

## HBEP FORTNIGHTLY LITERATURE REVIEW

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	ALERT SOURCE	KEYWORDS
<b>GENERAL POLICY AND RESEARCH</b>			
Shanahan, D.F., Lin, B.B., Bush, R., Gaston, K.J., Dean, J.H., Barber, E. & Fuller, R.A. 2015. 'Toward improved public health outcomes from urban nature.' <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> 105 (3): 470-477. <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25602866">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25602866</a>	This article offers a framework for identifying health benefits related to natural environments. A six-step model is offered to identify the pathway to health benefits from nature. Using this framework, it briefly examines the cause and effect in the relationship between urban green space and public health. Two pathways are discussed: direct (e.g. the effects of tree canopy as a protective factor for skin cancer) and indirect (e.g. the presence of water as an attractor for mental restoration). This framework offers researchers a template to assess the causalities of nature upon health under different conditions.	SS	Natural environment; green space; health outcomes; framework
Jennings, V. & Gaither, C.J. 2015. 'Approaching environmental health disparities and green spaces: An ecosystem services perspective.' <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> 12 (2): 1952-1968. <a href="http://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/12/2/1952">http://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/12/2/1952</a>	This article discusses the relationship between green spaces and general health issues. References to several studies serve to show associations between green space and obesity, cardiovascular health, heat-related conditions and mental wellbeing. Despite fluctuations in type, quantity, condition and distribution of green space, the natural environment has a role to play in health promotion especially in relation to reducing health disparities.	SS	Green space; obesity; heat-related conditions; mental well-being
<b>GETTING PEOPLE ACTIVE</b>			
Halonen, J.I., Stenholm, S., Kivimäki, M., Pentti, J., Subramanian, S.V., Kawachi, I. & Vahtera, J. 2015. 'Is change in availability of sports facilities associates with change in physical activity? A prospective cohort	This article examined how distance and number of sport facilities is related to physical activity. Physical activity was assessed through baseline surveys and an eight-year follow-up survey from 25,834 Finnish adults. Outdoor and indoor sport facilities (e.g., school yards,	GPAN	Physical activity; sport facilities; distance; availability; Finland

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<p>study.' <i>Preventive Medicine</i> 73 (April 2015): 10-14.  <a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0091743515000146">http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0091743515000146</a></p>	<p>skiing stadiums, tennis courts) were geocoded within 500m of each participant's residence. Statistical analysis of the data reveal that the greatest decrease in physical activity levels was greater for those whose distance to a facility increased. Similar findings were uncovered for those who facilities near their residences decreased. A difficulty in access to sport facilities (i.e. distance or availability) may contribute to a decrease in physical activity levels. Further research, however, is needed to clarify which types of activity may be impacted by sport facilities as both transport and recreational activity constituted the measurement for physical activity.</p>		
<p>Bringolf-Isler, B., Kriemler, S., Mäder, U., Dössegger, A., Hofmann, H., Puder, J.J. &amp; Braun-Fahrländer, C. 2014. 'Relationship between the objectively-assessed neighborhood area and activity behavior in Swiss youth.' <i>Preventive Medicine Reports</i> 1 (2014): pp. 14-20.  <a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2211335514000059">http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2211335514000059</a></p>	<p>This article investigates elements of the built environment and their effects on physical activity among Swiss youth. Accelerometer-based physical activity levels of 1742 Swiss students were compiled from seven studies. Densities of population, building, main street, intersection and schoolchildren were geocoded for each participant's address. Land use mix, green space and woods were also calculated. Statistical analyses demonstrate positive correlations between building density and green space with physical activity in centrally located residences. Further analysis of age, gender and socio-economic status depicts specific significant interactions (e.g. stronger associations between moderate to vigorous physical activity and building density were found among those living in lower socioeconomic neighbourhoods). These findings suggest that while attributes of walkable neighbourhoods may promote physical activity, social aspects affect resulting behaviours.</p>	<p>SS</p>	<p>Physical activity; built environment attributes; green space; young people; Switzerland</p>

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<p>Kim, J.-H., Lee, C., Olvera, N.E. &amp; Ellis, C.D. 2014. 'The role of landscape spatial patterns on obesity in Hispanic children residing in inner-city neighborhoods.' <i>Journal of Physical Activity and Health</i> 11 (8): 1449-1457.  <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24384497">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24384497</a></p>	<p>This article examines the association between urban forest patterns and physical activity levels among children living in Houston. Height and weight measurements were taken from a group of 61 Hispanic children. Children also completed questions about their physical activity. Aerial photo imagery was used to compute landscape indices for areas around each child's home. Multiple regression models show that well-connected landscapes were significantly associated with lower body mass index. More tree patches were negatively associated with children's lower body mass index. These results suggest well-connected footpaths along with fewer tree patches that allow for visual surveillance contribute to children's supportive walking environments. These findings depict the role of urban greenery to improve as well as hinder children's opportunities for physical activity.</p>	<p>SS</p>	<p>Physical activity; obesity; urban forests; green space; children</p>
<b>CONNECTING AND STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES</b>			
<p>King, K.E. &amp; Clarke, P.J. 2015. 'A disadvantaged advantage in walkability: Findings from socioeconomic and geographical analysis of national built environment data in the United States.' <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> 181 (1): 17-25.  <a href="http://aje.oxfordjournals.org/content/181/1/17.abstract">http://aje.oxfordjournals.org/content/181/1/17.abstract</a></p>	<p>This article assesses how the built environment influences walking based on socio-demographic conditions. Five walkability indicators (median block perimeter, street segment density, street node density, developed open space and high-intensity development) were analysed in almost 65,000 US census tracts. Five demographic aspects (income, education, ethnicity, age and gender) were taken from the US census. Linear regression analyses of the data suggest that disadvantaged neighbourhoods and neighbourhoods with more educated residents were more walkable with shorter block lengths, mixed land use, high density of street nodes and segments. Neighbourhoods with higher proportions of children and older adults were</p>	<p>SS</p>	<p>Walking; neighbourhood form; census tract</p>

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	<p>considered less walkable with fewer densities of street nodes and segments. Neighbourhoods with more immigrants were considered more walkable but also contained less open space. Significant differences in land use and street connectivity were found based on neighbourhood socio-demographics. The findings of this study suggest an array of opportunities to address physical activity disparities.</p>		
<p>Oyeyemi, A.Y., Akinrolie, O. &amp; Oyeyemi, A.L. 2015. 'Health-related physical activity is associated with perception of environmental hygiene and safety among adults in low-income neighbourhoods in Nigeria.' <i>European Journal of Physiotherapy</i> 17 (1): 45-53.  <a href="http://informahealthcare.com/doi/abs/10.3109/21679169.2014.955526">http://informahealthcare.com/doi/abs/10.3109/21679169.2014.955526</a></p>	<p>This article investigates the role of physical activity and the perception of neighbourhood safety among Nigerian adults. A group of 613 adults living in low socio-economic neighbourhoods completed the International Physical Activity Questionnaire and answered questions related to neighbourhood hygiene (i.e. free from dirt, attractive and free from unattended animals) and safety (e.g. traffic speed, presence of drug addicts). Logistic regression analysis reveals that those who perceived their neighbourhood as being free from dirt were more likely to meet sufficient levels of moderate to vigorous physical activity. Perceptions of high crime, high vehicular speeds and aggressive driving were negatively associated with physical activity levels. These findings suggest that hygienic and aesthetically pleasing neighbourhoods may influence the opportunities to engage adults in physical activity and places it within the context of Nigeria.</p>	SS	<p>Physical activity; neighbourhood safety; cleanliness; Nigeria</p>
<p>Parsons, A.A., Besenyi, G.M., Kaczynski, A.T., Wilhelm Stanis, S.A., Blake, C.E. &amp; Barr-Anderson, D.J. 2015. 'Investigating issues of environmental injustice in neighborhoods surrounding parks.' <i>Journal of Leisure Research</i> 47 (2): 285-303.</p>	<p>This article examines the built environment and socio-economic conditions in neighbourhoods surrounding parks. Land uses, density of incivilities and unhealthy retail establishments and socio-economic status were calculated for each neighbourhood. Analysis of the data show that low and medium income and high minority</p>	SS	<p>Land uses; retail establishments; parks; social inequity</p>

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<a href="http://js.sagamorepub.com/jlr/article/view/6277">http://js.sagamorepub.com/jlr/article/view/6277</a>	<p>park neighbourhoods were more likely to have higher densities of incivilities as well as a moderate density of fast food restaurants. Low-income neighbourhoods were five times more likely to have a moderate density of unhealthy establishments when compared to high-income neighbourhoods. This is one of the first studies to highlight a relationship between unhealthy land uses and the presence of parks. It advocates the exploration of policies and research to reduce the inequity of this relationship.</p>		
<p>Leonard, T., McKillop, C., Carson, J.A. &amp; Shuval, K. 2014. 'Neighbourhood effects on food consumption.' <i>Journal of Behavioral and Experimental Economics</i> 51 (August 2014): 99-113.  <a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2214804314000536">http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2214804314000536</a> *</p>	<p>This article examines the social and physical environments as they relate to healthy eating. Data was taken from the FairPark Study examining the longitudinal effects of light rail investments in a low-income minority neighbourhood in Dallas, Texas. One small chain grocery store and 20 stores selling fresh foods (e.g. convenience stores, restaurants) were identified within the neighbourhood. A group of 42 fast food sources were also located along with several retailers selling both fresh and fast foods. A group of 496 adults reported their fruit and vegetable intake, perceptions of access to food stores and perceptions of social interaction (i.e. friends and family who exercise). Statistical analyses reveal that living nearer to a fresh food source was related to increased fruit and vegetable consumption while living nearer to fast food restaurants related to a reduction in fresh food consumption. Moreover, participants whose social network included people who exercised ate more fruits and vegetables. These findings suggest an interrelationship between healthy food retail access, social relationships and fresh food consumption.</p>	<p>SS</p>	<p>Fruit and vegetable consumption; retail access; social environment; socio-economic conditions</p>

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<b>PROVIDING HEALTHY FOOD OPTIONS</b>			
<p>Meyer, K.A., Boone-Heinonen, J., Duffey, K.J., Rodriguez, D.A., Kiefe, C.I., Lewis, C.E. &amp; Gordon-Larsen, P. 2015. 'Combined measure of neighborhood food and physical activity environments and weight-related outcomes: The CARDIA study.' <i>Health &amp; Place</i> 33 (May 2015): 9-18.  <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25723792">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25723792</a></p>	<p>This article analyses neighbourhood attributes related to diet and physical activity. Data was drawn from the Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults study, which collected food consumption, diet quality and physical activity data for 4143 adults from 1992-2006. Food resources (e.g. supermarkets, fast food restaurants) physical activity amenities (e.g. outdoor, public fee) and public parks were calculated within 3km of each participant's residence. Street connectivity was also calculated to characterise the density of street networks. Latent class analysis was used to identify 6 groups of participants (low, moderate, high obesogenity) based on their neighbourhood features (low, moderate, high development). These neighbourhood clusters were significantly associated with a measure of overall diet quality but not with fast food consumption or physical activity. For example, in higher population density neighbourhoods, diet quality was positively associated with an environment with more coop groceries/natural food stores and relatively fewer convenience stores. These findings quantify the associations between health and neighbourhoods as defined by physical activity and food amenities. They point to the multi-faceted influences of the built environment on weight-related behaviours.</p>	SS	Diet quality; fast-food consumption; physical activity; food retailers; physical activity amenities
<p>Leonard, T., McKillop, C., Carson, J.A. &amp; Shuval, K. 2014. 'Neighbourhood effects on food consumption.' <i>Journal of Behavioral and Experimental Economics</i> 51 (August 2014): 99-113.  <a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/art">http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/art</a></p>	<p>This article examines the social and physical environments as they relate to healthy eating. Data was taken from the FairPark Study examining the longitudinal effects of light rail investments in a low-income minority neighbourhood in Dallas, Texas. One small chain grocery store and 20 stores selling fresh</p>	SS	Fruit and vegetable consumption; retail access; social environment;

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<a href="#">icle/pii/S2214804314000536*</a>	<p>foods (e.g. convenience stores, restaurants) were identified within the neighbourhood. A group of 42 fast food sources were also located along with several retailers selling both fresh and fast foods. A group of 496 adults reported their fruit and vegetable intake, perceptions of access to food stores and perceptions of social interaction (i.e. friends and family who exercise). Statistical analyses reveal that living nearer to a fresh food source was related to increased fruit and vegetable consumption while living nearer to fast food restaurants related to a reduction in fresh food consumption. Moreover, participants whose social network included people who exercised ate more fruits and vegetables. These findings suggest an interrelationship between healthy food retail access, social relationships and fresh food consumption.</p>		<p>socio-economic conditions</p>

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