AUDIT TOOLS FOR RESEARCH ON BUILT ENVIRONMENT FEATURES TIED TO ACTIVE LIVING

Audit tools can be used by researchers to measure features of the built environment that may be linked to physical activity. Several such audit tools have been developed. This table compares several different audit tools, in terms of which features they measure. The table was developed by Kristen Day, University of California, Irvine.

COMPARISONS OF TOOLS

	SPACES	Analytic Audit Tool	Irvine-Minnesota Inventory	U Maryland Urban Design Tool	PEDS
Unit of analysis	Segment	Segment	Segment	Segment	Segment
Concepts measured	Types of buildings/features, walking and cycling paths, street assessment, overall assessment	Land use, transportation, facilities, aesthetics, signage, social environment	Accessibility, pleasurability, perceived safety from traffic, perceived safety from crime	Imageability, visual enclosure, human scale, transparency, complexity	Environment, pedestrian facilities, road attributes, walking/cycling environment, subjective assessment
Reliability	From paper	4/8 items with agreement ≥75%	All items in inventory with interrater reliability ≥ 70%	check papers	unknown
Method of collecting data	Paper & pencil (1 page)	Two versions: PDA and paper & pencil	Two versions: Tablet PC and paper & pencil	Paper & pencil (1 page)	Two versions: PDA and paper & pencil (1 page)
Time required to conduct	unknown	10.6 minutes per segment	(In California) 3–4 hours per setting; 15–20 segments per setting. (In Minnesota) 20 minutes per segment including travel, fieldwork, data entry, proofing.	20-person minutes per segment or 0.2 person hours per segment	unknown

SPECIFIC ITEMS MEASURED IN EACH TOOL

	SPACES	Analytic Audit Tool	Irvine-Minnesota Inventory	U Maryland Urban Design Tool	PEDS
NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTIFICATION	/LEGIBILITY	l		l	1
Presence of neighborhood monuments or			Y		
markers, banners					
Neighborhood legibility	Y				
Presence of wayfinding aids					Y
LAND USES		•	•		
Presence, types of residential land uses	Y	Y	Y		
Presence, types of educational uses	Y	Y	Y		
Presence, types, levels of		Y	Y	Y	
public/recreational spaces					
Presence, types of		Y	Y		
institutional/public/civic buildings					
Presence, types of commercial/retail uses	Y	Y	Y		
Presence, types of office/service uses	Y		Y		
Presence, types of	Y		Y		
industrial/manufacturing uses					
Presence, types of transportation facilities	Y	Y	Y		Y
Presence, types of major landscape features		Y		Y	
Presence, types of nature features	Y	Y	Y		
Integration of land use		Y	Y		
Predominant land use	Y				
STREETS/TRAFFIC					•
Number of vehicle travel lanes	Y		Y		Y
Level of traffic volume of street					Y
Posted speed limit		Y	Y		Y
Road condition	Y				Y

Type of intersection/cul de sac	Y	Y	Y	Y
Parking restrictions/presence of parking	Y	Y		Y
Presence of alley			Y	
Presence of freeway over/underpass			Y	
Presence of pedestrianized street			Y	Y
Types of traffic/pedestrian signal system	Y	Y	Y	Y
Presence of traffic calming measures		Y	Y	Y
Presence of pedestrian cut throughs	Y		Y	
Presence, types of street markings for pedestrian crossings		Y	Y	Y
Presence, type of marking for mid-block crossing	Y		Y	
Perceived safety for pedestrian crossing			Y	
Perceived convenience for pedestrian			Y	
crossing				
SIDEWALKS				
Presence of sidewalks	Y	Y	Y	Y
Completeness of sidewalks		Y	Y	Y
Maintenance of sidewalks	Y	Y	Y	
Sidewalk width		Y		Y
Sidewalk connectivity				Y
Presence of curb cuts	Y	Y	Y	Y
Location of sidewalk	Y			Y
Sidewalk condition	Y			Y
Sidewalk materials/decorative paving	Y		Y	Y
Sidewalk obstacles	Y	Y		Y
Presence of sun/rain protection on			Y	
sidewalks				
Presence of sidewalk buffers		Y	Y	Y
Presence of alternative paths (other than	Y	Y	Y	Y
sidewalks)				
Width of alternative path		Y		

Quality, obstruction of alternative path		Y			
BICYCLE FACILITIES		<u> </u>	I	l .	
Availability of bicycle facilities		Y			
Presence of bicycle lanes		Y	Y		Y
Location, demarcation of bicycle lanes	Y	Y	Y		Y
Condition of bicycle lanes		Y			
Obstructions in bicycle lanes		Y			
Continuity of bicycle route	Y	Y			
Presence of bicycle parking facilities	Y	Y	Y		Y
STEEPNESS	•	·	·		
Grade/steepness	Y		Y		Y
VIEWS/ENCLOSURE	•	·	·		
Presence of open views, long sight lines			Y	Y	
Type of views	Y				
Attractiveness of views			Y		
Degree of enclosure				Y	Y
PUBLIC SPACES/PUBLIC LIFE					
Types of public/gathering spaces, active			Y	Y	
uses					
Accessibility of public spaces to public			Y		
AMENITIES					
Presence of outdoor dining areas		Y	Y	Y	
Presence, number of street		Y	Y	Y	Y
furniture/outdoor amenities					
Presence, quality of bus stops		Y			Y
Presence of public restrooms		Y	Y		
Types of playground, sports equipment		Y			
Presence of public telephones		Y			
STREET TREES/LANDSCAPING					
Amount of street trees	Y		Y		Y
Height of trees	Y				
Amount of shade from street trees			Y		Y

Number of small planters				Y	
ARCHITECTURE/BUILDING CHARA	CTERISTIC	CS	•		•
Presence, number of buildings			Y	Y	
Building height			Y	Y	Y
Building setbacks					Y
Proportion of windows/blank walls at			Y	Y	
street level					
Predominant use of parking structure on			Y		
ground floor					
Presence of front porches			Y		
Presence, prominence of garage doors			Y		
Attractiveness of environment	Y	Y	Y		
Comfort of environment		Y			
Number of building, accent colors				Y	
Presence, proportion of historic buildings			Y	Y	
Number of buildings with identifiers				Y	
Presence of interesting, varied	Y		Y		
architecture/design					
Type of building shapes				Y	Y
PARKING, DRIVEWAYS					
Presence, number of parking structures,	Y	Y	Y		Y
lots					
Need to walk through parking lots					Y
Presence, volume, visibility of driveways	Y	Y	Y		Y
MAINTENANCE/APPEARENCE					
Maintenance of buildings, lots	Y		Y		Y
Presence of abandoned buildings, lots		Y			
Amount of litter	Y	Y	Y		
Y					
Visibility of dumpsters			Y		
Presence of billboards		Y	Y		
Types of signs		Y			

Presence, type of overhead wiring			Y		Y
SAFETY CONCERNS		•			•
Presence of bars, adult shops, etc.			Y		
Presence of abandoned buildings, lots			Y		
Presence of bars on windows, broken		Y	Y		
windows					
Amount of graffiti		Y	Y		
Presence of neighborhood watch signs		Y			
Presence of disorder features (beer		Y			
bottles, syringes, etc.)					
Visibility from surrounding buildings	Y				
Perceived safety while walking, bicycling			Y		Y
LIGHTING					
Presence, type, location of outdoor	Y	Y	Y		Y
lighting					
PEOPLE					
Number of people, pedestrians		Y		Y	
Number, activities of children		Y			
Number, activities of teens		Y			
Number, activities of seniors		Y			
Presence of people interacting		Y			
Presence of people acting hostile		Y			
Presence of aggressive drivers		Y			
DOGS					
Presence of dogs, stray animals		Y	Y		
SMELL/POLLUTION					
Presence of unpleasant smell			Y		
Presence of air pollution		Y			
NOISE					
Noise levels		Y		Y	
HEALTH SUPPORT					
Physical activity messages, billboards,		Y			

events								
Tobacco, alcohol billboard		Y						
Fast food billboard		Y						
WALKING QUALITY	WALKING QUALITY							
Attractiveness for walking					Y			
Difficulty for walking	Y							
CYCLING QUALITY								
Attractiveness for cycling	Y				Y			
Difficulty for cycling	Y							

References:

Active Living Research website (Tools and Measures) and on the following publications:

Pedestrian Environment Data Scan.

Pedestrian Environment Data Scan (PEDS) Tool. Background document. Available from Kelly Clifton, University of Maryland. Email: kclifton@mail.umd.edu.

Clemente O, Ewing R, Handy S, Brownson R, & Winston E. (2005). <u>Measuring urban design qualities—An illustrated field manual</u>. Princeton, NJ: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation [on-line]. At: http://www.activelivingresearch.org/index.php/Tools and <u>Measures/312</u>. Accessed on February 8, 2006.

Survey of the physical environment in local neighbourhoods. Spaces instrument: Observers manual. At: http://www.activelivingresearch.org/index.php/Tools and Measures/312. Accessed on February 8, 2006.