



planBTV South End Health Impact Assessment

Agenda



- Registration and Welcome
- Introduction to HIA Process and planBTV
- Small Group Scoping Activity

Introduction to HIA



- Speaker Background
- What makes us healthy?
- What does planning have to do with public health?
- What is HIA and how does it fit into the larger picture of Health in All Policies?
- What is the process for doing an HIA?

Speaker Background

- ❑ ASTHO Mentor
- ❑ HIA Experience
- ❑ Professional Background
- ❑ Education



What **Makes** Us Healthy



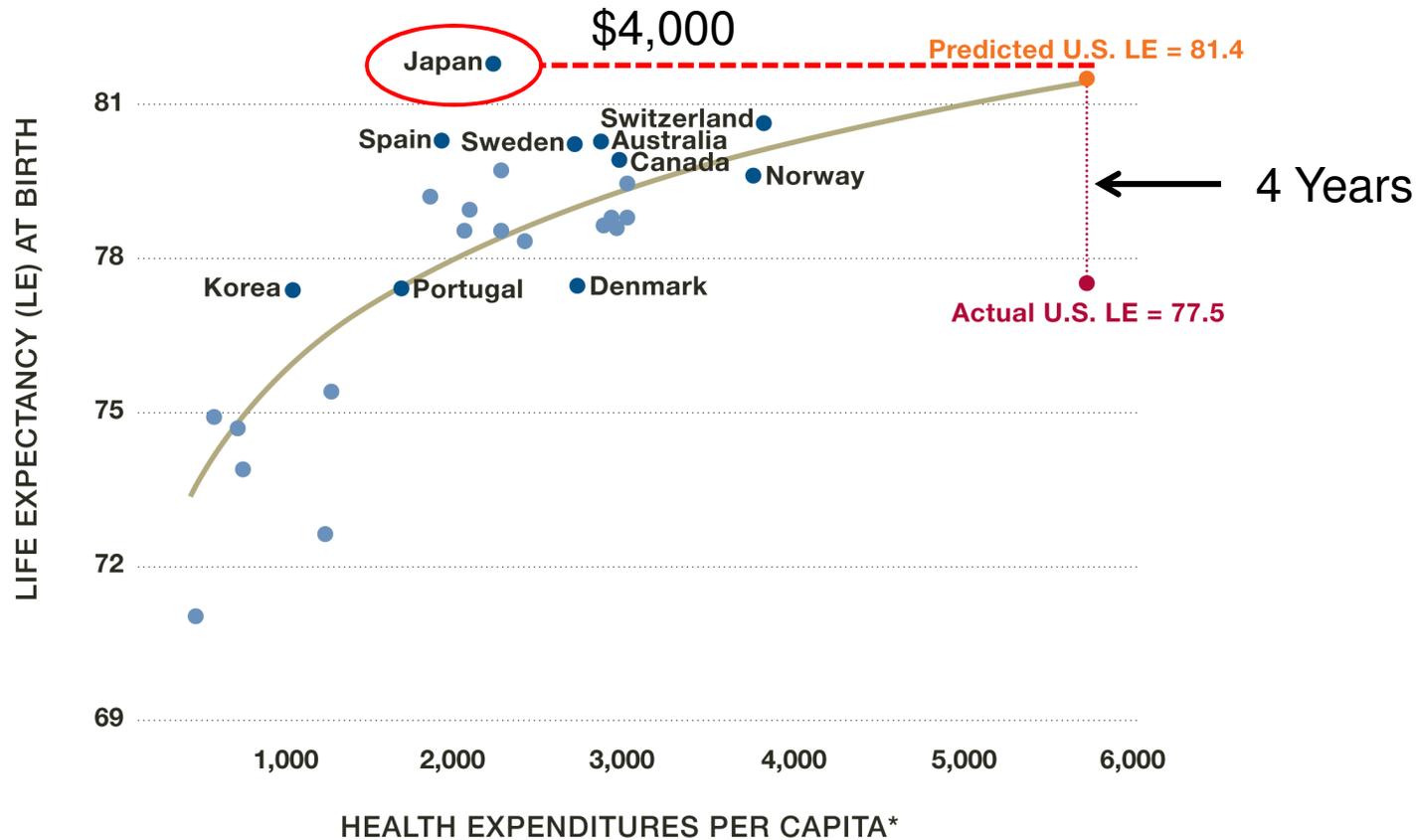
What We **Spend** On Being Healthy



Source: *Lots to Lose: How America's Health and Obesity Crisis Threatens our Economic Future* (2012)

America Is Not Getting Good Value for Its Health Dollar

The U.S. spends more money per person on health than any other country, but our lives are shorter—by nearly four years—than expected based on health expenditures.



Prepared for the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation by the Center on Social Disparities in Health at the University of California, San Francisco.

Sources: OECD Health Data 2007.

Does not include countries with populations smaller than 500,000. Data are for 2003.

*Per capita health expenditures in 2003 U.S. dollars, purchasing power parity

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www.commissiononhealth.org

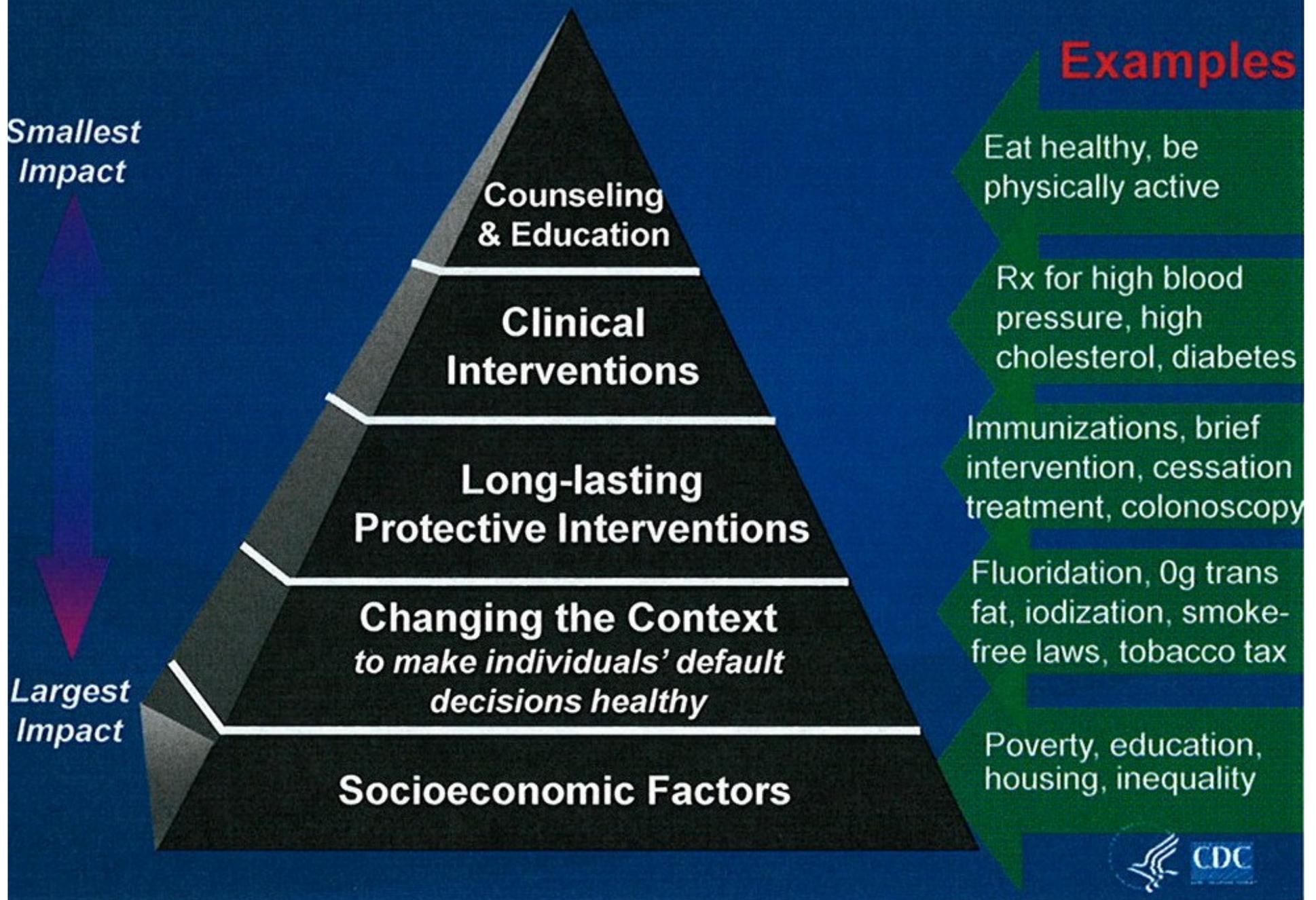




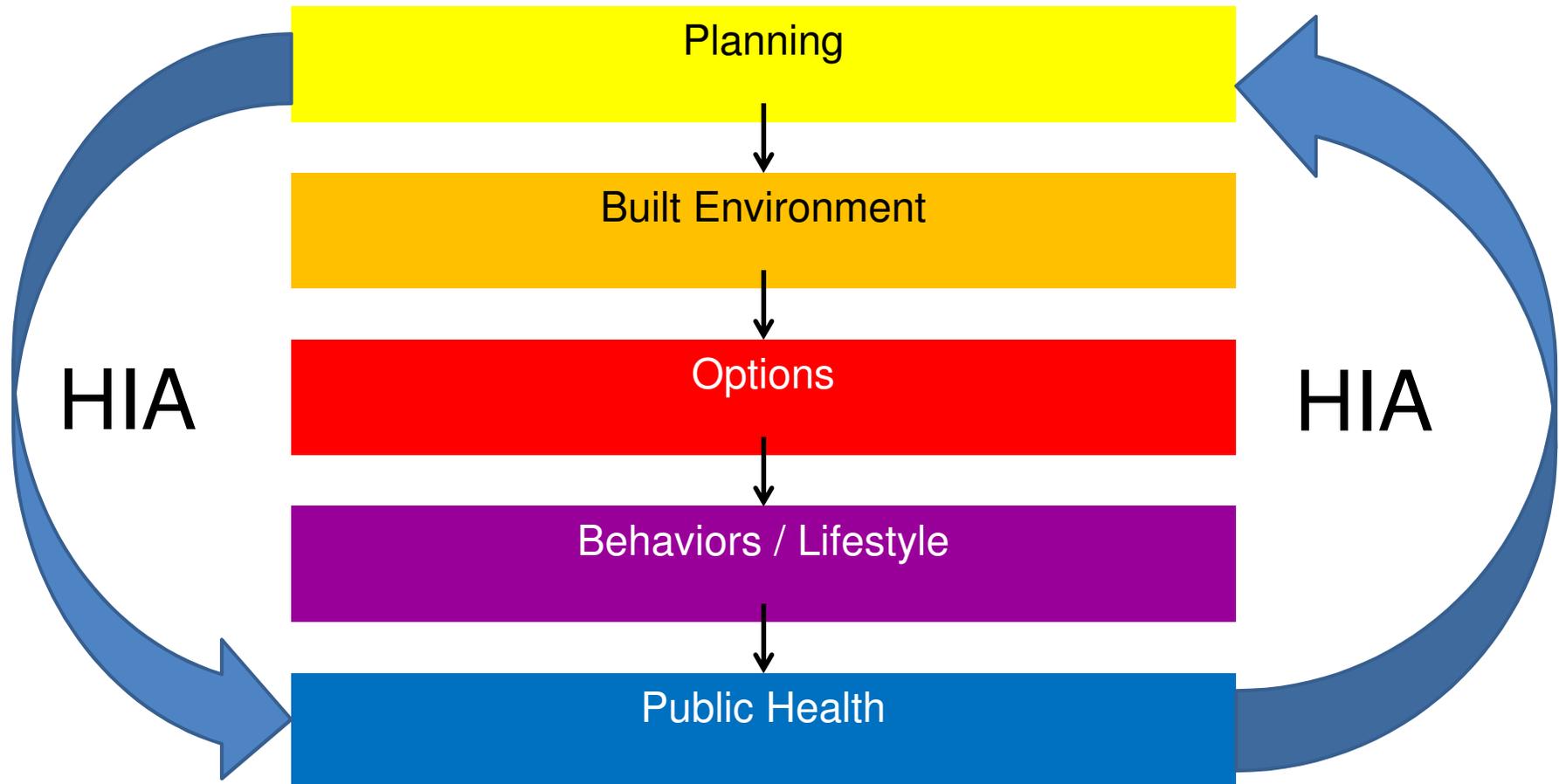
Social Determinants of Health



Factors that Affect Health



Planning & Public Health



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?



- Health Impact Assessment is a combination of procedures, methods and tools by which a policy, program or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population, and the distribution of those effects within the population.

Gothenburg Consensus Paper 1999

- Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a voluntary research and public engagement tool used to assess the ways a policy or proposal might help or harm public health and well-being. It is a flexible but structured process that can take anywhere from 2 months to 2 years, and has varying degrees of complexity.

*Human Impact Partners and
Center for Community Health and Evaluation*

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
- Recommendations

HIA Addresses Determinants of Health

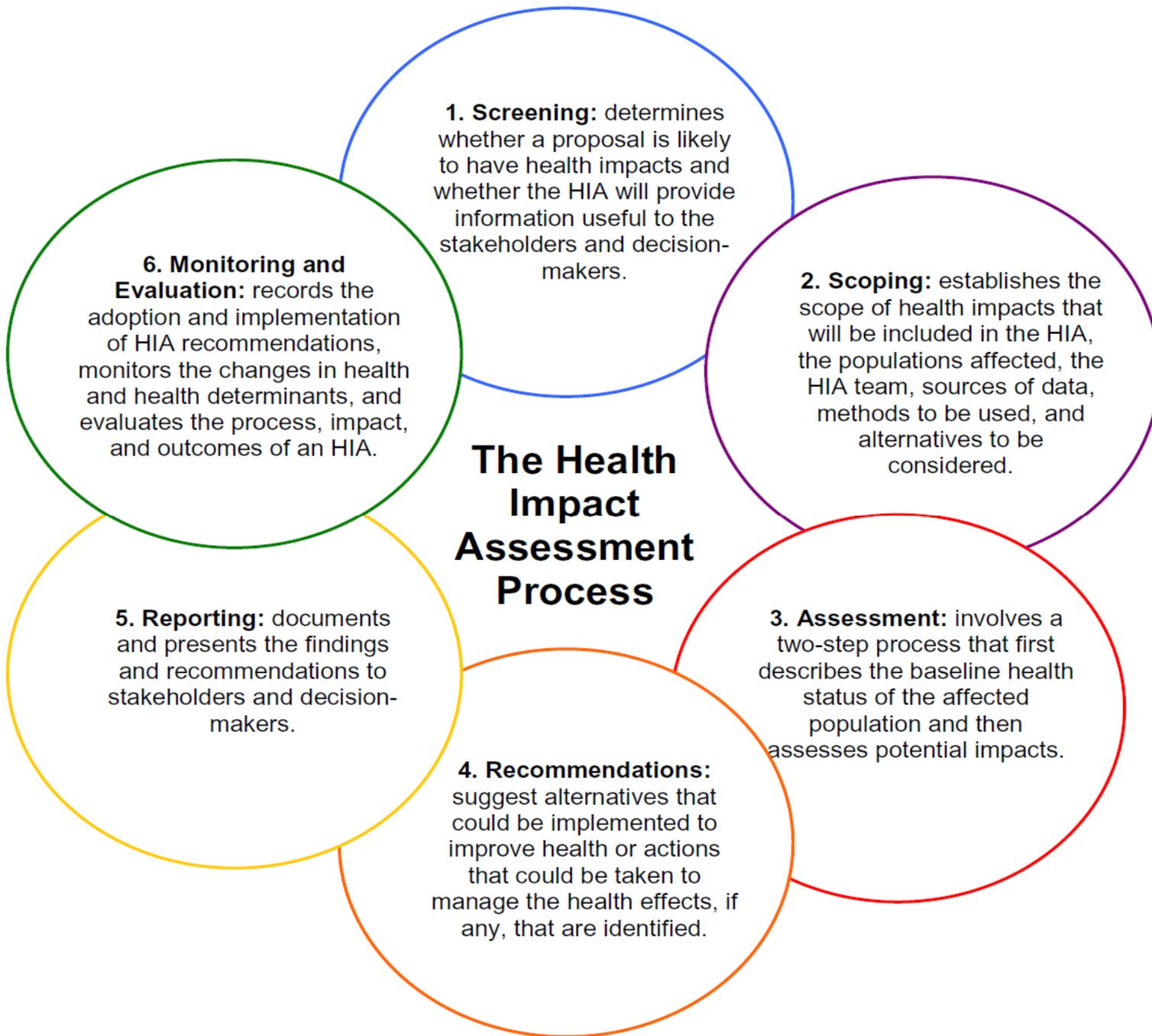
How might the proposed project, plan, policy



affect



And potentially lead to predicted health outcomes?



1. Screening – *To do or not to do?*

- Is there a potential significant health impact?
- Is the burden of these health impacts disproportionate?
- Will an HIA add to the decision-making process?
- Is there public concern over the decision?
- Are the needed time, resources, and information available?



2: Scoping - *How to do it?*

- Identify populations that may be affected
- Choose impacts to assess
- Identify research questions, data, and methods
- Establish the HIA team and game plan
- Identify stakeholder involvement and greatest community concerns



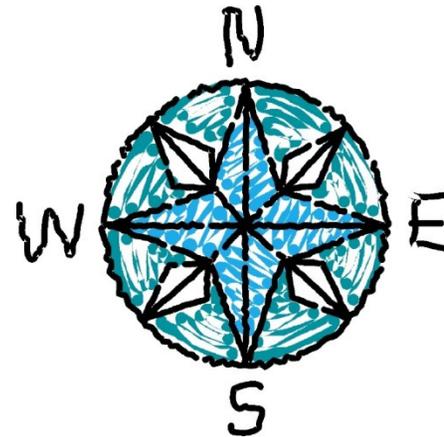
3: Assessment – *Doing the HIA*

- Establish a community profile/ baseline health data
- Analyze potential health impacts
 - ▣ Literature Review, Focus Groups, Interviews with Experts, Modeling, Surveys, etc.
 - ▣ Qualitative vs Quantitative
- Stakeholder engagement



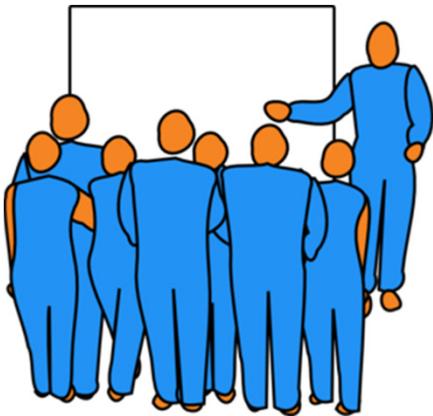
4: Recommendations - *What to do now?*

- Suggest alternative ways to:
 - ▣ avoid, mitigate, or minimize adverse health effects
 - ▣ enhance positive health effects
- Actionable, Realistic, Site-Specific
- Health-Management Plan



5: Reporting- *Who to Tell & How?*

- Communication of process, findings, and recommendations
- Many audiences and formats
- Publically available
- Dissemination strategy



6: Evaluation/ Monitoring

- Process- how well was HIA conducted?
- Impact- influence decision-making process?
- Outcome - have expected health outcomes happened?
- Monitoring Plan
- Importance to Field
- Challenge



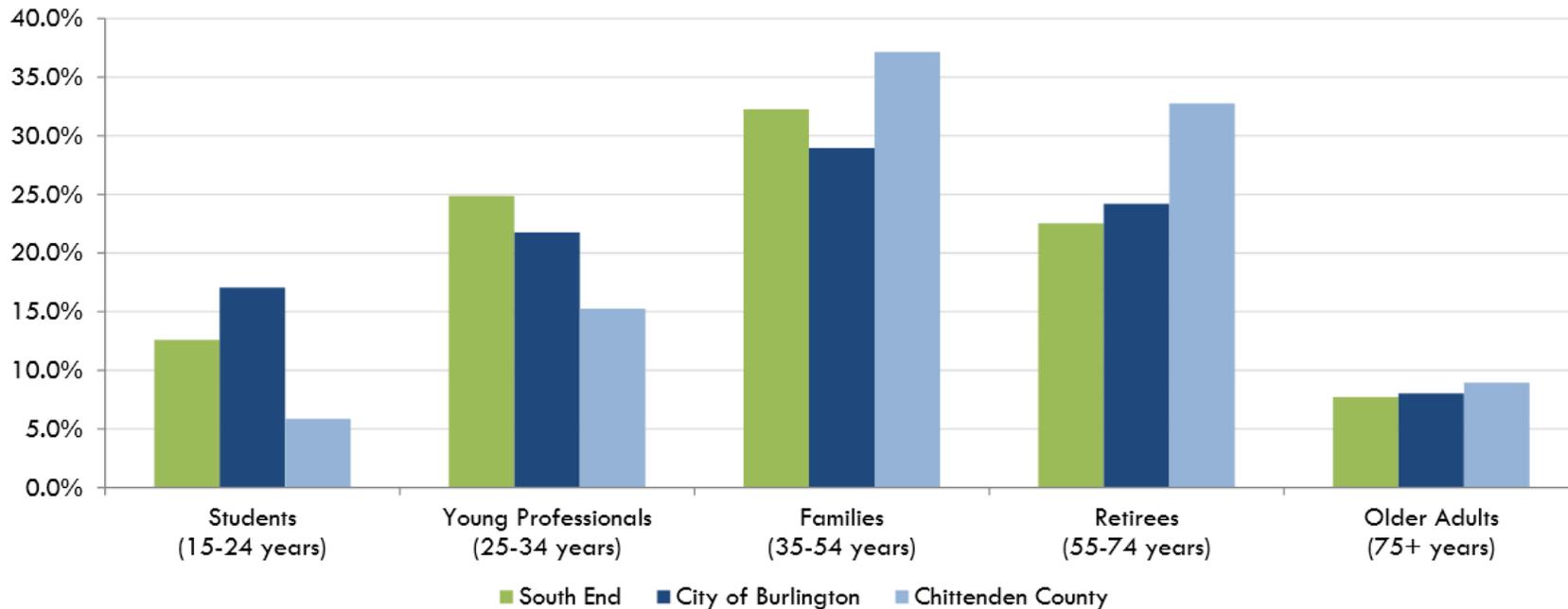


How healthy are we?

Demographics

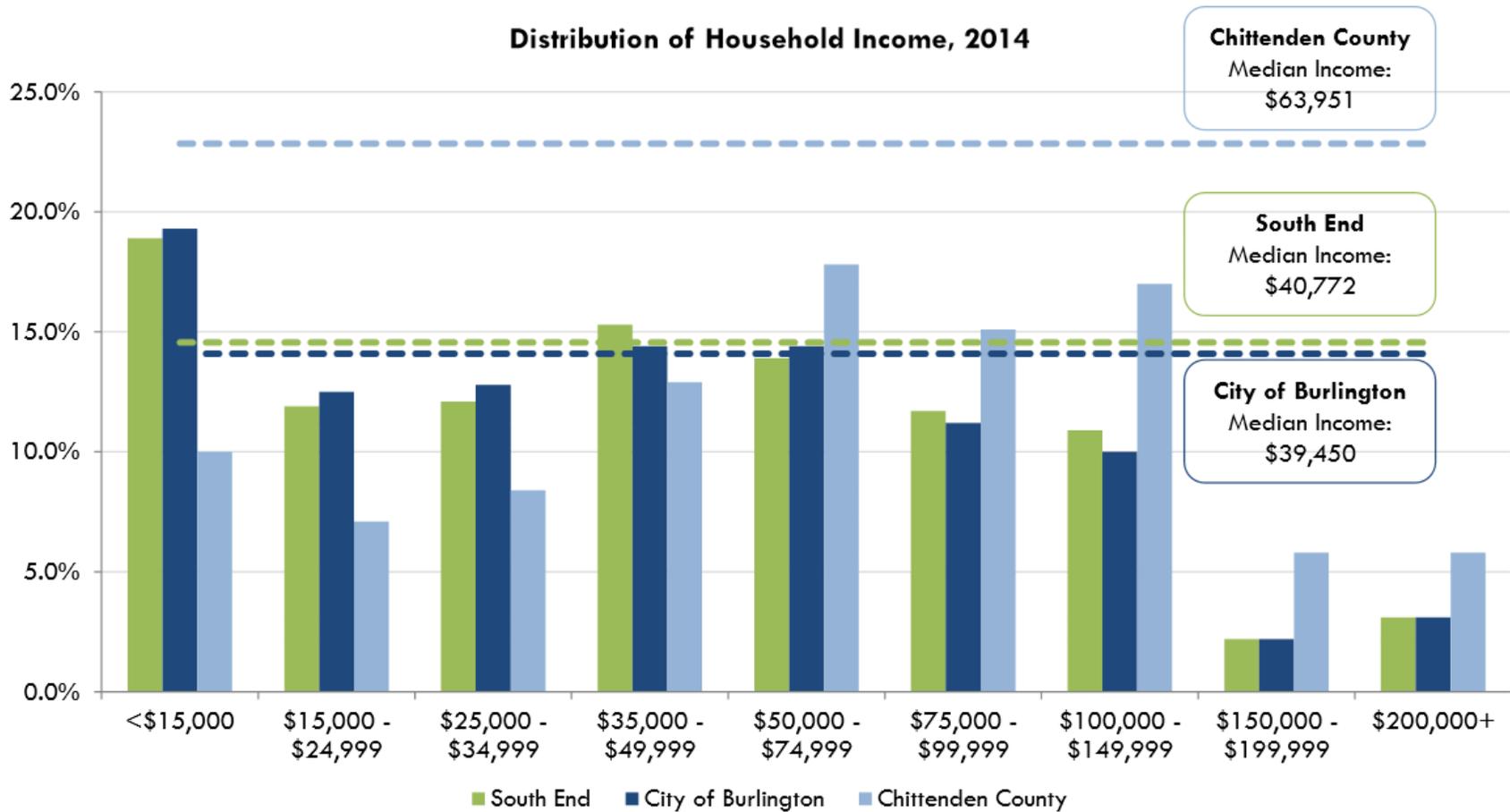
- City of Burlington: ~42,000 residents
- South End: ~6,400 residents

Distribution of Households by Age of Householder, 2014



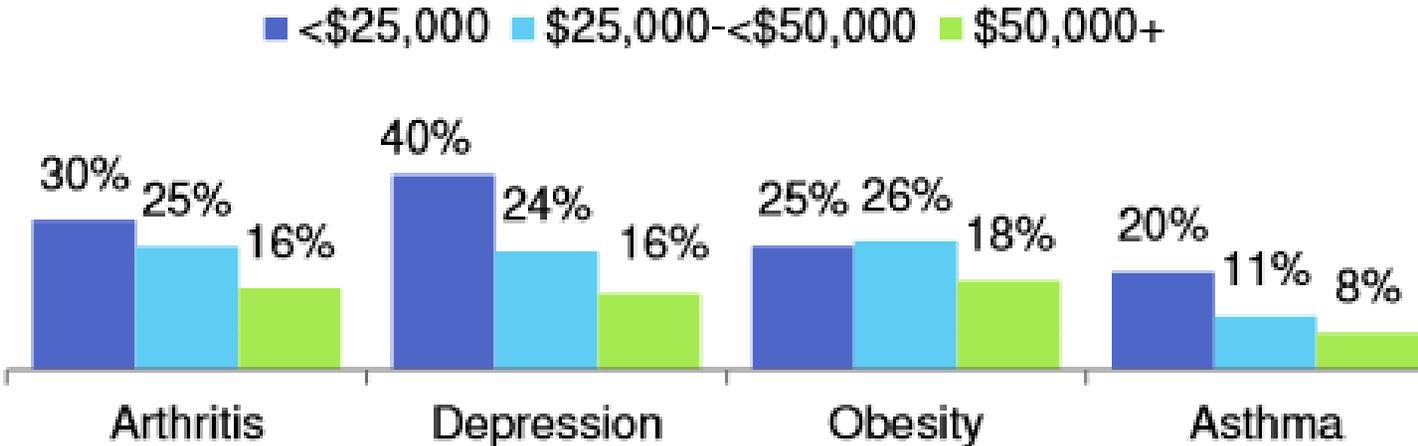
Data Source: Burlington South End Market Study, HR&A Advisors, Inc., November 2014

Income



Chittenden County Health Outcomes – Adult Chronic Conditions

Chronic Conditions by Income Level



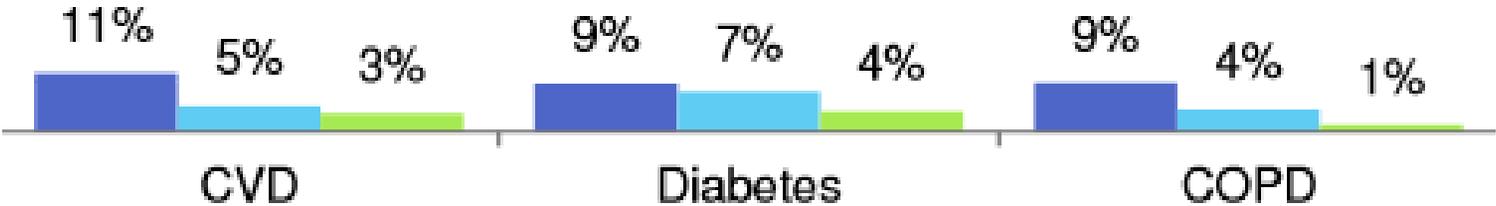
Note: Obesity data are for adults 20 and older and, except that by age, are age adjusted to U.S. 2000 standard population.

Chittenden County Health Outcomes – Adult Chronic Conditions

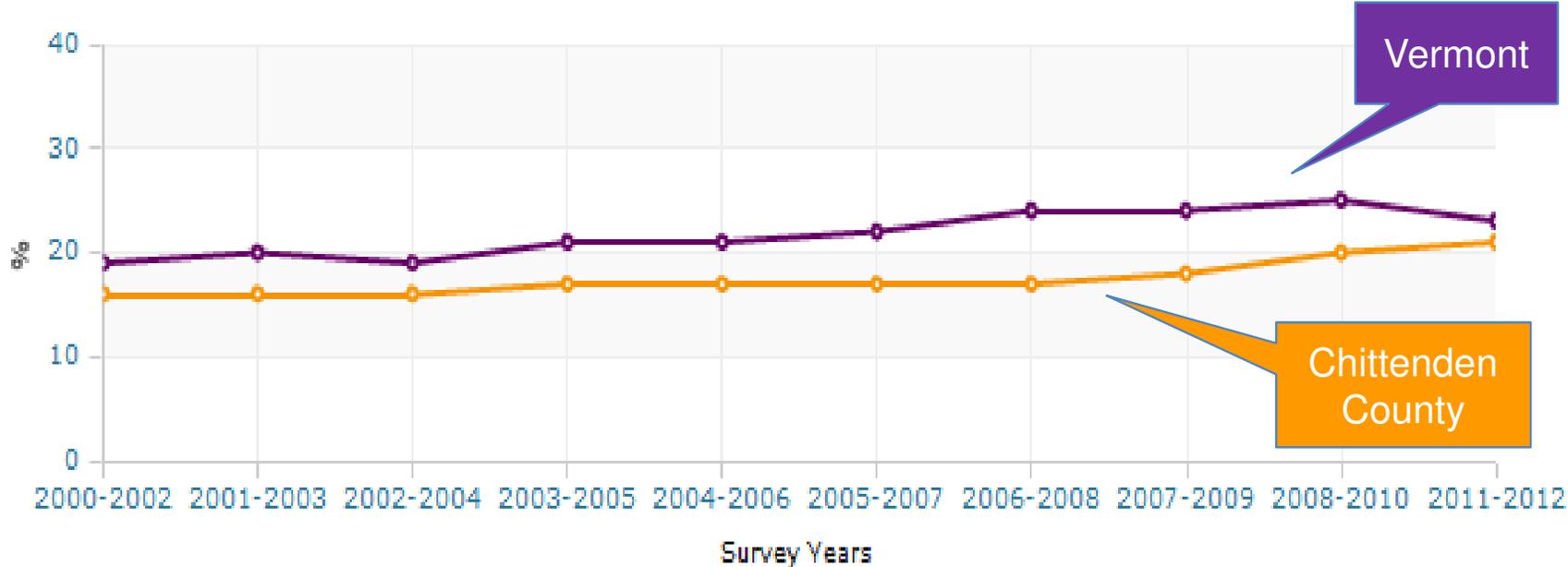


Chronic Conditions by Income Level

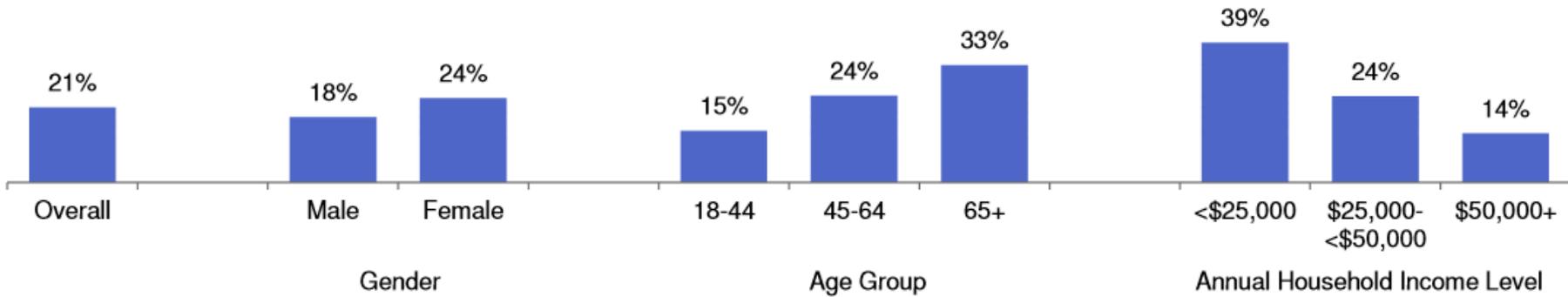
■ <\$25,000 ■ \$25,000-<\$50,000 ■ \$50,000+



Adult Obesity 20+ years old



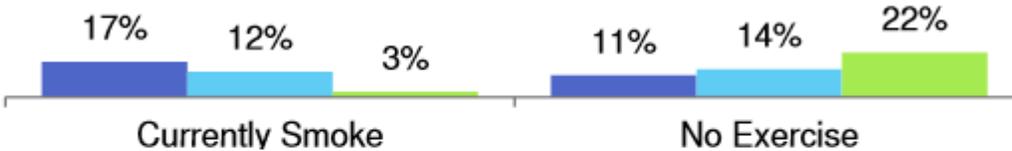
Chittenden County Health Outcomes – Adult Disability



Chittenden County Health Outcomes – Adult Risk Behaviors

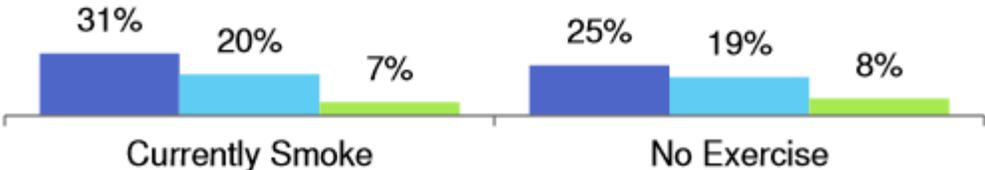
Risk Behaviors by Age

■ 18-44 ■ 45-64 ■ 65+



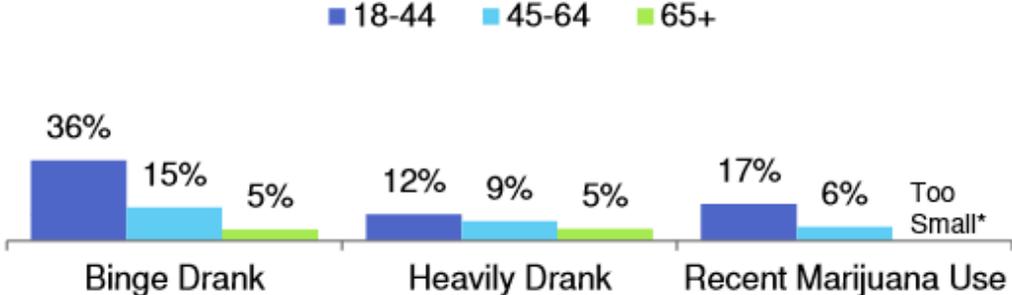
Risk Behaviors by Income Level

■ <\$25K ■ \$25K-<\$50K ■ \$50K+



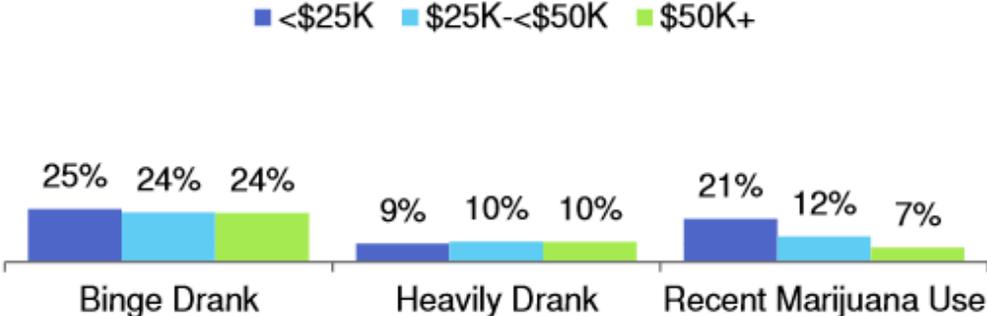
Chittenden County Health Outcomes – Adult Risk Behaviors

Risk Behaviors by Age



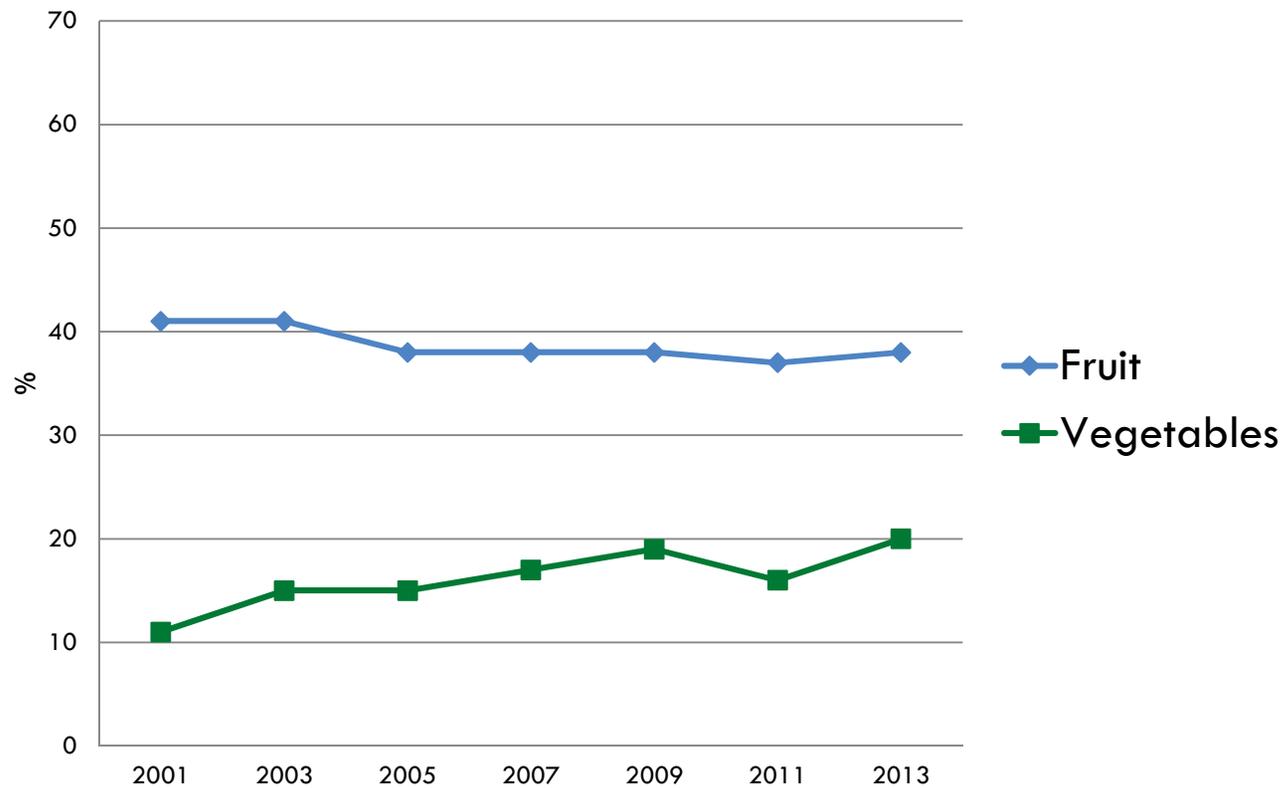
*Sample size is too small to report

Risk Behaviors by Income Level



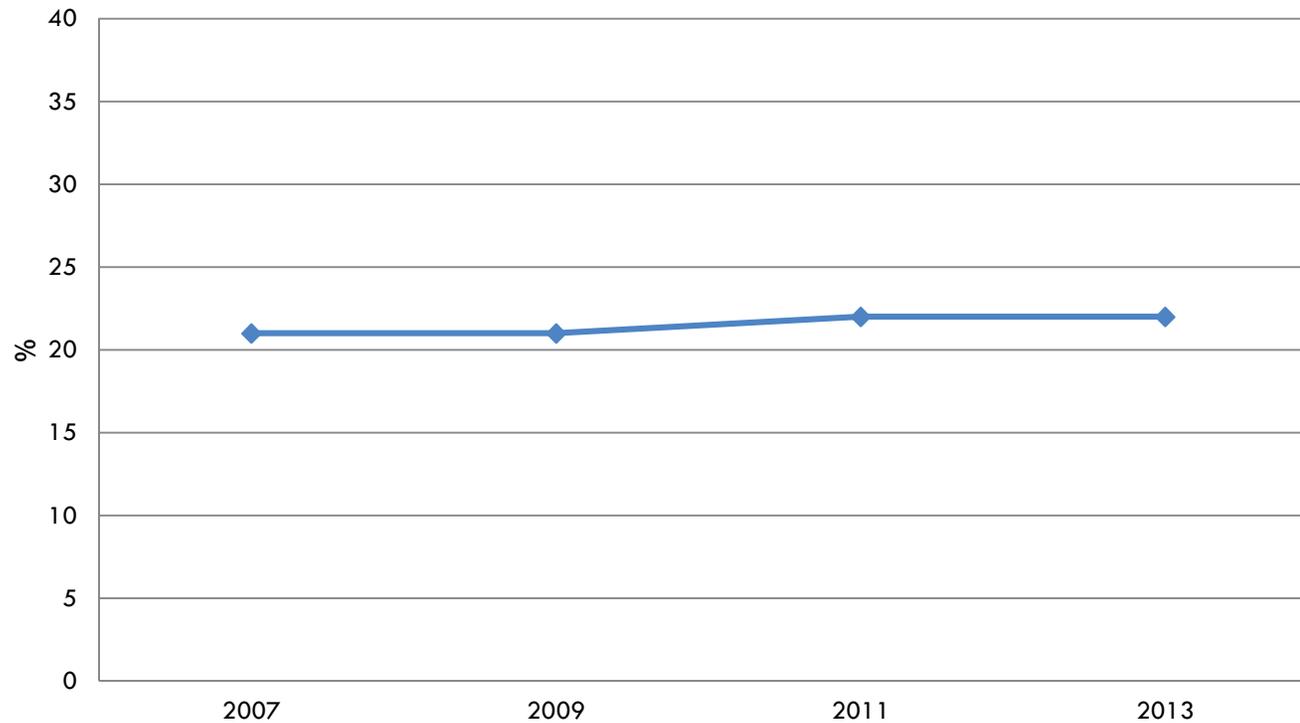
Chittenden County Health Outcomes – Youth Risk Behaviors

Adolescents grades 9-12 eating recommended fruits and vegetables



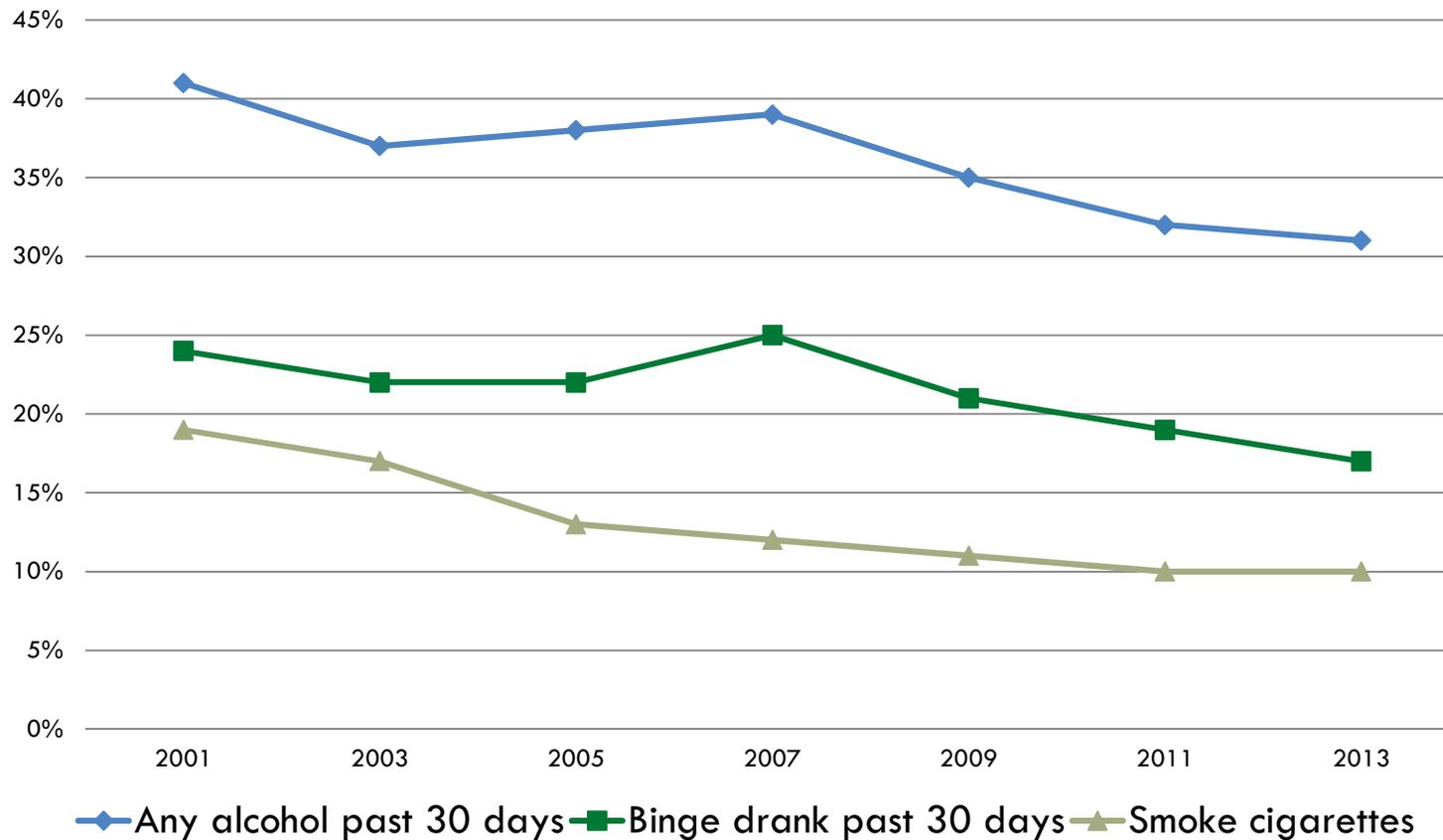
Chittenden County Health Outcomes – Youth Risk Behaviors

Adolescents grades 9-12 meeting physical activity guidelines



Chittenden County Health Outcomes – Youth Risk Behaviors

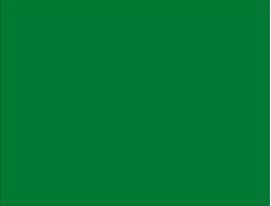
Adolescents grades 9-12 drinking and smoking



In summary...



- Families and retirees make up most of the population of the South End
- The median income \$40,000
- Chronic disease and risk behaviors are a concern among adults
- Youth also have concerning rates of various risk behaviors
- Which health outcomes should our HIA focus on?



Scoping Activity

Scoping Activity

Possible Population Groups

- ❑ Current residents
- ❑ Future residents
- ❑ Current employees
- ❑ Future employees
- ❑ Commuters through area
- ❑ Youth
- ❑ Elderly
- ❑ Disabled
- ❑ Low Income
- ❑ Property Owners
- ❑ Communities of Color
- ❑ Artists
- ❑ Business Owners
- ❑ Others?

Health Impacts

- ❑ Maintain a Healthy Weight/ Obesity
- ❑ Physical fitness
- ❑ Strong bones
- ❑ Strong muscles
- ❑ Stress reduction
- ❑ Respiratory disease
- ❑ Cardiovascular disease
- ❑ Depression
- ❑ Mental health
- ❑ Social health
- ❑ Injury
- ❑ Diabetes
- ❑ Others?



Next Steps