

Opportunities for Collaboration Using HIAs

Overview

- Understanding relevant health research
- Using impact information
- Integrating health and planning
- * Collaboration between public health and planning staff is central



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Health Research

Why People Die, 2002 Figures

	US (CDC)	World (WHO)
1. Heart Disease	28.5%	12.4% (#1)
2. Cancer	22.8%	2.2% (#10, lung)
3. Stroke	6.7%	9.2% (#2)
4. Emphysema, chronic bronchitis	5.1%	4.5% (#5)
5. Accidents	4.4%	2.3% (#9, road)*
6. Diabetes	3.0%	
7. Flu & pneumonia	2.7%	6.9% (#3)
8. Alzheimer's/senility	2.4%	
9. Kidney disease	1.7%	

10. Septicemia/systemic infection 1 .4%

Other top 10 in the world: HIV/AIDS 5.3% (#4), perinatal (#6), diarrhea (#7), tuberculosis (#8)

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Health Research

How do you know how to make the connection between health and planning, policy, environments?



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- Accessibility
- Air quality
- Climate change
- Environmental & housing quality
- Food
- Health facility access
- Mental health
- Noise
- Physical activity
- Safety
- Social capital
- Water quality

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Health Research

- Needs careful assessment of research as there are often:
 - Few studies on a topic
 - Studies looking at only part of the picture
 - Studies that define key variables differently
 - Limitations to data and analysis
 - Publications bias—studies that find effects are more likely to be published than those that find no/inconclusive effects



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Health Research

Key Questions Research Summaries

- Summarize fast-moving and contradictory research
- Built environment and social issues related to planning
 - Accessibility, Air Quality, Environmental and Housing Quality, Food, Healthcare Access, Mental Health, Physical Activity, Safety, Social Capital, and Water Quality
- Areas in which planners can create change



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Health Research

Things for Certain (or semi-certain) About Air Quality

- Motor vehicles primary source of most fine and ultra fine particles
- Many pollutants decrease with distance from roadways
- Living above dry cleaners increases exposure to perchloroethylene
- Vehicle-related pollution associated with higher levels of certain diseases
- Living near factories can increase risk of preterm birth, respiratory and other diseases
- Certain sub-groups are more vulnerable



Metropolitan Design Center

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Health Research

Things Up In the Air About Air Quality

- Concentration of some pollutants does not decrease much with distance—how much? under what conditions?
- Geographic scale of pollutants
- Establishing a recommended buffer distance is difficult
- Extent growing trees as buffers can mitigate pollution
- * For **sources** and more see the Key Questions research summary in your packet



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Health and Planning Information

Sample Data Sources:

1. US Census (<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>)
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (<http://www.cdc.gov/BRFSS/>)
3. Minnesota Uniform Crime Reports (<http://www.bca.state.mn.us/CJIS/Documents/Page-15-02.html>)
4. What's in My Neighborhood? (<http://www.pca.state.mn.us/wimn/>)
5. Traffic Volumes (<http://www.dot.state.mn.us/traffic/data/html/volumes.html>)

* For a list of these and other data sources see Resources handout in your packet

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What's in My Neighborhood?

What's in your neighborhood?

Here's a way to learn a wide variety of environmental information about your community. You can search for:

- **Formerly contaminated sites:** Since the early 1980s when many federal and state cleanup programs were created, the MPCA has been aggressively searching for and helping to clean up contaminated properties, from very small to large. This Web site contains a searchable inventory of those properties, as well as sites that have already been cleaned up and those currently being investigated or cleaned up.
- **Environmental permits and registrations:** This Web site also contains a searchable inventory of businesses that have applied for and received different types of environmental permits and registrations from the MPCA.

How do I search?

Search by name of business, zip code, city and many other ways. (Which search tool should I use?)

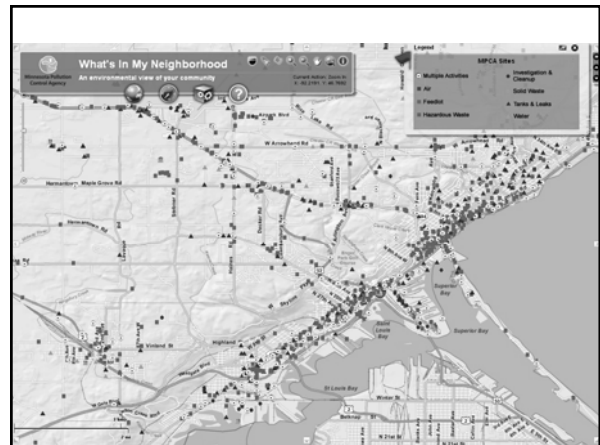
Map Search

- Location
- Name of business or project
- City, County, Watershed or Zip Code
- Street Address
- Township / Range
- Add more!

Text Search

- Type of permit or potentially contaminated site
- Name of business or project
- City, County, Watershed or Zip Code
- Permit or Project ID
- Owner
- Add more!

If a business or location is on this Web site, does that mean it is a threat to my family or the environment?
No. This information is made available so that you may understand your community and know more about it. If a property or business is listed on this Web site, that does not imply a threat to you or the environment. Formerly contaminated sites are included, even if they have been cleaned up. Businesses listed as having environmental permits, such as air emission permits, are complying with the law and agreeing to operate within the limits established by the MPCA.



UCLA Health Impact Assessment Clearinghouse Learning and Information Center

HOME ARCHIVE HIA GUIDE HIA NEWS LINKS ABOUT US

Contents:

- **Demographic and health risk data for population profiling**
 - Clearinghouses (links to other sites and more)
 - Community demographics, schools, business and economics
 - Transportation and planning
 - Environment
 - Health
 - Intentional and non-intentional injuries
- **Information on key pathways linking policy and health**
 - Air pollution
 - Crime
 - Economics
 - Education
 - Energy Policy (see also Transportation)
 - Housing
 - Nutrition
 - Physical activity
 - Transportation
- **International clearinghouses for HIA**
- **Related Methodologies**
 - Economic analysis
 - Environmental impact assessment
 - Epidemiology/Risk Analysis
 - Evidence-based reviews
- **More information on topics examined in the HIA**
 - After-school programs
 - Buford Highway Redevelopment
 - Farm Bill
 - Farmers Markets
 - Living Wage policies
 - Physical Education Policies
 - Transit
 - Walk-to-School programs

<http://www.ph.ucla.edu/hs/hiaclic/links.htm>

Demographic and health risk data for population profiling

Health and Planning

Planning Overview

- Planning affects numerous health issues
- Comprehensive planning represents an opportunity to address health
 - Long-term
 - Establish community vision
 - Address a wide-range of issues
 - Participatory



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Health and Planning

Plans and Plan Implementation

- Plan sets framework for future growth and community character
- Plan implementation can further address health
 - Zoning ordinances
 - Design guidelines
 - Capital improvements



Central Survey, Brookbank

Health and Planning

Metropolitan Council
Requirements 2008

Land Use Plan

- Future land use
- Housing plan
- Resource Protection
- Transportation**
 - Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) Allocation
 - Highway & roads plan
 - Bike & pedestrian plan
 - Special traffic situations
 - Transit plan for facilities & service
 - Aviation Plan
- Water Resources**
 - Wastewater & sewer plan
 - Surface water management plan
 - Water supply plan
- Parks & Open Space**
 - Regional parks and open space
- Optional Elements**

Topics

- Accessibility
- Air Quality
- Environmental and Housing Quality
- Food
- Mental Health
- Physical Activity
- Social Capital
- Safety (crime & traffic)
- Water Quality

Connections Between Health Topics and Plan Elements	Access	Air	Hous:g	Env	Food	Mental	PA	Safety	Social	Water
Land Use Plan										
Future land use	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Housing plan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Resource protection		x				x				x
Transportation										
TAZ allocation	x	x					x	x		
Highway & roads	x	x					x	x		
Bike & pedestrian	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
Special traffic	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
Transit plan	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
Aviation Plan	x	x				x		x		
Water Resources										
Wastewater & sewer				x				x		x
Surface water				x		x				x
Water supply plan				x						x
Reg. Parks and O.S.		x				x	x	x		x

Health and Planning

Connecting Planning and Health

- Four general approaches (Morris 2007)
 - Comprehensive plan update
 - Corrective/Selective Amendments
 - Separate Health-related Plans
 - Revised Codes or Ordinances

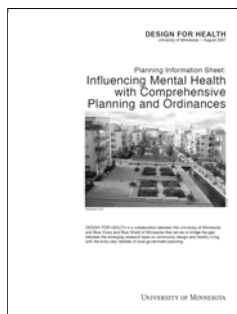


Central Survey, Brookbank

Health and Planning

Information Sheets

- Summary of approaches to integrating health into plans and policies
 - Plan and policy content
 - Best planning practices informed by research
 - Discusses Metropolitan Council requirements
 - Notes types of plans and implementation tools



Health and Planning

Information Sheets

- How can planners use this?
 - Identify and tailor content for local plans and ordinances
 - Learn about alternative approaches to organizing plans
 - ID best practices
 - Example: Food Access



Health and Planning

Design for Health Resources

- Analysis tools to gather background information
- Community Food Security Assessment (USDA)
- Identify opportunities and constraints related to food access

- Adequacy of supermarkets
- Barriers to food shopping
- Modes of transportation
- Income and poverty levels
- Loss of farmland
- Availability of locally grown food
- Number of community gardens, farmers' markets, and food coops
- Food policies

(image centered left to right, 2.5 sp from bottom, 2.0 from top)

Health and Planning

Design for Health Resources

- Plan content
 - Goals, policies, and objectives for food access

Table 1. Improving Food Access - Excerpts from the San Francisco Sustainability Plan

Goal	Long-term Objectives to Reach Sustainability	Objectives for the Year 2001 (Five-year Plan)	Actions
3. To ensure access by all people at all times to enough nutritious, affordable, safe, and culturally-diverse food for an active, healthy life.	3-A. Safe, convenient, reliable, and nonpolluting transportation is available to points of sale that provide nutritious, affordable, safe, and culturally-diverse food.	3-A-1. Transportation to points of sale that provide nutritious, affordable, safe, and culturally-diverse food has improved.	3-A-1-a. Establish better and more fixed-route Muni service to enable shopping to be done with public transportation. 3-A-1-b. Improve Muni and special-transit services to enable people with particular transit needs to shop using public transportation.

Health and Planning

Design for Health Resources

- Plan content
 - Goals, policies, and objectives for food production and distribution



Metropolitan Design Center

Dane County, WI – Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element

- Educate farmers and landowners on alternatives to development
- Establish a "Buy Dane County" farm-products campaign
- Encourage local purchasing in county food service facilities

Health and Planning

Design for Health Resources

- Planning implementation and policies for food access
 - Traditional neighborhood development (TND) ordinance (Univ. of WI Extension)
 - Mix of uses within 5 minute walk
 - Allow some food service uses in neighborhoods (e.g. butcher shops, bakeries, grocery stores)



Census Bureau StreetView

Health and Planning

Design for Health Resources

- Planning implementation and policies for food production and distribution
 - Community gardens zoning district (Boston Redevelopment Authority)
 - No minimum land area
 - May include vacant public land or private land (with consent)



Ken Froyson

Health and Planning

Local Cases

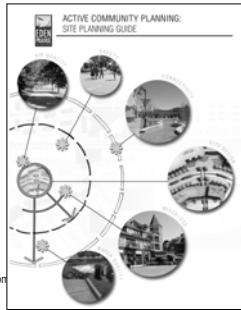
- Example – Eden Prairie Comprehensive Plan
 - Included Active Community Planning Chapter in plan
 - Addressed air and water quality, accessibility, safety, physical activity, mental health
 - Particular focus on mix of land uses and connectivity



Census Bureau StreetView

Health and Planning

- Example – Eden Prairie Active Community Planning: Site Planning Guide
- Guides implementation of comprehensive plan
- Addresses multiple health topics
- Highlights best practices with graphics and checklists for development



Physical Safety and Mobility

Reorganizing the role of the automobile in shaping the design of transit development is the objective of Active Community Planning. Planning also focuses on to support active transportation and safety. To order to balance the performance and benefits of moving around on foot or by bike, transit systems should be reexamined. Creating a connected, alternative environment for these populations is important.

Redesigning walk lighting and transit station design principles that ensure sidewalks, trails and other are easily navigated by people of all ages and abilities are essential standards for achieving safety and mobility.

Guidelines:

- Lighting along pathways and in open space should be designed to use another pedestrian less than 500 feet or more.
- Pedestrian speeds should have speed limits 30 mph or less.
- Key pedestrian crossings should be clearly indicated with signage, design, and lighting.
- There should be pedestrian crossings on street medians in urban areas.
- Both sides of intersections should be provided to aid in safe pedestrian crossing.

Checklist:

- 1. Have pedestrian lighting along sidewalks and pathways?
- 2. Are there signs and visible ground from users to provide "eyes on the street"?
- 3. Are there clear guidelines of driveway for both pedestrians and drivers?
- 4. Does the plan provide for adequate light of trees and sidewalks?
- 5. Does the plan separate pedestrian and vehicle traffic?

Effective pedestrian crossing signage helps to create a safe environment.

Both sides of streets should provide pedestrian safety.

Street trees and on-street parking provide a pedestrian and traffic.

Site design provides clear paths to destinations.

Designs are given to provide better crossing distance for pedestrians.

Air Quality

Better air quality means better individual health and community-wide physical activity. Air quality can be improved by promoting the use of alternative forms of transportation to reduce emissions and planting trees near major roadways. The average person is willing to walk up to 1/2 mile to a transit station, all sites within a half mile of the proposed LRT station should be planned with the idea that people will be walking from and departing to the LRT station. Plans should focus on pedestrian pathways, higher density, mixed use development, and shared and reduced parking requirements. Plans should include shade trees adjacent to all public roads, sidewalks and trails.

People's natural trees bring streets less temperature and quality.

Guidelines:

- Plans should include trees, plants and shrubs within urban planning areas.
- Plans should include trees along sidewalks and trails that are planted at least 10% wide canopy.
- Plans should include pathways to light rail stations and bus stop and accommodation and amenities for transit users.

Checklist:

- 1. Does the plan include shade trees near transit and other destinations?
- 2. Does the plan include provisions for the maintenance and replacement?
- 3. Does the plan include details about plant selection and species?
- 4. Are current and future forest locations accounted for in the plan?

People's natural trees bring streets less temperature and quality.

Shade trees along sidewalks provide relief from the sun, protection from excessive noise and help to improve air quality.

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Health and Planning

Local Cases

- Example – Victoria Comprehensive Plan
- Community wide goals include focus on "community health"
- Parks and open space element includes public health section
- Addresses wide range of health issues



Health and Planning

Local Cases

- Example – Rochester Complete Streets Ordinance
- Create a connected network of facilities accommodating each mode of travel
- Bike, pedestrian, and transit facilities included in construction, reconstruction, repaving, and rehab projects except when:
 - Maintenance, insufficient space, safety risks disproportionate cost

