Introduction to Health Impact Assessment

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IOWA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
Protecting and Improving the Health of Iowans

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Protecting and Improving the Health of Iowans

Agenda

- Short fun exercise
- What Shapes Health
- HIA Overview
- HIA in Action
- Public Participation in HIA
- HIA and Health Equity
- Resources/Getting Started
- HIA Screening Exercise
**Fun exercise**

**Try matching these terms with their definition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Social Determinants of Health</th>
<th>C. Health Impact Assessment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. Cross-sectoral Collaboration</td>
<td>D. A Health Disparity</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. Health Inequities</td>
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</table>

- A disproportionate difference in health between groups of people.
- Working together across sectors and disciplines for shared solutions in addressing health and social issues.
- Conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work, and age.
- Systemic, patterned, unfair, unjust, and actionable differences in population health status and mortality rates.
- Tool for determining the effect on health of policies & projects using quantitative, qualitative, & participatory techniques.
What is Health?

Health means physical, mental, economic, emotional and social well-being of individuals, families and communities.
What Shapes Our Health?

Social Determinants of Health

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HIA addresses Health Determinants

How does the proposed policy/program/project affect recommendations lead to health outcomes
Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a systematic process that uses an array of data sources and analytic methods and considers input from stakeholders to determine the potential effects of a proposed policy, plan, program or project on the health of a population and the distribution of the effects within the population. HIA provides recommendations on monitoring and managing those effects.
HIA Applied at Various Levels & Areas

- Local: 53%
- County: 18%
- State: 12%
- Regional: 7%
- Federal: 7%
- Other: 3%

Adapted from: Health Impact Project, Incorporating Health Into Housing Decisions: Health Impact Assessment as a Tool

Health Impact Assessment
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Types of HIA

➢ **Prospective**
  - During the development of a proposal
  - Determine changes needed to reduce/eliminate potential negative health impacts and enhance beneficial ones

➢ **Retrospective**
  - Assessment of existing policies, programs or projects (PPPs)
  - Determine any resulting health impacts/inequities
  - Can inform future development of similar PPPs
HIA Methodologies

Desk-based/Rapid HIA
- Broad overview of possible health impacts
- Collection & assessment of existing data
- 2 - 6 weeks up to 12 weeks

In-depth HIA
- Comprehensive assessment of potential impacts.
- Data collection/analyzes - various methods/sources
- Stakeholder participation
- 6 months – 1 year (assessment of possible seasonal variations)
HIA Process – 6 Steps

- **Screening**: Will an HIA add value? Resources?
- **Scoping**: Define scope of your assessment, health impact pathways, populations
- **Assessment**: Identify baseline conditions & impacts on baseline
- **Recommendations**: Max positive impacts; mitigate/eliminate negative impacts
- **Reporting**: Disseminate recommendations to stakeholders & decision makers
- **Monitoring & Evaluation**: Track effectiveness of HIA process, impacts of decision on health

Stakeholder Engagement
### Based on the Trenton Farmers’ Market HIA, NJ

**Background:** Modifications to the Trenton Farmers’ Market

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario 1</th>
<th>No / Minimal Change</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Improved lighting, new wiring</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Little/No change to signage, parking, and number &amp; mix of vendors</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario 2</th>
<th>Major Change</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Change exterior &amp; expand market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Change organization and infrastructure</td>
</tr>
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<td>Integrate into community</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario 3</th>
<th>Market Outreach</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Operate mobile vans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Satellite markets</td>
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<td>Educational outreach</td>
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Screening – Why conduct an HIA?

Need
Assess how the 3 proposed scenarios may impact the health of local residents

Resources
UCLA HIA Group; Project for Public Spaces staff; Funding from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

Stakeholders engaged
UCLA HIA Group; Community-based organizations; Project for Public Spaces staff, Market stakeholders, Public agencies
Scoping –
Defining the focus of the HIA

- **HIA Questions:** How do the 3 different scenarios impact
  - Nutrition patterns of patrons
  - Physical activity patterns of patrons
  - Social capital – opportunity for social mixing
  - Potential economic benefits for vendors and patrons
  - Provision of public health preventive services

- **Geographic scope**
  - Residents living within 2 miles
  - City of Trenton – High % of AA and poor residents
  - Mercer County in which Trenton is located
Exercise: Establish baseline conditions

- Literature review & data collection on existing conditions concerning population profiles (demography, health status), market info (patronage; physical setting, history, services and access, sales information) etc.

- Data were collected from peer reviewed journals & research literature, advocates, agencies, meetings with stakeholders & experts.

Exercise: Assess potential impacts on baseline

- No change
- + positive health impact
- - negative health impact
## Recommendations

### Scenario 1
- No significant health impacts.
- ↑ consumption of fresh produce in low income populations by:
  - Fresh fruit & veg vendors to accept food stamps
  - Prepared food-vendors should offer healthier choices

### Scenario 2
- ↑ in economic and social capital, walkability and walking
- No change in consumption patterns

### Scenario 3
- ↑ in fresh produce consumption
- ↑ access in underserved areas
- Should be accompanied by educational outreach & food stamp/coupon programs

Combine Scenario 2 with Scenario 3

Reporting

- Develop a communications plan
- Disseminate recommendations to stakeholders & decision makers.

Monitoring & Evaluation

- Throughout the HIA process
- Track effectiveness of HIA process
- Track implementation of recommendations
- Track impacts of decision on health
HIA Evaluation Processes

Screening  Scoping  Assessment & Developing Recommendations  Reporting  Implementation of Recommendations  Long-term Outcomes

Process Evaluation & Reporting of Results

Quality of the HIA

Impact Evaluation & Reporting of Results

Effectiveness of the HIA

Outcome Evaluation & Reporting of Results

Outcomes resulting from decisions taken
Public Participation in HIA

Screening - Identify/advocate the need for a HIA

Scoping - Identify community health issues/concerns

Assessment - Identifying community based data sources

Recommendations - Draft recommendations per community needs

Reporting - Dissemination of recommendations

Monitoring/Evaluation - Bring stakeholders to the table
- Supervise implementation of recommendations
- Monitor long-term health outcomes
HIA & Health Equity

Health Equity

“every person has the opportunity to achieve their full capabilities and potential for health and well-being”.

-NACCHO, 2015, Sen, 2004

3 Dimensions of Health Equity Strategies
Advancing the conditions for all communities to flourish

Conditions of Power

(What) Target root causes and social determinants

(How) Focus on equitable decision-making and structural change at multiple levels

(Who) Engage and build capacity with affected communities

Health Impact Assessment

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HIA– Getting Started

- Identify a policy/program/project that would benefit from an HIA
- Reach out to government departments/agencies/community organizations – stakeholders interested in partnering
- Identify resources available and access to existing data sources to examine potential connections to health
- Set up timeline & get to work
- Access HIA tools available online
- Participate in HIA training opportunities
HIA Resources

- **CDC**: [https://www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/hia.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/hia.htm)
- **IPHA**: [https://www.iowapha.org/HiAP](https://www.iowapha.org/HiAP)
- **Human Impact Partners**: [https://humanimpact.org/products-resources/issue-area/?filter=iss1-145tools-a-resources/](https://humanimpact.org/products-resources/issue-area/?filter=iss1-145tools-a-resources/)
- **Society of Practitioners of HIA (SOPHIA)**: [https://hiasociety.org/](https://hiasociety.org/)
- **In-person HIA Training Courses**: [http://bephc.gatech.edu/hia/professional/inperson](http://bephc.gatech.edu/hia/professional/inperson)
HIA Screening Exercise

Affordable Housing Project, Amanopia County, Planet of Artaris
Amanopia County, Planet of Artaris

- High shortage of affordable housing.
- 15% of its children have elevated blood lead levels
- Proposal for development of mixed-income community housing
- Development site has a checkered history
  - 9 acres of derelict land that contains a number of old and condemned single family homes,
  - a former gas station (with underground storage tanks still in situ), and
  - was used to store and repair vehicles.
- Residents, potential buyers and community organizations concerned
- High Council panicking and needs the help of us earthlings (particularly those attending this HIA training)
- Is HIA the way to go?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1. Demographics</th>
<th>Amanopia County</th>
<th>Planet Artaris</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>131,820</td>
<td>4,074,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% below 18 years of age</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% 65 and older</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Artarians</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Earthlings</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Xindians (refugees from planet Xindi)</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Other Humanoids</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% not proficient in Artarian</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2. Amanopia County Health Factors Snapshot

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Amanopia County</th>
<th>Planet Artaris</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asthma</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthma Diagnosis- Youth (%)</td>
<td>24.%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthma Diagnosis- Adult (%)</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthma Hospitalization Ages 5-14 (per 10,000) (Rate)</td>
<td>17.%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Heart Disease and Other Chronic Conditions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of Hospitalizations for Diabetes (%)</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of Hospitalizations for Heart Attack (Rate)</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health Behaviors</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical inactivity</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to exercise opportunities</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult obesity</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social and Economic Factors</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Household Income</td>
<td>$35,625</td>
<td>$60,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduation</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children eligible for free lunches (% children enrolled in public schools eligible for free lunches)</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity (% popln who do not have adequate access to food during the past year)</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited access to healthy foods (% popln who are low-income &amp; do not live close to a grocery store)</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Environment Factors</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Housing problems</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking water violations(% popln potentially exposed to water exceeding a violation limit during the past year)</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Determinant</td>
<td>Examples</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Social and Economic Factors**          | 1. Poverty  
2. Employment  
4. Community Participation (social exclusion)  
5. Household income  
8. Access to educational services  
9. Access to fresh food  
10. Access to emergency Services  
11. Access to transportation services  
12. Access to health care services       |
| **Environmental and Infrastructure Factors** | 1. Air Quality (Indoor & Outdoor)  
2. Water Quality  
3. Soil Quality  
4. Waste Management Infrastructure  
5. Traffic Safety | 6. Housing  
7. Parks/Natural Spaces/Public Spaces/ Access to opportunities for physical activities (walking/biking)  
8. Noise Pollution  
9. Transportation Infrastructure       |
| **Lifestyle/Quality of Life Factors**    | 1. Diet/ Nutrition  
2. Physical Activity/Recreation  
3. Means of Transportation | 4. Smoking/Alcohol/Drugs  
5. Stress/Physical & Mental Health Well being |
| **Equality Factors**                     | 1. Age  
2. Gender  
3. Race/Ethnicity | 4. Geographical area of residence  
5. Disability  
6. Engagement in governance processes |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIA Screening Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Has a project, program, plan or policy been proposed? If yes, what problem/concern is the proposal addressing?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response/Supporting Facts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Is the decision-making process open to the HIA and/or recommendations for changes to the proposal?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response/Supporting Facts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Who are the stakeholders interested/potentially impacted by this proposal? Are they interested participating in an HIA?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response/Supporting Facts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Does the proposal have the potential to affect environmental and/or social determinants that impact health outcomes? If so, which determinants and which health outcomes?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response/Supporting Facts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• What are the existing health inequities and associated health disparities? Will these be impacted by the proposal (positively/negatively)? Who will be impacted (population groups)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response/Supporting Facts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Would HIA findings and recommendations potentially improve the impact that the proposal has on health? How? (consider also impacts of the HIA process: building relationships, empowering community members)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response/Supporting Facts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Does the proposal need an HIA?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Resources & Acknowledgments

Dr Len Novilla, Associate Professor, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.
Thank you for your attention!

Any questions?

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