



Smart Growth and Health

from crisis to opportunity

Gov. Parris N. Glendening

Physical Activity and the Built Environment: What Works?
Indianapolis, IN
September 10, 2007

A life spent in the car...



Image courtesy of Alex McLean, Landslides

Southwest DC



SE/SW Freeway through DC



Abandoned Hospitals



Abandoned Hospital Razed

Property is part of state preserve

The article text is mostly illegible due to blurring, but the main headline and sub-headline are visible.

The public health crisis



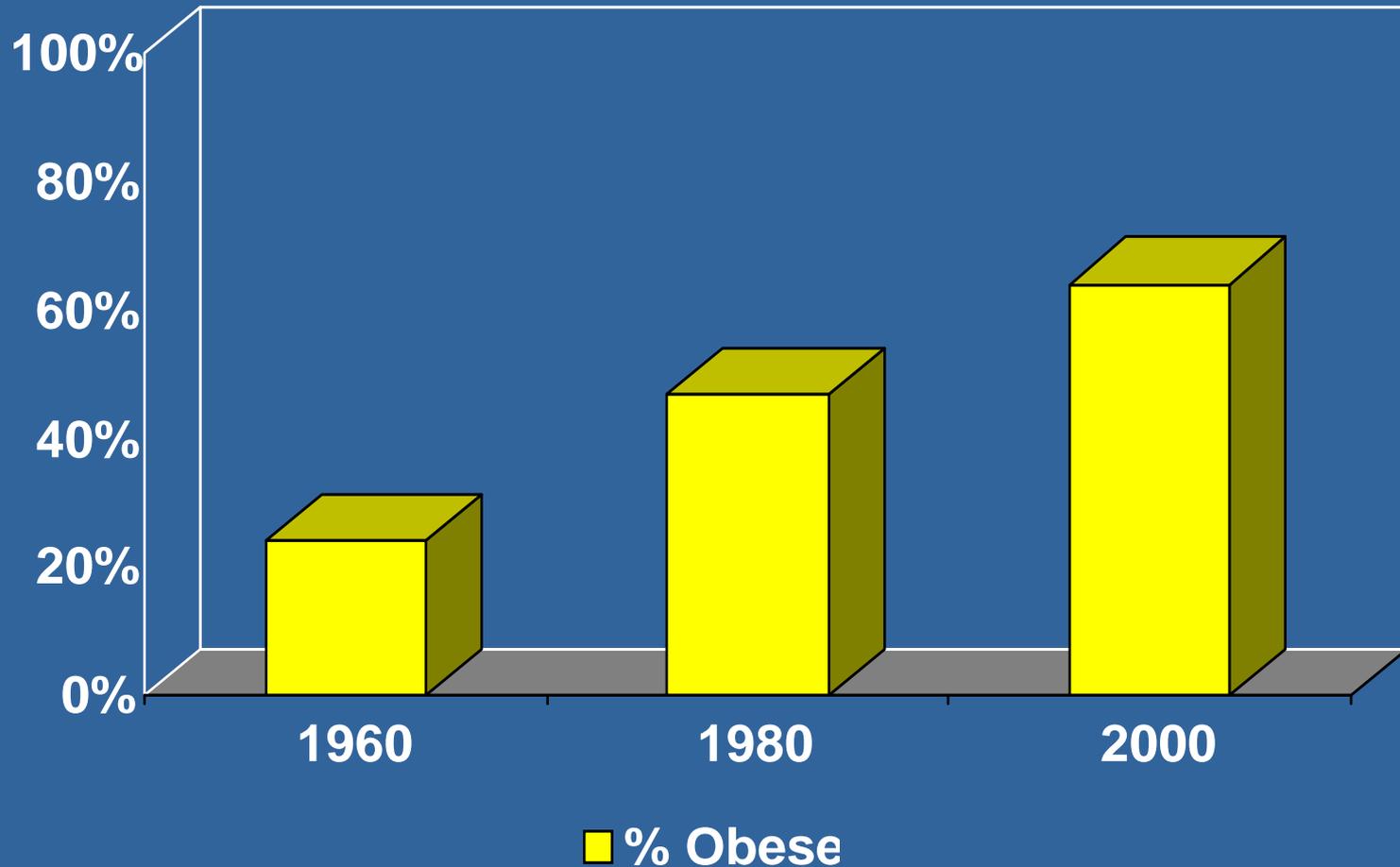
Less than 1/3

of americans get 30 minutes of exercise, 5 days a week

40% are entirely sedentary

-Active Living Network

Adult obesity rates are rising



Trust for America's Health, 2005

Annual cost of obesity to the economy

\$76 Billion

Trust for America's Health, 2005.

Childhood obesity and asthma



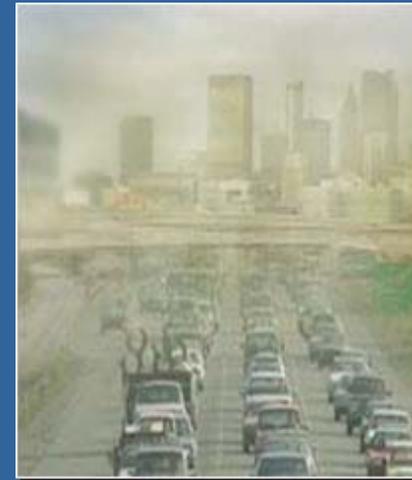
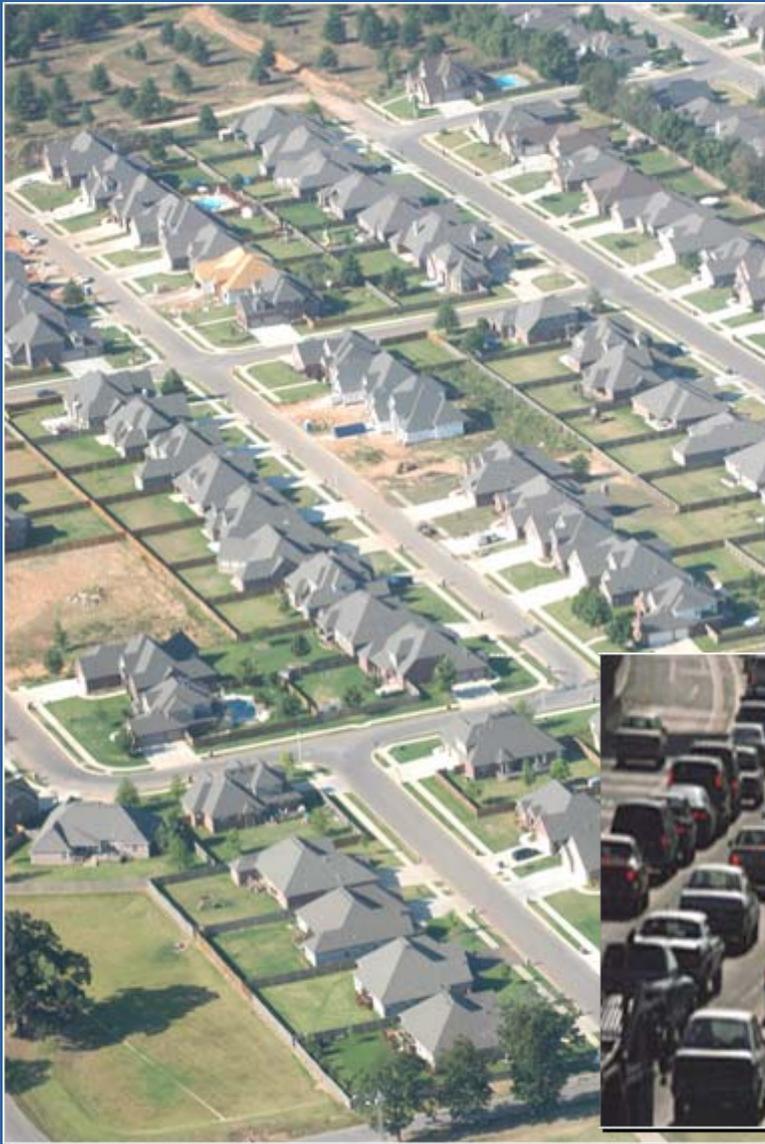
15 million children

are obese or overweight

6.1 million

suffer from asthma and related respiratory diseases

Children and Schools, 2004



42% reduction in trips made by foot



Question:

**Do your children
walk to school?**

Old Schools vs. New Design



- walkable
- connected
- beautiful
- smaller
- results in fewer car trips and less emissions

- uses new land
- uses more land
- far from students
- accessible only by car
- not safe to walk
- magnet for new sprawl



Atlanta Suburban School



Our built environment is biased for automobiles



Exercise?



Downtown Houston - a great place (if you're a car)



- photograph
By Alex McLean

Our budgetary priorities



Only 0.7%
of Federal Transportation funds spent from 1998 to
2001 went to pedestrian/bicycle facilities

The states spent **87¢/person**
for pedestrian facilities
vs. **\$50/person** for roads and bridges

Surface Transportation Policy Project, 2005



LUCKILY, THERE'S AN AFFORDABLE ALTERNATIVE.

 **Chevrolet Cavalier VL Sedan**

\$12,998 OR **0%** OR **\$178/mo**

MSRP. EXcludes freight and PDI. *MSRP. Excludes freight and PDI. **MSRP. Excludes freight and PDI.

 **\$1,000**

*Eligible to receive at participating university college or CLEP® program. You can save an additional \$1,000 off the price of your brand new vehicle.

Features

- 5-Year/100,000 km Powertrain Warranty
- 2.2 Liter 140 HP ECOTEC Engine
- Dual Front Air Bags
- 60/40 Split Folding Rear Seat
- 5-Speed Gettag Manual Transmission
- Theft Deterrent System
- Tachometer



1996 Atlanta Olympics

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTION

Impact of Changes in Transportation and Commuting Behaviors During the 1996 Summer Olympic Games in Atlanta on Air Quality and Childhood Asthma

Michael S. Frithsen, MD

Kenneth E. Powell, MD, MPH

Levi Hutwagner, MD

Lefley W. Graham, MD

W. Gerald Tragan, MD

DESPITE ADVANCES IN AIRWAY damage, asthma remains a substantial public health problem. In the United States, asthma is a leading cause of childhood morbidity, with an estimated prevalence of 6.9% in children and youth younger than 18 years.¹ Numerous studies have demonstrated a clear

Context Vehicle exhaust is a major source of ozone and other air pollutants. Although high ground-level ozone pollution is associated with transient increases in mortality, the impact of citywide transportation changes on air quality and asthma has not been studied. The alternative transportation strategy implemented for the 1996 Summer Olympic Games in Atlanta, Ga, provided such an opportunity.

Objectives To evaluate traffic changes in Atlanta, Ga, during the 1996 Summer Olympic Games and concomitant changes in air quality and childhood asthma.

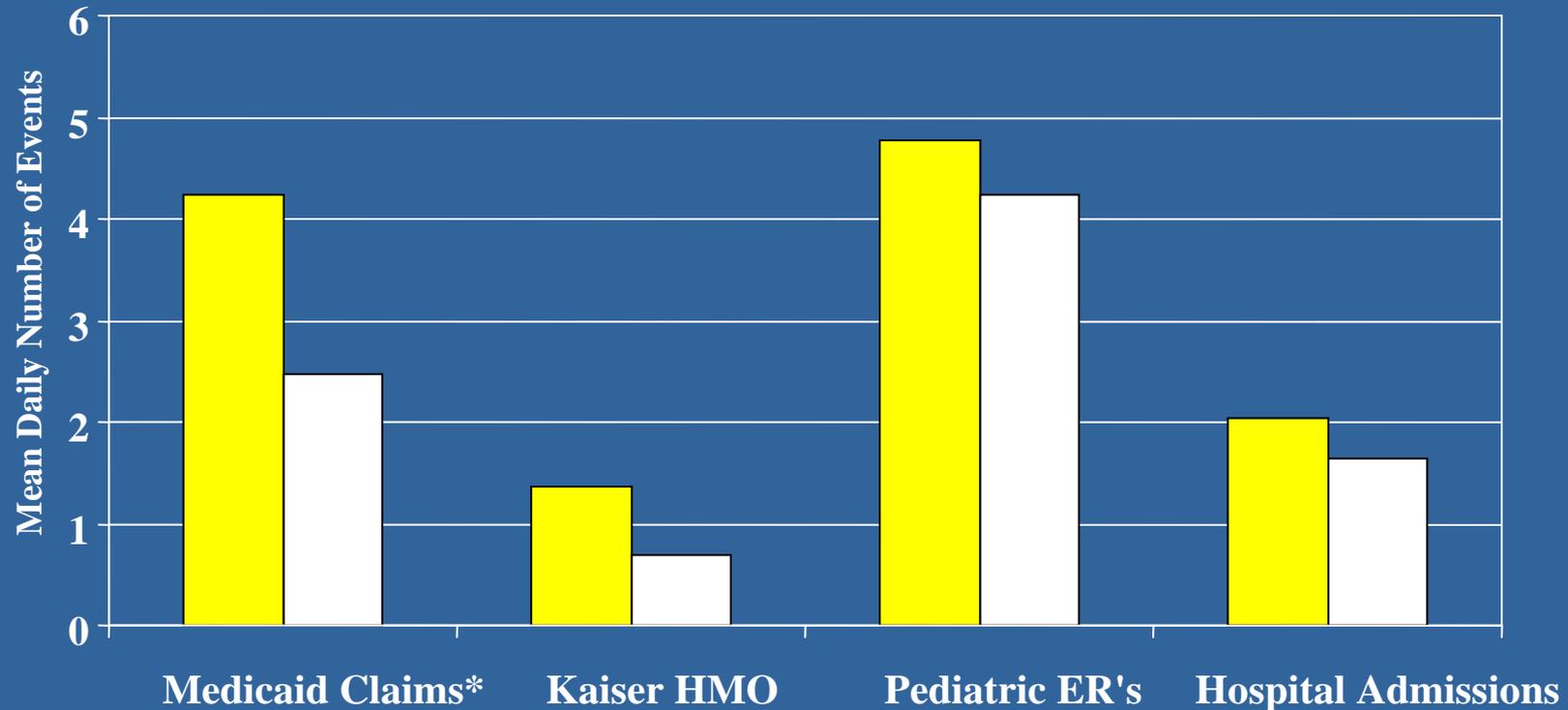
Design Ecological study comparing the 17 days of the Olympic Games (August 4, 1996) to a baseline period consisting of the 8 weeks before and after the Olympic Games.

Setting and Subjects Children aged 1 to 18 years who resided in the 5 counties of metropolitan Atlanta and whose data were captured in 1 of 4 data

Main Outcome Measures Citywide acute care visits and hospitalizations for asthma events and nonasthma events, concentrations of major air pollutant biological variables, and traffic counts.



Acute Care Visits for Asthma 1-16 year old residents of Atlanta



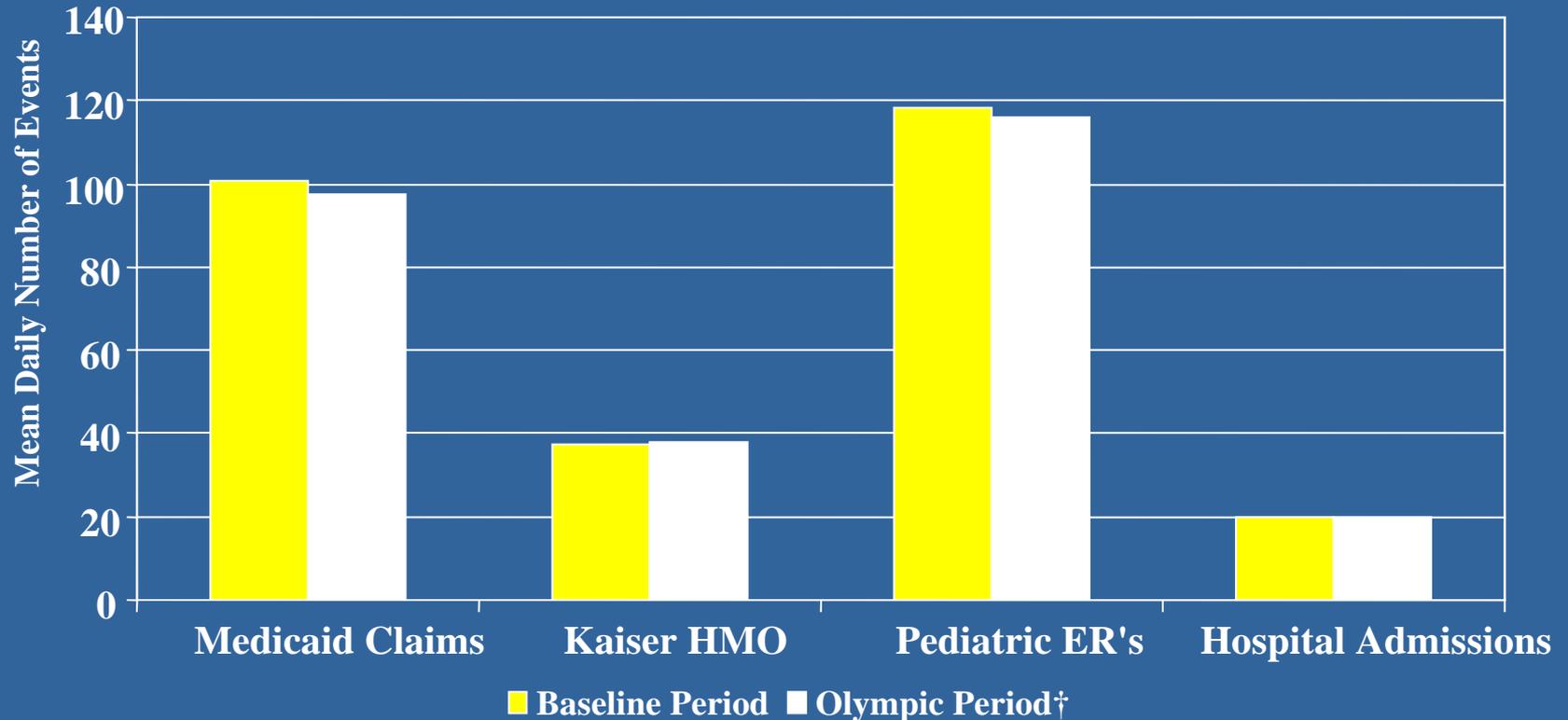
•p = 0.01

† July 19 –August 4, 1996

Source: Friedman, et al, *JAMA*,
2001

■ Baseline Period ■ Olympic Period†

Total Non-Asthma Related Acute Care Visits 1-16 year old residents of Atlanta



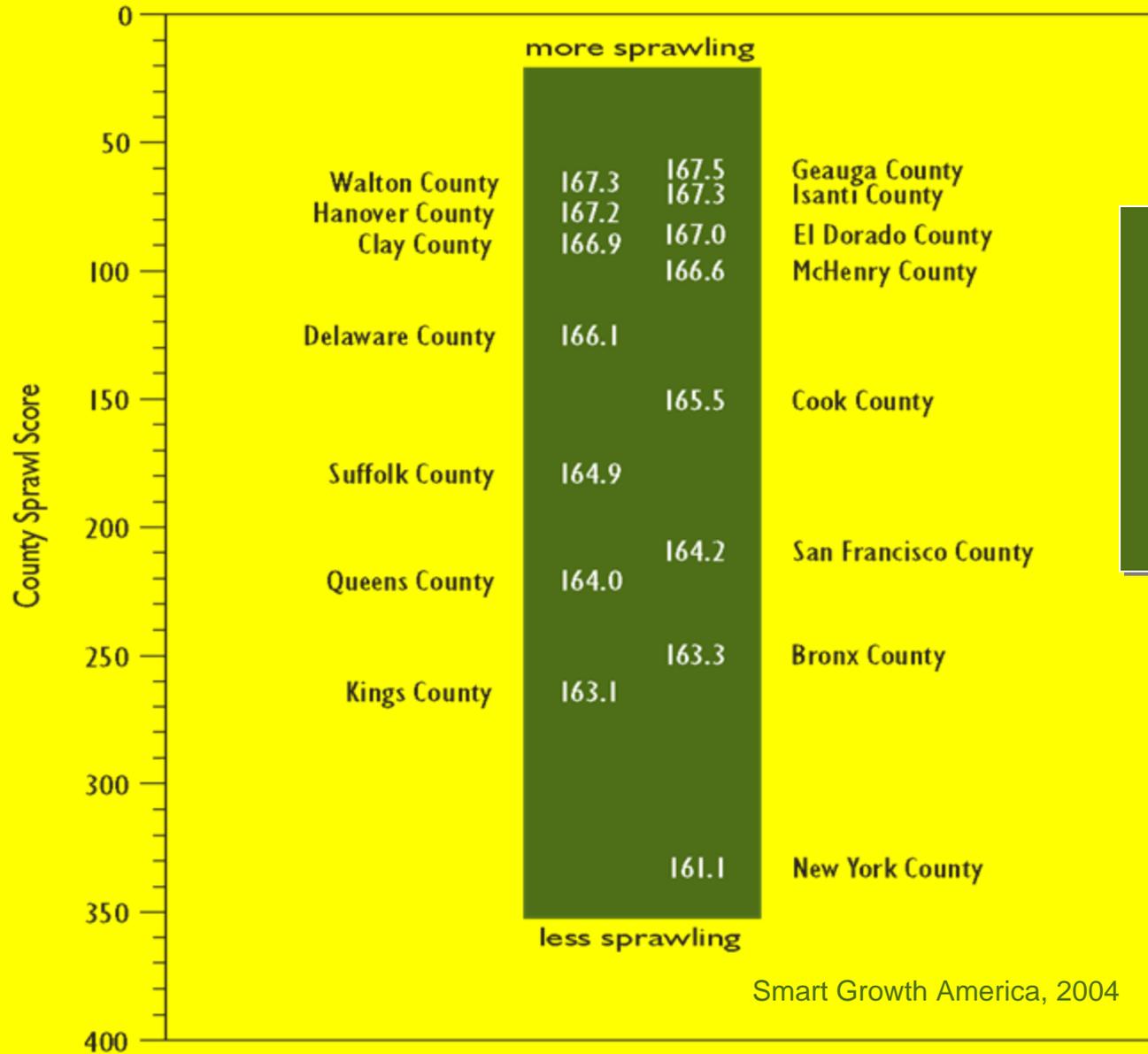
† July 19 –August 4, 1996

Source: Friedman, et al, *JAMA*, 2001

Cars used for 75% of trips shorter than one mile



Sprawl vs. weight



Expected Weight for a 5'7" Adult (in lbs.)

Healthy Food Access

In MS, NC, MD, MN neighborhoods:

- 3x fewer places to consume alcoholic beverages in the wealthiest neighborhoods
- 4x more supermarkets in white neighborhoods
- Unequal access a variety of healthy food choices available to non-minority and wealthy communities

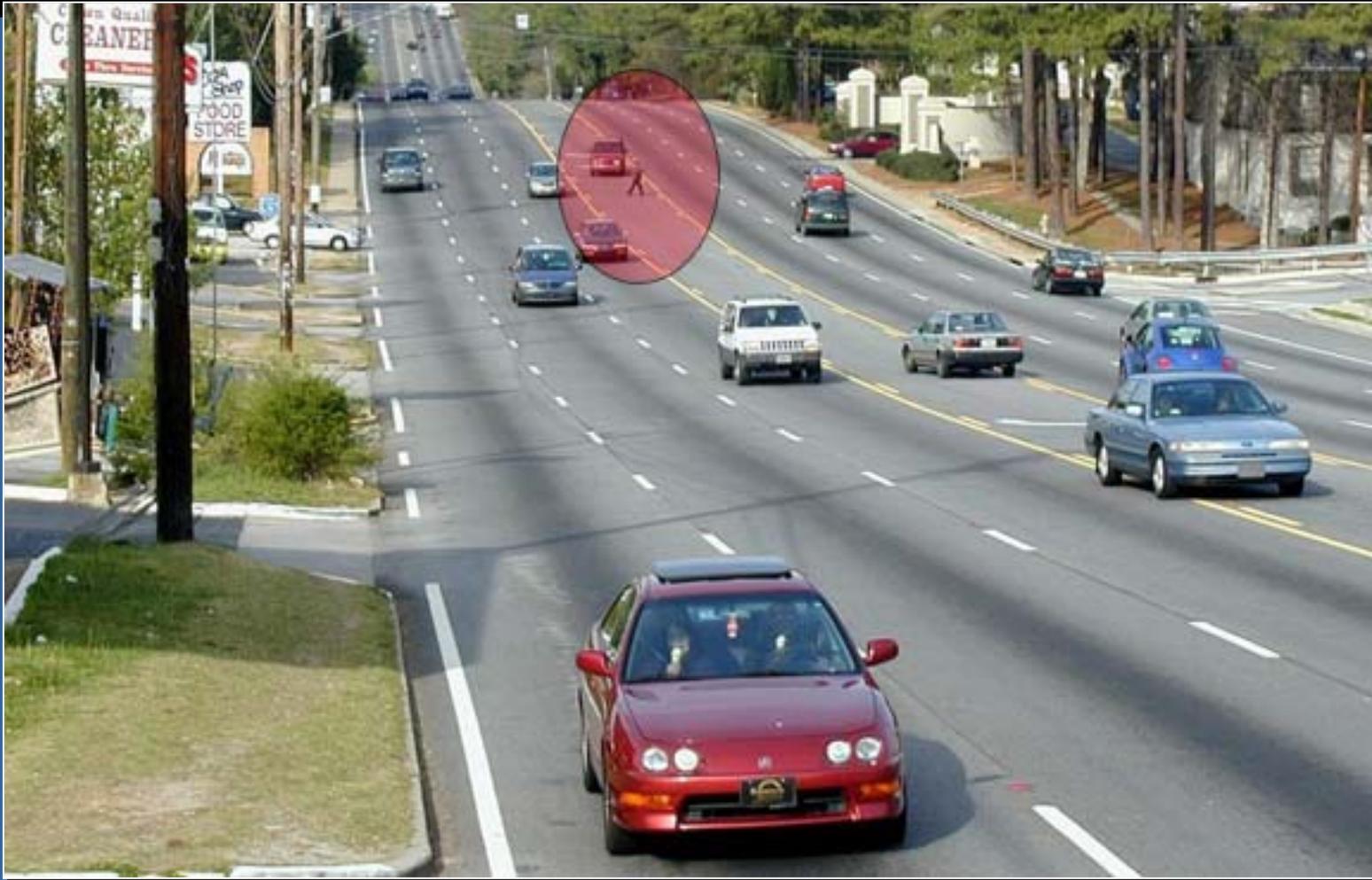


Morland K et al. Neighborhood characteristics associated with the location of food stores and food service places. Am J Prev Med 2002;22:23-29.

Farmers' Markets



Mean Streets



Pedestrians **36% more likely**
to die in traffic than vehicle riders

— Surface Transportation Policy Project, 2005

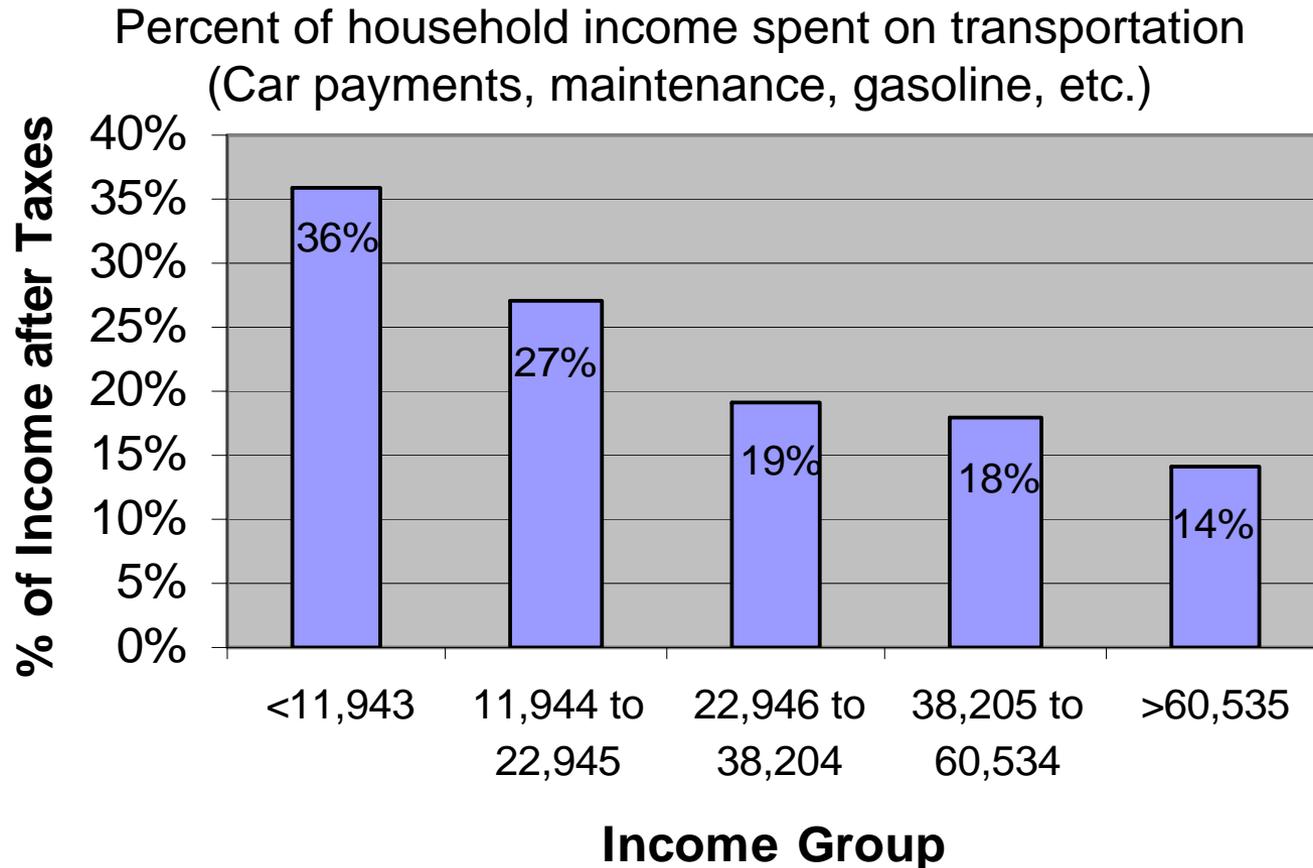
Cul-de-sacs



Cars = mobility



Cost of transportation unduly burdens poor



Surface Transportation Policy Project, 2005

Suburbs not always so cheap

“A study of Washington and 27 other metropolitan areas by the Center for Housing Policy found that the costs of one-way commutes of as little as 12 to 15 miles cancel any savings on lower-priced outer-suburban homes.”

Is it Smart Growth?



It's Smart Growth if it leads to

Neighborhood Livability

Better Access, Less Traffic

Thriving Cities, Suburbs and Towns

Shared Benefits

Lower Costs, Lower Taxes

Keeps Open Space Open

Fall Creek Place



Detroit, Michigan

33 units per acre



Photos by
Alex S. MacLean

Boston's Back Bay



Left photo by
Alex S. MacLean

37 units per acre

Automobile-centric high density

21 units per acre
Huntsville, AL



Photos by
Alex S. MacLean

People-centric high density



Savannah, GA

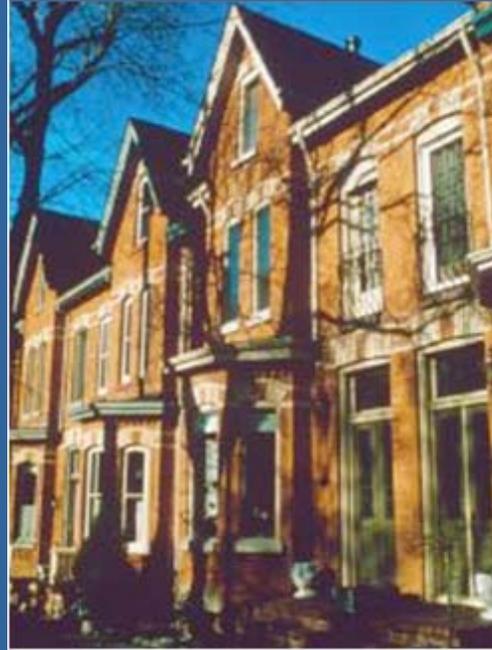


**Capitol Hill
Washington, DC**



Bethesda, MD

Density with Design in Toronto



Density and Design



Complete Streets



Where would you walk?



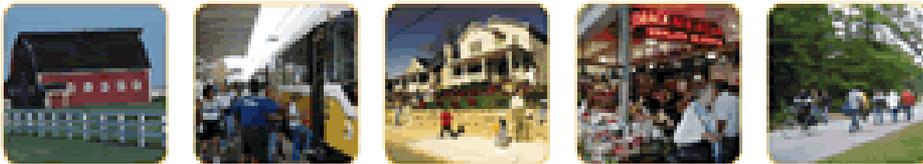
OR



Safe Routes to School

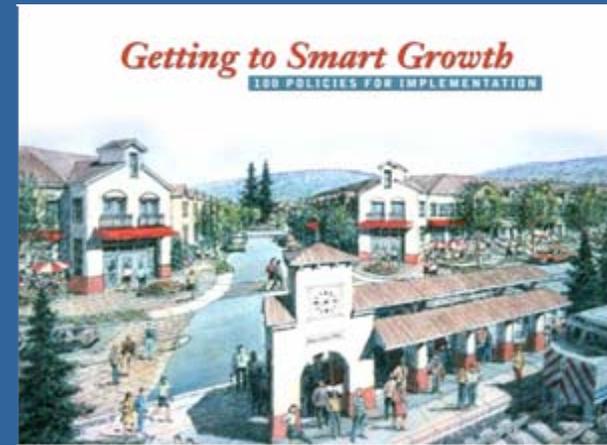
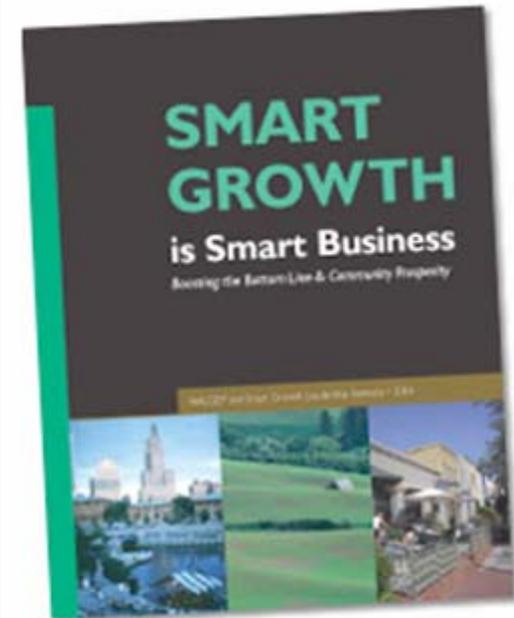


Choosing Our Community's Future



A Citizen's Guide to Getting the Most Out of New Development

BY DAVID GOLDBERG
Smart Growth America

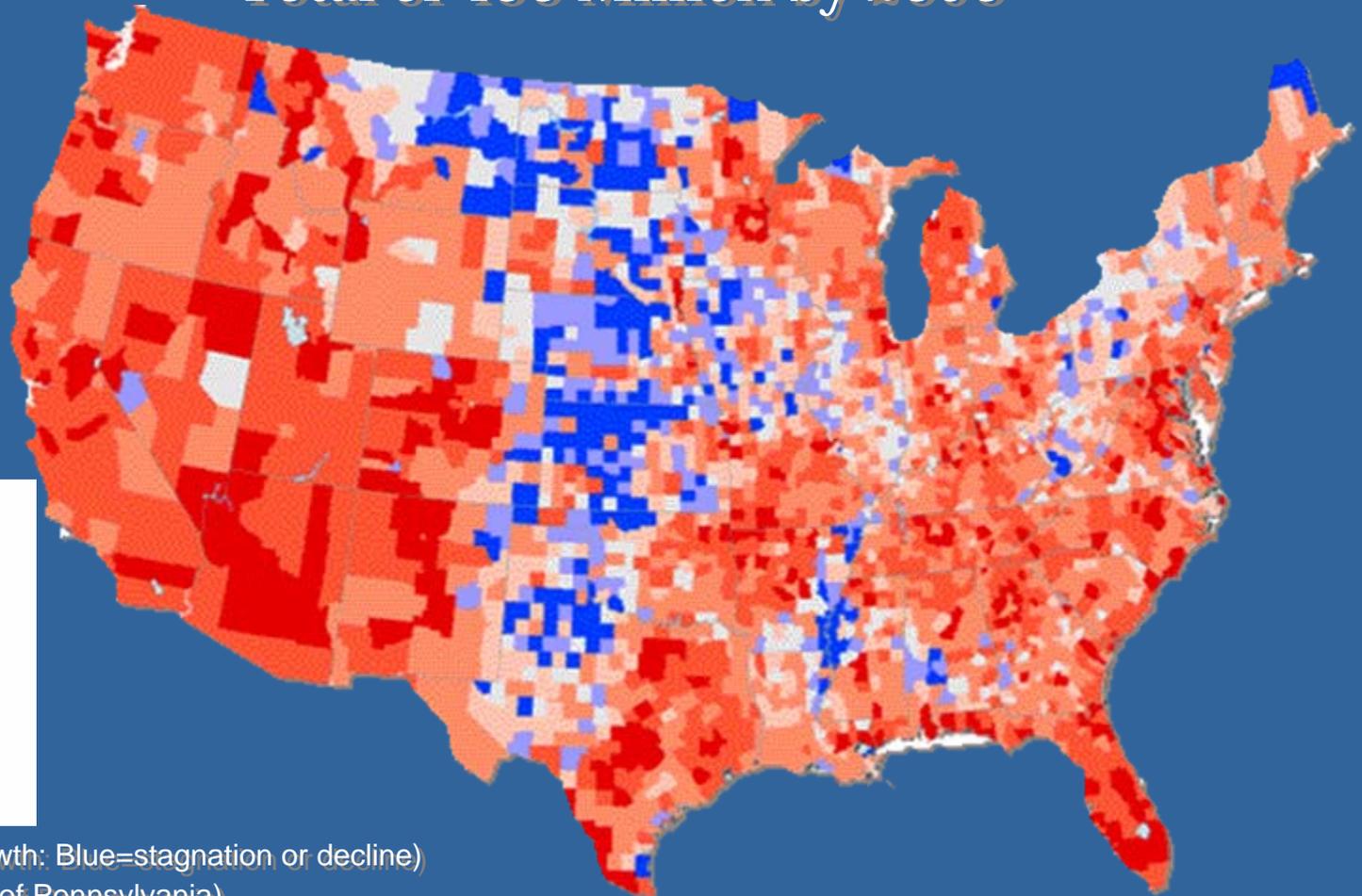


Visit the web: www.SmartGrowthAmerica.org

Projected Population Growth: 2005-2050

49% growth or +149 Million in 45 years

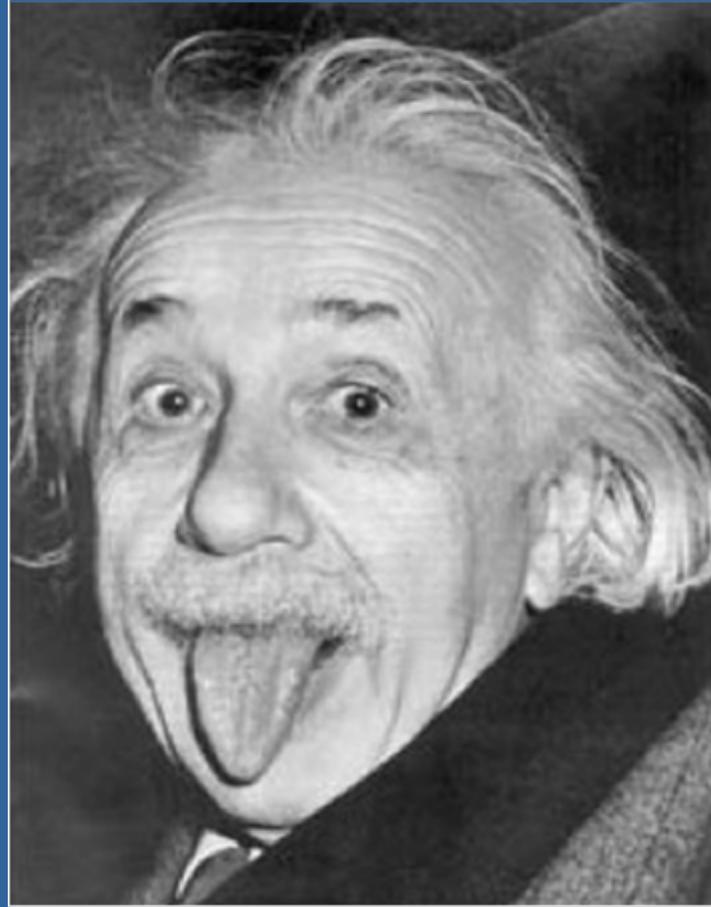
Total of 430 Million by 2050



Greater than 15% Loss
-14.9 - -5.0
-4.9 - 5.0
5.1 - 15.0
15.1 - 50.0
50.1 - 100.0
Over 100% Gain

(Red areas= Growth: Blue=stagnation or decline)
(MAP: University of Pennsylvania)

Einstein on Insanity





thank you

Gov. Parris N. Glendening

President, Smart Growth Leadership Institute

www.sgli.org

www.smartgrowthamerica.org

www.vacantproperties.org

www.govinstitute.org