## Relations between the built environment and physical activity and health

- How can there be made use of us?

#### Conference:

Aktivitets- og sundhedsfremmende fysiske miljøer

1 September 2016

Professor Jens Troelsen

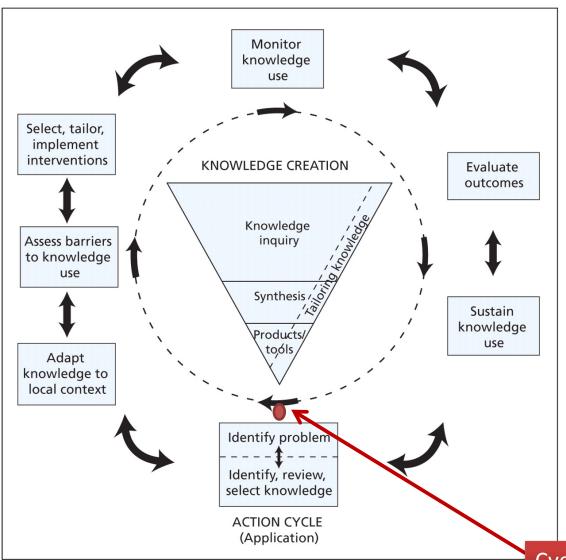
Head of Research Unit for Active Living

Department of Sports Science and Clinical Biomechanics

University of Southern Denmark



## Knowledge-to-action cycle



### **Knowlegde Funnel**

The process through which knowledge is refined and tailored to end-users

### **Action Cycle**

The cycle represents
7 phases that are needed for application.

Cycle starting point

## **Active Living Research**

What have we accomplished?

Developed new study designs, methods and analyses

Using Accelerometers, Global Positioning Systems, Geographic
Information System, E-surveys, Travel- and Behavior logs,
Observation, Interviewing, Participation



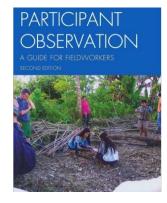






means

System for Observing Play and Leisure Activity in Youth





| Hvilken karakter vil du give SurveyXacts nye temaer? |               |        |               |     |            |  |  |
|--|---------------|--------|---------------|-----|------------|--|--|
|  | Rigtig dårlig | Dårlig | Hverken eller | God | Rigtig god |  |  |
| Box  | 0             | 0      | 0             | 0   | 0          |  |  |
| Classic  | 0             | 0      | 0             | 0   | 0          |  |  |
| Grid   | 0             | 0      | 0             | 0   | 0          |  |  |
| Zebra  | 0             | 0      | 0             | 0   | 0          |  |  |





## Mixed-methods analytic approach



## SDU Active Living Research Team





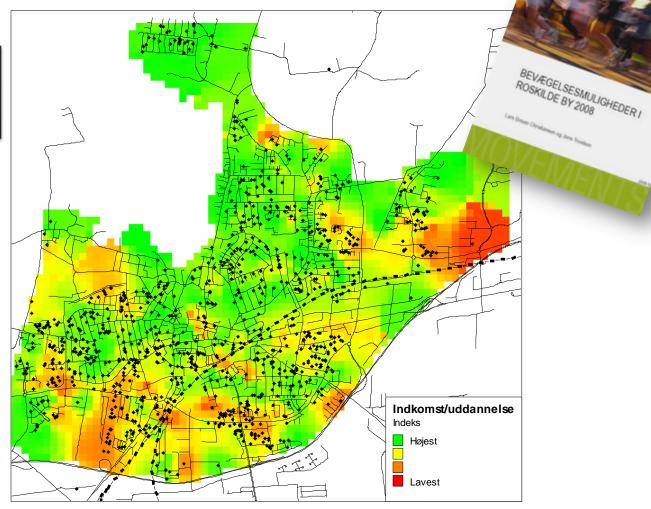
## Moveability analyses based on Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

### Aim

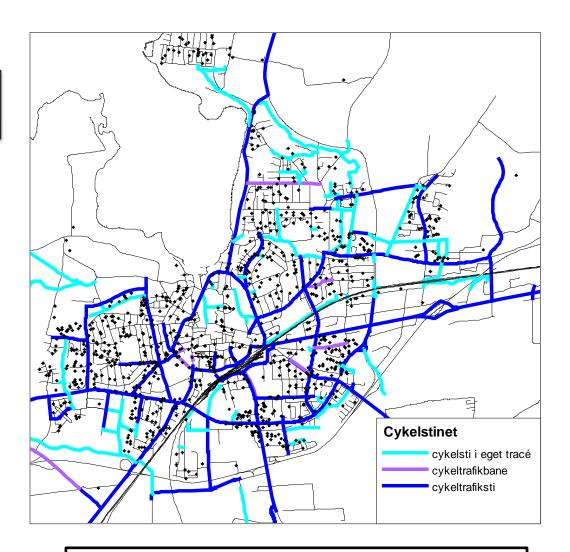
Using GIS data to access the settings for Active Living

| Factors                  | Variables in GIS  |  |  |  |
|--------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Residential density      | number of people living in a neighborhood   |  |  |  |
| Land use mix             | mix of residential, commercial, industrial and institutional buildings                                  |  |  |  |
| Infrastructure           | connectivity and quality of sidewalks, paths, roads and number of intersections, public transport stops |  |  |  |
| Urban recreational areas | number of parks, urban green areas, natural resorts   |  |  |  |
| Aesthetics               | architecture, planting, noise, pollution  |  |  |  |
| Perceived safety         | traffic, crime, lighting,   |  |  |  |
|                          |   |  |  |  |

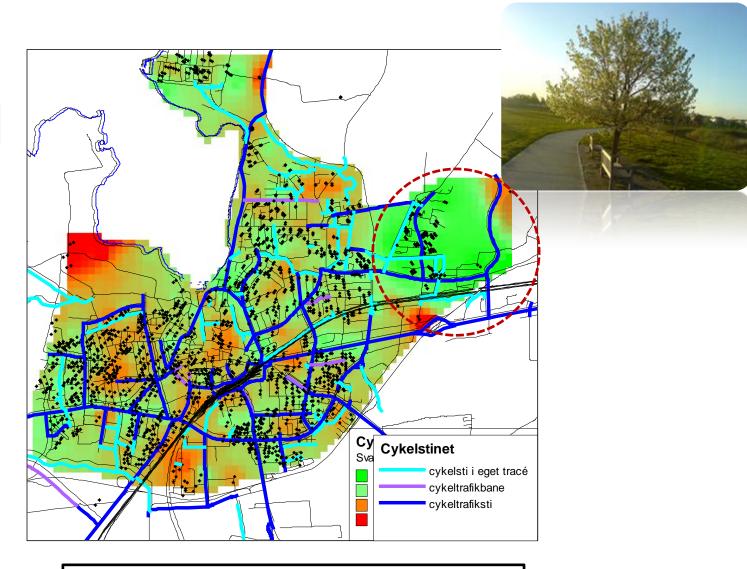
Socio- economic distribution (n= 961)



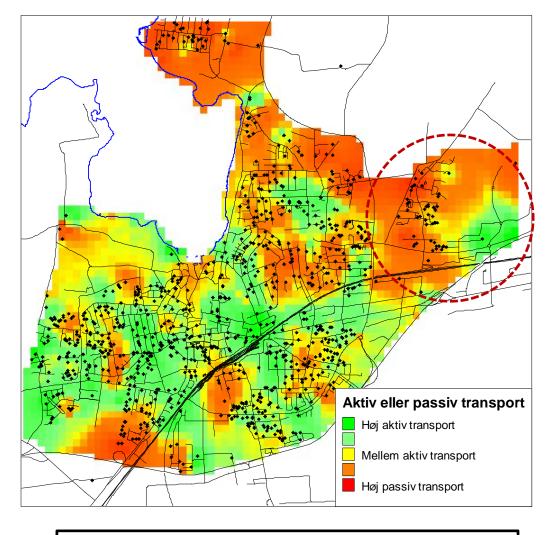
Cycle path connectivity



State of repair

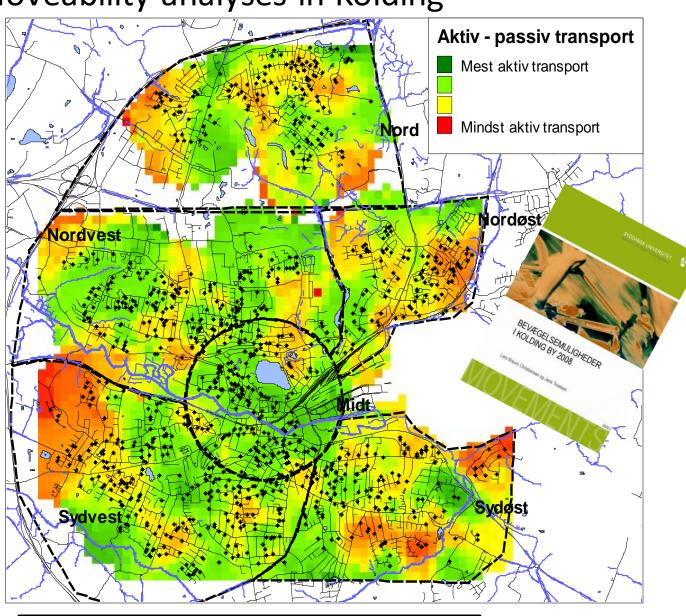


Active or passive transportation

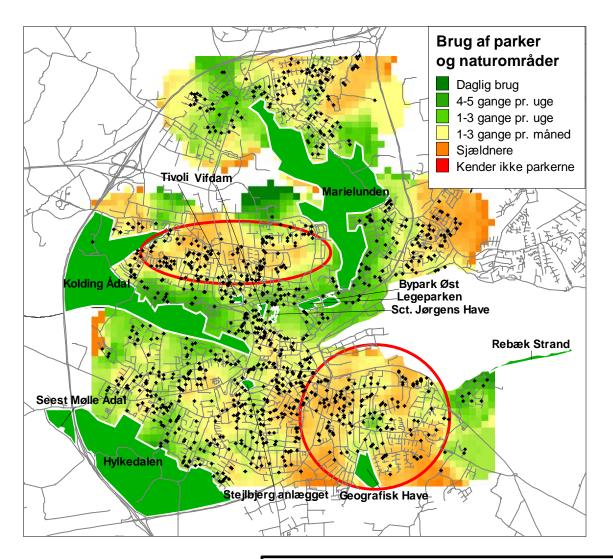


### Moveability analyses in Kolding

Active or passive transportation (n= 1.053)

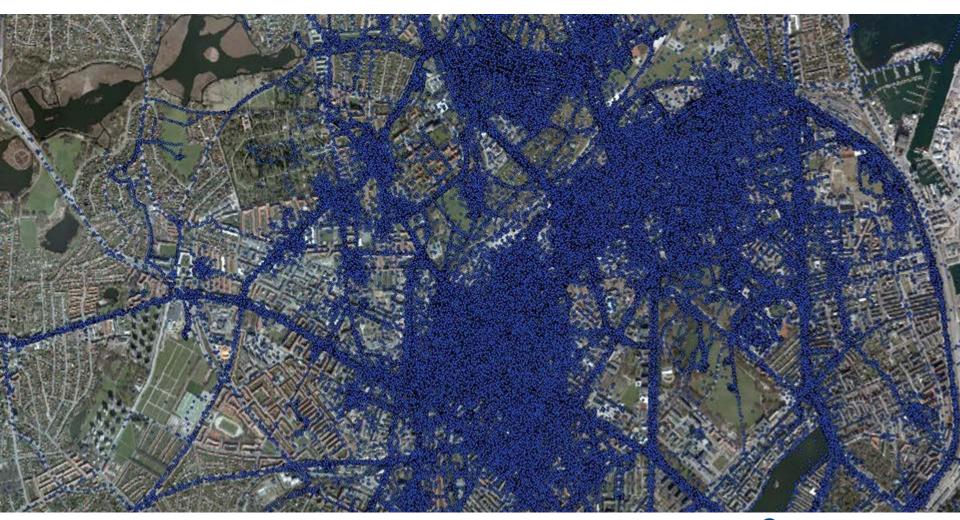


### Use of 12 parks and urban green spaces



| Percentage of user     |      |  |  |  |  |
|------------------------|------|--|--|--|--|
| Marielunden            | 43 % |  |  |  |  |
| Legeparken             | 22 % |  |  |  |  |
| Kolding Ådal           | 21 % |  |  |  |  |
| Rebæk Strand           | 18 % |  |  |  |  |
| Sct. Jørgens Have      | 17 % |  |  |  |  |
| Hylkedalen             | 15 % |  |  |  |  |
| Seest Mølle Ådal       | 10 % |  |  |  |  |
| Geografisk Have        | 8 %  |  |  |  |  |
| Bypark Øst             | 7 %  |  |  |  |  |
| Stejlbjerg<br>Anlægget | 6 %  |  |  |  |  |
| Vifdam                 | 5 %  |  |  |  |  |
| Tivoli                 | 3 %  |  |  |  |  |

## When-Cities-Move-Children Study

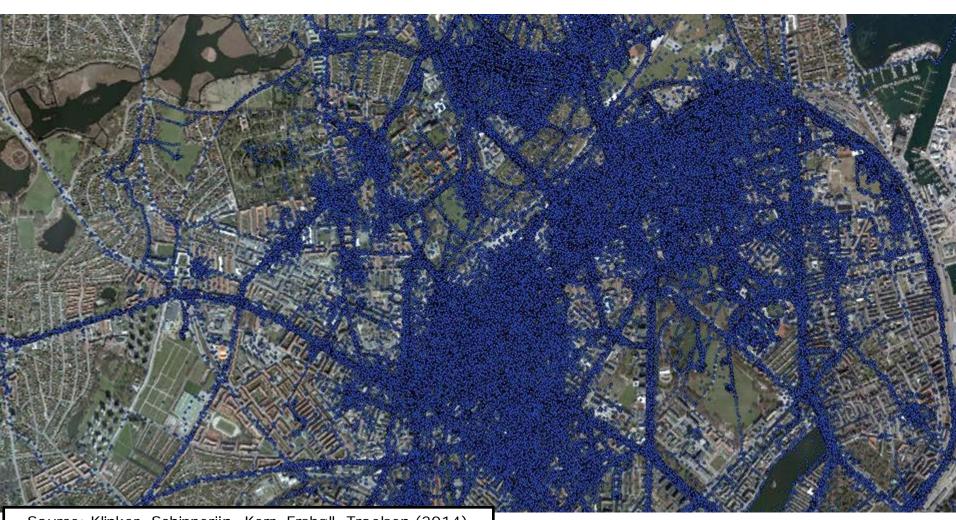






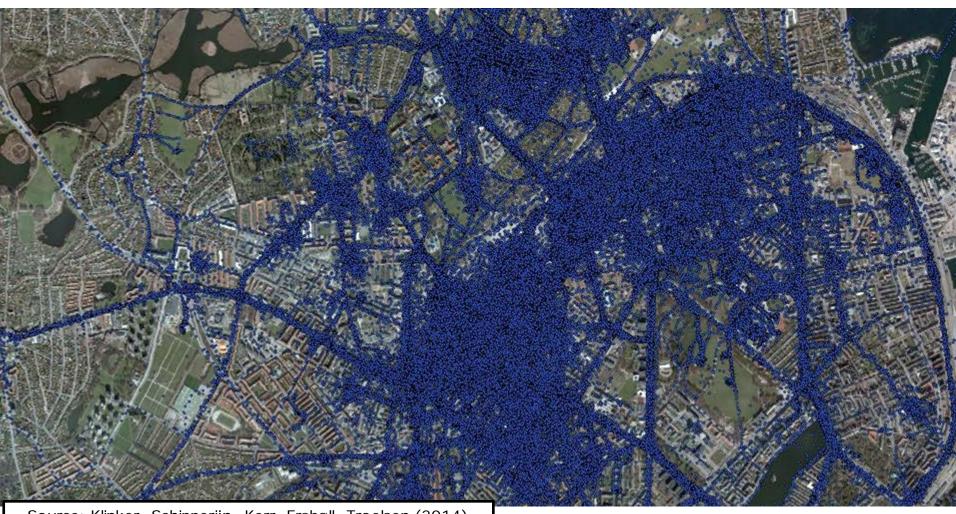
### Objective measurements of physical activity behavior

- this is 18 m x-y-coordinates collected by GPS in Copenhagen



### Objective measurements of physical activity behavior

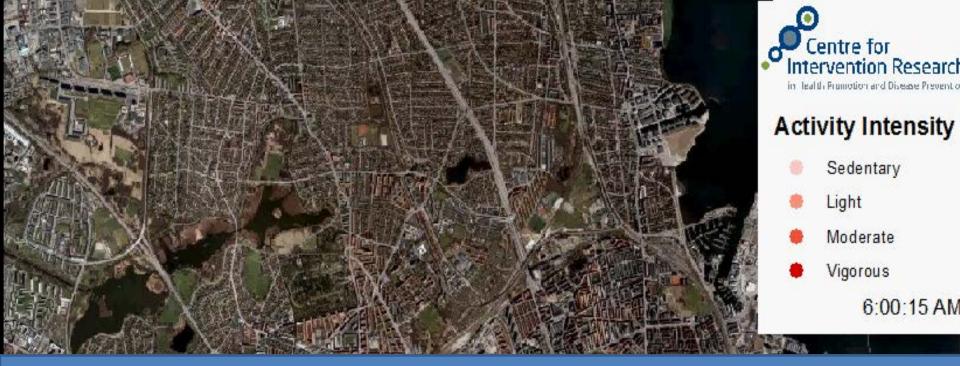
- giving us the possibility to detect movement patterns



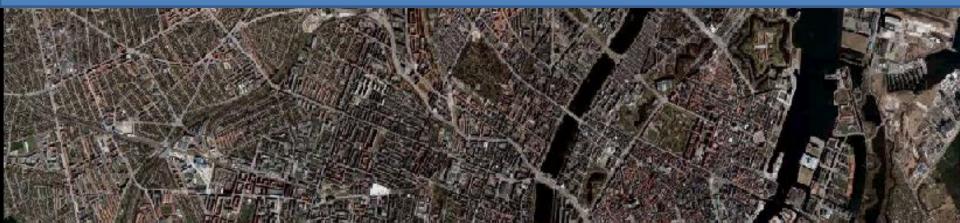


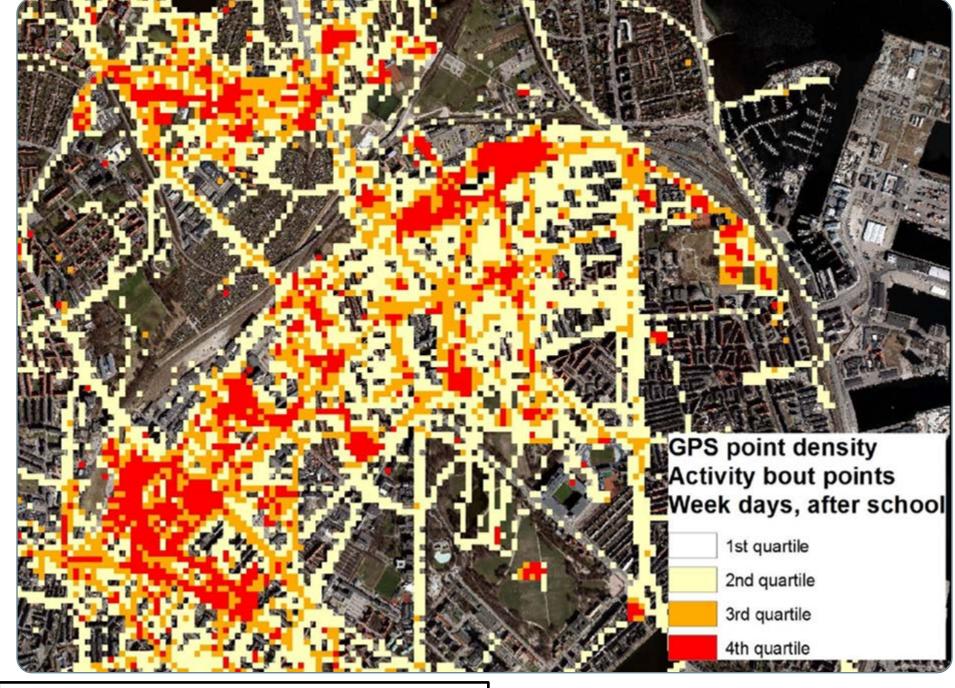
### **Movement patterns – one day**



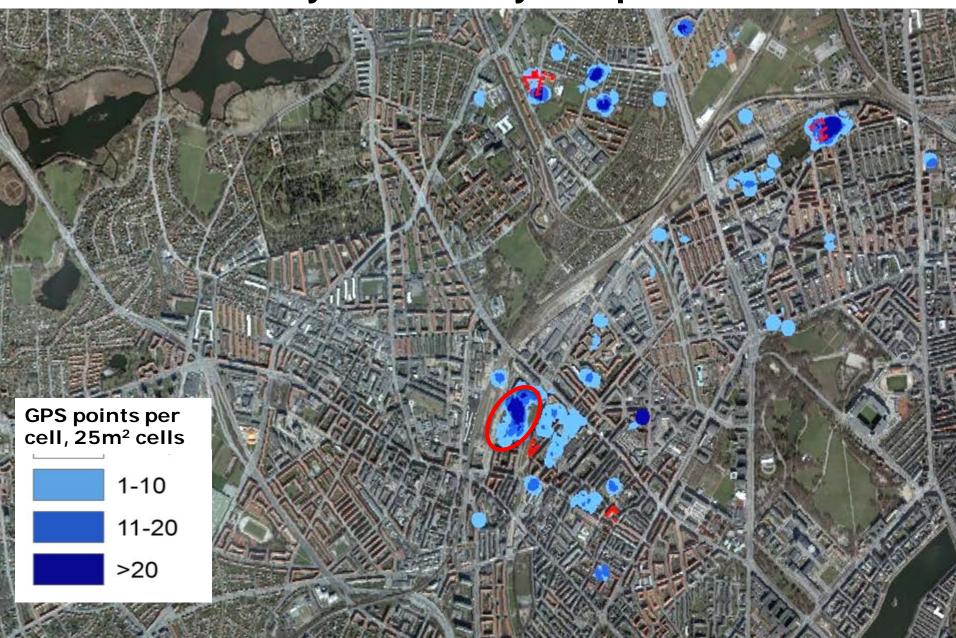


# We follow 60 adolescents one day – starting 6 AM to 11 PM

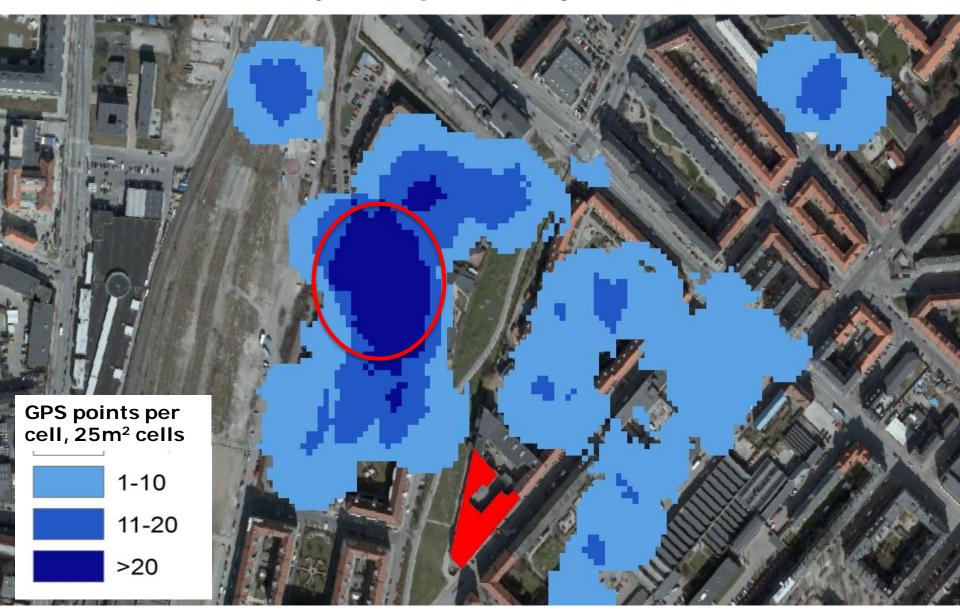




### Physical activity hotspots



### Activity hotspots – Mjølner Park



Activity hotspots – Mjølner Park

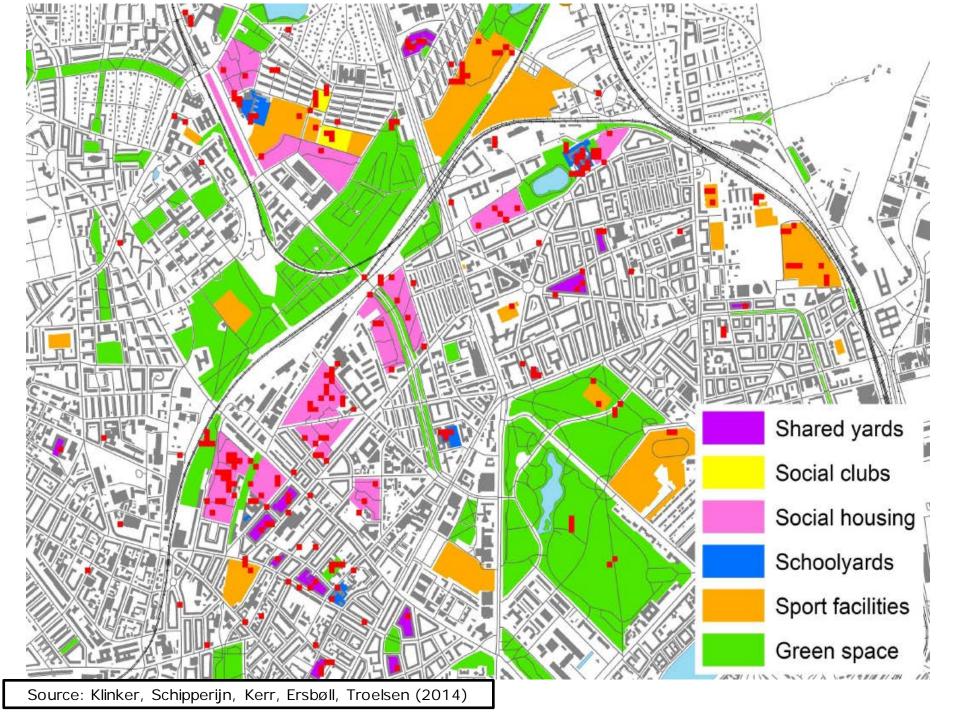




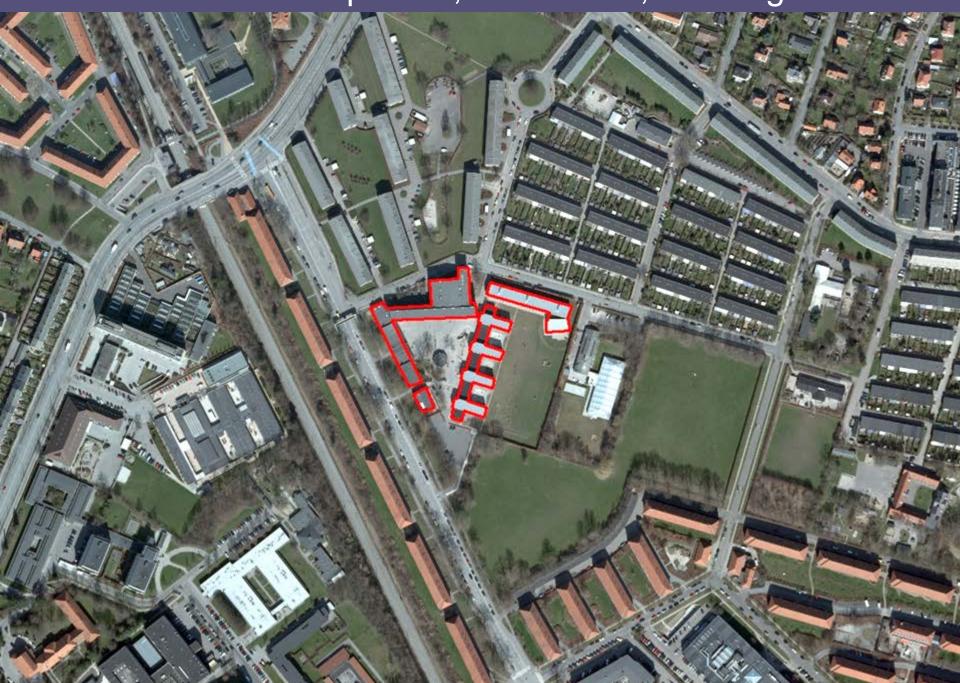
# Activity hotspots, week days, after school boys versus girls

|                         | Boys  |         | Girls |         |
|-------------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| Land use                | count | percent | count | percent |
| Social housing          | 23    | 25%     | 22    | 24%     |
| Sports facilities       | 15    | 16%     | 10    | 11%     |
| Shared backyard         | 7     | 8%      | 15    | 17%     |
| Green space             | 9     | 10%     | 7     | 8%      |
| Schoolyards             | 7     | 8%      | 4     | 4%      |
| Social club             | 4     | 4%      | 2     | 2%      |
| Currently uncategorized | 26    | 29%     | 30    | 33%     |
| Tota                    | l 91  | 100%    | 90    | 100%    |

Institute of Sports Science and Clinical Biomechanics, University of Southern Denmark









Recess (9.30-9.45 AM) N=151



Recess for 5 – 8 graders



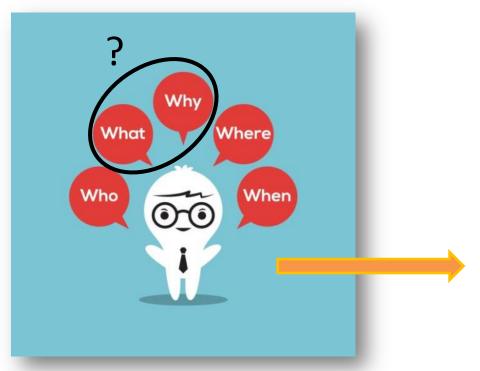
Intensity of physical activity during recess



### Analytical approach

How to identify facilitators and barriers to Active Living?







Qualitative approach



### Qualitative analytical approach

### Organization

• The ideal way of organizing school recess (Pawlowski, 2016)





#### Social relations

 Beings and becomings - The quality of being a place together (Olesen, 2016)

- Architecture and aesthetic
  - Affordance functional versus sculptural design (Spect Petersen, 2010, 2014)



### The ideal recess

- to promote physical activity
- Longer recesses more time to initiate activities
- No use of smartphones, tablets or computers
- Teacher initiated activities
- Loan of play and sport equipment coordinated by older students.
- Encourage outdoor recess despite the weather or/and permit indoor physical activity.
- Make use of diverse places (copse, lawns, hills) to facilitate diverse activities.



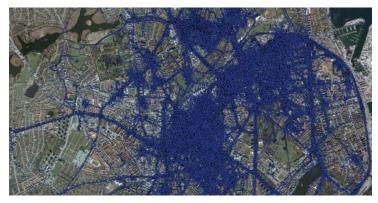
Source: Pawlowski (2016)

### Analytical approach

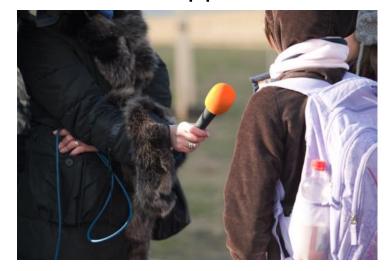
How to identify facilitators and barriers to Active Living?



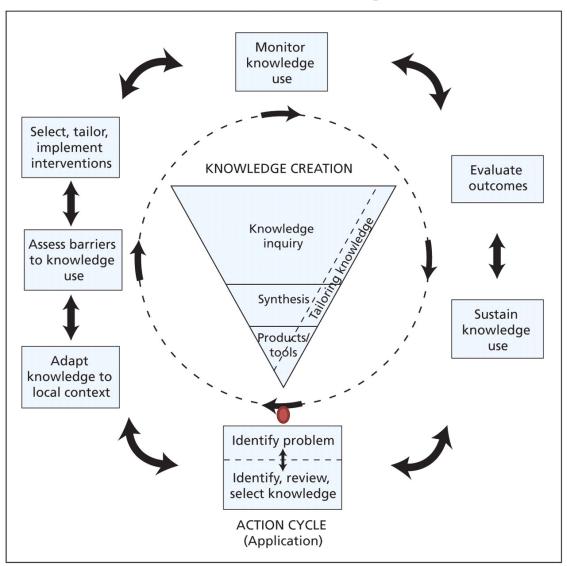
Quantitative approach



Qualitative approach



## Knowledge-to-action cycle



### **Knowlegde Funnel**

The process through which knowledge is refined and tailored to end-users

### **Action Cycle**

The cycle represents 7 phases that are needed for application.

## **Active Living Research** in Denmark

### **Further information**

- www.interventionsforskning.dk
- www.bikeability.dk
- www.engodomvej.dk
- www.drønpåskolegården.dk
- www.ipenproject.org
- www.impala-eu.org
- www.cyclecity.dk

















## Questions???

# Relations between the built environment and physical activity and health - How can there be made use of us?

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1 September 2016

Professor Jens Troelsen

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