



Safe Routes
to School
**National
Partnership**

The Evidence Is In: Safe Routes to School Benefits Children, Schools, Families, and Communities

Studies show Safe Routes to School initiatives have health and safety benefits for students, as well as benefits extending to the whole community. Benefits include:

Increased walking and bicycling to school

Studies have shown an increase in walking and biking to school through Safe Routes to School projects and programs.

- A study of 801 schools in Washington DC, Florida, Texas, and Oregon showed an average 25 percent increase in walking and bicycling to school over a five-year period associated with education and encouragement programs, and an average 18 percent increase associated with infrastructure improvements. This means that a school that combines infrastructure improvements with education and encouragement programs is likely to see increases in walking or biking of up to 43 percent.¹
- A study of 53 schools in four states (FL, MS, WA, and WI) found that schools with Safe Routes to School funded projects increased walking and bicycling to school by 37 percent.²

Safer students

Safe Routes to School addresses traffic dangers and improves safety for students.

- A New York City study found a 44 percent decline in pedestrian injury among school children in areas with Safe Routes to School projects, compared to no change in locations without. The costs savings associated with injury reduction would achieve an overall net societal benefit of \$230 million over a projected 50-year period.³
- A study of 47 schools in California found that Safe Routes to School infrastructure improvements resulted in a 75 percent reduction in collisions involving people walking and bicycling of all ages.⁴

Lower transportation costs for school districts and families

Safe Routes to School provides low-cost options for students to get to and from school, reducing the amount of money needed for personal vehicle use and busing.

- Transportation is the second highest household expense in the United States. Driving a newer sedan costs an average annual amount of \$8,946 (\$.60 per mile).⁵



- Approximately 55 percent of children in the US are bused to school, and \$21.5 billion is spent nationally each year on school bus transportation, an average of \$854 per child transported per year.⁶ School districts currently spend \$100 million to \$500 million annually to bus children for just one or two miles due to hazardous conditions. Improving walking conditions near schools could reduce this cost substantially, by decreasing the need for school bus service for students who live close enough to walk or bike to and from school.⁷

Reduced student absences and tardiness

Lack of transportation can be a barrier to getting to school on time or at all, especially for students in disadvantaged communities.

- A Walking School Bus study in Springfield, Massachusetts showed that students participating in the program had a somewhat better attendance rate (approximately 2 percent) than their peers. The study reported that one student who was tardy or absent 22 days in the 2010-11 school year was not late or absent once after joining the program.⁸

Reduced traffic congestion

Neighborhoods are becoming increasingly clogged by traffic. By boosting the number of students walking and bicycling, Safe Routes to School projects and programs reduce traffic congestion.

- In 2009, school travel by private vehicle accounted for 10 to 14 percent of all automobile trips made during morning rush hour.⁹
- While distance to school is the most commonly reported barrier to walking and bicycling,¹⁰ private vehicles still account for half of school trips between 1/4 and 1/2 mile¹¹—a distance easily covered on foot or bike.

Healthier students

Safe Routes to School supports increased physical activity, helps form healthy habits that can last a lifetime, and decreases the risk of chronic disease and obesity.

- Walking one mile to and from school each day is two-thirds of the recommended sixty minutes of physical activity a day.
- Children who walk to school have higher levels of physical activity throughout the day.^{12,13}

Improved academic performance

Student health has been linked to academic performance. Walking and biking to school can help ensure students arrive ready to learn.

- One study found that after walking for 20 minutes, children responded to test questions with greater accuracy and had more brain activity than children who had been sitting. Children also completed learning tasks faster and more accurately following physical activity.¹⁴
- Physically fit children have larger hippocampal volume and basal ganglia, brain components both connected with learning.¹⁵

Clean air and fewer asthma attacks

Safe Routes to School programs can improve air quality by reducing vehicle trips and miles traveled.

- Over the last 25 years, among children ages 5 to 14, there has been a 74 percent increase in asthma cases.¹⁶ In addition, 14 million days of school are missed every year due to asthma.¹⁷
- One-third of schools in “air pollution danger zones.”¹⁸
- Children exposed to traffic pollution are more likely to have asthma, permanent lung deficits, and a higher risk of heart and lung problems as adults.¹⁹

References

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