



MEETING START: 10:00 AM PACIFIC | 1:00 PM EASTERN

FOR AUDIO – PLEASE CALL:

1-855-494-5988

Phones will be muted until webinar start time



chat...



info@canue.ca

NOTE: A RECORD OF THE Q&A FROM THE CHAT WINDOW ARE AT THE END OF THE SLIDES

Why do we care about residential history?

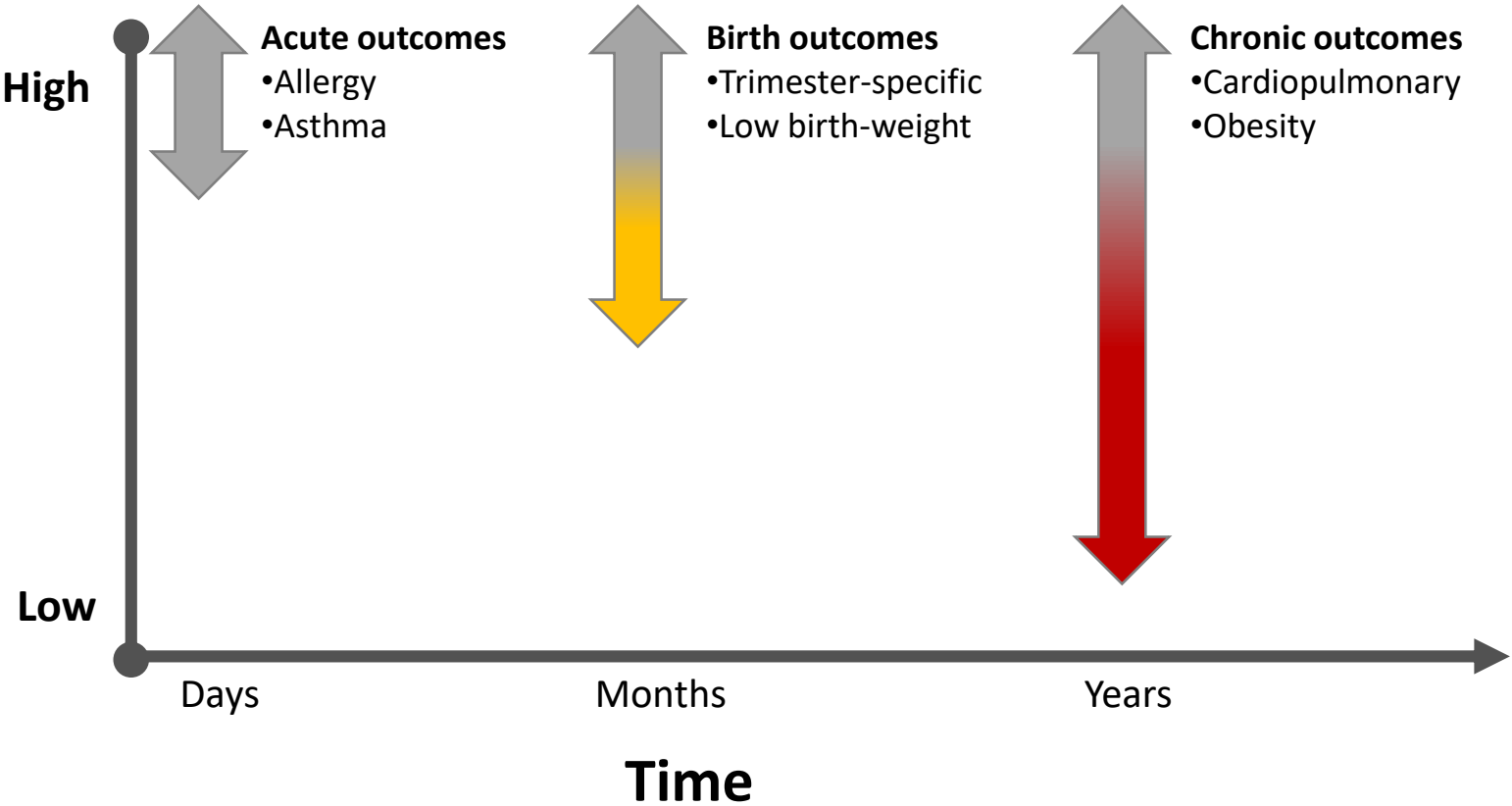
Paul Villeneuve

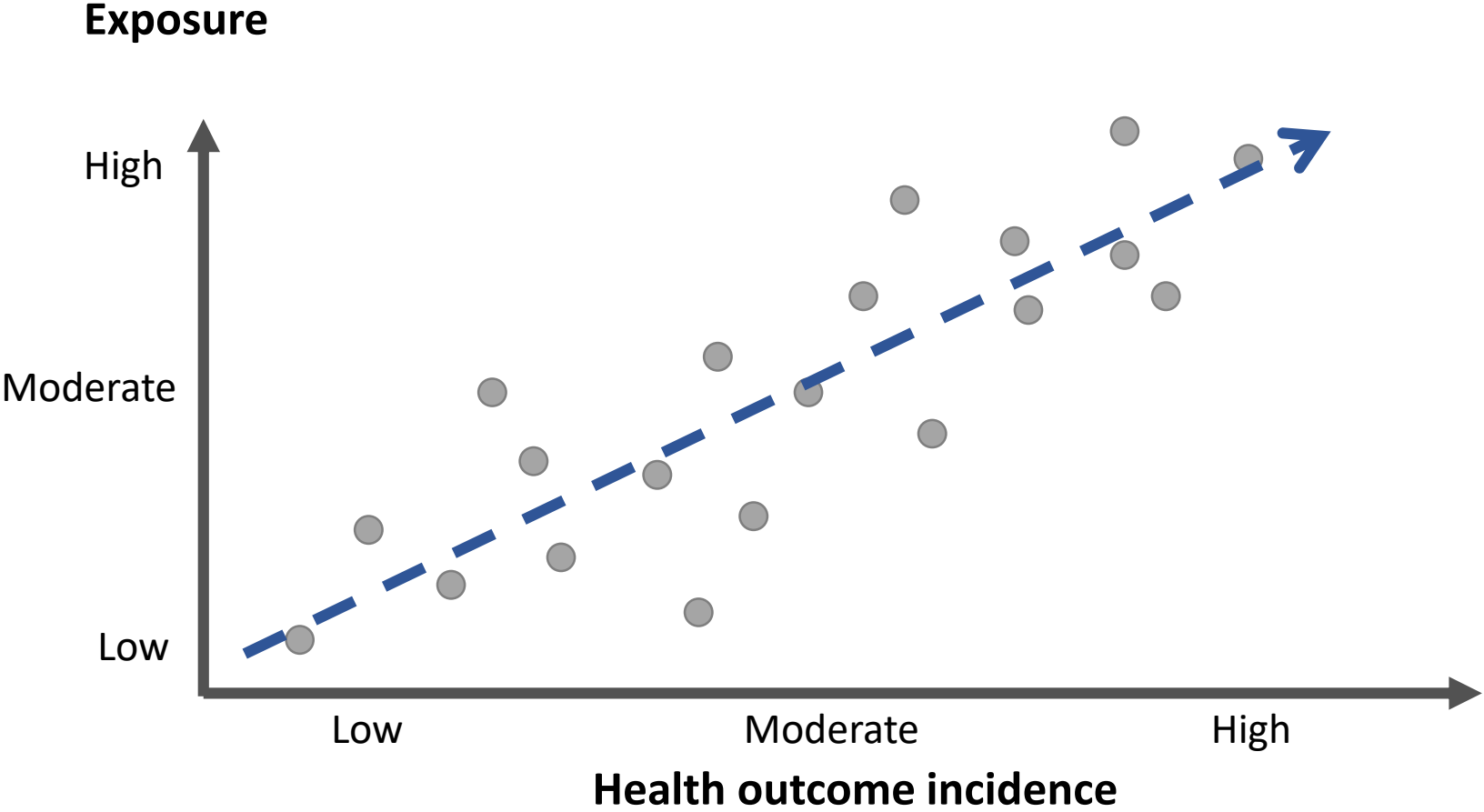
Professor in the School of Mathematics & Statistics

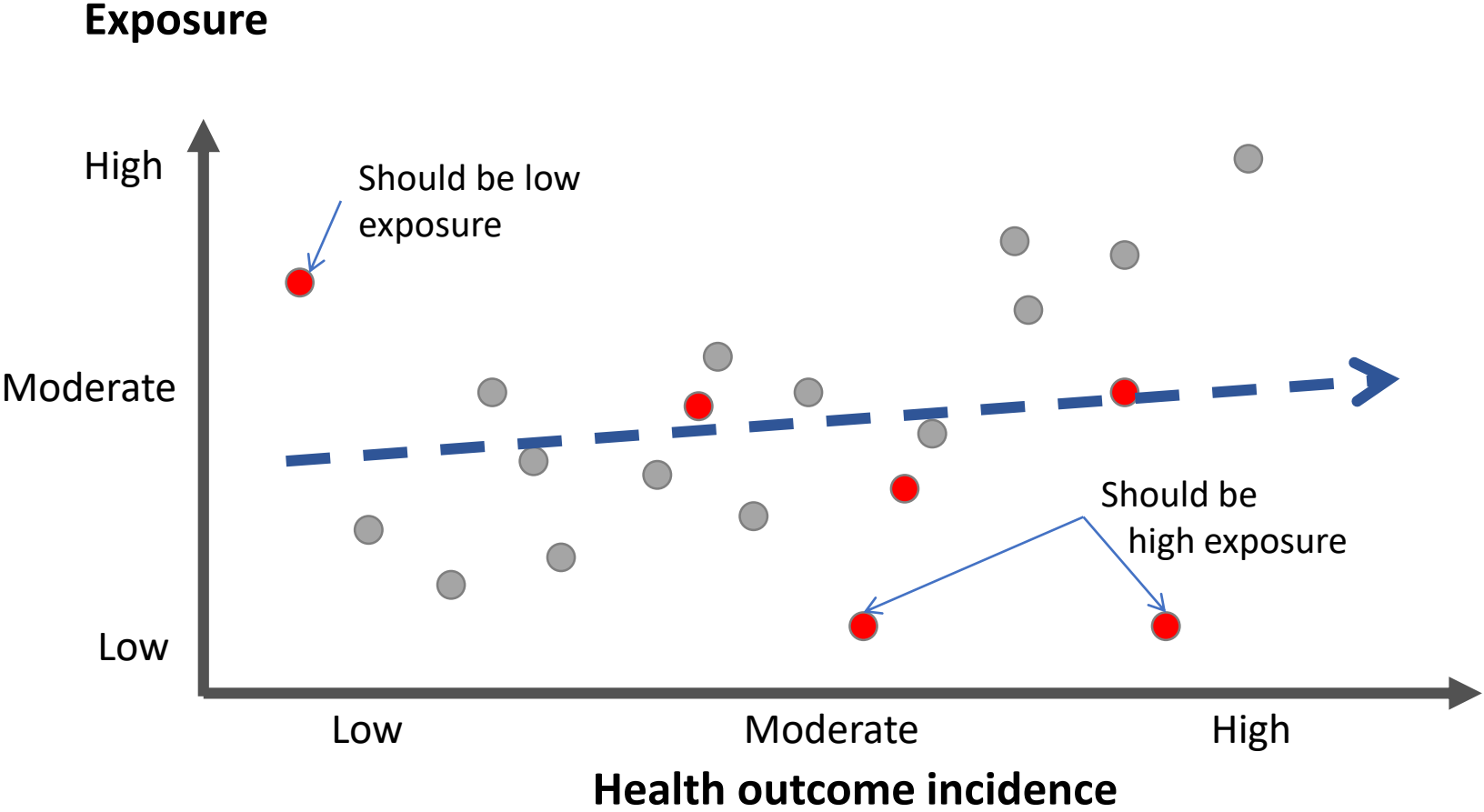
And Department of Neuroscience



**Accuracy of exposure
using current postal code**





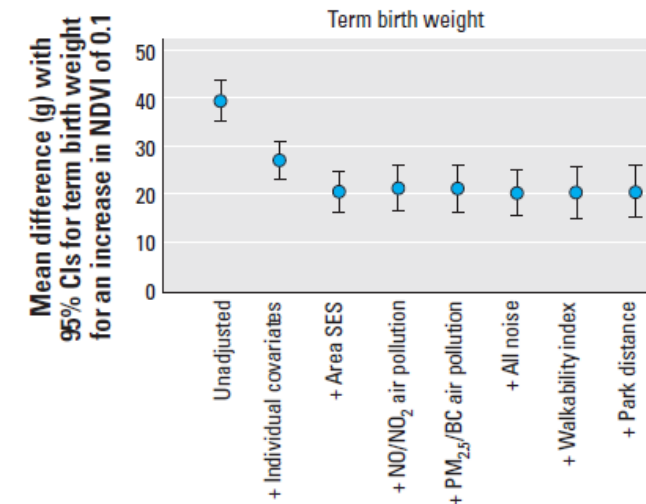


Hystad et al, 2014. Greenness and birth outcomes

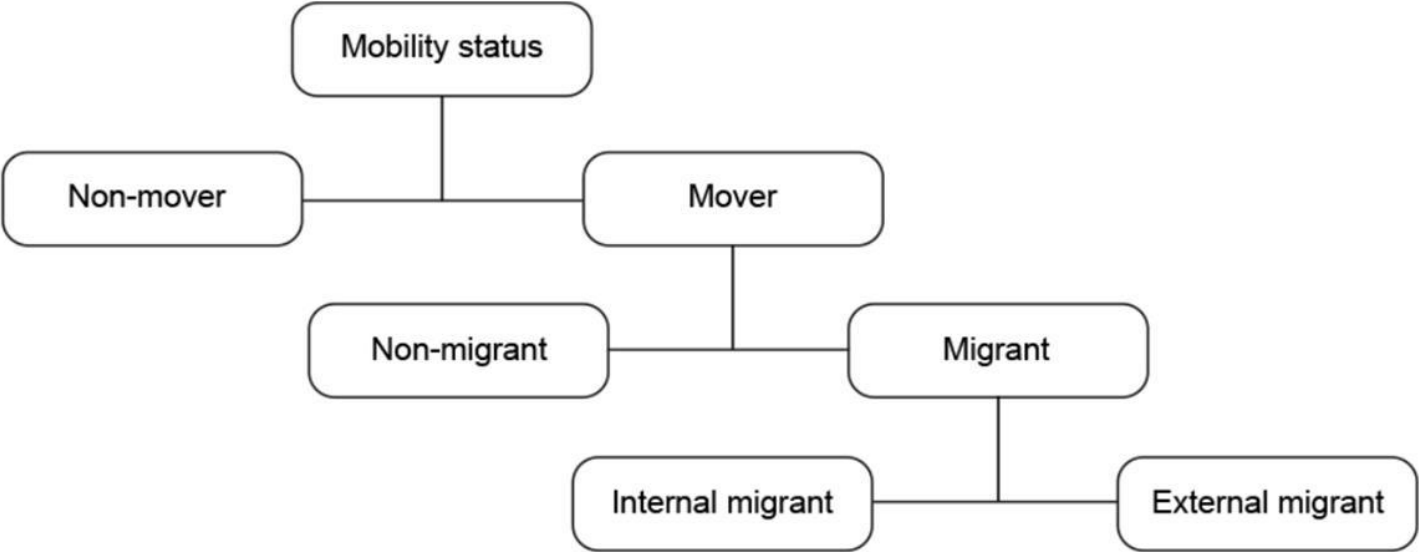
- Many studies of environmental exposure and pregnancy outcomes based on place of residence at birth
- Impact of environmental exposures on outcome vary by pregnancy trimester
- Used BC data, incorporated mobility during pregnancy – 37% moved during pregnancy
- Important source of exposure misclassification



Figure 1. Spatial distribution of greenness for the study cohort measured with satellite-derived NDVI, Vancouver.



Census based measures of residential mobility



CANUE Webinar Series:

Making the Most of Residential History | February 4th | 2020

Residential mobility varies by several demographic factors

- Age
- Sex
- Marital status
- Children
- Educational attainment\Occupation

Nearly twice as many move short distance

Limitations

- Do not provide motivation for moving
- Do not provide information on residential history

Source: Pendakur & Young, 2013.



Why do people move?



Polling data for top reasons for moving:

- Family size increase (marriage, kids etc.) – 42%
- Job relocation – 37 per cent, but much higher in Alberta – 53%
- Family size decrease (divorce, death, empty nest etc.) – 20%
- Retirement – 18%
- Came into more money – 14%
- Home was in need of renovations – 14%



Census data from US identified top reasons as:

- A new or better home/apartment (15 percent)
- A family reason (other than getting married or starting a household) (15 percent)
- A housing reason (other than wanting a new or cheaper house, better neighborhood, etc.) (14 percent)
- To establish own household (10 percent)
- New job or job transfer (9 percent)

Epidemiological studies and possible bias from 'lacking' residential mobility

- Exposure measurement error, key considerations:
 - Error may be differential
 - Error will depend on spatial variability of exposure
- Self-selection bias (e.g., studies of greenness)
- Lacking exposure at critical time windows
- Limited ability to investigate 'natural experiments'

Statistics Canada Residential History Program

Michael Tjepkema

Principal Researcher, Statistics Canada, Division of Health Analysis

Statistics Canada's residential history program

Objective

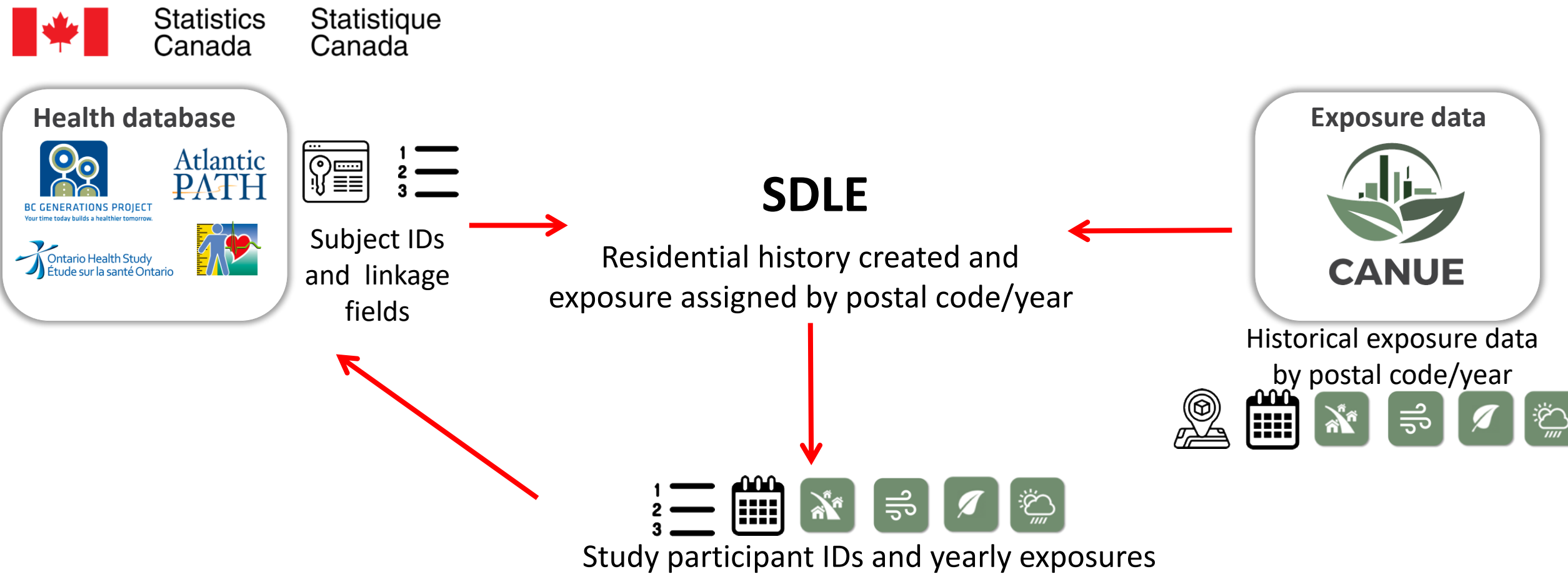
Enhance health datasets by including environmental data from CANUE to facilitate environmental health research

How?

By using the Social Data Linkage Environment (SDLE) at Statistics Canada

- The SDLE is a highly secure environment that facilitates the creation of linked population data files for social analysis. It is not a large integrated data base.
- At the core of the SDLE is a Derived Record Depository (DRD), essentially a national dynamic relational data base containing only basic personal identifiers.
- The DRD is created by linking selected data (births, deaths, immigration and tax files for the purpose of producing a list of unique individuals.
- More information on the SDLE can be found here: <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/sdle/index>

Residential History Construction: SDLE



Linkage results to DRD & postal code completion percentages

Canadian Partnership for Tomorrow Project (CPTP) regional cohorts



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada



- More than 99% of respondents linked to DRD
- ~ 53% of respondents had complete postal code coverage for all eligible years



- More than 99% of respondents linked to DRD
- ~48% of respondents had complete postal code coverage for all eligible years



- ~97% of respondents linked to the DRD
- ~34% of respondents had complete postal code coverage

CHMS

- ~ 98% of respondents linked to DRD
- ~ 38% of respondents had complete postal code coverage for all eligible years

CCHS

- ~ 96% of respondents linked to DRD

CanCHEC

- 74% to 97% of respondents linked to the DRD depending on census year
- 67% to 74% of respondents aged 20 or older had complete postal code coverage depending on census year

A few words about SDLE postal codes:

Postal code sources

1. T1 Personal Master File (starting in 1981)
 - Every resident of Canada who earns taxable income is required to complete an income tax return after the end of year in which the income was received.
 - Some late filer may not be included
 - Filer's mailing address may be updated later in the year if they communicated with the Canada Revenue Agency
2. Child Tax Benefit Identifier (starting in 2010)
3. Other sources such as Vital Statistics databases and the Immigrant Landing file

How do tax postal codes compare to where someone lives?

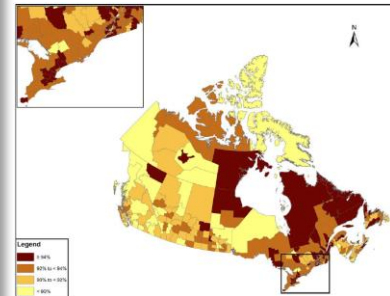
Study compared place of residence between T1 Family File and 2011 Census using record linkage

Results showed that postal codes were the same in tax data and in the census for **92.9%** of the persons matched

Level of consistency of postal code varies by region with lower consistency in most parts of Western Canada

Consistency was less than 90% for young adults, persons aged 80 or older, recent immigrants, household income less than \$25,000, renters and those living in Band housing

Consistency of postal code (percent) by census division from census data



Bérard-Chagnon J. 2017 Comparison of Place of Residence between T1 Family File and the Census: Evaluation using record linkage. Demographic Documents, Statistics Canada.

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/91f0015m/91f0015m2017013-eng.htm>

Statistics Canada health databases with residential history

Canadian Health Measures Survey (CHMS)



- Between 5,600 to 6,400 respondents aged 3-79 per cycle
- Biennial survey: 5 cycles so far (2007-09, 2009-11, 2012-13, 2014-15, 2016-17)
- Data on self-reported health and risk factors, physical measurements (e.g. height, weight, blood and urine)

Canadian Census Health and Environment Cohort (CanCHEC)



- Between 2.6 million (1991) to 6.5 million (2011)
- Cohorts for each census year (1991 to 2016)
- Combines census data with administrative health data (e.g. mortality, cancer, hospitalizations, ambulatory care) and annual postal codes

Video: <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/sc/video/canchechs-new>

Profile paper: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/82-003-x/2019012/article/00003-eng.pdf?st=VHYqLUCX>

Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS)



- Includes 15 annual component files and 5 focus content files starting from 2000/01 to 2017
- Survey data on self-reported health status, risk factors and health care use
- Combines CCHS data with administrative health data (e.g. mortality, cancer, hospitalizations, ambulatory care, Ontario mental health reporting system), annual postal codes and the T1 Family File (available summer 2020)

- Each dataset has annual postal codes attached to survey participants as early as 1981.
- These postal codes can be used to attach CANUE exposures (which are indexed by postal code) in the Research Data Centres

<https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/rdc/data>

CANUE Data and Cohorts with Residential History

Dany Doiron

Research Associate, Respiratory Epidemiology and Clinical Research Unit, Research Institute of the McGill University Health Centre (RI-MUHC); CANUE data linkage experts

Health databases with residential history

Canadian Partnership for Tomorrow Project (CPTP) regional cohorts



- Province of British Columbia
- 29 850 participants aged 35 to 74
- Baseline data collection: 2009-2016
- Residential history: **1981 to 2016**
- **99.9% linkage rate**



- Province of Ontario
- 225 000 participants, age ≥ 18 years
- Baseline data collection: 2010-2017
- Residential history: **1981 to 2016**
- **97% linkage rate**



- 4 Atlantic provinces
- 35 935 participants age 18 to 78
- Baseline data collection: 2009-2015
- Residential history: **1981 to 2016**
- **99.4% linkage rate**



| Exposure | Years covered |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| PM2.5 | 2000-2016 |
| NO2 (<i>annual and monthly</i>) | 1984-2012 |
| SO2 | 2007-2015 |
| O3 (<i>annual and monthly</i>) | 2002-2015 |
| NDVI Landsat (greenness) | 1984-2016 |
| MSDI (SES measure) | 1989-2016 (<i>index years + lead/lag time</i>) |
| Can-Marg (SES measure) | 1989-2008 (<i>index years + lead/lag time</i>) |
| Access to employment | 2001-2016 (<i>index year + lead/lag time</i>) |
| Can-ALE (walkability) | 2001-2016 (<i>index years + lead/lag time</i>) |
| Night light | 1992-2013 |
| Weather metrics | 1983-2016 |
| Water balance | 1985-2015w |
| Local climate zones | 1984-2016 (<i>index years + lead/lag time</i>) |

Health databases with residential history

Canadian Partnership for Tomorrow Project (CPTP) regional cohorts



- Province of British Columbia
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- Residential history: 1981 to 2016
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- Province of Ontario
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- Baseline data collection: 2009-2015
- Residential history: 1981 to 2016
- 99.4% linkage rate

Sample file structure for PM_{2.5}

| PersonID | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | ... |
|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| 1 | 13.4 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 11.8 | 11.5 | | | 11 | 10.5 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 9.6 | |
| 2 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 8.3 | |
| 3 | 10.1 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 8.4 | 9.8 | | 9.4 | 8.8 | |
| 4 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 13.2 | 12.8 | |
| 5 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | |



Air quality

MONTHLY ALSO

Fine Particulates

- A. van Donkelaar and R. Martin at Dalhousie University
- Satellite data
- 1 km resolution
- Annual average concentrations
- 2000 - 2016



Nitrogen Dioxide

- P. Hystad for Health Canada
- Estimated at postal codes
- Annual average concentrations
- 1984 – 2012



Sulphur Dioxide

- Modelled by Environment Canada
- Satellite data
- 30km resolution
- Annual average concentrations
- 2007 - 2015



MONTHLY ALSO

Ozone

- Modelled by Environment Canada using CHRONOS and GEM-MACH
- 21- 10km resolution
- Monthly and annual average concentrations
- 2002 - 2015

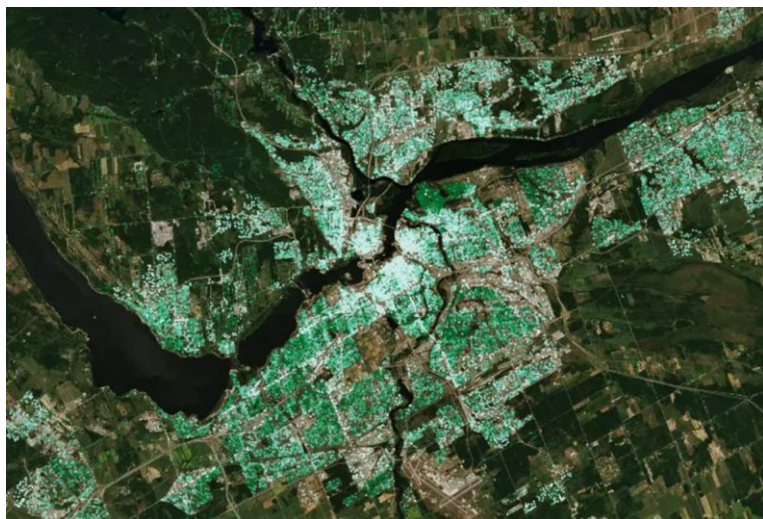




Greenness

NORMALIZED DIFFERENCE VEGETATION INDEX

- Processed using Google Earth Engine
- 30m/250m/1km resolution
- Annual average , annual maximum and growing season average at each postal code, and within set distance buffers
- 1984 - 2015

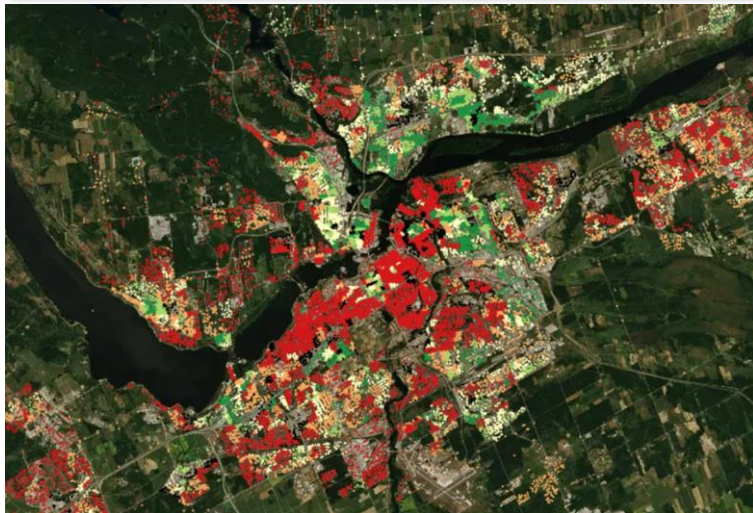




Neighbourhood factors

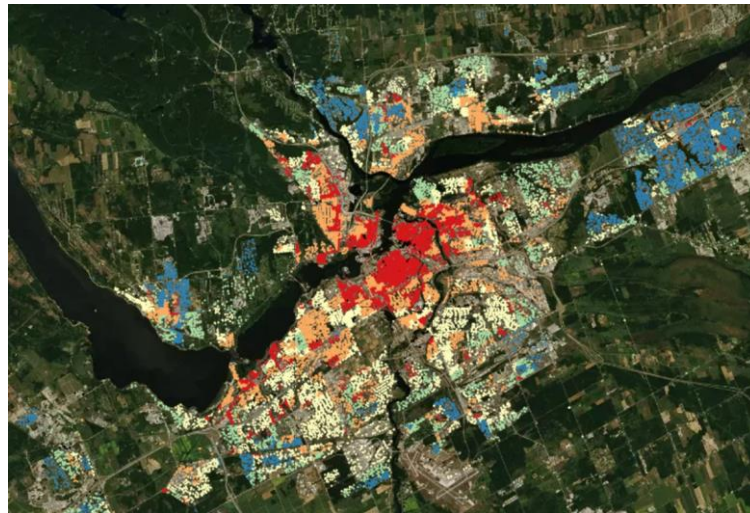
Material and Social Deprivation Index

- INSPQ using Pampalon method
- Based on census dissemination areas for 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011, 2016



Canadian Marginalization Index

- Flora Matheson
- Based on census dissemination areas for 1991, 1996, 2001, and 2006



Access to Employment

- 18 different variables using car vs transit access
- Based on census dissemination areas for 2016





Neighbourhood factors

Canadian Active Living Environments Index (Can-ALE)

- N. Ross at McGill University
- Based on census dissemination areas for 2006 and 2016



Nighttime light

- Satellite imagery
- 1 km resolution
- Annual average brightness
- 1992 to 2013





Weather and Climate

INTERPOLATED WEATHER STATION DATA

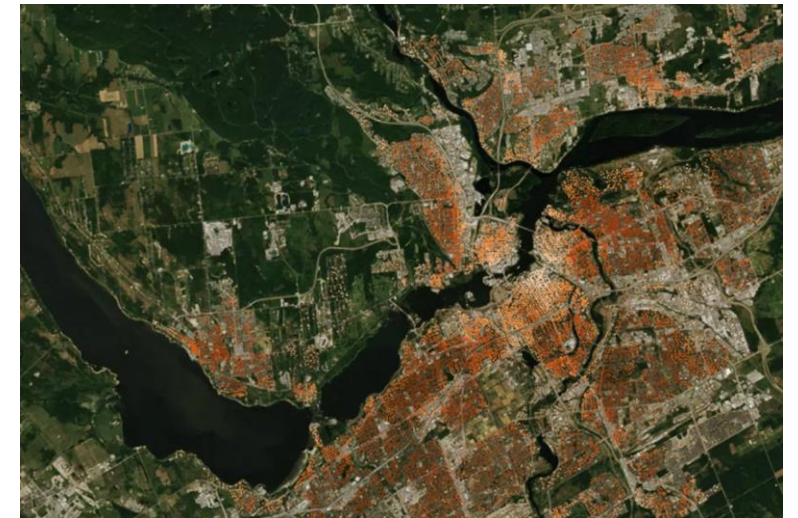
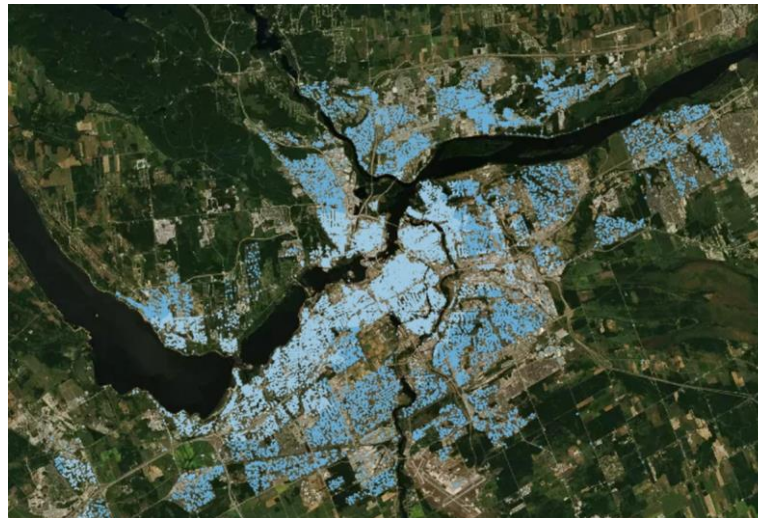
- Processed from station observations by NRCAN
- Estimated at postal codes
- Daily max/min temperature, total precipitation, consecutive days above/below threshold, extreme events
- 1985 - 2015

MODELLED WATER BALANCE METRICS

- Processed from station observations by NRCAN with model developed by CANUE weather team
- Estimated at postal codes
- Estimated % within 1km
- Census years 1986 - 2016

LOCAL CLIMATE ZONES

- Processed using Google Earth Engine/ LandSat and Local Climate Zone classification system
- Land uses that impact local climate
- Estimated % within 1km of postal code
- Census years 1986 - 2016



Residential histories with CanCHEC: practical applications

Dan L Crouse


Consulting Senior Scientist
Health Effects Institute, Boston

Using residential histories for time-varying exposure assignment

Journal of Exposure Science & Environmental Epidemiology

Original Article | [Open Access](#) | Published: 21 January 2015

Within- and between-city contrasts in nitrogen dioxide and mortality in 10 Canadian cities; a subset of the Canadian Census Health and Environment Cohort (CanCHEC)


Dan L Crouse , Paul A Peters, Paul J Villeneuve, Marc-Olivier Proux, Hwashin H Shin, Mark S Goldberg, Markey Johnson, Amanda J Wheeler, Ryan W Allen, Dominic Odwa Atari, Michael Jerrett, Michael Brauer, Jeffrey R Brook, Sabit Cakmak & Richard T Burnett




Environmental Research
Volume 159, November 2017, Pages 406-415



Associations between fine particulate matter and mortality in the 2001 Canadian Census Health and Environment Cohort


Lauren L. Pinault ^a , Scott Weichenthal ^{b, c}, Daniel L. Crouse ^d, Michael Brauer ^e, Anders Erickson ^e, Aaron van Donkelaar ^f, Randall V. Martin ^{f, g}, Perry Hystad ^h, Hong Chen ^{i, j}, Philippe Finès ^a, Jeffrey R. Brook ^k, Michael Tjepkema ^a, Richard T. Burnett ^l

THE LANCET
Planetary Health

Log in 

ARTICLES | [VOLUME 1, ISSUE 7, PE289-E297, OCTOBER 01, 2017](#)

Urban greenness and mortality in Canada's largest cities: a national cohort study

Dr Dan L Crouse, PhD   • Lauren Pinault, PhD • Adele Balram, MPH • Perry Hystad, PhD •

Paul A Peters, PhD • Hong Chen, PhD • et al. [Show all authors](#)

[Open Access](#) • Published: October, 2017 • DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2542-5196\(17\)30118-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2542-5196(17)30118-3) •

7-year moving
window of NO₂

3-year moving
window of PM_{2.5}

3-year moving
window of greenness

Tracking annual residential mobility

| Year | Postal Code |
|------|-------------|
| 2011 | K1A 0A2 |
| 2010 | K1A 0A2 |
| 2009 | K1A 0A2 |
| 2008 | K1A 0A2 |
| 2007 | H2T 1Y6 |
| 2006 | H2T 1Y6 |
| 2005 | H2T 1Y6 |
| 2004 | H2T 1Y6 |
| 2003 | H2T 1Y6 |
| 2002 | H3B 1B7 |
| 2001 | H3B 1B7 |

Tracking annual residential mobility

| Year | Postal Code | City | Dissemination area (neighbourhood) | Local Exposure |
|------|-------------|----------|--|-------------------|
| 2011 | K1A 0A2 | Ottawa | 53022 | 4.2 |
| 2010 | K1A 0A2 | Ottawa | 53022 | 4.4 |
| 2009 | K1A 0A2 | Ottawa | 53022 | 4.8 |
| 2008 | K1A 0A2 | Ottawa | 53022 | 5.0 |
| 2007 | H2T 1Y6 | Montreal | 24601 | 11.0 |
| 2006 | H2T 1Y6 | Montreal | 24601 | 11.2 |
| 2005 | H2T 1Y6 | Montreal | 24601 | 11.2 |
| 2004 | H2T 1Y6 | Montreal | 24601 | 11.6 |
| 2003 | H2T 1Y6 | Montreal | 24601 | 12.0 |
| 2002 | H3B 1B7 | Montreal | 24500 | 6.5 |
| 2001 | H3B 1B7 | Montreal | 24500 | 7.0 |

5-year moving window of exposure, with a 1-year lag

| Year | Postal Code | City | Dissemination area (neighbourhood) | Local Exposure | 5-year moving average |
|------|-------------|----------|--|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 2011 | K1A 0A2 | Ottawa | 53022 | 4.2 | 7.3 |
| 2010 | K1A 0A2 | Ottawa | 53022 | 4.4 | |
| 2009 | K1A 0A2 | Ottawa | 53022 | 4.8 | |
| 2008 | K1A 0A2 | Ottawa | 53022 | 5.0 | |
| 2007 | H2T 1Y6 | Montreal | 24601 | 11.0 | |
| 2006 | H2T 1Y6 | Montreal | 24601 | 11.2 | 7.3 |
| 2005 | H2T 1Y6 | Montreal | 24601 | 11.2 | |
| 2004 | H2T 1Y6 | Montreal | 24601 | 11.6 | |
| 2003 | H2T 1Y6 | Montreal | 24601 | 12.0 | |
| 2002 | H3B 1B7 | Montreal | 24500 | 6.5 | |
| 2001 | H3B 1B7 | Montreal | 24500 | 7.0 | |

5-year moving window of exposure, with a 1-year lag

| Year | Postal Code | City | Dissemination area (neighbourhood) | Local Exposure | 5-year moving average |
|------|-------------|----------|--|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 2011 | K1A 0A2 | Ottawa | 53022 | 4.2 | 7.3 |
| 2010 | K1A 0A2 | Ottawa | 53022 | 4.4 | 8.6 |
| 2009 | K1A 0A2 | Ottawa | 53022 | 4.8 | 10.0 |
| 2008 | K1A 0A2 | Ottawa | 53022 | 5.0 | 11.4 |
| 2007 | H2T 1Y6 | Montreal | 24601 | 11.0 | 10.5 |
| 2006 | H2T 1Y6 | Montreal | 24601 | 11.2 | 9.7 |
| 2005 | H2T 1Y6 | Montreal | 24601 | 11.2 | 8.8 |
| 2004 | H2T 1Y6 | Montreal | 24601 | 11.6 | 8.1 |
| 2003 | H2T 1Y6 | Montreal | 24601 | 12.0 | 7.3 |
| 2002 | H3B 1B7 | Montreal | 24500 | 6.5 | 7.5 |
| 2001 | H3B 1B7 | Montreal | 24500 | 7.0 | 7.7 |

3-year moving window of exposure, with a 1-year lag

| Year | Postal Code | City | Dissemination area (neighbourhood) | Local Exposure | 3-year moving average |
|------|-------------|----------|--|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 2011 | K1A 0A2 | Ottawa | 53022 | 4.2 | 7.0 |
| 2010 | K1A 0A2 | Ottawa | 53022 | - | 8.1 |
| 2009 | K1A 0A2 | Ottawa | 53022 | 4.8 | 9.8 |
| 2008 | K1A 0A2 | Ottawa | 53022 | 5.0 | 11.5 |
| 2007 | H2T 1Y6 | Montreal | 24601 | - | 10.5 |
| 2006 | H2T 1Y6 | Montreal | 24601 | 11.2 | 11.4 |
| 2005 | H2T 1Y6 | Montreal | 24601 | 11.2 | - |
| 2004 | H2T 1Y6 | Montreal | 24601 | 11.6 | - |
| 2003 | H2T 1Y6 | Montreal | 24601 | - | - |
| 2002 | H3B 1B7 | Montreal | 24500 | - | - |
| 2001 | H3B 1B7 | Montreal | 24500 | - | - |

Comparing different time-windows



ORIGINAL ARTICLE: PDF ONLY



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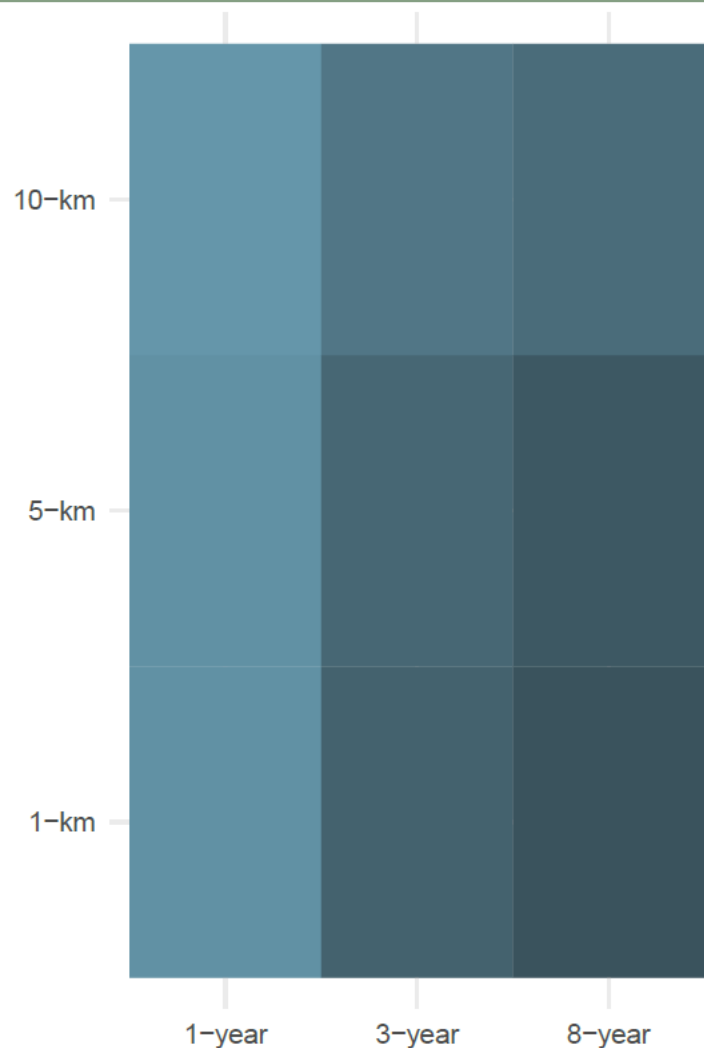
Favorites



Evaluating the Sensitivity of PM_{2.5}-Mortality Associations to the Spatial and Temporal Scale of Exposure Assessment

Crouse, Dan L¹; Erickson, Anders C²; Christidis, Tanya³; Pinault, Lauren³; van Donkelaar, Aaron⁴; Li, Chi⁴; Meng, Jun⁴; Martin, Randall V.⁴; Tjepkema, Michael³; Hystad, Perry⁵; Burnett, Rick⁶; Pappin, Amanda³; Brauer, Michael²; Weichenthal, Scott^{*,7,8} [Author Information](#) 

Epidemiology: November 4, 2019 - Volume Publish Ahead of Print - Issue -
doi: 10.1097/EDE.0000000000001136



BC Generations (BCGP) Residential History & Built Environment Project

Dr Trevor Dummer

National Scientific Co-Director, Canadian Partnership for Tomorrow Project

Co-Scientific Director, BC Generations

School of Population and Public Health

University of British Columbia

BC Generations (BCGP)

- 30,000 participants
- Baseline health and lifestyle data
- Linkage to admin health databases and cancer registry
- Physical measures and blood samples
- Follow-up health and lifestyle questionnaire
- Linkage to CANUE datasets:
 - baseline residential postal code
 - residential history postal code
- Data available via a data access application (research protocol, REB approval, access fee)



International Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 377–378k
 doi: 10.1093/ije/dy160
 Advance Access Publication Date: 28 August 2018
 Cohort Profile



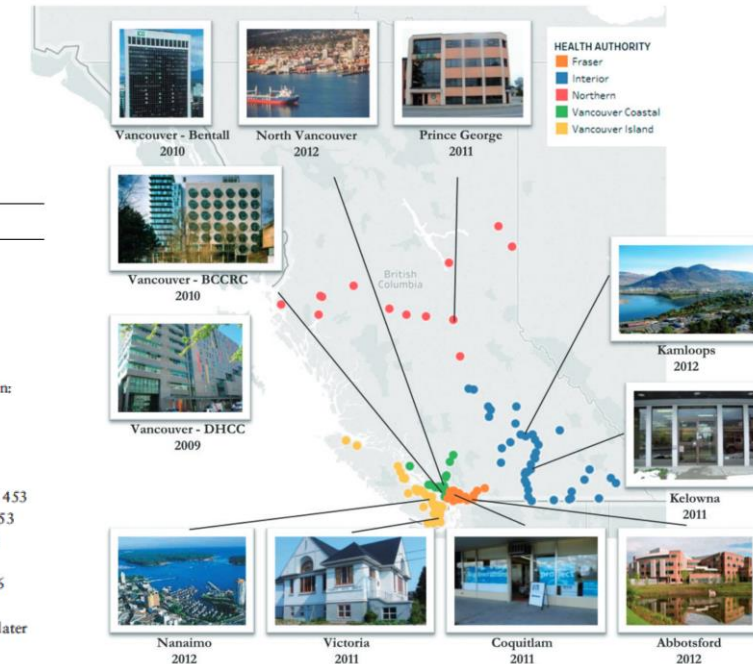
Cohort Profile

Cohort Profile: The British Columbia Generations Project (BCGP)

Anar Dhallia,¹ Treena E McDonald,¹ Richard P Gallagher,^{1,2}
 John J Spinelli,^{1,2} Angela R Brooks-Wilson,^{3,4} Tim K Lee,^{1,5} Calvin Lai,¹
 Marilyn J Borugian,^{1,2} Ryan R Woods,¹ Nhu D Le,^{1,6} and
 Trevor J B Dummer^{1,2*}

Table 1. BCGP data

| Source | Measurements | Phase | Available numbers ^a |
|------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Health and lifestyle questionnaire | Self-reported sociodemographics, health status, life-style, screening tests, personal and family medical history, physical activities, self-report anthropometric measurements (height, weight, waist and hip circumferences), employment status, brief residential history | Baseline (29 May 2009–31 August 2016) | 28 825 (updated, harmonized) |
| Physical measurements | Clinically measured blood pressure, bone density, percentage body fat, height, weight, waist and hip circumferences, grip strength, lung function | 2009–12 | 16 560 (Lung function: 4842) |
| Biosamples | Blood components, urine, with summarized preanalytical conditions | Baseline and 2013–14 campaign | Plasma: 26 454 Serum: 26 459 White blood cells: 26 453 Red blood cells: 26 453 Whole blood: 15 838 Urine: 26 377 Extracted DNA: 6276 987 post-QC |
| Genotypes | Affymetrix UK Biobank Axiom 2.0 gene chip | 2016–17 | 2084 (data available later in 2018) |
| Biomarkers | BioRad's Bio-Plex Pro™ Assay (cytokines, acute phase proteins, cancer biomarkers) | 2017 | 22 095 |
| Residential history questionnaire | Location, housing type, heating fuel, water source of residences over lifetime | 2015–16 | 22 688 (data available later in 2018) |
| Follow-up questionnaire | Similar to baseline health and lifestyle questionnaire New components: mental health, marijuana use and e-cigarette use | 2016–17 | |
| Linkages | | | |
| BC Cancer Registry | Cancer diagnosis and mortality in BC | Ongoing | |
| Population Data BC | Health and vital statistics in BC | Ongoing | |



CANADIAN PARTNERSHIP
 AGAINST CANCER
 PARTENARIAT CANADIEN
 CONTRE LE CANCER



BC GENERATIONS PROJECT
 Your time today builds a healthier tomorrow

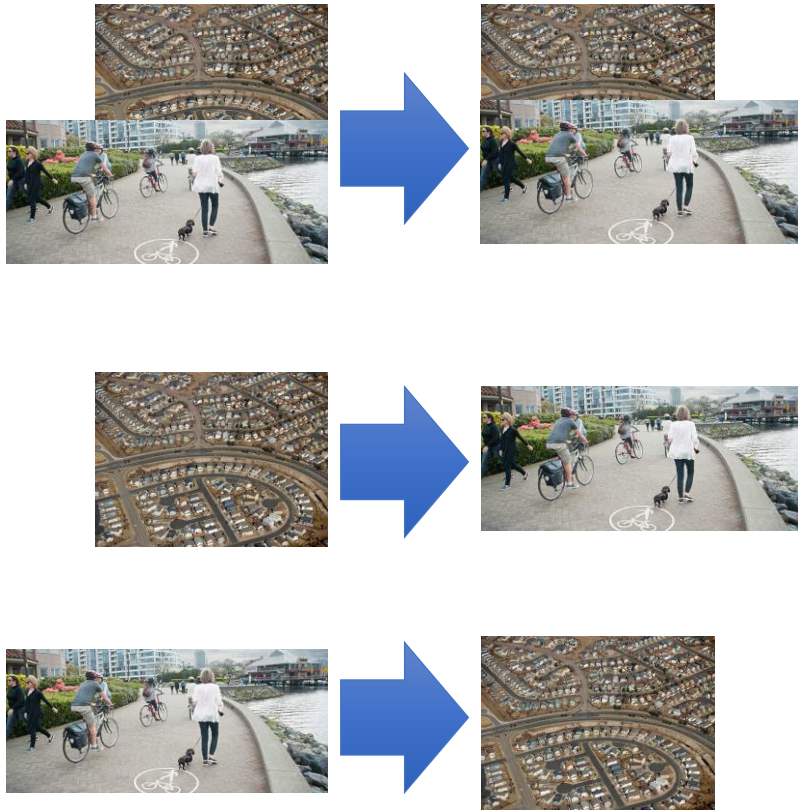
BC
 CANCER

Residential history & built environment project

Three Objectives:

- Summarize the BCGP cohort in relation to green space, walkability, community SES and NO₂.
- Evaluate the association between green space, walkability, community SES (deprivation) and NO₂ and two important determinants of health -- obesity and physical activity (PA)
- Summarize and describe residential mobility within BCGP 1985-2016

- Hypothesis: *Walkability → Physical Activity → Improved Health?*
- Issue: *Selection bias in cross-sectional analysis?* (i.e. the physically active self select the walkable communities)
- Solution: *The residential history CANUE data supports longitudinal analysis.* For example:
 - Through the lifecourse do people move to more or less walkable communities?
 - Does walkability change over time?
 - What is impact of built environment on PA, health, obesity over time?



Participants classified by neighbourhood walkability over time

a) “Maintainers”
(includes movers and non-movers)

b) “Improvers”

c) “Decliners”

Change in walkability over time

- Classify people into groups based upon neighbourhood walkability in current and previous neighbourhood
- Categories include: Maintainers, improvers and decliners - Adapted from McCormack et al *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. 2017; 14(5): 551
- Evaluate characteristics of movers and move types related to built environment
- Evaluate impact of changing walkability on obesity, self reported health, etc.

Picture Sources:

Suburbs - David Shankbone <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=3781585>

Walkable community – City of Vancouver, <https://vancouver.ca/streets-transportation/walk-bike-and-transit.aspx>

BC Generations (BCGP) - A regional cohort of the Canadian Partnership for Tomorrow Project (CPTP)

BCGP is:

Funded by CPAC, with additional support from the BC Cancer Foundation

Hosted by BC Cancer

Funding for residential history project – CIHR/CANUE



THANK YOU!

Chat Q&A

Question for Mike. For CHMS...are those linked weighted to give representative data for Canada?

Mike Tjepkema (10:26) - No new weights were created. The original CHMS weights could be used to represent the Cdn population at time of collection.

Sorry I missed it, how are the CPTP cohorts accessed?

Mike Tjepkema (10:27) - You would have to contact the CPTP cohorts directly as the analytical files are not available at StatCan.

Are any papers available about decision criteria made to determine residential histories if there were overlapping dates of stays at residences, or since you used tax history was this not an issue? Thanks!

Mike Tjepkema (10:40) - I am not aware of any papers but this really isn't an issue with SDLE postal codes.

Ok, thanks! I'm based in the U.S. and we're recreating RHs using a system which has many of these inaccuracies, unfortunately.

In the BCGP walkability study, how are you measuring historical walkability levels? -thanks

Trevor Dummer (10:56) Yes, CanALE data

(Eleanor Setton adds, post-webinar: Dr. Larry Frank (UBC) also has walkability data for 2006, 2011 and 2016, which may be used for the study)