



Results from the Lennox Park Community Survey

The Safe Active Family Environments
for Asians and Pacific Islanders Project

Funded by First 5 LA



ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER
OBESITY PREVENTION ALLIANCE

The Safe Active Family Environments for Asians and Pacific Islanders (SAFE for APIs) is a project of the Asian and Pacific Islander Obesity Prevention Alliance (APIOPA). APIOPA is a program of Special Service for Groups.

Special thanks to First 5 LA for funding the SAFE for APIs Project to carry out this survey. Thank you to the Tongan Community Service Center and the Guam Communications Network for their involvement in developing and implementing this survey.

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Playground for young children at Lennox Park.

INTRODUCTION

The Asian and Pacific Islander Obesity Prevention Alliance (APIOPA) implemented the Lennox Park Community Survey in order to gain insight into the Tongan community's opinions and use of Lennox Park. The area around Lennox Park is home to many Tongan families. These survey results are meant to inform policy changes that improve Lennox Park, providing Tongan families with young children a safe, clean, and inexpensive place to achieve healthy lifestyles.

Studies have shown that communities with large minority populations and lower income have less access to recreational facilities, such as parks.^{1,2} This may contribute to the disparities seen among minorities such as Pacific Islanders, who have high rates of overweight and obesity.

APIOPA's goal for the Safe and Active Family Environments for Asian and Pacific Islanders (SAFE for APIs) Project is for children to maintain a healthy weight through the improvement of public park facilities. The SAFE for APIs Project focuses its efforts on Pa-

cific Islander (PI) communities and neighborhoods. Currently, PIs are an underserved community with some of the highest rates of obesity in Los Angeles County.³ The goal of the SAFE for APIs project is to improve park environments that support healthy, active lifestyles where PIs live.

This project is being funded by First 5 LA, with the focus of preventing early childhood obesity for children ages 5 and under. Focusing on obesity prevention in the first 5 years of life may have health benefits that extend well into adulthood.⁴

Lennox Park is a Los Angeles County public park that is located in a community where many Pacific Islanders live, play, and worship. In fact, a Tongan church is located adjacent to the park. Lennox Park features a community pool, a large grass area, a jungle gym, and a community center. This park may provide ample opportunities for Tongan families to be physically active and achieve healthy lifestyles. In particular, the park's amenities offer children ages 5 and younger opportunities to be active and play. This pre-

vents obesity and promotes healthy lifestyles at an early age.

The purpose of the Lennox Park Tongan Community Survey is threefold. First, APIOPA seeks to assess park usage by Tongan families who live near Lennox Park. Do Tongan families use Lennox Park? If so, what do they do there? If Tongan families do not use the park, why not? Second, the survey addresses perceptions of park safety among Tongan community members. Do Tongans view Lennox Park as safe or unsafe? What are their reasons behind these perceptions of safety? Third, the survey seeks to discover what policy changes at Lennox Park would promote active lifestyles among Tongan families and their young children.

Main Survey Research Questions:

1. Do Tongan families use Lennox Park? If not, why?
2. What are Tongan families' perceptions of safety at Lennox Park?
3. What park improvements would cause Tongan families use Lennox Park to be more physically active?

1. Gordon-Larson, P, et al. Inequality in the built environment underlies key health disparities in physical activity and obesity. *Pediatrics*, 2006:117(2).
2. Papas, MA, et al. The built environment and obesity. *Epidemiol Rev*, 2007: 29(1).
3. Shabbir, S, et al. Asians and Pacific Islanders and the growing childhood obesity epidemic. *Ethn Dis*, 2010: 20(2).
4. Sothorn, MS. Obesity prevention in children: Physical activity and nutrition. *Nutrition*, 2004:20(7-8).

METHODS

The Lennox Park Community Survey is a Community Based Participatory Research project that seeks to involve Tongan community members in the development, implementation, and application of the research. APIOPA and the Tongan Community Service Center (TCSC) developed the Lennox Park Survey. The APIOPA evaluator discussed with TCSC staff members the best approach for collecting data that would be most feasible and that would best serve the community. They decided to conduct a survey that would be implemented by members of the community. The APIOPA evaluator worked with TCSC key informants to develop the survey questionnaire. They discussed the main goals of the survey and the types of questions that should be asked.

The questionnaire was developed, pretested, and coded from March 2010 to March 2011. The final questionnaire contains 40 questions about child and adult use of Lennox Park, perceptions of safety, park improvements, and demographic characteristics of respondents. Many of the survey questions were adapted from Deborah A. Cohen's Combined Adult and Child Park Survey Questionnaire. The questions were adjusted to reflect park usage by children under the age of 5 years-old and Tongan families. For example, responses to the question "If you don't feel [the

park] is safe, why?" were adjusted to include "gang activity," since this is of particular concern to the Tongan community in Lennox.

The Lennox Park Community Survey targeted Tongan adults 18 years-old and above who may be parents and/or caretakers of children. In the Tongan community, it is common for multiple generations to be living in one household. Extended family members (i.e. aunts, uncles, grandparents, cousins, etc.) help to care for the children living in households, especially when parents are working. Neighbors and friends also lend a hand in caring for children in Tongan circles. Therefore, the survey targeted not only parents who have children of their own, but also caretakers who may potentially care for children.

The Lennox Park Community Survey was implemented by Tongan community members. In initial meetings, key stakeholders in the Tongan community stressed the importance of having

The Lennox Park Community Survey targeted Tongan adults 18 years-old and above who may be parents and/or caretakers of children.

members from the community collect the data. In the past, Pacific Islanders and other minority groups have felt used by outside researchers. These researchers collect data and report findings that may cast a negative light on minority communities. Often, the communities under study do not reap any benefits from this type of study. This has caused mistrust among many minority communities of researchers who want to use them as a study population. APIOPA agreed that the survey should be conducted as much as possible by community members, with APIOPA staff giving technical assistance.

Survey respondents were chosen through a convenience sample of people who live near Len-



Baseball diamond at Lennox Park.

Lennox Park or who attend church near the park. These families are most likely to use Lennox Park. The Tongan community is small and well-connected. Therefore, a convenience sample seemed most feasible to gain input from the community. Community interviewers used their social networks to interview parents and potential caretakers who could use Lennox Park. Interviews took place in-person or over the phone.

The APIOPA evaluator trained members of the Tongan community on how to conduct interviews. Data were collected in two rounds. At the beginning of the research period, the APIOPA evaluator trained one staff member at TCSC on how to conduct the survey interviews. The first round of data collection began November 2010. However, data collection was delayed due to staff and organizational changes. Between November 2010 and February 2011, 8 interviews were completed.

The second round of data collection began again in November 2011 with the help of a group of young female leaders in the Tongan community, called Ta'ahine O Moana, or Women of the Ocean. At one of the Ta'ahine O Moana meetings, five interviewers were trained in how to conduct the survey interviews. These five interviewers conducted interviews from November 2011 to March 2012. During this time, 36 interviews were completed. A total of 44 people responded in the

survey.

Data were then coded and analyzed using IBM Statistics SPSS® 19.

RESULTS

Respondent Characteristics:

Table 1 shows the respondent characteristics. Of the 44 people interviewed in the Lennox Park Survey, 84% were female and 16% were male. A greater proportion of females were interviewed because they are more likely to be the primary caretakers of young children. In addition, all of the interviewers were female, and they may have felt more comfortable interviewing other females. Almost all respondents were Tongan, with the exception of one African American respondent, one reporting two or more races, and one who refused to answer. Respondent ages ranged from 19 to 60 years-old, with median age of 24 years-old.

Most of the survey respondents were parents and/or caretakers of young children. Of the 44 people, 17 (39%) had children of their own that they care for. Many Tongans tend to have large families. On average, parents who were surveyed had 3 children. These children were mostly young. The average age of parents' children was 6.8 years-old.

Almost half of survey respondents (49%) were caretakers of children who are not their own children. This includes some respondents who are parents and care for other people's children. It also includes people who do not have children of their own, but

Table 1. Respondent characteristics.
Lennox Park Community Survey, 2012

TOTAL (N)	44
<u>Demographics</u>	
Female (%)	37 (84%)
Tongan (%)	41 (95%)
Age range	19-60
Median Age	24
<u>Parents/Caretakers</u>	
Parent (%)	17 (39%)
Caretaker (%)	21 (49%)
Either (%)	27 (61%)
<u>Residence</u>	
Lives 1 mi or less away from park (%)	31 (71%)
Average length of residence	5 to 9 years

take care of their grandchildren, nieces, nephews, siblings, cousins, foster children, friends' or neighbors' children. The average age of these children was 3.9 years-old.

One of the main goals of the SAFE for APIs Project is to enact policy change at Lennox Park that will impact children aged 5 and under. Over half of the respondents surveyed (25 of 44) have children who are 5 years-old and younger. This indicates that we were successful in capturing responses from adults who have young children that they care for.

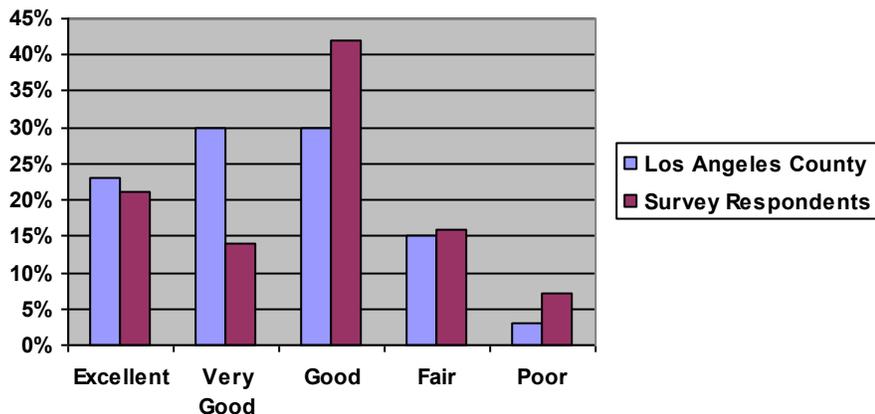
This helps verify that our policy recommendations are based on the insights from parents with children aged 5 and under.

Self Reported Health:

Self-reported health is a commonly used indicator of health. Overall, survey respondents reported worse health than the general population in Los Angeles County. Figure 1 shows that 23% of those surveyed reported fair or poor health, compared to 18% in Los Angeles County according to the California Health Interview Survey (2009).⁵

On average, respondents also

Figure 1. Adult self-reported health for Los Angeles County Overall Compared to Survey Respondents. California Health Interview Survey, 2009 and Lennox Park Community Survey, 2012



reported worse health for their children than children in Los Angeles County overall. In this sample of Tongan families, 11% noted that their child’s health was fair or poor, compared to only 8% in Los Angeles County overall.⁵

Interviewers asked respondents additional questions about their children’s health behaviors. Parents and caretakers reported

that on average, their child spends 2 hours or less watching television, DVDs or videos, playing video games, or using the computer. This is comparable to the Los Angeles County average.⁵

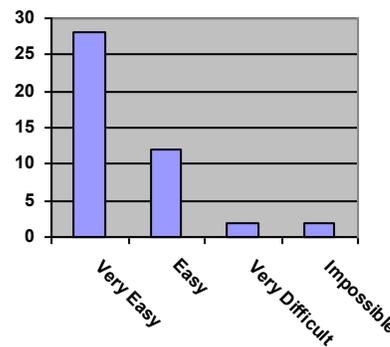
We attempted to collect data on the reported height and weight of children. However, too few parents and caretakers knew their child’s exact height and weight to obtain valid results for BMI.

Access to Lennox Park:

Most respondents live very close and can easily access Lennox Park. Seventy-one percent live within one mile of the park.

The majority of survey respondents lived in their current home for five or more years. When asked how easy it is to get to Lennox Park, 91% of adults reported that it is “easy” or “very easy.” These results are shown in Figure 2. Many reported being able to walk to Lennox Park (42%). Also, many could easily reach the park by car 54%.

Figure 2. How easy is it for you to get to Lennox Park?



Park Usage by Children:

When parents and caretakers were asked how often their child comes to Lennox Park, about 75% never attend the park. Only 6 children come to Lennox Park on at least a monthly basis. Only 4 children visited the park in the past 7 days. The children who visit the park go mostly to play sports (swimming, basketball, rugby), to play on the playground, to meet with friends, or to attend an activity or event.

Of parents/caretakers surveyed, **75%** of their children **never** go to Lennox Park. For children 5 years-old and younger, **80%** **never** go to Lennox Park.

There is a similar pattern of park usage for children 5 years-old and younger. Of children ages 5 and younger, 80% never go to Lennox Park. These findings are

5. Regents of the University of California. 2009 California Health Interview Survey. 2012. Accessed at www.chis.ucla.edu.

surprising given that most of the same families live close to the park and can easily access it.

Park Usage for Adults:

Adult respondents were also asked how often they visit Lennox Park. Most respondents have been to Lennox Park before. However, almost half never visit Lennox Park. Only 31% visit the park once per year. A couple respondents visit the park at least a couple times per month or a few times per year. Only two adults report visiting Lennox Park daily. Of those who do visit the park, 70% had not visited the park in the past 7 days.

In addition, of the adults who go to the park, half stay at the park for less than 15 minutes, indicating that they just pass through the park. Only 32% stay at the park for more than 30 minutes on their average visit.

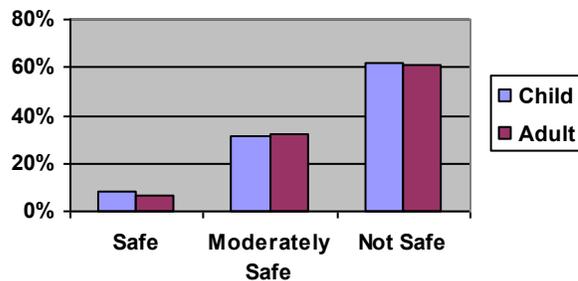
Of the adults who visit Lennox Park, 1 does aerobics, 3 attend celebrations or picnics, 3 attend church activities, 1 plays frisbee, 4 meet friends or family, 3 play sports (rugby and basketball), 2 bicycle or skate, 3 run or jog, 2 walk, 8 sit in the park or relax, 4 swim, and 6 take their child to the park. One person mentioned attending the swap meet at Lennox Park, and another mentioned attending a carnival there.

Park Safety for Children:

When parents were asked how safe they felt Lennox Park is for

their children, 62% said that the park was not safe. Only 8% felt it was moderately safe, while 31% felt it was safe. The results for perceptions of safety are shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3. Perceptions of Park Safety (for Child & Adult)



When asked why they felt Lennox Park was unsafe, the majority mentioned gang activity. Crime or violence was the second topmost concern. Fewer mentioned safety hazards, poor lighting, or cleanliness as problems. One Tongan parent mentioned that “no Tongan parents go there enough for me to feel safe.” This brings up issues of racial tension that are related to perceptions of gang violence and crime.

Park Safety for Adults:

Adults were asked how safe they feel the park is. The results were very similar to the results for park safety for children. Most reported that the park was not safe (61%). Thirty-two percent reported that the park is moderately safe. Only 7% felt the park is safe.

The safety concerns that adults have for them-

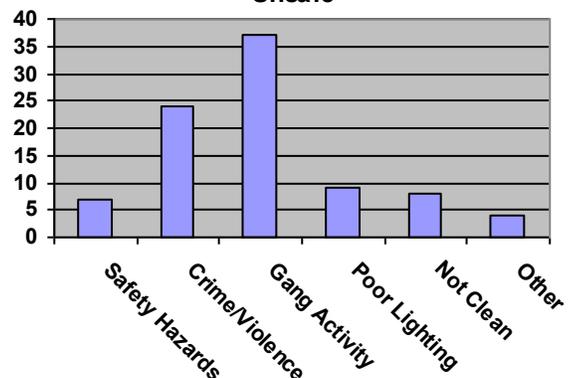
selves are the same as those they had for their children. The top two safety concerns were gang activity (88%) and crime or violence (57%). Results are shown in Figure 4. The less salient problems were poor lighting, safety hazards, and cleanliness. One respondent mentioned that she was “told not to go there.” This is indicative of a community-wide concern for safety, and fear of encountering gang activity and violence if Tongans go to Lennox Park.

Other Park Usage:

Although most Tongans do not use Lennox Park, do they go to other parks? Results show that adults and their children use other parks for recreation. Although 19% never go to other parks, 62% percent of those surveyed go to parks at least monthly. This is close to, but slightly less than the 66% of residents of Los Angeles County who have been to a park in the past month.⁵

The most commonly visited park by Tongans is Del Aire Park, also known as Isis Park. Although many Tongans visit this park, it is

Figure 4. Reasons for Park Being Unsafe



located 3 miles away from Lennox, where many of the community members live. This makes the park less convenient and less accessible to many families than Lennox Park. Regardless of which park is more convenient for families, Tongan families need more options and opportunities for places to engage in physical activity.

Other Places to be Physically Active:

Where do Tongans go most often to be physically active? Respondents cited the beach, their own backyards, church or their neighborhood streets as places where they are physically active. Only one reported going to a gym. Surprisingly, several people mentioned amusement or theme parks, Chuck E. Cheese, or McDonalds as the place they go most often for their children to be most physically active. Fourteen percent mentioned staying at home or having nowhere that they go to be physically active.

It seems from these results that Tongans living in this community may lack access to free, safe places for recreation. Especially troublesome is the lack of appropriate places for young children to be physically active.

Suggested Improvements for Lennox Park:

Respondents were asked, “What other activities, programs, or facilities would you like to see in your community park that would help you (and your child) to be more physically active?” The top two suggestions were walking paths and youth sports leagues.

Tongan families need more options and opportunities to engage in physical activity.

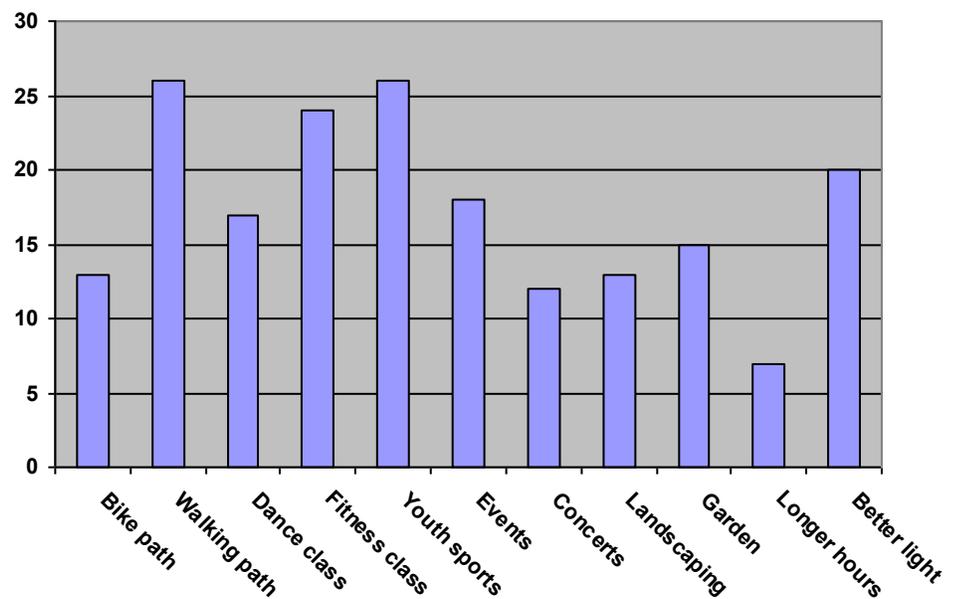
Other popular suggestions were fitness classes, better lighting, dance classes, park events or fairs, and a garden area (see Figure 5).

Some respondents provided other suggestions as well. One respondent suggested having cultural programs at Lennox Park that would attract Tongans, such as knitting or language classes. Two respondents mentioned the need to gradually introduce Tongans to the park so that going to Lennox Park gains acceptance in the community. A few people mentioned gang violence and racial tensions preventing people from going to the park. These responses indicate that perception

of park safety must be addressed in addition to any other policy change at the park. Otherwise, this barrier will continue to keep Tongan families from using Lennox Park.

Respondents were also asked the open-ended question: “If you could change one thing about Lennox Park, what would you change?” Several themes emerged from their responses. The most common themes were safety, gang violence, and the racial environment. Many respondents mentioned gang activity and violence in the neighborhood surrounding Lennox Park. One respondent noted the location of Lennox Park: “It sucks being there because it’s in the middle of neighborhoods - very dangerous.” One respondent also noted, “I would change it to where no gang relations can affect the area.” A few people mentioned

Figure 5. Top Suggestions for Improving Lennox Park





the park safe for others to come,” or “would incorporate Tongan cultural elements.”

Others made some suggestions for improving the aesthetic of the park. This included adding more sand, having a cleaner environment, improving lighting, and having longer hours at the park.

Respondents were asked, “What are some things you like about Lennox Park?” Many responded that the park is close to their home and/or to their church, indicating that Lennox Park is easily accessible to many in the community. Many offered that they like the amount of space offered at the park, including the big, open field. They thought that this area is great for functions, events, and recreation. Two respondents mentioned carnivals or fairs that take place at Lennox Park. Others mentioned the basketball court, the pool, and other space for children’s recreation. One senior citizen mentioned that she goes to get lunch at Lennox Park. Another mentioned the mural that does not have any graffiti. To this respondent, this is an indication that the park has a good relationship with the community.

However, themes of racial tension arose from this question. One respondent mentioned liking the field at the park, “but there’s no point of liking it, if the Mexicans think they own the park.” This quote is perhaps an indication that some Tongans perceive

Lennox Park as Latino territory, which is why they stay away from the park.

Survey respondents were asked if they have anything else to share about the park. Many comments indicated that people do not feel safe at Lennox Park, or in the surrounding areas. Notably, one respondent who has lived in the area since childhood, mentioned that she used to go to the park. She stated, “Growing up, my family, friends, and I used this park all the time. Especially during the summer. It was/felt safer, but now times changed, and I don’t even feel safe to step foot on the grounds.”

One respondent reported see-

“Would like to see more of the Tongan community using this park.”

ing people “hanging around and grouping.” This respondent thought that this was not good for younger kids. One person mentioned the need for more security first, “because if [park rangers come] and I know we could be safe, I would take my kids there.”

Others also mentioned the desire to improve the park environment in order to see more Tongans using the park. Some of these hopes are reflected in the following quotes: “Hope that it’ll become a place our Tongan community can utilize,” “I would like to see more Tongans at the park,” “I’d like to visit there often without being told not to,” and “Would like to see more of the Tongan community using this park.”

the need for more security at the park. The following quote notes the tensions that exist between Tongans and Latinos living in the area: “Many believe that the park isn’t safe due to a gang rivalry between Tongans and Mexicans. Break that barrier.”

In addition to comments about these racial tensions, some offered solutions to break the racial divide. The following quote suggests the desire to end conflicts

“Many believe that the park isn’t safe due to a gang rivalry between Tongans and Mexicans. Break that barrier.”

between different groups: “No conflicts with different race. It would be a good change to get to know others besides our own Tongans in this community.” One suggested interracial programs for youth and adolescents to improve the racial environment. Others stated that the next steps should be to “just invite our Tongan people to come,” “just make

DISCUSSION

Overall, it appears that members of the Tongan community who were surveyed can easily access Lennox Park. However, almost none of the Tongans surveyed regularly use Lennox Park, despite it being so convenient to access. The main reasons why Tongan families do not use Lennox Park is because of concerns that it is not safe. Their safety concerns stem mainly from fears of gang violence and crime. More specifically, quotes from respondents reveal racial tensions that exist between the Tongan and Latino communities in the neighborhood surrounding Lennox Park.

The fact that very few Tongans use Lennox Park is unfortunate, since many Tongan families have several young children in their households. Parks are ideal for young children as a cost-free venue for recreation. In addition, Lennox Park has features that allow young children to play and recreate, including a jungle-gym area, open field, and a pool. Many of the Tongans surveyed take their children to another park, called Del Aire Park. This park is about 3 miles away from Lennox Park; most families surveyed live within 1 mile of Lennox Park. To arrive at Del Aire Park from Lennox Park, one would have to cross two major freeways. Most likely, many Tongan families are driving to Del Aire Park rather than walking to Lennox Park.

Additionally, many of the fami-

lies surveyed attend Lennox Tongan United Methodist Church, which is located next to Lennox Park. These families who are committed to their church often are there during the week. The youth at this church play mainly in the church parking lot, even though the park is right next to them. The church does not use the neighboring park for recreation or events currently.

These findings also beg the question, where else are Tongan families with young children going for recreation? The most common responses were the beach, church, or walking in the neighborhood. However, there were mentions of amusement parks, Chuck E. Cheese, and McDonalds as places for children to be physically active. These responses are concerning, since these places are mainly fast-food vendors, not health-promoting environments. It is clear that the Tongan community could greatly benefit from having more options for places to be physically active. Overall, these responses indicate that there is much work to be done to provide safer, healthier environments for Tongan families and their young children.

Fears of gang violence based on racial group are not unfounded. Many church attendees at Lennox Tongan United Methodist Church report that people have been hit by bullets fired towards the church. The church premises have also been vandalized on multiple occasions by graffiti. In a

conversation with one Tongan community member about the results of the survey, she mentioned that she tried to attend a carnival at Lennox Park with some of the children in the community, but she was told by a Latino gang member that she should leave. Some in the Tongan community seem to express feelings of animosity towards the Latinos who use the park. On the other hand, there were several respondents who expressed the desire to break the racial divide. Many comments were hopeful about crossing the racial barriers so that Tongans also feel free to use the public park.

Overall, these responses indicate that there is much work to be done to provide safer, healthier environments for Tongan families and their young children.

Policy Recommendations:

Given the results of the Lennox Park Community Survey, it is clear that any next step should somehow address the cultural tensions that exist among the neighborhood families. Therefore, it is not enough to simply invite Tongan families to existing programs or events. Any new programming must be tailored to create an atmosphere of safety and acceptance. Tongan families can also be made to feel more comfortable by having culturally tai-

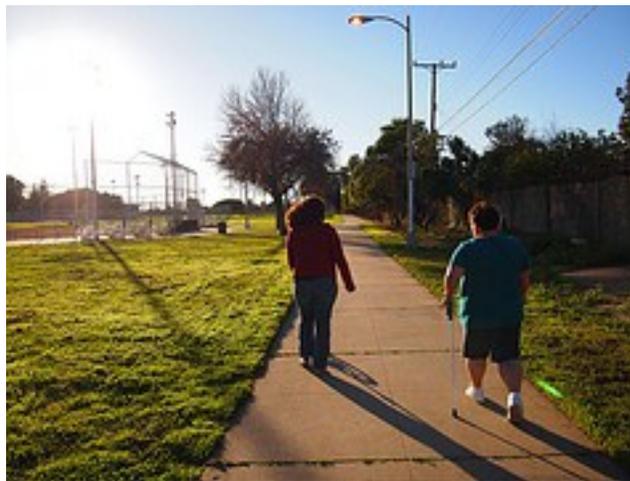
lored programs that value Tongan input and involvement.

The first recommendation is to create a safe walking path and a corresponding walking group for Lennox Park. Currently, Lennox Park does not have a clear walking path that surrounds the entire park. By involving Tongan community members in the creation of this walking path, they may gain ownership over the safety of the park that many Tongan families desire. In addition to creating this walking path, APIOPA may work with Tongan community members to form a walking group. A walking group of community members and their young children is a safe, non-threatening program to encourage low-impact exercise while slowly introducing Tongan families to Lennox Park.

Policy Recommendations:

1. Create a safe walking path and walking group in collaboration with Tongan community members.
2. Involve Tongan community members in the creation of cross-cultural events and programs at Lennox Park that incorporate Tongan cultural elements (arts, language, sports, and culturally appropriate exercise classes).
3. Introduce Tongan families to the park by holding community events, church outings, and/or recreational activities.

Secondly, Tongan community members will be encouraged to become more involved in the Lennox Park Advisory Board. Through collaboration with other community stakeholders, Tongans can have a voice in determining the kinds of cultural program-



ming offered at Lennox Park. This political involvement may result in incorporating Tongan elements into the park, including arts, culture, language, sports leagues, or exercise classes that are attractive to Tongan families. This will require cross-cultural communication, breaking down existing racial barriers by working together to improve the park for the entire community.

Lastly, as Tongan community members become more familiar with the park, APIOPA can work with the Lennox Tongan United Methodist Church to hold church events and functions at the neighboring park. Many Tongan families attend this church, and it only makes sense to utilize the neighboring park for youth activities.

This will encourage the younger generation to be outside and active, further contributing to obesity prevention efforts.

Strengths and Limitations:

The results of this survey are limited, in that did not have the time or resources needed to do a complete random sample with Tongan families, so that the findings can be generalized to all Tongan families living in the area. We were only able to survey 44 individuals, and respondents were not randomly chosen. The interviewers mainly collected re-

sponses from friends, family members, and close acquaintances who live in the area around Lennox Park. Therefore, the views represented here are only a small subset of those who do live in the area. Even so, the convenience sampling was the best method for collecting data from this type of small, close-knit community given time and resources.

This community-based approach to data collection involved Tongan stakeholders at every step of the process, from developing the research questions to implementing the survey. More research like this is needed for Pacific Islander subgroups. Too often, researchers have approached these minority communities to collect data, but their findings are often not communi-



Younger generations crossing the racial divide: a meeting of Tongan and Latino youth at the Lennox Teen Center.

cated back to the community, nor are their conclusions directly linked to policies that help to improve community health. The goal of this survey is to move forward policies that could potentially help communities improve their neighborhood to make it safer and healthier, preventing obesity among the younger generation.

Closing Thoughts:

These findings are important because they point to major themes and commonalities among several of the respondents. The results confirm what we have been hearing from key stakeholders in the Tongan community: mainly, that most Tongans do not use Lennox Park due to perceptions of gang violence

and racial tensions between Tongans and the Latino community. In addition, this survey of the community produced useful input from community on what changes they would like to see made at Lennox Park. Using these suggestions, we can now formulate policy solutions that are most likely to gain traction within the Tongan community.

Our hope is that the policy changes that will be implemented from this survey will provide safer, healthier environments for Tongan families to lead active lifestyles. As a result, we will be closer to our goal of preventing obesity among the younger generations of Pacific Islanders.

Special thanks to Scott Chan, MPA with APIOPA, Dianna Malak-Lopez, MSW with SSG, Vanessa Tuione and Alisi Tulua with TCSC, and the Ta'ahine O Moana volunteers: Fifita Tutoe, Nisi Vaomotou, and Sina Fifita.

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About APIOPA:

Our mission is to empower Asian and Pacific Islander (API) communities to improve their health by proactively addressing social, cultural, environmental, and political factors that contribute to the growing rates of obesity among API residents in Los Angeles County.

APIOPA is a program of Special Service for Groups.



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