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
  - the 5-Year Master Plan for Healthcare Development (2012-2015) 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 to apply to policies, plans, or programs only the impacts on air, water, and noise are reviewed

HIA demonstration projects by KHASA

- KHASA (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

- Rationale 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 HIAP 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

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.
- 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, etc.
  - Need to keep providing capacity building programs for local administrators.

Summary of 10 HIA cases in Healthy Cities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Subject policy, program, plan</th>
<th>Responsible department</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>Type of HIA</th>
<th>Methods used in HIA</th>
<th>Major positive health impacts</th>
<th>Major negative health impacts</th>
<th>Equity considered</th>
<th>Process evaluation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Carcinoid disease program—an intervention program (energy saving program)</td>
<td>Metropolitan government</td>
<td>Concurrent</td>
<td>Rapid</td>
<td>Literature review; Internet group workshop</td>
<td>- improvements in outdoor air quality, water quality, and noise reduction</td>
<td>- increased use of lighting in schools, businesses, and public agencies may result in negative effects on the community social and economic development</td>
<td>Yes (low SES group, elderly)</td>
<td>Screening, scoping, data collection, assessment, recommendation</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Introducing artificial turf-grass in school playground</td>
<td>Education &amp; Environment</td>
<td>Prospective</td>
<td>Comprehensive</td>
<td>Literature review; Product test; survey; expert consulting; Internet group workshop</td>
<td>- increases in emotional satisfaction</td>
<td>- may increase traffic accidents</td>
<td>Yes (gender)</td>
<td>Screening, scoping, data collection, assessment, recommendation</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Night-lighting in school playground</td>
<td>Health (Healthy Cities)</td>
<td>Prospective</td>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>Literature review; Community survey; expert consultation; Case study</td>
<td>- improvements in outdoor air quality and transportation accessibility</td>
<td>- increased use of lighting in schools, businesses, and public agencies may result in negative effects on the community social and economic development</td>
<td>Yes (low SES group, elderly)</td>
<td>Screening, scoping, data collection, assessment, recommendation</td>
</tr>
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<td>4</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Park development plan</td>
<td>Park and green space</td>
<td>Prospective</td>
<td>Rapid</td>
<td>Literature review; Internet group workshop</td>
<td>- improvements in environmental satisfaction</td>
<td>- increases in traffic accidents</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Screening, scoping, data collection, assessment, recommendation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Public bicycle system policy</td>
<td>Bicycle policy</td>
<td>Concurrent</td>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>Literature review; Citizen survey; focus group interview; policy analysis; expert consultation</td>
<td>- improvements in physical activity</td>
<td>- increased use of lighting in schools, businesses, and public agencies may result in negative effects on the community social and economic development</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Screening, scoping, data collection, assessment, recommendation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Healthy apartment program (energy saving program)</td>
<td>Health (Healthy Cities)</td>
<td>Prospective</td>
<td>Rapid</td>
<td>Literature review; Secondary data analysis; expert consultation; case study; Internet group workshop</td>
<td>- improvements in physical activity</td>
<td>- increased use of lighting in schools, businesses, and public agencies may result in negative effects on the community social and economic development</td>
<td>Yes (the elderly, the minority, low SES group)</td>
<td>Screening, scoping, data collection, assessment, recommendation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Promenade and outdoor foot spa development (project)</td>
<td>Park and green space</td>
<td>Prospective</td>
<td>Rapid</td>
<td>Literature review; Secondary data analysis; expert consultation; Internet group workshop</td>
<td>- improvements in physical activity</td>
<td>- increased use of lighting in schools, businesses, and public agencies may result in negative effects on the community social and economic development</td>
<td>No (the elderly, the minority)</td>
<td>Screening, scoping, data collection, assessment, recommendation</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>City regeneration for low SES population plan</td>
<td>City planning</td>
<td>Prospective</td>
<td>Rapid</td>
<td>Literature review; Community survey; expert consultation; Internet group workshop</td>
<td>- improvements in physical activity</td>
<td>- increased use of lighting in schools, businesses, and public agencies may result in negative effects on the community social and economic development</td>
<td>Yes (the elderly)</td>
<td>Screening, scoping, data collection, assessment, recommendation</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Provision of tree plantations for the enhancement of forest area</td>
<td>Community Health Center</td>
<td>Concurrent</td>
<td>Comprehensive</td>
<td>Literature review; Secondary data analysis; case study; expert consultation; 50 community groups</td>
<td>- improvements in outdoor air quality and transportation accessibility</td>
<td>- increased use of lighting in schools, businesses, and public agencies may result in negative effects on the community social and economic development</td>
<td>Yes (must meet)</td>
<td>Screening, scoping, data collection, assessment, recommendation</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>BRT (Bus Rapid Transit) system plan</td>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>Prospective</td>
<td>Rapid</td>
<td>Literature review; Secondary data analysis; 100% Redefinition Environmental Quality Development Measurement Tool</td>
<td>- improvements in physical activity</td>
<td>- increased use of lighting in schools, businesses, and public agencies may result in negative effects on the community social and economic development</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Screening, scoping, data collection, assessment, recommendation</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Clean Air trail development plan</td>
<td>Park and green space</td>
<td>Prospective</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Literature review; Secondary data analysis; 100% Redefinition Environmental Quality Development Measurement Tool</td>
<td>- improvements in physical activity</td>
<td>- increased use of lighting in schools, businesses, and public agencies may result in negative effects on the community social and economic development</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Screening, scoping, data collection, assessment, recommendation</td>
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