

HOW VISUAL CUES IN THE BUILT URBAN ENVIRONMENT INFLUENCE HEALTH-RELATED BEHAVIORS

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PRESENTER DISCLOSURE

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INTRODUCTION

Characteristics of a Healthy City

“Access by the people to a wide variety of experiences and resources, with the chance for a wide variety of contact, interaction and communication.”¹

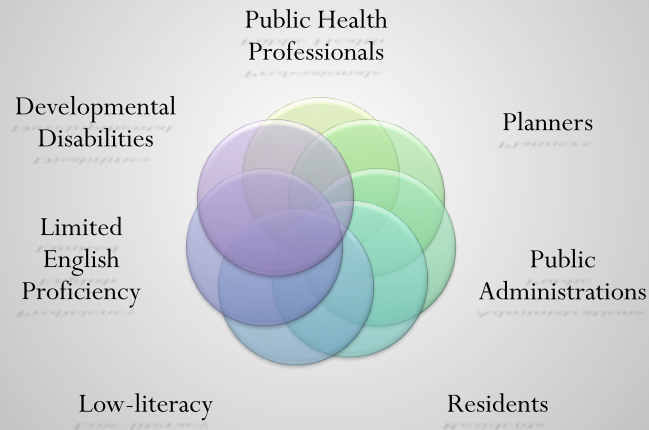
Principles for Developing a Healthy Cities Project

“A city health plan should address the creation of supportive physical and social environments. This includes issues of ecology and sustainability as well as social networks, transportation, housing and other environmental concerns.”²

¹ World Health Organization. (1995). *City Health Planning: The Framework*. Copenhagen: WHO Healthy Cities Project Office.

² World Health Organization. (1997). *Twenty Steps for Developing a Healthy Cities Project*, 3rd ed. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe.

RATIONALE: PHOTOGRAPHY IN PLANNING & HEALTH



SOCIO-SPATIAL ANALYSIS

- Commercial Prosperity
- Multimodal Opportunities
- Signage
- Surveillance
- Green Space
- Defensible Spaces
- Third Spaces
- Street Activity

SITE CHARACTERISTICS



- Tampa Communities:
 - Tampa Heights
 - Southeast Seminole Heights
 - VMYbor

- Population: 14,350

- Per Capita Income: \$9,933-\$12,906

- 53% of households
 - Single-parent
 - Married without children
 - Non-family households of 2+ people



METHODOLOGY

- Photograph components relating to socio-spatial indicators of modern planning
- Conduct a content analysis on photographs using multidisciplinary concepts
- Make recommendations for future research in planning and health



“SIGNAGE”



“SIGNAGE”



“EYES ON THE STREET”



“EYES ON THE STREET”



“ON THE GO”



“ON THE GO”



“TRANSIT-ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT”



“TRANSIT-ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT”

KEY FINDINGS

- Planning projects did not incorporate health objectives
- Stress-inducing environment
- Transit-oriented development has different forms (reframe “New Urbanism”)
- Transit stations and parking lots act as third spaces for residents
- Handicap-accessible pedestrian crosswalks and connected streets along the corridor
- Businesses with 24 hour access can act as crime preventers

REFLECTIONS & IMPLICATIONS

Lessons Learned

- Planning project did not incorporate health objectives
- Difficult to comprehensively assess population health
- Neighborhood boundaries do not indicate independent resources

Future Projects

- Incorporate photography into stages of health and urban planning projects
- Self-rated health of residents prior to and post-construction
- Introduce method into public involvement, communication with various agencies
- Create “livability” route maps at transit stations

RESOURCES

- Corburn, J. (2009). *Toward the healthy city: People, places, and the politics of urban planning*. Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press.
- Fitzpatrick, K., & La, G. M. (2000). *Unhealthy places: The ecology of risk in the urban landscape*. New York: Routledge.
- Jacobs, J. (1961). *The death and life of great American cities*. New York: Vintage Books.
- American Planning Association-Healthy Communities Interest Group
- APHA-Forum on Transportation & Public Health
- Journal: *Health & Place*

THANK YOU