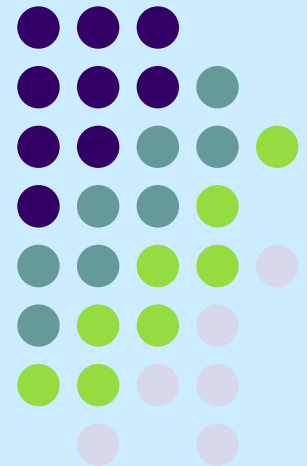


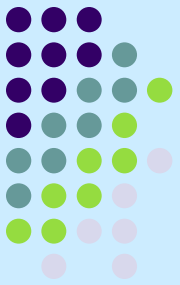
Health Impact Assessment: An overview

Lillian Shirley, RN, MPH, MPA
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- briefing for Multnomah County Commissioners, April 12, 2012 -





Images courtesy of Radcliffe Dacanay/Flickr, Library of Virginia/Flickr, Federal Highway Administration



The problem

Policy decisions have consequences.
Some may result in:

- negative health outcomes
- missed opportunities to improve health
- differential impacts across social groups

Part of the solution:
health impact assessment (HIA)



Presentation goals

- Describe HIA and how it's used
- Summarize the 5 steps of conducting an HIA
- Explain HIA's place in contemporary public health



HIA is a decision-support tool

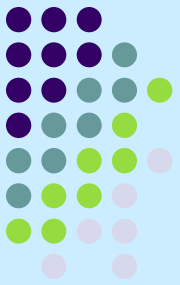
- Is a systematic process
- Uses an array of data sources and analytic methods
- Considers input from stakeholders
- Determines potential health effects and their distribution within the population
- Suggests ways to monitor and manage those effects



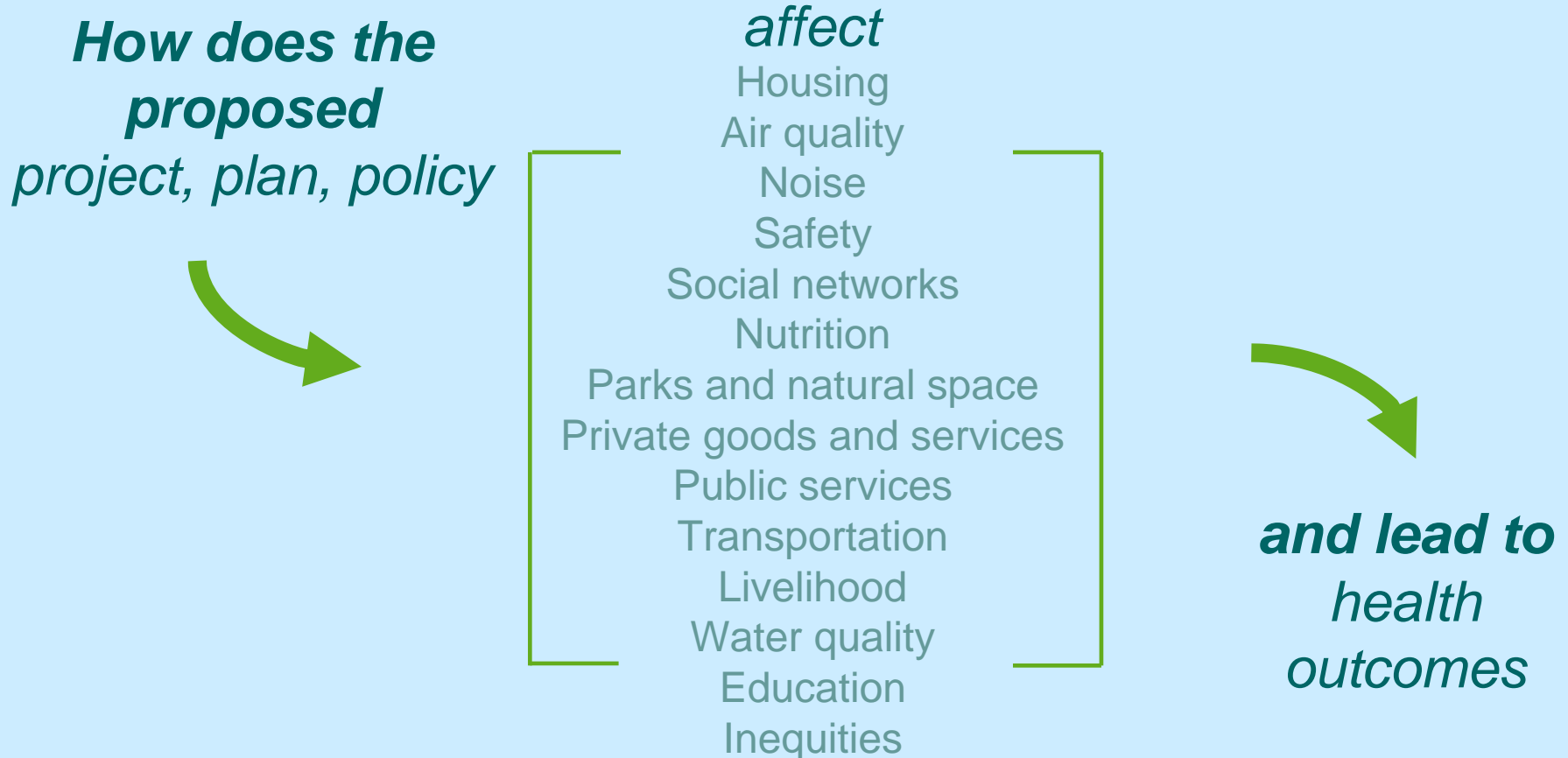
Influences on health outcomes



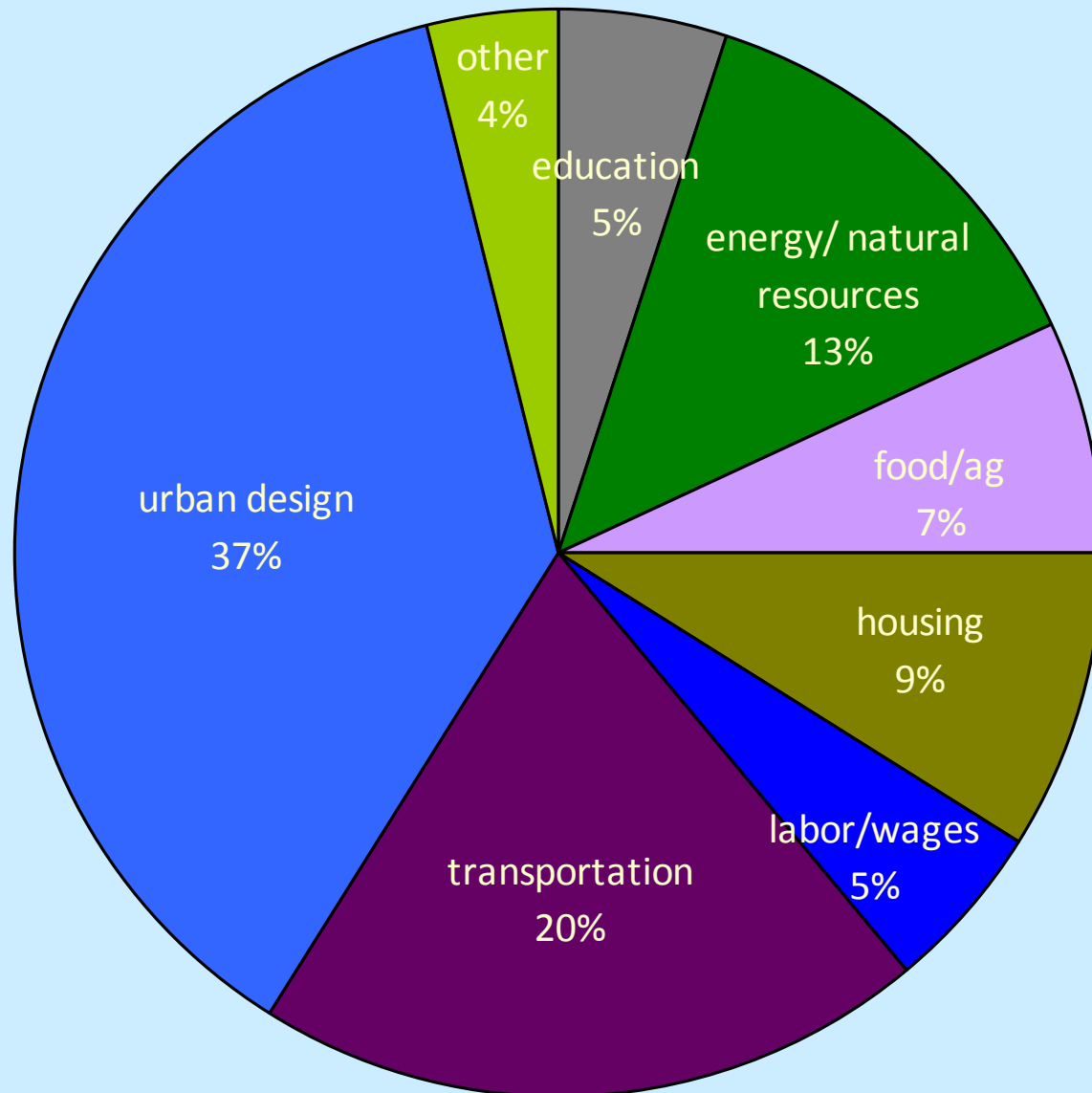
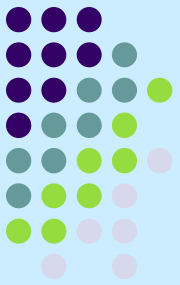
Social and Environmental Determinants of Health



Assessing health determinants



Completed HIA's by sector (U.S.)

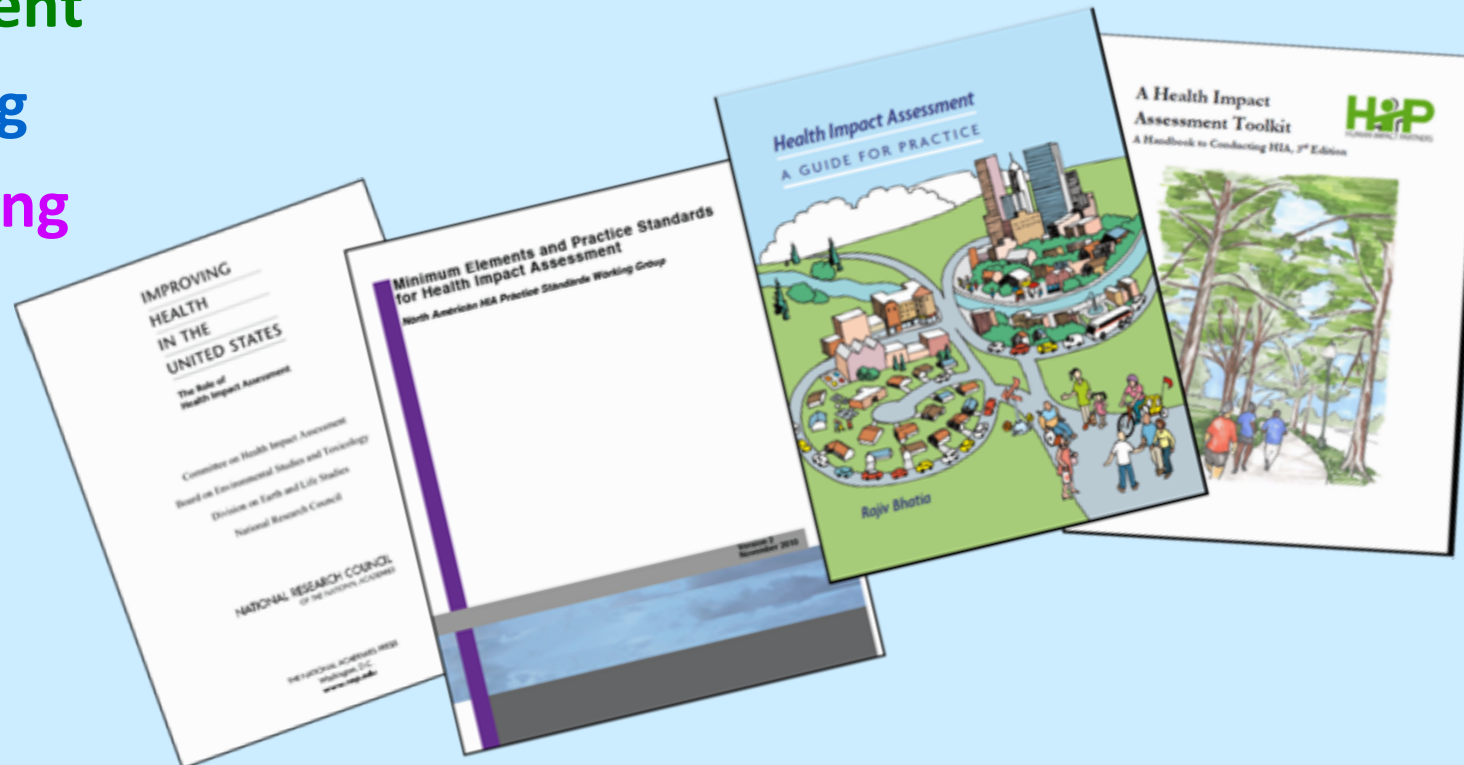


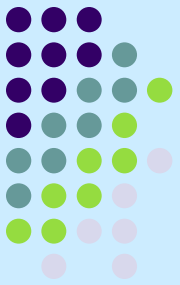
*data courtesy of
Health Impact Project*



5 Steps in the HIA process

1. Screening
2. Scoping
3. Assessment
4. Reporting
5. Monitoring





1. Screening

Should an HIA be conducted?

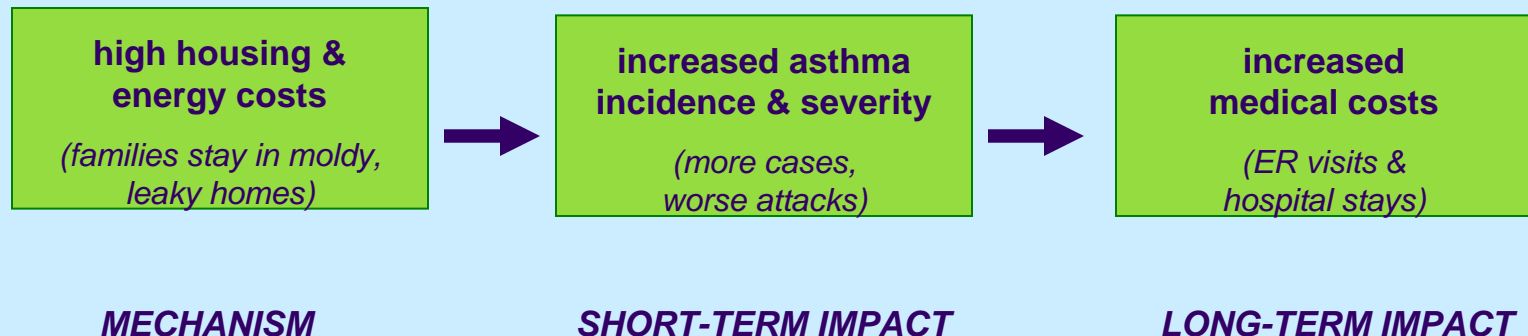
- What decision will be influenced?
- Is the decision likely to affect health?
- Will the HIA be useful to decision-makers?
- Are resources available to conduct the HIA?
- Who should conduct the HIA?

2. Scoping



How will the HIA be conducted?

- Which health effects are the most important?
- Who will be most affected by the policy decision?
- What methods will we use to assess the impacts?





3. Assessment

How will the decision change things?

- What are the baseline conditions?
- How might the policy change them?



4. Recommendations

How could the decision best support health and equity?

- Are there ways to assure more equitable distribution of benefits and burdens?
- How can “co-benefits” be maximized?

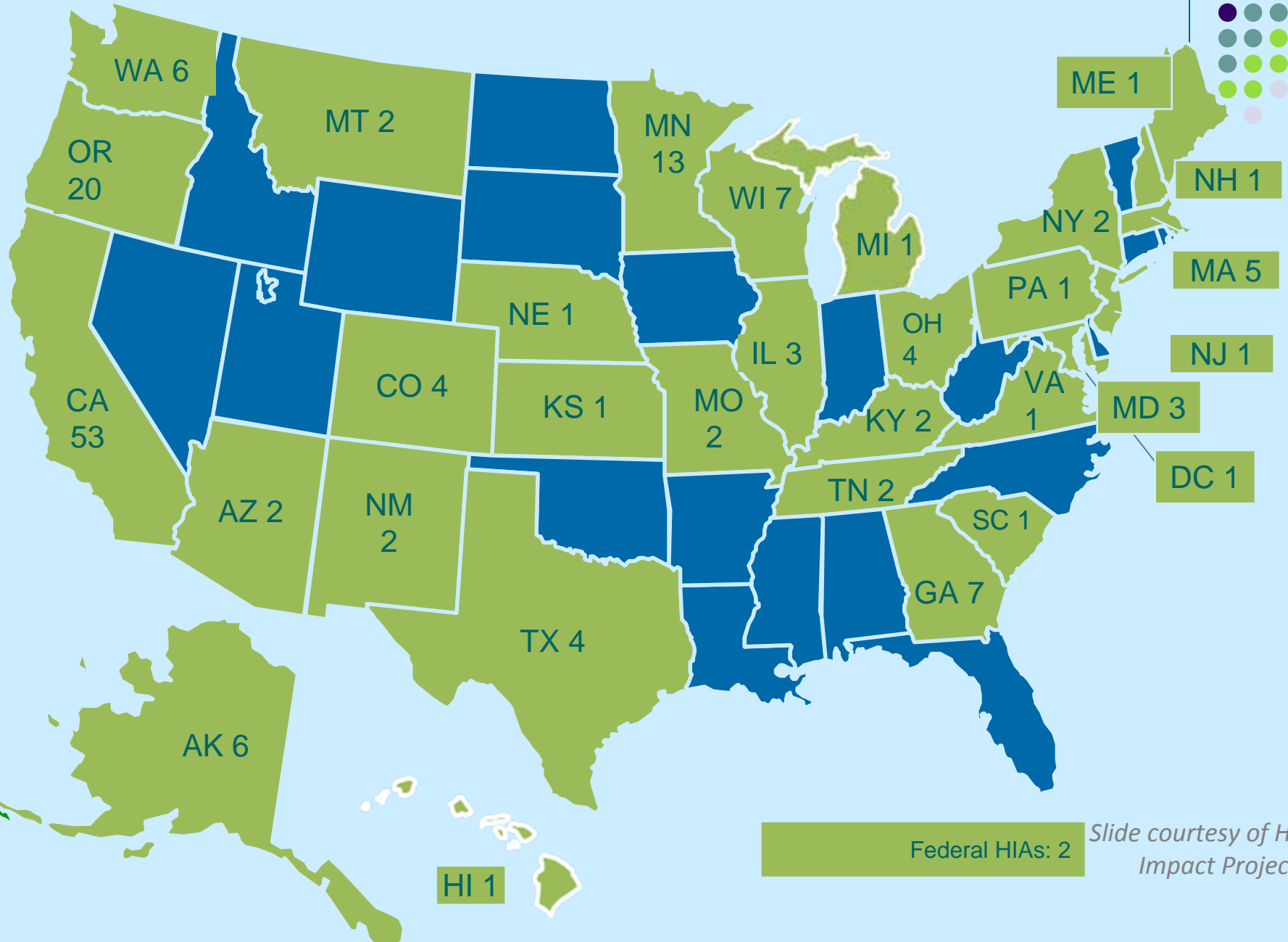


5. Monitoring

How successful was the HIA?

- How did the HIA affect the decision-making process?
- What were the ancillary effects of the HIA?
 - Cross-sector relationships
 - New analytical methods
 - Lessons learned

HIA's completed or in progress



Slide courtesy of Health Impact Project



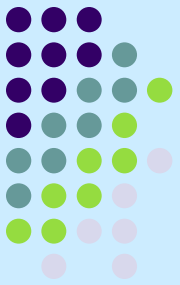
How projects come about

- Internal and external requests
- Key selection criteria
 - Adds unique value to decision-making process
 - Benefits from specific Health Dept. technical expertise
 - Fits with Health Dept. program areas
 - Resources are available
 - Leverages partnerships
- Whether HIA is the tool is a separate question
(HIA Step 1: Screening)



Choosing an appropriate tool

- Devised health and equity metrics for East Metro Connections Plan project selection criteria
- Developed Healthier People “measures of success” benchmarks for Portland Plan
- Advised on West Hayden Island ESEE scope



Online resources

- Human Impact Partners FAQ
www.humanimpact.org/faq
- UCLA HIA Clearinghouse & Info Center (HIA-CLIC)
www.hiaguide.org
- National Research Council
“Improving health in the United States: The role of Health Impact Assessment”
www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=13229



Thank you!

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