

# PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

## CASE REPORT

Baldwin Park, California

Evaluation of the Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities National Program

December 2008 to December 2012



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Support for this evaluation was provided by a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (#67099). Transtria LLC led the evaluation and dissemination activities from April 2009 to March 2014. Representatives from People on the Move partnership actively participated in the evaluation planning, implementation, and dissemination activities. This case report is a synthesis of information collected through multiple evaluation methods as part of a collaborative, community-based approach to evaluation.

We are grateful for the collaboration with and support from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (Laura Leviton, PhD and Tina Kauh, PhD), the Washington University Institute for Public Health (Ross Brownson, PhD), the Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities (HKHC) National Program Office (Casey Allred; Rich Bell, MCP; Phil Bors, MPH; Mark Dessauer, MA; Fay Gibson, MSW; Joanne Lee, LDN, RD, MPH; Mary Beth Powell, MPH; Tim Schwantes, MPH, MSW; Sarah Strunk, MHA; and Risa Wilkerson, MA), the HKHC Evaluation Advisory Group (Geni Eng, DrPH, MPH; Leah Ersoylu, PhD; Laura Kettel Khan, PhD; Vikki Lassiter, MS; Barbara Leonard, MPH; Amelie Ramirez, DrPH, MPH; James Sallis, PhD; and Mary Story, PhD), the Social System Design Lab at Washington University in St. Louis (Peter Hovmand, PhD), the University of Memphis (Daniel Gentry, PhD), and Innovative Graphic Services (Joseph Karolczak).

Special thanks to the many individuals who have contributed to these efforts from Transtria LLC, including Evaluation Officers (Tammy Behlmann, MPH; Kate Donaldson, MPH; Cheryl Carnoske, MPH; Carl Filler, MSW; Peter Holtgrave, MPH, MA; Christy Hoehner, PhD, MPH; Allison Kemner, MPH; Jessica Stachecki, MSW, MBA), Project Assistants (James Bernhardt; Rebecca Bradley; Ashley Crain, MPH; Emily Herrington, MPH; Ashley Farrell, MPH; Amy Krieg; Brandye Mazdra, MPH; Kathy Mora, PhD; Jason Roche, MPH; Carrie Rogers, MPH; Shaina Sowles, MPH; Muniru Sumbeida, MPH, MSW; Caroline Swift, MPH; Gauri Wadhwa, MPH; Jocelyn Wagman, MPH), additional staff (Michele Bildner, MPH, CHES; Daedra Lohr, MS; Melissa Swank, MPH), Interns (Christine Beam, MPH; Skye Buckner-Petty, MPH; Maggie Fairchild, MPH; Mackenzie Ray, MPH; Lauren Spaeth, MS), Transcriptionists (Sheri Joyce; Chad Lyles; Robert Morales; Vanisa Verma, MPH), and Editors (Joanna Bender and Julie Claus, MPH).

This material may be reproduced or copied with permission from People on the Move, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities National Program Office, or Transtria LLC. Citation of the source is appreciated.

Suggested citation:

Swank, M, Brennan LK. *Baldwin Park People on the Move Case Report*. St. Louis, MO: Transtria LLC; 2014. <http://www.transtria.com/hkhc>. Accessed <Month Day, Year>.

For more information about the evaluation aims, methods, analyses, or products, please contact Laura Brennan ([laura@transtria.com](mailto:laura@transtria.com)) or Allison Kemner ([akemner@transtria.com](mailto:akemner@transtria.com)).

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>Background</b>	<b>4-5</b>
<b>Community Demographics</b>	<b>6-7</b>
<b>Baldwin Park Partnership</b>	<b>8-9</b>
<b>Influence of Social Determinants</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Partnership Funding</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Community Assessment</b>	<b>12-13</b>
<b>Planning and Advocacy Efforts</b>	<b>14-15</b>
<b>Healthy Eating and Active Living Strategies</b>	
Healthy Selection (Corner Stores)	<b>16-19</b>
Smart Streets (Active Transportation)	<b>20-23</b>
<b>Tables</b>	
Table 1: Sociodemographic Data for Baldwin Park and Los Angeles County	<b>6</b>
Table 2: Partner Organizations Involved with People on the Move 2009 Baldwin Park	<b>8</b>
Table 3: Stores Involved in Healthy Selections	<b>18</b>
<b>Figures</b>	
Figure 1: Map of Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities Partnerships	<b>4</b>
Figure 2: Map of Baldwin Park, California	<b>6</b>
Figure 3: Corner Stores Infographic	<b>17</b>
Figure 4: Active Transportation Infographic	<b>21</b>
<b>Appendices</b>	
Appendix A: Logic Model	<b>25</b>
Appendix B: Partnership and Community Capacity Survey Results	<b>27</b>
Appendix C: Sources and Amounts of Funding Leveraged	<b>32</b>
Appendix D: Enhanced Evaluation Reports	<b>34</b>



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](http://www.transtria.com/hkhc).

### People on the Move Partnership

In December 2008, California Center for Public Health Advocacy (CCPHA) received a four-year, \$400,000 grant as part of the Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities (HKHC) national program funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. The partnership, called People on the Move, focused efforts within Baldwin Park, California to address deficiencies in access to and availability of healthy foods. People on the Move was led by the CCPHA and partnered with the school district, local businesses, and area residents.<sup>2</sup>

### People on the Move’s Priorities and Strategies

People on the Move partners focused on increasing access to healthy foods in corner grocery stores located near schools, and introducing Complete Streets policies to improving the walkability of the downtown area and supporting new greenways and public spaces as the city center is renovated. (See Appendix A for the original Logic Model). To address these goals, partners worked with community and neighborhood organizations to engage, educate, and train residents in creating and sustaining change.

The partnership and capacity building strategies of People on the Move partnership included:

- **Resident Involvement**—Through the Baldwin Park Resident Advisory Committee (BPRAC) and Resident Advocates, community members played an integral role in both the corner store and complete streets initiatives. Representatives advised People on the Move at monthly partnership meetings and, vice versa, partners attended BPRAC meetings to inform and include members on key decision-making and advocacy steps.
- **Youth Involvement**—Inclusion and empowerment of youth led directly to some of Baldwin Park’s successes. Involved teens provided key insights about barriers to healthy eating and active living.
- **School Participation**—Through the partnership with Baldwin Park Unified School District, partnership efforts filtered into school initiatives. The district and school principals heightened their participation and worked with school-aged youth and their parents to promote and implement change.
- **Local Business Involvement**—Business owners were actively involved in corner store initiatives. Many franchisees were connected to the community and had kids enrolled in the school district, and therefore had a vested interest in promoting and sustaining positive change in the community.

Along with partnership and capacity building strategies, the People 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 People on the Move included:

- **Healthy Selections (Corner Stores)**: The initiative was created to increase access to healthy foods by changing corner store layouts, use of signage, and reduction of unhealthy options. Programs helped stores change floor plans and improve stocking to accommodate healthier inventory.
- **Smart Streets (Active Transportation)**: Through the adoption of the Complete Streets Policy, this effort accommodated bicycle lanes and pedestrian access through physical changes to streets (including road diets, street buffers, and modifications to the roads to improve bikeability and walkability).

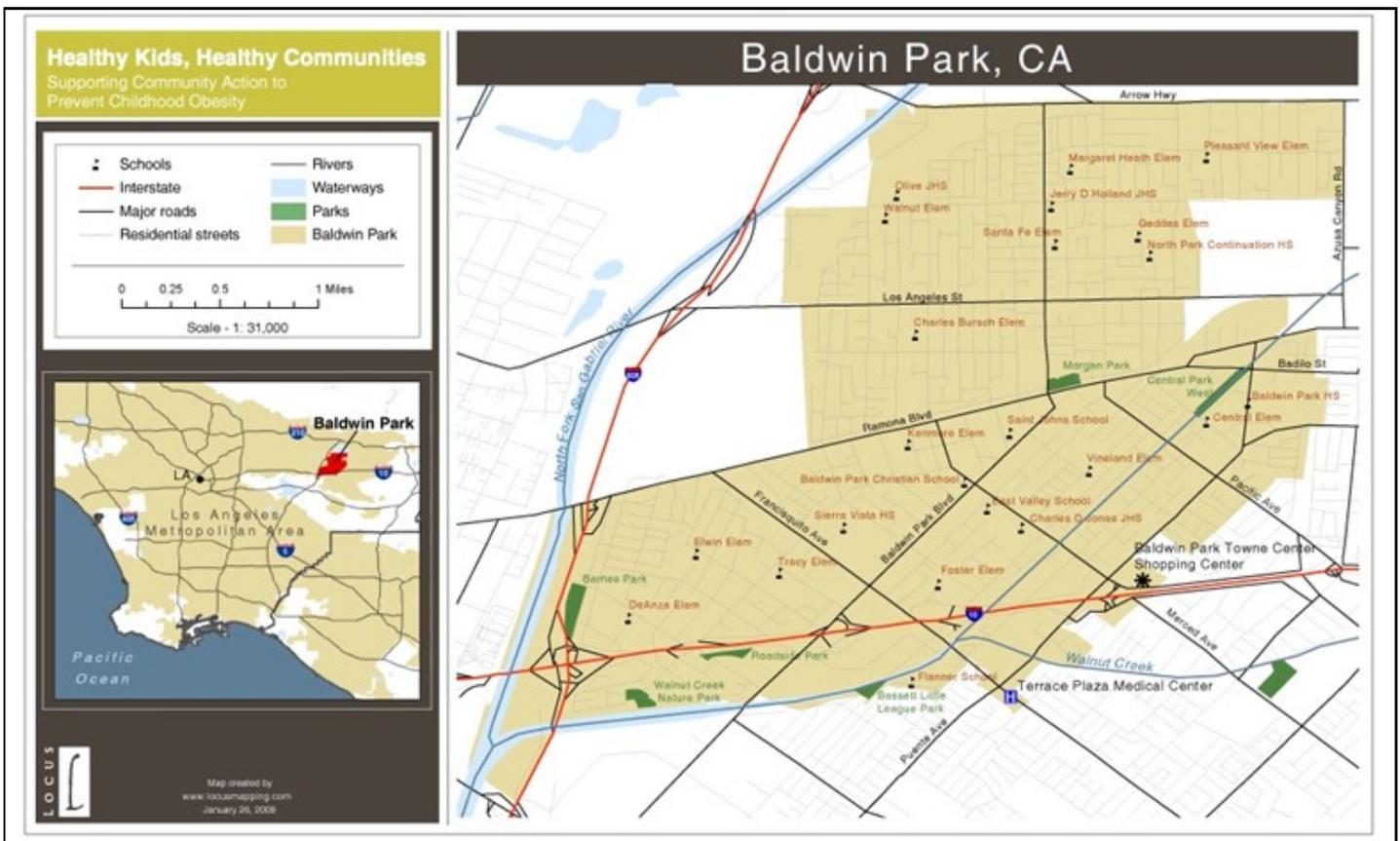
**COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHICS**

**City of Baldwin Park, CA**

Baldwin Park is an urban city located in southern California (San Gabriel Valley), about 20 miles inland of Los Angeles in Los Angeles County. (See Figure 2.) Though it began as a small agricultural settlement in the 1860s, today Baldwin Park has a population of 75,390 people (population density of 11,369.3 persons per square mile), of which 49.6% are male and 50.4% are female. The population is predominantly comprised of lower-income and Spanish-speaking residents (approximately 80% Hispanic or Latino), of which 82.9% speak a language other than English at home.<sup>3-5</sup>

In addition to a high percentage of Hispanic and Latino residents, Baldwin Park has high levels of poverty, as compared to the surrounding county. Fourteen percent of families and sixteen percent of individuals live below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). Per Capita Income rests at \$15,534, and Median Household Income is \$52,094.<sup>5</sup> (See Table 1.)

**Figure 2: Map of the Baldwin Park, California<sup>1</sup>**



**Table 1: Sociodemographic Data for Baldwin Park and Los Angeles County<sup>3-5</sup>**

Location	Total Population	African American	White	Asian/Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic/Latino (any race)	% Language other than English	Families below Federal Poverty Level (%)	Median Household Income
Baldwin Park	75,390	1.2%	43.9%	14.3%	36.8%	80.1%	82.9%	14.3%	\$52,094
Los Angeles County	9,818,605	8.7%	50.3%	14.0%	22.5%	47.7%	56.8%	13.7%	\$81,729

## School Environment

Compared with Los Angeles County, Baldwin Park and its accompanying school district have higher Hispanic and Latino populations, a higher percentage of individuals who speak a language other than English at home and a higher percentage of persons living in poverty. Obesity levels are also elevated in Baldwin Park Unified School District (in comparison to the state of California), with 34.3%<sup>2</sup> of students in the district classified as overweight (versus 30% in the state)<sup>5</sup>.

Baldwin Park Unified School district has over 19,000 enrolled students in its defined area, with many students from lower-income families. Historically, children actively commuting to school faced busy streets to cross or traveled through areas with high crime rates to reach their school. Local food stores stocked primarily unhealthy foods, limiting children's exposure and access to healthy foods. To exacerbate the problem, the school district was failing to meet the physical education mandates from the state.<sup>2</sup>

To address the disparities in health caused by lack of healthy food options and impediments to active transportation, Baldwin Park Unified School District (BPUSD) adopted state wellness policies (SB 12/965). These policies focused on advancing healthy eating and active living in school and after-school programs and worked to improve the quality of food offered at school and increase the opportunities for physical activity.<sup>2</sup> BPUSD's knowledge of these policies helped People on the Move incorporate the state school standards into the Healthy Selection program as well.

The school district was a key partner of People on the Move that participated in the Corner Store initiative (the Corner Store Conversion Project); played a key role in addressing walkability and bikeability through Greenway development efforts; and fostered collaboration between the residents, parents, school board, and partnership. BPUSD also spearheaded efforts to create joint use agreements between schools and the community in an effort to enhance physical activity opportunities.

Individuals in the schools and school districts strongly promoted and fostered the inclusion of youth in the decision-making process. Youth and youth advisors worked directly with the district to identify areas of need and promote change from within the student body.

*"...years ago, we would get a war if you'd walk onto a campus and said, 'Kids are going to eat a salad bar,' that really came out of our resident advisory. The first group of kids came to the district office and said, 'we'd really like a salad bar; we want fresh fruit' that these kids would be eating salad from a salad bar. I mean, it's terrific. Youth—they're wonderful."—Partner*

## School Programs

Several BPUSD programs increased awareness within the community and provided additional opportunities for physical activity and healthy eating among school-aged children.

- **Think Together**—An elementary school after-school provider now offers healthy snacks and opportunities for physical activity in the programs.
- **HeadStart**—The HeadStart program now provides a comprehensive approach to after-school care with preschool and K-8 students, involving physical activity and healthy eating to create a complete intervention. The Rand Family and Randy Barth provided matching funds for the after-school program in order to maintain a place where kids would be safe after school hours. The funding also provided job opportunities for university students and people who work in the district.

*"There's someone outside from 9 o'clock in the morning... 'til at 6 at night when parents come and pick up, ...the opportunity to employ. Many of the afterschool campuses are employed by folks that work in, not only the district, but also students that are going to the university, that are aids that are working with our students daily. So, that is a wonderful opportunity there." — Partner*

**PEOPLE ON THE MOVE PARTNERSHIP**

**Lead Agency and Leadership Teams**

People on the Move’s lead agency, California Center for Public Health Advocacy (CCPHA), began collaboration with Baldwin Park leaders in 1999. In 2005, leaders received a Healthy Eating, Active Communities grant and began the People on the Move collaboration. With a vision of making “the healthy choice an easy choice for the children and residents of Baldwin Park,”<sup>6</sup> People on the Move came together to enhance community presence and foster growth and development in Baldwin Park. Currently, People on the Move collaborates with the local school system, local non-profit organizations, adult and teen community residents, and area businesses to effect change in Baldwin Park. See Table 2 for a complete list of partners.

Key representatives from partnering organizations formed the leadership team:

- The Regional Director and Regional Advocate Coordinator of CCPHA developed and initiated efforts through the lead agency.
- Allocation of resources for both main strategies were organized and distributed through the Program Director of Healthy Eating, Active Communities at the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health.
- The Associate Superintendent of Student Achievement in the Baldwin Park Unified School District played an important role in coordinating efforts between decision-makers in schools and the community.
- Key elements of the Complete Streets implementation were overseen and enforced by Built and Health Environment Director/Associate Planner. The Marketing Consultant for Healthy Selections played an integral role in the oversight of the Corner Store Conversion project. Both of these individuals work through the City of Baldwin Park Department of Public Works.

<b>Organization/Institution</b>	<b>Partner</b>
Business/Industry/Commercial	Kaiser Permanente in Baldwin Park
	Citrus Valley Health Partners
Civic Organization	THINK Together
	First 5 LA
Community Residents/Representatives	Baldwin Park Resident Advisory Council (BPRAC)
	Healthy Teens on the Move
	Champions for Change
Government	Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Services
	City of Baldwin Park
Other Community-Based Organization	Network for a Healthy California
	Search to Involve Pilipino Americans (SIPA)
Policy/Advocacy Organization	California Center for Public Health Advocacy (CCPHA)
	Public Health Law and Policy (PHLP)
School	Baldwin Park Unified School District

Community partners and residents identified priority steps needed to increase healthy eating and active living in the community, such as increasing the availability of affordable, nutritious foods and making area streets safer and more conducive to walking and bicycling. Taskforces were formed around the environment and policy priorities:

- **Healthy Baldwin Park Taskforce (HBPT)**—created to design the “Healthy Baldwin Park” campaign and focused on enhancing healthy retail with the involvement of residents, HKHC partners, and store owners.
- **Healthy Retail Business Development Taskforce**—comprised of city officials, residents, and People on the Move partners and tasked with developing, passing, and implementing a Healthy Selection policy.

- **Healthy Corner store Taskforce (HCT)**—comprised of consultants from CCPHA, HKHC staff, and residents of Baldwin Park and charged with drafting conditional use permits and healthy floor plan guidelines for the Healthy Selections program. In January 2012, Councilmember Susan Rubio was appointed as HCT Chairperson.
- **Greenway Resident Taskforce (also known as the Smart Streets Taskforce)**—created to promote resident and youth involvement in advocacy efforts related to walkability and access to healthy foods and places to be active.
- **Complete Streets Advisory Committee**—included city staff, People on the Move staff and partners, and Baldwin Park Resident Advisory Council or Parent Advisory Committee members and implemented the Complete Streets Policy and guided development and implementation.
- **Complete Streets Taskforces**—comprised of two taskforces, the Partners Taskforce (with BPUSD staff and elected/appointed officials) and the Community Taskforce (BPRAC, Healthy Teens on the Move, and People on the Move partners), and charged with reviewing the National Street Manual and other Complete Streets policies to draft policy language addressing safe routes to schools, signage, traffic calming, and aesthetic improvements.

### Organization and Collaboration

- **Baldwin Park Resident Advisory Council**—The crux of resident involvement has stemmed from the Baldwin Park Resident Advisory Council (BPRAC). Members of this committee act in an advisory role to People on the Move and attend a monthly partnership meeting that facilitates the inclusion of residents in planning and implementation. Project representatives attend community meetings and provide frequent updates to community members to ensure consensus within the resident groups.
- **Healthy Selections Team**—Residents on the BPRAC have volunteered time to visit the Healthy Selections stores, organize or promote healthy options, and answer questions related to food selection and store participation.
- **Healthy Teens on the Move**—A standing subcommittee of students from local high schools has advised People on the Move and has provided a venue for youth to participate in identifying barriers to healthy eating and physical activity. The youth meetings are team-centered and held in an environment where youth are comfortable, can inspire one another, and can connect with adults. Inclusion and empowerment of youth have led directly to some of Baldwin Park's successes.
- **Resident Advocates**—The resident advocates have been actively involved and have met monthly for three to five years, with the majority of participants having school-aged children. A small subset of this group specifically works to support advocacy efforts in Baldwin Park.

### Partnership Sustainability

Resident taskforces and committees (such as BPRAC, youth advocacy groups, and parent advisory committees) were strong prior to the grant period and continue to be active participants in Healthy Baldwin Park. Additionally, taskforces created for Healthy Selections and Complete Streets are now institutionalized within city government to ensure system changes are perpetuated beyond the scope of the HKHC funding.

People on the Move has also established strong collaborative relationships with businesses, government, and residents, and it continues to work with these entities to implement change. With continued funding, partners hope to maintain the current level of involvement with network partners to ensure commitment to the initiative.

Yet, some individuals who were instrumental in forging these relationships within the government and other agencies no longer hold their positions, which may pose challenges to the sustainability of the partnership. Cuts in the state budget resulted in the dissolution of the community development department and all planning department staff (except the principle planner), which included key individual partners. Along with city layoffs, the Director of Public Works resigned, which has stalled several physical projects. Partners are working to forge relationships with individuals assuming these roles in an effort to continue the work.

## INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL DETERMINANTS

### Connectivity Challenges

Access to healthy food is a challenge in Baldwin Park. Baldwin Park's ratio of unhealthy to healthy food stores is six to one.<sup>6</sup> Moreover, transportation and connectivity challenges (e.g., lack of sidewalks or bike lanes) functionally isolate residents in their own neighborhoods. The lack of healthy food retail locations and safe places to actively commute imposes limits on access to healthy food and drives residents to purchase food at unhealthy retail outlets.

### Perceptions of Safety

*"...a lot of the kids just don't bike. They just don't—they don't use the street because what they perceive, but it's like, 'I don't want to get hit!'" —Partner*

Residents perceive a lack of sufficient lighting and excess speeding of cars on main thoroughfares, creating an unsafe environment for walkers and bikers. Perceptions of unsafe walking conditions discourage residents from actively commuting.

### Political Climate

When Baldwin Park was established, communities had little involvement in the development of their areas, with most of the infrastructure influenced by businesses. The resulting political turmoil and the alienation of the residents created an environment that has not fostered the growth of a strong community presence.

*"When these cities were established, things have just evolved and probably very little community involvement—that has caused a lot of corruption and other issues for the cities. And so, there's not really a fabric to support families in those communities to improve their quality of life." —Partner*

### Resident Citizenship

Resident status also poses a challenge to the partnership as it attempts to engage the community. Residents may require financial assistance to support their participation, since time would otherwise need to be committed to work/employment to provide for their families. Since several residents do not have full citizenship, offering stipends or salaries is not straightforward. As one partner noted, the partnership struggles to "...figure out how best to support residents in their involvement in their own communities, regardless of their citizenship status."

### Government

Los Angeles County has a population of over 10 million people and is served by only one health department. Each community has its own local and regional organizations (e.g., Baldwin Park has its own school district), which makes coordinating and replicating initiatives difficult. Since policy or practice changes seldom cross jurisdictional lines, areas within the county are faced with the prospect of implementing similar changes to neighboring communities instead of collaborating with them.

In Baldwin Park, the City Council developed relationships with government and non-profit organizations to ensure protocols for funding and collaboration are implemented and sustained. In fact, partners attribute the level of success seen in Baldwin Park to the relationships fostered between partners like CCPHA and Kaiser Permanente, the district, and the city. Yet other governmental resources are lacking. Baldwin Park uses understaffed, regionally-based economic/redevelopment offices that also serve surrounding cities. Police and social service agencies are limited, making it difficult to provide adequate and equitable services across jurisdictional areas, and partners perceive barriers within the structure of some government policies or procedures that add additional layers of difficulty. These deficiencies force other entities, like the school district, to take up the burden of providing services for the community, because non-profits and other community-based services are unavailable.

*"And that's why our non-profit, even though we're state-wide, you know, has really grounded ourselves in Baldwin Park because we need to. It's the only way to really be able to sustain, again, that social fabric growth that we're looking for and some of those things that you'd be looking at from an evaluation perspective." —Partner*

## PARTNERSHIP FUNDING

### Funding and Resources

Prior to funding through HKHC, CCPHA obtained substantial grants in the school district, in the non-profit arena, and through community partnerships. In 2005, partners received a Healthy Eating, Active Communities grant from the California Endowment that initiated work promoting healthy eating in schools and their surrounding areas. This funding helped the coalition establish a solid platform from which partners could apply for other funding streams. After being selected as a leading site for Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities (HKHC) in December 2008, Baldwin Park secured over \$900,000 in additional matching funds.

### General

People on the Move received Renew funding to focus on three areas: adoption of the Complete Streets policy, an afterschool physical activity initiative and the Corner Store Conversion project. The partnership also received funding through Communities Putting Prevention to Work (National Bailout funding) and a \$10 million community transformation grant to continue work in these areas. Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Services has leveraged in-kind support of \$500,000 in the form of staff participation, health data, expert testimony at council meetings and health care support in the community.

In addition to national and state-wide funding, Baldwin Park received additional resources that helped bring all the partners together. Grants received by the school districts, non-profits and within the community for the city and the health department all contribute to building relationships and working toward sustaining the initiative. Non-matching funds were also leveraged to support the initiative. Title I funding was obtained to support children and their parents, and includes costs associated with home visits.

### Strategy-Specific

Baldwin Park was able to secure funding to support the general partnership as well as specific strategies. The Fresh Works fund through the California Endowment provided incentives and resources to regionalize produce and promote Healthy Selections. For the Smart Streets initiative, the City of Baldwin Park received an environmental justice grant totaling \$150,000 called Community-Based Planning to Improve Corridors and Neighborhood Connections in the City of Baldwin Park (April 2009 and May 2012). This grant funds community planning for four major corridors in the Smart Streets initiative.

Since costs associated with the Smart Streets project have varied greatly (e.g., restriping is much less expensive than a project involving bulb outs or vegetation), the city has used repaving or redevelopment projects to implement Smart Streets requirements, such as introduction or expansion of bike lanes. Other changes (e.g., signage) have been funded in part by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

### Future Funding

The city received a Community Transformation Grant (CTG), of which CCPHA is a sub-grantee, to continue the Healthy Corner Stores initiative. This funding will also be used to expand farmers' markets within the city and improve access to healthy foods for schools and the greater community. Yet, at \$125,000 a year for three years, the CTG funding is substantially lower than the HKHC funding.

The ability to sustain funding at its current level is unlikely. To ensure the success of current and future projects, CCPHA is in negotiations to allocate city funding to cover the Regional Advocate Coordinator's time at the same rate it was covered under HKHC. The city has some resources to support staff time, but currently it is not set up to fund one full, dedicated position to oversee and coordinate health initiatives. As it stands, most positions have funding subsidized through a private source.

Note: Appendix C—Sources and Amounts of Funding Leveraged

*"I don't think this work can ever really survive without an influx of some funding, and I think it's because...we can have city, school districts and would prioritize health as a primary responsibility, but in practice, [they will not] unless there's a financial commitment,...."—Partner*

## COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

With the goal of engaging and involving the community to get a general understanding of community needs, People on the Move organized five community workshops with residents to identify areas for improvement and to heighten awareness and involvement within the community. Most other assessments completed through the People on the Move partnership were geared toward understanding specific strategies.

### Healthy Selection (Corner Stores)

Partners completed assessments of the food environment to understand current limitations to access and availability of healthy food options and to inform the development of corner store policies and programs.

- [Photovoice](#)—Youth volunteers with Healthy Teens on the Move completed four short videos for a Photovoice and digital storytelling project to depict the food environment.
- [Store Owner Interviews](#)—Store owners were asked for their input as the Healthy Selections program was assembled to understand challenges and potential incentives to change practices.
- [Store Environment Survey](#)—Partners developed a survey to understand the store environment (e.g., floor plan, amount of healthy produce, number of signs promoting healthy foods).
- [Customer Preferences Evaluation](#)—Pre-store conversion customer preference surveys helped partners understand the needs of the local residents, where they select to shop (based on access, availability, store preference), and how best to market the healthy Corner Store Conversion project.
- [Store Environmental Audit](#)—People on the Move completed an enhanced evaluation of corner stores involved in the Corner Store Conversion project using the environmental audit method.

Evaluations at participating stores included pre- and post-store conversion assessments of both owner and customer perspectives. Information garnered during these assessments was used to inform corner store ordinance policy language. The results also enabled partners to create customized interventions (e.g., different store layouts) and store-specific improvements.

Healthy Selections stores that introduced practice and environmental changes (e.g., physical changes to store floor plan, rearrangement of healthy food inventory) have participated in ongoing assessments to monitor changes in food sales and assess performance. Specific assessments and environmental changes have been tailored to the needs of each participating store.

### Complete Streets (Active Transportation)

From the initial workshops, CCPHA completed a report outlining the areas of greatest need: city street design (e.g., lack of sidewalks, bike lanes, running trails and lighting); accessibility to schools (use of facilities after hours, street crossing limitations); and school and community safety. CCPHA worked with residents and resident advisory groups to complete several assessments of the physical environment in Baldwin Park. Participants from the workshops were asked to participate in charrettes focusing on Active Transportation.

- [Walking Audit](#): In March 2010, residents conducted a walking audit to relay their perceptions of safety and walkability on major corridors.
- [Bicycle Audit](#): Youth participated in the assessment process through an 8.5-mile route bicycle audit through the streets of Baldwin Park conducted with the Cyler Leadership program. The audit collected data for an assessment describing the unsafe biking conditions in the area.
- [Olive Street and Maine Avenue Environmental Audit](#): In March 2012, CCPHA staff collected data on pedestrian and bicycle accessibility on Olive Street and Maine Avenue.

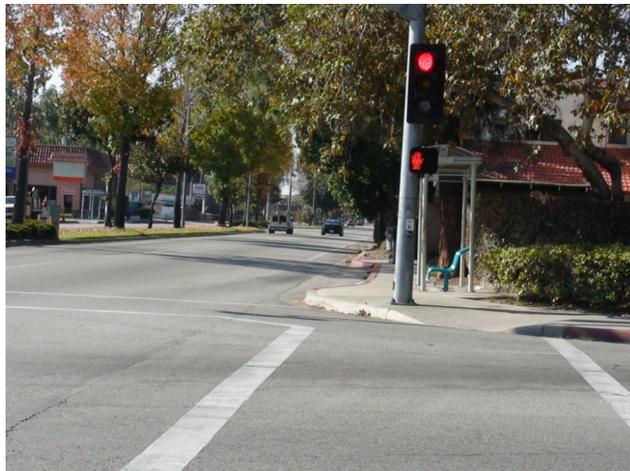
Partners were able to share finding from assessments of the four main corridors (Baldwin Park Boulevard, Maine Avenue, Ramona, and Pacific) related to safety, schools, transportation, and infrastructure with city and school police, Public Works, and the school district.

See Appendix D for complete the Environmental Audit Reports.

**Highlights from the Active Transportation and Corner Store Environmental Audits**

Environmental audits were completed on Maine Avenue and Olive Street. Listed below are the key takeaways from the active transportation audit:

- Public transit infrastructure was present with stops on both sides of the street for four of the five segments. Benches and covered shelters were present on three segments.
- All segments maintained sidewalks in good condition that continued the length of the segment. Permanent obstructions were present on sidewalks for three of the five segments. One of these segments also had major damage to the sidewalk.
- All segments had a stop sign, light or crosswalk for crossing the segment; however, two of these segments did not have walk signs at the stop light.
- There was no infrastructure supporting bicycling, such as bike lanes, sharrows, or bike route signs.
- Pedestrian amenities were limited. Benches and drinking fountains were present for only one, but not the same segment, while pedestrian-scale lighting was not present for any segments.
- The overall quality of the environment was good, with no reports of broken or boarded up windows, litter or broken glass on the ground.
- Residential gardens, community gardens, or greenhouses were present in two of the segments.



HKHC staff assessed nine corner stores in Baldwin Park with environmental audits. Listed below are the key takeaways from the corner store environmental audit:

- All nine corner stores were highly accessible to customers by operating seven days per week with extended hours.
- Los Compadres was the only store that did not accept any form of WIC, SNAP, or EBT.



- Only two stores (e.g., Smart & Final and Olive Square Market) had point of purchase prompts for healthy products.
- Fresh fruits (3-18 types per store) and vegetables (1-22 types per store) were available at all nine corner stores.
- Vallarta had the highest number of fresh fruits and vegetables listed on the audit tool, while 7-Eleven had the fewest.
- Almost all (99%) fresh fruits and vegetables available were rated as “Average or Good Quality.”

- Smart & Final was the only store to display fresh fruits and vegetables in the front of the store.
- Canned fruit (at 8 stores), canned vegetables (at 9 stores), frozen fruit (at 4 stores), and frozen vegetables (at 6 stores) were available in addition to fresh produce.
- Seven of the nine stores sold tobacco products and all nine stores sold alcohol.

See Appendix D for the full Environmental Audit Reports.

## PLANNING AND ADVOCACY EFFORTS

### Policy Advocacy

Within the first grant year, CCHPA and its partners identified specific policy objectives for the People on the Move partnership and created a Smart Chart to outline general timelines, plans for action, and available resources related to policy change.

More specific to each strategy, partners teamed up with residents and city department representatives to promote policy change for both Healthy Selections and Complete Streets.

### Healthy Selections

In May 2011, partners assembled the Healthy Retail Development Taskforce to develop and implement policy related to retail development. This team included members of City Council, the Redevelopment Manager from Community Development Works, Resident Advocates, and HKHC staff. Together, members gathered information on “federal community transformation grants and foundational funding geared toward market conversions and local economy development,”<sup>7</sup> as well as market conversion programs, incentives, and policy language regarding floor area guidelines. With assistance from Public Health Law and Policy (PHLP) and the LA Redevelopment Department, CCPHA and Healthy Retail Development Taskforce members determined policy language and guidelines that support the Healthy Selections program. From within the Healthy Retail Development Taskforce, HKHC staff developed the Healthy Cornerstore Taskforce (HCT) in 2012.

Youth have also been active participants in the advocacy process. The Photovoice project completed in October 2011 compiled youth-based perspectives of the healthy food environment and provided a tool through which partners could convey resident sentiments to policymakers and funders.

### Smart Streets

#### Complete Streets Resolution and Policy

CCPHA and other HKHC partners assembled the Complete Streets Taskforce in March 2011 to develop and monitor the implementation of a Complete Streets policy. The taskforce began originally as Need to Ride, then evolved into the Smart Streets Taskforce after receiving HKHC funding, and finally matured into the Complete Streets Taskforce after receiving Communities Putting Prevention to Work (CPPW)/Renew funding. After a review of local, state, and national Complete Streets policies, the taskforce drafted initial policy language around safe routes to schools, signage, traffic calming, and aesthetic improvements.

Members of the Greenway Resident Taskforce met with HKHC partners to orchestrate workshops where residents could participate in the policy development process. The five-day workshop allowed residents to discuss issues related to walkability, access to destinations for physical activity and mobility in the downtown area. Participants were then invited to a follow-up, three day charrette (funded by Cal Trans) for Smart Streets leaders to develop priority areas and meet with city officials. Greenway Resident Taskforce also reviewed the final policy draft and assisted in the development of a timeline for implementation.

In addition to resident input, the Complete Streets Taskforce met with Baldwin Park Unified School District to discuss ways in which the two could partner on walkability issues, such as improving sidewalks, and stop signs and establishing safe routes to schools.<sup>8</sup> After final edits, CCPHA shared the policy with the National Complete Streets Coalition for feedback.

In July 2011, residents testified in support of the Complete Streets policy at a City Council meeting, and the resolution passed unanimously. The policy that passed included a bike and pedestrian plan, both of which were set as priorities by parents and the CCPHA. The policy is now translated into layperson terms to promote community engagement and knowledge about the Complete Streets initiative. In Summer 2012, residents provided similar testimony to the Council, supporting design changes on Maine Avenue and Olive Street.

### Community Outreach and Engagement

The People on the Move partnership is engaging local residents to become aware and involved in changes

being made in the community. Social marketing and media increase exposure to the initiatives, and training/capacity building efforts help to foster involvement of and ownership by community members.

### Social Marketing/Media

#### Healthy Selections

Signage and other marketing tools help to increase awareness within the community. Fact sheets provide residents with information on media exposure and store changes, and food access maps identify local stores participating in “Healthy Selections”. Media exposure displays Healthy Selections to regional and national audience. In June, 2011, CBS evening news highlighted Baldwin Park’s Healthy Selection program, as did LA City TV and San Gabriel Valley Tribune that year. In August 2012, Healthy Selection was featured in the local paper, “Baldwin Park NOW”.

Promotional materials were also distributed to participating stores and online. Store owners, managers, and healthy selection resident ambassadors received “Healthy Selection” polo shirts to market the initiative. In May 2011, CCPHA worked with Andre Herman Productions completed a five-minute video from youth, perspectives documenting the Healthy Selections project, now accessible on YouTube.<sup>9</sup>

#### Smart Streets

Along with marketing efforts for Healthy Selections, CCPHA is looking to increase awareness within the community of the Smart Streets initiative through use of banners and signs promoting the initiative.

### Training/Capacity Building

Partners implemented both general and strategy-specific training opportunities to engage local residents. To educate parents about environmental factors affecting childhood obesity and engage them in community-based policy development and implementation, CCPHA assembled a six week bi-lingual training curriculum (with Kaiser Permanente) for BPRAC members called “Change Starts With Me”. The course acts as a natural bridge to involvement in the Parents Advisory Committee and, ultimately, with BPRAC.

#### Healthy Selections

Training opportunities exist for both residents and store owners. In April 2010, youth and adult residents were trained on survey administration and completed 160 pre-store conversion customer preference surveys to understand resident shopping preferences. The survey then steered marketing strategies for the healthy corner store conversion project. Most recently, CCPHA partnered with Champions for Change to train ten residents on healthy meal planning, tastings, and incorporating produce into cooking. The residents will then plan their own event in October, 2012.

Partners also provided training opportunities for Healthy Selections store owners. Owners attended a training on City business loan incentive programs (February 2010) and collaborated on the development of media and marketing dissemination tools (April 2011). The City of Baldwin Park Redevelopment Department co-hosted a commercial loan workshop about the funding application process. Store owners received a “funding binder” containing information on public and private foundation contacts, applications and website profiles. In November 2011, CCPHA developed “Healthy Selection Ambassadors Train the Trainer” sessions on the Healthy Selections toolkit for owners and managers, which includes guidance on implementing Healthy Selections changes and marketing. In the spring of 2012, fourteen participating stores received in-store training on labeling, food handling and marketing.

#### Smart Streets

Smart streets also provided training to area residents. CCPHA worked with the Local Government Commission (LGC) in to host “Smart Streets” Leadership Initiative—a one-day training to educate and engage youth and adult residents interested in advocacy around active commuting and opportunities for physical activity—in September 2009.

*“...[Residents] go through the leadership academy, they get a certificate, Council comes to visit with them, and I think even school board members. They really get that opportunity to feel part of the leadership group.” —Partner*

In March 2012, CCPHA staff attended participatory evaluation training to develop measures for assessments involving bicycle and pedestrian counts.

### HEALTHY BALDWIN PARK (CORNER STORES)

People on the Move implemented Healthy Baldwin Park to improve access to healthy foods for school-aged children and their families. Partners engaged local business owners and worked with the city to change the food environment through policy, introduction of new food stores and improvements to existing food stores.

#### Policy, Practice, and Environmental Changes

The initiative involved stores of all sizes and worked to increase the availability and variety of healthy foods while decreasing exposure to unhealthy foods.

- The Healthy Corner store Floor Plan Ordinance was presented to City Council and city staff for adoption in November 2012. It provided guidelines for healthy floor plan standards, eligibility for city-provided incentives (e.g., reducing business license fees, complimentary ad space and training), and institutionalized the Healthy Selection program.
- Healthy Corner Store Administrative Policy and Healthy Corner Store Resolution was developed by the Healthy Cornerstore Taskforce and brought to City Council for adoption in March 2013.
- CCPHA assisted three of the Healthy Selections stores in applying for and receiving Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Certification to accept government subsidies.
- A sign ordinance was passed to restrict advertising on windows (e.g., signs provided by snack food or soda companies) in an effort to decrease the promotion of unhealthy food options.
- Partners passed a temporary moratorium on drive-thru restaurants in 2010.
- The Healthy Retail Development Taskforce was incorporated into Baldwin Park Redevelopment Department to assist the passage of Healthy Baldwin Park ordinances.
- Partners created Healthy Selections signage to help residents identify healthier food options in corner stores. In August 2012, CCPHA developed and delivered store banners to participating Healthy Selections stores.
- CCPHA worked with store owners to modify food marketing, advertising, labeling, placement and visibility to promote healthy foods and underplay unhealthy foods in compliance with Healthy Selections in Corner Store Conversions. Eight stores participated in the conversion project: La Blanquita, El Mambi, Jay's Market, J n J Market, Mercado Del Pueblo, 7-Eleven, Vallarta and Olive Square Market.

#### Complementary Programs/Promotions

##### Programs

The Healthy Baldwin Park Recognition Program highlighted stores making environmental changes and offered marketing resources and promotional materials to winners.

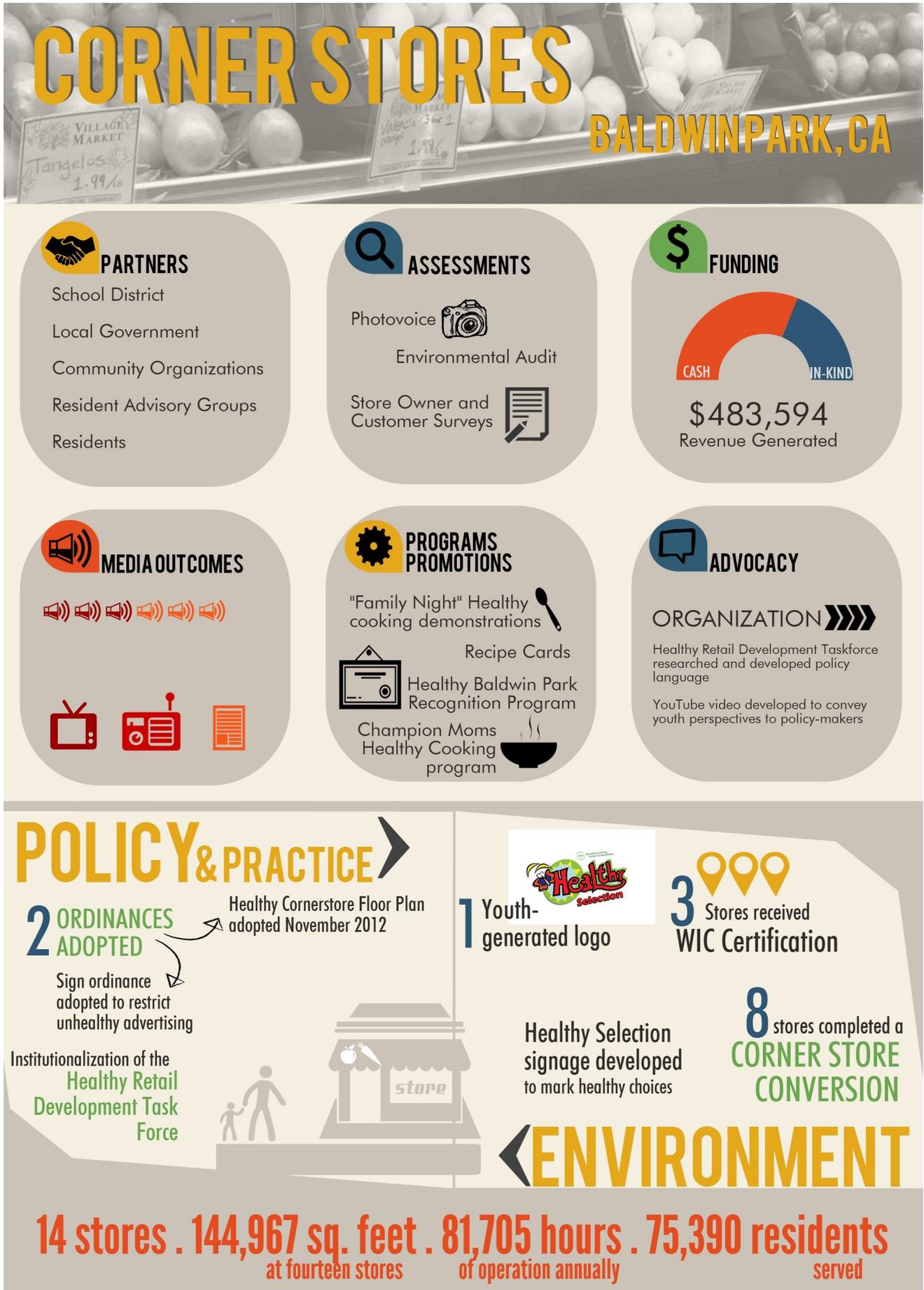
In collaboration with Champions for Change Nutrition Network, CCPHA developed several programs aimed at changing the nutrition environment in Baldwin Park:

- Champion Moms Healthy Cooking was a six-week program that taught portion sizes, identification of healthy ingredients, and critical meal planning skills when dining out.
- Two stores conducted "Family Night" healthy cooking demos as well as educational food tastings to introduce customers to low-fat milk options and whole wheat products.
- CCPHA created recipe cards promoting Healthy Selection and highlighting participating stores.
- With Unified Grocers (UG), partners developed the Neighborhood Market Program for participating stores to receive business coaching and membership benefits. CCPHA supported two stores in joining UG.

##### Promotions

*People on the Move* actively promoted participating stores and distributed information about Healthy Selections to enhance exposure and gain community support. Some events and programs included:

Figure 4: Corner Stores Infographic



- Breakfast with the Mayor, which officially launched the campaign in Baldwin Park with participating stores. The program discussed the platform of Healthy Baldwin Park vision and policies to promote healthy retail.
- The Taste of Baldwin Park event at Morgan Park Concerts in the Park recognized owners of 11 Healthy Selection stores with certificates and public recognition from the mayor and councilmembers. The mayor provided background on the retail environment in Baldwin Park and announced city support for the development of a city-wide healthy floor plan policy.
- Partners sponsored the grand re-opening of Olive Square Market highlighting the Healthy Selection program. Along with resident ambassadors and CCPHA staff, the mayor and a member of the city council participated in a store tour with the owner to showcase changes.

## Implementation

### Healthy Selections and Cornerstore Conversion Program

*“...the residents picked... stores near schools. ‘What’s on the route? Where do kids stop after school?’”—Partner*

The campaign to improve corner stores and healthy food availability to youth in Baldwin Park, named Healthy Baldwin Park, focused on identifying healthy food options in stores near schools and worked with store owners to highlight better food choices to their customers.



Stores of all sizes were involved in Healthy Selections, from the small, independently-owned stores (e.g., La Blanquita), to chain convenience stores (e.g., 7-eleven) and grocery stores (e.g., Smart and Final, Superior). While larger stores provided some competition for the smaller, independently-owned stores, they also provided a strong presence in the community and modeled changes for other stores interested in promoting healthy food options. Of the approximately 40 food stores in Baldwin Park, 14 participated in Healthy Selections (35%).<sup>10</sup> See Table 3.

Participating stores received a Healthy Selections toolkit (including a CD) that provided resources for owners (i.e., wholesalers lists, business loan program information, WIC information, fact sheets for setting up a healthy floor plan, supermarket traps, and improving promotions and marketing ideas). Stores received training on tagging, healthy marketing, and produce handling for effective healthy food retailing. Guidelines for tagging accounted for sodium, saturated fat, calorie, and sugar content.

Olive Square Market	La Blanquita Tortilleria
El Mambi	El Mercado del Pueblo
Los Compadres	Vallarta
7-Eleven	Smart & Final
Superior Grocers	Jay’s Market
J & J Market	M & I market
Circle K	David’s Market

Select stores in the Healthy Selections program changed their store layout and improved healthy food options through the Cornerstore Conversion Program. Goals of the program, drawn from the customer survey data, aimed to: 1) place a Healthy Selection food logo on products, 2) improve product placement of healthy food options, 3) decrease unhealthy food marketing and advertising, 4) increase healthy food options, 5) identify opportunities for stores to expand their business model, and 6) convert one store either partially or fully.

The Healthy Retail Business Development Taskforce has drafted the goals for the Cornerstore Conversion Program and continues to discuss avenues for funding and maintenance. As part of its partnership with PHLP, the Taskforce has worked with the LA Redevelopment Department, gathering data on market conversion programs to adopt a citywide policy converting corner stores and liquor stores through the permitting process.

### Signage

Partners aimed to change the promotional signage at stores. A sign ordinance passed in Baldwin Park allowing store owners to take a stronger role in deciding what was advertised or promoted in their store. In-store signs promoted the initiative. A Healthy Selections logo, designed by a local youth, was placed near



identified foods (e.g., fruits and vegetables, dried chilis, herbs/spices) to highlight healthier options. Partners also provided signage and recipe cards that described store participation and the healthy floor plan model.

## Healthy Floorplan Ordinance

In Fall 2010, CCPHA and city leaders began discussions to limit the amount of floor space designated to unhealthy foods and assembled the Healthy Cornerstore Taskforce (HCT) to draft a Healthy Floorplan Ordinance using resident feedback and current floorplan models as guides. In Spring 2011, the Healthy Retail Business Development Taskforce convened to assist in the passage of healthy retail ordinances, specifically a Healthy Selections policy, and to institutionalize the Healthy Selection program. With assistance from Public Health Law and Policy (PHLP), the ordinance was revised (referencing other models like the Philadelphia Food Trust program) and modified to include criteria for standards and potential city-sponsored incentives. Finally, the ordinance was presented to HCT and BPRAC, for feedback and an internal monitoring plan was added. Partners presented both the ordinance and monitoring plan to the City Council and city staff for adoption in November 2012.

## Drive-Thru Moratorium

In May 2010, partners worked with the City Council to pass a temporary moratorium (Ordinance 1333) on drive-thru restaurants to delay the introduction of new establishments for nine months. After the ordinance expired, efforts to continue the moratorium or institute a ban fell short, and partners moved toward modifying zoning ordinances (with guidance from PHLP) to achieve a similar end.

## **Population Reach**

With the inclusion of stores of all sizes from across the area, partners saw the reach of the corner store policy and environmental changes widely extending to all residents in Baldwin Park.

Beyond the local influence, the initiative has been nationally recognized for excellence in both innovation and achievement, which increased exposure of the initiative within Baldwin Park.

*“... people are noticing, “I don’t want to eat too much of this because they’re watching it.” I mean, it’s different. I hear people talking about it. The first two, three months,... nobody was talking about [healthy eating] or plugged into it until they started with Healthy Selection. People were asking what it was...” —Store Owner*

which their business is located. As such, owners are reticent to invest in structural changes or capital improvements, even with financial assistance (e.g., FreshWork Funds provides support for expansions, renovations, and distribution). Also, owners fear that substantially changing layout and inventory will reduce current business.

## **Lessons Learned**

Partners have recognized the importance of allying with those who have the ability to lead others and foster an environment of collaboration. Placing key personnel in strategic roles has enabled Baldwin Park to be successful.

## **Sustainability**

Since developing and implementing the Healthy Baldwin Park programs and ordinances and the Healthy Retail Business Development Taskforce, partners continue to promote institutionalization of the process within the City of Baldwin Park’s Redevelopment Department.

## **Population Impact**

Although some were skeptical at first, store owners have noticed awareness around health and nutrition in their customers, and some have even noted changes in purchasing behavior.

## **Challenges**

Many store owners do not own the land or building in

*“Do I get a loan from the city to basically improve the property of my landlord? It benefits my store, but, at the end of the day, if I decide to move my store a few blocks down, how does that support me?” —Partner (speaking about store owners)*

## BALDWIN PARK COMPLETE STREETS (ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION)

*“... as a community we are tired of other people outside of our community driving our streets as a cut through and we want to take our streets back. We want to make sure that our streets belong to our community...”—  
Partner*

Based on their assessments to understand barriers to physical activity, partners worked with the local school district and city planners to create safer, more pedestrian- and bicycle-friendly streets in Baldwin Park.

### Policy, Practice, and Environmental Changes

Partners focused efforts on the passage of policies to improve street use, maintenance and function, as well as specific changes to heavily-used intersections and thoroughfares.

- Partners passed Resolution 2011-028 through the City Council of Baldwin Park to adopt a Complete Streets policy, and on July 20, 2011, the Baldwin Park Complete Streets Policy (#027) was passed.
- The Baldwin Park Street Manual was adopted in May 2012.
- Partners finalized a plan to support connectivity to corner stores.
- In November 2011, partners succeeded in the Institutionalization of an Internal Business Taskforce within city government. The taskforce will finalize funding for aesthetic improvement plans.
- Bike lanes were introduced on Los Angeles Street.
- Double bike lanes were striped on Ramona Street.
- In August 2012, the project plans for Maine Avenue and Olive Street were adopted unanimously by City Council and include road diets, bicycle and pedestrian access, and on-street parking.

### Complementary Programs/Promotions

CCPHA worked with local middle and high school students to develop the Baldwin Park Cyler Leadership program. Coordinators visited local schools and enlisted teachers through a program called AVID. Advancement Via Individual Determination is a college readiness system for elementary through higher education designed to increase school wide learning and performance.<sup>11</sup> Youth involved in Think Together and Healthy Teens on the Move were included in the program. Participants learned about bike safety and the new Complete Streets policies. The Baldwin Park Cyler Leadership program has been supported by the Baldwin Park Unified School District and the city. Involved youth have also participated in environmental audits to understand impediments to bicycling.

*“...you’ll see people, like, riding bikes on the—like, they’re not wearing a helmet but they’re riding bikes on the sidewalk, ‘cause it’s safer. We’re like, ‘no, it’s not actually safer. It’s actually, it’s more dangerous’.”  
—Partner*

### Implementation

The Complete Streets Project has focused on road diets, walkability and bikeability, aesthetic improvements, wayfinding, and perceptions of safety. It also promotes transportation equity throughout the community.

### Smart Streets Prioritization Plan

With many areas to target for aesthetic improvement, the CCPHA developed a prioritization plan for the areas with the biggest walkability and safety concerns. Based on results of the community forum in March 2011, the area including Holland Middle School was selected as the first Smart Streets model. In August 2011, CCPHA hosted a resident forum to discuss the aesthetic prioritization plan, including the use of existing funds from the city to support the plan. Proposed changes to the streets included wayfinding signage, landscaping, and issues related to access.

CCPHA worked with the Healthy Corner store Taskforce, city representatives, and business owners to review Maine Avenue food access maps and proposed physical projects along Maine Corridor. Participating

Figure 3: Active Transportation Infographic



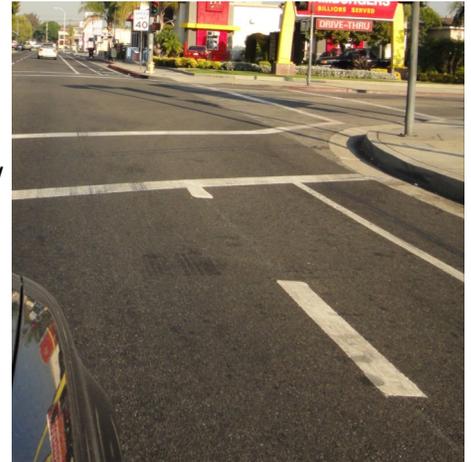
business owners reviewed the proposed changes and voiced owner-perceived and customer-perceived barriers to improvements. As a result of this joint meeting, the city of Baldwin Park created an internal Business Taskforce to manage the aesthetic improvement plan to corner stores.

In conjunction with the Complete Streets policy, partners and the Complete Streets Taskforce developed the Baldwin Park Street Manual (completed in March 2012). This manual was influenced by the National Street Manual and the Model Design Manual for Living Streets in Los Angeles County, among others throughout the state and country.

Physical changes to the street environment focused on road diets, increasing the number of bike lanes, creating safe crossing areas at key intersections, decreasing the speed of vehicular traffic, and incorporating more trees on streets (aesthetic changes). Each project design was

*“...the city’s not always going to have money to change a street, but the city will have money to repave a street. Once they repave it, they can then follow the Complete Streets guideline, which requires this amount of width for a bike lane, whereas before there was no bike lane, they can take advantage of new projects like this to tack on some Complete Streets elements.” —Partner*

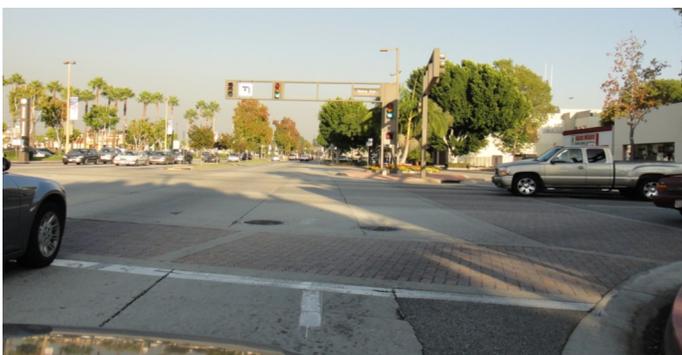
coordinated by Public Works, which also organizes the operations. Physical changes have already been made on a few of Baldwin Park’s streets, including Los Angeles Street, Ramona Street, Maine Avenue, and Olive Street. Now that Complete Streets Policy has passed, future projects will be



incorporated into street paving and other necessary maintenance, which will lower the amount of additional funding needed. On Los Angeles Street, a recent repaving project provided the opportunity to implement changes included in the new policy. Funding for projects on Ramona Street went toward restriping and the introduction of double stripe bike lanes, an asset that has already proven beneficial to people in the area.

Partners presented final plans for physical changes to Maine Avenue and Olive Street to the city council. The proposed changes were based on residents’ desires to slow traffic speeds through road diets, introduce bike lanes, create a more pedestrian- and bike-friendly route on a stretch of Olive Street, and create roundabouts to support active transportation safety.

*“... What they were able to do additional [on Ramona] was to double stripe bike lanes. I bike this and I love it.”—HKHC Staff*



The road diet projects in Baldwin Park involved decreasing the size of the lanes (from 15 feet to 11 feet), as well as creating a five-foot or six-foot bike lane and an eight-foot wide street parking lane. On-street parking spots act as buffers between automobile and pedestrian traffic.

### Population Reach

Since the streets and sidewalks are used by all residents in the area, physical changes to enhance walkability, bikeability, and access to healthy food and recreational opportunities through the Complete Streets policy have had the potential to impact all Baldwin Park residents.

### Dissemination

In December 2011, CCPHA developed a Complete Streets Policy Brief, detailing the full initiative and providing comparisons of Baldwin Park’s health data to state and national statistics. Later that month and into January 2012, CCPHA hosted Complete Streets forums with BPRAC and residents to build awareness and to discuss physical changes and their potential added value. Partners also held a forum for Healthy Selection store owners to discuss how changes could impact their stores and the potential for heightened business.

## Population Impact

The Baldwin Park Complete Streets Policy, rated highest in the country by the National Complete Streets Coalition, specifically included language to ensure community collaboration through implementation and adoption. The policy has been supported by local business owners whose patronage has increased as a result of improved active transportation. As a result of the robust Complete Streets Policy, the city was able to secure Safe Routes to School and other grant funding for built environment changes that will improve mobility and accommodate multiple modes of transportation.<sup>12</sup>

*“They [local businesses] have responded positively—they understand that the more people that you have on the streets the, they are your businesses, better pedestrian and transit and bicycle access benefits them.”—Partner*

Partners have perceived positive changes within the community as a result of the Complete Streets initiative and its community-based collaboration and outreach.

*“You know [the community has] been very vocal on the safety of our streets and the issues that impede them from going out and walking our streets and sidewalks and getting on their sidewalks, so this outreach and this education on Complete Streets and the road diet has really made tremendous change in BPRAC and Baldwin Park as a whole.”—Partner*

## Challenges

Partners have found success in the implementation of the policy; however, funding mechanisms have been a challenge. Some sources of funding require a joint use agreement. To work within the confines of its funding abilities, the partnership focused on smaller changes (e.g., striping for bike lanes) that could be made to existing road construction projects to and incremental improvements to the active living environment.

## Lessons Learned

Partners involved with the Complete Streets initiative found that above all, engagement of residents was a key element of success. Along with resident engagement, forging strong partnerships with city staff and appointed/elected officials helped facilitate collaboration and approval of proposed policies and plans. Smart Streets has seen success, in large part, because of strong participation and involvement at the city level. During the tenure of the HKHC grant, People on the Move worked closely with the Built and Health Environment Director/Associate Planner, whose position was eliminated within the last few months of the grant due to reduced funding. Recently, the city hired a Director of Public Works whose background is in planning and who has a strong desire to work with the community. Systems are back in place to continue the execution and implementation of physical projects.

## Sustainability

Baldwin Park has also been successful in obtaining funding, which has provided continued support for the Smart Streets initiatives. Partners attribute their success in engaging outside funders to an aggressive grant writing team and the implementation of nationally-recognized policies related to their initiatives (e.g., Complete Streets Policy, joint use agreements).

### REFERENCES:

1. Baldwin Park, California. Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities. (2009). <http://www.healthykidshealthycommunities.org/communities/baldwin-park-ca>
2. Full Proposal Narrative. Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities Grant Proposal. 2008.
3. 2009 American Community Survey. <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>
4. 2010 US Census. <http://www.census.gov/2010census/>
5. California Demographic Data. Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health. Sourced January 16, 2014. <http://www.childhealthdata.org/home>.
6. Healthy Baldwin Park. Healthy Baldwin Park online. <http://www.baldwinpark.com/healthybp/healthybp.html>
7. HKHC Dashboard. Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities Online Dashboard. <http://www.hkhcdashboard.org/dashboard>
8. Gutierrez, A. We're Fed Up! Blog Posting. May 24, 2010. <http://www.werefedup.com/profiles/blogs/come-support-the-smart-street>
9. We're Fed Up. Herman Video Productions. YouTube. September 30, 2009. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m1KFVYFYnpY>
10. Healthy Corner Stores. Baldwin Park NOW. Summer 2012. [http://www.baldwinpark.com/index.php?option=com\\_docman&task=doc\\_download&gid=1587&mode=view](http://www.baldwinpark.com/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=1587&mode=view)
11. What is AVID? AVID online. [http://www.avid.org/abo\\_whatisavid.html](http://www.avid.org/abo_whatisavid.html)
12. It's a Safe Decision: Complete Streets in California. National Complete Streets Coalition. February 22, 2012. <http://www.smartgrowthamerica.org/documents/cs/resources/cs-in-california.pdf>

Unless otherwise noted, all images were taken by Evaluation Staff and are property of Transtria LLC.

## APPENDIX A: LOGIC MODEL

In the first year of the grant, this evaluation logic model identified healthy eating and active living strategies with associated 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 People 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).

As noted previously, the healthy eating and active living strategies of People on the Move partnership included:

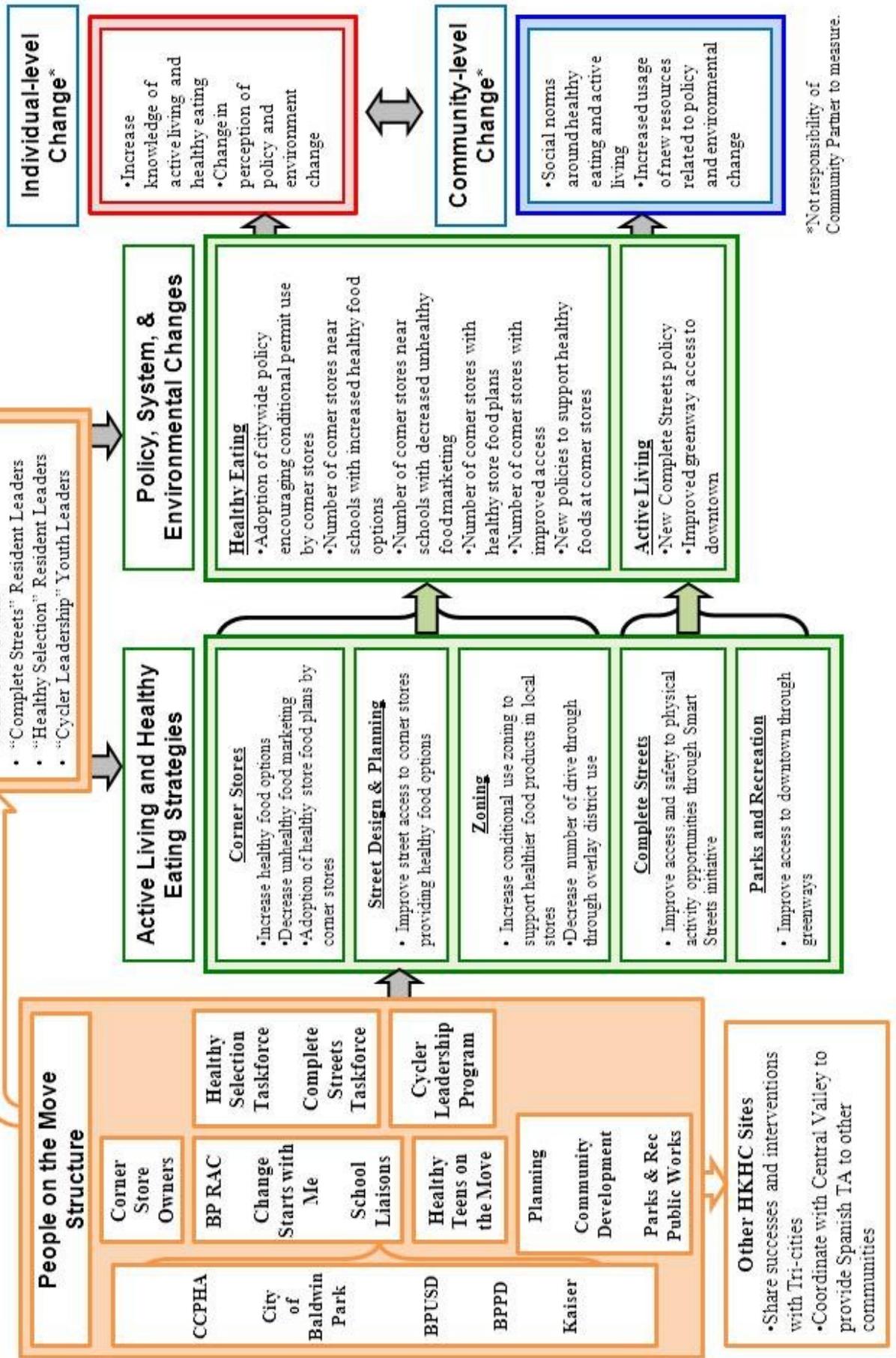
- *Healthy Selections (Corner Stores)*: The initiative was created to increase access to healthy foods by changing corner store layouts, use of signage, and reduction of unhealthy options. Programs helped stores change floor plans and improve stocking to accommodate healthier inventory.
- *Smart Streets (Active Transportation)*: Through the adoption of the Complete Streets Policy, this effort accommodated bicycle lanes and pedestrian access through physical changes to streets (including road diets, street buffers, and modifications to the roads to improve bikeability and walkability).

APPENDIX A: LOGIC MODEL

# Baldwin Park, CA HKHC Logic Model

California Center for Public Health Advocacy

November 7<sup>th</sup>, 2011



## APPENDIX B: PARTNERSHIP AND COMMUNITY CAPACITY SURVEY RESULTS

### Partnership and Community Capacity Survey

To enhance understanding of the capacity of each community partnership, an online survey was conducted with project staff and key partners involved with People 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.<sup>1-3</sup>

#### *Methods*

Modeled after earlier work from the Prevention Research Centers and the Evaluation of Active Living by Design<sup>4</sup>, a 82-item partnership capacity survey solicited perspectives of the members of the People 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 People 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 December 2012 and April 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*

Two project staff or key partners involved with People on the Move completed the survey. See table 4 for findings.

#### References

1. Goodman RM, Speers MA, McLeroy K, et al. Identifying and defining the dimensions of community capacity to provide a basis for measurement. *Health Educ Behav.* Jun 1998;25(3):258-278.
2. Israel BA, Schulz AJ, Parker EA, Becker AB. Review of community-based research: assessing partnership approaches to improve public health. *Annu Rev Public Health.* 1998;19:173-202.
3. Roussos ST, Fawcett SB. A review of collaborative partnerships as a strategy for improving community health. *Annu Rev Public Health.* 2000;21:369-402.
4. Baker E, Motton F. Is there a relationship between capacity and coalition activity: The road we've traveled. American Public Health Association 131st Annual Meeting. San Francisco, CA; 2003.

APPENDIX B: PARTNERSHIP AND COMMUNITY CAPACITY SURVEY RESULTS (Table 4)

## Partnership and Community Capacity Survey Respondent Summary

Community Partnership

**Baldwin Park**

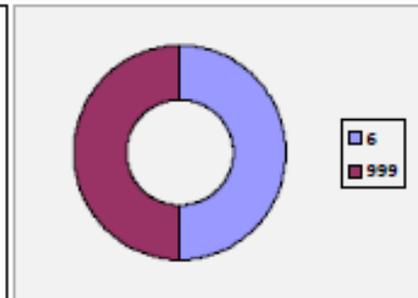
Respondents (n= 2 )

### Respondent Characteristics

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

### Type of Affiliated Organization

Organization Type	Count	Percentage	Count (Total)
Faith- or Community Based Organization	0	0.0%	(1)
School (district, elementary, middle, high)	0	0.0%	(2)
Local Government Agency (city, county)	0	0.0%	(3)
University or Research/Evaluation Organization	0	0.0%	(4)
Neighborhood Organization	0	0.0%	(5)
Advocacy Organization	1	50.0%	(6)
Health Care Organization	0	0.0%	(7)
Child Care or Afterschool Organization	0	0.0%	(8)
Other	0	0.0%	(10)
No response	1	50.0%	(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	50.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	50.00%	I don't know	0.00%
Disagree	0.00%	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	36.36%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	36.36%	I don't know	27.27%
Disagree	0.00%	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	13.64%	Strongly disagree	13.64%
Agree	54.55%	I don't know	18.18%
Disagree	0.00%	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	10.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	70.00%	I don't know	20.00%
Disagree	0.00%	No response	0.00%
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	10.00%	Strongly disagree	20.00%
Agree	60.00%	I don't know	10.00%
Disagree	0.00%	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	41.67%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	33.33%	I don't know	16.67%
Disagree	8.33%	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	50.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	50.00%	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	16.67%	Strongly disagree	16.67%
Agree	33.33%	I don't know	33.33%
Disagree	0.00%	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	50.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	50.00%	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	50.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	50.00%	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	37.50%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	25.00%	I don't know	37.50%
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	37.50%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	37.50%	I don't know	25.00%
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	50.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	50.00%	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	0.00%	Strongly disagree	33.33%
Agree	66.67%	I don't know	0.00%
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	0.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	100.00%	I don't know	0.00%
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	50.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	50.00%	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	50.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	50.00%	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	50.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	0.00%	I don't know	50.00%
Disagree	0.00%	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	50.00%
Agree	50.00%	I don't know	0.00%
Disagree	0.00%	No response	0.00%

APPENDIX C: SOURCES AND AMOUNTS OF FUNDING LEVERAGED

Sources of Revenue			
Community Partnership	Baldwin Park		
Resource source	Year	Amount	Status
<b>Local government</b>	<b>Year</b>		
	2009		Annual total <b>\$250,000.00</b>
		\$250,000.00	Accrued
	2012		Annual total <b>\$33,000.00</b>
		\$33,000.00	Accrued
Sum of revenue generated by resource source		<b>\$283,000.00</b>	
<b>State government</b>	<b>Year</b>		
	2010		Annual total <b>\$320,594.00</b>
		\$20,000.00	Accrued
		\$300,594.00	Accrued
	2012		Annual total <b>\$50,000.00</b>
		\$25,000.00	Accrued
		\$25,000.00	Approved
Sum of revenue generated by resource source		<b>\$370,594.00</b>	
<b>National government</b>	<b>Year</b>		
	2012		Annual total <b>\$150,000.00</b>
		\$150,000.00	Accrued
Sum of revenue generated by resource source		<b>\$150,000.00</b>	
<b>Foundation</b>	<b>Year</b>		
	2008		Annual total <b>\$75,721.00</b>
		\$7,506.00	Accrued
		\$1,060.00	Accrued
		\$4,000.00	Accrued
		\$1,034.00	Accrued
		\$2,000.00	Accrued
		\$58,121.00	Accrued
		\$2,000.00	Accrued
	2009		Annual total <b>\$126,478.00</b>
		\$2,628.00	Accrued
		\$1,000.00	Accrued
		\$4,000.00	Accrued
		\$1,940.00	Accrued
		\$2,537.00	Accrued
		\$12,494.00	Accrued
		\$101,879.00	Accrued
	2010		Annual total <b>\$100,000.00</b>

APPENDIX C: SOURCES AND AMOUNTS OF FUNDING LEVERAGED (CONTINUED)

Community Partnership		Baldwin Park	
Resource source	Amount	Status	
	\$10,000.00	Accrued	
	\$82,479.00	Accrued	
	\$1,264.00	Accrued	
	\$1,214.00	Accrued	
	\$3,835.00	Accrued	
	\$439.00	Accrued	
	\$769.00	Accrued	
2011		Annual total	\$100,000.00
	\$3,100.00	Accrued	
	\$4,172.00	Accrued	
	\$1,883.00	Accrued	
	\$2,991.00	Accrued	
	\$2,854.00	Accrued	
	\$10,000.00	Accrued	
	\$75,000.00	Accrued	
Sum of revenue generated by resource source	\$402,199.00		
School	Year		
	2009	Annual total	\$100,000.00
		\$100,000.00	Accrued
Sum of revenue generated by resource source	\$100,000.00		
Grand Total			\$1,305,793.00



**People on the Move**

**Corner Stores Environmental  
Audits**

**Summary Report**

Prepared by Transtria LLC



## **Table of Contents**

<b>Background .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Methods.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Results.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Appendix A: Charts .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Appendix B: Environmental Audit Tool .....</b>	<b>17</b>

## **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. HKHC 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](http://www.healthykidshealthycommunities.org).

Located in Baldwin Park, California, the California Center for Public Health Advocacy was selected to lead the local HKHC partnership, People on the Move. People on the Move has chosen to focus its work on corner stores and street improvements.

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/hkhc](http://www.transtria.com/hkhc). A supplementary enhanced evaluation component focuses on six cross-site HKHC strategies, including: parks and plays spaces, street design, farmers' markets, corner stores, physical activity standards in childcare settings, and nutrition standards in childcare settings. Communities are trained to use two main methods as part of the enhanced evaluation, direct observation and environmental audits. Tools and training are provided by Transtria staff (see [www.transtria.com/hkhc](http://www.transtria.com/hkhc)).

In order to better understand the impact of their work in corner stores, representatives of People on the Move chose to participate in the enhanced evaluation data collection activities. People on the Move completed their enhanced evaluation activities for corner stores using the environmental audit method.

## **Methods**

The corner stores environmental audit tool was adapted from the Nutrition Environment Measurement Survey in Stores (NEMS-S), an evidence based tool designed to assess nutrition environments including the availability and pricing differences between healthier and less-healthy options. Environmental audits assess the presence or absence of different features as well as the quality or condition of the physical environment. Overall, this audit attempts to determine the quality of specific corner stores pertaining to the availability of healthy food options, particularly access to fruits and vegetables. An Evaluation Officer from Transtria trained community members on proper data collection methods using the tool.

In this case, the audits were developed to assess the healthy eating supports and barriers that increase access to foods contributing to a healthy lifestyle in corner stores in Baldwin Park. Audits were conducted at nine corner stores in Baldwin Park by seven community members between November 7<sup>th</sup> and November 29<sup>th</sup> of 2012. Transtria staff performed data entry and validation. Double data entry was performed to ensure accuracy of data; percent agreement was 99.5% and all errors were fixed.

## Results

The nine corner stores audited were: 7-Eleven, Smart & Final, Olive Square Market, El Mercado del Pueblo, El Mambi, Los Compadres, La Blanquita, Vallarta, and Superior.

### *Overall Store, Store Exterior, Store Interior*

All nine of the corner stores were open seven days a week with hours ranging from 12.5 (8:00 am-8:30 pm) to 24 hours. The operating hours of Superior were not provided in the audit. Overall, the corner stores were easily accessible to the community with legible signs, accessible entrances, and wide aisles to accommodate wheelchairs and strollers. In addition, eight of the nine stores had a public transit stop visible from the entrance of the store, and six of the stores had a sidewalk and parking lot adjacent to the store entrance; only four of the stores, however, had bicycle parking.



Security features (e.g., cameras or guards) were visible in all nine corner stores, but the windows were blocked by bars, signs, or tinting at six of the stores (sometimes a concern to parents or community members who cannot see into the store from the outside). A school was visible from three of the stores, suggesting students of these schools may be able to walk to the corner store to access foods and beverages sold.

Los Compadres was the only store that did not accept any form of WIC, SNAP, or EBT. Seven of the eight stores that did accept WIC/SNAP/EBT also had signs advertising its availability and additional signage near WIC/SNAP approved products. Only two stores (e.g. Smart & Final and Olive Square Market) had point of purchase prompts for healthy products.

### *Fresh fruits and vegetables*

Fresh fruits and vegetables were available at all nine corner stores. In eight of the nine stores, the fresh produce was located at the back of the store. Smart & Final was the only store with its fresh produce located at the front of the store. The majority of stores had fresh produce clearly labeled by name, price, and unit of sale.



The most frequently available (found in at least eight of the nine corner stores) fruits and vegetables were apples, bananas, avocados, carrots, romaine lettuce, onions, and tomatoes. Vallarta had the highest number of unique fruits (18 types) and vegetables (22 types) available followed by Superior and La Blanquita. 7-Eleven had the least number of fruits (6 types) and vegetables (1 type) of all the corner stores. The overall quality of the fresh produce across all corner stores was found to be “average or good

Store	Number of different fruits	Number of different vegetables
7-Eleven	6	1
Smart & Final	13	12
Olive Square Market	13	16
El Mercado del Pueblo	3	10
El Mambi	6	9
Los Compadres	3	13
La Blanquita	16	19
Vallarta	18	22
Superior	16	21

quality” in all but two stores. In addition, more than half of the fruits and vegetables listed on the corner store audit tool were available in

large quantities (10 or more available per fruit or vegetable). A price comparison across all corner stores cannot be performed as the auditors did not indicate the price of fruits and vegetables at four of the corner stores (7-Eleven, Smart & Final, El Mercado del Pueblo, and El Mambi).

*Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables*

In addition to fresh produce, all stores had canned vegetables available while eight stores had canned fruits available. Half of those stores carrying canned fruits had between one and three types of canned fruits and the other half had four or more types of canned fruits. Three stores had a limited selection of canned fruits (1-3 types), while six stores had a varied selection (4+ types). Slightly less than half of the stores (4) offered frozen fruits; however, those stores did have a varied selection of frozen fruits. Frozen vegetables were found in six of the stores with five of the six stores having a varied selection of frozen vegetables.

*Other foods*

Nuts, seeds, or dry beans were available in all corner stores and eight stores also carried lean meats, fish, or poultry and grain products. Seven of the stores had low-fat or non-fat dairy products and five stores carried whole grain products, such as bread, flour, rice, and pasta. Low-fat prepared and frozen meals (e.g. baked chicken, Healthy Choice™) were only available in three stores.



Salty, sweet, and frozen snacks and desserts (e.g. potato chips, ice cream, candy) were available at all of the corner stores. A majority of stores also had other less healthy options, like regular to high-fat prepared (7) and frozen (6) foods (e.g. fried chicken, Hungry-Man™).

All stores had 2% milk available. Eight of the nine stores carried skim and whole/vitamin D milk. One percent milk was available in six stores. Only three stores carried rice, soy, and/or Lactaid™ milk. In addition to milk, water, 100% juice, and sugar sweetened beverages were available in all corner stores.

### *Tobacco and alcohol*

Seven of the nine corner stores sold tobacco products, and four of those stores had tobacco advertising present inside and/or outside of the store. Tobacco products were located behind the counter or in displays or bins next to the register in all stores. All nine stores carried alcohol products, and all but one store (Vallarta) had alcohol advertising present at the store. Alcohol products were located in the freezer/cooler section in nearly all stores (8). One store had alcohol products located behind the counter and three others had displays next to the register.

#### **Key Takeaways**

- All nine corner stores were highly accessible to customers by operating seven days per week with extended hours.
- Los Compadres was the only store that did not accept any form of WIC, SNAP, or EBT.
- Only two stores (e.g. Smart & Final and Olive Square Market) had point of purchase prompts for healthy products.
- Fresh fruits (3-18 types per store) and vegetables (1-22 types per store) were available at all nine corner stores.
- Vallarta had the highest number of fresh fruits and vegetables listed on the audit tool, while 7-Eleven had the fewest.
- Almost all (99%) fresh fruits and vegetables available were rated as “Average or Good Quality.”
- Smart & Final was the only store to display fresh fruits and vegetables in the front of the store.
- Canned fruit (at 8 stores), canned vegetables (at 9 stores), frozen fruit (at 4 stores), and frozen vegetables (at 6 stores) were available in addition to fresh produce.
- Seven of the nine stores sold tobacco products and all nine stores

Store Characteristics	7- Eleven	Smart & Final	Olive Square Market	El Mercado del Pueblo	El Mambi	Los Compadres	La Blanquita	Vallarta	Superior
<i>Overall Store</i>									
Open 7 days a week	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hours of operation: Sunday	24 hours	7am-9pm	8am-9pm	8am-8pm	7am-10pm	7:30am-9pm	7am-9:45pm	6am-11pm	not given
Hours of operation: Monday	24 hours	7am-9pm	7am-9pm	8am-8:30pm	7am-11pm	7:30am-9pm	7am-8:45pm	6am-11pm	not given
Hours of operation: Tuesday	24 hours	7am-9pm	7am-9pm	8am-8:30pm	7am-11pm	7:30am-9pm	7am-8:45pm	6am-11pm	not given
Hours of operation: Wednesday	24 hours	7am-9pm	7am-9pm	8am-8:30pm	7am-11pm	7:30am-9pm	7am-8:45pm	6am-11pm	not given
Hours of operation: Thursday	24 hours	7am-9pm	7am-9pm	8am-8:30pm	7am-11pm	7:30am-9pm	7am-8:45pm	6am-11pm	not given
Hours of operation: Friday	24 hours	7am-9pm	7am-10pm	8am-9pm	7am-12am	7:30am-9pm	7am-8:45pm	6am-11pm	not given
Hours of operation: Saturday	24 hours	7am-9pm	7am-10pm	8am-9pm	7am-12am	7:30am-9pm	7am-9:45pm	6am-11pm	not given
<i>Employee characteristics</i>									
Employee use gloves when handling food	X	X	X				X	X	X
Employees greet customers	X		X		X	X	X	X	
Employees wear uniforms	X	X	X					X	X
<i>Store interior</i>									
ATM inside store	X		X	X			X	X	X
Wide aisles to accommodate strollers and wheelchairs	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Licenses/permits visibly displayed			X		X	X	X	X	X
Store map or signs for aisles listing types of products		X						X	X
Recipe cards or preparation instructions		X							
Free samples of healthy products							X		
WIC/SNAP signs near WIC/SNAP approved products	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Point of purchase prompts for healthy products		X	X						

Store Characteristics	7- Eleven	Smart & Final	Olive Square Market	El Mercado del Pueblo	El Mambi	Los Compadres	La Blanquita	Vallarta	Superior
<i>Store exterior</i>									
Legible signs to identify store	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Accessible entrance	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Security features	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Seating									X
Windows blocked by bars, signs, or tinting	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Gas pumps							X		
Bicycle parking		X					X	X	X
Public transit stop visible from the store entrance		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sidewalk adjacent to store entrance		X	X	X	X	X			X
Parking lot adjacent to store entrance		X	X	X	X	X			X
Store accepts WIC/SNAP/EBT	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Sign for WIC		X		X			X	X	X
Sign for SNAP/Food stamps	X	X		X	X			X	
Sign for EBT	X	X						X	X
Other discount	X	X						X	
A school is visible from the store				X			X	X	
Type of school: Primary							X	X	
Type of school: Secondary				X					

Store Characteristics	7- Eleven	Smart & Final	Olive Square Market	El Mercado del Pueblo	El Mambi	Los Compadres	La Blanquita	Vallarta	Superior
<i>Fresh fruits</i>									
Fresh fruits available	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fresh fruits located at back of store	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fresh fruits located at front of store		X							
Fresh fruits located on a high shelf			X			X	X		X
Fresh fruits located on a middle shelf	X	X							X
Fresh fruits located on a low shelf	X	X	X	X			X		
Fresh fruits located in baskets or bin near the register	X						X		
Fresh fruits located under display light	X						X	X	
Freshly cut fruits for sale	X	X						X	X
<i>Fresh vegetables</i>									
Fresh vegetables available	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fresh vegetables located at back of store	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fresh vegetables located in middle of store									X
Fresh vegetables located at front of store		X							
Fresh vegetables located on a high shelf			X		X	X			X
Fresh vegetables located on a middle shelf	X	X							X
Fresh vegetables located on a low shelf	X	X	X	X					
Fresh vegetables located in baskets or bin near the register	X						X		
Fresh vegetables located under display light	X						X	X	
Freshly cut vegetables for sale	X	X						X	X

Store Characteristics	7- Eleven	Smart & Final	Olive Square Market	El Mercado del Pueblo	El Mambi	Los Compadres	La Blanquita	Vallarta	Superior
<i>Product signage and pricing (for fresh fruits/vegetables only)</i>									
Products are identified by name		X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Clear signs document the price	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Units are appropriately labeled	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Discounts for larger sales	X						X	X	X
<i>Canned/frozen fruits/vegetables</i>									
No canned fruits available						X			
Limited canned fruits (1-3 types)	X		X	X	X				
Variety canned fruits (4+ types)		X					X	X	X
Limited canned vegetables (1-3 types)	X		X			X			
Variety canned vegetables (4+ types)		X		X	X		X	X	X
No frozen fruits available	X		X	X	X	X			
Variety frozen fruits (4+ types)		X					X	X	X
No frozen vegetables available	X				X	X			
Limited frozen vegetables (1-3 types)				X					
Variety frozen vegetables (4+ types)		X	X				X	X	X

Store Characteristics	7- Eleven	Smart & Final	Olive Square Market	El Mercado del Pueblo	El Mambi	Los Compadres	La Blanquita	Vallarta	Superior
<i>Other foods</i>									
Whole grains		X	X				X	X	X
Other grain products		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Low-fat or non-fat dairy foods	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Lean meats, fish, poultry		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nuts, seeds, or dry beans	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Low-fat prepared meals		X							
Low-fat frozen meals		X					X		X
Other healthier foods		X							
Potato chips/corn chips/ popcorn	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ice cream/frozen desserts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cakes/cookies/doughnuts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Candy/chocolate	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Regular to high-fat prepared meals	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Regular to high-fat frozen meals	X	X		X			X	X	X
Milk available at store	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Skim milk	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
1% milk	X	X	X				X	X	X
2% milk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Whole or Vitamin D milk	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Flavored whole milk	X		X	X	X		X	X	X
Flavored skim, 1%, or 2% milk		X							X
Rice milk		X							X
Soy milk		X	X						X
Lactaid		X	X						X
Water	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
100% juice	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sugar sweetened beverages	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Store Characteristics	7- Eleven	Smart & Final	Olive Square Market	El Mercado del Pueblo	El Mambi	Los Compadres	La Blanquita	Vallarta	Superior
<i>Tobacco and alcohol</i>									
Store sells tobacco products	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Tobacco advertisements present	X		X	X	X				
Tobacco advertisements inside the store				X	X				
Tobacco advertisements outside the store				X	X				
Tobacco products located behind counter	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Tobacco products on displays, in bins, next to the register			X		X	X			
Tobacco products in a vending machine									X
Store sells alcohol products	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Alcohol advertisements present	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Alcohol advertisements inside the store		X		X		X			X
Alcohol advertisements outside the store			X	X	X	X			
Alcohol products located behind counter		X							
Alcohol products in the freezer/cooler section	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Alcohol products on displays, in bins, next to the register		X					X		X
Other location of alcohol products	X	X							

Produce Item	7-Eleven	Smart & Final			Olive Square Market				El Mercado del Pueblo			El Mambi		
	Unit	Unit	Quality	Quantity	Price	Unit	Quality	Quantity	Unit	Quality	Quantity	Unit	Quality	Quantity
# of fruits	6 fruits	13 fruits			13 fruits				3 fruits			6 fruits		
Apples	Each	Per pound	Good	A lot	\$0.69	Per pound	Good	Some	Per pound	Good	A lot	Per pound	Good	Some
Bananas	Each	Per pound	Good	A lot	\$0.99	Per pound	Good	Some	Per pound	Good	A lot	Per pound	Good	A lot
Blackberries		Per box/bag	Good	A lot										
Blueberries		Per pound	Good	A lot										
Cantaloupes			Good		\$0.99	Per pound	Good	Some				Per pound	Good	Some
Cranberries														
Grapefruit						Each								
Grapes	Per box/bag	Per box/bag	Good	A lot	\$0.79	Per pound	Good	Some						
Honeydews					\$0.99	Per pound	Good	Some						
Kiwis		Per box/bag	Good	A lot	\$0.99	Per pound	Good	Some						
Mangos	Per box/bag	Each	Good	A lot	\$1.29	Each	Good	Some						
Oranges	Each	Per box/bag	Good	A lot					Per pound	Good	A lot	Per pound	Good	A lot
Papayas														
Pears					\$0.99	Per pound	Good	Some						
Pineapples					\$1.99	Per pound	Good	Some				Each	Good	A lot
Plum														
Raspberries		Per box/bag	Good	A lot	\$1.99	Per box/bag	Good	Some						
Strawberries		Per box/bag	Good	A lot										
Tangerines		Per box/bag	Good	A lot	\$0.89	Per pound	Good	Some						
Watermelon	Per box/bag	Each	Good	A lot	\$1.00	Per pound	Good	Some				Each	Good	Some

Produce Item	Los Compadres				La Blanquita				Vallarta				Superior			
	Price	Unit	Quality	Quantity	Price	Unit	Quality	Quantity	Price	Unit	Quality	Quantity	Price	Unit	Quality	Quantity
# of fruits	3 fruits				16 fruits				18 fruits				16 fruits			
Apples					\$0.69/\$1.29	Per pound	Good	A lot	\$0.79	Per pound	Good	A lot	\$0.69	Per pound	Good	A lot
Bananas	\$0.49	Per pound	Poor	Some	2 x \$1.00	Per pound	Good	A lot	\$0.59	Per pound	Good	A lot	2 x \$1.00	Per pound	Good	A lot
Blackberries																
Blueberries									\$2.99	Per box/bag	Good	A lot	\$3.49	Per box/bag	Good	Few
Cantaloupes					\$0.99	Per pound	Good	A lot	3 x \$1.00	Per pound	Good	A lot	\$0.99	Per pound	Good	
Cranberries									\$2.49	Per box/bag	Good	A lot				
Grapefruit					2 x \$1.00	Per pound	Good	A lot	\$0.79	Each	Good	A lot				
Grapes					\$0.79	Per pound	Good	A lot	\$1.99	Per pound	Good	A lot	\$1.99	Per pound	Good	
Honeydews					2 x \$1.20	Per pound	Good	A lot	2 x \$1.00	Per pound	Good	A lot	\$0.99	Per pound	Good	
Kiwis					5 x \$1.00	Bunch	Good	A lot	4 x \$1.00	Each	Good	A lot	5 x \$1.00	Each	Good	
Mangos					\$0.79	Each	Good	A lot	\$0.79	Each	Good	A lot	2 x \$1.00	Each	Good	
Oranges					4 x \$1.00	Per pound	Good	A lot	\$0.79	Per pound	Good	A lot	2 x \$1.00	Per pound	Good	
Papayas		Each	Poor		\$0.79	Per pound	Good	A lot	\$0.79	Per pound	Good	A lot	\$0.89	Per pound	Good	
Pears					\$0.99	Per pound	Good	A lot	2 x \$1.00	Each	Good	A lot	2 x \$1.00	Per pound	Good	
Pineapples		Each		Few	\$1.59	Each	Good	A lot	\$1.99	Each	Good	A lot	\$1.50	Each	Good	
Plum					\$0.99	Per pound			\$1.29	Per pound	Good		\$0.99	Per pound	Good	
Raspberries													\$2.99	Per box/bag	Good	
Strawberries					\$1.99	Bunch	Good	A lot	\$3.99	Per box/bag	Good	A lot				
Tangerines					\$1.19	Per pound	Good	A lot	\$1.29	Per pound	Good	A lot	\$1.29	Per pound	Good	
Watermelon					4 x \$1.20	Per pound	Good	A lot	5 x \$1.00	Per pound	Good	A lot	4 x \$1.00	Per pound	Good	

Other fruits found at corner stores: limes, lemons, persimmons, pomegranate, canus, prickly pear, cactus pears, tejocote, guava, cucumber

Produce Item	7-Eleven	Smart & Final			Olive Square Market				El Mercado del Pueblo			El Mambi		
	Unit	Unit	Quality	Quantity	Price	Unit	Quality	Quantity	Unit	Quality	Quantity	Unit	Quality	Quantity
# of vegetables	1 vegetable	12 vegetables			16 vegetables				10 vegetables			9 vegetables		
Asparagus														
Avocados		Per box/bag	Good	A lot	2/\$0.99	Each	Good	A lot	Each	Good	A lot	Each		A lot
Broccoli														
Brussel sprouts														
Cabbages		Each	Good	Some		Per pound	Good	A lot				Each		Some
Carrots		Per box/bag	Good	A lot		Bunch	Good	A lot	Per box/bag	Good	A lot	Each		Some
Cauliflower		Per box/bag		Some	\$0.79	Per pound	Good	A lot						
Celery		Per box/bag	Good	A lot	\$0.79/ea	Each	Good	A lot	Bunch	Good	Some			
Collard Greens														
Corn					2/\$0.99	Each	Good	A lot	Per box/bag	Good	A lot			
Green beans														
Green peppers					2/\$0.99	Each	Good	A lot	Per pound	Good	A lot	Per pound		A lot
Kale														
Lentils						Per box/bag	Good	Some						
Lettuce - Romaine	Each	Each	Good		3/\$0.99	Each	Good	A lot	Each	Good	Few	Each		Some
Lima beans														
Mushrooms		Bunch	Good	Some										
Onions		Per box/bag	Good	A lot	\$0.69	Per pound	Good	A lot	Per pound	Good	A lot	Per pound		A lot
Radishes					\$1.00	Per box/bag	Good	A lot	Per box/bag	Good	A lot	Bunch		Some
Red peppers		Per box/bag	Good	Some	\$1.49	Per pound								
Spinach		Per box/bag	Good	A lot	\$3.99	Per box/bag	Good	Some						
Summer squash					\$0.69/lb	Per pound			Per pound	Good	A lot	Per pound	Good	A lot
Sweet potatoes		Per pound	Good	A lot	\$0.69/lb	Per pound		A lot						
Tomatoes		Per pound			\$0.79/lb	Per pound	Good	A lot	Per pound	Good	A lot	Per pound	Good	A lot

Produce Item	Los Compadres				La Blanquita				Vallarta				Superior		
	Price	Unit	Quality	Quantity	Price	Unit	Quality	Quantity	Price	Unit	Quality	Quantity	Price	Unit	Quality
# of vegetables	13 vegetables				19 vegetables				22 vegetables				21 vegetables		
Asparagus									\$3.99	Bunch	Good	A lot	\$2.49	Bunch	Good
Avocados	\$0.59	Each	Good	Some	\$1.49	Each	Good	A lot	\$0.79	Each	Good	A lot			
Broccoli					\$0.79	Per pound	Good	A lot	\$0.79	Per pound	Good	A lot	\$0.79	Per pound	Good
Brussel sprouts									\$1.29	Per pound	Good	A lot	\$1.99	Per pound	Good
Cabbages	\$0.39	Per pound	Good	Some	\$0.69	Per pound	Good	A lot	\$0.69	Per pound	Good	A lot	2 x \$1.00	Per pound	Good
Carrots	\$0.59	Per pound	Good	Some	3 x \$1.20	Per pound	Good	A lot	2 x \$1.00	Per pound	Good	A lot	4 x \$1.00	Per pound	Good
Cauliflower					\$1.69	Each	Good	A lot	\$0.99	Per pound	Good	A lot	\$1.99	Each	Good
Celery	\$0.99	Each	Good	Some	3 x \$1.20	Bunch	Good	A lot	2 x \$1.00	Per pound	Good	A lot	2 x \$1.00	Per pound	Good
Collard Greens		Each													
Corn	\$0.49	Each	Good	Some	\$0.69	Each	Good	A lot	2 x \$1.00	Each	Good	A lot	2 x \$1.00	Each	Good
Green beans					\$1.49	Per pound	Good	A lot	\$0.89	Per pound	Good	A lot	\$1.29	Per pound	Good
Green peppers	\$0.69	Per pound	Good	Few	\$1.49				2 x \$1.00	Each	Good	A lot	3 x \$1.00	Each	Good
Kale					\$0.99	Each	Good	A lot	\$0.99	Each	Good	A lot			
Lentils					\$0.99	Per pound	Good	A lot	\$0.99	Per pound	Good	A lot	\$0.99	Per pound	Good
Lettuce - Romaine	\$0.99	Each	Good	Few	\$0.79	Each	Good	A lot	\$0.69	Each	Good	A lot	\$0.89	Each	Good
Lima beans					\$2.99	Per pound	Good	A lot	\$2.99	Per pound	Good	A lot	\$1.99	Per pound	Good
Mushrooms					\$1.69	Bunch	Good	A lot	\$1.29	Per box/bag	Good	A lot	\$1.49	Per box/bag	Good
Onions	\$0.39	Per pound		Some	3 x \$1.00	Per pound	Good	A lot	2 x \$1.00	Per pound	Good	A lot	2 x \$1.00	Per pound	Good
Radishes	\$0.99	Per pound	Good	Few	3 x \$1.20	Bunch	Good	A lot	3 x \$1.00	Bunch	Good	A lot	5 x \$1.00	Each	Good
Red peppers	\$0.99	Per pound	Good	Few	\$1.99	Per pound	Good	A lot	\$0.79	Each	Good	A lot	2 x \$1.00	Each	Good
Spinach					\$0.69	Bunch	Good	A lot	\$0.79	Bunch	Good	A lot	\$0.79	Bunch	Good
Summer squash	\$0.99	Per pound	Good	Some									2 x \$1.00	Per pound	Good
Sweet potatoes					3 x \$1.00	Per pound	Good	A lot	5 x \$1.00	Per pound	Good	A lot	4 x \$1.00	Per pound	Good
Tomatoes	\$0.79	Per pound	Good	Some	\$0.99	Per pound	Good	A lot	2 x \$1.00	Per pound	Good	A lot	\$0.79	Per pound	Good

Other vegetables found at corner stores: potatoes, acuru squash, chile habanero, cilantro, verdolaga, tomatillo, cactus, squash butternut, chayote, napa, yuca, kabocha squash

# Evaluation of Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities

## Corner Stores Environmental Audit Tool

Corner store name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Size of corner store (square feet): \_\_\_\_\_

Auditor 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Auditor 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Corner store ID (for Transtria use only): \_\_\_\_\_

Community Partnership: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Audit Start Time: \_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_ ○ AM ○ PM

Audit End Time: \_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_ ○ AM ○ PM

### Section A: Store hours of operation, store exterior, employee characteristics, and store interior

Overall store			Store exterior (cont.)			
1. What are the store days and hours of operation?			3.b. Sign for SNAP/Food stamps		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
1.a. Sunday (Check yes or no.) Enter operating hours (open/close):	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	3.c. Sign for EBT		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
1.b. Monday (Check yes or no.) Enter operating hours (open/close):	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	3.d. Other discount, specify:		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
1.c. Tuesday (Check yes or no.) Enter operating hours (open/close):	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	4. Is a school visible from the store? (If no, skip to Question 5.)		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
1.d. Wednesday (Check yes or no.) Enter operating hours (open/close):	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	4.a. Primary (Elementary and/or middle school)		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
1.e. Thursday (Check yes or no.) Enter operating hours (open/close):	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	4.b. Secondary (High school)		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
1.f. Friday (Check yes or no.) Enter operating hours (open/close):	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<b>Employee characteristics</b>			
1.g. Saturday (Check yes or no.) Enter operating hours (open/close):	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	5. Do employees use gloves when handling food?		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<b>Store exterior</b>			6. Do employees greet customers?		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2. Are the following items present outside the store?			7. Do employees wear uniforms?		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.a. Legible sign(s) to identify the store	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	8. Other, specify:		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.b. Accessible entrance (allows entry for strollers and wheelchairs)	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<b>Store interior</b>			
2.c. Security features (security guard(s) and/or security camera(s))	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	9. Are the following items present inside the store?			
2.d. Seating (benches, tables/chairs)	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	9.a. ATM		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.e. Windows blocked by bars, signs, or tinting	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	9.b. Wide aisles to accommodate strollers and wheelchairs		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.f. Gas pumps	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	9.c. Licenses/permits visibly displayed		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.g. Bicycle parking	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	9.d. Store map or signs for aisles listing types of products		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.h. Public transit stop visible from the store entrance	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	9.e. Recipe cards or preparation instructions		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.i. Sidewalk adjacent to store entrance	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	9.f. Free samples of <u>healthy</u> products		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.j. Parking lot adjacent to store entrance	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	9.g. WIC/SNAP signs near WIC/SNAP approved products		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.k. Other, specify:	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	9.h. Point of purchase prompts for <u>healthy</u> products (e.g., "Five-a-day")		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
3. Does the store accept WIC/SNAP/EBT? (If no, skip to Question 4.)			9.i. Other, specify:		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
3.a. Sign for WIC	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes				

### Comments?

## Evaluation of Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities

### Section B: Fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, product signage and pricing, canned/frozen fruits/vegetables, other foods, tobacco and alcohol

Fresh fruits			Product signage and pricing (for fresh fruits and vegetables only) <i>(If none, skip to Question 17.)</i>		
10. Are fresh fruits available? <i>(If no, skip to Question 13)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	16. Indicate whether the following are true for <b>most</b> fresh fruit and vegetable products.		
11. Where are the fresh fruits located?			16.a. Products are identified by name.		<input type="checkbox"/> No
11.a. At the back of the store	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	16.b. Clear signs document the price.		<input type="checkbox"/> No
11.b. In the middle of the store	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	16.c. Units are appropriately labeled (e.g., weight, box, bunch).		<input type="checkbox"/> No
11.c. At the front of the store	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	16.d. Discounts for larger sales		<input type="checkbox"/> No
11.d. On a high shelf	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<b>Frozen or canned fruits/vegetables</b>		
11.e. On a middle shelf	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	17. How many types of canned fruits are available? <i>(Circle one.)</i>		
11.f. On a low shelf	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	None (0)	Limited (1-3 types)	Variety (4+ types)
11.g. Baskets or bin near the register	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	18. How many types of canned vegetables are available? <i>(Circle one.)</i>		
11.h. Other, specify:	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	None (0)	Limited (1-3 types)	Variety (4+ types)
12. Are there freshly cut fruits for sale?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	19. How many types of frozen fruits are available? <i>(Circle one.)</i>		
<b>Go to the Attachment for Section B: Fresh fruits: Fruit availability, price, quality, and quantity.</b>			None (0)	Limited (1-3 types)	Variety (4+ types)
<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			20. How many types of frozen vegetables are available? <i>(Circle one.)</i>		
13. Are fresh vegetables available? <i>(If no, skip to Question 16.)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	None (0)	Limited (1-3 types)	Variety (4+ types)
14. Where are the fresh vegetables located?			<b>Other foods</b>		
14.a. At the back of the store	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	21. What types of grains are offered?		
14.b. In the middle of the store	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	21.a. Whole grains (e.g., bread, flour, oatmeal, brown rice, pasta) <i>(Check first ingredient, it should be whole.)</i>		<input type="checkbox"/> No
14.c. At the front of the store	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	21.b. Other grain products (e.g., white breads, rice, pasta)		<input type="checkbox"/> No
14.d. On a high shelf	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	22. What other types of <u>healthier</u> foods are offered?		
14.e. On a middle shelf	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	22.a. Low-fat or non-fat dairy foods (e.g., low-fat yogurts or cheeses)		<input type="checkbox"/> No
14.f. On a low shelf	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	22.b. Lean meats, fish, poultry		<input type="checkbox"/> No
14.g. Baskets or bin near the register	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	22.c. Nuts, seeds, or dry beans		<input type="checkbox"/> No
14.h. Other, specify:	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	22.d. Low-fat prepared meals (e.g., baked chicken)		<input type="checkbox"/> No
15. Are there freshly cut vegetables for sale?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	22.e. Low-fat frozen meals (e.g., Lean Cuisine, Healthy Choice)		<input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Go to the Attachment for Section B: Fresh vegetables: Vegetable availability, price, quality, and quantity.</b>			22.f. Other, specify:		<input type="checkbox"/> No

**Comments?**

## Evaluation of Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities

### Section B: Fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, product signage and pricing, canned/frozen fruits/vegetables, other foods, tobacco and alcohol (cont.)

Other foods (cont.)			Other foods (cont.)		
23. What other types of foods with minimal nutritional value are offered?			25.c. Sugar sweetened beverages (e.g., soda, tea, sports drink)	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
23.a. Potato chips/corn chips/popcorn	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	25.d. Other, specify:	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
23.b. Ice cream/frozen desserts			<b>Tobacco and alcohol</b>		
23.c. Cakes/cookies/doughnuts	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	26. Does the store sell tobacco products? <i>(If no, skip to Question 29.)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
23.d. Candy/chocolate	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	27. Are there tobacco advertisements present? <i>(If no, skip to Question 28.)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
23.e. Regular to high-fat prepared meals (e.g., fried chicken)	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	27.a. Inside the store	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
23.f. Regular to high-fat frozen meals (e.g., Hungry Man)	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	27.b. Outside the store	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
23.g. Other, specify:	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	28. Where are the tobacco products?		
24. Is milk available? <i>(If no, skip to Question 25.)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	28.a. Behind the counter	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
24.a. Skim milk	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	28.b. On displays, in bins, next to the register	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
24.b. 1% milk	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	28.c. In a vending machine	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
24.c. 2% milk	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	28.d. Other, specify:	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
24.d. Whole or Vitamin D milk	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	29. Does the store sell alcohol products? <i>(If no, audit is complete.)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
24.e. Flavored whole milk	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	30. Are there alcohol advertisements present? <i>(If no, skip to Question 31.)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
24.f. Flavored skim, 1%, or 2% milk	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	30.a. Inside the store	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
24.g. Rice milk	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	30.b. Outside the store	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
24.h. Soy milk	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	31. Where are the alcohol products?		
24.i. Lactaid	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	31.a. Behind the counter	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
25. Are other beverages available? <i>(If no, skip to Question 26.)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	31.b. In the freezer/cooler section	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
25.a. Water	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	31.c. On displays, in bins, next to the register	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
25.b. 100% juice	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	31.d. Other, specify:	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes

**Comments?**

Attachment for Section B: Fresh fruit availability, price, quality, and quantity

Fruit	a. Not Available	b. Lowest price	c. Unit/Weight				d. Quality		e. Quantity			f. Comments
			Per pound (lb)	Per box/bag	Each	Bunch	Avg./Good	Poor	A lot 10+	Some 3-9	Few <3	
32. Apples												
33. Bananas												
34. Blackberries												
35. Blueberries												
36. Cantaloupes												
37. Cherries												
38. Cranberries												
39. Grapefruits												
40. Grapes												
41. Honeydew melons												
42. Kiwis												
43. Mangos												
44. Nectarines												
45. Oranges												
46. Papayas												
47. Peaches												
48. Pears												
49. Pineapples												
50. Plums												
51. Raspberries												
52. Strawberries												
53. Tangerines												
54. Watermelons												
55. Other:												
56. Other:												
57. Other:												

Attachment for Section B: Fresh vegetable availability, price, quality, and quantity

Vegetable	a. Not Available	b. Lowest price	c. Unit/Weight				d. Quality		e. Quantity			f. Comments
			Per pound (lb)	Per box/bag	Each	Bunch	Avg./Good	Poor	A lot 10+	Some 3-9	Few <3	
58. Artichokes												
59. Asparagus												
60. Avocados												
61. Broccoli												
62. Brussels sprouts												
63. Cabbages												
64. Carrots												
65. Cauliflower												
66. Celery												
67. Collard greens												
68. Corn												
69. Green beans												
70. Green peppers												
71. Kale												
72. Lentils												
73. Lettuce – Romaine												
74. Lima beans												
75. Mushrooms												
76. Okra												
77. Onions												
78. Radishes												
79. Red peppers												
80. Spinach												
81. Summer squash												
82. Sweet potatoes												
83. Tomatoes												
84. Other:												
85. Other:												
86. Other:												

# **People on the Move, Baldwin Park**

## **Street Design Environmental Audits**

### **Summary Report**

Prepared by Transtria LLC



## **Table of Contents**

<b>Background.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Methods.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Overall Results.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Results by Street.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Appendix A: Charts.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Appendix B: Environmental Audit Tool.....</b>	<b>14</b>

## **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. HKHC 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](http://www.healthykidshealthycommunities.org).

Located in Baldwin Park, California, the California Center for Public Health Advocacy was selected to lead the local HKHC partnership, People on the Move. People on the Move has chosen to focus its work on corner stores and street improvements.

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/hkhc](http://www.transtria.com/hkhc). A supplementary enhanced evaluation component focuses on six cross-site HKHC strategies, including: parks and plays spaces, street design, farmers' markets, corner stores, physical activity standards in childcare settings, and nutrition standards in childcare settings. Communities are trained to use two main methods as part of the enhanced evaluation, direct observation and environmental audits. Tools and training are provided by Transtria staff (see [www.transtria.com/hkhc](http://www.transtria.com/hkhc)).

In order to better understand the impact of their work in corner stores, representatives of People on the Move chose to participate in the enhanced evaluation data collection activities. Baldwin Park completed their enhanced evaluation activities for street design using the environmental audit 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 audits were developed to assess the supports and barriers for active transportation (e.g., walking, biking) as part of an active lifestyle in five different street segments in Baldwin Park.

The street design environmental audit tool was modified from the Active Neighborhood Checklist, an evidence-based tool designed to assess characteristics facilitating or inhibiting active transportation within a community or specified geographic area. The tool captures land use (e.g., residential, retail, public, and recreational), street characteristics (e.g., traffic speed, traffic calming measures), public transportation (e.g., transit stops and amenities), safe place to walk (e.g., sidewalk presence and quality), safe place to bicycle (e.g., bike lanes and quality), and the quality of the environment (e.g., public art, litter).

Each audit tool was completed for a street "segment." Segments are short lengths

of a street – usually a block long from one cross street to the next. Five street segments and/or intersections in Baldwin Park were selected for assessment. Three street segments were on Olive Street at or including the intersections of Olive Street and Merced Avenue; Olive Street and Baldwin Park Boulevard; and Olive Street and Maine Avenue (Figure 1). Two additional street segments and/or intersections surveys were on Maine Avenue at or including the intersections of Maine Avenue and Cavette Place and Maine Avenue and Estella Street. Transtria staff performed data entry and validation, including double data entry to ensure accuracy of the data. Ninety-five percent of the validated data was correct and all errors were fixed.

## Results

### Land Uses

All five segments had residential buildings. One segment was solely residential except for a school located within the segment. The types of residences included single-family homes (5 segments); multi-family homes (3 segments); and apartments or condominiums (1 segment).

Four of the five segments had a mix of residential and non-residential land uses. Aside from residential buildings, these four segments maintained a mix of commercial, government and public buildings. Non-residential land uses included school (2 segments), faith-based organization (2 segments), food establishment (2 segments), and hair or nail shop (3 segments). A small parking lot or garage with less than 30 spaces (2 segments). Abandoned buildings or vacant lots, and undeveloped land were also present in three segments. Both segments on Maine Avenue had a variety of establishments present including small grocery or convenience store or pharmacy; supermarket; library; post office; bank; police or fire station; laundry or dry cleaner; medical facility; college, technical school or university; big box store; mall; and low-rise office building.

Though none of the five segments contained public recreation facilities or equipment; one segment had a park with exercise or sports facilities, or playground equipment. Visually appealing features were present in some segments. Community gardens or greenhouses (1 segment), as well as residential gardens or greenhouses (2 segments), were present. One segment had a small body of water.

### Street Characteristics

Posted speed limits ranged from 25-35 miles per hour with one special speed zone of 25 miles per hour. Four segments had four lanes on the street (data for the fifth segment was missing). Street characteristics present included marked lanes (4 segments); median or pedestrian island (2 segments); turn lane (4 segments); stop sign or light for crossing (5 segments); and crosswalk for crossing (2 segments). Two segments had stop lights without a walk signal.



Figure 1. Intersection of Olive Street and Maine Avenue.

### Public Transportation

Public transit stops were present in most segments (4) with stops on both sides of the street. Amenities associated with public transportation were present, though not abundant, on three of the five street segments. Benches and covered shelters were present within three segments.

## Walkability/Safe Place to Walk

The sidewalks on all five segments were in good condition with continuous sidewalks present on both sides of the street. The sidewalks continued to the next segment at both ends of the street on both sides for four segments. Commercial buildings adjacent to the sidewalk were present on three segments. The width of the sidewalk was at least three feet for most of the sidewalk on both sides of the street for all five segments. However, a few segments (2) contained portions of sidewalk that were less than three feet wide. One segment had major bumps, cracks, holes, or weeds in the sidewalk on both sides of street. Permanent obstructions were present in the walk area on both sides of streets in three of the five segments. None of the segments had missing curb cuts or ramps at intersections or driveways.

Though sidewalks were present and in good condition for all five segments, one survey indicated that it was safe to walk in the street or shoulder if the sidewalk was not present. The other four segments did not have another safe place to walk, if the sidewalk was not present. The slope of all five street segments was flat and gentle.

Buffers of grass or other type of buffers were present on three segments on one side of the street (2 segments) and both sides of the street (1 segment). For all three of these segments, trees were present within the buffers on one side of the street. For one of these segments some tree shade was provided on the walking area.

Pedestrian amenities were limited with a drinking fountain and pedestrian bench present in only one segment.

## Bikability/Safe Place to Bike

None of the five segments could safely accommodate bicyclists. None of the street segments had "Designated bike route" or "Share the Road" signs. No bike lanes or sharrows were present for any of the street segments. None of the street segments had on-street, paved, and marked shoulders that could be used for biking. None of the audits

### Key Takeaways (5 segments)

- Public transit infrastructure was present with stops on both sides of the street for four of the five segments. Benches and covered shelters were present on three segments.
- All segments maintained sidewalks in good condition that continued the length of the segment.
- All segments had a stop sign, light or crosswalk for crossing the segment; however, two of these segments did not have walk signs at the stop light.
- There was no infrastructure supporting bicycling, such as bike lanes, sharrows, or bike route signs.
- Pedestrian amenities were limited. Benches and drinking fountains were present for only one, but not the same segment, while pedestrian-scale lighting was not present for any segments.
- The overall quality of the environment was good, with no reports of broken or boarded up windows, litter or broken glass on the ground.
- Permanent obstructions were present on sidewalks for three of the five segments. One of these segments also had major damage to the sidewalk.

cited the presence of a wide outside lane at least fifteen feet wide; that it was safe to ride on the street; or that there was another safe place to bicycle on the street.

### **Quality of the Environment**

Though the general quality of the environment was good for all five segments with no broken or boarded windows or litter, there was no public art (e.g., statues, sculptures) present to enhance the quality of the environment.

## **Results by Street**

### **Olive Street**

#### **Land Uses**

Three street segments and/or intersections were surveyed along Olive Street including portions of Merced Avenue, Baldwin Park Avenue and Maine Avenue. All segments had residential land use while two of them also had some non-residential land use. All three segments had at least one school present and contained single-family homes. Other non-residential land uses present on Olive Street segments were commercial, public or government buildings, faith-based organizations, and a strip mall.

#### **Street Characteristics**

On Olive Street segments posted speed limits were 25 and 30 MPH with a special speed zone of 25 MPH. Street characteristics present in the Olive Street segments include marked lanes (2 segments), median or pedestrian island (1 segment), turn lane (2 segments), stop sign or light for crossing this segment (3 segments), stop lights without a walk signal (2 segments) and crosswalk for crossing segment (2 segments).

#### **Public Transportation**

Two of the three segments had transit stops on both sides of the street. The third segment did not have any transit stops. One segment had benches and a covered shelter at the transit stop.

#### **Walkability/Safe Place to Walk**

The Olive street segments had robust pedestrian infrastructure: all three segments had sidewalks on both sides of the street, were continuous and at least three feet wide on both sides of the street. None of the segments on Olive Street had missing curb cuts or ramps at intersections or driveways. The slope of the street in the walking area was flat and

#### **Key Takeaways (Olive Street Segments)**

- Public transit stops were present within two of the three segments.
- Sidewalks were in good condition for all three segments, however permanent obstructions and major damage was present for one segment.
- The only aesthetic amenity was residential gardens.
- Pedestrian amenities (e.g., drinking fountains, benches) were limited. Only one segment had a bench.
- None of the segments had infrastructure (e.g. signage, sharrows, bike lanes) to support safe bicycling.

gentle. One segment had major bumps, cracks, holes, or weeds in the sidewalk on both sides of street as well as permanent obstructions in the walk area on both sides of streets. While two segments contained a grassy or another type of buffer between the curb and sidewalk, there was little or no tree shade on any of the segments.

### **Bikeability/Safe Place to Bicycle**

None of the street segments on Olive Street had safe places to bicycle.

## **Maine Avenue**

### **Land Uses**

Two segments and/or intersections were surveyed on Maine Avenue including portions of Cavette Place and Estella Street. Both segments were a mix of residential, commercial, government buildings and higher education buildings. Abandoned buildings, homes or vacant lots were also present in both segments. Residential housing included single-family homes and multi-unit homes while one of the segments also had apartments or condominiums. One segment had several visually appealing features (e.g., community garden, water feature).

### **Street Characteristics**

On Maine Avenue posted speed limits included 25 and 35 MPH. Two segments on Maine Avenue had four lanes on the street. The Maine Avenue segments had marked lanes (2 segments), median or pedestrian island (1 segment), turn lane (2 segments), and stop sign or light for crossing this segment (2 segments) present.

### **Public Transportation**

Transit stops were present on both sides of street in both segments on Maine Avenue. Benches and covered shelters for transit users were present in one segment.

### **Walkability/Safe Place to Walk**

Sidewalks were continuous, at least three feet wide and present on both segments on Maine Avenue. However, permanent obstructions were present in the walking area in both segments. One segment had a grassy or other type of buffer and tree shade present. Aside from a drinking fountain in one segment, pedestrian amenities (e.g., benches, lighting) were not present.

### **Bikeability/Safe Place to Bike**

None of the segments on Maine Avenue had infrastructure supporting cycling. There were no designated bike lanes, sharrows or other safe places to bike.

### **Key Takeaways (Maine Avenue Segments)**

- Public transit stops were present at both segments.
- Sidewalks were in good condition, however permanent obstructions and major damage was present for one segment.
- Community gardens or greenhouses, residential gardens and a small body of water were present in one segment.
- Sidewalks were present on both sides of the street for both segments.
- None of the segments had infrastructure (e.g. signage, sharrows, bike lanes) to support safe bicycling.

## Appendix A: Charts

Community Characteristics	Olive Street	Maine Avenue
	3 segments	2 segments
<b>Land uses:</b>		
Only residential land uses present	1	0
Both residential and non-residential land uses present	2	2
Predominantly residential building/yards	3	2
Predominantly commercial or public/government buildings	1	2
Predominantly schools/schoolyards	3	1
Predominantly parking lots or garages	1	1
Predominantly park with exercise/sports facilities or equipment	1	0
Predominantly abandoned building/home/vacant lot	1	2
Predominantly undeveloped land	1	2
Predominantly other non-residential	1*	0
Residential land uses present	3	2
Single-family homes	3	2
Multi-unit homes	1	2
Apartments or condominiums	0	1
Small lot or garage	1	0
Features visible in this segment	1	0
Community gardens or greenhouses	0	1
Residential gardens or greenhouses	1	1
Small body of water	0	1
Non-residential land uses present	1	1
Faith-based organization	1	1
Small grocery/convenience store or pharmacy	0	1
Supermarket	0	1
Food establishment	1	1
Library	0	1
Post office	0	1
Bank	0	1

Community Characteristics	Olive Street	Maine Avenue
	3 segments	2 segments
<b>Land uses:</b>		
Police or fire station	0	1
Laundry/dry cleaner	0	1
Hair or nail shop	1	2
Medical facility	0	1
Other retail	0	1
School	3	0
College, technical school, or university	0	1
Big box store	0	1
Mall	0	1
Strip mall	1	0
Low-rise office building	0	1
<b>Public transportation:</b>		
Transit stop present on both sides of street	2	2
Bench at transit stop on one side of street	1	0
Bench at transit stop on both sides of street	0	2
Covered shelter at transit stop on one side of street	1	1
Covered shelter at transit stop on both sides of street	0	1
<b>Street characteristics:</b>		
Posted speed limit: 25 MPH	1	1
Posted speed limit: 30 MPH	1	0
Posted speed limit: 35 MPH	0	1
Special speed zone: 25 MPH	1	0
Number of lanes on street: 4 lanes	2	2
Marked lanes	2	2
Median or pedestrian island	1	1
Turn lane present	2	2
Stop sign or light for crossing this segment	3	2
Stop lights without a walk signal	2	0
Crosswalk for crossing this segment	2	0

Community Characteristics	Olive Street	Maine Avenue
	3 segments	2 segments
<b>Safe places to walk:</b>		
Sidewalk present on both sides of street	3	2
Commercial buildings adjacent to the sidewalk on one side of street	0	1
Commercial buildings adjacent to the sidewalk on both sides of street	1	1
Grassy/other type of buffer between the curb and sidewalk on one side of street	1	1
Grassy/other type of buffer between the curb and sidewalk on both sides of street	1	0
Trees within buffer on one side of street	2	1
Sidewalk continuous within segment on both sides of street	3	2
Sidewalk continues to the next segment at both ends of the street on one side	1	0
Sidewalk continues to the next segment at both ends of the street on both sides	2	2
Width of the sidewalk $\geq$ 3 feet for most of segment on both sides of street	3	2
Width of the sidewalk is not $<$ 3 feet for any part of segment	2	0
Width of the sidewalk $<$ 3 feet on one side of street	0	1
Width of the sidewalk $<$ 3 feet on both sides of street	1	1
No missing curb cuts/ramps at intersections or driveways	3	1*
Major bumps, cracks, holes, or weeds in the sidewalk on both sides of street	1	0*
Permanent obstructions in walk area on both sides of street	1	2
Not another safe place to walk	3	1*
Not safe to walk in street/shoulder when sidewalk not present	3	1
Safe to walk in street/shoulder on both sides when sidewalk not present	0	1
Pedestrian amenities present on one side of the street	1*	0
Pedestrian amenities present on both sides of the street	0*	2
Pedestrian bench present on one side of street	1	0
Drinking fountain present on one side of street	0	1
No/little tree shade in walking area	3	1
Some tree shade in walking area	0	1
Flat/gentle slope along walking area	3	2
<b>Safe places to bicycle:</b>		
No "Designated bike route" or "Share the Road" sign	3	2
No sharrows present	3	2

Community Characteristics	Olive Street	Maine Avenue
	3 segments	2 segments
<b>Safe places to bicycle:</b>		
Bike lane not present	3	2
No on-street, paved, and marked shoulder	3	2
No shoulder $\geq$ 4 feet present	3	1
Shoulder $\geq$ 4 feet on one side of street	0	1
No shoulder that continues to the next segment at both ends	3	2
No permanent obstructions blocking biking area	3	2
Not safe to ride on street	2*	1*
No wide outside lane ( $\geq$ 15 feet)	2*	1*
No other safe place to bicycle	3	2
No bicyclist amenities present	3	2
No/a little street lighting present	3	2
No bike parking present	3	2

\*data missing, at least one survey of the five is missing data

**Characteristics not found**

*Land uses:*

- Predominantly designated green space
- Mixed-use (residential over commercial)
- Parking facilities present
- On-street, including angled parking
- Medium to large lot or garage
- Public recreation facilities/equipment present
- Park with exercise/sport or playground
- Indoor fitness facility
- Golf course
  
- Off-road walking/biking trail
- Sports/playing field
- Sports/playing court
- Playground
- Pool facility
- School gardens or greenhouses
- Open green space
- Childcare center
- High-rise office building
- Building or section of the sidewalk/roadway under construction or being replaced
- Farmers' market
- Entertainment
- Social services
- Vacant/for sale retail space

*Street characteristics:*

- Traffic calming device
- Cul-de-sac (dead end street)
- Sidewalk or cut-through in cul-de-sac

*Safe places to walk:*

- Trees within buffer on both sides of street
- Another safe place to walk on one or both sides of the street
- Pedestrian-scale lighting present on one or both sides of street
- A lot of tree shade in walking area

*Safe places to bicycle:*

- "Designated bike route" or "Share the Road" sign on one or both sides of street
- Sharrow present on one or both sides of street
- Bike lane present on one or both sides of street
- Other safe place to bicycle on one or both sides of street
- Shoulder  $\geq 4$  feet on both sides of street
- Shoulder that continues to next segment at both ends on one or both sides of street
- Safe to ride on one or both sides of street
- Wide outside lane ( $\geq 15$  feet) on one or both sides of street
- On-street, paved, and marked shoulder on one or both sides of street
- Bicyclist amenities present on one or both sides of street
- Some or a lot of street lighting present
- Bike parking present on one or both sides of street

*Quality of environment:*

- Buildings with broken/boarded windows present
- Litter or broken glass on the ground present
- Public art present

## **Appendix B: Environmental Audit Tool**

Note: The order of some items on the tool has changed and the following items were added to the original tool (and so were not captured in this audit):

- 5. Are there any open spaces?
- 5.a. Designated green space (e.g. park or greenway with no exercise/play facilities)
- 5.c. Plant or wildlife preserve or refuge (e.g. wooded area, swamp, meadow)
- 9.h. Community Center
- 37. Sharrow
- 43. Any bicyclist amenities?

# Evaluation of Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities

## Street Design Environmental Audit Tool

Street name: \_\_\_\_\_

Segment between \_\_\_\_\_

and \_\_\_\_\_

Auditor 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Auditor 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Street ID (*Transtria use only*): \_\_\_\_\_

Community partnership: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Weather conditions: \_\_\_\_\_

Start Time: \_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_ ○ AM ○ PM

End Time: \_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_ ○ AM ○ PM

### Section A: What land uses are present?

1. Are residential and non-residential land uses present? ( <i>Circle one.</i> )			5.a. Park with exercise/sport or playground facilities		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
All residential	Both residential and non-residential	All non-residential	5.b. Indoor fitness facility (e.g., YMCA, Bally's, community center)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. What is the predominant land use? ( <i>Select one or two that apply.</i> )			5.c. Golf course		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.a. Residential buildings/yards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5.d. Off-road walking/biking trail		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	Yes	5.e. Sports/playing field		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.b. Commercial or public/government buildings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5.f. Sports/playing court		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	Yes	5.g. Playground		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.c. Schools/schoolyards (elementary, middle, high school)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5.h. Pool facility		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	Yes	5.i. Other, specify:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.d. Parking lots or garages	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6. Are any features visible in this segment? ( <i>If no, skip to Question 7</i> )		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	Yes	6.a. Community gardens or greenhouses		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.e. Park with exercise/sports facilities or playground equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6.b. School gardens or greenhouses		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	Yes	6.c. Residential gardens or greenhouses		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.f. Abandoned building/home/vacant lot (uninhabited and unmaintained)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6.d. Small body of water (e.g., pond, stream)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	Yes	6.e. Open green space (e.g., wooded area, swamp, meadow)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.g. Undeveloped land (maintained)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	7. Is any building or section of the sidewalk/roadway under construction or being replaced? ( <i>If no, skip to Question 8</i> )		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	Yes	7.a. Specify:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.h. Designated green space (included park with no exercise/play facilities)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8. Are non-residential uses present? ( <i>If no, skip to Question 9</i> )		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	Yes	8.a. Faith-based organization		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.i. Other non-residential, specify:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8.b. Farmers' market		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	Yes	8.c. Small grocery/convenience store (including in a gas station) or pharmacy		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Are residential uses present? ( <i>If no, skip to Question 4</i> )	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8.d. Supermarket		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	Yes	8.e. Food establishment (restaurant, bakery, café, coffee shop, bar)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.a. Single family homes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	Yes			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.b. Multi-unit homes (2-4 units)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	Yes			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.c. Apartments or condominiums (> 4 units, 1-4 stories)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	Yes			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.d. Mixed-use (residential over commercial)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	Yes			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.e. Other (e.g., retirement home, mobile home)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	Yes			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Are parking facilities present? (not including residence parking) ( <i>If no, skip to Question 5</i> )	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	Yes			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.a. On-street, including angled parking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	Yes			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.b. Small lot or garage (< 30 spaces)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	Yes			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.c. Medium to large lot or garage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	Yes			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Are public recreational facilities/equipment present? ( <i>If no, skip to Question 6</i> )	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	Yes			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments?

## Evaluation of Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities

Section A: What land uses are present? (cont.)				Section B: Is public transportation available? (cont.)			
8.f. Entertainment (e.g., movie theatre, arcade)	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		10.b. Covered shelter	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides
8.g. Library	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		10.c. Other	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides
8.h. Post office				<b>Section C: What street characteristics are visible?</b>			
8.i. Bank	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		11. Enter posted speed limit (99 if none):			
8.j. Social services	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		12. Enter special speed zone (99 if none):			
8.k. Police or fire station	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		13. Enter total # of lanes on street:			
8.l. Laundry/dry cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		14. Marked lanes?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
8.m. Hair or nail shop	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		15. Median or pedestrian island?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
8.n. Medical facility	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		16. Turn lane?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
8.o. Vacant/for rent retail space	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		17. Stop sign or light for crossing this segment? <i>(If no, skip to Question 18)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
8.p. Other retail (e.g., street vendor)	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		17.a. Any stop lights without a walk signal?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
8.q. School (elementary, middle, high school)	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		18. Crosswalk for crossing this segment?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
8.r. Childcare center	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		19. Traffic calming device (e.g., roundabout, speed bump) <i>(If no, skip to Question 20)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
8.s. College, technical school, or university	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		19.a. Specify type:			
8.t. Big box store (e.g., Wal-Mart, Office Depot)	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		20. Cul-de-sac (dead end street)? <i>(If no, skip to Question 21)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
8.u. Mall	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		20.a. Sidewalk or cut-through in cul-de-sac?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
8.v. Strip mall	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<b>Section D: Do you have a place to walk?</b>				
8.w. High-rise office building (> 5 stories)	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		21. Sidewalk present? <i>(If no, skip to Question 31.)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides
8.x. Low-rise office building	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		22. Any commercial buildings adjacent to the sidewalk?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides
<b>Section B: Is public transportation available?</b>				23. Any grassy or other buffer between curb and sidewalk <i>along most of the segment?</i> <i>(If no, skip to Question 24)</i>			
9. Are there any transit stops (bus, train, or other)? <i>(If no, skip to Question 11)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides	23.a. Trees in the buffer?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides
10. Are amenities present at any transit stop? <i>(If no, skip to Question 11)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides	24. Sidewalk continuous <i>within</i> segment?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides
10.a. Bench	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides	25. Sidewalk continuous <i>between</i> segments at both ends?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides

**Comments?**

## Evaluation of Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities

Section D: Do you have a place to walk? (cont.)				Section E: Do you have a place to bicycle?			
26. Width $\geq$ 3 ft. for <i>most</i> of the sidewalk?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides	35. "Share the Road" or "Designated bike route" sign?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides
27. Width < 3 ft. for <i>any</i> part of the sidewalk?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides	36. Sharrow?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides
28. Any missing curb cuts or ramps at intersection or driveways?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides	37. Bike lane present (marked lanes on the street specifically for bikes)?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides
29. Any major bumps, cracks, holes, or weeds in the sidewalk?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides	38. On-street, paved, and marked shoulder? ( <i>If no, skip to Question 41.</i> )	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides
30. Any permanent obstructions (trees, signs, tables) blocking the 3 ft. walk area?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides	38.a. Shoulder $\geq$ 4 ft.?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides
31. Is there another safe place to walk? ( <i>If no, skip to Question 32.</i> )	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides	38.b. Shoulder continuous between segments at both ends?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides
31.a. Street/shoulder?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides	38.c. Any permanent obstructions (e.g., drainage grates, parked cars)?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides
31.b. Unpaved pathway?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides	39. Is it safe to ride on the street (e.g., little traffic)?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides
31.c. Other, specify:	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides	40. Is there a wide outside lane ( $\geq$ 15 ft.)?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides
32. Any pedestrian amenities? ( <i>If no, skip to Question 33</i> )	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides	41. Is there another safe place to bicycle on the street? ( <i>If no, skip to Question 42.</i> )	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides
32.a. Bench	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides	41.a. Specify:			
32.b. Drinking fountain	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides	42. Any bicyclist amenities? ( <i>If no, skip to Question 43.</i> )	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides
32.c. Pedestrian-scale lighting	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides	42.a. Street lighting ( <i>Circle one.</i> )			
				None/a little	Some	A lot	
32.d. Other, specify:	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides	42.b. Bike parking (e.g., racks, lockers)	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes one side	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes both sides
33. Tree shade on the walking area? ( <i>Circle one.</i> )				<b>Section F: What is the quality of the environment?</b>			
None/a little		Some		A lot		43. Buildings with broken/boarded windows?	
						<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
34. Steepest slope along walking area? ( <i>Circle one.</i> )				44. Litter or broken glass on the ground?			
Flat/gentle		Moderate		Steep		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
				45. Public art (e.g., statues, sculptures)?			
				<input type="checkbox"/> No			
				<input type="checkbox"/> Yes			

**Comments?**

## Street Design Environmental Audit Protocol

### 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. The tool and protocol were adapted from the Active Neighborhood Checklist tool, protocol, and operational definitions (<http://www.activeliving.org/node/681>).

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](mailto:laura@transtria.com)) or Allison Kemner ([akemner@transtria.com](mailto:akemner@transtria.com)).

### Choosing an area or route to audit

Identify the areas or routes for the audits based on the work of the HKHC community partnership (i.e., places where changes to the environment already occurred or places where changes are expected to occur on or before June 30, 2013). Options may include:

1. defined areas around a specific destination (e.g., school or park) or group of destinations (e.g., commercial center);
2. neighborhoods defined by administrative or other boundaries (e.g., Census tracts); and
3. routes between destinations or groups of destinations (e.g., elementary school and a central location in a neighborhood).

### Identifying street segments

- Use a street map to produce a map of the project area (e.g., Google maps).
- Identify segments for the audits. [Note: Some street segments may be combined if there is **no variation** in the environment from segment to segment in order to increase the efficiency of the audits.]
- Assign all segments to be audited a unique ID number.
- Distribute copies of these maps to the auditors.

[Note: The street maps may not be updated or contain all the segments, so auditors should be trained to know how to identify new segments or delete existing segments. Roads with few intersections should be divided into two or more ¼-mile segments.]



A street with a T-intersection may be audited as two separate segments (e.g., 1 and 2 above). A reference point should be noted on the continuous side so that the recorded information is not duplicated for the adjacent segments.

### 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 are unsafe for collecting data (ice, thunder, or lightning), 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

## Street Design Environmental Audit (Instruction Sheet)

### General rules for auditing

- Complete one environmental audit for each designated segment.
- Avoid double-counting land uses, particularly those located on a corner.
- Buildings should be counted on the segment with the building's address or main entrance.
- Parking lots can be counted based on the 1) segment which contains the building for which the parking lot is used, 2) entrance of the parking lot; 3) segment in which the parking lot occupies the most area.
- Land uses that occupy multiple segments (e.g., parks, walking trails, malls, factories) can be counted on multiple segments, depending on how the data will be used.

### Top of the Street Design Environmental Audit form

- Street ID (Transtria use only): Transtria will assign an ID to this park or play space for the data analysis.
- Street name: Print the name of the street.
- Segment between and : Print the names of the intersecting streets that are used as segment boundaries.
- Auditor 1: Print the name of auditor #1.
- Auditor 2: Print the name of auditor #2.
- Community partnership: Print the name of your community partnership for *Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities*.
- Date: Enter the date of data collection.
- Weather conditions: Print the temperature and climate the day of data collection (e.g., rainy, sunny, cloudy, windy).
- Start time: Enter the time that the data collection process starts.
- End time: Enter the time that the data collection process ends.

### Section A: What land uses are present?

1. Are residential and non-residential land uses present? (Circle one.)

- All residential: Area that only contains apartments, condos, single- and multi- family homes, or other housing (types of residential uses are documented for number 3)
- Both residential and non-residential: Area that includes both non-residential (e.g., business, school, library, park) AND residential uses
- All non-residential: Area that contains no residential uses

For Questions 2-8, place an **X** in the in the appropriate box () corresponding to Yes or No.

2. What is the predominant land use? Select one or two that apply.

- Residential buildings/yards: Area that contains apartments, condos, single- and multi- family homes, or other housing
- Commercial or public/government buildings: Area that includes any business (e.g., office space, restaurant) or government-owned building (e.g., library, post office)
- School/school yards: Area that contains a school building or schoolyard (e.g., elementary, middle, high school)
- Parking lots or garages: Area or building with parking spaces off of the street.
- Park with exercise/sports facilities or playground equipment: Area of natural space that is open to the public, and includes an area designed for activity (e.g., baseball field, soccer field, basketball court, tennis court, swing set, slides, pull-up bars, monkeybars) [Note: Sidewalks and paths in a park do not count as an exercise/sports facility.]
- Abandoned building/home/vacant lot: Area with at least one uninhabited and unmaintained building/home usually characterized by boarded up or broken windows/doors or an empty area about the size of the buildings on the segment or nearby segments with visible signs of no maintenance (e.g., debris or plant overgrowth) [Note: This does not include homes or commercial buildings that are "for sale" or "for lease" unless there is indication of no maintenance (e.g., major deterioration of the roof or walls).]
- Undeveloped land: Large area of natural space that is protected by public or private entities (e.g., preservation of natural environment or wildlife).

## Evaluation of Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities

- Designated green space: Large area of natural space that is maintained by public or private entities and open to the public (includes park with no exercise, play facilities).
- Other non-residential: If other categories are not suitable, write in the predominant land use.

### 3. Are residential uses present?

- Single family homes: One or more homes designed for one family
- Multi-unit homes: One or more homes designed for 2-4 families (e.g., homes with 2 front doors or more than 1 mailbox)
- Apartments or condominiums: One or more buildings that have only residential uses and more than 4 units
- Mixed-use: One or more buildings that have both commercial uses and residential uses (e.g., apartment over retail)
- Other: Retirement homes, mobile homes, college dorms, or other housing

### 4. Are parking facilities present?

- On-street, including angled parking: Any parking on a public road, including metered parking and angled parking
- Small lot or garage: A parking lot with less than 30 spaces
- Medium to large lot or garage: A parking lot with more than 30 spaces

### 5. Are public recreational facilities/equipment present (including the schoolyard if publicly accessible)?

- Park with exercise/sport or playground facilities: Publically accessible park with a playground or exercise facilities
- Indoor fitness facility: Examples include yoga, pilates, dance, and martial arts studios, public recreation centers, community centers, YMCAs, Ballys, Club Fitness, and indoor tennis clubs.
- Golf course: A large area of land designed for traditional golf games
- Off-road walking/biking trail: Off-road sidewalk or trail (including sidewalks around parks) that people walk or bike on primarily for exercise or leisure
- Sports/playing field: Any grass or dirt field designed for sports (e.g., baseball, football, soccer, softball)
- Sports/playing court: Any court designed for sports (e.g., basketball, volleyball, tennis, racquetball, handball)
- Playground: Area designed for children and youth to play (e.g., swing set, slides, monkey-bars) [Note: This does not include church playgrounds, daycare playgrounds, apartment playgrounds or schoolyards that are gated or otherwise restricted from public access.]
- Pool facility: Publicly accessible pool for swimming
- Other facilities: Bowling alleys, disc golf courses, skateparks (i.e., structures designed for roller skates, skateboards, or bicycles, usually characterized by ramps or boxes purposefully arranged on the ground).

### 6. Are any features visible in this segment?

- Community gardens or greenhouses: Publicly accessible gardens or greenhouses growing fruits, vegetables, or herbs [Note: This does not include flower gardens.]
- School gardens or greenhouses: Gardens located on school property growing fruits, vegetables, or herbs. [Note: This does not include flower gardens.]
- Residential gardens or greenhouses: Private gardens or greenhouses not open to the public, growing fruits, vegetables, or herbs [Note: This does not include flower gardens.]
- Small body of water: Permanent body of water (e.g., pond, stream)
- Open green space: Publicly accessible open space with natural features (e.g., wooded area, swamp, meadow)

### 7. Is any building or section of the sidewalk/roadway under construction or being replaced?: Any visible construction or repair being done to a building, sidewalk, or road (e.g., sewer work, sidewalk repair, brick work on a building)

- 7.a. Specify what is under construction.

### 8. Are non-residential uses present?

- 8.a. Faith-based organization: Organization with a religious affiliation (e.g., church)
- 8.b. Farmers' market: Permanent or semi-permanent location where farmers and vendors bring items for sale to the public
- 8.c. Small grocery/convenience store (including in a gas station) or pharmacy: Includes stores inside gas stations or pharmacies as well as small corner stores that sell items such as groceries, cigarettes, or alcohol to be consumed outside of the store

## Evaluation of Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities

- 8.d. Supermarket: Larger than a small grocery or convenience store, often a local or national chain, sells groceries and many items, includes discount retailers that have grocery departments (e.g., Save a Lot, Aldi) and big box stores with groceries (e.g., Wal-Mart, Super Target, Cost-Co, Sam's Club)
- 8.e. Food establishment: Restaurants, bakeries, cafes, coffee shops, bars

**Comments?:** An optional space for auditors to enter notes.

- 8.f. Entertainment: Movie theatre, arcade
- 8.g. Library: Public building run by the government that loans books and other reading material
- 8.h. Post office: Public building run by the government that provides mail services
- 8.i. Bank: A staffed location that allows the depositing or withdrawal of money (e.g., ATMs connected to bank with a staff member) [Note: This does not include single drive-thru ATMs in parking lots.]
- 8.j. Social services: Building that has government services (e.g., job placement, food stamps, Medicaid)
- 8.k. Police or fire station: Building that houses police officers or fire fighters
- 8.l. Laundry/dry cleaner: Businesses that provide laundry machines and dryers or clean your clothes
- 8.m. Hair or nail shop: Businesses for hair or nail services
- 8.n. Medical facility: Healthcare organization (e.g., hospital, emergency room)
- 8.o. Vacant/for rent retail space: Building with signage indicating available retail space for leased or purchase
- 8.p. Other retail: Retail that doesn't fit in any other category (e.g., street vendor, food truck, clothing store).
- 8.q. School: Any elementary, middle, or high school [Note: This does not include colleges.]
- 8.r. Child care center: Businesses that supervise and/or educate children and youth [Note: This does include afterschool programs or a day care inside a residential home, if indicated. This does not include babysitters that come to your home.]
- 8.s. College, technical school, or university: A facility with the primary purpose of providing education
- 8.t. Big box store: Large commercial buildings, typically located along major traffic arterials with standardized facades and large parking lots (e.g., Office Depot, Best Buy, Home Depot, Wal-Mart, Target,) [Note: This does not include stores that sell groceries to avoid double counting.]
- 8.u. Mall: A connected combination of many commercial centers that is larger than a strip mall
- 8.v. Strip mall: Commercial centers with attached units arranged in a row or horseshoe shape, typically denoted by a sign
- 8.w. High-rise building: Non-residential building that is taller than 5 stories
- 8.x. Low-rise office building: Non-residential building that is less than 5 stories (e.g., warehouse, factory, industrial building)

### Section B: Is public transportation available?

For Questions 9-10, place an **X** in the appropriate box () corresponding to Yes one side, Yes both sides, or No.

9. Are there any transit stops (bus, train, or other)?: A transit stop (e.g., bus, light rail, train, trolley) is usually indicated by a sign, bench, covered shelter, or station. Mark if there is a stop on one side, both sides, or no stops present.

10. Presence of amenities at transit stop?

- 10a. Bench: Seating area for people waiting at the transit stop
- 10b. Covered shelter: Roof overhang or partially enclosed area for people using the transit stop
- 10c. Other: Another amenity at the transit stop that does not fit the previous descriptions

### Section C: What street characteristics are visible?

For Questions 11-13, write in the appropriate responses.

11. Enter posted speed limit (99 if none): Enter the number on the posted speed limit sign (99 if none).

12. Enter special speed zone (99 if none): Enter the number for the special speed zone sign (99 if none).

13. Enter total # of lanes on street: Enter the number of lanes (including unmarked lanes) for traffic. [Note: This excludes the turning lane and parking lanes.]

For Questions 14-20, place an **X** in the appropriate box () corresponding to Yes or No.

14. Marked lanes?: A street divided by white or yellow, dashed or solid lanes

15. Median or pedestrian island?: Raised island or refuge for pedestrians between traffic lanes that may take up all or part of the segment [Note: This does not include extremely narrow medians or medians with landscaping that prevents pedestrians from using them.]
16. Turn lane?: A turn lane that occupies the entire length of the segment [Note: This does not include partial turn lanes at intersections.]
17. Stop sign or light to cross this segment?: Stop sign or stop light at street crossing location  
17.a. Any stop lights without a walk signal?: A stoplight without a button to activate a walk signal or a walk signal with symbols that cue pedestrians to stop or walk
18. Crosswalk for crossing this segment?: A place on the street denoted by painted white line(s), flashing light(s), and/or pedestrian crossing sign(s)
19. Traffic calming device: A device intentionally designed to reduce traffic speed or volume, such as a roundabout, brick road, speed hump, flashing speed sign, or “watch for children” sign. Curb bulb-outs (technically crossing aids) are areas of the sidewalk/curb that extend into the street, mostly at intersections, to shorten pedestrian crossing distances.  
19.a. Specify type: Write in the name or description of the traffic calming device.
20. Cul-de-sac?: Street design that does not connect to another street on one end, drivers must turn around at this end (e.g., dead end street)  
20.a. Sidewalk or cut-through in cul-de-sac?: Sidewalk or path that connects a cul-de-sac to a nearby street or greenway without permitting passage of automobiles

### Section D: Do you have a place to walk?

For Questions 21-32, place an X in the appropriate box () corresponding to Yes one side, Yes both sides, or No.

21. Sidewalk present?: A concrete walking area.
22. Any commercial buildings adjacent to sidewalk?: Commercial building that can be entered directly from the sidewalk along the street without crossing a parking lot
23. Any grassy or other buffer between curb and sidewalk along most of the segment?: A buffer includes grass, trees, flowerpots, and/or textured surfaces that provide separation between pedestrians and traffic [Note: This buffer should be present for the majority of the segment in order to be counted.]  
23.a. Trees in the buffer?: Trees along the street segment that provide a buffer from traffic for pedestrians as well as aesthetic appeal.
24. Sidewalk continuous within segment?: There are no interruptions (other than driveways) in the sidewalk for the length of the segment.
25. Sidewalk continuous between segments at both ends?: The sidewalk continues in one or more directions beyond the segment being audited. This must be true for both ends of the segment.
26. Width  $\geq$  3 ft. for most of the sidewalk segment?: Width can be estimated using the auditor’s foot (i.e., prior to auditing, determine how many “auditor’s feet” would equal 3 feet). [Note: In rare cases when parking lots and sidewalks are juxtaposed, do not count the parking lot when measuring the width of the sidewalk.]
27. Width  $<$  3 ft. for any part of the sidewalk segment?: By measuring with the auditor’s foot, determine if the walking area is less than 3 feet for *any part* of the sidewalk. The width may be  $<$  3 feet due to its original design, permanent obstructions, sidewalk disrepair (e.g., large broken sections), or other reasons.
28. Any missing curb cuts or ramps at intersections or driveways?: Missing curb cuts are places where there is no curb cut or ramp leading smoothly down from a sidewalk to a street or driveway. [Note: Short curbs ( $<$  3 inches) should not be counted (i.e., they are mountable for a person on a bike, with a stroller, or in a wheelchair).]
29. Any major bumps, cracks, holes, or weeds in the sidewalk?: Major misalignments or cracks are those that make it difficult for person with a stroller, in a wheelchair, or using a walker to maneuver

30. Any permanent obstructions (trees, signs, tables) blocking the 3 ft. walk area?: Obstructions that remain on the sidewalk on a daily basis, such as signs, tree/shrub overgrowth, street furniture, telephone poles, and fire hydrants [Note: This excludes cars, bicycles, garbage bins, leaves or branches, or any other temporary items on the sidewalk.]

31. Is there another safe place to walk?: Assess alternate places to walk if a sidewalk is not present or not continuous within a segment.

31.a. Street/shoulder?: A street with low traffic volume and speed or the side of street outside of traffic lanes that is safe from traffic

31.b. Unpaved pathway?: An unplanned path created over time by pedestrians (also known as a goat path)

31.c. Other: Any location pedestrians can walk that is not yet described by other response choices

32. Any pedestrian amenities?: Any features that enhance the experience for pedestrians using the street

32.a. Bench?: Includes public benches along the sidewalk, not in a park [Note: This excludes bus/transit stop benches.]

32.b. Drinking fountain?: Publicly accessible drinking fountain [Note: If the drinking fountain is not functional, then do not count it and note its condition in the notes section.]

32.c. Pedestrian-scale lighting?: Lighting positioned over the sidewalk, rather than the street, at about 12 to 15 feet above the sidewalk [Note: This does not include street lights pointed over the street.]

32.d. Other: Write in any other pedestrian amenities.

33. Tree shade on the walking area?: Amount of tree shade covering the sidewalk or other walking area at approximately noon [Note: During months when trees are without leaves, envision what shade the trees might provide with leaves. This does not include shade provided by buildings.] (Circle one.)

- None/a little: There is no or very minimal tree shade.
- Some: There is some tree shade but there are large sections of the segment without tree shade.
- A lot: The segment is nearly or fully covered with tree shade.

34. Steepest slope along the walking area? Compare the slope along the segment to a street with a flat slope (level) and a steep slope (hilly). (Circle one.)

- Flat/gentle: The slope is not noticeable to most individuals.
- Moderate: The slope does not act as a barrier to most pedestrians or bicyclists, but walking on the segment may increase some individuals' heart rates.
- Steep: The slope acts as a barrier to some individuals who are not active or those with physical limitations.

### Section E: Do you have a place to bicycle?

For Questions 35-41, place an **X** in the appropriate box () corresponding to Yes one side, Yes both sides, or No.

35. "Share the Road" or "Designated bike route" sign?: Presence of a share the road street sign or a designated bike route street sign

36. Sharrow?: A sharrow is a marking on the street that shows a bicycle and arrow.

37. Bike lane present (marked lanes on the street specifically for bikes)?: Presence of a marked lane on the street, which is usually two solid white lines 3 feet apart with a bike symbol

38. On-street, paved, and marked shoulder?: Paved (not gravel) shoulders wide enough to walk or bike in (at least 3 feet) [Note: This does not include a shoulder intended primarily for parking.]

38.a. Shoulder  $\geq$  4 ft.?: By estimating or using the auditor's foot, determine if the width of the marked shoulder is at least 4 feet.

38.b. Shoulder continuous between segments at both ends?: The shoulder continues in one or more directions beyond the segment audited. This must be true for both ends of the segment.

38.c. Any permanent obstructions in the shoulder (including drainage grates, parked cars)?: Legally parked cars and drainage grates in which the holes are aligned with the bicycle path (i.e., parallel to the street) [Note: This does not include garbage bins, vehicles illegally parked in the shoulder, or leaves and branches.]

39. Is it safe to ride on the street?: A street with low traffic volume and speed

40. Is there a wide outside lane ( $\geq 15$  ft.)?: A lane wider than a typical lane, allowing bicycles to ride to the outside of the lane without obstructing traffic

41. Is there another safe place to bicycle on the street?: Street characteristics that may influence a pedestrian's or bicyclist's feelings of comfort and safety from traffic include perceived traffic volume and speed, aggressive drivers, and condition of crossing aids and medians.

41.a. Specify: Indicate alternate places to bike if a shoulder is not present or continuous within a segment.

42. Any bicyclist amenities?

42.a. Street lighting?: [Note: This does not include pedestrian scale lighting.] (Circle one.)

- None/a little: There is very little to no lighting on the segment.
- Some: The segment has limited lighting that is inadequate for safety.
- A lot: The segment has effective overhead lighting which is sufficient for safety.

42.b. Bike parking?: Structures along streets/sidewalks designed for locking bicycles (e.g., racks, lockers) Place an **X** in the appropriate box () corresponding to Yes one side, Yes both sides, or No.

### Section F: What is the quality of the environment?

For Questions 43-45, place an **X** in the appropriate box () corresponding to Yes or No.

43. Buildings with broken/boarded windows?

- None or little (No): There was no graffiti or there were only 1-2 items that had a small amount of graffiti that would not be considered public art present. There were no broken/boarded windows or there were only 1-2 broken/boarded windows.
- Some or A lot (Yes): Several items in this segment contained graffiti (3 or more items), or 1-2 items had large displays of graffiti that would not be considered public art. Several windows (more than 3 windows) were broken/boarded.

44. Litter or broken glass on the ground?

- None/a little (No): There is not any or there is very minimal litter/broken glass in the segment.
- Some or A lot (Yes): A moderate amount of litter/broken glass is found in several places in the segment. The trash is noticeable but not necessarily indicative of routine neglect. / The street is heavily littered, indicating a very high volume of use or neglect. When evaluating the amount of litter and broken glass, envision an immaculate street in contrast to a heavily littered street for relative comparisons with the street being audited.

45. Public art?: Statues, sculptures, fountains, murals, or banners, if they stand out and enhance the aesthetic quality of the street [Note: This excludes artwork placed in the windows of commercial buildings or associated with residential buildings (e.g., yard art, private fountains).]

**Comments?**: An optional space for auditors to enter notes

**Make sure you fill out the end time at the top of the first page.**