HEALTHY KIDS, HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

SAN ANTONIO

CASE REPORT

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Evaluation of the Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities National Program

December 2009 to December 2013

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Cover photographs: Transtria LLC and HKHC San Antonio.

Suggested citation:

Donaldson, K, Brennan LK. *Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities San Antonio Case Report*. St. Louis, MO: Transtria LLC; 2014. http://www.transtria.com/hkhc. Accessed <Month Day, Year>.

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HEALTHY KIDS, HEALTHY COMMUNITIES SAN ANTONIO

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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.

Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities San Antonio

San Antonio is the second largest city in Texas and the seventh largest in the United States. The Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities San Antonio (HKHC San Antonio) partnership focused its efforts in San Antonio's Westside neighborhood. San Antonio Metropolitan Health District, in partnership with the West-Side Development Corporation, Health Collaborative, University of Texas Health Science Center School of Nursing, and the San Antonio Planning Department, formed the HKHC San Antonio partnership in 2008-2009 in response to the HKHC proposal. Strategy specific workgroups (i.e., Complete Streets, Green Space, and Healthy Restaurants) met regularly to advance their efforts. San Antonio Metropolitan Health District was the lead agency for the Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities San Antonio partnership.

The partnership and capacity building strategies of partnership included:

- *Healthy Hubs:* The partnership created Healthy Hubs community planning to approach healthy eating and active living policy and environmental changes in a concentrated geographical area. A Healthy Hub needed to have at minimum one healthy eating resource and one physical activity resource, walkability and bikeability, and strong community engagement. The Healthy Hub concept was piloted in the Collins Garden neighborhood with Communities Putting Prevention to Work (CPPW) funds. Key stakeholders and community residents contributed to the planning and implementation of the Collins Garden Healthy Hub.

See Appendix A: HKHC San Antonio Evaluation Logic Model and Appendix B: Partnership and Community Capacity Survey Results for additional information.

Along with partnership and capacity building strategies, Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities San Antonio 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 Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities (HKHC) San Antonio included:

- *Parks and Play Spaces:* HKHC San Antonio and San Antonio Metro Health collaborated with the Edgewood Independent School District, San Antonio Independent School District, and Northeast Independent School District to develop and implement shared use agreements. The shared use agreements permitted community access to playgrounds, school yards, and green space and implemented environmental changes at multiple schools. HKHC San Antonio implemented environmental changes and increased physical activity programming in Collins Garden Park as part of the Healthy Hub pilot project.

- *Active Transportation:* San Antonio's Complete Streets policy was adopted, and a street and infrastructure bond was passed to fund elements of the Complete Streets policy. HKHC San Antonio and partners provided training and input regarding street design protocols and Complete Streets concepts. The partnership also implemented environmental changes in Collins Garden as part of the Healthy Hub pilot project.

- *Access to Healthy Food:* HKHC San Antonio implemented practice and environmental changes at food service establishments and corner stores throughout San Antonio with the creation of its ¡Por Vida! and Tiendita ¡Por Vida! programs.

COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHICS

San Antonio is the second largest city in Texas and the seventh largest in the United States. The Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities San Antonio partnership focused its efforts in San Antonio's Westside neighborhood. The Westside is home to 107,497 residents. Over 96% of the residents are Hispanic (Figure 2 and Table 1). The partnership focused many of its efforts in the Collins Garden and Avenida Guadalupe neighborhood associations within the Westside neighborhood (Figure 3).

Table 1: San Antonio, Texas Demographics

	Population	African American	White	Hispanic/ Latino	Poverty Rate	Per Capita Income	Median Household Income
San Antonio[3,4]	1,327,407	6.9%	72.6%	63.2%	19.2%	$22,333	$43,961
Westside Neighborhood[6,7]	107,497	2.3%	63.1%	96.2%	33.0%	$10,205	$26,400

Figure 2: Map of San Antonio, Texas[2]
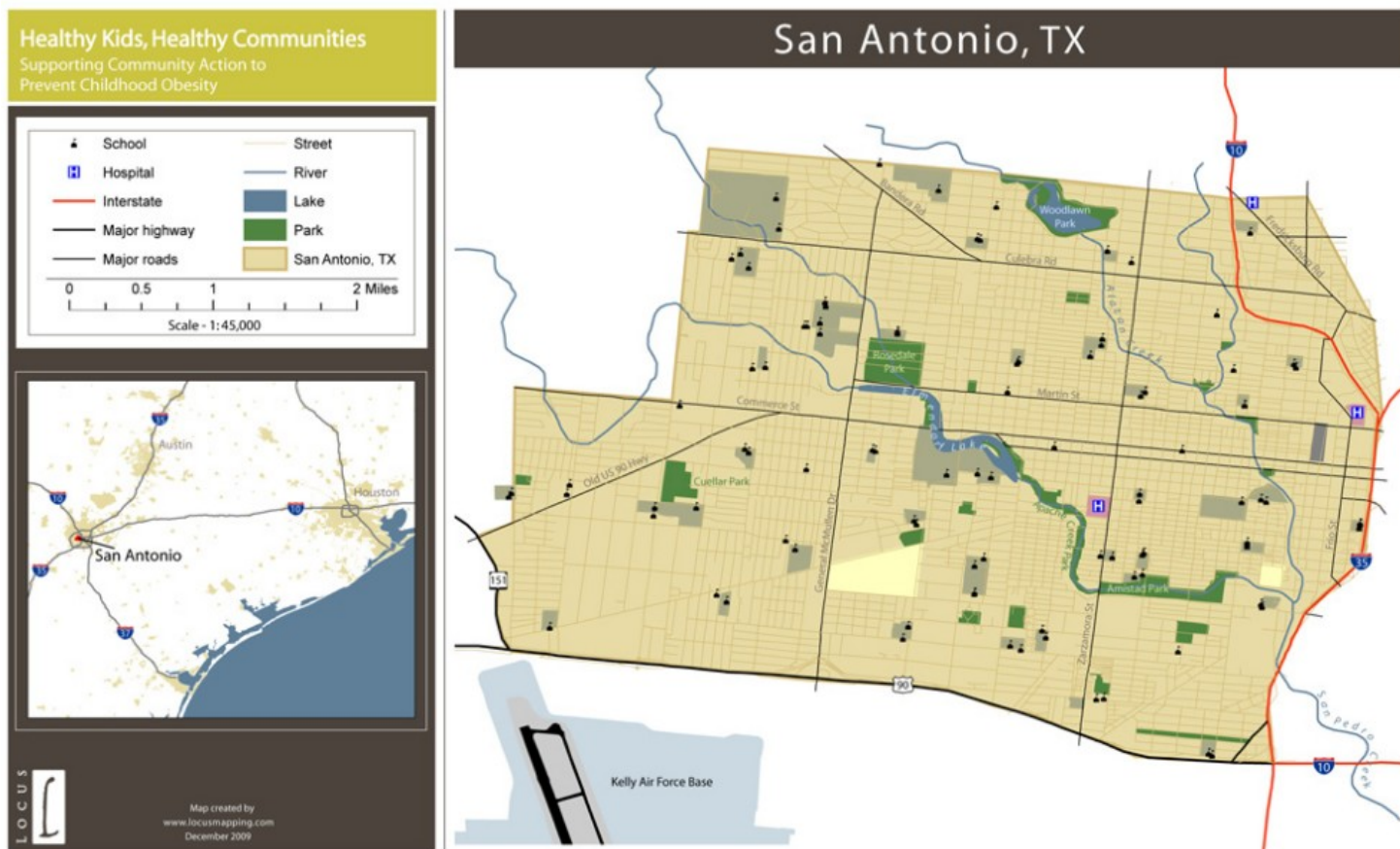
INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL DETERMINANTS

The Westside neighborhood is marked by gang activity, street dogs, and graffiti. Though the Westside is affected by some violent crime, residents perceive the neighborhood to be very dangerous. This perception can hinder residents' willingness to be physically active and engage in community activities.

There is limited designated green space in the Westside neighborhood and utilization of available parks is minimal due to safety concerns (e.g., gang activity, undesirable behavior). The parks are monitored by the

Department of Parks and Recreation security, but its presence is limited to one officer for 18 parks. Similar safety concerns limit youth and adult outdoor physical activity.

Although the Westside is well served by the public transit system, additional barriers limit active transportation (e.g., stray dogs, absence of bike lanes, heavy and dangerous traffic). Transportation barriers also limit resident access to healthy foods. Elderly community members are often homebound or have limited mobility. Many community members have limited access to a vehicle to drive to the grocery store, and using a taxi is financially unreasonable.

Bicycle transportation infrastructure is limited in the Westside; there were no bike lanes or signage prior to HKHC involvement. Drivers are not comfortable with bicycle traffic on streets, and bicyclists often are unaware of safe biking guidelines (e.g., people ride in the street against the flow of traffic). To avoid the dangers of mingling with car traffic, bicyclists typically ride on the sidewalks.

In addition, access to parts of town outside of the Westside is limited. The bridges that connect the Westside to the rest of the city do not have bike lanes; neither are the lanes safe, nor do the lanes continue the length of the bridge. Therefore, either riders have to go under the bridge or ride with the bridge traffic.

The Collins Garden neighborhood is characterized by its dilapidated and vacant buildings and old car lots. Collins Garden Park is a linear park situated with residential housing along both sides facing the park. The houses provide a sense of security and increase the perception of safety. There is an elementary school and library near the park. The Avenida neighborhood is comprised of many public housing developments.

Figure 3: Map of Target Area: Westside Development Corporation Neighborhood Associations[5]
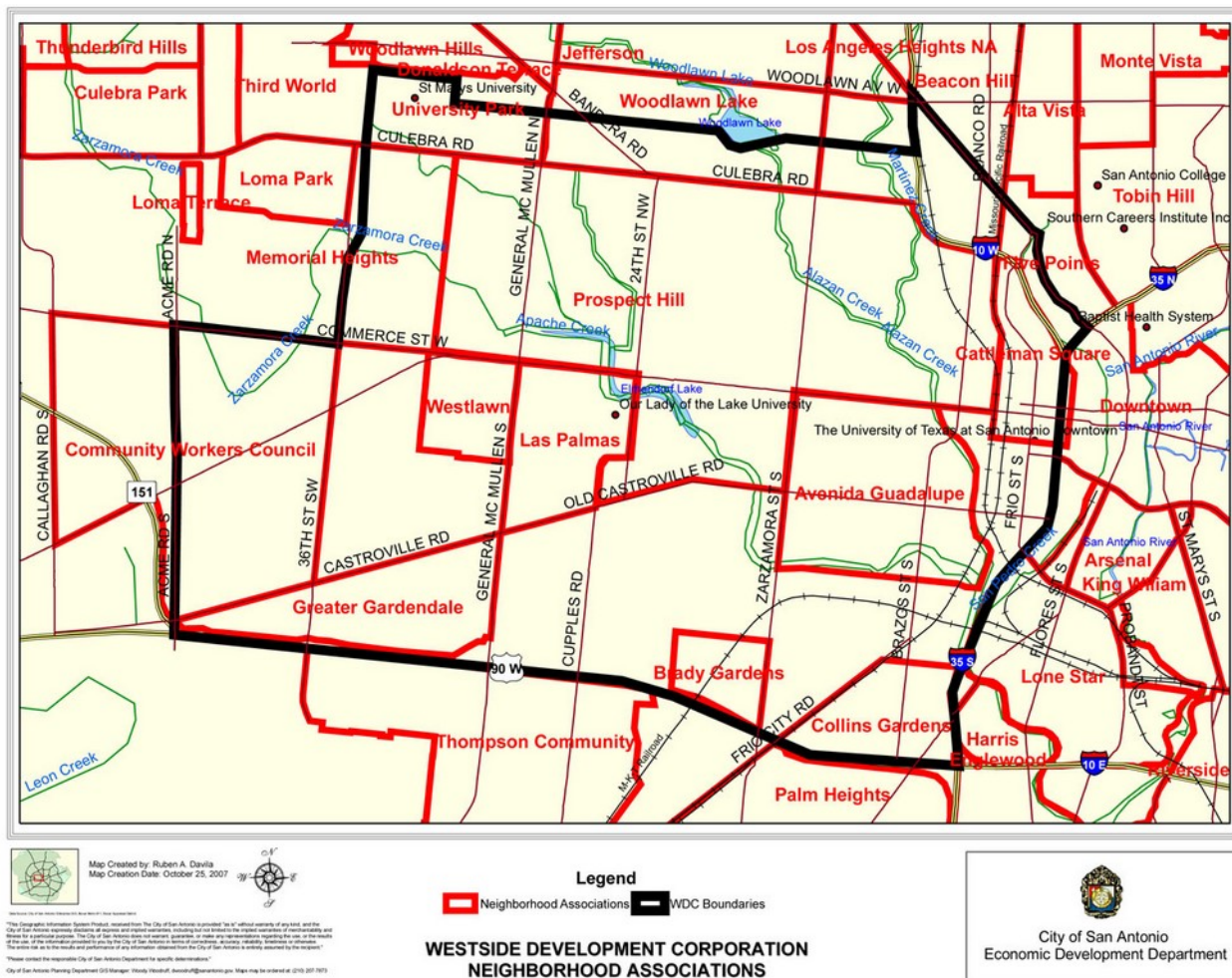
HEALTHY KIDS, HEALTHY COMMUNITIES SAN ANTONIO PARTNERSHIP

Lead Agency and Leadership Teams

San Antonio Metropolitan Health District, in partnership with the Westside Development Corporation, Health Collaborative, University of Texas Health Science Center School of Nursing, and the San Antonio Planning Department, formed the HKHC San Antonio partnership in 2008-2009 in response to the HKHC proposal. San Antonio Metropolitan Health District (Metro Health) was the lead agency for the Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities (HKHC) San Antonio partnership. Metro Health experienced significant turnover of administrative staff (i.e., new Director and new Assistant Directors) during the project. The transition presented some challenges to the partnership staff but it did not negatively influence the work of HKHC San Antonio. The new Metro Health leadership was very supportive of HKHC San Antonio.

The Project Director was a long-time employee of Metro Health and oversaw several projects in the Chronic Disease Division. She was responsible for HKHC San Antonio grant and workplan oversight.

There were two Project Coordinators for HKHC San Antonio. The original Project Coordinator had a background in city planning and played a significant role for many of the partnership's policy, practice, and environmental changes. After leaving HKHC San Antonio, he eventually was hired as the Built Environment Coordinator for Metro Health. The Built Environment Coordinator reported to the Project Director as the head of Chronic Disease and his position supported HKHC San Antonio's built environment strategies. The subsequent Project Coordinator had been assisting the original Project Coordinator and worked in the Chronic Disease Division of Metro Health which allowed for a seamless transition between coordinators. She created and implemented the partnership's corner store initiative.

HKHC San Antonio staff continued to work for Metro Health after the HKHC project.

The partnership operated under an informal structure and organized under strategy-specific workgroups: Complete Streets, Green Space, and Healthy Restaurants. The partnership did not hold full membership meetings, but the workgroups met regularly to advance their efforts (see Appendix C for a list of all partners). The Complete Streets and Green Space workgroups disbanded after meeting their deliverables. The Healthy Restaurants workgroup continued to meet semi-annually after the HKHC project.

Organization and Collaboration

As a result of the HKHC project, Metro Health established relationships with the City of San Antonio Planning, Economic, and Parks departments. Partnership staff viewed the HKHC collaborative approach as transformational for the health department in terms of how it approached projects and initiatives. Metro Health established plans to ensure the departments continued to collaborate in the future. Partnership staff were confident that the relationships with other city departments, community organizations, and businesses established through HKHC would continue beyond the grant.

Sustainability

The priorities of the new director of Metro Health were similar to the project goals of HKHC. The health department's strategic planning process, initiated by the new director, incorporated many HKHC fundamentals and ideals into the plan's four priority areas, including improvements to the built environment and neighborhood engagement (i.e., Healthy Hub community planning, Asset-Based Community Development community engagement). The new director also created two new full-time positions within the health department to work on the four priorities. Though the new director came to the position with an appreciation for and interest in implementing these strategies, the HKHC Project Director feels the work of HKHC influenced the new director and led to these important changes. Metro Health, the City of San Antonio, and HKHC San Antonio partners secured funding and support to continue shared use agreements, Complete Streets implementation, Healthy Hub community planning, Asset-Based Community Development community engagement, and the ¡Por Vida! Program.

PARTNERSHIP FUNDING

As part of HKHC, grantees were expected to secure a cash and/or in-kind match to equal at least 50% of the RWJF funds over the entire grant period. The HKHC lead agency, Metro Health, received Communities Putting Prevention to Work (CPPW) during the HKHC grant period. Accommodating the CPPW funding required the HKHC leadership to spend time planning and strategizing to align the workplans of both grants and to engage with new partners. Though this process presented challenges and delayed some HKHC workplan efforts, the alignment of HKHC and CPPW was beneficial to the partnership's efforts. Partnership staff attributed additional funding received to HKHC San Antonio and partners' efforts.

Sources of matching and additional funding included:

- Of CPPW ($522,673) funding, $110,278 was allocated to shared use agreements, $6,395 was allocated to Tiendita ¡Por Vida! corner store equipment, and $360,000 was allocated to park and street infrastructure improvements as part of the Collins Garden Healthy Hub pilot.

- Medicaid Transformation 1115 Waiver ($8 million through 2016) was used to sustain and expand the Asset-Based Community Development community engagement model and Healthy Hubs community planning concept for ten neighborhoods.

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Sodium Reduction in Communities ($241,000 through 2016) was used to expand ¡Por Vida! to private cafeterias and government programs.

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

COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

HKHC San Antonio contracted with the University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA) to conduct community and strategy-specific assessments to inform the implementation of the partnership's Healthy Hub concept (policy and environmental change in a concentrated geographical area). Baseline data was collected in 2012 across seven indicators (i.e., Parks and Play Spaces Direct Observation and Environmental Audit, Street Design Environmental Audit, Environmental Assessment of Corner Stores and Restaurants, Sales Tracking Analysis of Corner Stores and Restaurants, Walking and Bicycling Group User Survey, and Community Engagement and Health Behavior Assessment). Follow-up data was collected in 2013 across six indicators (i.e., Parks and Play Spaces Direct Observation and Environmental Audit, Street Design Environmental Audit, Corner Store Stakeholder Interviews, Restaurant Stakeholder Interviews, and Community Engagement and Health Behavior Assessment). Baseline data was collected in the Collins Garden and Avenida Guadalupe neighborhoods. The Collins Garden Healthy Hub was implemented in 2012, and the 2013 follow-up data was collected in the Collins Garden neighborhood alone.

Walking and Bicycling Group User Survey: The purpose of the survey was to interview potential walking and bicycling group members to assess their current physical activity levels. Researchers were unable to survey members of the bicycling group because the group was cancelled and the participants were minors. The walking group was also reported to be cancelled, but researchers were able to conduct seven interviews with participants. All respondents enjoyed walking/biking in the neighborhood and felt supported to go walking/biking, 85% felt safe walking/biking in the neighborhood and walked/biked with friends, and 57% had walked/biked with family members.

Community Engagement and Health Behavior Assessment: The purpose of the survey was to assess community members' health behaviors, attitudes about the build environment, and community cohesion. The baseline data collected in 2012 was intended to serve as a pilot test for the assessment tool. Twenty residents were surveyed, and their responses were used to modify the survey tool. In 2013, 152 residents were surveyed. The majority of respondents (65.8%) reported walking as their main form of physical activity; other reported activities included gardening, playing a sport, and jogging/running. Residents primarily used local streets for driving. Barriers to using the street for active transportation or physical activity included stray dogs, fast-moving cars, and inadequate street lighting. Community members reported using the HEB grocery store, Collins Garden Library, and Collins Garden Park frequently, and the majority of the respondents (56%) reported socializing with their neighbors at least once a month.

Parks and Play Spaces Direct Observation: Pre- and post-direct observations were conducted at Collins Park and Avenida Park in 2012 and 2013. At Avenida Park, sedentary behavior decreased and very active behavior increased from pre- to post-observation among children and adults, and adolescents were engaged only in moderate activity behaviors during the pre-observation. At Collins Garden Park, very active behavior increased across all age groups from pre- to post-observation and sedentary activity declined from pre- to post-observation among children and adolescents (see Appendix E: Parks and Play Spaces Direct Observation Summary Report).

Parks and Play Spaces Environmental Audit: Environmental audits were conducted at six parks (i.e., Collins Garden, Avenida, Acme Park, Las Palmas Park, Palm Heights Park, and Apache Park). Four parks were assessed only once, and two parks (Collins Garden and Avenida) were assessed twice. A pre– and post-design was used for Collins Garden. Avenida Park was assessed at two points in time, as there were no environmental changes implemented between the first and second assessment (see Appendix F: Parks and Play Spaces Environmental Audit Summary Report). Selected results include the following:

- All six parks had wheelchair- and stroller-accessible entrances.

- Three of the six parks had bicycle parking, while only two parks had a bike lane, sharrow, and/or bike signage on the street adjacent the park.

- All parks lacked shower and locker room facilities and vending machines.

- Two parks lacked signage indicating the park name.

- All six parks had a playground area, and all of the features were rated as being in "average/good" condition.

- Five of the six parks had sports or recreation features available. The only feature rated in "poor" condition was a basketball court at Acme Park.

- All six parks contained shelters, benches, picnic tables, and trash containers in "average/good" condition.

- None of the parks had fruit or vegetable gardens.

- Two of the parks had a some garbage and litter present. Avenida Guadalupe had a lot of evidence of alcohol and other drug use in the park.

Street Design Environmental Audit: Environmental audits were conducted in 2012 and 2013 along Park Boulevard and El Paso Street (see Table 2 and Appendix G: Street Design Environmental Audit Report).

- Park Boulevard: In November 2012, the segment on North Park Boulevard between Marian and Nogalitos Streets was assessed. In June 2013, North and South Park Boulevard was assessed; the specific segments along North and South Park Boulevard were not specified.

- El Paso Street: The El Paso Street segment in the Avenida neighborhood was assessed one time on June 4, 2013. The specific segment was not specified.

Table 2: Street Design Environmental Audit Selected Results

Park Boulevard Segment	El Paso Street Segment
The segment had a park with opportunities for physical activity including a playground, sports and exercise equipment, and playing fields.	The street segment had designated green space and a park with exercise or sports equipment.
Significant improvements to bikeability were made including bike lanes with adequate and safe shoulders for biking.	No public transit stops were present.
Public transit stops and amenities (e.g., bench, covered shelter) were present.	There were no speed limits posted, nor were street lanes marked.
Sidewalks were in good condition and were continuous within the segment.	No pedestrian amenities were present. Sidewalks present were in good condition.
The only aesthetic amenities were residential gardens.	Public art was present.
Pedestrian amenities (e.g., drinking fountains, benches) were limited. A bench and some lighting were present.	There was little bicycle infrastructure present (e.g. signage, sharrows, bike lanes).

Sales Tracking Analysis of Corner Stores and Restaurants: The purpose of the baseline sales tracking analysis was to develop assessment instruments for data collection in corner stores and restaurants. Online assessment tools were developed and pilot-tested at participating corner stores and restaurants. The corner store tool was designed to collect sales data on the type, unit size, and condition (fresh or frozen) of fruits and vegetables. The restaurant survey tool was designed to collect data on sales of ¡Por Vida! featured menu items, items similar to ¡Por Vida!, and the top sales items.

Corner Stores Stakeholder Interviews: Interviews were conducted to assess corner store managers' and owners' perceptions of health promotion and gather input on Tiendita ¡Por Vida! implementation. Five corner store interviews were conducted in the fall of 2013. Participants perceived that customers wanted healthy products but did not often ask for them. Barriers to offering healthy food included limited space, economic conditions, corporate policies regarding sales, and potential loss of sales. Few store owners were aware of the Tiendita ¡Por Vida! program but thought it could be successful with Metro Health support.

Restaurant Stakeholder Interviews: The purpose of the interviews was to assess restaurant managers' and owners' perceptions on health promotion and gather input on ¡Por Vida! implementation. Five restaurant interviews were conducted in November 2013. Some participants believed that customers were interested in healthy food options but felt overwhelmed with nutrition information, and others believed customers were more interested in a good-tasting meal rather than the health content of the meal. Most restaurants offered

healthy options (e.g., whole grain options, grilled chicken, salad) but not all promoted the options. Barriers to offering healthy food included supplier limitations, potential loss of sales, and shorter shelf life of healthier items. Few restaurant owners were aware of ¡Por Vida!, but thought it could be successful with Metro Health support.

Corner Stores Environmental Audit: Pre- and post-environmental audits were conducted at two corner stores (Longoria's Grocery and Grill and Family Market) in 2012 and 2013 (see Table 3 and Appendix H: Corner Store Environmental Audit Summary Report). The audit assessed corner store features, availability and visibility of nutrition assistance, and presence and condition of fresh produce.

Table 3: Corner Store Pre- and Post-Environmental Audit Selected Results

Longoria's Grocery and Grill	Family Market
Outdoor seating was added to the store between pre- and post-audit times.	Family Market was open seven days a week, typically from 8:00 AM to 11:00 PM.
The store was open an additional day while daily hours were slightly reduced.	Some healthier foods were available such as low-fat or non-fat dairy products and nuts, seeds, and dry beans.
Fruits and vegetables were moved from the back of the store to the middle and at the register. Freshly cut fruits and vegetables were added in 2013.	WIC/SNAP/EBT benefits were accepted at the store during the pre- and post-audit. Signage for EBT was present.
Whole grain products (e.g., oatmeal, brown rice, flour) and 100% juice were added between audits while candy and chocolate were removed.	Fresh fruits and vegetables, including freshly cut fruits, were available at the store. Though produce was available, there were neither product signage nor posted prices for fruits and vegetables.
WIC/SNAP/EBT benefits were accepted at the store during the pre-audit, but not at the post-audit.	Tobacco and alcohol products were available at the store for both the pre- and post-audit.

Restaurants Environmental Audit: Environmental audits were conducted at Longoria's and Guadalupe Coffee in November 2012. The audit assessed overall restaurant features, availability and accessibility of nutrition information on menus, and presence of ¡Por Vida! promotions. Both restaurants scored low on the presence of healthy messages and the promotion of healthy food items.

Additional Assessments

PhotoVoice: Local youth conducted a Photovoice around local creeks. The youth noted that needles, graffiti, and other litter was often found in the overgrown weeds surrounding the creeks. The creeks were often used as a play space and as a cut-through walking path.

Walkability Audits: Metro Health conducted walking audits with middle school students. The students provided input on recommended physical activity opportunities.

Shared Use Policy Inventory Report: HKHC San Antonio conducted a policy inventory report to identify all shared use agreements, parties involved, and levels of agreement in place. The report was used by the Green Spaces workgroup to inform the shared use strategy. The report also included a cost analysis of the shared use location options.

Tiendita ¡Por Vida! Healthy Selections Produce Sales Report: The Tiendita ¡Por Vida! corner store initiative was piloted in 2011 with two stores and implemented in 2012 at four additional stores. Corner stores participating in the initiative were required to report produce sales and waste for one month. Six stores (i.e., M&I Meat Market, Family Market, Longoria's Grocery and Grill, Nuevo Leon Meat Market, Shell Food Mart, and Chavez Food Mart) submitted reports for March 2013. Results indicated that the stores purchased produce from multiple vendors and that they profited from the ¡Por Vida! promoted produce. Barriers to ¡Por Vida! implementation included lack of staff capacity, apprehension about profitability, and communication challenges with partnership staff. Recommendations included stocking only fresh produce, clarifying the Tiendita ¡Por Vida! contract, and modifying training (e.g., increased training, multi-cultural training).

PLANNING AND ADVOCACY EFFORTS

Community Engagement

At the start of the project, HKHC San Antonio relied on partners to define the workplan and strategies, with limited community resident engagement. Under the direction of the new Metro Health leadership, HKHC San Antonio partnership staff sought to improve and expand its community engagement efforts. Partnership staff identified the Asset Based Community Development model and trained Metro Health, City of San Antonio partners, non-profit partners, and community members on the model. As a result of the training and support from HKHC San Antonio, Metro Health committed resources to implement the model in ten neighborhoods after the HKHC project.

Planning and Advocacy

Healthy Hubs

The partnership created a Healthy Hubs concept to approach healthy eating and active living policy and environmental changes in a concentrated geographical area. A Healthy Hub needed to have at least, one healthy eating resource and one physical activity resource, walkability and bikeability, and strong community engagement. The Healthy Hub concept was piloted in the Collins Garden neighborhood in 2012 (Figure 4). HKHC San Antonio convened key stakeholders, but had limited community resident engagement in the planning and implementation efforts. The purpose of the Collins Garden Healthy Hub group was to determine appropriate strategies and infrastructure needs for the neighborhood. The small group of residents involved in the planning process was comprised of dominant, false leaders who often stalled progress and negatively influenced the planning process. The partnership conducted the Community Engagement and Health Behavior Assessment to further identify resident needs and interests towards the end of the planning period as infrastructure changes were being implemented. Park and street improvements were implemented at Collins Garden Park and the surrounding streets and sidewalks with Communities Putting Prevention to Work (CPPW) funds. Although the infrastructure improvements were positive, it was unclear to the partnership if residents were pleased with the changes. Using the Healthy Hub concept, Metro Health planned to implement policy and environmental changes in the ten neighborhoods participating in the Asset Based Community Development community engagement model. The Asset Based Community Development and Healthy Hub efforts will be funded by Medicaid Waiver through 2016.

Figure 4: Collins Garden Healthy Hubzone Map[8]
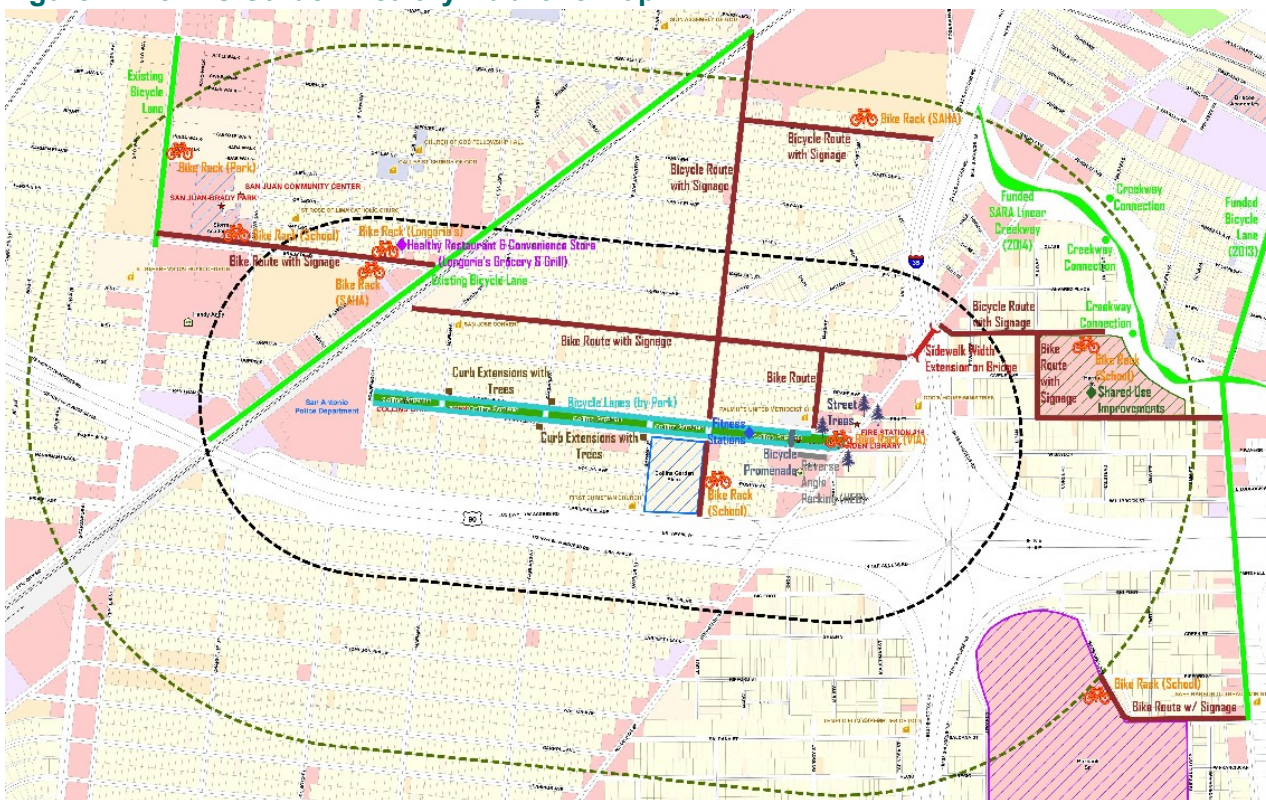
PARKS AND PLAY SPACES

HKHC San Antonio and San Antonio Metro Health collaborated with the Edgewood Independent School District, San Antonio Independent School District, and Northeast Independent School District to develop and implement shared use agreements. The partnership also implemented environmental changes in Collins Garden Park as part of the Healthy Hub pilot project.

Policy, Practice, and Environmental Changes

Parks and Play Spaces policy, practice, and environmental changes included:

- Shared use agreements were established with the Edgewood Independent School District, San Antonio Independent School District, and Northeast Independent School District. The shared use agreements committed the City of San Antonio to environmental improvements and allowed community access to playgrounds, school yards, and green space.

- Running tracks were repaired at Jackson, Krueger, Nimitz, and White Middle Schools (Northeast Independent School District) as part of the shared use agreement. Improvements were made with CPPW and American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds.

- A walking trail, basketball court, and bicycle parking structure were installed at Harris Middle School (San Antonio Independent School District) as part of the shared use agreement. Improvements were made with CPPW and American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds.

- New basketball and tennis courts were installed at Lowell Academy, basketball and tennis courts were resurfaced at Rhodes Middle School and Young Women's Leadership Academy, and a tennis court was resurfaced at Rogers Middle School (San Antonio Independent School District) as part of the shared use agreement. Improvements were made with CPPW and American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds.

- Fitness stations were installed and repairs were made to the running track and sidewalks at Gus Garcia Middle School (Edgewood Independent School District) as part of the shared use agreement. Improvements were made with CPPW and American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds.

- A shade structure, bicycle racks, bicycle promenade, sidewalks, shade trees, and a tennis court backboard were installed at Collins Garden Park. Improvements were made with CPPW funds as part of the Healthy Hub pilot project.

For additional information, see Figure 5: Parks and Play Spaces Infographic.

Implementation

Shared Use

HKHC San Antonio met with facility staff Edgewood Independent School District, San Antonio Independent

Shade Structure and Tennis Court Markings at Collins Garden Park. Photo source: Transtria LLC

School District, and Northeast Independent School District to negotiate the shared use agreements. The partnership developed a Shared Use Agreement template for general use in San Antonio.

Challenges and Sustainability

Although environmental changes were implemented at several schools, community members' utilization of the facilities remained low. The partnership attributed minimal utilization to limited community engagement. HKHC San Antonio brought a Houston SPARK Park consultant to host a training for partners. Houston's SPARK Park program collaborated with schools to develop playgrounds and fields into community parks through community engagement and a shared funding model. In addition, each SPARK Park resulted in a shared use agreement. As a result of the training, the San Antonio Sports Foundation adopted the SPARK model and replicated the program throughout San Antonio.

Moving forward, Metro Health intends to pursue share use agreements at the school district level and expand community engagement efforts to ensure residents are aware of the agreements.

Figure 5: Parks and Play Spaces Infographic

PARKS & PLAY SPACES
SAN ANTONIO, TX

PARTNERS
School Districts

City Government

Community Residents

ASSESSMENTS
Direct Observations

Environmental Audits

Shared Use Inventory

$ FUNDING
IN-KIND

Revenue Generated
$500

Source: Revenue Generated Actions,
HKHC Dashboard

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
Collins Garden Healthy Hub

↳ planning & implementation for Collins Garden renovations

POLICY & PRACTICE >

COLLINS GARDEN PARK

NEW Shade structure
RoTenGo court markings
Bicycle amenities
Sidewalks
Shade trees

Formal
Shared Use Agreements

Edgewood Independent School District
San Antonio Independent School District
Northeast Independent School District

1 new walking trail

repaired running tracks 5

SCHOOL CHANGES

repaired basketball court 1

new basketball courts 2

NEW bike parking
fitness stations

1 new tennis court
2

1
2 tennis court repairs

ENVIRONMENT <

69 acres & 50,232 annual hours impacted

764,828 residents reached

ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION

San Antonio's Complete Streets policy was adopted, and a street and infrastructure bond was passed to fund elements of the policy. HKHC San Antonio and partners provided training and input regarding street design protocols and Complete Streets concepts. The partnership also implemented environmental changes in Collins Garden as part of the Healthy Hub pilot project.

Policy, Practice, and Environmental Changes

Active Transportation policy, practice, and environmental changes included:

- A Complete Streets ordinance was adopted by the San Antonio City Council.

- A street and infrastructure city bond was passed to fund street improvements.

- Bicycle lane striping, bicycle route signage, and curb cuts at elementary school crossings were installed on the streets surrounding Collins Garden Park. Improvements were made with CPPW funds as part of the Healthy Hub pilot project.

Elementary School Curb Cut. Photo source: Transtria LLC

Complementary Programs and Promotions

HKHC San Antonio partner and chef at Guadalupe Street Coffee Shop created a bicycle repair and riding group for neighborhood youth. BiciCocina (Bicycle Kitchen) volunteers trained youth on bicycle repair and hosted a series of instructional and riding sessions. Fifteen youth between the ages of 10 and 15 participated in BiciCocina.

HKHC San Antonio provided planning and implementation support for an after-school bicycle club at Burbank High School. A Burbank coach collaborated with the San Antonio Independent School District, the Metropolitan Planning Organization, the University of San Antonio Health Science Center's School of Nursing, and Metro Health to launch the club.

Implementation

San Antonio's Complete Streets policy was passed in 2011. The policy impacted all projects funded by the City of San Antonio. A street and infrastructure bond was passed in 2012 to fund elements of the Complete Streets policy. HKHC San Antonio and partners provided training and input to San Antonio Planning and Public Works staff and private organizations regarding street design protocols and Complete Streets concepts.

Sustainability

As a result of the partnership's efforts, a new Built Environment Coordinator position was created by the City of San Antonio. The staff position is funded by the San Antonio General Fund and is tasked with facilitating collaboration between San Antonio city departments and local organizations to improve the built environment.

After the approval of the bond, the City of San Antonio formed a Capital Improvements Project Partners group and a Complete Streets Code Committee. The Capital Improvements Project Partners was comprised of city department staff and was established to allow city staff to collaborate on street design projects funded by the bond. Several infrastructure projects were designed, and construction was slated for 2017. The Complete Streets Code Committee was established to modify San Antonio's Unified Development Code to set Complete Streets as the default building and design pattern for all streets and to provide a framework for enforcement. The development standard work is slated for completion in 2015.

ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD

HKHC San Antonio implemented practice and environmental changes at food service establishments and corner stores throughout San Antonio with the creation of its ¡Por Vida! and Tiendita ¡Por Vida! programs.

Policy, Practice, and Environmental Changes

Access to healthy food policy, practice, and environmental changes included:

- A healthy menu development and labeling practice (Figure 6) for adult and children menu items was implemented at 23 citywide restaurant, hospital, senior living establishment, and worksite partners across San Antonio as part of the ¡Por Vida! program.

- Refrigeration units and fresh produce sales support were implemented at six corner stores (Figure 7) in the target area as part of the Tiendita ¡Por Vida! program.

Complementary Programs and Promotions

A Metro Health dietician collaborated with NOWCast San Antonio to develop a Back to Basics cooking video series for the community. The English and Spanish videos featured healthy, easy, low-cost, and culturally relevant recipes. The videos were shared on YouTube, the YMCA's FitCity San Antonio website, Facebook, and additional social media sites. Recipe cards were also created and distributed to the Tiendita ¡Por Vida! corner stores, libraries, and community centers.

Figure 6: Por Vida Menu[9]

Cooking demonstrations were held at Tiendita ¡Por Vida! corner stores to promote the program. Products from the cooling units and other items in the store were used to create a healthy meal.

Implementation

¡Por Vida!

The ¡Por Vida! program was created by Metro Health in 2009. The Healthy Restaurant Coalition (i.e., HKHC San Antonio, San Antonio Restaurant Association, San Antonio Dietetic Association, City of San Antonio) helped to further develop and expand the healthier menu program. Partners worked with food establishment owners and managers to make existing menu items healthier (e.g., recipe modification, portion size modifications), add new healthy menu items, and make healthy choices affordably priced for adult and children menus. The ¡Por Vida! children's menu criteria required the availability of at least one fruit and one vegetable on the menu, as well as a variety of non-fried entrée selections. Sodas could not be listed as beverage options. The Por Vida! meal standards for adult meals are no more than 700 calories, 23g total fat, 8g saturated fat, 0.5g trans fat, 750mg sodium, and no fried foods.

Once the food establishment met the ¡Por Vida! strict nutrition criteria, it was permitted to display a logo and menu labels that identified selected menu items as ¡Por Vida!-certified by the San Antonio Dietetic Association. Food establishments voluntarily participated in the program. They entered into an agreement with the City of San Antonio, but a formal Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was not required.

Tiendita ¡Por Vida!

Tiendita ¡Por Vida! was created to increase access to fresh produce in neighborhoods with limited access to healthy food. Corner store participants were given a refrigeration unit and support to purchase and sell produce. Two stores participated in 2011 as pilot sites and four new sites were added in 2012. HKHC funds were used to purchase two refrigeration units and signage. The remaining refrigeration units were purchased with CPPW funds.

Figure 7: Corner Store Locations[7]
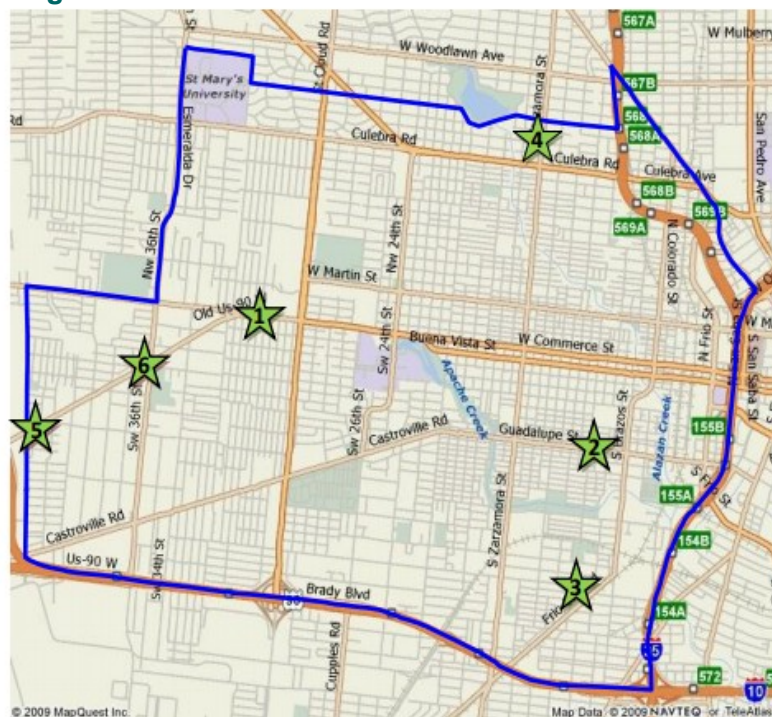
1. M & I Meat Market

2. Family Market

3. Longoria Grocery & Grill

4. Nuevo Leon Meat Market

5. Shell Food Mart

6. Chavez Food Mart

Population Reach and Impact

Three restaurants from the HKHC San Antonio target neighborhood and a local children's hospital that served the target area participated in the ¡Por Vida! program. The ¡Por Vida! program resulted in 621 new healthy meal items at participating food places. The six participating corner stores were located in the HKHC San Antonio target area.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

¡Por Vida!

The first round of implementation found that high staff turnover made it difficult for the restaurant to support and promote the program. In response, Metro Health hired a full-time registered dietician whose responsibilities included regular site visits to participating restaurants and additional training for restaurant staff. The site visit included recipe review to ensure adherence to nutrition criteria, review of use and location of promotional materials, and encouragement and technical assistance for the development of new ¡Por Vida! menu items. Metro Health developed videos and presentations for restaurants to use for new staff and training materials for training upon request, in addition to the initial training provided for a participating store. The site visit and training improvements provided better accountability and adherence to the ¡Por Vida! program.

Additional challenges:

- Working with small, local businesses and their owners was a challenge, because each store was unique, requiring more investment of time by the partnership staff. Some restaurant owners were hesitant to modify their menu because of perceived customer expectation and long-standing relationships with customers. HKHC San Antonio believed the extra effort to work with these businesses was worth the time commitment because of the restaurants' influence and relationship with the community.

- Restaurants dropped out of the program throughout the project for various reasons. Some restaurants decided they no longer wanted to participate because of program requirements, and others were asked to leave the program by Metro Health because they did not uphold their responsibilities as ¡Por Vida! participants. Several local chain restaurants needed to be cut from the program because they were not following ¡Por Vida! guidelines, however Metro Health continued to work with them due to political issues.

Tiendita ¡Por Vida!

None of the participating corner stores participated in the Women, Infant, and Children (WIC) food assistance program. Chavez Food Mart was in the process of applying for WIC, but was unable to complete the process because state level issues prevented new applications for WIC to be reviewed or accepted. Additionally, most of the stores did not stock the necessary items to become WIC-certified. Five of the corner stores accepted Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT), and the remaining store, Longoria's Grocery and Grill, was in the process.

Challenges to produce sales stemmed from store owners not being fully engaged with the various aspects of the sales such as tending to refrigeration units, making sure the produce was visibly accessible, highlighting specialty items, listening to patrons and stocking their requested items, and having recipe cards available for customers. HKHC San Antonio recommended making a grocery store consultant available to the owners to help increase produce sales by increasing visibility of the programs and using signage for promotion.

Sustainability

¡Por Vida!

Metro Health received funding from the CDC's Sodium Reduction in Communities program to support ¡Por Vida! through 2016. The funding will sustain the existing program and support expansion for sodium reduction at private worksites and government programs (e.g., government buildings, work place cafes).

Metro Health hopes to develop a database of all ¡Por Vida! menu items to provide the number of food options available to community members and to compare recipes before and after ¡Por Vida! program implementation to measure change in sodium, fat, and calorie content.

Tiendita ¡Por Vida!

Metro Health intended to continue Tiendita ¡Por Vida! after HKHC. No additional funds were secured to support the initiative. Metro Health hoped to support the initiative from its general fund budget. A low-cost pilot at three stores was planned for 2014. The new model will provide basket shelving rather than refrigeration units to reduce program costs. It includes an MOU between the corner store and Metro Health. In exchange for the basket shelving, stores committed to stock produce and prominently display on the provided shelving.

Tiendita ¡Por Vida! Display at Longoria's. Photo source: HKHC San Antonio

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APPENDIX A: HEALTHY KIDS, HEALTHY COMMUNITIES SAN ANTONIO EVALUATION LOGIC MODEL

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

The healthy eating and active living strategies of HKHC San Antonio partnership included:

- *Parks and Play Spaces:* HKHC San Antonio and San Antonio Metro Health collaborated with the Edgewood Independent School District, San Antonio Independent School District, and Northeast Independent School District to develop and implement shared use agreements. The shared use agreements permitted community access to playgrounds, school yards, and green space and implemented environmental changes at multiple schools. HKHC San Antonio implemented environmental changes and increased physical activity programming in Collins Garden Park as part of the Healthy Hub pilot project.

- *Active Transportation:* San Antonio's Complete Streets policy was adopted, and a street and infrastructure bond was passed to fund elements of the Complete Streets policy. HKHC San Antonio and partners provided training and input regarding street design protocols and Complete Streets concepts. The partnership also implemented environmental changes in Collins Garden as part of the Healthy Hub pilot project.

- *Access to Healthy Food:* HKHC San Antonio implemented practice and environmental changes at food service establishments and corner stores throughout San Antonio with the creation of its ¡Por Vida! and Tiendita ¡Por Vida! programs.

APPENDIX A: HEALTHY KIDS, HEALTHY COMMUNITIES SAN ANTONIO EVALUATION LOGIC MODEL

San Antonio, TX HKHC Logic Model
San Antonio Metropolitan Health District
January 31st, 2011

Partnership Structure
- Academic Partners
- CPPW
- Business Partners
- Local Government
- UTSA
- Media
- Health Coalitions

Community Engagement
- Develop partnerships, build capacity, and communicate with local stakeholders to establish support

Active Living & Healthy Eating Strategies

Nutrition Standards
- Promote and implement healthy menu initiative to neighborhood corner stores
- Work with partners to develop healthy menu options for local restaurants
- Work with partners to develop healthy recipes for dissemination to media outlets

Parks and Recreation
- Work with partners to develop community garden on the Westside
- Work with partners to develop trail way area on the Westside
- Work with partners to implement Healthy Hub initiative

Shared Use
- Execute shared use agreements in schools or community facilities

Complete Streets
- Provide training and education resources for Complete Streets policy on the Westside

Policy, System, & Environmental Changes

Healthy Eating
- # of restaurants adopting the healthy menu initiative
- # of convenience stores adopting healthy selections initiative
- # of media outlets disseminating healthy recipes

Integrated HE & AL
- # of Healthy Hubs developed in the target area
- # of community gardens developed in the target area

Active Living
- # of new shared use agreements
- # of Complete Streets policies for San Antonio
- # of trail ways developed in the target area

Individual-level Change*
- Increase knowledge of active living and healthy eating
- Change in perception of policy and environment change

Community-level Change*
- Social norms around healthy eating and active living
- Increased usage of new resources related to policy and environmental change

*Not responsibility of Community Partner to measure.

APPENDIX B: PARTNERSHIP AND COMMUNITY CAPACITY SURVEY RESULTS

Partnership and Community Capacity Survey

To enhance understanding of the capacity of each community partnership, an online survey was conducted with project staff and key partners involved with Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities San Antonio 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] a 82-item partnership capacity survey solicited perspectives of the members of the Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities San Antonio 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 Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities San Antonio in the following areas: partnership capacity and functioning, purpose of partnership, leadership, partnership structure, relationship with partners, partner capacity, political influence of partnership, and perceptions of community members. Participants completed the survey online and rated each item using a 4-point Likert-type scale (strongly agree to strongly disagree). Responses were used to reflect partnership structure (e.g., new partners, committees) and function (e.g., processes for decision making, leadership in the community). The partnership survey topics included the following: the partnership's goals are clearly defined, partners have input into decisions made by the partnership, the leadership thinks it is important to involve the community, the partnership has access to enough space to conduct daily tasks, and the partnership faces opposition in the community it serves. The survey was open between September 2013 and December 2013 and was translated into Spanish to increase respondent participation in predominantly Hispanic/Latino communities.

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

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

Findings

Five of the project staff and key partners involved with Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities San Antonio completed the survey. See Partnership and Community Capacity Survey Results starting on page 25.

References
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APPENDIX B: PARTNERSHIP AND COMMUNITY CAPACITY SURVEY RESULTS

Partnership and Community Capacity Survey
Respondent Summary

Community Partnership

San Antonio　　　　　　　　　　Respondents (n= 5)

Respondent Characteristics

Gender

Female	4
Male	1
No response	0

Age Range

18-25	0
26-45	4
46-65	1
66+	0
No response	0

Indentified Race/Ethnicity

American Indian or Alaskan Native	0	Hispanic or Latino	4	
Asian	0	Not Hispanic or Latino	0	
White	3	Don't know/ Unsure ethnicity	0	
African American/ Black	0	Refused to identify ethnicity	0	
Pacific Islander/ Native Hawaiian	0	Other ethnicity	0	

Identified Role

Community Partnership Lead	3
Community Partnership Partner	1
Community Leader	0
Community Member	1
Public Official	0
Other role	0

Type of Affiliated Organization

Faith- or Community Based Organization	0	0.0%	(1)
School (district, elementary, middle, high)	0	0.0%	(2)
Local Government Agency (city, county)	2	40.0%	(3)
University or Research/Evaluation Organization	2	40.0%	(4)
Neighborhood Organization	0	0.0%	(5)
Advocacy Organization	1	20.0%	(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)
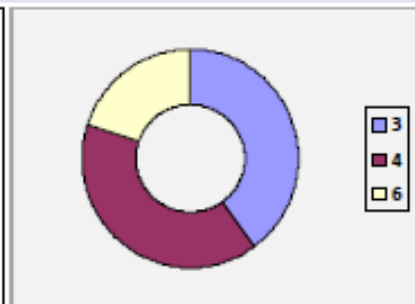
Partnership and Community Capacity Data

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	26.67%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	31.11%	I don't know	13.33%
Disagree	28.89%	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	38.18%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	61.82%	I don't know	0.00%
Disagree	0.00%	No response	0.00%

Monday, April 07, 2014　　　　　　　　　　Page 1 of 4

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	25.45%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	50.91%	I don't know	20.00%
Disagree	3.64%	No response	0.00%

Partner and community involvement

Participants provided level of agreement to statements indicating partners and the community were actively involved in partnership activities, meetings, and decisions.

Strongly agree	36.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	60.00%	I don't know	0.00%
Disagree	4.00%	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	28.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	52.00%	I don't know	16.00%
Disagree	4.00%	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	20.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	53.33%	I don't know	13.33%
Disagree	13.33%	No response	0.00%

Relationship between partners and leadership

Participants provided level of agreement to statements indicating the leadership and partners trust and support each other.

Strongly agree	30.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	60.00%	I don't know	0.00%
Disagree	10.00%	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	13.33%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	53.33%	I don't know	0.00%
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	55.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	45.00%	I don't know	0.00%
Disagree	0.00%	No response	0.00%

Community member and partner participation

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

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

Involvement in other communities

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

Strongly agree	35.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	65.00%	I don't know	0.00%
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	50.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	35.00%	I don't know	10.00%
Disagree	5.00%	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	30.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	70.00%	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	20.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	73.33%	I don't know	0.00%
Disagree	6.67%	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	30.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	50.00%	I don't know	20.00%
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	20.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	60.00%	I don't know	20.00%
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	20.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	80.00%	I don't know	0.00%
Disagree	0.00%	No response	0.00%

Community partnership initiatives are known

Participants provided level of agreement to a statement suggesting that community members are aware of the partnership's initiatives and activities.

Strongly agree	20.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	80.00%	I don't know	0.00%
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	20.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	40.00%	I don't know	0.00%
Disagree	40.00%	No response	0.00%

APPENDIX C: PARTNER LIST

HKHC San Antonio	
Organization/Institution	**Partner**
Business/Industry/ Commercial	BPF Energy Guadalupe Street Coffee Shop KSTX Radio NOWCast San Antonio San Antonio Convenience Store Association San Antonio Restaurant Association VIA Metropolitan Transit
College/University	University of Texas San Antonio University of Texas School of Public Health
Community Residents	Collins Garden PTA President Collins Garden School Librarian

Government Organizations	Bexar County Metropolitan Planning Organization
	City of San Antonio
	    Metropolitan Health District
	    Office of Sustainability
	    Parks and Recreation
	    Planning and Development Services Department
	    Public Works Department
	    WestSide Development Corporation
	San Antonio River Authority
	Texas Department of State Health Services

Other Community-Based Organizations	Bexar County Health Collaborative Edgewood Family Network
Policy/Advocacy Organizations	American Civil Liberties Union Community Development Advisory Committee Esperanza Peace & Justice Center Family Service Association Madonna Center Reshape to Live South Central Area Health Education Center San Antonio Dietetic Association
Schools	Edgewood Independent School District Northeast Independent School District San Antonio Independent School District

APPENDIX D: SOURCES AND AMOUNTS OF FUNDING LEVERAGED

Sources of Revenue

Community Partnership: San Antonio

Resource source	Year	Amount	Status	
Business				
Matching funds				
	2010		Annual total	$17,500.00
		$7,500.00	Accrued	
		$10,000.00	Accrued	
	2011		Annual total	$10,000.00
		$5,000.00	Accrued	
		$5,000.00	Accrued	
	2012		Annual total	$2,342.00
		$2,342.00	Accrued	
Sum of revenue generated by resource source		$29,842.00		
Local government				
Matching funds				
	2010		Annual total	$18,340.00
		$9,060.00	Accrued	
		$3,401.00	Accrued	
		$5,879.00	Accrued	
	2011		Annual total	$25,701.00
		$25,701.00	Accrued	
	2012		Annual total	$35,539.00
		$3,192.00	Accrued	
		$32,347.00	Accrued	
	2013		Annual total	$32,500.00
		$32,500.00	Accrued	
Other				
	2012		Annual total	$2,762.00
		$2,762.00	Accrued	
Sum of revenue generated by resource source		$114,842.00		
National government				
Other				
	2010		Annual total	$185,603.00

APPENDIX D: SOURCES AND AMOUNTS OF FUNDING LEVERAGED, cont.

Community Partnership	San Antonio		
Resource source		Amount	Status
		$185,603.00	Accrued
	2011	Annual total	$60,500.00
		$60,500.00	Accrued
	2012	Annual total	$476,673.00
		$360,000.00	Accrued
		$110,278.00	Accrued
		$6,395.00	Accrued
	2013	Annual total	$8,241,000.00
		$241,000.00	Accrued
		$8,000,000.00	Accrued
Sum of revenue generated by resource source	$8,963,776.00		
Foundation	**Year**		
HKHC funds			
	2009	Annual total	$85,333.75
		$14,074.59	Accrued
		$6,415.00	Accrued
		$4,351.65	Accrued
		$500.00	Accrued
		$59,992.51	Accrued
	2010	Annual total	$94,666.00
		$4,000.00	Accrued
		$78,203.00	Accrued
		$6,594.00	Accrued
		$4,869.00	Accrued
		$1,000.00	Accrued
	2011	Annual total	$86,253.58
		$10,000.57	Accrued
		$76,253.01	Accrued
	2012	Annual total	$92,314.00
		$6,666.00	Accrued
		$4,023.00	Accrued
		$5,179.00	Accrued

APPENDIX D: SOURCES AND AMOUNTS OF FUNDING LEVERAGED, cont.

Community Partnership	San Antonio		
Resource source		Amount	Status
		$1,020.00	Accrued
		$75,426.00	Accrued
Sum of revenue generated by resource source	$358,567.33		
Non-profit organization	**Year**		
Matching funds			
	2010		Annual total $259.00
		$259.00	Accrued
	2013		Annual total $10,000.00
		$10,000.00	Accrued
Sum of revenue generated by resource source	$10,259.00		
School	**Year**		
Matching funds			
	2010		Annual total $25,000.00
		$25,000.00	Accrued
	2011		Annual total $20,428.00
		$12,128.00	Accrued
		$8,300.00	Accrued
	2012		Annual total $13,718.00
		$5,849.00	Accrued
		$7,869.00	Accrued
	2013		Annual total $5,000.00
		$5,000.00	Accrued
Sum of revenue generated by resource source	$64,146.00		
Other	**Year**		
Other			
	2010		Annual total $1,052.95
		$1,052.95	Accrued
Sum of revenue generated by resource source	$1,052.95		
Grand Total			$9,542,485.28

APPENDIX E: PARKS AND PLAY SPACES DIRECT OBSERVATION SUMMARY REPORT

APPENDIX F: PARKS AND PLAY SPACES ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT SUMMARY REPORT

APPENDIX G: STREET DESIGN ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT SUMMARY REPORT

APPENDIX H: CORNER STORE ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT SUMMARY REPORT

Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities
San Antonio

Parks and Play Spaces
Direct Observation

Summary Report

Prepared by Transtria LLC

Table of Contents

OVERVIEW

Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities San Antonio, 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 environmental change initiatives. In order to better understand the impact of their work on parks and play spaces, partnership representatives collected direct observation around units of measurement (i.e. corner store, street segment, park) throughout the Partnership's catchment area, including: Avenida and Collins Garden parks.

RESULTS

Avenida Park

- Sedentary behaviors decreased from pre- to post-observation among children and adults.
- Very active behaviors increased from pre- to post-observation among children and adults.
- Adolescents were engaged only in moderate activity behaviors during the pre-observation.

Collins Garden Park

- Very active behaviors increased across all age groups from pre- to post-observation.
- Sedentary activity declined from pre- to post-observation among children and adolescents.

BACKGROUND

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

San Antonio, Texas was selected as one of 49 communities to participate in HKHC, and the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District is the lead agency for their community partnership, Health Kids, Healthy Communities San Antonio. San Antonio has chosen to focus its work on incorporating healthy eating and active living improvements in targeted, healthy hub zones with an emphasis on corner stores, street improvements, and parks and play spaces. Transtria LLC, a public health evaluation and research consulting firm located in St. Louis, Missouri, is funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to lead the evaluation and dissemination activities from April 2010 to March 2014. For more information about the evaluation, please visit www.transtria.com.

In order to better understand the impact of their work on parks and play spaces, partnership representatives chose to participate in the enhanced evaluation data collection activities. This supplementary evaluation focuses on the six cross-site HKHC strategies, including: parks and play spaces, active transportation, farmers' markets, corner stores, physical activity standards in childcare settings, and nutrition standards in childcare settings. Communities use two main methods as part of the enhanced evaluation, direct observation and environmental audits. San Antonio chose to collect data on parks and play spaces using the pre/post direct observation method.

METHODS

Parks and Play Spaces Direct Observation

The parks and play spaces direct observation tool was adapted from the System for Observing Play and Leisure Activity (SOPLAY) and System for Observing Play and Recreation in Communities (SOPARC) tools, protocols, and operational definitions. Direct observation is a method used to assess individuals' behaviors in their natural setting. An Evaluation Officer from Transtria LLC trained representatives of San Antonio's community partnership on proper data collection methods using the tool.

Data were collected in December 2012 for the pre-observation and in June 2013 for the post-observation at Avenida and Collins Garden parks. Pre-observations were collected in the afternoon between 12:23 PM and 5:31 PM. Weather on these days was reported as being sunny, partly cloudy, or cloudy with temperatures between 70 and 78 degrees Fahrenheit. Post-observations were collected between 12:01 PM and 7:56 PM. Weather conditions were sunny, partly cloudy, or cloudy with temperatures between 79 and 98 degrees Fahrenheit.

The pre-observations were conducted on three (Avenida) or four (Collins Garden) separate days by two different observers. In Avenida Park, observers collected pre-observation data for 42 minutes each day of observation. Observations were made during the afternoon, ranging from 1:34 PM to 4:33 PM. In Collins Garden Park, observers collected data for approximately two to four (2.05 to 4.20) hours per day. Observations were made in the afternoon, ranging from 12:23 PM to 5:31 PM. Post-observations were conducted on seven separate days by seven different observers. At Avenida Park, observers collected data for 20 to 73 minutes per day. Observations were made in the afternoon and evening, ranging from 12:01 PM to 6:37 PM. Observers collected data at Collins Garden Park for approximately three to six (2.73 to 5.73) hours per day. Observations were made in the afternoon and evening, ranging from 12:19 PM to 7:56 PM. For the duration of each observation period, observers scanned the play space for one minute as the direct observation protocol suggests and recorded observations for 30 seconds for the pre-observation and for one minutes for the post-observation. Each observation represents an individual's activity level in the area at the specified time.

Because individuals may have exited and re-entered the area during observation periods, the individuals observed in each time period were not the same. This method allowed observers to capture overall changes in activity level as time lapsed, but it did not allow observers to record individual behavior changes.

During the scan, the observer completed the observation tool by tallying individuals in the designated area by age group (i.e., children = 3-12 years; adolescents = 13-18 years; and adults = 19+ years) and activity level (i.e., sedentary, moderate, or very active behaviors).

- **Sedentary** behaviors are defined as activities in which children are not moving (e.g., standing, sitting, playing board games).
- **Moderate** intensity behaviors require more movement but no strenuous activity (e.g., walking, biking slowly).
- **Very active** behaviors show evidence of increased heart rate and inhalation rate (e.g., running, biking vigorously, playing basketball).

Observers also reported the activity codes for the children in the designated area, including:

No Identifiable Activity	Aerobics	Baseball/Softball	Basketball
Dance	Football	Gymnastics	Martial Arts
Racquet Sports	Soccer	Swimming	Weight Training
Playground Games	Walking	Jogging/Running	None of the Above
		Volleyball	Biking

The activity code "No Identifiable Activity" was used to indicate no movement. The activity code "None of the Above" was used when an individual was engaging in an activity not included in the other activity codes.

In addition to recording individuals' activity levels, observers created maps of the parks. The maps included a form for the setting, location, type of park area, condition of the area, any permanent modifications (the specific permanent alterations present that assist children in participating in physical activity such as lines painted on courts or basketball poles and nets; this does not include temporary improvements such as chalk lines and portable nets.), the presence of overlap modifications (e.g., the space has multiple improvements that overlap but cannot be used simultaneously such as a space that is used for both volleyball and basketball), and the surface type (e.g., gravel, grass).

One Transtria staff member entered the data and a second Transtria staff member conducted validity checks on 10% of observations (i.e., every tenth observation) to ensure accuracy and validity of the data. Of the 10% checked (4,766 out of 47,664), 5 errors were found (99% correct). All errors were corrected.

RESULTS

Direct observations were conducted at two parks (Avenida Park and Collins Garden Park). Pre-observations were collected in December 2012 and post-observations in June 2013. Activity levels were collected over a total of 1,324 one-and-a-half to two-minute observation periods, with 181 observation periods at Avenida Park, and 1,143 at Collins Garden Park.

For the 1,324 observation periods, there were a total of 3,130 activity counts recorded by observers. The activity counts reflect activity levels at a particular moment in time as opposed to unique individuals observed. A person counted during the first minute of scanning is also counted during the fifth minute of scanning, if that person is still in the area. It is likely that the unique number of individuals observed in the area is a small fraction of the number of activity counts recorded for each site.

In order to better compare the data collected, the rate of activity (activity counts per hour) was calculated for all observations.

$$\frac{\text{Number of activity counts}}{\text{Total number of observation periods}} \quad \text{X 60 (minutes per hour)}$$

Results by Park

Avenida Park

<u>Rates of Activity across Age Groups</u>

There were 90 observation periods completed for the pre-observation and 91 completed for the post-observation in Avenida Park. For the total of 181 pre- and post-observation periods, observers collected data for one-minute and recorded data for 30-second intervals. The rate of activity was 486.0 activity counts per hour for pre and 118.0 activity counts per hour for post.

The majority of those observed in the pre-observation were engaged in sedentary activity (79.7%), followed by very active (11.4%), and moderate activity (8.9%). In the post-observation, 44.7% of those observed were engaged in very active behavior, followed by sedentary (35.8%), and moderate (19.6%) behavior. In the pre-observation, the majority of those observed were sedentary adults (51.7%) followed by sedentary children (28.0%). For the post-observation, the majority of those observed were very active children (38.5%) and sedentary adults (33.0%) (Table 1).

Table 1. Avenida Park (Pre- and Post- Observations) Activity Level Across Age Groups (per hour)

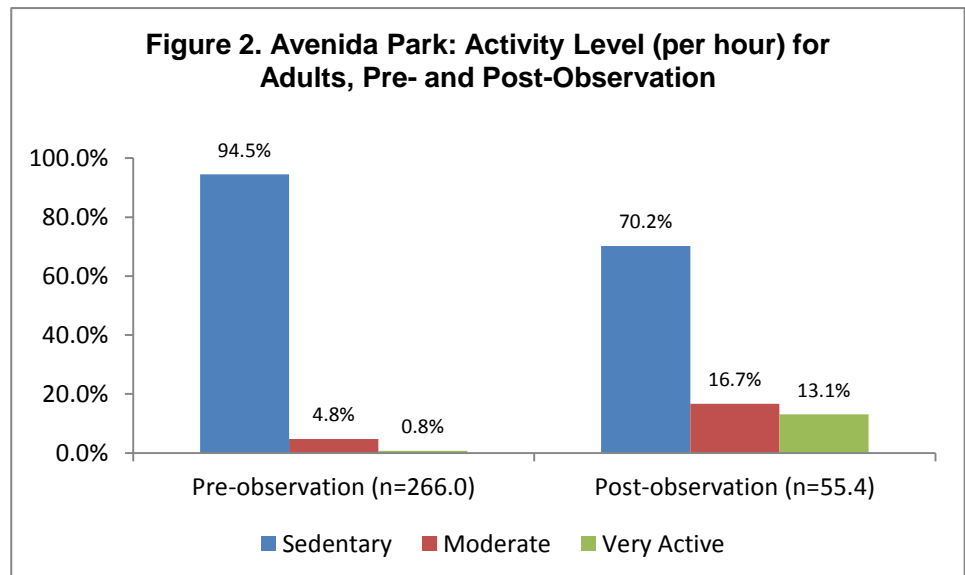|	Pre				Post			
Age Group	Sedentary	Moderate	Very Active	Total	Sedentary	Moderate	Very Active	Total
Children	28.0%	6.0%	11.0%	45.0%	2.8%	11.7%	38.5%	53.1%
Adolescents	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Adults	51.7%	2.6%	0.4%	54.7%	33.0%	7.8%	6.1%	46.9%
Total	79.7%	8.9%	11.4%	100.0%	35.8%	19.6%	44.7%	100.0%

Rates of Activity within Age Groups

Activity levels within each age group (see Appendix A) indicate that during the pre-observation the majority of children's activity levels were sedentary (62.2%), followed by very active (24.4%) and moderate (13.4%) (Figure 1). During the post-observation children most frequently participated in very active behavior (72.6%). Sedentary activity levels decreased from pre- to post-observation. Moderate activity levels increased from pre- to post-observation.

Figure 1. Avenida Park: Activity Level (per hour) for Children, Pre- and Post-Observation

	Sedentary	Moderate	Very Active
Pre Observation (n=218.7)	62.2%	13.4%	24.4%
Post (n=62.6)	5.3%	22.1%	72.6%
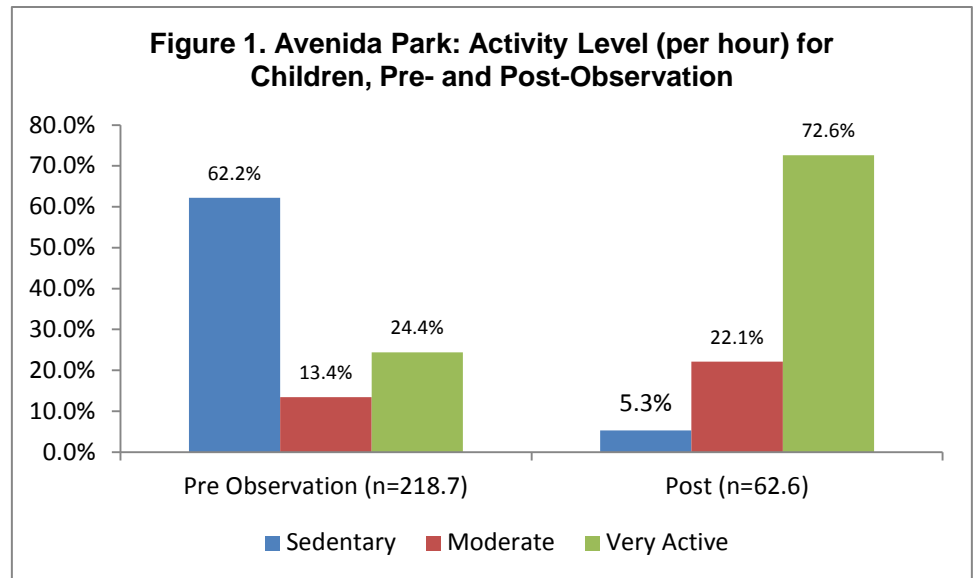
Among adolescents, only 1.3 activity counts per hour were observed during the pre-observation period, a small amount compared to children (218.7 activity counts per hour) and adults (266.0 activity counts per hour). All activity (100%) during the pre-observation among adolescents was moderate. During the post-observation, no adolescents were observed.

During the pre-observation activity levels among adults were mostly sedentary (94.5%), followed by moderate (4.8%), and very active (0.8%) behaviors (Figure 2). During the post-observation adults were still more likely to be observed participating in sedentary behaviors (70.2%). Moderate (16.7%) and very active (13.1%) behaviors were observed more often during the post-observation compared to the pre-observation.

Figure 2. Avenida Park: Activity Level (per hour) for Adults, Pre- and Post-Observation

	Sedentary	Moderate	Very Active
Pre-observation (n=266.0)	94.5%	4.8%	0.8%
Post-observation (n=55.4)	70.2%	16.7%	13.1%

7

Types of Activity

In Avenida Park four activity types (Table 2) were observed during the pre- and post-observation (i.e., jogging/running, other playground games, walking, and no identifiable activity).

Table 2. Types of Activity Observed at Avenida Park		
Activity	**Pre-Observation**	**Post-Observation**
Jogging/Running	**Present**	**Present**
Other playground games	**Present**	**Present**
Walking	**Present**	**Present**
No identifiable activity	**Present**	**Present**
None of the above	Absent	Absent

Collins Garden Park

Rates of Activity across Age Groups

There were 540 observation periods for the pre-observation and 603 observation periods for the post-observation in Collins Garden Park. For all 1,143 observation periods, observers collected and recorded data over two-minute intervals for each observation period. The rate of activity was 118.4 activity counts per hour for pre and 112.3 activity counts per hour for post.

The majority of those observed in the pre-observation were engaged in sedentary activity (41.7%), followed by moderate (34.4%), and very active (23.8%) behavior. In the post-observation 47.1% of those observed engaged in very active behavior, followed by sedentary (26.7%), and moderate (26.1%) behavior (Table 3).

Table 3. Collins Garden Park (Pre- and Post- Observations) Activity Level Across Age Groups (per hour)

Age Group	Pre				Post			
	Sedentary	Moderate	Very Active	Total	Sedentary	Moderate	Very Active	Total
Children	15.6%	10.8%	13.3%	39.7%	8.4%	4.5%	14.8%	27.7%
Adolescents	10.9%	9.9%	4.2%	25.0%	1.2%	1.3%	13.0%	15.5%
Adults	15.3%	13.7%	6.3%	35.3%	17.2%	20.3%	19.3%	56.8%
Total	41.7%	34.4%	23.8%	100.0%	26.7%	26.1%	47.1%	100.0%

Rates of Activity within Age Groups

Activity levels within age groups (see Appendix A) indicate that during the pre-observation activity levels of children were mostly sedentary (39.2%), followed by very active (33.6%), and moderate (27.2%) (Figure 3). From pre- to post-observation, very active behavior among children increased and sedentary and moderate activity levels decreased.

Among adolescents observed during the pre-observation, activity levels were primarily sedentary (43.4%) and moderate (39.7%) (Figure 4). During the post observation few adolescents were observed (only 17.4 activity counts per hour, compared to 31.1 and 63.8 for children and adults, respectively). The majority of adolescent activity during the post-observation was very active (84.0%), an increase between pre- and post-observation. Sedentary and moderate behavior decreased from pre- to post-observation.

During the pre-observation, adult activity was more likely to be sedentary (43.4%) and moderate (38.8%), followed by very active (17.8%) (Figure 5). During the post-observation, activity levels per hour among adults were moderate (35.7%), very active (34.0%), and sedentary (30.3%).

Figure 3. Collins Garden: Activity Level (per hour) for Children, Pre- and Post-Observation

Pre-observation (n=47.0): Sedentary 39.2%, Moderate 27.2%, Very Active 33.6%
Post-observation (n=31.1): Sedentary 30.4%, Moderate 16.3%, Very Active 53.4%

■ Sedentary ■ Moderate ■ Very Active
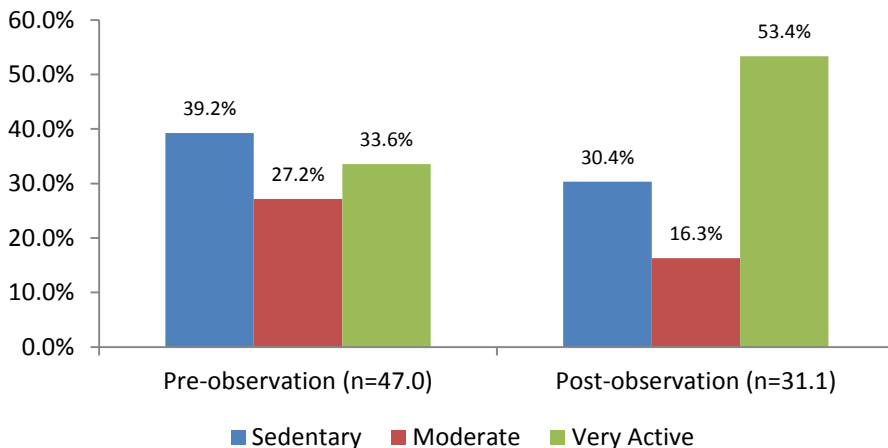
Figure 4. Collins Garden: Activity Level (per hour) for Adolescents, Pre- and Post-Observation

Pre-observation (n=29.7): Sedentary 43.4%, Moderate 39.7%, Very Active 16.9%
Post-observation (n=17.4): Sedentary 7.4%, Moderate 8.6%, Very Active 84.0%

■ Sedentary ■ Moderate ■ Very Active
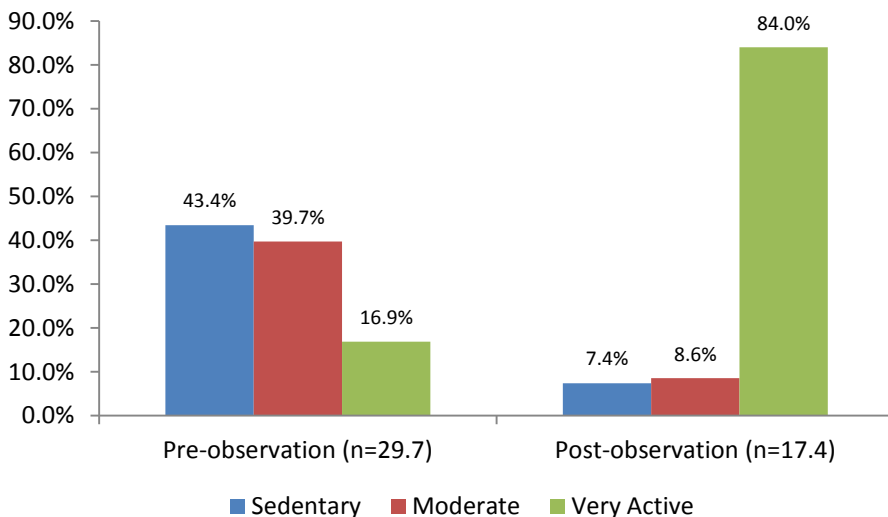
Figure 5. Collins Garden: Activity Levels (per hour) for Adults, Pre- and Post-Observation

Pre-observation (n=41.8): Sedentary 43.4%, Moderate 38.8%, Very Active 17.8%
Post-observation (n=63.8): Sedentary 30.3%, Moderate 35.7%, Very Active 34.0%

■ Sedentary ■ Moderate ■ Very Active
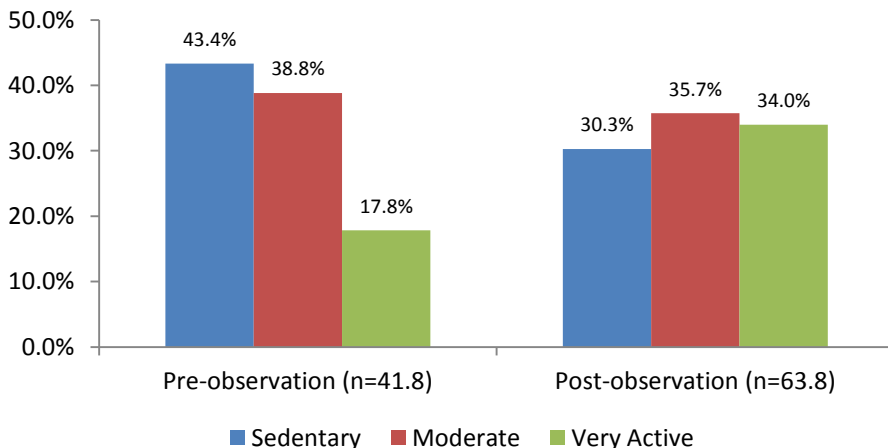
Types of Activity

Several activities were observed during both the pre- and post-observations (Table 4). Basketball, jogging/running, other playground games, racquet sports, walking, and no identifiable activity (i.e., sitting) were observed during both the pre- and post-observations. Aerobics was observed only during the pre-observation. Baseball/softball, biking, soccer, weight training were observed during the post-observation only. Observers also noted that for the post-observation none of the activities listed on the observation tool appropriately described the observed activity.

Table 4. Types of Activity Observed at Collins Garden Park		
Activity	**Pre-Observation**	**Post-Observation**
Aerobics	**Present**	Absent
Baseball/Softball	Absent	**Present**
Basketball	**Present**	**Present**
Biking	Absent	**Present**
Jogging/Running	**Present**	**Present**
Other playground games	**Present**	**Present**
Racquet Sports	**Present**	**Present**
Soccer	Absent	**Present**
Walking	**Present**	**Present**
Weight Training	Absent	**Present**
No identifiable activity	**Present**	**Present**
None of the above	Absent	**Present**

Activity Level Rates (activity counts/hour) Within Each Age Group Observed at Avenida Park

Age Group	Pre-Observation				Post-Observation			
	Sedentary	Moderate	Very Active	**Total**	Sedentary	Moderate	Very Active	**Total**
Child	136 (62.2%)	29.3 (13.4%)	53.3 (24.4%)	218.7 (100%)	3.3 (5.3%)	13.8 (22.1%)	45.5 (72.6%)	62.6 (100%)
Adolescent	0.0 (0.0%)	1.3 (100%)	0.0 (0.0%)	1.3 (100%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.0 (0.0%)
Adult	251.3 (94.5%)	12.7 (4.8%)	2.0 (0.8%)	266.0 (100%)	38.9 (70.2%)	9.2 (16.7%)	7.3 (13.1%)	55.4 (100%)

Activity Level Rates (activity counts/hour) Within Each Age Group Observed at Collins Garden Park

Age Group	Pre-Observation				Post-Observation			
	Sedentary	Moderate	Very Active	**Total**	Sedentary	Moderate	Very Active	**Total**
Child	18.4 (39.2%)	12.8 (27.2%)	15.8 (33.6%)	47.0 (100%)	9.5 (30.4%)	5.1 (16.3%)	16.6 (53.4%)	31.1 (100%)
Adolescent	12.9 (43.4%)	11.8 (39.7%)	5.0 (16.9%)	29.7 (100%)	1.3 (7.4%)	1.5 (8.6%)	14.6 (84.0%)	17.4 (100%)
Adult	18.1 (43.4%)	16.2 (38.8%)	7.4 (17.8%)	41.8 (100%)	19.3 (30.3%)	22.8 (35.7%)	21.7 (34.0%)	63.8 (100%)

Appendix B- Direct Observation Tool

Parks and Play Spaces Direct Observation Tool

Park or Play Space Name/Address: _____ Observer Name: _____

Community Partnership: _____ Weather Condition: _____ Date: _____

Start Time	Play Space	Children 3-12 (# of children)				Adolescent 13-18 (# of youth)				Adults 19+ (# of adults)			
		Sedentary	Moderate	Very Active	Activity Code	Sedentary	Moderate	Very Active	Activity Code	Sedentary	Moderate	Very Active	Activity Code
__:__													
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Activity Codes: **0** = No identifiable activity (i.e. not moving); **1**= Aerobics; **2** = Baseball/Softball; **3**= Basketball; **4** = Dance; **5** = Football; **6** = Gymnastics; **7** = Martial Arts; **8** = Racquet sports; **9** = Soccer; **10** = Swimming; **11**= Volleyball; **12** = Weight training; **13** = Other playground games; **14** = Walking; **15** = Jogging/Running; **16** = None of the above; **17** = Biking

Parks and Play Spaces Direct Observation

Introduction

This tool and protocol were developed by the evaluation team from Transtria LLC (Laura Brennan, PhD, MPH, Principal Investigator; Allison Kemner, MPH; Tammy Behlmann, MPH; Jessica Stachecki, MSW, MBA; Carl Filler, MSW) and Washington University Institute for Public Health (Ross Brownson, PhD, Co-Principal Investigator; Christy Hoehner, PhD, MSPH) as well as feedback from national advisors and partners. This tool and protocol were adapted from the System for Observing Play and Leisure Activity (SOPLAY) and System for Observing Play and Recreation in Communities (SOPARC) tools, protocols, and operational definitions.

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

Prior to conducting the observations

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

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

Direct Observation schedule

Recommended timeframe for observations:
- Scan one area for 15-30 minutes.
- Scans should last for 30 seconds to 1 minute (depending on the number of people in the area).
- There should be a 1 minute rest between scans.

Schedule observations at different times of the day (2-3 times per day recommended). Example times:
- Morning (7:30 AM)
- Noon (11:30 AM)
- Afternoon (3:30 PM)
- Evening (6:30 PM)

Schedule observations for multiple times a week (2-3 days recommended). Example schedules:
- Two weekdays (Monday through Friday) and one weekend day (Saturday and Sunday)
- Example: Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday

Parks and Play Spaces Direct Observation Mapping Table (Instruction Sheet)

The purpose of mapping is to record various features in different parks and play space settings. Completing the map will allow for a better understanding of the individual behaviors observed in the designated play spaces.

Before observing activities, recorders should have knowledge of the play space where they are going to conduct observations. A rough sketch should be made of the overall park or play space (and how it has been divided into areas for different observers, if necessary). In the case where multiple play spaces are observed, each area should be numbered on the sketch. In addition, all permanent structures and natural and constructed boundaries should be recorded in the sketch. A copy of the sketch should be retained for reference during data analysis.

Below you will find detailed descriptions for each column within the Parks and Play Spaces Mapping Table.

Park or play space: All descriptive details about the park or play space should be easily referenced between the sketched map and the Mapping Table. From the sketched map, place the area number in the first column of the Mapping Table and follow the row across to complete all categories. [Note: The area numbers will also be referenced in the "Parks and Play Spaces observation tool."]

Setting: Record whether the play space being used is a park, playground, recreation facility, or other space (specify).

Location: Record whether the play space being used is indoors or outdoors.

Type: Choose from the following categories.
- Court: An area marked for basketball, volleyball, racquetball, and/or other court games. It contains permanent markings specifically for court games.
- Field: An area marked for football, soccer, baseball, and/or other field games. It contains permanent markings or goals, backstops, or other features specifically for field games.
- Playground: A self-contained space for swinging, sliding, climbing, or other types of play.
- Pool: Consists of wading or swimming pool and the surrounding space.
- Gym: A large indoor space primarily for physical activity and game play.
- Multi-purpose room: An auditorium, classroom, studio, or other indoor space that may be used for physical activity (e.g., dance, aerobics, strength training).
- Multi-purpose field: An open, outdoor, unmarked field that may be used for physical activity.
- Other (specify): Record any other type of area not specified above.

Condition: This section provides basic descriptive information about the designated play space.
- Accessible: Play space is not restricted from public use (e.g., area is not locked or rented to a private party).
- Usable: Play space is safe for physical activity (e.g., equipment is in good condition)
- Supervised: Play space is supervised by personnel (e.g., staff, teachers, volunteers). The supervisor must be in or adjacent to this specific area.
- Organized: Physical activity programs (i.e., scheduled, with leadership by school or agency personnel apparent) are occurring in the play space (e.g., intramurals, interscholastic practices, fitness classes).
- Equipment: Equipment is provided (e.g., balls, jump ropes). *Do not* mark if the equipment is permanent (e.g., basketball hoops) or is owned by people in the park or play space. [Note: The equipment may be provided by parks and recreation, schools, or other organizations/agencies.]

Surface: Record what type of surface is present on the majority of each play space. Choose from the following: sand/dirt, grass, gravel, wood chips/ mulch, foam/ rubber/ tile, cement/ pavement, hardwood, carpet, and other (specify).

Intervention: Record the specific intervention changes that assist children in participating in physical activity in this play space. This will include modifications such as lines painted on courts (e.g., four-square), cuts in the grass or field areas (e.g., baseball diamonds), and poles (basketball hoops, etc.). *Do not* record temporary improvements such as chalk lines and portable nets. A modification identifies what the area is primarily designed for, regardless of how it used at a particular time. Identify spaces that have multiple improvements that overlap but cannot be used simultaneously. For instance, a court space may have poles and painted lines that are used for both volleyball and basketball.

Parks and Play Spaces Mapping Table

Play Space Name/Address: _____ Observer Name: _____

Community Partnership: _____ Weather Condition: _____ Date: _____

Play Space	Setting	Location	Type	Condition	Surface	Intervention
1	☐ Park ☐ Rec. facility ☐ Other:	☐ Indoor ☐ Outdoor	☐ Court ☐ Field ☐ Playground ☐ Pool ☐ Gym ☐ Multi-purp. room ☐ Multi-purp. field ☐ Other:	☐ Accessible ☐ Usable ☐ Supervised ☐ Organized ☐ Equipment ☐ Other:	☐ Sand/dirt ☐ Grass ☐ Gravel ☐ Wood chips/ mulch ☐ Foam/ rubber/ tile ☐ Cement/ pavement ☐ Hardwood ☐ Carpet ☐ Other:	
2	☐ Park ☐ Rec. facility ☐ Other:	☐ Indoor ☐ Outdoor	☐ Court ☐ Field ☐ Playground ☐ Pool ☐ Gym ☐ Multi-purp. room ☐ Multi-purp. field ☐ Other:	☐ Accessible ☐ Usable ☐ Supervised ☐ Organized ☐ Equipment ☐ Other:	☐ Sand/dirt ☐ Grass ☐ Gravel ☐ Wood chips/ mulch ☐ Foam/ rubber/ tile ☐ Cement/ pavement ☐ Hardwood ☐ Carpet ☐ Other:	
3	☐ Park ☐ Rec. facility ☐ Other:	☐ Indoor ☐ Outdoor	☐ Court ☐ Field ☐ Playground ☐ Pool ☐ Gym ☐ Multi-purp. room ☐ Multi-purp. field ☐ Other:	☐ Accessible ☐ Usable ☐ Supervised ☐ Organized ☐ Equipment ☐ Other:	☐ Sand/dirt ☐ Grass ☐ Gravel ☐ Wood chips/ mulch ☐ Foam/ rubber/ tile ☐ Cement/ pavement ☐ Hardwood ☐ Carpet ☐ Other:	

Parks and Play Spaces Mapping Table						
Play Space	**Setting**	**Location**	**Type**	**Condition**	**Surface**	**Intervention**
4	☐ Park ☐ Rec. facility ☐ Other:	☐ Indoor ☐ Outdoor	☐ Court ☐ Field ☐ Playground ☐ Pool ☐ Gym ☐ Multi-purp. room ☐ Multi-purp. field ☐ Other:	☐ Accessible ☐ Usable ☐ Supervised ☐ Organized ☐ Equipment ☐ Other:	☐ Sand/dirt ☐ Grass ☐ Gravel ☐ Wood chips/ mulch ☐ Foam/ rubber/ tile ☐ Cement/ pavement ☐ Hardwood ☐ Carpet ☐ Other:	
5	☐ Park ☐ Rec. facility ☐ Other:	☐ Indoor ☐ Outdoor	☐ Court ☐ Field ☐ Playground ☐ Pool ☐ Gym ☐ Multi-purp. room ☐ Multi-purp. field ☐ Other:	☐ Accessible ☐ Usable ☐ Supervised ☐ Organized ☐ Equipment ☐ Other::	☐ Sand/dirt ☐ Grass ☐ Gravel ☐ Wood chips/ mulch ☐ Foam/ rubber/ tile ☐ Cement/ pavement ☐ Hardwood ☐ Carpet ☐ Other:	
6	☐ Park ☐ Rec. facility ☐ Other:	☐ Indoor ☐ Outdoor	☐ Court ☐ Field ☐ Playground ☐ Pool ☐ Gym ☐ Multi-purp. room ☐ Multi-purp. field ☐ Other:	☐ Accessible ☐ Usable ☐ Supervised ☐ Organized ☐ Equipment ☐ Other:	☐ Sand/dirt ☐ Grass ☐ Gravel ☐ Wood chips/ mulch ☐ Foam/ rubber/ tile ☐ Cement/ pavement ☐ Hardwood ☐ Carpet ☐ Other:	

Parks and Play Spaces Direct Observation Instruction Sheet

Use the following codes and definitions to assist you in completing the observation tool.

Observers: Observers will be split into groups of two to observe different areas at the same time (see example below). Areas correspond with the play spaces on the Parks and Play Spaces Mapping Table.

<div style="margin-left:2em">

Play Space 1:	Observer 1
	Observer 2
Play Space 2:	Observer 3
	Observer 4

</div>

Start Time: This is the clock time for the beginning of each observation period. Each observation will last the same amount of time (with the length of time dependent on the number of individuals within the observed area) with a <u>one</u> minute break in-between observations to record (see below for an example). In the first column, record the start time for each period of observation.

<div style="margin-left:2em">

Period 1:	Minute 1 – Observation
	Minute 2 – Break/Record
Period 2:	Minute 3 – Observation
	Minute 4 – Break/Record
Period 3:	Minute 5 – Observation
	Minute 6 – Break/Record

</div>

Map: Before observation begins, the observers will split the street into sections (e.g., segments and intersections) and each observer will be responsible for observing his/her section. The observers should record the area number in the second column of the observation tool.

Scanning: When scanning an area, observers should start on the far right end of the area and scan to the left side, then back to the right side for the duration of the scan time. During the scan, the observer should complete the observation tool by tallying activity by age group, in addition to reporting the activity codes for the age group. You should count the same individual's activity level multiple times if they enter your line of vision more than once in the scan time. However, only mark each activity code one time per scan time (see below).

Ages: Each age category has its own count. Please provide the number of youth or individuals represented during the observation period participating in different intensity levels of activity and their specific activity (i.e., activity code).

Activity Level (Sedentary, Moderate, Very Active): During scans of the target area, all people should be accounted for as either participating in very active, moderate, or sedentary behaviors. Mark a tally mark for each individual in the proper activity level and age box (i.e. if you see a 14 year old walking, put a tally mark in moderate under Adolescent).
- **Sedentary** behaviors are defined as activities in which people are not moving (e.g. standing, sitting, playing board games)
- **Moderate** intensity behaviors require more movement but no strenuous activity (e.g. walking, biking slowly)
- **Very active** behaviors show evidence of increased heart rate and inhalation rate (e.g. running, biking vigorously, playing basketball)

Activity Codes: Define what tasks individuals are participating in during the scanning period. All codes are labeled at the <u>bottom</u> of the observation tool. Use each code only one time per observation period (e.g., write "14" once in the space for activity codes even if more than one individual is observed walking).

Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities
San Antonio

Park and Play Spaces Environmental Audit Summary Report

Prepared by Transtria LLC

Table of Contents

BACKGROUND

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

Located in San Antonio, Texas, the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District was selected to lead the local HKHC partnership, Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities San Antonio. Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities San Antonio focuses its efforts on incorporating healthy living and active living improvements in targeted, healthy hub zones with an emphasis on corner stores, street improvements, and parks and play spaces.

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 child care settings, and nutrition standards in child care 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 in parks, representatives of Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities San Antonio chose to participate in the enhanced evaluation data collection activities. Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities San Antonio completed their enhanced evaluation activities for parks using the environmental audit method.

METHODS

The Parks and Play Spaces Environmental Audit Tool was used to collect data (see Appendix B). This tool and protocol were adapted from the Physical Activity Resource Assessment and the BTG-COMP Park Observation Form 2012. An Evaluation Officer from Transtria LLC trained members of San Antonio's community partnership on proper data collection methods using the tool.

Environmental audits assess the presence or absence of different features as well as the quality or condition of the physical environment. This tool captures the setting, accessibility, vending machines, signage, barriers to entry, playground features (swings/slides/monkey bars/sandboxes/ground games), sports and recreation features (fields/courts/pools/tracks/trails), aesthetic features and amenities, trash and vandalism.

In this case, the audit tools were completed for six parks in San Antonio. The following parks were included in the assessment: Collins Garden, Avenida Guadalupe, Acme Park, Las Palmas Park, Palm Heights Park, and Apache Park. Four parks were assessed only once. Two parks, Collins Garden and Avenida Guadalupe, were

assessed twice. A pre/post design was used for Collins Garden. Avenida Guadalupe Park was assessed at two points in time, as there were no environmental changes implemented between the first and second assessment. The initial assessment of all six parks was conducted by two auditors between November 30, 2012 and December 8, 2012. The second assessment for Avenida Guadalupe was conducted on June 4, 2012 by a third auditor. The post-assessment for Collins Garden was conducted by a third auditor in June 2013. Transtria staff performed data entry and validation. Double data entry was performed to ensure accuracy of data. Agreement of data entry was 99.8% and all errors were fixed.

OVERALL RESULTS

Setting and accessibility

Five of the six parks audited were multi-feature publically accessible parks, while one park, Avenida Guadalupe, was a single-feature park (see Table 1). All six of the parks were outdoor only spaces containing no indoor play spaces.

Half of the parks had a parking area on-site and the other half of the parks had on-street parking next to the play space. There was a sidewalk on the street leading to the entrance of five of the parks with four of those sidewalks having pedestrian lighting. All of the parks had an easily accessible entrance for wheelchairs and strollers. Las Palmas, Apache and Avenida Guadalupe parks had bicycle parking available; however, only Apache and Collins Garden parks had a bike lane, sharrow, or bike signage on the street adjacent to the play space. A public transit stop was present at three parks (Las Palmas, Apache, and Collins Garden). Palm Heights and Collins Garden had crosswalks present at all the intersections adjacent to the parks. Four parks had restrooms available, but none of the parks had shower or locker room facilities.

Signage and barriers to entry

Four of the audited parks (Acme, Palm Heights, Las Palmas, and Avenida Guadalupe) had signage indicating the park or play space name (see Table 1). None of the parks had a physical barrier or locked fence, although four parks (Acme, Palm Heights, Las Palmas, and Collins Garden) had a gate or fence partially

> **Key Takeaways**
>
> - All six parks had wheelchair and stroller accessible entrances.
> - Three of the six parks had bicycle parking, while only two parks had a bike lane, sharrow, or bike signage on the street adjacent the park.
> - All parks lacked shower or locker room facilities and vending machines.
> - Two parks lacked signage indicating the park name.
> - All six parks had a playground area and all of the features were rated as being in "average/good" condition.
> - Five of the six parks had sports or recreation features present. The only feature rated as "poor" condition was a basketball court at Acme Park.
> - All six parks contained shelters, benches, picnic tables, and trash containers in "average/good" condition.
> - None of the parks had fruit or vegetables gardens present.
> - Two of the parks a little/some garbage and litter present. Avenida Guadalupe had a lot of evidence of alcohol or other drug use in the park.

restricting access. No entrance fees were required.

Trash and vandalism

Two of the parks (Las Palmas, and Palm Heights) had a little/some garbage or litter present (see Table 1). Though no garbage or litter was observed in Collins Garden Park during the pre-audit, this park had a lot of garbage or litter present at the post-audit. Avenida Guadalupe had a lot of evidence of alcohol or other drug use in the park. None of the parks audited had broken glass, graffiti/tagging, or sex paraphernalia.

Playground features

All parks had a playground area (Table 2). Half of the parks had toddler and youth swings available. Slides and monkey bars or climbing bars were found at all parks. Las Palmas, Collins Garden, and Avenida Guadalupe parks also had other climbing features, such as, a rock wall. The surface area of the playgrounds was woodchips/mulch at half of the parks and foam/rubber at the other half.

Sports and recreation features

Five of the six parks had sports and recreation features present (see Table 3) including baseball fields, multi-use fields, basketball courts, and walking trails. Collins Garden Park had a tennis court/multi-use court with lines for RoTenGo. Only one park, Avenida Guadalupe, did not have sports and recreation features.

Aesthetic features and amenities

All six parks contained shelters, benches, picnic tables, and trash containers in "average/good" condition (see Table 4). Las Palmas Park had drinking fountains in "poor" condition, while all other parks had drinking fountains in "average/good" condition. Grills/fire pits were present in four of the six parks. Shade trees were found in all audited parks except Acme Park. None of the parks had fruit or vegetables gardens present.

Vending Machines

There were no vending machines in the six audited parks.

RESULTS BY PARK

Acme Park

Characteristics and amenities

Acme Park was a multi-feature publically accessible park with both on-site and on-street parking available. The park did not have a sidewalk leading to the entrance, bicycle parking, or crosswalks present

Playground at Acme Park.

at all intersections. Drinking fountains, shelters, benches, picnic tables, trash containers, and grills/fire pits were all available and in "average/good" condition at the park. The park was clean with no trash or vandalism present.

<u>Playground features</u>

The park had two toddler swings, two youth swings, two slides, and one set of monkey/climbing bars. The surface area of the playground was woodchips/mulch.

<u>Sports and recreation features</u>

A multi-use field and two basketball courts were available at the park. One of the basketball courts was rated as being in "poor" condition. There was also an asphalt/concrete trail or track at the park, though observations of this feature varied among auditors.

Las Palmas Park

<u>Characteristics and amenities</u>

Las Palmas Park was a multi-feature publically accessible park with a lighted on-site parking area and bicycle parking. The park was accessible with a sidewalk leading to the entrance and a public transit stop. Drinking fountains were rated as being in "poor" condition, but all other amenities were in "average/good" condition. There was little/some garbage or litter present on the day of the audit.

<u>Playground features</u>

The playground featured four slides, five monkey/climbing bars, and one climbing wall. The surface area of the playground was woodchips/mulch.

<u>Sports and recreation features</u>

The park had one of each of the following features: baseball field, multi-use field, basketball court, multi-use court, and a gravel trail.

Palm Heights Park

<u>Characteristics and amenities</u>

Palm Heights Park was a multi-feature publically accessible park with on-street parking and an accessible entrance for wheelchairs and strollers. The park also had crosswalks present at all intersections and a sidewalk leading to the entrance. Drinking fountains, shelters, benches, picnic tables, trash containers, shade trees, and grills/fire pits were all available and in "average/good" condition at the park. The park lacked a restroom. No trash or vandalism was present at the park.

<u>Playground features</u>

The playground featured one toddler swing, two youth swings, five slides, and four monkey/climbing bars. The surface area of the playground was foam/rubber.

<u>Sports and recreation features</u>

The park had one baseball field, one multi-use field, two basketball courts, and an exercise station with signage.

Apache Park

<u>Characteristics and amenities</u>

Apache Park was a multi-feature publically accessible park with a lighted on-site parking area. The park was bicycle friendly with a bike lane, sharrow, or bike signage on the street adjacent to the park and bicycle parking. There was also a public transit stop present near the park. The park lacked a restroom and signage that indicated the park name. Drinking fountains, shelters, benches, picnic tables, trash containers, and shade trees were all available and in "average/good" condition at the park. Trash and vandalism were not present at the park.

<u>Playground features</u>

The playground featured four slides and 12 monkey/climbing bars. The surface area of the playground was woodchips/mulch.

<u>Sports and recreation features</u>

The park had one baseball field, four exercise stations with signage, and an asphalt/concrete trail.

Shelter at Collins Garden Park.

Collins Garden- Pre/Post

<u>Characteristics and amenities</u>

Collins Garden was a multi-use publically accessible park adjacent to a school. There was on-street parking, a sidewalk on the street leading to the entrance, and sidewalk/pedestrian lighting present. The park also had a public transit stop and crosswalks at the intersections. The park lacked signage with the park name. Drinking fountains, shelters, benches, picnic tables, trash containers, and grills/fire pits were all available and in "average/good" condition at the park. The park was clean with no trash or vandalism

present at the pre audit, but did have a lot of garbage/litter present at the post audit.

The characteristic highlighted in the post audit was the addition of bike lanes on the street adjacent to the park.

Playground features

The playground featured two toddler swings, two youth swings, two slides, and one set of monkey/climbing bars. The surface area was foam/rubber.

Sports and recreation features

The park had multi-use fields, basketball courts, a tennis court, exercise station, and a trail.

> **Key Changes in Collins Garden Park**
>
> - Bike lanes were added to the streets adjacent to the park.
> - A shade structure was installed over the basketball courts.
> - RoTenGo lines were painted on an existing tennis court.

Although not noted in the audit, a shade shelter was constructed over the basketball courts and RoTenGo striping was painted on the existing tennis court.

Avenida Guadalupe

Characteristics and amenities

Avenida Guadalupe was a single-feature publically accessible park. There was on-street parking, a sidewalk leading to the entrance, and bicycle parking. There was signage that indicated the name of the park. Drinking fountains, shelters, benches, picnic tables, trash containers, and shade trees were all available and in "average/good" condition at the park. At both assessments, there was a lot of evidence of alcohol or other drug use visible at the park. There was no trash, broken glass, graffiti, or sex paraphernalia present.

In the post audit, the auditor indicated that the entrance was wheelchair and stroller accessible and there were restrooms/portable toilets available.

Playground features

The playground featured slides, monkey/climbing bars, and other climbing features. The surface area was foam/rubber. The number of each feature indicated varied in pre and post audits.

Sports and recreation features

The park did not have any sports or recreation features.

Appendix A. Data Tables

Table 1. Park Characteristics (Setting, Trash and Vandalism)

Park Characteristics	Acme Park	Las Palmas Park	Palm Heights Park	Apache Park	Collins Garden (Pre)	Collins Garden (Post)	Avenida Guadalupe (2012)	Avenida Guadalupe (2013)
Setting								
Single-feature publically accessible park							X	X
Multi-feature publically accessible park	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Publically accessible green space						X		
Adjacent to a school					X	X		
Outdoor setting	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Trash and vandalism								
No garbage/litter present	X			X	X		X	X
A little/some garbage/litter		X	X*					
A lot garbage/litter						X		
No broken glass present	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
No graffiti/tagging present	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
No evidence of alcohol or other drug use	X	X	X	X	X	X		
A lot of evidence of alcohol or other drug use							X	X
No sex paraphernalia present	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

*Disagreement between auditors.

Table 1, cont. Park Characteristics (Accessibility, Signage and Barriers to Entry)

Park Characteristics	Acme Park	Las Palmas Park	Palm Heights Park	Apache Park	Collins Garden (Pre)	Collins Garden (Post)	Avenida Guadalupe (2012)	Avenida Guadalupe (2013)
Accessibility								
Parking area on-site	X	X		X				
Lighted parking area		X		X				
On-street parking next to play space	X		X		X	X	X	X
Sidewalk on street leading to entrance		X*	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sidewalk/pedestrian lighting present		X*		X	X	X	X	no response
Wheelchair or stroller can easily enter play space	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Bicycle parking		X		X			X	X
Bike lane, sharrow, or bike signage on street adjacent to play space				X		X		
Bus/transit stop present		X		X	X			
Crosswalks present at all intersections			X		X	X		
Restroom/portable toilet	X	X			X	X		X
Signage and barriers to entry								
Signage that indicates the park or play space name	X	X	X*				X	X
Gate/fence partially restricting access to play space	X	X	X		X	X		

*Disagreement between auditors.

Table 2. Playground Features

Features	Acme Park	Las Palmas Park	Palm Heights Park	Apache Park	Collins Garden (Pre)	Collins Garden (Post)	Avenida Guadalupe (2012)	Avenida Guadalupe (2013)
Swings, toddler	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
Swings, youth	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	0
Slides	2	4	5	4	2	2	2	3
Monkey bars/ climbing bars	1	5	4	12	1	1	2	1
Other climbing feature	0	1 (climbing wall)	0	0	1 (wall)	0	1 (rock wall)	2 (rock wall)
Other play area	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 (Ladders)	0
Surface area of playground	Woodchips/ mulch	Woodchips/ mulch	Foam/ rubber	Woodchips/ mulch	Foam/ rubber	Foam/ rubber	Foam/ rubber	Foam/ rubber

Note: All playground features were rated as being in "average/good" condition. All playground features have lighting present.

Table 3. Sports and Recreation Features

Features	Acme Park	Las Palmas Park	Palm Heights Park	Apache Park	Collins Garden (Pre)	Collins Garden (Post)
Fields, baseball only	0	1	1	1	0	0
Fields, multi-use	1	1	1	0	2	1
Courts, basketball only	2*	1	2	0	2	1
Courts, tennis only	0	0	0	0	1	1
Courts, multi-use	0	1	0	0	0	0
Exercise stations with signage	0	0	1	4	0	1
Running/walking tracks	**	0	0	0	0	0
Trails	**	1	0	1	1	1
Trail surface	Asphalt/ concrete	Gravel	n/a	Asphalt/ concrete	Gravel	Dirt/grass

Note: All features were rated as being in "average/good" condition (see exception *). All features have lighting present.
*One of the two basketball courts was rated as being in "poor" condition.
**Auditor disagreement: One auditor tallied 1 walking/running track and the other auditor tallied 1 trail.

Table 4. Condition of Aesthetic Features

Aesthetic Feature	Acme Park	Las Palmas Park	Palm Heights Park	Apache Park	Collins Garden (Pre)	Collins Garden (Post)	Avenida Guadalupe (2012)	Avenida Guadalupe (2013)
Green Space	None	None	None	None	Good	Good	Good	Good
Drinking fountains	Good	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Shelters	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Benches	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Picnic tables	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Trash containers	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Grills/fire pits	Good	Good	Good	None	Good	Good	None	None
Shade trees	None	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good

Parks and Play Spaces Environmental Audit Tool

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

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

Play space name: _____

Community partnership: _____

Address: _____

Date: _____

Hours of operation: Open _____ Close _____

Weather conditions: _____

☐ No posted hours

Start time: __ __ : __ __   ○ AM ○ PM

Size of play space (acres): _____

End time: __ __ : __ __   ○ AM ○ PM

Auditor name: _____

Auditor name 2: _____

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

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

Comments?

Section B: Playground features

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

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

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

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

Comments?

Section C: Sports and recreation features

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

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

50. What is the surface for the trails *(choose one)*?
- ☐ Asphalt/concrete
- ☐ Wood chips/mulch
- ☐ Gravel
- ☐ Dirt or grass
- ☐ Other, specify: _____

Comments?

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

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

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

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

Comments?

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

Parks and Play Spaces Environmental Audit

Introduction

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

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

Prior to conducting the audit

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

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

Parks and Play Spaces Environmental Audit (Instruction Sheet)

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

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

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

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

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

2. Is the play space adjacent to a school? (If Yes, print school name)
   - Adjacent is defined as directly next to or across the street from the park or play space.

3. What is the setting of the play space? (Circle one.)
   - Indoor: The play space is within a building and does not have any outdoor features.
   - Outdoor: The park or play space is outside and does not have any indoor facilities or features.
   - Indoor and Outdoor: The park or play space has both indoor and outdoor facilities or features.

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

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

5. Is there on-street parking next to the play space?
   - Spaces designated for vehicles that are on streets next to the park or play space

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

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

- There is enough space at the entrance for a wheelchair or stroller to enter the park or play space.

8. Is there bicycle parking?
   - Bicycle racks or other storage feature(s) present on the park or play space property to store a bicycle

9. Is there a bike lane, sharrow, or bike signage on the street(s) adjacent to the play space?
   - There are areas designated for bike use on the streets surrounding the park, including bike lanes, sharrows, or other bike signage. A sharrow is a pavement marking installed on streets used by bicyclists, but too narrow for conventional bike lanes.

10. Is there a bus/transit stop on a street adjacent to the play space?
    - An area designated as a bus, train, or other public transit stop that could include signage or a covered shelter for pedestrians

11. Are there crosswalks present at all of the intersections next to the play space?
    - Street markings that indicate a place for pedestrians to safely cross the street to enter the park or play space

12. Is there a restroom/portable toilet?
    - A permanent or portable facility equipped with toilets for public use

13. Is there a shower/locker room in the park?
    - A facility with space to bathe or store personal belongings for public use

14. Are there vending machines that sell beverages?: (A machine that contains beverages for purchase and consumption)
    - 14.a: Water (no additives)
    - 14.b: 100% Juice
    - 14.c: Skim milk
    - 14.d: Sports or energy drinks
    - 14.e: Diet soda
    - 14.f. Sugar sweetened beverages (e.g., soda, fruit punch)

15. Are there vending machines that sell food items?: (A machine that contains food items for purchase and consumption)
    - 15.a. Chips/crackers/pretzels (baked, low-fat)
    - 15.b. Granola bars/cereal bars
    - 15.c. Nuts/trail mix
    - 15.d. Reduced fat cookies or baked goods
    - 15.e. Candy, chips, cookies, snack cakes (sugar, salt, or fat)

16. Is there signage that indicates the park or play space name?
    - A sign that lists the name of the park or play space (might be near the entrance)

17. Is there an entrance fee?
    - A fee associated with using any feature in the park or play space

18. Is there a gate/fence partially restricting access to the play space?
    - A gate/fence that keeps users from easily entering the park or play space in specific areas (e.g., a fence along part of the park without entirely restricting access)

19. Is there a locked fence around the perimeter or other physical barrier that prevents public access?
    - A lock on the fence that requires a key or combination to access the park or play space (The park or play space may not be open to the public or have restricted hours of access.)

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

Section B: Playground features

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

For Questions 21 – 29:
- a. Document the *number* and *condition* of each playground feature in the area being audited by tallying (putting a hash mark in the box for each feature you see), and then counting the total number of hash marks. Record this number in the Total box. Use the descriptions below for each playground feature to determine the condition. (Note: Identify the location of each feature (i.e., indoor or outdoor) and be sure to report the number and condition in the correct box.)
- b. Tally the number of playground features with *lighting* present using the same method described above and record the total number in the Total box. **Do not** tally the number of lights present.

Feature/Definition	Poor	Average / Good
21 – 22: Swings (toddler and youth) 1 = a swing on a swing set or a stand-a-lone swing	In need of major repair and is almost or is unstable; Swing seat is not present or unattached to chain	In need of minor repair and is slightly unstable; Swing seat is present, chain could be rusted / In good condition, well-kept and clean
23. Slides 1 = a slide in a structure or a standalone slide	In need of major repair and is almost or is unstable; Slide is cracked or not attached to the ladder	In need of minor repair and is slightly unstable; Slide is dirty or faded / In good condition, well-kept and clean
24 – 25: Monkey bars/climbing bars and Other climbing features (rock climbing wall, ropes/nets) 1 = a set of bars/ropes/stones that are part of one structure	In need of major repair and is almost or is unstable; Bars/ropes/stepping stones are missing or rusted	In need of minor repair, the bars/ropes/stepping stones are dirty / In good condition, well-kept and clean
26. Sandboxes 1 = a structure intended to hold sand as a play space	Sandbox is ≤ ½ full, and/or needs cleaning (replacement sand); Box itself needs major repair, and is almost or is unstable	Sandbox is only ¾ full, and is mostly clean; the box or edging could use minor repair / Sandbox has adequate clean sand, all sides/edging are sturdy and there are safe places for children to sit
27. Marked four-square courts 1 = four-square markings on a playground surface 	Lines are barely visible and court has major cracks that are unsafe	Lines are faded and the court has some small cracks / Lines are visible and court is well maintained

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

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

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

Section C: Sports and recreation features

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

For Questions 32 – 49:
    a. Document the *number* and *condition* of each sports or recreation feature in the play space by tallying (putting a hash mark in the box for each feature you see) and then counting the total number of hash marks. Record this number in the Total box. Use the descriptions below for each sports or recreation feature to determine the condition. (Note: Identify the location of each feature (i.e., indoor or outdoor) and be sure to report the number and condition in the correct box.)
    b. Tally the number of sports and recreation features with *lighting* present using the same method described above and record the total number in the Total box. **Do not** tally the number of lights present.

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

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

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

50. What is the surface for the trails (choose one)?
- Asphalt/concrete
- Wood chips/mulch
- Gravel
- Dirt or grass
- Other, specify: _____

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

Section D: Aesthetic Features and Amenities

For Questions 51 – 63:
- Document the **condition** of each aesthetic feature/amenity that is present in the area being audited. Mark an **X** in either the *Poor* or *Average/Good* box. Use the descriptions below for each feature to determine the condition (Note: Identify the condition of the majority of features. For example, if nine drinking fountains work and one does not work, this is classified as Average/Good.).
- If a feature is not present, mark an **X** in the *Not Present* box. If there is an interest in documenting the number of features present in the park or play space, please use the margins to document the number as we are only tracking presence or absence in this section.

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

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

Section E: Trash and vandalism
For Questions 64 – 68:
- Document the extent to which each Incivility is present in the play space. Consider the surface area of ground space that is affected. Mark an **X** in the box for *None, A Little/Some, or A lot*.
    - a. None: Item is negligible or absent.
    - b. A little/Some: Presence of item is noticeable but not disruptive.
    - c. A lot: Presence of item is disruptive to use of park or play space.
- Garbage/litter – Rubbish material that belongs in a trash container (e.g., apple cores, empty/full bottles, bags)
- Broken glass – Glass shards from bottles or other broken glass
- Graffiti/tagging – Spray painting often associated with gang presence (this does not include art or murals)
- Evidence of alcohol or other drug use – Presence of empty alcohol containers or other drug paraphernalia (e.g., cigarette butts, needles)
- Sex paraphernalia – Presence of condoms or other evidence of sexual activity

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

Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities
San Antonio

Street Design
Environmental Audits

Summary Report

Prepared by Transtria LLC

TABLE OF CONTENTS

BACKGROUND

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

San Antonio, Texas was selected as one of 49 communities to participate in HKHC, and the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District is the lead agency for their community partnership, Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities San Antonio. San Antonio has chosen to focus its work on incorporating healthy eating and active living improvements in targeted, healthy hub zones with an emphasis on corner stores, street improvements, and parks and play spaces. Transtria LLC, a public health evaluation and research consulting firm located in St. Louis, Missouri, is funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to lead the evaluation and dissemination activities from April 2010 to March 2014. For more information about the evaluation, please visit www.transtria.com.

In order to better understand the impact of their work in street improvements, Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities San Antonio representatives chose to participate in the enhanced evaluation data collection activities. This supplementary evaluation focuses on the six cross-site HKHC strategies, including: parks and play spaces, active transportation, farmers' markets, corner stores, physical activity standards in childcare settings, and nutrition standards in childcare settings. Communities use two main methods as part of the enhanced evaluation, direct observation and environmental audits. San Antonio chose to collect data on 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 three street segments in San Antonio. More specifically, the environmental audits conducted in San Antonio were used to assess street design improvements near the Collins Garden Park and Avenida Plaza.

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. The following street segments were audited:
- Park Boulevard: In November 2012, the segment on North Park Boulevard between Marian and Nogalitos streets was assessed. In June 2013 North and

South Park Boulevard was assessed; the specific segments along North and South Park Boulevard were not specified.

- El Paso Street: The El Paso street segment in the Avenida neighborhood was assessed one time on June 4, 2013. The specific segment was not specified.

Transtria staff performed data entry and validation, including double data entry to ensure accuracy of the data. Nearly all data (99.5%) was correct and all errors were fixed.

RESULTS BY STREET

Park Boulevard

Land Uses

In November 2012, the segment on North Park Boulevard between Marian and Nogalitos streets was assessed. In June 2013 North and South Park Boulevard was assessed; the specific segments along North and South Park Boulevard were not specified. The pre-audit noted the presence of residential and non-residential land uses, single-family homes and mixed-use housing (residential over commercial). The post-audit noted the presence of residential land use only, with single family homes and multi-unit homes present. Although the post-audit noted the presence of residential land use only, both the pre- and post-audit reported the presence of a supermarket, library, and school. The pre-audit also noted the presence of a faith-based organization and small grocery or pharmacy.

Both pre-and post-audits noted the presence of Collins Garden Park. Both audits found the park offered designated green space, exercise equipment, an off-road walking trail, and a sports/playing field and court. On-street parking and a parking facility were present. The post-audit noted the presence of a playground in the park.

Differences observed post-assessment (real or error):
- Land uses changed from a mix of residential and non-residential land uses to only residential land uses.
- Housing types changed from single-family and mixed-use residences to single-family and multi-use residences.
- A playground was present only in the post-audit.
- Residential gardens or green houses were present only in the post-audit.
- A faith-based organization and small grocery or pharmacy was not present in the post-audit.

<u>Street Characteristics</u>

The posted speed limit was 30 miles per hour (mph) in both audits. A special speed zone of 20 mph near a school was noted in the pre-audit. Both audits indicated that North and South Park Boulevard had one lane, a median or pedestrian island, stop sign or light for crossing the segment, crosswalk for crossing segment, and a traffic calming device. Marked lanes were present at the post-audit.

Differences observed post-assessment (real or error):
- The reduced speed-zone (20 mph) near a school was no longer present.
- Marked lanes were present on North Park Boulevard and South Park Boulevard in the post-audit only.

<u>Public Transportation</u>

A transit stop was present on both sides of North Park Boulevard and transit amenities (e.g. bench and covered shelter) were present on one side of the street during the pre-audit.

Differences observed post-assessment (real or error):
- No transit stops or transit amenities were present.

<u>Walkability/Safe Place to Walk</u>

For both audits, sidewalks were present and continuous on both sides of the street; a grassy or other type of buffer was present on both sides of the street; and sidewalks were at least three feet wide. The slope of the street in the walking area was flat and gentle. No major bumps, cracks, holes, or weeds in the sidewalk or permanent obstructions in the walk area were present. Some differences were observed in the condition of sidewalks between the pre- and post-audits. The pre-audit segment (North Park Boulevard, between Marian and Nogalitos) indicated that the sidewalks were continuous between segments, included pedestrian lighting and benches, and provided some tree shade. Additionally, an unpaved path providing another safe place to walk other than the sidewalk was present. Curbs cuts or ramps were missing at intersections or driveways or for this segment on both sides of the street. The post-audit (North and South Park Boulevard) indicated that sidewalks were not continuous between segments, and pedestrian amenities, and tree shade were not present. The post-audit also indicated that there was not another safe place to walk.

Differences observed post-assessment (real or error):
- Commercial buildings adjacent to the sidewalk were not present in the post-audit. Sidewalks changed from being continuous to discontinuous between segments.
- Missing curb cuts, an unpaved path providing another safe place to walk, pedestrian lighting and benches, and tree shade were not present in the post-audit.

<u>Bikeability/Safe Place to Bicycle</u>

Bicycle amenities were not present in the pre-audit. Additionally, the pre-audit indicated that it was not safe to bicycle on the street. The post-audit noted that both sides of the

street had a bike lane; an on-street, paved, and marked shoulder was present on both sides of street; a continuous shoulder at least four feet wide was present on both sides of street; and a wide outside lane (at least 15 feet) was present on both sides of street. Additionally, it was safe (e.g., little traffic) to bicycle on both sides of street and some street lighting was present.

Differences observed post-assessment (real or error):
- A bike lane, wide, paved, and marked shoulder, and wide outside lane were present.
- Some street lighting was present.

Key Takeaways (Park Boulevard Segment)

- The segment had a park with opportunities for physical activity including a playground, sports and exercise equipment, and playing fields.
- Significant improvements to bikeability were made including bike lanes with adequate and safe shoulders for biking.
- Public transit stops and amenities like a bench and covered shelter were present.
- Sidewalks were in good condition and were continuous within the segment.
- The only aesthetic amenities were residential gardens.
- Pedestrian amenities (e.g., drinking fountains, benches) were limited. A bench and some lighting were present.

El Paso Street

Land Uses

The El Paso street segment in the Avenida neighborhood was assessed one time on June 4, 2013. The specific segment was not specified. The segment assessed on El Paso Street had both residential and non-residential land uses present; the land use was predominantly residential with single and multi-unit homes. Non-residential land uses included a faith-based organization and a food establishment. A park and designated green space were also present within the segment. The park had exercise or sports equipment, a playground, and on-street parking.

Street Characteristics

The street segment on El Paso Street had two unmarked lanes with no speed limits posted.

Public Transportation

No public transit stops or amenities were present.

<u>Walkability/Safe Place to Walk</u>

Sidewalks were continuous, at least three feet wide, and present on both sides of the street. Commercial buildings were adjacent to the sidewalk on both sides of the street. Though no pedestrian amenities were present, a grassy buffer on one side of the street, and some tree shade was present. The slope of the sidewalk was flat and gentle. No damage or permanent obstructions were present in the walking area in the segment.

<u>Bikeability/Safe Place to Bike</u>

The post-audit indicated that it was safe (e.g., little traffic) to ride in the street on both sides of the street. There was also some street lighting present. However, there were no designated bike lanes, sharrows, "Share the Road" or "Designated Bike Route" signage, or on-street, paved, or marked shoulders present.

<u>Quality of Environment</u>

Public art was present in the El Paso Street segment.

Key Takeaways (El Paso Street Segment)

- The street segment had designated green space and a park with exercise or sports equipment.
- No public transit stops were present.
- There were no speed limits posted and street lanes were not marked.
- No pedestrian amenities were present. Sidewalks present were in good condition.
- Public art was present.
- There was little bicycle infrastructure present (e.g. signage, sharrows, bike lanes).

Appendix A: Tables

Table 1 Street Characteristics

Street Characteristics	Park Boulevard		El Paso
	Pre-audit **North Park Boulevard between Marian and Nogalitos**	**Post-audit** **North and South Park Boulevard** (no segment specified)	(no segment specified)
Land uses:			
Both residential and non-residential land uses present	X		X
Predominantly residential building/yards		X	X
Predominantly schools/schoolyards	X	X	
Predominantly park with exercise/sports facilities or equipment	X	X	X
Predominantly designated green space	X	X	X
Predominantly other non-residential	X		
Residential land uses present	X	X	X
Single-family homes		X	X
Multi-unit homes		X	X
Mixed-use	X		
Parking facilities present	X	X	X
On-street, including angled parking	X	X	X
Public recreation facilities/equipment present	X	X	X
Park with exercise/sport or playground	X	X	X
Off-road walking/biking trail	X	X	
Sports/playing field	X	X	
Sports/playing court	X	X	
Playground		X	X
Features visible in this segment	X		
Residential gardens or greenhouses	X		
Non-residential land uses present	X	X	X
Faith-based organization	X		X

Table 1, cont. Street Characteristics

Street Characteristics	Park Boulevard		El Paso
	Pre-audit North Park Boulevard between Marian and Nogalitos	**Post-audit North and South Park Boulevard** (no segment specified)	(no segment specified)
Land uses:			
Small grocery/convenience store or pharmacy	X		
Supermarket	X	X	
Library	X	X	
Food establishment			X
School	X	X	
Public transportation:			
Transit stop present on both sides of street	X		
Bench at transit stop on one side of street	X		
Covered shelter at transit stop on one side of street	X		
Street characteristics:			
Posted speed limit: 30 MPH	X	X	
Special speed zone: 20 MPH	X		
Number of lanes on street: 1 lanes	X		
Number of lanes on street: 2 lanes			X
Marked lanes		X	
Median or pedestrian island	X	X	
Stop sign or light for crossing this segment	X	X	
Crosswalk for crossing this segment	X	X	
Safe places to walk:			
Traffic calming device	X	X	
Sidewalk present on both sides of street	X	X	X
Commercial buildings adjacent to the sidewalk on one side of street	X		
Commercial buildings adjacent to the sidewalk on both sides of street			X
Grassy/other type of buffer between the curb and sidewalk on one side of street			X

9

Street Characteristics	Park Boulevard		El Paso
	Pre-audit North Park Boulevard between Marian and Nogalitos	Post-audit North and South Park Boulevard (no segment specified)	(no segment specified)
Grassy/other type of buffer between the curb and sidewalk on both sides of street	X	X	
Sidewalk continuous within segment on both sides of street	X	X	X
Sidewalk continues between segments at both ends of the street on both sides	x		
Width of the sidewalk ≥ 3 feet for most of segment on both sides of street	X	X	X
No missing curb cuts/ramps at intersections or driveways		X	X
Missing curb cuts/ramps at intersections or driveways on both sides of street	X		
Safe places to walk:			
Another safe place to walk on both sides of the street	X		
Unpaved pathway on both sides of street when sidewalk not present	X		
Pedestrian amenities present on both sides of the street	X		
Pedestrian bench present on both sides of street	X		
Pedestrian-scale lighting present on both sides of street	X		
Safe places to walk:			
Some tree shade in walking area	X		X
Flat/gentle slope along walking area	X	X	X
Safe places to bicycle:			
Bike lane present on both sides of street		X	
On-street, paved, and marked shoulder on both sides of street		X	
Shoulder ≥ 4 feet on both sides of street		X	
Shoulder that continues to next segment at both ends on both sides of street		X	
Safe to ride on both sides of street		X	X
Wide outside lane (≥ 15 feet) on both sides of street		X	
Permanent bike obstructions present on both sides of street	X		
Some street lighting present	X		X
Quality of environment:			
Public art present			X

Table 2. Characteristics not found

Characteristics *not* found in either location

Land uses:

Predominantly commercial or public/government buildings
Predominantly parking lots or garages
Predominantly abandoned building/home/vacant lot
Predominantly undeveloped land
Apartments or condominiums
Small lot or garage
Medium to large lot or garage
Indoor fitness facility
Golf course
Pool facility
Other recreation facility/equipment
Community gardens or greenhouses
School gardens or greenhouses
Small body of water
Open green space
Building or section of the sidewalk/roadway
under construction or being replaced
Farmers' market

Entertainment
Post office
Bank
Social services
Police or fire station
Laundry/dry cleaner
Hair or nail shop

Land uses continued:

Medical facility
Vacant/for sale retail space
Childcare center
College, technical school, or university
Big box store
Mall
Strip mall
High-rise office building
Low-rise office building

Street characteristics:

Turn lane present
Stop lights without a walk signal
Cul-de-sac (dead end street)
Sidewalk or cut-through in cul-de-sac

Safe places to walk:

Trees within buffer
Sidewalk continues to the next segment at both
ends of the street on one side
Drinking fountain present

Safe places to bicycle:

"Designated bike route" or "Share the Road" sign
Sharrow present
Bicyclist amenities present
Bike parking present

Appendix B: Environmental Audit Tool

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

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

Street Design Environmental Audit Tool

Street name: _____

Segment between _____

and _____

Auditor 1: _____

Auditor 2: _____

Street ID (*Transtria use only*): _____

Community partnership: _____

Date: _____

Weather conditions: _____

Start Time: __ __ : __ __ ○ AM ○ PM

End Time: __ __ : __ __ ○ AM ○ PM

Section A: What land uses are present?

				No	Yes
1. Are residential and non-residential land uses present? (*Circle one.*)			5.a. Park with exercise/sport or playground facilities	☐ No	☐ Yes
All residential	Both residential and non-residential	All non-residential	5.b. Indoor fitness facility (e.g., YMCA, Bally's, community center)	☐ No	☐ Yes
2. What is the predominant land use? (*Select one or two that apply.*)			5.c. Golf course	☐ No	☐ Yes

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

Comments?

Section A: What land uses are present? (cont.)

Item	No	Yes
8.f. Entertainment (e.g., movie theatre, arcade)	☐ No	☐ Yes
8.g. Library	☐ No	☐ Yes
8.h. Post office	☐ No	☐ Yes
8.i. Bank	☐ No	☐ Yes
8.j. Social services	☐ No	☐ Yes
8.k. Police or fire station	☐ No	☐ Yes
8.l. Laundry/dry cleaner	☐ No	☐ Yes
8.m. Hair or nail shop	☐ No	☐ Yes
8.n. Medical facility	☐ No	☐ Yes
8.o. Vacant/for rent retail space	☐ No	☐ Yes
8.p. Other retail (e.g., street vendor)	☐ No	☐ Yes
8.q. School (elementary, middle, high school)	☐ No	☐ Yes
8.r. Childcare center	☐ No	☐ Yes
8.s. College, technical school, or university	☐ No	☐ Yes
8.t. Big box store (e.g., Wal-Mart, Office Depot)	☐ No	☐ Yes
8.u. Mall	☐ No	☐ Yes
8.v. Strip mall	☐ No	☐ Yes
8.w. High-rise office building (> 5 stories)	☐ No	☐ Yes
8.x. Low-rise office building	☐ No	☐ Yes

Section B: Is public transportation available?

Item	No	Yes one side	Yes both sides
9. Are there any transit stops (bus, train, or other)? *(If no, skip to Question 11)*	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides
10. Are amenities present at any transit stop? *(If no, skip to Question 11)*	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides
10.a. Bench	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides

Section B: Is public transportation available? (cont.)

Item	No	Yes one side	Yes both sides
10.b. Covered shelter	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides
10.c. Other	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides

Section C: What street characteristics are visible?

Item	No	Yes
11. Enter posted speed limit (99 if none):		
12. Enter special speed zone (99 if none):		
13. Enter total # of lanes on street:		
14. Marked lanes?	☐ No	☐ Yes
15. Median or pedestrian island?	☐ No	☐ Yes
16. Turn lane?	☐ No	☐ Yes
17. Stop sign or light for crossing this segment? *(If no, skip to Question 18)*	☐ No	☐ Yes
17.a. Any stop lights without a walk signal?	☐ No	☐ Yes
18. Crosswalk for crossing this segment?	☐ No	☐ Yes
19. Traffic calming device (e.g., roundabout, speed bump) *(If no, skip to Question 20)*	☐ No	☐ Yes
19.a. Specify type:		
20. Cul-de-sac (dead end street)? *(If no, skip to Question 21)*	☐ No	☐ Yes
20.a. Sidewalk or cut-through in cul-de-sac?	☐ No	☐ Yes

Section D: Do you have a place to walk?

Item	No	Yes one side	Yes both sides
21. Sidewalk present? *(If no, skip to Question 31.)*	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides
22. Any commercial buildings adjacent to the sidewalk?	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides
23. Any grassy or other buffer between curb and sidewalk *along most of the segment?* *(If no, skip to Question 24)*	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides
23.a. Trees in the buffer?	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides
24. Sidewalk continuous *within* segment?	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides
25. Sidewalk continuous *between* segments at both ends?	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides

Comments?

Section D: Do you have a place to walk? (cont.)	No	Yes one side	Yes both sides	Section E. Do you have a place to bicycle?	No	Yes one side	Yes both sides
26. Width ≥ 3 ft. for *most* of the sidewalk?	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides	35. "Share the Road" or "Designated bike route" sign?	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides
27. Width < 3 ft. for *any* part of the sidewalk?	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides	36. Sharrow?	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides
28. Any missing curb cuts or ramps at intersection or driveways?	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides	37. Bike lane present (marked lanes on the street specifically for bikes)?	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides
29. Any major bumps, cracks, holes, or weeds in the sidewalk?	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides	38. On-street, paved, and marked shoulder? *(If no, skip to Question 41.)*	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides
30. Any permanent obstructions (trees, signs, tables) blocking the 3 ft. walk area?	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides	38.a. Shoulder ≥ 4 ft.?	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides
31. Is there another safe place to walk? *(If no, skip to Question 32.)*	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides	38.b. Shoulder continuous between segments at both ends?	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides
31.a. Street/shoulder?	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides	38.c. Any permanent obstructions (e.g., drainage grates, parked cars)?	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides
31.b. Unpaved pathway?	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides	39. Is it safe to ride on the street (e.g., little traffic)?	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides
31.c. Other, specify:	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides	40. Is there a wide outside lane (≥ 15 ft.)?	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides
32. Any pedestrian amenities? *(If no, skip to Question 33)*	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides	41. Is there another safe place to bicycle on the street? *(If no, skip to Question 42.)*	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides
32.a. Bench	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides	41.a. Specify:			
32.b. Drinking fountain	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides	42. Any bicyclist amenities? *(If no, skip to Question 43.)*	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides
32.c. Pedestrian-scale lighting	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides	42.a. Street lighting *(Circle one.)*			
32.d. Other, specify:	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides	42.b. Bike parking (e.g., racks, lockers)	☐ No	☐ Yes one side	☐ Yes both sides

42.a. Street lighting *(Circle one.)*

None/a little	Some	A lot

33. Tree shade on the walking area? *(Circle one.)*

None/a little	Some	A lot

34. Steepest slope along walking area? *(Circle one.)*

Flat/gentle	Moderate	Steep

Section F: What is the quality of the environment?

	No	Yes
43. Buildings with broken/boarded windows?	☐ No	☐ Yes
44. Litter or broken glass on the ground?	☐ No	☐ Yes
45. Public art (e.g., statues, sculptures)?	☐ No	☐ Yes

Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities San Antonio

Corner Stores Environmental Audit Summary Report

Prepared by Transtria LLC

TABLE OF CONTENTS

BACKGROUND

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

Located in San Antonio, Texas, the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District was selected to lead the local HKHC partnership, Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities San Antonio. Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities San Antonio focuses its efforts on incorporating healthy living and active living improvements in targeted, healthy hub zones with an emphasis on corner stores, street improvements, and parks and play spaces.

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 child care settings, and nutrition standards in child care 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 in corner stores, representatives of Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities San Antonio chose to participate in the enhanced evaluation data collection activities. Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities San Antonio completed their enhanced evaluation activities for corner stores using the environmental audit method.

METHODS

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

In this case, the audits were developed to assess the healthy eating supports and barriers that increase access to foods contributing to a healthy lifestyle in corner stores in San Antonio. Pre- and post-audits were conducted at two corner stores in San Antonio by three community members at two time points, November 29 and 30, 2012 and June 13 and 23, 2013. Transtria staff performed data entry and validation. Double data entry was performed to ensure accuracy of data. Percent agreement was 100.0%. To highlight any changes or improvements made to the corner stores, the results from the pre-audit were compared to those from the post-audit.

RESULTS

Longoria's Grocery and Grill
Overall Store, Store Exterior, Store Interior

The initial audit of Longoria's on November 30, 2012 indicated that the store was open from 6:45 AM to 4:00 PM, Wednesday through Saturday. When the follow-up audit was conducted on June 13, 2013, the store had added Tuesday and was now open Tuesday through Saturday. The daily hours of operation were reduced and adjusted with the store open from 9:30 AM to 6:00 PM Wednesday through Saturday and 2:00 PM to 6:00 PM on Tuesdays.

For both the pre- and post-audits the store had a legible sign identifying the store. Windows were blocked by either bars, signs, or tinting. There was also an accessible entrance, a sidewalk adjacent to the store, and security features (e.g., security guards and/or security cameras). Seating was not present outside the store upon the initial audit; however, a place to sit was noted in the post-audit. There were no public transit stops visible from the entrance of the store. A parking lot was present in the pre-audit, but not in the post-audit.

There were also changes related to acceptance of government nutrition assistance programs. WIC, SNAP and/or EBT were accepted at the time of the pre-audit, but not at the post-audit. Signage for EBT was present only during the pre-audit.

Employees greeted customers during the pre-audit, but not during the post-audit. The store had wide aisles capable of accommodating wheelchairs or strollers at each time point. Store licenses and/or permits were visibly displayed during both audits.

Fresh fruits and vegetables

Fresh fruits and vegetables were available at the store at both the pre- and post-audits. Fresh cut fruits and vegetables were available during the post-audit but not during the pre-audit. The fruits and vegetables were located at the back of the store in the pre-audit, but were moved to shelving at the middle of the store and baskets near the register at the post-audit. The produce was identified by name and prices were clearly indicated on signs with units appropriately labeled for the pre-audit, but not for the post-audit.

There were five fruits available at both the pre- and post-audits, though the type available varied per audit. Apples, bananas and oranges were available at both the pre- and post-audits, lemons and limes were available only at the pre-audit, and honeydew melons and plums were available only at the post-audit (Table 1).

In the pre-audit, four out of the five fruits present were rated "Average or Good Quality" and in

the post-audit, three out of five fruits were rated "Average or Good Quality." The quantity of fruits and vegetables available was described in the audits using three categories: few (less than three), some (three to nine), and a lot (ten or more). Apples were of poor quality with only a few available at the pre-audit. At the post-audit, both quality and quantity of apples improved with a lot of good quality apples available. Only a few bananas were available for both the pre- and post-audits. Quality of the bananas decreased from pre- to post-audit with good quality bananas available at the pre-audit and poor quality bananas available at the post-audit. Oranges were of good quality for both pre- and post-audits, though there were fewer oranges available at the post-audit. The limes and lemons available during the pre-audit were of good quality. The honeydew melons observed during the post-audit were good quality, while the plums were of poor quality.

Fresh vegetables were available at both the pre- and post-audits, although the specific type and quality of vegetables was not reported in the post-audit. The pre-audit indicated that the following vegetables were available: avocados, green peppers, onions, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, jalapeños, and potatoes. All seven vegetables were rated "Average or Good Quality" in the pre-audit. There were a lot of each of the vegetables except for the onions of which there were only a few.

Table 1. Fruits and Vegetables Available at Longoria's Grocery and Grill

		Pre	Post
Fruits	Apples	X	X
	Bananas	X	X
	Oranges	X	X
	Limes	X	
	Lemons	X	
	Honeydews		X
	Plums		X
		Pre	Post
Vegetables	Avocados	X	
	Green peppers	X	Information not collected
	Onions	X	
	Sweet Potatoes	X	
	Tomatoes	X	
	Potatoes	X	
	Jalapeños	X	

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables

There were a limited (1-3 types) amount of canned fruits and vegetables present during the pre-audit and none in the post-audit. There were no frozen fruits or vegetables present at either audit.

Other foods

Snack items such as potato chips, popcorn, cakes, and doughnuts were available at both the pre- and post-audit. Candy and chocolate were available during the pre-audit but not in the post-audit. Grain products such as white bread, rice, and pasta were available at both the pre- and post-audit. Whole grain products such as oatmeal, brown rice, and flour were available only at

the post-audit.

Beverage options differed from the pre-audit to the post-audit. Milk (1% regular and/or reduced-fat flavored) was available during the pre-audit, but not the post-audit, while 100% juice was available only during the post-audit. Water and sugar sweetened beverages (e.g., soda, tea, sports drinks) were available during both the pre- and post-audit.

<u>Tobacco and alcohol</u>

Tobacco and alcohol products were not available at the Longoria store at either audit.

Key Takeaways
- Outdoor seating was added to the store between pre- and post-audit times.
- The store was open an additional day while daily hours were slightly reduced.
- Fruits and vegetables were moved from the back of the store to the middle and at the register. Freshly cut fruits and vegetables were added in 2013.
- Whole grain products (e.g., oatmeal, brown rice, and flour) and 100% juice were added between audits while candy and chocolate were removed.
- WIC/SNAP/EBT benefits were accepted at the store during the pre-audit, but not at the post-audit.

Family Market
<u>Overall Store, Store Exterior, Store Interior</u>

The initial audit of Family Market was November 29, 2012 and the follow-up audit was conducted June, 2013. Very few changes were noted between the two audits. The store was generally open seven days a week from 8:00 AM to 10:00 PM, but opened at 11:00 AM on Sundays and closed at 11:00 PM on Fridays and Saturdays. These hours were recorded at both the pre- and post-audit.

At both audits, the store had a legible sign and windows were blocked by bars, signs, or tinting. Family Market had an accessible entrance and a public transit stop was visible from the entrance of the store. A secondary school was located near the store and was visible from the store's entrance. Street parking availability was noted in the pre-audit, but not the post-audit.

WIC, SNAP and/or EBT were accepted at the store; however signage was present only for EBT.

Employees greeted customers at both audits. Wide aisles capable of accommodating wheelchairs or strollers were present and store licenses and/or permits were visibly displayed. The store also had an ATM.

The store closed indefinitely, shortly after the post-audit.

Fresh fruits and vegetables

Fresh fruits and vegetables were available at the store during both the pre- and post-audits. They were located at the front of the store, in bins or baskets near the register, or in a refrigerator. Some vegetables were located in the middle of the store. In addition, freshly cut fruits were available. There was no product or pricing signage for fruits and vegetables.

Apples, oranges, limes, and lemons were available at the pre-audit. The apples were rated as "Average or Good Quality," but oranges were rated as "Poor Quality." The quality and quantity of the limes and lemons was not reported. Of the categories available for describing the quantity of fruits present, few (less than three), some (three to nine), and a lot (ten or more), there were some apples and some oranges. At the post-audit, apples and oranges were present in limited quantity with only a few of each available. Both were of poor quality (Table 2).

Five fresh vegetables were available at the pre-audit, while only one was available at the post-audit. The pre-audit indicated that the following vegetables were present in varying quantities: avocados (some), lettuce (few), onions (some), tomatoes (a lot), and potatoes (some). Four of the five vegetables available at the pre-audit were rated "Average or Good Quality." Tomatoes were rated "Poor Quality." At the post-audit only a few avocados, rated poor quality, were available.

Table 2. Fruits and Vegetables Available at Family Market

		Pre	Post
Fruits	Apples	X	X
	Oranges	X	X
	Limes	X	
	Lemons	X	
		Pre	Post
Vegetables	Avocados	X	X
	Lettuce	X	
	Onions	X	
	Tomatoes	X	
	Potatoes	X	

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables

Family Market maintained canned vegetables during both pre- and post-audits. There were no canned fruits available and limited frozen fruits available during the pre- and post-audits.

Other foods

Snack items like potato chips, popcorn, cakes, and candy were available during the pre- and post-audit. Sugar-sweetened beverages were also available. Grain products like white bread, rice, and pasta were available for both pre- and post-audits. Other healthier foods were present such as low-fat or non-fat dairy products (e.g., low-fat yogurts or cheeses) and nuts, seeds, or dry beans. Plain and flavored whole milk were available during the pre-audit, but not at the post-audit.

Tobacco and alcohol

Tobacco and alcohol products were available at Family Market for the pre- and post-audit.

Tobacco products were kept behind the counter. Advertisements for tobacco products were located both inside and outside the store. Alcohol products were located in freezer/cooler sections of the store. For the pre- and post-audit, advertisements for alcohol were located inside the store. Advertisements for alcohol on the exterior of the store were observed during the post-audit only.

Key Takeaways

- Family Market was open seven days a week, typically from 8:00 AM to 11:00 PM.
- Some healthier foods were available such as low-fat or non-fat dairy products and nuts, seeds, and dry beans.
- WIC/SNAP/EBT benefits were accepted at the store during the pre- and post-audit. Signage for EBT was present.
- Fresh fruits and vegetables, including freshly cut fruits, were available at the store. Though produce was available, there was no product signage or posted prices for fruits and vegetables.
- Tobacco and alcohol products were available at the store for both the pre- and post-audit.

Appendix A
Table 3, Corner Store Characteristics

Vendor Characteristic	Longoria Pre-Survey 11/30/12	Longoria Post-audit 6/13/13	Family Market Pre-audit 11/29/12	Family Market Post-audit 6/23/13
Overall Store				
Hours of operation: Sunday	closed	closed	11am-10pm	11am-10pm
Hours of operation: Monday	closed	closed	8am-10pm	8am-10pm
Hours of operation: Tuesday	closed	2pm-6pm	8am-10pm	8am-10pm
Hours of operation: Wednesday	6:45am-4pm	9:30am-6pm	8am-10pm	8am-10pm
Hours of operation: Thursday	6:45am-4pm	9:30am-6pm	8am-10pm	8am-10pm
Hours of operation: Friday	6:45am-4pm	9:30am-6pm	8am-11pm	8am-11pm
Hours of operation: Saturday	6:45am-4pm	9:30am-6pm	8am-11pm	8am-11pm
Store exterior				
Legible signs to identify store	x	x	x	x
Accessible entrance	x	x	x	x
Security features	x	x		
Seating		x		
Windows blocked by bars, signs, or tinting	x	x	x	x
Public transit stop visible from the store entrance			x	x
Sidewalk adjacent to store entrance	x	x		
Parking lot adjacent to store entrance	x			
Other item present outside store			x	
Specify other item present outside store			street parking	
Store accepts WIC/SNAP/EBT	x		x	x
Sign for EBT	x		x	x
A school is visible from the store			x	x
Type of school: Secondary			x	x
Employee characteristics				
Employees greet customers	x		x	x

9

Table 3, cont. Corner Store Characteristics

Store interior				
ATM inside store			x	x
Wide aisles to accommodate strollers and wheelchairs	x	x	x	x
Licenses/permits visibly displayed	x	x	x	x
Fresh fruits				
Fresh fruits available	x	x	x	x
Fresh fruits located at back of the store	x			
Fresh fruits located in middle of the store		x		
Fresh fruits located at front of the store			x	x
Fresh fruits located on a middle shelf	x	x		
Fresh fruits located in baskets or bin near the register		x	x	x
Fresh fruits located in other place in store		baskets	refrigerator	refrigerator
Freshly cut fruits for sale		x	x	x
Fresh vegetables				
Fresh vegetables available	x	x	x	x
Fresh vegetables located at back of the store	x			
Fresh vegetables located in middle of the store		x	x	x
Fresh vegetables located at front of the store			x	x
Fresh vegetables located on a middle shelf		x		
Fresh vegetables located in baskets or bin near the register		x	x	x
Fresh vegetables located in other place in store	refrigerator		refrigerator	refrigerator
Freshly cut vegetables for sale		x		
Product signage and pricing (for fresh fruits/vegetables only)				
Products are identified by name	x			
Clear signs document the price	x			
Units are appropriately labeled	x			
Discounts for larger sales		x		
Canned/frozen fruits/vegetables				
Limited canned vegetables (1-3 types)	x		x	x
Limited frozen fruits (1-3 types)			x	x

Table 3, cont. Corner Store Characteristics

Other foods				
Whole grains (e.g. bread, flour, oatmeal, brown rice, pasta)		x		
Other grain products (e.g. white breads, rice, pasta)	x	x	x	x
Low-fat or non-fat dairy foods (e.g. low-fat yogurts or cheeses)			x	x
Nuts, seeds, or dry beans			x	x
Potato chips/corn chips/ popcorn	x	x	x	x
Cakes/cookies/doughnuts	x	x	x	x
Candy/chocolate	x		x	x
Other food with minimal nutritional value			Lunchables	
Milk available at store	x		x	
1% milk	x			
Whole or Vitamin D milk			x	
Flavored whole milk			x	
Flavored skim, 1%, or 2% milk	x			
Other beverages available at store		x	x	x
Water	x	x	x	x
100% juice		x		
Sugar sweetened beverages	x	x	x	x
Tobacco and alcohol				
Store sells tobacco products			x	x
Tobacco advertisements present			x	x
Tobacco advertisements inside the store			x	x
Tobacco advertisements outside the store			x	x
Tobacco products located behind counter			x	x
Store sells alcohol products			x	x
Alcohol advertisements present			x	x
Alcohol advertisements inside the store			x	x
Alcohol advertisements outside the store				x
Alcohol products in the freezer/cooler section			x	x

Table 4, Fresh Produce Availability

Produce Item	Longoria Pre-Audit				Longoria Post-Audit				Family Market Pre-Audit				Family Market Post-Audit			
	Price	Unit	Quality	Quantity	Price	Unit	Quality	Quantity	Price	Unit	Quality	Quantity	Price	Unit	Quality	Quantity
Fruits:																
Apples	$0.39	Each	Poor	Few			Good	A lot	$0.49		Good	Some	$0.49	Per pound	Poor	Few
Bananas	$0.39	Each	Good	Few	3/$1.00	Per box/bag	Poor	Few								
Blackberries																
Blueberries																
Cantaloupes																
Cherries																
Cranberries																
Grapefruit																
Grapes																
Honeydews							Good	Few								
Kiwis																
Mangos																
Nectarines																
Oranges	3/$1.00	Bunch	Good	A lot			Good	Some	$0.49		Poor	Some	$0.49	Per pound	Poor	Few
Papayas																
Peaches																
Pears																
Pineapples																
Plum							Poor	Some								
Raspberries																
Strawberries																
Tangerines																
Watermelons																
Limes	$0.39		Good	Few					$0.49							
Lemons	$0.39		Good	Some					$0.49							

Table 4, cont. Fresh Produce Availability

Produce Item	Longoria Pre-Audit				Longoria Post-Audit				Family Market Pre-Audit				Family Market Post-Audit			
	Price	Unit	Quality	Quantity	Price	Unit	Quality	Quantity	Price	Unit	Quality	Quantity	Price	Unit	Quality	Quantity
Vegetables:																
Artichokes																
Asparagus																
Avocados	$0.39	Each	Good	A lot					$1.99 or $1.29		Good	Some	$1.99		Good	Few
Broccoli																
Brussel sprouts																
Cabbages																
Carrots																
Cauliflower																
Celery																
Collard Greens																
Corn																
Green beans																
Green peppers		Each	Good	A lot												
Kale																
Lettuce - Romaine									$1.99		Good	Few				
Lima beans																
Mushrooms																
Okra																
Onions	$0.50	Each	Good	Few					$0.49		Good	Some				
Radishes																
Red peppers																
Spinach																
Summer squash																
Sweet potatoes		Each	Good	A lot												
Tomatoes	$0.39	Per pound	Good	A lot							Poor	A lot				
Potato	$0.50	Each	Good	A lot					$.49 or $.99		Good	Some				
Jalepeño	2 for 1		Good	A lot												

Corner Stores Environmental Audit Tool

Corner store name: _____

Address: _____

Size of corner store (square feet): _____

Auditor 1: _____

Auditor 2: _____

Corner store ID (for Transtria use only): _____

Community Partnership: _____

Date: _____

Audit Start Time: __ __ : __ __ ○ AM ○ PM

Audit End Time: __ __ : __ __ ○ AM ○ PM

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

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

Comments?

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

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

Comments?

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

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

Comments?

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

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

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

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