



ChangeLab Solutions
Law & policy innovation for the common good.



Ideas RoundUP

Public Health &

Long Range Planning

Rocky Mountain Land Use Institute
October 20, 2020



ChangeLab Solutions



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1. What does planning have to do with health, prosperity, and equity??

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



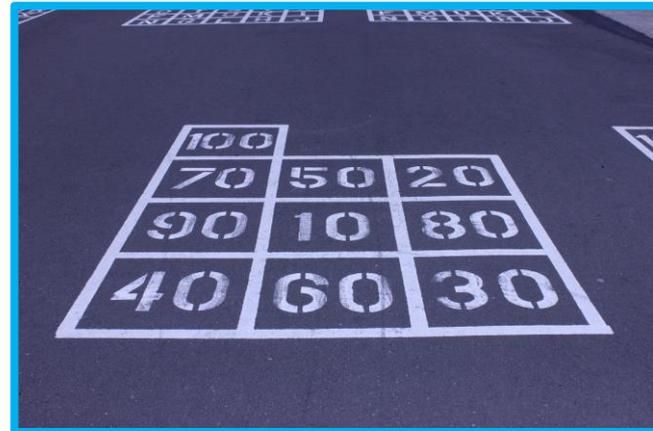
Our daily experiences determine our physical, mental, & social wellbeing.



Housing



Schools & Health Care Institutions



Retail



Workplace



Social, Civic, & Public Space



Photos: Metroparent, Air force senior airman Scott Poe, Joe Mabel, Air force senior airman Timothy Young

Food Systems



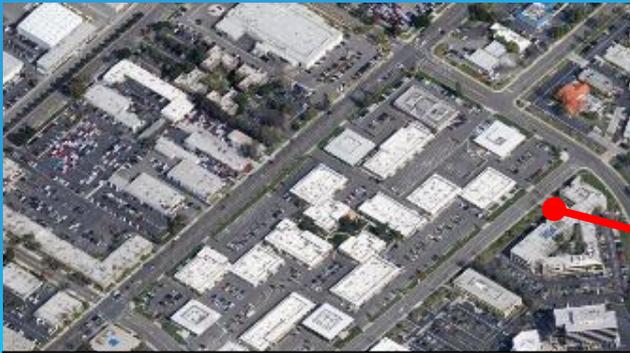
Transportation and Utilities Infrastructure



Planning has a long history of shaping places people live, work, and play in ways that both help and hurt health and equity



Example: Land Use Regulations



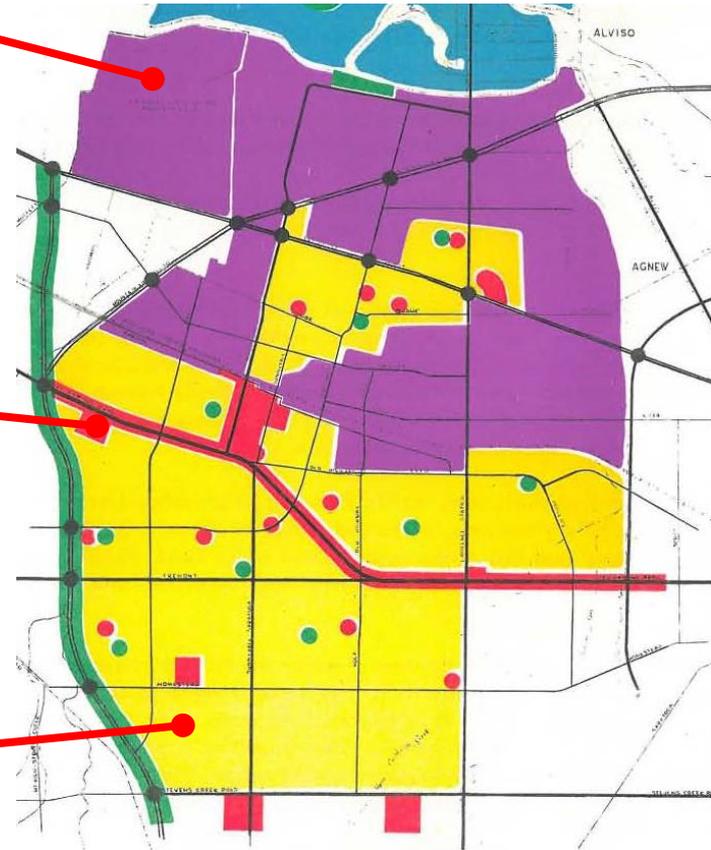
Business park



Shopping Center



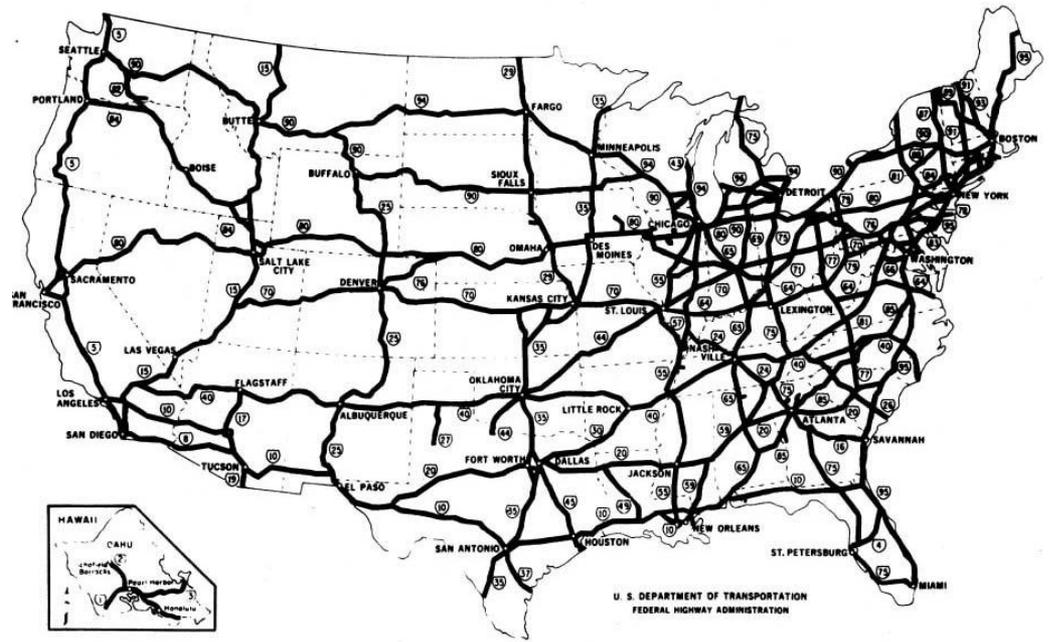
Housing Subdivision



Example: Sunnyvale, CA

CIAM Charter of Athens

Example: Infrastructure investment



1950s



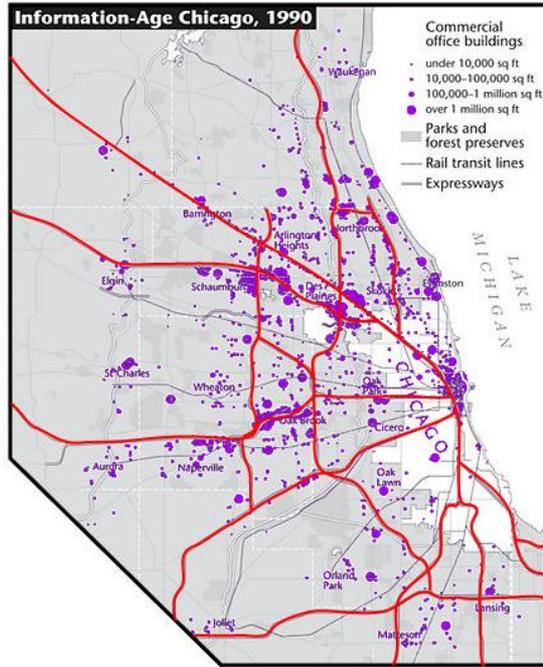
1990s



Image: LIFE Magazine

The American Dream

GI Bill



Office Parks

Tech, labor, land use



Shopping Malls

Accelerated Depreciation

Example:
 Post-War Suburbanization

Where have we seen these successes and who has benefited?



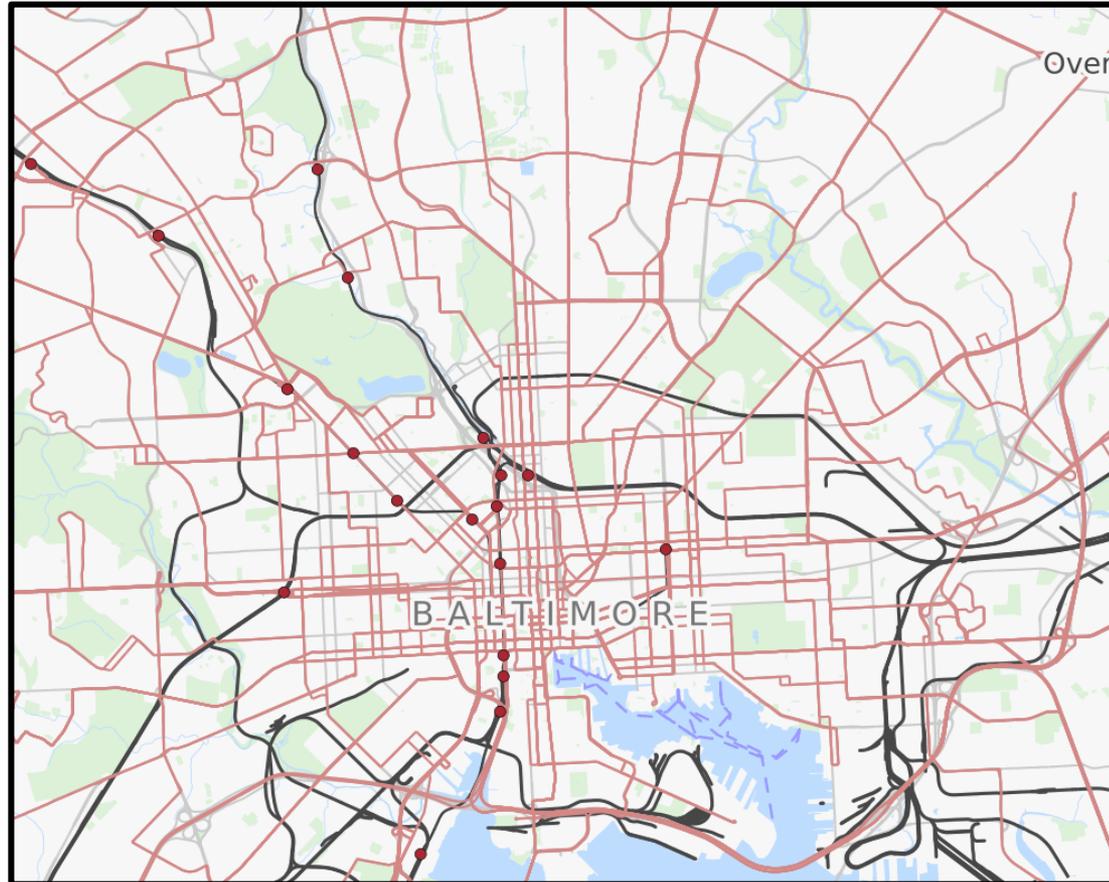
Unhealthy Places

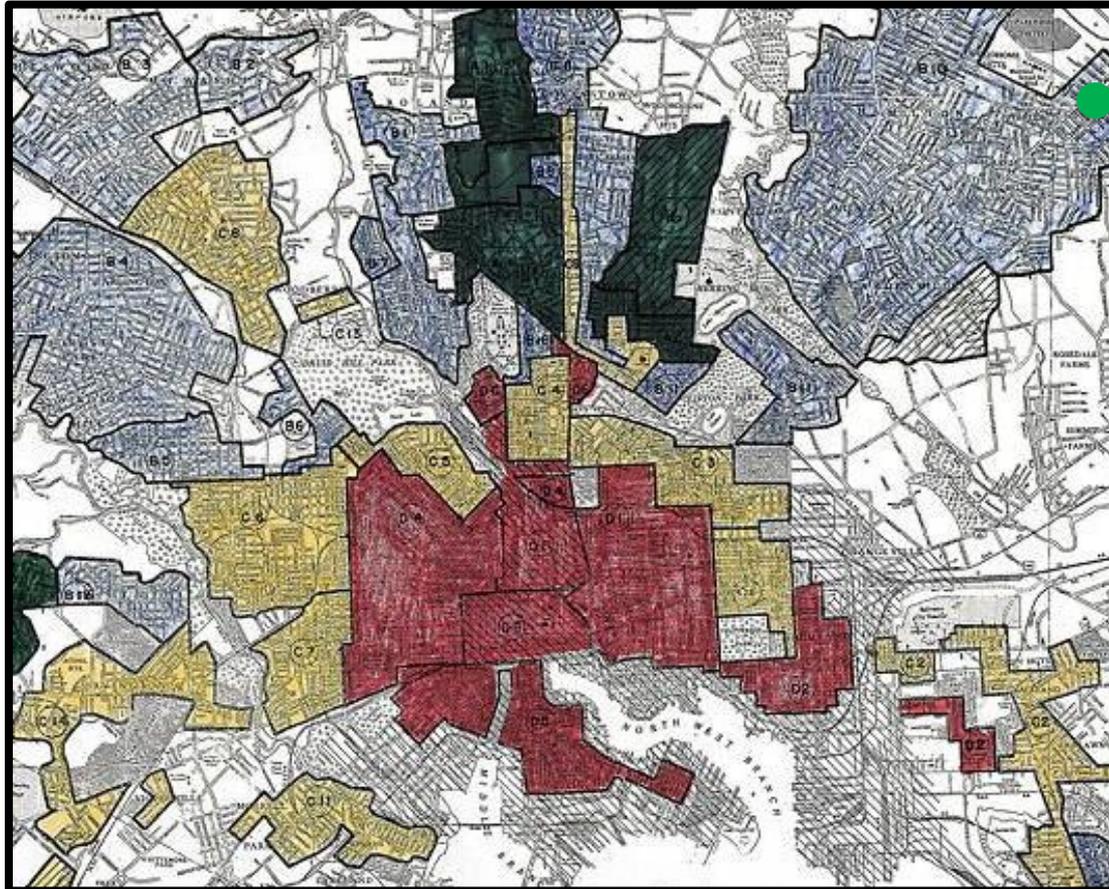
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Healthy Places

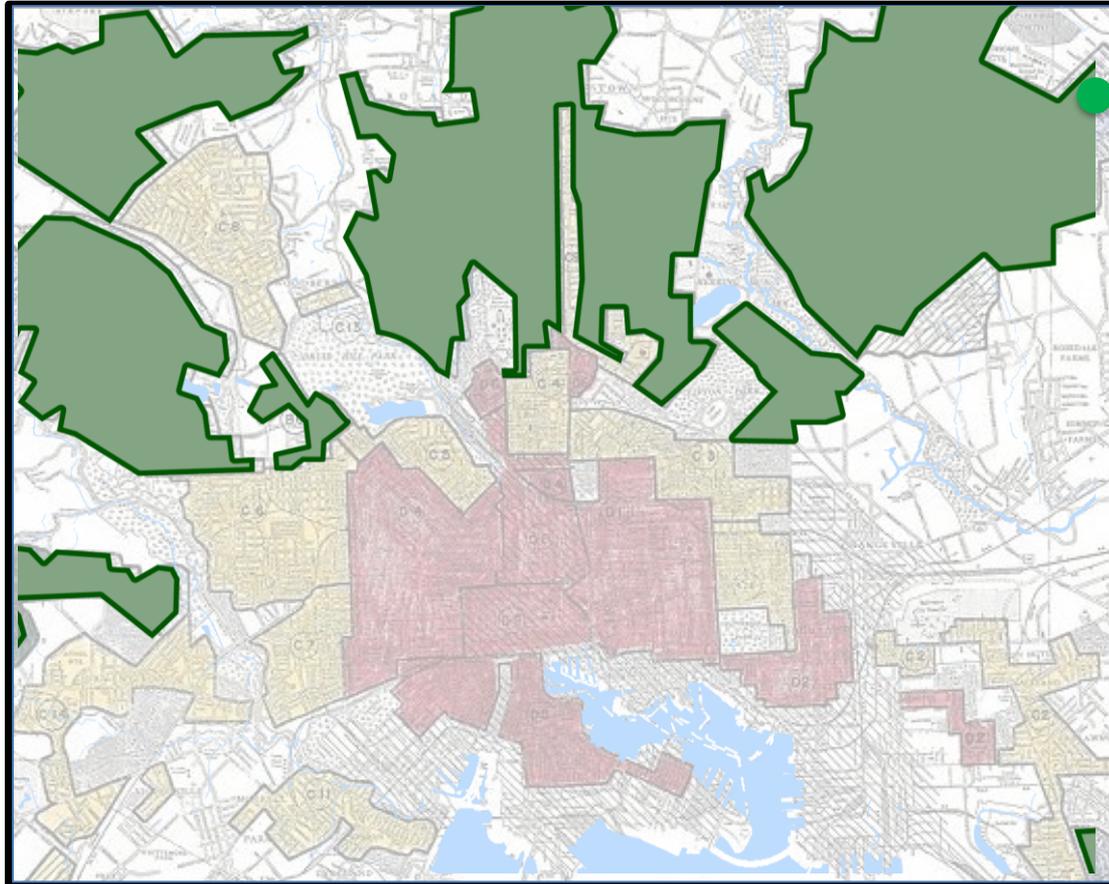
Case Study: Baltimore





1937
Redlining
“First & Second
Grade” Areas

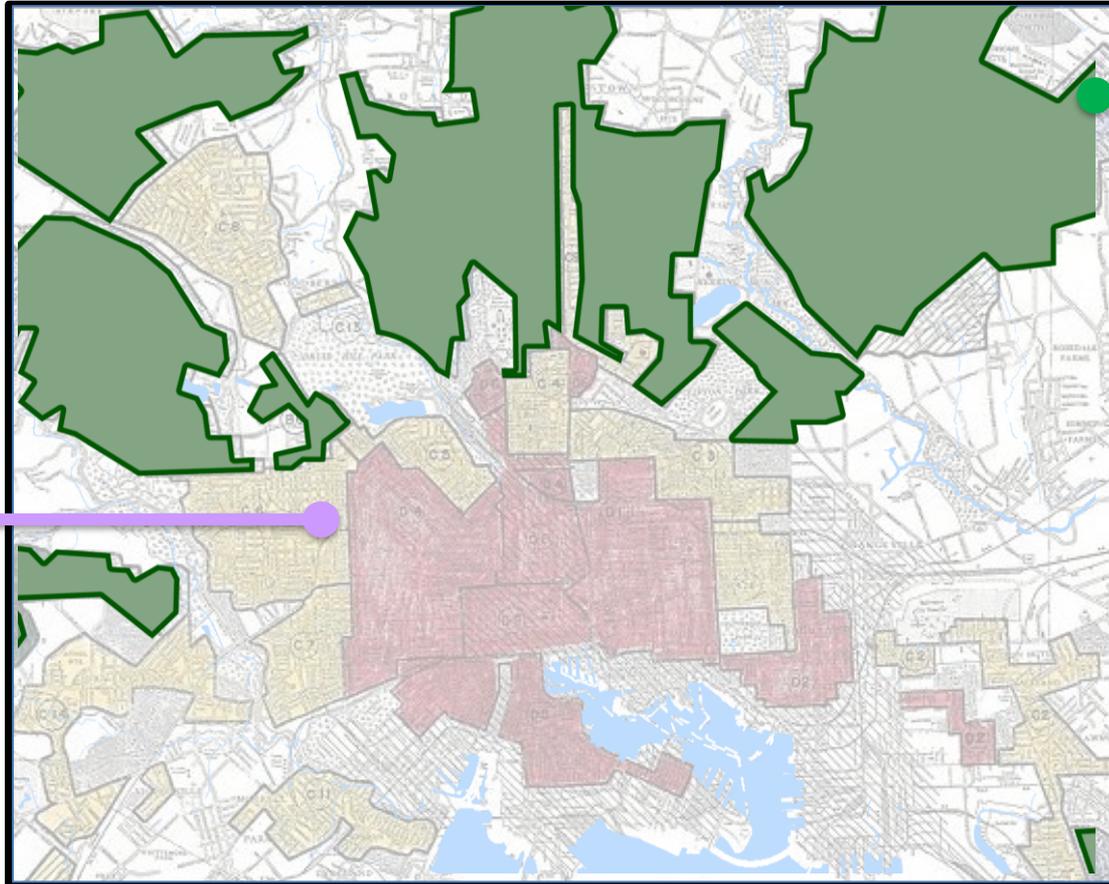
Baltimore Case Study: Discrimination



1937
Redlining
"First & Second
Grade" Areas

Baltimore Case Study:
Discrimination

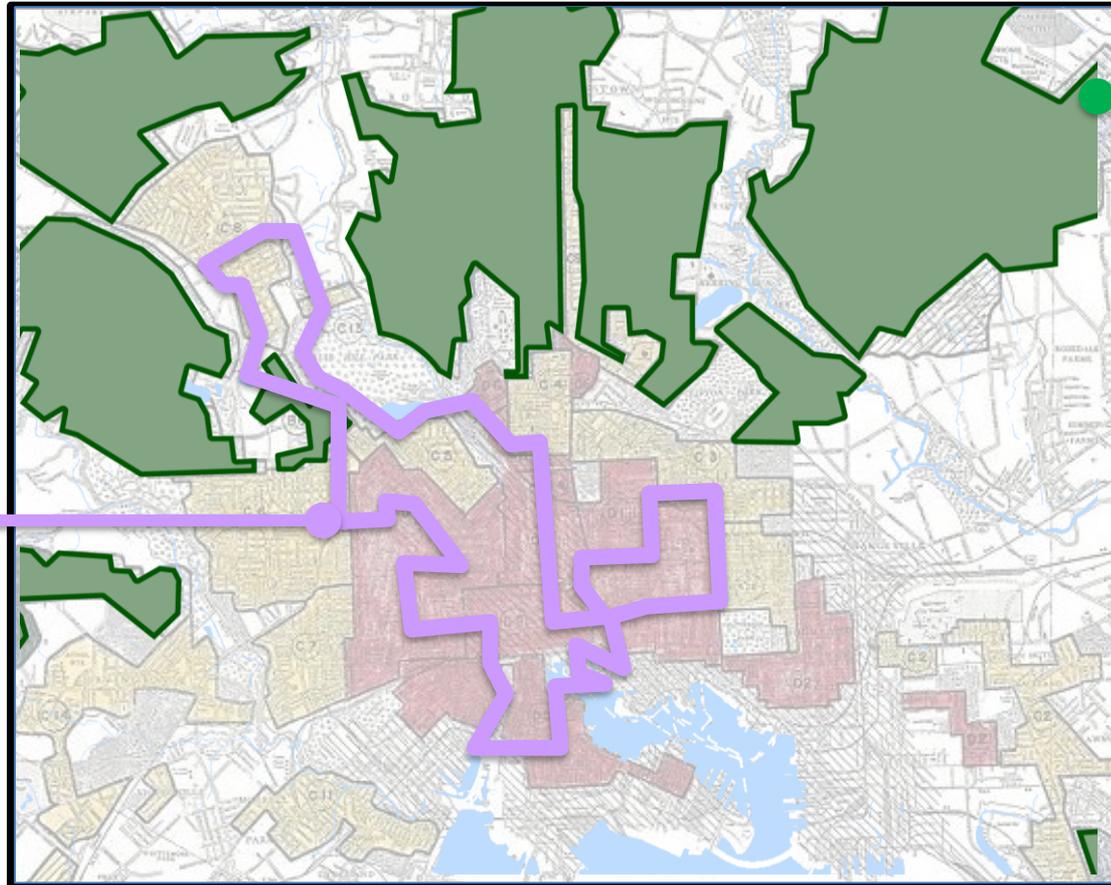
1937
Redlining
"Declining &
Hazardous"
Areas



1937
Redlining
"First & Second
Grade" Areas

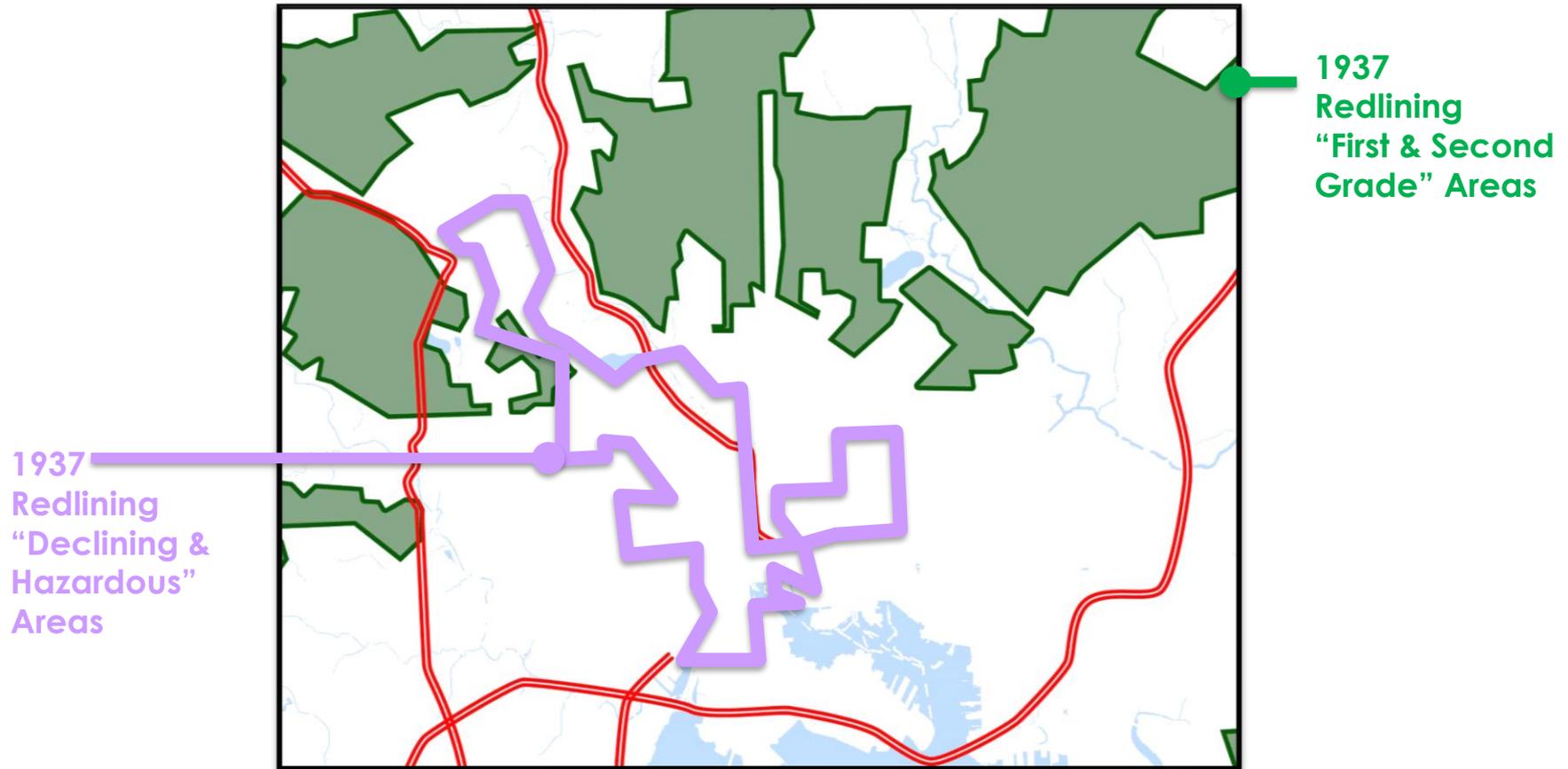
Baltimore Case Study: Discrimination

1930
majority black,
immigrant, or
individuals with
mixed race
parents

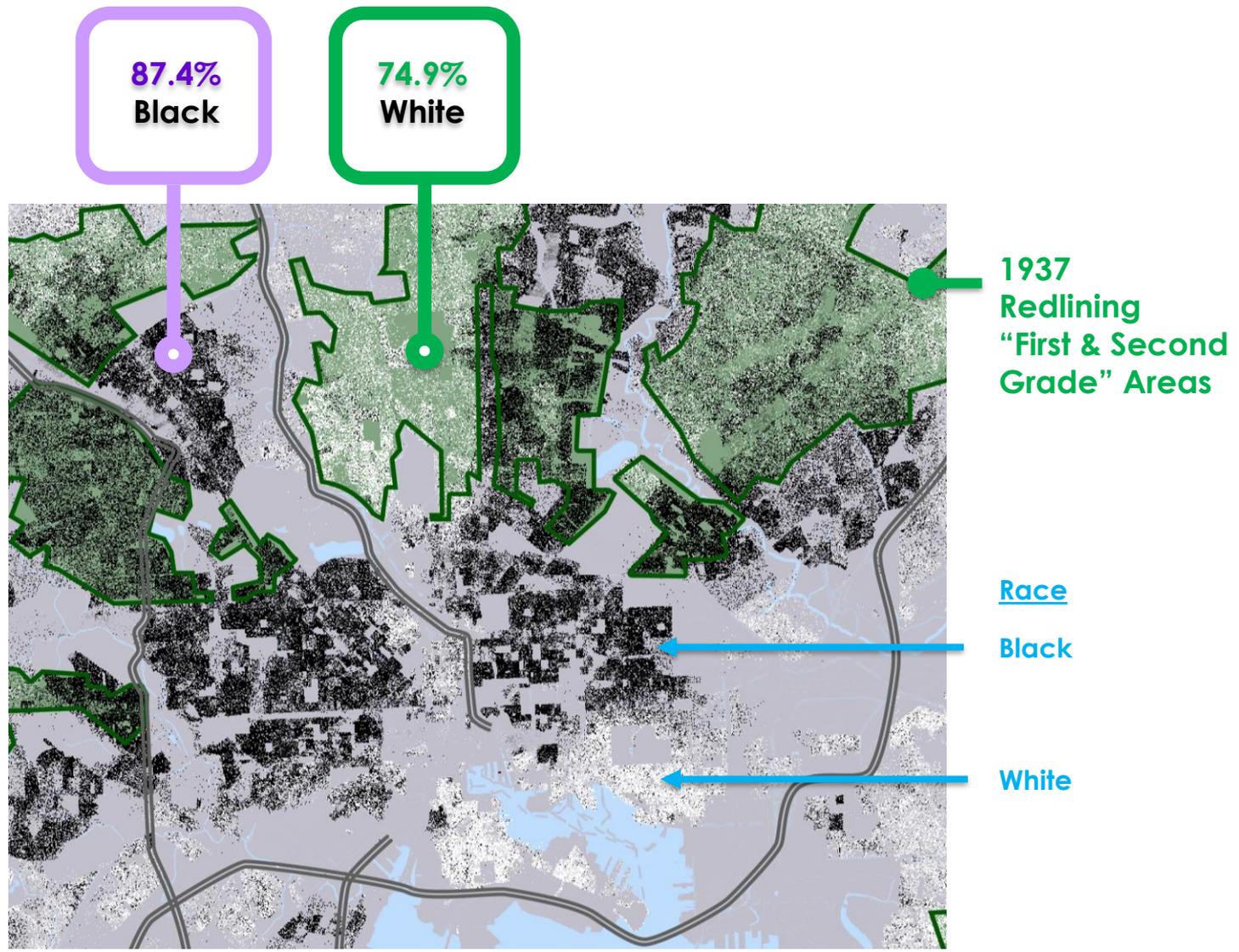


1937
Redlining
"First & Second
Grade" Areas

Baltimore Case Study: Discrimination



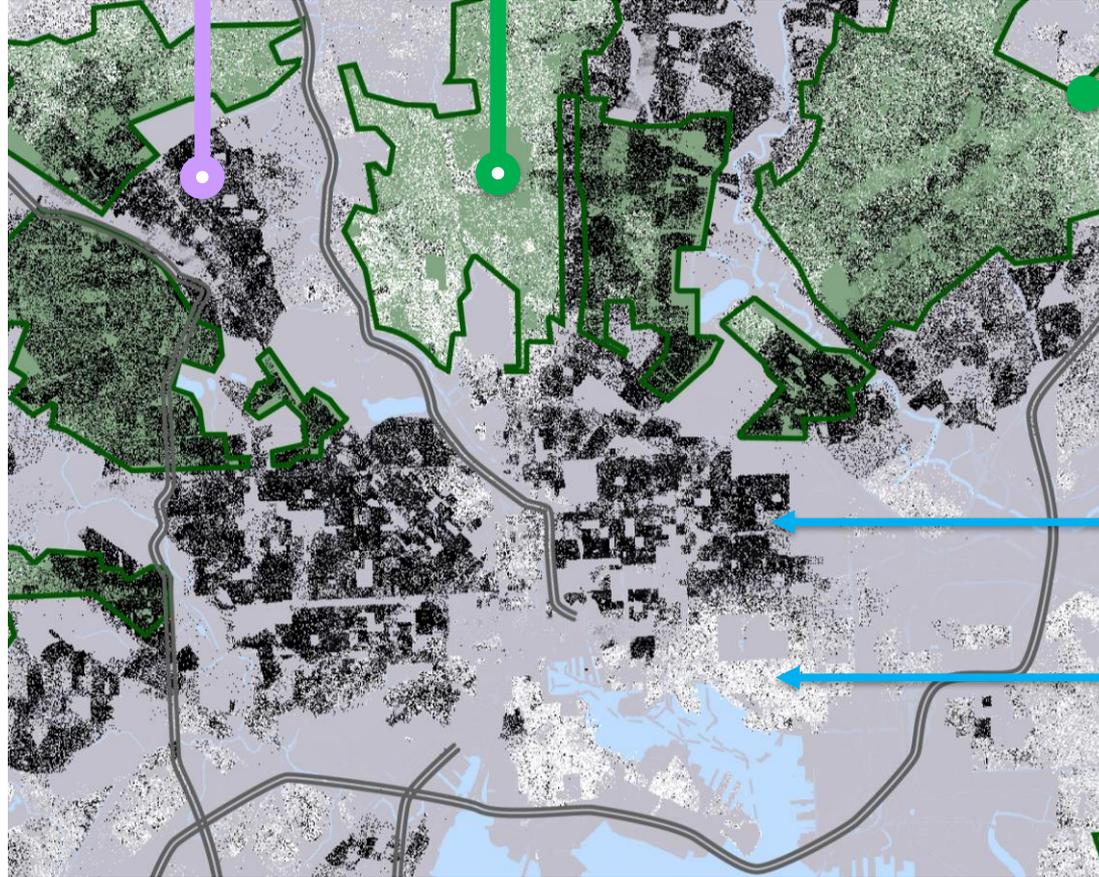
Baltimore Case Study:
Opportunity



Baltimore Case Study: Segregation

\$25k-\$90k
Median
Home Price

\$465k-\$590k
Median
Home Price



1937
Redlining
"First & Second
Grade" Areas

Race

Black

White

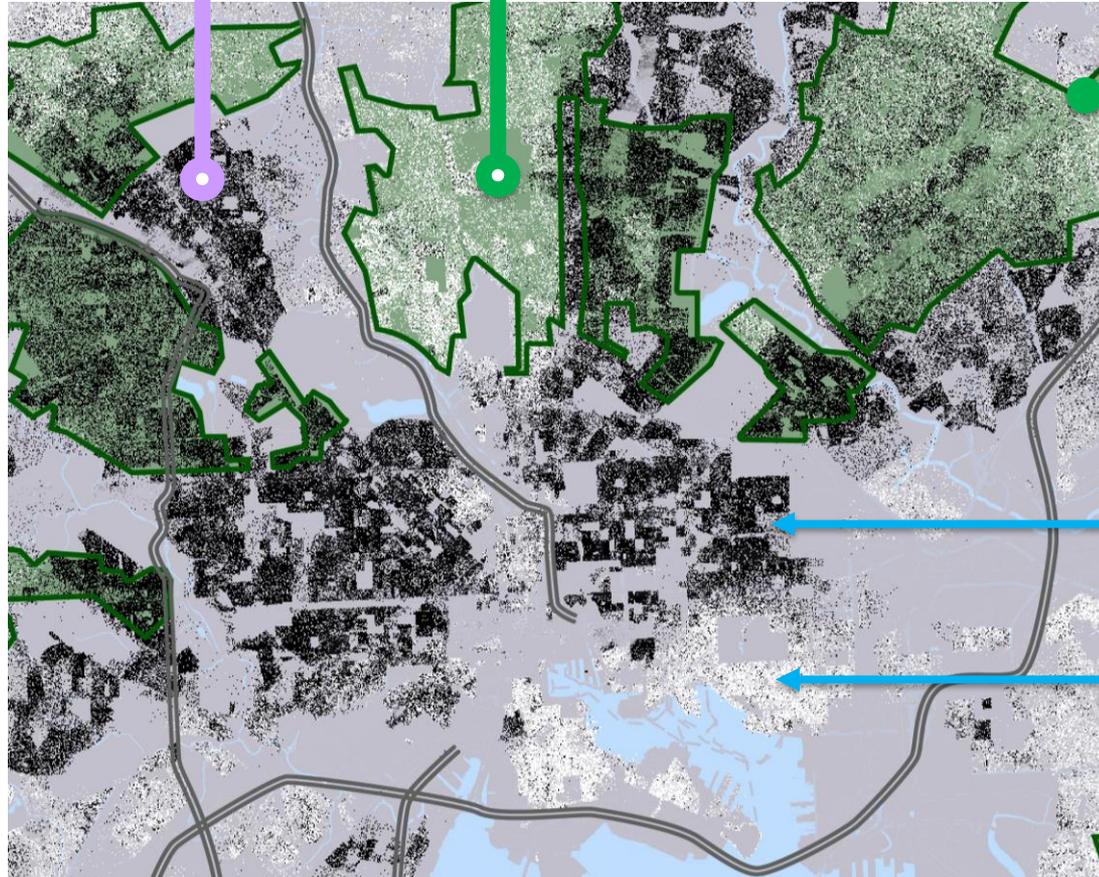
Baltimore Case Study:
Poverty

Less Than
\$40k
Income

13.3% to 17%
Unemployed

More Than
\$120k
Income

2.8% To 5.4%
Unemployed



1937
Redlining
"First & Second
Grade" Areas

Race

Black

White

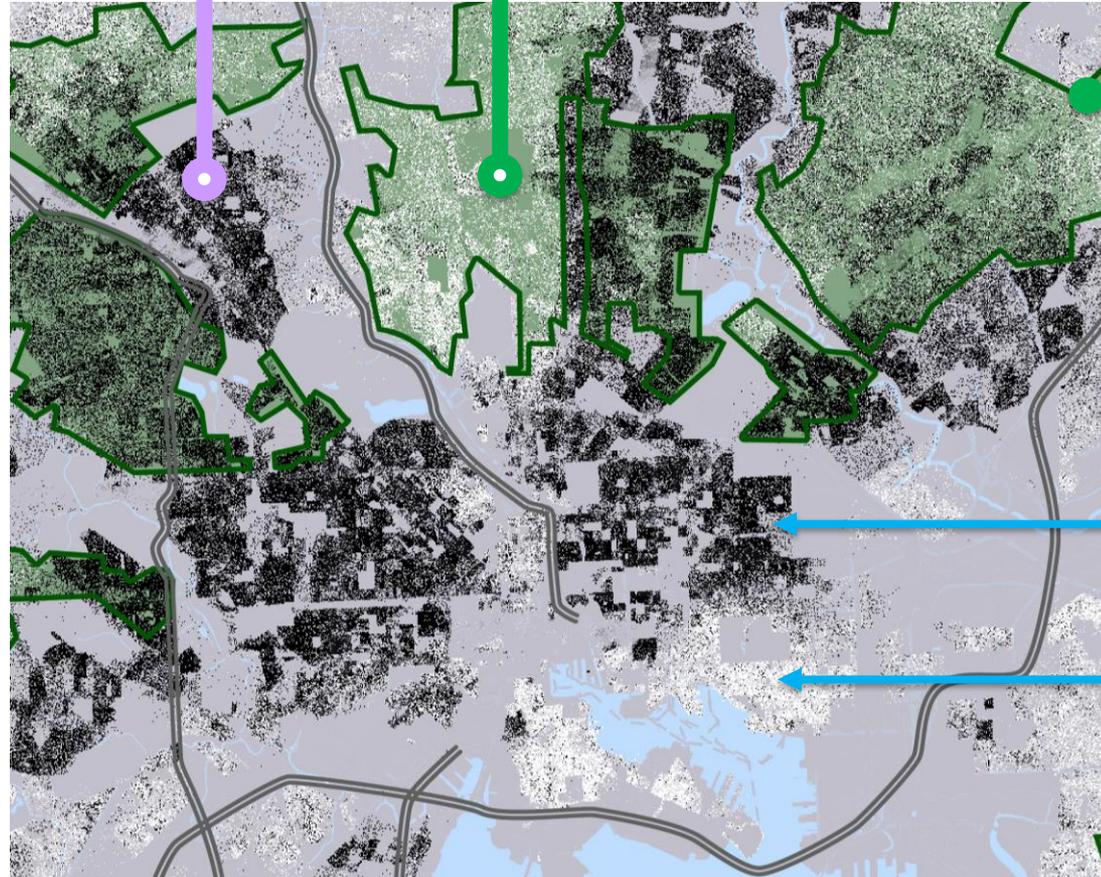
Baltimore Case Study: Opportunity

6.6%
Students
with a Suspension

14.3%
Bachelor's
Degree

1.4%
Students
with a Suspension

33.4%
Bachelor's
Degree



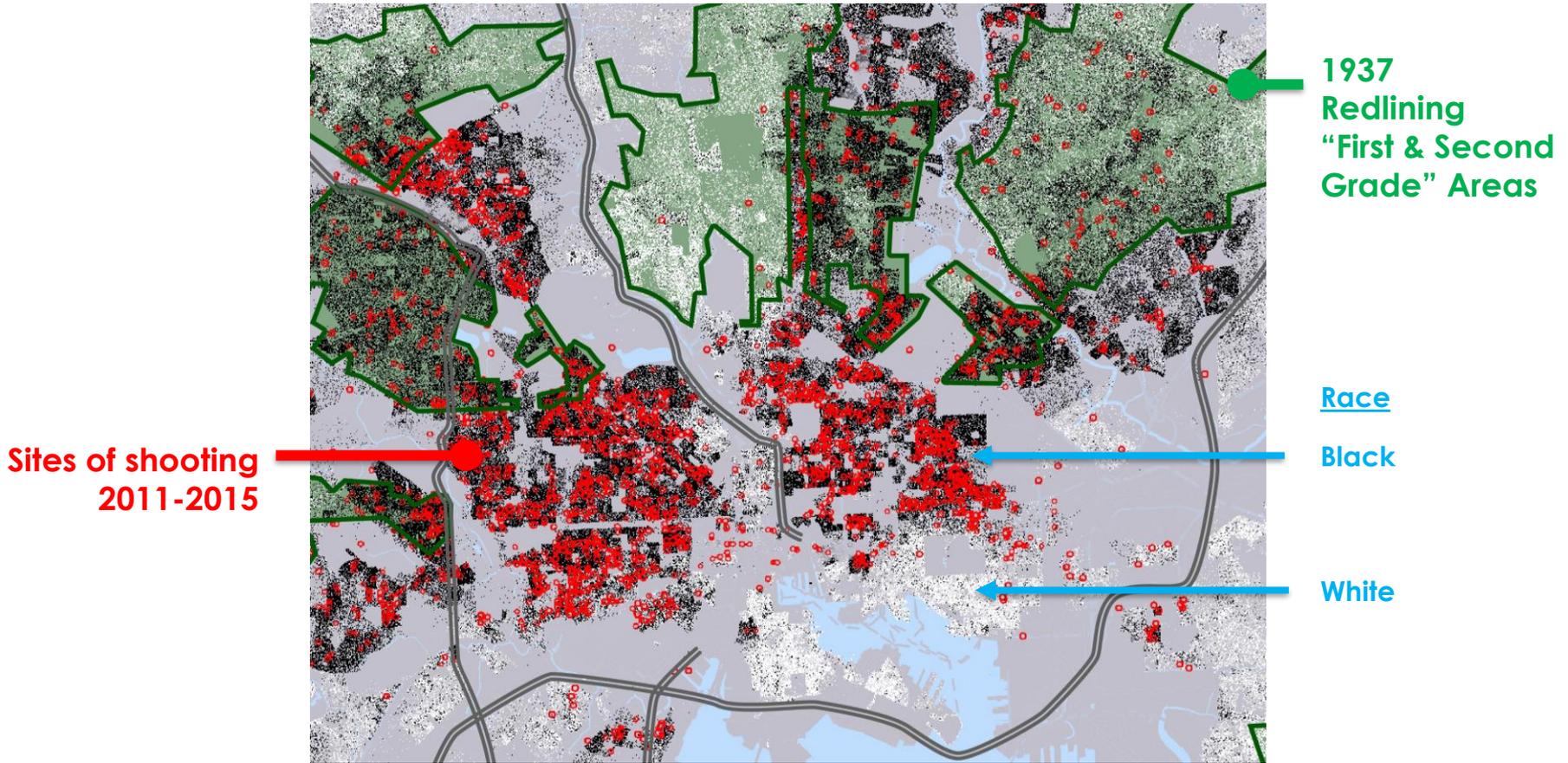
**1937
Redlining
"First & Second
Grade" Areas**

Race

Black

White

Baltimore Case Study: Opportunity



Baltimore Case Study: Power and Governance

10.4%
COPD

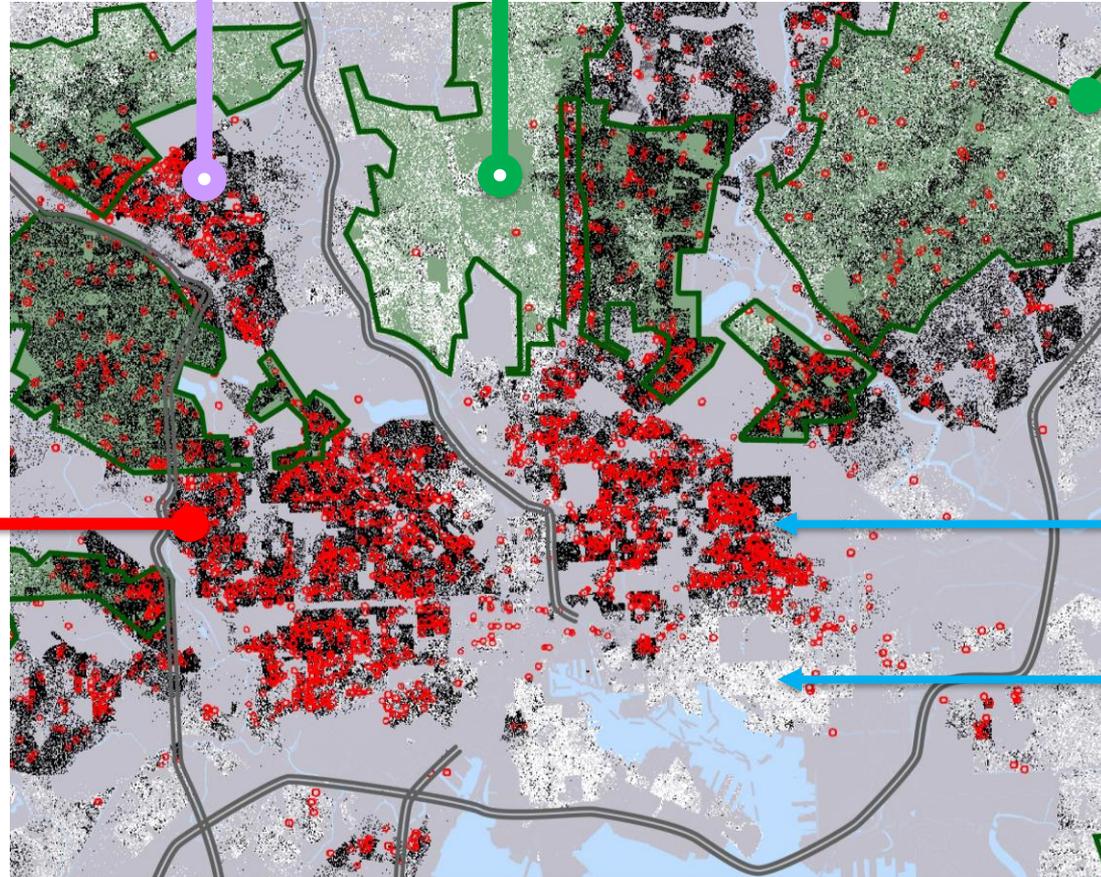
8.7%
Coronary
Heart Disease

67.2
to
68.8
Years

4.5%
COPD

4.2%
Coronary
Heart Disease

79.0
to
89.6
Years



1937
Redlining
"First & Second
Grade" Areas

Race

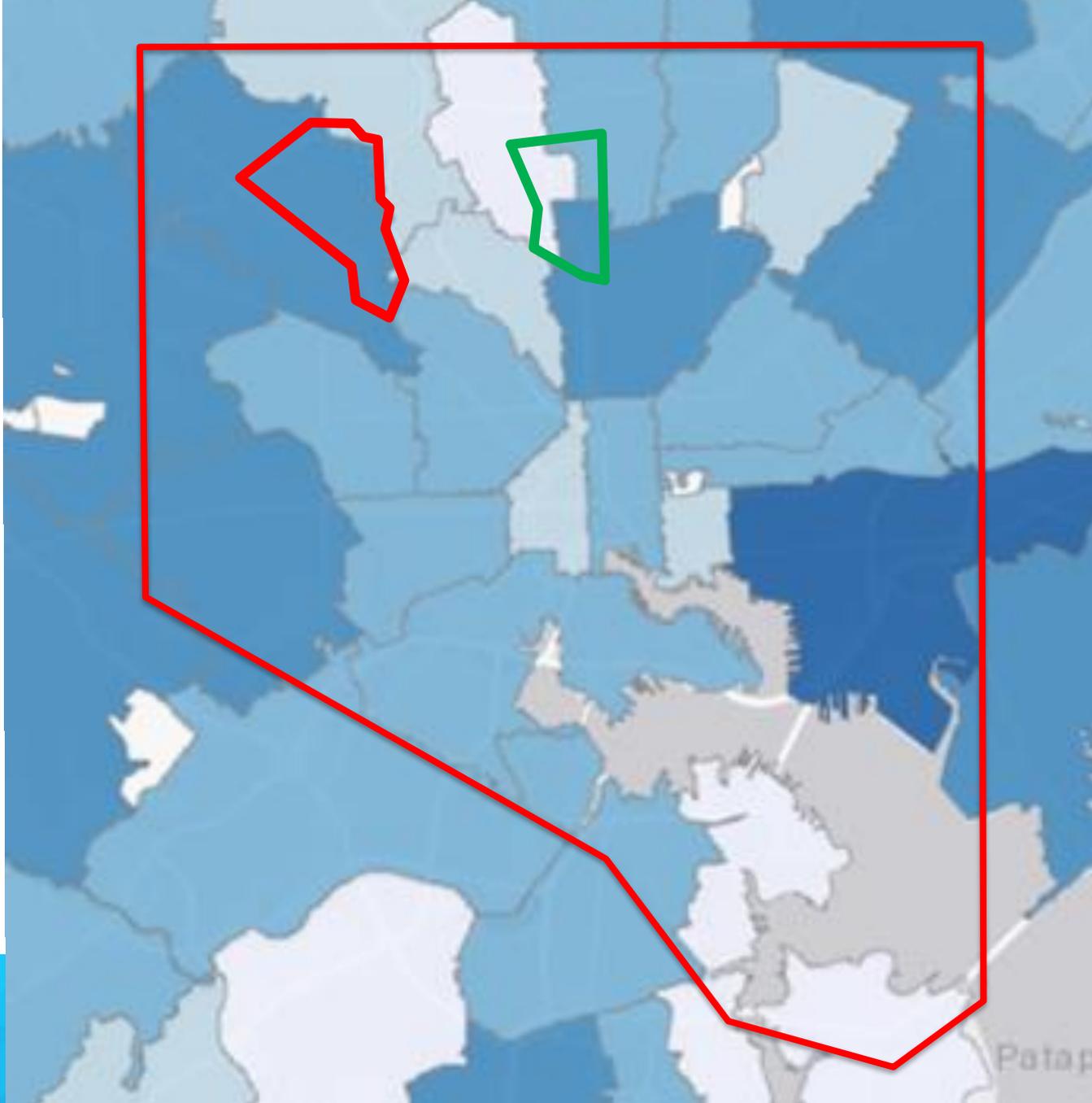
Black

White

Sites of shooting
2011-2015

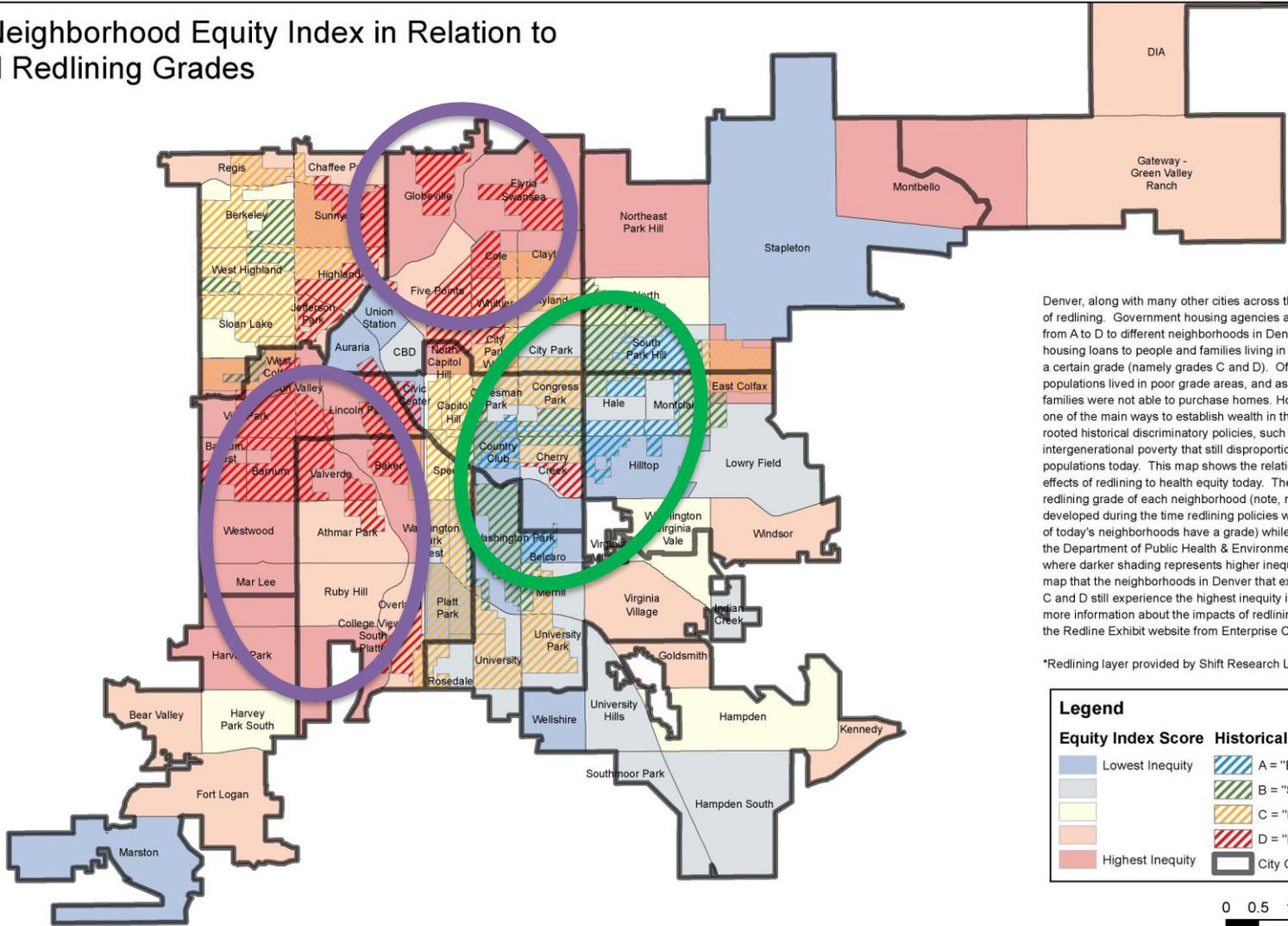
Baltimore Case Study: Health Disparities

**Park
Height
1393
COVID
cases**



**Guilford
53
COVID
cases**

Denver Neighborhood Equity Index in Relation to Historical Redlining Grades



Denver, along with many other cities across the U.S., has a history of redlining. Government housing agencies assigned a grade from A to D to different neighborhoods in Denver and refused housing loans to people and families living in neighborhoods of a certain grade (namely grades C and D). Often, non-white populations lived in poor grade areas, and as a result, non-white families were not able to purchase homes. Home ownership is still one of the main ways to establish wealth in the United States and deeply rooted historical discriminatory policies, such as redlining, began a cycle of intergenerational poverty that still disproportionately impacts non-white populations today. This map shows the relationship between the historical effects of redlining to health equity today. The striped coloring shows the redlining grade of each neighborhood (note, not all of Denver was developed during the time redlining policies were enacted so not all of today's neighborhoods have a grade) while the solid shading shows the Department of Public Health & Environment's Equity Index, where darker shading represents higher inequity. It is clear from this map that the neighborhoods in Denver that experienced grades of C and D still experience the highest inequity in the city today. For more information about the impacts of redlining, see the Undesign the Redline Exhibit website from Enterprise Community Foundation.

*Redlining layer provided by Shift Research Labs

Legend	
Equity Index Score	Historical Redlining Grade
Lowest Inequity	A = "Best"
	B = "Still Desirable"
	C = "Definitely Declining"
	D = "Hazardous"
Highest Inequity	City Council District Boundaries



Denver Department of Public Health & Environment/Division of Community & Behavioral Health
 Map Created by Maggie Kauffman: margaret.kauffman@denvergov.org

City and County of Denver Disclaimer: The City and County of Denver shall not be liable for damages of and kind arising out of the use of this information. THE INFORMATION IS PROVIDED "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR USE. NOT FOR ENGINEERING PURPOSES.

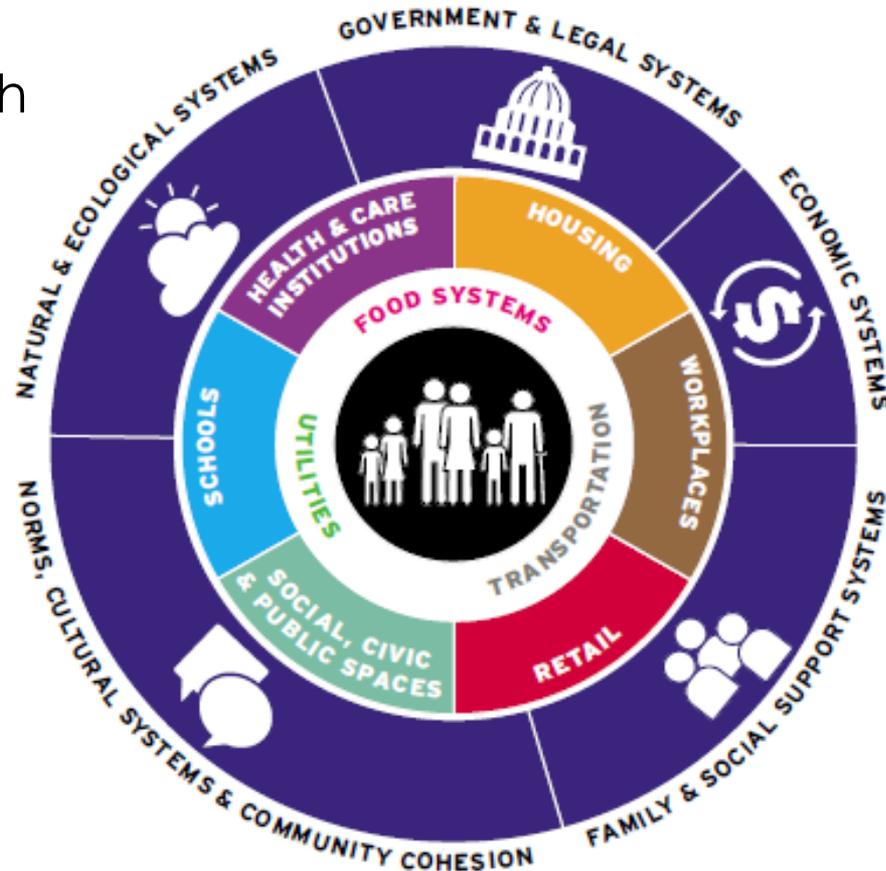


3. How can public health frameworks help [YOU] plan for equitable prosperity?

Systems, Policies, and Norms

- Regulations ,
Law enforcement,
City Services

- Childcare, senior
care, mental health
support, violence
prevention



- Safety, trauma,
community

- Market
demand,
investment
trends

- Clean air,
water, soil,
biodiversity,
Climate

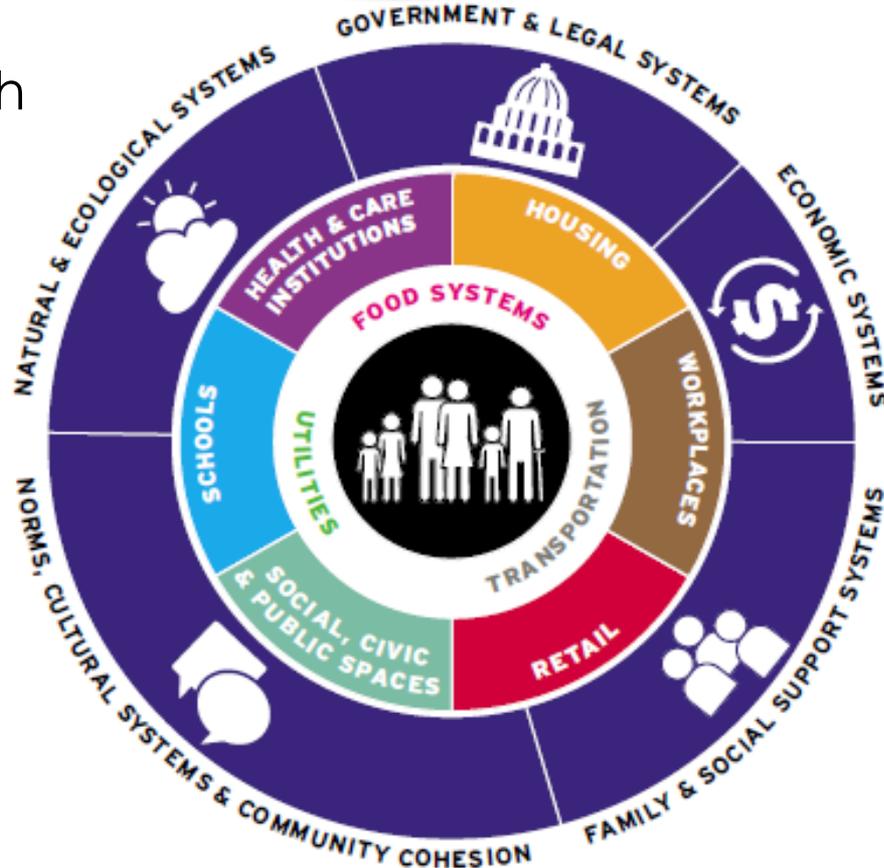
- Bias, equality, art,
media representation

Systems, Policies, and Norms

Regulations ,
Law enforcement,
City Services

- Childcare, senior care, mental health support, violence prevention

- Safety, trauma, community

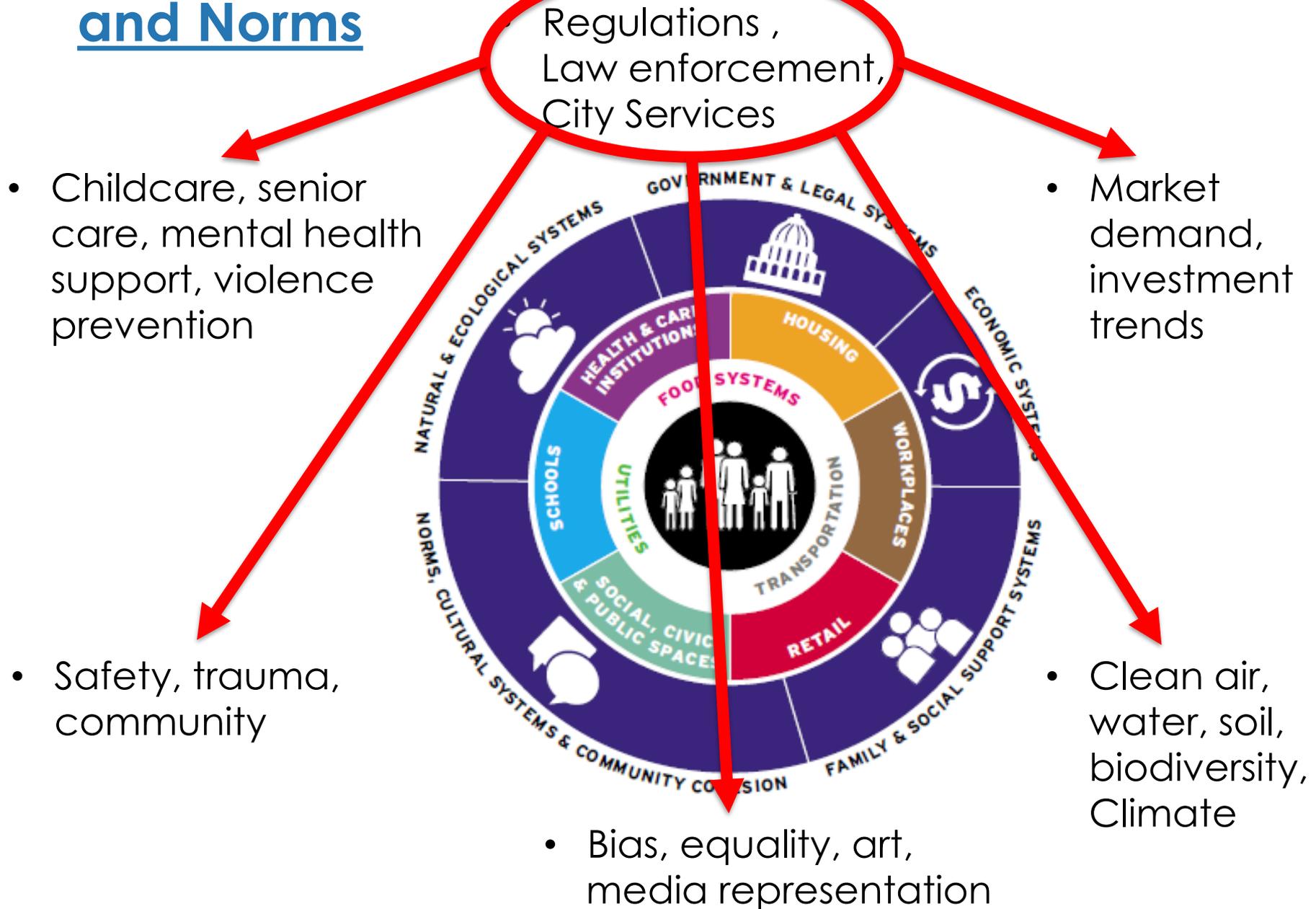


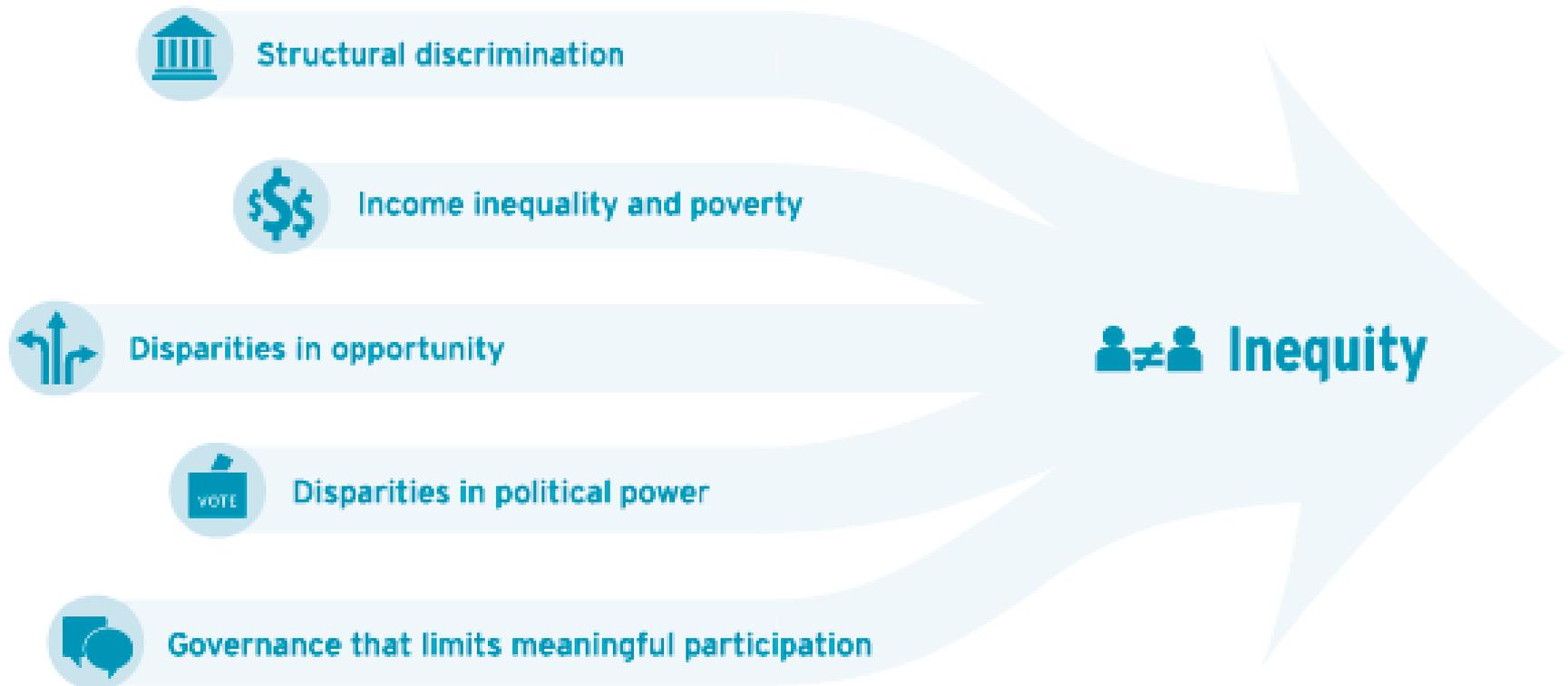
- Market demand, investment trends

- Clean air, water, soil, biodiversity, Climate

- Bias, equality, art, media representation

Systems, Policies, and Norms





Disparities in community prosperity and health are rooted in 5
Fundamental Drivers of Inequity

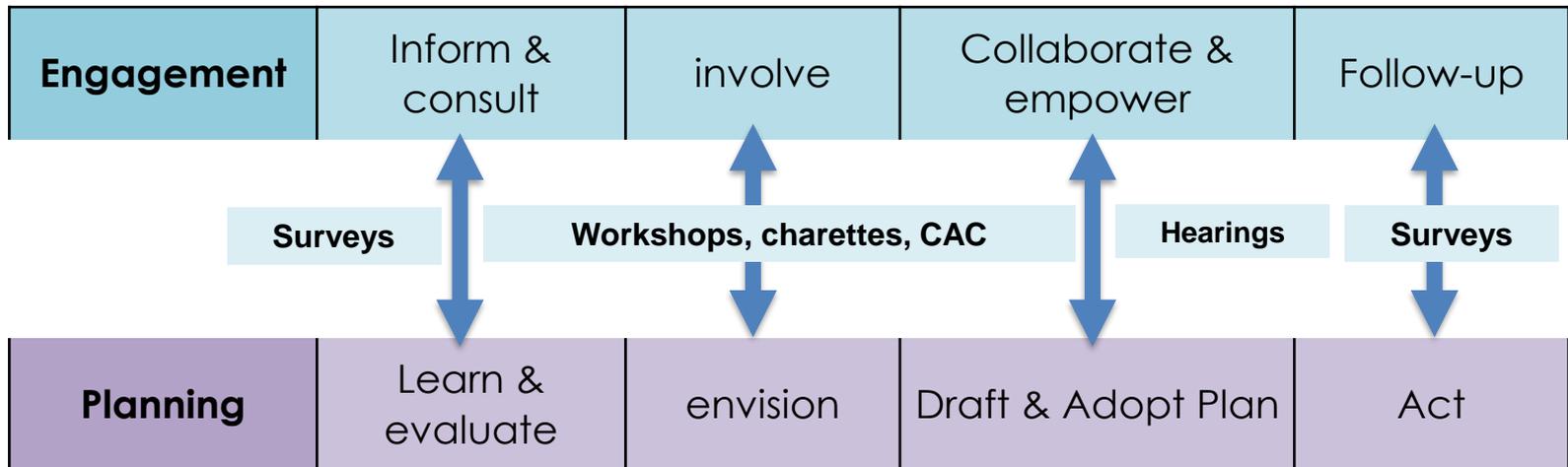


4. What are practical ways to integrate health and equity into everyday planning practice?

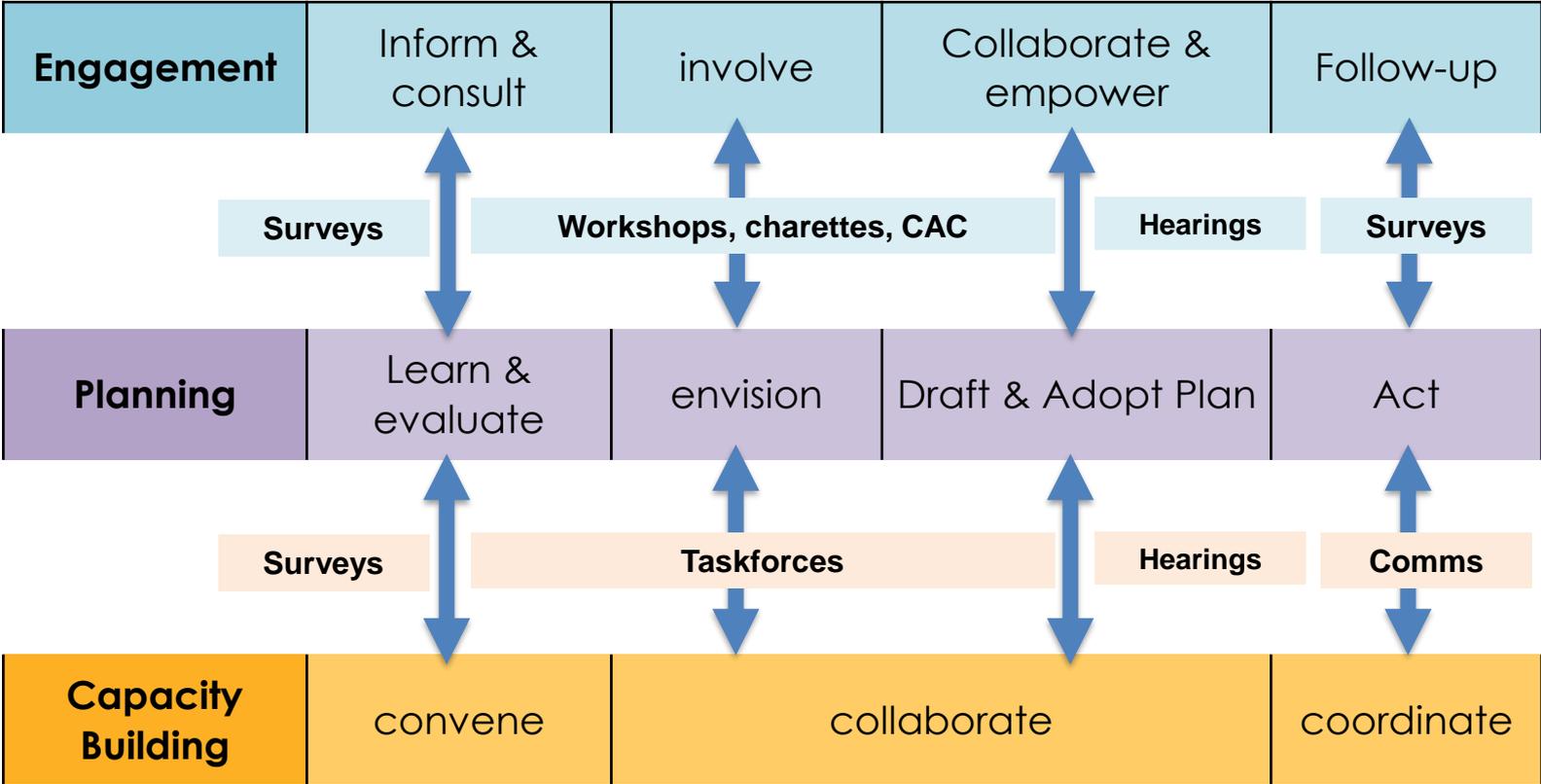
Build equity into the process of drafting plans



Apply an equity lens to community engagement



Build Capacity to Support Health Equity Across Agencies and Departments



Follow through
with equitable
implementation

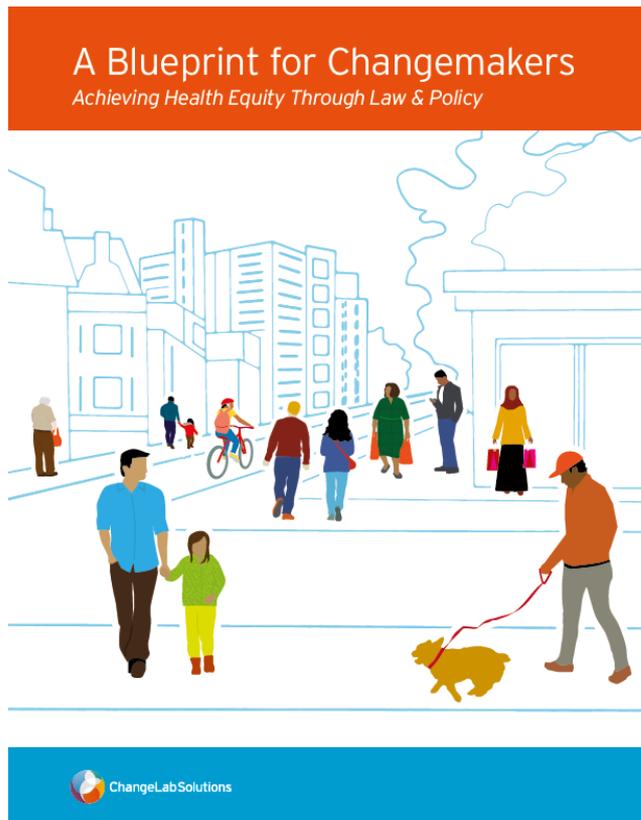


**Humanize
Your
Work**

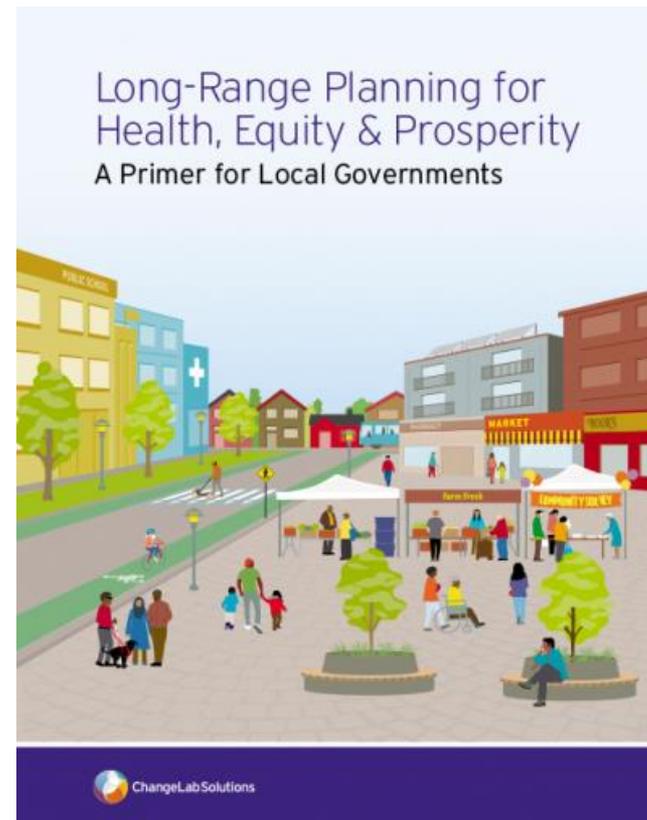


Learn More:

A Blueprint for Changemakers: Achieving Health Equity Through Law & Policy



Long Range Planning for Health, Equity, & Prosperity: A Primer for Local governments

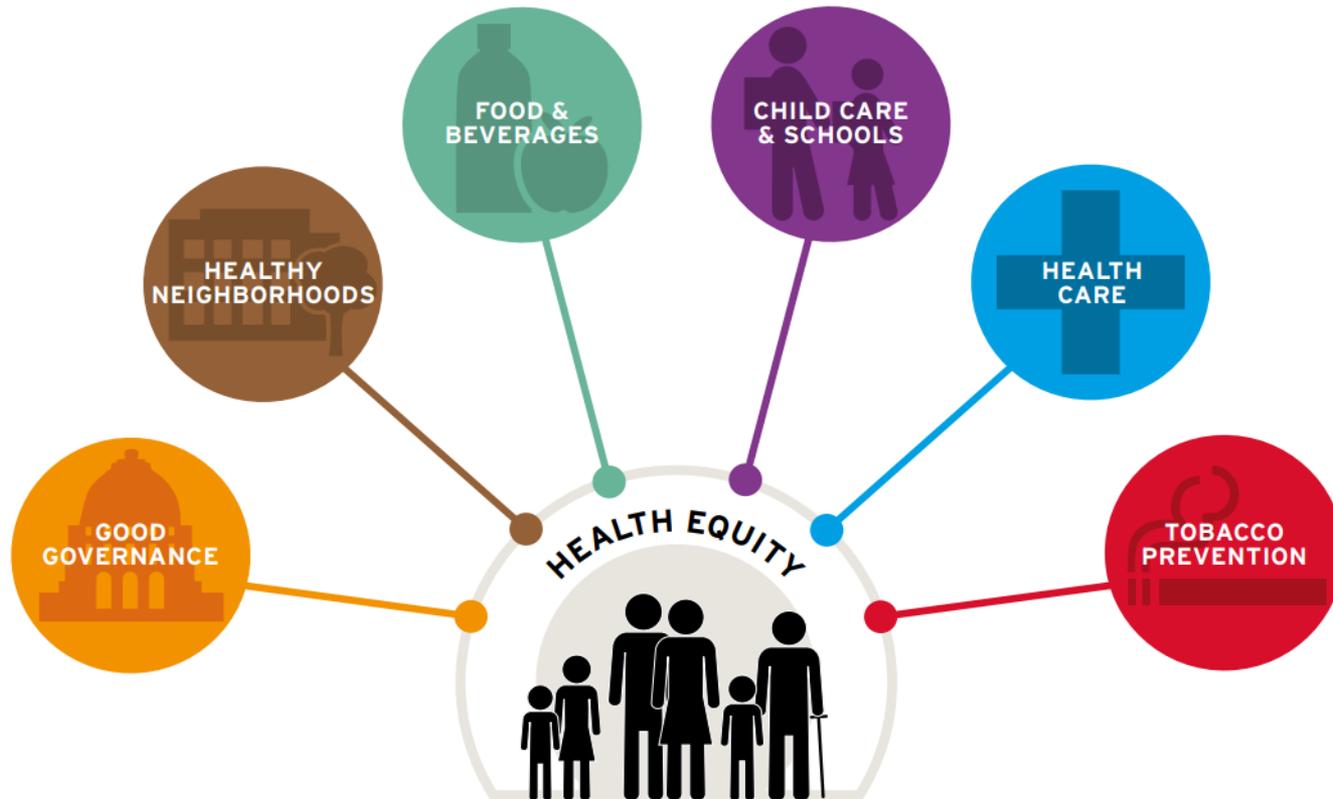


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Learn More:

Work Areas

Our innovative policy solutions address many aspects of creating healthier communities for all.



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