HBEP FORTNIGHTLY LITERATURE REVIEW

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	ALERT SOURCE	KEYWORDS
GENERAL POLICY AND RESEARCH			
Carpenter, M. 2013. 'From 'healthful exercise' to 'nature on prescription': The politics of urban green spaces and walking for health'. *Landscape and Urban Planning* 118 (October 2013): 20-127. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0169204613000388	This article provides a historical overview of walking, parks and health in the UK. It shows the interwoven influences of governmental policy and community support in shaping urban green spaces. It discusses public parks as a neglected feature of the nineteenth public health reform movement then turns to the influences of the New Labour era on the decline and renewal of urban parks. New paradigms of walking for health to promoting fitness are then dissected. This article concludes with a framework for an alternative ecological health promotion strategy.	SS	Walking; urban green space; health; historical overview; health policy
Jackson, R. J., Dannenberg, A. L. & Frumkin, H. 2013. 'Health and the built environment: 10 years after'. *American Journal of Public Health* 103 (9): 1542-1544 http://ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/full/10.2105/AJPH.2013.301482	This article explores the achievements in the built environment and public health after a 2003 special issue publication in this topic. Focusing on the US, there has been a remarkable interest in healthy built environments as evidenced in funding (e.g. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation), academic publications and university training. Collaborations have initiated cross-disciplinary projects resulting in government reports, consensus statements, conference presentations and an increased use of health impact assessments. Recommendations to maintain the momentum are provided and include research targeting vulnerable populations; translation of research into practice; career pathways for those with degrees in both health and planning; and finally, powerful leadership to advocate healthy built environments.	HCDN	Built environment; public health; achievements

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Litman, T. 2013. 'Transportation and public health.' *Annual Review of Public Health* 34: 217-233. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23330699	This article investigates the intersection of transport policy, planning decisions and public health. It provides an overview of transportation health impacts such as traffic crashes, vehicle pollution exposure, physical activity and fitness, access to health-related goods and services as well as mental health impacts. Various strategies for improving public health such as traffic calming, active transport improvements and transport pricing reforms are evaluated. Transport planning reforms to support public health are then discussed. Rather than encourage vehicular travel and sprawl, health impacts should be incorporated into transport costs. This article concludes with a call for integrating health objectives into transport planning.	HCDN	Transport policy; planning decision; health impacts; health benefits
GETTING PEOPLE ACTIVE			
Ward Thompson, C., Roe, J. & Aspinall, P. 2013. 'Woodland improvements in deprived urban communities: What impact do they have on people's activities and quality of life?' *Landscape and Urban Planning* 118 (October 2013): 79-89. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0169204613000224	This paper reports the effects of a park improvement intervention in Glasgow, Scotland. The intervention sought to improve the safety, accessibility and usability of a local woodlands area in a deprived community. Two waves of cross-sectional questionnaire surveys were conducted at an intervention woodlands park site and a comparison site with no intervention. Environmental assessments of the two areas recorded general neighbourhood environmental quality, woodland and green space access as well as evidence of use. Statistical analysis suggests a significant difference in woodland use post-intervention during summertime. Moreover, intervention respondents showed a significant difference in outdoor physical activity levels over time. Such interventions have the potential to encourage physical activity among local residents.	SS	Green space; woodlands; physical activity; deprivation

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Sung, H-G., Go, D-H. & Choi, C.G. 2013. 'Evidence of Jacobs' street life in the great Seoul city: Identifying the association of physical environment with walking activity on streets'. *Cities* 35 (December 2013): 164-173. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0264275113001066	This paper assesses the physical environment and walking in Seoul, Korea. Physical environment (street furniture, number of street lanes, footpath width), mixed use, small blocks, old buildings, concentration, accessibility and border vacuums (e.g. large single-use facilities) were measured. Walking activity data for 9571 streets were observed and calculated. Multiple linear regression modeling demonstrates that almost all of the physical environment measures have a significant association with walking activity. Differences in walking purposes were found when considering weekdays (commute) and weekends (leisure). These findings suggest that diversity of the physical environment affects walkability. More specifically, urban design perspectives as encapsulated in Jane Jacobs' The Death and Life of Great American Cities can help promote beneficial health outcomes.	SS	Street vitality; physical environment; urban design; walkability
Carroll-Scott, A., Gilstad-Hayden, K., Rosenthal, L., Peters, S.M., McCaslin, C., Joyce, R. & Ickovics, J.R. 2013. 'Disentangling neighborhood contextual associations with child body mass index, diet, and physical activity: The role of built, socioeconomic, and social environments'. *Social Science & Medicine* 95 (October 2013): 106-114. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0277953613002141*	This article identifies the characteristics of the residential neighbourhood related to children's obesity-related behaviours (i.e. eating, physical activity, screen-time). A group of 1048 fifth and sixth grade students in Connecticut (US) completed questions related to healthy eating; physical activity; sedentary behaviour; perceptions of park access; neighbourhood safety; and, social ties. Students were also measured for height and weight. Walking distance to the nearest grocery store, convenience store, fast food and park were calculated. Multilevel modeling shows that both physical activity and healthy eating were significantly associated with greater perceived access to parks, playgrounds and gyms and more neighbourhood social ties. Healthy eating was also associated with fewer fast food outlets	SS	Healthy foods; physical activity; screen-time; retail destinations; parks; children

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	in a tract. Conversely, unhealthy eating was significantly associated with more fast food outlets in a tract as well as more social ties. Access to neighbourhood amenities affects children's health. These neighbourhood contextual factors are also contingent on students' social ties as these can influence both healthy and unhealthy eating patterns.		
Siqueira Reis, R., Hino, A.A., Ricardo Rech, C., Kerr, J. & Curi Hallal, P. 2013. 'Walkability and Physical Activity: Findings from Curitiba, Brazil'. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 45(3): 269-275. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0749379713003413	This article investigates the association between neighbourhood walkability and physical activity in Brazilian adults. A walkability index (residential density, intersection density and land use mix) was calculated for 2125 census tracts in Curitiba. A group of 697 adults completed the International Physical Activity Questionnaire. Statistical analyses show both neighbourhood walkability and neighbourhood income as having an independent association with leisure-time moderate/vigorous physical activity. Neighbourhood walkability was also found to be associated with walking for transport. Highly walkable areas can promote opportunities for physical activity irrespective of income levels and should be acknowledged in urban growth policies in developing countries such as Brazil.	SS/APAN	Neighbourhood walkability; transportation; physical activity; socio-economic status; Brazil; adults
CONNECTING AND STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES			
Astell-Burt, T. Feng, X. & Kolt, G.S. In press. 'Mental health benefits of neighbourhood green space are stronger among physically active adults in middle-to-older age: Evidence from 260,061 Australians'. *Preventive Medicine*. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0091743513003095	This article explores the relationship between green space, physical activity and mental health. Data was drawn from 260,061 Australian adults participating in the 45 and Up Study. Participants completed the Kessler-Psychological Distress Scale, Active Australia Survey and Duke Social Support Index. Percentage of green space was calculated according to participants' meshblocks (ABS defined area) and geocoded. Multilevel logit regression models suggest that psychological	HBEP/APAN	Green space; physical activity; mental health; Australia

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	distress and physical inactivity were less common among residents living in the greenest neighbourhoods. However, physically inactive adults did not benefit from more green space. Green space provides mental health benefits for those who maintain active lifestyles.		
Foster, S., Wood, L., Christian, H., Knuiman, M. & Giles-Corti, B. 2013. 'Planning safer suburbs: Do changes in the built environment influence residents' perceptions of crime risk?' *Social Science & Medicine* 97(November 2013): 87-94. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0277953613004620	This study examines the effects of residential relocation on walkability and residents' perceptions of crime risk. Data was drawn from the RESIDential Environments Project conducted in Perth, Australia (i.e. changes in perceived crime risk; perceived physical and social environment; and changes to social cohesion). Walkability indexes and crime data were calculated for participants' residences. Statistical analysis of the data show that neighbourhood characteristics purported to enhance walking (e.g. retail destinations) may negatively impact neighbourhood perceptions (e.g., threat to safety with influx of unfamiliar shoppers). Environmental strategies enhancing retail districts should focus on improving both walkability and decrease perceptions of risks.	APAN	Residential relocation; retail destinations; fear of crime; walkability
Dinnie, E., Brown, K.M., Morris, S. 2013. 'Reprint of "Community, cooperation and conflict: Negotiating the social well-being benefits of urban greens pace experiences."' *Landscape and Urban Planning* 118 (October 2013): 103-111. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0169204613001485	This reprinted article explores the everyday experiences and engagement with local green space in relation to well-being benefits. In-depth ethnographies (participatory video footage and interviews) were carried out with 10 participants in two England case-study sites. Key themes emerging from the research indicate that different kinds of green space affords various kinds of social interaction; place connections were made through volunteer opportunities; and, conflicts and tensions arise between different green space users. Experiences of green space are subsequently social in nature and well-being benefits	SS	Green space; well-being; experience; social connections

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	are produced through engagement.		
PROVIDING HEALTHY FOOD OPTIONS			
Minaker, L.M., Raine, K.D., Wild, T.C., Nykiforuk, C.I.J., Thompson, M.E. & Frank, L.D. 2013. 'Objective food environments and health outcomes'. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 45 (3): 289-296. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0749379713003437	This article examines residents' perceptions, objective food environments, and diet and weight status. A stratified random sample participated in the Neighbourhood Environments in Waterloo Region: Patterns of Transportation and Health study and included 4902 individuals within 2228 households. Participating households completed surveys about food environment perceptions (access, availability, affordability and quality). Selected participants completed 2-day food records. A group of 279 food stores and 611 restaurants were assessed using the Nutrition Environment Measures Survey. Street network distance, diversity and intensity of food stores and restaurants were objectively measured. Mediation tests and linear regression show that access related perceptions were associated with diet quality among men. Distance from home to the nearest convenience store (women) and to the nearest supermarket (men) was most strongly associated with body mass index. Real and perceived access to food stores affect diet-related outcomes among men and women differently.	SS	Resident perception; food environments; access; diet; weight status
Carroll-Scott, A., Gilstad-Hayden, K., Rosenthal, L., Peters, S.M., McCaslin, C., Joyce, R. & Ickovics, J.R. 2013. 'Disentangling neighborhood contextual associations with child body mass index, diet, and physical activity: The role of built, socioeconomic, and social environments'. *Social Science & Medicine* 95 (October 2013): 106-114.	This article identifies the characteristics of the residential neighbourhood related to children's obesity-related behaviours (i.e. eating, physical activity, screen-time). A group of 1048 fifth and sixth grade students in Connecticut (US) completed questions related to healthy eating; physical activity; sedentary behaviour; perceptions of park access; neighbourhood safety; and, social ties. Students were also measured for height and weight. Walking distance to the nearest grocery store,	SS	Healthy foods; physical activity; screen-time; retail destinations; parks; children

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http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0277953613002141*	convenience store, fast food and park were calculated. Multilevel modeling shows that both physical activity and healthy eating were significantly associated with greater perceived access to parks, playgrounds and gyms and more neighbourhood social ties. Healthy eating was also associated with fewer fast food outlets in a tract. Conversely, unhealthy eating was significantly associated with more fast food outlets in a tract as well as more social ties. Access to neighbourhood amenities affects children's health. These neighbourhood contextual factors are also contingent on students' social ties as these can influence both healthy and unhealthy eating patterns.		

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