Integrating Health: The Atlanta Beltline

Dr. Catherine L. Ross
“From the beginning we’ve recognized the transformative nature of the BeltLine. If Atlanta is truly to be a ‘best in class’ city, we must put the health of all residents first. Now with this study we realize it’s role to help overcome some of our most serious health epidemics-obesity, heart disease-for Atlantans.”

Mayor Shirley Franklin
City of Atlanta
World Health Organization:

A state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and the ability to lead a “socially and economically productive life”
Impacts on human health are not limited to health specific policies only.

While health care policies play a major role in improving people’s health through treatment (remedial approach), tools like HIA can help prevent ill health (preventive approach).
Atlanta BeltLine HIA

About: a prospective HIA of the redevelopment plan for the BeltLine

Team: Georgia Tech’s Center for Quality Growth and Regional Development (CQGRD) and U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Policy Makers: City of Atlanta, BeltLine, Inc., MARTA transit agency, Trust for Public Land

Funding: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

Results: Pending
• One of the first HIAs on major transportation projects in the US

• **Purpose:** make health a decision criterion for the project definition and approval

• **Integrated:** city planners and public health professionals

• **Learning** a new language

• **Goal:** healthy communities and life styles especially for the disadvantaged and vulnerable population
A largely abandoned rail corridor 22 miles long including the downtown area

213,920 people live in the study area (Census 2000)
- **6,500 acres** Tax Allocation District (TAD)
- represents a **$1.7 billion** public investment
- affects **transportation, land use, urban design**

The BeltLine Numbers

**Parks:** 700 acres of park improvements and 1,300 acres of new greenspace and parks

**Trails:** 33 miles of new multi-use trails

**Transit:** 22 mile loop of transit service

**Redevelopment:** 6,500 acres of redevelopment, 10 redevelopment nodes
- 29,000 housing units (5,600 affordable units)
- 5.3 million sq ft of office space
- 1.3 million sq ft of retail space
- 5.2 million sq ft of industrial
- 407,000 sq ft of institutional space
- 30,000 new jobs

**Other improvements:** sidewalk, streetscape, road, and intersection improvements
Parks: 700 acres of park improvements and 1,300 acres of new greenspace and parks

Trails: 33 miles of new multi-use trails

Transit: 22 mile loop of transit service

Redevelopment: 6,500 acres of redevelopment, 10 redevelopment nodes
- 29,000 housing units (5,600 affordable units)
- 5.3 million sq ft of office space
- 1.3 million sq ft of retail space
- 5.2 million sq ft of industrial
- 407,000 sq ft of institutional space
- 30,000 new jobs

Other improvements: sidewalk, streetscape, road, and intersection improvements
The BeltLine Vision

Figure 6.9 Maddox Park Before and After

Figure 6.11  Ormewood Park Greenway Extension Before and After

Figure 6.36  Ralph McGill Boulevard Before

Figure 6.37  Ralph McGill Boulevard After.

Subareas with very different populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subarea</th>
<th>Northside Pop. 36,800</th>
<th>Northeast Pop. 43,000</th>
<th>Southeast Pop. 39,000</th>
<th>Southwest Pop. 51,000</th>
<th>Westside Pop. 43,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-white</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under age 18</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below Poverty Level</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census.
## Health disparities across the subareas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause of Death</th>
<th>Northside</th>
<th>Northeast</th>
<th>Southeast</th>
<th>Southwest</th>
<th>Westside</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heart disease</td>
<td>159.1</td>
<td>131.6</td>
<td>178.8</td>
<td>236.5</td>
<td>209.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malignant neoplasms</td>
<td>115.1</td>
<td>96.9</td>
<td>154.4</td>
<td>183.9</td>
<td>163.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebrovascular disease</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>32.2</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>58.7</td>
<td>48.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>32.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes mellitus</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle accidents</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthma</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Georgia Dept. of Human Resources, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Information & Policy. 2006.
The BeltLine and Health

Atlanta BeltLine

Parks and trails, transit, and redevelopment

Access

Diabetes, obesity, asthma, cardiovascular disease, some cancers, stroke, mental health

Physical Activity

Cardiovascular disease, obesity, diabetes, some cancers, osteoporosis, stroke, mental health, injury, overall well-being

Social Capital

Mental health, reinforcing healthy lifestyles, faster recovery from illness, better cardiovascular health

Environment

Respiratory illness, some cancers, low birth weight, infectious disease, mental health

Safety

Injuries, death, stress, physical inactivity, hypertension
• 198,000 study area residents will live in walking distance (0.5 miles or 0.8 km) to parks.
  • includes 11,000 residents who currently do not have such access
  • 15,000 study area residents will still not have access

• New parks will not be enough for the 2030 projected population.
  • expected to have 6.5 park acres/1000 people in 2030

• Parks are well distributed based on socio-economic factors, but not geographically…the Southwest subarea is and will continue to be underserved.
- Due to higher rates of poverty, the Westside and Southwest subareas have the greatest risk of displacement.

- The Southeast subarea currently lacks easy access to full-service grocery stores.

- The BeltLine will not have a significant impact on air quality, although localized air quality issues will be important.
The BeltLine will promote good health. It should be fast tracked to realize the health benefits sooner.

Integrate the promotion of good health throughout decision making, design and implementation phases by:

- Appointing public health professionals to the boards
- Making health protection and promotion an explicit goal
- Enhancing the development review process
- Ensure affordable and healthy housing is provided throughout the BeltLine.

- Add more park acres and create better connected and more accessible parks, especially in the southwest planning area.

- Develop an integrated transit system.

- Create linkages between the BeltLine and existing civic spaces.

- Make health a component of BeltLine public education and outreach.
The definition of health has changed and the leading causes of death in developed nations have shifted from infectious diseases to chronic conditions creating new challenges for public health and calls for multisectoral prevention efforts.
The planners of mid-nineteenth century cities were both public health workers and what we today call urban planners.

In addition to enhancing current practice, we must educate professionals with expertise in both areas.
Making healthy cities will require the involvement of the academy, the professions, communities and neighborhoods, and our public sectors.
HIA can help begin this dialogue and place health on agendas well beyond the confines of the health sector.
Health is both a social issue and a political issue. In order to improve health we must involve people in our cities and neighborhoods.
New tools and data are needed to prioritize the consideration of health impacts within the traditional planning processes.
Health is a Consensus Builder
Thank you!

www.cqgrd.gatech.edu