

California Healthy Places Index: Applications for Regional & State Policy

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Bill Sadler, JD, MURP.
Director of Operations
Public Health Alliance of
Southern California



Overview

- Framing & Context: Social Determinants of Health
- Basics of the Healthy Places Index
 - Indicators: What's Included?
 - Key Features: What Can You Do With It?
 - Policy Guide
- Applications for State & Regional Policy
 - Current & Proposed Uses
 - Potential Uses
- Map Demo
- Questions

Framing & Context: Place Matters



Social Determinants of Health Centers for Disease Control

Non-Health Sectors, Such as Transportation, Housing, and Employment, Have A Greater Impact on Health Than Access to Health Care



California Healthy Places Index

Interactive map and ranked index with community indicators that affect health.

Includes publically accessible data available at the census tract level.

Hosts variety of decision layers, including State's climate vulnerability indicators

Indicators are all correlated with life expectancy at birth



Healthy Places Index



Indicator Selection

- Correlated with life expectancy at birth
- Statewide data publicly available at the census tract
- Actionable
- Informed by literature
- Predictive/statistical properties
- Continuity with earlier versions of HPI
- Compatibility with State health department projects



Healthy Places Index:

Policy Action Areas & Indicators

*****All indicators are correlated with life expectancy at birth*****

<u>Economic</u>	<u>Social</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>Neighborhood</u>	<u>Housing</u>	<u>Clean Environment</u>	<u>Healthcare Access</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employed* • Income • Above Poverty* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two Parent Household • Voting in 2012 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Primary School • In High School • Bachelor's Education or Higher* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automobile Access* • Active Commuting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail Density • Park Access • Tree Canopy* • Supermarket Access • Alcohol Outlets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-Income Renter Severe Housing Cost Burden • Low-Income Homeowner Severe Housing Cost Burden • Housing Habitability • Uncrowded Housing • Homeownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ozone* • PM 2.5* • Diesel PM • Water Contaminants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insured*

* Sourced from Climate Change and Health Vulnerability Indicators for California

HPI Features

- Validated with Life Expectancy
- Aggregate and rank selected census tracts
- Custom score function
- Multiple visualization and comprehensive report tools
- Building integration with our Policy Guide framework

Variety of Geographies Available

- Cities
- Counties
- Census Tracts
- Legislative Districts



Includes State Climate Vulnerability Indicators

- The California Climate Health Vulnerability Initiative data set or CCHVIs dataset produced by California Department of Public Health-Health In all Policies Task Force using a BRACE (Building Resilience Against Climate Exposures) grant has been included as a data support layer in the Healthy Places Index.
- Finished website will allow users to move between the climate toolkit to look at census tract-level data for these indicators



Decision Support Layers

- Indicators available for mapping, but not included in HPI Score or Policy Action Areas:
 - Race/Ethnicity (Census) Prop 209
 - Health Outcomes (500 Cities, HDI 1.1)
 - Health Risk Behaviors (500 Cities)
 - Variety of Geographies

HPI Policy Guide



Affordable Rent

What Does This Indicator Measure?

This indicator measures the percentage of renter households who pay less than 30% of their income on rent. When households pay more than 30% their income in rent, they are considered "rent burdened" meaning they are paying more than they can likely afford. A high proportion of rent burdened households can suggest high housing costs, low incomes, or both. **For more information, see the HDI technical documents.**

^ How Does This Connect To Health?

This indicator suggests both food and housing insecurity, both of which have severe health impacts.

When housing cost burdens are high, working families must make difficult choices. They may accept unhealthy, poor-quality housing (see NO KITCHENS), double or triple up into crowded living situations (see CROWDING), and/or skimp on utilities, healthcare, and healthy food. With budgets stretched to the breaking point, households also experience housing insecurity and are vulnerable to displacement from their homes and neighborhoods. Housing instability, crowding and homelessness are associated with depression, behavioral problems and educational delays for children, low birth weights, asthma, tuberculosis and other communicable diseases, skipped meals, medical appointments and/or medication, and social isolation and loss of political voice. When low-income residents are forced to leave high cost areas, they often leave behind places rich with opportunity, and may need to commute long distances, straining budgets and worsening air quality and climate change.¹

^ Policy Opportunities to Address the Health Impacts of this Indicator

Click each heading to expand the list of policy actions.

Housing



Stabilize Residents and Neighborhoods



Provide Housing and Supportive Services for People Without Homes



Preserve and Improve Existing Housing



What it Will Take: Detailed Policy Menu

^ Policy Opportunities to Address the Health Impacts of this Indicator

Click each heading to expand the list of policy actions.

Housing



Stabilize Residents and Neighborhoods



Provide Housing and Supportive Services for People Without Homes



Preserve and Improve Existing Housing



Produce New Affordable Housing

Economic Opportunity



Raising Wages and Benefits



Build Wealth



Build Workforce Development and Pathways



Develop Community Economic Capacity



Specific Policy Recommendations

Housing



Stabilize Residents and Neighborhoods

Protect residents who might be forced to make unhealthy tradeoffs to pay for housing or who are at risk of being displaced.



Too many options? Learn how to decide which policies are right.

Rent Stabilization Ordinances limit the amount rents can be raised per year, although California state law allows landlords to raise rents once a unit becomes vacant. Rents in California cities rose by almost 5% between 2015 and 2016, with increases in some cities in the double digits³—leaving 85% of renter households making less than \$50,000 a year paying more than they can afford for rent.⁴ Jurisdictions have taken many different approaches to limiting these rent increases. Some establish a set yearly percentage for allowable rent increases, while others tie increases to the Consumer Price Index. Policies can be crafted to apply to all rental properties or only to properties with a given number of units. State law limits the application of rent control for buildings constructed after 1995. Rent stabilization is most effective when paired with Just Cause Eviction [LINK]. For more information, see: HCD's Housing Element Best Practices and the Urban Displacement Project's Rent Control Policy Brief.

Just Cause Eviction Ordinances ensure landlords can only evict tenants for a good reason, or "just cause." In most cities, tenants can be evicted for no reason, even if they are paying their rent. Just Cause Eviction ordinances protect tenants from arbitrary, discriminatory, or retaliatory eviction. This stabilizes tenants in their homes, particularly when paired with Rent Stabilization ordinances [LINK]. Jurisdictions can set their own definition of what constitutes just cause, but ordinances often include elements such as failure to pay rent, illegal activity, lack of lease compliance, capital improvement/rehabilitation/demolition, code enforcement, and the landlord or their family moving in. Ordinances can more effectively protect health by prohibiting evictions in cases of building seizure and transfer due to code violations and by limiting no-fault evictions for elderly, disabled, pregnant, or chronically ill tenants and those with small children. For more information see: HCD's Housing Element Best Practices and Policy Link's Just Cause Eviction Controls. See, for Example: San Francisco.

Relocation Benefits provide compensation for tenants displaced due to no-fault evictions, uninhabitable building conditions, or public development. While federal law requires relocation assistance to be paid to residents displaced by federally funded projects, these policies have not historically been effectively implemented. Local jurisdictions can augment federal law with local policies that cover private redevelopment and include relocation case management, a "build it or find it first" provision to ensure new housing is available before displacement occurs, and additional support for displacement due to unsafe conditions. Jurisdictions can also include a "right of first refusal" policy to require tenants receive the right to return to their housing at previous rent levels in the case of property redevelopment or rehabilitation. For more information, see: HCD's Housing Element Best Practices.

Emergency Homeowner Assistance/Foreclosure Prevention Programs are designed to keep residents in their homes as they struggle to afford mortgage payments or necessary repairs. Over 60% of homeowners earning \$50,000 or more pay more than they can afford for their homes. Assistance programs provide these homeowners with financial education and counseling, refinancing or emergency loans, or assistance negotiating with banks or in pursuing alternatives to foreclosure such as short-sales or deeds-in-lieu. For more information, see: National Community Reinvestment Coalition's Rebuilding Communities in Economic Distress: Local Strategies to Sustain Homeownership, Reclaim Vacant Properties, and Promote Community-Based Employment.



Provide Housing and Supportive Services for People Without Homes



public health alliance of southern california

A Partnership for Healthy Places 15

Stakeholder Involvement

- Local health departments across the State, who understand community conditions and work with community residents in their jurisdictions
- State health department
- Data experts
- Interviews with community-based organizations and statewide advocates

How Can HPI Advance Regional & State Policy?

- Identification of disadvantaged communities
- Prioritization of resources
- Tying health into other sectors (SDOH model)
- Policy recommendations for improving health outcomes
- Project/program solutions for improving health outcomes
- Greater awareness of public health in communities

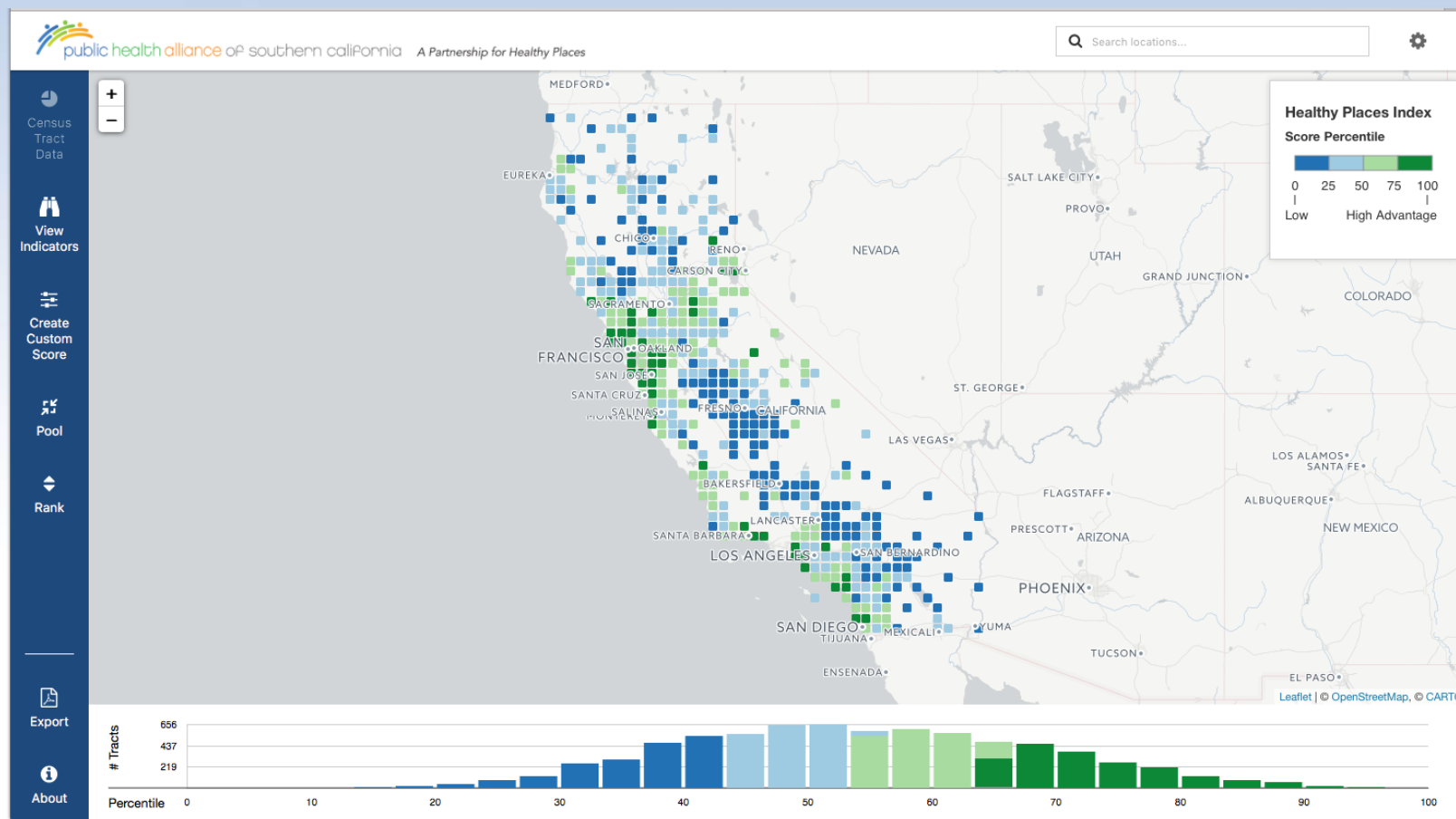
Highlights of Current Use Cases (State)

- SB 1 Sustainable Transportation Planning Grants: Caltrans- \$ 25 Million/ year – 50% to disadvantaged communities
- Governor's Office of Planning and Research: General Plan Guidelines
- Strategic Growth Council: Transformative Climate Communities
- CDPH - Black Infant Health- Birth Outcomes
- California State Parks Department
- ATP Public Health Question (under strong consideration)

Potential Use Cases

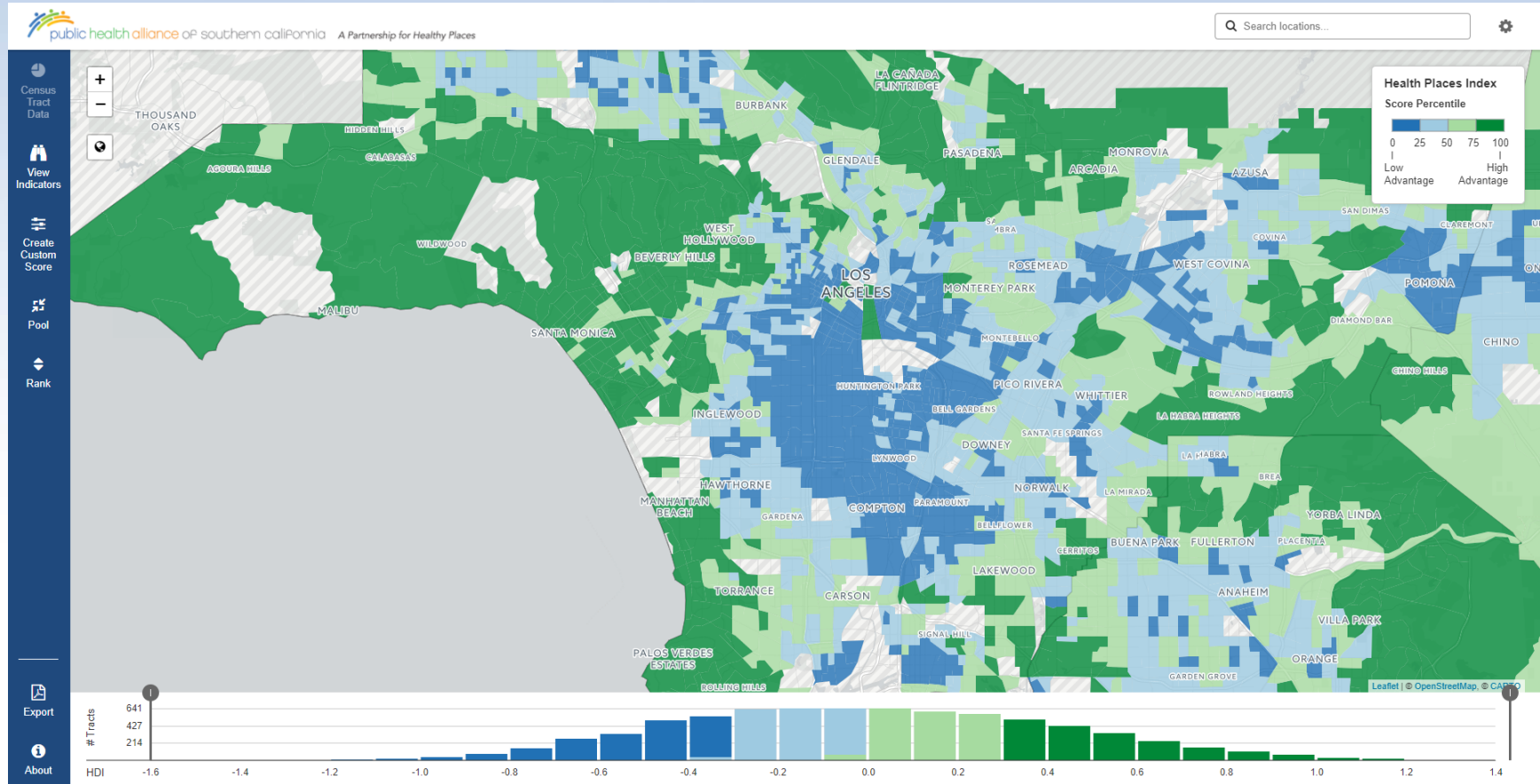
- Regional Transportation Plans/Sustainable Communities Strategies (EX: Environmental Justice Analysis)
- County Long-Range Transportation Plans
- General Plans (EJ or Health Elements)
- State Grant Programs (EX: ATP)
- Other Policies/Plans That Prioritize Investments Based on Equity/EJ/Health

HPI 2.0 Map - California

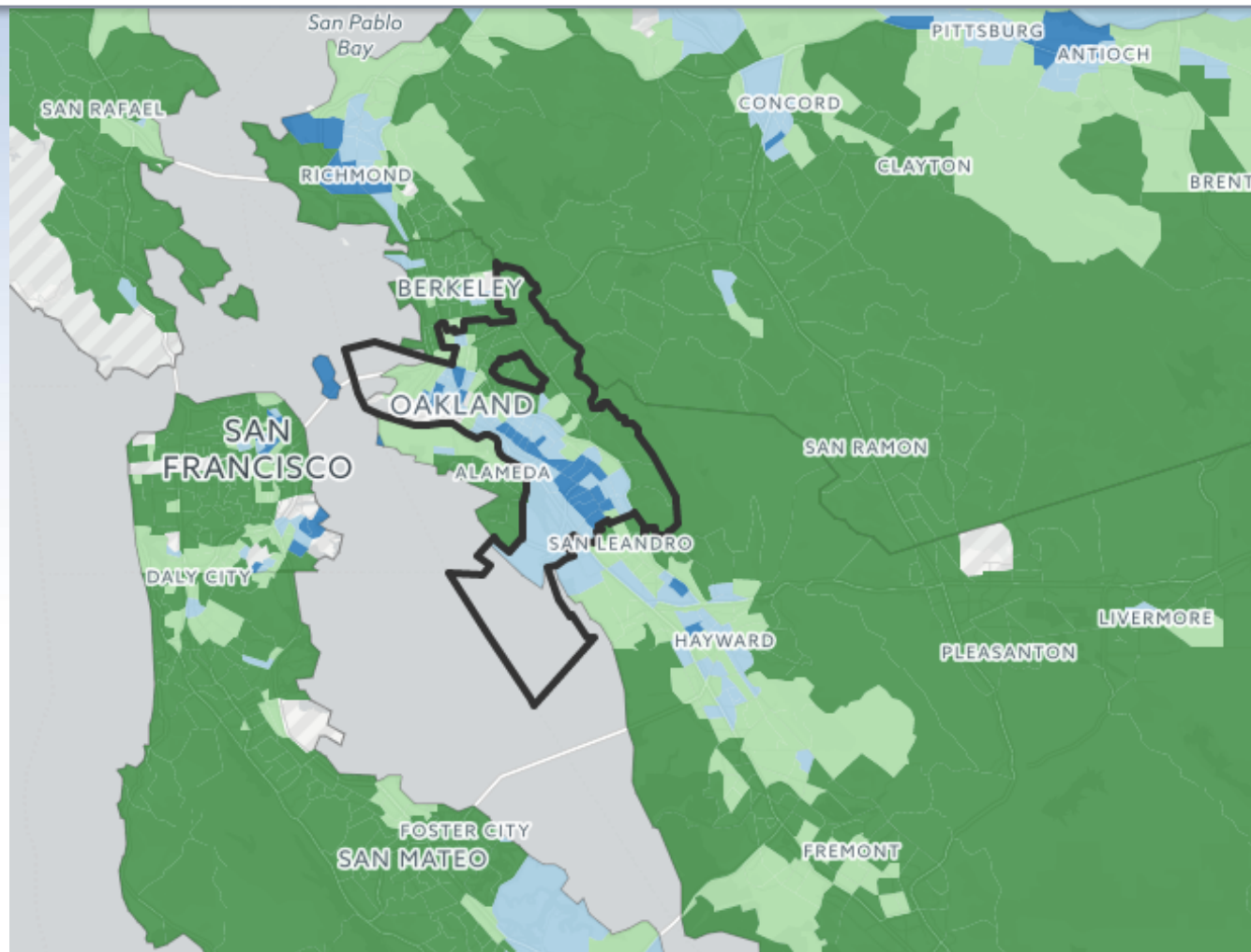


On the web: <http://healthyplacesindex.org/>

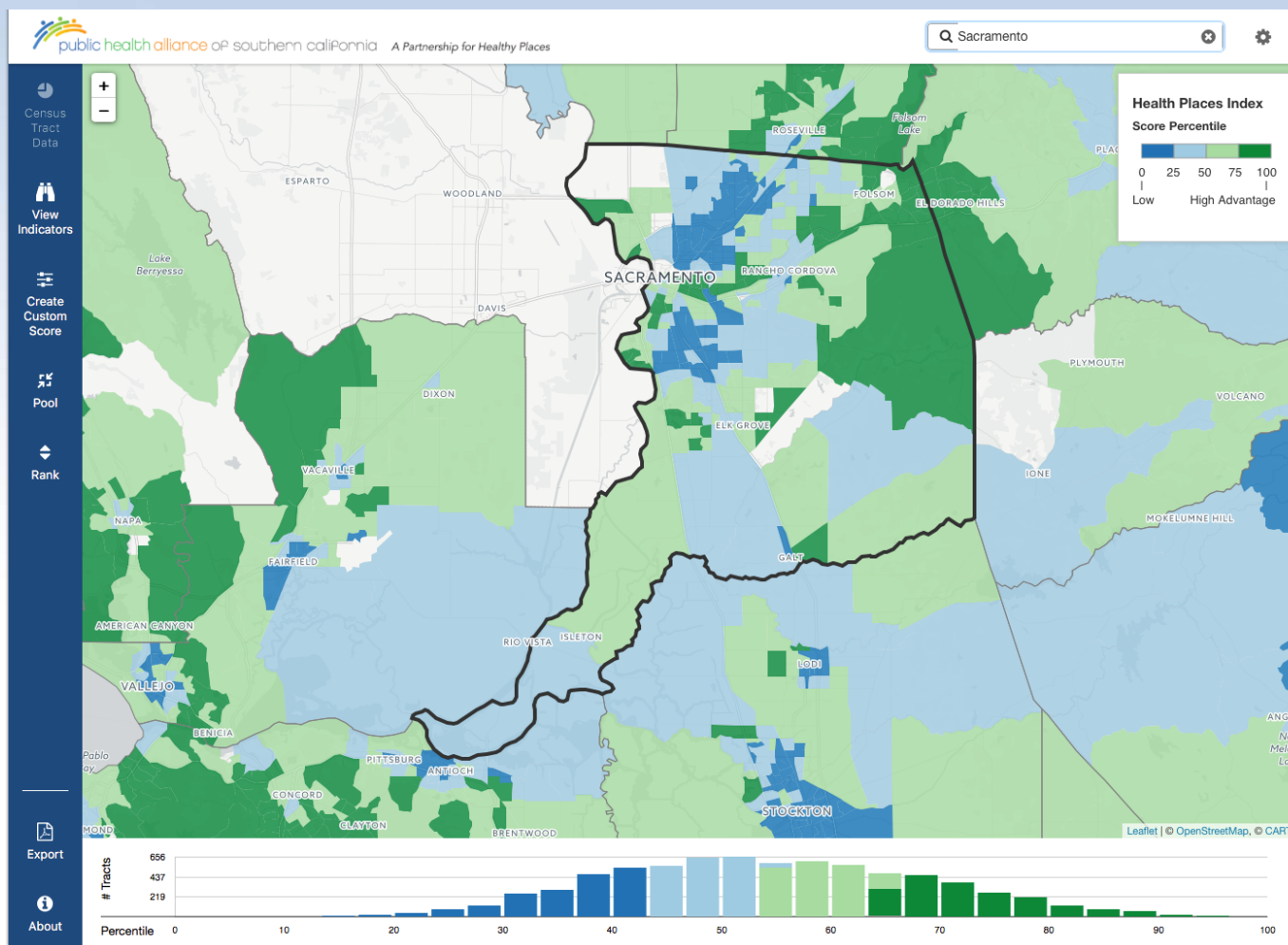
HPI 2.0 Map – Los Angeles



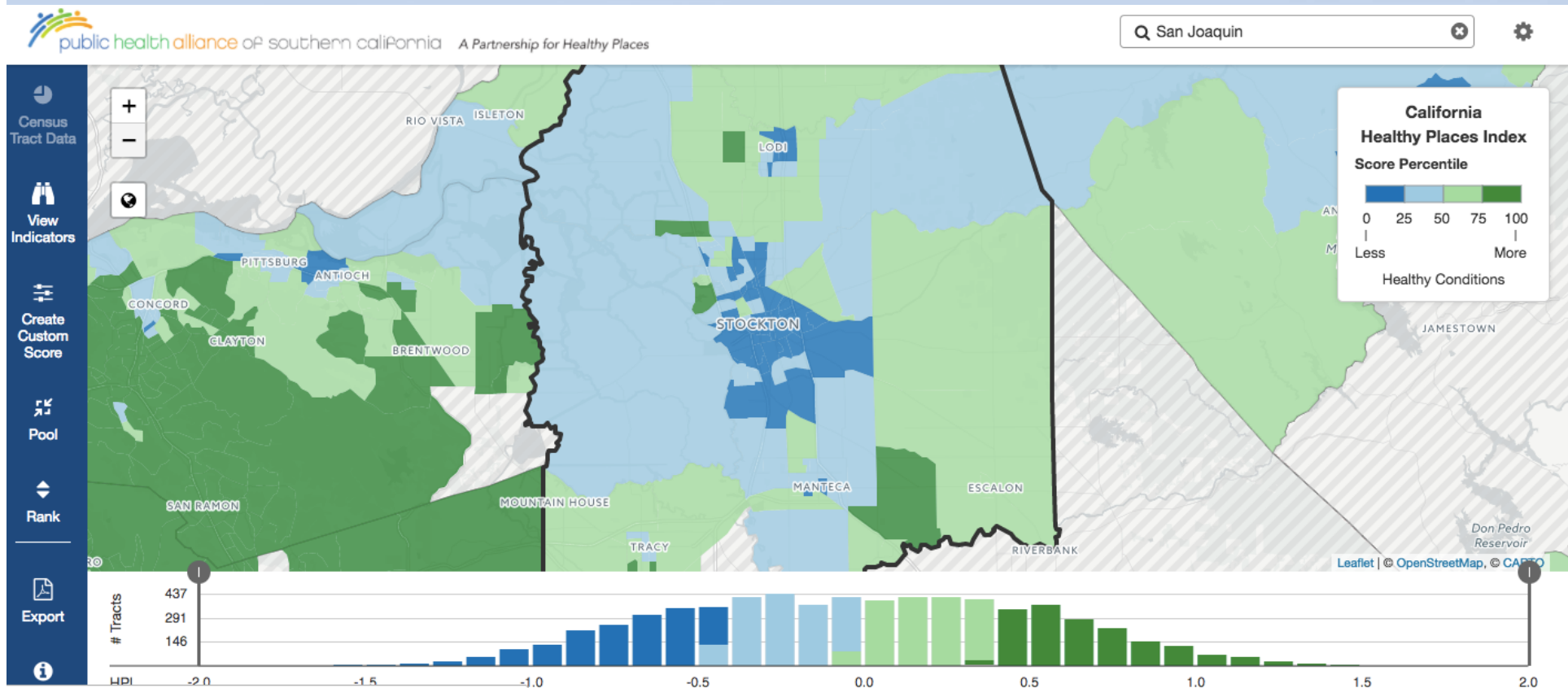
HPI 2.0 Map – Bay Area



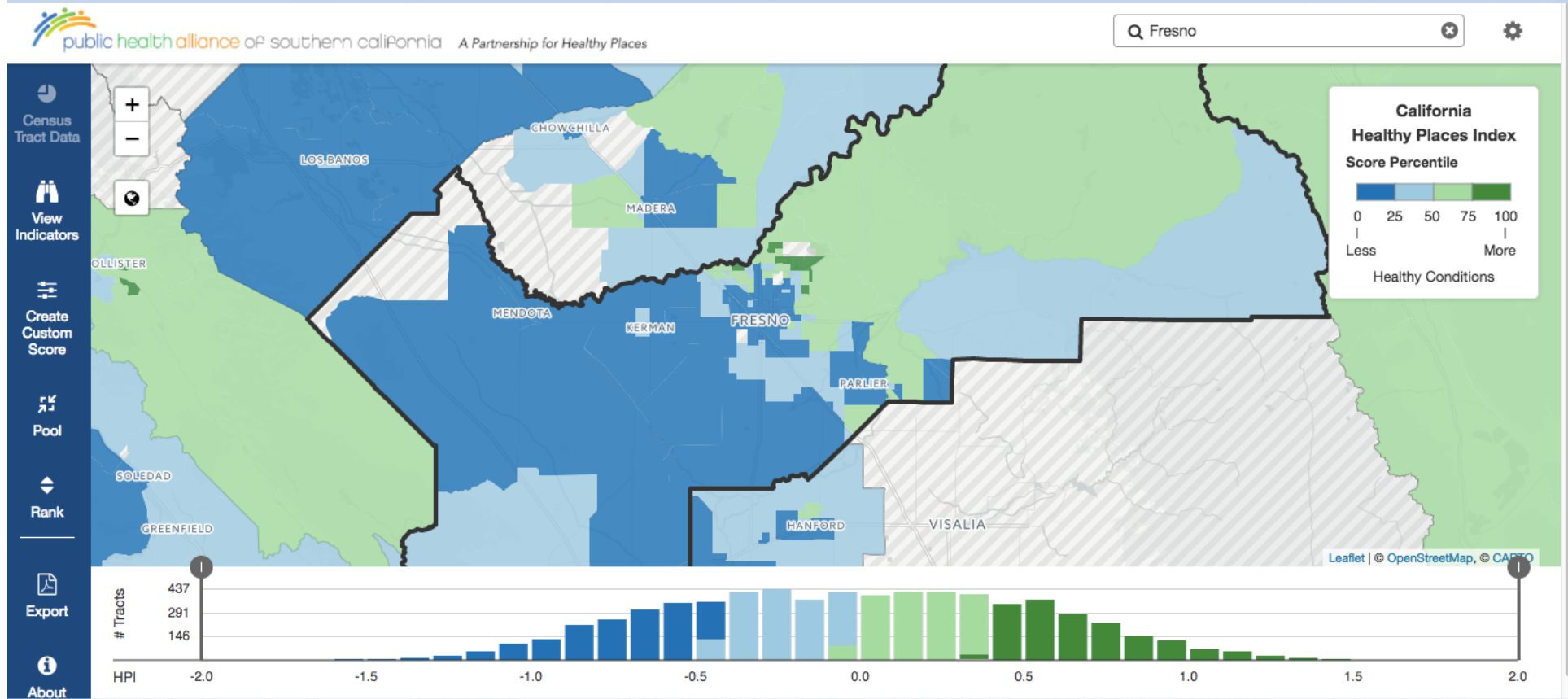
HPI 2.0 Map – Sacramento



HPI 2.0 Map – San Joaquin



HPI 2.0 Map – Fresno



Map Demo

- [Switch to interactive map on screensharing]

On the web: <http://healthyplacesindex.org/>



Suggestions / Ideas for Using HPI 2.0?

Contact:
Bill Sadler

BSadler@PHI.org

HPI on the web:

<http://healthyplacesindex.org/>

