

UBN Action Plan

For Russell and Crescent Hill Neighborhoods

Introduction

A Universal Basic Neighborhood (UBN) is a transformative framework designed to ensure that every community provides the foundational resources and conditions necessary for residents to thrive. Unlike traditional approaches that focus primarily on individual-level health interventions, the UBN concept shifts the focus to the structural and environmental factors that shape health outcomes at the community level. The UBN framework seeks to diagnose and address the collective needs of neighborhoods by ensuring equitable access to a baseline set of resources that promote health, safety, and well-being for all residents, regardless of socioeconomic status or geographic location.

This Universal Basic Neighborhood (UBN) Action Plan is a practical guide that translates the UBN framework into actionable steps to create healthier, more equitable neighborhoods.

Reframing Health Equity in Neighborhoods

While interventions targeting health disparities are essential, they often fail to address broad structural influences that distribute health determinants unevenly across urban areas. Research cautions that focusing efforts on specific populations can reinforce inequities rather than dismantling them (Lucyk, 2017). By shifting the focus to the structural and spatial dimensions of health inequities at the neighborhood level, the UBN framework aims to create solutions that benefit entire communities without perpetuating stigma.

The goal of the Universal Basic Neighborhood (UBN) framework is to enhance neighborhood quality across Louisville, ensuring that all residents can live in environments that support their health, rather than requiring them to struggle against conditions that degrade their health.

This reframes health equity by shifting the focus from individual responsibility and health behaviors to the structural and environmental conditions that shape health outcomes. Rather than expecting people to overcome harmful surroundings to achieve health, the Universal Basic Neighborhood (UBN) framework emphasizes creating neighborhoods where health-promoting resources and conditions are universally accessible, ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to thrive regardless of where they live.

UBN Domains, Assets, and Liabilities

Four domains represent the foundational components of a healthy community that collectively shape health outcomes and quality of life for residents. In the UBN framework, these four domains organize the factors and metrics used to assess how well neighborhoods support health (**area assets**) and identify areas for growth (**area liabilities**).

1. **Environmental Quality:** Clean air, water, and soil are essential factors for preventing exposure to harmful pollutants and reducing the risk of respiratory diseases, cancers, and other chronic conditions.
2. **Housing Quality:** Safe, affordable, and well-maintained housing factors in good contexts protects residents from hazards such as mold, pests, and extreme temperatures, while reducing stress and supporting mental health.
3. **Transportation System Quality:** Reliable and accessible transportation factors systems enable residents to reach employment, healthcare, education, and healthy food options, reducing barriers to maintaining a healthy lifestyle.
4. **Social Support Quality:** Strong social networks and community support factors can reduce isolation and stress while the lack of these systems can limit mental and emotional resilience, leading to a cascade of negative impacts.

Factors and Metrics

- **Factors**, 11 in all, represent key neighborhood characteristics that influence health. These factors are assessed using 35 metrics, which serve as measurable indicators of each factor. Each factor represents a specific neighborhood characteristic associated with health outcomes.
- **Metrics** are selected to provide a comprehensive and quantitative evaluation of each factor. They draw on publicly available datasets and established screening tools like EJScreen and AirToxScreen to ensure reliability and comparability. For example, the air pollution factor is evaluated using average 24-hour particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) concentration and the Traffic Proximity Index metrics.
- **Thresholds** were established for each metric to evaluate neighborhood quality. These thresholds provide a 3-point benchmark to determine whether a neighborhood meets minimum standards for health equity.

Thresholds

For each metric, thresholds define acceptable standards for neighborhood quality. These thresholds are based on evidence from public health literature, Jefferson County averages, and policy. Thresholds provide a measurable way to assess whether neighborhoods are meeting health-promoting standards or if conditions require intervention.

By aligning this threshold with national policy standards, the UBN framework ensures consistency with broader public health goals and provides actionable insights for mitigating excessive noise in neighborhoods.

Example: Average 24-hour Exposure to Noise Pollution

The threshold for acceptable noise pollution levels is grounded in national administrative policy, which establishes that the 24-hour average noise level should be less than 55 decibels (dB) to safeguard public health. For this metric, the following scoring system is applied:

- Neighborhoods with a 24-hour average noise level above 55 dB receive a score of **-1**, signaling excessive noise pollution that can contribute to health issues such as stress, sleep disturbances, and cardiovascular problems.
- Neighborhoods with noise levels between 50 and 55 dB are assigned a score of **0**, indicating moderate noise exposure that meets acceptable limits but may still warrant improvements.
- Neighborhoods with noise levels below 50 dB achieve a score of **+1**, representing an ideal noise environment that supports overall health and well-being.

Russell Assessment: Environmental Quality

Indicator	Metric	Threshold Description	Based on	County Average	Russell Average	Russell Score
Heat Effects	Average maximum warm season temperature	Average maximum temperature should be less than 88 degrees (F)	average	87.57	88.13	-1
Noise Pollution	Average 24-hour exposure to noise pollution	Average 24-hour noise pollution should be less than 55dB	policy	53.84	55.80	-1
Air Pollution	Average 24-hour particulate matter (PM2.5) concentration	Average 24-hour PM2.5 concentration should be less than 9 µg/m3	average	8.75	8.86	0
	Traffic Proximity Index	Average index score should be less than 930	average	930.95	1390.21	-1
	Toxic emission hazards	The “Whole Body Hazard Index Score” should be less than .0004	average	0.0004	0.0007	1
Pollution Sources	Point sources	The area should have a maximum of one point pollution source	research	0.6	0	0
	Deteriorated (Lead) Paint Index	The Predicted Risk should be less than 1.5	research	1.54	2.57	-1
Exposure to Nature	Tree canopy coverage	Tree canopy cover should be at least 20%	research	22.01	8.61	-1
	Park Access	There should be at least one park in the area	average	0.53	1	1
	Park area per capita	The area should have an average of .5 acres of park area per capita	average	0.056	0.001	-1

Russell Assessment: Housing Quality

Indicator	Metric	Threshold Description	Based on	County Average	Russell Average
Cost	Affordable Housing	Households should spend less than 30% of income on housing costs	policy	33.72	55.16
	Subsidized housing rate	At least 8% of housing in an area should be supported with subsidy programs	average	8.09	34.98
	Public housing available	An area should have 10% of public housing stock available	average	10.94	39.58
	Secure tenure	An area should have secure tenure, evidenced by around 7% of its residents residing in the area for 5 years or more	research	0.73	0.74
	Utility security	Less than 11% of households should experience utility insecurity	average	11.89	27.77
	Housing security	Less than 15% of households should face housing insecurity	average	15.01	32.25
Context	Grocery outlet access	There should be at least two grocery outlets in each area	average	2.25	3.5
	Food security	Less than 19% of area residents should be experiencing food insecurity	average	19.61	44.4
	Adequate childcare	There should be at least two childcare facilities in each area	average	2	4.25
	Access to internet	At least 91% of residents should have access to the internet	average	0.89	0.85
	Commute time	The average commute should be less than 30 minutes	research	23.42	25.39
	Hospital access	There should be a hospital within a 20-minute public transportation trip of the area	research	1	0
	Area cleanliness	The area should have less than 50 complaints made to Metro 311 regarding area nuisances	average	59.68	91.25

Russell Assessment: Transportation & Social

Indicator	Metric	Threshold Description	Based on	County Average	Russell Average	Russell Score
Public Transportation	Accessible Public Transport Network	There should be at least 16 bus stops per area	average	16.77	33.75	1
Active Transportation	Alternative Transportation Usage	There should be at least 1% of commuters choosing public or active transport options	average	0.16	0.20	1
Vehicle availability	Vehicle availability	Most residents, more than 50%, should have access to private vehicles	average	0.10	0.31	-1
Road Safety	Traffic Fatalities and Serious Injury	The area should average less than 25 serious traffic incidences annually	average	24.37	36	-1

Indicator	Metric	Threshold Description	Based on	County Average	Russell Average	Russell Score
Community Assets	Social service centers	There should be at least one social service center available to the neighborhood	average	0.68	1.5	1
	Cultural ecosystem	There should be at least six cultural outlets in the area	average	6.64	11	1
Civic Engagement	Voter Registration	Average voter registration rate should be more than 25%	average	0.27	0.31	0
Social Supports	Diversity Index	The areas diversity index score should be more than 45	research	0.44	0.33	-1
	Social connection	At least 30% of residents should feel like they have social connections	average	31.59	35.1	-1
	Social Support	At least 20% of residents should feel like they have social support	average	22.44	30.07	-1
Economic Equality	Gini Index	Average Gini Index scores should be less than 0.4	research	0.42	0.50	-1
	Low Poverty Index	Average Low Poverty Index score should be greater than 48.	research	48.03	4.33	-1
Safety	Low Prevalance of Violent Crime	There should be fewer than 30 violent crimes per 10,000 people annually	average	26.86	80.36	-1

Russel Evaluation

- Russell meets thresholds for:
 - Environmental: PM2.5 average concentration, point sources, park access
 - Housing: secure tenure, subsidized and public housing, grocery and childcare access
 - Transportation: commute time, transportation network
 - Social: voter registration, social service and cultural assets
- Louisville should support Russell and help to create opportunities around:
 - Environmental: urban heat, noise pollution, toxic hazards, lead paint hazards, tree canopy, and park area
 - Housing: affordable housing, utility security, food security, access to internet, hospital access, and area cleanliness
 - Transportation: vehicle availability and traffic injury
 - Social: Diversity index, social connection and support, poverty index, and safety

Russell's Assets

By meeting key thresholds across environmental, housing, transportation, and social domains, Russell already benefits from a firm foundation of health-promoting elements.

- Continuing to reduce PM2.5 concentrations and controlling emissions from point sources can further strengthen environmental quality, particularly if coupled with maintaining and expanding park access to encourage physical activity and social interaction.
- In housing, secure tenure and existing grocery and childcare services can be enhanced through local partnerships or collaborative programs that ensure consistent, affordable resources for families and individuals.
- Building upon the existing transportation network by exploring new routes, extending service hours, or improving infrastructure can address commute challenges and better connect residents to essential services.
- Finally, leveraging strong voter registration rates alongside social service and cultural assets can nurture community pride, foster civic engagement, and facilitate inclusive improvement projects that reflect the distinct needs and aspirations of neighborhood residents.

Beyond these indicators, community members have highlighted additional assets through surveys, focus groups, and interviews—assets that, while not yet fully defined, hold significant potential for strengthening local well-being. To build on this strong base, future efforts should involve existing networks, enhance the visibility of cultural resources, and leverage informal support systems that bolster resilience.

Russell's Suggested Action Plan

Indicator	Goal	Potential Partners
Heat Effects	Reduce average maximum temperature by 1 degree to below 88 degrees (F) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement urban greening projects such as tree planting, rooftop gardens, and reflective roofing. Increase the use of cool pavements to reduce heat absorption. Partner with local environmental groups like Louisville Grows to expand tree canopy coverage. 	Louisville Grows Kentucky Division of Forestry Urban Land Institute U.S. Forest Service
Noise Pollution	Reduce 24-hour average noise pollution to less than 55dB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install sound barriers near major roadways and aviation paths. Promote zoning changes to reduce industrial noise near residential areas. Develop quieter public transit options and incentivize electric vehicles. 	Louisville Metro Government EPA TARC FAA
	Mitigate traffic proximity pollution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reroute high-traffic areas away from residential zones. Expand green buffer zones with dense tree plantings along roads. Support public transportation and bike lane infrastructure projects to reduce vehicle dependence. 	Louisville Metro Government Clean Cities Coalition KIPDA
	Mitigate toxic emissions from nearby industry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner with local industries to adopt cleaner, energy-efficient technologies. Increase monitoring and enforcement of air quality regulations. Develop community advocacy groups to engage in policy changes for emission reductions. 	Air Pollution Control District Local industrial operators Environmental advocacy groups EPA
	Mitigate deteriorated lead paint in homes that we built before 1980 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launch lead abatement programs with grant funding for homeowners. Partner with HUD and local housing authorities to provide free or subsidized lead paint removal. Educate the community on lead risks and available resources. 	HUD Lead-Safe Louisville Program Local housing authorities
Exposure to Nature	Increase tree canopy coverage by 12% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a long-term urban forestry plan with local environmental organizations. Establish tree planting initiatives with volunteer involvement and community support. Provide financial incentives for private property owners to plant trees. 	Arbor Day Foundation Louisville Metro Parks Local environmental organizations
	Increase park area by one third of an acre per capita <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convert vacant lots into community parks and recreational spaces. Advocate for city funding to acquire and develop green spaces. Partner with organizations like the Trust for Public Land to design and implement new parks. 	Trust for Public Land Louisville Metro Parks Local developers

Housing Actions

Indicator	Goal	Potential Partners
Cost	Provide housing support to people who are housing cost burdened <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand rental assistance programs for low-income households. Develop policies to incentivize affordable housing development. Partner with nonprofit housing organizations to increase access to affordable housing. 	Habitat for Humanity Louisville Affordable Housing Trust Fund HUD
	Provide utility security support people who face the threat of utility cutoff <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offer utility payment assistance programs and implement tiered pricing for low-income households. Collaborate with local utility providers to reduce shutoffs through payment plans. Partner with nonprofits like Metro United Way for emergency utility aid. 	LG&E Louisville Water Company Metro United Way Louisville Metro Community Services
	Provide housing security programs for people who face housing insecurity Increase funding for emergency housing shelters and transitional housing programs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement eviction prevention services and legal aid for tenants. Develop permanent supportive housing for individuals at risk of chronic homelessness. 	Louisville Metro Housing Authority Local shelters Coalition for the Homeless
	Provide food security programs for people who experience food insecurity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand partnerships with food banks and local nonprofits to increase food distribution points. Support the development of urban gardens and local farming initiatives. Offer SNAP matching programs at local farmers' markets. 	Dare to Care Food Bank USDA Local urban farming organizations
	Provide support to expand home-based access to internet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner with internet service providers to offer affordable broadband options. Expand municipal broadband programs to underserved areas. Utilize federal and state grants for broadband infrastructure improvements. 	Louisville Metro IT Department Internet service providers (ATT, Spectrum, etc.)
	Increase hospital and primary care access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop local community health clinics in underserved neighborhoods. Improve public transportation routes to connect residents to hospitals and care facilities. Promote telehealth services and mobile health units. 	Norton Healthcare UofL Health Local transit agencies
	Address complaints about trash, noise, and other nuisances in the area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance sanitation services and introduce regular bulk waste pickup days. Increase enforcement of noise and dumping ordinances. Partner with community organizations to host neighborhood clean-up events. 	Keep America Beautiful Metro Council Brightside Neighborhood associations

Transportation and Social Actions

Indicator	Goal	Potential Partners
Vehicle availability	Mitigate challenges for people who lack vehicle availability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand public transportation routes and frequency of service. Introduce car-sharing and bike-sharing programs. Advocate for infrastructure improvements like sidewalks and bike lanes. 	Louisville Transit Authority Ride-share companies (e.g., Uber, Lyft) Local bike-sharing programs
Road Safety	Mitigate traffic fatalities and serious injury <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement traffic calming measures such as speed bumps and lower speed limits. Add pedestrian crossings, bike lanes, and other safety features to roadways. Promote safe driving campaigns in collaboration with local law enforcement. 	Vision Zero Network Louisville Public Works Urban planning consultants
Social Supports	Increase area racial and socioeconomic diversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage mixed-income housing developments and policies to reduce housing segregation. Create inclusive community events and programs to foster cross-cultural connections. Partner with advocacy groups to ensure equitable access to resources and opportunities. 	Fair Housing Action Center Local community centers Civic and cultural organizations
	Increase social connections in the area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop community centers that host activities and programs to bring residents together. Support volunteer and mentorship programs to strengthen interpersonal networks. Organize neighborhood block parties and cultural events. 	YMCA Neighborhood associations Local nonprofits
	Increase social cohesion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish peer support groups and community-building initiatives. Partner with local nonprofits to address systemic barriers to social inclusion. Increase funding for mental health and social services. 	United Way Local mental health organizations (NAMI, etc.) Community Foundation of Louisville
Economic Equality	Address income inequality in the area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offer workforce training programs and access to higher-paying job opportunities. Advocate for living wage policies and income supports like tax credits. Develop pathways for entrepreneurship and small business development. 	Goodwill Industries Local workforce development boards Kentucky Career Center
	Address high levels of concentrated poverty in the area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invest in neighborhood economic revitalization programs. Increase access to affordable childcare and early education programs. Promote partnerships with local businesses to create jobs in underserved areas. 	Local economic development agencies Early childhood education providers Small Business Administration
Safety	Reduce the rate of violent crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide youth development programs to prevent crime and violence. Improve neighborhood lighting and install security cameras in high-crime areas. 	Boys & Girls Clubs Neighborhood watch programs

Crescent Hill Assessment: Environmental Quality

Indicator	Metric	Threshold Description	Based on	County Average	CH Average	CH Score
Heat Effects	Average maximum warm season temperature	Average maximum temperature should be less than 88 degrees (F).	average	87.57	87.57	0
Noise Pollution	Average 24-hour exposure to noise pollution	Average 24-hour noise pollution should be less than 55dB	policy	53.84	52.83	1
Air Pollution	Average 24-hour particulate matter (PM2.5) concentration	Average 24-hour PM2.5 concentration should be less than 9 µg/m3	average	8.75	8.55	0
	Traffic Proximity Index	Average index score should be less than 930	average	930.95	557.03	1
	Toxic emission hazards	The “Whole Body Hazard Index Score” should be less than .0004	average	0.0004	0.0002	1
Pollution Sources	Point Sources	The area should have a maximum of one point pollution source	research	0.6	0.25	0
	Deteriorated (Lead) Paint Index	The Predicted Risk should be less than 1.5	research	1.54	1.39	1
Exposure to Nature	Tree canopy coverage	Tree canopy cover should be at least 20%	research	22.01	29.17	0
	Park Access	There should be at least one park in the area	average	0.53	0.75	1
	Park area per capita	The area should have an average of .5 acres of park area per capita	average	0.056	0.006	-1

Crescent Hill Assessment: Housing Quality

Indicator	Metric	Threshold Description	Based on	County Average	CH Average	CH Score
Cost	Affordable Housing	Households should spend less than 30% of income on housing costs	policy	33.72	33.21	0
	Subsidized housing rate	At least 8% of housing in an area should be supported with subsidy programs	average	8.09	6.97	-1
	Public housing available	An area should have 10% of public housing stock available	average	10.94	3.57	-1
	Secure tenure	An area should have secure tenure, evidenced by around 7% of its residents residing in the area for 5 years or more	average	0.73	0.69	0
	Utility security	Less than 11% of households should experience utility insecurity	average	11.89	5.15	1
	Housing security	Less than 15% of households should face housing insecurity	average	15.01	6.57	1
Context	Grocery outlet access	There should be at least two grocery outlets in each area	average	2.25	2	0
	Food security	Less than 19% of area residents should be experiencing food insecurity		19.61	7.42	1
	Adequate childcare	There should be at least two childcare facilities in each area	average	2	1.5	0
	Access to internet	At least 91% of residents should have access to the internet		0.89	0.87	
	Commute time	The average commute should be less than 30 minutes	average	23.42	20.85	1
	Hospital access	There should be a hospital within a 20-minute public transportation trip of the area	average	1	2	1
	Area cleanliness	The area should have less than 50 complaints made to Metro 311 regarding area nuisances	average	59.68	25	1

Crescent Hill Assessment: Transportation & Social

Indicator	Metric	Threshold Description	Based on	County Average	CH Average	CH Score
Public Transportation	Accessible Public Transport Network	There should be at least 16 bus stops per area	average	16.77	22.25	0
Active Transportation	Alternative Transportation Usage	There should be at least 1% of commuters choosing public or active transport options	average	0.16	0.11	1
Vehicle availability	Vehicle availability	Most residents, more than 50%, should have access to private vehicles	average	0.10	0.05	1
Road Safety	Traffic Fatalities and Serious Injury	The area should average less than 25 serious traffic incidences annually	average	24.37	6.25	1

Indicator	Metric	Threshold Description	Based on	County Average	CH Average	CH Score
Community Assets	Social service centers	There should be at least one social service center available to the neighborhood	average	0.68	0.25	0
	Cultural ecosystem	There should be at least six cultural outlets in the area	average	6.64	8	0
Civic Engagement	Voter Registration	Average voter registration rate should be more than 25%	average	0.27	0.55	1
Social Supports	Diversity Index	The areas diversity index score should be more than 45	research	0.44	0.25	-1
	Social connection	At least 30% of residents should feel like they have social connections	average	31.59	28.25	1
	Social Support	At least 20% of residents should feel like they have social support	average	22.44	16.42	1
Economic Equality	Gini Index	Average Gini Index scores should be less than 0.4	research	0.42	0.51	-1
	Low Poverty Index	Average Low Poverty Index score should be greater than 48.	research	48.03	68.25	1
Low Prevalance Crime	Low Prevalance of Violent Crime	There should be fewer than 30 violent crimes per 10,000 people annually	average	26.86	9.18	1

Crescent Hill Evaluation

- Crescent Hill meets thresholds for:
 - Environmental: noise pollution, traffic proximity, toxic emissions, deteriorated lead paint, park access,
 - Housing: utility security, food security, commute time, hospital access, area cleanliness
 - Transportation: alternative transportation use, vehicle availability, traffic injury
 - Social: voter registration, social connection and support, low poverty index, and safety
- Louisville should support Crescent Hill and help to create opportunities around:
 - Environmental: park area per capita
 - Housing: subsidized housing rate, public housing available
 - Social: diversity index, income inequality

Crescent Hill Assets

By meeting key thresholds across environmental, housing, transportation, and social domains, Crescent Hill already benefits from a firm foundation of health-promoting elements.

- By mitigating noise pollution and reducing traffic proximity risks through design interventions—like sound walls, green buffers, and safer pedestrian routes—the neighborhood can build on its foundation of environmental resilience.
- Accelerating the remediation of deteriorated lead paint will safeguard community health, particularly as residents already benefit from accessible parks that encourage physical activity and social interaction.
- Supporting alternative transportation options and ensuring safe vehicular travel can help reduce traffic injuries and maintain vehicle availability for those who need it most.

Beyond these indicators, community members have highlighted additional assets through surveys, focus groups, and interviews—assets that, while not yet fully defined, hold significant potential for strengthening local well-being. The neighborhood should build on these existing foundations to catalyze broader, more sustainable community improvements that foster health, well-being, and long-term resilience.

Crescent Hill's Suggested Action Plan

Indicator	Goal	Potential Partners
Connection to Nature	Increase park area by half an acre per capita <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convert vacant lots into community parks and recreational spaces. Advocate for city funding to acquire and develop green spaces. Partner with organizations like the Trust for Public Land to design and implement new parks. 	Trust for Public Land Louisville Metro Parks Local developers
Affordable Housing	Increase the number of properties that accept housing vouchers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate property owners on the benefits and processes of accepting housing vouchers through workshops and outreach campaigns. Offer financial incentives (e.g., tax breaks or grants) to landlords who participate in housing voucher programs. Advocate for anti-discrimination policies that prevent landlords from refusing tenants based on voucher status. 	Louisville Metro Housing Authority U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Local real estate associations and property owner organizations Fair Housing Action Center
Affordable Housing	Increase the number of public housing properties in the area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate with city planners and housing authorities to identify land for new public housing developments. Secure funding for public housing construction through grants or public-private partnerships. Promote mixed-income housing developments that incorporate public housing units alongside market-rate units. 	Louisville Affordable Housing Trust Fund Habitat for Humanity Local urban planning agencies Community development corporations
Social Supports	Increase area racial and socioeconomic diversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incentivize diverse housing developments, such as affordable and mixed-income units. Foster inclusive community events and programs to promote cross-cultural understanding and integration. Encourage policies that reduce barriers for diverse populations to move into the neighborhood, such as offering relocation assistance or down payment support. 	Local community organizations and cultural centers Civic groups advocating for equity and inclusion Fair Housing Action Center Local real estate developers
Economic Equality	Address income inequality in the area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop workforce training programs to enhance employment opportunities for lower-income residents. Promote local business development with a focus on hiring underrepresented groups. Advocate for progressive tax structures or community investment funds that redirect resources toward equity-focused initiatives. 	Goodwill Industries Local economic development agencies Small Business Administration (SBA) Workforce development boards

Call to Action

This action plan represents a roadmap for transforming neighborhoods into healthier, more equitable, and vibrant communities.

By addressing the unique challenges and leveraging the strengths of each area, we can build a future where all residents have access to the resources, opportunities, and environments that support their well-being.

Success will require collaboration among community members, local governments, nonprofit organizations, and private sector partners. Together, through sustained commitment and strategic action, we can create neighborhoods that reflect the principles of the Universal Basic Neighborhood framework—places where health is supported, disparities are reduced, and every individual has the opportunity to thrive.

References

- Lucyk, K., & McLaren, L. (2017). Taking stock of the social determinants of health: A scoping review. PloS one, 12(5), e0177306.