

HIA is Relevant to Planners



C—is for CITY,
In which we all dwell,
Where we work, sleep and play
And try to keep well.

- Research
- Design
- Develop
- Lead public processes
- Effect social change
- Manage planning
- Educate the public
- Analysis

HIA is Relevant to Policy Makers

- Health is a shared citizen value
- Protect the common good
- Plan for the future
- Transparency in decision making
- Promoting democracy
- Promoting civic pride
- Celebrating citizen achievements

And Public Health Practitioners

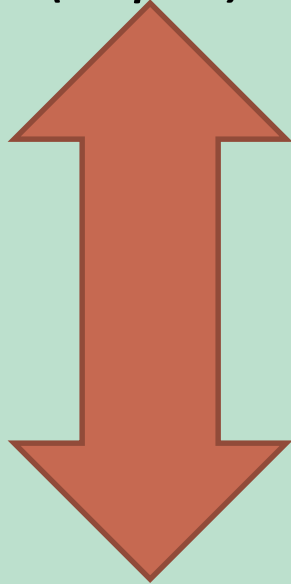
HIA Activities



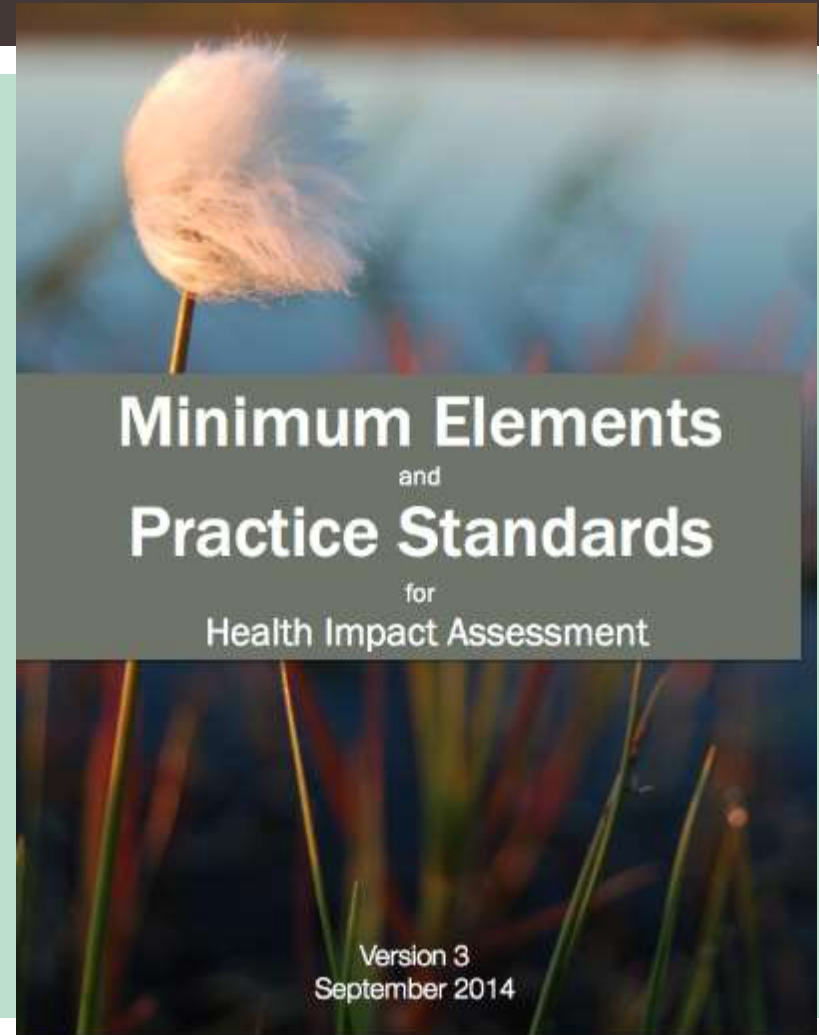
Source: CDC,
http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/ehs/ephli/core_ess.htm

HIA “Continuum of Practice”

Minimum Elements
(rapid)



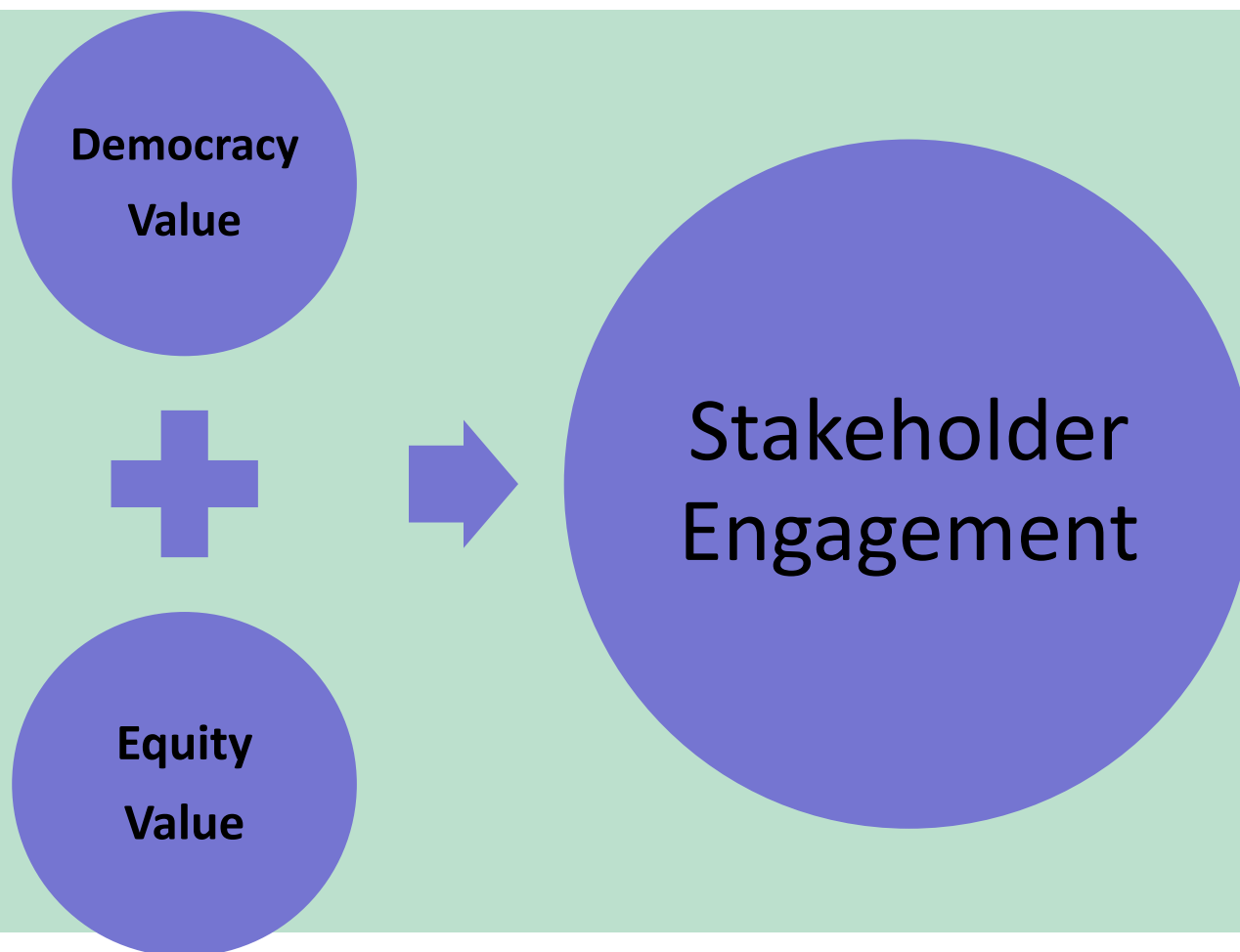
Practice Standards
(comprehensive)



Example HIAs in SE United States

HIA Project	Lead Orgs	Status
Plan OKC HIA	Oklahoma City Planning	Complete. The HIA was completed in-house and is attached in “Supporting Plans and Studies” section.
Potential Utility Fee to Fund Columbia Transit	Department of Public Health and Human Services, Central Missouri Community Action, PedNET	Complete. HIA found negative health impacts of fee. Fee not currently implemented.
Mid-South Regional Greenprint HIA	Memphis and Shelby County Office of Sustainability	Complete. HIA toolkit incorporated into plan for ongoing use.
Power Generation Alternatives for the Michoud Natural Gas Plants	Louisiana Public Health Institute, Alliance for Affordable Energy	Ongoing. Entergy purchased an existing Arkansas natural gas power plant in March 2016.
Food Deserts in Tennessee HIA of SB 1176	Prevention Research Center, Tennessee Obesity Taskforce	Completed. Bill did not pass. TN State Representative Cohen introduced national bill to reduce food deserts in 2015.
Kentucky Worksite Wellness Tax Credit	Kentucky Department of Public Health	Completed. 5 worksites piloting wellness projects, no tax credit implemented.

HIA is Unique – It Emphasizes Community Input



HIA is Unique: Value-Based Practice

HIA Value	Examples In Practice
Democracy	Involve and engage the public; inform and involve decision makers
Equity	Consider distribution of health and health equity impacts; support leadership involvement and engagement of those affected by the decision, especially vulnerable populations
Sustainable Development	Judge short- and long-term health & health equity impacts of proposal
Ethical Use of Evidence	Use multiple sources of best available evidence to judge impacts and develop recommendations; be rigorous and transparent, make data available
Comprehensive Approach to Health	Be guided by an expanded definition of health that includes social, economic, and physical determinants

HIA is Unique – It Places Value on Diverse Types of Knowledge and Makes Recommendations

Ethical Use
of Evidence
Value



Sustainable
Development
Value



Multiple Sources of
Evidence;
Judging Impacts;
Recommendations to
Minimize Harm and
Maximize Benefits

Equity Defined

- The goal of equity is to create conditions that allow ALL people to reach their full potential.
- Work to addressing disparities (differences) in health outcomes by
 - Race, ethnicity
 - Income
 - Ability
 - Geography
 - Age
 - Gender
 - Sexual orientation

Adapted from Promoting Equity through the Practice of Health Impact Assessment, 2013, PolicyLink

HIAs Identify WHO is Affected and HOW

*How does the proposed
project, plan, policy*

affect

Children
Elders
Pre-existing Conditions
People of Color
Differently Abled
LGBTQ
Different Neighborhoods
Low-income
Women
Men
Rural
Urban
In Close Proximity
Far Away

*and potentially
lead to predicted
health & health
equity outcomes?*

Consider Health vs. Consider Health Equity

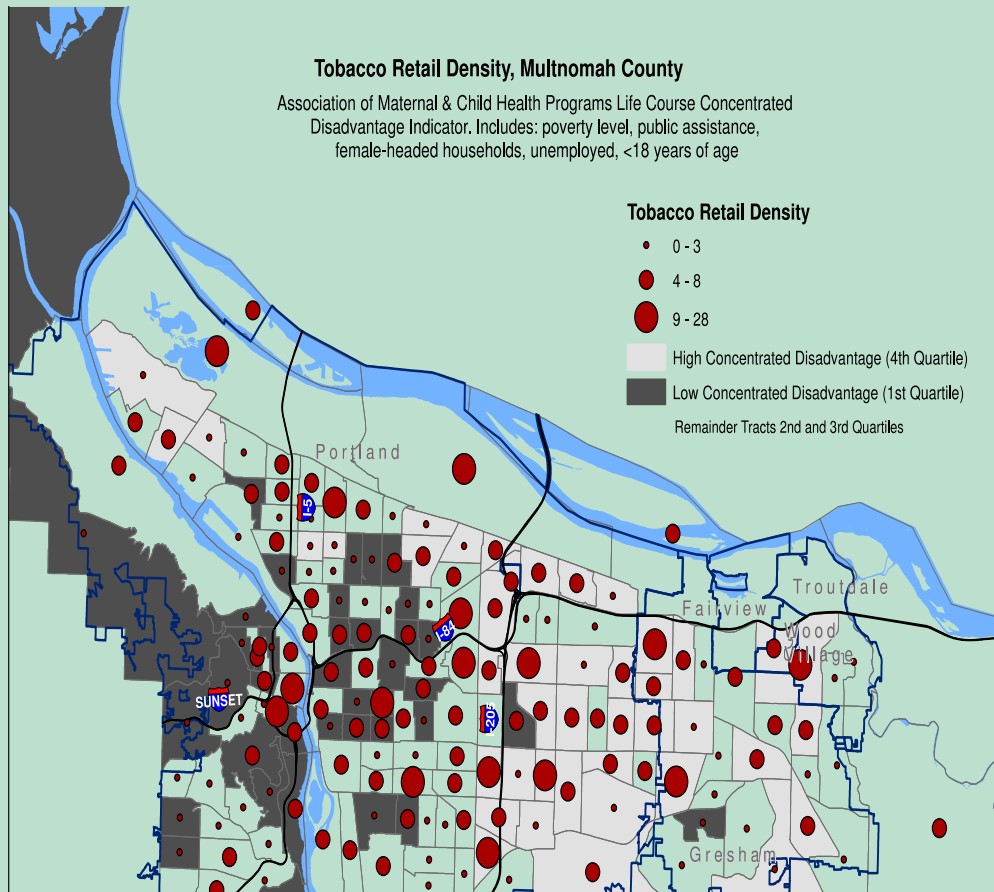
Consider Health

- Does this Transportation plan affect people's access to physical activity opportunities on average (i.e. sidewalks, crosswalks)?

Consider Health Equity

- Does this Transportation plan give some community groups MORE or LESS access to physical activity than others?
- Do the community members who have less access start from an already burdened position based on income, race, geographic isolation, chronic illness, or limited ability?
- Would giving these individuals more access reduce a health disparity?

Example: When Smokers Live Near Tobacco Retailers, It's More Difficult to Quit



- Smokers who lived 1600+ feet away from retailers were 2x as likely to stay smoke free than peers who lived closer (Cantrell et al, 2015)
- 7.8 retailers in areas where 15% of residents are People of Color
- 11 retailers in areas where 30-60% of residents are People of Color

We All Benefit When Our Most Vulnerable Members of Society's Needs Are Met



Image Source: Richard Drdul Wikimedia Commons

Brain Break

- Stand Up
- Raise right hand in front of you, move it from left to right. Palm faces away, fingers straight up
- Stop that hand
- Put left hand up, same position but move it up to down
- Do both at same time
- Switch hands
- Go faster
- Switch again

