27 February – 9 March 2012

FORTNIGHTLY LITERATURE REVIEW

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	ALERT SOURCE	KEYWORDS
GENERAL POLICY AND RESEARCH			
Salois, M.J. 2012. 'The built environment and obesity among low-income preschool children.' *Health and Place*, doi:10.1016/j.healthplace.2012.02.002. * http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1353829212000287	This US study explores the relationship between the built environment and obesity in low-income preschool age children. By looking at county-level socio-demographic and health data, and analysing this in relation to a number of food environment and physical activity environment variables (such as fast-food restaurant density, grocery-supermarket store density, farmers' market density, recreational facilities density, natural amenity index, air quality and criminal activity), the authors determined that there is an association between the built environment and obesity in low-income preschool children, but this varies between urban and rural areas. A key finding related to the density of WIC (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children) authorised stores, which was negatively associated with childhood obesity. This indicates that policies which address the types of foods provided in stores may help to address childhood obesity levels.	APAN	Childhood obesity; built environment; community intervention; food; physical activity; recreational facilities; safety; healthy food options
IOM (Institute of Medicine). 2012. *Measuring Progress in Obesity Prevention: Workshop Report*. Washington DC: The National Academies Press. * http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=13287	This US report describes the outcomes of a series of workshops convened by the Committee on Accelerating Progress in Obesity Prevention, which aimed to review the Institute of Medicine's past obesity-related recommendations, and identify a new set of recommendations for future action and associated indicators of progress. Discussion at the workshops	HCD	Physical activity; nutrition; access to healthy food options; obesity; measurement; audit; GIS; survey; data collection

	centred on measurement techniques and data collection for research relating to physical activity and the built environment, and the food and nutrition environment.		
Fry, C. 2012. *Putting Business to Work for Health: Incentive Policies for the Private Sector*. Oakland, California: Public Health Law and Policy. * http://www.phlpnet.org/phlp/products/incentives-guide	This US report provides guidelines for local government on how to design and fund incentives for local businesses and developers to promote health. It explains the difference between mandates and incentives, and how each can be used in different circumstances to support physical activity and access to healthy food options. Low or no-cost incentives include bid preferences, density bonuses, exemptions and streamlined processes, while grants, subsidies, loans, tax credits, fee reductions, waivers and recognition programs are examples of incentives which will cost money to implement. The report also includes guidelines on defining eligibility criteria for incentives, and examples of successful initiatives are provided throughout the document.	HCD	Incentives; local business; local government; health promotion; physical activity; healthy food options; food environment; walking environment; policy; planning; development; retail
Baade, P.D., Meng, X., Sinclair, C. and Youl, P. 2012. 'Estimating the future burden of cancers preventable by better diet and physical activity in Australia.' *Medical Journal of Australia* 196(5): 337-340. https://www.mja.com.au/sites/default/files/issues/196_05_190312/baa11082_fm.pdf	In this article, the authors estimate the number of cancers to be diagnosed in 2025 that could be prevented through improvements to diet and levels of physical activity in the Australian population. The results show that there will be around 170,000 cases of cancer diagnosed in 2025, and almost 43,000 of these cancers could be prevented.	APO	Cancer; obesity; physical activity; nutrition; healthy food options; prevention
GETTING PEOPLE ACTIVE			
Magarey, A.M. 2012. 'The problem just keeps getting bigger.' *Medical Journal of Australia* 196(3): 152-153. https://www.mja.com.au/sites/default/files/issues/196_03_200212/mag10103_fm.pdf	This article provides a discussion about the relationship between obesity, physical activity and healthy eating. The author provides an overview of worldwide progress in government leadership and policy, and identifies physical activity and healthy food policies; regular growth assessments for children, undertaken by health professionals; and broad environmental changes through urban design and infrastructure provision as	APAN	Obesity; physical activity; healthy food options; neighbourhood design; health promotion

	important components of obesity management and prevention.		
Mahmood, A., Chaudhury, H., Michael, Y.L., Campo, M., Hay, K. and Sarte, A. 2012. 'A photovoice documentation of the role of neighbourhood physical and social environments in older adults' physical activity in two metropolitan areas in North America.' *Social Science and Medicine*, doi:10.1016/j.socscimed.2011.12.039. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0277953612000858	This study used the photovoice method (where participants are asked to photograph physical and social aspects of their neighbourhoods) to explore the social aspects that influence the relationship between the physical environment and physical activity for older adults. 66 people from 8 neighbourhoods in Canada and the US participated in the exercise, which generated 7 themes: being safe and feeling secure; getting there; comfort in movement; diversity of destinations; community-based programs; peer support and intergenerational/volunteer activities. The paper provides a discussion of how these themes impact on physical activity levels of older adults, and concludes with a number of policy implications.	APAN	Photovoice; seniors; physical activity; neighbourhood design; perception; safety; transport; land use; social infrastructure
Maslow, A.L., Reed, J.A., Price, A.E. and Hooker, S.P. 2012. 'Associations Between Sociodemographic Characteristics and Perceptions of the Built Environment With the Frequency, Type, and Duration of Physical Activity Among Trail Users.' *Preventing Chronic Disease* 9: E53. http://www.cdc.gov/pcd/issues/2012/pdf/11_0114.pdf	This article looks at the associations between socio-demographic characteristics and perceptions of the built environment, through assessing use of an urban, paved rail trail segment. 431 users of the trail were interviewed , and the results showed that the most frequent users of the trail for physical activity were people who used it alone, and travelled there by bicycle or on foot.	APAN	Physical activity; neighbourhood design; walking infrastructure; recreational facilities; socio-demographic characteristics
Rhodes, R.E., Mark, R.S. and Temmel, C.P. 2012. 'Adult Sedentary Behaviour: A Systematic Review.' *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 42(3): e3-e28. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S074937971100910X	This article provides a review of literature relating to correlates of sedentary behaviours among adults, with the aim of determining which types of interventions are most effective in combating these behaviours. The results showed that education, age, employment status, gender, BMI, income, smoking status, moderate/vigorous physical activity levels, attitudes and depressive symptoms/quality of life were correlates of sedentary behaviour. The authors identified a number	APAN	Sedentary behaviour; physical inactivity; correlates; interventions; review

	of research gaps relating to cognitive, social and environmental factors that could used in interventions to reduce levels of sedentary behaviour.		
Smith, L., Sahlqvist, S., Ogilvie, D., Jones, A., Griffin, S.J. and van Sluijs, E. 2012. 'Is active travel to non-school destinations associated with physical activity in primary school children?' *Preventive Medicine*, doi:10.1016/j.ypmed.2012.01.006. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0091743512000114	This UK study examined the relationship between mode of travel to non-school destinations and physical activity levels in school children aged 9-10 years. The results showed that the median daily time spent in moderate/vigorous physical activity was 87 minutes for active travellers and 76 minutes for passive travellers. Both boys and girls who used active travel modes had higher levels of moderate/vigorous physical activity.	APAN	Active travel; children; leisure time; physical activity
Salois, M.J. 2012. 'The built environment and obesity among low-income preschool children.' *Health and Place*, doi:10.1016/j.healthplace.2012.02.002. * http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1353829212000287	This US study explores the relationship between the built environment and obesity in low-income preschool age children. By looking at county-level socio-demographic and health data, and analysing this in relation to a number of food environment and physical activity environment variables (such as fast-food restaurant density, grocery-supermarket store density, farmers' market density, recreational facilities density, natural amenity index, air quality and criminal activity), the authors determined that there is an association between the built environment and obesity in low-income preschool children, but this varies between urban and rural areas. A key finding related to the density of WIC (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children) authorised stores, which was negatively associated with childhood obesity. This indicates that policies which address the types of foods provided in stores may help to address childhood obesity levels.	APAN	Childhood obesity; built environment; community intervention; food; physical activity; recreational facilities; safety; healthy food options
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http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=13287	recommendations, and identify a new set of recommendations for future action and associated indicators of progress. Discussion at the workshops centred on measurement techniques and data collection for research relating to physical activity and the built environment, and the food and nutrition environment.		measurement; audit; GIS; survey; data collection
Fry, C. 2012. *Putting Business to Work for Health: Incentive Policies for the Private Sector*. Oakland, California: Public Health Law and Policy. * http://www.phlpnet.org/phlp/products/incentives-guide	This US report provides guidelines for local government on how to design and fund incentives for local businesses and developers to promote health. It explains the difference between mandates and incentives, and how each can be used in different circumstances to support physical activity and access to healthy food options. Low or no-cost incentives include bid preferences, density bonuses, exemptions and streamlined processes, while grants, subsidies, loans, tax credits, fee reductions, waivers and recognition programs are examples of incentives which will cost money to implement. The report also includes guidelines on defining eligibility criteria for incentives, and examples of successful initiatives are provided throughout the document.	HCD	Incentives; local business; local government; health promotion; physical activity; healthy food options; food environment; walking environment; policy; planning; development; retail
Underwood, C. 2012. *Children's Independent Mobility and the Mobile Phone: 8 to 12 year olds*. Camberwell, Victoria: Australian Council for Educational Research.* http://www.acer.edu.au/documents/MR-2011-12-19-FactSheet-MobilePhoneUseAndIndependentMobility.pdf	This article explores the idea of mobile phones playing a role in supporting independent mobility and encouraging children's active play by helping children to keep in touch with their parents when playing outdoors, and thus alleviating concerns about safety. The author provides statistics on the percentage of children who own and use mobile phones, levels of physical activity, types of activity, barriers to activity and travel mode to school.	APO	Physical activity; children's independent mobility; social capital; mobile phones; outdoor play; safety
Australian Bicycle Council. 2011. *Australian Local Government Bicycle Account 2011*. Sydney: Australian Bicycle Council. http://www.austroads.com.au/abc/images/p	This report describes the results of a survey of local governments undertaken by the Australian Bicycle Council and the Australia Local Government Association, which aimed to understand how local councils prioritise	APO	Cycling; local government; infrastructure; initiatives;

df/australian%20local%20government%20bicycle%20account%202011_web.pdf	and fund cycling initiatives; the types and extent of cycling infrastructure in place; and how the Australian Bicycle Council can improve their facilitation of local government support of cycling. The report provides statistics and information on funding and expenditure; characteristics of the councils that participated in the survey; status of council bicycle strategies; consultation; monitoring; infrastructure; promotion and encouragement; bike fleets; and barriers to cycling.		funding; health promotion; physical activity
CONNECTING AND STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES			
Underwood, C. 2012. *Children's Independent Mobility and the Mobile Phone: 8 to 12 year olds*. Camberwell, Victoria: Australian Council for Educational Research.* http://www.acer.edu.au/documents/MR-2011-12-19-FactSheet-MobilePhoneUseAndIndependentMobility.pdf	This article explores the idea of mobile phones playing a role in supporting independent mobility and encouraging children's active play by helping children to keep in touch with their parents when playing outdoors, and thus alleviating concerns about safety. The author provides statistics on the percentage of children who own and use mobile phones, levels of physical activity, types of activity, barriers to activity and travel mode to school.	APO	Physical activity; children's independent mobility; social capital; mobile phones; outdoor play; safety
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Fry, C. 2012. *Putting Business to Work for Health: Incentive Policies for the Private Sector*. Oakland, California: Public Health Law and Policy. * http://www.phlpnet.org/phlp/products/incentives-guide	This US report provides guidelines for local government on how to design and fund incentives for local businesses and developers to promote health. It explains the difference between mandates and incentives, and how each can be used in different circumstances to support physical activity and access to healthy food options. Low or no-cost incentives include bid preferences, density bonuses, exemptions and streamlined processes, while grants, subsidies, loans, tax credits, fee reductions, waivers and recognition programs are examples of incentives which will cost money to implement. The report also includes guidelines on defining eligibility criteria for incentives, and examples of successful initiatives are provided throughout the document.	HCD	Incentives; local business; local government; health promotion; physical activity; healthy food options; food environment; walking environment; policy; planning; development; retail

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