

Winter Cities Can Be A Lot More Fun – and Healthy Too!

Dr. Karen Lee, MD MHSc FRCPC

www.drkarenlee.com



Edmontonians said...



They want communities that are liveable, vibrant and sustainable

Accessibility, Walkability, Beauty and Community

Access to **public transportation (Bus and LRT)** that can connect them to other parts of the city

Places such as **shopping**, **restaurants**, a **library**, and a **school** are accessible and act as community hubs where neighbours can connect with each other

Walkability with quick access to amenities/services, activities or recreation – density and a more pedestrian lifestyle can help bring communities closer together

People walking outside, kids playing and recreation opportunities

Neighborhoods that are **attractive and beautiful** make them more livable and sustainable

People Elsewhere Want Healthier Communities Too!



Sprawl Community:

Preferred by 43%

There are **only single-family houses** on large lots

There are no sidewalks

Places such as shopping, restaurants, a library, and a school are within a **few miles** of your home and **you have to drive** most places

There is enough parking when you drive to local stores, restaurants, and other places

Public transportation, such as bus, subway, light rail, or commuter rail, is **distant or unavailable**

Smart Growth Community:

Preferred by 56%

There is a **mix** of single-family detached houses, townhouses, apartments, and condominiums on various sized lots

Almost all of the streets have sidewalks

Places such as shopping, restaurants, a library, and a school are within a few blocks of your home and you can either walk or drive

Parking is limited when you decide to drive to local stores, restaurants, and other places

Public transportation, such as bus, subway, light rail, or commuter rail, **is nearby**



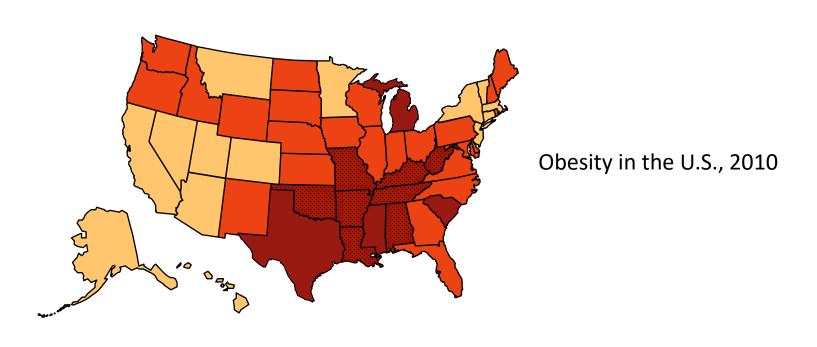
No Data

<10%

10%-14%

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

GOOD FOR PEOPLE



20%-24%

25%-29%

30%+

15%-19%

Today's Leading Causes of Death:



Non-Communicable Diseases

(including Heart Disease & Strokes, Cancers, Diabetes, Chronic Lung Disease)

Chronic Diseases - #1 cause of death globally (36 million deaths/y).

Leading Risk Factors accounting for large % of deaths:

- Tobacco (6m deaths/y)
- Physical Inactivity (3.2m deaths/y)
 - Unhealthy Diets
- Harmful Use of Alcohol (2.3m deaths/y)
- High Blood Pressure (7.5m deaths/y)
- Overweight and obesity (2.8m deaths/y)
 - High Cholesterol (2.6m deaths/y)
- Cancer-associated infections (2m deaths/y)

WHO, 2010 – see http://www.who.int/nmh/publications/ncd_report_summary_en.pdf?ua=1

OBESITY is a GLOBAL EPIDEMIC



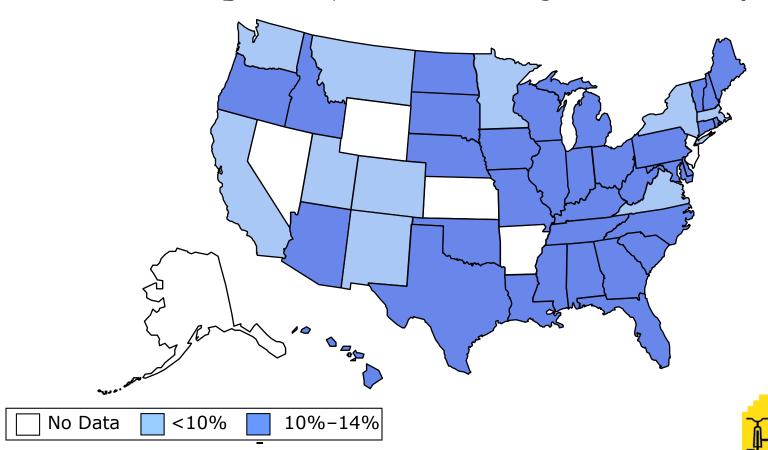
Worldwide obesity has more than doubled since 1980.

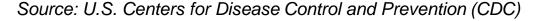
In 2014, more than 1.9 billion adults, 18 years and older, were overweight (39%). Of these over 600 million were obese (13%).

42 million children under the age of 5 were overweight or obese in 2013.

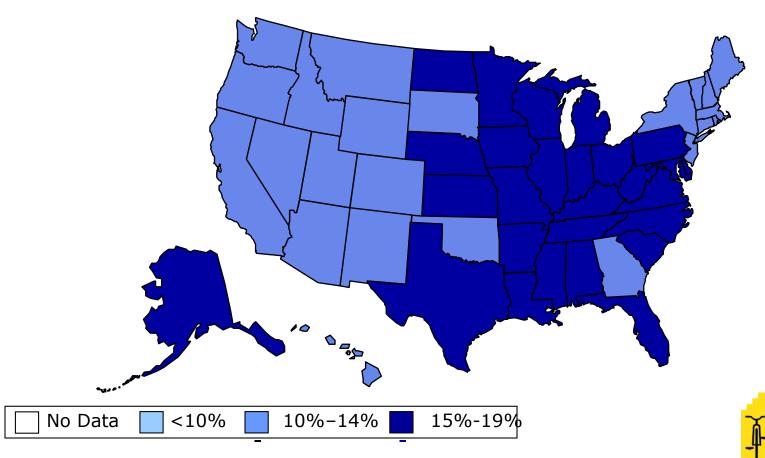
- World Health Organization, 2015

(*BMI ≥30, or ~ 30 lbs overweight for 5′ 4″ woman)



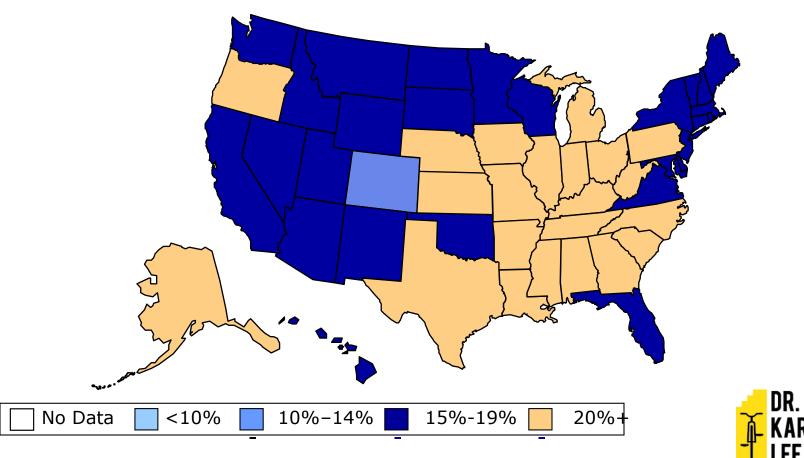


(*BMI ≥30, or ~ 30 lbs overweight for 5′ 4″ woman)



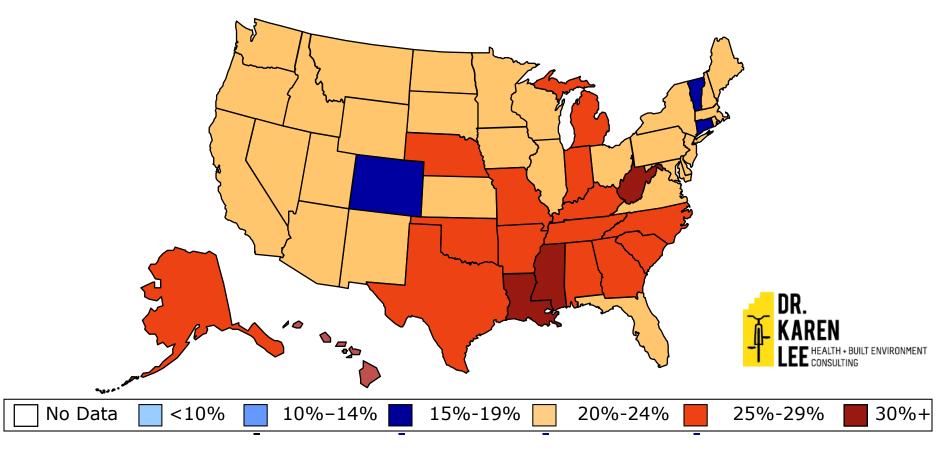
Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

(*BMI ≥30, or ~ 30 lbs overweight for 5' 4" woman)



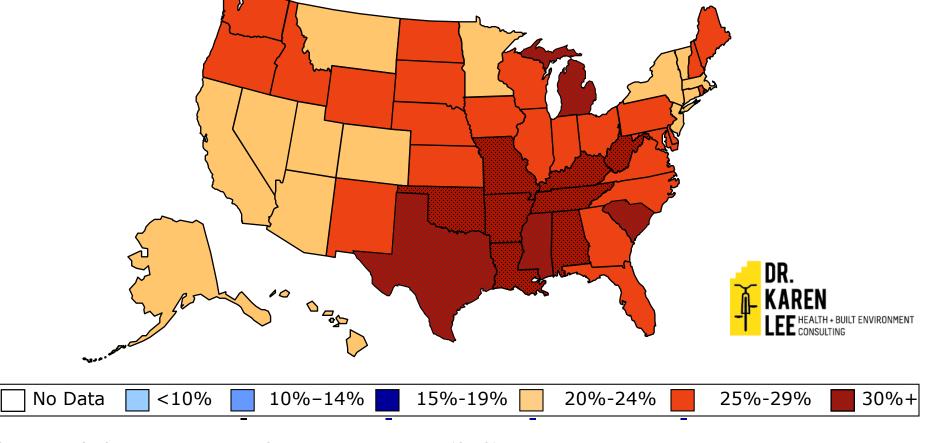
Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

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Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

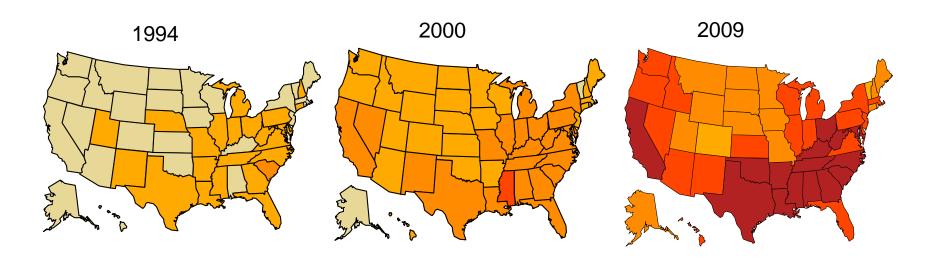
(*BMI ≥30, or ~ 30 lbs overweight for 5' 4" woman)



Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Diabetes trends among U.S. adults







Source: CDC's Division of Diabetes Translation. National Diabetes Surveillance System available at http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/statistics

the medical costs attributable to obesity today in the U.S. are estimated to be

\$147 billion

per year.

By 2030,



if obesity trends continue as shown,

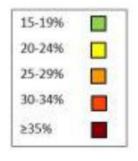
the total attributable healthcare costs will be

billion per year.

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Obesity Trends Among Canadian Adults

Figure 1



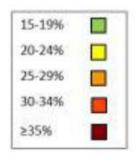




Source: Gotay C., Katzmarzyk P., Janssen I., Dawson M., Aminoltejari, K., Bartley N. (2013). Updating Canada's obesity maps: An epidemic in progress. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 104(1).

Obesity Trends Among Canadian Adults

Figure 1



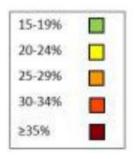




Source: Gotay C., Katzmarzyk P., Janssen I., Dawson M., Aminoltejari, K., Bartley N. (2013). Updating Canada's obesity maps: An epidemic in progress. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 104(1).

Obesity Trends Among Canadian Adults

Figure 1







Source: Gotay C., Katzmarzyk P., Janssen I., Dawson M., Aminoltejari, K., Bartley N. (2013). Updating Canada's obesity maps: An epidemic in progress. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 104(1).

Obesity in Children has Risen Even More Rapidly



In the US:

- Childhood obesity has more than doubled in children, and quadrupled in adolescents in the past 30 years.
- In 2012, >1/3 of children and adolescents were overweight or obese.

http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/obesity/facts.htm

In CANADA:

- Since the late 1970s, overweight and obesity has risen among children and adolescents in Canada.
- 2009-2011: 31.5% of 5-17 year olds (~1.6 million) were overweight or obese; 32.8% of 5-11 year olds were overweight or obese (WHO Approach)
- Excess weight in childhood has been linked to type 2 diabetes, hypertension, poor emotional health, and diminished social well-being.
- Obese children tend to become obese adults.

http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/82-003-x/82-003-x2012003-eng.htm

http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/82-003-x/2012003/article/11706-eng.htm

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Alberta's Chronic Disease Rates Are Increasing

 Twice as many people are living with diabetes than 10 years ago 218,000 people now

 162,000 Albertans suffering with ischemic heart disease in 2011

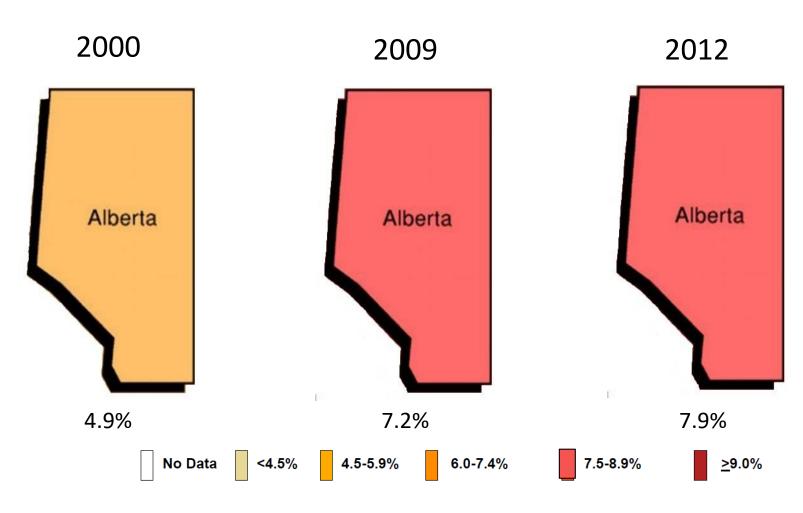
Over 14% diagnosed with hypertension

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Diabetes trends among:



Albertans- adults (20+)



Source: Alberta (2014). Interactive Health Data Application. Retrieved from: http://www.ahw.gov.ab.ca/IHDA Retrieval/ihdaData.do



HIGH LEVELS OF PHYSICAL INACTIVITY IN CANADA







WHO-Recommended Interventions

- Protecting people from tobacco smoke and banning smoking in public places;
- Warning about the dangers of tobacco use;
- Enforcing bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship;
- Raising taxes on tobacco;
- Restricting access to retailed alcohol;
- Enforcing bans on alcohol advertising;
- Raising taxes on alcohol;
- Reduce salt intake and salt content of food;
- Replacing trans-fat in food with polyunsaturated fat;
- Promoting public awareness about diet and physical activity, including through mass media;
- Nicotine dependence treatment;
- Enforcing drink-driving laws;



WHO-Recommended Interventions

- Promoting adequate breastfeeding and complementary feeding;
- Restrictions on marketing of foods and beverages high in salt, fats and sugar, especially to children;
- Food taxes and subsidies to promote healthy diets.
- **Healthy nutrition environments** in schools;
- Nutrition information and counselling in health care;
- National physical activity guidelines;
- School-based physical activity programs for children;
- Workplace programs for physical activity and healthy diets;
- Community programs for physical activity and healthy diets;
- Designing the built environment to promote physical activity.

WHO, 2011 – see http://www.who.int/nmh/publications/ncd_report_summary_en.pdf?ua=1

Improving Physical Activity through Community Environments



Designing to increase active transportation

Walking, Bicycling and Transit-oriented development

Designs to improve street safety and aesthetics (less crime and traffic / more greening), having sidewalks and bike paths connected to destinations, mixed land use, high population density

Median increase in physical activity 35% to 161%

Designing to increase active recreation

Enhancing access to places for physical activity, such as creating walking trails or having onsite or nearby parks, playgrounds and exercise facilities (homes & worksites)

increases leisure-time activity and weight loss

Designing to increase stair use

Point-of-Decision stair prompts

Signs placed at elevators & escalators encouraging stair use, w/ info on benefits of stair use

Median 50% increase in stair use

Design and aesthetic interventions

Music & art in stairwells; natural lighting in stairwells

Design stairs to be more convenient and visible

Skip-stop elevators

3300% increase in stair use

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Improving Healthy Eating through Community Environments



Increasing
Access to
Healthy Foods
and Beverages

Access to Supermarkets and Full-Service Grocery Stores

Additional Access to Fruits and Vegetables – e.g. Farmers Markets

Community Gardening Opportunities

Access to Drinking Fountains and Water Bottle Refilling Stations

Access to Spaces for Breastfeeding

Decreasing
Exposure to
Unhealthy
Foods and
Beverages

E.g. Decreasing Fast Food Outlet Density

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WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT? 2. GOOD FOR OUR ENVIRONMENT



	Fuel / Electricity Use	Air Quality	Obesity/Diabetes/ Heart Disease
Biking or walking rather than automotive transport	V	V	√
Stairs rather than elevators and escalators	√	√	√
Active recreation rather than television	V	V	√
Fresh Produce rather than Processed Foods	1	1	√
Tap Water rather than Bottled Beverages	√	√	√



WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

3. SOCIAL BENEFITS

- Safety
- Accessibility
- Equity
- Aging in Place

See

www.drkarenlee.com/resources/usa



A User-Friendly Environment for All, including Our Aging Populations





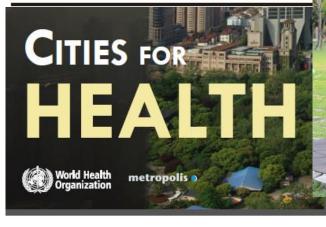
New York Skyline, Photo: Mark Bileman, Licensed under Creative Commons 20

WORKING ACROSS SECTORS FOR HEALTH EQUITY:

The case of New York City

Karen K. Lee

CONSULTANT, NEW YORK CITY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



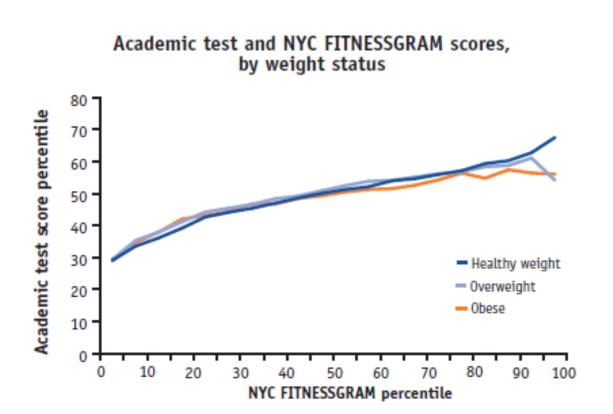


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Physically Fit Children Do Better Academically







4. GOOD FINANCIALLY

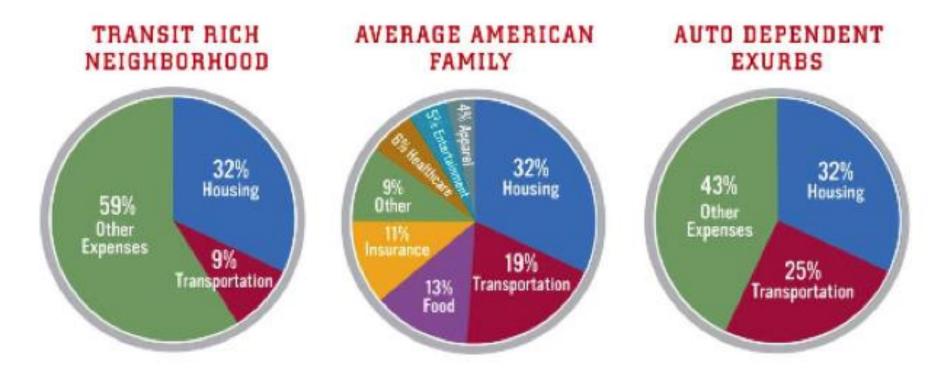
- Improved retail sales & rents
- Improved real estate values
- Improved tourism
- Improved competitiveness
- Decreased sickness absence and improved productivity

productivity
See
www.drkarenlee.com/resources/who-citiesforhealth





Healthier Communities Save Households Money



People in walkable, transit-rich neighborhoods spend only 9 percent of their monthly income on transportation costs; those in auto-dependent neighborhoods spend 25 percent.

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Healthier Communities Have Lower Infrastructure Costs



More compact, walkable development patterns save money on avoided infrastructure costs

	Water & Sewer Laterals Required	Water & Sewer Costs (billions)	Road Lane Miles Required	Road Land Miles Costs (billions)
Sprawl Growth Scenario	45,866,594	\$189.8	2,044,179	\$927.0
Compact Growth Scenario	41,245,294	\$177.2	1,855,874	\$817.3
Savings	4,621,303	\$12.6 (10.1%)	188,305	\$109.7 (6.6%)

Sprawl Costs: Economic Impacts of Unchecked Development, Robert W. Burchell, Anthony Downs, Barbara McCann and Sahan Mukherji, Island Press, 2005

Healthier Communities Create More Jobs



Road	Bicycle	Pedestrian	Off-street trail	Number of projects	Direct jobs per \$1 million	Indirect jobs per \$1 million	Induced jobs per \$1 million	Total jobs per \$1 million
				58	4.69	2.12	2.15	8.96
				4	6.00	2.40	3.01	11.41
			•	9	5.09	2.21	2.27	9.57
t				2	4.20	2.20	2.02	8.42
				10	5.18	2.33	2.40	9.91
•		•		13	4.32	2.21	2.00	8.53
•		•		9	4.58	1.82	2.01	8.42
				11	4.06	1.86	1.83	7.75
	t	t .	t	Road Pedestri Off-street	Number of projects S8	Number of projects per \$1 million 58	Number of projects Per \$1 million per \$1 million	Number of projects Per \$1 million per \$1 million

Building bicycle
and pedestrian
infrastructure
creates more
jobs per dollar
invested,
compared to
road
infrastructure
only





Source: Political Economy Research Institute: June 2011

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WHAT CAN WINTER CITIES DO TO BECOME HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES?



SUPPORT ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION (WALKING, CYCLING & TRANSIT) ALL YEAR ROUND

- Sidewalks design; safety; connectivity; clearing
- Bike lanes design; safety; connectivity; clearing
- Other Bicycle Amenities Bike Parking; Bike Share
- **Transit stop designs**
- **Faster, More Convenient Transit Options**









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Clearing, design, amenities





Copenhagen, Denmark

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Connectivity

Maas River Tunnel – cars left; bikes right



Rotterdam, Netherlands



2. SPACES OF RESPITE ALONG YOUR WALK OR BIKE RIDE

- Indoor Spaces



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2. SPACES OF RESPITE ALONG YOUR WALK OR BIKE RIDE

- Outdoor Spaces





Cleveland, OH, USA

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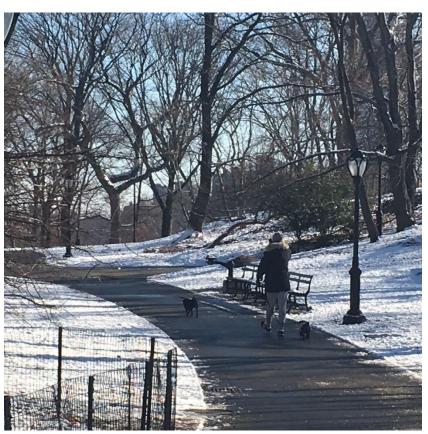
Karen Lee at

NY, NY, USA



3. SUPPORT ACTIVE RECREATION ALL YEAR ROUND

- Within Recreation Spaces





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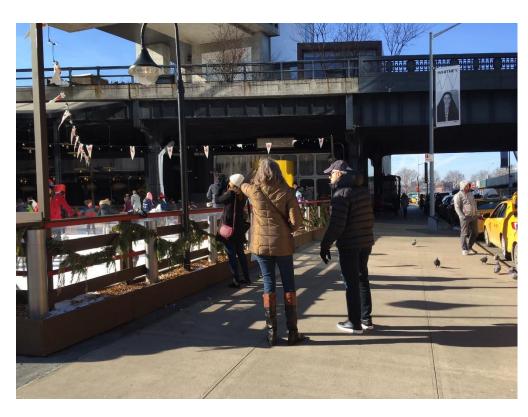
Central Park, NY, NY, USA



3. SUPPORT ACTIVE RECREATION ALL YEAR ROUND

- Outside Usual Recreation Spaces





Read more about Pop-Up
Play Spaces at:
www.drkarenlee.com/news/
press

For more information or assistance, or permission to use information from this presentation, contact Dr.

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Pop-up Skating Rink, NY, NY, USA



4. CONNECT TRANSPORTATION & RECREATION

Recreation spaces within transport corridors (e.g. Pedestrian Plazas and places to linger & play)

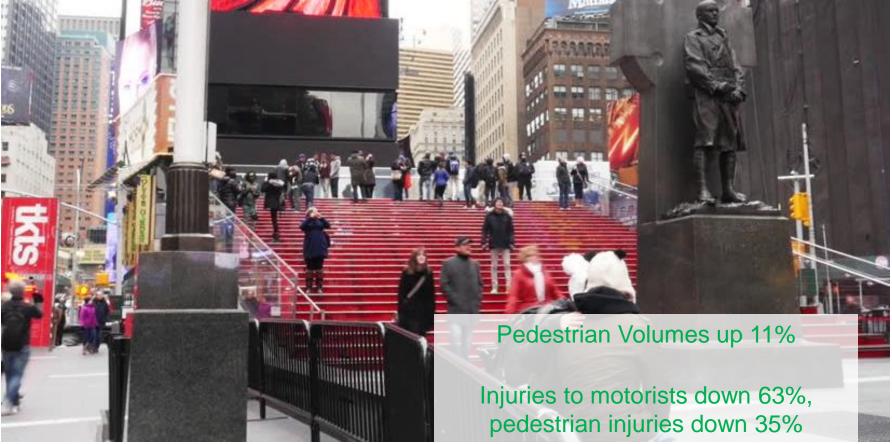


Times Square, NY, NY, USA

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Times Square, NY, NY, USA

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Air pollution also down

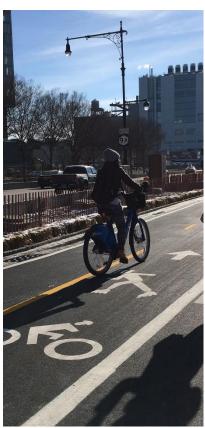
Retail sales up



4. CONNECT TRANSPORTATION & RECREATION

Transportation within recreation corridors (e.g. Multi-Use Trails)





West Side Greenway, NY, NY, USA



5. HEALTHY FOOD & BEVERAGE AMENITIES

Supermarket Availability

Winter Farmers' Markets



Year Round Local Food Production – e.g. Hydroponics

Year Round Water Fountains







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5. HEALTHY FOOD & BEVERAGE AMENITIES

Year Round Local Food Production – e.g. Hydroponics



Sky Vegetables on Roof of Arbor House Affordable Housing, Bronx, NY, USA

PRESHER GREENER TASTIER, MORE NUTRITIOUS Keep Refrigerated Grown and Packed by Sky Vegetables, Inc.

See www.drkarenlee.com/projects

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6. ACTIVE BUILDINGS

Outside Copenhagen, the <u>Amagerforbrændingen Energy Plant</u> is being converted from a waste treatment facility to an energy plant combined

with urban ski hill you can ski down!





Montreal, Quebec Transit Stop









HOW CAN WINTER CITIES BECOME HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES?

WORKING TOGETHER ACROSS SECTORS

ENGAGEMENT OF CITY RESIDENTS

PROFESSIONAL TRAININGS IF NEEDED

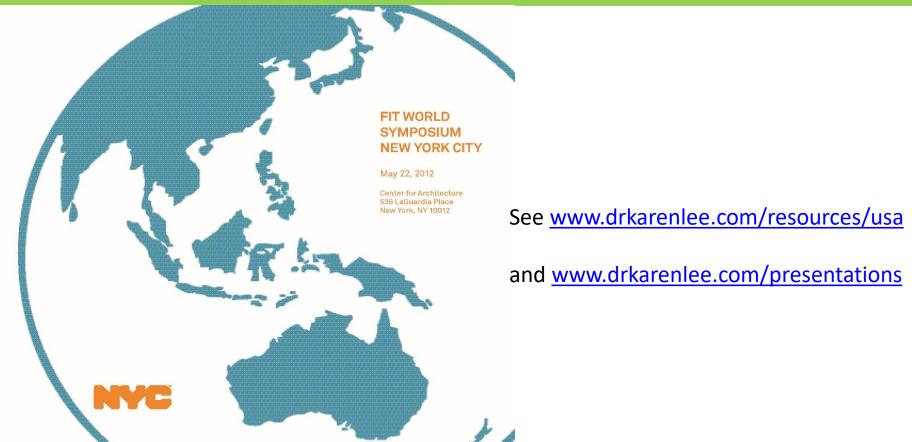
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IF NEEDED

FACILITATION IF NEEDED

GET STARTED WITH A FIT CITY CONFERENCE OR COURSE

Cross-Sector Work Has Begun Globally





Fit City Conferences

Boston, London UK, Miami, NSW Australia, New Orleans, New York City, Sao Paolo, Washington DC

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For more information, visit www.drkarenlee.com

For assistance within your city or organization, contact Dr. Karen Lee's team at www.drkarenlee.com

Sign up for Dr. Karen Lee's 1-week course:
Boston University in Boston, USA- June 12-16, 2017
Columbia University in NYC, USA - June 19-23, 2017
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