Your Neighborhood, Your Health: the impacts of hospitals and anchor institutions as neighbors

April 20, 2008
Georgia Tech Center for Quality Growth and Regional Development
The agenda

1. Who we are
2. Neighborhoods and health
3. About the Health Impact Assessment
4. What do you think?
5. Next steps and getting involved
A VISION to help communities achieve a sustainable, equitable, superior quality of life through the generation of new knowledge.

A MISSION to the study, disseminate and implement ideas and technology that foster quality growth through improved theory and practice.

Using research to make better places.
Health is “a state of complete physical, social and mental well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.”

Furthermore, health is the ability of an individual or group “to identify and to realize aspirations, to satisfy needs, and to change or cope with the environment.”

1948 World Health Organization Constitution and the 1986 Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion
Historic focus on reducing harmful exposures. Recent research is exploring the link between the built environment and lifestyle.

1991: obesity trends

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, CDC.
No Data       <10%        10–14%            15–19%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, CDC.
Hospital HIA

Neighborhoods and Health

1993: obesity trends

No Data     <10%     10–14%     15–19%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, CDC.
1994: obesity trends

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, CDC.
No Data       <10%        10–14%            15–19%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, CDC.
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, CDC.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Data</th>
<th>&lt;10%</th>
<th>10–14%</th>
<th>15–19%</th>
<th>≥20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, CDC.
1998: obesity trends

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, CDC.
1999: obesity trends

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, CDC.
No Data        <10%       10–14%           15–19%           ≥20%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, CDC.
No Data 10–14% 15–19% 20–24% ≥25%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, CDC.
No Data       <10%        10–14%            15–19%          20–24%          ≥25%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, CDC.
Hospital HIA

Neighborhoods and Health

2003: obesity trends

No Data <10% 10–14% 15–19% 20–24% ≥25%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, CDC.
hospital

**Neighborhoods and Health**

(*BMI ≥ 30, or ~30 lbs. overweight for 5' 4" person)

2004: obesity trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Data</th>
<th>&lt;10%</th>
<th>10%–14%</th>
<th>15%–19%</th>
<th>20%–24%</th>
<th>≥25%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, CDC.
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, CDC.
Hospital HIA

2006: obesity trends

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, CDC.
Factors that affect health

Neighborhoods and Health

Piedmont Hospital HIA

About: a retrospective HIA of Piedmont Hospital on the surrounding neighborhoods; a prospective HIA of how future plans can change hospital impacts

Team: CQGRD and CDC

Policy Makers: City of Atlanta, Piedmont Hospital, Fulton County, Georgia Department of Transportation, Atlanta Regional Commission, MARTA transit agency, BeltLine, Inc.

Funding: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
Collection of procedures and tools by which projects, policies, and programs can be evaluated based on their potential effects on the health of a population, and the distribution of those effects within the population.

Gothenburg Consensus, 1999
An HIA does NOT make decisions.

- It provides information in a clear and transparent way for decision makers.

- Raises awareness of the relationship between health and projects/policies/programs.

- Provides guidance to improve and maintain the health and reduce health inequalities.

- At its best, an HIA leads to better informed decisions that take health impacts into account.
About the Health Impact Assessment

**HIA Steps**

- **Screening:** Is an HIA necessary?

- **Scoping:** Possible consequences, boundaries, management

- **Appraisal/Assessment:** Nature and magnitude, affected population

- **Decision Making:** Reporting results to decision makers

- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Review affects of HIA
About the Health Impact Assessment
### Health statistics for your area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause of Death</th>
<th>Northside</th>
<th>City of Atlanta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heart disease</td>
<td>159.1</td>
<td>206.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malignant neoplasms</td>
<td>115.1</td>
<td>170.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebrovascular disease</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>51.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes mellitus</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle accidents</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthma</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Number of deaths too small to be reported.

Georgia Dept. of Human Resources, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Information & Policy. 2006.
About the Health Impact Assessment

What makes you feel unsafe?

- Other (please specify)
- Poorly maintained property
- Crime rates
- Congested roads
- Difficult to cross intersections
- Fast automobile traffic
- Unattended animals
- Poor sidewalk conditions
- Poor lighting

Graph showing percentages of responses:
- 0%
- 20%
- 40%
- 60%
- 80%
How often do you exercise?

- Never
- Two or three times a month
- One or two days a week
- Three to four days a week
- At least five days a week
About the Health Impact Assessment

Exercise in your neighborhood

None
Less than Half
Half (50%)
Most
All (100%)
Types of neighborhood exercise

- Walk: 80%
- Jog/run: 40%
- Bicycle: 20%
- Team or individual sports (e.g., softball, tennis, basketball, …): 10%
- Exercise classes: 10%
- Other (please specify): 10%

About the Health Impact Assessment
Most residents said they were close enough to walk to bike to a grocery store, other type of store, restaurant or café, or park…

but only a little over 25% did so more than once a month

and almost 20% never did.

So we asked “why?”
More walkable and bikeable

- Traffic calming
- Multi use trail
- Bike lanes
- Better street lighting
- Sidewalks/sidewalks
- Shorter distance
- A different store
- Other (please specify)
### About the Health Impact Assessment

Here are the results of the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) for various places:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impacts on your Health</th>
<th>Positive effect on my health</th>
<th>Have no effect on my health</th>
<th>Negative effect on my health</th>
<th>Both positive &amp; negative effects on my health</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piedmont Hospital</td>
<td>38.40%</td>
<td>23.20%</td>
<td>10.10%</td>
<td>25.30%</td>
<td>3.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peachtree Road</td>
<td>16.80%</td>
<td>21.10%</td>
<td>17.90%</td>
<td>42.10%</td>
<td>2.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northside Drive</td>
<td>9.40%</td>
<td>41.70%</td>
<td>16.70%</td>
<td>27.10%</td>
<td>5.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Station</td>
<td>31.60%</td>
<td>44.20%</td>
<td>5.30%</td>
<td>13.70%</td>
<td>5.30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### About the Health Impact Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area improvements</th>
<th>Positive effect on my health</th>
<th>Neither positive nor negative effect on my health</th>
<th>Negative effect on my health</th>
<th>Both positive &amp; negative effects on my health</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BeltLine Transit</td>
<td>40.8%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BeltLine Parks</td>
<td>44.8%</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BeltLine Trails</td>
<td>51.1%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peachtree Streetcar</td>
<td>27.4%</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
<td><strong>28.4%</strong></td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
About the Health Impact Assessment

- **Traffic**
  - Potential Impacts: injury, physical activity, air quality, stress, noise, sense of community

- **Connectivity and Access** (parks, trails, destinations)
  - Potential Impacts: physical activity, sense of community, healthy foods

- **Access to Opportunity** (jobs, health care, health information, housing)
  - Potential Impacts: nutrition, livelihood, health preservation, shelter

- **Others?**
What do you think?

- Traffic congestion
- Intersections that can’t be crossed
- Sidewalks that don’t work
- Crime
Next Steps

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