

Welcome

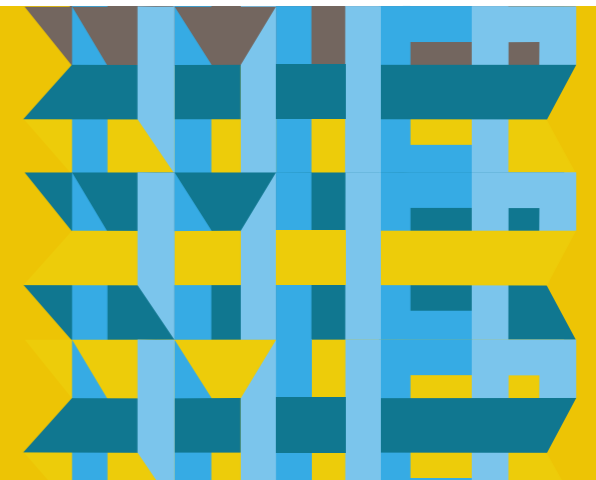
Health Impact Assessment Assessment Webinar



Welcome Participants

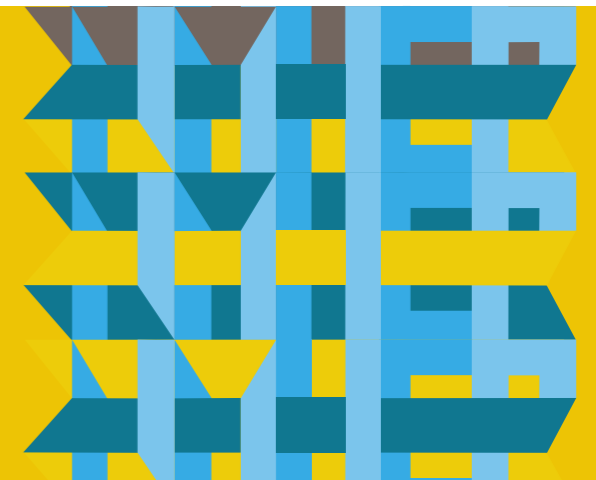


Introductory Question:
*Where did you live
when you were 13?*



Current HIA Teams

- ***Somos Un Pueblo Unido*** - The health impacts of the collaboration between U.S. Immigration Customs Enforcement (ICE) and local law enforcement on rural and semi-rural immigrant families in San Juan county.
- ***Together for Brothers*** - The health impacts of free bus passes on young men of color, including native, immigrant and refugee youth in the International District and Westgate neighborhoods in Albuquerque.
- ***Global 505*** – The health impacts of language access and how that connects to safe and inclusive schools, quality jobs and access to transportation in refugee and immigrant communities in Albuquerque.



Webinar Purpose

Review the
third step of
HIA,
Assessment



Step 3: Assessment

Objective

To provide a profile of existing conditions data, and an evaluation of potential health impacts.

HIA Assessment Major Components

1. Profile existing conditions

Research baseline conditions (by income, race, gender, age and place when possible)

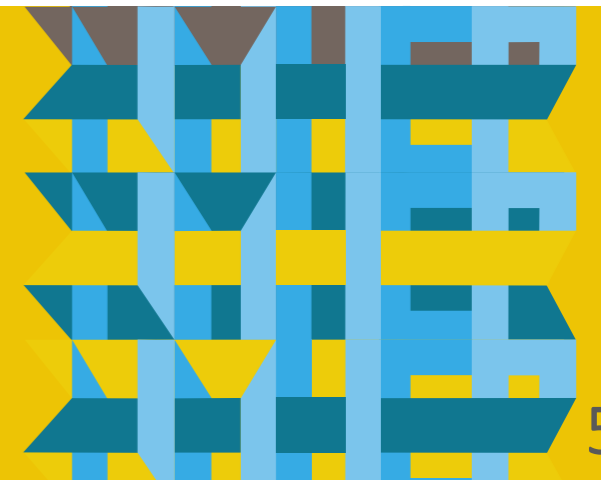
Identify populations that may be vulnerable to impacts of the proposed policy

Describe factors that are responsible for determining vulnerabilities to allow for understanding of how changes may affect health

2. Evaluate potential health impacts

Describe how existing condition measures could be impacted by the proposed decision

Address the effects of the proposal on health equity



Existing Conditions Data

Gather existing data and collect primary data when necessary to profile existing conditions.

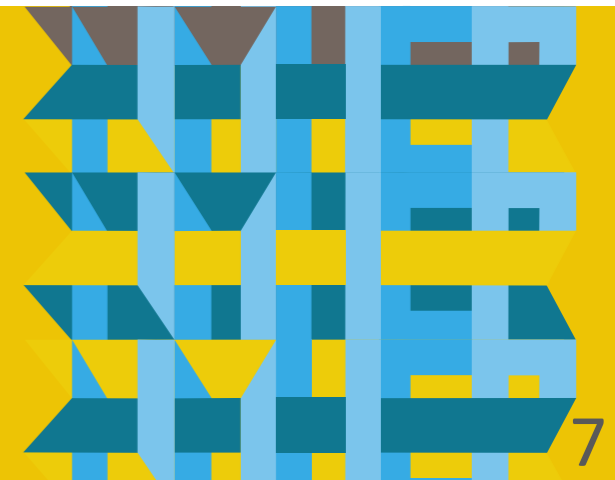
Sources include:

- Demographic, health, social, economic, and planning statistics
- Environmental measures
- Regulatory criteria, standards and benchmarks
- Community expertise (community conversations, photo voice, focus groups, interviews, surveys)

Existing Data

What existing data sources have you already identified to help inform your HIA?

What data sources have you come across that may be helpful to your peers who are part of other HIA teams?



Example Sources

- ✓ United States Census Bureau, American Fact Finder
- ✓ Population data on demographics, social and economic characteristics, at state, county, city, zip code, census tract, and block level
- ✓ Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
- ✓ Health survey tracking health conditions and risk behaviors in U.S.
- ✓ Administrative/Public Agencies Health, transportation, environment, planning

Regulatory Criteria, Standards, Benchmarks

Comparing baseline data to benchmarks and standards can help provide context for the existing conditions in a study area/population

Healthy People 2020

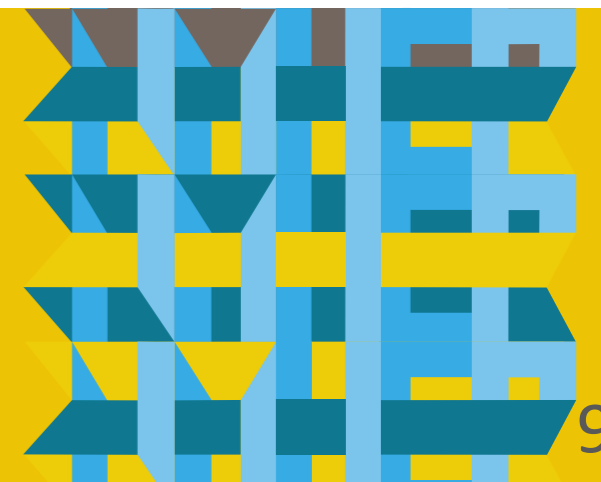
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

City or County General Plans

Local Ordinances or benchmarks that set goals for health

EPA regulatory standards

Example: “According to the U.S. EPA, some areas near the mines in McKinley County exhibit 800 picocuries per gram of radiation, while 2.24 picocuries per gram of radiation is considered safe”



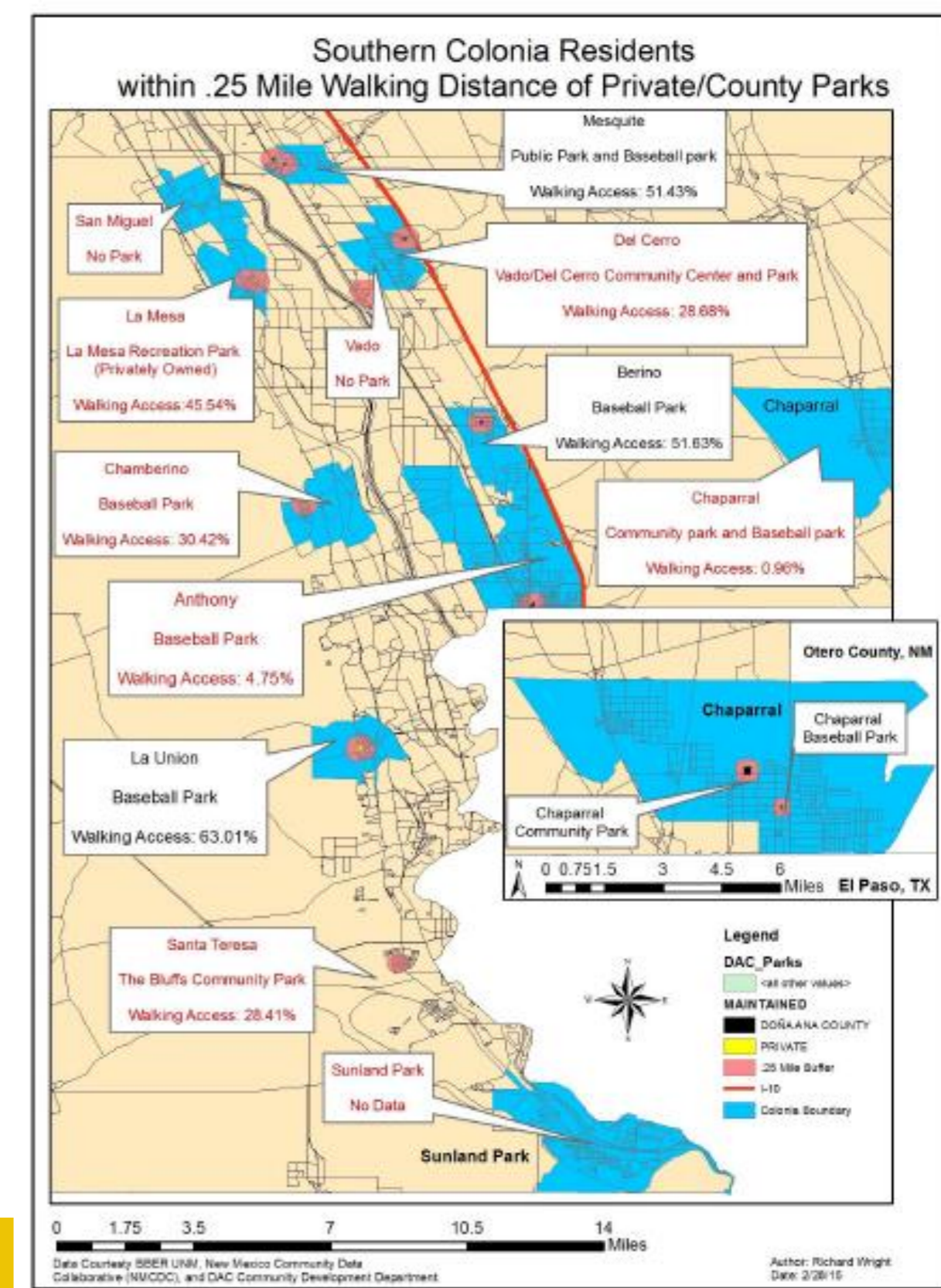
Primary Data Collection

- Which methods do you plan on using to collect primary data?
- How will community partners and members participate in data collection for your HIA?

Presenting Existing Conditions Data

Maps are a useful tool for displaying data

- Identify relationships between places, populations, and environmental conditions
- Show “differences in the intensity of hazards



Presenting Data

What accessible and creative methods might you use to visually present your data?

Assessment Step 2:

Predicting Impacts

Predicting impacts with absolute certainty is not possible; however, using the best available evidence, an HIA should present reasoned predictions of health impacts

It is usually not possible to quantify health impacts, use qualitative analysis in most cases

When possible, use tools and methods that already exist to assess health conditions and potential impacts

Steps for Making Impact Predictions

| Task | Action Items |
|--|--|
| Evaluate and weigh evidence of causal effects | Use literature or primary data to understand relationships between the decision, health determinants, and health effects |
| Collect and synthesize data on baseline conditions | Characterize the affected population |
| Forecast health effects quantitatively where feasible | Identify models for making predictions about health impacts of the proposed decision (and its alternatives) |
| Characterize expected health effects | Characterize likelihood, severity, magnitude, and distribution of health effects using empirical evidence, baseline conditions and forecasting tools |
| Evaluate level of confidence or certainty of predictions | Consider data limitations and assumptions |

Research

Academic research

Community research

Traffic Noise and Cardiovascular Disease: Epidemiological Review and Synthesis

Wolfgang Babisch

Federal Environmental Agency, D

Compared to other environments, the literature available on the relationship between traffic noise and cardiovascular disease provides no epidemiological evidence of a consistent increase in mean blood pressure readings consistently seen in children. With regard to ischaemic heart disease, there is little evidence that exposure to traffic noise is a risk factor. With regard to ischaemic heart disease, there is little evidence that exposure to traffic noise is a risk factor. With regard to ischaemic heart disease, there is little evidence that exposure to traffic noise is a risk factor.

Effect of exposure to traffic on lung development from 10 to 18 years of age: a cohort study

W James Gouderman, Hita Vora, Rob McConnell, Kees Berhane, Frank Gilliland, Duncan Thomas, Fred Lummon, Edward Avol, Nino Kuri, Michael Jarrett, John Peters

Summary

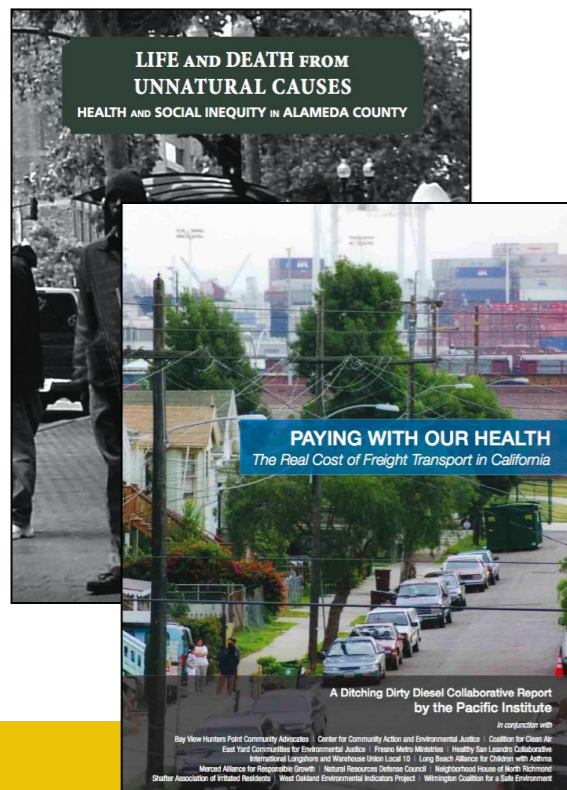
Background Whether local exposure to major roadways adversely affects lung-function growth during the period of rapid lung development that takes place between 10 and 18 years of age is unknown. This study investigated the association between residential exposure to traffic and 8-year lung-function growth.

Methods In this prospective study, 3677 children (mean age 10 years [SD 0-44]) participated from 12 southern California communities that represent a wide range in regional air quality. Children were followed up for 8 years, with yearly lung-function measurements recorded. For each child, we identified several indicators of residential exposure to traffic from large roads. Regression analysis was used to establish whether 8-year growth in lung function was associated with local traffic exposure, and whether local traffic effects were independent of regional air quality.

Those earning \$15,000 /yr are 3x more likely to die prematurely than those earning \$70,000

Children living within 500 ft of a busy freeway have reduced lung capacity

Children that live within one mile of school walk are more likely to walk to school than those living within two miles of school



Example Prediction

Literature finding: property values have been shown to increase in areas within up to 2 miles of a redevelopment

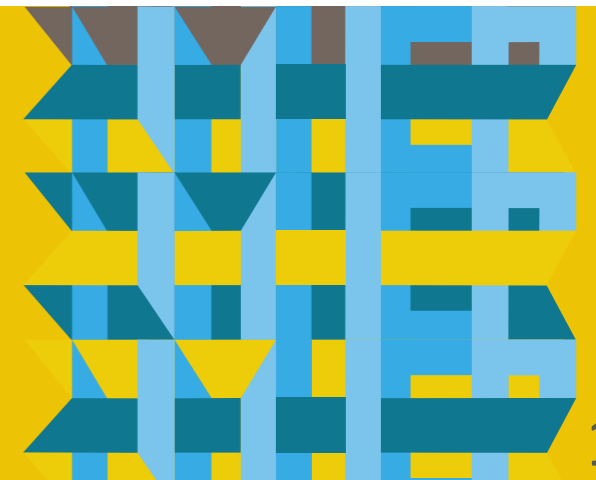
Baseline data: 43,756 people living within 2 miles of a proposed redevelopment project in Los Angeles are rent burdened

Impact prediction: overall, 52% of the nearly 84,000 residents living within 2 miles of the project could be at risk of financial strain or displacement as a result of the proposed project Describe:

- Direction, magnitude, and severity of impact

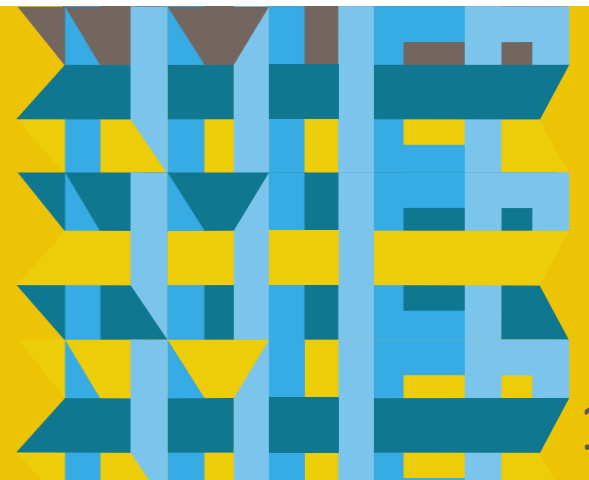
- Strength of causal evidence

- Any uncertainties



Common Challenges during Assessment

- What challenges have previous teams experienced during assessment?
- How did they overcome these challenges?
- What do you know now about the HIA process that you wish you had known during assessment?



Assessment Process

- ❑ Conduct and write up a literature review.
- ❑ Draft an overview of existing health conditions for the affected populations.
- ❑ Develop and implement primary data collection materials.
- ❑ Analyze results from data collection.
- ❑ Outline the predictions of the health and equity impacts for the proposed decision.
- ❑ Develop a description of the analytical methods utilized and stakeholder engagement.
- ❑ Summarize in writing the findings from the literature review, existing conditions, predictions, results from data collection, methods and stakeholder engagement.

Questions

Wrap Up

Where can you find us and learn more?

Sign up to be a HEP member and/or for our newsletter at www.nmhep.org

Follow us on www.facebook.com/NMHEP

Please view HIA reports at <http://nmhep.org/resources/hia-reports/>

Wrap Up

Acknowledgements

Thank you to the HIA webinar participants, HIA TA Providers, and Human Impact Partners for the use of their materials.

Thank you!

