

FORTNIGHTLY LITERATURE REVIEW

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	ALERT SOURCE	KEYWORDS
GENERAL POLICY AND RESEARCH			
Shelter NSW. 2011. <i>NSW housing factsheet: A quick guide to housing facts and figures</i> . Sydney: Shelter NSW. http://www.shelternsw.org.au/docs/fly-factsheet-nsw.pdf	This factsheet provides data relating to housing stress, home purchase and private rental, social housing capacity and homelessness in NSW. In 2007, 10.9% of NSW families were in housing stress, while in 2010, 43% of households receiving Commonwealth Rent Assistance were in rental stress. Between June 2009 and June 2011, average prices for non-strata dwellings in Sydney increased by 19.8%, with an increase of 17.7% across NSW. It was reported in June 2010 that 60,444 applicants were waiting for public housing, while 65,400 people used homelessness services in 2010-11.	City Futures	Housing; health; housing affordability; homelessness; planning; neighbourhood design; social housing
Macken, D. 2012. 'Rich = fit, Poor = fat.' <i>The Weekend Australian Financial Review</i> , 21-22 January 2012. * http://aap.newscentre.com.au/acf/120121/library/sustainability_and_green_homes/27695057.html	This article addresses the relationship between socio-economic status and physical activity. The author cites an ABS report released in 2011 which highlighted the relationship between exercise and social class – through linking employment, education and social interaction with levels of activity. The data shows that people who work the most, are socially connected and have lots of commitments are most involved in sporting activities. The most active area in Australia was identified as the ACT, which also has the highest average income and rates of education. The author also explores the	Australian Financial Review	Physical activity; socio-economic status; neighbourhood design; safety; social cohesion; employment; education; open space; walkability

	relationship between physical activity, safety and social cohesion, and the provision of suitable walkways and open space facilities.		
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2012. <i>Healthy Community Design Checklist</i> . Atlanta, USA: CDC. * http://www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/factsheets/Healthy_community_Checklist.pdf	This checklist aims to provide community members with a starting point for advocacy in relation to walking environments, cycling infrastructure, parks and open spaces, community gardens, farmers' markets, food options in supermarkets, types of retail food stores provided, public transport services, housing, safety and environmental health. The checklist outlines the benefits of healthy built environments, and provides links to healthy built environment internet sources.	HCD	Advocacy; community level; government; policy; planning; physical activity; healthy food; social interaction; safety
Brody, J.E. 2012. 'Communities Learn the Good Life Can Be a Killer.' <i>The New York Times</i> , 30 January 2012. * http://well.blogs.nytimes.com/2012/01/30/communities-learn-the-good-life-can-be-a-killer/	This US article broadly describes the relationship between the built environment and obesity, poor health, social isolation, excessive stress and depression. It includes reference to walkable environments, food environments, public transport, and active transport for school children, and also provides descriptions of projects in the US which aim to improve the urban environment to encourage physical activity, social interaction and access to healthy foods.	City Futures	Physical activity; social interaction; healthy food options; nutrition; mental health; stress; car dependence; public transport
Parkin, D.M. and Boyd, L. 2011. 'Cancers attributable to overweight and obesity in the UK in 2010.' <i>British Journal of Cancer</i> 105: S34-37.* http://info.cancerresearchuk.org/groups/cr_common/@nre/@new/@pre/documents/generalcontent/cr_080626.pdf	This article presents estimates on the risks associated with overweight and obesity in relation to seven types of cancer – breast, colorectum, oesophagus, kidney, endometrium, gall bladder and pancreas. This includes consideration of the period of time between 'exposure' to overweight/obesity and increased risk of cancers. The results show that an estimated 17,294 cancer cases in 2010 were due to overweight or obesity.	APAN	Overweight; obesity; nutrition; healthy food options; physical activity; cancer
GETTING PEOPLE ACTIVE			
Keyes, A. 2012. 'This App Was Made For	This US article describes a new application created by	Social Impacts	Safety; crime;

<p>Walking – But Is It Racist?' <i>National Public Radio</i>, 25 January 2012. http://www.npr.org/2012/01/25/145337346/this-app-was-made-for-walking-but-is-it-racist</p>	<p>Microsoft, called the Pedestrian Route Production application, which aims to '...help pedestrians avoid unsafe neighbourhoods, bad weather and difficult terrain by taking information from maps, weather reports, crime statistics and demographics.' The application has been criticised by some people as racist, and there are concerns that it will reinforce associations of violent crimes with certain races, particularly African American and Hispanic. Others believe that the application will have a significant and positive impact on public safety.</p>	<p>Alert</p>	<p>socio-economic status; race; demographics; walkability; GPS; perception; social cohesion</p>
<p>Alliance for Biking and Walking. 2012. <i>Bicycling and Walking in the United States: 2012 Benchmarking Report</i>. Washington DC: Alliance for Biking and Walking. http://www.peoplepoweredmovement.org/site/index.php/site/memberservices/2012_benchmarking_report/</p>	<p>This report provides data on cycling and walking in each state of the US, as well as the 51 largest cities. The aim of the project is to provide states and cities with data on their progress in this area. The report includes figures on levels of walking and cycling, fatalities and funding nationwide; walking, cycling, transit and car mode share; rankings by state and city; infrastructure provision; and a comparison of states across a number of benchmarks including safety, education, and advocacy. The report also provides data on the public health and economic benefits of walking and cycling.</p>	<p>HCD</p>	<p>Walking; cycling; physical activity; active transport; public transport; safety; infrastructure; funding; US</p>
<p>Macken, D. 2012. 'Rich = fit, Poor = fat.' <i>The Weekend Australian Financial Review</i>, 21-22 January 2012. * http://aap.newscentre.com.au/acf/120121/library/sustainability_and_green_homes/27695057.html</p>	<p>This article addresses the relationship between socio-economic status and physical activity. The author cites an ABS report released in 2011 which highlighted the relationship between exercise and social class – through linking employment, education and social interaction with levels of activity. The data shows that people who work the most, are socially connected and have lots of commitments are most involved in sporting activities. The most active area in Australia was identified as the ACT, which also has the highest average income and</p>	<p>Australian Financial Review</p>	<p>Physical activity; socio-economic status; neighbourhood design; safety; social cohesion; employment; education; open space; walkability</p>

	rates of education. The author also explores the relationship between physical activity, safety and social cohesion, and the provision of suitable walkways and open space facilities.		
Be Active WA Physical Activity Taskforce. 2011. <i>Active Living For All: A Framework for Physical Activity in Western Australia 2012-2016</i> . Perth: Government of Western Australia. http://www.beactive.wa.gov.au/assets/files/PATF%20Strategic%20Plans%20and%20Committee%20Docs/PATF%20Strategic%20Plans/ActiveLivingforAll_Full%20Report(web).pdf	This report provides a framework for an integrated planning and delivery model which aims to improve the health and wellbeing of people in Western Australia. This framework applies to a number of sectors, including sport and recreation, planning, education, health and transport. The report includes ten key principles for active living, relating to accessibility, safety, land use patterns, public transport, building design, governance and consultation. It also provides a discussion of the barriers to and enablers of physical activity, and the economic, social and health benefits of increased physical activity levels.	APAN	Physical activity; WA; policy; governance; consultation; active living; active transport; planning; neighbourhood design; public transport
De Meester, F., Van Dyck, D., De Bourdeaudhuij, I., Deforche, B., Sallis, J.F. and Cardon, G. 2012. 'Active living neighbourhoods: is neighbourhood walkability a key element for Belgian adolescents?' <i>BMC Public Health</i> 12(1):7. http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/12/7	This article looks at the relationship between neighbourhood walkability, socio-economic status and physical activity in Belgian adolescents. 637 adolescents took part in the study, which used accelerometers and data from the Flemish Physical Activity Questionnaire to assess the association between walkability, socio-economic status, gender and physical activity. The results showed that there was a positive association between low socio-economic status, walkability and accelerometer-based physical activity.	APAN	Physical activity; socio-economic status; walkability; adolescents; Belgium
Devine, E., Handmer, M., Bedford, K., Rissel, C. and Low, E. 2011. 'Lessons learnt from a pilot bicycle program with community mental health consumers.' <i>Health Promotion Journal of Australia</i> 22(3).	This letter describes a pilot cycling program for mental health consumers which was implemented in 3 community health services in the former Sydney South West Area Health Service district. Through the program, consumers and staff participated in fortnightly bike	APAN	Physical activity; mental health; cycling; health service; health promotion

http://www.healthpromotion.org.au/journal/journal-downloads/article/1-hpja/441-letter-lessons-learnt-from-a-pilot-bicycle-program-with-community-mental-health-service-consumers	rides, and a bike pool was maintained at one of the health services. Throughout the life of the pilot program, data was collected on cycling frequency, changes to health, general physical activity, cycling confidence, advantages and disadvantages of participation, and sustainability of the program. This showed that overall the program had a positive effect on consumers and staff, and on the relationship between these two groups. Some issues were reported with bicycle maintenance, risk management and staff involvement, but consumers reported improvements in mental and physical health as a result of the program.		
Trang, N.H.H.D., Hong, T.K. and Dibley, M.J. 2012. 'Active Commuting to School Among Adolescents in ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam: Change and Predictors in a Longitudinal Study, 2004 to 2009.' <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> 42(2): 120-128. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0749379711008324	This article looks at the changes in levels of active transport among adolescents in Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam. 759 adolescents participated in a 5 year cohort study which explored commuting behaviours, socio-economic and demographic factors, individual and family characteristics, and physical and social environmental factors. The results showed that there has been a significant decrease in levels of active transport in adolescents – from 27.8% in 2004 to 19.6% in 2009. An association between males, low socio-economic status, suburban areas, close proximity to schools and active transport was found.	APAN	Physical activity; active transport; Vietnam; developing countries; adolescents; socio-economic status
CONNECTING AND STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES			
Partridge, E., Chong, J., Herriman, J., Daly, J. and Lederwasch, A. 2011. <i>City of Sydney indicator framework</i> . Sydney: Institute for Sustainable Futures, UTS. http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/council/documents/OnExhibition/DraftComm	This report presents a community indicator framework for the City of Sydney Council, the purpose of which is to measure community wellbeing, through looking at social, economic, cultural, environmental and governance conditions. The framework includes 5 domains: healthy, safe and inclusive communities;	City Futures	Community wellbeing; measurement; indicator framework; benchmarking;

nityWellbeingIndicators.pdf	<p>culturally rich and vibrant communities; democratic and engaged communities; dynamic, resilient local economies; and sustainable environments. The domains and benchmarking measures are described, as well as an implementation plan for the framework.</p>		<p>social cohesion; social capital; sustainability; health; safety</p>
<p>Macken, D. 2012. 'Rich = fit, Poor = fat.' Melbourne: <i>The Weekend Australian Financial Review</i>, 21-22 January 2012. * http://aap.newscentre.com.au/acf/120121/library/sustainability_and_green_homes/27695057.html</p>	<p>This article addresses the relationship between socio-economic status and physical activity. The author cites an ABS report released in 2011 which highlighted the relationship between exercise and social class – through linking employment, education and social interaction with levels of activity. The data shows that people who work the most, are socially connected and have lots of commitments are most involved in sporting activities. The most active area in Australia was identified as the ACT, which also has the highest average income and rates of education. The author also explores the relationship between physical activity, safety and social cohesion, and the provision of suitable walkways and open space facilities.</p>	<p>Australian Financial Review</p>	<p>Physical activity; socio-economic status; neighbourhood design; safety; social cohesion; employment; education; open space; walkability</p>
PROVIDING HEALTHY FOOD OPTIONS			
<p>Corderoy, A. 2011. 'Booze the problem in wealthy suburbs.' <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>, 26 December 2011. http://www.smh.com.au/national/health/booze-the-problem-in-wealthy-suburbs-20111225-1p9l6.html</p>	<p>This article discusses the relationship between alcohol consumption, socio-economic status and health. NSW health statistics show that the most alcohol-related hospital admissions occur in wealthier suburbs, while smoking and obesity are the greatest health risks for people in poorer suburbs. The article explores the disparities in health and wellbeing across the suburbs of Sydney, which are linked to socio-economic status and built environment factors, and presents ABS rankings of local government areas by socio-economic and health status.</p>	<p>Social Impacts Alert</p>	<p>Alcohol consumption; healthy food options; socio-economic status; health inequity; obesity</p>

<p>Parkin, D.M. and Boyd, L. 2011. 'Cancers attributable to overweight and obesity in the UK in 2010.' <i>British Journal of Cancer</i> 105: S34-37.* http://info.cancerresearchuk.org/groups/cr_common/@nre/@new/@pre/documents/generalcontent/cr_080626.pdf</p>	<p>This article presents estimates on the risks associated with overweight and obesity in relation to seven types of cancer – breast, colorectum, oesophagus, kidney, endometrium, gall bladder and pancreas. This includes consideration of the period of time between 'exposure' to overweight/obesity and increased risk of cancers. The results show that an estimated 17294 cancer cases in 2010 were due to overweight or obesity.</p>	<p>APAN</p>	<p>Overweight; obesity; nutrition; healthy food options; physical activity; cancer</p>
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<p>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2012. <i>Healthy Community Design Checklist</i>. Atlanta, USA: CDC. * http://www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/factsheets/Healthy_community_Checklist.pdf</p>	<p>This checklist aims to provide community members with a starting point for advocacy in relation to walking environments, cycling infrastructure, parks and open spaces, community gardens, farmers' markets, food options in supermarkets, types of retail food stores provided, public transport services, housing, safety and environmental health. The checklist outlines the benefits of healthy built environments, and provides links to healthy built environment internet sources.</p>	<p>HCD</p>	<p>Advocacy; community level; government; policy; planning; physical activity; healthy food; social interaction; safety</p>

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