3-14 December 2012

FORTNIGHTLY LITERATURE REVIEW

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	ALERT SOURCE	KEYWORDS
GENERAL POLICY AND RESEARCH			
Department of Infrastructure and Transport. 2012. *State of Australian Cities*. Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia. http://apo.org.au/research/state-australian-cities-2012	This yearly report draws on the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 Census of Population and Housing data to explore trends affecting major Australian cities. Through six chapters, it covers key findings and implications related to population and settlement, productivity, sustainability, liveability and governance. An evaluation of progress in implementing the National Urban Policy is also included.	APO	Health; planning; policy; Australian cities
Maller, C. 2012. *Master planned communities and the re-formation of cities for health and wellbeing: The case of Selandra Rise.* Presented at the International Making Cities Livable Conference, Portland OR http://apo.org.au/research/master-planned-communities-and-re-formation-cities-health-and-wellbeing	This paper focuses on the connection between spatial and social features of a housing development, daily routines and the health and well being of its residents. Selandra Rise, a housing development in Melbourne AU, was chosen as a site to research the features of the development as it contributes to the health and wellbeing of its residents. This paper outlines its findings to date.	APO	Master-planned communities; residential health and well-being; social practice
Dodson, E.A., Stamatakis, K.A., Chalifour, S., Haire-Joshu, D., McBride, T. & Brownson, R.C. 2013. 'State legislators' work on public health-related issues: What influences priorities?' *Journal of Public Health Management Practice* 19(1): 25-29. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23169400	This paper analyses the factors that may influence state legislators' decisions about which health issues they address. A group of 75 legislators from 6 US states completed a questionnaire rating the priority of health issues in relation to other policies and the influence of other factors on health priorities. The findings show that when determining what health issues to work on, constituents' needs or opinions were the most important factor swaying legislators' focus. The second important factor was evidence of scientific effectiveness.	SS	Advocacy; public heath

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	ALERT SOURCE	KEYWORDS
	Educating the public about health issues as well as providing empirical evidence may help influence legislators to focus on health policies.		
Martin, A., Suhrcke, M. & Ogilvie, D. 2012. 'Financial incentives to promote active travel: An evidence review and economic framework.' *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 43 (6): e45-e57. http://www.ajpmonline.org/article/S0749-3797%2812%2900622-8/abstract	This article explores the potential for financial incentives to encourage active travel. A review of the literature identified 5 reviews and 20 studies of financial incentives impacting active travel, physical activity or obesity. Studies predominantly involved free bicycles or local road pricing at specific locations. Based on a simple economic rational-choice framework, financial incentives may have a strong role in promoting walking and cycling. However, more investigation about how people might respond to such incentives is warranted.	SS/APAN	Financial incentives; literature review; active transport
PCAL. 2012. *Be Active International Congress on Physical Activity and Public Health.* Satellite meeting on Integrating Active Transportation and Health into Transportation Planning. http://www.pcal.nsw.gov.au/resources/presentations	This satellite meeting provided four presentations covering the Integration of active transport and health into land use planning. With a focus on active transport cost, Chris Rissel, Lawrence Frank, Nick Cavill and Rob Tyson made presentations. Presentations are available via the link.	PCAL	Active transportation; health; land use planning
GETTING PEOPLE ACTIVE			
Garcia-Palomares, J., Gutierrez, J. & Latorre, M. 2012. 'Optimizing the location of stations in bike-sharing programs: A GIS approach.' *Applied Geography* 35 (1-2): 235-246. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0143622812000744	This article advocates a geographic systems approach to determine the optimal location for bike-sharing stations. A review of the literature indicates the success of any bike-sharing program lies in the location and distribution of stations. The city of Madrid was used as a study area. Data related to street network, population, number of jobs, and public transport infrastructure were coded into ArcGIS-ArcINFO 10. Location-allocation models were used to assess five different station capacity scenarios. These models determine the	SS	Bike-sharing programs; station location; location-allocation models

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	ALERT SOURCE	KEYWORDS
	potential demand allocated to each bike station, the suitability of station location and the accessibility of stations to potential destinations. Such results based on these models can be useful in planning successful bike-sharing programs.		
Van Dyck, D., Cerin, E., Conway, T.L., De Bourdeaudhuij, I., Owen, N., Kerr, J., Cardon, G., Frank, L.D., Saelens, B.E. & Sallis, J.F. 2013. 'Perceived neighbourhood environmental attributes associated with adults' leisure-time physical activity: Findings from Belgium, Australia and the USA.' *Health & Place* 19 (1): 59-68. http://www.sciencedirect.com.ezproxy.lib.rmit.edu.au/science/article/pii/S1353829212001839	This article presents analyses on environmental correlates of overall physical activity from Australia, United States and Belgium. Participants from each country were recruited from high- and low-walkable and high- and low- income neighbourhoods. Walkability was assessed using a GIS based walkability index; environmental perceptions through the Neighbourhood Environmental Walkability Scale; and physical activity through IPAQ. Findings suggest that perceived residential density, aesthetics and perceiving few barriers in the neighbourhood towards walking contribute to a 'recreational walking friendliness' index. The 'leisure time activity friendliness' index consisted of residential density, proximity to recreation facilities, walking and cycling facilities and crime safety. These indices were positively associated with physical activity in AU and USA but not Belgium. There is little overlap between the environmental characteristics related to recreational walking and those related to leisure time physical activity.	SS	Physical activity; built environment; policy
Saksvig, B.I., Webber, L.S., Elder, J.P., Ward, D., Evenson, K.R., Dowda, M., Chae, S.E. & Treuth, M.S. 2012. 'A cross-sectional and longitudinal study of travel by walking	This article examines the walking patterns of girls attending 36 middle schools across the US. A group of 3,076 girls wore ActiGraph accelerometers, self-reported their physical activity over three days and measured for their body mass index. The distance to school, street connectivity and neighbourhood population density were geocoded using ArcGIS 9.	SS	Active travel; girls; body mass index

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	ALERT SOURCE	KEYWORDS
before and after school among eighth-grade girls.' *Journal of Adolescent Health* 51 (6): 608-614. http://www.sciencedirect.com.ezproxy.lib.rmit.edu.au/science/article/pii/S1054139X1200105X	Mixed model regression analyses suggest that multiracial/other girls reported more walking before and after school than Caucasian girls. Those girls who walked more reported more interesting places to go and footpath availability as well as accumulated more minutes of moderate to vigorous physical activity. Of the 1,017 girls participating in the two-year longitudinal study, there were no meaningful differences in mean BMI scores between consistent and inconsistent walkers.		
Prince, S.A., Kristjansson, E.A., Russell, K., Billette, J.M., Sawada, M.C., Ali, A., Tremblay, M.S. & Prud'homme, D. 2012. 'Relationships between neighbourhoods, physical activity, and obesity: A multilevel analysis of a large Canadian city.' *Obesity* 20 (10): 2093–2100. http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1038/oby.2011.392/abstract *	This article examines the relationship between the built and social environment and physical activity and obesity. A group of 4,727 adults across 86 Canadian neighbourhoods self-reported their participation in an assortment of leisure time physical activity over the previous 3 months as well as their body mass index. Neighbourhood characteristics of participants were defined (i.e. recreational facilities, socioeconomic environment, food outlets). Statistical analyses show that neighbourhood characteristics were not significantly associated with men's leisure activities or rates of overweight/obesity. For women, however, an increase in availability of park area resulted in higher odds of being active as well as being overweight/obesity. Additionally, an increase in the density of convenience stores and fast food outlets were associated with greater odds of overweight/obesity in women. These findings suggest that characteristics of the neighbourhood environment affect men's and women's rates of leisure activity and rates of overweight/obesity differently.	APAN	Physical activity; overweight; obesity; recreational outlets; food outlets

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	ALERT SOURCE	KEYWORDS
CONNECTING AND STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES			
Turrell, G., Haynes, M., Wilson, L.-A. & Giles-Corti, B. 2013. 'Can the built environment reduce health inequalities? A study of neighbourhood socioeconomic disadvantage and walking for transport.' *Health & Place* 19 (1): 89-98. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1353829212001876	This article investigates the reasons for higher rates of walking in poorer neighbourhoods. A total of 11,037 residents living in Brisbane completed surveys about their physical activity, neighbourhood perception and socio-demographics. Neighbourhood disadvantage, street connectivity, density and land use mix were computed for these residents. Mediation analysis and multilevel regression analysis suggest that higher levels of walking in poorer neighbourhoods were associated with greater street connectivity and land use mix as well as limited access to a motor vehicle for these residents. To reduce health inequalities, initiatives should be directed at increasing the levels of walking for transport and recreation in disadvantaged neighbourhoods.	SS/APAN	Walking; built environment; health inequalities
van Herzele, A. & de Vries, S. 2012. 'Linking green space to health: A comparative study of two urban neighbourhoods in Ghent, Belgium.' *Population and Environment* 34 (2): 171-193. http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs11111-011-0153-1	This article examines the relationship between green space and health in Belgium. Green space encompasses both green areas (parks, grass areas) and streetscape greenery (trees, gardens). Two urban neighbourhoods with similar demographics but two contrasting green catchment areas were selected. A group of 190 residents completed questionnaires related to their physical activity, perceived stress, ability to concentrate, social cohesion, neighbourhood satisfaction and general health. Statistical analyses indicate that those living in a greener neighbourhood reported greater satisfaction with their neighbourhood. Neighbourhood satisfaction mediates the link between living in a green neighbourhood and happiness.	SS	Green space; neighbourhood satisfaction
Buman, M.P., Winter, S.J., Baker, C., Hekler, E.B., Otten, J.J. & King, A.C. 2012. 'Neighbourhood Eating and Activity	This article describes a method for engaging older adults in food and physical activity environment and policy change. Residents living in two low-income older	SS	Neighbourhood assessment; physical activity;

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	ALERT SOURCE	KEYWORDS
Advocacy Teams (NEAAT): Engaging older adults in policy activities to improve food and physical environments.' *Translational Behavioural Medicine* 2 (2): 249-253 http://link.springer.com/journal/13142/2/2/page/1 *	adult communal housing settings in California were invited to document the features of their neighbourhood with photographs and audio narratives. Residents then conducted a post-audit needs assessment related to relevant issues, pedestrian and vehicle counts and food outlet availability. Following this audit, residents were asked to identify the environmental features in need of change and then rate these changes in order of importance and feasibility. Examples include the development of a community garden and local business support for a nearby crosswalk. Older adults represent a resource for collecting community-focused data and generating local food and physical activity policies.		food environment; older adults; low income communal housing
PROVIDING HEALTHY FOOD OPTIONS			
Hanratty, B., Milton, B., Ashton, M. & Whitehead, M. 2012. ''McDonalds and KFC, it's never going to happen': The challenges of working with food outlets to tackle the obesogenic environment.' *Journal of Public Health* 34 (4): 548-554. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22611262	This article identifies the barriers and facilitators to working with food outlets to promote healthy eating. A group of 36 health workers (senior/middle managers, frontline staff, public health workers) were interviewed about their experiences of working with food outlets to curb obesity in disadvantaged areas. Three specific initiatives were highlighted: a breastfeeding welcome award, an eating well award and the use of planning regulations to restrict the number of food outlets. Findings from the interview suggest a conflict between business profit and public health. There was also difficulty among health workers to establish a working relationship with businesses. National policies recognising the need for businesses to engage with local public health service may help alleviate the obesogenic environment.	SS	Disadvantaged areas; food outlets; obesity
Buman, M.P., Winter, S.J., Baker, C., Hekler, E.B., Otten, J.J. & King, A.C. 2012.	This article describes a method for engaging older adults in food and physical activity environment and	SS	Neighbourhood assessment;

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	ALERT SOURCE	KEYWORDS
'Neighbourhood Eating and Activity Advocacy Teams (NEAAT): Engaging older adults in policy activities to improve food and physical environments.' *Translational Behavioural Medicine* 2 (2): 249-253 http://link.springer.com/journal/13142/2/2/page/1 *	policy change. Residents living in two low-income older adult communal housing settings in California were invited to document the features of their neighbourhood with photographs and audio narratives. Residents then conducted a post-audit needs assessment related to relevant issues, pedestrian and vehicle counts and food outlet availability. Following this audit, residents were asked to identify the environmental features in need of change and then rate these changes in order of importance and feasibility. Examples include the development of a community garden and local business support for a nearby crosswalk. Older adults represent a resource for collecting community-focused data and generating local food and physical activity policies.		physical activity; food environment; older adults; low income communal housing
Prince, S.A., Kristjansson, E.A., Russell, K., Billette, J.M., Sawada, M.C., Ali, A., Tremblay, M.S. & Prud'homme, D. 2012. 'Relationships between neighbourhoods, physical activity, and obesity: A multilevel analysis of a large Canadian city.' *Obesity* 20 (10): 2093–2100. http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1038/oby.2011.392/abstract *	This article examines the relationship between the built and social environment and physical activity and obesity. A group of 4,727 adults across 86 Canadian neighbourhoods self-reported their participation in an assortment of leisure time physical activity over the previous 3 months as well as their body mass index. Neighbourhood characteristics of participants were defined (i.e. recreational facilities, socioeconomic environment, food outlets). Statistical analyses show that neighbourhood characteristics were not significantly associated with men's leisure activities or rates of overweight/obesity. For women, however, an increase in availability of park area resulted in higher odds of being active as well as being overweight/obesity. Additionally, an increase in the density of convenience stores and fast food outlets were associated with greater odds of overweight/obesity in women. These findings suggest that characteristics of	APAN	Physical activity; overweight; obesity; recreational outlets; food outlets

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	ALERT SOURCE	KEYWORDS
	the neighbourhood environment affect men's and women's rates of leisure activity and rates of overweight/obesity differently.		

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