



Health in All Policies (HiAP): Incremental Steps to Health

Presentation by Katherine Hebert

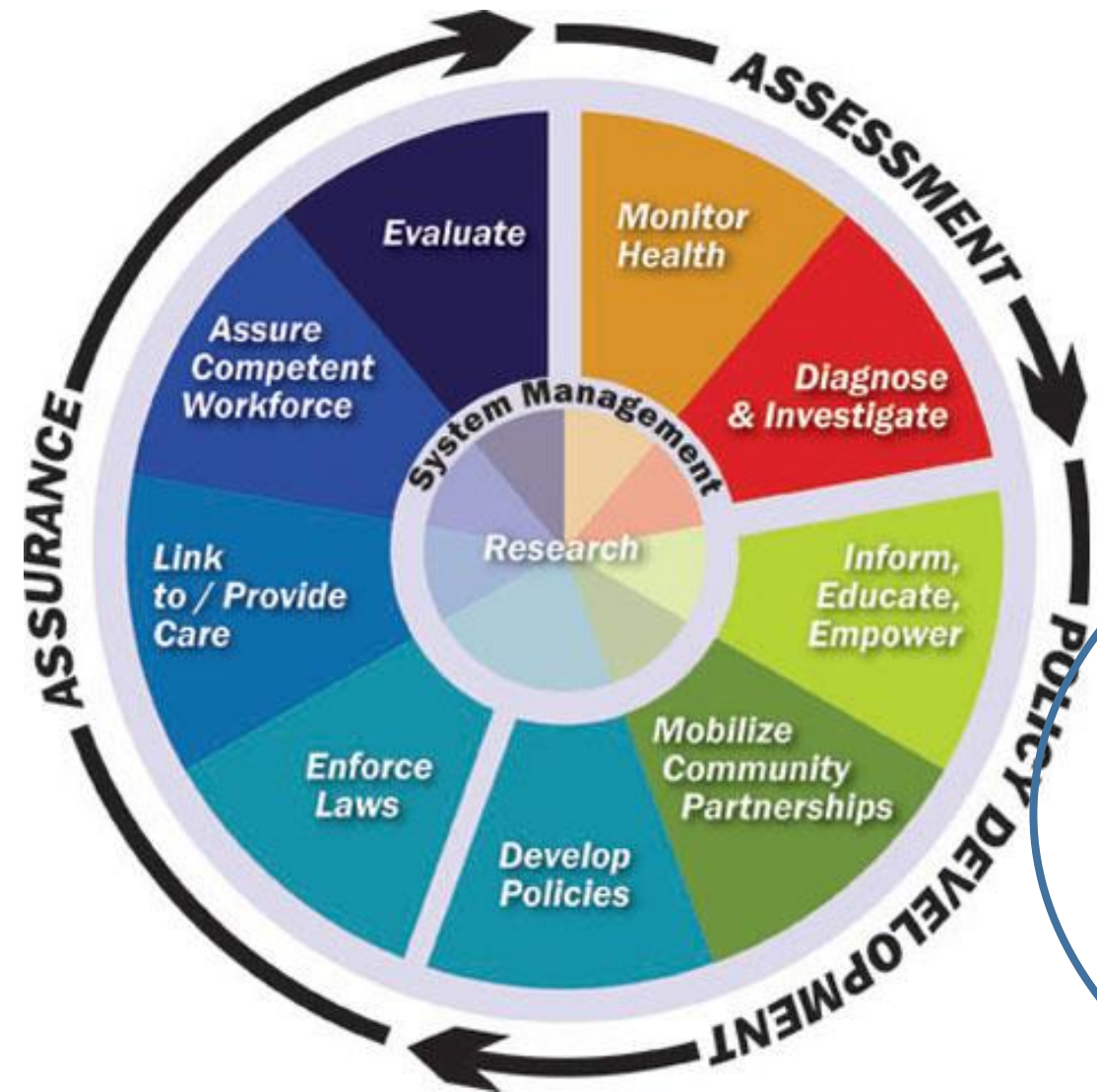


How do we define Health?
What influences our Health?



Public Health:

- ▶ “Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being; not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.” (WHO)
- ▶ Public Health is “the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health through organized efforts and informed choices of society, organizations, public and private, communities and individuals.” (Winslow, 1920)



Monitor health



Enforce laws



Diagnose and investigate



Link to and provide care



Inform, educate and empower



Assure a competent workforce



Mobilize community partnerships



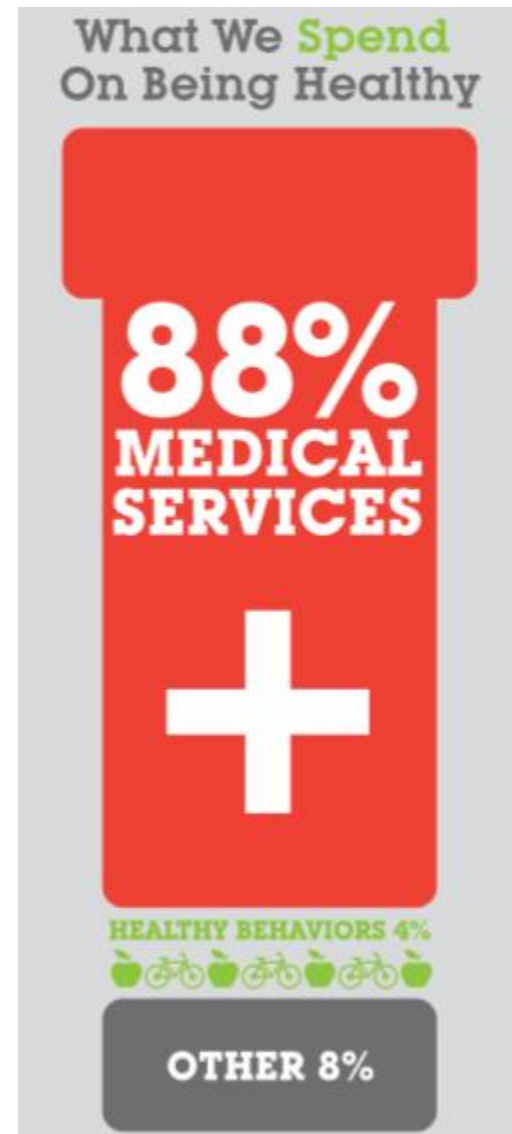
Evaluate



Develop policies



Research



Source: F as in Fat: How Obesity Threatens America's Future. (2013). Trust for America's Health and Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.



The Determinants of Health (1992) Dahlgren and Whitehead

Upstream

Policy and Programs

- Corporations and other businesses
- Government agencies
- Schools

Social inequities

- Class
- Race/ethnicity
- Gender
- Immigration status
- Sexual orientation

Midstream

Physical environment

- Housing
- Land use
- Transportation
- Residential Segregation

Behavior

- Smoking
- Nutrition
- Physical activities
- violence

Downstream

Disease and Injury

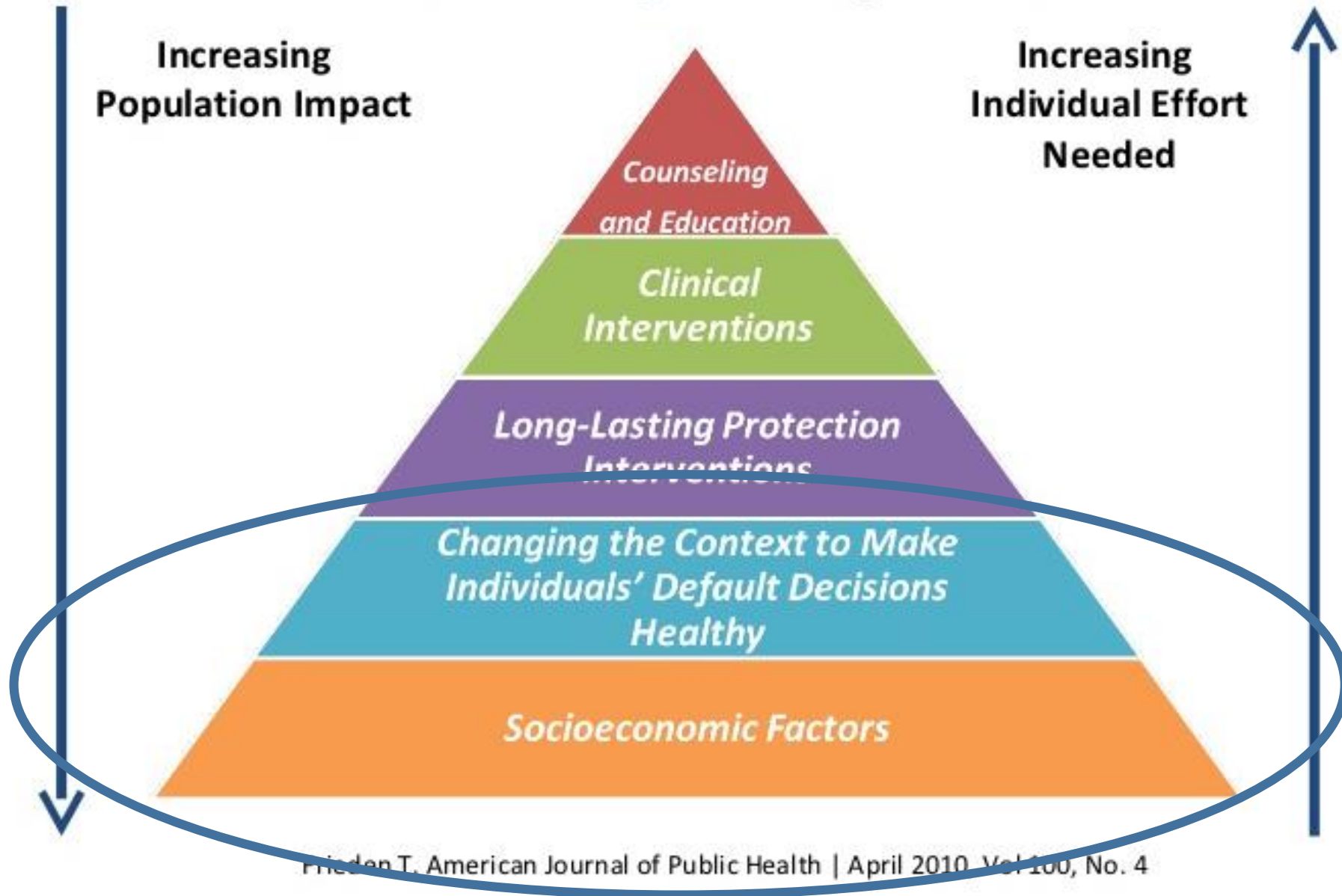
- Infectious disease
- Chronic disease
- Injury

Mortality

- Infant mortality
- Life expectancy

Health care and services

Health Impact Pyramid





What is Health in All Policies (HiAP)?



HiAP Definitions:

- ▶ “the practice of taking an integrated and comprehensive approach to introduce health, well-being, and equity considerations into the development and implementation of policies in non-health sectors”
- ▶ “a collaborative approach to improving the health of all people by incorporating health considerations into decision-making across sectors and policy areas”
- ▶ “an approach that aims to integrate health considerations in decision making across different sectors that influence health, such as transportation, agriculture, land use, housing, public safety, and education”

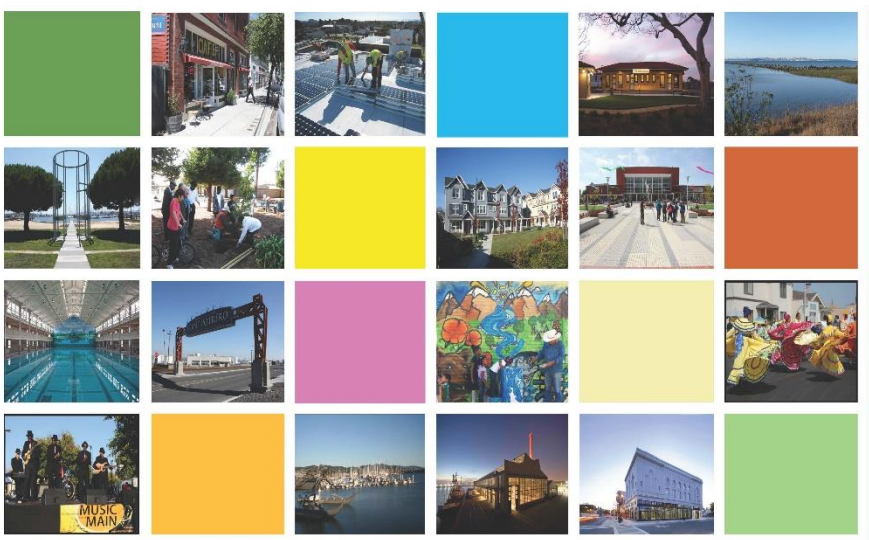
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5 Key Elements of HiAP

1. Promote Health, Equity, and Sustainability
2. Support Intersectoral Collaboration
3. Benefit Multiple Partners
4. Engage Stakeholders
5. Create Structural or Process Change

7 Strategies for HiAP





City of Richmond

Health in All Policies Strategy 2013-2014



HEALTH IN ALL POLICIES

A Guide for State and Local Governments



From Start to Finish
How to Permanently Improve Government through Health in All Policies





Benefits to HiAP



- ▶ Increased Cross-Sector Collaboration
- ▶ Address Determinants of Health
- ▶ Representation of Health Issues and Interests in Decision-Making Processes
- ▶ Improve Population Health and Reduce Health Disparities
- ▶ Streamline Government Activities and Costs



What is an Health Impact Assessment (HIA)?



What is HIA?

HIA is a systematic process that uses an array of data sources and analytic methods and considers input from stakeholders to determine the potential effects of a proposed policy, plan, program, or project on the health of a population and the distribution of those effects within the population. HIA provides recommendations on monitoring and managing those effects.

National Research Council

What is HIA?

- Voluntary Decision Support Tool
- Applied to Sectors Outside of Health
- Possible Positive and Negative Health Impacts
- Policy, Plan, Project, or Program
- Population Level/ Distribution within Population
- Prospective/ Recommendations



The Health Impact Assessment Process

1. Screening: determines whether a proposal is likely to have health impacts and whether the HIA will provide information useful to the stakeholders and decision-makers.

2. Scoping: establishes the scope of health impacts that will be included in the HIA, the populations affected, the HIA team, sources of data, methods to be used, and alternatives to be considered.

3. Assessment: involves a two-step process that first describes the baseline health status of the affected population and then assesses potential impacts.

4. Recommendations: suggest alternatives that could be implemented to improve health or actions that could be taken to manage the health effects, if any, that are identified.

5. Reporting: documents and presents the findings and recommendations to stakeholders and decision-makers.

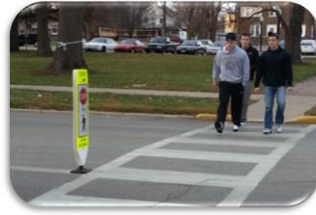
6. Monitoring and Evaluation: records the adoption and implementation of HIA recommendations, monitors the changes in health and health determinants, and evaluates the process, impact, and outcomes of an HIA.

HIA vs HiAP

	Health Impact Assessment	Health in All Policies
Definition	Structured process to assess the health impacts of a project, policy, program, or plan. Provides recommendations for action.	Collaborative approach to incorporating health into all policy decisions
Core Values	Democracy, Equity, Ethical Use of Evidence, Broad View of Health	Embedding Health and Equity into Decision Making, Improving Existing Systems, Focuses on Collaboration and Coordination
When	Typically single decisions or discrete projects/policies/program/plan	Longer, ongoing approach to system of decisions
Method	Structured, but flexible process with practice standards in place	No one “right” way to implement, but approach follows guiding principles
How	Identifying health benefits and harms through a collaborative and transparent synthesis of information	Identifying win-win opportunities and building strong relationships
Leadership	HIA Practitioner	Core Team and Champion(s)



S.B. 731: HIA on the design of neighborhoods, physical activity, social cohesion, and pedestrian safety.



Davidson Street Design Standards: HIA on the design of streets, physical activity, and safety.



Red Line Commuter Rail: HIA on the inclusion of transit, increased access and health equity.



Pedestrian & Active Transportation Plan: HIA on improving facilities, physical activity, safety, and equity.



Parks, Recreation & Public Spaces: HIA on the Parks & Recreation Master Plan and seven dimensions of health.



Universal Design in Housing: HIA on universal design, aging-in-place, safety, and health equity.



Food System Planning: HIA on increasing food access—physically and financially—and healthy nutrition.



Worksite Wellness: HIA on the effect of employer programs and policies on mental and physical health.



Davidson Comprehensive Plan: HIA on combining sustainability goals and healthy community design.



Blue Line Extension HIA

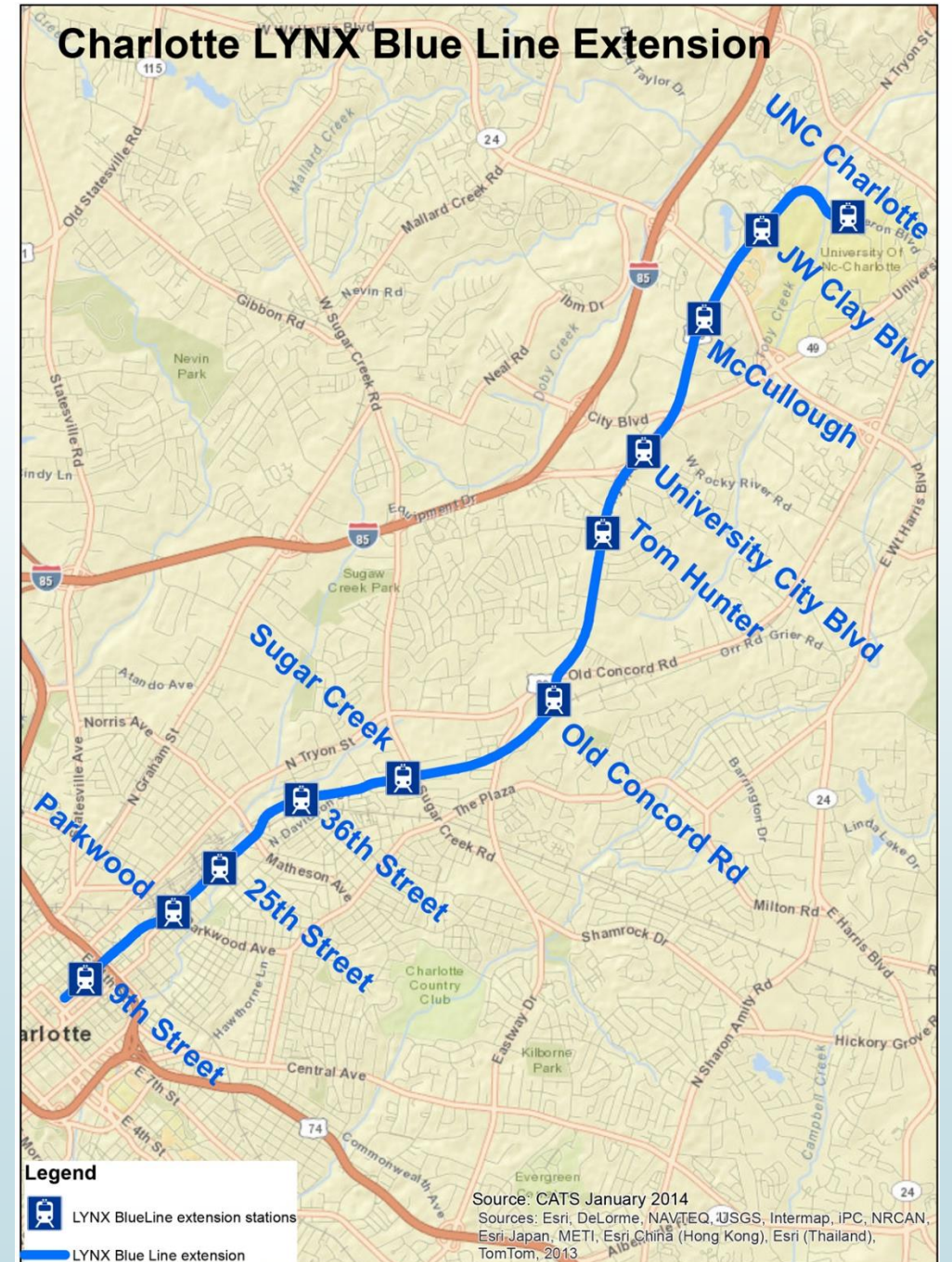
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Background Information

- ▶ HIA on the Extension of the Blue Line Light Rail in Uptown Charlotte to UNC Charlotte Main Campus
- ▶ October 2014-July 2015 (10 months)
- ▶ NACCHO Funded-\$15,000 + \$10,000 In-Kind
- ▶ Mecklenburg County Health Department

Blue Line Extension Quick Facts

- 11 Stations
- 9.3 Miles
- \$1.16 Billion
- 24,500 Trips/Weekday
- 25 Minute Trip





Purpose/Goals of HIA

- ▶ Conduct First HIA
- ▶ In-person Training on HIA for Team and Stakeholders
- ▶ Implications BLE would have on UNCC & Recommendations
- ▶ Increase Partnerships- Especially with CATS and UNCC
- ▶ Springboard for Future HIAs

- **Condition of Home**
- **Affordability & Gentrification**
- **Neighborhood & Community Condition**



Housing

- **Student Enrollment**
- **Campus Parking**
- **Student Fees/Transit Use**



UNCC Policies



Transportation

- **Vehicle Speed/Collisions**
- **Vehicle Miles Traveled/Air Pollution**
- **Active Transportation Opportunities**
- **Public Transit/Access/Fiscal Savings**
- **Traffic Congestion/Road Rage/Wayfinding**
- **Safety/Noise/Access to Unhealthy Activities**



Environment

- **Air Pollution**
- **Greenways & Exposure to Nature**
- **Water Quality & Stormwater Management**



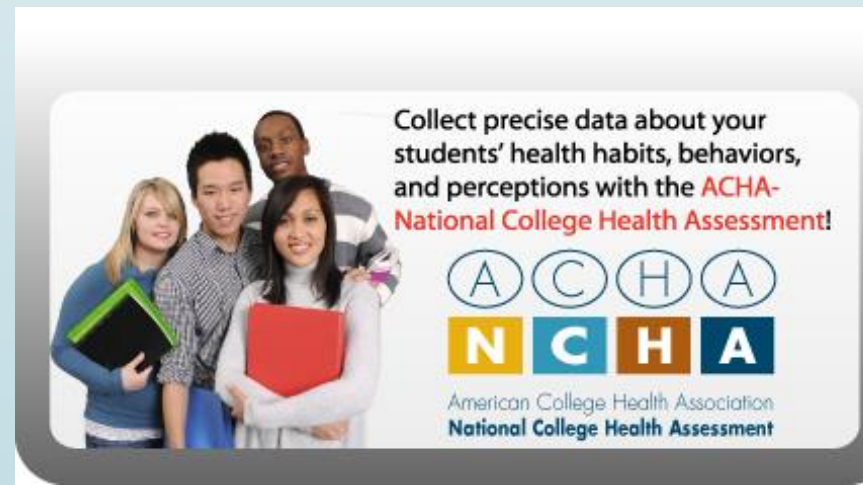
Overarching Recommendations

1. Continue to consider health implications as CATS and Charlotte officials plan, construct and promote transit use in the greater Charlotte area.
2. Increase communication between the Charlotte Area Transit System, the University of North Carolina Charlotte, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Planning, Mecklenburg County Health Department, and members of the community including transit users, developers, and business owners.



Overarching Recommendations

3. Support additional studies that collect baseline health data, record usage of the Blue Line Extension (especially by students, faculty, and staff of UNCC), and monitor the health impacts of increased transit options.
4. Follow the recommendations set forth in the Environmental Impact Statement conducted on the Blue Line Extension.
5. Increase the knowledge, use, and support of the Student Health Survey including the addition of custom questions relevant to commuting patterns.





Resources



- ▶ Gase L, Pennotti R, Smith KD. “Health in All Policies” : Taking stock of emerging practices to incorporate health in decision making in the United States. *J Public Health Management Practice*. 2013;19(6):529-540.
- ▶ Rudolph L, Caplan J, Ben-Moshe K, Dillon L. (2013). Health in All Policies: A Guide for State and Local Governments. Washington, DC and Oakland, CA: American Public Health Association and Public Health Institute.
- ▶ Johnson R, Wooten H. (2015). From Start to Finish: How to Permanently Improve Government through Health in All Policies. Oakland, CA: Change Lab Solutions.
- ▶ NACCHO. (2014). Local Health Department Strategies for Implementing Health in All Policies. Washington, DC.
- ▶ National Research Council. (2011). Improving Health in the United States: The Role of Health Impact Assessment. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.



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[http://charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/HealthDepartment/CommunityHealthServices/Pages/Blue-Line-Extension-\(HIA\).aspx](http://charmeck.org/mecklenburg/county/HealthDepartment/CommunityHealthServices/Pages/Blue-Line-Extension-(HIA).aspx)