

The Politics of Health Impact Assessment and Neighborhood Development in San Francisco:



Lessons from the Healthy Development Measurement Tool

Program on Health, Equity, and Sustainability
San Francisco Department of Public Health
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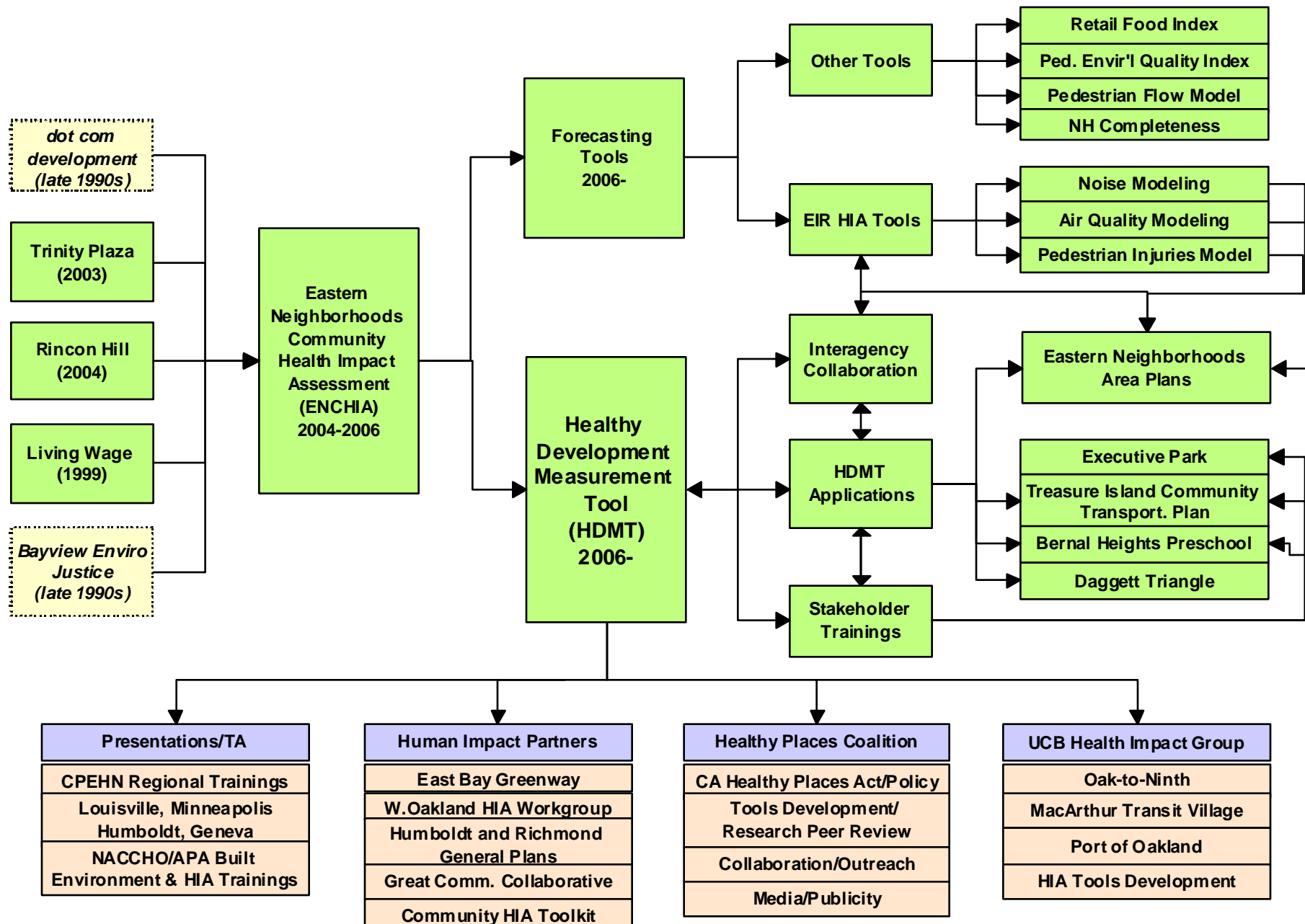
American Public Health Association Annual Conference * Washington, DC, November 5, 2007

Presentation Overview



- *Lesson Learned #1:*
Health Dept as convener & data collector
- *Lesson Learned #2:*
Health lens can highlight tradeoffs and need for comprehensive, equitable planning
- *Lesson Learned #3:*
Know your levers of change – both within and outside the EIR process

SFDPH Involvement in Health Impact Assessment (2003 - 2007)

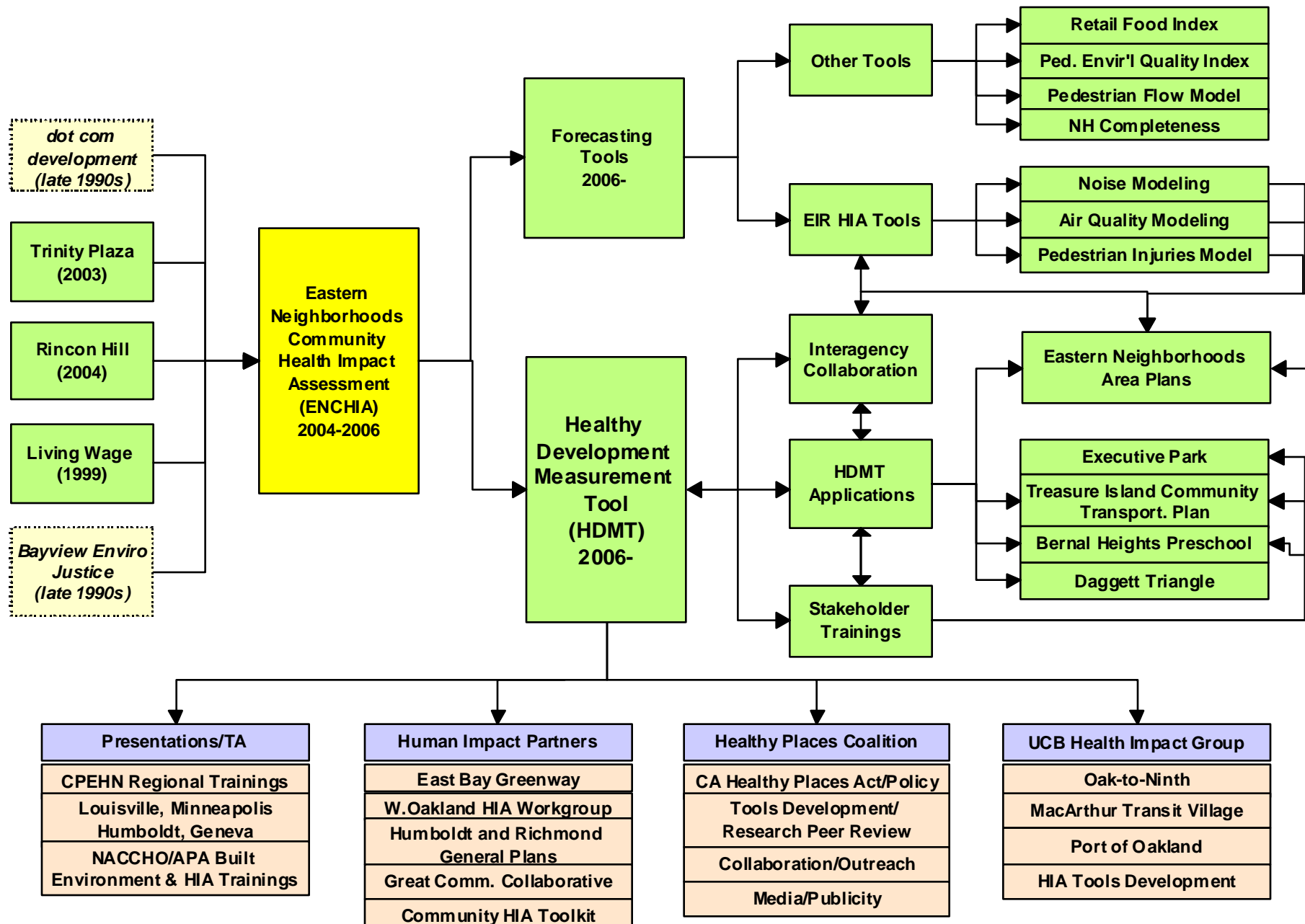




Lesson Learned #1:

Local Health Dept can
act as Convener and
Data Collector

SFDPH Involvement in Health Impact Assessment (2003 - 2007)



Eastern Neighborhoods Community Health Impact Assessment (ENCHIA)

Overview

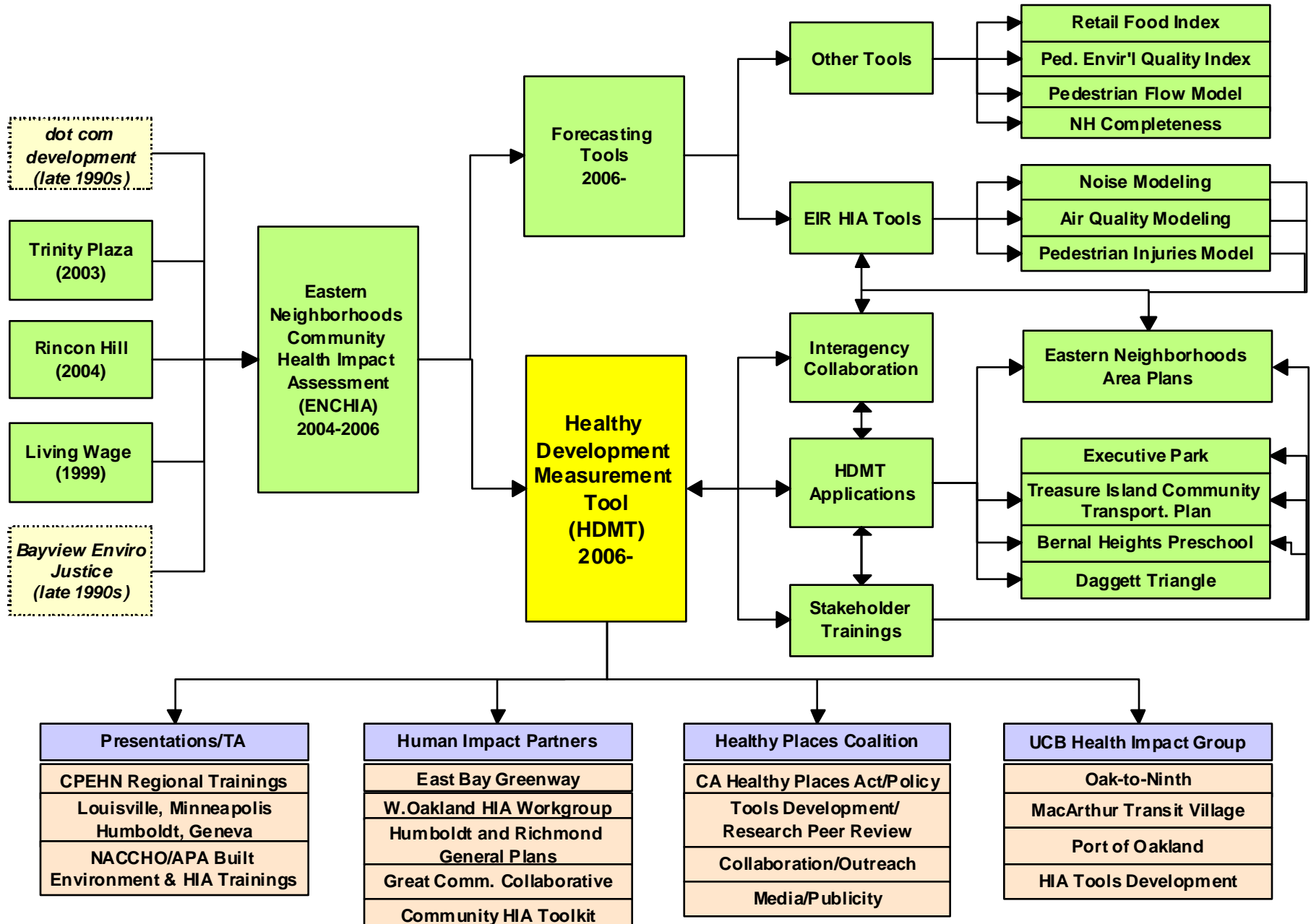
Collaborative, multi-stakeholder, consensus-based approach facilitated by SFDPH to analyze how development in three San Francisco neighborhoods affects community and individual health.

Broad Goals

- Health impacts of land use plans/zoning
- Meaningful public engagement, consensus building
- Inter-agency collaboration
- Promote community priorities
- Demonstrate feasibility of HIA methodology



SFDPH Involvement in Health Impact Assessment (2003 - 2007)



Healthy Development Measurement Tool Components

- 1) Elements
- 2) Community Health Objectives
- 3) Measurable Indicators
- 4) Baseline data
- 5) Development Targets
- 6) Health-based Rationale
- 7) Policy and Strategy Recommendations



HDMT – Application Process Asks

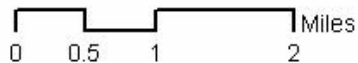
- 1) Does a place have healthy living and working conditions?
 - Use HDMT indicator data to assess baseline conditions

- 2) Does a plan or project advance health-related conditions?
 - Assess the extent to which a Plan meets HDMT development targets



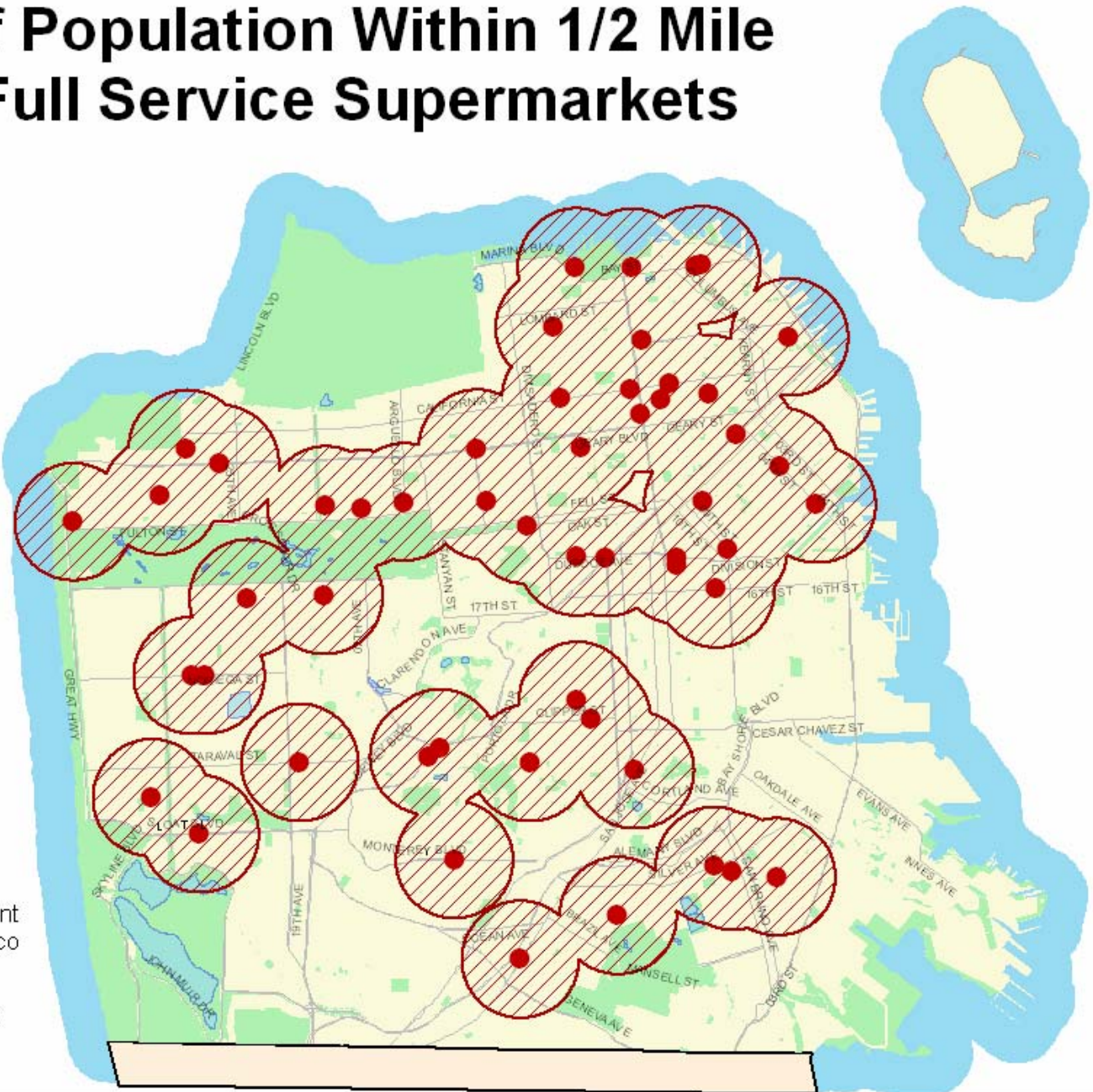
Proportion of Population Within 1/2 Mile Access to a Full Service Supermarkets

- Supermarkets
- ▨ 1/2 Mile Buffer



Source: San Francisco Department of Public Health and San Francisco Food Systems

City and County of San Francisco
Department of Public Health
Environmental Health Section

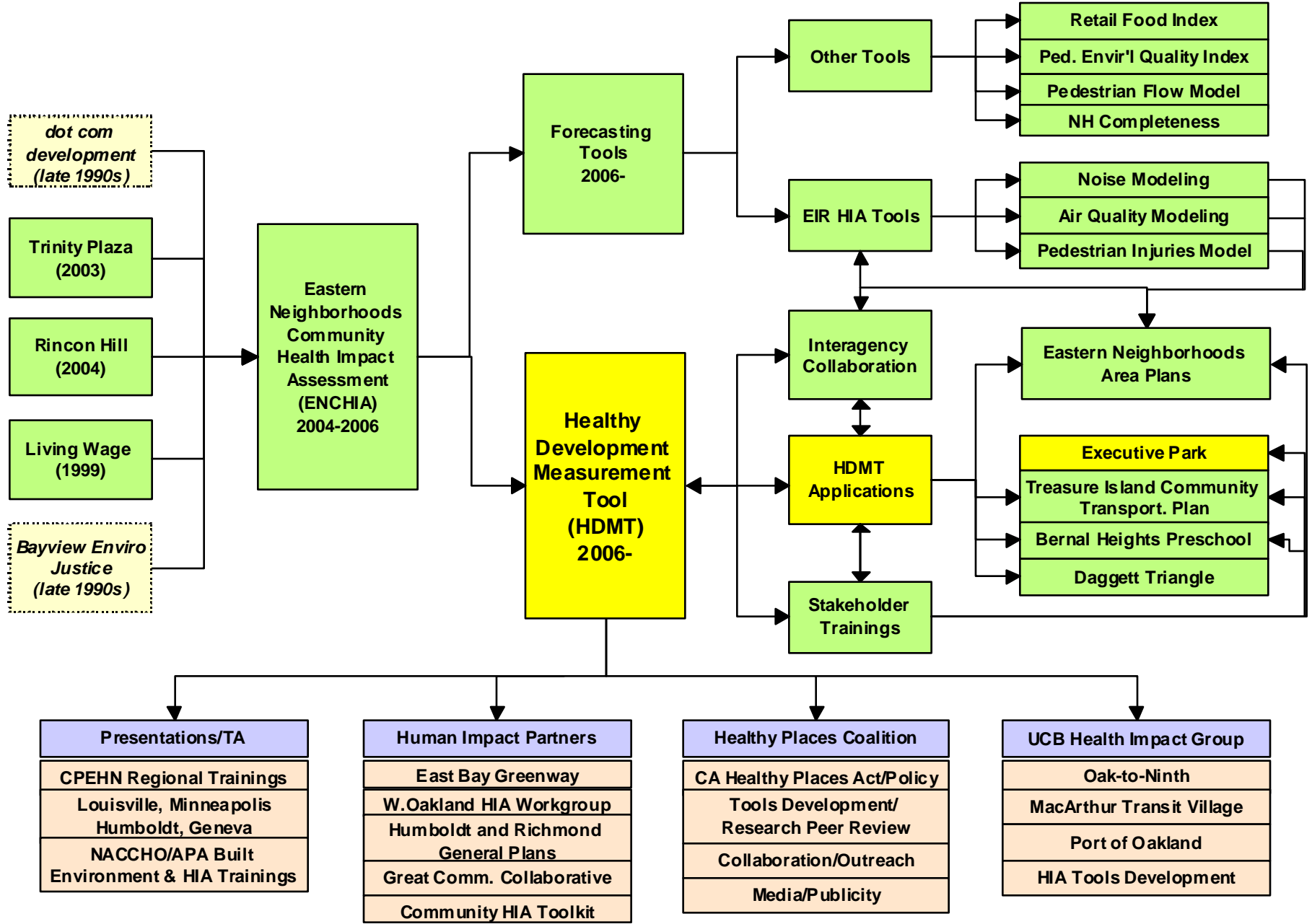




Lesson Learned #2:

Health lens can
highlight tradeoffs and
need for
comprehensive,
equitable planning

SFDPH Involvement in Health Impact Assessment (2003 - 2007)

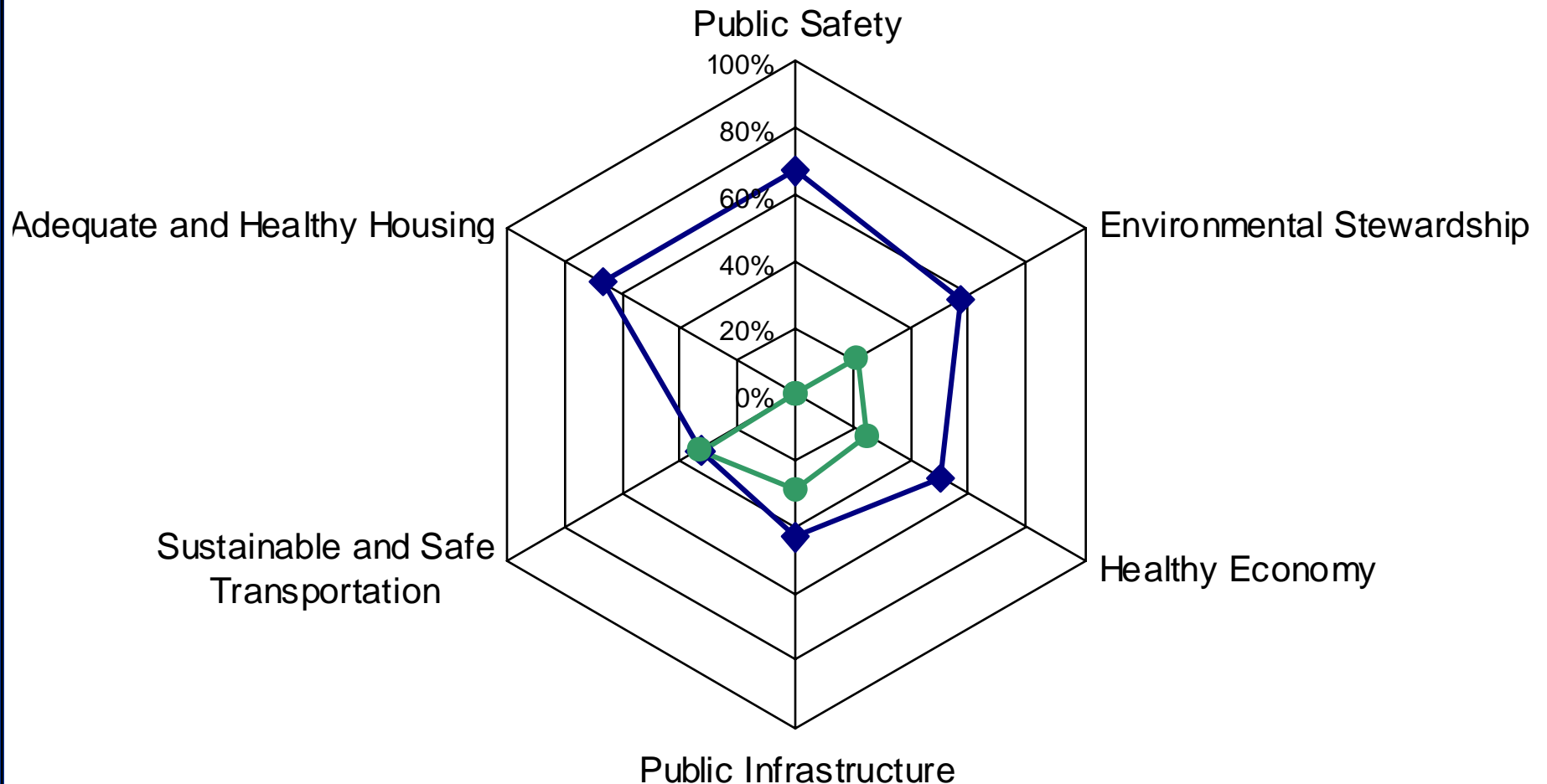


HDMT Application: Executive Park



HDMT Application: Executive Park

HDMT Sustainability Spider Diagram



- ◆ Percent of Minimum Development Targets Achieved
- Percent of Benchmark or Maximum Development Targets Achieved

Executive Park HDMT Sustainability Spider Diagram:

Development Targets (DTs) Achieved

as a Proportion of Development Targets Analyzed, by Element

HDMT Elements	Number of Indicators Evaluated in HDMT (n=84)	Number of DTs in HDMT (n=87)	Number Of DTs Analyzed (n=43)	Number Achieving Minimum, Benchmark, or Max. DT (n=22)	Proportion of DTs Achieving Min. or Higher DT	Number Achieving Benchmark or Max. DT (n=9)	Proportion of DTs Achieving Benchmark or Max DT
Public Safety	6	9	3	2	67%	0	0%
Environmental Stewardship	22	21	14	8	57%	3	21%
Healthy Economy	9	9	4	2	50%	1	25%
Public Infrastructure	24	21	7	3	43%	2	29%
Sustainable and Safe Transportation	14	14	9	3	33%	3	33%
Adequate and Healthy Housing	9	12	6	4	67%	0	0%
Community Participation	0	1	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	84	87	43	22	51%	9	21%



Lesson Learned #3:

Know your levers of change – both within and outside the EIR process

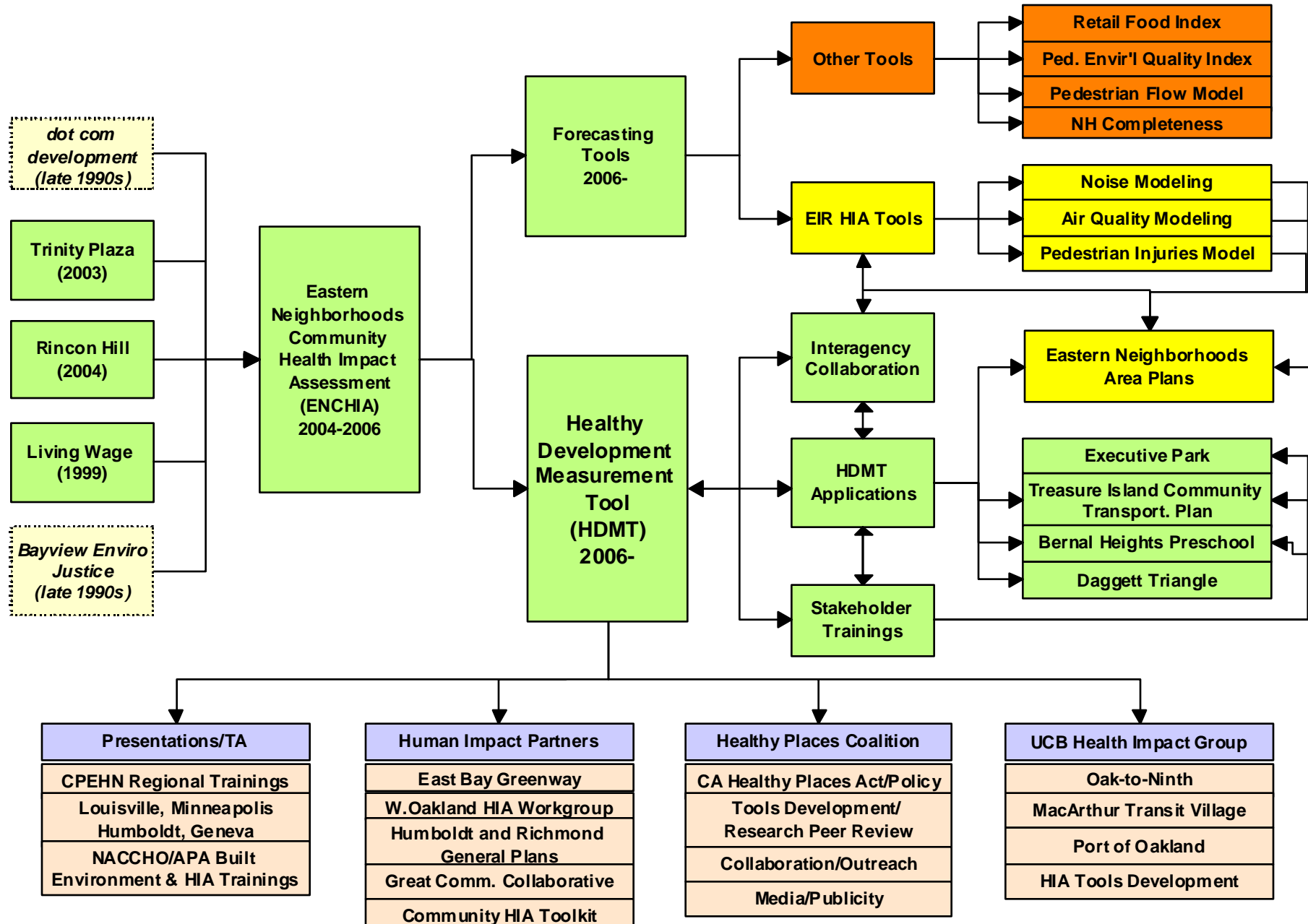
Potential Uses of the HDMT

Users	Applications
City agencies (i.e., Planning, Public Health, Redevelopment, Recreation and Parks, Public Works, Transportation)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide a checklist or screening tool to evaluate projects, identify benefits and needs for improvement, and guide staff reports 2. Provide a measurable set of health objectives and indicators to guide planning goals and evaluate their impacts 3. Provide useful monitoring indicators for community health assessments and measuring the success and progress of societal level interventions 4. Guide infrastructure budgeting to priority
Neighborhood planning groups	Help residents evaluate the merits and health impacts of development projects and plans
Resident-initiated community planning processes	Provide a measurable set of health objectives and indicators to guide planning goals and evaluate impacts
Developers	To inform design choices and to demonstrate benefits of projects
All	As a way to gain consensus and a unified position among interests

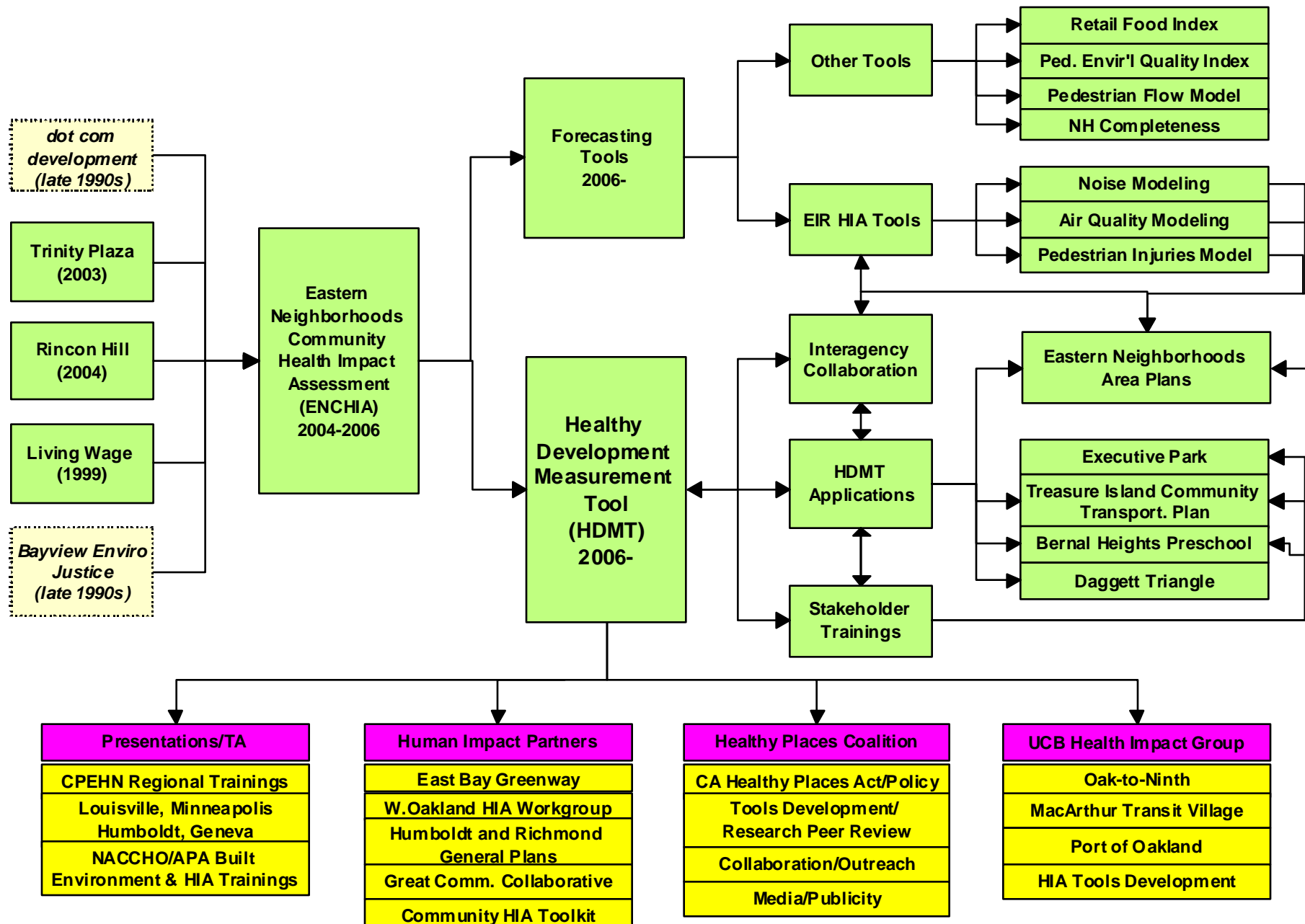
HDMT – Broader value

- Growing movement for multi-objective and holistic assessment of trade-offs of public policy
- Provides systematic application of a “health” lens to planning
- Overcome the lack of formal mandates to consider health impacts in planning
- In the absence of tools and guidelines, responds to the growing need for clear methods to understand the health impacts of land use decisions.
- Build inter-agency relationships

SFDPH Involvement in Health Impact Assessment (2003 - 2007)



SFDPH Involvement in Health Impact Assessment (2003 - 2007)





- ***Lesson Learned #1:***
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- ***Lesson Learned #2:***
Health lens can highlight tradeoffs and need for comprehensive, equitable planning
- ***Lesson Learned #3:***
Know your levers of change – both within and outside the EIR process
- ***Lesson Learned #4:***
Don't let perfection be the enemy of good

www.theHDMT.org

Acknowledgements

- ENCHIA Community Council members
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