



HEALTHY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Institute of Medicine

Presentation

September 19th , 2013

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Cleveland Planning Commission

2020 Vision

“A model for healthy living and sustainable development, with walkable neighborhoods, bike routes, ecological design, and community partnerships to provide recreation opportunities to Clevelanders of all ages, incomes and ability levels “

Connecting Cleveland 2020 Citywide Plan



Healthy Cleveland

“Everyone agrees that having a healthier population is good not just for individuals, families and the community, but in a personal and financial sense. We want to create a culture and lifestyle of health.”

Mayor Frank Jackson

4 biggest health systems team with city to create ‘Healthy Cleveland’ plan

1 No smoking in Cleveland parks, playgrounds or near city buildings.



► Cleveland City Council will consider banning smoking in city parks, outdoor ice, playground and public areas, as well as within 100 feet of city buildings. The city would also consider measures of private buildings to voluntarily adhere to no-smoking zones unless the owner has a permit.

2 No sugar-based drinks or trans fats in city vending machines.



► Cleveland would restrict soft drinks and other sugar-based drinks, as well as foods containing trans fats, from vending machines in City Hall, local ice cream and other city buildings.

3 Hospitals will work with schools to develop healthy menus.



► The Cleveland Clinic, MetroHealth Medical Center, Veterans Affairs Medical Center and University Hospitals will work with the Cleveland public schools to offer additional nutritional meals.

Equity



Housing



Childcare



Health



Jobs

Healthy Food



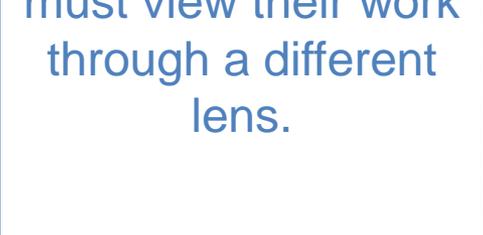
The community development system must view their work through a different lens.



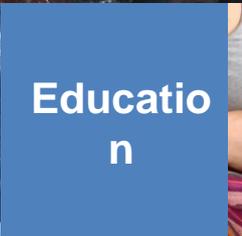
Clean Air



Parks and Activities



Policy



Economic Justice



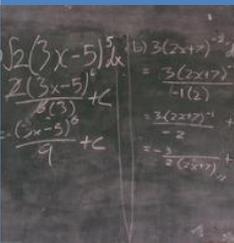
Preschool



Safe Neighborhoods



Residents



Transportation



Health

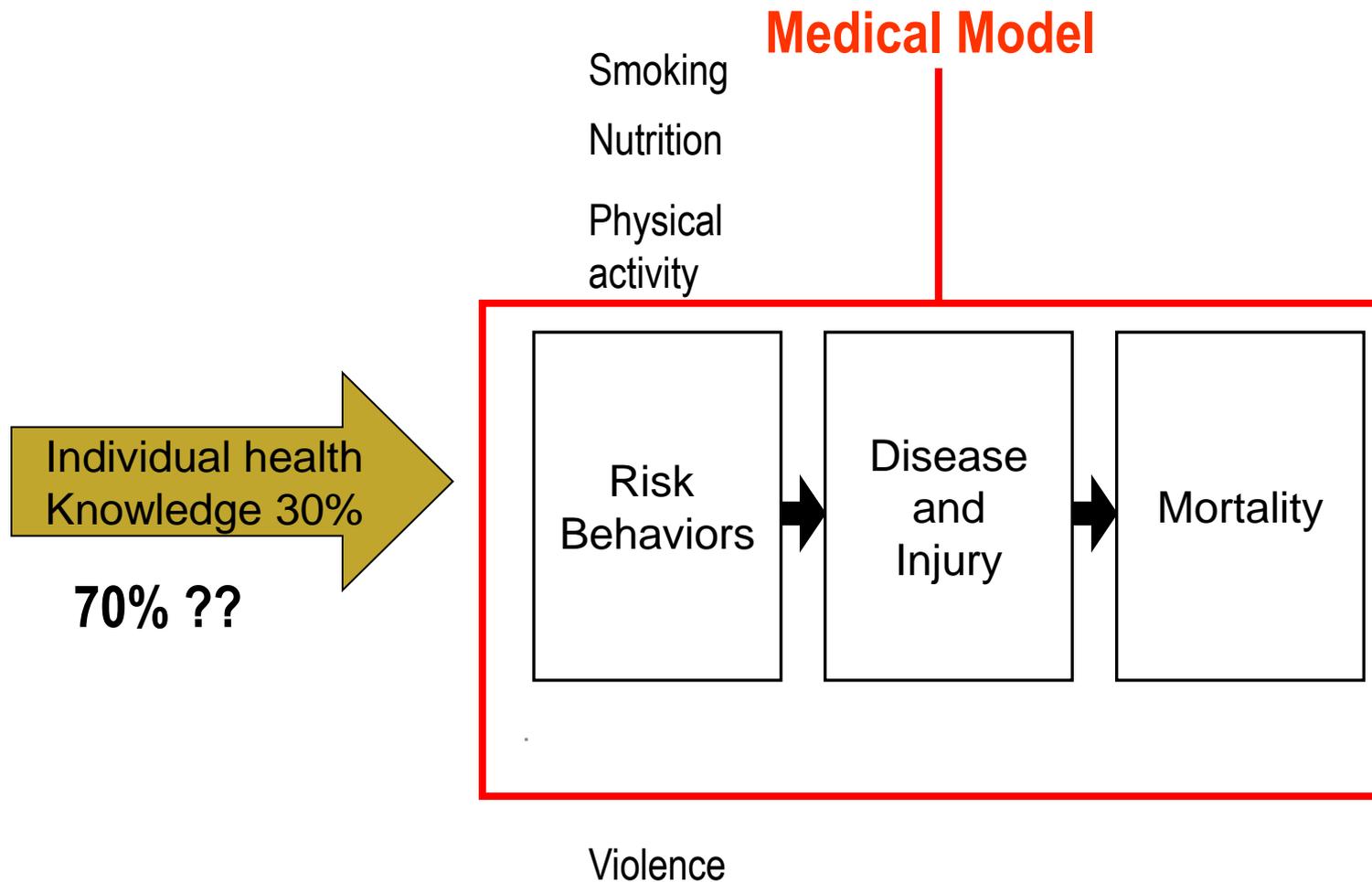
Is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

W.H.O. World Health Organization

What makes us healthy?



**Is it all about personal
responsibility?**



Race/ethnicity

Class

Gender

Discriminatory
Belief
Systems

Institutional
Power

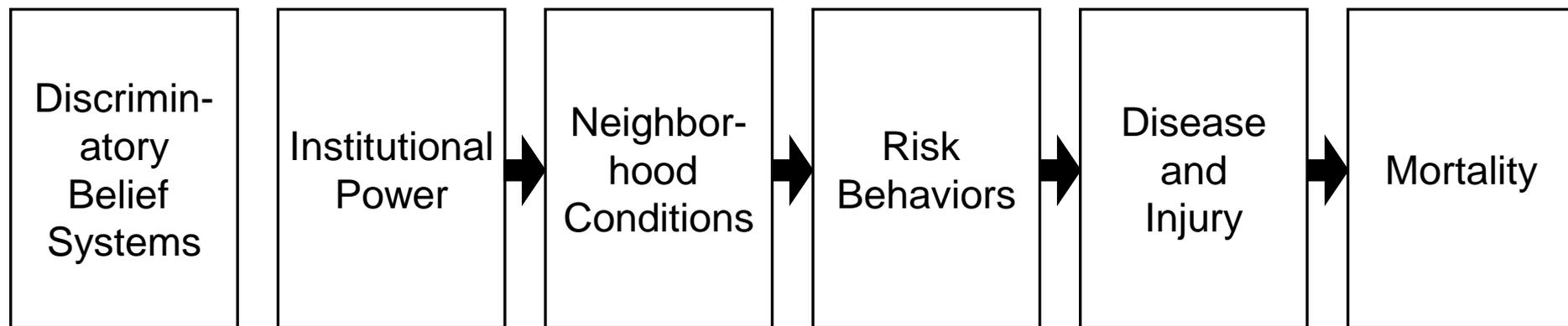
Neighbor-
hood
Conditions

Risk
Behaviors

Disease
and
Injury

Mortality

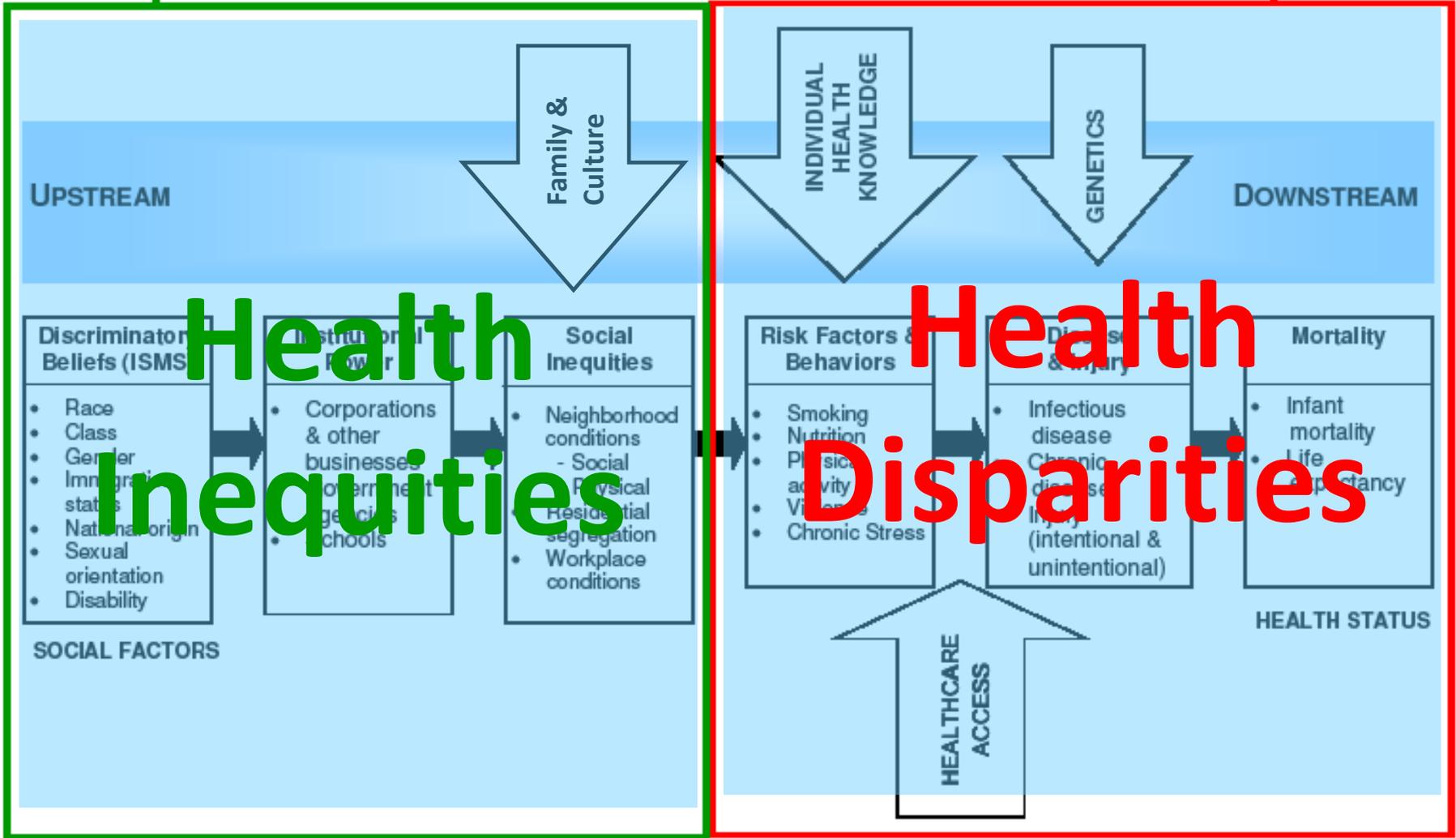
Immigration
status



A Framework for Health Equity

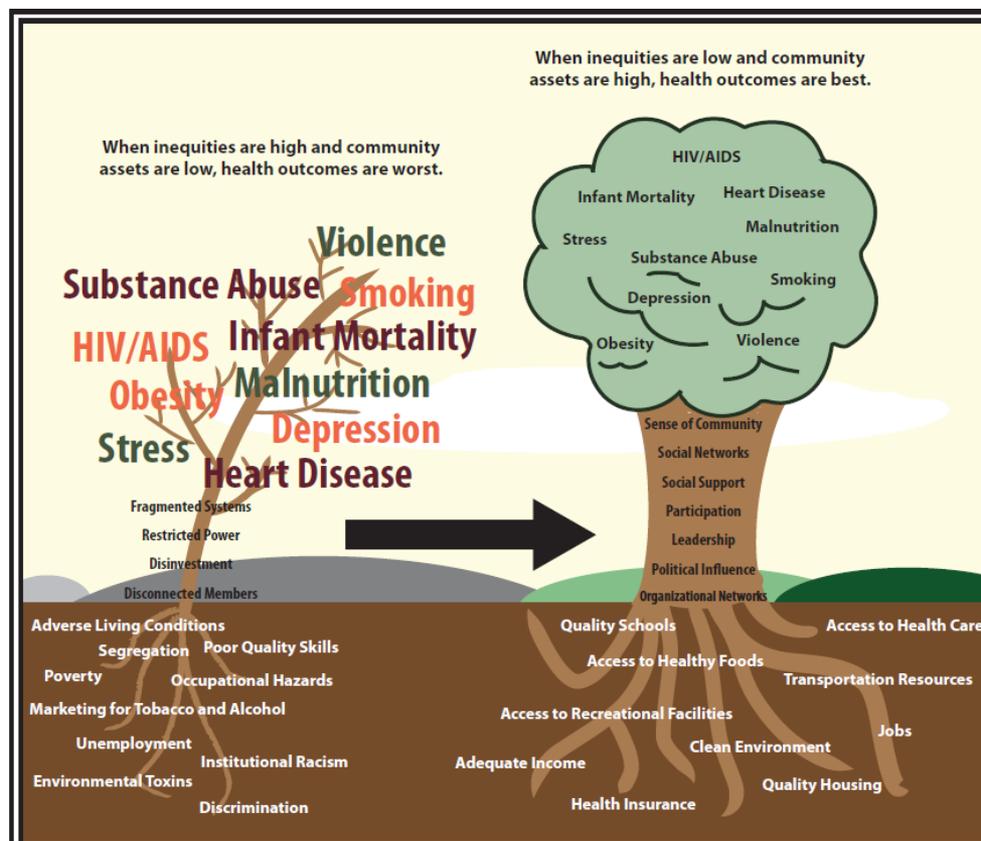
Socio-Ecological

Medical Model

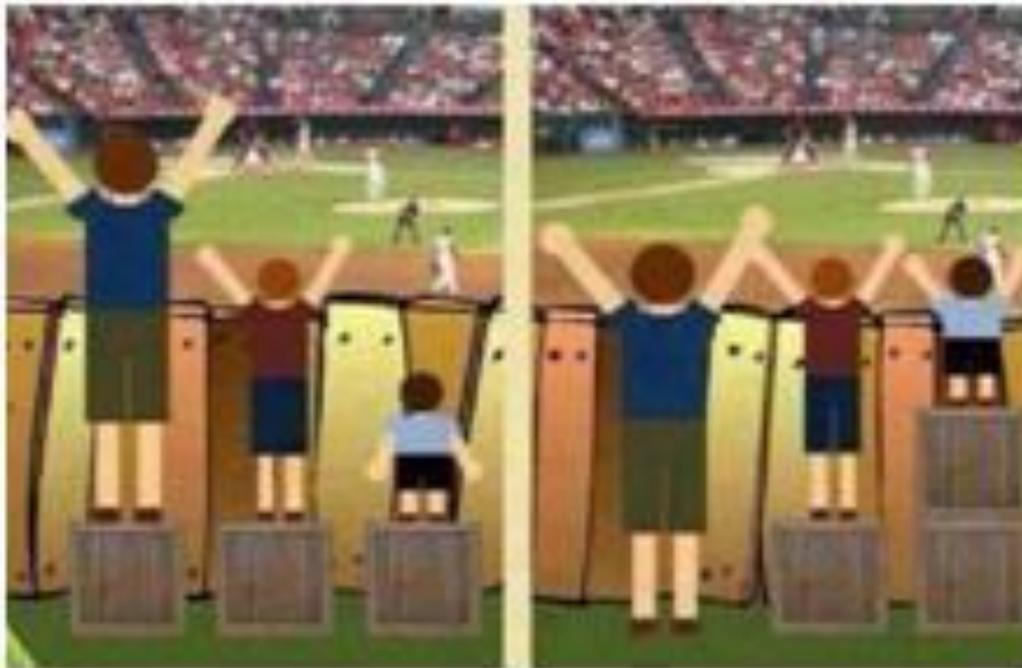


Health Disparities

The difference in health status between jurisdictions.



Equity is...

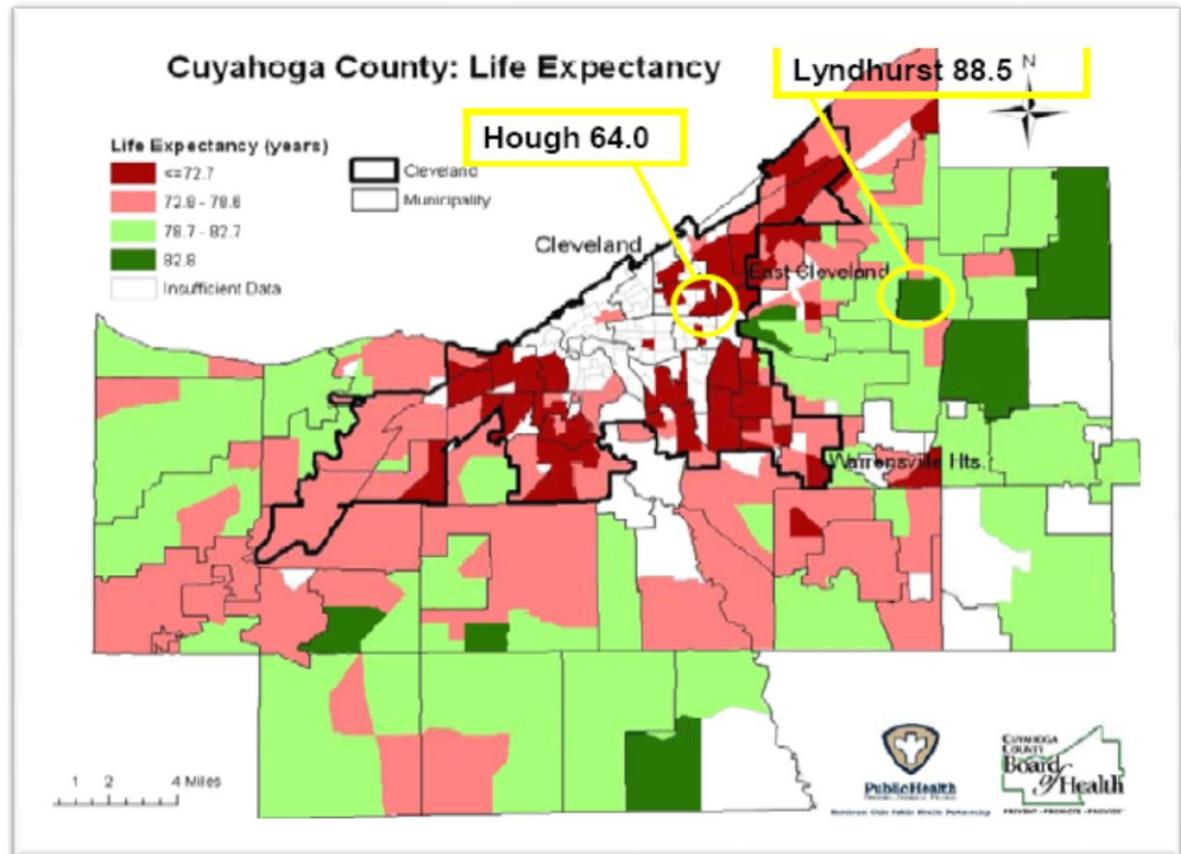


Health Equity

- A fair opportunity to attain full health potential.
- No one should be at a disadvantage from achieving this potential, if it can be avoided.

HBO: The Weight of the Nation

PART 4: Challenges



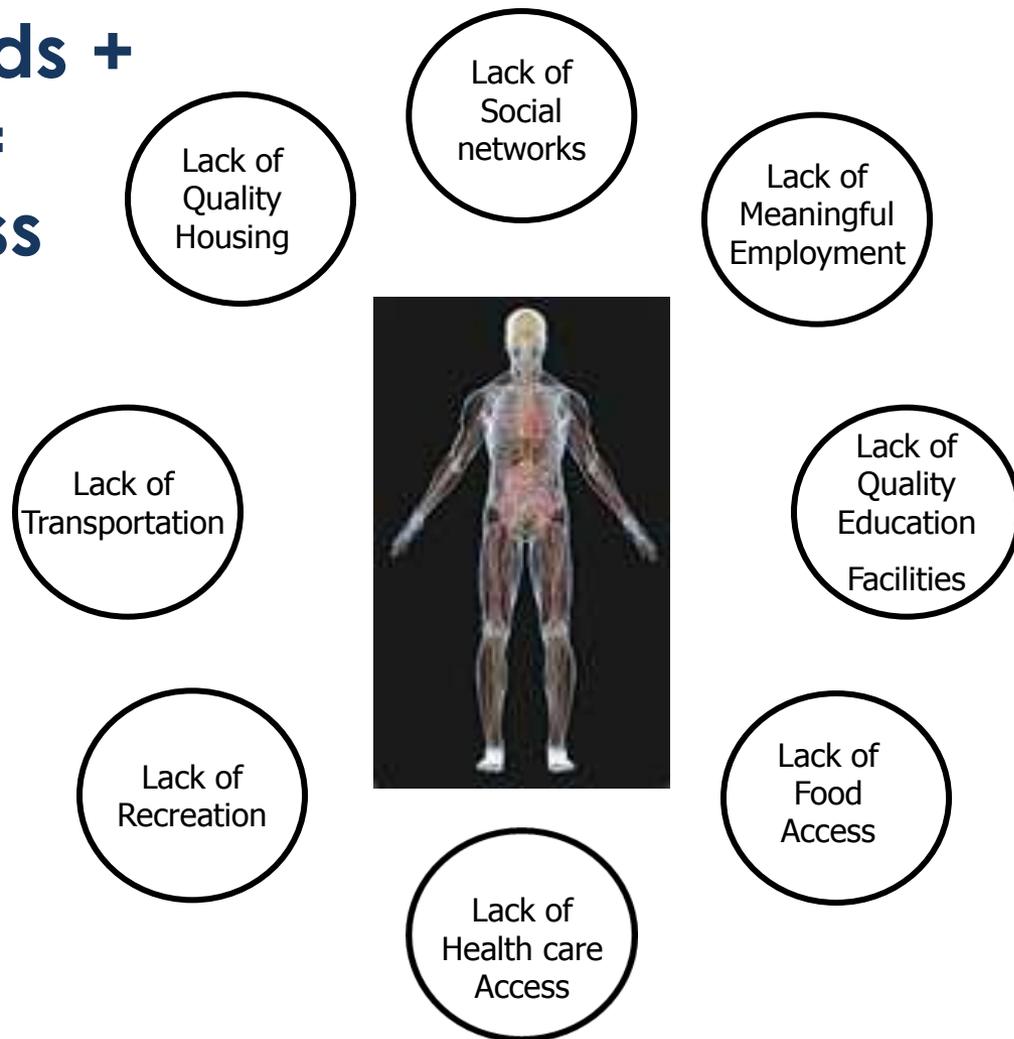
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om/embed/null?rel=0"
frameborder="0"
allowfullscreen></iframe>
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<http://theweightofthenation.hbo.com/fi>

Social Determinants of Health

- The **economic**, **environmental**, and **social** conditions that influence the health of individuals, communities and jurisdictions as a whole.

High Demands + Low Control= Chronic Stress



Health Conditions	Place Based Contributors
Lead levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Housing • vacant land
Obesity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Grocery Stores • Oversaturation of Fast Food • Lack of Parks and Openspaces
Heart Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unsafe environments • Lack of job opportunities
High Blood Pressure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of access to job mobility due to institutional racism • Unsafe neighborhoods
HIV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture of promoting promiscuity through media & music adult venues
Lung Cancer/liver disorders'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tobacco sales, convenient stores • Billboards & advertisements that promote use of tobacco & alcohol
Infant mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teen pregnancy • Poverty • Education
Low Birth Weight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Jobs • Education
Asthma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Air Quality • Poor Housing conditions

Health Impacts of Land Use Policy

Air pollution
Car crashes
Pedestrian injuries
Water quality
Mental health
Social capital
Physical activity
Chronic Illness



1.

**CREATE CONDITIONS FOR
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY
HELP DECREASE OBESITY**

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Street layout

Trail development

Access to recreational resources

Fitness facilities

STREET LAYOUT & TRAIL DEVELOPMENT



RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

FITNESS FACILITIES



Meadow Ridge Park, Borough Of Rumson, N.J.

Larger installations of equipment allow for a complete workout. All FREE to the public

RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

FITNESS FACILITIES



Floral Park, Northbrook IL



Equipment Instructions

2.

IMPACT STRESS & ANXIETY OF
HOUSING INSECURITY BY
PROMOTING FAIR & EQUITABLE
HOUSING ACCESS & OPTIONS

**IMPACT STRESS & ANXIETY OF
HOUSING INSECURITY
PROMOTE FAIR & EQUITABLE
HOUSING ACCESS & OPTIONS**

Housing Types

Price-Points

HOUSING TYPES (single, multi-family & co-operative)



3.

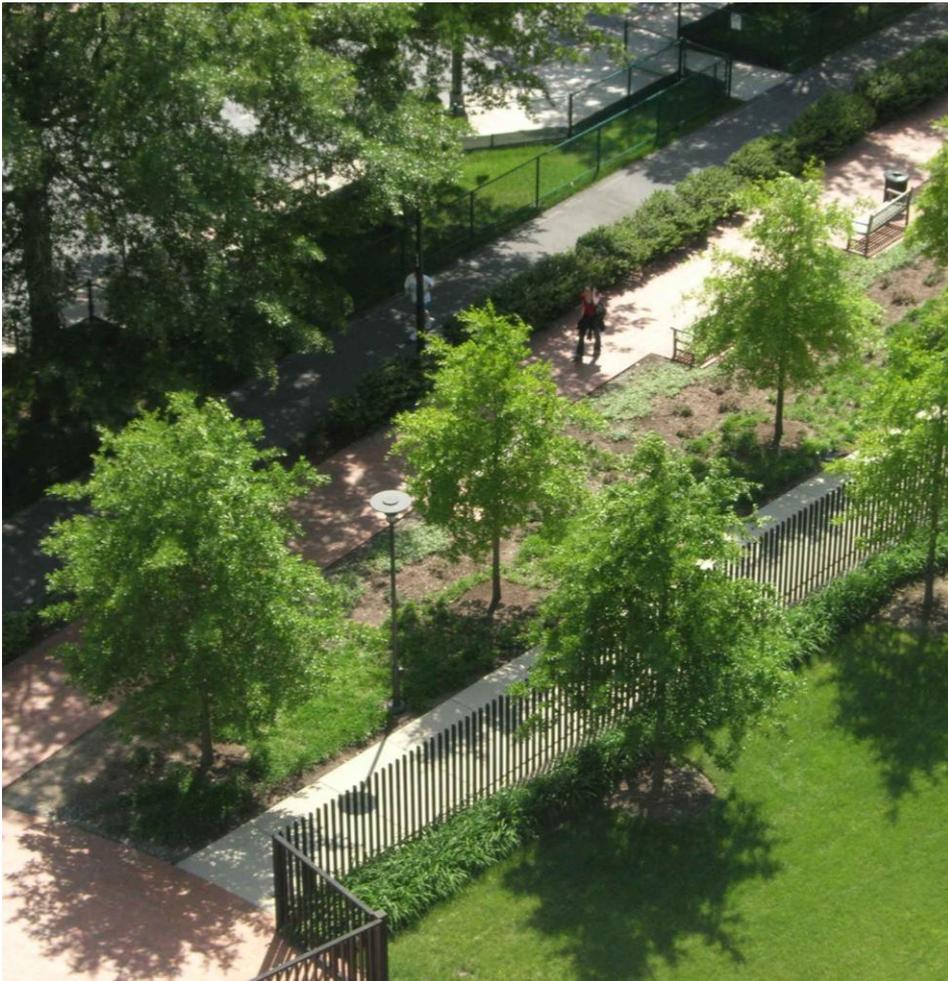
IMPROVE AIR QUALITY & RESPIRATORY HEALTH

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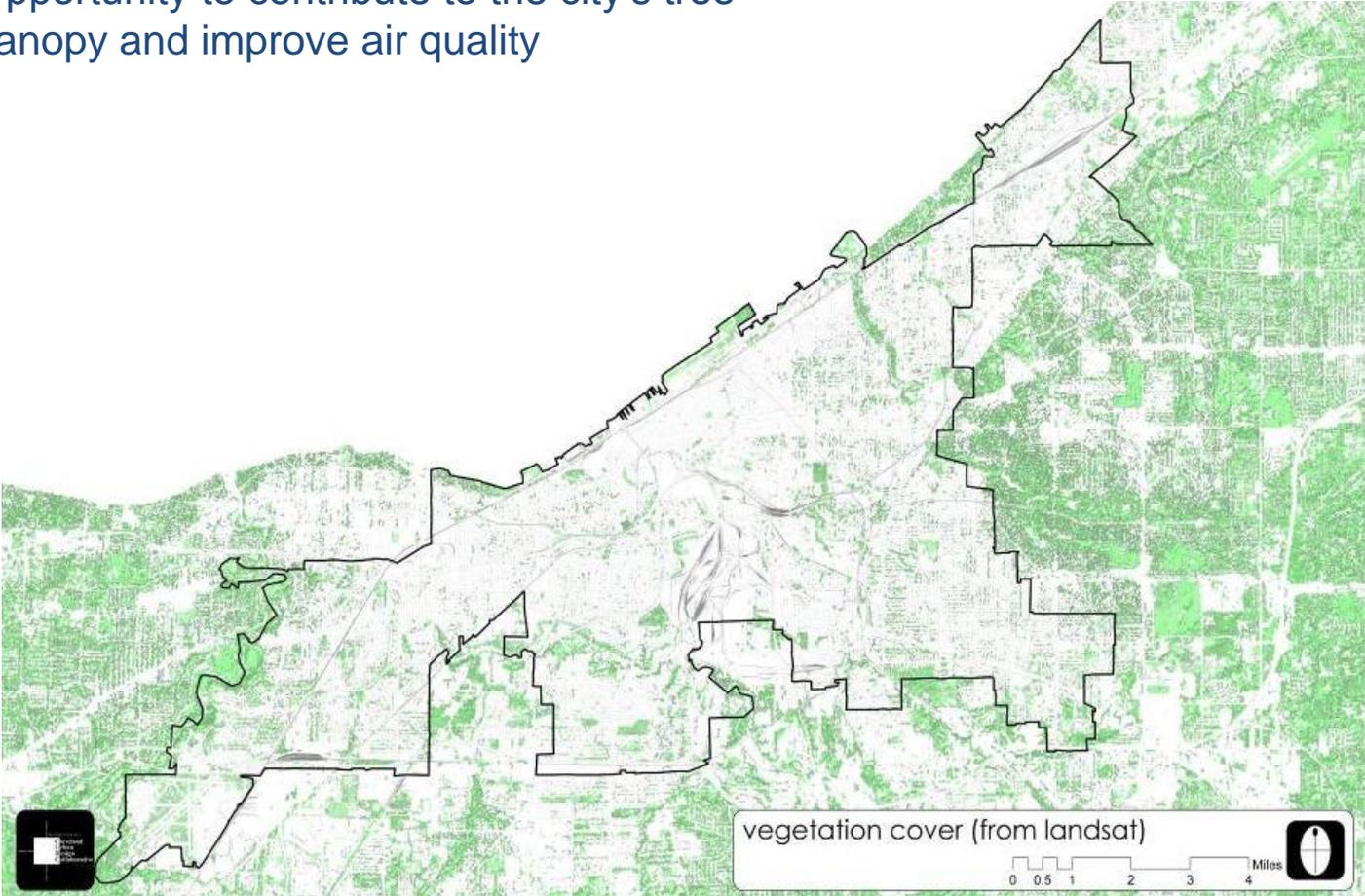
Tree Canopy

Smoking Ban in public outdoor spaces

TREE CANOPY



Opportunity to contribute to the city's tree canopy and improve air quality



SMOKING BAN IN PUBLIC SPACES



SMOKING BAN IN PUBLIC SPACES



Smell Flowers Not Smoke



**Smoking is prohibited in NYC's public parks
by law beginning May 23, 2011**

Please...

- extinguish cigarettes in receptacles outside the park before entering
- call 311 for help to quit

Mayor Michael Bloomberg signed the law early in 2011 to limit exposure to secondhand smoke, improve air quality, and reduce litter.

SMOKE-FREE PARKS



4.

LOWER RISK OF PEDESTRIAN
INJURIES

DECREASE VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS

LOWER RISK OF PEDESTRIAN INJURIES

DECREASE VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS

Transit options-multi-model

Pedestrian only streets

Timed traffic signals

Bike trails

TRANSIT OPTIONS

TIMED SIGNALS



PEDESTRIAN STREETS & BIKE TRAILS



5.

IMPROVE FOOD ACCESS
INFLUENCE HEALTHY EATING

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Provide options for food retail

Community gardening areas

Farmers Markets

FOOD RETAIL & FARMERS' MARKETS



COMMUNITY GARDENING AREAS



6.

INCREASE SOCIAL CONNECTIONS
AND SENSE OF COMMUNITY

INCREASE SOCIAL CONNECTIONS AND SENSE OF COMMUNITY

**Provide Places for
Community Engagement**

Joint rear yards

PLACES FOR COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT



JOINT REAR YARDS



7.

REDUCE CONTRIBUTIONS TO
CLIMATE CHANGE

REVERSE HEAT ISLAND EFFECT

IMPROVE GROUND & SURFACE WATER

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CLIMATE CHANGE**

REVERSE HEAT ISLAND EFFECT

IMPROVE GROUND & SURFACE WATER

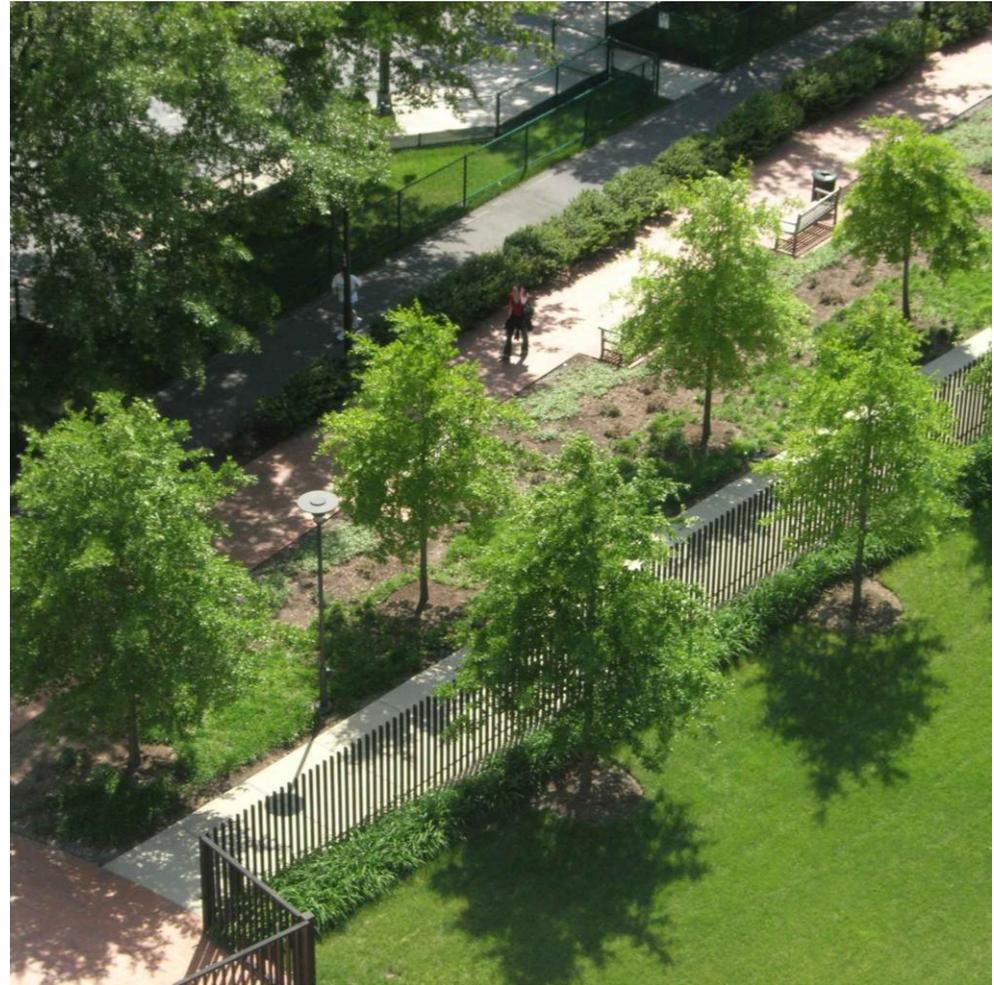
Tree Canopy

Solar Powered Parking lights

Stormwater management

interventions

TREE CANOPY



TREE PLANTING

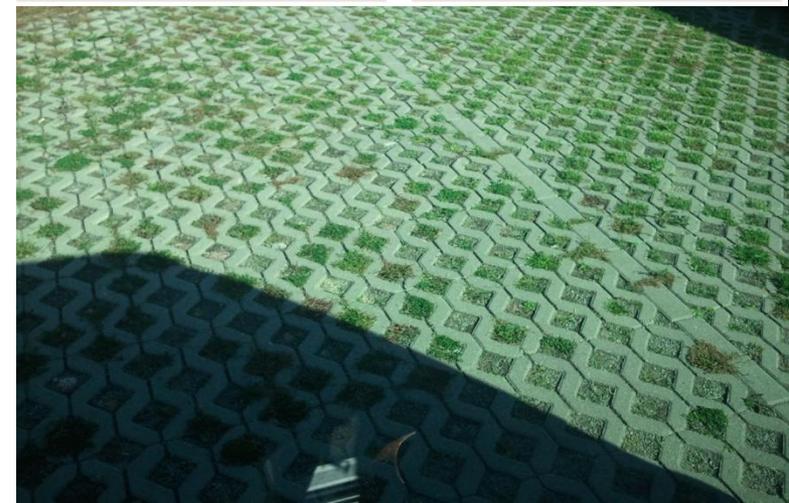
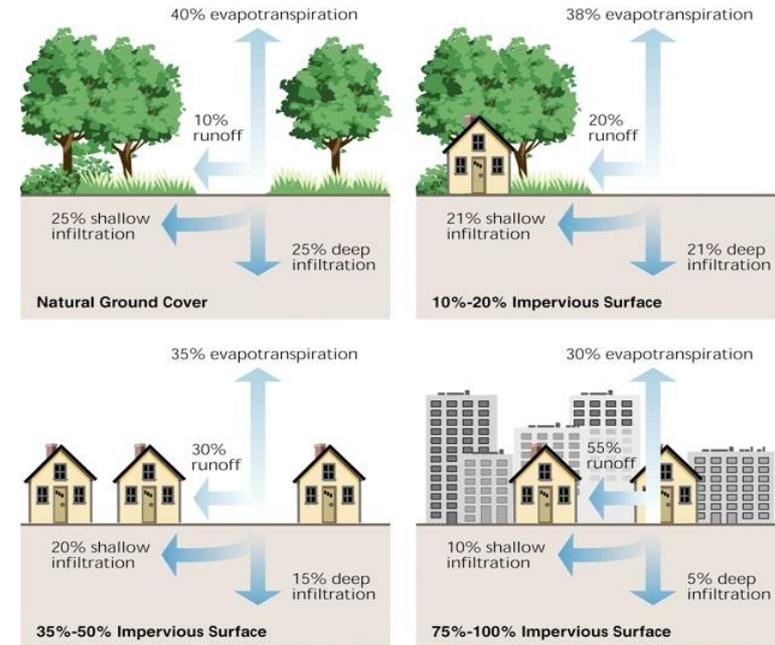
- 1 acre of new forest will sequester about 2.5tons of carbon annually
- Prevents or reduces soil erosion and water pollution
- Helps recharge groundwater and stream flow
- Shade from trees cools hot streets and parking lots, “cities are heat islands” that are 5-9 degrees hotter than surrounding areas
- Windbreaks around homes can be shields against wind and snow and reduce heating cost by as much as 30%



Solar Powered Parking Lamps



STORMWATER MANAGEMENT



8.

REDUCE STRESS ASSOCIATED
WITH ECONOMIC INSECURITY

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On site educational facilities

**Proximity / Access to
high, mid, and low paying
employment opportunities**

9.

IMPROVE SAFETY
PREVENT / REDUCE CRIME &
VIOLENCE THAT SUBSEQUENTLY
IMPACTS CHRONIC STRESS

IMPROVE SAFETY PREVENT / REDUCE CRIME & VIOLENCE THAT SUBSEQUENTLY IMPACTS CHRONIC STRESS

Resident Police Initiative

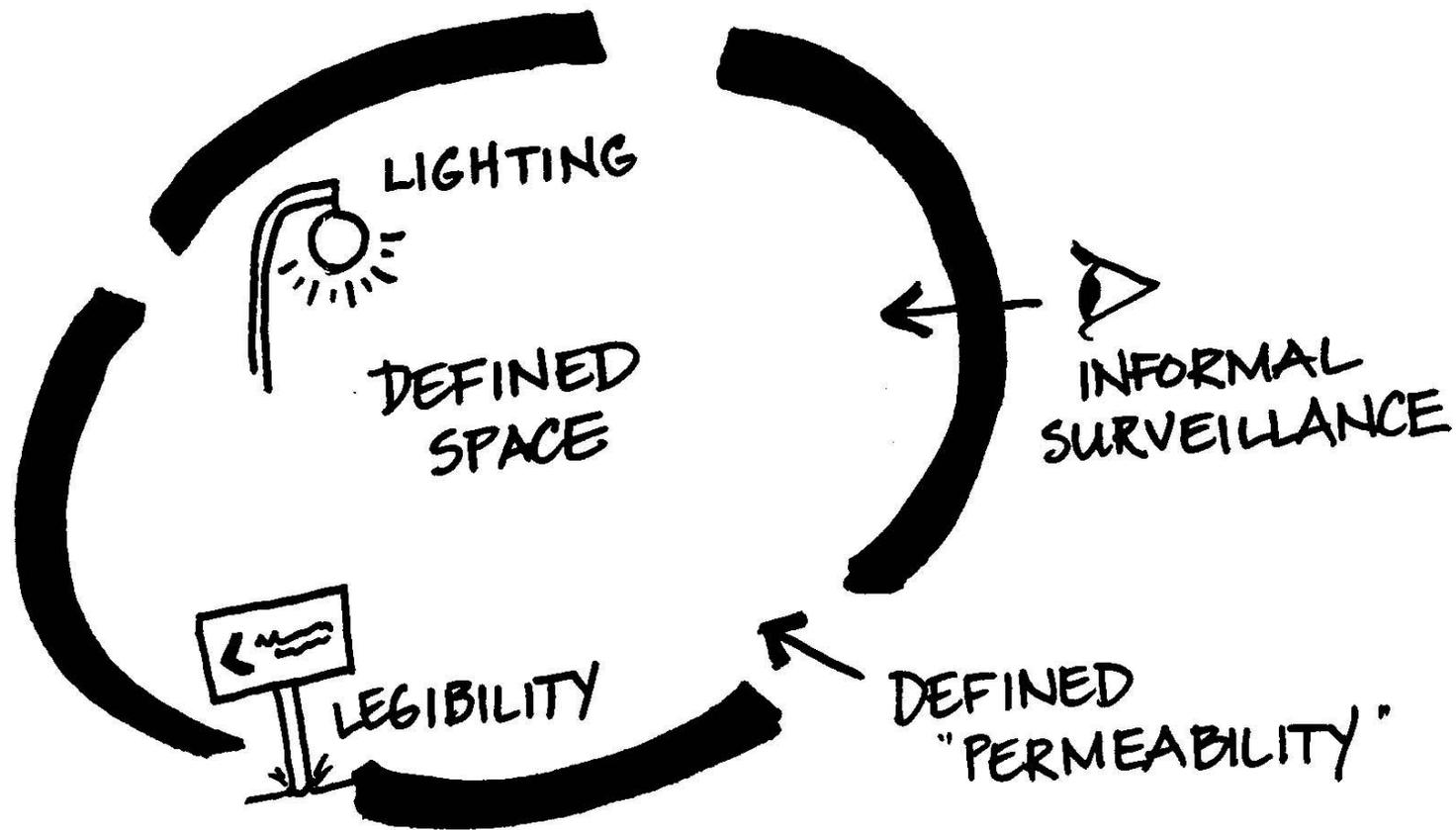
On site security cameras/
surveillance

Street & pedestrian level lighting

CPTED Principles

(natural surveillance,
territorial reinforcement,
natural access control)

CPTED PRINCIPLES



CPTED PRINCIPLES



Large windows promote casual supervision of sidewalk.

Porches and sidewalk encourage interaction between neighbors.

Paving and architectural treatments define public and private zones.

Good pedestrian-scaled lighting on street.

Low landscaping and fences define property lines without creating hiding places.

COMMUNITY POLICE INITIATIVE



10.

CREATE SAFE AND ACTIVE
OUTDOORS FOR EVERYONE

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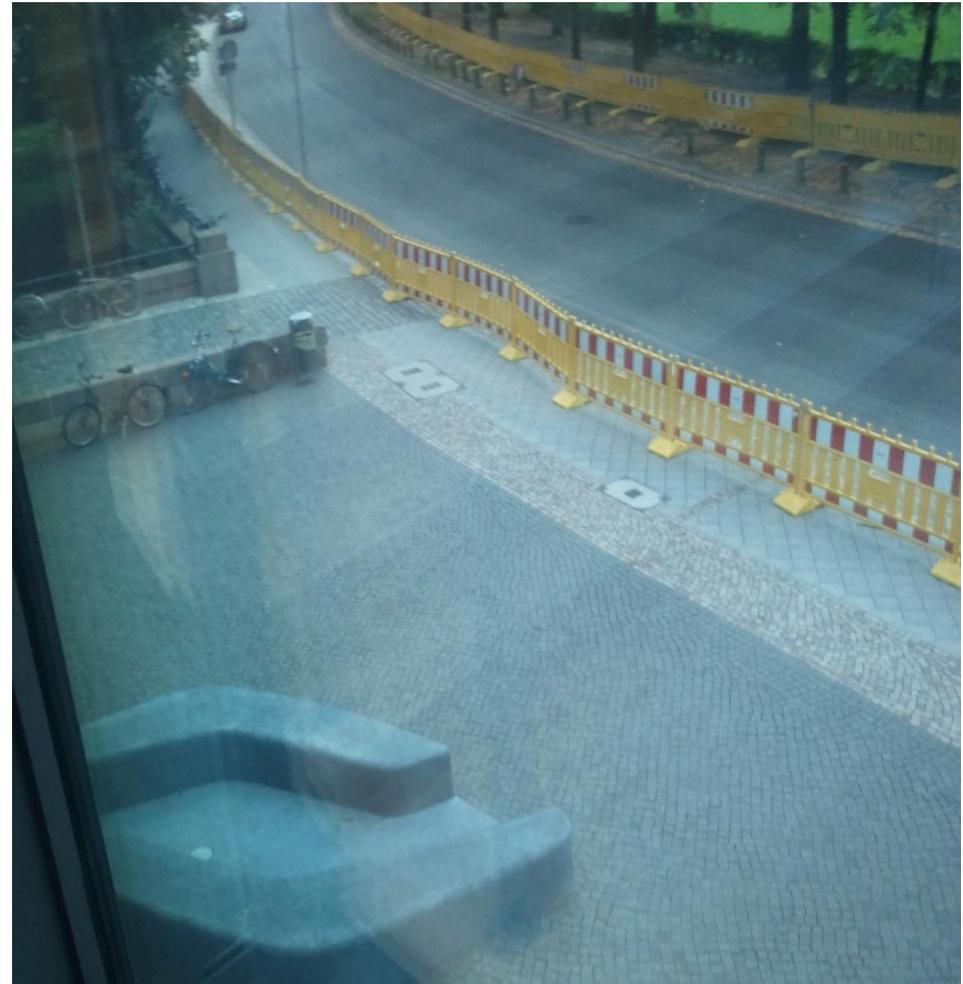
Senior Friendly Community Design
Parks, libraries, community centers, places of worship, gyms, Internet cafes, ice cream stores, or neighborhood diners.

Small neighborhood parks, town squares, and plazas etc.
great places to sit and read

SENIOR FRIENDLY COMMUNITY DESIGN



SENIOR FRIENDLY COMMUNITY DESIGN

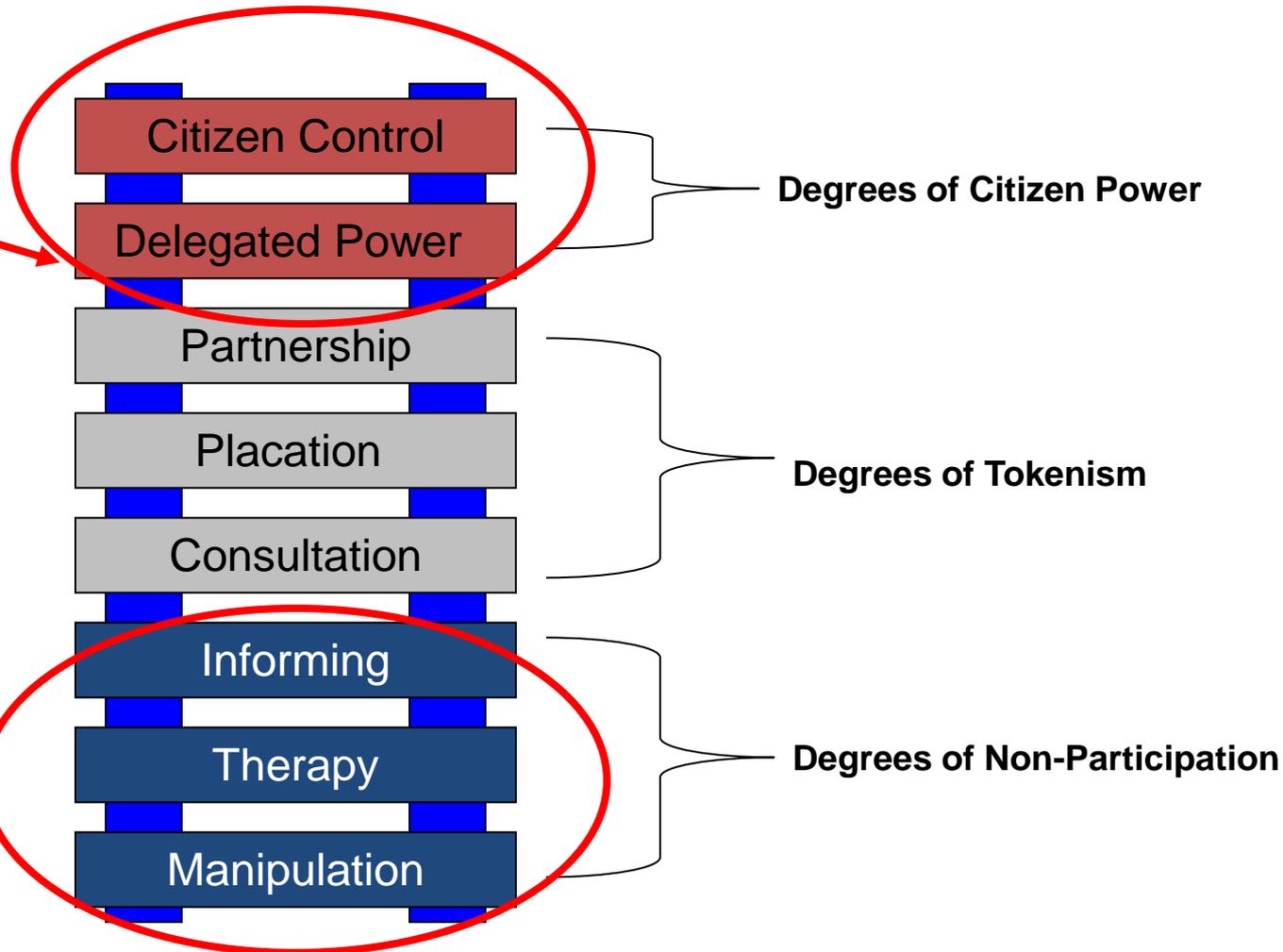


NEIGHBORHOOD OUTDOOR AMENITIES



Authentic engagement

The goal should be to get to the point of co-creation with the local neighborhood this should include new and existing residents.



Too often, the community is **informed** of its issues & needs, rather than **being asked** what those issues and needs are...

Obesity

what are the root causes of this issue?

why is it more prevalent among one segment of the population versus another?

what are the social, environmental, and economic factors that contribute to making this condition a public health issue?

why is it prevalent in one location versus another?

A Planning Approach for addressing Health Issues in Cleveland

Determine Condition	Where is the condition most prevalent	Identify and Understand The Social Determinant (root cause)	Identify the appropriate Intervention utilizing community level input	Assess the impact	Who is being impacted the most
<p>Pre Condition What are the pre-existing health conditions prior to intervention ? (Obesity)</p>	<p>Determine if this condition is more prevalent in one location vs. another</p>	<p>External (Place) (social, environmental, & economic conditions)</p> <p>Internal (People) Personal behavior Genes</p>	<p>Bike paths, walkable neighborhoods, community gardens, recreation facilities, diet and exercise, changes in public policies , and strategic investments</p>	<p>Post Condition What are the post health conditions after the intervention?</p>	<p>Are there significant differences among segments of the population ?</p>

