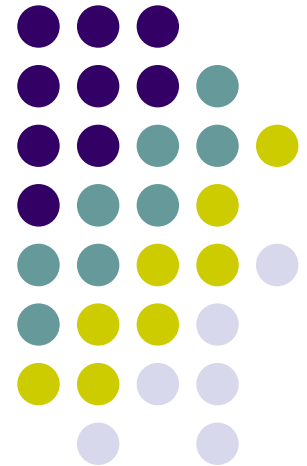
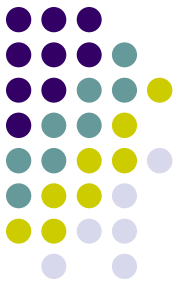


# Collaboration of Public Health and Urban Development Sectors as a Key Element of Developing Sustainable Systems

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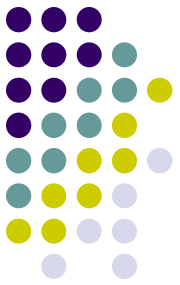


# Triangulation of two themes



- Public health and urban development are part of the same equation— and that neither can afford to ignore each other
- It is impossible to ignore the environment and the ecological footprint created by the combination of the environments we create and the way that people live in these environments

# Public Health



- The mission of public health is to fulfill “society’s interest in assuring conditions in which persons can be healthy.”
  - Preventing epidemics and the spread of disease
  - Protecting against environmental hazards
  - Preventing injuries
  - Encouraging healthy behavior
  - Helping communities to recover from disasters
  - Ensuring the quality and accessibility of health services

# Urban Development

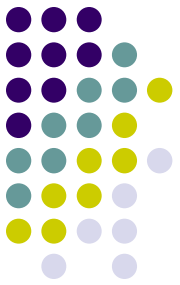


- The process of building cities and other places for people to live.
  - Land use planning and transport planning to improve the built and social environments of communities
  - Creating communities that are economically, socially, and politically viable

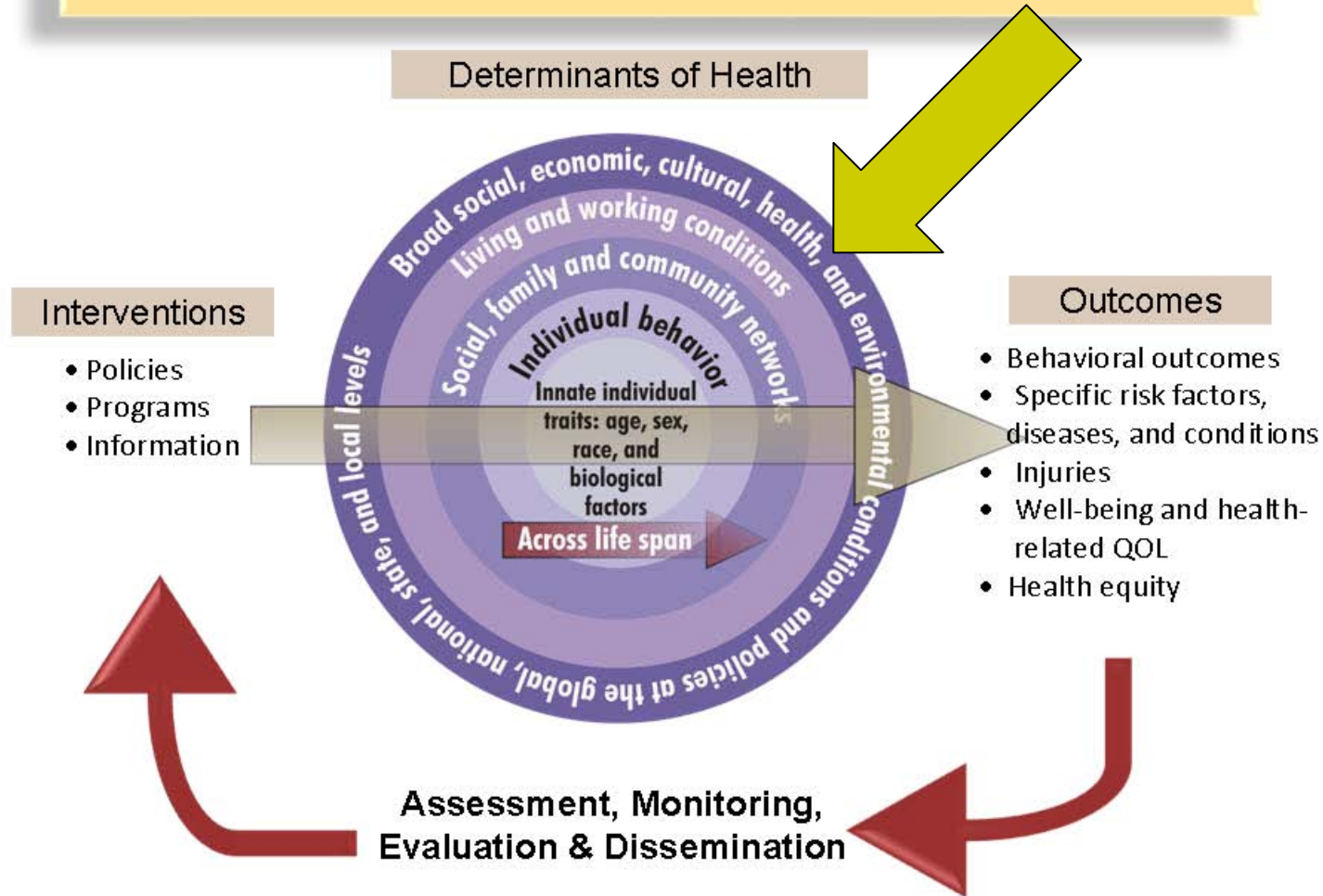
# “Social and Physical Determinants” Approach in Healthy People 2020



- **“Social and physical environmental determinants of health** can be defined as:
  - conditions in the social, physical, and economic environment in which people are born, live, work, and age, including access to health care.
  - policies, programs, and institutions and other aspects of the social structure, including the government and private sectors, as well as community factors.



## Action Model to Achieve Healthy People 2020 Goals



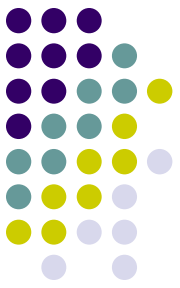
Fielding J, Kumanyika S. Recommendations for the concepts and form of Healthy People 2020. Am J Prev Med. 2009 Sep;37(3):255-7. Also see Secretary's Advisory Committee Phase 1 report at <http://www.healthypeople.gov/HP2020/advisory/Phase1/default.htm>

# The burden of persuasion...



- HP 2020 must compel its users to examine their role in addressing determinants of health that lie outside the traditional purview of public health
- Many agencies do not have a mandate with respect to cross-cutting issues.
- Issues like education, housing, agriculture, transportation, and urban development are addressed by other (not health) sectors and agencies
- Public health must point out policies and activities that, when implemented in other sectors, can help to improve health and achieve health equity

# Links between public health and urban development



- *Active Living*
  - Increasing available recreational space and walkability within communities
- *Healthy Neighborhoods (general)*
  - “Development that segregates land uses, income, and age groups may result in social and physical isolation of vulnerable populations, particularly low-income minorities and the elderly. This often leads to a lack of access to jobs, affordable healthy foods and other needed services.
  - Populations living in areas of concentrated poverty suffer disproportionately from virtually all health impacts
  - Asthma mortality rates are three times higher among African-Americans, who also are more likely to live in areas in violation of federal air standards.”

# Links...



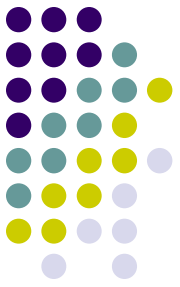
- *Healthy Eating*
  - Increasing access to healthy food outlets, such as supermarkets and farmers markets, and facilitating the zoning of corner stores applying for fresh food permits may lead to an increase in healthy eating habits
- *Violence*
  - *Discouraging the presence of off-premise alcohol outlets through zoning laws and supporting programs that encourage general use of open spaces*
- *Injury Prevention*
  - Proper road construction, in which pedestrians and bicyclists are taken into consideration, as well as reduced speeds and smaller roads can lead to fewer accidental injuries for all parties.
  - Properly maintained housing and the promotion of injury prevention tools may lead to fewer accidental injuries within homes.

# Links...



- *Environmental Exposures*
  - Poor housing stock, heat islands, and dependence on private vehicles for transportation leads to poor environmental quality which in turn may increase and exacerbate pulmonary complications such as asthma and COPD, as well as other health concerns

# The “Health in All Policies” approach



- *“An innovative strategy that introduces improved population health outcomes and closing the health gap as goals to be shared across all parts of government. HiAP seeks to address complex health challenges through an integrated policy response across sectors.”*
- Kickbusch I. Adelaide Revisited: From Healthy Public Policy to Health in All Policies. *Health Promotion International* 2008 23(1):1-4



### Guest Editorial

**Ilona Kickbusch**  
2007 Adelaide Thinker in Residence  
Director, Global Health  
Graduate Institute of  
Geneva

It is becoming increasingly clear about how we govern, our expectations and health on average, lead not only we are seeing an increase in and mental health problems might not be as high as

concerned that health care costs are consuming an increasing percentage of nations' GNP while the financing base is being reduced through demographic developments. South Australia currently spends about one-third of the state's entire budget on health and it is clearly not sustainable to maintain the present expenditure increases over time.

The focus of the health system is overwhelmingly on health care services and, with the current pressures of an ageing population, chronic disease explosion and increasing medical technology, health services are becoming increasingly resource hungry. Only a very tiny proportion of health care budgets are expended on prevention and health promotion.

and courageous paradigm in health

As Thinker in Residence along with other with the goal of

This task involves

- the need to do economy, the

### Contents

**Health in All Policies:  
Setting the scene**

3

There are clear links between the health and environmental sustainability agendas with respect to food production and consumption

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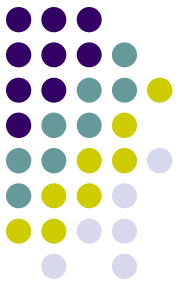
- reducing over-consumption of food, which contributes to overweight and obesity and also has ecological impact
- increasing the consumption of plant-based food—fruit and vegetables—which is better for health and reduces the ecological footprint
- preparing and consuming food closer to its source of origin reduces packaging, transport costs and environmental impact
- greenhouse gas emissions and pollution can be reduced through increased bicycle and public transport use

Source: Williams C, Lawless A, Parkes H. The South Australian Health in All Policies model: The developmental phase. Public Health Bulletin of South Australia. 2008;5: (1):30-34

Available at <http://www.health.sa.gov.au/pehs/publications/0803-PHB-HIAP-vol5-no1.pdf>

Also see: <http://www.health.sa.gov.au/PEHS/health-in-all-policies.htm>

# The ultimate goals of public health and urban development require sustainability— this needs to be made explicit



- Public health must point out policies and activities that, when implemented in other sectors, can help to improve health and achieve health equity **and reduce the ecological footprint**
- Urban development must employ strategies that are economically, socially, and politically viable, **that promote health and that reduce the ecological footprint**

*Recognition that we live in a global community, and that depletion of resources and destruction of the environment is not an option!*