

LIVE WELL SAN DIEGO METRICS

Harmonizing and Humanizing Data for Collective Impact

July 30, 2015



SAN DIEGO DEMOGRAPHICS



- 4,261 square miles (larger than 21 U.S. States; same size as Connecticut)
- 5th largest U.S. County, 2nd largest in CA
- 18 municipalities; 36 unincorporated towns
- 18 tribal nations
- 42 school districts
- 2013 Estimates 3.1 million population
 - o 48% White
 - o 32% Latino
 - o 11% Asian/PI
 - 4.7% African American
 - 0.5% American Indian
- Region is very diverse.

- Over 100 languages
- Large military presence
- •Largest refugee resettlement site in CA
- Busiest international border crossing in the world (San Ysidro/MX)











Building Better Health

Living Safely

Thriving

BUILDING BETTER HEALTH





Access to quality care



Increased physical activity



Healthy eating



Stop tobacco use

LIVING SAFELY



Approved October 2012



Residents are *protected* from crime and abuse



Neighborhoods are *safe* to live, work and play



Communities are *resilient* to disaster and emergencies

THRIVING





Built and Natural Environment

- Transportation
- Built Environment & Neighborhoods
- Natural Environment
- Housing



Enrichment

- Civic Life
- Community Activities



Prosperity, Economy & Education

- Workforce/Education
- Economic Development

COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH





SHARED STRATEGIES



5 CONDITIONS OF COLLECTIVE IMPACT



Common Agenda

Shared Measurements



- 1) Simple
- 2) Actionable
- 3) Sub-regional

Mutually Reinforcing Activities

Continuous Communication

Backbone Organization

John Kania & Mark Kramer. Collective Impact. Stanford Social Innovation Review. Winter 2011.

MEASURING RESULTS



Areas of Influence	Definition	Top 10 Indicators	
HEALTH	Enjoying good health and expecting to live a full life	Life Expectancy Quality of Life	
KNOWLEDGE	Learning throughout the lifespan	Education	
STANDARD OF LIVING	Having enough resources for a quality life	Unemployment Rate Income	
COMMUNITY	Living in a clean and safe neighborhood	Security Physical Environment Built Environment	
SOCIAL	Helping each other to live well	Vulnerable Population Community Involvement	

COLLECTIVE ACTION TO COMMUNITY IMPACT



Actions We Take Collectively Across Sectors

County & City Governments

Business

Community & Faith-Based Organizations

Schools

Healthcare & Technology Providers

Law Enforcement & Courts

Active Military/Veterans

Other Local Jurisdictions

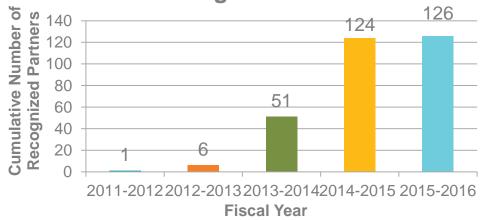


Results We Seek for Community Impact

RECOGNIZED PARTNERS BY FISCAL YEAR AND SECTOR



Live Well San Diego
Total Recognized Partners

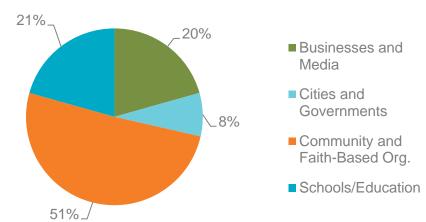


126
Recognized Partners
as of 07/17/2015

10 Cities – More than 2 million Residents

21 School Districts – Almost 323,000 Students





BORDER HEALTH EQUITY TRANSPORTATION STUDY

Institute of Medicine Roundtable July 30, 2015

SANDAG

Overview

- Project Summary
- Existing Conditions
- Final Recommendations
- Monitoring & Evaluation Plan
- Community Toolbox
- Story Map





Project Summary: Project Goals

- Identify <u>built environment/mobility and health</u> concerns and opportunities in San Ysidro
- <u>Develop recommendations</u> for addressing built environment/mobility and health issues in San Ysidro
- Provide a <u>model planning document</u> for use by other agencies



Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity

- World Health Organization







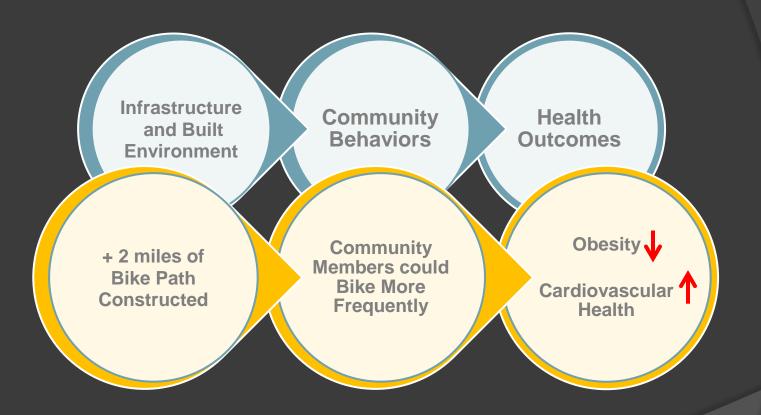
Factors Responsible for Group Health



Health Status is determined by:

- 1) genetics: 20%-30%
- 2) health care: 10%
- 3) social, economic, environmental conditions, and behavior: 60%-70%

Understanding Transportation-Health Relationships



Transportation systems affect our health in many ways.

Project Summary; Existing Conditions

Analysis #1: Mobility & Built Environment Factors

Compared mobility/built environment factors at the census block group level for San Ysidro and the City of San Diego

Factors Analyzed

Transportation Systems

Access to Physical Activity Amenities

Traffic-Related Safety

Access to Social Support Services

Access to Healthy Food

Crime Rates

Demographics

Analysis #2: Health Factors

Compared health data by sub-regional area (SRA) for the South Bay SRA and the County of San Diego

Factors Analyzed

- Coronary Heart Disease
- Motor Vehicle Injury
- Psychological Disorder
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
- Substance Abuse
- Asthma

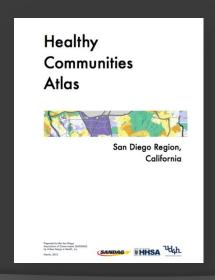
- Diabetes
- Cyclist Injury
- Cancer
- Pedestrian Injury•
- Stroke

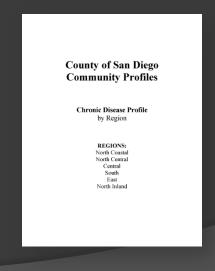
Analysis #3: Partial Correlations Analysis

Assesses the significance, direction and strength of the relationship between mobility/built environment factors and health

Existing Conditions

- Identified <u>built environment/mobility and health</u> factors
 - 1. Previous San Ysidro Studies and Planning Documents
 - Community Workshop #1 Input
 - 3. Comparison of San Ysidro and San Diego Health and Mobility Data
 - a. County of San Diego Health and Human Services Community Profiles
 - b. SANDAG Healthy Communities Atlas

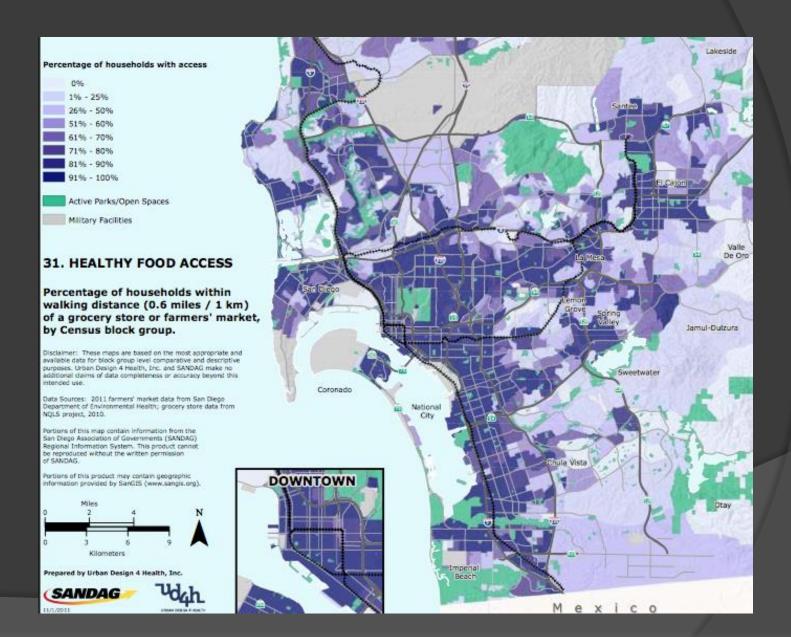






Workshop #1 tree exercise

Healthy Communities Atlas (SANDAG, 2012)



San Ysidro to City Comparison Mobility & Built Environment Factors

Category/Factor	San Ysidro	City of San Diego	San Ysidro – City Difference		
Transportation System					
Percent of Households within 500 feet of Transportation-Related Air Pollution Source (Air Pollution)	41.3 percent	12.0 percent	+++		
Arterial Roadway Miles per Acre (High Volume Arterials)	7.3 miles/acre	8.4 miles/acre	-		
Average VMT per Acre (Traffic Density)	33.1 VMT/acre	46.2 VMT/acre	-		
Physical Activity Environments					
Transportation Infrastructure Support Index (Transit Service, Trail Access, Sidewalk Coverage)	0.694	0.273	++		
Walkability Index (Retail, Land Use Mix, Residential Density, Intersection Density)	-0.729	0.625			
Youth Physical Activity Support (Trail Access, Sidewalks, Elementary School Access)	0.567	0.249	++		
Physical Activity Inhibitors (Traffic Density, High Volume Arterials, Vacant Parcels, Property Crime, Violent Crime)	0.144	0.001	+++		
Safety					
Pedestrian Safety (Pedestrian Collisions, Traffic Density, High Volume Arterials, Sidewalks)	0.191	0.030	+++		
Cyclist Safety (Cyclist Collisions, Traffic Density, Arterial Density)	0.033	-0.034	+++		
Youth Traffic Safety (Access to Parks, Schools, Daycare, Cyclist Collision, Pedestrian Collisions, Traffic Density, Arterial Density, Sidewalks)	0.149	-0.001	+++		
Access to Amenities					
Park Access	80.9 percent	66.9 percent	+		
Library Access	25.8 percent	19.9 percent	+		
Elementary Schools Access	55.8 percent	50.1 percent	+		
Health Care Facility Access	31.6 percent	16.4 percent	++		
Crime Rates					
Average Annual Violent Crime per 1,000 population	12.3	7.5	++		
Average Annual Property Crime per 1,000 population Source: Healthy Commu	7.9	5.6	++		

Source: Healthy Communities Atlas, 2012; Chen Ryan Associates; February 2014

South Bay SRA to the Region Comparison Health Factors

Potential Environmental Influence on Health Outcome	Health Outcome	South Bay SRA	San Diego Region	Percent Difference (South Bay relative to the Region)
Direct Effect	Pedestrian Injury	0.35	0.29	+13.7 percent
	Cyclist Injury	0.23	0.29	-15.5 percent
	Asthma	4.10	3.09	+17.8 percent
Long-Term Effect	Diabetes	2.05	1.36	+25.1 percent
	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	3.71	2.70	+20.1 percent
	Cancer	1.29	1.64	-17.0 percent
Community- Level Effect	Psychological Disorder	0.71	1.06	-28.4 percent
	Substance Abuse	0.47	0.66	-23.1 percent
	Crime Injury	0.19	0.27	-24.1 percent

Source: County of San Diego Health and Human Services Agency Community Health Statistics, 2010; Chen Ryan Associates; February 2014

Emergency Room Discharges per 1,000 people by SRA

Categorizing Mobility/Built Environment Effects on Health

- Partial Correlations Analysis showed which mobility/built environment factors had the strongest and most consistent effect on health
- Categorize mobility/built environment variables into three tiers based on strength and consistency of relationship to health

Tier 1 and 2 Mobility/Built Environment Factors

Tier 1 Mobility/Built Environment Factors

- Percent of Households within 500 Feet of a Transportation-Related Air Pollution Source
- Sidewalks
- Pedestrian Safety (Measure of Pedestrian Collisions, Traffic Volume Density, and Sidewalk Coverage)
- Youth Safety (Measure of Access to Parks, Schools, and Daycare; Cyclist and Pedestrian Safety)

Tier 2 Mobility/Built Environment Factors

- Trail Access
- Transportation Support (Measure of Transit Service and Sidewalk Coverage)
- Youth Physical Activity Support (Measure of Park, Trail, and Elementary School Access)
- Park Access

Recommendations

- Recommendations presented at Workshop #2 included:
 - 12 Pedestrian Improvements
 - 14 Bike Improvements
 - 12 Park and Trail Access Improvements
 - 8 Transit Access Improvements
 - 10 Youth Safety Improvements (related to safety of students)
- Community Workshop #2 Participants Identified 13
 Priority Improvements
- Stakeholder Group Members and City Staff Identified 3
 Additional Improvements to Supplement the 13

 Prioritized Recommendations



Identifying and Prioritizing Recommendations

Existing Conditions Analysis

- Understand which mobility/built environment factors have the strongest effect on key health results
- Categorize factors into tiers, based on the number of health outcomes they effect.

Identify Previous Recommendations

 Identify previously adopted recommendations related to Tier 1 & 2 mobility/built environment factors

Community and Stakeholder Group Input

- Community Workshop #2: public prioritization of existing recommendations and identification of gaps.
- Stakeholder Group members reviewed recommendations, identified gaps, and made additional suggestions.

Final Set of Recommendations

- 13 Community Prioritized Recommendations
- 3 Additional Recommendations (Stakeholder Group Input, Community Input on Gaps)
- 16 Total Recommendations

Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

• What are we trying to accomplish?

Monitoring

Tracks the indicators, data, and targets

Evaluation

Analyzes and synthesizes the monitored indicators into conclusions

Informs local and regional transportation and land use stakeholders

Evaluation & Monitoring are Complementary

- Allows for meaningful conclusions to be drawn from the data
- Used to inform local and regional transportation and land use stakeholders

Workshop #3 Goals

- Present a Summary of the Project and the Final Recommendations for San Ysidro
- Community Toolbox
- Hear Community Member Suggestions for Additional Tools







Community Toolbox

- San Ysidro Community Planning Group
 - Provide input on development projects, general or community plan amendments, zoning/land use decisions, and public facilities
 - Meetings are held the third Monday of every month at 5:30 at the San Ysidro School District Education Center Board Room

Community Toolbox

- Casa Familiar Promotoras
 - Active Group of Community Leaders that help improve community members' health and wellbeing
 - Promotoras & Promotores are trained to instruct groups of 10-20 adults in 10 healthy lifestyle classes including:
 - Exercise
 - Sleep
 - Emotional Health
 - Self-esteem
 - Community Advocacy

- Healthy Eating
- Weight Control
- Family Communication
- Depression
- Disaster Preparedness



 The Promotoras are considering Safety Lighting along pedestrian corridors and Park Audits as their next community projects

Final Recommendations

16 Recommendations included:

- Pedestrian Improvements
- Bike Improvements
- Park and Trail Access Improvements
- Transit Access Improvements
- Youth Safety Improvements (related to safety of students)





Study Outcomes

- Air Quality Monitoring Station installed at San Ysidro Port of Entry
- Recommendations incorporated into San Ysidro Community Plan
- Resource for future funding opportunities
- Web page, fact sheet, story map and final report available for use in future planning efforts

BORDER HEALTH EQUITY TRANSPORTATION STUDY

SANDAG

"FIRST GLIMPSE" PROJECT: A RE-FOCUS ON HEALTH PLANNING



Upstream Subregional





Downstream Subregional







Revisited Priorities





DISCUSSION

