

## Association of Political/Economic Indicators to Physical Activity (Criteria #6)

Candidate Indicators - 2 <sup>nd</sup> Round Expert Panel (Mean $\geq$ 3.5)	Candidate Indicators for Dismissal (Mean $<$ 3.5)
2. Neighborhood Environment Scale 2a. Safety 2b. Ease of exercising in neighborhood 2c. Frequency of seeing others exercise	1. Neighborhood Environment Scale* 1a. Neighborhood Features 1b. Perceived Safety 1c. Neighborhood Character
5. Performance zoning <sup>#</sup>	3. Overall, how would you rate your neighborhood surroundings for walking? (Scale: -poor,-fair, good,-excellent)*
7. Policies requiring parks and recreation centers	4. Evidence that local zoning board considers health (CVD) in its decisions*
8. Policies requiring greenways for person-powered transport	6. Policies specifying urban growth boundaries
9. Zoning policies that support safe and accessible sidewalks	13. % of counties or municipalities with policies requiring sidewalks in new communities
10. Zoning ordinances for pedestrian and recreation facilities	14. % of counties or municipalities with policies requiring sidewalks in redeveloped residential communities
11. Policies promoting inclusion of recreation facilities with new construction	15. % of counties or municipalities with policies requiring sidewalks in mixed-use communities*
12. Local zoning should include walking/biking paths (yes/no)	16. % of counties or municipalities with policies requiring sidewalks in new road construction that is dedicated for walking trails <sup>#</sup>
25. % of counties or municipalities with policies requiring new commercial buildings and site plans to incorporate amenities for physical activity (e.g., pedestrian walkways, sidewalks, bikeways, & well-lit stairways)	17. % of counties or municipalities with policies requiring sidewalks in easements that are dedicated for walking trails
37. Presence of community-wide campaigns -large-scale, high visibility -PA promotion through tv, radio, newspaper, trailers in movies -support/self-help groups -PA counseling -risk factor screening/education -community events -creation walking trails	18. % of counties or municipalities with policies requiring bikeways in new communities
43. Point-of-decision prompts to encourage stair use -motivational signs place close to elevators/escalators-encourage stair use -settings – train, subway, bus station, shopping mall, university libraries	19. % of counties or municipalities with policies requiring bikeways in redeveloped residential communities
44. Presence of competitions for stair use in multi-story buildings	20. % of counties or municipalities with policies requiring bikeways in mixed-use communities*

\*Mean  $\geq$  3.00.

<sup>#</sup>N  $\leq$  3.

## Association of Political/Economic Indicators to Physical Activity (Criteria #6)

Candidate Indicators - 2 <sup>nd</sup> Round Expert Panel (Mean $\geq$ 3.5)	Candidate Indicators for Dismissal (Mean $<$ 3.5)
45. Employer support & incentives 45a. % worksites have written policies supporting PA during duty time 45b. % worksites provide incentives/benefits for engaging in PA 45c. % worksites have incentives for transportation to/from work other than the automobile 45d. % worksites subsidize health club/exercise facility memberships off-site	21. % of counties or municipalities with policies requiring a ratio of bike lanes to streets, or miles of bike lanes per capita or per population density*
47. Local policy to include physical education in grade school/ high school curriculum (yes/no)	22. % of counties or municipalities with policies requiring recreation facilities in new communities*
50. Local government funds for walking/jogging trails (yes/no)	23. % of counties or municipalities with policies requiring recreation facilities in redeveloped residential communities*
51. Local government funds for bicycle paths (yes/no)	24. % of counties or municipalities with policies requiring recreation facilities in mixed-use communities*
57. Demand for nonmotorized travel	26. % of counties or municipalities with policies requiring greenways in new communities*
60. Highway funds for non-vehicle transport	27. % of counties or municipalities with policies requiring greenways in redeveloped residential communities*
61. Amount or percent of local budget per capita devoted to physical activity and recreation	28. % of counties or municipalities with policies requiring greenways in mixed-use communities*
	29. % of counties or municipalities with policies requiring the building of shared-use paths (or trails) that are dedicated for pedestrians, joggers, dog walkers, in-line skaters, baby carriages, wheelchairs, etc.*
	30. Policy that new building plans include a "PA friendliness" assessment
	31. Policies with respect to building codes mandating that shopping be within 10 minutes walk of all homes*
	32. Parking space requirements
	33. Presence of policies and percent of highway funds devoted to transportation alternatives (e.g., bicycle lanes linked to public transportation, mass transit systems, facilities & roadway changes, supports such as parking hubs & bike racks)*
	34. Level of service standards
	35. Traffic speed limits*
	36. Repair policies (streets, sidewalks, trails)

\*Mean  $\geq$  3.00.

#N  $\leq$  3.

## Association of Political/Economic Indicators to Physical Activity (Criteria #6)

Candidate Indicators - 2 <sup>nd</sup> Round Expert Panel (Mean $\geq$ 3.5)	Candidate Indicators for Dismissal (Mean $<$ 3.5)
	38. Presence of mass media campaigns* -increase knowledge -influence attitudes/beliefs -change behavior -paid ads/donations -newspaper, tv, radio, billboard
	39. Number of reports (e.g., TV, radio, print) and billboards that support policy or environmental changes for physical activity during the previous 12 months*
	40. Presence of publicity for incentive programs or PA contests by a variety of media
	41. Policies requiring TV broadcast time for promoting PA same as time for self-promotion
	42. Extent of dog leash and other laws that facilitate physical activity*
	46. Local policy to include physical education in college or technical school curriculum
	48. Mandates for level of fitness for schools (& associated rewards)*
	49. Presence of building codes requiring parking lots to be located away from buildings
	52. Tax abatement
	53. Nontaxable transit (federal tax code)*
	54. Cash in lieu of parking space (federal tax code)*
	55. Toll bridges and tunnels (higher cost during rush hour)
	56. Vanpool benefits (federal tax code)
	58. Presence of incentive programs for suburb dwellers to use cars less & person-powered transport more*
	59. Cost of parking
	62. Amount or percent of transportation dollars dedicated to transportation alternatives*
	63. Reimbursement for mileage costs for employee transport by bike to work*
	64. Reduced insurance rates for active and fit employees*
	65. Insurance reimbursement for physical activity services and counseling in health care organizations*
	66. Policies on enforcement of traffic laws
	67. Policies on crime reduction

\*Mean  $\geq$  3.00.

#N  $\leq$  3.

## Association of Physical Environment Indicators to Physical Activity (Criteria #6)

Candidate Indicators - 2 <sup>nd</sup> Round Expert Panel (Mean $\geq$ 3.5)	Candidate Indicators for Dismissal (Mean $<$ 3.5)
69. Trip purpose -utilitarian; recreational -work, shopping, etc. (Note: "Derived Demand" – destination-oriented travel)	68. Residential preference (urban, suburban, rural)
71. Trip frequency -subdivided by destination	70. Trip route (the path, for example, streets or trails, one takes to reach a destination)
72. Average trip distance	76. Modal share* (share occupied by different modes – per trip or per hour) -person-hours traveled -also expressed as vehicle hours traveled (VHT) per day, per driver
73. Modal choice (preferred mode of travel) 73a. <i>Auto</i> use for all, utilitarian, or recreational trips 73b. <i>Walking</i> for all, utilitarian, or recreational trips 73c. <i>Bicycling</i> for all, utilitarian, or recreational trips 73d. <i>Transit</i> for all, utilitarian, or recreational trips	77. Gasoline usage per capita
74. Number of non-work automobile trips	78. Trips alone* -drive-alone generation rates (per 1000 housing units) -transit generation rates (per 1000 housing units) -pedestrian generation rates (per 1000 housing units)
75. Person-miles traveled -also expressed as vehicle miles traveled (VMT) per day, per driver	79. Average vehicle occupancy
86. % of parents who walk their children to school	80. Day/time of travel -weekday, weekend -am/pm/lunch (rush hour)
88. Trail use (counts)	81. Urban/rural travel (indication of trip origin or destination in urban or rural setting))
90. Time (min.) & Frequency (times per week, month, or year) of walking trips 90a. parks (of any size) 90b. walking/biking trails 90c. restaurants, pubs, bars, cafes 90d. convenience, deli, grocery stores 90e. department, discount, hardware stores 90f. post office, library 90g. church/synagogue, religious institution 90h. work (if outside home)	82. # of vehicles per household*
91. Urban form – density and land use mix	83. Transport children/other dependents (indication of trips made for the purposed of transporting children or other dependents)

\*Mean  $\geq$  3.00.

#N  $\leq$  3.

## Association of Physical Environment Indicators to Physical Activity (Criteria #6)

Candidate Indicators - 2 <sup>nd</sup> Round Expert Panel (Mean $\geq$ 3.5)	Candidate Indicators for Dismissal (Mean $<$ 3.5)
92. Proximity between trip origins and destinations – density, mix, vectors of connectivity	84. % vulnerable subpopulations relying on nonmotorized, public means of transport (elderly, low-income, children)
93. Character – community (determined by) -architecture -trees -topography -garages -sidewalks	85. Presence of children using street space for travel/play*
95. Public open space (determined by) -parks -playing fields -water	87. % parents withhold permission for children to travel by themselves on foot/bike* 87a. % travel to school on their own 87b. % cross the road on their own 87c. % bicycle without adult supervision 87d. % take transit on their own 87e. % parents fear traffic danger 87f. % parents perceive children unreliable/fear of molestation 87g. % parents perceive distance too great
96. Convenience (3 item scale) 96a. shops are in walking distance 96b. a park or beach is within walking distance 96c. a cycle path is accessible	89. Time Use* (time in auto vs. time using alternative transportation)
97. Population density 97a. # of residents per unit area 97b. household density 97c. residential density	94. Land use patterns* (determined by) -housing type -architecture -lot sizes -densities
98. Employment density 98a. retail density 98b. service density	102. Number of sidewalks per capita, per land area, or per population density*
99. Jobs-Housing Balance (means distribution of employment in relation to that of households in an urban area)	103. Number of walking trails per capita, per land area, or per population density
100. Land mix 100a. commercial uses in the area 100b. % of area within ¼ mile of destination of commercial use	104. Ratio of “pedestrian-friendly” miles to total miles assessed*
101. Neighborhood Type (neo-traditional, traditional, standard suburban)	105. Ratio of “bicycle-friendly” miles to total miles assessed*

\*Mean  $\geq$  3.00.

#N  $\leq$  3.

## Association of Physical Environment Indicators to Physical Activity (Criteria #6)

Candidate Indicators - 2 <sup>nd</sup> Round Expert Panel (Mean $\geq$ 3.5)	Candidate Indicators for Dismissal (Mean $<$ 3.5)
106. Total county/city park acreage (e.g., parks, fields, gyms, pools, tennis courts, & playgrounds) designated for physical activity (e.g., walking, biking, playing) and sports per population density	109. Ratio of park acreage for organized sports vs. leisure time activity*
107. Recreational centers, parks or walking/biking trails (particularly for hilly or rough areas; suburban areas)	110. Site design* 110a. building design (simple/complex) 110b. modulation 110c. orientation 110d. distance between buildings 110e. parking lots 110f. roadside objects 110g. open, green space 110h. region-specific architecture 110i. history & culture 110j. trees 110k. lighting 110l. attention-grabbing
108. Sources for indoor/outdoor activity (particularly for climates with frequent rain or cold)	111. Building setbacks*
115. Transportation Design (e.g., pedestrian-oriented design, transit-oriented design)	112. Mean age of residential development at census tract level (proxy for overall quality of pedestrian environment, including sidewalk provision and building setbacks)
116. Street design and circulation patterns (determined by) -street patterns -# blocks -intersections -access points -cul-de-sacs	113. Separation of buildings and parking lots by green space
117. Pedestrian Environmental Factor (ease of street crossing, sidewalk continuity, local street characteristics)	114. Pedestrian access* (determined by) -sidewalks -connection to retail/services -bike paths
119. Pedestrian-Oriented Design (POD; atmosphere is safe, convenient, and easily accessible by foot or bike)	118. Transit-Oriented Design* (TOD; atmosphere is safe, convenient, and easily accessible by foot or bike—attract people to use transit)

\*Mean  $\geq$  3.00.

#N  $\leq$  3.

## Association of Physical Environment Indicators to Physical Activity (Criteria #6)

Candidate Indicators - 2 <sup>nd</sup> Round Expert Panel (Mean $\geq$ 3.5)	Candidate Indicators for Dismissal (Mean $<$ 3.5)
120. Presence of sidewalks 120a. width of sidewalk 120b. continuity of sidewalk 120c. conflicts obstructing sidewalk use 120d. sight distance on sidewalk 120e. intersection implementation/ crosswalks 120f. % blocks $\geq$ 90% sidewalk coverage	121. Presence of transit systems* 121a. type of transit 121b. transit accessibility 121c. rates of use 121d. -transit operating costs---driver hours 121e. transit operating costs---# of vehicles 121f. transit operating costs---trip length/time 121g. express bike racks on transit system
122. Presence of bicycle lanes/pathways 122a. miles of bike lane per capita 122b. width of bike lane 122c. continuity of bike lane 122d. conflicts obstructing bike lane use 122e. sight distance on bike lane 122f. intersection implementation for bike lane	124. Street connectivity*
123. Presence of walking/biking trails 123a. miles of trail per capita 123b. length of trail 123c. trail surface 123d. distance to trail 123e. presence of mile markers on trail	125. Grid traffic networks (streets that run parallel with right angle corners)
147. Creation or enhanced access to places for physical activity 147a. building trails/facilities 147b. reducing barriers 147c. training in use of equipment 147d. incentives 147e. work site programs	126. Linear vs. curvilinear streets (with alleys)
148. Access to places to exercise (recreation facilities, parks, sidewalks, walking/biking trails)	127. # of blocks per unit of area*
149. Place of usual exercise <sup>#</sup> (walking/jogging trails, streets, park, shopping mall, indoor gym, treadmill)	128. # of intersections per unit of area*

\*Mean  $\geq$  3.00.

<sup>#</sup>N  $\leq$  3.

## Association of Physical Environment Indicators to Physical Activity (Criteria #6)

Candidate Indicators - 2 <sup>nd</sup> Round Expert Panel (Mean $\geq$ 3.5)	Candidate Indicators for Dismissal (Mean $<$ 3.5)
150. Presence of environmental barriers 150a. distance 150b. weather 150c. topography 150d. lack of safety from crime 150e. lack of traffic safety 150f. lack of access/availability facilities 150g. lack of competitive transportation alternatives 150h. lack of desirable destinations	129. Hierarchical vs. nonhierarchical roadways (differentiation by traffic volume—e.g., major arterials/highways vs. neighborhood streets)
151. Personal barrier of perceived safety (traffic, crime)	130. Intersection Type* (e.g., T intersections)
152. Personal barrier of perceived distance	131. Average street width and/or length*
153. Personal barrier of perceived convenience	132. Block size*
154. Presence of personal barriers 154a. don't have time 154b. too tired 154c. no safe place 154d. not in good health 154e. no energy 154f. get exercise at job 154g. no motivation 154h. do not like exercise	133. Street surface type
155. Presence of barriers 155a. no sidewalks 155b. no enjoyable scenery 155c. heavy traffic 155d. hills	134. Traffic volume/congestion* (vehicles/day)
156. Presence of barriers 156a. no street lights 156b. unattended dogs 156c. foul air from cars/factories	135. Traffic mix (type of vehicles)
157. Distance to bikeway	136. Access to high occupancy vehicle lanes
158. Busy street	137. Sight distance for drivers

\*Mean  $\geq$  3.00.

#N  $\leq$  3.

## Association of Physical Environment Indicators to Physical Activity (Criteria #6)

Candidate Indicators - 2 <sup>nd</sup> Round Expert Panel (Mean $\geq$ 3.5)	Candidate Indicators for Dismissal (Mean $<$ 3.5)
<p>164. Difficult to cross street</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>165a. roads too wide to get across</li> <li>165b. signals made us wait too long</li> <li>165c. signals didn't give enough crossing time</li> <li>165d. needed striped crosswalks or traffic signals</li> <li>165e. parked cars, trees, or other things blocked our view of traffic</li> <li>165f. needed curb ramps</li> </ul>	<p>138. Presence of traffic calming devices*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>138a. speed limits</li> <li>138b. speed bumps</li> <li>138c. road narrowing</li> <li>138d. turning radii for street corners</li> <li>138e. varied paving</li> <li>138f. raised junctions</li> <li>138g. chicanes</li> <li>138h. traffic signals</li> <li>138i. traffic cells (restrict access)</li> <li>138j. speed tables</li> <li>138k. bollards</li> <li>138l. one-way streets</li> <li>138m. restricted access</li> <li>138n. gateways</li> <li>138o. traffic circles at intersections</li> <li>138p. pedestrian islands</li> <li>138q. on-street, angled parking</li> <li>138r. on-street benches, plantings, play areas, objects</li> </ul>
<p>165. Traffic is problem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>166a. too many cars</li> <li>166b. traffic too fast</li> <li>166c. drivers back out of driveways without looking</li> <li>166d. drivers did not yield to pedestrians</li> <li>166e. drivers turned toward people crossing streets</li> <li>166f. drivers drove too fast</li> <li>166g. drivers sped up to get through traffic lights</li> <li>166h. drivers stopped in or blocked crosswalks</li> </ul>	<p>139. Presence of street "furniture"*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>139a. trees</li> <li>139b. telephone</li> <li>139c. bus stations</li> <li>139d. sculpture</li> <li>139e. attractiveness of trip destination</li> </ul>
<p>167. Not pleasant place to walk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>167a. needs more grass, flowers, trees, water fountains, shade, benches...</li> <li>167b. too dark, dirty</li> <li>167c. no public art, interesting natural, architectural, historical features</li> <li>167d. too few desirable destinations (stores, restaurants, libraries, etc.)</li> </ul>	<p>140. Air Quality* (amount of oxides of nitrogen, volatile organic compounds, and CO generated per household)</p>
<p>168. Aesthetic quality (3 item scale)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>168a. your neighborhood is friendly</li> <li>168b. your local area is attractive</li> <li>168c. you find it pleasant walking near your home</li> </ul>	<p>141. Presence of environmental cues (e.g., signs &amp; maps in malls, on trails, near parks, &amp; green space) for the promotion of nearby physical activity opportunities*</p>

\*Mean  $\geq$  3.00.

#N  $\leq$  3.

## Association of Physical Environment Indicators to Physical Activity (Criteria #6)

Candidate Indicators - 2 <sup>nd</sup> Round Expert Panel (Mean $\geq$ 3.5)	Candidate Indicators for Dismissal (Mean $<$ 3.5)
175. Presence of safe, inviting ways to get around on foot	142. Sports media (3 item scale: frequency of reading about sports, watching sports on television, attending sports events)
177. Perceived lack of safety from traffic/crime	143. Information environment* (prompts to be active delivered by various media)
179. Home environment (presence/absence of 15 supplies or pieces of equip)	144. Number of ads after movies that encourage activity
181. Area around your home 181a. continuous walkways on most of the streets 181b. walkways are clear and in good condition 181c. walkways are separated from traffic by grass, trees, or parked cars 181d. walkways are well-shaded 181e. plenty of safe, well-marked crosswalks 181f. enough street and walkway lighting 181g. enough benches or other places to rest along walkways 181h. too much litter along the walkways 181i. too much traffic or it's too fast 181j. people who make me feel unsafe 181k. dogs or other animals which make me feel unsafe 181l. hills 181m. lots of bicyclists, roller-bladers, or skateboarders 181n. lots of other walkers 181o. lots of nice architecture or public art in the area 181p. scenery is pleasant along the way 181q. distance between intersections is short (football field or less)	145. Percent of malls with walking routes
182. Physical disorder (10 item scale) 182a. cigarettes/cigars in street/gutter 182b. garbage/litter on street/sidewalk 182c. empty beer bottles visible 182d. tagging graffiti 182e. graffiti painted over 182f. abandoned cars 182g. condoms on sidewalk 182h. needles/syringes on sidewalk 182i. political message graffiti	146. Presence of bicycle service centers
	159. Terrain
	160. Presence of steep hills*
	161. Climate* (# of days/year in which rain or snow exceeds 1/10 inch)

\*Mean  $\geq$  3.00.

#N  $\leq$  3.

## Association of Physical Environment Indicators to Physical Activity (Criteria #6)

Candidate Indicators - 2 <sup>nd</sup> Round Expert Panel (Mean $\geq$ 3.5)	Candidate Indicators for Dismissal (Mean $<$ 3.5)
	162. Climate* (mean high temperature)
	163. Room to walk* 163a. no sidewalk 163b. broken sidewalk 163c. blocked sidewalk (poles, signs, dumpsters) 163d. no path 163e. no shoulder
	166. Not feel safe* 166a. saw suspicious activity or people 166b. no apparent houses, stores, or other places to go in case of trouble 166c. no public telephones 166d. too dark 166e. too few other pedestrians 166f. too little activity on street
	169. Wall heights
	170. Presence of store fronts
	171. Presence of street buffers
	172. Level of complexity* (stimulate visual and other senses)
	173. Mortality/injury rates (pedestrian & biking)
	174. Mortality/injury rates (driver/passenger in car)
	176. Presence of adequate lighting
	178. Home equipment* (# of exercise-related items at home)
	180. Presence of electronic games for children that require activity

\*Mean  $\geq$  3.00.

#N  $\leq$  3.

## Association of Socio-Cultural Environment Indicators to Physical Activity (Criteria #6)

Candidate Indicators - 2 <sup>nd</sup> Round Expert Panel (Mean $\geq$ 3.5)	Candidate Indicators for Dismissal (Mean $<$ 3.5)
183. Social disorder (7 item scale) 183a. adults loitering or congregating 183b. drinking alcohol in public 183c. peer group/gang indicators 183d. public intoxication 183e. adults fighting/arguing in hostile manner 183f. selling drugs 183g. prostitutes on street	184. Mixed income residences 184a. single-family homes 184b. town homes 184c. cohousing 184d. affordable and market-rate senior rental housing 184e. affordable and market-rate multi-family rental housing 184f. live/work studios
185. Protective Social Factors Scale (18 items) 185a. neighbors would take advantage of you (reverse code) 185b. neighbors try to be helpful 185c. neighbors willing to help 185d. live in close-knit neighborhood 185e. neighbors get along 185f. neighborhood solved problem 185g. neighbors intervene (someone is destructive) 185h. neighbors intervene (someone is disrespectful) 185i. neighbors intervene (someone is injured/physically threatened) 185j. neighborhood good place for kids 185k. neighborhood good place to live 185l. important to live in neighborhood 185m. expect to live in neighborhood for a long time 185n. feel at home in neighborhood 185o. neighbors share same values 185p. neighbors want same things from neighborhood 185q. neighbors can be trusted 185r. neighborhood is safe	

\*Mean  $\geq$  3.00.

#N  $\leq$  3.

## Association of Institutional/Organizational Environment Indicators to Physical Activity (Criteria #6)

Candidate Indicators - 2 <sup>nd</sup> Round Expert Panel (Mean $\geq$ 3.5)	Candidate Indicators for Dismissal (Mean $<$ 3.5)
186. Presence/density of facilities 186a. schools 186b. churches 186c. community organizations 186d. employers 186e. parks/recreation departments 186f. retail stores/centers 186g. exercise clubs 186h. golf course 186i. swimming pools	190. Ratio of “community-friendly” facilities to total facilities assessed
187. Presence/density of natural facilities 187a. beaches 187b. rivers 187c. public open space	194. Secure parking for bicycles*
188. Proximity of facilities	195. Open, accessible, attractive stairways*
189. Convenience of facilities (# of exercise facilities perceived as convenient)	199. # of worksites that sponsor sports teams
191. Total county/city number of facilities (e.g., parks, fields, gyms, pools, tennis courts, & playgrounds) designated for physical activity (e.g., walking, biking, playing) and sports per population density	205. Demographic information about members of facilities
192. Facility hours	209. Sales of physical activity equipment and clothing
193. Availability of exercise equipment/condition of equipment and facility	211. Percent of health care providers that routinely advise patients to exercise more*
196. Flextime breaks during the workday for PA participation	212. Area Type* (school; court space, field space, indoor activity space)
197. Number of community-based fitness classes (including safety, maintenance, and support)	213. Area Size* (school; square meters)
198. # of worksites with on-site fitness facilities (indoor and outdoor) and/or group exercise and fitness classes	214. Permanent Improvements* (school; # basketball hoops, # tennis courts, # baseball diamonds, # football/soccer goals)
200. # of worksites that actively support physical activity programs and provide messages or cues to action	216. Organized Activities* (school)
201. Showers and change rooms at work	217. Equipment* (school)
202. Use of facilities (counts)	218. Temperature (school)
203. Membership in health and recreation facilities	219. Accessibility of area (school)
204. Participation in health and recreation classes at facilities	221. Classroom-based health education (primarily information regarding health risks and behavioral risk factors)
206. # of employees who walk, bike, or use public transportation to travel to work	223. Classroom-based health education* (reducing tv viewing and video game playing)

\*Mean  $\geq$  3.00.

#N  $\leq$  3.

## Association of Institutional/Organizational Environment Indicators to Physical Activity (Criteria #6)

Candidate Indicators - 2 <sup>nd</sup> Round Expert Panel (Mean $\geq$ 3.5)	Candidate Indicators for Dismissal (Mean $<$ 3.5)
207. # of employees who use the stairs	225. Physical education class attendance records*
208. # of employees who walk or exercise during lunch or breaks	226. Sports team and athletic club memberships*
210. Cost of facility	227. Student and parent use of school facilities outside school hours*
215. Supervision (school)	229. % of schools (public, private, college, technical) that include lifetime activity skills
220. School curriculum requiring physical education	230. Number of physical activity facilities per capita in schools*
222. School-based physical education (modified curricula to increase activity, change in activities taught, modifying game rules to increase activity, health education)	
224. Walk to school programs	
228. % of schools with greater than 20% of students walking to school	

\*Mean  $\geq$  3.00.

#N  $\leq$  3.