



Good city design that encourages (physical activity and low pollution exposure) is central to good health

Improved urban planning can play a role in reducing Australia's leading causes of death

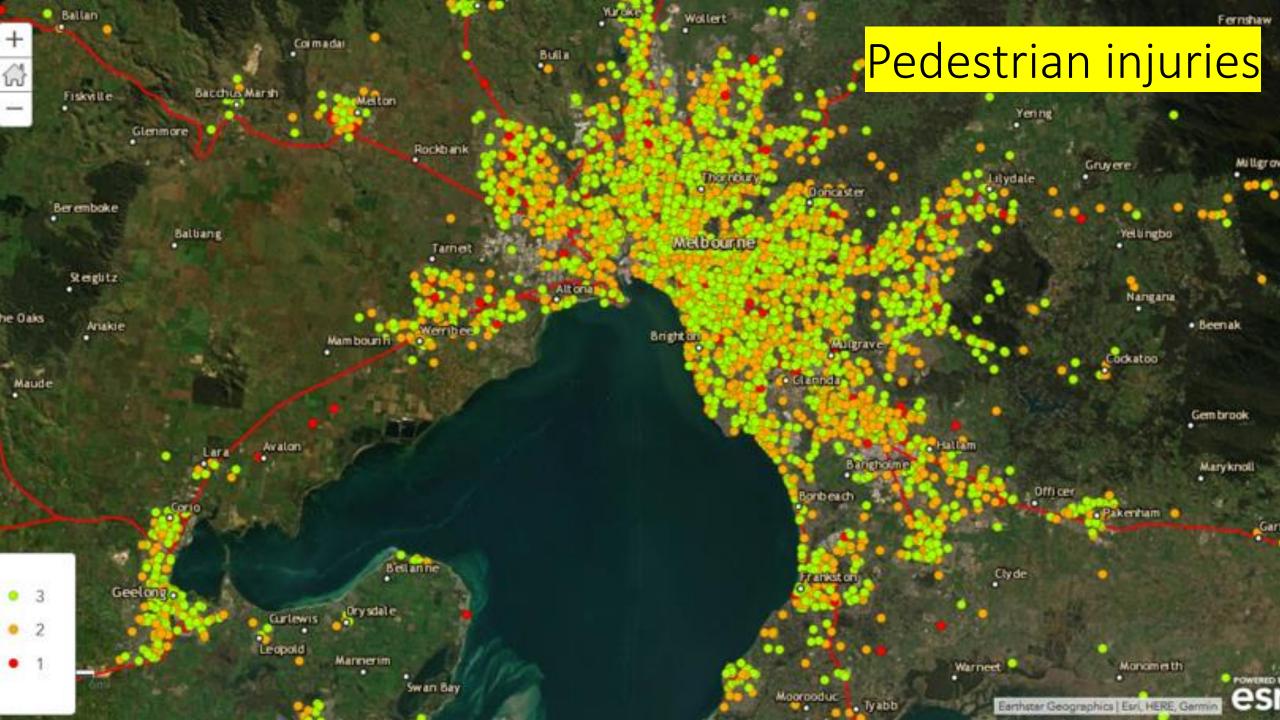
Figure 2: Leading underlying causes of death in Australia by age group, 2011–2013

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Age < 1	Other Perinatal & congenital	Other SIDS	Other  Ill-defined  causes	External  Accidental threats to breathing	Other Selected metabolic disorders
Age 1-14	External  Land transport accidents	Other Perinatal & congenital	Cancer Brain cancer	External Accidental poisoning	Other Cerebral palsy & related
Age 15-24	External <b>Suicide</b>	External  Land transport  accidents	External Accidental poisoning	External <b>Assault</b>	External Event of undetermined intent
Age 25-44	External <b>Suicide</b>	External Accidental poisoning	External  Land transport  accidents	Circulatory Coronary heart disease	Cancer Breast cancer
Age 45-64	Circulatory Coronary heart disease	Cancer <b>Lung cancer</b>	Cancer Breast cancer	Cancer Colorectal cancer	External <b>Suicide</b>
Age 65-74	Circulatory Coronary heart disease	Cancer <b>Lung cancer</b>	Respiratory COPD	Circulatory  Cerebrovascular disease	Cancer Colorectal cancer
Age 75-84	Circulatory  Coronary heart  disease	Circulatory  Cerebrovascular disease	Other  Dementia &  Alzheimer disease	Cancer Lung cancer	Respiratory COPD
Age 85-94	Circulatory Coronary heart disease	Other <b>Dementia &amp; Alzheimer disease</b>	Circulatory Cerebrovascular disease	Respiratory COPD	Circulatory <b>Heart failure</b>
Age 95+	Circulatory Coronary heart disease	Other  Dementia &  Alzheimer disease	Circulatory Cerebrovascular disease	Circulatory <b>Heart failure</b>	Respiratory Influenza & pneumonia

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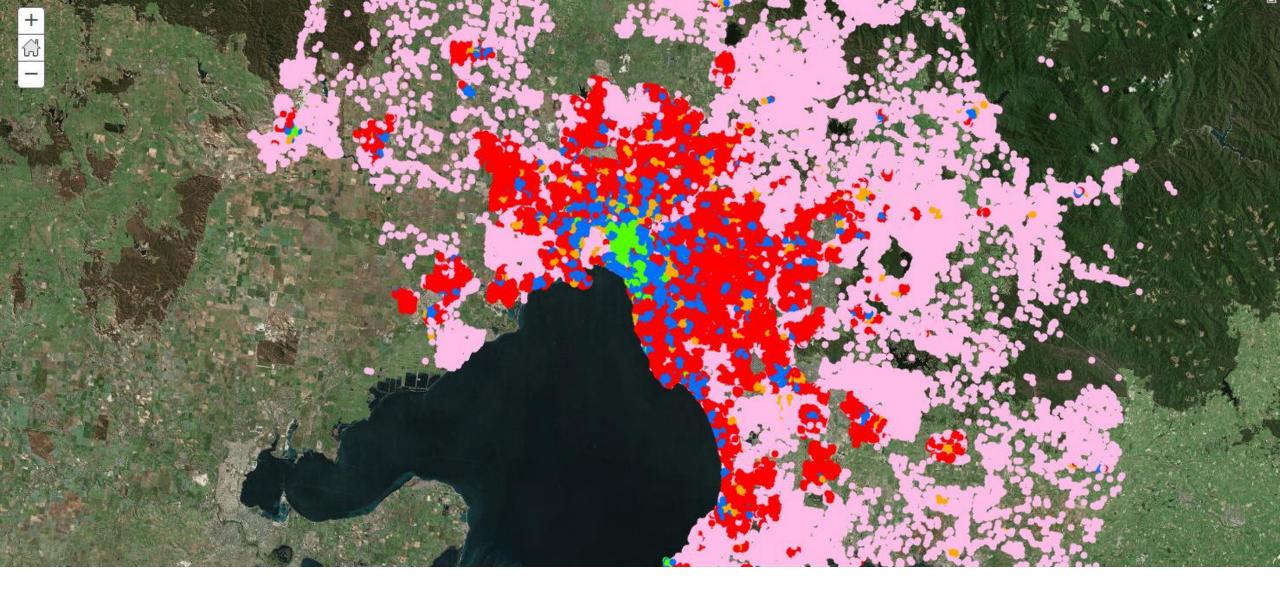




But what should future city designs look like?

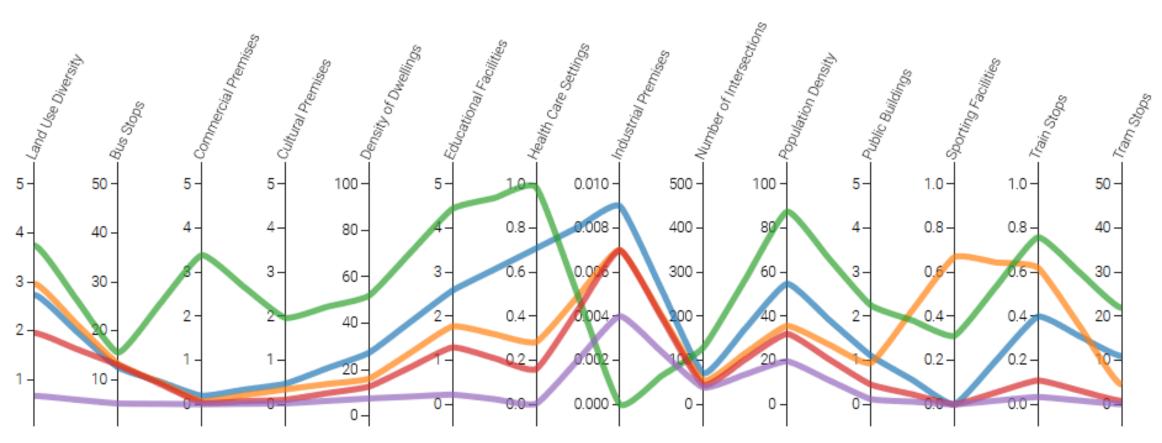


We can learn from local and international examples of good city design

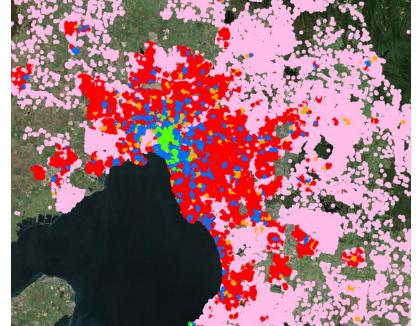


Local examples – Urban form clusters that encourage walking

#### Five Main Land-Use Clusters



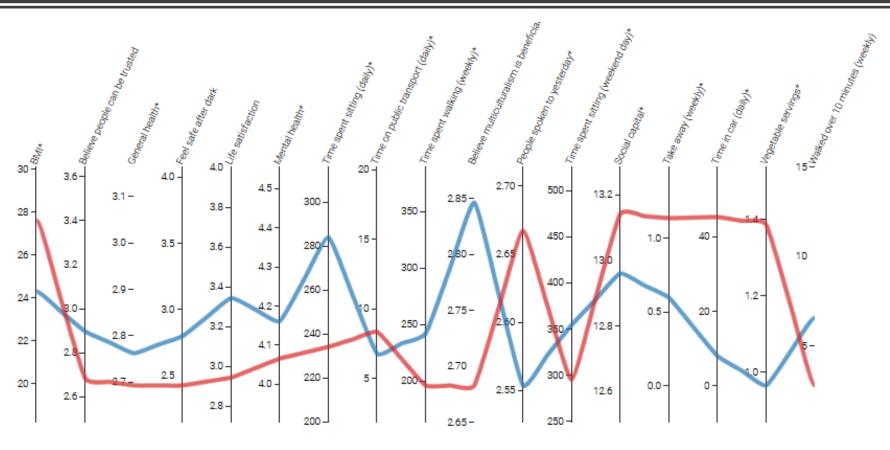








#### Urban Design and Time Spent Walking



<sup>\*</sup> Indicates estimated data. Times shown are in minutes.











International Examples - France

International Examples -USA

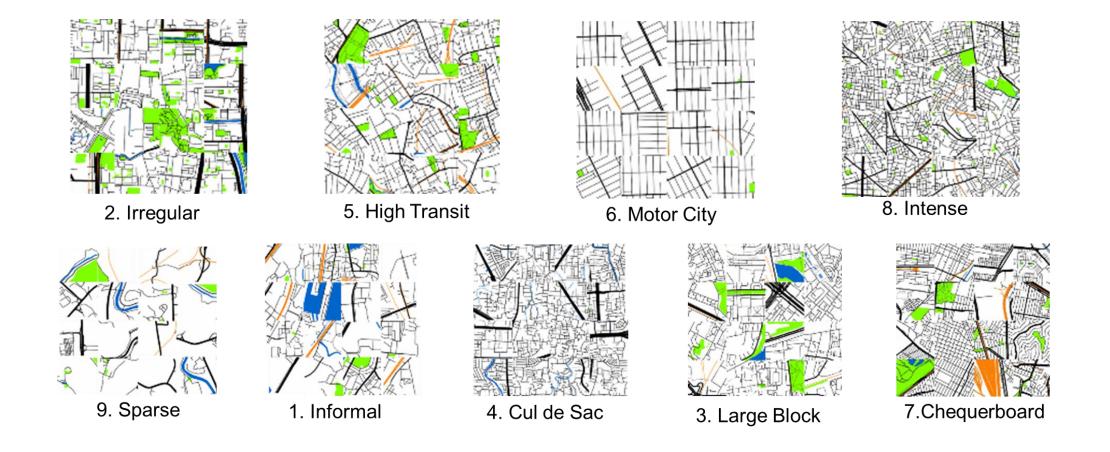








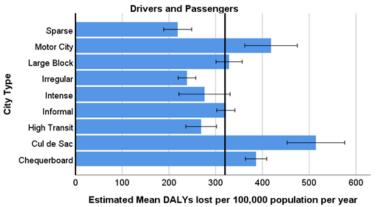
International Examples -Denmark

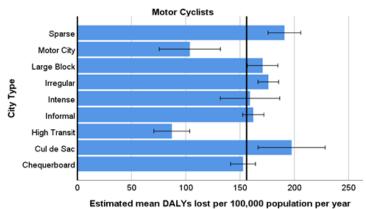


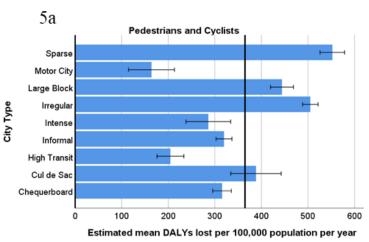
### 9 major city types



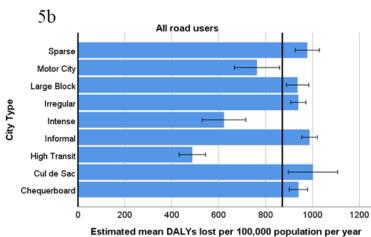
Relationship to road transport injury



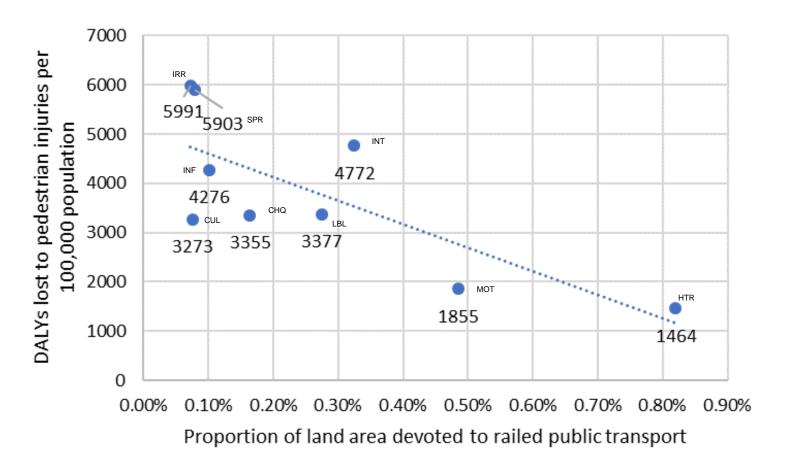




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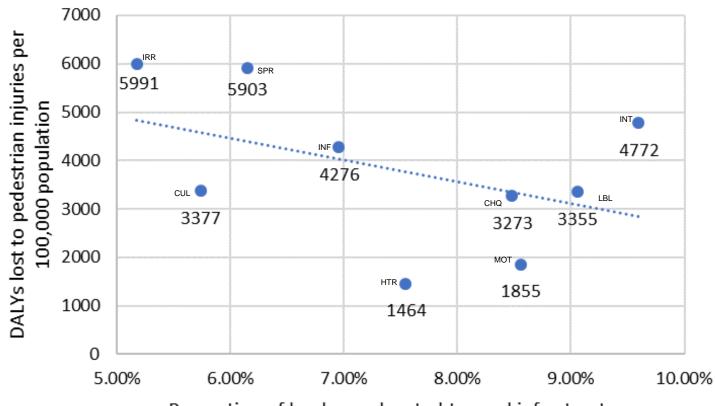


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# Extent of Public Transport and rates of pedestrian safety

- Cities with greater proportion of land-area dedicated to public transport report lower rates of pedestrian injury
- R-squared of .59



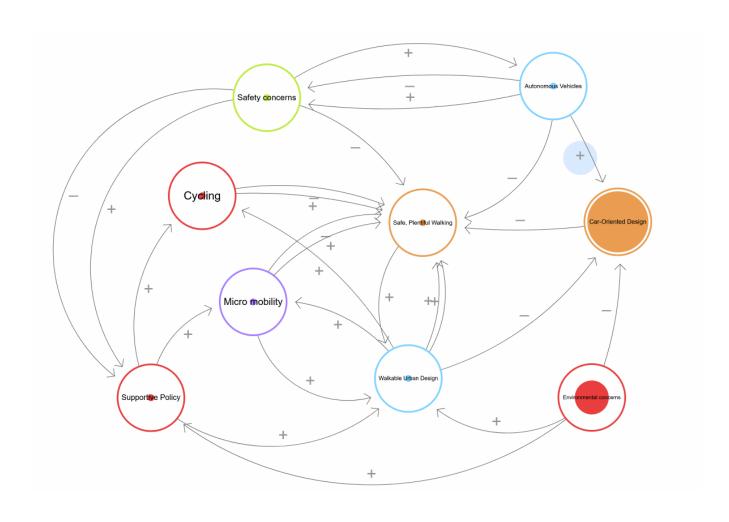
Proportion of land area devoted to road infrastructure

Extent of road infrastructure and rates of pedestrian injury

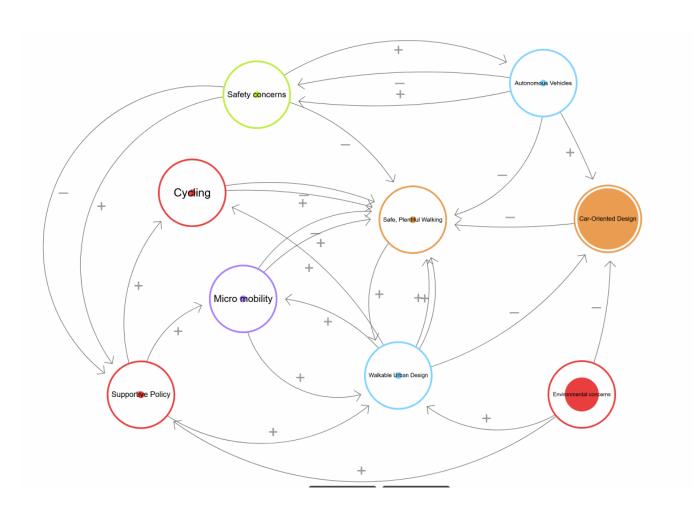
- Effect was less pronounced than for PT, but cities with smaller, more intense road networks, also demonstrate lower rates of pedestrian injury
- R-squared of .19

Future cities – humans interacting with future transport options (e.g., Autonomous Vehicles, micro-mobility)

# Where do we start with safety and city design – Autonomous vehicles?



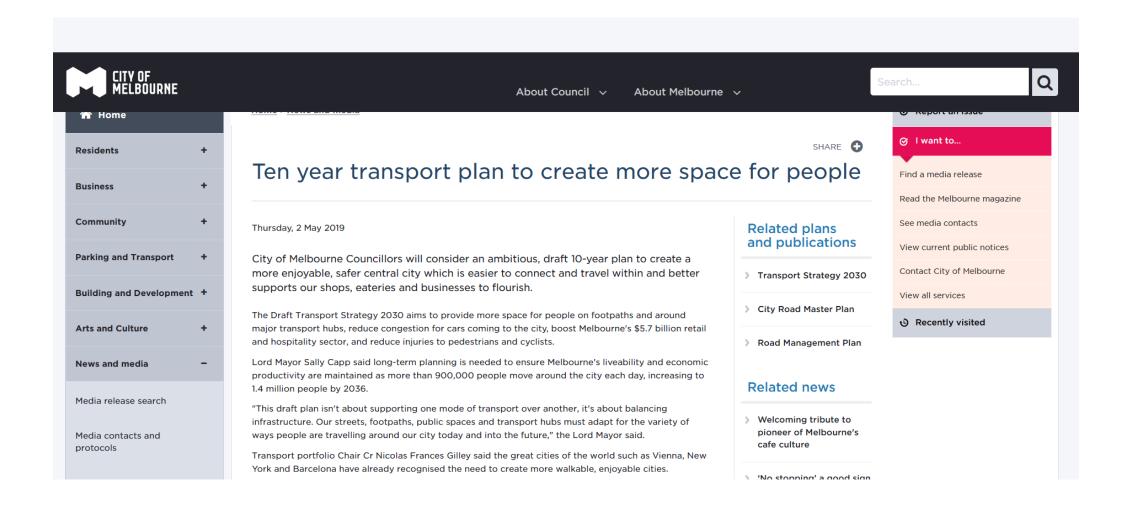
# Where do we start with safety and urban design? Policy that supports human-scale transport



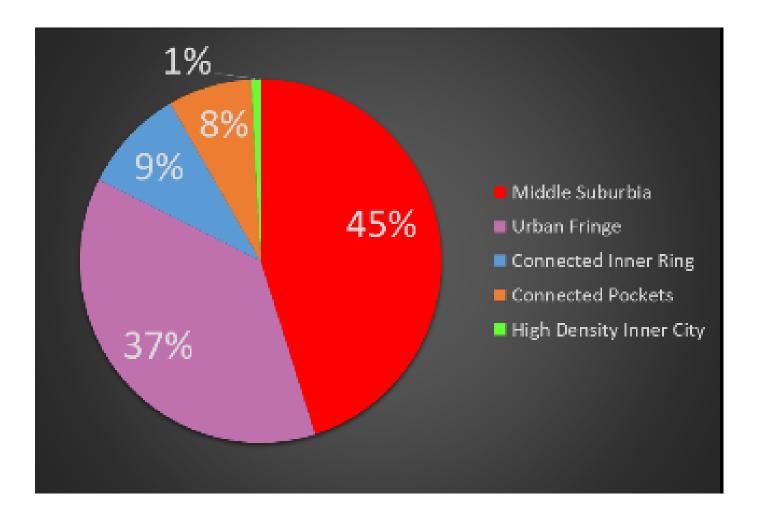
The best predictor of future behaviour is past behaviour



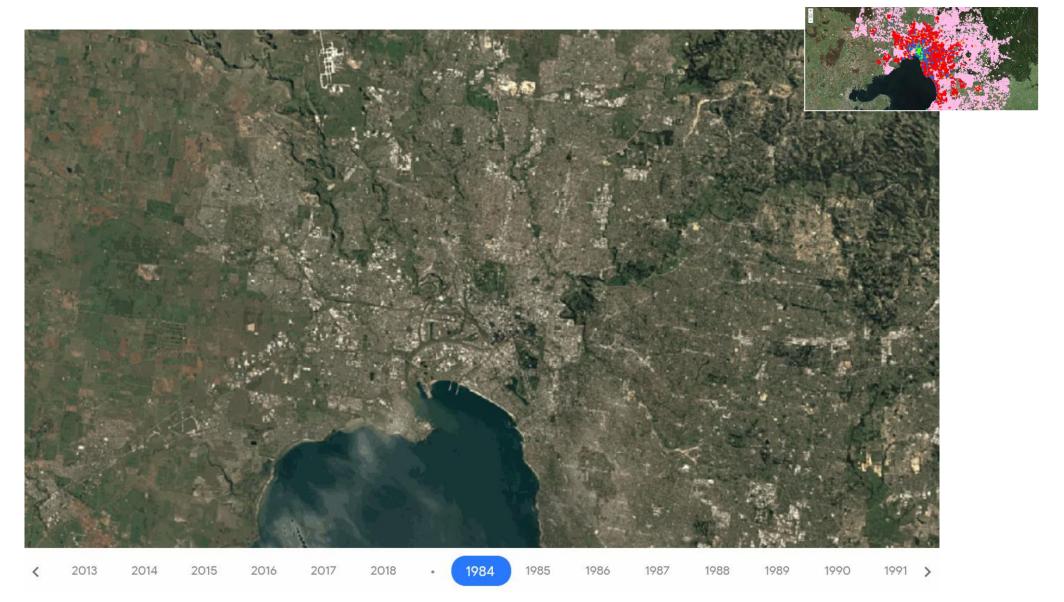
#### City of Melbourne Plan



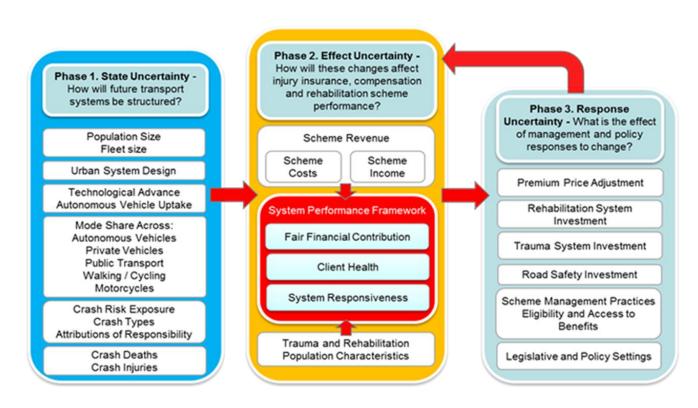
# Slight problem...



# 2 What type of cities are we actually creating?



# Uncertainty – we really just don't know



#### Autonomous vehicle deployment

Crashes could increase even if autonomous vehicles act 'flawlessly' due to adaptation among humans

