Communicating the Needs of Our Children

Li, X. (2013). Reconnecting planning to health: The multigenerational approach. Issue Brief. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University. Retrieved from http://cms.mildredwarner.org/p/173

In the face of skyrocketing health care costs and the declining health of the US population, multigenerational planning can be an effective tool to tackle health challenges. Multigenerational planning links each age group's diverse yet complementary health needs together, addresses the multi-dimensional elements of health, and can promote well-being both more equitably and efficiently. It also brings more funding opportunities to planners to create healthier communities for people of all ages.

Li, X. and Long, V. (2013). Diverse localities: Demographics matter. Issue Brief. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University. Retrieved from http://cms.mildredwarner.org/p/180

Considers the importance of local demographic analysis. Assesses how shifting demographics have yielded a different mix of housing and service needs that call for a new planning approach to cities, suburbs and rural areas.

Mulligan, G.M., Hastedt, S., and McCarroll, J.C. (2012). First-time kindergartners in 2010-11: First findings from the kindergarten rounds of the early childhood longitudinal study, kindergarten class of 2010-11 (ECLS-K:2011) (NCES 2012-049). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics. Retrieved from http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2012/2012049.pdf

Study of over 18,000 parents and children to track the health, academic abilities, and demographic characteristics of first-time American kindergarten students.

National Center for Education Statistics. (2013). Projections of education statistics to 2012: Fortieth edition. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University and Washington, DC: National Area Agencies on Aging. Retrieved from http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2013/2013008.pdf

Based on the 2000 census and expected population growth, the report presents projections for 2010 US school enrollment in all education levels, graduation rates, the availability of teachers, and expenditures for primary and secondary education.

UNICEF. (2004). Building child friendly cities: A framework for action. Florence, Italy: UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, International Secretariat for Child Friendly Cities. Retrieved from http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/416

Framework document defining and developing child-friendly cities that adopts a rights-based approach to ensuring a high quality of life for children in urban areas.

Warner, M.E., and Baran-Rees, R. (2012). The economic importance of families with children. Issue Brief. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University. Retrieved from http://cms.mildredwarner.org/p/129

Calls for planners and local government officials to give more attention to the economic benefits of families with children. Considers how some strategies for economic development have included marketing cities as retirement destinations for wealthy adults ("grey gold") or as creative hot-beds for young talent ("creative class"), yet vibrant communities need people of all ages for long-term economic stability.

Joint Use & Schoolyard Design

Joint Use

Active Living Research. (2012). Promoting physical activity through the shared use of school and community recreational resources. Research brief. Retrieved from www.activelivingresearch.org/files/ALR_Brief_SharedUse_April2012.pdf

Provides a holistic overview of the benefits joint use agreements bring to communities and common obstacles to achieving joint use agreements. Written for the general public in a format that is informative and easy to read.

Baker, T., & Masud, H. (2008). Liability risks for after-hours use of public school property to reduce obesity: A fifty-state survey. *Journal of School Health*, 80(10), 508-513. Retrieved from http://changelabsolutions.org/publications/liability-schools-50-states

Comprehensive review of legal structures and laws affecting joint use agreements in all 50 states.

Changelab Solutions. (2012). Opening school grounds to the community after hours: A toolkit for increasing physical activity through joint use agreements. Retrieved from http://changelabsolutions.org/publications/CA-JUA-toolkit

Comprehensive document on joint use agreements. Provides a checklist for developing joint use agreements.

Dunn, D. (2013). Making it work: Designing neighborhood schools for the entire community. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University. Retrieved from http://cms.mildredwarner.org/p/178

Issue brief that deals with the co-development and design of school facilities for joint use.

Filardo, M., Allen, M., Franklin, J., & Vincent, J. M. (2010). Joint use of public schools: A framework for a new social contract. 21st Century School Fund. Retrieved from http://citiesandschools.berkeley.edu/reports/2010_JU_Concept_Paper.pdf

Overview of joint use agreements, including a useful guide to joint use definitions and typologies.

Morken, L., & Baran-Rees, R. (2012). Joint use: School community collaboration. Issue Brief. Ithaca, NY: Department of City and Regional Planning, Cornell University.

Issue brief that provides an overview of joint use of school facilities in a concise format.

National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). (2013). Fast facts: Educational institutions. Retrieved from http://nces.ed.gov/fastfacts/display.asp?id=84

Rivin, A. (2013). Funding for multigenerational planning initiatives. Issue Brief. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University. Retrieved from http://cms.mildredwarner.org/p/176

Resource document that provides valuable sources of funding for multigenerational planning initiatives, including joint use.

Spengler, J. O. (2012). Promoting physical activity through the shared use of school and community recreational resources. Retrieved from www.activelivingresearch.org/files/ALR_Brief_SharedUse_April2012.pdf

Provides a holistic overview of the benefits joint use agreements bring to communities and common obstacles to achieving joint use agreements. Written for the general public in a format that is informative and easy to read.

Vincent, J. (2010). Partnerships for joint use: Expanding the use of public school infrastructure to benefit students and communities. Berkeley, CA: U of California, Berkeley. Retrieved from www.jointuse.org/resources/make-joint-use-happen/partnerships-for-joint-use-expanding-the-use-of-public-school-infrastructure-to-benefit-students-and-communities/

Comprehensive research report on joint use that places over 100 joint use examples into nine specific categories and provides a brief paragraph on each case example.

Vincent, J. (Forthcoming). Joint use of K-12 schools: Towards an analytical framework for promoting healthy communities. Berkeley, CA.

Review of over 200 joint use cases to develop an analytical framework and taxonomy for joint use. Briefly examines the equity issues related to park and recreational distribution.

Demographics, Health, & Greenspace

Besenyi, G, M., Kaczynski, A. T., Stanis, S. A. W., & Vaughan, K. B. (2013). Demographic variations in observed energy expenditure across park activity areas. *Preventive Medicine*, 56, 79–81.d

Peer-reviewed journal article that explores the relationship between the physical environment, demographic variation--such as age, race, and ethnicity—and physical activity. The study finds that physical activity is increased among seniors when paved walking paths are present and increased among children and adolescents when playgrounds are present.

Besenyi, G. M., Vaughan, K, B., Kaczynski, A. T., Stanis, S. A. W., Bergstrom, R., & Heinrich, K. M. (2013). Exploring the distribution of park availability, features, and quality across Kansas City, Missouri by income and race/ethnicity: An environmental justice investigation." *The Society of Behavioral Medicine*, 45, S28-S38.

Peer-reviewed journal article that finds access to parks alone is not enough to guarantee increased physical activity. The study finds that the quality of the design and presence of specific design features, such as playgrounds, plays an important role in increasing physical activity and park usage.

Chona, S., Wilson, J., & Wolch, J. (2010). Got green? Addressing environmental justice in park provision. *GeoJournal* 75, 229–248.

Study that shows Latinos, African Americans, and low-income groups in Los Angeles, California are more likely to live by parks with the potential for high levels of human congestion. Provides strategies for addressing parkland inequalities.

Cohen, D. A., Ehgal, A. S., Golinelli, G., Marsh, T., Mckenzie, T.L., & Williamson, S. (2009). New recreational facilities for the young and old in Los Angeles: Policy and programming implications. *Journal of Public Health Policy*, 2009: 248-263.

Peer-reviewed article that proves programming, maintenance, staffing, fees and hours of operation is as important to attracting park users as design.

Ghazaleh, R. A., Greenhouse, E., Homsy, G., & Warner, M. (2011). Using smart growth and universal design to link the needs of children and the aging population. APA Briefing Paper. Retrieved from
http://www.planning.org/research/family/briefingpapers/multigenerational.htm

Examines the importance of multigenerational planning in the context of shifting demographics in the United States.

Hartley, D., Swartz, J., Yousefian, A., & Ziller, E. (2009). Active Living for rural youth: Addressing physical inactivity in rural communities. *Journal of Public Health Management and Practice*, 15(3), 223-231. Retrieved from https://www.sanjuancollege.edu/Documents/AlliedHealth/HHPC/Fitness%20Education/ResearchArticles/ChildrenAndHealth/Active_Living_Rural_Youth.pdf

Examines the unique problems many rural communities face in trying to increase physical activity and access to recreational facilities and strategies for overcoming those challenges.

Israel, E., & Warner, M. (2008). Planning for family friendly communities. PAS Memo. Chicago: American Planning Association. Retrieved from www.planning.org/pas/memo/open/nov2008/

Results from a survey that assessed professional planners' attitudes about and barriers to family-friendly communities.

Li, X. (2013). Reconnecting planning to health: The multigenerational approach. Issue Brief. Cornell University: Ithaca, NY. Retrieved from http://cms.mildredwarner.org/p/173

Issue brief explaining the need for and the benefits of multigenerational communities.

National Recreation and Park Association. (2012). Parks & recreation in underserved areas: A public health perspective. Retrieved from www.nrpa.org/uploadedFiles/nrpa.org/Publications_and_Research/Research/Papers/Parks-Rec-Underserved-Areas.pdf

General overview of equity issues related to parkland distribution, quality, access, facilities for minority communities. Written for a general audience.

Raya, R., & Rubin, V. (2006). Safety, growth, and equity: Parks and open space. PolicyLink. Retrieved from www.policylink.org/atf/cf/%7B97C6D565-BB43-406D-A6D5-ECA3BBF35AF0%7D/SafetyGrowthEquity-ParksOpenSpace_final.pdf
Report explaining the challenges of maintaining and expanding greenspace during times of constrained budgets, strategies for achieving equity in green space distribution, and metrics for defining success.

Williams, D. T. (2010). The rural solution: How community schools can reinvigorate rural education. Center for American Progress. Retrieved from http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/education/report/2010/09/22/8376/the-rural-solution/

Comprehensive report specific to rural school districts. Deals with everything from teacher recruitment, to increasing parent and community involvement in schools, to getting more use out of school facilities, to attaining federal funding. Provides valuable case studies of rural community schools.

Design for Seniors

Bouck, C. (2008). Design for the ages. *Parks and Recreation*, June, 62-66.

Explores the increasing demand for active recreation among seniors.

Frank, L., Kerr, J., & Rosenberg, D. (2012). The role of the built environment in healthy aging: Community design, physical activity, and health among older adults. *Journal of Planning Literature, 27*(1), 43-60.

Literature review of the relation between physical design, seniors, and health. Identifies landscape and design features that improve physical activity among seniors.

Hickerson, B., Moore, A., Oakleaf, L., Edwards, M., James, P. A., Swanson, J., & Henderson, K. A. (2008). The role of a senior center in promoting physical activity for older adults. *Journal of Park and Recreation Administration*, 26 (1): 22-39.

Shows that recreational facilities alone are not enough to guarantee seniors will participate in recreation programs and that social structures and peer recognition strongly influence participation.

Leschin-Hoar, C. (2008). Addressing accessibility. *Parks and Recreation*, August, 44-49.

Provides tips from parks and recreation officials on how to develop and retrofit parks and recreation centers for the elderly.

Tedrick, T. (2004). Seniors set sights on staying competitive. *Parks and Recreation*, August, 28-33.

Article exploring growing demand among seniors to play competitive sports. Provides profiles of seniors according to level of engagement with competitive sports and overview of the most popular competitive sports among seniors.

Bosworth, M., Brownson, R. C., Fisher, J. K., & Li, F. (2005). Mulitlevel modeling of built environment characteristics related to neighbourhood walking activity in older adults. J*ournal of Epidemiology & Community Health*, 59, 558–564.

Explores the relationship between built environment components and how they interact at the neighborhood level to influence walking activity in older adults. Concludes that the interaction between the two has a significant impact on walking activity.

Schoolyard Design

Barbour, A. C. (1999). The impact of playground design on the play behaviors of children with differing levels of physical competence. *Early Chilhood Research Quarterly,* 14(1), 75-99.

Finds playground designs that incorporate a diverse mix of materials and play equipment provides learning and play opportunities for children of different physical abilities while supporting both social and physical skill development.

Boston Schoolyard Initiative. http://www.schoolyards.org/

Longstanding program with a wealth of information on schoolyard design and case studies.

Campbell, R., Lopez, R., Jennings, J. (2008). The Boston Schoolyard Initiative: A public-private partnership for rebuilding urban play spaces. *Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law*, 33(3), 617-638.

Explores the various components of the Boston Schoolyard Initiative, concluding that community partnerships and a ground up approach are essential to success and the schoolyards can become community assets with proper planning and design.

CPEHN. (2009). Unlocking the playground: Achieving equity in physical activity spaces. Retrieved from www.cpehn.org/pdfs/Joint%20Use%20Brief.pdf

General overview of joint use agreements and challenges and opportunities from start to finish.

Danks, S. (2010). *Asphalt to Ecosystems.* Oakland, CA; New Village Press. http://www.asphalt2ecosystems.org/

Award-winning book on schoolyard design from a registered landscape architect, replete with case studies and photos.

Gillman, A., Larson, C., & Pardee, M. (2005). CICK resource guide – Volume 4: Creating playgrounds for early childhood facilities. Retrieved from http://www.lisc.org/content/publication/detail/814

Insightful resource guide dealing specifically with how to design playgrounds for young children.

Learning Landscapes. University of Colorado. http://www.ucdenver.edu/academics/colleges/ArchitecturePlanning/discover/centers/LearningLandscapes/Pages/index.aspx

Innovative schoolyard design program in Denver, Colorado administered through the University of Colorado.

Parks & Health

Allen, D., Bashir, Z., Blanck H., Gordon, N., Goodman, A., Merriam, D., & Rutt, C. (2012). Let's go to the park today: The role of parks in obesity prevention and improving the public's health. *Childhood Obesity*, 8(5), 423-428.

A peer-reviewed journal article on the benefits of parks, including obesity prevention and healthy food choices. Discusses how to fund parks and overcome economic barriers of parkland development. Touches briefly on equity issues related to park access.

Godbey, G., & Mowen, M. (2010). The benefits of physical activity provided by park and recreation services: The scientific evidence. *National Recreation and Park Association*. Retrieved from www.nrpa.org/uploadedFiles/nrpa.org/Publications_and_Research/Research/Papers/Godbey-Mowen-Summary.PDF

Comprehensive report on the health benefits provided by parks and strategies for expanding park systems.

Sherer, P. M. The Trust of Public Land. (2006). The benefits of parks: Why America needs more city parks & open space. Retrieved from www.eastshorepark.org/benefits_of_parks%20tpl.pdf

Comprehensive document explaining the benefits of park space, including increased property values, environmental benefits, increased tourism, crime reduction, and health benefits.

UC Regents. (2011). Parks and recreation programs help reduce childhood obesity. Policy Brief. Berkeley, CA: U of California, Berkeley. Retrieved from www.activelivingresearch.org/files/PolicyBrief_ParkProximity_0.pdf

Study conducted in Los Angeles, CA that shows presence of parks and recreational programs reduce obesity. Concludes that recreational programs were more effective than park space in reducing obesity.

Schoolyards, Health & Academic Performance

Bell, A. C., & Dyment, J. E. (2007). Active by design: Promoting physical activity through school ground greening. *Children's Geographies*, 5(4), 463–477.

Explores the inter-relationship between schoolyard design and school culture in promoting physical activity among students. Concludes both are equally important in promoting physical activity and diverse play.

Dietz, W. H., Lee, S. M., Mckenna, M. L., & Wechsler, H. (2004). The role of schools in preventing childhood obesity. The State Education Standard. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/physicalactivity/pdf/roleofschools_obesity.pdf

Explores the obesity epidemic and the role of schools in combatting obesity. Strong focus on school programming and school services to fight obesity.

Kuo, F. E., & Taylor, A. F. (2011). Could exposure to everyday green spaces help treat ADHD? Evidence from children's play settings. *Applied Psychology: Health and Well-being*, 3(3), 281-303.

Peer-reviewed research that concludes exposure to certain varieties of green spaces reduces ADHD in children.

Malone, K., & Tranter, P. J. (2004). Geographies of environmental learning: An exploration of children's use of school grounds. *Children's Geographies*, 2(1), 131-155.

In-depth examination of schoolyard design and its relation to social, physical, and educational learning objectives.

Matsouka, R. H. (2011). Student performance and high school landscapes: Examining the links. *Landscape & Urban Planning, 97, 273-282.*

Study that finds standardized test scores, graduation rates, and percentages of students planning to attend a four-year college increase with schools where classrooms have views towards natural elements, such as trees and shrubs.

Designing Neighborhood Schools

American Federation of Teachers (AFT). (2012). Closing schools to improve student achievement: What the research and researchers say. Washington, D.C. Retrieved from http://www.aft.org/pdfs/teachers/closingschools1012.pdf.

Studying showing the effects of closing schools on student performance. Found that there was no clear improvement on student achievement by closing schools and moving them to marginally better ones.

Bruske, E. (2010). The slow cook: Families turn out for a school garden raising. Washington, D.C. Retrieved from http://www.theslowcook.com/2011/03/20/families-turn-out-for-a-school-garden-raising/

Website of a parent and volunteer at Stoddert Elementary. Shows the progress being made on a nearby community garden plot established near the school

Council for Educational Facilities Planners International (CEFPI). (2012). Stoddert Elementary, James D. Mcconnell Award. Retrieved from http://macconnell.cefpi.org/

Description of Stoddert Elementary, as well as the award it received for exceptional school design

Council for Educational Facilities Planners International (CEFPI). (2012). Central Region High School #13, Exhibition of school planning and architecture narrative. Retrieved from http://www.cefpi.org/i4a/pages/index.cfm?pageid=4074

Detailed description and narrative about Sonia Sotomayor High school. Describes the design as well as the process of constructing the school.

Curtis, E. (2003). School Builders Wiley-Academy West Sussex, Great Britain

Text highlighting the innovative ways architects are approaching schools, from highly sustainable school environments to community schools.

Engberg, J., Gill. B., Zamarro, G., & Zimmer, R. (2012). Closing schools in a shrinking district: Do student outcomes depend on which schools are closed? *Journal of Urban Economics*. vol. 71, no. 2, 189-203.

Firm findings suggesting that students do not benefit from school closings.

Filardo, M. (2011). PK-12 public school facility infrastructure fact sheet. 21st Century School Fund. Washington, D.C. Retrieved from http: //www.21csf.org/csf-home/Documents/FactSheetPK12PublicSchoolFacilityInfrastructure.pdf.

Useful facts about the conditions of America's schools.

Filardo, M. (2009). For generations to come: A leadership guide to renewing public school buildings. 21st Century School Funds. Washington, D.C. Retrieved from http://www.21csf.org/csf-home/Documents/Organizing_Manual.pdf

Guide to Improving the physical condition of primary and secondary schools as well as helpful tips about joint use.

Filardo M. et. Al. (2008). Quality schools, healthy neighborhoods and the future of DC. 21ST Century School Fund. Washington, D.C. Retrieved from http://www.21csf.org/csf-home/DocUploads/DataShop/DS_296.pdf

Study showing the impact of investing in DC neighborhood schools on the regional economy.

Interview with DesignShare and Beth Herbert. (2006). DesignShare.

Interview of the first principal at crow island elementary, noting the impact that being in a well-designed school had on her as well as the students

Interview with Elizabeth Curtis provided in School Builders. (2003). West Sussex, Great Britain. Wiley Academy Publishers.

Interview with architect Ray Bordwell about the process Perkins and Will performs to get a better understanding of the school and the community they are building it in.

Israel, E. and Warner, M. (2008). Planning for family friendly communities. PAS Memo, American Planning Association, Chicago, IL. November 2008. Retrieved from http://www.planning.org/pas/memo/open/nov2008/

Issue brief that points to the importance of designing for all ages.

Kealy. (n.d.).Stoddert Elementary: A District of Columbia public school: School Garden. Layton L. 2013. Activists to U.S. Education Department: Stop school closings now. New York Times. Retrieved from http://www.stoddert.org/academics/school-garden/

A brief description of the school garden at Stoddert.

Lackney, J. A., & Tanner, K. C. (2006). Educational facilities planning: Leadership, architecture, and management. Boston, MA. Pearson Education.

Entire text meant to help guide the planning, siting, and management of schools.

Li, X. (2013). Reconnecting planning to health: The multigenerational approach. Issue Brief. Ithaca, NY: Department of City and Regional Planning, Cornell University.

Issue brief on the impacts of multigenerational planning on health.

Long, V. and Li, X. (2013). Diverse localities: Demographics matter. Issue Brief. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University.

Issue brief about the demographic trends now facing American communities.

Miller, A., & Duffont, A. (2009). Students and seniors gather to play wii. The Eagle's Voice. Retrieved from http://my.hsj.org/Schools/Newspaper/tabid/100/view/frontpage/schoolid/1487/articleid/253475/newspaperid/1470/Students_and_seniors_gather_to_play_Wii.aspx

Short Article detailing the interaction between students and elders at Central High School in New Jersey.

Morken, L., & Baran-Rees, R. (2012). Joint use: School community collaboration. Issue Brief. Ithaca, NY: Department of City and Regional Planning, Cornell University. Retrieved from http://cms.mildredwarner.org/p/147

Issue Brief about using joint use agreements to establish the school as a community resource.

National Center for Education Statistics. (2012). The condition of America's schools. Retrieved from http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2012/2012045.pdf

Full report about the student population in American Schools.

National Center for Education Statistics. (2012). Fast facts: Back to school statistics. Retrieved from http://nces.ed.gov/fastfacts/display.asp?id=372

Fast Facts Report that provides succinct facts about the condition of schools, students, and education in America.

North, T. (2013). Multigenerational schoolyards: Capturing the full potential of joint use agreements. Issue Brief. Ithaca, NY: Department of City and Regional Planning, Cornell University. Retrieved from http://cms.mildredwarner.org/p/174

Issue Brief about the use of schoolyards as tools for multigenerational interaction.

Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development OECD. (1995). Schools for cities. PEB Papers. Paris: Programme on Educational Building.

Pew Research Center Social and Demographic Trend's Project. (2010). The return of the multi-generational family household. DC. Pew Research Center

Research that shows the increase in multigenerational households, due to a number of reasons.

Robert Charles Lesser & Co. (2009). Impact of demographic trends: Generations in transition. Retrieved from http://www.rclco.com/generalpdf/general_Mar1420131034_September_11_2012_-_Logan_for_Florida_APA21.pdf

Study showing the desires of aging baby boomers to age in place.

Ringers, J. Jr., & Decker, L. E. (1995). School community centers: Guidelines for interagency planners. Charlottesville, VA: Mid-Atlantic Center for Community Education

Additional text about establishing community based schools.

Ross Barney Architects. Cesar Chavez Multicultural Academic Center. Project details. Retrieved from http://www.rbarc.com/places/?name=Cesar+Chavez+Multicultural+Academic+Center

Architect responsible for the construction of Cesar Chavez Elementary.

Schneider, J. (2010). Joint use facilities where everybody benefits. *Building Design and Construction.* Retrieved from http://www.bdcnetwork.com/joint-use-facilities-where-everybody-benefits

An article outlining schools and examples of successful designs for joint use by students and the community.

United States Green Building Council (USGBC). (2007). National Capital Region Chapter, Tour Stoddert elementary school

Green Building Council Profile of Stoddert elementary which highlights sustainable features of the school.

Demographics

Berube, A. (2011). The state of metropolitan America: Suburbs and the 2010 census. Speech from the suburbs and the 2010 Census National Conference. Retrieved from http://www.brookings.edu/research/speeches/2011/07/14-census-suburbs-berube

Speech arguing that the convergence of demographic trends in urban and suburban areas is rendering the distinction between those areas less acute. Author calls for a city approach to addressing demographic changes, arguing that metropolitan institutions and amenities are the means to improve quality of life for all residents.

Frey, W.H. (2011). The uneven aging and 'younging' of America: State and metropolitan trends in the 2010 census". Brookings Metropolitan Policy Program. Retrieved from http://www.brookings.edu/~/media/research/files/papers/2011/6/28%20census%20age%20frey/0628_census_aging_frey.pdf.

Demographic analysis of data from the 1990, 2000 and 2010 decennial censuses. Findings reveal that the demographic challenge in the decades ahead will be to balance the youth's needs with the needs of baby boomers and seniors who are aging-in-place everywhere.

Glasgow, N. & Brown, D. L. (2012). Rural ageing in the United States: Trends and contexts. *Journal of Rural Studies*. 28(4), 422-431.

Article notes that the older population is disproportionately concentrated in rural areas and analyzes the diversity of rural ageing situations across America. Underlines that rural ageing provides both challenges and opportunities for different localities and that population change must be studied over a long period of time to understand implications and develop appropriate local responses.

Kandel, W. & Parrado, E. A. (2005). Restructuring of the US meat processing industry and new Hispanic migrant destinations. *Population and Development Review*, 31: 447–471.

Research linking Hispanic population growth and geographic dispersion to Industrial restructuring. Results highlight the importance of industrial transformations in the meat processing industry for understanding Hispanic migration to new geographic destinations across the United States.

Morken, L. & Warner, M.E. (2012). Planning for the aging population: Rural responses to the challenge. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University and Washington, DC: National Area Agencies on Aging. Retrieved from http://cms.mildredwarner.org/p/146

As the U.S. anticipates a rapid rise in older residents, municipalities of all sizes must prepare for their roles in meeting the needs of this group. This brief highlights a 2010 survey of more than 1,400 local governments across the country to learn how communities are responding, particularly in rural areas.

Myers, D. (2013). Diversity and aging in America: Shifting demographics provide a new opportunity for planning leadership. Planning Magazine. Mar 2013. Retrieved from http://www.planning.org/planning/2013/mar/diversityandaging.htm.

Article discussing a wide range of demographic changes and their planning implications. Author calls for a more flexible and creative planning paradigm to accommodate diverse demands in housing, transportation, services, etc.

Sáenz, R. (2012). Rural race and ethnicity. From L. J. Kulcsár, K.J. Curtis (eds.), International Handbook of Rural Demography, International Handbooks of Population 3, DOI 10.1007/978-94-007-1842-5_17.

Chapter provides an overview of the socioeconomic situation of different racial groups in rural areas and barriers these groups face in securing employment. Gives particular consideration to the meat processing industry and Latino in-migration.

Smith, K. E. & Mattingly, M. J. (2012). Rural families in transition. From L. J. Kulcsár, K.J. Curtis (eds.), International Handbook of Rural Demography, International Handbooks of Population 3, DOI 10.1007/978-94-007-1842-5_17.

Article identifies the differences between urban and rural demographic changes and transformations to the patterns of family life and living situations. Acknowledges growing similarities between urban and rural places, but highlights how the distinct nature of rural areas may call for different, tailored approaches for service delivery such as transportation.

Spivak, J. (2013). House hunting: Are demographics destiny? Developers and others are betting 'yes'. Planning Magazine. Mar 2013. Retrieved from http://www.planning.org/planning/2013/mar/househunting.htm.

Article discussing how demographic changes affect the housing market, suggesting that planners need to make planning more flexible for creative developers to address a new trends in housing needs.

Funding

Annie E. Casey Foundation.
http://www.aecf.org

> Is a charitable organization dedicated to helping disadvantaged and at risk children. Each year the Foundation awards $122 million in grants to states, cities, and neighborhoods for initiatives that support its mission, "to foster public policies, human services, and community supports that more effectively meet the needs of vulnerable children and families.

Brookdale Foundation Group.
http://www.brookdalefoundation.org/index.html

> Awards grants to organizations and initiatives that support their mission to enhance the quality of life of America's elderly.

Center for Disease Control Community Transformation Grant Program.
http://www.cdc.gov/communitytransformation/

> Can fund projects that help make communities more livable for individuals across the lifecycle by enabling awardees to implement programs that support health and wellness initiatives. In 2012, the CDC awarded $70 million to 40 communities, directly impacting 9.2 million individuals.

Center for Disease Control Healthy Communities Program.
http://www.cdc.gov/healthycommunitiesprogram/

> Helps to prevent chronic disease by reducing health risk factors and working to attain health equity through positive interventions at schools, work sites, health care facilities, and other community locations.

Grantmakers in Aging (GIA).
http://www.giaging.org/about/

> A membership organization comprised of philanthropies dedicated to improving the experience of aging. In partnership with the Pfizer Foundation, GIA has awarded five communities a total of $750,000 to aid in the effort to create age-friendly places through their *Community AGEnda* program. As a result of the EngAGEment Initiative, more than $5,380,552 in funding from aging has been granted from over 22 member foundations.

Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act.
http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/map21/

> Provides over $105 billion in funding for transportation programs in 2013 and 2014. The Transportation Alternatives provision of this act provides a variety of alternative transportation projects from recreational trail programs to roadway design and construction projects.

Partners for Livable Communities.
http://www.livable.org/about-us

> Supports multi-generational planning interventions in your community through supporting initiatives that promote quality of life, economic development, and social equity. Partners is a non-profit leadership organization that promotes livable communities through technical assistance, identifying best practices, coalition-building, resource sharing, workshops, and training.

Partnership for Sustainable Communities.
http://www.sustainablecommunities.gov/index.html

> A federal program that provides funds for initiatives that can help make cities and towns more child and age friendly. Since its inception in 2009, the partnership has awarded over $3.5 billion to more than 700 communities.

Older Americans Act (OAA) and The National Family Caregiver Support Program (NFSCP).
http://www.gu.org/OURWORK/PublicPolicy/OlderAmericansAct.aspx

> Helps fund multigenerational initiatives. In the 2012 fiscal year, $1.9 billion in federal funding was allocated to support Older American Act programs.

Safe Routes to School Programs.
http://www.saferoutesinfo.org

> Encourages children to walk and bike to school by improving safety and accessibility as well as reducing traffic and air pollution in the vicinity of schools.

USDA Rural Development Grants.
http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/Home.html

> Provides funds for a variety of economic development, infrastructure, public facilities, and service projects in rural communities. In the current fiscal year, USDA Rural

Development will administer $38 billion in loans and grants through various programs from housing assistance to Broadband initiatives.

Health

International Context for Age-Friendly & Child-Friendly Cities

Woolcock, G., & Steele, W. (2008). Child-friendly community indicators: A literature review. Queensland, Australia: Griffith University, NSW Commission for Children and Young People. Retrieved from http://kids.nsw.gov.au/uploads/documents/Child%20friendly%20community%20indicators%20literature%20review1.pdf.

Comprehensive literature review on various indicators of child-friendly cities. Key concepts include children's agency, security and positive sense of self.

World Health Organization (WHO). (2007). Global age-friendly cities: A guide. Retrieved from www.who.int/aging/publications/Global_age_friendly_cities_Guide_English.pdf.

Informed by WHO's approach to active ageing, the Guide aims at engaging cities to become more age-friendly, providing a comprehensive checklist for building age-friendly cities.

Facts & News: Aging, Rising Health Care Costs, Individual & Societal Challenges - U.S. Health Status

Centers for Disease Control. (2010). Childhood overweight and obesity. *Obesity and Overweight for Professionals: Childhood* | DNPAO | CDC. Retrieved from www.cdc.gov/obesity/childhood/index.html.

Childhood health issues.

Federal Interagency Forum on Aging Related Statistics. (2012). Older Americans 2012: Key indicators of well being. Retrieved from http://www.agingstats.gov/agingstatsdotnet/Main_Site/Data/2012_Documents/Docs/EntireChartbook.pdf

Report of U.S. aging related statistics and interpretation

National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). (2012). Health, United States, 2011: With special feature on socioeconomic status and health. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Report of U.S. national health statistics and interpretation.

World Health Organization (WHO). (2009). Global health risks: Mortality and burden of disease attributable to selected major risks. Retrieved from http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/GlobalHealthRisks_report_full.pdf.

Eight risk factors are alcohol use, tobacco use, high blood pressure, high body mass index, high cholesterol, high blood glucose, low fruit and vegetable intake, and physical inactivity, accounting for 61% of cardiovascular deaths.

Rising Health Care Costs

Appleby, J., & News, K.H. (2012). Seven factors driving up your health care costs. *PBS NewsHour.* Retrieved from http://www.pbs.org/newshour/rundown/2012/10/seven-factors-driving-your-health-care-costs.html.

Facts and discussions about U.S. skyrocketing health care costs.

Auerbach, D.I., & Kellermann, A.L. (2011). A decade of health care cost growth has wiped out real income gains for an average U.S. family. *Health Affairs*, 30 (9). Retrieved from http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/research_briefs/2011/RAND_RB9605.pdf.

RAND Corporation research report on the impacts of rising health care costs on the American families. Key findings include that the increasing health care costs have substantially eroded what an average family has left to spend on everything else.

Berkman, B.J., & Kaplan, D.B. (2012). Family caregiving for the elderly. Merck Manual for Health Care Professionals. Retrieved from http://www.merckmanuals.com/professional/geriatrics/social_issues_in_the_elderly/family_caregiving_for_the_elderly.html.

About 80% of home health care services (physical, emotional, social, economic) are provided by family caregivers. This is a brief article discussing the facts as well as pros and cons of family caregiving.

Kane, J. (2012). Health costs: How the U.S. compares with other countries. PBS Newshour. Retrieved from http://www.pbs.org/newshour/rundown/2012/10/health-costs-how-the-us-compares-with-other-countries.html.

OECD. (2012). OECD health data 2012: How does the United States compare. Retrieved from http://www.oecd.org/unitedstates/BriefingNoteUSA2012.pdf.

Multigenerational Living

Fleck, C. (2010). Multigenerations under one roof. AARP. Retrieved from
http://www.aarp.org/home garden/housing/info-05-2009/wo05_intergen.html.

   AARP articles on various aspects of multigenerational households. Facts and stories of
   multigenerational living, discussions on the economic rationale, challenges and rewards
   of such living arrangement are provided.

Goyer, A. (2010). When generations share space. AARP. Retrieved from
http://www.aarp.org/relationships/grandparenting/info-03-
2009/goyer_grandparents_moving_in.html.

Myers, D. (2013). Diversity and aging in america: Shifting demographics provide new
   opportunity for planning leadership. *Planning:* March 2013.

   Planning magazine article linking changing demographics, housing market and planning
   considerations together.

Pew Research Center. (2010). The return of the multi-generational family household. Retrieved
   from http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2010/03/18/the-return-of-the-multi-generational-
   family-household/.

   Pew Research report on new trends of living arrangement, suggesting a comeback of
   multigenerational households in the U.S. Multifaceted factors are analyzed, including
   age, ethnicity, gender, etc.

Linking the Needs & Potential of Children/Youth and Seniors

Forrest, C.B., & Riley, A.W. (2004). Childhood origins of adult health: A basis for life-course
   health policy. *Health Affairs,* 23 (5): 155–164. Retrieved from
   http://content.healthaffairs.org/content/23/5/155.long.

   A research paper providing an overview of the science underpinning the correlation
   between child and adult health and a life-course based health policy model. The paper
   uses the examples of childhood obesity and the importance of the family to show how
   health policy should be crafted to account for the developmental context of risk exposure,
   to promote the resilience of the individual, and to prevent disorders and their
   consequences.

Fried, L.P., Freedman, M., Carlson, M.C., & Frick, K.D. (2004). A social model for health
   promotion for an aging population: Initial evidence on the experience corps model.
   Journal of Urban Health 81: 64–78.

Using the case of the Experience Corps, the research examines whether there is evidence of health promoting effects in a volunteering program that place older volunteers in public elementary schools. The research suggests increase in the social, physical, and cognitive activity of the senior volunteers and improved educational outcomes for children.

Greenhouse, E., Homsy, G., & Warner, M.E. (2010). Multigenerational planning: linking the needs of children and elders. Planning Across Generations. Cornell University. Retrieved from http://cms.mildredwarner.org/p/130.

Discussing the economic imperatives of linking children and elders. While some strategies for economic development have included marketing cities as retirement destinations for wealthy adults ("grey gold") or as creative hot-beds for young talent ("creative class"), vibrant communities need people of all ages for long-term economic stability.

Moore, C.W., & Allen, J.P. (1996). The effects of volunteering on the young volunteer. *The Journal of Primary Prevention.* 17(2): 231–258.

This article reviews some of the best researched volunteer service programs for adolescents and results suggest that diverse, successful volunteer programs for adolescents, along with school-based support, are related to improvements in both the academic and social arenas.

Ramnarace, C. (2011). The surprising caregiver: Your grandchild. AARP. Retrieved from http://www.aarp.org/relationships/care giving/info-08-2011/grandchild-as-caregiver.html.

Discussing the potential and benefits of grandchildren as caregivers.

The Link between Built Environment & Health

Building health communities for active aging awards 2010. Retrieved from http://www.epa.gov/aging/bhc/awards/2010/index.html

EPA Aging Initiative awards, given to programs and practices that reflect the best and most comprehensive implementation of smart growth and active aging at the neighborhood, municipal, tribal, county, and regional levels. 2010 Award-winning communities and programs are: City of Charlotte (NC), Brazos Valley Council of Governments (TX), Fairfax County Department of Neighborhood & Community Services (VA), and Philadelphia Corporation for Aging (PA).

Built Environment + Public Health Curriculum. Retrieved from http://www.bephc.com/

A website aiming at re-connecting planning and public health by offering an interdisciplinary undergraduate, graduate, or continuing education curriculum. Initiated by *Nisha D. Botchwey, PhD, MCRP, MPH*, Associate Professor at Georgia Institute of Technology.

Engelke, P., Frank, L., & Schmid, T. (2003). Health and community design: The impact of the built environment on physical activity. Washington, DC: Island Press.

Frumkin, H., Frank, L., & Jackson, R. (2004). Urban sprawl and public health: designing, planning, and building for healthy communities. Washington, DC: Island Press.

Researches exploring the relationship between physical planning and health promotion.

Healthy Communities: Best Practices & Planning/Design Recommendations

American Planning Association (APA). (2012). Planning for public health. *APA Research*. Retrieved from http://www.planning.org/research/publichealth/.

———. 2013a. Planning for public health. APA Research. Retrieved from http://www.planning.org/research/publichealth/.

———. 2013b. Planning and community health research center. APA National Centers for Planning. Retrieved from https://www.planning.org/nationalcenters/health/.

All-encompassing information portals for health-related planning efforts within various domains of APA. Content under development.

Emery, J., Crump, C., & Hawkins, M. (2007). Formative evaluation of AARP's active for life campaign to improve walking and bicycling environments in two cities. *Health Promotion Practice* 8(4): 403–14. Retrieved from http://hpp.sagepub.com/content/8/4/403.full.pdf

AARP conducted a 2.5-year social-marketing campaign to improve physical activity levels among older adults in Richmond, Virginia and Madison, Wisconsin. This article presents formative evaluation findings from the campaign's policy/environmental change component.

Mays, G.P., & Smith, S.A. (2011). Evidence links increases in public health spending to declines in preventable deaths. *Health Affairs* 30 (8): 1–10. doi:10.1377/hlthaff.2011.0196.http://content.healthaffairs.org/content/early/2011/07/19/hlthaff.2011.0196.full.pdf+html.

Research exploring the correlation between public health spending and declines in preventable deaths. Results suggest that although increased public health investments

can produce improvements in health, spending itself is not sufficient; improvements in public health practices are needed as well.

PolicyLink: Health Equity: Retrieved from
http://www.policylink.org/site/c.lkIXLbMNJrE/b.5136633/k.2E57/PolicyLink_Center_for_Health_Equity_and_Place.htm

PolicyLink Center for Health Equity and Place. Reports, tools and advocacy resources.

New Funding Opportunities for Healthy Communities- Affordable Care Act
Alperovitz, G., & Zuckerman, D. (2013). Going outside the hospital walls to improve health: Obamacare provision requires nonprofit hospitals reach out to the community, emphasizing link between poverty and poor health. *The Baltimore Sun*. Retrieved from http://www.baltimoresun.com/news/opinion/oped/bs-ed-obamacare-poverty-20130228,0,3299922.story.

Zuckerman, D. (2013). Hospitals building healthier communities: Embracing the anchor mission. Takoma Park, MD: The Democracy Collaborative at the University of Maryland. Retrieved from http://community-wealth.org/sites/clone.community-wealth.org/files/downloads/Zuckerman-HBHC-2013.pdf.

CDC
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (2012). Program overview. *CDC's Healthy Communities Program*. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/healthycommunitiesprogram/overview/index.htm.

CDC's Healthy Communities Program is engaging communities and collaborating with national networks to focus on chronic disease prevention. This is an information and resource portal for all planning related CDC initiatives, including best practices, training materials, tools, funding and networking opportunities.

Informal Networks

Barker, J., Morrow, J., & Mitteness, L.S. (1998). Gender, informal social support networks, and elderly urban African Americans. Journal of Aging Studies, 12(2), 199-222.

Gender differences in informal social support.

Chappell, N. & Segall, A. (1989). Health, helping networks and well-being. *Journal of Aging Studies*, 3(4), 313 – 324.

The mediating effect of illness specific helping networks on the relationship between health and subjective well-being.

Cloutier-Fisher, D., Kobayashi, K. & Smith, A. (2011). The subjective dimension of social isolation: A qualitative investigation of older adults' experiences in small social support networks. *Journal of Aging Studies*, 25, 407–414.

How having a small social network by itself is not a sufficient marker of social isolation and/or loneliness.

Cohen, C. I., Holmes, D., Teresi, J., & Sokolovsky, J. (1988). Gender, networks and adaptation among an inner-city population. *Journal of Aging Studies*, 2(1), 45 – 56.

The gender differences and similarities in the various social network dimensions and the use of these networks to fulfill needs and cope with physical illness.

Crowell, L. F. (2004). Weak ties: A mechanism for helping women expand their social networks and increase their capital. *The Social Science Journal*, 41, 15–28.

Social support networks and their impact on women's ability to expand their social connections and increase access to opportunities, resources, and jobs, thus supporting the importance of whom one knows.

Evans, R., & Northwood, L. (1979). The utility of natural help relationships. *Social Science and Medicine, Medical Psychology and Medical Sociology*. 13A(6), 789-95.

How social support as it derives from network relationships is critical to the functioning and adaptation of the individual especially in times of crisis.

Fadda, G., Cortés, A., Olivi, A., & Tovar, M. (2010). The perception of the values of urban space by senior citizens of Valparaiso. *Journal of Aging Studies*, 24, 344–357

How certain topographical conditions in the urban habitat impact on the quality of life of the seniors and their ability to create social networks.

Gardner, P. (2011). Natural neighborhood networks: Important social networks in the lives of older adults aging in place. *Journal of Aging Studies*, 25, 263–271

The paper explores the public life of older people aging in place in order to understand neighborhoods as the material places where public life occurs, networks as the social places of public life, and to examine how these neighborhoods and networks influence the experience of aging and wellbeing.

Heenan, D. (2010). Social capital and older people in farming communities. *Journal of Aging Studies*, 24, 40–46

    A study with interviews to assess the extent to which the concept of social capital can be used to inform our understanding of social networks in farming families.

Henly, J.R. (2005). The contribution of social support to the material well-being of low-income families. *Journal of Marriage and Family.* Minneapolis, 67(1), 122-140.

    A report on informal networks that challenges the conventional understanding of how innovation takes place in communities.

Hong, H. Kim J.G. Abowd, G.D. Arriaga R.I (2012). Designing a social network to support the independence of young adults with autism, Proc. ACM Conference on Computer-Supported Cooperative Work (CSCW)

    The results of a formative design exercise with young adults with autism and their caregivers to uncover opportunities for social networks to promote independence and facilitate coordination.

John, R. (1991). Family support networks among elders in a Native American community: Contact with children and siblings among the Prairie Band Potawatomi. *Journal of Aging Studies*, 5(1), 45 – 59.

    An interview based study on family support networks among elderly Native Americans.

Kretzmann, J. P., McKnight, J. L., & Turner, N. (1996). Voluntary associations in low-income neighborhoods: An unexplored community resource: A case study of Chicago's Grand Boulevard Neighborhood. Evanston, Ill: The Asset-Based Community Development Institute, Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University.

    How communities can solve problems by recognizing the creative power of a community's formal and informal associations.

Lasker, J., & Collom, E. (2012). Time banking and health: The role of a community currency organization in enhancing well-being, health promotion practice. Vol. 12, No. 1, 102-115

    The relationship between time-banks and well-being.

Litwin, H. (1995). The social networks of elderly immigrants: An analytic typology. *Journal of Aging Studies*, 9(2), 155 - 174

A typology of social networks support based on four separate measures: emotional, instrumental, and affirmational support, and advocacy assistance.

Litwin, H. & Landau, R. (2000). Social network type and social support among the old-old. *Journal of Aging Studies*, 14(2), 213 – 228

Four distinct network types proved to be a significant predictor of social support even when taking into account respondents' living arrangements, physical disability level, and personal coping resources.

London, S. (2010). Informal networks: The power of organic community groups. The Harwood Institute for Public Innovation. Retrieved from http://newpossibilitiesassociates.com/uploads/LSF_Informal_Networks_Final.pdf>

An in-depth study of how informal networks can play a range of crucial roles in a community.

Lynott, J., Fox-Grage, W., & Guzman, S. (2013). Weaving it together: A tapestry of transportation funding for older adults. AARP Public Policy Institute: Washington, DC. Retrieved from http://www.aarp.org/content/dam/aarp/research/public_policy_institute/liv_com/2013/weaving-it-together-report-transportation-funding-for-older-adults-AARP-ppi-liv-com.pdf>

Policy options to improve specialized transportation for seniors.

New York Academy of Medicine. (2011). 10 age-friendly strategies for improving transportation in your community. NY.

A report with community strategies for improving transportation for seniors.

Shenk, D. (1991). Older rural women as recipients and providers of social support. *Journal of Aging Studies*, 5(4), 347-358

Rural older women as active manipulators of social support system within which they meet their perceived needs and the needs of others in their social network.

Valdivia, C., Jeanetta, S., Flores, L., Morales, A., & Martinez, D. (2012). Latino/a wealth and livelihood strategies in rural Midwestern communities. *Choices*. Agriculture & Applied Economics Association. Retrieved from http://alturl.com/q7t9u

The relationship of the informal networks and the creation of capitals among the Latino population in Rural Midwestern Communities.

Wegner, G. C. (1990). Change and adaptation in informal support networks of elderly people in Wales 1970-1987. *Journal of Aging Studies*, 4(4), 375 – 389

Different types of support networks in which elderly people live in rural communities in Wales.

Wegner, G. C. (1991). A network typology: From theory to practice. *Journal of Aging Studies*, 5, (2)146 – 162.

A typology of informal support networks of elderly people based on qualitative data as a practice tool for workers in community care.

Wegner, G.C. (1993). The formation of social networks: Self help, mutual aid and old people in contemporary Britain. *Journal of Aging Studies*, 7(1), 25 - 40

The nature of self help and mutual aid in the different types of networks and implications for social policy.

Wellman, B., & Wetherell, C. (1996). Social network analysis of historical communities: Some questions from the present for the past. *The history of the family*, 1(1), 97-121

The usefulness of using a social network analytic approach to studying communities and community-like social structures such as kinship groups and work groups.

Yoo, J. A., & Zippay, A. (2012). Social networks among lower income Korean elderly immigrants in the U.S. *Journal of Aging Studies* 26, 368–376.

This study examines the composition and cultural context of the social networks of a sample of primarily lower-income Korean elderly immigrants and the resources and supports available through those network ties.

Gender

AARP. Valuing the invaluable: A new look at the economic value of family caregiving. Retrieved from http://assets.aarp.org/rgcenter/il/ib82_caregiving.pdf

This Issue brief looks at the value that unpaid or informal (Family, Friends, and Neighbors) caregivers add and quantifies this value into money terms.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Policy Development and
Research. (2008). Accessory dwelling units: A case study. Retrieved from
http://www.huduser.org/portal/publications/adu.pdf

HUD conducted a case study of five different communities from around the country to
help illustrate different ADU programs and practices.

Accessory Housing Units. Retrieved from
http://www.dca.state.ga.us/intra_nonpub/Toolkit/Guides/AcsryHsngUnts.pdf

This article helps outline the benefits of ADUs, some stakeholders to get involved, and
funding options for implementing projects. It especially highlights the benefits of missed
income neighborhoods.

Administration on Aging. (2011). A profile of older Americans: 2011. Retrieved from
http://www.aoa.gov/aoaroot/aging_statistics/Profile/2011/2.aspx

This websites outlines some important statistics about older Americans from the U.S.
Census Bureau, the National Center for Health Statistics, and the Bureau of Labor
Statistics.

Anderson, K., & Dektar, Ellen. Planning for family-friendly communities briefing paper: Child
care and community development. Local Investment in Child Care (LINCC). Retrieved
from
http://s3.amazonaws.com/mildredwarner.org/attachments/000/000/177/original/anderson
-dektar_issue_child-care-and-comm-dev-2010-68ab4247.pdf

An APA issue brief on how planners can influence policies and enhance child care
programs and projects.

APA Survey. (2008). Family Friendly Communities. Retrieved from
http://s3.amazonaws.com/mildredwarner.org/attachments/000/000/322/original/b35e5ee
de2f4caea957e4f4818fee12a

An APA survey conducted in 2008 which asks planners questions that determine how
family friendly their communities are. These questions touch on topics that include:
affordable housing, child care, parks, pedestrian pathways, quality of public schools, and
safety of neighborhoods.

Association of Pedestrian and Bicycle Professionals. Complete Streets. Retrieved from
http://www.apbp.org/?page=Complete_Streets

The APBP offers three different workshops for communities interested in implementing complete streets. These include: *Laying the Foundation for Complete Streets*, *Complete Streets Policy Development Workshop*, and *Complete Streets Policy Implementation Workshop*.

Belk, C. L. (2006). Cohousing communities: A sustainable approach to housing development. UC Davis Extension. Retrieved from http://extension.ucdavis.edu/unit/green_building_and_sustainability/pdf/resources/co_housing.pdf

This is a resource for cohousing design and examples in California.

Bright, R. (2010). Helping low-income women access quality child care is vital to fixing our economy. Spotlight on Poverty and Opportunity. Retrieved from http://www.spotlightonpoverty.org/exclusivecommentary.aspx?id=2ec65c46-9ee1-43da-b3d1-7544e269614b

Building Child Care: A California Statewide Collaborative. Retrieved from http://www.buildingchildcare.net/uploads/pdfs/Case-Study-Child-Care-Center-FINAL.pdf

Case study of child care center that is co-located with new affordable housing in California

Business Innovation Factory. Retrieved from http://www.businessinnovationfactory.com/projects/exl/about

An interactive page where clicking on each of the topics displayed in the picture above will bring you to some solutions that planners will find useful when working to better serve the elderly population

Caring Across Generations. Retrieved from http://www.caringacross.org/about-us/

This is a consortium of over 200 agencies nationwide wanting to improve the condition of service workers, service quality, service recipient and security for families.

Chang, C. (2012). Elderly care and the future of social innovation. Stanford Social Innovation Review. Retrieved from http://www.ssireview.org/blog/entry/elderly_care_and_the_future_of_social_innovation

Highlights the Jewish Family and Children Services (JFCS) which is is one of the oldest service providers to the elderly in San Francisco. They serve elders from the whole community of all different religions and socioeconomic statuses. They have used a

universal service method and have been able to subsidize low-income elders with the proceeds from the higher income elders.

Chapple, K., Dental-Post, C., Nemirow, A., & Wegmann, J. (2012). Yes in my backyard: mobilizing the market for secondary units. Center for Community Innovation. Retrieved from http://communityinnovation.berkeley.edu/reports/secondary-units.pdf

This study looks at five cities in California and finds these cities have a significant demand for denser neighborhoods and affordable housing. ADUs can be the answer to these problems and the cities would greatly benefit from relaxing the restrictions on ADUs.

Day, J. C., & Rosenthal, J. (2008). Detailed occupations and median earnings. The U.S Census. Retrieved from http://www.census.gov/people/io/files/acs08_detailedoccupations.pdf

A resource that provides statistics on the types of occupations in the U.S. and

Children's Creative Learning Centers. Innovative child care solutions for todays progressive employer. Retrieved from http://www.cclc.com/

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Employer sponsored on-site or near-site early childhood education centers with locations across the country.

Cobb, R. L., & Dvorak, S. Accessory dwelling units: Model state act and local ordinance. Public Policy Institute. Retrieved from http://assets.aarp.org/rgcenter/consume/d17158_dwell.pdf

AARP has done extensive research on both State and local legislation and has highlighted some model examples of communities that have been successful in allowing ADUs into their zoning practices.

Cohousing. Creating Cohouisng. Retrieved from http://www.cohousing.org/taxonomy/term/26

A resource for learning more about implementation, funding, and affordability of Cohousing.

The Cohousing Company. McCamant & Durrett Architects. Retrieved from http://www.mccamant-durrett.com/

Cohousing Architecture firm that brought Cohousing to the U.S.

ENIweb: The Sandwich Generation. Retrieved from
      http://www.eniweb.com/documents/weillcornell/Legacy/The_Sandwich_Generation.pdf

      A resource that outlines the situation of the sandwich generation and their families.

Franc, D., & Wallace, R. B. Literature review of the status of research on the transportation and
      mobility needs of older women. National Safety Council and the National Highway Traffic
      Safety Administration (NHTSA). Retrieved from
      http://www.nhtsa.gov/people/injury/olddrive/nscrpt.html

      This resource outlines the mobility needs of older women in the U.S. and offers statistics
      regarding transportation and gender.

Goldberg, H. (2001). State and country supported car ownership programs can help low-income
      families secure and keep jobs. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. Retrieved from
      http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=1435

      This article gives an overview about car donation and ownership programs. Helps direct
      planners to funding opportunities and ways to connect the community with these
      resources.

Good news garage: A program of Lutheran social services. Retrieved from
http://www.goodnewsgarage.org/

      Good News Garage is a non-profit program that was founded in Burlington, VT and has
      locations throughout New England. They not only take car donations from individuals but
      they make repairs to the cars so they are suitable to donate to low-income families.

Howden, L. M., & Meyer, J. A. (2010). Age and sex composition. Retrieved from
      http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-03.pdf

      A resource that provides statistics in age and sex composition in the U.S.

Henrici, J. (2013). Improving career opportunities for immigrant women in-home care workers.
      Institute for Women's Policy Research. Retrieved from
      http://www.iwpr.org/publications/pubs/improving-career-opportunities-for-immigrant-
      women-in-home-care-workers

      This 2013 report publish by Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) addresses
      the hardships that many foreign-born women working as care workers face. The report
      stresses the need for high-quality, targeted training for these women that could help
      them gain a higher degree of stability in employment.

Hunt, K. L., Petersen, E., & Sandoval, J.S.O. (2009). A case study of job access and reverse commute programs in the Chicago, Kansas City, and San Francisco Metropolitan Regions. *Journal of Public Transportation*. Retrieved from http://www.nctr.usf.edu/jpt/pdf/JPT12-4Sandoval.pdf

> San Francisco has been able to use JARC funds to create LIFT which has rerouted buses and integrated shuttles and car shares, to help low income people purchase cars. This was possible due to both strong institutional and grassroots support for the program.

Institute for Women's Policy and Research: Poverty. Retrieved from http://www.iwpr.org/initiatives/poverty

> Resource with information about women in poverty in the U.S.

International Labor Organization. (2011). Gender inequality and women in the US labor force. Retrieved from http://www.ilo.org/washington/areas/gender-equality-in-the-workplace/WCMS_159496/lang--en/index.htm

> Resource that offers some highlights on the status of women in the U.S. Labor force and the gender inequality that still exists in this context.

Job access and reverse commute program. U.S. Department of Transportation: Federal Transit Administration. Retrieved from http://www.fta.dot.gov/grants/13093_3550.html

> A funding opportunity planners can use to reroute bus systems to allow for reverse commuters and to help ameliorate their travel gaps.

Low Income Investment Fund: Child Care Facilities. Retrieved from http://www.liifund.org/projects/child-care-facilities/

> Supporting child care incorporated in schools and housing for low income families.

McCann, B., & Rynne, S. Complete streets: Best policy and implementation practices. American Planning Association. Retrieved from http://www.smartgrowthamerica.org/documents/cs/resources/cs-bestpractices-chapter5.pdf

> APA report outlines cases from across the country of policy and implementation that were successful in building support, including important elements, integrating strategic points, planning for change, handling costs, and designing complete streets.

Metropolitan Transportation Commission. Low income flexible transportation *(LIFT).* Retrieved
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State Transportation Assistance (STA) funds to create LIFT.

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ppt/Understanding%20Trip%20Chaining--The%20Starbucks%20Effect%20PPT.pdf

Resource that outlines the difference between men and women and how they commute;
particularly in regards to trip-chaining.

Mckenzie, B., & Rapino, M. (2011). Commuting in the United States. The U.S. Census.
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A resource that provides statistics on commuting in the U.S. that looks at types of
vehicles, times of travel, and distances.

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burdens.

Pedroso, M. (2012). Making the match: Finding funding for future safe routes to school projects.
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Planners will have to get creative in order to secure 20% funding match from a different
source. This money can come from Community Development Block Grants Programs or
from State funding; the National Transportation Enhancements Clearinghouse (NTEC

state profiles) shows different ways planners can use State funds for Transportation Enhancement Programs.

Phi Facts (2011). Who are direct Care Workers? Retrieved from http://www.washingtongrantmakers.org/s_wash/bin.asp?CID=14568&DID=47931&DOC=FILE.PDF

This resource offers a statistical profile on direct Care Workers including statistics on education, socioeconomic status, and race.

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A resource that outlines the status of low income care workers and gives statistics on their situation including hours of work per week and income.

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A resource for information about the situation of the Sandwich Generation women in the U.S.

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A Policy Link resource outlining what inclusionary zoning is and its benefits and what planners can do to implement it.

Prairie Onion Cohousing. Retrieved from http://www.prairieonioncohousing.org/

A cohousing site being developed in Chicago, IL.

Rios, M. Maitreya EcoVillage: Proposal for creating an "EcoVillage" zone. Retrieved from http://www.maitreyaecovillage.org/EcoVillage_Zone.html

A Proposal for a cohousing site in Eugene, Oregon that planners can use to help them develop proposals.

Seniors At Home. Retrieved from http://www.seniorsathome.org/caregivers

This is a program run through the JFCS and provides full-service home caregivers and on-call supervisor and staffing coordinator 24 hours a day, individualized care plans and access to many care related senior services.

Seskin, S. (2011). Complete streets: Policy analysis. Smart Growth America. Retrieved from http://www.smartgrowthamerica.org/documents/cs/resources/cs-policyanalysis.pdf

A report on complete streets policies and highlights the ideal policies planners can use from the analysis.

Shareable: Cities. (2011). Retrieved from http://www.shareable.net/blog/policies-for-a-shareable-city-5-shareable-housing

This website outlines some policy recommendations that planners can use to make their communities more equitable and affordable through the use of shared housing options and densification.

This article highlights the need for quality child care at an affordable price and the link this has women's ability to improve their economic status.

Smart Growth America. National Complete Streets Coalition: Implementation. Retrieved from http://www.smartgrowthamerica.org/complete-streets/implementation

The Smart Growth America website for complete streets that outlines what they are and how planners can start implanting them.

United States Census Bureau. Historical census of housing tables. Retrieved from http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/census/historic/units.html

A resource that provides information on the types of housing in the U.S. and id broken down by State.

United States Census Bureau. (2011). More working women than men have college degrees. Census Bureau Reports. Retrieved from http://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/education/cb11-72.html

Article outlining men and women's educational achievement in the U.S.

United States Census Bureau. (2011). State and country quick facts: 2011. Retrieved from http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/00000.html

Quick facts on the U.S. including statistics on population, gender, age, race, household data, and type of professions.

Warner, M., Adriance, S., Nikita, B., Jenna, H., Markeson, B., Morrissey, T., & Soref, W. (2004). Economic development strategies to promote quality child care. Cornell University Department of City and Regional Planning: Ithaca, NY. Retrieved from http://cms.mildredwarner.org/p/63

One way planners can support both care workers and the families they serve is by promoting economic development policy tools to support the care sector.

The White House. Women in America: Indicators of social and economic well-being. Retrieved from http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/cwg/data-on-women#Population

This resource is from a White House report on People, Families and Income and outlines some statistics in women and their status in the U.S.