

## FORTNIGHTLY LITERATURE REVIEW

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	ALERT SOURCE	KEYWORDS
<b>GENERAL POLICY AND RESEARCH</b>			
Ricklin, A. et al. 2012. <i>Healthy Planning: An evaluation of comprehensive and sustainability plans addressing public health</i> . Chicago: American Planning Association. <a href="http://www.planning.org/research/public_health/pdf/evaluationreport.pdf">http://www.planning.org/research/public_health/pdf/evaluationreport.pdf</a> *	This report explores how public health-related goals can be integrated into comprehensive planning practices. It details the analysis of 18 comprehensive and 4 sustainability plans from US jurisdictions. Public health topics included in the plans, opportunities and barriers facing communities and the current state of planning for public health are assessed. Examples of robust public health policies are provided and focus on topics such as active living, food and nutrition, social cohesion and mental health.	HCDN	Comprehensive planning policies; public health; frameworks
The American Public Health Association & the Safe Routes to School National Partnership. 2012. <i>Promoting Active Transportation: An Opportunity for Public Health</i> . Atlanta, Georgia: Centre for Disease Control and Prevention. <a href="http://www.saferoutespartnership.org/sites/default/files/pdf/The_Final_Active_Primer.pdf">http://www.saferoutespartnership.org/sites/default/files/pdf/The_Final_Active_Primer.pdf</a>	This report outlines the importance of prioritising health in transportation planning and policies. Aimed at the practitioner, examples are given of how to participate in transport and planning making processes at the local and state levels of government. An overview of the organization and funding of transport programs are provided. The report concludes with suggestions on leveraging limited resources to promote active transport.	HCDN	Active transport; policy development; practitioners
Special Issue. 2012. 'Evaluation of Active Living by Design.' <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> 43 (5 SUPPL.4): S267-S414. <a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com.ezproxy.lib.rmit.edu.au/science/journal/07493797/43/5/supp/S4">http://www.sciencedirect.com.ezproxy.lib.rmit.edu.au/science/journal/07493797/43/5/supp/S4</a> *	This special issue provides a collection of articles related to the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Active Living by Design programme. This program funded multidisciplinary partnerships to address the socio-ecological factors related to physical activity. The articles in this supplement focus on the evaluation of the projects produced by these partnerships as well as community articles on the impacts of specific active	SS	Active Living; Design; Community partnerships; evaluation

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	living projects. The issue concludes with commentaries on the contributions of Active Living and Design programme.		
<b>GETTING PEOPLE ACTIVE</b>			
Special Issue. 2012. 'Evaluation of Active Living by Design.' <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> 43 (5 SUPPL.4): S267-S414. <a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com.ezproxy.lib.rmit.edu.au/science/journal/07493797/43/5/supp/S4">http://www.sciencedirect.com.ezproxy.lib.rmit.edu.au/science/journal/07493797/43/5/supp/S4</a> *	This special issue provides a collection of articles related to the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Active Living by Design programme. This program funded multidisciplinary partnerships to address the socio-ecological factors related to physical activity. The articles in this supplement focus on the evaluation of the projects produced by these partnerships as well as community articles on the impacts of specific active living projects. The issue concludes with commentaries on the contributions of Active Living and Design programme.	SS	Active Living; Design; Community partnerships; evaluation
Ricklin, A. et al. 2012. <i>Healthy Planning: An evaluation of comprehensive and sustainability plans addressing public health</i> . Chicago: American Planning Association. <a href="http://www.planning.org/research/publichealth/pdf/evaluationreport.pdf">http://www.planning.org/research/publichealth/pdf/evaluationreport.pdf</a> *	This report explores how public health-related goals can be integrated into comprehensive planning practices. It details the analysis of 18 comprehensive and 4 sustainability plans from US jurisdictions. Public health topics included in the plans, opportunities and barriers facing communities and the current state of planning for public health are assessed. Examples of robust public health policies are provided and focus on topics such as active living, food and nutrition, social cohesion and mental health.	HCDN	Comprehensive planning policies; public health; frameworks
Eriksson, U., Arvidsson, D., Gebel, K., Ohlsson, H. & Sundquist, K. 2012. 'Walkability parameters, active transportation and objective physical activity: moderating and mediating effects of motor vehicle ownership in a cross-sectional study.' <i>International Journal of</i>	This study examines the relationship between the built environment and active transport as well as the effects of vehicle ownership on this relationship. Using Geographic Information Systems, 32 Swedish neighbourhoods were assessed for their residential density, street connectivity and land use mix. A group of 3,226 adults residing in these neighbourhoods were	APAN	Active transport; physical activity; residential density; street connectivity; land use mix; vehicle ownership

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<p><i>Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> 9: 123. doi:10.1186/1479-5868-9-123 <a href="http://www.ijbnpa.org/content/9/1/123/abstract">http://www.ijbnpa.org/content/9/1/123/abstract</a></p>	<p>randomly selected to complete the IPAQ survey and wear accelerometers. The results indicate that the median time spent in MVPA was 41 minutes per day; and time spent walking for transport, 125 minutes per day. Statistical analyses indicate that density and land use mix were significantly associated with walking for transport and MVPA. Vehicle ownership was found to mediate but not moderate these associations.</p>		
<p>Gropp, K.M., Pickett, W. &amp; Janssen, I. 2012. 'Multiple-level examination of correlates of active transportation to school among youth living within 1 mile of their school. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> 9: 124 doi:10.1186/1479-5868-9-124 <a href="http://www.ijbnpa.org/content/9/1/124/abstract">http://www.ijbnpa.org/content/9/1/124/abstract</a></p>	<p>This study analyses the effects of individual and family characteristics; school policies, programs and infrastructure; and aesthetics, footpaths, road, neighbourhood socioeconomic levels and climate on active school transport. A total group of 3,997 Canadian youth completed the Canadian Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children survey. Geographic Information Systems provided data on footpaths and road measures with SES and climate taken from existing databases. Statistical analysis suggests that about 63% of the youth engage in regular active transport to school. Gender, car ownership, SES, length of roads, amount of litter and climate were the factors found to be associated with active transport. Active school transport is related to a multitude of factors.</p>	APAN	Active travel; school travel; school policies; built environment
<p>Collins, P., Al-Nakeeb, Y., Nevill, A. &amp; Lyons, M. 2012. 'The impact of the built environment on young people's physical activity patterns: a suburban-rural comparison using GPS.' <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> 9 (9):3030–3050. <a href="http://www.mdpi.com/16604601/9/9/3030/htm">http://www.mdpi.com/16604601/9/9/3030/htm</a></p>	<p>This paper explores the free-living physical activity patterns of adolescents in English rural and suburban locations. A total of 44 youth aged 13-14 years wore an integrated GPS and heart rate monitor, completed a 7-day physical activity diary and provided valid data. Statistical analyses suggest suburban males and rural females reporting significantly higher BMI levels when compared to their counterparts. Suburban youth significantly participated in more daily activity over 7</p>	HCDN	Physical activity; rural; suburban; youth

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	days (52 minutes) when compared to rural youth (27 minutes). These findings suggest a disparity between the two geographical settings and recommend specific interventions targeting each setting.		
<p>Shibata, A., Oka, K., Inoue, S., Christian, H., Kitabatake, Y. &amp; Shimomitsu, T. 2012. 'Physical Activity of Japanese Older Adults Who Own and Walk Dogs.' <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> 43 (4): 429-433.</p> <p><a href="http://www.ajpmonline.org/article/S0749-3797%2812%2900454-0/abstract">http://www.ajpmonline.org/article/S0749-3797%2812%2900454-0/abstract</a></p>	<p>This paper examines the association between dog ownership, dog walking and physical activity in older Japanese adults. Participants aged 65-74 years (N=1926) completed a survey related to their physical activity and dog ownership. The results indicate that of the 14% of the population who owned dogs, 71% of the owners reported walking an average of 300-308 minutes per week. Dog walkers reported spending more time engaged in moderate to vigorous physical activity than non-walkers. Dog walking may be a viable means of intervention for increasing overall physical activity in older Japanese adults.</p>	GPAN	Dog walking; physical activity; older adults
<b>CONNECTING AND STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES</b>			
<p>Ricklin, A. et al. 2012. <i>Healthy Planning: An evaluation of comprehensive and sustainability plans addressing public health</i>. Chicago: American Planning Association.</p> <p><a href="http://www.planning.org/research/public_health/pdf/evaluationreport.pdf">http://www.planning.org/research/public_health/pdf/evaluationreport.pdf</a>*</p>	<p>This report explores how public health-related goals can be integrated into comprehensive planning practices. It details the analysis of 18 comprehensive and 4 sustainability plans from US jurisdictions. Public health topics included in the plans, opportunities and barriers facing communities and the current state of planning for public health are assessed. Examples of robust public health policies are provided and focus on topics such as active living, food and nutrition, social cohesion and mental health.</p>	HCDN	Comprehensive planning policies; public health; frameworks
<p>Brown, D.R., Soares, J., Epping, J.M., Lankford, T.J., Wallace, J.S., Hopkins, D., Buchanan, L.R., Orleans, C.T. 2012. 'Stand-alone mass media campaigns to increase physical activity: A community guide</p>	<p>This paper evaluates the effectiveness of mass media campaigns to increase physical activity through a systematic review of the literature. Of 267 articles related to the promotion of physical activity through media published from 1980-2008, 16 were selected for</p>	SS	Physical activity; media; community outreach

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<p>updated review.’  <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i>            43(5): 551-561.  <a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com.ezproxy.lib.rmit.edu.au/science/article/pii/S0749379712005429">http://www.sciencedirect.com.ezproxy.lib.rmit.edu.au/science/article/pii/S0749379712005429</a></p>	<p>review. The analysis indicates that the intervention effects, based entirely on self-report measures were inconsistent. These findings conclude that there is insufficient evidence to determine the effectiveness of media campaigns to increase physical activity. Further research to strengthen the evidence base is warranted.</p>		
<p>Honold, J., Beyer, R., Lakes, T. &amp; van der Meer, E. 2012. ‘Multiple environmental burdens and neighbourhood-related health of city residents.’ <i>Journal of Environmental Psychology</i> 32 (4): 305-317.  <a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S027249441200028X">http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S027249441200028X</a></p>	<p>This study examines the multiple burdens and health of urban residents living in Berlin. Environmental burdens were characterised as traffic noise, air pollution and lack of green space and aggregated from existing datasets. Based on these datasets, neighbourhoods were classified as being high or low burden blocks. Surveys were distributed in the neighbourhoods with a total of 428 residents completing questions related to neighbourhood satisfaction, life satisfaction, health behaviour as well as psychological and physical symptoms. Findings indicate that residents from high burden blocks reported poorer health if they appraised their environmental conditions as stressful. General health symptoms were related to perceived air pollution. Subsequently, healthy neighbourhood development policies should focus on ameliorating high levels of traffic (sources of both air and noise pollution) as well as providing areas of green space in urban areas.</p>	<p>APAN</p>	<p>Environmental burdens, neighbourhood satisfaction; health behaviours; urban</p>
<b>PROVIDING HEALTHY FOOD OPTIONS</b>			
<p>Ricklin, A. et al. 2012. <i>Healthy Planning: An evaluation of comprehensive and sustainability plans addressing public health</i>. Chicago: American Planning Association.  <a href="http://www.planning.org/research/publichealth/pdf/evaluationreport.pdf">http://www.planning.org/research/publichealth/pdf/evaluationreport.pdf</a>*</p>	<p>This report explores how public health-related goals can be integrated into comprehensive planning practices. It details the analysis of 18 comprehensive and 4 sustainability plans from US jurisdictions. Public health topics included in the plans, opportunities and barriers facing communities and the current state of planning for public health are assessed. Examples of robust public</p>	<p>HCDN</p>	<p>Comprehensive planning policies; public health; frameworks</p>

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	health policies are provided and focus on topics such as active living, food and nutrition, social cohesion and mental health.		
<p>Black, J.L., Day, M. 2012.  'Availability of limited service food outlets surrounding schools in British Columbia.'  <i>Canadian Journal of Public Health</i> 103 (4): 255-259.  <a href="http://journal.cpha.ca/index.php/cjph/article/view/3192">http://journal.cpha.ca/index.php/cjph/article/view/3192</a></p>	<p>This article assesses the availability of food outlets within walking distance of Canadian schools. A list of food outlets were obtained from a database and included food stores, fast food outlets, delis and convenience stores. A total of 1,392 governmental schools were geocoded along with food outlets. The number of food outlets within 800m surrounding each school was estimated to characterise a 10-12 minute walking distance from the school. Findings suggest that 54% of the schools had at least one type of food outlet within walking distance of the school. Food stores and fast food outlets were the most commonly available outlets. Schools characterised by lowest or medium income levels and neighbourhoods with higher population densities were significantly more likely to have food outlets nearby. While students may have access to such food outlets, little is known whether such availability impacts actual dietary outcomes for the youth and further research is necessary.</p>	SS	Fast food outlets; convenience stores; food stores; accessibility; schools
<p>Chen, S.E., Florax, R.J. &amp; Snyder, S.D. (In Print). 'Obesity and fast food in urban markets: a new approach using geo-referenced micro data.'  <i>Health Economics</i>.  <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22911977">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22911977</a></p>	<p>This paper provides a model to assess the relationship between features of the built environment and obesity. To create the model for determinants of body mass index, the authors combined the geocoded location of fast-food restaurants with data about personal health, behavioural, and neighbourhood characteristics. Using the model, the effects of setting density limits on the number of fast food outlets in high-density fast food areas is simulated. For example, a simulation was run limiting 6 fast food outlets per square km. Results found</p>	HCDN	Obesity; fast food; land use policy

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	that by decreasing 15 restaurants in the area, 178 people were directly affected by the simulated policy change. Such change may subsequently affect individual body mass index. This model can help policy makers understand the potential effects of particular scenarios intended to change the food environment to promote healthy lifestyles.		

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