

Supplemental Table 1: Elements collected from the Vision Zero plans

Element	Coding Description
Type	Regional, municipality, other
State	
Year of plan publication	
Population size	abstracted from the US Census
Does the plan describe or list stakeholders involved in plan development?	Yes, no
Was public health a stakeholder involved in the plan development?	Yes, no, stakeholders not described
Does the plan describe principles of the Vision Zero initiative?	Yes, no
Is public health mentioned in the principles?	Yes, no, principles not described
Does the plan describe goals, objectives, or actions of the Vision Zero initiative?	Yes, no
Is public health mentioned in the goals, objectives, or actions?	Yes, no, goals/objectives/actions not described
Was public health involved in community engagement of the plan?	Yes, no
Is public health proposed to be involved in community engagement?	Yes, no
Did public health entities or experts provide data for the plan development?	Yes, no
Was public health proposed to be involved in future data efforts?	Yes, no
Was public health mentioned in terms of funding?	Yes, no
Was public health mentioned anywhere else in the plan?	Yes, no (if yes, describe)
Are there any other comments or observations related to public health involvement?	

Supplemental Table 2: Descriptive characteristics of Vision Zero plans from regions and municipalities selected and not selected for analysis

	Municipal Plan				Regional Plan	
	Selected (n=22)		Not Selected (n=42)		(n=21)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Year Plan Published						
2014-2016	4	18.2	7	16.7	0	0.0
2017-2019	8	36.4	17	40.5	7	33.3
2020-2022	10	45.5	18	42.9	14	66.7
Number of Plans Through December 2022						
1	20	90.9	30	71.4	19	90.5
2	1	4.5	10	23.8	1	4.8
3	1	4.5	2	4.8	1	4.8
United States census region						
Midwest	1	4.5	7	16.7	2	9.5
Northeast	4	18.2	6	14.3	0	0.0
Pacific	8	36.4	12	28.6	6	28.6
South	8	36.4	11	26.2	11	52.4
West	1	4.5	6	14.3	2	9.5
Population size						
<150,000	9	40.9	9	21.4	NA	
>=150,000	13	59.1	33	78.6		

Abbreviations: NA, not applicable

Note that all regional plans were selected for inclusion.

Supplemental Table 3: Description of the in-depth interview participants by municipality or regional entity

	Municipality (n=12)		Regional (n=10)	
	N	Percent	N	Percent
Census region location:				
Midwest	3	25.0	1	10.0
Northeast	0	0.0	1	10.0
Pacific	1	8.0	0	0.0
South	4	33.0	4	40.0
West	4	33.0	4	40.0
Population size estimated for 2019:				
100,000 to 199,999	5	42.0		NA
200,000 to 499,999	3	25.0		
500,000 or more	4	33.0		
Vision Zero plan at time of interview:				
Yes	5	42.0	4	40.0
No	7	58.0	6	60.0

Abbreviation: NA, not applicable

Supplemental Table 4: Quotes related to public health from in-depth interviews with municipal and regional Vision Zero initiative coordinators by the Essential Public Health Services (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2020)¹⁷

Essential Public Health Services	Municipal Level (n=12 interviews)	Regional Level (n=10 interviews)
Assessment		
Assess and monitor population health	"...they [the DOH] have been at the table from the beginning and they have helped us specifically with our data component. So looking at traffic crashes and serious injuries and how we're just, the methodology and analysis that we're using, they've been able to help us there." "They've also come on board and also become a really important Vision Zero partner and provide a lot a feedback, and input..." "[E]arly on [the DOH were] ones that declared that there was basically a public health crisis and contributed financially."	"[The DOH] helped with talking about the data and pulling it in." "Well, as we talk about safety at our agency, we are also very carefully talking about equity, this inclusive growth concept and expanding mobility for all modes of travel. So that means supporting active transportation modes of travel. It means understanding how the safety data that we have gets reported to different agencies including public health and making sure that the way that we get our data-- that it's from hospitals, and the seriousness of injuries is all very understood and reliable, and that the process isn't something that needs to be improved."
Investigate, diagnose, and address health hazards and root causes		"One committee I'm on ... we have public health representatives ...[and a] medical examiner on that committee. So they're telling us, hey, this is what we're seeing in fatalities, where they're occurring and stuff like that. And this may be ways to prevent these fatalities. So we are working with those groups out there."
Policy Development		

Communicate effectively to inform and educate	"...what we've been able to do is our Ciclovía, our open streets event that happens every year is really headed up by the public health community. And so, we really engage with them." "They helped us with our intersection mural program, photo voice projects, seatbelt and booster seat grants, and bike and pedestrian education." "We work with the safe communities in the Health Department... There's outreach that does go to teens through our Health Department where they talk about how you can be you know even a good passenger and things like that." "The [county] Department of Health, which is technically a state agency, has actually been a crucial partner. They early on declared that pedestrian fatalities were a matter of public health concern..." "[The DOH] also are kind of thinking about the outreach piece of it to some of their target communities." "[The DOH] also provided us a grant to do a public, a traffic safety education program, where they funded I think it's about 130 street banners with different safety messages that, you know, we located in a particular area that was sort of more of a hot spot for traffic safety..."	"Yeah, so, well, for example, so they're a really critical partner. And or "they" being public health agencies, public health advocates. So, part of our, kind of framework, for the Regional Transportation Safety strategy was that this is a public health crisis. So we've been trying to approach addressing safety through the public health lens using a systemic approach, using an upstream approach, talking—not-- trying to shift away from-- and it is hard, but trying to shift away from this individual responsibility, which literally, our state DOT transportation safety action plan still has, you know, sections that say, "your safety is your responsibility," and we're really trying to move towards more this, not that people are not, you know, autonomous... they do have a part to play, but that the system influences how people's—you know, people act and, and what-- how they're able to act. And so we use that public health approach and really see that this is a preventable health crisis. Just as some of the other ones-- it's something that we can prevent if we take the right action." "An example is that Regional Forum ... was co-hosted by Metro and our public health ... I worked with a few people there to develop the program and the agenda." "it's a pretty... big task to change that kind of shift-- that cultural shift-- but I am working with our Public Health agency right now, actually, X County Public Health, to host a media training, which we're going to bring in, like, Public Information Officers for the various agencies, editorial staff and reporters, and, you know, different print and you know, TV and radio, and then social media to talk about, you know, how we talk about safety and the media, and trying to shift that awareness so that even when crashes are reported on. There's more awareness about how we're doing that, how it's influencing the overall sort of way people, the public, thinks about safety, hopefully bringing in a trauma-informed approach."
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Strengthen, support, and mobilize communities and partnerships	"So, we started with a core team and so [the DOH] participated from that side and have provided input on the activities they're already doing and opportunities for growth within those opportunities. So there's a safe communities group and they also work with us on safe routes to school. So it's sort of helping us understand what's already in place to be able to expand upon in that way." "They helped with some of our culture of safety efforts." "We have some quick build funds from our state DOH right now, a small amount, but we haven't quite figured out what we're going to do yet to support quick build safety improvements." "[The DOH has] also put their money where their mouth is because we do not have a huge budget, but what we've had the past few years has come from the department of health and not the cash strapped [county] government." "...we are partnering... [on] an active communities program that's a really exciting partnership of transportation, schools, public health, and recreation programs."	"[Public health experts do] participate in our regular working group meetings, and they are engaged." "...the solicitation I mentioned for safety projects, when we did our review this past year in scoring of the projects, [we had health] as well help us score and review the project so it wasn't just your traditional planning staff reviewing and supporting the project."
Create, champion, and implement policies, plans, and laws	"...our Health Department, they were also a big contributor in the plan." "...in our pedestrian plan, our Department of Health was involved and our technical advisory committee helped shaped the plan." "We could not afford the consultant that we had initially who pointed us to that public grant. Absent the department of health's absent their contribution, I'm not sure we would have a fleshed out action plan. I think we would probably have a Vision Zero resolution that had been adopted and got remembered every now and then." "They were involved in crafting the plan, but they are generally not as involved in our kind of day-to-day work."	"[The DOT] were involved in the development of our plan."
Assurance		

Enable equitable access		"I'd say from the public health standpoint, we're looking at, you know, improving, you know, social justice among all socioeconomic groups, active modes, you know, improving public health through our transportation system or opportunities for public health. And of course, you know, harm reduction in our traffic system."
Build a diverse and skilled workforce	"Our DOH is really supportive. In the past they've provided us professional development support, either sending people to conferences, mobile city tours, or bringing specialists here to put on lectures you know put on training days, that sort of thing."	
Improve and innovate through evaluation, research, and quality improvement	"They actually developed a study about hospital data as it relates to crashes."	"X Public Health and the X Program developed a report on traffic safety and inequity and safety within the right of way for black people including, you know, being targeted and harassed and used some of our safety data analysis, our high injury corridors." "[W]e are involved to some extent with X Transportation, which includes cutting medical transportation, transportation for elderly folks and disabled folks. And so we have to prepare ... the coordinated plan, which basically is a guide to linking up human service to transportation with other like fixed route transit and demand response transit, and so our transportation equity coordinator works on that."

Abbreviations: DOH, Department of Health; DOT, Department of Transportation; X used to mask any specific names of identifiable places

Note that of the ten Essential Public Health Services, two were not identified in the interviews and are therefore not listed in this table. They included (i) to utilize legal and regulatory actions and (ii) to build and maintain a strong organizational infrastructure for public health.