

FORTNIGHTLY LITERATURE REVIEW

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	ALERT SOURCE	KEYWORDS
GENERAL POLICY AND RESEARCH			
<p>Planning Institute of Australia. 2013. <i>What is good planning? Position Statement</i>. Planning Institute of Australia. http://www.planning.org.au/documents/item/4903</p>	<p>This statement advocates for good planning outcomes. As the peak body representing the profession of planning, the Planning Institute of Australia recognizes the following as good planning principles: quadruple bottom line, risk management, evidence based and active public engagement. This draft statement defines the core elements of good planning and the performance indicators in which outcomes can be measured. It suggests that good planning involves the participation of all stakeholders and concludes with a commitment to an action plan- <i>Planning Matters: Positioning Planning Today for Tomorrow</i>.</p>	APAN	<p>Planning profession; guiding principles; performance indicators</p>
<p>Ben-Elia, E. & Shiftan, Y. 2013. 'Understanding behavioural change: An international perspective on sustainable travel behaviours and their motivations: Selected Papers from the 12th World Conference on Transportation Research'. <i>Transport Policy</i> 26 (March 2013): 1-84. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/0967070X/26</p>	<p>This special edition of <i>Transport Policy</i> provides a collection of international papers related to sustainable travel behaviours. Papers were selected from the Activity and Transport Demand Analysis track of the 12th World Conference on Transport Research. Policies targeting the general and special populations are covered as well as different trip types (e.g., transport recreational) and modes (e.g., walking and cycling). Improving public transport, encouraging cycling and reducing car use are also discussed. The papers offer informative policy and research implications for sustainable transport.</p>	SS	<p>Sustainable transport; behavioural change; policy; research</p>
<p>Lafleur, M., Gonzalez, E., Schwarte, L., Banthia, R., Kuo, T., Verderber, J., et al. 2013. 'Increasing physical activity in under-</p>	<p>This article investigates joint-use agreements between schools and communities and the increase in use of these open spaces. Twelve school sites in Los Angeles</p>	SS	<p>School; community; joint-use agreement;</p>

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<p>resourced communities through school-based, joint-use agreements, Los Angeles County, 2010–2012’.</p> <p><i>Preventing Chronic Disease</i> 10 art. no. 120270.</p> <p>http://www.cdc.gov/pcd/issues/2013/12_0270.htm</p>	<p>County were objectively assessed for facility characteristics/ recreational opportunities and school use (System for Observing Play and Recreation in Communities). The observations and environmental assessments reveal that community use was 16 times higher when physical activity programs were conducted. Moreover, about 2/3 of all community members observed using the facilities were participating in moderate or vigorous physical activity. Opening school grounds for community use is a promising way to encourage physical activity within the local community.</p>		<p>open space; physical activity</p>
<p>Lafortezza, R., Davies, C., Sanesi, G. & Konijnendijk, C.C. 2013.</p> <p>‘Green infrastructure as a tool to support spatial planning in European urban regions’.</p> <p><i>IForest</i> 6 (1): 102-108.</p> <p>http://www.sisef.it/iforest/contents/?id=iforest0723-006</p>	<p>This article investigates the links between green space and improved health and well-being. It describes a framework for analyzing, developing and delivering green infrastructure (an interconnected network of green space). Green infrastructure differs from open space planning as it acknowledges conservation in addition to growth management, development and infrastructure. The article analyses green infrastructure in relation to ecosystem services, health and well-being and territorial planning to develop a framework. Case studies are then reviewed to contextualize the use of green infrastructure framework in Europe.</p>	<p>SS</p>	<p>Green infrastructure; open space; allocation; health and well-being</p>
GETTING PEOPLE ACTIVE			
<p>Pitts, S.B.J., Carr, L.J., Brinkley, J., Byrd, J.L. III, Crawford, T. & Moore, J.B. In Press.</p> <p>‘Associations between neighbourhood amenity density and health indicators among rural and urban youth’. <i>American Journal of Health Promotion</i>.</p> <p>http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23631452</p>	<p>This article assesses the association between the neighbourhood environment (amenities and crime) and health indicators (body mass index, cardiovascular fitness) in a group of US adolescents. Height, weight, and cardiovascular measurements were taken from 296 adolescents. They also wore accelerometers. Neighbourhood amenity density was assessed using Walk Score and crime rates were taken from the</p>	<p>APAN</p>	<p>Walkable neighbourhood amenity; crime; body mass index; cardiovascular fitness; youth</p>

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	Regional Analysis and Information Sharing database. Statistical analysis shows that neighbourhood amenity scores were positively associated with crime, body mass index percentile and heart rate. Inverse associations were found between amenity scores and physical activity levels. These findings suggest that despite higher amenity, crime may have a negative effect on the measured health indices.		
<p>Van Dyck, D., Sallis, J.F., Cardon, G., Deforche, B., Adams, M.A., Geremia, C. & De Bourdeaudhuij, I. 2013. 'Associations of neighborhood characteristics with active park use: an observational study in two cities in the USA and Belgium'. <i>International Journal of Health Geographics</i> 12:26. http://www.ij-healthgeographics.com/content/12/1/26</p>	<p>This article examines physical activity levels, park attributes and neighbourhood walkability. Twenty parks in Ghent, Belgium and San Diego, US were objectively assessed for park characteristics (Environmental Assessment of Public Recreation Spaces) and park use (System for Observing Play and Recreation in Communities). Regression models show park size was negatively associated with the number of sedentary visitors and positively associated with the number of active visitors. Neighbourhood walkability was also positively related to the overall number of visitors, including those walking as well as those sedentary. These findings suggest that the size of parks and the attributes enabling neighbourhood walkability can help promote physical activity routines in local areas.</p>	<p>APAN</p>	<p>Physical activity; neighbourhood walkability; park; country comparison</p>
<p>Karusisi, N., Thomas, F., Méline, J. & Chaix, B. 2013. 'Spatial accessibility to specific sport facilities and corresponding sport practice: the RECORD Study'. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> 10: 48. http://www.ijbnpa.org/content/10/1/48</p>	<p>This article investigates access to and participation in four categories of sport (team sports, racket sports, swimming and fitness). A group of 7,290 participants residing in the Parisian metropolitan area completed questionnaires and underwent physical examinations. Participants' spatial coordinates and recreational facilities of interest were geocoded. Data analysis suggests that walkable accessibility (i.e. <1km) to a swimming pool was associated with the practice of</p>	<p>GPAN</p>	<p>Sport facilities; accessibility; sport participation</p>

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	swimming. No effect of spatial accessibility was found for the other 4 sport categories. Spatial accessibility to swimming facilities demonstrated a greater probability of use. The consideration of siting such facilities therefore can help promote physical activity participation.		
<p>Zhou, R., Li, Y., Umezaki, M., Ding, Y., Jiang, H., Comber, A. & Fu, H. 2013. 'Associations between physical activity and neighbourhood environment among middle-aged adults in Shanghai'. <i>Journal of Environmental and Public Health</i> 2013 art no. 239595. http://www.hindawi.com/journals/jep/2013/239595/</p>	<p>This article assesses the perceptions of neighbourhood environments and their effects on physical activity in Chinese parents. Parents of junior high students living in urban and suburban settings completed the International Physical Activity Questionnaire and the Neighbourhood Environment Walkability Scale-Abbreviated. Participants (N=235) also wore accelerometers for 7 days. Regression analysis shows that parents living in the urban areas tended to have higher levels of transport and recreational physical activity than those living in the suburban areas. Street connectivity was negatively associated with leisure time physical activity. Perceptions of traffic safety were also associated with levels of physical activity. Factors of the neighbourhood environment affect a range of physical activity behaviours in Chinese adults.</p>	SS	Physical activity; street connectivity; traffic safety; middle-age; China
<p>Kegler, M.C., Alcantara, I., Dubruiel, N., Veluswamy, J.K., Appelbaum, H. & Handwerk, S. 2013. "Positive deviants": A qualitative study of physically active adults in rural environments'. <i>Journal of Primary Prevention</i> 34 (1-2): 5-15. http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10935-013-0291-6</p>	<p>This article provides an understanding of what makes rural residents physically active despite the constraints of their physical environment. "Positive deviants" are individuals who are physically active in rural locations. Participants living in rural areas of Georgia, US were selected based on the International Physical Activity Questionnaire classification of having high or moderate levels of physical activity. A group of 29 adults were interviewed about their current physical activity, motivation to exercise and patterns of physical activity.</p>	SS	Physical activity; rural environment

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	Comparative analysis of the data show that participants engaged in a variety of physical activity mainly taking place in their home, yard and neighbourhood. In the neighbourhood, roads were the primary amenity for exercise. Moreover, those who met physical activity recommendations also reported more work-related activity. These findings show that in rural areas, the domicile is the primary setting for physical activity and other setting provide opportunities for physical activity.		
<p>Mackett, R.L. 2013. 'Children's travel behaviour and its health implications'. <i>Transport Policy</i> 26 (March 2013): 66-72. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0967070X12000030</p>	<p>This article presents an understanding of British children's school travel behaviour. It recaps findings from the National Travel Survey, research by the author and the Children's Activities, Perceptions and Behaviour in the Local Environment project. It suggests that the nature of children's travel differs from that of adults. The effects of increasing distances between home and school and perceptions of risk adversely affected children's active travel patterns. The impacts on children's volumes of physical activity are also discussed. The article concludes with measures to increase children's walking and cycling (e.g., physical measures, educational programmes).</p>	SS	Active travel to school; children
CONNECTING AND STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES			
<p>Humphreys, D.K., Goodman, A. & Ogilvie, D. In press. 'Associations between active commuting and physical and mental wellbeing'. <i>Preventive Medicine</i>. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0091743513001175</p>	<p>This article analyses the relationship between active travel and physical and mental wellbeing. It draws upon data from the Commuting and Health in Cambridge study. A group of 989 adults completed a questionnaire about their physical and mental wellbeing. Participants self-reported their height, weight and active travel over a period of 7 days. Regression analyses of the data suggest that greater time spent in active travel was associated with higher physical wellbeing but not</p>	GPAN	Active travel; physical activity; wellbeing

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	mental wellbeing. Strategies to promote active travel may affect general levels of physical activity.		
<p>Dulin-Keita, A., Kaur Thind, H., Affuso, O. & Baskin, M.L. 2013. 'The associations of perceived neighbourhood disorder and physical activity with obesity among African American adolescents'. <i>BMC Public Health</i> 13: 440. http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/13/440</p>	<p>This article assesses how perceptions of neighbourhood disorder affect African American adolescents' physical activity and obesity levels. A group of 101 adolescents and their parents completed questionnaires about perceptions of their physical and social neighbourhood environment. Adolescents wore accelerometers for 7 days and recorded their physical activity over 3 days. Statistical analyses of the data suggest that perceived neighbourhood disorder was positively associated with obesity. Moreover, perceptions of drug use in the neighbourhood were negatively associated with physical activity. Perceptions of neighbourhood safety and disorder can affect physical activity and obesity levels.</p>	APAN	Neighbourhood; perceptions; physical activity; obesity; adolescents
PROVIDING HEALTHY FOOD OPTIONS			
<p>Hattori, A., An, R. & Sturm, R. 2013. 'Neighborhood food outlets, diet, and obesity among California adults, 2007 and 2009'. <i>Preventing Chronic Disease</i> 10 (3) art. no. 120123. http://www.cdc.gov/pcd/issues/2013/12_0123.htm</p>	<p>This article examines neighbourhood food outlets, dietary intake and body mass index in California adults. Data was taken from 97,678 adults participating in the California Health Interview Survey. Participants self-reported their fresh and fast food intake as well as height and weight. Food outlets (e.g. stores and restaurants) were geocoded based on buffers within three miles of each participant's residence. Regression analyses suggest that food outlets within 800m were not strongly associated with dietary intake or body mass index. The presence of more fast food outlets in the 1500m buffers predicted an increase in the consumption of fast food and a decrease in the consumption of vegetables. Food environments beyond walkable distances (i.e. 800m) affected dietary intake</p>	SS	Walkable neighbourhoods; food intake; fast food; supermarkets; body mass index

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	and suggest that shopping patterns are weakly related to local neighbourhood amenities.		

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