

Cycling and walking to work lowers risk of cancer, heart disease and death – new research

May 22 2020, by Richard Patterson and Anthony Laverty



Credit: AI-generated image ([disclaimer](#))

As many countries ease their lockdowns and more people return to work, there's an effort to limit the use of public transport to avoid further spread of COVID-19. It seems obvious that we should encourage more people to switch to physically active ways of commuting such as walking

or cycling where possible, instead of clogging up the roads with more polluting cars.

But active commuting won't just help limit virus transmission and emissions. [Our latest research](#) found that people who walk and cycle to work are at lower risk of [death](#) or serious illness compared with those who commute by car.

It's well established that many people [don't get enough physical activity](#), and this has been linked to between [3.2 million](#) and [5.3 million](#) deaths a year worldwide. And we know that being physically active [leads to many health benefits](#), including lower risk of heart disease, type 2 diabetes, some cancers and even depression.

An active commute is a major potential source of daily [physical activity](#), which can also include planned exercise and even household activities such as cleaning. But in England and Wales, around 34% of men and 42% of women [aren't active enough](#), and walking and cycling rates have been declining for four decades. Motor vehicles have also become the [most common way](#) to get to work.

Our team used [census data](#) from over 300,000 commuters in England and Wales to [investigate the health impacts](#) of walking, cycling, getting public transport or driving to work. We followed participants for up to 25 years in order to compare deaths from cardiovascular disease (including heart attack and stroke) and cancer, as well as new diagnoses of cancer.

Health benefits

We found that, compared with those who drove, people who cycled to work had a 20% lower risk of death overall. They also had a 24% lower risk of dying from cardiovascular disease and a 16% lower risk of dying

from cancer. And they were 11% less likely to be diagnosed with cancer. This even held true after we took account of other factors, such as age, sex, car access, ethnicity and [socioeconomic group](#).



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Walking to work was associated with a 7% lower risk of cancer diagnosis compared with driving. However, it was unclear what impact walking to work had on rates of death from cancer and heart disease.

This may be because the people we looked at who walked to work were on average less well off and were more likely to have a long-term illness

and this may have countered the positive effects of walking. However, the data may not have had enough detail to fully capture these differences.

We also found that, compared with those who drove to work, rail commuters also had a 10% lower risk of death overall. They had a 21% lower risk of death from cardiovascular disease, and a 12% lower risk of being diagnosed with [cancer](#). This is likely because many rail commuters need to walk or cycle to transit points.

Again our data showed that rail commuters also tend to be more well off and less likely to have other underlying health conditions, which might not be fully accounted for in the analyses.

Our research also looked at whether the benefits of active commuting differed between occupations, comparing those in higher managerial or professional positions in more junior or intermediate roles, as well as people who worked manual jobs. We found that the potential health benefits were similar across these groups.

We know that there are inequalities in health and travel patterns between socioeconomic groups. Our study indicates that promoting active travel might lead to positive [health benefits](#) regardless of background or occupation.

While many people can not walk or cycle their entire commute, [incorporating some active travel](#) into their journey may be beneficial. Many public transport journeys have also been shown to include [some walking and cycling](#), and its use is associated with [lower body fat](#).

In the UK, as in other countries around the world, the government has been [broadly in support of active travel](#) as people starting returning to work. If this leads to long-term reductions in commuting by car, it could

reduce the high levels of physical inactivity among adults and improve general health. And it may even lead to other benefits, such as improved air quality.

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