

2016 RTP/SCS Public Health Framework: Focus Areas

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Sarah Jepson
Active Transportation & Special
Programs



Background

Guiding Documents

- Public Health Subcommittee Recommendations (2012-2013)
- Public Health Work Program (November 2014)
- Public Health Analysis Framework (April 2015)

Outreach

- Public Health Working Group
- Technical Working Group
- Policy Committees
- Stakeholder Meetings
- RTP/SCS Outreach

Focus Areas

Background:

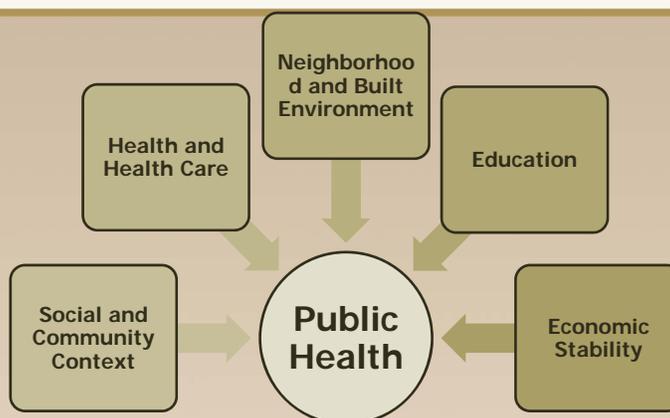
- Provide organizing framework for presenting plan performance in Public Health Appendix
- Proposed in Public Health Analysis Framework (April 2015)
- Presented to EEC, TWG, Public Health Working Group

Selection Considerations:

- Strong research to support impact on public health (Social Determinants of Health).
- Influenced by the land-use and transportation strategies in the plan.
- Aligned with one or more of the goals of the 2016-2040 RTP/SCS.

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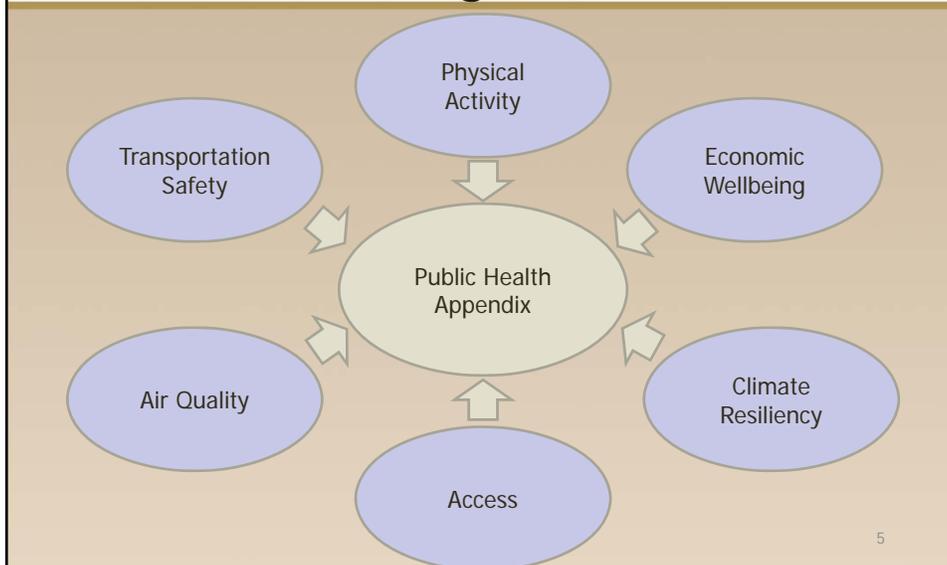
Social Determinants of Health



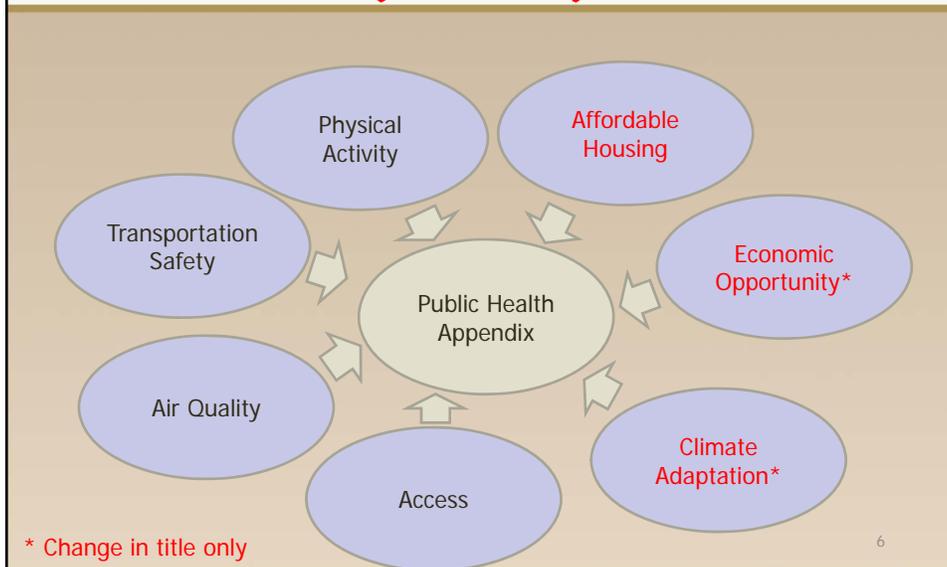
Social Determinants of Health – Includes the circumstances in which people are born, grow up, live, work, play, and age. Economic opportunities, government policies, and the built environment

(U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion's Healthy People 2020 Initiative)

2016 RTP/SCS Health Appendix Focus Areas (Original)



2016 RTP/SCS Health Appendix Focus Areas (Revised)



Access to Essential Destinations

The ability to access essential destinations like grocery stores, schools, employment, retail stores, parks, and healthcare facilities is critical to public health. Both land-use and transportation planning play a key role in improving access, by reducing the distance people need to travel and ensuring travel options are available to people of all income levels.

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Access to Essential Destinations

How will we evaluate performance of the plan:

- Share of growth in High Quality Transit Areas(HQTAs)
- Jobs/Housing Balance in HQTAs
- Average distance for work or non-work trips
- Percent of trips less than 3 miles
- Work trip length duration
- For those in poverty, # destinations that can be reached in 45 minutes

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Access to Essential Destinations

Examples of Related Planning Policies

1. Focus growth in High Quality Transit Areas
2. Increase funding for transit and active transportation
3. Encourage development of new mobility options, like ride-sharing

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Affordable Housing

A lack of affordable housing can lead to over-crowded and unsafe housing conditions and results in less money for food, clothing and other necessities. It may cause people to move to places with fewer jobs, public services or reduced education quality. The lack of affordable housing can contribute to homelessness along with unsafe living conditions.

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Affordable Housing

How will we evaluate performance of the plan:

- Per Household Transportation Costs (fuel + auto)
- Per Household Utilities (energy + water)
- Multi-family vs. Single-family

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Affordable Housing

Examples: Related Planning Policies

- Promote residential infill development to take advantage of proximity to jobs, schools and amenities.
- Consider a wide range of zoning types to accommodate all income groups.

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Air Quality

- Exposure to air pollution can lead to asthma, increase cancer risk and contribute to a range of respiratory illnesses.
- Air pollution generated from transportation contributes to reduced air quality in the region.
- Land-use patterns, and the location of housing and jobs in relation to heavily travelled transportation corridors, impacts exposure rates and public health.

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Air Quality

How will we evaluate performance of the plan:

- Criteria pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions
- Air pollution-related health measures
- Share of new growth within 500 feet of freeway

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Air Quality

Examples: Related Planning Policies

- Promote vehicle electrification and transition of the fleet to zero or near zero emission.
- Implement clean freight strategy focused on technology RD&D.
- Balance growth distribution between 500 foot buffer areas and high quality transit areas to recognize guidance from the 2005 California Air Resources Board (ARB) air quality manual.
- Increase funding for transit, active transportation, transportation demand management and pricing strategies to reduce vehicle miles traveled.
- Encourage land use and growth patterns that facilitate transit and non-motorized transportation.
- Encourage development of new mobility options, like ride-sharing.

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Climate Adaptation

- The 2015 Lancet Commission on Health and Climate Change recently concluded that tackling climate change could be the greatest global health opportunity of the 21st century.*
- Land-use and transportation planning can help mitigate the impacts of climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- Designing communities in anticipation of a changing climate can help communities adapt and prepare for serious public health threats that may result from climate change including heat stress, air pollution health effects, vector-borne disease and extreme weather events.

*<http://climatehealthcommission.org/>

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Climate Adaptation

How will we evaluate performance of the plan:

- Criteria pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions
- Land consumption
- Building Water Use, cumulative

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Climate Adaptation

Examples: Related Planning Policies

1. Promote vehicle electrification and transition of the fleet to zero or near zero emission
2. Implement clean freight strategy on technology RD&D
3. Increase funding for transit, active transportation, transportation demand management and pricing strategies to reduce vehicle miles traveled
4. Encourage land use and growth patterns that facilitate transit and non-motorized transportation
5. Encourage new mobility options, like ride-sharing
6. Encourage compact development that is resource efficient

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Economic Opportunity

Job security and economic well-being are significant determinants of health. As disposable incomes rise, people are able to buy healthier foods, have doctor's visits, and have a higher quality of living. Living in poverty is associated with poor health outcomes across all demographics and communities.

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Economic Opportunity

How will we evaluate performance of the plan:

- Additional jobs supported by improving competitiveness
- Additional jobs supported by transportation investments
- Net contribution to Gross Regional Product
- Per Household Transportation Costs (fuel + auto)
- Per Household Utilities (energy + water)

Note: Access to jobs is addressed in *Access to Essential Destinations* focus area.

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Economic Opportunity

Examples: Related Planning Policies

- Implement clean freight strategies focused on technology RD&D.
- Implement goods movement strategies designed to ensure that the region continues to play a vital role in the global supply chain while meeting economic goals, addressing critical mobility challenges, preserving the environment, and contributing to community livability and quality of life goals.

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Physical Activity

- Physical inactivity has many negative health consequences like obesity, type II diabetes, hypertension, heart disease and stroke.
- The built environment affects people's ability to have active lives.
- Land use patterns determine the distance people must travel to meet their daily needs.
- Creating infrastructure and facilities that encourage active transportation provides opportunities for residents to increase their daily physical activity.

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Physical Activity

How will we evaluate performance of the plan:

- Mode share of walking and biking
- Percentage of trips that are less than 3 miles
- Physical activity-related health measures

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Physical Activity

Examples: Related Planning Policies

- Encourage land use and growth patterns that facilitate transit and non-motorized transportation.
- Increase funding for transit, active transportation, transportation demand management and pricing strategies to reduce vehicle miles traveled.

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Transportation Safety

The safety of people and goods as they travel is one of the key characteristics of any transportation system. While overall collision rates have declined, rates for vulnerable users such as pedestrians and bicyclists remains high.

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Transportation Safety

How will we evaluate performance of the plan:

- Collision/accident rates by severity by mode.

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Transportation Safety

Examples: Related Planning Policies

- Increase funding to support system preservation.
- Address safety concerns at grade crossings throughout the region; develop a dedicated system of truck-only lanes that would reduce truck/automobile accidents; and allocate funding to support critical truck bottleneck relief strategies.
- Increase funding to support active transportation education and safety campaigns.
- Increase active transportation funding for Class 1 Bike Paths and Cycletracks to provide greater separation between cars and bicyclists.

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Questions/Discussion

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