

HIA for Health in All Policies: 10 Case Studies in Korea

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HIA for HiAP at the national level in Korea

- One of the 100 tasks of the previous MB administration (2008-2012)
 - A task to realize "active welfare society by enhancing the efficiency in the national health safety net"
 - A taskforce team formed in Ministry of Health to make an action plan on HIA in 2010
 - Institutionalization of HIA at the national level by 2012 was intended, but ended up with no results.
- Ministry of Health included HIA in
 - the 5-Year Master Plan for Healthcare Development (2011~2015) and National Health Promotion Master Plan (Health Plan) 2020
 - However, no legal obligations or budgets are involved in these two plans. Thus, no actions have been done so far.
- Meanwhile, Ministry of Environment implemented HIA in EIA starting in January, 2010
 - Targets
 - Industrial complex
 - Energy development
 - Waste management
 - Limitations
 - requires HIA for only 3 kinds of projects
 - not applies to policies, plans, or programs
 - only the impacts on air, water, and noise are reviewed

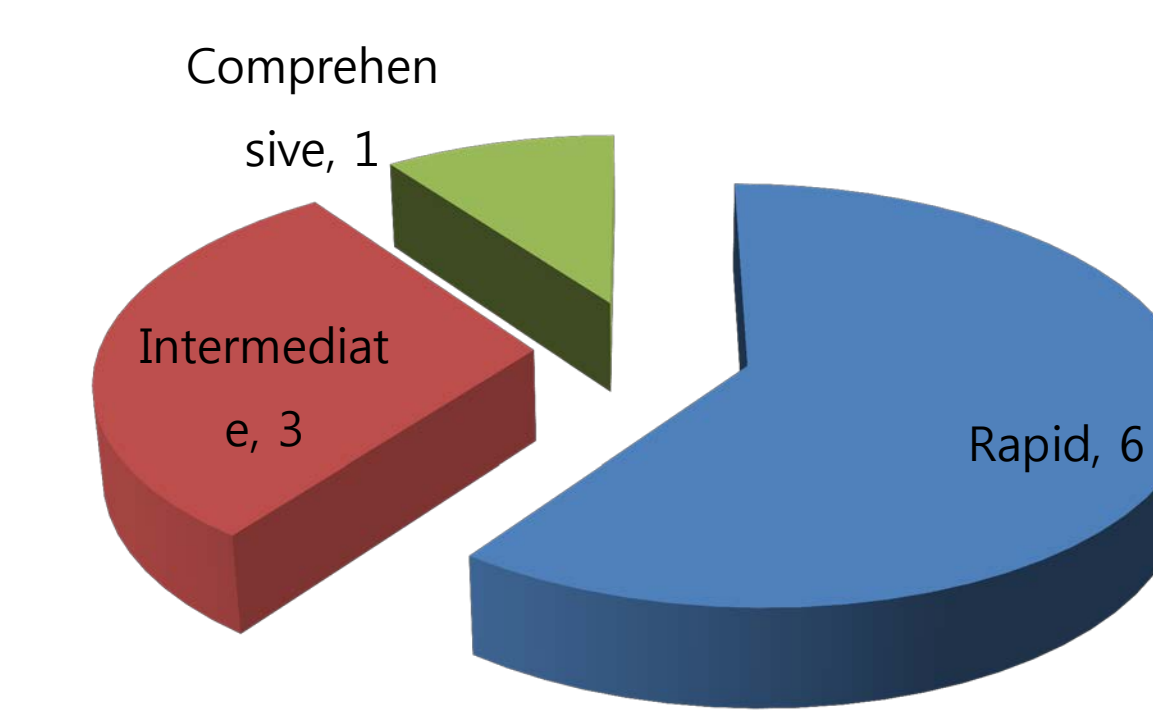
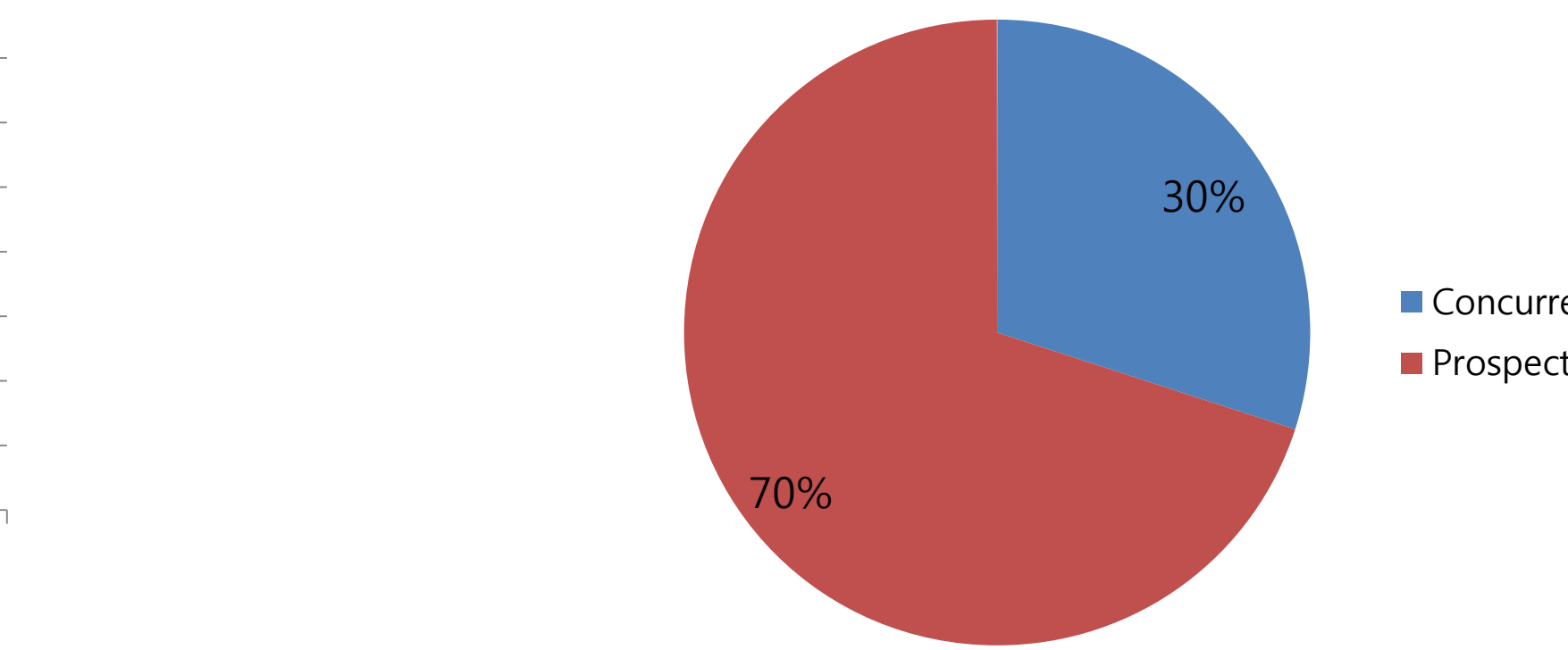
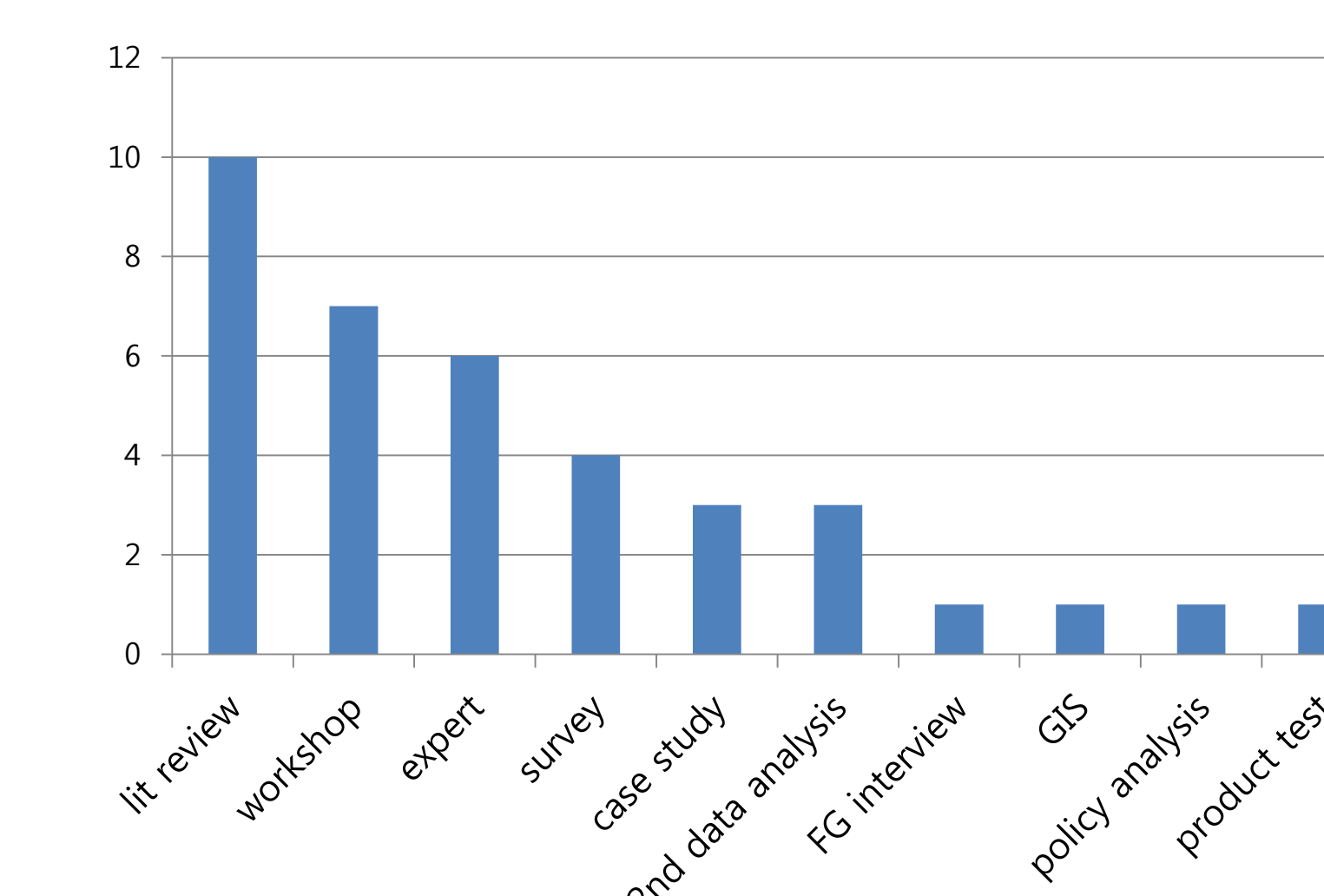
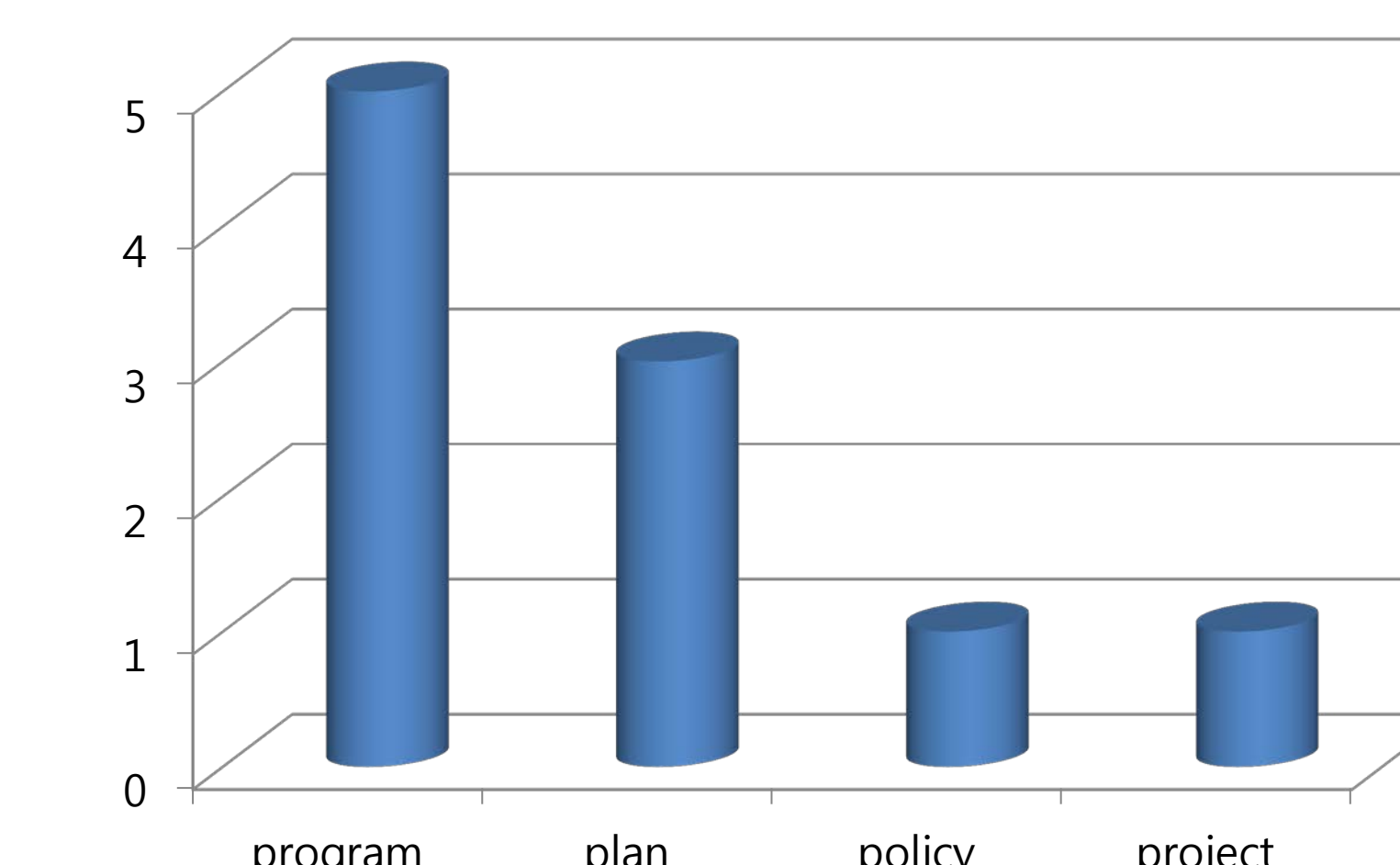
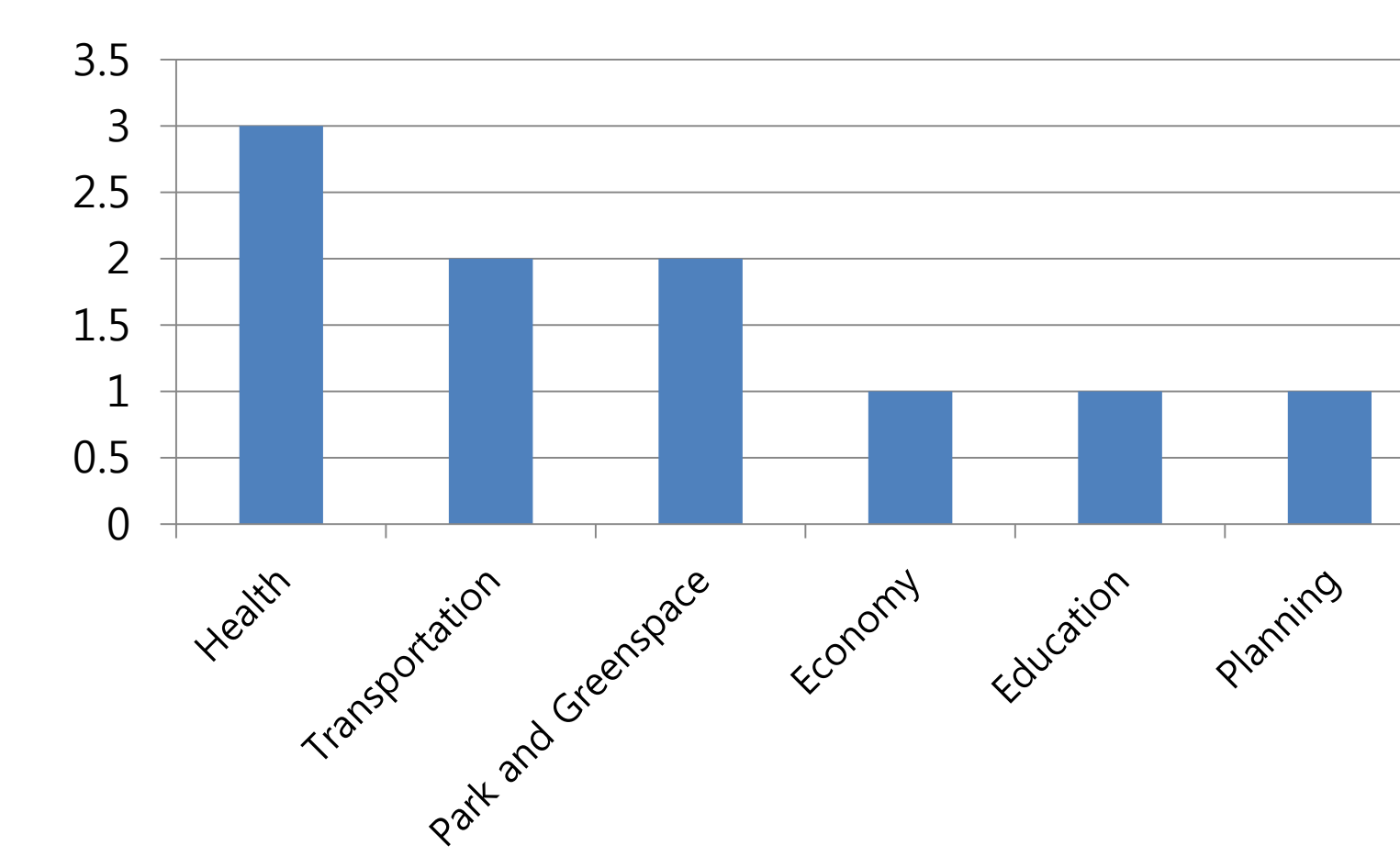
HIA demonstration projects by KIHASA

- KIHASA (Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs) is a think-tank under the Prime Minister's Office.
- It has been funded about US \$270,000 each year for a system development and management for HIA since 2008.
- The main purpose of this program is to develop HIA system in governments to consider health impacts of their policies and health inequalities.

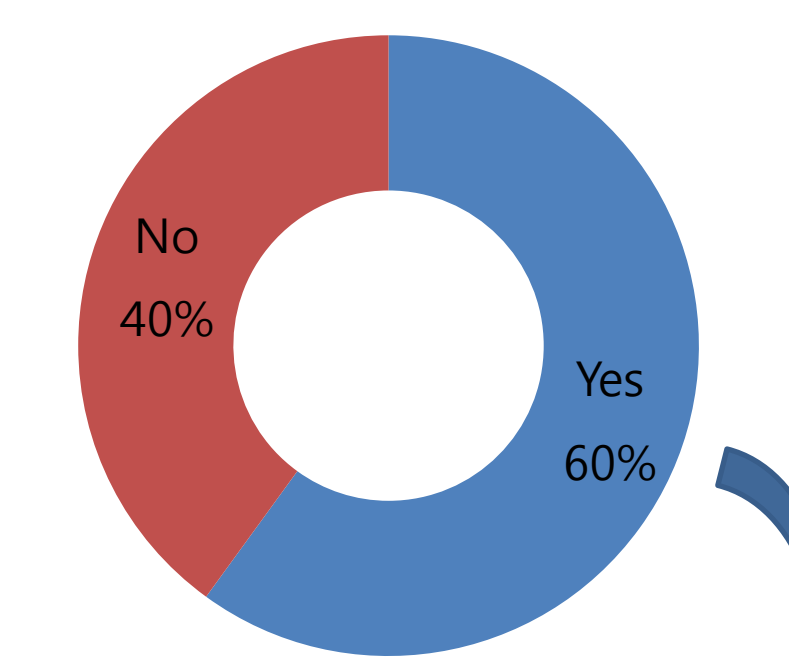
HIA cases in Healthy Cities

- Rationales for implementing HIA in Healthy Cities
 - City is the level where policy decisions are made which impact more directly on individuals than in the central governments.
 - Both HIA and Healthy Cities movement pursue 'Healthy Public Policy' and therefore cities which already introduced Healthy Cities movement would more easily implement HIA.
- In total, 5 HIA projects in 3 cities and 6 HIA projects in 4 cities were conducted in 2009 and 2010, respectively. But 1 HIA in 2010 ended after screening. As a result, the final analysis included 10 HIA cases.

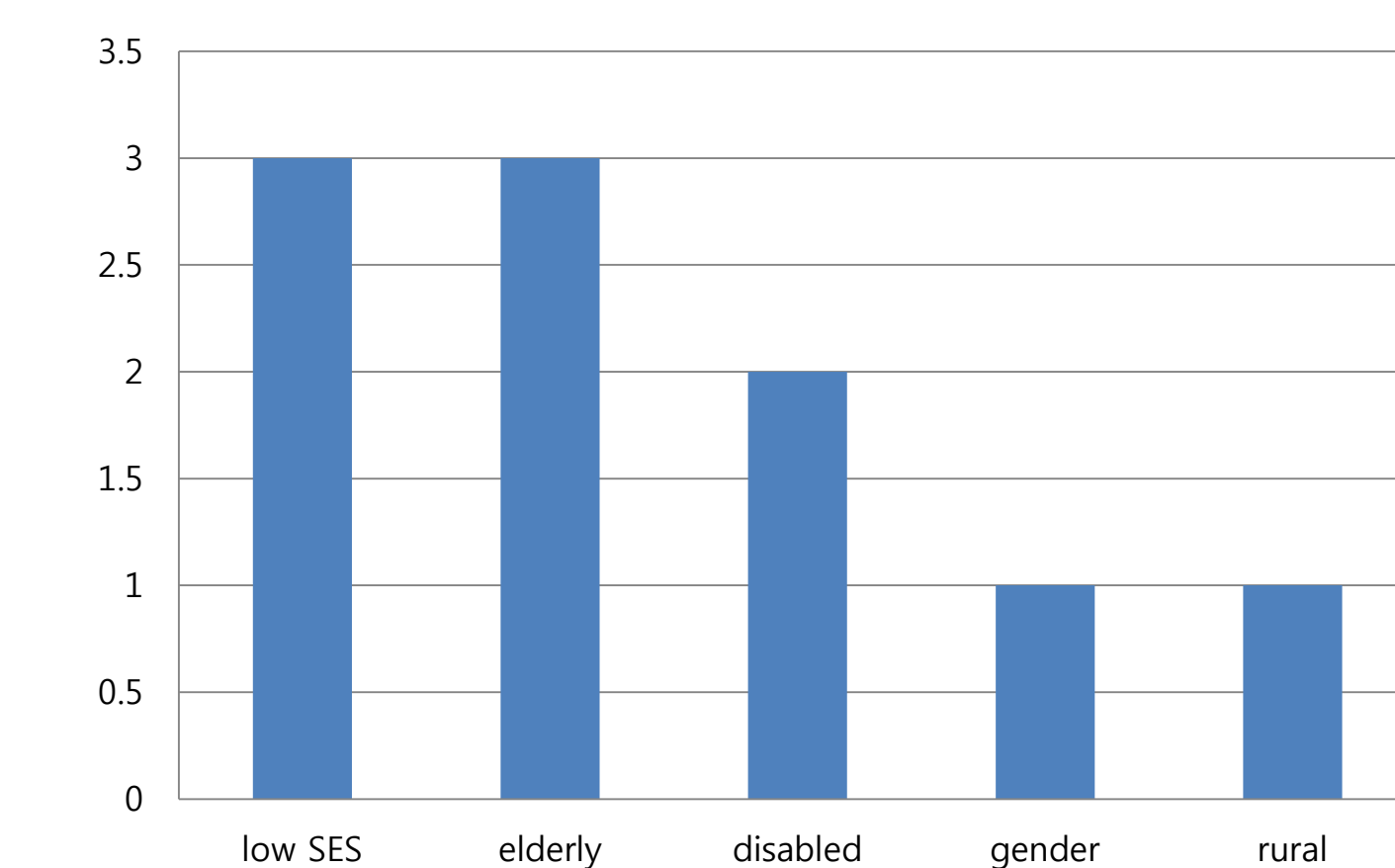
Results of the Case Analysis



Equity considered



Sub-populations reviewed



Discussions and Conclusion

- **Strengths**
 - Various sectors were involved in HIA projects
 - Equity concerns were often addressed in HIA
 - Qualitative evidence was sufficient to make recommendations to decision makers.
 - Local government, especially Healthy Cities, was easier to exercise Health in All Policies through HIA than the central government
- **Weaknesses**
 - Monitoring and evaluation were often missing, although the HIA results were normally submitted to the responsible department.
 - One case omitted scoping stage.
 - Need to develop quantitative models to communicate with more quantitative data-oriented departments
 - Lack of assessment tools that are ready to use in specific areas such as housing, transportation, education, etc.
- **Directions for future HIA development**
 - Mechanisms or regulations of monitoring and evaluation are necessary.
 - Need to develop quantitative models to communicate with more quantitative data-oriented departments
 - Need to develop specific assessment tools that are ready to use in specific areas such as housing, transportation, education, etc.
 - Need to keep providing capacity building programs for local administrators

Summary of 10 HIA cases in Healthy Cities

No	Year	Subject (policy, program, plan, project)	Responsible department	Timing	Type of HIA	Methods used in HIA	Major positive health impacts	Major negative health impacts	Equity considered	Process evaluation
1	2009	Carbon mileage program-an incentive program for energy saving (program)	Regional economy	Concurrent	Rapid	Literature review; Interest group workshop	- improvements in outdoor air quality, water quality, and noise reduction - increases in education on energy saving and leisure time - decrease in the elevator use and TV watching, increase in physical activity	- Less use of lighting in schools, businesses, and public agencies may result in negative effects on the community safety, housing environment, and working environment. - Housing conditions and working conditions may be worse because energy saving may demand endurance of the elderly and the heat	Yes (low-income group)	Screening-scoping-data collection-assessment-recommendation
2	2009	Introducing artificial turf-grass in schools (program)	Education & Adolescence	Prospective	Comprehensive	Literature review; product test; survey; expert consulting; interest group workshop	- increases in physical activity - increases in emotional satisfaction	- exposure to harmful materials - increases in accidents and injuries	Yes (gender)	Screening-scoping-data collection-assessment-recommendation
3	2009	Night-lighting in school (program)	Health (Healthy Cities)	Prospective	Intermediate	Literature review; community survey; expert consulting; case study	- May resolve those barriers such as lack of time and/or place hampering physical activity - May provide a relatively safe space for physical activity - May prevent night crimes of adolescence	- May increase accidents from activities during the night - Nearby residents may have noise problems. - Light pollution to the nearby residents and pedestrians; Increase in energy consumption	Yes (low SES group, the elderly)	Screening-scoping-data collection-assessment-recommendation
4	2009	Park development (plan)	Park and green space	Prospective	Rapid	Literature review; Interest group workshop	- improvement of water quality and transportation accessibility - provision of education opportunities, jobs, and leisure activities - increases in community network, community development, and social services - increase of physical activity and decrease of stress	- air quality, water quality, noise - community safety, crime, accidents	Yes (the disabled, the elderly, low-income group)	Screening-scoping-data collection-assessment-recommendation
5	2009	Public bicycle system (policy)	Bicycle policy	Concurrent	Intermediate	Literature review; citizen survey; focus group interview; policy analysis; expert consultation	- increase of physical activity - weight control, improvement of the functions of heart and lung, muscular strength enhancement, stress/depression reduction, improvement in social health and sexual life	- may increase traffic accidents	No	Screening-scoping-data collection-assessment-recommendation
6	2010	Healthy Apartment program (program)	Health (Healthy Cities)	Prospective	Rapid	Literature review; secondary data analysis; expert consultation; case study; interest group workshop	- increase in physical activity - decrease in smoking including second-hand smoking - establishing safe environments - improvements in diet and nutrition-intake - strengthened community capacity	- None	No	Screening-scoping-data collection-assessment-recommendation
7	2010	Promenade and outdoor foot spa development (project)	Park and green space	Prospective	Rapid	Literature review; secondary data analysis; expert consultation; interest group workshop	- clean city, improvement in accessibility - positive impacts in education, employment, working environment, and leisure - less social exclusion, better community network, community development, increases in health services - improvements in diet and physical activity, reduced stress	- air, water, energy consumption - increase in safety accidents	Yes (the disabled, the elderly)	Screening-scoping-data collection-assessment-recommendation
8	2010	City regeneration for low SES population (plan)	City planning	Prospective	Rapid	Literature review; community survey; interest group workshop	- strengthening community network - improving living environment - restoring community identity - improving housing quality	- lacks considerations in light, ventilation, and privacy - Residents may have difficulties in adjusting to the new common space and the arrangement of private spaces - High rent fees are expected after the regeneration.	No	Screening-(scoping missing)-data collection-assessment-recommendation
9	2010	Provision of free vaccinations for the communicable diseases listed on the National Immunization Program through private clinics (program)	Community Health Center	Concurrent	Intermediate	Literature review; secondary data analysis; case study; expert consultation; GIS analysis; interest group workshop	- increase in accessibility of vaccination - improvements in vaccination rates (both complete vaccination rate and timely vaccination rate) - provision of comprehensive healthcare services for children by the clinicians of private clinics - Community Health Center can divert their services from direct provision of vaccinations to other managerial activities - good alternative for low-fertility polity	- rural areas won't have benefits due to the lack of private clinics and low income - problems may occur in vaccination management - problems may occur in vaccination personnel management - vaccination costs may be higher due to the overuse of unproven vaccines in their efficacy	Yes (rural area)	Screening-scoping-data collection-assessment-recommendation
10	2010	BRT (Bus Rapid Transit) system (plan)	Transportation	Prospective	Rapid	Literature review; secondary data analysis; SFDPH Pedestrian Environment Quality Index; SFDPH Health Development Measurement Tool	- reduced air pollution, noise - increase in physical activity - better accessibility to transits	- greater risk of traffic accidents due to the design of bus route and the increase use of crosswalk - worse environments for bike use	No	Screening-scoping-data collection-assessment-recommendation
11	2010	Cheonsan trail development (plan)	Park and green space	Prospective	-	Decided not to proceed after screening because the plan was found not to be full-fledged				