

PEOPLE

PROGRAMS

PLACES

PROPERTY VALUE

PHYSICAL HEALTH

- Parks increase health, reduce obesity and related diseases such as heart disease and diabetes.
- Physically active individuals had lower annual direct medical costs than did inactive people. The cost difference was \$865 per person annually, based in 2000 dollars. If all inactive American adults became physically active, or \$76.6 billion in 2000 dollars.¹

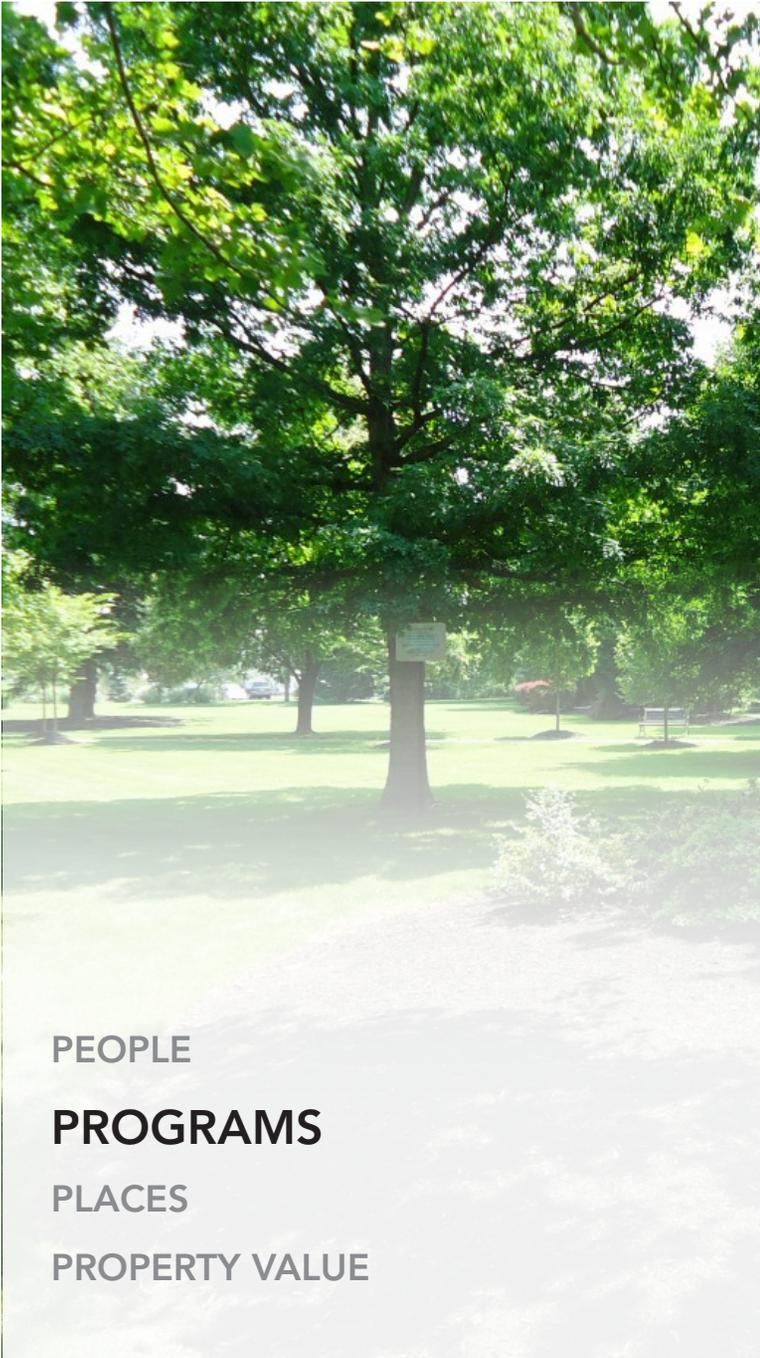
MENTAL HEALTH

- Natural environments reduce depression, anxiety, and improve healing.
- Contact with nature benefits health - attention restoration, stress reduction, lower aggression, higher self-discipline, and more social connectedness

SOCIAL CAPITAL

- Parks and trails can increase opportunities to meet informally and formally, which increases social capital.
- Greater connections improves access to resources
- Social capital improves level of trust and ability to act collectively.

¹*The Physician and Sports medicine*, October 2000. Study was conducted in 1987, and calculated savings could be \$29.2 billion in 1987 dollars.



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PARTICIPATION

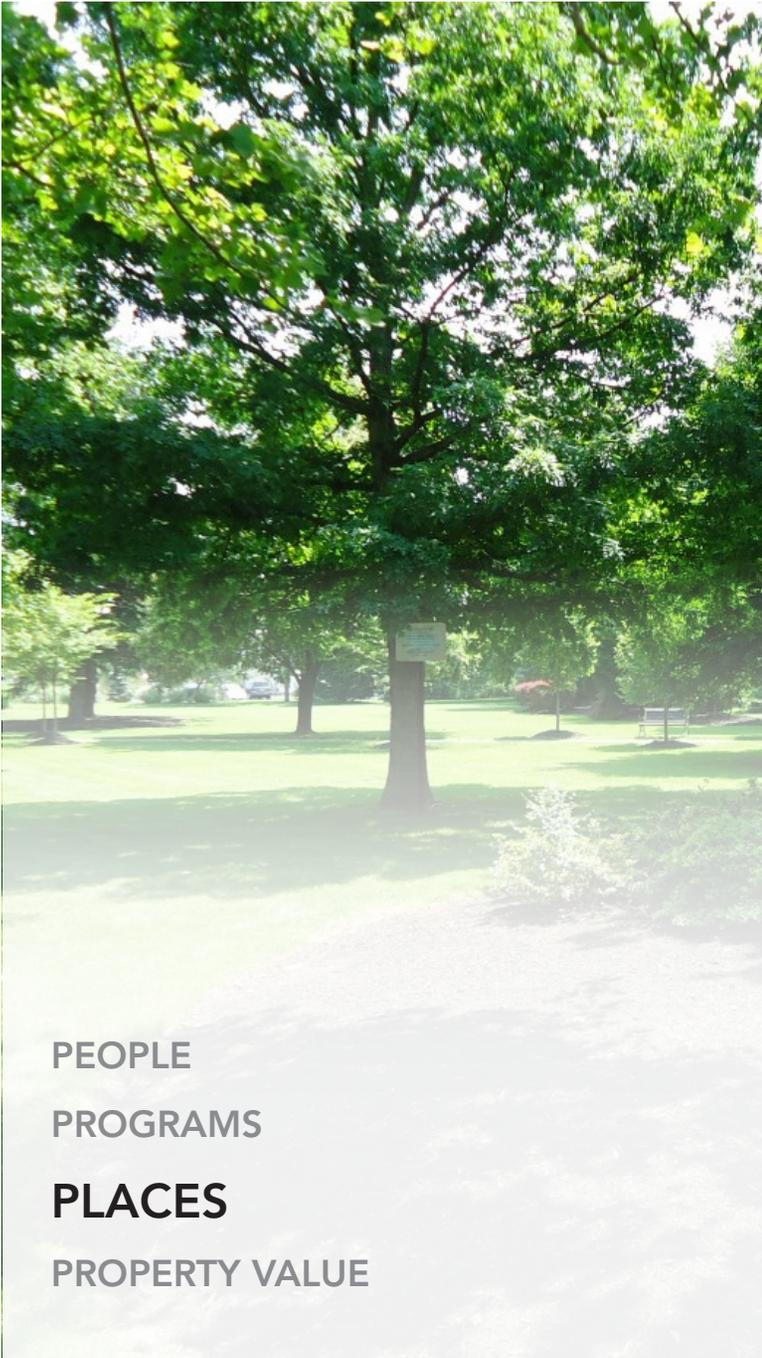
- South Salt Lake City recreation and Promise South Salt Lake programs serve 2,516 residents annually, including:
 - 120 youth in the PAL Boxing program
 - 550 people participating in SSL Recreation programs
 - Adult recreation offerings include Jazzercise, Pickleball Senior Center fitness classes, Open Gym
- In 2013, 14,120 people attending South Salt Lake events, hosted at city parks and community centers.

PROGRAM BENEFITS

- Benefit personal physical and mental health
- Increase social capital and connection to community
- Increase protective factors around youth that minimizes risky behaviors.
- Engaging youth in afterschool and recreation programs reduces crime and risky activity.¹
- Fifty-seven percent of all violent crimes by juveniles occur on school days and 19% in the four hours between 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.

¹ Trust for Public Lands Parks for People, 2003.

² Snyder and Sickmund, 1999 based on FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System data



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LOCATION

- Living in close proximity to parks, trails, open space leads to greater use of these facilities and more physical activity.
- People living within 1/4 mile of a park were the most frequent users (43%). Use by people living 1 mile away drops to 13%.¹

COMMUNITY IMPACTS

- Crime is lower in high-quality environments (trees, grass, views, maintained buildings).
- Low-income neighborhoods typically have fewer public parks, community facilities, trees and landscaping.

MOBILITY

- Building trails, bike lanes leads to greater active transportation share. Best results come from biggest efforts to change the character of the infrastructure. In Portland, OR, biking has quadrupled after the miles of bikeways constructed quadrupled.
- Walkable neighborhoods have higher levels of physical activity - 41 minutes more of activity per week.²

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

- Parks, open spaces and trees reduce urban heat, improve air quality, manage stormwater, and increase resistance to disasters .

¹Sallis, Saelines, et al. 2009.

²Cohen et al., 2007.



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- One study found that an 11% increase in the amount of green space within 200 to 500 feet from a house leads to an approximate increase of 1.5% in the expected sales price. Because of the increased property value, the \$200,000 purchase of 1/3 acre for a small park would yield additional property tax revenues that would pay for the park's cost in about 15 years.¹
- Proximity principle - Greatest property value increase within 500-600' of a park. Larger parks benefit a larger radius area.²

COST SAVINGS

- The U.S. Forest Service calculated that over a 50-year lifetime, one tree generates \$31,250 worth of oxygen, provides \$62,000 worth of air pollution control, recycles \$37,500 worth of water, and controls \$31,250 worth of soil erosion.³
- The evaporation from a single large tree can produce the cooling effect of 10 room-size air conditioners, running 24-7.⁴

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT⁵

- Property values are positively affected.
- Municipal revenues increase (property and sales tax, tourism).
- Affluent retirees (GRAMPIES) are attracted and retained.
- Knowledge workers and talent are attracted to live and work.
- Homebuyers are attracted to purchase homes.

¹ University of Southern California (Pincetl et al. in Sherer 2006).

² *The Impact of Parks and Open Space on Property Values*, John Crompton, 2007

^{3,4} Trust for Public Lands Parks for People, 2003.

⁵ American Planning Association, 2002.