

Connecting Transportation & Health: A Guide to Communication & Collaboration



Quick Reference Key Tables and Tools from the Guidebook

Prepared for

AASHTO Committee on Environment and Sustainability

Prepared by

**Leigh Blackmon Lane
Louis Berger U.S. Inc.
Morristown, New Jersey**

**Ann Steedly
Teresa Townsend
Brandy Huston
Planning Communities LLC
Raleigh, North Carolina**

**Chris Danley
Vitruvian Planning
Boise, Idaho**

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- *Amber Dallman, Minnesota DOT – Panel Chair*
- *Noel Alcala, Ohio DOT*
- *Jason Broehm, USDOT*
- *Ed Christopher, independent planning consultant*
- *Tom Hanf, Michigan DOT*
- *Karin Landsberg, Washington DOT*
- *Carolyn McAndrews, University of Wisconsin-Madison*
- *Ipek Sener, Texas A&M Transportation Institute*
- *Leslie Meehan, Tennessee Department of Health*
- *Stephanie Millar, Oregon DOT*
- *Victoria Martinez, FHWA Liaison*

The project was managed by Ann Hartell NCHRP Senior Program Officer.

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TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH CONTEXT

Transportation and Health Intersections

This table describes the key ways in which transportation and health are linked. These topics are an important starting point for communication between transportation and health practitioners. For more information, see Section 2.1 of the Guidebook.

Intersecting Issue	Description
Safety and Injury Prevention	Safety has been one of the primary areas for transportation and health collaboration to date and has the most direct overlap. Efforts led jointly or by either field have included campaigns promoting the life-saving use of seat belts, bicycle or motorcycle helmets, or car seats or efforts to discourage distracted or impaired driving. Joint outreach campaigns and collaborations are already underway. A key collaborative effort around safety in recent years with international roots is Vision Zero, which aims to eliminate traffic fatalities and severe injuries. Vision Zero efforts typically begin with a partnership that may include transportation and public health departments, among others, and draws from both sectors' experience. Towards Zero Deaths is a related initiative to guide the U.S. achieving similar goals as an extension of existing safety programs. The Road to Zero Coalition, managed by the National Safety Council, is a related stakeholder group dedicated to achieving zero roadway fatalities. Road to Zero is led by FHWA, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), and National Safety Council in partnership with CDC.
Physical Activity/ Active Transportation	Transportation and public health collaborations are relatively common for active transportation efforts and reflect overlapping goals. Transportation-focused efforts to expand bicycle and pedestrian facilities and enhance multimodal safety can support health goals relating to physical activity and overall health. Making walking and cycling safer and more attractive encourages people to take more active transportation trips. Transportation agencies and health professionals have worked together to develop trails and multi-use paths, improve non-motorized networks, implement bike share programs, encourage walking and cycling, build on-street bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure, and implement Safe Routes to Schools programs.
Air Quality	Transportation agencies' efforts to improve air quality and address compliance requirements (such as transportation conformity) connects to the public health goals of reducing chronic diseases that are related to air pollution, including heart and cardiovascular diseases such as asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and lung cancer. Coordination between sectors on transportation air quality health effects has been primarily related to research efforts. However, development and support of enhanced active transportation systems,

Intersecting Issue	Description
	<p>transportation demand management systems, clean vehicle technologies and other strategies that have air quality benefits can support public health goals. Greenhouse gas analysis is a related effort that may be supported through collaborative efforts.</p>
<p>Connectivity and Access</p>	<p>Transportation agencies address connectivity and access issues but may not explicitly address their relationship to public health. Access to daily destinations including grocery stores, medical services, parks, greenspace, public lands and other recreation opportunities, and employment opportunities whether by personal vehicle, transit, bicycling or walking is vital for supporting complete health. Transportation network connectivity for all modes is needed to ensure that all people have the ability to reach destinations. Transportation and health collaborations may focus on land use and transportation or expansion of multimodal networks.</p>
<p>Evacuation and Emergency Response</p>	<p>Both transportation and public health agencies mobilize in response to emergencies and natural disasters, often as part of a larger response team, and there is a natural overlap in goals for both fields. As emergency preparedness and planning receive increasing focus in many states and local communities, there are opportunities for collaboration with public health agencies in the planning process and not just following events. This may include evaluating natural disaster risks and needs for vulnerable populations.</p>
<p>Equity</p>	<p>Equity is a concern for both transportation and public health practitioners. Equity relates to each of the other intersecting issues, and may be addressed in combination with other topics, and either topic may be the focus. For example, a project addressing connectivity and access will likely address equity concerns, while an equity taskforce would likely consider a variety of factors, including connectivity and access.</p> <p>Equity in transportation focuses on the fairness with which impacts (benefits and costs) are distributed. Health equity focuses on whether people of all ages and abilities have a fair and just opportunity to be healthy. Vulnerable community members, including minorities, children, persons with disabilities, older adults, and those with lower incomes, tend to be most impacted by negative health effects associated with the transportation system such as air quality effects. Households in low-income areas tend to have higher transportation costs, fewer vehicles, and longer commutes. These inequities in the transportation system lead to inequities in access to health-related destinations (medical services, healthy foods, fitness and recreation facilities).</p> <p>For activities receiving federal assistance, both sectors must work to protect people from discrimination based on race, color, and national origin under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Additional related laws and executive orders extend discrimination protections to other groups on the basis of age, disability,</p>

Intersecting Issue	Description
	and income. Although each sector has independent requirements to comply with these laws, there is potential for mutually beneficial coordination.

Integrating Transportation and Health Processes

This table identifies integration opportunities at each stage of the transportation process and describes corresponding public health actions. For more information, see Section 2.4 of the Guidebook.

Transportation Process Phase	Integration Opportunities	Relevant Health Process(es)
Policy Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess health impacts of policies and programs Develop health policies/ frameworks 	Health in All Policies Health Impact Assessment (HIA) Public health campaigns
Long-range Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include data on health and vulnerable populations in LRTP/MTP/long range plan development Identify health-related community needs (active trips, health access, etc.) Solicit input on goals to promote health 	Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) Community Health Improvement Plan HIA
Programming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate health measures/criteria Develop external funding/partnerships 	Infrastructure projects (health funding, joint)
Corridor Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine corridor level health needs Assist with public outreach 	Health district plans HIA
Project Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify scoping issues Determine project level health needs Assess potential health impacts Assist with public outreach 	Health district plans Infrastructure projects (health funding, joint) HIA
Implementation and Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review multimodal accessibility during construction Collect and analyze health data Provide feedback on performance related to health 	Public health campaigns CHNA

CONNECTING WITH PUBLIC HEALTH STAKEHOLDERS

State and Local Health Stakeholders

This table introduces health stakeholders at the state and local levels, their roles and responsibilities, and the types of transportation efforts they can support. For more information, see Section 3.1 of the Guidebook.

Organization	Roles and Responsibilities	Types of Transportation Efforts Supported
<p>State Health Departments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set state health policy and funding priorities • Develop state health plans • May manage state social service programs and funding allocations • May coordinate with healthcare organizations on data collection, access to care, or resource equity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statewide transportation plans • State-level funding and policy development • Share regional and local health department contacts • Provide regional, county, and local data on health conditions • Coordinates data collection efforts with CDC and/or local health departments, as appropriate • Training and technical assistance • Identify CDC funding sources to support transportation and health efforts
<p>Regional, County, and City Health Departments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor communicable disease outbreaks • Ensure water quality • Oversee health inspection of businesses • Manage prevention campaigns with partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional long-range transportation plans, major project/corridor studies, and active transportation efforts • Identify vulnerable population needs and barriers for Environmental Justice analysis • Link social determinants of health census data (e.g. income,

Organization	Roles and Responsibilities	Types of Transportation Efforts Supported
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer health screenings with health providers • Initiate physical activity and nutrition programs • Pursue grants through state health departments • Provide clinical care and identify needs for low-income populations • City health departments often focus on populations and neighborhoods of highest need 	<p>race, vehicle access) to transportation needs and outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct and share local health surveys • Share and interpret state, federal and other health data • Coordinate health planning (Community Health Needs Assessments and Improvement Plans) with transportation planning • Serve as liaisons to local communities, especially vulnerable and Limited English Proficiency populations
<p>Health and Healthcare Foundations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic planning • Provide healthcare services • Fund initiatives • Public outreach and campaigns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify needs for increased physical activity related to chronic disease prevention and long-term healthcare needs • Fund specialized transportation services (grocery shuttles, transit passes, hospital guaranteed ride home programs) • Fund HIAs (active transportation, corridor studies, etc.) • Fund educational campaigns
<p>Health Non-Profits or Institutes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide policy advocacy • Evaluations of health policy or related efforts • May focus on single health topic/interest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist transportation and health policy efforts, possibly topic-specific • Support Health Impact Assessment based on subject matter

Organization	Roles and Responsibilities	Types of Transportation Efforts Supported
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be engaged by local governments to delve into specific health topics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct health impact assessments on state or local initiatives
<p>Advocacy Organizations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide advocacy • Efforts generally focused around a particular topic or needs of a particular group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote policy efforts • Participate in health impact assessment • Support analysis related to their topic of interest (e.g. bike/ped, transit, environmental justice) • Support joint transportation and health safety campaigns (e.g. safe driver programs, car seat checks, helmet distribution) • Serve as a liaison to their target audience

Public Health Stakeholder Contact Guide

The Public Health Stakeholder Contact Guide below will help in outlining specific stakeholders to reach, determining potential health effects and topics of interest, identifying health data needs, and defining how they can play a role in the process. For more information, see Section 3.2 of the Guidebook.

Public Health Stakeholder Contact Guide

The Public Health Stakeholder Contact Guide is a worksheet to help transportation practitioners prepare to reach out to public health stakeholders. Completing this worksheet will help to identify the appropriate public health contact(s) and ensure that the transportation practitioner has sufficient information available for a productive conversation with public health stakeholders.

With the information completed below, reach out to the appropriate public health entity to connect with the staff member(s) who can provide needed information or input. Relevant positions may include epidemiologist, public health surveillance researcher, program manager (e.g. Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)), environmental health expert or inspector, physical activity coordinator, or school health coordinator. Depending on the structure of the state, district, or county health department, other staff positions may also be relevant.

Contacting both the local public health entity and the state department of health will be important. Often, state health agencies will house experts and information not available at a local level. Exploring what the state can offer may provide critical considerations useful to improve a final project, plan, or policy.

Information to Complete Prior to Contacting Public Health Entities

Prepare an overview of the project: _____

What is the timeline of the planning process: _____

Is on-going input needed or a single conversation/meeting? _____

Does your state use County Health Departments or Health Districts? Yes / No

Given the project boundaries noted above, do you need input from one or multiple County Health Departments, one or multiple Health Districts? Other health organization(s)? _____

Are there geographic parameters of the project? If so, are they local, regional, or statewide? _____

What populations will most likely be affected by the project and how might they be affected? _____

Are these populations broad, specific to a neighborhood, transit users, pedestrians, etc.? _____

Will access be enhanced, diminished, or removed from community services such as

Employment centers? _____ Transit connections? _____

Educational institutions? _____ Health services? _____

Food Supply? _____ Recreational opportunities? _____

Active transportation facilities? _____ Green/open space? _____

Other services? _____

What public health information would be useful to inform the project?

- General health data, statistics, or maps
- General population health and the built environment perspective
- Specific subpopulations like children and mothers
- Vulnerable populations around income, age, race, or ability
- Chronic disease like asthma, heart disease, and cancer
- Toxic exposure or prevention like radon, water quality, lead paint, asbestos, and local air quality
- Other information not included above

FOUNDATIONS OF COMMUNICATION

Understanding Intersections between Transportation and Health

This table provides some insight on how transportation and health practitioners approach key issues. The questions are those that each sector might focus on in addressing the topic. For more information, see Section 4.3 of the Guidebook.

Key Questions		
Intersections	<i>From a Transportation Perspective</i>	<i>From a Health Perspective</i>
Safety and Injury Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What can we do to reduce injuries and fatalities? • How can we improve the walking and bicycling network? • What laws, programs, promotions or campaigns can be implemented to get users to act safer? • How are we monitoring the system for needed safety improvements? • What type of design cross-section is safest for the projected vehicular and non-vehicular traffic? • What type of maintenance or operational improvements can we implement to reduce the potential for vehicular, pedestrian or bicycle crashes? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What can be done to lower mortality rates and increase lifespans of individuals in the region? • What strategies can be employed to reduce injury-related deaths, specifically, automobile-related deaths? • How can we build roads to allow safer movement for walkers and bicyclists? • What are the exposure risks to vulnerable populations?
Physical Activity/Active Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What type of design considerations are important for providing adequate facilities for all roadway users? • What does the pedestrian and bicyclist network look like and where is it located? • How do we navigate non-motorized traffic through construction zones and/or detour routes? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do we get more people moving and active? • What are the barriers to people being able to and choosing to walk or bike? • In what ways can we influence and increase physical activity? • How do we make the healthier choice the easier choice?

Key Questions		
Intersections	<i>From a Transportation Perspective</i>	<i>From a Health Perspective</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How will a proposed land use influence the users of a transportation route including walkers and bicyclists? • How will the location of transit stops affect the infrastructure design to properly integrate pedestrians and bicyclists? • How are mobility impaired individual needs being accommodated by infrastructure design requirements? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What can be done to lower rates of chronic diseases? • How are mobility impaired individuals' transportation needs being addressed by the road design? • Does this transportation investment improve the physical health of community residents? • How can we reduce public health costs in our community?
Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does our transportation system impact regional air quality? • Do long term system improvements change air quality enough to comply with standards (state implementation plans)? • Do we have 'hot spots' of unhealthy levels of emissions or particulate matter? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What can be done to lower rates of chronic diseases such as asthma? • What are the air quality issues among older adults, children, and people with compromised immune systems? • What are COPD rates among local populations? • How many emergency room visits were attributed to bronchial chronic diseases? • Are there vulnerable populations adjacent to highways or major intersections?
Connectivity and Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the optimal transportation options to access employment, medical, and other key destinations? • Will this project improve access by walking, bicycling, or transit to community resources and centers of employment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do all individuals, regardless of race/ethnicity, age, gender, income and ability, have equal access to health care? • Can a person walk to a nearby grocery store? Are they located in an identified food desert?

Key Questions		
Intersections	<i>From a Transportation Perspective</i>	<i>From a Health Perspective</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the Level of Service for all users of this project improving? • What level of access points and access management is appropriate for the type of facility to maintain the desired level of mobility for facility users? • What is the economic benefit of the transportation investment to all populations groups? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do we make the healthy choice, the easy choice? • Can mobility impaired individuals' safely access the transportation facility? • Do all members of the community have equal access to quality of life amenities such as parks, greenspace, public lands, recreation opportunities, nature walks, spiritual and faith-based organizations, etc.?
Evacuation/ Emergency Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What alternative routes can we use in the event of major shutdown of transportation corridors or services (transit, rail, etc.)? • How can we use technology to minimize the effects from a major emergency or event? • What are our key evacuation routes out of a populated area? • How do we plan for emergency service access? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do we minimize loss of life? • How can we prevent the spread of infectious disease outbreaks? • How can emergency supplies, personnel, and services reach affected populations?
Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does our transportation network allow for equal access for all individuals, including low-income residents, no vehicle households, and communities of color? • Is our transportation program or policy having a disproportionate impact on any one particular population segment over another? • Does our plan or project improve a neighborhood by increasing safety, efficiency by all modes, and ease of access or will it create negative impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the built environment impose the same health impacts on all individuals, including low-income residents and communities of color? • What transportation interventions are proven to positively affect low socioeconomic status (SES) neighborhoods? • What can be done to level the playing field for all users when it

Key Questions		
Intersections	<i>From a Transportation Perspective</i>	<i>From a Health Perspective</i>
	<p>through increased traffic volumes, noise, pollution, or a barrier effect?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the benefits and burdens associated with our project? • What are the financial implications to low income transit or road users from policy decisions, including tolling or pricing solutions? 	<p>comes to our transportation system?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where are vulnerable populations and how might their health be affected from a transportation investment?

COMMUNICATION AND COLLABORATION TECHNIQUES

Communication and Collaboration Techniques Matrix

This matrix compares communication and collaboration techniques to help practitioners identify those that are most appropriate for their situation. For more information, see Section 5.2 of the Guidebook.

Communication Techniques		Policy Planning	Long Range Planning	Programming	Corridor Planning	Project Development	Implementation and Operations	Monitoring and Performance Management	Collaboration Attributes [®]			
									Shared Interests	Level of commitment	Participant Stability / Continuity	Decision-making influence
INFORM/EDUCATE/ COMMUNICATE	Conferences	○	○		○	○	○		*			
	Communication with elected officials	●	○	○	○	○			*			■
	Expert interviews	○	○		○	○		○	*			
	Interdisciplinary networking events	○	○		○	○			■		*	
	Knowledge transfer / research	●	○		○	○		●	■	*		
	Surveys		○		○	○		○	*			
	Training / Cross-Training	○	○		○	○			■	■		
	Transportation and health tools/data (e.g. THT, H+T Index, THRIVE, Sustainable Communities Index, etc.)	○	●	○	●	●		○	■	■		
COORDINATE	Advisory groups	○	○	○	○	○		○	■	■	*	*
	Cross-funded positions / rotations	●	●	○	●	●	○	○	■	■	■	
	Focus groups	○	○		○	○			■	*		
	Healthcare summit or forums	○	○						■	■		
	Panels	○	○	○	○	○			■	■		■
	Partnering meetings	○	○	○	○	○		○	■	■		*
	Small group meetings	○	○		○	○	○	○	*	■		
	Special events (participating in or co-sponsoring community health events, campaigns, etc.)	○						○	■	■		*
	Walking / bicycling audits	○	○		●	●	●	●	■	■		*
	Workshops	○	○	○	○	○			■	*		
COLLABORATE	Multi-disciplinary planning	●	●	○	●	●	○	○	■	■	*	*
	Joint projects		○	●	●	●	○	○	■	■	■	*
	Joint policies/programs	●	●	○	○	○		○	■	■	■	■
	Topic-based action teams	○	○		○	○	○	○	■	■	*	*
	Interdisciplinary leadership teams	●	●	○	●	●	○	○	■	■	■	■
	Stakeholder collaboration and outreach measures	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	■	■	*	*
	Task forces	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	■	■	*	*
	Consensus building	●	●	○	●	●	○	○	■	■	■	*
	Collaboration tools (e.g. Collaboration Multiplier)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	■	■	■	■

[®]Collaboration attributes adapted from SHRP 2 C01: A Framework for Collaborative Decision Making on Additions to Highway Capacity: Dynamics of Collaboration

LEGEND	
Effectiveness	Supports Collaboration
● Highly Effective	■ Applicable
○ Somewhat Effective	* May Support

SUPPORTIVE NETWORKS AND RESOURCES

Health Organization and Program Resources that Support Transportation Practitioners

This table provides a reference for transportation practitioners to find resources to support health and transportation efforts. These organizations offer technical assistance, funding, and other support. For more information, see Section 6.1 of the Guidebook.

Organization/ Program	Description	Resources Publicly Available
Active Living Research www.activelivingresearch.org	Active Living Research is a research center administered by the University of California, San Diego. It offers consulting resources and grant funding related to increasing opportunity for physical activity in communities.	Case studies; Consulting services; Research papers and article summaries; Tools and surveys; Webinars, videos, and presentations
American Public Health Association www.apha.org	APHA is a nonprofit representing public health professionals from more than 40 countries. APHA coordinates with a network of state and regional health associations or APHA Affiliates. Members participate in specific scientific or health topic sections.	Advocacy resources; Conferences; Continuing education; Fact Sheets; Networking opportunities; News releases; Policy statements; Publications and Periodicals; Research reports; Videos and webinars
Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO) www.astho.org	ASTHO is a nonprofit representing state and territorial public health agencies. ASTHO established Health in All Policies: A Framework for State Health Leadership, a short guide including the history and key elements of Health in All Policies (HiAP) and how it can be applied for cross-sector collaboration	Conferences; Policy guidance; Research reports; Videos and webinars
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) www.cdc.gov	The CDC is broadly focused on health, with a wide variety of programs and centers. The CDC oversees federal funding to state and local health departments and	Grants and funding opportunities; Information services and product library; Research and data; Training and education

Organization/ Program	Description	Resources Publicly Available
	funds grant programs that support transportation and health efforts.	
Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) https://www.ite.org/	ITE is an international membership organization of transportation professional. It promotes professional development for its members, as well as supporting education, research, and information exchange.	Guides, benchmarking reports, papers, tools
National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) www.naccho.org	NACCHO is an organization serving all of the nation’s more than 13,000 local health departments through tools and resources in various program areas including equity, healthy communities, communications, and more.	Advocacy resources; Consulting services; Networking and community building resources; Searchable collection of health toolkits
National Center for Mobility Management (NCMM) https://nationalcenterformobilitymanagement.org/	NCMM is an FTA-funded technical assistance center that promotes mobility strategies to advance health, economic and community goals. NCMM also has grant programs.	Grant and funding opportunities; eLearning and in-person training; Links to state and local organizations; Networking information; Webinars
Plan4Health http://plan4health.us/	Plan4Health is a collaborative initiative of the American Planning Association (APA) and APHA to build local capacity and cross-sector coalitions for inclusion of health in planning.	Funding; Peer Learning Network; Resource libraries; Toolkits
PlanWorks https://fhwaapps.fhwa.dot.gov/planworks/Home	PlanWorks is a web resource developed by FHWA that supports collaborative decision-making for transportation plans and projects.	Decision guide; Interactive assessment tools; Information on applications; Resource library
PolicyLink https://www.policylink.org/	PolicyLink is a national research and action organization focused on advancing racial and economic equity. It offers a variety of health equity resources.	Papers, guides, training courses, toolkits, videos, and other media

Organization/ Program	Description	Resources Publicly Available
<p>Rails to Trails Partnership for Active Transportation https://www.railstotrails.org/partnership-for-active-transportation/about/</p>	<p>Coalition network of organizations working to promote safer trail, walking and bicycling networks to facilitate greater physical activity through active transportation.</p>	<p>Guides; Links to partner resources; Networking opportunities; Reports</p>
<p>Robert Wood Johnson Foundation www.rwjf.org</p>	<p>The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation is a non-profit organization dedicated to health. It provides grants related to its focus areas, including healthy communities. In addition to grants, it provides resources to inform policies and participates in collaborative efforts.</p>	<p>Education resources; Grant and funding opportunities; Policy and practice assistance; Research programs</p>
<p>Safe Routes to School National Partnership www.saferoutespartnership.org</p>	<p>National non-profit that supports healthy, active communities through local Safe Routes to School efforts that promote youth walking, bicycling and physical activity.</p>	<p>Consulting services; Fact sheets; Grant and funding opportunities; Technical assistance; Toolkits; Webinars; Workshops and training</p>
<p>Smart Growth America: National Complete Streets Coalition https://smartgrowthamerica.org/program/national-complete-streets-coalition/</p>	<p>The National Complete Streets Coalition fosters the development and implementation of policies and professional practices to advance the design of the city streets to improve safety, expand active transportation participation, promote transit use, and optimize land use.</p>	<p>Case studies; Fact sheets; Model policies; Reports; Technical assistance; Toolkits; Webinars; Workshops</p>
<p>TRB Health and Transportation Subcommittee www.trbhealth.org</p>	<p>The TRB Health and Transportation Subcommittee advances research, education, and professional practice in public health and transportation.</p>	<p>Links to related subcommittees; Listserv; Research resources; Young professional resources</p>
<p>Vision Zero Network https://visionzeronetwork.org/</p>	<p>A non-profit collaborative campaign supporting local Vision Zero efforts. Vision Zero strategies focus on reducing to zero traffic fatalities and severe injuries, as well as enhancing safe, healthy, equitable mobility for all users.</p>	<p>Case studies; Communication guides; Interactive maps; Links to national and international resources; Reports</p>

TRANSPORTATION AND HEALTH DATA SOURCES AND TOOLS

Transportation and Health Data Sources and Tools

This table identifies data sources, clearinghouses, and other tools available for use in transportation and health activities. For more information, see Section 7.0 of the Guidebook.

Title of Resource	Resource Description	Website
Public Health and Transportation/Built Environment (general)		
AARP Livable Communities	AARP has collected a wealth of information on livable communities in general, including both transportation and health topics (as well as housing, planning, etc.).	https://www.aarp.org/livable-communities/
Built Environment and Public Health Clearinghouse	Resource for training and relevant news about the intersection of health and place. Also, includes links to datasets and funding opportunities.	https://www.planning.org/nationalcenters/health/bephc/
CDC Healthy Places	Although this site is archived and no longer maintained, it provides a great deal of information on designing for healthy communities, terminology, planning tools, and case studies.	https://www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/
FHWA Health in Transportation website	A collection of resources and links related to the connection between transportation and health such as The Framework for Better Integrating Health into Transportation Corridor Planning.	https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/health_in_transportation/
Measuring What We Value: Prioritizing Public Health to Build Prosperous Regions	Case studies that discuss a variety of strategies that metropolitan area planning agencies can implement to improve public health outcomes and promote social equity.	http://t4america.org/2016/09/22/measuring-what-we-value-prioritizing-public-health-to-build-prosperous-regions/
State Health Agencies and Local	Most local health departments develop an annual report on the state of health in their community. Examples of data	State health and environmental agencies https://www.epa.gov/home/health

Title of Resource	Resource Description	Website
Public Health Departments	available include community health assessments, births, deaths, mortality rates, chronic disease rates, and more. The amount and type of data varies by agency.	th-and-environmental-agencies-us-states-and-territories Local health departments - https://www.naccho.org/membership/lhd-directory
Transportation and Health Tool	This USDOT-CDC tool provides data and profiles on transportation and health indicators for states and metropolitan areas. It also includes strategies to address health in transportation, and resources to help users understand the connection between transportation and health.	https://www.transportation.gov/transportation-health-tool
EPA State and Local Transportation Resources	Laws, regulations, policy guidance, models, and calculator tools relating to air quality and greenhouse gasses.	https://www.epa.gov/state-and-local-transportation
Transportation Mobility Programs		
FTA Rides to Wellness Demonstration and Innovative Coordinated Access and Mobility Grants	Descriptions of FY 2016 project grants with information on state, sponsor, and partners.	https://www.transit.dot.gov/funding/grants/fy-2016-rides-wellness-demonstration-and-innovative-coordinated-access-and-mobility
Rails to Trails Partnership for Active Transportation	Resources include publications, news articles, communications to industry leaders, and an active transportation pledge for local officials.	https://www.railstotrails.org/partnership-for-active-transportation/about/
Safe Routes to Schools National Partnership	Resources offered to support safe walking and bicycling to school include consulting, coaching, technical assistance, workshops, trainings, and webinars. Website includes a section dedicated to healthy communities.	https://www.saferoutespartnership.org
Vision Zero Network Resource Library	Resources related to Vision Zero, an international effort to eliminate fatalities and serious injuries, include case studies, existing plans, webinars, and references.	https://visionzeronetwork.org/resources/

Title of Resource	Resource Description	Website
Health Data		
National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network	Datasets, tables, infographics, toolkits, videos and other resources on environments and hazards, health effects, and population health.	https://ephtracking.cdc.gov/showHome.action
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	Datasets, analysis tools, questionnaires, publications, factsheets, and more based on national telephone surveys regarding health-related risk behaviors, chronic health conditions, and use of preventive services.	https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/index.html
County Health Rankings	Provides an annual snapshot of health for each county through map-based dashboard.	http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/
Resources for Rural Communities		
Rural Health Information Hub	Case studies, data visualizations, toolkits, news stories and other rural health resources.	https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/library
Rural Transportation Toolkit	Toolkit providing stepped guidance, models and resources for developing, implementing and sustaining rural transportation programs.	https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/toolkits/transportation
Health Impact Assessment Resources		
Health Impact Assessment	California-focused HIA information including publications, training and links.	http://www.ph.ucla.edu/hs/health-impact/
Health Impact Assessment Resources	Archived sites with HIA related resources (training, policy, fact sheets, tools, etc.). HIA resources are addressed broadly, with a portion of the site specifically focused on transportation HIAs.	https://www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/hiareources.htm