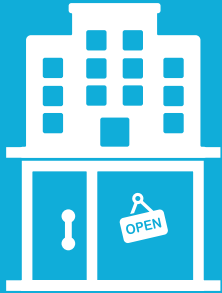




HOUSING DIVERSITY



PER KM WALKED



EACH ADDITIONAL KILOMETRE WALKED PER DAY IN MIXED USE ENVIRONMENTS WAS ASSOCIATED WITH A 4.8% REDUCTION IN THE LIKELYHOOD OF OBESITY. AN INCREASE IN LAND USE MIX IS ASSOCIATED WITH A 12.2% REDUCTION IN THE LIKELYHOOD OF OBESITY.

Source: Frank L, et al. Obesity Relationships with Community Design, Physical Activity and Time Spent in Cars. American Journal of Preventive Medicine. 2004;27(2):87-96.



INCREASED DENSITY, WHEN CAREFULLY PLANNED, CAN PRODUCE NUMEROUS BENEFITS TO THE ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH OF THE COMMUNITY.

Source: Giles-Corti B, et al. Increasing density in Australia: maximising the health benefits and minimising harm. Perth, Western Australia: National Heart Foundation of Australia, 2012.

STREETS WITH DWELLINGS DESIGNED TO HAVE INCREASED OPPORTUNITIES FOR PASSIVE SURVEILLANCE, ARE 60% LESS LIKELY TO HAVE INCIDENTS OF GRAFFITI, LITTER, VANDALISM AND BROKEN WINDOWS.



Source: Foster, S., et al. (2011). "Creating safe walkable streetscapes: Does house design and upkeep discourage incivilities in suburban neighbourhoods?". Journal of Environmental Psychology 31(1): 79-88.