Neighborhoods, Streets, and Non-Motorized Travel (NMT): Evidence from Baby Boomers Living in Age-Restricted Active Adult Communities (ARAACs)

INTRODUCTION

Research Background

ARAACs are of interest for several reasons:

- They are relatively new residential types
- They are increasingly prevalent as residential choices for older adults

Research Questions

- How do ARAACs and street patterns on subur-
  ban streets influence the choice to engage in NMT?
- How do street patterns on suburban streets affect the choice to engage in NMT?

Summary: Approach

- A cross-sectional survey design
- Survey was conducted in three different suburbs
- Survey was conducted in ARAACs and mixed-use neighborhoods

- The study assessed the preference for walking among three different types of neighborhoods

- The study used principal component analysis (PCA) to reduce the number of variables

- The study used geographic information system (GIS) to measure neighborhood characteristics

- The study investigated the effects of ARAACs and street patterns on subur-
  ban streets

- The study analyzed the effects of ARAACs on the choice to engage in NMT

- The study analyzed the effects of street patterns on the choice to engage in NMT

Do ARAACs Exert a Discernible Influence on Boomers’ NMT Use for Recreation and Exercise?

- Age-Restricted Active Adult Community (ARAAC): a development type designed specifically for older adults
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Do Neighborhood Street Patterns Influence Baby Boomers’ Local NMT Use?

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FINDINGS: Z-Value

The Predicted Number of NMT Trips at Different Levels of Pro

- The findings indicate that ARAACs have a positive effect on the choice to engage in NMT

- The findings suggest that street patterns have a positive effect on the choice to engage in NMT

- The findings indicate that the choice to engage in NMT is influenced by multiple factors

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