

Health in All Policies (HiAP):

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Creating Community Change Consulting

Questions:

- What is **Health in All Policies (HiAP)**?
- What are the **5 Key Elements of HiAP**?
- What are the **7 Strategies for HiAP**?
- What are the **challenges and benefits** of HiAP?

HiAP Definition

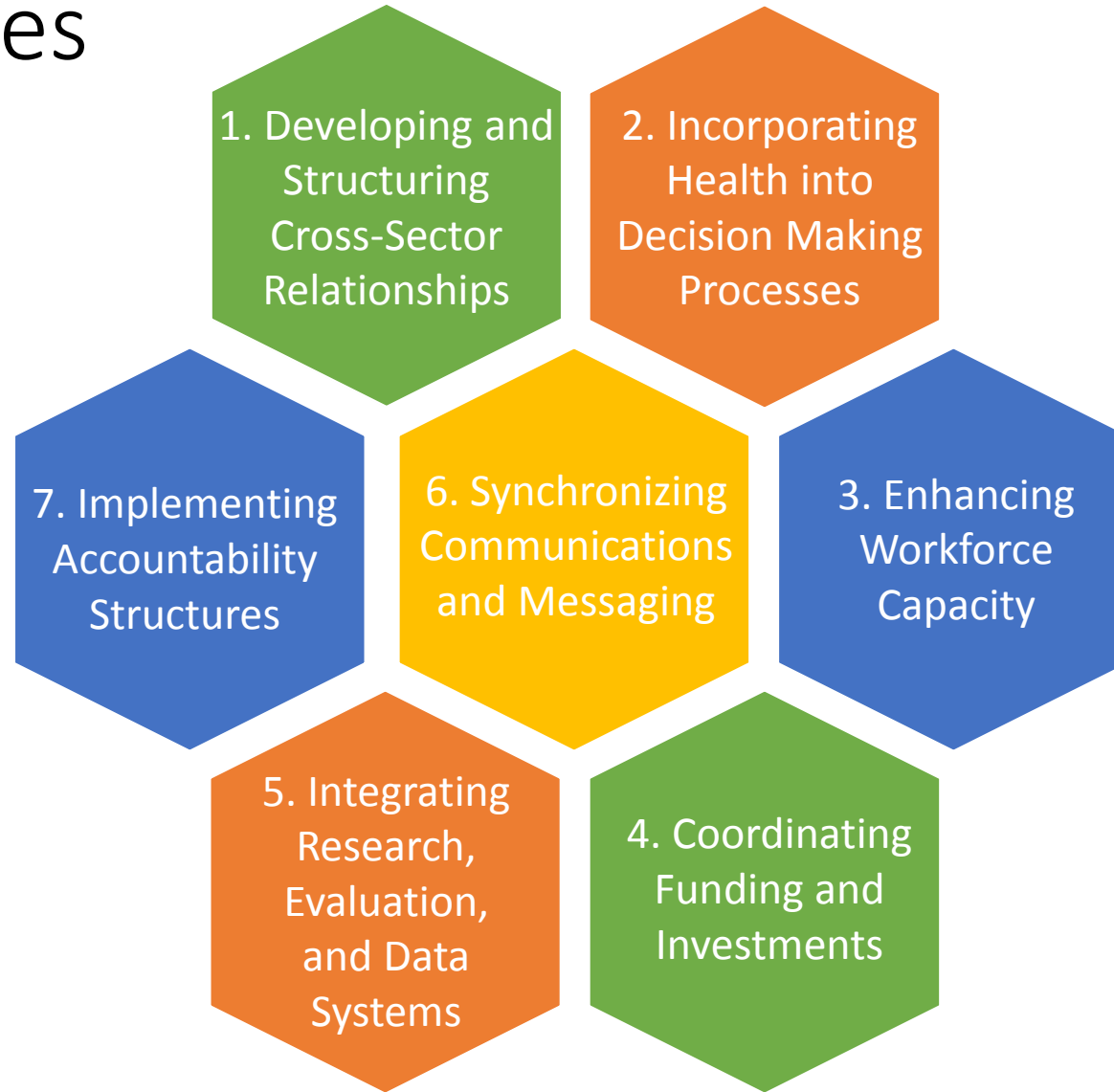
- “the practice of taking an integrated and comprehensive approach to introduce health, well-being, and equity considerations into the development and implementation of policies in non-health sectors”
- “a collaborative approach to improving the health of all people by incorporating health considerations into decision-making across sectors and policy areas”
- “an approach that aims to integrate health considerations in decision making across different sectors that influence health, such as transportation, agriculture, land use, housing, public safety, and education”



5 Key Elements of HiAP

1. Promote Health, Equity, and Sustainability
2. Support Intersectoral Collaboration
3. Benefit Multiple Partners
4. Engage Stakeholders
5. Create Structural or Process Change

7 Strategies for HiAP





1. Developing and Structuring Cross-Sector Relationships

- Formal Establishments (committees, councils, task forces, memorandums of understanding, and permanent structures for management)
- Informal Mechanisms (temporary workgroups/teams, voluntary networks, and consultative mechanisms)
- Elements of Success (clearly defined roles and responsibilities, shared vision and goals, high level of political support, stable funding sources, and backbone organization to provide coordination)

2. Incorporating Health into Decision-Making Processes

- Tactics (strategic planning, development of common goals or objectives, health lens analysis, community needs assessments, health impact assessments (HIA), checklists, guides or protocols, and embedding health considerations into existing initiatives)
- First Steps During Joint Planning Processes such as Strategic Planning or Cross-Sector Community Needs Assessment

3. Enhancing Workforce Capacity

- Formal Training (training or cross-training, cross-sector curriculum development)
- Opportunities for Staff Interaction (networking meetings, joint conferences)
- Hiring or Reward Practices (hiring “nontraditional” staff, providing incentives to reward cross-sector efforts)
- Implementing Physical Change (collocating staff or facilities)

4. Coordinating Funding and Investments

- Joint Funding Announcements
- Coordinating Investments in Communities
- Building Health Criteria into Funding Announcements
- Scoring Criteria or Performance Measures
- Reviewing Funding Applications of Partner Agencies

5. Integrating Research, Evaluation, and Data Systems

- Cross-Sector Research and Evaluation (id ways to maximize positive health outcomes and inform decisions)
- Use of Common System for Data and Indicators (support research and evaluation, assessment and accountability, alleviate concerns about costs and confidentiality, access to high quality, timely data, illustrate interrelationships, expose disparities)
- Validation of Health Performance Measures (mechanism for tracking health performance across sectors)

6. Synchronizing Communications and Messaging

- Framing Activities in Terms of Interconnectedness between Sectors
- Developing a Common Message across Sectors
- Establishing a Shared Platform for Cross-Sector Communication
- Developing Intersectoral Commitment Statements
- Goals: Common Vision and Language, Identifying and Capitalizing on Co-Benefits, Help Build Governing Structure

7. Implementing Accountability Structures

- Oversight/Management Structures
- Budget Spending Reviews
- Shared Objectives or Performance Measures
- Established Roles for Systematic Consideration of Health Criteria
- Mandatory or Voluntary Policies
- Cross-Sector Monitoring or Enforcement of Laws
- Public Reporting
- Goals: Direction and Oversight, Long-term Sustainability, Mechanisms to Support Implementation and Assign Responsibility



5

Key Strategies for Collaborative Health



Challenges to HiAP

- Public Health's Limited Connectivity to Other Sectors
- Organizational and Technical Barriers
- Intersectoral Differences in Values and Cultures
- Resource Intensive (staff time and expertise)



Benefits to HiAP

- Increased Cross-Sector Collaboration
- Address Determinants of Health
- Representation of Health Issues and Interests in Decision-Making Processes
- Improve Population Health and Reduce Health Disparities
- Streamline Government Activities and Costs

HIA vs HiAP

	Health Impact Assessment	Health in All Policies
Definition	Structured process to assess the health impacts of a project, policy, program, or plan. Provides recommendations for action.	Collaborative approach to incorporating health into all policy decisions
Core Values	Democracy, Equity, Ethical Use of Evidence, Broad View of Health	Embedding Health and Equity into Decision Making, Improving Existing Systems, Focuses on Collaboration and Coordination
When	Typically single decisions or discrete projects/policies/program/plan	Longer, ongoing approach to system of decisions
Method	Structured, but flexible process with practice standards in place	No one “right” way to implement, but approach follows guiding principles
How	Identifying health benefits and harms through a collaborative and transparent synthesis of information	Identifying win-win opportunities and building strong relationships
Leadership	HIA Practitioner	Core Team and Champion(s)



HiAP Approaches

- Joint Policy Development
- Intersectoral Collaboration
- Integrated Budgeting
- Health Impact Assessments
- Indicators Development and Application



HiAP Tactics

- Clear Mandates for Intersectoral Collaboration
- Mediation Across Interests
- Accountability and Transparency
- Stakeholder Participation
- Practical Projects to Build Partnerships and Trust

Resources

- Gase L, Pennotti R, Smith KD. “Health in All Policies” : Taking stock of emerging practices to incorporate health in decision making in the United States. *J Public Health Management Practice*. 2013;19(6):529-540.
- Rudolph L, Caplan J, Ben-Moshe K, Dillon L. (2013). Health in All Policies: A Guide for State and Local Governments. Washington, DC and Oakland, CA: American Public Health Association and Public Health Institute.
- Johnson R, Wooten H. (2015). From Start to Finish: How to Permanently Improve Government through Health in All Policies. Oakland, CA: Change Lab Solutions.
- NACCHO. (2014). Local Health Department Strategies for Implementing Health in All Policies. Washington, DC.