

MODEL: HEALTH IMPACT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Risk Factor	Health Outcomes	Built Environment Correlate	Intervention Point	BARHII Strategies
Poor or inadequate nutrition	Diabetes, heart disease, cancer, stroke, overweight/obesity	Limited access to healthy foods Concentration of fast food outlets	Rewriting of zoning ordinances and general plans to: Increase outlets for healthy foods Limit number of fast foods within a specific area Influence development decisions through implementation plans and area specific plans	Learn when and how to participate in general plan reviews and redevelopment process Assessment of regional incidence of “food deserts” Partnership with Bay Area Nutrition Physical Activity Coalition (BANPAC)
Lack of physical activity	Diabetes, obesity, heart disease, cancer, stroke, stress and depression	Decreased opportunity for everyday physical activity due to placement of jobs, housing and services Reliance on automobiles / inefficient and expensive public transportation services Limited access to areas for recreational physical activity	Rewriting of zoning ordinances and general plans to: Promote mixed use development Promote open space development Revise/ promote pedestrian/ biking plans Improvement of regional public transportation (MTC) Influence redevelopment processes to: Improve street-capes and walkability/ bike-ability Rewrite specific area plans	Provide evidence linking regular public transportation use and specific health outcomes Develop relationship with regional transportation planners Seek an official role for a public health representative on the regional transportation planning advisory committee Build a stronger regional voice on transportation-related health issues Support implementation of BAWCC recommended policies

MODEL: HEALTH IMPACT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Risk Factor	Health Outcomes	Built Environment Correlate	Intervention Point	BARHII Strategies
Safety concerns	<p>Injuries - traffic/ pedestrian</p> <p>Violence - assault - homicide</p>	<p>Street design -traffic congestion -sidewalk availability -streetscapes -pedestrian and biking facilities</p> <p>Housing segregation Concentration of alcohol outlets</p>	<p>Rewriting of zoning ordinances and general plans to: Revise/ promote pedestrian/ biking plans</p> <p>Influence area specific plans to: Promote “street-scapes”, influence street widths and traffic light timing</p>	Support implementation of BAWCC recommended policies
<p>Environmental Exposures Air Water Soil [concentration of toxins]</p>	<p>Asthma, lung disease, heart disease</p> <p>Cancer, neurological disorders</p> <p>Birth Defects</p> <p>Lead Poisoning</p>	<p>Reliance on automobiles / inadequate public transportation services Reliance on fossil fuels Ports/ major industries Trucking corridors Lack of green space / trees Presence of industrial pollution</p>	<p>Improvement of regional public transportation (MTC)</p> <p>Influence goods movement –systems of commerce</p> <p>Work with port authorities to control emissions</p> <p>Promotion of green space/ trees</p>	<p>Provide evidence linking various environmental exposures to specific health outcomes Partnership with RAMP/ Ditching Dirty diesel collaborative</p>
<p>Social Isolation/ Lack of Community Cohesion</p>	<p>Violence Mental health problems Substance Abuse Stress/ reduced life expectancy Vulnerability to natural disasters and epidemics</p>	<p>Decreased opportunity for everyday social interaction due to: Placement of jobs vs. homes and services Lack of neighborhood identity and a central meeting space Lack of economic opportunity Housing instability – highly transient home occupancy</p>	<p>Foster home ownership and residential stability</p> <p>Rewriting of zoning ordinances and general plans to: Promote inclusionary zoning: mixed used development Promote inclusionary housing: mixed income development Promote shared public recreation space</p>	<p>Provide evidence linking social isolation and specific health outcomes</p>

MODEL: HEALTH IMPACT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Risk Factor	Health Outcomes	Built Environment Correlate	Intervention Point	BARHII Strategies
Concentrated exposure to alcohol/drugs/tobacco	Direct: Drug addition, cancer, mental health problems, teen pregnancy, communicable diseases Indirect: Violence, Incarceration	Concentration of liquor stores in neighborhoods Limited access to grocery stores leading to use of liquor / convenience stores to purchase food items	Support deemed approved ordinances: regulating liquor stores and controlling the number of new stores that come into a region Promote economic development: support positive small business through local community development agencies	Understanding state alcohol licensing process
Housing conditions	Asthma, communicable diseases, stress Lead poisoning	Lack of affordable housing Overcrowding Placement of jobs, housing and services	Advocate for both affordable and inclusionary housing	Link specific housing conditions to specific health outcomes Education and clarification of the difference between overcrowding and high density development