The background of the slide is a photograph of a school building with a large number of bicycles parked in front of it. The image is faded and serves as a backdrop for the text. The bicycles are of various colors and are parked in a row. The school building is a multi-story brick structure with many windows.

# The Impact of School Siting on Children's Health and Physical Activity

David Salvesen  
Center for Urban and Regional Studies  
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

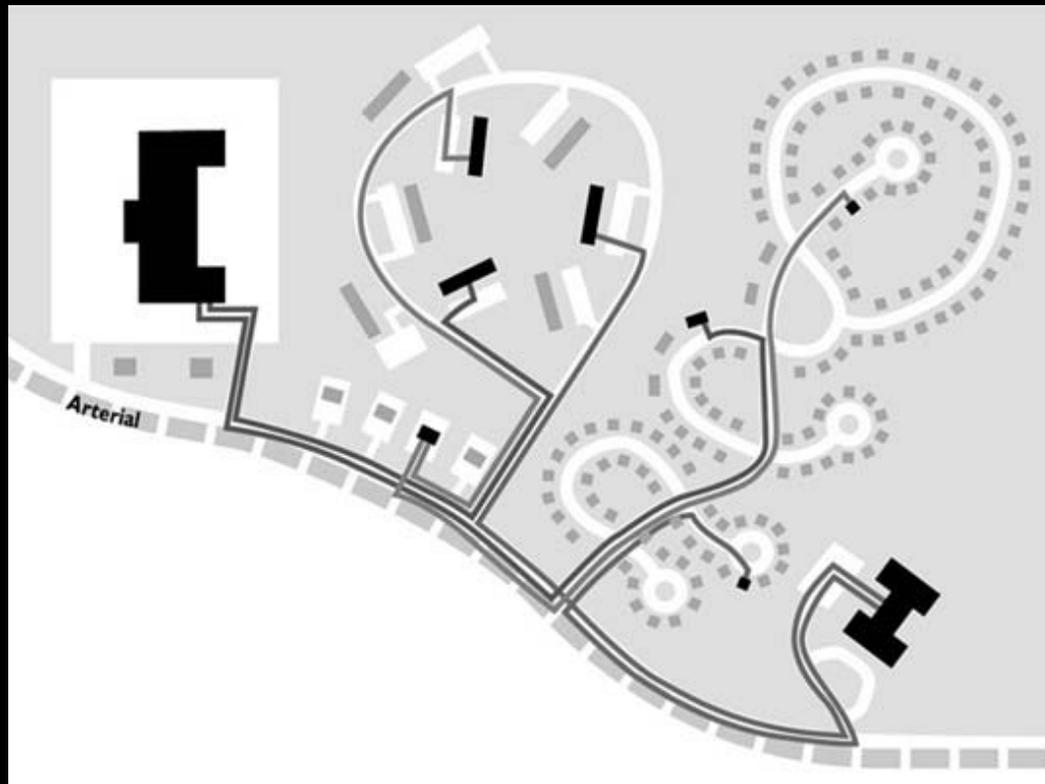
# The Built Environment

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- Land use – density, mix of uses
- Transportation system – roads, sidewalks, street pattern, accessibility, connectivity
- Urban design – trees, aesthetics, scenery

# Land Use

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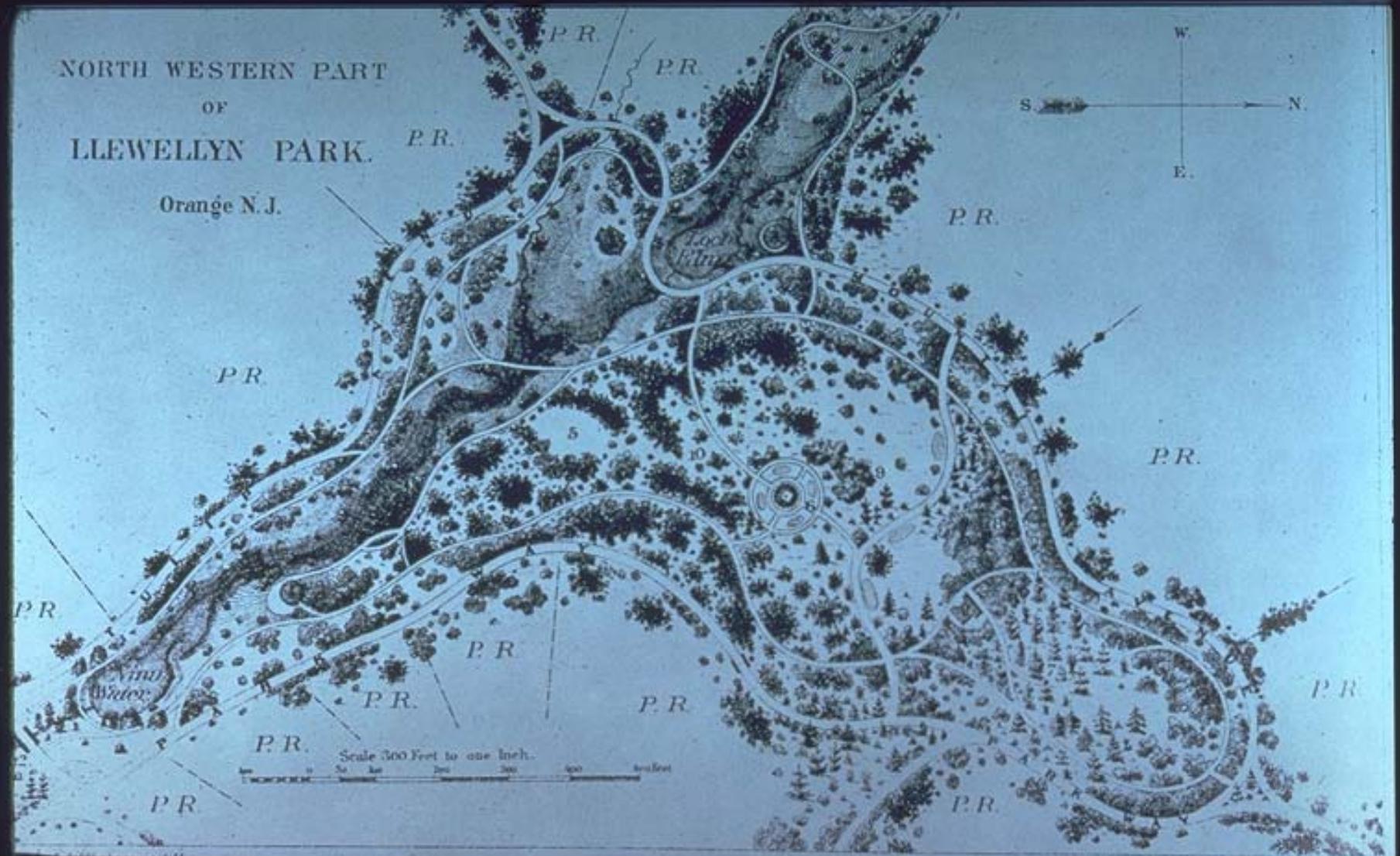
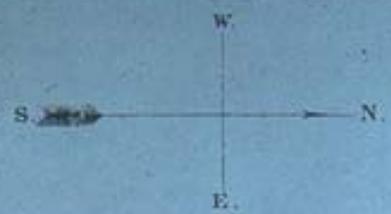
# Land Use Pattern: Low-density Subdivision

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NORTH WESTERN PART  
OF  
LLEWELLYN PARK.

Orange N. J.



Scale 300 Feet to one Inch.

# Separation vs. Integration of Uses

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 Mall/Retail	 Apartment
 School	 House
 Route	

# Transportation System

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# Design

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# School Siting Trends

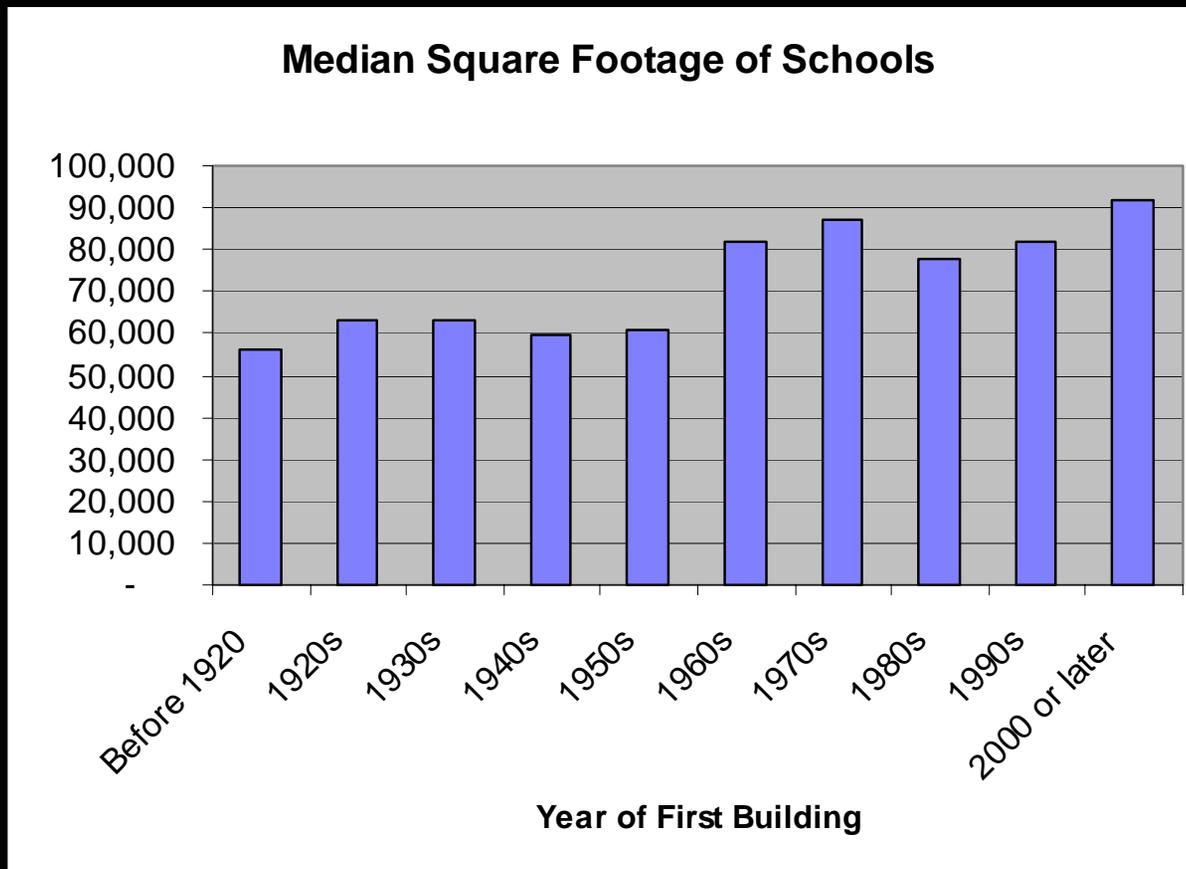
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- Larger schools on bigger sites
- More distant locations



# Schools Getting Larger

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# Factors Driving School Siting Trends

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- Suburbanization
  - Build where the kids are
- Economics
  - Economies of scale
  - Land cheaper on suburban fringe
- State Policies
  - Consolidation
  - Facilities guidelines

# NC Policies: Facilities Guidelines

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K-6	10+1/100 ADM
5-8	15+1/100 ADM
7-9	20+1/100 ADM
9-12	30+1/100 ADM

# Impacts of the Trends

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- More students arriving by car
- Traffic jams at schools
- Fewer kids walking or biking to school



# Decline in Walking & Biking to School

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- In 1969, 48% of students between the ages of five and 15 walked/biked to school.
- In 2001, less than 15% walked and only 1 % rode bikes



# Obstacles to Walking

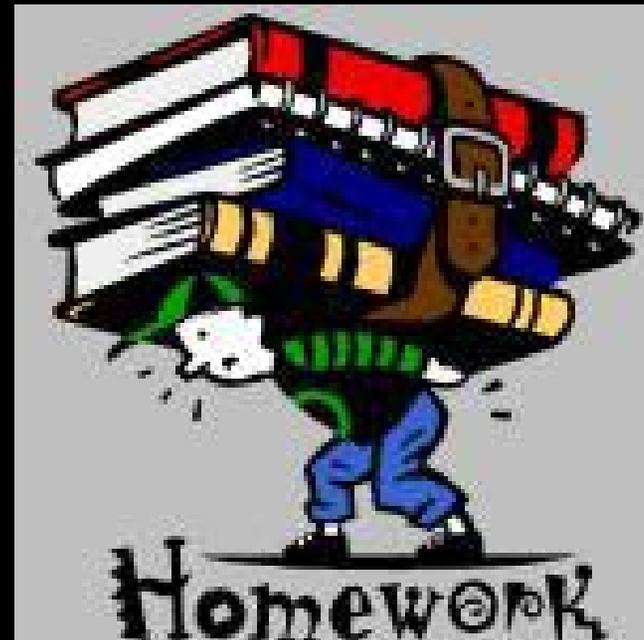
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- National survey (800 adults) in 2002
  - Reasons for not walking:
    - Too far (66%)
    - No safe route (17%)
    - Not convenient (15%)

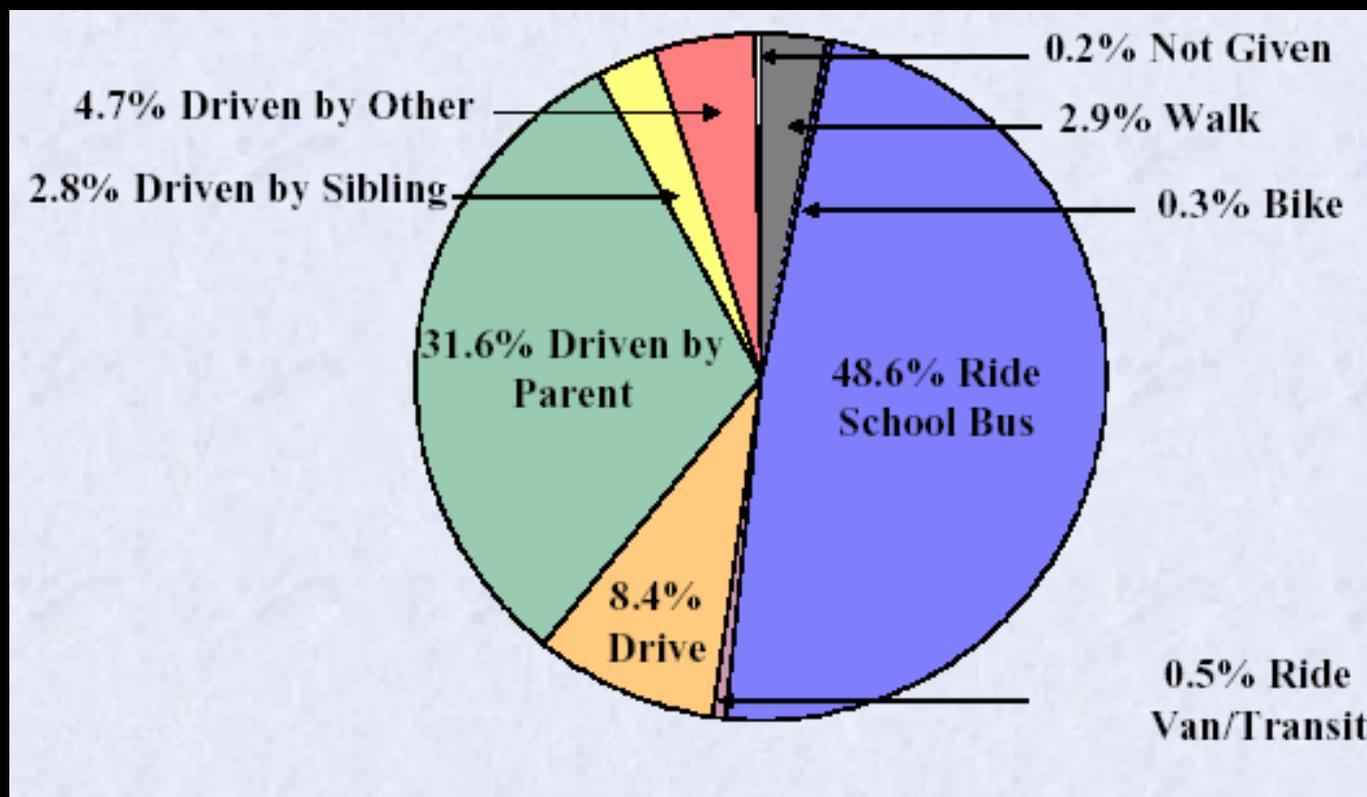
STTP, 2002

# Other Obstacles

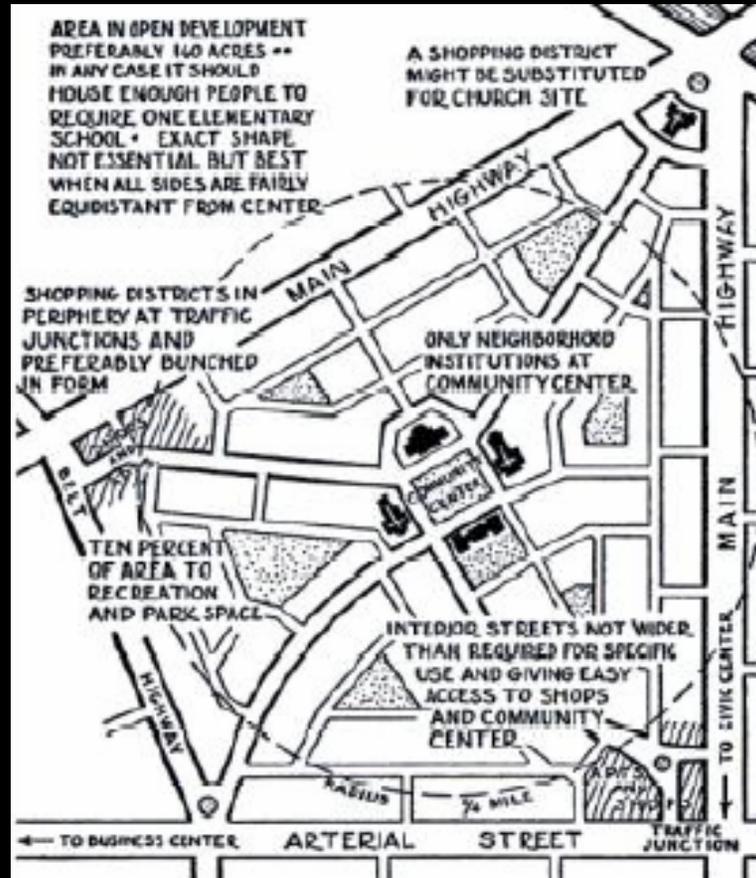
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# Travel to School



# Neighborhood Unit (Perry, 1929)



# Mary Scroggs Elementary

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# Site Plan: Southern Village

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# Concluding Remarks

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- Walkable schools require walkable neighborhoods
- Need for collaboration between school boards and local governments
- Changing built environment isn't sufficient, attitudes & perceptions matter too.
- Tradeoffs between walking and diversity
- Encouraging more children to walk or bike to school may put them at greater risk