

HBEP FORTNIGHTLY LITERATURE REVIEW

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	ALERT SOURCE	KEYWORDS
GENERAL POLICY AND RESEARCH			
<p>Various. 2014. Active living research, special edition. <i>American Journal of Health Promotion</i> 28 (3). http://activelivingresearch.org/american-journal-health-promotion-januaryfebruary-2014</p>	<p>This supplement highlights papers presented at the 10th annual Active Living Research Conference (Achieving change across sectors: Integrating research, policy and practice.) Research articles investigate topics such as community design, parks and recreation, schools and policy processes. Practice briefs and commentaries conclude the issues and provide case scenarios documenting public policy campaigns to advance health improvements in communities. While the majority of articles reflect US outcomes, one paper reports on walkable neighbourhoods in Perth, AU. This issue highlights the growing emphasis on translating health and planning research into practice and policy change.</p>	SS	Active living; case studies; policy; practice
<p>Ewing, R., Meakins, G., Hamidi, S. & Nelson, A. 2014. 'Relationship between urban sprawl and physical activity, obesity and morbidity- Update and refinement.' <i>Health & Place</i> 26(March 2014): 118-126. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S135382921300172X</p>	<p>This article provides an update to the 2003 neighbourhood sprawl/compactness index that models multiple health outcomes. This index covers four dimensions of sprawl: development density, street accessibility, land use diversity and employment centre. Health data (weight status, physical activity and chronic diseases) was taken from the Centre for Disease Control Behavioural Risk Factor Surveillance System for survey years 2007-2010. Modelling of the data was conducted at the county scale across the US. The results show that compactness measures are negatively related to body mass index, obesity, heart disease, high blood pressure and diabetes. This new index replicates the findings of the 2003 study. These findings suggest that the</p>	APAN/GPAN	Obesity; physical activity; chronic disease; built environment; sprawl; compact development

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	development of compact areas may have beneficial effects on obesity and chronic disease levels.		
<p>Curtis, C., Scheurer, J. & Burke, M. 2013. 'Using new accessibility tools to guide policy innovation.' <i>Built Environment</i> 39 (4): 454-472. http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/alex/benv/2013/00000039/00000004/art00004</p>	<p>This article reports on two accessibility tools that inform decision makers about sustainable urban travel. Traditional strategic transport models are reviewed and critiqued for their lack of exploring public transport accessibility. The emergence of two public transport accessibility tools: Spatial Network Analysis of Multimodal Transport Systems (SNAMUTS) and the Modular Urban Land Use and transport Tool (MULUTT) are described. Experiences of using these tools are reported to highlight the impact of infrastructure proposals on the built environment (service provision) and on society (accessibility of residents). The process of using such tools offers stakeholders opportunities to guide innovations in land use and transport policies while promoting healthier forms of travel.</p>	SS	Sustainable urban travel; access; tools; policy innovation
GETTING PEOPLE ACTIVE			
<p>Faulkner, G., Stone, M., Buliung, R., Wong, B. & Mitra, R. 2013. 'School travel and children's physical activity: A cross-sectional study examining the influence of distance.' <i>BMC Public Health</i> 13: 1166. http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/13/1166/abstract</p>	<p>This article examines walking to school and levels of physical activity. Sixteen schools in Toronto, CA were selected based on environmental characteristics (street layout and year of development) and socioeconomic characteristics. A group of 785 children provided height and weight measurements, seven days of accelerometer data and responses about school travel. Children drew their school routes. These drawings were then digitized to create school distance measurements. Logistic regression of the data suggest that walking to school and higher physical activity levels occurred for those children living within 1000-1600 metres from school. Active school transport contributes to overall levels of physical activity. Moreover, irrespective of street layout,</p>	APAN/GPAN	Walking to school; physical activity; street layout; distance; children

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	living within walkable distance of a school was found to be most significant.		
<p>Jongeneel-Grimen, B., Droomers, M., van Oers, H.A.M., Stronks, K. & Kunst A.E. 2014. 'The relationship between physical activity and the living environment: A multi-level analyses focussing on changes over time in environmental factors.' <i>Health & Place</i> 26(March 2014): 149-160. * http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1353829213001603</p>	<p>This article explores physical activity and environmental factors in the Netherlands. Data was taken from the Netherlands Housing Survey 2006 and 2009 and includes 320 neighbourhoods. This survey provided data about physical activity, social cohesion, physical disorder, social disorder, and fear of crime, satisfaction with green space and satisfaction with parking facilities. Analyses of the data show the odds of being active were positively associated with an increase in levels of social cohesion, satisfaction with green spaces and decrease in both social and physical disorder. No significant relationship was found between physical activity and fear of crime or satisfaction with parking facilities. Perceptions of favourable environmental conditions in 2006 and positive changes in the environment from 2006 contributed to physical activity in 2009. While these findings focus on how changes in the environment affect physical activity, there is room to broaden the scope of environmental measurements.</p>	<p>APAN/GPAN</p>	<p>Physical activity; social cohesion; green space; parking</p>
<p>Dunton, G.F., Almanza, E., Jerrett, M., Wolch, J. & Pentz, M.A. 2014. 'Neighbourhood park use by children: Use of accelerometry and global positioning systems.' <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> 46(2): 136-142. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0749379713005825</p>	<p>This article examines perceptions of neighbourhood park availability, proximity and use among children. Data was drawn from an existing California study: "Effects of a smart growth community on prevention of family obesity risk." Parents of a group of 135 children (grades 4-8) completed the Neighbourhood Environment Walkability Survey. Both children and parents wore GPS devices and accelerometers to map park use. Neighbourhood parks were geocoded and assessed for vegetation. Logistic regression of the data</p>	<p>SS</p>	<p>Neighbourhood park; physical activity; proximity; greenness; children</p>

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	<p>show that while approximately 50% of the families lived within 500m of a park, the odds of using the park for more than 15 minutes increased fourfold when the distance between park and home decreased by 100m. Moreover, greater park greenness/vegetation led to a doubling of the odds of park use. These findings underscore the importance of park accessibility and greenness in influencing physical activity among children and suggest that neighbourhood pocket parks may promote greater park use.</p>		
<p>Chow, H.W. 2013. 'Outdoor fitness equipment in parks: A qualitative study from older adults' perceptions.' <i>BMC Public Health</i> 13: 1216. http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/13/1216</p>	<p>This article explores older adults' experiences of outdoor fitness equipment. Two Taiwanese parks with six pieces of equipment were selected and observed. A group of 55 older adults (>50 years) participated in a semi-structured interview. Analysis of the transcripts reveals that the motivation to visit the park was social while use of equipment was supplementary. However, use of the equipment was thought to improve health physically through stretching and psychologically by enhancing mood. While the equipment provided a social setting to meet others, equipment maintenance and placement hindered personal comfort. The installation of equipment and coordinated social activities may entice older adults to participate in physical activities.</p>	<p>APAN/GPAN</p>	<p>Physical activity; parks; equipment; older adults; Taiwan</p>
CONNECTING AND STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES			
<p>Li, K., Wen, M. & Henry, K.A. 2014. 'Residential racial composition and black-white obesity risks: Differential effects of neighborhood social and built environment.' <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> 11 (1): 626-642.</p>	<p>This article investigates neighbourhood African-American concentration, the built environment and obesity risk. Data from a group of 17020 individuals completing the South-eastern Pennsylvania Household Health Survey 2006 and 2008 were geocoded with 953 census tract profiles of participants. Ethnic composition focused on Caucasian and African Americans. Street</p>	<p>SS</p>	<p>Built environment; street connectivity; park access; socio-demographic; ethnic group; obesity</p>

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http://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/11/1/626	<p>connectivity and park accessibility were also geocoded for each participant. Multilevel statistical analysis shows that a high neighbourhood concentration of African-Americans was significantly associated with higher odds of Caucasian women being obese, with this association being mediated by lower levels of social cohesion. However, after controlling for socioeconomic status, street connectivity and a high neighbourhood concentration of African-Americans were associated with lower obesity risks for Caucasian men. These findings reveal complex intersections among neighbourhood social cohesion and obesity.</p>		
<p>Jongeneel-Grimen, B., Droomers, M., van Oers, H.A.M., Stronks, K. & Kunst A.E. 2014. 'The relationship between physical activity and the living environment: A multi-level analyses focussing on changes over time in environmental factors.' <i>Health & Place</i> 26(March 2014): 149-160. *</p> <p>http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1353829213001603</p>	<p>This article explores physical activity and environmental factors in the Netherlands. Data was taken from the Netherlands Housing Survey 2006 and 2009 and includes 320 neighbourhoods. This survey provided data about physical activity, social cohesion, physical disorder, social disorder, fear of crime, satisfaction with green space and satisfaction with parking facilities. Analyses of the data show the odds of being active were positively associated with an increase in levels of social cohesion, satisfaction with green spaces and decrease in both social and physical disorder. No significant relationship was found between physical activity and fear of crime or satisfaction with parking facilities. Perceptions of favourable environmental conditions in 2006 and positive changes in the environment from 2006 contributed to physical activity in 2009. While these findings focus on how changes in the environment affect physical activity, there is room to broaden the scope of environmental measurements.</p>	<p>APAN/GPAN</p>	<p>Physical activity; social cohesion; green space; parking</p>

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PROVIDING HEALTHY FOOD OPTIONS			
<p>Reitzel, L.R., Regan, S.D., Nguyen, N., Cromley, E.K., Strong, L.L., Wetter, D.W. & McNeill, L.H. 2014. 'Density and proximity of fast food restaurants and body mass index among African Americans.' <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> 104 (1): 110-116. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23678913</p>	<p>This article examines the density and proximity of fast food outlets in relation to body mass index. A group of 1467 African American adults provided height and weight measurements and completed the International Physical Activity Questionnaire. Participant residential locations were geocoded. Density and proximity variables were geocoded for fast food outlet locations and based on road network distances of .5,1,2 and 5 miles. Statistical analyses reveal no significant relationship between fast food density and BMI. However, for every additional mile participants lived from fast food outlets was associated with lower BMI. Accessibility of fast food outlets may invite patronage and subsequently contribute to higher BMI.</p>	SS	Fast food outlet; proximity; density; African-American
<p>Alves, L., Silva, S., Severo, M., Costa, D., Pina, M., Barros, H. & Azevedo, A. 2013. 'Associations between neighbourhood deprivation and fruits and vegetables consumption and leisure-time physical activity: A cross-sectional multi-level analysis.' <i>BMC Public Health</i>, 13: 1103. http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/13/1103</p>	<p>This article assesses the effects of neighbourhood deprivation on healthy food consumption and physical activity. Structured interview questions were completed among 2081 Portuguese adults. Participants were asked about alcohol consumption, dietary intake and physical activity. Neighbourhood socioeconomic status was characterised based on census block data. Statistical analyses of the data show that physical activity and fresh food consumption was related to socioeconomic status among women. Women living in deprived areas tended to eat more fresh foods but had lower physical activity rates. It is reported that a higher spatial density of green grocers and subsistence agriculture is higher in the least deprived neighbourhoods. According to this study, accessibility to fresh produce promoted higher consumption among disadvantaged Portuguese women.</p>	APAN/GPAN	Fruit and vegetable consumption; physical activity; neighbourhood socioeconomic status

* denotes an item which has been placed in a number of different categories