



## HIA IS

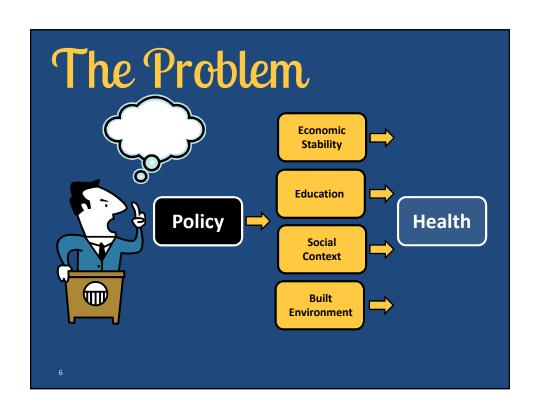
"a combination of procedures, methods and tools by which a policy, a program or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population and the distribution of effects within the population"

(GOTHENBURG CONSENSUS PAPER, 1999)

### HIA in a nutshell

- LOOKS AT <u>Unintended</u> Health Effects
- PURPOSE IS TO INFORM DECISION-MAKING
- 5 STEPS
- SYSTEMATIC BUT FLEXIBLE





- To **identify harms & benefits** before decisions are made.
- To inform discussions of the trade-offs of a policy/plan/project/program.
- To identify evidence-based strategies to promote health & prevent disease.
- To increase transparency, support inclusiveness, democracy, and community engagement in the policy decision-making process.
- To help shift decision making from an economic to quality of life framework.
- To meet regulatory requirements.

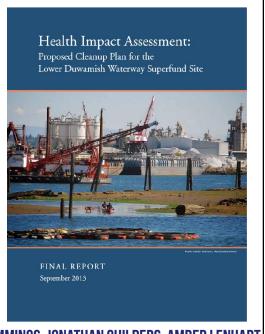
Source: Human Impact Partners, HIA Toolkit, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition and othe sources

#### WHY WOULD GOVERNMENTS AND BUSINESS CARE?

- To meet demands of regulators.
- To address public concerns.
- Minimize unnecessary risks.
- Avoid costly mistakes.
- Make health a part of everyday business.



Health Impact
Assessment: Proposed
Cleanup Plan for the
Lower Duwamish
Waterway Superfund Site

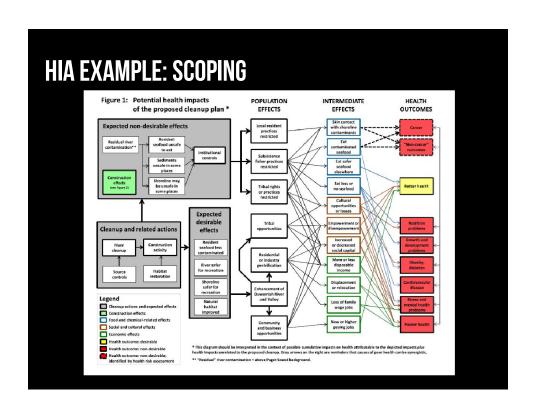


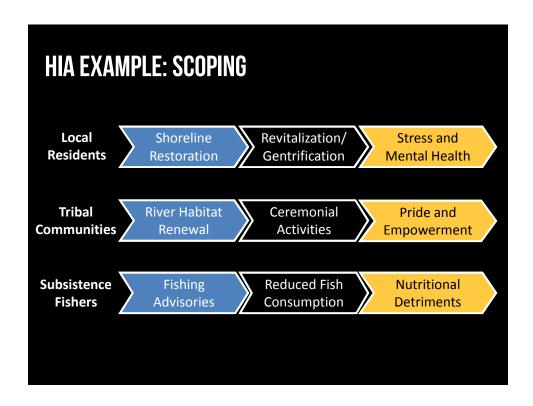
WILLIAM DANIELL, LINN GOULD, BJ CUMMINGS, JONATHAN CHILDERS, AMBER LENHART

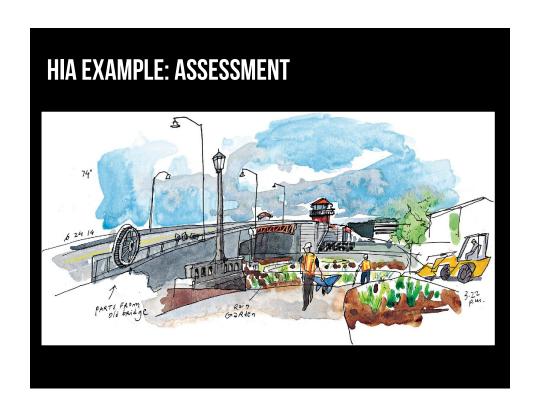


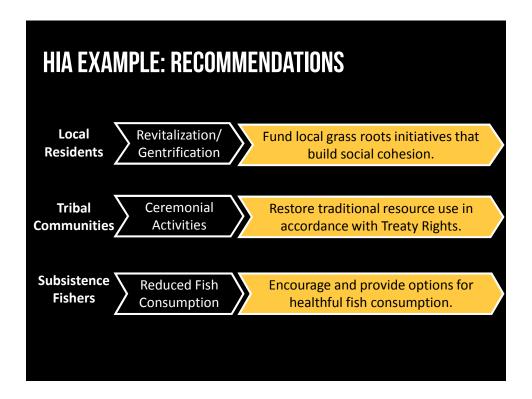


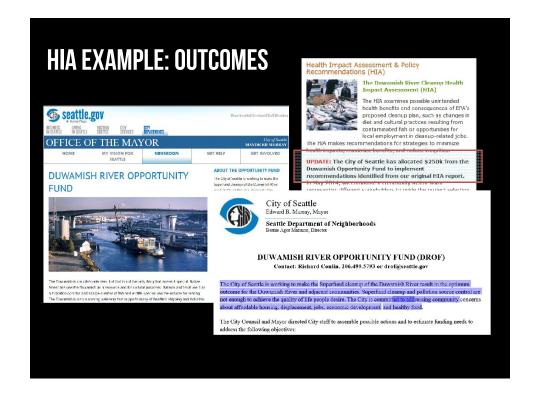






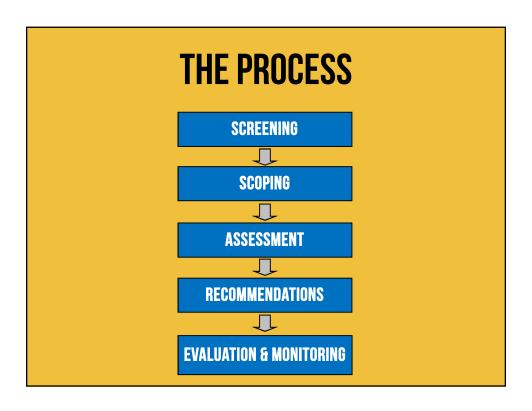


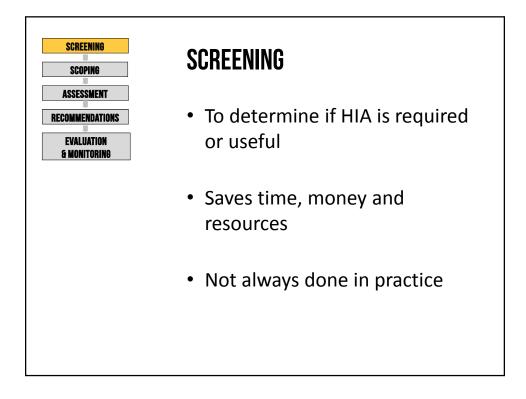






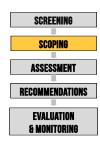






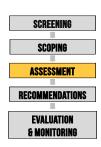
#### **SCREENING CRITERIA**

- Influence decision making
- Resources
- Health outcomes
- Differential impacts
- Additional value



#### **SCOPING**

- Develop a plan for the HIA approach
- Identify the health areas that will be examined

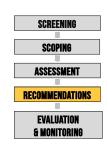


#### **ASSESSMENT**

 To identify and characterize the potential effects (both positive and negative) that are likely to be associated with the project.

#### STEPS IN THE ASSESSMENT

- 1. Community profile
- 2. Gather evidence
- 3. Characterize impacts
- 4. Valuation of health impacts



#### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

 To develop strategies to enhance health benefits and mitigate harms



#### **EVALUATION & MONITORING**

 To measure the effectiveness of the HIA and its recommendations, and to track health changes over time

#### TYPES / LEVELS OF HIA Rapid Intermediate Comprehensive Very quick (2 days to · Several months to 4 weeks to several 6 weeks) months several years Moderate resources Low resources · High resources No stakeholder Some stakeholder Significant involvement involvement stakeholder involvement No new data Some new data gathering collected. Often relies • Usually involves on existing data collecting primary banks. data.

#### TYPES / LEVELS OF HIA

- Standalone HIA
- Integrated assessment (IA) / Environmental, social & health impact assessment (ESHIA)

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# How does HIA OPERATIONALIZE health?



"Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."

WHO Constitution, 1948

#### **OPERATIONALIZING HEALTH IN HIA**

#### **HEALTH OUTCOMES**

- Mortality
- Disease rates or numbers
- Injury rates or numbers
- · Mental wellbeing

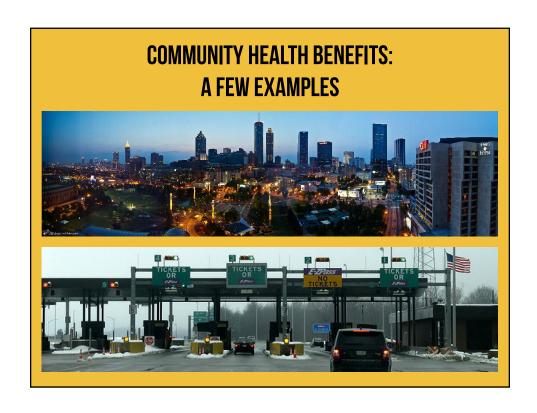
#### **DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH**

- Education
- Housing
- Environmental quality
- Income and income equality
- Personal behaviours (e.g. smoking)

#### **CONSEQUENCES OF HEALTH CHANGES**

- Quality of life
- · Health service utilization
- Use of medication

# HEALTH EFFECTS: BOTH POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE



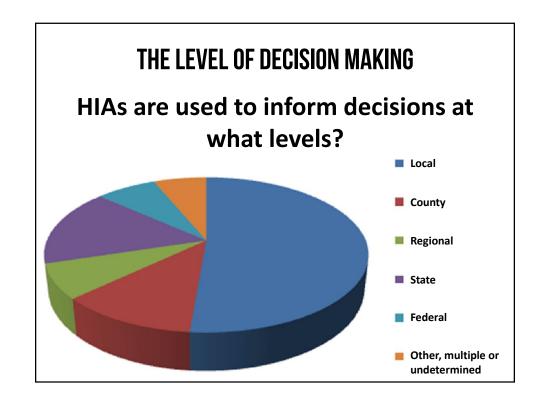


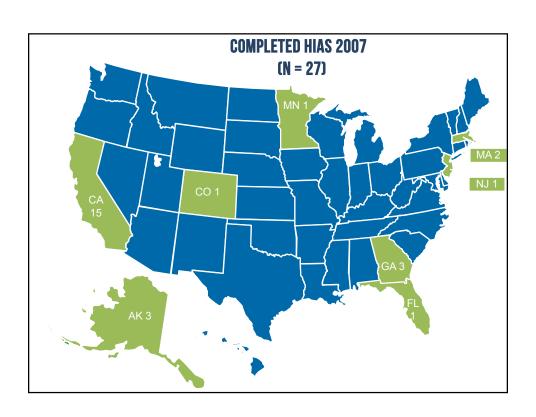
#### **STATE OF PRACTICE**

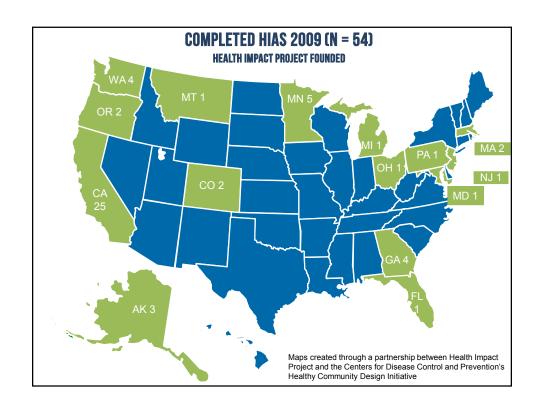
- 15+ years nationally & internationally
- Standards and best practices
- Several relevant professional associations: SOPHIA, IAIA
- Still working out the bugs and improving methods, evidence base

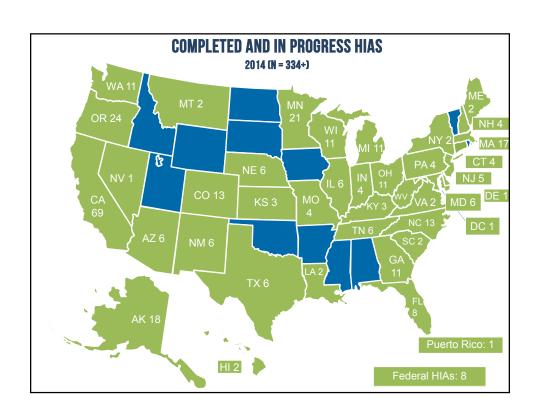
#### **APPLICATION OF HIA**

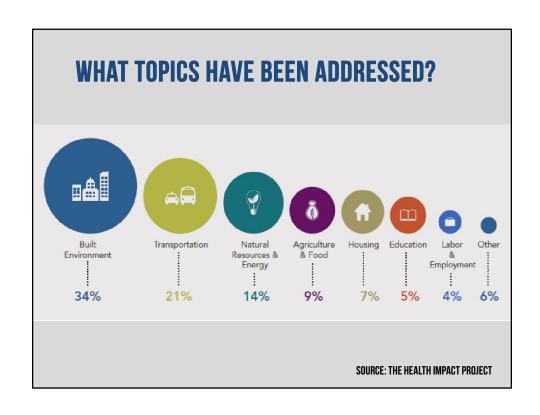
- · Types of decision making
  - Policy Decisions (bills by state legislature, city council decision, local school board on district-wide policy)
  - Policy Implementation (weigh various implementation options for a policy once it is passed)
  - Project Specific (siting, permitting, construction, design)
  - o **Comprehensive Plans** (neighborhood plan, regional growth plans, master planning documents)

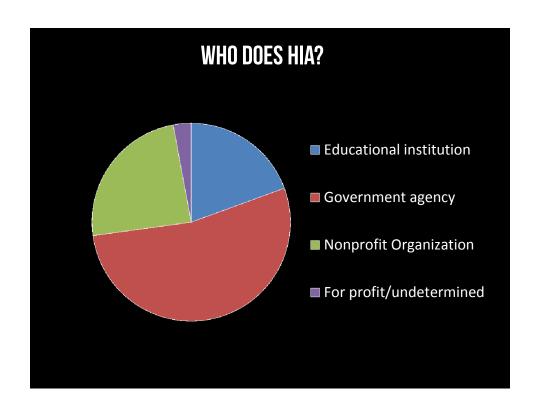






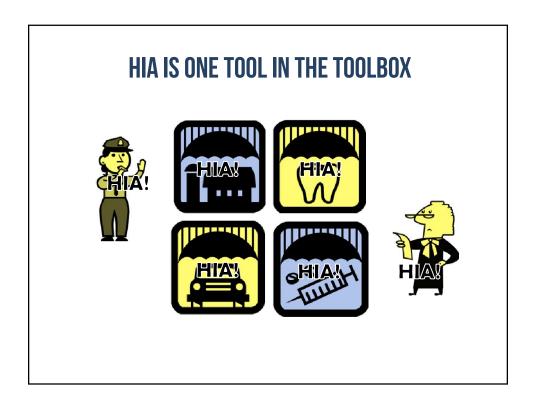






# what HIAIS NOT

- AN EPIDEMIOLOGIC STUDY
- AN ADVOCACY PIECE
- A HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT





# HIA in a nutshell

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- PURPOSE IS TO INFORM DECISION-MAKING
- 5 STEPS
- SYSTEMATIC BUT FLEXIBLE

## Questions?

#### **HIA PROJECT CONTACT**

 AMANDA CARRUTH, MPH LOUISIANA PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTE (LPHI) ACARRUTH@LPHI.ORG

#### **HIA TRAINING CONTACTS**

- MAX RICHARDSON, MCP | MPH CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH TRACKING PROGRAM MAX.RICHARDSON@CDPH.CA.GOV
- AMBER LENHART, MPH
   HEALTH IMPACT PROJECT
   AMLENHART@PEWTRUSTS.ORG

