Assessment

Wednesday, February 9, 2011
9:30-11:00 a.m.

Mandy Green Oregon Public Health Division
Jamie Jones Oregon Public Health Division
Sujata Joshi Oregon Public Health Division
Tia Henderson Upstream Public Health
Marnie Purciel Human Impact Partners
Agenda

• 9:30 Introduction
• 9:40 Existing Conditions Profile
  – Case Study: Farm to School
• 10:10 Impact Analysis
  – Case Study: Quantitative Assessment in Land Use and Transportation
• 10:45 Recommendations & Mitigations
The HIA Process

- Screening
  - Scoping
    - Assessment
      - Reporting
        - Monitoring
### The HIA Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screen</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Screening</td>
<td>Determines the need and value of a HIA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scoping</td>
<td>Determines which health impacts to evaluate, methods for analysis, and a workplan</td>
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| Assessment | Provides:  
1) a profile of existing health conditions  
2) evaluation of potential health impacts |
| Recommendations | Provide strategies to manage identified adverse health impacts |
| Reporting | Includes:  
1) development of the HIA report  
2) communication of findings & recommendations |
| Monitoring | Tracks:  
1) impacts on decision-making processes and the decision  
2) impacts of the decision on health determinants |
Objective:

To provide a profile of existing conditions data, an evaluation of potential health impacts, and evidence-based recommendations to mitigate negative and maximize positive health impacts.
Assessment Tasks

- Profile existing conditions
- Evaluate potential health impacts
- Propose evidence-based recommendations
1. Don’t have to start from scratch (many tools and resources available)
2. Use complementary approaches (quantitative and qualitative information)
3. HIA scope will help keep you on track
Developing an Existing Conditions Profile

• Define the geographic area/population
• Describe the distribution of health outcomes and determinants by:
  – Age
  – Gender
  – Race/Ethnicity
  – Income
  – Place of residence
  – Other factors
• Identify health inequities and vulnerable populations
Developing an Existing Conditions Profile

- Available data sources
  - Reports and data from your local/state health, planning, environmental, transportation, education agency
  - Community and neighborhood groups (including advocacy and service organizations)
  - Environmental impact statements
Collecting new data
- Indicator tools (e.g. PEQI)
- Community expertise
  - Focus groups
  - Community surveys

Other tools and information
- Spatial analysis (e.g., GIS maps)
- Regulatory standards
- Information on history, values, priorities of community
Case Study: Farm to School

Farm to School & School Gardens
Oregon HB 2800
Assessment

Tia Henderson
Upstream Public Health
Questions?
Conducting an Impact Analysis

- Want the best prediction of how things will change from baseline, including:
  - Direction (+/-; beneficial or harmful to health)
  - Magnitude
  - Likelihood
  - Disproportionate impacts
- Crucial to address quality of evidence and uncertainty in predictions
Conducting an Impact Analysis

- Empirical research
- Modeling and forecasting
- Spatial analysis
Table 1. Summary of Findings from Impact Analysis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Outcome/Determinant</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Magnitude</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Likelihood</th>
<th>Distribution</th>
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Conducting an Impact Analysis

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<tr>
<td>Asthma</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Likely</td>
<td>Residents near road; Children in nearby school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVD</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Possible</td>
<td>Residents near road;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrian Injuries</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Likely</td>
<td>Residents within ¼ mile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to food/services</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>Low income; people w/out cars</td>
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</table>
Specialized Assessment Tools

- Pedestrian Environmental Quality Index (PEQI): http://www.sfphes.org/HIA_Tools_PEQI.htm
- Bicycle Environmental Quality Index (BEQI) http://www.sfphes.org/HIA_Tools_BEQI.htm
- Retail Food Availability Survey: http://www.sfphes.org/HIA_Tools_Retail_Food_Availability.htm
- Neighborhood Completeness Indicator (NCI): http://www.sfphes.org/HIA_Tools_Neighborhood_Completeness.htm
The Tool

The Healthy Development Measurement Tool is comprised of a set of metrics to evaluate the extent to which land use plans, projects, or policies will advance human health. The HDMT is broadly organized into six **Elements** that comprise a Healthy City:

- Environmental Stewardship, Sustainable and Safe Transportation, Public Infrastructure, Social Cohesion, Adequate and Healthy Housing and Healthy Economy.

Within each Element, content is organized into a set of **Community Health Objectives** that, if achieved, would result in greater and more equitable health assets and resources for San Francisco residents.

Each objective includes the following resources:

- **Community Health Indicators** – San Francisco data and maps that provide a snapshot of baseline conditions in San Francisco, and help evaluate progress towards community health objectives.

- **“Healthy Development” Targets** – development criteria can be used to assess whether urban development plans and projects help achieve community health objectives.

- **Policies and Design Strategies** – a menu of potential actions that can be taken by project sponsors or policy makers to achieve development targets in the checklist and advance community health objectives.

- **Health-based Rationales** – research that describe the nexus between community health objectives and physical and mental health.

Please refer to [HDMT Instructions](#) to learn how to use the HDMT.

- Click here to begin [using the HDMT](#).
- Click here to view to a [master list of all indicators](#).
- Click here to jump to the [healthy development checklist](#).
- Click here to view [Neighborhood Indicator Profiles](#).
Healthy Development Measurement Tool

1) Does a place have healthy living and working conditions?

Use HDMT indicator data to assess baseline neighborhood conditions.

2) Does a plan or project advance health-related conditions?

Evaluate plan/project against HDMT healthy development checklist targets and baseline conditions.

3) What policies, implementing actions and/or design recommendations would advance community health objectives?

Informed by HDMT policy and design strategies, identify recommendations for plan and project improvements.
Pedestrian Environmental Quality Index

Survey Findings

Legend
PEQI Intersections and Street Scores
- Poor quality, pedestrian conditions absent
- Low quality, minimal pedestrian conditions
- Average quality, pedestrian quality
- High quality, some important pedestrian conditions present
- Highest quality, many important pedestrian conditions present

Results of 2010 Chenowith neighborhood walkability study showing pedestrian conditions for streets and intersections.

Numbers in blue are numbers of vehicle crossings at the adjacent intersection. Zero figures indicates that data has not been collected for these areas.

Pedestrian condition scale is more completely described in report.
Oregon Data Sources

- Oregon Rural Communities Explorer: http://www.oregonexplorer.info/Rural/
- University of Oregon GIS Resources: http://libweb.uoregon.edu/map/or/gis_or_city.htm
- Oregon Progress Board: http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/
- Directory of Local Health Departments: http://public.health.oregon.gov/ProviderPartnerResources/LocalHealthDepartmentResources/Pages/lhd.aspx
- Portland State University Population Research Center: http://www.pdx.edu/prc/
- Community Health Priorities: http://www.communityhealthpriorities.org/resources/oregon_health_data/
- The Data for Local Communities Project: http://libweb.uoregon.edu/dc/dlc/
- Big Look Task Force: http://www.oregonbiglook.org/
- University of Oregon, Oregon Data Bank: http://libweb.uoregon.edu/govdocs/ordb.html
Oregon Rural Communities Explorer

ACCESS COMMUNITY DATA

Oregon is made up of many human communities. As of 2007, there were over 700 named places in the 36 counties of the state. Each of these communities is unique with respect to its economy, environment, population, and social system. Using the Oregon Communities Reporter you can get a sense of the makeup of the communities in Oregon with statistics compiled by faculty from Oregon State University’s Rural Studies Program.

The Oregon Communities Reporter is a unique resource for community practitioners as it links the 723 places and 36 counties in Oregon to data gathered at the place, census tract, and county levels by various agencies and institutions.

⇒ Get data from the Oregon Communities Reporter Tool

REDEFINING OREGON
Case Study: HiP

Quantitative Assessment in Land Use and Transportation

Marnie Purciel-Hill
Human Impact Partners
Questions?
Developing Recommendations & Mitigations

- **Recommendations**: are there alternative ways to design or implement a project/plan/policy to benefit health?
- **Mitigations**: are the strategies that could lessen unavoidable impacts to health?
- **Need clear understanding on:**
  - The proposed project/policy/plan
  - Policy implementation, design alternatives and mitigation strategies
Collaboration and consultation is key

Recommendations should be:

- Appropriate and responsive for predicted impacts and community affected
- Feasible (technically, politically, financially)
- Able to be enforced and monitored
- Effective
Developing Recommendations & Mitigations

- Resources
  - Subject-matter experts and community expertise
  - Recommendations from research studies and similar HIAs
  - Policies, laws, standards and regulations from other jurisdictions
Questions?
HIA Resources

Oregon Public Health Division HIA Website: www.oregon.gov/dhs/ph/hia

HIA Research and Assessment Resources, HiP: http://www.humanimpact.org/hips-hia-tools-and-resources

HIA Network Listserv: http://lists.osp.state.or.us/mailman/listinfo/health_impact_assessment


VistaPHw: Software for public health assessment in Oregon http://public.health.oregon.gov/BirthDeathCertificates/VitalStatistics/VistaPHw/Pages/VistaPHw.aspx

Questions? Email: nancy.m.goff@state.or.us
Health Impact Assessment (HIA) Webinars

Introduction to HIA
December 1, 2010

Screening, Scoping and Collaboration
January 12, 2011

Assessment
February 9, 2011

Recommendations, Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation
March 9, 2011

Intervention Points in Policy Processes
April 13, 2011

This free webinar series is intended for public health professionals, community planners, partners, and local leaders interested in health, social and economic decision making. The Introduction to HIA webinar will define Health Impact Assessment (HIA) and provide an overview of the steps of HIA. The subsequent webinars will walk through the steps of HIA while also highlighting the role of collaboration, and opportunities to apply HIA to decision making contexts in Oregon.

All webinars take place from 9:30-11:00 a.m. (PST)
Registration information will be sent via email for individual modules to the HIA Network listserv
Questions? Email: nancy.m.goff@state.or.us