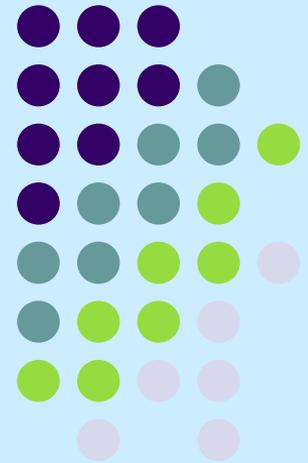


# Health Impact Assessment: An overview

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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

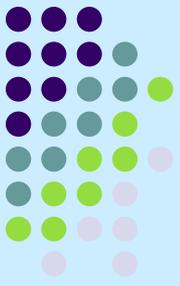
- Is a systematic process
- Uses an array of data sources and analytic methods
- Considers input from stakeholders
- Determines potential health effects and their distribution within the population
- Suggests ways to monitor and manage those effects



# Influences on health outcomes



## Social and Environmental Determinants of Health



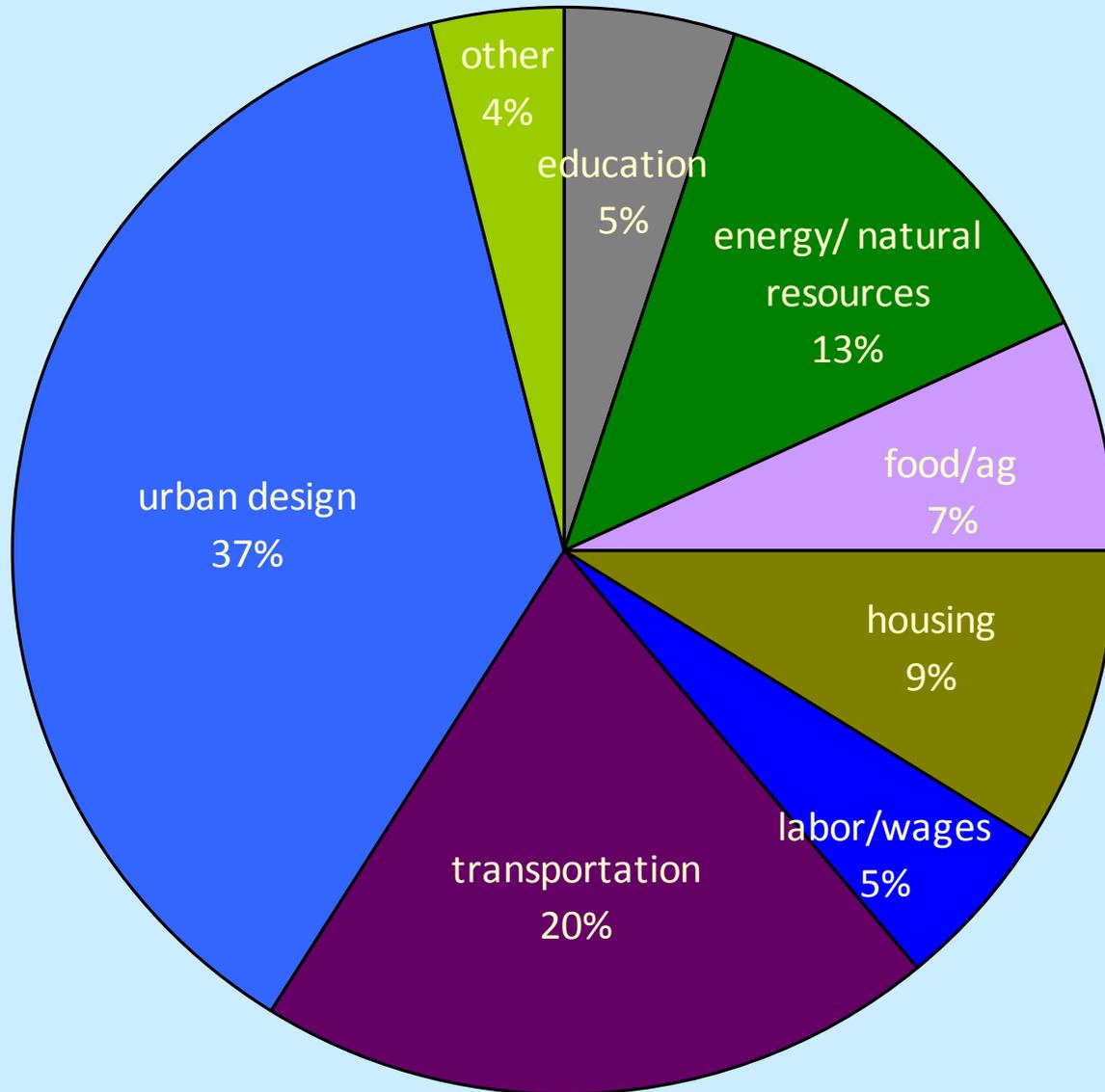
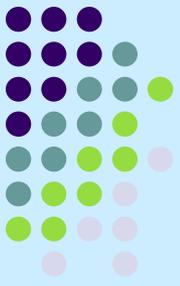
# Assessing health determinants

*How does the  
proposed  
project, plan, policy*

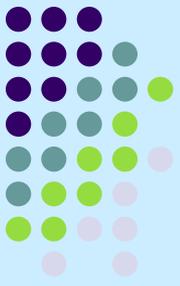


*and lead to  
health  
outcomes*

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

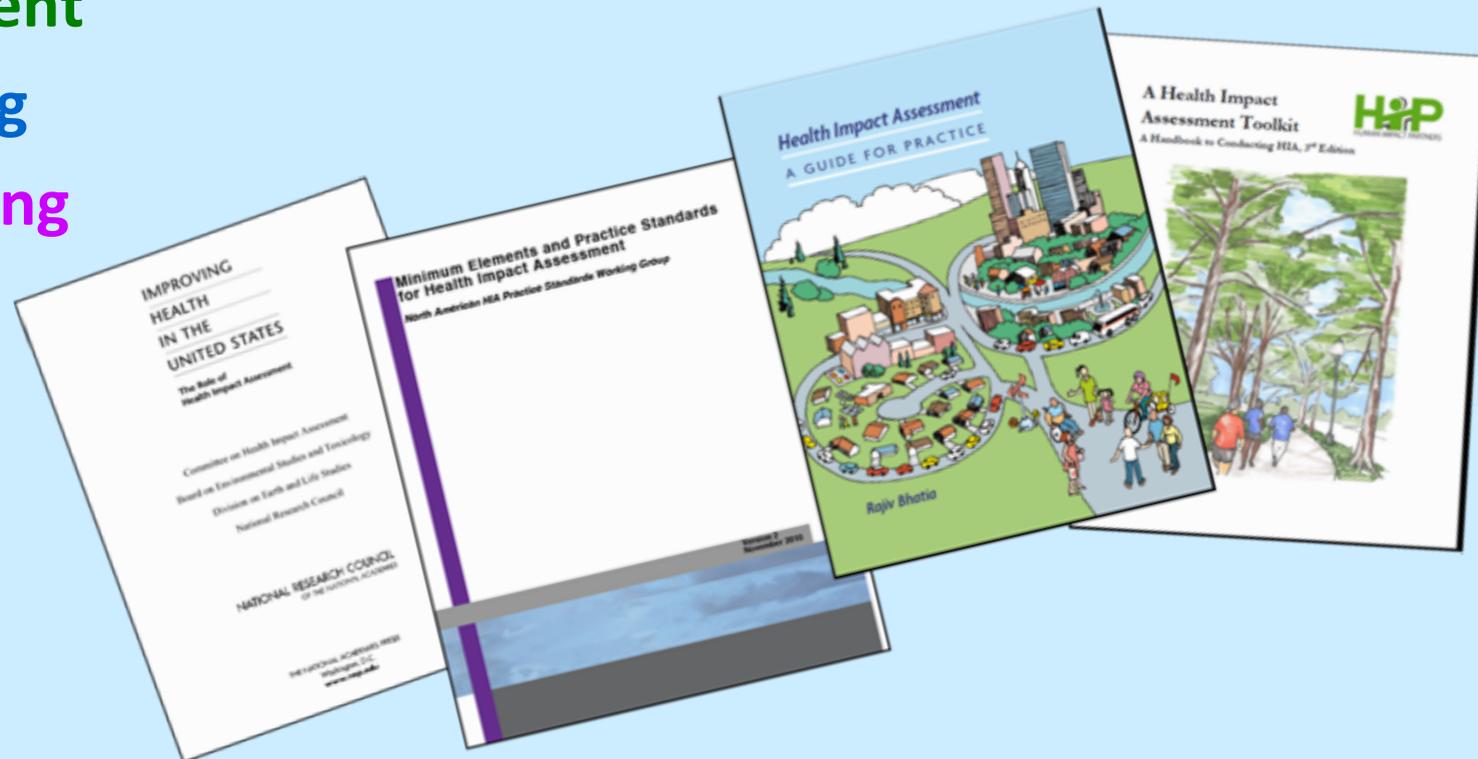


*data courtesy of  
Health Impact Project*



# 5 Steps in the HIA process

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

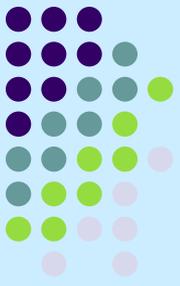




# 1. Screening

## *Should an HIA be conducted?*

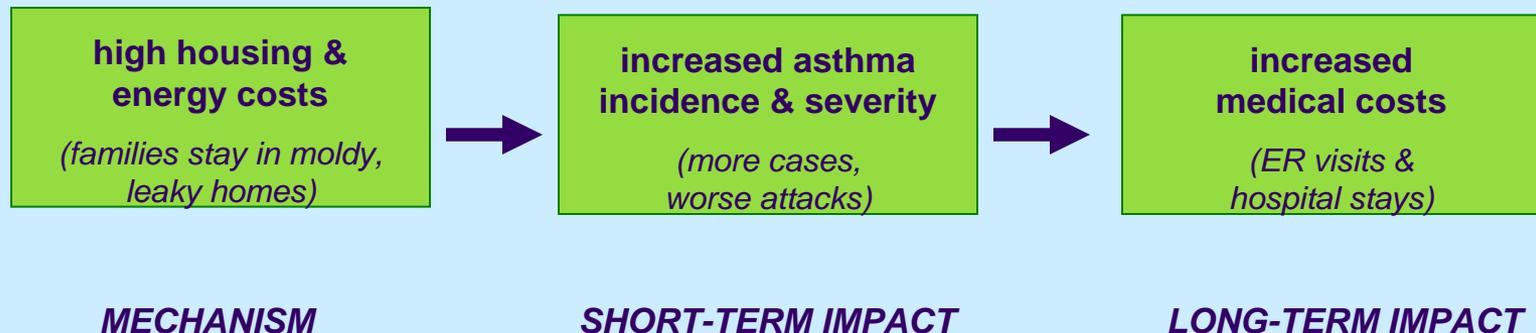
- What decision will be influenced?
- Is the decision likely to affect health?
- Will the HIA be useful to decision-makers?
- Are resources available to conduct the HIA?
- Who should conduct the HIA?



## 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?

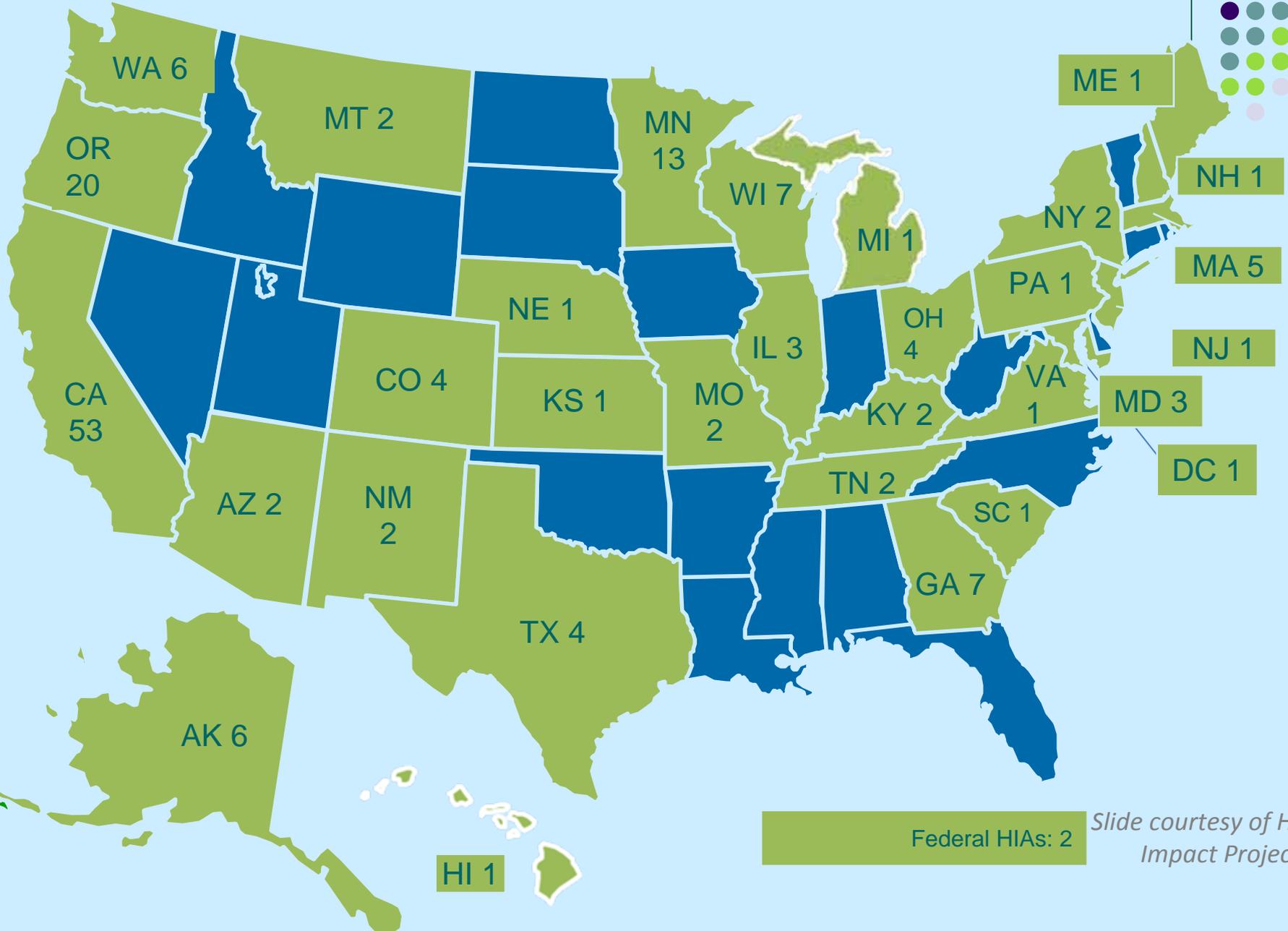


# 5. Monitoring

## *How successful was the HIA?*

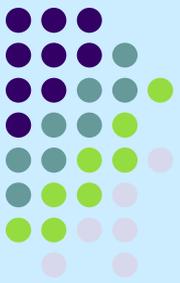
- How did the HIA affect the decision-making process?
- What were the ancillary effects of the HIA?
  - Cross-sector relationships
  - New analytical methods
  - Lessons learned

# HIA's completed or in progress



Federal HIAs: 2

Slide courtesy of Health Impact Project



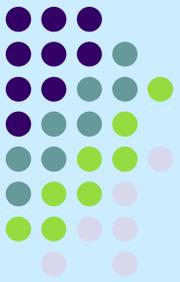
# How projects come about

- 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](http://www.humanimpact.org/faq)
- UCLA HIA Clearinghouse & Info Center (HIA-CLIC)  
[www.hiaguide.org](http://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](http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=13229)

# Thank you!



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