodian
- ☐ Korean
- ☐ Japanese
- ☐ Hindu
- ☐ Punjabi
- ☐ Pakistani
- ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_

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If your race or ethnicity is not listed, please tell us here:

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Which of the following elementary school neighborhoods do you currently reside in? If you do not know, please select "other" and write in the name of the high school closest

to your home. Feel free to speak with the person giving you your survey if you are unsure if you live in one of these neighborhoods.

- ☐ Lincoln Elementary
  - ☐ Webster Elementary
  - ☐ Jackson Elementary
  - ☐ Winchell Elementary
  - ☐ Birney Elementary
  - ☐ Addams Elementary
  - ☐ Calwa Elementary
  - ☐ King Elementary
  - ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_
  - ☐ I do not live near any of these elementary schools
- 

What is your living situation today?

- ☐ I have a steady and dependable place to live that I own, rent, or stay in as part of a household
- ☐ I have a place to live today, but I am worried about losing it within the next two months
- ☐ I do not have a steady place to live (I am temporarily staying with others, in a hotel, in a shelter, living outside on the street, in a car, abandoned building, bus or train station, or in a park)

Do you own your home, rent, or stay in it as a part of a household?

- ☐ I own the home where I currently live
- ☐ I rent the home or room where I currently live
- ☐ I am currently staying in a home as a part of a household (living with sibling, parents, children, family, etc.)



What is your zip code? Do not include your full home address.

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This concludes the survey. We thank you for your time. Results of this survey will be used to help our organization better serve the community.

The person who is administering your survey will help you fill out a form to acknowledge that you have taken this survey and have received your compensation. You will need to sign off on receiving your gift card so that CVHPI can keep track of the number of participants in the study. Your gift card receipt form will NOT be linked to your survey.

If you are interested in being considered for a follow up survey, please select "yes, I would like to be contacted for future studies." If not, please select "no, I would NOT like to be contact for future studies."

- ☐ YES, I would like to be contacted for future studies
- ☐ NO, I would NOT like to be contacted for future studies

Phone number:

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E-mail

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