## Tracking Network Data for Health Impact Assessment:Transportation (Selected Impacts)

**MODIFYING ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH NEAR-TERM FACTORS EXPOSURE AND OUTCOMES EFFECTS** (factors that increase or **BEHAVIORAL** decrease vulnerability) **CHANGES EXPOSURE TO RESPIRATORY TYPES & NUMBER AIR POLLUTION\* AND HEART OF VEHICLES** & NOISE **HEALTH\* ON ROADWAY NUMBER AND LOW BIRTH TRAFFIC LOCATION OF WEIGHT\* SOCIAL AND MANAGEMENT** TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS **ECONOMIC CHANGE IN** (e.g., decreasing congestion) **DETERMINANTS** TRANSPORTATION -> **TRAFFIC-RELATED PHYSICAL OF HEALTH\* INFRASTRUCTURE INJURIES &** (e.g.; poverty; health **SHIFT FROM AUTO ACTIVITY DEATHS\*** inequities) TO PUBLIC TRANSIT, **AND ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION TRAVEL TIME OBESITY OPTIONS** (WALKING, BIKING) **ACCESS TO GOODS BUSINESS MENTAL** AND SERVICES, **INVESTMENT,** HEALTH AFFORDABLE HOUSING **PARKS AND AND EMPLOYMENT GREEN SPACE\* OPTONS** 

\*Data available on Tracking Network. Click the text for more information

## www.cdc.gov/ephtracking

Some populations are more susceptible to adverse health effects resulting from changes in transportation. Examples of vulnerable populations include older adults, young children, people with chronic health conditions such as asthma or obesity, and people living in high poverty neighborhoods, among others.



