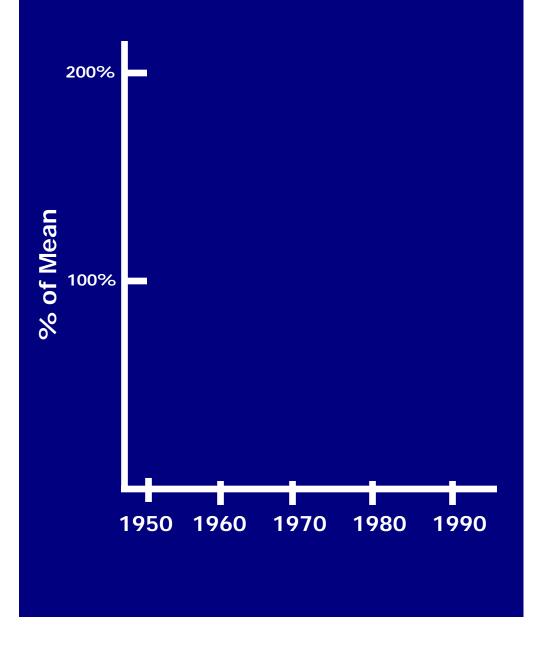
Physical Activity and Urban Design in New Zealand: What's the evidence?

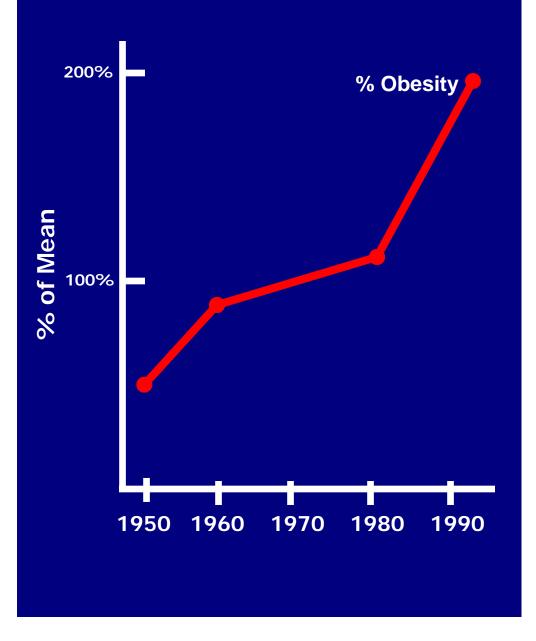
Associate Professor Grant Schofield

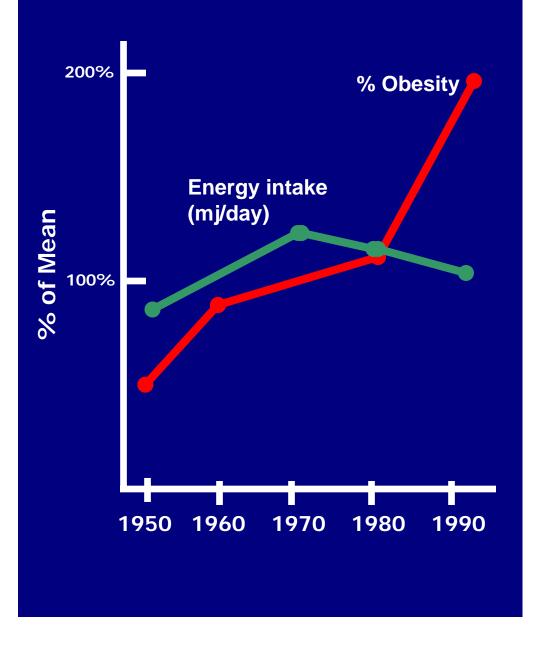


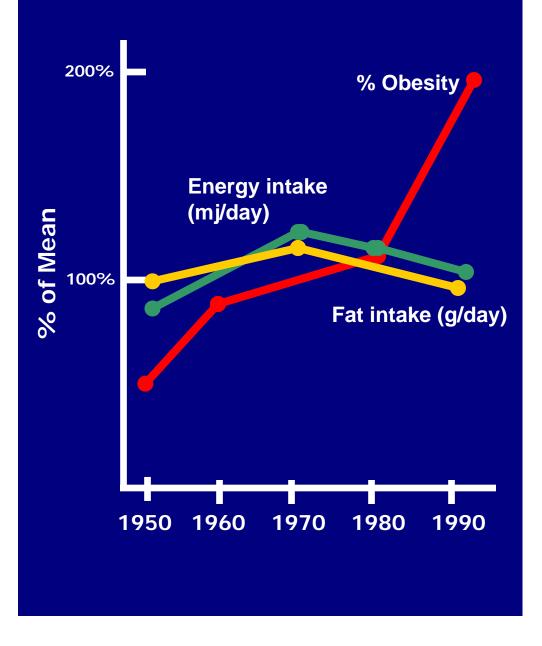


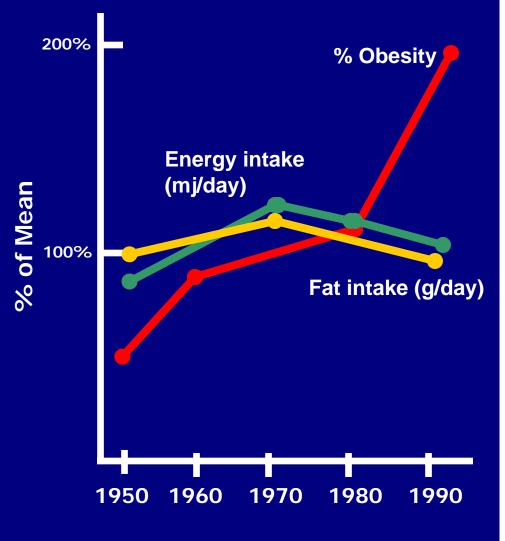


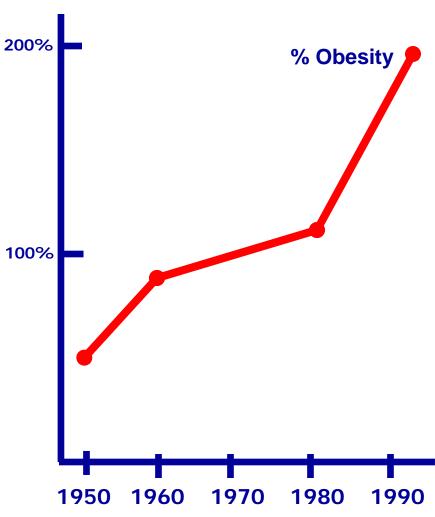


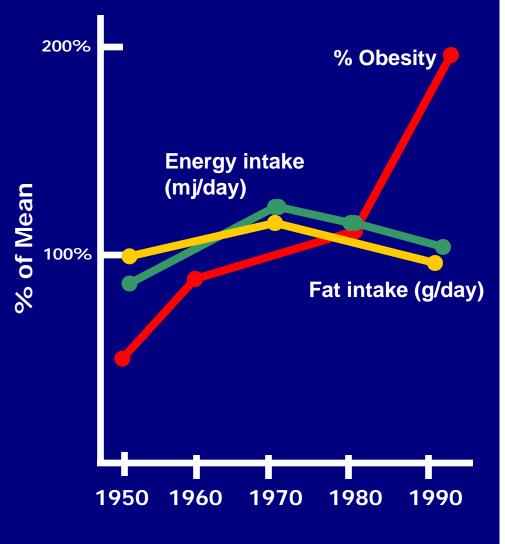


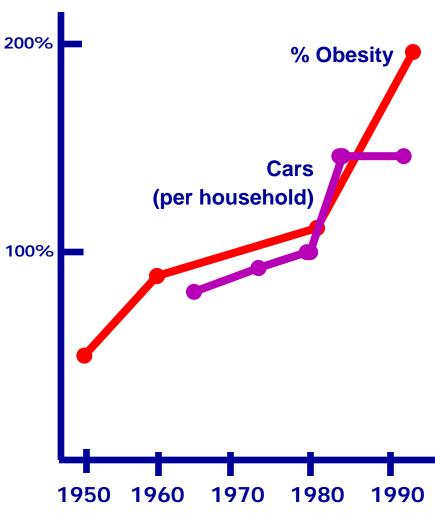


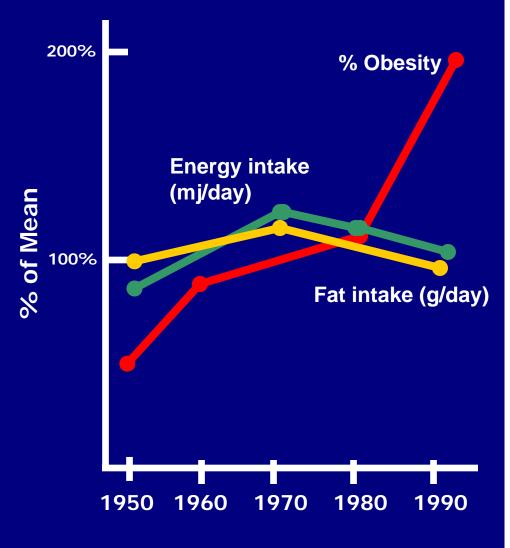


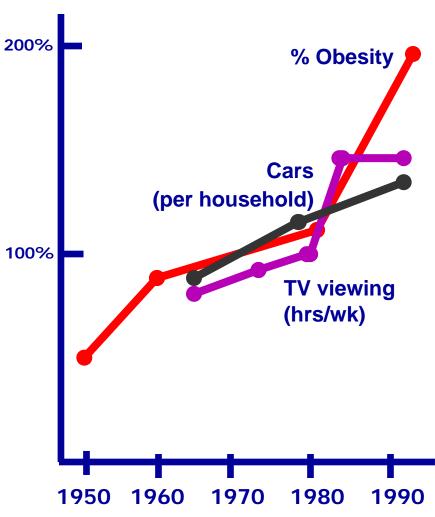


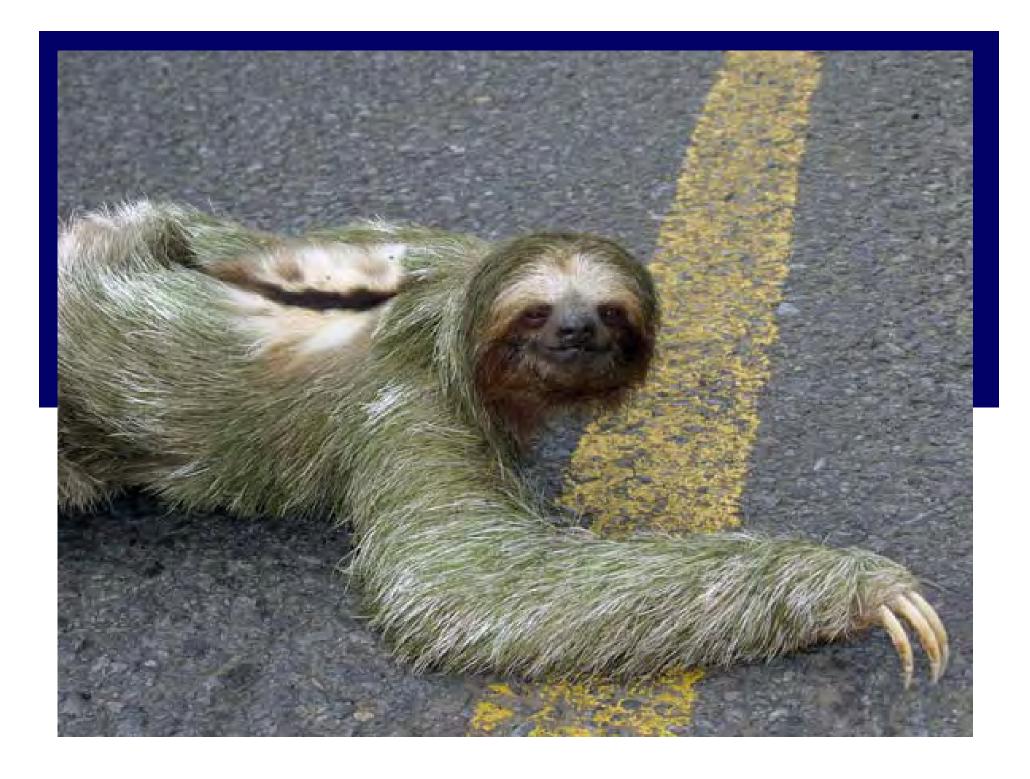


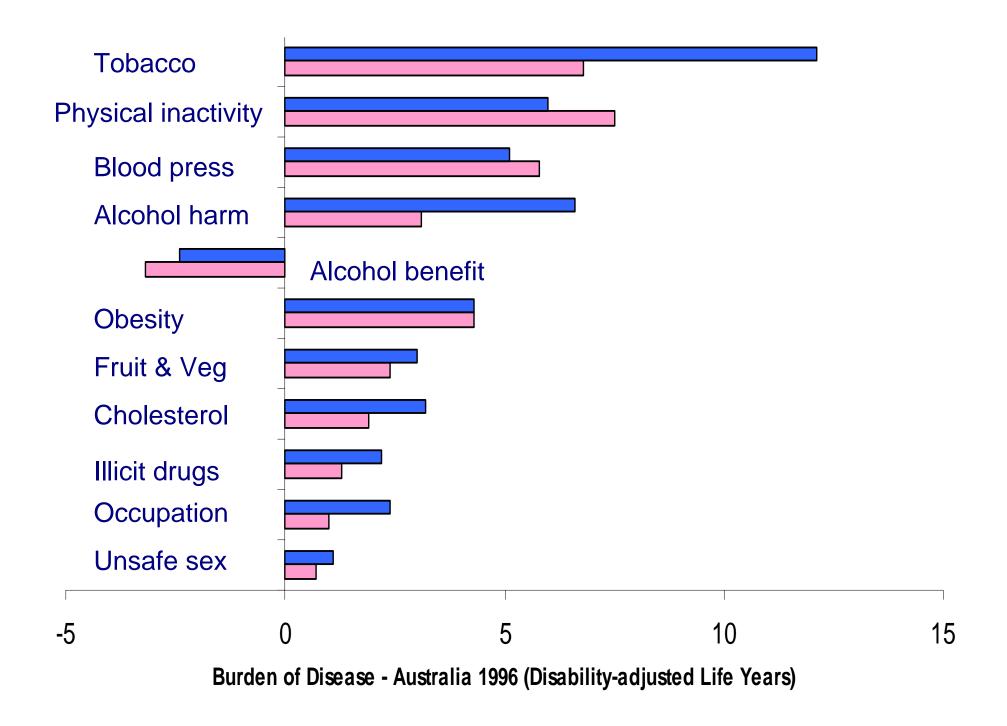












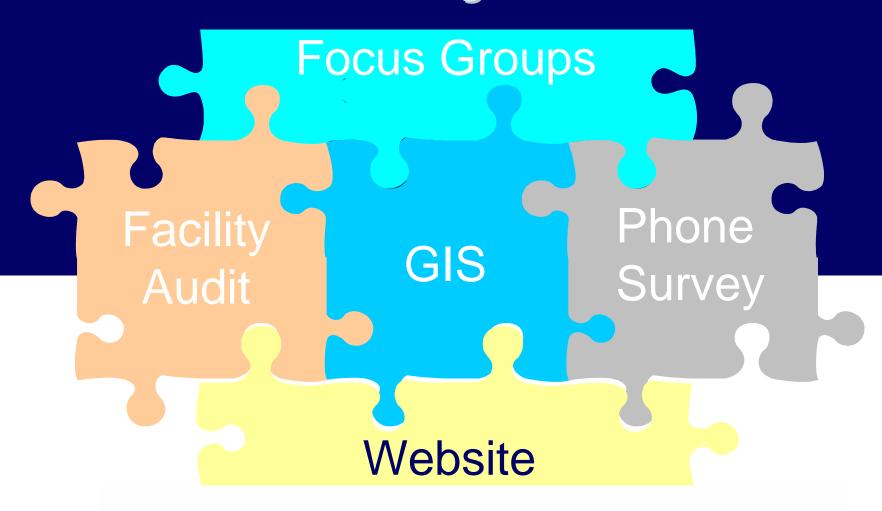




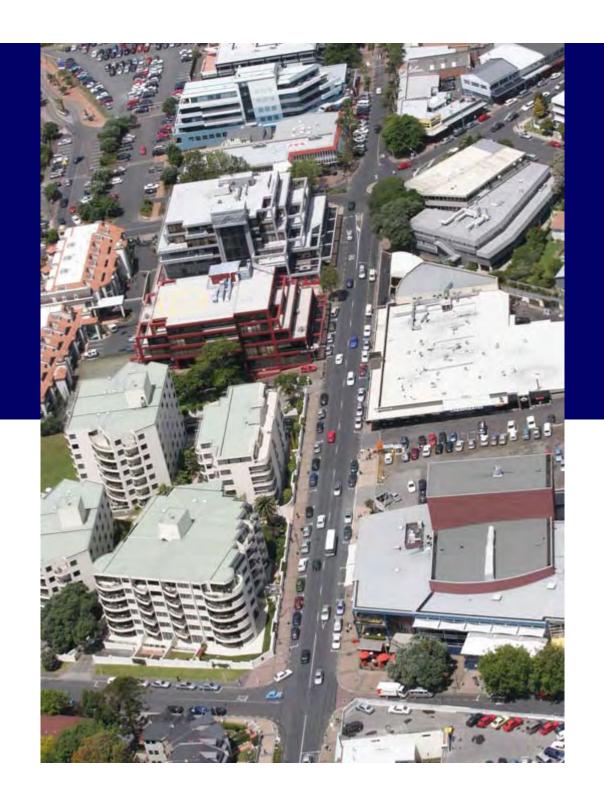


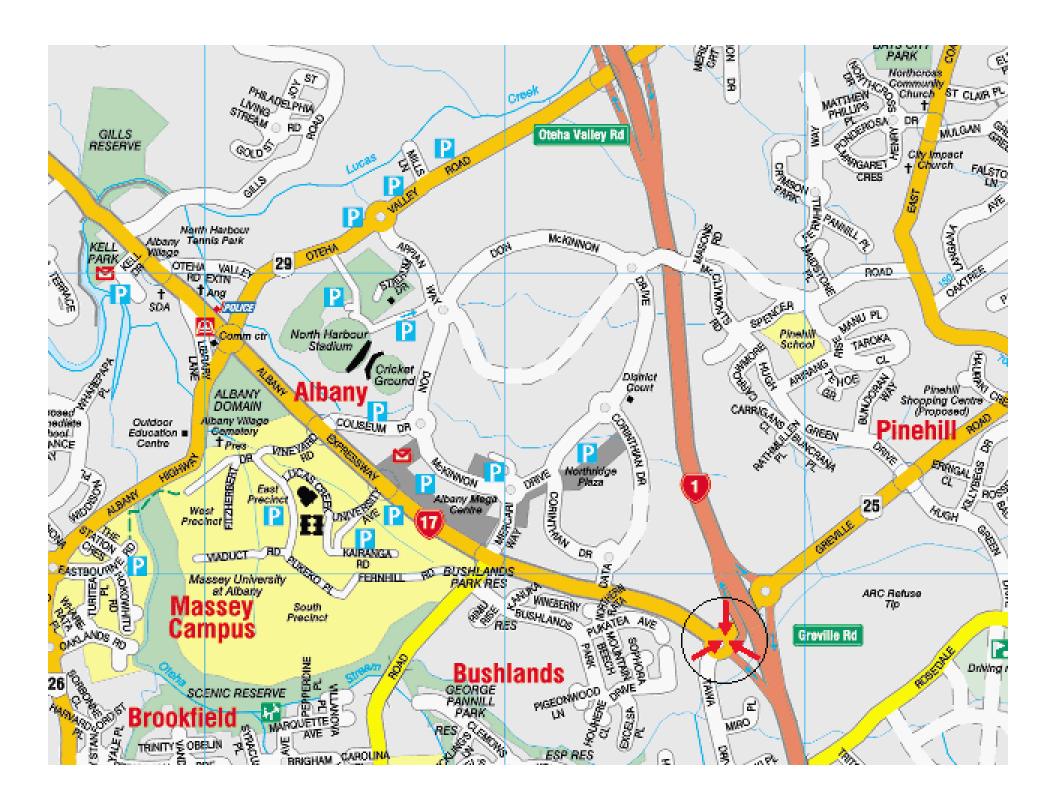


Active Friendly Environments



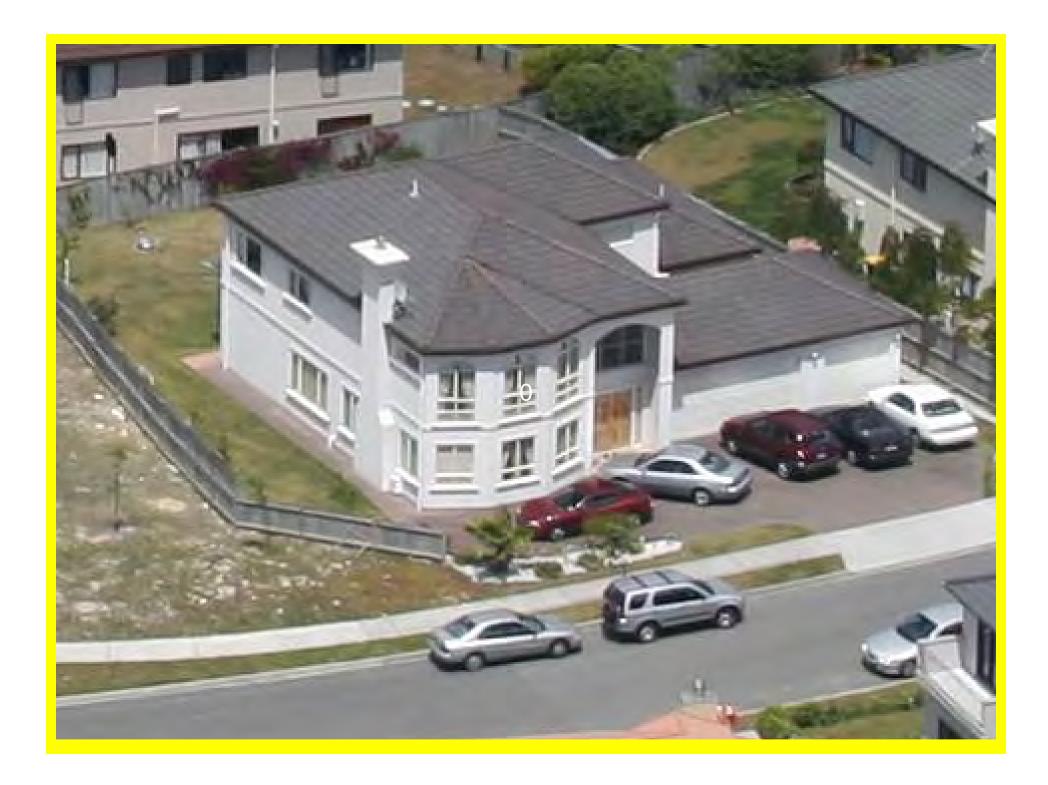






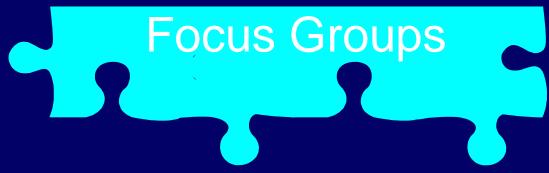












- ► Inform questionnaire design
- ► Identify any local characteristics
- ► Identify cultural issues

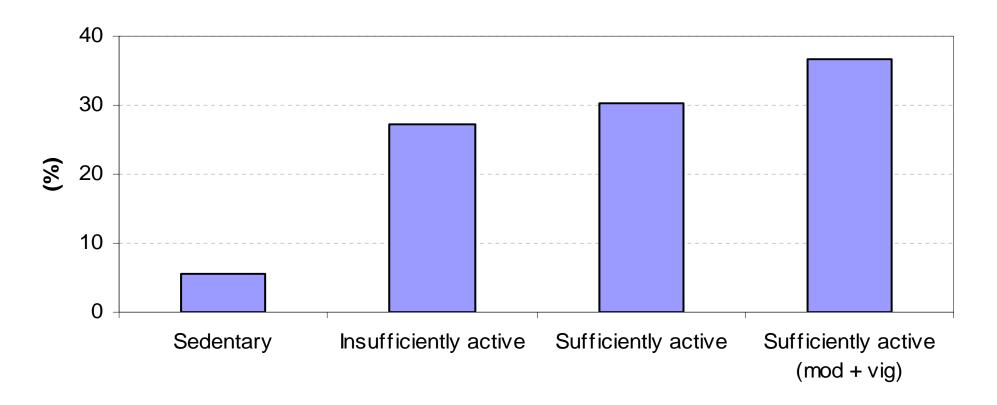
Participant groups:

- Maori, Korean, Chinese, European/Other
- Athletes, People with Disability, Youth (16+), Older Adults

Phone
Survey

Telephone Survey
2,000 North Shore City Residents
AC Nielsen CATI System
Stratified by age and sex

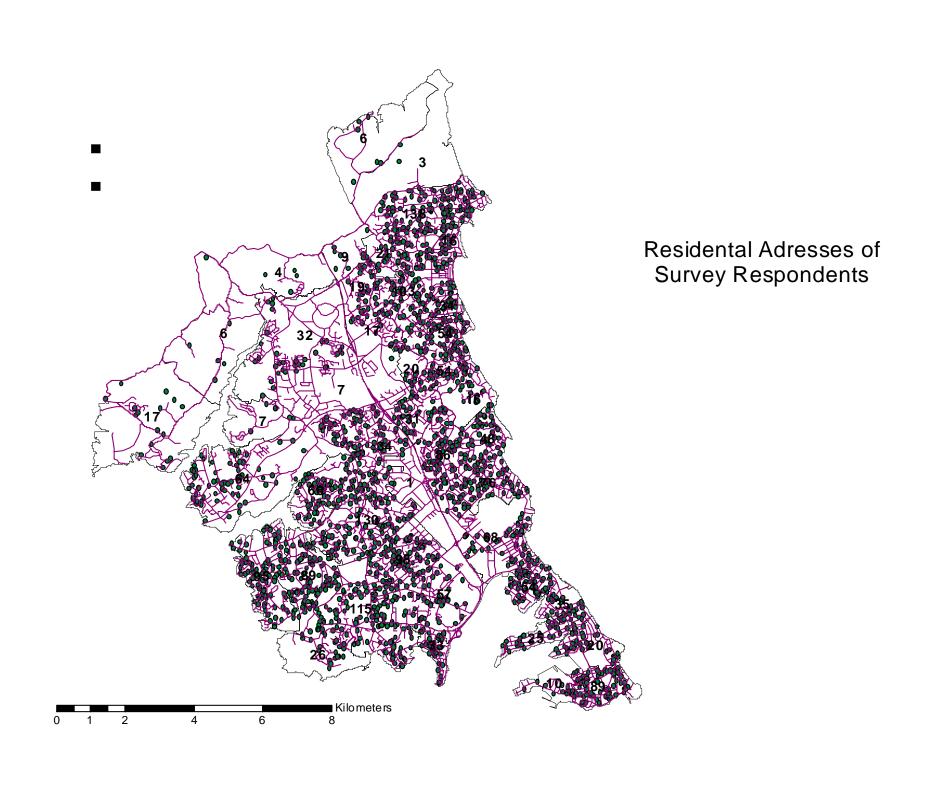
Overall Physical Activity Levels

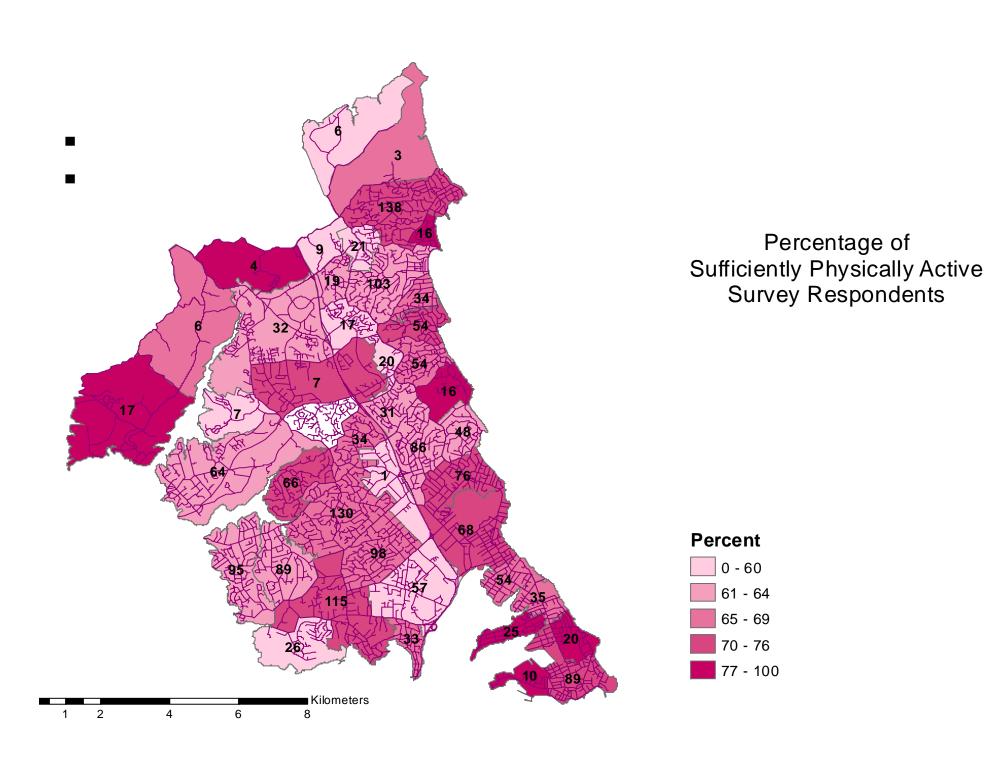


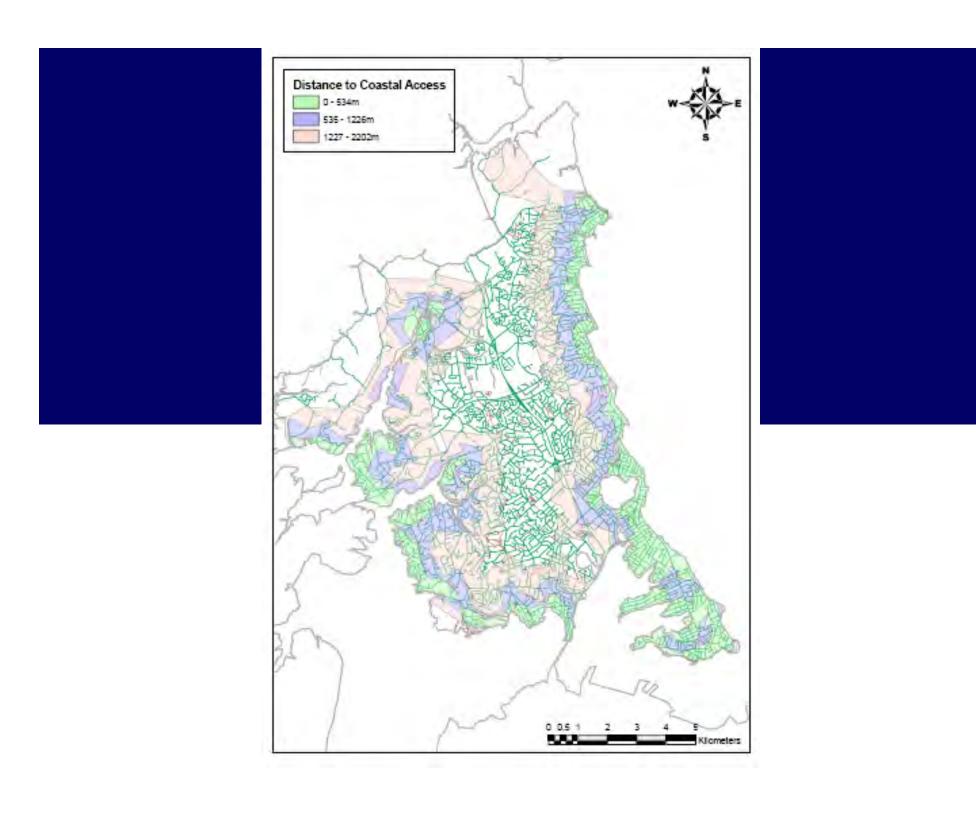


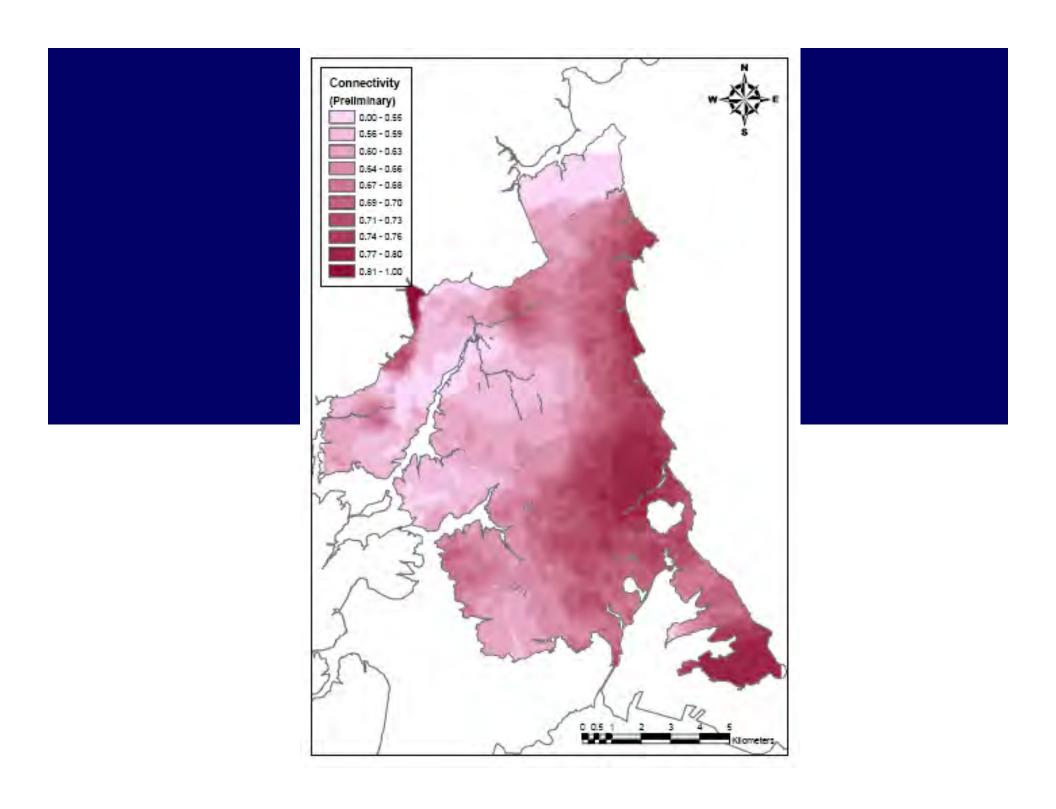
Geographical Information System

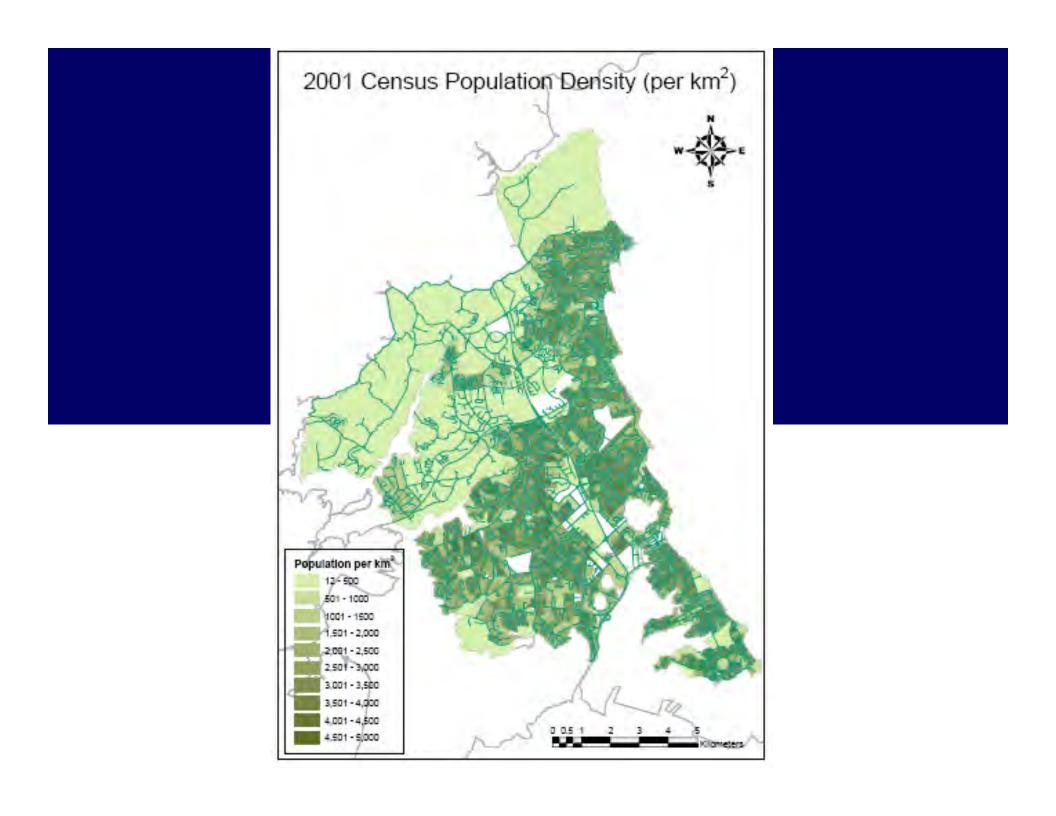
- Addresses of telephone survey participants
- ► Addresses/location of facilities
- Measures of environment
 - Connectivity
 - Land use mix
 - Pedestrian safety
 - Coastal access

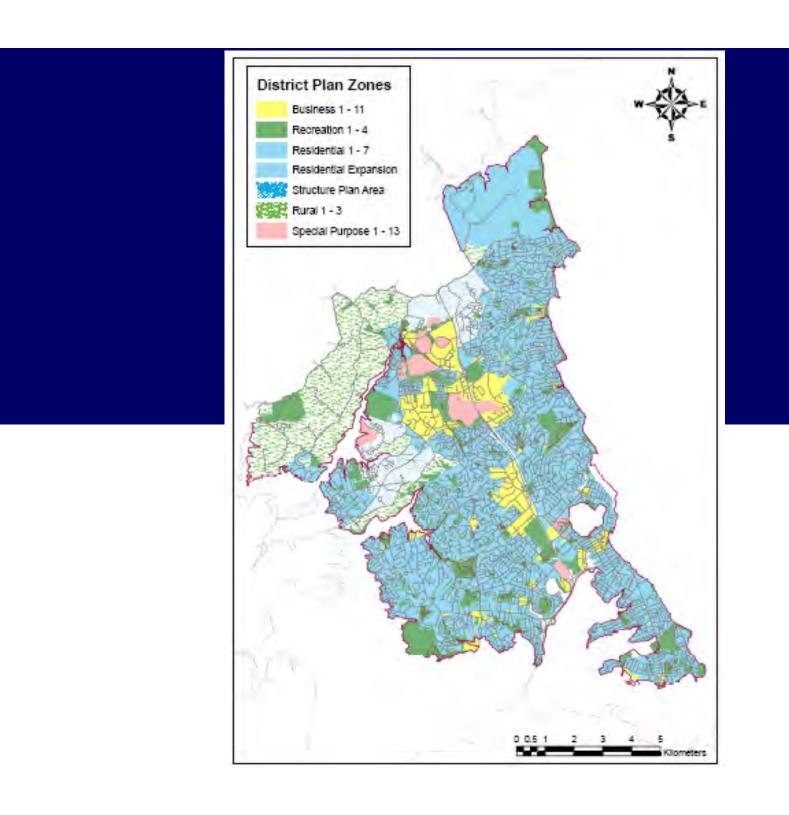












What is associated with PA in North Shore City?

Coastal access 🗸

Connectivity

Density X

Land use X



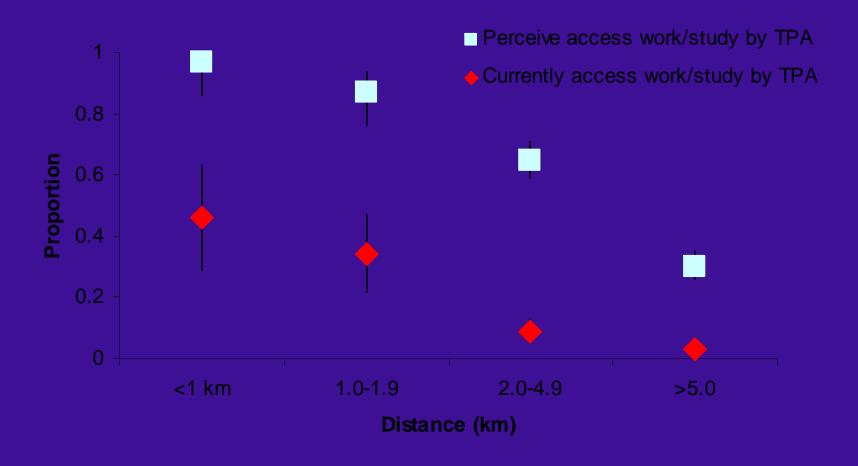
TRANSPORT-RELATED PHYSICAL ACTIVITY (TPA)



Travel mode commute prevalence

	Work/study	Local shops
TPA	7%	32%
PT	5%	5%
Automobile	89%	64%

TPA travel versus TPA perceptions



Other TPA associations

Limited car availability = increased TPA levels

► 54% less likely to be sufficiently active if use an automobile to get to work (vs TPA)

► 44% less likely to be normal BMI if use an automobile to get to work (vs TPA)

















International Physical Activity & the Environment Network



