

### We help communities create healthy built environments

# Creating Safe & Healthy Built Environments

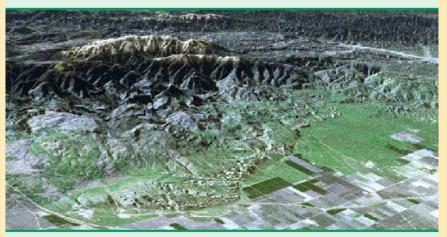
Lessons Learned from Local Health Departments

Moving Children Safely Conference March 15, 2010

> Presented by Tina Zenzola, MPH

# Identifying Public Health Roles and Strategies

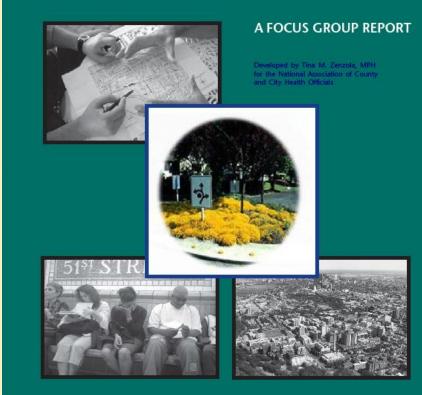
#### The Role for Local Public Health Agencies in



### Community Design Land Use Planning



Roles, Barriers, and Needs of Local Public Health Agencies





SSOCIATION OF

- Developed by Safe & Healthy Communities Consulting
- For the California Center for Physical Activity, Safe and Active Communities Branch, CDPH
- Funded by Prevention Health Services Block Grant, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

## Creating Healthy Built Environments:

Case Studies of Local Health Departments in California SHASTA COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT





Prepared for the California Center for Physical Activity, Safe and Active Communities Branch, California Department of Public Health



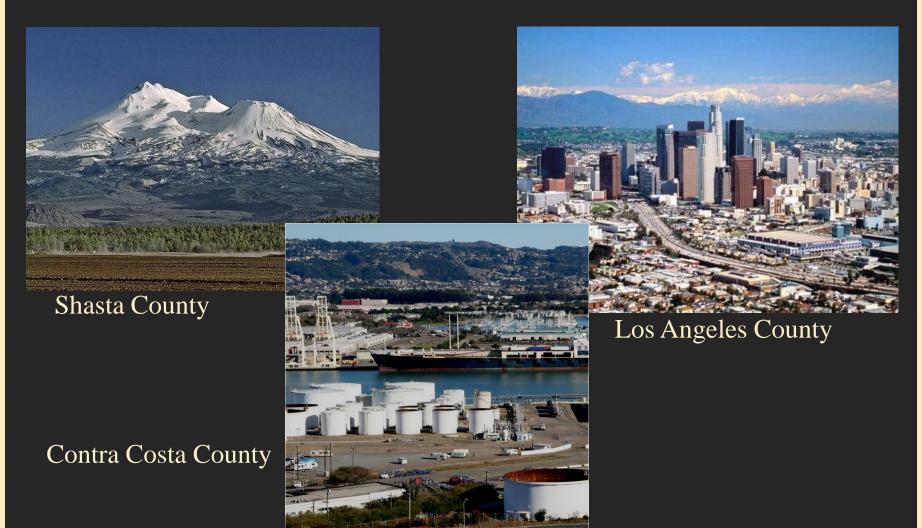
Prepared by Safe & Healthy Communities Consulting TINA ZENZOLA, MPH AUTHOR JANICE YUWILER, MPH EDITOR In 2004, the California Department of Public Health's (CDPH) California Center for Physical Activity (a unit of the State and Local Injury Control Section within the Safe and Active Communities Branch) established the Local Public Health and Built Environment (LPHBE) Network. Developed and implemented in partnership with Safe & Healthy Communities

Consulting, the LPHBE Network was the first statewide effort in California to provide training, technical assistance, and grants to local public health departments interested in building capacity for promoting safe and active community environments. This document is one of three case studies profiling the healthy built environment work of local public health departments supported by the California Center for Physical

Activity and trained by Safe & Healthy Communities Consulting. Each case study highlights how the public health department launched into working on these issues, project examples, and their approach to navigating the political, partnering, and capacitybuilding challenges posed by built environment work.

Health problems are not solely caused by individual choices, but by community conditions and norms. Our emphasis for improving health and preventing disease is to develop policies and support community environments that are conducive to healthy behaviors. SHASTA COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STRATEGIC FUAN, 2007

## Case Study Counties



# Spreading the word

- Forums
- Workshops and trainings
- Policy papers

Monument Community Partnership

## **Community Listener Training**

Health, Land Use, and Transportation

Contra Costa 98 Si Winter 2





## SCPH and City of Andersen GIS Mapping & Walkability Project

- \$10,000 grant to city
- Trained volunteers
- Engaged youth from New Tech High
- Audited over 10 trails/walks covering 20 miles







- Strengthened General Plan Circulation Element
- \$400,000 SR2S grant for traffic calming



Because of the grant funding, I was able to justify putting some of my time and my staff's time into this project. John Stokes, Planning Director, City of Anderson

Anderson Walks Guide

Walking in the door with even a small pot of money works – it's a concrete way to help them and you do something. It's a 'win-win'. Minnie Sagar, SCPH

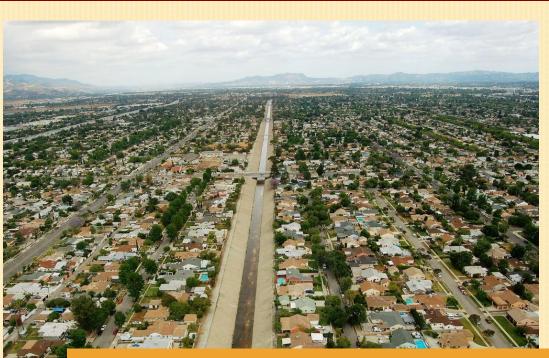
> The chamber and businesses were really excited about the Walk Guide. Andersen didn't have anything like it and the realtors have told us that it's a great new selling tool to bring in business. Christine Haggard, SCPH



#### The City of Anderson

### Los Angeles County DPH PLACE Grant Program

- \$2M grant program
- Funded cities & CBOs
- \$100,000/year for three years
- \$20K for "bricks and morter" project
- Technical assistance
- Grantees:
  - City of El Monte
  - Culver City
  - City of Long Beach
  - Pacoima Beautiful
  - Los Angeles County Bicycle Coalition



We need to have demonstration projects that create a ripple effect among our cities, and provide the tools and technical assistance to help them move forward. Jonathan Fielding, Director & Health Officer, LACDPH

## Los Angeles County DPH PLACE Grant Program

Grantees are creating......

- Bike/ pedestrian master plans
- General plan health element
- Greenway vision plan
- Bike/ pedestrian route connected to light rail
- Walking loop with signage to local destinations
- Bicycle boulevards





MACLAY STREET GREENW

## Los Angeles County DPH PLACE Grant Program

Results to date:

- Community Engagement and support
- Policy
- Physical projects





# Safe & healthy plans and policies

## Richmond Health and Wellness Element

We needed a bureaucratic process for dealing with the long-standing health and environmental justice debate in our city. The general plan update and new health element provided a forum for doing this. Richard Mitchell, Planning Director, City of Richmond

# Safe & healthy plans and policies

### • Served on Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)

- Provided data
- Bridge to coalitions
- Developed health indicators, goals and policies

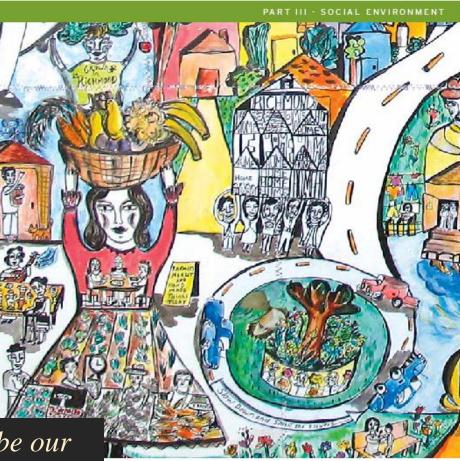
We had to define, in measurable terms, the physical and spatial configuration of a healthy built environment. Nancy Baer, CCHS

## Richmond Health and Wellness Element



## City of Richmond Health & Wellness Element

We've built strong working relationships with several city departments, in addition to the city manager's office. The city is beginning to think more naturally of the health department as a planning partner. Wendell Brunner, Public Health Director, CCHS



The health element is going to be our shining star... a real tool for dealing with the long-standing issues of health and industry in the City of Richmond. Richard Mitchell, Planning Director, City of Richmond

#### Element 11 | Community Health and Wellness

The Community Health and Wellness Element sets a critical path for improving the physical health and emotional well-being of Richmond residents. The Element defines healthy living determinants, reviews current conditions in Richmond relative to healthy determinants, and outlines the policies and implementing actions necessary to improve community health.

Ari, Richmond Residens

# Safe & healthy plans and policies

## City of South Gate Healthy Community Element



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Reconfigured data

• 94% Latino

diabetes rates

- Three workshops
- Presentations and educated elected officials
- Input on health goals, policies



# Safe & healthy plans and policies

City of South Gate Healthy Community Element

- GPU and health element adopted December 2009\*
- Affected planning practice before adoption
- LACDPH reassigned 35 PHN positions

Our experience in South Gate was shared throughout the agency – it made us look at our workforce, what was involved with doing this type of work with cities, and how we were going to meet the need. Christine Gibson, SPA 7, LACDPH

## Building political support for your organization's role

Strategic Plan

Shasta County Public Health

#### Healthy Shasta County 2010 A Long Term Strategic Plan

Shasta County Public Health September 2004 Updated March 2007

Marta McKenzie, RD, MPH, Health & Human Services Agency Director Donnell Ewert, MPH, Director of Public Health Andrew Deckert, MD, MPH, Health Officer Shasta County Public Health Advisory Board **.....** Land use development Principles of Healthy Land Use Development: that looks at the big picture & considers all the options while A Public Health Perspective emphasizing fairness, community improvement, and citizen participation can Creating communities that offer healthy and safe places for lead to communities that people to live, work, and play is a primary strategy in the have long term health & prevention of childhood obesity, heart disease, stroke, some wellness benefits for all cancers, asthma and pedestrian and bicycle injuries. citizens. Healthy Communities Incorporate The Following Principles: Growth is Managed and Directed Towards Existing Communities Growth that is centrally focused allows communities to save money on infrastructure costs, preserve prime agricultural lands, preserve open space, and decrease the amount of vehicle miles traveled. A decrease in vehicle miles traveled results in better social, mental, and physical health. Development Emphasizes a Mix Of Uses that Include a Range of Housing Opportunities Development that offers a mix of land uses provides a central location for shopping, housing, office space, plazas, restaurants, and other services that meet the needs of a neighborhood. Housing for a variety of incomes incorporated into mixed use areas makes it easier for people to incorporate physical activity into daily routines. Create Walkable Neighborhoods Neighborhoods that are well lit, have continuous sidewalks, have safe street crossings, and are connected to services and other recreational activities are a key component to healthy development.

#### Provide a Variety of Transportation Options

Communities that provide people with options to walk, bicycle, or take transit increase the quality of life for people both young and old who for physical reasons or personal choice no longer depend on the automobile as the sole source of transportation.

#### Preserve Open Space, Farmland, Natural Beauty and Critical Environmental Areas

Green space provides community members opportunity for recreation and relaxation. In addition, the ability of these natural areas to filter water runoff, improve emotional well being, and provide local food production makes the preservation of green space a crucial element to both the physical and mental health of a community.

#### Encourage Meaningful Citizen Participation

Growth that responds to a community's sense of how and where it wants to grow can result in healthy and safe places to live, work, and play.

#### Construct Schools Close to Neighborhoods

Schools that are accessible by walking and bicycling increase the level of children's physical activity, provide a recreational resource to the community, have a positive impact on air quality, and have lower infrastructure and transportation costs.



#### Shasta County Public Health Department

## Building political support for your organization's role

By tapping into the political clout of our advisory board and gaining that group's buyin, we built a broader base of support for our role. Andrew Deckert, Health Officer, SCPH Physical Environment Work Group (Participants listed in Attachment 1) June 16, 2006

Preliminary Public Health Action Plan: Physical Environment

#### Background

The Physical Environment Work Group was established as part of Public Health's strategic planning initiative to increase years of healthy life while reducing health disparities in the county population. The specific charge to the work group was to develop a preliminary action plan for addressing elements of the physical environment to improve population health and reduce disparities. The work group included 27 PH staff from 13 programs and four area health offices. The full group met eight times in March-October, 2005. Additional sub-group meetings were also convened.

To more easily identify opportunities for intervention, the work group classified the elements of the physical environment into the following potential focus areas, recognizing that these areas in some cases overlap:

- 1. Air quality
- 2. Water quality (drinking and recreational)
- 3. Community design/built environment (land use and transportation)
- Nutritional environment (including both food safety and accessibility of nutritious foods)
- Landfills
- Brownfields
- Work environment
- Home environment
- School environment
- 10. Specific toxic exposures (e.g., lead, mercury, and pesticides)
- Sustainable energy
- 12. Natural resources

In prioritizing these focus areas for action, the work group considered the breadth of potential health impacts and overall disease burden. For example, a transportation focus was considered a priority given its potential for increasing physical activity (thereby reducing heart disease, stroke, diabetes, and obesity); decreasing stress (thereby reducing cardiovascular disease, improving mental health, and reducing road rage-related violence); improving air quality (thereby reducing asthma, other chronic respiratory disease, and heart disease); creating safer communities (thereby reducing pedestrian and motor vehicle occupant injuries); and reducing social isolation (thereby improving mental health). This analysis was limited by the lack of data on the effectiveness of specific policies or other physical environment-related interventions.

The work group also considered the degree to which Public Health is currently working in a given focus area and whether that activity is a legal mandate. In addition, the group considered the degree to which Public Health could add value in addressing each focus area, how well prepared we are to work in a given area (e.g., technical expertise, staffing, and other infrastructure), and the feasibility and likelihood of success

#### Los Angeles County Public Health Department

Building political support for your organization's role

- Focus on cities rather than unincorporated areas.
  - Framing and communications strategies We force ourselves to be grounded in health. When we talk about this issue, we always lead with 'health' and end with 'health'." Andrew Deckert, Health Officer, SCPH

### Establishing new relationships, new partners

## Be a friendly pest.....

"I had money to offer the City of Shasta Lake, but they weren't ready for our help. It took almost two years of keeping in touch with their planning director. Every three to four months I would call or stop by and ask, how's it going, anything we can do?"

Minnie Sagar, SCPH

Establishing new relationships, new partners

### **Devote time to building a presence and reputation**

"We've been sitting at a variety of tables and have built the expectation that public health should be there and has something to contribute. Nancy has done a lot of the down in the trenches, low visibility work of building relationships and a reputation of the health department as an expert. She's developed a reputation as someone who knows what she's talking about, is persistent and has ideas that are useful."

Wendell Bruner, Public Health Director, CCHS

### Establishing new relationships, new partners

Walk in the door with something they can use.....

- "You get a place at the table when you come with something to offer. You have to be useful to the work."
  Wendell Brunner, Public Health Director, CCHS
- Provide data and expertise on public health impacts & healthy community design
- Help cities secure grants

# Commitment

We don't really know what the next few years will bring or how fast we're going to be able to move on our work with cities, but CCHS has made a commitment to improving health through land use and transportation planning. We've built a strong base of staff capacity and strong external partnerships. We expect to maintain this through these tough times.

Nancy Baer, Contra Costa Health Services

# **Thank You**

Contra Costa County Nancy Baer, Tracey Rattray, Wendel Brunner, Cedrita Claiborne and Richard Mitchell

**Los Angeles County** 

Jean Armbruster, Eloisa Gonzalez, Paul Simon, Christine Gibson, Jonathan Fielding and Matt Raimi

Shasta County

Minnie Sagar, Andrew Deckert, Christine Haggard and John Stokes

### And

Heather Kuiper (Reviewer), UC Berkeley, Manal Aboelata (Reviewer), Prevention Institute & Janice Yuwiler (Editor)



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# Tina Zenzola, MPH Owner/Director Phone: 619-281-1656 Email: tzenzola@SHC-Consulting.com

www.safehealthycommunities.com