

MARYVALE ON THE MOVE CASE REPORT

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Evaluation of the Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities National Program

December 2009 to December 2013



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BACKGROUND

Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities National Program

With the goal of preventing childhood obesity, the Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities (HKHC) national program, funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF), provided grants to 49 community partnerships across the United States (Figure 1). Healthy eating and active living policy, system, and environmental changes were implemented to support healthier communities for children and families. The program placed special emphasis on reaching children at highest risk for obesity on the basis of race, ethnicity, income, or geographic location.¹

Project Officers from the HKHC National Program Office assisted community partnerships in creating and implementing annual workplans organized by goals, tactics, activities, and benchmarks. Through site visits and monthly conference calls, community partnerships also received guidance on developing and maintaining local partnerships, conducting assessments, implementing strategies, and disseminating and sustaining their local initiatives. Additional opportunities supplemented the one-on-one guidance from Project Officers, including peer engagement through annual conferences and a program website, communications training and support, and specialized technical assistance (e.g., health law and policy).

For more about the national program and grantees, visit www.healthykidshealthycommunities.org.

Figure 1: Map of Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities Partnerships



Evaluation of Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities

Transtria LLC and Washington University Institute for Public Health received funding from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to evaluate the HKHC national program. They tracked plans, processes, strategies, and results related to active living and healthy eating policy, system, and environmental changes as well as influences associated with partnership and community capacity and broader social determinants of health.

Reported “actions,” or steps taken by community partnerships to advance their goals, tactics, activities, or benchmarks from their workplans, formed community progress reports tracked through the HKHC Community Dashboard program website. This website included various functions, such as social networking, progress reporting, and tools and resources to maintain a steady flow of users over time and increase peer engagement across communities.

In addition to action reporting, evaluators collaborated with community partners to conduct individual and group interviews with partners and community representatives, environmental audits and direct observations in specific project areas (where applicable), and group model building sessions. Data from an online survey, photos, community annual reports, and existing surveillance systems (e.g., U.S. census) supplemented information collected alongside the community partnerships.

For more about the evaluation, visit www.transtria.com/hkhc.

Maryvale on the Move

In December 2009, Maryvale on the Move partnership received a four-year, \$360,000 grant as part of the HKHC national program. This partnership focused on expanding the existing healthy eating and active living efforts throughout Phoenix with emphasis on the Village of Maryvale. St. Luke's Health Initiative (SLHI) was the lead agency for the Maryvale on the Move partnership. The partnership and capacity building strategy of the partnership included:

- **Community Development:** Maryvale on the Move placed emphasis on engaging and inspiring community members to change their own circumstances and communities. A major focus was through community engagement, leadership, and development of the best way to activate community residents. Several assessment opportunities surfaced to help residents understand policy and environmental change approaches, while learning more about their community, in addition to resident involvement in planning and advocacy to assist with decision-making. Training programs were offered, multi-lingual meetings and materials, and programs designed to empower and engage residents.
- **Neighborhood Development:** To build trust and ensure resident's voices were heard, neighborhood groups formed including Task Forces, Neighborhood Associations and Neighborhood Block Watch. These groups were essential to pushing healthy eating and active living work forward throughout Maryvale.

See Appendix A: Maryvale on the Move Evaluation Logic Model and Appendix B: Partnership and Community Capacity Survey Results for additional information.

Along with partnership and capacity building strategies, the Maryvale on the Move partnership incorporated assessment and community engagement activities to support the partnership and the healthy eating and active living strategies.

The healthy eating and active living strategies of Maryvale on the Move included:

- **City/Comprehensive Plan:** The Phoenix General Plan and Maryvale Core Plan were drafted. The Maryvale Core Plan was adopted in 2012, and the Phoenix General Plan will go before the city council in April 2015.
- **Active Transportation:** A Complete Streets policy was drafted which was inspired by several pedestrian and bicycle environmental improvements made throughout Phoenix with emphasis on Maryvale.
- **Parks and Play Spaces:** A parks policy was adopted to protect and conserve the remaining 13.8 acres of Little Canyon Park as well as involve community residents in decision-making for any future pending sales of public parkland. Two parks projects were completed at 45-acre Cielito Park and 13.8-acre Little Canyon Park.
- **Community Gardens/Urban Agriculture:** A policy was developed to support community gardens and farmers' markets, and four community gardens were created.

COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHICS

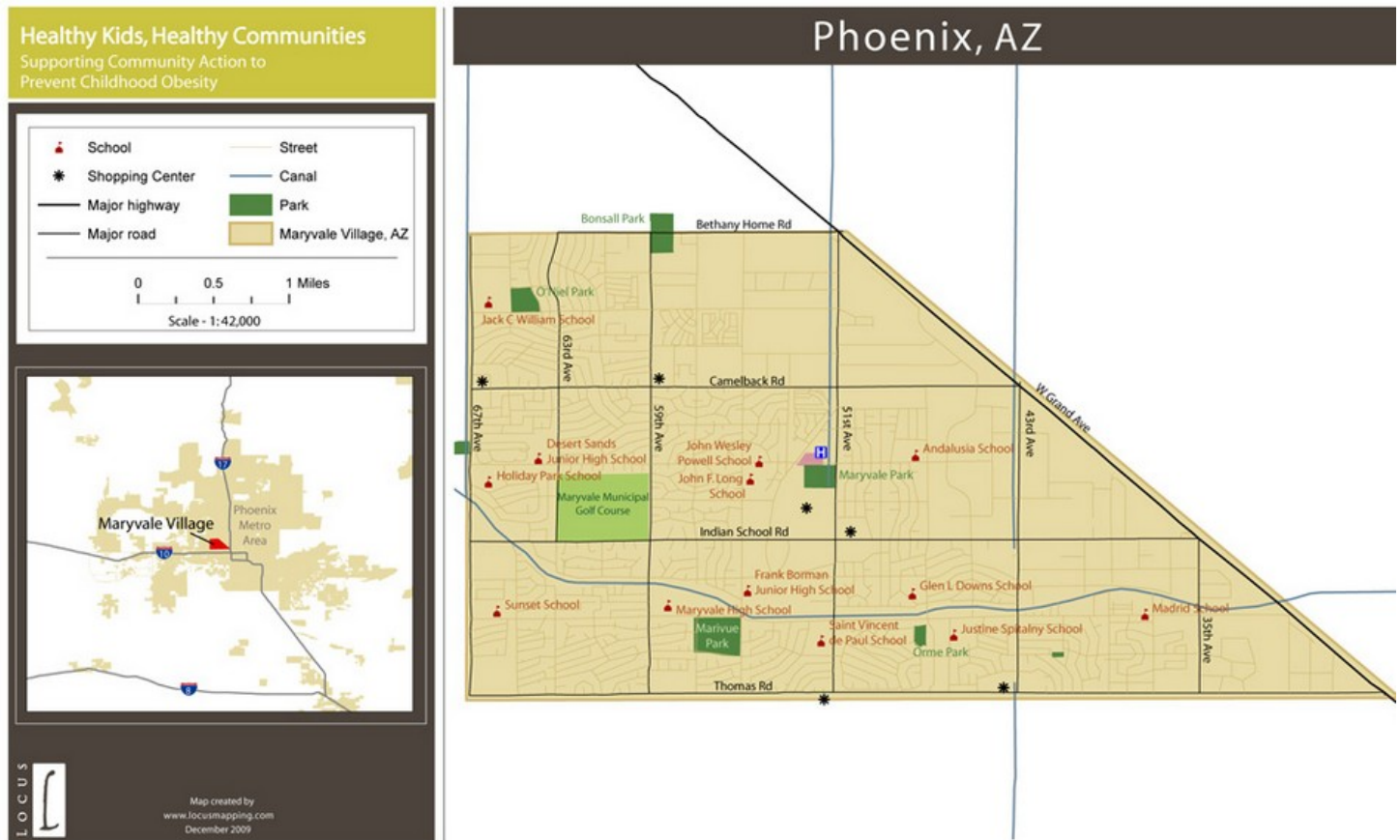
Phoenix is the nation's fifth largest city, with a population of 1.5 million people. In the last few decades, the city of Phoenix has experienced phenomenal growth in its population and land development, but not similar growth in community resources. Phoenix is predominately White (65.9%), yet 40.8% are Hispanic/Latino, 6.5% are African American, 3.4% are Asian, 2.2% are American Indian or Alaska Native, and 18.5% are other races.² In Phoenix, 20.3% of individuals are living below poverty line.³

Maryvale lies west of downtown Phoenix. According to the 2010 Census, Maryvale's population is 208,189, and 25.7% of the population are children under the age of 18. It is a predominately Latino population (76%), yet 49.5% are White, 6% are African American, 1.9% are American Indian or Alaska Native, 1.6% are Asian, and 37% are other races. One-quarter of the population is foreign born.²

Table 1: Demographics of Phoenix and Maryvale

Community	Population	African American	Hispanic/Latino	White	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Native American	Other Race
Phoenix ²	1,445,632	6.5%	40.8%	65.9%	3.4%	2.2%	18.5%
Maryvale ²	208,189	6.0%	76%	49.5%	1.6%	1.9%	37%

Figure 2: Map of Phoenix and Maryvale⁴



INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL DETERMINANTS

Crime

Phoenix has the sixth highest murder rate among United States cities. According to a community partner, Maricopa County is called 'Murder'copa County by city residents. Street gang types in Phoenix include older gangs, newer/younger gangs, and factions of hard-core street gangs that have migrated from larger cities (e.g., Los Angeles, California). Street gangs in Phoenix are organized in neighborhood blocks or small geographic areas with a high population of African Americans or Hispanic populations.

Economic Environment

The local economic environment is depressed, and many community members struggle to find work. The state of Arizona has one of the highest levels of foreclosures compared to other states. Construction job opportunities are not available. Service industry jobs are available, but many people have to work more than one of these jobs to earn a living wage. Some family dynamics are changing (e.g., Latino women, who have traditionally stayed at home, need to work outside the home). While job opportunities are starting to increase in construction, many people in this industry have already moved to other areas in search of work. There is a positive impact that community gardening can have in this environment, because it can be seen as a way for people to take pride in growing their own food instead of going to the local food bank. Some people who cannot find formal employment sell home-made foods and teach English classes.

MARYVALE ON THE MOVE PARTNERSHIP

Lead Agency and Leadership Teams

With HKHC funding, Maryvale on the Move (MTM), a project that took place in the culturally rich communities of Maryvale and Canyon Corridor, focused on community-based efforts to promote policy and environmental changes in support of healthy eating and active living opportunities for children and their families.



St. Luke's Health Initiative (SLHI) is a public, operating foundation with approximately \$100 million in assets of which approximately five percent was granted annually. SLHI also led policy-oriented and community development programs and provided technical and resource management administration for both large and small organizations. SLHI addressed community development, policy issues, and the local policy arena, and provided capacity building through its Technical Assistance Partnership program. An emerging area for SLHI was to provide resource management for a group of agencies who came together for a specific group project.

SLHI is a conversion foundation. A conversion foundation is a traditionally non-profit hospital that converts itself into a for-profit agency. It is required by federal law to use the proceeds from the sale of any tax-exempt entities for charitable purposes. This has led many hospitals to create foundations to meet those legal requirements. St Luke's Health Initiative was a public charity, established in 1996, under health policy research, public education, technical assistance, and strength-based community development. St. Luke's Health Initiative was focused on Arizona health policy and strength-based community development. SLHI's mission was to inform, connect, and support efforts to improve the health of individuals and communities in Arizona.

The original MTM leadership team was designed to be comprised of seven partners: three community partners, three resource partners, and SLHI as the lead agency and resource partner. The community partners were actively involved in the leadership team and served as the middlemen between the leadership team and the community.

- Golden Gate Community Center served over 10,000 children, youth, adults, and seniors annually through a wide variety of programs and services including Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) benefits, Head Start, and immunizations. Golden Gate promoted a healthy lifestyle for children and families with innovative, culturally responsive health activities.
- Rehoboth Community Development Corporation developed commercial real estate and affordable housing, delivered youth and community services, stimulated jobs and business development, and partnered with community residents, business owners, and other stakeholders to improve strategies that increased collaborative relationships, resulting in healthier and more resilient communities.
- Amigos Center of Wesley Community Center offered English classes, General Education Development and adult education, child development, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, computer instruction, and conversational Spanish.

The three resource partners were harder to keep engaged and active in the leadership team. The partnership had trouble retaining them, because they would leave or withdraw for various reasons.

- Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) is connected local organizations and community leaders with resources to revitalize neighborhoods and improve quality of life.
- Arizona Community Foundation (ACF) and its Affiliates are a statewide philanthropy and partnership of donors, volunteers, staff, non-profit organizations and the community working together to empower and align philanthropic interests with community needs and build a legacy of giving.
- Arizona State University Stardust Center for Affordable Homes and the Family supported organizations, neighborhoods, and professionals in its efforts to improve the growth of quality affordable homes and sustainable communities.

Several other partners played roles in the larger partnership. See Appendix C for a list of all partners.

MARYVALE ON THE MOVE

Another resource partner was AmeriCorps Vista. Vista volunteers, designed to be people “on the ground” for community change, were difficult to recruit, train, and retain. The vision was to use the volunteers as a significant source of support for the Maryvale on the Move initiatives, although this vision did not play out with all the transitions in the Vistas.

Through efforts of Maryvale on the Move, resident groups formed to work on targeted projects in specific neighborhoods including action teams, taskforces, and other neighborhood groups.

- Access to Healthy Foods Action Team was designed to work on food-related issues including community gardens, farmers’ markets, and corner stores to ensure residents had access to healthy foods. Originally, there were two action teams (community gardens and access to healthy foods); however, in 2010, the two groups merged into one group.
- Complete Streets Working Group formed in January 2013, and was comprised of City of Phoenix staff and individuals from diverse fields and interests dedicated to informing the adoption and implementation of a Complete Streets policy in Phoenix.
- Golden Gate Sidewalk Taskforce formed in May of 2012, and was driven by residents with MTM staff support and designed to address pedestrian and bicyclist safety in their neighborhoods.
- Vecinos Unidos Siempre (Neighbors United Forever) formed in January 2010 by Latina immigrants in Granada to unify residents and enhance their neighborhood, as a result of the anti-illegal immigration laws and mistrust with law enforcement.
- Save Our Parks officially formed in 2011, comprised of residents and partners, when the sale of public park land for Little Canyon Park was going to occur with no public involvement. The Save Our Parks committee worked to ensure future sales of public park land would involve participation from the general public.

Organization and Collaboration

During the first two years of the MTM project, there were weekly update meetings scheduled with the Project Director and Project Coordinator to provide information about progress made for specific goals and to discuss resources as needed. The Project Coordinator position was limited to part-time status until April 2012 when the position increased to full-time status.

PARTNERSHIP FUNDING

As part of the HKHC initiative, grantees were expected to secure a cash and/or in-kind match equal to at least 50% of what was provided by Robert Wood Johnson Foundation over the entire grant period. Through community engagement and capacity building efforts, Maryvale on the Move generated over \$2,982,647 in cash and in-kind resources from local, regional, state, and national sources.

- Phoenix Parks Preserve Initiative funds supported further construction of the Cielito Park Master Plan (\$400,000) and renovation of Ladmo Park in the Golden Gate neighborhood (\$300,000).
- Phoenix Police Department's Neighborhood Block Watch Grant provided \$10,000 for the community mural in Cielito Park through the Vecinos Unidos Siempre (Neighbors United Forever) project.
- USDA Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program grant administered by Arizona Department of Education funding provided children at eight schools in Alhambra Elementary School District with a fresh fruit or vegetable snack prior to dismissal (\$400,000).
- Phoenix Street Transportation Department provided funds for the resurfacing and overlay of Indian School Road (\$550,000) and the addition of pedestrian safety measures and new bike lanes on Indian School Road (\$150,000).
- Golden Gate neighborhood projects leveraged \$1,172,647 from Transportation Alternative Projects, Safe Routes to School, and Arizona Highway User Revenue to add a speed hump, sidewalks, curbs, gutters, American Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant ramp, and traffic calming.

See Appendix D: Sources and Amounts of Funding Leveraged for more information.

COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

St. Luke's Health Initiative collaborated with Arizona State University faculty to analyze the data related to healthy eating and active living from the 2010 Arizona Health Survey. The report, *Healthy Eating and Active Living of Adults and Young Children in Arizona*, also looked at disparities that existed based on various characteristics such as gender, age, race/ethnicity, education, and income. A few results included:⁵

- Over half of Arizona adults over the age of 18 reported eating two or more servings of fruit daily, and 22% reported eating three or more servings of vegetables daily. Twenty-eight percent of Arizona adults drank one or more servings of soda daily, and 20% drank one or more servings of other sugar-sweetened drinks daily.
- Less than half of adults reported vigorous physical activities in a week, but close to 90% reported moderate physical activities. Physically active adults on average engaged in vigorous physical activities 3 days per week and moderate physical activities 4.3 days per week.
- Adults with incomes above the federal poverty level had higher odds of consuming food in all of the five food groups. On average they consumed more servings of fruit and vegetables daily and more fast food weekly, but less soda and other sugar-sweetened beverages. Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients on average consumed less servings of fruit, vegetables and fast food, but more soda than non-SSI recipients.
- Twenty-three percent of children in Arizona had less than two servings of milk daily, while 46% had three or more servings of milk daily. Most of them drank low-fat milk.

Food Environment

The Nutrition Environment Measures Survey (NEMS) environmental audit assessments were conducted in 2011 to understand accessibility, availability, and affordability of healthy food and beverages within a one-mile radius of three of the MTM community partners: Amigos Center, Golden Gate Community Center, and the Community Life Center administered by Rehoboth Community Development Corporation. Residents were trained to conduct the audits, and the tools were translated into Spanish to accommodate all residents. Through participation in the assessments, residents gained knowledge related to nutrition, labels, and marketing, and were able to advocate for changes they wanted in their environment. Some key findings of the assessment included:⁶

- There were 101 food stores in the study area, but 54% of those were convenience stores and another 16% were dollar stores or pharmacy stores. There were only 13 grocery stores in the region.
- Accessibility to food outlets was fairly high; however, for many, grocery stores were beyond comfortable walking distances.
- Availability of healthy food was low. On average, stores scored just 9 out of a possible 38 points in terms of availability of healthy food.
- Just five stores (all grocery stores) were categorized as having high availability. Two of these were concentrated at a single intersection.
- Affordability of healthy food options was very poor. On average, stores scored only 1 out of a possible 21 points in terms of affordability of healthy food items.
- Less than one-third of the stores carried any variety of fresh vegetables, or any healthy varieties of chicken, beef, or cheese.

Parks and Play Spaces

In 2012, the Cielito Park Steering Committee worked to develop a survey tool and distributed it throughout the community. With the support of Vecinos Unidos Siempre, more than 100 surveys were collected to understand residents' perceptions and use of Cielito Park. Also, parks environmental audits were conducted in Cielito Park in order to understand presence or absence of park features (e.g., fields, playgrounds, courts, green space), quality of the features, access to the park, and other social disorders (e.g., trash, graffiti). Residents were trained to conduct the audits to learn more about their park environment. See Appendix E for a full report. Some key findings included:

- Cielito Park's play structures, signs, trash cans and picnic tables had a lot of graffiti and tagging.
- Lighting structures in the park were not well placed for patrons using the playground features, and lighting only covered 75% of the baseball field.
- The vending machine in the park offered neither diet soda nor 100% juice products.
- The deterioration of the surface area on the playground was a potential hazard to patrons.
- The park was accessible by public transportation, and a bus stop was located outside the park entrance.
- There was an absence of bicyclist amenities (e.g., bicycle parking, bike lane on street adjacent to play space).

Active Transportation

To improve walkability of its neighborhood streets, Vecinos Unidos Siempre worked with the City of Phoenix to conduct the Arizona Community Health Assessment Tool, designed to measure the presence or absence of features in the environment as well as quality of the environment. Maryvale on the Move funded the translation of the tool into Spanish, and was responsible for its first launch during two walking audits. Unfortunately, an analysis was not conducted, because the completed assessment tools were lost.

PLANNING AND ADVOCACY EFFORTS

There was an increase in healthy eating and active living activities such as children and adult soccer teams, Zumba classes, and nutrition workshops in the Maryvale and Canyon Corridor communities. While these were not policy related, the initiative does suggest a greater awareness of the importance of healthy eating and physical activity.

St. Luke's Health Initiative issued a press release on National Food Day to bring attention to the NEMS findings in Maryvale and Canyon Corridor. Media organizations were made aware of the availability of the full report and potential interviews in Spanish or English. Residents' and families' stories were shared via media.

St. Luke's Health Initiative contracted with Colectivo Flatlander to conduct a leadership training program called "Creating Power, Connecting to Power." The goal was to build leadership and community capacity to promote policy and environmental changes for a healthier community. Nine teams of community members were expected to work together to develop new skills in community engagement and policy change.

St. Luke's Health Initiative developed a community database called Active Living Resources that captured research, programs, and policies at the local, state, and national levels.

CITY/COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

The Phoenix General Plan was last revised in 2002 and due for an update in 2012. The Maryvale on the Move partnership made it a priority for the grant to create a public-participatory process to provide healthy community design elements into the plan. In 2010, during the early stages of the planning process, some elected officials wanted to send the 2002 plan back to the voters without effectively curtailing public or resident input into a new general plan document. The Phoenix General Plan update process was placed on hold during municipal elections (November 2011) and while the new Mayor determined how he would use this opportunity as a vehicle for community engagement and visioning. In September 2012, MTM partnered with the Livable Communities Coalition and other allies to effectively incorporate healthy community design principles in the Plan. Community meetings also started in late September 2012 to ensure their ideas were represented in the planning process. Although the final Phoenix General Plan was not slated to go before Phoenix voters until 2015, community plans and the planning process were impacted by the work of Maryvale on the Move.

Policy, Practice, and Environmental Changes

Healthy community design principles were incorporated in the Maryvale Core Plan (approved by the Phoenix City Council in February 2012) and a draft of the Phoenix General Plan (up for public approval in 2015). It stated, “The overall concept of the plan area is to promote a more urban environment conducive to transit-oriented development with mixed-use multi-family over retail and offices, markets, community services, public open spaces, and a smaller block pattern to contribute to a more comfortable pedestrian landscape.” This included the design of Complete Streets, development that satisfied “all three fundamental criteria of walkability: comfort, convenience, and safety,” regional connectivity of transportation options, the use of Health Impact Assessments for new development, and a vision in which “open spaces are generally parks that provide active recreation elements such as sports fields, courts, and playgrounds, as well as family gathering amenities such as ramadas, tables, community gardens, and cooking grills.”

Implementation

In 2010, the visioning process for the Phoenix General Plan was impacted by budgetary issues and department reorganization. Therefore, the first attempt at developing the Phoenix General Plan update resulted in a document of comments detailing modifications to the existing 2002 General Plan, not a complete revision of the General Plan based on a new vision for Phoenix. Political pressure occurred to fast track or push through a plan that did not fully include public input. There was a lack of understanding between the requirements of what should be included in updates to the General Plan, and finding a balance between community input and professional and planning language. Maryvale on the Move staff, partners, and key representatives from Maricopa County Department of Public Health attended 15 meetings for the Village Planning Committees, the Planning Commission, and the Phoenix City Council to emphasize the need to engage the community in creating a vision for Phoenix.

The state of Phoenix statute stipulated that 15 elements were required to be addressed in the General Plan Update. All Village Planning Committees reviewed the existing General Plan and provided comments within each of the elements. Additionally, each Village had a Core Plan (e.g., Maryvale Core Plan) that addressed a smaller geographic area delineated according to its formal village boundaries. These core plans were not required to go through a formal update process along with the Phoenix General Plan and some were out-of-date. The Maryvale Village Planning committee reviewed its core plan in advance of the General Plan Update process. The Maryvale Core Plan was successfully updated to incorporate healthy community design elements. It was approved by the Maryvale Village Planning Committee and forwarded to the City of Phoenix Planning Commission.

The Healthy Community Design Toolkit was developed during this process with main leadership from a retired city planner and community champion to provide the community, city staff, and decision makers with potential healthy community policies. The toolkit was funded by St. Luke’s Health Initiative as an educational tool, including an explanation of the purpose for a general plan and how the public could effectively become involved in the update process (see [toolkit](#)). City planners in the Tempe municipality along with several communities in the Phoenix metro region utilized this toolkit for their planning processes.

Challenges

There was political pressure to push through the initial General Plan Update quickly, before the election. The City of Phoenix relied mostly on appointed committees rather than organizing larger community input. Lack of adequate translation during meetings for Spanish-speaking residents made it challenging for them to participate. It was also challenging to communicate to the residents how the General Plan related to them.

Lessons Learned

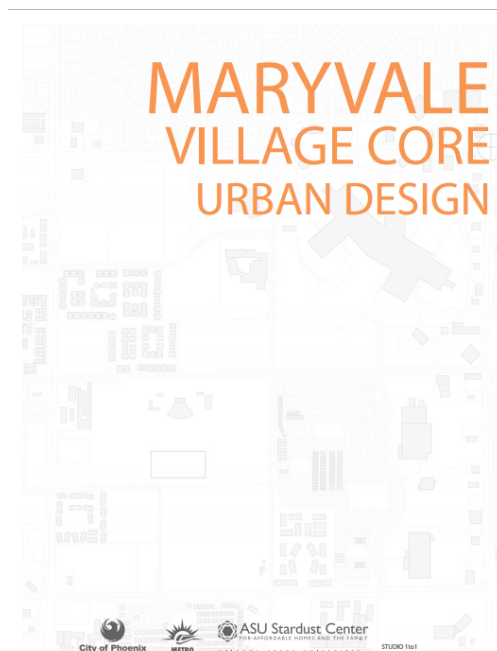
Identifying ways for community members to meaningfully contribute input to the plan and organizing outreach efforts to gather input took time. Additionally, the planning language was challenging for residents to understand.

Sustainability

Through the efforts of Maryvale on the Move, the planning process will continue to engage residents and ensure their voices are represented in future planning products.



Source: Maryvale on the Move Partnership



ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION

Maryvale on the Move empowered residents to advocate for changes to the pedestrian and bicycle environment, which led to significant environmental changes along with the development of a Complete Streets policy.

Policy, Practice, and Environmental Changes

Several infrastructure improvements were made in Phoenix, the Golden Gate neighborhood, and the Canyon Corridor area, including:

- Indian School Road was resurfaced and additional pedestrian safety measures and new bike lanes were installed.
- Golden Gate Community Center had an active Sidewalk Taskforce that worked to improve pedestrian and bicycle safety in its neighborhood.
- A traffic calming mechanism (speed hump) was installed on 36th Avenue in Golden Gate.
- A sidewalk, curb, gutter, and an ADA ramp were installed on 41st Avenue from Granada to Encanto Boulevard in Golden Gate.
- Sidewalks and traffic calming were installed on 39th Avenue and Palm Lane in Golden Gate.
- A HAWK beacon (High-Intensity Activated Cross Walk beacon) is a traffic signal used to stop road traffic and allow pedestrians to cross safely on 35th Avenue between Palm and Granada. A sidewalk along Palm Lane (36th to 37th Avenues) and 36th Avenue (Palm to McDowell) in Golden Gate was also installed.
- Little Canyon Trail, a beautiful multi-use path on the 31st Avenue alignment between Missouri and Camelback, was completed in the fall of 2010.
- A fitness path and lighting were installed along a route children took to Granada Primary School and Granada East Middle School. Additionally, in Cielito Park a barbed wire fence was removed.



Source: Transtria LLC

As a result of the momentum building for pedestrian and bicycle safety, Maryvale on the Move took the initiative to convene a stakeholders group, which included City of Phoenix staff, to draft a Complete Streets policy that was expected to go before the City Council for a vote in April 2014 (see [Complete Streets policy](#)).

Complementary Programs/Promotions

Maryvale on the Move intended to impact Safe Routes to School efforts throughout Phoenix, but statewide and regional reorganization of the Safe Routes to School system influenced the funding mechanism. The Amigos Center tried to work with three schools in the Cartwright District, but with a lack of funding, this initiative did not move forward.

Implementation

Golden Gate

Golden Gate residents participated in learning opportunities and trainings (e.g., traffic engineering 101, advocacy training) to assist them in translating the knowledge to create changes in the environment related to pedestrian safety. Residents came together to form the Golden Gate Sidewalk Taskforce to address walkability with emphasis on areas that impacted children and youth. With support from Golden Gate Community Center staff, the residents presented opportunities that could be addressed. As relationships

formed with decision-makers, the Golden Gate Sidewalk Taskforce, in collaboration with the city of Phoenix Street Transportation Department, identified \$1 million in funding to make its streets more walkable and bikeable.

Indian School Road

In April 2012, Maryvale on the Move staff attended a city of Phoenix Community Budget Hearing and raised an issue with the Street Transportation Department. Challenges and the need for repavement were identified with Indian School Road between 19th Avenue and the Black Canyon Freeway. Maryvale on the Move staff reviewed Phoenix's proposed 2012-13 budget and identified \$5 million in Arizona Highway User Funds available. After several discussions, in April 2013, the overlay with the pedestrian safety and bicycle enhancements were approved, and construction was completed between July and December 2013. Indian School Road was often mentioned by officials in discussions of the Complete Streets policy.

Little Canyon Trail

Little Canyon Trail was completed in the fall of 2010, designed to connect bike paths at each end of the trail and to provide direct access to Little Canyon Park. Per request of Maryvale on the Move Project Coordinator, the City of Phoenix Street Transportation Department mounted a video camera to document pedestrian and bicycle activity at the south end of Little Canyon Trail for a two-day period. Heavy vehicular, pedestrian, and bicycle activity was recorded and demonstrated the high potential for conflicts and crashes. In spite of a number of actions taken to try to persuade city officials to remedy the problem, complications related to property ownership continue to make resolution elusive.

Fitness Path to Granada Schools

Vecinos Unidos Siempre placed emphasis on the need to improve the safety and aesthetics of the walking experience for students from the neighborhood north of the park to Granada Primary School and Granada East Middle School. Maryvale on the Move staff sought the support of the Street Transportation Department. As a result, the new north entry to Cielito Park was designed and built entirely with funds provided by that department. In conjunction with the construction of the Park Master Plan, the Parks and Recreation Department agreed to prioritize the construction of the new fitness path and install new lighting along the route taken by school children, which was completed. Additionally, a barbed wire fence adjacent to the walking path was removed that was owned by the adjacent property owner, a private high school.

Complete Streets

Complete Streets policy development in Phoenix was supported by the community both historically and most recently with a diverse working group of approximately 40 community stakeholders from a wide range of areas (e.g., economic development, real estate, landscape architecture). A Complete Streets policy would allow the City of Phoenix to receive new streets and transportation funding streams, and Maryvale on the Move ensured that a more robust process of engaging community residents and city staff was involved in designing and developing a Complete Streets policy.

The Complete Streets Working Group chose the Baldwin Park Complete Streets policy, recognized by the National Complete Streets Coalition as the best in the nation in 2012, as its template to craft a Phoenix policy. These resources formed the foundation of the Phoenix Complete Streets policy and process. The Phoenix Complete

“The policy draft was written almost 100% by our group of community stakeholders. The City of Phoenix provided some feedback ...and there were a few pieces that they had to fill in just because this is their...responsibilities and jurisdiction, but it's really a stakeholder policy. If you look at the website for the Street Transportation Department of the City of Phoenix, you will see that it's their Complete Streets policy. So they have owned the policy that the community has written.” — Staff

Streets Working Group and the City of Phoenix Street Transportation Department worked extensively with the city to incorporate best practices into the development process, language, and community outreach plan. The City of Phoenix supported the policy effort crafting language for specific sections for which it had jurisdiction.

In addition to the participation of the very diverse Complete Streets Working Group, after the policy draft was finalized in 2013, the City of Phoenix released the draft for input from staff and members of the general

public.

A Complete Streets Policy presentation was made to the Phoenix City Council Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee in December 2013. During the months of January and February 2014, the policy was presented to the 15 Village Planning Committees. In March, meetings will be scheduled to brief the council members. It is anticipated that the City Council will vote on the policy in April 2014.

The stakeholder working group and other partners acknowledged the importance of continued support and efforts needed even beyond city council approval by incorporating into the policy language a requirement for an advisory group to be available to the city to oversee selection and implementation processes for Complete Streets projects.

The City of Phoenix was a focus city for the Federal Highway Safety Administration due to its high levels of pedestrian injuries. The Maryvale on the Move partnership collaborated with the City of Phoenix to submit a grant for an education and enforcement campaign.

Bicycle activists convinced the outgoing city manager to allocate \$1.5 million toward enhancing bikeability in the City of Phoenix. Part of this money funded a bike share program that started in December 2013. The remaining funds were designated to infrastructure.

Population Reach

Residents living in the Golden Gate neighborhood were primarily reached through infrastructures changes, while the Complete Streets policy and other infrastructure changes could influence all residents living in Phoenix.

Challenges

A portion of the Little Canyon Park was sold to Grand Canyon University where resident halls were built for students. Unfortunately, the resident halls impacted the Little Canyon Trail that was built in 2010. A driveway was added at the south end of the trail to accommodate increased vehicular traffic, which removed the ADA accessible entrance to the trail and access to the park.

Sustainability

An overarching strength of the Complete Streets policy development initiative was that it helped to bring together groups of people who had not worked together previously and resulted in synergy or momentum for related policy work that historically could not gain enough community and political support for a broad discussion, let alone city council approval. For example, the Mayor showed a desire to be a part of ongoing efforts and support for Complete Streets and related areas by forming an ad hoc taskforce to serve as another advisory group to vet policy work. This advisory group started working on addressing two new related policy plans, a bicycle master plan, and a pedestrian safety action plan.

The City of Phoenix received a Housing and Urban Development Challenge Grant of over \$2 million to create a new model for urban development in Phoenix, with a specific focus on transit-oriented development along the light rail system. Factored into the project was a provision and funding to conduct health impact assessments in the five regions. St. Luke's Health Initiative is taking the lead in coordinating these projects. It is the first step in establishing a policy to conduct a health impact assessment as a part of any major development.

PARKS AND PLAY SPACES

Maryvale on the Move wanted to improve and protect Phoenix parks and create equitable opportunities for residents to use the neighborhood parks.

Policy, Practice, and Environmental Changes

Parks projects were completed at two parks: 45-acre Cielito Park and 13.8-acre Little Canyon Park.

- An expenditure plan was created for Cielito Park improvements funded through \$1.2 million in capital improvement bond funds and development of the Update to the Master Plan through attendance at monthly Parks and Recreation Steering Committee meetings by Maryvale on the Move partners.
- Budget and Features for the Cielito Park renovation plan were expanded.
- A policy was implemented to protect and conserve the remaining 13.8 acres of Little Canyon Park.

Implementation

Maryvale on the Move staff developed a good relationship with city staff in various departments (e.g., Deputy Director in Management Services within the Parks Department).

Cielito Park

In December 2011, the Maryvale on the Move Project Coordinator discovered that the City of Phoenix was going to release 2006 bond funding in the amount of \$1.2 million to create a new master plan to renovate Cielito Park. Maryvale on the Move staff worked closely with city of Phoenix Parks and Recreation staff to identify neighborhood stakeholders to serve on the parks committee.

Environmental audit and survey data collected helped inform the development of the master plan by bringing to light park conditions. The parks committee hosted an open house in September 2011 as an opportunity for residents to comment on the final master plan. The Phoenix Parks and Recreation Board approved the new master plan in October 2012. Maryvale on the Move partners and parks committee members were engaged in the early phases of construction.

One of the first park improvements at Cielito Park was a community mural installed by Vecinos Unidos Siempre (Neighbors United Forever). The Parks Master Plan budget was approximately \$4 million to build out everything as designed, although only \$1.2 million was allocated with the understanding that additional funding would be leveraged in order to fully implement the overall design. The Project Coordinator encouraged partners during committee meetings to advocate on behalf of Cielito Park when the Phoenix Parks and Preserve Initiative funding was going to be reallocated. Advocacy efforts resulted in the receipt of \$400,000 of funding through this reallocation.



Source: Maryvale on the Move partnership

Safety improvements (i.e., walking path and lighting) were scheduled first within the construction timeframe. A guarantee was secured from the Parks Department that lighting would be operational along the transit route for walking, even if all the lighting installation throughout the park was not complete. Although follow-up reminders were planned, the department agreed to turn on the stadium lighting at the ball field that lit up that whole side of the park if the transit path lighting was not operational. Therefore, beginning in fall of 2013, children were no longer walking to and from schools along a dark transit path.

Little Canyon Park

Save Our Park committee was formed to protect the remaining Little Canyon Park land and local urban flatland parks. They obtained 1300 signatures on a petition in favor of saving the remaining parkland for Little Canyon Park.

Maryvale on the Move invested significant amounts of time and resources in responding to community residents when they learned in April 2012 that 2.015 acres of Little Canyon Park were sold in May 2011 by the city of Phoenix to Grand Canyon University to facilitate its campus expansion. The proposed sale went before the Phoenix Parks and Recreation Board and the council subcommittee that oversaw municipal parks and was approved by the full city council. However, the property was never posted, and residents received no notification of the pending sale in advance of its occurrence. The sale of the park land was challenged, although the sale was final. As a result, a new policy document was developed to ensure future public participation would be involved with the decision-making process of any Phoenix parks.

Population Reach

Residents living near Cielito and Little Canyon Parks were predominately reached by the park improvements and parkland protection policy. All Phoenix residents will be influenced by the park policy that ensures resident input in future decision-making about the sale of public park land.

Challenges

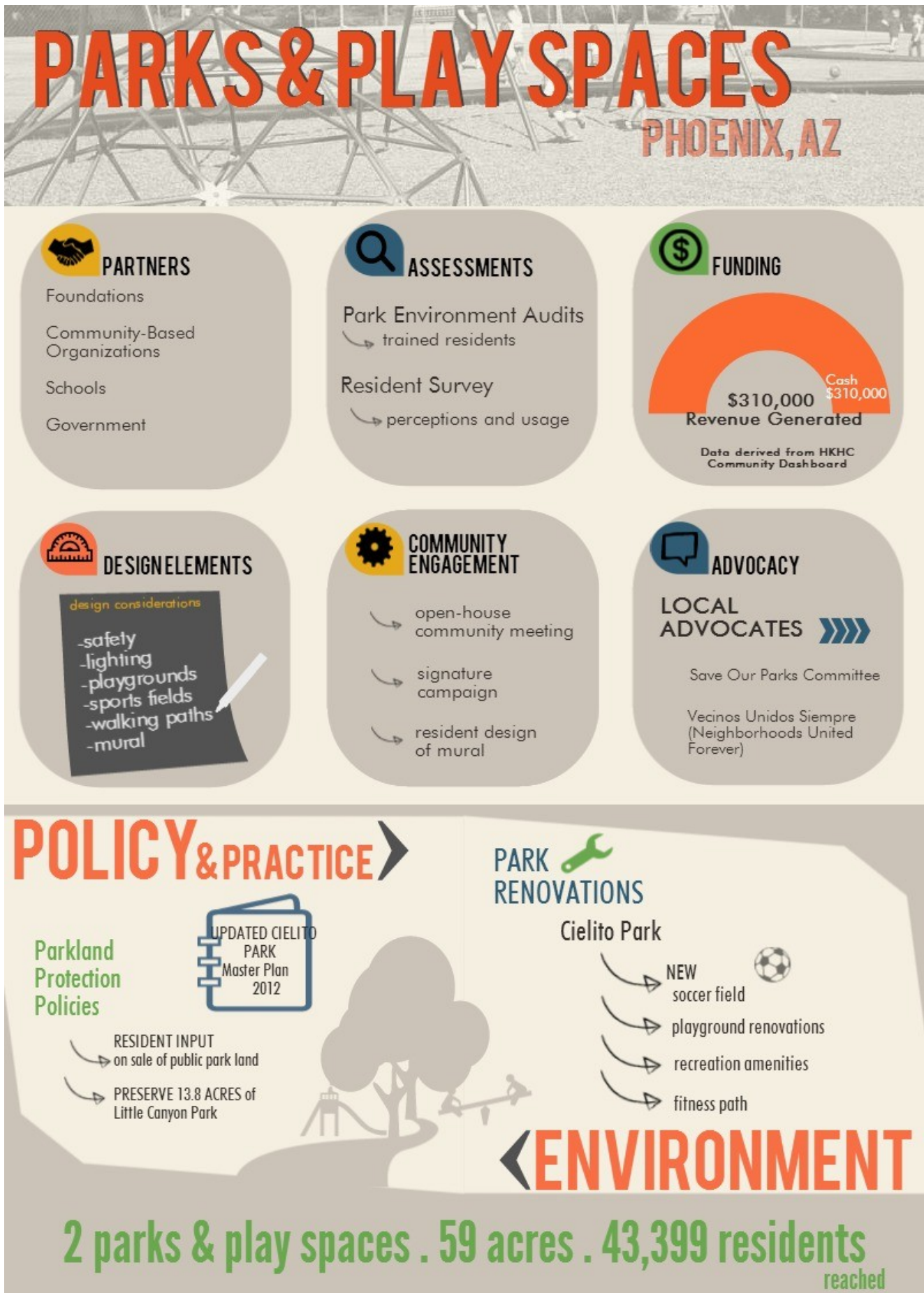
Because of the focus on park-related issues, MTM intended to create a park toolkit that would capture what was learned during the MTM initiative and serve as a guide to others interested in learning how to work strategically to improve a municipal park. A contract was signed with an Arizona State University intern to complete this task, but he submitted incomplete work prior to returning to his academic studies. The toolkit remained incomplete.

Sustainability

St. Luke's Health Initiative contracted with a member of Maryvale on the Move Leadership Team to conduct research related to park equity issues within the City of Phoenix urban flatland park system, the results of which are expected in 2014. Maricopa County Department of Public Health launched its Community Health Improvement Program in December 2012; Maryvale on the Move chose to join the effort. The Community Health Improvement Plan was a community-wide action plan for addressing priority health issues in Maricopa County over the next five years. Maryvale on the Move staff played a leadership role in the committee that designed a survey tool in order to assess recreational programming for lower-income residents. The survey tool is currently being field tested, and its full launch is expected to take place in early 2014. These ongoing efforts display the dedication to improving parks and equity issues.

See Figure 3: Parks and Play Spaces Infographic for more information.

Figure 3: Parks and Play Spaces Infographic



COMMUNITY GARDENS/URBAN AGRICULTURE

Maryvale on the Move collaborated with the International Rescue Committee, and TigerMountain Foundation worked with local organizations to provide technical assistance in starting community gardens for residents to grow food for their families.

Policy, Practice, and Environmental Changes

- A text amendment to the zoning ordinance was crafted and approval was secured, supporting community gardens and farmers' markets as well as policy guidelines to assist with implementation.
- Four gardens were established in the Maryvale and Canyon Corridor communities, including a new affordable housing complex, Amigos Center, Golden Gate Community Center, and Rehoboth Community Development Center.
- A list of community garden use permit policy recommendations were submitted and adopted by the City of Phoenix Planning Commission.

Complementary Programs/Promotions

St. Luke's Health Initiative provided technical and resource support for community gardens including education, resources, and capacity building or coaching for one year. The technical support offered education and weekly peer presentations during lunch meetings and provided learning sessions for under-resourced communities.

The Community Life Center garden was located within a two-minute walk from an apartment complex that houses primarily resettled refugee tenants. The Project Coordinator linked the International Rescue Committee with the new Root Farm program designed to educate refugees on how to grow in Phoenix weather conditions by providing initial land, while providing technical assistance. After participation in the program, the International Rescue Committee will help families purchase land and equipment to build their own farm.

Three bilingual and bicultural individuals were given scholarships to become master gardeners through the University of Arizona Cooperative Extension Service's master gardener program. In 2013, another community partner successfully completed the master gardener coursework and will also be available to apply knowledge and skills in the community.

Implementation

The Amigos Center garden, Desierto Verde (Green Desert), benefited from having hired a community member to serve as the garden manager, and the garden remained operational during the span of the HKHC grant. The garden at the Golden Gate Community Center was different in that it experienced periods of inactivity. However, more recently, the staff of the Golden Gate Community Center decided to re-start its gardening efforts and more fully



Source: Transtria LLC

integrate the garden into all aspects of the center's programming. The TigerMountain Foundation, a non-profit organization that connected residents with gardening jobs and opportunities, assisted Rehoboth Community Development Corporation in developing a garden. When Maryvale on the Move staff learned that the garden was in need of some extra support, Rehoboth Community Development Center was connected to the International Rescue Committee FARM Program Coordinator, who was also a member of the Maryvale on the Move leadership team. Given the close proximity of so many refugee families, this ended up being a good match for both the International Rescue Committee and the neighborhood residents

MARYVALE ON THE MOVE

and allowed the garden to enjoy strong levels of participation. International Rescue Committee continued to start gardens in Maryvale and nearby, but not all of its gardens were part of the Maryvale on the Move garden initiative.

In 2012 a diverse group of community garden partners convened to work with the city of Phoenix Planning and Development Department to craft a text amendment to the Zoning Ordinance related to community gardens and farmers' markets, which was approved by the city council in May of that year. The HKHC Project Coordinator completed a small 13-item assessment around the community garden policy amendment. Results indicated that few staff and community members had knowledge of the new policy. No applications for a community garden permits were received.



Source: Transtria LLC

Challenges

There was a need for ongoing technical support that was initially provided by St. Luke's Health Initiative which diminished over time and community requests were not always adequately addressed. Reducing the cost of water rates was a policy issue that was raised, although no policy change efforts were initiated.

Lessons Learned

A more robust technical assistance model was helpful in assisting the organizations to sustain the gardens. Community champions were also critical to ensuring the gardens would continue.

Sustainability

The Mayor's Senior Sustainability Policy Officer offered the opportunity to plant a community garden at the signature property for PHX Renews, a major project that is transforming a 15-acre vacant lot in central Phoenix into a sustainable public space. According to the Mayor, this public space will "serve as a prototype of a living, learning laboratory of how other vacant properties can be transformed into great public spaces." As a result of having raised its public profile, the International Rescue Committee was the beneficiary of numerous opportunities, such as the donation of a tractor, securing funding to sustain the Fostering Agricultural Refugee Microenterprise Program Coordinator position, and having the opportunity to work with a more diverse group of residents interested in community gardening.

Maryvale on the Move also provided access to technical assistance and ongoing support to a group of City of Phoenix employees who launched a garden in open space between a city building and the city council chambers.

Conversations were continuing with partner organizations and funders about access to healthy food and momentum gained in Maryvale around community gardens, urban agriculture, farmers' markets, and other healthy food financing initiatives and opportunities to continue the work.

SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PARTNERSHIP AND INITIATIVE

Leadership transitions led to communication challenges within key Maryvale on the Move staff. Multiple staff transitions (e.g., CEO and Project Director) exacerbated this issue by lengthening the time interval that project leaders were less than fully engaged in Maryvale on the Move activities.

Maryvale on the Move staff highlighted a change in the environment within the Mayor's office with more openness to community input and specific conversations about sustainability compared to the previous Mayor.

St. Luke's Health Initiative changed its focus for funding; however, it will continue to support efforts in Maryvale as they relate to the future direction of the organization. Efforts were made in the last several months of the HKHC grant to provide the community partners with resources to find additional funding to continue the work.

Maryvale on the Move will rely heavily on the three community partners, Golden Gate Community Center, Rehoboth Community Development Corporation, and Amigos Center of Wesley Community Center, to provide ongoing support to their residents in achieving healthy eating and active living policy and environmental changes. Through participation in Maryvale on the Move, community residents have built their capacity to understand complex policy and environmental changes, and they feel that they have a voice to share with decision-makers in ensuring they are part of a process to envision and determine what Maryvale will look like in the future.

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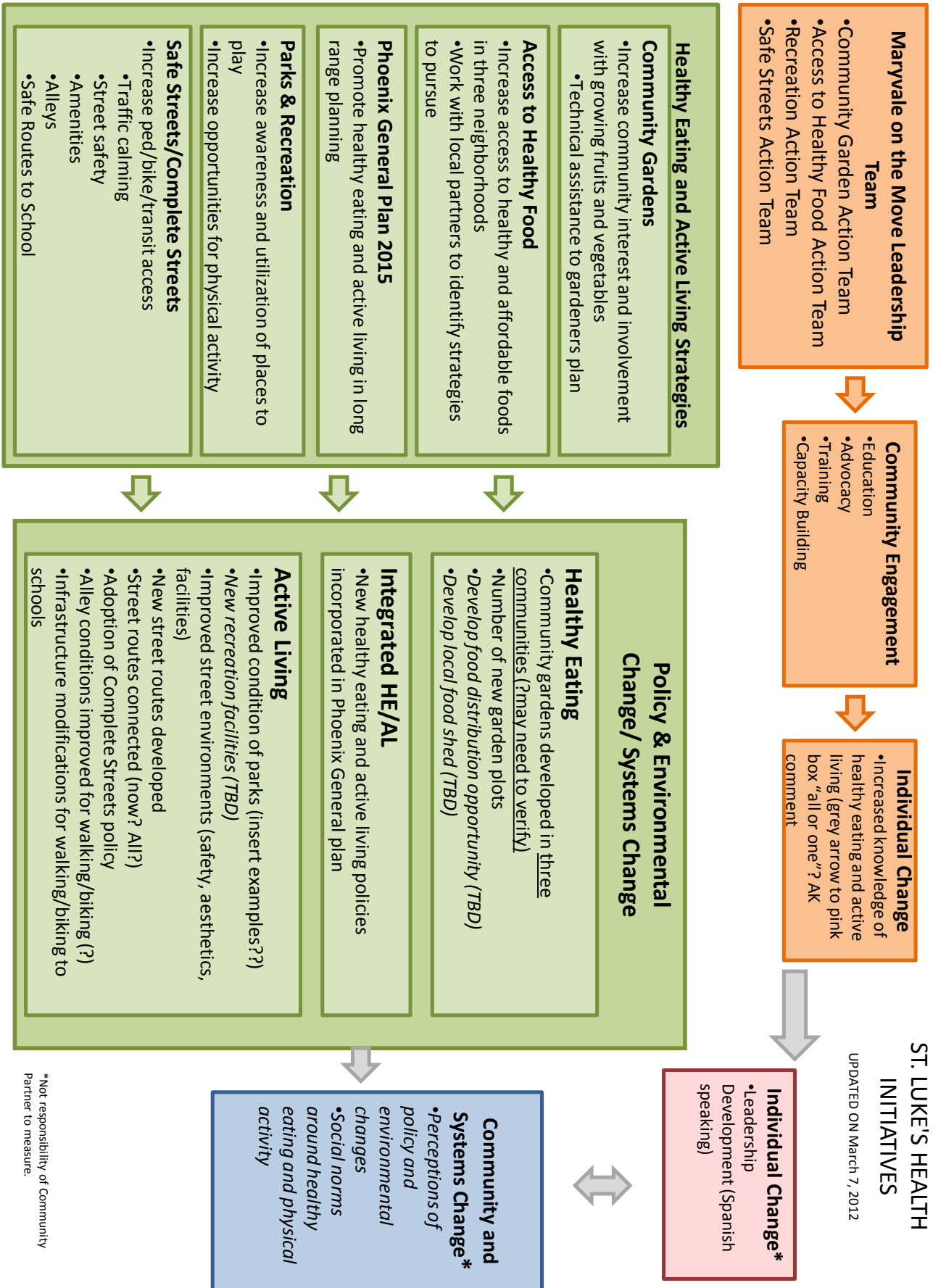
APPENDIX A: MARYVALE ON THE MOVE EVALUATION LOGIC MODEL

In the first year of the grant, this evaluation logic model identified short-term, intermediate, and long-term community and system changes for a comprehensive evaluation to demonstrate the impact of the strategies to be implemented in the community. This model provided a basis for the evaluation team to collaborate with the Maryvale on the Move partnership to understand and prioritize opportunities for the evaluation. Because the logic model was created at the outset, it does not necessarily reflect the four years of activities implemented by the partnership (i.e., the workplans were revised on at least an annual basis).

The healthy eating and active living strategies of Maryvale on the Move partnership included:

- *City/Comprehensive Plan:* The Phoenix General Plan and Maryvale Core Plan were drafted. The Maryvale Core Plan was adopted in 2012, and the Phoenix General Plan will go before the city council in April 2015.
- *Active Transportation:* A Complete Streets policy was drafted which was inspired by several pedestrian and bicycle environmental improvements made throughout Phoenix with emphasis on Maryvale.
- *Parks and Play Spaces:* A parks policy was adopted to protect and conserve the remaining 13.8 acres of Little Canyon Park as well as involve community residents in decision-making for any future pending sales of public parkland. Two parks projects were completed at 45-acre Cielito Park and 13.8-acre Little Canyon Park.
- *Community Gardens/Urban Agriculture:* A policy was developed to support community gardens and farmers' markets, and four community gardens were created.

APPENDIX A: MARYVALE ON THE MOVE EVALUATION LOGIC MODEL



PHOENIX, AZ
ST. LUKE'S HEALTH
INITIATIVES
UPDATED ON March 7, 2012

*Not responsibility of Community Partner to measure.

APPENDIX B: PARTNERSHIP AND COMMUNITY CAPACITY SURVEY RESULTS

To enhance understanding of the capacity of each community partnership, an online survey was conducted with project staff and key partners involved with Maryvale on the Move during the final year of the grant. Partnership capacity involves the ability of communities to identify, mobilize, and address social and public health problems.¹⁻³

Methods

Modeled after earlier work from the Prevention Research Centers and the Evaluation of Active Living by Design⁴, a 82-item partnership capacity survey solicited perspectives of the members of the Maryvale on the Move partnership on the structure and function of the partnership. The survey questions assisted evaluators in identifying characteristics of the partnership, its leadership, and its relationship to the broader community.

Questions addressed respondents' understanding of Maryvale on the Move in the following areas: partnership capacity and functioning, purpose of partnership, leadership, partnership structure, relationship with partners, partner capacity, political influence of partnership, and perceptions of community members. Participants completed the survey online and rated each item using a 4-point Likert-type scale (strongly agree to strongly disagree). Responses were used to reflect partnership structure (e.g., new partners, committees) and function (e.g., processes for decision making, leadership in the community). The partnership survey topics included the following: the partnership's goals are clearly defined, partners have input into decisions made by the partnership, the leadership thinks it is important to involve the community, the partnership has access to enough space to conduct daily tasks, and the partnership faces opposition in the community it serves. The survey was open between September 2013 and December 2013 and was translated into Spanish to increase respondent participation in predominantly Hispanic/Latino communities.

To assess validity of the survey, evaluators used SPSS to perform factor analysis, using principal component analysis with Varimax with Kaiser Normalization (Eigenvalue >1). Evaluators identified 15 components or factors with a range of 1-11 items loading onto each factor, using a value of 0.4 as a minimum threshold for factor loadings for each latent construct (i.e., component or factor) in the rotated component matrix.

Survey data were imported into a database, where items were queried and grouped into the constructs identified through factor analysis. Responses to statements within each construct were summarized using weighted averages. Evaluators excluded sites with ten or fewer respondents from individual site analyses but included them in the final cross-site analysis.

Findings

Five of the project staff and key partners involved with Maryvale on the Move completed the survey. See Partnership and Community Capacity Survey Results tables starting on page 28.

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Partnership and Community Capacity Survey

Respondent Summary

Community Partnership

Phoenix

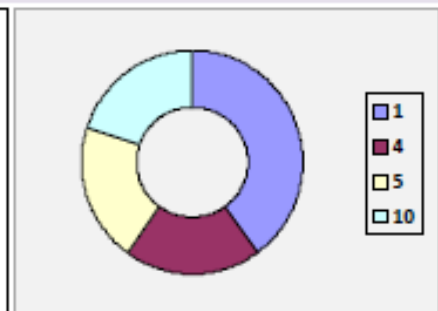
Respondents (n= 5)

Respondent Characteristics

Gender		Identified Race/Ethnicity				Identified Role	
Female	3	American Indian or Alaskan Native	0	Hispanic or Latino	2	Community Partnership Lead	4
Male	2	Asian	0	Not Hispanic or Latino	0	Community Partnership Partner	1
No response	0	White	3	Don't know/ Unsure ethnicity	0	Community Leader	1
Age Range		African American/ Black	0	Refused to identify ethnicity	0	Community Member	1
18-25	0	Pacific Islander/ Native Hawaiian	0	Other ethnicity	0	Public Official	0
26-45	1					Other role	0
46-65	2						
66+	2						
No response	0						

Type of Affiliated Organization

Faith- or Community Based Organization	2	40.0%	(1)
School (district, elementary, middle, high)	0	0.0%	(2)
Local Government Agency (city, county)	0	0.0%	(3)
University or Research/Evaluation Organization	1	20.0%	(4)
Neighborhood Organization	1	20.0%	(5)
Advocacy Organization	0	0.0%	(6)
Health Care Organization	0	0.0%	(7)
Child Care or Afterschool Organization	0	0.0%	(8)
Other	1	20.0%	(10)
No response	0	0.0%	(999)



Partnership and Community Capacity Data

Provision of required space and equipment

Participants provided level of agreement to statements indicating the community partnership provided adequate space, equipment, and supplies to conduct business and meetings.

Strongly agree	28.89%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	55.56%	I don't know	13.33%
Disagree	2.22%	No response	0.00%

Partner skills and communication

Participants provided level of agreement to statements supporting partner skills and ability to communicate with and engage multiple types of people (e.g., public officials, community leaders).

Strongly agree	40.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	52.73%	I don't know	3.64%
Disagree	3.64%	No response	0.00%

APPENDIX B: PARTNERSHIP AND COMMUNITY CAPACITY SURVEY RESULTS

Community Partnership

Community and community members			
Participants provided level of agreement to statements suggesting the communities are good places to live, and that community members are helpful, can be trusted, and share the same goals or values.			
Strongly agree	40.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	52.73%	I don't know	3.64%
Disagree	3.64%	No response	0.00%
Partner and community involvement			
Participants provided level of agreement to statements indicating partners and the community were actively involved in partnership activities, meetings, and decisions.			
Strongly agree	32.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	48.00%	I don't know	0.00%
Disagree	0.00%	No response	20.00%
Partner and partnership development			
Participants provided level of agreement to statements suggesting the partnership and its partners seek ways learn, develop, and enhance sustainability.			
Strongly agree	32.00%	Strongly disagree	4.00%
Agree	48.00%	I don't know	0.00%
Disagree	16.00%	No response	0.00%
Partnership structure, organization, and goals			
Participants provided level of agreement to statements suggesting partnership has processes in place related to structure, meeting organization, and goals.			
Strongly agree	63.33%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	26.67%	I don't know	0.00%
Disagree	10.00%	No response	0.00%
Relationship between partners and leadership			
Participants provided level of agreement to statements indicating the leadership and partners trust and support each other.			
Strongly agree	60.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	40.00%	I don't know	0.00%
Disagree	0.00%	No response	0.00%
Community members intervene			
Participants provided level of agreement to statements indicating that community members can be counted on intervene in instances where someone is disrespectful, disruptive, or harmful to another community member.			
Strongly agree	6.67%	Strongly disagree	26.67%
Agree	46.67%	I don't know	13.33%
Disagree	6.67%	No response	0.00%
Leadership motivation			

APPENDIX B: PARTNERSHIP AND COMMUNITY CAPACITY SURVEY RESULTS

Community Partnership

Participants provided level of agreement to statements suggesting the leadership is motivated to help others, work with diverse groups, shows compassion, and follows through.

Strongly agree	60.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	40.00%	I don't know	0.00%
Disagree	0.00%	No response	0.00%

Community member and partner participation

Participants provided level of agreement to statements indicating that community members and partners have opportunities to serve in leadership roles and participate in group decision-making.

Strongly agree	60.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	40.00%	I don't know	0.00%
Disagree	0.00%	No response	0.00%

Involvement in other communities

Participants provided level of agreement to statements suggesting leadership and partners are involved in other communities and various community groups, and help communities work together.

Strongly agree	25.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	70.00%	I don't know	5.00%
Disagree	0.00%	No response	0.00%

Community member willingness to assist

Participants provided level of agreement to statements suggesting most community members help neighbors and solve community problems. It also suggested some community members may take advantage of others.

Strongly agree	60.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	30.00%	I don't know	10.00%
Disagree	0.00%	No response	0.00%

Core leadership and leadership skills

Participants provided level of agreement to statements suggesting the community partnership has a core leadership group organizing efforts, and that leaders have the skills to help the partnership achieve its goals.

Strongly agree	60.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	40.00%	I don't know	0.00%
Disagree	0.00%	No response	0.00%

Partner motivation

Participants provided level of agreement to statements indicating that partners won't give up in their efforts to create change and increase sense of community through the partnership.

Strongly agree	6.67%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	73.33%	I don't know	20.00%
Disagree	0.00%	No response	0.00%

Visibility of leadership

Participants provided level of agreement to statements suggesting the leadership is known in the community and works with public officials.

Strongly agree	20.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	70.00%	I don't know	10.00%
Disagree	0.00%	No response	0.00%

APPENDIX B: PARTNERSHIP AND COMMUNITY CAPACITY SURVEY RESULTS

Community Partnership

Leadership lives in the community			
Participants provided level of agreement to a statement indicating that at least one member of the leadership resides within the community.			
Strongly agree	40.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	60.00%	I don't know	0.00%
Disagree	0.00%	No response	0.00%
Leadership has a respected role in the community			
Participants provided level of agreement to a statement that suggests at least one member of the leadership team has a respected role in the community.			
Strongly agree	60.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	40.00%	I don't know	0.00%
Disagree	0.00%	No response	0.00%
Community partnership initiatives are known			
Participants provided level of agreement to a statement suggesting that community members are aware of the partnership's initiatives and activities.			
Strongly agree	20.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	60.00%	I don't know	0.00%
Disagree	20.00%	No response	0.00%
Division of resources			
Participants provided level of agreement to a statements suggesting that resources are equally divided among different community groups (e.g., racial/ethnic, lower income).			
Strongly agree	0.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	80.00%	I don't know	20.00%
Disagree	0.00%	No response	0.00%

APPENDIX C: MARYVALE ON THE MOVE PARTNER LIST

Type	Partner Name
Foundation	Arizona Community Foundation
	Local Initiatives Support Corporation Phoenix
	St. Luke's Health Initiatives*
Government	Arizona WIC Program
	City Agencies (Planning, Street Transportation, Parks Department, Human Services, Neighborhood Services, Police)
	City Manager, Councilman, and City Council District 5
	Village Planning Committees
	Maricopia County Public Health Policy Office
Other Community-Based Organizations	Amigos Center
	Arizona's Children Association/Golden Gate Community Center
	Rehoboth Community Development Corporation
	Wesley Community Center
	Block Watch Organizations
	Comité de Defensa del Barrio West Phoenix
	Neighborhood Associations
	Other Community Development Corporations
Tiger Mountain Foundation	
Universities/Colleges	Arizona State University Stardust Center for Affordable Homes and the Family
School	School Districts
Other Policy/Advocacy Organization	International Rescue Committee

*Denotes the lead agency for the Maryvale on the Move partnership

APPENDIX D: SOURCES AND AMOUNTS OF FUNDING LEVERAGED

Sources of Revenue			
Community Partnership	Phoenix		
Resource source	Year	Amount	Status
Local government			
Other			
	2012		Annual total
		\$400,000.00	Accrued
		\$7,600.00	Accrued
	2013		Annual total
		\$300,000.00	Accrued
		\$10,000.00	Accrued
		\$550,000.00	Accrued
		\$700,000.00	Approved
Sum of revenue generated by resource source		\$1,967,600.00	
State government			
Other			
	2013		Annual total
		\$150,000.00	Accrued
		\$2,200.00	Accrued
Sum of revenue generated by resource source		\$152,200.00	
National government			
Other			
	2013		Annual total
		\$250,000.00	Accrued
		\$300,000.00	Accrued
		\$400,000.00	Accrued
Sum of revenue generated by resource source		\$950,000.00	
Foundation			
HKHC funds			
	2009		Annual total
		\$1,970.00	Accrued
		\$3,198.00	Accrued
		\$78,071.00	Accrued
		\$5,313.00	Accrued

APPENDIX D: SOURCES AND AMOUNTS OF FUNDING LEVERAGED

Community Partnership		Phoenix	
Resource source		Amount	Status
	2010		Annual total \$89,717.00
		\$2,024.00	Accrued
		\$2,832.00	Accrued
		\$77,372.00	Accrued
		\$5,638.00	Accrued
		\$1,851.00	Accrued
	2011		Annual total \$68,820.00
		\$959.00	Accrued
		\$1,731.00	Accrued
		\$66,130.00	Accrued
	2012		Annual total \$112,912.00
		\$2,720.00	Accrued
		\$13,103.00	Accrued
		\$500.00	Accrued
		\$94,089.00	Accrued
		\$2,500.00	Accrued
	Matching funds		
	2010		Annual total \$52,841.00
		\$13,904.00	Accrued
		\$2,000.00	Accrued
		\$9,583.00	Accrued
		\$15,680.00	Accrued
		\$11,674.00	Accrued
	2011		Annual total \$230,625.00
		\$119,360.00	Accrued
		\$32,750.00	Accrued
		\$30,000.00	Accrued
		\$7,219.00	Accrued
		\$5,510.00	Accrued
		\$14,454.00	Accrued
		\$10,000.00	Accrued
		\$11,332.00	Accrued

APPENDIX D: SOURCES AND AMOUNTS OF FUNDING LEVERAGED

Community Partnership	Phoenix		
Resource source		Amount	Status
	2012		Annual total \$324,832.00
		\$7,179.00	Accrued
		\$16,522.00	Accrued
		\$78,185.00	Accrued
		\$11,891.00	Accrued
		\$121,010.00	Accrued
		\$11,607.00	Accrued
		\$5,480.00	Accrued
		\$24,410.00	Accrued
		\$14,117.00	Accrued
		\$16,242.00	Accrued
		\$18,189.00	Accrued
	2013		Annual total \$232,420.00
		\$50,420.00	Accrued
		\$125,000.00	Accrued
		\$15,000.00	Accrued
		\$9,000.00	Accrued
		\$8,000.00	Accrued
		\$25,000.00	Accrued
Sum of revenue generated by resource source		\$1,200,719.00	
Non-profit organization	Year		
	Matching funds		
	2010		Annual total \$44,500.00
		\$18,000.00	Accrued
		\$11,500.00	Accrued
		\$15,000.00	Accrued
	2011		Annual total \$72,650.00
		\$400.00	Accrued
		\$13,250.00	Accrued
		\$18,000.00	Accrued
		\$41,000.00	Accrued
	2012		Annual total \$51,863.00

APPENDIX D: SOURCES AND AMOUNTS OF FUNDING LEVERAGED

Community Partnership	Phoenix		
Resource source		Amount	Status
		\$20,000.00	Accrued
		\$15,000.00	Accrued
		\$16,863.00	Accrued
	2013		Annual total
			\$45,000.00
		\$15,000.00	Accrued
		\$15,000.00	Accrued
		\$15,000.00	Accrued
Sum of revenue generated by resource source		\$214,013.00	
School	Year		
	Matching funds		
	2010		Annual total
			\$8,115.00
		\$8,115.00	Accrued
Sum of revenue generated by resource source		\$8,115.00	
Grand Total			\$4,492,647.00

Cielito Park Environmental Audit

Phoenix, Arizona

Summary Report

Prepared by Transtria LLC



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Overview

Maryvale on the Move, one of 49 Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities partnerships, is part of a national program of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation whose primary goal is to implement healthy eating and active living policy, system, and environment change initiatives. In order to better understand the impact of their work in parks, representatives of Maryvale on the Move, located in Phoenix, Arizona, collected environmental audit data on Cielito Park.

About Cielito Park

Cielito Park is a 44 acre public park built in 1970. It currently has lighted basketball, an outdoor exercise course, ADA accessibility, picnic area, playground, restrooms, light soccer, softball, tennis courts and a swimming pool.

Key Takeaways

- Cielito Park's play structures, signs, trash cans and picnic tables have a lot of graffiti and tagging.
- Lighting structures in the park are not well placed for patrons using the playground features and lighting only covers 75% of the baseball field.
- The vending machine in the park does not offer diet soda or 100% juice products.
- The deterioration of the surface area on the playground is a potential hazard to patrons.
- The park is accessible by public transportation and a bus stop is located outside the park entrance.
- There is an absence of bicyclist amenities (e.g. bicycle parking, bike lane on street adjacent to play space).

Background

Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities (HKHC) is a national program of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) whose primary goal is to implement healthy eating and active living policy, system, and environmental change initiatives that can support healthier communities for children and families across the United States. Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities places special emphasis on reaching children who are at highest risk for obesity on the basis of race/ethnicity, income, and/or geographic location. For more information about HKHC, please visit www.healthykidshealthycommunities.org.

Located in Phoenix, Arizona, St. Luke's Health Initiatives was selected to lead the local HKHC partnership, Maryvale on the Move. Maryvale on the Move has chosen to work on active living and healthy eating strategies focused on Safe Routes to School, parks and recreation, street improvements, farmer's markets and community gardens.

Transtria LLC, a public health evaluation and research consulting firm located in St. Louis, Missouri, is funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to lead the evaluation and dissemination activities from April 2010 to March 2014. For more information about the evaluation, please visit www.transtria.com.

In order to better understand the impact of their work on parks and recreation, representatives of Maryvale on the Move chose to participate in the enhanced evaluation data collection activities. This supplementary evaluation focuses on the six cross-site HKHC strategies, including: park renovations, street design renovations, farmers' markets, corner stores, physical activity standards in childcare settings, and nutrition standards in childcare settings. Communities use two main methods as part of the enhanced evaluation, direct observation and environmental audits. Maryvale on the Move completed their enhanced evaluation activities for parks and recreation characteristics using the enhanced evaluation method.

Methods

Environmental auditing is a method used to assess the presence or absence of different features as well as the quality or condition of the physical environment. In this case, the audit was developed to assess the supports and barriers for access to physical activity, recreation, and play spaces for Cielito Park in Phoenix, Arizona.

The parks environmental audit tool was adapted from the Physical Activity Resource Assessment and BTG-COMP Park Observation Form 2012, evidence-based tools designed to assess the type, features, amenities, quality and incivilities of parks, sports facilities, fitness centers, and trails. The tool captures setting, accessibility, amenities, signage and barriers to entry (e.g., parking lot, sidewalk, vending machine, fence), playground features (e.g., swings, climbing facility), sports and recreation features (e.g., fields, pools, courts and tracks), and aesthetic features and amenities (e.g., picnic tables, shelters, gardens).

An Evaluation Officer from Transtria LLC trained members of Phoenix's community partnership on proper data collection methods using the tool. Two individuals completed all observation data. Transtria staff performed data entry and validation, including double data entry to ensure accuracy of the data.

Results

There was one observation period for Cielito Park. Two audits conducted the environmental audit during the evening of June 7th of 2012 from 5:30 pm to 7:30 pm. The weather conditions were overcast and 109 degrees.

Park Characteristics

Cielito Park was considered a multi-feature publically accessible park adjacent to a school. At the time of the audit, there was a lighted parking lot and on-site and on-street parking located next to the play space. There were sidewalks into the park and a bus/transit stop near play space. There was no crosswalk provided at the west park entrance. There was an absence of bicyclist amenities (e.g. bicycle parking, bike lane on street adjacent to play space).

The vending machines in the park are owned by a private company and sell water and sugar sweetened beverages. The vending machines do not offer diet sodas or 100% juice products.

The park had a lot of garbage/litter and a lot of graffiti/tagging, especially near the 8-station fitness center. Twelve of the 18 exercise stations were rated as being in poor condition and six were rated in average/good condition.



Graffiti on signs for 8-station fitness center in Cielito Park.

Table 1. Aesthetic Features and Amenities

Aesthetic Features and Amenities	# Present
Green Space	8
Drinking fountains	6
Shelters	0
Picnic tables	18
Grills/fire pits	4
Fruit and vegetable gardens	0
Gardens and plants	0
Trash containers	57
Benches	14

During the audit, the auditors noticed flooding in the west green space, picnic tables with graffiti and shade trees requiring maintenance and trimming. There was also some evidence of alcohol or other drug use and some broken glass.

Playground Features

Cielito Park playground features include swings (2 toddler, 2 youth), slides (7) and monkey bars/climbing bars (4). All playground features were rated as “Average/good” except one slide which was rated “Poor.” The foam rubber and sand surface area for the playground is deteriorated and is a potential safety hazard. The playground has a torn shade canopy and one

light for the playground and concrete trail. The metal benches near the playground were not covered by shade trees, thus, making it difficult for patrons to use during the summer months.

Table 2. Playground Features

Playground Features	# of Features by Condition	
	Poor	Average/Good
Swings, toddler	0	2
Swings, youth	0	2
Swings, tire	-	-
Slides	1	6
Monkey bars/climbing bars	0	4

Sports and Recreation Features

Sports and recreation features include soccer fields (3), mini soccer fields (2), baseball field (1), basketball court (1), and tennis courts (2). The auditors noted that lighting is present for sports facilities but only functional for about 75% of the ball fields. The soccer fields are missing nets and grass markings. All sports and recreation features were considered in “Average/good” quality except the tennis courts, which were locked and rated in “Poor” condition. There was a lack of water access near the soccer fields and basketball courts and the west restroom was locked. The park has a swimming pool and wading pool and a shower/locker room on-site.

Table 3. Sports and Recreation Features

Sports and Recreation Features	# of Features by Condition			
	Poor	Average/Good	Total # Present	Lighting Present
Fields, soccer only	0	3	3	No
Fields, football only	-	-	0	No
Fields, baseball only	0	1	1	Yes
Courts, basketball only	-	1	1	Yes
Courts, tennis only	2	0	2	Yes, 1 court only
Courts, volleyball only	-	-	0	No
Fields, mini soccer	0	2	2	Yes
Pools (> 3ft deep)	0	1	1	Yes
Wading pools/spray grounds (≤ 3ft deep)	0	1	1	Yes
Skateboarding features	-	-	0	No
Exercise stations with signage	12	6	18	No
Running/walking tracks	-	-	0	No
Trails	-	-	0	No

Appendix A: Charts

Table 1. Park Characteristics	Cielito Park
Setting	
Multi-feature publically accessible park	X
Play space adjacent to a school	X
Outdoor setting	X
Accessibility	
Parking area on-site	X
Lighted parking area	X
On-street parking next to play space	X
Sidewalk on street leading to entrance	X
Sidewalk/pedestrian lighting present	X
Wheelchair or stroller can easily enter play space	X
Bus/transit stop on street adjacent to play space	X
Restroom/portable toilet	X
Shower/locker room on-site	X
Vending machines	
Beverage vending machines present	X
Beverages: Water	X
Beverages: Sugar sweetened beverages (e.g. soda, fruit punch)	X
Signage and barriers to entry	
Signage that indicates the park or play space name	X
Sports and recreation features	
Two-way traffic on trails	X
Trail surface: Asphalt/concrete	X
Aesthetic features and amenities	
Green Space (average/good condition)	X
No beach present	X
No decorative water fountains present	X
Drinking fountains (average/good condition)	X

No shelters present	X
Benches (average/good condition)	X
Picnic tables (average/good condition)	X
Grills/fire pits (average/good condition)	X
No fruit and vegetable gardens present	X
No other gardens and plants present	X
No other features present	X
Trash and vandalism	
A lot of garbage/litter	X
A little/some broken glass	X
A lot of graffiti/tagging	X
A little/some evidence of alcohol or other drug use	X

Table 2. Playground and Sports Features	Cielito Park		
	Number of features by condition		Number of features with lighting
	Poor	Average/Good	Total
Playground features			
Swings, toddler	0	2	-
Swings, youth	0	2	-
Slides	1	6	-
Monkey bars/climbing bars	0	4	-
Sports and recreation features			
Fields, soccer only	0	3	-
Fields, baseball only	0	1	6*
Courts, basketball only	0	1	1
Courts, tennis only	2		1
Other courts Specify: Mini Soccer	0	2	2
Pools (> 3ft deep)	0	1	7*
Wading pools/spray grounds (≤ 3ft deep)	0	1	7*
Exercise stations with signage	12	6	-

*Auditor counted number of lights, not features with lights

Other characteristics *not* found in park

Setting

- Single-feature publically accessible park
- Publically accessible green space
- Other publically accessible space

Playground Features

- No playground features present
- Foam/rubber surface
- Wood chips/mulch surface
- Sand surface
- Grass or dirt surface
- Paved spaces (concrete or asphalt)
- Swings, tire
- Sandboxes
- Marked four-square courts
- Marked hopscotch areas

Aesthetic features and amenities

- Green Space (poor condition)
- No green space present
- Beach (poor condition)
- Beach (average/good condition)
- Decorative water fountains (poor condition)
- Decorative water fountains (average/good condition)
- Drinking fountains (poor condition)
- No drinking fountains present
- Shelters (poor condition)
- Shelters (average/good condition)
- Benches (poor condition)
- No benches present
- Picnic tables (poor condition)
- No picnic tables present
- Trash containers (poor condition)
- Trash containers (average/good condition)
- No trash containers present
- Grills/fire pits (poor condition)
- No grills/fire pits present
- Fruit and vegetable gardens (poor condition)
- Fruit and vegetable gardens (average/good condition)
- Shade trees (poor condition)
- Shade trees (average/good condition)
- No shade trees present
- Other gardens and plants (poor condition)
- Other gardens and plants (average/good condition)

Accessibility

- Bicycle parking
- Bike lanes, narrow, or bike signage on street adjacent to play space

Signage and barriers to entry

- Entrance fee
- Gate/fence partially restricting access to play space
- Locked fence around perimeter or other physical barrier that prevents access

Vending machines

- Beverages: 100% Juice
- Beverages: Diet soda

Sports and recreation features

- No sports or recreation features present
- Trail surface: Wood chips/mulch
- Trail surface: Gravel
- Trail surface: Dirt or grass
- Fields, football only
- Fields, multi-use
- Courts, volleyball only
- Courts, multi-use
- Skateboarding features
- Running/walking tracks
- Trails

Trash and vandalism

- No garbage/litter present
- A little/some garbage/litter
- No broken glass present
- A lot of broken glass
- No graffiti/tagging present
- A little/some graffiti/tagging
- No evidence of alcohol or other drug use
- A lot of evident of alcohol or other drug use
- No sex paraphernalia present
- A little/some sex paraphernalia
- A lot of sex paraphernalia

Appendix B: Environmental Audit Tool

Evaluation of Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities

Parks and Play Spaces Environmental Audit Tool

Play space ID (*Transtria use only*): _____

"Play spaces" may refer to parks as well as other play spaces (e.g., playgrounds, pools, greenways).

Play space name: _____

Community partnership: _____

Address: _____

Date: _____

Hours of operation: Open _____ Close _____

Weather conditions: _____

No posted hours

Start time: ____ : ____ ○ AM ○ PM

Size of play space (acres): _____

End time: ____ : ____ ○ AM ○ PM

Auditor name: _____

Auditor name 2: _____

Section A: Setting, accessibility, vending machines, signage and barriers to entry

Setting			Accessibility (cont.)		
1. What type of park or play space is this? (<i>Select only one.</i>)			13. Is there a shower/locker room on-site?		
1.a. Single-feature publically accessible park			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.b. Multi-feature publically accessible park			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.c. Publically accessible green space (i.e., no features such as sports fields or jungle gyms)			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.d. Other publically accessible space (e.g., street with temporary play equipment)			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Is the play space adjacent to a school? (<i>If yes, print school name:</i>)			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. What is the setting of the play space? (<i>Circle one.</i>)			14. Are there vending machines that sell beverages? (<i>If no, skip to Question 15</i>)		
Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor and Outdoor	14.a. Water (no additives)		
			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
			14.b. 100% Juice		
			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
			14.c. Skim milk		
			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
			14.d. Sports or energy drinks		
			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
			14.e. Diet soda		
			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
			14.f. Sugar sweetened beverages (e.g., soda, fruit punch)		
			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Is there a parking area on-site? (<i>If no, skip to Question 4</i>)			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.a. Is the parking area lighted?			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Is there on-street parking next to the play space?			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Is there a sidewalk on the street leading to the entrance?			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.a. Is sidewalk/pedestrian lighting present?			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Can a wheelchair or stroller easily enter into the play space? (No curbs or other barriers)			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Is there bicycle parking?			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Is there a bike lane, sharrow, or bike signage on the street(s) adjacent to the play space?			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Is there a bus/transit stop on a street adjacent to the play space?			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Are there crosswalks present at all of the intersections next to the play space?			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Is there a restroom/portable toilet?			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
			15. Are there vending machines that sell food items? (<i>If no, skip to Question 16</i>)		
			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
			15.a. Chips/crackers/pretzels (baked, low-fat)		
			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
			15.b. Granola bars/cereal bars		
			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
			15.c. Nuts/trail mix		
			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
			15.d. Reduced fat cookies or baked goods		
			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
			15.e. Candy, chips, cookies, snack cakes (sugar, salt, or fat)		
			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Signage and barriers to entry		
			16. Is there signage that indicates the park or play space name?		
			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
			17. Is there an entrance fee?		
			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
			18. Is there a gate/fence partially restricting access to the play space?		
			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
			19. Is there a locked fence around the perimeter or other physical barrier that prevents access?		
			<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments?

Section B: Playground features

For the following items, please take note and document each feature by condition and whether or not there is lighting.	Number of features by condition								Number of features with lighting*	
	Poor				Average/Good				Tally	Total
	Tally		Total		Tally		Total			
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Outdoor Only	
20. Check if no playground features are present in the play space. <input type="checkbox"/> No playground features <i>(Skip to Section C.)</i> <i>(Leave the items below blank if there are no playground features present.)</i>										
Swings/slides/monkey bars/sandboxes/ground games										
21. Swings, toddler										
22. Swings, youth										
23. Slides										
24. Monkey bars/climbing bars										
25. Other climbing feature Specify:										
26. Sandboxes										
27. Marked four-square courts										
28. Marked hopscotch areas										
29a. Other play areas Specify:										
29b. Other play areas Specify:										

*Do not tally the number of lights. Tally the number of playground features with lighting present.

30. What is the surface for the playground *(check all that apply)*?
- Foam/rubber
 - Woodchip/mulch
 - Sand
 - Grass or dirt
 - Paved spaces (concrete or asphalt)
 - Other, specify: _____

Comments?

Section C: Sports and recreation features

For the following items, please take note and document each feature by condition and whether or not there is lighting.	Number of features by condition								Number of features with lighting*	
	Poor				Average/Good				Tally	Total
	Tally		Total		Tally		Total			
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Outdoor Only	
31. Check if no sports or recreation features are present in the play space. <input type="checkbox"/> No sports or recreation features (<i>Skip to Section D.</i>) (Leave the items below blank if there are no sports or recreation features present.)										
Fields/Courts/Pool/Tracks/Trails										
32. Fields, soccer only										
33. Fields, football only										
34. Fields, baseball only										
35. Fields, multi-use										
36a. Other fields Specify:										
36b. Other fields Specify:										
37. Courts, basketball only										
38. Courts, tennis only										
39. Courts, volleyball only										
40. Courts, multi-use										
41a. Other courts Specify:										
41b. Other courts Specify:										
42. Pools (> 3ft deep)										
43. Wading pools/spray grounds (≤ 3ft deep)										
44. Skateboarding features (e.g., ramps, etc.)										
45. Exercise stations with signage										
46. Running/walking tracks										
47. Trails (<i>If no trails, skip Questions 47a and 50 below.</i>)										
47a. Two-way traffic on trails?										
48. Other features Specify:										
49. Other features Specify:										

*Do not tally the number of lights. Tally the number of sports/recreation features with lighting present.

50. What is the surface for the trails (*choose one*)?

- Asphalt/concrete
- Wood chips/mulch
- Gravel
- Dirt or grass
- Other, specify: _____

Comments?

Section D: Aesthetic features and amenities (outdoor play spaces only)

For each aesthetic feature and amenity below, document the presence and condition.	Condition of feature or majority of features?		
	Poor	Average/Good	Not present
51. Green space			
52. Beach			
53. Decorative water fountains			
54. Drinking fountains			
55. Shelters			
56. Benches			
57. Picnic tables			
58. Trash containers			
59. Grills/fire pits			
60. Fruit and vegetable gardens			
61. Shade trees			
62. Other gardens and plants			
63. Other features Specify:			

Section E: Trash and vandalism (outdoor play spaces only)

Indicate the amount of the following types of trash or vandalism.	None	A little/Some	A lot
64. Garbage/litter			
65. Broken glass			
66. Graffiti/tagging			
67. Evidence of alcohol or other drug use			
68. Sex paraphernalia			

Comments?

Please be sure to complete end time for the data collection at the beginning of this form.

Parks and Play Spaces Environmental Audit

Introduction

This tool and protocol were developed by the evaluation team from Transtria LLC (Laura Brennan, PhD, MPH, Principal Investigator; Allison Kemner, MPH; Tammy Behlmann, MPH; Jessica Stachecki, MSW, MBA; Carl Filler, MSW) and Washington University Institute for Public Health (Ross Brownson, PhD, Co-Principal Investigator; Christy Hoehner, PhD, MSPH), with feedback from national advisors and partners. This tool and protocol were adapted from the Physical Activity Resource Assessment and the BTG-COMP Park Observation Form 2012.

Funding was provided for the *Evaluation of Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities* by a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (#67099). Transtria LLC is leading the evaluation and dissemination activities from April 2010 to March 2014. For more information about the evaluation, please contact Laura Brennan (laura@transtria.com) or Allison Kemner (akemner@transtria.com).

Prior to conducting the audit

Safety

- Assess the safety of the environment for auditing before entering the area:
 - If dangerous or suspicious activities are taking place, leave the premises, notify the Project Director or Coordinator, and determine whether to schedule a new audit.
 - If weather conditions (ice or snow, thunder or lightning) are not ideal for collecting data, leave the premises, notify the Project Director or Coordinator, and determine whether to schedule a new audit.

Items to remember

- Pencils, a copy of the paper tools for all data collectors, clipboards
- Comfortable shoes, umbrella (if it's raining), sunscreen
- Data collectors' contact information (in case of emergency)
- List and map of sites for data collection, identifying boundaries of the area
- Letter from the Project Director or Coordinator explaining the reason for data collection
- Transportation to and from the site for observers, if needed

Parks and Play Spaces Environmental Audit (Instruction Sheet)

Top of the Parks and Play Spaces Environmental Audit form

- Play space ID (Transtria use only): Transtria will assign an ID to this park or play space for the data analysis.
- Play space name: Name of the park or play space
- Address: The street(s), city, state and zip code for the park or play space
- Hours of operation: Enter hours that the park or play space opens and closes (be sure to indicate AM or PM). If no hours are posted, check the box.
- Size of play space (acres): The size of the park or play space in acres [Note: This information may be accessible through your community Parks and Recreation department.]
- Auditor name: Name of auditor #1
- Community partnership: Name of your community partnership for *Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities*
- Date: Date of data collection
- Weather conditions: Temperature and climate the day of data collection (e.g., rainy, sunny, cloudy, windy)
- Start time: Time that the data collection process starts
- End time: Time that the data collection process ends
- Auditor name 2: Name of auditor #2

Section A: Setting, accessibility, vending machines, signage and barriers to entry

For Question 1, place an **X** in the appropriate box () corresponding to the type of park or play space. *Select only one.*

1. What type of park or play space is this? (Select only one.)

- 1a. Single-feature publically accessible park: A park designated for public use that contains only one feature (e.g., one basketball court with no other features anywhere else in the park)
- 1b. Multi-feature publically accessible park: A park designated for public use that contains multiple features (e.g., soccer field, skate park, and playground all within the park)
- 1c. Publically accessible green space: A park designated for public use that is only open green space and has no features, such as playgrounds or soccer fields)
- 1.d. Other publically accessible space (e.g., street with temporary play equipment): A space used for recreational purposes that does not fit the previous descriptions.

For Question 2, place an **X** in the appropriate box () corresponding to Yes or No.

2. Is the play space adjacent to a school? (If Yes, print school name)

- Adjacent is defined as directly next to or across the street from the park or play space.

3. What is the setting of the play space? (Circle one.)

- Indoor: The play space is within a building and does not have any outdoor features.
- Outdoor: The park or play space is outside and does not have any indoor facilities or features.
- Indoor and Outdoor: The park or play space has both indoor and outdoor facilities or features.

For Questions 4 – 19, place an **X** in the appropriate box () corresponding to Yes or No.

4. Is there a parking area on-site?

- A parking facility (e.g., lot, garage) that is next to or across the street from the park or play space
- 3.a: Is the parking area lighted?: Lighting present above the parking area, not including lights that light up the street or sidewalk

5. Is there on-street parking next to the play space?

- Spaces designated for vehicles that are on streets next to the park or play space

6. Is there a sidewalk on the street leading to the entrance?

- A sidewalk for pedestrians to access the park entrance
- 5.a: Is sidewalk/pedestrian lighting present?: Lights are over the sidewalks and provide light for pedestrians, not including street lighting, which would be lights that are over the street for safety, automobile users, and bikes

7. Can a wheelchair or stroller easily enter into the play space? (No curbs or other barriers)

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- There is enough space at the entrance for a wheelchair or stroller to enter the park or play space.
8. Is there bicycle parking?
 - Bicycle racks or other storage feature(s) present on the park or play space property to store a bicycle
 9. Is there a bike lane, sharrow, or bike signage on the street(s) adjacent to the play space?
 - There are areas designated for bike use on the streets surrounding the park, including bike lanes, sharrows, or other bike signage. A sharrow is a pavement marking installed on streets used by bicyclists, but too narrow for conventional bike lanes.
 10. Is there a bus/transit stop on a street adjacent to the play space?
 - An area designated as a bus, train, or other public transit stop that could include signage or a covered shelter for pedestrians
 11. Are there crosswalks present at all of the intersections next to the play space?
 - Street markings that indicate a place for pedestrians to safely cross the street to enter the park or play space
 12. Is there a restroom/portable toilet?
 - A permanent or portable facility equipped with toilets for public use
 13. Is there a shower/locker room in the park?
 - A facility with space to bathe or store personal belongings for public use
 14. Are there vending machines that sell beverages?: (A machine that contains beverages for purchase and consumption)
 - 14.a: Water (no additives)
 - 14.b: 100% Juice
 - 14.c: Skim milk
 - 14.d: Sports or energy drinks
 - 14.e: Diet soda
 - 14.f: Sugar sweetened beverages (e.g., soda, fruit punch)
 15. Are there vending machines that sell food items?: (A machine that contains food items for purchase and consumption)
 - 15.a. Chips/crackers/pretzels (baked, low-fat)
 - 15.b. Granola bars/cereal bars
 - 15.c. Nuts/trail mix
 - 15.d. Reduced fat cookies or baked goods
 - 15.e. Candy, chips, cookies, snack cakes (sugar, salt, or fat)
 16. Is there signage that indicates the park or play space name?
 - A sign that lists the name of the park or play space (might be near the entrance)
 17. Is there an entrance fee?
 - A fee associated with using any feature in the park or play space
 18. Is there a gate/fence partially restricting access to the play space?
 - A gate/fence that keeps users from easily entering the park or play space in specific areas (e.g., a fence along part of the park without entirely restricting access)
 19. Is there a locked fence around the perimeter or other physical barrier that prevents public access?
 - A lock on the fence that requires a key or combination to access the park or play space (The park or play space may not be open to the public or have restricted hours of access.)


Comments?: An optional space for auditors to enter notes for Section A questions


Section B: Playground features

For Question 20, place an **X** in the box if appropriate (no playground features are present) and skip to Section C.

For Questions 21 – 29:

- a. Document the **number** and **condition** of each playground feature in the area being audited by tallying (putting a hash mark in the box for each feature you see), and then counting the total number of hash marks. Record this number in the Total box. Use the descriptions below for each playground feature to determine the condition. (Note: Identify the location of each feature (i.e., indoor or outdoor) and be sure to report the number and condition in the correct box.)
- b. Tally the number of playground features with **lighting** present using the same method described above and record the total number in the Total box. **Do not** tally the number of lights present.

Feature/Definition	Poor	Average / Good
<p>21 – 22: Swings (toddler and youth)</p> <p>1 = a swing on a swing set or a stand-alone swing</p>	<p>In need of major repair and is almost or is unstable; Swing seat is not present or unattached to chain</p>	<p>In need of minor repair and is slightly unstable; Swing seat is present, chain could be rusted / In good condition, well-kept and clean</p>
<p>23. Slides</p> <p>1 = a slide in a structure or a standalone slide</p>	<p>In need of major repair and is almost or is unstable; Slide is cracked or not attached to the ladder</p>	<p>In need of minor repair and is slightly unstable; Slide is dirty or faded / In good condition, well-kept and clean</p>
<p>24 – 25: Monkey bars/climbing bars and Other climbing features (rock climbing wall, ropes/nets)</p> <p>1 = a set of bars/ropes/stones that are part of one structure</p>	<p>In need of major repair and is almost or is unstable; Bars/ropes/stepping stones are missing or rusted</p>	<p>In need of minor repair, the bars/ropes/stepping stones are dirty / In good condition, well-kept and clean</p>
<p>26. Sandboxes</p> <p>1 = a structure intended to hold sand as a play space</p>	<p>Sandbox is $\leq \frac{1}{2}$ full, and/or needs cleaning (replacement sand); Box itself needs major repair, and is almost or is unstable</p>	<p>Sandbox is only $\frac{3}{4}$ full, and is mostly clean; the box or edging could use minor repair / Sandbox has adequate clean sand, all sides/edging are sturdy and there are safe places for children to sit</p>
<p>27. Marked four-square courts</p> <p>1 = four-square markings on a playground surface</p> 	<p>Lines are barely visible and court has major cracks that are unsafe</p>	<p>Lines are faded and the court has some small cracks / Lines are visible and court is well maintained</p>

Feature/Definition	Poor	Average / Good
<p>28. Marked hopscotch areas</p> <p>1 = hopscotch markings on a playground surface</p> 	<p>Lines are barely visible and court has major cracks that are unsafe</p>	<p>Lines are faded and the court has some small cracks / Lines are visible and court is well maintained</p>

30. What is the surface for the playground (check all that apply)?

- Foam/rubber
- Woodchip/mulch
- Sand
- Grass or dirt
- Paved spaces (concrete or asphalt)
- Other, specify: _____

Comments?: An optional space for auditors to enter notes for Section B questions

Section C: Sports and recreation features

For Question 31, place an **X** in the box if appropriate (no sports or recreation features are present) and skip to Section D.

For Questions 32 – 49:

- a. Document the **number** and **condition** of each sports or recreation feature in the play space by tallying (putting a hash mark in the box for each feature you see) and then counting the total number of hash marks. Record this number in the Total box. Use the descriptions below for each sports or recreation feature to determine the condition. (Note: Identify the location of each feature (i.e., indoor or outdoor) and be sure to report the number and condition in the correct box.)
- b. Tally the number of sports and recreation features with **lighting** present using the same method described above and record the total number in the Total box. **Do not** tally the number of lights present.

Feature/Definition	Poor	Average/Good
32. Soccer fields 1 = a natural or turf space with soccer goals at each end	Grass coverage may be poor in 50% or > of the field, rough surface, hazards and/or trash on the field	Grass coverage may be sparse in a few places, grass may be too high, some trash or debris on field / Field has uniform grass coverage and is well-mowed, no trash or debris on field; nets, if furnished, are intact
33. Football fields 1 = a natural or turf space with field goals at each end	Grass coverage may be poor in 50% or > of the field, rough surface, hazards and/or trash on the field	Grass coverage may be sparse in a few places, grass may be too high, some trash or debris on field / Field has uniform grass coverage and is well-mowed, no trash or debris on field; nets, if furnished, are intact
34. Baseball fields 1 = a natural, turf, or dirt field that has distinct four corners (bases may or may not be present at the four corners)	Surface of field is uneven, unsafe, no overhead lighting, no benches for players, fencing in poor condition or nonexistent	Field surface may be uneven in a few places, overhead lighting is limited, seating for players and spectators is limited/Surface of fields is uniform, no rocks/barriers to running bases, overhead lighting, benches for dugouts. Bleachers for spectators, backstop fencing is intact
35. Multi-use fields 1= a natural or turf space that is intended to be used to play more than one sport (e.g., football and soccer)	Surface of field is uneven, unsafe, no overhead lighting	Field surface may be uneven in a few places, but the majority of the field is useable
36. Other fields	Surface of field is uneven, unsafe, no overhead lighting	Field surface may be uneven in a few places, but the majority of the field is useable
37. Basketball courts 1 = an asphalt, rubber, or wood surface with a post/backboard	Court or hoop is in very bad condition, almost unstable	Hoop is missing a net, rim is bent, court has cracks or weeds / Hoop is straight and has a net or chain, court is playable

Feature/Definition	Poor	Average/Good
<p>38. Tennis courts</p> <p>1 = an asphalt, rubber, clay, or grass surface with a net in the middle, typically surrounded by a fence</p>	<p>Court has cracked surface, nets are in major need of repair, debris is evident; almost unusable</p>	<p>Court surface and nets are in need of some repair, but otherwise usable / Tennis court surface and nets are in fairly good condition</p>
<p>39. Volleyball courts</p> <p>1 = a grass, sand, rubber, or wood surface with a high net in the middle</p>	<p>Playing surface has debris or cracks or bumps all over, net is almost unusable or missing</p>	<p>Playing surface has few debris or cracks or a playing surface is free of debris and smooth, net is in good condition</p>
<p>40. Multi-use courts</p> <p>1 = an asphalt, rubber, or grass surface intended to be used to play more than one sport (e.g., tennis and volleyball)</p>	<p>Court that has cracked surface or bumps all over</p>	<p>Court that has a few cracks, but the majority of the surface is smooth and playable</p>
<p>41. Other courts</p>	<p>Court has cracked surface, nets are in major need of repair, debris is evident; almost unusable</p>	<p>Court surface and nets are in need of some repair, but otherwise usable / Tennis court surface and nets are in fairly good condition</p>
<p>42. Pools > 3 ft. deep</p> <p>1 = a structure often concrete (or lined in plastic) that is filled with water used for swimming</p>	<p>Swimming pool has major misalignments or cracks and is not safe for use</p>	<p>Swimming pool or deck needs minor cleaning or treatment / Swimming pool is clean, well-lit; surrounding surface is safe as well as exit/entry points</p>
<p>43. Wading Pool ≤ 3 ft.</p> <p>1 = a structure often concrete (or lined in plastic) that is filled with water and used for youth recreation</p>	<p>Wading pool has major misalignments or cracks and is not safe for use</p>	<p>Wading pool needs minor cleaning or repair / but overall the wading pool is clean and well-kept</p>

Feature	Poor	Average/Good
<p>44. Skateboarding features</p> <p>1 = a structure that contains ramps or rails that is intended for use by skateboards</p>	<p>Skateboard ramp has a cracked surface, poles and posts are in major need of repair</p>	<p>Skateboard ramp has minor surface cracks / Skateboard ramp is clean, well-kept and surrounding area is clean</p>
<p>45. Exercise stations with signage</p> <p>1 = a piece of permanent equipment with instructions to direct physical activity</p>	<p>Several exercise stations that are in need of major repair and are not safe to use; signage may be missing or in poor condition for several stations; path between stations is unsafe</p>	<p>Few or no exercise stations need minor repair or maintenance; the majority of stations themselves are in good condition and safe</p>
<p>46. Running/walking tracks</p> <p>1 = an asphalt, turf, cinders, grass, or dirt surface designated for running and walking, usually oval-shaped</p>	<p>Track has major cracks and needs repair; Track is unsafe to use</p>	<p>Track has minor cracks; the majority of the track is in great condition and useable</p>
<p>47. Trails</p> <p>1 = a asphalt, turf, grass, or dirt surface designated for recreation including hiking, biking, walking, running, roller blading, or other activities</p> <p>47a. Two-way trail</p> <p>1= a trail that has room for use going both directions (may or may not be designated by a line)</p>	<p>Trails have a large amount of cracks, ruts, buckles, and/or trail erosion from weather/water damage, tree roots growing into path area, or poor surface material drainage; major repairs needed for safe use</p>	<p>Trails have a few areas with cracks, ruts, buckles due to weather/water damage, tree roots growing into path area, or poor surface material drainage; minor repairs needed, but trail is still safe for use; surrounding area has some trash and debris / Trails have a small amount of cracks or ruts due to weather/water damage, poor surface material drainage, or tree roots growing into path area; surrounding area is clean</p>

50. What is the surface for the trails (choose one)?

- Asphalt/concrete
- Wood chips/mulch
- Gravel
- Dirt or grass
- Other, specify: _____

Comments?: An optional space for auditors to enter notes for Section C questions

Section D: Aesthetic Features and Amenities

For Questions 51 – 63:

- Document the **condition** of each aesthetic feature/amenity that is present in the area being audited. Mark an **X** in either the *Poor* or *Average/Good* box. Use the descriptions below for each feature to determine the condition (Note: Identify the condition of the majority of features. For example, if nine drinking fountains work and one does not work, this is classified as *Average/Good*).
- If a feature is not present, mark an **X** in the *Not Present* box. If there is an interest in documenting the number of features present in the park or play space, please use the margins to document the number as we are only tracking presence or absence in this section.

Feature/Definition	Poor	Average/Good
51. Green space – a plot of land (typically green with grass) that can be used for recreation activities	Grass coverage may be poor in 50% or > of the space, rough surface, hazards and/or trash in the space.	Grass coverage may be sparse in a few places, grass may be too high, some trash or debris in the space / Space has uniform grass coverage and is well-mowed, no trash or debris on field.
52. Beach – sand or pebbles along a large body of water (e.g., ocean, lake, river)	Beach area has too little or contaminated water, surrounding surface (deck, path, sidewalk, entry/exit points) is in need of repair, trash in or around beach – not safe for use.	Beach area and surrounding surface area (deck, path, sidewalk, entry/exit points) needs minor cleaning or repair, but is safe for use / Beach area and surrounding surface area (deck, path, sidewalk, entry/exit points) is clean and safe for use.
53. Decorative water features – a water pool or structure (natural or man-made) designed to be aesthetically pleasing (e.g., pond, waterfall, water fountain)	Water feature does not have water; structure is broken or in need of major repair	Water feature is usable, but needs minor repair and may not function optimally (e.g., water level is low); the structure or surface area around the feature is in need of minor repair, but is safe / the structure or surface area around the feature is sound and clean.
54. Drinking water fountains – a structure intended to be a source of drinking water	Fountain is broken or in need of major repair or cleaning	A few drinking fountains aren't working; the majority of drinking fountains are clean and are working to provide water for drinking
55. Shelters – a designated area that is covered in the to protect from rain or sun	Structures are not intact (e.g., rain would get into area); Seating/tables are in major need of repair or are missing	Structures are intact, provide protection from weather, seating/tables are usable but need minor repair/ Structures are intact, provide protection from weather, and contain clean seating/tables.
56. Benches – a location to sit and relax	Benches are in poor condition, unusable	Benches are missing some paint or boards, may be crooked, but otherwise usable / In good condition, but could have minor cosmetic flaws
57. Picnic tables – a table used to sit and relax or to eat	Seating/table structure is in major need of repair or has missing or broken pieces that prevent use	Seating/table structure is usable, but needs minor repair (e.g., paint, nails, flat replacement wood pieces) / Seating/table structure is in sound condition, but may have minor cosmetic flaws

Feature/Definition	Poor	Average/Good
58. Trash containers – a bin for storing trash prior to trash pick up	Containers are full of trash or unusable due to disrepair	Trash containers are usable, but need minor repairs (e.g., paint, nails, replacement structural piece) / Trash containers are in sound condition and clean
59. Grills/fire pits – an area for creating a fire or cooking food	Grill/fire pit is in bad condition and unstable	Grill/fire pit needs minor repair, but is usable; surrounding area has some trash or debris / Grill/fire pit is in good condition and usable; surrounding area is clean
60. Fruit and vegetable gardens – a contained area where fruits and vegetables are grown	The fruit and vegetable garden is severely overgrown with weeds and look as if it hasn't been maintained	Fruit and vegetable garden appears newly planted, healthy and/or colorful; a few weeds may be present
61. Shade trees – large trees that provide shade from the sun and heat	Trees have no leaves (during growing season) and are dying or rotted; Several broken limbs create a safety hazard	Shade trees are healthy and growing and provide a little to a lot of shade for individuals visiting the park or play space
62. Other gardens and plants – other areas that are contain plants (could be weeds if not maintained)	The garden or plants are severely overgrown with weeds and look as if they haven't been maintained	Shrubs or flowering plants in the ground, may have some weeds, but not severely overgrown / Attractive live shrubs and/or flowering plants, perhaps decorative material such as rock or mulch

Section E: Trash and vandalism

For Questions 64 – 68:

- Document the extent to which each Incivility is present in the play space. Consider the surface area of ground space that is affected. Mark an **X** in the box for *None, A Little/Some, or A lot*.
 - a. None: Item is negligible or absent.
 - b. A little/Some: Presence of item is noticeable but not disruptive.
 - c. A lot: Presence of item is disruptive to use of park or play space.
- Garbage/litter – Rubbish material that belongs in a trash container (e.g., apple cores, empty/full bottles, bags)
- Broken glass – Glass shards from bottles or other broken glass
- Graffiti/tagging – Spray painting often associated with gang presence (this does not include art or murals)
- Evidence of alcohol or other drug use – Presence of empty alcohol containers or other drug paraphernalia (e.g., cigarette butts, needles)
- Sex paraphernalia – Presence of condoms or other evidence of sexual activity

Comments?: An optional space for auditors to enter notes for Sections D and E questions.