Cross-SectorPartnership Impacts Students and Families Walking and Bizycling

Presented by:
Ed Johnson, RLA, ASLA
Lori Rhew, MA, PAPHS
Seth La Jeunesse

Thursday, May 12, 2016



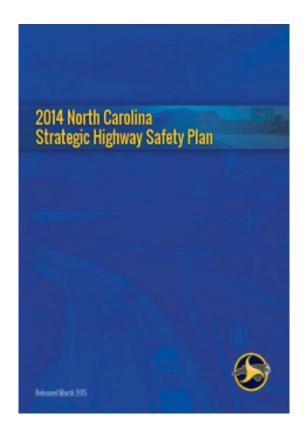


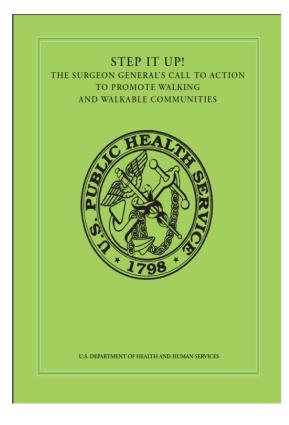
Topics

- The Partnership:
 - How the NC Department of Transportation and the NC Division of Public Health are working together to increase walking and bicycling across North Carolina
- The Project:
 - > Active Routes to School: State and boaling benentation
- The Impact:
 - Impact of the Active Routes to School Projecton North Carolina students and families walking and bicycling



Partnerships





Home

Transportation and Health Tool



Photo credit: www.pedbikeimages.org 4 / Laura Sandt

What is the Transportation and Health Tool?

The Transportation and Health Tool (THT) was developed by the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to provide easy access to data that practitioners can use to examine the health impacts of transportation systems.

The tool provides data on a set of transportation and public health indicators for each U.S. state and metropolitan area that describe how the transportation environment affects safety, active transportation, air quality, and connectivity to destinations. You can use the tool to quickly see how your state or metropolitan area compares with others in addressing key transportation and health issues. It also provides information and resources to help agencies better understand the links between transportation and health and to identify strategies to improve public health through transportation planning and policy.

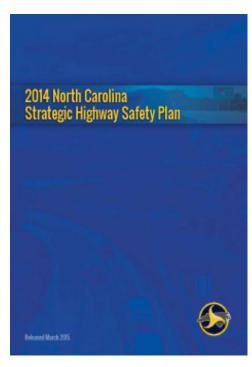
How to Use the Tool

- View indicator data
- Learn more about the indicators used in the tool
- Identify strategies to improve transportation and health outcomes
 Explore information, recourses, and receased about the relationship.
- Explore information, resources, and research about the relationship between transportation and health
- Understand how the tool assigns scores to states and metropolitan areas
- Review how and why the tool was developed

Updated: Tuesday, October 27, 2015



The North Carolina Strategic Highway Safety Plan



ACTIVE TO SCHOOL

A North Carolina Safe Routes to School Project

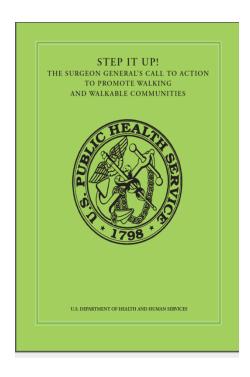
Strategy 1 - Continue to develop training and education programs for pedestrian and bicycle safety.

• Expand education in schools through the implementation of Let's Go NC! and other programs that encourage safe walking and riding behaviors.

Strategy 3 - Continue to develop communication and leadership support for pedestrian and bicycle safety.

- Demonstrate support for pedestrian and bicycle safety
 through continued investment in Complete Streets and Safe
 Routes to School.
- Continue to develop intendepartmental and interagency coordination to improve safety and efficiency for pedestrian and bicycle efforts.

U.S.Surgeon General's Callto Action to Promote Waking and Wakable Communities



- Goall. Make Waking a National Priority
- Goal2. Design Communities that Make It Safe and Easy to Wak for People of All Ages and Abilities
- Goal3. Promote Programs and Policies to SupportWaking Where People Live, Learn, Work, and Play
 - Strategy 3A. Promote programs and policies that make iteasy for students to walk before, during and afterschool.
- Goal4. Provide Information to Encourage Waking and Improve Wakability
- Goal5. Fill Surveillance, Research, and Evaluation Gaps Related to Waking and Wakability



Transportation and Health Tool

Home

Transportation and Health Tool



Photo credit: www.pedbikeimages.org 6 / Laura Sandt

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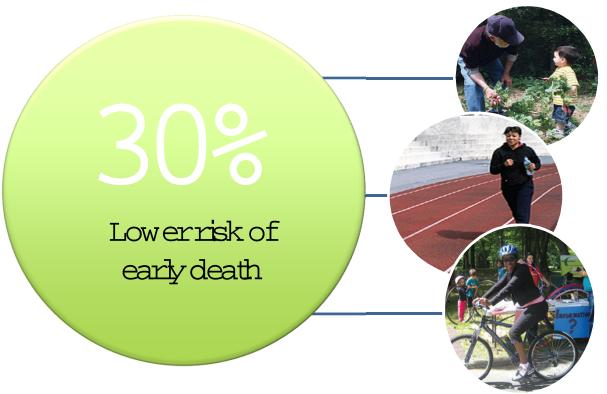
Strategies that transportation practitioners can use to address health

-Safe Routes to School

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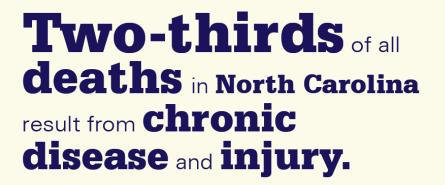


PhysicalActivity





Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Step ItUp! The Surgeon General's Call to Action to Promote Waking and Wakable Communities. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Surgeon General; 2015.



Chronic
Disease and
Injury Section

North Carolina
Division of
Public Health

The **FIVE** leading causes of death in North Carolina:

Cancer

Heart Disease Chronic Lung Disease

Stroke

Injury ` and Violence

Many of these deaths are due to preventable causes such as tobacco use, physical inactivity and poor nutrition.

The Chronic Disease and Injury Section uses effective strategies to reduce the burden of chronic disease and injury across the life span.



Physical Activity Recommendations

Chibren and adolescents need 1 hourorm one ofphysical activity daily. This should include:



Aerobic Activity

Most of the 60 minutes or more should be aerobic activity and should include vigorous-intensity at least 3 days a week.



Muscle-Strengthening Activity

on at least 3 days of the week.



Bone-Strengthening Activity

on at least 3 days of the week.

60 m inutes orm one of physical activity daily



Source: United States Department of Health and Human Services. 2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans. http://www.health.gov/paquidelines/quidelines/Accessed April 2015.

Physical Activity Recommendations

Adults need at least:

150 M hutes everyweek

M colerate-intensity aerobic activity

OR

Briskwaking

75 M inutes everyweek

Vigorous-intensity aerobic activity

Jogang or

running

PLUS

Musclestrengthening
activities on 2 or
more days a week
thatwork allmajor
muscle groups
(legs, hips, back,
abdomen, chest,
shoulders and arms)

<u>Key Point</u>: Alladuls should avoid inactivity. Some physical activity is better than none, and adults who participate in any amount of physical activity gain some health benefits.

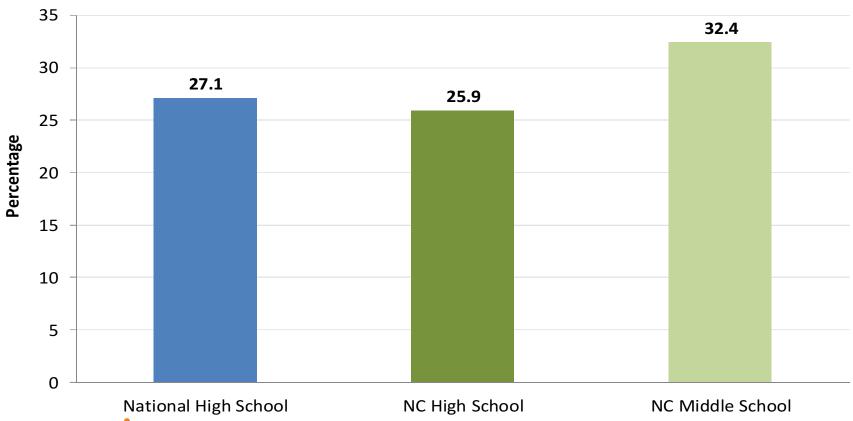


Source: United States Department of Health and Human Services. 2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans. http://www.health.gov/paquidelines/quidelines/Accessed April 2015.

Aerobic Physical Activity

Aerobic physical activity recomm endation for children adolescents:

60 m inutes orm ore of physical activity daily (vigorous-intensity physical activity at least 3 days a week)



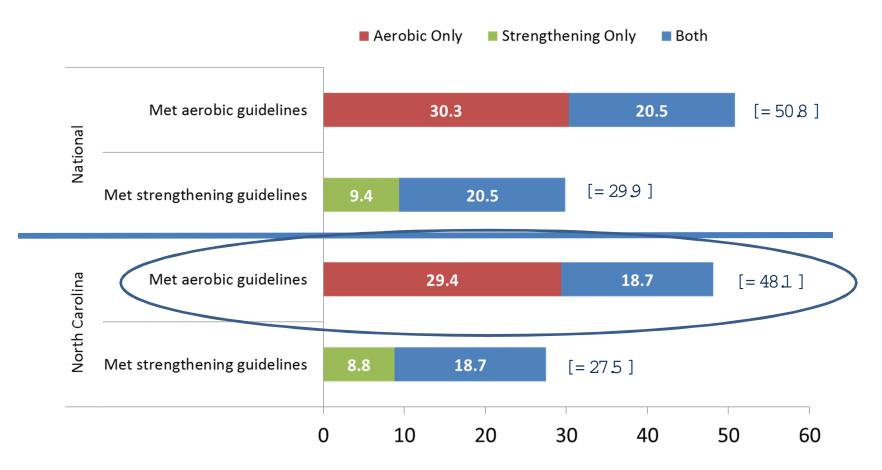


Data Sources: United States Department of Health and Human Services. 2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans. http://www.health.gov/paguidelines/guidelines/. Accessed 07/2014. Centers for Disease Controlland Prevention. State Indicator Report on Physical Activity, 2014.

http://www.cdc.gov/chysicalactivity/downbads/pa_state_indicator_report_2014.pdf.Accessed 07/2014. Department of Public Instruction and the Department of Health and Human Services, North Carolina Youth Risk Behavior Survey form it idle and high school: http://www.nchealthyschools.org/docs/data/pibs/2013/statewide/middle-schoolpdf
High school: http://www.nchealthyschools.org/docs/data/pibs/2013/statewide/middle-schoolpdf

A North Carolina Safe Routes to School Project

Physical Activity Guidelines among Adults, BRFSS 2013





Sources: United States Department of Health and Human Services Center for Disease Controlland Prevention Office of Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Laboratory Services Public Health Surveillance Program Office. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013. Participated in enough Aerobic and Muscle Strengthening exercises to meet guidelines. http://apps.nccd.odc.gov/bufss.display.asp?cat=PA&yr=2013&qkey=8291&state=US.Accessed April 14,2015.

North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, State Center for Health Statistics, 2013 BRFSS Survey Results, Aerobic and Strengthening Guidelines (4-LEVEL) http://www.schs.state.nc.us/data/brfss/2013/nc/all/_PAREC1 htm.lAccessed April 14, 2015.

NC Department of Transportation NC Division of Public Health







SRTS ProjectGoals

- Where its safe, getkids walking and biking
- W here its not safe, m ake changes
- Where there is an opportunity, educate, encourage, and work with boaluser groups such as PTAs, Law Enforcement, etc.
- The primary reason is safety as well as promoting and improving pedestrian and bicycle travel for the supported school and community









A North Carolina Safe Routes to School Project

A Partnership between

NC Department of Transportation

& NC Division of Public Health





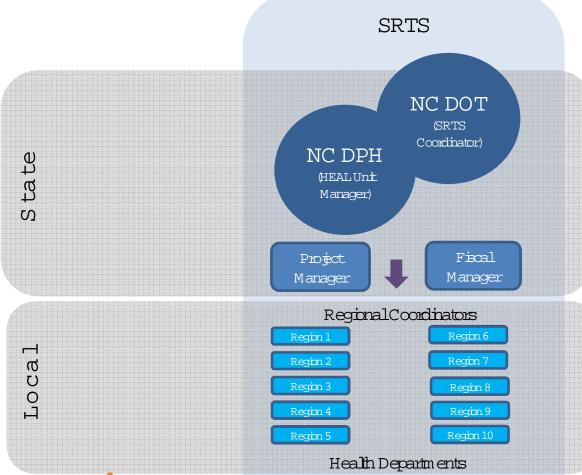
Active Routes to SchoolProjectGoal

Increase the number of elementary and middle schoolstudents who safelywalk and bike to school.





Active Routes to School Organizational Structure



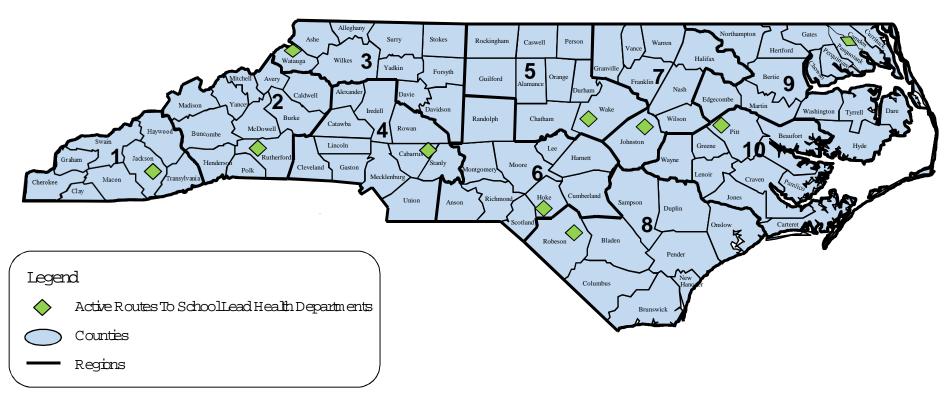
	Key and Abbreviations
DOT	Department of Transportation
DPH	Division of Public Health
SRTS	Safe Routes to School
HEAL	Healthy Eating and Active Living

Technical Assistance Provided by Highway Safety Research Center (HSRC)



A North Carolina Safe Routes to School Project

Active Routes to SchoolRegions



Lastupdated:06/23/14



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Office: 910.671.6233



Vacant



A North Carolina Safe Routes to School Project

Active Routes to School

Partnership

- NC DepartmentofTransportation and NC Division of Public Health
- Administered through boalNC health departments in 10 regions

Alignment

- NC Safe Routes to Schoolinitatives
- · Local, regional and state community safety and health initiatives



ProjectActivities

Awareness-Raising Events

 Increase one-time awareness events about the importance of Safe Routes to School

Ongoing Programs

 Increase the number of ongoing programs that encourage walking and biking to school

Trainings/Workshops

• Increase the number of trainings on how to implement Safe Routes to School-related activities

Policy Changes

 Increase the number of policies that support walking and biking to school

Built Environment Changes

• Develop a plan for an infrastructure issue statement to identify a physical improvement to local infrastructure for future exploration



Common Elements Among Programs that Increased Waking and Bicycling

- 1. In-school champion
- 2. Promotional activities
- 3. Parent support
- 4. Policies



A Comparative Analysis of Safe Routes to School Program Elements and Travel Mode Outcomes

Prepared by the National Center for Safe Routes to School



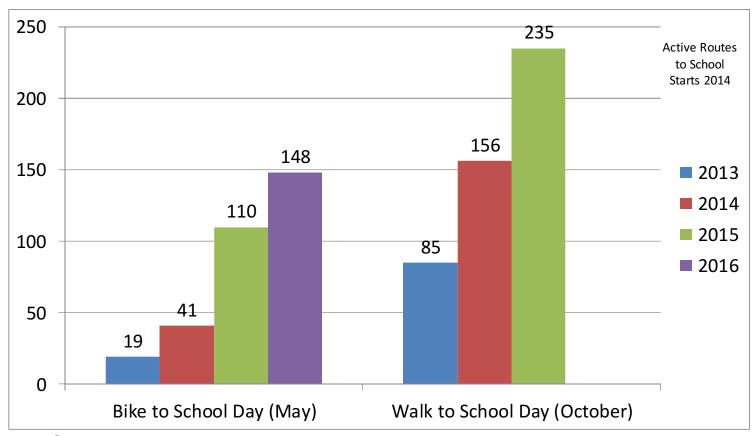






January 2012







Source: Schools registered on www walkbketoschoolog. Accessed 4/25/16



Walk to School Day Participation in North Carolina Skyrockets

What an exciting year for Walk to School Day in North Carolina! More students and adults in their sneakers and hit the sidewalks in celebration of Transportation Secretary Nick Tennyson, NC of Walk to School Day in 2015 than ever before. Events were held in over 60 counties statewide and in all, 235 schools registered events in North Carolina – nearly a 50% increase from 2014. Nationally, in 2014 North Carolina ranked 27th in Walk to School Day registrations and in 2015 North Carolina rose to 6th place!"

North Carolina's signature Walk to School Day event in 2015 was celebrated at Hertford schools and communities across the state laced up Grammar School in Hertford, NC. NC Department Deputy Secretary of Health Services Dr. Randall Grammar School to show their support for the benefits of walking to school.

Williams and several other state and local officials ioined students and families on a walk to Hertford Nationally, in 2014 North Carolina ranked 27th in Wak to SchoolDay registrations and in 2015 North Carolina rose to 6th place!*



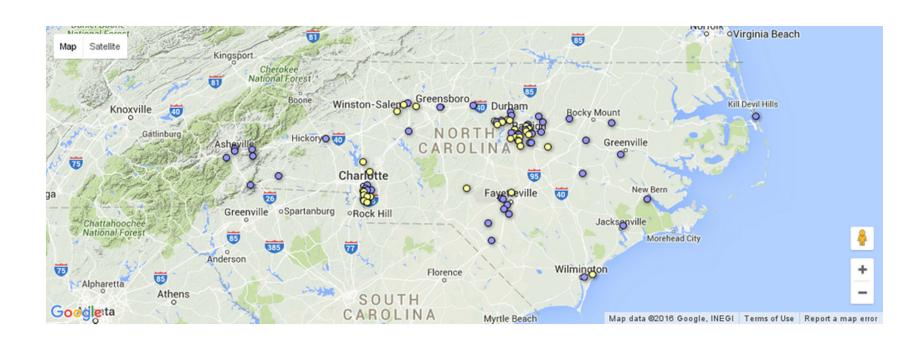
Source: NC Department of Transportation, Division of Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation. (2016). Walk to School Day Participation in North Carolina Skyrockets. "Raleigh, NC: NC Department of Transportation.

Over 50% of NC eventorganizers - planned, or already completed, policy or engineering changes

- Top Three Policy or Engineering Changes in North Carolina
 - > 26% addition of safety education
 - > 22% addition of walking bicycling promotion to existing schoolpolicies
 - > 14% addition of sidewalks, paths or crosswalks

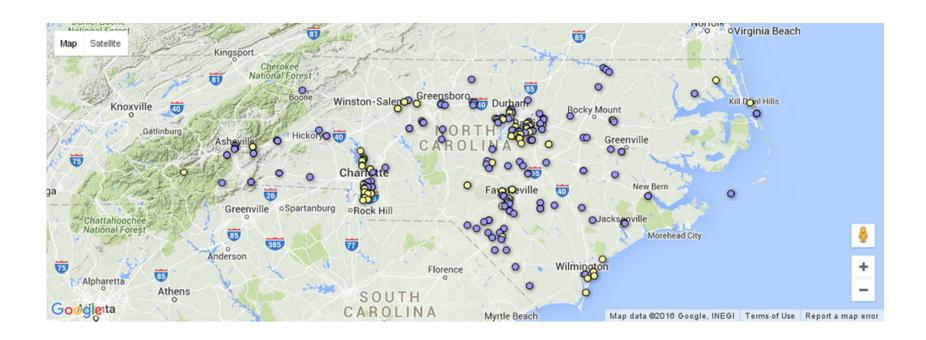


2013 Wak to SchoolDay in NC (85 Schools; 59.8% Title I)



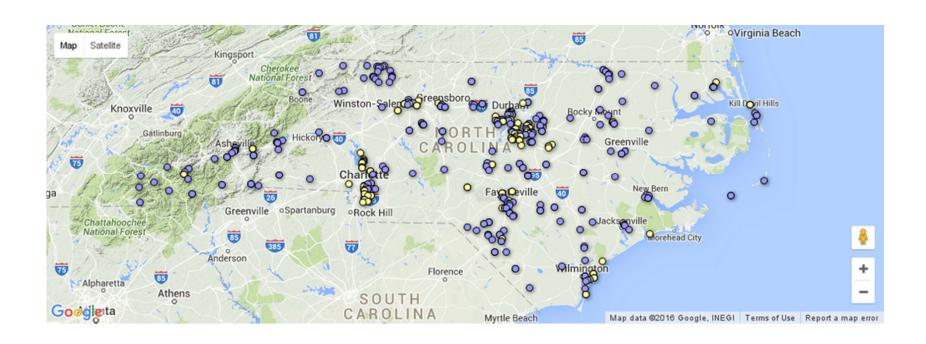


2014 Wak to SchoolDay in NC (157 Schools; 66.1% Title I)



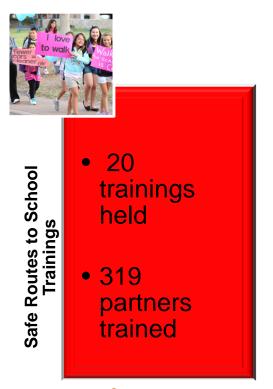


2015 Wak to SchoolDay in NC (235 Schools; 73.2% Title I)





Selectprojectoutcomes reported by Active Routes to School Coordinators between July 2014-April 2016





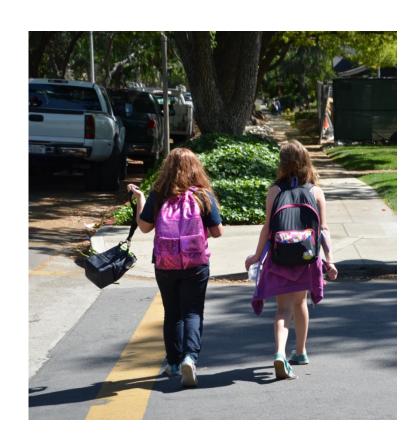




Ongoing Programs: Wak orbitycle programs that encourage waking and bitycling to orat school on an on-going basis.

Active Routes to SchoolProjectEvaluation

- # and distribution of activities
- % of students who wak or bicycle to and from school
- Participating families 'waking and bicycling activity
- Schools'Coordinator-defined readiness to embrace active schooltravel





Data Collection

ParentSurvey

Parent Survey About Wa	lking and Biking to School	
Dear Parent or Caregiver, Your child's school wants to learn your thoughts about children wall complete. We ask that each family complete only one survey per so survey home, please fill out the survey for the child with the next bir	thool your children attend. If more than one child from a school	
After you have completed this survey, send it back to the school with confidential and neither your name nor your child's name will be ass Thank you for participating in this survey!		
+ CAPITAL LETTERS ONLY - BLUE OR BLACK INK	ONLY	+
School Name:		
	<u> </u>	ш
1. What is the grade of the child who brought home this sur	Vey? Grade (PK,K,1,2,3)	
2. Is the child who brought home this survey male or female	e? Male Female	
3. How many children do you have in Kindergarten through	8 th grade?	
4. What is the street intersection nearest your home? (Provide	e the names of two intersecting streets)	
	and	\prod
Place a clear 'X' inside box. If you make a mistake, fil	I the entire box, and then mark the correct box.	
5. How far does your child live from school?		
Less than ¼ mile 1½ mile up to 1 mile	More than 2 miles	
1 mile up to ½ mile 1 mile up to 2 miles	Don't know	
Place a clear 'X' inside box. If you make a mistake, fil		+
6. On most days, how does your child arrive and leave for so	:hool? (Select one choice per column, mark box with X)	
Arrive at school Walk	Leave from school Walk	
Bike	Bike	
School Bus	School Bus	
Family vehicle (only children in your family)	Family vehicle (only children in your family)	
Carpool (Children from other families)	Carpool (Children from other families)	
Transit (city bus, subway, etc.)	Transit (city bus, subway, etc.)	
Other (skateboard, scooter, inline skates, etc.)	Other (skateboard, scooter, inline skates, etc.)	
+ Place a clear 'X' inside box. If you make a mistake, fill		+
7. How long does it normally take your child to get to/from	school? (Select one choice per column, mark box with X)	
Travel time to school	Travel time from school	
Less than 5 minutes	Less than 5 minutes	
5 – 10 minutes	5 – 10 minutes	
11 – 20 minutes	11 – 20 minutes	
More than 20 minutes	More than 20 minutes	
Don't know / Not sure	Don't know / Not sure	
+		+

StudentTravelTally

+ CAP	ITAL I	ETTE	RS C	NLY	1-	BLUE	OR	BL	AC	ΚI	NK (ONL	Y.															г	
School Name	:										Te	ach	er's	Fir	st I	Nan	ne:			Te	ach	er's	Las	t N	ame	:			
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Grade: (PK,K,	1,2,3)	М	onda	y's D	ate	(Wee	k cou	nt w	as co	ondu	cted)	N	umb	er	of S	tud	en	ts E	nrol	led	in C	lass	_	_	_	_	_	_	
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	Wea	uden Fally		ν	Valk			Bik	е	S	School Bus				Family Vehicle			Carpool				Transit				Othe			
Key	S= sur R= rai O=ove SN=sr	ny	Number in class when count made				-			-		İ	-				Only with Children from			Riding with children from other families			City bus, subway, etc.				Skate-bo scooter,		
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A North Carolina Safe Routes to School Project

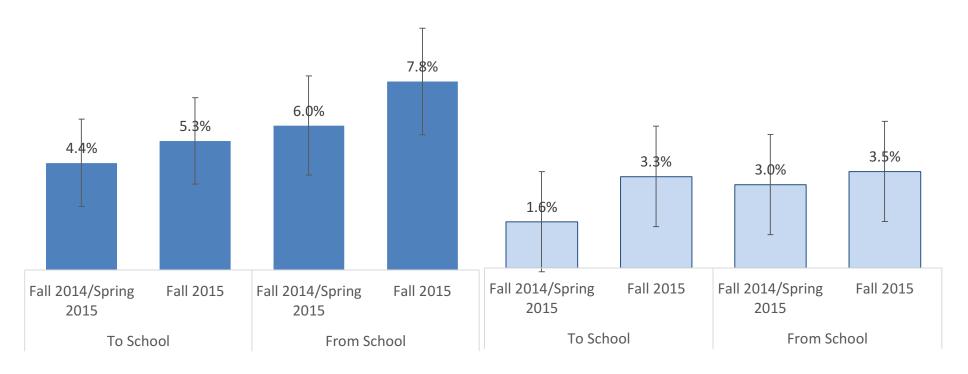
Three Strongest Predictors of Waking and Biking to School

From 7,730 parent surveys collected by 73 schools:

- 1. Distance from School: Students living within one mile of school were 10 times more likely to walk orbike to school than students living beyond one mile of school
- 2. Fun!: Students whose parents perceived walking orbiking to schoolas fun were 3 times more likely to walk orbike
- 3. Asking perm ission: Students who asked their parent for perm ission to wak orbike to school were 2.5 times more likely to do so

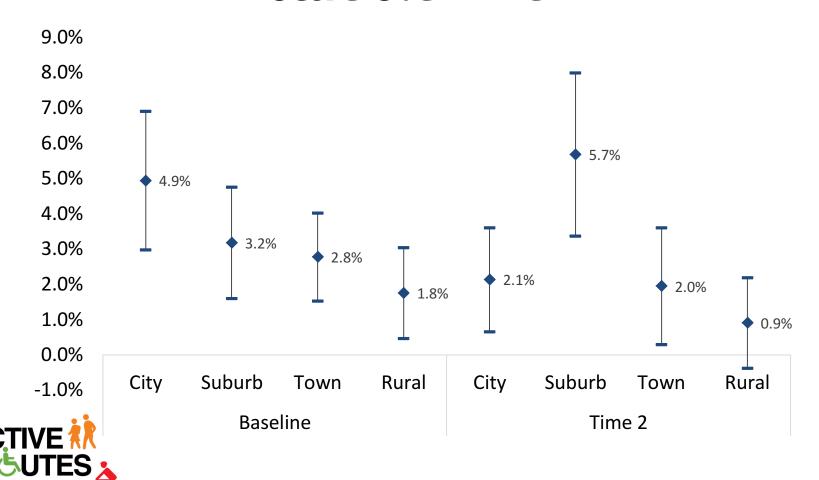


Probability of Waking or Biking to and from School over Time (surveys on left; tallies on right)



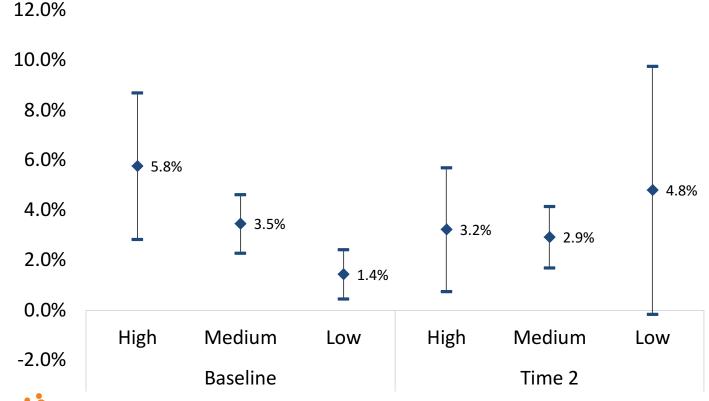


Probability of Waking or Biking by School Locale over Time



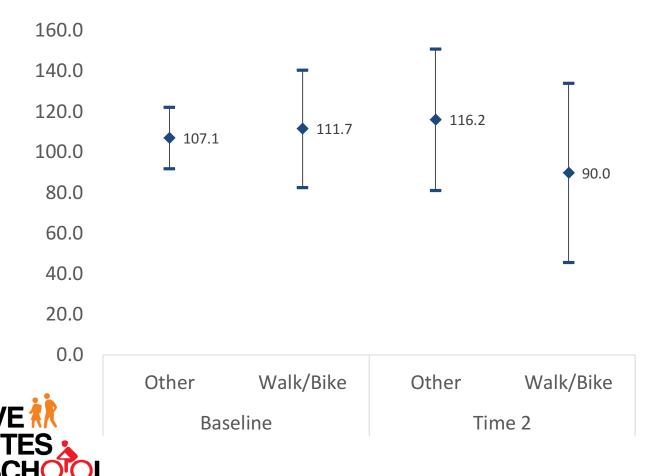
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Probability of Waking or Biking by School Income over Time





Students'SchoolTraveland theirWaking and Biking Activity Outside of School

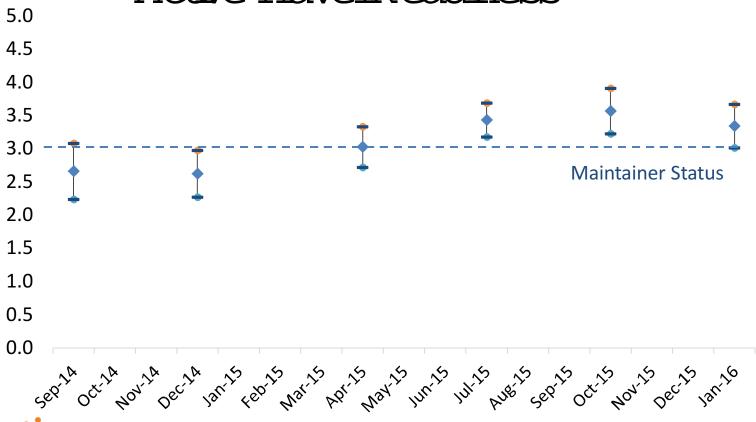


A North Carolina Safe Routes to School Project

Students'SchoolTraveland theirParents' Waking and Biking Activity



Schools'Coordinator-reported 'Active TravelReadiness"





Where is the Active Routes to School Project evaluation headed?

- Understanding Active
 Routes to Schoolthrough a
 health equity lens
- Estimating impacts of interventions on waking and biking outcomes

















A North Carolina Safe Routes to School Project

Lessons Learned

- Cross sectorpartnerships support sustainable change
 - Increase understanding of partner agencies protocols and processes
 - > Increase understanding of opportunities for coordination
 - > Breaks down professional "language barriers"
 - > Takes time



Lessons Learned

- Common goals, different strategies, alignment
 - > Defined purpose forworking together
 - Align strategies to increase reach and in pact



Making the connection:

How can YOU engage with Active Routes to School?

- Community and neighborhood site development
 - Incorporate elements that support bicycle and pedestrian activity and connectivity to schools
- Planning committees
 - Include Active Routes to School Coordinators on your committees (e.g., bicycle and pedestrian plans)
- Support and promote
 - Wak to SchoolDay, Bike to SchoolDay and on-going Active Routes to SchoolPrograms in your area



Thank you

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