

# STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATING HEALTH OUTCOMES

INTO THE TRANSPORTATION PLANNING PROCESS

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# Introduction

The US transportation system is an intricately woven network of highways, streets, sidewalks, bike paths, and more. Functionally, its purpose is to connect people and communities to one another. While this infrastructure has dramatically increased mobility, it often prioritizes, or is built exclusively for, motorized vehicles.

With such a narrow focus in policy and planning, the potential physical and mental health impacts these projects can have on local residents may be neglected by transportation planners. This can reduce access to public transit and limit opportunities for active transportation, further contributing to environmental hazards and health inequities, especially in historically marginalized communities.

As awareness of these inequities grows, transportation agencies are beginning to rethink how they plan by emphasizing the potential health impacts of projects. Legislation is also starting to incentivize this health focus. For instance, the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law provides \$6.5 billion in new funding for programs like Safe Streets and Roads for All, Reconnecting Communities, and Healthy Streets.<sup>1</sup> Recent revisions to the Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) guidance have included health as a factor in the benefit-cost analysis for discretionary grant funding for the first time.

These programs aim to fund new and expanded transportation projects with a goal of improving overall health outcomes for affected communities. By designing cities that promote physical activity and the use of public transportation, agencies can increase equitable access to necessary goods and services like healthy food options, medical care, and employment.

To begin considering health impacts as part of the transportation planning process, agencies will need to update their current data collection methods to incorporate health assessments into their models. Fortunately, new tools and methods are continuously emerging and evolving, providing transportation agencies with opportunities to integrate health considerations into their current planning processes.

# Understanding the Health Impacts of Transportation

When transportation agencies evaluate projects, they traditionally look at how they might impact a narrow set of performance measures, such as congestion and automobile travel times. Incorporating health data into these models provides valuable information that can improve future transportation initiatives and the lives of community members — whether they travel by bus, car, or foot.

Creating effective transportation infrastructure plans that include health metrics requires agencies to collect data on the following conditions:



## Active Travel

The environment in which people live shapes how they travel. For example, towns and cities with robust bike paths and walkways encourage active transportation methods. On the other hand, many sprawling suburbs are unwalkable or pedestrian-friendly, and lack accessible public transportation. As a result, personal vehicles are practically a necessity, reducing physical activity.



## Air Pollution

According to the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), emissions from motor vehicles significantly contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, ground-level ozone, and other toxic air pollutants like benzene and formaldehyde.<sup>2</sup> These are not only harmful to the environment, but they can also have detrimental health effects like respiratory illness and even cancer.



## Safety

To reduce the number of crashes, transportation plans must also include models on the potential safety impacts of their projects for both drivers and pedestrians. These plans should consider the physical environment, human behavior, and emerging technologies to ensure that streets are as safe as possible.



## Mental Health

Mental health effects are an often-understated consequence of inadequate infrastructure planning, especially for those living in communities without access to public or active transportation. A lack of connection with other people and communities results in social isolation and can increase the risk of depression, dementia, and early mortality, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).<sup>3</sup>

Conversely, when agencies plan accessible transportation and build things like trails, parks, and bike paths, it increases this social connection in communities. As a result, these projects can improve overall mental health.



## Health Equity

Transportation decisions have had a disproportionately negative impact on historically marginalized communities.<sup>4</sup> The inadequate infrastructure in these areas often creates an environment where it is unsafe to walk or bike, and the lack of public transportation makes it difficult to travel for people without a vehicle or people with disabilities.

# Why Should Agencies Use Health Metrics in Transportation Planning?

In July 2021, the Federal Transit Administration's (FTA's) Capital Improvements Grant (CIG) program submitted a request for information (RFI) on how the agency can start making decisions based on health impacts.<sup>5</sup> Additionally, recent federal actions around the revised Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) guidance have acknowledged health benefits, such as improved cardiovascular health and reduced mortality risks, for the first time.<sup>6</sup> These actions have signaled an increasing focus on incorporating health metrics. But why should agencies use this data in transportation planning?

Apart from the moral argument that improving health and quality of life are outcomes planners should strive for, transportation agencies use taxpayer dollars to fund public projects. As such, they are in a position to consider ways to advance the social good and create a more equitable transportation system for all users.

Integrating health metrics into transportation planning initiatives can also empower agencies to more accurately measure and predict potential impacts on the people who comprise these communities. **This could allow agencies to choose projects that are more in line with the public's best interest.**

A pragmatic argument can also be made for public agencies to incorporate health data into their transportation planning process. Investing in this kind of people-focused transportation infrastructure is an excellent way to not only improve community health but also save money down the road. For instance, a study from the *Journal of Transport & Health* found that active transportation significantly reduces disease and injuries.<sup>7</sup>

With better transportation infrastructure and policies around land use, communities have more travel options and greater access to goods, services, and other opportunities. This increased connectivity can eliminate food deserts. Moreover, the physical activity of walking and biking can reduce obesity rates and other physiological issues. As a result, the accumulated health benefits can reduce overall health care costs while providing economic advantages to the local communities, according to a study from Evidence-Based Public Health.<sup>8</sup>



# Policies at the Intersection of Health and Transportation

Safety has always been a top priority for the US Department of Transportation (USDOT). More recently, the agency has signaled that health may soon become a primary concern.

The FTA's recent RFI explicitly requests this information, stating:

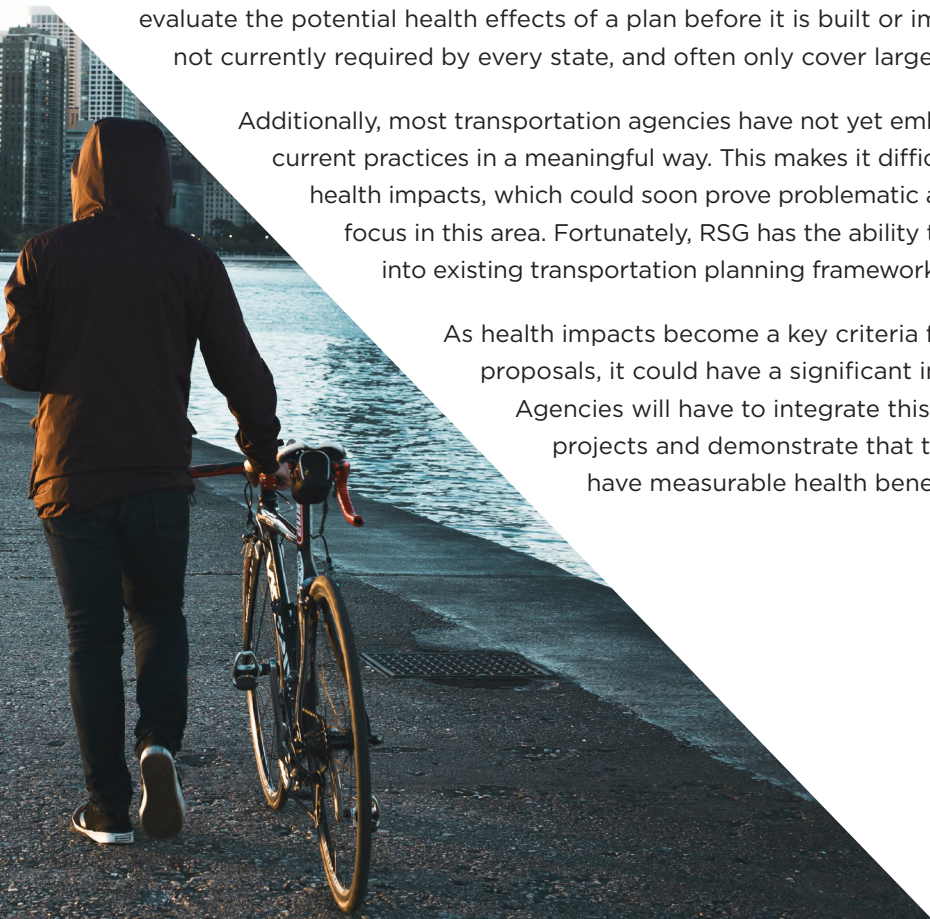
**FTA intended to include the direct and indirect benefits of human health resulting from implementation of a proposed project in the Environmental Benefits measures, but has had difficulty in determining how to do so. How should FTA calculate the health benefits of transit projects?<sup>9</sup>**

In addition, the BCA shapes how agencies apply for discretionary grants, placing a greater emphasis on active transportation modes. This new guidance requires applicants to “document the assumptions and analysis” used to forecast the number of active transportation trips generated from proposed cycling or pedestrian infrastructure.<sup>10</sup>

At the state level, Washington State and Massachusetts require Health Impact Assessments (HIA) to help make decisions on public projects above a certain dollar threshold.<sup>11, 12</sup> These assessments evaluate the potential health effects of a plan before it is built or implemented. However, HIAs are not currently required by every state, and often only cover large-scale projects.

Additionally, most transportation agencies have not yet embedded HIA tools into their current practices in a meaningful way. This makes it difficult to accurately assess potential health impacts, which could soon prove problematic as agencies like FTA increase their focus in this area. Fortunately, RSG has the ability to integrate these assessments into existing transportation planning frameworks in a repeatable way.

As health impacts become a key criteria for assessing transportation proposals, it could have a significant impact on project development. Agencies will have to integrate this information into their future projects and demonstrate that their proposed investments will have measurable health benefits.



# Improving Health Outcomes and Transportation Planning

While the negative health impacts of inadequate transportation infrastructure are far reaching, they often affect historically marginalized communities more than others. A lack of public transportation, bike lanes, and sidewalks can all contribute to issues like food deserts, isolation, and limited access to essential services like medical care. These issues then exacerbate the existing disparities that may already burden the people living in these areas.

**To begin to rectify these inequities, transportation agencies need to integrate health metrics into infrastructure plans in a thoughtful, meaningful way.**

One area where these metrics are particularly useful is in project prioritization. When an agency is deciding what it will fund, it usually receives a long list of potential projects. Without data on potential health effects, identifying which investments will confer the greatest benefit can be difficult, if not impossible.

By incorporating this information into the planning process, transportation agencies can easily compare and select projects based on their relative health risks and benefits. For instance, building a highway through a town could disconnect communities and reduce walkability, and expanding a current road might create new barriers to walking and bicycling. Such changes increase the likelihood that pedestrians will be injured by traffic while also making it less likely they will use active modes of transportation.

Looking forward, another opportunity to integrate health data is in the transportation and land-use planning process. Every few years, local agencies map out, via their planning process, the future infrastructure of the region. Implementing a health model as part of developing these forecasts can provide valuable insights into the impacts of these potential projects.



# Integrating Health and Transportation

As transportation agencies seek to incorporate health impact data into their projects, policies, and proposals, they will need to consider a “retooling” process. Such a process would empower them to collect, analyze, and model more information on a broader range of potential health effects, improving decision-making for public transportation plans.



Transportation agencies frequently use surveys to collect regional travel data that informs future plans. By adding health-related inquiries to these questionnaires, agencies can use an already existing tool to gain more insights into their region and residents. These questions can help gauge the physical activity of locals by asking simple questions like, “How much time do you spend sitting in a day?” or “How often do you walk or bike to a destination?” Data collection tools like rMove™ make this process quick and easy with the ability to input custom questions.

Travel demand modeling is another key area for health-impact retooling as it provides critical details on the potential effects of a transportation system. Local governments use these comprehensive views of a region’s travel behavior to support and pursue planning processes that limit issues like congestion while improving safety and efficiency.

Activity-based modeling tools, like ActivitySim, can also be used to create more accurate predictions of travel behavior. By simulating individuals and their choices, including active modes of transportation, these models provide a high-resolution view of temporal and spatial patterns. This clearer picture enables transportation agencies to gauge active mode use in a region, which could be an indicator of overall population health.

VisionEval is another promising product for health-transportation integration. This open-source, strategic modeling platform comes with “plug-and-play” features that allow agencies to add new inputs to their models and easily share these among collaborators. That means, they can implement custom metrics to better forecast potential health impacts.

By integrating health into new and existing models, transportation agencies can start collecting the data they need. This data will inform decisions they make on what will improve public health and accessibility to vital goods and services such as health care.

Learn more about:



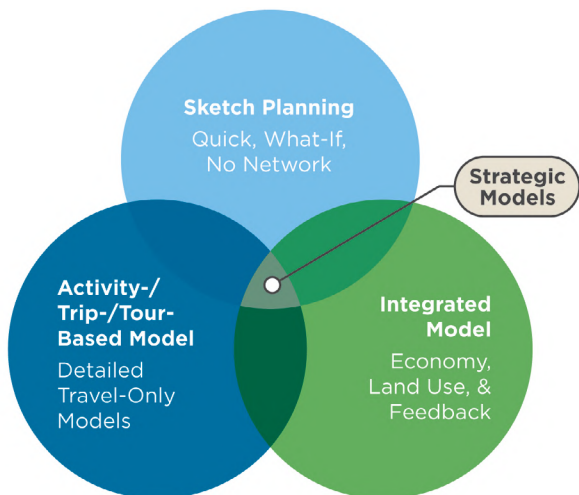
Learn more about  
**ActivitySim** here

# Finding a Solution for Health Impact Data Collection and Modeling

As federal, state, and local authorities place a greater emphasis on public health, transportation agencies will need better methods to collect and analyze this data.

Travel models analyze and forecast individual travel behaviors. Strategic models, on the other hand, are deployed to help planners answer specific policy- and planning-related questions, including the potential health impacts or benefits of projects. Both of these models are essential for transportation agencies, providing valuable insights into the demand for and effects of transportation policies, infrastructure, investments, and trends.

At RSG, we apply unmatched research and analytics to provide clients with cutting-edge solutions that address their complex transportation planning needs. Our services include travel surveys, travel demand modeling, passively collected data collection, and strategic transportation planning to ensure agencies have the information and analysis they need to comprehensively plan for transportation-related health impacts.



Source: Oregon DOT, 2019 adapted by RSG

## rMove

rMove is the world's most accurate approach for location-aware market research. It uses spatially intelligent smartphone surveys to collect data for research studies. rMove also uses built-in smartphone sensors, including Wi-Fi signal, GPS, accelerometer, and more, to passively collect data.

Customizable daily and trip-based surveys also allow users to gather participant answers on a wide range of questions. From day-to-day and long-distance travel data to health and behavior metrics, rMove captures accurate real-time information over longer collection periods while reducing respondent burden.

## VisionEval

Designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Oregon as part of the GreenSTEP program, VisionEval brings together a wide array of state and regional disaggregate strategic planning models under a single, open-source framework. This resulted in the creation of three separate strategic planning tools:

- Rapid Policy Assessment Tool (RPAT).
- Energy and Emissions Reduction Policy Analysis Tool (EERPAT).
- Regional Strategic Planning Model (RSPM).

In cooperation with the Oregon Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration, RSG led the first phase of this development project, helping to design, implement, and manage the project for the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials.

Additionally, our team finalized the VisionEval framework and integration plan for merging the RPAT

and RSPM tools using a set of open-source R modules and packages. Our team also developed a custom RShiny-based web application to run VisionEval and updated the scenario visualization tool to work with these models.

### ActivitySim

ActivitySim is a state-of-the-practice modeling platform that estimates travel activity. Developed by a consortium led by the Association of Metropolitan Planning Organizations (AMPO), ActivitySim is an open-source solution to model the travel behavior of people.

In contrast to trip-based modeling—which analyzes trips independent of each other—activity-based modeling uses daily travel diaries, schedules, and

microsimulations of people to identify patterns on an individual level. That way, transportation agencies may be able to gain insights into the complex transportation behavior and choices of people, many of which intersect with or impact health.

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Ready to learn more about collecting data and modeling the health impacts of transportation planning decisions? **Visit [rsginc.com](https://www.rsginc.com)** to learn more and connect with one of our health and transportation experts and the teams that built rMove and ActivitySim. We'd love to chat and answer any questions.



# Endnotes

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# About RSG

For over 30 years, RSG has pioneered advanced transportation demand modeling techniques. We are the lead developers and architects of rMove, the world's most accurate location-aware market research tool, and ActivitySim, an open-source platform for activity-based travel demand modeling. Moreover, we offer significant expertise in all facets of travel modeling—including strategic, commercial/freight, long-distance, network, and data-driven approaches. We have also worked with state and federal clients to model the mobility and health impacts of transportation network companies, automated vehicles, and other emerging technologies that activity-based models (like ActivitySim) excel at forecasting. For travel demand modeling, rMove allows users to effortlessly collect highly customizable survey data to measure day-to-day travel behavior. In addition to our modeling work, we are also leaders in the use of passively collected data (“big data”) for model development, calibration, and validation.



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