HBEP FORTNIGHTLY LITERATURE REVIEW

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	ALERT SOURCE	KEYWORDS
GENERAL POLICY AND RESEARCH			
Thompson, A. & Cochrane, D. 2013. *Economic value of parks: Establishing the need for an industry approach*. Melbourne: Parks Victoria. http://www.parksforum.org/cms/pages/Economic-Values-of-Parks.html	This paper articulates the economic contribution of parks in Australian and New Zealand contexts. It provides a list of existing literature on the economic values of parks (e.g., tourism, population health benefits, property values, recreational values). The methods and findings from a qualitative survey of 12 senior managers on the use and need for economic information is shared. It is recommended that more research related to the economic value of parks be conducted and an economic database be maintained within the park sector. The findings of this paper provide additional evidence to maintain and promote parklands.	GPAN	Economic benefits; parks; policy; Australia; New Zealand
Eitler, T. W., McMahon, E. T. & Thoerig, T. C. 2013. *Ten Principles for Building Healthy Places.* Washington, D.C.: Urban Land Institute. http://www.uli.org/wp-content/uploads/ULI-Documents/10-Principles-for-Building-Healthy-Places.pdf *	This report provides ten principles for building healthy places. The ten principles that are covered include: put people first; recognise the economic value; empower champions for health; energise shared spaces; make healthy choices easy; ensure equitable access; mix it up; embrace unique character; promote access to healthy food and make it active. Each principle is briefly explained and a case study as well as strategies to enact the principle is provided. Aimed at planning and public health practitioners, this report provides useful and accessible suggestions to create healthy and liveable spaces.	HBEP	Health; design; planning
Mboup, G. 2013. *Streets as public spaces and drivers of urban prosperity*. Nairobi: Global Urban Observance Unit, UN Habitat.	This report explores the link between street connectivity and city prosperity. A historical perspective of streets as public spaces is provided. Measures of	SIA	Street connectivity; city prosperity

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http://www.unhabitat.org/content.asp?cid=12690&catid=5&typeid=6&AllContent=1	street connectivity and city prosperity are introduced. The Composite Street Connectivity Index illustrates the state of streets in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. It suggests that greater street connectivity and more streets equate to overall rates of prosperity (e.g. sustainability, productivity, quality of life, equity, social inclusion). Streets are vital for developing health-related infrastructure such as water and sanitation as well as promoting social connection as reclaimed public spaces.		
Gössling, S. 2013. 'Urban transport transitions: Copenhagen, city of cyclists.' *Journal of Transport Geography* 33 (December 2013): 196-206. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0966692313002111	This article discusses the success, replicability and limitations of Copenhagen's bicycle strategy. It provides a brief overview of the three main strategies to promote cycling: market-based approaches, command-and-control approaches and soft policy measures. A history of cycling in Copenhagen is provided followed by a thematic content and discourse analysis of measures supporting cycling in Copenhagen. Success in promoting cycling in Copenhagen lends itself to the culture and identity of the people, a combination of command-and-control policies and soft policy measures and continuous monitoring and communicating key performance indicators. A strong consideration of cycling expectations in regards to speed, comfort and safety is manifested in its comprehensive cycling strategy. While Copenhagen's situation is unique, it may help other cities aspire to creating a cycling tradition.	SS	Cycling; policies; culture; Copenhagen
GETTING PEOPLE ACTIVE			
Lee, J.S., Zegras, P.C. & Ben-Joseph, E. 2013. 'Safely active mobility for urban baby boomers: The role of neighborhood design.' *Accident Analysis and Prevention* 61: 153-	This article explores the interaction between urban form and safety among baby boomers (ages 55-65). A spatial audit of traffic collisions and neighbourhood characteristics (density, diversity, open space, trail	SS	Built environment; walkability; safety; baby boomers

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166. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0001457513001991	length, topography, accessibility) was conducted for four cities from the Boston, metropolitan area. A random sample of 7000 households was sent a survey assessing weekly travel habits, travel preferences and residential satisfaction. Structural equation modeling shows significant associations between walking and certain elements of neighbourhood design (mixed use, connected streets, access to destinations). Traffic collision frequency was related to accessibility to retail, traffic speed and traffic volume. Concerns about active aging should address measurements and interventions that promote traffic safety among older residents in their local neighbourhoods.		
Tsai, L.T., Rantakokko, M., Portegijs, E., Viljanen, A., Saajanaho, M., Eronen, J. & Rantanen, T. 2013. 'Environmental mobility barriers and walking for errands among older people who live alone vs. with others.' *BMC Public Health* 13: 1054. http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/13/1054	This article examines the association between environmental barriers and walking for errands among older people. A group of 657 Finnish people completed face-to-face interviews about the average distance and frequency of their walking for errands over the course of one week. They were also asked about four barriers to mobility (traffic, terrain, distance and entrance) and living arrangements. Multinomial regression analyses show an association between distance and entrance related barriers among people living alone while those who live with others walked less. The entrance design of living spaces (e.g. presence of stairs, lift, heavy doors) as well as lack of accessible places may discourage older people from venturing out on foot. Moreover, companionship may influence whether older people embark on walking errands and should be investigated further.	GPAN	Walking; environmental barriers; older people; living arrangements
Heesch, K. & Sahlqvist, S. In press. 'Key influences on motivations for utility cycling	This article investigates the built environment influences on cycling motivation. A group of 1813	GPAN	Cycling; utility; recreation; built

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(cycling for transport to and from places).' *Health Promotion Journal of Australia* Just Accepted. http://www.publish.csiro.au/?paper=HE13 062	cyclists in Brisbane completed an online survey about their cycling behaviour, motivation and barriers. Open-ended responses were primarily related to the built environment and were coded into safety, accessibility, amenities and infrastructure. Improving interactions among different road users was also highlighted as a key social influence. The built and social environment needs to appeal, attract and be convenient for a cyclist if cycling is to be promoted.		environment
Deguzman, P.B., Merwin, E.I. & Bourguignon, C. 2013. 'Population density, distance to public transportation, and health of women in low-income neighborhoods.' *Public Health Nursing* 30 (6): 478-490. http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/phn.12051/abstract *	This paper determines the impact of neighbourhood walkability (i.e. distance to public transport and residential density) on health status of women living in San Antonio, Texas; Chicago, Illinois; and Boston, Massachusetts. Data was taken from a sample of 1800 low-income women participating in the Welfare, Children and Families: A three-city study. Health status, mental health and health-related limitations were measured. Residential density and distance to public transport were geocoded for each city. Statistical analyses show that while the two tested neighbourhood walkability characteristics were found not to affect health outcomes, crime and safety levels within the neighbourhood did impact health. Without first addressing neighbourhood crime, efforts to improve walkability may be futile.	SS	Neighbourhood walkability; public transport; density; women
CONNECTING AND STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES			
Deguzman, P.B., Merwin, E.I. & Bourguignon, C. 2013. 'Population density, distance to public transportation, and health of women in low-income neighborhoods.' *Public Health Nursing* 30 (6): 478-490.	This paper determines the impact of neighbourhood walkability (i.e. distance to public transport and residential density) on health status of women living in San Antonio, Texas; Chicago, Illinois; and Boston, Massachusetts. Data was taken from a sample of 1800 low-income women participating in the Welfare,	SS	Neighbourhood walkability; public transport; density; women

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http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/phn.12051/abstract *	Children and Families: A three-city study. Health status, mental health and health-related limitations were measured. Residential density and distance to public transport were geocoded for each city. Statistical analyses show that while the two tested neighbourhood walkability characteristics were found not to affect health outcomes, crime and safety levels within the neighbourhood did impact health. Without first addressing neighbourhood crime, efforts to improve walkability may be futile.		
Russell, R., Guerry, A.D., Balvanera, P., Gould, R.K., Basurto, X., Chan, K.M.A., et al. 2013. 'Humans and nature: How knowing and experiencing nature affect well-being.' *Annual Review of Environment and Resources* 38: 473-502. http://www.annualreviews.org/doi/abs/10.1146/annurev-environ-012312-110838	This article synthesises the literature on contributions of nature to human well-being. A connection with nature is defined as knowing, perceiving, interacting and living within nature. Ten constituents of well-being are defined: physical health, mental health, spirituality, security, capability, inspiration, sense of place, identity, connectedness and overall wellbeing. The literature is then examined for these ten constituents in light of the four connections with nature. Knowing and experiencing nature generally produces happier and healthier people. An emphasis should be made on providing both tangible and intangible connections with nature to support overall wellbeing.	SS	Well-being; connection to nature; literature review
Nutsford, D., Pearson, A.L. & Kingham, S. 2013. 'An ecological study investigating the association between access to urban green space and mental health.' *Public Health* 127 (11): 1005-1011. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24262442	This article assesses the association between proximity to urban green space and mental health in a New Zealand context. Green space access was geocoded for 3149 mesh block levels of Auckland City. Counts of anxiety/ mood disorder treatment were compiled from the Ministry of Health's database. The results show that the proportion of total and usable green spaces within 3 km distance of residents provide a protective effect against anxiety/mood disorder treatment counts. No	SS	Green space; distance; usability; mental health

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	significant associations were found for usable green space within 300m. These findings suggest that the greenness of the wider neighbourhood may provide larger areas for restorative effects. Moreover, usable green spaces indicate active involvement and suggest some association with activity and mental health. The presence and usability of green space has the potential to positively influence mental health.		
PROVIDING HEALTHY FOOD OPTIONS			
Eitler, T. W., McMahon, E. T. & Thoerig, T. C. 2013. *Ten Principles for Building Healthy Places.* Washington, D.C.: Urban Land Institute. http://www.uli.org/wp-content/uploads/ULI-Documents/10-Principles-for-Building-Healthy-Places.pdf *	This report provides ten principles for building healthy places. The ten principles that are covered include: put people first; recognise the economic value; empower champions for health; energise shared spaces; make healthy choices easy; ensure equitable access; mix it up; embrace unique character; promote access to healthy food and make it active. Each principle is briefly explained and a case study as well as strategies to enact the principle is provided. In relation to food, access to healthy food is proposed to be an integral component to development proposals. Aimed at planning and public health practitioners, this report provides useful and accessible suggestions to create healthy and liveable spaces.	HBEP	Health; design; planning; food accessibility

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