

People in Action for Change

Photovoice Project



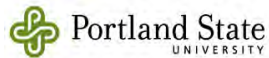
*Rose CDC and Leander Court
Taking action to improve
individual, family and
community health*

Supplementary Community Data Report, June 2011

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PHOTOVOICE PROJECT DVD CONTENTS:

1. Photovoice Project: Supplementary Community Data Report (PDF format)
2. Community Data Presentation Slideshow (PowerPoint format)
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Executive Summary

The Rose Community Development Corporation sponsored a group of Leander Court residents and youth in a photovoice project that sought to empower community members to take action to improve their individual, family and community health. The Portland State University Capstone project partnered with Rose CDC in order to provide a relevant and measurable spatial context for the photovoice project using the San Francisco Department of Public Health's Healthy Development Measurement Tool and the Pedestrian Environmental Quality Survey. The capstone project targeted a 1-mile area surrounding Leander Court (at SE Holgate and 122nd Avenue). The data collected included business information, targeting food providers and business with liquor licenses, location of vacant land and buildings, information on school enrollment and school bus stops, crime statistics, and community assets, including the neighborhood association and other organizations working in the area. Teams also conducted a comprehensive pedestrian quality survey in an area about 1/2-mile in radius from Leander Court. Approximately 21 miles of street segments were included in the survey. Information collected included intersection safety features (traffic lights and crosswalks), sidewalk conditions, street lighting, presence of graffiti and litter, and speed limits.

The business data identified a robust retail environment in the study area. However, there is a high concentration of "convenience" food stores and a lack of access to full-service grocery outlets. All of these convenience stores, in addition to a number of bars, have on-site or off-site liquor licenses, which may contribute to a number of "nuisance" sites in the area. The vacant lands assessment also confirmed the photovoice participants' identification of a number of vacant lots that they hoped would be available for development in a way that supports community health. A map is provided to show the location and ownership of these lots. Corporate owners may be more likely to avail themselves of city funds for development of these lots in a way that supports community health and values. The school statistics show a stable and significant student population. The data is useful for advocating for the health and safety of resident children, particularly in combination with the pedestrian quality data. Crime data is reported for vandalism, disorderly conduct, vehicle theft, simple assault, larceny, drugs, DUII, and burglary. Vandalism, vehicle theft, disorderly conduct and simple larceny constitute the majority of crimes in this area, and confirmed by the perceptions of area residents. As these are often crimes of stealth and darkness, their prevalence correlates to other data collected, such as a lack of adequate street lighting. The Pedestrian Quality Survey, in addition, identified a serious lack of sidewalks and intersection safety features (such as crosswalks and traffic lights), particularly in the southeast quadrant -- an area with heavy student traffic on their way to school.

Some recommendations include the establishment of a neighborhood watch group (focusing on particular hotspots), fostering a better relationship with law enforcement, informal assessment of the street lighting conditions, compiling research and creating a petition or proposal to the city for more street calming features (such as speed bumps) and posted speed limit signs, creation of a neighborhood "clean up" day, posting "neighborhood pride" signs, and strong advocacy for the health and safety of the resident children including improvement of sidewalk conditions and more crosswalks, focusing in particular on Harold St., Ramona St., and 128th Avenue.

Project Partners

Rose CDC and Leander Court

The Rose Community Development Corporation (Rose CDC) is an organization that “combines affordable housing programs with supportive services and economic opportunities to Revitalize Outer South East. [The organization is] rooted in the belief that affordable housing gives people the opportunity to build better lives” (*Rose CDC, 2011*). Leander Court opened in September, 2007 and has 37 housing units. The project includes sustainable living and other natural features that assist the residents in saving on their utility bills and actively supports a healthy living environment (*PDC Housing Services: Leander Court, 2011*).



Health Partners (HKHC Initiative & HEAL)

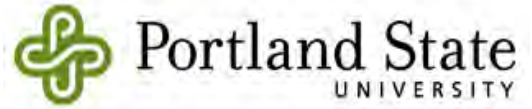
The “Healthy Kids Healthy Communities” (HKHC) Initiative is a national program that seeks to move from community assessment to political action. The local Portland Oregon initiative’s mission is to create healthy active communities for Portland’s affordable housing youth and families, coordinating and sustaining a diverse network of partners to positively affect the built and social environments and increase opportunities for “Healthy Eating and Active Living” (HEAL) among youth and families. The project engages multi-family housing communities who have not traditionally been involved in efforts to pursue healthy eating, active living policy and environmental change. By bringing non-traditional stakeholders together, the efforts of the HKHC and HEAL creates increased opportunities to impact healthy eating and active living in innovative and locally-relevant ways. The health partners are interested in learning more about what affects low-income residents’ opportunity to access healthy food and active living features in their neighborhoods. Participatory Photography (Photovoice) is an effective method to gather and disseminate this information. Features and policies that affect healthy eating and active living include:

1. Adequate open and recreational space, including city parks and scenic trailways;
2. Transportation alternatives that promote walking, biking and public transit;
3. Diverse opportunities in the foodscape to access healthy food;
4. Housing amenities designed to promote active living and healthy eating;
5. Land use and urban design that promote complete communities with services and job opportunities within a short distance of residences; and
6. Mixed-income communities to promote equitable access to neighborhood amenities.

Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities
Supporting Community Action to
Prevent Childhood Obesity



Portland State University Senior Capstone



Portland State University (PSU) has a long history of engagement with the wider Portland community. Its motto -- Let Knowledge Serve the City -- is exemplified in the Senior Capstone, a community-service course that all graduating seniors are required to take. The purpose of the Capstone is “to further enhance student learning while cultivating crucial life abilities that are important both academically and professionally, establishing connections within the larger community, developing strategies for analyzing and addressing problems, and working with others trained in fields different from one’s own” (*Senior Capstone Description*, 2011).

In support of the Leander Court/Rose CDC photovoice project, the PSU Capstone contributed to the process as provided in the Capstone Mission Statement: “The Rose CDC Capstone Project will provide support to Rose CDC and the residents of Leander Court in their efforts to create and maintain a healthy community. Our goal is to provide a relevant and measurable spatial context for the community’s photovoice project through field research using appropriate survey and analytical tools. We will deliver a product that communicates the important health challenges and opportunities of the neighborhood to community leaders and policy makers in order to promote a healthy and livable community.”

Photovoice Project

Leander Court Photovoice Project

Photovoice is a method of community action that uses visual representations to communicate an individual's perspective. Developed in the early 1990s, photovoice is now used widely in community development, public health, and education. Participants are asked to represent their community or point of view by taking photographs, discussing them together, developing narratives or captions to go with their photos, and conducting outreach or other grassroots action on issues of concern to them. It is intended to give insight into how particularly marginalized communities conceptualize their circumstances and their hopes for the future. As a form of community-building, photovoice attempts to bring multiple perspectives into the policy making process through powerful visual representation.

Photovoice's mission is to "build skills within disadvantaged and marginalized communities using innovative participatory photography and digital storytelling methods so that they have the opportunity to represent themselves and create tools for advocacy and communications to achieve positive social change" (www.photovoice.org, 2011).

The Rose CDC sponsored a group of Leander Court residents and youth in a photovoice project. The purpose of the project is to empower community members so that they can take action to improve their individual, family, and community health. The results of the project will be images taken from around the community, captioned by the photovoice participants, and displayed at a Health Advocacy Gallery. The project will enable residents and youth to "engage community members, health advocates, policy and decision-makers, and other stakeholders in conversations about health in Outer Southeast Portland" (*CDC Project Flyer*, 2011).



The Leander Court photovoice participants included a group of teens and three adult residents. With cameras in hand, they documented conditions in their neighborhood, highlighting the issues that concerned them the most and that they wanted to improve. The group concentrated on three components of healthy communities:

Components of Healthy Communities

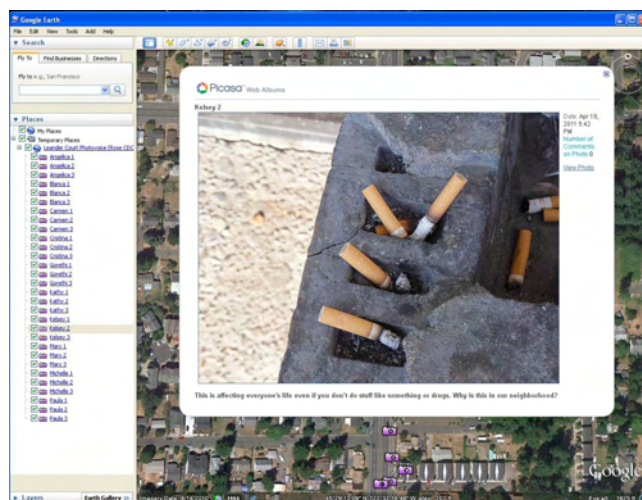
Physical: Studies show that the "physical features of a community influence the health of residents in many ways" (*PolicyLink*, 2007). In urban areas, this pertains not only to accessibility to clean air and water, but also to living in an environment that is conducive to residents being able to participate safely in outdoor activities. The physical features of a community that contribute to a healthy environment can also be found in availability of mass transit or having parks or other activity resources within walking distance and "walkable," from a safety and design of residential infrastructure perspective.

Social: Communities are linked together, not only by the streets that run through their neighborhoods, but also by the social relationships that bind them. Social relationships are important to the health of a community as these “ties that bind” create the social fiber that holds a community together. The “bonding capital” of a community can be described and understood through programs that “deepen social relationships within an immediate community” (*PolicyLink*, 2007). “Bridging capital” brings people together by creating inclusive relationships for smaller groups in the community that may be separated by cultural or language barriers into the larger neighborhood and its institutions.

Psychological: In order to truly appreciate the benefits of a community with positive physical and social attributes, the residents need to have access to resources to develop and maintain their emotional and psychological health as well, through affordable, accessible and culturally-sensitive physical and mental healthcare. Equally, the feeling of safety is critical to emotional and psychological health. Residents need to be able to feel secure knowing that their streets are free of violence and they have access to and response from local police and fire authorities when needed. This enables residents to enjoy the parks or other activity resources within the community.

Google Earth Project

The Leander Court photovoice project culminated in a photo gallery open to residents in the community, neighborhood leaders and interested parties from local government, business and non-profit organizations. The gallery offered an opportunity to showcase the photovoice images and highlight health issues in the community. While the gallery provided a one-time chance to garner community support and network with advocacy organizations, a more permanent and accessible option is provided through the Google Earth interface. Google Earth is a free mapping application for desktop computers that provides a way to link the photos with their actual location in the neighborhood. As an addition to the photovoice report, the PSU capstone students created a simple Google Earth project using the photovoice participants’ photos and captions. Points on the google map indicate where the photo was taken. Simply by clicking on the point, the user can locate the image and view the point’s corresponding photo and caption. The Google Earth file extends the reach of the photovoice project by making the information easily accessible to the public through a link on a webpage, an email attachment, or downloadable to an external device such as a thumb drive.



The Google Earth Leander Court photovoice project will also provide a means to showcase progress toward identified goals -- an ability to show a “then and now” perspective as the community focuses on leveraging community assets, targeting key areas, and making improvements to their neighborhood.

Supplementary Community Data Descriptions

Introduction

In their photos and captions, the Leander Court photovoice participants focus on several key areas of concern. The safety of children underlies many of the themes. Lack of sidewalks and the difficulty in crossing streets constitutes a major theme as it creates an unsafe environment for children walking to and from school or school bus stops. The prevalence of garbage and graffiti is also a major concern. Garbage is unsightly and unhealthy. Not only does graffiti or tagging damage property, it also creates a menacing environment that hinders feelings of safety. In paraphrasing one photovoice participant, it is difficult to develop a feeling of community pride when people feel so free to “trash” the neighborhood. The prevalence of vacant lots and abandoned buildings constitutes a third area of concern -- and potential. In order to make a “walk-able” neighborhood, residents need somewhere to walk to...perhaps a community garden or a youth activity center on one of those vacant lots.

Keeping the issues and opportunities identified by the photovoice participants in mind, the PSU capstone identified two robust and tested survey instruments that would provide baseline community data. It is hoped that this data will supplement the voices of the Leander Court photovoice participants and assist them in assessing “on the ground” conditions, targeting particular areas for intervention, and gauging success over time. The following narrative provides a description of these survey tools. The section that follows presents the data, analysis and recommendations.



In this picture what I see is a boy crossing the street. But, I don't see anything that is safe for him. There is no sidewalk or something safe that can help him (Carmen).



The way to walk home from school is unsafe because of the need for sidewalks. The feeling is of my wet toes walking and scared of the cars right next to us side by side! (Mary)



I don't like the fact that these building is abandoned and not used for nothing. It could benefit us by being a gym with a pool where it could help us physically by moving in where we could get exercise. Also we could hang out with our friends and at the same time we could relax and get healthier (Blanca).

The Healthy Development Measurement Tool

The Healthy Development Measurement Tool (HDMT) is a survey instrument that incorporates an inventory of 125 community health indicators. The indicators were developed and validated by the San Francisco Department of Health through a consensus-based community participatory process and provide a vetted list to assist in identifying and measuring health-related objectives. The tool also provides a consistent format to gather baseline data useful in targeting areas of interest and gauging progress toward community goals.

The Leander Court photovoice participants identified several issues related to community safety and the need for positive community engagement, with particularly relevant HDMT indicators located in the “social cohesion” section. These indicators relate to the promotion of socially cohesive, healthy, and safe neighborhoods, free of crime and graffiti, with access to formal and informal gathering and networking opportunities. The capstone project collected data within a one mile radius of Leander Court in order to provide baseline information that will assist residents in their efforts to identify and utilize neighborhood assets, increase community engagement, and target specific areas of concern. Data layers include neighborhood businesses (with a focus of food access and liquor licenses), vacant lands, school statistics, crime data, and an inventory of community organizations and assets. See Appendix A for a list of the social cohesion indicators and supporting research.

Commercial Business Information

Characteristics of the commercial environment within a neighborhood have a profound effect on the physical, emotional and social health of the residents who live there. In order to gain insight into the commercial environment, and gauge the broader accessibility of goods and services for residents, the database ReferenceUSA was used to obtain business information for a one mile radius centered at Leander Court (122nd and Holgate).



Leander Court photovoice participants expressed concern about the limited access to healthy, affordable food in the neighborhood. Data from ReferenceUSA was used to compare the number of stores offering healthy food options in the neighborhood to the number of convenience stores. A map is provided to show the distribution of food-related businesses.

The Social Cohesion metrics within the HDMT identify establishments that sell alcohol in a community as a potential detriment to social cohesion. There is a statistical correlation between easy access to cheap liquor and nuisance noise, loitering, citations for driving while under the influence, and various other crimes. Additionally, in an interview with Roseanne Lee, the neighborhood crime prevention coordinator, some of the businesses in the area are problem locations that have received numerous neighborhood complaints. To address this issue, a list of all businesses located within a one mile radius of Leander Court that are licensed by the Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC) to sell alcohol was compiled. Data was collected from the OLCC website for zip codes 97266 and 97236, and filtered to the study area. The compiled businesses were then grouped and mapped by type of establishment.

Vacant Lands and Buildings

Leander Court Photovoice participants voiced concern about vacant lots and abandoned buildings in the neighborhood. These vacant areas also impact the physical, emotional and social health of neighborhood residents. They may contain physical dangers and blight the neighborhood while standing as untapped resources that could house a community center, garden, playground, or workout facility. Unkept areas can obstruct walkways or create conditions conducive to petty crimes such as tagging. Information on empty lots in the area were obtained using spatially referenced data from Portland's regional government, METRO, and confirmed with walking surveys. Empty lots and their respective owners were identified through the use of taxlot information. All vacant lots within a one mile radius of Leander Court were identified as being owned by the public (city, county or state), private parties, or a commercial/non-profit interest. While all owners can be held responsible for the upkeep of their property, different public grants and other incentive programs for property improvement exist for these different categories.



School Statistics



In any community the health and safety of its children is of the highest priority. The photovoice participants highlighted this as a main concern. Information that is available from the school district (David Douglas in this case) can assist residents in advocating for the children. Toward this end, data on bus stop locations, enrollment and other school programs were collected from the district.

School enrollment data can help bring to light changes in age and population distribution that can be used to plan for safe routes to school in the future. The schools included are as follows: Earl Boyles, West Powellhurst, Gilbert Heights, and Gilbert Park elementary schools, Alice Ott and Ron Russell middle schools. The data reflects enrollment trends from 2005 through 2010, and are limited to these dates in order to include Ron Russell Middle School, which was not incorporated until 2005.

In addition to providing safe, walkable routes to any of the seven elementary and middle schools serving the study area, it is important to identify safe locations for bus stops that are close to children's homes and away from high-traffic intersections and public transit stops. This is a complex issue that must synthesize a communities existing infrastructure with dynamic demographic requirements. Several graphic representations have been created to document basic student data. This data, when used in conjunction with the bus stop and PEQ maps, will provide a useful analysis of students' travel routes to and from schools and help define safe and efficient school routes.

Crime Statistics

Criminal activity and fear of crime is detrimental to all health aspects. Fear of crime discourages people from leaving their homes and utilizing the public spaces within their community and can also discourage businesses from either setting up or staying in an area. In a survey done in 2009, 83% of community residents along 122nd Avenue perceived crime as a major issue. Approximately 42% felt unsafe while walking the streets during the evening (City of Portland, *SE 122nd Avenue Study*, Oct. 2010).



The HDMT reports that a decrease in fear of crime is associated with an increase in positive social cohesion within the community. Community awareness of what crimes are being committed and their frequencies will be a tremendous benefit in determining ways to reduce and prevent criminal activity. The goal in providing data about specific property and violent crimes in the study area is to help Leander Court photovoice participants in determining where to target effective strategies to reduce crime in their community by developing action plans and crime prevention activities. Maps and graphs were compiled using the City of Portland's CrimeMapper website.

Pedestrian Environmental Quality Survey

The Pedestrian Environmental Quality Survey (PEQ), developed by the San Francisco Department of Public Health, is a group of indicators intended to quantify elements of the physical pedestrian environment. One significant issue for the photovoice project participants is the generally poor and inconsistent sidewalk and intersection infrastructure in the neighborhood. The safety of children walking to school is of particular concern.



Because of the intensity and time required for this survey, a one-half mile radius (rather than a one-mile radius) was defined around Leander Court and divided into four quadrants. Four additional areas of interest were defined to capture walking routes to local schools and parks. Over several visits to the study area, four teams of PSU students walked the defined areas and recorded the relevant PEQ metrics (see Appendix B: PEQ Survey Form). Data was collected for each major intersection and street segments. Only through streets were measured. Dead-end streets and cul-de-sacs were not included (due to time constraints). Unique identifying codes were assigned to each measured street segment and intersection coincident with attributes of a GIS street dataset. All the survey elements were assigned numbers to allow for future statistical manipulation of the data. The PEQ field data was then joined with the GIS dataset in order to allow mapping of the measured values. When mapped, the PEQ values provide a measurable spatial representation of the pedestrian environment. This will provide an important spatial context for the advocacy work being conducted by the photovoice project participants.

PEQ Data Limitations

Although the indicators of the PEQ provide a great deal of quality data, it was originally designed for use in the block structured street grid of urban San Francisco. For this reason, the tool has some limitations in the context of our study area. The survey was designed for an urban area rather than a residential area. It does not include a metric for stop signs, only stop lights. It also does not include a data element for documenting the type (paved or gravel) or condition of the streets themselves. In order to maintain consistency in data collection, these items were not included in this survey (but may be collected in the future). Some data attributes in the survey were collected, but not mapped as they did not apply to a great degree in this particular study area (e.g. presence of traffic calming devices such as speed bumps, and number of lanes). This data can be retrieved from the MSEXcel spreadsheet that compiles all the survey data and is included on the accompanying DVD. In addition, the PEQ data contains sidewalk metrics only for through street segments. Several dead-end residential streets were not included due to time constraints. Because of sporadic improvements in the area, it was possible to find new, high quality sidewalk, major obstructions, and no sidewalk at all within the same segment. In these few instances, it was difficult to “rate” the segment for mapping purposes. This may introduce some subjectivity into the dataset.

Community Assets and Networking

Though the photovoice participants identified major issues in the neighborhood, such as deteriorating sidewalks and litter, the residents do not stand alone in their efforts to advocate for improvements. There are many non-profits, programs, city projects, health advocacy organizations and other resources that are active in the outer southeast area. There are also numerous local assets and resources -- the pride of community members themselves is the most important asset.

The Powellhurst-Gilbert Neighborhood Association is active and looking for community input and volunteers. Data concerning event locations, volunteering details, contact information for committee chairs and additional relevant information for enriching the community are included in a community asset and networking resource list. This data was collected in order to highlight available activities for community engagement. Neighborhood associations are recognized by the City of Portland as representing community interests. They are also a means for residents to become more involved in neighborhood development plans. Additionally, there are a number of volunteer opportunities that relate directly to concerns expressed by Leander Court photovoice participants. Active participation fosters greater social cohesion by personally involving residents in decisions that directly affect their neighborhood. The networking list also contains other resources useful for partnership or collaborative activities.

Community Data Results and Recommendations

Business Information Results and Recommendations

Having a good mix of businesses and services in the immediate area is considered critical for a healthy community. Essential services and retail outlets within walking distance provide easy access for residents and mitigates transportation challenges. A mix of industrial and manufacturing also provides additional job opportunities. Residents and businesses can partner to make a safe, healthy, and profitable community for all.

To gauge the business environment in the vicinity of Leander Court, the ReferenceUSA database was used to categorize business types. ReferenceUSA is a comprehensive database that contains over 14 million records of U.S. businesses. It is updated regularly using 5000 public sources as well as internal verification. While there cannot be a 100% guarantee of accuracy at any given time, it is considered a high quality source for business information (see ReferenceUSA at <http://www.referenceusa.com/Static/DataQuality>).

All businesses within the 97266 and 97236 zipcodes were downloaded from the database and clipped to a one-mile radius of Leander Court. As of May, 2011, a total of 471 businesses were listed. The majority are service businesses (at 46%) with retail and trade second (28%). Though the percentage is high, services include a broad range of categories such as beauty salons, auto repair, health services, entertainment, daycares, banks, and churches. Retail/Trade includes such categories as hardware and furnishing stores, convenience and grocery stores, bars, restaurants, gas stations and other miscellaneous stores. Construction, wholesale and manufacturing are generally located in the southwestern quadrant of the study area, zoned for industrial use. The table above shows the general breakdown of business types. A complete list of businesses can be found in a spreadsheet located on the accompanying DVD. The spreadsheet can be sorted either by business name or SIC (classification) code.

Business Type within a One-Mile Radius of Leander Court (May, 2011)		
Type of Business	<i>f</i>	%
Services	218	46.3
Retail/Trade	130	27.6
Construction	55	11.7
Wholesale	21	4.5
Transportation	15	3.2
Manufacturing	14	3.0
Farms/Animal/Landscaping	14	3.0
Public Services	4	0.8
TOTAL	471	

The HDMT identifies specific business types as meeting essential community needs and being critical components for overall neighborhood health. The types of services and retail/trade businesses recommended by the HDMT and their actual numbers within a mile of Leander Court are itemized in the tables below.

Essential Services within a One Mile Radius of Leander Court as of 2011		
Type of Business	f	%
Health Services	48	68.6
Childcare	9	12.9
Open Spaces/Parks	6	8.6
Public Schools	6	8.6
Community Garden	1	1.4
Community Center	0	0.0
Library	0	0.0
Post Office	0	0.0
Public Art	0	0.0
Recreation	0	0.0
TOTAL	70	

Retail/Trade within a One Mile Radius of Leander Court as of 2011		
Type of Business	f	%
Restaurants	25	34.7
Auto Repair	16	22.2
Beauty Salons	11	15.3
Grocery Stores	4	5.6
Hardware Stores	2	2.8
Pharmacies	3	4.2
Video/Movie	5	6.9
Banks	4	5.6
Dry Cleaners	1	1.4
Laundromats	1	1.4
TOTAL	72	









The study area contains a wide range of health care services including 13 dentists, 4 chiropractors, 1 optometrist, and 3 mental health specialists. However, given the residential nature of the area, only 9 childcare facilities seems too little to serve the entire residential population. The nearest community center, library, and post office are outside of the one-mile area. There is also a lack of art and recreation facilities. These are facilities that can be pursued in the future.

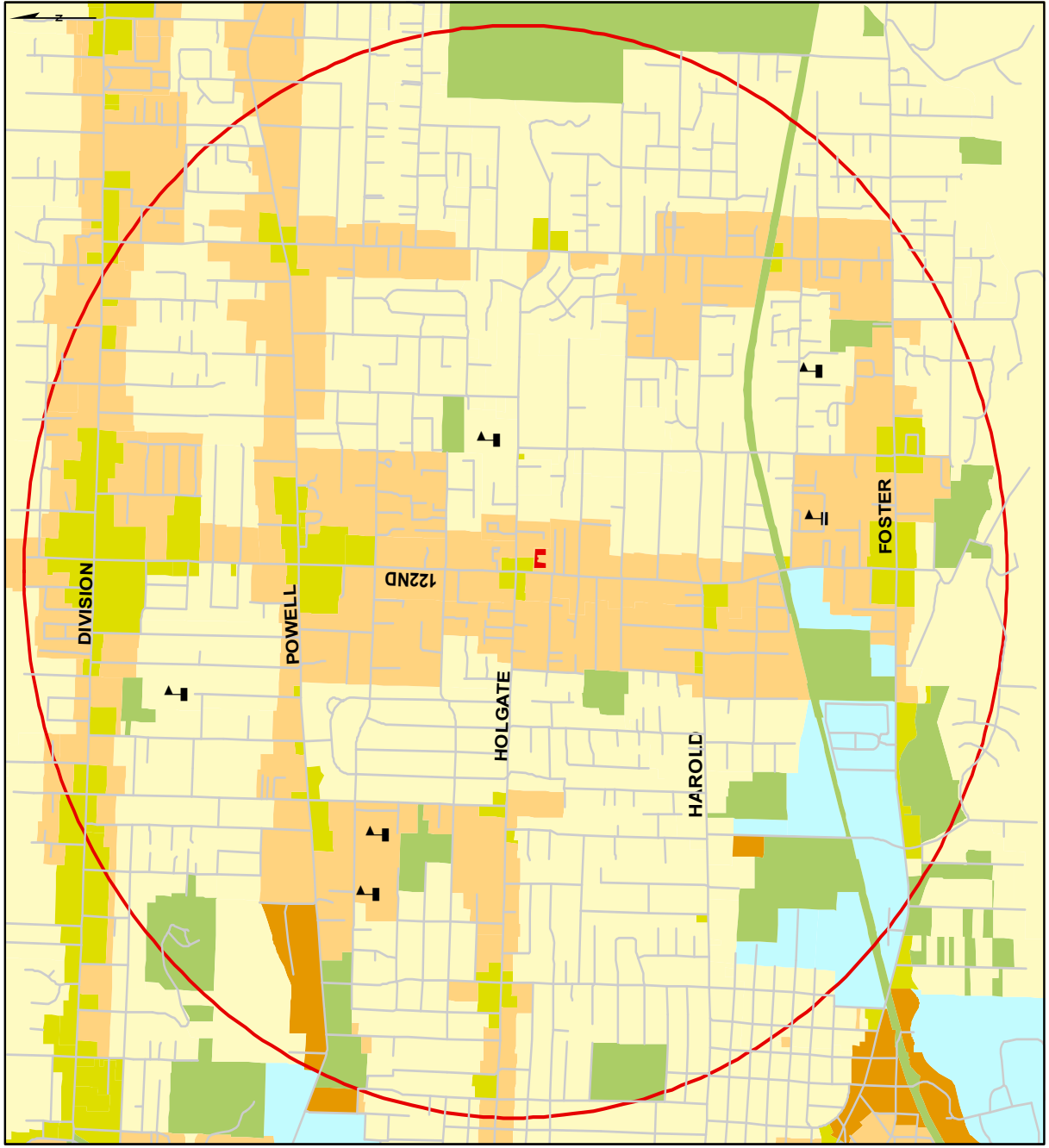
There is a robust retail/trade business environment around Leander Court, but not all of these businesses positively affect the health of the neighborhood. The area lacks full-service grocery stores within easy walking distance. Most of the “food” stores are convenience stores. Some health oriented businesses such as a small gym, a teen center or a bike shop would be a welcome addition to the surrounding commercial mix.

Many variables are considered when citing a new business. However, the Leander Court residents can gather information about their community that would attract new business -- for example, statistics on the number of children and/or teens in the area would be helpful to retail and service businesses catering to this demographic (offering healthy activities, of course!). The zoning map that follows indicates the general zoning categories and can be used to determine areas suitable for citing different kinds of commercial or service enterprises. Of note are the pockets of “mixed-use” areas within the residential areas. This is a particularly convenient zoning pattern when trying to encourage small business and “Mom and Pop” shops into residential neighborhoods that creates an active, walkable and engaging environment.

Leander Court Study Area

Zoning (General Categories)

-  Buffer (1 mile)
- Zoning Categories**
-  Single Family
-  Multi Family
-  Mixed Use Residential
-  Mixed Use Employment
-  Commercial
-  Industrial
-  Parks & Open Spaces



Produced by the Portland State University Senior Capstone project in partnership with the Rose Community Development Corp. and the Leander Court Photovoice Project, Spring 2011.

Liquor Licenses

The number of businesses that sell or serve alcohol was compiled from the Oregon Liquor License Commission (OLCC) database. Excessive drinking or problems associated with alcohol abuse can have a negative impact on a community. Easy access to alcohol is associated with disorderly conduct, driving while under the influence citations, and nuisance noise, among other negative effects. Within the one-mile study radius, there is fairly even split between establishments that have off-premise permits or “carry-out” alcohol (23) and bars and restaurants that serve alcohol in-house (26). Despite serving alcohol, bars and restaurants can nonetheless be a source of informal arts and culture that enhance neighborhood camaraderie -- if they host live music, show local art, or provide venues for community activities. Convenience stores that sell alcohol “to go” do not have these associated community benefits.

Businesses with Liquor Licenses within One
Mile Radius of Leander Court

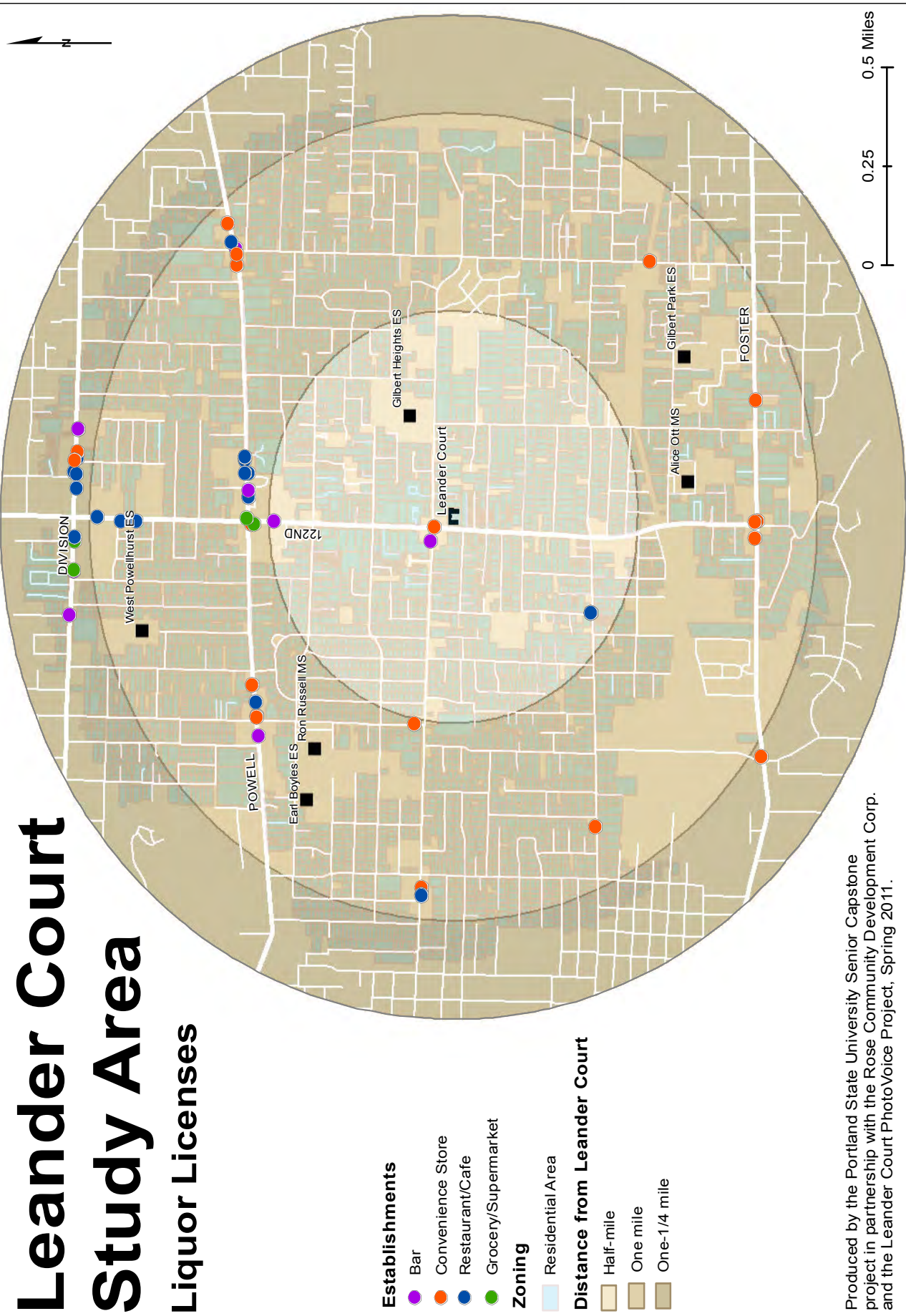
Type of business	f	%
Convenience food	19	38.8%
Restaurant/Bar	17	34.7%
Bar	7	14.3%
Grocery/Department store	4	8.2%
Café	1	2.0%
"Gentlemen's Club"	1	2.0%
Total	49	

The data from the OLCC does have limitations. For example, it does not contain any information about which, if any, of the locations have received complaints or violated laws. The OLCC does provide a history of complaints for an individual address if requested, but this was beyond the scope of the analysis. Also, many of the establishments are not primarily purveyors of alcoholic beverages, but serve numerous functions, such as grocery and convenience stores and gas station mini-marts. The data also provides no basis for comparison against the city as a whole (which can be part of an expanded analysis). Identifying businesses that have a liquor license does not necessarily imply that the business has a negative impact on the community. What the data can do is provide an indication of the density of business establishments where liquor is easily accessible within an area or its proximity to sensitive areas such as schools and parks.

The map on the following page shows the distribution of these establishments in the Leander Court neighborhood. The density is not extremely high for this study area -- a good result considering its residential character. The bars and restaurants are understandably primarily located along the major arterials. The location of convenience stores that sell beer and wine, however, is much more dispersed within the study area and located in dense residential neighborhoods. Applications for liquor licenses are a matter of public record. Residents can monitor new businesses and these applications to prevent further densification. Neighborhood Watch Groups or the police can also be more vigilant in monitoring problem sites. Perhaps more importantly, more establishments that provide a safe and alcohol-free environment for teens to gather, can be solicited and encouraged by residents.

Leander Court Study Area

Liquor Licenses



Produced by the Portland State University Senior Capstone project in partnership with the Rose Community Development Corp. and the Leander Court PhotoVoice Project, Spring 2011.

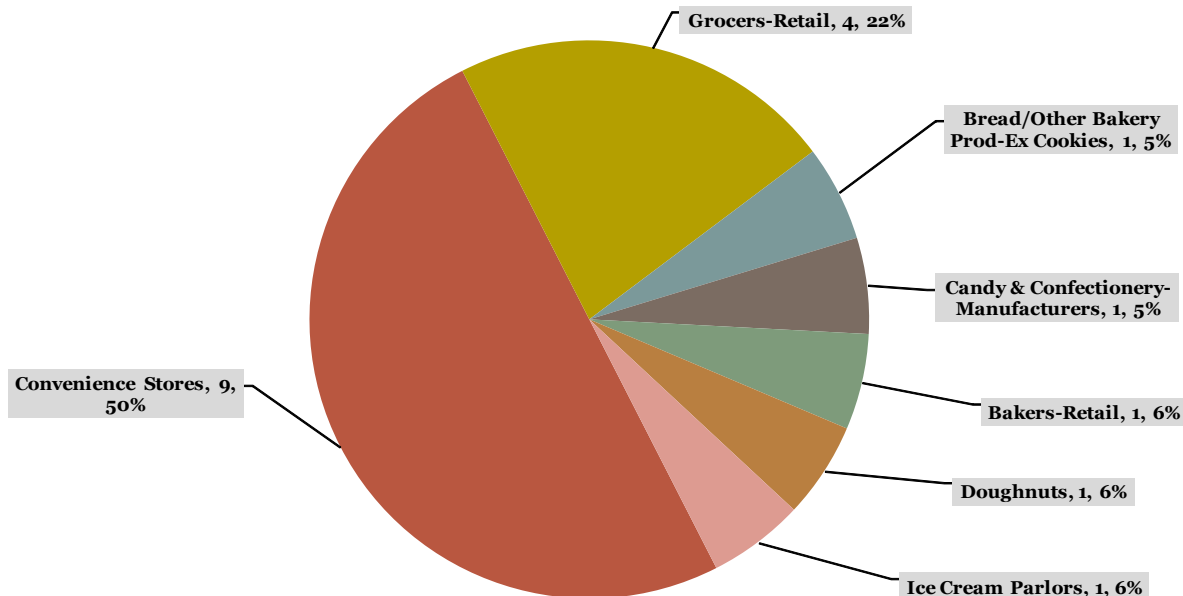
Access to Food

The final analysis of businesses in the Leander Court area involves the mix of food stores. The following graph shows the distribution of food-related businesses within a one-mile radius. Convenience stores make up half the options. Another quarter is made up of specialty food stores such as bakeries and ice cream parlors. This confirms what the photovoice participants have documented through their pictures. There is not much choice here for good food at a decent price.

Residents can use this data to help advocate for the restriction of additional convenience stores (through neighborhood petitions or public comment on zoning or business licensure decisions) and for encouragement of diversification of food choices, perhaps through resident-business association collaboration, proactive involvement in planned street improvement projects (e.g. 122nd Ave. Project) that will encourage “healthy” businesses, or pursuit of available grants or other funding that can provide incentives to businesses wishing to locate in the area (e.g. healthy cafes, bringing in a farmers’ market or establishing community gardens and playgrounds).

Developing a safe and healthy community requires cooperation between government institutions, civic organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce, and community residents. It is important for residents to encourage local business associations to attract new establishments into the area that serve the community and reflect its values. It is also necessary for residents to remain vigilant and report problems to the OLCC or police in order to apply consistent pressure on locations that negatively impact the community.

Food Stores in One Mile Radius of Leander Court



Vacant Lands Results and Recommendations

One of the issues addressed by the photovoice participants was the numerous vacant lots in the area. One participant in particular noted that something productive could be done with these lots, like a community garden or other neighborhood amenity, rather than let them sit there unused. Though they represent a “blight” in the community, they also are a potential source of opportunity. To identify the number and location of these vacant lots, a map was created that is displayed on the next page, noting the location of the vacant land and the ownership type (private, corporate or public).

The data were compiled from information collected by Metro, the regional government. The undeveloped “vacant” land layer represents lands appearing unimproved on aerial photography, without regard to ownership or developability. Only undeveloped land 1/2 acre or larger are represented on the map. Parks and open spaces are considered “developed.” Records are updated the fall of each year (the data represents Fall, 2010).

The highest concentration of vacant land is in the eastern portion of the study area, but there are small lots scattered throughout. Ownership of the property also needs to be taken into consideration as there are different obligations and incentives for private, corporate and public lands. The majority of the identified vacant lots are privately owned and it is unknown if the owners would be responsive to community pressure for development of the properties. There are also many vacant corporate owned lots, which may be more likely to be developed through community advocacy. The Portland Development Commission (PDC) has loan programs that encourage property owners to revitalize vacant properties. This can serve as a useful tool to provide incentive for companies to develop these properties in a way that benefits the community. Within the study area, there are a few city owned properties that may provide an opportunity for development if residents apply pressure to the city through attending council meetings and/or circulating petitions. In addition to providing needed amenities for the neighborhood (such as a playground or skate park), development of vacant lots raises property value and makes neighborhoods safer. The city can benefit from the increased tax revenues. These vacant properties are also ideal opportunities for the creation of green space and community gardens.

Portland Development Commission
Business Finance and Incentives Programs
Phone: 503-823-3321
www.pdc.us/bus_serv/finance_programs.asp

Regardless of who owns a vacant lot, action can and should be taken if the property becomes a nuisance or hazard. Community members should contact the city at the first sign of these conditions. The more complaints the city receives the more likely action will be taken to make owners accountable. At the very least, property owners should maintain their properties in a way that does not obstruct sidewalks.

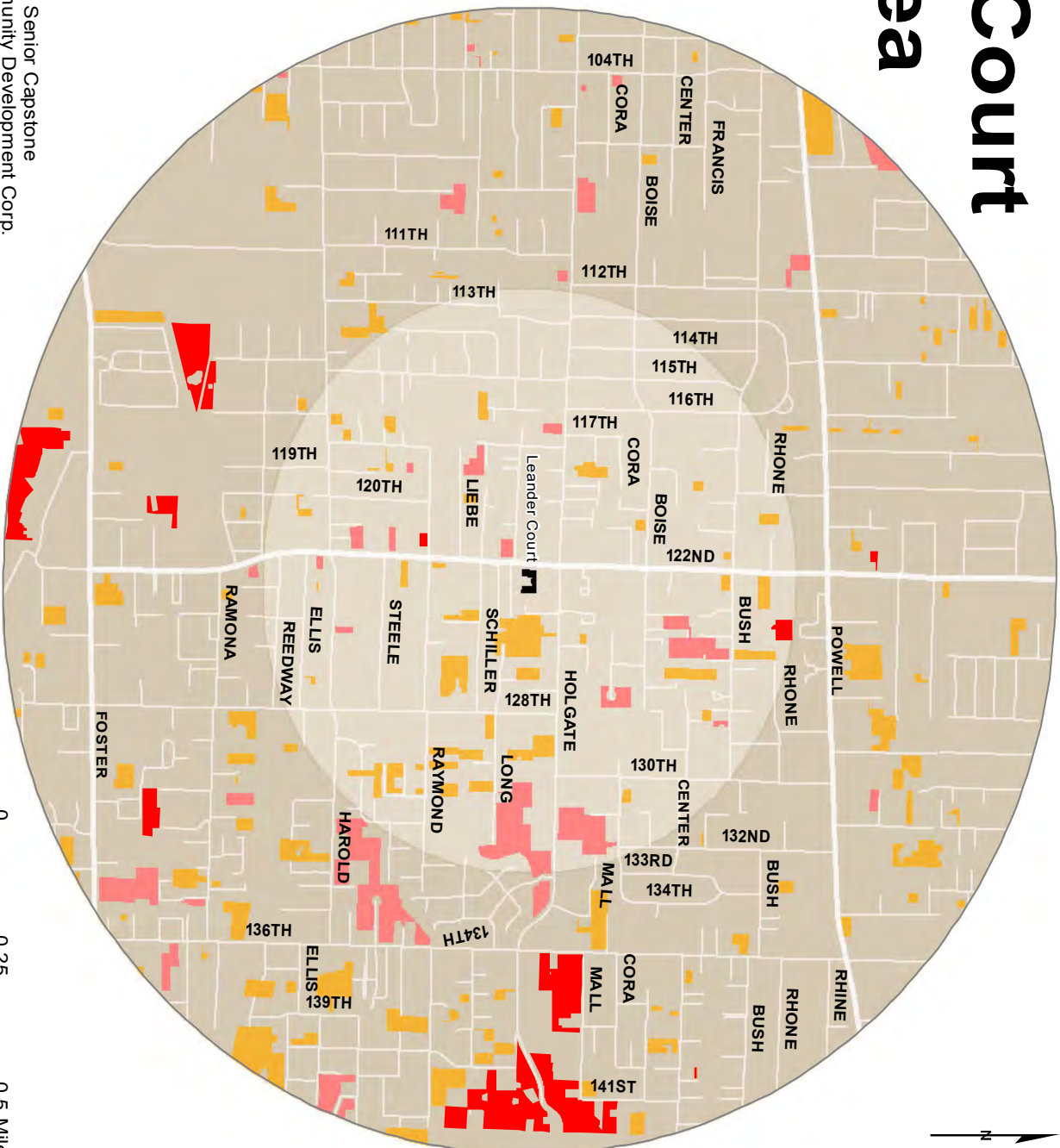
City of Portland Contact info:
BDS Neighborhood Inspections-Enforcement Hotline
Phone: 503-823-CODE(2633)
www.portlandoregon.gov/bds

Leander Court Study Area

Vacant Lands

- Vacant Lands
- Publicly Owned
- Corporate-Owned
- Privately Owned

- Distance from Leander Court
- Half-mile
- One Mile



Produced by the Portland State University Senior Capstone project in partnership with the Rose Community Development Corp. and the Leander Court PhotoVoice Project, Spring 2011.

School Statistics Results and Recommendations

Networking with neighborhood schools is an important part of building social cohesion. Toward that end, basic data about school enrollment and other programs were collected from the David Douglas School District for the schools located within the study area -- including Earl Boyles, West Powellhurst, Gilbert Heights and Gilbert Park elementary schools, Alice Ott and Ron Russell middle schools. David Douglas High School lies outside the one-mile radius and is not included in the analysis. Due to open enrollment choices, high schools also tend to have a mix of students coming from different areas.

The first graph shows enrollment data from 2005-2010. Enrollment figures prior to 2005 were not collected in order to provide consistency between schools (Ron Russell middle school was not incorporated until 2005). The numbers show that enrollment has remained relatively stable for all schools during this five-year period. While many schools in the Portland region are experiencing a drop in student enrollment, this graph shows a very stable school population in this community. Over 3,500 students attend these community schools -- a large and politically significant number. Leander Court residents can make the case that attention to the safety and health of this large and stable population should be a high priority for community advocates, city planners, and policy-makers.

The second graph shows the numbers of students participating in ESL/ELL (English as a Second Language/English Language Learners). This population represents 22.6% of the student body in elementary and middle schools in the district. This is a high percentage compared to Portland Public School's 10% (Portland Public Schools, *Report on ELL Programs*, Oct. 2010). These numbers reflect the diversity of the population in the study area -- and exciting opportunity. Schools and teachers can be encouraged to use this cultural diversity to expose students to different cuisines, agricultural techniques, culturally unique sports and other healthy activities. Students can create a school garden that celebrates food diversity in the same way they celebrate cultural diversity.

Additional motivation for schools to focus on healthy eating is demonstrated in the third graph that shows the numbers of students using the Free and Reduced Lunch Program. In 2010, 79.3% of students were enrolled in this program. The dramatic rise in this percentage from 2008-2010 no doubt reflects the national economic crisis. Nonetheless, the data can be useful in advocating for expanded food programs -- such as a school or community garden. The data can also be reflective of the lack of choices in the community for healthy **and** affordable food within easy access, perhaps a good argument for the city to support establishment of a community garden.

A good relationship with local schools is important to foster social cohesion. Schools are community institutions and important resources for the community. In addition, having an understanding of student demographics is useful for developing relationships with nonprofits that specialize in children and adolescent extracurricular activities, providing afterschool and mentoring programs or working with current partners, such as Schools Uniting Neighborhoods (SUN) Community Schools Program, in order to determine where these programs can best expand their services. The data might also prove useful in working with policy makers to determine where city and county funds may best be utilized, such as for summer food programs, community gardens or summer day camps.

Enrollment Numbers for Schools within a One-Mile Radius of Leander Court



ESL Participation For Schools within a One-mile Radius of Leander Court



Number of Students Participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program for Schools within a One-Mile Radius of Leander Court



There are also community resources nearby. Zenger Farms, located to the south of Leander Court, contains many unique organic gardens. Staff at the farm have many different programs catering to students, young and old. Zenger Farm’s experiential and science based programs teach youth and adults about the importance of food, farming, and environmental stewardship in fostering healthy urban communities.

Zenger Farms, Education Programs
 503-282-4245
<http://www.zengerfarm.org/youth-education>

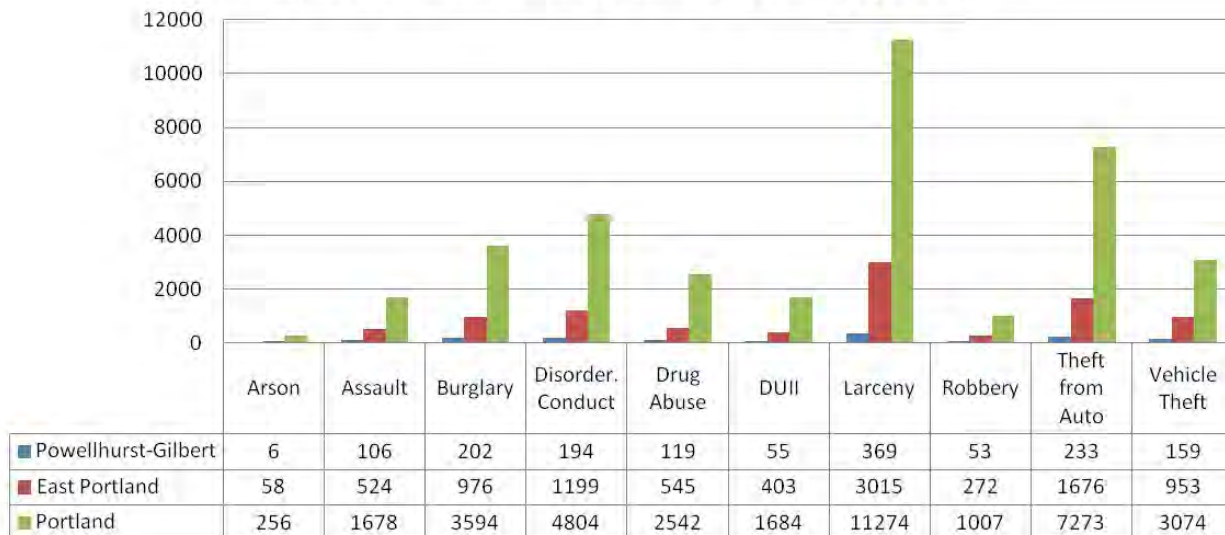
Crime Data Results and Recommendations

Two important indicators in the HDMT’s Social Cohesion section relate to incidents of crime and the presence of neighborhood watch groups. Feeling safe and secure is an important factor in psychological health. A high relative crime rate also impedes social cohesion. Residents that are afraid to be out of their homes because of incidents of violent crimes are not likely to walk anywhere or be able to enjoy opportunities for healthy social interaction. In addition, petty crimes such as tagging not only deface property, but also create feelings of resentment and unease.

The photovoice participants highlighted, in particular, issues regarding feelings of safety, such as dark streets and vandalism of property. Though crime data can often be a sensitive subject, collecting and assessing this data can help to identify what kinds of crimes are most evident in the neighborhood. This can inform how the community should best respond. In order to develop effective strategies to limit crime, advocates need information about what types of crime occur and where they occur most often. In this way other correlating factors might be discovered. For example, tagging and auto theft are crimes of stealth and darkness. A high incident rate in certain areas may be due to factors such as heavy foliage along roadways or a lack of street light.

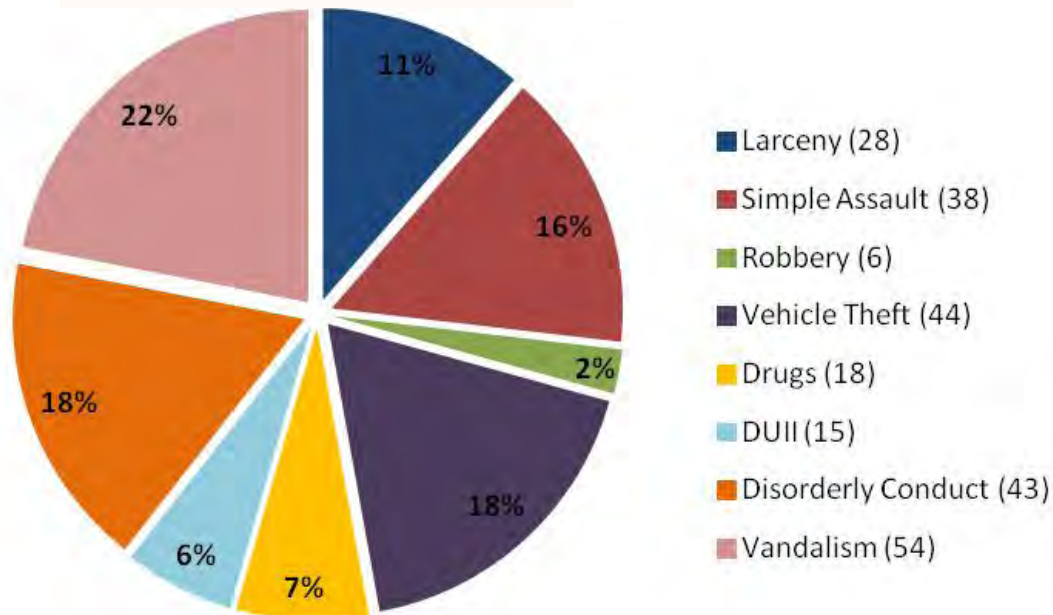
To assist the photovoice participants in understanding what kinds of crime occur and where, crime statistics for the neighborhood surrounding Leander Court (Powellhurst-Gilbert) were collected from the Portland Crime Mapper website (<http://www.gis.ci.portland.or.us/maps/police/>). The graph below shows a comparative picture for the various categories of crime data collected for the entire City of Portland, the eastside and the Powellhurst-Gilbert neighborhood. As is the case generally, larceny (stealing) and auto theft are the most common crimes, with burglary (breaking and entering) and disorderly conduct a close second. This coincides with the perception of the photovoice participants as some of the problem crimes in the area.

Report Violent and Property Crimes (2009)



The pie chart below shows a closer picture of the Powellhurst-Gilbert neighborhood. It reports various categories of crimes as a percentage of the total for the time period May 2010 through April 2011. Vehicle theft, disorderly conduct and vandalism were the most prevalent crimes in this neighborhood. This, too, confirms the perceptions of the photovoice participants as voiced through their photos and captions.

**Violent and Property Crimes
May 2010 - April 2011**



Powellhurst-Gilbert Neighborhood

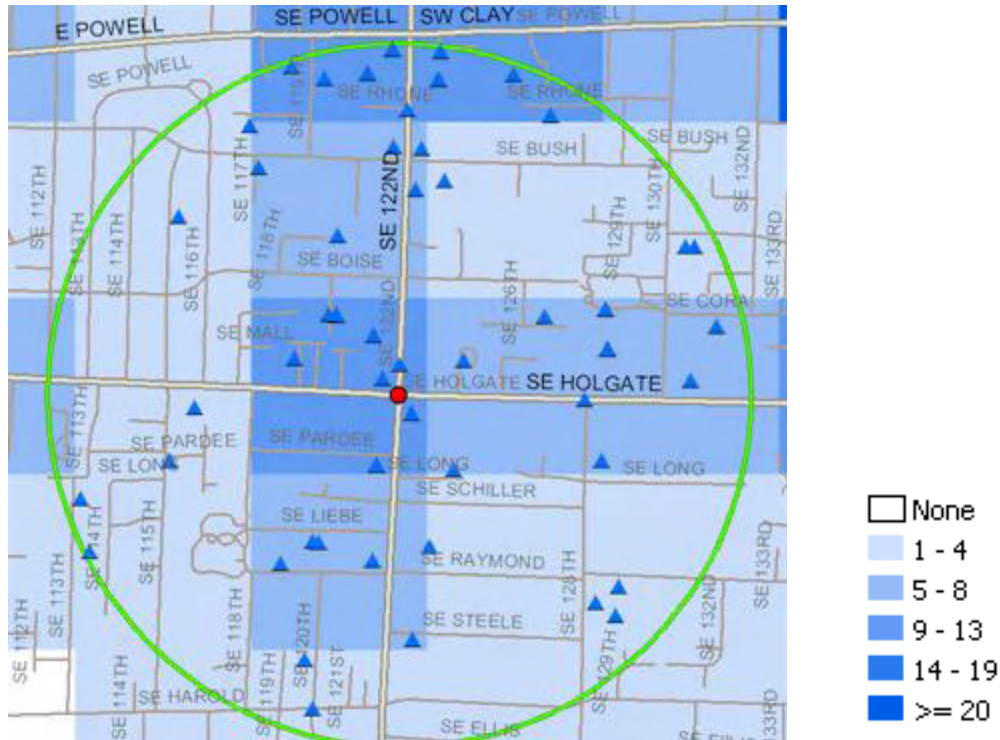
The series of maps and graphs that follow provide further detail and report crime rates within one-half mile of 122nd Ave and Holgate from May 2010 to April 2011. The charts include monthly or daily frequencies of each crime as well as a map that shows the locations of the crimes (as points) and an aggregated picture that shows where clusters of crimes are occurring (the darker colors). The series of charts can provide insight into what crimes are most prevalent and whether it is a year-round problem or shows some seasonality. The maps show where the highest incidence occurs and can help to target particular areas for mitigation strategies (such as advocating for more street lighting).

Data Limitations

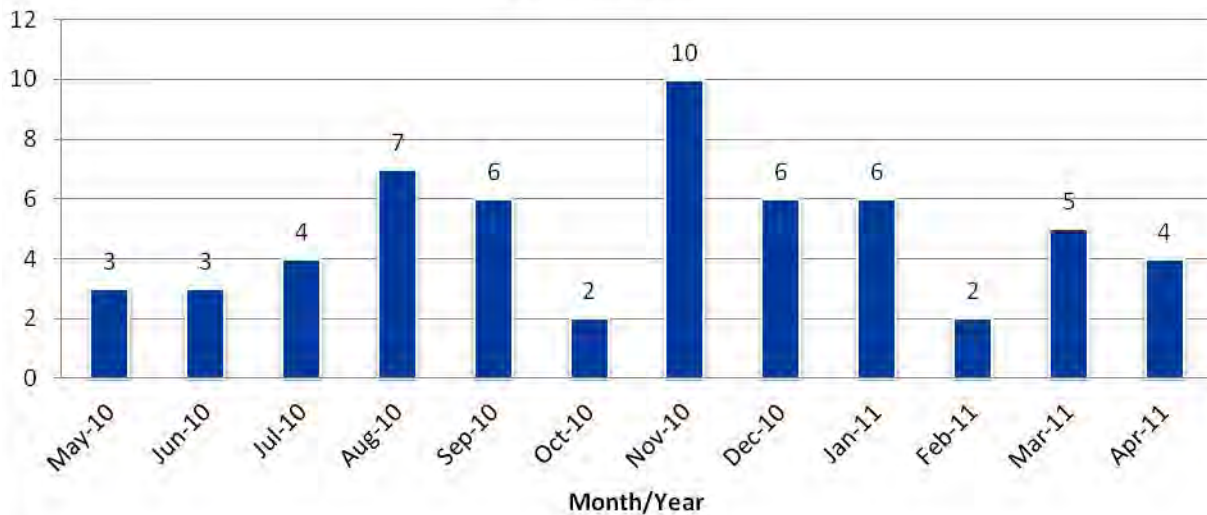
The data reported is compiled from police reports in which an arrest was made or a citation issued (but not necessarily a court judgement). Consequently, not all illegal acts are noted in the dataset (if a perpetrator was not caught). This is probably particularly true for tagging and other acts of vandalism which may indicate this is more widespread than the data suggest.

Vandalism Crime Map

Vandalism consists of the willful destruction or defacement of property. The highest incidence of vandalism occurred in November and August for the period May 2010 through April 2011 (58 citations were issued), although there does not seem to be a discernible seasonal pattern. As the map shows, the area around Leander Court, particularly heading west on Holgate shows the highest incidence of vandalism as does the area at the intersection of Powell and SE 122nd Avenue.

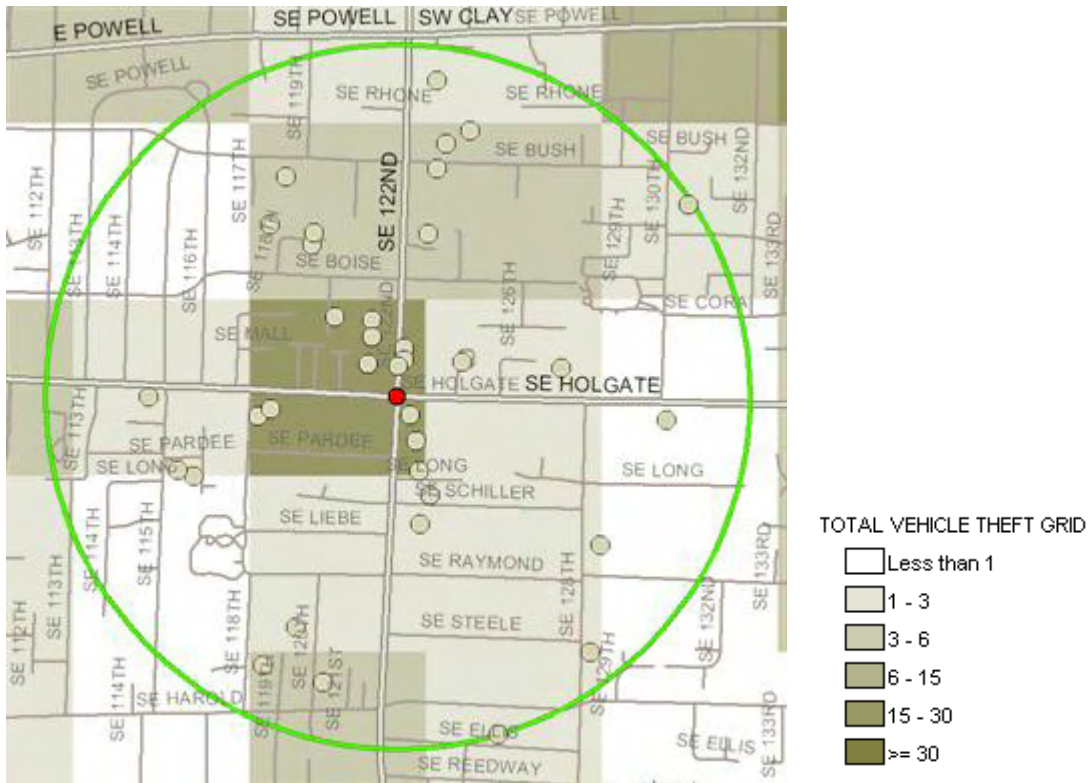


Vandalism

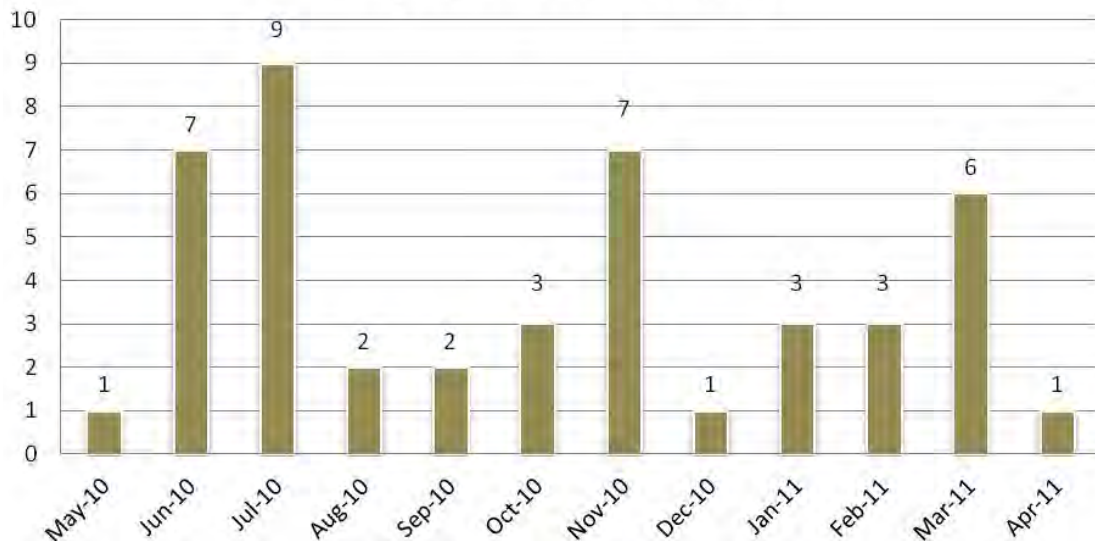


Vehicle Theft Crime Map

In crimemapper, vehicle theft has been separated from the general larceny category in order to better track this particular crime. Photovoice participants noted that this is a particular problem in this area. This crime constituted 18% of the crimes in the neighborhood from the time period May 2010 through April 2011. Again, these crimes are heavily clustered in a small area surrounding Leander Court heading northward along 122nd Avenue. Further investigation may be warranted to determine factors that might be contributing to this pattern, such as lack of lighted parking lots or other secure parking facilities.

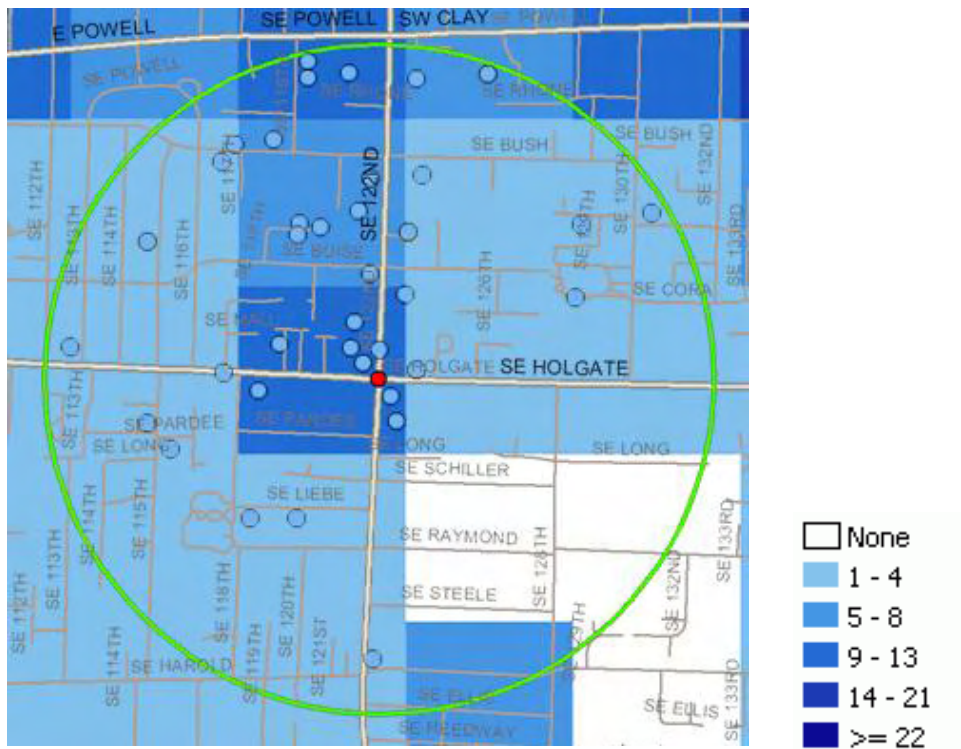


Reported Vehicle Theft

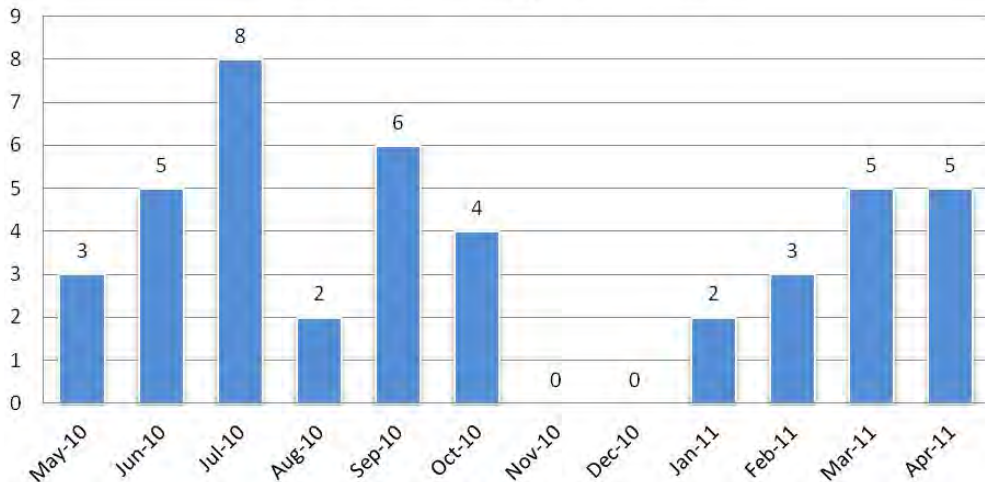


Simple Assault Crime Map

Simple assaults are limited to the use of physical force (not a weapon) and result in little or no injury to the victim. These crimes constituted 16% of the total crimes recorded in the Powellhurst-Gilbert neighborhood over one year. Additional information retrieved from crimemapper indicate that 54% of these crimes occur between the hours of 8pm and 4am (which, again, may hint at a relationship to alcohol use). A significant cluster occurs around the Leander Court area, heading northward along 122nd Avenue. On a positive note, no simple assault citations occurred in the southeast quadrant, where there is an elementary and middle school. It would be interesting to note whether there is a neighborhood watch group active in this area or other factors that may contribute to the lack of these kinds of crimes that could be transferred to the Leander Court area.



Reported Simple Assault

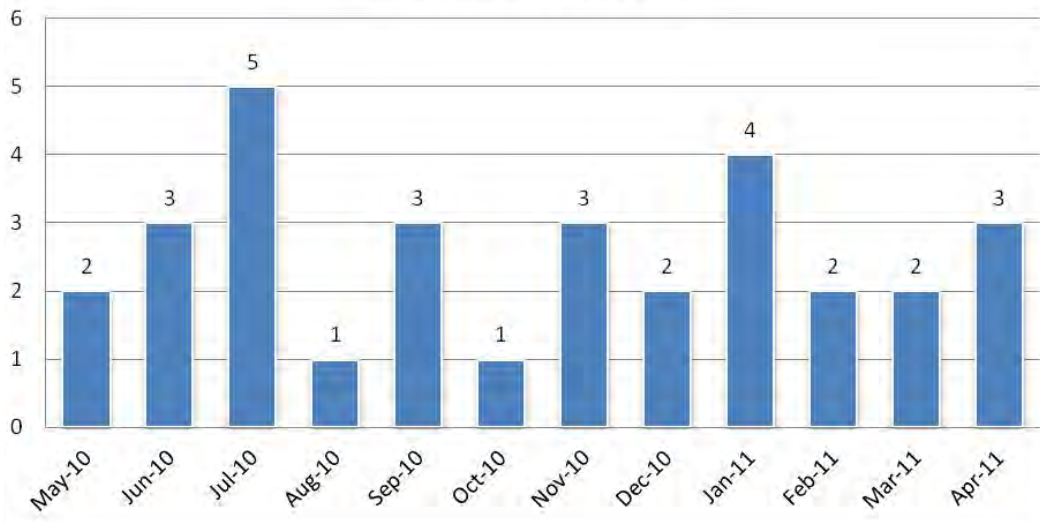


Larceny Crime Map

Larceny is the wrongful acquisition of property (theft or stealing). These crimes constitute about 11% of the crimes in this area (over a one-year period). Additional information from crimemapper indicates that about 56% of larceny crimes occur between 12am and 4am. About 40% of these crimes are shoplifting, which is a particular threat to retail businesses along the commercial corridors. While the incidence of these kinds of crimes is relatively minimal, they can deter businesses from staying or setting up shop in this area. Neighborhood advocates can partner with local businesses and the police to determine ways in which to minimize these kinds of crimes.



Reported Larceny

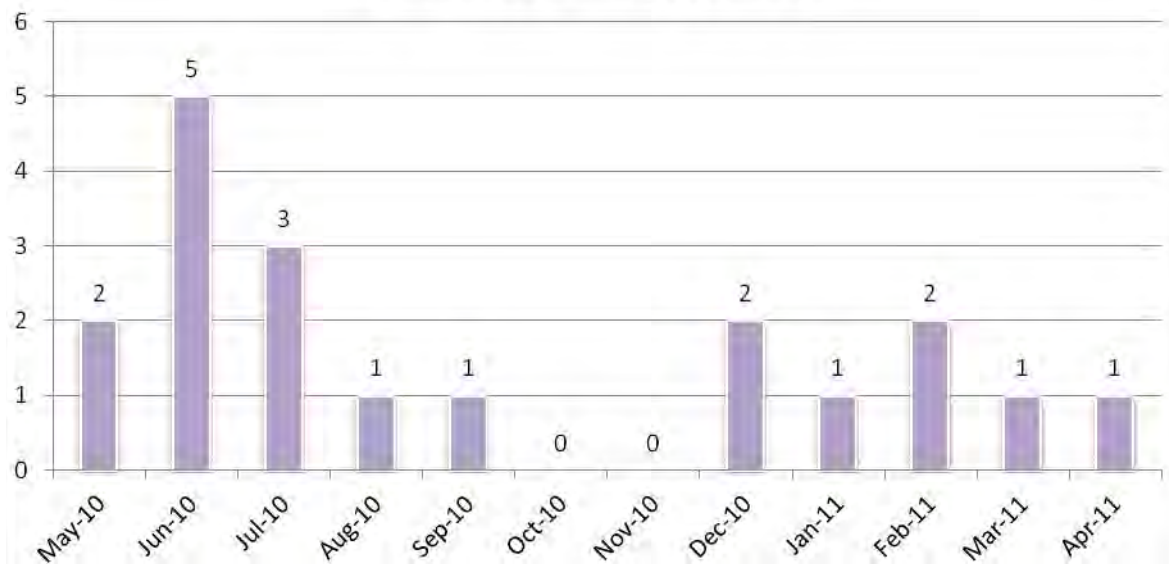


Drugs Crime Map

This category includes all violations of state and local laws, specifically those related to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of illegal drugs. In this neighborhood, drug crimes constitute a fairly small percentage of total crimes. They occur primarily along Powell Street to the north of Leander Court. Considering the residential character of the area, this is a positive finding. The making and use of illegal drugs does not seem to be a major problem.

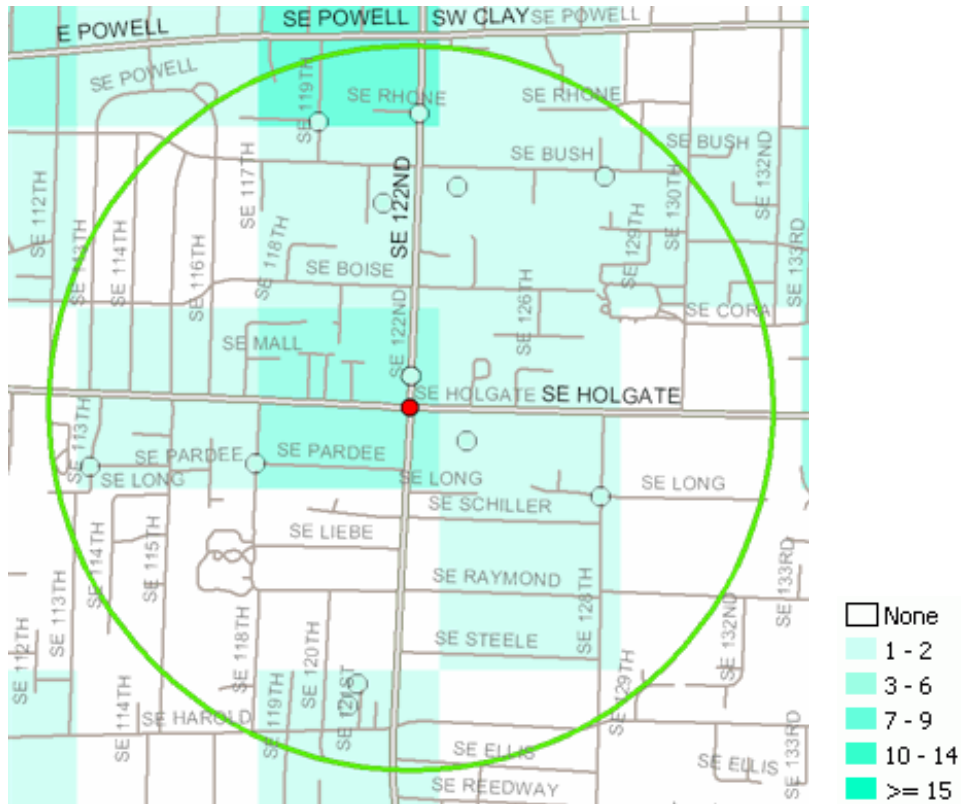


Reported Drug Crimes

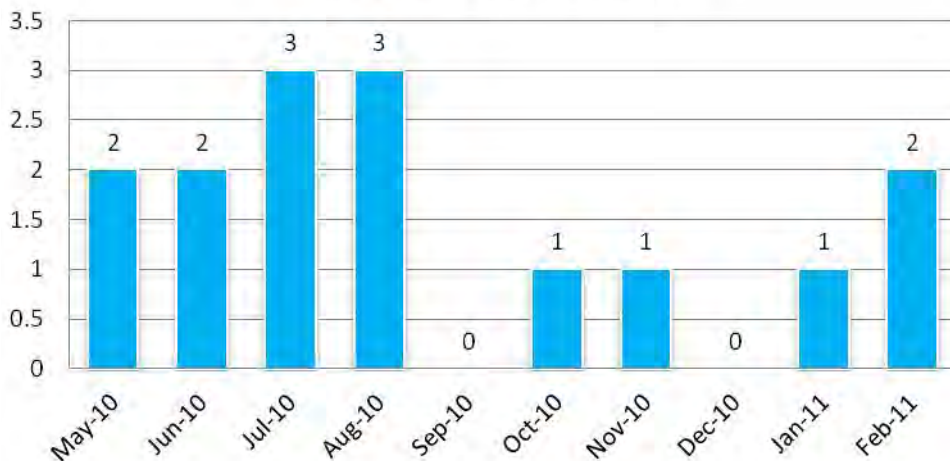


DUII Crime Map

When considering the safety of residents and children in the neighborhood, DUII crimes (driving while intoxicated or under the influence of drugs) is particularly troubling. Luckily, these kinds of crimes are rare in this area and have occurred along the major intersections at Holgate and Powell. There seems to be no correlation between these crimes and the location of bars. Also, there are no reports of DUII between 4am and 8pm.

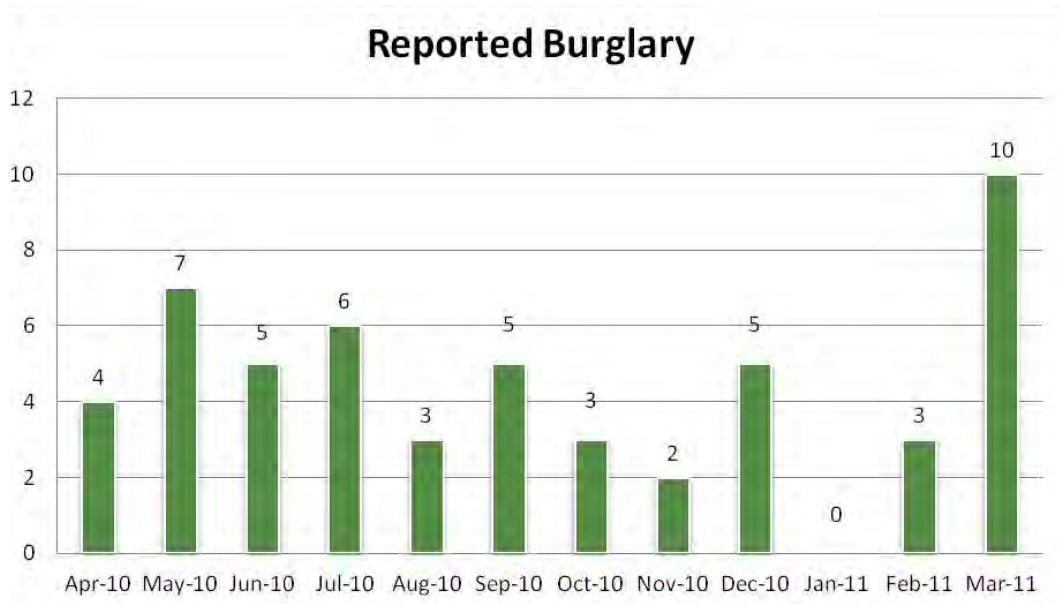
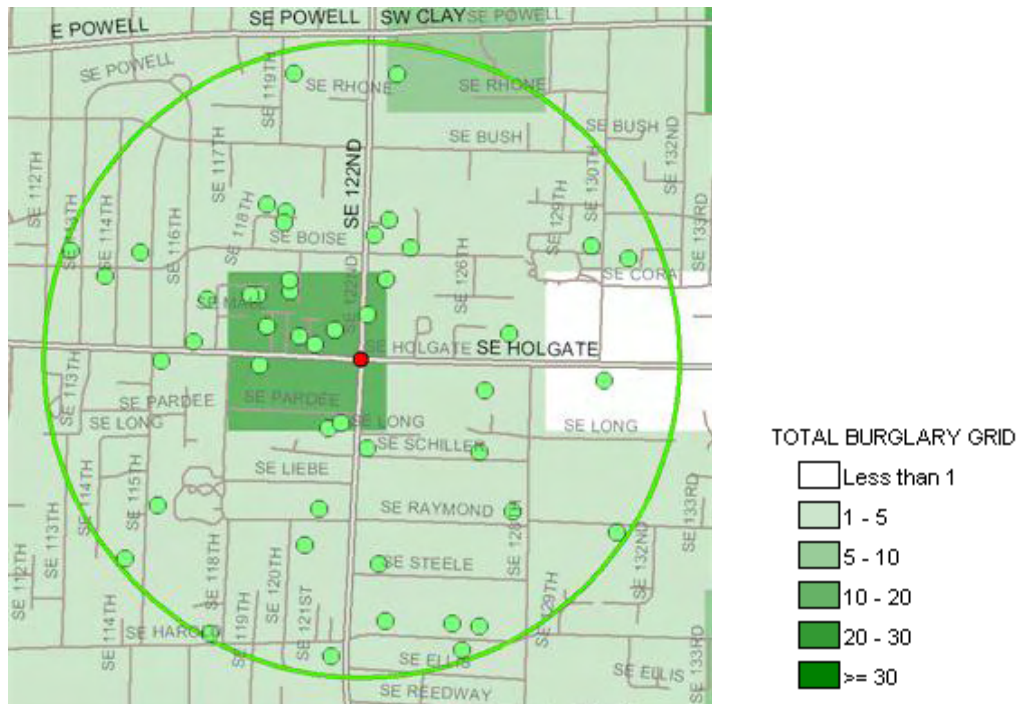


**DUII Incidents
(based on month)**



Burglary Crime Map

Burglary is often referred to as “breaking and entering.” It is the unlawful entry of a structure (both residential and non-residential) with intent to commit a theft. About 84% of burglary crimes involve residential property. Burglary constitutes a more serious problem in the area than robbery (which is the taking of anything of value from a person by force). There is a cluster of residential burglary crimes that occurs around SE Mall Street and SE 117th Avenue (0.3 miles from SE 122nd and Holgate), but crimes of this nature occur throughout the neighborhood. Since burglary is also a crime of stealth and darkness (as is auto theft and vandalism), this data indicates that plans could be devised to create a less “optimum” environment for this type of crime -- this may include improved street lighting and an active neighborhood watch group.



Interview with Roseanne Lee, Powellhurst-Gilbert Neighborhood Crime Prevention Coordinator

To gain a better perspective on crime in the neighborhood, a synopsis of an interview with Roseanne Lee, the neighborhood crime prevention coordinator, is included here. The purpose of the interview was to collect information on active neighborhood watch groups in the area as well as public perception of crime compared to the actual crime statistics. She contributed the following comments:

1. The public perception of crime in the area likely reflects the actual rates of crime.
2. Crime in the area near Leander Court may be under-reported due in part to large immigrant portions of the population that are leery of interaction with police, fear of retaliation from local gangs, and general levels of cynicism among residents.
3. Common crimes are vandalism and graffiti, car prowls, and gang activity.
4. The cynicism among residents stems from lack of response when issues are reported, particularly in regard to some problem locations like bars and “gentlemen’s clubs” and a lack of a sense of pride in the community.
5. Some of the physical characteristics of the neighborhood also contribute to the relative frequency of crime in the area such as lack of street lighting, many derelict buildings and few residences with windows or porches facing the street (“eyes on the street”).

The interview confirms the perceptions of the photovoice participants in their concern about graffiti, vandalism and theft. The participants’ concern about lack of street lighting as well as diminished community pride is also supported. The interview also indicates that a better relationship between residents and the police is needed to form a more productive partnership in countering crime in the area.

Neighborhood Watch Groups

The HDMT lists neighborhood watch groups an important element in building social cohesion. Neighborhood watch groups are an effective way to involve local residents in crime prevention as well as develop a common sense of community ownership. Mrs. Lee works with neighborhood watch groups and trains residents in methods of crime prevention. She said that there are currently three active watch groups within one-quarter mile of Leander Court. However, according to Mrs. Lee, neighborhood watch groups tend to arise in response to specific issues; when these issues are resolved or diminished, community participation and involvement often declines as well (Lee, Roseanne. *Telephone interview*. 13 May 2011). The challenge, then, is to maintain these groups over the long term. Roseanne Lee’s contact information is as follows:

Roseanne Lee, Crime Prevention Coordinator
Powellhurst-Gilbert Neighborhood Association
Phone: 503-823-3505
Email: rosanne.lee@ci.portland.or.us

Crime Statistics and Maps: Assessment and Recommendations

In assessing the maps and charts as a whole, the immediate area near Leander Court, at the intersection of 122nd Ave and Holgate, displays the highest or second highest concentration of a wide variety of crimes (indicated by the darker shades in the maps). Therefore, this area seems a logical target to partner residents, businesses and the police to brainstorm mitigation strategies. The following recommendations are put forth as ideas for community residents as they advocate for more social cohesion, community involvement, and a safer neighborhood for all.

1. Focusing attention on a small area -- or "hotspot" -- can help to test crime reduction plans. A combination of strategies -- such as better lighting and increased police patrols -- may help to reduce many different kinds of crimes (larceny, vandalism, burglary, vehicle theft).
2. Collaborate with the Powellhurst-Gilbert Neighborhood Association by sponsoring crime prevention workshops within the neighborhood (at the Leander Court community center or in the schools).
3. Increase "eyes on the street" through developing neighborhood watch groups, striving to maintain resident involvement.
4. Assess the street lighting conditions (see the PEQ maps to follow). Target street segments that are particularly dark and petition for improved lighting.
5. Assess the sidewalk obstruction maps and vacant lots/buildings (see the PEQ maps to follow) to target areas that need to be cleared and maintained to provide less "cover" for petty crimes and vandalism to take place.
5. Encourage new development and housing with porches that are oriented toward the street. This provides additional "eyes on the street" and complements the efforts of watch groups.
6. Brainstorm ways to better partner with the police to increase community trust.
7. Encourage residents to consistently report problems surrounding commercial establishments to law enforcement in order to apply pressure to businesses to effectively deal with the problems themselves or face legal consequences.

Pedestrian Environmental Quality Survey Results and Recommendations

The Pedestrian Environmental Quality Survey (PEQ) is a survey instrument designed by the San Francisco Department of Public Health. The tool provides a way to consistently record the condition of streets, sidewalks and intersections (see Appendix A for a copy of the survey instrument). This survey tool was selected in order to provide Leander Court residents with high quality “on the ground” data about the safety and walkability of their streets. This is a primary issue that the photovoice participants document in their photos and captions.



Due to the intensity and time involved in conducting this survey, the entire one-mile study area was not thoroughly canvassed. Teams began the survey by radiating out from Leander Court at the intersection of 122nd and Holgate covering about a 1/2-mile circle. Other areas of interest identified by the photovoice participants that were surveyed include the areas surrounding the two school complexes (to the northwest and southeast) and the area northeast of Leander Court. Only through-street segments were included (due to time constraints). The survey does not generally include cul-de-sacs or dead-end residential streets. However, these are

segments that can be surveyed in the future (by residents or other partner groups) using the same survey tool. Not all data collected are represented in the maps that follow. A few items on the survey were not considered relevant as the features were not prevalent in this generally residential area -- these include traffic calming devices (speed bumps) and number of lanes (except for a few streets, the area was generally 2-lane residential streets). The entire dataset, however, is provided in an Excel spreadsheet located on the accompanying DVD.

The maps that follow compile the data into a spatial format, showing the residents **where** specific problems areas can be found. It is hoped that this data will help the residents target problem areas and advocate for specific improvements in a way that is palatable to city planners in these economically challenging times. Following are a list of the PEQ maps and some general statistics about the data collected. Analysis and recommendations are compiled at the end of this section.



PEQ Maps

1. Street Lighting
2. Graffiti and Litter
3. Intersection Safety (Traffic Lights and Crosswalks)
4. Sidewalks (Presence, Condition, Impediments)
5. Speed Limits and Location of Speed Limit Signs
6. School Bus Stops with Intersection and Sidewalk Data
7. School Bus Stops with TriMet Stops

PEQ General Statistics

Street Survey: The one-mile study area contains approximately 110 miles of street segments including major thoroughfares and residential streets. The PEQ survey area covers 21 miles, or approximately 20% of the street network in the study area, concentrating in a concentric 1/2 mile circle around Leander Court. The PEQ survey area also contains data on 195 intersections. Following are some basic summary statistics on the PEQ dataset:

Sidewalk Coverage and Impediments: Of the 21 miles of street segments surveyed, 11.5 miles (53.9%) had no sidewalk coverage. About 3.8 miles had a sidewalk on at least one side of the street and 6 miles (28%) had coverage on both sides of the street. Of the total sidewalk coverage on either one or both sides (9.8 miles), 1.2 miles (12.3%) had some sort of impediment or obstruction. Impediments include a lack of curb ramps (for wheelchairs) or uneven cracked pavement. Obstructions include signage or brush that forces a pedestrian to walk on the street.

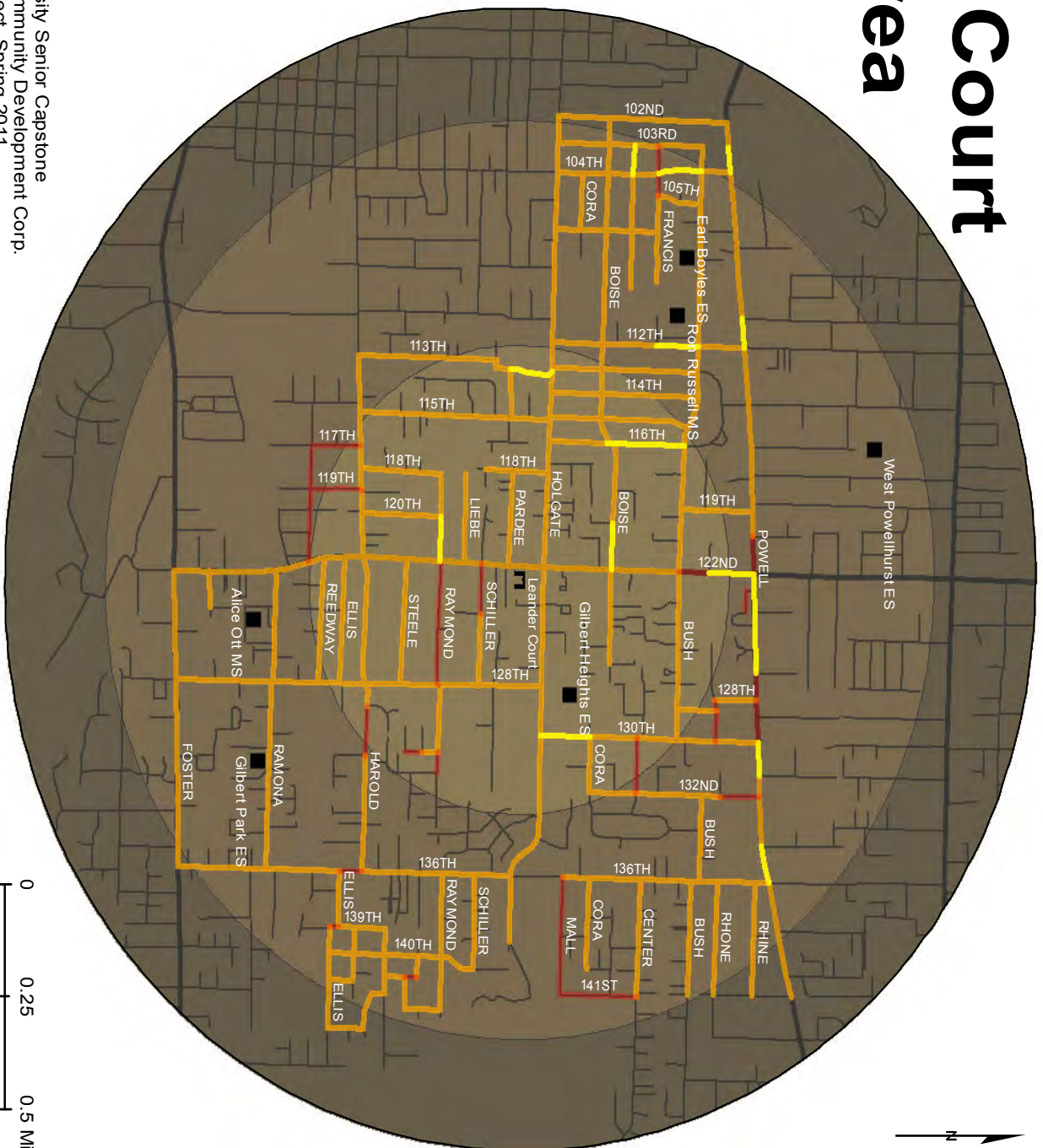
Street Lighting: The survey also included an item to record the presence of street lights. In the survey area, only 1.3 miles (6.2%) of street segments had lights on both sides. An additional 17.9 miles (83.7%) had a street light on at least one side of the street. Over 2 miles (10%) of street segments had no lights at all. The survey was conducted during the daytime so no measurement of the extent of illumination was possible.

Presence of Graffiti and Litter: Graffiti was found on about 12.5% of the street segments surveyed. Litter was found on 17.5% of the segments. On average, a street segment represents a residential block (the segment between two intersections). The map that follows shows those segments where graffiti or litter were found (but they do not indicate the exact location).

Traffic Signals and Crosswalks: The survey includes data about 195 intersections concentrating on the presence or absence of crosswalks and traffic signals. Of the 195 intersections surveyed, 175 (89.75%) have no crosswalk. A total of 168 (86.15%) have no traffic signal or pedestrian signs. An additional 13 intersections did have a pedestrian crossing sign, but no traffic signal. There are only 14 intersections that have sufficient pedestrian safety features.

Leander Court Study Area Street Lighting

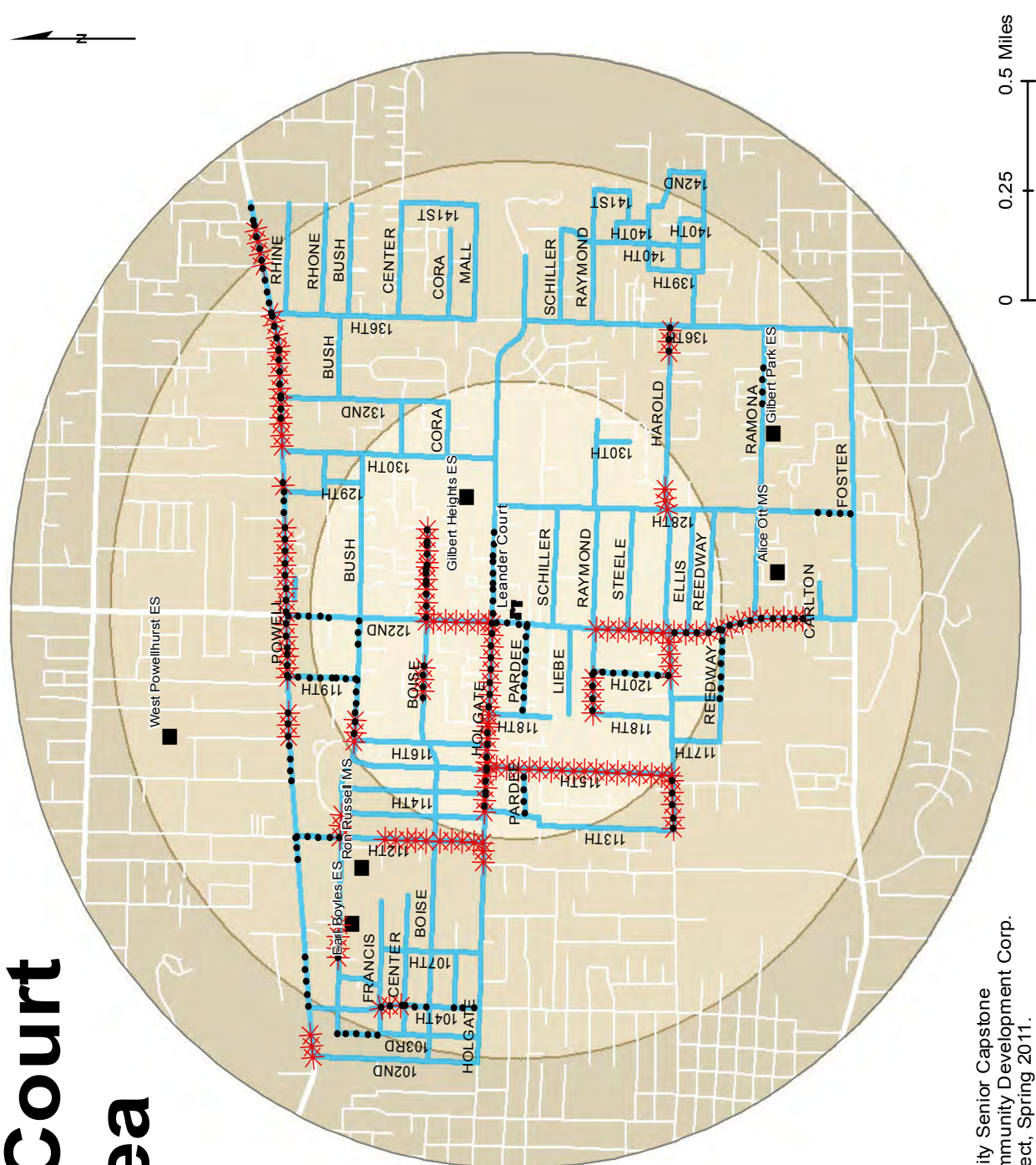
- Schools
 - Street Lighting on both sides
 - Street Lighting on one side
 - No Street Lighting
- Distance from Leander Court**
- Half-mile
 - One mile
 - One-1/4 mile



Produced by the Portland State University Senior Capstone project in partnership with the Rose Community Development Corp. and the Leander Court PhotoVoice Project, Spring 2011.

Leander Court Study Area

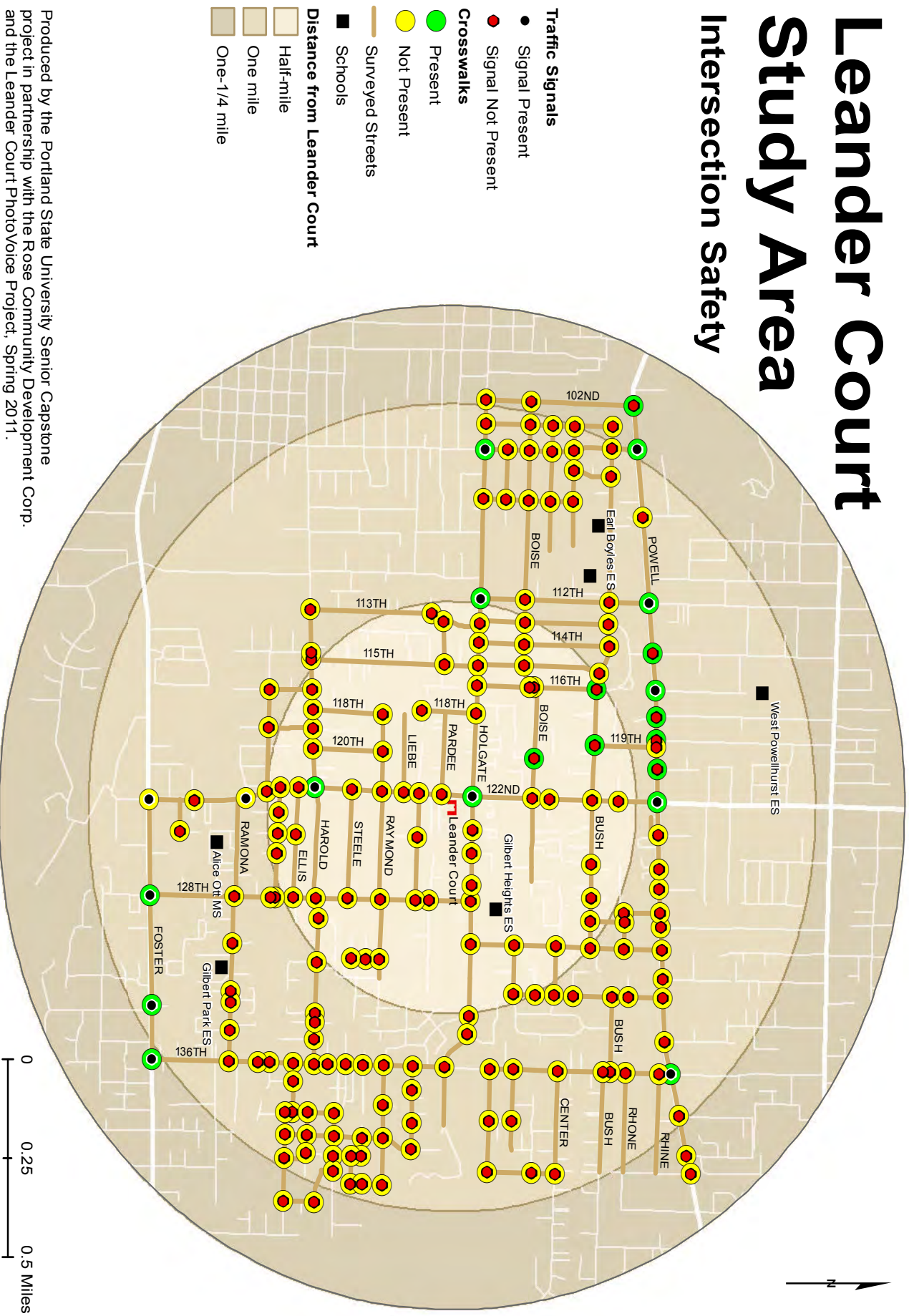
Litter and Graffiti



- Litter
- * Graffiti
- Schools
- Surveyed Streets
- Distance from Leander Court
- Half-mile
- One mile
- One-1/4 mile

Produced by the Portland State University Senior Capstone project in partnership with the Rose Community Development Corp. and the Leander Court PhotoVoice Project, Spring 2011.

Leander Court Study Area Intersection Safety



Produced by the Portland State University Senior Capstone Project in partnership with the Rose Community Development Corp. and the Leander Court PhotoVoice Project, Spring 2011.

Leander Court Study Area

Sidewalk Conditions

— Sidewalk on both sides

— Sidewalk on one side

— No sidewalks

//// Obstructions or Impediments

■ Schools

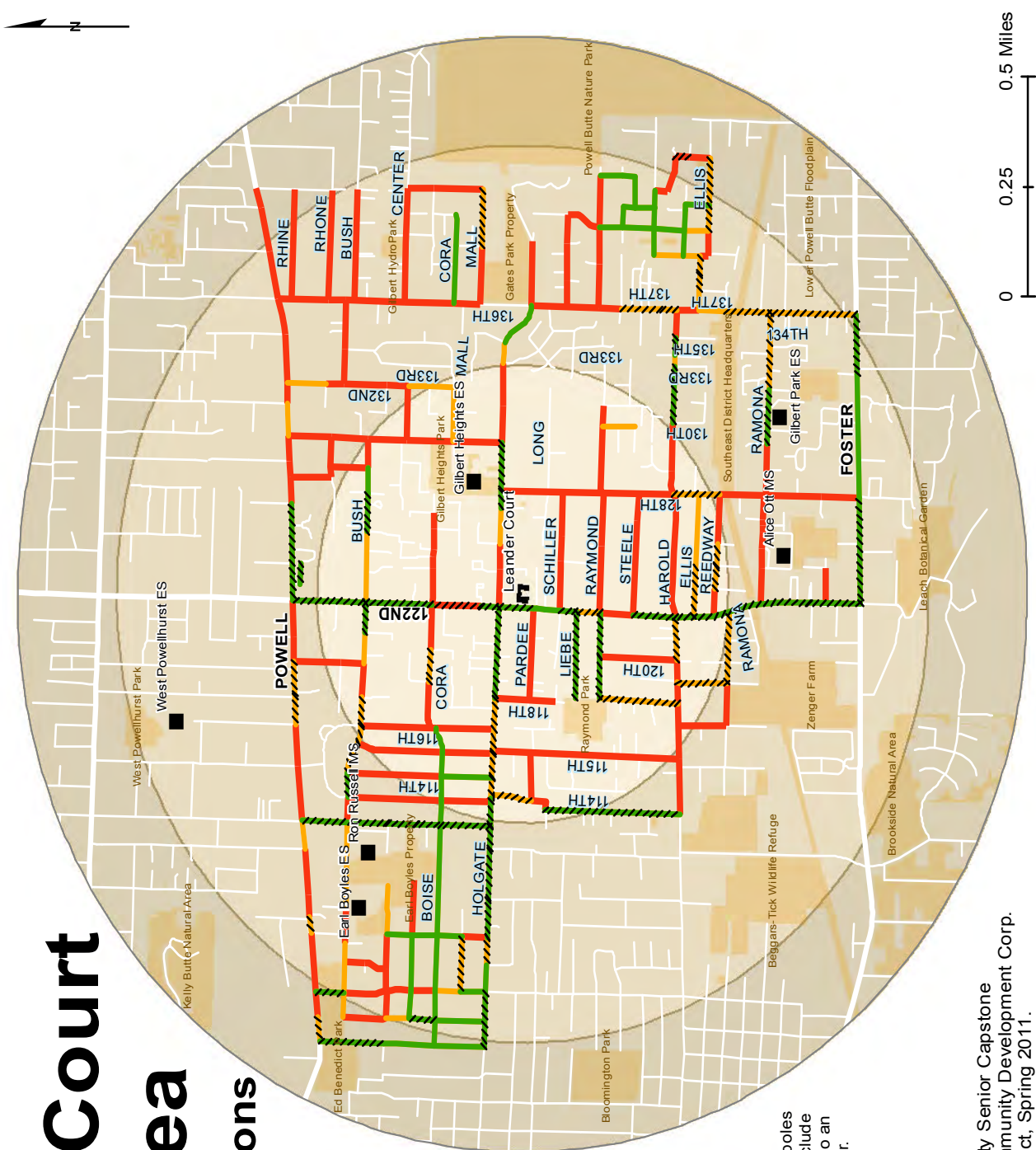
■ Parks

Distance from Leander Court

■ Half-mile

■ One mile

■ One-1/4 mile



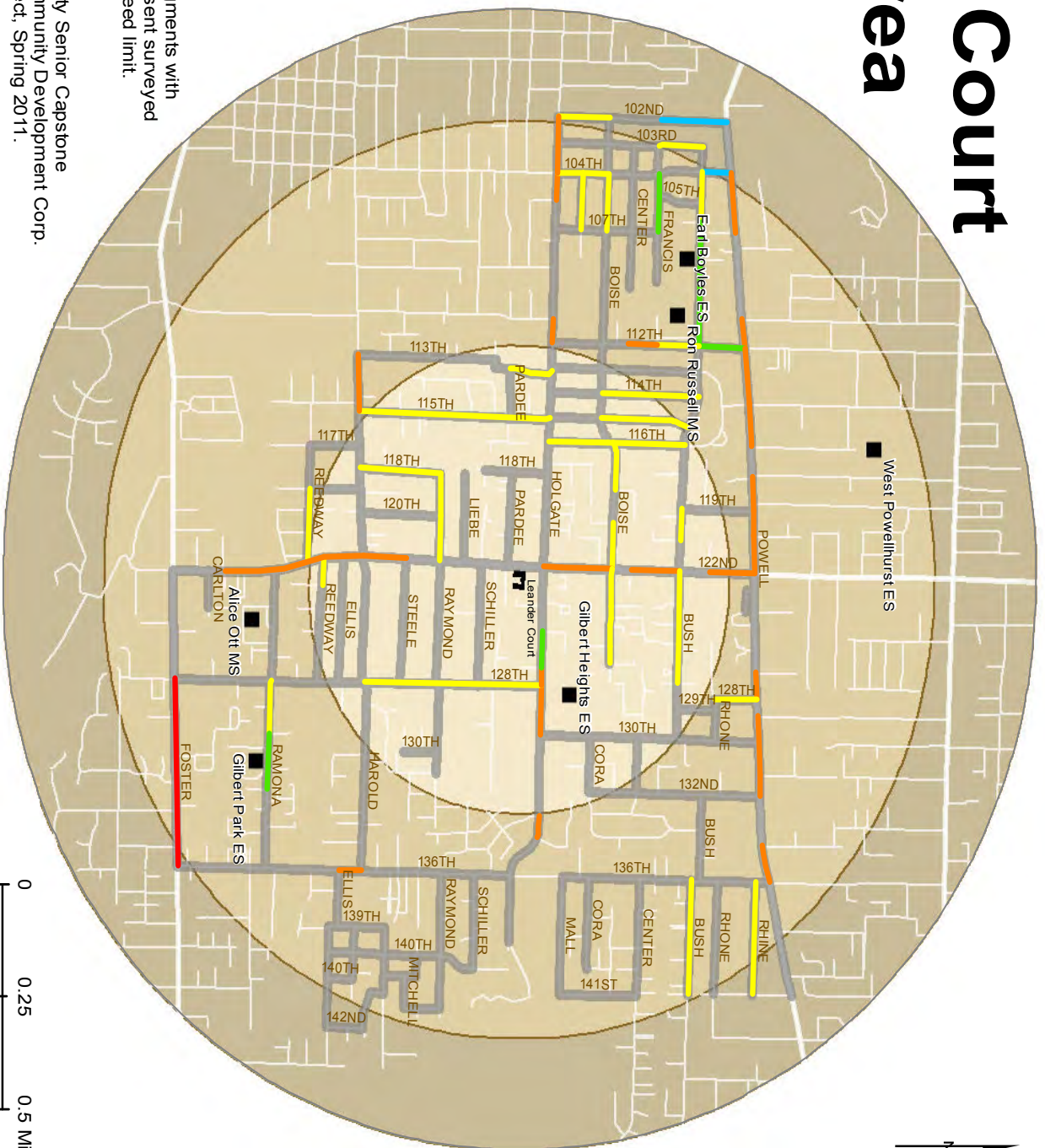
Obstructions include signage and telephone poles or brush that block passage. Impediments include an abrupt end to the sidewalk or a transition to an uneven surface unsuitable for a child's stroller.

Produced by the Portland State University Senior Capstone project in partnership with the Rose Community Development Corp. and the Leander Court PhotoVoice Project, Spring 2011.

Leander Court Study Area

Posted Speeds

- Schools
- Surveyed Streets
- Posted Speed Limits
- Miles per hour
 - 15
 - 20
 - 25
 - 35
 - 40
- Distance from Leander Court
 - Half-mile
 - One mile
 - One-1/4 mile

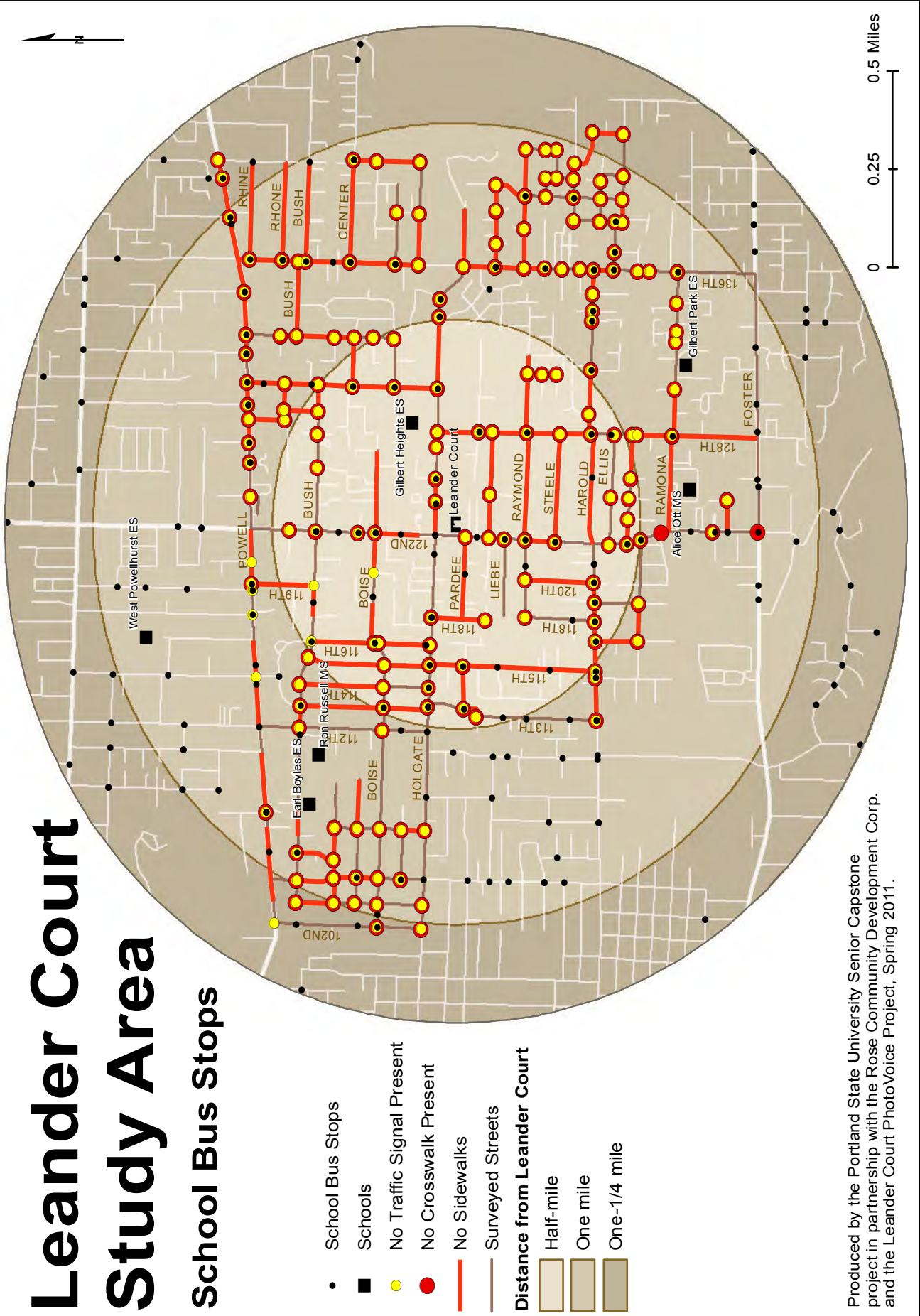


Colored streets represent surveyed segments with posted speed limits. Grey streets represent surveyed segments that do not have a posted speed limit.

Produced by the Portland State University Senior Capstone Project in partnership with the Rose Community Development Corp. and the Leander Court PhotoVoice Project, Spring 2011.

Leander Court Study Area

School Bus Stops



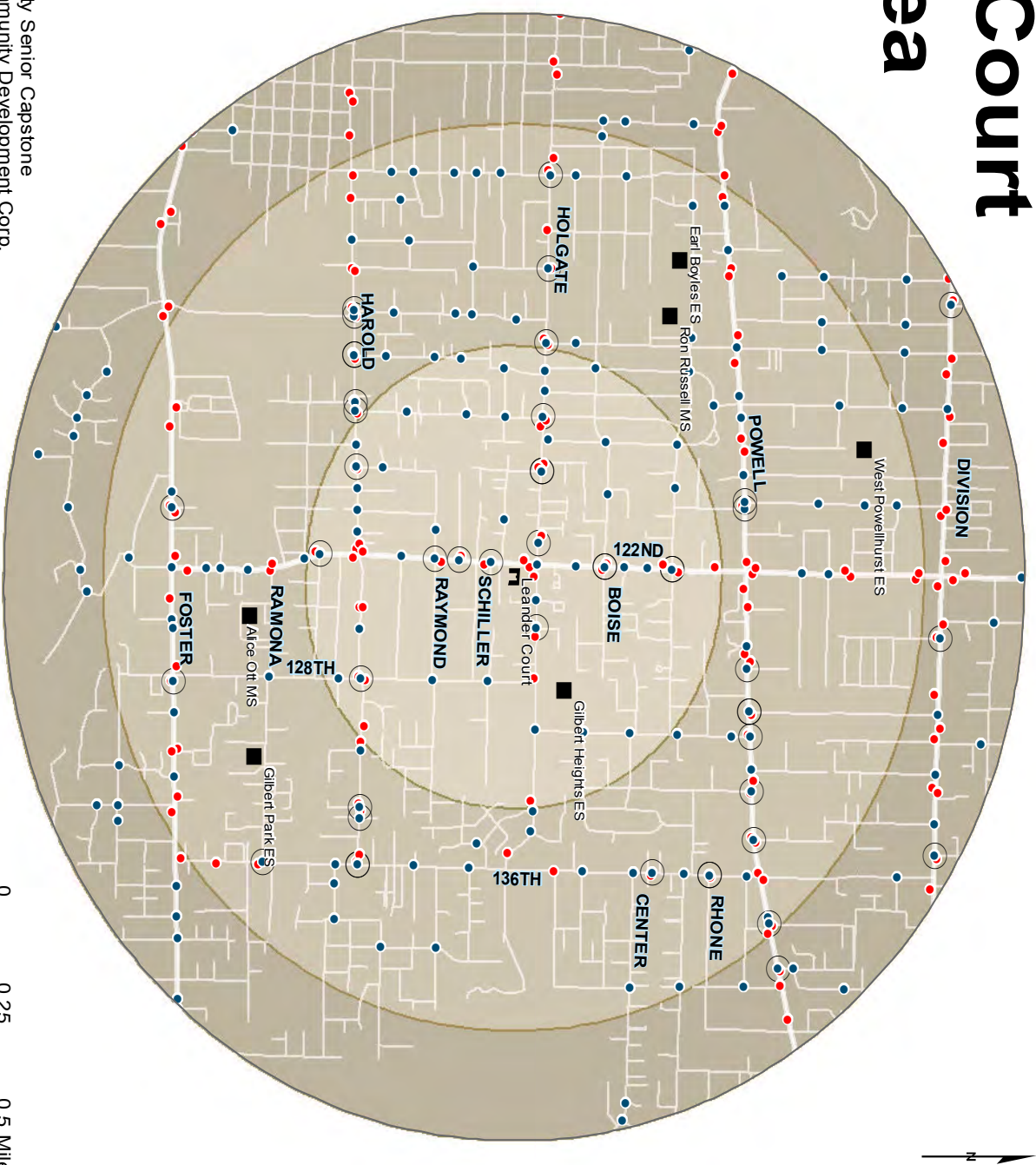
- School Bus Stops
 - Schools
 - No Traffic Signal Present
 - No Crosswalk Present
 - No Sidewalks
 - Surveyed Streets
- Distance from Leander Court**
- Half-mile
 - One mile
 - One-1/4 mile

Produced by the Portland State University Senior Capstone project in partnership with the Rose Community Development Corp. and the Leander Court PhotoVoice Project, Spring 2011.

Leander Court Study Area

School Bus and TriMet Stops

- School Bus Stops
 - TriMet Bus Stops
 - Stops within 100ft of TriMet
 - Schools
- Distance from Leander Court**
- Half-mile
 - One mile
 - One-1/4 mile



Produced by the Portland State University Senior Capstone project in partnership with the Rose Community Development Corp. and the Leander Court PhotoVoice Project, Spring 2011.

PEQ Map Analyses and Recommendations

Street Lighting

This map shows the presence of street lights on street segments in the surveyed area. The majority of streets have lighting at least along one side. However, one side may not be sufficient to provide adequate light along the entire street segment or coverage to the other side of the street. Other obstructions, such as tree branches, may also impede light. Since the survey was conducted during the daylight, an assessment of the state of repair of the lights could not be made. A more thorough analysis of the location of the street lights and their illumination sphere is needed -- an informal survey can be conducted by area residents in order to "convince" city planners of the need for a more formal assessment. This is particularly relevant on routes to and from schools as these routes can become dangerously dark in the fall and winter months. More adequate lighting can also mitigate the occurrence of petty crimes such as tagging and auto theft.

Graffiti and Litter

The second map shows where graffiti and litter were found along the surveyed street segments. What is particularly noticeable on this map is the correlation between the location of litter and the presence of graffiti. Not surprisingly, instances of litter and graffiti were also most commonly recorded in areas of high pedestrian and auto traffic -- along Holgate, 122nd, and Powell. These are areas that can be targeted for mitigation strategies, such as clean-up days, neighborhood watches or "neighborhood pride" signs. A neighborhood watch could enlist a number of people to monitor problem areas, neighborhood watch signs could be posted that may discourage vandalism and community clean up events could be organized. A simple remedy might be to post a neighborhood sign -- such as "We Care About Our Neighborhood. Please Keep It Clean!" -- which would advertise neighborhood pride and perhaps mitigate littering and tagging.

Intersection Safety (traffic lights and crosswalks)

This map shows the presence or absence of traffic signals and crosswalks at street intersections in the study area. The intersections with yellow and red points contain no crosswalk and no traffic signal. Close to 90% of the intersections have no crosswalk. Over 86% of the intersections have no traffic signal. Of note is the lack of these safety features on major residential roads where children walk to school (in the southeast quadrant). Crossing 122nd can only be done safely at Holgate and Harold, a distance of almost 1/2 mile. Plans to upgrade 122nd may include more lights and crosswalks, but there will still be dangerous crossing areas along Holgate, Harold, Ramona and 128th -- key school routes. Convincing city officials to pay more attention to safety on the residential streets is a daunting task in economically trying times. But the data on this map, in combination with the entire map series, can provide a convincing argument of the need for much more intersection safety features. Neighborhood residents can assist by identifying and targeting the key routes to school that children use and documenting more thoroughly the conditions present -- at the intersections and along the street segments.

Sidewalk Conditions

The study area is categorized by disconnected sidewalks of poor or inconsistent quality, and are completely lacking in many places. A lack of quality sidewalks presents significant challenges to pedestrians traveling along or across the main thoroughfares in the area, specifically Holgate, 122nd Ave, and Powell because of road width and high traffic speed. Additionally, area sidewalks contain many significant obstructions and impediments, ranging from severely degraded surfaces to permanent structures in the right of way. The wet winter season creates significant mud and standing water in areas of degraded and undeveloped sidewalks. Installing sidewalks or curbs improves pedestrian safety by creating a physical separation of pedestrian and automobile traffic, while reducing the amount of mud, pools of water, and other obstructions to pedestrian passage. There is no doubt the entire area is in desperate need of better sidewalks. To make any propositions for repair economically palatable, certain areas (such as 128th and/or Ramona) could be targeted, buttressed with evidence from this map series.

Posted Speed Limits

In addition to the poor condition of streets in the study area, speed limits are sporadically marked and need to be more consistently posted. Traffic speed represents one of the potential hazards to pedestrians and bicyclists moving in the neighborhood. A pedestrian or bicyclist hit by an automobile traveling at 35mph can be fatal. Many area street segments, particularly residential street segments that connect with major thoroughfares such as 122nd and Holgate, lack posted speed limits. Cars turning off a street with a 35mph limit onto residential roads with no speed limit sign immediately posted (reducing the speed limit to 25mph) are not likely to slow down sufficiently, putting playing and walking children in danger. Of note -- there are no posted speed limits between Leander Court and local schools in the southeast quadrant. There are also no sidewalks. This creates an extremely unsafe environment for students walking to school. On streets with the highest posted speed limit (e.g. 122nd), there is also a serious lack of crosswalks to make crossing easy and safe. Harold, as well, has a 35 mph speed limit and no crosswalks, this street must be crossed by students who walk to school.

The data shown on this map can also provide an opportunity to diversify and expand the traffic calming techniques in high traffic pedestrian corridors, for example routes to and from schools, parks and local businesses. There are no buffers and few traffic calming features in the study area. The only traffic calming feature on the main roads are bike lanes and the lack of sidewalks makes these lanes the preferred path for walkers as well, putting them dangerously close to traffic. There are a few speed bumps in the neighborhood that slow traffic, but they are sparse and not on roads that host heavy pedestrian traffic. Constructing speed bumps on residential roads is one of the most economically efficient and effective ways to slow traffic down and increase pedestrian safety.

Residential roads are also in need of improvement. Three things are required: 1) pave undeveloped roads, 2) repair degraded sections of roadways, and 3) maintain roads that are in good condition. Francis street, west of 122nd, and Rhone street, east of 122nd, are two examples of areas that need to be paved. At Rhone and 129th, there are considerable potholes that collect water.

School Bus Stops

Two maps are provided that show school bus stops in relation to intersection and sidewalk conditions and proximity to TriMet public bus stops in order to address the concerns identified by photovoice participants with regard to safety at school bus stops. The first map, correlating bus stops with intersection and street segment data, shows significant problems along Holgate and Harold as well as the southern end of 122nd. Students going to bus stops have little to no sidewalks and lack intersection safety features. Students east of 122nd, that walk to school, also encounter serious sidewalk and intersection deficiencies.

Photovoice participants also expressed concerns about school bus stops located too close to public bus stops. The second map shows the location of school bus stops (in blue) and the TriMet stops (in red). The stops circled indicate school bus stops within 100 feet of a TriMet stop. There are 34 such areas within 1/2 mile of Leander Court -- along Powell, Holgate, Harold, Foster, 122nd and 136th Avenues. Because of the frequency of TriMet stops along these well-traveled routes, it is unlikely that separation of school bus stops and public bus stops can be achieved. Organizing parents into revolving "monitoring" parties can ensure that an adult is always present at a school bus stop in proximity to TriMet stops. Residents can also monitor TriMet stops and identify particular trouble spots.

Concluding Remarks

Improved pedestrian infrastructure would dramatically improve walking safety and pedestrian accessibility in the study area. Some streets and undeveloped sidewalks in the area can become very difficult to navigate for pedestrians or those with disabilities due to mud, standing water, and other obstructions. Crosswalks and pedestrian street signs on walking routes to school would significantly improve the safety of students walking to school or bus stops. The following bullet-points provide some summary recommendations for residents to consider when advocating for a better pedestrian environment:

- Target key walking routes for children such as Ramona, Harold and 128th (access to Alice Ott middle school and Gilbert Park elementary school). These streets contain no sidewalks, little intersection safety devices, and many school bus stops. Use the data presented in this report to advocate strongly for investing in the safety of the large numbers of resident children walking to schools or bus stops.
- Create a group of residents that will conduct an informal assessment of street lighting conditions.
- Organize a neighborhood "clean-up day" to remove litter and graffiti. Seek permission from the city to post "neighborhood pride" signs at key locations around Leander Court as well as additional garbage cans at points where litter accumulates.
- Compile research on traffic calming features, such as speed bumps. Present a proposal to the city to construct these features on key residential streets.
- Petition the city to provide additional speed limit signs located on residential streets that intersect the main arterials, primarily 122nd, Holgate and Harold.

Community Networking and Assets

All communities experience issues and challenges, but by the same token, all communities have assets and potential that can be drawn upon to identify opportunities and improve conditions. In this section, a few of those important assets and resources are listed with contact information. It is hoped that residents will be able to partner and collaborate with the many organizations and associations that operate in the neighborhood in order to find allies and resources that can be used to successfully advocate for community improvement and healthy development.

This data could be used to directly help those at Leander Court advocate for community enhancements. For example, through the neighborhood association residents could serve on the committee for Land Use and would be able to make an impact by working directly with the city. Another method for community enrichment could be to partner with Zenger Farm for creating more community gardens within unused land space. Activities could be planned for the children who could work with the Audubon Society or the Johnson Creek Watershed Council in helping protect local wildlife and natural habitats.

Powellhurst Gilbert Neighborhood Association

Website: <http://pgpride.org/>

The Powellhurst-Gilbert Neighborhood Association is active on many issues of concern to the photovoice participants. The association holds committee meetings on the 2nd Wednesday of each month at:

Human Solutions, 12350 SE Powell Blvd.
<http://pgpride.org/board-members-committee-chairs>

Public Safety – 6:00 to 6:45pm
Contact – Tom Barnes (omdy12@yahoo.com)

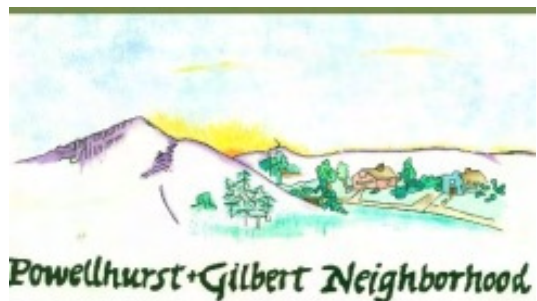
Urban Agriculture Advisory – 6:45 to 7:30pm
Contact – Mark White (markpdx@spiritone.com)

Greening – 7:30 to 8:15pm
Contact – Dolores Wood (pgna_greening@yahoo.com)

The association is currently looking for volunteers to serve on vital committees including Land Use, Planning & Development, and Zoning. Contact: Mark White (markpdx@spiritone.com).

A need for volunteers! Opportunities for involvement include:

- Interpreters/Translators
- Transportation Liaison & Committee Chair
- Representative from East Portland wanted for Dog Park Advisory Group
- Child Care Provider- During the monthly meetings
- Transportation- For meeting and events



Networks & Partnership Opportunities

East Portland Action Plan

The East Portland Action Plan provides leadership and guidance to public agencies and other entities on how to strategically address community-identified issues and allocate resources to improve livability for neighborhoods in the East Portland Neighborhood Office coalition area.

Phone: 503.823.4035

Email: lore.wintergreen@portlandoregon.gov

Johnson Creek Watershed Council

The Watershed Council works to restore and protect the narrow ribbon of green and blue, Johnson Creek, which is one of the resources that makes the Outer SE Portland area such a wonderful place to live. Click on their logo and check out their calendar. All year long there are wonderful things happening because of the JCWC!

Phone: 503.652.7477

Zenger Farm

Located in the Powellhurst Gilbert Neighborhood, Zenger Farm, offers classes to the public as well as our local schools. Click on their logo and check out their calendar! There is a lot going on at Zenger Farm year round!

Phone: 503.282.4245

Email: info@zengerfarm.org

Audubon Society of Portland

The Audubon Society promotes the understanding, enjoyment, and protection of native birds, other wildlife and their habitats. The focus is on the local community and the Pacific Northwest.

Phone: 503.292.6855

Email: general@audubonportland.org

Friends of Trees

Friends of Trees partners with the City of Portland in its five-year Grey to Green Initiative to transform Portland's grey infrastructure to green. The initiative's goal is to plant 33,000 yard trees and 50,000 street trees citywide. They offer low to no-cost trees for residents to improve their yards and for neighborhoods to "green" their streets.

Phone: 503.282.8846

Email: fot@friendsoftrees.org

Friends of Powell Butte

The "Friends" is a group committed to protecting and enhancing Powell Butte Nature Park located in outer southeast Portland. They are busy supporting tree plantings, wildlife restorations and recreational fun.

Phone: 503.823.6131

Email: susan.hawes@portlandoregon.gov

Human Solutions

Human Solutions works to eliminate barriers to escaping poverty through emergency family shelter, job training, affordable housing, eviction prevention, and emergency household assistance.

Phone: 503.548.0200

Email: info@humansolutions.org

SUN Schools Program

SUN Community Schools are a collaboration between Multnomah County Department of Schools, Portland Parks & Recreation, and Centennial, Reynolds, Parkrose, David Douglas, Gresham-Barlow, and Portland Public School Districts. Currently, there are 58 SUN Community Schools. Critical components of the program include education, social services, multicultural and cultural arts, recreation and leisure services, health services, and citizen involvement.

Contact: Mary Richardson, PP&R SUN Community School Supervisor

Phone: 503.916.6354

Website: <http://www.portlandonline.com/parks/index.cfm?c=39840>

Safe Routes to School (City of Portland)

Safe Routes to School is a partnership between the City, schools, neighborhoods, community organizations and agencies that advocates for and implements programs to make walking and biking around neighborhoods and schools fun, easy, safe and healthy.

Phone: 503.823.5291

Email: gabriel.graff@trans.ci.portland.or.us

Website: www.SafeRoutesPortland.org

Metro Grants Programs

Metro, Portland's regional government, provides funds for local projects that help create livable communities including community enhancement grants.

Website: www.oregonmetro.gov/index.cfm/go/by.web/id=24924

Development & Planning Activities in Process

SE 122nd Avenue Pilot Project (City of Portland)

<http://www.portlandonline.com/bps/index.cfm?c=50636>

East Portland Historical Overview & Historic Preservation Study (City of Portland)

<http://www.portlandonline.com/bps/index.cfm?a=214638&c=46188>

Outer SE Powell Blvd. Conceptual Design Plan (City of Portland)

<http://www.portlandonline.com/transportation/index.cfm?c=53084>

Neighborhood Economic Development Strategy (City of Portland)

http://www.pdc.us/pdf/bus_serv/ned/NED-Action-Plan.pdf

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Photo Credits: Many thanks to the Leander Court 2011 photovoice participants for the use of their photos in this report (Angelica, Blanca, Carmen, Cristina, Gorethi, Kathy, Kelsey, Mary, Michelle and Paula).

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Appendices

APPENDIX A: HDMT SOCIAL COHESION INDICATORS

Healthy Development Measurement Toolkit

Objective SC.1 Promote socially cohesive neighborhoods, free of crime and violence

Indicators, Development Targets and Policies/Design Strategies

Indicators	Development Targets	Policies/Design Strategies
<p>Number of violent crimes Number of property crimes</p>	<p>Benchmark #1: Does the project include environmental design elements and community programs that protect and enhance public safety?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * analyzing and improving environmental quality for bicyclists and pedestrians * using traffic calming devices on interior streets * contributing street trees * meeting or surpassing city standards for adequacy of sidewalk and street lighting * designing front entrances to buildings to be seen from the street and other front doors * limiting the number of alcohol, tobacco and firearm outlets * supporting community policing, neighborhood watch groups, and, community organizing related to blight abatement <p>Benchmark #2: Does the project include environmental design elements and community programs that promote and enhance social interaction and integration?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * incorporating public open space, public parks, public plazas, recreational centers, community facilities or other gathering places into project design * enhancing access to existing neighborhood or regional parks and recreational facilities * funding maintenance or programming at parks, recreational centers, public art or public performance spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Define property lines and distinguish private spaces from public spaces using landscape plantings, pavement designs, gateway treatments, and “CPTED” fences.¹⁻³ * Increase natural surveillance and “eyes on the street” using Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) strategies such as building doors/entrances and windows to look out on to streets and parking areas; pedestrian-friendly sidewalks and streets; front porches; and adequate nighttime lighting.¹⁻³ * Increase the use of and care for green landscaping to reduce violence and help individuals and families flourish.⁴ * Increase social connection and sense of community by providing appealing and comfortable street environments, parks, and active open spaces for social networking, civic engagement, personal recreation, and other activities that create social bonds between individuals and groups.⁵ * Incorporate space in building design that could be used for community meetings, afterschool programming, tutoring/mentoring, senior activities or other social programs.⁶ * Create community centers where people can gather and mingle as part of their daily activities.⁷

Number of violent crimes
Number of property crimes
(cont.)

- *having porches oriented towards streets and public spaces
- *supporting the development of intentional housing co-operatives, collectives or cohousing
- *sponsoring a neighborhood organization that supports community building
- *sponsoring civic and cultural activities that promote social interaction

Benchmark #3: Does the project promote educational, afterschool, and other related opportunities for youth?

- *using schools as multi-use community facilities
- *funding school infrastructure development explicitly for use as multi-use facilities
- *supporting arts, afterschool programs, and other activities in recreation centers, parks, and schools
- *funding cultural events using local parks, recreation and open spaces

Benchmark #4: Does the project promote economic opportunities for low income and underemployed or insecurely employed individuals?

- *promoting reliable and affordable transportation to jobs
- *hiring locally for construction, retail, maintenance, and landscaping
- *providing self-sufficiency wages and benefits in project-associated employment
- *preserving PDR jobs
- *conducting job training or skills development for low income and underemployed local residents in expected commercial uses

Density of off-sale alcohol outlets

Benchmark: If the project includes retail or commercial uses and is within 1,000 feet of a sensitive use (such as a school, licensed day care center, public park or playground, churches, senior citizen facility, or licensed alcohol or drug treatment facilities), does it disallow off-sale alcohol outlets?

*Facilitate the creation of neighborhood emergency response teams to promote emergency preparedness/safety and build community and self-efficacy of neighbors.⁸

*Facilitate the organization of block parties to promote interactions and relationship building between neighborhoods, which may help lead to collaborative clean-up or improvement projects.⁹

*Limit the number, type or distance between locations selling alcohol, or limit the number of hours, days or conditions of sale where alcohol may be sold - i.e., limiting sales in grocery stores, convenience stores, gas stations, laundromats, drive-through windows, etc^{10,11,12}

*Do not issue a new liquor license when a particular alcohol retail outlet goes out of business, especially in areas with high densities of alcohol outlets^{10,11}

Health-based Rationale

*Neighborhoods in which residents feel social cohesiveness toward their neighbors (through mutual trust and exchanges of aid) tend to have lower mortality rates compared to neighborhoods that do not have strong social bonds.¹³

*Support, perceived or provided, can buffer stressful situations, prevent feelings of isolation, and contribute to self-esteem.¹⁴ In one study, people with self-reported severe lack of social support were 2.19 times more likely to report fair or poor health than people who did not lack social support.¹⁵

*Emile Durkheim's work on suicide showed that the lowest rates of suicide occurred in societies with the highest degrees of social integration. An excess of suicides occurred in societies undergoing dislocation and loosening of social bonds.¹⁵

*Homicides, physical assaults, and rapes/sexual assaults are direct and adverse health outcomes for a community. Witnessing and experiencing community violence can cause long-term behavioral and emotional problems in youth.^{16,17} Community violence also impacts the perceived safety of a neighborhood, inhibiting social interactions and adversely affecting social cohesion.¹⁸

*Poverty; lack of economic opportunity; access to criminogenic substances such as drugs, guns, alcohol; poor response to community calls about blighted properties and nuisances by police and other city agencies; and lack of programming for youth and parolees are all risk factors for crime.¹⁹

*The average hospital bill for one gunshot wound in the US is over \$40,000. 60-80% of these costs are paid by the public. In Alameda County, CA in 1996-1997, costs for assaults were \$32.9 million, and firearm-related costs were \$12.4 million. The annual detention cost at the California Youth Authority is \$27,000 per year/per youth.²⁰

*The density of alcohol outlets is strongly associated with greater rates of physical assaults, violent crimes, and violence in general.¹⁰ In one study in California, for every 6 additional alcohol outlets, there was one additional violent assault that resulted in at least one overnight stay in a hospital.²¹

*Land use patterns that encourage neighborhood interaction and a sense of community have been shown not only to reduce crime, but also create a sense of community safety and security.²² Evaluations of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) strategies have shown a 30-84% reduction in robberies, depending upon how many CPTED components were implemented.²³

*In one study of Chicago public housing, researchers found that the greener the surroundings, the fewer the number of crimes that occurred. Specifically, buildings with high levels of greenery had 48 percent fewer property crimes and 56 percent fewer violent crimes than buildings with little or no greenery.²⁴

*In another study of Chicago public housing, residents of buildings with more trees and grass reported that they knew their neighbors better, socialized with them more often, had stronger feelings of community, and felt safer and better adjusted than did residents of more barren, but otherwise identical, buildings.²⁵

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Healthy Development Measurement Toolkit

Objective SC.2 Increase civic, social, and community engagement

Indicators, Development Targets and Policies/Design Strategies

Indicators	Development Targets	Policies/Design Strategies
Active neighborhood watch groups	Benchmark: Does the project provide funding or physical space for the creation and/or continued programming of a neighborhood clean-up committee, a neighborhood crime prevention committee, or other neighborhood-oriented committee that seeks to promote social engagement and healthy communities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">*Create community centers where people can gather and mingle as part of their daily activities.¹*Incorporate space in building design that could be used for community meetings, afterschool programming, tutoring/mentoring, senior activities or other social program.²*Provide clean, well-lit, accessible lobby, recreation, garage or other space that could be used as a San Francisco polling station.³*Encourage new affordable housing development to provide on-site recreational facilities and community meeting space.⁴*Design building entrances and pedestrian walkways to promote social interaction and “eyes on the street”.⁵⁻⁶*Create physical spaces such as porches and plazas for residents and neighbors to do informal social activities.⁷⁻⁸*Support the organization of shared events, including community festivals, sports events, outings and welcome events, as part of wider strategies to promote community cohesion and community engagement.⁹*Encourage information sharing by creating public information centers, neighborhood bulletin boards, conducting outreach at parent-teacher associations or other community meetings, websites, radio announcements, or distribution of fliers or newsletters (in places that create social interaction such as entryway/foyer, laundry room, plaza, community garden, lobby, mailroom, etc).¹⁰
Volunteerism	Benchmark: Does the project provide funding or physical space for the creation and/or continued programming of a neighborhood clean-up committee, a neighborhood crime prevention committee, or other neighborhood-oriented committee that seeks to promote social engagement and healthy communities?	

*Increase social connection and sense of community by providing appealing and comfortable street environments, parks, and active open spaces for social networking, civic engagement, personal recreation, and other activities that create social bonds between individuals and groups.¹¹

*Facilitate the creation of neighborhood emergency response teams to promote emergency preparedness/safety and build community and self-efficacy of neighbors.¹²

*Facilitate the organization of block parties to promote interactions and relationship building between neighborhoods, which may help lead to collaborative clean-up or improvement projects.¹³

Health-based Rationale

*One study found that for one standard deviation increase in group membership in a community, mortality decreased by 83.2 individuals per 100,000.¹⁴

*Another study found that people involved in the electoral process were 22% less likely to report poor/fair health than those who were not.¹⁵

*In a study of voter turnout from 1990-1996, people living in states with high inequality in voter turnout were 43% more likely to report fair/poor self-rated health.

*In a study about neighborhood environment, people had 52% higher odds of reporting poor health if political engagement in their neighborhood was low.¹⁶

*In a study of British civil servants, workers in jobs with high demands and low level of worker control over the decisions leading to those demands showed more heart disease and other conditions.¹⁷

*Increasing self-efficacy is a key to encouraging behavior change of all kinds, and being involved in community and political organizations that are able to win on issues teaches self-efficacy.¹⁸

*One study found that, overall, neighborhood social capital was associated with lower neighborhood death rates. The authors noted that investing in social capital alone as a public health measure is insufficient without attending to inequalities in access to human and financial capital as well.¹⁹

*A study examining deaths during the 1995 Chicago heat wave found that mortality was linked to differences in individual relationships and supportive neighborhood institutions. Specifically, a neighborhood with low levels of social capital had a mortality rate 10 times the rate of a neighborhood of similar income with higher levels of social capital.²⁰

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APPENDIX B: THE PEDESTRIAN ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY SURVEY

Pedestrian Environmental Quality Index (PEQI) Survey

San Francisco Department of Public Health, Program on Health, Equity and Sustainability: www.sfpbes.org
 Last Revised: August 2008



Neighborhood:	Surveyed By:	Survey Date:
Project:	Date Entered into Database:	

INTERSECTIONS			
Intersection CNN #:		Primary Street:	
		Secondary Street:	

	1. Crosswalk	2. Ladder Crosswalk	3. Pedestrian Signal	
			WITH count-down	NO count-down
4 Directions				
3 Directions				
2 Directions				
1 Direction				
None				

7. No Turn on Red Sign(s)	0		3	
	1		4	
	2			

8. Intersection Traffic Calming Features (TCFs):*	0 TCFs	
	1-2 TCFs	
	3-4 TCFs	
	5 or more TCFs	

4. Traffic Signal at Intersection:	Yes	
	No	
If Yes - Crossing Time: (seconds)		

Check all that apply:*
 * See PEQI manual for illustrations/definitions.


<input type="checkbox"/> Curb extensions or bulbouts	<input type="checkbox"/> Pavement Treatments, Lights
<input type="checkbox"/> Speed Tables	<input type="checkbox"/> Bike Lane at intersection
<input type="checkbox"/> Mini-Circles	<input type="checkbox"/> Semi-diverters
<input type="checkbox"/> Speed Humps	<input type="checkbox"/> Partial Closures
	<input type="checkbox"/> Roundabouts


Intersection Length:	(feet, walking along Primary Street)	
5. Crossing Speed:	Faster than 3.5 ft/sec	
	(Length, feet / Crossing Time, seconds) Slower than 3.5 ft/sec	


6. Crosswalk Scramble:	Yes	
	No	


9. Additional Signs for Pedestrians:	Yes	
	No	

STREETS			
Street:		CNN #:	
Cross Street #1:		Cross Street #2:	

Domain:	Indicator:	Indicator Values:	Comments:
 Vehicle Traffic:	10. Number of Lanes: (not including turning only lanes)	4 + Lanes	
		3 Lanes	
		2 Lanes	
		1 Lane	
		No Lanes	


 11. Two Way Traffic:	Yes	
	No	


 12. Vehicle Speed - Is there a posted speed limit?	Yes		Note: San Francisco default street speed limit is 25 mph.	
	No			
	Speed Limit:	10 mph		35 mph
		15 mph		40 mph
		20 mph		45 mph
		25 mph		50 mph
		30 mph		55 mph
	>55 mph			

 13. Street Traffic Calming Features:	Yes		Note: See PEQI manual for illustrations and definitions.
	No		



















Check all that apply:


<input type="checkbox"/> Chicanes	<input type="checkbox"/> Street Medians	<input type="checkbox"/> Speed Tables
<input type="checkbox"/> Speed Humps	<input type="checkbox"/> Rumble Strips	<input type="checkbox"/> Speed Limit Enforcements


 : should be able to observe while standing in one place

 : best assessed while walking along the street

NOTE: From this point on, street conditions on each side of the street are recorded separately.
Northern or Eastern side = N/E; Southern or Western side = S/W.

Domain:	Indicator:	Indicator Values:	N/E	S/W	Comments:
Sidewalks:	 14. Width of Sidewalk:	No Sidewalk			Note: Measure at approximately mid-block (but not at a bulbout/curb extension).
		Less than 5 ft.			
		5-7 ft. 11 in.			
		8-12 ft.			
		Greater than 12 ft.			
 15. Impediments in Sidewalk Surface		Significant			Note: 1 large impediment on segment is significant. Should be able to push a stroller without a problem.
		Few			
		None			
		No Sidewalk			
 16. Large Sidewalk Obstructions:		Yes, Permanent			Note: 2 people should be able to walk side-by-wide along the entire sidewalk.
		Yes, Temporary			
		No			
		No Sidewalk			
 17. Presence of Curb:	Curb				
	No Curb				
 18. Driveway Cuts: (Please enter count and check a category)		Enter Count (#):			Note: Parking garages count as 2 (i.e., vehicle entry and exit in same driveway = 2 cuts)
		5 or more			
		Few (less than 5)			
		None			
 19. Trees:	Continuously Lined				
	Sporadically Lined				
	None				
 20. Planters/ Gardens:	Yes				
	No				
 21. Public Seating:	Yes				
	No				
 22. Presence of Buffer:	Bike Lane (BL)			Note: Street cleaning restrictions do not count as time-restricted parallel parking.	
	Parallel Parking - not time restricted (PP)				
	Time-restricted Parallel Parking (TPP)				
	BL and PP				
	BL and TPP				
	None				
Land Use:	 23. Storefront/ Retail Use:	3 or more			Note: This should reflect businesses only. Include ground floor businesses with window treatments, displays and open shades.
		1 or 2			
		0			
 24. Public Art / Historical Sites:	Yes				
	No				
Safety/ Other:	 25. Illegal Graffiti:	Yes			
		Little to None			
 26. Litter:	Yes				
	Little to None				
 27. Ped Scale Street Lighting Present:	Yes, Street Lighting				
	Yes, Private (business or residential)				
	No				
 28. Construction Sites:	Yes				
	No				
 29. Abandoned Buildings:	Yes				
	No				

 : should be able to observe while standing in one place

 best assessed while walking along the street

