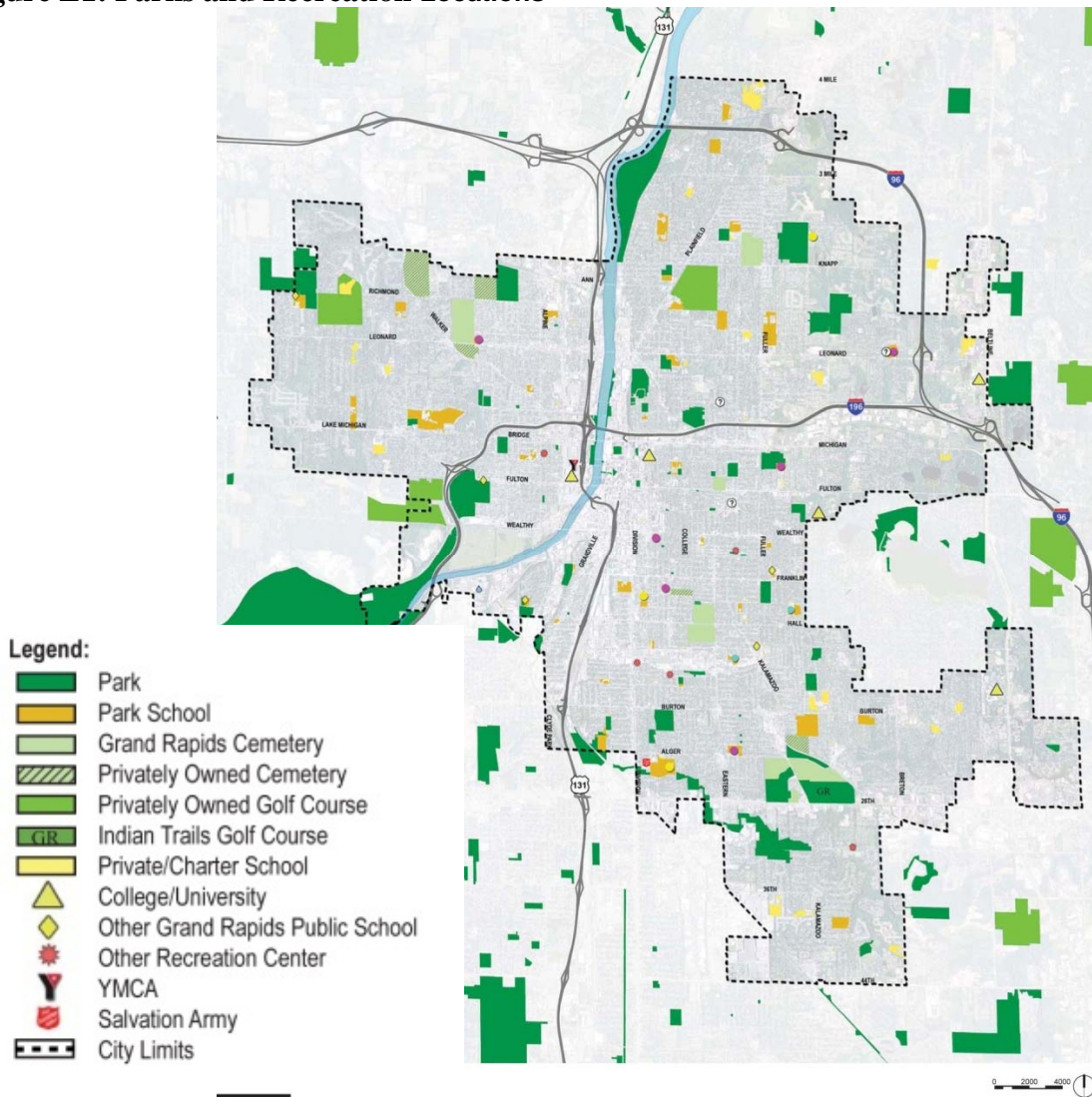


**Figure L1: Parks and Recreation Locations**



Source: City of Grand Rapids Planning Department. Director of Planning Department: Suzanne Schulz, Presentation at MSU, 3 March 2009.

## ***Neighborhoods Are Vibrant, Economically Sustainable Communities***

### **Indicator 1.1: Residential and commercial properties are fully occupied**

#### **Method:**

#### **For US Census Data on Vacant Housing:**

1. Go to [www.factfinder.census.gov](http://www.factfinder.census.gov)
2. Open up the Decennial Census data and click on “Custom Table” under the title: “Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-percent Data”
3. Add to the “Current Geography Selections” the preferred calculation areas: Michigan, Kent County, and Census Block Tract numbers (Census Block 13 and 14 for Belknap Lookout and Census Block 24 and 33 for Easttown). Click Next.
4. Under *Select a table*, Select the data files “H1. Housing Units” and “H5. Vacancy Status (Vacancy Housing Units)”. Click Go.
5. Choose “Show Results”
6. To find 1990 data, return to the page labeled “Data Sets” and choose the “1990 Census” tab at the top of the page.
7. To find yearly data that is not in the Decennial Census reports, return to the main page and begin the search under the data files labeled “American Community Survey”

#### **For USPS Data on Residential Vacant Units and Business Vacant Units:**

1. Go to: <http://www.huduser.org/DATASETS/usps.html>.
2. At the bottom of this page find the download files for each quarter of each recent year. After choosing to “Download File Here”, then click on “Yes” if you agree with the terms of agreement.
3. When the zip file is finished opening, use SPSS to open up the data file.
4. Use Michigan code (26), Kent County Code (081) and Neighborhood Block Group codes (Easttown: 0024, 0033 or Belknap Lookout: 0013, 0014) to find Census Tract information.

## **Indicator 1.2: Quality neighborhood schools**

### **Method:**

1. Go to [http://www.michigan.gov/mde/0,1607,7-140-22709\\_31168\\_40135---,00.html](http://www.michigan.gov/mde/0,1607,7-140-22709_31168_40135---,00.html) for the most recent Michigan MEAP data.
2. Click on “School and District Summary Reports”
3. Choose “School District” from the scroll down menu
4. Choose “Grand Rapids Public Schools” for the School district data and then click on ‘GO’.
5. From the next list, chose which data set you would like to view, the most recent data file is on top. For example, the “Fall MEAP 2007 Grades 3-9” is on the top of the list. Click on this to retrieve all data collected from Fall MEAP 2007. The data for Grade three is the first chart in the PDF file.
6. In order to see data for each individual school, return to the “School and District Summary Reports” page and click on “Schools”. From this page you can find the specific school that you need data for.

For the Belknap Lookout neighborhood there are two grade schools:

- Coits Art Academy (K-5)
- East Leonard School (K-5)

For the Eastown neighborhood there are three grade schools:

- Campus Elementary (K-5)
- Southeast Academic Center (K-8)
- William C. Abney Academy (K-5)

### **Indicator 1.3: Density has increased**

#### **Method:**

1. Go to [www.factfinder.census.gov](http://www.factfinder.census.gov)
2. Click on Decennial Census
3. Under “Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data”, choose “Custom Table”
4. For geography: Add Michigan, Kent county, and the desired Census Tract for comparisons
5. For Belknap: Select Census Tract 13 and 14
6. For Easttown: Select Census Tract 24 and 33
7. Under “Select a Table and click ‘Go’”: Select “P1. Population”
8. Then click on the ‘Search’ tab and search for “area”, add to data list.
9. Press Go
10. Copy data to Microsoft Excel
11. Use [www.calculateme.com/Area/SquareMeters/ToAcres.htm](http://www.calculateme.com/Area/SquareMeters/ToAcres.htm) to convert each ‘square meter’ area into acres.
12. For each location (state, county, census block), divide population by acreage. Use this number as your density per acre.
13. On the census website, repeat steps 4 through 10 for 1990 data.

### **Indicator 1.4: Neighborhood elementary school**

**Method:** The first step is locating the schools. In order to do this, use CRI (Community Research Institute) Data.

1. Go to <http://www.cridata.org/>
2. Click on Community Profiles
3. Click on Grand Rapids under Neighborhoods
4. Click on Desired neighborhood
5. Click on Interactive Map
6. On the right hand side of the page under Select Points click on Public Schools
7. Record the elementary schools within the neighborhood selected as well as the elementary schools within 8 blocks of the neighborhood border.
8. Not all of the elementary schools will show up on the interactive map so take note of the surrounding neighborhoods and look up each neighborhood individually.
9. In order to look up each neighborhood individually, navigate back to step #4 and choose the desired neighborhood.
10. Click on the Full Profile tab under education. This will give all of the public schools located within that neighborhood.
11. Once all the surrounding neighborhood schools have been gathered, go to Google and click on maps.
12. Under maps, put in any school address and it will give detailed directions and location data.

## **Indicator 1.5: Neighborhood businesses are locally owned**

### **Method:**

1. Go to <http://www.localfirst.com/> for the listing of registered locally owned businesses.
2. Click on “Member Directory”
3. Select a category of service(s) offered, then count the businesses located within the desired neighborhood.
4. This will generate the total of locally owned businesses for the desired neighborhood.
5. Proceed to go to the neighborhood community group(s) website.
6. Click on the link designated for businesses.
7. Count the number of businesses for the neighborhood until a final sum of obtained.
8. Divide the total sum of businesses within the neighborhood by the number of locally owned businesses within the area to obtain the percentage of locally owned businesses.

## *Every Neighborhood is a Mixed-Income Neighborhood*

### **Indicator 2.1: Rental housing is available**

#### **Method:**

1. Go to this website  
[http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/CTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds\\_name=DEC\\_2000\\_SF4\\_U&\\_lang=en&\\_ts=251580617416](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/CTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=DEC_2000_SF4_U&_lang=en&_ts=251580617416)
2. Put in the following data
3. Geographic type- Census Tract
4. State- Michigan
5. County- Kent County
6. Add tracts desired census tracts. (24 and 33 for Easttown and 13 and 14 for Belknap)
7. Tab- By subject
8. Under search go to Tenure (Owner/Renter Occupied Units) under Housing Characteristics
9. Under table go to tenure

## **Indicator 2.2: Permanently affordable housing is available**

### **Method:**

1. Go to this website  
[http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/CTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds\\_name=DEC\\_2000\\_SF4\\_U&\\_lang=en&\\_ts=251580617416](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/CTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=DEC_2000_SF4_U&_lang=en&_ts=251580617416)
2. Type in the following information
3. Geographic type- Census Tract
4. State- Michigan
5. County- Kent County
6. Add desired tracts (24 and 33 for Easttown and 13 and 14 for Belknap)
7. Tab- By subject
8. Under search go to Value of Home (Owned and Vacant) under Housing Characteristics
9. Under table choose Value for Specified Owner- Occupied Housing Units
10. Next find the Income
11. Go to census American FactFinder  
[http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/CTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds\\_name=DEC\\_2000\\_SF4\\_U&\\_lang=en&\\_ts=254106268738](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/CTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=DEC_2000_SF4_U&_lang=en&_ts=254106268738)
12. Geographic type- Census tract
13. Select a state- Michigan
14. Select a County- Kent
15. Add desired tracts
16. Click next
17. On this page go to the by subject tab
18. Under economic characteristics go to income(households and families)
19. Select the table household income in 1999 then click go
20. Where it says select one or more data elements click on all of them and add them all
21. Next find the median of household income and house prices. To do this, add up all of the people or all the number of homes and divide it by two. Example: Lets find the median house price in Belknap Lookout using figure 2.2.1. First add up the total number of homes. There are 774 homes in Belknap Lookout. Divide this number by two.  $774/2=387$ . Next find what price bracket 387 falls in on the graph figure 2.2.1 . To do

this, add the number of homes together, and stop before the number exceeds 387. EX:  
 $6+6+19+26+50+11+179=297$ . Since this number of 297 doesn't reach 387, take the next  
bracket up. The price bracket 387 falls in \$50,000-\$59,999. To find the median price of  
50,000-59,999 simply add the two and divide by two.  $\$50,000+\$59,999=\$54,999$ . The  
median house price is \$54,999.

22. Follow this same process for figure 2.2.3 household income.
23. Now an equation must be done in order to find the price of an affordable home.
24. The Housing and Urban Development (HUD) web site defines an affordable home as  
paying no more than 30% of annual income on housing.
25. In order to find the affordable home price, a few calculations were used.
26.  $(\text{Annual income} * 30\%) / 12 \text{ months} = \text{affordable monthly mortgage}$
27. annual income is multiplied by 30% because the Housing and Urban Development  
website says affordable homes cost 30% of annual income.
28.  $(\text{Annual income} * 30\%)$  is divided by twelve, because there are 12 months in a year and it  
shows what a monthly mortgage payment would be.
29. Eastown example:  $(35,000 * .3) / 12 = 875$
30. Now that the affordable mortgage is known, affordability can be assessed.
31. Go to this <http://www.roderickparker.com/affordabilitycalc.htm>. This website is Rod  
Parker John Adams affordability calculator. It calculates the mortgage using the desired  
mortgage term and mortgage rate. The only three fields completed and used for this  
indicator was 7% interest rate, 30 year term and desired mortgage amount.
32. To find the affordable house price, get the "Total Monthly Payment" field to match the  
"affordable monthly mortgage" found in the calculation above. Property taxes were not  
taken into account.
33. Property taxes were not counted in as a factor when finding affordability. The mortgage  
payment can be dramatically raised as well as dramatically lowered depending on the  
interest rate, and mortgage term used. Many mortgage calculators are different. The one  
used in this report may give higher or lower figures than others. These are all estimates.

## **Indicator 2.3: Economic diversity**

### **Detailed Method:**

1. Go to this website: <http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>
2. Click on “Summary File 4.”
3. Click on “Access to all tables and maps in American FactFinder.”
4. Under Summary File 4, click on “Detailed Tables.”
5. Add the geographies “Kent County (county),” “Grand Rapids city (place),” and census tracts from Kent County: 13, 14, 24, and 33.
6. Click on “Next.”
7. Highlight table PCT 135. Sex by Earnings in 1999 for the Population 16 Years and Over with Earnings, and click “Add.”
8. Click on “Next.”
9. Click on “Show Result.”
10. Under “Print / Download” tab, click on “Download.”
11. Download in “Microsoft Excel (.xls).”
12. Open the file in Microsoft Excel.
13. Combine Male and Female categories.
14. Combine earnings brackets into
  - \$1-\$12,499
  - \$12,500-\$44,999
  - \$45,000-\$99,999
  - \$100,000 or more
15. Combine census tracts 13 and 14 into a column titled “Belknap Lookout,” and census tracts 24 and 33 into a column titled “Eastown.”

For other neighborhoods, find census tract boundaries in the “Map It” function (from step 5), and compare with neighborhood boundaries on [www.cridata.org](http://www.cridata.org).

## **Indicator 2.4: Housing is accessible**

### **Detailed Method:**

1. Call the Disability Advocates of Kent County (DAKC)'s ZeroStep program at 616.949.1100.
2. Ask about ZeroStep certificates given out in the specific geography.

## **Indicator 2.5: Racial composition mirrors the City of Grand Rapids**

### **Detailed Method:**

#### Neighborhood:

1. Go to <http://www.cridata.org/default.aspx>.
2. Move cursor over “Community Profiles”, move the cursor over “Neighborhoods of”, then click the link “Grand Rapids”.
3. Select the neighborhood that the data is desired for on the presented page and click the link with the cursor.
4. Scroll down to the “Population” column, then click on “Full Profile”.
5. This will display the population information for the neighborhood.

#### City:

1. Go to <http://www.cridata.org/default.aspx>.
2. Move cursor over “Community Profiles”, move cursor over “Cities & Townships of”, then select “Kent County”.
3. From the listing provided, select “Grand Rapids City”.
4. Scroll down to the “Population” column, then click on “Full Profile”.
5. This will display the population information for the city.

## *A Full Range of Transportation Modes Exist*

### **Indicator 3.1: Public transit is accessible**

#### **Detailed Method:**

1. Open Google Earth, and go to [www.ridetherapid.org](http://www.ridetherapid.org), and [www.cridata.org](http://www.cridata.org).
2. Using Google Earth's polygon tool, draw the border of the neighborhood as shown on [www.cridata.org](http://www.cridata.org).
3. Using Google Earth's line tool, draw the bus routes that pass through or near the neighborhood as shown on [www.ridetherapid.org](http://www.ridetherapid.org).
4. Using Google Earth's polygon tools, draw  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile buffers around the bus routes, and measure the width using the ruler tool.

## **Indicator 3.2: Permanently affordable housing is available**

### **Method:**

1. Go to this website  
[http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/CTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds\\_name=DEC\\_2000\\_SF4\\_U&\\_lang=en&\\_ts=251580617416](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/CTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=DEC_2000_SF4_U&_lang=en&_ts=251580617416)
2. Type in the following information
3. Geographic type- Census Tract
4. State- Michigan
5. County- Kent County
6. Add desired tracts (24 and 33 for Easttown and 13 and 14 for Belknap)
7. Tab- By subject
8. Under search go to Value of Home (Owned and Vacant) under Housing Characteristics
9. Under table choose Value for Specified Owner- Occupied Housing Units
10. Next find the Income
11. Go to census American FactFinder  
[http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/CTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds\\_name=DEC\\_2000\\_SF4\\_U&\\_lang=en&\\_ts=254106268738](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/CTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=DEC_2000_SF4_U&_lang=en&_ts=254106268738)
12. Geographic type- Census tract
13. Select a state- Michigan
14. Select a County- Kent
15. Add desired tracts
16. Click next
17. On this page go to the by subject tab
18. Under economic characteristics go to income(households and families)
19. Select the table household income in 1999 then click go
20. Where it says select one or more data elements click on all of them and add them all
21. Next find the median of household income and house prices. To do this, add up all of the people or all the number of homes and divide it by two. Example: Find the median house price in Belknap Lookout using figure 2.2.1. First add up the total number of homes. There are 774 homes in Belknap Lookout. Divide this number by two.  $774/2=387$ . Next find what price bracket 387 falls in on the graph figure 2.2.1 . To do

this, add the number of homes together, and stop before the number exceeds 387. EX:  $6+6+19+26+50+11+179=297$ . Since this number of 297 doesn't reach 387, take the next bracket up. The price bracket 387 falls in \$50,000-\$59,999. To find the median price of 50,000-59,999 simply add the two and divide by two.  $\$50,000+\$59,999=\$54,999$ . The median house price is \$54,999.

22. Follow this same process for figure 2.2.3 household income.
23. Now an equation must be done in order to find the price of an affordable home.
24. The Housing and Urban Development (HUD) web site defines an affordable home as paying no more than 30% of annual income on housing.
25. In order to find the affordable home price, a few calculations were used.
26.  $(\text{Annual income} * 30\%) / 12 \text{ months} = \text{affordable monthly mortgage}$
27. Annual income is multiplied by 30% because the Housing and Urban Development website says affordable homes cost 30% of annual income.
28.  $(\text{Annual income} * 30\%)$  is divided by twelve, because there are 12 months in a year and it shows what a monthly mortgage payment would be.
29. Eastown example:  $(35,000 * .3) / 12 = 875$
30. Now that the affordable mortgage is known, affordability can be assessed.
31. Go to this <http://www.roderickparker.com/affordabilitycalc.htm>. This website is Rod Parker John Adams affordability calculator. It calculates the mortgage using the desired mortgage term and mortgage rate. The only three fields completed and used for this indicator was 7% interest rate, 30 year term and desired mortgage amount.
32. To find the affordable house price, get the "Total Monthly Payment" field to match the "affordable monthly mortgage" found in the calculation above. Property taxes were not taken into account.
33. Property taxes were not counted in as a factor when finding affordability. The mortgage payment can be dramatically raised as well as dramatically lowered depending on the interest rate, and mortgage term used. Many mortgage calculators are different. The one used in this report may give higher or lower figures than others. These are all estimates.

### **Indicator 3.3: Every Street has a complete sidewalk on both sides of the street**

**Method/Source:** Count number of streets with complete sidewalks on both sides of the street and the total mileage of these streets

#### **Detailed Method:**

1. Go to Google Maps and search for the intended neighborhood in the city that you wish to keep track on. In this situation, we are using the pilot neighborhoods of Belknap Lookout and Easttown, both of which are from the city of Grand Rapids.
2. After locating the neighborhood, go to Google Maps Street View by dragging the small orange figurine that is on top of the zooming bar on the left corner of the Google Map's screen. Drag the figurine onto a road that is of interest to you within the neighborhood.
3. Immediately after dragging the figurine and placing it on top of one of the roads that is in map view, the screen would show you the Street View, which is essentially what one would see when walking along the streets. From then on, one would be able to navigate by clicking onto the arrow buttons or using the compass that is provided.
4. In order to take note of the complete sidewalks that are on both sides of the street, one would have to look carefully at both sides of the street to ensure that there are complete sidewalks. You could then continue looking at other areas along the same street by clicking on the arrow buttons, or also by dragging the small figurine to strategic locations along the same road, such as at an intersection.
5. After taking note of the road that has complete sidewalks on both sides, go to Google Maps and use the Print Screen button to capture the image of the neighborhood's map. After doing so, open this Map on Paint program. In Paint, use the line function to draw a colored line along the center of the road that has complete sidewalks so as to indicate that the road fulfills the indicator and also to allow one to keep track of the roads that have already being covered.
6. Next, go to the Google Maps Distance Calculator at <http://www.daftlogic.com/projects-google-maps-distance-calculator.htm>, plot 2 points along the road that fulfills the criteria of the indicator and take note of the distance. Record the distance in a table using Excel or other similar program. For roads that do not run in a straight line, more than 2 points would be needed as you would plot along the route.

7. With the marking out of the roads that have complete sidewalks on both sides of the streets in Paint Program, one would be able to have a visual sense of how much coverage the neighborhood has in terms of having complete sidewalks. With the raw data that was found through the Distance Calculator, sum up all the streets that fulfill the indicator's criteria. After doing that, find out from the distance calculator the distance of those streets that do not fulfill the criteria of the indicator and add them to the distance of the streets that fulfill the criteria in order to take note of the total mileage of all the roads within the neighborhood.

8. By using this formula:

$(C/T)100\%$  where:

**C** = Total Mileage of Roads with complete sidewalks on both sides in the neighborhood

**T** = Total Mileage of Roads within the neighborhood

One would be able to find out the coverage percentage within the neighborhood. For future uses, users would be able to compare the previous percentage coverage with the new one to see if there were any improvements to the coverage of roads that have complete sidewalks on both sides of the street within the neighborhood. This percentage could also be used to compare the coverage percentage of other neighborhoods that are similar in nature.

### **Indicator 3.4: Bike lanes are common**

#### **Method:**

Go to the City of Grand Rapids website, which would have a map that shows the different bike routes that are available at Grand Rapids. [http://www.grand-rapids.mi.us/download\\_upload/binary\\_object\\_cache/planning\\_Bike%20GR%20v4.pdf](http://www.grand-rapids.mi.us/download_upload/binary_object_cache/planning_Bike%20GR%20v4.pdf)

From the map, go to the neighborhood(s) that you wish to identify the bike lanes and take note of the name of the streets. In the case for this indicator, the two neighborhoods that were picked out are Belknap Lookout and Eastown. Follow the legend that the map has in identifying the type of bike paths you wish to keep track of. There are various types of bike paths such as Preferred Bicycle Route or Secondary ones. For the case of this indicator, we shall stick to the Preferred and Secondary Bicycle Routes.

1. Next, go to the website called the Google Maps Distance Calculator at <http://www.daftlogic.com/projects-google-maps-distance-calculator.htm>, which is essentially a distance-mapping website that allows you to find out the distance between different points on a Google map.
2. From the Biking route map that shows all the possible biking routes that are available in Grand Rapids, take note of the bike lanes that are within the targeted neighborhood and then use the Distance Calculator to calculate the distances of the roads that have bike lanes by plotting two points if the road runs in a straight line.
3. For roads that are not running in a straight line, you will have to plot more than once in order to follow the route of the road. This would give an accurate measurement of the distance.
4. After taking note of the roads that have bike lanes, go to Google Maps and use the Print Screen button to capture the image of the neighborhood's map. After doing so, open this Map on Paint program. In Paint, use the line function to draw a colored line along the center of the roads that have bike lanes as to indicate that the roads fulfill the indicator and also to allow one to keep track of the roads that have already being covered.
5. With the marking out of the roads that have bike lanes in Paint Program, one would be able to have a visual sense of how much coverage the neighborhood has in terms of roads with bike lanes. With the raw data that was found through the Distance Calculator, sum up all the streets that fulfill the indicator's criteria. After doing that, find out from the

distance calculator the distance of those streets that do not fulfill the criteria of the indicator and add them to the distance of the streets that fulfill the criteria in order to take note of the total mileage of all the roads within the neighborhood.

6. By using this formula:

**$(B/T)100\%$**  where:

**B** = Total Mileage of Roads with bike lanes in the neighborhood

**T** = Total Mileage of Roads within the neighborhood

One would be able to find out the coverage percentage within the neighborhood. For future uses, users would be able to compare the previous percentage coverage with the new one to see if there were any improvements to the coverage of roads that have bike lanes within the neighborhood. This percentage could also be used to compare the coverage percentage of other neighborhoods that are similar in nature.

### Indicator 3.5: Residents have become less car dependant

#### Method:

#### Belknap Lookout

1. Go to [www.city-data.com](http://www.city-data.com)
2. Enter the name of the neighborhood for which the data is needed, in this case enter Belknap lookout, Grand Rapids, MI and press “find”.
3. You will be directed to a page full of latest Census data and city facts, in this case you will be directed to Belknap lookout, Grand Rapids, Michigan (MI)
4. Select the relevant data for Belknap lookout and the figures mentioned in case of the number of cars per household in till July 2007.
5. The “Data Sets” are available and can be chosen from this page.

#### Data:

**Figure 2.5.1 Vehicles Per Household**

	Average Number of vehicles per household (2000)	Average Number of vehicles per household (2007)
<b>Belknap Lookout</b>	1.1	1.6
<b>Grand Rapids</b>	1.2	1.8

Source: [city-data.com](http://city-data.com)

**Method:**

**Eastown**

1. Go to [www.city-data.com](http://www.city-data.com)
2. Enter the name of the neighborhood for which the data is needed, in this case enter Eastown, Grand Rapids, MI and press “find”.
3. You will be directed to a page full of latest Census data and city facts, in this case you will be directed to Eastown, Grand Rapids, Michigan (MI)
4. Select the relevant data for Eastown and the figures mentioned in case of the number of cars per household in till July 2007.
5. The “Data Sets” are available and can be chosen from this page.

Data:

**Figure 3.5.1**

	<b>Average Number of vehicles per household (2000)</b>	<b>Average Number of vehicles per household (2007)</b>
<b>Eastown</b>	1.6	1.8
<b>Grand Rapids</b>	1.2	1.8

Source: [city-data.com](http://city-data.com)

### **Indicator 3.6: Residents with disabilities can easily access the entire neighborhood**

#### **Method:**

No discernable method could be developed.

#### **Contacts:**

##### City Clerk's Office

Main Office  
City Hall – 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
300 Monroe Avenue NW  
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49503  
Phone: 616.456.3010  
E-mail: [cityclerk@grcity.us](mailto:cityclerk@grcity.us)

Lauri S. Parks – City Clerk

Phone: 616.456.3015

##### City Archives

Community Archives and Research Center  
223 Washington Street SE  
Grand Rapids, MI 49503  
Phone: 616.456.3114  
Fax: 616.456.4411

##### Engineering Department

300 Monroe Avenue NW  
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49503  
Phone: 616.456.3060  
Fax: 616.456.3828  
E-mail: [engineering@grcity.us](mailto:engineering@grcity.us)

##### Disability Advocates of Kent County (DAKC)

3600 Camelot Drive SE  
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49546  
Phone: 616.949.1100  
Fax: 616.949.7865

##### Frank Lynn III – Housing Specialist

Extension 238  
E-mail: [frank.l@dakc.us](mailto:frank.l@dakc.us)

*Neighborhoods are Green and Environmentally Sustainable*

**Indicator 4.1: Residents support locally grown food**

**Method:**

**Belknap Lookout**

1. Go to <http://maps.google.com/>
2. Enter the name of the neighborhood and local farmers market for which the data is needed, in this case enter Farmers Market Belknap Lookout, Grand Rapids, MI and press “enter”.
3. You will be directed to a map locations of all the local markets in this neighborhood, in this case you will see Fulton’s Farmers Market, Grand Rapids, Michigan (MI)
4. Go to get directions or Calculate distance tab and press this tab, in the section A, type Belknap Lookout, Grand Rapids, Michigan (MI) and in section B, type Fulton’s Farmers Market, Grand Rapids, Michigan (MI) and press “enter”.
5. The distance between these two points will be displayed on the screen along with a map with the route.

Data:

**Figure 4.1.1 Belknap Lookout Local Farmers Market**

	<b>Belknap Lookout</b>
<b>Number of Local Farmers Market</b>	1
<b>Distance from neighborhood</b>	2.2 miles

Source: [www.googlemap.com](http://www.googlemap.com)

Sources:

<http://maps.google.com/>

[http://www.ci.grand-rapids.mi.us/index.pl?page\\_id=8572](http://www.ci.grand-rapids.mi.us/index.pl?page_id=8572)

**Method/Source:** <http://maps.google.com/>, [http://www.ci.grand-rapids.mi.us/index.pl?page\\_id=8572](http://www.ci.grand-rapids.mi.us/index.pl?page_id=8572)

**Detailed Method:**

**Eastown**

1. Go to <http://maps.google.com/>
2. Enter the name of the neighborhood and local farmers market for which the data is needed; in this case enter Farmers Market Eastown, Grand Rapids, MI and press “enter”.
3. You will be directed to a map locations of all the local markets in this neighborhood, in this case you will see Fulton’s Farmers Market, Grand Rapids, Michigan.
4. Go to get directions or Calculate distance tab and press this tab, in the section A, type Eastown, Grand Rapids, Michigan (MI) and in section B, type Fulton’s Farmers Market, Grand Rapids, Michigan (MI) and press “enter”.
5. The distance between these two points will be displayed on the screen along with a map with the route.

Data:

**Figure 4.1.2 Eastown Local Farmers Market**

	<b>Eastown</b>
<b>Number of Local Farmers Market</b>	1
<b>Distance from neighborhood</b>	2.2 miles

Source: [www.googlemap.com](http://www.googlemap.com)

## **Indicator 4.2: Green space is accessible**

**Method:** Count/ map green spaces and measure distance to all households.

1. Go to <http://maps.google.com/>
2. Enter the name of the neighborhood and Park and green spaces for which the data is needed, in this case enter “parks loc: Belknap Lookout, Grand Rapids, MI” and press “enter”.
3. Press within 1/4<sup>th</sup> mile option in the distance section.
4. You will be directed to a map location of all the green spaces in this neighborhood, in this case you will be able to locate two green areas within quarter mile distance.

### **Indicator 4.3: Street canopy reduces greenhouse gases**

#### **Method/Source:**

- Contact Rod Denning he has done a project which looks at street canopy
- This is not an measurement that can be replicated through any other tool at a general level

Rod Denning

Research Associate, GISP  
Grand Valley State University  
Annis Water Resources Institute  
Lake Michigan Center  
740 W. Shoreline Dr.  
Muskegon, Michigan 49441  
Personal Phone: 616.331.3793  
Fax: 616.331.3864  
Department: 616.331.3749

***Empowerment, Human Connectedness, and Social Justice are Prominent Features in the Neighborhoods***

**Indicator 5.1: Strong citizen based organization are Active**

**Method:**

1. Using the internet, search for community based organizations within the respective neighborhoods or the webpage Local First, <http://www.localfirst.com/>.
  2. On the left hand side of the Local First screen select “Member Directory”.
  3. Once re-directed click on “Community Organizations” on the left side of the screen under the heading “Member Categories”.
  4. Once this list is formed, go through and decide according to address, which organization is located within the respective neighborhood.
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1. Community Research Institute, <http://www.cridata.org>.
  2. On this website select neighborhood from the center of the screen.
  3. Select neighborhood to be researched.
  4. After being directed to the new webpage, select the interactive map. This link will take you to a site called MAPAS.
  5. On this site, select “non-profit organizations” from “select points” heading on the left side of the screen. A set of colored squares will appear within the neighborhood boundaries.
  6. After viewing all of the sites and compiling a list, use your own discretion to decide what qualifies as a student organization.
  7. E-mail or call the neighborhood associations; they will provide this information.