



TPO

Chattanooga-Hamilton County/North Georgia



The Road Less Traveled

Non-traditional Health Impact Analyses in
Transportation Planning

Chattanooga TPO

- 443,000 people
- 2,110 lane miles
- 19 Jurisdictions
- \$7.3M/year FHWA
- \$4.7M/year FTA
- 19 Jurisdictions



Where to start in considering health



"Go back to your community and start today" – Mark Fenton, 2005



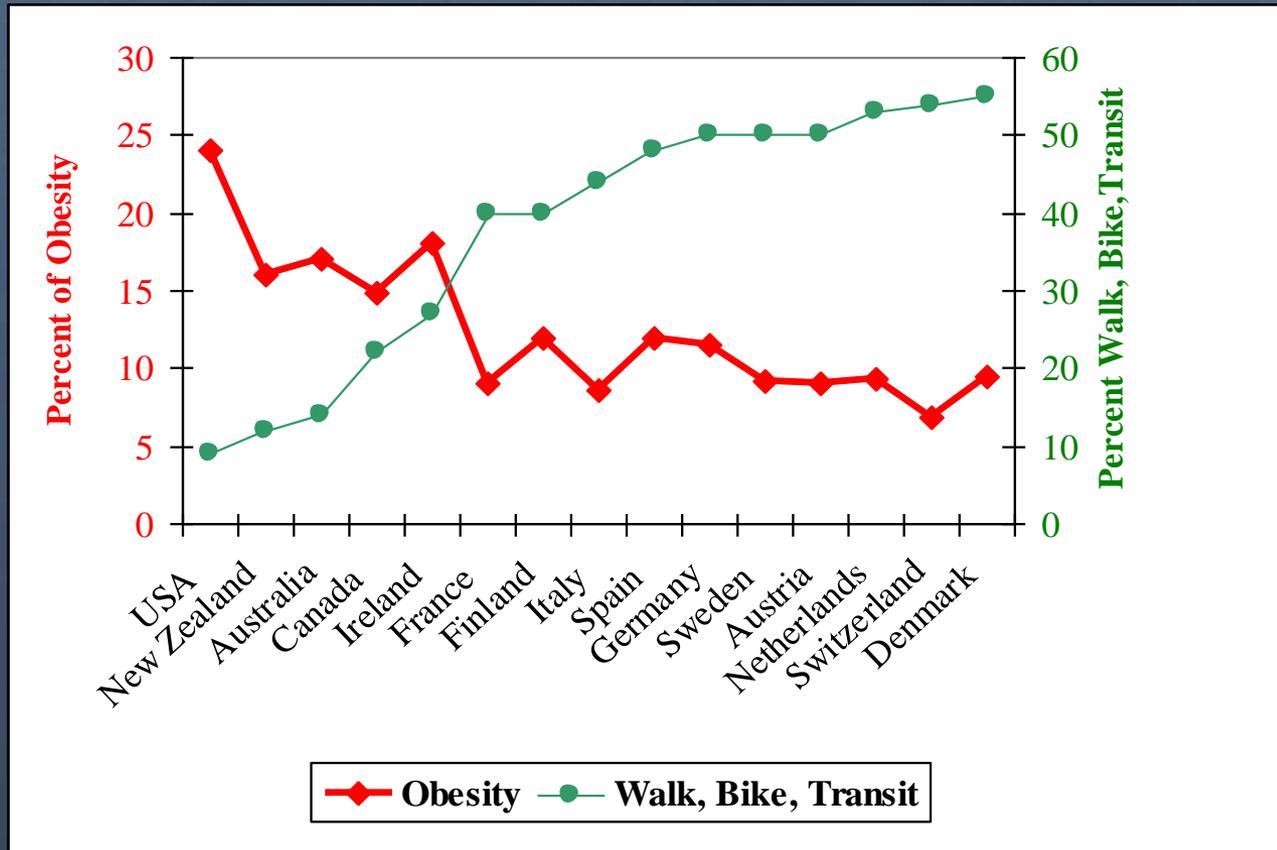
"TN 49th worst state physical activity & 47th for obesity, those ratings can change if state & city leaders increase efforts to make bicycling & walking safer & more convenient" – TN Department of Health Commissioner John Dreyzehner, 2015

The process to

- Educate (i.e. workshops)
- Evaluate (i.e. audit access to health-based goods/services)
- Prioritize (i.e. health-based measures)
- Fund (i.e. set-aside and available grants)

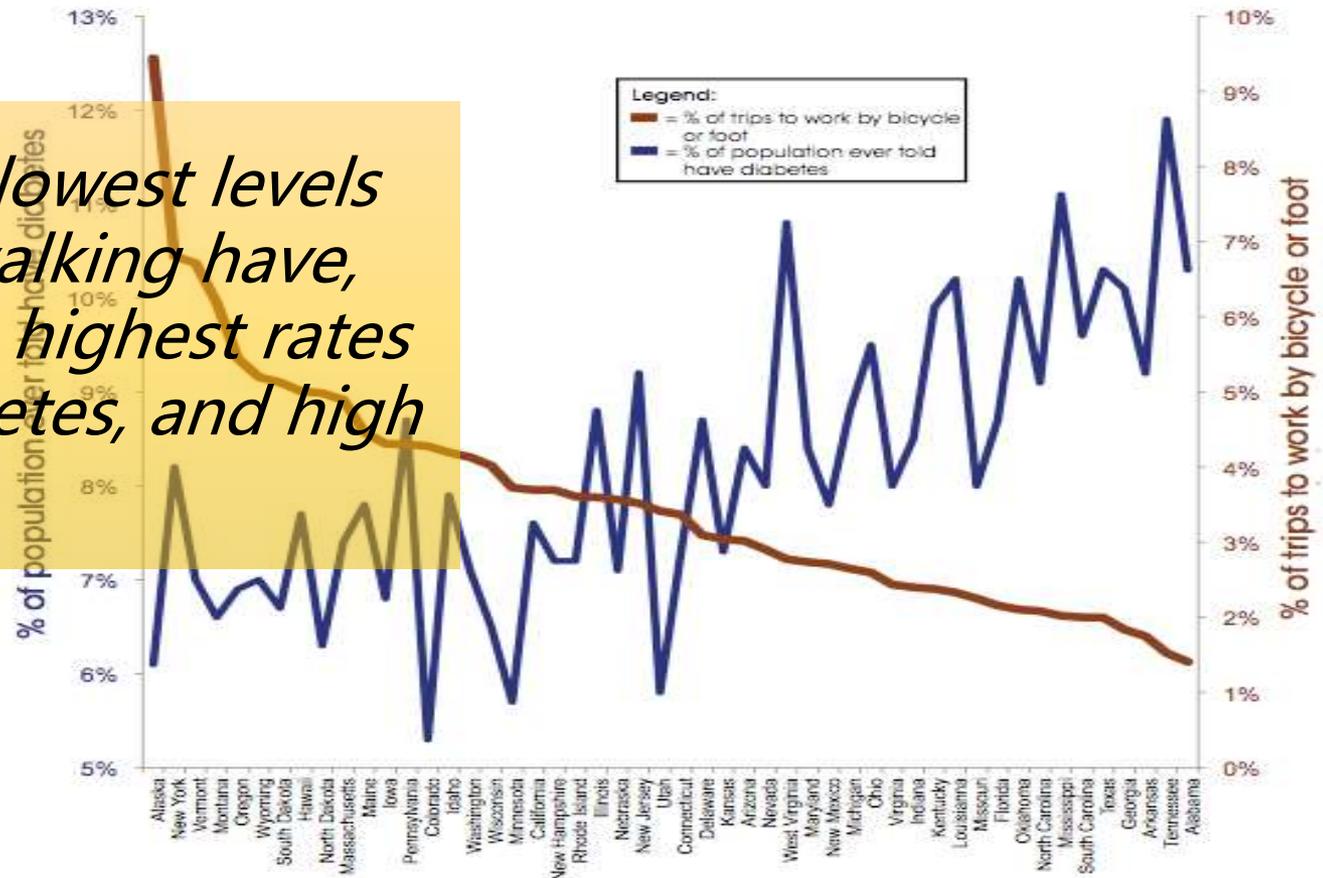


Physical activity and health



Physical activity and health

Comparing Bicycling and Walking to Diabetes Rates in 50 States



States with the lowest levels of biking and walking have, on average, the highest rates of obesity, diabetes, and high blood pressure.

Physical activity and the built environment

One third of regular transit users meet the minimum daily requirement for physical activity during their commute.



Surgeon General

STEP IT UP!

Surgeon General's Call to
Action to Promote Walking
and Walkable Communities

[LEARN MORE](#)



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



The way we design and build our communities can affect our physical and mental health.



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CS24867-1



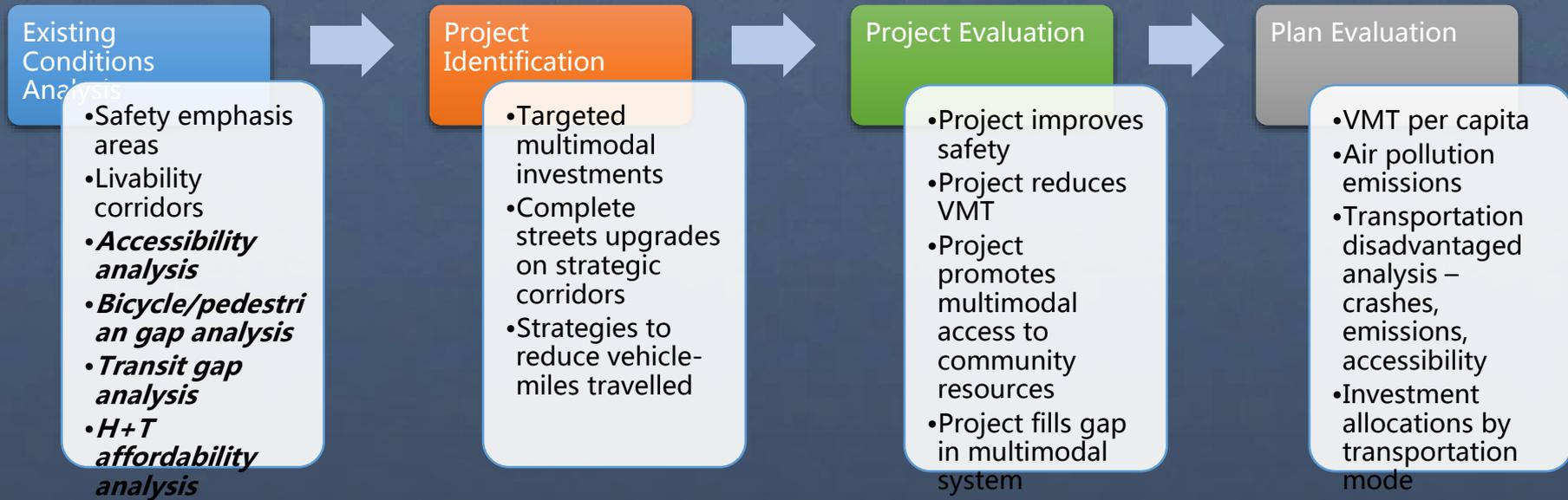
**HEALTHY
COMMUNITY
DESIGN**



Health Considerations for the 2040 RTP



Integrating Health into the 2040 RTP



Health Impact Assessment

Viewing the Regional Transportation Plan through the lens of public health:

How can insights about the built environment influence decisions for the 2040 Regional Transportation Plan?

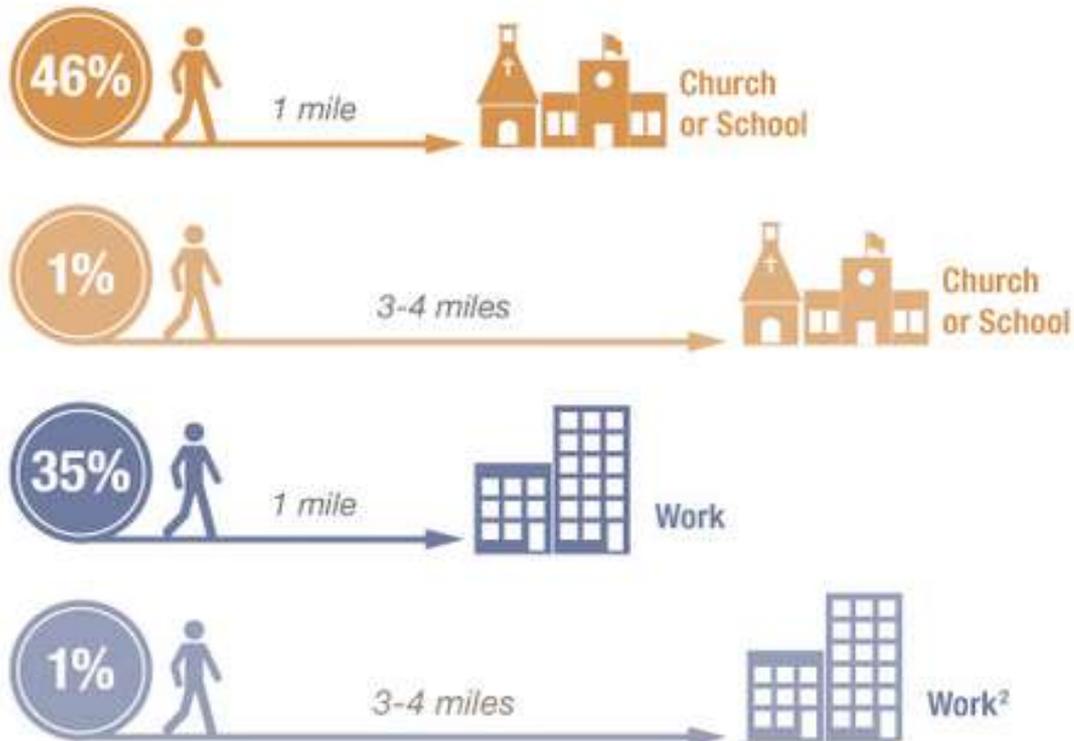


Health Impact Assessment

- GIS-based
- Readily available data
- Yields relevant information

Proximity is key

STUDIES SHOW PEOPLE WILL WALK TO DESTINATIONS:



Three-pronged approach



Proximity to active transportation facilities.



Active transportation facilities that serve health destinations.

Proximity to health destinations.

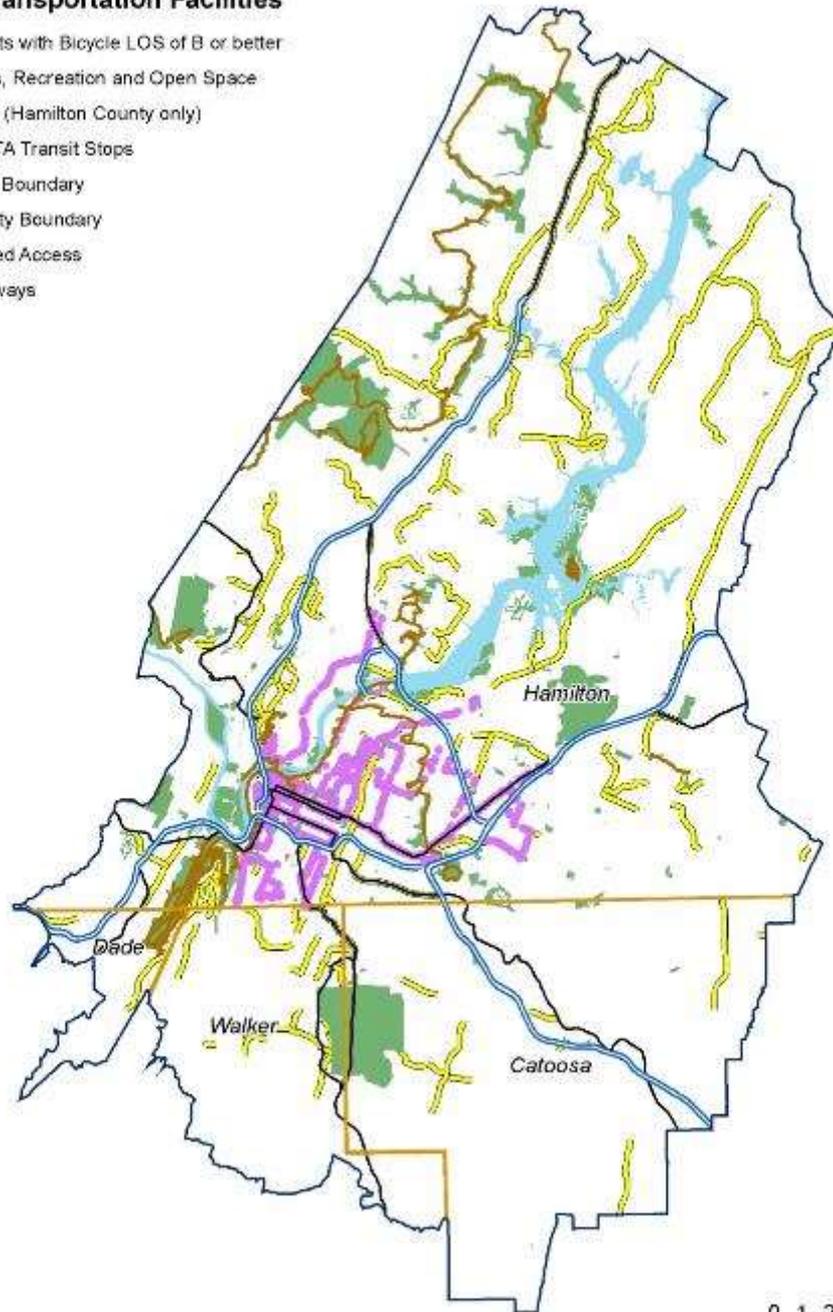
Active transportation facilities

- Bicycle level of service
- Parks and open space
- Trails
- Transit stops
- Sidewalks

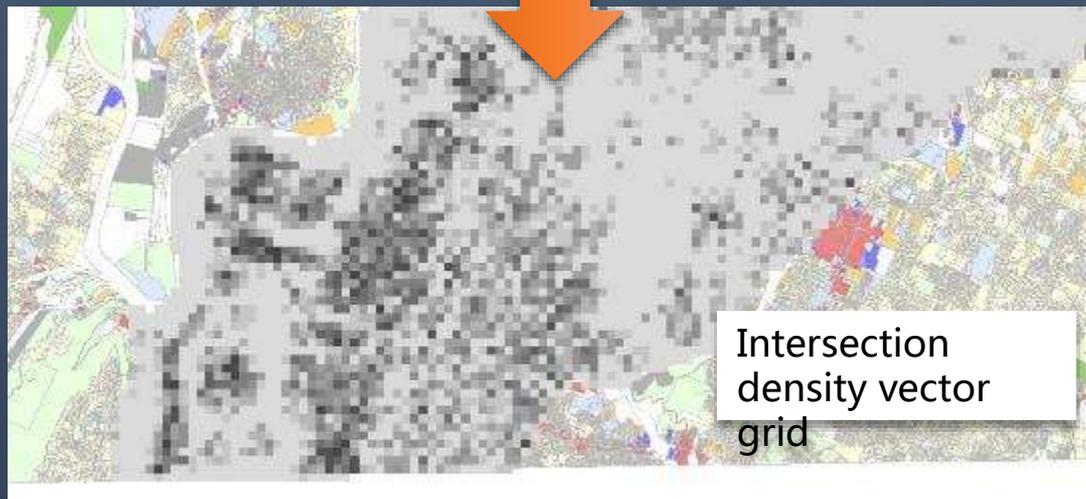


Active Transportation Facilities

- Streets with Bicycle LOS of B or better
- Parks, Recreation and Open Space
- Trails (Hamilton County only)
- CARTA Transit Stops
- MPO Boundary
- County Boundary
- Limited Access
- Highways



Intersection density as a proxy for sidewalks?



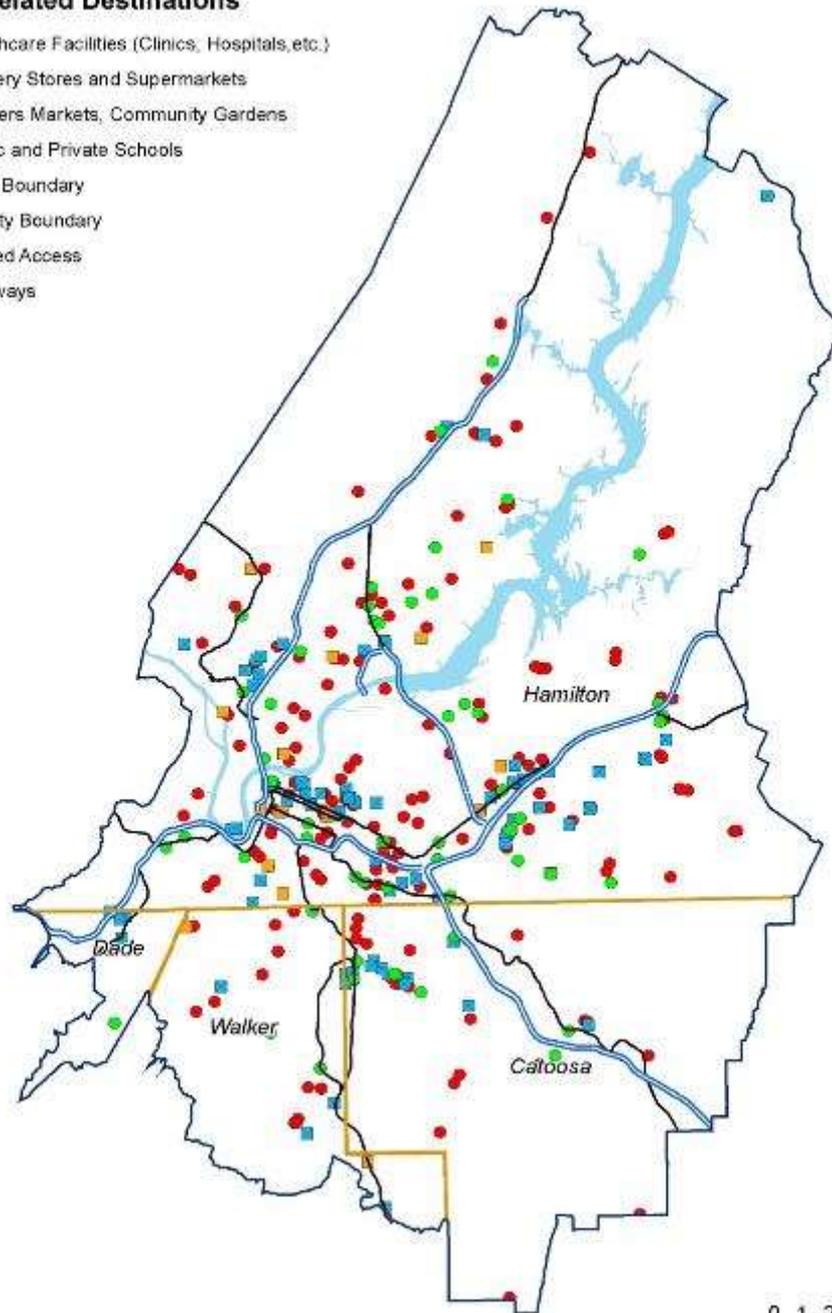
Health destinations

- Healthcare facilities
- Grocery stores and supermarkets
- Farmers markets, community gardens and mobile market sites
- Public and private schools (K-12)



Health Related Destinations

- Healthcare Facilities (Clinics, Hospitals, etc.)
- Grocery Stores and Supermarkets
- Farmers Markets, Community Gardens
- Public and Private Schools
- ▭ MPO Boundary
- ▭ County Boundary
- Limited Access
- Highways



0 1 2 4
Miles

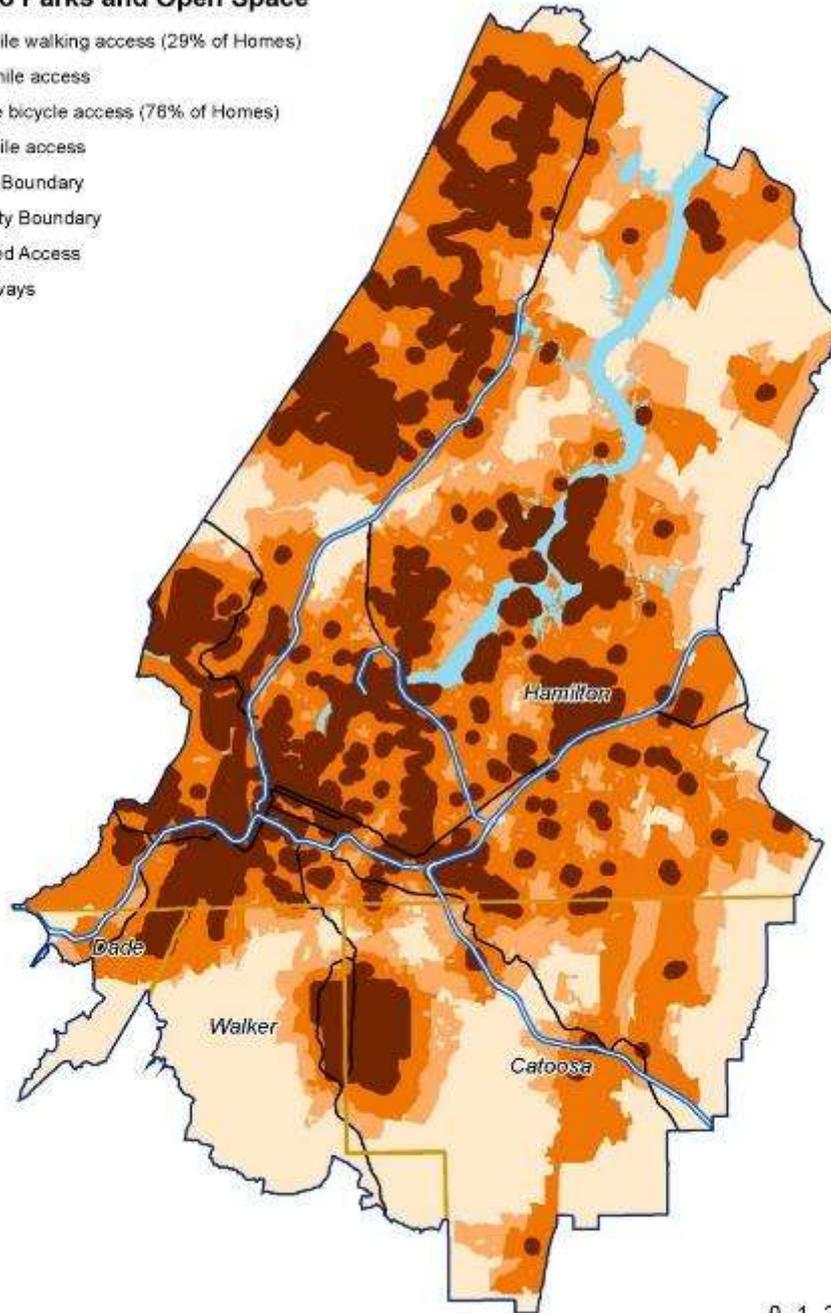
Defining accessibility



"The sovereign invigorator of the body is exercise, and of all the exercises walking is the best." Thomas Jefferson

Access to Parks and Open Space

- 1/4 mile walking access (29% of Homes)
- 1/2 mile access
- 1 mile bicycle access (78% of Homes)
- > 1 mile access
- MPO Boundary
- County Boundary
- Limited Access
- Highways

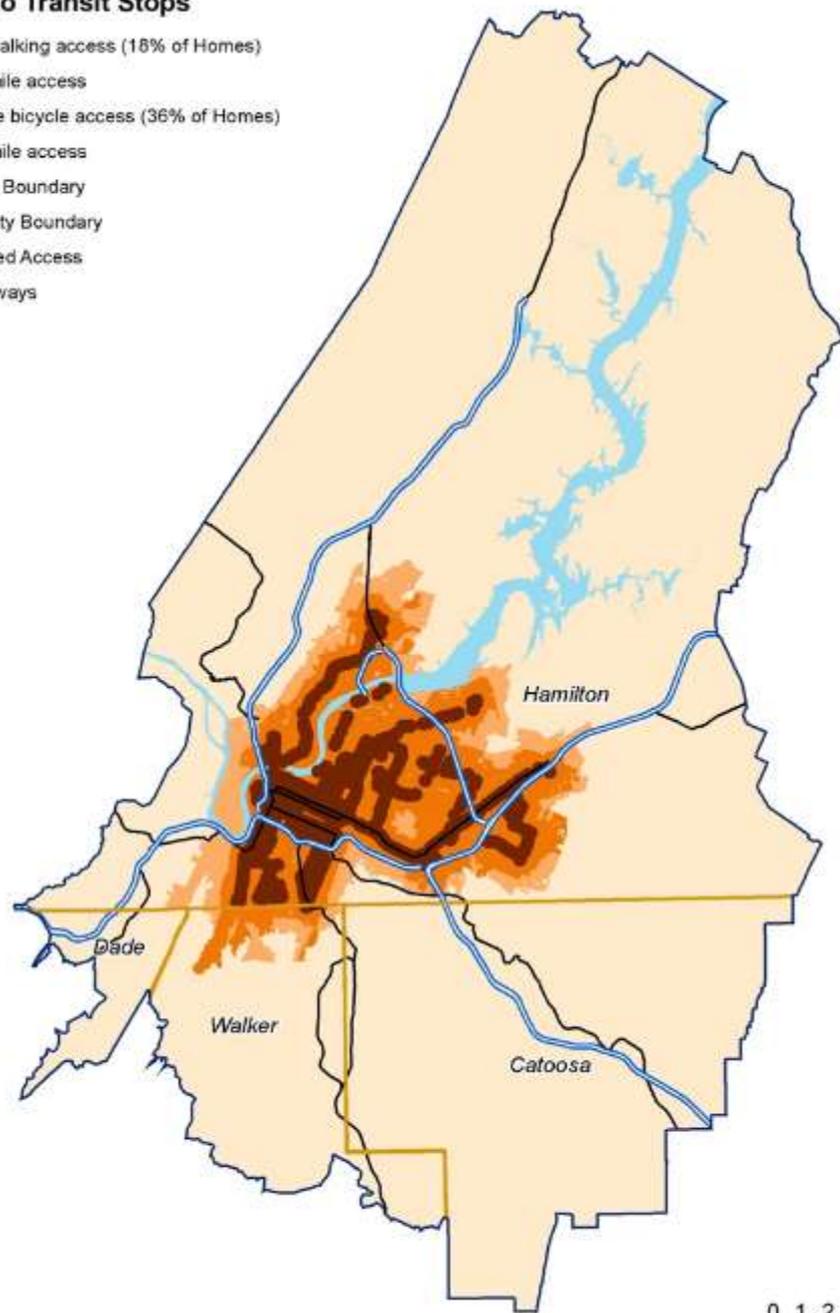


Note: Map based on 2010 Census Block Group data



Access to Transit Stops

- 1/4 walking access (18% of Homes)
- 1/2 mile access
- 1 mile bicycle access (36% of Homes)
- > 1 mile access
- MPO Boundary
- County Boundary
- Limited Access
- Highways

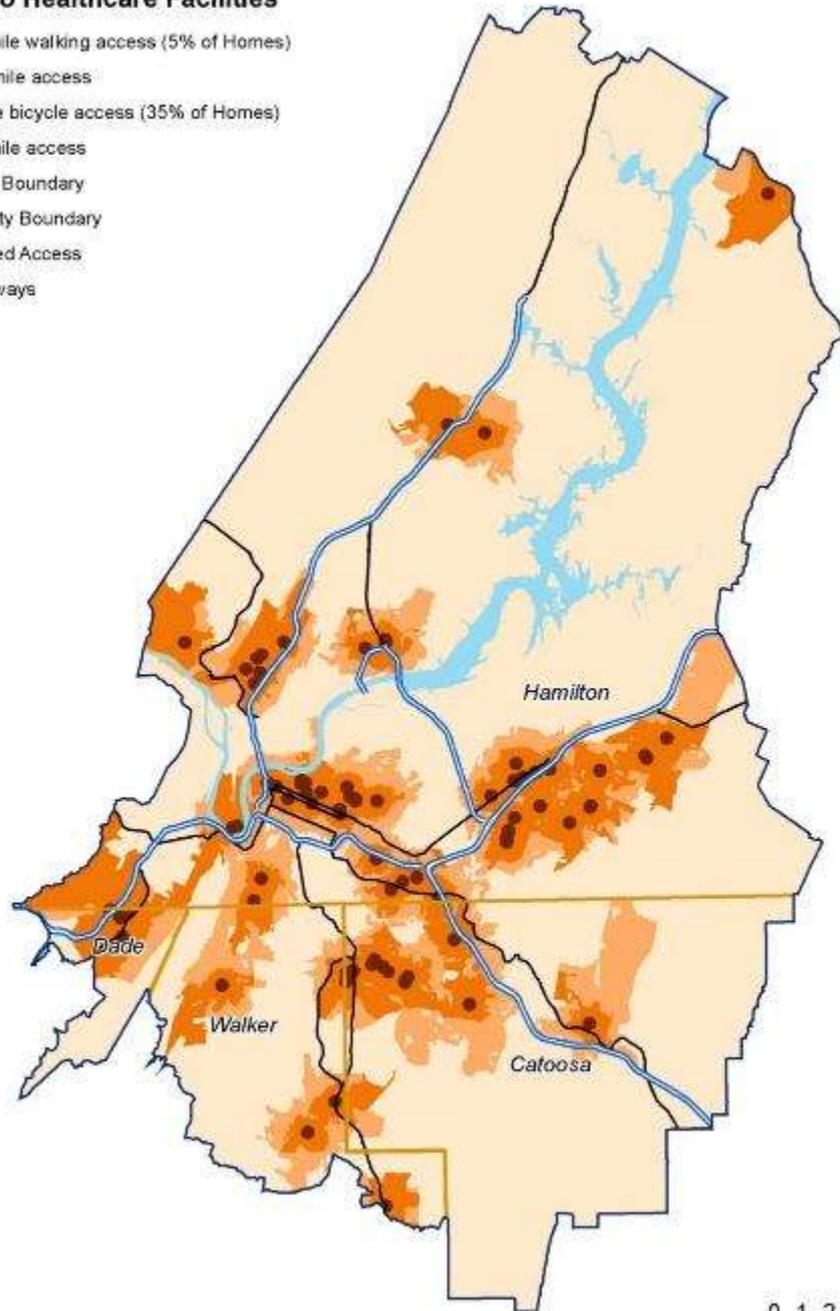


Note: Map based on 2010 Census Block Group data

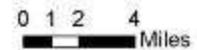


Access to Healthcare Facilities

- 1/4 mile walking access (5% of Homes)
- 1/2 mile access
- 1 mile bicycle access (35% of Homes)
- > 1 mile access
- MPO Boundary
- County Boundary
- Limited Access
- Highways

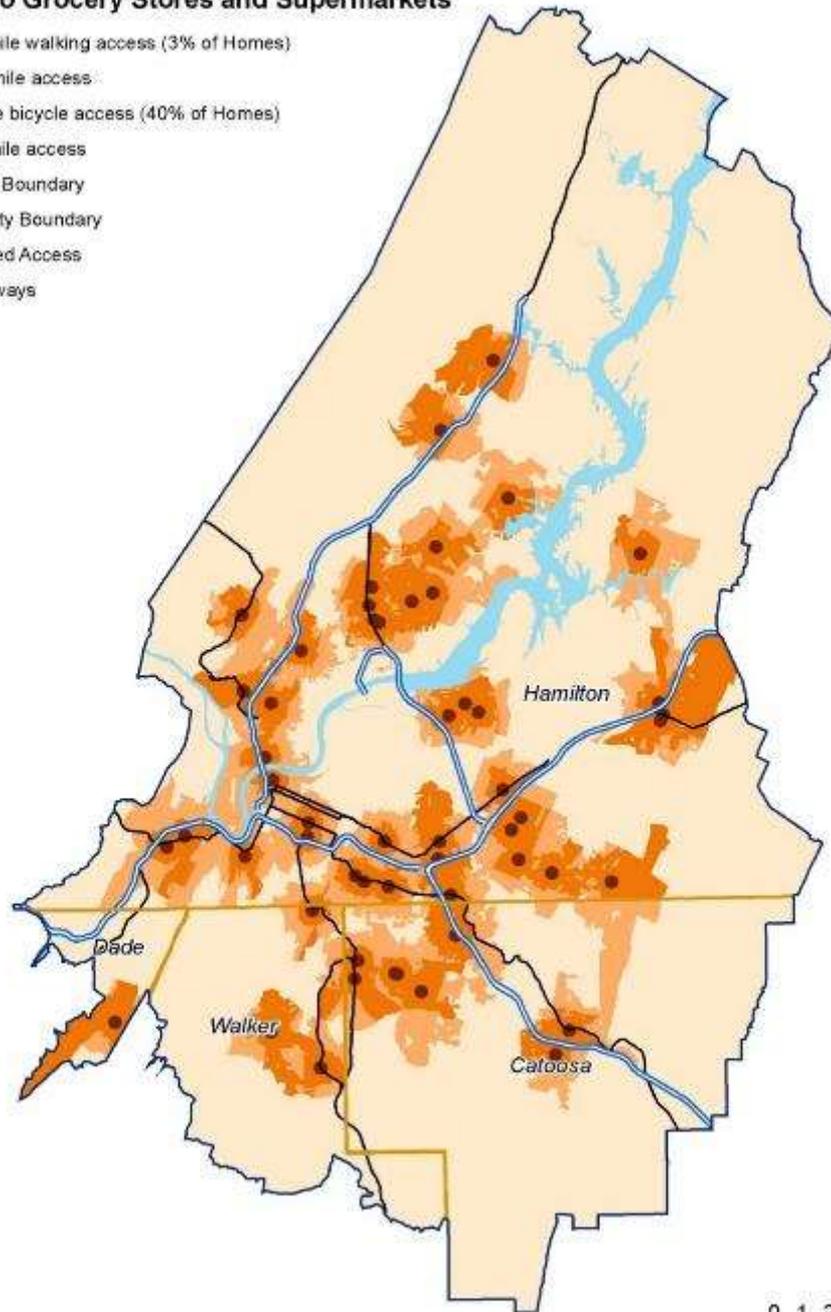


Note: Map based on 2010 Census Block Group data



Access to Grocery Stores and Supermarkets

- 1/4 mile walking access (3% of Homes)
- 1/2 mile access
- 1 mile bicycle access (40% of Homes)
- > 1 mile access
- MPO Boundary
- County Boundary
- Limited Access
- Highways



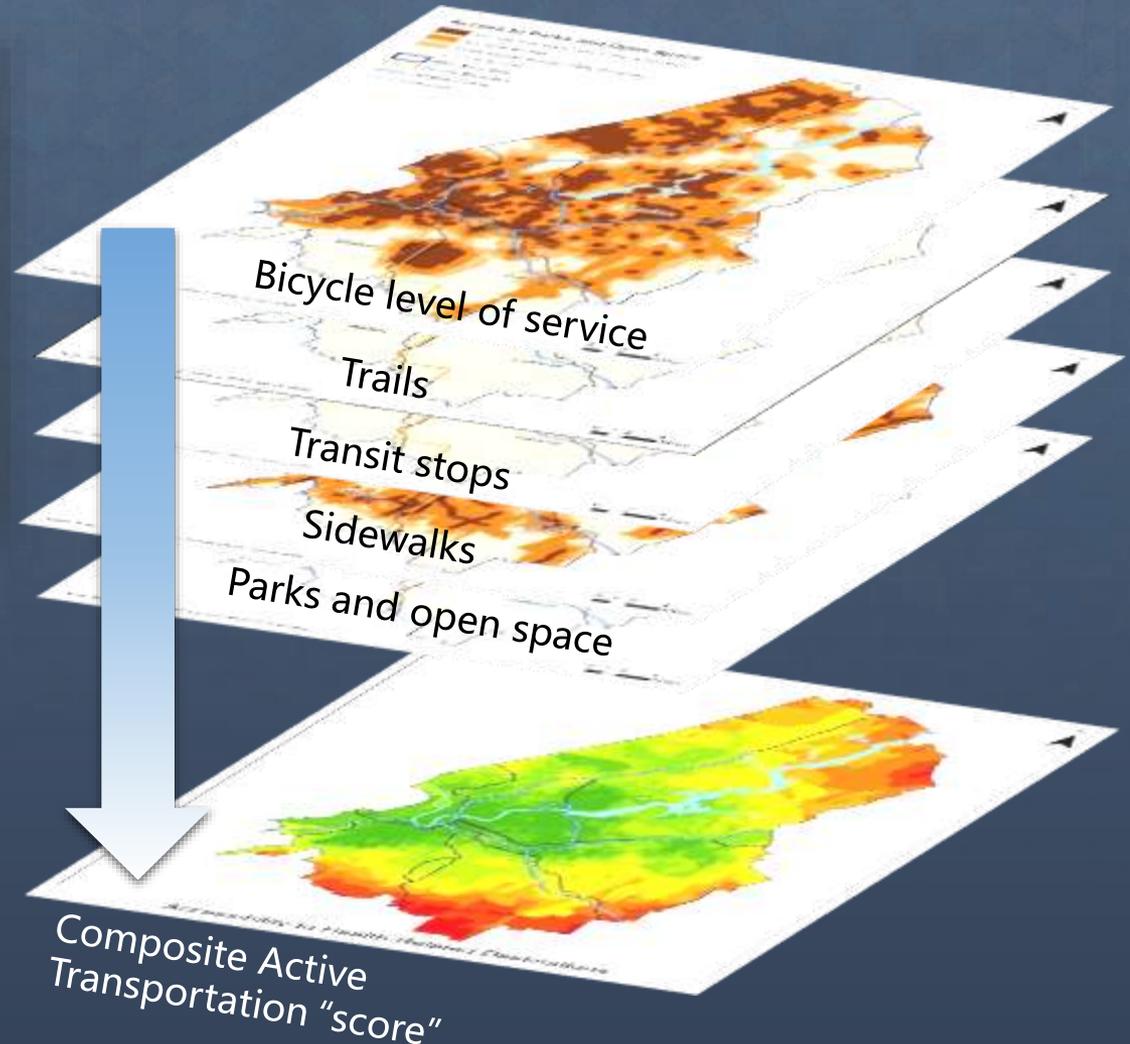
Note: Map based on 2010 Census Block Group data

0 1 2 4 Miles

Putting it all together



CommunityViz provides the ability to combine multiple layers of data simultaneously.

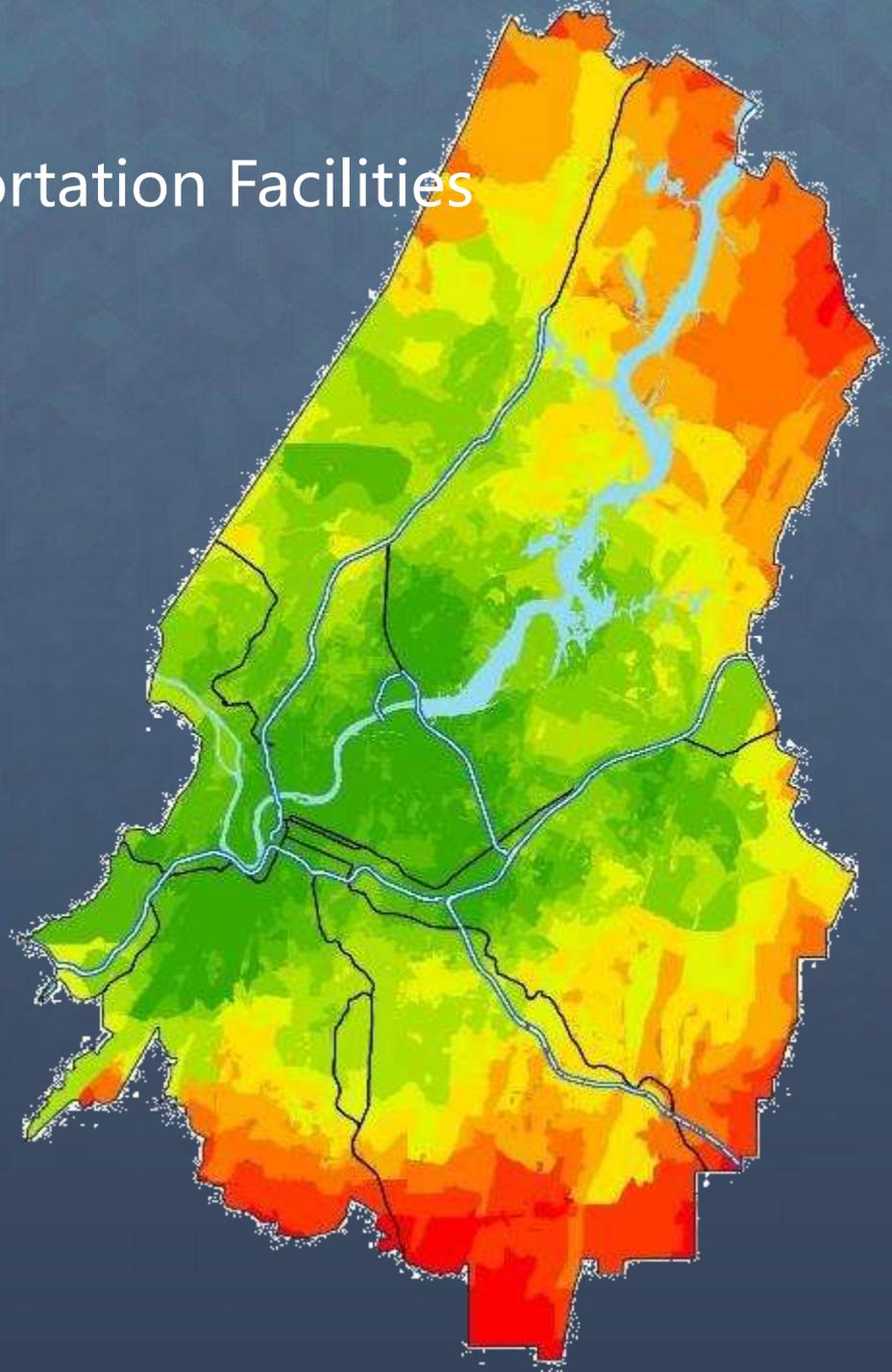


Access to Active Transportation Facilities Composite Score



Lower

Higher

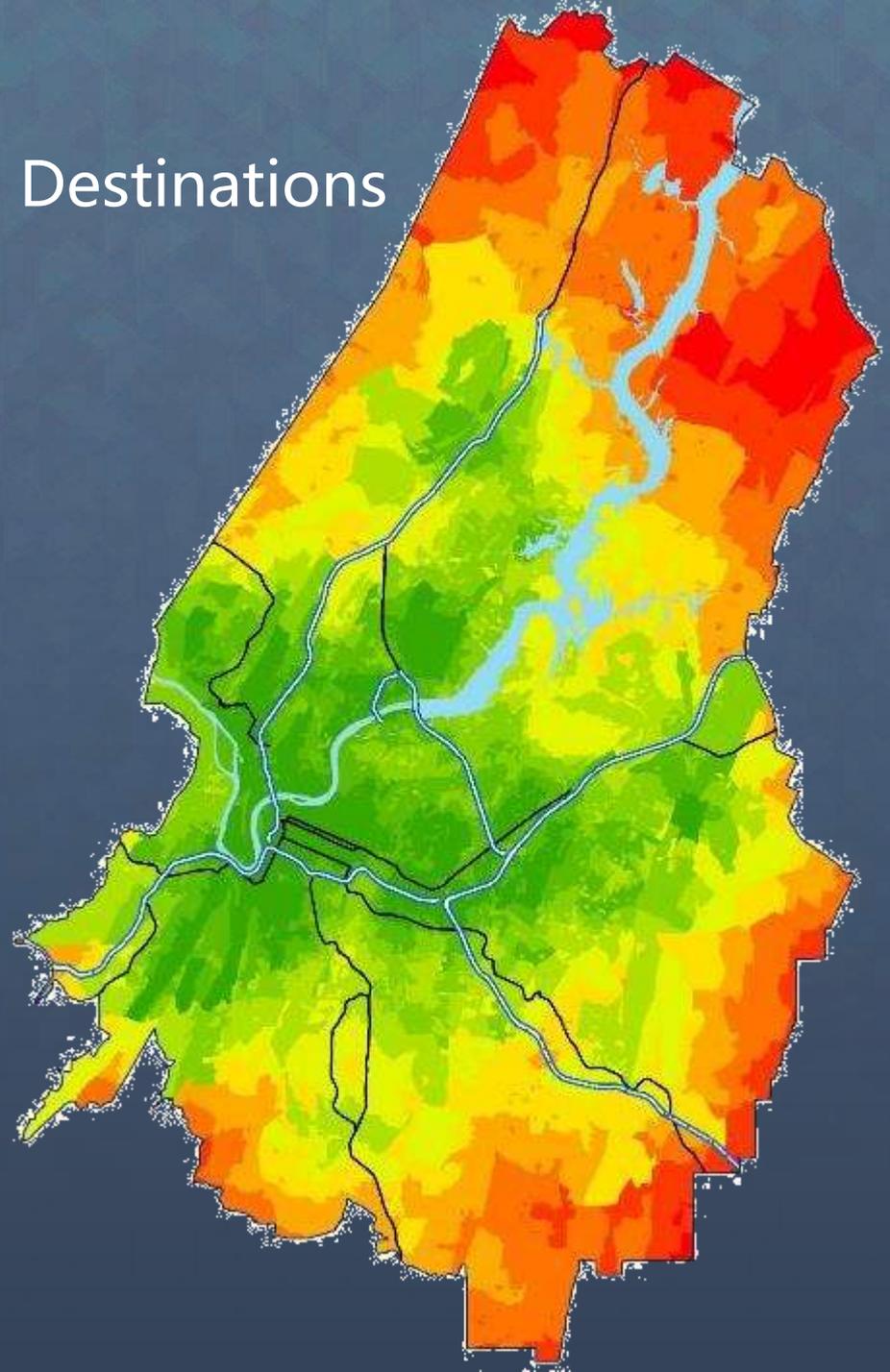


Access to Health-related Destinations Composite Score

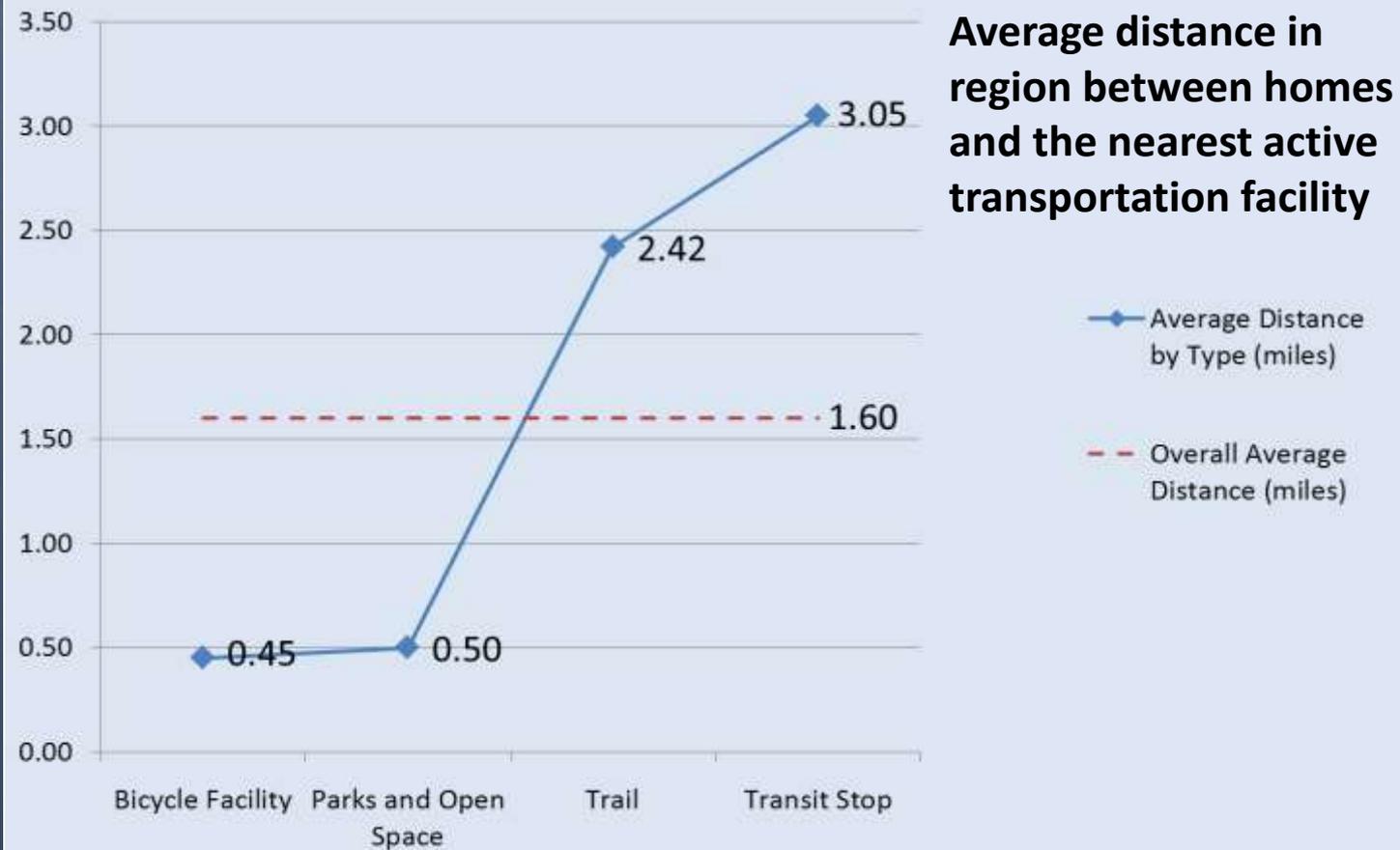


Lower

Higher

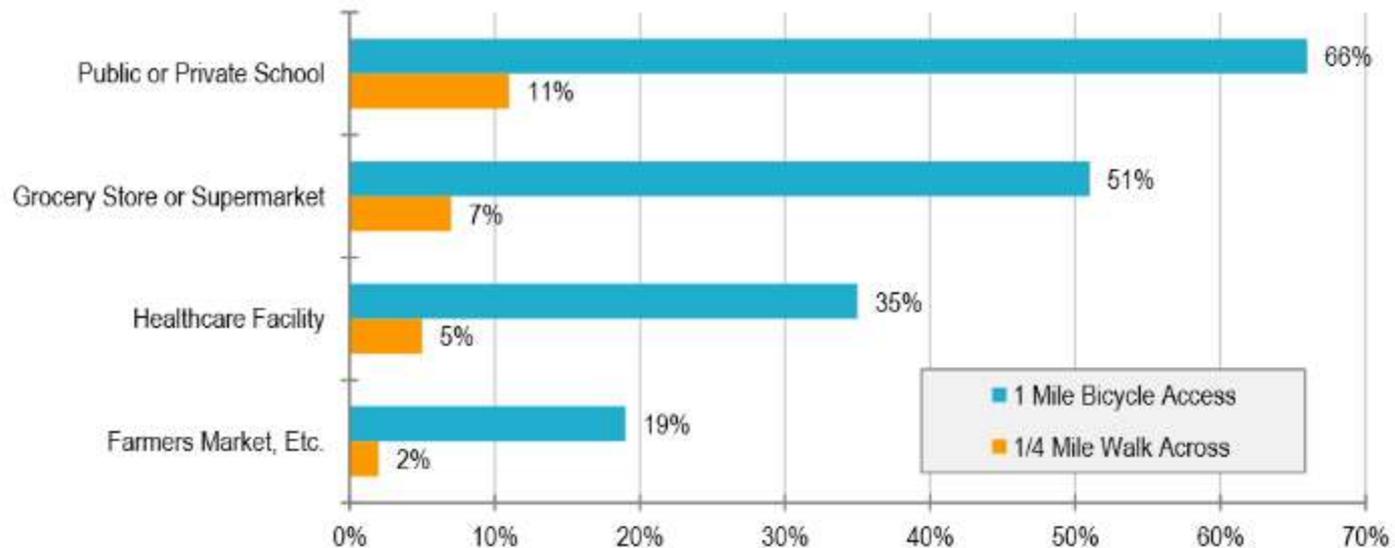


Informing the 2040 RTP

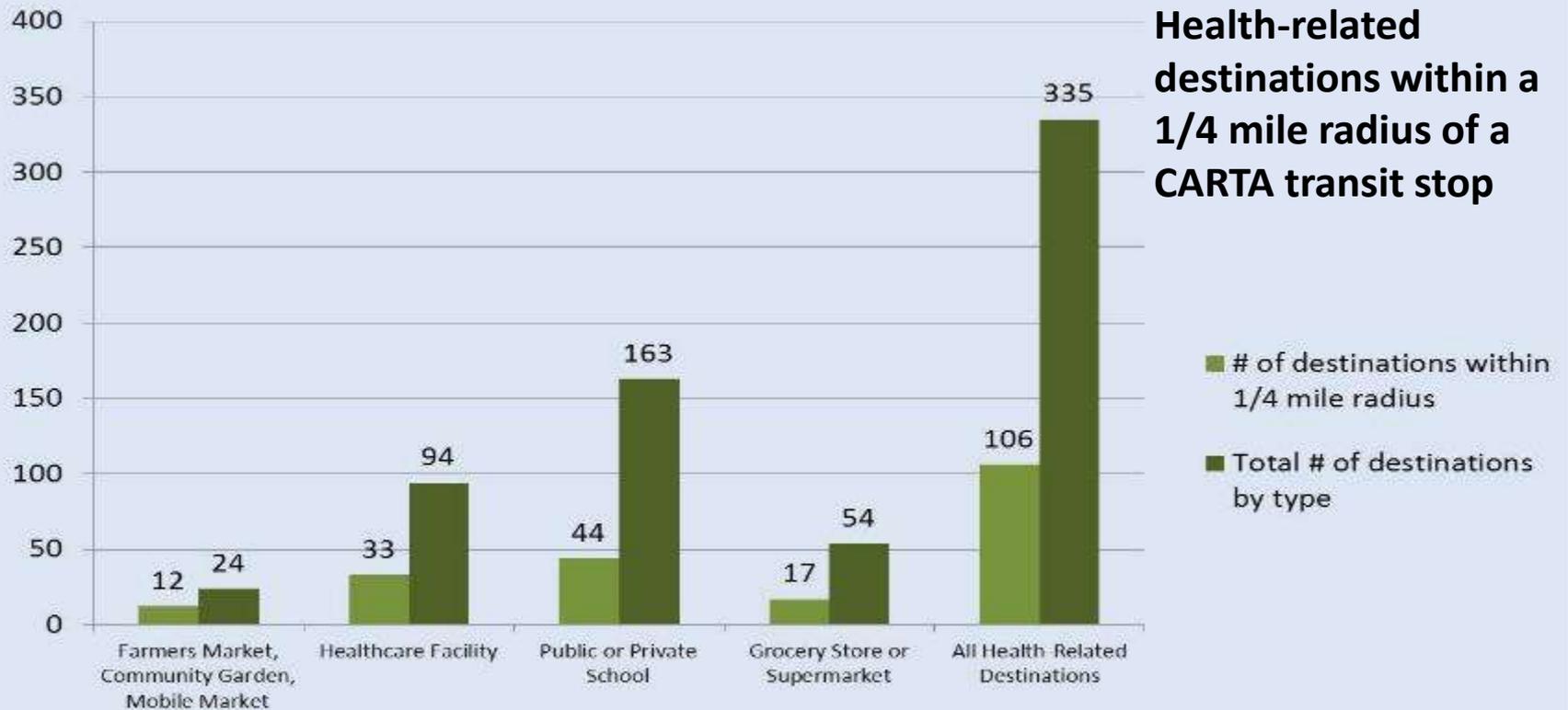


Informing the 2040 RTP

Figure 4.23 Walk Access and Bicycle Access – Percentage of Homes in the Region That Are within One-Quarter Mile and One Mile to Health-Related Destinations



Informing the 2040 RTP



Did you know...

The average home in
the Chattanooga
region is

1.6 miles

from the nearest trail,



Did you know...

BUT the average distance
from a home to the nearest
CARTA transit stop is **3.05**
miles



Did you know...

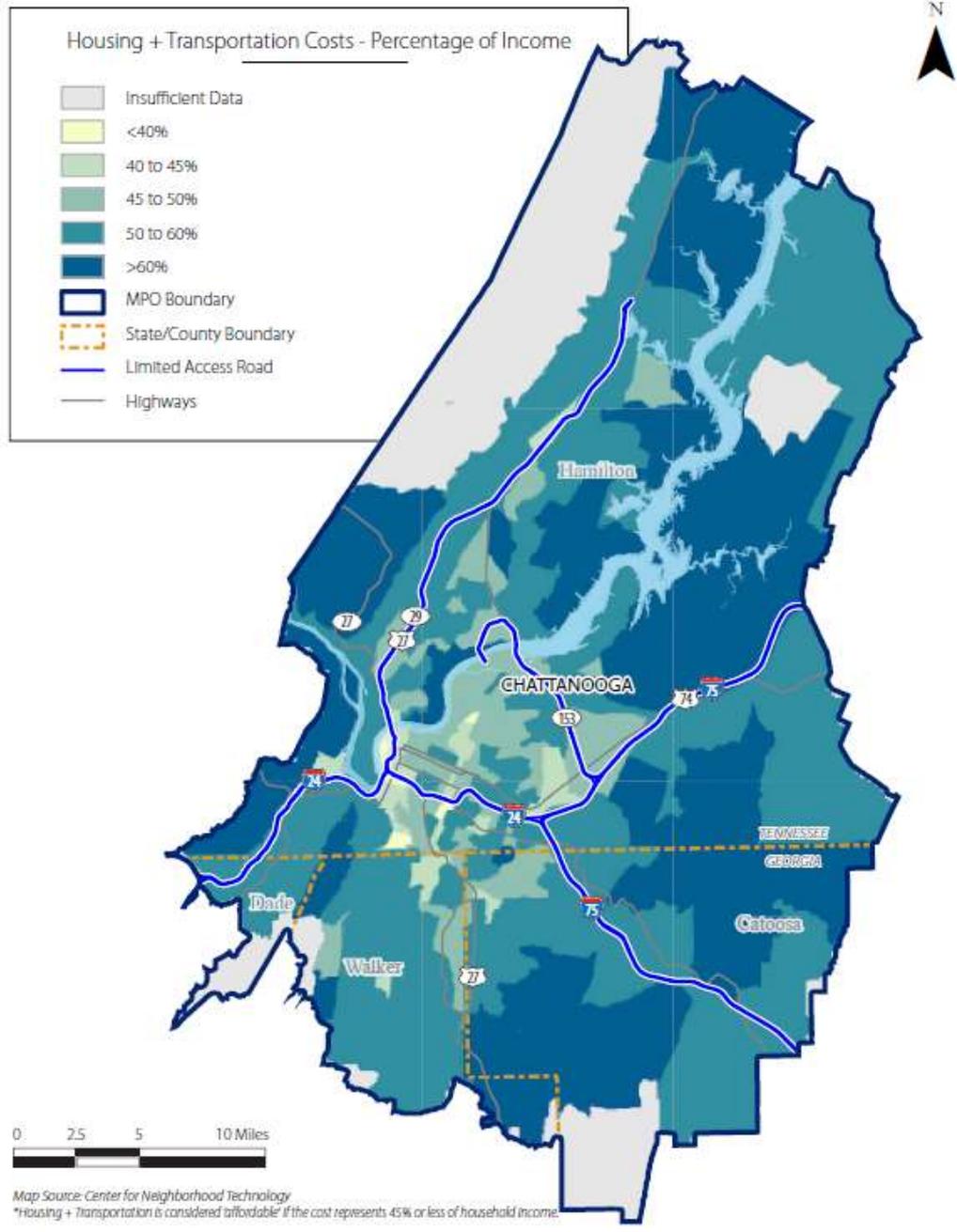
36% of all
Health-Related
Destinations are within
a ¼ mile from a CARTA
transit stop?

Within Chattanooga's "Food Desert" are :

- **60,000 people and 2 grocery stores**
- **64 corner stores and gas stations**
- **23 fast food chain restaurants**
- **Neighborhoods of Westside, Alton Park, Orchard Knob, East Chattanooga**

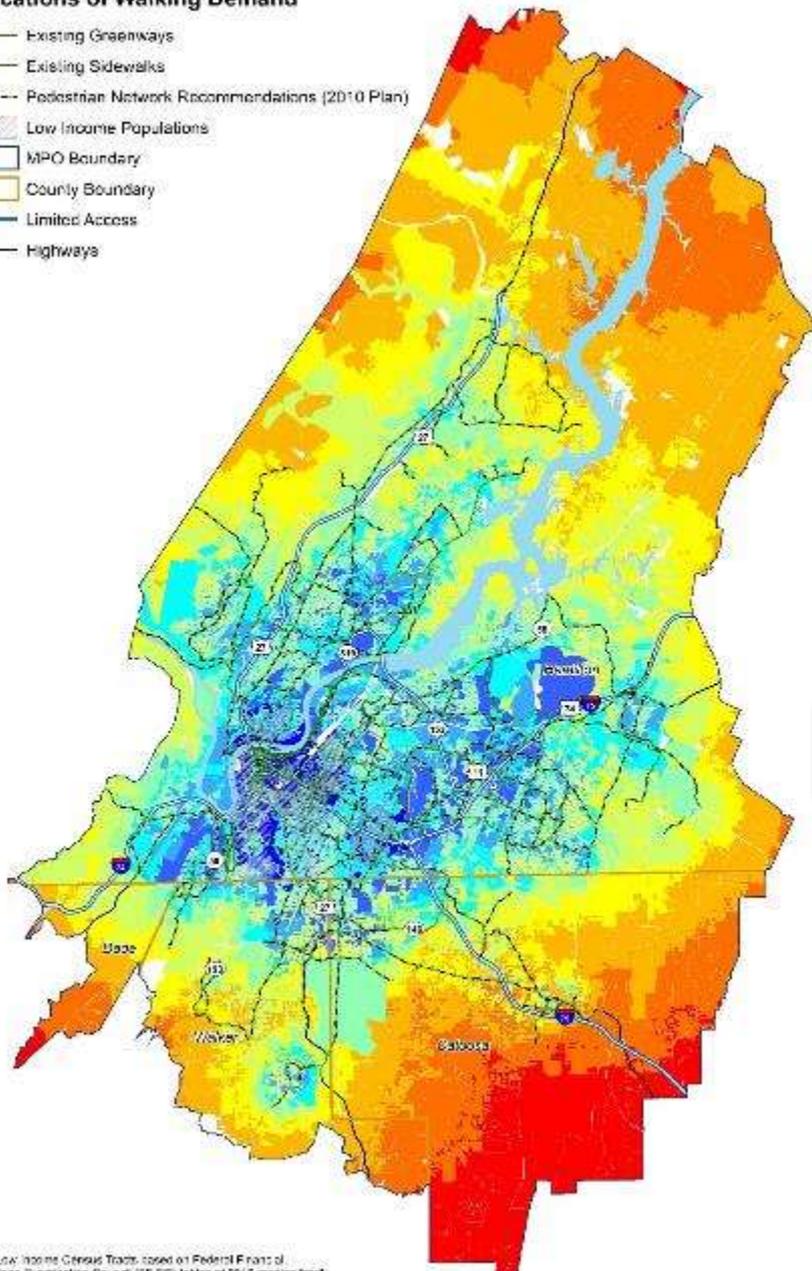


Affordability



Locations of Walking Demand

- Existing Greenways
- Existing Sidewalks
- Pedestrian Network Recommendations (2010 Plan)
- ▨ Low Income Populations
- MPO Boundary
- County Boundary
- Limited Access
- Highways



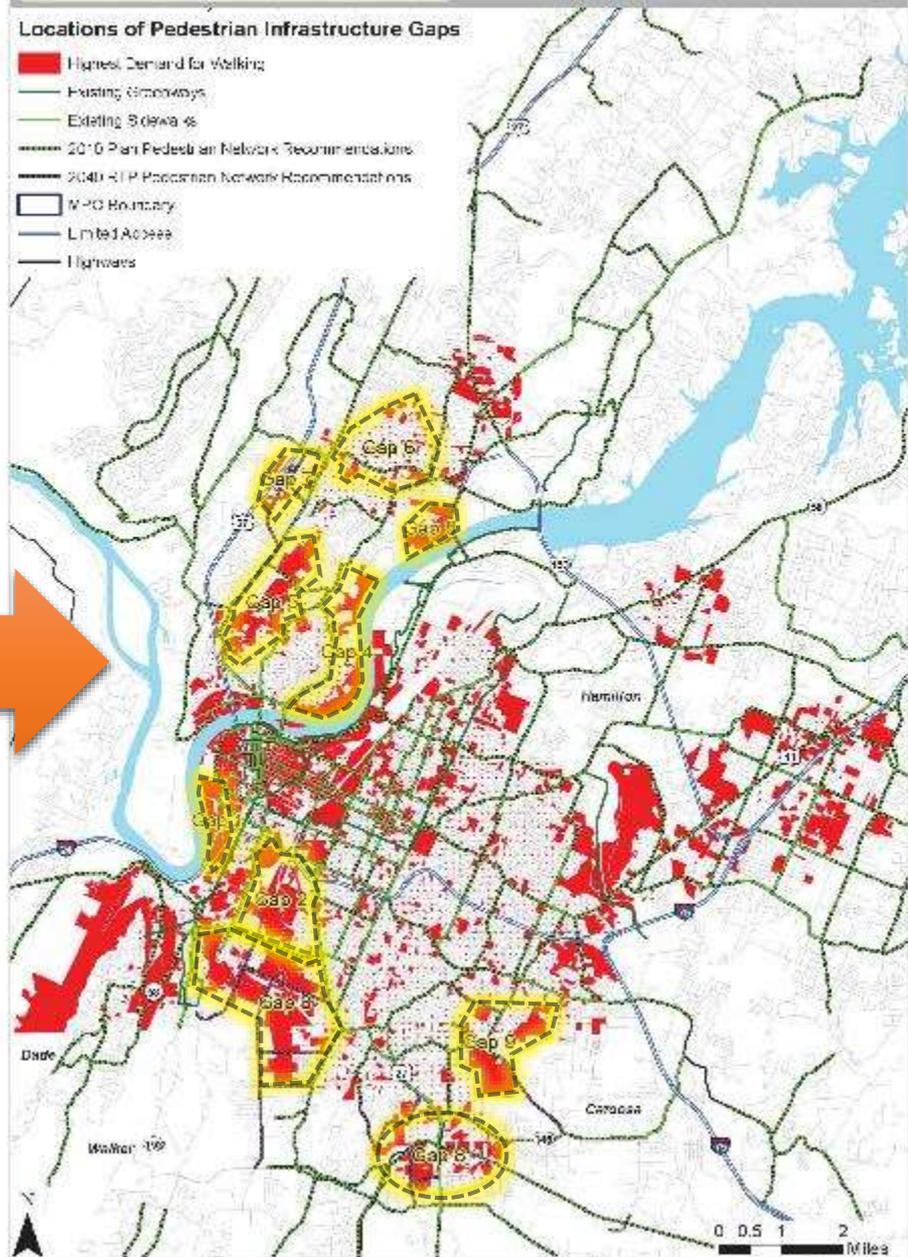
Note: Low Income Census Tracts based on Federal Poverty of Income Distribution Count (FID) for 2010. Family income. Defined as "Low Income" if they have an average of less than 80% of the median family income for the region (which was \$37,500).



Pedestrian Gap Analysis

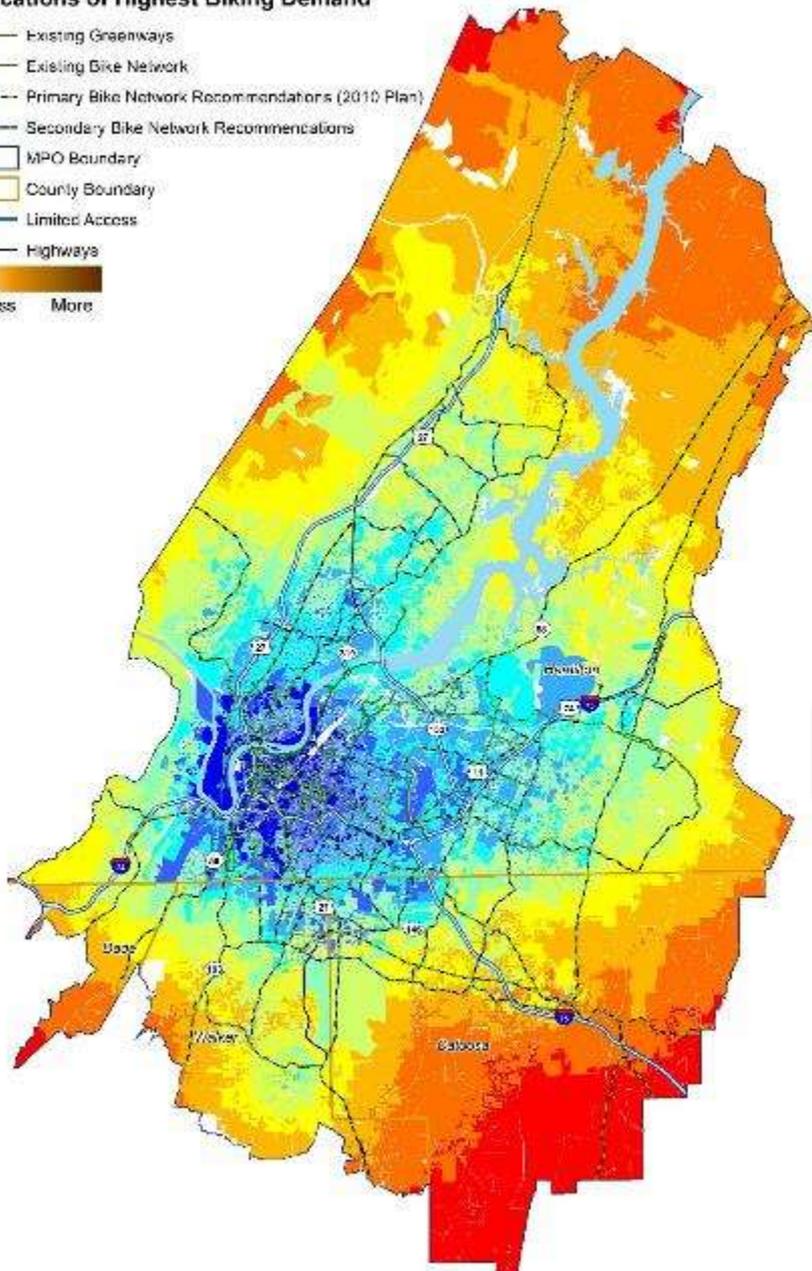
Locations of Pedestrian Infrastructure Gaps

- Highest Demand for Walking
- Existing Greenways
- Existing Sidewalks
- 2010 Plan Pedestrian Network Recommendations
- 2040 RTP Pedestrian Network Recommendations
- MPO Boundary
- Limited Access
- Highways



Locations of Highest Biking Demand

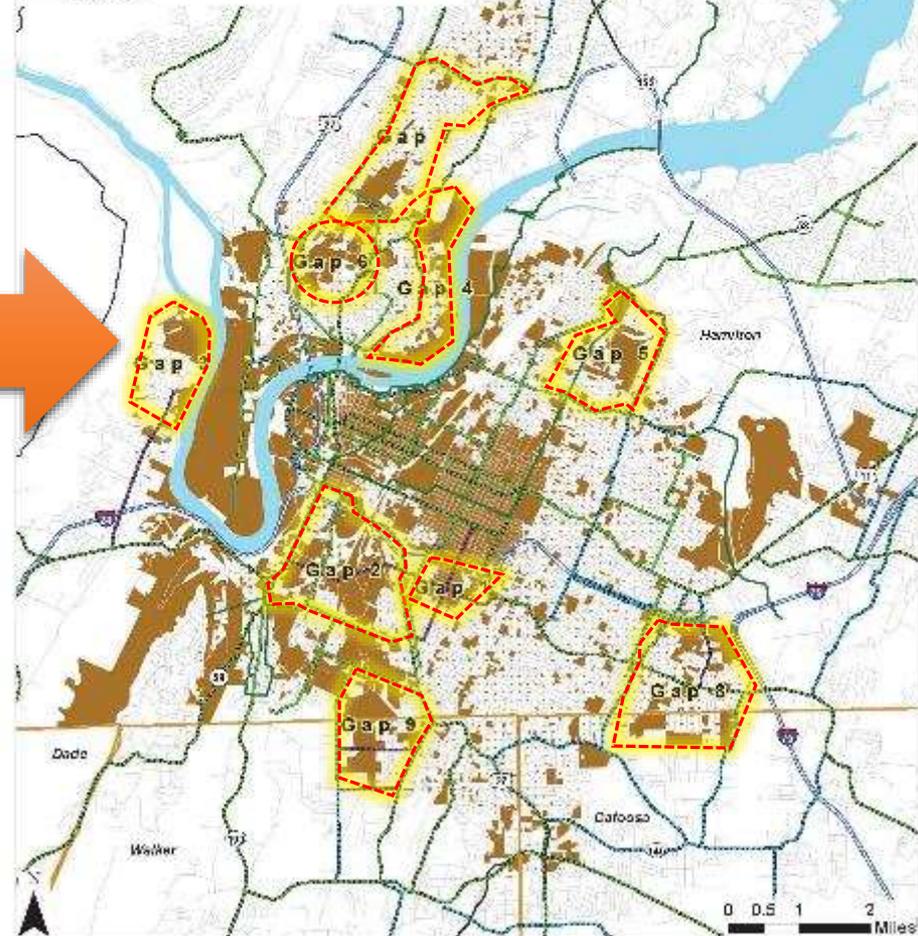
- Existing Greenways
 - Existing Bike Network
 - - - Primary Bike Network Recommendations (2010 Plan)
 - Secondary Bike Network Recommendations
 - MPO Boundary
 - County Boundary
 - Limited Access
 - Highways
- Less More



Bicycle Gap Analysis

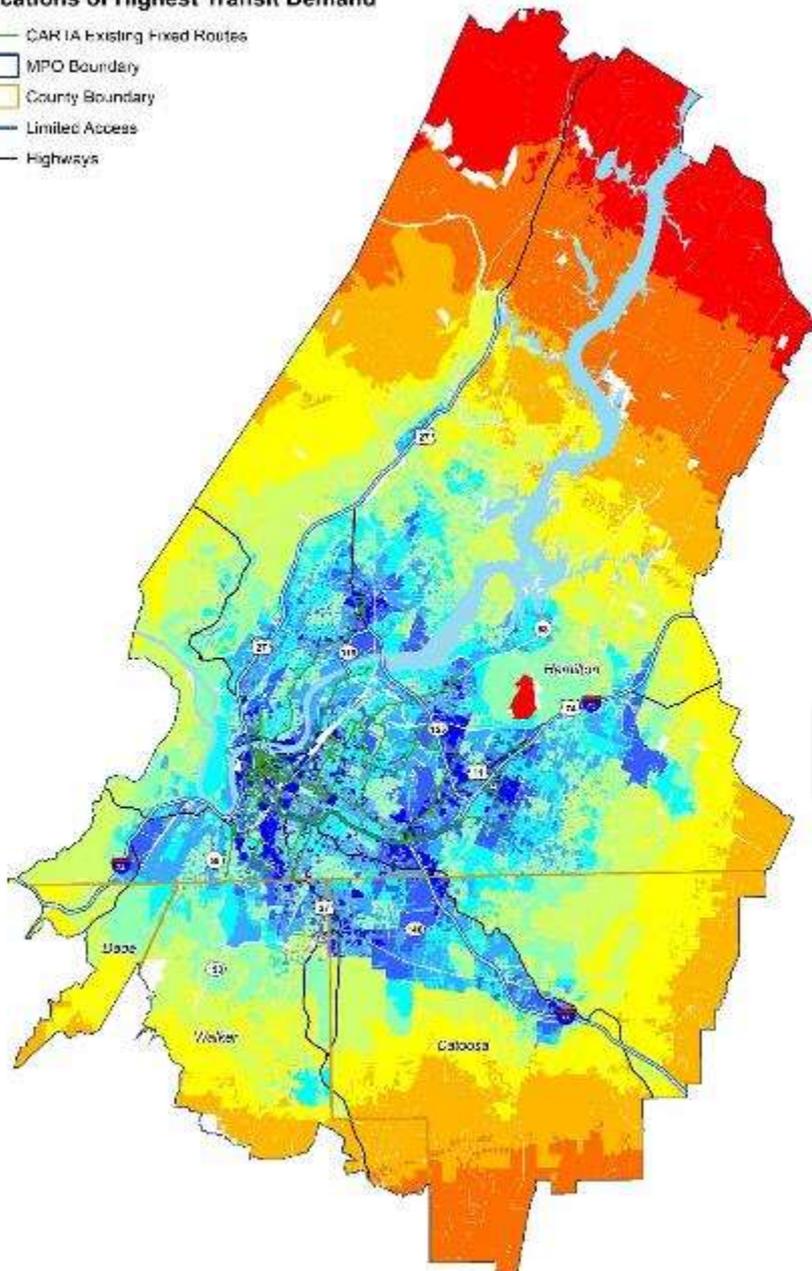
Locations of Biking Infrastructure Gaps

- Highest Demand for Biking
- Existing Greenways
- Existing Bike Network
- - - 2010 Plan Primary Bike Network Recommendations
- - - 2010 Plan Secondary Bike Network Recommendations
- 2040 RTP Bicycle Network Recommendations
- MPO Boundary
- County Boundary
- Limited Access
- Highways



Locations of Highest Transit Demand

- CARTA Existing Fixed Routes
- MPO Boundary
- County Boundary
- Limited Access
- Highways



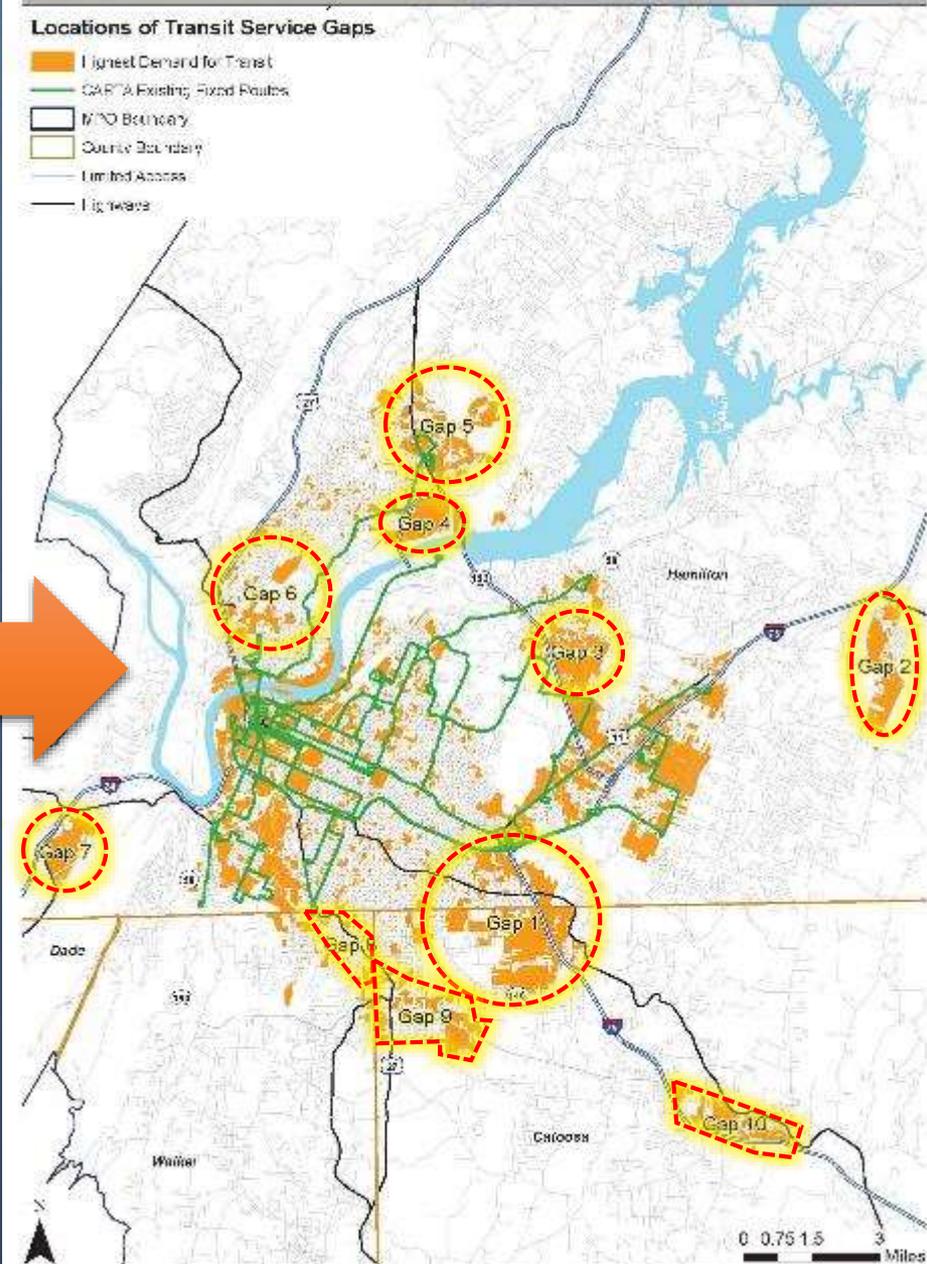
2040 RTP - Transit Gap Analysis



Transit Gap Analysis

Locations of Transit Service Gaps

- Highest Demand for Transit
- CARTA Existing Fixed Routes
- MPO Boundary
- County Boundary
- Limited Access
- Highways



Final thoughts...

- Not a one-size-fits-all approach.
- Customize to your data and needs.
- Make it meaningful to your audience.



*The doctor of the future will give no medicines,
but will interest his patients in the care of the
human frame, in diet, and in the causes and
prevention of disease.*

- Thomas Edison





**MAY THE FORCE
BE WITH YOU**



Thank you!

