

## FORTNIGHTLY LITERATURE REVIEW

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	ALERT SOURCE	KEYWORDS
<b>GENERAL POLICY AND RESEARCH</b>			
<p>Zieff, S. G., Guedes, C. M. &amp; Eyler, A. 2012. 'Policy-makers' responses to neighborhood focus group outcomes on physical activity.' <i>Journal of Physical Activity &amp; Health</i> 9 (8): 1056-1064.</p> <p><a href="http://journals.humankinetics.com/jpah-current-issue/jpah-volume-9-issue-8-november/-policy-makersrsquo-responses-to-neighborhood-focus-groupnbspoutcomes-on-physical-activity">http://journals.humankinetics.com/jpah-current-issue/jpah-volume-9-issue-8-november/-policy-makersrsquo-responses-to-neighborhood-focus-groupnbspoutcomes-on-physical-activity</a> *</p>	<p>This article examines the relationship between the perceived environment of residents, reaction to focus group outcomes by local policy makers and actual environmental and policy conditions. Nine focus groups in six neighbourhoods characterised as having the lowest median household income were conducted in San Francisco. An additional focus group was also conducted with nine city employees. Analyses of the transcripts show that the residents in each of the neighbourhoods were observed walking. The issue that most interfered with resident's ability to engage in physical activity was crime and environmental dangers. Residents reported fewer available resources than those identified by policy makers and provided recommendations for policies affecting their physical activity. Establishing and maintaining open lines of communication between the public and policy makers can help create beneficial health outcomes.</p>	GPAN	Physical activity; policy; low income neighbourhoods
<p>National Seniors Australia. 2012. <i>Seniors Sentiment Index</i>. Brisbane: National Seniors Australia.</p> <p><a href="http://www.nationalseniors.com.au/page/Driving_Change/News/Press_Releases/2012_Media_Releases/Seniors_Sentiment_Index/">http://www.nationalseniors.com.au/page/Driving_Change/News/Press_Releases/2012_Media_Releases/Seniors_Sentiment_Index/</a></p>	<p>This report presents results from the National Seniors Social Survey Wave 2. It provides insight into the wellbeing of older Australians using a representative survey of 2,000 older Australians. Based on these results, an index was created with respect to their social, financial and health wellbeing. Senior Australians are broadly positive about their life, are in good health and satisfied with their social wellbeing. Areas of concern include future financial wellbeing and health care.</p>	City Futures	Older Australians; wellbeing; index

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<p>Horton, R. 2012. 'GBD 2010: Understanding disease, injury, risk.' <i>The Lancet</i> 380 (9859): 2053-2054.  <a href="http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(12)62133-3/fulltext#article_upsell">http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(12)62133-3/fulltext#article_upsell</a></p>	<p>This special edition of the Lancet publishes the Global Burden of Disease (GBD) Study 2010, a collaboration of almost 500 scientists in 50 countries. The GBD is a systematic and comprehensive assessment of data on disease, injuries and risk. For example, non-communicable diseases such as heart disease are becoming the dominant cause of death and disability worldwide. Data for different countries, genders and age groups ultimately providing a basis for understanding present and future health priorities.</p>	<p>SIA</p>	<p>Worldwide health; health priorities</p>
<b>GETTING PEOPLE ACTIVE</b>			
<p>Nathan, A., Pereira, G., Foster, S., Hooper, P., Saarloos, D. &amp; Giles-Corti, B. 2012. 'Access to commercial destinations within the neighbourhood and walking among Australian older adults.' <i>International Journal of Behavioural Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> 9:133  <a href="http://www.ijbnpa.org/content/9/1/133/abstract">http://www.ijbnpa.org/content/9/1/133/abstract</a></p>	<p>This article examines the relationship between access to and mix of commercial destinations and walking in older adults. A group of 2,918 65-84 year old adults living in Western Australia completed the Active Australia Survey that assesses the prevalence of and sufficiency of weekly walking. Commercial destinations of participants' neighbourhoods were geocoded (i.e. food retail, general retail, medical services, financial services, general services and social infrastructure). Statistical analyses show that the most common type of accessible destination was medical care services. Access to general services (i.e. hairdresser or chemist) within 400m or 800m were both positively related to some participation in walking. Older adults were more likely to walk when social infrastructure was present within 800m of the neighbourhood boundary. The presence of certain destinations may influence walking among older adults.</p>	<p>GPAN</p>	<p>Walking; commercial destinations; older adults</p>
<p>Calise, T. V., Dumith, S. C., Delong, W. &amp; Kohl III, H.W. 2012. 'The effect of a neighborhood built environment on physical activity</p>	<p>This article examines the impact of living in a New Urbanist development on physical activity. A total of 267 households in an Austin, Texas New Urbanist</p>	<p>GPAN</p>	<p>Physical activity; Recreational activity; active</p>

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<p>behaviors.' <i>Journal of Physical Activity &amp; Health</i> 9 (8): 1089-1097.  <a href="http://journals.humankinetics.com/jpah-current-issue/jpah-volume-9-issue-8-november/the-effect-of-a-neighborhood-built-environment-on-physical-activity-behaviors">http://journals.humankinetics.com/jpah-current-issue/jpah-volume-9-issue-8-november/the-effect-of-a-neighborhood-built-environment-on-physical-activity-behaviors</a></p>	<p>development completed the Neighbourhood Physical Activity Questionnaire to assess activity before and after the move to the area. Statistical analysis of the data show that residents reported an increase in physical activity by approximately 66 minutes per week after moving to the area. Rather than walking for transport, recreational walking notably increased among residents. This study helps to identify and contextualise the type of physical activity occurring within a neighbourhood.</p>		<p>travel; New Urbanist development</p>
<p>Kirby, J. &amp; Inchley, J. 2013. 'Walking behaviours among adolescent girls in Scotland: A pilot study.' <i>Health Education</i> 113 (1): 28-51.  <a href="http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?articleid=17068595&amp;show=html">http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?articleid=17068595&amp;show=html</a></p>	<p>This article investigates the walking behaviours, experiences and attitudes among adolescent girls in Scotland. A group of 27 girls from one urban and one rural school participated in focus group discussions and a mapping exercise. These activities helped to identify the types of areas in which girls walk, their beliefs about walking, the benefits and barriers to walking as well as the social influences of walking. Thematic analyses of the data suggest that the urban/rural dimension influences walking behaviour. More than other factors, social influences were dominant in walking decisions for both urban and rural girls. The social aspects of walking can be a key influence in adolescent girl's walking patterns.</p>	<p>SS</p>	<p>Walking; urban; rural; girls; physical influences; social influences</p>
<b>CONNECTING AND STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES</b>			
<p>Zieff, S. G., Guedes, C. M. &amp; Eyler, A. 2012. 'Policy-makers' responses to neighborhood focus group outcomes on physical activity.' <i>Journal of Physical Activity &amp; Health</i> 9 (8): 1056-1064.  <a href="http://journals.humankinetics.com/jpah-current-issue/jpah-volume-9-issue-8-november/the-effect-of-a-neighborhood-built-environment-on-physical-activity-behaviors">http://journals.humankinetics.com/jpah-current-issue/jpah-volume-9-issue-8-november/the-effect-of-a-neighborhood-built-environment-on-physical-activity-behaviors</a></p>	<p>This article examines the relationship between the perceived environment of residents, reaction to focus group outcomes by local policy makers and actual environmental and policy conditions. Nine focus groups in six neighbourhoods characterised as having the lowest median household income were conducted in San Francisco. An additional focus group was also</p>	<p>GPAN</p>	<p>Physical activity; policy; low income neighbourhoods</p>

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<a href="#">november/-policy-makersrsquo-responses-to-neighborhood-focus-groupnbspoutcomes-on-physical-activity</a>	<p>conducted with nine city employees. Analyses of the transcripts show that the residents in each of the neighbourhoods were observed walking. The issue that most interfered with resident's ability to engage in physical activity was crime and environmental dangers. Residents reported fewer available resources than those identified by policy makers and provided recommendations for policies affecting their physical activity. Establishing and maintaining open lines of communication between the public and policy makers can help create beneficial health outcomes.</p>		
<p>Barahmand, U., Shahbazi, H. &amp; Shahbazi, Z. 2013. 'Implications of perceived physical and social aspects of the environment for self-reported physical and mental health.' <i>International Journal of Environmental Health Research</i> 23 (1): 31-45.  <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22639790">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22639790</a></p>	<p>This article explores perceptions of the physical environment and their effects on physical and mental health. A group of 137 adults randomly selected in a shopping plaza completed a questionnaire assessing perceptions of the interior and exterior household environment, neighbourhood characteristics and health-related measures. Statistical analyses revealed that negative perceptions of the interior home environment were negatively associated with indices of general health and total physical and mental health scores. Negative perceptions related to the exterior household environment were not related to any of the health indices. Perceptions of the neighbourhood environment were also related to general health. Aspects of the interior home environment should be considered alongside attributes of the neighbourhood environment when considering influences of health.</p>	SS	<p>Physical health; mental health; neighbourhood environment; household environment; perceptions</p>
<p>Richardson, E.A., Pearce, J., Mitchell, R. &amp; Shortt, N.K. 2013. 'A regional measure of neighbourhood multiple environmental deprivation: Relationships with health and</p>	<p>This article develops an evidence-based index to identify environmentally deprived areas and the contribution of such deprivation to ill health. A review of the literature and discussion with health professionals</p>	SS	<p>Environmental deprivation; health; health inequalities; index</p>

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<p>health inequalities.' <i>The Professional Geographer</i> 65 (1): 153-170.  <a href="http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00330124.2012.660457#preview">http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00330124.2012.660457#preview</a></p>	<p>identified the indicators of environmental deprivation (i.e. air pollution, noise pollution, traffic environment, undesirable land use, crime rates). Regression modelling was conducted on each of the indicators in relation to population and health data taken from South Lanarkshire, Scotland. The results suggest that residents living in areas of high to medium levels of environmental deprivation have a greater risk of reporting that their health was not good. Those living in socially deprived neighbourhoods had significantly worse self-reported health than those in more affluent areas. Environmental deprivation may help explain poor health and health inequalities.</p>		
<p>Zieff, S. G., Guedes, C. M. &amp; Eyler, A. 2012. 'Policy-makers' responses to neighborhood focus group outcomes on physical activity.' <i>Journal of Physical Activity &amp; Health</i> 9 (8): 1056-1064.  <a href="http://journals.humankinetics.com/jpah-current-issue/jpah-volume-9-issue-8-november/-policy-makersrsquo-responses-to-neighborhood-focus-groupnbspoutcomes-on-physical-activity">http://journals.humankinetics.com/jpah-current-issue/jpah-volume-9-issue-8-november/-policy-makersrsquo-responses-to-neighborhood-focus-groupnbspoutcomes-on-physical-activity</a> *</p>	<p>This article examines the relationship between the perceived environment of residents, reaction to focus group outcomes by local policy makers and actual environmental and policy conditions. Nine focus groups in six neighbourhoods characterised as having the lowest median household income were conducted in San Francisco. An additional focus group was also conducted with nine city employees. Analyses of the transcripts show that the residents in each of the neighbourhoods were observed walking. The issue that most interfered with resident's ability to engage in physical activity was crime and environmental dangers. Residents reported fewer available resources than those identified by policy makers and provided recommendations for policies affecting their physical activity. Establishing and maintaining open lines of communication between the public and policy makers can help create beneficial health outcomes.</p>	<p>GPAN</p>	<p>Physical activity; policy; low income neighbourhoods</p>

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<b>PROVIDING HEALTHY FOOD OPTIONS</b>			
<p>He, M., Tucker, P., Irwin, J.D., Gilliland, J., Larsen, K. &amp; Hess, P. 2012. 'Obesogenic neighbourhoods: The impact of neighbourhood restaurants and convenience stores on adolescents' food consumption behaviours.' <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> 15 (12): 2331-2339.  <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22390896">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22390896</a></p>	<p>This article analyses the relationship between the food environment and adolescent food consumption in London. A group of 810 students (aged 11-14 years) completed questionnaires that assessed diet patterns over the past 12 months. Home areas were geocoded along with the density and proximity of fast food outlets and convenience stores. Statistical analysis shows that students whose homes were further than 1km from the nearest convenience store had a higher Healthy Eating Index than those who lived within 1km (p&lt;0.05). A similar finding was found for those who attended schools located further than 1km from the nearest convenience store (p&lt;0.05) and fast food outlet (p&lt;0.10). The presence of fast food outlets can affect the food consumption patterns of adolescents living in London.</p>	<p>SS</p>	<p>Food consumption; convenience stores; fast food outlets; adolescents</p>

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