

# Health Impact Assessment: Step 2 Scoping

## 1: Screening

- Would this HIA add value/health info to the decision process?
- Will decision makers or other leaders use the info?

## 2: Scoping

- What health determinants and health outcomes can we assess?
- What research questions, data, methods do we use?

## 3: Assessment

- What are the existing health conditions related to this issue?
- What does the data, literature, interviews predict could happen?

## 4: Recommendations

- How can decision-makers make good impacts better?
- How can decision-makers make bad impacts less harmful?

## 5: Reporting

- Share what we learned with different audiences
- Explain how we learned what we did

## 6: Evaluation & Monitoring

- Evaluate how well the HIA team did what it said it would do
- Monitor the impact the HIA had on the decision (short-term) and on health determinants in the long-term

# Scoping: Learning Objectives

- Better understand how scoping works by walking through a scoping example
- Appropriately scope a potential tax change policy
- Delineate the critical pathways between tax change policy and population health effects, including direct and indirect mechanisms

# Scope: Determines Your HIA Scale

Health determinants

Health outcomes

Impacted populations

Stakeholder engagement

Data types and use

Missing  
Significant  
Compelling

...in the policy dialogue

# Policy Potential Health Determinants

**COMPELLING?**

Social Cohesion

Safety

Air Quality

Physical Activity

Access to Goods and Services

Disposable Income

Access to Education

Nutrition

**LIKELY TO  
BE MISSED?**

**SIGNIFICANT?**

# Scoping: How Deep?

Type	Desk-Based	Rapid	Intermediate	Comprehensive
Time & Staff	2-6 weeks, 1 full-time person	6-12 weeks, 1 full-time person	Thorough assessment of select pathways	6-12 months, 1 full-time person +
Health Impacts Reviewed	Broad overview	More detailed overview	Thorough assessment of select pathways	Comprehensive assessment
Use when...	Time & resources limited	Time & resources limited	Requires significant time & resources	Requires significant time & resources
Methods	Collect & analyze accessible data	Collect & analyze existing data with limited expert input	Collect & analyze existing data, gather qualitative data from stakeholders, expert input	Collect & analyze data from multiple sources (qualitative and quantitative)
Fewer impacts ----->				More impacts

# SE 122<sup>nd</sup> Avenue HIA Example



## The Problem:

- Poor pedestrian infrastructure
- Residential-business imbalance
- Few accessible public amenities
- Unattractive infill development

## The decision (Concept Plan):

- New pedestrian infrastructure and routes
- Re-zoning
- Design guidelines



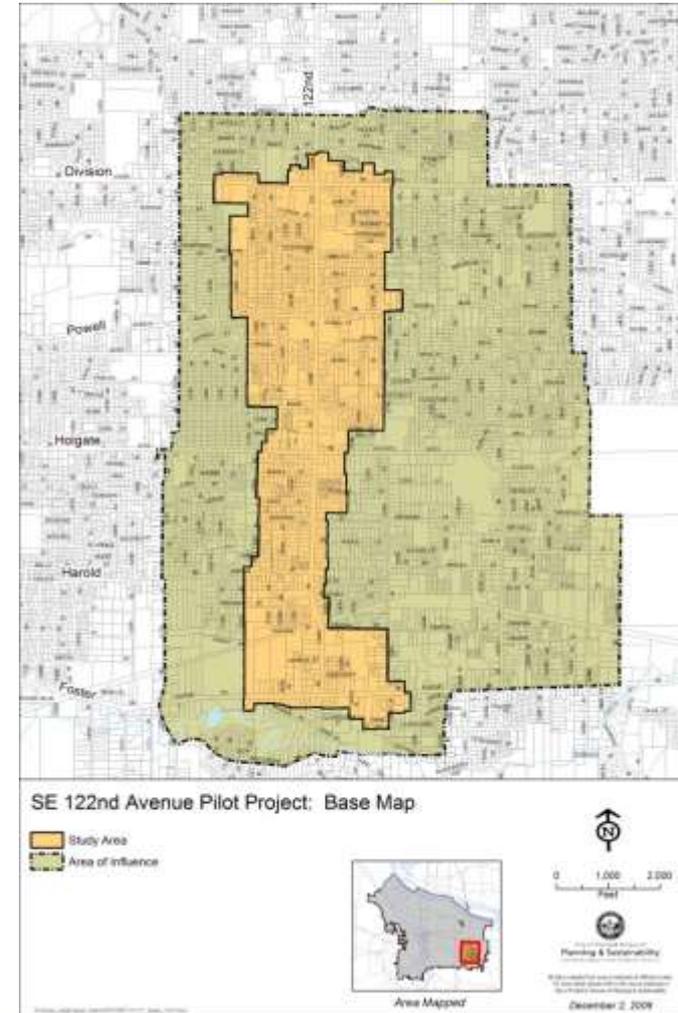
*tomorrow's health today*

# SE 122<sup>nd</sup> Avenue HIA Example



## 1. Determine preliminary scope

- Changed conditions
- Intermediate impacts
- Impacted health determinants
- Related health outcomes
- Corollary impacts, positive or negative



# SE 122<sup>nd</sup> Avenue HIA Example



## 1. Determine preliminary scope

- **Changed conditions** 
- Intermediate impacts
- Impacted health determinants
- Related health outcomes
- Corollary impacts, positive or negative

- Better walking conditions
- More local destinations
- More attractive development

# SE 122<sup>nd</sup> Avenue HIA Example



## 1. Determine preliminary scope

- Changed conditions
- **Intermediate impacts** 
- Impacted health determinants
- Related health outcomes
- Corollary impacts, positive or negative

- People walk more
- Less reliance on automobiles
- Improved proximity to resources and amenities
- Improved neighborhood attractiveness

# SE 122<sup>nd</sup> Avenue HIA Example



## 1. Determine preliminary scope

- Changed conditions
- Intermediate impacts
- **Impacted health determinants** 
- Related health outcomes
- Corollary impacts, positive or negative

- Physical activity
- Access to health supportive resources
- Air quality
- Traffic safety
- Social cohesion

# SE 122<sup>nd</sup> Avenue HIA Example



## 1. Determine preliminary scope

- Changed conditions
- Intermediate impacts
- Impacted health determinants
- **Related health outcomes** 
- Corollary impacts, positive or negative

- Lung Cancer
- Asthma
- Decreased Lung Function
- Heart Disease
- Emphysema
- Bronchitis
- Injury
- Stress
- Diabetes
- Stroke
- High Blood Pressure
- Joint and Muscle Function

# SE 122<sup>nd</sup> Avenue HIA Example



## 1. Determine preliminary scope

- Changed conditions
- Intermediate impacts
- Impacted health determinants
- Related health outcomes
- **Corollary impacts, positive or negative**



- Increased investment in neighborhood
- Attract higher income households
- Exposure to air toxics for pedestrians
- Possible gentrification

## DECISION

## DIRECT IMPACTS

## HEALTH DETERMINANTS

## HEALTH OUTCOMES

- Better walking conditions
- More local destinations
- More attractive development

- People walk more
- Less reliance on automobiles
- Improved proximity to resources and amenities
- Improved neighborhood attractiveness

- Physical activity
- Access to health supportive resources
- Air quality
- Traffic safety
- Social cohesion
- Gentrification

- Lung Cancer
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*tomorrow's health today*

DECISION

DIRECT IMPACTS

HEALTH DETERMINANTS

HEALTH OUTCOMES

Better walking conditions

People walk more

Physical activity

Access to health supportive resources

Social cohesion

Air quality

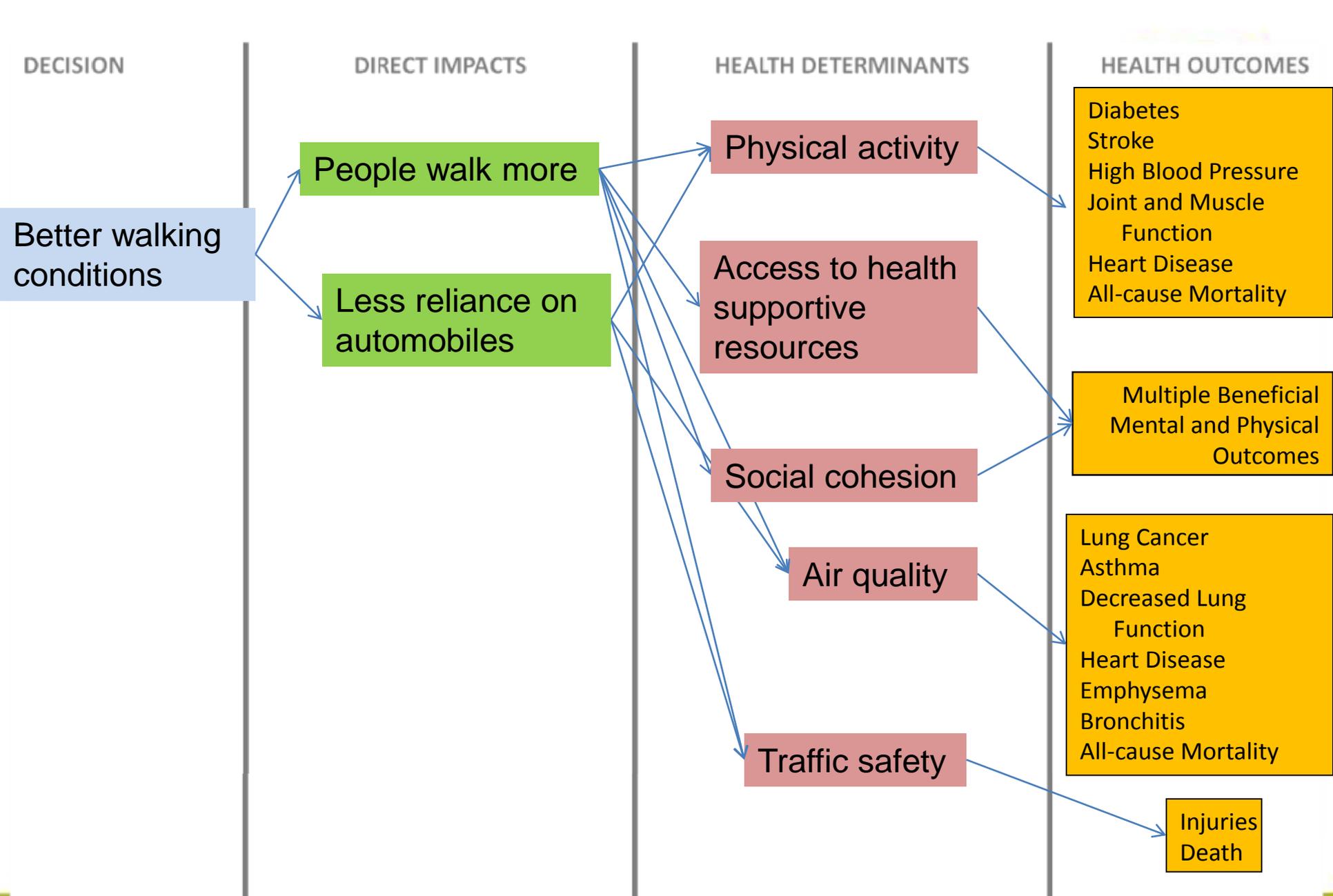
Traffic safety

Diabetes  
Stroke  
High Blood Pressure  
Joint and Muscle Function  
Heart Disease  
All-cause Mortality

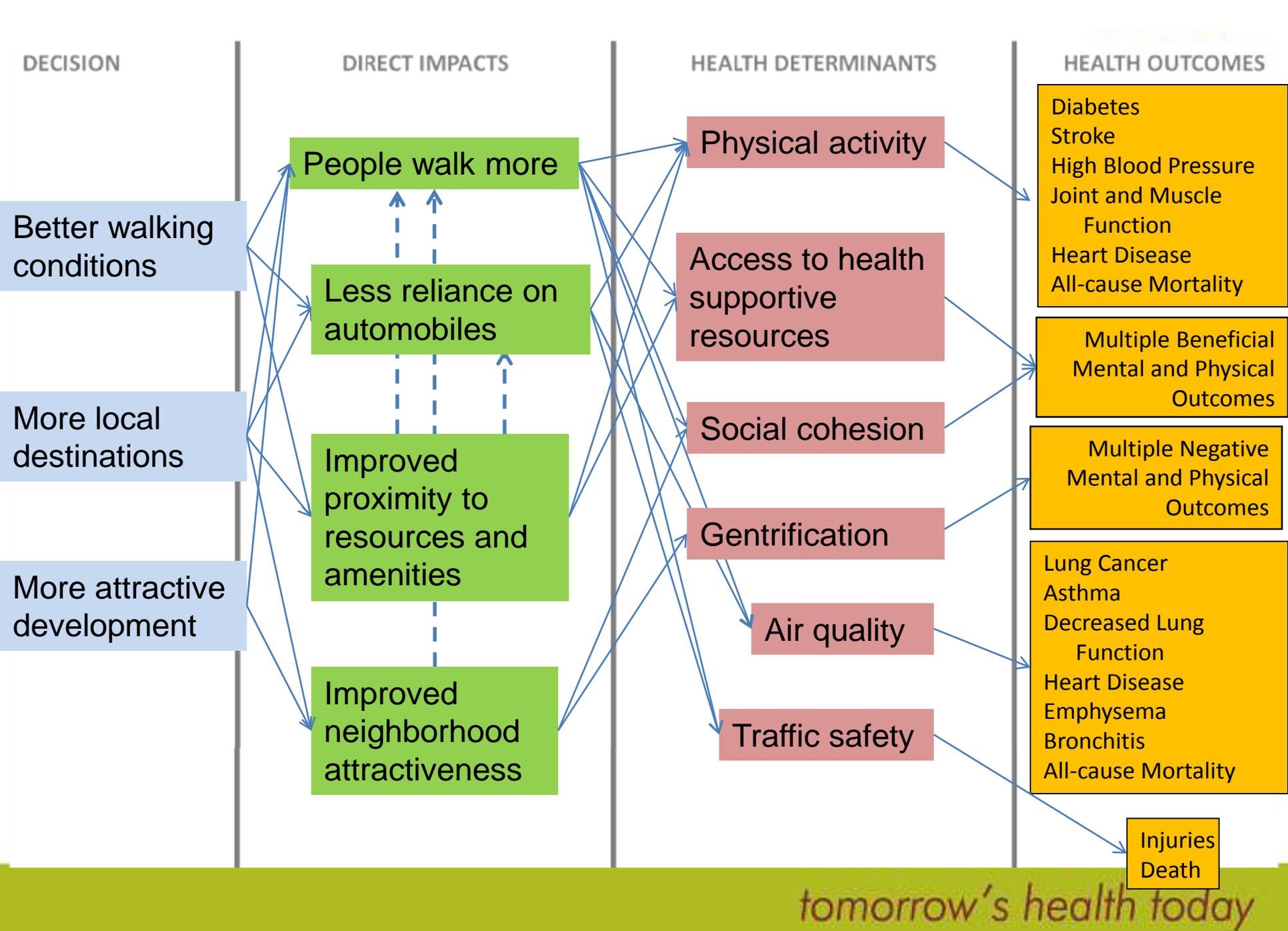
Multiple Beneficial Mental and Physical Outcomes

Lung Cancer  
Asthma  
Decreased Lung Function  
Heart Disease  
Emphysema  
Bronchitis  
All-cause Mortality

Injuries  
Death



*tomorrow's health today*



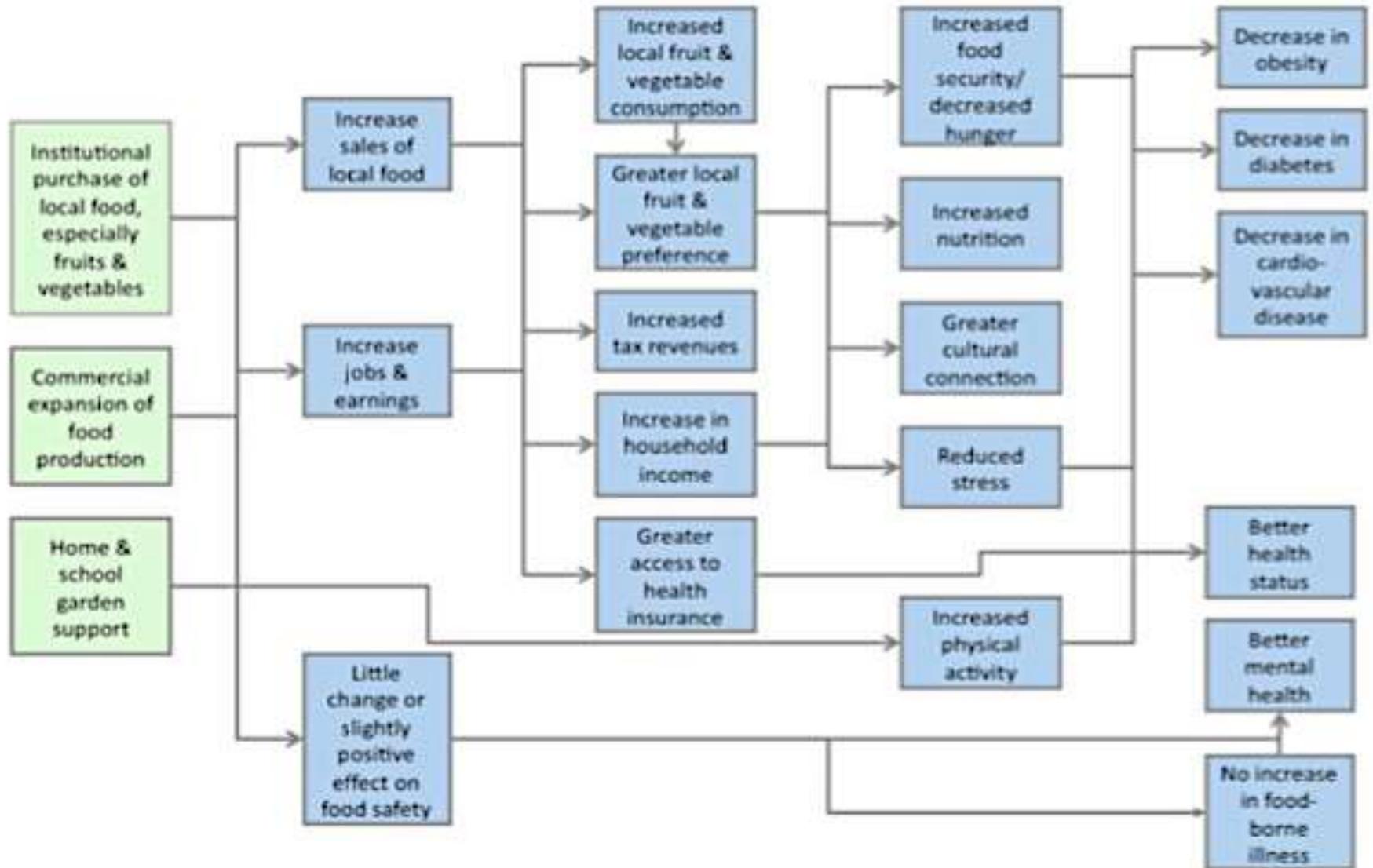
# Food & Agricultural Policy

## Sample Health Outcomes

Policy	Direct Impacts	Intermediate Impacts	Health Outcomes
<p>Food and agricultural policies such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limiting the number of livestock allowed per hectare (M)</li> <li>Reduce subsidies or introduce taxes on inputs such as fertilizers or fossil fuels (M)</li> <li>Promote crop rotation, timing of planting &amp; species better suited to a changing climate (A)</li> </ul> <p>Δ Signifies a Change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Δ GHG emissions</li> <li>Δ Fertilizer use</li> <li>Δ Pesticide use</li> <li>Δ Food costs</li> <li>Δ Labor costs</li> <li>Δ Solid waste</li> <li>Δ Loss of crops</li> <li>Δ Technological innovation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Δ Environmental build-up &amp; human exposure</li> <li>Δ Food accessibility due to costs</li> <li>Δ Income</li> <li>Δ Use of less energy-intensive crops</li> <li>Δ Food purchasing &amp; eating habits</li> <li>Δ Stress</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Δ Food-borne &amp; water-borne illnesses</li> <li>Δ Respiratory &amp; cardiovascular diseases</li> <li>Δ Chronic diseases</li> <li>Δ Nutrition</li> <li>Δ Mental health</li> </ul>

**A = Climate Adaptation**  
**M = Climate Mitigation**

## Agricultural Plan Policies – Pathway from Policies to Health

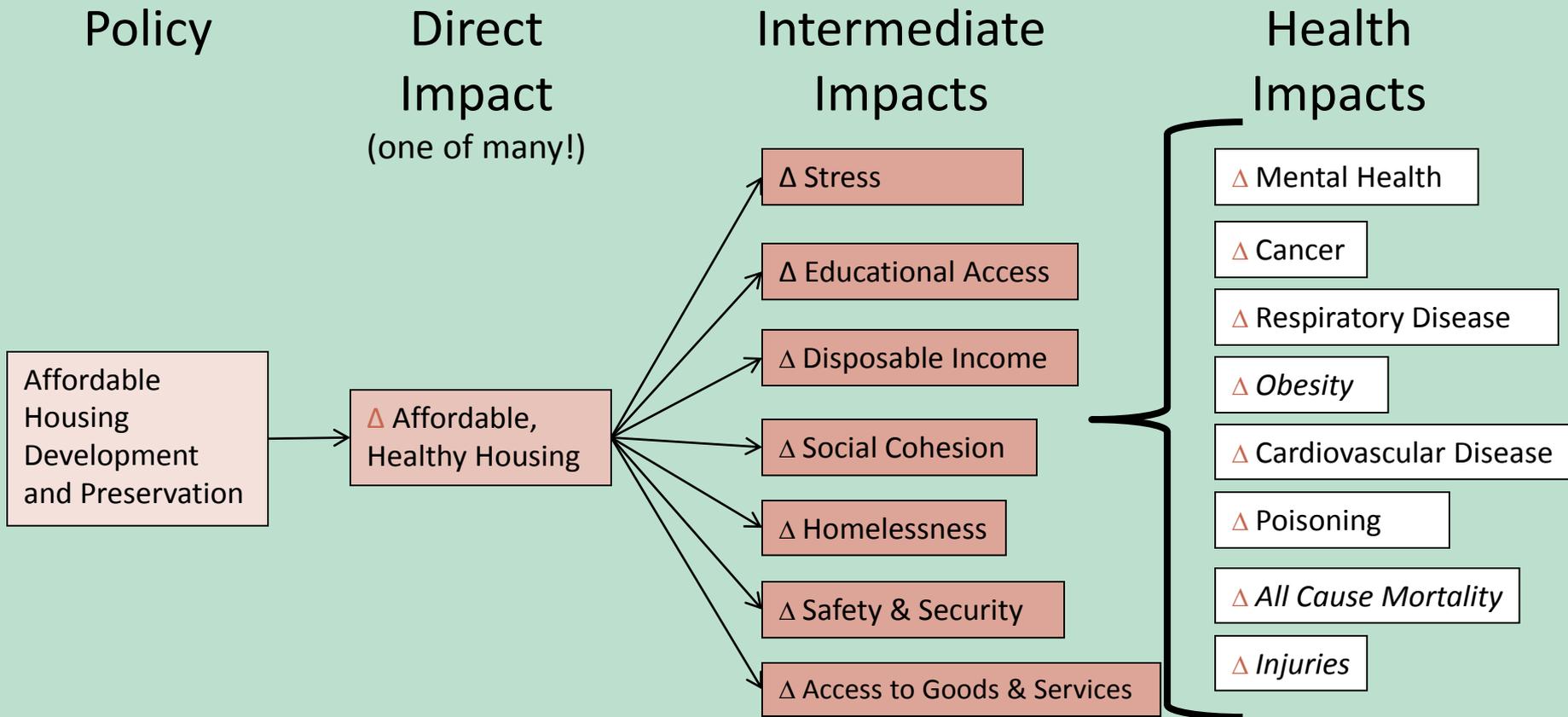


# Health Impact Assessment 2010 Hawai'i County Agriculture Development Plan

# Physical Development & Community Planning Policy Sample Health Outcomes

Policy	Direct Impacts	Intermediate Impacts	Health Outcomes
Transit Oriented Development and Transportation Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>△ Commercial space</li> <li>△ Public/green space</li> <li>△ Healthy housing</li> <li>△ Access to healthy food</li> <li>△ Access to public transportation</li> <li>△ Available affordable housing units</li> <li>△ Walkability</li> <li>△ Traffic</li> <li>△ Green housing</li> <li>△ Environmental quality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>△ Active transport</li> <li>△ Traffic safety</li> <li>△ Outdoor air quality</li> <li>△ Indoor air quality</li> <li>△ Quality of nutrition</li> <li>△ Access to health care</li> <li>△ Stress</li> <li>△ Housing stability/security</li> <li>△ Household disposable income</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>△ Cardiovascular disease</li> <li>△ Cancer</li> <li>△ Obesity</li> <li>△ Access to medicine and medical care</li> <li>△ Substance abuse</li> <li>△ Diabetes</li> <li>△ Mental health</li> <li>△ Injuries</li> <li>△ Respiratory disease</li> <li>△ Lead poisoning</li> </ul>

# Community Planning Policy Example (Affordable Housing Development)



# Key Potential Farm to School Health Impacts

## Evidence links farm to school to health nutrition-related outcomes:

- Fruit and vegetable consumption
- Choosing healthier options
- Consuming less unhealthy foods and sodas
- Reducing screen time
- Increasing physical activity
- Increase in knowledge and awareness about gardening, agriculture, and seasonality
- Willingness to try new foods and healthier options
- Improvement in life skills, self-esteem, and social skills

# Key Farm to School HIA Indicators

## Relevant indicators

- Fruit and vegetable consumption
- Physical activity
- Economic impacts such as local food sales, school meal participation
- # of new crops and markets
- Food insecurity, including # children
- % obese individuals, including children and minorities
- % residents experiencing diet-related diseases, including diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular disease

# Exercises 2 & 3: Preliminary Scope with Case Studies

- Work in groups of three–four
- F2S HIA Advisors please work on F2S Case Study
- Answer questions in the table in Exercise for Cases study 1 or 2 (~15 minutes)
- Create a draft health determinant pathway using UCLA determinant list and worksheets in Exercise 3 (~15 minutes)
- Larger group discussion (~10 minutes)

# WA State Route 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project HIA Case Study



# Arkansas Farm to School HIA

**PROCURE**

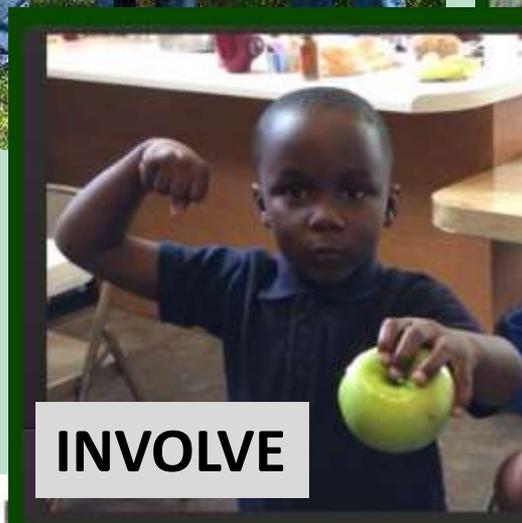


**ARKANSAS  
GARDENCORPS**

**PROMOTE**



**INVOLVE**



**EDUCATE**



# Draft Pathways: What Did You Develop?

- Group sharing – major areas

# WA State Route 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project HIA Case Study

## Project elements

Transit, bicycling, & walking  
Construction impacts  
Design features  
Landscaped lids & green spaces

## Health determinants

Physical activity  
Safety  
Air quality  
Noise  
Water quality  
Emergency medical services  
Mental well-being  
Green space  
Social connections

## Health outcomes

Chronic disease

- Cancer
- Cardiovascular disease
- Heart disease
- Diabetes
- Obesity
- Osteoporosis

Respiratory illness

- Asthma
- Lung disease
- Lung cancer

Mental illness

- Depression
- Anxiety

Stroke

Hearing loss

Heat stress

Stress

Injury

Mortality

## DECISION

F2S  
Coordinator  
position

## DIRECT IMPACTS

Changes in...  
-Relationship building  
-Network building  
-Funding  
-Evaluation  
-Encouragement for local food purchasing  
-Support for F2S education in schools  
-Encouragement and support for school gardens

## HEALTH DETERMINANTS

Changes in...  
-Membership, attendance, response rates  
-Knowledge, resource sharing  
-Interest in/support of F2S  
-Coordination, Communication, Trainings, Funding, Connections  
-Ongoing data collection  
-Active F2S programs  
-Farmers growing specialty crops  
-Certified farms  
-Minimum purchase threshold  
-Offerings of local products  
-Availability of kitchen processing equipment  
-School meal participation  
-Average annual sales of specialty crops  
-Nutrition education  
-Nutrition knowledge  
-Teachers and nutrition educators  
-School gardens  
-Student participation  
-Home gardens

## HEALTH OUTCOMES

Changes in...  
-Consumption of local products  
-Consumption of F/V  
-BMI levels  
-Daily physical activity  
-Child food insecurity  
-Food accessibility  
-Average annual revenue for specialty crop producers  
-Nutrition related chronic illness  
-Average stress level  
-Social cohesion  
-Social support  
-Social inclusion  
-Amount of produce grown vs purchases