“Good Solutions Solve Multiple Problems”

Richard J Jackson MD MPH
dickjackson@ph.ucla.edu
The collision of Social and Health, Economic, Environmental challenges— all urgent.

“Perfect Storm”
November 1, 1991
10 leading causes of death - United States, 1900

- Pneumonia
- Tuberculosis
- Diarrhea and enteritis
- Heart disease
- Stroke
- Liver disease
- Injuries
- Cancer
- Senility
- Diphtheria
The United States has now paved over the equivalent area of the entire state of Georgia.

And Photosynthesis is our friend!

60,000 square miles
Will 23 lanes be enough?

Proposal would put I-75 among country’s biggest

By ARIEL HART
ahart@ajc.com

It’s wider than an aircraft carrier. Far wider than the carving on Stone Mountain. Wider than the White House stretched end to end, twice.

It’s the planned I-75, all 23 lanes, coming soon to Cobb County. As currently conceived it’s 388 feet across, wider than a football field is long.

23 LANES: The state Department of Transportation is planning to expand I-75 (below) and I-575 in Cobb and Cherokee counties. The 23-lane stretch would be between Delk and Windy Hill roads on I-75.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Truck lanes</th>
<th>General purpose lanes</th>
<th>HOV lanes</th>
<th>General purpose lanes</th>
<th>Truck lanes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Southbound  | Northbound            | Car/van pools and buses ride for free. Single-occupant vehicles must pay. Cost rises when traffic is heavier.

Traffic heads north on I-75, just north of I-285, on Thursday. A proposal for the interstate is enough to make a road builder weep with joy, and make others wonder whether it’s overkill.

Atlanta Journal-Constitution, March 10, 2006
For every age group from 3 through 33--crashes were the No. 1 cause of death.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Under 1</th>
<th>1-3</th>
<th>4-7</th>
<th>8-15</th>
<th>16-20</th>
<th>21-24</th>
<th>Other Adults</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Perinatal Period</td>
<td>Congenital Anomalies</td>
<td>MV Traffic Crashes</td>
<td>MV Traffic Crashes</td>
<td>MV Traffic Crashes</td>
<td>MV Traffic Crashes</td>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Congenital Anomalies</td>
<td>MV Traffic Crashes</td>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms</td>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms</td>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>Suicide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Heart Disease</td>
<td>Accidental Drowning</td>
<td>Congenital Anomalies</td>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>Homicide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>Accidental Drowning</td>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms</td>
<td>Accidental Poisoning</td>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Septicemia</td>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms</td>
<td>Exposure to Smoke/Fire</td>
<td>Congenital Anomalies</td>
<td>Accidental Poisoning</td>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms</td>
<td>MV Traffic Crashes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Influenza/Pneumonia</td>
<td>Exposure to Smoke/Fire</td>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>Accidental Drowning</td>
<td>MV Traffic Crashes</td>
<td>MV Traffic Crashes</td>
<td>MV Traffic Crashes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nephritis/Nephrosis</td>
<td>Heart Disease</td>
<td>Heart Disease</td>
<td>Heart Disease</td>
<td>Heart Disease</td>
<td>Heart Disease</td>
<td>Heart Disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>MV Traffic Crashes</td>
<td>MV Traffic Crashes</td>
<td>MV Traffic Crashes</td>
<td>MV Traffic Crashes</td>
<td>MV Traffic Crashes</td>
<td>MV Traffic Crashes</td>
<td>MV Traffic Crashes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Number of Lives Saved per year
if National Car Fatality Rate same as:

• New York City  24,000
• Portland       15,000
• Atlanta        None– 15,000 additional
Asthma sufferer Tyrone Johnson, 2, breathes fresh air Friday as his aunt Susan Thomas tends him at Atlanta’s Hughes Spalding Children’s Hospital. Sky-high smog readings in metro Atlanta have produced a flare-up of asthma cases, especially among children.

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution  SATURDAY, AUG. 19, 2000
Asthma Study in 12 Southern California High Schools

• 3535 children with no history of asthma in 6 high and 6 low air pollution high schools

• 5 years later: 265 developed asthma.
  – High ozone high schools:
    • asthma rate was 3.3x higher in children playing three or more sports.
  – Low ozone high schools:
    • sports had no effect on asthma rates
30% Less Ozone Air Pollution with Compact Development

Maximum 8-Hour Ozone Level (ppb) in the Ten Most Sprawling Areas vs. Ten Least Sprawling Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Maximum 8-Hour Ozone, parts per billion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Top Ten Sprawling</td>
<td>97.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten Least Sprawling*</td>
<td>69.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Obesity Trends* Among U.S. Adults

BRFSS, 1986

(*BMI ≥30, or ~ 30 lbs. overweight for 5’ 4” person)
Obesity Trends US Adults 2010
BMI US Females 1988-1994

NHANES — Measured

NHANES — In person interview-- self-reported

BRFSS — Telephone Interview
Weight Gain

• Rates of overweight and obesity have **tripled** among 12-19 year olds and **quadrupled** among 6-11 year olds in the last three decades

Fast Food Restaurants

- “black/low income” neighborhoods: ~ 2.4 per sq. mile
- “white” neighborhoods: 1.5 per sq. mile

American Journal of Preventive Medicine, October 2004
Hardee's introduces new Mega-Calorie “Monster Thickburger”

- 1,420 calories
- 107 grams of fat
- 7.1 hours of moderate walking
Supersizing Advertising: Number of TV Ads Seen By Children

Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. The Role of Media in Childhood Obesity, Issue Report, February 2004

40,000 per year
The food pyramid for the last generation

Kotz and Story, JADA, 1994
The Food Pyramid for Advertising to America’s children

Kotz and Story, JADA, 1994
# BILLBOARDS VS. HEALTH: Considering the Impact of Billboards on Health

**CASE STUDY: SUNSET BLVD (HOLLYWOOD)**

## BILLBOARD TYPES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entertainment</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight Loss</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 65

---

![Image of billboards](image-url)
BILLBOARDS VS. HEALTH: Considering the Impact of Billboards on Health

Case Study LaBrea, Hawthorne
BILLBOARDS VS. HEALTH: Considering the Impact of Billboards on Health

CASE STUDY: LA BREA HAWTHORNE

BILLBOARD TYPES

- ALCOHOL: 17
- ENTERTAINMENT: 3
- FOOD: 4
- PRODUCT: 3
- WEIGHTLOSS: 4
- OTHER: 4

TOTAL 35
Relationship Between BMI and Risk of Type 2 Diabetes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body Mass Index (kg/m²)</th>
<th>Age-Adjusted Relative Risk for Men</th>
<th>Age-Adjusted Relative Risk for Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;22</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 - 23.9</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 - 24.9</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 25.9</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 - 26.9</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 - 27.9</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 - 28.9</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 - 29.9</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 - 30.9</td>
<td>93.2</td>
<td>42.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage of US Adults with Diagnosed Diabetes - 1994
Percentage of US Adults with Diagnosed Diabetes - 2007
Diabetes Projected Risks:
For Babies Born in 2000

Girls: 38% lifetime risk
- If diabetic before age 40, Lifespan shortened by 14 years (Quality of life by 19 years)

Boys: 33% lifetime risk
- If diabetic before age 40, Lifespan shortened by 12 years. (Quality of life by 22 years)

About 26 Million Americans Have Diabetes, Up 9 Pct

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Published: January 26, 2011

Filed at 11:23 a.m. EST

ATLANTA (AP) — U.S. health officials have raised their estimate of how many Americans have diabetes to nearly 26 million.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention released the new estimate Wednesday. It means about 1 in 12 Americans have diabetes, a disease in which the body has trouble processing sugar.

The new figure marks a 9 percent increase from the 2008 estimate of 23.6 million.

Health officials believe diabetes is becoming more common for two reasons — more people are developing obesity-related Type 2 diabetes, and people who have it are living longer.

But CDC officials say an additional blood sugar test that's now used more widely may be responsible for as much as half of the increase.
Nurse Study 1976-2000

Risk of Death

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lean</th>
<th>Obese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactive</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Old” Schools

Credit: Hummel Architects, Boise, ID

Credit: Manitovic Public School District
“Modern” Schools

Credit: Constance E. Beaumant, NTHP

Credit: South Carolina Coastal Conservation League
We have changed how much we walk or bike

- Percent of children who walk or bike to school:
  - 1974 → 66% (CDC, 2000)
  - 2000 → 13%
Fitness of California’s Children

Annual California Fitnessgram

• Conducted in Grades 5, 7, and 9
• Measures 6 major fitness areas
  (e.g. aerobic capacity, body composition, flexibility)
• 2004 Results: Who passed all standards?
  
  Grade 5 ➔ 25%
  Grade 7 ➔ 29%
  Grade 9 ➔ 26%
The Perfect Storm

- Social and Health Challenges
- Economic Challenges
- Environmental Challenges
Change in median household income since 2000
Adjusted for inflation
Expenditure Cascades

By

Robert H. Frank,¹ Adam Seth Levine,² and Oege Dijk³

¹ Cornell University, Johnson Graduate School of Management, Ithaca, NY 14853
² University of Michigan, Department of Political Science, Ann Arbor, MI 48109
³ European University Institute, Department of Economics, Fiesole, Italy 50014

Changes in Before Tax US Household Incomes 1949-1979

- Bottom 20%: +116%
- Second 20%: +100%
- Middle 20%: +111%
- Fourth 20%: +114%
- Top 20%: +99%
- Top 5%: +86%
Changes In After-Tax US Household Income
1979-2000

- Bottom 20%: +9%
- Second 20%: +13%
- Middle 20%: +15%
- Fourth 20%: +24%
- Top 20%: +68%
- Top 1%: +201%
• Social Justice in the OECD—How do member countries compare?
• US is in the bottom 5 including for:
• Overall Social Justice
• Childhood Poverty Rate
• Income Inequality
How about the environmental challenges?

“Perfect Storm”
November 1, 1991
Changes in CO$_2$ and Temperature in the last 399,000 years
Changes in CO$_2$ and Temperature in the last 400,000 years

“Keeling Curve”
Global average temperature
The atmosphere and the earth’s surface have become hotter over the last 25 years.
CUMULATIVE greenhouse emissions in 2002, by country
Density-equalizing cartogram;
WHO region size proportional to mortality

Jonathan Patz, University of Wisconsin
Climate-related mortality (per $10^6$ population), 2000
Density-equalizing cartogram; WHO region size proportional to mortality

Jonathan Patz, University of Wisconsin
“Cross-Domain Solutions”

“Perfect Storm”
November 1, 1991
Institute of Medicine

The purpose of public health is to fulfill society’s interest in assuring the conditions in which people can be healthy.
Food
1 cent per teaspoon HFCS?

- Average American consumes 63 pounds of HFCS each year (6,048 teaspoons).
- US population: 300 million
- $0.01 per teaspoon HFCS would generate...

$18 billion a year
10,000 Steps a Day
Originated from Japanese: “Manpo-Kei”
10,000 steps

- 3234 people with IGT (Pre-Diabetes)
- walked or exercised five times a week for 30 minutes
- lost 5% to 7% of their body weight
- reduced their risk of diabetes by 58%
Survival of 1263 men with Type 2 Diabetes: Fit vs Unfit

Low Cardiorespiratory Fitness and Physical Inactivity as Predictors of Mortality in Men with Type 2 Diabetes." 18 April 2000 Annals of Internal Medicine 132, pp 605-611  M. Wei et al
Educational Benefits of Walking and Biking to School

- Increases concentration
- Improves mood and ability to be alert
- Improves memory and learning
- Enhances creativity
Charlotte, NC, Light Rail Opened
November, 2007
The Effect of Light Rail Transit on Body Mass Index and Physical Activity

John M. MacDonald, PhD, Robert J. Stokes, PhD, Deborah A. Cohen, MD, MPH, Aaron Kofner, MS, Greg K. Ridgeway, PhD

Background: The built environment can constrain or facilitate physical activity. Most studies of the health consequences of the built environment face problems of selection bias associated with confounding effects of residential choice and transportation decisions.

Purpose: To examine the cross-sectional associations between objective and perceived measures of the built environment; BMI; obesity (BMI $>$ 30 kg/m$^2$); and meeting weekly recommended physical activity (RPA) levels through walking and vigorous exercise. To assess the effect of using light rail transit (LRT) system on BMI, obesity, and weekly RPA levels.

Methods: Data were collected on individuals before (July 2006–February 2007) and after (March 2008–July 2008) completion of an LRT system in Charlotte NC. BMI, obesity, and physical activity levels were calculated for a comparison of these factors pre- and post-LRT construction. A propensity score weighting approach adjusted for differences in baseline characteristics among LRT and non-LRT users. Data were analyzed in 2009.

Results: More-positive perceptions of one’s neighborhood at baseline were associated with a $-0.36$ ($p<0.05$) lower BMI; 15% lower odds (95% CI = $0.77, 0.94$) of obesity; 9% higher odds (95% CI = $0.99, 1.20$) of meeting weekly RPA through walking; and $11\%$ higher odds (95% CI = $1.01, 1.22$) of meeting RPA levels of vigorous exercise. The use of LRT to commute to work was associated with an average $-1.18$ reduction in BMI ($p<0.05$) and an $81\%$ reduced odds (95% CI = $0.04, 0.92$) of becoming obese over time.

Conclusions: The results of this study suggest that improving neighborhood environments and increasing the public’s use of LRT systems could provide improvements in health outcomes for millions of individuals.

Before and After the Charlotte Light Rail Began Service

Interviewed People at 839 Locations years before and after Charlotte Light Rail Service Began
• Significant increase in meeting the weekly Recommended Physical Activity
• … through walking (Odds Ratio  1.09)
• …and through vigorous exercise (OR 1.11)
• The use of Light Rail Transit to commute to work was associated with an average reduction of 1.18 BMI points \((p<0.05)\) and 81\% reduced odds of becoming obese over time.

• For a person who is 5’5” --equivalent to a relative weight loss of 6.45 lbs.
Cumulative Government Capital Investment in Transit and Highways Since 1956

Dear Richard J

A key House Committee is threatening to kill three decades of successful investments in mass transit — originally started under President Ronald Reagan — by ending the guarantee for dedicated funding for public transportation, leaving millions of riders already faced with service cuts and fare increases out in the cold.

In a stunning development late last night, House leadership and the Ways and Means committee made a shocking attack on transit that would have huge impacts for the millions of people who depend on public transportation each day.

They proposed putting every public transportation system in immediate peril by eliminating guaranteed funding for the Mass Transit Account and forcing transit to go begging before Congress for general funds each year — all while highway spending continues to be guaranteed with protected funds for half a decade at a time.

Will we be stuck waiting for the bus, or just tossed underneath it?

Stop the House’s unprecedented assault on public transportation. Only 24 hours before they vote Friday morning.

Send an urgent message to your representative today.
10% increase in urban parks = 4°F decrease in urban surface temperature
ACTIVE DESIGN GUIDELINES
PROMOTING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND HEALTH IN DESIGN
See what’s new at the Sunol AgPark in our Fall Newsletter.

Students harvest organic strawberries at the AgPark

Linking Our Food, Farms & Future

SAGE (Sustainable Agriculture Education)

SAGE is a pioneer in connecting rural and urban interests for their mutual benefit.

To preserve regional agriculture, while meeting the equally urgent need for equitable, sustainable urban development, SAGE has developed an holistic approach to establishing multifunctional agriculture at the metropolitan edge, and fostering linkages between rural farmers and urban city dwellers.

Services & Projects

SAGE develops projects and participates in collaborations to support sustainable regional food and agriculture.

Urban Edge Agriculture Parks - part working agriculture and part parkland, our successful Sunol Water Temple Agricultural Park is a model of this approach.

New Ruralism Framework: Metro Region Ag Planning & Foodshed Assessments - developing frameworks and projects for bridging smart growth and local food systems.

Public & Farmers’ Markets – bringing farmers and the community together

Public Education – engaging the public in sustainable agriculture

NEWS

Baia Nicchia’s Produce Highlighted by Local Chefs

Baia Nicchia’s delicious squash and peppers, grown at the Sunol AgPark, have been featured recently in the Edible East Bay and San Francisco Chronicle.

Read More

Foodsheds - A New Ruralism Bridging Smart Growth and Sustainable Agriculture

The urban-rural dichotomy doesn’t work anymore. There’s a connotation in the words ‘urban’ and ‘rural’ that suggests a neat line between the geographies of city and countryside.

Read More
Certified Farmers' Markets

Buy Local San Diego Produce

Visiting one of the Farmers' Markets in San Diego County allows you to experience agriculture. These Farmers' Markets are certified by the State, ensuring that the produce is being sold by the grower, is grown in California and meets all California quality standards. These criteria ensure that you receive the freshest produce for the right price.

For information about how to become Certified by the State to sell your produce at a Farmer's Market call the County of San Diego Department of Agriculture Weights & Measures.

San Marcos Office: 760-752-4700
San Diego Office: 858-694-2778

New Market Coming Soon

Thursday, September 4th will be the inaugural day for the Farm Bureau sponsored Valley Center Farmers' Market. The weekly market will start at 3:00 p.m. and run until sunset. The location is the parking lot between the Upper and Lower Elementary Schools on Cole Grade Road. If you want to be a part of this market, give Casey Anderson a call at 760-745-3023.
The Need for Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

- Big decisions are made without examining potential health impacts (both positive and negative) over the life cycle
Improving Health in the United States: The Role of Health Impact Assessment

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES

September 2011
APHA National Meeting 2003
Abstracts with “land use” - 0
Search Results

Search for: land use
Match: All words
Sort by: Relevance

Restrict to:
- Essential Learning Recorded Presentations
- Virtual Expo

Found 25 matches
Displaying 1 to 10
(1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10)

1. **100% Session: Built Environment Institute III: Building partnerships in land use and community design decision-making**
   - PA APHA 2005 5097.0; Wednesday, December 14, 2005; 12:30 PM-2:00 PM Oral Built Environment Institute III: Building partnerships in land use and community design decision-making
   - Decisions about the built urban environment are often made without regard for their potential impact on a community …

2. **75% Using Community-Identified Health and Environmental Indicators for Land Use Advocacy**
   - Expansion December 10-14, 2005 Philadelphia, PA APHA 2005 5098.0; Wednesday, December 14, 2005; 1:42 PM Abstract #116620 Using Community-Identified Health and Environmental Indicators for Land Use Advocacy Margaret Gordon, West Oakland Environmental Indicators Project/Pacific …
   - Dec 10-14, 2005 Philadelphia, PA APHA 2005 3258.2; Monday, December 12, 2005; 2:15 PM Abstract #122723 Transportation, land use, and public health: Opportunities for designing and building healthy places Howard Frumkin, MD, MPH, Director, NCEH/ATSDR, Centers for Disease Control …

3. **5% Public toxics and land use in the urban environment: Neighborhood exposures and inequalities**
   - 10-14, 2005 Philadelphia, PA APHA 2005 5094.0; Wednesday, December 14, 2005; 12:30 PM Abstract #113679 Air toxics and land use in the urban environment: Neighborhood exposures and inequalities Jason Cortum, PhD 1, Jeff Glab, PhD 2, and Michael Porter 2. (1) Urban Planning Program …

4. **5% Environmental Justice and Children's Health: Liking Land Use Issues to Create School Air Quality Policies**
   - PA APHA 2005 5098.0; Wednesday, December 14, 2005; 12:30 PM Abstract #116621 Environmental Justice and Children’s Health: Linking Land Use Issues to Create School Air Quality Policies Sylvia Ledesma, Kalubi Izcalli, 3028 E. 1st Ave Avenue, SW, Albuquerque, NM 87105, 505.860.4592, sk@comcast …

5. **5% Protecting the Agricultural History and Cultural Identity of the South Valley Through a Public Health, Environmental Research and Land Use Redevelopment Collaboration**
   - Abstract #115768 Protecting the Agricultural History and Cultural Identity of the South Valley Through a Public Health, Environmental Research and Land Use Redevelopment Collaboration Sylvia Ledesma, Kalubi Izcalli, 3028 E. …

6. **4% Historical losses and findings about those losses and alcohol use and abuse among a random sample of American Indians in the northern plains of the U.S**
   - PA APHA 2005 3335.0; Monday, December 12, 2005; 1:30 PM Abstract #116114 Historical losses and findings about those losses and alcohol use and abuse among a random sample of American Indians in the northern plains of the U.S Philip A. May, PhD, Margaret Anne Yellow Kidney, BSN, and J …

7. **4% Community Profiles and Priorities MICA: Using evidence to understand community needs**
   - 2005 Philadelphia, PA APHA 2005 3268.0; Monday, December 12, 2005; 2:30 PM Abstract #124741 Community Profiles and Priorities MICA: Using evidence to understand community needs Beth Baker, PhD, MPH 1, Garland Land, MPH 2, Laura K. Brennan Ramirez, PhD, MPH 3, and Julie M. Bender, MPH, CHES …

8. **3% Revision: Using Technology to Promote Evidence-based Needs Assessment, Priority Setting and Intervention Planning at the State and Local Levels**
   - 10-14 December 10-14, 2005 Philadelphia, PA APHA 2005 3268.0; Monday, December 12, 2005; 2:30 PM Abstract #124741 Using Technology to Promote Evidence-based Needs Assessment, Priority Setting and Intervention Planning at the State and Local Levels. The Missouri Department …
APHA National Meeting 2008
Abstracts with “land use” -- 82

1. 10364136th APHA Annual Meeting & Exposition (October 25-29, 2008): Reduced Infectious Disease Risk among Recent Border Crossing Injection Drug Users along the Mexico/U.S. Border...[Visit Client Website] Home | Browse by Day | or Program | Author Index 187232 Reduced Infectious Disease Risk among Recent Border Crossing Injection Drug Users along the Mexico-U.S. Border...[Visit Client Website] Home | Browse by Day | or Program | Author Index 187232 Reduced Infectious Disease Risk among Recent Border Crossing Injection Drug Users along the Mexico-U.S. Border...[Visit Client Website] Home | Browse by Day | or Program | Author Index 187232 Reduced Infectious Disease Risk among Recent Border Crossing Injection Drug Users along the Mexico-U.S. Border...[Visit Client Website] Home | Browse by Day | or Program | Author Index 187232 Reduced Infectious Disease Risk among Recent Border Crossing Injection Drug Users along the Mexico-U.S. Border...[Visit Client Website] Home | Browse by Day | or Program | Author Index 187232 Reduced Infectious Disease Risk among Recent Border Crossing Injection Drug Users along the Mexico-U.S. Border...[Visit Client Website] Home | Browse by Day | or Program | Author Index 187232...
2011 APHA Annual Meeting

“land use” 102 matches

“built environment” 182 matches
Policy Statement

The Built Environment: Designing Communities to Promote Physical Activity in Children

Committee on Environmental Health

Abstract

An estimated 32% of American children are overweight, and physical inactivity contributes to this high prevalence of overweight. This policy statement highlights how the built environment of a community affects children’s opportunities for physical activity. Neighborhoods and communities can provide opportunities for recreational physical activity with parks and open spaces, and policies must support this capacity. Children can engage in physical activity as a part of their daily lives, such as on their travel to school. Factors such as school location have played a significant role in the decreased rates of walking to school, and changes in policy may help to increase the number of children who are able to walk to school. Environment modification that addresses risks associated with automobile traffic is likely to be conducive to more walking and biking among children. Actions that reduce parental perception and fear of crime may promote outdoor physical activity. Policies that promote more active lifestyles among children and adolescents will enable them to achieve the recommended 60 minutes of daily physical activity. By working with community partners, pediatricians can participate in establishing communities designed for activity and health, Pediatrics 2009;123:1591–1598.
Dr. Richard Jackson, UCLA
School of Public Health

January 31, 2012
Urban Planning / Health

Expected Shipping Date: June 15, 2011

Editors’ Residences: Atlanta, Georgia
Seattle, Washington
Los Angeles, California

8.5 X 10. 302 pages.
Cloth: $60.00 ISBN: 0-19-53726-726-7
Paper: $45.00 ISBN: 0-19-53726-722-4
E-book: $45.00 ISBN: 0-19-53726-96-1

Andrew L. Dannenberg, M.D., M.P.H., serves as a consultant to and formerly was Team Leader of the Healthy Community Design Initiative at the National Center for Environmental Health at the CDC. He is an affiliate professor at the University of Washington, Seattle, Howard Frumkin, M.D., Dr.P.H., is Dean of the School of Public Health at the University of Washington. Richard J. Jackson, M.D., M.P.H., is Professor and Chair of the Department of Environmental Health Sciences at UCLA. Frumkin and Jackson are coauthors of Urban Sprawl and Public Health.

The environment that we construct affects both humans and our natural world in myriad ways. There is a pressing need to create healthy places and to reduce the health threats inherent in places already built. However, there has been little awareness of the adverse effects of what we have constructed—or the positive benefits of well-designed built environments.

This book provides a far-reaching follow-up to the pathbreaking Urban Sprawl and Public Health, published in 2004. That book sparked a range of inquiries into the connections between constructed environments, particularly cities and suburbs, and the health of residents, especially humans. Since then, numerous studies have extended and refined the book’s research and reporting. Making Healthy Places offers a refreshed and comprehensive look at this vital subject today.

There is now a book with the depth, breadth, vision, and accessibility that this book offers. In addition to being of particular interest to undergraduate and graduate students in public health and urban planning, it will be essential reading for public health officials, planners, architects, landscape architects, environmentalists, and all those who care about the design of their communities.

Like a well-trained doctor, Making Healthy Places presents a diagnosis of—and offers treatment for—problems related to the built environment. Drawing on the latest scientific evidence, with contributions from experts in a range of fields, it imparts a wealth of practical information, with an emphasis on demonstrated and promising solutions to commonly occurring problems.

Andrew L. Dannenberg, Howard Frumkin, and Richard J. Jackson