

FORTNIGHTLY LITERATURE REVIEW

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	ALERT SOURCE	KEYWORDS
GENERAL POLICY AND RESEARCH			
<p>Various. 2013. 'Supplemental issue: Health policy and active living'. <i>Journal of Public Health Management and Practice</i> 19(Supplement 1): S1-S118. http://apo.org.au/research/desire-age-place-among-older-australians-volume-1-reasons-staying-or-moving</p>	<p>This supplemental volume provides a range of articles focusing on policy and active living. It begins with two editorials examining the policy research perspective. Original articles include state and local planning for physical activity promotion, frameworks for local and state actions, and the collaborative perspective in promoting active living as well as perceptions of active living policies. While the majority of these articles are US-based experiences, lessons can be drawn and inspired accordingly.</p>	GPAN	Active living; policy; supplemental issue
<p>Fishman, E., Washington, S. & Haworth, N. 2013. 'Bike share: A synthesis of the literature'. <i>Transport Reviews</i> 33(2): 148-165. http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01441647.2013.775612#UYa0dCv88ho</p>	<p>This article identifies the gaps in knowledge related to impact of bike share programs. It analyses usage rates, travel mode substitution and impacts, user motivation and demographics as well as safety concerns. Emerging themes suggest that members of bike share programs are primarily motivated to participate based on value and convenience; are more likely to own their bicycles and defer from helmet use. More importantly, their choice of participation encourages a sustainable mode of transport. These findings can shape current and future design and promotion of bike share programs.</p>	SS	Bike share programs; literature review
<p>Buman, M.P., Winter, S.J., Sheats, J.L., Hekler, E.B., Otten, J.J., Grieco, L.A. & King, A.C. 2013. 'The Stanford Healthy Neighborhood Discovery Tool: A computerized tool to Assess active living environments'. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> 44:</p>	<p>This article evaluates the usefulness of a computerized tool to assess the opportunities to be active in the local neighbourhood. A group of 27 participants living in low-income communal senior housing sites were asked to narrate and photograph their walking routes using a tablet. Analysis of the photographs and the narratives</p>	GPAN	Neighbourhood assessment; active living; older adults

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e41-e47. http://www.ajpmonline.org/article/S0749-3797(12)00936-1/abstract	reveal... These findings align with the existing literature identifying elements contributing to physical activity and suggest that the local community can use this tool to identify changes they would like to make.		
Cerin, E., Conway, T.L., Cain, K.L., Kerr, J., De Bourdeaudhuij, I., Owen, N. et al. 2013. 'Sharing good NEWS across the world: developing comparable scores across 12 countries for the neighborhood environment walkability scale (NEWS)'. <i>BMC Public Health</i> 13: 309. http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/13/309/abstract	This article reports the standardization of scoring protocols for the Neighbourhood Environment Walkability Scale (NEWS). Such standardization helps to maximize cross-country response comparability. NEWS data was drawn from the following countries: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Columbia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Hong Kong, Mexico, New Zealand, Spain, the UK, and the US. Measurement models were derived using confirmatory factory analysis. Statistical analyses show correspondence between country-specific use of NEWS and the fit of data for land use access, walking/cycling infrastructure and aesthetics. These findings suggest a global applicability of NEWS using country-specific modification to the original scoring protocol as provided in this article.	APAN	Built environment; walkability; questionnaire; protocols
GETTING PEOPLE ACTIVE			
Perry, C. K., Herting, J. R. Berke, E. M., Nguyen, H. Q. Vernex Moudon, A. Beresford, S.A. et al. 2013. 'Does neighbourhood walkability moderate the effects of intrapersonal characteristics on the amount of walking in post-menopausal women?' <i>Health & Place</i> 21 (May 2013): 39-45. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23416232	This article addresses the relationship between interpersonal characteristics and environmental factors on the impact of walking in post-menopausal women. Data was drawn from the Women's Health Initiative Seattle Centre (1038 participants) and the Walkable and Bikeable Communities project (geo-coded index of neighbourhood walkability). Statistical analysis of the data show that interpersonal characteristics were associated with greater energy expended on walking (ethnicity and health, higher education, higher levels of physically activity). A clear relationship between aspects of the built environment and walking was not found. In	SIA	Walking; neighbourhood; post-menopausal women

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	addition to neighbourhood attributes, social aspects can help facilitate walking opportunities.		
<p>Larco, N., Stockard, J., Steiner, B. & West, A. 2013. 'Trips to strips: Walking and site design in suburban multifamily housing'. <i>Journal of Urban Design</i> 18 (2): 281-303. http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13574809.2013.772886#UYhDBCv88ho</p>	<p>This study investigates the relationship among walking, suburban multifamily housing and commercial areas. Study sites in Oregon, US were analysed for retail activity (e.g., banks, restaurants) occurring within ¼ mile from a multifamily housing development. A Multifamily Housing Survey was distributed to residents of 14 case study sites and participants were queried about their travel patterns. Results show that residents living in well-connected housing developments walked or cycled for approximately half of their retail trips. The development of suburban multifamily housing has the potential to increase active travel among residents if there is increased connectivity to commercial areas.</p>	SS	Active travel; suburbia; commercial areas
<p>Cleland, V.J., Ball, K. & Crawford, D. 2013. 'Is a perceived supportive physical environment important for self-reported leisure time physical activity among socioeconomically disadvantaged women with poor psychosocial characteristics? An observational study'. <i>BMC Public Health</i> 13: 280. http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/13/280/abstract</p>	<p>This study examines the relationship between perceptions of the environment and leisure-time activity. A total of 3765 women in Victoria, AU completed questions related to their leisure time physical activity, psychosocial factors (e.g., intentions, family support) and perceptions of the environment. Ordered logistic regression of the data show that leisure-time activity was significantly higher across increasing perceived environment scores among women with low psychosocial scores. These findings suggest that environments perceived to be supportive of activity might encourage women possessing less favourable psychosocial scores to achieve moderate amounts of leisure activity.</p>	GPAN	Physical environment; perceptions; leisure activity; women; socioeconomically disadvantaged
<p>De Meester, F., Van Dyck, D., De Bourdeaudhuij, I., Deforche, B. & Cardon, G. 2013. 'Does the perception of neighborhood</p>	<p>This article analyses the relationship between perceptions of the neighbourhood and active travel to school and for leisure. A group of Belgian adolescents</p>	GPAN	Active travel; leisure; school; built environment;

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<p>built environmental attributes influence active transport in adolescents?' <i>International Journal of Behavioural Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> 10: 38. http://www.ijbnpa.org/content/10/1/38/abstract</p>	<p>aged 13-15 years completed a computerised physical activity questionnaire and the Dutch Neighbourhood Environmental Walkability Scale. Statistical analyses show that distance to school and street connectivity had a positive association with active travel to school. Land use mix and walking infrastructure showed a negative association with active travel to school. Only traffic safety was significantly associated with active leisure travel. These results indicate a difference in how perceptions of neighbourhood attributes affect adolescents' active travel whether to school or for leisure. This suggests that the role of neighbourhood attributes affect the purposes of travel differently and should be examined further.</p>		<p>adolescents; Belgium</p>
<p>Shearer, C., Blanchard, C., Kirk, S., Lyons, R., Dummer, T., Pitter, R. et al. 2013. 'Physical activity and nutrition among youth in rural, suburban and urban neighbourhood types'. <i>Canadian Journal of Public Health</i> 103 (Suppl 3): S55-S60. http://journal.cpha.ca/index.php/cjph/article/view/3223 *</p>	<p>This article explores physical activity and diet among Canadian youth living in urban, suburban and rural neighbourhoods. Census data provided school level socioeconomic status. Neighbourhood types were determined according to levels of residential density, street connectivity, and land use mix. Students in grades 7-9 completed surveys, provided height and weight measurements and wore accelerometers with GPS units. The results indicate that higher rates of physical activity were reported for students living in urban neighbourhoods. Students living in a higher socioeconomic setting had a higher quality of diet. Urban areas provide more opportunities for active travel and recreational pursuits (e.g. rinks, skate parks) for Canadian youth. Accessibility of healthy foods can also play an important role in food choice.</p>	<p>SS</p>	<p>Physical activity; diet quality; urban; suburban; rural; socioeconomic status</p>

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CONNECTING AND STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES			
<p>Toohy, A.M., McCormack, G.R., Doyle-Baker, P.K., Adams, C.L. & Rock, M.J. In Press. 'Dog-walking and sense of community in neighborhoods: Implications for promoting regular physical activity in adults 50 years and older'. <i>Health & Place</i>. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1353829213000439</p>	<p>This article examines the relationship among dog ownership, neighbourhood characteristics, sense of community and walking. A group of 884 older adults living in Canada completed telephone and follow-up written surveys. Street pattern, proportion of green space and population density were calculated for each respondent. Logistic regression shows that frequent dog walkers were more likely to report heightened sense of community and higher walking levels. Those who lived in warped grid, rather than curvilinear or grid neighbourhoods had higher odds of achieving recreational walking. These results suggest that social interaction and walking may be encouraged via dog ownership and can be an important factor when considering healthy ageing in place. Moreover, warped grid neighbourhoods may provide a balance between pedestrian access and safety.</p>	GPAN	Dog walking; sense of community; older adults
<p>Carroll-Scott, A., Gilstad-Hayden, K., Rosenthal, L., Peters, S.M., McCaslin, C., Joyce, R. & Ickovics J.R. In press. 'Disentangling neighborhood contextual associations with child body mass index, diet and physical activity: The role of built, socioeconomic and social environments'. <i>Social Science & Medicine</i>. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0277953613002141 *</p>	<p>This article identifies the neighbourhood characteristics related to children's health (i.e., physical activity, healthy eating, body-mass index). A group of 1048 fifth and sixth grade students living in Connecticut, US completed online questionnaires and were measured for height and weight. Recreational, retail and crime data were gathered and geocoded. Statistical analyses show that property crimes and living farther from a grocery store was associated with a higher body mass index. Children living in areas with a higher density of fast food outlets reported more frequent unhealthy eating. Perceived access to parks, playgrounds and gyms as well as social ties were positively associated with exercise. Neighbourhood characteristics (actual and perceived) as</p>	APAN	Built environment; socio-economic status; physical activity; diet; body-mass index; children

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	well as social factors can foster healthy eating patterns and exercise among older children.		
PROVIDING HEALTHY FOOD OPTIONS			
<p>Shearer, C., Blanchard, C., Kirk, S., Lyons, R., Dummer, T., Pitter, R. et al. 2013. 'Physical activity and nutrition among youth in rural, suburban and urban neighbourhood types'. <i>Canadian Journal of Public Health</i> 103 (Suppl 3): S55-S60. http://journal.cpha.ca/index.php/cjph/article/view/3223 *</p>	<p>This article explores physical activity and diet among Canadian youth living in urban, suburban and rural neighbourhoods. Census data provided school level socioeconomic status. Neighbourhood types were determined according to levels of residential density, street connectivity, and land use mix. Students in grades 7-9 completed surveys, provided height and weight measurements and wore accelerometers with GPS units. The results indicate that higher rates of physical activity were reported for students living in urban neighbourhoods. Students living in a higher socioeconomic setting had a higher quality of diet. Urban areas provide more opportunities for active travel and recreational pursuits (e.g. rinks, skate parks) for Canadian youth. Accessibility of healthy foods can also play an important role in food choice.</p>	SS	Physical activity; diet quality; urban; suburban; rural; socioeconomic status
<p>Carroll-Scott, A., Gilstad-Hayden, K., Rosenthal, L., Peters, S.M., McCaslin, C., Joyce, R. & Ickovics J.R. In press. 'Disentangling neighborhood contextual associations with child body mass index, diet and physical activity: The role of built, socioeconomic and social environments'. <i>Social Science & Medicine</i>. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0277953613002141 *</p>	<p>This article analyses the neighbourhood characteristics related to children's health (i.e., physical activity, healthy eating, body-mass index). A group of 1048 fifth and sixth grade students living in Connecticut, US completed online questionnaires and were measured for height and weight. Recreational, retail and crime data were gathered and geocoded. Statistical analyses show that property crimes and living farther from a grocery store was associated with a higher body mass index. Children living in areas with a higher density of fast food outlets reported more frequent unhealthy eating. Perceived access to parks, playgrounds and gyms as well as social ties were positively associated with exercise.</p>	APAN	Built environment; socio-economic status; physical activity; diet; body-mass index; children

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	Neighbourhood characteristics (actual and perceived) as well as social factors can foster healthy eating patterns and exercise among older children.		

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