Dr. Walter Cunningham School for Excellence — I-WALK Report 2013

Christopher J. Seeger  
*Iowa State University*, cjseeger@iastate.edu

Alan Jensen  
*Iowa State University*

Bailey A. Hanson  
*Iowa State University*, bahanson@iastate.edu

Joseph Drahos  
*Iowa State University*

Catherine J. Lillehoj  
*Iowa Department of Public Health*

*See next page for additional authors*

Follow this and additional works at: [http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/iwalk_reports](http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/iwalk_reports)

Part of the *Community Health and Preventive Medicine Commons, Landscape Architecture Commons, Public Health Education and Promotion Commons*, and the *Urban, Community and Regional Planning Commons*

**Recommended Citation**

[http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/iwalk_reports/26](http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/iwalk_reports/26)
Authors
Christopher J. Seeger, Alan Jensen, Bailey A. Hanson, Joseph Drahos, Catherine J. Lillehoj, and Suzy Wilson
Iowans Walking Assessment Logistics Kit
A SRTS Program

Dr. Walter Cunningham
School for Excellence
Waterloo, Iowa

Spring 2013

Funding provided by
Iowa Department of Transportation
SAFE Routes to School
Acknowledgements

I-WALK TEAM

Iowa Department of Public Health
Catherine J. Lillegard Ph.D.
Suzy Wilson, Project Coordinator

Iowa State University Extension and Outreach
Christopher J. Seeger, ASLA, GISP
Alan Jensen, AICP
Bailey A Hanson, GIS Intern
Joseph Drahos, GIS Intern

LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH

Allamakee County Board of Health
Black Hawk County Board of Health
Buena Vista County Board of Health
Fayette County Board of Health
Guthrie County Board of Health

Ida County Board of Health
Johnson County Board of Health
Osceola County Board of Health
Ringgold County Board of Health
Warren County Board of Health

I-WALK COMMUNITY COORDINATORS

Mike Myers, Veterans Memorial Hospital Community and Home Care
Ashley Christensen, Upper Explorerland Regional Planning Commission
Eileen Daley, Black Hawk County Health Department
Pam Bogue, Buena Vista County Public Health
JoAnn Boyer, Palmer Community Health

Lisa Chiodo, Guthrie County Public Health
Patti Andrews, Horn Memorial Community Health/Public Health
Doug Beardsley, Johnson County Public Health
Pam Jubel, Osceola Community Health Services
Becky Fletchall, Ringgold County Public Health
Jodene DeVault, Warren County Health Services

SUPERINTENDENTS & PRINCIPALS

Battle Creek Ida Grove Community School District
Superintendent: Nick Ouellette
Principal: Alan Henderson

Guthrie Center Community School District
Superintendent: Steve Smith
Guthrie Center Elem School Principal: Brent Meier

Iowa City Community School District
Superintendent: Stephen Murley
Horn Elem Principal: Kristin Cannon
James Van Allen Elem Principal: Pat James

LaPorte City Community School District
Superintendent: Neil Mullen
Principal: Todd Parker

Mt Ayr Community School District
Superintendent: Joe Drake
Principal: Chris Elwood

Oelwein Community School District
Superintendent: Steve Westerberg
Wings Park Principal: Dan Ratcliff

Postville Community School District
Superintendent: John Rothlisberger
Cora B. Darling Elementary School Principal: Chad Wals

Sibley Ocheyedan Community School District
Superintendent: Tom Becker
Sibley Ocheyedan Elem School Principal: Cory Jenness

Storm Lake Community School District
Superintendent: Carl Turner
Storm Lake Elementary School Principal: Juli Kwikkel
St. Mary’s Superintendent: Dan Ryan
St. Mary’s Grade School Principal: Beverly Mach

Warren County - Interstate 35 Community School District
Superintendent: Eric Sundermeyer
Principal: Casey Christensen

Waterloo Community School District
Superintendent: Gary Norris
Cunningham Elem School Principal: Elizabeth Crowley
In the past three decades, the number of obese and overweight individuals in Iowa and across the nation has skyrocketed. With obesity comes the greater risk of health complications and life expectancy reduction. As a result, the current generation of youth face a new and growing threat to their overall quality of life. In Iowa alone, 37.1% of 3rd grade students are identified as either overweight or obese. Given the prevalence of obese and overweight individuals, it is important to promote healthy behaviors for all Iowans. The development of Safe Routes to School (SRTS) is a key component of advocating healthy behaviors. A vision of healthy Iowa communities must regard and value safe routes to and from school.

The Iowans Walking Assessment Logistics Kit (I-WALK) program aims to provide community coalitions with relevant local information to assist them in continuously updating, implementing, and evaluating their SRTS plan. The I-WALK program is an Iowa SRTS project funded through the Iowa Department of Transportation, administered by the Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH) and Iowa State University Extension and Outreach(ISUEO) and implemented by communities across Iowa. I-WALK utilizes web mapping technologies and global positioning systems (GPS) units to accurately map routes that children use to walk or bicycle to school and identify safety barriers and solutions. Creating environments that encourage children to walk or bicycle safely to school will improve health outcomes by providing additional opportunities to reach the recommended daily 60 minutes of physical activity, as well as normalize walking as part of a lifestyle habit.

I-WALK was piloted in 2010 and 2011 in twelve Iowa communities. IDPH selected the pilot communities by choosing two from each of the six public health regions in the state.

* Iowa Department of Public Health 2010 BMI Assessment
3. GPS Walkability Workshops
Trained citizen volunteers conducted inventory of their community using iPhones equipped with the ESRI ArcGIS iPhone app customized for use in SRTS projects by ISUEO. The I-WALK team trained the volunteers in each of the pilot communities to use the iPhone app. The volunteers then took to the streets to collect data.

Citizen volunteers mapped information from three categories: intersections, midblock sidewalks, and additional features that impede pedestrians and cyclists. At intersections, volunteers indicated presence or absence of painted crosswalks and curb cuts, and what type of control system, if any, was in place (e.g., stop signs, stoplight, flashing light). Volunteers evaluated sidewalks at midblock, indicating presence or absence of sidewalks, sidewalk condition and width. Additional features included barriers (e.g., vegetation growth across the sidewalk, places where water frequently pools on the sidewalk, sidewalks that just end, barking dogs that scare children).

4. Community Coalitions
LPH led an effort to create a SRTS coalition in the community to help address issues identified by the assessments. The communities used resources from the SRTS website to guide invitations to local stakeholder involvement. Once the coalitions were created, communities started investigating funding for future projects.

The following report includes the data compiled while conducting the I-WALK assessment surrounding the elementary school.
Teachers asked students to indicate by raise of hand how they travel to and from school during the Fall and Spring tally period. In addition to the standard modes of transportation, students responded to a School Bus Plus category to indicate they rode a school bus in addition to walking or biking as part of their travel to and from school. Results for individual grades and all participating schools can be found at the I-WALK website, www.i-walk.org.

I-WALK: Teacher Tally

School: ____________________________
Teacher: ___________________________
Grade: ___ Total No. students in class ___
No. students living in city ____ country _____

The purpose of this tally is to record how students get to and from school each day. On the first day, ask the class by raise of hand if they live within the city or in the country. Record this information above.

1. Ask the class to think about how they came to school. Did they walk to school, ride the bus or maybe walk to a local bus stop. Read through all the potential answers so the students know the choices.

2. Ask students, by a raise of hands, how many kids walk/bike/scoot to a local school bus stop. Count the hands raised and record that number in the School Bus Plus box. Note:
   * Students that raise their hand for this may also raise their hand again for Walk, Bike or Scoot, but they should NOT raise their hand again for the School Bus Only option.
   * A student that walks to the community bus stop in another town and then rides the bus should be counted as a School Bus Plus and Walker, not a School Bus Only rider.

3. Ask the class by raise of hand to answer "How did you arrive at school or your community school bus stop today?" Record results in the appropriate box along with the general weather that day (Sun, Rain, Overcast, Windy, Snow or C Older than normal).

4. Repeat for walking home and the remaining two days of the week.

5. At the end of the three days, you will need to visit www.i-walk.org, click on the Teacher Tally menu, then the link under Data Collection Forms. There you will enter the data collected from the 3-day tally.

I-WALK is a joint project of the Iowa Department of Public Health and Iowa State University Extension and Outreach and is funded through an Iowa Department of Transportation SRTS non-infrastructure grant.

The online and print tally form was developed by the ISU Campus Community Partnership for Health (CCPH).
## Teacher Tally Details

### To School: Survey Start Date 09/25/12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Group</th>
<th># Survey Forms</th>
<th>Bus Plus</th>
<th>Walk</th>
<th>Bike</th>
<th>Bus Only</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Carpool</th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>37.9%</td>
<td>46.5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District gd. 3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>38.5%</td>
<td>52.7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District gd. 4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
<td>45.2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District gd. 5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>42.9%</td>
<td>37.1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### From School: Survey Start Date 09/25/12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Group</th>
<th># Survey Forms</th>
<th>Bus Plus</th>
<th>Walk</th>
<th>Bike</th>
<th>Bus Only</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Carpool</th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>41.6%</td>
<td>35.9%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District gd. 3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>42.6%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District gd. 4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>35.2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District gd. 5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>30.2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### To School: Survey Start Date 04/23/13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Group</th>
<th># Survey Forms</th>
<th>Bus Plus</th>
<th>Walk</th>
<th>Bike</th>
<th>Bus Only</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Carpool</th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>36.5%</td>
<td>49.2%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District gd. 3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>36.2%</td>
<td>51.4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District gd. 4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>35.7%</td>
<td>47.6%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District gd. 5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>38.1%</td>
<td>47.6%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### From School: Survey Start Date 04/23/13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Group</th>
<th># Survey Forms</th>
<th>Bus Plus</th>
<th>Walk</th>
<th>Bike</th>
<th>Bus Only</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Carpool</th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>41.1%</td>
<td>40.1%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District gd. 3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>43.9%</td>
<td>38.7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District gd. 4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>41.4%</td>
<td>38.6%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District gd. 5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>36.8%</td>
<td>44.3%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Present Conditions
Dr. Walter Cunningham School for Excellence has 428 students between the grades of Pre-School through 5. Of the 270 students in grades 3 through 5, 89 surveys were completed.

Parent/Child Surveys
The purpose of the survey was to better understand how each child gets to and from school and any concerns about child[ren] walking or biking to and from school. While parts of the survey focused on SRTS issues for those who walk or bike to school, survey participation was also requested from parents and children who live in the country and ride the bus.

There were four parts to this survey:
- Multiple choice survey questions
  - Parent or Guardian completed
- Distance mapping between home and school
  - Parent or Guardian completed
- Route mapping
  - Parent or Guardian and child completed together
- Barrier/opportunity mapping
  - Parent or Guardian and child completed together

The following graphs represent data collected from the Parent/Child survey. Additional data is also available online at www.i-walk.org. Questions marked with an asterisk are from the National Safe Routes to School Survey.

*Current grade of child?*
Do you live in the same town as the location of the school building your child attends?

- Same community: 100.0%
- Country (rural): 0.0%
- Other community: 0.0%

*Gender of child?*

- Female: 46.8%
- Male: 53.2%

Has your child asked for permission to walk or bike to/from school in the last year?

- Yes: 45.7%
- No: 54.3%

*How many children do you have in Kindergarten through 8th grade?*

- 1: 24.1%
- 2: 35.6%
- 3: 21.8%
- 4: 14.9%
- 5+: 3.4%

*How long does it normally take your child to get to/from school?*

**To**
- Less than 5 minutes: 27.1%
- 5 - 10 minutes: 36.5%
- 11 - 20 minutes: 36.5%
- More than 20 minutes: 0.0%
- Do not know/Not sure: 0.0%

**From**
- Less than 5 minutes: 24.4%
- 5 - 10 minutes: 34.1%
- 11 - 20 minutes: 40.2%
- More than 20 minutes: 1.2%
- Do not know/Not sure: 0.0%
What level of concern do you have regarding the following issues and your child walking/biking to or from school?

**Distance — school is too far away**

- Not a Concern: 2.4%
- Concerns me a little: 97.6%

**Time — not enough time to get to school**

- Not a Concern: 3.7%
- Concerns me a little: 96.3%

**Safety of intersections and crossings**

- Not a Concern: 3.8%
- Concerns me somewhat: 96.2%
### Parent-Child Survey

**Speed of traffic along route**
- Not a Concern: 4.3%
- Concerns me a little: 95.7%
- Concerns me somewhat: 0%
- Concerns me greatly: 0%

**Amount of traffic along route**
- Not a Concern: 3.7%
- Concerns me a little: 96.3%
- Concerns me somewhat: 0%
- Concerns me greatly: 0%

**Violence or crime — stranger danger**
- Not a Concern: 7.1%
- Concerns me a little: 92.9%
- Concerns me somewhat: 0%
- Concerns me greatly: 0%

**Weather or climate**
- Not a Concern: 9.1%
- Concerns me a little: 81.8%
- Concerns me somewhat: 0%
- Concerns me greatly: 0%

**Adults to walk or bike with — Child/children would be walking/bicycling alone to school**
- Not a Concern: 20.0%
- Concerns me a little: 80.0%
- Concerns me somewhat: 0%
- Concerns me greatly: 0%

**Sidewalks or pathways — none or inadequate**
- Not a Concern: 5.6%
- Concerns me a little: 94.4%
- Concerns me somewhat: 0%
- Concerns me greatly: 0%
Please rate the following community conditions that may be present on your child's route to school:

**Condition of Sidewalks (condition, width)**

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Poor
- Non Existent

**Traffic and Driver Behavior (speeding, busy traffic)**

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Poor

**Street Crossings (condition, width, traffic control)**

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Poor

**Public Trail Access**

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Poor
- Non Existent

**Street Crossing Accessibility (curb cuts, sidewalk to street transition)**

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Poor

**Public Trail Condition/Ease of use**

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Poor
- Non Existent
Would you probably let your child walk or bike to or from school more often if this problem were changed or improved?

- Child does not like to walk/bike to school (n=2)
- Safe bike storage (n=2)
- Weather (n=41)
- Violence or crime (n=2)
- Bullying of Child (n=44)
- Crossing guards (n=37)
- Safety of intersections and crossings (n=41)
- Sidewalks or pathways (n=41)
- Child walking/bicycling alone without adult (n=36)
- Crossing train/RR tracks (n=4)
- Amount of traffic near school (n=6)
- Amount of traffic along route (n=42)
- Speed of traffic along route (n=43)
- Child's before/after school activities (n=36)
- Time (n=41)
- Inconvenience (n=39)
- Distance (n=49)
Overall rating of school route walkability/bikeability?

- Excellent: 16.9%
- Good: 56.9%
- Fair: 13.8%
- Poor: 12.3%

*How much FUN is walking or biking to/from school for your child?*

- Very Fun: 14.5%
- Fun: 13.0%
- Neutral: 71.0%
- Boring: 1.4%
- Very Boring: 0%

*In your opinion, how much does your child's school encourage or discourage walking and biking to/from school?*

- Strongly Encourages: 10.3%
- Encourages: 22.1%
- Neither: 66.2%
- Discourages: 1.5%
- Strongly Discourages: 0%

*How HEALTHY is walking or biking to/from school for your child?*

- Very Healthy: 42.0%
- Healthy: 39.1%
- Neutral: 15.9%
- Unhealthy: 2.9%
- Very Unhealthy: 0%

Would you allow your child/children to participate in a Safe Routes to School program if adult supervision was provided?

- Yes: 47.7%
- No: 20.0%
- Not Sure: 27.7%

Would you be interested in volunteering to help plan, develop or improve a Safe Routes to School program?

- Yes: 19.7%
- No: 30.3%
- Not Sure: 50.0%
Would you be interested in escorting (walking with) a group of children to school one or more times a week?

- **Yes**: 15.4%
- **Not Sure**: 13.8%
- **Can't**: 49.2%
- **No**: 21.5%

*What is the highest level of education you completed?*

- **College Graduate**: 11.9%
- **Some college or technical school**: 22.6%
- **High school graduate**: 58.3%
- **Some high school**: 4.8%
- **Elementary**: 1.2%
- **Prefer not to Answer**: 1.2%
Euclidean buffers (as the crow flies) are often used to determine the distance students live from a school and are illustrated in the map below. However, SRTS planning teams should be cautioned that the true distance for a child to walk along a network (street, sidewalk or trail) to the school could be a longer distance.

Network buffer maps take into account the street network and are more appropriate when determining the distance a student would travel to get to school if all streets provided adequate sidewalks and crossings.
Expanding upon the network buffer in the previous map, streets with walkable sidewalks on either side were identified and included in the network analysis. The result is a map that illustrates the distance a student could travel from the school if limited to only those streets that included at least one adjacent sidewalk. The city core, which is generally an older residential area typically has sidewalks along both sides of the street and presents a robust network of walking paths. Areas of newer development typically have an irregular or absent network with little or no connectedness, making safe walking a challenge for the student.
Sidewalk Availability

Using aerial photography and the data collected by the volunteers using the iPhone SRTS infrastructure tool, the map below identifies the streets that have incomplete sidewalks, sidewalks on one or both sides of streets with no sidewalks at all.
Intersection Crash Summary

The map below uses Iowa Department of Transportation data from 2009 through April 2013 to identify the intersections where accidents occurred. Special consideration should be given to these intersections when identifying routes for walking programs.
Automobile & Pedestrian Crash Data

The map below uses Iowa Department of Transportation data from 2009 through April 2013 to identify the locations where accidents with non-motorists occurred. Special consideration should be given to these locations when identifying routes for walking programs.
As part of the Parent/child survey, students identified the routes they would use or consider using to walk or bike to school. The map below shows the routes that were identified by multiple students. These routes should be considered when developing the SRTS plan.
The map below shows intersections that parents identified in the Parent/Child online survey as being dangerous. The definition of dangerous was a judgment of the parent with no specified criteria established.
The map below shows perceived traffic issues that parents identified in the Parent/Child online survey. The location of a particular traffic issue was up to the judgment of the parent with no specified criteria established.
The map below shows potential improvements that were identified in the Parent/Child online survey.

No Data Submitted
Perceived Infrastructure Issues

The map below shows perceived infrastructure issues that parents identified in the Parent/Child online survey. Identified locations near the school or along major walking routes should be a top priority.
GPS Walkability Workshops trained citizens to conduct a community inventory using iPhones equipped with a copy of the ESRI ArcGIS app that was customized by ISUEO for the purpose of mapping SRTS infrastructure and saving this information to a geographic information system (GIS) at ISU.

During a one-day workshop, the I-WALK team trained volunteers in each of the communities to use the iPhone app. The volunteers then took to the streets to collect the data. Volunteers were asked to evaluate intersections and mid-block areas and to document any additional resources that may impact the walkability of the area around the school. The following figures show questions the volunteers were asked at each location and additional features that could be mapped as well as the iPhone interface. Answer options identified in bold text were default responses for each question. Additional data is also available online at www.i-walk.org

### Midblocks: Are their sidewalks in the Midblock?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are there sidewalks midblock?</th>
<th>Complete on both sides of street</th>
<th>Complete on one side of street &amp; no sidewalk on the other</th>
<th>Complete on one side of the street &amp; incomplete on other</th>
<th>Incomplete on one side &amp; no sidewalk on other</th>
<th>Incomplete on both sides of street</th>
<th>No sidewalks on either side</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### What is the condition of the sidewalk?

- Good - free of major cracks and uneven areas, can easily walk or bicycle
- Fair - has some major cracks and uneven areas, but still able to ride a bicycle
- Poor - is uneven or has major cracks or missing concrete throughout

### Is the sidewalk wide enough for two adults to walk side by side?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

### Is the sidewalk set back from fast-moving traffic?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

### Is the route pleasant to walk? (no litter, visually interesting)

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

### Is street lighting provided?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

### How many dedicated bike lanes along the road

- 0, 1, 2

### Comment:

**Additional Features**

- Bike Rack
- Bus Stop
- Cars Blocking Sidewalk
- Cracked Sidewalk
- Crossing Guard
- Crosswalk not at intersection
- Scary Dogs
- Sidewalk ends
- Sidewalk with Stairs
- Vegetation Blocking Route
- Often has standing water
- Other
- Large Truck Traffic
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intersection-Elementary student feel safe?</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Do you think an elementary student would feel safe crossing this street? | ![Yes ![Maybe ![No ![--](null)
| Do you think an adult would feel safe crossing this street? | ![Yes ![No ![--](null)
| How many streets intersect? For Example: | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (Type in number) |
| ![3 streets ![4 streets ![5 streets](null) |
| How is traffic controlled at the intersection? | ![Yield ![One Way stop ![Two Way stop ![Three Way Stop ![Four Way Stop ![Roundabout ![Traffic Light ![Flashing alert ![No traffic control](null) |
| Is there a traffic light pedestrian crossing signal? (Walk/Don't Walk) | ![Yes ![No ![--](null) |
| Do the sidewalks have curb cuts/ramps? | ![Yes ![Yes, but curb cut/ramp needs improvement ![No ![--](null) |
| How many streets have painted crosswalks? | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (Type in number) |
| Is the road too wide to cross safely? | ![Yes ![No ![Unsure](null) |
| Is there enough time to cross the street? | ![Yes ![No ![--](null) |
| Are there items that make it difficult for you to see traffic or for traffic to see you? | ![Yes ![No ![--](null) |
| Comment: |  |
Selecting the community from the list of maps displayed a map of the community on the screen.

The map of the community could be zoomed and panned as necessary. Points already collected by other volunteers (red dot) were dynamically shared across devices.

Opening the toolbox icon, users could collect new features to add to the map.

Features could be mapped at an intersection, midblock or as a random event.
Once a type of feature was selected, questions regarding the feature were presented. Questions were answered by selecting the correct result from a pick list. After answering the questions, the user could locate the feature on the map. This could be done by clicking on the correct location on the map, or using the GPS to place the feature at the current location.

In addition to collecting feature location and attributes, users had the option of taking a photo and saving it as part of the documentation. Points saved with the iPhone were automatically transmitted back to ISU’s GIS server where they could be shared with other devices and later used in analysis.
A detailed evaluation of the GPS Assessment Training was conducted at the workshop conclusion to guide future developments of the activity. The training evaluation was used to measure participants’ reactions, learning, understanding and application of the mapping activity. A questionnaire was administered to the volunteers after completing the mapping activity. Respondents were community residents. Results from the evaluation are presented below.

GPS Assessment Training Evaluation Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluation Parameter</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When you left the training, how prepared did you feel to conduct a GPS walkability assessment</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were the materials presented in a way that made sense and flowed smoothly</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Was the training organized and arranged in a manner that made sense and “user friendly”</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How helpful is it to practice GPS assessment before actually doing it</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were you given ample opportunity to ask questions during the training</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did the answers to your questions make sense</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall rating of workshop</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rating of trainer</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rating of organization of workshop</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rating of usefulness of workshop</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rating of understanding of GPS Assessment Procedures</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rating of understanding of effectiveness of GPS Assessment</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The first question asked community volunteers how prepared they were to conduct a walkability assessment following the training (1 “Very well prepared” – 5 “Not at all prepared”). For the most part, community volunteers were very well prepared to conduct the walkability assessment.

- Respondents reported the training materials were presented in a way that made sense and flowed smoothly (1 “Very well” – 5 “Not at all”).

- The training was organized and arranged in a manner that made sense (1 “Very well organized” – 5 “Not at all organized”).

- It was very helpful to practice a GPS assessment before actually doing it (1 “Very helpful” – 5 “Not at all helpful”).

- Community volunteers were given ample opportunity to ask questions during the training (1 “Very much opportunity” – 5 “Not at all provided opportunity”).

- For the most part, answers to questions posed during the training made sense to the volunteers (1 “Yes,” 2 “Somewhat,” 3 “No”).

Overall, the training workshop and the trainer were rated as excellent (1 “Very poor” – 5 “Excellent”), and the workshop was very organized (1 “Very disorganized” – 5 “Very organized”). In addition, the workshop was very useful (1 “Not useful at all” – 5 “Very useful”). The GPS assessment procedures were very well understood (1 “Not understood at all” – 5 “Very well understood”), as well as the understanding of the effectiveness of the GPS assessment.
Areas with damaged sidewalks identified by the volunteers using the iPhone device.
Using the iPhone devices, volunteers identified sidewalks that were not set back from the street as well as sidewalks not wide enough for two adults to walk side-by-side.
Volunteers evaluated at the midblock if they could see that street lighting was provided at the nearest intersection or along the street. Volunteers also identified if the particular street was pleasant to walk.
Using the iPhone devices, volunteers identified areas that had visible painted crosswalks.
Using the iPhone devices, volunteers identified areas that they thought as an adult that a student would not feel safe crossing. In addition, specific intersections were also identified as being equally unsafe for an adult to cross.
Using the iPhone devices, volunteers identified intersections where the data collector did not consider there to be sufficient time to cross the street safely as well as intersections where items might make it difficult for motorists to see children or for children to see motorists.
Using the iPhone devices, volunteers identified intersections where the sidewalks did not have curb cuts connecting to the street and where the street might be too wide for a child to safely cross.
Using the iPhone devices, volunteers identified various infrastructure challenges (e.g., car blocking a sidewalk) and assets (e.g., presence of a bike rack).
Inviting and involving key partners to be a part of the community coalition is essential to having a successful Safe Routes to School (SRTS) program. Each community was charged with identifying key organizations and individuals ready to get involved in the discussions surrounding a safe and healthy environment to send students to and from school. A community coalition should be a well-rounded group that represents a wide range of interests and expertise that are related to SRTS. Local public health representatives accessed online resources, developed specifically for I-WALK, to engage and lead the coalition members.

| Participants                                                                 |  
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---
| Local Public Health                                                          | 2 |
| School representative                                                        | 2 |
| Parent                                                                       |   |
| School Transportation Director                                               |   |
| Student                                                                      |   |
| Community Representative/Citizen (local business; neighborhood & community association representatives; pedestrian, bicycle, & safety advocates) |   |
| Parks and Recreation Department                                              |   |
| Public Safety/School Resource Officer/Law Enforcement                       | 1 |
| City Planner/Municipal Representative                                        |   |
| ISU Extension and Outreach                                                   | 1 |
| DNR (Department of Natural Resources) Representative                        |   |
| Grandparent                                                                  |   |
| Service or Volunteer Organization Representative                              |   |
| Safe Routes to School                                                        |   |
| Other                                                                        | 3 |
| Totals                                                                       | 9 |
The goal of SRTS programs is to give a community the opportunity to make walking and bicycling to school safer and more accessible for children, including those with disabilities, and to increase the number of children who choose to walk and bicycle. On a broader level, SRTS programs can enhance children’s health and well-being, ease traffic congestion near the school and improve air quality and improve community members’ overall quality of life.

Communities are encouraged to tailor a combination of engineering, education, encouragement, and enforcement strategies to address the specific needs of their schools.

**Engineering**

“Engineering” is a broad concept used to describe the design, implementation, operation and maintenance of traffic control devices or physical measures, including both low and high-cost capital measures. Engineering approaches can improve children’s safety to enable more bicycling and walking. Engineering should also improve the accessibility of walking and bicycling routes for children with disabilities.

**Enforcement**

Enforcement, especially for SRTS programs, is a network of community members working together to promote safe walking, bicycling and driving. This can be accomplished through safety awareness, education and, where necessary, the use of ticketing for dangerous behaviors. Enforcement includes students, parents, adult school crossing guards, school personnel and neighborhood watch programs working in conjunction with law enforcement to enforce rules for safe walking, bicycling and driving.

**Encouragement**

Encouragement strategies are about having fun, they generate excitement and interest in walking and bicycling. Special events, mileage clubs, contests and ongoing activities all provide ways for parents and children to discover, or rediscover, that walking and bicycling are doable and a lot of fun.

Increase the number of children who walk and bicycle to school safely. In particular, encouragement and education strategies are closely intertwined, working together to promote walking and bicycling by rewarding participation and educating children and adults about safety and the benefits of bicycling and walking.

**Education**

While education dovetails with engineering and enforcement, it is most closely linked to encouragement strategies. For example, children may learn pedestrian and bicyclist safety skills and then get the chance to join a mileage club that rewards children for walking or bicycling to school. Encouragement activities also offer “teachable moments” to reinforce pedestrian and bicyclist safety education messages.

**Evaluation**

Evaluation is used to determine if the aims of the strategies are being met and to assure that resources are directed toward efforts that show the greatest likelihood of success. Also, evaluation can identify needed adjustments to the program while it is underway. This information describes how to conduct a SRTS program evaluation that is tailored to that program’s objectives and strategies.
General Recommendations to Communities

The first step of SRTS is to do an assessment like I-WALK. Once the infrastructure data is collected, the next step is to observe how kids get to and from school. Communities are encouraged to spend time observing how and where students cross the street. Using the data provided in the infrastructure assessment and parent survey as a guide, evaluators can determine where observations should start.

The primary focus area should be ½ mile around the elementary school. Past this point it becomes increasingly unlikely that a child will walk and if the first one-half mile is not walkable, it does not matter what the second one-half mile is like.

After the observation step has been completed, the community should use the collected data and observations to prioritize where to begin improvements.

The following recommendations are “general” recommendations to all communities. The word “general” does not imply that they are of lesser importance than any of the specific recommendations for each one of the school districts and their respective community. These are common recommendations of importance to create safer pedestrian and bicycle environments while at the same time encourage walking and bike riding to and from school.

Community

• Focus on projects that are the low cost and easy to implement first.
• Implement Complete Streets.
• Update the city’s comprehensive plan every two years.
• With each comprehensive plan update, specifically address access to physical activity infrastructure in the street and sidewalk section, and in the parks and recreation section by all segments of the population.
• In the comprehensive plan set specific goals and evaluation criteria for access to and availability of the physical activity infrastructure including (but not limited to):
  • Sidewalks
  • Bike paths
  • Walking and hiking trails
  • Recreation facilities
  • Skating rinks and other winter outdoor activity facilities
  • Any other initiatives to encourage and facilitate physical activity and enjoyment of the outdoors.
• Implement annual inspection and repair of all physical activity infrastructure.
• Develop and initiate city or school-sponsored programs to retrofit sidewalks in developed areas where sidewalks are absent and/or had not been required.
• Limit vehicular traffic in the school vicinity, especially during the times immediately before and after school.
• Require high school drivers to take a driver awareness short course on pedestrian and bicycle safety in order to be able to have a parking permit at the school. Provide a reward such as a special parking sticker.
• Keep walkway/bikeways separate from the street (buffer with planting or even a bike lane)
• Ensure sidewalks are the appropriate width for the site conditions (sidewalks adjacent to a street should be wider).
• Provide a sidewalk on both sides of the street to prevent the need for jumping from one side to another.
• Provide two ramps (at curbs) per corner = one per four way intersection.
General Recommendations to Communities

- Mark ALL crosswalks in community.
  - Use the zebra stripe pattern as opposed to the simple striped lines across the road.
  - Provide ‘shark teeth’ paint markings to show where cars should stop for crosswalks – particularly on multi lane roads.
  - While flashers and crosswalk may seem to be an area to focus, be aware that studies show you only get about a 3 mile per hour reduction in speed when these devices are installed. Putting up signs that remind drivers that it is the law that pedestrians have the right of way and that there is a fine for not following the law can also be effective.
- Review the MUTCD (Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices) to ensure that signage is current. See figure below or visit http://mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov/htm/2009/part7/part7_toc.htm
- Do not spend an excessive amount of time and money making the drop/off pickup more convenient. It needs to be safe, but if made easy then it will be more likely that kids are dropped off and picked up at school as opposed to walking/biking.
- Post traffic control signs on each I-WALK Route with the fine listed for violation. Nail a few violators in the first few days of posting.
- Publish walking maps for each neighborhood that include:
  - Community amenities and services such as schools, libraries, playgrounds, city offices, etc.
  - Unique vegetation, bird species
  - Distances between destinations
  - Walking times to destinations
  - Safest routes, crossings, etc.

School
- Move bike racks away from the Bus/Parent pickup points to avoid congestion in those areas.
- Provide bike racks that allow the frame of the bike to be attached to the rack – not just the wheels.
- In instances where motor vehicles turn at the same time the crossing light is green consider using a Leading pedestrian interval instead of a concurrent signal
- Use methods to slow traffic around the school
  - Speed bump
  - Street Diet (Go from 4 to 2 lanes)
  - Extend curb into road (also creates a shorter distance for the student to cross).
A PDF version of this report and other supplementary materials available at www.i-walk.org