

Quantification in HIA: Loth why, what, how? Some real life examples and tensions

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Why quantify?



- HIA of Manchester Airport 2nd runway, 1994
- Impacts:
 air quality
 - noise
 - employment



Included literature review and quantification, took 9 months

Manchester airport: impacts



- Air quality:
 - Current air pollution from travel to airport and from aircraft
 - 37% of population at risk of respiratory effects of air pollution
 - 66% of journeys to airport by car
 - Unable to estimate predicted increase in air pollution or health impacts of this
- 2 different estimates of mortality impact of employment:
 - Scott Samuel method predicted 50,000 jobs would prevent 75 premature deaths a year
 - Brenner method predicted 50,000 jobs would prevent 1,000 – 3,000 deaths per year
- And presented evidence on noise and health

Manchester airport: outcome



- Recommendations
 - Sound insulation, noise control, night flying
 - Promotion of public transport
 - Recruitment policies
 - Air quality monitoring
- All could have been predicted at outset so why quantify?
- Went to planning enquiry
- Formal undertaking by Airport authority
- Need for robust evidence
- Gave baseline for evaluation
- Also noted likely health service impact

Which exposed population?



• HIA of proposed Winchburgh urban extension



- Impacts include:
 - Air quality
 - Physical activity
 - Traffic injuries
 - Social capital and mental wellbeing
- Want to apply these to affected populations
- Current population of 2500: good baseline data for profile of demography, deprivation and health
- In-coming population of 7000 people: no data

How much value?

- HIA of 2014 Commonwealth Games
- Many areas of impact including:
 - Transport and physical activity
 - Volunteering
 - Employment
 - Civic pride
- Multi-method HIA
- Included views of affected populations and other stakeholders
- Representative household survey, 1200 respondents
- Bespoke questionnaire, 1600 respondents
- 50% thought Games would have positive impact





Commonwealth Games: respondents' priorities, selected findings



- 86% expected positive impact of improved transport system
- 75% concerned about increased traffic
- How Games can promote health
 - 76% said by promoting healthy food
 - 34% said through sports role models
- Games contractors: 'very important' responses
 - 72% employ local people
 - 30% non-profit
- Motivations for volunteering:
 - 49% to be part of big event
 - 38% for personal development
 - 10% for reimbursement of expenses
 - 10% for recognition

- Thanks to Susie Palmer, GCC and Russell Jones, GCPH



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Quantification and prioritisation



• Health impacts of air pollution in Edinburgh

	Impacts of current air pollution		Benefit of 10% reduction in traffic pollution	
Annual impacts	City	AQMAS	City	AQMAS
Deaths brought forward	27	1	-	-
Emergency respiratory and CV hospital				
admissions	88	3	-2	-
GP visits asthma/ LRS	974	31	-7	-1
Days lost life expectancy	846249	28304	-9732	-932

- Increase in individual life expectancy over 75 years if reduce traffic pollution by 10%
 - 2 days; 9 days in AQMAs
- Concluded that other health benefits of reducing traffic may be more important so don't just focus on technology to reduce emissions





Inequalities and quantification



Edinburgh Waterfront and Leith Area Development Framework



Areas in ADF area: baseline SMRs



	Standardised Mortality Ratio
ADF area	120
Leith	130
Newhaven	96
Granton	134

- Brought inequalities onto agenda
- Used to recommend priority areas for regeneration

Some thoughts



 Need to identify 'WHAT' and 'WHO' before 'HOW MANY'

• Equity:

- Don't lose differences in a single metric
- Say who will bear the impacts, and their current health status
- Answer the questions that matter
 - To inform choices or recommendations
 - To inform scale of action
 - To make the case