An Urgent Call for Healthy Communities. (But does it work?)

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Could this ever become normal rather than exceptional?

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The intuitive challenges:

- Health results from personal decisions & habits.
- Even if we build it, will they come?
- Shouldn't the free market dictate how we build our cities & towns?
- So what do you want me to do about it? That's not even my job!



Typical dismissal traffic at US schools ...



Youthful recollections





Changes in Walking & Cycling to School, 1969 to 2001

Ham et.al., Jour. of Physical Activity & Health, 2008, 5, 205-215



Trends in Childhood Obesity & Overweight

2–5 Years of Age
6–11 Years of Age
12–19 Years of Age



CDC, National Center for Health Statistics. *National Health Examination Surveys (NHANES) II (ages 6–11) and III (ages 12–17), and NHANES I, II and III, and 1999–2006.*

www.rwjf.org/files/publications/annual/2008/year-in-review/



The real risk . . .



Lenore Skenazy www.freerangekids.com

The Rant: Change our thinking. It's not just an obesity epidemic. It's twin epidemics of physical inactivity and poor nutrition.*

* Two of the three biggest drivers of skyrocketing healthcare costs.

The bad news in just three numbers:

30 minutes of daily physical activity recommended (60 min. for youth).

< 20 % of Americans actually meet these recommendations (thru LTPA).

365,000 estimated annual deaths in America due to physical inactivity & poor nutrition. (2nd only to tobacco.)

Leisure Time Physical Activity in the US (MMWR: 50(09), 166-9; 54(39), 991-4)



Exercise Participation Effect of Short Bouts, Home Treadmills (Jakicic et.al., *J. Amer. Med. Assoc.,* 282, 16)



Social Ecology Model

Sallis & Owen, Physical Activity & Behavioral Medicine. Individual motivation, skills

Interpersonal - family, friends, colleagues Determinants of behavior change

Institutional - school, work, health care & service providers

Community - networks, facilities

Public Policy - laws, ordinances, permitting practices & procedures

Socio-ecological successes?

Tobacco Use is Prohibited on Marlborough Hospital Property

Tobacco use

Seatbelts, child safety restraints



Water-borne disease



www.markfenton.com

Recycling



Necessary and useful, but not enough. >





We must build communities
 where people are
 intrinsically
 more active.





If we build it, will they come?

Yes! Four elements . . .

- 1. Varied destinations within walk, bike, & transit distance.
- 2. Connections: Trails, sidewalks, bike lanes, transit network.
- 3. Inviting site designs for peds, bikes, & transit.
- 4. Safe & accessible, all ages, abilities, incomes.





1. Land use.



Live, work, shop, play, learn, pray.



E.g. post office, grocery, schools



Compact neighborhoods & shared open space.



Mixed use.

> Housing above, retail below.



2. Network of facilities:







- Presence of sidewalks, bike lanes, pathways.
- Shorter blocks, few culde-sacs, more links.
- Access to affordable, reliable, frequent *transit*.



Bicycle network tools:





<image>



3. Site Design:



Which setting is more inviting & functional for travel on foot & by bicycle?

Site design? Research & practice suggest:



- Buildings near the sidewalk, not set back; parking on street or behind.
- Trees, benches, lighting, awnings, "human" scale.
- Details: bike parking, open space, plants, art, materials.



Possible incentives:

- Decrease, share parking (include bike racks).
- Build-to lines.
- Mixed-use, multi-story; residential density bonus!
- Expedite permits.





Elected, appointed officials & staff must be supported if expected to act courageously!

4. Safety & access.



- Engineering can markedly improve safety.
- Increasing pedestrian and bike trips *decreases* overall accident & fatality rates.



(Jacobsen P, Injury Prevention, 2003; 9:205-209.)

E.g. Lane re-alignments • Reduces collisions &

- 5 or 4 lanes reduced to 3, "road diets."
- Reduces collisions &
 severity.
 - Improves performance for pedestrians, bikes.



Urbana, IL; before & after.

Hutchinson, KS.

E. Avenue A; other fourlane roads.



E. Avenue A, Hutchinson, KS – they did it!

"But what about rural areas . . . ?"

Suburbanization of America US population shift, 1950-1996 (after *Bowling Alone*, R. Putnam, 2000)



1. Suburbia is steadily consuming the landscape . . .

2. Rural areas are where we can affect the shape of development before it's done!





Four Elements of Healthy Community Design:







www.activelivingresearch.org



Shouldn't the free market dictate how we build our cities & towns?

Economics. Walking the Walk: How Walkability Raises Housing Values in U.S. Cities. (CEOs for Cities report)*





walkscore = 68

Higher score = \$\$4,000-\$34,000 home value *www.ceosforcities.org/work/walkingthewalk www.walkscore.com www.markfenton.com

On Common Ground Nat'l Assoc. of Realtors; Summer 2010, www.realtor.org

- The Next Generation of Home Buyers:
- Taste for in-town living.
- Appetite for public transportation.
- Strong green streak.
- Plus, Americans are driving less overall!



Smart Growth & Economic Success www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/economic_success.htm Dec. 2012, Nov 2013



SMART GROWTH AND ECONOMIC SUCCESS: BENEFITS FOR REAL ESTATE DEVELOPERS, INVESTORS, BUSINESSES, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Smart Growth Program



SMART GROWTH AND ECONOMIC SUCCESS: THE BUSINESS CASE

Office of Sustainable Communitie Smart Growth Program

Study of street redesigns in NYC:

- Pre- and post-project measurement of retail revenue.
- E.g. pedestrian plazas, bike paths, redesigned intersections, BRT...
- Improvement areas exceeded borough & control area averages.



The Economic Benefits of Sustainable Streets

New York City Department of Transportation



PROTECTED BIKE LANES MEAN BUSINESS

How 21st Century Transportation

Economies Boom

A report from PeopleForBikes and dtb

Networks Help New Urban Benefits of protected bike facilities BikeWalkAlliance.org

GreenLaneProject.org

- Support real estate values.
- Recruiting & retaining skilled employees.
- Healthier, more productive workers.
- Increased retail revenue.



Walkability. Why we care & why you should too! **Builder Magazine**, Mar. 2014

- Consumer desire
- Flexibility in design
- Lower development costs

What's happening? • 1st & 2nd generation malls & big box stores are struggling.



Employers seek livable communities, where employee satisfaction, health, productivity, & retention are high.

ALUE CITY


Houghton MI gets it; note photos highlighted on city web site. These ...



Not this . . .



So how to get there?







Three recommendations:

- Speak up: To family & friends, students, colleagues, the media, especially community leaders.
- Act up: Help improve the built & policy environments for P.A.
- Step up: Be a role model—build lifestyle activity into your day!

Build a compact, interdisciplinary team . . .

- Education, schools
- Planning & Zoning
- Engineering, DPW
- Parks, Recreation
- Public Health & Safety
- Historical preservation
- Social justice & equity
- Chamber of Commerce
- Developers, Lenders, Realtors
- Neighborhood Assoc., Church & Service Groups
- Environment, Conservation . . .



Policy information: www.lgc.org www.vtpi.org





Act up: Thoughts on five national movements changing the landscape.

(Fenton, Community Design & Policies for Free Range Children, *Childhood Obesity* 8(1), Feb 2012)

- **1.** Healthy planning & zoning.
- **2.** Complete Streets.
- **3.** Transportation trail networks.
- 4. Transit- & bicycle-friendly policies.
- **5.** Comprehensive Safe Routes to School.





elebrating the econd Anniversary f the *Let's Move!* Initiative

Special Foreword by First Lady Michelle Obama 1. Change the rules: Zoning ordinance & subdivision regs.

- No more big box & strip malls—build villages!
- Neighborhood corner stores (w/ healthy choices) & pocket parks.
- Protect farmland, open space; stop rezoning!
- Keep schools close to where kids live!





E.g. best practices in development





- Narrow streets, sidewalks both sides, links to trail system (existing & planned).
- Compact design, shared open space.
- Mix housing types, sizes (& incomes).

On all development & redevelopment . . .

- Require Multi-modal Transportation Analysis instead of Traffic Impact Analysis (MMTA vs TIA).
- Maximize active trip generation.



Bus pull-out, transit shelter.
Bike lane, sharrows, parking.
Sidewalk link, trees, benches.



Oak Park, IL

2. Help build & maintain Complete Streets

 Complete Streets: Pedestrians, bicyclists, transit riders, & drivers of all ages & abilities considered in every road project (new, repair, maintenance).





www.completestreets.org





Low cost options & pilot or demonstration projects.



Queens NY







Wayfinding, street furnishings, parklets.

Anaconda, MT "pop-up" curb extension.





But can the biggest truck make the turn?

Planners, engineers job descriptions.

3 key words:

LOS

- Health
- Safety
- Welfare

Performance measures?

- Minimize trips
- Minimize vehicle miles traveled (VMT)
- Maximize ped, bike, & transit trips
 Assess HEAT

Institutionalize Complete Streets in funding! E.g. Nashville, TN (MPO)

 Transportation Improvement Program scoring (60%) considers impacts to pedestrian, bicycle, transit, goods & services; not just cars!



- Higher funding priority for those with multi-modal benefits.
- LOS-only projects don't get funded!

H.E.A.T. for Bicycling and Walking (WHO)



www.heatwalkingcycling.org

E.g. Mass. Bay Transit Authority (MBTA) 2012 budget crunch:

- Proposed fare increases, service reductions.
- Metropolitan Area Planning Council did a Health Impact Analysis.
- Included HEAT calculation.



www.mapc.org/sites/default/files/ MAPC_HIA_Summary_FINAL.pdf

A Healthy \bigcirc for a Healthy Region:

A Health Impact Assessment of Proposed MBTA Service Cuts and Fare Increases

PROJECTED 2012 MBTA DEFECIT: \$161

R

YEARLY HEALTH COST: \$272.1

COST

Proposed changes to MBTA fares and services would carry significant human and financial costs, resulting in avoidable loss of life and hundreds of millions of dollars per year in lost time, wasted fuel, and preventable hospitalizations and accidents. Fare increases and service cuts to the MBTA system would result in costs that far exceed the budget shortfall the proposed changes seek to address:

/*386 9 MILLION

2nd largest, after "time in traffic!"





3. Support a comprehensive network of *transportation* trails.

- Connect to other parts of network (sidewalks, bike lanes, transit).
- Focus on destinations (schools, shopping, parks, senior housing)
- Plan for & fund maintenance!





4. TDM: Bike-friendly communities

- Bike Friendly Community, Business, or Campus rating (bronze to platinum).
- Community "buy a bike rack" program.
- Teach bike skills, safety, repair in your school. v

Blue Island, IL.







Rethinking Parking: *

- Invest in transit, bike & car share, mixed-use first.
- Adopt market based pricing strategies (\$15-\$20K/space/yr)
- Reinvest the \$ locally.
- Maximums not minimums.
- Shared parking.

* May 2006 & 2008, *Planning* magazine (Donald Shoup)



West Chester, PA



5. Safe Routes to School only if Admin on board:

- Program walking school busses, bicycle trains, safety education.
- Project: remote drop-off area in adjacent park.
- Policy: Relocate bus/car drop-off/pick-up to park; 5 min. car safety delay to let ped, bike, bus riders clear.







Step up: Be an active role model.





Leave the car behind at least one trip per week; walk, bike, or take transit instead. And take a child along.

The two questions that are NOT the real problem:

- Technical. How do we do it? What are best practices?
- Financial. How do we pay for it? Where's the money? Pair

Paint & bike rack

nacto.orc







Olshansky et.al., "A Potential Decline in Life Expectancy . . ." *New Eng. J. of Med.,* March 17, 2005

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