



# *Eat, Play, Live!*

*Creative Investments Towards Equitable Health Access*

**Presented by:**

Skeo Solutions

US EPA Office of Environmental Justice

Eastside Environmental Council

**New Partners for Smart Growth  
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# *Introduction*

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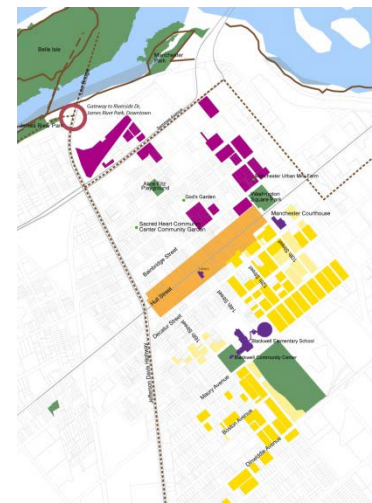
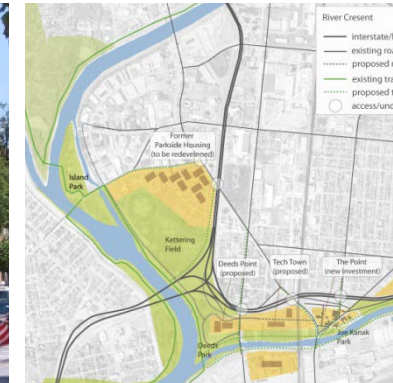
# Health Access and the Built Environment

- Studies show that zip codes can be at least as important as race, age and genetics in predicting a person's health outcomes. Living in a “better” neighborhood correlates with better health outcomes.
- Residents of poorer, segregated neighborhoods experience poorer health outcomes because of increased exposure to the toxic substances that are disproportionately sited in their communities, and
- Greater barriers to sustaining healthy behaviors, such as limited access to adequate grocery stores with affordably priced and higher quality food, and safe park space and green space that promotes outdoor activities like walking, bicycling and play.



# Brownfields Revitalization

- Traditional approach to revitalization focused on economic redevelopment of a single site
- Recent EPA efforts include:
  - Areawide brownfields pilots
  - Community Engagement Initiative
  - EJ Showcase Community pilots
  - Urban Waters Federal Partnership
- Integration of equitable development is still lagging
  - No explicit mechanisms in grant funding requirements
  - Public involvement requirements may not result in a clear understanding of local needs
  - The locally identified needs may not be integrated into revitalization strategies



# *What is Needed*

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An approach to Health Access that focuses on:

- Increasing equity
- From a holistic quality of life perspective
- Driven by a local coalition
- Integrating federal priorities and funding
- At the neighborhood scale
- That results in strong urban villages and/or community core (social and physical)



# *Foundation Principles*

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# Why is Equitable Development Needed?

- Traditional sprawl patterns have left **holes of disinvestment** in urban neighborhoods (right)



- Residents face **quality of life challenges**:
  - Struggling schools
  - Unemployment and underemployment
  - Lack of access to healthy, affordable food
  - Health impacts of cumulative pollution exposures
  - Presence of vacant and contaminated properties



# What is Equitable Development?

**Equitable Development:** The practice of enabling communities to prioritize and pursue development that benefits current residents and contributes to neighborhood resilience and quality of life

## Principles of Equitable Development (developed by PolicyLink)

1. Integrate strategies that focus on people with those focused on improving places
2. Reduce local and regional disparities
3. Promote investments that are catalytic, coordinated, and result in a triple bottom line
4. Ensure meaningful community participation, leadership, and ownership in change efforts





# ICLEI – STAR Community Index

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- **Clean air, water**, and limited exposure to toxins
- Meaningful and fair **employment opportunities**
- Fresh, healthy, and affordable **food**
- Clean, safe, and affordable **housing**
- Access to affordable **health care**
- Access to a range of **education** opportunities
- Sufficient open space and **recreation** opportunities
- Arts, cultural, religious, and social **networks**
- Cultural and social **diversity**
- Opportunities for social and civic **engagement**
- **Minimal waste**, carbon footprint, and energy usage

## Voices from Forgotten Cities

by Lorene Hoyt and Andre Leroux



Innovative revitalization **coalitions** share a commitment to bring disparate parties together in **ever expanding networks**, raising expectations, keeping an eye on the big picture, but **focusing on small attainable successes and relentlessly building on them.**

# Ford Foundation

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## Seven Forms of Community Capital

- **Financial capital** is the stock of unencumbered monetary assets that can be invested.
- **Natural capital** is the stock of unimpaired environmental assets (air, water, land).
- **Social capital** is the stock of trust, relationships, and networks that support civil society.
- **Individual capital** is the stock of skills and physical or mental health of a community.
- **Built capital** is the stock of fully functioning infrastructure or built assets.
- **Intellectual capital** is the stock of knowledge, innovation, creativity, or imagination in a region.
- **Political capital** is the stock of power and goodwill held by individuals and groups that can be used to achieve desired ends.

# *Integrated Planning Principles*

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- Start with community-based quality of life priorities
- Develop neighborhood-based solutions.
- Strengthen a coalition of neighborhoods.
- Prioritize, coordinate and leverage resources based on community need.
- Restore all forms of capital.
- Focus on building strong “urban villages” and community cores.

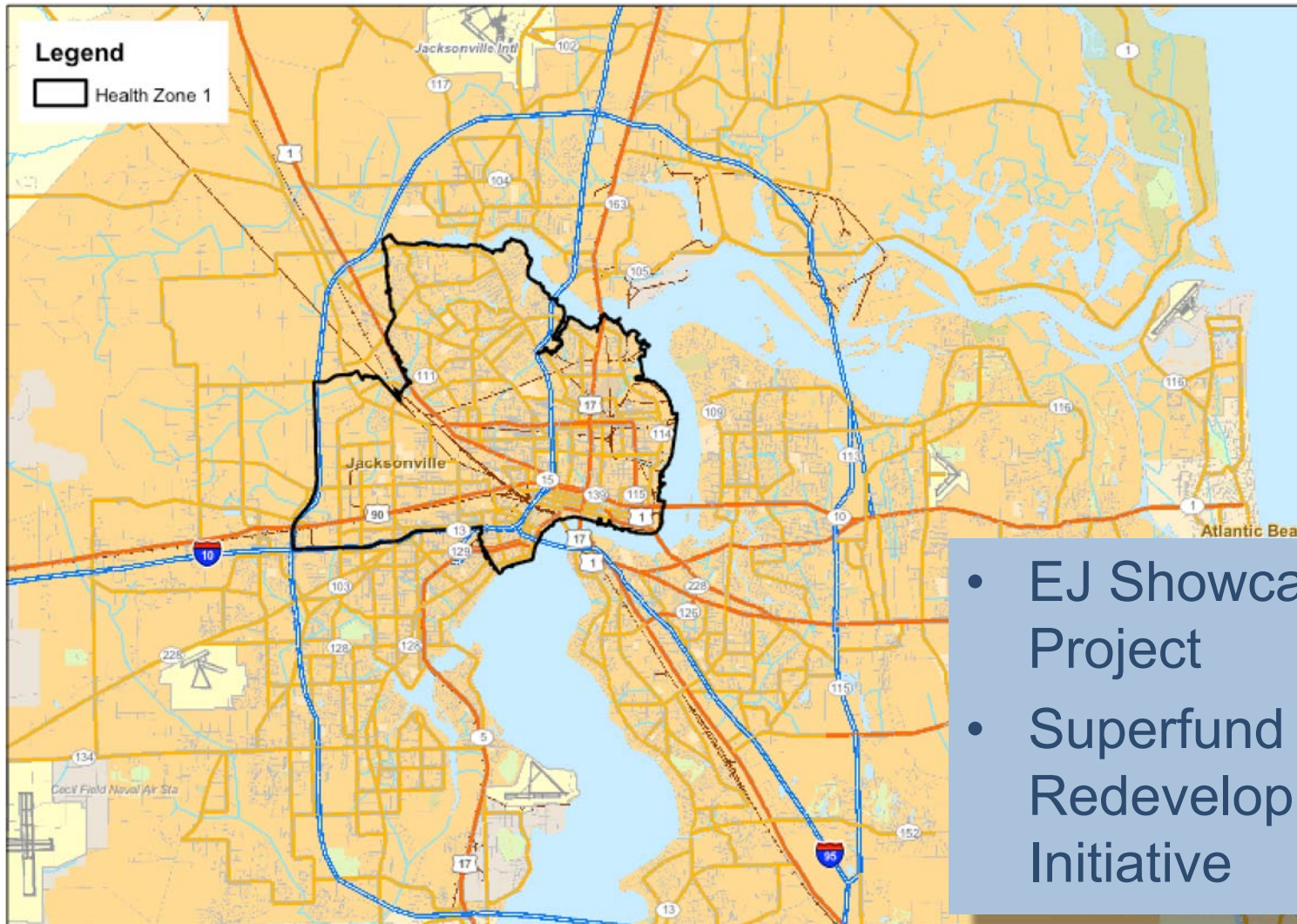


# *Jacksonville: A Case Study*

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Jacksonville Integrated Planning Project  
(JIPP)

# JIPP Study Area



- EJ Showcase Pilot Project
- Superfund Redevelopment Initiative

**Health Zone 1, Jacksonville, FL**  
Jacksonville Integrated Planning Project



## Purpose

- Identify cross-agency and community-based opportunities to improve the quality of life in HZ1

## Goals

- Use existing resources
- Area wide approach
- More stakeholders
- Integrate quality of life & environmental issues
- Attempt to produce additional community and stakeholder benefits

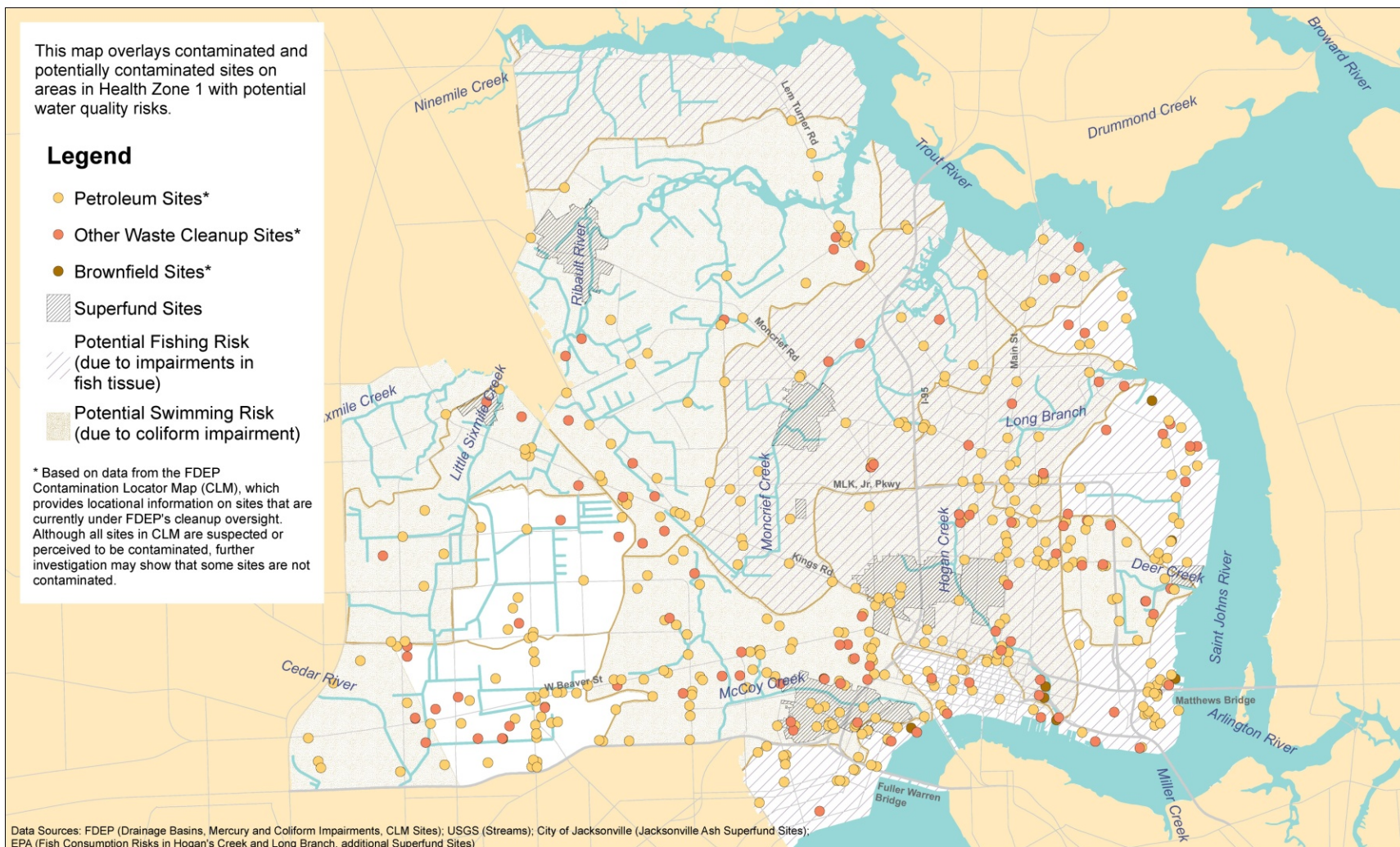


**Health Zone 1**  
Jacksonville Integrated Planning Project





# Environmental Risks



## Potential Fishing or Swimming Risks and Contaminated or Potentially Contaminated Sites Jacksonville Integrated Planning Project

# Selected Census Data: Jacksonville, Florida

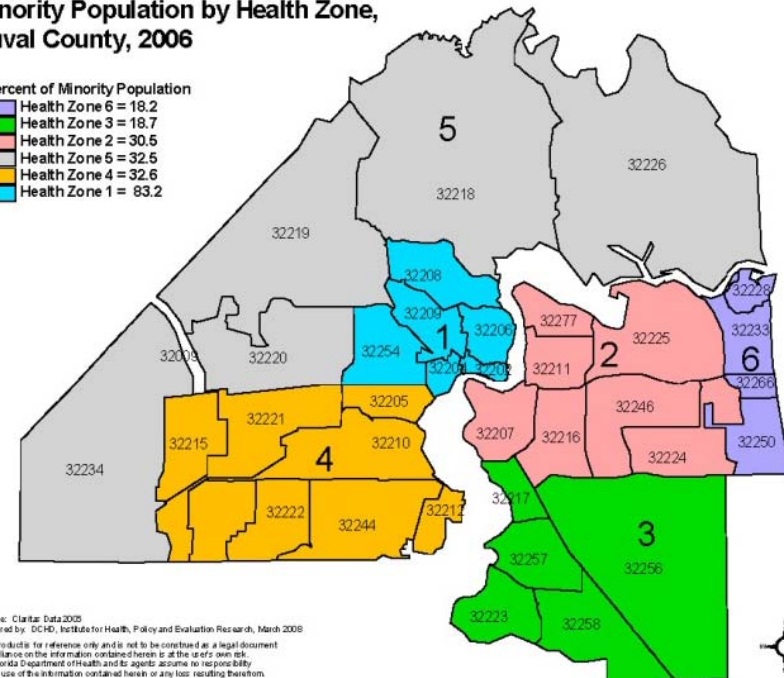
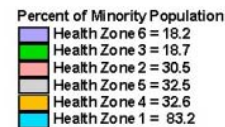
	Duval County	Health Zone 1
Population	864,263	122,089
Increase since 2000	11%	0.2%
Median Household Income*	\$49,463	\$27,792
African-American alone	29%	75%
White alone	60%	22%

\* Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey; data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. All other figures based on 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census Demographic Profile.

# Health Disparities

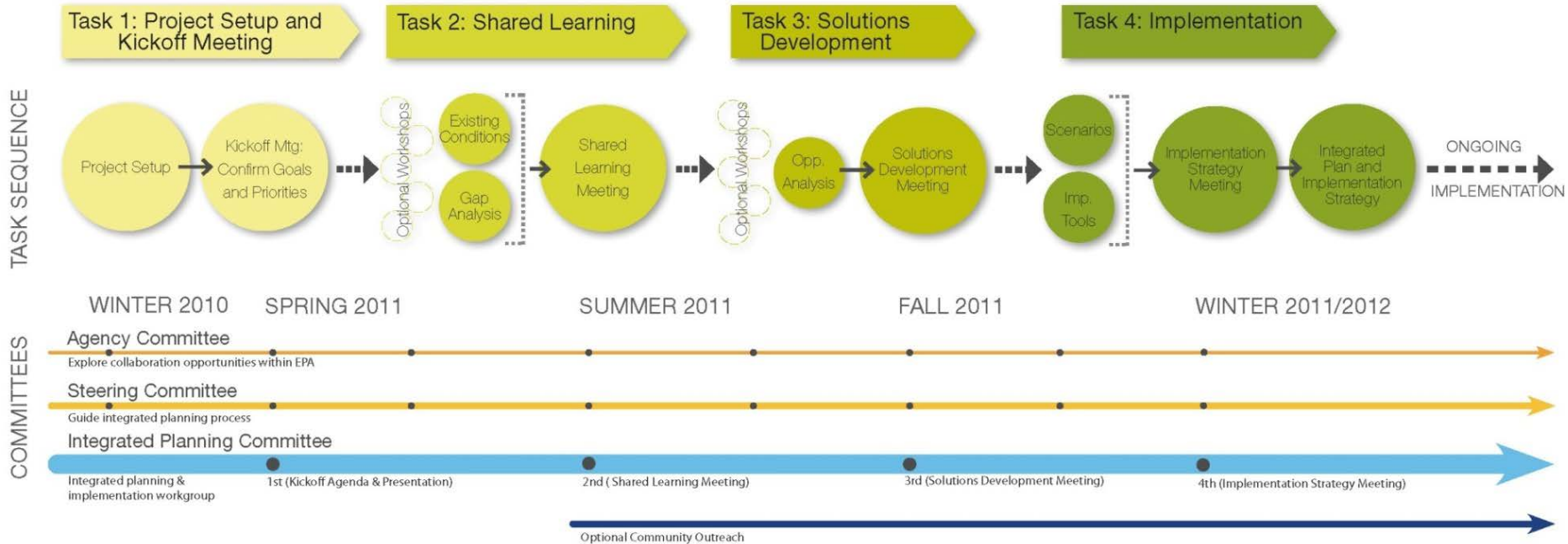
- Diabetes related ER visits + 820%
- Asthma related ER visits + 413%
- Low birth weight babies + 86%
- Diabetes mortality + 100%
- Heart disease mortality +65%
- Cancer mortality + 31%

Minority Population by Health Zone, Duval County, 2006



# Planning Process

## Jacksonville Integrated Planning Project - Health Zone 1 Workplan and Schedule





# Building Capacity

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- Committee
  - Includes government, organization and community reps
  - Builds capacity between government and between government and community organizations
  - Identified the priority issues
  - Will contribute with funding and technical assistance
- Coalition:
  - Formed of only local community organizations
  - Builds capacity of local organizations to work together
  - Will select which strategies to pursue
  - Will shepherd implementation



# Priorities to Action

- **Community Priorities**
  - Increase access to health care
  - Increase access to healthy food
  - Increase access to open space
- **Action Strategies:**
  - Developed a menu of 16 strategies that:
    - address 2 or more priorities
    - have a history of being funded
    - have demonstrated success in other communities
    - match key federal initiatives



# Federal Initiatives

- Safer, healthier communities
- Promote environmental justice
- Innovation

- Support existing communities
- Value neighborhoods
- Coordinate/leverage federal investment

## EPA Initiatives

- Safer, healthy communities
- Preventative services
- Empowered people
- Elimination of disparities

**Coordinate  
and  
Leverage**

Sustainable  
Communities  
Partnership  
(HUD-DOT-EPA)

National  
Prevention  
Strategy





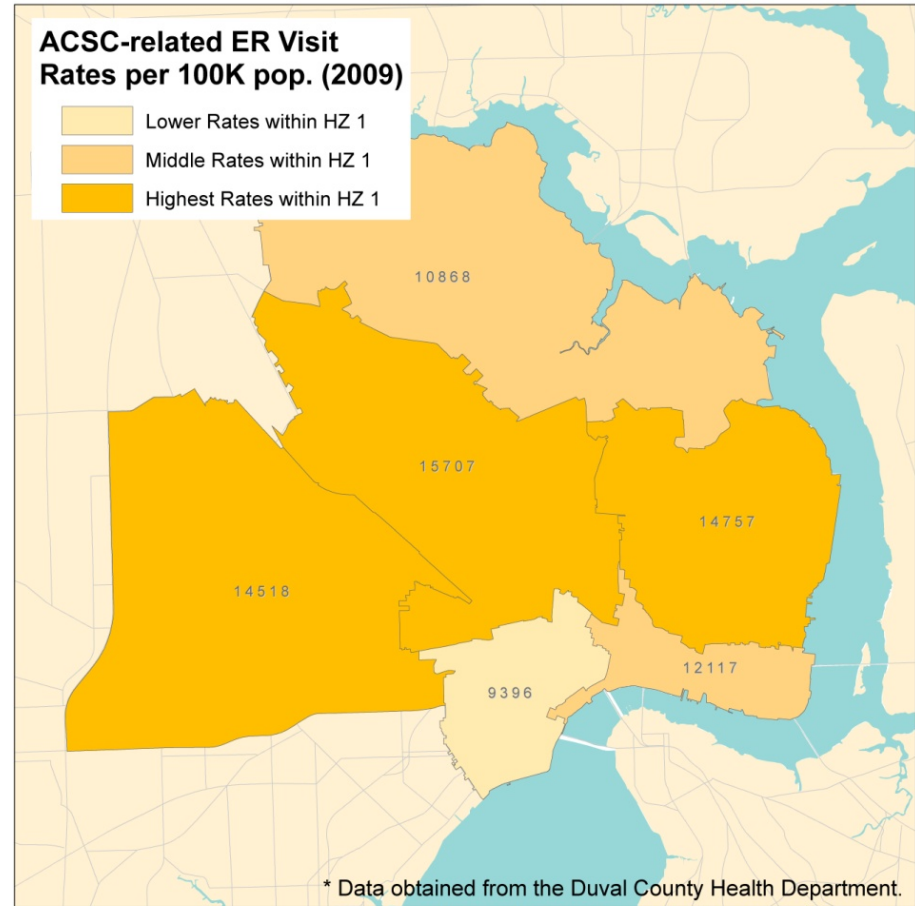
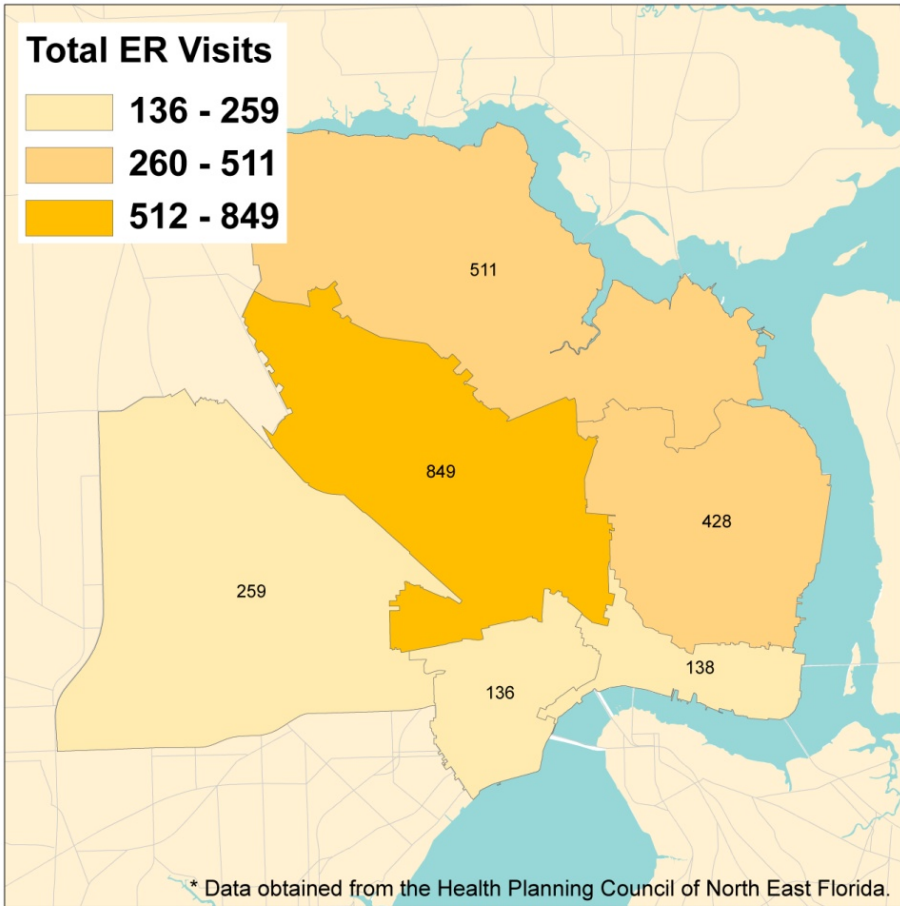
# *A Place-Based Method*

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# Jacksonville Map Framework

***Opportunity includes...a neighborhood with access to healthcare facilities, fresh and healthy foods, parks and open spaces and free from environmental hazards. - Kirwan Institute.***

Health Indicators	Environmental Risks	Health Assets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <b>Births</b> (infant mortality, teen births, low birth weights)</li><li>■ <b>Adult ER Visits</b> (dental, COPD, asthma, diabetes, congestive heart)</li></ul>	<p>Contamination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <b>Sites</b></li><li>■ <b>Air quality</b></li><li>■ <b>Water quality</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <b>Healthcare</b> (primary care, dental care, emergency care, specialized services)</li><li>■ <b>Healthy food</b> (and unhealthy food)</li><li>■ <b>Open space</b></li></ul>



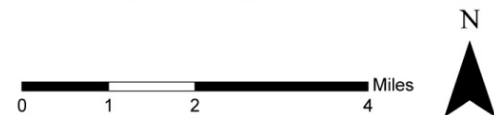
### Total Adult ER Visits (dental, COPD, asthma, diabetes, congestive heart)

This map shows that the central zipcode of Health Zone 1 consistently documents high admission rates for health issues.

### Ambulatory Care Sensitive Condition (ACSC) -related ER Visits

ACSC are a set of conditions, such as asthma, COPD and diabetes, where appropriate ambulatory care prevents or reduces the need for admission to the hospital. These diagnoses are related to access to good primary care.

## Cumulative Health Outcomes Risk (Adult ER Visits) Jacksonville Integrated Planning Project

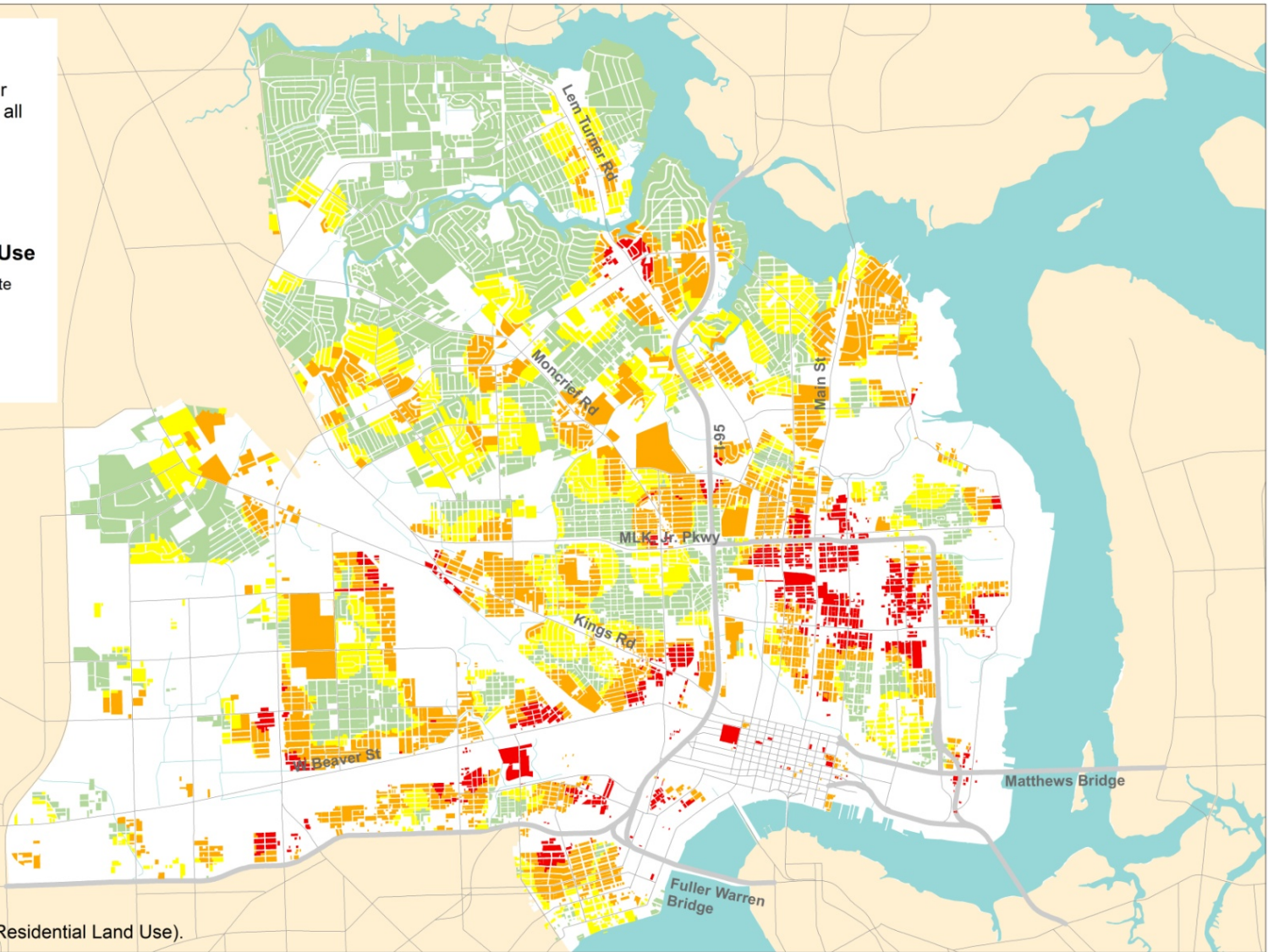


This map shows residences and schools in Health Zone 1 located near one or more contaminated or potentially contaminated sites. Not all contaminated sites pose a direct exposure risk.

### Legend

#### Residential & School Land Use

- Green: further than .25 miles from a Site
- Yellow: within .25 miles of 1 Site
- Orange: within .25 miles of 2-5 Sites
- Red: within .25 miles of 6-15 Sites



Data Sources: City of Jacksonville (Residential Land Use).

## Proximity to Contaminated or Potentially Contaminated Sites Jacksonville Integrated Planning Project

0 1 2 4 Miles





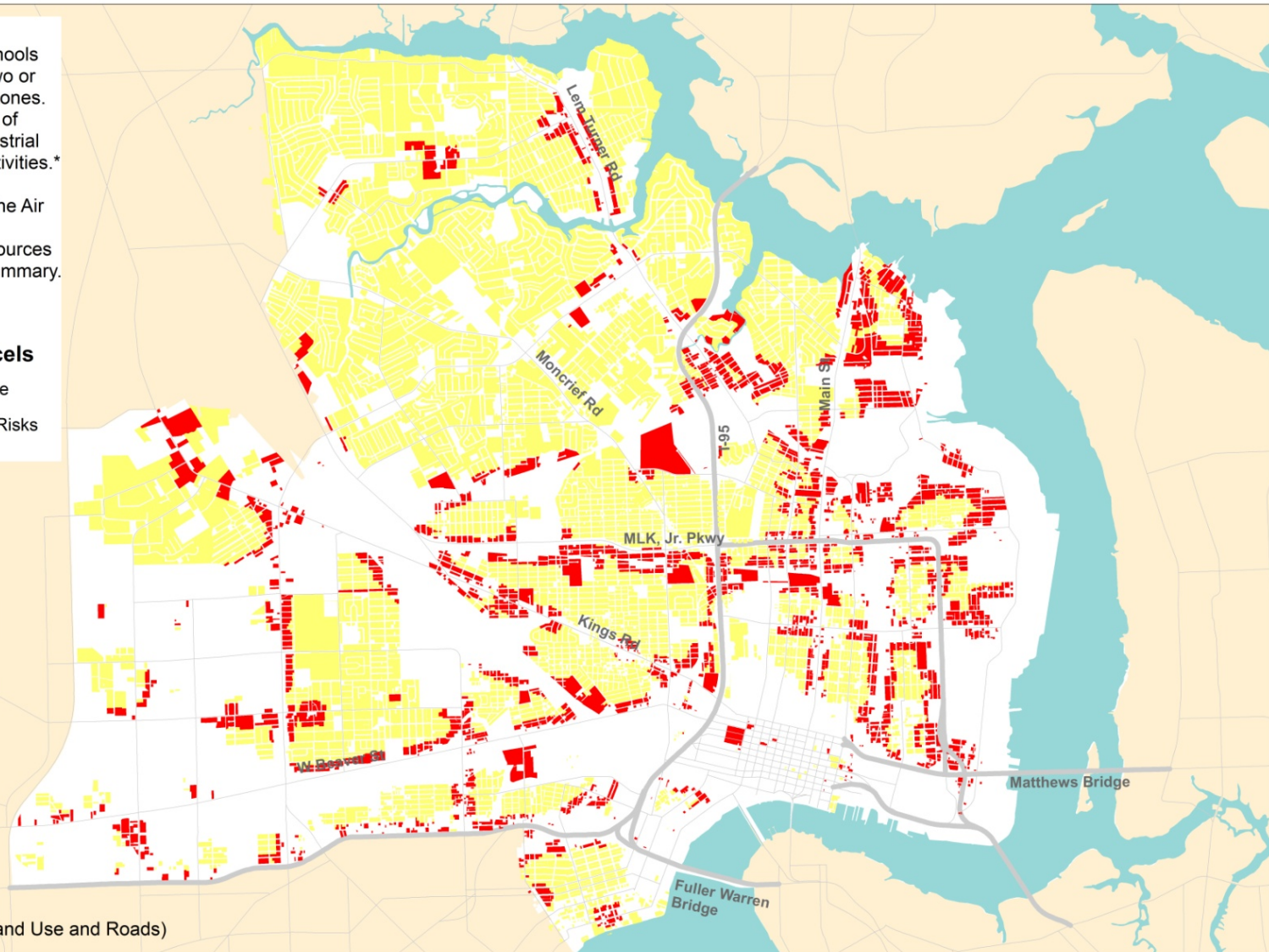
This map shows residences and schools in Health Zone 1 with proximity to two or more potential air quality (AQ) risk zones. Zones include areas within 500 feet of high traffic roads, railroads and industrial areas, or within 1000 feet of port activities.\*

\*Based on recommendations from the Air Quality and Land Use Handbook (California EPA & California Air Resources Board, 2005); see Table 1-1 for a summary.

### Legend

#### Residential and School Parcels

- Residential and School Land Use
- With Proximity to 2 or more AQ Risks



Data Source: City of Jacksonville (Land Use and Roads)

# Residences and Schools with Proximity to Potential Air Quality Risks

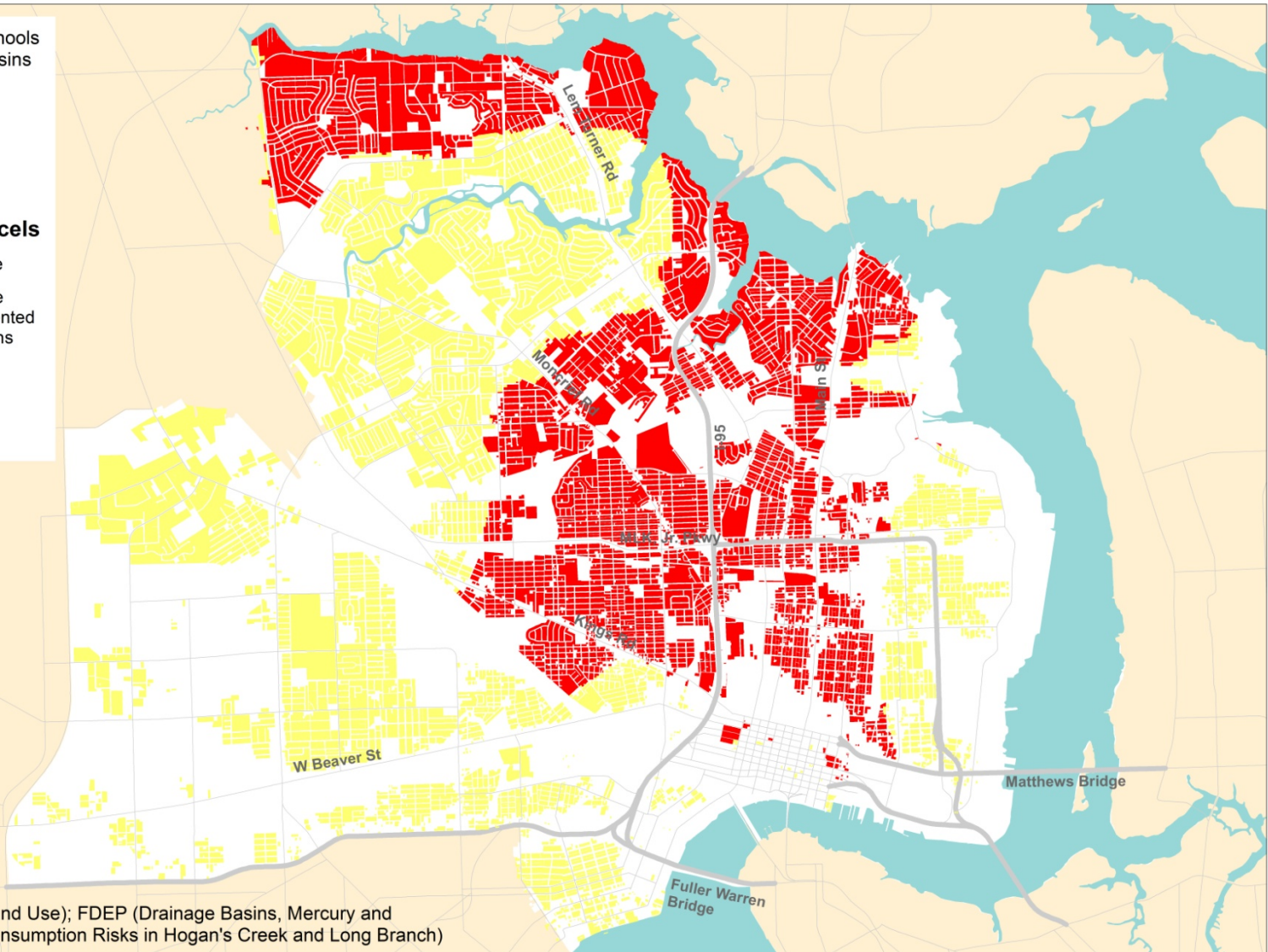
## Jacksonville Integrated Planning Project

This map shows residences and schools in Health Zone 1 within drainage basins that have documented fishing and swimming restrictions.

### Legend

#### Residential and School Parcels

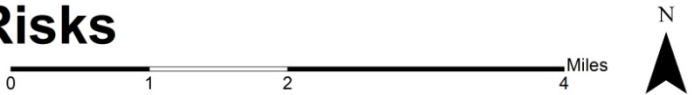
- Residential and school land use
- Residential and school land use within basins that have documented fishing and swimming restrictions



Data Source: City of Jacksonville (Land Use); FDEP (Drainage Basins, Mercury and Coliform Impairments); EPA (Fish Consumption Risks in Hogan's Creek and Long Branch)

# Residences and Schools with Water Access Risks

## Jacksonville Integrated Planning Project





# Cumulative Environmental Factors

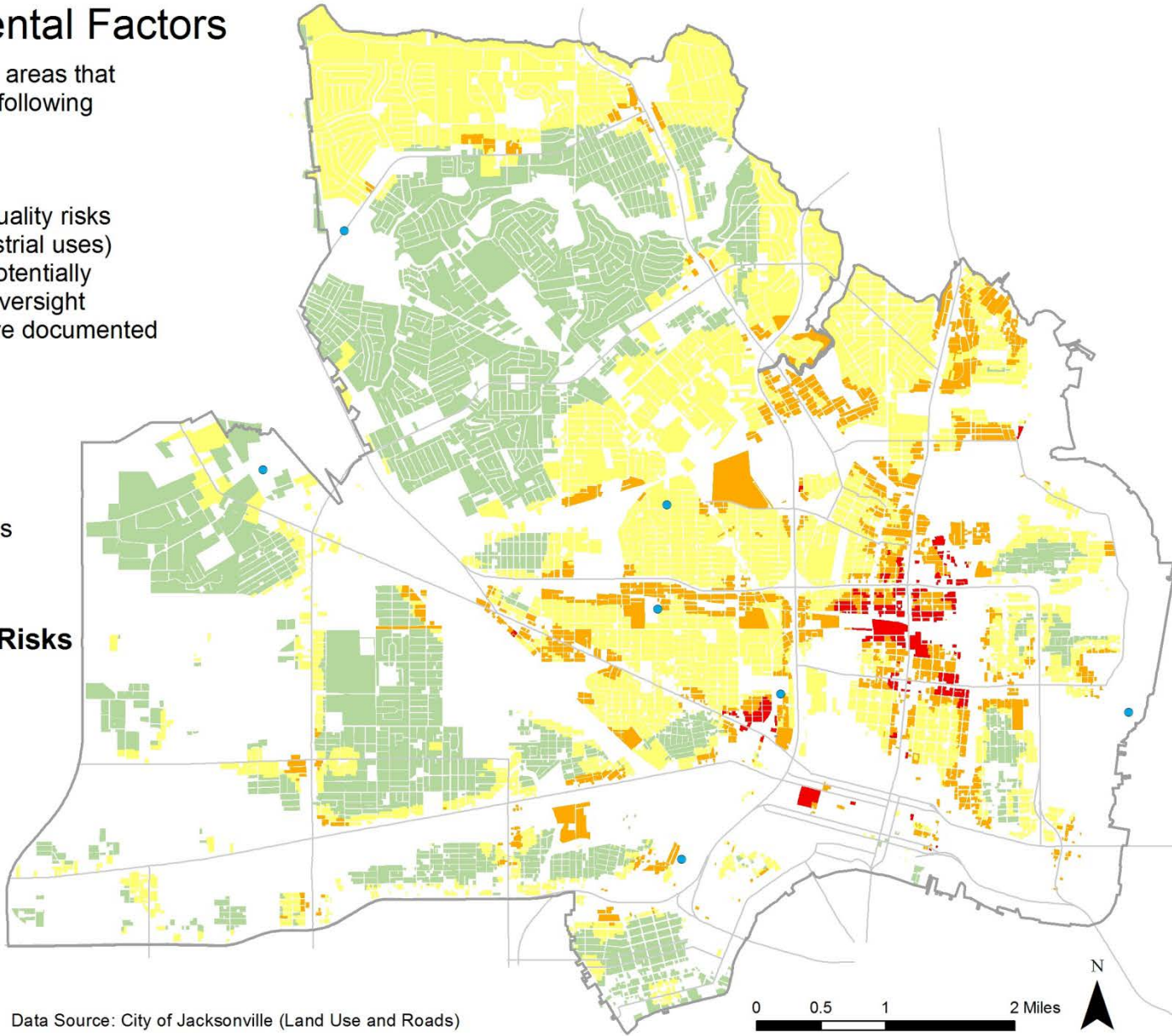
The purpose of this map is to highlight areas that may be experiencing 3 or more of the following environmental factors:

- Residential and School areas that:
- Are near two or more potential air quality risks (such as high traffic roads and industrial uses)
  - Are within a ¼ mile of six or more potentially contaminated sites under cleanup oversight
  - Are within a drainage basin that have documented fishing or swimming restrictions.

These indicators represent only a subset of factors that may influence health and quality of life. The location of these factors does not indicate actual health or quality of life conditions for specific households.

## Distribution of Environmental Risks

- none of the factors are present
- one of the factors is present
- two of the factors are present
- three of the factors are present
- Superfund site



Data Source: City of Jacksonville (Land Use and Roads)



# Eat, Play, Live!

## *Addressing Community Priorities at the Neighborhood Scale*

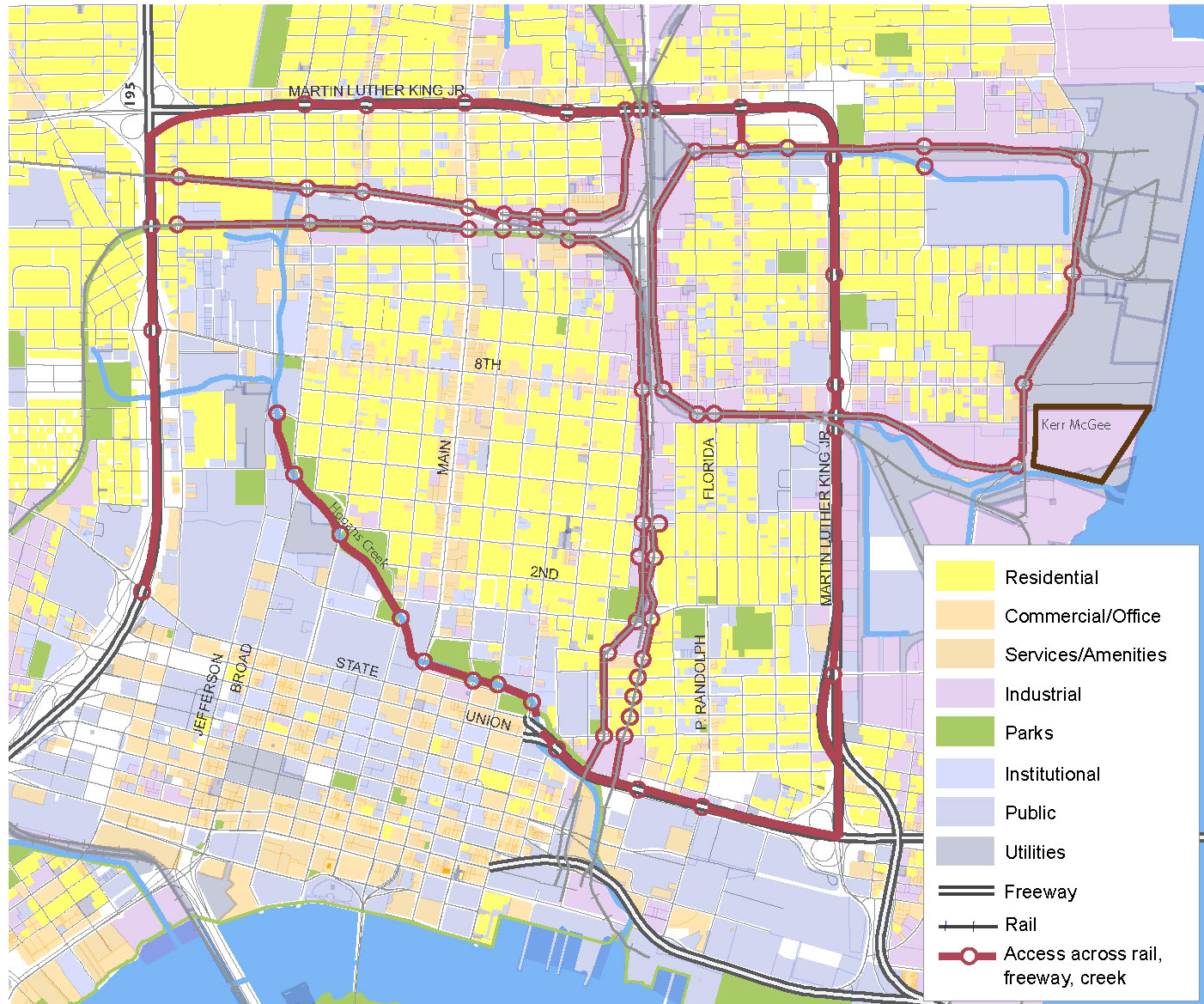
- Access to Healthy, Affordable Food
- Access to Health Care
- Access to Open Space

City of Jacksonville's *Urban Core Vision Plan* emphasizes creating a sense of place and mixed use villages

Urban village – social capital and walkable neighborhood

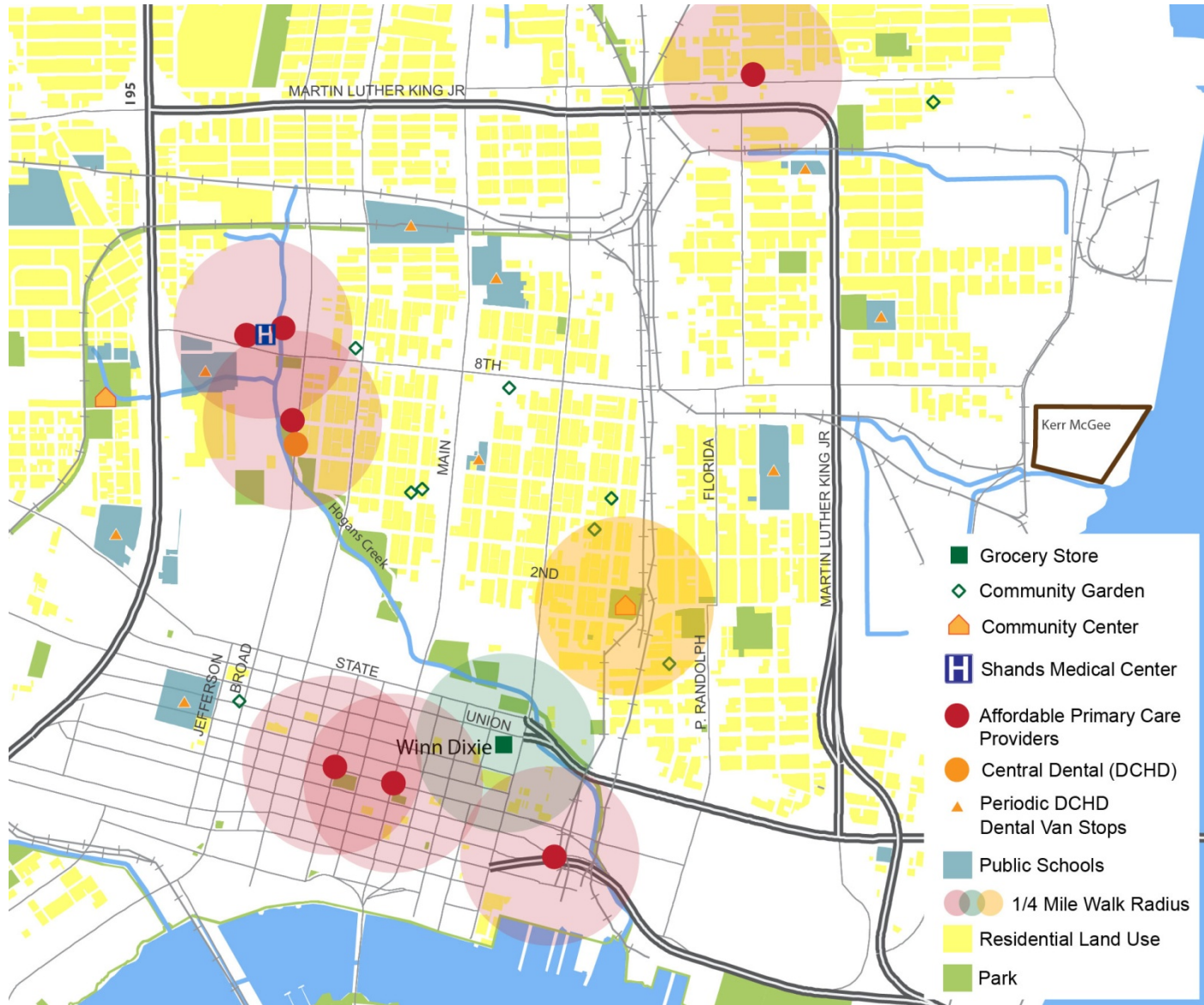


# Neighborhood Scale – Residential Pockets





# Neighborhood Scale – Assets and Gaps



# Panel Discussion

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## Neighborhood Perspectives

- What are the biggest obstacles to residents of HZ1 achieving good health and a better quality of life?
- What in your mind is the relationship between local pollution sources and waste sites and poor health outcomes in HZ1?

## Municipal and Agency Efforts

- What efforts do you see the City of Jacksonville making to address environmental conditions and poor health outcomes in HZ1?
- How do the agencies that run the health care system in Jacksonville reach out to and work with community organizations in HZ1?

## Federal Efforts

- What efforts do you see federal agencies making to address environmental conditions and poor health outcomes in communities like HZ1?
- Why do you think the existing network of Federally Qualified Health Centers in Jacksonville are underutilized by the residents of HZ1?

## All

- What do you see as the solution to the health care access problem in HZ1?
- What specific recommendations can you suggest to help improve the lifestyle choices and health status of the residents of HZ1?

# Contacts

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## Panelists

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