

Joint effects of walkability and parental perceived neighbourhood safety on likelihood of active travel to school:

A longitudinal follow-up of the **Wixx** campaign



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Wixx:

A multimedia communication campaign



Modelled after: **the Verb Campaign** (Huhman et al., 2010)

Launched by: **Quebec en Forme**

Aims: promote physical activity among tweens in Quebec by increasing their

- knowledge, attitudes, self-efficacy, social norms
- social support
- awareness about opportunities for physical activity
- physical activity levels

(Laferté et al., 2014)



Wixx components

**Branding
Advertising**

**Partners'
Wixx zones**

**Promotion &
Public relations**

**Internet
Platforms**

(Laferté et al., 2014)

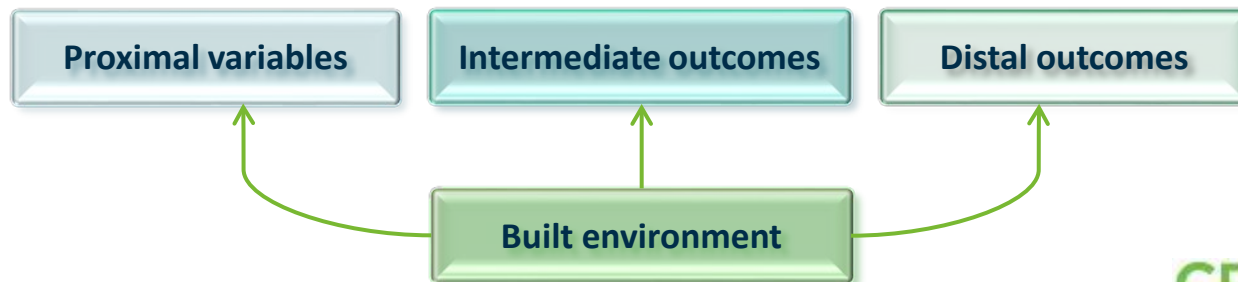


The Wixx Evaluation Project (1)



Evaluation Framework: **Logic Model**
(Lemay, Lagarde, & Gauvin, 2012)

Conceptual Framework: **The Hierarchy of Effects**
(Bauman et al., 2008)





The Wixx Evaluation Project (2)



Samples: $N_{2012}=1000$ dyads

$N_{2013}=1001$ dyads



Aim: environment's moderating influence on changes in active transportation to school (ATS) between 2012 and 2013

Subsamples (Urban Québec):

$n_{2012}=809$ dyads

$n_{2013}=810$ dyads



Methods

- **Data sources:**
 - **Individual data:** 2012 and 2013 cross sectional surveys
 - **Built and socio-economic environment data**
 - Canadian Census (2011) and the NHS (2011)
 - Addresses Québec 2.0 (2011): postal codes and street networks
 - Taxation database Provincial Ministry (MAMROT, 2012)
- **Procedure:** GIS to link individual, built environment, and socio-economic environment data
- **Analysis:** Binary logistic regression to predict change in ATS across time as a function of walkability, perceived safety, deprivation, after controlling for socio-demographic variables



Methods: Measures (1)

- **Outcomes:**

- **Child report** travel mode
- **Parent report** number of days

- **Individual variables:**

- **Socio-demographics**
- **Perceived safety**
- **Child weight status** (DeOnis et al., 2007)

Passive passive + mixed	Active walk + cycle
Passive 0-2 days	Active 3-7 days
At ease to let my child travel actively disagree	At ease to let my child travel actively agree
Underweight or normal weight	Overweight or obese



Methods: Measures (2)

- **Area-level measures:**
 - **Dissemination Area (DA) measure:**
Prevalence of low income
 - **Buffer-level measures:**
walkability 800 & 1200 m
(Frank et al., 2010; Forsyth et al., 2012)

$$\frac{\Sigma \text{ people low income (DA)}}{\Sigma \text{ people (DA)}}$$

Low
deprivation

High
deprivation

Density



Diversity



Design





Results

	Child OR (95%CI)	Parent OR (95%CI)
Walkability 800 m	1.17*** (1.12, 1.23)	1.16*** (1.11, 1.22)
Perceived safety	3.79*** (2.93, 4.90)	3.54*** (2.75, 4.57)
Time	1.02 (0.80, 1.31)	1.13 (0.88, 1.44)

* p < 0.05; ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001



Results

	Child OR (95%CI)	Parent OR (95%CI)
Walkability 800 m	1.19*** (1.10, 1.30)	1.17***(1.08, 1.27)
Perceived safety	1.99*** (1.42, 2.80)	1.82** (1.30, 2.56)
Time	0.37 (0.24, 0.59)	0.38 (0.24, 0.60)
Walkability 800 m * Time	1.01 (0.92, 1.12)	1.06 (0.96, 1.17)
Walkability 800 m * Perceived safety	0.97 (0.88, 1.07)	0.96 (0.87, 1.06)
Perceived safety * Time	4.59*** (2.65, 7.93)	4.95*** (2.87, 8.55)

* p < 0.05; ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001



Results

	Child OR (95%CI)	Parent OR (95%CI)
Walkability 800 m	1.18*** (1.07, 1.29)	1.16***(1.06, 1.27)
Perceived safety	1.97*** (1.40, 2.78)	1.82** (1.29, 2.54)
Time	0.36 (0.22, 0.59)	0.36 (0.22, 0.60)
Walkability 800 m * Time	1.06 (0.89, 1.25)	1.10 (0.93, 1.30)
Walkability 800 m * Perceived safety	0.99 (0.87, 1.13)	0.97 (0.86, 1.10)
Perceived safety * Time	4.90*** (2.71, 8.86)	5.22*** (2.88, 9.43)
Walkability 800 m * Perceived safety * Time	0.94 (0.76, 1.15)	0.95 (0.77, 1.17)

* p < 0.05; ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001



Results

	Child OR (95%CI)	Parent OR (95%CI)
Walkability 800 m	1.16** (1.05, 1.27)	1.14** (1.04, 1.25)
Perceived safety	1.95*** (1.38, 2.75)	1.79** (1.27, 2.52)
Time	0.36*** (0.22, 0.59)	0.37*** (0.22, 0.60)
Walkability 800 m * Time	1.05 (0.89, 1.24)	1.09 (0.92, 1.28)
Walkability 800 m * Perceived safety	0.99 (0.87, 1.12)	0.97 (0.86, 1.10)
Perceived safety * Time	4.98*** (2.75, 9.02)	5.32*** (2.94, 9.63)
Walkability 800 m * Perceived safety * Time	0.95 (0.77, 1.16)	0.96 (0.78, 1.18)
Deprivation	1.34 (0.96, 1.86)	1.36 (0.98, 1.89)

* p < 0.05; ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001



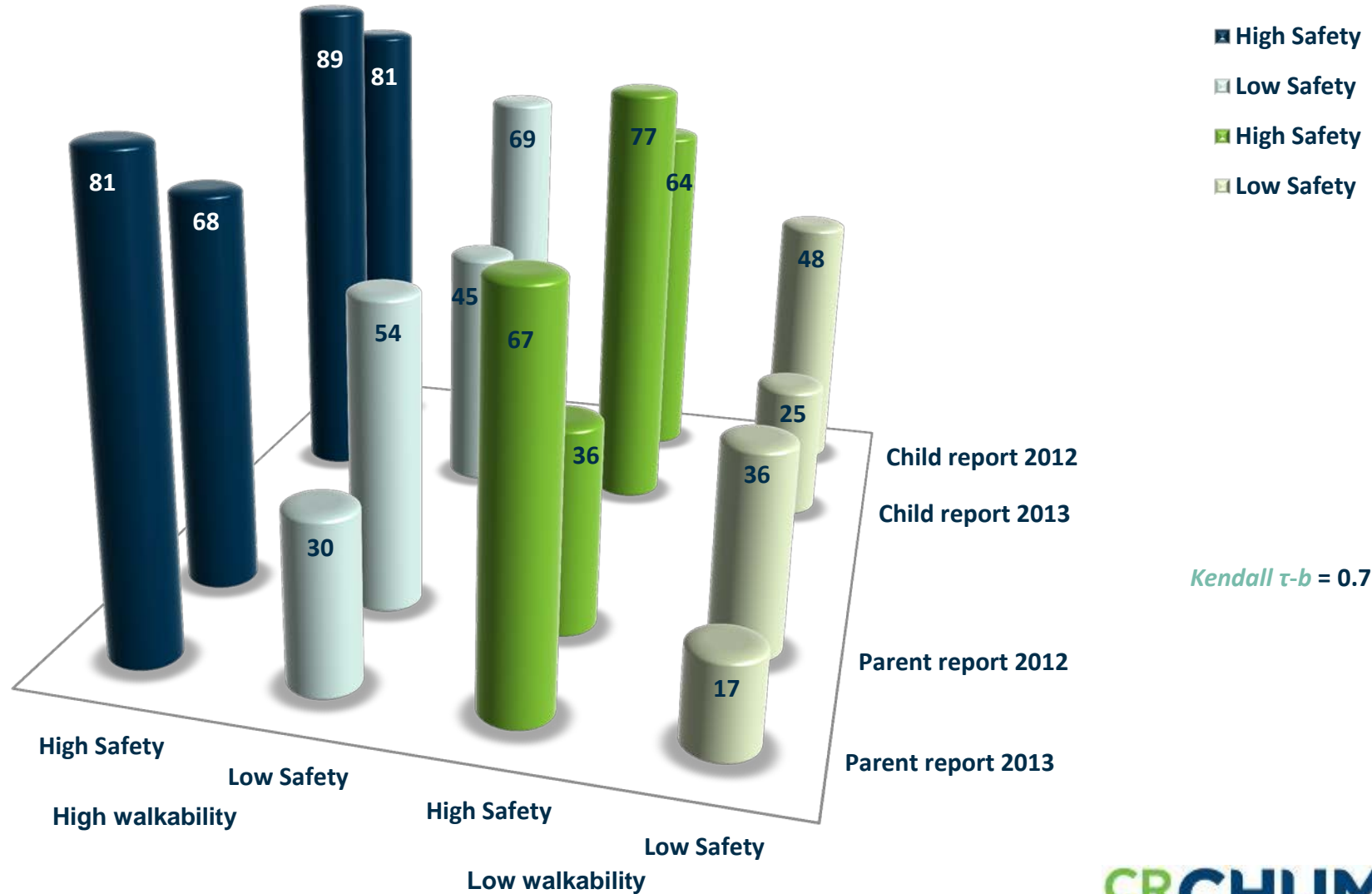
Results

	Child OR (95%CI)	Parent OR (95%CI)
Walkability 800 m	1.16** (1.06, 1.28)	1.14** (1.03, 1.25)
Perceived safety	1.93*** (1.36, 2.74)	1.75** (1.24, 2.48)
Time	0.37*** (0.22, 0.61)	0.37*** (0.22, 0.61)
Walkability 800 m * Time	1.06 (0.89, 1.25)	1.10 (0.93, 1.30)
Walkability 800 m * Perceived safety	0.98 (0.86, 1.12)	0.97 (0.86, 1.10)
Perceived safety * Time	5.14*** (2.81, 9.39)	5.49*** (3.02, 9.96)
Walkability 800 m * Perceived safety * Time	0.93 (0.76, 1.16)	0.95 (0.77, 1.17)
Deprivation	1.16 (0.82, 1.63)	1.19 (0.85, 1.67)
Child sex	0.74* (0.57, 0.95)	0.92 (0.71, 1.18)
Child physical impairment	0.83 (0.40, 1.71)	0.89 (0.44, 1.81)
Child grade level	2.25*** (1.64, 3.07)	1.63** (1.20, 2.21)
Parent sex	0.82 (0.63, 1.07)	1.09 (0.84, 1.41)
Parent education	1.18 (0.83, 1.68)	1.26 (0.89, 1.78)
Family income	1.62* (1.09, 2.41)	1.52* (1.03, 2.25)
Weight status	1.27 (0.96, 1.68)	1.10 (0.83, 1.45)

* p < 0.05; ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001



Predicted probability of active travel by walkability and safety (%)



Illustrated for primary school boys, no impairment, mothers with less than HS education and family income lower than CAN\$40,000, high deprivation area, normal or underweight weight status



Discussion:

Main findings

- **Greater likelihood of ATS associated with**
 - **Higher walkability**
 - **Higher perceived safety**
- **Change in patterns of associations from 2012 to 2013**
 - **Perceived safety more strongly associated with ATS in 2013 in comparison to 2012**





Discussion:

Further directions



- Examine differential effects as a function of exposure to and recall of **Wixx**
- Examine changes in perceived safety across time and link to exposure to and recall of **Wixx**
- Examine differential effects of weather



Discussion:

Methodological issues

- Buffer size suitable:

Variable buffers over 5 waves?

- Thresholds in Greater Montreal:

Drop off zones at 0.8 – 1 km; is it enough?





Limitations & Strengths

- Self-report
- No account for distance to school or objective safety
- Difficulty in linking changes to the **Wixx** campaign
- GIS
- Representative samples
- Associations replicated across buffers and parent & child reports





Implications



- **Focus on neighbourhood**
 - Retrofitting
 - Prioritization strategies in areas where **danger, disadvantage, and disengagement overlap** (Cuellar, Jones, & Sterrett, 2015)
- **Focus on school: Involving Wixx in school travel planning**
(Mammen et al., 2014)

Wixx educational programs
Pedestrian skills

Infrastructure improvement
ATS amenities / Wixx labelling

Wixx walking bus activities
Visibility of Wixx ATS

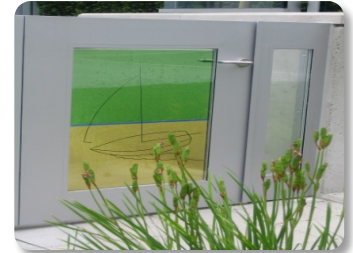
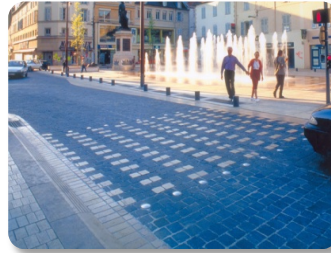
Enforcement
ATS-friendly measures / Wixx volunteers



Conclusions

- **Targets of future interventions:**

improving walkability and safety using strategies that do not improve one at the expense of the other





Acknowledgments

www.operationwixx.ca

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Thank you!





Predicted probability of active travel by walkability and safety (%)

