of children in Scotland walk, scoot or cycle to school, and this has slightly decreased in the last 10 years.

Home-to-school distance and walkability (i.e. how friendly an area is to walking) were both associated with active travel to school. Higher walkability increased the probability of active travel for most school journeys regardless of distance between home and school.

Our walkability score included a street connectivity measure, higher connectivity makes routes more direct and quicker.

Investment is needed in less walkable neighbourhoods to provide infrastructure to support opportunities for children’s active travel to school.

READ MORE: DOI:10.1136/BMJOPEN-2019-033628