**Description of the labelled key topics**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Key topic** | **Living environment label** | **Description** | **References** |
| **Environmental stressor** | **Air quality** | Environmental stressors are natural or anthropogenic factors that can induce health impacts. Examples of environmental stressors are air pollution, noise pollution, light pollution, temperature, allergens, and infectious agents. | (Evans, 2001; Park & Evans, 2016) |
| **Allergy** |
| **Climate** |
| **Environmental quality** |
| **Hazard exposure** |
| **Infectious diseases** |
| **Light** |
| **Noise** |
| **Access to facilities / amenities** | **Access to facilities / amenities** | Accessibility encompasses the number, variety and types of facilities and amenities. Facilities and amenities entail (basic) public services, by means of, for example, good infrastructure or high density of facilities. | (Machon et al., 2020) |
| **Healthcare** |
| **Alcohol / tobacco / drugs** | **Alcohol / tobacco / drugs** | The density of tobacco or alcohol outlet shops, smoking bans or built environmental features such as ash trays can influence the use of alcohol/tobacco/drugs. | (Marsh et al., 2021) |
| **Biodiversity** | **Biodiversity** | Biodiversity is shaped by the landscape that surrounds or is embedded in the living environment. Biodiversity has been described by the WHO as “the variability of – and among – living organisms from all sources, including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part. It includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.” | (Cianfagna et al., 2021; Spotswood et al., 2021; WHO, 2021) |
| **Blue spaces** | **Blue spaces** | Outdoor blue spaces combine surface waterbodies, such as rivers, lakes and fountains, and coastal regions, such as beaches, the sea and promenades. | (Gascon et al., 2017; White et al., 2020; White et al., 2021) |
| **Environmental perception** | **Environmental perception** | Awareness of or feelings about, the objective characteristics of the environment, and apprehending the environment by the senses, including personal and contextual aspects. | (van Kamp et al., 2003; Zube, 1999) |
| **Food environment** | **Food environment** | The food environment (food stores and restaurants) can be described by four dimensions: food availability, affordability, accessibility and acceptability. | (Lam et al., 2021; Sawyer et al., 2021; Story et al., 2008) |
| **Green space** | **Green space** | Vegetated land that is public or semi-private.  In urban areas green spaces are for examples parks, sports fields, cemeteries, vegetated areas of street and road corridors, natural and built corridors adjacent to waterways and [wetlands](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/agricultural-and-biological-sciences/wetlands), and external green areas to public buildings (e.g. libraries, galleries, community centres). |  |
| **Healthy mobility** | **Healthy mobility** | Environmentally friendly and healthy modes of transport, such as cycling or walking (active transport). Active travel also entails access to public transport, and mobility infrastructure promoting healthy mobility. | (Staatsen et al., 2020; Winters et al., 2017) |
| **Neighbourhood condition** | **Housing infrastructure /**  **gentrification** | A measure of environmental quality of the neighbourhood. This can include disadvantages  or deprivation (resources, crime), regeneration, housing renewal and infrastructure and gentrification. | (Glassman, 2020; Mui et al., 2022; Ross & Mirowsky, 2001) |
| **Housing renewal** |
| **Neighbourhood deprivation** |
| **Neighbourhood intervention** |
| **Regeneration** |
| **Land use mix** | **Land use mix** | The combination or integration of different natural and built elements in the living environment. These offer more than one function and can for instance include different walking destinations in a neighbourhood, as it is associated with access to different facilities, amenities and public open spaces. | (Gehrke & Clifton, 2017; Jia et al., 2021) |
| **Social environment** | **Social environment** | Social environmental aspects at neighbourhood level include social cohesion, (community), social capital as well as social safety. This entails social contact between community members, social integration and ties that can benefit individual’s health. | (Broeder et al., 2021; Ruijsbroek et al., 2016; Ruijsbroek et al., 2017; Yamaguchi, 2014) |
| **Social cohesion** |
| **(Community) Social capital** |
| **(Social) Safety** |
| **Sport and Play** | **Sport and Play** | Features or aspects in the living environment that promote or facilitate intended physical activity; physical activity as part of recreation and leisure (i.e. play, games, sports or planned exercise). | (Piggin, 2020; WHO, 2020) |
| **Urban densification** | **Urban densification** | The process of growing density or state of a compact and high density city. Urban environment with high population and dwelling density, closer proximity to facilities and amenities (i.e. urbanicity, urban form). | (Beenackers et al., 2018; Chandrabose et al., 2019) |

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