



HIA: a Primer on the Process

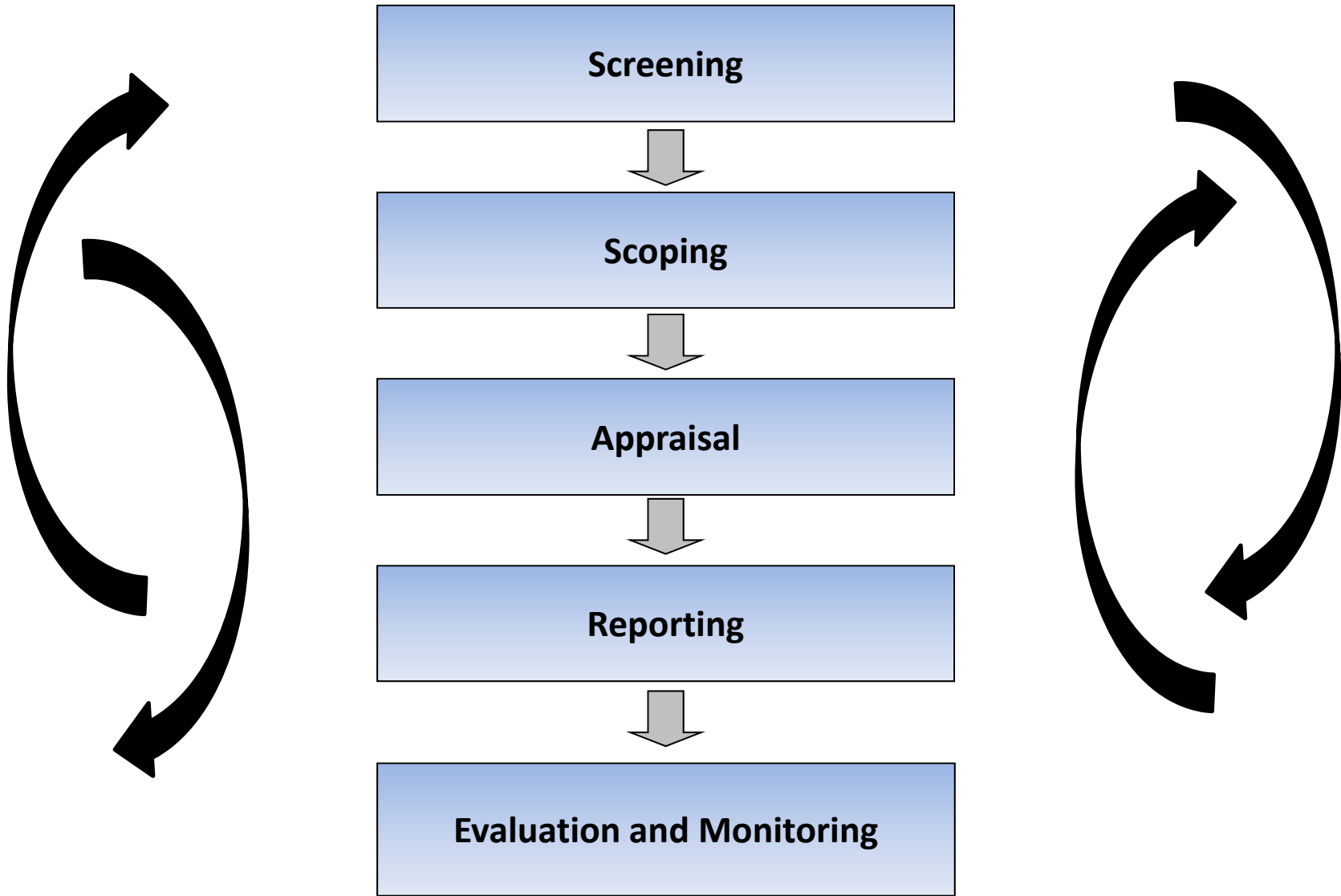


Centre de collaboration nationale
sur les politiques publiques et la santé
National Collaborating Centre
for Healthy Public Policy

*Institut national
de santé publique*
Québec 



NATIONAL COLLABORATING CENTRE
FOR ABORIGINAL HEALTH
CENTRE DE COLLABORATION NATIONALE
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Why screen?

To decide whether the proposed policy, program or project should be subject to an HIA.

Screening

1. Reading the policy context:

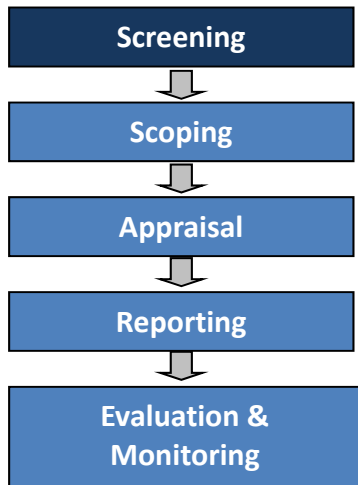
Is it possible to influence the draft policy?

2. Preliminary reading of the potential impacts:

Positive and negative impacts?

Significant enough to go further?

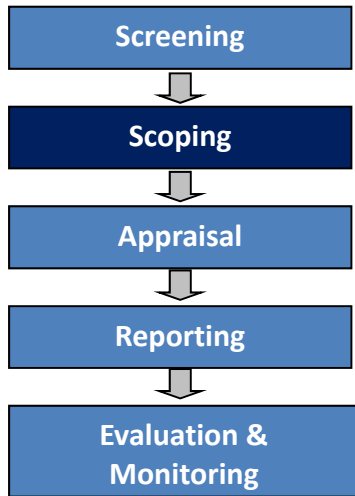
Example: Screening tool



9. The provision of quality housing <i>The link between housing and health is well recognised, with poor housing particularly associated with ill health in children. Housing is acknowledged to affect the health of the population.</i>				
4. Personal supportive networks <i>People benefit from relationships with friends, colleagues and family.</i>				
10. The natural quality, through affect the health? <i>The natural quality, through affect the health?</i>	Will the policy have an effect on:	Populations affected	Description of health impact (+ or - ?)	Action
5. People's decisions <i>If people's decisions affect the health of the population?</i>	Example – screening an Economic Development Strategy 1. Income levels and the distribution of wealth <i>It is recognised that there is a potential link between people's income and health – wealthier people tend to be healthier. Will the policy reduce inequalities in income?</i>	Parents / Guardians Whole population in targeted wards	+ Support for employers offering integrated childcare services, making it easier for parents to work + Initiatives to respond to deprivation related issues - People resenting being 'labelled' as living in a deprived area once initiatives are targeted there from 'outside'	* Promote support offered to encourage this approach to others * Involving local residents at all stages of initiatives to shape what's really needed
11. The natural quality about urban program <i>The natural quality about urban program</i>	6. Physical environment <i>Physical environment impact community</i>			
12. Monitoring and policy address: <i>Monitoring and policy address:</i>	7. Education <i>Education factors as basic community</i>			
13. The social groups: <i>The social groups:</i>	8. Health <i>Health activity smoking Will the</i>			
	2. Employment <i>Employment gives us income, a sense of purpose and structure to our lives– which all affect health. Will the policy improve employment opportunities for all parts of the community?</i>			
	3. Healthy beginnings for children <i>Children need positive environments in which to develop and grow; and parents and guardians need to be able provide the foundations to make this happen. Will the policy support healthy beginnings for children?</i>			

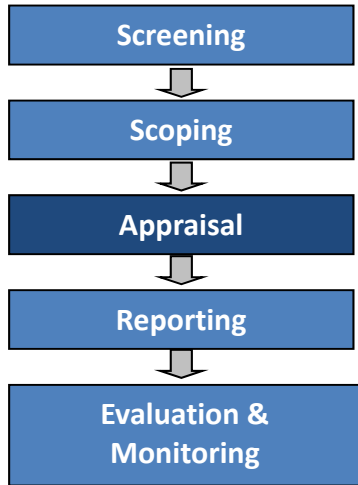
Source: The Devon Health Forum. (2003). *Health and Well-being Checklist. A guide to using Health Impact Assessment in your organisation.*

Scoping

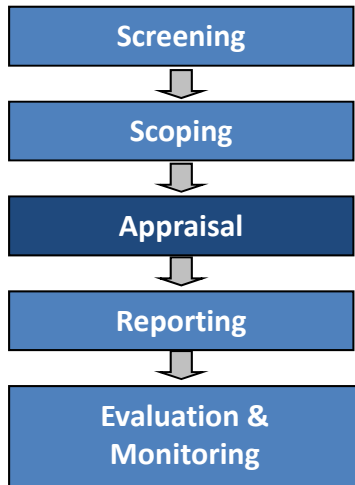


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Appraisal



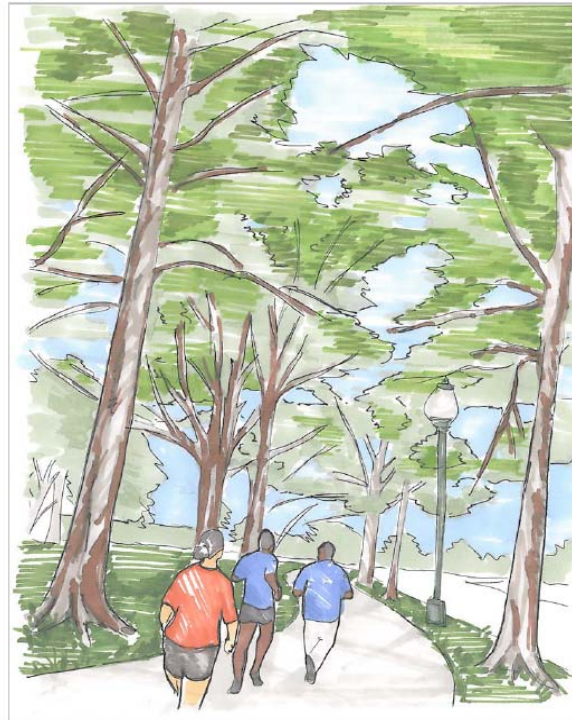
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Example: Appraisal guide

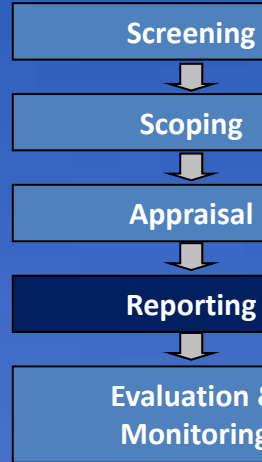
A Health Impact Assessment Toolkit

A Handbook to Conducting HIA, 2nd Edition



Source: Human Impact Partners. (2010). *A Health Impact Assessment Toolkit. A Handbook on Conducting HIA, 2nd Edition.*

Reporting



Evaluation and monitoring



Before



During

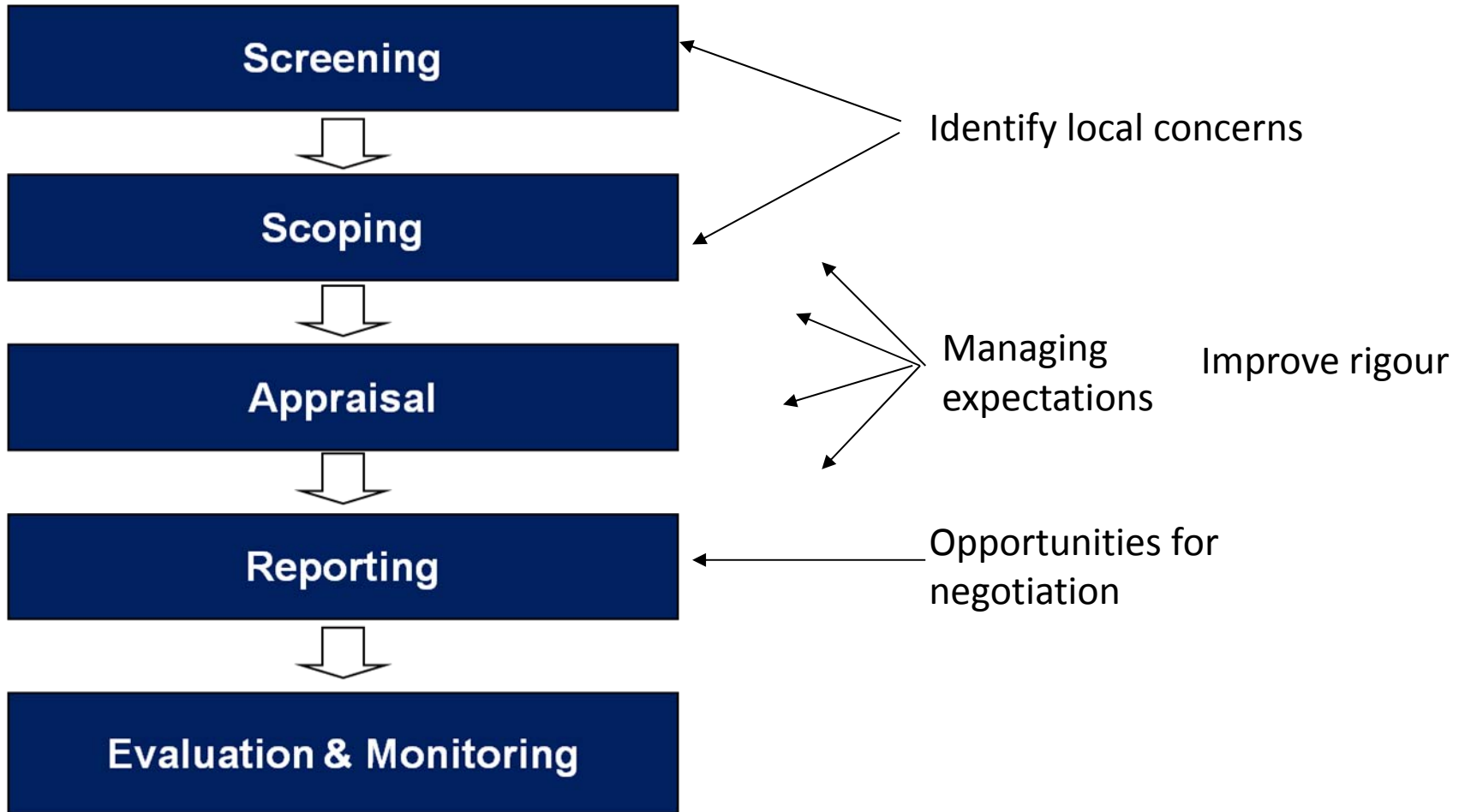


After

International Guides

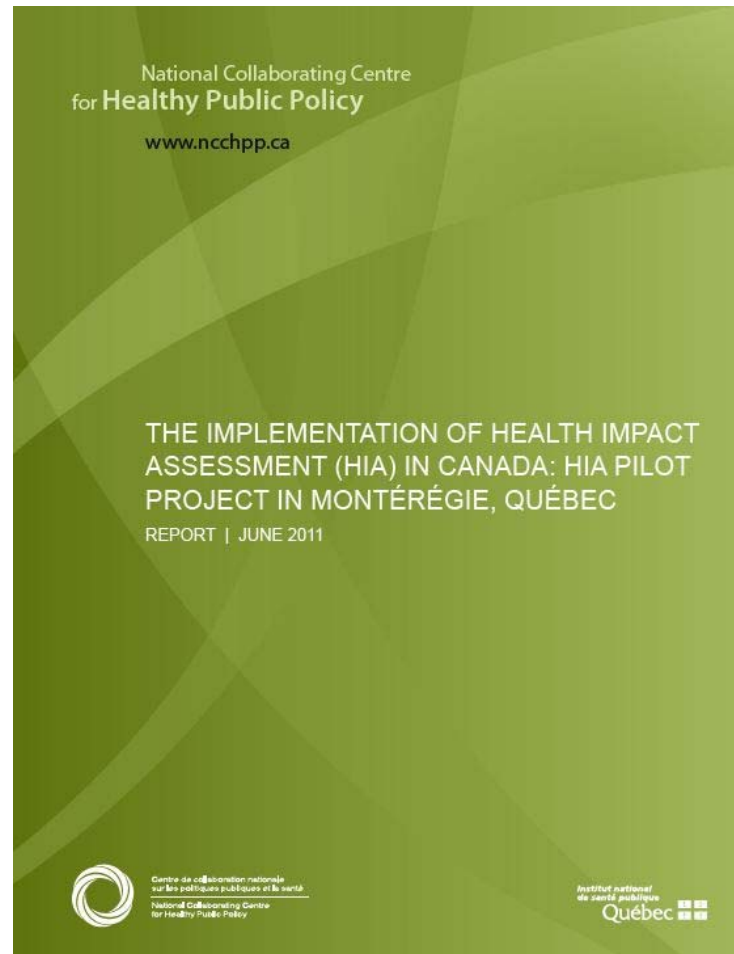


HIA and the community



Examples

Example 1: Montréal, Québec



Example 2:

HIA of land remediation options

- Former site of Phurnacite Factory, Abercwmboi, Wales
- Popular demand to decontaminate and transform site
- HIA: effect of decontamination on health versus 'do nothing' option
- Steering group
- 3 months

Questions & Discussion



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