

JUSTICE SERVED FRESH: ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN FOOD INSECURITY, COMMUNITY GARDENING, AND PROPERTY VALUE



Research Prospectus
 Micajah Daniels, *School of Community Health Sciences*
 Advisor:
 Courtney Coughenour, PhD, *School of Community Health Sciences*



How can we use community gardening to address food insecurity without displacement of current food insecure communities?

Food Insecurity

Food Security (Nevada DHHS GMU, 2013)
Physical/Mental illness (Beckles & Chou, 2016; Castillo et al., 2012; NCHS, 2017; Ogden et al., 2010; Pratt et al., 2014; Courtney-Long et al., 2015; CDC, 2013; Signorello et al., 2014)
Cognitive impairment (Molnar, et al., 2000)
Racial/ethnic minorities (Dutko, 2012; Alkon and Agyeman 2011)
Poverty (Mills et al., 2014; Alkon and McCullen, 2011)
Urban density (Dutko, 2012)
Children/elderly (Nevada DHHS GMU, 2013)
14.9% of Southern Nevadans (Nevada DHHS GMU, 2013)
Distance (USDHHS, 2011), **price** (Alkon et al., 2012), **education** (Wright et al., 2016), **culturally appropriate** (Kato et al., 2015)
Clark County 1:4 ratio of grocery stores to fast food outlets (USDA ERS, 2012; as cited by Coughenour, 2014)
Food Desert (H.R. Res. 2419)
Greenlining/food gentrification (Angelovski, 2016)
Socio-ecological (Metzler, 2007)
Healthy Food Financing Initiative (USDHHS, 2011)
Food Policy Council (E.O. 2014-03; Orlady, 2016)
Three Square Food Bank (Mills et al., 2014)

Community Gardening

2012 Las Vegas municipal code (Schafer, 2016)
Vacant/blighted land (Nevada's Plan for Action, 2013; S.B. 429)
Community participation (Gould et al., 2016; Nevada's Plan for Action, 2013)
Greening initiatives (Gould et al., 2016; NEJAC, 2006; Curran et al., 2018; Wolch et al., 2014)
Nevada is high desert (USDA, 2018)
Agriculture advancements (Orlady, 2017)
7% of food bank clients garden to meet food needs (Mills et al., 2014)
Alternative food networks (Kato et al., 2015)
Environmental justice (Bullard, 2007; Curran et al., 2018)
Nevada's Committee on Natural Resources (S.B. 429)
Southern Nevada Strong (Coughenour et al., 2014)
Vegas Roots (Schafer, 2016)
LULU (locally unwanted land use) (Gould et al., 2016)
Food system (Orlady, 2017)
Food justice (Alkon et al., 2012)
Food sovereignty (U.S. Food Sovereignty Alliance, 2007)

Property Value

Beautification (Wolch et al., 2014; Marche, 2015)
Homeownership (Coughenour et al., 2014; Voicu, 2008)
Residential apartheid (Bullard et al., 1994; Gould et al., 2016)
Green gentrification (Voicu, 2008; NEJAC, 2006; Angelovski, 2016; Voicu, 2008; Bullard, 1999; Gould, 2016; Curran et al., 2018)
Environmental refugee (Bullard, 1994)
HWLV (Schafer, 2016; Moehring 2000)
Community Reinvestment Act (12 U.S.C. 2901)
National Environmental Justice Advisory Council (NEJAC, 2006)

Methods:

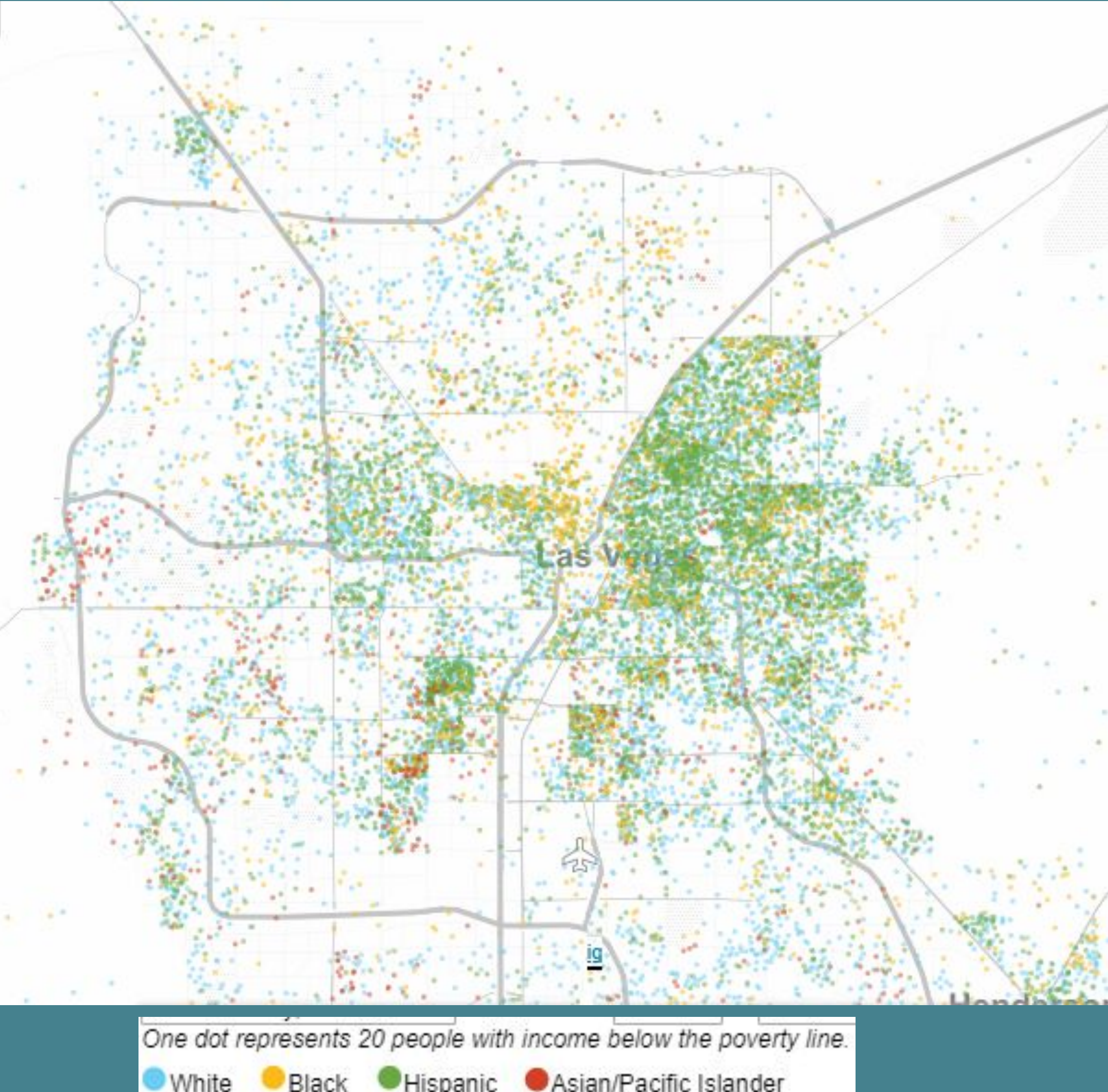
This study uses the socio-ecological model of health with environmental justice framework. A review of the literature using keyword searches has enabled a "place study" instead of "case study" which helps emphasize the ecology, culture, and history of a specific place (NEJAC, 2006). From the literature interviews will be conducted with community gardening stakeholders. This in part comes from a recommendation from the NEJAC to include community voices in decision making (NEJAC, 2006).
 Stakeholders will be identified from existing relationships had by the student and faculty advisor. The study will also use targeted snowball sampling to increase the number of participants - if existing stakeholders recommend additional appropriate contacts, they too will be contacted via phone and asked to complete the interview.
 The study population includes key stakeholders who work for public, private, and non-profit agencies that specialize or provide resources for community gardening in Las Vegas, NV.
 An oral consent process will be used at the beginning of every potential phone interview. The oral consent process will detail what the research study will consist of. The participant will be asked if they agree to participate in the study before the interview is conducted.
 The data will be collected through a voice recording of a phone interview. The recording will not contain any identifying information. The electronic recording will be stored on a computer that is password protected in a locked office. The recordings of interviews without any identifying information will be deleted when there is no longer a need for them.

References:

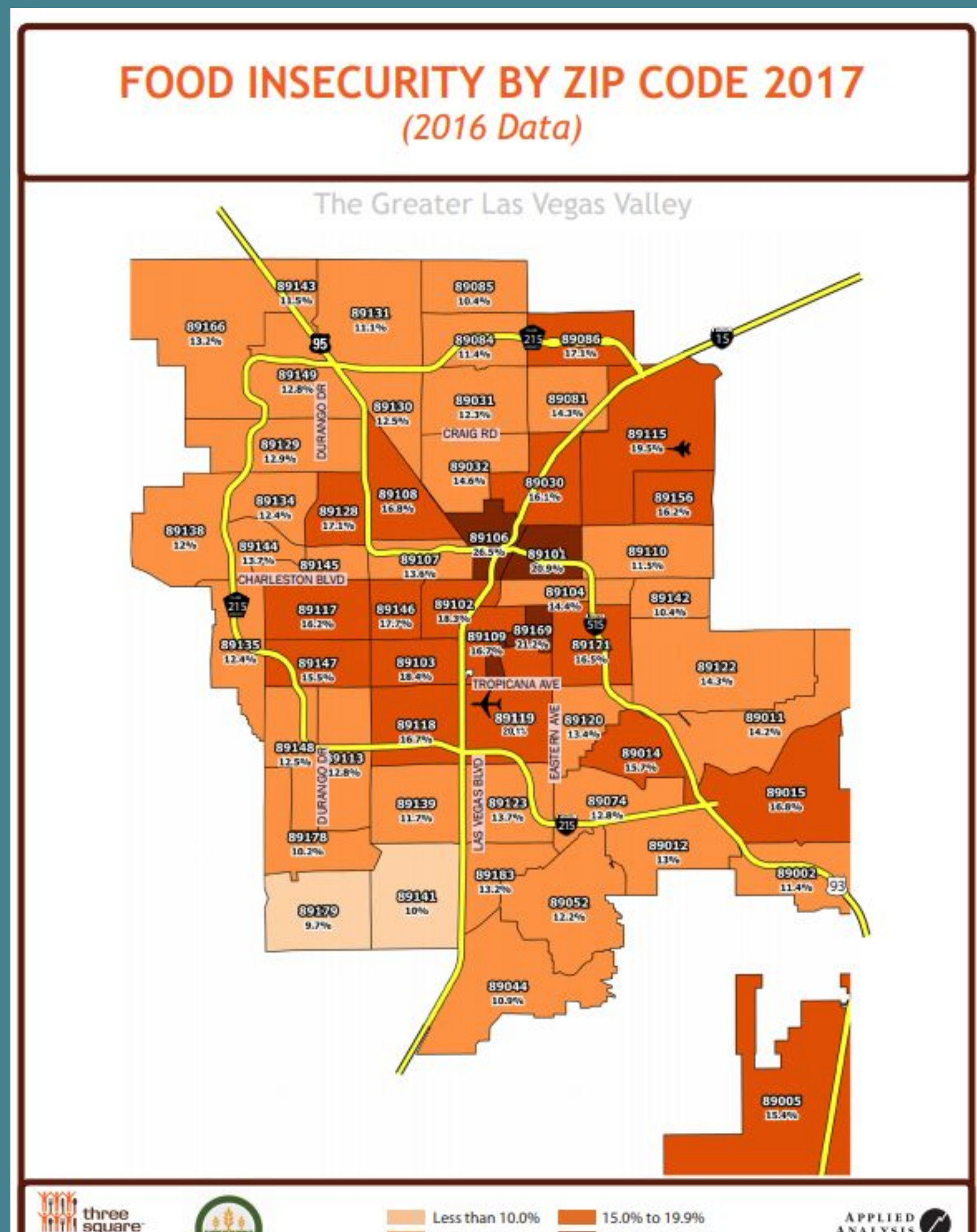
Alkon, M., and C. McClenahan. 2013. "Whiteness and Brown Markets: Performance, Professionalism, and the Food Desert." *Geography* 88(4): 523-40.
 Alkon, M., and C. McClenahan. 2013. "Whiteness and Brown Markets: Performance, Professionalism, and the Food Desert." *Geography* 88(4): 523-40.
 Alkon, M., and C. McClenahan. 2013. "Whiteness and Brown Markets: Performance, Professionalism, and the Food Desert." *Geography* 88(4): 523-40.
 ... (The rest of the references are too small to transcribe accurately but follow the same format)

- (1) Where are community gardens located in SNV?
- (2) What efforts community gardens agencies are doing to address food insecurity (most interested in their efforts using community gardens)?
- (3) What are the perceptions of supports and barriers to using gardening as a tool to address food insecurity?
- (4) If any, were there any changes in housing values after the implementation of community gardens (using existing, publicly available data sets)?
- (5) What are community gardens perceptions on changes in property values after the implementation of community gardens?

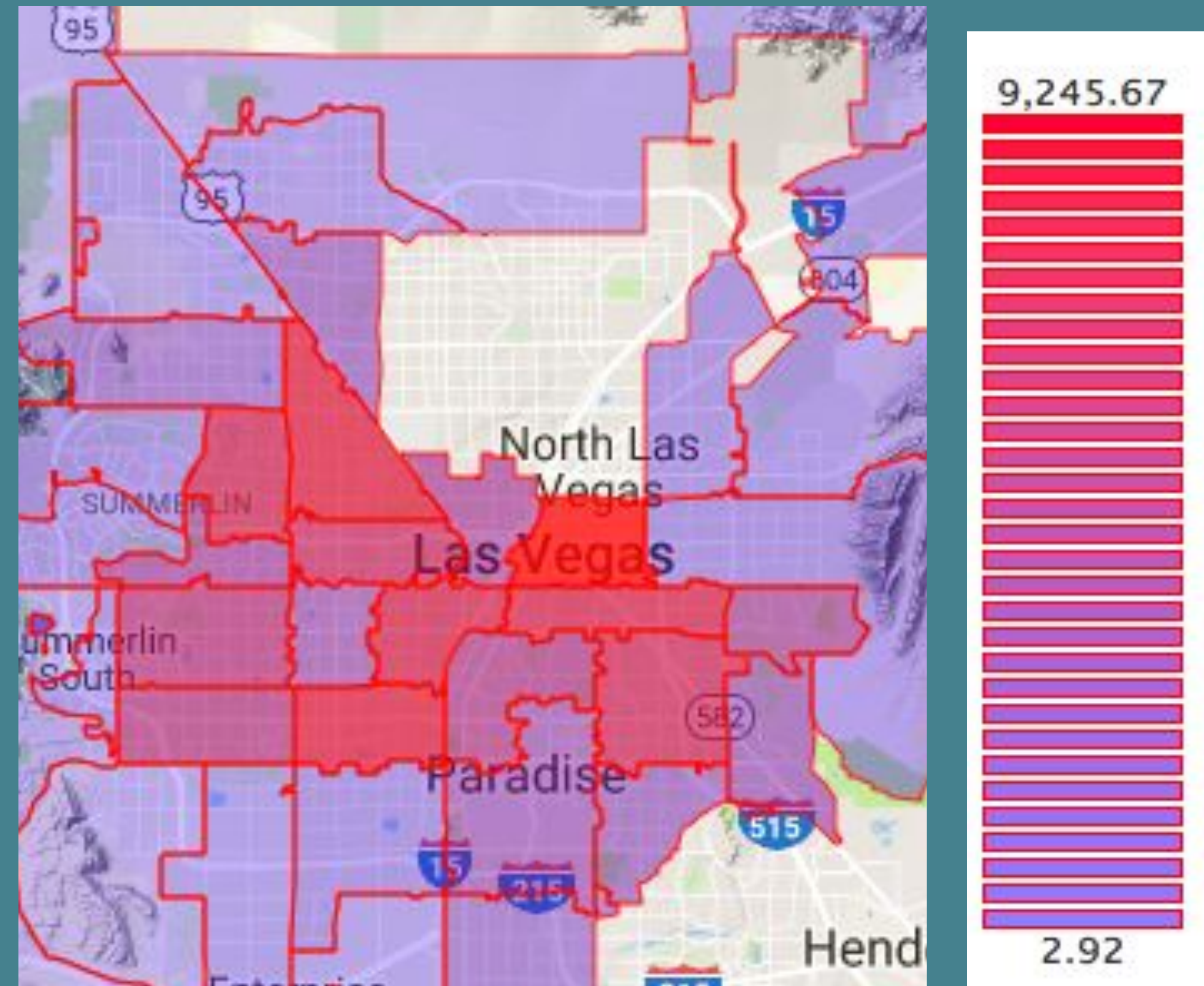
Poverty by Race



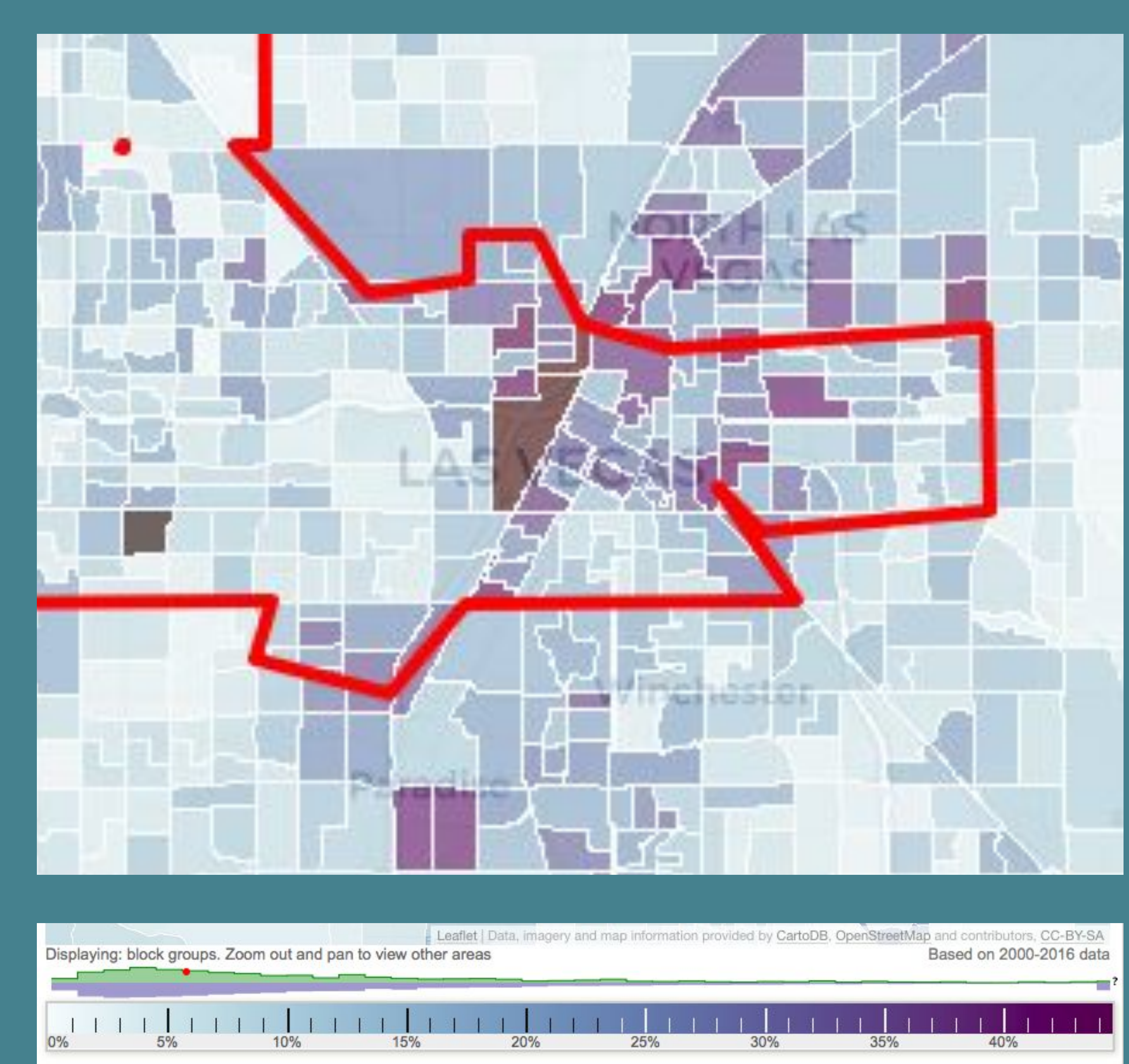
Food Insecurity



Urban Density



Poverty Density



Urban Institute analysis of 1980, 1990, and 2000 Census data and 2007-11 American Community Survey (ACS) data (approximated above by "2010") 1980 through 2000 Census data is summarized at the 2000 tract-level from the Neighborhood Change Database. 2007-11 ACS data is summarized at the 2010 tract-level from the Census. Race is defined as White Alone, Black/African American Alone, Asian, Native Hawaiian, and other Pacific Islander alone, and Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race). All MSAs are standardized to 2008 OMB CBSA definitions.

Population Density in Las Vegas, NV by Zipcode. (2018) zipstat.com. Retrieved Aug 21, 2018 from http://zipstat.com/us/nv/las-vegas/zip-code-comparison/population-density.htm

Las Vegas, NV Poverty Rate Data. (2000-2016 Data) CityData.com. Retrieved Aug 21, 2018 from: http://www.city-data.com/poverty/poverty-Las-Vegas-Nevada.html