

**HBEP FORTNIGHTLY LITERATURE REVIEW**

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	ALERT SOURCE	KEYWORDS
<b>GENERAL POLICY AND RESEARCH</b>			
The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents. 2014. <i>Road Safety and Public Health</i> . Bristol: Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents. <a href="http://www.rospa.com/roadsafety/info/rospa-road-safety-and-public-health.pdf">http://www.rospa.com/roadsafety/info/rospa-road-safety-and-public-health.pdf</a>	This report assesses the current level of integration of road safety and public health activities in England. It provides a brief overview the association between safe roads and public health aims. It highlights examples of good practices through seven case studies. This report emphasises healthy transport as a wider issue, the shared agenda and co-benefits between public health and road safety as well as the evidence to support collaboration.	APAN/GPAN	Road safety; public health
Rowley, S. & Ong, R. 2014. <i>Do current measures of housing affordability reflect wellbeing?</i> Bentley, Western Australia: AHURI Curtin University. <a href="http://apo.org.au/research/do-current-measures-housing-affordability-reflect-wellbeing?utm_source=Australian+Policy+Online+Weekly+Briefing&amp;utm_campaign=b0215fec6-Policy+Online+Weekly+Briefing+26+March+2014&amp;utm_medium=email&amp;utm_term=0_1452ee3b6b-be0215fec6-84299265">http://apo.org.au/research/do-current-measures-housing-affordability-reflect-wellbeing?utm_source=Australian+Policy+Online+Weekly+Briefing&amp;utm_campaign=b0215fec6-Policy+Online+Weekly+Briefing+26+March+2014&amp;utm_medium=email&amp;utm_term=0_1452ee3b6b-be0215fec6-84299265</a>	This bulletin reports findings of a project that highlights the role of housing stress as an indicator of wellbeing. Housing stress is typically used as an indicator of affordability. Housing stress measures of affordability were taken from the Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia study. Analyses of the data suggest that housing stress is weakly linked to financial stress and chronic housing stress is linked with poor health. Based on these findings, narrower measures of housing affordability (e.g. focusing on individuals experiencing higher level housing stress) are recommended. Longer durations of housing stress attributed to unaffordable housing may result in poor health.	APO	Affordable housing; wellbeing
<b>GETTING PEOPLE ACTIVE</b>			
Jia, Y., Usagawa, T. & Fu, H. 2014. 'The association between walking and perceived environment in Chinese community	This article assesses neighbourhood environment perceptions and walking among Chinese residents. A group of 1528 Chinese adults living in 17 Shanghai	SS	Walking; neighbourhood environment;

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residents: A cross-sectional study.' <i>PLoS ONE</i> 9 (2): art. no. e90078. <a href="http://www.plosone.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0090078">http://www.plosone.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0090078</a>	neighbourhoods completed the Neighbourhood Environment Walkability Scale and the International Physical Activity Questionnaire. The neighbourhood walkability scale was modified for Chinese residents to include four parts: accessibility to services, neighbourhood surroundings, traffic safety and crime safety. Multiple logistic regression analysis shows that access to services was significantly associated with walking for recreation. Females who perceived good traffic safety tended to walk for recreation. Retired individuals who perceived good accessibility to services were more likely to walk for transportation. Perceptions of the built environment affect walking and differed significantly by gender and employment status. Accessibility to services may promote opportunities for both recreational and transport walking.		China
Bracy, N.L., Millstein, R.A., Carlson, J.A., Conway, T.L., Sallis, J.K., Saelens, B.E., Kerr, J., Cain, K.L., Frank, L.D. & King, A.C. 2014. 'Is the relationship between the built environment and physical activity moderated by perceptions of crime and safety?' <i>International Journal of Behavioural Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 11: 24. * <a href="http://www.ijbnpa.org/content/11/1/24">http://www.ijbnpa.org/content/11/1/24</a> *	This article examines the effects of neighbourhood crime, traffic and pedestrian safety on walkability. Data was taken from the Neighbourhood Quality of Life Study (n=2199) and the Senior Neighbourhood Quality of Life Study (n=718). Participants wore accelerometers for one week. Perceived safety measures were taken using the Neighbourhood Environment Walkability Scale. A walkability index was created for each participant's neighbourhood and the number of parks and recreational facilities calculated. With repeated regression models, pedestrian safety showed consistent effects with physical activity. Physical activity associations between crimes and pedestrian/traffic safety require further clarification.	APAN/GPAN	Walking; built environment; crime; safety
Chaix, B., Simon, C., Charreire, H., Thomas, F., Kestens, Y., Karusisi, N., Vallée, J., Oppert,	This article examines neighbourhood characteristics associated with recreational walking. Data was taken	APAN/GPAN	Recreational walking;

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J.M., Weber, C. & Pannier, B. 2014. 'The environmental correlates of overall and neighbourhood based recreational walking (a cross-sectional analysis of the RECORD study).' <i>International Journal of Behavioural Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> 11: 20. <a href="http://www.ijbnpa.org/content/11/1/20">http://www.ijbnpa.org/content/11/1/20</a>	from 7290 participants of the RECORD cohort study in France. Recreational walking was assessed using the International Physical Activity Questionnaire. Neighbourhood characteristics (neighbourhood sociodemographic; physical environment; neighbourhood services and neighbourhood interactions) were geocoded. Multi-level spatial regression models show that a higher density of destinations and high quality green and open spaces were associated with higher odds of walking. Social interactions, however, did not result in significant associations. These findings suggest that the built environment (higher densities of spaces to walk to) may encourage higher rates of walking among this French population.		neighbourhood characteristics; social interaction; France
<b>CONNECTING AND STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES</b>			
O'Brien, L. & Morris, J. 2014. 'Well-being for all? The social distribution of benefits gained from woodlands and forests in Britain.' <i>Local Environment</i> 19 (4): 356-383. <a href="http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13549839.2013.790354#.U0JJfK2Sz58">http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13549839.2013.790354#.U0JJfK2Sz58</a>	This article analyses the health benefits of interacting with trees, woods and forests in Britain. Thirty-one studies (N=5107) undertaken or commissioned by the Forestry Commission were reviewed. A meta-analysis of quantitative data and meta-synthesis of qualitative data was undertaken. Results suggest that nature connectedness, mental wellbeing and sense of place were the most important personal wellbeing benefits. A typology of wellbeing benefits resulted from synthesis of the data. Six wellbeing categories (health, nature/landscape connection, education and learning, economy, social development and connections, symbolic/cultural significance) define 21 well-being outcomes. Woodlands in Britain serve multiple purposes and affect various realms of wellbeing. Future research should investigate the usefulness of this	SS	Woodlands; forests; wellbeing; literature review

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	ALERT SOURCE	KEYWORDS
<p>Cerin, E., Mellecker, R., Macfarlane, D.J., Barnett, A., Cheung, M.-C., Sit, C.H.P. &amp; Chan, W.-M. 2013. 'Socioeconomic status, neighborhood characteristics, and walking within the neighborhood among older Hong Kong Chinese.' <i>Journal of Aging and Health</i> 25 (8): 1425-1444.</p> <p><a href="http://jah.sagepub.com/content/early/2013/11/08/0898264313510034">http://jah.sagepub.com/content/early/2013/11/08/0898264313510034</a></p>	<p>typology.</p> <p>This article assesses walking patterns and associations with socioeconomic status and educational attainment among elderly people in Hong Kong. Socioeconomic status and neighbourhood walkability was assessed using census data on household, intersection and commercial densities. Attributes of the neighbourhood were assessed using the Environment in Asia Scan Tool-Hong Kong version. Trained auditors observed streets. A group of 484 elders completed face-to-face interviews and responded to questions about educational attainment and neighbourhood walking patterns. Analyses of the data suggest that educational attainment was positively related to walking, and socioeconomic status was positively related to recreational walking. The presence of stray animals, physical barriers to walking, litter and crowdedness were found to mediate the relationship between socioeconomic indicators and contribute to the odds of being a non-walker. These findings suggest that for this group of Hong Kong elders, social factors (i.e. educational attainment and socioeconomic status) rather than environmental factors affect walking.</p>		<p>Walking; neighbourhood environment; socioeconomic status; elders; Hong Kong</p>
<p>Bracy, N.L., Millstein, R.A., Carlson, J.A., Conway, T.L., Sallis, J.K., Saelens, B.E., Kerr, J., Cain, K.L., Frank, L.D. &amp; King, A.C. 2014. 'Is the relationship between the built environment and physical activity moderated by perceptions of crime and safety?' <i>International Journal of Behavioural Nutrition and Physical Activity</i>, 11: 24.</p>	<p>This article examines the effects of neighbourhood crime, traffic and pedestrian safety on walkability. Data was taken from the Neighbourhood Quality of Life Study (n=2199) and the Senior Neighbourhood Quality of Life Study (n=718). Participants wore accelerometers for one week. Perceived safety measures were taken using the Neighbourhood Environment Walkability Scale. A walkability index was created for each participant's neighbourhood and the number of parks and</p>	<p>APAN/GPAN</p>	<p>Walking; built environment; crime; safety</p>

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<a href="http://www.ijbnpa.org/content/11/1/24">http://www.ijbnpa.org/content/11/1/24</a> *	recreational facilities calculated. With repeated regression models, pedestrian safety showed consistent effects with physical activity. Physical activity associations between crimes and pedestrian/traffic safety require further clarification.		
<b>PROVIDING HEALTHY FOOD OPTIONS</b>			
Robertson, T., Frank, J. & Jepson, R. 2014. 'Lifting the ban on alcohol at Scottish football matches: An own goal for public health progress.' <i>Journal of Public Health</i> 36(1): 178-179. <a href="http://jpubhealth.oxfordjournals.org/content/36/1/178.2.extract">http://jpubhealth.oxfordjournals.org/content/36/1/178.2.extract</a>	This opinion piece draws attention to the relationship between alcohol sales and sporting events. In particular, it highlights a statement from the President of the Scottish Football Association, calling for the current ban on alcohol sales in Scottish football stadiums introduced in 1980 to be reconsidered. It compares the current changes in smoking legislation and suggests a similar cultural shift regarding alcohol is needed. This article concludes with a push for lower consumption across the social spectrum.	APAN/GPAN	Alcohol consumption; legislation
Hsieh, S., Klassen, A.C., Curriero, F.C., Caulfield, L.E., Cheskin, L.J., Davis, J.N., et al. 2014. 'Fast-food restaurants, park access, and insulin resistance among Hispanic youth.' <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> 46 (4): 378-387. <a href="http://www.ajpmonline.org/article/S0749-3797(13)00682-X/abstract">http://www.ajpmonline.org/article/S0749-3797(13)00682-X/abstract</a>	This article examines park space, food access, walkability and insulin resistance. Data was taken from the University of Southern California Childhood Obesity Research Centre. Scores for insulin resistance were calculated through an intravenous glucose tolerance test. Participants' addresses were geocoded and walking distance buffers of .5, 1 and 2 miles were created. Within these buffer sizes, convenience stores, fast food restaurants and park density were calculated. Statistical analyses of the data show that greater fast food restaurant density was associated with higher insulin resistance. Increased park space was associated with lower insulin resistance. This is one of the first studies to analyse the relationship between the built environment and a contributor to type 2 diabetes.	SS	Insulin resistance; diabetes; fast food restaurants; parks; Hispanic youth

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<p>Neckerman, K.M., Lovasi, L., Yousefzadeh, P., Sheehan, D., Milinkovic, K., Baecker, A., Bader, M.D.M., Weiss, C., Lovasi, G.S. &amp; Rundle, A. 2014. 'Comparing nutrition environments in bodegas and fast-food restaurants.' <i>Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics</i> 114 (4): 595-602.  <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24035459">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24035459</a></p>	<p>This article compares the nutrition environment of small grocery stores selling pre-packaged or prepared food (bodegas) and fast-food outlets. A group of 109 bodegas and 107 fast food restaurants in New York City were audited using the Nutrition Environment Measures Study in Restaurants protocol. Healthy food availability, nutrition information, eating promotions and incentives for healthy eating were measured. Statistical analysis shows that while fast-food restaurants provided more nutrition information, bodegas had higher availability, promotion, and pricing of healthy foods. These findings suggest that although classified as a grocery store, bodegas should be included in the measurement of the restaurant environment. In doing so, a complete inventory of healthy offerings in the restaurant environment can be calculated.</p>	SS	<p>Nutrition environments; healthy food availability; bodegas; fast food stores</p>

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