Working in Concert for Health

Healthy and Sustainable Communities

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California Department of Public Health

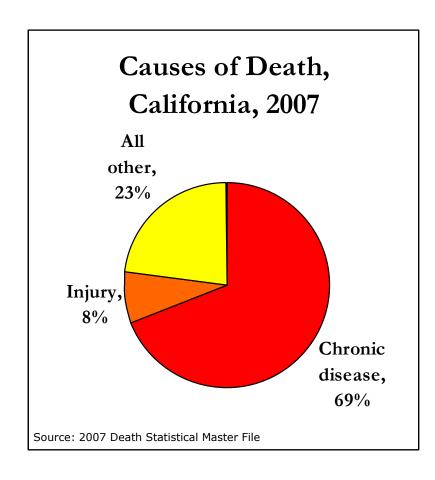
Division of Chronic Disease and Injury Control/Safe and Active Communities

June 2012

Overview

- California Health Challenges
- 2) Determinants of Health
- 3) What is a healthy community?
- 4) Why Cross Sector Prevention is Critical?
- 5) The HiAP concept
- 6) HiAP Task Force
- 7) Tobacco (and alcohol and food) retail campaign
- 8) Links to alcohol, tobacco, and drug prevention
- 9) Questions?

California's Health Challenge

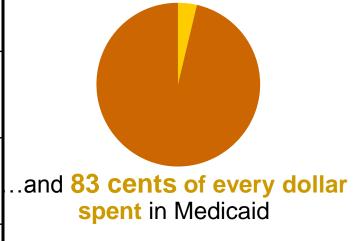


- Chronic disease accounts for >75% health care costs (U.S.)
- Injuries are leading cause of death for people ages 1-44
- Tobacco, poor diet, and physical inactivity top 3 causes of deaths; alcohol is 4th leading cause of death
- Inequities exist across health outcomes
 - Income, education, race/ethnicity
- Obesity rates high, threaten life expectancy

Costs of Chronic Disease in CA

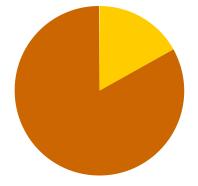
More than 96 cents of every dollar spent in Medicare...

	2003	2023 (Projected)
Treatment Expenditures	\$27B	\$72B
Lost Productivity	\$106B	\$359B
Total	\$133B	\$431B



Milken Institute - based on MEPS/NHIS

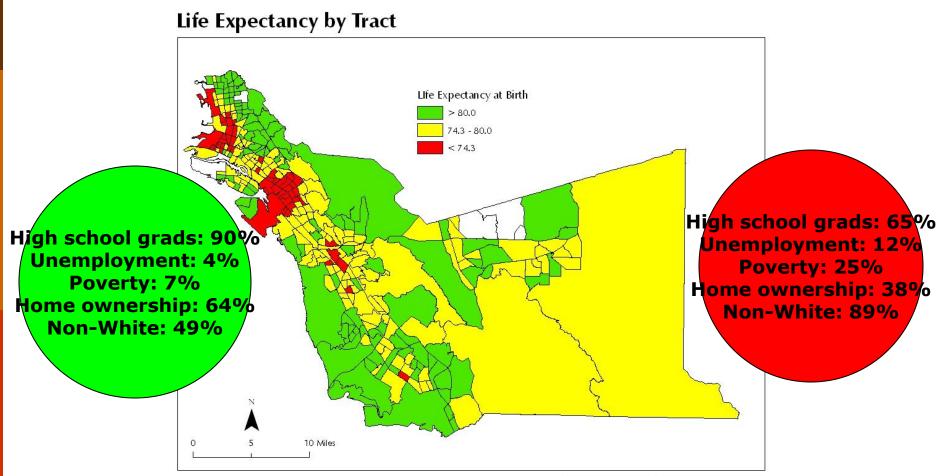
PublicHealth



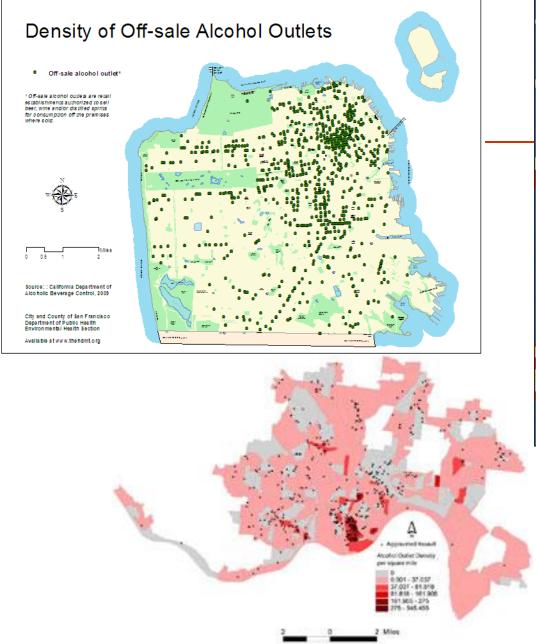
Determinants of Health By the #'s

- Genes and biology: e.g., sex and age
- Health behaviors: e.g., alcohol use problems, injection drug use (needles), unprotected sex, and smoking
- Social environment or social characteristics: e.g., discrimination, income, and gender
- Physical environment or total ecology: e.g, where a person lives, poor housing, and neighborhood retail/marketing
- Health services or medical care: e.g, access to quality health care and having or not having insurance

Place Matters

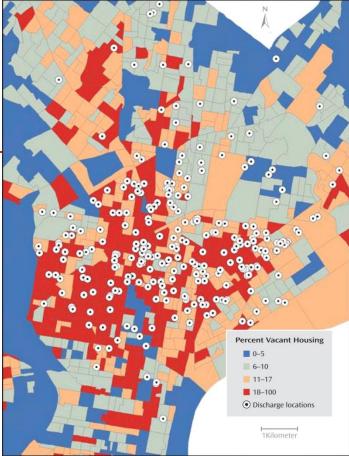


Source: CAPE, with data from vital statistics 1999-2001.





From: Pridemore, W.A. and T.H. Grubesic. (2016). "Micohol outlets and community levels of interpersonal violence: Spatial density, type of outlet, and seriousness of assault." American Association for the Advancement of Science Annual Meeting. San Diego, CA February 8 - 12.



First, Do Prevention Second, Do It In Concert

- Public health's oath—Stop the problem before it creates risk and vulnerability
- Prevention \$ not growing; <less than 2-3% of overall health budget and \$\frac{1}{2}\$</p>
- We cannot treat our way to health
- Community/stakeholders do not work on silos; they focus on 911 concerns
- Same solution solves multiple problems
- Broad support/constituencies and impacts
- Youth get it!

The HiAP Concept

We all have a role to play in creating healthy communities.

- Environments in which people live, work, study and play impact health
- Decisions made by "non-health" agencies play a major role in shaping environments
- Consideration of health allows agencies to make more informed policy and program decisions and to identify win-wins

What is a Healthy Community?

Meets basic needs of all

- Safe, sustainable, accessible and affordable transportation options
- Affordable, accessible and nutritious foods and safe drinkable water
- Affordable, high quality, socially integrated and location-efficient housing
- Affordable, accessible and high quality health care
- Complete and livable communities including quality schools, parks and recreational facilities, child care, libraries, financial services and other daily needs
- Access to affordable and safe opportunities for physical activity
- Able to adapt to changing environments, resilient, and prepared for emergencies
- Opportunities for engagement with arts, music and culture

Quality and sustainability of environment

- Clean air, soil and water, and environments free of excessive noise
- Tobacco- and smoke-free
- Green and open spaces, including healthy tree canopy and agricultural lands
- Minimized toxics, greenhouse gas emissions and waste
- Affordable and sustainable energy use
- Aesthetically pleasing

Adequate levels of economic, social development

- Living wage, safe and healthy job opportunities for all, and a thriving economy
- Support for healthy development of children and adolescents
- Opportunities for high quality and accessible education

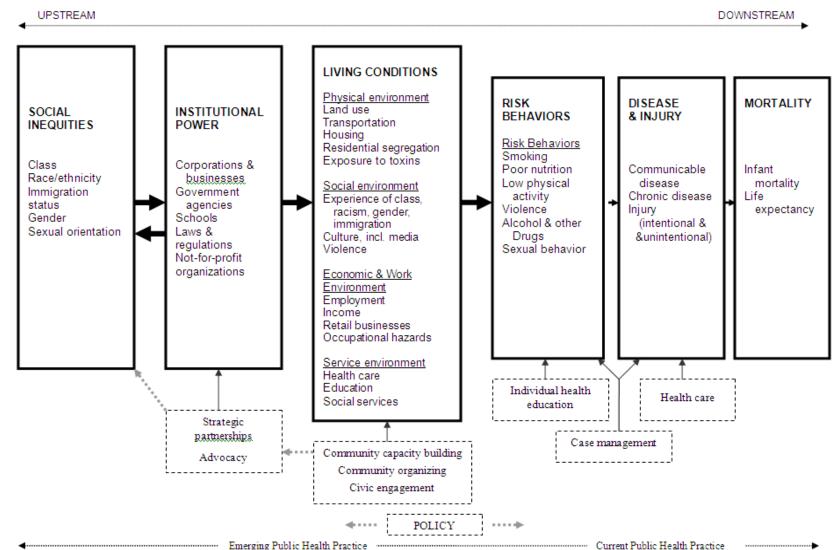
Health and social equity

Social relationships that are supportive and respectful

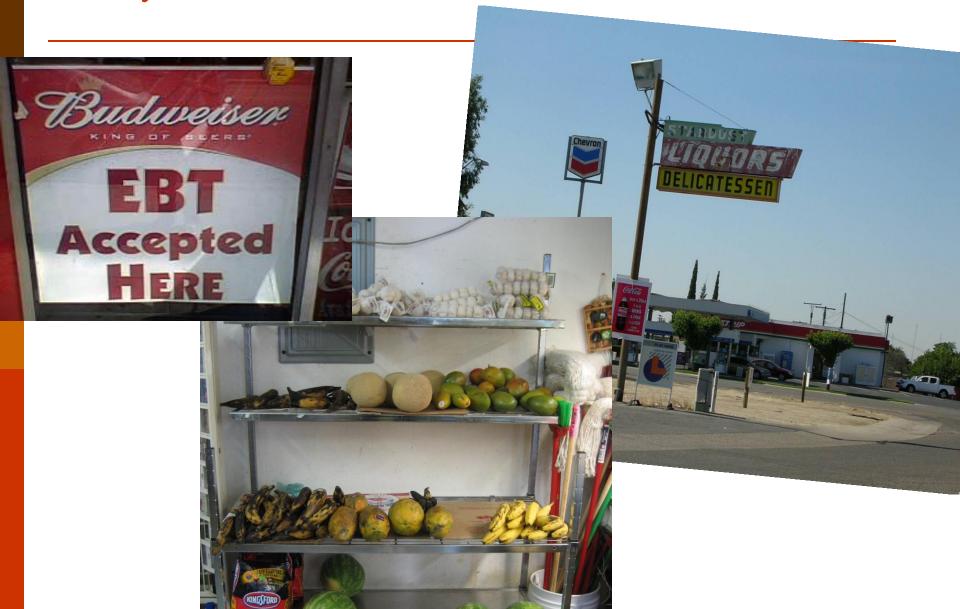
- Robust social and civic engagement
- Socially cohesive and supportive relationships, families, homes and neighborhoods
- Safe communities, free of crime and violence



A PUBLIC HEALTH FRAMEWORK FOR REDUCING HEALTH INEQUITIES BAY AREA REGIONAL HEALTH INEQUITIES INITIATIVE

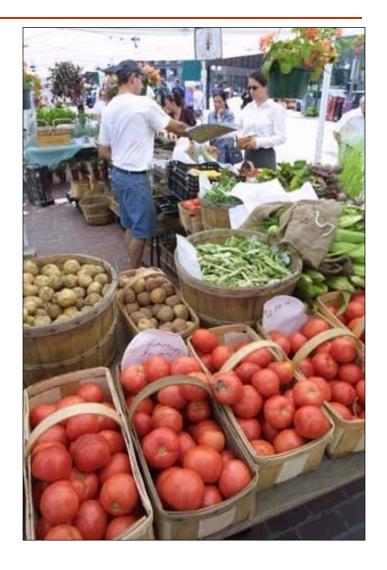


Why We Need HiAP



Why We Need HiAP





Why We Need HiAP



Teens with access to a safe park are more likely to engage in regular physical activity.

Why we need HiAP















The Health in All Policies Task Force

Executive Order S-04-10

- Directs Strategic Growth Council to establish Health in All Policies Task Force
- Purpose: "to identify priority programs, policies, and strategies to improve the health of Californians while advancing the SGC's goals..."
- Process: facilitated and staffed by CDPH

Strategic Growth Council

- Multi-agency council developed to enhance collaboration among state agencies in their work to:
 - Improve air and water quality
 - Protect natural resources and agriculture lands
 - Increase the availability of affordable housing
 - Improve infrastructure systems
 - Promote public health
 - Encourage sustainable land use planning
 - Meet California's climate change goals
- Composition
 - Secretaries of 5 State Agencies: Business, Transportation and Housing Agency, Environmental Protection Agency, Governor's Office of Planning and Research, Health and Human Services Agency, Natural Resources Agency
 - Public member
- Healthy communities share attributes of sustainable and equitable communities
- Many strategies to improve health are same as strategies to reduce GHG
 - Co-benefits = Win-Win

Convening the Task Force

- SGC convened HiAP Task Force on March 17, 2010
- Designated 19 Agencies, Departments, and Offices
 - Air Resources Board
 - Office of the Attorney General
 - Business, Transportation, and Housing Agency
 - Dept of Community Services and Development
 - Dept of Education
 - Environmental Protection Agency
 - Dept of Finance
 - Dept of Food and Agriculture
 - Dept of Forestry and Fire Protection
 - Office of Gang and Youth Violence Policy

- Health and Human Services Agency
- Dept of Housing and Community Development
- Labor and Workforce Development Agency
- [Natural Resources Agency]
- Dept of Parks and Recreation
- Office of Planning and Research
- Dept of Social Services
- Dept of Transportation
- Office of Traffic Safety

Process: Aspirational Goals

All California residents:

- have the option to safely walk, bike, or take public transit to school, work, and essential destinations
- live in safe, healthy, affordable housing
- have access to places to be active, including parks, green space, and healthy tree canopy
- are able to live and be active in their communities without fear of violence or crime
- have access to healthy, affordable foods at school, at work, and in their neighborhoods

California's decision makers are informed about the health consequences of various policy options during the policy development process

Report to the SGC



Health in All Policies Task Force Report to the Strategic Growth Council

December 3, 2010



Topic areas



Active transportation



Housing and indoor spaces



Parks, urban greening, and places to be active



Community safety through violence prevention



Healthy food



Healthy public policy

Current Work

- 11 recommendations prioritized for nearterm implementation
 - Develop 1 3 year implementation plans
 - Track progress using process measures
- Cross-cutting themes
 - Interagency Collaboration
 - Equity
 - Community Engagement
 - Data

Implementation Priority: Community Safety through Violence Prevention

Develop and disseminate guidance on Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED)

- Safety is key to meeting SGC goals
- Community design features can prevent crime
 - "Eyes on the street"
 - Lighting
 - Design of public spaces
- California-specific guidance
- Endorsed by SGC in January 2012

Possible Areas to Explore



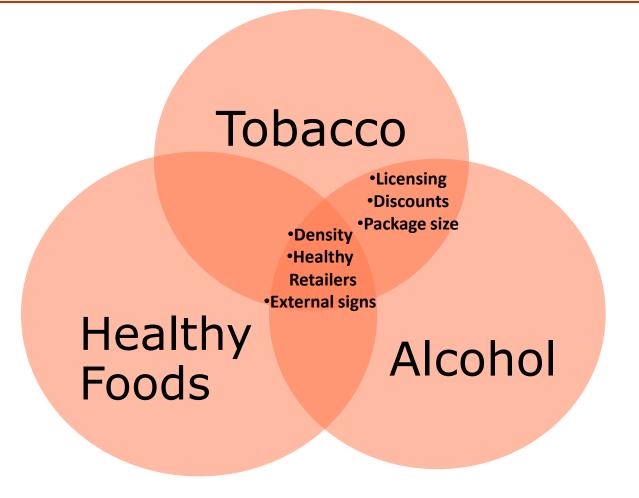
- Retail outlets and zoning: Links between alcohol and healthy food access
- Education: Links between attendance rates, overall health outcomes, and alcohol abuse
- Community safety: Links between liquor outlet density and violence
- Transportation: Links between traffic-related injuries and deaths and alcohol, including pedestrian and bicyclist safety
- Built environment: Links between neighborhood characteristics and alcohol consumption

CPI REGIONAL FORUMS

Healthy Retail Environments: An Integrated Approach

Andrea Valdez, California Tobacco Control Program

Potential Areas of Integration



Using Lessons Learned--Take Small Steps at the Start

1. Getting started

Start planning together
Join/foster cross sector efforts

2. Getting to know you

Start with simple joint projects

Learn each other's language/priorities



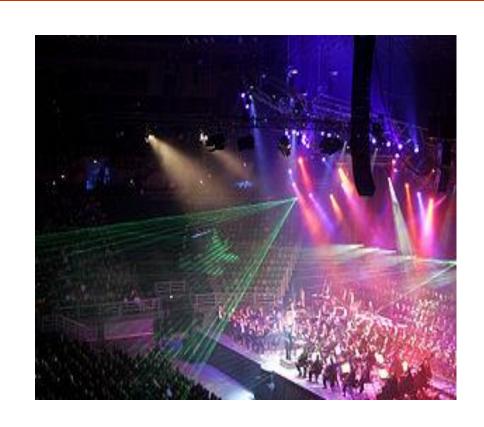
Follow your community's lead
Initiate a joint or cross sector effort



If We Can Do Our Work in Concert, We Can Make a Powerful Sound and Light

Let's Get Started!

Today Is Not Soon Enough



For More Information

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Questions?