

## FORTNIGHTLY LITERATURE REVIEW

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	ALERT SOURCE	KEYWORDS
<b>GENERAL POLICY AND RESEARCH</b>			
<p>Aditjandra, P.T., Mulley, C. and Nelson, J.D. 2012. 'The influence of neighbourhood design on travel behaviour: Empirical evidence from North East England.' <i>Transport Policy</i> (in press).  <a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0967070X12000819">http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0967070X12000819</a></p>	<p>This paper examines the effects of social and physical factors on travel behaviour in ten English communities. It begins by providing an overview of UK spatial and transport policies related to a low carbon future. Ten neighbourhoods characterising the traditional and suburban street layout were selected as a case study. Questionnaires were distributed to 2200 households to capture neighbourhood design perceptions and travel attitudes. Multivariate analysis shows that respondents from the traditional street layout scored higher than the suburban street layout on perceived travel accessibility, shopping/facilities accessibility and social factors but lower on safety and residential spaciousness. These findings suggest that those living in traditional street layouts perceive greater opportunities for active transport and shopping. Policies intended to curb carbon-based travel with measures to increase active travel may be more beneficial in traditional rather than urban street layouts.</p>	GPAN	Neighbourhood design; travel attitudes; preferences; policy
<p>Kerr, J., Rosenberg, D. and Frank, L. 2012. 'The role of the built environment in healthy aging community design, physical activity and health among older adults.' <i>Journal of Planning Literature</i> 27(1):43-60.  <a href="http://jpl.sagepub.com/content/27/1/43">http://jpl.sagepub.com/content/27/1/43</a></p>	<p>This article reviews the literature as it relates to walking, health of older adults and the built environment. It describes the health benefits of walking for older adults. It then categorises the impact of neighbourhood design on older adults: physical activity and walking, mental and physical health, ability to age in place and the importance of access to transportation.</p>	GPAN	Older adults; neighbourhood design; physical activity; walking

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	Built environment changes should promote independence and physical activity for adults. Attention to decreased sensory and physical abilities, improved street connectivity and access to destinations as well as traffic calming are the recommended changes.		
<p>Durand, C. Dunton, G., Spruijt-Metz, D. and Pentz, M. 2012. 'Does community type moderate the relationship between parent perceptions of the neighbourhood and physical activity in children?' <i>American Journal of Health Promotion</i> 26(6): 371-380.</p> <p><a href="http://www.ajhpcontents.com/doi/abs/10.4278/ajhp.100827-QUAN-290">http://www.ajhpcontents.com/doi/abs/10.4278/ajhp.100827-QUAN-290</a></p>	<p>This paper examines whether parents' perceptions of the neighbourhood affects children's levels of physical activity. The chosen Californian neighbourhoods included one specifically designed to be walkable and activity-friendly (smart-growth), as well as conventional neighbourhoods. The study collected data from 365 families. Parents filled out the Neighbourhood Environment Walkability Scale and children wore accelerometers. Results indicate that parent perceptions of the neighbourhood were not associated with children's moderate-vigorous physical activity. However, a relationship existed between children's active commuting parent's perception of perceived crime, traffic hazards, hilliness, physical barriers, street connectivity, aesthetics and walking infrastructure for those participants living in the smart-growth neighbourhood. Future research should investigate both the perceived and actual attributes of the neighbourhood environment and their relationship with physical activity.</p>	APAN	Active travel; physical activity; built environment; children; smart growth
<p>Webster, K. and Cunningham, C. 2012. 'Preparing for bike-sharing: Insight from focus groups and surveys, Chattanooga, Tennessee, 2010.' <i>Health Promotion Practice</i>. doi: 10.1177/1524839912447191</p> <p><a href="http://hpp.sagepub.com/content/early/2012/07/03/1524839912447191.abstract">http://hpp.sagepub.com/content/early/2012/07/03/1524839912447191.abstract</a></p>	<p>This article assesses the attitudes, behaviours and perspectives related to a bicycle-sharing program in Tennessee. Nine focus groups consisting of 56 participants were conducted and 54 surveys were collected. Respondents reported riding a bike for exercise, recreation and general transportation. They identified hygiene maintenance, traffic safety, time, lack</p>	APAN	Bicycling; physical activity; policy; bike-sharing programs

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	of bicycle storage, lack of skill, weather and lack of infrastructure as barriers to bicycling. Approximately 70% of the participants would consider using a bike-sharing program. These findings suggest that a desire exists to cycle more if suggested barriers were remedied. Such input can be valuable to the planning and implementation process of bicycle-sharing programs in other municipalities.		
<p>The Lancet. 2012. 'Series on Physical Activity'. <i>The Lancet</i>, July 18, 2012.*  <a href="http://www.thelancet.com/series/physical-activity">http://www.thelancet.com/series/physical-activity</a></p>	<p>The Lancet has released a series of papers devoted to physical activity. These papers discuss the physical activity levels of the world's population, the correlates of physical activity to determine why some people are physically active and others are not, evidence-based physical activity interventions as well as global actions for public health.</p>	<p>APAN</p>	<p>Physical activity; statistics; interventions; world trends; strategies</p>
<p>Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. 2012. <i>National food plan: Green paper</i>. Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia.*  <a href="http://apo.org.au/research/national-food-plan">http://apo.org.au/research/national-food-plan</a></p>	<p>This paper presents a National Food Plan that integrates approaches to food-related policies and programs. The first half of this paper describes Australia's food system and policy framework, food security and the provision of safe and nutritious food. The remainder of the document discusses the regulation, management and access of food. It concludes by placing Australia's food system in the context of global food security.</p>	<p>APO</p>	<p>Food system; nutritious food; productivity; policy</p>
<p>Drabsch, T. 2012. <i>Measuring well-being</i>. Sydney: NSW Parliamentary Research Service.*  <a href="http://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/prod/parlment/publications.nsf/0/73BB54BD3EBD62F8CA257A400019C28B/\$File/Wellbeing.pdf">http://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/prod/parlment/publications.nsf/0/73BB54BD3EBD62F8CA257A400019C28B/\$File/Wellbeing.pdf</a></p>	<p>This paper provides an overview of well-being and its measurement. Well-being indicators often reflect the following domains: the economy, the environment, society and governance. Through seven sections, this paper defines well-being, provides a historical context of measuring well-being, explores the ways in which well-being is measured, discusses public policies relation to societal well-being as well as provides Australian and international examples of measurement systems.</p>	<p>City Futures</p>	<p>Well-being; statistics</p>

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<b>GETTING PEOPLE ACTIVE</b>			
<p>Sugiyama,T., Maïke, N., Cole, R., Giles-Corti, B. and Neville, O. 2012. 'Destination and route attributes associated with adults walking: A review.' <i>Medicine &amp; Science in Sports &amp; Exercise</i> 44(7): 1275-1286.  <a href="http://journals.lww.com/acsm-msse/Abstract/2012/07000/Destination_and_Route_Attributes_Associated_with.11.aspx">http://journals.lww.com/acsm-msse/Abstract/2012/07000/Destination_and_Route_Attributes_Associated_with.11.aspx</a></p>	<p>This paper synthesizes the literature regarding destination and route attributes related to utilitarian and recreational walking among adults. Environmental attributes related to destination (presence, proximity and quality) and route (sidewalks, connectivity, aesthetics, traffic, safety) were analysed in 46 studies. The results indicate that utilitarian walking was associated with the presence and proximity of destinations (e.g. shops and transport stops) in 80% of the studies. Recreational walking was found to be associated with recreational destinations (e.g. parks, open space) and route aesthetics in 35% of the studies. These findings suggest that access to neighbourhood destinations can be conducive to both utilitarian and recreational walking. Future studies should investigate the quantitative and qualitative nature of such destinations.</p>	GPAN	Walking; destination; route attributes; adults; facilities; aesthetics
<p>Van Dyck, D. Cerin, E., Conway, T. De Bourdeaudhuij, I., Owen, N., Kerr, J., Cardon, G., Frank, L. Saelens, B. and Sallis, J. 2012. 'Perceived neighbourhood environmental attributes associated with adults' transport-related walking and cycling: Findings from the USA, Australia and Belgium.' <i>International Journal of Behavioural Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> 9(70). doi:10.1186/1479-5868-9-70  <a href="http://www.ijbnpa.org/content/9/1/70/abstract">http://www.ijbnpa.org/content/9/1/70/abstract</a></p>	<p>This paper pooled data from three countries to examine the direction, strength and shape of the associations of perceived neighbourhood attributes with active travel. Approximately 6000 adults completed the Neighbourhood Environmental Walkability Scale and the International Physical Activity Questionnaire. Neighbourhood walkability was measured with a GIS based walkability index, with selected neighbourhoods reflecting a high or low walkability. Based on the results, indices of cycling and walking were created. The cycling index includes proximity to destinations, good walking and cycling facilities, bicycle parking and perceived aesthetics. The walkability index includes perceived residential density, land use mix access,</p>	GPAN	Neighbourhood attributes; walking; adults; destinations; aesthetics

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	<p>proximity of destinations and aesthetics. The strongest association was found in the US, and the weakest in Australia. While different environmental correlates were found for walking compared to cycling, cycling correlates were consistent across the three countries. These findings suggest the development of international guidelines related to neighbourhoods and active transport.</p>		
<p>Yang, Y. and Diez-Roux, A. 2012. 'Walking distance by trip purpose and population subgroups.' <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> 43(1): 11-19.  <a href="http://www.ajpmonline.org/article/S0749-3797%2812%2900240-1/abstract">http://www.ajpmonline.org/article/S0749-3797%2812%2900240-1/abstract</a></p>	<p>This paper investigates the frequency, duration and distance of walking among US residents. Data was taken from 43,724 participants completing the 2009 National Household Travel Survey. Results indicate that a small proportion of participants walked (16.4%), and trips generally lasted longer than 400 metres. Most walking trips were less than 1.6 km in distance (97%) and less than 60 minutes in duration (99%). Purposes for walking among those with at least one walking trip include pet-related activity (72%) and recreation (40%). There was a noticeable but small difference in that men and boys walked longer distances and durations than women and girls. The variability in distance and duration among purpose and population is substantial to warrant specific investigation to develop pro-active walking strategies.</p>	<p>GPAN</p>	<p>Walking; distance; duration; men; women; boys; girls</p>
<p>Degeling, C. and Rock, M. 2012. "It was not just a walking experience': Reflections on the role of care in dog-walking.' <i>Health Promotion International</i>. doi: 10.1093/heapro/das024 *  <a href="http://heapro.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2012/07/01/heapro.das024.abstract">http://heapro.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2012/07/01/heapro.das024.abstract</a></p>	<p>This paper looks at where and when dog-walking takes place as well as the different types of dogs being walked by different people. Eleven interviews were conducted with participants living in neighbourhoods with grid-patterned streets. The interviews asked about the nature of caring for dogs: the household composition, dog characteristics; the neighbourhoods surrounding the residence; visited locations. Results indicate that</p>	<p>APAN</p>	<p>Dogs; walking; grid-patterned streets; public space; social connectivity</p>

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	<p>dogs are allowed off-leash some of the time when outside of the confines of the home. A high level of connectivity between the participants who lived near to one another manifested. While dog-walking was a driver of personal physical activity, it could be limited by the dog's age-related changes. Local laws limiting shared public spaces with dogs provided a barrier for some dog walkers. These findings suggest that the presence of dogs can encourage and discourage physical activity for owners, impact how shared space is used and encourage social connectivity.</p>		
<p>The Lancet. 2012. 'Series on Physical Activity.' <i>The Lancet</i>, July 18, 2012.*  <a href="http://www.thelancet.com/series/physical-activity">http://www.thelancet.com/series/physical-activity</a></p>	<p>The Lancet has released a series of papers devoted to physical activity. These papers discuss the physical activity levels of the world's population, the correlates of physical activity to determine why some people are physically active and others are not, evidence-based physical activity interventions as well as global actions for public health.</p>	<p>APAN</p>	<p>Physical activity; statistics; interventions; world trends; strategies</p>
<b>CONNECTING AND STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES</b>			
<p>Davison, K., Nishi, A., Kranz, S., Wyckoff, L., May, J., Earle-Richardson, G., Strogatz, D. and Jenkins, P. 2012. 'Associations among social capital, parenting for active lifestyles and youth physical activity in rural families living in upstate New York.' <i>Social Science &amp; Medicine</i> (in press).  <a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0277953612004789">http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0277953612004789</a></p>	<p>This paper examines social capital and parents' support of children's physical activity. 767 households with 6-19 year old children living in rural New York were sampled. Survey questions were drawn from the Youth Risk Behaviour Surveillance System, the National Survey of Child Health and the Activity Support Scale for Multiple Groups. Children's physical activity was assessed through parental reports. Significant positive relationships were identified between social capital and parent support for older children (13-19 years) but not younger children (6-12 years). Parents of older children may take cues from their social environment to influence their older children's physical activity. These</p>	<p>APAN</p>	<p>Social capital; physical activity; children; youth; parent support</p>

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	findings imply that interventions should integrate family and community programs fostering social interactions among community members.		
<p>Centre for Community Child Health, Royal Children's Hospital. 2012. <i>Place-based initiatives transforming communities. Proceedings from the place-based approaches round table</i>. Melbourne: The Royal Children's Hospital.</p> <p><a href="http://apo.org.au/research/place-based-initiatives-transforming-communities-proceedings-place-based-approaches-round-t">http://apo.org.au/research/place-based-initiatives-transforming-communities-proceedings-place-based-approaches-round-t</a></p>	<p>Diverse leaders gathered to present and discuss the understanding of place as a foundation to support the health and well-being of children and families. Key themes that arose include: incidental encounters; the importance of social connections and local networks; the role of children and family in the definition of place; and the relationship of success to leadership and a skilled, knowledgeable and flexible workforce.</p>	<p>APO</p>	<p>Place-based approaches; social connections; health and well-being</p>
<p>Degeling, C. and Rock, M. 2012. "It was not just a walking experience': Reflections on the role of care in dog-walking.' <i>Health Promotion International</i>. doi: 10.1093/heapro/das024 *</p> <p><a href="http://heapro.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2012/07/01/heapro.das024.abstract">http://heapro.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2012/07/01/heapro.das024.abstract</a></p>	<p>This paper looks at where and when dog-walking takes place as well as the different types of dogs being walked by different people. Eleven interviews were conducted with participants living in neighbourhoods with grid-patterned streets. The interviews asked about the nature of caring for dogs: the household composition, dog characteristics; the neighbourhoods surrounding the residence; visited locations. Results indicate that dogs are allowed off-leash some of the time when outside of the confines of the home. A high level of connectivity between the participants who lived near to one another manifested. While dog-walking was a driver of personal physical activity, it could be limited by the dog's age-related changes. Local laws limiting shared public spaces with dogs provided a barrier for some dog walkers. These findings suggest that the presence of dogs can encourage and discourage physical activity for owners, impact how shared space is used and encourage social connectivity.</p>	<p>APAN</p>	<p>Dogs; walking; grid-patterned streets; public space; social connectivity</p>

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<p>Drabsch, T. 2012. <i>Measuring well-being</i>. Sydney: NSW Parliamentary Research Service.*  <a href="http://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/prod/parlament/publications.nsf/0/73BB54BD3EBD62F8CA257A400019C28B/\$File/Wellbeing.pdf">http://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/prod/parlament/publications.nsf/0/73BB54BD3EBD62F8CA257A400019C28B/\$File/Wellbeing.pdf</a></p>	<p>This paper provides an overview of well-being and its measurement. Well-being indicators often reflect the following domains: the economy, the environment, society and governance. Through seven sections, this paper defines well-being, provides a historical context of measuring well-being, explores the ways in which well-being is measured, discusses public policies relation to societal well-being as well as provides Australian and international examples of measurement systems.</p>	<p>City Futures</p>	<p>Well-being; statistics</p>
<b>PROVIDING HEALTHY FOOD OPTIONS</b>			
<p>Ollberding, N., Nigg, C., Geller, K., Horwatch, C., Motl, R. and Dishmna, R. 2012. 'Food outlet accessibility and fruit and vegetable consumption.' <i>American Journal of Health Promotion</i> 26(6):366-370.  <a href="http://www.ajhpcontents.org/doi/abs/10.4278/ajhp.101215-ARB-401">http://www.ajhpcontents.org/doi/abs/10.4278/ajhp.101215-ARB-401</a></p>	<p>This paper investigated the role of access to healthy and unhealthy food outlets in the consumption of fruit and vegetables among Hawaiian residents. A spatial model of the local food environment was created with radial buffers of 0.5km to denote proximity. Fruit and vegetable intake was collected for 384 participants using the National Cancer Institute Fruit and Vegetable All-day Screener. The results indicate 58% lived within 1km of an unhealthy food outlet and 49% within 1km of a healthy food outlet. A higher number of total or healthy food outlets within 0.5km of the residence resulted in a higher mean intake of fruits and vegetables. No associations were at distances beyond 0.5km. The findings suggest further investigation of associations at the small spatial scale.</p>	<p>GPAN</p>	<p>Food accessibility; fruit and vegetable; consumption; built environment</p>
<p>Molaodi, O., Leyland, A., Ellaway, A., Kearns, A. and Harding, S. 2012. 'Neighbourhood food and physical activity environments in England, UK: does ethnic density matter?' <i>International Journal of Behavioural Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> 9 (75).  doi:10.1186/1479-5868-9-75</p>	<p>This study tests the association between ethnic concentration of neighbourhood and access to fast food outlets, supermarkets and physical activity facilities. In England. Fast food outlets, supermarkets and physical activity facilities were geocoded to the local statistical geographic units to create spatial scales. The ethnic distribution of the following groups was calculated:</p>	<p>GPAH</p>	<p>Food environments; physical activity; ethnic density; obesity; socio-economic status</p>

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<a href="http://www.ijbnpa.org/content/9/1/75/abstract">http://www.ijbnpa.org/content/9/1/75/abstract</a>	<p>White British, Black Africans, Black Caribbeans, Indians, Pakistanis, Bangladeshis, Chinese and Irish. The results indicate that the rates for fast food outlets and supermarkets were higher in the more deprived areas than the least deprived areas. In contrast, the rates for outdoor physical activity facilities were higher in least deprived areas than more deprived areas. For the White British group, the provision of fast food outlets decreased while the physical activity facilities increased with increasing concentrations. For the other ethnic groups, the rates of all facilities increased with ethnic concentration. These findings suggest that ethnic minority concentrations were associated with both advantages and disadvantages in the distribution of the three types of facilities.</p>		
<p>Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. (2012). <i>National food plan: Green paper</i>. Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia.*  <a href="http://apo.org.au/research/national-food-plan">http://apo.org.au/research/national-food-plan</a></p>	<p>This paper presents a National Food Plan that integrates approaches to food-related policies and programs. The first half of this paper describes Australia's food system and policy framework, food security and the provision of safe and nutritious food. The remainder of the document discusses the regulation, management and access of food. It concludes by placing Australia's food system in the context of global food security.</p>	<p>APO</p>	<p>Food system; nutritious food; productivity; policy</p>
<p>Australia's Institute of Health and Welfare. 2012. <i>Australia's food and nutrition 2012</i>. Canberra: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.  <a href="http://apo.org.au/research/australias-food-and-nutrition-2012">http://apo.org.au/research/australias-food-and-nutrition-2012</a></p>	<p>This paper, through nine chapters, provides the evidence base for the development of a National Food Plan and National Nutrition Policy. It begins by providing the context of Australia's food and nutrition system. It describes 'paddock to plate' food production and selection; nutrient intakes and health status; and, food and nutrition monitoring. Key points include: more than half of Australia's total land area is used for agriculture; a rising dominance of large supermarket</p>	<p>APO</p>	<p>Food; nutrition; obesity; statistics</p>

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	chains; a growing preference for convenience foods; and, the major cause of death and morbidity in Australia is attributed to diet-related chronic diseases.		

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