# Core Capabilities for Local Health Department Involvement in Land Use and Transportation Policy Processes

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- National Association of City and County Health Officials









# Acknowledgement

This work is a product of a Prevention Research Center in collaboration with the Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity and was supported by Cooperative Agreement Number U48 DP005031-02S1 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The findings and conclusions in this presentation are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

I have no other disclosures.









# Local built environment policy

- Transportation and land use policies can promote physical activity
- Local government make local decisions
- Local health departments (LHD) increasingly called to participate



RB, 2005; CDC, 2010; Teutsh, 2016









# Preliminary research

## Goals:

- To describe LHD participation in land use and transportation policy
- To understand barriers and facilitators of this participation

## Two studies:

- National survey of municipal officials in 8 states
- Secondary data of national survey of local health officials conducted by NAACHO



Goins KV et al. Am J Prev Med. 2016 Jan;50(1):57-68. Lemon SC et al. Am J Health Promot. 2015 Sep-Oct;30(1):42-9. Goins KV et al. J Public Health Manag Pract. 2013 May-Jun;19(3 Suppl 1):S65-73.







# Key findings

- Low participation
  - 25% land use, 16% transportation
- Key barriers across department include lack of staff and lack of departmental collaborations
- Partnerships and collaborations are important
- Smaller departments (<500,000 people) in most need of assistance
- Use of performance standards potentially beneficial

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# Project goals

To develop a research-based tool with core capacities for LHDs and other public health entities to use in strategic planning, in order to:



 Assess where current activities fit into physical activity/built environment approach



Strengthen capacity overtime by outlining options for next steps



Be useful for LHDs with varying resources





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# Methods: Modified Delphi Process

## Round 1

KEY
INFORMANT
INTERVIEWS
n=49



11 transportation
13 planning
19 health
4 advocacy
2 administrative

## Round 2

RANKING AND RATING SURVEY

n=46 37 Round 1 respondents, 9 new respondents

7 transportation
9 planning
16 health
10 advocacy
4 administrative



## **Round 3**

VALIDATION SURVEY

n=43 36 Round 1 respondents, 7 new respondents

9 transportation9 planning13 health8 advocacy4 administrative









# Round 1 results: Initial capabilities

- 1. Collaboration with other officials
- Relationships with local, regional and state government, across sectors and health departments

- 2. Public outreach to community
- Community education, engagement, mobilization and health promotion

- 3. Policy maker education
- Increase awareness and develop champions









# Round 1 results: Initial capabilities

- 4. Review and comment on plans, policies, projects
- To enhance walking, bicycling and transit access

- 5. Plan and policy development
- Active participation throughout the process
- 6. Project development and design review
- Input on project design from early stages
- 7. Serve on land use or transportation policy board
- Voting or non-member on boards or committees









# Round 1 results: Initial capabilities

8. Data and assessment

 Data collection, analysis, reporting, GIS to inform and evaluate impact

9. Cross-sector and dedicated staffing

 Embed planning or transportation in LHD staff/Dedicated LHD staff

10. Funding support

Collaborative grants, Funding allocation









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# Example tasks: Policy maker education

- Communications and presentations to elected and appointed officials of local news/information on built environment and health
- Trainings for elected about built environment impact on physical activity and health



- Trainings for land use and transportation staff and board volunteers on physical activity and health impacts of their decisions
- Institute built environment as regular topic on health board agenda

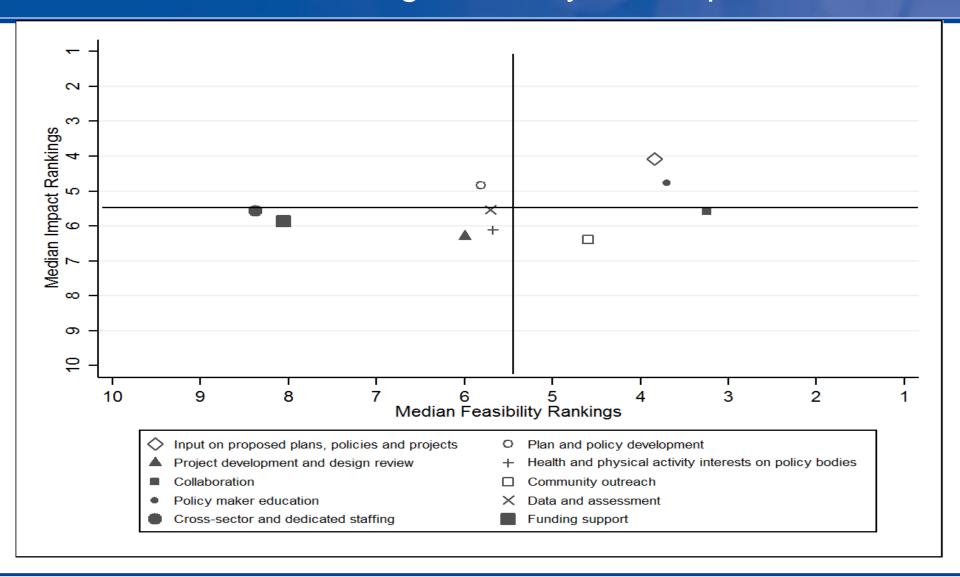








# Round 2 results: Rating feasibility and importance











# Round 3 results: Agreement with resource

Least Resources	
Collaboration with other public officials	93.0%
Public outreach to community	60.5%
Review and comment on plans, policies, projects	76.7%
Represent health and physical activity interests on land use or transportation policy board	86.1%
Policy maker education	72.1%
Moderate Resources	
Plan and policy development	97.7%
Project development and design review	95.4%
Data and assessment	69.8%
Most Resources	
Cross-sector and dedicated staffing	97.7%
Funding support	88.4%





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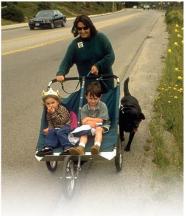




Capabilities for Public Health Agency Involvement in Land Use and Transportation Decision Making to Increase Active Transportation Opportunity

**JANUARY 2017** 













# Collaboration with other public officials

Establish and maintain relationships with local, regional and state government partners and across LHD programs.



# Represent health and physical activity interests on land use or transportation policy board

Voting or non-voting member of board or committee with responsibilities related to transportation or land use.

### Plan and policy development

Active participation in development of plan or policy.



## Community outreach

Community education, engagement, mobilization, promotion; includes participation on community coalition.



# Review and comment on plans, policies, projects

Review of proposed plan, policy, public or private development or transportation-related project to enhance or mitigate health impact in terms of walking, bicycling and transit access.



## Project development and design review

Input on transportation project design from early stages and on development projects at pre-application.



#### Policy maker education

Increase awareness among officials and develop champions regarding impact on health of land use and transportation decisions.







#### **Data and assessment**

Data collection, analysis, evaluation, reporting, Geographic Information Systems (GIS).



## Cross-sector and dedicated staffing

Embed planning or transportation professional in LHD OR embed public health professional in planning, public works or municipal administration OR fund LHD personnel to work on built environment.



## **Funding support**

Secure or assist municipal agencies in securing new or dedicated funding for pedestrian and bicycle facilities and initiatives or to support LHD environment work.

# Limitations & Strengths

## Limitations

- Employed purposeful and snowball sampling methods
- Small sample size

## **Strengths**

- High interrater agreement & reliability
- Expert panel respondents with wealth of experience
- Rich data
- First study of perceived LHD value/cross-sector collaboration
- Builds literature on local public health systems



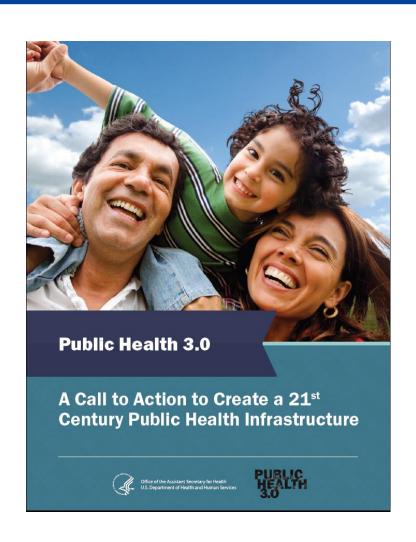






## Discussion

- Identified capabilities provide a menu of options
  - Recognize varying levels of resources and expertise across LHDs
- Consistent with Public Health 3.0
  - Call for health officials to serve as "Chief Health Strategists" for communities and engage in structured, cross-sector partnerships
- Consistent with Core Functions of **Public Health**
- Provide a starting point for strategic approaches to increasing LHD capacity



NAACHO. 2012: CDC STLT. 2010:









# Our next steps

- National survey
  - Establish current capabilities
  - Identify training and technical assistance preferences
- Develop and test sustainable capacity building models.











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