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Do Australian primary school environments affect children's playground physical activity levels?

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Do Australian primary school environments affect children's playground physical activity levels?



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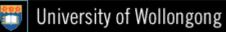


The problem

- ¼ of Australian children are overweight/obese (NSW SPANS 2004)
- High BMI associated with low PA (Vincent et al 2003)
- Children's PA
 9 years = 3 hours/day
 15 years = 35-49 hins/day
 (Sallis et al 1999, Nader et al 2008)

- 60 min/day for children (Dept of Health and Ageing 2007)
- Enabling environments such as schools (WHO 2002)



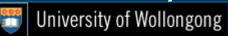


Schools provide access to most children

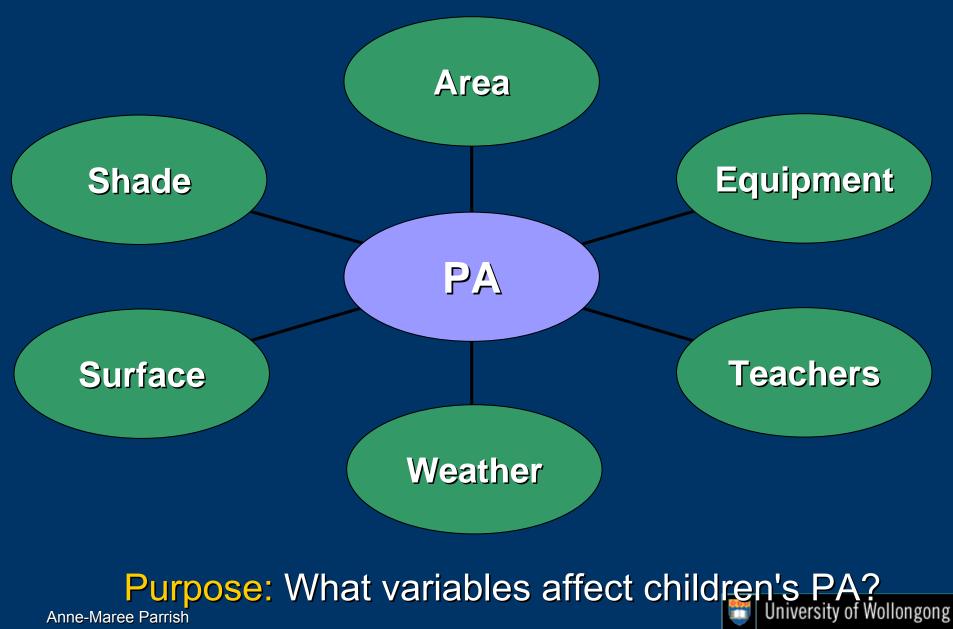


Break time contributes 70-80 mins of a child's day





What we don't know



What we did



13 Illawarra public primary schools -3 days at each

CAST2 (Children's Activity Scanning Tool; Zask et al 2001)





Environmental variables

Area: Playground, surface & shade

Fixed equipment



CEEE-TE

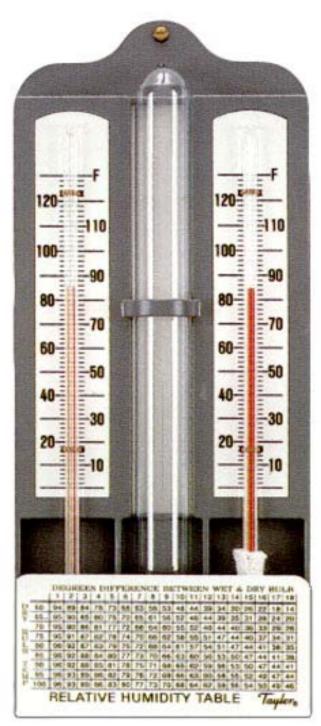
Fixed equipment: Painted ground targets

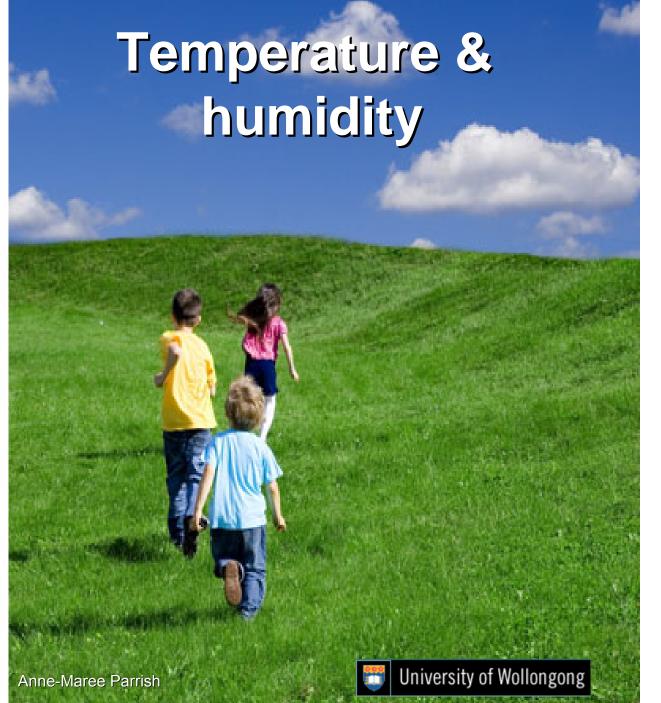


Non-fixed equipment & access to it

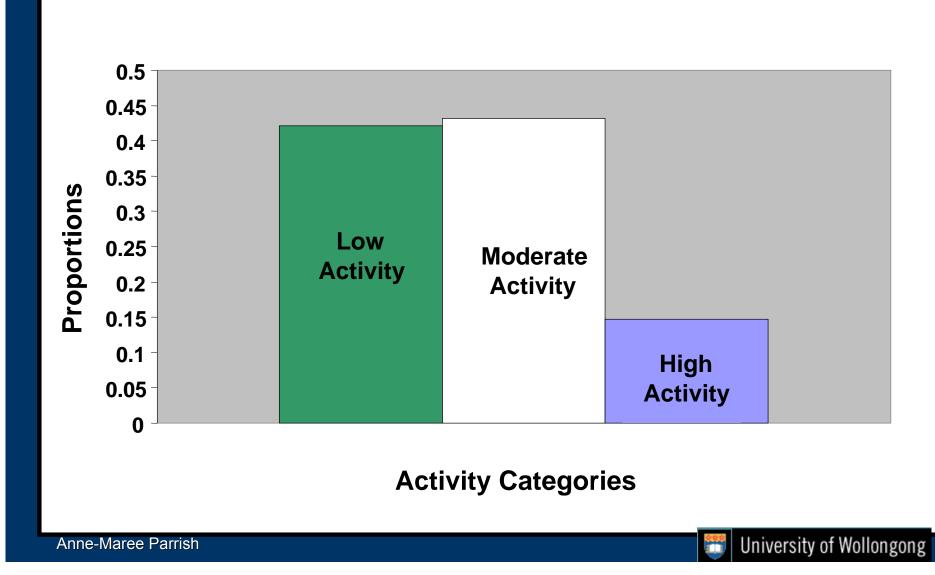
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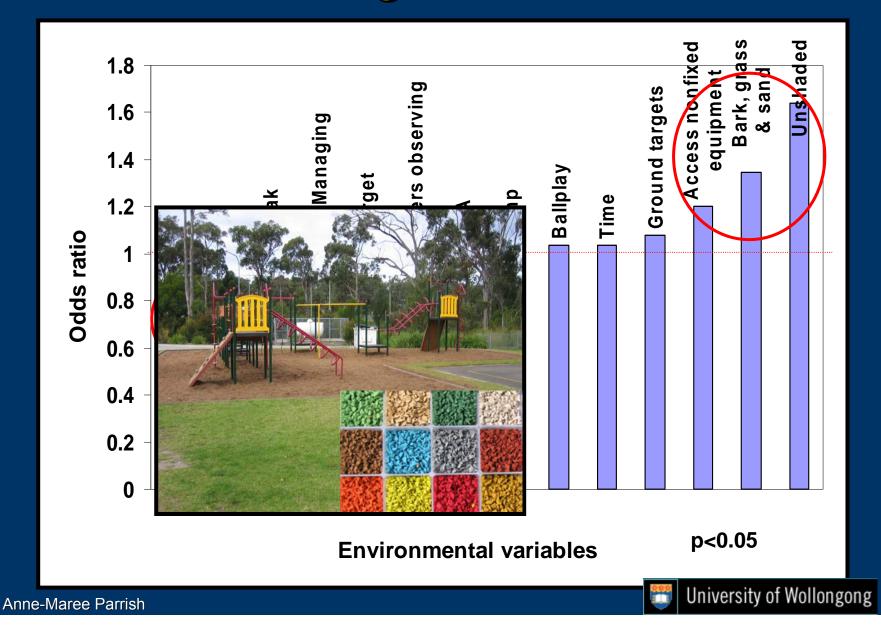




Observed physical activity



Odds ratio- significant variables



Non-significant findings

- teachers encouraging
- school area
- area for play
- shaded area
- covered play areas
- hard surfaces
- fixed equipment
- netball & basketball hoops
- humidity





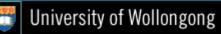
Schools can \uparrow children's PA by:

- Ionger breaks
- soft play surfaces
- ball games
- painted ground targets
- non-fixed equipment
- sporting fields









Schools can make a difference to children's activity



Thank you

ICCObesity Schools Supervisors Observers Parrish family





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