

FORTNIGHTLY LITERATURE REVIEW

| REFERENCE | DESCRIPTION | ALERT SOURCE | KEYWORDS |
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| GENERAL POLICY AND RESEARCH | | | |
| <p>Barnidge, E.K., Radvanyi, C., Duggan, K., Motton, F., Wiggs, I., Baker, E.A. & Brownson, R.C. 2013. 'Understanding and addressing barriers to implementation of environmental and policy interventions to support physical activity and healthy eating in rural communities.' <i>Journal of Rural Health</i> 29(1): 97-105. http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1/j.1748-0361.2012.00431.x/abstract *</p> | <p>This article investigates the types and barriers to environmental and policy interventions to promote healthy behaviours in rural communities. Fifteen key informants from ten states across the US were interviewed via telephone. Findings reveal that key informants primarily worked with populations who are predominantly Caucasian, earn lower than urban average incomes and have higher overweight and obesity rates than national rates. A total of 58 environmental or policy interventions related to physical activity (37) and healthy eating (21) was identified. Barriers to interventions include population size, human capital and culture. A number of strategies were recommended to overcome these barriers and emphasises the importance of interventions at the rural level.</p> | SS | Physical activity; healthy eating; policy; intervention; rural |
| <p>Carmichael, L., Barton, H., Gray, S. & Lease, H. 2013. 'Health-integrated planning at the local level in England: Impediments and opportunities.' <i>Land Use Policy</i> 31(1/2): 259-266. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0264837712001329</p> | <p>This article systematically reviews the evidence to examine the extent to which English local planning authorities integrate health in their land use plans and developmental decisions. Various analyses of literature reviews, case studies, document analysis and supplementary evidence offered a triangulation of the findings. Many aspects of the planning process hinder the incorporation of health outcomes in planning processes including inflexible planning regulations, narrow definitions of health and lack of coordination between planning and health officials. Facilitators of</p> | SS | Healthy planning; planning authorities |

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| | good practice include a proactive approach to planning by both health and planning sectors, political and professional commitment at the local level and well attested research evidence. | | |
| <p>Ballogg, M. 2013. 'Transforming brownfields into "Healthfields".' Retrieved from http://www.brownfieldrenewal.com/news/transforming_brownfields_into_healthfields-280.html</p> | <p>This article describes the proliferation of transforming brownfields into developments that improve access to healthy lifestyle choices. It describes the contribution of a retired nurse who transformed an abandoned petrol station into a non-profit health care clinic. Other demonstration projects are described to demonstrate the economical, health and environmental benefits of partnerships among environmental and health entities and the wider community. It promotes an alternative "health use" to brownfields.</p> | HCDN | <p>Land use redevelopment; health access; government and public partnerships</p> |
| <p>Hipp, J. A., Adlakha, D., Eyler, A.A., Chang, B. & Pless, R. 2013. 'Emerging technologies: Webcams and crowd-sourcing to identify active transportation.' <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> 44(1): 96-97. http://www.ajpmonline.org/article/S0749-3797(12)00718-0/fulltext</p> | <p>This article introduces the use of technology to collect active transport data. The Archive of Many Outdoor Scenes (AMOS) collects time-stamped images of outdoor environments from public webcams. The use of such images can capture active travel behaviour pre- and post- health intervention. The addition of a protected bicycle lane and bicycle-sharing program in Washington D.C. is provided as an example of using this technology to quantify intervention effectiveness.</p> | ALRN | <p>Active transportation; technology; data collection</p> |
| GETTING PEOPLE ACTIVE | | | |
| <p>Reimers, A.K., Jekauc, D., Peterhans, E., Wagner, M.O. & Woll, A. 2013. 'Prevalence and socio-demographic correlates of active commuting to school in a nationwide representative sample of German adolescents.' <i>Preventive Medicine</i> 56(1): 64-69. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23</p> | <p>This article investigates the rates and characteristics of walking and cycling to school among a nationwide representative sample of German adolescents. Data sets from 1828 adolescents (11-17 years) were taken from the Motorik Modul and the German Health Interview and Examination Survey for Children and Adolescents. Statistical analyses of the data show that boys were more likely to cycle and girls were more likely to walk to</p> | SS | <p>Active travel; school journey; adolescents; Germany</p> |

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| <p>200879</p> | <p>school. The chance of walking to school was almost double in girls with lower rather than higher social economic status. Boys with a migration background lowered the chance of cycling. Social and physical characteristics should be considered to encourage active travel among German adolescents.</p> | | |
| <p>Heinen, E., Maat, K. & van Wee, B. 2013. 'The effect of work-related factors on the bicycle commute mode choice in the Netherlands.' <i>Transportation</i> 40(1): 23-43. http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs11116-012-9399-4</p> | <p>This article examines the extent that personal and work-related factors influence bicycling behaviours. Work-related factors include workplace bicycle facilities; financial support for commuting; office dress code; office hours and office social norms. Employees and residents of four Dutch municipalities completed internet surveys about commuting mode choice. Logit models suggest that with every additional kilometre, the chance of cycling to work diminishes. Financial work incentives; social norms; work amenities; need to carry goods and need for transport during work hours dictate the decision to cycle to work. These findings can impact the provision of cycling amenities and financial promotions in the workplace.</p> | <p>SS</p> | <p>Bicycling; work culture; commuting</p> |
| <p>Thomas, T., Jaarsma, R. & Tutert, B. 2013. 'Exploring temporal fluctuations of daily cycling demand on Dutch cycle paths: The influence of weather on cycling.' <i>Transportation</i> 40 (1): 1-22. http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11116-012-9398-5</p> | <p>This article explores the relationship between weather and bicycle use to develop a generic travel demand model. Data from 16 cycle paths taken between 4 and 11 years provided cycle counts. The type of cycle paths present in the area determined whether trips were utilitarian, recreational or mixed (e.g. recreational paths open up to the countryside). The Dutch National Meteorological Institute provided temperature, precipitation, sunshine, wind velocity, visibility and humidity data. Regression analysis shows that recreational rather than utilitarian cycling is sensitive to the weather. Weather is an important consideration</p> | <p>SS</p> | <p>Bicycling; Recreational; utilitarian; weather</p> |

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| <p>Besenyi, G.M., Kaczynski, A.T., Wilhelm Stanis, S.A. & Vaughan, K.B. 2013. 'Demographic variations in observed energy expenditure across park activity areas.' <i>Preventive Medicine</i> 56(1): 79-81. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23068023</p> | <p>when constructing or maintain cycling infrastructure.</p> <p>This article explores physical activity intensity associated with park use among children and adults. Observations using a modified System for Observing Play and Recreation in Communities were conducted in four parks in Missouri, US. Gender, approximate age group, ethnicity and PA intensity level were observed and recorded. Energy expenditure was calculated using the data recorded. The results indicate that adults possessed higher energy expenditure on paced trails and tennis courts than in open spaces. Children had greater energy expenditure in playgrounds. It is recommended that recreational areas be better designed to incorporate family-oriented or intergenerational physical activity.</p> | <p>SS</p> | <p>Park; recreation area; physical activity; children; adults</p> |
| CONNECTING AND STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES | | | |
| <p>Gatersleben, B. & Andrews, M. In Press. 'When walking in nature is not restorative- the role of prospect and refuge.' <i>Health & Place</i>. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1353829213000038</p> | <p>This article reports the results of two studies that examine how the structure of a natural environment may enhance or reduce actual and perceived restoration. Study 1 examined whether natural environments with high levels of accessibility and clear fields of vision (prospect) and few hiding places (refuge) are perceived as less dangerous. Online questionnaires and a photograph slideshow were presented to 269 participants at an English university. Study 2 involved 17 students taking field walks (one low prospect/high refuge; one high prospect/low refuge) and 17 students viewing recordings of the same walk. These students were also administered tests measuring fatigue, affect, attention and physiology. Results of both studies suggest that restoration was significantly lower in low prospect and high refuge conditions. Clear lines of visions and</p> | <p>SS</p> | <p>Natural environments; restoration; laboratory tests; field tests</p> |

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| | few hiding places contribute to perceptions of restoration. | | |
| <p>Barnidge, E.K., Radvanyi, C., Duggan, K., Motton, F., Wiggs, I., Baker, E.A. & Brownson, R.C. 2013. 'Understanding and addressing barriers to implementation of environmental and policy interventions to support physical activity and healthy eating in rural communities.' <i>Journal of Rural Health</i> 29(1): 97-105. http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1/j.1748-0361.2012.00431.x/abstract *</p> | <p>This article investigates the types and barriers to environmental and policy interventions to promote healthy behaviours in rural communities. Fifteen key informants from ten states across the US were interviewed via telephone. Findings reveal that key informants primarily worked with populations who are predominantly Caucasian, earn lower than urban average incomes and have higher overweight and obesity rates than national rates. A total of 58 environmental or policy interventions related to physical activity (37) and healthy eating (21) was identified. Barriers to interventions include population size, human capital and culture. A number of strategies were recommended to overcome these barriers and emphasises the importance of interventions at the local rural level.</p> | SS | Physical activity; healthy eating; policy; intervention; rural |
| PROVIDING HEALTHY FOOD OPTIONS | | | |
| <p>Fuller, D., Cummins, S. & Matthews, S.A. 2013. 'Does transportation mode modify associations between distance to food store, fruit and vegetable consumption, and BMI in low-income neighbourhoods?' <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> 97(1):167-172. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23193006</p> | <p>This article considers how transportation affects the relationship between distance to food store, fruit and vegetable consumption and body mass index. A telephone survey was conducted among 1440 predominantly African-American adults living in 2 Philadelphia, US neighbourhoods. The Block food-frequency questionnaire assessed fruit and vegetable consumption. Geographic Information Systems measured the distance between respondent's home and food store. Bivariate linear regressions show that distance was not significantly associated with fruit and vegetable consumption for any mode of transportation. However, automobile and multi-modal transportation to</p> | SS | Food store; fruit and vegetable consumption; transportation; socio-economic status |

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| | the food store are associated with higher body mass index. Automobile access does not necessarily lead to greater fruit and vegetable consumption. | | |

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