

### HIA Scoping Template for Community Planning

Health Determinants	Facts About the Decision at Hand	How might this affect health positively or negatively?	Is the effect likely to be significant? Will it impact vulnerable or sensitive populations?	Potential Research Methods and Tasks for an HIA	What are strategies for improving health through design and mitigations
<p><b>Livelihoods</b></p> <p>Security of Employment</p> <p>Adequacy of wages, income, benefits, and leave</p> <p>Job Hazards</p> <p>Job Autonomy</p> <p>Economic diversity</p>		<p><i>Unemployment is a source of chronic stress and low self esteem and is associated with health adverse behaviors and premature death.</i></p> <p><i>Income is strongly associated with life expectancy</i></p> <p><i>Sick leave supports timely use of health care.</i></p> <p><i>Rates of unemployment and poverty are proportional to crime rates</i></p> <p><i>Job autonomy predicts reduced mortality from cardiovascular disease</i></p>		<p><i>Conduct demographic analysis</i></p> <p><i>Assess outlook and wages for area industry</i></p> <p><i>Assess education / skills needs for growth industries</i></p> <p><i>Assess occupational injury patterns in area industry</i></p>	
<p><b>Housing</b></p> <p>Space</p> <p>Light and Air</p> <p>Crowding</p> <p>Affordability</p> <p>Design safety</p> <p>Location safety</p> <p>Stable tenure</p>		<p><i>Crowded conditions increase risks for infections, respiratory disease, mental health, and fire risk.</i></p> <p><i>Unaffordable rents or mortgages result in trade-offs between housing, food, and medical care.</i></p>		<p><i>Use census data to evaluate demographic trends</i></p> <p><i>Obtain market research on new residents</i></p> <p><i>Evaluate impacts on housing relative to area and local needs</i></p>	

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<p><b>Transportation</b></p> <p>Access to jobs, goods, services, and educational resources</p> <p>Active travel</p> <p>Public transit options</p> <p>Transport Safety</p>		<p><i>Public transit provides access to employment, education, parks, and health care services.</i></p> <p><i>Sidewalks, bicycle lanes, parks and open space facilitate physical activity, reducing heart disease, diabetes, obesity, blood pressure, and osteoporosis, symptoms of depression, anxiety, and falls in the elderly.</i></p> <p><i>Vehicle speeds are directly proportional to injury severity</i></p>		<p><i>Survey transit routes and services</i></p> <p><i>Survey quality of pedestrian environment, including traffic calming and intersections</i></p> <p><i>Survey quality of bicycle environment</i></p> <p><i>Evaluate quality of walking paths to schools, parks, and other destinations using arial maps and field observations</i></p> <p><i>Estimate area vehicle speeds</i></p> <p><i>Map baseline injury rates in area</i></p> <p><i>Estimate development effects on traffic collisions</i></p> <p><i>Estimate vehicle use based on design parameters (e.g., using URBEMIS)</i></p> <p><i>Assess parking supply and demand</i></p> <p><i>Survey residents on their travel modes</i></p>	

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<p><b>Retail Goods and Public Services</b></p> <p>Quality and proximity of financial institutions</p> <p>Quality and proximity of food resources</p> <p>Quality and proximity of health services</p>		<p><i>Adequate nutrition prevents infectious diseases</i></p> <p><i>Low birth-weight predicts chronic disease in later life</i></p> <p><i>Consumption of fruits and vegetables linked to reduced cancer risk</i></p> <p><i>Local financial institutions help families create and maintain wealth</i></p> <p><i>Timely access to primary health services prevents serious hospitalizations</i></p>		<p><i>Interpret county health dept data profiles the relative prevalence of nutrition related illness in the project area.</i></p> <p><i>Map area food resources?</i></p> <p><i>Assess area retail needs via maps and area interviews</i></p> <p><i>Review existing marketing studies</i></p>	
<p><b>Educational Resources</b></p> <p>Quality, Proximity, and Capacity of Schools</p> <p>Quality, Proximity, and Capacity of Family and Center-based childcare</p> <p>Adult education and training opportunities</p>		<p><i>Children commuting to school have less sleep, less exercise, and greater exposure to vehicle pollution.</i></p> <p><i>Local community schools can promote parent participation and good educational outcomes</i></p> <p><i>Quality childcare increases childhood educational and job outcomes</i></p>		<p><i>Estimate public school capacity using local area school enrollment data including recent trends?</i></p> <p><i>Estimate student generation Use demographics to predict the number of families with children who would be living in the transit village of the project</i></p> <p><i>Estimate childcare demand of the project and area supply</i></p>	

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<p><b>Parks and Natural Space</b></p> <p>Quality, proximity, and capacity of parks</p>		<p><i>Regular physical activity reduces the risk of developing heart disease, diabetes, osteoporosis, and obesity, reduces blood pressure, relieves symptoms of depression and anxiety, and prevents falls in the elderly. Access to places for physical activity increases the frequency of physical activity in children and adults.</i></p> <p><i>People who live in greener environments have better physical and mental health</i></p> <p><i>Trees and greens space remove air pollution from the air and mitigate the heat island effects.</i></p>		<p><i>Interpret county health dept data profiles on physical activity in the project area.</i></p> <p><i>Assess inequities in park access for the area relative to the city</i></p> <p><i>Assess quality of area parks based on field visits or historic a assessments.</i></p> <p><i>Interview area residents about park use and needs – and other overall needs and assets in the area. Do they want more parks? Are the current parks in the area dangerous?</i></p> <p><i>Evaluate quality of walking routes to parks</i></p> <p><i>Qualitatively or quantitatively estimate physical activity for residents based on area park resources and empirical evidence)</i></p>	

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<p><b>Environmental Quality</b>            Pollutants in outdoor and indoor air</p> <p>Contaminants in drinking water and recreational water</p> <p>Environmental or occupational noise</p>		<p><i>Vehicle emissions exacerbate respiratory disease and increase cardio-pulmonary mortality.</i></p> <p><i>Indoor aero-allergens cause or exacerbate asthma</i></p> <p><i>Contaminated water can spread serious infectious disease</i></p> <p><i>Chronic noise exposure harms sleep, temperament, hearing, and blood pressure</i></p>		<p><i>Measure site air quality</i></p> <p><i>Model air quality based on traffic counts using CALINE</i></p> <p><i>Forecast respiratory disease rate change based on measured values and empirical studies using CARB methodology</i></p> <p><i>Measure ambient noise in area</i></p> <p><i>Measure SELs associated with BART trains</i></p> <p><i>Apply health outcomes forecasting equations (annoyance, sleep disturbance)</i></p>	
<p><b>Community Violence</b>            Violent Crime            Property Crime</p>		<p><i>Direct Effects</i></p> <p><i>Indirect effects of crime include fear, stress, and poor mental health.</i></p> <p><i>Fear of violence inhibits walking behaviors</i></p>		<p><i>Map baseline crime rates in area</i></p> <p><i>Identify physical design strategies for crime prevention.</i></p>	

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<p><b>Social Cohesion</b></p> <p>Supportive relationships with friends, families, and neighbors</p> <p>Participation in social organizations</p> <p>The degree and quality of participation in public decision-making</p> <p>The responsiveness of public agencies to peoples needs</p>		<p><i>Physical/emotional support buffers stressful situations, supports illness recovery, prevents isolation, contributes to self-esteem, &amp; reduces risk of early death.</i></p> <p><i>Social contact across ethnic &amp; class groups ensures equitable access to public health and educational services</i></p> <p><i>Effective participation of marginalized group in governance helps ensure achievement of basic human needs (e.g. food, shelter, health services)</i></p> <p><i>Locus of control is major factor in quality of health</i></p>		<p><i>Evaluate the current assets (physical and social) supporting social interaction and cohesion in the community</i></p> <p><i>Survey residents adjacent to the project to assess their perspectives, concerns, needs with regards to the project</i></p>	
<p><b>Social Exclusion</b></p> <p>Proportion of the population living in relative poverty</p> <p>Attitudes towards or stereotypes of minority social racial/ethnic groups</p> <p>Housing segregation by race, ethnicity, religion, or class</p> <p>Degree of inequalities in income or wealth</p>		<p><i>Economic exclusion in segregated neighborhoods limits wealth which is a buffer against illness &amp; stress.</i></p> <p><i>Residents of low-income and ethnically segregated neighborhoods experience, high rates of teenage childbearing, TB, cardiovascular disease, and homicide.</i></p>		<p><i>Assess the degree of integration / segregation currently in project area</i></p> <p><i>Survey residents to assess perspectives, concerns, needs regarding project</i></p> <p><i>Assess economic costs &amp; benefits associated with development :i.e. property value changes due to entitlements; economic value of developer provided community benefits; public subsidies</i></p>	