

Review of: "Could geographical features of green spaces influence physical exercise? Examining the roles of neighbourhood diversity and single status"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

The study employs a comprehensive methodology, utilizing hierarchical regressions, logistic regressions, and linear regressions with fixed effects. This methodological diversity enhances the robustness of the findings. The incorporation of neighborhood diversity and single status as moderating factors sets this study apart, adding depth to the understanding of how sociodemographic variables influence the relationship between geographical features and physical exercise. The examination of associations between geographical features and various transport modes provides a holistic perspective on the factors influencing individuals' choices in commuting to green spaces. The presentation of key findings, hypotheses, and statistical results is clear and well-organized.

The research contributes valuable insights into the complex interplay between geographical features of green spaces, sociodemographic factors, and physical exercise. While the study's methodology is commendable, addressing limitations and expanding the scope of future research will strengthen the understanding of how urban environments shape individuals' exercise behaviors. The findings have practical implications for urban planning and public health initiatives, emphasizing the need for inclusive and context-specific interventions to promote physical activity through green spaces. Given these points, the manuscript is suitable for publication.

However, for future perspectives, the following recommendations should be considered:

1. Reliance on self-reported data introduces the potential for recall bias and subjective interpretation. Objective measures of physical activity and green space characteristics could enhance the study's validity.
2. While the study acknowledges the potential confounding effect of physical work, it does not provide a robust analysis or control for this variable, which may introduce bias into the findings.
3. The study's focus on British full-time employees within a specific age range (22-65 years) limits the generalizability of the findings to broader populations or other cultural contexts.
4. Considering potential cultural variations in the relationship between geographical features and exercise, future studies should explore these associations in diverse global contexts to enhance the generalizability of findings.

Regards,

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