

FORTNIGHTLY LITERATURE REVIEW

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	ALERT SOURCE	KEYWORDS
GENERAL POLICY AND RESEARCH			
Hou S.I. 2013. OnlineFirst. Designing Healthy Communities. <i>Health Promotion Practice</i> . http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23690255?dopt=Abstract	This article provides a review of Jackson & Sinclair's Designing Healthy Communities DVD set and companion book. The review details the intent of each of the 13 chapters in the companion book. The overall focus is on designing healthy communities to prevent a variety of health ailments. A number of US-based case studies are briefly provided. This article recommends the text and encourages trans-disciplinary collaboration to create healthy changes in the community.	APAN	Healthy communities; design; book review
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. 2008. <i>Issue brief 3: Neighbourhoods and health. Where we live matters for our health: Neighbourhoods and health</i> . Commission to Build a Healthier America. http://www.commissiononhealth.org/PDF/888f4a18-eb90-45be-a2f8-159e84a55a4c/Issue%20Brief%203%20Sept%2008%20-%20Neighborhoods%20and%20Health.pdf	The health brief provides an overview of how healthy neighbourhoods provide access to resources that fulfil everyday needs. Through succinct synopsis and American case studies, this brief discusses the links between the physical neighbourhood and health, the emphasis on both places and people as a matter for health and the economic disparities affecting health. The brief concludes with a call for public and private policies to improve neighbourhoods and provides a range of strategies.	HCDN	Healthy neighbourhoods; case studies; strategies
GETTING PEOPLE ACTIVE			
Bassett, D.R., Browning, R., Conger, S.A., Wolff, D.L. & Flynn, J.I. 2013. Architectural design and physical activity: An observational study of staircase and	This article assesses whether a centrally located, accessible and aesthetically pleasing staircase encourages stair use. Observations of stair and elevator use were made in three buildings on a university	SS	Indoor built environment; staircase; walking; university

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<p>elevator use in different buildings. <i>Journal of Physical Activity and Health</i> 10 (4): 556-562. http://journals.humankinetics.com/jpah-current-issue/jpah-volume-10-issue-4-may/architectural-design-and-physical-activity-an-observational-study-of-staircase-and-elevator-use-in-different-buildings</p>	<p>campus. Buildings were chosen for having either centrally located stairwells or elevators. Results indicate a higher percentage of people ascending the staircase in buildings with prominent staircases rather than in those with prominent elevators. Designing accessible staircases have the potential to encourage additional opportunities for people to engage in walking on university campuses.</p>		
<p>Astell-Burt, T., Feng, X. & Kolt, G.S. OnlineFirst. Green space is associated with walking and moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (MVPA) in middle-to-older-aged adults: findings from 203 883 Australians in the 45 and Up Study. <i>British Journal of Sports Medicine</i>. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23632744?dopt=Abstract</p>	<p>This article explores how green space promotes weekly participation and frequency of walking and moderate/vigorous physical activity. Data was taken from the Australian 45 and Up Study (N=203,883) that asked about a range of health and social issues. Walking and physical activity levels were provided via the Active Australia Survey. Green space was geocoded within 1km radius of residences. Statistical analysis suggests that the prevalence of walking was 6.6 times for participants living in the least green area and 7 times for the greenest area. The availability of green space may help promote walking and physical activity among middle-aged Australian adults.</p>	<p>APAN</p>	<p>Green space; moderate vigorous physical activity</p>
<p>Ding, D., Adams, M.A., Sallis, J.F., Norman, G.J., Hovell, M.F., Chambers, C.D. et al. 2013. Perceived neighborhood environment and physical activity in 11 countries: Do associations differ by country? <i>International Journal of Behavioural Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> 10: 57. http://www.ijbnpa.org/content/10/1/57</p>	<p>This article examines neighbourhood features and their association with physical activity across 11 countries. The Physical Activity Neighbourhood Environment Survey and the International Physical Activity Questionnaire were completed by a representative sample of respondents from Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Hong Kong, Japan, Lithuania, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and the US. Regression models analysed neighbourhood attributes by country interaction. Country specific associations were found</p>	<p>APAN</p>	<p>Built environment; physical activity; neighbourhood international comparison</p>

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	for residential density; shops near home; transport stop near home; footpaths; bicycle facilities; low-cost recreational facilities; and safety from crime. Combinations of neighbourhood attributes vary across countries but can be supportive of physical activity.		
<p>Raerino, K., Macmillan, A.K. & Jones, R.G. 2013. Indigenous Māori perspectives on urban transport patterns linked to health and wellbeing. <i>Health & Place</i> 23 (September 2013): 54-62. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1353829213000671</p>	<p>This article investigates the influences and health impacts of transport on Maori populations living in Auckland. An indigenous research methodology where Maori stakeholders posed questions was used. Data included interview transcripts and cognitive maps. The following themes emerged: the relationship between transport behaviour and the physical environment; the link between transport and health (desire to be healthier through active travel and access to health care); and the ability to participate in society (work and community commitments fulfilled by car ownership). This article highlights the cultural needs, obligations and norms that encourage specific transport modes (particularly car use) as well as importance of indigenous representation in transport planning.</p>	<p>APAN</p>	<p>Transport; indigenous; health and wellbeing; Maori</p>
CONNECTING AND STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES			
<p>Egan, M., Katikireddi, S.V., Kearns, A., Tannahill, C., Kalacs, M. & Bond, L. 2013. Health effects of neighbourhood demolition and housing improvement: A prospective controlled study of 2 natural experiments in urban renewal. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> 103 (6): e47-e53. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23597345</p>	<p>This article analyses the impact of neighbourhood demolition and housing improvement on residents' mental and physical health. Fourteen disadvantaged neighbourhoods in Glasgow, UK were selected. Four neighbourhoods involved clearance or demolition. Ten neighbourhoods involved internal and external housing improvements. Within these ten 'improvement' neighbourhoods, a control group was selected. Randomly sampled residents (N=1041) completed the Medical Outcomes Study Short Form Health Survey in two waves over two years. Housing improvements may</p>	<p>SS</p>	<p>Urban renewal; regeneration; mental health; physical health</p>

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	lead to small, short-term mental health score increases. Demolition of neighbourhoods does not adversely affect the health of those experiencing it.		
<p>Garvin, E.C., Cannuscio, C.C. & Branas, C.C. 2013. Greening vacant lots to reduce violent crime: A randomised controlled trial. <i>Injury Prevention</i> 19 (3): 198-203. http://injuryprevention.bmj.com/content/early/2012/08/06/injuryprev-2012-040439.short</p>	<p>This article documents the effect of greening vacant lots on violence-related outcomes and perceptions of safety and disorder. Two vacant lot clusters in Pennsylvania, US were assigned to the greening intervention or the control group. Greening included removing debris, grading the soil, adding grass and trees and building a wooden fence. Residents living within two blocks surrounding each site were randomly selected to complete a survey and interview regarding neighbourhood perceptions of disorder. Crime statistics of the area were geocoded. Analyses of the data suggest a non-significant decrease in the total number of crimes and gun assaults around the lots. Vacant lot greening may reduce crime and improve perceptions of safety.</p>	SS	Vacant lots; greening; crime; perceptions of safety
PROVIDING HEALTHY FOOD OPTIONS			
<p>Alkon, A.H., Block, D., Moore, K., Gillis, C., DiNuccio, N. & Chavez, N. 2013. Foodways of the urban poor. <i>Geoforum</i> 48 (August 2013): 126-135. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0016718513000936</p>	<p>This article investigates the food access and habits of low-income people living in Oakland and Chicago. It combines five independently conducted studies involving focus groups, interviews and surveys among a total of 581 individuals. Analysis of the data shows that cost is the primary barrier to healthy food access. When knowledge about healthy foods exists, food is obtained based on affordability. Moreover, respondents tended to seek foods that they prefer and placed a higher value on quality rather than quantity of food that can be purchased. This article specifically highlights the cultural and social practices affecting food consumption among the urban poor.</p>	SS	Healthy food; access; socioeconomic status

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<p>Van Ansem, W.J.C., Schrijvers, C.T.M., Rodenburg, G. & Van De Mheen, D. 2013. Is there an association between the home food environment, the local food-shopping environment and children's fruit and vegetable intake? Results from the Dutch INPACT study <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> 16 (7): 1206-1214. http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&aid=892767 <u>1</u></p>	<p>This article focuses on the home and local food shopping environment and its influences on children's fruit and vegetable consumption. Primary caregivers from a total of 91 primary schools in the Netherlands completed a questionnaire about children's fruit and vegetable intake, home availability of healthy food and local food shopping environment. Children's weight and height were also measured. Statistical analyses show that while most children did not consume the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables, they generally had such food available at home. Moreover, parents who had a negative perception of price, quality and availability were more likely not to have fruit in their homes. There was no association between parental perspectives of the food environment and children's fruit and vegetable consumption. The authors note that in relation to fruit availability at home, it may perhaps be a cultural norm to consider fruit as a kind of snack and 'something extra'. This observation suggests that cultural norms may influence healthy eating patterns.</p>	<p>SS</p>	<p>Fruit and vegetable intake; perception food environment; children; body mass index</p>
<p>Shimotsu, S.T., Jones-Webb, R.J., Nelson, T.F., MacLehose, R.F., Lytle, L.A., Forster, J.L. & Van Riper, D.C. 2012. Food and alcohol access in neighbourhoods of varying socioeconomic status. <i>Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education</i> 56 (3): 77-92. http://www.questia.com/library/1G1-331806263/food-and-alcohol-access-in-neighborhoods-of-varying</p>	<p>This article examines the relationship between food and alcohol access by neighbourhood socioeconomic status. The Minneapolis metropolitan area and surrounding suburbs were the focus of the study. Data was drawn from the US Census (levels of socioeconomic status) and the InfoUSA business dataset (estimated counts of food and alcohol retail outlets). Multivariate analyses suggest that the number of food stores was not significantly associated with the number of alcohol outlets. However, when analysing socio-economic status, the number of food stores was positively associated with the number of liquor stores in high-income areas. Low-income areas</p>	<p>SS</p>	<p>Food access; alcohol access; socioeconomic status</p>

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	do not always contain high concentrations of alcohol retail outlets as often believed. When considering the food environment, alcohol outlets should also be considered as it impacts the overall health of populations.		
<p>Schneider, S. & Gruber, J. 2013. Neighbourhood deprivation and outlet density for tobacco, alcohol and fast food: First hints of obesogenic and addictive environments in Germany. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> 16 (7): 1168-1177. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22781559</p>	<p>This article investigates the relationship between neighbourhood deprivation and access to addictive substances and fast food outlets. Eighteen areas in Cologne, Germany were selected and the total number of tobacco, alcohol and fast food outlets were geocoded. Socioeconomic status was computed for the areas and categorised into low and high-income areas. Statistical analysis of the data shows that as area level income declined, access to addictive substances and fast foods increased. Moreover, the average distance to the nearest outlet was closer for residents living in lower income areas. It would be interesting to investigate whether such close proximity encouraged active travel thereby promoting some health benefits for these residents.</p>	<p>SS</p>	<p>Fast food outlets; alcohol; tobacco; socioeconomic status</p>

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