

Examination of Neighborhood and Perceived Traffic-Related Safety Factors Associated with Active Commuting to School in a Large Urban City

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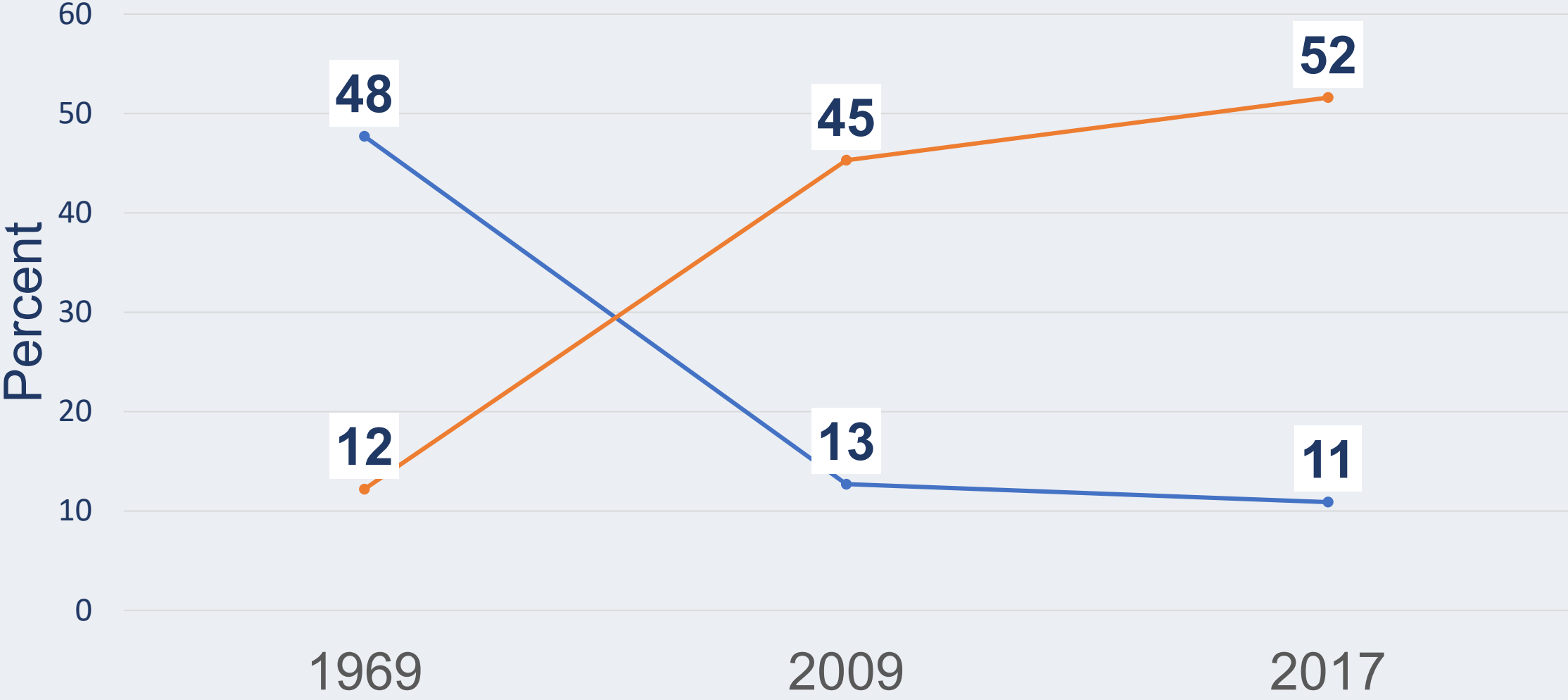


Active Commuting to School (ACS)

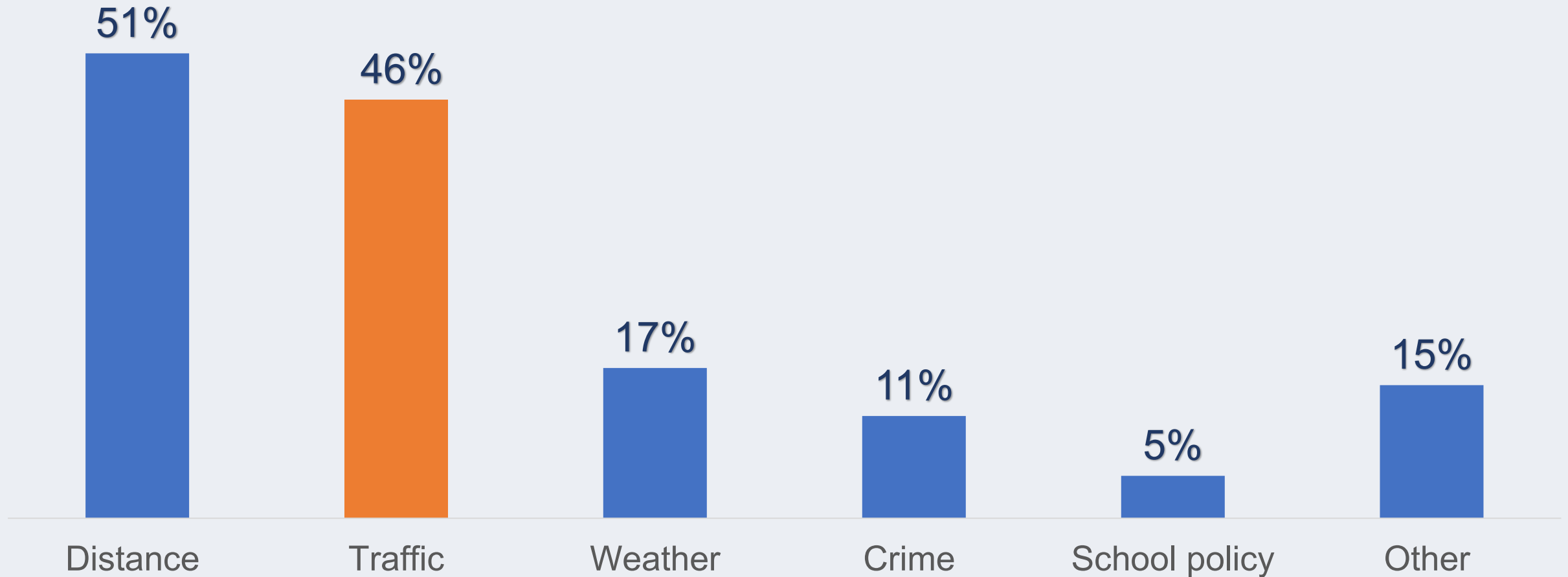
- **16%** of children living in Texas met activity physical activity guidelines during 2019-2020.
- **ACS** is an overlooked but meaningful strategy to promote physical activity.
- Can be integrated into daily life.



Mode to/from School in US Elementary Schools



Parent Reported Barriers for ACS



Data inconclusive for neighborhood traffic-related safety features, which can be targets for urban planning initiatives like SRTS.

- No studies to examine **neighborhood** and **parental perceptions of traffic-related safety** together in one study.
- **Data availability** of neighborhood traffic-related safety metrics **is a barrier** to researchers.



Study Objective

We evaluated the associations between **traffic safety-related features** and **active commuting to school** among children living in Austin, Texas, United States.

Methods - **STREETS**

- **Safe TRavel Environment Evaluation in Texas Schools Study**
 - Five-year natural experiment (2018-2023)
 - Evaluating SRTS infrastructure projects in Austin, Texas
 - Inclusion criteria
 - 3rd grade
 - Live within one Euclidean mile of school (20 min walk)
 - Ability to engage PA
 - Ability to complete survey in English or Spanish
- **Baseline STREETS cohort study data, pre-COVID (2019-2020)**
 - Cross-sectional study design

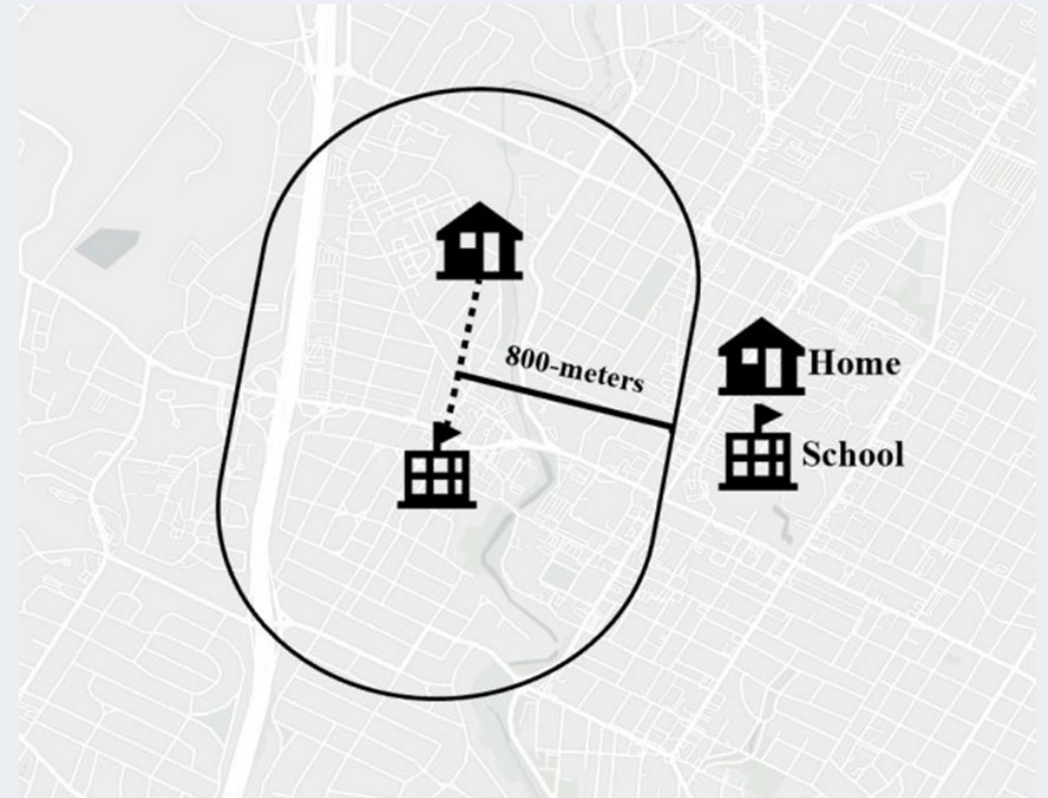
Methods - STREETS Parent Survey

- **Active commuting to school (outcome: binary, “yes” vs “no”)**
 - “yes” = walk or bike to or from school ≥ 1 days/week
- **Perception of traffic-related safety (exposure: binary “high” vs “low”)**
 - 3 items asking about parent concerns related to:
 - Traffic safety
 - Intersection and crossing safety
 - Traffic speed of cars
 - **2 items asking about parent perceptions of:**
 - Sidewalk availability
 - Safe road crossings



Methods – GIS constructed metrics

- **Neighborhood traffic-related safety features (exposure)**
 - Bike lane coverage
 - Sidewalk coverage
 - Pedestrian beacons
 - Traffic and pedestrian signals
 - Average traffic volume (AADT)
 - Major roads coverage (arterials)
 - High-speed road coverage (>30mph)



Route-to-school neighborhood environment:
800-meter-Euclidean “sausage” buffer

Statistical Analysis

- Complete case analysis
- Unadjusted and adjusted logistic regression models
 - ICC = 5.5% for school clustering effect (no MLM)
 - $p < 0.05$ in unadjusted model to be included in adjusted model



Results – Analytic Sample

184 Parent-child dyads

50% ACS ≥ 1 days/week

22 Elementary schools

57% Female

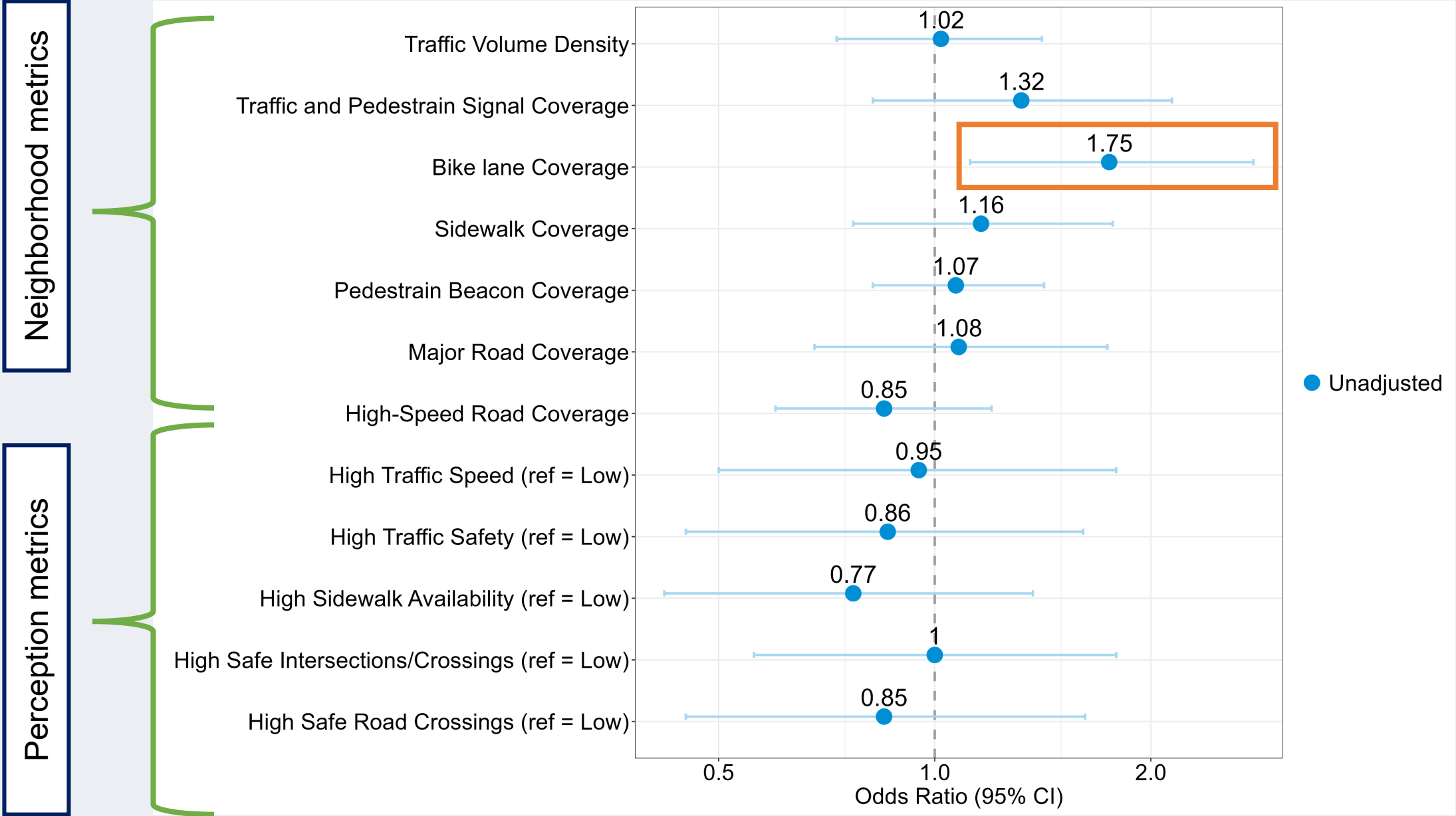
7% Asian or Mixed (race or ethnicity)

7% Black or African America

31.5% Hispanic or Latinx

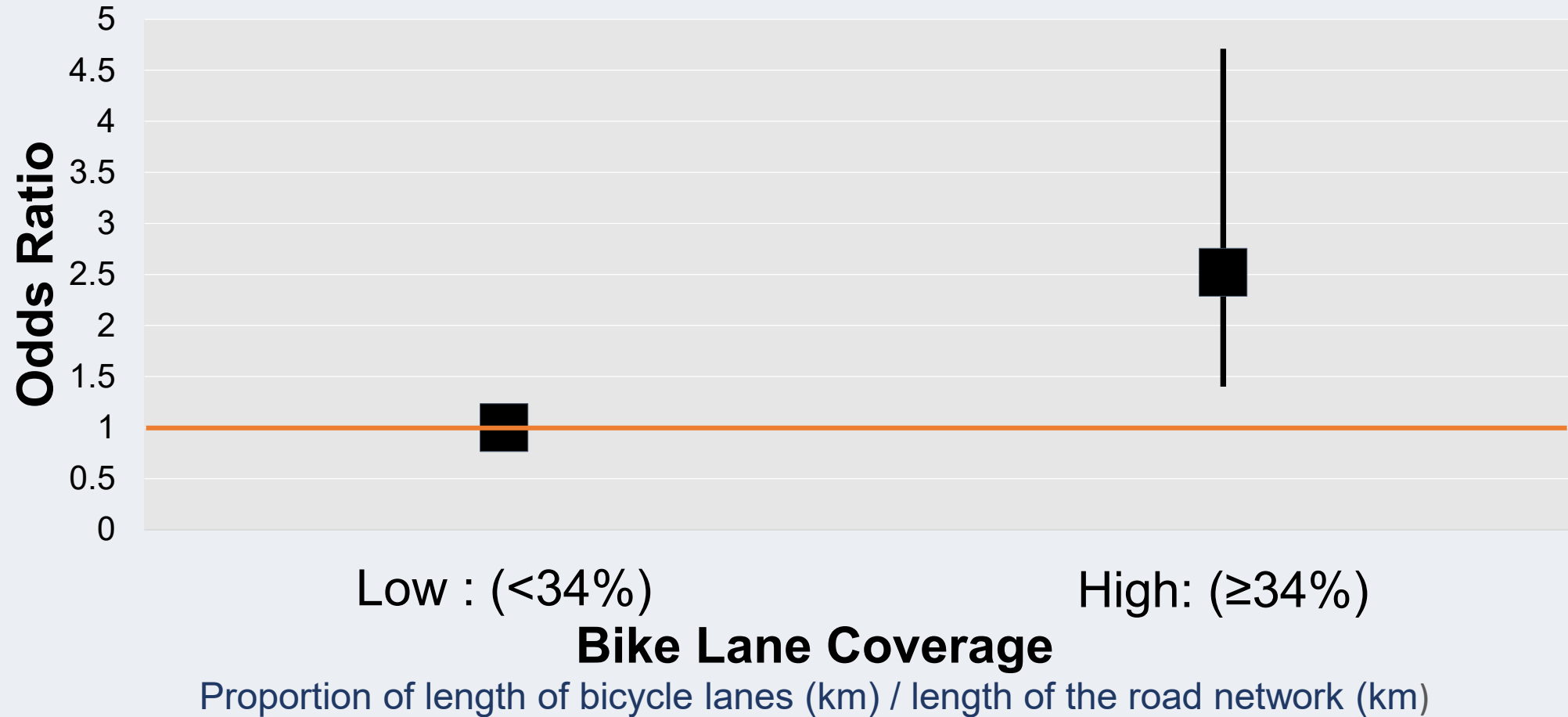
10.3% Multiple or other race/ethnicities

44% Non-Hispanic, White



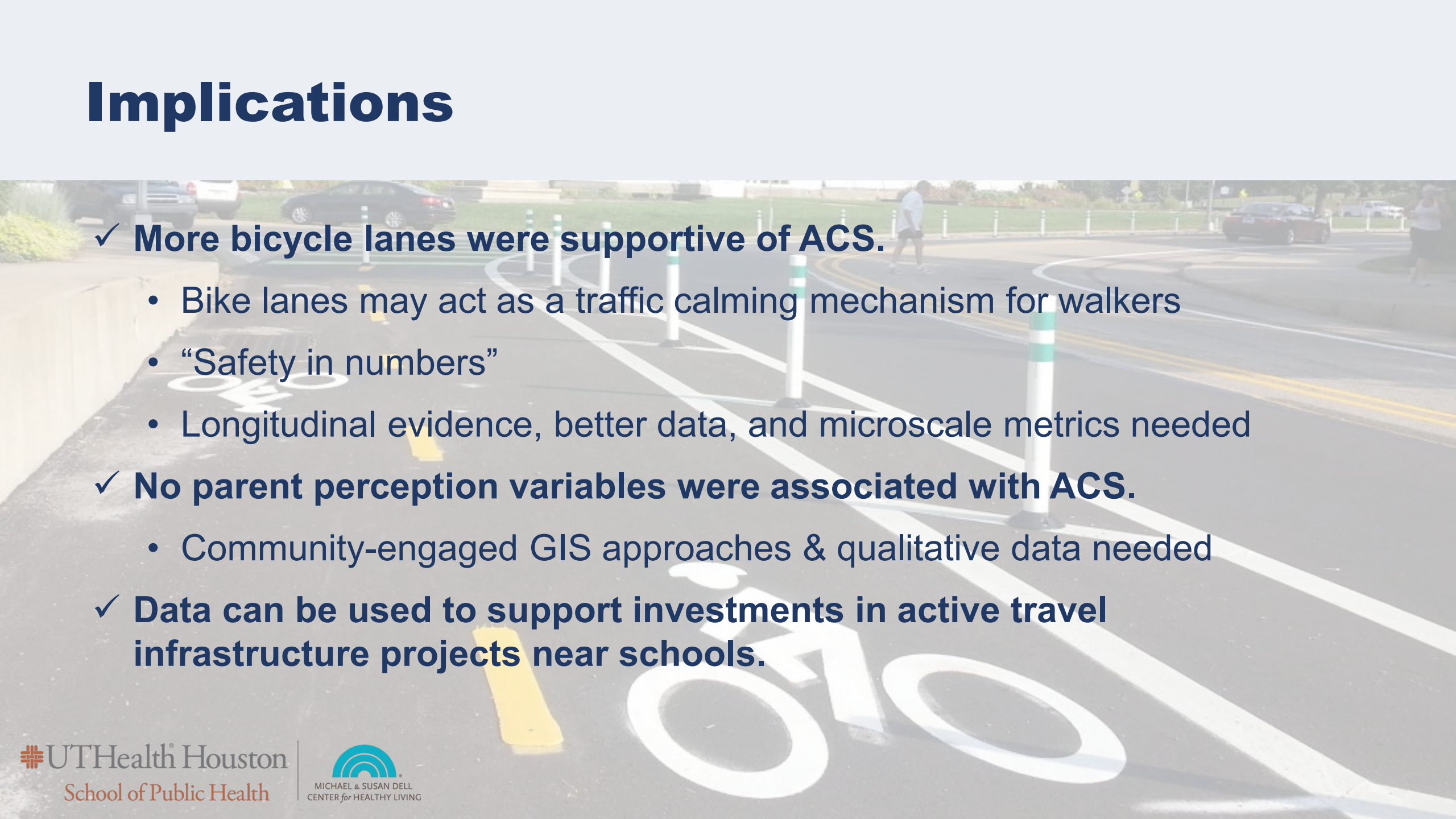
Neighborhood metrics scaled to IQR range; Perception metrics binary (“High” vs. “Low”)

High bicycle lane coverage was significantly associated with 2.5x the odds of ACS compared to low coverage.



Note: Adjusted for child age, child gender, parent education, child race/ethnicity, child independent mobility, population density, intersection density, and area racial/ethnic composition.

Implications

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- ✓ **More bicycle lanes were supportive of ACS.**
 - Bike lanes may act as a traffic calming mechanism for walkers
 - “Safety in numbers”
 - Longitudinal evidence, better data, and microscale metrics needed
 - ✓ **No parent perception variables were associated with ACS.**
 - Community-engaged GIS approaches & qualitative data needed
 - ✓ **Data can be used to support investments in active travel infrastructure projects near schools.**

Thank you!

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