

Spotlight: College of Public Health and Human Sciences



Oregon State
University

MAY 12-13, 2001

WASHINGTON — If we woke up and learned one morning from reading the newspaper that 12 jumbo jets filled with children had crashed, leaving no survivors, the world would be outraged and distraught. Yet, each day, a child somewhere in the world is dying every 8 seconds from drinking contaminated water — the equivalent of 12 jumbo jets of children dying per day.

Why a Child Dies Every 8 Seconds

By John J. Brandon

WASHINGTON — If we woke up and learned one morning from reading the newspaper that 12 jumbo jets filled with children had crashed, leaving no survivors, the world would be outraged and distraught. Yet, each day, a child somewhere in the world is dying every 8 seconds from drinking contaminated water — the equivalent of 12 jumbo jets of children dying per day.

According to the World Commission on Water for the 21st Century, more than 1 billion people worldwide have no access to clean drinking water, and 3 billion — half of humanity — live in squalor without proper sanitation. The problem is already very severe in Asia, the world's most polluted and environmentally degraded region, where some 830 million people do not have access to safe drinking water and more than two billion lack proper sanitation. It is bound to get worse.

Within 25 years, half of the world's population is projected to have trouble finding enough fresh water for drinking and irrigation. Asia will be hardest hit as its bodies of freshwater are far more polluted than those in the rest of the world. Over 90 percent of Asia's wastewater is discharged directly into rivers, lakes, and coastal waters without any treatment. In China, the world's most populous nation, 80 percent of the rivers are too toxic to support fish.

Agriculture consumes a massive 70 percent of global freshwater. Many Asian farmers believe free or cheap water is a right. This has encouraged

wasteful consumption throughout the region. However, Asian governments are reluctant to raise water prices because they are wary of angering people who have grown used to having something cheap.

It takes about 1,000 tons (900 metric tons) of water to produce one ton of rice, Asia's main staple, as well as other types of grain. Water scarcity will affect food security in the coming years as water tables in grain producing areas in northern China and throughout India, the world's second most populous nation, are falling at a rate of anywhere between 3 to 10 feet (1 to 3 meters) per year.

Increasing urbanization is also causing city dwellers and factories to compete with farmers for water. In June, the Chinese government imposed water rationing in 100 cities in the parched northern part of the country. Water is so scarce that government leaders have even questioned whether Beijing should remain China's capital. Many Asian cities — where 56 percent of the region's population will live by 2025 — are ill-equipped to provide the ever larger number of residents with the sanitation and safe water they need.

In the 21st century, water will have increasingly important national security implications. Nearly half of the world's land surface consists of river basins shared by more than one country.

The situation is most acute

in South Asia. Over the next 25 years, water will be South Asia's most contested resource. In India, the availability of water on a per-capita basis is expected to drop by between 50 and 75 percent. This will likely lead to heightened tensions on the sub-continent.

Greater public awareness is needed to create policies, strategies, and incentives for improving management of water resources. Local non-government and community based organizations can play an important role by teaching farmers and urban dwellers to recognize the value of water and encourage its efficient use. National governments should scrap water subsidies, while assuring all citizens of a minimum supply. Governments that share waterways should negotiate agreements with neighboring countries to share water fairly and not waste it.

A lot of money is needed to pay for safe drinking water — \$70 billion per year for the next 10 years, according to the World Water Council. Many will say that this is simply too high a price to pay for clean water. But water is in increasingly short supply and without it there can neither be food, fish, forests, nor humans. When seen in this light, spending \$700 billion for safe water over the next 10 years is a wise investment, not an exorbitant cost.

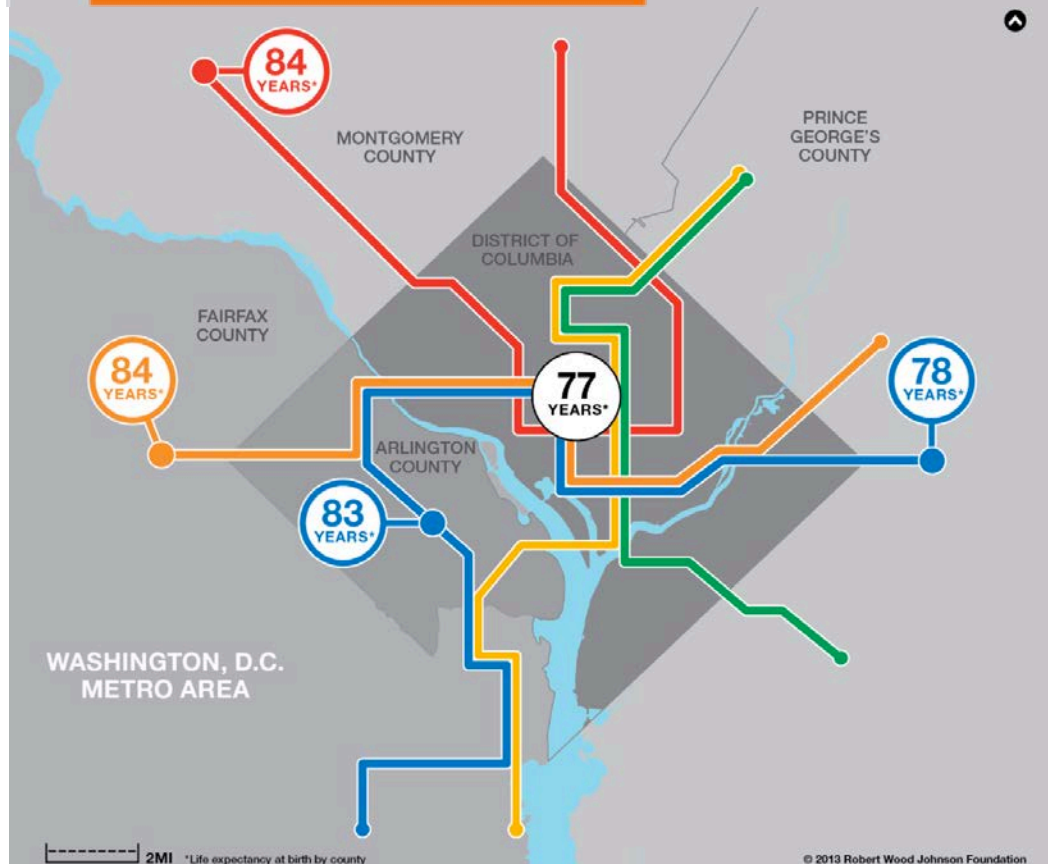
The writer, assistant director for the Asia Foundation in Washington, contributed this personal comment to the International Herald Tribune.



RWJF Commission
to Build a Healthier America

Zipcode is a stronger determinant of health than genetic code

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation



HEALTH

Life Expectancy in U.S. Declines Slightly, and Researchers Are Puzzled

By KATIE ROGERS DEC. 8, 2016

Health & Science

Fueled by drug crisis, U.S. life expectancy declines for a second straight year

By Lenny Bernstein and Christopher Ingraham

December 21 at 12:01 AM

DEC. 8, 2016

Most Read World

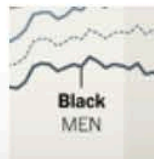
Donhardt

Can Dream, Quantified at



White Americans Are Dying Younger as Drug and Alcohol Abuse Rises

APRIL 20, 2016

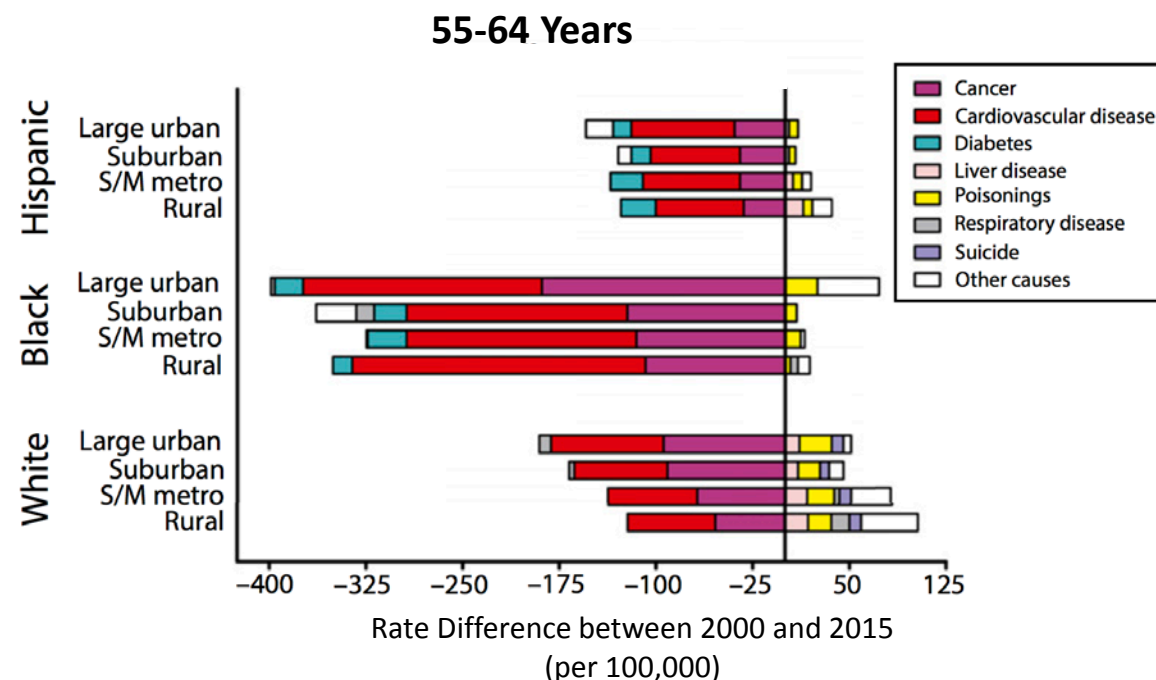
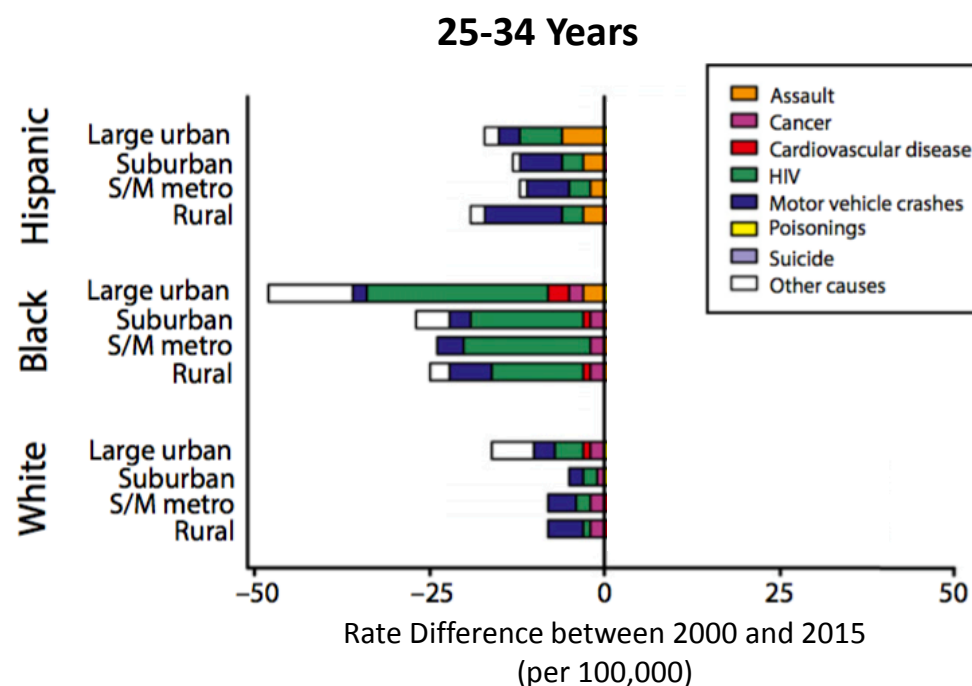


Black Americans See Gains in Life Expectancy

MAY 8, 2016

The Epidemic of Despair Among White Americans: Trends in the Leading Causes of Premature Death, 1999–2015

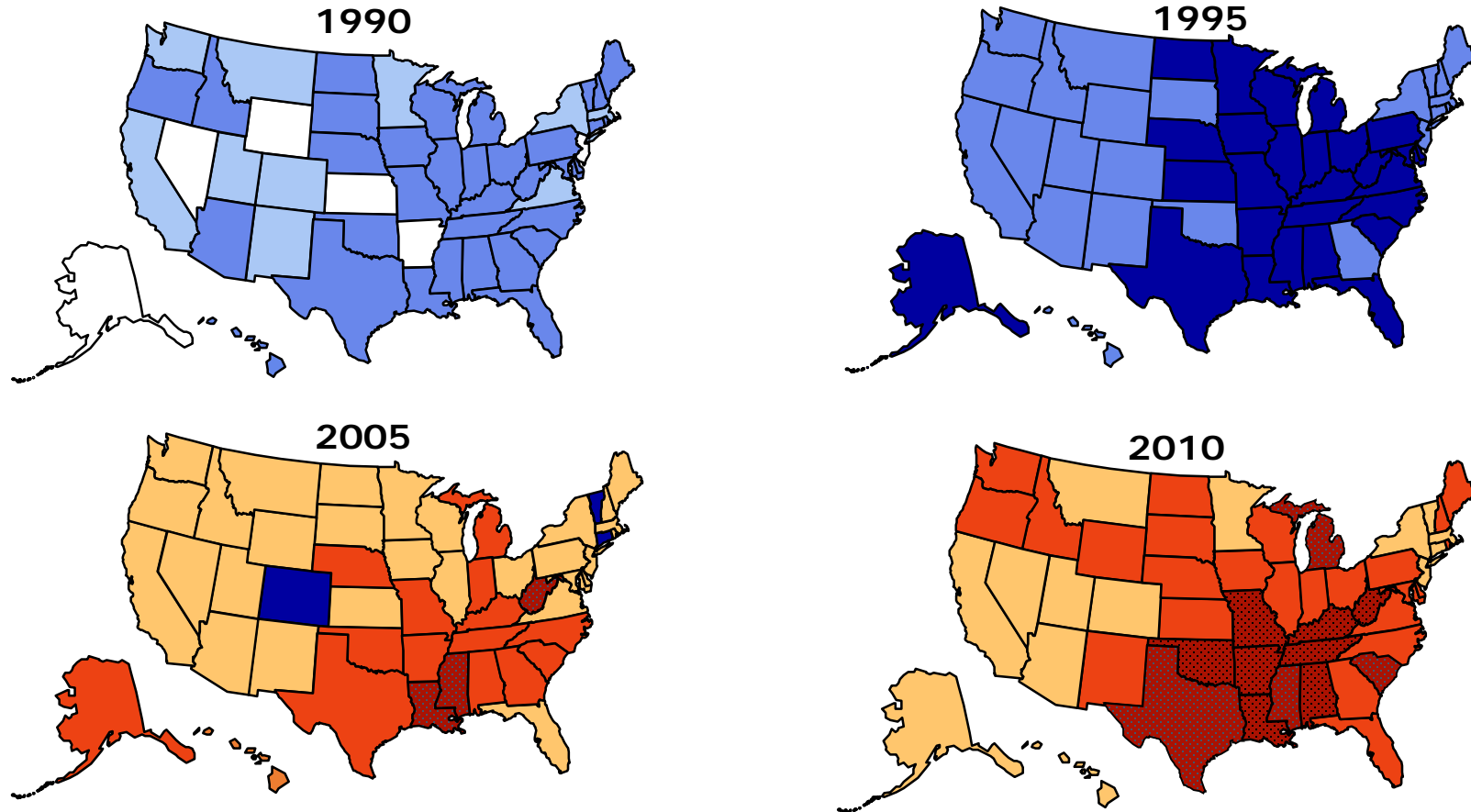
Elizabeth M. Stein, MD, MS, Keith P. Gennuso, PhD, Donna C. Ugboaja, BS, and Patrick L. Remington, MD, MPH

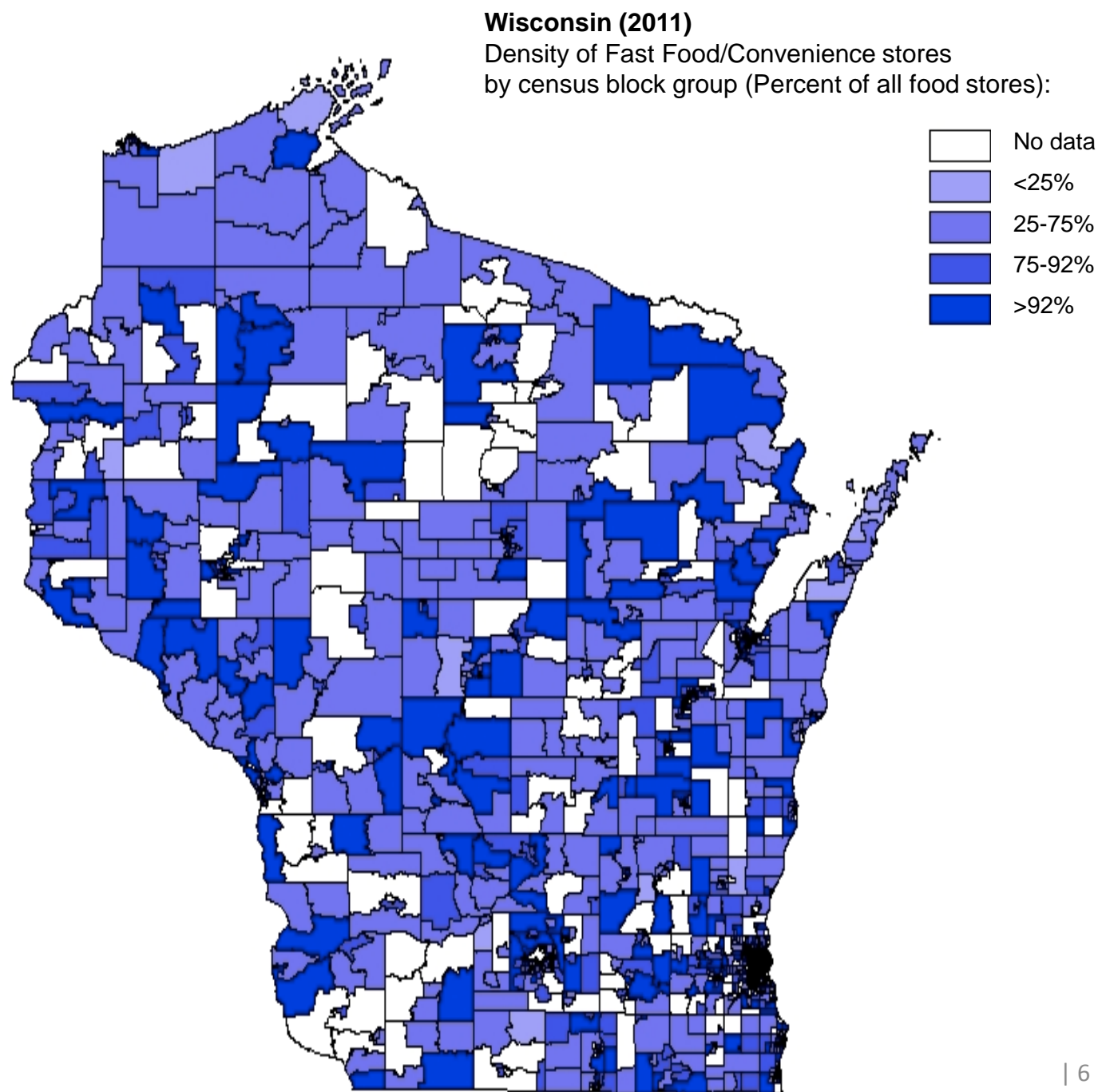


Obesity Trends* Among U.S. Adults

CDC telephone surveys, 1990-2010

(*BMI ≥ 30 , or about 30 lbs overweight for 5' 4" person)

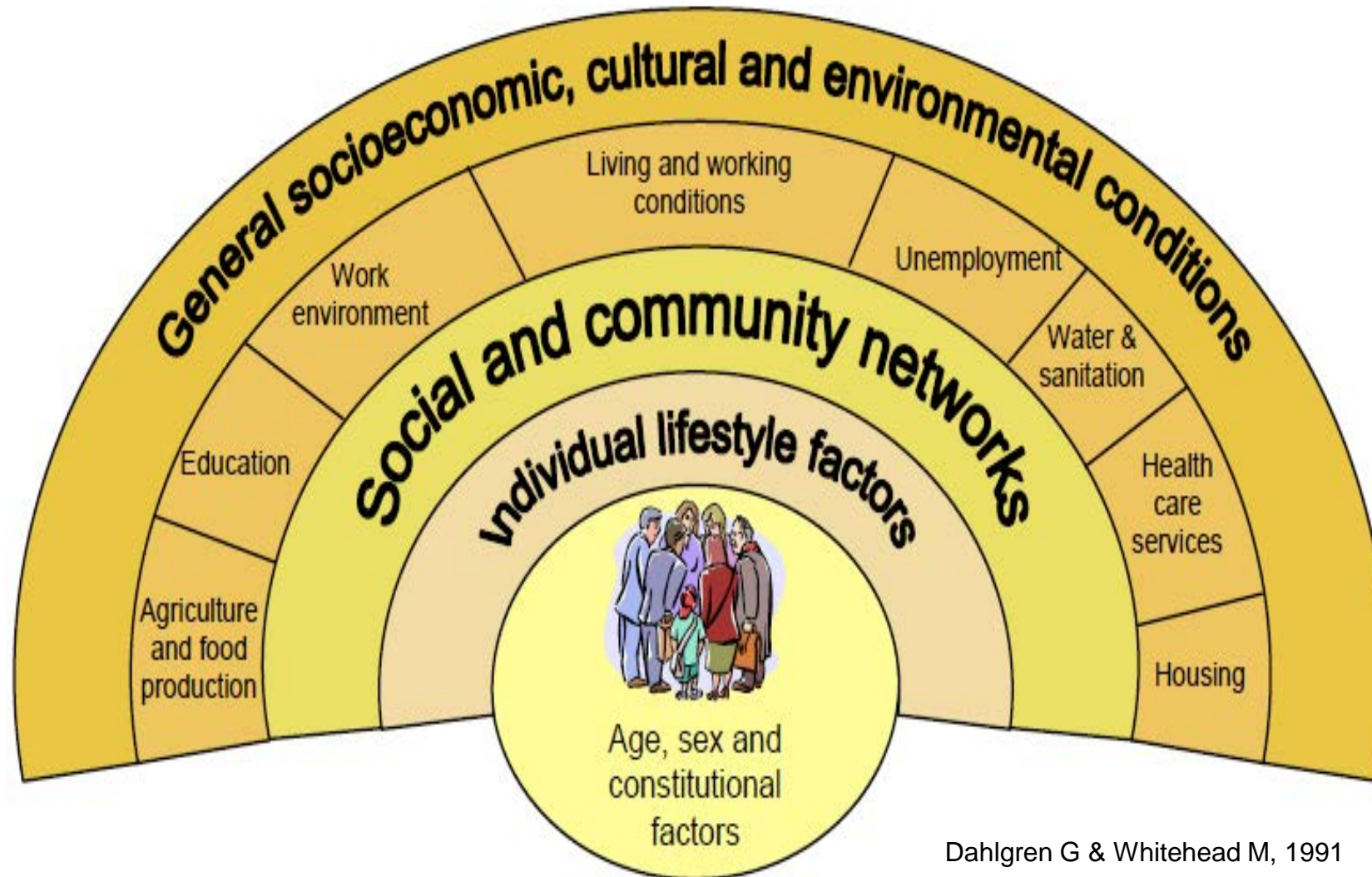








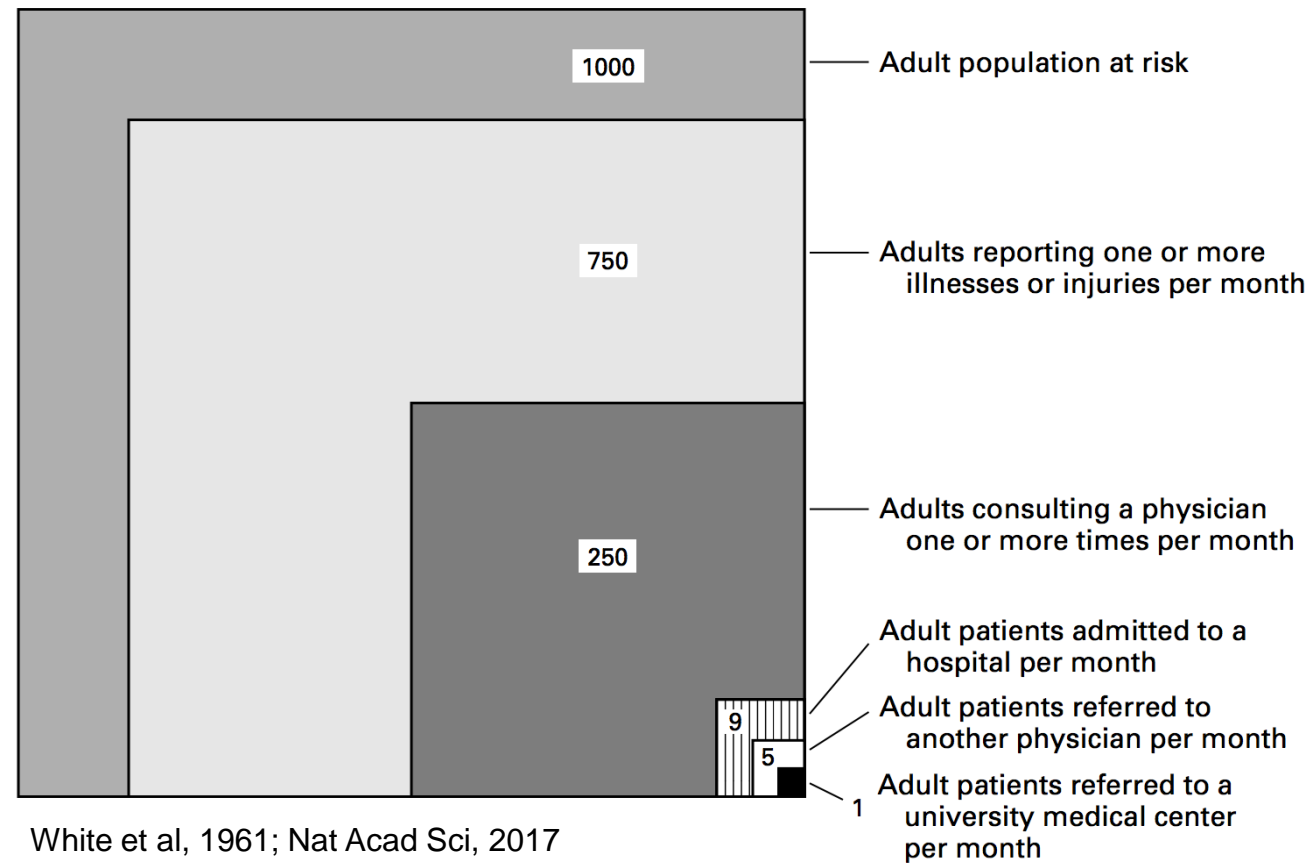
- Understanding the broad determinants of health



Dahlgren G & Whitehead M, 1991



- Understanding the broad determinants of health
- Health *care* is only a small component of health well-being



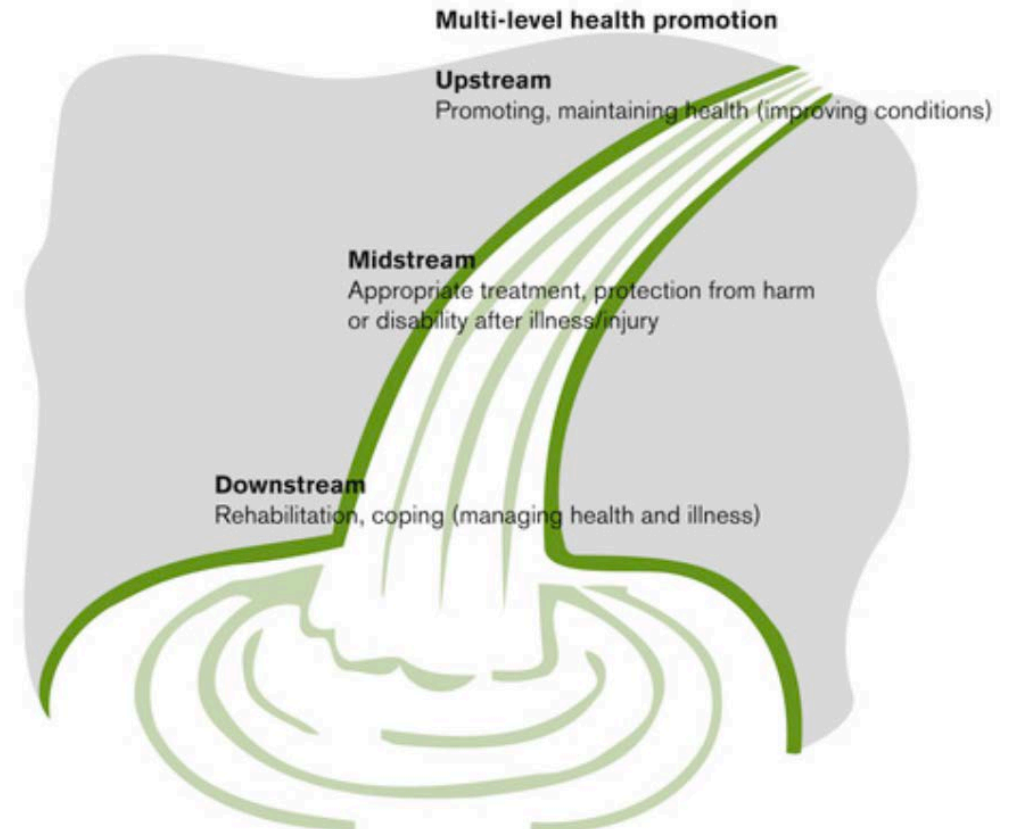


- Understanding the broad determinants of health
- Health *care* is only a small component of health well-being
- Public health's primary focus is on the *upstream* determinants of health





- Broad determinants of health
- Health *care* is only a small component of health well-being
- Public health primary focus is on the *upstream* determinants of health
- Effective action to promote health requires:
 - Multidisciplinary, trans-sectoral approaches
 - Community *leadership*
- Success in public health is the *lack* of an event





CPHHS at a Glance

Our Vision

To ensure lifelong health and well-being for every person, every family, every community.

OSU SP3.0 Areas of Distinction:

- Science of sustainable earth ecosystems
- Improving human health and wellness
- Promoting economic growth and social progress



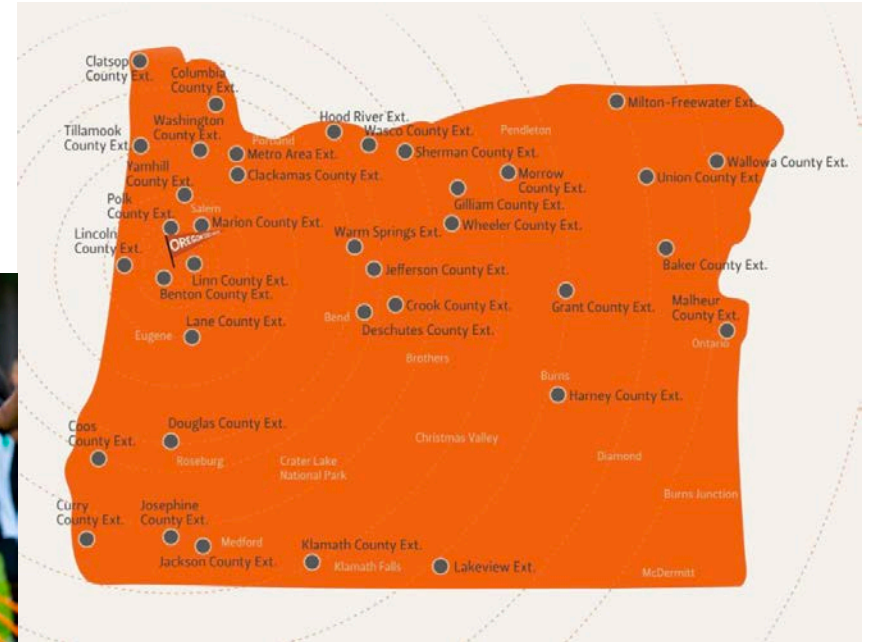
CPHHS at a Glance

- First nationally accredited School of Public Health in Oregon (June, 2014)
- Combines *Public Health* and *Human Sciences* with programs in:
 - Epidemiology
 - Biostatistics
 - Environmental & occupational health
 - Health promotion & health behavior
 - Health management & policy
 - Human development & family sciences (HDFS)
 - Kinesiology
 - Nutrition
 - Global health
 - Extension
- Highly collaborative culture across colleges (Agricultural Sciences, Business, Engineering, Forestry, Pharmacy, Vet Med, etc.)



CPHHS at a Glance ... Yes, we *are* ... **OUT THERE**

Extension: - Family and Community Health
- 4-H



OSU and Community wellness:

- IMPACT (adapted physical activity)
- Physical activity Course (PAC) program
- Faculty/staff fitness program
- Healthy cooking and meals program



The Agenda
AGENDA 2020

Health at a planetary scale

Why we should think bigger about public health — way bigger.

By HOWARD FRUMKIN and SAM MYERS | 09/13/2017 05:01 AM EDT



CPHHS at a Glance

- About 100 tenured and tenure-track faculty; 12 endowed chairs
- 4 research centers:
 - Hallie E. Ford Center for Healthy Children & Families
 - Moore Family Center for Whole Grain Foods, Nutrition & Preventive Health
 - Center for Healthy Aging Research
 - Center for Global Health
- \$18,889,667 in research funding (FY 2016)





CPHHS at a Glance

- 2,700 undergraduate students
 - 204 at OSU-Cascades
 - 323 distance (Ecampus) students
 - 4 majors (HDFS,* Kinesiology,* Nutrition, Public Health)
 - 280 graduate students
 - MPH, MS, PhD
 - 30% underrepresented minorities
 - >\$400,000 in students fellowships/scholarships
- * Two of the 6 biggest majors at OSU



CPHHS at a Glance

- Strategic planning ongoing
- Emerging areas of emphasis:
 - Support OSU's Vision 2030, Strategic Plan 4.0 (*Integrated Health Sciences Initiative*)
 - Increase collaborations with other Colleges and outside institutions (e.g., OHSU Public Health, U of Oregon Law, U of Portland Nursing School, etc.)
 - Expand teaching/research in Bend, Portland
 - Increase experiential learning opportunities, holistic advising models
 - Renew emphasis on global health, mental health
 - Broaden role/resources of Extension
 - Partnerships with health care industry