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# Where do children walk (and what do they do when they get there)?

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#### The research

Children's **Activities** Perceptions And **Behaviour** in the Local Environment



# CAPABLE

- Funded by EPSRC for 29 months from August 2004
- Joint project between CTS, CASA, Bartlett School and Psychology Department at UCL
- Approach:
  - Develop research tools to investigate children's spatial behaviour, perceptions and relationship networks, and parental attitudes
  - Analyse how children use open spaces
  - Develop new models of children's outdoor movement patterns



### The research tools

- Monitoring children's travel and activity patterns:
  - Motion sensors
  - Diaries
  - GPS monitors
- Questionnaires surveys of children and their parents, carried out through schools
- Interviews with parents and with children, including mapping exercises
- Children's drawing exercises



## The RT3 motion sensor







#### An example output from an RT3





# **The GPS equipment**





# Wearing the GPS equipment





#### A child's travel and activity diary





#### The study area - Cheshunt, Herts





#### The children in the sample

	Boys	Girls	Total
Year 4 (aged 8-9)	25	32	57
Year 5 (aged 9-10)	33	36	69
Year 6 (aged 10-11)	16	20	36
Total	74	88	162

#### The events that children walk to (%)

- School is the main event that children walk to.
- Shopping etc is the next most popular, especially for girls.
- Boys tend to walk to after-school clubs.



#### Percentage of trips to events that were walked

- 36% of the children's trips were walked.
- Girls walked to more events than boys.



# Percentage of walked trips to events that were not accompanied by an adult

- About one third of the walked trips are made without an adult.
- More boys who walk are allowed to go unaccompanied by an adult than girls.
- Going to play is the event that the greatest proportion of children walk to without an adult



# The distribution of events that children walk to without an adult (%)

- School is the main type of walking trip that children make without an adult.
- Playing comes next, in total and for girls.
- Boys also walk to after- school clubs without an adult.



# The distribution of events that children walk to with an adult (%)

- School dominates the type of walking trip that children do with an adult.
- Shopping etc trips comes second, because many of these trips are made for the benefit of adults.



#### Intensity of walking to events (in 10<sup>-2</sup> activity calories per kg of body weight)

- Boys use more energy than girls when walking.
- Walking to school tends to be the more intensive type of walking.
- But, boys tend to walk even more intensively when walking to clubs.
- Walking to play tends to be the least intensive.





#### Intensity of walking to events (in 10<sup>-2</sup> activity calories per kg of body weight)



#### GPS plots of a boy aged 10 walking to school



School journeys on foot from home to school

#### Physical activity levels walking home from school



![](_page_20_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### The location of unstructured activities

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