

HEALTHY KIDS, HEALTHY COMMUNITIES CASE REPORT

Moore and Montgomery Counties, North Carolina

Evaluation of the Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities National Program

December 2009 to December 2013



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Background	4-5
Community Demographics	6-7
Influence of Social Determinants	7
Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities-Moore and Montgomery Counties Partnership	8-9
Partnership Funding	10
Community Assessment	11-12
Planning and Advocacy Efforts	13
Healthy Eating and Active Living Strategies	
Healthy Eating and Physical Activity Policies in Community Settings	14-15
Corner Stores	16
Farmers' Markets	17-18
Pedestrian and Bicycle Connections to Child-Centered Locations	19-21
Coordinated Recreation Plan	22-23
Challenges and Lessons Learned	24
Sustainability of the Partnership and Initiative	25
Tables	
Table 1: Percentages of Overweight and Obesity, Fall 2008, Public Schools Systems	6
Table 2: Demographics of Moore and Montgomery Counties and Selected Towns	7
Table 3: Summary of Community Assessments	12
Table 4: Select Characteristics of Farmers' Markets	18
Figures	
Figure 1: Map of Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities Partnerships	4
Figure 2: Map of Moore and Montgomery Counties, NC	6
Figure 3: Active Transportation Infographic	21
Appendices	
Appendix A: HKHC-Moore and Montgomery Counties Logic Model	27
Appendix B: Partnership and Community Capacity Survey Results	29
Appendix C: HKHC-Moore and Montgomery Counties Partner List	34
Appendix D: Sources and Amounts of Funding Leveraged	35
Appendix E: Corner Stores Environmental Audit Summary Report	39

BACKGROUND

Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities National Program

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

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

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

Figure 1: Map of Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities Partnerships



Evaluation of Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities

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

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

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

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

Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities-Moore and Montgomery Counties Partnership

In December 2009, *Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities (HKHC)– Moore and Montgomery Counties partnership* received a four-year, \$360,000 grant as part of the HKHC national program. The HKHC partnership focused on five communities: Aberdeen, Southern Pines, and Robbins in Moore County and Candor and Mt. Gilead in Montgomery County. FirstHealth of the Carolinas was the lead agency.

The partnership and capacity building strategies of the partnership included:

- **Community Champions:** The partnership recruited champions in the five communities to spearhead the implementation of community-specific efforts throughout the initiative.
- **Making Moore Connections:** This taskforce was assembled to facilitate policy advocacy, communication and planning efforts between planning, parks and recreation, public health, and policymakers around complete streets policies, creating bicycle, pedestrian, and open space plans.
- **Candor Food Solutions:** This group addressed policies and practices associated with creating a mobile market, healthy corner stores, and increasing farmers’ market participation in the Town of Candor and Montgomery County.

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 HKHC partnership incorporated assessment and community engagement activities to support the partnership and the healthy eating and active living strategies. The healthy eating and active living strategies of the HKHC partnership included:

- **Healthy Eating and Physical Activity Policies in Community Settings:** The partnership was instrumental in developing policies for healthy eating through parks and recreation for town-sponsored events, as well as sporting events and camps for children in Mt. Gilead, Candor and Southern Pines. In addition, a physical activity policy was adopted in Mt. Gilead.
- **Corner Stores:** Two corner stores in Candor added 1% and skim milk to their stores as a result of the HKHC partnership’s efforts.
- **Farmers’ Markets:** The partnership was successful in bringing Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) benefits to Moore County Farmers’ Market and a local buying club, as well as starting a new farmers’ market in Mt. Gilead.
- **Pedestrian and Bicycle Connections to Child-Centered Locations:** Efforts by the partnership resulted in bicycle and pedestrian plans and infrastructure improvements in Aberdeen and Southern Pines, as well as trail enhancements in Candor and Mt. Gilead.
- **Coordinated Recreation Plan:** A coordinated plan was developed for recreation for the Northern Moore County region. Significant efforts were dedicated to cleaning up an old mill site in Robbins that had been destroyed by fire, with the goal of transforming the site into a place for recreation. As a result, the Moore County Land Use Plan included a goal explicitly addressing improving the built and natural environments to improve citizen health through the use of open space and recreational opportunities.

COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHICS

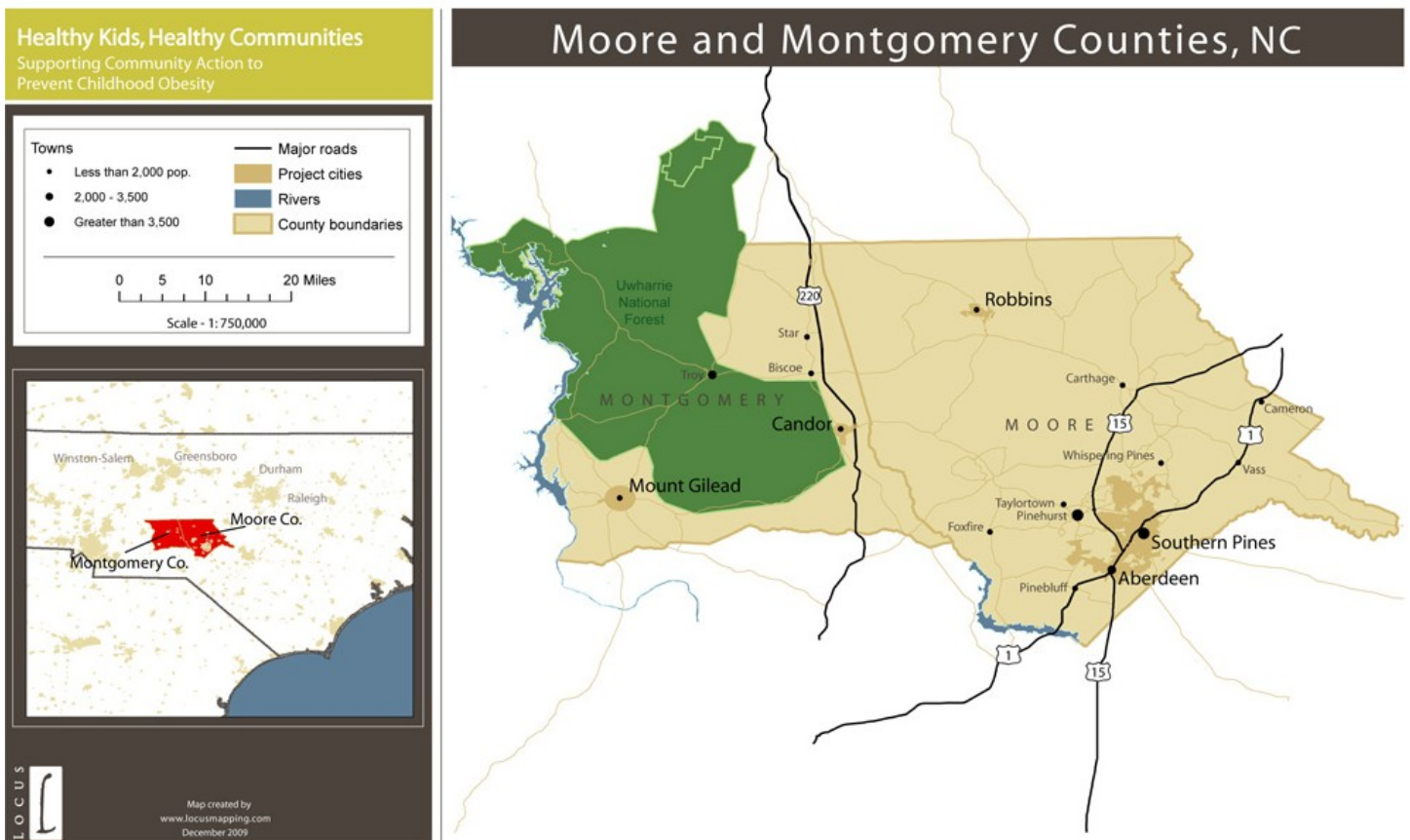
The HKHC-Moore and Montgomery Counties partnership focused on five towns within this predominately rural two-county region in North Carolina: Aberdeen, Southern Pines, and Robbins in Moore County and Candor and Mt. Gilead in Montgomery County. These communities were selected because they exhibited high percentages of overweight/obesity in children (Table 1) and the schools had high percentages of children on free and reduced-price lunch. In addition, relationships with potential partners had been established. Percentages of free and reduced-price lunch in elementary schools were nearly 99% in Candor, 87% in Mt. Gilead, 64% in Aberdeen, 57% in Southern Pines, and 91% in Robbins.²

Table 1. Percentages of Overweight and Obesity, Fall 2008, Public Schools Systems

Elementary School	FIRST GRADE			THIRD GRADE			FIFTH GRADE		
	Overweight	Obese	Total	Overweight	Obese	Total	Overweight	Obese	Total
Candor	11%	18%	29%	20%	44%	64%	21%	31%	52%
Mt. Gilead	7%	23%	30%	13%	17%	30%	16%	23%	39%
Aberdeen	-	-	-	14%	28%	42%	15%	29%	44%
Southern Pines	-	-	-	13%	18%	31%	13%	15%	28%
Robbins	16%	13%	29%	20%	33%	53%	19%	25%	44%
Average	12.5%	21.4%	33%	16%	28%	44%	16.8%	24.6%	41%

Source: HKHC-Moore and Montgomery RWJF Proposal

Figure 2: Map of Moore and Montgomery Counties, NC



HKHC-Moore and Montgomery Counties

In 2010, the population was 27,798 in Montgomery County and 88,247 in Moore County.³ The percentage of non-Hispanic Black residents ranged from 3% in Robbins to 56% in Mt. Gilead. Likewise, there was diversity with respect to Hispanic/Latino ethnicity, ranging from 1% in Mt. Gilead to 50% in Robbins. Other demographic and socioeconomic characteristics are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Demographics of Moore and Montgomery Counties and Selected Towns^{3,4}

	Population	White	African-American	Hispanic/Latino	Below Poverty	Per Capita Income	Median Household Income
Montgomery County	27,798	69%	19%	14%	26%	\$18,816	\$32,946
Moore County	88,247	80%	13%	6%	13%	\$26,981	\$43,348
Town of Candor	840	55%	11%	41%	25%	\$17,257	\$33,333
Town of Mt. Gilead	1,181	41%	56%	1%	25%	\$14,347	\$23,023
Town of Aberdeen	6,350	68%	25%	5%	12%	\$22,262	\$34,026
Town of Robbins	1,097	72%	3%	50%	21%	\$15,300	\$28,646
Town of Southern Pines	12,334	72%	24%	4%	14%	\$30,729	\$43,650

INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL DETERMINANTS

Rural Setting

The HKHC-Moore and Montgomery Counties partnership noted some challenges in working in a rural setting, including:

- The distance many families live from schools, grocery stores, and community spaces;
- Limited resources and commitment, given that a small group of community members are often tapped for a variety of efforts simply because rural areas have fewer individuals upon which to draw;
- Lack of financial resources to dedicate to this work, as many residents and community organizations do not have significant funding to devote to childhood obesity prevention.

Barriers to Participation in Sports Programs

Program fees, distance to parks, and lack of volunteers have created a barrier to participation in sports programs among low-income populations. For example, there is a need for a soccer program in the Robbins area, where approximately 50% of the community are Hispanic/Latino. Given the poverty of the residents, many children cannot afford to be a part of the official leagues. The community partnership held a clinic instead of forming a free league, because they could not recruit enough reliable volunteers from the community as coaches. Although there is a county park in Robbins in fair condition with a soccer field, the parks in the southern part of the county are in much better condition. Parents in Robbins cannot afford to drive to games or practices in the southern part of the county. A member of the local soccer league helped to construct a volunteer model for a soccer program; yet, lack of volunteers remains an issue to forming a team. Opportunities for soccer have become available through a joint use agreement between Moore County Parks and Recreation and the Davis Community Center.

HKHC-MOORE AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES PARTNERSHIP

Lead Agency

First Health

The lead agency for the HKHC-Moore and Montgomery Counties partnership was FirstHealth of the Carolinas. FirstHealth is a private, non-governmental, not-for-profit health care network located in Pinehurst, North Carolina. The system serves 15 counties in the mid-Carolinas. It is the largest employer in the region and dedicated to improving the quality of life for residents statewide. FirstHealth is a leader in advancing health policy change—food policy change in particular—and committed to living up to its core purpose, which is simply “to care for people.”

Both the Project Director and Project Coordinator for the HKHC partnership were employees of FirstHealth. The Project Director started working with FirstHealth in 1995 and was considered the leader and convener of the partnership. She had knowledge and experience in working with environment and policy issues related to childhood obesity. The Project Coordinator began working with FirstHealth in 2000 and brought experience in community development and existing community relationships.

Organization and Collaboration

The undertaking of the HKHC work was supported by the organization’s long-term, 2020 Vision: “Working Together, First in Quality, First in Health.” As a result of an organizational effort to devise and implement a meaningful long-range vision, FirstHealth initiated the establishment of 2020 Vision Collaborative Groups in 2004. In the process of establishing the collaborative groups, FirstHealth combined local, state and national data with input from community groups, key individuals, and several entity boards of trustees to determine the precise health issues that presented the greatest challenges to those living in the mid-Carolinas. Several priority areas emerged, including Child Health, of which childhood obesity and physical activity/healthy eating were specific indicators.²

The HKHC partnership built on the structure of FirstHealth’s 2020 Vision. The 2020 Vision structure and priorities provided the HKHC partnership with the following:²

- A regional consortium to provide HKHC project cohesiveness and facilitate coordination, sharing of lessons learned, and leveraging of resources;
- Existing partnerships to assess, communicate with key stakeholders, and prioritize needs (e.g., Moore County 2020 Vision Collaborative Group and Montgomery County 2020 Vision Collaborative Group);
- Community-based, issue-specific taskforces to carry out workplans.

The HKHC partnership viewed its purpose as providing technical assistance and information regarding environmental systems and policy change to aid in reducing childhood obesity in the five different communities within Moore and Montgomery Counties. The partnership was designed as a learning and sharing network surrounding childhood obesity issues. To this end, it held Quarterly Learning Exchange meetings with its partners. Taskforce meetings with each of the five communities and champion meetings were also held as needed. A quarterly newsletter was developed that provided stories, resources, and updates to the partnership to connect and communicate with the intention of keeping partners engaged.



HKHC-Moore and Montgomery Counties

Significant emphasis was placed on recruiting community champions to spearhead the implementation of community-specific workplans throughout the entire project period. The community champions created project management guidelines as tools for decision-making for funding and technical assistance and assisted in identifying communications strategies. Most of the community champions stayed consistent and active in partnership work. Overall, there were about 30 community members actively participating in the partnership. The following champions emerged during the course of the HKHC initiative:

- Aberdeen: Town Planner, Parks and Recreation, school system, Aberdeen Elementary School and its principal
- Southern Pines: Parks and Recreation, Moore County Farmers' Market, Sandhills Farm-to-Table, and the Bike and Pedestrian Advisory Council
- Robbins: Mayor, Northern Moore Family Resource Center, school nurse, AC Sandhills (a recreation service)
- Mt. Gilead: Town Manager, the Piedmont Triad Regional Council, and Highland Community Center
- Candor: Mayor and Town Clerk, Candor Food Solutions group, Director of Head Start
- Region-wide: Sustainable Sandhills, County Cooperative Extension Services, Making Moore Connections (a multi-disciplinary group working on complete street and connectivity issues in Moore County)

"...We didn't just cold-call people to be our community champions, we had these relationships and knew that these were the people that through 2020 and other projects, we knew could really help steer their community." -Staff

See Appendix C for a list of all partners.



Source: HKHC-Moore and Montgomery Counties community partnership



Source: Transtria LLC

PARTNERSHIP FUNDING

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

- Food access to low-income families including SNAP/EBT matching funds (FirstHealth Moore Regional Hospital Auxiliary, \$10,000)
- Environmental changes through mini-grants to communities (Foundation of FirstHealth, \$20,000)
- Safe Routes to School efforts (Safe Kids, \$5,250)

With support from the HKHC-Moore and Montgomery Counties partnership, the communities also received funds, for example:

- Aberdeen received a Communities Block Development Grant (\$180,000), which it used to re-open a grocery store in an underserved neighborhood. This community also received pedestrian and bicycle planning grants.
- Candor received a mini-grant which it used in addition to town funds to put in a walking trail within a park. In addition, FirstHealth Montgomery Memorial Foundation funded \$1,000 scholarships for youth runners in Candor's Peachy Feet 5K race.
- Southern Pines received a bicycle planning grant.
- Robbins received a \$400,000 EPA grant to conduct a site assessment of an old mill site, including planning and design for reuse.

Over the four years of the grant, \$931,512 in cash and in-kind matching funds was reported.

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

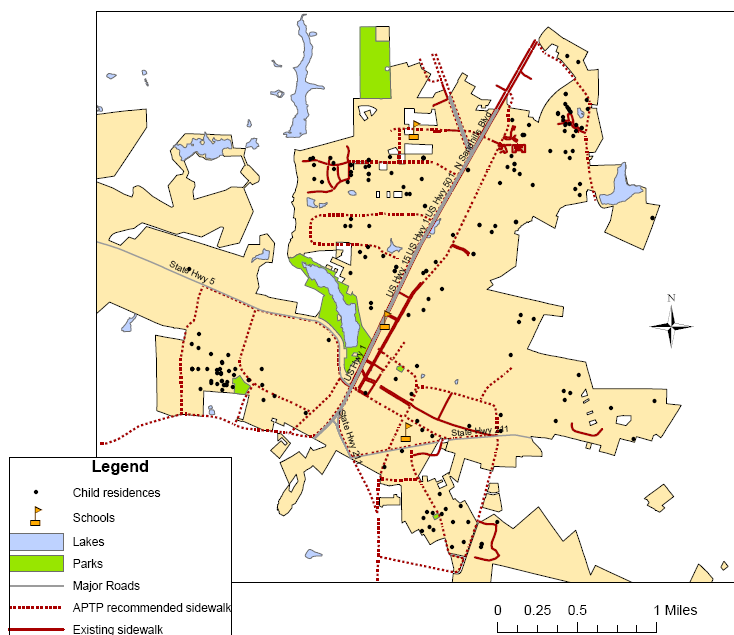
"...Success breeds success, so they say. So if you've had some small successes and you've done some things, then that helps when you're applying to do other things. Also, we've got a lot of good data that we've been able to collect, and I think that's helped in leveraging additional funds. And we've tried to be able to tell the story of the communities, what's happening in the communities, and I think that's helpful as well." -Staff

COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

The HKHC-Moore and Montgomery Counties partnership identified and assessed environmental challenges within its communities, including limited access to healthy produce and poor connectivity leading to low participation in physical activity. The partnership conducted focus groups, physical activity assessments, and mapping to evaluate useful strategies for each region. In addition, the Project Director and a local planning director were early users and testers of the Childhood Obesity Geographic Information Systems (GIS) online mapping program, which led to their team being part of the pilot for the Community Commons GIS project. The knowledge gained from this experience helped with several HKHC projects, including projects related to Safe Routes to School and food access. A summary of all of the reported assessment activities is summarized in Table 3.

Highlights of some of the assessments included:

- The Health Impact Assessment of the Aberdeen Pedestrian Transportation Plan assisted the Town of Aberdeen in prioritizing projects that increased physical activity among children and provided data for potential funding of Safe Routes to School projects.
- The Photovoice Board developed by students at Aberdeen Elementary School was presented to Representatives and Congressional Staff as part of CONNECT training in Washington, D.C. and demonstrated the need for Safe Routes to School and safe environments for children to walk.
- The corner store assessment in the Town of Candor, combined with presentations and relationship-building with store managers, led to gallons of 1% and skim milk being added to the store inventories of Family Dollar and Tienda La Escondita. The report of this assessment is found in Appendix D.



Existing sidewalks and proposed sidewalks of the Aberdeen Pedestrian Transportation Plan, Source: 2011 Health Impact Assessment of the Aberdeen Pedestrian Transportation Plan, Figure 6



Source: HKHC-Moore and Montgomery Counties community partnership

Source: Transtria LLC

Table 3. Summary of Community Assessments*

Method	Year	Topics	Data Collectors	Units of Data Collection	Dissemination
Active Living					
Health impact assessment	2011	Aberdeen pedestrian transportation plan	UNC-Chapel Hill MPH students	Pedestrian plan	Report presentation
Mapping	2011	Priority areas for Aberdeen pedestrian plan	Alta/Greenways	Aberdeen, NC	Presentations to partners and local planners
Audit	2011	Walkability	Aberdeen Elementary School students	Route from Aberdeen Elementary School to park	Unknown
Photos with essays	2011	Pedestrian barriers	Aberdeen Elementary School students	Streets and intersections around school	Photovoice board shown to Representatives and Congressional Staff as part of CONNECT training in Washington, D.C.
Focus groups	2011	Recreation and soccer programs in Robbins	FirstHealth staff	Parents of children who participated in soccer program	Unknown
Focus groups	2013	Recreation opportunities in Robbins	FirstHealth staff	Residents of Robbins, NC	EPA assessment
Healthy Eating					
Mapping	2011	Location of corner stores in Candor	FirstHealth staff with COGIS team	Unknown	Presentations to policymakers in Washington D.C. and partners
Survey	2011	Food access	FirstHealth staff	Candor Elementary School students (n=370) and parents (n=219)	Presentation to partners
Environmental audit	2012	Corner store interior, exterior, employee characteristics, signage, products	Partnership staff and community members	Six stores in Candor, NC	Report Conference presentations Partner meeting
Active Living and Healthy Eating					
Mapping	2011	School BMI data and school locations in Aberdeen	Unknown	Aberdeen, NC	Presentation to Aberdeen Pedestrian Committee
Surveys	2010 2011 2012	Awareness of policy and built environment issues; advancement of policy goals; environment or system changes, technical assistance	FirstHealth staff	Community champions and partners	Unknown

* May be incomplete; assessments and products listed include those reported in Dashboard and narrative reports as of 12/31/2013.

PLANNING AND ADVOCACY EFFORTS

Planning and Advocacy

CONNECT Project

FirstHealth participated in the CONNECT project, which engaged U.S. Representatives Howard Coble and Larry Kissell and Senator Kay Hagen in local HKHC policy work as part of a statewide partnership. Meetings with Senator Kay Hagen provided momentum to create the first statewide Food Day event. Representative Coble visited Aberdeen Elementary School for a student presentation on the need for safe routes to walk and bicycle. Recently, Representative Coble was recognized by national organizations for his leadership on bicycling and pedestrian safety issues and introducing HR 3494, the Bicycle Pedestrian Safety Bill.

Making Moore Connections

This taskforce was assembled in March 2011 to facilitate policy advocacy, communication, and planning efforts between planning, parks and recreation, public health and policymakers in Moore County around complete streets policies, creating bicycle, pedestrian and open space plans.

“Making Moore Connections is one of the first groups that got a lot of us planners from all the different towns together to start talking, because there was a lot of independent action, very little coordination if any, and probably absolutely no collaboration. So we’re trying to move the pendulum from independent action, independent thinking to more of a coordinated effort, and Making Moore Connections was absolutely that glue in this small world community that made that happen.” -Partner

Candor Food Solutions

This group was established in 2011 to address policies and practices associated with creating a mobile market and healthy corner stores, and increasing farmers’ market participation in the Town of Candor and Montgomery County with the support of Mayor Richard Britt.

Programs/Promotions

The HKHC staff helped host a 5K race the night before the North Carolina Peach Festival in Candor in July. There were 270 runners in 2012. The festival drew approximately 10,000 people.

In addition, the HKHC partnership held meetings with several leaders in the area of active living and healthy eating and hosted meetings to educate policymakers and partners on issues concerning childhood obesity in the region. For example:

- Mia Birk, President of Alta Planning and Design, and one of the nation’s leading experts on bicycle and pedestrian planning, was invited to speak to the Making Moore Connections taskforce on lessons learned and best practices (2011).
- A Candor Food Day meeting was held with 21 participants (2011).
- Lauren Blackburn presented on Complete Streets policies and her work in Davidson, NC (2012). She presented to the Making Moore Connections taskforce on how the North Carolina Department of Transportation’s bicycle and pedestrian division could support local communities in policy adoptions and assistance in working with their local department of transportation.
- As another member of the HKHC grantee network, Mayor Chip Johnson presented to Moore and Montgomery County policymakers about the healthy eating and active living work in Hernando, MS (2013). A mayor’s dinner was held the evening prior with three local mayors hearing directly from Mayor Johnson. Fifty people attended the presentation.



Mayor Chip Johnson with Partner Staff; Source: HKHC-Moore and Montgomery County partnership, Oct 2013

HEALTHY EATING AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY POLICIES IN COMMUNITY SETTINGS

Policy, Practice, and Environmental Changes

Three of the towns within the Moore-Montgomery Counties community partnership adopted healthy eating and/or physical activity policies.

Mt. Gilead

- In 2010, a healthy eating policy was adopted by Mt. Gilead Parks and Recreation Commission for summer camps.
- In 2011, an additional healthy eating ordinance was passed for all town-sponsored events and parks programs. The policy stated that healthy food at town sponsored meetings was mandatory.
- In 2012, a physical activity policy was passed.

Southern Pines

- In 2011, Southern Pines Parks and Recreation changed its food environment policies by only offering/ supporting healthy lunches and snacks for camps and after-school programs.

Candor

- In 2012, a comprehensive health eating policy for all town-sponsored events was adopted by the Candor Town Council.

Complementary Programs/Promotions

The Candor Food Solutions group created a video called “Ripe for Change” that documented the challenges Candor residents faced with access to healthy foods. The six-minute video featured the Mayor and other citizens, giving a brief history of the town and current issues. The video was played at the statewide Food Day event to showcase local food access issues within the state. The video was also shared with local policymakers, business owners, and community groups doing work on these issues. It was instrumental in bringing leaders together to discuss healthy food access and was an example of a local community shifting power from the bottom, up.

Implementation

Mt. Gilead: Prior to the healthy eating policy at summer camps, children were eating cookies and drinking sodas during the program, while staff were smoking alongside them. Staff members were no longer allowed to smoke in the park during the program, and the children’s snacks were changed to low-fat cheese, fruits, vegetables, and water. The program collaborated with the school lunch program, and breakfasts and lunches were provided by the school using healthy options. The cost of food was covered partially by the town and partially by its enrollment fee, which was \$50 per child and less for families with multiple children.

“We have wraps, salad wraps, and we have baked chicken over a solid base and they also run (cost) about the same amount. So going healthy has not cost us an awful lot more than we had been paying. Like I said, I think it’s less. There’s no more fried chicken, mashed potatoes, string beans and corn.” -Partner

The Parks and Recreation Committee and Town Manager were instrumental in implementing the healthy eating policy at town-sponsored events. The “Eat Smart North Carolina: Guidelines for Healthy Foods and Beverages at Meetings, Gatherings and Events” was adopted. This guide gave suggestions for substitutions of common foods for healthier options. The Town Manager used this guide when planning and ordering the food for meetings and events, replacing soda with water, juice, or 1% milk. The Town Manager stated that these changes cost the town less money, due to the change from soda to water. Someone was present at every town-sponsored event to enforce the policy.

The physical activity policy was put in place for town employees, setting times for staff to exercise. The police station now offers an exercise facility. In addition, breaks are offered during the workday when people are instructed to stand up and walk around, do something physical, and socialize.

Population Reach

Mt. Gilead

Healthy eating policy at summer camps: This program served 55-60 primarily underserved, African-American, elementary-aged children. It ran for 6-8 weeks during the summer at a local community center.

Healthy eating policy at town-sponsored meetings: The population affected by this policy included the nearly 1,200 residents of Mt. Gilead. There were approximately 5-6 meetings per year at which the town served food (e.g., race, “Healthy Kids on Wheels” event, tree lighting, games, and art festival).

Physical activity policy: The population affected by this policy includes all town employees.

Southern Pines

The population reached by the healthy eating policy included mostly elementary-aged children in camps held during the summer and breaks, as well as during after-school programs. Participants were diverse with respect to income and race.

Candor

The population affected by the healthy eating policy included the 840 residents of Candor, as well as visitors at events. Events included the Peach Festival, annual Christmas tree lighting, Back-to-School Bash, market places, and farmers’ markets. The Peach Festival drew approximately 10,000 people from around the region.

Challenges

Mt. Gilead

At a town-sponsored event called “Healthy Kids on Wheels,” there was resistance from community members regarding the food that was available. Instead of hotdogs and hamburgers, the town had provided fruits, vegetables, and finger-foods. The children at the event seemed to enjoy the healthy foods, and by the second event, the parents were satisfied with these options. In addition, after the policy was enacted, council members were generally supportive; however, they were upset about the lack of sodas at the first few meetings, which resulted in some backlash to the Town Manager.

Sustainability

Because these are policies, the effects should be lasting without need for additional funding. So far, the policies have been embraced by the communities.



Source: Transtria LLC

CORNER STORES

The corner store efforts of the HKHC-Moore and Montgomery Counties partnership focused on the town of Candor. The town had six corner stores. The grocery store in town closed at least 10 years prior. Most town residents shopped for food at the 24-hour Wal-Mart store located 5-6 miles from Candor.

Policy, Practice, and Environmental Changes

The following environmental change occurred as a result of the HKHC partnership:

- The Family Dollar and Tienda La Escondita added 1% and skim milk in gallon-size containers to their inventories.

Complementary Programs/Promotions

The initiative provided educational materials to students at Candor Elementary School to promote the healthy options available at the corner stores. Store managers also posted information from the HKHC partnership with education about milk choices.

Implementation

The accomplishment of adding lower-fat milk options to these two stores was attributed to developing relationships with the store managers, perseverance in working through the corporate structure of Family Dollar to adopt a policy change, community support from the Candor Food Solutions group, and the corner store environmental audits. Partners focused on only two of the six corner stores in Candor because they had relationships with the managers of these stores.

Population Reach

The population affected by the addition of 1% and skim milk in these stores was the Town of Candor, comprised of 840 residents.

Challenges

Working with Family Dollar was more of a challenge because the HKHC partners had to work through the many layers of its corporate structure to get a policy passed in order for the lower-fat milk to be added.

Lessons Learned

The HKHC staff noted the following lessons learned:

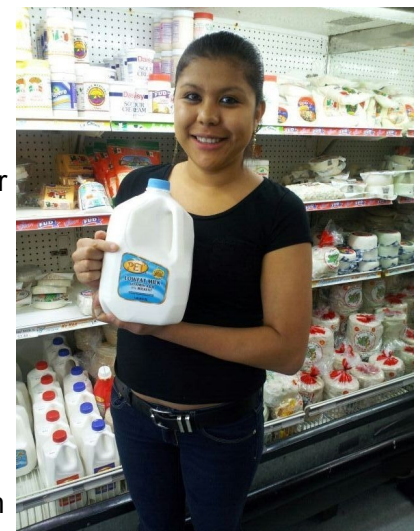
- Spend time and develop relationships with the store managers to earn their buy-in.
- Be flexible.
- Be willing to go to the next level when working within corporate structures.

Sustainability

The work in corner stores that was initiated during HKHC will continue and possibly be expanded beyond Moore and Montgomery Counties to other communities experiencing food deserts. Through a Community Transformation Grant, the HKHC partners noted that they may be able to continue the work, incorporate some GIS analyses, and train other communities to use the assessment tool.



Source: Transtria LLC



Source: HKHC-Moore and Montgomery Counties partnership

FARMERS' MARKETS

Partnership efforts around farmers' markets focused on the acceptance of SNAP/EBT payments at local farmers' markets and community-supported agriculture.

Policy, Practice, and Environmental Changes

The following accomplishments were achieved by the partnership:

- A farmers' market was established in the Mt. Gilead downtown area in Montgomery County.
- SNAP/EBT was being accepted at all three Moore County Farmers' Market locations.
- In partnership with Good Food Sandhills, Sandhills Farm-to-Table, and West Southern Pines Citizens for Change, SNAP/EBT was being accepted at food-buying events in West Southern Pines. The food-buying clubs were designed to bring local foods into West Southern Pines, a low-income, African-American community in Southern Pines.

“...“The Mission of the Moore County Farmers' Market is to provide local, fresh, and safe seasonal produce, plus other products for more people... And the goal of the producer-only market within 50 miles is to provide a venue for the customers to know who grows their food and where it is grown, and the vendors to sell their products.” -Partner

Complementary Programs/Promotions

Several programs and promotions raised awareness of farmers' markets and healthy foods:

- Funding was secured to offer a match (ranging from 50-100% depending on the year). Every SNAP dollar spent at the Moore County farmers' markets was matched at \$0.50-\$1.00.
- Candor executed a marketing campaign to build visibility and recruit more participation in its farmers' market (e.g., billboard).
- The Town of Aberdeen and FirstHealth of the Carolinas agreed to pay the \$25 subscription fee for the Sandhills Farm-to-Table Cooperative. The organizations also allowed employees to pay for bi-weekly boxes through payroll deduction.
- Cooking demonstrations were held at a Moore County Farmers' Market by local restaurants once a month on Saturdays. The demonstrations incorporated products from vendors at the market and gave customers recipes that used these products.



Source: HKHC-Moore and Montgomery Counties partnership

Implementation

Moore County Farmers' Markets

The president of the Moore County Farmers' Market, a non-profit organization, also served as the Market Manager. He was elected to the position and volunteered his time. He started to become involved in the markets in 2006. The first market was located on Morganton Road. In 2007, a partnership with FirstHealth was established, adding another location at the hospital. In 2008, the downtown Southern Pines market was established.

The Moore markets began accepting SNAP on August 4, 2012. This accomplishment required education of farmers, farmers' market managers, and community members, navigating the bureaucracy of SNAP enrollment, and advocating for funding to support the program. The partnership provided information to farmers to gain their support for initiating SNAP. The Market Manager had to be educated about SNAP and trained in the systems used to implement it. To inform community members, FirstHealth created a poster showing how to use SNAP benefits, how to benefit from the match, and local places that accepted SNAP. The market changed its signs to say, "We Welcome SNAP/EBT," instead of "accept" in order to make the environment feel more inclusive. There was a \$45 per month charge for the EBT machine, as well as costs associated with buying the tokens for use by patrons/vendors to make the exchange.

Mt. Gilead Market

Montgomery County proved to be more challenging because of the lack of a strong, established farmers' market. HKHC efforts involved helping partners establish a sustainable market and offering technical assistance on implementing SNAP/EBT as a future goal.

West Southern Pines Food Buying Club

The food-buying events in west Southern Pines occurred sporadically. The partnership supported them with SNAP/EBT. The events were coordinated by the Sandhills Farm-to-Table co-op. Various producers sold their produce through a centralized vendor. All of the food was local.

Population Reach

The population affected by each of the farmers' markets are described below:

- The Mt. Gilead market targeted the general population of the town, comprised of 1,181 residents.
- The Moore County market served the county. The patrons at the FirstHealth market were higher income, serving mostly employees and residents of the local area. The Morganton Market is adjacent to low-income housing and had the highest SNAP/EBT use and most African-American patrons. The Southern Pines market was diverse—with patrons comprised of a mixture of the other two markets.
- The food-buying events were targeted toward low-income, African-Americans in west Southern Pines.

Challenges

One of the biggest challenges in this area was attracting enough customers to incentivize vendors to sell at the market and yield a large variety of products.

The HKHC partnership had another goal focused on working through Candor Food Solutions group, local farmers' markets, and the health department in Montgomery County to implement the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Farmers' Market coupon program. The Montgomery County Cooperative Extension, the Farmers Market, and the Montgomery County Health Department were supportive of offering WIC coupons at the market. However, many conversations with the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services indicated that state funding would limit expansion of this program to new counties. Therefore, the partnership was unable to achieve this goal.

Sustainability

The partnership worked to incorporate sustainability measures into the systems established for the SNAP/EBT. Fees for debit card purchases are used to pay for the machines needed for SNAP/EBT, as well as the fees associated with SNAP/EBT. Fees are collected from farmers as well. In addition, a non-profit organization will seek out additional funding opportunities.

Table 4: Select Characteristics of Farmers' Markets

Market	Days/Hours of Operation	# of Vendors
Morganton Road, Moore County	Thursdays, 9 am—1 pm	15
Downtown Southern Pines, Moore County	Saturdays, 8 am—12 pm	25-30
FirstHealth, Moore County	Mondays, 2 pm—5:30 pm	15
Mt. Gilead, Montgomery County	Two days per week, 3 hours in the afternoon	1



Source: HKHC-Moore and Montgomery Counties partnership

PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE CONNECTIONS TO CHILD-CENTERED LOCATIONS

One of the goals of the partnership was to create pedestrian and bicycle-friendly connections to child-centered locations, such as parks and schools. The partnership worked to establish bike and pedestrian plans in Southern Pines and Aberdeen through a planning grant from the state. These bike and pedestrian plans were followed by pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure improvements in the two communities. Candor and Mt. Gilead also achieved environmental and policy changes through the HKHC partnership.

Policy, Practice, and Environmental Changes

The HKHC Partnership had several environmental and policy successes related to active transportation and improved connectivity.

Southern Pines

- In 2010, the Town Council of Southern Pines approved a bicycle plan.
- In 2012, Southern Pines implemented its first project of the adopted comprehensive bicycle plan. Signage, sharrows and high visibility crossings were added to two miles of May Street, making it safer for children to walk and bicycle to Southern Pines Elementary School.

Aberdeen

- In 2011, the Town of Aberdeen Board of Commissioners formally adopted a comprehensive pedestrian plan and later funded a bicycle plan as a companion piece to the pedestrian plan.
- In 2011, the Town of Aberdeen formally adopted a new Unified Development Ordinance (UDO). These regulations required sidewalks in all developments and 20% open space in new subdivisions. Pedestrian policies developed through the HKHC/Pedestrian taskforce had also been incorporated into the UDO.
- In 2012, striping and crosswalks were installed near an Aberdeen elementary school so that children could walk safely from the school to a nearby park.

Mt. Gilead

- In 2012, Mt. Gilead installed walking trail lights on the community walking trail at Mt. Gilead Elementary School.
- In 2013, Mt. Gilead updated its planning and zoning ordinance, requiring sidewalks in new developments with at least four units.

Candor

- In 2012, Candor installed a 1/5-mile paved trail around Fitzgerald Park.

Complementary Programs/Promotions

- The Town of Southern Pines and Southern Pines Elementary School partnered to develop a walking school bus program for the school's after-school program.
- Southern Pines Parks and Recreation conducted bike-to-school and walk-to-school programs.
- In Candor, the "Kids Play in the Park" event promoted the park. Professional photos were taken to promote parks and recreation work in Candor and used for grant applications for additional funding.



Source: HKHC-Moore and Montgomery Counties partnership

Implementation

The HKHC partnership held community planning meetings and worked with consultants to develop the bicycle and pedestrian plans in Aberdeen and Southern Pines. The consultants utilized an evidence-based approach to develop the policies associated with the plans. Community input was also incorporated into the plan through participation on committees and at planning events. Bicycle and pedestrian advisory committees in Aberdeen and Southern Pines also contributed to the plans. The formation of the bicycle and pedestrian advisory committees was attributed to the HKHC partnership. Planning grants combined with other town and matched funds were used to develop the bicycle and pedestrian plans. Each town was responsible for implementing its plan.

In Aberdeen, painting stripes had a minimal cost, because the partnership used paint purchased from a different project.

The costs associated with street improvements on May Street in Southern Pines was approximately \$11,000.

Much of the success of the Candor trail was attributed to the Mayor and Town Council's leadership and support for healthy eating and active living goals. Part of the trail was funded through a \$4,000 grant that was secured with help from HKHC work, but much of the funding also came from town contributions totaling \$12,000.

In Mt. Gilead, the cost for installing new lights along the trail near the school was \$4,000, part of which was donated.

Population Reach

The populations affected by the environmental and policy changes varied:

- The populations served by the bicycle and pedestrian plans and other ordinances included residents of their respective communities; namely, Aberdeen, Southern Pines, and Mt. Gilead.
- The striping and crosswalks near Aberdeen elementary school served the nearby Aberdeen neighborhood, which was a low-income, mostly African-American and Hispanic neighborhood.
- The trail that received new lighting near Mt. Gilead Elementary benefited the entire community, but was primarily used by the residents of the neighborhood surrounding the school. This population was mostly moderate- to low-income and diverse with respect to race.

Challenges

The partners noted that the schools had not been active participants in the community partnership. They had been supportive of the bicycle and pedestrian plans as long as the plans did not cost the schools money and were beneficial to them.

Plans to install/repair a tunnel in Aberdeen's walking trail system to Aberdeen Elementary School could not be implemented, because the current plans did not satisfy ADA regulations.

Sustainability

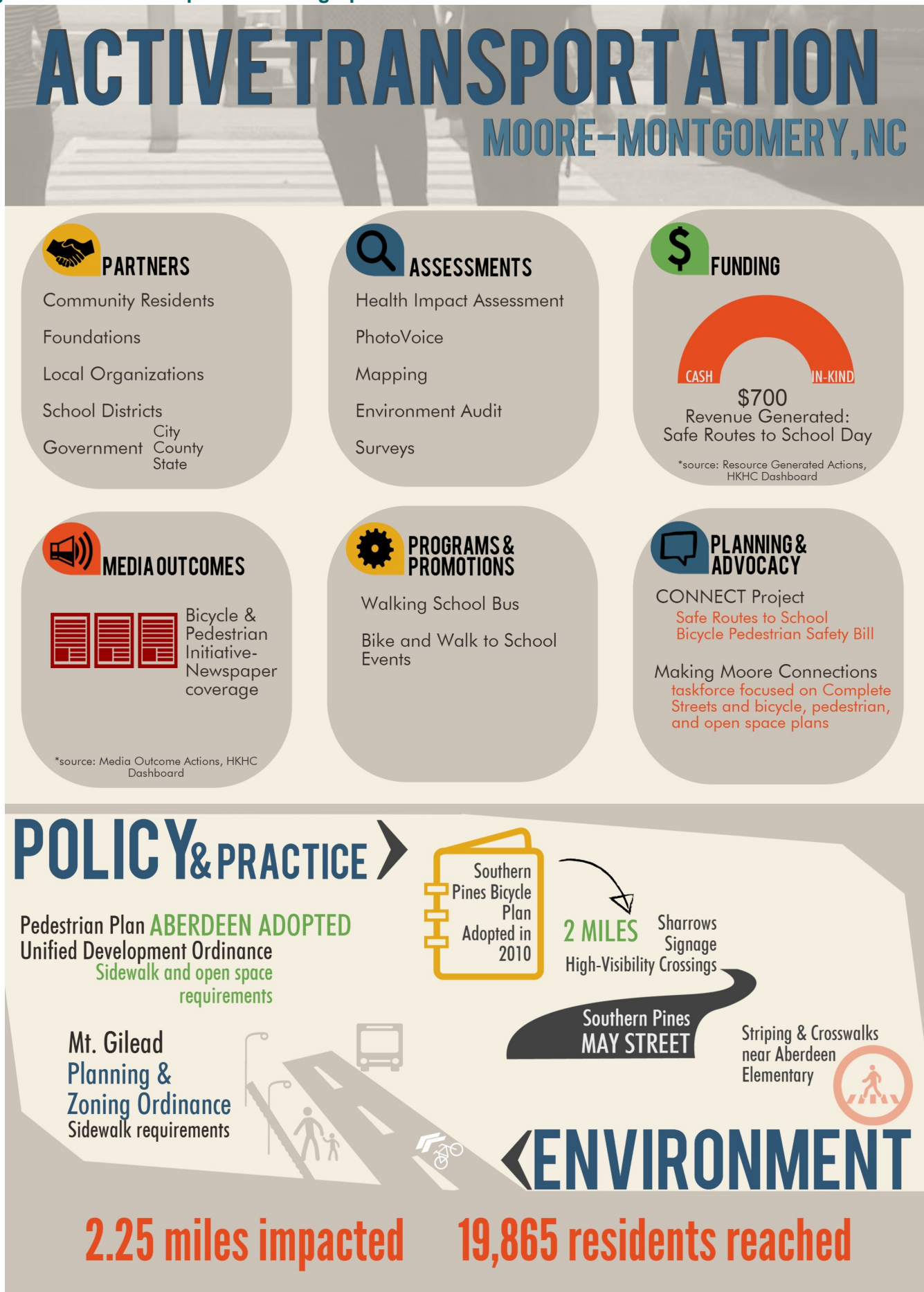
Making Moore Connections will play an important role in sustaining the bike and pedestrian changes implemented during HKHC. In addition, Complete Streets policy and other policies will support the implementation process. For example, the state of North Carolina adopted a Complete Streets policy in 2009. The partnership hopes that counties and municipalities will adopt their own Complete Streets policies with support from Making Moore Connections and a Community Transformation Grant.



Source: Transtria LLC

See Figure 3: Active Transportation Infographic for more information.

Figure 3: Active Transportation Infographic



COORDINATED RECREATION PLAN

One of the HKHC project goals was to work with the Northern Moore Family Resource Center, Town of Robbins and Moore County Parks and Recreation to create a coordinated recreation plan for the Northern Moore County region. Part of this work also focused on cleaning up an old mill site that had been destroyed by fire and to transform the site into a place for recreation. The poverty rate in this community was very high, and the population was largely Latino. The mill site was a danger to the community because of the debris from the fire, and the grounds were open to the public.

Policy, Practice, and Environmental Changes

Although other successes were accomplished in achieving goals related to creating a coordinated recreation plan (e.g., funding and building relationships), there were two specific policy and practice changes that occurred as a result of the HKHC partnership:

- A memorandum of understanding was created between the Town of Robbins and the Northern Moore Family Resource Center to work together to start the process of cleaning up and acquiring the old mill site to create a safe place for children to be active.
- In November 2013, the Moore County Land Use Plan was adopted by the Moore County Board of Commissioners. This plan proposed a vision statement that included "health" in its goals and recommendations for the plan. Goal #2 stated, "Enhance the union of the built and natural environments to improve citizen health through the use of open space and recreational opportunities." It was hoped that this land use plan would positively affect future planning in the county.

Complementary Programs/Promotions

The HKHC partnership with the Northern Moore Family Resource Center devoted much time on complementary programmatic efforts to provide recreational opportunities to Robbins. The Northern Moore Family Resource Center began a soccer program utilizing the Davis Community Center field. Unfortunately, this field was not as safe for children to access as the old mill site would have been.

In addition, a joint use agreement was drafted, but not yet adopted, between the Moore County Parks and Recreation Department and North Moore Family Resource Center.



Source: HKHC-Moore and Montgomery Counties partnership



Source: Transtria LLC

Implementation

Addressing the old mill was a priority of the partnership since it began. Needs assessments and focus groups were conducted to inform the efforts related to developing a recreation plan and addressing the old mill site. The \$400,000 grant received from the EPA to do environmental assessments represented a critical next step in moving toward cleaning up the old mill site and making it suitable for recreation space. Fortunately, the Mayor was supportive, and the Northern Moore Family Center was a champion in moving efforts forward.

Population Reach

The population served by efforts to clean up the old mill site included the Town of Robbins, with a population size of nearly 1,100, of which 50% were of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity.

The population affected by the Moore County Land Use Plan included the 88,247 residents of Moore County.

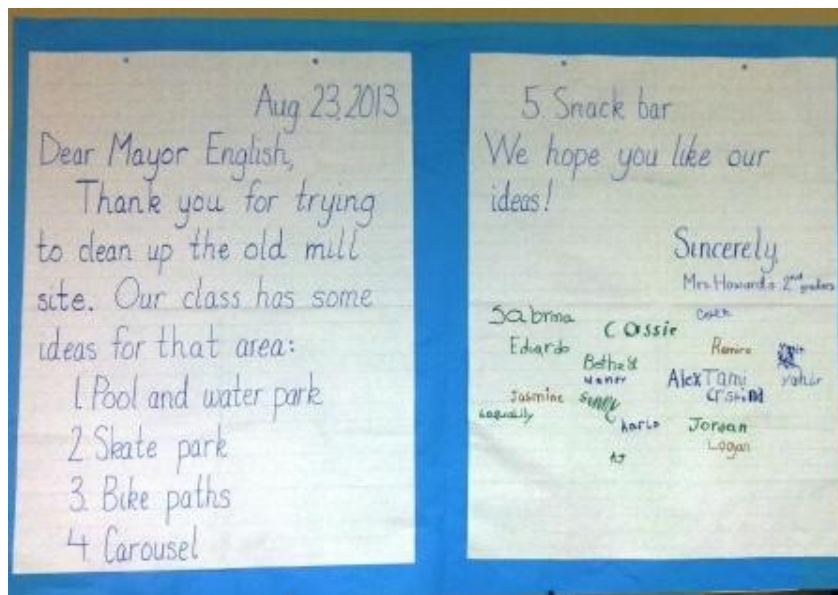
Challenges

The partnership faced challenges in recruiting volunteers from the community to serve as soccer coaches, and the parents struggled to drive their children to games in other parts of the county.

Other challenges the partnership faced concerned the length of time required for making environmental and policy changes, particularly in small, rural, low-income communities such as Robbins.

Sustainability

A strong partnership has been formed between the county planning department and HKHC partners, which will continue as the comprehensive land use plan is developed. The county has budgeted for the development of a recreation plan in 2014. Because HKHC partners sit on the Executive Committee for the Redevelopment Committee, they will continue to provide technical expertise as the project moves ahead.



Source: HKHC-Moore and Montgomery Counties partnership

CHALLENGES

The partners noted several challenges throughout their HKHC work in this two-county region:

- Because no HKHC staff member was located in Montgomery County, the partnership had to rely on community partners for direct information about the communities in Montgomery County.
- Distances between the communities created a challenge for in-person meetings. The two furthest-apart communities served by the HKHC partnership were Mt. Gilead and Aberdeen, which were about 40-50 miles apart. The drive between them took approximately 75 minutes.
- Time and funding to work on the projects was stretched thin, since the budgets of these small communities were very tight.
- Working in different geographic locations and administering to many different strategies was challenging for the partnership. Even if two towns had the same strategy, their process and approach to the strategy often varied, making coordination difficult. The partnership felt understaffed due to the over-ambitious plan that spanned two counties.

“Because we’re looking at so many different issues. It isn’t just like we’re looking at food access in rural areas. We’re looking at five different things, or three things in one area, and one thing...it’s very time consuming.” - Staff

LESSONS LEARNED

The HKHC-Moore and Montgomery Counties partnership also identified overarching lessons learned in addressing childhood obesity in this region of North Carolina:⁵

- Policy, practice, and environmental changes took time and continuous reassessment based on the needs of the community.
- It was important to establish relationships with experts in the field—planners, policymakers, town managers, and nonprofit organizations—with similar missions.
- Social media, Constant Contact, email and other similar approaches did not replace in-person meetings, especially when developing relationships.
- Education and programs were useful in supporting policy, systems, and environmental changes, and especially useful in developing relationships.
- It was important to recognize that policy change may not be realized for several years.
- Some strategies that had been proven successful in urban areas did not translate well to rural communities.

“But also knowing that every town is at a different point in what they’re willing to do, or what they understand that they need to do...It’s kind of like a person making behavior change. Every county was at a different change level, and every municipality was at a different change level.” -Staff

SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PARTNERSHIP AND INITIATIVE

The HKHC-Moore and Montgomery Counties partnership noted that the most significant impact of its work was prompting the shift in community thinking. Local leaders are taking into consideration how health affects policy. In addition, the initiative built capacity and connections between leaders by allowing them to share successes and lessons learned in creating policies, environments, and systems that improve health. FirstHealth's relationships with the local governments of all of the HKHC communities in Moore and Montgomery counties have been enhanced due to the HKHC grant.

Sustainability of the initiative will be made possible by the following:

- Making Moore Connections will carry on its work, with FirstHealth acting as the lead convening agency. Specifically, Making Moore Connections will continue to pursue Complete Streets policies and to provide technical assistance on Safe Routes to School and active transportation.
- Partnerships with communities funded by North Carolina's Community Transformation Grant will continue. FirstHealth will offer technical assistance and lessons learned in the areas of farmers' markets, corner stores, bike/ped planning and active routes to schools.
- Bicycle and pedestrian advisory councils in Southern Pines and Aberdeen have been established.
- Meetings with partners through the regional 2020 First-in-Health community partnerships will remain.

"...The real value of Making Moore Connections is showing that we're prepared to make valuable investments in the community and use them efficiently and effectively." -Partner

Funding

Funding will also continue, not only through the Community Transformation Grant, but also through the EPA grant received by the North Moore Family Resource Center. Future funding opportunities include state Safe Routes to School funding and EPA grants to support implementation of the work on the old mill site in Robbins.



Source: HKHC-Moore and Montgomery Counties partnership

REFERENCES

1. Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities National Program Office. *Home and About*, 2009. <http://www.healthykidshealthycommunities.org/> Accessed January 13, 2014.
2. FirstHealth of the Carolinas, *Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities Moore and Montgomery Counties grant proposal to Robert Wood Johnson Foundation*, 2009.
3. U.S. Census Bureau. *2010 Census*. <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml> Accessed January 13, 2014.
4. U.S. Census Bureau. *2007-2011 American Community Survey*. <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml> Accessed January 13, 2014.
5. FirstHealth of the Carolinas, *Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities Moore and Montgomery Counties final narrative report to the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation*, 2013. Accessed February 1, 2014.

APPENDIX A: HKHC—MOORE AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES LOGIC MODEL

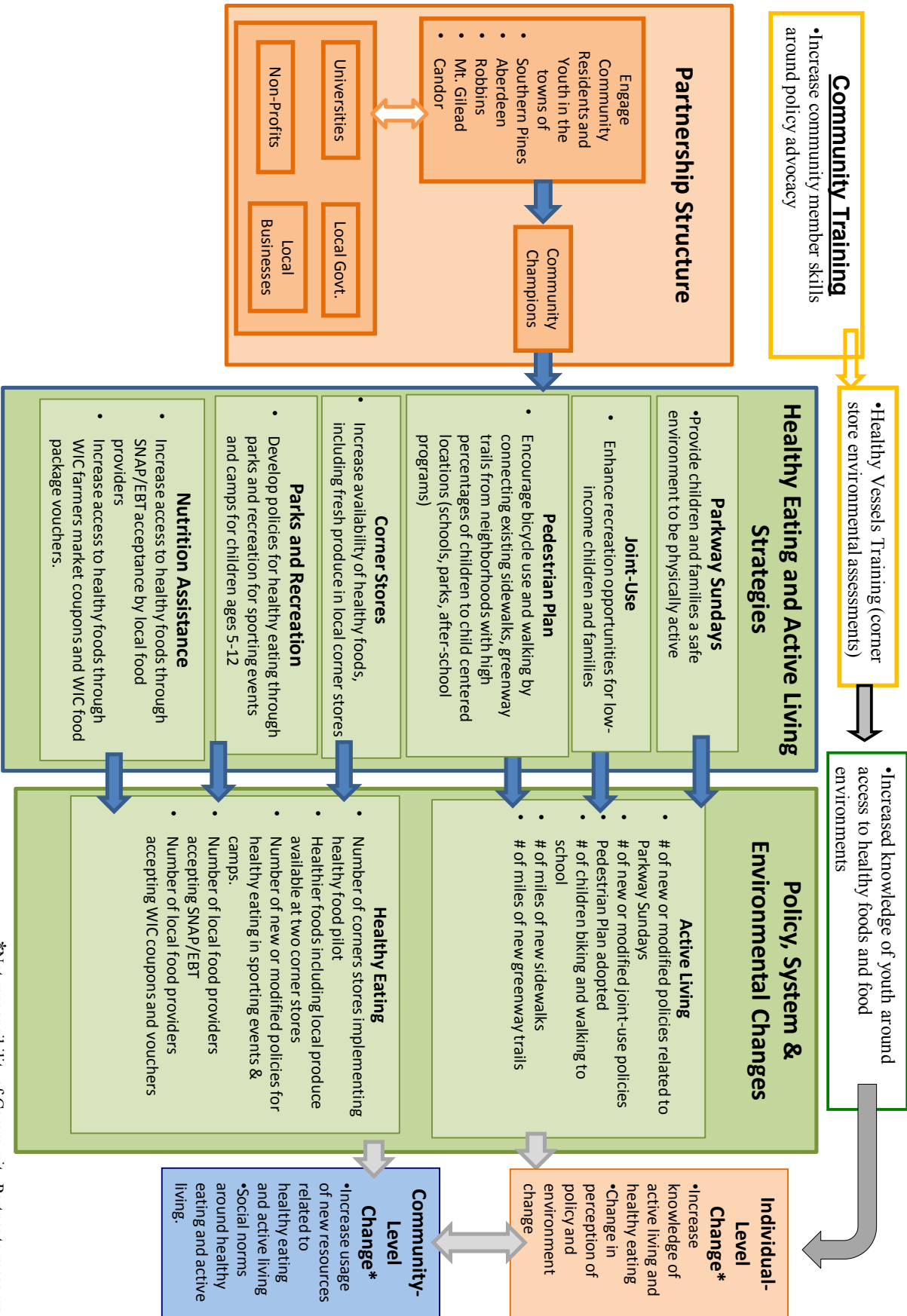
In the first year of the grant, this evaluation logic model identified short-term, intermediate, and long-term community and system changes for a comprehensive evaluation to demonstrate the impact of the strategies to be implemented in the community. This model provided a basis for the evaluation team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

- *Healthy Eating and Physical Activity Policies in Community Settings*: The partnership was instrumental in developing policies for healthy eating through parks and recreation for town-sponsored events, as well as sporting events and camps for children in Mt. Gilead, Candor and Southern Pines. In addition, a physical activity policy was adopted in Mt. Gilead.
- *Corner Stores*: Two corner stores in Candor added 1% and skim milk to their stores as a result of the HKHC partnership's efforts.
- *Farmers' Markets*: The partnership was successful in bringing Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) benefits to Moore County Farmers' Market and a local buying club, as well as starting a new farmers' market in Mt. Gilead.
- *Pedestrian and Bicycle Connections to Child-Centered Locations*: Efforts by the partnership resulted in bicycle and pedestrian plans and infrastructure improvements in Aberdeen and Southern Pines, as well as trail enhancements in Candor and Mt. Gilead.
- *Coordinated Recreation Plan*: The partnership made strides toward developing a coordinated plan for recreation for the Northern Moore County region. Significant efforts were dedicated to cleaning up an old mill site in Robbins that had been destroyed by fire, with the goal of transforming the site into a place for recreation. As a result of the partnership's efforts, the Moore County Land Use Plan included a goal explicitly addressing improving the built environment and natural environments to improve citizen health through the use of open space and recreational opportunities.

APPENDIX A: HKHC— MOORE AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES LOGIC MODEL

Moore Montgomery, NC HKHC Logic Model
 First Health of the Carolinas



*Not responsibility of Community Partner to measure.

APPENDIX B: PARTNERSHIP AND COMMUNITY CAPACITY SURVEY RESULTS

Partnership and Community Capacity Survey

To enhance understanding of the capacity of each community partnership, an online survey was conducted with project staff and key partners involved with Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities- Buffalo 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 Design,⁴ an 82-item partnership capacity survey solicited perspectives of the members of the Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities- Buffalo Partnership on the structure and function of the partnership. The survey questions assisted evaluators in identifying characteristics of the partnership, its leadership, and its relationship to the broader community.

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

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

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

Findings

Eight of the project staff and key partners involved with Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities-Buffalo Partnership completed the survey. See Partnership and Community Capacity Survey Result tables starting on page 30.

References

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APPENDIX B: PARTNERSHIP AND COMMUNITY CAPACITY SURVEY RESULTS

Partnership and Community Capacity Survey

Respondent Summary

Community Partnership

Buffalo

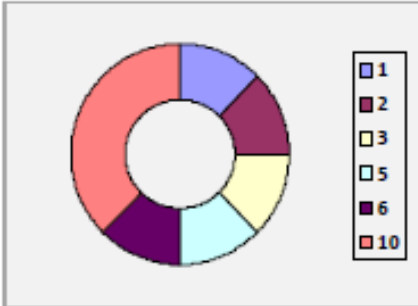
Respondents (n= 8)

Respondent Characteristics

Gender		Identified Race/Ethnicity				Identified Role	
Female	6	American Indian or Alaskan Native	1	Hispanic or Latino	0	Community Partnership Lead	4
Male	2	Asian	0	Not Hispanic or Latino	0	Community Partnership Partner	5
No response	0	White	8	Don't know/ Unsure ethnicity	0	Community Leader	2
Age Range		African American/ Black	1	Refused to identify ethnicity	0	Community Member	2
18-25	0	Pacific Islander/ Native Hawaiian	0	Other ethnicity	1	Public Official	0
26-45	5					Other role	0
46-65	3						
66+	0						
No response	0						

Type of Affiliated Organization

Faith- or Community Based Organization	1	12.5%	(1)
School (district, elementary, middle, high)	1	12.5%	(2)
Local Government Agency (city, county)	1	12.5%	(3)
University or Research/Evaluation Organization	0	0.0%	(4)
Neighborhood Organization	1	12.5%	(5)
Advocacy Organization	1	12.5%	(6)
Health Care Organization	0	0.0%	(7)
Child Care or Afterschool Organization	0	0.0%	(8)
Other	3	37.5%	(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	36.11%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	16.67%	I don't know	41.67%
Disagree	1.39%	No response	4.17%

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	45.45%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	53.41%	I don't know	1.14%
Disagree	0.00%	No response	0.00%

APPENDIX B: PARTNERSHIP AND COMMUNITY CAPACITY SURVEY RESULTS

Community Partnership

Community and community members			
Participants provided level of agreement to statements suggesting the communities are good places to live, and that community members are helpful, can be trusted, and share the same goals or values.			
Strongly agree	47.73%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	43.18%	I don't know	7.95%
Disagree	0.00%	No response	1.14%
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	57.50%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	40.00%	I don't know	0.00%
Disagree	2.50%	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	15.00%	Strongly disagree	5.00%
Agree	37.50%	I don't know	25.00%
Disagree	15.00%	No response	2.50%
Partnership structure, organization, and goals			
Participants provided level of agreement to statements suggesting partnership has processes in place related to structure, meeting organization, and goals.			
Strongly agree	41.67%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	29.17%	I don't know	22.92%
Disagree	4.17%	No response	2.08%
Relationship between partners and leadership			
Participants provided level of agreement to statements indicating the leadership and partners trust and support each other.			
Strongly agree	59.38%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	31.25%	I don't know	6.25%
Disagree	3.13%	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	20.83%	Strongly disagree	8.33%
Agree	25.00%	I don't know	16.67%
Disagree	29.17%	No response	0.00%
Leadership motivation			

APPENDIX B: PARTNERSHIP AND COMMUNITY CAPACITY SURVEY RESULTS

Community Partnership

Participants provided level of agreement to statements suggesting the leadership is motivated to help others, work with diverse groups, shows compassion, and follows through.

Strongly agree	71.88%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	21.88%	I don't know	6.25%
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	54.17%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	25.00%	I don't know	8.33%
Disagree	12.50%	No response	0.00%

Involvement in other communities

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

Strongly agree	37.50%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	46.88%	I don't know	12.50%
Disagree	3.13%	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	56.25%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	18.75%	I don't know	18.75%
Disagree	3.13%	No response	3.13%

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	56.25%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	43.75%	I don't know	0.00%
Disagree	0.00%	No response	0.00%

Partner motivation

Participants provided level of agreement to statements indicating that partners won't give up in their efforts to create change and increase sense of community through the partnership.

Strongly agree	37.50%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	54.17%	I don't know	4.17%
Disagree	4.17%	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	37.50%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	37.50%	I don't know	18.75%
Disagree	6.25%	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	87.50%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	0.00%	I don't know	12.50%
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	75.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	12.50%	I don't know	12.50%
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	37.50%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	50.00%	I don't know	12.50%
Disagree	0.00%	No response	0.00%
Division of resources			
Participants provided level of agreement to a statements suggesting that resources are equally divided among different community groups (e.g., racial/ethnic, lower income).			
Strongly agree	25.00%	Strongly disagree	0.00%
Agree	50.00%	I don't know	25.00%
Disagree	0.00%	No response	0.00%

APPENDIX C: HKHC— MOORE AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES PARTNER LIST

Organization/Institution	Partner
Civic Organizations	FirstHealth of the Carolinas* Communities in Schools Northern Moore Family Resource Center Moore County Farmers’ Market Safe Kids-Mid-Carolinas Region Sustainable Sandhills
Government	Aberdeen Parks and Recreation Department Aberdeen Town Planner Candor Mayor and City Council Candor Police Department Montgomery County Government Mt. Gilead Police Department Mt. Gilead Town Manager Robbins Mayor Southern Pines Recreation and Parks Department Southern Pines Bike and Pedestrian Advisory Council
College/University	Montgomery County Cooperative Extension
Foundation	FirstHealth Moore Regional Hospital Auxiliary FirstHealth Foundation North Carolina Health and Wellness Trust Fund
Schools	Montgomery County School System Moore County Schools
Other Youth Organization	Montgomery County Partnership for Children
Other Community-Based Organizations	MooreHealth, Inc. Sandhills Farm-to-Table

* Denotes the lead agency for the partnership

APPENDIX D: SOURCES AND AMOUNTS OF FUNDING LEVERAGED

Sources of Revenue

Community Partnership	Buffalo		
Resource source		Amount	Status
Business	Year		
Matching funds	2010		Annual total \$1,500.00
		\$1,500.00	Accrued
	2011		Annual total \$1,800.00
		\$1,800.00	Accrued
Sum of revenue generated by resource source		\$3,300.00	
State government	Year		
Other	2011		Annual total \$54,600.00
		\$54,600.00	Accrued
	2013		Annual total \$105,000.00
		\$105,000.00	Accrued
Sum of revenue generated by resource source		\$159,600.00	
National government	Year		
Other	2013		Annual total \$300,000.00
		\$300,000.00	Accrued
Sum of revenue generated by resource source		\$300,000.00	
Foundation	Year		
HKHC funds	2010		Annual total \$105,812.00
		\$500.00	Accrued
		\$2,565.00	Accrued
		\$514.00	Accrued
		\$56,778.00	Accrued
		\$45,455.00	Accrued
	2011		Annual total \$112,006.00
		\$3,911.00	Accrued
		\$162.00	Accrued
		\$412.00	Accrued

APPENDIX D: SOURCES AND AMOUNTS OF FUNDING LEVERAGED

Community Partnership	Buffalo		
Resource source		Amount	Status
		\$500.00	Accrued
		\$55,906.00	Accrued
		\$51,115.00	Accrued
	2012		Annual total \$64,082.00
		\$51,843.00	Accrued
		\$500.00	Accrued
		\$1,238.00	Accrued
		\$497.00	Accrued
		\$10,004.00	Accrued
	2013		Annual total \$77,069.00
		\$6,000.00	Accrued
		\$8,000.00	Accrued
		\$1,000.00	Accrued
		\$7,700.00	Accrued
		\$730.00	Accrued
		\$4,229.00	Accrued
		\$500.00	Accrued
		\$4,000.00	Accrued
		\$44,910.00	Accrued
	Matching funds		
	2010		Annual total \$10,000.00
		\$10,000.00	Accrued
	2011		Annual total \$32,129.00
		\$2,809.00	Accrued
		\$29,320.00	Accrued
	2012		Annual total \$54,500.00
		\$54,500.00	Accrued
	Other		
	2012		Annual total \$50,000.00
		\$50,000.00	Accrued
Sum of revenue generated by resource source		\$505,598.00	
Non-profit organization	Year		

APPENDIX D: SOURCES AND AMOUNTS OF FUNDING LEVERAGED

Community Partnership	Buffalo		
Resource source		Amount	Status
Matching funds			
	2010		Annual total \$71,545.00
		\$175.00	Accrued
		\$3,000.00	Accrued
		\$3,120.00	Accrued
		\$4,750.00	Accrued
		\$5,000.00	Accrued
		\$10,000.00	Accrued
		\$1,500.00	Accrued
		\$6,000.00	Accrued
		\$4,000.00	Accrued
		\$20,000.00	Accrued
		\$4,000.00	Accrued
		\$4,500.00	Accrued
		\$5,500.00	Accrued
	2011		Annual total \$144,870.00
		\$4,000.00	Accrued
		\$20,000.00	Accrued
		\$5,500.00	Accrued
		\$10,000.00	Accrued
		\$5,000.00	Accrued
		\$6,000.00	Accrued
		\$3,000.00	Accrued
		\$3,120.00	Accrued
		\$4,750.00	Accrued
		\$75,000.00	Accrued
		\$4,500.00	Accrued
		\$4,000.00	Accrued
	2012		Annual total \$69,870.00
		\$10,000.00	Accrued
		\$4,750.00	Accrued
		\$3,000.00	Accrued

APPENDIX D: SOURCES AND AMOUNTS OF FUNDING LEVERAGED

Community Partnership		Buffalo		
Resource source			Amount	Status
			\$5,000.00	Accrued
			\$3,120.00	Accrued
			\$20,000.00	Accrued
			\$4,000.00	Accrued
			\$4,000.00	Accrued
			\$4,500.00	Accrued
			\$5,500.00	Accrued
			\$6,000.00	Accrued
	2013			Annual total
				\$69,870.00
			\$4,000.00	Accrued
			\$10,000.00	Accrued
			\$5,500.00	Accrued
			\$4,750.00	Accrued
			\$3,120.00	Accrued
			\$3,000.00	Accrued
			\$6,000.00	Accrued
			\$20,000.00	Accrued
			\$4,000.00	Accrued
			\$4,500.00	Accrued
			\$5,000.00	Accrued
Sum of revenue generated by resource source			\$356,155.00	
School	Year			
	Other			
		2011		Annual total
				\$3,000.00
			\$3,000.00	Accrued
Sum of revenue generated by resource source			\$3,000.00	
Grand Total				\$1,327,653.00

APPENDIX E: CORNER STORES ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT SUMMARY REPORT

Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities Moore/Montgomery Counties

Corner Stores Environmental Audit Summary Report

Prepared by Transtria LLC



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Background.....	3
Methods.....	3
Results.....	4
Appendix A: Charts.....	11
Appendix B: Environmental Audit Tool.....	20

BACKGROUND

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

Located in Moore and Montgomery counties, North Carolina, FirstHealth of the Carolinas was selected to lead the local Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities (HKHC) partnership. HKHC Moore and Montgomery Counties focused its efforts on removing barriers and creating opportunities for children to be active and eat healthfully. More specifically, their work in this rural area was focused on SNAP-EBT acceptance at farmer's markets, healthy options at corner stores, healthy eating policies, and improving connectivity to parks and schools in the region.

Transtria LLC, a public health evaluation and research consulting firm located in St. Louis, Missouri, was funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to lead the evaluation and dissemination activities from April 2010 to March 2014. For more information about the evaluation, please visit www.transtria.com/hkhc.

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

In order to inform their efforts and priorities concerning corner stores in the Town of Candor, representatives of HKHC Moore and Montgomery Counties chose to participate in the enhanced evaluation data collection activities. They completed their enhanced evaluation activities for corner stores using the environmental audit method.

METHODS

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

In this case, the audits were developed to assess the healthy eating supports and barriers that increase access to foods contributing to a healthy lifestyle in corner stores in the Town of Candor in Montgomery County. Pre- and post-audits were conducted at six corner stores in Candor by four trained individuals at two time points, October 24, 2012 and August 27, 2013. Transtria staff performed data entry and validation. Double data entry was performed to ensure accuracy of data. Percent agreement was 99.4%. To highlight any changes or improvements made to the corner stores, the results from the pre-audit were compared to those from the post-audit.

This report describes characteristics observed at pre- and post-audits across the six stores. Detailed tables with store-by-store assessment are presented in Appendix A. It is important to note that differences between pre- and post-audits may be attributed to real changes or measurement error.

Table 1: Corner Store Names and Addresses

Corner Store	Address in Candor, NC
Exxon	861 NC Hwy 211
Quick Chek	103 S Main Street
Family Dollar	300 N Main Street
Wilco/Hess	801 Hwy 211
Tienda Latscandida	125 W Main Street
Quick Chek	515 Main Street

RESULTS

Overall Store, Store Exterior, Store Interior

Store hours were posted at the pre- and post-audit for four of the six stores. None of these stores changed their hours of operation between the pre- and post-audits. One of the stores was open 24 hours a day (Wilco/Hess). All four of the stores with posted hours were open 7 days a week. The Exxon at 861 NC Hwy 211 and the Quick Chek at 515 Main Street did not have posted hours (Appendix A).

All of the stores had legible signs to identify the store at both the pre- and post-audit. Five of the stores had an accessible entrance at the pre-audit, and four of the stores had an accessible entrance at the post-audit. Three of the stores had a security feature present at both the pre- and post-audit, and one other store had a security feature present at the pre-audit only. The Quick Chek located at 103 S Main Street did not have seating available at the pre-audit but did have seating available at the post-audit. Windows were blocked by bars, signs, or tinting at the pre-audit for Tienda Latscandida, but this was not the case at the post-audit.

Gas pumps were present at both the pre- and post-audits for four of the six stores. Bicycle parking was present at the pre-audit for Exxon but not present at the post-audit for this store. A public transit stop was not visible from the entrance of any of the stores. There was a sidewalk adjacent to both Quick Chek locations and Tienda Latscandida during the pre-audit. During the post-audit, five of the six stores were reported to have a sidewalk adjacent to the store. There

was no adjacent sidewalk reported for Tienda Latscandida during the post-audit. Five of the six stores had a parking lot adjacent to the store entrance at both the pre- and post-audit. An adjacent parking lot was observed only at the post audit for the Quick Chek located at 515 Main Street. There was an ice machine outside the Wilco/Hess store at the pre-audit.

Three of the six stores accepted WIC, SNAP, and/or EBT (Tienda Latscandida, Family Dollar, and Wilco/Hess). Tienda Latscandida was the only store to have WIC signage present, and this was only reported at the post-audit. SNAP signage was observed at the pre- and post-audits for Family Dollar and Wilco/Hess, and it was only observed at the post-audit for Tienda Latscandida. Wilco/Hess was the only store with EBT signage at the pre-audit but both that and the SNAP sign were blocked by the ice machine. All three stores had a sign for EBT at the post-audit. Tienda Latscandida had WIC/SNAP signs near WIC/SNAP approved products at the post-audit only. The food discount signs observed during the pre-audit at Family Dollar were very small.

A primary/secondary school was visible from both the Quick Chek located at 103 S Main Street and Tienda Latscandida. However, the schools located near Tienda Latscandida were only noted at the pre-audit.

Employees were observed wearing gloves when handling food at both the pre- and post-audit for Wilco/Hess and only at the post-audit for the Quick Chek located at 515 Main Street. Employees greeted customers at the pre-audit for three of the stores and at the post-audit for five of the stores. Employees wore uniforms at both the pre- and post-audit for four of the six stores. The post-audit for the Quick Chek located at 515 Main Street noted 'other employee characteristics' but no further description was available.

Wilco/Hess was the only location with an ATM machine inside the store. All of the stores except the Exxon had wide aisles to accommodate strollers and wheelchairs at both the pre- and post-audit. Licenses/permits were visibly displayed at the Exxon, Family Dollar, Wilco/Hess, Tienda Latscandida, and the Quick Chek located at 515 Main Street. However, only the Exxon and Tienda Latscandida had these licenses/permits visibly displayed at both the pre- and post-audits. Family Dollar had a store map/signs listing types of products in each aisle at the pre- and post-audit, and Tienda Latscandida had this/these features at the post-audit only.

None of the stores had recipe cards or preparation instructions or free samples of healthy products available to their customers. Wilco/Hess had point-of-purchase prompts for healthy products but only at the pre-audit. Point-of-purchase prompts for unhealthy foods were also observed at that time.

Fresh fruits and vegetables

Fresh fruit and vegetables were available at two of the six corner stores.

Fresh fruits were available at both Wilco/Hess and Tienda Latscandida and an increase in variety was observed between the pre- and post-audit for these two stores. Wilco/Hess was only selling apples when the pre-audit was conducted but also had bananas, peaches, sliced apples, and fruit cups at the post-audit. Tienda Latscandida had seven fruit options at the pre-audit and eight fruit options at the post-audit. The quality and quantity of these items varied across sites and time as described in Appendix A.

Table 2: Fresh Fruit at Wilco/Hess and Tienda Latscandida

Fruit	Wilco/Hess		Tienda Latscandida	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
Apples	x	x	x	x
Bananas		x	x	x
Grapes				x
Mangos			x	x
Oranges			x	x
Peaches		x		
Pineapples			x	x
Limes				x
Other: Plantain			x	
Other: Coconut			x	x
Other: Sliced Apples		x		
Other: Fruit cup		x		

Fresh vegetables were available at both Wilco/Hess and Tienda Latscandida. Wilco/Hess had cabbages for sale at the pre-audit but was not selling any vegetables at the post-audit. Tienda Latscandida had 11 types of vegetables for sale at the pre-audit and 13 types of vegetables for sale at the post-audit. The quality and quantity of these items varied across sites and time as described in Appendix A.

Table 3: Fresh Vegetables at Wilco/Hess and Tienda Latscandida

Vegetable	Wilco/Hess		Tienda Latscandida	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
Avocados			x	x
Broccoli				x
Cabbages	x		x	x
Carrots			x	x
Celery			x	x
Corn				x
Green beans				x
Green peppers			x	x
Lettuce - Romaine			x	x
Onions			x	x
Radishes			x	
Red peppers			x	x
Tomatoes			x	x
Other: Tomatillos			x	
Other: Cucumber				x

Wilco/Hess

Fresh fruits were available at Wilco/Hess at both the pre- and post-audits. The fruits were located at the front of the store at the pre-audit and located at both the front and the back of the store at the post-audit. Fruits were found on a middle shelf and in baskets or bins near the register during both the pre- and post-audits.

Apples were the only fruit present at the pre-audit and there were four more fruits available at the post-audit. Apples, bananas, peaches, sliced apples, and fruit cups were available at the post-audit (Table 2).

Apples were rated “Average or Good Quality” at both the pre- and post-audits. There were some apples at the pre-audit and a lot of apples at the post-audit. There were a lot of good quality bananas at the post- audit. Peaches, sliced apples, and fruits cups were available at the post-audit but no further information was available.

There were some good quality cabbages available at the pre-audit. There were no other vegetables present at either the pre- or post-audit.

Fresh fruit and vegetable products were identified by name at this location. Clear signs documented prices and units were appropriately labeled at both the pre- and post-audit. There were discounts for larger sales at both the pre- and post-audit.

Tienda Latscandida

Fresh fruits and vegetables were available at Tienda Latscandida at both the pre- and post-audits. The fruits and vegetables were located at the middle of the store. Fruits were found both on middle and low shelves during the pre-audit. Fruits were only found on a low shelf during the post-audit. Vegetables were located on a middle shelf during the pre-audit and located on a low shelf during the post-audit.

There were seven fruits available at the pre-audit and eight fruits available at the post-audit. The type and variety varied per audit. Apples, bananas, mangos, oranges, pineapples, and coconuts were available at both the pre- and post-audits, plantains were only available at the pre-audit, and grapes and limes were only available at the post-audit (Table 2).

All fruits present were rated “Average or Good Quality” at both the pre- and post-audits. The quantity of fruits available was described in the audits using three categories: few (less than three), some (three to nine), and a lot (ten or more). There were a lot of good quality apples at both the pre- and post- audit. There were some good quality bananas at the pre- audit and a lot of good quality bananas at the post- audit. There were no grapes at the pre- audit and a lot of good quality grapes at the post-audit. There were a lot of good quality mangos at the pre-audit. There were good quality mangos at the post- audit, but the quantity was unknown. There were a lot of good quality oranges at both the pre- and post- audit. There were some good quality pineapples at the pre-audit. There were good quality pineapples at the post- audit, but the quantity was unknown. There were good quality limes at the post- audit, but the quality was unknown. There were good quality coconuts at the post- audit, but the quality was also unknown.

There were eleven vegetables available at the pre-audit and thirteen vegetables available at the post-audit. The type and variety varied per audit. Avocados, broccoli, cabbages, carrots, celery, corn, green beans, green peppers, lettuce – romaine, onions, red peppers, tomatoes, tomatillos,

and cucumbers were available at both the pre- and post-audits, radishes were only available at the pre-audit, and broccoli, corn, green beans, and cucumbers were only available at the post-audit (Table 2).

All vegetables present were rated “Average or Good Quality” at both the pre- and post-audits. However, there was no quality reported for onions, red peppers, tomatoes, or cucumbers at the post-audit. The quantity of vegetables available was described in the audits using three categories: few (less than three), some (three to nine), and a lot (ten or more). There were a lot of good quality avocados at both the pre- and post-audit. There was some good broccoli at the post-audit. There were some good quality cabbages and some good quality carrots at the pre-audit. There were some cabbages and a lot of carrots at the post-audit. The quality of the cabbages and carrots at the post-audit was unknown. There was some good quality celery at the pre-audit and a lot of good quality celery at the post-audit. There was a lot of good quality corn and some good quality green beans at the post-audit. There were some good quality green beans at the pre-audit. Good quality green beans were also present at the post-audit, but the quantity was unknown. There was some good quality romaine lettuce at both the pre- and post-audit. Onions were present at both the pre- and post-audits. There were some good quality radishes at the pre-audit. There were a lot of good quality red peppers at the pre-audit. Red peppers were also present at the post-audit, but quality and quantity were unknown. There were a lot of a lot of good quality tomatoes and a lot of good quality tomatillos at the pre-audit. Tomatoes were present at the post-audit, but quality and quantity were unknown. Cucumbers were present at the post-audit, but no further information was available.

Products at this store were only identified in Spanish at the pre-audit.

Other foods

Five of the stores had whole grains (e.g. bread, flour, oatmeal, brown rice, pasta) available for purchase, with Family Dollar, Wilco/Hess, and Tienda Latscandida having these products for sale at both the pre- and post-audits. Both Quick Chek locations had whole grains available at the pre-audit only. All of the locations had other grain products (e.g. white breads, rice, pasta) for purchase, with Exxon being the only store that did not have these items at both the pre- and post-audit (post- only).

Family Dollar and Tienda Latscandida had low-fat or non-fat dairy foods (e.g. low-fat yogurts or cheese) and/or lean meats, fish, and poultry at both the pre- and post-audits. Both Quick Chek locations and Wilco/Hess had lean meats, fish, and poultry available but only at the post-audit. All of the stores had nuts, seeds, or dry beans at both the pre- and post-audit. Wilco/Hess and Tienda Latscandida had low-fat prepared meals at the post-audit only. None of the stores had low-fat frozen meals for sale.

All of the stores had foods with minimal nutritional value. The Quick Chek at 103 S Main Street, Family Dollar, Wilco/Hess, Tienda Latscandida, and the Quick Chek at 515 Main Street had potato chips/corn chips/popcorn, cakes/cookies/doughnuts, and candy/chocolate available at both the pre- and post-audit. Exxon only had these products at the post-audit. Both Quick Cheks and the Family Dollar had ice cream/frozen desserts at the pre- and post-audits. Exxon only had these products at the pre-audit, and Wilco/Hess and Tienda Latscandida had these products at the post-audit only.

Wilco/Hess had regular to high-fat prepared meals at both the pre- and post-audit, while Family Dollar and the Quick Chek at 515 Main Street sold these items at the pre-audit only. Family

Dollar had regular to high-fat frozen meals at both the pre- and post- audit. Tienda Latscandida had regular to high-fat prepared meals and regular to high-fat frozen meals at the post-audit only. The auditor also noted that Wilco/Hess had other food with minimal nutritional value and that there was a very significant amount of Dunkin Donut products at this location during the pre-audit. There was also a lot of beef jerky at the Exxon store during the pre-audit

All six stores had milk available for purchase. Family Dollar and Wilco/Hess had skim milk available only at the post-audit, and Tienda Latscandida had 1% milk available only at the post-audit. Four of the stores had 2% milk available at both the pre- and post-audit, and five of the stores had whole milk available at both the pre- and post-audit. The Quick Chek at 515 Main Street only had 2% milk available at the post-audit. Exxon had flavored skim, 1%, or 2% available at the pre-audit. They also had flavored whole milk available at the pre-audit. None of the stores had rice or soy milk. Lactaid was available at the post-audit for Tienda Latscandida only.

All of the stores had water, 100% juice, and sugar-sweetened beverages available at both the pre- and post-audits. It was noted that the Exxon, Quick Chek located at 103 S Main Street, and Family Dollar had energy drinks for sale during the pre-audit. The Quick Chek at 103 S Main Street also had frappaccino drinks for sale at the pre-audit. Wilco/Hess had other unspecified beverages available at the post-audit.

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables

Exxon was the only store that did not have canned fruits and vegetables but they did have canned beans at the pre-audit. The auditor noted that the Quick Chek located at 515 Main Street also had canned beans at the pre-audit.

The Quick Chek located at 103 S Main Street and Wilco/Hess had 1-3 types of canned fruits available at both the pre- and post-audit. The Quick Chek located at 515 Main Street had 1-3 types of canned fruits available at the pre-audit only. Family Dollar and Tienda Latscandida had 4+ types of canned fruits available at both the pre- and post-audits. None of the stores had 1-3 types of canned vegetables at either the pre- or post-audit. However, Family Dollar and Tienda Latscandida had 4+ types of canned vegetables available at both audits. The auditor also noted that the Quick Chek located at 103 S Main Street had apple sauce at the pre-audit.

None of the stores had frozen fruits available at either the pre- or post- audit. Family Dollar had 1-3 types of frozen vegetables available at both the pre- and post-audits. None of the stores had 4+ types of frozen vegetables.

Tobacco and alcohol

Tienda Latscandida was the only store that did not sell tobacco. All of the other stores had tobacco advertisements outside the store, inside the store, and behind the counter at both the pre- and post-audits. Exxon was the only store that had tobacco available in bins next to the register. None of the stores had tobacco in a vending machine.

Family Dollar was the only store that did not sell alcohol products. Three of the stores had alcohol advertisements inside the store at both the pre- and post-audit. Exxon only had alcohol advertisements inside the store during the post-audit. The Quick Chek located at 103 S Main Street had outdoor alcohol advertisements available at both the pre- and post-audit. Wilco/Hess only had outdoor alcohol advertisements at the pre-audit. Exxon and the Quick Chek located at

515 Main Street had outdoor alcohol advertisements at the post-audit only. None of the stores had alcohol advertisements behind the counter.

The five stores with alcohol stored these products in the freezer/cooler section at both the pre- and post-audit. Alcohol products were on display, in bins, next to the register during the post-audit for the Quick Chek located at 103 S Main Street, Wilco/Hess, and the Quick Chek located at 515 Main Street.

Key Takeaways

- Some changes were observed between pre- and post-audits – some of which were real changes and others may be the result of measurement error.
- The audits detected the addition of skim/low fat milk to two corner stores – Family Dollar and Tienda Lascandida. This environmental change resulted from the HKHC initiative.
- Two corner stores offered fresh fruits and vegetables: Wilco/Hess and Tienda Lascandida
- Tienda Lascandida had notable healthy characteristics, namely a good variety of fresh fruit and vegetables and no tobacco products sold in the store.

Appendix A

Table 4: Corner Store Characteristics

Vendor Characteristics	Exxon		Quick Chek (103)		Family Dollar		Wilco/Hess		Tienda Latscandida		Quick Chek (515)	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
<i>Overall Store</i>												
Hours of operation: Sunday			7am-10pm	7am-10pm	8am-10pm	8am-10pm	24 hours	24 hours	7am-8pm	7am-8pm		
Hours of operation: Monday			5:30am-10pm	5:30am-10pm	8am-10pm	8am-10pm	24 hours	24 hours	8am-8pm	8am-8pm		
Hours of operation: Tuesday			5:30am-10pm	5:30am-10pm	8am-10pm	8am-10pm	24 hours	24 hours	8am-8pm	8am-8pm		
Hours of operation: Wednesday			5:30am-10pm	5:30am-10pm	8am-10pm	8am-10pm	24 hours	24 hours	8am-8pm	8am-8pm		
Hours of operation: Thursday			5:30am-10pm	5:30am-10pm	8am-10pm	8am-10pm	24 hours	24 hours	8am-8pm	8am-8pm		
Hours of operation: Friday			5:30am-11pm	5:30am-11pm	8am-10pm	8am-10pm	24 hours	24 hours	8am-8pm	8am-8pm		
Hours of operation: Saturday			6am-11pm	6am-11pm	8am-10pm	8am-10pm	24 hours	24 hours	7am-8pm	7am-8pm		
<i>Store exterior</i>												
Legible signs to identify store	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Accessible entrance	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Security features			x	x	x	x			x		x	x
Seating				x								
Windows blocked by bars, signs, or tinting									x			
Gas pumps	x	x	x	x			x	x			x	x
Bicycle parking	x											
Public transit stop visible from the store entrance												

Sidewalk adjacent to store entrance		x	x	x		x		x	x		x	x
Parking lot adjacent to store entrance	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Other item present outside store							x					
<i>Discounted purchases</i>												
Store accepts WIC/SNAP/EBT					x	x	x	x	x	x		
Sign for WIC										x		
Sign for SNAP					x	x	x	x		x		
Sign for EBT						x	x	x		x		
Other discount												
<i>School in the area</i>												
A school is visible from the store			x	x					x			
Type of school: Primary			x	x					x			
Type of school: Secondary			x	x					x			
<i>Employee characteristics</i>												
Employees wear gloves when handling food							x	x				x
Employees greet customers				x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Employees wear uniforms			x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x
Other employee characteristics												x
<i>Store interior</i>												
ATM inside store							x	x				
Wide aisles to accommodate strollers and wheelchairs			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Licenses/permits visibly displayed	x	x				x	x		x	x		x

Store map or signs for aisles listing types of products						x	x				x		
Recipe cards or preparation instructions													
Free samples of healthy products													
WIC/SNAP signs near WIC/SNAP approved products											x		
Point of purchase prompts for healthy products								x					
Other													
<i>Fresh fruits</i>													
Fresh fruits available								x	x	x	x		
Fresh fruits located at back of the store									x				
Fresh fruits located in middle of the store										x	x		
Fresh fruits located at front of the store								x	x				
Fresh fruits located on a high shelf													
Fresh fruits located on a middle shelf								x	x	x			
Fresh fruits located on a low shelf										x	x		
Fresh fruits located in baskets or bin near the register								x	x				
Fresh fruits located in other place in store													
Freshly cut fruits for sale													
<i>Fresh vegetables</i>													

Fresh vegetables available							x		x	x		
Fresh vegetables located at back of the store												
Fresh vegetables located in middle of the store									x	x		
Fresh vegetables located at front of the store							x					
Fresh vegetables located on a high shelf												
Fresh vegetables located on a middle shelf							x		x			
Fresh vegetables located on a low shelf										x		
Fresh vegetables located in baskets or bin near the register												
Fresh vegetables located in other place in store												
Freshly cut vegetables for sale												
<i>Product signage and pricing (for fresh fruits/vegetables only)</i>												
Products are identified by name							x	x				
Clear signs document the price							x	x				
Units are appropriately labeled							x	x				
Discounts for larger sales							x	x				
<i>Canned/frozen fruits/vegetables</i>												

Limited canned fruits available (1-3 types)			x	x			x	x			x	
Variety of canned fruits available (4+ types)					x	x			x	x		
Limited canned vegetables available (1-3 types)												
Variety of canned vegetables available (4+ types)					x	x			x	x		
Limited frozen fruits available (1-3 types)												
Variety of frozen fruits available (4+ types)												
Limited frozen vegetables available (1-3 types)					x	x						
Variety of frozen vegetables available (4+ types)												
<i>Other healthier foods</i>												
Whole grains (e.g. bread, flour, oatmeal, brown rice, pasta)			x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Other grain products (e.g. white breads, rice, pasta)		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Low-fat or non-fat dairy foods (e.g. low-fat yogurts or cheeses)					x	x			x	x		
Lean meats, fish, poultry				x	x	x		x	x	x		x
Nuts, seeds, or dry beans	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Low-fat prepared meals								x		x		
Low-fat frozen meals												
Other healthier foods												

<i>Foods with minimal nutritional value</i>												
Potato chips/corn chips/popcorn		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ice cream/frozen deserts	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x
Cakes/cookies/doughnuts		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Candy/chocolate		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Regular to high-fat prepared meals					x		x	x		x	x	
Regular to high-fat frozen meals					x	x				x		
Other food with minimal nutritional value							x					
<i>Beverages available</i>												
Milk available at store	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Skim milk						x		x				
1% milk										x		
2% milk			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Whole or Vitamin D milk			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Flavored whole milk	x				x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Flavored skim, 1%, or 2% milk	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Rice milk												
Soy milk												
Lactaid										x		
Water	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
100% juice	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sugar sweetened beverages	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Other: Energy drinks	x		x		x							
Other: Frappaccino drinks			x									
Other: unspecified								x				

<i>Availability of tobacco</i>												
Store sells tobacco products	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x
Tobacco advertisements present	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x
Tobacco advertisements inside the store	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x
Tobacco advertisements outside the store	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x
Tobacco products located behind counter	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x
Tobacco on display, in bins, next to the register	x											
Tobacco in a vending machine												
<i>Availability of alcohol</i>												
Store sells alcohol products	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x
Alcohol advertisements present		x	x	x			x	x			x	x
Alcohol advertisements inside the store		x	x	x			x	x			x	x
Alcohol advertisements outside the store		x	x	x			x					x
Alcohol advertisements behind the counter												
Alcohol products in the freezer/cooler section	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x
Alcohol products on displays, in bins, next to the register				x				x				x

Table 5: Fresh Fruit Availability

Fresh Fruits Available at Corner Stores																
Produce Item	Wilco/Hess Pre-Audit				Wilco/Hess Post-Audit				Tienda Latscandida Pre-Audit				Tienda Latscandida Post-Audit			
	Price	Unit	Qual	Quan	Price	Unit	Qual	Quan	Price	Unit	Qual	Quan	Price	Unit	Qual	Quan
<i>Fruits:</i>																
Apples	\$0.79	Each	Good	Some	\$1.29	for two	Good	A lot	\$1.39	Per Pound	Good	A lot	\$1.39	Per Pound	Good	A lot
Bananas					\$0.99	for two	Good	A lot	\$0.69	Per Pound	Good	Some	\$0.69	Per Pound	Good	A lot
Blackberries																
Blueberries																
Cantaloupes																
Cherries																
Cranberries																
Grapefruit																
Grapes													\$1.99	Per Pound	Good	A lot
Honeydews																
Kiwis																
Mangos									\$12.00	Per Box	Good	A lot	\$12.00	Per Box	Good	
Nectarines																
Oranges									\$1.00	Bunch	Good	A lot	\$1.00	Bunch	Good	A lot
Papayas																
Peaches					\$1.29											
Pears																
Pineapples									\$2.59	Each	Good	Some	\$2.59	Each	Good	
Plum																
Raspberries																
Strawberries																
Tangerines																
Watermelons																
Limes													\$1.00	bunch	Good	
Lemons																
Other: Plantain									\$0.99	Per Pound	Good	A lot				
Other: Coconut									\$1.99	Each	Good	Some	\$1.99	Each	Good	
Other: Sliced Apples					\$1.69											
Other: Fruit cup					\$1.99											

Table 6: Fresh Vegetable Availability

Fresh Vegetables Available at Corner Stores																
Produce Item	Wilco/Hess Pre-Audit				Wilco/Hess Post-Audit				Tienda Latscandida Pre-Audit				Tienda Latscandida Post-Audit			
	Price	Unit	Qual	Quan	Price	Unit	Qual	Quan	Price	Unit	Qual	Quan	Price	Unit	Qual	Quan
<i>Vegetables:</i>																
Artichokes																
Asparagus																
Avocados									\$1.39	Per Pound	Good	A lot	\$1.39	Per Pound	Good	A lot
Broccoli													\$1.25	Per Pound	Good	Some
Brussel sprouts																
Cabbages	\$2.49	Each	Good	Some					\$0.69	Per Pound	Good	Some	\$2.29	Per Pound		Some
Carrots									\$1.99	Per Pound	Good	Some	\$1.99	Bunch		A lot
Cauliflower																
Celery									\$1.49	Per Box	Good	Some	\$1.49	Per Box	Good	A lot
Collard Greens																
Corn													\$2.00	Bunch	Good	A lot
Green beans													\$2.29	Per Pound	Good	Some
Green peppers									\$2.29	Per Pound	Good	Some	\$1.39	Per Pound	Good	
Kale																
Lettuce - Romaine									\$1.59	Per Bag	Good	Some	\$1.59	Per Bag	Good	Some
Lima beans																
Mushrooms																
Okra																
Onions									\$0.99	Per Pound			\$1.00	Per Pound		
Radishes									\$1.49	Per Box	Good	Some				
Red peppers									\$1.29	Per Pound	Good	A lot	\$1.39	Per Pound		
Spinach																
Summer squash																
Sweet potatoes																
Tomatoes									\$1.29	Per Pound	Good	A lot	1.29	Per Pound		
Other: Tomatillos									\$1.59	Per Pound	Good	A lot				
Other: Cucumber													Present but no descriptives.			

Corner Stores Environmental Audit Tool

Corner store name: _____
 Address: _____
 Size of corner store (square feet): _____
 Auditor 1: _____
 Auditor 2: _____

Corner store ID (for Transtria use only): _____
 Community Partnership: _____
 Date: _____
 Audit Start Time: ____ : ____ ○ AM ○ PM
 Audit End Time: ____ : ____ ○ AM ○ PM

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

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

Comments?

Evaluation of Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities

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

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

Comments?

Evaluation of Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities

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

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

Comments?

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

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

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

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