Achieving Greater Health Across Sectors: The Role of Climate Change in Obesity Prevention

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Traditional Approaches Childhood Obesity

- Motivational Interviewing
- Nutritional Counseling
- Physical Fitness Opportunities
- Link to programs

BMI-for-age charts are recommended to assess weight in relation to stature for children ages 2-20 years.

Full PDF versions: boys | girls
New Opportunities to Address Childhood Obesity

• Shifting Paradigm Around Health

• Health Equity Framework

• Climate Change and Childhood Obesity—What??
  – Land Use Planning, SB 1000, SB 1383, and more

• What’s Next – Working Across Sectors
Defining Health
Health at a Glance, 2015 OECD

4.7. Obesity among adults, 2013 (or nearest year)
4.9. Measured overweight (including obesity) among children, 2013 (or nearest year)
A Shifting Paradigm in Health

- Integrated concept of health
- New partnerships
- Cross-sector collaboration

Primary Prevention
Health Equity Framework

The Built Environment & Climate Change
Communities in Action: Pathways to Health Equity

#PromoteHealthEquity
The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation asked the committee to:

- Review the state of health disparities in the United States and explore the underlying conditions and root causes contributing to health inequity and the interdependent nature of the factors that create them.

- Identify and examine a minimum of six examples of community-based solutions that address health inequities, drawing both from deliberate and indirect interventions or activities that promote equal opportunity for health, spanning health and non-health sectors accounting for the range of factors that contribute to health inequity in the US (e.g., systems of employment, public safety, housing, transportation, education).

- Identify the major elements of effective or promising solutions and their key levers, policies, stakeholders, and other elements that are needed to be successful.

- Recommend elements of short- or long-term strategies and solutions that communities may consider to expand opportunities to advance health equity.

- Recommend key research needs to help identify and strengthen evidence-based solutions and other recommendations as viewed appropriate by the committee to reduce health disparities and promote health equity.
The Process

- Hosted 3 information gathering meetings
  - Received input from a broad range of invited speakers
  - Open to the public
- Held 5 deliberative committee meetings
- Prepared nine chapter report
  - Underwent external peer review by 14 expert reviewers, mirroring the committee’s own expertise
A. Health equity is crucial for the wellbeing and vibrancy of communities. *Chapter 1 & 2*

B. Health is a product of multiple determinants. *Chapter 3*

C. Health inequities are in large part a result of poverty, structural racism, and discrimination. *Chapter 3*

D. Communities have agency to promote health equity. *Chapters 4 & 5*

E. Supportive public and private policies (at all levels) and programs facilitate community action. *Chapter 6*

F. The collaboration and engagement of new and diverse (multi-sector) partners is essential to promoting health equity. *Chapter 7*

G. Tools and other resources exist to translate knowledge into action to promote health equity. *Chapter 8*
Health inequities in the U.S.

Geography Matters

Life expectancy disparities in New Orleans, LA and Kansas City, MO


Note: Age adjusted death rates and life expectancy are indicators of overall health
Report conceptual model
## Communities promoting health equity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Primary Social Determinant(s) of Health Targeted, Data on outcomes *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blueprint for Action</strong></td>
<td>Public safety 2007 -2015 Preventing youth violence: Results = Reductions reported 62% in youth gunshot victims; 36% youth victim crimes; 76% youth arrest with guns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Minneapolis, MN</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Delta Health Center</strong></td>
<td>Health systems and services From 2013 -2015 Low birth weight babies decreased from 20.7% to 3.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Mound Bayou, MS</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dudley Street Neighborhood Initiative</strong></td>
<td>Physical environment 2014 -2015 % HS students at or above grade level: Math from 36% to 63% Graduation Rate 51% to 82% Percent enrolled in college 48% to 69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Boston, MA</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Eastside Promise Neighbor</strong></td>
<td>Education Child care available 80% to 100% Work with others to improve neighborhood 58% to 83% Safe places for Kids 48% to 67%</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>San Antonio, TX</em></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Data as reported by the communities*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Primary Social Determinant(s) of Health Targeted, Data on outcomes*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis Congregation Action Network</td>
<td>Indianapolis, IN</td>
<td>Employment; Public safety</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>76% more civic duty than avg. resident</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reduction in incarceration and increased jobs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Magnolia Community Initiative</td>
<td>Los Angeles, CA</td>
<td>Social environment 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>57% children 0-5 had access to place vs ER</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>78% graduated from H.S.; 45% College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>75.7% report feeling safe, to and from school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandela Marketplace</td>
<td>Oakland, CA</td>
<td>Physical environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>641,000 lbs. of produce; 76% consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$5.5 M new revenue; 26 + job ownership opportunities---sustainability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People United for Sustainable Housing</td>
<td>Buffalo, NY</td>
<td>Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Regional mapping process: # of employed workers, # housing units for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>redeveloped, carbon emission reduction; utility bills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WE ACT for Environmental Justice</td>
<td>Harlem, NY</td>
<td>Physical environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New policies around air quality, use of harmful chemicals, pesticides, flame retardants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data as reported by the communities
Guiding principles for communities

- **Leverage existing efforts** whenever possible
- Adopt strategies for authentic **community engagement**, **ownership**, **involvement**, and **input**
- **Nurture** the next generation of leadership
- Foster **flexibility**, **creativity**, and **resilience** where possible
- Seriously consider **non-traditional** community partners
- Commit to **results**, systematic **learning**, cross-boundary **collaboration**, **capacity** building, and **sustainability**
- **Partner** with public health agencies
Recommendation 6-1: All government agencies that support or conduct planning related to land use, housing, transportation, and other areas that affect populations at high risk of health inequity should:

• Add specific requirements to outreach processes to ensure robust and authentic community participation in policy development as related

• Collaborate with public health agencies and other to ensure a broad consideration of unintended consequences for health and well being, including whether benefits and burdens will be equitably distributed

• Highlight the co-benefits of shared “wins” that could be achieved by considering health equity in the development of comprehensive plans (for example improving public transit in transit poor areas supports physical activity, promotes health equity, and creates more sustainable communities.)

• Prioritize affordable housing and implement strategies to mitigate and avoid displacement (and its serious health effects), and outcome measures.
Planning: Health and EJ Themes

Active Living & Recreation
Food Systems
Social Cohesion & Safety
Health & Economic Opportunity

Our Climate & Resiliency
Healthy Housing
Environmental Health & Exposures
Health & Human Services
SB 1000 - Requires for Disadvantaged Communities

Active Living & Recreation

Food Systems

Social Cohesion & Safety

Health & Economic Opportunity

Our Climate & Resiliency

Healthy Housing

Environmental Health & Exposures

Health & Human Services
Topics for Consideration

Ideas for Data and Analysis

• Prevalence child/adult obesity
• Prevalence diabetes
• Prevalence heart disease

• Land use mix
• Park access
• Commute patterns

Potential Policy Options

• Increase proximity to parks and recreation
• Build connected trail ways to jobs/amenities
• Pursue urban greening programs
Topics for Consideration

Ideas for Data and Analysis
- Motor vehicle crashes with pedestrians and bicycles
- Serious psychological stress in the last year
- People feel like they can trust neighbors
- Neighbors willing to help each other

Potential Policy Options
- Prioritize joint-use agreements with schools and other facilities
- Incorporate CPTED
- Separate pedestrian, bicycle, auto lanes
Topics for Consideration

Ideas for Data and Analysis

• Prevalence child/adult obesity
• Prevalence diabetes
• Prevalence heart disease
• Map of grocery stores
• Map of community gardens
• Map of farmers markets

Potential Policy Options

• Establish a food policy council
• Facilitate use of unused land for community gardens
• Increase access to healthy food retail environments
• Preserve agricultural land
• Reduce food waste, increase food recovery

SB 1383
Plan 4 Health Grants and Beyond

“The Plan4Health community envisions the full integration of planning and public health where we live, work, and play”
Alpine, CA
Alpine Boulevard
Alpine, CA
Alpine Boulevard
Alpine, CA
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Alpine, CA
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Time To Get Creative!

“We can not solve our problems with the same level of thinking that created them”

Albert Einstein
Thank You

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