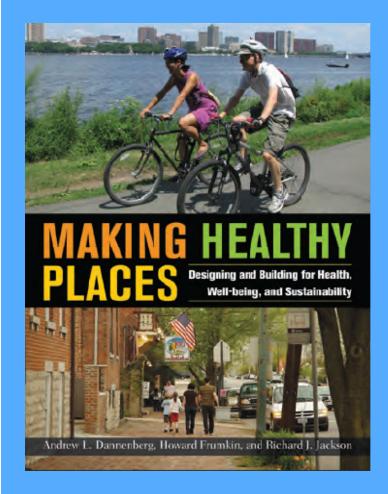
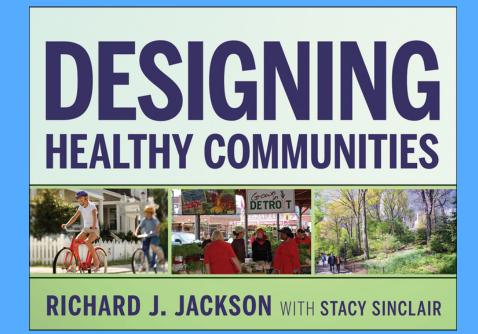
"Good Solutions Solve Multiple Problems"





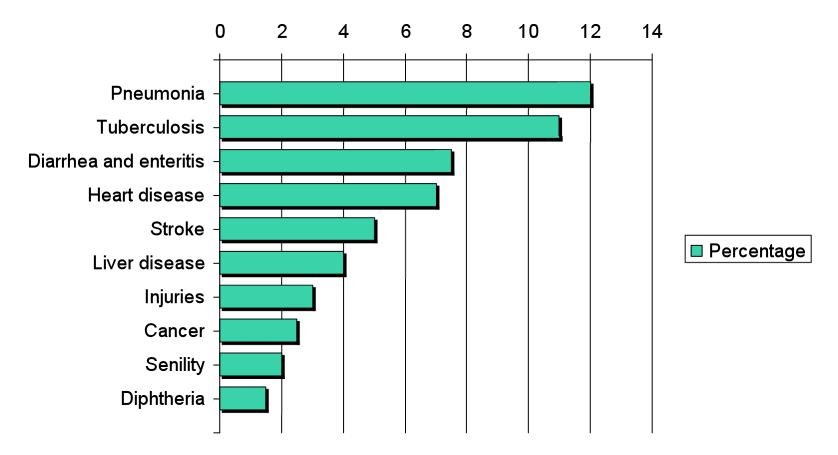
Richard J Jackson MD MPH dickjackson@ph.ucla.edu



"Perfect Storm" November 1, 1991

The collision of Social and Health, Economic, Environmental challenges- all urgent.

10 leading causes of death -United States, 1900



A CLEARING IN THE DISTANCE

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED and America in the Nineteenth Century



WITOLD RYBCZYNSKI







And Photosynthesis is our friend!



60,000 square miles



The United States has now paved over the equivalent area of the entire state of Georgia

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.

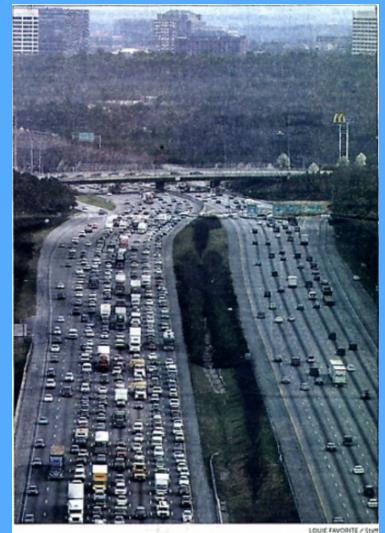
It's the planned I-75, all 23 lanes, coming soon to Cobb County. As currently conceived it's 388 feet across, wider than a football field is long.



 Truck lanes
 General purpose lanes
 HOV lanes
 General purpose lanes
 Truck lanes

 Trucks pay toll.
 Southbound
 Northbound
 Trucks Car/van pools and buses ride for free. Single-occupant vehicles must pay. Cost rises when traffic is heavier.
 Trucks

Atlanta Journal-Constitution, March 10, 2006



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.

18 martin **Cause and Number of Deaths** R A Other Adults N 1-3 4-7 8-15 21-24 Under 1 16-20 65+ K 25-34 35-44 45-64 Perinatal Congenital **MV Traffic MV Traffic MV Traffic MV Traffic MV Traffic** Malignant Malignant 1 Period Anomalies Crashes Crashes Crashes Crashes Crashes Neoplasms Neoplasm Congenital **MV Traffic** Malignant Malignant Homicide Homicide Suicide Heart 2 Anomalies Neoplasms Neoplasms Disease Crashes Accidental Congenital Suicide Heart Suicide Suicide Homicide 3 Disease Drowning Anomalies Accidental Accidental Homicide Homicide Homicide Malignant 4 Drowning Neoplasms Poisonina Septicemia Malignant Exposure to Congenital Accidental 5 Neoplasms Smoke/Fire Anomalies Poisoni For every age group Exposure to Homicide Accidental Influenza/ 6 Pneumonia Smoke/Fire Drowning from 3 through 33---Nephritis/ Heart 7 HOWY Nephrosis Disease crashes were the No. 1 MV Traffic 8 cause of death Crashee

nhtsa "People Saving People"

Number of Lives Saved per year if National Car Fatality Rate same as:

- New York City
- Portland
- Atlanta

24,000 15,000 None– 15,000 additional

Asthma outbreak hits kids RISKS OF THE 'RED ZONE'



JENINI GIRTMAN / Staff

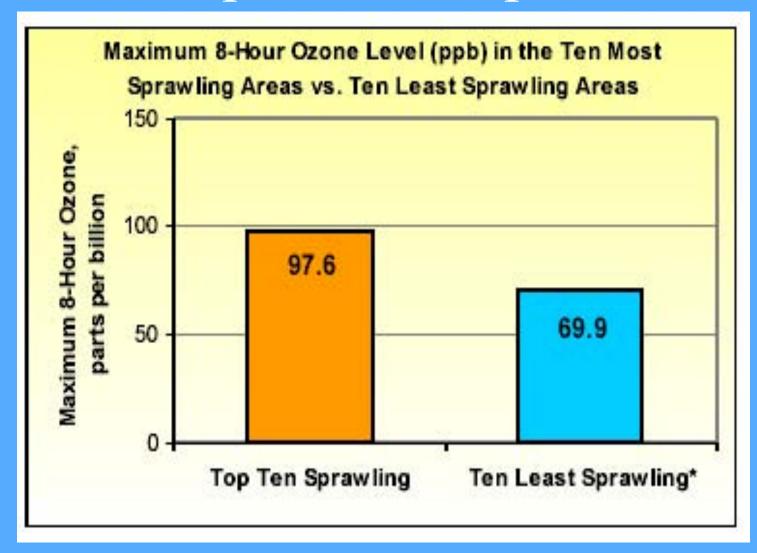
Asthma sufferer Tyrone Johnson, 2, breathes fresh air Friday as his aunt Susan Thomas tends him at Atlanta's Hughes Spalding Children's Hospital. Sky-high smog readings in metro Atlanta have produced a flare-up of asthma cases, especially among children.

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution SATURDAY, AUG. 19, 2000

Asthma Study in 12 Southern California High Schools

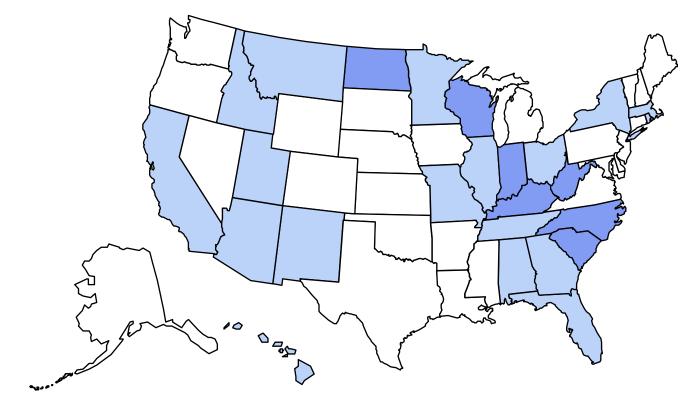
- 3535 children with no history of asthma in 6 high and 6 low air pollution high schools
- 5 years later: 265 developed asthma.
 - -High ozone high schools:
 - asthma rate was 3.3x higher in children playing three or more sports.
 - -Low ozone high schools:
 - sports had no effect on asthma rates

30% Less Ozone Air Pollution with Compact Development



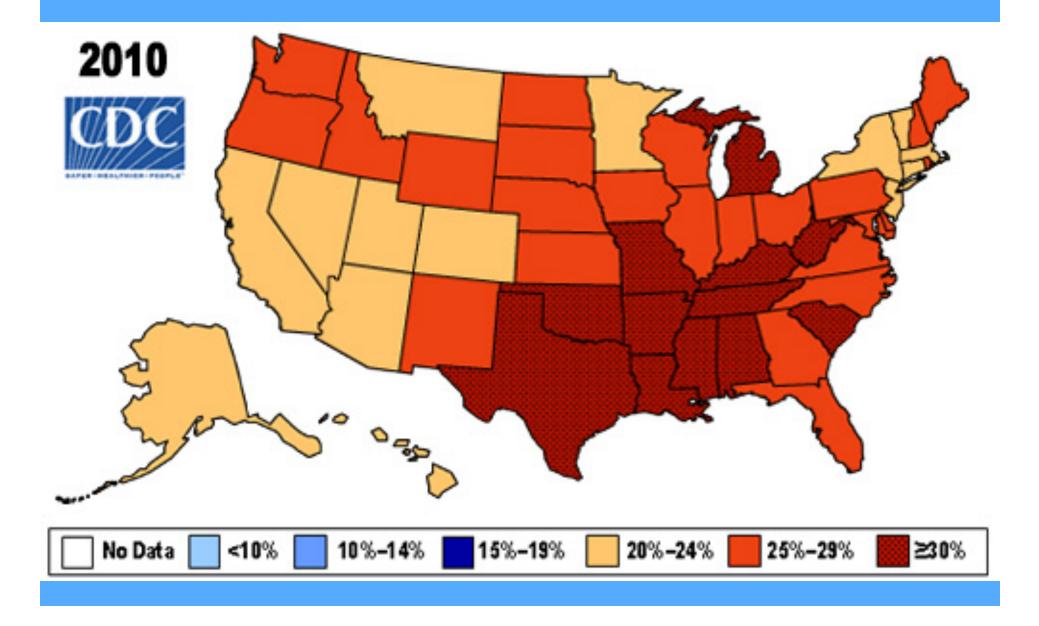




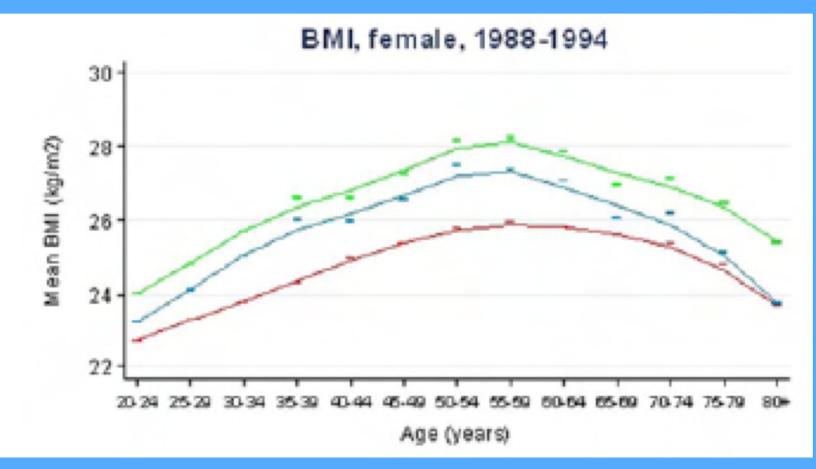


No Data	<10%	10%–14%
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• Obesity Trends US Adults 2010



BMI US Females 1988-1994



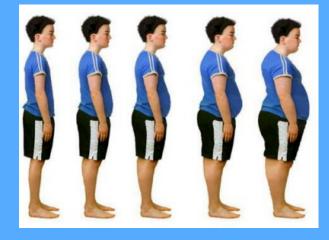
NHANES -- Measured

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



Babey SH, et al. (2009.) Bubbling Over: Soda Consumption and Its Link to Obesity in California. UCLA Center for Health Policy Research.

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





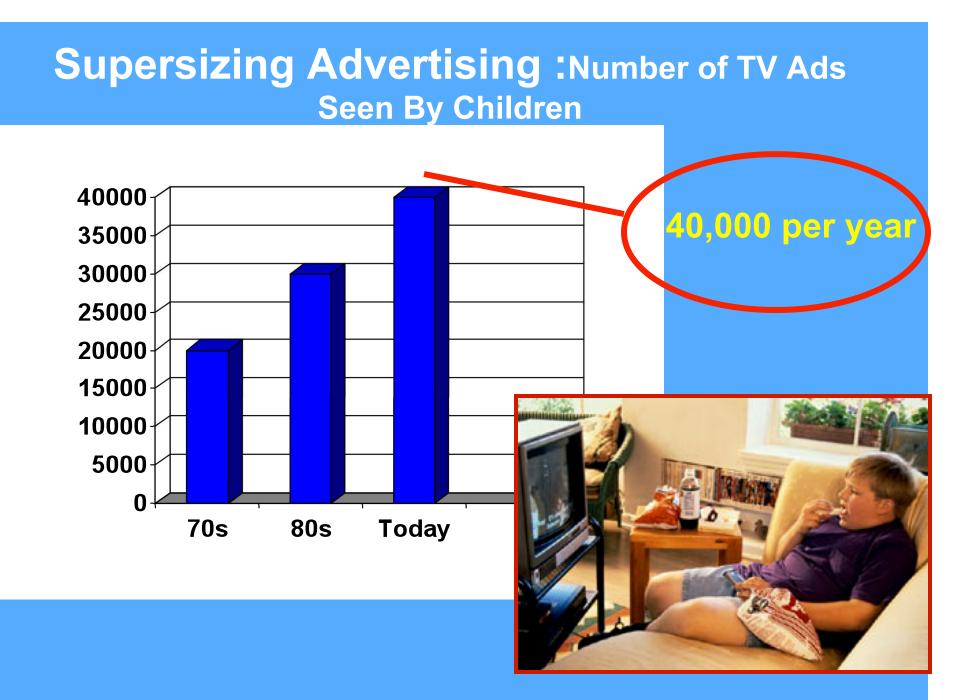


Hardee's introduces new Mega-Calorie "Monster Thickburger"

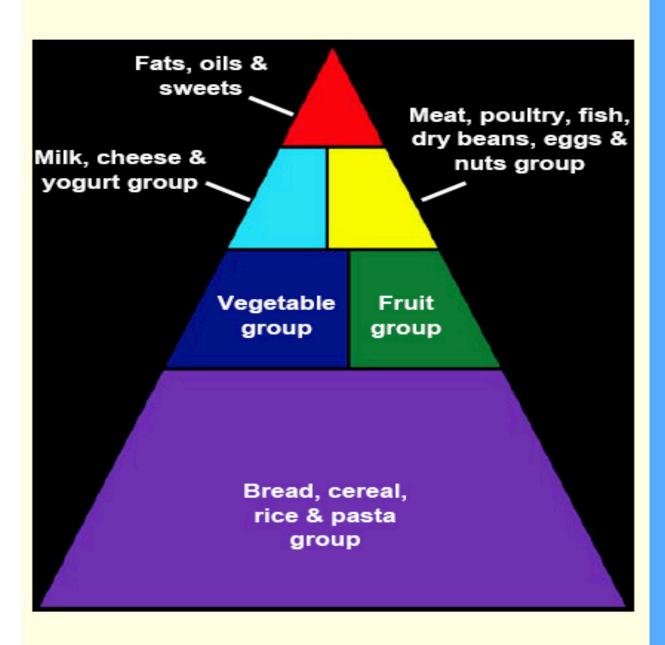
1,420 calories

107 grams of fat

 7.1 hours of moderate walking



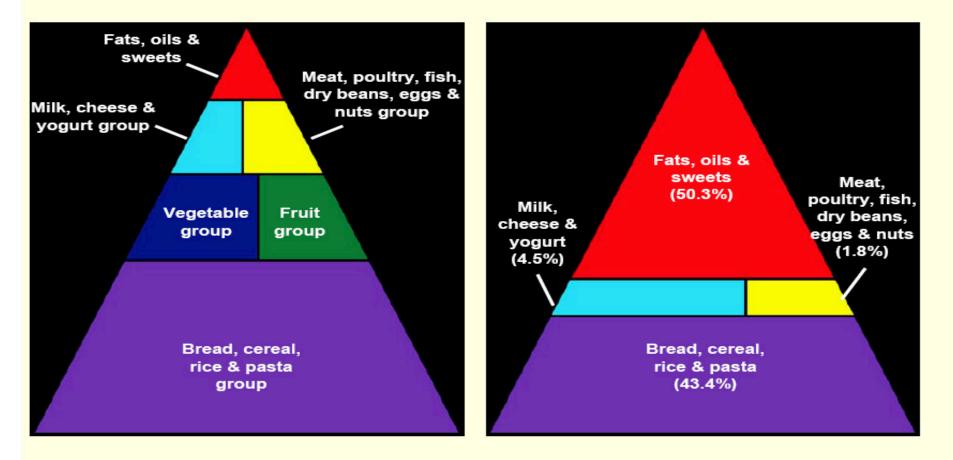
Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. The Role of Media in Childhood Obesity, Issue Report, February 2004



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

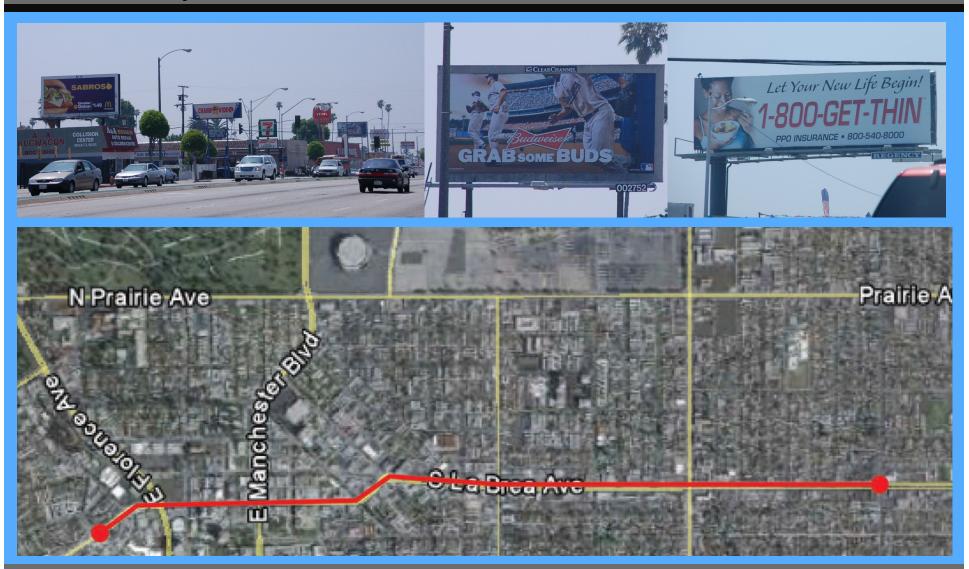
TYPES		
•ALCOHOL:	12	
•ENTERTAINMENT: 26		
•FOOD: 1		
•PRODUCT:	16	
•WEIGHTLOSS:	0	
•OTHER:	10	
TOTAL	65	





Theresa Devine & Amy Vetal

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



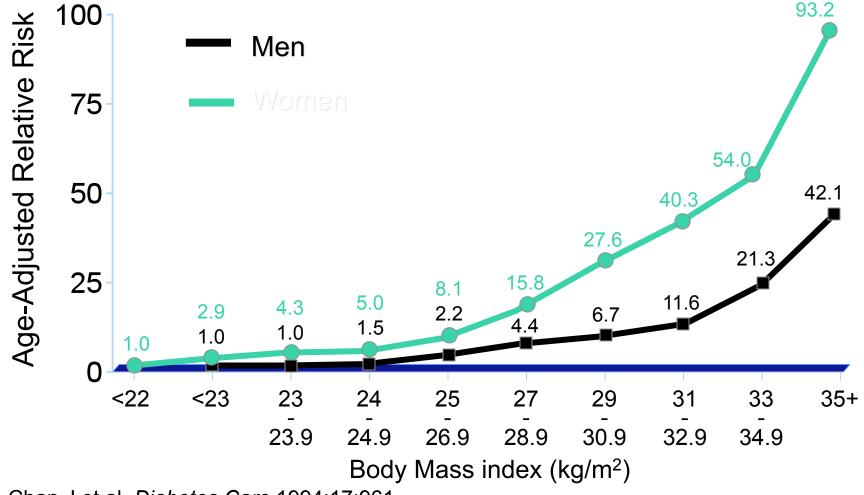
Theresa Devine & Amy Vetal

BILLBOARDS VS. HEALTH: Considering the Impact of GASE STUDY: LABREA HAWTHORNE)



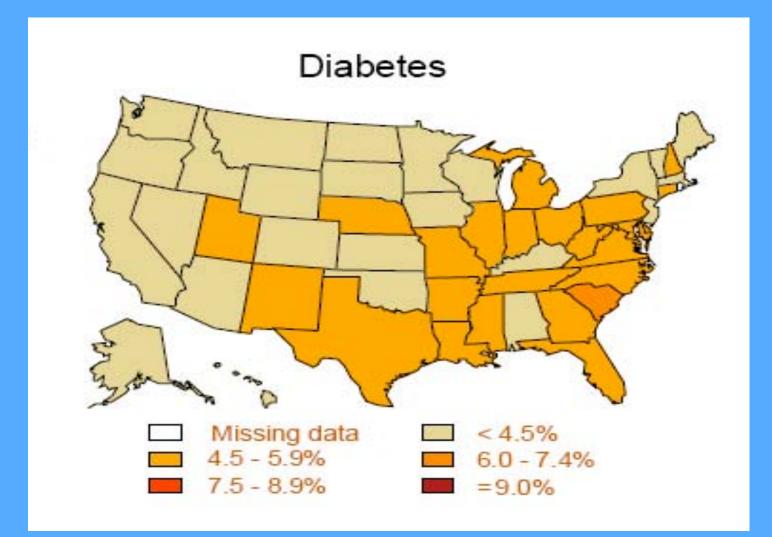
Theresa Devine & Amy Vetal

Relationship Between BMI and Risk of Type 2 Diabetes

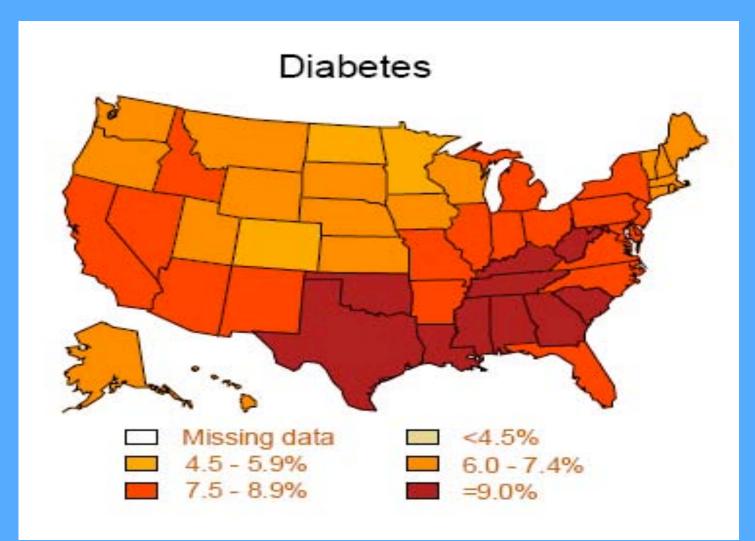


Chan J et al. *Diabetes Care* 1994;17:961. Colditz G et al. *Ann Intern Med* 1995;122:481.

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)

V Narayan et al: JAMA 8 Oct 2003

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution / Sunday, June 15, 2003

CDC: Diabetes to afflict 1 in 3 born in 2000

Scientist says kids must eat healthier, exercise more

By JANET McCONNAUGHEY

New Orleans - One in

three U.S. children born in 2000

will become diabetic unless

many more people start eating

less and exercising more, a sci-

entist with the Centers for Dis-

ease Control and Prevention

The odds are worse for

African-American and Latino

children: Nearly half of them

are likely to develop the disease,

said Dr. K.M. Venkat Narayan,

a diabetes epidemiologist at the

"I think the fact that the dia-

betes epidemic has been raging

has been well-known to us for

several years. But looking at the

risk in these terms was very

The 33 percent lifetime risk is

about triple the American Dia-

betes Association's current

shocking to us," Narayan said.

Associated Press

warned Saturday.

CDC.

estimate

by 2050, to 29 million, an earlier CDC study by Narayan and others found.

"These estimates I am giving you now are probably quite conservative," Narayan said in an interview before the diabetes association's annual scientific meeting here.

Narayan said it would be difficult to say whether undiagnosed cases would rise at the same rate.

If they did, that could push the 2050 figure to 40 million or more.

Doctors had known for some time that Type 2 diabetes what used to be called adultonset diabetes because it typically showed up in middle-aged people — is on the rise, and that patients are getting younger.

Nobody else had crunched the numbers to look at current odds of getting the disease, Narayan said.

Overall, he said, 39 percent of the girls who now are healthy $2\frac{1}{2}$ - to 3-year-olds and 33 percent of the boys are likely to develop diabetes, he said.

For Latino children, the odds are closer to one in two: 53 percent of the girls and 45 percent of the boys. The numbers are about 49 percent and 40 percent for African-American girls

The New York Times

Health

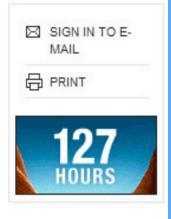
About 26 Million Americans Have Diabetes, Up 9 Pct

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 <u>diabetes</u> to nearly 26 million.

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



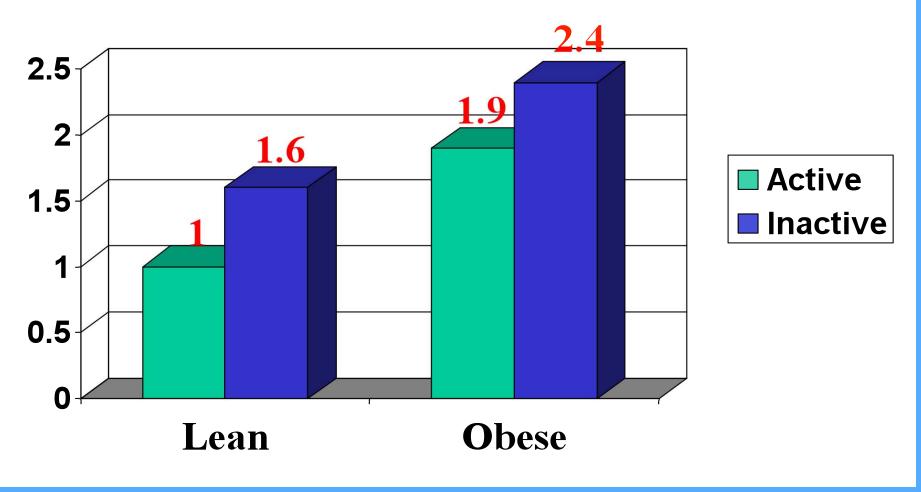
The new figure marks a 9 percent increase from the 2008 estimate of 23.6 million.

Health officials believe diabetes is becoming more common for two reasons — more people are developing <u>obesity</u>-related <u>Type 2 diabetes</u>, 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



Hu et al. NEJM, December 23, 2004; 351(26):2694-2703.

"Old" Schools



Credit: Manitovic Public School District

"Modern" Schools



Credit: South Carolina Coastal Conservation League





Credit: Constance E. Beaumant, NTHP

We have changed how much we walk or bike

- Percent of children who walk or bike to school:
- 1974 → 55%
- 2000 → 13% (CDC, 2000)





Fitness of California's Children

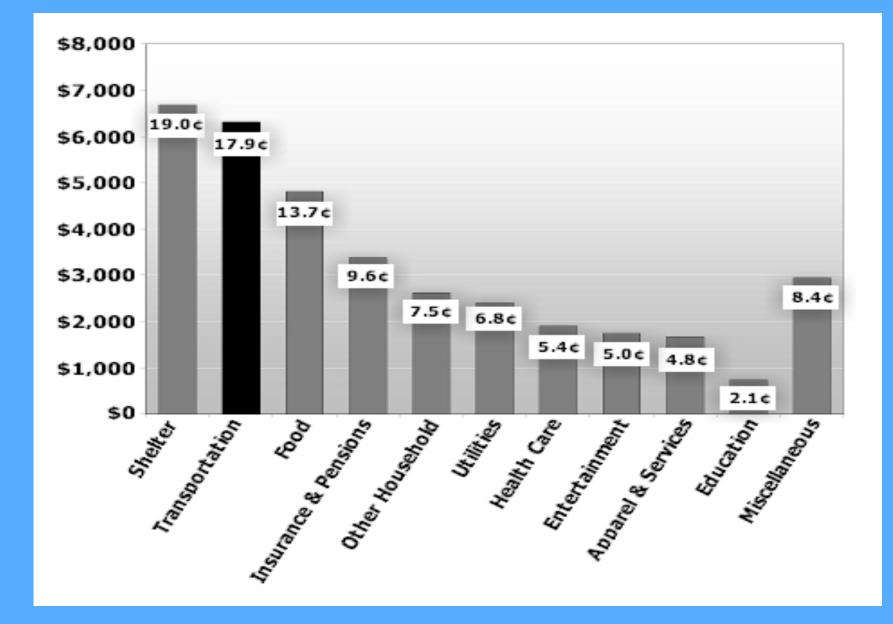
Annual California Fitnessgram

- 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%

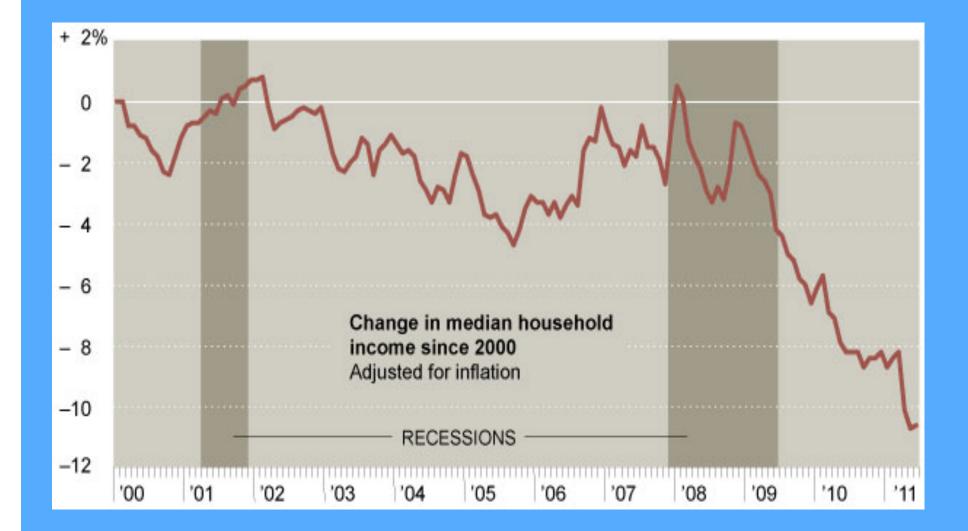


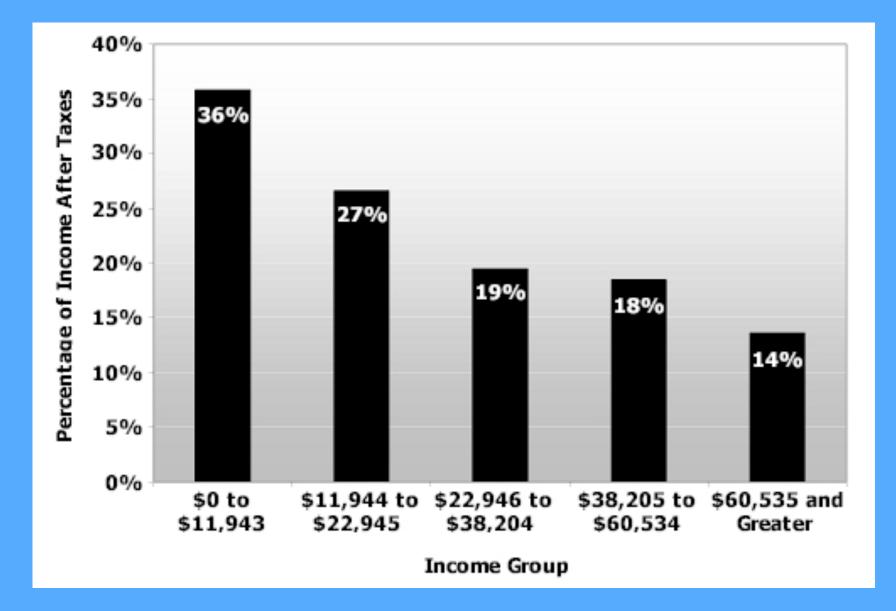
The Perfect Storm

- Social and Health Challenges
- Economic Challenges
- Environmental Challenges



http://www.transact.org/PDFs/DriventoSpend.pdf





http://www.transact.org/report.asp?id=41

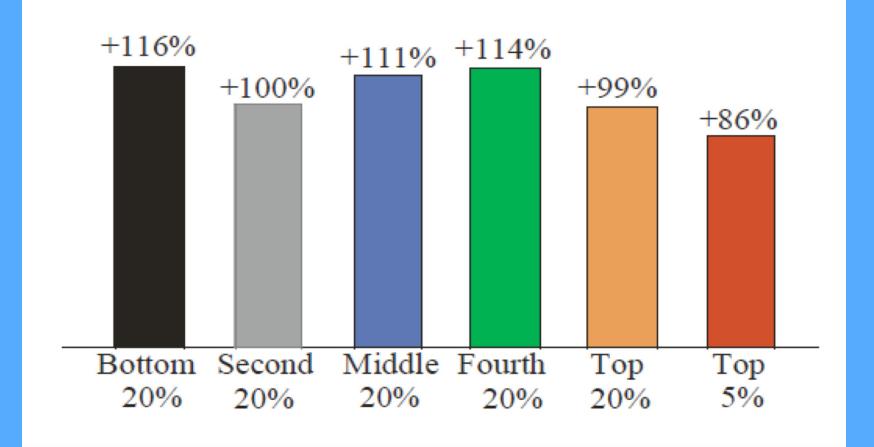
Expenditure Cascades

By

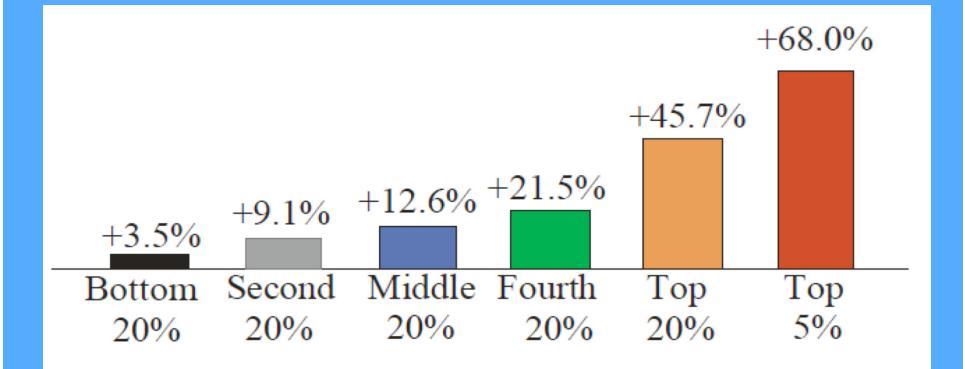
Robert H. Frank,¹ Adam Seth Levine,² and Oege Dijk³

 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

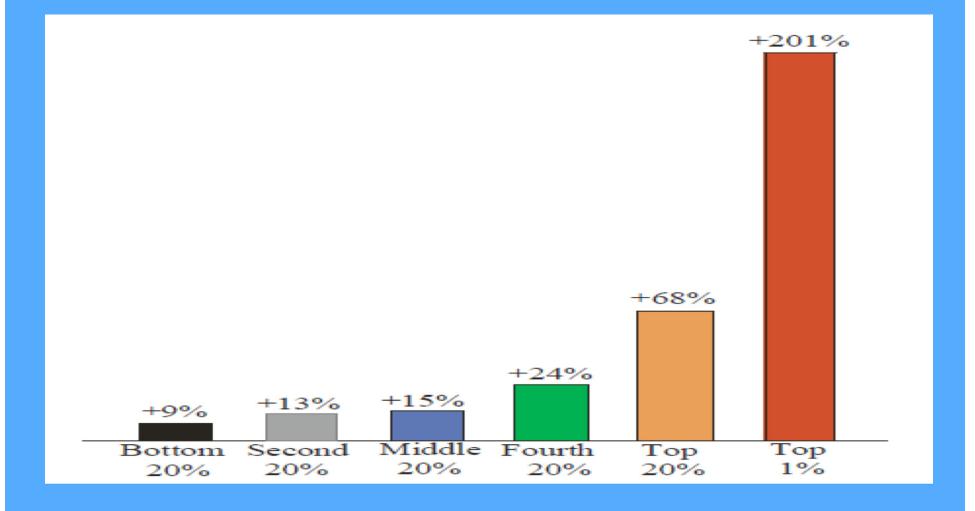
Changes in Before Tax US Household Incomes 1949-1979



Changes in Before Tax US Household Incomes 1979-2003



Changes In After-Tax US Household Income 1979-2000



		asures from th Includes some					ne Member St	ates	
		Top	16	Grouping		в	ottom 15 -		
	Top			may be lan In cases of it	797		- Bo	form 10 Bottom	
	700		10.	In cables of t	rea. 1			Bollow	<i>.</i>
	Platings an weighted and an accin of Filewest/ to 10 (highest).								
	Overall accial justice rating	Overall poverty prevention rating	Overall poverty rate	Child poverty rate	Senior citizen poverty rate	Income Inequality (Gin Index) Figher Numbers represent more Income Income Income	Pre- primary education Public expenditum on pub- primary education as a percentage of GDP	Health rating Inclusiveness, quality of service, and perceived health between highwath kovest incomes	
loeland	5.73	9.07	0.4 %	0.7 %	6.7%	0.301	0.75%	8.03	7.18
Norway	B.St	8.87	7.8	5.5	8.0	0.250	0.42	7.30	8.53
Denmark	820	9.10	0.1	3,7	12.3	0.248	0.00	7.50	8.10
Sweden	8.18	B.43	8.4	7.0	9.9	0.250	0.67	7.87	9.00
Finland	8.06	8.53	8.0	5.2	13.0	0.259	0.36	7.17	8.01
Netherlands	7.72	8.98	72	9.6	1.7	0.294	0.35	7.08	6.82
Switzerland	7.44	7.39	9.3	9.4	17.8	0.903	0.19	8.09	7.55
Luxembourg	7.27	0.35	85	11.0	2.7	0.288	0,45	7.08	7.01
Canada	7.26	7,00	12.0	14,6	4.9	0.324	0.20	7.63	6.06
France	7.25	8.66	72	9.5	5.3	0.293	0.03	7.67	7.17
zech Republic	7.17	9,18	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.256	0.42	5.84	5.97
New Zealand	7.14	6.27	11.0	12.2	23.5	0.990	0.45	8,18	6.98
Austria	7.13	8,49	7.9	72	9.9	0.261	0,45	6.67	7.11
Germany	7.03	9.12	8.9	8,3	10.3	0.295	0,40	6,63	6.87
Britain	6.79	6.92	11.0	13.2	12.2	0.045	0.29	6.77	6.95
Delgium	6.73	7.56	9.4	10.0	13.5	0.259	0.59	7,05	6.10
Hungary	6.41	9.14	6.4	7.2	4.7	0.272	0.69	5.08	6.04
Ireland	8.41	7.51	0.1	11,0	13,4	0.293	0.003	7.00	6.06
Italy	6.29	6.78	11.4	15.2	8.9	0.337	0.49	7.45	5.12
Poland	6.17	7.15	11.2	13.5	7.7	0.305	0.57	5.04	5.33
Australia	6.14	4.24	14.0	14.0	39.2	0.338	0.04	7.68	6.29
Japan	6.00	5.21	15.7	14.2	217	0.329	0.09	7.66	4.95
Portugal	5.07	5.77	12.0	18,7	15.2	0.353	0.37	5.00	5.60
Slovekia	5.98	8.33	72	10.7	7.2	0.257	0.37	5.04	5.24
South Korea	5.85	4.26	15.0	10.3	45.1	0.315	0.09	7.18	5.78
Spain	5.83	5.20	14.0	172	20.0	0.317	0.63	7.35	2.77
United States	5.70	3.85	17.8	21.6	22.3	0.378	0.22	6.23	5.95
Greece	5.37	0.24	10.8	13.2	22.7	0.207	0.11	0.01	3.47
Chie	5.20	3.80	18.4	24.0	22.8	0.494	0.59	5.65	5.92
Mexico	4,75	2.11	21.0	25,8	29.0	0.475	0.59	3.51	5.36
Turkey	4,19	4.26	17.0	23.5	13.7	0.409	0.02	3.79	5.05

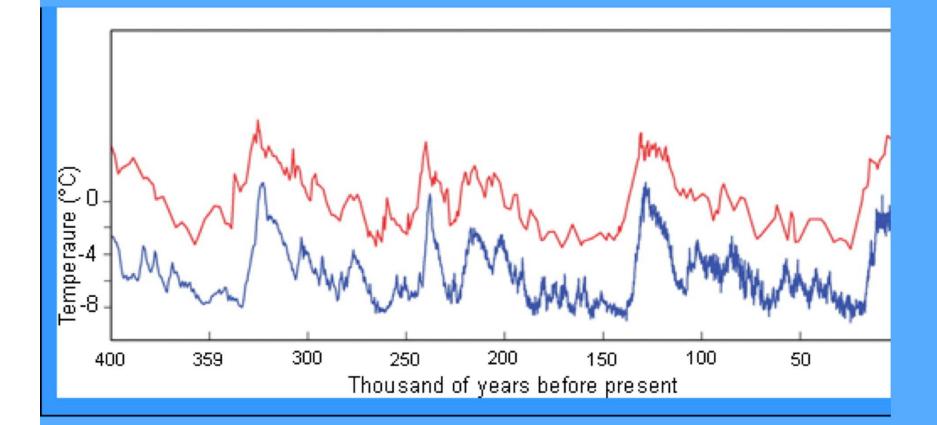
- Social Justice in the OECD– How do member countries compare?
- US is in the bottom 5 including for:
- Overall Social Justice
- Childhood Poverty Rate
- Income Inequality



How about the environmental challenges?

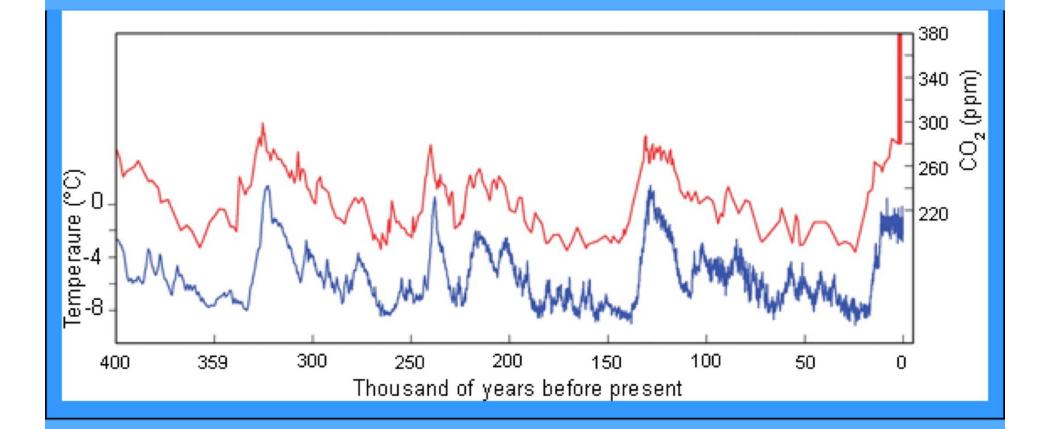
"Perfect Storm" November 1, 1991

Changes in CO₂ and Temperature in the last 399,000 years

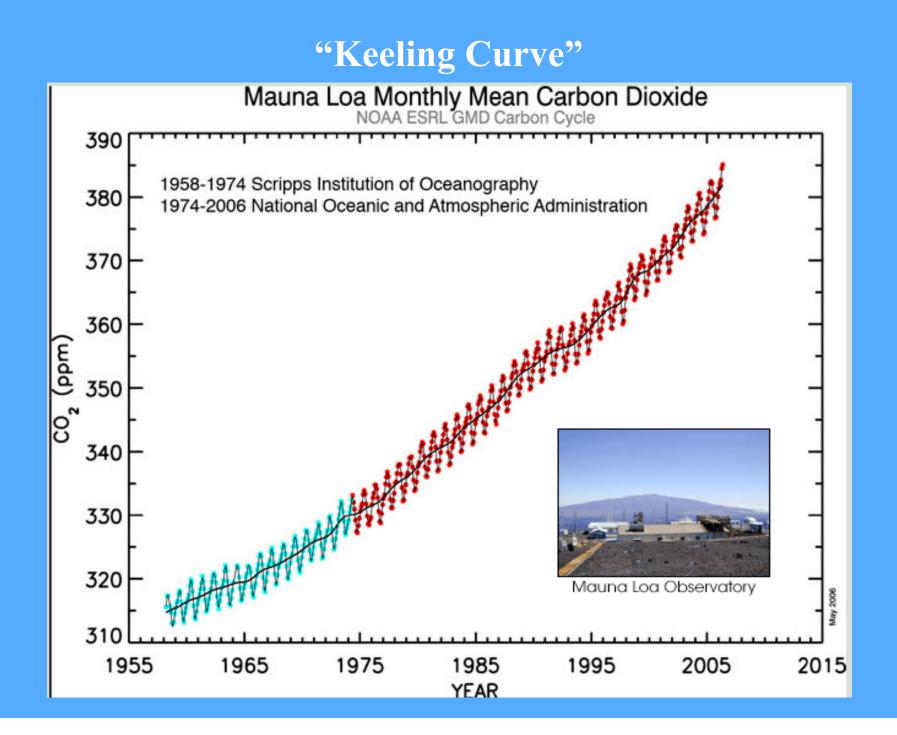


A. V. Fedorov et al. *Science* 312, 1485 (2006).

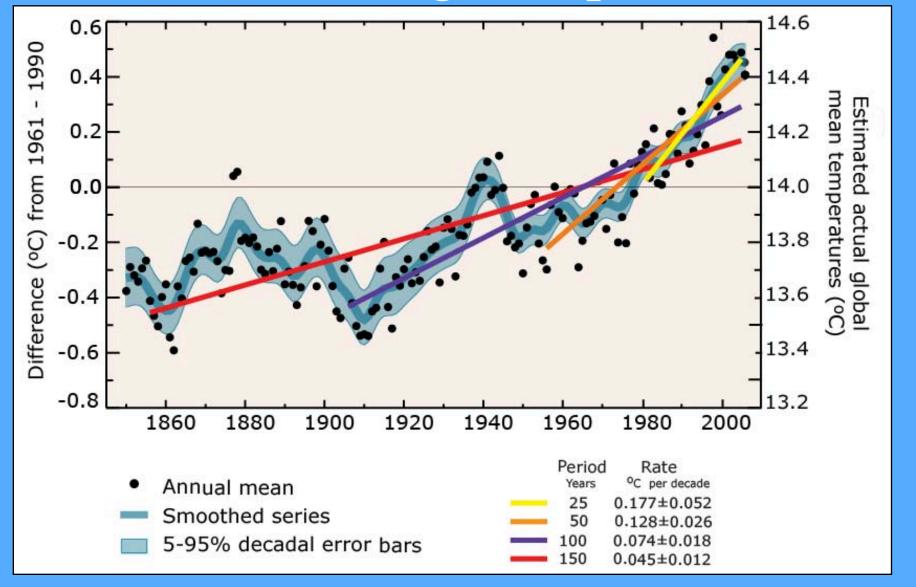
Changes in CO₂ and Temperature in the last 400,000 years

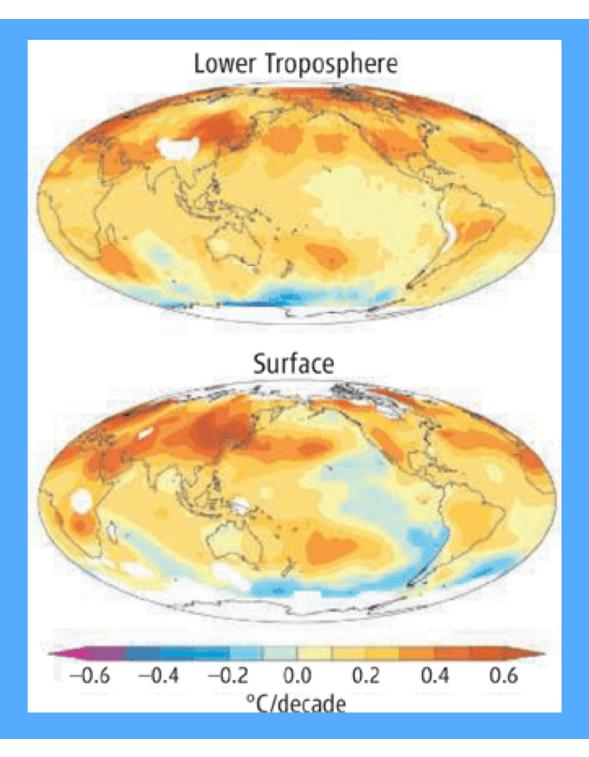


A. V. Fedorov et al. *Science* 312, 1485 (2006).



Global average temperature



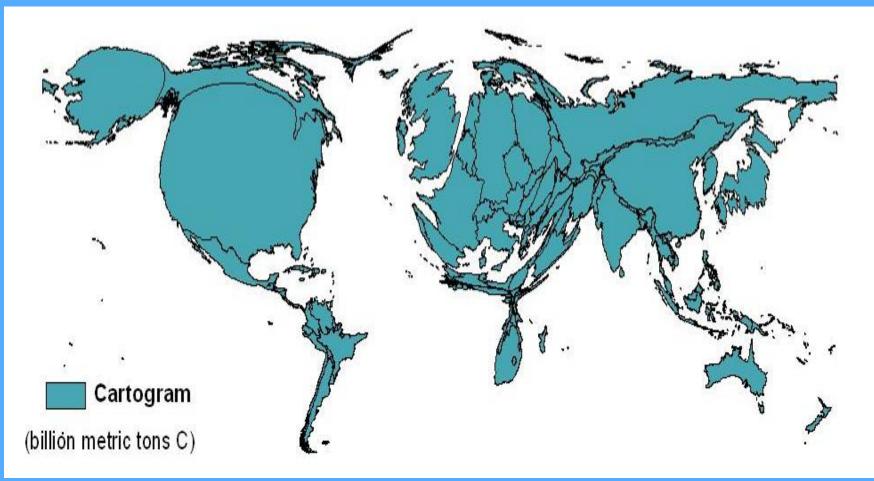


NOAA-measured Global Temperature Change

• The atmosphere and the earth's surface have become hotter over the last 25 years.

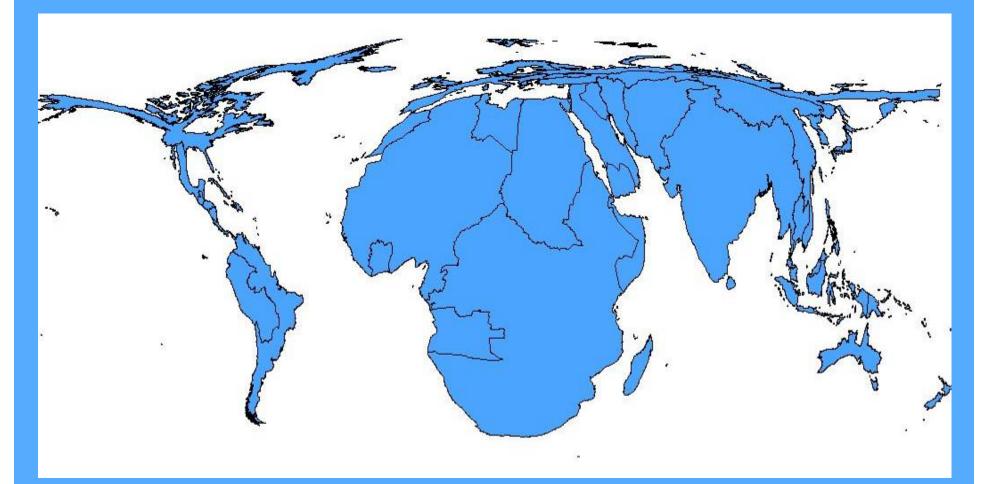
Science 12 May 2006: Vol. 312. no. 5775, p. 825

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 10⁶ 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



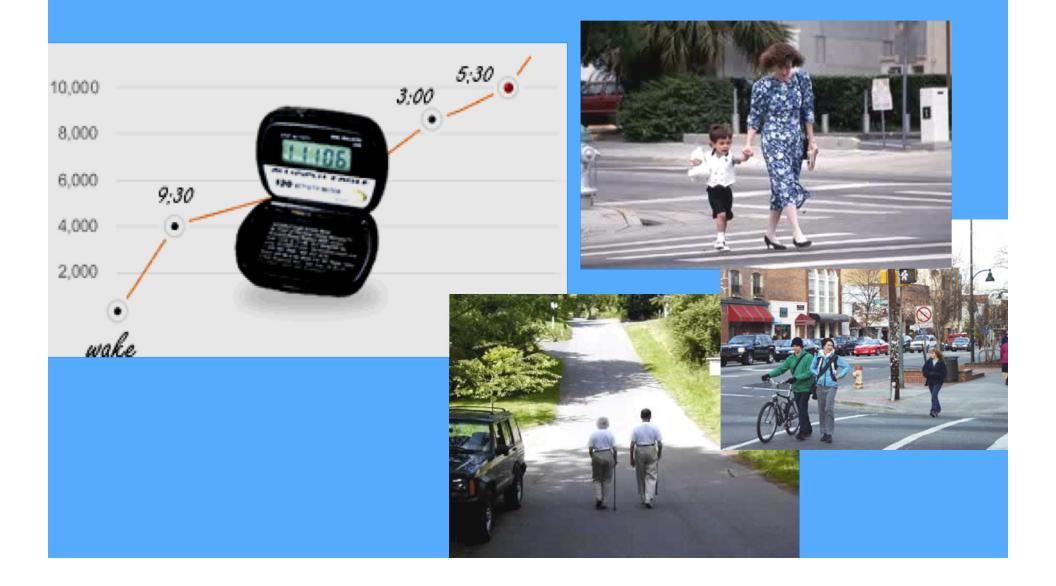
1 cent per teaspoon HFCS?

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

\$18 billion a year



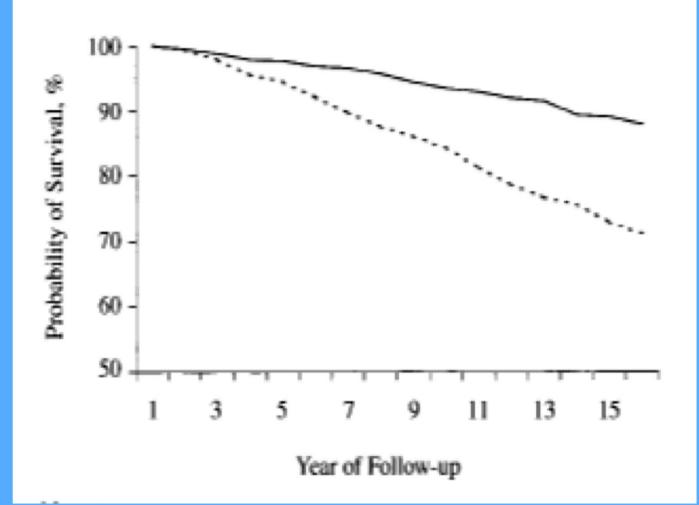
10,000 Steps a Day Originated from Japanese: *"Manpo-Kei"*



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





NO DUMPING



DRAINS TO BAY



Photo: Carlton Reid via Flickr, Art: Peter Drew

http://www.grist.org/article/2010-08-26-when-streets-tell-thetruth-about-people-riding-in-cars-bikes/

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/m²); 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.

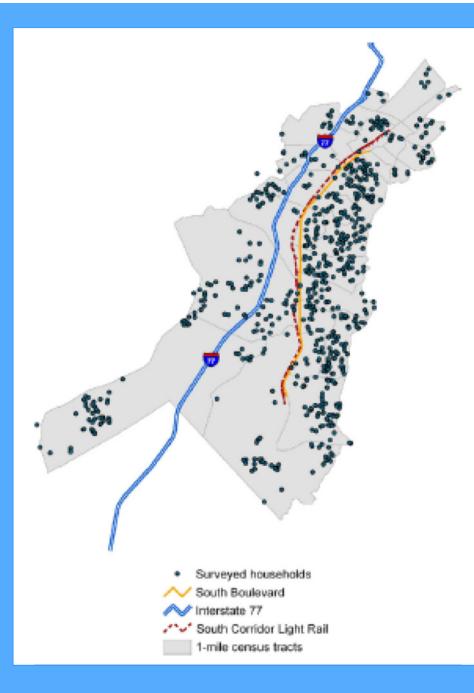
Results: More-positive perceptions of one's neighborhood at baseline were associated with a -0.36 (p<0.05) lower BMI; 15% lower odds (95% CI=0.77, 0.94) of obesity; 9% higher odds (95% CI=0.99, 1.20) of meeting weekly RPA through walking; and 11% higher odds (95% CI=1.01, 1.22) of meeting RPA levels 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.

(Am J Prev Med 2010;39(2):105-112) © 2010 American Journal of Preventive Medicine

Before and After the Charlotte Light Rail Began Service

• July, 2006- Feb, 2007 • March 2008- July, 2008

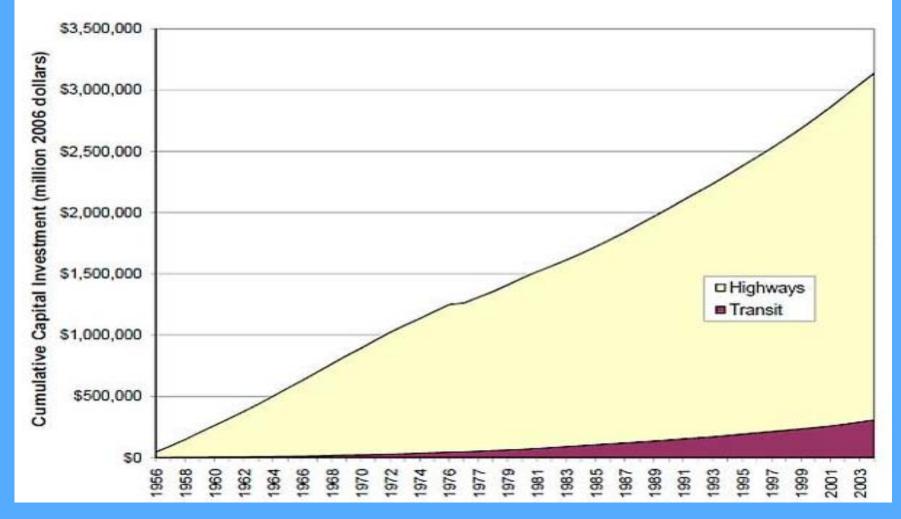


Interviewed People at 839 Locations years before and after Charlotte Light Rail Service Began

- 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



http://www.calpirg.org/home/reports/report-archives/world-class-public-transit/world-class-public-transit/a-better-way-to-go-meeting-americas-21st-century-transportation-challenges-with-modern-public-transit

Transportation for America

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.



Built Environment

Volume 33, Number 1

Published by Alexandrine Press and edited by Peter Hall and David Baniste

Climate Change and Cities

GUEST EDITOR: DARRYN McEVOY

10% increase in urban parks = 4°F decrease in urban surface temperature

Adapting Cities for Climate Change: The Role of the Green Infrastructure

S.E. GILL, J.F. HANDLEY, A.R. ENNOS and S. PAULEIT





SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE EDUCATION

David Brower Center, Berkeley, California Tel 510-526-1793 info@sagecenter.org



See what's new at the Sunol AgPark in our <u>Fall Newsletter</u>.



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 <u>Sunol Water Temple Agricultural Park</u> 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 <u>squash</u> and <u>peppers</u>, 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.



Home

FARM BUREAU SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Weather

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.



Home : Buy Local : Certified Farmers' Markets

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Internet

The Need for Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

• Big decisions are made without examining potential health impacts (both positive and negative) over the life cycle



PREPUBLICATION COPY

Improving Health in the United States: The Role of Health Impact Assessment

This prepublication version has been provided to the public to facilitate timely access to the committee's findings. Although the substance of the report is final, editorial changes will be made throughout the text, and citations will be checked prior to publication.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES

September 2011

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American Academy of Pediatrics



DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN'

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 conductive 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 dath physical activity. By working with community pariners, pediatricians can participate in establishing communities designed for activity and health. Pediatrics 2009;123: 1591 - 1598

Organizational Principles to Guide and Define the Child Health Care System and/or Improve the Health of All Children

w www.pediatrice.org/cgi/doi/10.1542/ pedi 2009-0750

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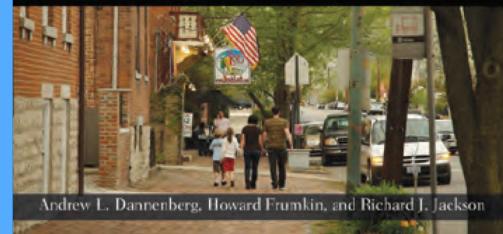
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Key Words



PLACES Designing and Building for Health, Well-being, and Sustainability



Urban Planning / Health

Expected Shipping Date: June 15, 2011

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Andrew L. Dannenberg, M.D.,

M.P.H., serves as a consultant to and formerly was Team Leader of the Healthy Community Design Initiative in 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 Sprews' 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 Spratel 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 fresh and comprehensive look at this vital subject today.

There is no other 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.