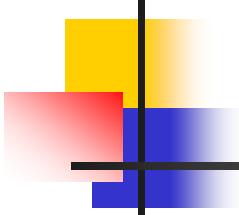


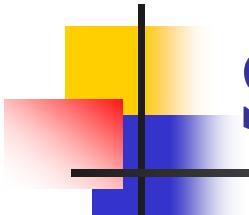
Health Impact Assessment

Mason Durie
Massey University

Main Conclusions



- Health impacts have multiple origins and multiple destinations
- Health impacts can be measured by universal and specific indicators
- A Mäori health impact framework accommodates multiple impact sites, multiple impact measurements and multiple levels of impact.

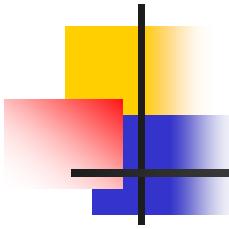


Sites of Intervention

Origins of Impacts

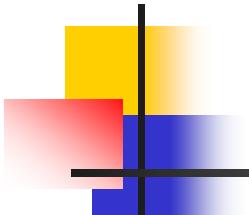


Points of Impact



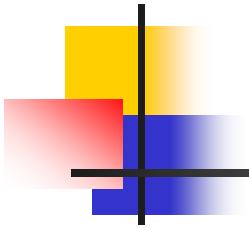
Origins of Impacts

- Mana Atua
 - Independent agents e.g. Viruses,
 - Acts of nature e.g. Floods
- Mana Tangata
 - Human behaviours e.g. Careless driving
 - Societal institutions e.g. School safety
 - Policies e.g. Alcohol tarrifs
 - Legislation e.g. RMA
 - Political ideologies e.g. individual equaltiy



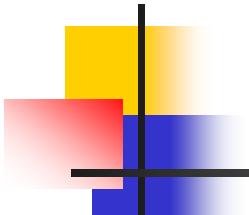
Points of Impact

- Individuals
- Groups
- Environment



Points of Impact

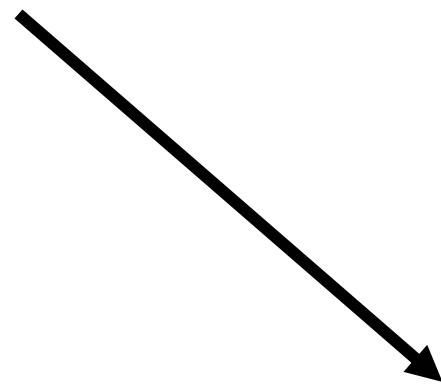
- Individual
 - biological - tinana
 - psychological - hinengaro
 - spiritual - wairua
- Group
 - family, household, whänau,
 - community hapü iwi
 - population
- Environment
 - water
 - land
 - air
 - flora and fauna



Dual Considerations

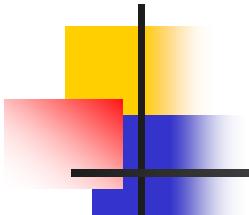
Origin of Impact

- Accidental
- Unintended
- Deliberate



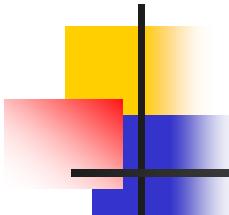
Points of Impact

- Individuals
- Groups
- Environment



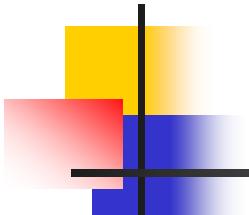
Alleviating Health Impacts

- Modify the source of impact
 - e.g. policies that reduce health risks
 - reduction in per capita alcohol consumption
- Strengthen the point of impact
 - e.g. ready access to health services
 - high vaccination uptake rates



Measuring the Effects of Impacts

- Direct Health Measures
 - Universal Measures
 - Group-Specific measures
- Proxy measures
 - Socio-economic
 - Cultural
- Population-specific measures
 - Direct
 - Proxy

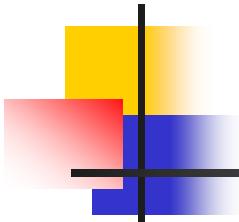


Direct Measures - Universal

Applicable to all populations

e.g.

- Life expectancy
- Morbidity data
- Mortality data
- Patterns of service utililisation
- Measurement of disparities
- Epidemiological trends



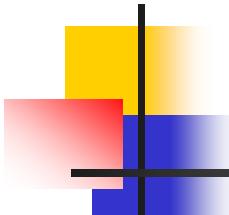
Direct Health Measures

Population-Specific

Applicable to particular groups or populations

e.g.

- Rural injury rates
- Pacific Peoples rates of diabetes
- Older people hospital admission rates
- War veterans post-traumatic syndrome

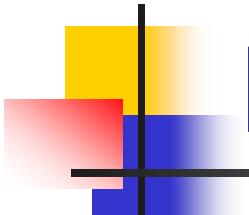


Proxy Measures

Indicators that correlate with health status

e.g.

- Unemployment
- Educational achievement
- Standards of housing
- Household Income
- Ethnicity

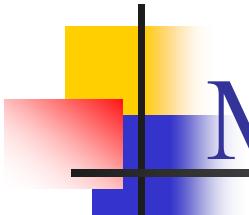


Population-specific measures

Measures that are specific to a population

May be direct measures or proxy
measures

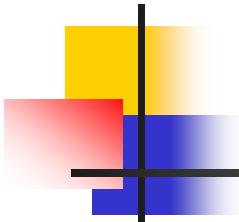
- Human domain
 - e.g. cultural & spiritual indicators
- Resource domain
 - e.g. intellectual resources & physical
resources such as land



Mäori Health Impact Assessment

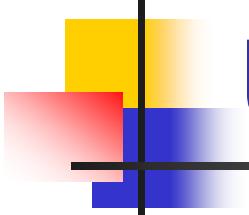
Measures that reflect universal concepts
and indigenous world views

- Biological
- Psychological
- Spiritual
- Collective
- Environmental
- Aspirational



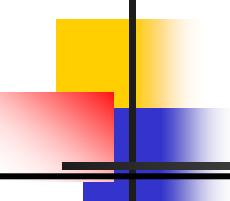
Indigeneity - common perspectives of States

- Colonisation
- Dispossession, disease, depopulation
- Socio-economic disadvantage
- Modern epidemiological trends



United Nations 1949

- Among the peoples of the earth, indigenous people constitute a vulnerable group which has long been neglected. Their social structures and lifestyles have suffered the repercussions of modern development. They have been subject to growing pressure to bring their languages, religions, knowledge, arts and oral traditions, and the other manifestations of their ways of life, into conformity with those of the majority social groups around them.'



Indigeneity

- the key characteristics

A sense of unity between population, territory, & the natural environment.

Unity

A relationship that:

- has endured over centuries

Time

- is celebrated in custom & group identity

Identity

- is reflected in an environmental ethic, systems of knowledge, and methodologies

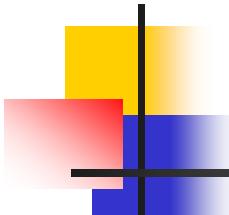
Knowledge

- fosters sustainable economic growth

Sustainability

- leads to unique language structures, vocabulary and expressions

Language



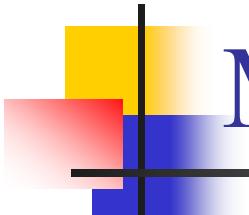
Measuring Public Sector Impacts on Mäori

■ Universal measures

- reduction in disparities between population groups
- resource development

■ Mäori specific measures

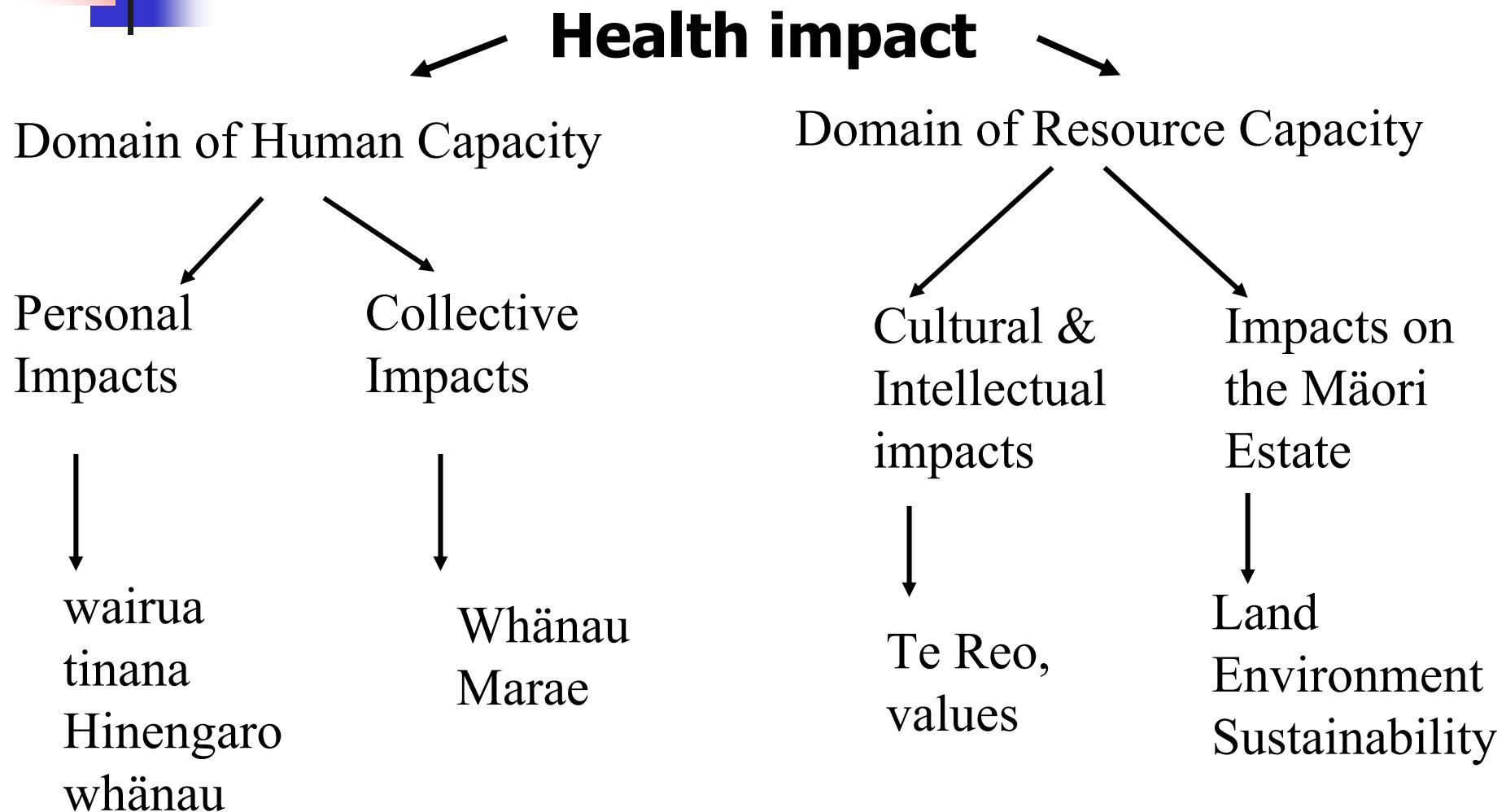
- cultural measures
- measures relating to customary resources such as land
- measures relating to indigeneity

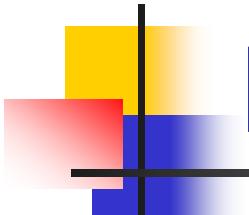


Mäori Health Impact Framework

- Universal & Mäori specific measures
- Direct and proxy measures
- Individual and group measures
- Human and environmental measures

Mäori-Specific Impact Schema

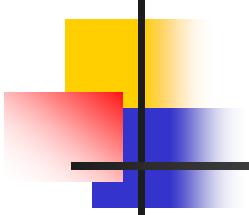




Measuring the Impacts of Political Ideologies

E.g.

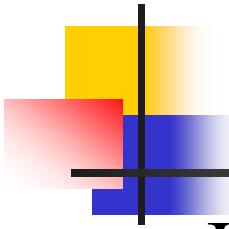
- The Welfare State
- The Free market



1984

Economic and State Restructuring

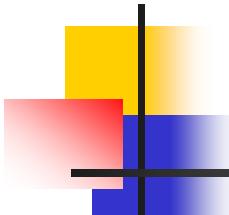
- User pays
- Reduced state subsidies
- Privatisation
- Commitment to Treaty of Waitangi
- Devolution, deregulation



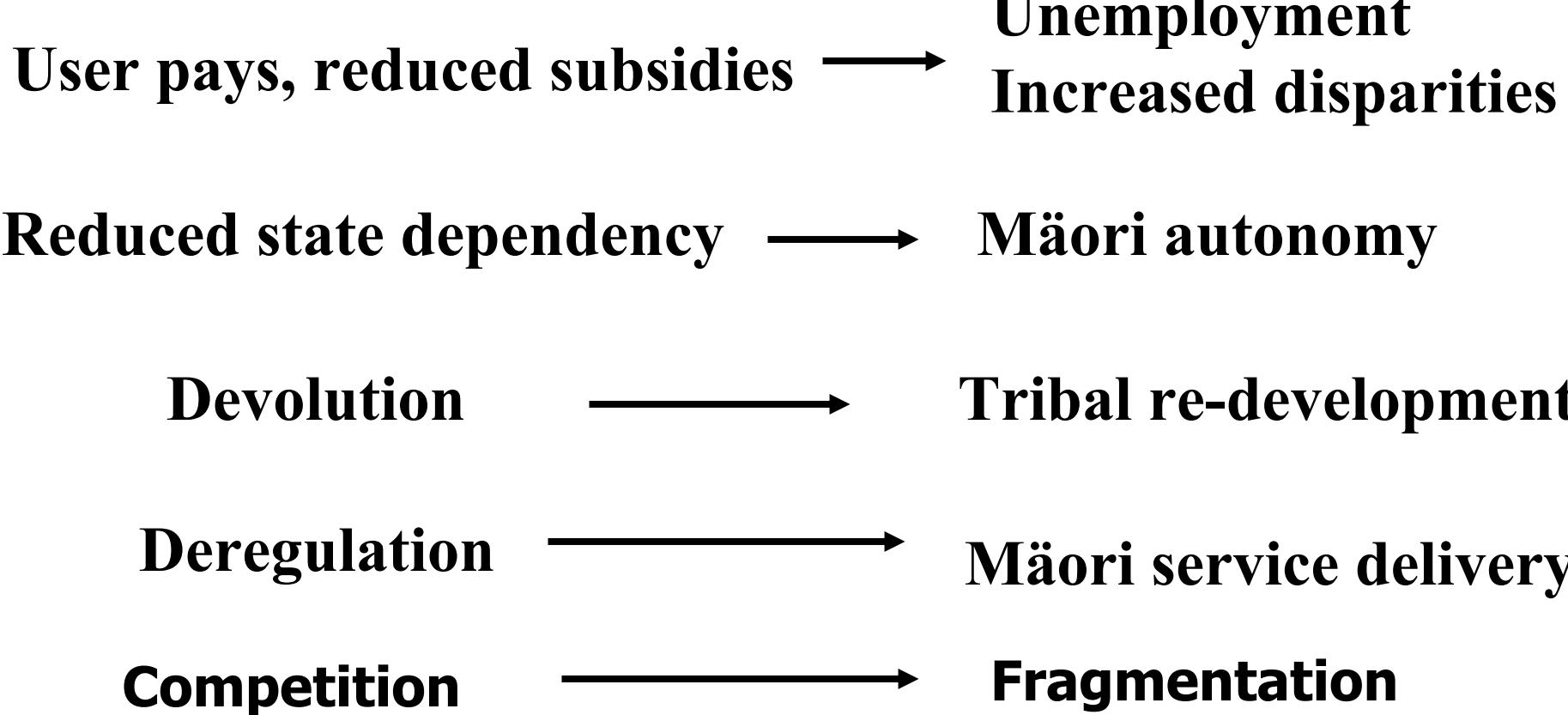
Free Market Impacts

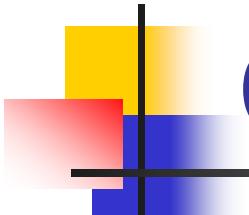
Impacts can be measured by:

- Universal indicators
 - e.g. unemployment,
morbidity
- Mäori specific indicators
 - e.g. taha tinana and taha wairua
whänau and Hapü
dependency & autonomy
resource management



Devolution, Deregulation, Competition and Mäori Aspirations



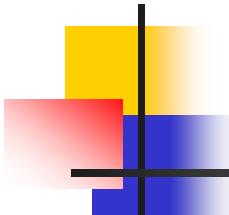


Outcome formula

Universal Outcomes + Mäori Specific Outcomes = Best Outcomes for Mäori

Individual & Group Outcomes





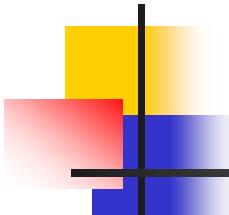
Public Sector Reforms

Lessons From the 1984 Experience

- **Immediate impacts** more severe for disadvantaged individuals

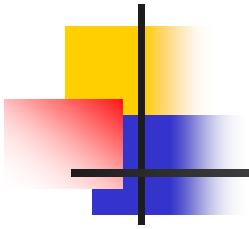
But

- Greater Mäori **autonomy**
- Incentives for Mäori tribal and community **re-organisation** and active service delivery roles
- As well as **fragmentation** and loss of economies of scale



Measuring Mäori Health Impacts

- Universal measures applied to individuals do not measure full impact
- Mäori specific measures must be factored in
- Mäori specific measures include recognition of :
 - individual identity
 - group relationships
 - cultural resources
 - physical resources
 - Mäori aspirations



A Mäori-Specific Impact Framework

Indicators	Human Domain		Resource Domain	
	<i>Personal</i>	<i>Collective</i> e.g. whänau	<i>Cultural, intellectual</i>	<i>Mäori estate</i>
Universal				
Mäori Specific				
Maori Aspirations				