Democratizing Data for Health: Lessons from health impact assessment at the local level



Rajiv Bhatia Director of Environmental Health San Francisco Department of Public Health In the late 1990s,
San Francisco began
repurposing historically
industrial land for
residential and office uses.

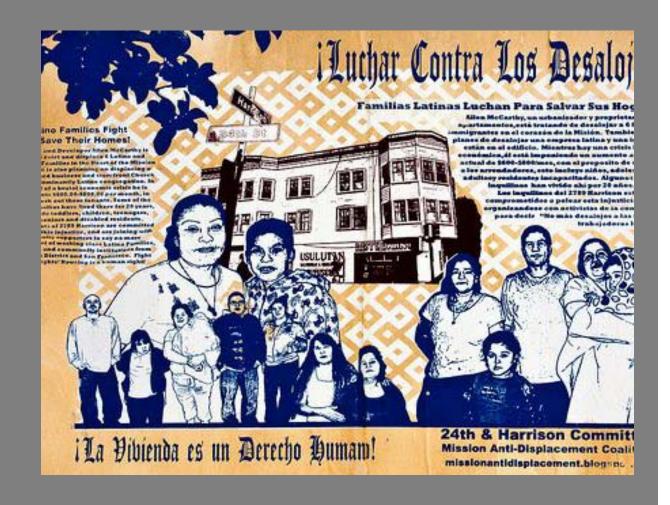


The city planned for the most intense development on its eastern side, which had more industrial and commercial uses, and greater density,

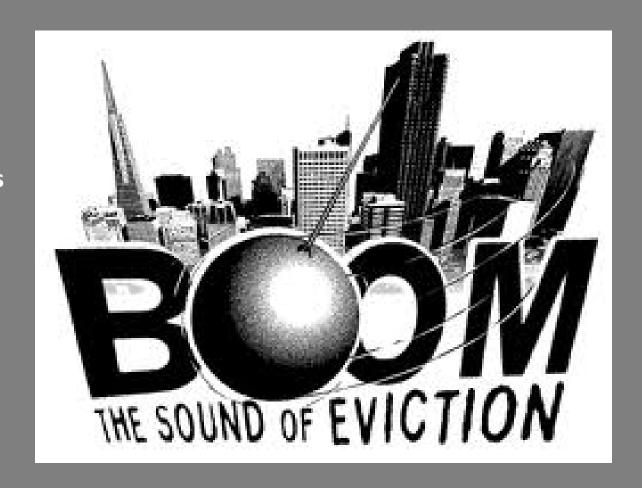
but fewer neighborhood resources, such as parks and schools.



Concerned that plans did not meet their needs for healthy neighborhoods, many residents rallied to voice their opinions on the growth plans.



Eviction from their homes and loss of industrial jobs was one of the most pressing concerns of lower income residents.



In 2003, when a developer proposed to demolish the Trinity Plaza Apartments, he offered residents \$1000 for relocation.

Tenants said that displacement would lead to stress, the loss of jobs, distance from friends and family, budget strain, and overcrowding.



One of the first Health Impact
Assessments in the US was
conducted for the planning
department on behalf of tenants
at the Trinity Plaza Apartments.

The HIA validated the residents' concerns and ensured the tenants' homes would be replaced in the new building.

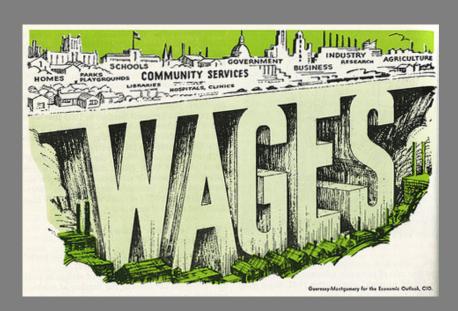


Over the next few years, the Department of Health conducted other Health Impact Assessments resulting in city policy action on:

- affordable housing
- concentrated poverty
- traffic safety
- parks and open space
- quality schools
- community facilities
- the minimum wage
- paid sick leave







In 2004, the Department of Health became more pro-active in addressing the needs of health in development.

DPH brought together diverse non-governmental organizations, businesses, and public agencies to look critically at land use plans for growth from a comprehensive health and equity lens.

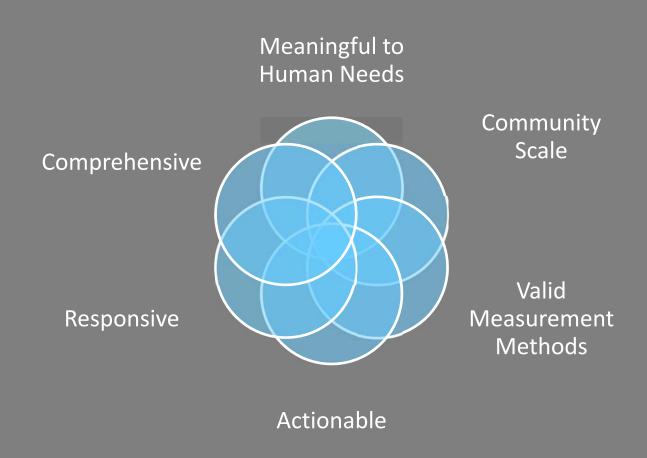


The city conducted a Health Impact Assessment on several neighborhood growth plans.

The outcome was the Healthy
Development Measurement Tool
(later renamed the Sustainable
Communities Index), a system of
performance indicators to
evaluate land use and growth
plans.

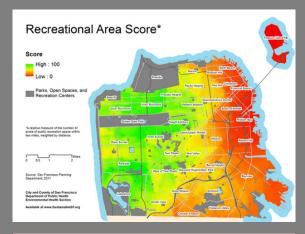


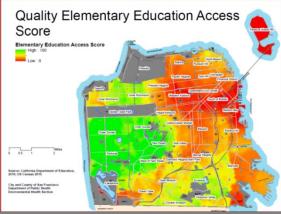
In selecting the measures, the Department and stakeholders considered many criteria for powerful and effective performance indicators.

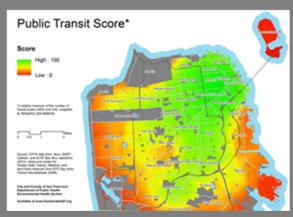


Mapping indicators for health resources demonstrated that neighborhoods with planned growth excelled in some health resources but had significant gaps with others.

The city established a fund to build new infrastructure for the community.







Local scale modeling demonstrated "hot spots" of pollution that were not seen by the existing regional air pollution monitors.

The city used these models to justify higher standards of building ventilation.



Indicators also revealed disturbing patterns of serious pedestrian injuries on a few main streets.

These models led the city to a greater focus on busy, wide streets in populated walking districts.



Several practical decisions explain the effectiveness of the city's use of health impact assessment and social indicators in integrated action among planning, transportation, and health sectors in San Francisco.

Worked with existing policy priorities and political agendas

Found ways to be helpful to both interest groups and public agencies

Brought data and scientific credibility to controversies

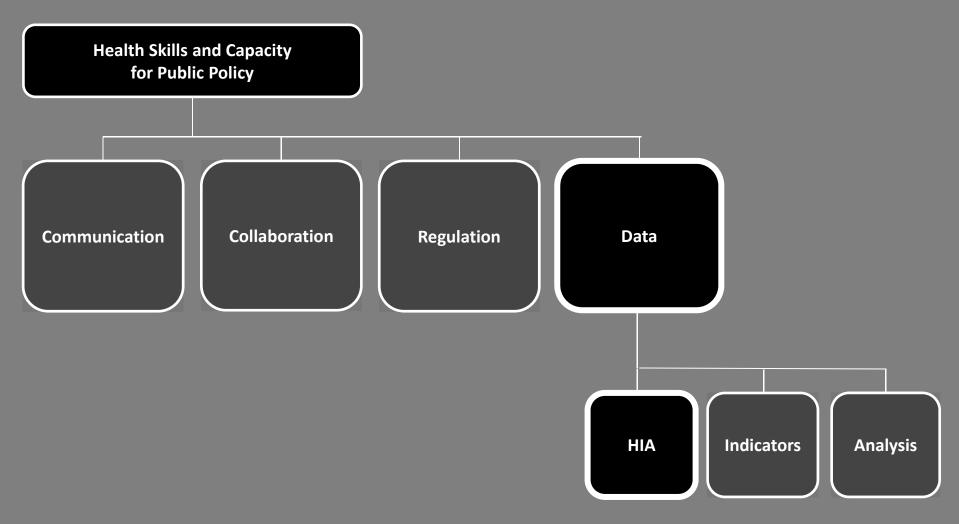
Used public health agency authority and responsibility

Focused equally technical capacity and maintaining relationships

Used existing regulatory processes

Valued the health and participatory ends and not the technical means

Today, health practitioners are using multiple informational and communicative tools. In San Francisco, HIA was the entryway for public health to engage in public policy.

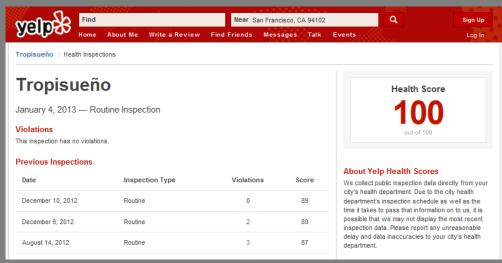


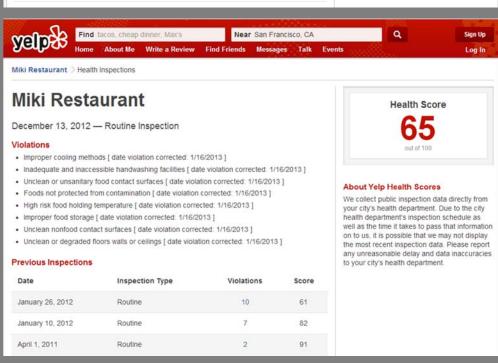
Social media and other information technologies provide new opportunities to communicate health information directly to citizens and increase citizen engagement.

Mobile apps can create awareness of social and environmental conditions and inequities.



Public health can now use social media to expose business compliance with environmental health regulations, motivating businesses to improve.





Ultimately, no single organization creates the conditions for people to be healthy.

Health requires informed citizens to engage with effective democratic institutions.

