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# Trends in pedometer-measured steps per day in Danish adults: 2007 to 2012



Jeppe Matthiessen<sup>1</sup>, Elisabeth Wreford Andersen, Anders Raustorp <sup>3,4</sup>, Mette Rosenlund Sørensen<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Division of Nutrition, National Food Institute, Technical University of Denmark. Tel. +45 35 88 74 44, e-mail: jmat@food.dtu.dk

<sup>2</sup> Department of Applied Mathematics and Computer Science, Technical University of Denmark

<sup>3</sup> School of Sports Sciences, Linnaeus University, Kalmar, Sweden

<sup>4</sup> Department of Food, Nutrition and Sport Sciences, University of Gothenburg, Sweden

**Introduction** Objective measurements of physical activity have been lacking in Denmark. Therefore, little is known about the time trends in the population.

**Purpose** To examine temporal trends from 2007-2008 to 2011-2012 in pedometer-measured physical activity (steps/day) in a nationally representative sample of Danish adults.

## **Methods**

- The study population comprised a random sample of Danish citizens aged 18-75 years who participated in the Danish National Survey of Diet and Physical Activity (DANSDA) in 2007-2008 (n=224) and 2011-2012 (n=1515).
- Sealed pedometer data (Yamax SW-200) were obtained for seven consecutive days.
- A total of 1624 participants (48.2% men) met the inclusion criteria, i.e. at least four valid days of data (≥ 10 h/d).
- Regression models adjusted for sex, age, education and season were used to analyse data.

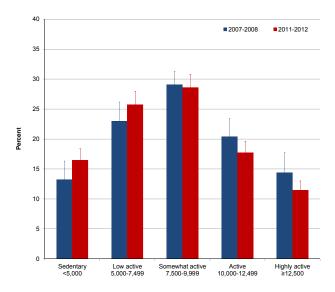
Table 1. Steps/day and percentages of active and sedentary adults (me	an
(95% CI)), DANSDA 2007-2008 (n=202) and 2011-2012 (n=1408)	

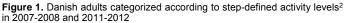
	All		Men		Women	
	2007-2008	2011-2012	2007-2008	2011-2012	2007-2008	2011-2012
Steps/day	8788	8341	8648	8521	8968	8164 <sup>*</sup>
	(8321; 9254)	(8160; 8523)	(8015; 9280)	(8262; 8780)	(8291; 9645)	(7920; 8408)
≥ 10,000 steps/day (%)	34.8	29.3	27.0	31.7	39.8	30.5 <sup>⊷</sup>
	(28.3; 41.3)	(26.9; 31.7)	(23.8; 30.2)	(28.1; 35.2)	(30.2; 49.5)	(22.0; 39.1)
< 5,000 steps/day (%)	14.2	16.4	17.6	15.3	13.1	14.9
	(9.2;19.1)	(14.4; 18.4)	(14.8; 20.3)	(12.5; 18.0)	(6.1; 20.1)	(8.2; 21.7)
Steps/day incl. cycling <sup>a</sup>	9892	9583	9327	9705	10546	9468 <sup>°</sup>
	(9307; 10478)	(9355; 9810)	(8533; 10121)	(9381; 10030)	(9697; 11395)	(9162; 9774)

\*P<0.05, \*\*P<0.01: Differences between survey periods using regression models a160 step equivalents were added for each minute of cycling<sup>1</sup>

#### **Results**

- In 2011-2012, Danish adults took on average 8341 (95% CI 8160; 8523) steps/day.
- A significant difference was observed between men and women in 2011-2012 (p=0.046). However, when cycling was taken into account no difference between sexes was found (p=0.288).
- Mean steps/day decreased by 446 from 2007-2008 to 2011-2012 (Table 1).
- The proportion taking ≥10,000 steps/day decreased and proportion taking
  <5,000 steps steps/day increased (Figure 1). These changes was primarily due to a reduced level of activity among women as men maintained their activity level (Table 1).</li>





**Conclusion** This nationally representative survey showed a tendency to a decline in daily steps due to a lower level of activity among women. The increased proportion with a sedentary and low active lifestyle is worrying from a public health perspective. Targeted actions should encourage these individuals, especially women, to increase their level of physical activity.

<sup>1</sup> Miller R, Brown WJ, Tudor-Locke C: But what about swimming and cycling? How to count non-ambulatory activity when using pedometers to assess physical activity. *J Phys Act Health* 2006, 3:257-266. <sup>2</sup> Tudor-Locke C, Bassett Jr, DR: How many steps/day are enough? Preliminary pedometer indices for public health. *Sports Med* 2004. 34:1-8.



