

mobility-impaired adults to continue high levels of walking for transport. Latent profile analysis was used to create neighborhood profiles based on NEWS scales. The 11-variable profiles were associated with larger differences in MVPA and walking for errands than the 4-component walkability index. Analyses of interactions between environmental and psychosocial variables indicated that supportive environments were more strongly related to PA outcomes when psychosocial variables were more favorable.

CONCLUSION(S): Neighborhood built environments are related to PA and BMI outcomes in older adults, new conceptualization of environments may improve explanatory power, and environments interact with psychosocial variables in explaining PA of older adults.

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S36.4 Recreational destinations and leisure-time physical activity in Chinese urban elders

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PURPOSE: The built environment may impact on elders' ability to engage in leisure-time physical activity (LTPA). Environmental correlates of LTPA in Chinese older residents of ultra-dense cities are unknown. The main aim of this study was to examine associations of objectively-measured recreational facilities in the neighborhood with LTPA (walking and other forms of activity) in Chinese elders residing in an ultra-dense city. We also examined whether these associations depend on other environmental factors.

METHOD: This study was conducted in Hong Kong in 2007-2008. We investigated relationships of neighborhood environmental attributes (measured using environmental audits) with LTPA (interviewer-administered questionnaire) in 484 elderly able to walk unassisted and living in 32 neighborhoods stratified by socio-economic status and walkability.

RESULT(S): Recreational walking was positively related to availability of parks, availability of public facilities, indoor/covered places for walking, and environmental aesthetics. It was negatively related to pollution, littering, and signs of crime/disorder. The odds of non-participation in other LTPA (OLTPA) were related to availability of recreational facilities (ORs from 0.96 to 0.99) and infrastructure, aesthetics, and safety aspects of the neighborhood. These aspects also moderated the relationships of recreational facilities with non-participation in OLTPA, these being negative only in safe, aesthetically-pleasing locations with good infrastructure.

CONCLUSION(S): Safe, aesthetically-pleasing, low-pollution neighborhoods with easy access to recreational and public facilities may facilitate engagement in LTPA in Chinese urban elders able to walk unassisted.

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