Joint Use in Los Angeles County Modeled After Tobacco Control

New Partners for Smart Growth Conference

Public Health, Transportation, & Land Use:

Institutionalizing Partnerships & Practices to Create Healthier Communitites

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L.A. County Department of Public Health

County of Los Angeles Public Health

CHOOSE HEALTH LA!

Eight Outcome Objectives

1) Increase access to healthy food & beverages in 8 cities
2) Develop food procurement policies in 5 county agencies
3) Improve the nutritional content of school meals in 4 districts
4) Implement nutrition & physical activity policies in 60 preschools
5) Promote breastfeeding in county departments & other large employers
6) Increase teacher capacity to implement phys. ed. requirements
7) Strengthen joint use policies & establish joint use agreements
8) Adopt land use policies to increase pedestrian activity & biking

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Structure of Joint Use in LA County

- **Joint Use Moving People to Play (JUMPP) Task Force**
  - Quarterly meeting
  - Broad range of stakeholders; a coalition that supports joint use efforts in Los Angeles County

- **Joint Use Steering Committee**
  - Represents key joint use stakeholders

  (i.e. Parks and Recreation, School Superintendents, PTA and Community-Based Organizations)

Joint Use Moving People to Play (JUMPP) Task Force

- Established January 2010
- Grass-tops and Grass-roots approach
- Grassroots: Based on Tobacco Control's Policy Adoption Model

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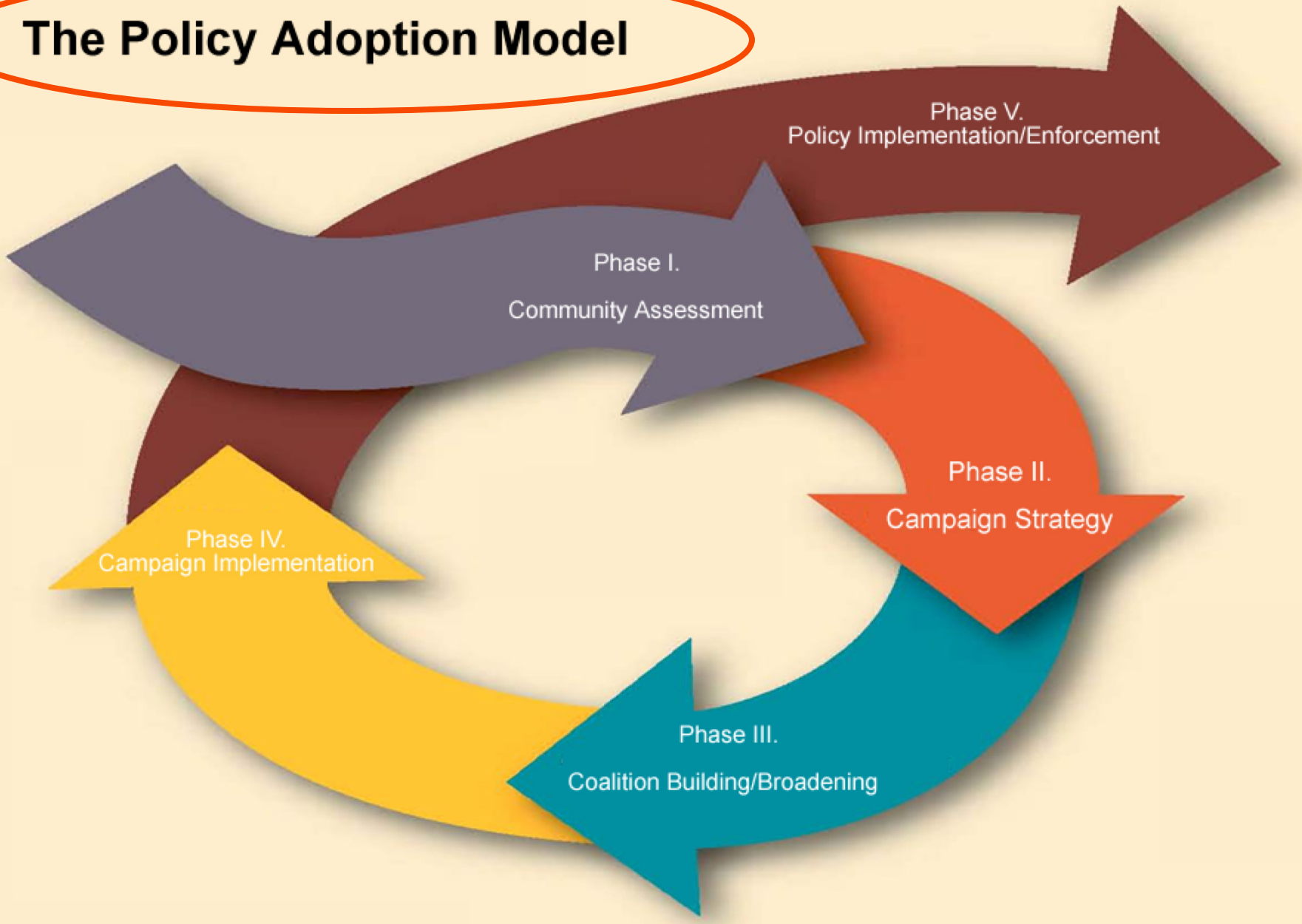
Table 1. Tobacco Control Policies Enacted in Los Angeles County, 1998-2010

	Year of Policy Enactment			
Policy Type	**1998-2003**	**2004-2010**		
Tobacco Retail Licensing	El Segundo (2003) Lawndale (2003) Los Angeles city (2000) **Subtotal: 3**	Artesia (2009) Baldwin park (2008) Burbank (2007) Calabasas (2009) Carson (2006) Cerritos (2008) Compton (2007) Culver City (2009) Gardena (2008)	Glendale (2007) Hawthorne (2008) Inglewood (2007) La Canada Flintridge (2009) Lancaster (2006) Lomita (2007) Long Beach (2008) Montebello (2009) Monterey Park (2010)	Palmdale (2010) Pasadena (2004) San Fernando (2008) San Gabriel (2010) Santa Monica (2008) Sierra Madre (2007) South Pasadena (2009) Unincorporated area (2007) West Covina (2010) **Subtotal: 27**
Multi-Unit Housing	0	Calabasas (2006)	Santa Monica (2009)	Glendale (2008) **Subtotal: 3**
Parks	Carson (2003) Hawthorne (2003) Huntington Park (2002) San Fernando (2001) **Subtotal: 4**	Alhambra (2008) Baldwin Park (2007) Burbank (2007) Calabasas (2006) Cerritos (2005) Claremont (2008) Culver City (2006) El Monte (2005) Gardena (2004) Glendale (2008)	Glendora (2008) La Puente (2004) Los Angeles city (2007) Lomita (2007) Manhattan Beach (2004) Maywood (2004) Monterey Park (2005) Palmdale (2006) Pasadena (2004)	Rancho Palos Verdes (2005) Redondo Beach (2008) Rosemead (2006) San Dimas (2007) San Gabriel (2010) Santa Clarita (2006) Temple City (2009) Unincorporated area (2009) Walnut (2005) **Subtotal: 28**
Outdoor Dining	0	Beverly Hills (2007) Culver City (2008)	Los Angeles city (2010) Malibu (2009)	Sierra Madre (2009) **Subtotal: 5**
Beaches	0	El Segundo (2005) Hermosa Beach (2006) Long Beach (2005) Los Angeles city (2007)	Manhattan Beach (2004) Malibu (2004) Santa Monica (2006) Palos Verdes Estates (2006)	Rancho Palos Verdes (2005) Redondo Beach (2008) Torrance (2006) Unincorporated area (2005) **Subtotal: 12**
Comprehensive	0	Baldwin Park (2007) Burbank (2007) Calabasas (2006)	Glendale (2008) Pasadena (2008)	Santa Monica (2006) South Pasadena (2007) **Subtotal: 7**
Total	**7**	**82**		

The Policy Adoption Model

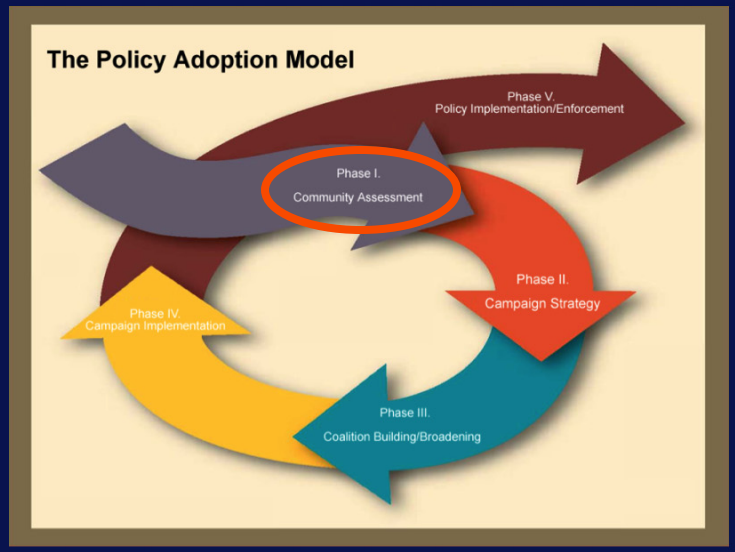


Policy Adoption Model
for Joint Use Initiatives

PHASE I Community Assessment	PHASE II Develop Strategy	PHASE III Coalition Building/Broadening	PHASE IV Implementation	PHASE V Project Oversight
➢ **STEP 1.** Document the problem	➢ **STEP 1.** Identify goals for joint use project	➢ **STEP 1.** Build/broaden the coalition	➢ **STEP 1.** Implement tactics from Phase II, Step 4	➢ **STEP 1.** Celebrate success
➢ **STEP 2.** Examine the political environment	➢ **STEP 2.** Identify constituents, allies and opponents	➢ **STEP2.** Refine decision maker matrix and expand circles of influence	➢ **STEP 2.** Obtain support of decision-makers from governing entities	➢ **STEP 2.** Educate the community about the agreement
	➢ **STEP 3.** Identify key decision makers to target for support	➢ **STEP 3.** Assemble a joint use tool kit for presentations to target stakeholders	➢ **STEP 3.** Negotiate terms of agreement and prepare agreement for signature	➢ **STEP 3.** Monitor use of recreational facility(ies) as per executed agreement
	➢ **STEP 4.** Choose tactics for obtaining support		➢ **STEP 4.** Execute the agreement by obtaining all necessary signatures	➢ **STEP 4.** Determine need for amending executed agreement
			➢ **STEP 5.** Implement the joint use agreement	➢ **STEP 5.** Negotiate any necessary amendments with governing entities and prepare for signature
				➢ **STEP 6.** Obtain all necessary signatures to execute amendments

Phase 1: Community Assessment

- Identify issues that will influence local policy makers
  - Document the public health problem
  - Investigate the political environment



Policy Adoption Model
for Joint Use Initiatives

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➢ STEP 1. Document the problem	➢ STEP 1 use pr		ctics from	➢ STEP 1. Celebrate success
➢ STEP 2. Examine the political environment	➢ STEP 2 allies a		rt of	➢ STEP 2. Educate the community about the agreement
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			e joint use	➢ STEP 5. Negotiate any necessary amendments with governing entities and prepare for signature
				➢ STEP 6. Obtain all necessary signatures to execute amendments

PHASE I
Community Assessment

➢ STEP 1. Document the problem

➢ STEP 2. Examine the political environment

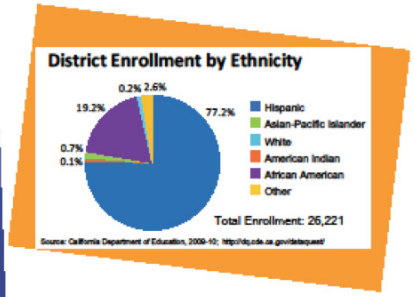
County of Los Angeles Public Health

Compton Unified School District Health Facts

RENEW LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Elementary Schools	24
Middle Schools	8
High Schools	3

Source: California Department of Education, 2008-09; http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/



Cities and Communities Health Data[1,2,3]

	Compton	East Compton	Los Angeles County
Prevalence of childhood obesity[4]	27.7	29.0	23.3%
Rank of childhood obesity prevalence (low to high out of 128)	94	107	—
Premature mortality from heart disease and stroke[5] (Years of Potential Life Lost)	2,620	1,913	1,183
Rank of premature mortality from heart disease and stroke (low to high out of 133)	129	122	—
Park area per capita[6] (acres/1K persons)	0.9	0.7	86
Rank of park area per capita (high to low out of 143)	88	94	—
Rank of economic hardship[7] (least to most out of 142)	114	126	—

[1] Cities/Communities entirely within the District's boundaries include: Compton, and East Compton. Cities/Communities partially within the District's boundaries include: none.

[2] Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Office of Health Assessment and Epidemiology, ***Preventing Childhood Obesity: the need to create healthy places: A Cities and Communities Health Report. October 2007.***

[3] Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Office of Health Assessment and Epidemiology, ***Premature Death from Heart Disease and Stroke in Los Angeles County: A Cities and Communities Health Report. January 2006.***

[4] Childhood obesity is defined as having a gender-specific body mass index (BMI)-for-age ≥ 95th percentile. Prevalence of childhood obesity was determined by using BMI measurements of 5th, 7th, and 9th grade public school children from the 2005 annual California Physical Fitness Testing Program.

[5] Premature mortality associated with cardiovascular disease was calculated by adding the total number of years of life lost before age 75 years for all deaths caused by heart disease or stroke from 2000—2002.

[6] Parks include parks, beaches, historical parks, open spaces, recreational areas, forests, and wilderness areas. To account for the number of people parks serve, park area per capita was used to indicate park acres in each city/community per 1,000 persons.

[7] The economic hardship index was measured by combining six indicators: crowded housing, percent of households living below the federal poverty level, percent of persons over the age of 16 years that are unemployed, percent of persons over the age of 25 years without a high school education, dependency, and median income per capita. The index compares 142 incorporated cities, communities (or Census-designated places), and Los Angeles city council districts. Data for these indicators were obtained from the 2000 U.S. Census.

Policy Recommendations for School Districts and Schools

- Improve the quality and increase the quantity of physical education instruction time.
- Establish district-level policy outlining district commitment to joint/shared use and providing district support for joint/shared use practice that goes beyond the Civic Center Act to provide community access to school recreational facilities after school hours.
- Establish district-level policies prohibiting the withholding of recess or use of physical activity as punishment.
- Establish safe routes to schools.
- Modify existing school wellness policies to ensure joint/shared and community use agreements are included.
- Site schools where they will promote physical activity, support smart growth and stronger communities, and avoid adverse impacts on neighborhood traffic patterns.

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PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH PROGRAM
695 S. Vermont Ave., South Tower Suite 1400, Los Angeles, CA 90005 | P: 213.351.7887 | F: 213.637.4879

Made possible by funding from the Department of Health and Human Services through the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health.

Compton Unified School District Health Facts

County of Los Angeles Public Health

District[1]

ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE INDEX (API)	643
Grade Levels	% of students not in Healthy Fitness Zone (HFZ) Aerobic Capacity	% of students not in Healthy Fitness Zone (HFZ) Body Composition
Grade 5	52.5	42.9
Grade 7	63.9	48.5
Grade 9	66.1	40.8

Schools[2]

School Name	School Enrollment	% of students not in HFZ Aerobic Capacity	% of students not in HFZ Body Composition	API
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS				
Anderson (K - 5th)	534	52.2	50.0	700
Bunche (K - 5th)	454	25.6	25.6	768
Bursch (K - 5th)	301	43.0	50.6	839
Caldwell (K - 5th)	301	44.4	37.8	706
Carver (K - 5th)	359	46.6	50.0	767
Clinton (K - 5th)	801	56.5	44.3	828
Dickison (K - 5th)	889	53.6	45.8	707
Emerson (K - 5th)	627	76.5	39.1	716
Foster (K - 5th)	684	30.3	49.4	722
Jefferson (K - 5th)	559	75.0	36.3	765
Kelly (K - 5th)	906	30.4	39.9	705
Kennedy (K - 5th)	740	48.8	48.8	725
King (K - 5th)	601	80.0	33.8	632
Laurel (K - 5th)	425	48.6	45.7	834
Lincoln Drew (K - 5th)	316	90.6	45.3	674
Longfellow (K - 5th)	676	45.5	32.3	741
Mayo (K - 5th)	579	—	—	776
McKinley (K - 5th)	497	58.6	41.4	658
McNair (K - 5th)	533	59.1	50.5	769

School Name	School Enrollment	% of students not in HFZ Aerobic Capacity	% of students not in HFZ Body Composition	API
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS —CONTINUED—				
Roosevelt (K - 5th)	1,018	67.3	37.2	731
Rosecrans (K - 5th)	453	35.4	44.8	804
Tibby (K - 5th)	404	36.4	53.0	793
Washington (K - 5th)	478	62.4	54.8	724
Willard (K - 5th)	457	41.4	40.1	716
MIDDLE SCHOOLS				
Bunche (6th - 8th)	797	40.3	42.6	627
Davis (6th - 8th)	1,327	87.8	48.9	566
Enterprise (6th - 8th)	624	77.1	47.5	697
Roosevelt (6th - 8th)	1,252	56.1	52.7	666
Vanguard (6th - 8th)	414	84.0	48.0	674
Walton (6th - 8th)	575	54.5	44.4	612
Whaley (6th - 8th)	1,039	43.3	55.1	541
Willowbrook (6th - 8th)	512	71.0	40.1	638
HIGH SCHOOLS				
Centennial (9th - 12th)	1,396	90.1	39.9	532
Compton (9th - 12th)	2,530	58.8	44.3	558
Dominguez (9th - 12th)	2,688	59.1	37.9	563
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[1, 2] Source: California Department of Education, 2008-09; http://dq.cde.ca.gov/

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County of Los Angeles Public Health

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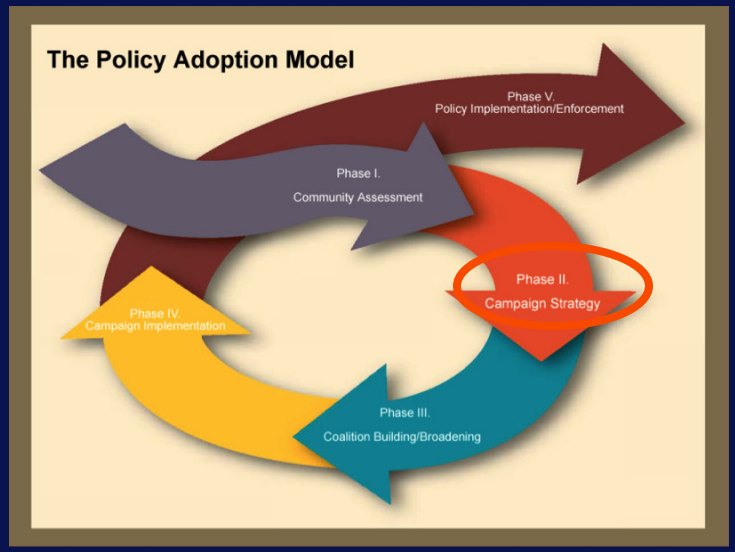
Phase II: Campaign Strategy

- Use information gathered in Phase I
- Develop a roadmap to organize the campaign and build the power necessary to influence local policy makers
  - Complete a "strategy chart"



Policy Adoption Model

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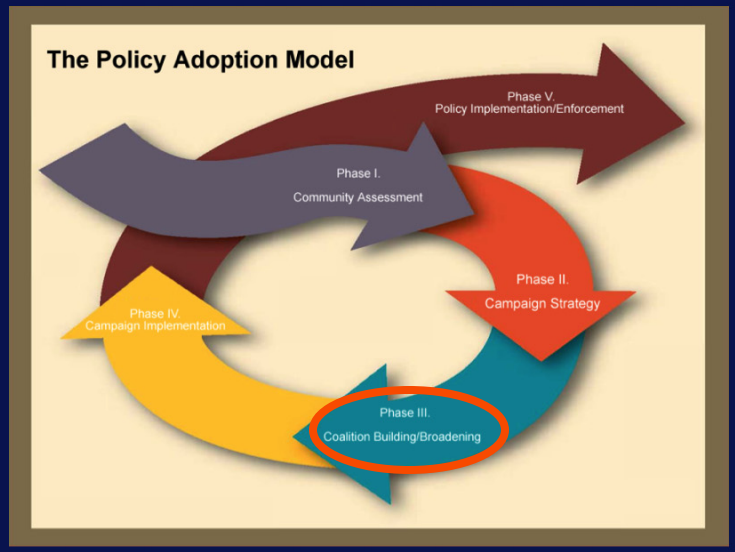
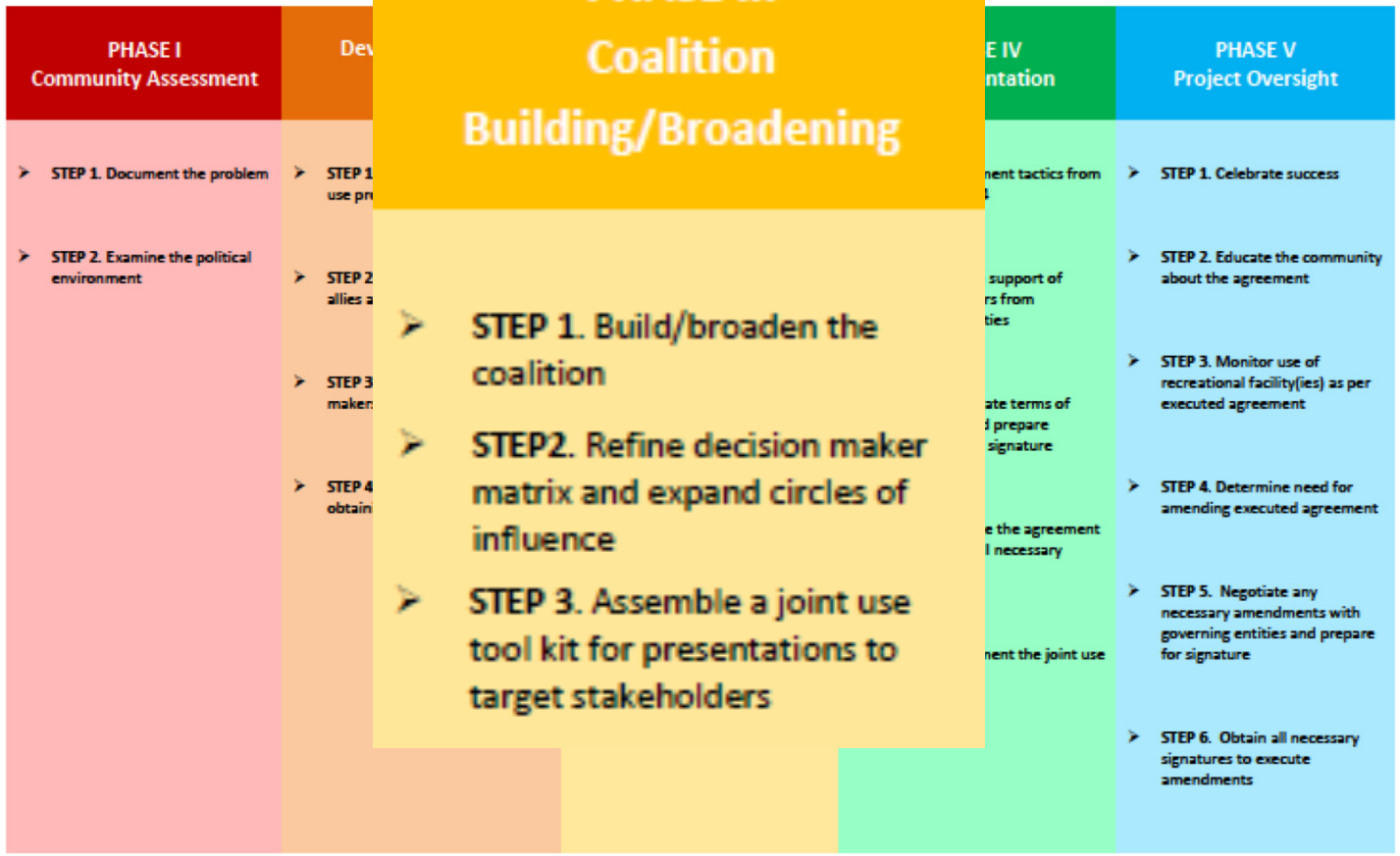
Phase III: Coalition Building/Broadening

- Engage a diverse group of community stakeholders to ensure the needed leadership and skills are available to achieve the campaign goal
  - Recruit members
  - Facilitate and sustain a local coalition



County of Los Angeles Public Health

Policy Adoption Model



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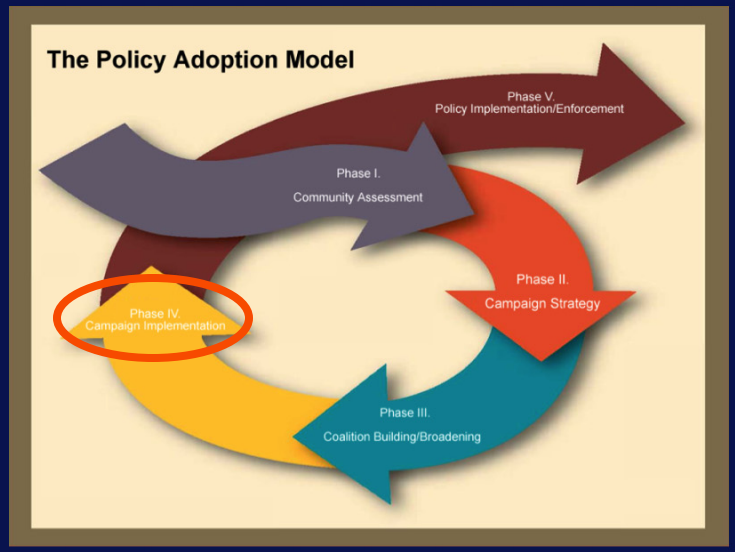
Phase IV: Campaign Implementation

- Implement activities designed to influence local policy makers
  - Review/update the "strategy chart"
  - Link targets to tactics to achieve policy goal



Policy Adoption Model

PHASE I
Community Assessment

- STEP 1. Document the problem
- STEP 2. Examine the political environment

PHASE IV
Implementation

- STEP 1. Implement tactics from Phase II, Step 4
- STEP 2. Obtain support of decision-makers from governing entities
- STEP 3. Negotiate terms of agreement and prepare agreement for signature
- STEP 4. Execute the agreement by obtaining all necessary signatures
- STEP 5. Implement the joint use agreement

PHASE V
Project Oversight

- STEP 1. Celebrate success
- STEP 2. Educate the community about the agreement
- STEP 3. Monitor use of recreational facility(ies) as per executed agreement
- STEP 4. Determine need for amending executed agreement
- STEP 5. Negotiate any necessary amendments with governing entities and prepare for signature
- STEP 6. Obtain all necessary signatures to execute amendments

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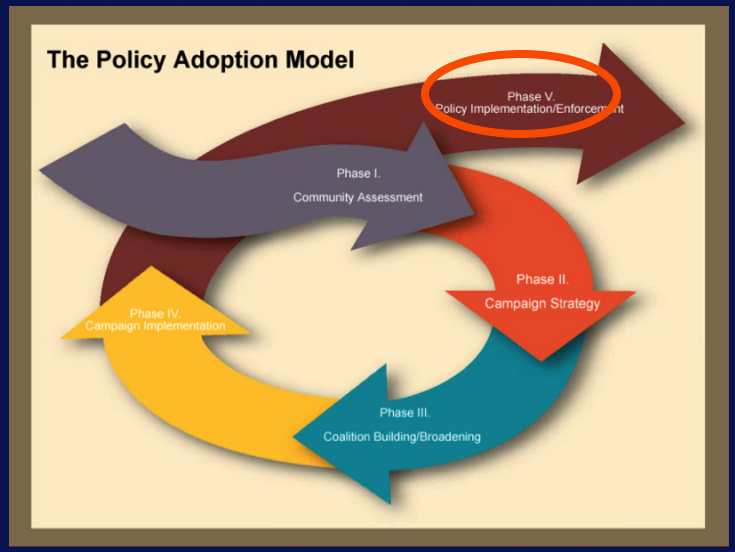
Phase V: Implementation/Enforcement

- Ensure that the provisions of the policy are implemented and enforced:
  - Maintain/build new relationships
  - Educate the public
  - Monitor enforcement



Policy Adoption Model

PHASE I Community Assessment	P Deve	ASE IV nentation	PHASE V Project Oversight
STEP 1. Document the problem	STEP 1. I use proje	ement tactics from p 4	STEP 1. Celebrate success
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County of Los Angeles Public Health

Status of PAM JUI in LA County

- Being pilot tested now in the Inglewood Unified School District

"Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world; Indeed it is the only thing that ever has."

- Margaret Mead

CHOOSE HEALTH LA!

Joint Use Resources

Statewide Joint Use Efforts: Promote healthy lifestyle choice through active living

www.jointuse.org

County of Los Angeles Public Health

CHOOSE HEALTH LA!.COM

Contact: Eloisa Gonzalez, MD, MPH
elgonzalez@ph.lacounty.gov, 213.351.7887

County of Los Angeles Public Health

Acknowledgements

- Monty Messex, MPH, Deputy Director
  Tobacco Control and Prevention

CHOOSE HEALTH LA!

Difference between Joint Use Policy and Joint Use Agreements

Policy

- Outlines vision for joint partnerships
- Provides district directive for joint use that goes beyond the Civic Center Act
- Assigns management responsibilities for joint use at the district
- Remains in place, even if a joint use agreement ends

Agreements

- Assigns roles and responsibilities of named partners
- Provides details for implementation
- Contains site-level details

Source: California Department of Public Health, Project Lean, Safe and Active Communities

County of Los Angeles Public Health

Joint Use in Los Angeles County

- ABC Unified
- Compton Unified
- El Monte City
- Los Angeles Unified
- Mountain View
- Pasadena Unified
- Pomona Unified

Diamond Ranch High School, Pomona Unified

County of Los Angeles Public Health

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Cities/Communities in LA County with Lowest and Highest Childhood Obesity Rates, 2008

Top 10*

City/Community Name	Obesity Prevalence (%)	Rank of Economic Hardship (1 - 128)
Manhattan Beach	3.4	2
Calabasas	5.0	8
Hermosa Beach	5.1	1
Agoura Hills	5.3	10
Beverly Hills	5.4	19
Malibu	5.9	4
Palos Verdes Estates	7.3	5
San Marino	7.8	15
Rolling Hills Estate	8.4	9
La Canada Flintridge	8.5	18
Average 10 lowest	6.2%	

Bottom 10*

City/Community Name	Obesity Prevalence (%)	Rank of Economic Hardship (1 - 128)
West Athens	30.6	94
South Gate	30.7	110
Florence-Graham	31.0	128
West Whittier-Los Nietos	31.1	81
West Carson	31.4	56
Vincent	32.2	69
East Los Angeles	32.9	117
Hawaiian Gardens	33.4	107
South El Monte	34.5	111
Walnut Park	38.7	113
Average 10 highest	32.7%	

*Table excludes cities/communities where number of students with BMI data < 500.
Source: California Physical Fitness Testing Program, California Department of Education. Includes 5th, 7th, and 9th graders enrolled in LA County public schools.

County of Los Angeles Public Health

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Joint Use Defined

What is Joint Use?

- A **written agreement** that offers a way for school districts to open their facilities for community use.
- Unofficial **community-use agreements** also exist where school facilities are unlocked during non-school hours for general public recreational use.

Source: Public Health Law and Policy http://www.phlpnet.org/healthy-planning/products/joint_use_toolkit

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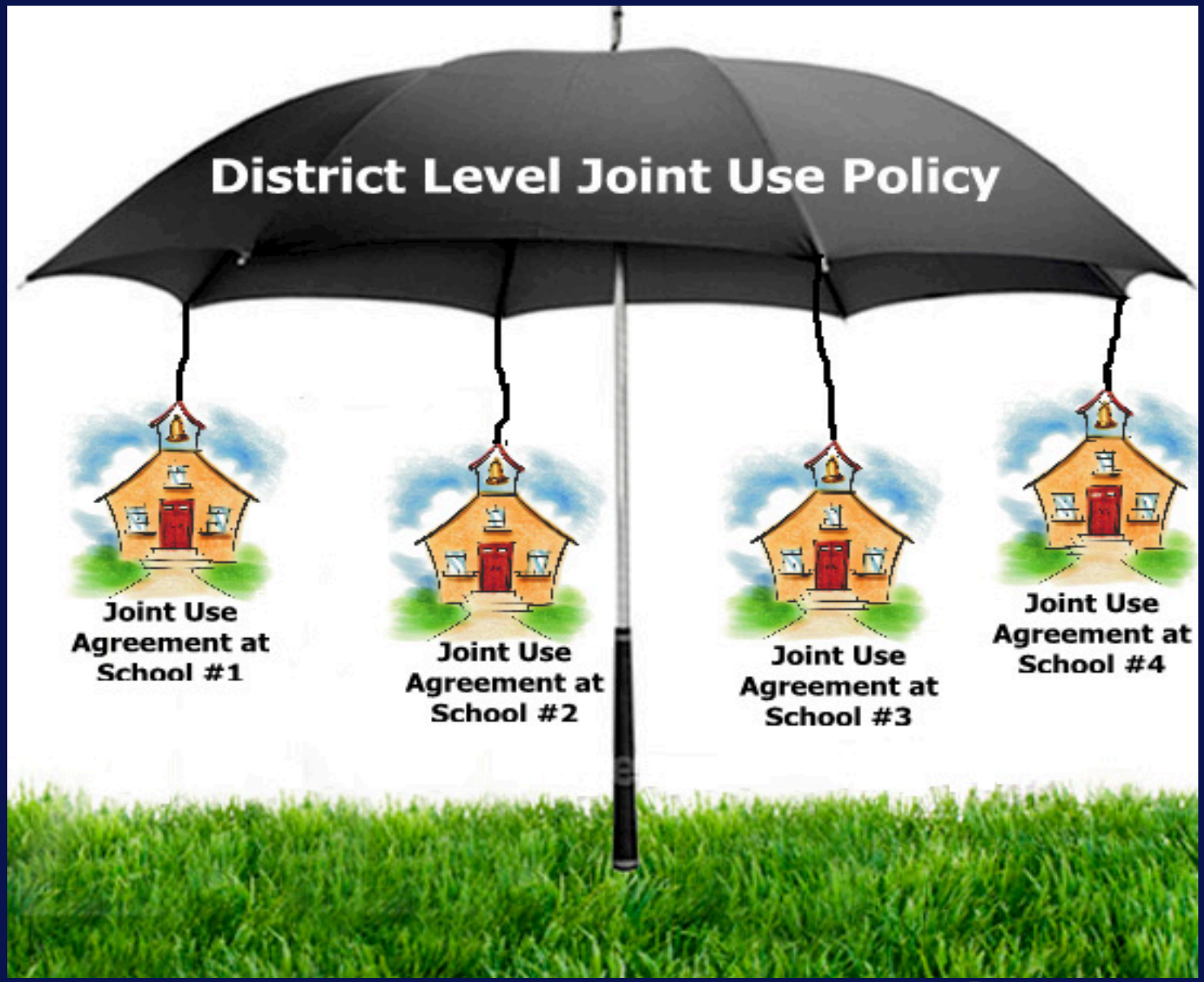

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CHOOSE HEALTH LA!

JUMPP: *Joint Use Moving People to Play*

ABC Unified District Work Group

Mountain View District Work Group

Compton Unified District Work Group

Pasadena Unified District Work Group

El Monte City District Work Group

Pomona Unified District Work Group

Los Angeles Unified District Work Group

JUA(s)

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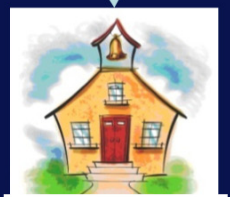
JUA(s)

JUA(s)

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