1. Neighborhoodの基準区画を日本の先行研究より調べる➔大字？字？
2. 区画の大小サイズをどのように解析するか調べる➔出雲・松江など都会のみを選定するの？解析手法によって都市田舎と特性も考慮可能？
3. Walkability indexに必要なGISデータをまとめる
4. バス停・コンビニ・スーパーなど単施設の密度やあるorなしで解析可能か調べる(Hamano et al. Fast food and Childhood obesity)
5. 縦断的検証をする際の解析方法を調べる➔BMIとLDLをアウトカムにした場合

Summary

* Change in BMI from the baseline to the followup point(5years later) was assesed as the outcome.
* 2 exposure variable were used: 1. switching from driving to active commute, 2. switching from active commute to driving
* People who changed from driving to active commute decreased BMI by 0.3.
* People who changed from active commute to driving increased BMI by 0.32
* These effects were not attenuated by adjustment for hypothesized confounders
* Change in household income emerged as a determinant of commute mode transition

Method

* Change in BMI from the baseline to the followup point(5years later) was assesed as the outcome.
* 2 exposure variable were used: 1. switching from driving to active commute, 2. switching from active commute to driving
* People who changed from driving to active commute decreased BMI by 0.3.
* People who changed from active commute to driving increased BMI by 0.32
* These effects were not attenuated by adjustment for hypothesized confounders
* Change in household income emerged as a determinant of commute mode transition

Key points

* Anthropometric measurements were taken by trained staff using standard procedures detailed elsewhere = BMI
* Change in BMI was calculated for each individual by subtracting BMI at baseline from BMI at follow-up
* Change in income category(stable, decrease, increase) was used as time-varying confounding
* Change in manual occupation status (stable, transition to non-manual work, or transition to manual work) was used as time-varying confounding