

Perspectives on Planning & Public Health



Building Room for Possibilities: Tools to Advance a Collaborative Mindset

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7.28.23



Presentation Overview



- Introduction
- Images of Impact
- Background on Public Health Perspectives
- Health in All Policies as a Systems Approach
- Resources
- Discussion Q&A

Introduction



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Georgia Health Policy Center
Andrew Young School of Policy Studies
Georgia State University



Images of Impacts

What do you see in this picture that impacts health and wellbeing?



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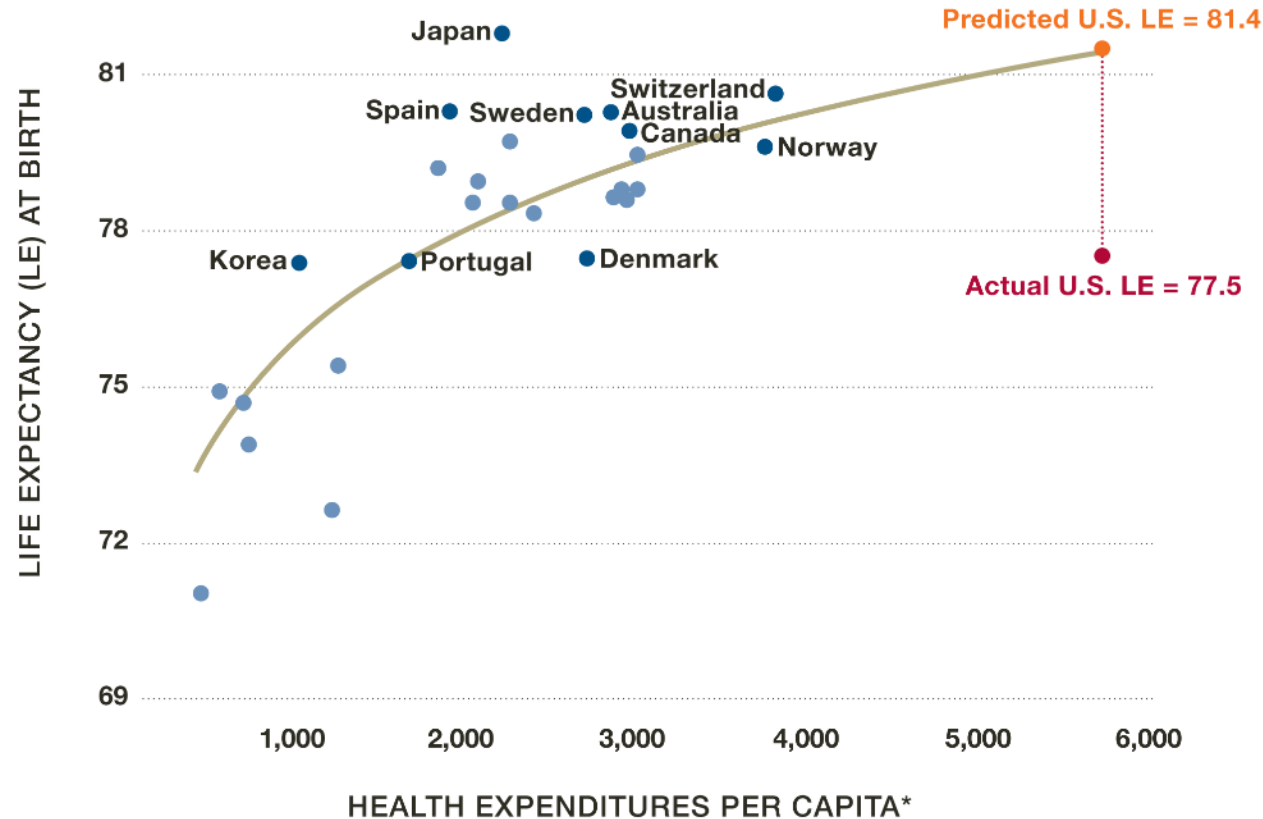


Background on Public Health Perspectives



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.

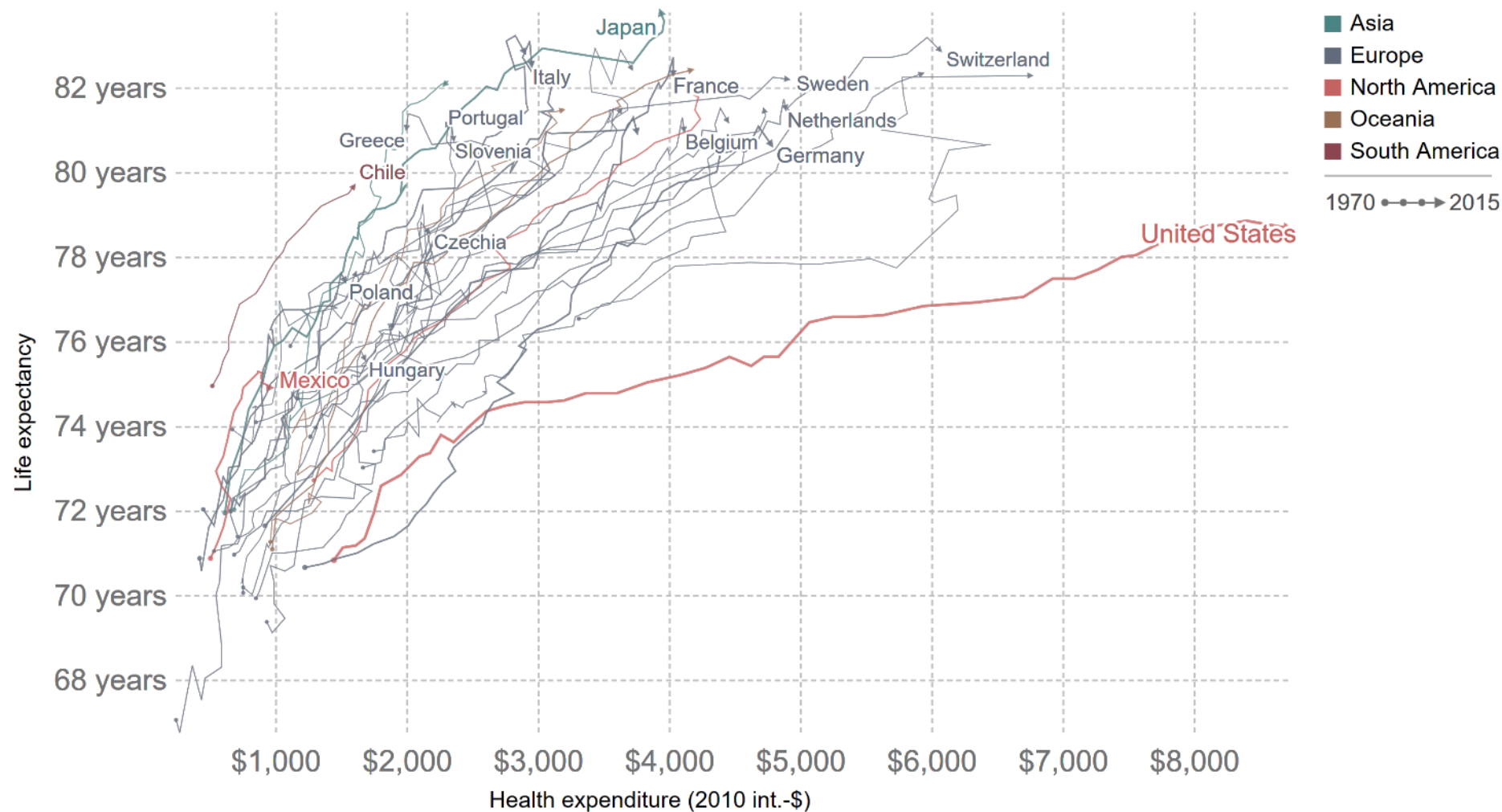
*Per capita health expenditures in 2003 U.S. dollars, purchasing power parity

© 2008 Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

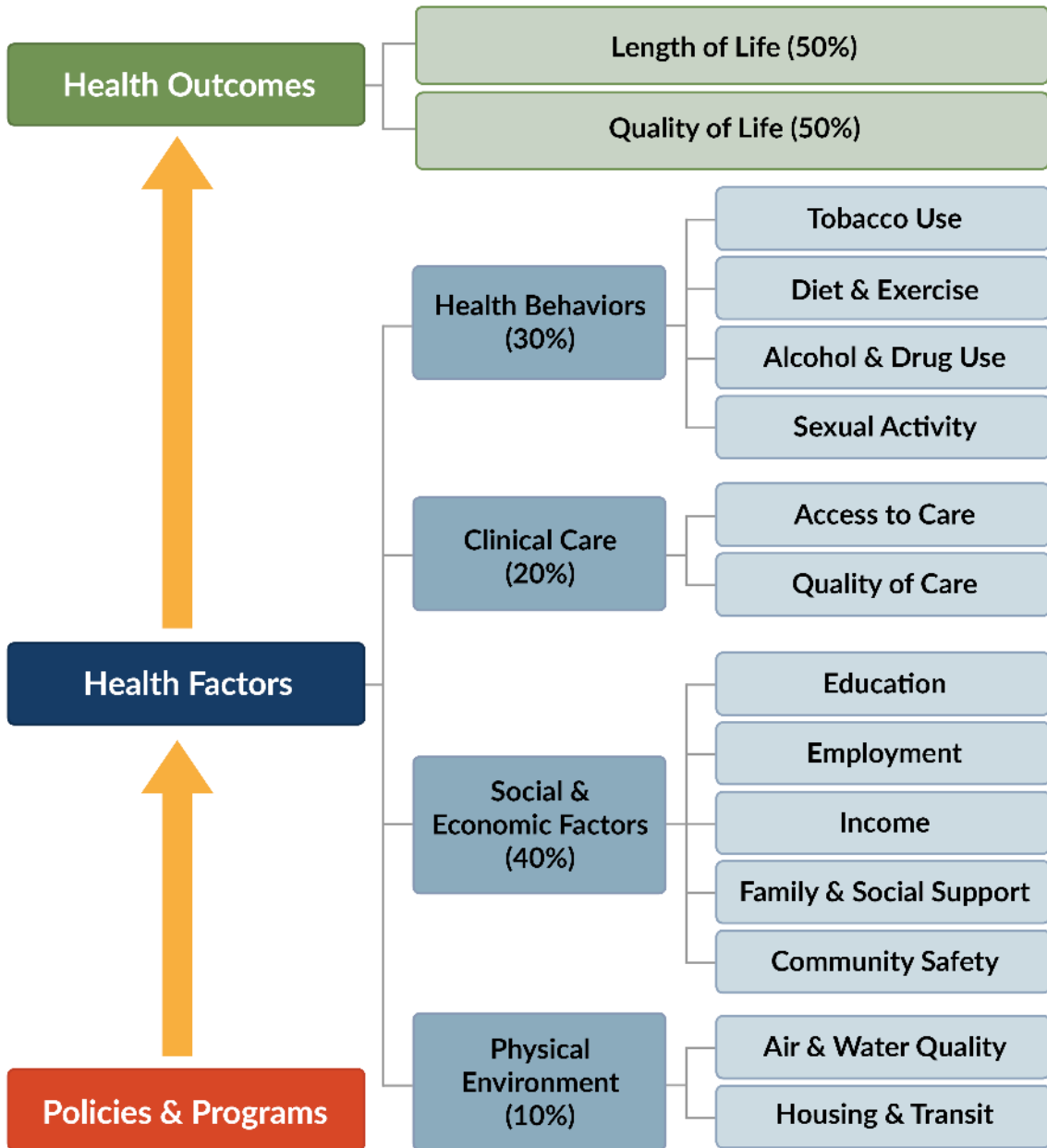
www.commissiononhealth.org

Life expectancy vs. health expenditure, 1970 to 2015

Health financing is reported as the annual per capita health expenditure and is adjusted for inflation and price level differences between countries (measured in 2010 international dollars).



Source: Data compiled from multiple sources by World Bank, Health Expenditure and Financing - OECDstat (2017)
OurWorldInData.org/the-link-between-life-expectancy-and-health-spending-us-focus • CC BY



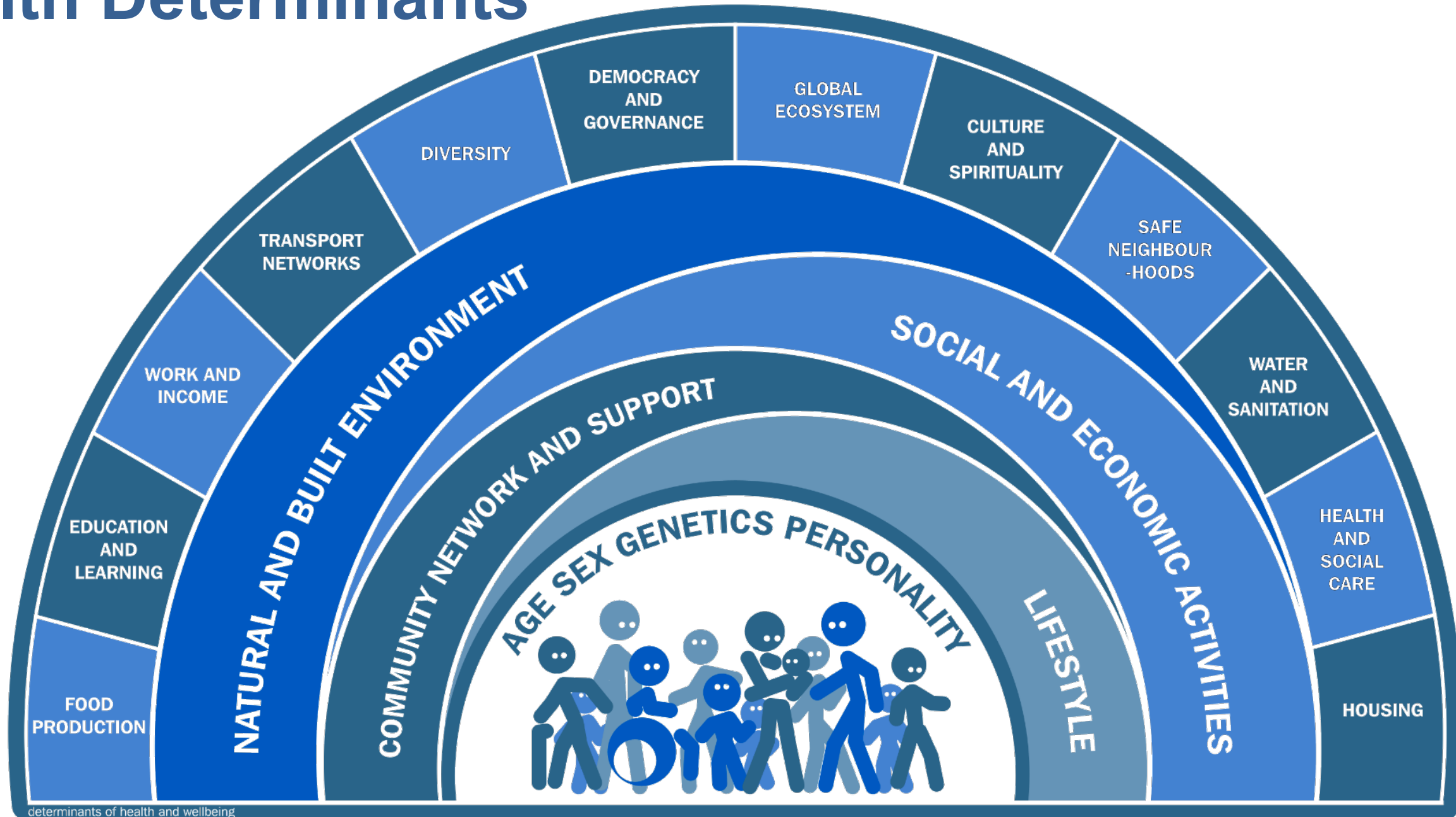
What Makes Us Healthy



What We Spend On Being Healthy



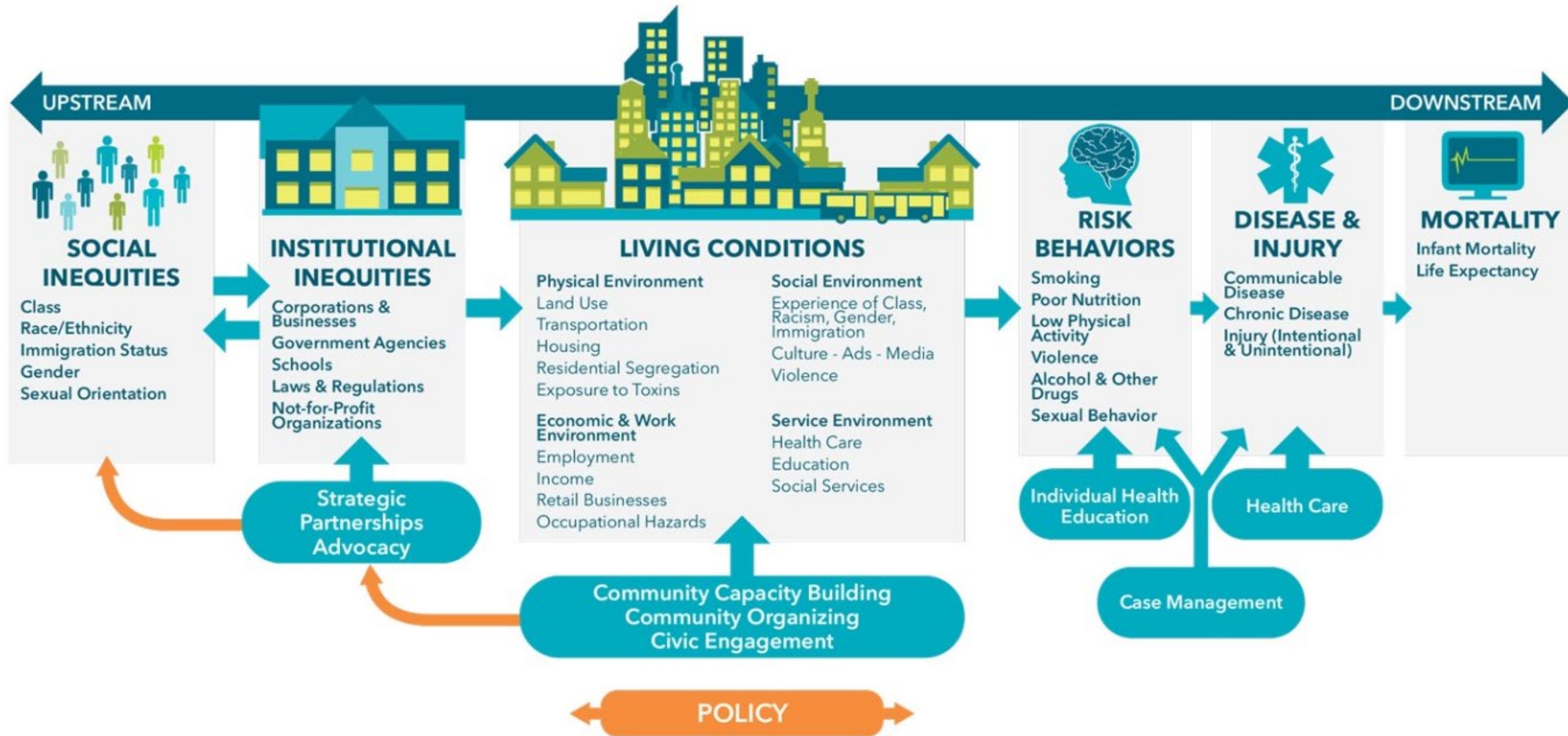
Health Determinants



Social Determinants of Health










Moving Upstream & “Public Health 3.0”



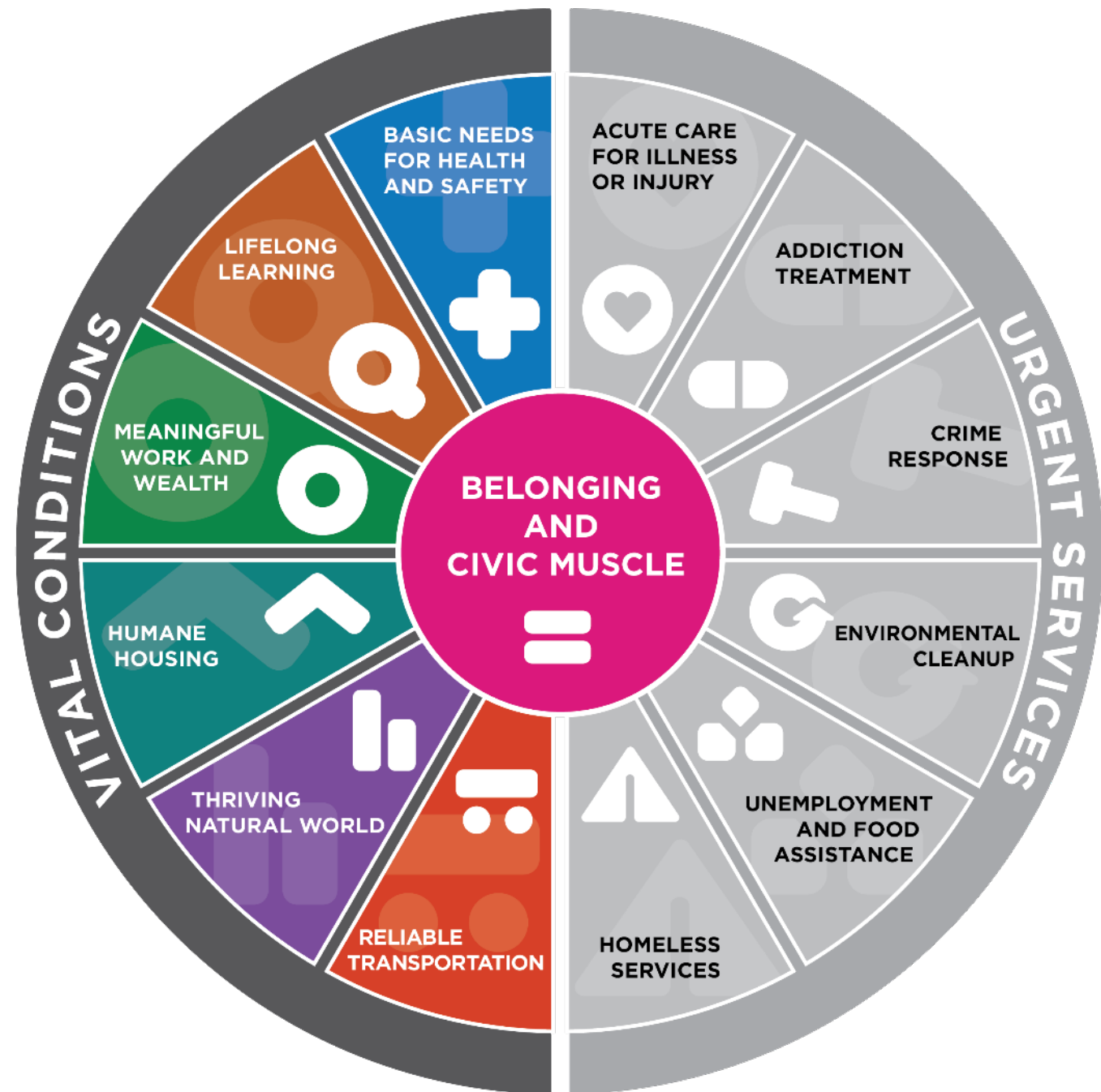
Vital Conditions for Health and Well-Being



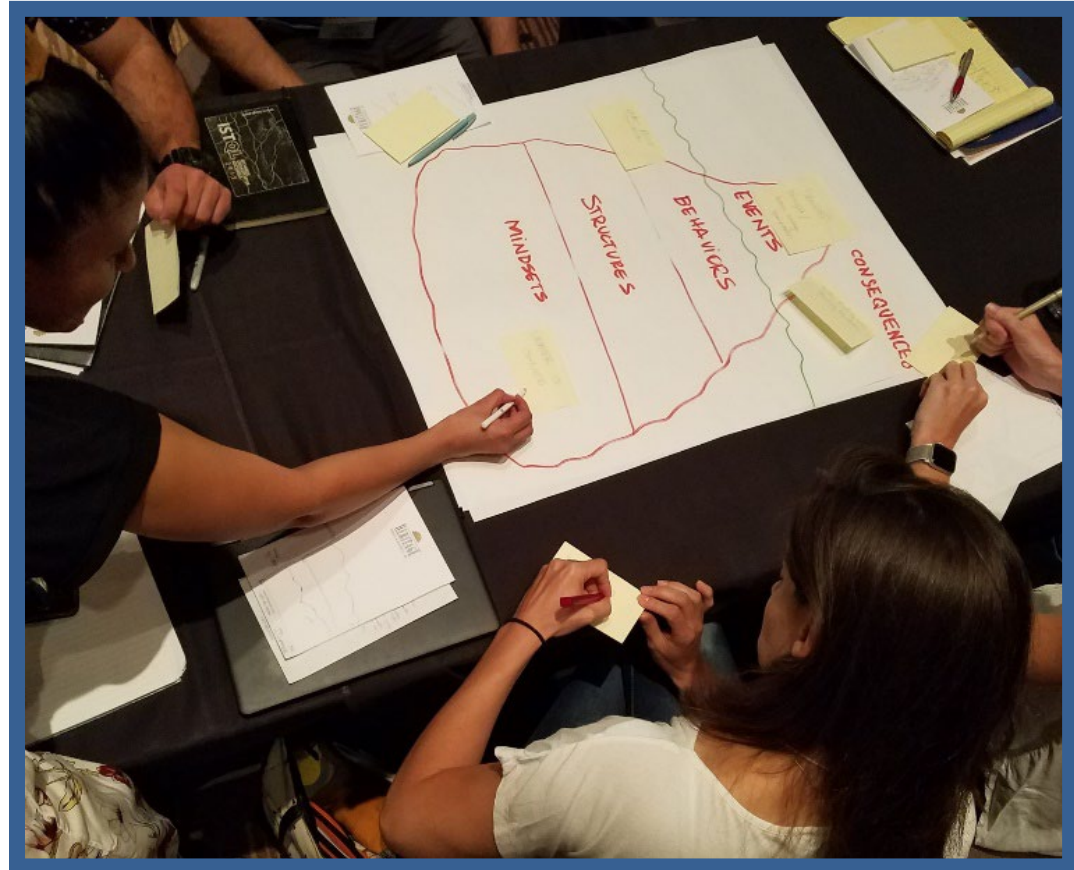
Belonging & Civic Muscle is at the center because it is both a vital condition and a practical capacity that is necessary for equitable success in every other kind of work.

	Sustainable resources, contact with nature, freedom from hazards Clean air, water, soil; healthy ecosystems able to sustainably provide necessary resources; accessible natural spaces; freedom from the extreme heat, flooding, wind, radiation, earthquakes, pathogens
THRIVING NATURAL WORLD	
	Basic requirements for health and safety Nutritious food, safe drinking water; fresh air; sufficient sleep; routine physical activity; safe, satisfying sexuality and reproduction; freedom from trauma, violence, addiction and crime; routine care for physical and behavioral health
BASIC NEEDS FOR HEALTH + SAFETY	
	Humane, consistent housing Adequate space per person; safe structures; affordable costs; diverse neighborhoods (without gentrification, segregation, concentrated poverty); close to work, school, food, recreation, and nature
HUMANE HOUSING	
	Rewarding work, careers, and standards of living Job training/retraining; good-paying and fulfilling jobs; family and community wealth; savings and limited debt
MEANINGFUL WORK + WEALTH	
	Continuous learning, education, and literacy Continuous development of cognitive, social, emotional abilities; early childhood experiences; elementary, high school, and higher education; career and adult education
LIFELONG LEARNING	
	Reliable, safe, and accessible transportation Close to work, school, food, leisure; safe transport; active transport; efficient energy use; few environmental hazards
RELIABLE TRANSPORTATION	
	Sense of belonging and power to shape a common world Social support; civic association; freedom from stigma, discrimination, oppression; support for civil rights, human rights; civic agency; collective efficacy; vibrant arts, culture, and spiritual life; equitable access to information; many opportunities for civic engagement (voting, volunteering, public work)
BELONGING + CIVIC MUSCLE	

Vital Conditions for Health and Well-Being

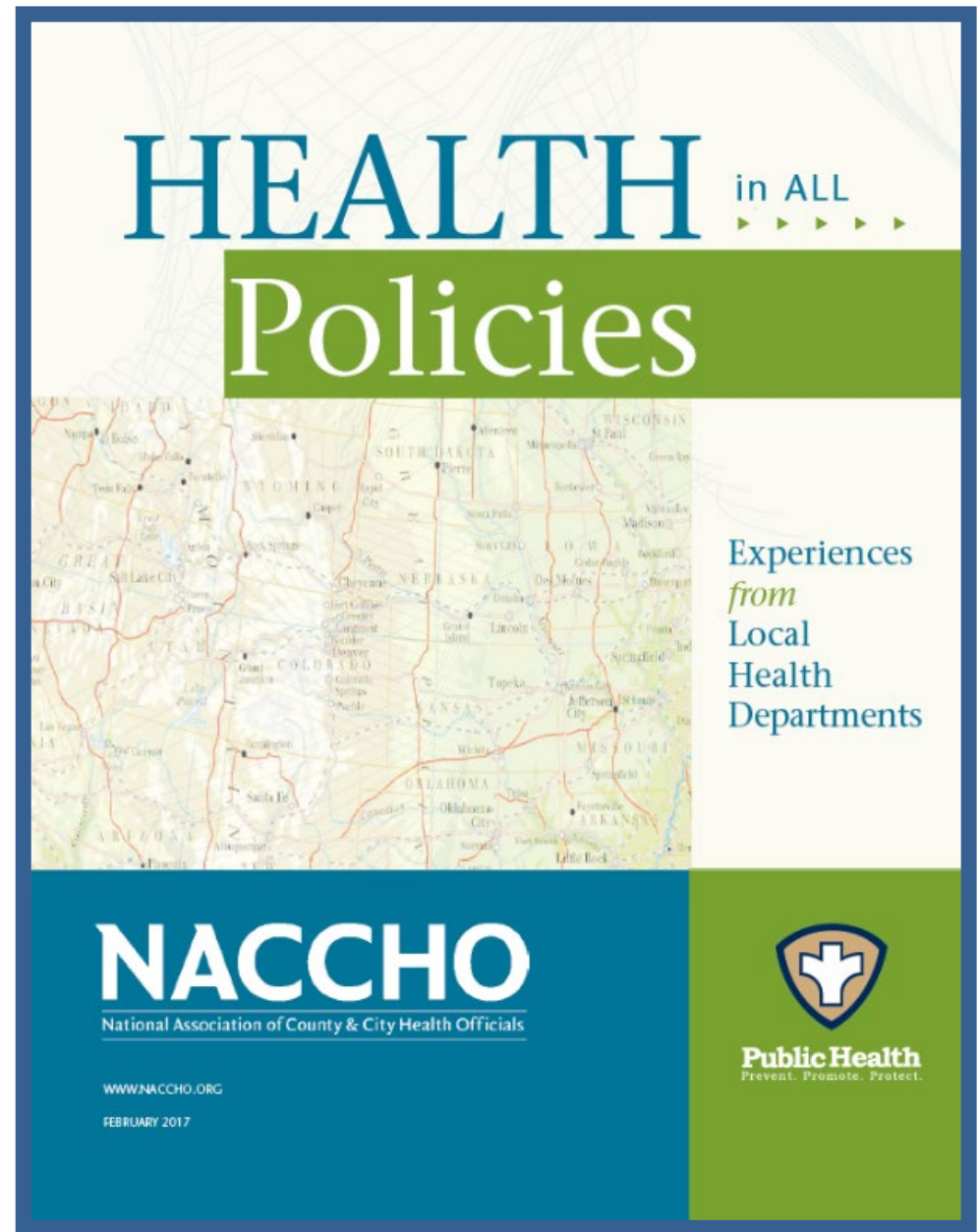


Understanding Systems

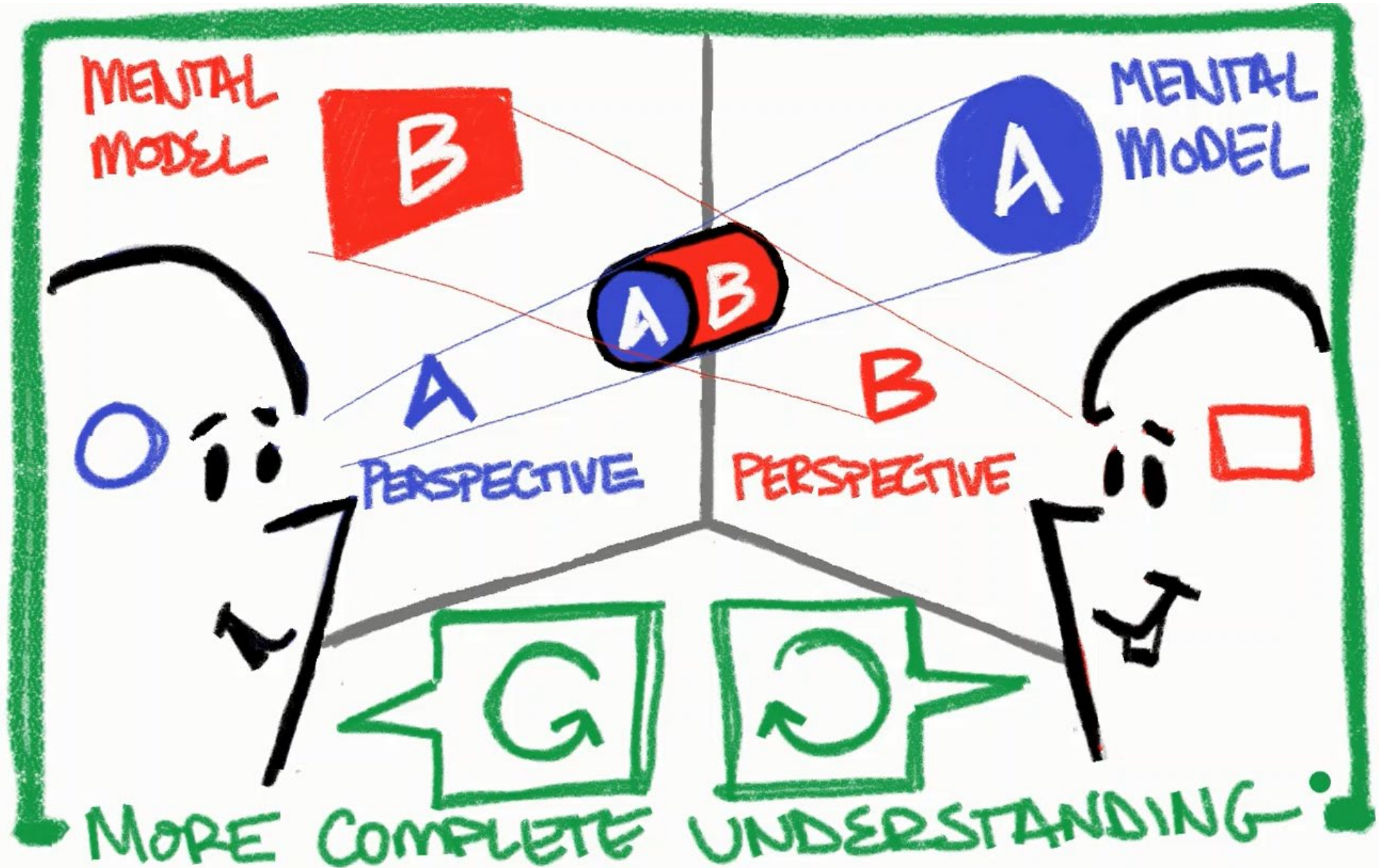


Health in All Policies

A “change in systems that determine how decisions are made and implemented by local, state, and federal governments to ensure that policy decisions have neutral or beneficial impacts on health determinants.”



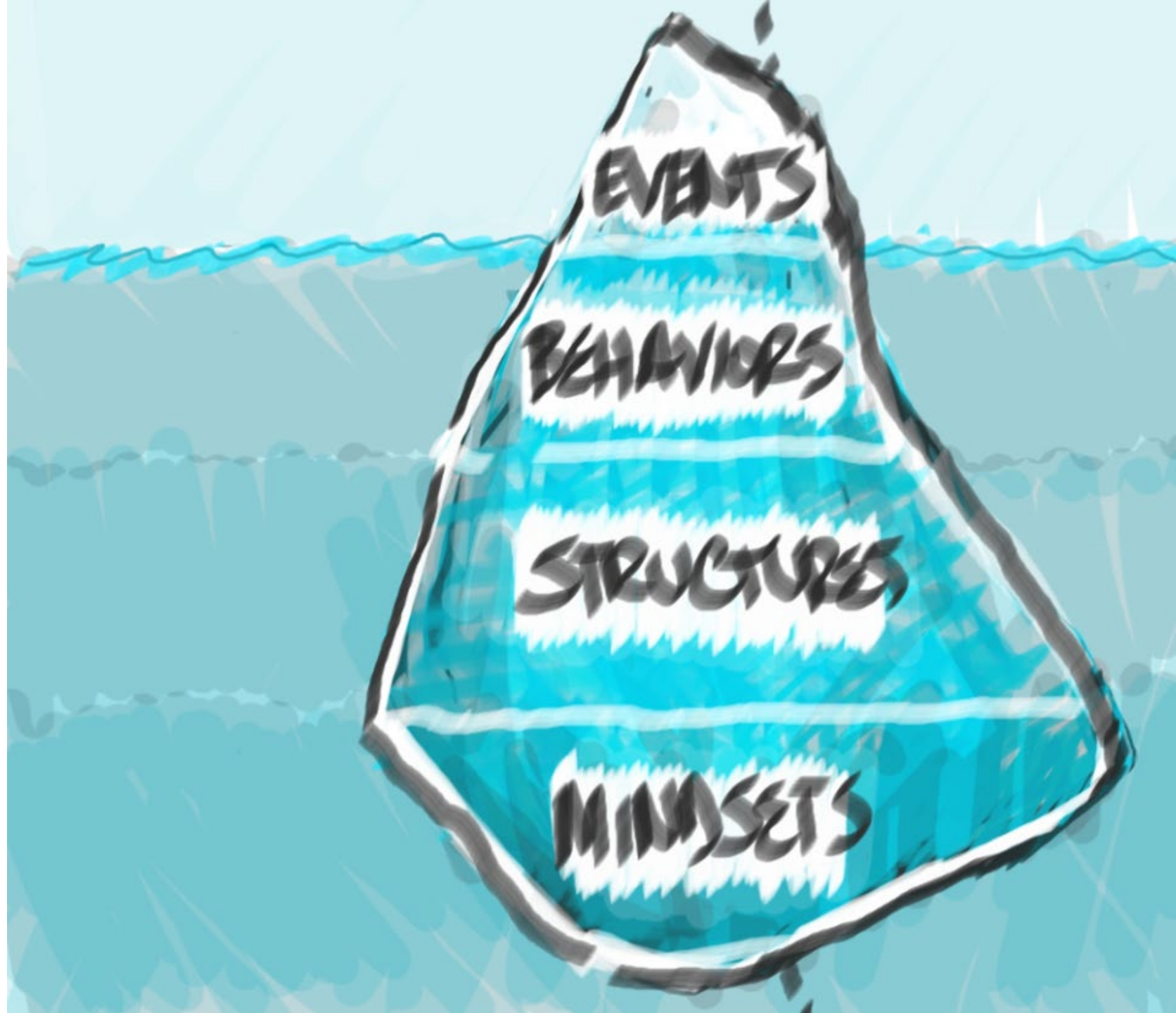
Sharing Perspectives





Systems Iceberg

**A way to think
about system
complexity &
identify
opportunities
for change**

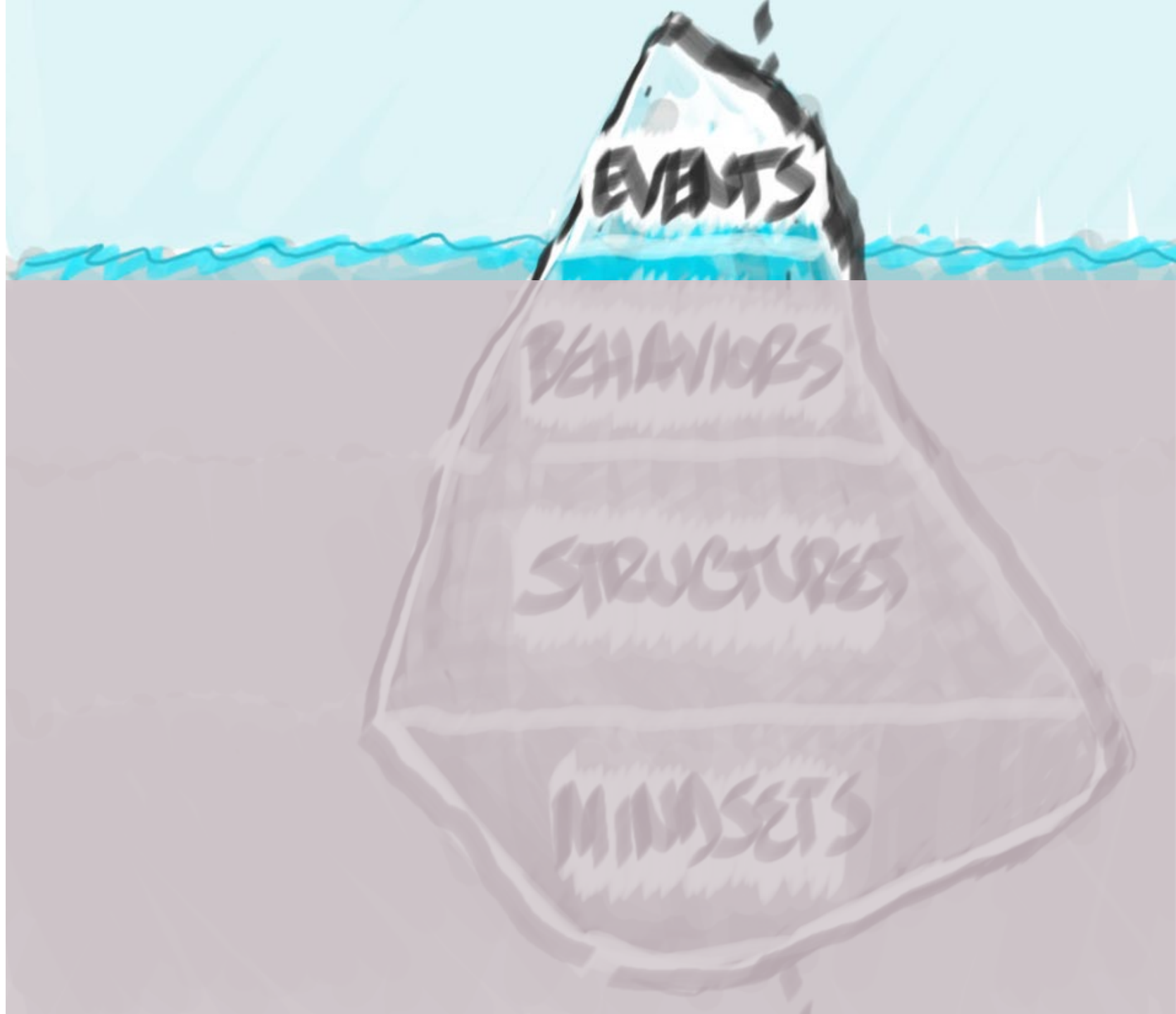




Systems Iceberg

EVENTS are just
the tip of the
iceberg...

- The **visible part of a system**; to identify an event, you might ask yourself, “**What is happening right now?**”
- If we only think about the event level when considering solutions, we might treat the **symptoms of our problem** without addressing the root cause.
- Think about **events in the context of outcomes**





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**Event: Traffic
congestion**

**Outcome:
Economic
productivity**

**Outcome:
Quality of life**

**Outcome:
Morbidity &
Mortality**



Systems Iceberg

Patterns of
BEHAVIORS lead to
the events we're
concerned about...

- Some are just **under the surface**;
others are deeper within the system
- Consider “**What has been happening
over time?**”
- Include individual and system
behaviors: **What is the system doing?**
- Helps us to **hypothesize what might
happen** in the future





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Quality of life

Morbidity & Mortality

Traffic congestion

Economic productivity



People drive to work



Highway construction

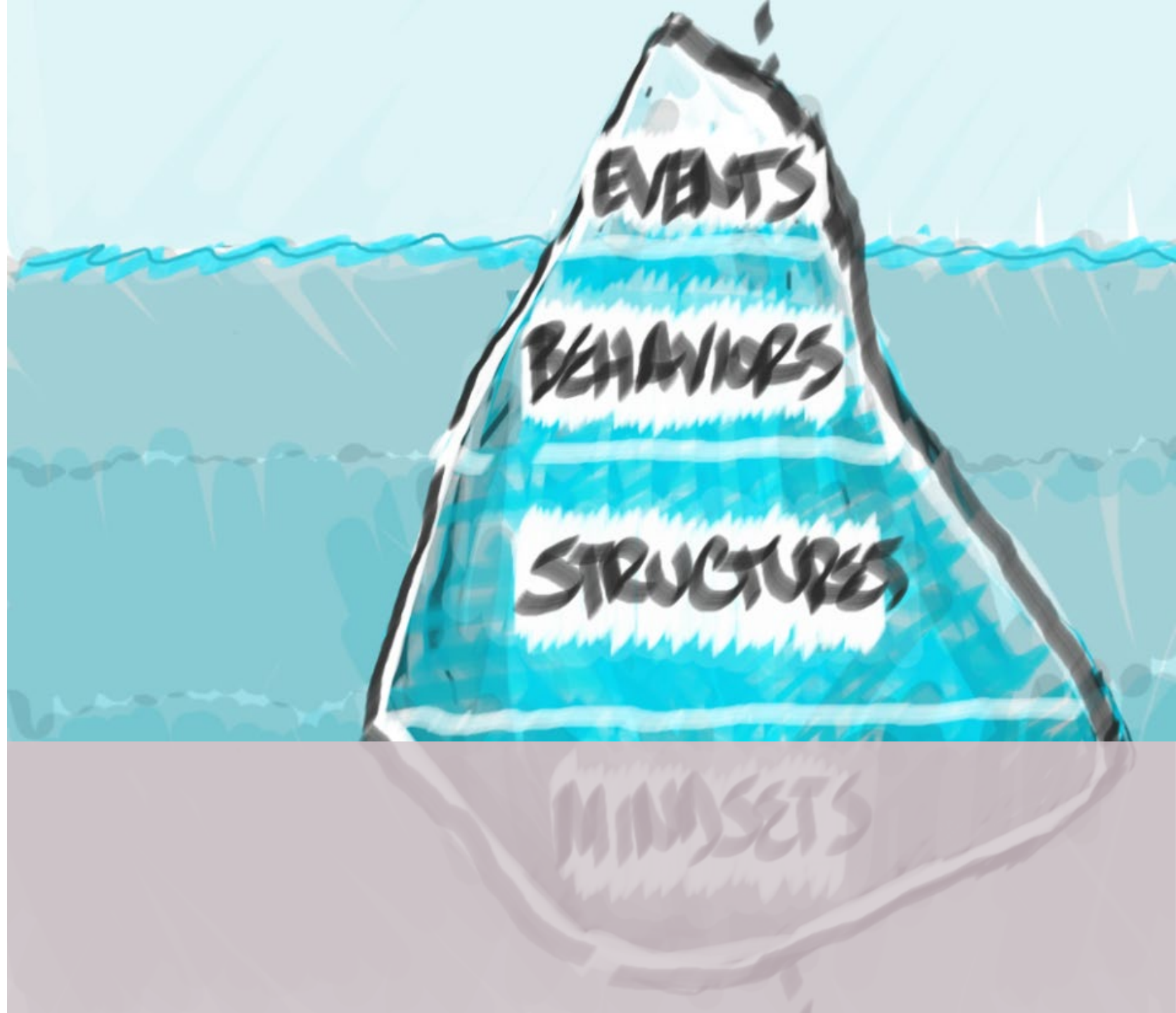


Systems Iceberg

System

**STRUCTURES set
context for how
elements interact
to drive behavior**

- Describe causes of the patterns we observe
- Includes physical environments, policies, and other rules
- Ask “What elements influenced the patterns?” and “What are the relationships between them?”





Systems Iceberg

System STRUCTURES set context for how elements interact to drive behavior

- Describe causes of the patterns we observe
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Remote work policies

Existing road networks





Systems Iceberg

MINDSETS underpin system structure

- These are the **assumptions, beliefs, and values** that people hold about the system.
- Ask “**What beliefs keep the system in place?**”
- **Inform mental models** and can be conscious or subconscious
- **Can resist or support improvement** relative to the change you want to see





Systems Iceberg

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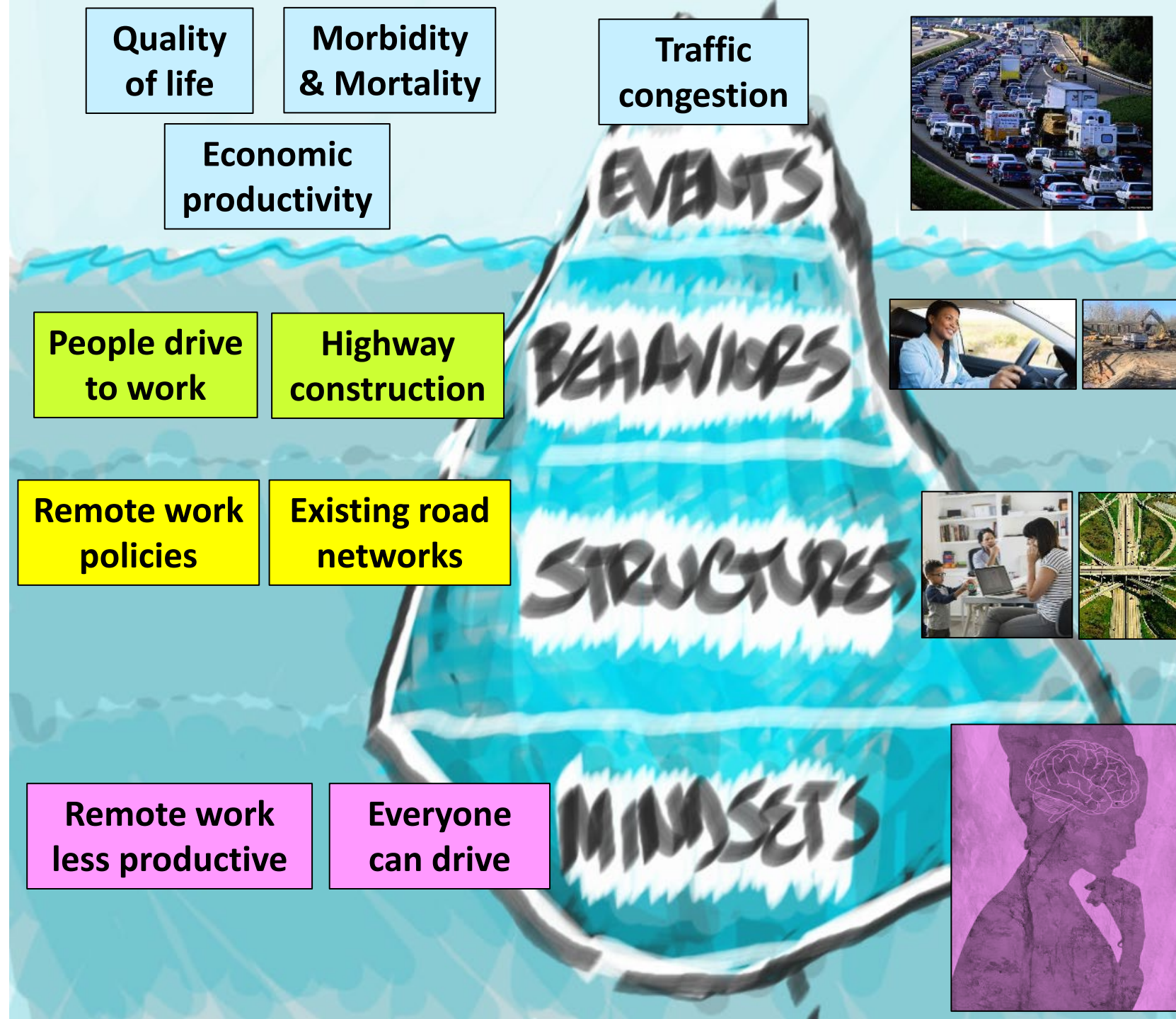
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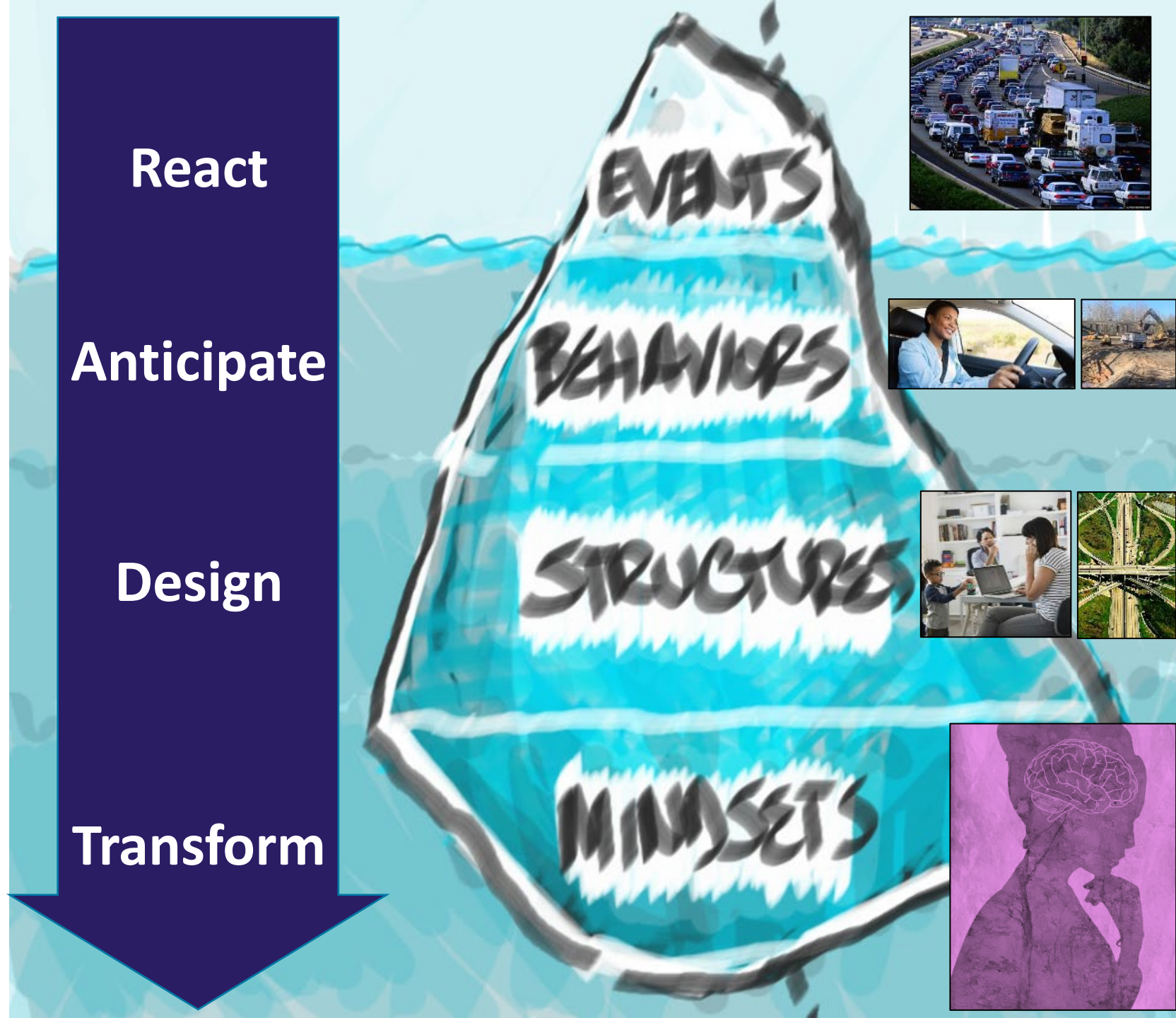
A way to think about system complexity & identify opportunities for change





Systems Iceberg

Increasing leverage for systems change as you go deeper under the surface



How Do We Increase Leverage in Complex Systems?



One way is to develop a
collaborative mindset...

An Example of Different Perspectives...



Figure: Center For Healthy Air Water and Soil

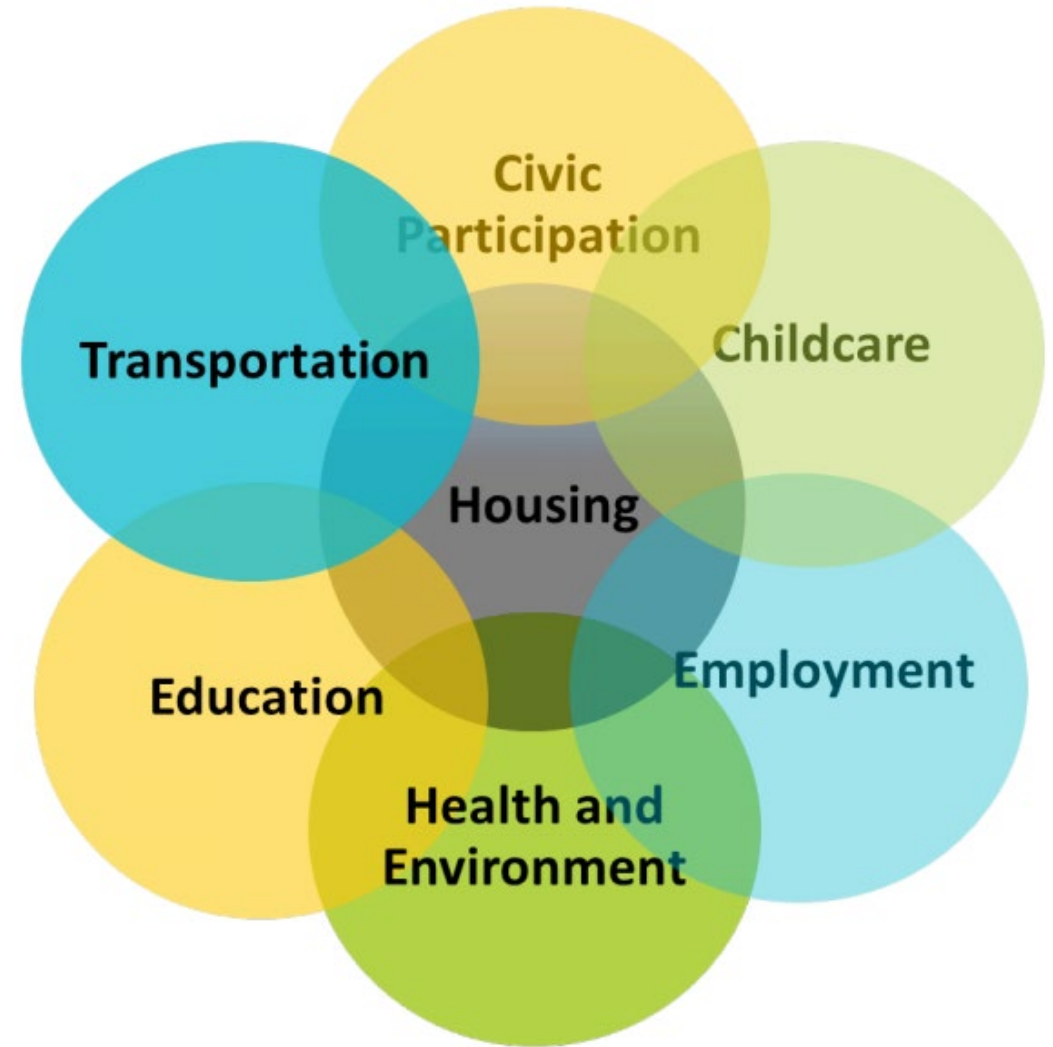
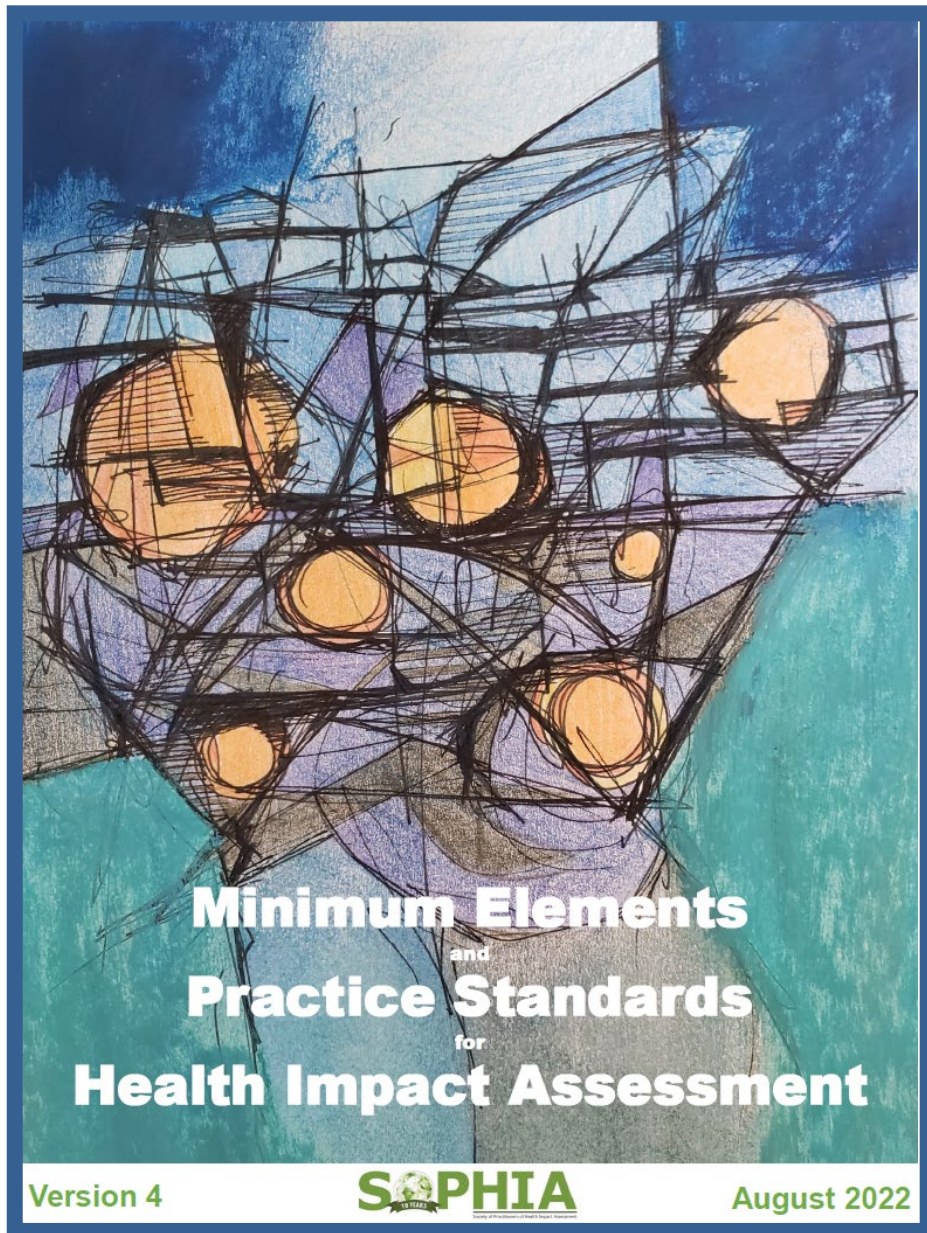


Figure: Center for Social Inclusion

7 STRATEGIES

for Implementing Health in All Policies





Health Impact Assessment (HIA): A Tool for Collaboration

What is HIA?

Definition

HIA is a structured process that uses scientific data, professional expertise, and stakeholder input to identify and evaluate public health consequences of proposals and suggests actions that could be taken to minimize adverse health impacts and optimize beneficial ones.

Values

- Democracy
- Equity
- Sustainable Development
- Ethical Use of Evidence
- Comprehensive Approach to Health

10 Minimum Elements of HIA

1. HIA **assesses the potential health and equity consequences of a proposed policy, plan, program, or project under consideration by decision-makers, and is conducted proactively**, with sufficient time to inform the proposal in question. In some cases, HIAs are conducted concurrently with the decision making process, but are completed before the decision is made.
2. HIA **involves and engages stakeholders affected by the proposal**, particularly populations facing inequities and significant barriers to health and wellbeing who may be disproportionately affected by the proposal.
3. HIA **systematically considers a range of potential impacts** of the proposal on multiple health determinants, indicators of health status, and dimensions of health equity.

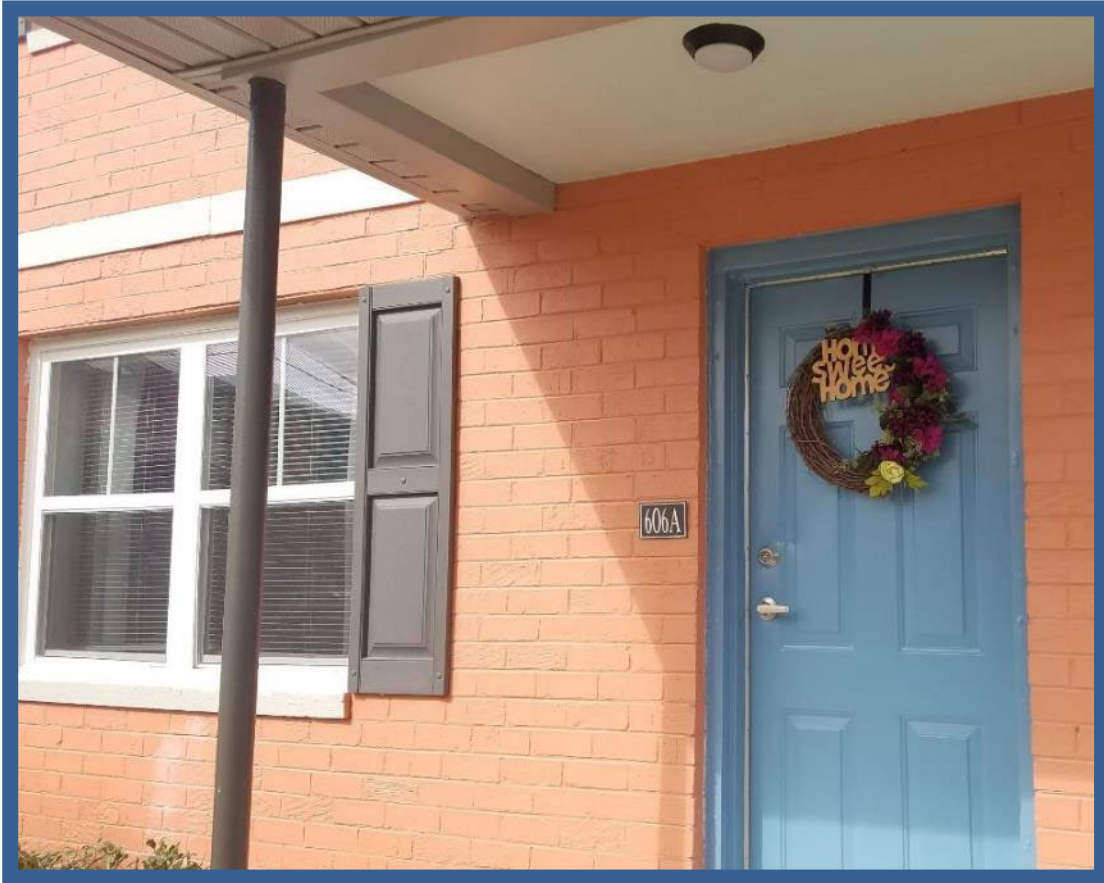
10 Minimum Elements of HIA

4. HIA **provides a baseline summary of existing conditions relevant to the proposal**, including but not limited to the policy environment; relevant historical context; and relevant social, economic, environmental, and structural factors. HIA also catalogs baseline health outcomes for populations affected by the proposal, particularly populations that may be disproportionately impacted.
5. HIA **characterizes the proposal's potential impacts** on health, health determinants, and health equity and documents the process followed.
6. HIA **provides feasible, evidence-based recommendations** to promote potential positive health impacts and mitigate potential negative health impacts of the proposal, identifies responsible parties for implementing recommendations and, where appropriate, suggests alternatives or modifications to the proposal. Recommendations should be responsive to the results of the assessment.

10 Minimum Elements of HIA

7. HIA **produces a report (or comparable communication product)** that includes, at a minimum, documentation of the HIA's purpose, findings, and recommendations, and provides reasonable access to documentation of the processes, methods, and stakeholders involved.
8. The HIA report (or comparable communication product) should be **publicly available and shared with decision-makers and other stakeholders** including populations affected by the proposal.
9. HIA **proposes indicators, actions, and responsible parties to monitor and evaluate the implementation of recommendations.**
10. HIA **proposes indicators, actions, and responsible parties to evaluate the outcomes of the proposal**, including changes to health determinants and health status.

10+ Years of Systems Change & Learning with Affordable Housing & Health in GA



- **2012 – 2016: Foundational HIAs build content knowledge, relationships, and trust**
 - HIA of public housing relocations in Galveston, TX
 - 2015 Low Income Housing Tax Credit HIA in GA
 - 2016 Follow-up HIA for local housing developments in GA
- **2017: Evidence of mindset shift from ‘bricks and sticks’ to ‘platform for population health’**
 - Collaborative pursuit of funding opportunities
 - Adapting to staffing changes
- **2018-2023: Thought partnership, capacity building, consulting roles, and inclusive engagement with communities**
 - GA Homes for Healthy Futures project
 - Rapid HIA of 2015 Air Quality Recs
 - Qualified Allocation Plan work groups
 - Healthy Housing Initiative in development applications
 - Health Action Plans through Enterprise Community Partners



Resources

Public Health Data Resources

- Community Health Needs Assessments:

- <https://www.irs.gov/charities-non-profits/community-health-needs-assessment-for-charitable-hospital-organizations-section-501r3>
- All non-profit hospitals in your jurisdiction are required to have these – seek them out!

- Community Health Assessments & Health Improvement Plans:

- <https://www.cdc.gov/publichealthgateway/cha/plan.html>
- Not all health districts/departments in GA complete these, but if yours does, these can be useful to understand local health issues and strategies

- Community Commons Online Platform for Change-Makers:

- <https://www.communitycommons.org/>

- County Health Rankings & Roadmaps:

- <https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>

- Policy Map Platform:

- <https://www.policymap.com/>

Built Environment & Health Resources

- American Planning Association – Healthy Plan Making - Integrating Health Into the Comprehensive Planning Process: An analysis of seven case studies and recommendations for change:
 - https://planning-org-uploaded-media.s3.amazonaws.com/legacy_resources/research/publichealth/pdf/healthyplanningreport.pdf
- CDC Healthy Community Design Checklist Toolkit:
 - <https://www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/toolkit/>
- CDC Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity – The Built Environment Assessment Tool Manual:
 - <https://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpao/state-local-programs/built-environment-assessment/index.htm>
- Urban Land Institute - Leveraging the Built Environment for Health Equity: Promising Interventions for Small and Medium-Size Cities
 - <https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/102557/leveraging-the-built-environment-for-health-equity.pdf>
- South Carolina Health + Planning Toolkit: A Healthy Eating and Active Living Policy Guide:
 - <https://scdhec.gov/sites/default/files/Library/SCHealthPlanningToolkit.pdf>
- Research Article - Inclusive Public Health Preparedness Program to Promote Resilience in Rural Appalachia (2016–2018):
 - <https://ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/full/10.2105/AJPH.2019.305086>
- Book - Making Healthy Places, Second Edition: Designing and Building for Well-Being, Equity, and Sustainability:
 - <https://islandpress.org/books/making-healthy-places-second-edition>

Health in All Policies (HiAP) Resources

- National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) Health in All Policies:
 - <https://www.naccho.org/programs/community-health/healthy-community-design/health-in-all-policies>
- CDC Policy Office Health in All Policies page:
 - <https://www.cdc.gov/policy/hiap/index.html>
- HI-C: Health Impact Checklist (Kansas Health Institute):
 - <https://www.khi.org/articles/2020-hi-c-health-impact-checklist/>
- Health Action Plans – Enterprise Community Partners:
 - <https://www.enterprisecommunity.org/impact-areas/resilience/health-and-housing/health-action-plan>
- Health Impact Project - Health Notes:
 - <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/articles/2019/06/19/health-impact-project-health-notes>
- Health Lens Analysis: A Strategy to Engage Community in Environmental Health Research in Action:
 - <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8112597/>

HiAP Practitioners' Network

- SOPHIA: <https://hiasociety.org/>

Health Impact Assessment Resources

- Version 4 of Minimum Elements and Practice Standards for HIA:
 - <https://hiasociety.org/resources/Documents/HIA%20ME-%20PS%20v4%202022.pdf>
- Article about the ME/PS update:
 - <https://journals.iupui.edu/index.php/chia/article/view/25082>
- HIA Guidance and Tools from SOPHIA:
 - <https://hiasociety.org/HIA-Guidance-and-Tools>
- World health Organization HIA page:
 - https://www.who.int/health-topics/health-impact-assessment#tab=tab_1
- CDC HIA page:
 - <https://www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/hia.htm>
- GHPC HIA Projects
 - Health Impact Assessment Informs Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Policy:
<https://ghpc.gsu.edu/project/qap-qualified-allocation-plan/>
 - Georgia Affordable Housing Health Impact Assessment:
<https://ghpc.gsu.edu/project/georgia-affordable-housing-health-impact/>

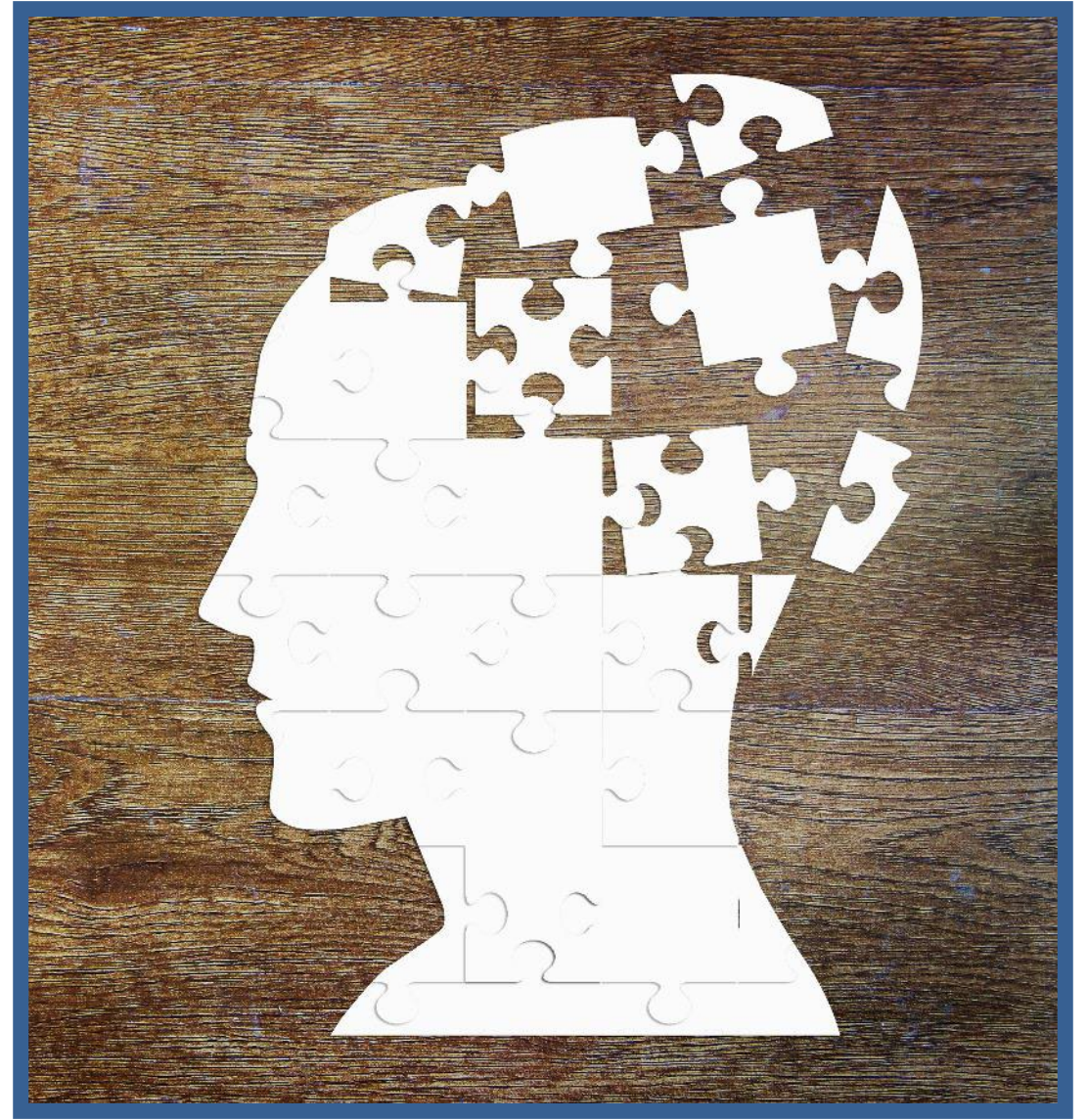
Systems Thinking Resources

- GHPC Systems Thinking page
 - <https://ghpc.gsu.edu/tools-frameworks/systems-thinking/>
- MCH Navigator Systems Integration page:
 - <https://www.mchnavigator.org/transformation/resources/system-mapping-video-series.php>
- Iceberg presentation with facilitation questions:
 - <https://mchwdc.unc.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/20881/2022/02/2022-Feb-Learning-Inst-Systems-Thinking.pdf>
- System Support Mapping
 - <https://kristenlich.web.unc.edu/home/system-support-mapping/>
- Root Cause Analysis:
 - <https://www.cms.gov/medicare/provider-enrollment-and-certification/qapi/downloads/guidanceforrca.pdf>
- Donella Meadows' Thinking in Systems book is a great primer on systems thinking
 - <https://donellameadows.org/systems-thinking-book-sale>
- The Systems Thinker Website has lots of wonderful resources
 - <https://thesystemsthinker.com/>

Key Takeaways

- **Public Health as a sector is primed for deeper collaboration with planning** and other related professions. Shifting mindsets about public health as ‘regulatory and reactive’ to public health as ‘collaborative and preventive’ will open possibilities for plans that more strongly support healthy communities.
- **Protecting public health already underpins planning policy**, and this can be leveraged to spur broader collaboration with health perspectives in your communities – Health is **ALREADY** in all policies!
- **The seven strategies for HiAP are a good starting point** for thinking about how health perspectives can be integrated into your planning efforts. Consider how different elements (required or otherwise) in your plans advance the vital conditions for health and well-being – then consider specific tools to operationalize those connections.

Discussion Q&A



Thank you for your time!



Jimmy Dills

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