School Audit Instrument:

Assessing safety and walkability of school environments

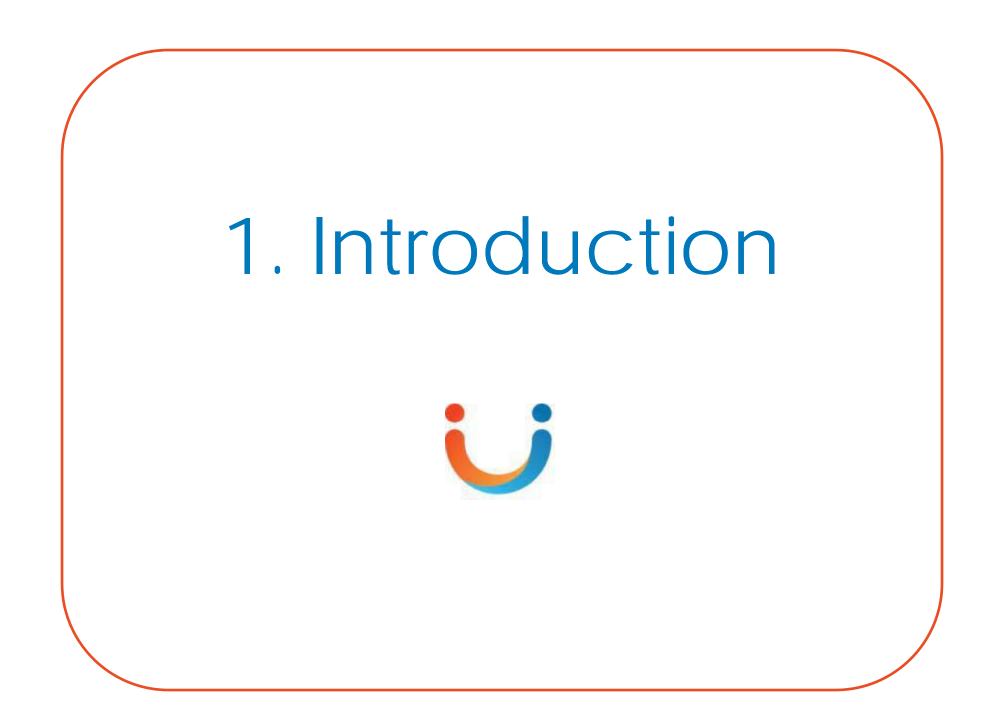
Active Living Research San Diego, CA

February 23, 2011

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Presentation Structure

- 1. Introduction
- 2. School Audit Instrument Development Process
- 3. School Audit Instrument Components
- 4. Training Protocol and Method
- 5. Validation Study
- 6. Conclusion

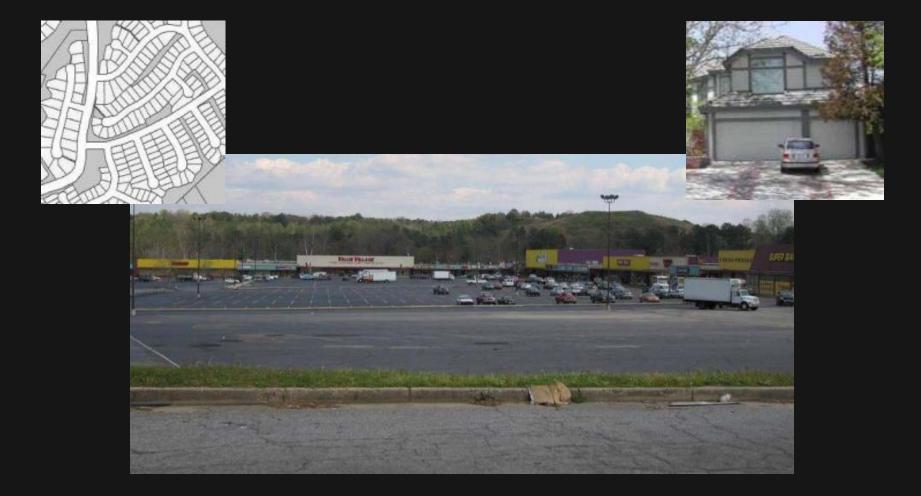


Measurement Methods

Subjective measures (perceived environment)

- Survey
- Interview
- Cognitive mapping
- Environmental Audit
- Etc.
- **Objective measures** (actual environment)
 - Geographic Information System (GIS)
 - Environmental Audit
 - Photography & Video Recording
 - Trace Mapping
 - Etc.

Density & Land Use ---- Site Layout ---- Architectural Design Macro ----- Meso ----- Micro <u>GIS ------</u> Aerial Photo ----- Audit



Spatial Data: Line, Point & Polygon

School Name: Highland Park Elementary Date: Weather: Usunny Ucloudy Auditor ID: Time started: ended: Audit Street STREET SEGMENT 1: Fairview Dr. Segment ID Note: Land use [check all that is immediately Number of lanes (both directions): If no marked lanes, estimate based on along the street segment] roadway width or driving behaviors. Residential: grass/weeds, etc.) Single family home Number of driveways & street Multifamily housing (e.g., apartment, intersections (both sides) condominium, duplex, 4-plex) □ 0 □ 1-3 □ 4-10 □ 11+ Mobile home Number of street lights Commercial: items. etc.) East food restaurant (both sides of the street, sidewalk, street Poor Fair Buffet restaurant shoulder and/or bike lane) Regular sit-down restaurant / taqueria 0 0 1-3 0 4-10 0 11+ Supermarket / grocery store Traffic calming devices [check all Convenience store with gas station Poor that apply] Convenience store without gas station Reduced speed sign (excluding school Gas station with no convenience store Safety in walking zone speed sign) CD / DVD / video game store or rental Speed bump or hump Mall / strip mall / big box retail (e.g., Wal-Median island mart. Home Depot, IKEA, Toys "R" Us) Roundahout Safety in bicycling Educational, Office & Service: Curb extension / bulb-out Boys & girls club / YMCA

Start Here Maintenance of streets & sidewalks (free of cracks, holes, overgrown Poor Fair Good Very Good Excellent

Cleanliness of streets & sidewalks (free of litter, rubbish, broken glass, discarded Good Very Good Excellent

Overall visual quality Fair Good Very Good Excellent

Poor Fair Good Very Good Excellent

Poor Fair Good Very Good Excellent

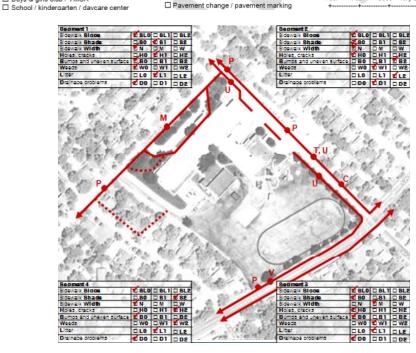


Lee C, Kim H & Kim J (2009) School Audit Tool and Manual: Assessing safety and walkability of outdoor environments at and around elementary schools

SCHOOL AUDIT

MANUAL

August 19, 2009

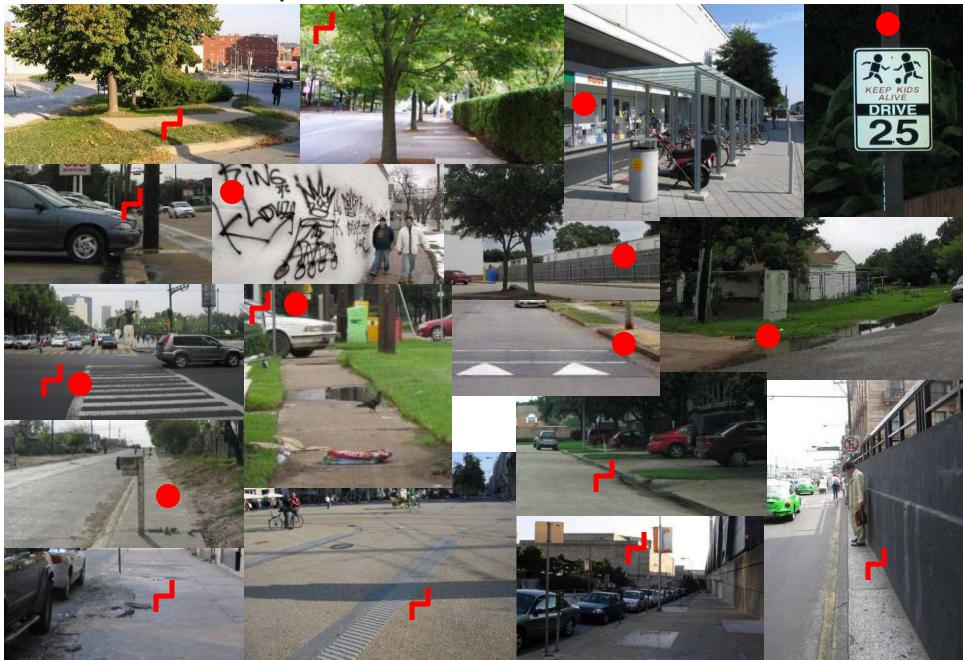


Traffic Calming Devices [Check all that apply]

Reduced speed sign (excluding school zone speed sign)	REDUCED SPEED AHEAD	>
□ Speed bump or hump	and a second	
Median island	A median island, usually appearing as a landscaped strip, is used to separate the traffic from two directions.	
Round about	A roundabout is a type of road junction at which traffic enters a one-way stream around a central island. It is used to slow traffic.	

[2] http://www.ceekay.com.au [3] Better Streets, San Francisco

Audit examples: Line - and Point - data



Existing Audit Instrument Examples

Street Segments:

- Systematic Pedestrian and Cycling Environmental Scan by Pikora et al. 2002 & 2003
- Pedestrian Environment Data Scan by Clifton et al. 2007
- The Irvine-Minnesota Inventory by Day et al. 2006

Recreational Facilities:

- Parks (e.g. BRAT-Direct Observation by Bedimo-Rung et al. 2006)
- Trails (e.g. Path Environment Audit Tool by Troped et al. 2006)

Urban Design

 Measurement Instrument for Urban Design Quantities Related to Walkability by Ewing et al. 2006

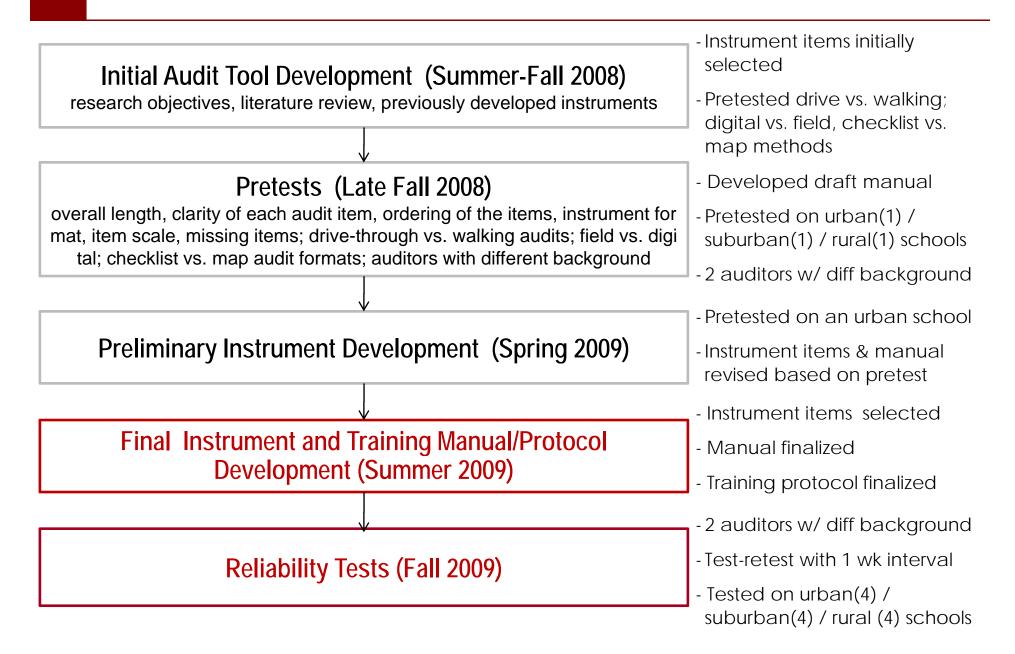
Why School Audits?

- Importance of daily physical activities such as walking to school (WTS) to reduce health burdens among children.
- Importance of targeting children to enable the development of life-long active lifestyle habits.
- Potential for influencing a large number of children at a time by targeting schools (impact).
- Important role of the built environment in promoting WTS.
- Recognition of the many modifiable barriers at/around schools.
- Importance of the context-specific and detailed environmental features in changing school travel behaviors
- Lack/shortage of instruments designed to capture school environments systematically and comprehensively
- Need to assess school ground, frontage streets, and nearby streets, considering specific and detailed factors that may influence school transportation

2. School Audit Instrument: Development Process



Audit Tool Development Process



3. School Audit Instrument: Instrument Components



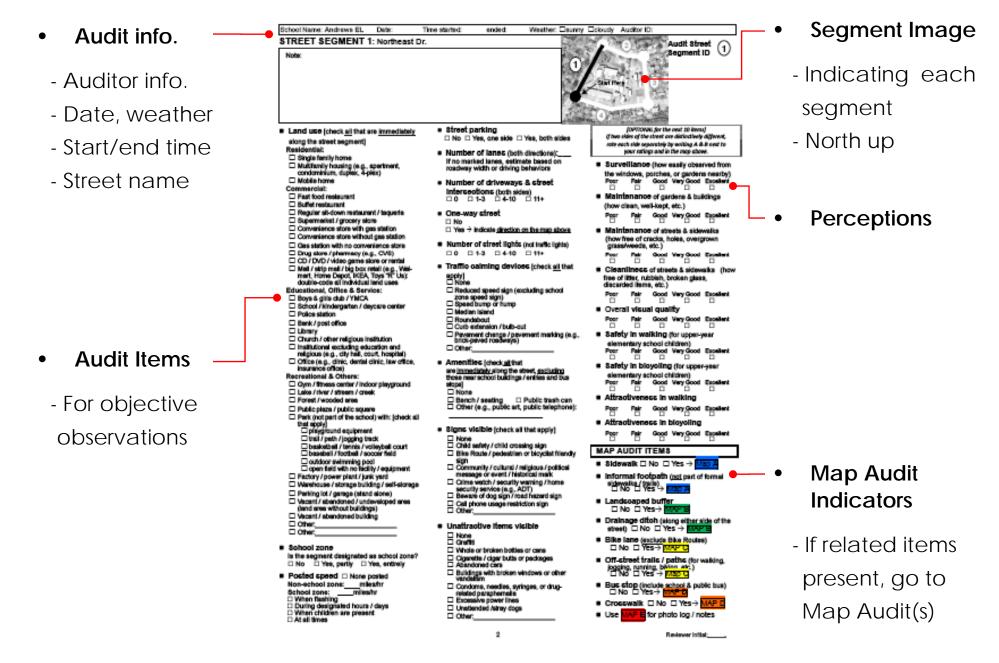
Environmental Audit: School Audit

Т-СОРРЕ	A. Street Segment Audit
School Name & Address: School contact information: Auditor name: (Male/Female) Reviewer name :	B. School Site Audit
Audit date :	C. Map Audit
 INSTRUCTIONS FOR PHOTO AUDIT The first photo should always include the school name (with the school façade or on the signage) Do not take photos of people's faces For each segment, take a few photos of the overall street view, standing at each end of the segment and looking directly toward the audit segment Take photos of any audit items that you are not sure about your rating Take photos of the features/things that support your subjective item (5-point scale item) ratings Take photos of any additional items that are not included in the audit but could be potentially important for children's walking or bicycling Take photos of good and bad examples of walkability and bikeability 	SCHOOL AUDIT MANUAL
 DO NOT FORGET: To bring the ISD's approval letter and your ID with you To drive around all segments to get yourself familiarized with the area before starting the audit Not to enter the school property, unless it is permitted Not to talk or discuss about the ratings with your partner while auditing, if you have a partner To record the start and end times 	Augurt 19. 2009 Lee C, Kim H & Kim J (2009) School Audit Tool and Manual: Assessing safety and walkability of outdoor environments at and around elementary schools

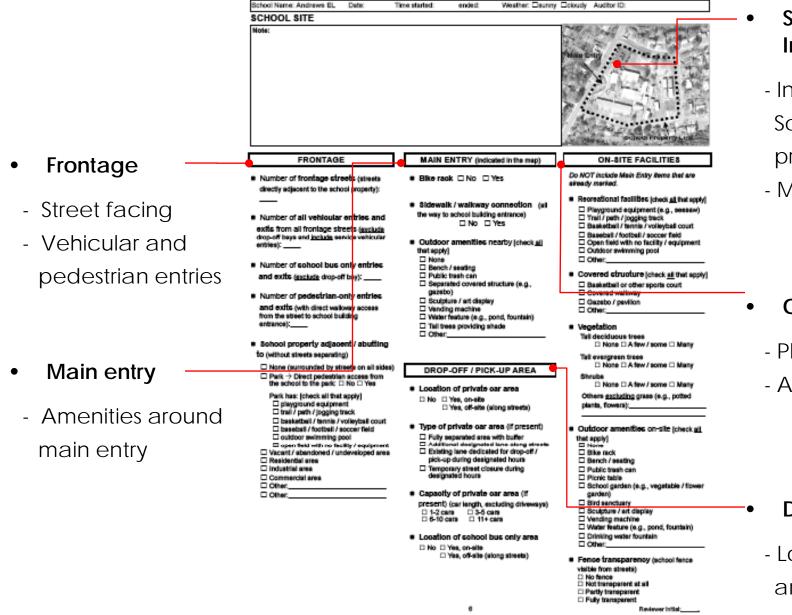
Audit tool cover sheet

Audit manual

Street Segment Audit



School Site Audit



- School Site
 Image
- Indicating
 School site and
 property line
 Maine entry

- **On-site facilities**
- Physical features
- Amenities, etc.

D/P Area

- Location, types, and capacity

Map Audit Example

Map audit A : sidewalk & informal path

Exact locations

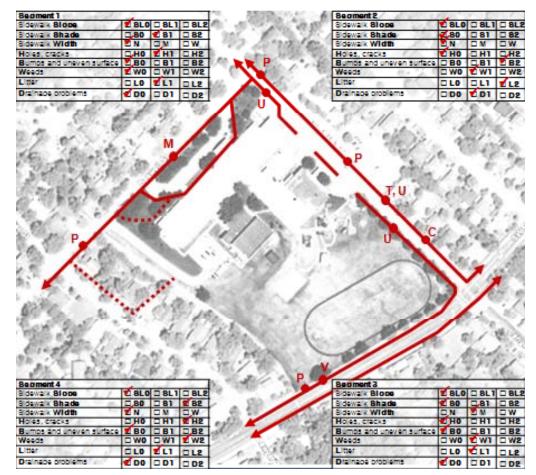
Detailed conditions

slope, shade, width, holes & cracks, bumps & uneven surface, weeds, litter, drainage problems, etc.

Obstructions

poles , parked cars, mail boxes, etc.

Connections



Color Aerial Photo



4. School Audit Instrument: Training Protocol & Manual

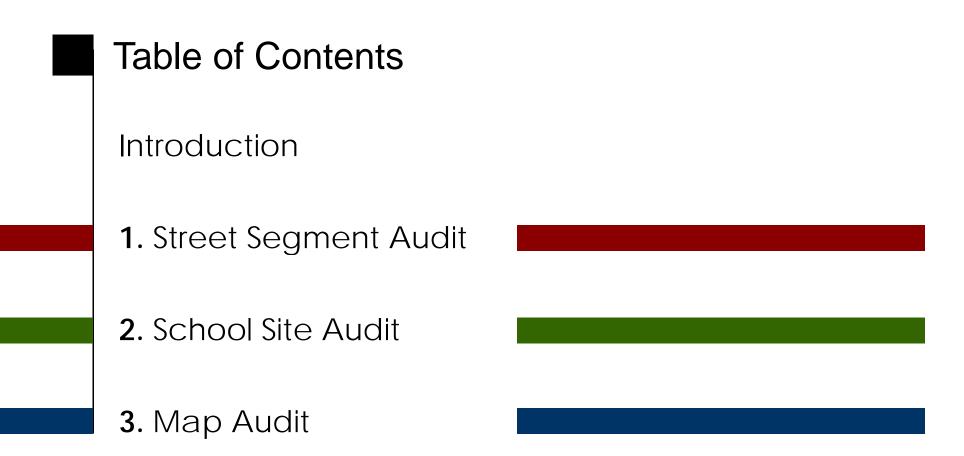
SCHOOL AUDIT MANUAL

December 22, 2009









- 1. What to bring with you
- 2. What training you should receive
- 3. How to observe
- 4. Where to observe



What to bring with you

In addition to this Manual, you will need

- Audit Instrument (extra copies)
- Measuring tape
- Digital camera
- Color pens
- Clip board
- Sound meter [optional]

Others:

- Driver's License and University ID
- Map or driving directions to the audit schools
- Information about the contact person for each of the audit schools



What training you should receive

1. Review Instrument and Manual (2 hours):

Request a copy of the Instrument and Manual to Chanam Lee (chanam@tamu.edu) and review before attending the training session

Prepare a list of questions to ask during the Training session

2. Attend Training Session (2 hours):

Attend a pre-scheduled group training session that includes a PowerPoint presentation by a trainer, followed by a Q&A session

Make sure that all your questions are answered

3. Attend Field Practice (2 hours):

Test out the Instrument as a small group activity led by the trainer, immediately following the training session

4. Get Certification (2 hours):

Independently perform the audit on an assigned site and submit the results to the trainer who will review your audit results and inform you about your certification status (you may be asked to re-take this certification activity until your audit results are satisfactory)

ISTREET SEGMENT AUDIT

Part of this section is adopted from:

[1] Alfonzo M, Day K, & Boarnet M. (2005). Irvine Minnesota Inventory for observation of physical environment features linked to physical activity. Training protocol. Accessed at: <https://webfiles.uci.edu/kday/public/index.html>.
[2] Pikora T (no date). Survey of the physical environment in local neighbourhoods, SPACES Instrument: Observers Manual.





[check all that are immediately along the street segment]

\Box Single family home

This may appear similar to duplex or other multi-family units, check the addresses (mail boxes) to confirm if needed



Single family detached

Single family attached



□ Mobile home





[check all that are immediately along the street segment]

Regular sit-down restaurant / taqueria	 Provides food services to patrons who order and are served while seated and pay after eating.ⁱ Taquerias are usually found in areas with large Hispanic populations, serving authentic Mexican cuisine such as tacos, enchiladas, and burritos. Examples: Casual dining chain restaurants such as TGI Friday's, Texas Roadhouse, Applebee's, Cheddar's, Cheese cake Factory, Chili's, Denny's, IHOP, Olive Garden, On the Border, Outback Steakhouse, P.F. Chang's China Bistro, Red Lobster, etc.; and local restaurants 	<image/>
Supermarket / grocery store	Sells a general line of food, such as canned and frozen foods; fresh fruits and vegetables; and fresh and prepared meats, fish, and poultry. ⁱ	L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L
	Examples: HEB, Albertsons, Kroger, Whole Foods Market, Randall's, Safeway, Fiesta Mart, Tom Thumb Food & Pharmacy, Save-A-Lot	

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_casual_dining_restaurant_chains

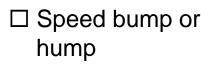
ⁱ North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2007 Definition. 722211 Limited-Service Restaurants. http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/index.html

Traffic Calming Devices

[Check all that apply]

 Reduced speed sign (excluding school zone speed sign)







AHEAD

□ Median island



A median island, usually appearing as a landscaped strip, is used to separate the traffic from two directions.

□ Round about

A roundabout is a type of road junction at which traffic enters a one-way stream around a central island. It is used to slow traffic.

[1]http://www.ci.huntsville.al.us/Engineering/TrafficEng/images/speed%20table.jpg.
 [2]http:///www.ceekay.com.au/images/photo_speedhumps_b.jpg.
 [3] Better Streets, San Francisco







Traffic Calming Devices (Cont.)

[Check all that apply]

Curb extension / bulb-out

A curb extension is a horizontal intrusion of the curb into the roadway resulting in a narrower section of roadway.

A bulb-out extends out the sidewalk, usually where there are crosswalks so that the crossing distance is shorter.

Sometimes offer seating, transit stop, landscaping, or other pedestrian amenities.



Pavement change / pavement marking (e.g., brick-paved roadways)



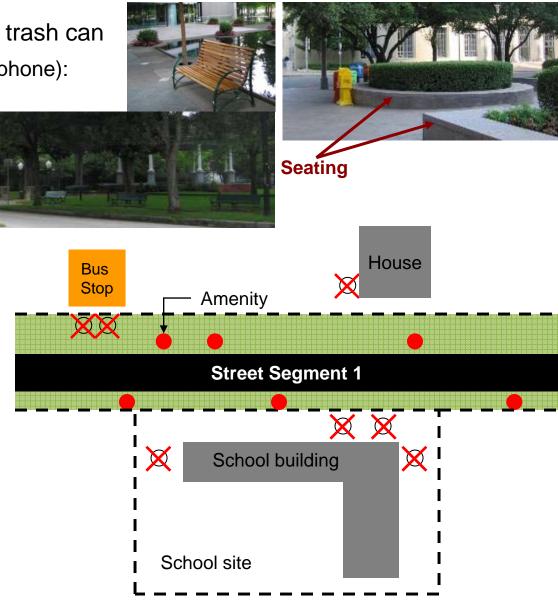
Amenities

[check all that is immediately along the street, excluding those near school buildings / entries and bus stops]

Bench / seating
 Public trash can
 Other (e.g., public art, public telephone):
 <u>Public Art</u>









[easily observed from the windows, porches, or gardens nearby]

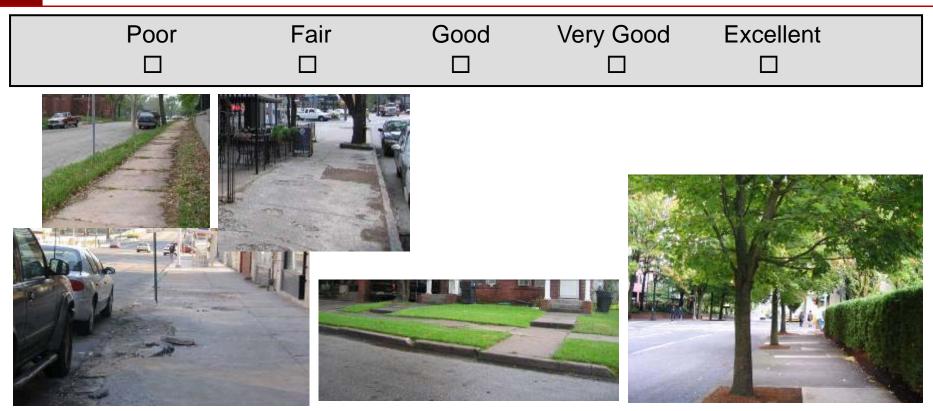
Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	



Surveillance is whether people can see you from their windows, porches or gardens when you are walking / bicycling on the street. In area with higher degree of surveillance, you are more likely to get help on-time from other people when you are attacked or injured. Set-back distance is also considerable.

Maintenance of Streets & Sidewalks

(free of cracks, holes, overgrown grass/weeds, etc.)



Poor

Paved surfaces have many cracks, holes, weeds, etc.; lawns / trees are not maintained.

Good

Paved surface have few cracks, holes, weeds, etc.; lawns / trees are somewhat maintained; some work is needed to improve.

Excellent

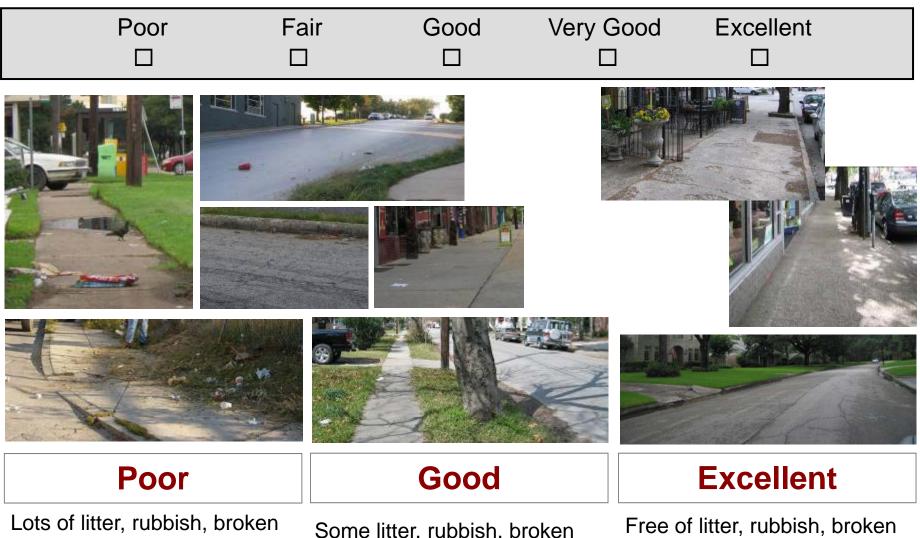
Paved surfaces are free of cracks, holes, weeds, etc.; lawns / trees are healthy and well-kept.

Cleanliness of Streets & Sidewalks

glass, discarded items, etc.

(free of litter, rubbish, broken glass, discarded items, etc.)

glass, discarded items, etc.



Some litter, rubbish, broken glass, discarded items, etc.

ISCHOOL SITE AUDIT



Number of Frontage Streets

Number of frontage streets

(streets directly adjacent to the school site): 3



Frontage entries of vehicular and school bus

Number of all vehicular entries and exits from all frontage streets (excluding drop-off bay with NO buffer and including service vehicular entries):



Number of school bus only entries and exits

(excluding drop-off bay) :_____

Drop-off bay is small pocket space on the street side that allow vehicles to stop for a short while for loading or drop-off people

School property adjacent / abutting to (without

streets separating the area from the school property)

□ **None** (surrounded by streets on all sides)

 \Box **Park** \rightarrow Direct pedestrian access from the school to the park

- Park has:
 - □ playground equipment
- \Box trail / path / jogging track
- □ basketball / tennis / volleyball court
- □ baseball / football / soccer field
- $\hfill\square$ outdoor swimming pool
- $\hfill\square$ open field with no facility / equipment

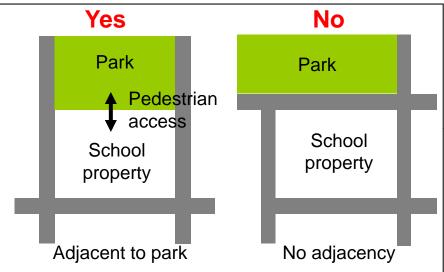


□ Residential area

□ Industrial area

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□ Commercial area
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□ Other: _____



Main Entry (indicated in the map)

Main entry items should **ONLY** include those near the main entrance to the school building (**exclude** those in other areas within the school site)

□ Bike rack □ No □ Yes



Main entry

NOTE: This is a boot/shoe scraper, NOT a bike rack



□ Sidewalk / walkway connection (all the way to school building entrance)

 \Box No \Box Yes



Location of Private Car D/P Area

Drop-off / pick-up Area Drop-off / Pick-up areas may be fenced off/locked and open only during the pick-up and drop-off hours

□ No □ On-site

Drop-off and pick-up areas inside school site.

□ Off-site (along streets)

Drop-off and pick-up areas outside school, along adjacent streets.









Type of Private Car D/P Area (if present)

Drop-off / pick-up Area

 $\hfill\square$ Fully separated area with buffer

□ Additional designated lane along streets

Existing lane dedicated for drop-off / pick-up during designated hours

 $\hfill\square$ Temporary street closure during designated hours









Outdoor Amenities On-site

On-site Facilities

[check all that apply]

□ Bike rack □ Bench / seating □ Trash can □ Picnic table

□ School garden (e.g., vegetable / flower garden)



□ Bird sanctuary

□ Sculpture / art display

□ Water feature (e.g., pond, fountain)

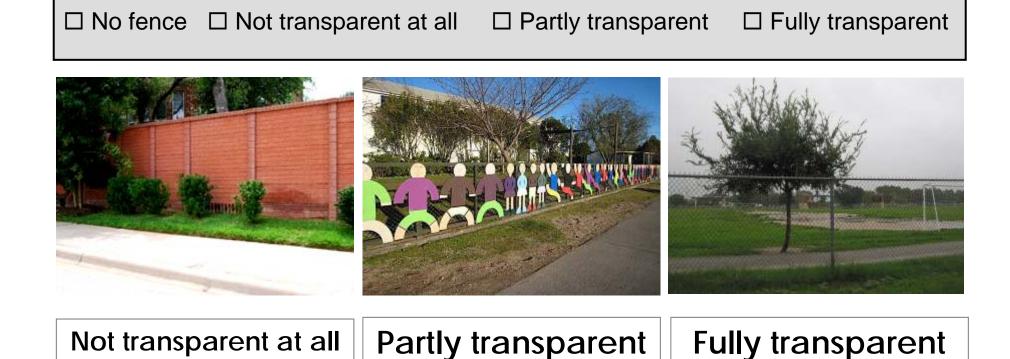
□ Vending machine

Drinking water fountain

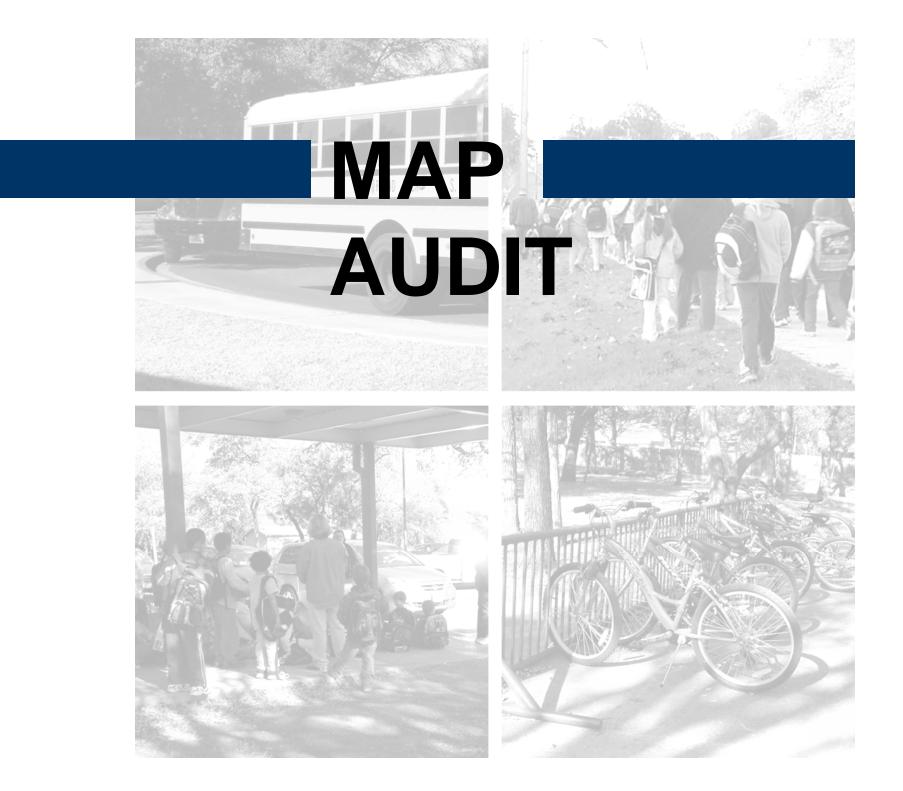
□ Other: _____

Fence Transparency

[school fence visible from streets]



A combination of solid and transparent fence.



MAP A Sidewalk

2244	Segment 1				Segment 2	
DRAW	Sidewalk Slope Sidewalk Shade		SL1 □S		Sidewalk Slope Sidewalk Shade	SL0 □ SL1 □ SL2 S0 □ S1 □ S2
Sidewalk locations	Sidewalk Shade	CONTRACT 18		and the second sec	Sidewalk Shade	
	Holes, cracks	2 00 - 0000 0 - 000	H1 DH	2	Holes, cracks	
□Sidewalk connectivity →	Bumps and uneven surface	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	B1 🗆 B		Bumps and uneven surface	
	Weeds Litter	0.100 01			Weeds Litter	
INDICATE / LOCATE	Drainage problems	A CONTRACT OF A CONTRACT.	1L1 □L 1D1 □C		Drainage problems	□ L0 □ L1 1 L2 □ D0 1 □ D2
□Sidewalk Slope (Mark on tables)	C. Mr Constant	2. fr	3614		15 1. 1	1.0.00
SL0 SL1 SL2	the states	1 4	12		S. H. in	S. A. S. C.
□Sidewalk Shade (Mark on tables	Torx 1	1	M			and interes
S0 S1 S2	NE AND THE	1. 200 1	1		P	10 20
□Sidewalk Width (Mark on tables)	32 1 1 1 1 1 1	. 1	9	and started		A section
N: <4 feet M: 4-6 feet W: >6 fee	t State of all			A 199	T, U	Setting of T
□Sidewalk Condition						1 pt See
(Mark on tables)	C.	100	r i	15 1 23 43		Che Sha Dia
H0 H1 H2	P	1	San /			Carlos and Mar
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□Sidewalk Obstructions ●	Sec. 9.00	Ch.	den!	THE .	No.	1 - Sec
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□Informal footpaths ······	Stat - States	- <u>19</u> 2	1	State 1 and 1	100	start.
	172 2 010	No. of	1. 15 14	- P	Segment 3	Star San
and the second second second second	Segment 4 Sidewalk Slope			12	Sidewalk Slope	🗹 SL0 🗆 SL1 🗆 SL2
	Sidewalk Shade		S1 🗹 S	2	Sidewalk Shade	✓ S0 □ S1 □ S2
the second second of the	Sidewalk Width		IM □.V		Sidewalk Width	
	Holes, cracks				Holes, cracks	
and the second	Bumps and uneven surface Weeds		B1 DB W1 V		Bumps and uneven surface Weeds	e 12 B0 □.B1 □ B2 □ W0 12 W1 □ W2
	Litter			and the second se	Litter	
	Drainage problems	✓ D0 □	1986		Drainage problems	✓ D0 □ D1 □ D2
				~		

MAP A. Sidewalk

Sidewalk Obstructions

Poles (e.g., lighting or signage poles)
Vegetations (e.g., trees, shrubs)
Cars (e.g., abandoned or parked on sidewalks)
Trash can
Utility facility/equipment
Mailbox



















MAP B. Landscaped Buffer / Drainage Ditch

DRAW □ Landscaped Buffer locations □ Drainage Ditch locations INDICATE / LOCATE □ Landscaped Buffer width N: < 3 feet M: 3 to < 5 feet W: 5 to < 10 feet VW: 10+ feet □ Landscaped Buffer type T: Trees G: Grass

O: Other



MAP B. Landscaped Buffer / Drainage Ditch

Landscaped Buffer Type

Trees

Grass

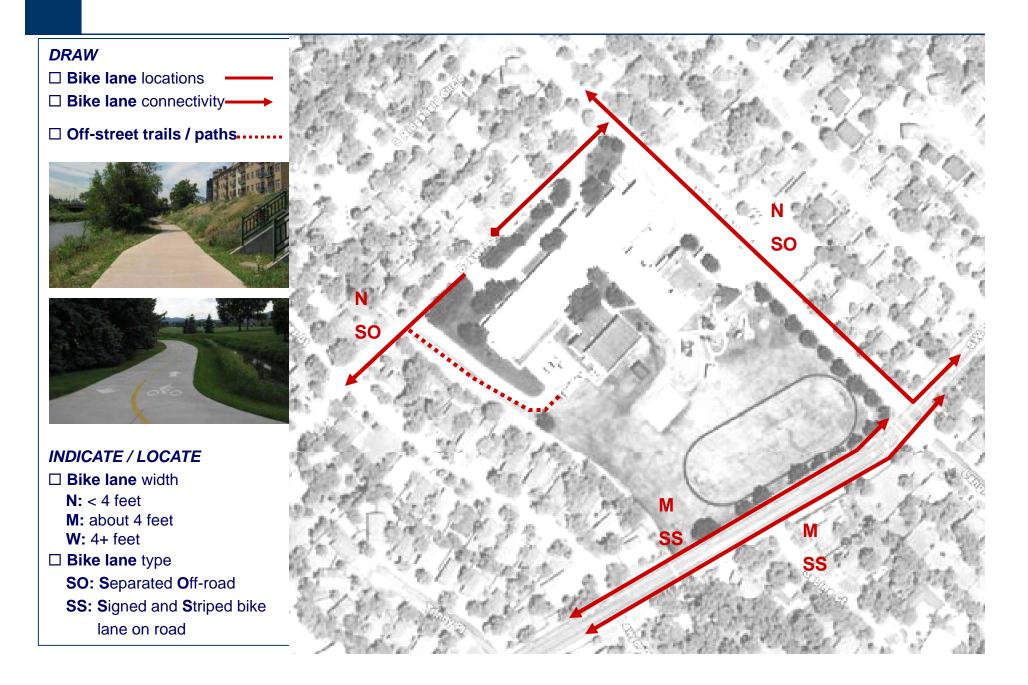
No buffer



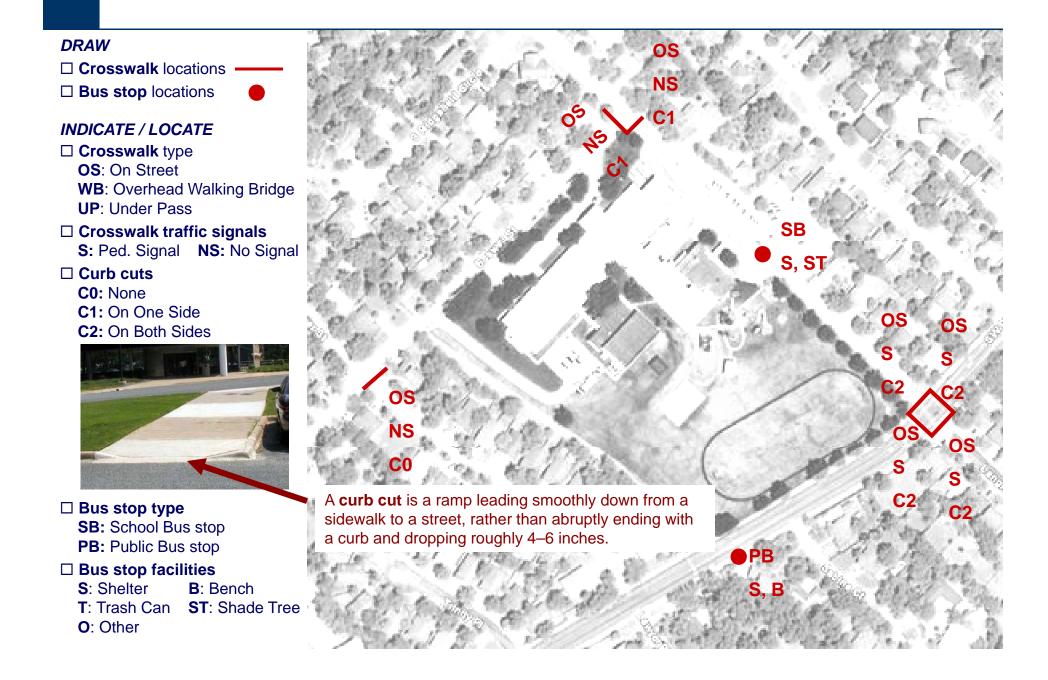
Drainage Ditch along the segment streets



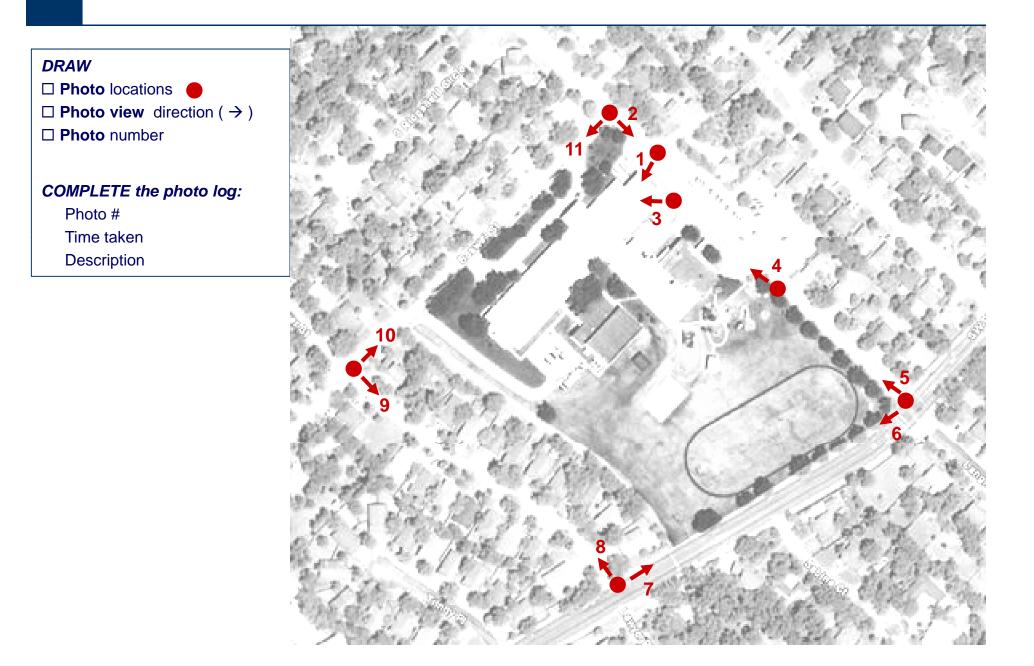
MAP C. Bike Lane / Off-street Path



MAP D. Crosswalk / Bus Stop



MAP E. Photo Log / Other Notes



5. School Audit Instrument: Validation Study



Audit Tool Reliability Assessments

Assessment Types:

- 1. Inter-rater reliability: agreement between the two raters
- 2. Test-retest reliability: agreement between the two audits by the same rater (1-2 weeks interval)
- 3. Peak vs. Off-peak Hour Reliability: agreement between peak vs. off peak hour measurements by the same auditor

Test Auditors: 1 with and 1 without a background in environmental study

Testing school samples: stratified random sampling

	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Higher income	2 schools (8 times)	2 schools (8 times)	2 schools (8 times)
Lower income	2 schools (8 times)	2 schools (8 times)	2 schools (8 times)

* Income level of school determined by % of economic disadvantaged student

Audit Tool Reliability Assessments

Setting	Income	City/County	Density (pp/sq.m)	ISD	EL School	Enroll.	Grade Span	% Black	% Hispanic	% White	% Eco. Disadv.
					Statewide Me	ean		14.3	47.2	34.8	55.3
	•	Austin	2,610.4	Austin	Andrews	610	EE-05	28.0	69.7	2.0	93.1
	Lower	Houston	3,371.7	Houston	Kelso	528	РК-05	43.4	56.6	0.0	<mark>98.7</mark>
Urban	Lliabor	Austin	2,610.4	Austin	Casis	777	EE-05	3.1	9.9	83.9	4.1
	Higher	Houston	3,371.7	Houston	Barbara Bush	627	PK-05	10.4	17.5	46.4	13.7
		Bryan	1,515.0	Bryan	Anson Jones	595	KG-05	27.6	69.7	2.5	93.9
Sub-	Lower	Bryan	1,515.0	Bryan	Navarro	542	KG-05	23.6	54.4	21.6	78.6
urban	Highor	Bryan	1,515.0	Bryan	Alton Bowen	411	KG-05	21.4	18.0	57.9	32.1
	Higher	College Sta.	1,686.3	College Sta.	Pebble Creek	605	РК-04	12.7	6.8	68.4	22.0
		Walker Co.	78.5	Huntsville	Huntsville	458	РК-04	28.6	14.8	56.1	71.8
Dural	Lower	Anderson Co.	51.5	Palestine	Story	707	03-05	29.0	<u>33.5</u>	36.5	70.6
Rural	Higher	Leon Co.	14.3	Centerville	Centerville	388	PK-06	9.5	10.8	77.8	42.0
	Higher	Lee Co.	24.9	Lexington	Lexington	449	EE-05	11.6	10.2	77.7	43.4

School Audit Tool Reliability Study Results

Reliability		Url	oan scł	nool	Subu	rban so	chool	Ru	ral sch	ool		Total	
Test Type	Statistics	Max	Min	Mean	Max	Min	Mean	Max	Min	Mean	Max	Min	Mean
Inter-	Карра	0.886	0.769	0.831	0.846	0.746	0.800	0.943	0.843	0.885	0.943	0.746	0.839
rater	ICC	0.847	0.298	0.632	0.884	0.392	0.613	0.645	0.425	0.551	0.884	0.298	0.602
Test-	Карра	0.956	0.855	0.918	0.902	0.789	0.855	0.976	0.883	0.936	0.976	0.789	0.903
retest	ICC	0.933	0.478	0.772	0.926	0.402	0.719	0.980	0.682	0.838	0.980	0.402	0.774
Peak- offpeak	ICC	1.000	0.373	0.778	0.991	0.321	0.749	0.975	0.670	0.888	1.000	0.321	0.801

School Audit Tool Reliability Study Results

Objective items (categorical) Kappa

- Inter-rater reliability: 0.839
- Test-retest reliability: 0.903

Subjective items (ordinal) Intra-Class Correlation

- Inter-rater reliability: 0.602
- Test-retest reliability: 0.774
- Peak vs. off-peak reliability: 0.801
- Rural schools showed most consistent results in the peak-off peak and test-retest assessments.
- Inter-rater rests showed somewhat different results with urban scho ols showing the highest ICC and rural schools showing the highest Kappa values

Conclusion

- This School Audit Instrument is a tool that can provide effective and efficient assessments of street and school site environments, focusing on those attributes related to children's active transportation to school.
- The instrument's three components of Street Audit, School Site Audit and Map Audit cover multi-faceted environmental factors comprehensively and with sufficient spatial and observational details.
- Most items achieved moderate to high levels of reliabilities from the testing that involved schools with different income levels and community settings. Therefore with proper training, this audit can be used to provide reliable and accurate information about the existing built environmental conditions around schools, for education, research, intervention, and policy-support purposes

Acknowledgements

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We would like to thank:

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- Carolyn Smith, Ashley Wilson, and Chelsea Mounce for the valuable inputs during the instrument development phases.

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WELCOME TO DESIGN RESEARCH FOR ACTIVE LIVING AT TEXAS A&M!

The Design Research for Active Living group is devoted to interdisciplinary research aimed at linking elements of the built environment with human health behaviors and outcomes. We believe that the homes, neighborhoods, cities and regions in which we live, work, study and play form an important health infrastructure that can promote or hinder good health. Made up of faculty members and students from Texas A&M University, our teams focus on identifying the specific and modifiable attributes of the built environment that can contribute to active and healthy living for all, especially vulnerable populations such as children, minorities and older adults. Toward this end, we conduct research projects examining people-environment relationships from the smaller architectural scale to the larger neighborhood and regional scales. Our work also is focused on multiple perspectives, from practitioners to policy-makers perspective, and from a peopleoriented view to an environment-oriented view. Finally, we are committed to advancing theoretical and methodological approaches to better characterize the built environment for research, practice, and intervention purposes.

RESEARCH HIGHLIGHT



The "Whys" and "Why Nots" of Active Living: Barriers and Motivators among HighRisk Children.

This research examines multi-level natural and virtual experiments to identify specific interventions effective in promoting walking and physical activity and reducing obesity ... *more*



Safety, Health, and Equity for Active School Transportation: Interactions among Multi- Level Factors and Specific Needs of Low-Income Hispanic Children.

This research aims: 1) to examine the mediating and moderating factors in the relationship between objective physical environment and active school transportation; ... *more*



Institute for Obesity Research and Program Evaluation, Texas A&M University; and College Research and Interdisciplinary Council, College of Architecture, Texas A&M University.

This pilot study is to explore the impact of food and physical activity environments where students live, work and study onenergy expenditure. It will also compare diet and physical... *more*



Center for Health Systems & Design College of Architecture - Texas A&M University



