



# INCUBATING INTERSECTORIAL COLLABORATION FOR ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION, THE MONTREAL PUBLIC HEALTH EXPERIENCE

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Canadian Public Health Association Conference

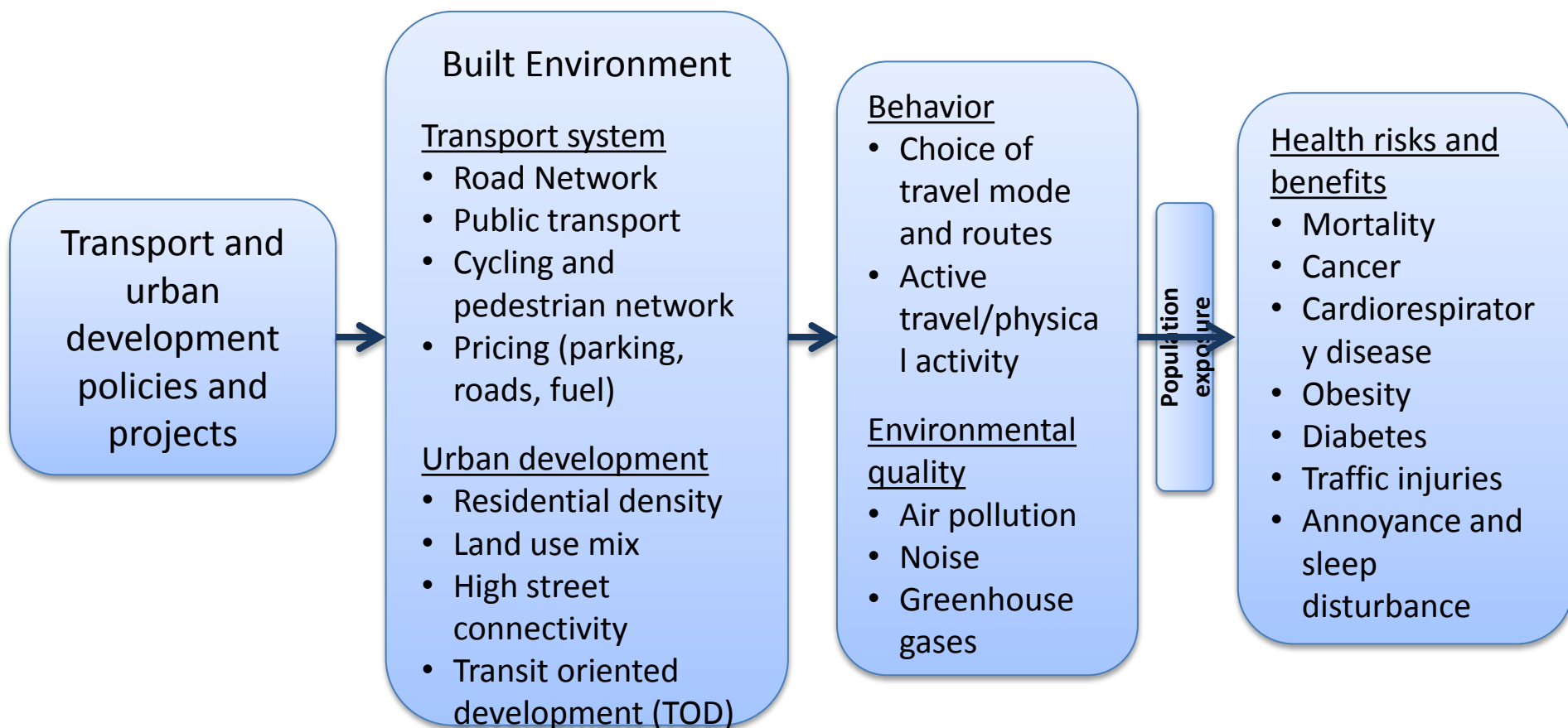
Toronto – May 28th, 2014

# Two major issues linked to transport and urban development policies and projects

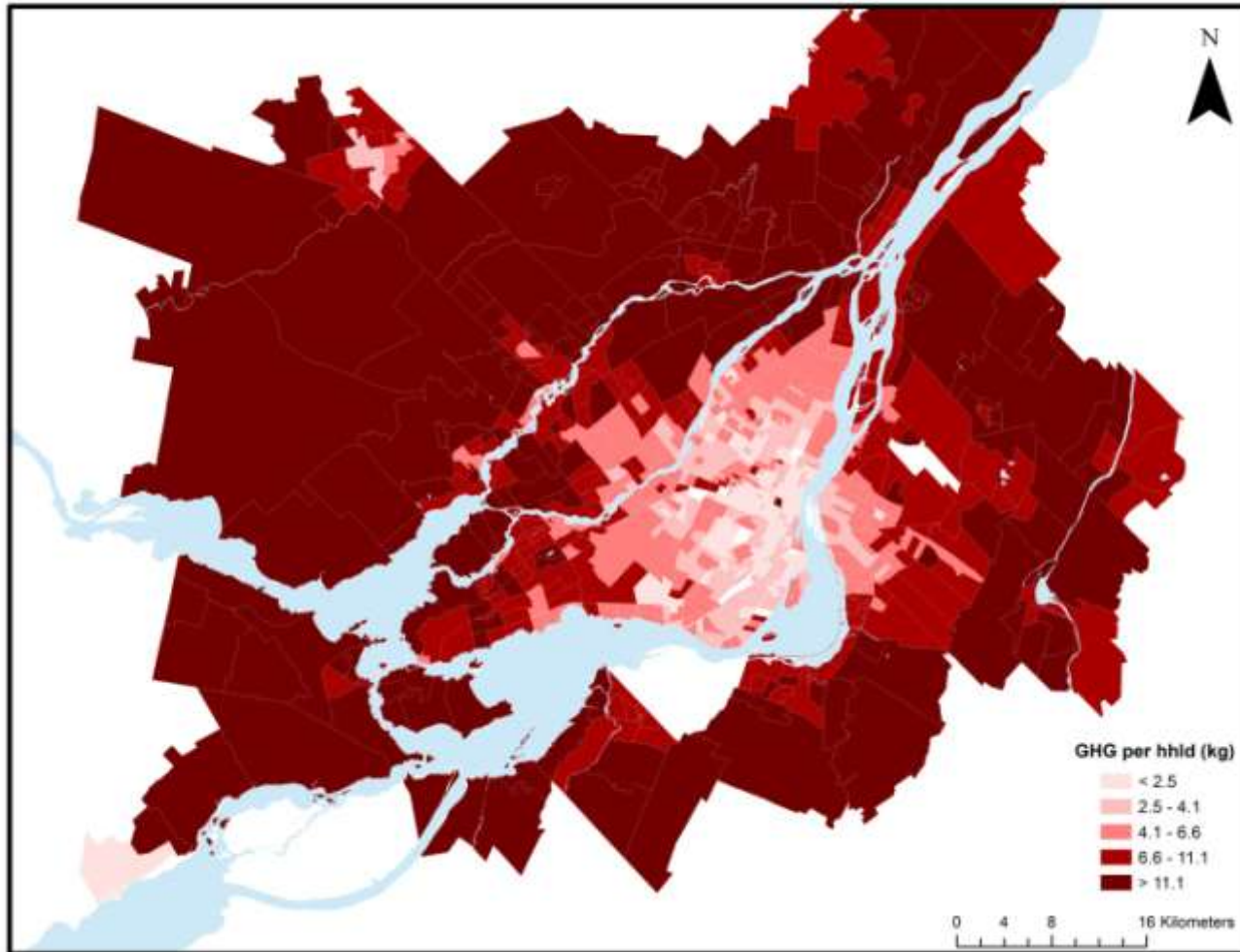


1. Urban sprawl and car oriented development contribute to many environmental and public health impacts
2. Population living in central neighborhood (the most active) is much more exposed to high volume of traffic and the risk of road injuries when walking and cycling

# Public health impacts of transport and urban development systems

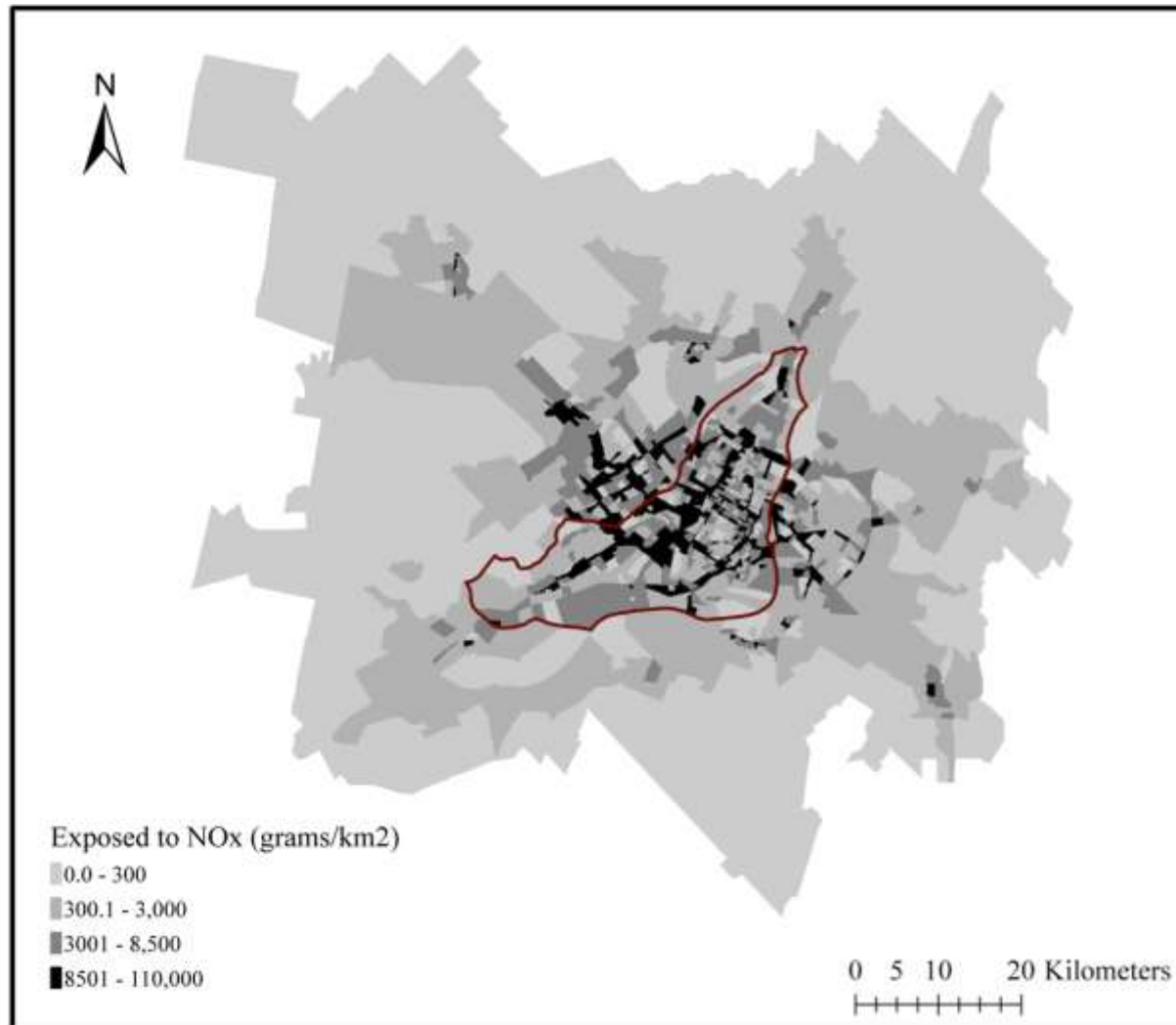


# GHG per household



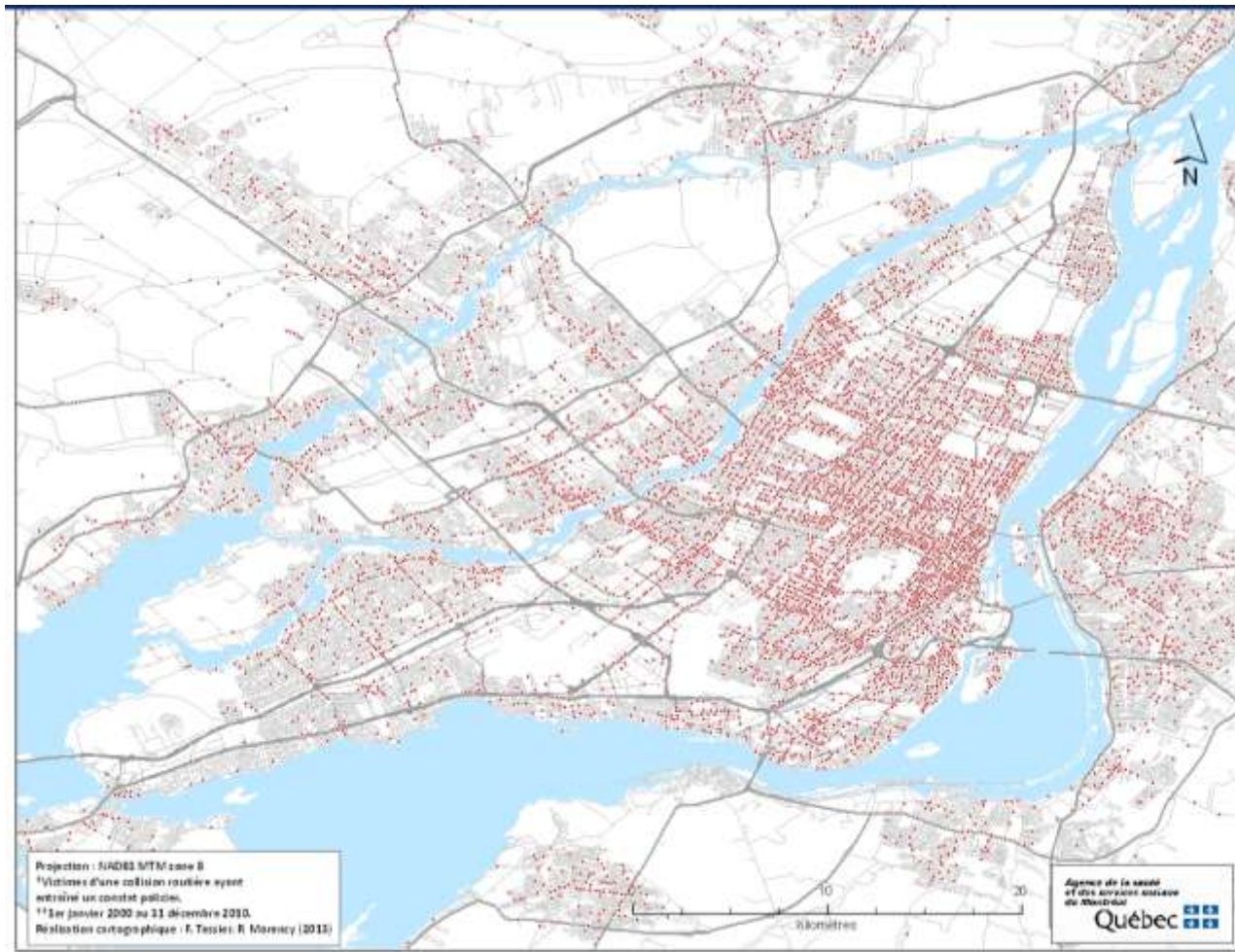
Source: M. Hatzopoulou, McGill university

# Exposure to $\text{no}_x$ emissions per $\text{km}^2$ for the montreal metropolitan region



Source: T. Sider, M. Haztopoulou and N. Eluru, McGill university

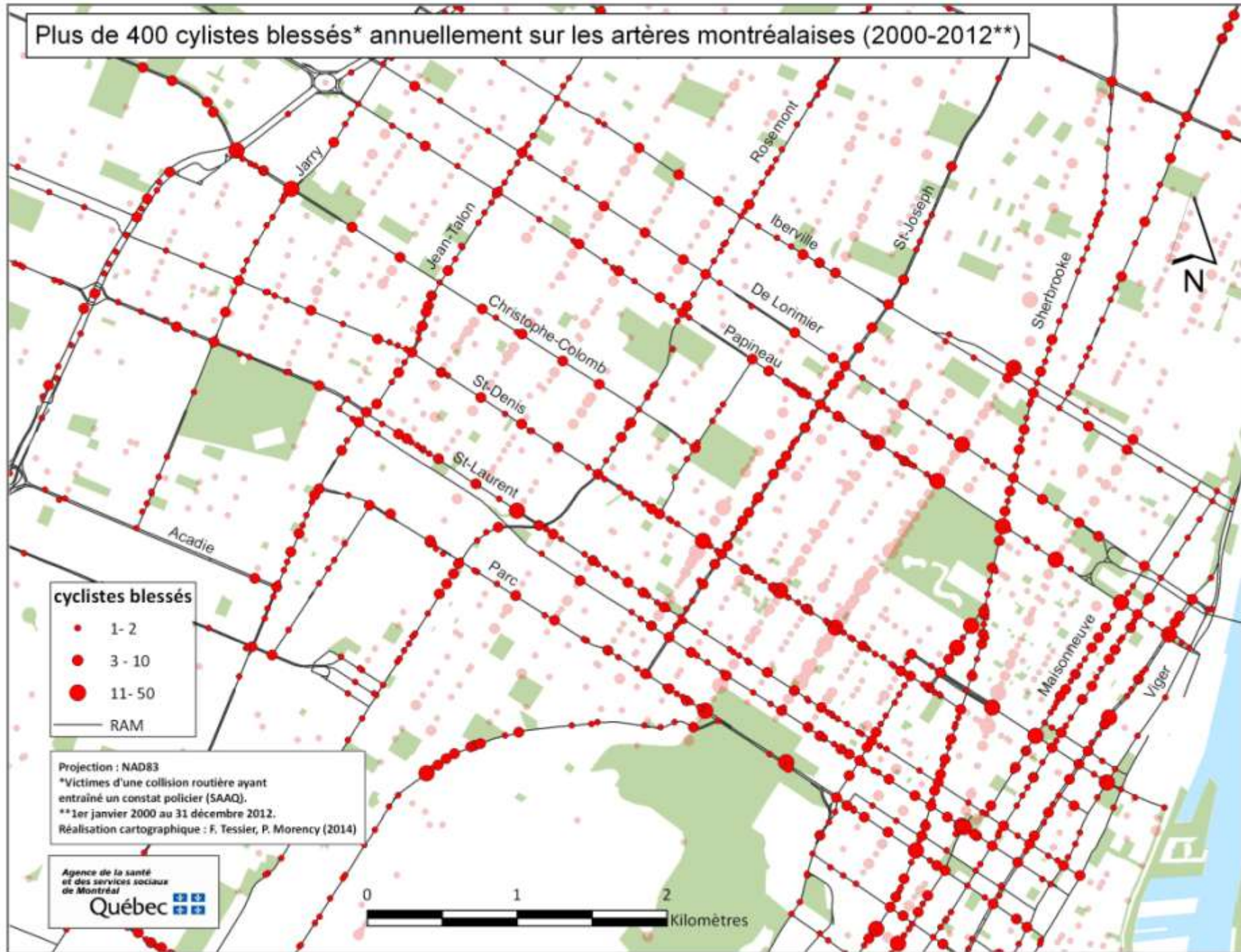
# Injured pedestrians



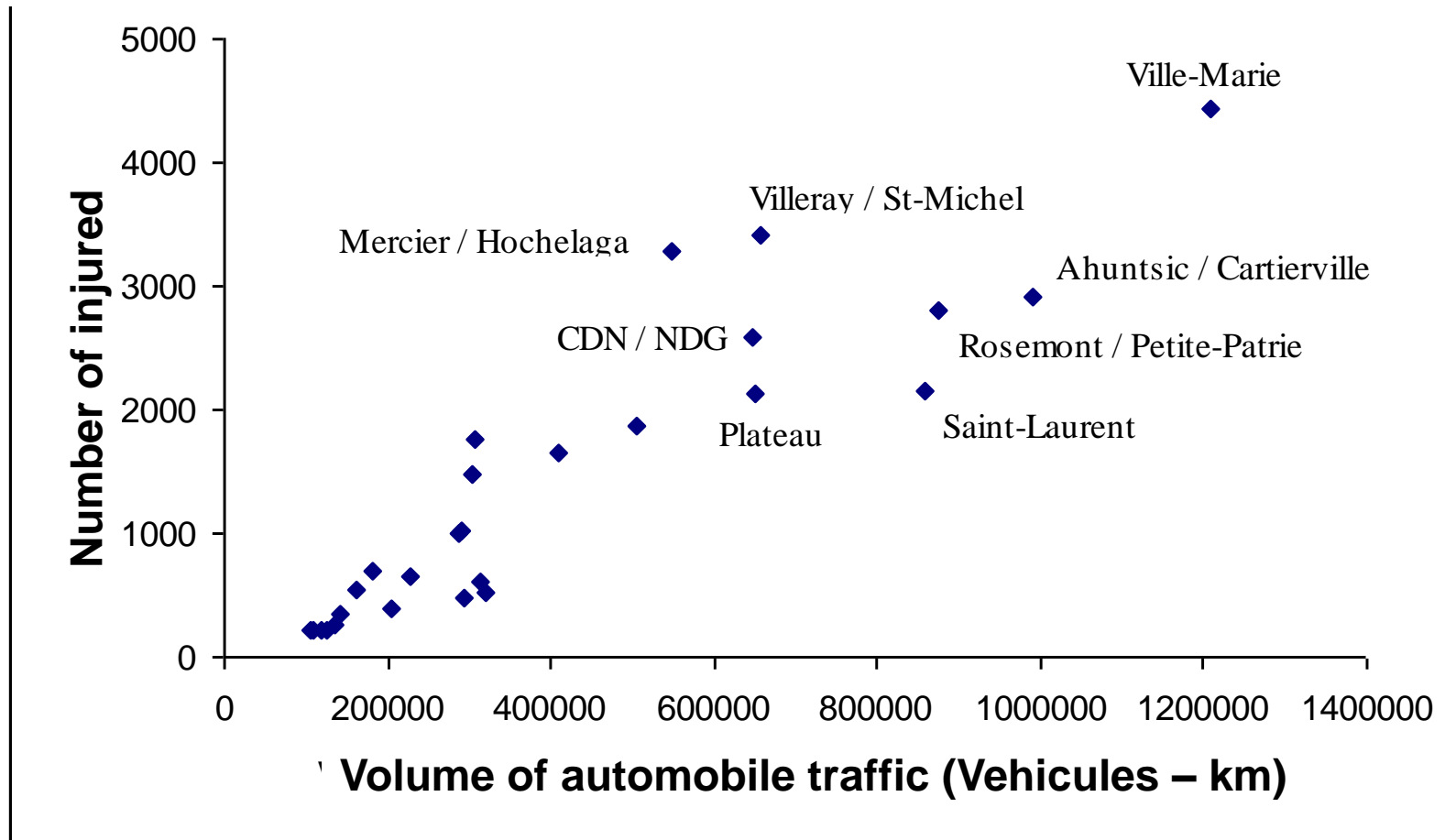
Source: Patrick Morency, MPH



# Plus de 400 cyclistes blessés\* annuellement sur les artères montréalaises (2000-2012\*\*)

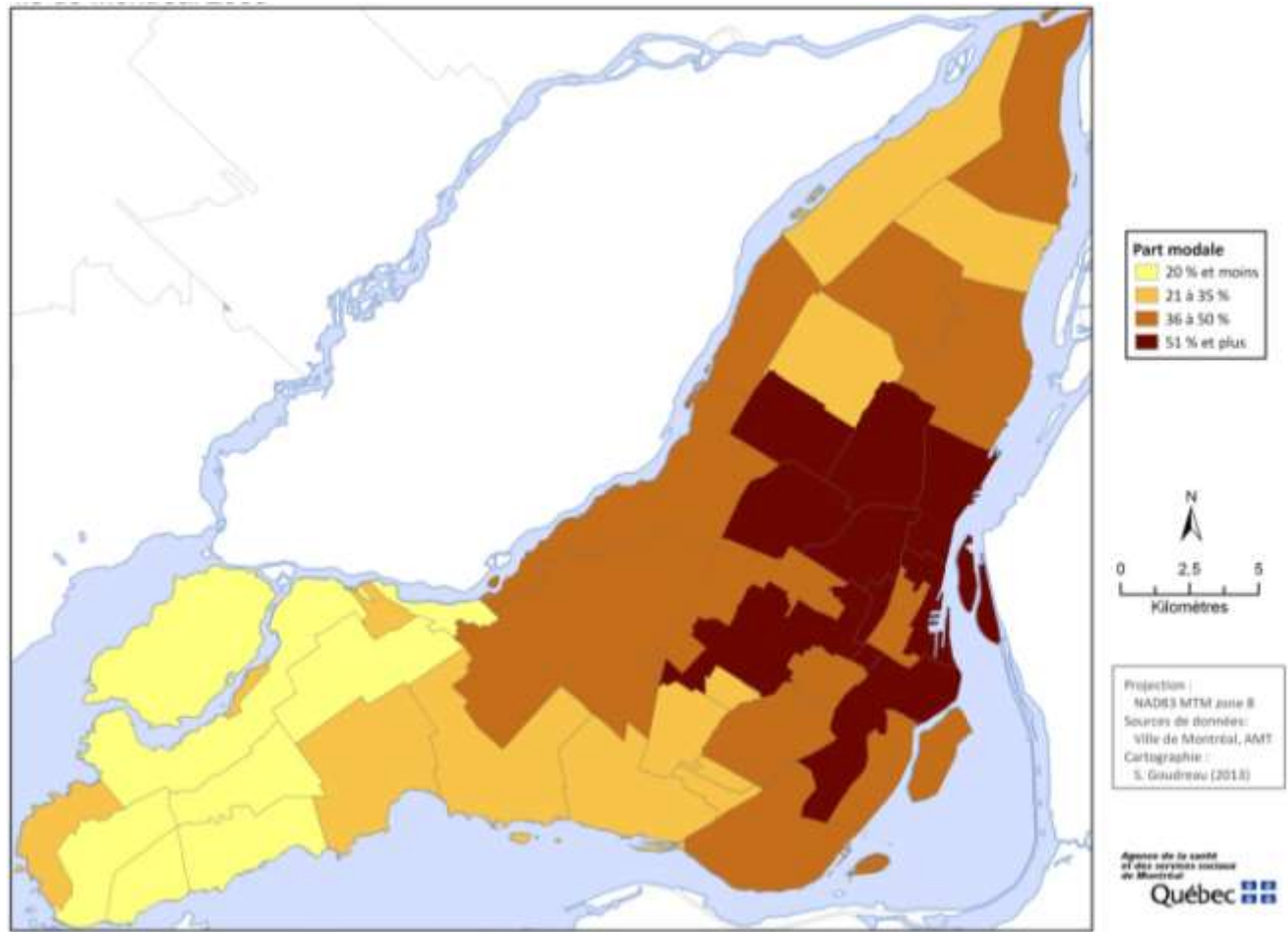


# Context - the number of road injuries increases with the volume of traffic





# Proportion of active trips (active and public transportation) during morning rush hour in montreal



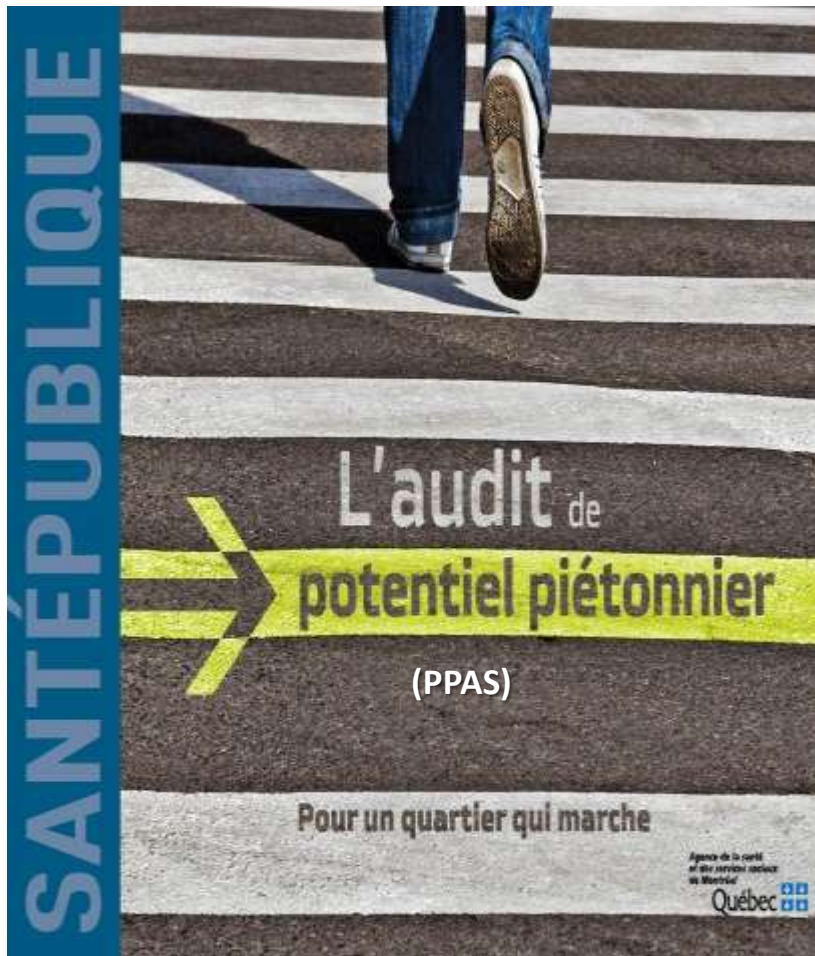
Source: S. Goudreau, MPH (data OD 2008)

# The Public Health Response



- At the local level
  - Our goal: Increase the security of trips (pedestrians, cyclists, public transit users) by implementing traffic calming measures
  - The strategy:
    - The walkability audit tool
    - Quartiers 21 program
    - Joint comitee on active transport (Montreal city)

# WALKABILITY AUDIT (PPAS) TOOL



To assess street and intersection walkability (comfort, safety, supportive infrastructure, etc.)

# WALKABILITY AUDIT (PPAS): 80 INDICATORS



Street and intersection characteristics (30 indicators)



Urban functions and buildings (10 indicators)



Walkability characteristics (14 indicators)



Bicycle lanes and paths and accessibility to public transportation (10 indicators)



Urban environment, landscaping and design for safety concerns (16 indicators)

# PEDESTRIAN PATHWAYS

How functional are they, how wide are they, are they adequately maintained, are there obstacles?

Urban equipment, accessible for all



Crédit photo: DSP Montréal



# WALKABILITY (PPAS) TOOLBOX



Québec

- Observation checklist for streets and intersections
- Preprogrammed data base (no cost to user)
- A complete user's guide
- Complementary documentation (ex. model report, exploratory walk, etc.)
- **Free one day training session with credits**



**Cohorte 2010**  
**Projet**  
**Montréal-Nord**  
**Site 1**  
**Année 2011**  
**Quartiers 21**



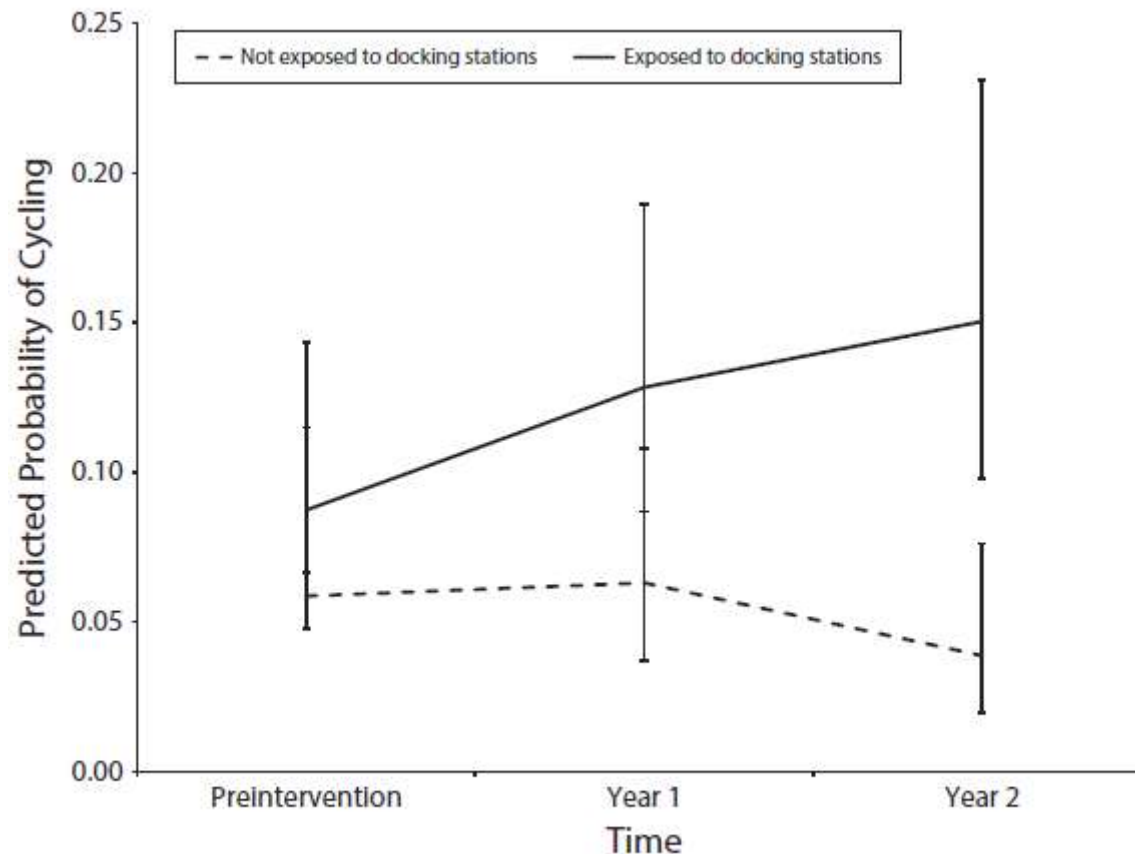




**Cohorte 2010**  
**Projet**  
**Montréal-Nord**  
**Site 1**  
**Année 2013**  
**Quartiers 21**



# Probability of cycling in areas where BIXI docking stations were deployed and not deployed in the preintervention, season 1, and season 2 survey periods in Montreal, Quebec, 2009-2010



Note. Error bars are confidence intervals.

# Recent or planned transport and urban development projects – montreal region



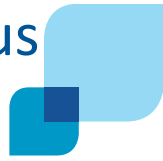
- Turcot
- Champlain bridge
- Highways 25 and 19
- Light train system on Champlain
- Extension of subway to Anjou
- Rapid bus system
- Cycling network
- Road pricing
- Transit oriented development plan at the metropolitan level
- Reduction of greenhouse gases (30 % by 2020)
- Montreal Transport Plan





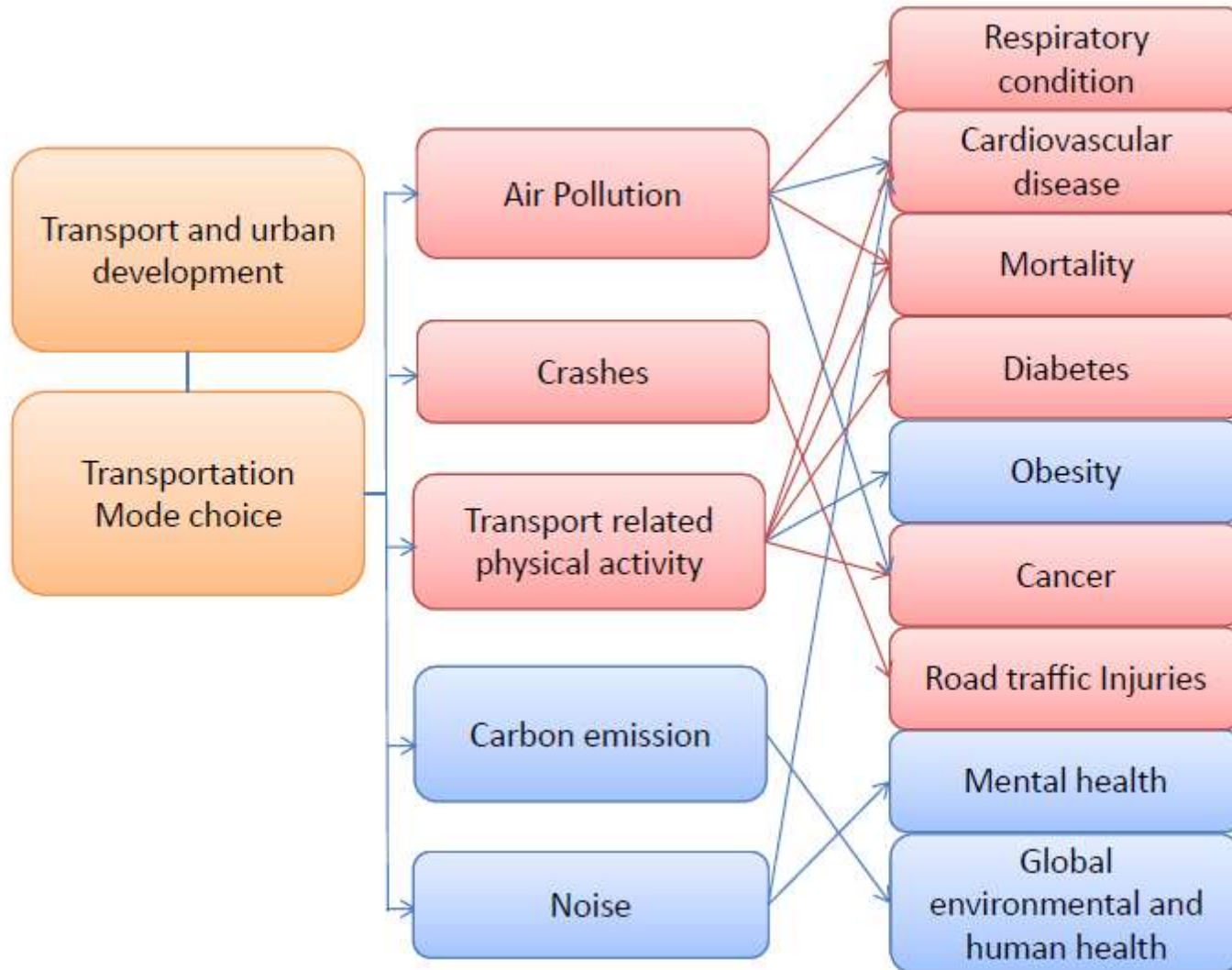
**Question: Do these projects contribute  
to a sustainable mobility policy and  
better health?**

# The need for an integrated health impact assessment of various transport and urban development policies and projects

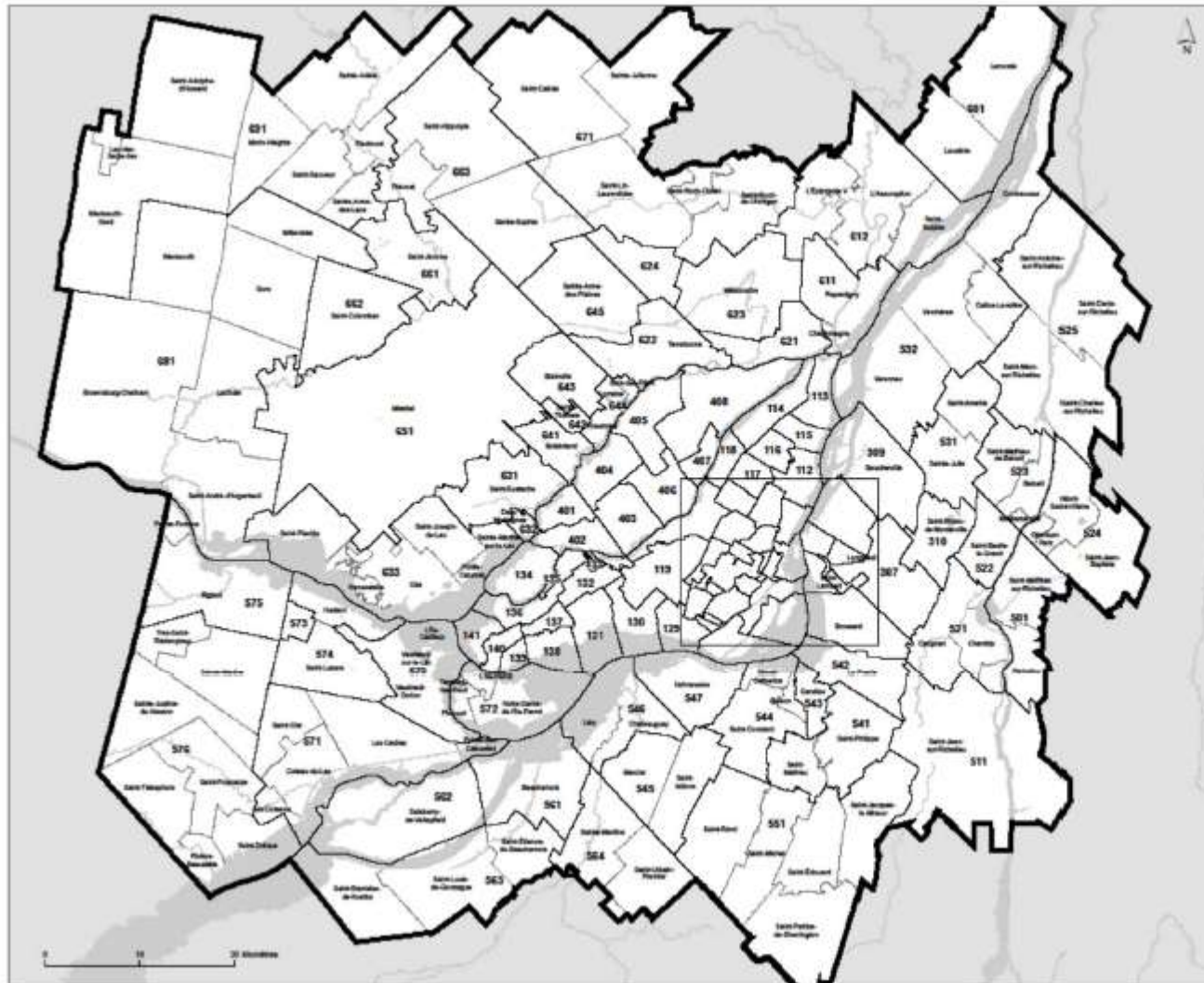


- Goal
  - Influence decision makers for the development of optimal policies and projects that promote public health
- Specific objectives
  - Provide quantitative data on the public health impacts or benefits of transport and urban development policies and projects to decision makers

# Effects quantified by this project



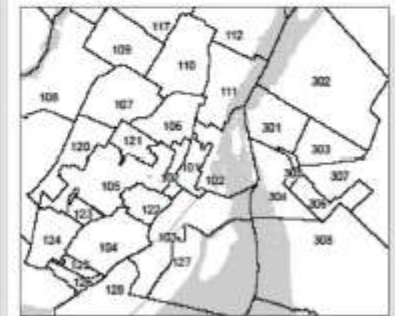
# Stydy area



Carte 4

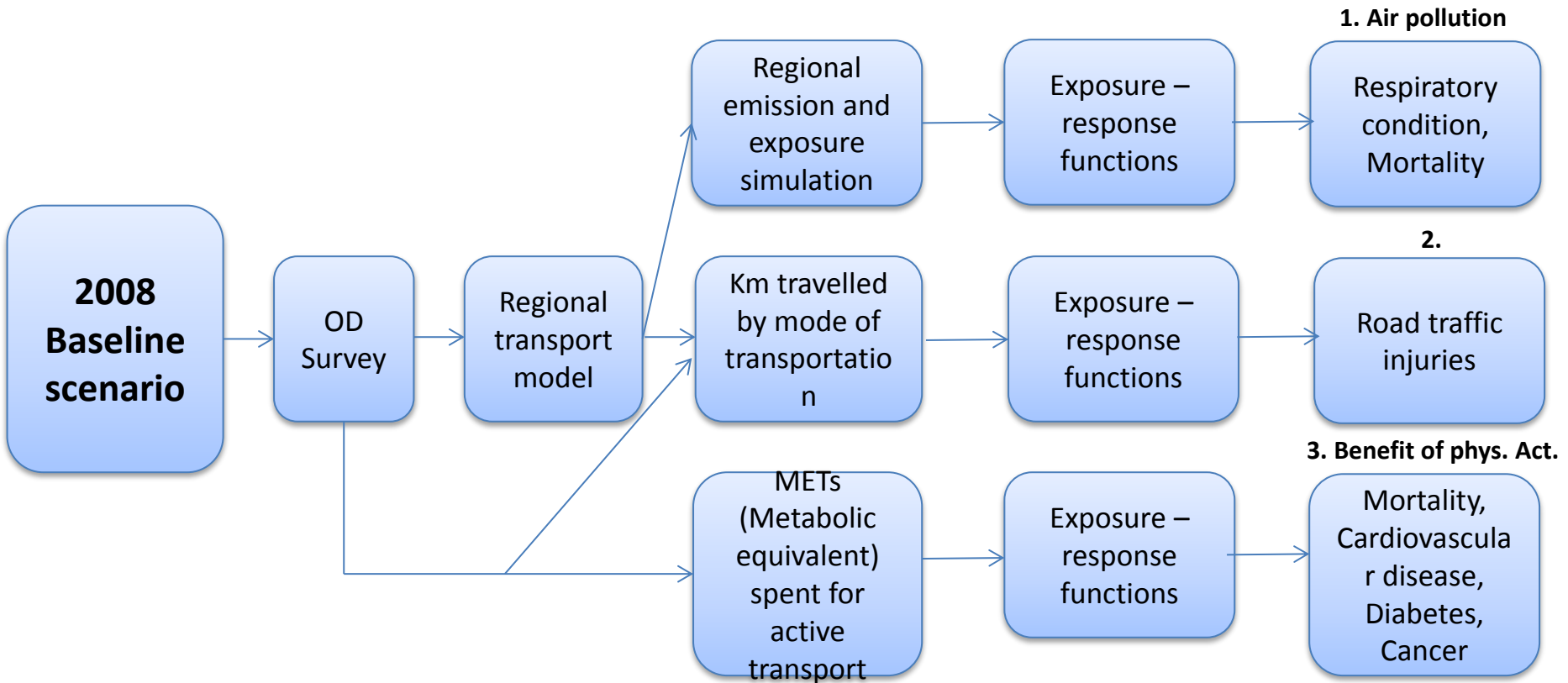
Secteurs municipaux et  
municipalités du territoire  
de l'enquête O-D 2008

- Territoire de l'enquête O-D 2008
- Secteur municipal
- Municipalité



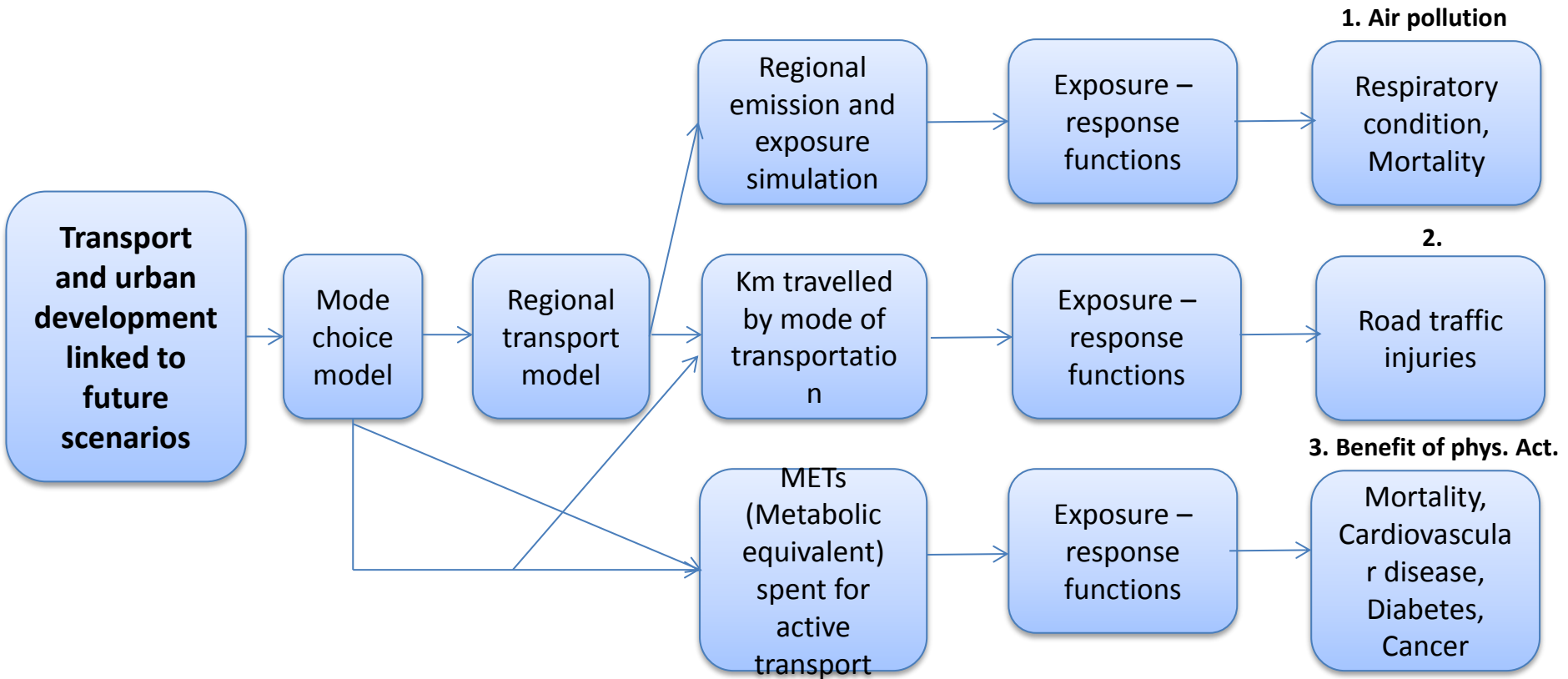
Source:  
Division de la géographie, Statistique Canada,  
Frontier des limites 2006, 92-100-XWF/E  
NAD83, MTM zone 8  
Octobre 2010  
Agence métropolitaine de transport [www.amt.qc.ca](http://www.amt.qc.ca)

# Framework for conducting an integrated health impact assessment





# Framework for conducting an integrated health impact assessment





Question???

# Integrated health impact assessment for the montreal metropolitan region



## AIR POLLUTION

Number of cases attributable to

- All cause mortality
- Cardiovascular mortality
- Incidence of asthma in children

## MAJOR DATA NEEDS AND METHODS

- Modeled Nitrogen oxides (NOx) levels
  - from a regional transport model and a dispersion model (Hatzopoulou and Eluru, McGill )
- Exposure-response functions, mainly from the literature
- Calculation of cases attributable to future scenarios compared to baseline

# Integrated health impact assessment for the montreal metropolitan region



## BENEFITS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Number of cases avoided due to transport related physical activity

- All cause mortality
- Cardiovascular mortality
- Diabetes type II

## DATA NEEDS AND METHODS

- METs (Metabolic Equivalent) spent for active transport based on
  - estimated distances walked from Origin-Destination (OD) survey 2008 and modelled future scenarios
  - Walking speeds (from literature )
  - MET intensities of physical activity (Ainsworth et al.)
- Non-transport related physical activity (in METs) (Montreal's TOPO survey 2012)
- Exposure-response functions from literature
- Calculation of cases attributable to future scenarios compared to baseline

# Integrated health impact assessment for the montreal metropolitan region



## ROAD TRAFFIC INJURIES

Number of injuries for

- Vehicle occupants
- Pedestrians\*

\* Cyclists may be included if data are sufficient

## DATA NEEDS AND METHODS

- Km travelled by vehicles and by pedestrians\*
  - Estimated from Origin-Destination (OD) survey and by regional transport model (Eluru and Hatzopoulou, McGill)
- Numbers and gravity of injuries
  - SAAQ and Med-Echo databases
- Calculation of injury rates of vehicle occupants and pedestrians for the baseline and future scenarios