

# Your Workbook

# Steps of an HIA

<b>1.Screening</b>	Determines the need and value of an HIA
<b>2.Scoping</b>	Determines health impacts to evaluate, methods for analysis, and a work plan
<b>3.Assessment</b>	Profiles existing health conditions and evaluates the direction and magnitude of potential health impacts
<b>4.Recommendations</b>	Provide strategies to manage identified adverse health impacts
<b>5.Reporting</b>	Communicates the HIA findings and recommendations
<b>6.Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	Tracks: 1) Impacts on decision making and the decision 2) Impacts on health determinants

# 1: Screening Overview

Goal: To determine if a policy will impact health and if an HIA would add value to the decision-making process.

- Need an HIA?
- Resources for it?
- Decision making openness?
- Integrated it into an existing process?
- Identify other approaches

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www.iaia.org/publicdocuments/pubs\_ref\_material/Screening for HIA.pdf  
al/Screening%20for%20HIA%20pdf.pdf

**NHS**  
*Health Development Agency*

Deciding if a health impact assessment is required (screening for HIA)

Introduction

This bulletin provides information for practitioners involved in planning, leading or contributing to health impact assessments (HIAs). It is one of a series of HIA Learning from Practice bulletins. The full series covers:

- Evaluating health impact assessment
- Addressing inequalities through health impact assessment

challenges, as well as to review toolkits and resources for screening and rapid HIA. It involved interviews with 21 developers and users of toolkits, as well as analysis of the five screening toolkits identified. The findings from the research mirrored the points made at the workshop, and the two pieces of work provide a comprehensive picture of current practice. A full report of the research findings (Lethbridge and Taylor,

## 2: Scoping Overview

Goal: To establish HIA goals, research questions, identify who will be impacted and how, develop health determinant pathways, establish your stakeholder engagement process, identify data sources, select the methods and approach for your assessment

# Scoping: Set the Stage for HIA

## Set boundaries of HIA:

- Health impacts to evaluate
- Populations affected
- Existing health disparities
- Research questions
- Methods and sources of data



Screening  $\leftrightarrow$  Scoping stages are iterative

# 3: Assessment Overview

Goal: To answer the research questions, characterize health impacts and determine how health could be maximized and how unintended consequences could be minimized.

# Assessment: Assess the Impacts!

- Create a profile of existing groups and their health
- Describe impacted populations
- Analyze and characterize the health impacts
- Describe your data sources, methods and limitations
- Summarize findings for creating recommendations

Scoping  $\leftrightarrow$  Assessment stages are iterative

# 4: Recommendations Overview

Goal: At this stage the HIA team and stakeholders develop recommendations to **maximize health benefits** and **minimize harm** based on the assessment evidence and characterization of impacts.



# 5: Reporting Overview

Goal: The HIA team and stakeholders communicate the HIA findings in methods appropriate to different audiences to influence/inform the decision.

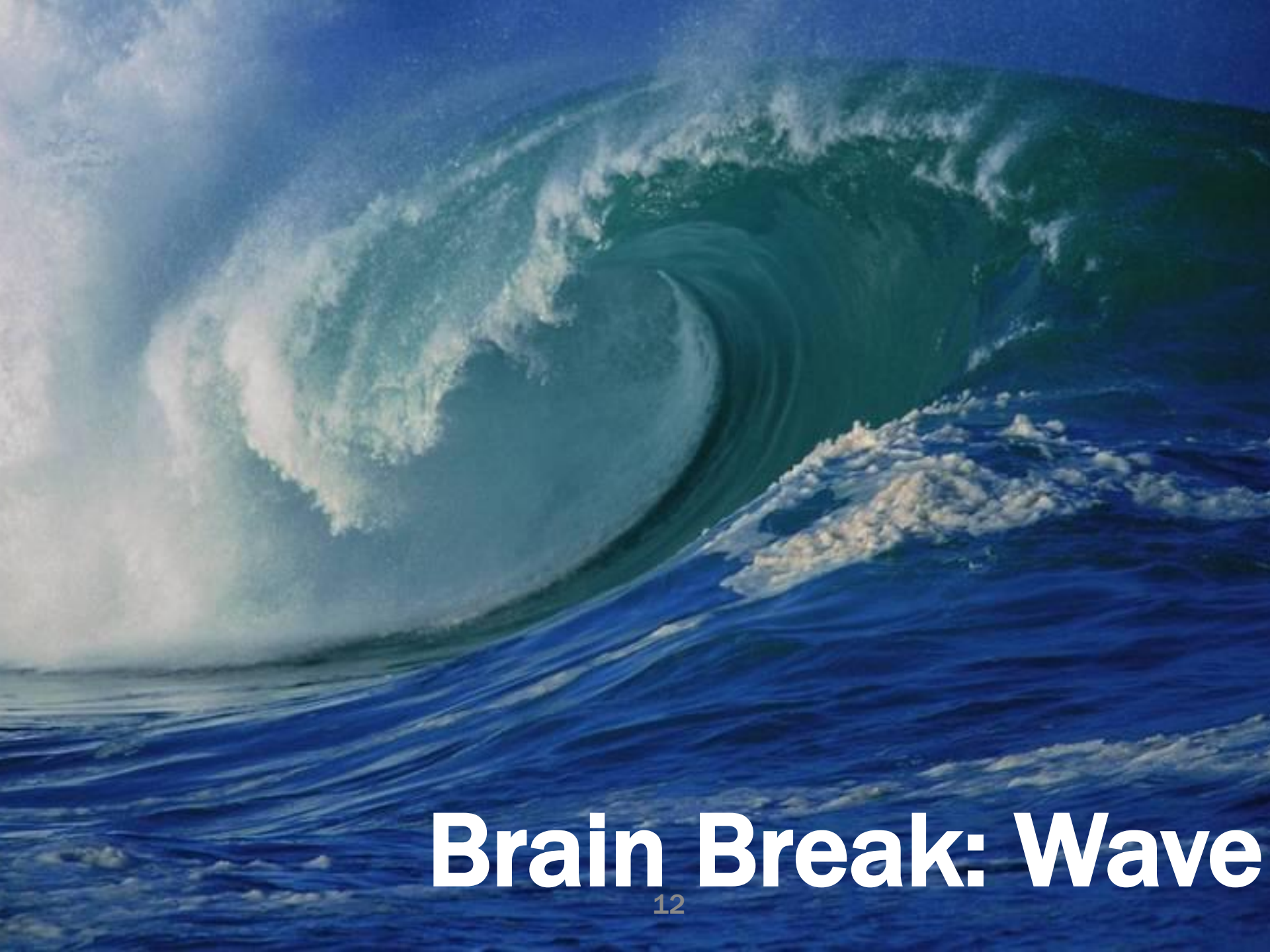
# 6: Evaluation and Monitoring Overview

Goal: The HIA team examines how they conducted their HIA process (process evaluation) to see how well they followed best practices. An impact evaluation examines the impact the HIA had on the decision and decision-making process.

Monitoring tracks the effect of the proposal on determinants and/or health outcomes of concern.

# Take-Home Messages

1. The best way to learn HIA is just to do one!
  - Legacy of HIA:
    - Relationships/trust are built among partners
    - Increased stakeholder understanding of value of HIA
    - Increases likelihood of doing another HIA in future or routine consideration of health in decision making
2. Most HIAs do not have to be expensive—primarily staff time
3. Takes a champion willing to spearhead effort



# Brain Break: Wave

# Health Impact Assessment Step 1: Screening

## 1: Screening

- Would this HIA add value/health info to the decision process?
- Will decision makers or other leaders use the info?

## 2: Scoping

- What health determinants and health outcomes can we assess?
- What research questions, data, methods do we use?

## 3: Assessment

- What are the existing health conditions related to this issue?
- What does the data, literature, interviews predict could happen?

## 4: Recommendations

- How can decision-makers make good impacts better?
- How can decision-makers make bad impacts less harmful?

## 5: Reporting

- Share what we learned with different audiences
- Explain how we learned what we did

## 6: Evaluation & Monitoring

- Evaluate how well the HIA team did what it said it would do
- Monitor the impact the HIA had on the decision (short-term) and on health determinants in the long-term

# Stage of HIA: Screening

## Purpose of Screening – The Basics

**1.** Is there a policy decision that may soon be under consideration that is missing a broad health perspective?

Example: Farm to School in Arkansas as a component of recent state bill

# Stage of HIA: Screening

## Purpose of Screening – The Basics

2. Could this decision impact health, especially health inequities?  
Who would be most impacted?

Example: Farm to School in Arkansas



# Stage of HIA: Screening

## Purpose of Screening – The Basics

3. Will the HIA add value and health or other meaningful info to the decision?

Example: Farm to School in Arkansas

# Stage of HIA: Screening

## Purpose of Screening – The Basics

4. Do you have resources to complete an HIA in a timeline to affect the decision?

Example: Farm to School in Arkansas

# Summary of Arkansas Farm to School HIA Screening Step

- Met with a number of stakeholders to talk about need, value and feasibility
- Received input and advice on issue and process
- Determined that the legislation could result in farm to school as one option
- Received support from a grant to conduct an HIA
- Requested technical assistance from Upstream Public Health

# Review - Definitions

## Health Outcome

A change in the *health status* of an individual, group or population that is attributable to a planned intervention or series of interventions, regardless of whether such an intervention was intended to change health status.

## Examples?

- Obesity\*
- Asthma
- Depression
- High Blood Pressure
- Heart Disease
- Diabetes
- Cancer
- Suicide
- Food insecurity\*

Source: WHO, Health Promotion Glossary, 1998

Health Outcomes



# Review - Definitions

## Health Determinant

The range of personal, social, economic and environmental factors that determine the health status of individuals or populations

Source: WHO, Health Promotion Glossary, 1998

## Examples?

- Genetics
- Economic policy
- Access to and affordability of nutritious food/water
- Enforcement policies
- Air pollution
- Quality of housing
- Access to parks
- Access to transportation
- Family economic security

Health Outcomes

Health Determinants:  
Individual Behaviors

Social, Physical, Economic, Environmental Health Determinants



Source: Human Impact Partners



# “Root Causes” Activity

- Turn to your neighbor and introduce yourself
- Everyone draw a tree (roots, trunk, branches)
- Pick one of the following health issues – write this at the top of your tree (in the branches):
  - Lung Cancer
  - Heart Disease
- Think of any **individual behaviors** that contribute to these, write them in your trunk – as many as you can think of
- Think of any **factors that affect** healthy behaviors (support or create a barrier to those behaviors) and write them in the roots
- Share with neighbors



# Exercise 1: Do These Affect Health Outcomes & Health Equity? Should we do an HIA?

## Maintaining Grocery Tax Rate:

The state grocery tax rate of 1.5% is slated to be reduced to 1/8 of a cent per dollar. The \$70M funding to support the tax reduction could instead be transferred to the highway fund.

## Lake Maumelle Land Use Plan:

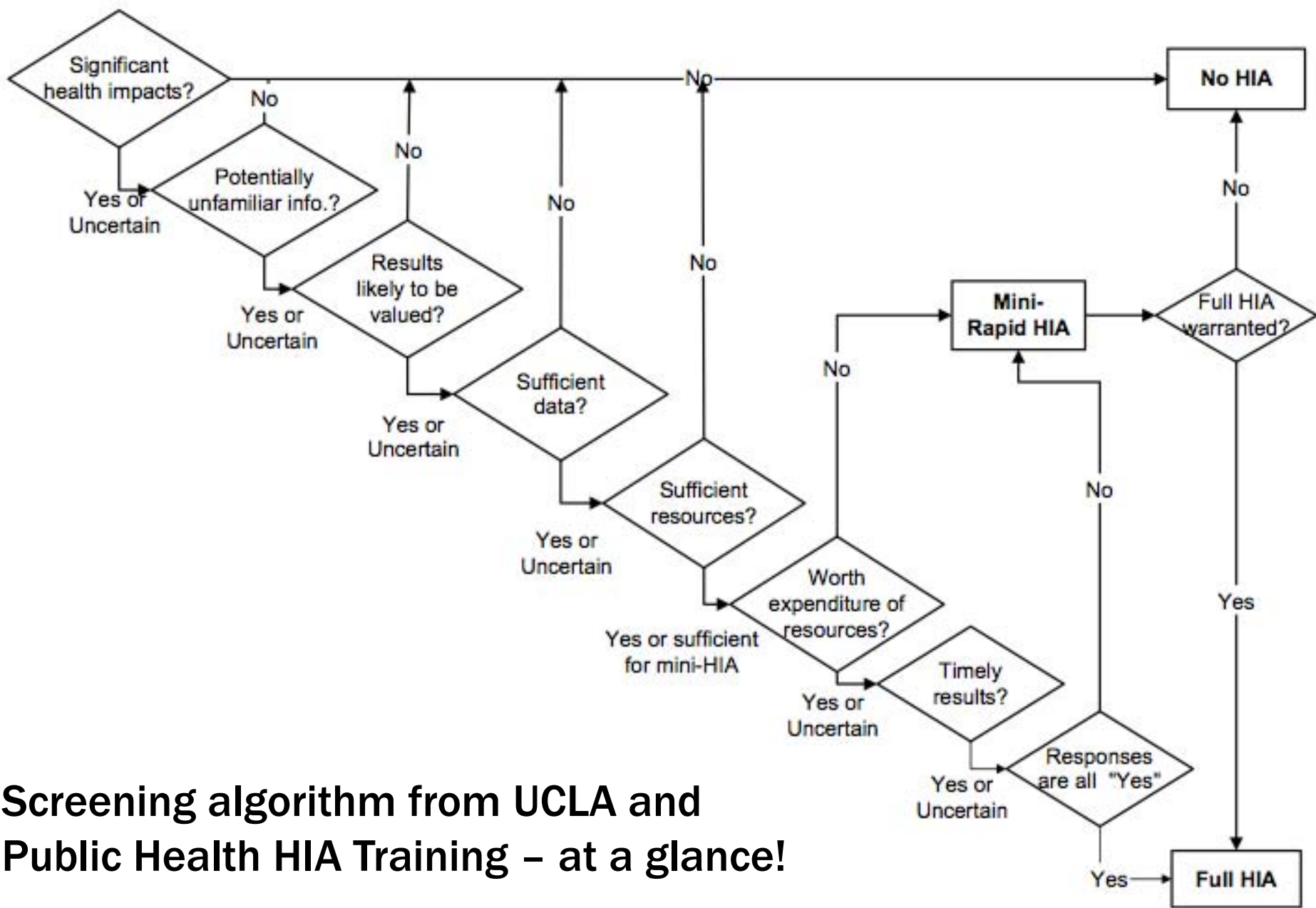
The proposed land use plan for the area around central AR's main drinking water source allows for more intense development than the watershed plan calls for.

## Mobile Food Truck Policy:

Mobile food trucks are increasing in prevalence without a clear regulatory structure related to zoning, hours, taxes and fees, and public health infrastructure.

## I-30 Highway Widening:

One of several highway projects as part of \$1.8B Connecting Arkansas program includes widening the I-30 freeway in downtown Little Rock.



**Screening algorithm from UCLA and Public Health HIA Training – at a glance!**

# Exercise: Screening Worksheet

## Directions:

- Review at least 1 description w/partner
- Decision currently under consideration?
  - Decision impacts health/health inequities?
  - Decision allows for new info?
  - Would HIA bring new info/value?
  - Political will?
- Resources to do one?
  - Enough time to complete one?
  - Sufficient data or information to analyze impacts?

# Discuss – HIA or Not?

Proposal	Yes or No HIA?
I-30 Highway Widening	No HIA
Grocery Tax Rate	Yes HIA
Lake Maumelle Land Use Plan	No HIA
Mobile Food Truck Policy	Yes HIA

# Screening: Gateway to Options

## For HIA

- Sets you up for scoping!

## Decide No HIA:

- Helps understand what options might be helpful
- Consider Health in All Policies