

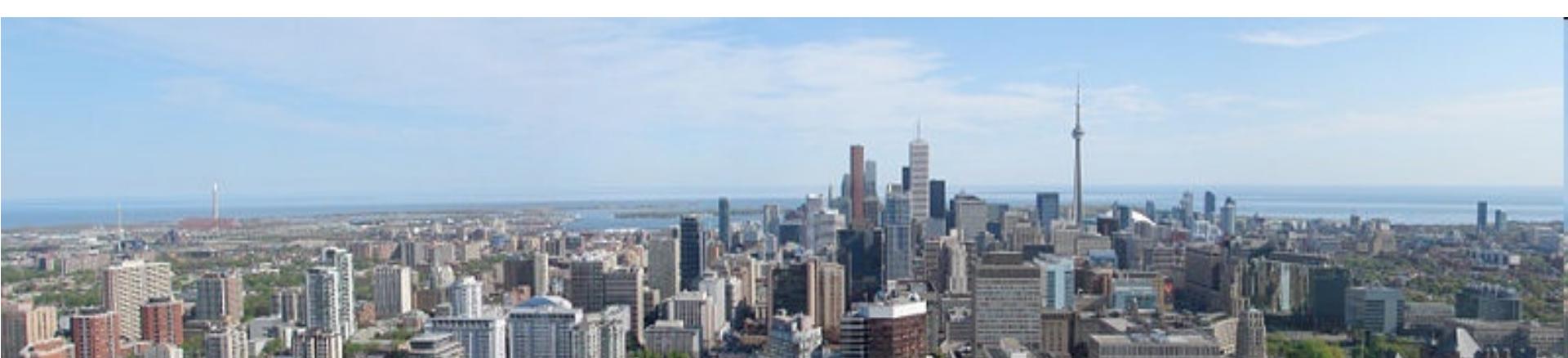
Health-Enhanced Land Use Planning Tool

Monica Campbell, Toronto Public Health

Healthy Canada by Design CLASP

Winnipeg, Manitoba

November 21 & 22, 2013



Uses relationships between built environment features and health to estimate the impacts of varying land-use and transportation planning options on:

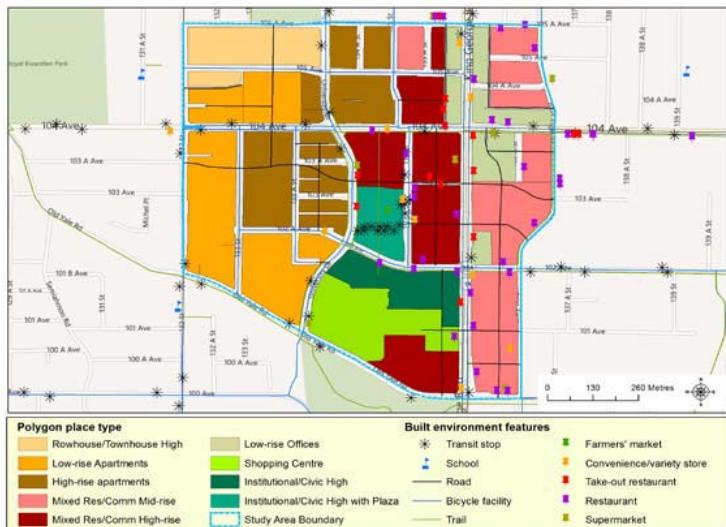
- levels of physical activity
- use of active modes of transportation
- use of vehicles
- emissions of transportation-related greenhouse gases
- body mass index (BMI) for residents

| Health – related parameter | Built environment feature |
|--|---|
| Body mass index (BMI) | <i>Walkability</i> |
| Energy expenditure | <i>Density</i> |
| Walking for exercise/leisure | <i>Access to parks and trails</i> |
| Walking/cycling to work/school | <i>Walkability and cycling facilities</i> |
| Biking trips to work/school or for exercise/leisure | <i>Residential density and walkability</i> |
| High blood pressure | <i>Monthly frequency of walking and cycling trips</i> |

- Toronto data used to derive statistical relationships between built environment variables, travel choices and physical activity
- These relationships corrected for demographic factors such as gender and income which also affect physical activity and travel choices
- Results of this analysis were programmed into *CommunityViz*

CommunityViz analysis template was pilot tested on:

- redevelopment proposal for West Don Lands area in Toronto, ON
- development plan for Surrey Central Station in the City of Surrey, B.C.



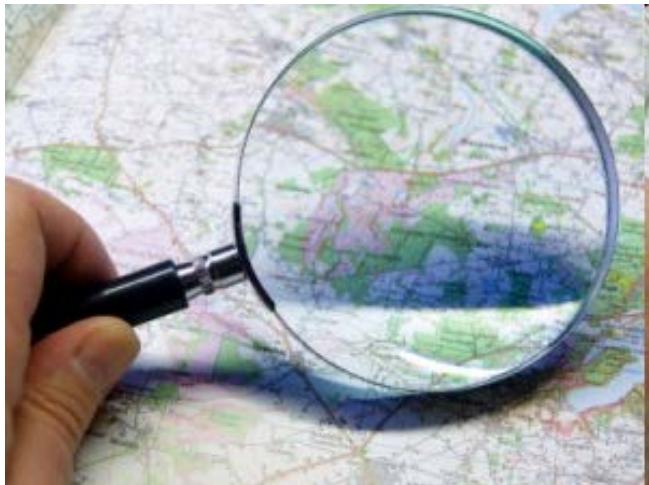
- **Road network**
 - Length of roads; bicycle facilities; trails; sidewalk coverage; intersection density
- **Schools**
- **Transit**
- **Distance to parks; park area**
- **Food Environment**
 - Farmers markets; restaurants; supermarkets; take-out restaurants; convenience stores
- **Residential density**
- **Retail/office floor to land area ratio**

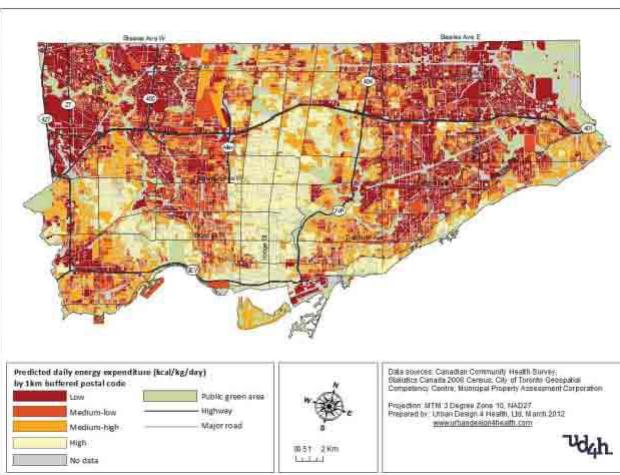
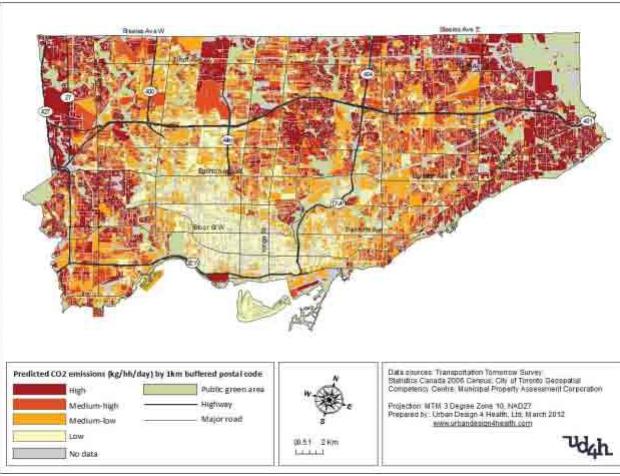


Site of 2015 Pan Am Village

- Using information on proposed plan and some assumptions, it was possible to compare existing situation to proposed changes
- Significant benefits to health and environment-related factors were demonstrated in Toronto & Surrey pilots
- Demonstrated that tool could be used in Canadian urban settings

- Mapping layers were created
- Geo-spatial analyses



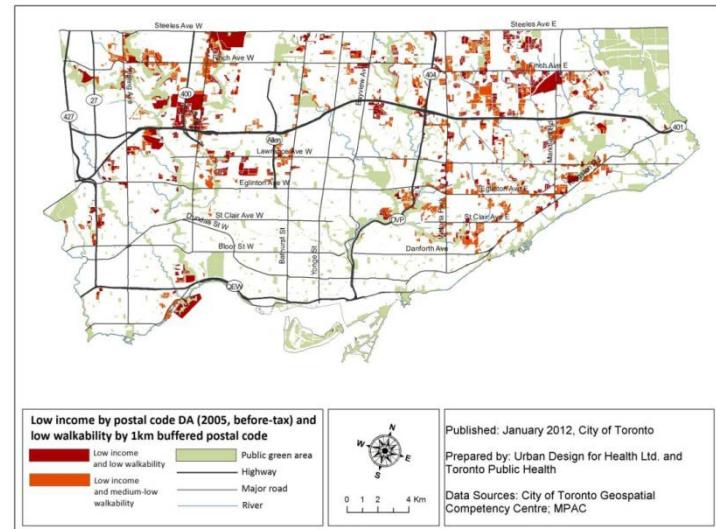
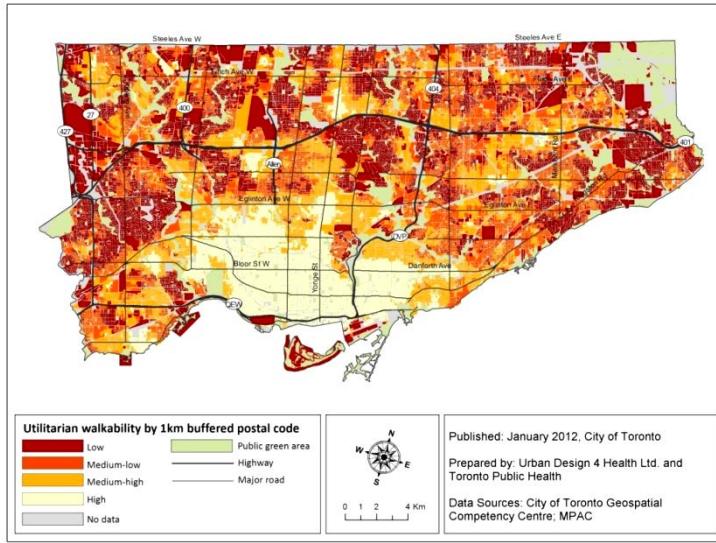


Sample Maps

- Bike trips to work or school
- Household CO₂ emissions
- Daily energy expenditures
- Likelihood of high blood pressure

Also serve as useful communication and analytical tools

Exploring use in Ward Profiles



An index comprised of various measures:

- Residential density
- Retail ratio
- Land use mix
- Intersection density

A good communication tool

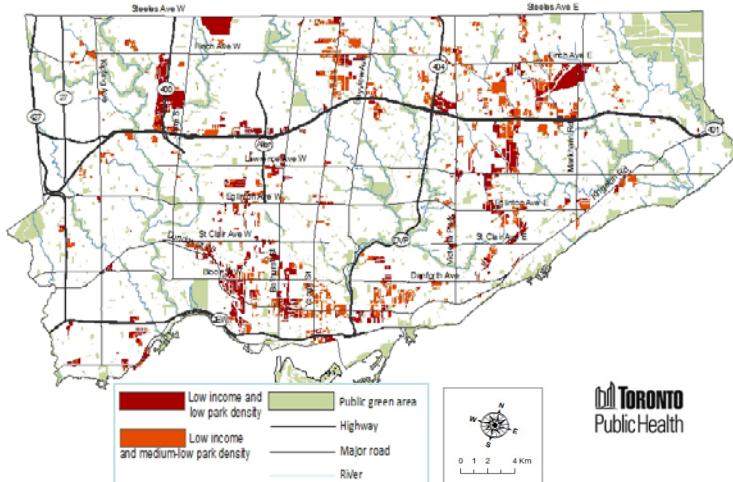
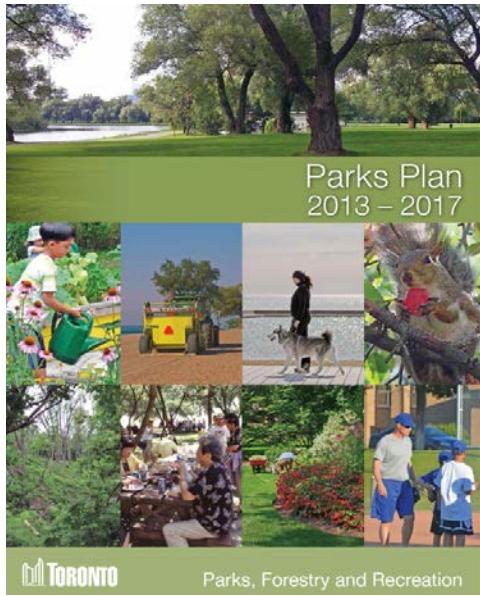
Can identify areas of priority need for intervention (for example, low walkability / low income)

The *Walkability Index* was used to analyse the responses in the Residential Preferences Survey.

Showed that people living in walkable neighbourhoods:

- do more walking
- take transit more often
- drive less often and less far, and
- weigh less on average

than those who live in auto-oriented neighbourhoods.



Prepared by Urban Design 4 Health Ltd
and Toronto Public Health, 2011

- Analysis of park density and income identified areas with high concentrations of low income residents that also had low park density
- The new Parks Plan includes the principle of equity and recognises the special needs of people on low income

- The Walkability Index is being used as one of the criteria to identify areas for the new zoning category Residential Apartment Commercial (RAC)
- Evaluating the health benefits of the new transit line along Eglinton Avenue
- Exploring if it can be used to support planning proposals where an increase in density is envisaged

- Use requires a GIS specialist
- Use was delayed due to the need to acquire a dedicated high-capacity computer
- Tool applicable to large areas (e.g. secondary plans)
 - Requires making assumptions on many land-use characteristics since these are not available at that stage
- Buy-in is required from city planning staff



Larry Frank

Kim Perrotta

Cheryl Dow

Carol Mee

Shawn Chirrey

Helena Swinkels

Jim Chapman

Ronald Macfarlane

Ned Sabev

Marco Belmont

Alice Miro

Sudha Sabanadesan



@TOPublicHealth
www.toronto.ca/health