

HEALTHY RC CASE REPORT

RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CA

Evaluation of the Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities National Program

December 2009 to June 2014



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

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

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

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

Suggested citation:

Kemner A, Brennan LK. *Healthy RC Case Report*. St. Louis, MO: Transtria LLC; 2014. <http://www.transtria.com/hkhc>. Accessed <Month Day, Year>.

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

Source for cover photos: Transtria LLC

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Background	4-5
Community Demographics and Social Determinants	6
Healthy RC Partnership	7-8
Partnership Funding	9
Community Assessment	10-11
Planning and Advocacy Efforts	12
Healthy Eating and Active Living Strategies	
Farmers' Markets	13
Community Gardens	14
Active Transportation	15-17
Other Strategies (Healthy Vending Policies, Healthy Corner Stores, Healthy RC Dining)	18
Parks and Play Spaces	19
Sustainability of the Partnership and Initiative	20
 Figures	
Figure 1: Map of Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities Partnerships	4
Figure 2: Map of the Rancho Cucamonga, California	6
Figure 3: Active Transportation Infographic	17
 Appendices	
Appendix A: Evaluation Logic Model	22
Appendix B: Partnership and Community Capacity Survey Results	24
Appendix C: Partner List	31
Appendix D: Sources and Amounts of Funding Leveraged	32
Enhanced Evaluation Reports	36
Appendix E: Farmers' Markets Enhanced Evaluation Report	
Appendix F: Parks and Play Spaces Enhanced Evaluation Report	

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 (See 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 RC

In December 2009, the Healthy RC partnership received a four-year, \$360,000 grant as part of the HKHC national program. This partnership focused on city-wide initiatives in Rancho Cucamonga as well as in Southwest Cucamonga, a lower-income area of town.

The city of Rancho Cucamonga was the lead agency for the Healthy RC partnership. The partnership and capacity building strategies of the partnership included:

- **Community Champions:** a group of local resident leaders from Southwest Cucamonga was formed as part of Healthy RC to build capacity and empower resident input in decision-making. The Community Champions played an integral role in creating and passing policies.
- **Youth Leaders:** a program was established, based on success from the Community Champions program, and was designed to engage middle and high school youth in healthy eating and active living efforts.

See Appendix A: Evaluation Logic Model and Appendix B: Partnership and Community Capacity Survey Results for more information.

Along with partnership and capacity building strategies, the Healthy RC partnership incorporated assessment and community engagement activities to support the partnership’s healthy eating and active living strategies.

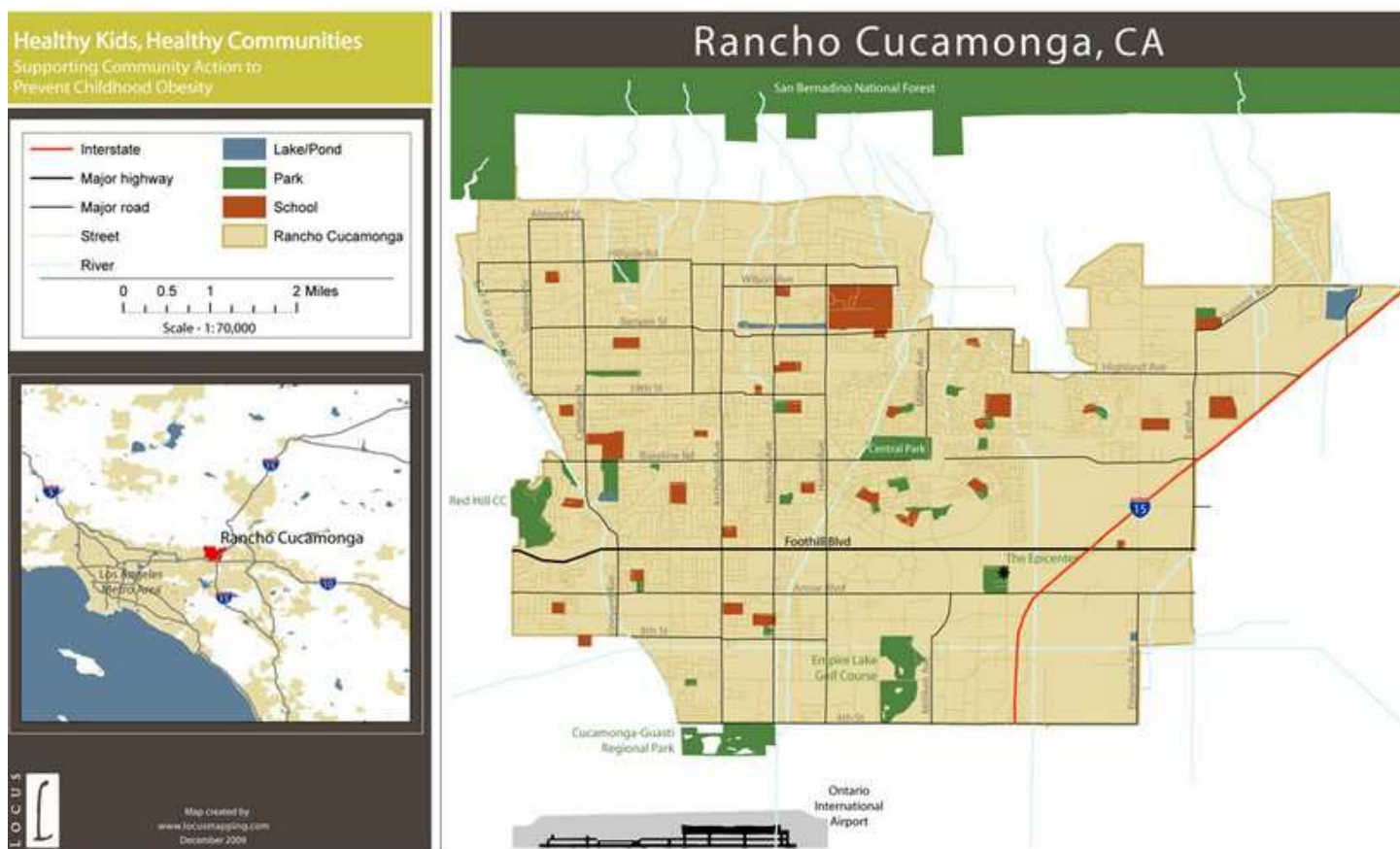
The healthy eating and active living strategies of Healthy RC included:

- **Farmers’ Markets:** Two farmers’ markets were developed in Rancho Cucamonga with access to financial assistance through the Bringing Home Health program. Additionally, a farmers’ market development code amendment was passed by the City Council to amend regulations allowing farmers’ markets in areas of the city where opportunities for healthy eating were less accessible.
- **Community Gardens:** A Community Garden Development Code was approved by the City Council to amend regulations allowing gardens in areas of the city where opportunities for healthy eating were less accessible. As a result of this code, gardens were developed in housing complexes, schools, and churches.
- **Active Transportation:** A Complete Streets resolution was passed, which resulted in such infrastructure improvements as a pedestrian bridge at the Pacific Electric Trail (PET), a trail head for the PET trail, a bike trail completed along Deer Creek Channel, flashing beacons, sidewalks, and restriped crosswalks, which were installed as part of the Safe Routes to School program.
- **City Healthy Vending:** A Food and Beverage Policy resolution was passed by the City Council requiring that all city facilities implement healthy nutrition standards, which specified that at least 50% of the items in the vending machines must be healthier options.
- **Healthy Corner Stores:** The start of a healthy corner store initiative began with one liquor store providing access to healthy foods.
- **Healthy RC Dining:** Sixteen restaurants participate in providing healthier food options on their menu.

COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHICS

The City of Rancho Cucamonga is a relatively newer city. Rancho Cucamonga was incorporated in 1977. Rancho Cucamonga is located in San Bernardino County, one of the largest geographic counties in the country. The area identified as 'West End' is located between the Fifteen Freeway and the west county line. The 'West End' area of the county is a densely urban and highly-populated part of San Bernardino County. Fifty-five percent of the county population resides in the 'West End' area, which is approximately one percent of the geographic size of San Bernardino County (See Figure 2). Rancho Cucamonga has a total population of 165,269, with a majority being White (62%). Latinos comprise one-third (34%) of the total population, 9% are African-American, 10% Asian, and 12% Other.^{2,3}

Figure 2: Map of Rancho Cucamonga, California⁴



INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL DETERMINANTS

Southwest Cucamonga

Southwest Cucamonga is a neighborhood within Rancho Cucamonga with boundaries south of Foothill Boulevard and west of Haven Avenue to the city boundary. Foothill Boulevard is a physical separator between the north and south areas of the city along Haven Avenue. The city noticeably looks different between the north and south areas of the city, particularly because the residential homes in the south area of the city are older and in a lower-price range. In contrast, the homes in the northern part of the city, near the Alta Loma area of Rancho Cucamonga, are in a higher-price range and considered to be a more affluent area of the city.

There are notable differences in socio-economic status and in the residential areas that divide the city. Residents with higher socio-economic status primarily live north of the Foothill Road and Route 66 in Southwest Cucamonga. Residents living in Southwest Cucamonga have lower socio-economic status and the area is generally considered the south of Foothill Boulevard.

HEALTHY RC PARTNERSHIP

The Healthy RC (Healthy Rancho Cucamonga) partnership formed in 2008, prior to the HKHC grant. The city had established partnerships and relationships with other local organizations, such as Northtown Housing Development Corporation (NHDC) and several hospitals. In 2008, the City Council passed its general plan, which was a guiding document for the entire city. Passing the 2008 general plan was seen as a milestone, as it included health and sustainability as the overarching goals for the city, thus demonstrating that the city was fully committed to health in the community. When the city applied for and received the Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities grant, a more formalized community partnership was created in terms of structure and governance. Receiving the HKHC funds extensively helped provide resources to support the efforts and strategies initiated by the City Council through Healthy RC.



Lead Agency and Leadership Teams

The City of Rancho Cucamonga was the lead agency for the HKHC grant. The City of Rancho Cucamonga employs 450 individuals to provide services to the approximate 165,000 city residents. Rancho Cucamonga elects four City Council members and one mayor who serve a four-year term. The City Manager of Rancho Cucamonga is an appointed position, which does not have a term limit. The previous City Manager held his position for 21 years, until he retired. This City Manager was seen as a leader in the state of California and known for his strong leadership and city management skills. The current City Manager was newly appointed. Prior to his appointment as City Manager, he was appointed as the Assistant City Manager and held that position for several years. He is well known for being forward thinking and is considered to be a progressive leader.

Rancho Cucamonga has a vested interest in creating a healthy city and has put forth effort and resources to developing innovative community programs to support healthy living. The Healthy RC initiative was strategically housed in the City Manager's Office to allow city departments to easily collaborate.

Various city departments are located in the City Hall, such as the Community Service Department, Planning Department, Mayor's Office, Council Chamber, City Manager's office, and the City Attorney's office. The city employs in-house staff members to work on Geographic Information Systems (GIS). A joint effort by in-house GIS staff and information technology staff created a mobile app with maps to coincide with city health initiatives; thereby allowing users to locate healthy options in the city, such as healthy dining locations.

Three key leaders of the Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities partnership became involved either prior to receiving the grant or at the early onset of receiving the grant (beginning in late 2009 and early 2010).

- The Project Director serves as a management analyst in the office of the City Manager and has a broad range of responsibilities, including serving as an unofficial public information officer for the City Manager and department, allocating funds and resources to Healthy RC and HKHC, collaborating with community partners and local residents, working with other city departments, coordinating the grant proposal to RWJF, and overseeing the funding received from RWJF.
- The Project Manager began working with the Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities partnership in October 2010 and was hired as a full-time contractor for the city. This position was funded entirely through the Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities grant. The primary responsibility of the Project Coordinator is to work on projects directly aligned with HKHC, manage the HKHC grant, coordinate activities and plans of the partnership, oversee program strategies and ensure that action plans are created and implemented. The Project Coordinator also provides assistance with other city grants that mirror the Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities efforts.
- The Project Coordinator is fully employed by the city as a management analyst. The position provides assistance to the Project Director and Project Coordinator, coordinates efforts with partners, assists with city grant management and contract management, and spearheads Healthy Rancho Cucamonga

initiatives. This individual has experience in the non-profit sector, is part of an extensive professional network within the county, and maintains a deep understanding of the needs of the community.

A variety of partners comprise the Healthy RC partnership, including regional hospitals, universities, Northtown Housing Development Corporation (NHDC), non-profit agencies, faith-based organizations, and local residents.

- **Universities:** Two of the larger universities in the area, Loma Linda School of Public Health and Claremont Graduate University, were identified as strong partners. A formal agreement with the universities and the city formed the collaborative fellowship program, the Randall Lewis Health Policy Fellow, was designed for Graduate level students to conduct an eight-month fellowship to enhance their knowledge of public health policy at the local level. The City of Rancho Cucamonga participated in the fellowship program and served support from several students that played critical roles carrying out responsibilities of the Healthy RC partnership including assessments, researching best practices, and community engagement activities.
- **Faith-Based Organizations:** The partnership worked to collaborate with faith-based organizations. Several local churches were helpful and supportive by assisting with smaller programmatic grants.
- **San Bernardino County:** Rancho Cucamonga collaborated with other cities in San Bernardino County and county agencies. City officials in Rancho Cucamonga recognized the importance of collaboration within the county, particularly for seeking larger funding opportunities.
- **The Rancho Cucamonga Public Library:** Community Services Department offers health and wellness programs for teens, adults, seniors, and families such as Zumba and dance classes. Approximately 12-20 teens and younger children participated in the health education programs. The library received block grant funds to provide the healthy living programs in its two branch locations. The library also offered public information classes by local specialists, such as a nutritionist. These classes provided an informal opportunity for parents to ask questions and learn about healthy eating for families.

See Appendix C for a list of all partners.

Organization and Collaboration

Three sub-committees were formed within the Healthy RC partnership: the nutrition standards sub-committee, the community gardens sub-committee, and the farmers' market sub-committee. The sub-committee met monthly and reported to the entire Healthy RC partnership every three months. Throughout the HKHC grant, the sub-committees restructured to include: Corner Store Enhancements, Nutrition Education, Active Living – Park Enhancements, Mental Health, and Communications (Community Connections and Safety).

PARTNERSHIP FUNDING

As part of the HKHC initiatives, grantees were expected to secure a cash and/or in-kind match equal to at least 50% of what was provided by Robert Wood Johnson Foundation over the entire grant period. The City of Rancho Cucamonga secured over \$1,684,130 of in-kind and cash-matching contributions from a variety of national, state, and local funders. A sample of the matching funds information is provided below:

- The First 5 of San Bernardino grant for \$651,367 for two years to implement healthy eating and active living policies for ages 0-5 including policies related to breastfeeding and nutrition standards and a Bringing Home Health program.
- The California Obesity Prevention Program grant for \$90,000 supported local obesity prevention activities focused on physical activity and nutrition policy and environmental change strategies.
- The Kaiser Permanente Community Benefit Program grant for \$30,000 for three years of funding to support programs to enhance leadership and encourage youth to utilize recreation facilities, such as Healthy RC Kids Fun on the Run, a free mobile recreation program, and Building Community Capacity for Sustainable Healthy Living, which provided resources and opportunities to enhance resident and youth leadership programs.
- The Inland Empire United Way Community Impact Program grant for \$20,000 supported the Bringing Health Home program, which provided residents with financial incentives to make produce purchases at local farmers' markets.
- The Community Development Block grant funded \$37,000 over five years to provide bilingual nutrition education and healthy cooking classes for underserved youth and adults from the Southwest Cucamonga area.
- The CalTrans grant for \$797,000 supported non-infrastructure grant programs to support new and ongoing Safe Routes to School educational programs and infrastructure grants to support the construction of missing sidewalks and other amenities to improve Safe Routes to School efforts.
- The California Endowment Grant for \$98,252 supported the development of a Circulation Master Plan for Bicyclists and Pedestrians and conduct a Health Impact Assessment training.

Mini Grants

Through a small grant program, Healthy RC provided financial support to nine agencies and partners. The grant funding was allocated to partners whose applications meet specified criteria. The intention of the mini-grant opportunity is to enhance the work being done and support the partners who are champions in their efforts to build a healthy community.

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

COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

Farmers' Markets

In 2010, the farmers' market subcommittee consulted with various market experts through phone interviews, informal conversations with other HKHC partnerships, and interviews and site visits with local farmers' markets. These interviews were conducted to understand successful policy approaches, to implement new policies, and to identify key lessons learned with starting a farmers' market. In 2010, youth, local residents, community partners, and city staff conducted surveys at all three market sites in Rancho Cucamonga. Over 302 customer surveys were completed to better understand key background information about customers, frequency with visiting the markets, how customers heard about the market, and overall satisfaction with the markets.

The Project Coordinator and interns conducted pre- and post-surveys of the Brining Home Health program, designed to support families with children ages 0-5, pregnant women, and lower-income families to purchase healthy food at farmers markets. The survey was designed to analyze trends, items sold, sales tracking, and customer satisfaction. Sales were high when the Brining Home Health program was active, but when funding ended, there was a slight decline in sales, yet still remained much higher than when the Brining Home Health program was not in place. The results showed that children were consuming higher amounts of fruits and vegetables more regularly as a result of the Brining Home Health program. There was a significant increase in children's overall consumption of fruit and vegetables, as well as an increase in fruit and vegetable consumption on a daily basis. The results also showed there was a decrease in the likelihood of customers stating that fresh fruits and vegetables were expensive, due to the Brining Home Health program.

Interviews were conducted by random digit dialing of community members who participated in the Brining Home Health program. Most of the feedback was positive and encouraging regarding the reliance on the farmers' markets. Several community members responded that even when the Brining Home Health program funds ran out, they continued to shop at the farmers' market.

Environmental audits were conducted at two of the farmers' markets in Rancho Cucamonga to assess the presence or absence of different features as well as the quality or condition of the physical environment. The tool captured overall market operations (e.g., months, days and hours of operation, accessibility, government nutrition assistance programs), vendor display areas (e.g., space, equipment), product signage and pricing (e.g., clear signs, unit and price labeling, discounts for larger sales), frozen/canned fruits and vegetables (e.g., quantity and variety of frozen or canned fruits and vegetables), other foods (e.g., availability of healthier options, foods with minimal nutritional value) and the availability, pricing, quality, and quantity of fresh fruits and vegetables. See Appendix E for the evaluation report. Key findings included:

- Both farmers' markets in Rancho Cucamonga were open year round. The Heritage Certified Farmers' Market was open four hours on Thursdays and Victoria's Certified Farmers' Market was open four hours on Fridays. Both markets accepted either Woman, Infants, and Children (WIC), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), or Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT).
- Victoria's Certified Farmers' Market sold other nutrient-dense foods, including nuts, seeds, dry beans, and low-fat prepared meals.
- Foods with minimal nutritional value were available at both markets, including salty and sweet foods. Victoria's Certified Farmers' Market sold ice cream and other frozen desserts, high-to regular-fat prepared meals, and pupuser (stuffed tortilla).
- The Heritage Certified Farmers' Market carried 8 types of fruit and 15 types of vegetables.
- Victoria's Certified Farmers' Market carried 10 types of fruit and 17 types of vegetables.
- Produce ranged in price from \$0.75 per item to \$2.50 per item at the Heritage Certified Farmers' Market and \$1.00 per item to \$6.00 per item at Victoria's Certified Farmer's Market. Honey was the highest-priced item (\$13.00) at Victoria's Certified Farmers' Market.
- All fresh produce sold at both markets was of 'good' quality.

Active Transportation

In 2011, residents from Southwest Cucamonga engaged in a focus group to identify barriers and

opportunities to accessing the Pacific Electric Trail. Eight Spanish-speaking adult residents participated in the focus group regarding their accessibility to the trail, usage among their families, and other barriers and opportunities for trail usage. Focus group outcomes revealed that local residents who utilized the trail desired to be more active on the trail. Many residents in the group were not aware that the city had a trail. More promotion of the trail and potentially more opportunities (i.e., transportation) to utilize the trail were identified to increase usage among residents from Southwest Cucamonga.

Through collaboration with the City's Engineering Department, Claremont Graduate University, Transtria LLC, and Healthy RC, a trail assessment tool was developed to understand trail usage and access point usage. To complement the trail-counts, a qualitative approach was included into the overall assessment where volunteers personally approached trail users and asked them questions.

As part of the Safe Routes to School program, parent surveys and teacher tally surveys were administered to eight school sites to understand students' frequency of participation in Safe Routes, method of activity (e.g., biking, walking), distance living from school, and demographic information.

Parks and Play Spaces

Environmental audits were conducted to assess the presence or absence of different features in the parks, as well as the quality or condition of the physical environment. The audit tool captured the setting, accessibility, vending machines, signage, barriers to entry, playground features (e.g., swings, slides, monkey bars, sandboxes, ground games), sports and recreation features (e.g., fields, courts, pools, tracks, trails), aesthetic features and amenities, trash, and vandalism. Two parks in Rancho Cucamonga were audited: Old Town Park and Lions Park. See Appendix F for the evaluation report. Key findings included:

- Old Town Park and Lions Park are multi-feature publically-accessible parks open between 6:00 AM and 10:00 PM daily. Both parks have signs indicating the park name and both parks have a gate or fence partially restricting access to the play space.
- Old Town Park and Lions Park have available, lighted parking areas. The sidewalks leading to the entrance of each park are lighted. Both parks have wheelchair and stroller accessible entries to the play space areas.
- Old Town Park has one baseball field, eight exercise stations, and one trail. Lions Park has two tennis courts.
- Both parks have available green space, shelters, benches, picnic tables, shade trees, trash containers, grills, and fire pits in average or good condition.
- In Old Town Park there was no litter or broken glass present. There was no evidence of graffiti or tagging, alcohol or other drug use, or sex paraphernalia.
- In Lions Park there was some litter present. There was some evidence of graffiti or tagging and alcohol or other drug use present. However, there was no evidence of sex paraphernalia present.

PLANNING AND ADVOCACY EFFORTS

Community Champions

Community Champions, also referred to as Campeones para la Comunidad, a group of local resident leaders from Southwest Cucamonga was formed as part of Healthy RC to build capacity and empower resident input in decision-making. Healthy RC utilized the Community Champions group to conduct assessments, shape policy language, and present policy ideas to City Council. For example, the Community Champions conducted a site visit to the Pacific Electric Trail and identified opportunities to promote trail usage among Southwest Cucamonga residents. The Community Champions group was also involved in carrying out the promotional activities (e.g., signage, marketing) from which they noted an increase in trail usage. The Community Champions conducted focus group conversations in Spanish to identify residents' perception of policy and environmental changes for their community. Community Champions also played key roles in shaping the policy language for city's farmers' markets and community garden ordinances. They also collaborated with city staff on a successful Safe Routes to School grant award. Community Champions met twice per month to explore opportunities to change the Southwest Cucamonga area and collaborate with the City of Rancho Cucamonga.

Community Champions developed a comprehensive recruitment plan to encourage new members to participate in the program. This recruitment plan had positive outcomes with over six new local residents being integrated into the program in 2013.

The Healthy RC Kids Policy Book was a preliminary book that included best practices and policies highlighted from the efforts conducted throughout Rancho Cucamonga.

Healthy RC Youth Leaders

Due to the success of the Community Champions programs, Healthy RC launched a Youth Leaders program to engage middle and high school youth in healthy eating and active living efforts. The youth met on a monthly basis and learned about healthy eating and active living policies and environmental changes. The Youth Leaders were involved in conducting assessments, including vending machine compliance with a healthy vending policy, Safe Routes to School walkability assessments, and forums to shape the strategic plan of Healthy RC.

Healthy RC Youth Leaders also conducted a modified Photovoice project at Lions Park in Rancho Cucamonga to provide feedback on project prioritization issues and the condition of park amenities. Youth Leaders presented at the Parks and Recreation Commission Meeting to formally introduce themselves to the Commission. In collaboration with the HKHC Project Coordinator, Youth Leaders conducted a Powerpoint presentation describing their efforts and what it meant to them to be part of the group. Healthy RC Youth Leaders were trained by city Geographic Information System (GIS) staff on the technology for identifying park amenities in a neighborhood park in Southwest Cucamonga. Armed with cell phones and iPads, Youth Leaders took pictures of their local park, created write-ups for each image, and added them to an interactive map. This modified Photovoice method helped teens identify barriers and amenities of their local park and strategies to inform policy and environmental changes.

Fellowship Program

The City of Rancho Cucamonga collaborated with Lewis Operating Companies and Loma Linda University School of Public Health to develop specific guidelines, qualification, and anticipated deliverables for a Masters of Public Health fellowship candidate. Fellows were involved with completing assessments and conducting research on best practices for policy and environmental changes.

Innovative Technology

The City's GIS division launched their first mobile application ("RC2GO") for iOS devices. In addition to providing users with the ability to access City-specific resources such as parks, schools, access to trails and restaurants that participate in the Healthy RC Dining program. This application allows users to provide specific feedback to the city and instantly upload geo-tagged images (i.e. potholes, graffiti) to City servers for rapid response.

FARMERS' MARKETS

Prior to HKHC, there were no farmers' markets in Rancho Cucamonga. Healthy RC increased access to the farmers' market by adding a market on Saturday and accepting government nutrition assistance programs.

Policy, Practice, and Environmental Changes

A farmers' market development code amendment was passed by the City Council to amend regulations allowing farmers' markets in areas of the city where opportunities for healthy eating were less accessible. As a result of the ordinance, Healthy RC collaborated with the Heritage Education Group and Southland Farmers' Market Association to develop two new farmers' markets were developed to provide Rancho Cucamonga residents access to healthy foods. An ordinance was established city-wide that at least 75% of products sold at farmers' markets must be produce or value-added products (e.g., baked goods, jams, jellies). Two farmers' market sites accepted CalFresh benefits, the California version of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

Complementary Programs/Promotions

When the Bringing Home Health program was first initiated through funding from Kaiser Permanente, this program provided any resident from Southwest Cucamonga the opportunity to receive vouchers to match dollar for dollar produce purchases at local farmer's markets. For every dollar spent on healthy food, they were eligible for an additional dollar in produce and up to \$50 per month. The overwhelming success of the program, caught the attention of First 5 San Bernardino. Through their funding, the program was able to expand to reach any family from Rancho Cucamonga with children from 0-5 living in their home, regardless of income level.

Healthy RC created promotional segments on the city's public access website (free promotional advertising) about the farmers' markets. Preliminary evaluation of the program revealed that participants, their children, and other members of their household have consumed more fruits and vegetables per day. This outcome has persisted even in the absence of Bringing Health Home. In addition, the program has significantly increased sales for all farmers' market sites and has improved sales of nearby businesses. Program participants were less likely to believe that healthy eating was expensive overall. To date, the program has reached 589 different families in the city, representing over 1,800 individuals.

Implementation

In Rancho Cucamonga, the farmers' market initiative successfully led to the creation of a farmers' market ordinance that 75% of products sold at local farmers' markets must be produce or value-added foods. Although enforcement of this ordinance was not formally tracked by the city, the Project Coordinator monitored the markets to ensure compliance with the ordinance.

In 2011, there were two markets in operation in Rancho Cucamonga: one Friday market located in an affluent, destination location of Victoria Gardens and one Thursday market located in Terra Vista Shopping Center near Southwest Cucamonga. In 2012, there was a need to create more opportunities for Southwest Cucamonga residents to have access to healthy foods. Partners established a new Saturday market in the Terra Vista Shopping Center in Southwest Cucamonga in the same location as the Thursday market. There were three operational farmers' markets in Rancho Cucamonga in 2012. Late in 2012, the Thursday market closed leaving two operational farmers' markets in Rancho Cucamonga.

The new Saturday farmers' market flourished with an increase in participants and vendors, thus they relocated to a larger location in the same Terra Vista Shopping Center. From the onset of the market, government nutrition assistance programs like CalFresh and WIC benefits were accepted. Additionally, the Bringing Home Health program was available at the Saturday market which provided a customer base and financial incentives for residents to purchase healthy foods.

The Northtown Housing Development Company managed a senior center, named Olan Jones. The Olan Jones facility provided bus transportation service for its senior residents to the farmers' markets. With the help of the superintendent and parent teacher group of The Central School District, one of the largest school districts in the city, a regular group of parents patronized the farmers' markets together.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

A third farmers' market was piloted in 2012-2013 on a Thursday, although this market closed since it was not reaching the lower-income population as intended.

COMMUNITY GARDENS

Healthy RC wanted to increase access to healthy foods by creating community gardens and expand city policies to create opportunities for gardens, while minimizing barriers through reducing costs.

Policy, Practice, and Environmental Changes

Community gardens were developed in housing complexes that were owned and operated by Northtown Housing Development Corporation, schools, and churches. A Community Garden Development Code was approved by the City Council to amend regulations allowing gardens in areas of the city where opportunities for healthy eating were less accessible. The city reduced financial barriers by waiving the Conditional Use Permit fee (approximately \$2,500) required for installing a community garden.

Complementary Programs/Promotions

The city of Rancho Cucamonga developed a community garden tool kit and resource packet. The tool kit was used by other agencies as a guideline for developing rules and regulations for their own community gardens. Additionally, cooking and gardening classes were implemented along with development of a small garden located at the environmental learning center. The curriculum for these classes was based on the community garden concept and teaching children where and how food is grown.

Implementation

As a result of the passing of the community garden policy, additional local agencies focused their efforts on developing community gardens. For example, the Northtown Housing Development Corporation incorporated the community garden philosophy into its existing apartment complexes. Over the last year, one of the apartment complexes developed a governance structure with the local residents to oversee the establishment of a community garden. The garden was built at the apartment complex where many low-income individuals and families reside.

Many of the schools have seen the value of integrating community gardens as part of their school curricula. Eight schools served fruits and vegetables from their gardens in the school cafeteria and included concepts of the garden into their academic curricula.

An unintended benefit of the partnership and this work included: The Lewis Development Company, one of the largest residential and commercial developers in the area, built a community garden in one of its developments, as a direct result of the policy ordinance.

Challenges

Since initiating a community gardens subcommittee as a community-identified strategy, local nonprofit organization, Root 66, collaborated with Healthy RC to develop a very large community garden on Foothill Blvd. Although there have been some barriers including access to water and power which have delayed the process, the organization remains committed to the large garden and have approved of plans with the City's Planning Department to include a portion of the garden plots specifically for residents from Northtown and Southwest Cucamonga.

During the process of creating and passing a community garden ordinance, the Project Coordinator learned that cities face many challenges when trying to implement and maintain community gardens. For example, identifying funding to pay for the land and the materials to build and maintain a community garden was a significant challenge.

Lessons Learned

Contributions from outside agencies for the community garden development was critical. The ordinance was written to include incentives to offset the fees associated with operating and opening a community garden. The process to establish a written city ordinance for the community garden initiative helped expand opportunities for future community garden development.

ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION

Healthy RC aimed to improve the pedestrian and bicycle environment through the expansion of access points and bridges connecting to the Pacific Electric Trail, the development of Safe Routes to School infrastructure and programs, and the passing of a Complete Streets policy to support active transportation.

Policy, Practice, and Environmental Changes

A Complete Streets resolution was passed by the City Council in 2012. As a result of the momentum for complete streets, several policy and environmental changes occurred, including:

- The city completed a pedestrian bridge at Foothill Boulevard and Vineyard Avenue that provided Southwest Cucamonga residents access to the Pacific Electric Trail (PET), a 21-mile trail.
- The city invested in other infrastructure improvements along with the trail development in Southwest Cucamonga, such as widening streets to accommodate the increased traffic.
- A bike trail was completed along Deer Creek Channel.
- Flashing beacons and sidewalks were installed, and two crosswalks were restriped on Etiwanda Avenue for the Etiwanda School District Safe Routes to School program.
- A crosswalk was installed near Church Street and Terra Vista Parkway for the Ruth Musser Middle School Safe Routes to School program.

Complementary Programs/Promotions

International Walk to School Day activities were conducted in conjunction with Ruth Musser Middle School, the City of Rancho Cucamonga, Rancho Cucamonga's Police Department and Rancho Cucamonga's Fire Department. Over 438 students, in addition to parents and school staff, participated in the event, representing over 50% of the total student body.

Healthy RC developed an agreement to implement Safe Routes to School programs at five schools near the Pacific Electric Trail. A presentation about Safe Routes to School was shared with school Superintendents. Additionally, quarterly meetings were held between the city and the school Superintendent.

In 2011, an Annual Bike Rodeo was held and engaged over 100 families by reinforcing traffic safety skills. The City of Rancho Cucamonga collaborated with the local police department to put together the rodeo. Over 100 families attended and learned about traffic safety skills.

Implementation

Complete Streets

When the city's Complete Streets policy was adopted in 2012, the city prioritized infrastructure projects to create more Complete Streets across Rancho Cucamonga. With the passing of the Complete Streets policy, the city evaluated how well streets served the users based on the following criteria: total miles of on-street bikeways defined by streets with clearly marked signs, total miles of streets with bicycle accommodation, total miles of streets with pedestrian accommodation, number of missing or non-compliant curb ramps along city streets, number of new trees planted along city streets, number and severity of pedestrian-vehicle and bicycle-vehicle crashes, number of pedestrian-vehicle and bicycle-vehicle fatalities, Fitnessgram data of students from school districts in Rancho Cucamonga, comprehensive city-wide sidewalk inventory, sales tax revenue, total miles of pedestrian trails throughout the city, number of truncated domes on sidewalks to support visually-impaired residents, and amount of air pollution (in tons) caused by automobiles.

The process for developing and passing the Complete Streets policy was a collaboration between interdepartmental teams, which successfully opened possibilities for new opportunities to collaborate across city departments (e.g., Planning, Transportation, Engineer). The National Complete Streets Coalition, a project of development research and advocacy organization Smart Growth America, ranked the top 10 Complete Streets policies of 2012 based on their performance in identifying a clear vision; access for pedestrians, bicyclists, transit passengers, trucks, buses and automobiles; street connectivity; design, and measurable performance standards. Rancho Cucamonga was rated among the top 10.

Trails

The Pacific Electric Trail (PET) was a master-planned, multi-city bicycle trail connecting Rancho Cucamonga and six other nearby cities. Instructional signs were posted on the PET at the trail heads indicating direction, safety, and use of the trail. Lights were posted along the entire trail throughout Rancho Cucamonga. Each light was marked with a number to identify location. The locator numbers were a safety measure intended to be used by those on the trail in case of an emergency, so that emergency services could quickly respond.

The completion of the bike trail along Deer Creek Channel was significant in many aspects, since it provided a direct route to school for students of Victoria Groves Elementary School. It also connected to the larger Pacific Electric Trail.

Safe Routes to School

Rancho Cucamonga added five additional schools to the Safe Routes to School program, for a total of 14 schools. This was an increased number of schools participating from the previous year.

The parent task force for Safe Routes to School, part of Etiwanda Intermediate School and Grapeland Elementary School, remained extremely active in developing the Safe Routes to School programs. The parent taskforce organized itself and conducted a comprehensive Walk to School Day. The taskforce moved forward with implementing additional walking programs and incentives maintain the momentum around Safe Routes to School.

The principal of Grapeland Elementary School implemented a program, which originated in Atlanta, Georgia. The program, called Watch DOGS (Dads of Great Students), began as an approach to engage fathers in volunteering at the elementary schools. More than 50 fathers met every morning before and after school to assist in keeping students and the walking routes to school safe. The program enhanced and complemented the Safe Routes to School program, but also focused on fathers and enhancing safety and perceived safety along school walking routes.

The Watch DOGS program was influential in reducing loitering by others who presented risk to the children walking to and from school. The fathers' presence along the walking routes also reduced fighting among students. The overall safety of the children walking to and from school was improved as a result of the Watch DOGS program. Other schools wished to replicate the program. Etiwanda Intermediate School and Summit Intermediate School were two schools working to implement the Watch DOGS program, as well as several other elementary schools in the district.

The Ruth Musser Middle School was the most recent school to join the Safe Routes to School program. At the end 2012, Healthy RC representatives, community members, and city volunteers conducted a comprehensive mapping exercise to determine safe walking routes. As a result, a crosswalk was completed and the Healthy RC representatives sponsored the school as part of the Walk to School Day.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

With cutbacks in school funding, a crossing guard moratorium (i.e., a suspension of activity) was in place, since the city was not able to support crossing guard positions. Future assessments will be conducted to determine the feasibility of adding crossing guards.

Parental support was critical to implementing the Safe Routes to School program, particularly having volunteers walk with the youth to school. Some schools had greater support through taskforces and committees, while other schools learned local best practices for engaging parents.

Sustainability

The Pacific Electric Trail provided recreational opportunities for cyclists, pedestrians, runners, and equestrians, and served as a mode of transportation for bicycle commuters, a Safe Route to School for children, and a way for residents to reach public facilities. Through the development and adoption of the Complete Streets policy, the city will continue to ensure all modes of transportation are incorporated in future infrastructure improvements. Healthy RC applied for funding from Safe Routes to School to continue to expand their efforts to include all schools in Rancho Cucamonga.

See Figure 3: Active Transportation Infographic for more information.

Figure 3: Active Transportation Infographic



HEALTHY RC

HEALTHY VENDING POLICIES

Policy, Practice, and Environmental Changes

A Food and Beverage Policy resolution was passed by the City Council and implemented at all city facilities which specified that at least 50% of the items in the vending machines must be healthy options.

Implementation

Model policies from other cities were researched and best practices were identified to assist Healthy RC in drafting the healthy vending policy language. City Departments, vending machine operators, city finance administrators, nationally-recognized technical assistance providers, local employees (who frequented most the vending machines), and local residents were responsible for implementing the policy.

Community members, youth leaders, and community-based organizations were involved in a presentation to the City Council. A policy was presented and unanimously passed by the City Council.

Sustainability

The Community Services Department held many events throughout the city and was receptive to offering healthy food options at these events to expand the policy beyond vending machines. The city explored the opportunity to expand the policy to include fundraisers and sporting events.

The policy included encouraging stakeholders and partners to pass parallel processes to create a continuum of health. As result, three key Healthy RC partners have developed organizational policies that mandate healthier food options when engaging community members through their partnership reach.

HEALTHY CORNER STORES

Policy, Practice, and Environmental Changes

Through a relationship with a local liquor store owner, Healthy RC has expanded the store to include a small selection of healthy items.

Implementation

Community champions and youth leaders conducted assessments through door-to-door surveys with residents nearby the store and focus groups with youth living near the area to understand demand and interest in the local store providing healthier options. As a result of this assessment, the store owner agreed to provide healthier options in the store. Healthy RC worked with the store owner to rearrange the layout of the store to place healthier products near the cash register. Additionally, Healthy RC developed signage to highlight the healthier items available in the store.

Sustainability

The healthy corner stores received some interest in 2014 and Healthy RC is going to continue to work with other corner store owners to gauge interest in participating in a healthy corner store initiative city-wide.

HEALTHY RC DINING

Policy, Practice, and Environmental Changes

Healthy RC launched a healthy restaurant recognition program to access to families to healthy options when eating outside the home. There are 16 participating restaurants in the Healthy RC Dining program to provide healthier food options to families living in Rancho Cucamonga.

Implementation

Restaurants that choose to participate must meet healthy requirements to receive recognition at City Council meetings, the City's website, and City of RC mobile application. Once restaurants express interest in participating, they collaborate with the registered dietician to identify how to adapt or offer healthier menu items. The registered dietician follows up with the owner to ensure they are happy and in compliance with the healthy guidelines.

PARKS AND PLAY SPACES

Healthy RC proposed to increase opportunities for youth to be active through the development of parks and play spaces and the creation of joint use agreements to allow residents to utilize recreational facilities available in schools.

Joint Use

School districts in Rancho Cucamonga were engaged through the city's Community Services Department to plan joint use agreements to allow the school recreational facilities to be used by community residents during out of school time.

The Community Services Department conducted quarterly meetings with all school districts to develop joint use agreements and negotiate terms. Additionally, various school's joint use agreements were assessed to identify best practices.

Parks

Prior to HKHC, the city received a grant to build a neighborhood park in Southwest Cucamonga. A park in Southwest Cucamonga was designed, but the starting date of construction was never set. An issue arose with the allocation of the land for the park. Healthy RC representatives and community members wanted a park in Southwest Cucamonga and the city was supportive of the park, yet securing funding to acquire the land was a challenge. The city received state funding to build the park but did not own the property proposed for the park. The redevelopment agency who owns the property and the city were in negotiations to transfer the property to the city, but approval needed to come from the state.

The park development was stalled due to a lack of communication between agencies and individuals responsible for final decision making.

As a direct result of community collaboration, particularly from the Rancho Cucamonga School District, recommendations have been submitted for refurbishing existing parks.

Sustainability

While economic conditions caused construction delays, the Southwest Cucamonga Park is currently in the design and construction phase. The park is expected to open to the public in Spring 2017.

SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PARTNERSHIP AND INITIATIVE

Community engagement continues to be vital to sustaining the Healthy RC efforts. Community members have played an active leadership role and have taken on responsibilities for community advocacy and direction of initiatives. Future plans will continue meaningful engagement with the community and to expand opportunities for greater community leadership and responsibility.

Larger community organizations have greater capacity to take on leadership roles and expand Healthy RC in providing more services to the community. Healthy RC leaders are exploring opportunities for leadership capacity and identifying ways to continue efforts with a proactive approach.

Additionally, Healthy RC is exploring the formalization of sub-committees and a co-chair process to identify specific roles for moving forward on initiatives.

Healthy RC is unique in that it effectively developed a successful and comprehensive public health program at the city level. The success of this program has been shared and has received attention at national conferences (APHA) and with First Lady Michelle Obama. In addition, the California Department of Public Health recently released the California Wellness Plan which includes “Health Communities” as a key strategy for affecting change in the state. Rancho Cucamonga has been identified (including by the National League of Cities) as a key best practice and is definitely a step ahead of many other regions in the state and nation.

Healthy RC Strategic Plan

The development of the Healthy RC Strategic Plan engaged community members of Rancho Cucamonga for their priorities and ideas for improving the health of individuals, families and the community. In 2013, Healthy RC held forums, conducted interviews, and implemented a survey to learn from partner agencies, community residents, and youth about their vision for Rancho Cucamonga in the future. The Healthy RC Strategic Plan addresses the broader health and wellness of the community, in addition to healthy eating and active living goals.



Source: Healthy RC Strategic Plan—Road Map

The Strategic Plan includes 12 goals to address the overarching themes, health priorities, and partnership development that emerged in the community planning process. These goals are the guideposts for Healthy RC’s work over the next five years. Action plans to achieve these goals will incorporate the population groups (youth, those with lower income and education levels, individuals affected by obesity), neighborhoods (Southwest Cucamonga), and environments (healthy food) prioritized in the community assessment. As a result almost one in every five Rancho Cucamonga residents participated in creating the [Healthy RC Strategic Plan](#).

Future Funding

The City of Rancho Cucamonga explored different funding opportunities and has secured grant funding to continue work on building a healthy community. First 5 of San Bernardino was the major funding source to continue work on Healthy RC initiatives. Kaiser Permanente has provided funding for efforts in Southwest Cucamonga, such as the Brining Home Health program. The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) fund will continue to support cooking classes. The California Endowment Grant is pending, which will provide support for the development of a Circulation Master Plan for bicyclists and pedestrians and conduct a Health Impact Assessment training. Several other grants have been submitted and are pending approval.

Healthy RC has secured grant funding for transportation initiatives through the Southern California Associated Government (SCAG) and through San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG). City staff and leaders of the HKHC initiative will continue to explore future funding opportunities in California that target active transportation and multi-modal transportation, particularly regarding Safe Routes to School.

The Healthy RC partnership began with two individuals and grew into a larger team, including full- and part-time staff, a fellow, interns, and volunteers. Two full-time staff positions are funded under the City Manager’s office budget to continue supporting healthy eating and active living efforts through Healthy RC. There was discussion about making Healthy RC its own division within the City Manager’s office.

REFERENCES

1. Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities National Program Office. *Home and About*, 2009. <http://www.healthykidshealthycommunities.org/> Accessed January 13, 2014.
2. U.S. Census Bureau. *2010 Census*. <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml> Accessed January 13, 2014.
3. U.S. Census Bureau. *2007-2011 American Community Survey*. <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml> Accessed January 13, 2014.
4. Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities National Program Office. *Rancho Cucamonga, CA*, 2009. <http://www.healthykidshealthycommunities.org/communities/rancho-cucamonga-ca> Accessed January 13, 2014.

APPENDIX A: EVALUATION LOGIC MODEL

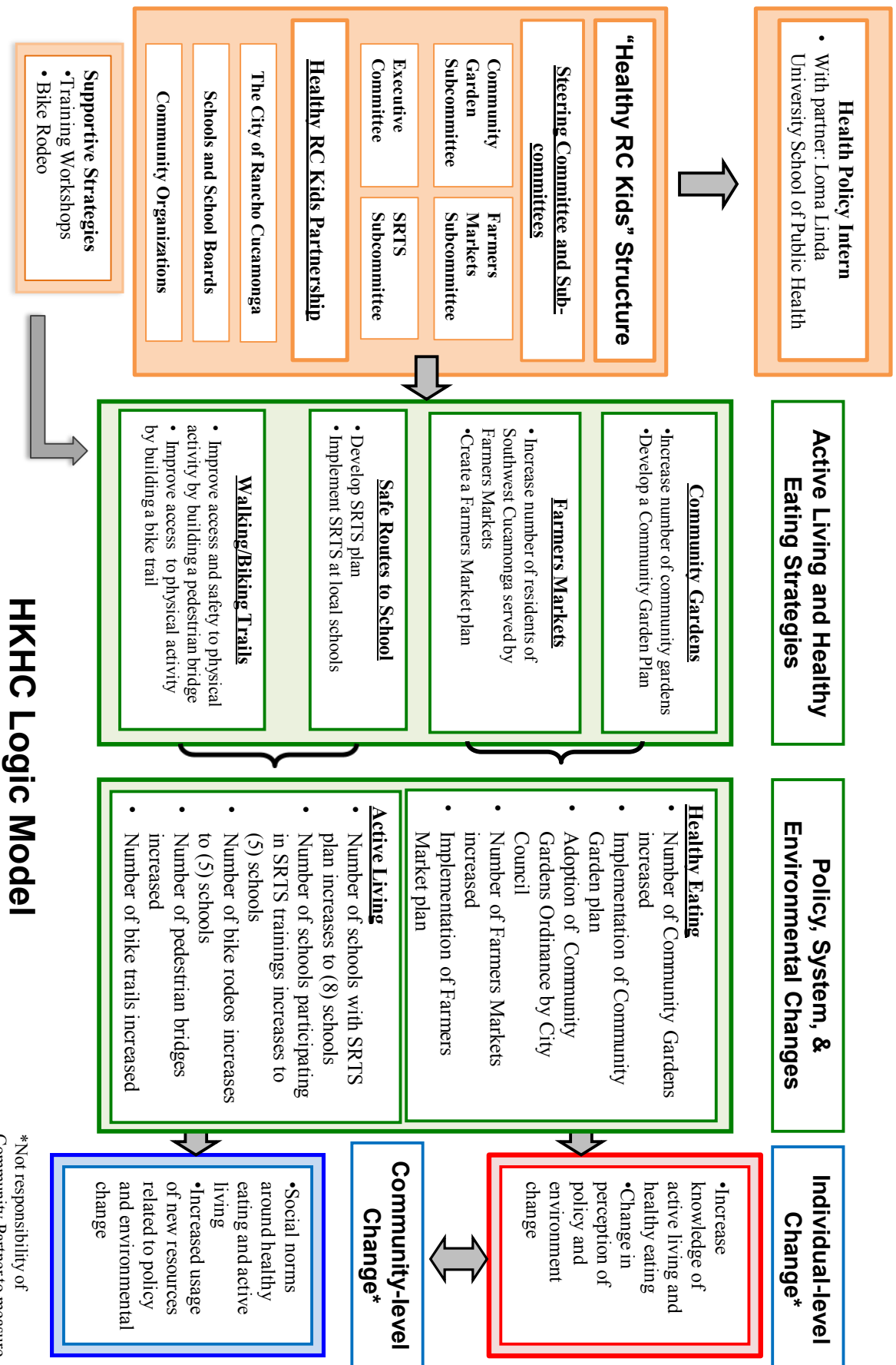
In the first year of the grant, this evaluation logic model identified short-term, intermediate, and long-term community and system changes for a comprehensive evaluation to demonstrate the impact of the strategies to be implemented in the community. This model provided a basis for the evaluation team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

- **Farmers' Markets:** a new farmers' market was developed for Southwest Cucamonga residents with access to CalFresh benefits, the California version of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Additionally, a farmers' market development code amendment was passed by the City Council to amend regulations allowing farmers' markets in areas of the city where opportunities for healthy eating were less accessible. An ordinance was established city-wide that at least 75% of products sold at farmers' markets must be produce or value-added foods (e.g., baked goods, jams, jellies).
- **Community Gardens:** a Community Garden Development Code was approved by the City Council to amend regulations allowing gardens in areas of the city where opportunities for healthy eating were less accessible. As a result of this code, gardens were developed in housing complexes, schools, and churches. The city reduced financial barriers by waiving the Conditional Use Permit fee (approximately \$2,500) required for installing in a community garden.
- **Active Transportation:** a Complete Streets resolution was passed, which resulted in such infrastructure improvements as a pedestrian bridge at the Pacific Electric Trail (PET), a bike trail completed along Deer Creek Channel, flashing beacons, sidewalks, and restriped crosswalks, which were installed as part of the Safe Routes to School program.
- **City Healthy Vending:** a Food and Beverage Policy resolution was passed by the City Council and implemented at six sites (i.e., a community center, City Hall, Family Resource Center, Animal Center, a library, a teen center) which specified that at least 50% of the items in the vending machines must be healthier options.
- **Parks and Play Spaces:** a park design was created for a park space in Southwest Cucamonga, although the build out of the park has not yet occurred. Additionally, the city negotiated with schools to create a joint use agreement to allow residents access to school recreational facilities during non-school hours.

RANCHO CUCCAMONGA, CA

“Healthy Rancho Cucamonga Kids”
July 27th, 2012



*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 RC partnership during the final year of the grant. Partnership capacity involves the ability of communities to identify, mobilize, and address social and public health problems.¹⁻³

Methods

Modeled after earlier work from the Prevention Research Centers and the Evaluation of Active Living by Design⁴, an 82-item partnership capacity survey solicited perspectives of the members of the Healthy RC 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 RC in the following areas: structure and function of the 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

Structure and Function of the Partnership (n=5 items)

A total of 27 individuals responded from Healthy RC partnership. Of the sample, 18 were female (67%), eight were male (30%), and one did not identify his/her gender (3%). Respondents were between the ages of 18-25 (2, or 7%), 26-45 (14, or 52%), 46-65 (10, or 37%), or 66 or older (1, or 3%). Survey participants were also asked to provide information about race and ethnicity. Respondents identified with one or more from the following race and ethnicity categories: African American, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, White, Other race, Hispanic or Latino, Not Hispanic or Latino, Ethnicity unknown/unsure, or Refuse to provide information about race or ethnicity. Of the 28 responses, 54% were White, 32% were Hispanic or Latino, 7% were African American/Black, 3% were American Indian or Alaskan Native, and 3% were Asian. No other races or ethnicities were identified.

Respondents were asked to identify their role(s) in the partnership or community. Of the 35 identified roles, six represented the Community Partnership Lead (17%) and eight were Community Partnership Partners (23%). Ten respondents self-identified as Community Leaders (29%), six as Community Members (17%), and two as Public Officials (6%). Three respondents (9%) self-identified with other roles not specified in the response options. Individuals participating in the survey also identified their organizational affiliation. Thirty-three percent of respondents (n=9) indicated affiliation to Local Government Agency (city/county), while six claimed affiliation with Schools/School District (22%), four identified with Faith-or Community Based Organization (15%), and three were affiliated with Health Care Organization (11%). The remaining respondents associated

APPENDIX B: PARTNERSHIP AND COMMUNITY CAPACITY SURVEY RESULTS

with an Advocacy Organization (n=2, or 7%), University or Research/Evaluation Organization (n=1, or 4%), or Other affiliation that was not specified (n=2, or 7%).

Leadership (n=8 items)

The majority of responses showed agreement or strong agreement (92% total) to statements suggesting that the partnership had an established group of core leaders who had the skills to help the partnership achieve its goals. Some respondents disagreed to statements regarding the skills of the core leaders (8%). The majority of the responses also indicated that participants in the survey felt the core leadership is organized and retains the skills to help the partnership and its initiatives succeed. Respondents agreed or strongly agreed (95%) that leaders worked to motivate others, worked with diverse groups, showed compassion, and strived to follow through on initiative promises; however 4% disagreed. Eight-five percent of the responses showed agreement or strong agreement that at least one member of the leadership team lived in the community, while 11% responded “I don’t know” and 4% strongly disagreed. When asked if they agreed with statements suggesting that at least one member of the leadership team retained a respected role in the community, 93% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed, while 4% strongly disagreed, and 4% of respondents did not know.

Partnership Structure (n=24 items)

Respondents generally felt that the partnership adequately provided the necessary in-kind space, equipment and supplies for partners to conduct business and meetings related to partnership initiatives (79% agree/strongly agree). Yet, 3% of respondents disagreed and 17% felt unsure provision of space and equipment was sufficient. Most (80%) also agreed that the partnership has processes in place for dealing with conflict, organizing meetings, and structuring goals, although 13% responded “I don’t know”, indicating a lack of familiarity in this area; while 4% felt these processes were not established, and 4% provided no response. Partnership members (leadership and partners) were generally perceived by respondents to be involved in other communities and with various community groups, bridging the gaps between neighboring areas and helping communities work together (90%), though 5% disagreed and 5% did not know.

Though the majority (84%) of respondents indicated agreement with statements about the partnership’s effectiveness in seeking learning opportunities, developing the partnership, and planning for sustainability, 9% of responses disagreed or strongly disagreed, and 7% were not aware of partnership activities specific to development and sustainability.

Relationship with Partners (n=4 items)

Ninety-four percent of responses to statements about leadership and partner relationships were positive (agree/strongly agree), indicating that the majority of respondents felt the partners and leadership trusted and worked to support each other. Four percent felt strongly that the relationship between leadership and partners was not supportive, and 2% did not know the relationship between the leadership and partners.

Partner Capacity (n=18 items)

The majority of responses (94% agree/strongly agree) indicated that respondents felt partners possess the skills and abilities to communicate with diverse groups of people and engage decision makers (e.g., public officials, community leaders). Three percent of the responses disagreed that the partners possessed the needed communication skills, and 3% did not know. Yet, 96% of individuals responding to the survey felt that partners were dedicated to the initiative, interested in enhancing a sense of community, and motivated to create change. The other 4% responded, “I don’t know”.

Political Influence of Partnership (n=2 items)

Respondents felt that the leadership is visible within the community, with 89% of responses supporting statements that the leadership is known by community members and works directly with public officials to promote partnership initiatives. Four percent disagreed with statements about political influence by the partnership, and 7% did not know the status of political influence.

APPENDIX B: PARTNERSHIP AND COMMUNITY CAPACITY SURVEY RESULTS

Perceptions of Community and Community Members (n=22 items)

Statements suggesting that the community was a good place to live, with community members who share the same goals and values, help each other, and are trustworthy were supported by 80% of survey responses, while 6% of respondents disagreed, and 12% indicated a lack of knowledge about these community attributes. Respondents also strongly supported suggestions that community members help their neighbors, but may take advantage of others if given the opportunity (89% agree/strongly agree). In contrast, respondents were less convinced that community members would intervene on behalf of another individual in their community in cases of disrespect, disruptive behavior, or harmful behavior. While 67% agreed or strongly agreed, 27% disagreed/strongly disagreed. Five percent of responses indicated that some respondents did not know how community members would act in these situations.

Most survey participants (86%) felt community members were aware of the partnership's initiatives and activities; however, 7% disagreed and 7% did not know if community members were aware. The majority of respondents agreed that the partnership equally divides resources among different community groups in need (e.g., racial/ethnic minorities, lower income) (96%), though 4% lacked knowledge regarding distribution of resources.

Overall, respondents agreed or strongly agreed that partners and members of the community maintained active involvement in partnership decisions and activities (96%). Eighty-eight percent of respondents also agreed that partners and residents have the opportunity to function in leadership roles and participate in the group decision-making process; while 4% of respondents strongly disagreed, and 7% lacked knowledge regarding community member and partner participation opportunities.

References

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

APPENDIX B: PARTNERSHIP AND COMMUNITY CAPACITY SURVEY RESULTS

Partnership and Community Capacity Survey Respondent Summary

Community Partnership

Rancho Cucamonga

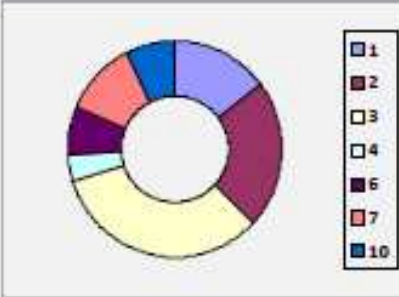
Respondents (n= 27)

Respondent Characteristics

Gender		Identified Race/Ethnicity				Identified Role	
Female	18	American Indian or Alaskan Native	1	Hispanic or Latino	9	Community Partnership Lead	6
Male	8	Asian	1	Not Hispanic or Latino	0	Community Partnership Partner	8
No response	1	White	15	Don't know/ Unsure ethnicity	0	Community Leader	10
Age Range		African American/ Black	2	Refused to identify ethnicity	0	Community Member	6
18-25	2	Pacific Islander/ Native Hawaiian	0	Other ethnicity	0	Public Official	2
26-45	14					Other role	3
46-65	10						
66+	1						
No response	0						

Type of Affiliated Organization

Faith- or Community Based Organization	4	14.8%	(1)
School (district, elementary, middle, high)	6	22.2%	(2)
Local Government Agency (city, county)	9	33.3%	(3)
University or Research/Evaluation Organization	1	3.7%	(4)
Neighborhood Organization	0	0.0%	(5)
Advocacy Organization	2	7.4%	(6)
Health Care Organization	3	11.1%	(7)
Child Care or Afterschool Organization	0	0.0%	(8)
Other	2	7.4%	(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	59.67%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	19.75%	I don't know	17.28%
Disagree	3.29%	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	65.99%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	27.61%	I don't know	3.03%
Disagree	3.37%	No response	0.00%

APPENDIX B: PARTNERSHIP AND COMMUNITY CAPACITY SURVEY RESULTS

Community Partnership

Community and community members

Participants provided level of agreement to statements suggesting the communities are good places to live, and that community members are helpful, can be trusted, and share the same goals or values.

Strongly agree	49.49%	Strongly disagree	0.34%
Agree	29.97%	I don't know	12.12%
Disagree	6.06%	No response	2.02%

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	69.63%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	25.93%	I don't know	3.70%
Disagree	0.74%	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	42.96%	Strongly disagree	0.74%
Agree	41.48%	I don't know	6.67%
Disagree	8.15%	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	58.64%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	20.99%	I don't know	12.96%
Disagree	3.70%	No response	3.70%

Relationship between partners and leadership

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

Strongly agree	64.81%	Strongly disagree	3.70%
Agree	29.63%	I don't know	1.85%
Disagree	0.00%	No response	0.00%

Community members intervene

Participants provided level of agreement to statements indicating that community members can be counted on intervene in instances where someone is disrespectful, disruptive, or harmful to another community member.

Strongly agree	40.74%	Strongly disagree	13.58%
Agree	25.93%	I don't know	4.94%
Disagree	13.58%	No response	1.23%

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	68.52%	Strongly disagree	3.70%
Agree	26.85%	I don't know	0.93%
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	64.20%	Strongly disagree	3.70%
Agree	23.46%	I don't know	7.41%
Disagree	0.00%	No response	1.23%

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	61.11%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	28.70%	I don't know	5.56%
Disagree	4.63%	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	61.11%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	27.78%	I don't know	5.56%
Disagree	1.85%	No response	3.70%

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	61.11%	Strongly disagree	3.70%
Agree	31.48%	I don't know	0.00%
Disagree	3.70%	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	76.54%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	19.75%	I don't know	3.70%
Disagree	0.00%	No response	0.00%

Visibility of leadership

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

Strongly agree	57.41%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	31.48%	I don't know	7.41%
Disagree	3.70%	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	66.67%	Strongly disagree	3.70%
Agree	18.52%	I don't know	11.11%
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	70.37%	Strongly disagree	3.70%
Agree	22.22%	I don't know	3.70%
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	55.56%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	29.63%	I don't know	7.41%
Disagree	7.41%	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	74.07%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	22.22%	I don't know	3.70%
Disagree	0.00%	No response	0.00%

APPENDIX C: PARTNER LIST

Type	Partner Name
Business/Industry/Commercial	Brown-Miller Communications
	Heritage Farmers' Market
	San Antonio Community Hospital
Civic Organization	Inland Empire United Way
	Northtown Housing Development Corporation
	Rancho Cucamonga Fontana Family YMCA
Elected/Appointed Officials	City of Rancho Cucamonga City Manager's Office
	City of Rancho Cucamonga Engineering Department
	City of Rancho Cucamonga Planning Department
	City of Rancho Cucamonga Public Works Department
Government	City of Rancho Cucamonga *
	County of San Bernardino Department of Public Health
Civic Organization	Hometown Housing Complex
Other Community-Based Organizations	Los Angeles Collaborative
	Para Los Ninos
	Safe Moves
	San Bernardino County Healthy Communities
	Southland Farmers' Market Association
	Sustainable Economic Enterprises of Los Angeles
	Women on the Move
School	Central School District
	Chaffey Joint Union High School District
	Etiwanda School District
	Loma Linda University

*Denotes the lead agency for the partnership

APPENDIX D: SOURCES AND AMOUNTS OF FUNDING LEVERAGED

Sources of Revenue

Community Partnership

Resource source

Amount

Status

Business

Year

2011

Annual total

\$7,500.00

Accrued

2010

Annual total

\$7,500.00

Accrued

Sum of revenue generated by resource source

Local government

Year

2010

Annual total

\$56,086.00

Accrued

\$17,515.00

Accrued

\$355,000.00

Accrued

\$272,000.00

Accrued

\$227,383.00

Accrued

2011

Annual total

\$100,000.00

Accrued

\$227,432.00

Accrued

\$114,800.00

Accrued

\$3,590.00

Accrued

\$5,889.00

Accrued

2012

Annual total

\$3,590.00

Accrued

\$719,360.00

Accrued

\$5,889.00

Accrued

2013

Annual total

\$258,000.00

Accrued

\$3,635,087.00

Accrued

\$127,200.00

Accrued

\$3,590.00

Accrued

APPENDIX D: SOURCES AND AMOUNTS OF FUNDING LEVERAGED

Community Partnership	Rancho Cucamonga		
Resource source	Amount	Status	
	\$5,889.00	Accrued	
	\$200,000.00	Accrued	
Sum of revenue generated by resource source	\$6,338,300.00		
State government	Year		
Matching funds			
	2011	Annual total	\$45,000.00
			\$45,000.00
		Accrued	
	2012	Annual total	\$817,000.00
			\$20,000.00
		Accrued	
			\$298,400.00
		Accrued	
			\$498,600.00
		Accrued	
Other			
	2010	Annual total	\$3,963,981.00
			\$24,981.00
		Accrued	
			\$39,000.00
		Accrued	
			\$3,900,000.00
		Accrued	
	2013	Annual total	\$298,400.00
			\$298,400.00
		Accrued	
Sum of revenue generated by resource source	\$5,124,381.00		
National government	Year		
Matching funds			
	2011	Annual total	\$1,000.00
			\$1,000.00
		Accrued	
	2012	Annual total	\$7,000.00
			\$7,000.00
		Accrued	
Other			
	2010	Annual total	\$9,160.00
			\$9,160.00
		Accrued	
	2013	Annual total	\$7,000.00
			\$7,000.00
		Accrued	
Sum of revenue generated by resource source	\$24,160.00		
Foundation	Year		
HKHC funds			

APPENDIX D: SOURCES AND AMOUNTS OF FUNDING LEVERAGED

Community Partnership	Rancho Cucamonga		
Resource source	Amount	Status	
2009		Annual total	\$42,069.74
	\$2,137.76	Accrued	
	\$1,489.49	Accrued	
	\$20,630.22	Accrued	
	\$7,000.00	Accrued	
	\$10,812.27	Accrued	
2010		Annual total	\$81,197.57
	\$74.76	Accrued	
	\$4,750.00	Accrued	
	\$65,260.38	Accrued	
	\$500.00	Accrued	
	\$2,010.39	Accrued	
	\$6,565.91	Accrued	
	\$2,036.13	Accrued	
2012		Annual total	\$151,507.00
	\$1,300.00	Accrued	
	\$6,000.00	Accrued	
	\$31,229.00	Accrued	
	\$78,978.00	Accrued	
	\$10,000.00	Accrued	
	\$2,000.00	Accrued	
	\$10,000.00	Accrued	
	\$12,000.00	Accrued	
Matching funds			
2011		Annual total	\$20,000.00
	\$20,000.00	Accrued	
2012		Annual total	\$10,000.00
	\$10,000.00	Accrued	
Other			
2010		Annual total	\$5,000.00
	\$5,000.00	Accrued	
2013		Annual total	\$107,252.00

APPENDIX D: SOURCES AND AMOUNTS OF FUNDING LEVERAGED

Community Partnership	Rancho Cucamonga		
Resource source	Amount	Status	
	\$98,252.00	Accrued	
	\$9,000.00	Accrued	
Sum of revenue generated by resource source	\$417,026.31		
Non-profit organization	Year		
Matching funds			
	2011	Annual total	\$10,000.00
			\$10,000.00
		Accrued	
	2012	Annual total	\$121,291.00
			\$10,000.00
		Accrued	
			\$111,291.00
		Accrued	
Other			
	2013	Annual total	\$319,264.00
			\$319,264.00
		Accrued	
Sum of revenue generated by resource source	\$450,555.00		
School	Year		
Other			
	2013	Annual total	\$5,000.00
			\$5,000.00
		Accrued	
Sum of revenue generated by resource source	\$5,000.00		
Grand Total			\$12,374,422.31

APPENDIX E: FARMERS' MARKETS ENHANCED EVALUATION REPORT

APPENDIX F: PARKS AND PLAY SPACES ENHANCED EVALUATION REPORT

**Healthy RC
Rancho Cucamonga, California**

**Farmers' Markets
Environmental Audit**

Summary Report

Prepared by Transtria LLC



Table of Contents

Background.....	3
Methods.....	3
Results.....	4
Appendix A: Data Tables	6
Appendix B: Farmers' Market Environmental Audit	10

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.

Rancho Cucamonga, California was selected as one of 49 communities to participate in HKHC, and the City of Rancho Cucamonga is the lead agency for their community partnership, Healthy RC. Rancho Cucamonga has chosen to focus its work broadly on policy and environmental change that include: access to healthy foods and beverages, community gardens, farmers' markets, complete streets, safe routes to school, trail development, and park improvements. Transtria LLC, a public health evaluation and research consulting firm located in St. Louis, Missouri, is funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to lead the evaluation and dissemination activities from April 2010 to March 2014. For more information about the evaluation, please visit www.transtria.com.

In order to better understand the impact of their work on farmers' markets, representatives from Healthy RC 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. Rancho Cucamonga chose to collect data on farmers' markets using the environmental audit method.

METHODS

The farmers' market environmental audit tool was modified from three existing environmental audit tools including the Farmers' Market Vendor Evaluation (created by Monika Roth), Farmers' Market Evaluation, Mystery Shopping-Farmers' Market (created by marketumbrella.org), and Nutrition Environment Measurement Survey-NEMS (created by Glanz et al.). Environmental audits assess the presence or absence of different features as well as the quality or condition of the physical environment. The tool captures overall market operations (e.g., months, days and hours of operation, accessibility, government nutrition assistance programs), vendor display areas (e.g., space and equipment), product signage and pricing (e.g., clear signs, unit and price labeled, discounts for larger sales), frozen/canned fruits and vegetables (e.g., quantity and variety of frozen or canned fruits and vegetables), other foods (e.g., availability of healthier options and foods with minimal nutritional value) and the availability, pricing, quality, and quantity of fresh fruits and vegetables.

Each audit tool was completed for one farmers' market. Two markets were selected throughout Rancho Cucamonga for data collection. An Evaluation Officer from Transtria LLC trained community members and partnership staff on proper data collection methods. Data collection was completed between July 27, 2013 and July 28, 2013. One Transtria staff member entered the data and a second Transtria staff member conducted validity checks to ensure accuracy of data entry. A total of 4216 data points were checked and no errors were found (100% correct).

RESULTS

Operations

The Heritage Certified Farmers' Market and Victoria's Certified Farmers' Market were each open one day per week, year round. The Heritage Certified Farmers' Market was open on Thursday from 3:00 PM to 7:00 PM and Victoria's Certified Farmers' Market was open on Friday from 10:00 AM to 2:00 PM. Features of both markets included an accessible entrance, on-site market manager, information booth, room to maneuver around the market, legible signs identifying the market, ATM, and an adjacent parking lot to the market. Both farmers' markets hosted other events and activities (e.g., yoga, live music). Victoria's Certified Farmers' Market had security features and available seating for patrons. Victoria's Certified Farmers' Market had on-street parking adjacent to the market. A public transit stop was visible from the Heritage Certified Farmers' Market (see Appendix A, Table 1).

Both farmers' markets accommodated low-income customers through the acceptance of WIC/SNAP/EBT. Signage was posted for SNAP/Food Stamps. Customers used WIC/SNAP/EBT tokens to purchase items at the market. Additionally, the Heritage Certified Farmers' Market offered other coupon discounts (not specified).

The Heritage Certified Farmers' Market had 10 vendors, while the Victoria's Certified Farmers' Market had 24 vendors. Between 20-25% of the vendors exclusively sold fresh produce at the Heritage Certified Farmers' Market (n=2) and Victoria's Certified Farmers' Market (n=6), respectively. The produce vendors at both markets had a sufficient amount of fresh produce for their space. At both markets, all of the vendors had clean and well-organized displays. Some of the vendors at Heritage Certified Farmer's Market and all of the vendors at Victoria's Certified Farmers' Market had visible signs with farmers'/business' names and power cords taped down to prevent tripping. Some of the vendors at Heritage Certified Farmers' Market and all of the vendors at Victoria's Certified Farmers' Market had products identified by name, documented product price with clear signs, and units labeled appropriately. Discounts were offered for larger sales by some of the vendors at Victoria's Certified Farmers' Market; discounts for larger sales were not offered at Heritage Certified Farmers' Market.

Availability of nutrient-dense and minimally nutritious food

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables were not offered at either market. Victoria's Certified Farmers' Market sold other nutrient-dense foods, such as nut/seeds/or dry beans and low-fat prepared meals. While the Heritage Certified Farmers' Market did not sell other nutrient dense foods, minimal nutritional value foods such as salty and sweet foods, were available for sale at both markets. Victoria's Certified Farmers' Market sold ice cream or other frozen desserts, high-to regular-fat prepared meals, and pupuser (stuffed tortilla), and fresh honey (see Appendix A, Table 1).

Availability and quality of fresh produce

A variety of produce was available at both the Heritage Certified Farmers' Market and Victoria's Certified Farmers' Market. A total of thirteen different types of fresh fruit were available between the two markets. Ten different types of fresh fruit were sold at Victoria's Certified Farmers' Market, including blackberries, blueberries, cherries, grapefruit, grapes, nectarines, peaches, oranges, raspberries, and strawberries. The Heritage Certified Farmers' Market offered eight

different types of fresh fruit for sale, including grapes, mangos, nectarines, oranges, peaches, plums, strawberries, and tangerines. In both markets, all the fruit sold were rated 'good' quality (see Appendix A, Table 2).

There were 20 different types of fresh vegetables were available between the two farmers' markets. Twelve types of fresh vegetables were sold at both markets, including avocados, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, green beans, kale, romaine lettuce, onions, spinach, and tomatoes. In addition, the Heritage Certified Farmers' Market sold brussels sprouts, summer squash, and nopales (cactus) for a total of 15 fresh vegetables. Victoria's Certified Farmers' Market sold green and red peppers, sweet potatoes, leeks, and swiss chard for a total of 17 fresh vegetables. In both markets, all the vegetables sold were rated 'good' quality.

Cost of produce

Unit prices for fresh produce varied between the two markets. Produce was sold by the bag or box, pound, bunch, or individual unit items, and ranged in price from \$0.75- \$6.00. Oranges were the least expensive fruit sold at both the Heritage Certified Farmers' Market at \$0.75 per pound and Victoria's Certified Farmers' Market at \$1.50 per pound. The most expensive fruits were cherries sold for \$6.00 per pound at Victoria's Certified Farmers' Market. In contrast, the most expensive fruits sold at the Heritage Certified Farmer's Market were peaches, nectarines, plums, and strawberries, each sold for \$2.00 per pound. The least expensive vegetables at the markets were avocados, cabbages, carrots, romaine lettuce, onions, nopales (cactus), leeks, and swiss chard at \$1.00 per unit. The most expensive vegetables at the markets were cauliflower, green peppers, and red peppers at \$2.50 per unit price (see Appendix A, Table 2).

Key Takeaways

- Both farmers' markets in Rancho Cucamonga were open year round. The Heritage Certified Farmers' Market was open four hours on Thursdays and Victoria's Certified Farmers' Market was open four hours on Fridays.
- Both markets accepted WIC/SNAP/EBT.
- Victoria's Certified Farmers' Market sold other nutrient-dense foods, including nuts/seeds/dry beans and low-fat prepared meals.
- Foods with minimal nutritional value were available at both markets, including salty and sweet foods. Victoria's Certified Farmers' Market sold ice cream or other frozen desserts, high-to regular-fat prepared meals, and pupuser (stuffed tortilla).
- The Heritage Certified Farmers' Market had a total of eight types of fruit and fifteen types of vegetables.
- Victoria's Certified Farmers' Market had a total of ten types of fruit and seventeen types of vegetables.
- Produce ranged in price from \$0.75 per unit to \$2.50 per unit at the Heritage Certified Farmers' Market and \$1.00 per unit to \$6.00 per unit at Victoria's Certified Farmer's Market. Honey was the highest priced item (\$13.00 per unit) at Victoria's Certified Farmers' Market.
- All fresh produce sold at both markets was of 'good' quality.

Appendix A: Data Tables

Table 1: Overall Market Characteristics Table

Vendor Characteristic	Heritage Farmers' Market	Victoria's Farmers' Market
<i>Overall Market</i>		
Months of operation: Year round	X	X
Days of operation: Thursday	3pm-7pm	
Days of operation: Friday		10am-2pm
Frequency of operation: 1 day a week	X	X
Features: Accessible entrance	X	X
Features: Room to maneuver around market	X	X
Features: Security		X
Features: On-site market manager	X	X
Features: Legible signs to identify market	X	X
Features: Seating		X
Features: Events/activities	X	X
Features: ATM	X	X
Features: Information booth/table	X	X
Features: Public transit stop visible from the market	X	
Features: Parking lot adjacent to market	X	X
Features: On-street parking adjacent to market		X
Features: Other		X
Market accepts WIC/SNAP/EBT	X	X
Sign for SNAP/Food stamps	X	X
WIC/SNAP/EBT customers use tokens to make purchases at the market	X	X
Other discount	X	
<i>Vendor characteristics</i>		
Number of vendors who sell only produce	2	6
Number of vendors who sell produce and other products	0	0
Number of vendors who sell no produce	8	18
Amount of produce sufficient for vendor space: All vendors	X	X
Visible signs with farmers'/businesses' name: Some vendors	X	
Visible signs with farmers'/businesses' name: All vendors		X
Clean and well-organized displays: All vendors	X	X
Power cords taped down to prevent tripping: Some vendors	X	
Power cords taped down to prevent tripping: All vendors		X

Table 1: Continued Overall Market Characteristics Table

Vendor Characteristic	Heritage Farmers' Market	Victoria's Farmers' Market
<i>Product signage and pricing (for fresh fruits/vegetables only)</i>		
Products are identified by name: Most vendors	X	
Products are identified by name: All vendors	X	X
Clear signs document the price: Some vendors	X	X
Clear signs document the price: Most vendors		X
Clear signs document the price: All vendors	X	
Units are appropriately labeled: Some vendors	X	X
Units are appropriately labeled: All vendors	X	
Discounts for larger sales: No vendors	X	
Discounts for larger sales: Some vendors		X
<i>Canned/frozen fruits/vegetables</i>		
No canned fruits available	X	X
No canned vegetables available	X	X
No frozen fruits available	X	X
No frozen vegetables available	X	X
<i>Other foods</i>		
Healthier foods: Nuts, seeds, or dry beans		X
Healthier foods: Low-fat prepared meals		X
Foods with minimal nutritional value: Salty foods	X	X
Foods with minimal nutritional value: Ice cream/frozen desserts		X
Foods with minimal nutritional value: Sweet foods	X	X
Foods with minimal nutritional value: Regular to high-fat prepared meals		X
Foods with minimal nutritional value: Other (Pupuser- Stuffed Tortilla)		X

Table 2: Availability, Price, and Quality of Fresh fruits and Vegetables

Produce Item	Heritage Farmers' Market			Victoria's Famers' Market		
	Price	Unit	Quality	Price	Unit	Quality
<i>Fruits:</i>						
Blackberries				\$4.00	Box/bag	Good
Blueberries				\$4.00	Box/bag	Good
Cherries				\$6.00	Per lb.	Good
Grapefruit				\$1.50	Per lb.	Good
Grapes	\$1.00	Per lb.	Good	\$2.50	Per lb.	Good
Mangos	\$1.00	Per lb.	Good			
Nectarines	\$2.00	Per lb.	Good	\$2.50	Per lb.	Good
Oranges	\$0.75	Per lb.	Good	\$1.50	Per lb.	Good
Peaches	\$2.00	Per lb.	Good	\$5.00	Each	Good
Plum	\$2.00	Per lb.	Good			
Raspberries				\$4.00	Box/bag	Good
Strawberries	\$2.00	Per lb.	Good	\$4.00	Box/bag	Good
Tangerines	\$1.00	Per lb.	Good			
Honey				\$13.00	Each	Good
<i>Vegetables:</i>						
Avocados	\$1.00	Each	Good	\$2.00	Each	Good
Broccoli	\$2.00	Bunch	Good	\$2.00	Bunch	Good
Brussels sprouts	\$2.00	Per lb.	Good			
Cabbages	\$1.00	Each	Good	\$1.00	Each	Good
Carrots	\$1.00	Bunch	Good	\$1.00	Bunch	Good
Cauliflower	\$2.50	Each	Good	\$2.50	Each	Good
Celery	\$1.50	Each	Good	\$2.00	Each	Good
Green beans	\$2.00	Per lb.	Good	\$2.00	Per lb.	Good
Green peppers				\$2.50	Per lb.	Good
Kale	\$2.00	Bunch	Good	\$2.00	Bunch	Good
Lettuce - Romaine	\$1.50	Each/Bunch	Good	\$1.00	Each	Good
Onions	\$1.50	Per lb./Bunch	Good	\$1.00	Each/Bunch	Good
Red peppers				\$2.50	Per lb.	Good
Spinach	\$1.50	Bunch	Good	\$1.50	Each/Bunch	Good
Summer squash	\$1.50	Per lb.	Good			
Sweet potatoes				\$2.00	Per lb.	Good
Tomatoes	\$2.00	Per lb.	Good	\$2.00	Per lb.	Good
Nopales (cactus)	\$1.00	Per lb.	Good			
Leeks				\$1.00	Each	Good
Swiss chard				\$1.00	Bunch	Good

Table 3: Other characteristics *not* found in the farmers' markets

<i>Overall Market:</i>	<i>Other Nutritious Foods:</i>
Market maps	High-fiber, whole grain foods
	Cottage cheese or low-fat yogurt
	Lean meats, fish, poultry
	milk
	<i>Foods with Minimal Nutritional Value:</i>
	Candy/chocolate

Appendix B: Farmers' Market Environmental Audit Tool

Farmers' Market Environmental Audit Tool

Farmers' market name: _____

Address: _____

Number of vendors: _____

Auditor 1: _____

Auditor 2: _____

Farmers' market ID (for Transtria use only): _____

Community partnership: _____

Date: _____

Audit start time: ____ : ____ ○ AM ○ PM

Audit end time: ____ : ____ ○ AM ○ PM

Section A: Overall market						Section A: Overall market (cont.)			
1. What are the market months of operation?						4.c. Security features (security guard(s) and/or security camera(s))		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
1.a. January	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	1.g. July	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	4.d. On-site market manager		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
1.b. February	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	1.h. August	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	4.e. Legible signs to identify the market		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
1.c. March	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	1.i. September	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	4.f. Seating (e.g., benches, tables/chairs)		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
1.d. April	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	1.j. October	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	4.g. Events/activities (e.g., yoga, live music)		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
1.e. May	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	1.k. November	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	4.h. ATM		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
1.f. June	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	1.l. December	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	4.i. Information booth/table		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2. What are the market days and hours of operation?						4.j. Market maps (e.g., maps with directions to market, site map with vendors)		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.a. Sunday (Check yes or no.) Enter operating hours (open/close):				<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	4.k. Public transit stop visible from the farmers' market		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.b. Monday (Check yes or no.) Enter operating hours (open/close):				<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	4.l. Parking lot adjacent to farmers' market		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.c. Tuesday (Check yes or no.) Enter operating hours (open/close):				<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	4.m. On-street parking adjacent to farmers' market		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.d. Wednesday (Check yes or no.) Enter operating hours (open/close):				<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	4.n. Other, specify:		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.e. Thursday (Check yes or no.) Enter operating hours (open/close):				<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	5. Does the market accept WIC/SNAP/EBT? (If no, skip to Question 6)		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.f. Friday (Check yes or no.) Enter operating hours (open/close):				<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	5.a. Sign for WIC		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.g. Saturday (Check yes or no.) Enter operating hours (open/close):				<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	5.b. Sign for SNAP/Food stamps		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
3. What is the frequency of operation? (Circle one.)						5.c. WIC/SNAP/EBT customers use tokens to make purchases at the market.		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Daily		2-6 days a week				5.d. Other discount, specify:		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
1 day a week		1-3 days a month				Section B: Vendor characteristics			
4. What features are present in the market?						Fill in the appropriate number of vendors for the next three items.			
4.a. Accessible entrance (allows entry for strollers and wheelchairs)				<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	6. How many vendors sell only produce?			
4.b. Room to maneuver around market (e.g., wheelchairs, strollers)				<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	7. How many vendors sell produce and other products?			
						8. How many vendors sell no produce?			

Comments?

Evaluation of Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities

Section B: Vendor characteristics (cont.)				Section D: Frozen or canned fruits/vegetables (cont.)		
9. Circle the most appropriate response for each item.				14. How many types of frozen vegetables are available? <i>(Circle one.)</i>		
9.a. Amount of produce sufficient for vendor space				None (0)	Limited (1-3 types)	Variety (4+ types)
None	Some	Most	All	Section E: Other foods		
9.b. Visible signs with farmers'/ businesses' names				15. Are any high-fiber, whole grain foods offered (e.g., whole wheat bread or pasta, brown rice)?		
None	Some	Most	All	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
9.c. Clean and well-organized displays				16. What other types of <u>healthier</u> foods are offered?		
None				16.a. Cottage cheese or low-fat yogurt	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Some				16.b. Lean meats, fish, poultry	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Most				16.c. Nuts, seeds, or dry beans	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
All				16.d. Low-fat prepared meals (e.g., baked chicken)	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Section C: Product signage and pricing (for fresh fruits and vegetables only)				16.e. Other, specify:		
10. Circle the most appropriate response for each item.				17. What other types of foods with minimal nutritional value are offered?		
10.a. Products are identified by name.				17.a. Salty foods (e.g., potato chips, popcorn)		
None	Some	Most	All	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
10.b. Clear signs document the price.				17.b. Ice cream/frozen desserts		
None	Some	Most	All	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
10.c. Units are appropriately labeled (e.g., weight, box, bunch).				17.c. Sweet foods (e.g., cookies, cakes)		
None	Some	Most	All	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
10.d. Discounts for larger sales				17.d. Candy/chocolate		
None	Some	Most	All	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
Go to the Attachments for Section C: Fresh fruits: Fruit availability, price, quality, and quantity; and Fresh vegetables: Vegetable availability, price, quality, and quantity				17.e. Regular to high-fat prepared meals (e.g., fried chicken)		
Section D: Frozen or canned fruits/vegetables				<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
11. How many types of canned fruits are available? <i>(Circle one.)</i>				17.f. Other, specify:		
None (0)	Limited (1-3 types)	Variety (4+ types)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
12. How many types of canned vegetables are available? <i>(Circle one.)</i>				18. Is milk sold? <i>(If no, audit is complete.)</i>		
None (0)	Limited (1-3 types)	Variety (4+ types)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
13. How many types of frozen fruits are available? <i>(Circle one.)</i>				18.a. Skim milk		
None (0)	Limited (1-3 types)	Variety (4+ types)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
				18.b. 1%		
				<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
				18.c. 2%		
				<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
				18.d. Whole or Vitamin D milk		
				<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
				18.e. Flavored whole milk		
				<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
				18.f. Flavored skim, 1%, or 2% milk		
				<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
				18.g. Rice milk		
				<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
				18.h. Soy milk		
				<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
				18.i. Lactaid		
				<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		

Comments?

Attachment for Section C: 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	
19. Apples												
20. Bananas												
21. Blackberries												
22. Blueberries												
23. Cantaloupes												
24. Cherries												
25. Cranberries												
26. Grapefruits												
27. Grapes												
28. Honeydew melons												
29. Kiwis												
30. Mangos												
31. Nectarines												
32. Oranges												
33. Papayas												
34. Peaches												
35. Pears												
36. Pineapples												
37. Plums												
38. Raspberries												
39. Strawberries												
40. Tangerines												
41. Watermelons												
42. Other:												
43. Other:												
44. Other:												

Attachment for Section C: 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	
45. Artichokes												
46. Asparagus												
47. Avocados												
48. Broccoli												
49. Brussels sprouts												
50. Cabbages												
51. Carrots												
52. Cauliflower												
53. Celery												
54. Collard greens												
55. Corn												
56. Green beans												
57. Green peppers												
58. Kale												
59. Lentils												
60. Lettuce – Romaine												
61. Lima beans												
62. Mushrooms												
63. Okra												
64. Onions												
65. Radishes												
66. Red peppers												
67. Spinach												
68. Summer squash												
69. Sweet potatoes												
70. Tomatoes												
71. Other:												
72. Other:												
73. Other:												

Farmers' Market 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 Farmers' Market Vendor Evaluation (created by Monika Roth), Farmers' Market Evaluation, Mystery Shopping-Farmers' Market (created by marketumbrella.org), and Nutrition Environment Measurement Survey-NEMS (created by Glanz et al.).

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

- Assess the safety of the environment for auditing before entering the area. If dangerous or suspicious activities are taking place, leave the premises, notify the Project Director or Coordinator, and determine whether to schedule a new observation.
- Introduce the audit team to the market manager and ask for permission to collect data. Be prepared to provide background information on the project and to share a letter from the Project Director or Coordinator explaining the reason for data collection. Offer to share data with them, if desired.
- Items to remember
 - Pencils, a copy of the paper tools for all data collectors, clipboards
 - Comfortable shoes
 - Data collectors' contact information (in case of emergency)
 - List and map of market for data collection
 - Letter from the Project Director or Coordinator explaining the reason for data collection
 - Transportation to and from the market for observers, if needed

Farmers' Market Environmental Audit (Instruction Sheet)

Top of the Farmers' Market Environmental Audit form

- Farmers' market name: Print the name of the farmers' market.
- Address: Print the street address, city, state, and zip code for the farmers' market.
- Number of vendors: Print the number of vendors that sell goods at the farmers' market.
- Auditor 1: Print the first and last name of Auditor #1
- Auditor 2: Print the first and last name of Auditor #2
- Farmers' market ID (for Transtria use only): Transtria will assign an ID for this farmers' market for the data analysis.
- Community partnership: Print the name of your community partnership for *Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities*.
- Date: Print the date of data collection.
- Audit start time: Print the time that the data collection process starts.
- Audit end time: Print the time that the data collection process ends.

Section A: Overall market

For Questions 1 – 2, place an **X** in the appropriate box (☐) corresponding to Yes or No.

1. What are the market months of operation?
 - 1.a. – 1.l.: Indicate whether or not the market is open for each month of the year.
2. What are the market days and hours of operation?
 - 2.a. – 2.g.: Indicate whether or not the market is open for each day of the week.
 - For each day that the market is open (Yes), enter the market's operating hours (e.g., 7am-7pm).
3. What is the frequency of operation? Circle the best response.
 - Daily: The market is open every day.
 - 2-6 days a week: The market is open more than once a week but not every day.
 - 1 day a week: The market is open once a week.
 - 1 day a month: The market is open one day a month.

For questions 4 – 5, place an **X** in the appropriate box (☐) corresponding to Yes or No.

4. What features are present in the market?
 - 4.a. Accessible entrance (allows entry for strollers and wheelchairs): The market entrance is accessible to all customers. Consider individuals that may be in wheelchairs or pushing strollers.
 - 4.b. Room to maneuver around market (e.g., wheelchairs, strollers): The market area provides enough room between vendors and product displays for customers to move around in the market. Consider individuals that may be in wheelchairs or pushing strollers.
 - 4.c. Security features (security guard(s) and/or security camera(s)): The market has a security guard present, a police sub-station on site, or a video camera surveillance in use.
 - 4.d. On-site market manager: The market is overseen by a market manager who is present during market operating hours.
 - 4.e. Legible signs to identify the market: A visible sign that identifies the name of the market.
 - 4.f. Seating (e.g., benches, tables/chairs): Is there somewhere to sit down?
 - 4.g. Events/activities (e.g., yoga, live music): The market sponsors special events or other activities to encourage attendance.
 - 4.h. ATM: An ATM is available for use inside the market.
 - 4.i. Information booth/table: There is a designated place for customers to ask questions or receive information about the market.
 - 4.j. Market maps: Maps or signs direct customers to the location of different types of products at the market.
 - 4.k. Public transit stop visible from the farmers' market: There is a public transit stop (e.g., bus, train, light-rail) visible from the market entrance.
 - 4.l. Parking lot adjacent to farmers' market: There is a parking lot alongside the market.
 - 4.m. On-street parking adjacent to farmers' market: There is on-street parking available alongside the market.
 - 4.n. Other: Note any items of interest present at the market not listed above.

5. Does the market accept WIC/SNAP/EBT?
- 5.a. Sign for WIC: Is there at least one (1) sign indicating that Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) payments are accepted?
 - 5.b. Sign for SNAP/Food stamps: Is there at least one (1) sign indicating that Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) or food stamps payments are accepted?
 - 5.c. WIC/SNAP/EBT customers use tokens to make purchases at the market: Customers using nutritional assistance program benefits use tokens to pay for their purchases.
 - 5.d. Other discount: Are there signs that indicate other discounts or payments (e.g., double bucks, Benefit Security Card) are accepted?

Section B: Vendor characteristics

6. How many vendors sell only produce? Specify the number of vendors that only offer produce.
7. How many vendors sell produce and other products? Specify the number of vendors that sell other products in addition to selling produce.
8. How many vendors sell no produce? Specify the number of vendors that do not sell produce.

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

9. Circle the most appropriate response for each item: None (0 vendors), Some (1%-50% of vendors), Most (51%-99% of vendors), All (100% of vendors)
- 9.a. Amount of produce appropriate for vendor space
 - 9.b. Visible signs with farmers'/ businesses' names
 - 9.c. Clean and well-organized displays
 - 9.d. Power cords taped down to prevent tripping

Section C: Product signage and pricing (for fresh fruits and vegetables only)

10. Circle the most appropriate response for each item: None (0 products), Some (1%-50% of products), Most (51%-99% of products), All (100% of products)
- 10.a. Products are identified by name: Signage indicates the product names.
 - 10.b. Clear signs document the price: Visible signs state the price of each item.
 - 10.c. Units are appropriately labeled (e.g., weight, box bunch): Price signs clearly identify the unit of sale.
 - 10.d. Discounts for larger sales: Discounts are offered for larger/bulk purchases.

Go to the Attachments for Section C: Fresh fruits and Fresh vegetables

For Questions 19 – 73, please fill in the information for fresh fruit/vegetable availability, price, quality, and quantity.

- a. Not Available: Place an **X** in the box for any fresh fruit or vegetable item that is not available at the market.
- b. Lowest price: What is the lowest retail price of the item? For example, there may be several varieties of apples available (e.g., Red Delicious and Gala), each with a different price. Print the lowest price across varieties.
- c. Unit/Weight: Place an **X** in the box that best represents how the fresh fruits or vegetables are being sold.
- Per pound: Fresh fruits are sold by the pound (e.g., apples are \$2.50 per pound or lb).
 - Per box/bag: Fresh fruits are sold by the box or bag (e.g., apples are \$2.50 per box/bag).
 - Each: Fresh fruits are sold individually (e.g., apples are \$.50 each or per piece).
 - Bunch: Fresh fruits are sold by the bunch (e.g., grapes are \$2.50 per bunch).
- d. Quality: Place an **X** in the box that best represents the quality of the fresh fruits or vegetables.
- Average/Good: Fresh fruits are in good condition, top quality, good color, fresh, firm, and clean.
 - Poor: Fresh fruits are bruised, old, mushy, dry, overripe, or have signs of mold.
- e. Quantity: Place an **X** in the box that best represents the quantity of fresh fruits or vegetables that are available for purchase.
- A lot: There are more than 10 fruits available (e.g., 10 apples).
 - Some: There are more than 3 fruits and less than 10 available (e.g., 6 apples).
 - Few: There are 2 or fewer fruits available (e.g., 1 apple).
- f. Comments: Print any important notes.

Section D: Canned/frozen fruits/vegetables

11. – 14. How many types of canned/frozen fruits or vegetables are available?

- None: No canned/frozen fruits or vegetables available.
- Limited: 1 to 3 different types of canned/frozen fruits or vegetables available at the market.
- Variety: 4 or more different types of canned/frozen fruits or vegetables available at the market.

Section E: Other foods

For questions 15 – 18, place an **X** in the appropriate box (☐) corresponding to Yes or No.

15. Are any high-fiber, whole grain foods offered (e.g., whole wheat bread or pasta, brown rice)? The market sells products made with whole grains. Check the ingredients to make the first ingredient says *whole*.

16. What other types of healthier foods are offered?

- 16.a. Cottage cheese or low-fat yogurt: The market sells products made with low- or no-fat milk (either fat-free or 1% milk).
- 16.b. Lean meats, fish, poultry: The market sells lean meats, fish, or poultry products.
- 16.c. Nuts, seeds, or dry beans: The market sells nuts, seeds, or dry beans. These may be sold in bulk or pre-packaged containers/bags.
- 16.d. Low-fat prepared meals (e.g., baked chicken): The market has a prepared foods section with healthier foods.
- 16.e. Other: Note any other healthier food items not listed above.

17. What other types of foods with minimal nutritional value are offered?

- 17.a. Salty foods: The market sells unhealthy snack foods with high salt contents.
- 17.b. Ice cream/Frozen desserts: The market sells frozen desserts.
- 17.c. Sweet foods: The market sells bakery items (a la carte or pre-packaged).
- 17.d. Candy/Chocolate: The market sells chocolates or other candies (e.g., M&Ms, Skittles).
- 17.e. Regular to high-fat prepared meals (e.g., fried chicken): The market has prepared foods with minimal nutritional value.
- 17.f. Other: Note any other foods with minimal nutritional value not listed above.

18. Is milk sold?: The market offers at least one type of milk.

- 18.a. Skim milk
- 18.b. 1%
- 18.c. 2%
- 18.d. Whole or Vitamin D milk
- 18.e. Flavored whole milk
- 18.f. Flavored skim, 1%, or 2% milk
- 18.g. Rice milk
- 18.h. Soy milk
- 18.i. Lactaid

Comments? An optional space for auditors to enter notes.

**Healthy RC
Rancho Cucamonga, California**

**Parks and Play Spaces
Environmental Audit**

Summary Report

Prepared by Transtria LLC



Table of Contents

Background.....	3
Methods.....	3
Results.....	3
Appendix A: Data Tables	7
Appendix B: Parks and Play Spaces Environmental Audit	9

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.

Rancho Cucamonga, California was selected as one of 49 communities to participate in HKHC, and the City of Rancho Cucamonga is the lead agency for their community partnership, Healthy RC. Rancho Cucamonga has chosen to focus its work broadly on policy and environmental change that include: access to healthy foods and beverages, community gardens, farmers' markets, complete streets, safe routes to school, trail development, and park improvements. Transtria LLC, a public health evaluation and research consulting firm located in St. Louis, Missouri, is funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to lead the evaluation and dissemination activities from April 2010 to March 2014. For more information about the evaluation, please visit www.transtria.com.

In order to better understand the impact of their work on parks and play spaces, representatives from Healthy RC 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. Rancho Cucamonga chose to collect data on parks using the environmental audit method.

METHODS

Parks and Play Spaces Environmental Audit

The parks and play spaces environmental audit tool and protocol were adapted from the Physical Activity Resource Assessment and the BTG-COMP Park Observation Form 2012 (see Appendix B). An Evaluation Officer from Transtria LLC trained members of the Rancho Cucamonga 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 two parks in Rancho Cucamonga, California including Old Town Park and Lions Park. Ten auditors completed the assessments between April 9, 2013 and April 10, 2013. Transtria staff performed data entry and validation. One Transtria staff member entered the data and a second Transtria staff member conducted validity checks to ensure accuracy of the data. A total of 2760 data points were checked and 16 errors were found (99.42% correct).

RESULTS

Park Characteristics

The Old Town Park and Lions Park are both multi-feature publically accessible parks. Both parks are open between 6:00 AM and 10:00 PM, although hours of operation Old Town Park were not posted. Old Town Park is 5 acres and Lions Park is 1.5 acres. Both parks featured lighted on-site and on-street parking near the play space areas, had a lighted sidewalk on the street leading to the park entrance, offered bicycle parking, and were wheelchair and stroller accessible. A bus/transit stop and a restroom/portable toilet were available at Old Town Park, but not at Lions Park. Additional characteristics in both parks included signage indicating the park name and a gate or fence partially restricting access to the play space area. The parks are not adjacent to a school; however, Lions Park is located one block from Alta Loma High School and near Cucamonga Middle School (see Appendix A, Table 1).

Aesthetic Features and Amenities

The green space at Old Town Park and Lions Park was in average/good condition. The drinking fountain in Lions Park was in poor condition and the drinking fountain in Old Town Park was in average/good condition. Both parks had shelters, benches, picnic tables, trash containers, and grills/fire pits that were in average/good condition. Shade trees were present in each park and were in average/good condition. The parks do not have a beach; decorative water fountain; or fruit and vegetable gardens, or other plant gardens (see Appendix A, Table 1).

Trash and Vandalism

No garbage or litter was present in Old Town Park at the time of the audits. In Lions Park, two auditors indicated no garbage or litter present; one auditor indicated little/some garbage or litter present, and one auditor indicated a lot of garbage or litter present. No broken glass was seen at either park. A little/some graffiti/tagging was seen at Lions Park, but no graffiti/tagging was seen at Old Town Park. Similarly, a little/some evidence of alcohol or other drug use was seen at Lions Park, but no evidence of alcohol or other drug use was seen at Old Town Park. There was no presence of sex paraphernalia at either park (see Appendix A, Table 1).

Playground Features

The play space surface was foam/rubber at Old Town Park and at Lions Park the play space was a combination of foam/rubber, sand, and paved surface(s). The playground features in both parks were all rated in average/good condition. Playground features at Old Town Park included eight slides, two little horses, ten monkey bars/climbing bars, and three other climbing features; both monkey bars and climbing features had lighting. There were no youth swings or sandboxes at Old Town Park. Playground features at Lions Park included four youth swings, two slides, two climbing ladders, spinning circular bars, two sandboxes, four rockets, and one playhouse. Both parks had two toddler swings; lighting was present with the toddler swings at Old Town Park. Reported data for lighting at Lions Park was varied; one auditor indicated lighting was present for two youth swings, two auditors indicated lighting was present with four youth swings, and three auditors indicated there was no lighting present with the youth swings (see Appendix A, Table 2).

Sports and Recreation Features

The sports and recreation features in both Old Town Park and Lions Park were rated in average/good condition. Between both parks, a variety of sports and recreation features were present, including baseball fields, multi-use fields, basketball courts, tennis courts, running/walking tracks, and trails. Sports and recreation features available at Old Town Park included one baseball field, one multi-use field, one basketball court, eight exercise stations, one running/walking track, one trail, and an area designated for playing horseshoe. Lighting was present at each of the fields, courts, exercise stations (with signage), running/walking track, and one asphalt trail; lighting was not present near the horseshoe area. Sports and recreation features available at Lions Park included one multi-use field, two basketball courts, two tennis courts, and one running/walking track. A fee is required for the tennis court lighting and all auditors indicated that lighting was present for the tennis courts. Reporting of lighting for other sports and recreation features at Lions Park varied; two auditors indicate lighting was present for each of the sports and recreation features in Lions Park and three auditors indicated there was no lighting present with the sports and recreation features. Old Town Park did not have tennis courts and Lions Park did not have baseball fields, exercise stations, trails, or other sports or recreation features (see Appendix A, Table 2).

Additional Auditor Observations- Lions Park

The auditors indicated the park is hard to find or “somewhat hidden”; the entrance to the park is on Baseline Road and easy to miss, especially if one is visiting the park for the first time. Furthermore, the streets are very busy in the area of the park. At the time of the audit, skateboarding was observed on the tennis courts between the walls right off the street. Auditors indicated the basketball courts are always occupied and there is sufficient shade in the park. Not all benches and picnic tables are near each other; some are clustered in small numbers. Beer bottle caps were found on the tennis courts and underneath park benches. The trash cans smell from alcohol and cigarettes. There is low water pressure from the water fountains. Additionally, the auditors selected no bathrooms available in Lions Park, however commented that there are bathroom facilities available in the park, but not open for the same duration as the actual park.

Key Takeaways

- Old Town Park and Lions Park are multi-feature publically accessible parks open between 6:00 AM and 10:00 PM daily. Both parks have signs indicating the park name and both parks have a gate or fence partially restricting access to the play space.
- Old Town Park and Lions Park have available, lighted parking areas. The sidewalks leading to entrance of each park are lighted. Both parks have wheelchair and stroller accessible entry to the play space areas.
- Bicycle parking is available at both parks. A bus/transit stop is present only at Old Town Park, not at Lions Park.
- Both parks have available green space, shelters, benches, picnic tables, shade trees, trash containers, and grills/fire pits in average/good condition.
- The available water fountain in Old Town Park is in average/good condition. The water fountain in Lions Park is in poor condition with low water pressure.
- In Old Town Park there was no garbage/litter or broken glass present. There was no evidence of graffiti or tagging, alcohol or other drug use, or sex paraphernalia.
- In Lions Park there was some garbage/litter present. There was some evidence of graffiti or tagging and alcohol or other drug use present. There was no evidence of sex paraphernalia present.
- In both parks, playground, sports, and recreation features are in average/good condition.
- Both parks have one multi-use field and one running/walking track. Old Town Park has, one basketball court, and Lions Park has two basketball courts.
- Old Town Park has one baseball field, eight exercise stations, and one trail. Lions Park has two tennis courts.

Appendix A: Data Tables

Table 1. Park Characteristics

Park Characteristics	Old Town Park	Lions Park
Setting		
Multi-feature publically accessible park	X	X
Adjacent to a school		
Accessibility		
Parking area on-site	X	X
Lighted parking area	X	X
On-street parking next to play space	X	X
Sidewalk on street leading to entrance	X	X
Sidewalk/pedestrian lighting present	X	X
Wheelchair or stroller can easily enter play space	X	X
Bicycle parking	X	X
Bus/transit stop present	X	
Restroom/portable toilet	X	
Signage and barriers to entry		
Signage that indicates the park or play space name	X	X
Gate/fence partially restricting access to play space	X	X
Aesthetic features and amenities		
Green Space (average/good condition)	X	X
No beach present	X	X
No decorative water fountains present	X	X
Drinking fountains (poor condition)		X
Drinking fountains (average/good condition)	X	
Shelters (average/good condition)	X	X
Benches (average/good condition)	X	X
Picnic tables (average/good condition)	X	X
Trash containers (average/good condition)	X	X
Grills/fire pits (average/good condition)	X	X
No fruit and vegetable gardens present	X	X
Shade trees (average/good condition)	X	X
No other gardens and plants present	X	X
Trash and vandalism		
No garbage/litter present	X	
A little/some garbage/litter		*
No broken glass present	X	X
No graffiti/tagging present	X	
A little/some graffiti/tagging		X
No evidence of alcohol or other drug use	X	
A little/some evidence of alcohol or other drug use		X
No sex paraphernalia present	X	X

*Auditor disagreement: Little/some, a lot, none were all selected for garbage/litter

Table 2. Playground, Sports and Recreation Features

	Old Town Park		Lions Park	
	Number of features	Number of features with lighting	Number of features	Number of features with lighting
	Average/Good	Total	Average/Good	Total*
Playground features				
Swings, toddler	2	2	2	0
Swings, youth	0	0	4	0
Slides	8	8	2	0
Monkey bars/climbing bars	10	10	0	0
Other climbing feature	3	3	2 (climbing ladders, spinning circular bars)	0
Sandboxes	0	0	2	0
Other play area 1	2 (little horses)	2	4 (rockers)	0
Other play area 2	0	0	1 (play house)	0
Surface area of play space	foam/rubber		foam/rubber, sand, and paved space	
Sports and recreation features				
Fields, baseball only	1	1	0	0
Fields, multi-use	1	1	1	0
Courts, basketball only	1	1	2	0
Courts, tennis only	0	0	2	2**
Exercise stations with signage	8	8	0	0
Running/walking tracks	1	1	1	0
Trails	1	1	0	0
Other features	1 (horseshoe)	0	0	0
Trail surface	asphalt		n/a	

* For all features in Lions Park, there was auditor disagreement on 'Number of features with lighting present' questions. Two auditors indicated all features had lighting present, while three auditors never indicated that lighting was present (except tennis courts).

** Fee for lighting at tennis courts

Appendix B: Parks Environmental Audit Tool

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

Auditor name 2: _____

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

Page 1

Section B: Playground features

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

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

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

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

Comments?

Section C: Sports and recreation features

For the following items, please take note and document each feature by condition and whether or not there is lighting.	Number of features by condition								Number of features with lighting*	
	Poor				Average/Good				Tally	Total
	Tally		Total		Tally		Total			
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Outdoor Only	
31. Check if no sports or recreation features are present in the play space. <input type="checkbox"/> No sports or recreation features <i>(Skip to Section D.)</i> <i>(Leave the items below blank if there are no sports or recreation features present.)</i>										
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 <i>(If no trails, skip Questions 47a and 50 below.)</i>										
47a. Two-way traffic on trails?										
48. Other features Specify:										
49. Other features Specify:										

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

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

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

Comments?

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

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

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

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

Comments?

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

Parks and Play Spaces Environmental Audit

Introduction

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

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

Prior to conducting the audit

Safety

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

Items to remember

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

Parks and Play Spaces Environmental Audit (Instruction Sheet)

Top of the Parks and Play Spaces Environmental Audit form

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Is there a parking area on-site?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Evaluation of Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities

- 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-alone 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 $\leq \frac{1}{2}$ full, and/or needs cleaning (replacement sand); Box itself needs major repair, and is almost or is unstable	Sandbox is only $\frac{3}{4}$ full, and is mostly clean; the box or edging could use minor repair / Sandbox has adequate clean sand, all sides/edging are sturdy and there are safe places for children to sit
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*.
 - None: Item is negligible or absent.
 - A little/Some: Presence of item is noticeable but not disruptive.
 - 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.