

A Community Windshield Survey for Precinct 3203

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As community members and nurses, we were able to conduct a windshield survey through a unique lens. As nurses, we understand the complexity of a person's physical, social, and mental well-being that is intricately interwoven within their environment. Our primary data was compiled from the windshield survey and supplemented with secondary data contrived from the County Health Ranking report for Burleigh County, population data from the United States Census Bureau, and other evidence-based sources.

Windshield Survey – Overview of Area Observations

We conducted our windshield survey on a few different days, together and separately; however, the survey was carried out on weekdays and during public school hours, which limited our ability to observe children's use of the areas within our precinct 3203 of Burleigh Country, Bismarck. This precinct encompassed S. Washington Street on the West, and Airport Road on the East, with a small area between Airport Road and S. 12th Street, with E. Bismarck Expressway and W. Main Street as the main north and south boundaries, except a section that encompassed portion of E. Thayer and Broadway, to include the CHI St Alexius hospital, some other health centers, and a small park. We did note a consistent trend of adults who appeared to be of American Native descent, either walking, biking, or outdoors near their respective homes, and a dozen that were homeless and sitting or sleeping in public parks.

The central areas of the precinct were mostly commercial use, comprised of the main shopping center, event center, bus terminal station, and many restaurants and small businesses, including mental health facilities, medical clinics, community resources, grocery stores, pharmacies, liquor stores, and vape shops.

Housing in these areas consisted of four different trailer parks, and other low-income housing that is controlled by Burleigh County Housing, along with a smaller area to the east that seemed to be mostly older homes. Many of these looked to be split-level, likely dual family or

rentals. The neighborhood's infrastructure was mixed with mobile homes, older split-entry single-family homes, rentals, and low-income facilities and rehabilitation centers. Most of the housing was on the central parameter of the precinct, with the main single-family homes located on the east side, the main mobile home parks are located on the south end, and the low-income housing for seniors on the west side with some low-income apartments on the north side. One mobile home park was in the center area of the precinct.

This precinct had a single elementary school. There were two larger parks on the southeast end and two small parks on the north side.

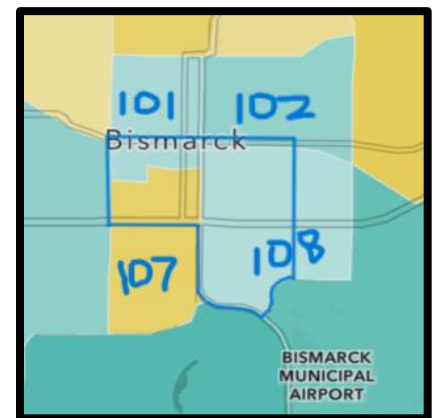
There were three grocery stores, one located near the north, one in the west and a smaller one within the mall. There were many restaurants, including fast food, and one mobile food cart noted in the precinct. There was one Asian food store centrally located.

Precinct 3203 – Demographics

When reviewing the United States Census tract data of 2022, four tracts were overlapping the 3203 precinct. These tracts are areas the United States Census Bureau has designated since 1910 for census survey populations to remain consistent to show trends throughout time. Most of the time they limit the area's population to under 4000, but it can reach up to 8000 residences before they subdivide the tract (United States Census Bureau, 2018). As for as our tracts, Tract 108 encompasses over half of the precinct on the east with S. 9th Street as the border, and tract 102 only has a marginally small southern sliver that covers the far northeast corner of precinct 3203, which is excluded from population figures due to areas in precinct not having housing, but mainly commercial or state property, as shown in figure 1.

Figure 1

Precinct 3203 with US Census Tract Overlay



The average median age of tract 108 is 41.9 years, and the average of the four tracts is 37.7 years. These areas have an average of 37.7% of households with one or more people 60 years-of age or older, with the highest percentage living in tract 108 at a total of 43%.

The predominant race is White at roughly 81.3%, with tract 108 having a higher-than-average population of American Indian, at 11.9%, compared to the other tracts at an average of 4-6%, and tract 101 having a higher population of Hispanic at 8.9%, versus the average 5.75%. Tracts 101 and 102 had an average of 2.5% of the population of Black, with tract 107 having zero and 108 having 0.3%. The group identified as two or more races had an average of 6.5%.

The educational attainment of a high school graduate or equivalent in the population of 25 and older among tracts 101, 102, and 107 was 93%, with tract 108 being the lowest at 89.2%. The population with a bachelor's degree or higher for the same age group, averaged 29.1% for tracts 101, 102, and 107, while tract 108 was the lowest at 14%. Of the races to graduate with a high school degree, Whites averaged 93.4%, and Black and Hispanic averaged 63%, while American Indian were 89.5%, and groups of two or more races averaged 81.7%. When looking at race for graduating with a Bachelor or higher degree, White and the group identifying as two or more races were 26.4% and 22.1% respectively, with Black and Hispanic averaging 17%, and American Indian being the lowest at 1.1% attainment.

On average, 13% of the population lived below the poverty level. Notably, females were over twice as likely as males to be living in poverty, with rates of 18.3% and 8.6%, respectively. Around 16% of persons over the age of 65 were living below the poverty line and those under the age of 5 averaged 23.5%. The population aged between 18 to 64 years old that were living below the poverty line of all tracts was 11.8%. In precinct 3203, the poverty rates varied by race. Those of the White and Black race averaged 10%, Hispanics were at 26.6%, the group

identifying of more than two races averaged 15.8%, and the largest group was the American Indian at 52.1%.

When reviewing the census for unit structures, or homes, for precinct 3203 there were three categories; 1-unit, 2 or-more-units, and mobile homes. Tracts 102 and 107* (tract 107 has minimal residence in precinct 3203 but is included for the sake of completeness) had an average of 73% of 1-unit structures, tract 101 contained 37%, and the lowest was tract 108 with 29.9%. As for 2 or-more unit structures, tract 101 had the highest amount at 63%, tracts 102 and 107 had an average of 22.5%, and tract 108 had the lowest of 18%. However, when we look at mobile home percentages, tract 108 has the highest with 52.1%, and the other three tracts have an average of 3.2% of their total housing consisting of mobile homes.

Built environment

Precinct 3203 is an urban zone that includes commercial and residential areas. The residential areas include a neighborhood made up of single-family homes, some apartments, and four different trailer park communities. Safety was a concern for housing conditions, especially in the mobile home community, which was identified in tract 108. From the outside, many of these homes appear outdated and worn down, by evidence of missing/broken windows, doors, stairs, and siding. The roads to these areas have not been maintained, with evidence of degrading asphalt, cracking, and narrow widths in comparison to newer subdivisions. The mobile park homes were older, ranging from 1960-mid-1970s (MH Village Inc, n.d.), and the entrance stairs to the residences were in disrepair, with missing railings, and steps that were either missing, crumbling, or rotting away. The Holiday Estates Mobile Home Park had homes dating from 1960-1974 (MH Village Inc, n.d.-d) had roughly 76 narrow and tightly packed unit slots, and a single entrance. This is a major safety issue in case of fire or emergency personnel needing to

access a unit, especially during winter months when snow and ice can further limit the road entrance width and accessibility.

Some neighborhoods had no sidewalks. Many residents in the mobile homes parked their cars remarkably close to their homes, as street parking and the spacing between homes was minimal. This could potentially cause carbon monoxide to enter the homes during the winter months when owners warm up their cars. It also increases risks of contamination near the home, from spilled/leaked petroleum products, which can be flammable and toxic if inhaled or ingested.

However, conditions appeared to improve when traveling north on 12th Street into the neighborhoods with single-family homes. Many appeared to be older homes, however, after reviewing the lead zone map on the City of Bismarck, most homes within the northern portion either did not have lead or galvanized piping. These lead pipes pose a risk to the residents' health. However, the S. 12th Street areas, comprised of mostly mobile homes, were unlisted, and the Civic Mobile Home Park between 8th and 9th Streets noted lead piping on a few lots.

There are many homes in the precinct that predate the 1970s, and some date back to the 1950s. Due to this, it is stated by the Environmental Protection Agency that homes built before the 1970s have an elevated risk for asbestos. All the mobile home parks contained homes that were dated between the 1960s – 1970s. Asbestos is known to be used in heat insulation, flooring, concrete, older appliances, among other manufacturing areas of homes before 1970. The health risks caused by inhalation of fibers from asbestos are mesothelioma, lung cancer, larynx cancer, ovarian cancer, and asbestosis. According to The Mesothelioma Center, only one in four people are unaware if their homes contain asbestos (Selby, 2024).

There were three grocery stores well placed in the precinct to adequately support the area's residents. One was the Cash Wise off Broadway and 12th Street, the other was Target

within the Kirland Mall, and the third was Family Fare on the west side of the precinct that was located near the low-income housing for the 65+ older population.

Health Resources

There are different health resources available for the residents within our defined area. Near the residential end to the east is the Northland Health Center, a non-profit organization offering the community medical, dental, and behavioral healthcare. Inside the Kirkwood Mall is an Essentia Health Walk-In clinic. They offer lab, imaging, and radiology services for their patients. At the northern end of our precinct, the CHI St. Alexius urgent care is found on Main Ave, with Dakota Pharmacy conveniently located just across the street. Also, a chiropractic office and optometrist are available to residents of this area. A new Sanford walk-in clinic is being built within Southridge Centre on Seventh Street. One treatment area is found on 8th Street, called Oasis Treatment Center. They offer services such as child and family services, individuals with disabilities, food programs, behavioral health, addiction services, and primary care. A barrier to receiving this care can be a lack of transportation, compounded by the fact that most of these clinics are in commercial areas and not near residential areas. Through an observational windshield survey, it was hard to understand the attitudes and engagement in using these resources. We did have difficulty finding and visualizing some of the smaller practices, rehabilitation services, and mental health clinics for what they were, as signage was inadequate or non-existent. We can assume that the community would have enough resources available if there were no barriers to using them and adequate knowledge of their presence.

Environmental conditions

Our survey assessed some potential environmental concerns, such as airport noise pollution in our southern precinct and potential lead exposure in the southern and central section, mainly noted in tract 108. Other than the occasional trash on the sidewalks and ditches, we

observed no other major environmental concerns. However, some housing conditions may expose the community members to the natural elements. We noticed some homes have broken windows, a lack of heating or cooling, and have self-insulated windows during the colder months.

Twice in the summer of 2024, Bismarck, ND sustained an abnormal amount of rain fall leading to flooding of major portions of Bismarck areas. This flooding hindered many citizens' ability to reach essential areas by foot. According to a flood map provided by the city of Bismarck, the most susceptible areas of flooding in our section are in the southeast portion. Moreover, the areas of S 12th Street showed that the entire area was at risk of flooding. This would impose a risk of respiratory illnesses due to the possible increased mold growth underneath the trailer homes that may be inaccessible to visual inspection and treatment after the substantial rainfall in the summer of 2024. The flooding could cause contamination of chemicals into the subfloors of mobile homes that were not adequately placed on foundations, potentially causing illnesses. Some trailers are placed on wooden cribbing, and this excessive moisture could hasten the erosion of the supportive bracing, posing a risk of severe injury or death.

Systematic Model of Community Assessment – Ecological Model

We utilized the Ecological Model for our community assessment. The ecological model addresses the physical and social elements within an environment (Rural Health Information Hub, n.d.). This model recognizes five levels that impact and influence health behaviors in a community (Rural Health Information Hub, n.d.). These levels include internal, interpersonal, institutional, community, and public policy.

The first level, internal factors, starts with an individual. It includes their knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and personality (Rural Health Information Hub, n.d.). Some individual factors that are considered are age, education, health status, and income.

The second level is interpersonal factors such as interactions with others. Interpersonal factors can positively impact growth and healthy behaviors or create barriers and obstacles (Rural Health Information Hub, n.d.). Some examples of interpersonal factors include family, friends, coworkers, and other social networks.

The third level of the ecological model is institutional factors which can promote or stifle healthy behaviors (Rural Health Information Hub, n.d.). This level includes community organizations, workplaces, schools, and local facilities. These institutions can create policies and rules to guide and promote specific behaviors within their environment.

The fourth level is the community factors. This level looks at the whole community, including all the institutions and interactions in an area (Rural Health Information Hub, n.d.). Community factors include the social norms of individuals, groups, and institutions in the neighborhood.

The final level is public policy factors. Public policy includes the policies and laws made at the local, state, and federal level (Rural Health Information Hub, n.d.). These regulations can support health through primary, secondary, and tertiary levels of care.

Analysis and prioritization of community-level data

Internal & Interpersonal:

Precinct 3203 has access to food, clean water, various health resources, and work. We were able to see a glimpse of individual and interpersonal factors within the community as people were out enjoying the nice weather. Four individuals were in wheelchairs while surveying the area. People were out walking and biking. We observed two families helping each other with yardwork. There were cues that children lived in several of the houses as toys, small bikes, and swings were visible in various yards. There were several individuals who appeared homeless, lying in parks with their bags and belongings. Many of individuals that were seen appeared to of

American Native descent, which aligns with the higher than average 11.9% in this community's population. The median age is 41.9 years (United States Census Bureau, 2022). Most of the population 25 years and older have a high school diploma or equivalent education level.

Approximately 13% of the population lives below the poverty line within the community (United States Census Bureau, 2022). Individuals within this precinct appeared to be within the same social class.

Institutional:

Institutionally, the precinct is well supplied with various accessible resources. There are dental clinics, several health clinics, and pharmacies. CHI St. Alexius, a level two trauma center, is located within the area. It has ambulance services and an emergency department. The hospital provides individuals with primary, secondary, and tertiary care depending on the visit. This area also has mental health and addiction services, an elementary school, mall, police department, and a plethora of restaurants and fast-food businesses. The area provides abundant job opportunities along with resources, promoting positive health behaviors. While there is no fire station within this precinct, there is one directly outside of its parameters. There are a few businesses that can become detrimental to the health of the community. These include several vape shops and liquor stores. There are many vehicle sales and maintenance shops in the precinct.

Community:

There are several community factors that are positive and several that are concerning. The community has four park areas, the Event Center, and the Kirkwood Mall, where people can congregate. The community had various resources that promote health. These included several food pantries: Salvation Army, The Hub, Dream Center, and Aid Inc Self Help. Burleigh County Housing Authority provides housing assistance to special needs populations. There is one group home within the area, Hall Home. United Way, Care, Big Brothers Big Sisters, and Community

Action are social services organizations within the community. Hope Manor and Serenity Place are two sobriety and addiction services accessible to the community. The Arc, 4R Home Thrift, Goodwill, Plato's Closet, Clothes Mentor, Heaven's Helpers Repurposed Store, Ugly Box Retail, Second Shop, and 2nd Chances Thrift Store are all affordable secondhand stores in the community. Lil Tot's Daycare and Wee Folk are two childcare businesses within the area. Other resources include a blood drive, spa, and a handful of chiropractors. There are two places of worship within Precinct 3203, Iglesia El Faro A/D and the Bismarck Community Church. Some of these resources are difficult to locate without the help of search engines as signage was limited or outdated.

There are several bus routes within the community that can provide transportation to individuals. One area of improvement would be adding additional sheltered areas at the bus terminal to provide environmental protection during harsh winters and rainy days. Currently, there are only two small areas provided. Many areas had handicap accessibility but could always be improved.

The most prevalent concern was the housing situation within this area. Much of the housing was low-income, with four different trailer parks. There were a handful of houses that had ramps, some that did not appear to be up to building codes. Many houses required repairs relating to stairs, handrails, windows, insulation, and temperature control such as air conditioning and heating. The trailer parks were often crowded together with narrow roads and limited sidewalks. The cluttered housing raises concern for the spread of fire risk and carbon monoxide poisoning from cars running next to the trailer homes.

Senior living in this area is a large concern. The population of persons over 65 living alone is 12% per the United States Census Data in 2022. The senior population living below poverty in this precinct is 16% with 43% of households in the area report having a household

with one or more persons over the age of 60, causing a concern of affordable and safe housing for an aging demographic. There are two facilities currently in the area, Crescent Manor, and Crescent West off E. Bowen, that offer low-income housing for 55 years and older. However, the published current waitlist to attain housing at one of these facilities is two to six months, at the time of received application (Burleigh County Housing Authority, 2022).

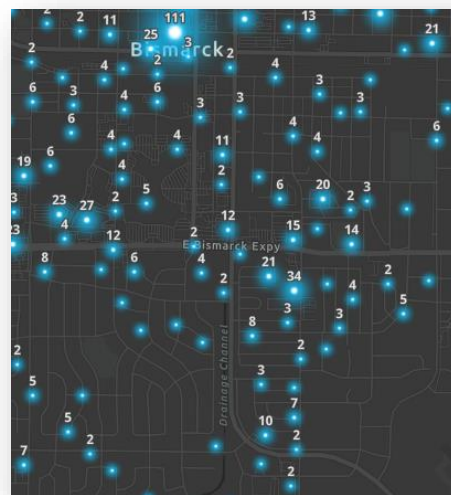
Another environmental concern is potential mold growth in flood risk areas within the southeast area. Mold can negatively affect the health of individuals within the community, exasperating respiratory conditions. Poor drainage systems increase the risk of roads and sidewalks being slippery and icy. Some of the northeastern buildings were built in the 1960s and 1970s, causing concern for lead poisoning from paint or damaged pipes. Inadequate housing can negatively impact the physical and mental health of individuals within the community.

Lastly, when we looked at the last 30 days of police service calls for the tracts, where we witnessed homeless persons and in the Starcrest and Holiday mobile home parks we noticed a higher-than-average call rate for non-emergency calls, welfare checks, follow-ups, and public peace calls than other areas. These calls accounted for half of the service incidents since October 1, 2024. It was noted that United Way and Edwinton Place, although on the west side of S. 12th Street, and technically not a part of the 3203 precincts, had a substantial portion of service calls, which could be suggestive of use by the residents in the area.

Stakeholders:

Figure 2

Bismarck Police Service Incident Map



Bismarck Police Incidents Map (City of Bismarck, n.d.-b) This map illustrates the police incidences from October 1 to 31, 2024, and overlays the precinct 3202 areas.

Some stakeholders involved include the local health department, fire department, police department, public health, city and state governments, and building code compliance. The community input includes those in low-income, minority, and underserved populations, and hospital feedback. Additional sources of input include community-based organizations, businesses, and school districts.

Diagnosis

We identified the following major areas of concern for precinct 3203 during the windshield survey.

- Adequate and safe housing
 - Older homes pre-dating 1978 – lead pipes, asbestos, structural inadequacies
- Homelessness

People in this community were shown to be at risk due to certain social determinants of health, such as low income, financial strains, and the lack of affordable housing within the area, by evidence of the United States Census 2022 data. American Indian females and adults 65 and older face the highest risk of the negative impact of inadequate and unsafe housing, either from exposure to the elements of North Dakota, unsafe drinking water from lead piping, exposure to asbestos, or residing in areas with a high population of homelessness.

Built environment changes and home improvements can help keep residents safe and out of the elements. This can include advocacy for safer homes through safety checks and increased availability of affordable housing. Also, including more bus shelters would be beneficial since the main bus terminal had two shelters, which could house three adults at one time. The shelters need to be accessible for handicap/wheelchair use, as we observed a few residents utilizing sidewalks and intersections in wheelchairs. The sidewalks in some subdivisions, particularly in the mobile home subdivisions, had either non-existent or very narrow sidewalks for residents to

walk or use a wheelchair, and these could be extremely hazardous during the winter months, with snow drifting or ice accumulating.

Burleigh County Housing Authority is actively improving housing off Washington and Bowen, their objective is “... to demolish 17 Public Housing units in Bismarck, ND consisting of two-bedroom units. Burleigh County Housing Authority has been awarded Low Income Housing Tax Credits through North Dakota Housing Finance Agency to construct this affordable housing development.” (Burleigh County Housing Authority, 2023). This new housing will have 17 new one-bedroom units, 14 new two-bedroom units, and 3 handicap accessible units. This new housing will help reduce the current wait times for housing for low-income under 55-year of age qualified community members, provide safe housing, and reduce stress and mental health risk of illness.

The identified mobile parks were in low-lying areas of Bismarck and are threatened by flooding. All mobile homes pre-dated 1974, so lead piping, or unsafe plumbing is a concern, and not addressed on the Bismarck lead map. In fact, the northern mobile home parks were either not represented on the lead map or shown very minimally. The map also identified lead pipes for the mobile home park between 8th and 9th Street.

Also, the older homes dating to the pre-1970's in the area are at risk of having asbestos use in their construction, these include the mobile homes, as well as the older single-family homes in the east of the precinct. During the community nurse home inspection, these homes can be identified and offered abatement services to help remove unsafe asbestos and decrease the health risks associated with asbestos of the families.

Homelessness was observed in the all the Parks during the survey. We observed adult men and women sitting and sleeping in park areas, on green lawn areas of businesses, and loitering in front of businesses. The vast majority was of American Indian ethnicity.

Implementation

Our goals for precinct 3203 are safe, affordable housing.

1. Have a home nurse conduct home safety checks in mobile home parks with the use of NSPIRE and identify structural safety concerns for all mobile home park residents by the end of 2025.
2. Reduce police reported service events by 50% for medical calls, welfare checks, and non-emergent calls from within Precinct 3203 in three years.

The Home Health nurse could provide education about advocating for improved signage in precinct 3203 with Burleigh Country.gov website for reporting for concerns in the areas, these could be sidewalks, roads, signage, etc., by filling out the form under the “I Want To” tab and clicking on “concerns” (City of Bismarck. (n.d.-c). The increase community responses to the city will assist with improved subdivision safety through improved entrances, creation of sidewalks, and upgrading of roads and existing sidewalks. The improved sign coverage can assist homeless residents to find and identify resources within the precinct.

The community health nurse can conduct educational classes at the United Way, Edwinton Place, and Salvation Army, and even try to team up with Iglesia El Faro A/D and the Bismarck Community Church about resources available for housing, food, and other needs. Having the educational classes at the two local churches will offer the nurse the opportunity to assess the needs of translators for assistance of administering education classes and to reach the minority population.

The community health nurse could also conduct weekly free health screening at these establishment through-out the year, targeting areas specific for the seasons, like frost-bite checks, sunburns, allergies, free testing for respiratory illnesses, and education of sexually transmitted

diseases. The nurse could offer free footwear in the winter, condoms, and referrals to local clinics to establish a primary health provider.

Installation of covered bus stops in the southern areas near the mobile home parks, and on the west side near the Bureigh Country Housing for low-income seniors will provide increased safety during winter months and allow for visual stops for residents to identify as places of pick-up and drops-offs to assist with navigating around the area and city.

Nursing education and resources for free home safety checks will utilize the NSPIRE checklist (United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2023) and provide education on a home safety, including lead pipes in older homes. The North Dakota Homeowner Assistance Fund Home Repair Program (HAFHR) is a grant for low-income, disadvantaged homeowners after January 21, 2020, related to the Covid pandemic, who need repairs to make their homes habitable and safe. This grant is up to \$40,000 (United States Treasury, n.d.).

One stakeholder for home safety is the fire department of Bismarck. They offer a resource called Safety House, which is a learning tool for kids and their families to create safer homes and communities. The public health nurse or a home health nurse may conduct an educational talk at the local elementary school about home safety and offer brochures to be taken home to give to family (City of Bismarck, n.d.-f). This resource “can be used to teach fire safety in the home such as: home exit drills, cooking safety, fireplace safety, home hazard identification, and how to call 9-1-1” (City of Bismarck, n.d.-f). It is reported that only 16% of second and third grade students know how to dial 911 in an emergency (Huber et al., 2021). The Department of Public Safety of South Dakota has 9-1-1 resources for kids and educators that are free to use, that include; 9-1-1 dot-to-dot, 9-1-1 Mystery Messages, 9-1-1 Safety Certificate, and a 9-1-1 quiz, and a When to Call fun page (City of Bismarck, n.d.-f). These can be accessed and used by the home health nurse or public health nurse in home or academic settings to improve

understand of home safety and when to call 911, they even have a parent letter summarizing what was taught to their child at school and instructions to help the parent teach the lesson at home.

Although there are many home health services available in the private sector, the City of Bismarck and Burleigh County offer home health maintenance, which visits citizens of the area since they are a public health agency (City of Bismarck, n.d.-d). There are some requirements and stipulations for acceptance into the program such as having an identifiable need for care, assurance that their needs can be safely met in their home, being under the care of a physician, requiring no more than one visit each week, and residing in Burleigh County. They encourage reaching out to contact them about any questions or concerns.

The Environmental Protection Agency has just passed a rule “requiring drinking water systems across the country to identify and replace lead pipes within 10 years.” This rule gives states more funds to inspect and test drinking water in their areas and has over \$28.6M in funds for replacement of lead pipes for homeowners. These funds also assist with the state of North Dakota, in testing,

Evaluation of Plan

To accomplish our first goal for safe housing, we utilized the NSPIRE HUD home safety checklist to standardize home nurse inspections of low-quality housing in trailer parks. This tool helps identify potential safety issues and offers resources like HAFHR for repairs as needed. This includes window replacements, heating options such as replacing fireplaces or space heaters with safer alternatives, like boilers or furnaces, repairing entryways like railing, stairs, and ramps, and insulation issues like unsealed windows or doors. This tool, when implemented, can help nurses address the safety concerns of homes.

Tracking the incidence of home-related injuries or accidents before and after the intervention can allow us to evaluate our plan to see if these safety checks have been useful and made improvements in the community. In addition, crime rates can be tracked to monitor safety and security within the community. Also, the number of inspections conducted by the nurse, and the approval of grants and funds from related resources to assist with safety structural improves will allow us to track the community's use of services and acknowledge the number of repairs.

Follow-up visits are to be held within six to nine months after initial inspection, to allow time for grant approvals and repairs to be made. These follow-up safety checks should be conducted to assess the quality of repairs, assuring contractors are following appropriate codes and guidelines set forth by different grant or loan programs. Also, they provide an opportunity to see if the community residents are applying the education received about safe homes. The educational classes at local establishments can record the weekly attendance numbers. The nurse can also record the number of supplies given out. i.e. condoms, clothing. The nurse can also record the referrals and follow-ups to the primary care providers. The nurse can record the number of new applications per week to referred resources, and follow-ups of the number of approvals.

A cute anecdote from providing educational resources about emergency phone numbers to elementary school children is the notable increase in calls to the emergency department from young children testing the numbers after receiving the education. These innocent calls display a child's ability to call and has access to a phone in case of an emergency.

Further, having community members complete anonymous surveys from posters and flyers put out in the community can give valuable feedback on overall satisfaction and provide qualitative data. These surveys can provide insight into the community's perception of safety and security that can be monitored more appropriately.

The challenge of using community surveys is compliance with completion. With a lack of incentives, the community might be unwilling to participate without seeing direct benefits from it. Another barrier to home health nurses completing these safety inspections can be time constraints due to nurses' busy schedules and a shortage of nursing staff. Adherence to education can be another complication. In many cases, home repairs are expensive, and in an already low-55852252income area, the community might be aware of the dangers but simply cannot afford to fix them. However, the nurses completing the surveys should be provided with direct resources that offer help to cover repairs, assist with applications, and follow up with families to ensure that steps are being taken to improve the overall safety and well-being of families.

Conclusion

While on paper, precinct 3203 appears to have adequate resources such as food, safe water, health resources, and job opportunities. However, looking deeper into this community through a windshield survey, you quickly notice numerous homeless people and a lack of affordable housing. Some homes have one-door entries, missing windows, and faulty stairs. This places people in this community at risk of inadequate, dangerous housing and homelessness. To address these health risks, community nurses can conduct home safety checks in mobile home parks with the use of NSPIRE to identify structural safety concerns for all mobile home park residents and be able to offer education and resources. Through a partnership with the fire department on classes, further teaching about home safety, and follow-up safety checks, the nurse can assess if the community has applied the education taught or if more resources need to be delivered. Through interventions and resources, the community nurse can help improve the general health and outcomes of precinct 3203.

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