

## FORTNIGHTLY LITERATURE REVIEW

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	ALERT SOURCE	KEYWORDS
<b>GENERAL POLICY AND RESEARCH</b>			
<p>Carmichael, L., Barton, H., Gray, S. &amp; Lease, H. 2013. 'Health-integrated planning at the local level in England: Impediments and opportunities'. <i>Land Use Policy</i> 31 (2013): 259-266.</p> <p><a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0264837712001329">http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0264837712001329</a></p>	<p>This article examines how English planning authorities incorporate health in land use and development plans and decisions. A systematic review of the literature, studies of ten local plans and an analysis of good practice in Scotland and Wales were conducted. The analyses show that local authorities are generally poor at integrating health into planning policy and often define health in narrow terms. However, when integration did occur in development plans, there was general consistency at all levels of authority. The current government structure does not impede health integration but does not require it. Better integration between health and planning professionals is encouraged.</p>	SS	Land use; development plans; health; England
<p>Villanueva, K., Pereira, G., Knuiman, M., Bull, F., Wood, L., Christian, H., Foster, S., Boruff, B.J., Beesley, B., Hickey, S., Joyce, S., Nathan, A., Saarloos, D. &amp; Giles-Corti, B. 2013. 'The impact of the built environment on health across the life course: Design of a cross-sectional data linkage study'. <i>BMJ Open</i> 3(1): art. no. e002482.</p> <p><a href="http://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/3/1/e002482.full">http://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/3/1/e002482.full</a></p>	<p>This article reports the design and methods of a study comparing the impact of different built environment measures on the health of individuals across the life stages. The Life Course Built Environment and Health project examines the relationship between the built environment and behavioural and protective behaviours, self-reported health status and objectively measured health outcomes. Telephone interviews collect information across four life stages (0-15, 16-24, 25-64 and 65+). Hospital and mental health data are also collected. Home addresses of participants are geocoded. Built environment and destination data are acquired from the Centre for Built Environment and</p>	SS	Neighbourhood design; life stages; research design

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	Health at the University of Western Australia. The combined measures will be run through statistical analysis. Findings from the analyses are expected to provide the evidence to inform neighbourhood policy and practice about promoting healthy outcomes.		
<b>GETTING PEOPLE ACTIVE</b>			
<p>Freeland, A.L., Banerjee, S.N., Dannenberg A.L. &amp; Wendel, A.M. 2013. 'Walking associated with public transit: Moving toward increased physical activity in the United States'. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> 103(3): 536-542.</p> <p><a href="http://ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/abs/10.2105/AJPH.2012.300912">http://ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/abs/10.2105/AJPH.2012.300912</a></p>	<p>This article assesses the amount of physical activity gained by walking to and from public transport. Data was taken from the 2001 and 2009 US National Household Travel Survey that collected demographic information and travel diaries from across the US. Specific data for persons travelling to and from public transport by walking was calculated. Statistical analysis shows that people who walk to public transport largely walk a total of 10-14 minutes. Those who took the bus had a median walk time of 18 minutes per day; train only at 19 minutes and mixed modes at 32 minutes. Promoting mixed modes of public transport may help people achieve 30 minutes of daily physical activity.</p>	APAN	Walking; public transport; physical activity
<p>Michael, Y.L., Gold, R., Perrin, N., Hillier, T. In press. 'Built environment and change in body mass index in older women'. <i>Health &amp; Place</i>.</p> <p><a href="http://ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/abs/10.2105/AJPH.2012.300912">http://ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/abs/10.2105/AJPH.2012.300912</a></p>	<p>This article examined how living in a walkable neighbourhood reduces the risk of obesity and increased body mass index among non-sedentary older women. In a prospective study with follow-up at 3, 8 and 14 years, a group of 1008 women completed clinical visits to attain their BMI and obesity levels. Street connectivity and street density were geocoded for each participant's neighbourhood. Results indicate that average BMI did not increase during the 14 year follow-up; however, the risk of becoming obese increased three percent each year. Neighbourhood walkability was not associated with BMI or obesity levels in this group of older women.</p>	APAN	Walkable neighbourhood; obesity; body mass index; older women

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<p>Coutts, C., Chapin, T., Horner, M. &amp; Taylor, C. 2013. 'County-level effects of green space access on physical activity'. <i>Journal of Physical Activity and Health</i> 10 (2): 232-240.  <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22821954">www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22821954</a></p>	<p>This article investigates access to green space and its association with moderate/vigorous physical activity. County level population characteristics were calculated for the state of Florida and GIS was employed to quantify access to green space. MVPA data was taken from self-reports in the 2007 Behavioural Risk Factor Surveillance System survey. Statistical analyses suggest that 60% of the Floridian population met MVPA standards. The total amount of green space was significantly associated with MVPA. The distance to green space (.25 mile, .5 mile and 1 mile) yielded a significant relationship with MVPA. Larger green spaces in close proximity to residences can have beneficial impact on MVPA levels in the state of Florida.</p>	<p>SS</p>	<p>Green space; moderate/vigorous physical activity</p>
<p>Day, K., Alfonzo, M., Chen, Y., Guo, Z. &amp; Lee, K.K. 2013. 'Overweight, obesity and inactivity and urban design in rapidly growing Chinese cities'. <i>Health &amp; Place</i> 21(2013): 29-38.  <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23416231">www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23416231</a></p>	<p>This article investigates the cultural, political and economic issues influencing overweight, obesity and inactivity in China. It highlights the potential causes of overweight and inactivity in Chinese residents. The influences of urban design on inactivity are discussed (i.e. large scale urbanization, decentralization, gated communities, declining support for active travel). The article concludes with lessons from active living strategies occurring in New York City that may apply to support physical activity in developing countries.</p>	<p>SS/APAN</p>	<p>Urban design; physical inactivity; obesity; China; New York</p>
<p>Veitch, J., Salmon, J., Ball, K., Crawford, D. &amp; Timperio, A. In press. 'Do features of public open spaces vary between urban and rural areas?' <i>Preventive Medicine</i>.  <a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0091743512005932">http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0091743512005932</a> *</p>	<p>This article compared urban and rural park amenities in disadvantaged neighbourhoods. Two hundred homes from 28 urban and 20 rural areas in Victoria, AU were included in the study. Parks and playgrounds within 800 metres of each home were geocoded. Field observers audited access, lighting, aesthetics, amenities, paths and activity spaces. Statistical analysis shows that parks in urban areas were more readily accessible, had a higher</p>	<p>GPAN</p>	<p>Parks; playgrounds; urban; rural; disadvantaged neighbourhoods</p>

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	diversity of play equipment, more suitable walking and cycling paths and were safer than parks in rural areas. These findings suggest that there is evidence of inequality in the distribution of park amenities. If physical activity in parks and playgrounds are to be encouraged, improvements in rural parks need to be promoted.		
Brown, B.B., Smith, K.R., Hanson, H., Fan, J.X., Kowaleski-Jones & L., Zick, C.D. 2013. 'Neighborhood design for walking and biking: Physical activity and body mass index'. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> 44 (3): 231-238. <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23415119">www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23415119</a>	This article examines the relationship between active travel, body mass index, obesity risk and moderate/vigorous physical activity. A group of 3,528 participants were interviewed, measured for BMI and wore accelerometers. Census data provided neighbourhood measures: neighbourhood housing age, density and proportion of workers engaged in active travel. For men and women, greater density and higher proportions of people engaged in active travel were related to greater MVPA. Neighbourhoods that are walkable and bikeable, especially for the working sector, relate to higher MVPA.	SS/APAN	Neighbourhood design; active travel; commuting; BMI; physical activity
<b>CONNECTING AND STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES</b>			
Veitch, J., Salmon, J., Ball, K., Crawford, D. & Timperio, A. In press. 'Do features of public open spaces vary between urban and rural areas?' <i>Preventive Medicine</i> . <a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0091743512005932">http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0091743512005932</a> *	This article compared urban and rural park amenities in disadvantaged neighbourhoods. Two hundred homes from 28 urban and 20 rural areas in Victoria, AU were included in the study. Parks and playgrounds within 800 metres of each home were geocoded. Field observers audited access, lighting, aesthetics, amenities, paths and activity spaces. Statistical analysis shows that parks in urban areas were more readily accessible, had a higher diversity of play equipment, more suitable walking and cycling paths and were safer than parks in rural areas. These findings suggest that there is evidence of inequality in the distribution of park amenities. If	GPAN	Parks; playgrounds; urban; rural; disadvantaged neighbourhoods

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<b>PROVIDING HEALTHY FOOD OPTIONS</b>			
<p>Osei-Assibey, G., Dick, S., MacDiarmid, J., Semple, S., Reilly, J.J., Ellaway, A., Cowie, H. &amp; McNeill, G. 2012. 'The influence of the food environment on overweight and obesity in young children: A systematic review'. <i>BMJ Open</i> 2(6): art. no. e001538. <a href="http://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/2/6/e001538.full?sid=002f70ca-d5e1-4e6e-a0b0-12477e398f8e">http://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/2/6/e001538.full?sid=002f70ca-d5e1-4e6e-a0b0-12477e398f8e</a></p>	<p>This article systematically reviews the evidence related to the environmental influences on obesity among young children aged 0-8 years. Dietary determinants of obesity were derived from a stakeholder workshop in Scotland and include food promotion; food availability and access; as well as restaurants, fast food outlets and coffee bars. Thirty-five studies were analysed in this review with zero studies examining food availability and access for this age group. There were two longitudinal studies examining restaurants, fast food outlets and coffee bars which found that proximity was directly linked to body mass index. These findings suggest that there needs to be further analysis regarding the effects of the food environment on younger children.</p>	SS	Fast food outlets; young children; obesity
<p>Hirsch, J.A. &amp; Hillier, A. 2013. 'Exploring the role of the food environment on food shopping patterns in Philadelphia, PA, USA: A semi-quantitative comparison of two matched neighborhood groups'. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> 10 (1): 295-313. <a href="http://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/10/1/295">http://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/10/1/295</a></p>	<p>This article assesses travel mode and distance to food shopping venues. Two street face blocks in Philadelphia were classified as either being a favourable (within 800 metres of a supermarket) or unfavourable food environment. Twenty-five residents from each face block were surveyed about food shopping, perception of food environment and factors affecting their store choice. Locations of food stores were geocoded. Analysis of the data indicates that differences existed between the groups in regard to ease of purchasing fresh fruit and the sale of healthy foods. Geographic location was the most often cited reason for store choice. For small food shopping trips, those in the more favourable food environment walked whereas those in the unfavourable</p>	SS	Food environment; supermarket; shopping; preferences

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	food environment drove. These findings highlight the complexity of the factors involved in food shopping patterns.		

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