

- With paid sick days, sick restaurant workers would be less likely to spread foodborne disease in restaurants.
 - 70% of California food service workers do not have paid sick days.
 - In one restaurant in Michigan where workers did not have paid sick days, a worker infected over 500 customers with norovirus (a stomach flu responsible for half of all foodborne illness) in 2006.

- Paid sick days would reduce the likelihood of outbreaks of gastrointestinal disease (“stomach flu”) in nursing homes.
 - A study in New York State found that the risk of respiratory and gastrointestinal disease outbreaks is significantly lower in nursing homes with paid sick day policies.
 - Between 30 and 45 fewer nursing homes in California would experience norovirus outbreaks each year under a policy of paid sick days.

- Paid sick days would reduce income loss and the threat of job loss for low-income workers during periods of illness. This effect would be sizable enough to prevent hunger and housing insecurity.
 - 52% of workers without paid sick days state that they find it somewhat difficult, difficult, or extremely difficult to live on their household income.

- In California, thousands of hospital admissions for chronic diseases such as asthma, hypertension, and diabetes are entirely preventable. Paid sick days could allow workers and their dependents easier access to preventative and early care and help avoid unnecessary hospitalizations.
 - Parents who had paid time off are over 5 times more likely to care for their children when they are sick.
 - In families with paid sick days, 44% of workers are likely to take time off to care for family members whereas only 26% of workers in families without sick days are likely to do so.
 - According to a recent survey, 42% of employed adults who do not have paid sick days do not take time off when sick, while only 28% of those with the benefit do not take time off when sick.

“Stay home from work, school, and errands when you are sick.”

—Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



Nursing home outbreaks of stomach flu accounted for 6,500 patient illnesses, 120 hospitalizations, and 29 deaths in California between 2002 and 2004. Yet over a quarter of nursing home workers do not have paid sick days.

“I have to go to work, or I end up broke. Because I have ... the rent, the rent has to be paid, the phone, money for the kids. No, I could be dying, but I have to work, I have to work.”

—Focus group participant

For the full report and references see www.humanimpact.org/PSD.

CONCLUSIONS

This assessment has examined evidence regarding the potential health impacts of a requirement for paid sick days as proposed by the California Healthy Families, Healthy Workplaces Act of 2008. Substantial evidence indicates that the law would have significant positive public health impacts for workers and for all Californians.

AB 2716 Health Impact Assessment—Summary of Health Outcomes and Impacts

Health Outcome	Judgment of Magnitude of Impact ¹	Quality of Evidence
Impacts on Community Transmission of Communicable Diseases		
Influenza, seasonal or pandemic	▲▲▲	High
Foodborne disease in restaurants	▲▲	High
Gastrointestinal infections in health care facility disease transmission	▲▲	Medium
Communicable diseases in child care facilities	▲	Low
Worker Economic Impacts		
Loss of income	▲▲▲	High
Job loss	▲	Medium
Impacts on Worker or Dependent Health		
Taking time off for medical need	▲▲▲	Medium
Taking time off to care for ill dependents	▲▲▲	Medium
Appropriate and timely utilization of primary care	▲	Medium
Avoidable hospitalization	▲	Low

1. This column provides a scale of significance ranging from 1–3, where 1 = low impact and 3 = a significant impact. An effect is considered significant if it would affect a large number of people in California and has the potential to create a serious adverse or potentially life-threatening health outcome.

RESEARCH AND ASSESSMENT METHODS

This assessment was based on the following sources of information:

- Review of available peer-reviewed and empirical research.
- Analysis of statistics on the availability and utilization of paid sick days and on the burden of illness in California that may be modified by paid sick day legislation.
- Analysis of data from the California Work and Health Survey.
- Focus groups and survey of workers in California.
- Interviews with public health officials and other experts.

About Health Impact Assessment

The World Health Organization defines Health Impact Assessment as

“a combination of procedures, methods and tools by which a policy, program or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population, and the distribution of those effects within the population.”

Increasingly, countries are using Health Impact Assessment to prevent disease and illness, improve the health of their populations, and reduce avoidable and significant economic costs of health care services.

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For the full report and references see www.humanimpact.org/PSD.

カリフォルニア州家族の健康、職場の健康法における健康影響評価 調査結果の要約—2008年7月30日

労働者 が有給疾病休暇を獲得し、病気の際や家族の世話が必要な時にそうした休暇を使えば、カリフォルニア州住民全員の健康は非常な恩恵を受けるだろう。しかし、カリフォルニア州の労働人口の約40%—540万人—は、有給疾病休暇の権利を持っていない。

カリフォルニア州家族の健康、職場の健康法(2008年AB2716)では、同州の全労働者は、30時間勤務した毎に、最低1時間の有給疾病休暇を生じることを保証するものである。2008年春、サンフランシスコ公衆衛生局のヒューマン・インパクト・パートナーズと研究者は、その法案における健康影響評価を行い、法案が公衆衛生をどう保護し、改善するかを評価した。本報告書は、この評価の調査結果における要約である。

公衆衛生に関する入手出来る限りの最善の証拠では、カリフォルニア州家族の健康、職場の健康法(2008年)は公衆衛生に対し、有為にプラスの影響を与えると見られる。

有給疾病休暇が保証されることで、インフルエンザ蔓延の軽減に役立ち、；レストラン及び長期医療施設における病気の労働者が保因する病気から公衆を保護し、；病気の低所得労働者における空腹やホームレス化を防止し、；自分が病気或いは病気の扶養者の世話が必要な際、労働者の在宅を可能にする。こうした常識的な職場の慣例が、法律になるのであれば、我々全員がより良い状態となるだろう。

図1及び2は、有給疾病休暇が無い労働者が病気になり、仕事に行くか休暇を取るかの選択に伴う、潜在的に健康にマイナスの結果の例を示している。どちらの場合にしても、病気になる人の増加、快復の長期化、入院、医療増加の必要性、賃金の喪失や失業に伴う健康影響をはじめとする、労働者、同僚、顧客への潜在的に健康にマイナスの結果が存在する。

図1. 病気の時、休暇を取らない：潜在的に健康にマイナスの結果となる例

(訳は左から右へ、上から矢印を辿り、下へ)

- ① 労働者が病気になる
- ② 休暇を取らない
- ③ 同僚/顧客への感染
- ④ 病気の増加、医療の増加
- ⑤ 労働者の快復の長期化
- ⑥ 必要な治療増加 (医者の診察、薬)
- ⑦ 病気悪化の可能性
- ⑧ 回避可能な緊急診療及び/または入院
- ⑨ ストレスの増加
- ⑩ 免疫機能の低下
- ⑪ 生産性の低下 (失業の可能性或いは昇進の欠如)

図2. 病気の時、有給疾病休暇(PSD)無しで休暇を取る：潜在的に健康にマイナスの結果となる例

(訳は左から右へ、上から矢印を辿り、下へ)

- ① 労働者が病気になる
- ② PSD無しで休暇を取る
- ③ 賃金の喪失
- ④ 昇進の欠如
- ⑤ 失業
- ↓
- ⑥ 失業及び低賃金に伴う健康にマイナスの結果 (例：食と住のどちらを選ぶかという選択の必要性)
- ⑦ ストレスの増加
- ⑧ 免疫機能の低下

全報告書及び参考文献についてはwww.humanimpact.org/PSD参照。

主な調査結果

影響を蒙りやすい労働者ほど、有給疾病休暇へのアクセスを持っていない。

- 最低賃金労働者の79%が有給疾病休暇を持っていない。
- 母親の研究では、喘息の子供がいる40%、その他の慢性病を持つ子供がいる36%が有給疾病休暇を持っていなかった。
- 自分の健康をまあまあ或いは良くないと評価した労働者の45%が有給疾病休暇を持たないのに対し、極めて良い、とても良い、或いは良いとした労働者の25%しか、有給疾病休暇を持たない者がいない。

カリフォルニア州家族の健康、職場の健康法(2008年)で提案される様な有給疾病休暇の要件は、以下の影響を与えると見られる：

- 有給疾病休暇により、より多くの人々が、「病気の時は、仕事、学校、用事に出かけず在宅しましょう」という疾病管理センター(CDC)の勧告等の公衆衛生に関する助言に従うことが可能になるだろう。これにより、季節的なインフルエンザ(「流感」)や新型インフルエンザウィルスの大規模な蔓延(インフルエンザの流行)の防止に役立つだろう。
- 流感の三分の一以上が学校や職場で感染する。
- 感染時に家から出ないことで、流行性感冒の感染患者数を15%-34%減らすことが可能と見られる。

米国で報告された食品伝染疾患の集団発生全体の半数以上が、レストランで起きている。カリフォルニア州小売食品法第3条113950項によると、食品業の労働者は、食品を通じて感染し得る感染症と診断された場合、食品設備から中に入れられないようにすることが出来る。しかし、同州の施設・食品サービス業における労働者の70%が有給疾病休暇を持っていない。

「レストランのスタッフはかなり多いです。皆、子供がいます。皆、いつも病気になります。．．．一人から次にうつるのです。必要な場合、お互いにシフトのカバーに入り、助け合いますが、疾病休暇のようなものは有りません」。

— フォーカスグループ参加者

カリフォルニア住民は、病気になると、家族と給料又は仕事のどちらかの選択に迫られています。月ベースで、収入が少し減っても、住、食、医療の間でどれかを妥協することにつながる事が有ります。

「そうすると気が付くと食費を安く抑えることになります。．．．本当にお金がかついで、本来すべきように、栄養を摂る時間がない場合も有ります。私は食事をマックとチーズ、ラーメンにします。サバイバル・モードに入ります。．．．月末には、必要になるお金を貯めておかないとなりませんから」。

— フォーカスグループ参加者

全報告書及び参考文献についてはwww.humanimpact.org/PSD参照。

- 有給疾病休暇が有れば、病気のレストラン従業員は、レストランで食品伝染疾患をうつす可能性が減るだろう。
- カリフォルニア州のフードサービス業労働者は、有給疾病休暇を持っていない。
- ミシガン州の或るレストランでは、労働者が有給疾病休暇を持っておらず、一人の労働者が、2006年、500名以上の客にノロウィルス(食品伝染疾患全体の半数の原因となる胃腸インフルエンザ)を感染した。

- 有給疾病休暇により、特別養護老人ホームにおける胃腸病（「胃腸インフルエンザ」）の集団発生の可能性が減少するだろう。
 - ニューヨーク州の研究によると、呼吸器及び胃腸疾患の集団発生のリスクは、有給疾病休暇の方針を持つ特別養護老人ホームでは、有為に低いと判明した。
 - カリフォルニア州では、有給疾病休暇の方針のもとでは、毎年のノロウイルス集団発生が起きる特別養護老人ホームの数が30～45少なくなると見られる。
- 有給疾病休暇により、病気の期間中、低所得労働者の所得喪失や失業の恐れが減るだろう。こうした影響は、空腹や住宅に関する不安定さを防止するに十分大きなものだろう。
 - 有給疾病休暇の無い労働者の52%は、家計所得で生活するのは幾分困難、困難、或いは極めて困難であると述べている。
- カリフォルニア州において、ぜんそく、高血圧、糖尿病等の慢性疾患による数千件の入院は、完全に予防可能である。有給疾病休暇により、労働者とその扶養家族は、予防的な早期医療へのアクセスが容易となり、不要な入院を回避するのに役立つだろう。
 - 有給疾病休暇の有る両親は、子供達が病気の時、世話をする可能性が5倍高い。
 - 有給疾病休暇の有る家庭では、労働者の44%が家族の世話をするのに休暇を取るが、疾病休暇の無い家庭では、26%の労働者だけが そうした休暇を取る可能性が有る。
 - 最近の調査によると、有給疾病休暇を持たない成人労働者の42%が病気の時、休暇を取らないのに対し、有給疾病休暇を持つ労働者で病気の時に休暇を取らない者は、28%に過ぎない。

「病気の時は、仕事、学校、用事に出かけず在宅しましょう」
 — 疾病管理センター (CDC)

2002年～2004年にかけて、特別養護老人ホームでの胃腸インフルエンザの集団発生は、カリフォルニア州における6,500名の患者の病気、120名の入院、29名の死亡の原因となった。しかし、特別養護老人ホームスタッフの四分の一以上が有給疾病休暇を持っていない。

「仕事に行かないとならない。そうでないと一文無しになってしまう。家賃...も有るし、家賃も払う必要が有るし、電話代、育児費も。いや、死にそうになっても、働かないと、働かないと」。
 — フォーカスグループ参加者

全報告書及び参考文献についてはwww.humanimpact.org/PSD参照。

本評価では、カリフォルニア州家族の健康、職場の健康法(2008年AB2716)で提案されている有給疾病休暇の要件における潜在的な健康影響に関する証拠について調べた。相当な証拠が、この法律により、労働者及びカリフォルニア州民全体にとり、有為にプラスの公衆衛生における影響が有ることを示している。

AB 2716 健康影響評価—健康における結果と影響に関する要約		
健康の結果	影響の大きさ判断	証拠の質

感染症が地域社会に感染する影響

インフルエンザ、季節的或いは流行

レストランでの食品伝染疾患

医療施設での疾病感染における胃腸感染

小児医療施設における感染疾患

労働者への経済影響

収入喪失

失業

中

労働者或いは扶養家族の健康への影響

医療のために休暇を取ること

病気の扶養家族の世話をするために休暇を取ること

プライマリーケアの適切でタイミング良い活用

回避可能な入院

1. 本欄は、1-3までの重要度を提供しており、1=影響度低 3=影響度重大を表す。影響が重大と見られるのは、それがカリフォルニア州の多数の住民に影響を及ぼし、深刻な悪い或いは潜在的に生命に関わる健康の結果を生む可能性が有る場合である。

研究及び評価方法

本評価は、以下の情報源を基にした：

- ・ 入手可能な同僚評価及び実証可能な研究の検討。
- ・ 有給疾病休暇の入手可能性と活用及び有給疾病休暇の法令化により緩和可能なカリフォルニア州における疾病負担に関する統計分析。
- ・ カリフォルニア州労働及び健康調査からのデータ分析。
- ・ カリフォルニア州におけるフォーカスグループ及び労働者調査。
- ・ 公衆衛生担当者その他の専門家へのインタビュー。

健康影響評価について

世界保健機構は、健康影響評価を以下と定義している

「住民の健康に対する潜在影響及びこうした影響の分布に関して、政策、計画或いはプロジェクトが判断され得る手順、方法及びツールの組み合わせ」

次第に、各国が健康影響評価を用いて、疾病及び疾患を予防し、国民の健康を改善し、医療サービスの回避可能で重大な経済コストを軽減している。

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全報告書及び参考文献についてはwww.humanimpact.org/PSD参照。

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生学教室)、国際シンポジウム「社会疫学のHIAへの応用と社会科学との融合」(日本
福祉大学、2009年2月15日)

※ 2, 3, 4, 6の資料は、独自の研究として実施されたもので、本研究による補助は受けていない。研究者らの好意によって資料提供を頂いたものである。現時点でのHIAの取り組みを知る重要な資料であるため、紹介する。

Health Impact Assessment of Corporate Activities

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Before the project

- There is very little attention for HIA in Japan, and even among environmental experts.
- The study group members have no opportunity to involve national and local policy planning.
 - Environment
 - Community health
- The research group fortunately has a strong connection with occupational health area.

Background

- A number of corporate activities may have a significant impact on health of employees, their families and community.
- These activities are generally implemented based on business objectives, rather than for health and safety reasons. In addition, very few opportunities exist even for occupational health professionals to implement business-related health issues.
- Company is actually a community regardless of its size, in which people share the same purpose, culture, and behaviors.
- This project aims to recognize the health impacts resulting from the corporate activities and to introduce the concept of health impact assessment (HIA) into the business area.

A PROCESS OF THIS STUDY



- Initially, we interviewed occupational physicians and, through their experiences, collected information on corporate activities which affect the health of workers and a more general population.
- We chose a scenario and conducted a pilot study.

Identified Corporate Activities that Impact on Health

Categories	Examples	Categories	Examples
Management strategy	business consolidation company's business principles new venture new product development set up operations overseas	Human resources management	employment policy early-retirement package restructuring and job cuts elderly employment extension of retirement age lifelong employment personnel evaluation system performance-based pay system seniority-based promotions labour hours
Organizational change			free time system home business aging of employees stationed abroad temporary worker
Office and facility	Open/Closure of factory/office office relocation reorganizing production lines	Others	Transport for commuting
Health management	employee assistance program Ban of smoking at workplace Installation of Automated External Defibrillator contract to a sport gym health check examination		
Welfare	cafeteria menu child-care leave sick leave system recreation facilities company housing system		

Case Research

No.	Examples	Categories
1	Abandoned local oil storage - oil company	management strategy
2	Business consolidation	management strategy
3	Open a new factory in abroad	management strategy
4	Closure of factory/workplace	management strategy
5	Abolishment of nap time in shift work	human resources management
6	Early retirement plan resulting	human resources management
7	Unbalanced worker's age composition	human resources management
8	Reform of sick leave system	human resources management
9	Closure of a clinic in work place	health management
10	Ban of smoking at workplace	health management
11	Installation of Automated External Defibrillator at workplace	health management
12	Closure of recreation facilities	welfare
13	Closure of dormitory for single employees	welfare
14	Change of cafeteria menu	welfare

Pilot Study Scenario

- Establishment of overseas factory -

- Category of industry: Machinery manufacturer
- Overseas production ratio has been increased during the last decade in this company. Although leading products have been produced in two factories in China, a new factory in Viet Nam has been scheduled to be built in order to avoid geological and political risks and to curb the production cost.
- The new factory is scheduled to start the production with approximately 1000 employees at first after the relocation of the lines of products from factories in China, and to hire 3000 employees ultimately.

Pilot Study: Open a new factory in abroad

Adverse Outcome	Corporate employees (not Over Ready)			Foreign (Vietnam)		
	Key Influence	Score	Relative Risk (Ranking)	Key Influence	Score	Relative Risk (Ranking)
Health consequences						
Individual factors	Changes in lifestyle and dietary habits	30	30	Change in dietary habits and increased stress due to prolonged hours from company	2	1
	Decrease in exercise (conflictive in the office, long car ride and weekly exercise routine) and obesity	30	30			
Social and community influences	Exercise routine (change from 30 min to 15 min)	2	2			
	Overweight children (schoolmate jokes)	30	30			
Living conditions	Less exercise (work for 8 hours)	30	30	Exercise (jogging)	2	1
	Longer commute (15 min)	30	30	Exercise (jogging)	2	1
Working conditions	Longer commute (15 min)	30	30	Exercise (jogging)	2	1
	Longer commute (15 min)	30	30	Exercise (jogging)	2	1
Access and quality of services	Longer commute (15 min)	30	30	Exercise (jogging)	2	1
	Longer commute (15 min)	30	30	Exercise (jogging)	2	1
Socio-economic, cultural, environmental conditions and access resources	Longer commute (15 min)	30	30	Exercise (jogging)	2	1
	Longer commute (15 min)	30	30	Exercise (jogging)	2	1

Proposed Recommendations to reduce or enhance the effects

- Revision of production plan (step-by-step start-ups)
- Enhancement of support from headquarter (support for various systems and introduction of schemes, support for introduction of OSHMS)
- Traveling healthcare by industrial physician (inspection of local medical institutions)
- Augment of expatriate personnel for support
- Requirements to hotels for expatriate personnel to stay (inauguration of Japanese food restaurants, sight-seeing tour plan for holidays)

Benefits of screening tool

- It provide systematic approach rather than personal experience
- Non-health staff such as personnel section, labor section can understand and see broad range of health impact
- It is effective tool for education and training
- Good device to share and communicate between groups
- Particularly useful to identify vulnerable groups
- It is widely applicable to corporate activities
- It is useful to make a proposal based on health impact

Change in Health Management System in The M Chemicals Group

- Employees:
 - 5,000 (directly employed)
 - 13,000 (including affiliate company)
- Current Health Management System
 - Provide occupational health service only for workers who are directly employed by M company.
 - Other workers who are working at affiliate company are applied to different standard

Proposal

- OHS will provide not only for direct employed workers but also those working at affiliate company.
- We were consulted by Top manger of Occupational Physician
 - Actually, he plays a role of "decision maker" in this situation

Screening

- Workers at affiliate company are high risk of health
 - Higher prevalence of hypertension, Cholesterolemia, Diabetes
- Inequality
 - Many worker feel and articulates inequality in terms of availability of OHS

Scoping

- Workers at affiliate company are high
- Improvement of motivation, incentive, and royalty
- Reduce inequality and dissatisfaction

Evidence 1: high risk of affiliate workers

	Directly employed (%)	Affiliate worker (%)
Hypertension	5	8
Cholesterolemia	11	17
Diabetes	5	8
Obesity	11	13

Evidence 1 : Statistics of occupational accident according to size of enterprise

企業規模	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
	件数	率	件数	率	件数	率	件数	率	件数	率
全労働者	2,278	2.86	2,117	2.53	2,119	2.59	2,036	2.47	1,975	2.41
1,000人以上	2,259	2.82	2,098	2.50	2,100	2.58	2,016	2.46	1,956	2.40
1,000人～4,999人	1,223	1.87	1,124	1.67	1,108	1.65	1,044	1.54	1,014	1.51
500人～999人	1,791	3.86	1,974	4.32	1,911	4.14	1,972	4.24	1,941	4.14
100人～499人	3,462	5.42	3,277	5.16	3,111	4.63	2,974	4.43	2,819	4.13
50人～99人	5,891	6.31	5,922	6.28	5,827	6.24	5,694	6.02	5,522	5.82

Evidence 2: Improvement of motivation and royalty

- Though there are no literature evidence,
- All researcher, member from labor union, and personnel at labor section agree that
 - This proposal may have positive impact on improvement of motivation and royalty among workers
- Particularly, "Health check examination" is a generally well recognizes OHS by workers

Evidence 2: Improvement of motivation and royalty

- Motivation and Royalty are essential components for occupational health and hygiene.
- There are some reports
- Introduction of OSHMS improve worker's motivation and royalty
 - The Use of Occupational Safety and Health Management Systems in the Member States of the European Union
 - The Use of Occupational Safety and Health Management Systems in the Member States of the European Union,

Evidence 3: Reduction of Inequality

- Many workers feels and claims inequality and dissatisfaction about current system
 - Social inclusion/exclusion
- Some worker at affiliate company claims that they have a feeling of alienation
- They are reluctant to participate health promotion activities arranged by M company.
 - Social participation

Evidence 3: Reduction of Inequality

- Social inclusion and participation
- Important factor for health, particularly for mental health

Expected impact

- This proposal may improve
 - workers health who are currently at high risk
 - worker's self-consciousness for health
 - motivation and royalty
 - Improve corporate compliance
- And reduce inequality

Lessons learned from the pilot study

- Occupational physicians claims that It is a promising approach to expand territory of occupational health.
- Consideration of health associated with business has been put on the back burner. It is a useful organized approach.
- It is useful to make consider safety, environment and health on corporate decision making and able to enhance the participation of occupational health staff.
- Consideration of the regional affairs and benefit package for employees in business corresponds to the achievement of CSR and corporate sustainability.
- Scientific hard evidence is not necessarily required for decision making in business.
- The approach to confirm positive impact, which is also taken preferably by managers, makes it easy to negotiate with stakeholders.

Merits of conducting HIA for corporate activities

- There has been no mechanism to optimize health impacts due to corporate activities other than occupational health such as health and safety, and environmental issues.
- It may provide good opportunities to share the knowledge of health between health sector and non-health sector in a company
- It is possibly accepted in terms of CSR and environment-consciousness
 - Equator Principles

CSRと投資



赤道原則 Equator Principles

- プロジェクトファイナンス案件において、金融機関が貸し手の立場から環境・社会面のリスクを判断、評価、管理する為の民間金融機関共通の基準。
- 世界銀行グループの環境・社会配慮に関する方針やガイドラインを民間銀行にまで広げたもの。
- 赤道原則を採択した銀行はこの基準に沿って環境・社会への配慮が行われる様に事業者と協議し、この基準を遵守しない案件には融資しない。

資料出所：三菱東京UFJ銀行、みずほ銀行

Challenges of applying HIA to corporate activities

- HIA is not common
- Depend of health staffs power in companies
- Many would like to know the cost analysis
- Need experience for corporate activities

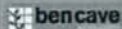
- I would like to hear comments
 - Can it be called "HIA"
 - What is difference between HIAs commonly used and HIA for corporate activities

Healthy Impact Assessment

... a critical tool for health improvement

Ben Cave
Paul Iggulden
Mette Fredsgaard

12th January 2009
Fukuoka



Objectives

We will

- examine recent developments in HIA (eg guidance on SEA etc);
- consider resources in HIA (eg the HIA gateway website; Barton's health map of the human habitat);
- consider some case studies at policy and at project level.



Doing ... and reviewing

- What role will you play?



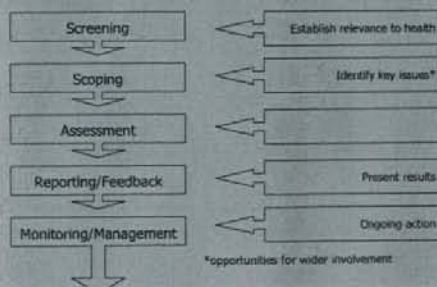
Health impact assessment ...

- ... is a combination of procedures, methods and tools
- ... that systematically judges the potential, and sometimes unintended, effects of a policy, programme or project
- ... on both the health of a population and the distribution of those effects within the population.
- ... **HIA identifies appropriate actions to manage those effects.**

International Association for Impact Assessment, 2006



Stages of (H)IA



Health impact assessment ...

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International Association for Impact Assessment, 2006



Combination of ... methods ...

- Qualitative and quantitative
- Pragmatic ... not primary research
- Rigorous, systematic
- Evidence based
- Prioritises community input
 - involvement, consultation, participation, engagement ... ?
- *Health champions* have to be flexible eg ...
 - WESTAG - transport planning - widening of M1
 - Olympic legacy with Multi-Criteria Analysis
 - Integrated Impact Assessment - London, North West
 - Cost-benefit analysis
 - of HIA ... Dept of Health and York Health Economics Consortium
 - in HIA ... European research projects



Health impact assessment ...

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International Association for Impact Assessment, 2006



Policy, plan, programme, project ... UK context

- **Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform**
Any proposal that imposes or reduces costs on businesses, third sector or public sector requires an Impact Assessment.
 - Replaces Regulatory Impact Assessment
 - All costs/benefits to be taken into account ... soc/env/econ ... and health
- **Strategic Environmental Assessment** derives from Directive 2001/42/EC
 - Requires consideration of effects on "human health"
 - DH issued draft guidance: 400 SEAs a year in England alone with minimal health input
 - When Kiev Protocol is ratified Health Authorities will be statutory consultees
- **Sustainability Appraisal** Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004
 - Wider remit than SEA ... very good case for health input: SEA/SA conducted together.
- **Environmental Impact Assessment** derives from Directive 85/337/EEC
 - Requires consideration of effects on "population".
 - Each Regional Spatial Strategy in England has a policy for HIA - these will often be carried out at same time as EIA



Commission on the Social Determinants of Health

1. Improve daily living conditions
2. Tackle the inequitable distribution of power, money and resources.
3. Measure and understand the problem and assess the impact of action.

The report recommends ...
Health Equity Impact Assessment



Available on http://www.who.int/social_determinants/the_report/en/index.html



International Finance Corporation

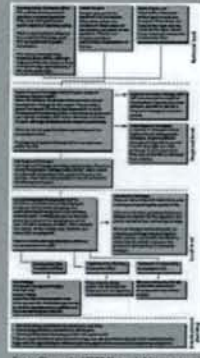
- Introduction of HIA
- Consultation document



From http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/sustainability.usf/Content/PublicComments_HealthImpactAssessment



Key elements of the new planning system



From Cipe et al (2004) available on www.cisam.rdg.ac.uk



Health impact assessment ...

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International Association for Impact Assessment, 2006



What is health?



From Hugh Barton and Marcus Grant, University of the West of England



What are the main public health messages?

- Climate change: sustainability
- Mental health
- Physical Activity
- Public health brings an enhanced understanding of inequalities and of demographic profile with potential to focus on ...
 - young people
 - older people and healthy ageing



Health and planning ...

Three perspectives

- Health services
 - From a tool to calculate developer contributions for health services see www.healthyrurbandevelopment.nhs.uk
- Health protection
 - Close, and existing, links with Environmental Protection services
- Health improvement
 - Many overlaps and parallels with the social determinants of health approach





Health impact assessment ...

- ... is a combination of procedures, methods and tools
- ... that systematically judges the potential, and sometimes unintended, effects of a policy, programme or project
- ... on both the health of a population and the distribution of those effects within the population.
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International Association for Impact Assessment, 2006

Public health management ...

- recommendations for controlling and managing the health impacts in the construction, operational and, where appropriate, decommissioning phases in both the medium and long term, listing the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders.

Health impact assessment of the Review of the National Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy for England

Ben Cave
Erica Ison
David Studdler
Adam Coultts

www.lcahealth.co.uk

bencafe

Safe. Sensible. Social.

- ... considers the potential effects on health and wellbeing of the review of the Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy for England (ASE).
- The review resulted in a renewed strategy published as *Safe. Sensible. Social. The next steps in the National Alcohol Strategy (SSS)*.



Process of HIA on SSS

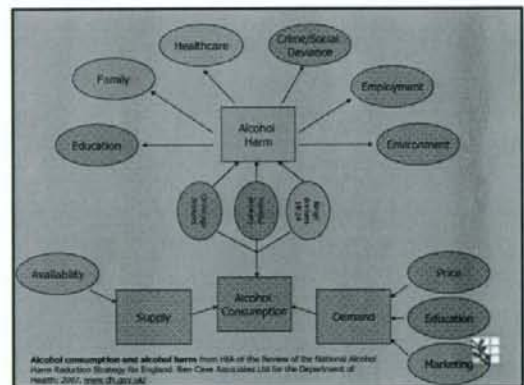
- Several versions of draft SSS
- Evidence base used as a foundation for writing the policy
- Briefing from Liaison Officer, including non-negotiable aspects of policy
- Alignment with EqIA



Tasks: what we did ...

Policy analysis & assessment; identification of:

- Aspects of proposal to investigate, including non
- Development of rudimentary model of alcohol-related harm
- Priority actions
- Outputs from priority actions
- Intended effects of priority actions
- Threats to implementation
- Suggestions to help realise intended effects (majority of which focussed on implementation)
- Synergies with other Government policies



Tasks: if we had time ...

- Formal conflict analysis – identifying areas of conflict with other Government policies
- Development of model of alcohol-related harms including greater number of determinants of health in causal web/pathway
- Greater alignment with EqIA (only 2 meetings)
- Access to stakeholders (sensitive)



Constraints

- Time available for HIA
- Lack of access to stakeholders
 - Number of versions of draft
- Need to re-do analysis with every draft (time-consuming but vital)
- Different agendas of different Government departments that need to be met
- No clearly negotiated understanding of HIA between parties



Assessment: in or out of house?

Advantages

- Fresh eyes
- Different knowledge base
- Valuable experience of HIA & other IAs

Disadvantages

- Lack of knowledge of political constraints (ministerial & from other Government departments) for policy team



What can this tell us for internal IA processes?

- Iteration valuable
- Fresh eyes valuable
- Need to have a mechanism to determine when to leave loop
- Need to ensure fresh eyes have understanding & knowledge of health determinants & evidence base



... impact assessment, health, evidence

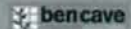
- Process of IA and drafting the policy
- Relationship between IA team and policy team - eg support, critique, external input
- Pros and cons of external team/in-house assessment
- Engage with the IA team. Work them (us).
- Encourage/demand/ expect hard questions and uncomfortable answers.



Victoria Station Upgrade

Paul Igguden
David Stuckler
Adam Coutts
Ben Cave

www.bcahealth.co.uk

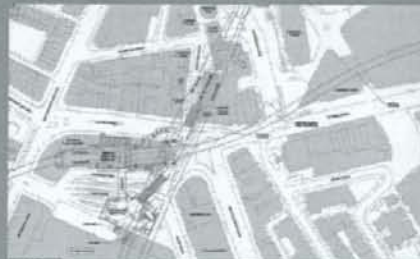


Victoria Station Upgrade

- Central London station
- high demand during peak periods
- by 2016, demand is forecast to rise by around 20 per cent,
- use of the station predicted to grow from
 - morning peak: 70,000 customers to 84,000, and
 - annually: 80 million to approx 100 million.



Victoria Station ... existing



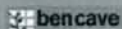
Victoria Station ... proposed



Urban Renaissance Lewisham

Ben Cave
Anthea Cooke

www.bcahealth.co.uk



the draft London Plan ...

Promoting public health

Policy 3A.20 Health impacts

Boroughs should have regard to the health impacts of development proposals as a mechanism for ensuring that major new developments promote public health within the borough.

The Mayor will, in collaboration with the partners identified in Policy 3A.17 and the London Health Commission, produce additional guidance to boroughs on promoting public health through UDPs.



MAYOR OF LONDON



Urban Renaissance Lewisham

The following slides show what is proposed
They are drawn freehand and are not to scale.

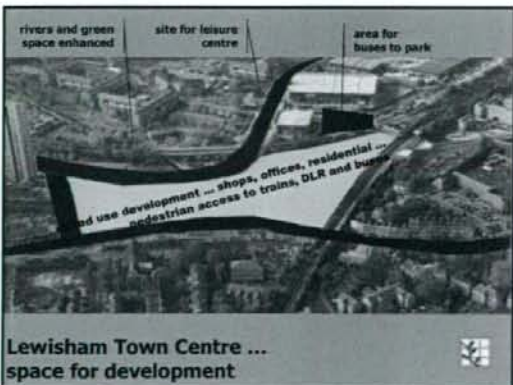
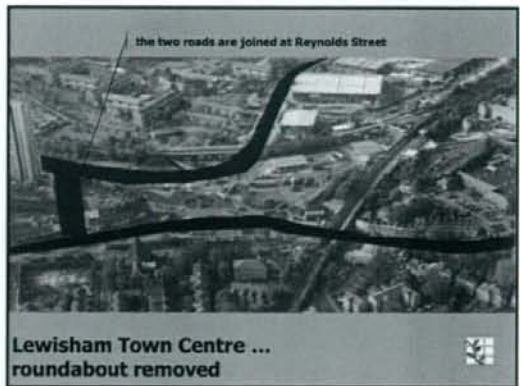
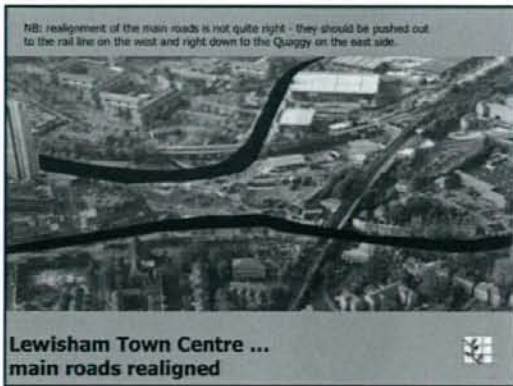
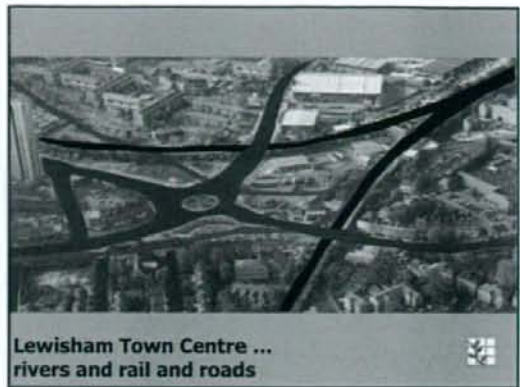
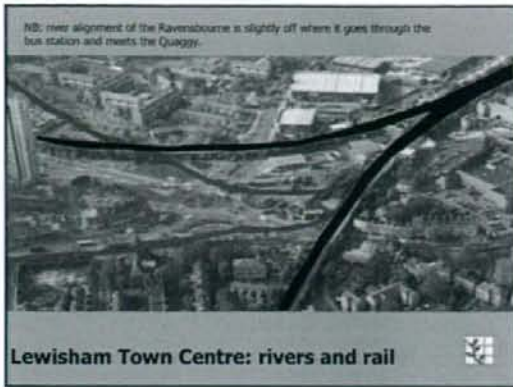


Lewisham Town Centre



Lewisham Town Centre: landmarks





Process ...

<p>Scoping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up a steering group • Agree focus/scope of appraisal eg <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... stakeholders/ population groups? ... geographical area? ... key aspects of the programme? • Prepare a rapid appraisal report 	<p>Appraisal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation • Area profile • Policy review • Evidence review
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