



## Crosswalk between PHAB Standards and Measures (Version 1.5) and HIA Projects

Standards	Measures	Example Documentation from a HIA that Could Demonstrate Conformity to a PHAB Measure	Phase of HIA
<b>Domain 1</b>			
1.2: Collect and maintain reliable, comparable, and valid data that provide information on conditions of public health importance and on the health status of the population	1.2.3 A. Primary data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collection of primary quantitative health data</li> <li>• Collection of primary qualitative health data</li> <li>• The use of data collection instruments</li> </ul> ( <a href="#">See page 36.</a> )	Example: Community surveys and stakeholder interviews to collect primary quantitative and qualitative data.  Example: Agenda/meeting notes from an HIA Community Advisory Board meeting that includes a discussion of a community survey and the first page of the actual community survey.	Scoping and Assessment
1.3: Analyze public health data to identify trends in health problems, environmental public health hazards, and social and economic factors that affect the public's health	1.3.1 A: Data analyzed and public health conclusions drawn  ( <a href="#">See pages 42–44.</a> )	Example: Quantitative primary data to be collected via community survey and a regression analysis of the data that can be used to draw conclusions from data.  Example: Community surveys, local crime statistics, and a walkability audit to be analyzed by the local health department and used to draw public health conclusions stated in the final HIA report.	Assessment and Reporting
	1.3.2: Statewide public health data and their analysis provided to various audiences on a variety of public health issues  ( <a href="#">See page 45.</a> )	Examples: Notes from meetings in which the HIA final report is discussed and findings are shared; a press release related to the final HIA report; and an e-mailed final report document.	Reporting
1.4: Provide and use the results of health data analysis to develop recommendations regarding public health policy, processes, programs, or interventions	1.4.1 A: Data used to recommend and inform public health policy, processes, programs, and/or interventions  ( <a href="#">See page 51.</a> )	Example: A final HIA report with the set of recommended policy, program, plan, or project changes to enhance public health outcomes.	Reporting, Monitoring, and Evaluation
	1.4.2 T/L: Tribal/community summaries or fact sheets of data to support public health improvement planning processes at the tribal or local level  ( <a href="#">See pages 54–55.</a> )	Example: Data obtained in the HIA process made available on the health department website, in local newspapers and newsletters, and flyers posted around the community.	Assessment and Reporting

## Crosswalk between PHAB Accreditation and HIA Projects

Standards	Measures	Example Documentation from a HIA that could fulfill a PHAB measure	Phase of HIA
<b>Domain 3</b>			
3.1: Provide health education and health promotion policies, programs, processes, and interventions to support prevention and wellness	3.1.2 A: Health promotion strategies to mitigate preventable health conditions Focusing on Point 3: Engagement of the community during the development of a health promotion strategy  (See pages 96–98.)	Example: The final HIA Report.	Scoping, Assessment, and Reporting
<b>Domain 4</b>			
4.1: Engage with the public health system and the community in identifying and addressing health problems through collaborative processes	4.1.1 A:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment and/or engagement and active participation in a comprehensive community health partnership and/or coalition, or</li> <li>• Active participation in several partnerships or coalitions to address specific public health issues or populations.</li> </ul> (See pages 116–118.)	Example: Documentation of participation in or facilitation of various coalitions, including stakeholder coalitions, cross-sector Health in All Policies coalitions, or a group of cross-sector partners brought together to work on the HIA (minutes, work plans, agenda, progress reports, etc.).	Scoping, Assessment, and Reporting
	4.1.2 T/L: Stakeholders and partners linked to technical assistance regarding methods of engaging with the community  (See page 120.)	Examples: Website, Facebook, e-mail, electronic marquee, and various informational flyers for an HIA-related community engagement meeting.	Scoping, Assessment, and Reporting
4.2: Promote the community's understanding of and support for policies and strategies that will improve the public's health	4.2.1 A: Engagement with the community about policies and/or strategies that will promote the public's health  (See page 122.)	Examples: Community forum documentation; coalition meetings with specific community members, commissioners, city council members; surveys, door to door outreach, etc. with local citizens directly affected by proposed project/changes.	Screening, Scoping, and Reporting
	4.2.2 A: Engagement with governing entities, advisory boards, and elected officials about policies and/or strategies that will promote the public's health  (See page 123.)	Example: Community forum documentation, coalition meetings with specific community members, commissioners, city council members, etc.  Example: Minutes from Board of Health/Board of Supervisors meetings discussing HIA and proposed project, any presentations made.	Reporting

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Standards	Measures	Example Documentation from a HIA that could fulfill a PHAB measure	Phase of HIA
<b>Domain 5</b>			
5.1: Serve as a primary and expert resource for establishing and maintaining public health policies, practices, and capacity	5.1.1 A: The monitoring and tracking of public health issues that are being discussed by individuals and entities that set policies and practices that impact public health  (See page 126.)	Examples: Minutes or agendas from meetings of decision-makers (e.g., state legislature committees, city councils, or any other boards, commissions, or departments that address the social determinants of health) related to issues that might be appropriate for potential HIA projects.	Screening
	5.1.2 A: Engagement in activities that contribute to the development and/or modification of policy that impacts public health  (See page 127.)	Example: Mailing list of city and county officials who received the HIA executive summary, meeting minutes, etc.  Example: Distribution or presentation of HIA findings to the county board or to the planning commission that makes decisions on transit-related HIA projects.  Example: Documentation of public meetings, fact sheets, or official documents supporting the local health department's advocacy of the policy change.	Reporting
	5.1.3 A: Informed governing entities, elected officials, and/or the public of potential intended or unintended public health impacts from current and/ or proposed policies  (See page 128.)	Example: E-mails, documents, and meeting notes that provide impacts of project found by HIA sent to board of health, city council, the mayor's office, stakeholders, the public, etc.	Reporting
5.2: Conduct a comprehensive planning process resulting in a tribal/ state/community health improvement plan	5.2.3 A: Elements and strategies of the health improvement plan implemented in partnership with others  (See page 142.)	Example: Document the steps of the HIA process that addressed a priority identified in the Community Health Improvement Plan	Reporting
	5.2.4 A: Monitor and revise as needed the strategies in the community health improvement plan in collaboration with broad participation from stakeholders and partners  (See page 143.)	Example: Documentation of diverse collaboration with stakeholders during the HIA process that can also assist with additional related Community Health Improvement Plan strategies.	Screening and Scoping

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Standards	Measures	Example Documentation from a HIA that could fulfill a PHAB measure	Phase of HIA
<b>Domain 6</b>			
6.1: Review existing laws and work with governing entities and elected/appointed officials to update as needed	6.1.1 A: Laws reviewed in order to determine the need for revisions  (See pages 159–161.)	Example: HIA screening checklist to identify proposed statutes, regulations, rules, executive orders, ordinances, case law, or codes that might need an HIA.	Screening
	6.1.2 A: Information provided to the governing entity and/or elected/appointed officials concerning needed updates/amendments to current laws and/or proposed new laws  (See page 162.)	Example: HIA report that highlights recommendations for changes to enhance public health in a proposed statutes, regulations, rules, executive orders, ordinances, case law, and codes.	Reporting
<b>Domain 7</b>			
7.2 Identify and implement strategies to improve access to health care services	7.2.1: Process to develop strategies to improve access to health care services  (See pages 185–186.)	Example: HIA report, with reference to evidence-based practice and how it can be applied through HIA recommendations.	Reporting
<b>Domain 10</b>			
10.1: Identify and use the best available evidence for making informed public health practice decisions	10.1.1 A: Applicable evidence based and/or promising practices identified and used when implementing new or revised processes, programs, and/or interventions  (See pages 221–222.)	Example: Meeting minutes from an HIA presentation at a city council meeting, documentation of various dissemination efforts, HIA report, etc.	Reporting
10.2: Promote understanding and use of the current body of research results, evaluations, and evidence-based practices with appropriate audiences	10.2.3 A: Communicated research findings, including public health implications  (See pages 227–228.)	Example: Meeting minutes or presentation that shows that findings from completed, published HIAs were disseminated and explained to department staff or partners.  Example: A file documenting that a poster presentation or sharing session at a national conference that highlighted portions of the HIA was shared internally within the department.	Reporting, Monitoring, and Evaluation
<b>Domain 12</b>			
12.3: Encourage the governing entity's engagement in the public health department's overall obligations and responsibilities	12.3.1 A: Information provided to the governing entity about important public health issues facing the community, the health department, and/or the recent actions of the health department  (See page 259.)	Example: Proof of correspondence with county board (e-mails, board workshop, or presentation) on HIA report and findings.	Reporting

# [FACT SHEET]

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## References

1. National Research Council. (2011). *Improving Health in the United States: The Role of Health Impact Assessments*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press, 2011. doi:10.17226/13229.
2. Henke, E., Rogerson, B. (2015). *HIA 101: Introduction to Health Impact Assessment*. Pew Charitable Trusts. Retrieved from <http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/analysis/hip/2015-national-health-impact-assessment-meeting-concurrent-breakout-sessions-i>.

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The National Connection for Local Public Health



The mission of the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) is to be a leader, partner, catalyst, and voice with local health departments.

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