

Do People Have Healthier Lifestyles in Greener Environments? An Analysis of the Association between Green Environments and Physical Activity in Seven Large Korean Cities

Original
Article

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Background: Recent studies suggest that neighborhood environments influence levels of health and disease in individuals. Evidence suggests that green environments have positive effects on physical and psychological health. In this study, we examined the association between public park per person (PPP) and physical activity in 7 large Korean cities with a population of over 1 million.

Methods: We obtained data from the third Korea National Health and Nutritional Survey and data on the area of PPP from the Korean national statistics office.

Results: Physical activity and adjusted mean of physical activity increased significantly with PPP. When stratified by family income, physical activity increased significantly in all groups in a PPP-dependent manner. Physical activity significantly increased as PPP increased (coefficient, 16.025; 95% confidence interval, 12.392 to 19.658) before and after adjustment for age, sex, and family income. Physical activity increased in all income groups including the low income group.

Conclusion: These results show that green park spaces independently promote physical activity and influence healthy lifestyles. Therefore, the importance of PPP for physical activity and health should be emphasized in urban planning.

Keywords: Motor Activity; Environment; Public Health

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INTRODUCTION

Modern medicine has emphasized the importance of personalized access for health promotion. However, with this approach, each person has to spend his or her own time and money to access health-related resources such as pills, gyms, personal training, and healthier foods. The availability of time and money vary significantly according to socioeconomic status; this difference generates health inequities.¹⁾

The influence of neighborhood environments on health has

recently attracted interest. Neighborhood environments are not personal property, but have the potential to change lifestyle and health status.²⁾ Many studies have focused on neighborhood and regional environments and their effects.³⁾ Green environments are defined as “open, undeveloped land with natural vegetation”; they occupy an important position among neighborhood environments and include parks, forests, playing fields, and river corridors.⁴⁾ Evidence suggests that contact with green environments is an independent promoter of physical activity and that green environments have many epidemiological and psychological effects.⁵⁻⁸⁾

However, the ratio of greenery to developed land has decreased remarkably compared to previous eras due to the processes of modernization, industrialization, and urbanization.⁹⁾ In combination with the development of motor vehicles, these processes have reduced the physical activity of urban dwellers. These results have many negative consequences, such as an increase in obesity and cardiovascular disease among the population. It is well known that physical inactivity is an important determinant of ill-health and that even moderate levels of activity confer health benefits.¹⁰⁾

Recently, some studies have shown that individual activity increases in areas with a high proportion of green space.^{11,12)} In Korea, where there is increasing interest in well-being and ecosystems, urban park construction is actively underway.

Public parks are one of the most accessible green environments in the big city. Thus, in this study we aimed to examine the association between green environments and physical activity in 7 large Korean cities with a population of over 1 million each. This study will enable estimation of the influence of green environments for use as an index of healthy urban neighborhood environments in Korea.

METHODS

1. Data

We obtained data from the International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ) survey component of the 2005 Korean Health and Nutritional Survey. We also used green-space area data, which was obtained from the authorities of statistics and government of forests as independent variables. The target group

comprised 4,148 people who lived in 7 large Korean cities and responded to the 2005 survey (94% of people responded to this survey). Forty-six people without family income were excluded. We calculated the metabolic equivalent of task scores ($[50 \text{ kcal}/\text{m}^2\text{h}]\text{-min}/\text{wk}$) and used them as a measure of physical activity. Subjects were divided into 3 activity groups according to IPAQ scores: low, moderate, and high.

2. Statistical Analysis

We analyzed basic characteristics with t-test and analysis of variance using the STATA ver. 10.0 (Stata Co., College Station, TX, USA) program. Multiple linear regression was used to analyze the correlation between physical activity and green park spaces. Results were adjusted for age, sex, and family income and were stratified into 3 groups to confirm the correlation between physical activity and green park space according to family income. An adjusted mean was used to analyze the correlation of physical activity in the 3 groups. In all statistical analysis, weighted values were applied.

RESULTS

The area of park per person (PPP) and mean physical activity for each borough are presented in Table 1. There was no significant difference in PPP depending on sex or age group, but there was a significant difference in terms of family income: PPP increased when family income increased (Table 2). Furthermore, physical activity increased significantly when PPP increased (Table 3).

When PPP was divided into 3 groups, the adjusted mean increased with PPP (Figure 1). PPP and physical activity were positively correlated in both sex groups (Table 3). Moreover, physical activity increased in proportion to an increase in PPP across all age groups. The gradient was steepest in the above-65 age group (Table 3).

When stratified by family income, physical activity increased when PPP increased in all groups. The gradient was steepest in the high family-income group, followed by the low income group, and smallest in the intermediate income group (Table 3).

When we divided physical activity into low, moderate and high activity groups, physical activity increased in accordance

Table 1. Public park per person (PPP) and mean physical activity of each borough in seven large cities of Korea

	Borough	PPP (m ²)	Mean physical activity (total MET-min/wk)		Borough	PPP (m ²)	Mean physical activity (total MET-min/wk)	
Seoul	Jongnogu	36.27	2,141.69	Daegu	Donggu	0.17	1,255.80	
	Junggu	24.69	2,029.97		Seogu	0.16	1,651.23	
	Yongsangu	2.14	913.24		Namgu	0.11	1,744.22	
	Sungdonggu	1.58	1,807.35		Bukgu	0.38	1,840.20	
	Gwangjingu	7.74	1,576.91		Suseonggu	0.32	2,005.25	
	Dongdaemungu	2.27	1,012.41		Dalseogu	0.41	1,273.29	
	Jungranggu	11.21	1,486.79		Incheon	Donggu	2.62	1,739.23
	Sungbukgu	8.73	2,503.90			Namgu	6.69	1,460.24
	Gangbukgu	4.24	1,368.44			Yeonsugu	36.63	1,920.87
	Dobonggu	2.76	1,863.91			Namdonggu	22.77	1,216.72
	Nowongu	22.17	1,907.39	Bupyonggu		9.51	1,780.91	
	Eunpyonggu	19.81	955.25	Gyeyanggu		11.08	1,932.69	
	Seodaemungu	13.59	1,959.81	Seogu		28.11	2,141.81	
	Mapogu	5.18	1,465.69	Gwangju		Donggu	0.13	1,486.94
	Yangcheongu	4.65	942.92			Seogu	0.46	1,336.89
	Gangseogu	4.58	1,030.77			Namgu	0.27	1,156.11
	Gurogu	6.00	2,156.81		Bukgu	0.53	1,056.08	
	Geumcheongu	8.81	1,642.15		Gwangsangu	0.56	993.54	
	Yoengdeungpogu	1.57	2,031.34		Daejeon	Donggu	1.02	840.33
	Dongjakgu	9.13	1,691.88			Junggu	1.36	1,040.71
Gwanakgu	20.41	2,020.99	Seogu			15.75	938.63	
Seochogu	37.14	2,500.14	Daedeokgu			17.92	834.81	
Gangnamgu	9.64	1,186.52	Ulsan			Junggu	0.51	1,742.00
Songpagu	3.20	1,135.89		Namgu		33.41	1,394.16	
Gangdonggu	3.78	1,150.07		Bukgu		0.52	1,579.60	
Busan	Seogu	11.20		883.26				
	Yeungdogu	5.11		1,556.64				
	Busanjingu	14.76		1,034.80				
	Dongraegu	18.08		1,716.80				
	Namgu	7.82		1,516.14				
	Bukgu	2.44		1,291.15				
	Haeundaegu	3.70		1,290.03				
	Sahagu	2.52	1,109.80					
	Geumjeonggu	4.75	1,615.90					
	Yeonjegu	0.24	1,544.20					
Suyounggu	1.70	1,435.58						
Sasanggu	2.49	1,553.04						

MET: metabolic equivalent of task.

*Some boroughs had no respondent of International Physical Activity Questionnaire survey, so were excluded from above list.

Table 2. Public park per person (PPP) according to the baseline characteristics

	No. (%)	PPP mean (SD) m ²	P-value
Gender (n = 4,055)			0.994*
Female	2,216 (54.65)	8.852 (9.78)	
Male	1,839 (45.35)	8.854 (9.96)	
Age			0.262 [†]
12–18	458 (11.29)	8.931 (10.14)	
19–64	3,188 (78.62)	9.751 (9.77)	
≥65	409 (10.09)	9.561 (10.27)	
Region			<0.001 [†]
Seoul	1,749 (43.13)	11.056 (9.90)	
Busan	697 (17.19)	6.376 (5.45)	
Incheon	396 (9.77)	16.278 (9.29)	
Daegu	463 (11.42)	0.296 (0.12)	
Gwangju	268 (6.61)	0.414 (0.16)	
Daejeon	257 (6.34)	8.619 (7.61)	
Ulsan	225 (5.55)	14.259 (16.26)	
Family income [‡]			<0.001 [†]
High	884 (21.80)	9.87 (10.82)	
Intermediate	1,722 (42.47)	8.68 (9.64)	
Low	1,449 (35.73)	8.44 (9.47)	

*t-test. [†]Analysis of variance. [‡]The mean income of each group: high 470.54, intermediate 239.40, and low 94.84 (× 10⁴ won/mo).

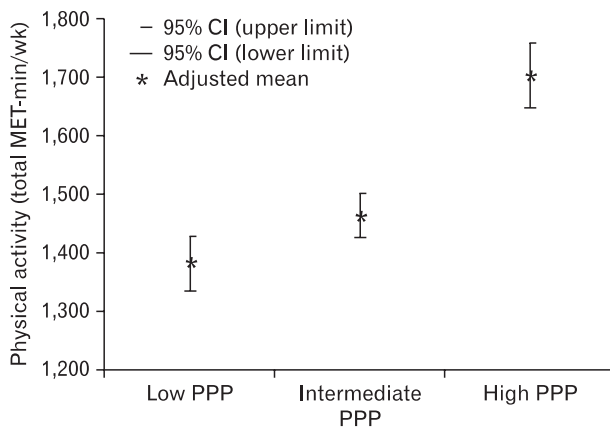


Figure 1. The association between physical activity (total MET-min/wk) and 3 quantiles of public park per person (PPP). The mean area of PPP 3 quantiles: low PPP 0.765 m², intermediate PPP 5.712 m², and high PPP 20.577 m². CI: confidence interval.

Table 3. The association between physical activity (total MET-min/wk) and public park per person (PPP)*

Stratification	Coefficient	95% CI	P-value
Total	16.025	12.392 to 19.658	<0.001
Sex			
Male	15.251	9.404 to 21.097	<0.001
Female	16.715	12.177 to 21.253	<0.001
Age group			
12–18	15.246	4.814 to 25.677	0.004
19–64	15.424	11.247 to 19.601	<0.001
≥65	25.417	15.611 to 35.223	<0.001
Family income			
Low	16.492	10.189 to 22.795	<0.001
Intermediate	13.303	7.545 to 19.061	<0.001
High	20.112	13.093 to 27.132	<0.001
Intensity of physical activity			
Vigorous	3.994	1.770 to 6.218	<0.001
Moderate	11.922	10.265 to 13.578	<0.001
Mild	0.109	−1.430 to 1.648	0.890
3 Groups of PPP			
Low PPP	−109.324	−197.833 to −20.814	0.016
Mod PPP	83.072	58.145 to 108.00	<0.001
High PPP	36.497	28.873 to 44.122	<0.001

All results were adjusted by age, sex, family income except stratification variable itself.

MET: metabolic equivalent of task, CI: confidence interval.

*Linear regression.

with PPP in the moderate and high activity groups, but there was no significant correlation in the low activity group. When PPP was divided into 3 groups, physical activity decreased in the lowest PPP group when PPP increased, but in the intermediate and high PPP group, there were significant increases in physical activity according to PPP. The gradient was steepest in the intermediate PPP group.

DISCUSSION

In this study, physical activity dramatically increased in the high PPP group. This is because most boroughs had less than

5.0 m² PPP, but the highest group had approximately 20 m² PPP, which is much higher than the area for the intermediate group.

When stratified according to family income level, physical activity increased when PPP increased, regardless of the income level. The lowest income group had a steeper gradient than the intermediate income group, implying that the increase in PPP strongly influenced the increase in physical activity among people with insufficient income to access paid athletic facilities. One recent study found that those in low income groups experience fewer health disparities when they live in areas with large areas of green space.¹³⁾ Similarly, that study suggested that the provision of green park spaces may mitigate differences in health behavior due to economic inequalities.

There was a significant negative correlation between PPP and physical activity in the lowest PPP group. In the intermediate PPP group, the increase in PPP showed a positive linear correlation with an increase in physical activity, with a steep gradient and thus good explanatory power. In the highest PPP group, the increases in physical activity and PPP were significantly correlated, but the explanatory power was weaker than that for the intermediate group. Therefore, we concluded that a certain level of PPP should be ensured in order to maintain a significant positive correlation between PPP and physical activity. Notably, some studies suggest that exercising in green spaces has greater mental and physical effects than doing so anywhere else;^{14,15)} one study showed that children who live near large areas of green space experienced a decrease in body mass index during the 2 years of follow-up.¹⁶⁾ Thus, green park spaces should be given preference in urban environment planning.

In Korea, not much research has been conducted to determine the link between neighboring environments and health. To our knowledge, our study is the first to explore the association between green environments and health. The key strengths of our method are that it used nation-level survey data and PPP statistics to accurately reflect the real state of community parks. One limitation of our study was that we could not ascertain the order of incidents because it was a cross-sectional study. In addition, we could not establish the distance from green park spaces to each person's residence, which could be an important factor. Although we adjusted for family income, we did not adjust for regional economic status, which may influence regional park conditions, and adjusting for regional economic status would

have required multi-level analysis. Finally, adjustments should also be made for regional gyms, school playgrounds, and green spaces other than parks.

If one considers the personal level of medical condition, not only the personal cost, time spending and effort should be increased, but also environmental burden will grow due to the increase in medical practice that will affect the ecosystem adversely.¹⁷⁾ In many regards, there are some limitations when we address medical problems through the one-to-one doctor-patient relationship. Anyone who wants to change their lifestyle will be affected by the neighborhood environment, which doctors are unable to influence.^{18,19)}

In this study, an increase in PPP had a strong positive correlation with an increase in physical activity. This shows a clear relationship between neighborhood environments and personal health. Therefore, individuals can increase their physical activity when they live in areas with abundant green spaces, and urban planning officials should maintain their citizens' physical activity levels and health by providing sufficient park areas.

Looking beyond this study, there is more to be learned about the relationship between health and environmental factors. First, we can apply the same methods to rural areas. Second, we can find the distance that maximizes physical activity by analyzing the distance between residences and green park spaces. We also can study the relationship between green park spaces and other health-related indicators such as body mass index, blood pressure, blood sugar level, and mental health. Additionally, we can analyze differences in physical activity before and after moving to green neighborhoods. Finally, we can investigate the effect of the difference between physical activity performed in green spaces and that performed in other areas. We anticipate many subsequent studies relating to health and green spaces, with this paper as a starting point.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

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