

IAH, HPP, HiAP ... and more: A guided tour of alphabet soup

**Dr Trevor Hancock
Professor and Senior Scholar
School of Public Health and Social Policy
University of Victoria**

**Public Health Association of BC
5 November 2013**



University of Victoria | Human and Social
Development

School of Public Health & Social Policy

Those who do not know their history ...

- **Johann Peter Frank (key work was 1779 – 1819, d 1821)**
- **Edwin Chadwick (key work was 1828 – 1848)**
- **Rudolf Virchow - 1848**
- **Benjamin Ward Richardson - 1875**
- **Charles Hodgetts – (key work was 1912 – 1915)**



1848 - Rudolf Virchow

Report on the Typhus Epidemic in Upper Silesia

- **Reported back to the Prussian government that the epidemic was rooted in poor social conditions and that what was needed was the**
 - **“the introduction of Polish as an official language,**
 - **democratic self-government,**
 - **separation of church and state, and**
 - **the creation of grassroots agricultural cooperatives”** (Brown and Fee, 2006)
 - **Education**
 - **Roads**
 - **Economic reform**



But Dr. Virchow ...

- **... these are not medical recommendations but political ones, said the government, To which he famously replied**
- **"Medicine is a social science, and politics but medicine writ large"**



Canada's Commission on Conservation, 1909-21

“There are two important factors in the question of national conservation, the physical and the vital. The former refers to the protecting of our land, our forests, our minerals, our waters, our sunlight, our fresh air; the latter to the prevention of diseases, to health and to the prolongation of life

***Annual report, Public Health Committee,
Commission on Conservation, 1912***



The Public Health Committee and town planning

Addressed the issue of town planning because

- **"In housing and town planning we are dealing with most of the former [conservation of natural resources] and all of the latter [conservation of vital resources]"**

Recommended in 1913 that a national conference on housing and town planning be held



Dr Charles Hodgetts

- **Former Chief Medical Officer of Health for Ontario and Public Health Adviser to the Commission on Conservation**
- **“It is not so much the city beautiful as the city healthy that we want for Canada.”**

Dr Charles Hodgetts, 1915



More recent history

- **Alma Ata –1978 (IAH)**
- **Beyond Health Care, 1984 (HPP)**
- **Ottawa Charter, 1986 (HPP)**
- **Adelaide Statement, 1988 (HPP)**
- **Gothenburg Consensus Paper on Health Impact Assessment, 1999 (HIA)**
- **Equity-focused HIA, 2004 (EFHIA)**
- **Declaration on Health in All Policies, Rome, 2007 (HiAP)**
- **Adelaide Recommendations on HiAP, 2010**



Intersectoral Action for Health

- **Part of WHO's 1978 Primary Health Care Strategy**
- **Alma-Ata Declaration**
 - **Intersectoral Action for Health**
 - **Community Participation**
 - **Appropriate Technology**



“Primary health care:

4. involves, in addition to the health sector, all related sectors and aspects of national and community development, in particular agriculture, animal husbandry, food, industry, education, housing, public works, communications and other sectors; and demands the coordinated efforts of all those sectors;”

Alma-Ata Declaration, 1978



What are 'sectors'?

- **Think 'silos'**
- **Within government**
 - **Ministries (Fed and prov)**
 - **Departments (Municipal)**
- **Societally**
 - **Public**
 - **Private**
 - **Non-profit**
 - **Community**
 - **Faith**
 - **Academic**
 - **etc.**



Intersectoral Action for Local Development

Inter-department/Inter-ministry/ Inter-agency Action


	Government	NGO and Community	Academics	Private sector
Local	↓	↓	↓	↓
Regional	↓	↓	↓	↓
State	↓	↓	↓	↓
National	↓	↓	↓	↓
International	↓	↓	↓	↓

“Whole of Government”



Intersectoral Action for Local Development


True Cross-sectoral Action

	Government	NGO and Community	Academics	Private sector
Local				
Regional				
State				
National				
International				



Intersectoral Action for Local Development

Vertical integration

	Government	NGO and Community	Academics	Private sector
Local				
Regional				
State				
National				
International				

Note the direction of the arrow!



Health For All

“Health does not exist in isolation. It is influenced by a complex of environmental, social and economic factors ultimately related to each other . . . **action undertaken outside the health sector can have health effects much greater than those obtained within it.”**

Halfdan Mahler,
Director-General, WHO

1981



Promoting Health Through Public Policy

- **Nancy Milio (1981) Philadelphia, F.A. Davis**



Beyond Health Care Conference, 1984, Toronto

**“A working conference on health
public policy”**

- **Healthy People**
- **Healthy Work**
- **Healthy Communities**
- **Healthy Nations**
- **A Healthy World**



Healthy Public Policy

- **Public policy in non-health sectors that is explicitly designed to improve the health of the population**
 - **Proceedings published 1985 as a Supplement to CJPH**



Healthy public policy

“Healthy public policy is characterized by an explicit concern for health and equity in all areas of policy and an accountability for health impact.”

**Adelaide Recommendations
WHO, 1988**



Democracy and healthy public policy

**“Healthy public policy is
impossible without
healthy democracy.”**

**Draper and Harrison,
1991, in *Health Through Public
Policy*,
Ed. Peter Draper**



Healthy Private Policy

Policy of the private sector that has public effect, e.g.,

- **fatty foods and portion size**
- **urban development**
- **housing design**
- **working conditions**
- **car design**



HIA - Gothenburg

Consensus Statement 1999

- **Health impact assessment (HIA) is "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"**

European Center for Health Policy,

World Health Organization, 1999



HPP requires health impact assessment (HIA)

HIA is

- **the estimation of the effects of a specified action on the health of a defined population**
- **a new approach to the evaluation of social, economic and environmental policies, programs and projects.**

Source: Health Impact Assessment:

A ten minute guide –

Ruth Barnes and Alex Scott-Samuel, 2001



Equity-focused HIA (EFHIA)

- **“uses health impact assessment methodology to produce a complementary and structured way of determining the potential differential and distributional impacts of a policy or practice on the health of the population as well as on specific groups within that population and it assesses whether the differential impacts are inequitable”**

**Australasian Collaboration for
Health Equity Impact Assessment**



Health in all Policies – Déjà vu all over again!

- a theme developed during the 2006 Finnish Presidency of the European Union
- Adopted by European Union Health Ministerial Delegations in their *Declaration on Health in All Policies*, Rome, 2007



Rome Declaration, 2007

- **“The health status of the population is largely determined by factors outside the health sector.”**
- **Health policy should therefore aim at ... interacting with policies and decision making in sectors other than health ... including**
 - **Economic**
 - **Agricultural and food safety**
 - **Social and educational**
 - **Regional**
 - **Environmental**
 - **Trade**
 - **Energy**
 - **Transport**
 - **Taxation**
 - **Research**



Healthy governance

Key Recommendation # 2

- **Tackle the Inequitable Distribution of Power, Money, and Resources**
 - **“requires more than strengthened government – it requires strengthened governance: legitimacy, space, and support for civil society, for an accountable private sector, and for people across society to agree public interests and reinvest in the value of collective action.”**

WHO Commission on the Social Determinants of Health, 2008



Governance is more than government

- **Governance is “the sum of the many ways individuals and institutions, public and private, plan and manage the common affairs of the city.”**

(UN Habitat, 2002)

- **involves individuals as well as institutions**
- **the private realm as well as the public realm**



Healthy urban governance

Key Rec # 1 – Improve daily living conditions

- **Healthy Places Healthy People**
 - **“Place health and health equity at the heart of urban governance and planning.”**

WHO Commission on the Social Determinants of Health, 2008



Adelaide Statement on Health in All Policies, 2010

“The Adelaide Statement outlines the need for a new social contract between all sectors to advance **human development, sustainability and equity**, as well as to improve health outcomes. This requires a **new form of governance** where there is **joined-up leadership** within governments, across all sectors and between levels of government. The Statement highlights the contribution of the health sector in resolving complex problems across government.”



Health in All Policies:

The South Australian approach

- **Health in All Policies (HiAP)** is an approach which emphasises the fact that health and wellbeing are largely influenced by measures that are often managed by government sectors other than health.
- **HiAP** seeks to highlight the connections and interactions between health and policies from other sectors. **HiAP** explores policy options that contribute to the goals of non-health sectors and will improve health outcomes.



Governance for health in the 21st century

- “the attempts of governments or other actors to steer communities, countries or groups of countries in the pursuit of health as integral to well-being through both whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches.
- It positions health and well-being as key features of what constitutes a successful society and a vibrant economy in the 21st century”

**Kickbusch and Gleicher,
WHO Europe 2012**



Human-centred development

- “the human person is the central subject of development”

Declaration on the Right
to Development

UN General Assembly, 1986



**It's NOT the economy,
stupid!***

It's the people, stupid!

- **And the community, stupid!**
- **And the environment,
stupid!**

***A rebuttal to Bill Clinton's
famous election slogan, that "It's
the economy, stupid!"**



**“Build me a garden to
grow people in!”**

**(Jim Rouse, Developer of
Columbia, MD)**



A 'Health in All Policies'

glossary

- Putting **health in all policies** requires a **'whole of government'*** approach **within** government (**inter-departmental or inter-ministerial action**) which in turn requires **joined-up leadership** in which the government as a whole commits to considering the health impacts of public policies in non-health sectors - i.e. **creating healthy public policy** (e.g. a healthy agriculture policy, or a healthy housing policy, or a health incomes policy).

* Remember that whole and healthy have the same word root – *hael*



- **Health impact assessment** is a tool that is used to determine the health impact (and the **health equity impact**) of current or proposed public policies.
- In principle, 'health in all policies' need not be restricted to the public sector, but can extend to include **healthy private policy** (e.g. portion size in restaurants, sugar content in drinks etc.), in what might be considered to be a '**whole of society**' approach that occurs *beyond* the government sector, involving the private, **NGO**, faith, academic and other sectors (**intersectoral action**).



- A 'health in all policies' approach, both public and private, can occur **at all levels from the international to the municipal**. At the municipal level, this calls for a **whole of government** approach *within* government and a '**whole of community**' approach *beyond* government; this constitutes a **Healthy City/Community initiative**.
- This is becoming known also as '**healthy urban governance**'



Healthy public policy - Where next?

From healthy public policy to governance for health

- **Whole of Gov't**
 - **Governance for health**
- **Whole of society**
 - **Intersectoral action for health**
 - **Healthy private policy**
- **Human-centred development**
 - **Measuring progress**

