

OUR MISSION

The Trust for Public Land creates parks and protects land for people, ensuring healthy, livable communities for generations to come.

WHY we do it

WHAT we do **OUR INITIATIVES**

By 2025, we will directly engage more than 300 communities and improve quality of life for more than \$5 million people.



We will generate more than \$10 billion in funding for land protection and establish 500 protected places for public benefit, deploying innovative tools to advance community conservation goals.



SCHOOLYARDS

We will grow our schoolyards program to expand park access for nearly 6 million people across the country and open green schoolyands in 20 underserved school districts.



We will put a quality park within a 10-minute walk of five million people who currently lack access by creating new parks or transforming undenstilized parks in the communities of greatest need and by activating local and national partnerships.



We will connect more than 3 million people to 1,000 miles of local and national trails and greenways.

OUR COMMITMENT TO COMMUNITIES

Everyone deserves healthy communities. We create opportunities for all

HEALTH

people to experience the physical and mental health benefits nature provides, from close-to-home parks to zwe-inspiring outdoor experiences.



CLIMATE

liveryone deserves climate-smart communities. The parks we create and the lands we protect safeguard people from extreme heat, poor air and water quality, fixeding, and sea level rise, making communities more resilient and prepared for change.

EQUITY

Everyone deserves access to the benefits of nature. Working hand in hand with communities, we support the efforts of historically marginalized groups to create access to the outdoors by delivering park and green space solutions that energies their efforts and address wide-ranging challenges.

HOW we do it **OUR TOOL KIT**



PUBLIC LAND FOR **PUBLIC GOOD**

We help communities protect lands and waterways to benefit every one.



DATA AND INSIGHT

We help communities prioritize investments in public land, using data-driven mapping technology and insights to pinpoint where nature is most needed.



PARK CREATION AND TRANSFORMATION

We help communities create and transform parks to reflect local interests, cultures, heritage, and aspirations.



ADVOCACY

We mobilize support for critical bills and policies to advance the use of public land for societal good.



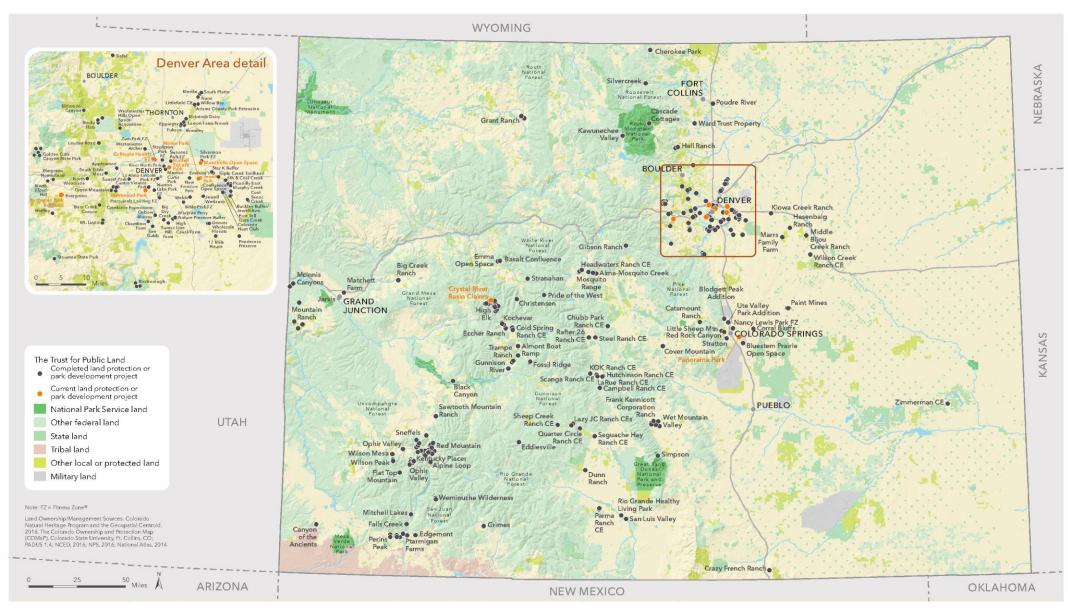
FUNDING AND LEVERAGE

We help communities generate public funding for parks and open space, leveraging donations to achieve a return of \$2,000 in public funds for every \$1 donated.

Join us to reimagine and realize the power of land for people to create stronger communities that move society forward.













Health

State of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

(World Health Organization, 1946)

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Range of health services, includes factors such as utilization, quality, financing, etc. (Braverman, 2003)

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Community Health

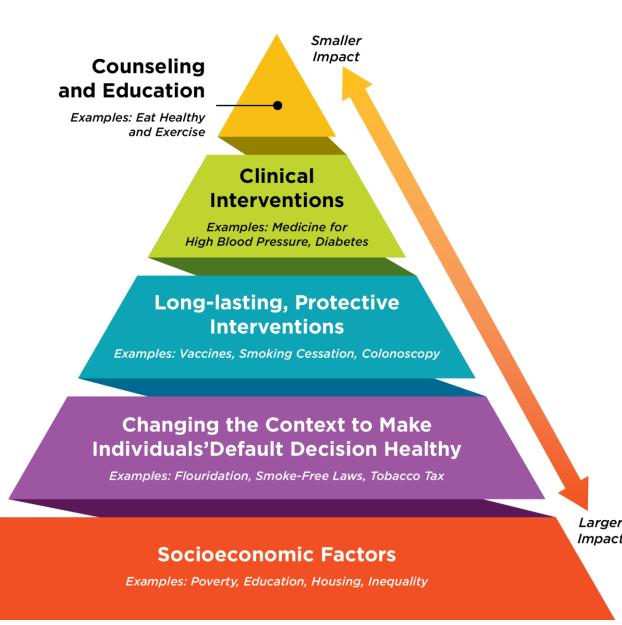
A multi-sector and <u>multi-disciplinary collaborative</u> enterprise that uses public health science, <u>evidence-based strategies</u>, another approach to engage and <u>work with communities</u>, in a culturally appropriate manner, to optimize the <u>health and quality of life</u> of all persons who live, work, or are otherwise active in a defined community or communities. (Goodman, 2014)

Upstream Thinking

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS AND SOCIAL NEEDS: MOVING BEYOND MIDSTREAM COMMUNITY **TACTICS** IMPACT Laws, policies, Improve and regulations that Community create community conditions upstream supporting health for all people. INDIVIDUAL Include patient screening questions IMPACT about social factors like housing and food access; use data to inform care and provide referrals. Addressing Individuals Social workers, community health midstream Social workers, and/or community-based Needs organizations providing direct support/assistance to meet patients social needs Medical Providina interventions Clinical Care downstream

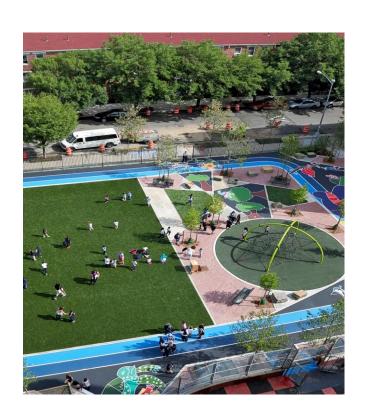
Source: Castrucci, B., & Auerbach, J. (2019). Meeting individual social needs falls short of addressing social determinants of health. Health Affairs Blog.

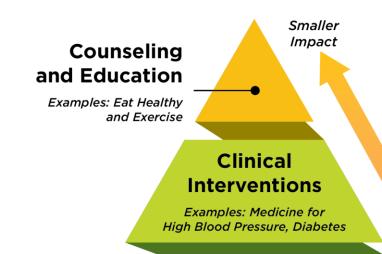
Upstream Thinking



Source: Frieden, T. R. (2010). A framework for public health action: the health impact pyramid. American journal of public health, 100(4), 590-595.

Parks & Health





Long-lasting, Protective Interventions

Examples: Vaccines, Smoking Cessation, Colonoscopy

Changing the Context to Make Individuals' Default Decision Healthy

Examples: Flouridation, Smoke-Free Laws, Tobacco Tax

Larger Impact

Socioeconomic Factors

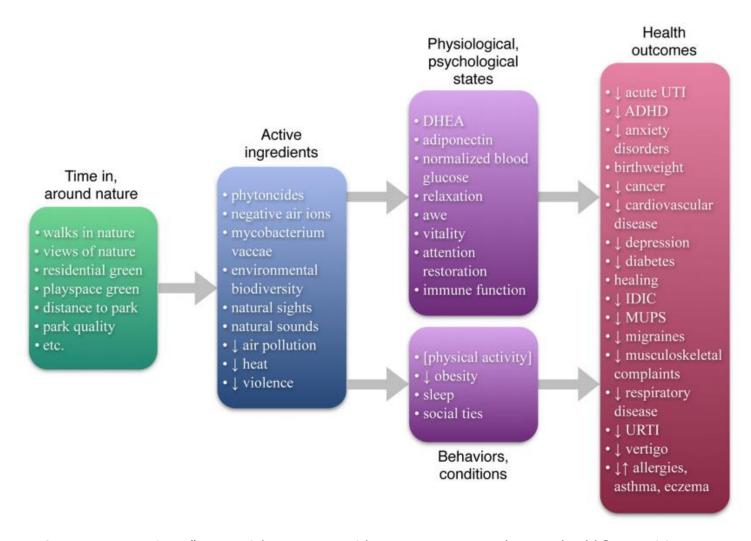
Examples: Poverty, Education, Housing, Inequality

Source: Frieden, T. R. (2010). A framework for public health action: the health impact pyramid. American journal of public health, 100(4), 590-595.

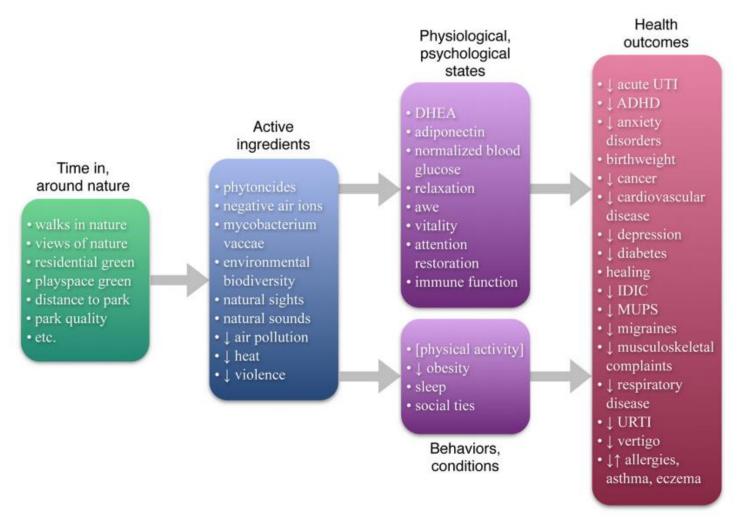
Social Determinants of Health

Conditions in the places where people live, learn, work, and play affect a wide range of health risks and outcomes (CDC, 2018)

Economic	Built	Education	Social	Food	Health &
Stability	Environment		Context	Insecurity	Healthcare
Earned income tax credits Medical bills support	Housing First programs Home improvement grants (e.g. asthma) Transportation support (patients) Public	Early Childhood Education/ Childcare Pediatric reading programs	Social integration programs Community plot improvements Anti-bias & racism training Violence	Hunger/ food access Food system changes Nutrition programs	Culturally & linguistically appropriate approach Coverage & access services Quality



Source: Kuo, Ming. "How might contact with nature promote human health? Promising mechanisms and a possible central pathway." Frontiers in psychology 6 (2015): 1093.



- ✓ Mood
- ✓ Blood pressure
- √ Heart rate
- ✓ Immune function
- ✓ Physical activity
- ✓ Social connectedness
- ✓ Air quality

Frumkin, H., Bratman, G. N., Breslow, S. J., Cochran, B., Kahn Jr, P. H., Lawler, J. J., ... & Wood, S. A. (2017). Nature contact and human health: A research agenda. Environmental health perspectives, 125(7), 075001.

Source: Kuo, Ming. "How might contact with nature promote human health? Promising mechanisms and a possible central pathway." Frontiers in psychology 6 (2015): 1093.





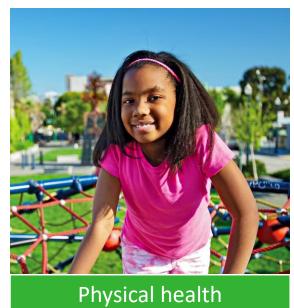
Mental health



Physical health



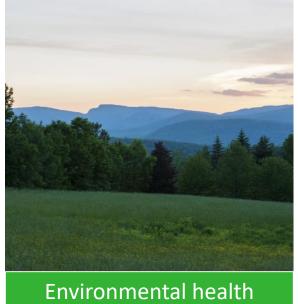
Social well-being





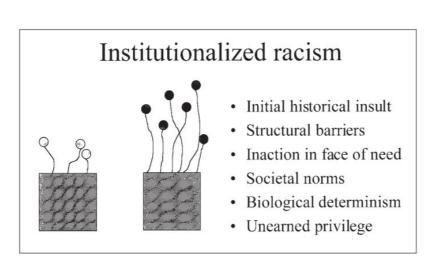
Mental health

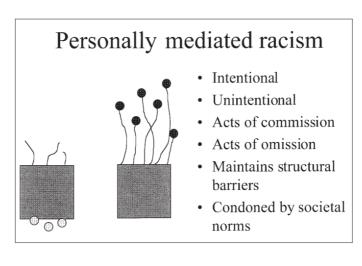


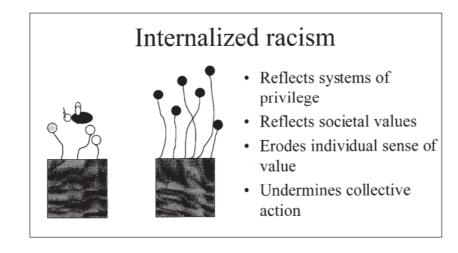


Health in America

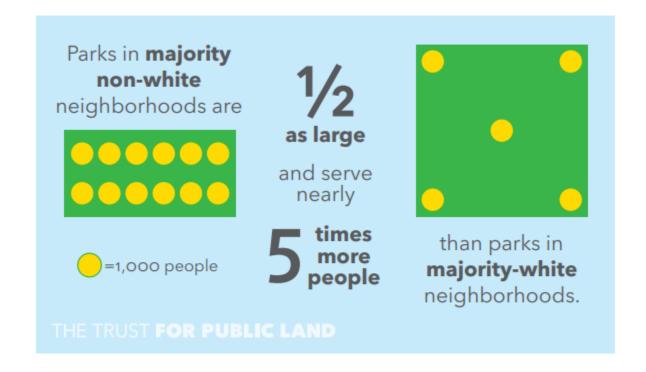
Race is a social construct. A proxy measure for Racism.



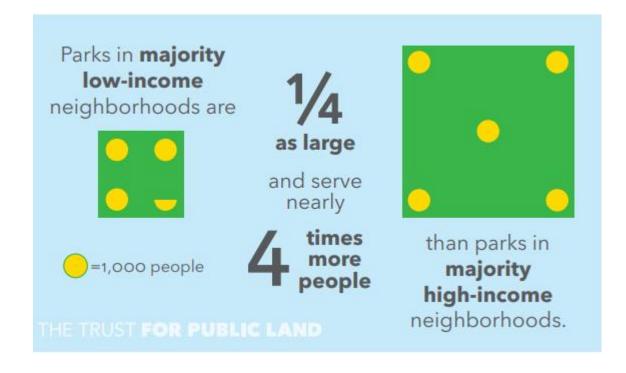


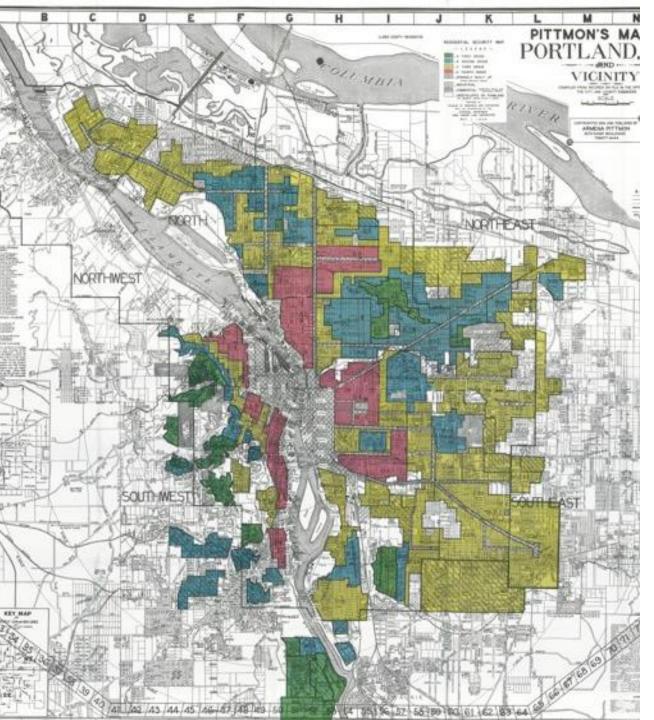


Park disparities: non-white communities



Park disparities: low-income communities





Structural racism

Historic wrongs contribute to today's inequities

https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2020-01-22/the-link-between-redlining-and-extreme-urban-heat

Equality









Equity





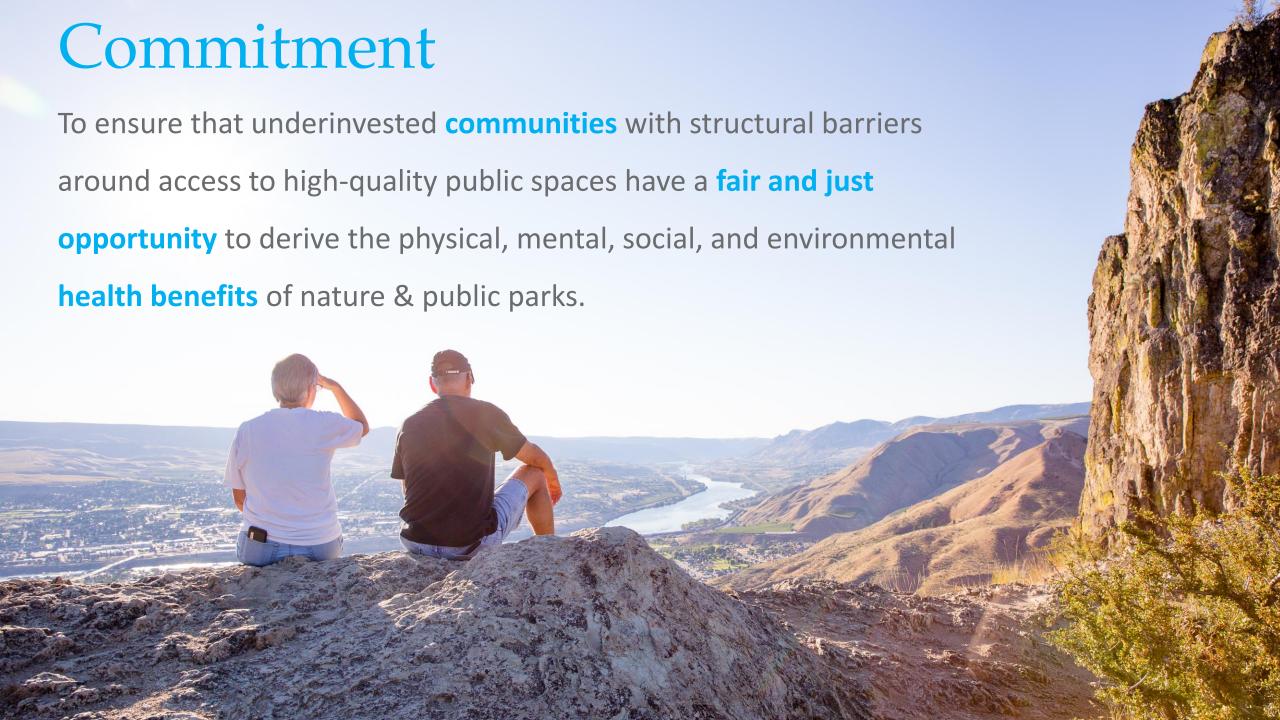






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Parks and the Pandemic

- Less likely to spread outdoors
- Pre-pandemic Context
 - Loneliness epidemic pre-covid19
 - American sedentary lifestyle
 - Increasing focus on mental health needs
 - Inequities; disparities; power differentials

Pandemic: Amplifies



Building Resilience



- Prioritize equity & justice
- Protect lands and parks
- Targeted investment
- Everyday places and views
- Multiple options
- Engage people to look at multiple benefits: land & people

