Quality of and access to green space in relation to psychological distress: results from a population-based cross-sectional study as part of the EURO-URHIS 2 project

This is a correction notice for article ckv094 (DOI: https://doi.org/10.1093/eurpub/ckv094), published on 15 July 2015. The authors regret to inform that Alexis Macherianakis was not credited as an author of this article. His name should have been listed after C. Birt and his affiliation should have been given as “Sandwell Primary Care Trust, Birmingham, UK.” The funding statement should also have read as follows: “This research project was co-funded by EU Commission, under the 7th Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) as part of the EUROURHIS 2 project (grant agreement no. 223711), Sandwell Primary Care Trust Public Health team and the project beneficiaries.” These errors have now been corrected online.

Cost-effectiveness of tobacco control policies and programmes targeting adolescents: a systematic review
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Background: Consistent evidence shows the importance of preventing smoking at young ages, when health behaviours are formed, with long-term consequences on health and survival. Although tobacco control policies and programmes targeting adolescents are widely promoted, the cost-effectiveness of such interventions has not been systematically documented. We performed a systematic review on the cost-effectiveness of policies and programmes preventing tobacco consumption targeting adolescents. Methods: We systematically reviewed literature on the (i) cost and effectiveness of (ii) prevention policies targeting (iii) smoking by (iv) adolescents. PubMed, Web of Science, Cochrane, CEA-TUFTS, Health Economic Evaluations, Wiley Online Library, Centre for Reviews and Dissemination Database, the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence and Google Scholar databases were used, and Google search engine was used for other grey literature review. Results: We obtained 793 full-text papers and 19 grey literature documents, from which 16 studies fulfilled the inclusion criteria. Of these, only one was published in the last 5 years, and 15 were performed in high-income countries. Eight analyzed the cost-effectiveness of school-based programmes, five focused on media campaigns and three on legal bans. Policies and programmes were found to be cost-effective in all studies, and both effective and cost-saving in about half of the studies. Conclusions: Evidence is scarce and relatively obsolete, and rarely focused on the evaluation of legal bans. Moreover, no comparisons have been made between different interventions or across different contexts and implementation levels. However, all studies conclude that smoking prevention policies and programmes amongst adolescents are greatly worth their costs.

Introduction
One in every four Europeans is a daily smoker.¹ Tobacco consumption is responsible for about a third of all premature deaths in Europe,² being the most important risk factor of premature mortality³ and the second most important risk factor for disease-adjusted life years in Western Europe.³

Tobacco consumption usually starts during adolescence. The Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children 2013/2014 survey stated that 12% of 15-year-old adolescents smoke daily in Europe, Canada and the USA.⁴ Because nicotine is one of the most addictive substances,⁵ only one in three young smokers will quit smoking and half will die from tobacco-related diseases.⁶ This is why preventing tobacco consumption in youth has been considered a priority in the last decade,⁷,⁸ and several tobacco control policies and programmes targeting youths have been suggested.⁹-¹²

Although recommended by international public health institutions,⁶-¹¹ relatively little is known about the cost-effectiveness