

JUMP START JACKSON

CASE REPORT

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Evaluation of the Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities National Program

December 2009 to December 2013



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BACKGROUND

Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities National Program

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

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

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

Figure 1: Map of Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities Partnerships



Evaluation of Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities

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

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

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

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

Jump Start Jackson

In December 2009, the Jump Start Jackson partnership received a four-year, \$360,000 grant as part of the Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities national program. The partnership focused on increasing access to healthy foods and physical activity opportunities within the City of Jackson.

My Brother’s Keeper, Inc. was the lead agency for the Jump Start Jackson partnership. The partnership and capacity building strategies of Jump Start Jackson included:

- **Community Involvement:** Jump Start Jackson engaged community members through partnership meetings, events, town meetings, and assessment activities.
- **Agents of Change Coalition:** Jump Start Jackson created an Agents of Change Coalition as part of the Mississippi Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities Action Institute (MS REHDAI) to increase the capacity of local communities. The coalition consisted of community stakeholders and key informants.

See Appendix A: Jump Start Jackson Evaluation Logic Model and Appendix B: Partnership and Community Capacity Survey Results for additional information.

Along with partnership and capacity building strategies, Jump Start Jackson 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 Jump Start Jackson included:

- **Farmers’ Markets:** To increase access to affordable and healthy foods, Jump Start Jackson collaborated with the Mississippi Association of Cooperatives and the City of Jackson Department of Parks and Recreation to develop market guidelines; to identify, recruit, and certify farmers; and to establish Jump Start Jackson’s Farmers’ Market.
- **Community Gardens:** Jump Start Jackson collaborated with the Washington Addition Neighborhood Association and other local organizations to support, develop, and maintain community gardens in low-income neighborhoods.
- **Parks and Play Spaces:** In partnership with the City of Jackson Department of Parks and Recreation, a Green Space Policy was drafted and submitted for review. Plans were created and funds were received for the development of a walking trail in Battlefield Park.
- **Safe Routes to School:** Jump Start Jackson collaborated with Jackson Public Schools, Mississippi Department of Transportation, and the Mississippi State Department of Health’s Safe Routes to School Program to increase awareness of and implement Safe Routes to School initiatives in Jackson Public Schools.

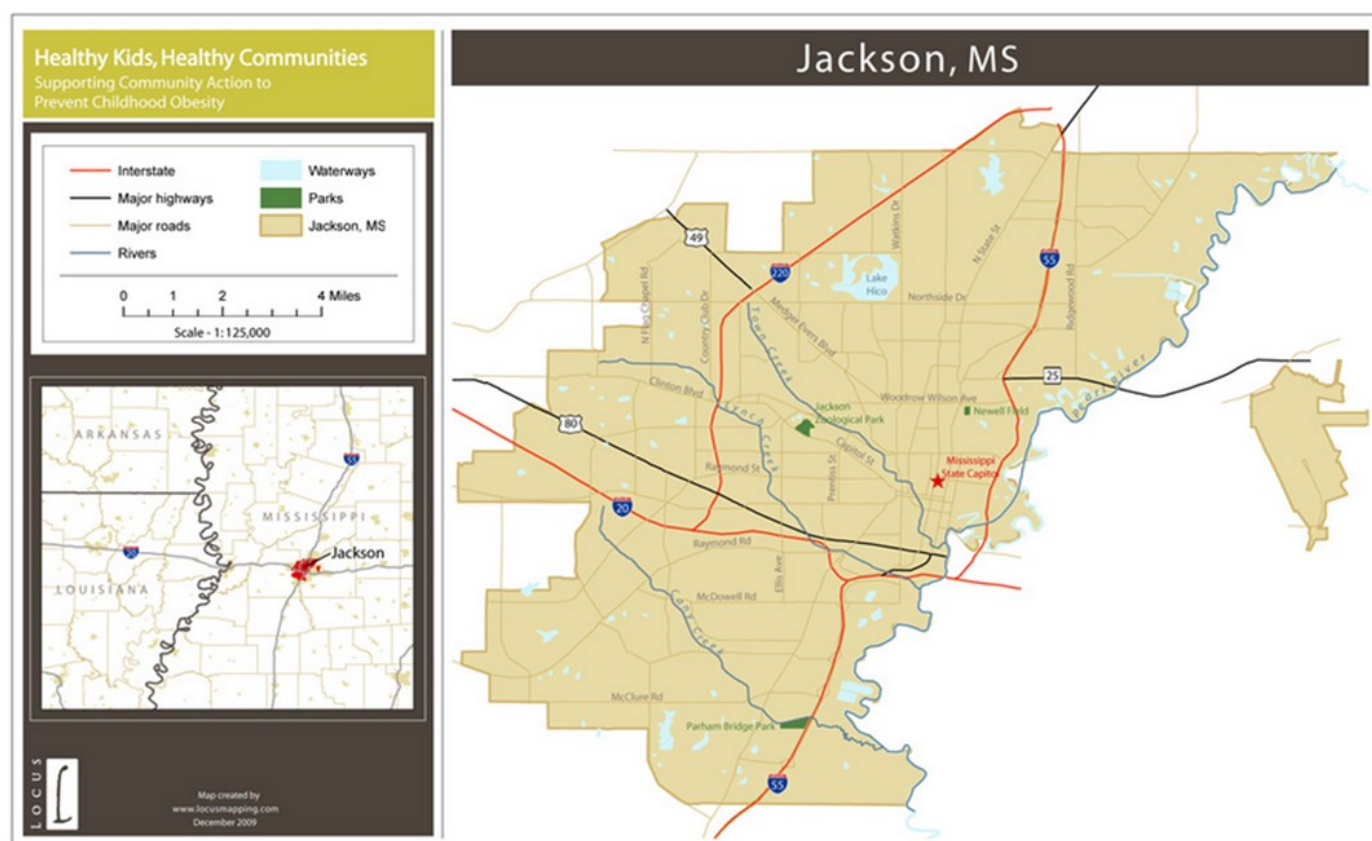
COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHICS

Jackson, with a population of 173,514, is the largest city in Mississippi. The urban city is considered the southern border of the Mississippi Delta and consists of: north, south, and west areas (see Figure 2). Jackson’s population is 79.4% black, 18.4% white, and 1.6% Hispanic. About one-fourth (27.4%) of Jackson’s population is under the age of 18. The median income is \$34,567, and 28.3% of the population is below the poverty level.³ North Jackson’s residents are mainly white and higher-income, while South and West Jackson residents are predominantly African American and lower-income.

The Mississippi Department of Health states that “obesity in children and adults is a leading health concern for Mississippi.”⁴ The state has the highest rate (34.9%) in the nation.⁵ Approximately 16% of high school youth in the state were obese according to the 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Survey.⁶ In the City of Jackson, 39% of boys and 49% of girls report having a body mass index at or above 85th percentile for age and gender.⁷

One target neighborhood, Washington Addition, had a population of 2,681 in 2008. The racial makeup of the neighborhood was 97% African American and over 32% of individuals lived below the poverty level.⁸

Figure 2: Map of Jackson, Mississippi²



INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL DETERMINANTS

Residents of Jackson suffer from several disparities, such as poor housing, unemployment, low education levels, poor health, low economic development, crime, and safety issues. Furthermore, there is a lack of engagement from community members and surrounding universities.

Crime

In 2012, the City of Jackson was ranked as one of the top ten cities (with a population of 100,000 to 499,000) with a high crime rate.⁹ Safety is a concern among Jackson residents, as crime and drug activity run rampant in some parts of the city.

“There’s a lot of boarded-up houses, burned houses, a lot of drug activity, all different street designs...” - Staff

JUMP START JACKSON

West Jackson is a community that has a high rate of crime and poverty, as well as boarded-up or burned houses. The partnership adopted a regional park, Battlefield, that presented challenges because of nearby halfway houses and the large number of registered sex offenders. Many residents have moved out of Jackson and to surrounding municipalities with lower crime rates.

Food Access

In the past 4-5 years, several grocery stores have closed in the City of Jackson. Lower-income neighborhoods in the city have a large number of convenience and liquor stores. The areas lack a sufficient number of supermarkets and grocery stores that offer healthy options. One target area surrounding Battlefield Park has been classified as a food desert by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Cost of Living

There are several municipalities surrounding the City of Jackson. Many people choose to live in the municipalities because the taxes are lower.

Active Transportation

Many neighborhoods in Jackson lack safe and accessible sidewalks, preventing youth and their families from being physically active or walking school.



Photo provided by My Brother's Keeper

JUMP START JACKSON PARTNERSHIP

Lead Agency and Leadership Teams

The partnership’s lead agency, My Brother’s Keeper, was established in 1999. The company headquarters was located in the municipality of Ridgeland. The mission of My Brother’s Keeper was “to reduce health disparities among vulnerable populations through community-based approaches, partnerships, and collaborations.” The organization began by advocating for HIV prevention among African Americans and later expanded its efforts to include chronic diseases.¹⁰

Jump Start Jackson was created as the result of HKHC funding to increase healthy food options and access to opportunities for physical activity. At the beginning of HKHC, Jump Start Jackson created an Agents of Change Coalition as part of the Mississippi Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities Action Institute (MS REHDAI). The coalition consisted of community stakeholders and key informants with a goal to “increase the capacity of local communities to impact health disparities.”¹¹ More than 45 members from the community and 7 local and state organizations and universities were involved. Members felt there was not a clear purpose or structure and recommended that the coalition be restructured.

After the restructure, stakeholders and partners met frequently in small groups and had one-on-one meetings to work on specific strategies. Jackson Inner-City Gardeners, Washington Addition Neighborhood Association, and Mid-Town Partners were engaged in various components of the community garden initiative. The City of Jackson’s Department of Parks and Recreation collaborated to make changes to Battlefield Park. Several other organizations were involved in HKHC, including government entities, universities, and non-profit organizations. See Table 1 for a list of partners.

Staff members of My Brother’s Keeper led and supported the Jump Start Jackson partnership. Staff worked hard to keep partners engaged and supportive of the project, although it was oftentimes challenging. The Project Director, DeMarc Hickson, was the Chief Operative Officer of My Brother’s Keeper. He began with the organization in 2008, and worked with the Project Coordinator to ensure activities and benchmarks were being met, in addition to gaining additional funding and support for the project. Jammie Collins began as the Project Coordinator for Jump Start Jackson beginning in September 2011. She managed the project, brought partners together, and acted as the evaluation liaison.

Table 1: Jump Start Jackson Partners

Jump Start Jackson	
Organization/Institution	Partner
Colleges/Universities	Alcorn State University
	Jackson State University
	Wellington Institute
Government	City of Jackson Parks and Recreation Department
	Mississippi Department of Agriculture Cooperative Extension Program
	Mississippi Department of Health
	Mississippi Department of Transportation
Other Community-Based Organizations	Jackson Inner-City Gardeners
	Mid-Town Partners
	My Brother’s Keeper*
	Washington Addition Neighborhood Association
Policy/Advocacy Organizations	Mississippi Association of Cooperatives
	Mississippi Center for Justice
	Partnership for Healthy Mississippi
Schools	Jackson Public Schools

*Lead agency

PARTNERSHIP FUNDING

As part of HKHC, grantees were expected to secure a cash and/or in-kind match equal to at least 50% of the RWJF funds over the entire grant period. In addition to the matching, the partnership was successful in leveraging the following funds:

- My Brother's Keeper was awarded a five-year Community Transformation Grant (\$2.5 million) from the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention to launch Project CHANGE, a statewide initiative focused on policy, environmental infrastructure, and practice changes to improve cardiovascular and other chronic diseases. More than \$12,000 of the funds were secured to support Jump Start Jackson. Approximately \$3,000 was provided to support the development of Safe Routes to Schools, \$2,000 was secured for a community garden at Davis Elementary, and the remaining \$7,000 supported a social marketing campaign for healthy eating and active living.
- The mobile farmers' market feasibility study was funded (\$12,500) by the Wallace Healthy Urban Food Enterprise Development (HUFED) Center.
- An earmark for \$50,000 from the City of Jackson was provided for the installment of a walking trail at Battlefield Park.
- My Brother's Keeper received a one-time grant in the amount of \$5,000 from the Mississippi Department of Health Office of Preventive Health to expand Jump Start Jackson's work in parks.

For additional information, see Appendix C: Sources and Amounts of Funding Leveraged.

COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

Several assessments were developed and conducted by the partnership to guide the initiative.

General Healthy Eating and Active Living Assessments

- **Focus Groups:** To assess barriers and assets to physical activity and healthy eating, focus groups were held with nine community members in 2010. Participants were African American parents who lived near Battlefield Park. The focus group findings indicated that safety was the primary barrier to physical activity. Healthy eating barriers were: limited access to grocery stores and lack of nutrition education.
- **Policy Analysis:** The Mississippi Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities Action Institute coalition conducted an analysis of policies that impacted access to healthy foods and active transportation. The final analysis report included recommendations to support a healthier Jackson. Recommendations were provided for the following objectives: 1) increase and encourage opportunities for physical activity by creating an infrastructure that supports healthy modes of transportation, such as walking and bicycling, and 2) increase access to healthy and affordable food through community gardens, farmers' markets, and supermarkets.
- **Walk Friendly Community Assessment:**¹² An online assessment was completed for Walk Friendly Communities, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration, that captured challenges and opportunities in the community around active transportation.
- **Photovoice:** Photovoice was used to capture community members' concerns through photographs taken in area neighborhoods and parks. Residents captured barriers such as safety, abandoned homes and businesses, and lack of sidewalks.
- **BRAT-Direct Observation:** An assessment to capture physical activity barriers and assets was conducted at five parks (i.e., Lake Hico, Battlefield Park, Skyes Park, Grove Park, Vergie P. Middleton Park) in low-income, disadvantaged African American communities in Jackson. The parks were accessible and provided a range of amenities, although many barriers existed. The amenities (e.g., picnic tables, park benches) and facilities (e.g., restrooms) were unsafe or poorly maintained. Other barriers limiting physical activity in the parks included standing water around the playground, trash/litter, uneven/cracked surfaces, and poorly maintained grassy areas.
- **Gap Analysis:** In May 2010, a gap analysis was conducted for the Jump Start Jackson partnership.
- **Food Access Survey:** In October 2012, surveys were sent to approximately 500 Jackson residents to capture food access and availability. The survey was also distributed to 150 consumers at Save-A-Lot Supermarket. Survey results compiled from the Save-A-Lot distribution indicated that a little more than half of consumers shopped at the store two to three times per week. A quarter of consumers shopped there because of the quality or freshness of the food.
- **Food Access Focus Group and Key Informant Interviews:** In 2011, the partnership conducted one focus group and two key informant interviews to determine the feasibility of viable supermarkets in Jackson. The partnership plans to film a documentary on the process titled, "Telling your Story." The documentary will feature residents that participated in an interview to discuss the impact of the Save-A-Lot grocery store. Additionally, the partnership hopes to complete an issue brief and present the findings to local decision-makers in the future.

Results of the above assessments were compiled and revealed the following: 1) lack of grocery stores and abundance of fast food restaurants, 2) lack of funding to increase safety and properly maintain the parks, 3) lack of infrastructure to encourage active living, and 4) lack of nutrition education targeted toward children.

Safe Routes to School Assessments

- **Active Transportation Environmental Audit:** the partnership conducted an audit to determine barriers and opportunities for implementing Safe Routes to School programs. The audit was conducted around Barr, Lee, Brown, Spann, and Walton Elementary Schools. The preliminary results indicated that there were no programs in the Jackson Public School District. Barriers were also captured during the audit, which included a lack of proper infrastructure, concern for safety, and lack of awareness of the programs. See

Appendix D for the complete summary report.

- **Surveys:** Brief surveys were distributed to teachers, administrators, school staff, and community members to gauge the level of education, awareness, and support of the Safe Routes to School initiative. Survey results from Raines Elementary revealed that over 50% of staff did not know about the program and felt that more students would be allowed to walk to school if they were supervised.

Farmers' Market Assessments

- **Jump Start Jackson Farmers' Market Survey:** A survey was developed in 2012 to capture consumers' impressions of the farmers' market and to glean recommendations for the future. Data was collected in Fall 2012, Spring 2013, and Fall 2013. Data was analyzed by My Brother's Keeper evaluation staff, and a summary report was developed.
- **Check-in Sheets and Surveys:** Farmers' market participation was tracked by check-in sheets and surveys.

Mobile Market Assessments

Jump Start Jackson initially planned to implement a mobile farmers' market in the community; however, the results of a feasibility study indicated that the partnership did not have the capacity to do so.

- **Mobile Farmer's Market Feasibility Study:** staff from Alcorn State University, the Partnership for Healthy Mississippi, and Jump Start Jackson conducted a mobile farmers' market feasibility study with funding received from the Wallace Healthy Urban Food Enterprise Development (HUFED) Center. The study was to include market research to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats for implementing a mobile market; development of a strategic plan based on the results of the community needs assessment; and a market pilot to determine feasibility. Results from the study indicated that the partnership did not have the capacity to pilot the market for the following reasons: 1) the rain season in Jackson was not long enough to grow produce for both the market and community, 2) financial support to sustain the gardens would be necessary, 3) well-established gardens would need to be in place prior to establishing the market.

PLANNING AND ADVOCACY EFFORTS

In 2010, Jump Start Jackson developed a marketing plan that included the following goals: 1) garner local support from the Mayor of Jackson, City Council, and Hinds County Supervisors; 2) institute a media/promotional campaign; and 3) gain community support.

Community Outreach and Engagement

Political support was received from the Mayor of Jackson. He was very interested in the community garden initiative of HKHC. As part of the Mayor's health and wellness initiative, he wanted community gardens in every ward of the city. In addition, My Brother's Keeper became a member of the Mississippi Food Policy Council that was established in 2010.

Community support was gained through assessment activities, partnership opportunities, and community events.

- Jump Start Jackson held a viewing of the documentary "Food, Inc." A community forum was held immediately after the viewing to capture participants' thoughts on food access. Over 171 Jackson residents attended the event.
- A town hall meeting, A Call for Action to Combat Childhood Obesity, was held in December 2010. More than 20 residents attended, which included representatives from Parent Teachers Association, City Parks and Recreation, a local homeowners association, churches, and elected officials from the county and city government. Guest panelists were City Councilman Tony Yaber, Hinds County Supervisor Robert Graham, and Agriculture Educator Ralph Arington.
- Strategic planning meetings were held in 2011 to engage partners and residents in the planning of HKHC.
- Jump Start Jackson met with neighborhood associations, health councils, principals, and Parent Teacher Association representatives to provide information on HKHC goals.

Safe Routes to School

Jump Start Jackson collaborated with Jackson Public Schools, Mississippi Department of Transportation, and Mississippi State Department of Health's Safe Routes to School Program to increase awareness of and implement Safe Routes to School initiatives in Jackson public schools. Students, parents, faculty, and community members were targeted.

- The partnership collaborated with the Mississippi State Department of Health Safe Routes to Schools program and McLeod Elementary in 2010 to submit a \$1,000 proposal to the National Center for Safe Routes to School.
- On October 5, 2011, Jump Start Jackson and partners hosted a Walking School Bus event at McWillie Elementary school for National Walk to School Day.
- Safe Routes to School letters and brochures were sent to all Jackson elementary and middle school teachers in March 2012.
- The Mississippi Department of Health and Jump Start Jackson conducted Safe Routes to School education sessions in 2012 and 2013. The 45-minute education session provided information on the types of transportation and the importance of walking to school. Skills training, which included a walking demonstration, was also provided to the students. At the start, only one school (Raines Elementary) was interested in participating. Additional schools, including French, Lee, Barr, and Watkins Elementary schools, were interested in the sessions for specific grade levels. A total of 20 education sessions were conducted, and over 500 students participated from kindergarten through fifth grade.
- In October 2013, 20 Raines Elementary students participated in the International Walk to School Day. Safe walking routes and meeting locations were provided to the students. The event was successful, and moving forward, the partnership hopes to make Walk to School Day an ongoing, event.

Aspects of the Safe Routes to School initiative were challenging. Some of the schools in Jackson were not

conducive to students walking to school because they were surrounded by commercial areas or the streets were too narrow. State applications were difficult to complete for infrastructure changes due to lack of Safe Routes to School maps and plans.

Through secured funding from external sources Jump Start Jackson will continue assisting local elementary schools, beginning in January 2014, to establish a formal Safe Routes to School program. Additionally, through the City of Jackson, Barr Elementary received funding for infrastructure improvements (e.g., new pedestrian signals, redevelopment of sidewalks) and non-infrastructure education. The project is currently on hold due to the merging of Barr and Poindexter Elementary schools.

“We built another middle school in Jackson off Highway 18 and it’s just like this, it’s nowhere. So you have to drive on a narrow street like this, so you really can’t walk to school.” -Staff

Advocacy Efforts

A draft advocacy plan was developed by Jump Start Jackson. Although it was based on feedback from staff and partners, the plan did not truly reflect the shared goals of the coalition. Additional advocacy efforts included the following:

- The Mississippi Center for Justice expressed interest in becoming a partner to conduct advocacy work.
- Jump Start Jackson developed a coalition of community stakeholders and key informants to advocate for the reduction of the Mississippi state sales tax on healthy foods by three-and-a-half cents.
- An advocacy training, *Advocating for a Healthy Mississippi: One Community at a Time*, was held in December 2011. The training was an interactive workshop geared toward building capacity for stakeholders to advocate for healthy eating and active living initiatives. The workshop was conducted in collaboration between My Brother’s Keeper and I-Think Group, Inc. The training helped build local capacity and engage stakeholders in restructuring the Jump Start Jackson’s Agents of Change Coalition, and update the current HKHC workplan. Ten participants completed the training.
- The partnership drafted the Capacity Building Health Advocacy Training for African Americans curriculum. In 2011, a total of 18 coalition members participated in the training, which increased knowledge regarding advocacy for healthy eating and active living policies.

Media

The partnership used several media outlets to promote the HKHC initiatives, including public service announcements, issue briefs, social media sites (e.g., Facebook), print materials (e.g., flyers, postcards), and e-mail. Initiative materials were disseminated to over 1,500 businesses, youth services, and churches.

The Jump Start Jackson Farmers’ Market was promoted through word of mouth, flyers, postcard mailers, banners, press releases, Facebook, and Twitter. E-mail blasts were used to recruit farmers and consumers.

The Safe Routes to School program was disseminated through planning guides, parent surveys and other assessments, flyers, and educational sessions.

FARMERS' MARKET

To increase access to affordable and healthy foods, Jump Start Jackson collaborated with the Mississippi Association of Cooperatives and the Department of Parks and Recreation to develop market guidelines; identify, recruit, and certify farmers; and to establish the Jump Start Jackson's Farmers' Market.

Policy, Practice, and Environmental Changes

- The Jump Start Jackson Farmers' Market was created at Battlefield Park and later relocated to Lake Hico Park. The first market day was held in April 2013.
- Jump Start Jackson Farmers' Market Operating Guidelines were adopted in October 2012 for vendors participating in the market.

For additional information see Figure 3: Farmers' Market Infographic.

Complementary Programs/Promotions

The market was promoted by flyers, posters, push cards, and press releases. The marketing materials were disseminated to businesses, churches, youth services, barber shops, and convenience stores.

Implementation

Farmers' Market

Before developing the market, the partnership created Jump Start Jackson Farmers' Market Operating Guidelines. The document outlined rules and regulations that vendors had to follow to participate in the market, such as selling only permitted items (e.g., raw vegetables, eggs), paying a booth fee of \$10, setting up between 7:00 AM and 8:00 AM, and abiding by all laws regulating the sale of the vendor's product. A final version of the document was sent to key stakeholders for review, and the guidelines were adopted in October 2012. Farmers were recruited through the Jackson State University Farmer's Network.

The following dates in the fall/winter of 2012 were identified to pilot the market at Battlefield Park: October 27, November 10, November 17, November 24, and December 10. Participation at the market was lower than expected with 1 to 3 vendors and 3 to 15 consumers per day. One market day was not held in the 2012 season due to Thanksgiving (November 24). A variety of items were available, including peas, sweet potatoes, cucumbers, greens, corn, squash, kale, honey, organic coffee, and organic tea.

The spring market was held on Saturdays from 8:00 AM to 12:00 PM, but not in May because of inclement weather conditions. The final spring 2013 market days were April 13, April 27, June 1, and June 8. The number of farmers and vendors varied, ranging from 1-4 per market day. A total of 30 consumers came to the market during the spring. Meat, produce, arts, and crafts were provided by the vendors.

Due to low participation from farmers and consumers at Battlefield Park, the market was moved to Lake Hico Park for the fall season. According to HKHC staff, Lake Hico Park was utilized more than Battlefield Park. In addition to the move, the partnership decided to provide incentives to increase farmer participation, including a cash stipend of \$250, free tents, and free tables. The Fall 2013 market was held on various Saturdays from August 24 to November 2. The number of vendors and farmers varied from 1-3 per market day. A total of 200 consumers attended the fall market. A variety of items were available for purchase, including fruits (e.g., watermelon, apples), vegetables (e.g., peas, tomatoes, eggplant, kale, bell peppers), teas, and jewelry.

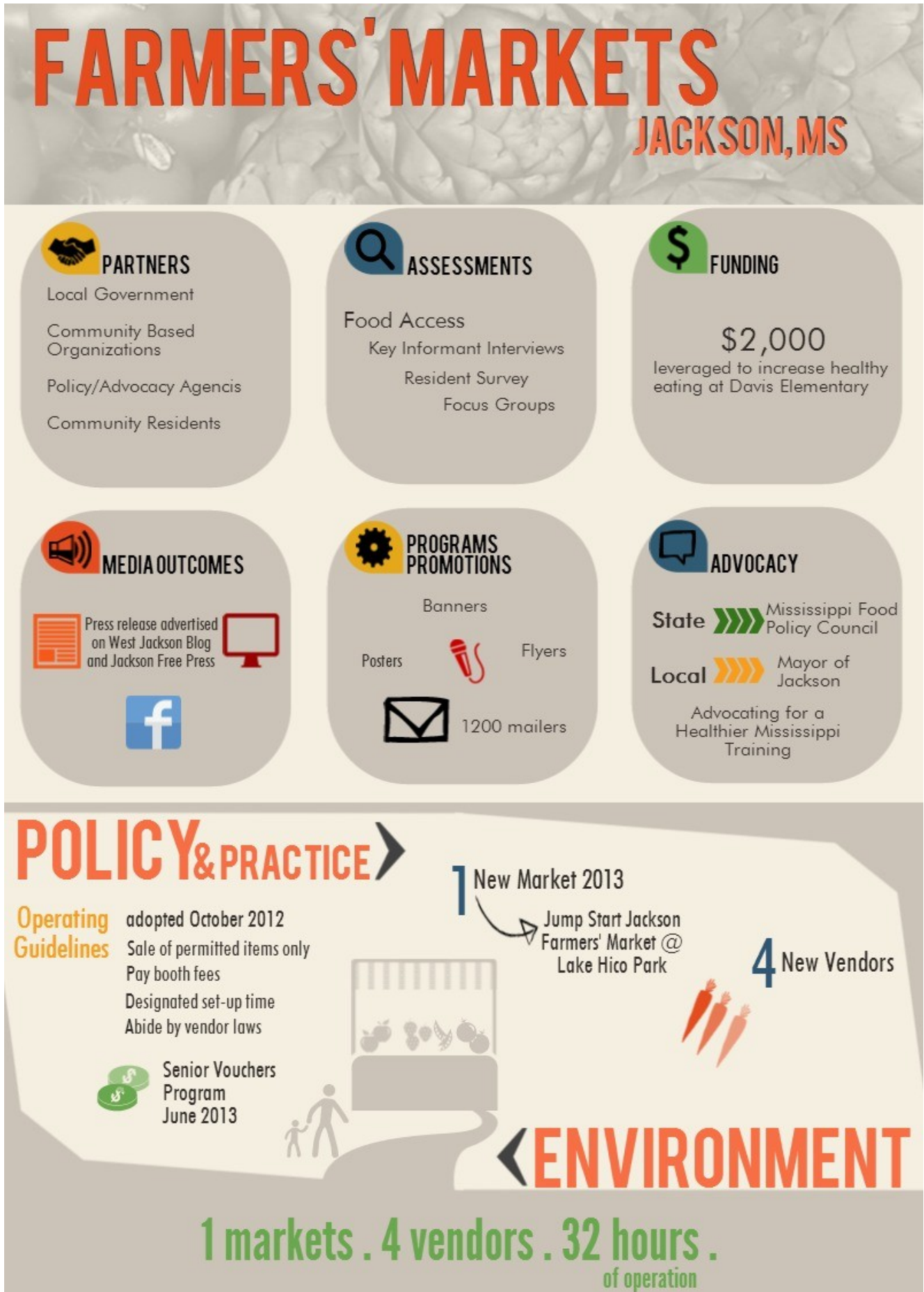
Nutrition Assistance

The partnership was interested in installing Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) machines to accept Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and, Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program vouchers and Senior Vouchers. An application was submitted to the Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce; however, the market did not receive approval for the EBT machines during the spring season due to low participation. Therefore, the partnership decided to certify individual farmers instead of acquiring



Photo provided by Jump Start Jackson

Figure 3: Farmers' Market Infographic



an EBT machine. The certification training was not held in 2013 because the Farm Bill was not passed. One participating farmer had received training prior to selling at the Jump Start Jackson Farmers' Market and would accept SNAP.

The Senior Vouchers program started in June 2013, and participants were given five vouchers totaling \$20 for each month. As of March 2013, the partnership was awaiting final decision on WIC vouchers and later learned that the program would be ending in October 2013.

Population Reach

The Jump Start Jackson Farmers' Market was targeted toward families residing in neighborhoods surrounding Battlefield Park and Lake Hico Park.

Challenges

Farmers' Market

Several challenges were encountered while implementing the Jump Start Jackson Farmers' Market. The partnership struggled to maintain market vendors and customers. Competition from other markets and events (e.g., parades) were attributed to the low participation. Farmers also had challenges growing produce due to the weather conditions. Some farmers did not participate because they had nothing to sell on the market date. Additionally, farmers did not want to stay for the duration of the market hours. They preferred to leave the produce for Jump Start Jackson to sell.

Nutrition Assistance

The partnership was unable to secure a market-wide EBT machine due to low participation. As a result, Jump Start Jackson was going to provide opportunities for farmers to become certified individually. Unfortunately, the training was not provided at the time because of the Farm Bill.

Sustainability

The Jump Start Jackson Farmers' Market will open again in the spring of 2014. The partnership will be looking into sustainability measures for the market, including farmer-led management.

In addition, the partnership plans to collaborate with the City of Forest Farmers' Market and other markets located in the lower Delta region of Mississippi.

COMMUNITY GARDENS

Jump Start Jackson collaborated with Jackson Inner-City Gardeners, the Washington Addition Neighborhood Association, and several other organizations to develop, expand, and maintain community gardens.

Policy, Practice, and Environmental Changes

The following environmental change occurred:

- Jump Start Jackson collaborated with Washington Addition Neighborhood Association to develop the Washington Addition Community Garden.

Complementary Programs/Promotions

In addition to the creation and maintenance of the gardens, several complementary programs and promotions were implemented to engage the community.

- Midtown Partners used the Midtown Garden for an after-school program to teach children about gardening and healthy eating. The organization also held monthly nutrition education events, such as cooking demonstrations. Moving forward, Midtown Partners plans to develop a healthy eating and gardening curriculum to educate low-income individuals in the community.
- Jackson Inner-City Gardeners had a mentoring program for young men. The program provided the men with life skills and support as they worked in the garden every Saturday. There were several success stories from the mentoring program, including a young man who had dropped out of high school but was earning his GED and enrolling in college.
- The Extension Office offered a master gardener class to the community, and master gardeners held gardening workshops.



Photo provided by Transtria

“we want to be able to add great value to them. We want to bring our young people to where when they leave our garden, they leave us, they're able to go to other facets and our objective is either you gonna leave here go on to get employment or you're gonna get education” -Partner

Implementation

Jump Start Jackson collaborated with gardening groups, including Washington Addition Neighborhood Association, Midtown Partners, and Jackson Inner-City Gardeners, along with several other local organizations to provide training and to develop community gardens.

Initially, the partnership was interested in developing a community garden co-op, although later decided that it was not feasible since previously, farmers and gardeners had tried to support community gardens and were not successful. Residents wanted to work in their own gardens and were not necessarily interested in a community garden.

Master Gardener Training

Jump Start Jackson partnered with Project CHANGE and the Mississippi Extension Service to implement Master Gardener Training. The training was provided to six Jackson residents in March 2013 to increase knowledge, create a network of gardeners, and connect the community to consumer horticulture education. Once graduated, the gardeners were required to complete volunteer hours to maintain certification.

Washington Addition Community Garden

Jump Start Jackson partnered with Washington Addition Neighborhood Association to implement a community garden in the low-income Washington Addition Neighborhood located near Battlefield Park. In addition, the partnership supported the development of a community garden strategic plan and business plan.

In 2011, a community garden strategic plan, “The Greening of Washington Addition,” was created to allow vegetable and flower gardens on abandoned and vacant lots. Subsequently, a draft business plan was

developed. The plan established the garden as a sustainable community enterprise. Roles, responsibilities, and budgets were included in the document. The Washington Addition Neighborhood Association approved the plan in August 2011 at the Community Garden Workshop meeting. The partnership encouraged other community groups to develop a business plan for their gardens.

Jump Start Jackson's Community Garden Workshop hosted several planning meetings. Farming equipment was donated by DiVeny Equipment and the Career Development Center in Jackson. Then in the spring of 2011, the partnership began preparing, cultivating, and tilling the land for the community garden.

The start-up of the garden was successful, and community members were provided with a variety of fruits and vegetables the first season. However, the garden was difficult to maintain due to lack of interest and community buy-in. Many nearby residents were elderly, preventing them from physically participating in the garden on a weekly basis, and the maintenance relied heavily on youth volunteers. Due to these challenges, the garden was not supported in 2013 by the partnership. The Washington Addition Neighborhood Association received non-profit status with the support from Jump Start Jackson and planned to explore other healthy eating initiatives while seeking funding to continue the garden.



Photo provided by Transtria LLC

“The thing that I really saw with community gardens was introducing people in the community to food that they never had before.” - Partner

[Jackson Inner-City Garden](#)

The partnership decided to collaborate with Jackson Inner-City Gardeners to establish a garden.

In February 2013, they met to discuss the initiatives they planned to implement, including a farmers' market, selling produce to a local market, and donating food to organizations. Jump Start Jackson offered support to the organization and were provided with the garden's business plan. The Chief Executive Officer was not sure at the time if Jackson Inner-City Gardeners would be able to sell produce to the Jump Start Jackson Farmers' Market, due to other obligations. After several meetings, the group decided to disband due to conflict regarding workplan development and concerns over implementation.

Population Reach

The community gardens were targeted toward individuals and families in the Jackson community.

Challenges

Jump Start Jackson experienced many challenges while partnering with local organizations to create and maintain community gardens.

- Community participation was low due to lack of interest and physical inability. Older residents in the Washington Addition Neighborhood were unable to help maintain the garden.
- There was a lack of resources to maintain the gardens, including water. One garden was using water from a nearby pond, while another garden group had to pay \$1,000 for the City of Jackson to install a new water meter. Funds did not cover the amount of water needed for growing. New tools, seeds, and plants were needed, but were not included in the budget.
- Partners became uninterested in collaborating after learning there was little funding available to help support the gardens.
- Produce was taken by individuals before it could be harvested for community use.
- Vandalism occurred at the gardens.

- Oftentimes, youth working in the garden did not have transportation to the garden.
- Pests, such as deer, were eating the produce in the garden before it was harvested.

Lessons Learned and Sustainability

To develop a successful garden, the partnership feels that the community must be interested. Community buy-in and a local champion or paid staff are mandatory for managing the garden. Although volunteers are critical in the sustainability of the garden, it is important to have a key person leading the effort.

“...I think definitely volunteers are the key to maintaining and sustaining it.”
-Partner

it

PARKS AND PLAY SPACES

The partnership collaborated with the City of Jackson Department of Parks and Recreation to develop a Green Space Policy and to implement environmental changes to Battlefield Park.

Policy, Practice, and Environmental Changes

The policy change that occurred because of HKHC was:

- Jump Start Jackson, in collaboration with the City of Jackson Department of Parks and Recreation, updated its Green Space Policy on August 7, 2013. The policy was developed to allow conversion of underutilized or unutilized green space for physical activity. Approval of the policy is still pending.

In addition, the partnership was in the process of planning for a walking trail and developing a football field in Battlefield Park. There were also plans to open the Walter Peyton Athletic Center outdoor track for public use.

Complementary Programs/Promotions

The partnership participated in the following programs to promote usage of Battlefield Park:

- In 2012, My Brother's Keeper submitted forms to adopt Battlefield Park.
- A "Clean the Park Day" was implemented in Battlefield Park that allowed for the upkeep of the park's appearance.

Implementation

Green Space Policy

Battlefield Park was a regional park that was adopted by My Brother's Keeper in June 2012, because the City of Jackson was not able to fund the maintenance. The Jump Start Jackson partnership planned to implement changes within Battlefield Park to encourage multiple uses of the green space.

After reviewing existing literature, the partnership created an initial draft of the Green Space Policy that would allow open space in Battlefield Park to be used for physical activity. The policy was submitted to the Department of Parks and Recreation in the winter of 2012, although specific feedback was not provided. The partnership continued to work on the policy to provide a more detailed version for resubmission in spring 2013.

The partnership conducted several meetings with the City of Jackson Parks and Recreation Department to discuss the Green Space Policy and procedures for adoption. The policy was resubmitted to the department in spring 2013. The Duty Director of Parks and Recreation reviewed the policy and suggested minor changes. In July 2013, the necessary changes were made and the document was resubmitted to the Department of Parks and Recreation's legal department. Due to changes within the department, the policy was not able to be reviewed until October 2013.

Walking Trail and Football Field

Jump Start Jackson planned to install a walking trail and turn the green space into a football field in Battlefield Park. It was estimated that over 1,000 people would utilize the trail, with the number increasing substantially over time. The City of Jackson's Department of Parks and Recreation said that the partnership would be responsible for the cost of development. In 2012, a letter of inquiry was sent to the Blue Cross Blue Shield of Mississippi to request funds for the development. The partnership received quotes for the trail from Jackson Asphalt and a blue print was created. The City of Jackson informed Jump Start Jackson that it would be budgeting \$50,000 to implement the walking trail. Trail construction will likely begin in the fall of 2014.

Jump Start Jackson had also planned to enhance Battlefield Park's appearance by painting and purchasing new bleachers.

Population Reach

The policy and environmental changes in Battlefield Park were targeted toward individuals and families

residing in nearby neighborhoods.

Challenges

Many challenges were identified with planning and implementing changes to Battlefield Park:

- In the beginning, engagements with the City of Jackson's Department of Parks and Recreation were challenging due to safety concerns and limited resources for park improvements and maintenance. However, the department recognized the importance of their collaboration.
- The area surrounding Battlefield Park contained halfway houses and several registered sex offenders, making safety a concern.
- There were difficulties applying for funds to support the walking trail. An application had to be re-submitted due to an organizational delay.

Sustainability

Moving forward, the partnership hopes to complete the planning process for the walking trail. A consultant was hired to provide a feasibility analysis and fiscal requirements for construction. The Green Space Policy is on hold, but will be reviewed and approved by the city's legal department in the near future. The City of Jackson's Parks and Recreation Department will provide maintenance on the walking trail.

SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PARTNERSHIP AND INITIATIVE

Jump Start Jackson is working to ensure its initiatives are sustainable after HKHC funding ends by implementing changes that have low or no cost maintenance. Additionally, the partnership is working with volunteers to take on specific initiatives, such as Safe Routes to School.

Future Funding

The lead agency, My Brother's Keeper, plans to allocate Community Transformation Grant funds from Project CHANGE to continue working on healthy eating and active living past HKHC .

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APPENDIX A: EVALUATION LOGIC MODEL

HEALTHY EATING AND ACTIVE LIVING STRATEGIES

In the first year of the grant, this evaluation logic model identified short-term, intermediate, and long-term community and system changes for a comprehensive evaluation to demonstrate the impact of the strategies to be implemented in the community. This model provided a basis for the evaluation team to collaborate with the Jump Start Jackson 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).

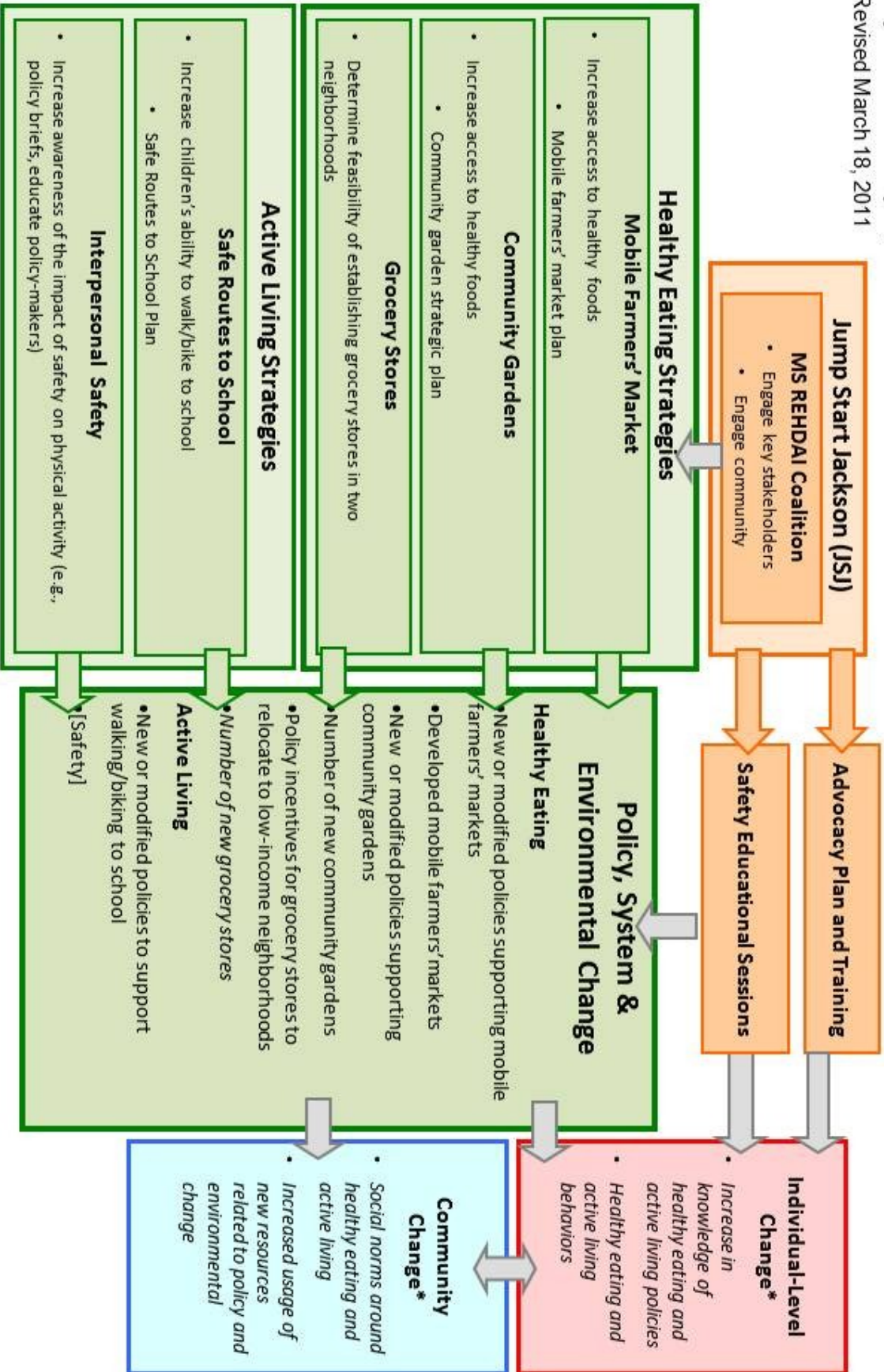
As noted previously, the healthy eating and active living strategies of Jump Start Jackson included:

- *Farmers' Markets:* To increase access to affordable and healthy foods, Jump Start Jackson collaborated with the Mississippi Association of Cooperatives and the City of Jackson Department of Parks and Recreation to develop market guidelines; to identify, recruit, and certify farmers; and to establish Jump Start Jackson's Farmers' Market.
- *Community Gardens:* Jump Start Jackson collaborated with the Washington Addition Neighborhood Association and other local organizations to support, develop, and maintain community gardens in low-income neighborhoods.
- *Parks and Play Spaces:* In partnership with the City of Jackson Department of Parks and Recreation, a Green Space Policy was drafted and submitted for review. Plans were created and funds were received for the development of a walking trail in Battlefield Park.
- *Safe Routes to School:* Jump Start Jackson collaborated with Jackson Public Schools, Mississippi Department of Transportation, and the Mississippi State Department of Health's Safe Routes to School Program to increase awareness of and implement Safe Routes to School initiatives in Jackson Public Schools.

Jackson, MS HKHC Logic Model

My Brother's Keeper, Inc.

Revised March 18, 2011



*Not responsibility of Community Partner to measure

APPENDIX B: PARTNERSHIP AND COMMUNITY CAPACITY SURVEY RESULTS

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

Methods

Modeled after earlier work from the Prevention Research Centers and the Evaluation of Active Living by Design,⁴ an 82-item partnership capacity survey solicited perspectives of the members of the Jump Start Jackson 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 Jump Start Jackson in the following areas: partnership capacity and functioning, purpose of partnership, leadership, partnership structure, relationship with partners, partner capacity, political influence of partnership, and perceptions of community members. Participants completed the survey online and rated each item using a 4-point Likert-type scale (strongly agree to strongly disagree). Responses were used to reflect partnership structure (e.g., new partners, committees) and function (e.g., processes for decision making, leadership in the community). The partnership survey topics included the following: the partnership's goals are clearly defined, partners have input into decisions made by the partnership, the leadership thinks it is important to involve the community, the partnership has access to enough space to conduct daily tasks, and the partnership faces opposition in the community it serves. The survey was open between September 2013 and December 2013 and was translated into Spanish to increase respondent participation in predominantly Hispanic/Latino communities.

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

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

Findings

One of the project staff and key partners involved with Jump Start Jackson completed the survey.

References

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Partnership and Community Capacity Survey

Respondent Summary

Community Partnership

Jackson

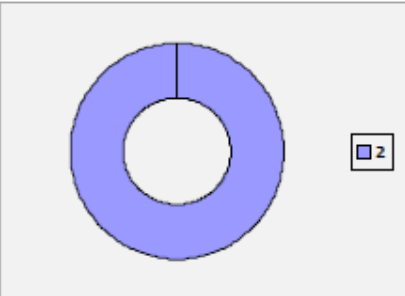
Respondents (n= 1)

Respondent Characteristics

Gender		Identified Race/Ethnicity				Identified Role	
Female	1	American Indian or Alaskan Native	0	Hispanic or Latino	0	Community Partnership Lead	0
Male	0	Asian	0	Not Hispanic or Latino	0	Community Partnership Partner	1
No response	0	White	0	Don't know/ Unsure ethnicity	0	Community Leader	0
Age Range		African American/ Black	1	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	0						

Type of Affiliated Organization

Faith- or Community Based Organization	0	0.0%	(1)
School (district, elementary, middle, high)	1	100.0%	(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	0	0.0%	(6)
Health Care Organization	0	0.0%	(7)
Child Care or Afterschool Organization	0	0.0%	(8)
Other	0	0.0%	(10)
No response	0	0.0%	(999)



Partnership and Community Capacity Data

Provision of required space and equipment

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

Strongly agree	33.33%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	33.33%	I don't know	0.00%
Disagree	33.33%	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	0.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	90.91%	I don't know	9.09%
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	0.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	27.27%	I don't know	9.09%
Disagree	63.64%	No response	0.00%
Partner and community involvement			
Participants provided level of agreement to statements indicating partners and the community were actively involved in partnership activities, meetings, and decisions.			
Strongly agree	0.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	60.00%	I don't know	40.00%
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	0.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	60.00%	I don't know	20.00%
Disagree	20.00%	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	16.67%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	50.00%	I don't know	33.33%
Disagree	0.00%	No response	0.00%
Relationship between partners and leadership			
Participants provided level of agreement to statements indicating the leadership and partners trust and support each other.			
Strongly agree	25.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	0.00%	I don't know	75.00%
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	0.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	0.00%	I don't know	66.67%
Disagree	33.33%	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	0.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	75.00%	I don't know	25.00%
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	0.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	33.33%	I don't know	66.67%
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	0.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	75.00%	I don't know	25.00%
Disagree	0.00%	No response	0.00%

Community member willingness to assist

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

Strongly agree	0.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	75.00%	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	0.00%	Strongly disagree	50.00%
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	0.00%
Agree	0.00%	I don't know	0.00%
Disagree	100.00%	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	50.00%	I don't know	50.00%
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	0.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	0.00%	I don't know	100.00%
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	0.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	0.00%	I don't know	100.00%
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	0.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	0.00%	I don't know	100.00%
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	0.00%
Agree	0.00%	I don't know	0.00%
Disagree	100.00%	No response	0.00%

APPENDIX C: SOURCES AND AMOUNT OF FUNDING LEVERAGED

Sources of Revenue			
Community Partnership	Jackson		
Resource source	Amount	Status	
Business	Year		
Matching funds			
	2011	Annual total	\$2,500.00
		\$2,500.00	Accrued
	2012	Annual total	\$2,500.00
		\$2,500.00	Accrued
Sum of revenue generated by resource source		\$5,000.00	
Individual/private donor	Year		
Matching funds			
	2011	Annual total	\$39,300.00
		\$1,350.00	Accrued
		\$4,450.00	Accrued
		\$29,000.00	Accrued
	2012	Annual total	\$15,800.00
		\$200.00	Accrued
		\$1,350.00	Accrued
		\$4,500.00	Accrued
		\$1,500.00	Accrued
		\$1,000.00	Accrued
		\$4,450.00	Accrued
		\$1,000.00	Accrued
		\$1,000.00	Accrued
		\$800.00	Accrued
Sum of revenue generated by resource source		\$55,100.00	
Local government	Year		
Matching funds			
	2011	Annual total	\$1,500.00
		\$1,500.00	Accrued
	2012	Annual total	\$1,500.00
		\$1,500.00	Accrued

APPENDIX C: SOURCES AND AMOUNT OF FUNDING LEVERAGED

Community Partnership	Jackson		
Resource source		Amount	Status
	2013		Annual total
			\$7,500.00
		\$7,500.00	Accrued
Other			
	2012		Annual total
			\$50,000.00
		\$50,000.00	Accrued
Sum of revenue generated by resource source		\$60,500.00	
State government	Year		
Matching funds			
	2010		Annual total
			\$16,535.32
		\$11,035.32	Accrued
		\$5,500.00	Accrued
	2012		Annual total
			\$5,000.00
		\$5,000.00	Accrued
Sum of revenue generated by resource source		\$21,535.32	
National government	Year		
Matching funds			
	2011		Annual total
			\$33,000.00
		\$33,000.00	Accrued
	2012		Annual total
			\$33,000.00
		\$33,000.00	Accrued
	2013		Annual total
			\$35,000.00
		\$35,000.00	Accrued
Sum of revenue generated by resource source		\$101,000.00	
Foundation	Year		
HKHC funds			
	2009		Annual total
			\$90,000.00
		\$2,730.00	Accrued
		\$9,643.00	Accrued
		\$1,957.00	Accrued
		\$1,700.00	Accrued
		\$66,780.00	Accrued
		\$1,500.00	Accrued

APPENDIX C: SOURCES AND AMOUNT OF FUNDING LEVERAGED

Community Partnership		Jackson
Resource source	Amount	Status
	\$3,000.00	Accrued
	\$2,690.00	Accrued
2010		Annual total \$90,000.00
	\$66,780.00	Accrued
	\$1,500.00	Accrued
	\$1,957.00	Accrued
	\$1,700.00	Accrued
	\$9,643.00	Accrued
	\$2,730.00	Accrued
	\$3,000.00	Accrued
	\$2,690.00	Accrued
2011		Annual total \$90,000.00
	\$1,957.00	Accrued
	\$4,131.59	Accrued
	\$2,350.88	Accrued
	\$1,899.19	Accrued
	\$66,780.00	Accrued
	\$9,643.00	Accrued
	\$3,238.34	Accrued
2012		Annual total \$90,000.00
	\$1,987.51	Accrued
	\$9,642.00	Accrued
	\$3,160.50	Accrued
	\$1,899.19	Accrued
	\$0.00	Accrued
	\$750.00	Accrued
	\$3,957.00	Accrued
	\$66,801.00	Accrued
	\$1,802.80	Accrued
Sum of revenue generated by resource source		\$360,000.00
Non-profit organization	Year	
Matching funds		

APPENDIX C: SOURCES AND AMOUNT OF FUNDING LEVERAGED

Community Partnership	Jackson		
Resource source		Amount	Status
	2010		Annual total
		\$20,583.77	Accrued
		\$1,500.00	Accrued
		\$7,000.00	Accrued
	2011		Annual total
		\$12,500.00	Accrued
		\$1,560.00	Accrued
	2012		Annual total
		\$12,500.00	Accrued
		\$4,800.00	Accrued
Other	2013		Annual total
		\$5,000.00	Accrued
Sum of revenue generated by resource source		\$65,443.77	
Grand Total			\$668,579.09

Jump Start Jackson

**Street Design
Environmental Audits**

Summary Report

Prepared by Transtria LLC



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OVERVIEW

Jump Start Jackson, one of 49 Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities partnerships, is part of a national program of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation whose primary goal is to implement healthy eating and active living policy, system, and environment change initiatives. In order to better understand the impact of their work on street renovations for creating safer routes to school, representatives of Jackson collected environmental audit data on twelve street segments near elementary schools throughout the Partnership's catchment area.

OVERALL RESULTS

- There were a total of twelve street segments surveyed.
- Two segments were audited near six schools including Raines Elementary, Walton Elementary, Spann Elementary, Brown Elementary, Lee Elementary, and Barr Elementary.

Land Uses

- Five segments included only residential land uses and seven segments included both residential and non-residential land uses.
- Residential buildings/yards were the predominant land use among all of the segments.
- Schools/schoolyards were present in seven of the street segments.
- All segments featured single-family homes.
- Playgrounds were found on eight of the segments.
- Five segments featured childcare centers.

Public Transportation

- There was a transit stop present on one side of the street on at least three segments; two of the transit stops featured a bench.
- There were no covered shelters at any of the segments audited.

Street Characteristics

- The speed limit was posted at seven street segments, ranging from 15 to 35 miles per hour.
- Two segments had a special speed zone limit posted.
- Stop signs/lights for crossing were present at five segments.
- Only one segment featured a crosswalk.
- None of the street segments had a median or pedestrian island present.

Safe Places to Walk

- Sidewalks were present on one side of the street at two segments; sidewalks were present on both sides of the street at one segment.
- The sidewalk was continuous within three segments on one side of the street.
- Three segments featured "some" (a small amount is present but large sections are without) shade trees in the walking area.
- There were no pedestrian amenities (bench, drinking fountain, lighting) present on any of the street segments.

Safe Places to Bicycle

- Five segments featured “some” street lighting (limited lighting that is inadequate for safety).
- Only one segment featured on-street, paved, and marked shoulder on both sides of the street.
- None of the segments featured a “designated bike route” sign, “share the road” sign, sharrow markings, or bike lane markings.
- Only one segment was marked as being not safe for bicycles to ride on the street (high traffic volume and speed).

Quality of Environment

- Six street segments had buildings with broken/boarded windows.
- Seven segments had litter or broken glass on the ground.
- Public art was present at two segments.

BACKGROUND

Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities (HKHC) is a national program of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation whose primary goal is to implement healthy eating and active living policy- 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.

Located in Jackson, MS, My Brother's Keeper was selected to lead the local HKHC partnership, Jump Start Jackson. Jump Start Jackson has chosen to focus its work on healthy eating and active living strategies, including: farmers' markets, community gardens, grocery stores, parks and recreation, and Safe Routes to School.

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.

This 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).

In order to better understand the impact of their work on street use as part of their Safe Routes to School strategy, Jackson chose to participate in the enhanced evaluation data collection activities. Jackson 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 twelve different street segments in Jackson.

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. Twelve street segments near six different elementary schools were selected for assessment. Two auditors collected data for two street segments near the following schools: Raines Elementary School (Clinton Boulevard and Nantuckett Drive), Walton Elementary School (Bailey Avenue and Mayes Street) Spann Elementary School (Brecon Drive and Hillview Drive), Brown Elementary School (Ash Street

and Cloister Street), Lee Elementary School (Judy Street and Cameron Street), and Barr Elementary School (Capitol Street and Ethel Moore Avenue). The segments surrounding Raines Elementary were audited on December 5, 2012. The remaining segments were audited between July 8 and July 13, 2013.

Transtria staff performed data entry and validation. Double data entry was performed to ensure accuracy of data; percent agreement was 95% and all errors were fixed.

OVERALL RESULTS

Land Uses

Five segments included only residential land uses and seven segments included both residential and non-residential land uses. However, residential buildings/yards were the predominant land use among all of the segments. The types of residences included single-family homes (twelve segments); multi-unit homes (five segments); and apartments or condominiums (four segments).

Schools/schoolyards were present on seven of the street segments.

Public recreation facilities, including playgrounds, were present in eight of the street segments. Sports fields were featured on four of the segments. Open green space was found on one segment.

Seven segments featured non-residential land uses, including faith-based organizations (six segments), schools (six segments); childcare centers (five segments), and food establishments (four segments). Only one segment featured all of the following: library, police or fire station, and hair or nail shop.

Public Transportation

Public transit stops were present on three segments with stops on one side of the street. Two of these segments featured a bench as one its amenities, but there were no covered shelters at any of the segments.

Street Characteristics

The speed limit was posted at seven street segments, ranging from 15-35 miles per hour (MPH). Special speed zones were present in two segments, and both were posted as 15 MPH. Two segments had a special speed zone limit posted. Eleven of the streets were two-lanes, while one of the streets was four-lanes. Lanes were marked on the street in three segments, and two of these segments were the only ones to feature turning lanes. Other street characteristics included stop signs/lights for crossing (five segments), a crosswalk (one

Key Takeaways

- Residential buildings/yards were the predominant land use among all the segments and single-family homes were present in all segments.
- Public recreation facilities, including playgrounds, were present in eight segments.
- Only three segments featured public transit stops.
- Eleven of the streets were two-lanes, while one was four-lanes; lanes were marked only in three segments.
- Sidewalks were featured in three segments.
- There were no pedestrian amenities (bench, drinking fountain, lighting) present at any of the street segments.
- None of the segments featured a “designated bike route” sign, “share the road” sign, sharrow markings, or bike lane markings.
- Fifty-percent or more of the segments featured buildings with broken/boarded windows and litter or broken glass on the ground.

segment), and a traffic calming device (two segments). None of the street segments had a median or pedestrian island present.

Walkability/Safe Places to Walk

Safe places to walk were present in three segments. Sidewalks were present on one side of the street in two segments and on both sides of the street in one segment. The sidewalk was continuous within all three segments on at least one side of the street. For the segment with a sidewalk on both sides of the street, only one sidewalk was continuous, and the other was not. The width of the sidewalk was greater than or equal to three feet for most of the segment on one side of the street (one segment) and on both sides of the street (one segment). There were no pedestrian amenities (bench, drinking fountain, lighting) present at any of the street segments. Three segments featured “some” shade trees (i.e., a small amount is present but large sections are without) in the walking area. Less than half of the auditors indicated the slope of the walking area; four segments had a flat/gentle slope and one segment had a moderate slope (i.e., not a barrier, but walking may increase some individuals’ heart rates).

Bikability/Safe Places to Bicycle

Five segments featured “some” street lighting (i.e., limited lighting that is inadequate for safety). Only one segment featured an on-street, paved, and marked shoulder on both sides of the street. None of the segments featured a “designated bike route” sign, “share the road” sign, sharrows markings, or bike lane markings. Only one segment was marked as being not safe for bicycles to ride on the street (i.e., high traffic volume and speed).

Quality of Environment

Six street segments had buildings with broken/boarded windows. Seven segments had litter or broken glass on the ground. Public art was present on two segments.

RESULTS BY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Raines Elementary School

Clinton Boulevard

Land Uses

The Clinton Boulevard segment, near Flag Chapel Road, had both residential and non-residential land uses present. The segment included multi-unit homes, mixed-use, and apartment buildings in addition to single-family homes. The non-residential land uses on Clinton Boulevard included: faith-based organizations, food establishments, libraries, police or fire stations, laundry or dry cleaner, hair or nail shops, vacant/for sale retail spaces, schools, and childcare centers. There were no parking or public recreation facilities found on Clinton.

Public Transportation

A public transit stop present was present and included a bench.

Street Characteristics

Clinton Boulevard had a total of four marked lanes, including one turn lane. Speed limit signs were posted on the street as 35 MPH, with a special speed limit zone of 15 MPH.

Safe Places to Walk and Bicycle

The section of Clinton Boulevard audited has a sidewalk with a width greater or equal to three feet on both sides of the street, although only one side was continuous within the segments.

Both sides included a paved, marked shoulder that was continuous. Buffers between the sidewalk and street were not present; neither were curb cuts at intersections or driveways. The sidewalks were free of major bumps, cracks, holes, or weeds. A crosswalk, stop sign and/or stop light for crossing an intersection were present to aid pedestrians. However, there were no medians, pedestrian islands, or any other type of traffic calming devices. The auditors reported that there was not another safe place to walk or bike on Clinton.

Quality of Environment

Litter or broken glass on the ground was present on this street.

Nantuckett Drive

Land Uses

The Nantuckett Drive segment, near Flag Chapel Road, had both residential and non-residential land uses present. Housing was limited to single-family homes. Abandoned buildings and vacant lots were noted as a predominant land use in addition to residential use.

Public Transportation

There was a transit stop present on one side of the street, although there were no amenities (bench, covered shelter).

Street Characteristics

Nantuckett had a total of two unmarked lanes. Speed limit signs were posted on the on the street as 25 MPH. A stop sign or light for crossing this segment was present.

Safe Places to Walk and Bicycle

There were no sidewalks on either side of the street, but some street lighting (i.e., limited lighting that is inadequate for safety) was present. Nantuckett lacked pedestrian and bicyclist amenities. Additionally the street did not have a median, pedestrian island, or any other type of traffic calming device.

Quality of Environment

Litter or broken glass was present on Nantuckett. There were also buildings with broken/boarded windows.

Key Takeaways – Raines Elementary School

- Both residential and non-residential land uses were present.
- Abandoned buildings and vacant lots were noted as a predominant land use on Nantuckett Drive.
- A public transit stop was present on both segments.
- The speed limit was posted and a stop sign or light for crossing was featured on both segments.
- Clinton Blvd. had a sidewalk greater than three feet wide on one side of the street.
- Litter or broken glass on the ground was present in both segments.

Walton Elementary School

Bailey Avenue

Land Uses

The Bailey Avenue segment, between Livingston Road and Woodrow Wilson Avenue, had both residential and non-residential land uses present. The predominant land use consisted of residential buildings and schools. Residential uses included single-family homes, multi-unit homes, apartments, and mixed use facilities. Non-residential land uses included faith-based organization, small grocery/convenience store, supermarket, food establishment, childcare center, and a low rise office building. Public recreation facilities were visible in this segment, including one playground and an open green space.

Street Characteristics

A special speed zone (15 MPH) was posted on Bailey Avenue. Other characteristics present were two marked lanes and a turn lane. A stop sign or light for crossing this segment was present.

Safe Places to Walk and Bicycle

There was no sidewalk or paved shoulder for pedestrians and bicyclists; however some street lighting was present.

Quality of Environment

There were buildings with broken/boarded windows and litter or broken glass on the ground.

Key Takeaways – Walton Elementary School

- Land uses consisted of both residential and non-residential in each of the segments.
- Public recreation facilities, including a playground, were present in both segments. In addition, Bailey Avenue had an open green space and Mayes Street had a park and sports/playing field.
- A special 15 MPH speed zone was posted on Bailey Avenue and a turn lane and two marked lanes were present.
- A stop sign or light for crossing was present on Bailey Avenue
- Construction on the sidewalk/roadway was identified on Mayes Street.

Mayes Street

Land Uses

The segment of Mayes Street, between Lampton Avenue and Edwards Avenue, had both residential and non-residential land uses present. The predominant land use consisted of residential buildings and commercial or public/government buildings including mixed-use facilities, single-family homes, multi-unit homes, and apartments or condominiums. Non-residential land uses were present, including: faith-based organization, small grocery/convenience store, supermarket, food establishment, and low-rise office building. Public recreation facilities (park, sports/playing field, playground) were present. A building or section of the sidewalk/roadway was under construction at the time of the audit.

Street Characteristics

The Mayes Street segment had two marked lanes and a stop sign or light for crossing.

Safe Places to Walk and Bicycle

Some street lighting was present for pedestrians and bicyclists, but no sidewalks or shade trees were present.

Quality of Environment

Mayes Street had buildings with broken/boarded windows and litter or broken glass on the ground.

Spann Elementary School

Brecon Drive

Land Uses

The Brecon Drive segment, between Ridgewood Road and Old Canton Road, consisted of only residential land uses. Housing was limited to single-family homes. Public recreation facilities/equipment were present, including a park and playground. In addition to residential buildings, this segment featured a school and gardens/greenhouses.

Street Characteristics

The speed limit was posted as 15 MPH, but neither of the two lanes were marked and no crosswalks were present.

Safe Places to Walk and Bicycle

There was no sidewalk, paved shoulder, shade trees, or street lighting present for pedestrians and bicycles.

Hillview Drive

Land Uses

The Hillview Drive segment, between Brecon Drive and Shadow Wood Drive, consisted only of residential land uses. Housing was limited to single-family homes.

Street Characteristics

The speed limit was posted (25 MPH), but neither of the two lanes were marked and no crosswalks were present.

Safe Places to Walk and Bicycle

Hillview Drive featured some tree shade in the walking area and some street lighting. No sidewalk or paved and marked shoulders were present.

Key Takeaways – Spann Elementary School

- Only residential land uses were present in both segments and housing was limited to single-family homes.
- Public recreation facilities, including a park and playground, were present on Brecon Drive.
- The speed limit was posted, but no lanes were marked and no crosswalks were present.
- No sidewalk or paved and marked shoulders were identified.
- Hillview Drive featured street lighting and shade trees to aid pedestrians and bicyclists.

Brown Elementary School

Ash Street

Land Uses

The Ash Street segment, located between Bell Street and Elm Street, featured residential and non-residential land uses. Schools and residential buildings were predominant on the segment. Public recreation facilities were present, including a park, sports/playing field, and playground. School gardens or greenhouses were present in this segment. A faith-based organization and childcare center were present.

Street Characteristics

The speed limited was posted as 15 MPH on Ash Street. A traffic calming device (speed bumps) were present.

Safe Places to Walk and Bicycle

A sidewalk was present on one side of the street and was continuous; however it was missing curb cuts/ramps at intersections. The sidewalks were free of major bumps, cracks, holes, or weeds. Some street lighting was present.

Quality of Environment

Litter or broken glass on the ground was identified by auditors on the Ash Street segment.

Cloister Street

Land Uses

The segment of Cloister Street audited was between Convent Street and Blair Street. Cloister Street featured residential and non-residential land uses. Schools and residential buildings were predominant. School gardens or greenhouses were visible on this segment. Non-residential facilities included a faith-based organization and childcare center.

Public Transportation

No public transportation stops were present.

Street Characteristics

The speed limited was posted as 15 MPH on Cloister Street. A traffic calming device (speed bumps) were present.

Safe Places to Walk and Bicycle

There were no safe places to walk or bicycle on this segment; it lacked sidewalks, paved shoulders, shade trees, and lighting.

Key Takeaways – Brown Elementary School

- Both segments featured residential and non-residential land uses.
- Schools and single-family homes were predominant on the segments.
- School gardens or green houses and public recreation facilities with a playground were present on both segments.
- The speed limit posted was 15 MPH on both segments, and they each featured speed bumps.
- Ash St. had a sidewalk present on one side of the street, but Cloister St. did not.

Lee Elementary School

Judy Street

Land Uses

The Judy Street segment, between Camilla Drive and Cameron Street, consisted of only residential land uses. Housing was limited to single-family homes. Public recreation facilities/equipment were present in this segment, including: sports/playing field, sports/playing court, and playground.

Street Characteristics

This segment had two marked lanes with a posted speed limit of 25 MPH. There was no stop sign or light for crossing, traffic calming device, or crosswalk present during the audit.

Safe Places to Walk and Bicycle

A sidewalk was present on one side of the street and was continuous. The sidewalk width was greater than or equal to three feet for most of the segment. The sidewalks were free of major bumps, cracks, holes, or weeds. There were some shade trees in the walking area, and the slope was moderate (i.e., not a barrier, but walking may increase some individuals' heart rates).

Quality of Environment

Buildings with broken/boarded windows were present on this segment of Judy Street.

Cameron Street

Land Uses

The segment of Cameron Street audited was between Camilla Drive and Savanna Street. Only residential land uses were present on the segment and housing was limited to single-family homes. Schools and residential buildings were predominant. A sports/playing field and court were present in this segment, as well as a playground.

Street Characteristics

Cameron Street consisted of two marked lanes. This segment did not have a posted speed limit, stop sign or light for crossing, traffic calming device, or crosswalk.

Safe Places to Walk and Bicycle

There were some shade trees in the walking area, and the slope was flat/gentle (i.e., not noticeable to most individuals). No sidewalks or paved shoulders were present.

Key Takeaways – Lee Elementary School

- Only residential land uses were present and housing was limited to single family homes.
- Public recreation facilities, including a sports/playing field, court, and playground were present in both segments.
- A sidewalk greater than three feet wide was present on one side of Judy Street.
- There were some shade trees in the walking area on both segments.
- Neither segment had a stop light or light for crossing, traffic calming device, or crosswalk.

Barr Elementary School

Capitol Street

Land Uses

The segment of Capitol Street audited was between Fortification Street and Prentiss Street. This segment featured residential and non-residential land uses. Schools and residential buildings were predominant. Single-family homes, multi-unit homes and apartments/condominiums were present. Non-residential facilities included: faith-based organization, small grocery/convenience store, supermarket, food establishment, social services, childcare center, and a low-rise office building. Retail space was for sale/vacant on this segment. A playground was present on the segment.

Public Transportation

A public transit stop was present on one side of the street and it featured a bench.

Street Characteristics

The segment featured two marked lanes. No speed limit was posted and there was an absence of stop signs or lights for crossing.

Safe Places to Walk and Bicycle

The slope along walking area was flat/gentle (i.e., not noticeable to most individuals). There was some lighting present for pedestrians and bicyclists.

Quality of Environment

Buildings with broken/boarded windows and litter/broken glass on the ground were both present. Public art was featured in this segment.

Ethel Moore Avenue

Land Uses

The Ethel Moore Avenue segment, between Princeton Street and Longino Street, consisted of only residential land uses. Housing consisted of single-family and multi-unit homes. Abandoned buildings and vacant lots were noted as a predominant land use in addition to residential use. Non-residential facilities included a small grocery/convenience store, school, and low-rise office building. There was retail space for sale/vacant.

Street Characteristics

There were two marked lanes and a stop sign or light for crossing at this segment.

Safe Places to Walk and Bicycle

The segment featured a stop sign or light for crossing and the slope along the walking area was flat/gentle.

Quality of Environment

Buildings with broken/boarded windows and litter/broken glass on the ground were both present. Public art was featured in this segment.

Key Takeaways – Barr Elementary School

- Capitol Street featured both residential and non-residential land uses. Ethel Moore Avenue featured only residential land uses.
- Non-residential facilities on both segments included: small grocery/convenience store, school, and low-rise office building.
- A public transit stop and bench were present on one side of Capitol Street.
- The slope along the walking area was flat/gentle.
- Ethel Moore Avenue had a stop sign or light for crossing.
- Buildings with broken/boarded windows and litter/broken glass were present in

Appendix A: Charts

Table 1: Community Characteristics

Community Characteristics	Raines Elem.		Walton Elem.		Spann Elem.		Brown Elem.		Lee Elem.		Barr Elem.	
	Clinton Blvd	Nantuckett Dr	Bailey Ave	Mayes St	Brecon Dr	Hillview Dr	Ash St	Cloister St	Judy St	Cameron St	Capitol St	Ethel Moore Ave
Land uses:												
Only residential land uses present					X	X			X	X		X
Both residential and non-residential land uses present	X	X	X	X			X	X			X	
Predominantly residential building/yards	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Predominantly commercial or public/government buildings				X								
Predominantly schools/schoolyards			X		X		X	X	X	X	X	
Predominantly abandoned building/home/vacant lot		X										X
Predominantly other non-residential	X											
Residential land uses present	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Single-family homes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Multi-unit homes	X		X	X							X	X
Apartments or condominiums	X		X	X							X	
Mixed-use	X		X	X								
Public recreation facilities/equipment present			X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Park with exercise/sport or playground				X	X		X					
Sports/playing field				X			X		X	X		
Sports/playing court									X	X		
Playground			X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Features visible in this segment			X		X		X	X				
School gardens or greenhouses					X		X	X				
Open green space			X	X								
Building or section of the sidewalk/roadway under construction or being replaced				X								

Table 1 (continued): Community Characteristics

Community Characteristics	Raines Elem.		Walton Elem.		Spann Elem.		Brown Elem.		Lee Elem.		Barr Elem.	
	Clinton Blvd	Nantuckett Dr	Bailey Ave	Mayes St	Brecon Dr	Hillview Dr	Ash St	Cloister St	Judy St	Cameron St	Capitol St	Ethel Moore Ave
Land uses (continued):												
Non-residential land uses present	X		X	X			X	X			X	X
Faith-based organization	X		X	X			X	X			X	
Small grocery/convenience store or pharmacy			X	X							X	X
Supermarket			X	X							X	
Food establishment	X		X	X							X	
Library	X											
Social services											X	
Police or fire station	X											
Laundry/dry cleaner	X											
Hair or nail shop	X											
Vacant/for sale retail space	X										X	X
School	X		X				X	X			X	X
Childcare center	X		X				X	X			X	
Low-rise office building			X	X							X	X
Public transportation:												
Transit stop present on one side of street	X	X									X	
Bench at transit stop on one side of street	X										X	
Street characteristics:												
Posted speed limit (MPH)	35	25			15	25	15	15	25			
Special speed zone (MPH)	15		15									
Number of lanes on street (MPH)	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Marked lanes	1		1								1	
Turn lane present	X		X									
Stop sign or light for crossing this segment	X	X	X	X								X

Table 1 (continued): Community Characteristics

Community Characteristics	Raines Elem.		Walton Elem.		Spann Elem.		Brown Elem.		Lee Elem.		Barr Elem.	
	Clinton Blvd	Nantuckett Dr	Bailey Ave	Mayes St	Brecon Dr	Hillview Dr	Ash St	Cloister St	Judy St	Cameron St	Capitol St	Ethel Moore Ave
Street characteristics (continued):												
Crosswalk for crossing this segment	X											
Traffic calming device							X	X				
Safe places to walk:												
No sidewalk present		X										
Sidewalk present on one side of street							X		X			
Sidewalk present on both sides of street	X											
Commercial buildings adjacent to the sidewalk on one side of street	X											
Sidewalk continuous within segment on one side of street	X						X		X			
Sidewalk does not continue to the next segment at both ends	X											
Width of the sidewalk ≥ 3 feet for most of segment on one side of street									X			
Width of the sidewalk ≥ 3 feet for most of segment on both sides of street	X											
Missing curb cuts/ramps at intersections or driveways on one side of street							X					
Missing curb cuts/ramps at intersections or driveways on both sides of street	X											
Some tree shade in walking area						X			X	X		
Flat/gentle slope along walking area	X									X	X	X
Moderate slope along walking area									X			
Safe places to bicycle:												
On-street, paved, and marked shoulder on both sides of street	X											
Shoulder that continues to next segment at both ends on both sides of street	X											

Table 1 (continued): Community Characteristics

Community Characteristics	Raines Elem.		Walton Elem.		Spann Elem.		Brown Elem.		Lee Elem.		Barr Elem.	
	Clinton Blvd	Nantuckett Dr	Bailey Ave	Mayes St	Brecon Dr	Hillview Dr	Ash St	Cloister St	Judy St	Cameron St	Capitol St	Ethel Moore Ave
Safe places to bicycle (continued):												
Not safe to ride on street	X											
Some street lighting present		X		X		X	X				X	
Quality of environment:												
Buildings with broken/boarded windows present		X	X	X					X		X	X
Litter or broken glass on the ground present	X	X	X	X			X				X	X
Public art present											X	X

Table 2: Community Characteristics *not* Present

<p><i>Land Uses:</i> Only all non-residential land uses present Predominantly parking lots or garages Predominantly park with exercise/sports facilities or equipment Predominantly undeveloped land Predominantly designated green space Other residential land uses Parking facilities present On-street, including angled parking Small lot or garage Medium to large lot or garage Indoor fitness facility Golf course Off-road walking/biking trail Pool facility Other recreation facility/equipment Community gardens or greenhouses Residential gardens or greenhouses Small body of water Farmers' market Entertainment Post office Bank</p>	<p>Medical facility Other retail College, technical school, or university Big box store Mall Strip mall High-rise office building</p> <p><i>Public Transportation:</i> No transit stop present Transit stop present on both sides of street Bench at transit stop on both sides of street Covered shelter at transit stop on one side of street Covered shelter at transit stop on both sides of street Other transit amenity on one side of street Other transit amenity on both sides of street</p> <p><i>Street Characteristics:</i> Median or pedestrian island Stop lights without a walk signal Cul-de-sac (dead end street) Sidewalk or cut-through in cul-de-sac</p>
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Table 2 (continued): Community Characteristics *not* Present

Safe Places to Walk:	
Commercial buildings adjacent to the sidewalk on both sides of street	Permanent obstructions in walk area on both sides of street
No grassy/other type of buffer between the curb and sidewalk	Not another safe place to walk
Grassy/other type of buffer between the curb and sidewalk on one side of street	Another safe place to walk on one side of the street
Grassy/other type of buffer between the curb and sidewalk on both sides of street	Another safe place to walk on both sides of the street
No trees within buffer	Not safe to walk in street/shoulder when sidewalk not present
Trees within buffer on one side of street	Safe to walk in street/shoulder on one side when sidewalk not present
Trees within buffer on both sides of street	Safe to walk in street/shoulder on both sides when sidewalk not present
Sidewalk not continuous within segment	No unpaved pathway when sidewalk not present
Sidewalk continuous within segment on both sides of street	Unpaved pathway on one side of street when sidewalk not present
Sidewalk continues to the next segment at both ends of the street on one side	Unpaved pathway on both sides of street when sidewalk not present
Sidewalk continues to the next segment at both ends of the street on both sides	No other safe place to walk
Width of the sidewalk is not ≥ 3 feet for most of segment	Other safe place to walk on one side of street
Width of the sidewalk is not < 3 feet for any part of segment	Other safe place to walk on both sides of street
Width of the sidewalk < 3 feet on one side of street	No pedestrian amenities present
Width of the sidewalk < 3 feet on both sides of street	Pedestrian amenities present on one side of the street
No missing curb cuts/ramps at intersections or driveways	Pedestrian amenities present on both sides of the street
No major bumps, cracks, holes, or weeds in the sidewalk	Pedestrian bench present on one side of street
Major bumps, cracks, holes, or weeds in the sidewalk on one side of street	Pedestrian bench present on both sides of street
Major bumps, cracks, holes, or weeds in the sidewalk on both sides of street	Drinking fountain present on one side of street
No permanent obstructions in walk area	Drinking fountain present on both sides of street
Permanent obstructions in walk area on one side of street	Pedestrian-scale lighting present on one side of street
	Pedestrian-scale lighting present on both sides of street
	Other pedestrian amenity present on one side of street
	Other pedestrian amenity present on both sides of street

Table 2 (continued): Community Characteristics *not* Present

<p>Safe Places to Bicycle: No "Designated bike route" or "Share the Road" sign "Designated bike route" or "Share the Road" sign on one side of street "Designated bike route" or "Share the Road" sign on both sides of street No sharrow present Sharrow present on one side of street Sharrow present on both sides of street Bike lane not present Bike lane present on one side of street Bike lane present on both sides of street No on-street, paved, and marked shoulder On-street, paved, and marked shoulder on one side of street No shoulder ≥ 4 feet present Shoulder ≥ 4 feet on one side of street Shoulder ≥ 4 feet on both sides of street No shoulder that continues to the next segment at both ends Shoulder that continues to next segment at both ends on one side of street</p>	<p>No permanent obstructions blocking biking area Permanent obstructions blocking biking area on one side of street Permanent obstructions blocking biking area on both sides of street Safe to ride on one side of street Safe to ride on both sides of street No wide outside lane (≥ 15 feet) Wide outside lane (≥ 15 feet) on one side of street Wide outside lane (≥ 15 feet) on both sides of street No other safe place to bicycle Other safe place to bicycle on one side of street Other safe place to bicycle on both sides of street No bicyclist amenities present Bicyclist amenities present on one side of street Bicyclist amenities present on both sides of street No/a little street lighting present A lot of street lighting present No bike parking present</p>
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