

**New Partnerships
for a New Age**

**Changing our Future
TOGETHER**

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Improve public health practice by developing and deploying innovative and entrepreneurial tools and solutions

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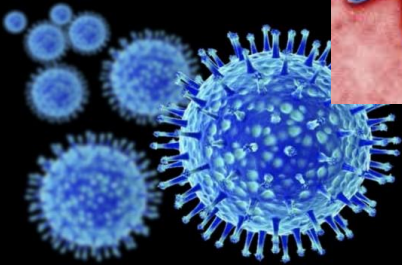
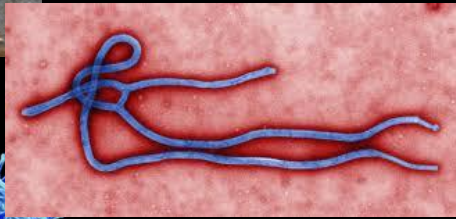
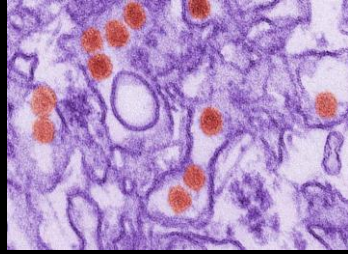
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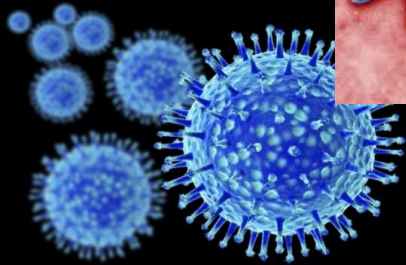
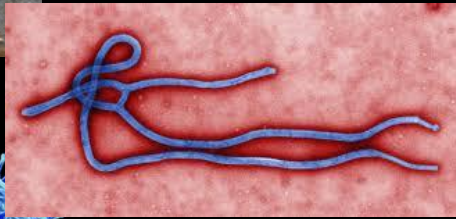
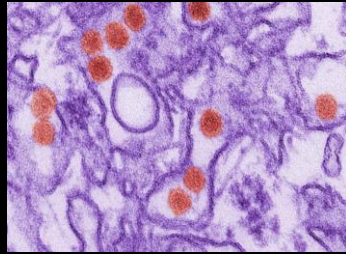
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Health v. Healthcare







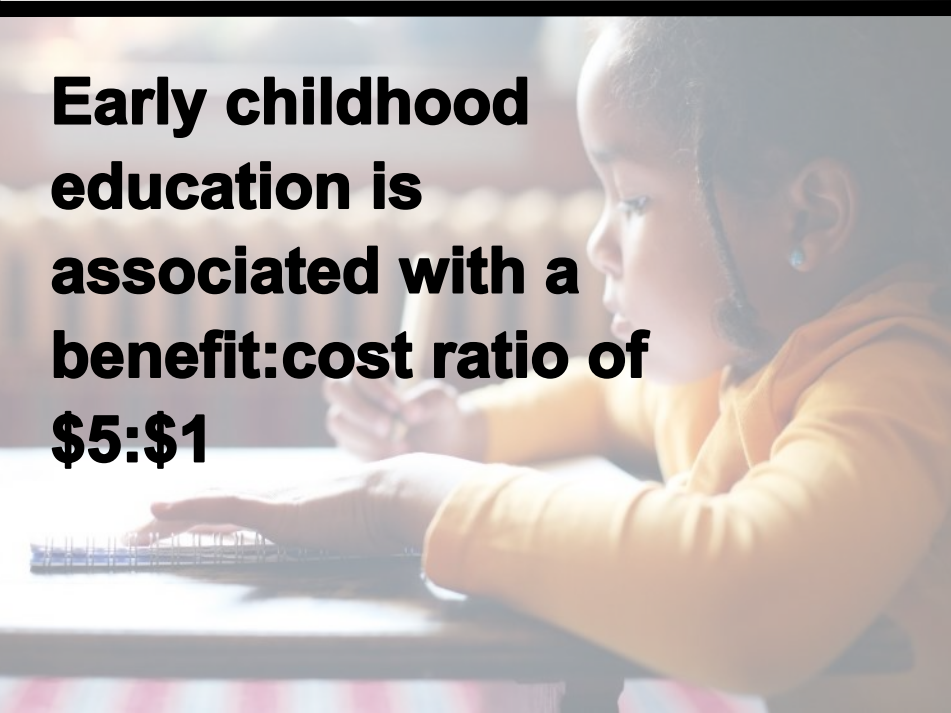




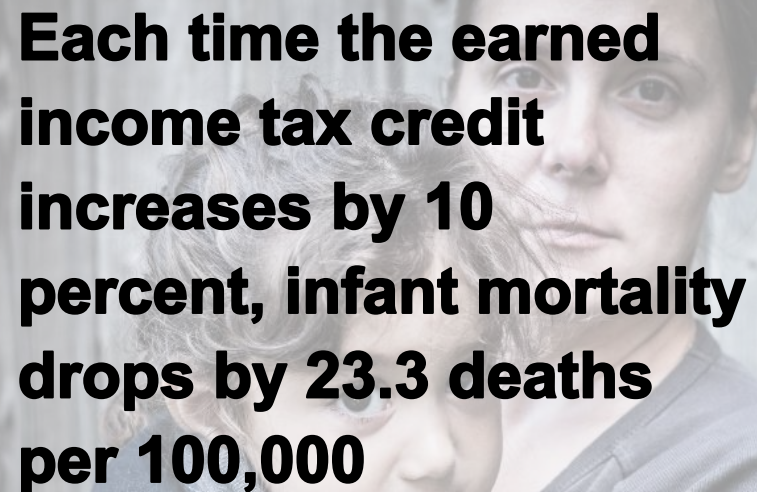
In a city of a million residents, 40 percent expansion of transit developments has an annual health benefit of \$216 million



After rehabilitating housing, 62% of adults have excellent health compared to 33% before



Early childhood education is associated with a benefit:cost ratio of \$5:\$1



Each time the earned income tax credit increases by 10 percent, infant mortality drops by 23.3 deaths per 100,000

Health involves everyone



vs.



Who can have a bigger impact on health?

Schools' water may be key to teens' kidney ills

+1 more By Samantha Melamed STAFF WRITER

Anna Okropiribce, 16, drinks from the water fountains at Northeast High School only when she's "desperate." The water is warm and metallic-tasting. "It's pretty gross," she said. "Once, I filled up my water bottle, and the water wasn't clear. It was gray. I got scared. I was like, I don't know if I should drink this."

That's cause for concern, given that poor water intake is a likely factor

in a startling phenomenon outlined in research published Thursday by a Children's Hospital of Philadelphia doctor. It is: The childhood risk of kidney stones — an affliction historically found most often in middle-aged

White men — has doubled in less than two decades.

The risk increased the most for adolescents, girls, and African Americans, pediatric urologist and epidemiologist Gregory Tasian found.

So, Children's — along with Philadelphia city agencies, the School District, and other partners — is pushing to improve water access in Philadelphia and particularly in city schools. Broken and dilapidated fountains have long been a source of complaints for students and teachers, who have gone so far as to demand water access in contract work rules. Some local students, meanwhile, are taking steps to improve their schools' drink-

ing water.

Tasian, whose research was published in the *Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology*, said he first saw the kidney-stone increase when he began practicing in 2005.

"Urologists who had been in practice 25 or 30 years were saying, at the beginning of their careers, the children with kidney stones were those with really rare and inherited metabolic conditions," he said. "Now, we're seeing

otherwise healthy children who just develop kidney disease much earlier in life."

Tasian and his colleagues analyzed nearly 153,000 medical records, dating from 1997 to 2012, from South Carolina, one of a few states that maintain a complete claims database. In that time, kidney-stone incidence increased 4.7 percent annually among teens, and 2.9 percent per year among African Americans. There was a 45



El Paso, TX

El Paso receives no overall medal, with three or fewer gold-, silver-, or bronze-rated policies.

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Paid Sick Leave

Paid sick leave laws reduce the spread of contagious illnesses, increase employment and income stability, and save cities money in health care costs.

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High-quality, Universal Pre-Kindergarten

Children who attend high-quality pre-k are more likely to succeed in school, go on to stable jobs and earn more as adults—all of which are linked to better health and stronger communities.

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Affordable Housing/Inclusionary Zoning

As cities grow, it's important that residents of all income levels have access to affordable housing that sets them up for good health.

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Complete Streets

Complete streets policies unlock opportunities by allowing city residents to safely walk, bike, drive and take public transit around their community.

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Alcohol Sales Control

Neighborhoods with high concentrations of alcohol outlets are linked to more drinking and higher rates of violence and driving under the influence. Policies that control the number of alcohol sales outlets can reduce crime, increase safety, and reduce spending on health care and criminal justice.

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Tobacco 21

Curbing tobacco use among young adults has been shown to decrease the number of people who start—and continue—smoking.

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Clean Indoor Air

Comprehensive smoke-free air laws protect non-smokers from secondhand smoke and reduce smokers' consumption of tobacco—the leading cause of preventable death in the US.

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Food Safety and Restaurant Inspection Rating

Policies requiring food establishments to publicly post safety inspection “grades” empower consumers, reduce foodborne illness rates and cut down on health care costs.

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Healthy Food Procurement

Policies that make sure healthy food options are available on public property aid city residents in making smart decisions that will help them achieve and maintain a healthy weight.

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