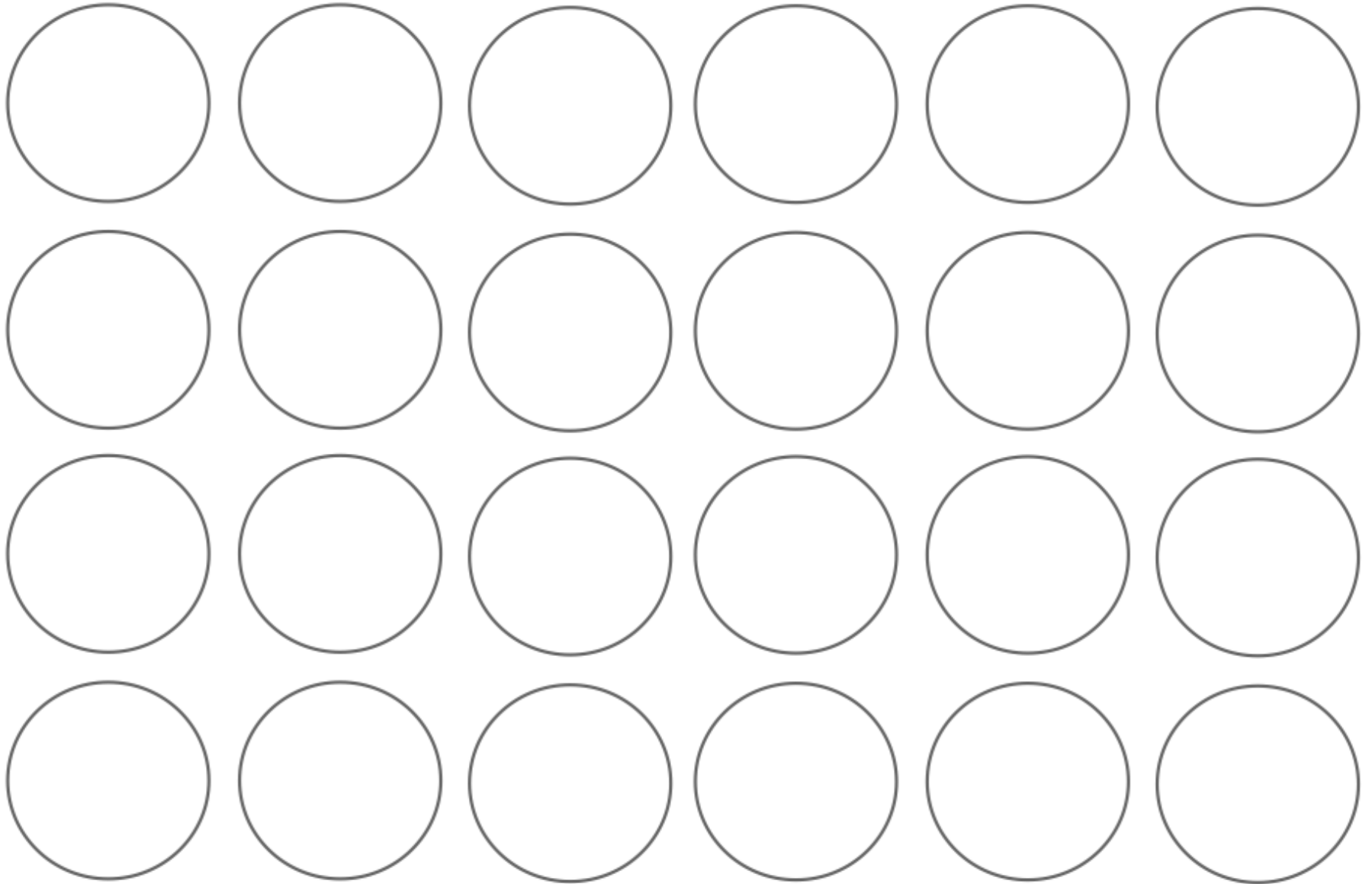


HIA Training

Screening and Scoping

PARTICIPANT HANDOUTS

Before we get started, let's warm up



HIA Project Ideas

1.

2.

3.

Initial

1.

2.

3.

After Screening

1.

2.

3.

After Scoping

HIA Screening Exercise

Review and identify which of the following scenarios you think would be most suitable for an HIA. For example, if you had funding to conduct an HIA, which of the following would you propose as the focus of the HIA?

As you consider each scenario, **here are some screening questions** to consider:

1. Is there a decision regarding a policy, plan, or project, currently under consideration whose outcomes are likely to impact health?
2. Would stakeholders be willing to participate in the HIA
3. Would the decision-making process allow for input from an HIA?
4. Are there existing and reasonably accessible data available regarding the proposed decision?
5. Is there too much/too little evidence available regarding the proposed change so that an HIA might not be the best use of resources?
6. Are there major obstacles/barriers to successfully completing a HIA on the proposed change?

Scenario One: How Much is Too Much

The number of alcohol outlets in Endocino County is over twice the average in California. Endocino has 48 outlets per 10,000 residents compared to 21 outlets per 10,000 residents in California state-wide. Last month, the County Governing Body passed legislation that grandfathers the number of existing outlets and establishes a moratorium on the issuance of new licenses for alcohol outlets. The Endocino County Health Department would like to investigate the effects of current alcohol outlet density on the health of the community. The Health Department believes that decreasing the number of off-sale outlets would likely correspond to a decrease in the number of people who are driving under the influence (DUI) and the number of underage drinkers in the County. The department is moving ahead with a proposal to submit to the County Executive for funding and has letters of support from a number of community based organizations.

Scenario Two: New Directions

The City of Niagara Falls is a municipality that has a number of

Brownfield sites and other abandoned industrial properties. In the Highland Community of the city, a group has come together to determine how to advance redevelopment in their neighborhood. Consisting of the local housing authority, a neighborhood revitalization committee, residents, public health officials, and others, the group initiated their effort by using a community questionnaire to identify issues of most concern to residents. The questionnaire results identified four major categories of concern and/or interest including: lack of recreational facilities for youth and adults, lack of workforce training, health issues such as diabetes and heart disease, soil pollution, crime, and abandoned and broken down houses. Although the process is not complete, a private developer has come forward with a proposal for mixed use development (residential with potential retail and office elements) for one of the Brownfield sites in the Highland Community. The proposal has just been announced but the developer already has prepared site, traffic, and building plans and is looking to move ahead quickly to obtain city approvals in the next six months.

Scenario Three: Bringing in More Jobs

The Town of Little Marsh just purchased 16 square miles of undeveloped open space from a local land trust. The town is located 20 minutes from the City of Plimpton, and has a population of approximately 28,000. Most of Little Marsh consists of recent housing subdivisions, which requires residents to drive to access most goods and services. Little Marsh is working on defining itself as a vibrant, sustainable community, and is interested in using the newly acquired land to expand its economy. While the majority of residents commute to work in surrounding towns, current town plans include innovative economic strategies to increase local businesses and create more job opportunities in the Little Marsh. Moreover, officials from the town would like to drop its reputation of being a “quaint bedroom community.” The town council is analyzing impacts of developing the newly acquired land as a business park to entice large employers to move to Little Marsh. Residents living near the open space have expressed concern about the proposed change to the property.

HIA Screening Exercise

	Scenario One	Scenario Two	Scenario Three
Is there a decision regarding a policy, plan, or project, currently under consideration whose outcomes are likely to impact health?			
Would stakeholders be willing to participate in the HIA?			
Would the decision-making process allow for input from an HIA?			
Are there existing and reasonably accessible data available regarding the proposed decision?			
Is there too much/too little evidence available regarding the proposed change so that an HIA might not be the best use of resources?			
Are there major obstacles/barriers to successfully completing a HIA on the proposed change?			

HIA Scoping Exercise

Using the provided scenario below, **identify 1 health determinant that you think could be impacted.** This determinant will be used to go through a scoping process.

In addition, **for the health determinants, identify the following** that could be used in an HIA:

- Possible pathway diagram
- Geographic scope for the HIA
- Potential indicators that could assist in understanding current conditions
- Potential data sources for each indicator
- Vulnerable populations that could be impacted

Examples of each are provided on the worksheet to assist in identifying the pieces of information and thinking through the scoping process

Scenario Two: New Directions

The City of Niagara Falls is a municipality that is affected by a number of Brownfield sites and other abandoned industrial properties. In the Highland Community, a group has come together to determine how to advance redevelopment in their neighborhood. Consisting of the local housing authority, a neighborhood revitalization committee, residents, public health officials and others, the group initiated their process by using a community questionnaire to identify issues of most concern to residents. The questionnaire results identified four major categories of concern and/or interest including: lack of recreational facilities for youth and adults, lack of workforce training, health issues such as diabetes and heart disease, soil pollution, crime, and abandoned and broken down houses. Although the process is not complete, a private developer has come forward with a proposal for mixed use development for Tract II, which is one of the larger Brownfield sites in the Highland Community.

The developer has agreed to incorporate a health impact assessment as part of the development process. The developer understands the important of health issues to the community, but has also agreed since they were told the process would not slow down the development timeline (estimated now to be 8 months).

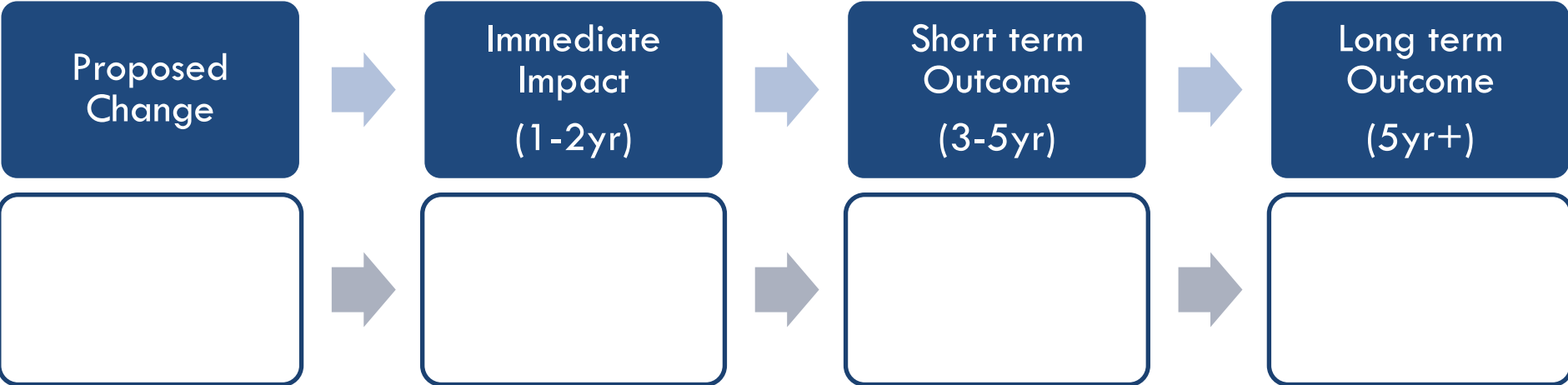
Led by the community group, a scoping session has been scheduled to build of the findings of the questionnaire and integrate information from the developer's proposal.

Step 1. List of common health determinants assessed in HIAs. Please circle one or add one of your own determinants for use in this exercise.

Health Determinant:
 Air Quality
 Community Violence
 Secure Employment
 Community Cohesion

Affordable Housing
 Open Space
 Traffic Safety
 Other:

Step 2. Sketch Possible Pathway #1



Step 3. Identify Geographic Scope

Geographic Scope:

Examples of Geographic Scope
 Neighborhood
 City / Town
 County
 State

Step 4. Identify Indicators Needed to Understand Current Conditions.

Indicators:

Examples of Indicators

- Air Quality*
- Community Violence*
- Secure Employment*
- Community Cohesion*
- Affordable Housing*

Step 5. Identify Data Sources for Indicators (identified in Step 4)

Data Sources:

Examples of Data Sources

- BRFSS (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System): Health behaviors, Self-reported health outcomes*
- EPHT (Environmental Public Health Tracking System)*
- Hospitalization Data*
- US Census*
- ACS (American Community Survey)*
- CHAS (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy)*
- MassDOT (Massachusetts Department of Transportation)*
- MassGIS (Massachusetts Office of Geographic Information Systems)*
- FBI UCR (FBI Uniform Crime Reporting)*

Step 6. Identify Possible Vulnerable Populations Given Proposed Change

Potentially Vulnerable Populations:

Examples of Geographic Scope

- Racial/Ethnic Minorities*
- Linguistically Isolated Populations*
- Recent Immigrants*
- Persons with chronic diseases (e.g., asthma, diabetes)*
- Individuals or Families in Poverty*
- Older Adults*
- People with physical or mental disabilities*
- Young Children under the age of 6*
- Adolescents*

Notes and Reflections

Action Items