

FORTNIGHTLY LITERATURE REVIEW

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	ALERT SOURCE	KEYWORDS
GENERAL POLICY AND RESEARCH			
<p>The Climate Institute. 2011. <i>A Climate of Suffering: The real costs of living with inaction on climate change – Mental health and community wellbeing in the wake of extreme weather</i>. Melbourne & Sydney: The Climate Institute.</p> <p>http://www.climateinstitute.org.au/images/reports/tci_aclimateofsuffering_august2011_web.pdf</p>	<p>This report provides a discussion of the consequences of extreme weather events and climate change for mental health and community wellbeing. Experience of an extreme weather event or disaster (for example, drought, floods, cyclones, bushfires and extreme heat) has led to extreme stress, emotional injury and despair for a significant part of the Australian community, especially in rural areas. The emotional and psychological effects of disasters have social and economic costs, including loss of capacity to work, higher rates of substance abuse, violence, family dissolution and suicide. Based on this, the report describes the anticipated consequences of a more hostile climate for vulnerable communities and people – such as children, and those living in rural, regional, remote and peri-urban areas. This includes consideration of provision of social support and mental health services; resource-use conflicts; tensions arising from displacement and migration; intergroup conflict; and the impacts of a loss of environmental quality, sense of place and economic opportunity. The report concludes with a number of recommendations, relating to investment in research, and investment in new technologies and climate change adaptation.</p>	APO	Climate change; mental health; extreme weather events; rural; co-benefits
<p>Phibbs, P. and Thompson, S. 2011. <i>The health impacts of housing: toward a policy-relevant research agenda</i>. Melbourne:</p>	<p>This study addresses the impacts of housing on human health. The objective of the study was to determine the current levels of knowledge and research gaps in this</p>	APO	Housing; research gaps; housing conditions;

<p>AHURI. http://www.apo.org.au/research/health-impacts-housing-toward-policy-relevant-research-agenda</p>	<p>area. The authors used the AHURI Investigative Panel research methodology to explore the topic, inviting researchers, policy-makers and practitioners from Australasia to discuss and debate the issues around housing and health. The report provides a set of principles which can be used to identify future research projects, as well as a research agenda with potential research projects.</p>		<p>housing stress; neighbourhood design</p>
<p>Australian National Preventive Health Agency. 2011. <i>Strategic Plan 2011- 2015</i>. Canberra: Australian National Preventive Health Agency. http://www.anpha.gov.au/internet/anpha/publishing.nsf/Content/26A8DC3218FDA BA0CA2578F100059B4F/\$File/ANPHA-Strategic Plan.pdf</p>	<p>The Australian National Preventative Health Agency – Australia’s first national preventative health organisation - has been established to deliver a ‘national preventative health effort’, through providing investment in and infrastructure to support measures to address the risk factors and behaviours associated with chronic disease. There will be a particular focus on physical activity, nutrition, smoking and alcohol consumption. It will also address social, economic and environmental impacts on health, and inequalities in health. The Strategic Plan sets the direction for the Agency, and includes six strategic goals relating to public policy, risk reduction, knowledge management, information and reporting, capacity building and organisational excellence. The Plan also describes the five year work program adopted by the agency.</p>	<p>APO</p>	<p>Preventative health; government; Federal; physical activity; nutrition; socio-economic status; health services</p>
<p>Victorian Council of Social Service. 2011. <i>Creating Accessible Journeys</i>. Melbourne: VCOSS. http://www.vcross.org.au/documents/VCOSS%20docs/Transport/Creating%20Accessible%20Journeys%28FINAL%29.pdf</p>	<p>This report uses interviews with public transport agencies, the results of public consultations, and academic research to examine the Victorian public transport system, and assess its capacity to meet the needs of a range of users, including those with diverse mobility requirements. The focus of the report is on providing accessible public transport for all users, not only people with disabilities. This means designing a multi-use public transport system which is connected, adaptable and able to cater for a range of people and</p>	<p>APO</p>	<p>Public transport; accessibility; active transport; universal design; physical activity; neighbourhood design</p>

	<p>purposes. Recommendations for changes to the system are provided, and relate to universal design principles and accessibility; improved consultation with the community; governance and coordination of the system; vehicle design; associated infrastructure, such as pedestrian walkways and crossings, waiting areas, lighting and signage; and communication of key information regarding use of the system.</p>		
<p>Pearce, F. 2011. 'The end of the road for motormania.' <i>New Scientist</i>, 16 August 2011. http://www.newscientist.com/article/mg21128255.600-the-end-of-the-road-for-motormania.html?full=true</p>	<p>This article explains the 'peak car' phenomenon – the point at which peak car ownership and per-capita travel has been achieved. In 2004, the US, UK, Germany, France, Australia and Sweden started to experience a decline in the average number of kilometres travelled per person per day by car – linked to fuel costs, rising insurance premiums, urban gridlock, a lack of available car parking, and the introduction of measures like congestion charging. It also may be linked to demographics, and the ageing of populations in many developed countries, as well as changes in work habits and lifestyles. The article discusses the idea of a new 'culture of urbanism', a trend of living in an apartment in a walkable inner city apartment, located in close proximity to public transport; shopping online; telecommuting; and relying on social media to maintain relationships. The author also writes about the idea of 'peak travel', where people will not need to move around as much on a day to day basis.</p>	<p>Social Impacts Alert</p>	<p>Public transport; car dependence; active transport; peak car; developed countries; physical activity; lifestyles</p>
<p>Walker, P. 2011. 'Half of UK men could be obese by 2030.' <i>The Guardian</i>, 26 August 2011.* http://www.guardian.co.uk/society/2011/aug/26/half-uk-obese-by-2030</p>	<p>This article cites a prediction in the <i>Lancet</i> medical journal, which states that around 48% of British men and 43% of British women could be clinically obese by 2030. The studies published in the <i>Lancet</i> identify the global food industry – which is providing an increasing supply of processed, affordable, and energy-dense foods – as one of the key factors in the rising rates of obesity.</p>	<p>Social Impacts Alert</p>	<p>UK; obesity; food industry; healthy food options; advertising; regulation; government</p>

	The authors recommend that significant changes need to be made in legislation and regulation relating to food production, distribution and advertising.		
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. 2011. <i>Headline indicators for children's health, development and wellbeing</i> . Canberra: AIHW. http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=10737419587&tab=2	This report provides data on the health, development and wellbeing of Australian children aged 0 – 12 years. The data has been assessed against Headline Indicators relating to health status, risk and protective factors, early learning and care, and family and community environments. The results show that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, and children living in remote areas are more likely to be disadvantaged across a range of indicators. Children living in remote areas are 30% more likely to be born with low birth weight or be overweight or obese, and children living in socio-economically disadvantaged areas are 70% more likely to be overweight or obese.	Social Impacts Alert	Children; health indicators; statistics; obesity; overweight; rural; remote areas; socio-economic status
Appelbaum, A. 2011. 'Presto, Instant Playground.' <i>The New York Times</i> , 13 August 2011. * http://www.nytimes.com/2011/08/14/opinion/sunday/presto-instant-playground.html? r=3	This article describes an initiative undertaken in the East Harlem and South Bronx neighbourhoods in New York, where permits were obtained for the closure of certain local streets to traffic for designated periods of time, so that these streets could be used as temporary play areas. A range of free games, athletic activities and coaching were offered for the neighbourhood children. Survey results showed that the initiative was successful in encouraging families to visit the local play streets during time they otherwise would have spent inside.	HCD	Physical activity; pop up playgrounds; neighbourhood design; children; socio-economic status; obesity
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2011. <i>Healthy Community Design PowerPoint Presentation</i> . Atlanta: CDC. http://www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/media.htm	The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have designed a Healthy Community Design PowerPoint presentation template for use by advocates, researchers and practitioners. The template includes definitions of health and the built environment and an explanation of the relationship between the two; an explanation of the principles and benefits of healthy community design; and recommendations for how these principles can be	HCD	PowerPoint presentation template; healthy community design; neighbourhood design

	applied.		
<p>Guarino, J. and Weidman, P. 2011. <i>Public Perceptions on Transportation Characteristics of Livable Communities: The 2009 Omnibus Household Survey</i>. Washington DC: Research and Innovative Technology Administration, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. http://www.bts.gov/publications/special_reports_and_issue_briefs/special_report/2011_07_12/pdf/entire.pdf</p>	<p>This report provides the results of an annual Bureau of Transportation Statistics survey, which is administered to a sample of around 1,000 households in the US. Questions in the survey related to transportation options, and asked participants to rate which features – such as highway access, transit service and bike lanes – they thought were important to have in their community. The results showed that 75% rated reliable bus, rail or ferry services that could be accessed without driving as important, and 70% rated bike lanes or paths to shopping, work or school as important. In addition, 94% rated major roads or highways that served the community as important, and 89% rated adequate parking in the central business district as important. The report also provides data on importance of transportation options by community type, age and gender.</p>	HCD	<p>Public transport; transportation infrastructure; survey; statistics; walking infrastructure; cycling infrastructure; car dependence; neighbourhood design</p>
<p>Munro, K. 2011. 'Families give the green light to car sharing.' <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>, 14 September 2011 http://www.smh.com.au/nsw/families-give-the-green-light-to-carsharing-20110913-1k7th.html</p>	<p>The article looks at the use of car share schemes by families in Sydney. GoGet, a car share company, has recently added 40 station wagons to their fleet and installed child safety seats in response to growing demand from members. The increase in use of car share schemes is thought to be linked to financial concerns, and a desire to save money which would otherwise be spent on parking, registration, insurance and petrol. The City of Sydney Council supports car share schemes as a means of addressing congestion, and has provided 280 car share parking spaces in the local government area. It has been estimated that car sharing has replaced 700 private cars in the area.</p>	SMH	<p>Transport; car share; car dependence; parking; neighbourhood design; local government</p>
GETTING PEOPLE ACTIVE			
<p>Ekelund, U., Tomkinson, G.R. and Armstrong, N. 2011. 'What proportion of</p>	<p>This article explores the issues involved in the measurement of physical activity levels in youths, using</p>	APAN	<p>Physical activity; youth;</p>

<p>youth are physically active? Measurement issues, levels and recent time trends.' <i>British Journal of Sports Medicine</i> 45(11): 859 – 865. http://bjsm.bmj.com/content/45/11/859.full.pdf</p>	<p>self report and accelerometry methods. The authors state that self report instruments overestimate the intensity and duration of physical activity and sport participation. In addition, there are difficulties in interpreting physical activity data from accelerometry. The authors conclude that current available evidence does not clearly support the argument that physical activity levels in young people have declined, because it is unlikely that the methods used are accurately analysing cross-cultural differences and temporal trends. A standardised method of objective measurement is needed to complement existing self report instruments.</p>		<p>measurement; self report; accelerometry</p>
<p>Andersen, L.B., Riddoch, C., Kriemler, S. and Hills, A. 2011. 'Physical activity and cardiovascular risk factors in children.' <i>British Journal of Sports Medicine</i> 45(11): 871 – 876. http://bjsm.bmj.com/content/45/11/871.full.pdf</p>	<p>This article provides a summary of evidence supporting new physical activity recommendations for cardiovascular health in children. New guidelines published by the World Health Organisation recommend that children undertake 60 minutes of moderate to vigorous physical activity per day, on top of everyday physical activities, which generally total around 30 minutes of physical activity. The authors conclude that there is growing evidence that physical activity reduces the risk of cardiovascular disease in children, and that public health policy which promotes physical activity 'may be a key element to prevent the onset of [cardiovascular disease] later in children's lives.'</p>	<p>APAN</p>	<p>Physical activity; cardiovascular disease; physical activity guidelines; children</p>
<p>Appelbaum, A. 2011. 'Presto, Instant Playground.' <i>The New York Times</i>, 13 August 2011. * http://www.nytimes.com/2011/08/14/opinion/sunday/presto-instant-playground.html? r=3</p>	<p>This article describes an initiative undertaken in the East Harlem and South Bronx neighbourhoods in New York, where permits were obtained for the closure of certain local streets to traffic for designated periods of time, so that these streets could be used as temporary play areas. A range of free games, athletic activities and coaching were offered for the neighbourhood children. Survey results showed that the initiative was successful</p>	<p>HCD</p>	<p>Physical activity; pop up playgrounds; neighbourhood design; children; socio-economic status; obesity</p>

	in encouraging families to visit the local play streets during time they otherwise would have spent inside.		
Uijtdewilligen, L., Nauta, J., Singh, A.S., van Mechelen, W., Twisk, J.W.R., van der Horst, K. and Chinapaw, M.J.M. 2011. 'Determinants of physical activity and sedentary behaviour in young people: a review and quality synthesis of prospective studies.' <i>British Journal of Sports Medicine</i> 45(11): 896 – 905. http://bjsm.bmj.com/content/45/11/896.full.pdf	This article provides a review of existing literature on determinants of physical activity and sedentary behaviour in young people. While the authors stated that the majority of the studies reviewed were of poor methodological quality, seven studies which were of high quality showed that intention was found as a determinant of children's physical activity, while age, ethnicity and planning were found to be determinants of physical activity in adolescents. The authors were unable to find sufficient evidence for determinants of sedentary behaviour.	APAN	Physical activity; sedentary behaviour; children; youth; determinants
Buehler, R., Pucher, J., Merom, D. and Bauman, A. 2011. 'Active Travel in Germany and the U.S.: Contributions of Daily Walking and Cycling to Physical Activity.' <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> 41(3): 241 – 250. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0749379711003254	This article explores the differences between Germany and the US in regard to population levels of daily walking and cycling. The results showed that between 2001/2002 and 2008/2009, the proportion of walking trips in the US was 18.5%, while in Germany during this period it increased from 36.5% to 42.3%. For cycling, the proportion was 1.8% in the US, while it increased from 12.1% to 14.1% in Germany. It was found that there is less variation in active travel according to socio-economic status in Germany than in the US, and German women, children and seniors were found to walk and cycle more than the same groups in the US.	APAN	Physical activity; walking; cycling; active transport; statistical comparison; Germany; US; socio-economic status; demographics
CONNECTING AND STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES			
Crawford, D.A., Ball, K., Cleland, V.J., Campbell, K.J., Timperio, A.F., Abbott, G., Brug, J., Baur, L.A. and Salmon, J.A. 2011. 'Home and neighbourhood correlates of BMI among children living in socioeconomically disadvantaged neighbourhoods.' <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> doi:	This study examined the home, social and neighbourhood correlates of BMI in children living in areas of low socio-economic status. 491 women with children aged 5-12 years, living in forty urban and forty rural socio-economically disadvantaged areas in Victoria were surveyed about the home environment, social norms and perceived neighbourhood environment in relation to physical activity, nutrition	APAN	Physical activity; healthy food; sedentary behaviour; socio-economic status; obesity; BMI

<p>10.1017/S0007114511003801. * http://journals.cambridge.org/download.php?file=%2FBJN%2FS0007114511003801a.pdf&code=44b4f27d26040a140efbe7a12d05dd39</p>	<p>and sedentary behaviour. The results showed that children with mothers who were effective at promoting physical activity tended to have lower BMI scores, while children who had a television in their bedroom, and whose mothers used food as a reward for good behaviour tended to have higher BMI scores.</p>		
PROVIDING HEALTHY FOOD OPTIONS			
<p>Walker, P. 2011. 'Half of UK men could be obese by 2030.' <i>The Guardian</i>, 26 August 2011. * http://www.guardian.co.uk/society/2011/aug/26/half-uk-obese-by-2030</p>	<p>This article cites a prediction in the Lancet medical journal, which states that around 48% of British men and 43% of British women could be clinically obese by 2030. The studies published in the Lancet identifies the global food industry – which is providing an increasing supply of processed, affordable, and energy-dense foods – as one of the key factors in the rising rates of obesity. The authors recommend that significant changes need to be made in legislation and regulation relating to food production, distribution and advertising.</p>	<p>Social Impacts Alert</p>	<p>UK; obesity; food industry; healthy food options; advertising; regulation; government</p>
<p>Crawford, D.A., Ball, K., Cleland, V.J., Campbell, K.J., Timperio, A.F., Abbott, G., Brug, J., Baur, L.A. and Salmon, J.A. 2011. 'Home and neighbourhood correlates of BMI among children living in socioeconomically disadvantaged neighbourhoods.' <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> doi: 10.1017/S0007114511003801. * http://journals.cambridge.org/download.php?file=%2FBJN%2FS0007114511003801a.pdf&code=44b4f27d26040a140efbe7a12d05dd39</p>	<p>This study examined the home, social and neighbourhood correlates of BMI in children living in areas of low socio-economic status. 491 women with children aged 5-12 years, living in forty urban and forty rural socio-economically disadvantaged areas in Victoria were surveyed about the home environment, social norms and perceived neighbourhood environment in relation to physical activity, nutrition and sedentary behaviour. The results showed that children with mothers who were effective at promoting physical activity tended to have lower BMI scores, while children who had a television in their bedroom, and whose mothers used food as a reward for good behaviour tended to have higher BMI scores.</p>	<p>APAN</p>	<p>Physical activity; healthy food; sedentary behaviour; socio-economic status; obesity; BMI</p>

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