



# Identifying Vulnerable Communities in Health Impact Assessments

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# Acknowledgements

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  - The Kansas Health Institute (KHI) for funding to support this initiative.
  - Team members:
    - Tatiana Lin, M.A.
    - Shawna Chapman, Ph.D., M.P.H.
    - Sheena Smith, M.P.P.
    - Justin Tevie, Ph.D.



# Kansas Health Institute (KHI)

- **Vision:** *Healthier Kansans through effective policy.*
- **Mission:** *To improve the health of all Kansans by supporting effective policy making, engaging at the state and community levels, and providing non-partisan, actionable and evidence-based information.*
  - State-level public health and health policy
  - Nonprofit, unaffiliated with academia, non-advocacy





# Background



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NSAS

Wichita

St. Joseph

Kansas City

Topeka

Olathe



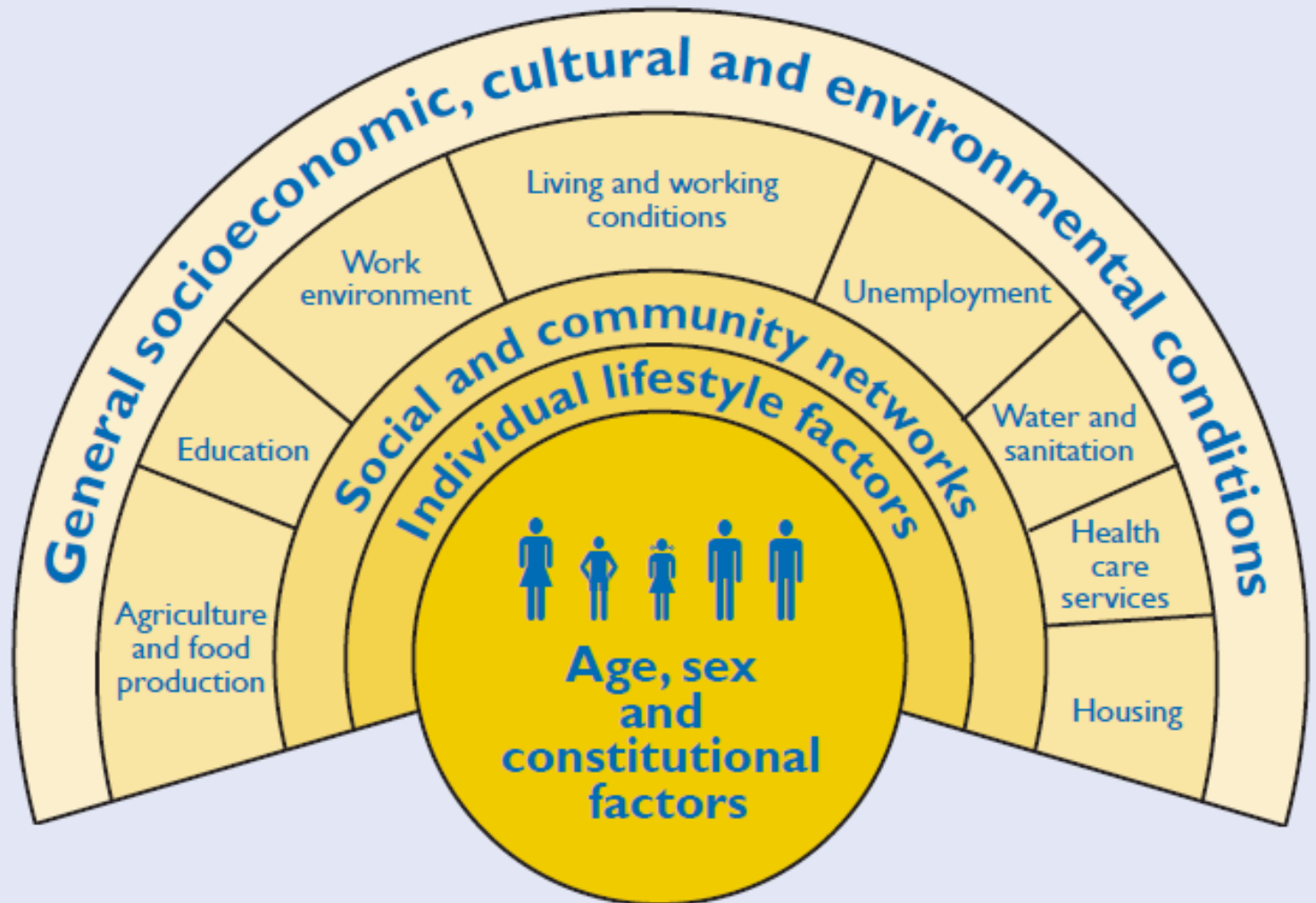
# Objectives

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- List key values in HIA
- Describe the need for a tool to identify vulnerable populations in HIA
- Illustrate the usage of the tool: a topic-tailored vulnerability score
- Discuss the application of the tool in HIA and other areas



# Main Determinants of Health



Source: Dahlgren and Whitehead, 1991



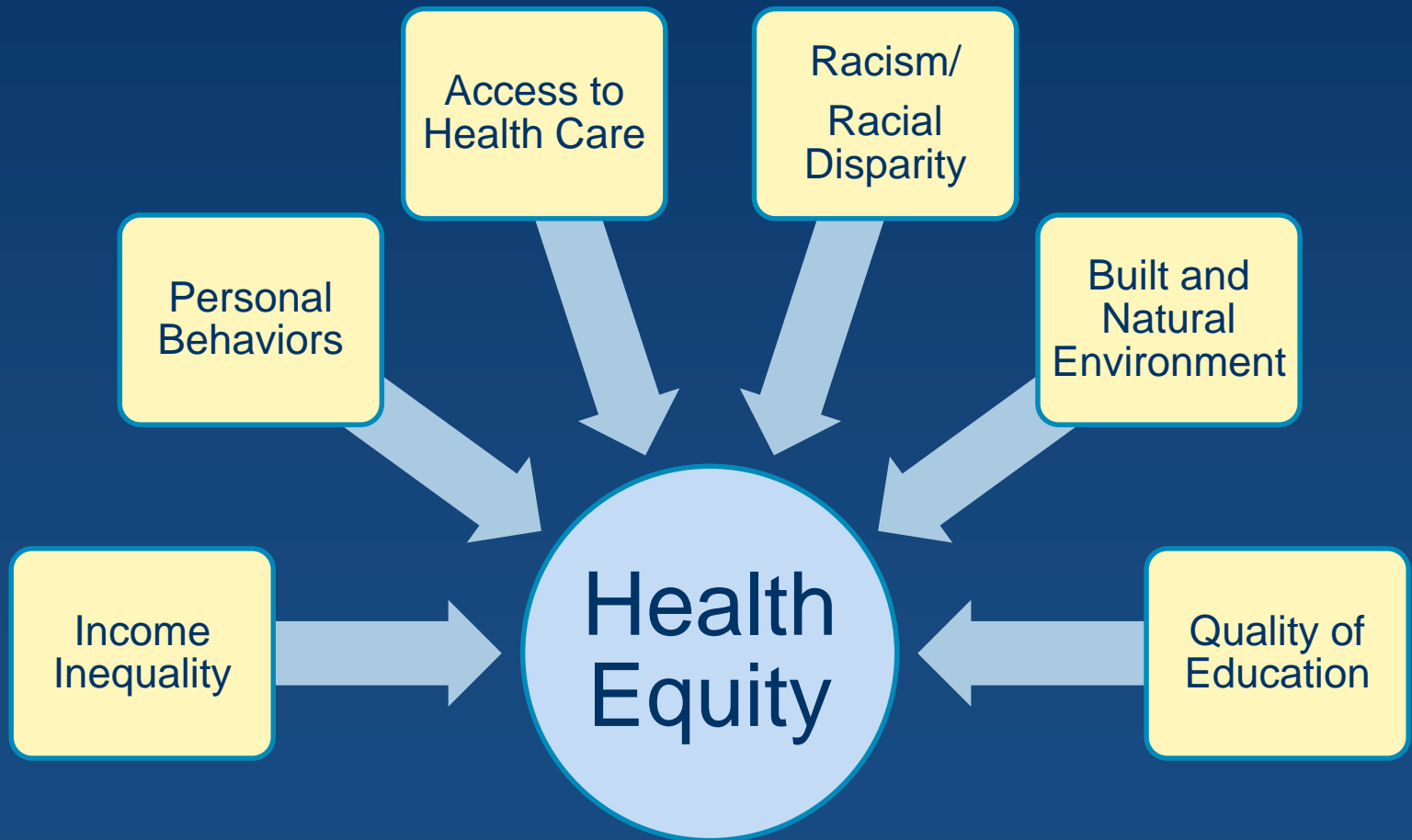


# Health Impact Assessment Values

- HIAs identify harms and benefits **before** decisions are made.
- HIAs identify **evidence-based strategies** to promote health and prevent disease.
- HIAs increase transparency, support inclusiveness, democracy, and community engagement in the policy decision-making process.
- **HIAs advance equity and justice:**
  - **Focus on populations likely to be disproportionately affected (vulnerable populations).**



# Health Equity: Key Contributors







# Defining the Need

- HIAs could benefit from a more intentional approach to addressing equity
  - Tools exist (Equity matrix: <http://www.humanimpact.org/component/jdownloads/finish/9/294>)
  - ... but more are needed
- Decision-makers are faced with multiple decisions and tight timelines
- Making HIA findings relevant in a succinct way is a challenge for practitioners



# Topic-Tailored Vulnerability Index

- Relatively simple quantitative tool to identify disproportionately affected communities across various topics
- Needed elements:
  - Zip code or county-level data
  - Prioritized list of indicators
- Demonstration case: Kansas' Medical Marijuana HIA

# Potential Health Effects of Legalizing Medical Marijuana

## Health Impact Assessment

Kansas Health Institute (KHI)

### Issues Addressed

In Kansas, three bills related to medical marijuana were introduced in the 2015 legislative session: Senate Bill 9/House Bill 2011, and House Bill 2282. The first two bills would legalize medical marijuana use for 12 defined symptoms and conditions. The third would allow only high-THC marijuana to be used for patients with epilepsy/seizures.

The study analyzed five health issues related to this bill:

- Access to Marijuana
- Consumption of marijuana
- Marijuana-related crime
- Driving under the influence of marijuana
- Accidental ingestions

### Geographic Scope & Populations Impacted

#### Geographic Scope

State of Kansas (entire state)

#### Populations Impacted

Kansas residents, including:

- At-risk youth
- Children under 5
- Individuals with certain medical conditions
- Vulnerable populations, including low-income individuals

### Decision Making Process Targeted

#### Kansas Legislation introduced in 2015.

- KHI presented neutral testimony on SB 9 and HB 2282
- HB 2282 was passed out of committee
- Stakeholders believe the bill still has a chance to be worked in the 2015 session

### Findings & Recommendations

#### Legalization of Medical Marijuana may result in:

- Little to no overall consumer consumption
- Increased consumption among at-risk youth
- No increase in crime
- An increase accidental ingestion, primarily in children under 5 years of age

#### Recommendations:

- Add questions to the state-added module of the BRFSS related to marijuana use
- Ensure that law enforcement prosecutes those that willingly share marijuana with unauthorized individuals
- Educate students about risks associated with marijuana use
- Implement protective packaging requirements to deter young children from ingesting marijuana





# Application of the Tool

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- What communities in Kansas will be disproportionately affected by the legalization of medical marijuana?
- What characteristics are associated with marijuana use and related factors (i.e. crime)?



# Methodology

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- Regressions identified key indicators connected to marijuana use among youth and adults
- Indicators included:
  - Property and violent crime
  - Poverty, income, unemployment
  - Educational attainment
  - Alcohol use
  - Disparities in poverty rates



# Methodology

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- 15 measures identified at the county level (see handout)
- Z-score distribution calculated for each measure
- Number of measures  $>1.5$  SD tallied for each county
- Tally total=vulnerability index



# Methodology

County	lifetime_z	current_z	age_z	poverty_z	HS_z	income_z	unemploy_z	offense_z	lifetimeAlcohol_z	Binge_z	Poverty_disparity_BW	Poverty_disparity_HW	Sum Score
Allen	-0.073895	0.4029177	1.302	1.0985434	-0.03	0.9600103	0.956903042	0.79351941	-0.20641119	0.41476	0.330375333	-0.763833981	0
Anderson	-0.007194	0.6774444	-0.49	0.6451727	-0.03	0.3979727	1.091867386	1.0212054	0.512878774	1.010468	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0
Atchison	0.7663151	0.7406577	1.105	0.5735878	-0.27	0.2375283	1.484490933	0.02562919	0.37870432	1.376193	-1.114781533	#VALUE!	0
Barber	0.2489607	0.070596	-1.537	-0.786524	-0.82	0.049968	-0.760824974	-0.7439475	1.679006601	1.398699	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	1
Barton	0.2696997	0.7334333	0.399	0.5497262	0.507	0.2002157	-0.27004554	-0.1165038	0.352443876	1.720114	-0.117472759	0.75831924	2
Bourbon	-0.29754	-0.326745	1.72	1.2178515	-0.01	1.1952408	0.871016641	0.49491958	0.511647816	-0.22948	1.004029184	1.895034521	2
Brown	0.5314597	0.0904631	0.677	2.1007314	-0.3	0.6753407	0.11030852	0.9085479	-0.868666754	-0.63177	-0.84757805	1.07189587	1
Butler	0.5847086	0.7695553	0.005	-1.239895	-0.73	-1.84545	1.055058929	0.27705279	-1.535435831	-0.86668	-0.809943757	-0.959819374	0
Chase	0.8184429	0.6124249	-1.35	0.502003	-0.27	0.6125525	-0.196428625	-0.0082777	0.452972137	0.549093	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0
Chautauq	0.9238195	0.4092391	0.605	0.6451727	0.381	1.4194383	1.202292759	0.29261635	1.022905829	0.527993	#VALUE!	1.836238904	1
Cherokee	-0.301464	-0.583211	0.278	1.2417131	0.381	1.0370481	1.410874018	0.34227944	-1.07382647	-0.88427	-0.704567735	-0.946753681	0
Cheyenne	-1.981885	-1.763495	1.268	-0.71494	-0.21	1.1140536	-1.030753662	-1.0721207	-1.132091829	-1.87805	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	1
Clark	-0.511657	-0.735826	1.33	0.9792353	-0.34	0.3850097	-0.908058803	0.06944452	0.800923016	1.054074	#VALUE!	1.65985205	1
Clay	0.3307957	-0.08834	-0.269	-0.070676	-1.09	-0.271725	-0.503165771	0.36271299	0.159183424	0.390144	#VALUE!	-0.855293831	0
Cloud	-0.855812	-0.658164	0.115	0.812204	-0.09	0.9034946	-0.638130115	0.18293941	-2.100445689	-1.00453	1.877144791	0.091968903	1
Coffey	-1.7801	-1.535927	-1.153	-0.643355	-0.71	-0.98713	0.502932067	1.3407259	-1.069723276	-1.69238	1.293813243	#VALUE!	0
Comanche	-0.535198	-1.717439	0.25	-1.526235	-0.32	0.8010456	-0.883519832	-0.915414	1.159542199	0.068728	#VALUE!	0.745253547	0
Cowley	0.7125058	0.7234998	0.519	1.313298	0.129	0.6690039	0.662435382	1.38569802	-0.253597925	-0.52839	-0.546503703	0.346749914	0
Crawford	1.1553118	1.4712237	0.399	1.8621152	-0.07	1.415514	1.251370702	0.07199668	-0.554772388	-0.00301	-0.490052263	0.39247984	2
Decatur	0.5740588	0.6295828	-0.072	-0.118399	-0.77	1.022509	-0.834441888	-1.1053688	0.484566733	0.335988	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	0
Dickinson	0.1379789	-0.022418	0.283	-0.28543	-0.45	-0.308426	0.147116978	0.21525176	0.773021294	0.53995	#VALUE!	-0.718104056	0
Doniphan	0.1357368	0.4805799	0.427	0.000909	-0.23	0.1171629	1.631724763	1.65121436	1.103738757	0.5294	0.710481696	-0.286936191	2





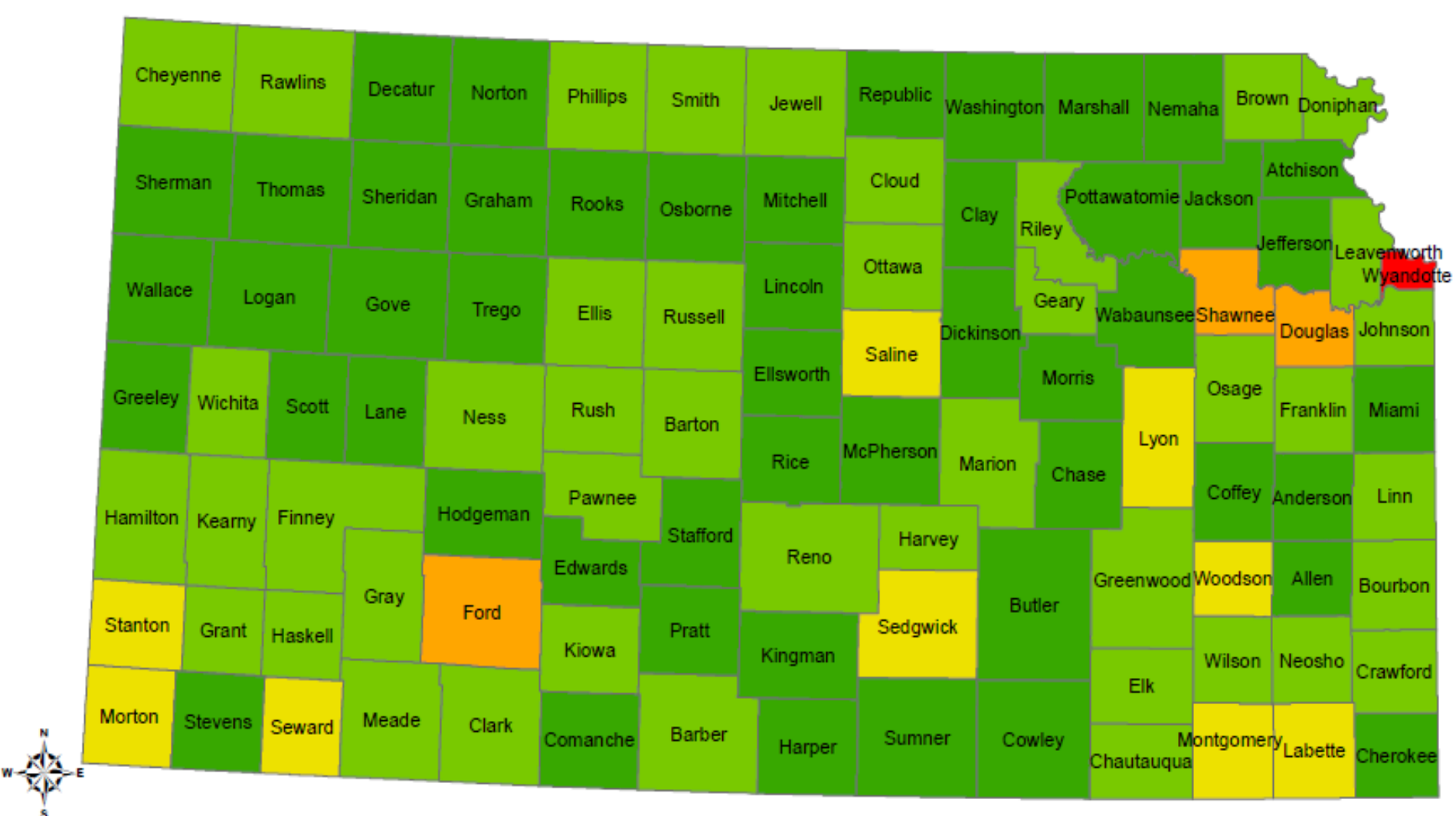
# Results

- Max vulnerability index score was 9 (Wyandotte County)
- Next highest: 5
- Scores categorized as:
  - “Low” (0, 1, or 2)
  - “High” (3, 4, or 5)
  - “Very high” (6+)
- 13 Counties (12%) scored greater than 3

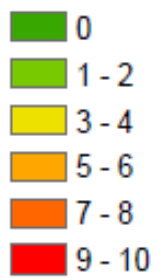


# Results

Vulnerable Counties	
County	Vulnerability Score
Douglas	5
Ford	5
Labette	4
Lyon	3
Montgomery	3
Morton	3
Saline	4
Sedgwick	3
Seward	3
Shawnee	3
Stanton	3
Woodson	4
Wyandotte	9



**Number of Indicators Where County is  
>1.5 SD from Kansas mean**





# Conclusions

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- Combining components of health equity with topic-specific measures helps to identify vulnerable communities
- The tool can be used to succinctly communicate results with decision-makers
- Relatively simple methodology makes the tool widely useful



# Other Uses for the Tool

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- **Use in screening:** identify projects with bigger potential for impact
- **Use in recommendations:** target interventions to communities which may be impacted most
- **Assist in community engagement:** engage representatives from vulnerable communities to serve on advisory panel
- **Use outside of HIA:** funders can use the tool to target funding opportunities



# Limitations

- Most useful when granular data are available
- Need many data points
- Some important indicators may have been left out (due to lack of data or lack of identification)
- All indicators given equal weight- but weights could be developed, if desired



# Questions?

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- Questions for you:
  - What are your thoughts about this tool?
  - What are some opportunities and limitations?
  
- Questions for me?





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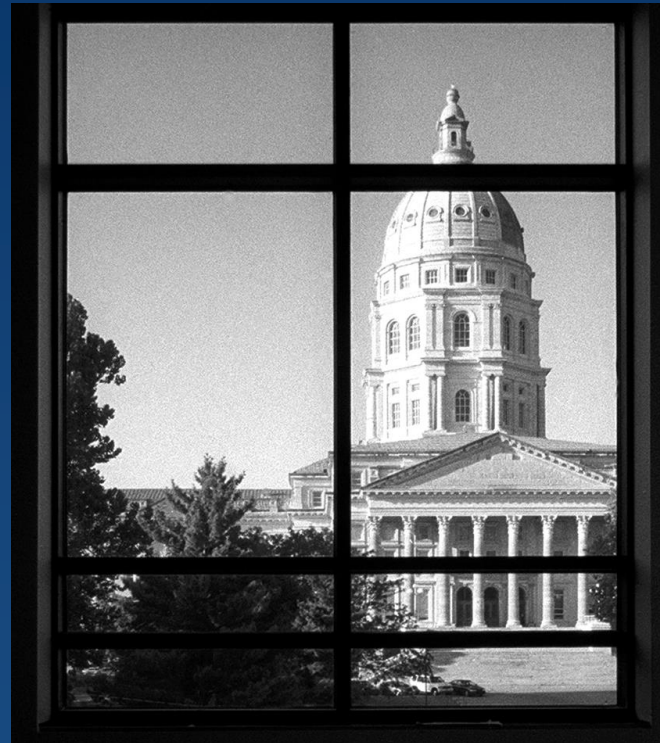
# Links

- [Kansas Casino HIA](#)
- [Wichita, KS Transit HIA](#)
- [Kansas Liquor HIA](#)
- [Kansas Corporate Farming HIA](#)
- **Kansas Medical Marijuana HIA (coming soon)**



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Improving Health.*