

‘Health in all Policies’ in Action
*Health impact assessment (HIA) and the
analysis of residential development projects
to promote safe and active travel*

CPHA annual conference, Toronto

Pre-conference | May 26, 2014

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National Collaborating Centre for Healthy Public Policy (NCCHPP)

Our mandate

- Support public health actors in their efforts to promote healthy public policies

Our areas of expertise

- The effects of public policies on health
- Generating and using knowledge about policies
- Intersectoral actors and mechanisms
- Strategies to influence policy making





An initiative of:



To learn more:

<http://hcbd-clasp.com/>



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Objectives of the pre-conference

Morning session:

Participants will have a better understanding of how HIA practice can support policy makers in the formulation of healthy public policy.

Afternoon session:

At the end of the workshop, participants will be able to analyze residential development proposals and formulate specific and politically strategic recommendations to foster safe active travel.



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What is health impact assessment?

Julie Castonguay and Louise St-Pierre
National Collaborating Centre for Healthy Public Policy



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air
quality

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food availability

community

jobs

walking

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What is HIA

Applying a health lens to a policy or project developed for reasons other than health



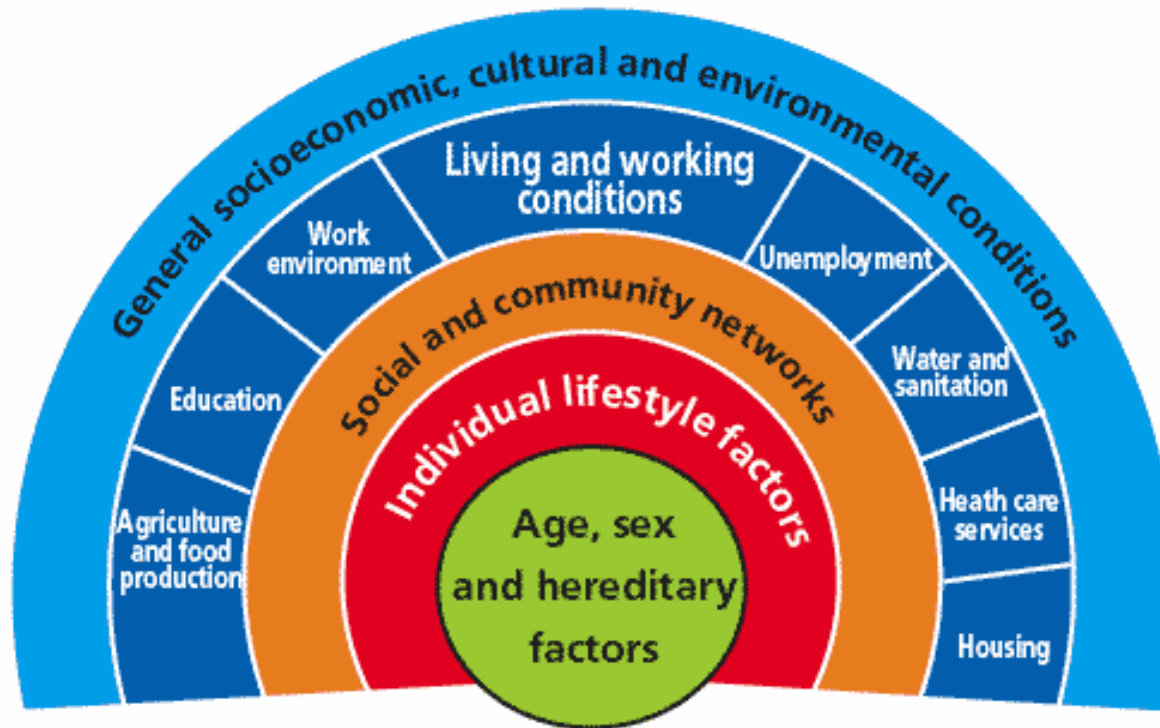
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Main features:

1. A broad perspective on health determinants




Source: Dahlgren & Whitehead, 1991.



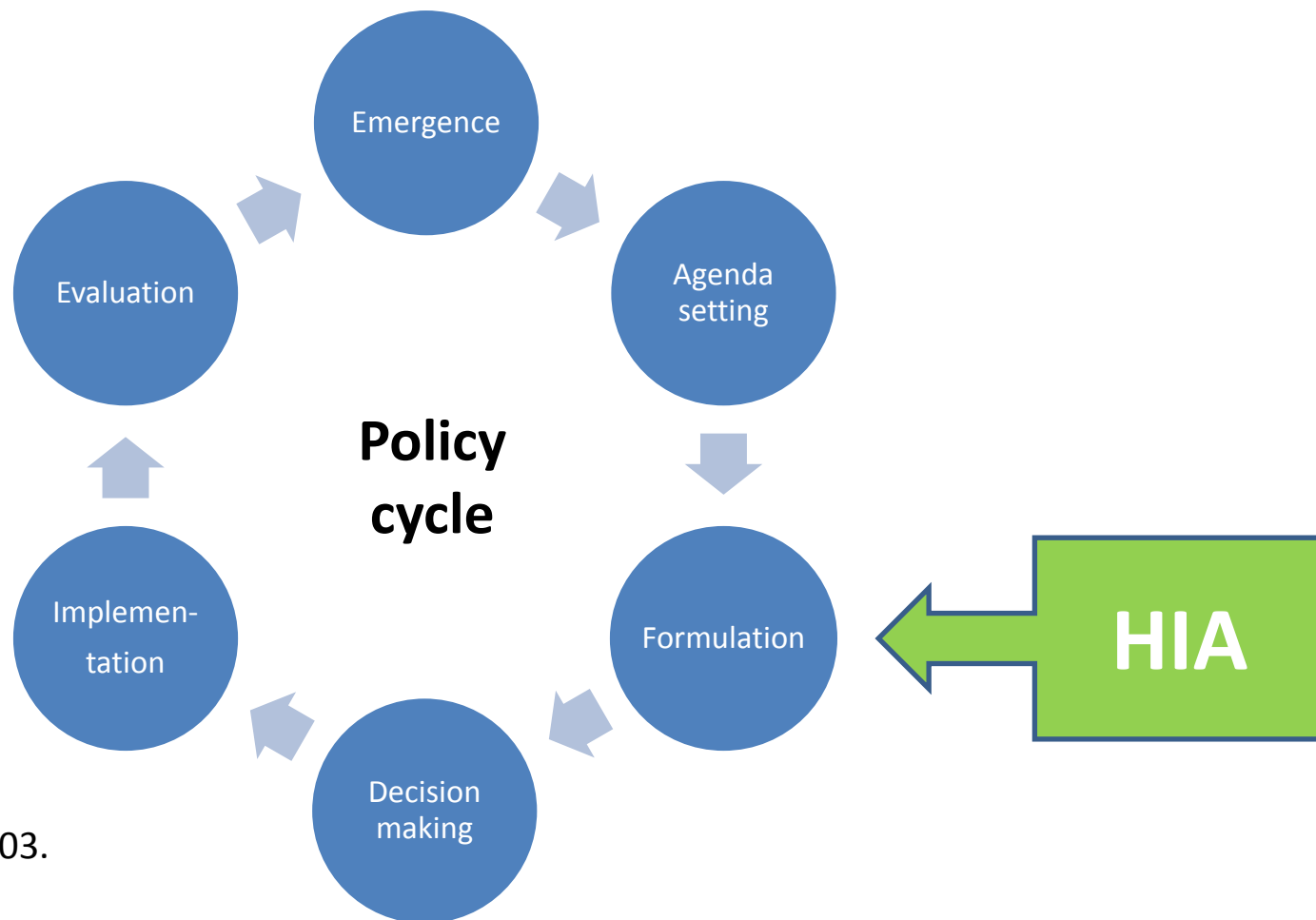
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Main features:

2. A prospective assessment



Howlett and Ramesh, 2003.



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Main features:

3. Based on shared values and principles



Democracy



Equity



Sustainable
Development



Ethical use of
evidence

Gothenburg Consensus
EHP, 1999.

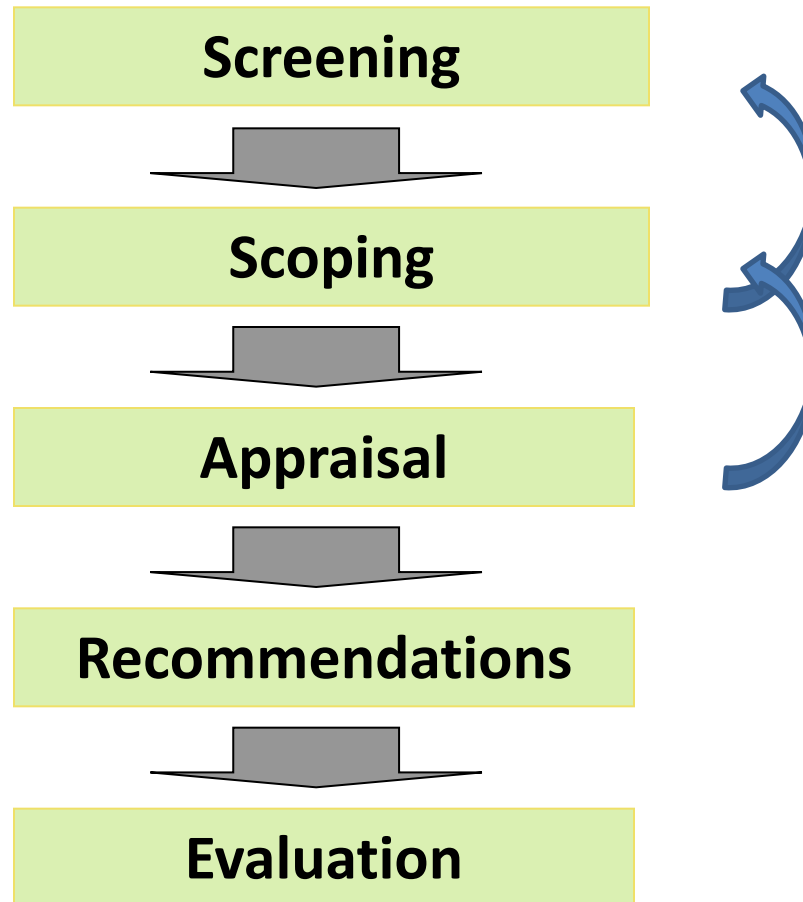


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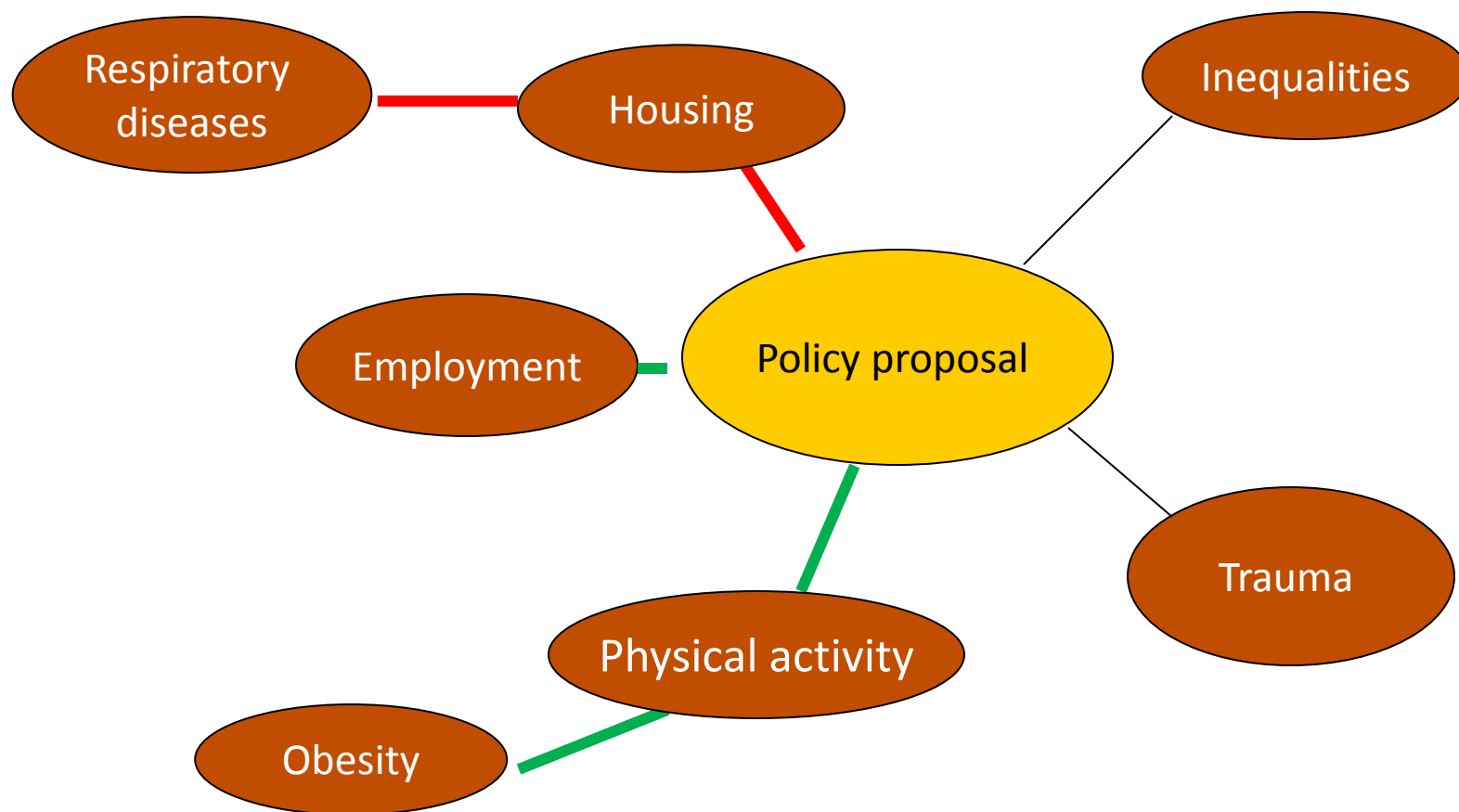
Main features:

4. Using a standardized process



Main features:

5. On policy / project outside of the health sector



Main features:

5. On policy / project outside of the health sector

A municipal compost plant in Montérégie, QC.

A municipal social development policy in Pincourt, QC.

Expansion of Billy Bishop Toronto City Airport, ON.

Shared Space Model for Sudbury Community Service, ON.

A tourism development project in rural Switzerland.

A farmer's market in New Jersey, USA.

Local procurement policy for school cafeterias in Oregon, USA.



What HIA is not

- An epidemiological study
- A subjective piece to prove a point
- A Human Health Risk Assessment only
- A retrospective policy or program evaluation



Various models of HIA

Based on Harris-Roxas and Harris (2011).

Mandated

Within
Environmental
Impact
Assessment

Scientific report

Public
health duty

Decision support

On a
voluntary
basis

Advocacy

To support
a point of
view

Community led

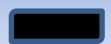
To bring
community
voice



Scientific data

-

Contextual data

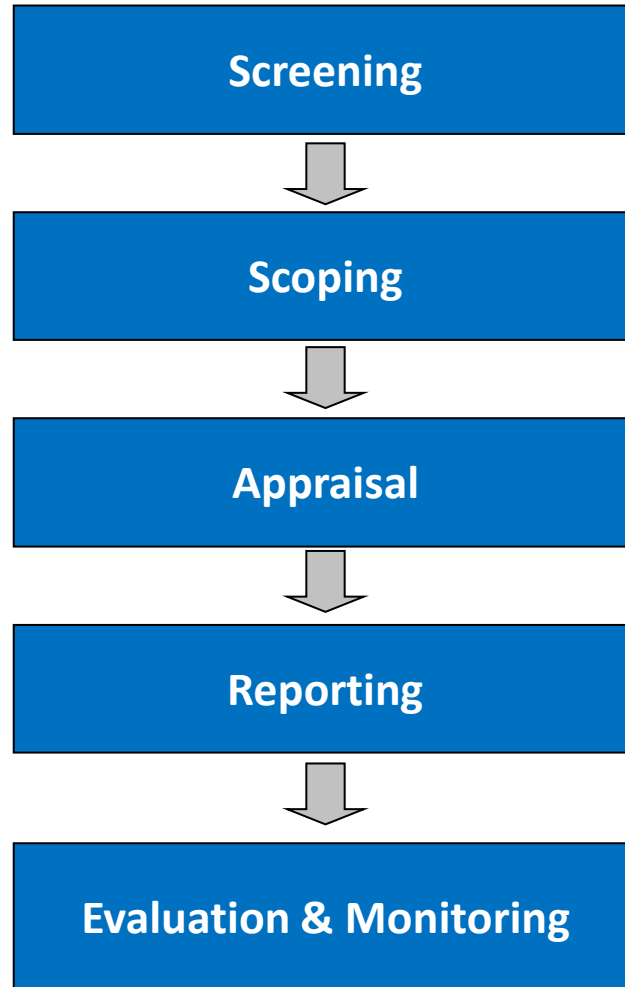


Quantitative

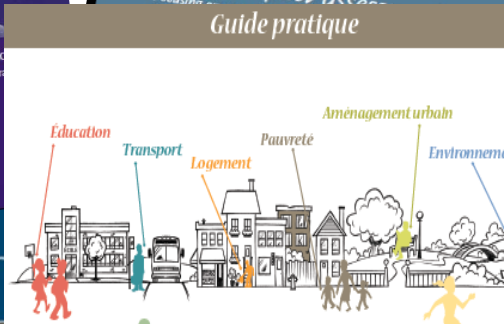
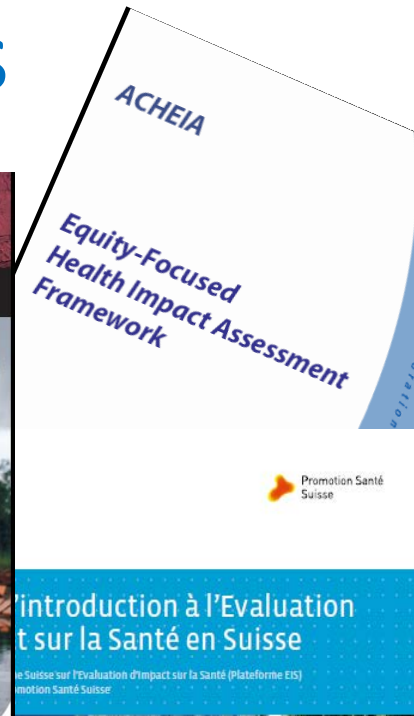
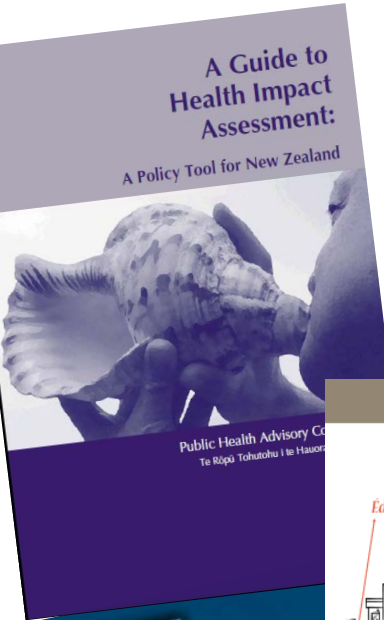
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Qualitative

A structured process



Many HIA Guides – Public and Private Sectors

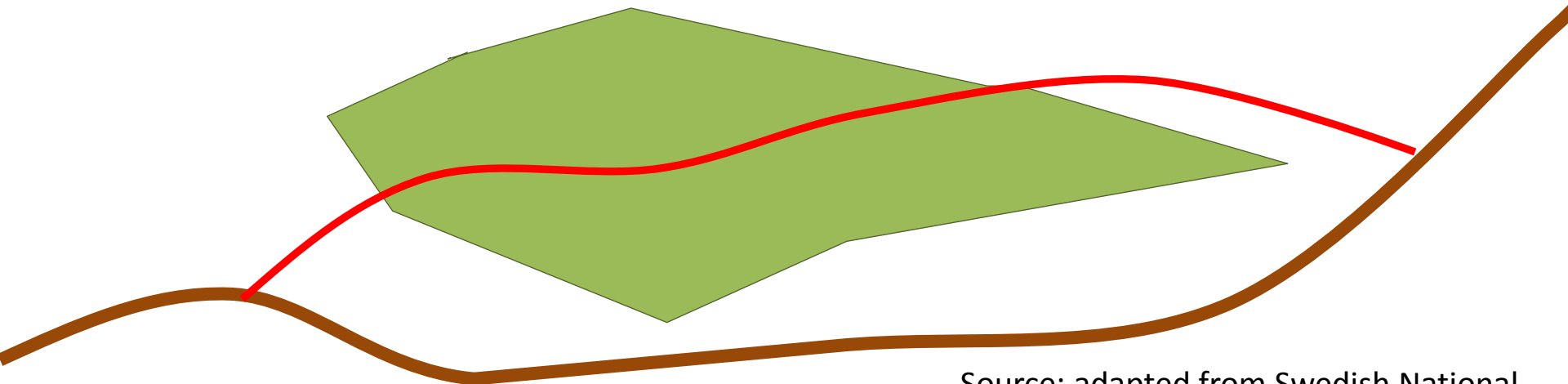


Good Practice
Guidance on
Health Impact
Assessment



Example: A new highway in Sweden

- New path for a section of a highway
- Improvements in terms of security
- New path would cut through a National Park



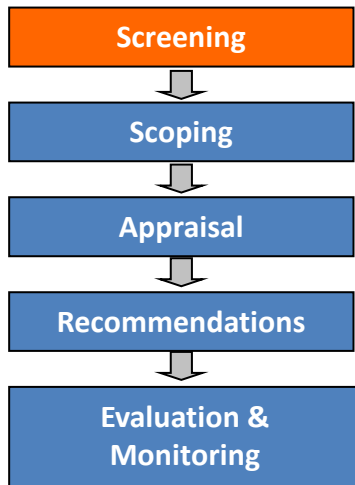
Source: adapted from Swedish National Institute of Public Health, 2005.



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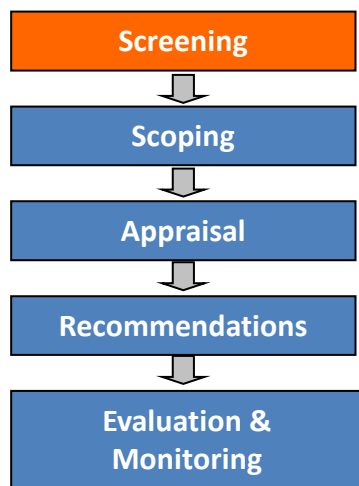
Screening



- Determinants that could be impacted:
 - Healthy environments
(7 environmental quality objectives)
 - Limited influence on climate, clean air, non-toxic environment, lakes and streams, groundwater, forest, built environment.
 - Safe environment (injuries)
 - Increased physical activity



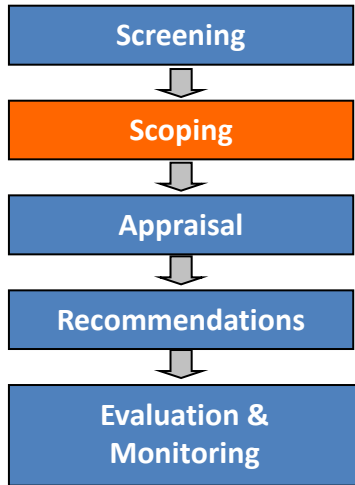
Screening



- Priority Groups:
 - Children
 - Professionals (commuters; particular interest with respect to women)
 - Older people
 - Chronically ill/hypersensitive
 - Persons with disabilities
 - Special stakeholder groups: hunters and horseback riders



Scoping



Stakeholders in the HIA:

Steering group:

- Swedish National Institute for Public Health
- Swedish Road Administration
- Municipality of Nynäshamn

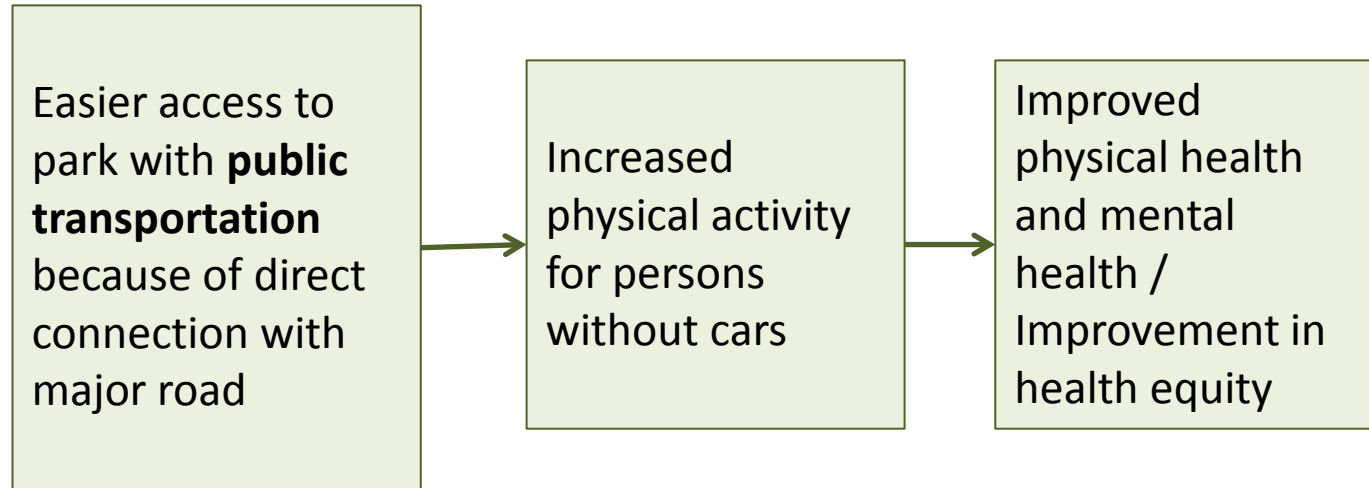
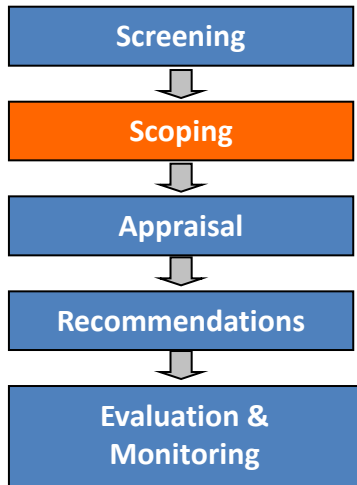
Project group

Reference group:

All of the above, plus: Stockholm County Administrative Board, Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions, etc...



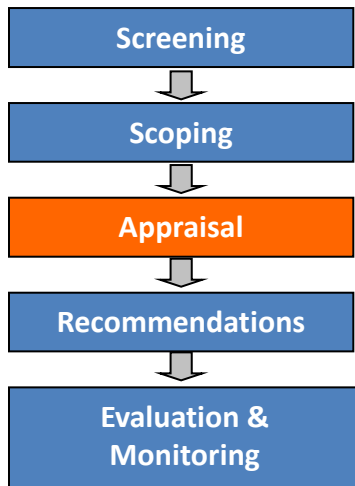
Scoping: Logic model



Laying out your hypothesis as to how the project is linked to health impacts.



Appraisal

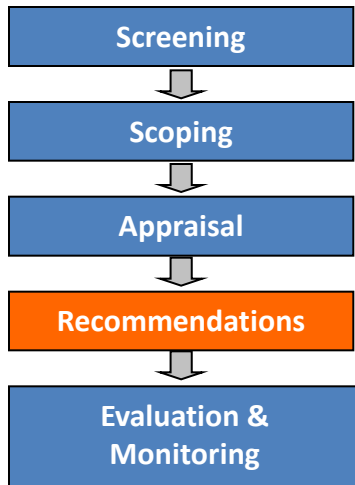


Health Matrix:

- ↑ for all priority groups for traffic safety
- ↑ for all priority groups for environmental health impacts
- ↓ for “Sustainable forest ” for all priority groups
- ↓ of “Scope for recreation” for hunters and horseback riders
- ↑ for increased physical activity for all groups, especially children and persons with disabilities



Recommendations



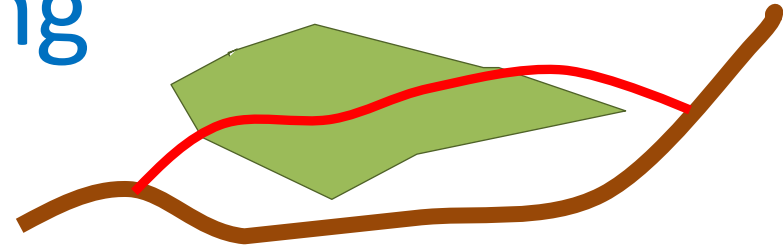
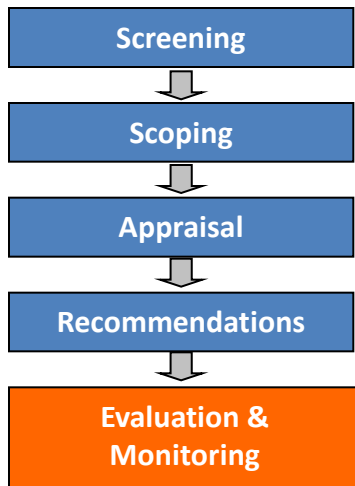
Recommendations on how to minimize the negative health impacts and maximize the positive health impacts.

A very clear report, intended for the policy maker, but accessible for a broad public:

http://www.folkhalsomyndigheten.se/pag_efiles/12096/r200542_Health_impact.pdf



Evaluation and Monitoring



- New path was chosen, and many of the recommendations have been implemented.
- HIA had a direct influence on this decision

Source: Knutsson & Linell, 2007.



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Effectiveness in influencing decision-making

- Direct effectiveness: 66%
- General effectiveness: 23%
- Opportunistic use: 6%
- No effectiveness: 6%

Source: Haig *et al.* (2013). N=54 HIAs in Australia and New-Zealand.

Other effects

- Changing the way of thinking and working: eye-opener, intersectoral collaborations, and more.
- Allows one to develop new knowledge related to HIA: on the policy-making process, on health impacts, and more.
- Allows one to develop technical skills .

Source: Quigley, R. (2012).



Exercise: the screening step



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Screening Grid

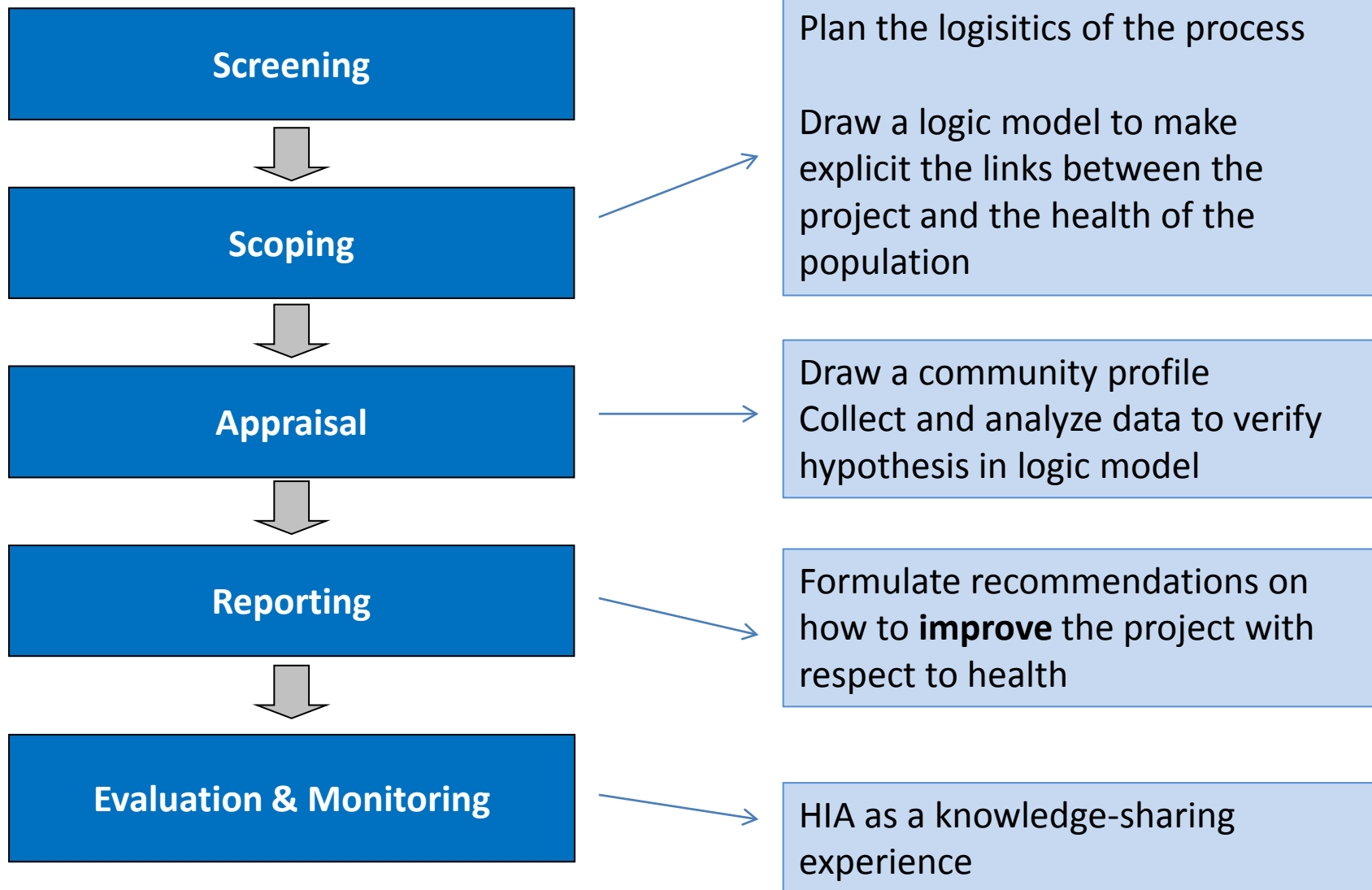
Determinants	Yes <u>Negative</u>	Yes <u>Positive</u>	No	Affected populations	Comments
Economic development Job creation Working conditions Distribution of wealth Others					
Food security Access to healthy and nutritious food choices					
Transport Transport of goods and people Active transport Road safety Others					
Education Access to education					



Instructions

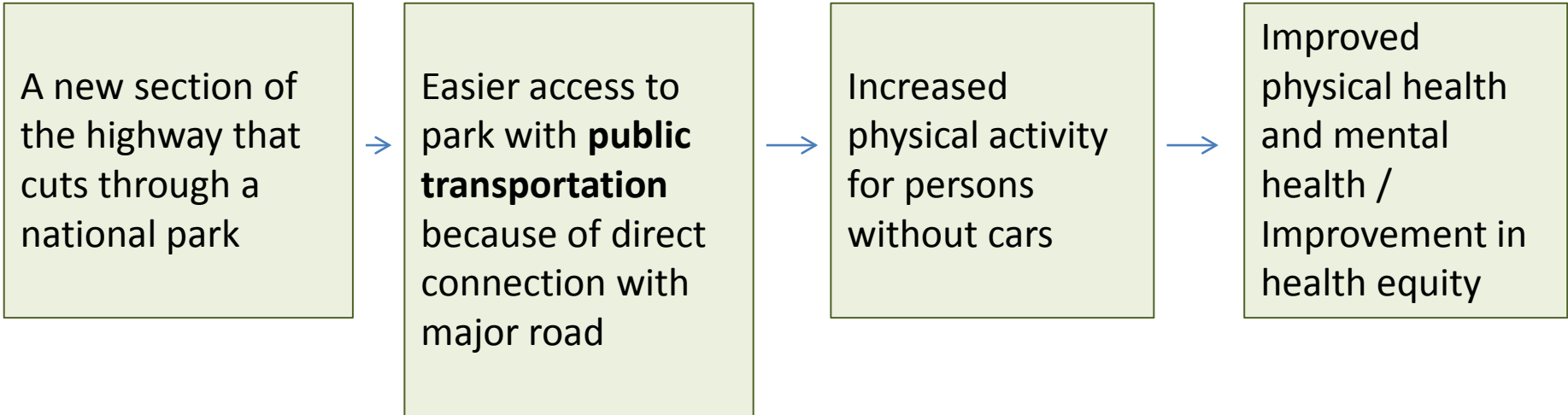
1. The objective of HIA is not to either approve or turn down the project
2. The objective is to make recommendations on how to improve the project with respect to its impact on health and health equity.
3. Screening is fundamental in choosing your **priorities** for further analysis.
4. What 4 determinants of health would be your priorities for further analysis?





Scoping exercise

LOGIC FRAMEWORK



Screening



Scoping



Appraisal



Draw a community profile
Collect and analyze data to verify hypothesis in logic model



Reporting



Formulate recommendations on how to **improve** the project with respect to health



Evaluation & Monitoring



HIA as a knowledge-sharing experience



HIA Resources



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For more examples...

- HIA Gateway : <http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?RID=44538>
- Human Impact Partners: <http://www.humanimpact.org/projects>
- The Society of Practitioners of HIA (SOPHIA) / Model HIA reports: http://hiasociety.org/?page_id=57

Reports Selection

Reports of completed HIAs and other assessments of impacts. If you are unable to find the Report you are looking for please try our [Advanced Search](#) (covers 1998-2011).

Title	Published	Location
Health impact of mobile internet and wireless issues in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo	2011-12-05	East Midlands
St Andrew's Park HIA	2011-04-01	Ireland
Entrepreneurial Social HIA: Integrated Commissioning Advisory Plus Strategy	2011-03-01	North West
HIA on wind energy development in Oregon	2011-02-01	United States
Health Equity Impact Assessment of a casino, Toronto	2011-01-01	Canada
HIA of Hamilton local plan	2011-01-01	West Midlands
Postal Central Area Action Plan (CAP) HIA	2011-11-15	South West
Postal Development Management Policies HIA	2011-11-15	South West
HIA of Hines Activities (Kono City, Hawaii)	2011-09-30	Caribbean
South-Island HIA of the Proposed Highway to Pukekohe Expressway	2011-09-01	New Zealand
Wairarapa Forward Delivery Plan HIA	2011-08-01	Waikato

HIP HUMAN IMPACT PARTNERS

Transforming the policies and places people need to live healthy lives

Current HIA Projects

- Family Unity, Family Health HIA
- Farmer's Field
- Lake Merritt, Bait Station Specific Plan
- Long Beach Housing Element HIA
- More Housing Goals Enforcement Policy
- Northgate TOD Planning
- Digital Bus Rapid Transit
- East Contra Costa
- Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Project
- San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG)
- School Closure Policies
- School Integration Policies in Minnesota
- University of Southern California Specific Plan
- Wisconsin Treatment Alternatives to Prison HIA

Family Unity, Family Health HIA

THE SOCIETY OF PRACTITIONERS OF HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT SOPHIA

SOPHIA is an organization serving the needs of Health Impact Assessment (HIA) practitioners in North America and worldwide

MODEL HIA REPORTS

Welcome to SOPHIA's Living Library of model HIA reports. The library is intended to showcase examples of high-quality HIA reporting practice. This library complements the HIA repositories listed on the Online HIA Resources page.

This list of model HIA reports reflects the selection process of the 2012-2013 SOPHIA Living Library committee. The committee invited twenty-two prominent HIA practitioners, including ten from nations outside North America, to send suggestions of well-done HIA reports. Submitted reports were reviewed by at least two different HIA practitioners using a report selection tool. The goal was to help us identify HIA reports of sufficiently high quality to be held up as examples of good HIA practice.

For details about the process and the selection tool for reviewing reports, download the methodology [here](#).

If you are interested in submitting an HIA report for consideration to join this list, please click [Model HIA Reports Submission](#).

Zoning for a Healthy Baltimore: A Health Impact Assessment of the Transform Baltimore Comprehensive Zoning Code Rewrite

Year: 2010

[Author: Center for Child and Community Health Research, Johns Hopkins University](#)

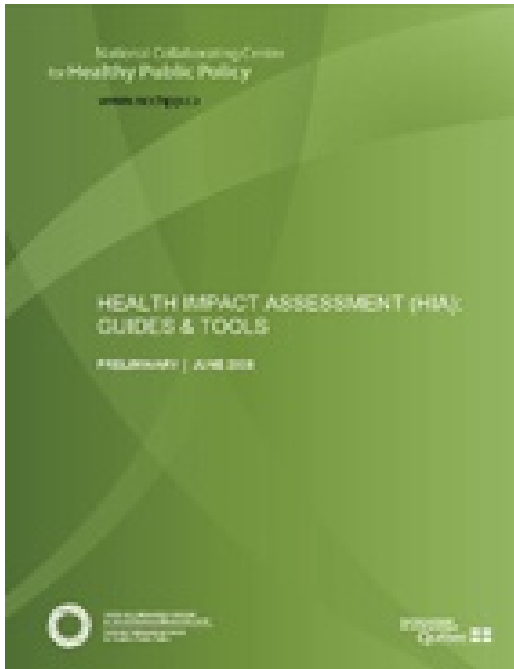


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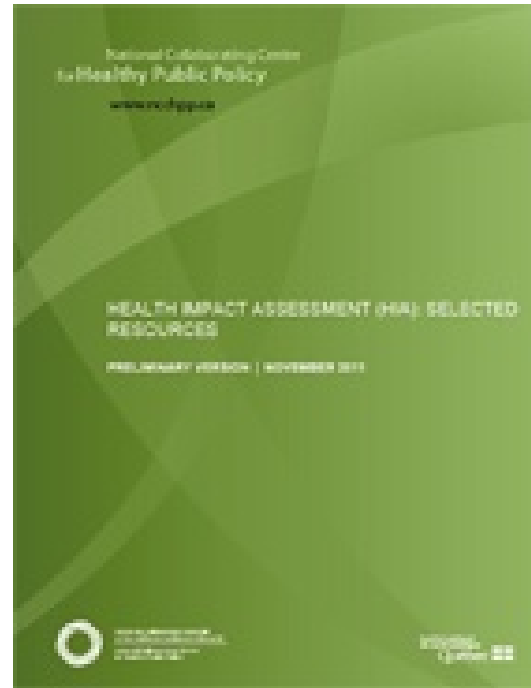
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HIA guides and tools



HIA: GUIDES & TOOLS



HIA: INVENTORY OF RESOURCES

http://www.ncchpp.ca/54/Health_Impact_Assessment.ccnpps



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HIA publications by NCCHPP

**NCCHPP Publications on
Health Impact Assessment (HIA)**
Annotated Bibliography
2008-2013




Image generated on the site www.wordle.net with NCCHPP text

2013

St-Pierre, L. (2013). The 12th International Conference on Health Impact Assessment (HIA): New Issues Arising from the Evolution of the Practice. Montréal, Québec: National Collaborating Centre for Healthy Public Policy. Retrieved from: http://www.ncchpp.ca/133/Publications.ccnpps?id_article=968

This document highlights the key messages of the 12th International Conference on Health Impact Assessment (HIA) that took place in Quebec city in August 2012. These yearly conferences play a role in consolidating HIA practice and in establishing an international community of practice.

Gauvin, F.-P. (2013). *Developing a citizen-participation strategy for health impact assessment*. Montréal, Québec: National Collaborating Centre for Healthy Public Policy. Retrieved from: http://www.ncchpp.ca/133/Publications.ccnpps?id_article=844

In this guide, we introduce a framework to assist HIA practitioners who are trying to determine whether it is relevant for them to develop a citizen-participation strategy and, if so, what form this should take.


Morestin, F. (2013). *Planning knowledge sharing in the context of a health impact assessment*. Montréal, Québec: National Collaborating Centre for Healthy Public Policy. Retrieved from: http://www.ncchpp.ca/133/publications.ccnpps?id_article=950


This briefing note guides the reader in developing a knowledge-sharing plan. The document is aimed specifically at persons called upon to conduct HIAs; however, it may also be of interest to persons working on other projects involving several sectors or aiming at informing decision making related to public policies.

2012

Benoit, F., Druet, C., Hamel, G., & St-Pierre, L. (2012). *Implementation of section 54 of Québec's Public Health Act*. Montréal, Québec: National Collaborating Centre for Healthy Public Policy. Retrieved from: http://www.ncchpp.ca/133/Publications.ccnpps?id_article=124

This paper provides a brief review of section 54. It describes the context of its adoption as law, the procedures introduced by the Québec government to help in its implementation, and some of the results achieved to date.

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See the Annotated
Bibliography on USB key

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NCCHPP HIA online courses

HIA Step by Step
Continuing Education
12-hour course
Fall 2014

Introduction to HIA
University (Master's-level)
45-hour course
May-June 2015

IME-2304-HIA Step by Step You are logged in as Julie Castonguay (Logout)

Home Nous joindre My courses Logout

My home > My courses > IME-2304 > Module 2 - Screening > Module 2

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- 5 Screening example of a tourism development project
- 6 Is it possible to influence the decision?
- 7 What value will be added?
- 8 Tasks associated with screening
- 9 Self-assessment exercise: forming a working group
- 10 Tasks associated with screening (continued from section 8)
- 11 Common errors
- 12 Example of screening
- 13 Key points to note
- 14 Discussion forum: Screening
- 15 Resources and references

2 Review of steps

The HIA process is structured into five distinct steps. The order of these steps is logical and, we believe, intuitively easy to understand. Firstly, it is during screening that the decision is made either to proceed or not to proceed with the rest of the HIA process. Then, during scoping, the next three steps in the HIA are planned, in accordance with the constraints of the particular context in which it is being undertaken. The appraisal step comprises the collection and analysis of data on the health impacts of the project/program or policy. During the fourth step, a summary report and recommendations are produced. Finally, the last step involves reviewing the HIA process and evaluating its effects.

```
graph TD; A[Screening] --> B[Scoping]; B --> C[Appraisal]; C --> D[Recommendations]; D --> E[Evaluation and monitoring]; E --> A;
```

For more information

http://www.ncchpp.ca/274/Online_Course.ccnpps



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- Haigh, F., Baum, F, Dannenberg, A. L., ..., Harris, E. (2013). The effectiveness of health impact assessment in influencing decision-making in Australia and New-Zealand 2005-2009. *BMC Public Health*, **13**, 1188. Retrieved from: <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/13/1188> doi:10.1186/1471-2458-13-1188
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- Howlett, M. & Ramesh, M. (2003). *Studying public policy: policy cycles and policy subsystems*. Oxford : Oxford University Press.
- Kemm, J. (2001). Health impact assessment: A tool for healthy public policy. *Health Promotion International*, *16*(1), 79-85. doi : 10.1093/heapro/16.1.79



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- Lauzière, J. (2008). Health Impact Assessment: guides and tools. Montréal, Québec: National Collaborating Centre for Healthy Public Policy. Retrieved from: http://www.ncchpp.ca/133/Publications.ccnpps?id_article=391
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- Public Health Agency of Canada. (2013). *What makes Canadians healthy or unhealthy?* Consulted on October 13, 2012: <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/ph-sp/determinants/determinants-eng.php>
- Quigley, R. (2012) Informing decision makers and creating change with HIA. 12th International Conference on HIA, Québec, August 29-31 2012. Video clip available here: http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=ZLlitnjCziQ , Powerpoint slides available here: http://www.hia2012.ca/docs/Présentations/Plenièr4_RobertQuigley.pdf



Key HIA References (3/3)

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