

The Leadership Role of the Health Sector & the Role of Non-Governmental Stakeholders

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TASK FORCE

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Workshop Session 2.3



Health in All Policies workshop: the case of air pollution, urban health, and sustainability
18-20 June 2018, Washington DC

Session Agenda

- A. Scenario from the Californian experience
- B. Health Sector Leadership - Qualities to support HiAP
- C. Principles of Non-Governmental Stakeholder Engagement
- D. Group activity
- E. Questions and feedback



CA HiAP Task Force

Getting Started: Aspirational Goals

All California Residents...

- have the option to safely walk, bike, or take public transit to school, work, and essential destinations
- live in safe, healthy, affordable housing
- have access to places to be active, including parks, green space, and healthy tree canopy
- are able to live and be active in their communities without fear of violence or crime
- have access to healthy, affordable foods at school, at work, and in their neighborhoods

California's decision makers are informed about the health consequences of various policy options during the policy development process



Health & Housing

- *“There’s a magical ‘vaccine’ out there that would improve the physical and mental health of many Americans, ease pressure on a wobbly health care system, and, in the long term, help put a dent in the nation’s troubling budget deficit.*

The vaccine is called safe, stable and affordable housing.”

-Xavier de Souza Briggs



Health & Housing

- Housing is a critical social determinant of health
 - Affordability
 - Stability
 - Accessibility
 - Location Efficiency
- Equity Lens
 - The negative health impacts to low income & people of color are disproportionate.
 - Children, elderly, and pregnant women are more at risk.
 - These risks are often cumulative over a life course or across generations, so the impact is especially critical for children and elderly populations.



Understanding the Context in CA



LA Times Freeway Pollution

L.A. keeps building near freeways, even though living there makes people sick

Are you one of the 2.5 million Southern Californians already living in the pollution zone?

By TONY BARBOZA AND JON SCHLEUSS
MARCH 2, 2017, 3 A.M.

Hollywood & East Hollywood
33,000 people

Boyle Heights
42,000 people

1 dot = 1 person living within 1,000 feet of a freeway in 2010

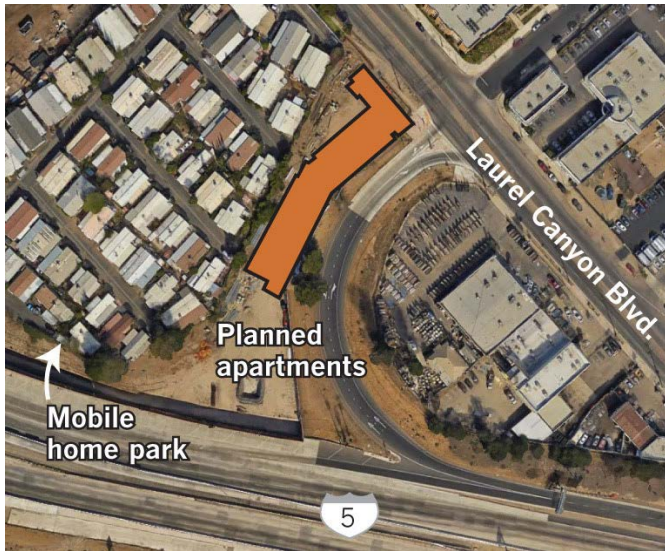


Photo Credit: LA Times, 12/2017
California officials say housing next to freeways is a health risk — but they fund it anyway

Growing Body of Evidence Linking Traffic Indicators to Health Effects

- Asthma and allergic disease
- Increased risk of adverse birth outcomes
- Cardiac effects
- Reduced lung function growth
- Respiratory illness
- Premature mortality
- Lung cancer
- Dementia risk & Alzheimer's



Samet, J.; Traffic, Air Pollution, and Health *Inhalation Toxicology*, 2007; Kunzli, N. Breathless in LA, *AMJPH*, 2003; *Translational Psychiatry* (2017) 7, e1022; doi:10.1038/tp.2016.280



Health in All Policies Task Force Action

August 2011

Recommendations:

- Promote sustainable development through smart housing siting
- Develop recommended processes for balancing multiple public policy objectives affecting air quality and the permit processing and siting of transit-oriented development
- Identify research needs and support research and demonstration efforts to mitigate adverse environmental and public health impacts in residential areas proximate to major urban roadways and transportation corridors.

Action Plan Objectives:

- 1) Convene stakeholders to discuss issues related to siting housing near high volume roadways
- 2) Clarify existing guidance on siting housing near high-volume roadways.



HiAP Task Force Establishes: Housing Siting and Air Quality Work Group



Objective: *To foster efforts to harmonize policy objectives involving housing proximate to major urban roadways affecting air quality and public health.*

Work Group Cross-Cutting Policy Objectives:

- 1) Reduce and minimize exposure of existing and prospective residents to local and regional air pollutants
- 2) Provide and preserve adequate housing supply, including affordable housing
- 3) Locate housing accessible to jobs and services
- 4) Provide and efficient, multimodal regional transportation system
- 5) Address environmental justice and fair housing opportunity issues
- 6) Provide for recreational uses and urban greening
- 7) Avoid/minimize generating nonconforming uses
- 8) Facilitate permit streamlining/avoid adding procedural steps/minimize multi-agency permitting requirements

What can be done to reduce exposure when people live near traffic pollution?

- Research has identified effective exposure reduction strategies
 - Examples: indoor high efficiency filtration for removing particulate matter, sound walls and vegetative barriers that help disperse pollution, etc.
- Guidance containing strategies has been published by:
 - US EPA: “Best Practices for Reducing Near-Road Pollution Exposure at Schools” (Nov. 2015)¹
 - California Air Resources Board: “Technical Advisory: Strategies to Reduce Air Pollution Exposure Near High-Volume Roadways” (April 2017)²
 - Bay Area Air Quality Management District: “Planning Healthy Places” (May 2016)³

¹ <https://www.epa.gov/schools/basic-information-about-best-practices-reducing-near-road-pollution-exposure-schools>

² <https://www.arb.ca.gov/ch/landuse.htm>

³ <http://www.baaqmd.gov/plans-and-climate/planning-healthy-places>



Health Sector Leadership Qualities to Support HiAP

- ✓ Understand the political agendas and imperatives of other sectors
- ✓ Build the evidence base of policy options and strategies
- ✓ Assess comparative health consequences of policy options
- ✓ Create regular platforms problem solving with other sectors
- ✓ Evaluate the effectiveness of intersectoral work
- ✓ Build capacity through better mechanisms, resources, agency support and skilled and dedicated staff;
- ✓ Work with other arms of government to achieve their goals and in so doing advance health and well-being
- ✓ Improve coordination within the health sector

Adelaide Statement on Health in All Policies, 2010



Health Sector Leadership Qualities to Support HiAP

- ✓ Understand the political agendas and imperatives of other sectors
 - “Avoid siting new sensitive land uses within 500 feet of a freeway, urban roads with 100,000 vehicles/day, or rural roads with 50,000 vehicles/day.” (Sensitive Land Uses: Residences, Schools, Daycare Centers, Playgrounds, Medical Facilities)
- ✓ Build the evidence base of policy options and strategies
 - Public health provided input into state research agendas, guidance, and stakeholders
- ✓ Assess comparative health consequences of policy options
 - Sprawl, homelessness, high housing cost burden, asthma, long commute

Adelaide Statement on Health in All Policies, 2010

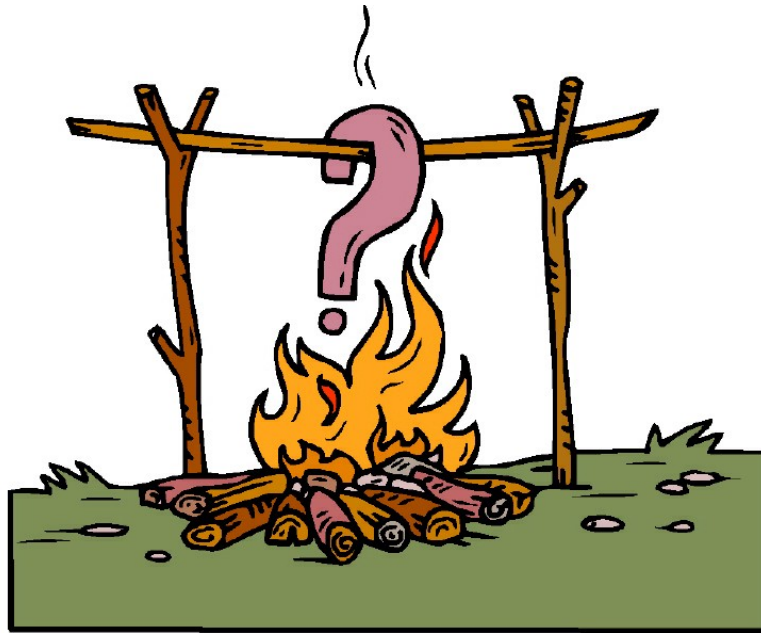


Health Sector Leadership Qualities to Support HiAP

- ✓ Create regular platforms problem solving with other sectors
 - HiAP Task Force & HSAQ Work Group
- ✓ Work with other arms of government to achieve their goals and in so doing advance health and well-being
 - Facilitated creation of a multi-sector action plan
 - Established a Working Group that met 2011-2016
 - General Plan Guidelines, Regional Transportation Plan Guidelines, Technical Advisory
- ✓ Improve coordination within the health sector
 - Local health department engagement
 - Multiple centers within state health department engaged



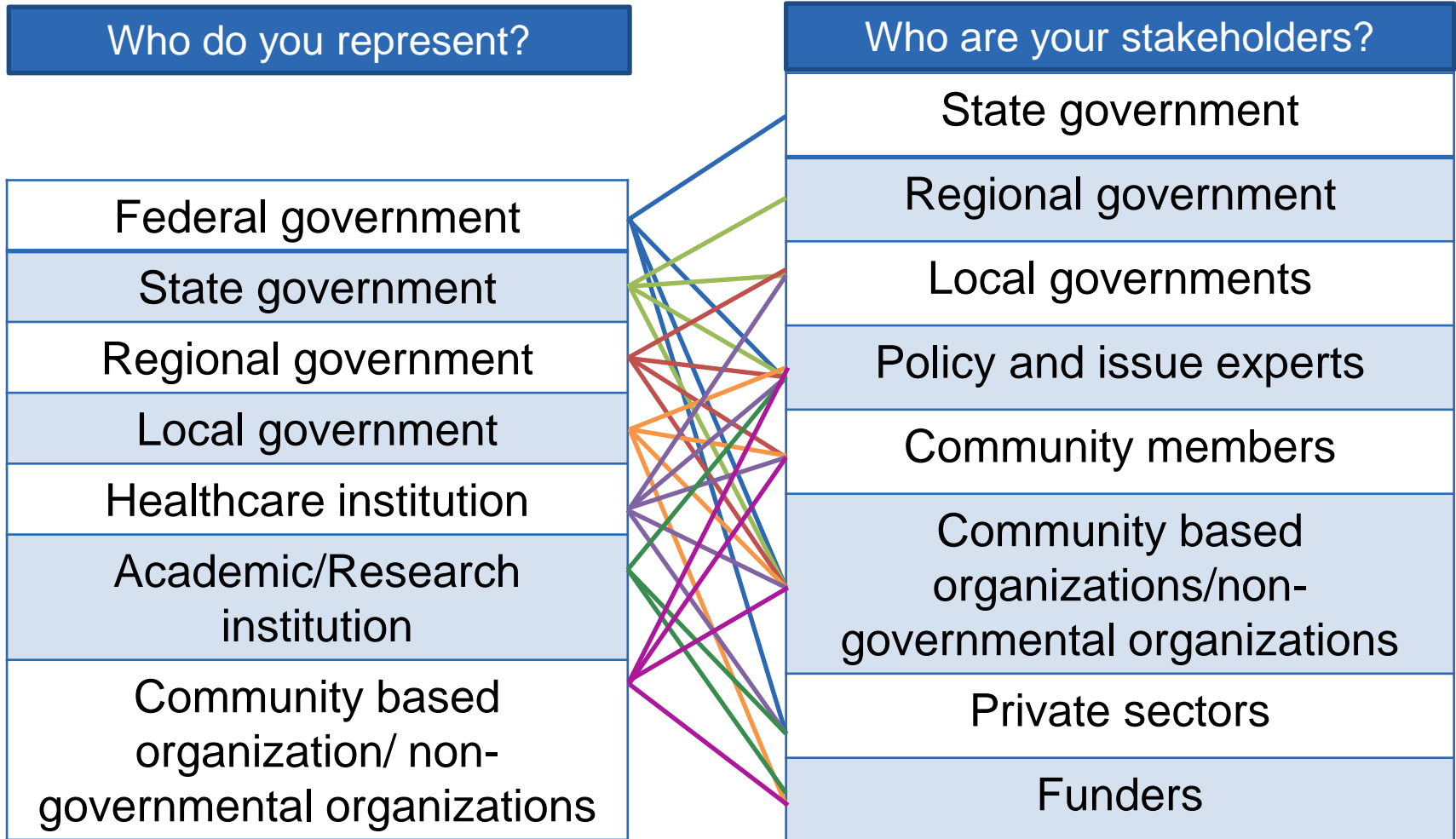
Questions?



Stakeholder Engagement



Who are your stakeholders?



Housing Siting and Air Quality Work Group Stakeholder Engagement



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- County Government
- Metropolitan Transportation Authority
- Regional Transportation Planning Agency
- Metropolitan Planning Organization
- Air Quality Management District
- Council of Governments
- Joint Powers Authority
- Building Industry Association
- Local Public Health Departments
- Affordable Housing Developers & Funders
- University Academics
- Researchers
- Environmental Justice Advocates
- Lung Association
- Arborists
- Business & Economic Development
- Medical Professionals & Doctors
- Homeless Advocates
- And many more....

Housing Siting and Air Quality Work Group Stakeholder Engagement

How have Local Public Health Departments Responded?

- **San Francisco** - cross-sectoral workshops, environmental review, & local legislation
- **Los Angeles** - guidance “Air Quality Recommendations for Local Jurisdictions”, CEQA public hearings, Planning Commission advisory notice
- **Riverside** – building relationship with housing, mitigation options, design review committee
- **San Diego** – air pollution control district partner, regional planning



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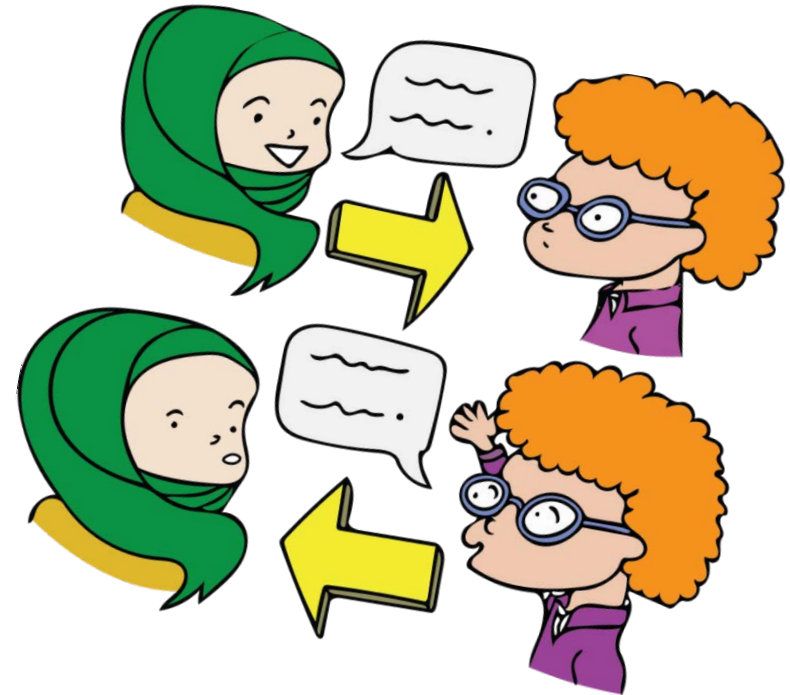
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Pair & Share

Think of a stakeholder engagement process you were a part of that:

1. Went well, what about the process worked?
2. Didn't go well, what about the process didn't work?



Why Engage Stakeholders?

- Create better solutions
 - Info about community barriers/opportunities
 - How government can impede/promote health
- Foster better understanding
- Catalyze community action
- Garner support for the concept of Health in All Policies
- Facilitate development of relationships
- Bring new resources and skills
- Increase communication w/policymakers
- Increase understanding of Social Determinants of Health
- Legitimize and increase support for decisions
- Required by law



Principles of Stakeholder Engagement



- **Integrity** in all relations
 - Trust, mutuality, and reciprocity
- **Transparency & Accountability**
 - How will decisions be made and how stakeholder input will be used (or not used)?
- **Empowerment**
 - Stakeholders make decisions, define solutions (Control)



Principles for Stakeholder Engagement

Engaging people “where they are”:

- **Accessible:**
 - Who is in the room? Who is not in the room?
- **Inclusive:**
 - Will people with diverse backgrounds, perspectives, and cultures feel comfortable and engaged?



Activity: Structures and Opportunities for Stakeholder Engagement

- Public input periods at government meetings or hearings
- Community workshops, conversations, meetings, forums, or listening sessions
- Web-based engagement: online discussion forums and blogs, social media, online surveys, and webinars
- Design charrettes, streets stalls, or mobile vans
- Formal or informal advisory groups
- One-on-one discussions
- Invitations for written input
- Focus groups
- Teleconferences



Example: Public input periods at government meetings or hearings

Strengths	Weaknesses

Things to consider:

- Accessibility: Who is in the room? Who is not in the room?
- Inclusivity: Are those in the room able to participate fully?
- Staff time and capacity
- Resources available
- Other dynamics (Who has the power in the room? What do you do if there is conflict? Etc.)



Example: Public input periods at government meetings or hearings continued

Appropriateness: When and why would you select to use public input at government meetings or hearings?



Activity Debrief



Questions?

- **Lianne.Dillon@SGC.ca.gov**
- HiAP Task Force website <http://sgc.ca.gov/programs/hiap/>
- HiAP mailing list HiAP@sgc.ca.gov



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