

FORTNIGHTLY LITERATURE REVIEW

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	ALERT SOURCE	KEYWORDS
GENERAL POLICY AND RESEARCH			
Various. 2013. Active Living Research. <i>Annals of Behavioural Medicine</i> 45 (1 Supplement): 1-172. http://link.springer.com/journal/12160/45/1/suppl/page/1	The <i>Annals of Behavioural Medicine</i> produced a supplement focusing on active living research. Articles include comments on active living policy and practice issues as well as empirical evidence demonstrating the relationships between the physical and natural environment and the health and wellbeing of various populations (predominantly in the US).	GPAN	Active living; supplement issue
Litman, T. 2013. 'Transportation and public health'. <i>Annual Review of Public Health</i> 34: 217-233. http://www.annualreviews.org/doi/abs/10.1146/annurev-publhealth-031912-114502	This article explores the relationship between transport planning and health objectives. It highlights transportation health impacts (e.g., traffic crashes, pollution exposure, physical activity, mental health). It evaluates current transport planning and health strategies (e.g., traffic calming, active transport, smart growth). It then exposes planning biases and suggests that health impacts be incorporated into the economic evaluation of transport policies. A transport-planning paradigm must incorporate a more comprehensive analysis of health impacts and options.	SS	Transportation; active travel; health benefits; policy
Pomerleau, J., Knai, C., Foster, C., Rutter, H., Darmon, N., Derflerova Brazdova, et al. 2012. 'Measuring the food and built environments in urban centres: Reliability and validity of the EURO-PREVOB Community Questionnaire'. <i>Public Health</i> 127 (3): 259-267. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23375367 *	This article describes the development, reliability, validity and feasibility of an instrument designed to measure aspects of the built and food environments in different countries. The EURO-PREVOB Community Questionnaire draws upon empirical evidence to develop questions that assess the food environment (census of shops and food environment in stores) and the built environment (neighbourhood walkability and bikeability). The questionnaire was pilot tested in five	SS	Built environment; food environment; physical activity; survey instrument

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	different countries across Europe (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czech Republic, France, Latvia and Turkey). Analysis of reliability for measures of the food and built environment in each country revealed good agreement. Subsequent work will examine the use of the questionnaire to predict obesity levels living in neighbourhoods of interest.		
GETTING PEOPLE ACTIVE			
<p>Nielsen, T.A.S., Olafsson, A.S., Carstensen, T.A. & Skov-Petersen, H. 2013. 'Environmental correlates of cycling: Evaluating urban form and location effects based on Danish micro-data'. <i>Transportation Research Part D: Transport and Environment</i> 22(July 2013): 40-44. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S136192091300045X</p>	<p>The paper analyses the environmental factors related to cycling in Denmark. Two years of data was taken from participants completing the Danish National Travel Survey. Density of population, jobs and retail; diversity of land use; the road network and distance to transport were measured around each participant's home address. Analysis of the data shows that flat terrain, short distances to retail and street network connectivity contribute to the likelihood of cycling. The significance of walkability factors (population density, intersection density and land use mix) may also encourage cycling.</p>	SS	Bicycling; walking; neighbourhood design; Denmark
<p>Riley, D.L., Mark, A.E., Kristjansson, E., Sawada, M.C. & Reid, R.D. 2013. 'Neighbourhood walkability and physical activity among family members of people with heart disease who participated in a randomized controlled trial of a behavioural risk reduction intervention'. <i>Health and Place</i> 21 (May 2013): 148-155. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1353829213000166</p>	<p>This paper examines neighbourhood environment influences on the effectiveness of interventions to increase physical activity. A group of 292 participated in a health intervention (12 weekly telephone counseling sessions) and self-reported their physical activity. Measures of neighbourhood walkability were obtained from Walk Score values and environmental data from the Ottawa Neighbourhood Study. Results indicate no significant difference between those who met physical activity guidelines at baseline and those who did not based on demographic characteristics, Walk Score or neighbourhood walkability. For this particular intervention, physical activity levels increased for</p>	SS	Physical activity; Walk Score; neighbourhood walkability

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	residents living in both walkable and not so walkable neighbourhoods. As the intervention sought participants who wanted to change their levels of physical activity, the characteristics of the neighbourhood environment may not be such a significant factor for them.		
<p>Factor, R., Awerbuch, T. & Levins, R. In press. 'Social and land use composition determinants of health: Variability in health indicators'. <i>Health & Place</i>. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1353829213000580</p>	<p>This article investigates how land-use composition and population growth affect health outcomes. Data from the Health and Social Profile of Localities in Israel (1998-2002) and Local Authorities in Israel dataset were used. A total of 252 localities were analysed for associations among health indicators, demographic and physical compositions. The results show that socioeconomic status is strongly associated with the tested health indicators (e.g., heart disease, infant mortality) and that localities in largely industrial areas experience higher rates of road traffic accidents and other health indicators. These findings provide a more nuanced analysis of health disparities which subsequently can provide a basis for policy development.</p>	SS	Socioeconomic status; land use; health outcomes
CONNECTING AND STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES			
<p>Julien, D., Gauvin, L., Richard, L., Kestens, Y. & Payette, H. 2013. 'The role of social participation and walking in depression among older adults: Results from the VoisiNuAge study'. <i>Canadian Journal on Aging</i> 32 (1): 1-12. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23472603</p>	<p>This article examines the effects of social participation and walking on depression among community-dwelling older adults living in Canada. Data was taken from one year of a five-year longitudinal study (VoisiNuAge) that measured health and neighbourhood environments. For this study, respondents completed questions related to their levels of depression, involvement in social activity and physical activity. Statistical analysis reveals that participants with lower levels of social participation or who did not walk outside their home have a greater likelihood of being potentially clinically depressed. Older people may be encouraged to walk more to help</p>	SS	Physical activity; depression; social participation; aging

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	alleviate the potential onset of depression. These findings may be helpful in developing environments to foster factors that promote good health.		
<p>Loopstra, R. & Tarasuk, V. 2013. 'Perspectives on community gardens, community kitchens and the good food box program in a community-based sample of low-income families'. <i>Canadian Journal of Public Health</i> 104(1): E55-E59. http://journal.cpha.ca/index.php/cjph/article/view/3528 *</p>	<p>This article considers the impact of collective kitchens, community gardens and the Good Food Box program on healthy household food access. A group of 371 low-income families completed a structured oral interview regarding views of food access and participation in various food programs. Content analysis of the results reveals a low participation rate in the community food programs primarily due to lack of knowledge /inaccessibility of program and lifestyle incompatibility. Distance from programs was not a factor in participation. These findings suggest that community food programs for Canadian low-income populations may not be an accessible or efficient way to promote healthy food access. Other programs may be required and further research is needed to examine whether increasing knowledge and creating lifestyle compatibility would encourage participation.</p>	SS	Food access; community gardens; low income families
PROVIDING HEALTHY FOOD OPTIONS			
<p>Svastisalee, C.M., Holstein, B.E. & Due, P. 2012. 'Fruit and vegetable intake in adolescents: Association with socioeconomic status and exposure to supermarkets and fast food outlets'. <i>Journal of Nutrition and Metabolism</i> 2012(2012): art. no. 185484. http://www.hindawi.com/journals/jnume/2012/185484/</p>	<p>This paper explores fruit and vegetable intake and exposure to food outlets in Danish youth. A group of 6,269 randomly selected students in grades 5,7, and 9 completed questionnaires about their health behaviours. Fast food outlets and supermarkets bounded by school postal codes and within 300m of each school were geocoded. Statistical analysis of the data suggests that girls and 5th graders had higher levels of fruit and vegetable intake. Moreover, students attending schools with lower numbers of supermarkets were significantly more likely to have infrequent intake</p>	GPAN	Fruit and vegetable consumption; food outlets; school neighbourhood; social class

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	of fruits and vegetables. Low supermarket exposure and lower social class background was also related to infrequent fruit intake. Socioeconomic status should be another variable to consider when examining relationships between exposure to food outlets and healthy food intake.		
<p>Pomerleau, J., Knai, C., Foster, C., Rutter, H., Darmon, N., Derflerova Brazdova, et al. 2012. 'Measuring the food and built environments in urban centres: Reliability and validity of the EURO-PREVOB Community Questionnaire'. <i>Public Health</i> 127 (3): 259-267. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23375367 *</p>	<p>This article describes the development, reliability, validity and feasibility of an instrument designed to measure aspects of the built and food environments in different countries. The EURO-PREVOB Community Questionnaire draws upon empirical evidence to develop questions that assess the food environment (census of shops and food environment in stores) and the built environment (neighbourhood walkability and bikeability). The questionnaire was pilot tested in five different countries across Europe (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czech Republic, France, Latvia and Turkey). Analysis of reliability for measures of the food and built environment in each country revealed good agreement. Subsequent work will examine the use of the questionnaire to predict obesity levels living in neighbourhoods of interest.</p>	SS	Built environment; food environment; physical activity; survey instrument
<p>Loopstra, R. & Tarasuk, V. 2013. 'Perspectives on community gardens, community kitchens and the good food box program in a community-based sample of low-income families'. <i>Canadian Journal of Public Health</i> 104(1): E55-E59. http://journal.cpha.ca/index.php/cjph/article/view/3528 *</p>	<p>This article considers the impact of collective kitchens, community gardens and the Good Food Box program on healthy household food access. A group of 371 low-income families completed a structured oral interview regarding views of food access and participation in various food programs. Content analysis of the results reveals a low participation rate in the community food programs primarily due to lack of knowledge/inaccessibility of program and lifestyle incompatibility. Distance from programs was not a factor in</p>	SS	Food access; community gardens; low income families

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	<p>participation. These findings suggest that community food programs for Canadian low-income populations may not be an accessible or efficient way to promote healthy food access. Other programs may be required and further research is needed to examine whether increasing knowledge and creating lifestyle compatibility would encourage participation.</p>		

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