Regional Planning and Health: How MPOs Are Using Regional Transportation to Advance Health





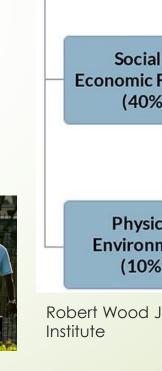


What is a MPO?

- A Policy Board created and designated to carry out transportation planning in a metropolitan area
- Designated through agreement between the Governor and local government
- Represent at a minimum 75 percent of the affected population
- ▶ 1/27 (67 counties) in Florida-sometimes called a "TPO"
- Community Involvement, Coordination, Cooperation
- MODES- Automobile, Transit, Freight, Walk/Bike
- Committees-

What Shapes Our Health?





Tobacco Use **Diet & Exercise Health Behaviors** (30%)Alcohol & Drug Use **Sexual Activity** Access to Care Clinical Care (20%)Quality of Care Education **Employment** Social & **Economic Factors** Income (40%)Family & Social Support **Community Safety** Air & Water Quality Physical **Environment Housing & Transit** (10%)

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/UWI Population Health

TRANSPORTATION AFFECTS HEALTH

- **Safety.** Motor vehicle crashes are one of the leading causes of death in the United States. By providing transportation options and improving roadway facilities, transportation agencies can reduce the incidence of motor vehicle crashes.
- ► Active transportation. Transportation agencies and their partners can help people lead more active lifestyles by giving them options for getting to places they need to go without driving. They can also reduce the distance between destinations people travel to satisfy daily needs.
- Air quality. Air pollution has been linked with heart disease and respiratory illnesses, including asthma. Improving transportation system efficiency and supporting cleaner vehicles and fuels can improve air quality.
- Connectivity to destinations. Providing a well-connected, multi-modal transportation network increases people's ability to access destinations that can influence their health and well-being. For example, an effective transportation network can provide access to jobs, health care services, and parks.
- **Equity.** Ensuring that our aging parents and grandparents, children, persons with disabilities, low income families have access to make choices allowing them long and healthy lives

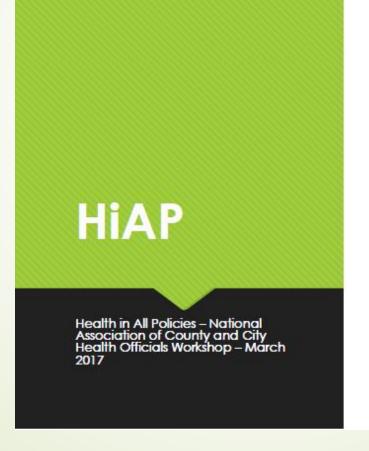




WHAT IS HEALTH IN ALL POLICIES?

A COLLABORATIVE way to connect and integrate health considerations in policies

or system practices





HOW IS HEALTH CONSIDERED?



Complete Streets

Vision Zero

Health Atlas

Long Range Transportation Plan Update



INGREDIENTS OF OUR HIAP



- **Active Transportation**
- Aging
- Disability
- **Physical Activity**













How can Planning Projects Improve Health?

- Injury and mortality rates of drivers, pedestrians, and bicyclists
- Physical activity rates through bike transit and walking to public transit
 - Obesity, chronic disease prevention and maintenance
- Air quality and greenhouse gas emissions
 - Reduce asthma exacerbations
- Access to goods, services and resources such as health care, healthy food, job opportunities, education



We measure what we value...

- Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)
- Number of Lane Miles
- ☐ Average Travel Speed/Time
- Average Delay
- ☐ Volume-to-Capacity Ratio
- Level of Service (LOS)



George Road Complete Street Study Recommendations:

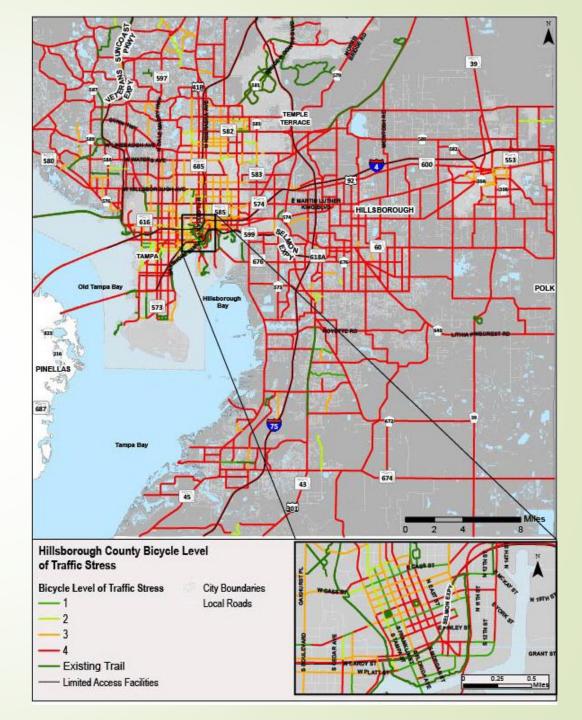
- Provide paved shoulders with bike lane markings
- Narrow traffic lanes to provide space for bike lanes
- Resurface and install Shared Lane Markings (Sharrows)
- Eliminate irregularities in pavement
- Sidewalk gap fill-in
- Optimize signal timing
- Traffic signal cycle loop for bicycle detection
- Add wayfinding signs
- Add traffic calming measures such as speed pillows, mini traffic circles and trees
- Adjust speed humps to make them more visible to bicyclists
- Install pedestrian crossings and crosswalk markings
- Install lighting
- ADA compliant curbs





New Measurements

- The typical measures of automobile traffic do not account for bicycle and pedestrian level of service. Transit LOS and quality of service and access also poorly measured
- Example of changing practice Level of Traffic Stress (LTS) currently being measured for bicycles and pedestrians at both intersections and segments.



Hillsborough County Health Atlas

A public tool to help communities evaluate

the interconnectivity of:

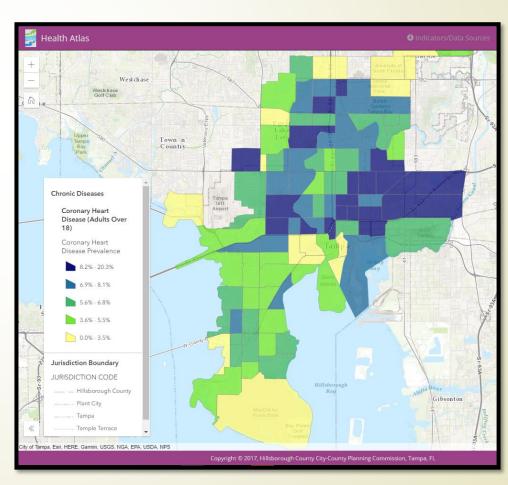
Health

Environment

Transportation

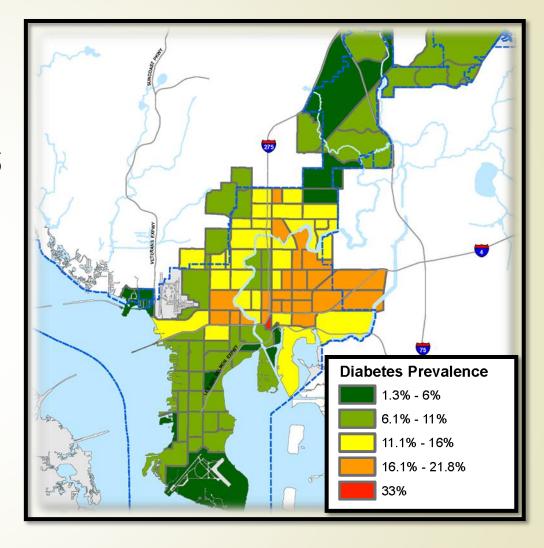
Food Environment

Emergency Preparedness



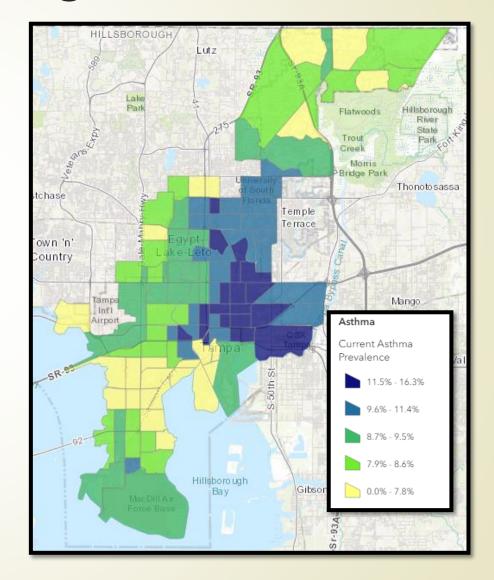
Health Inequity

- Many of Tampa's food deserts face high rates of:
- Diabetes
- Obesity
- Asthma
- No leisure time activity
- Poor physical and mental health



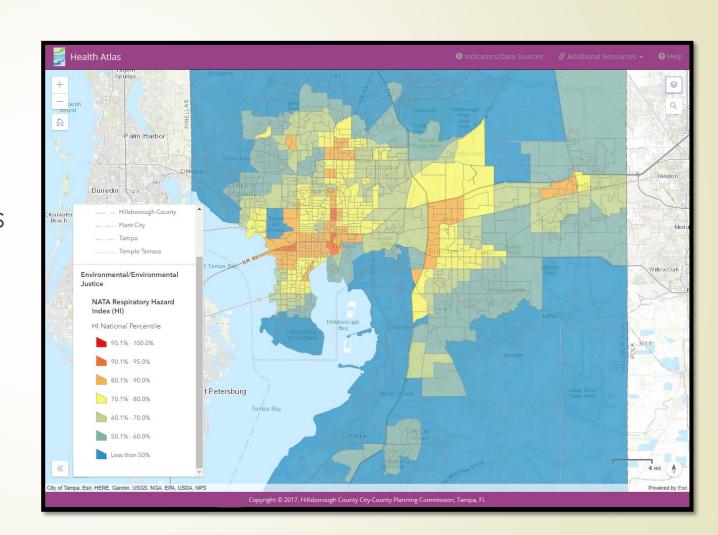
Indicators in the Beginning

- Diabetes
- Obesity
- Asthma
- Food Deserts
- Sidewalks/Trails



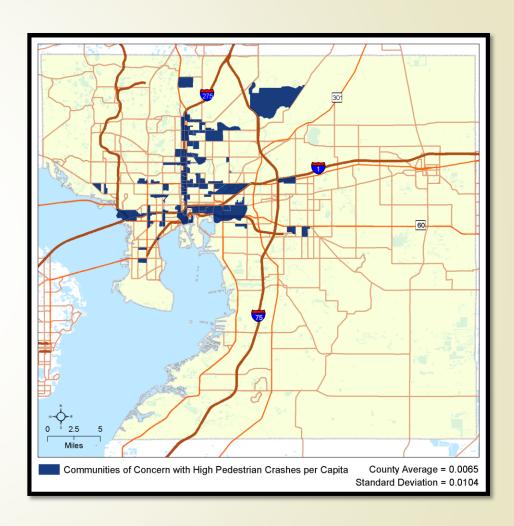
Environmental Inequity

- Many of Tampa's food deserts experience heightened:
 - Respiratory Hazard Index scores
 - Diesel Particulate Matter rates
 - Superfund Site Proximity
 - NATA Cancer Risk (lifetime per million) rates



Transportation Inequity

- Tampa's food deserts often face:
 - Low sidewalk coverage
 - High numbers of severe crashes
 - Low non-motorized access to fresh produce



Garden Steps

Hillsborough MPO
Metropolitan Planning
for Transportation

- A community partnership to:
- Establish community gardens in areas identified as food deserts
- Evaluate and improve transportation conditions surrounding garden sites



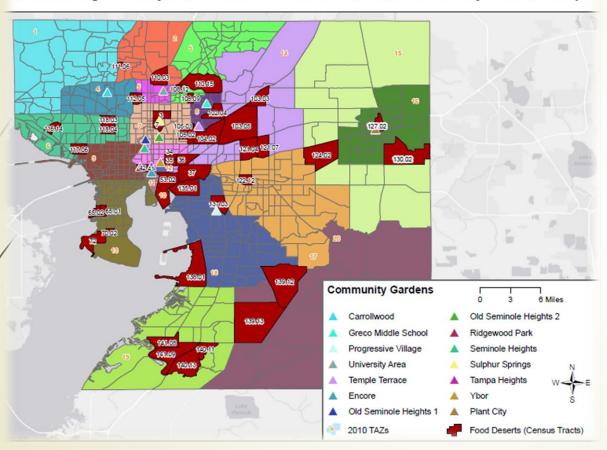






WHAT WE MISS- HEATH AND FOOD ACCESS

Hillsborough County Food Desert Census Tracts and Community Gardens Map















ACTION & CAPACITY











OPPORTUNITY

WHAT'S NEXT

- NEW GARDENS
- NEW PARTNERS



