Safe Streets for Everyone?
Implications of School and
Municipal Policies on Safe Routes
to School Implementation

Webinar September 14, 2023

Speakers: Leigh Ann Ganzar, DrPH, MPH, Sarah Bentley, MPH Moderator: Deanna Hoelscher, PhD









Healthy children in a healthy world.

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# Today's webinar



- 1. Background on active commuting to school
- 2. Walking and Biking to School Policies and Active Commuting to School in Children
- 3. Incorporating Equity into Active Commuting to School Infrastructure Projects: A Case Study on Municipal Policies

#### **Funding:**

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# Speakers





Leigh Ann Ganzar, DrPH, MPH



Sarah S. Bentley, MPH

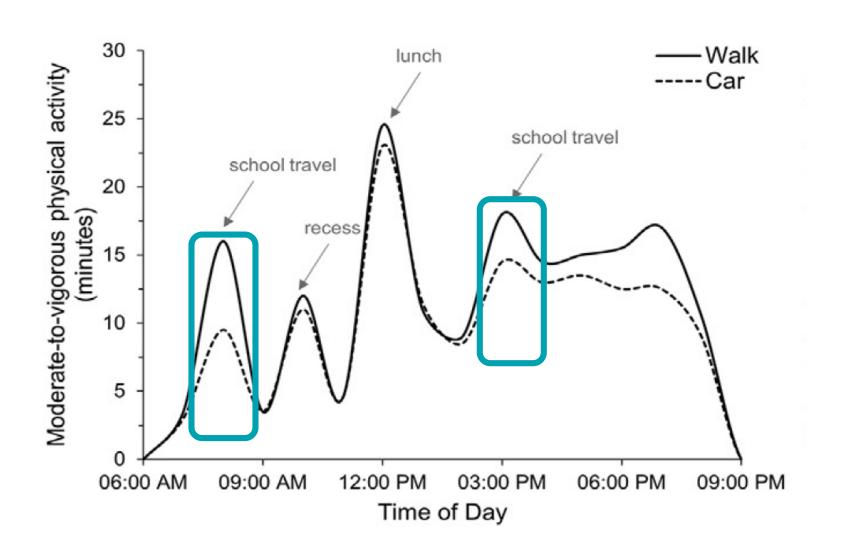


# Background



#### Importance of active school travel





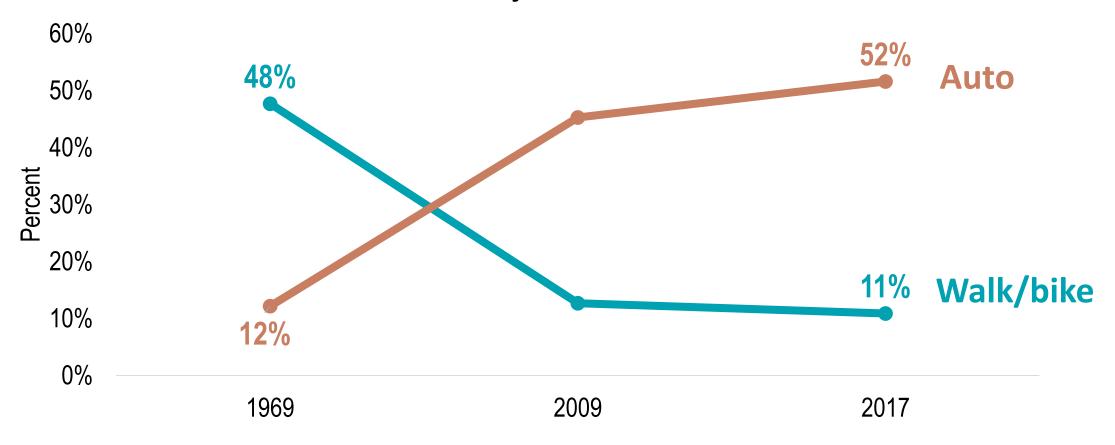
Active school travel may contribute up to 48% of the physical activity recommendations in young people on school days.



## Status of active commuting to school in US



#### Travel Mode to/from School in Elementary Schools in the US





# STREETS Study Overview











Assessing changes in child physical activity



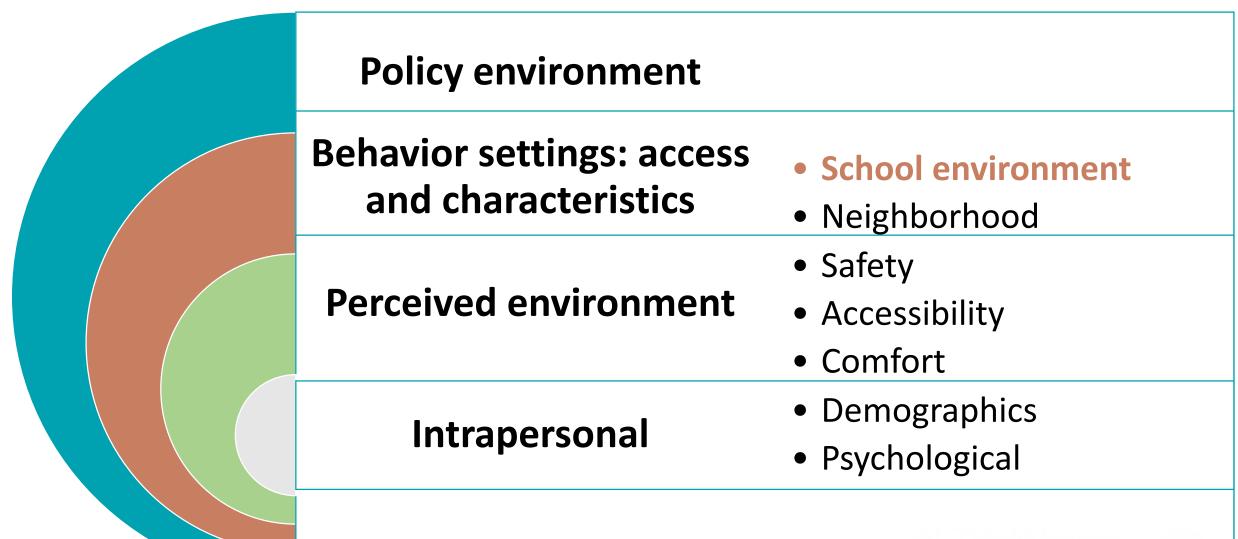


# Walking and Biking to School Policies and Active Commuting to School in Children



#### Root causes of active travel behavior





# Study purpose



 To examine the association between school policies and practices for active commuting and student travel behavior.

2. To assess whether the association between school policies and active commuting varies by classroom grade.





#### Methods





Data source: Baseline data from STREETS study (2018-2019)



Sample: Elementary schools in serial crosssectional study



Measures: School policy survey and classroom active commuting to school tally



#### Measures



#### School policies assessed by school staff survey

#### Aggregate school policy score:

Curriculum for walking/biking to school

Crossing guard programs

Signage in the school

Existence of school-wide SRTS policy

Walk/Bike to School Day initiatives

Walking School Bus

Other, e.g. pick up and drop off policies



#### Measures



#### Active commuting to/from school assessed by tally

Classroom tally using hand raising method for travel mode

Walk

Bicycle

Private car

School bus

**Public transit** 

Other

All 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, and 5<sup>th</sup> grade classrooms in each school





















#### Methods



#### **Control variables**

School level economic disadvantage

School racial and ethnic distribution

Neighborhood connectivity

#### **Analysis**

Multilevel linear regression models (unadjusted and adjusted)

Interaction model to assess differences by grade



#### School characteristics

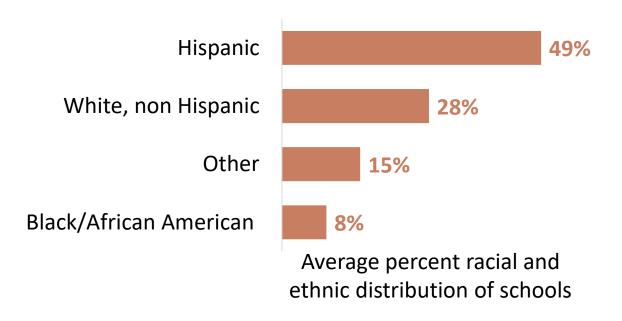


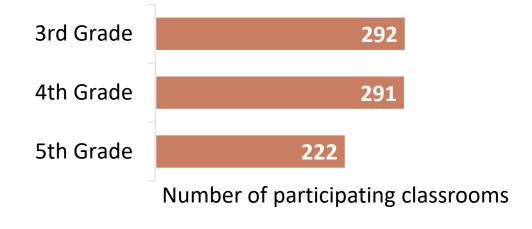
77 elementary schools with tally data and policy surveys at baseline

**16,379** participating students

46.4% of students eligible for free/reduced lunch

14.5% of trips to and from school made by walking or biking

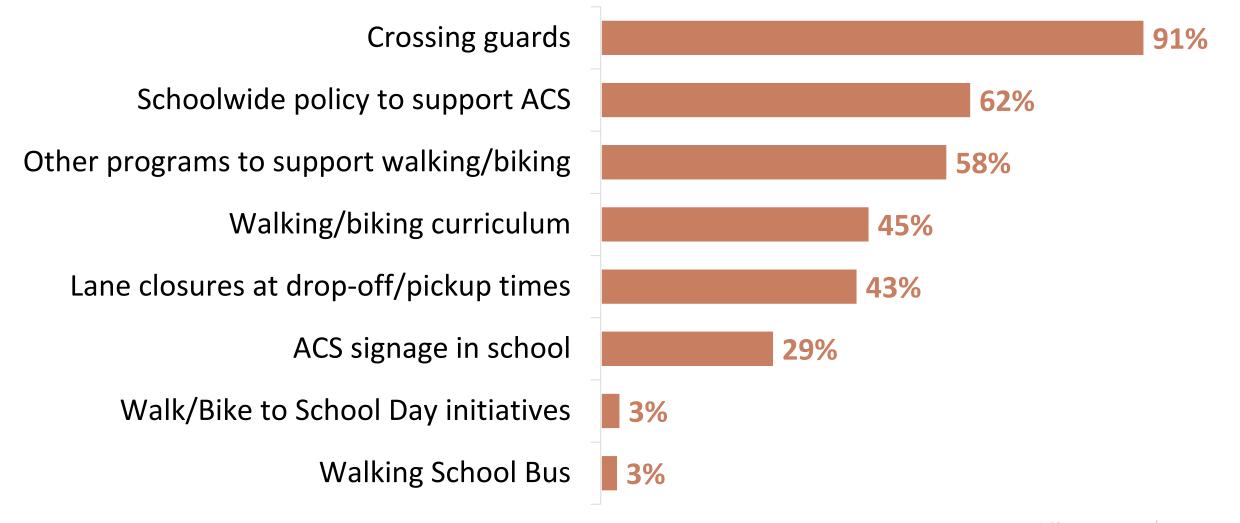






# Presence of policies in schools

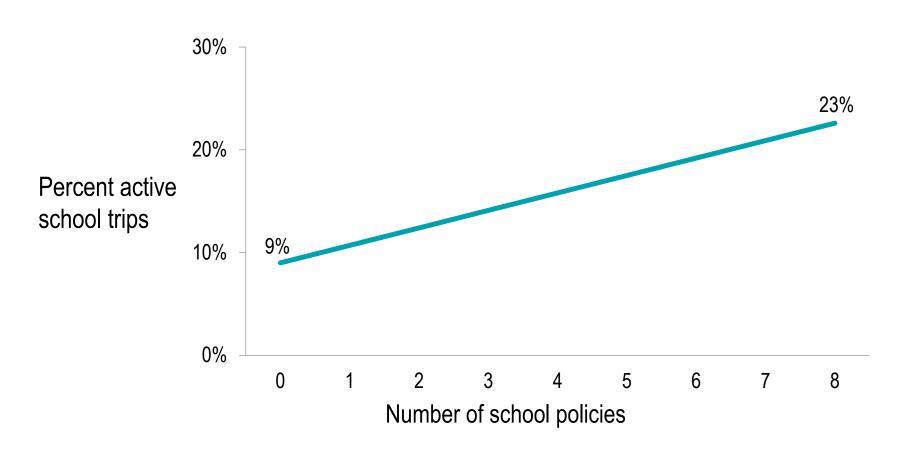




# Key findings



# Schools with higher numbers of policies had significantly higher percentages of students using active travel modes



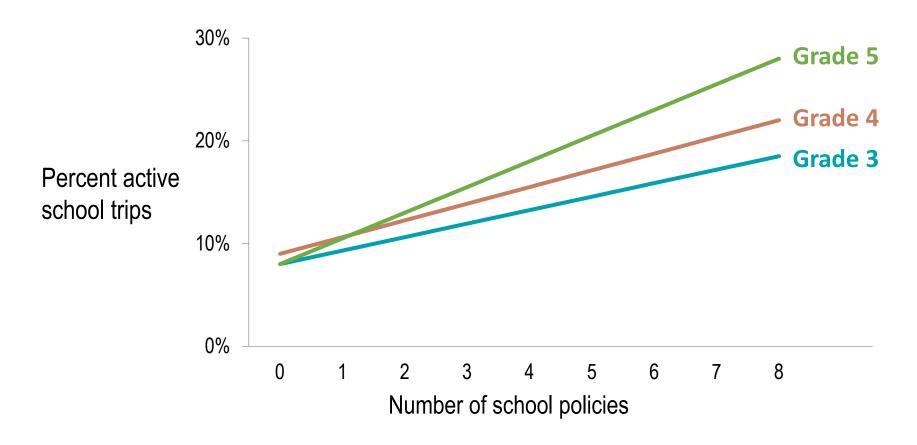
For each additional policy, the predicted percentage of trips made by active travel modes was 1.46% higher.



# Key findings



There was a difference in association by grade and school policies had a stronger association with active commuting in grade 5 classrooms.





# Conclusion & Implications



Highlights importance of school policy environment to increasing ACS in elementary students.

"More is better"

Older students may be more influenced by school policies than younger students.

Independent mobility, parental safety concerns

#### **Limitations**

Predominantly one school district

Limited in determining the length of time these policies and practices have been in place

Implementation of policies



# Acknowledgements



City of Austin Public Works Department School districts and elementary school administrators and teachers

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Bill Kohl, PhD

Deanna Hoelscher, PhD, RDN, Principal Investigator

Full article link in Journal of Physical Activity and Health:





# Incorporating Equity into Active Commuting to School Infrastructure Projects: A Case Study on Municipal Policies

# Background





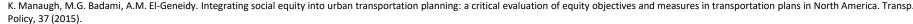
Austin, Texas – \$27.5M for Safe Routes to School (SRTS) infrastructure projects – split equally among council districts.

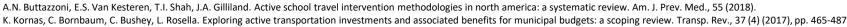


Evidence for the effects of infrastructure changes on active transportation in children – more physical activity



Need for assessing equity impacts of SRTS and infrastructure projects for walking and biking



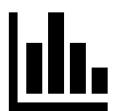






# Study Aims





To describe the City of Austin Safe Routes to School project prioritization process.



To describe community equity measures of identified SRTS infrastructure projects by council fund distribution.



To provide community perspectives on barriers and facilitators for implementation



#### Methods





Data source: City of Austin reports combined with school-level demographic data to determine equity of need distribution

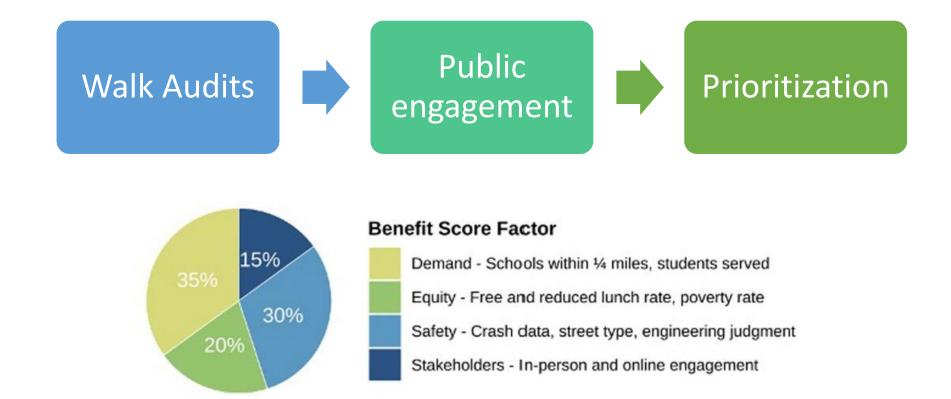


Measures: Interviews were conducted with community partners



#### Austin SRTS Infrastructure Plan







## Prioritization Process



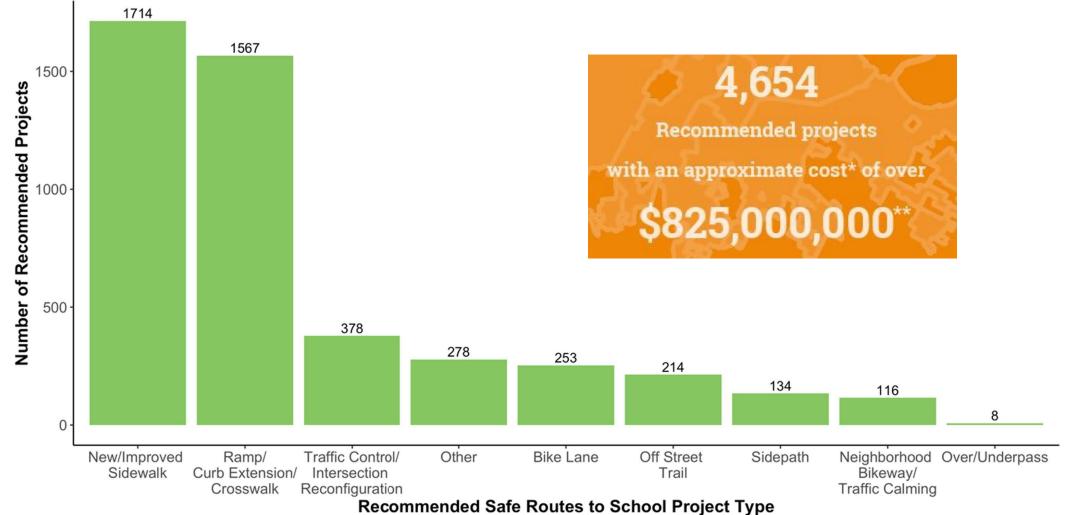
Project ID	Project w/in 1/2 mi (ped) or 2 mi (bike) and attendance boundary of:	Location	Issue	Recommendation  + = parking removal required  ~ = private property acquisition required	Overall Benefit Category	Estimated Cost:Benefit Category
				Add speed cushions - CRYSTALBROOK DR from		
			Excessive vehicle	LOYOLA LN to SILVERBROOK LOOP, Protected Bike		
	GARCIA, BARBARA JORDAN,	CRYSTALBR	speeds, No bike	Lane - CRYSTALBROOK DR from LOYOLA LN to		
1G - 002	BERTHA SADLER MEANS	OOK DR	facility, Wide ROW	SILVERBROOK LOOP ~	1 - Very High	1 - Very High
				Add chicanes - CRYSTALBROOK DR from		
			Excessive vehicle	SILVERBROOK LOOP to PECAN BROOK DR, Protected		
	BARBARA JORDAN, GARCIA,	CRYSTALBR	speeds, No bike	Bike Lane - CRYSTALBROOK DR from SILVERBROOK		
1G - 004	BERTHA SADLER MEANS	OOK DR	facility, Wide ROW	LOOP to PECAN BROOK DR ~	1 - Very High	3 - Medium
	,	PECAN	Desired bike route,	Protected Bike Lane - PECAN BROOK DR from		
1G - 005*	BERTHA SADLER MEANS	BROOK DR	No bike facility		1 - Very High	3 - Medium
				Add Dynamic Speed Display Device - LOYOLA LN		
	OAK MEADOWS, GARCIA,		Desired bike route,	from CRYSTALBROOK DR to SANDSHOF DR,		
	OVERTON, BARBARA JORDAN,		Excessive vehicle	Protected Bike Lane - LOYOLA LN from WENTWORTH		
1G - 006	BERTHA SADLER MEANS	LOYOLA LN	speeds	DR to MILLRACE DR	1 - Very High	5 - Very Low
1G - 007*	BARBARA JORDAN, GARCIA	JOHNNY MORRIS RD	Desired bike route, No bike facility	Sidepath - JOHNNY MORRIS RD from FM 969 RD to Manor EXPRY ~	1 - Very High	5 - Very Low





# City of Austin infrastructure projects



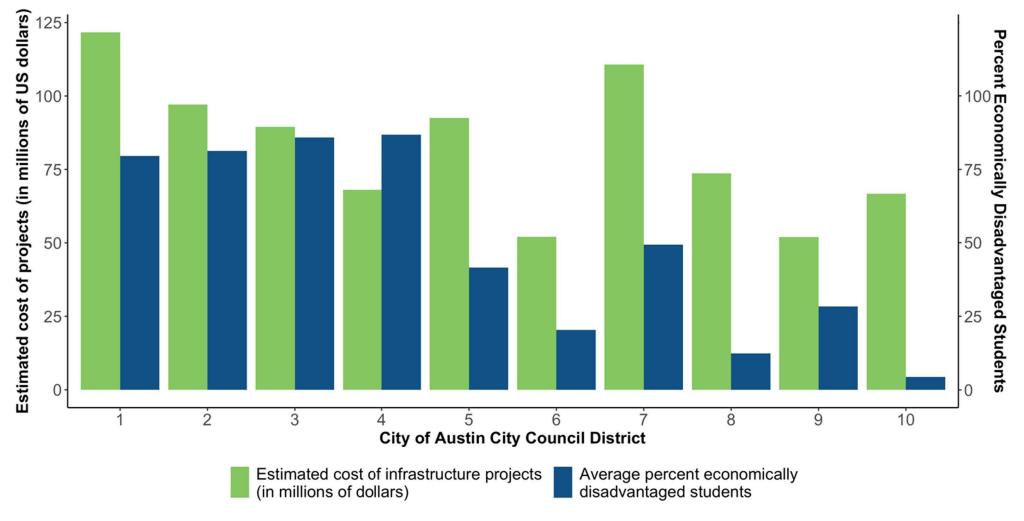






# City of Austin infrastructure projects







#### Qualitative Interviews



"If you just look at the number of schools in different districts one has five another."

"Are you achieving the goals of safe routes by spending money on something that didn't really need to happen?"

"At some schools were looking at putting in protected bike lanes and others we're like, 'Can we st get some sidewalks ing up to the school?'."

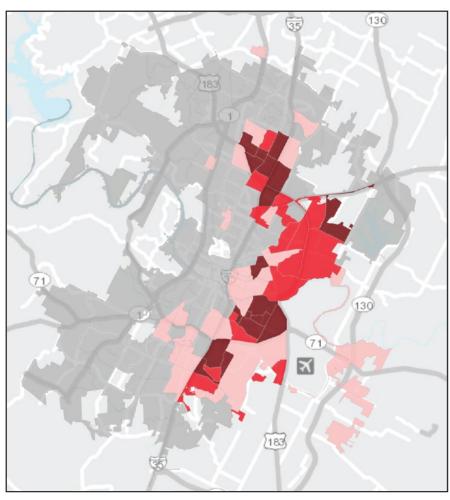


#### Discussion





U.S. Census Bureau 2020. Release Number CB20-78: Southern And Western Regions Experienced Rapid Growth This Decade.



Building "A City Of Upper-Middle-Class Citizens" Labor Markets, Segregation, And Growth In Austin, Texas, 1950–1973

J. Urban History, 39 (2013), pp. 975-996 C. Hedman, D. Elliott, T. Srini, S. Kooragayala, Austin And The State Of Low-And Middle-Income Housing Urban Institute. (2017)

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Handy, S. 2009. Walking, Bicycling, And Health. In: MALEKAFZALI, S. (Ed.) Healthy, Equitable Transportation Policy: Recommendations And Research.

A. Ryan, C. Barchers, E. Christofa, M. Knodler. Equitable resource allocation for municipal safety: a data envelopment analysis. Transport. Res. Part D: Transport Environ., 97 (2021), Article 102926 Dupuis, N., Stahl, E. & Rainwater, B. 2017. The Future Of Equity In Cities. Washington, DC United States.





#### Discussion



Redlining & racial segregation

Systemic disinvestment **Under-resources** neighborhood infrastructure

Discriminatory zoning & planning practices

Inequitable built environment conditions

Worse health outcomes

Transit-induced development

Unaffordable housing

**Gentrification &** segregation

E.E. Lynch, L.H. Malcoe, S.E. Laurent, J. Richardson, B.C. Mitchell, H.C.S. Meier. The legacy of structural racism: associations between historic redlining, current mortgage lending, and health. SSM - Population Health, 14 (2021) Williams, D.R., Collins, C. 2001. Racial Residential Segregation: A Fundamental Cause Of Racial Disparities. In: Health. Public Health Reports (Washington, D.C.: 1974), 116, 404-416. G. Lipsitz. How Racism Takes Place. Temple University Press (2011)



# Implications for practice and policy





# MOVING TOWARDS EQUITY

- 2020 Mobility Bond \$20M for high and very high priority SRTS projects
- Equitable Transit-Oriented Development Policy Plan
- IIJA 7x more TAP funding in Texas than before
- Reconnecting Communities & Neighborhoods - Neighborhood Access and Equity (NAE) Program



# CALL TO ACTION

- Emphasize spatial and social equity principles
- More financial and infrastructural support in lower-income communities
- Engage underrepresented communities
- Need systematic approach to address equity
- Increase diversity in leadership roles

City of Austin 2021b. Equitable Transit Resolution. Austin, Texas.

Biden Jr, J. 2021. Executive order on advancing racial equity and support for underserved communities through the federal government. In: AMERICAN, U. S. O. (Ed.). Washington, DC: White House Press Office

R.J. Lee, I.N. Sener, S.N. Jones. Understanding the role of equity in active transportation planning in the United States. Transport Rev., 37 (2017), pp. 211-226
L.M. Braun, D.A. Rodriguez, P. Gordon-Larsen. Social (In) equity in access to cycling infrastructure: cross-sectional associations between bike lanes and area-level sociodemographic characteristics In 22 large US cities. J. Transp. Geogr., 80 (2019), Article 102544





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#### Transportation Research Part D: Transport and Environment



Volume 112, November 2022, 103493

Incorporating equity into active commuting to school infrastructure projects: A case study

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- City of Austin SRTS department and study participants
- This research was funded by the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health & Human Development, grant number R01 HD097669, and support was provided by the Michael and Susan Dell Foundation through the Michael & Susan Dell Center for Healthy Living.







#### Conclusions



Increasing active commuting to school in children requires research and evaluation of policy and environmental strategies at multiple levels.

Continued efforts around equity and transportation justice are needed to ensure access to safe and healthy environments for all to actively commute to school.



# Thank you!



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# Thank you!



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