

Foundations of HIA – A look at over 15 years of practice

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Outline

· HIA: definition, origins, foundations

Current state of the practice and its effectiveness

What is HIA of public policies?

The application of a health "lens" to a project or policy developed by a public authority for purposes other than health







Origins

Environmental impact assessment

- Environmental health
- Standardization of the approach and methodological rigour (1970s ...)

Determinants of health

- Health promotion
- Healthy public policies
 (Ottawa Charter) (1980s ...)

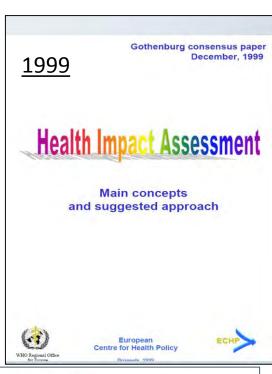
Social inequalities in health

Distribution of effects within a population (1990s...)

Harris-Roxas et al., 2012.









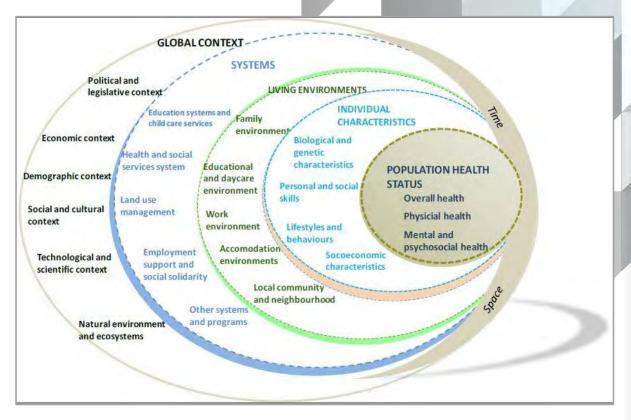
Definition

"A combination of procedures, methods and tools that systematically judges the potential, and sometimes unintended, effects of a policy, plan, programme or project on the health of a population and the distribution of those effects within the population.

HIA identifies appropriate actions to manage those effects."

Quigley et al (2006) International Association for Impact Assessment

1. A broad perspective of the determinants of health

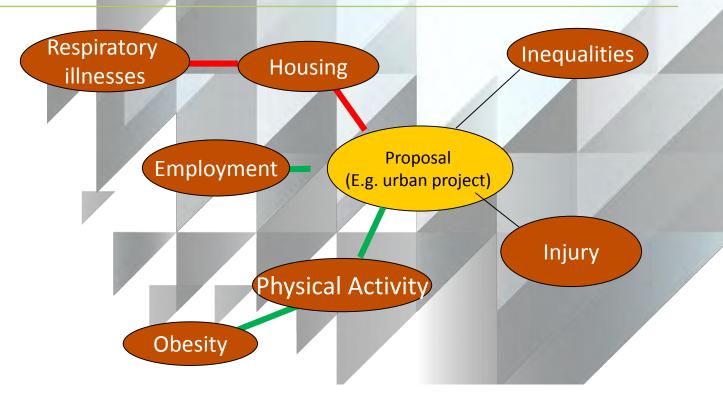


Source: R. Pampalon, D. Hamel, C. Alix, M. Landry, A Strategy and Indicators for Monitoring Social Inequalities in Health in Québec. Institut national de santé publique du Québec, Québec, 2013. Retrieved from: https://www.inspq.qc.ca/pdf/publications/1929 Strategy Indicators Monitoring Inequalities.pdf



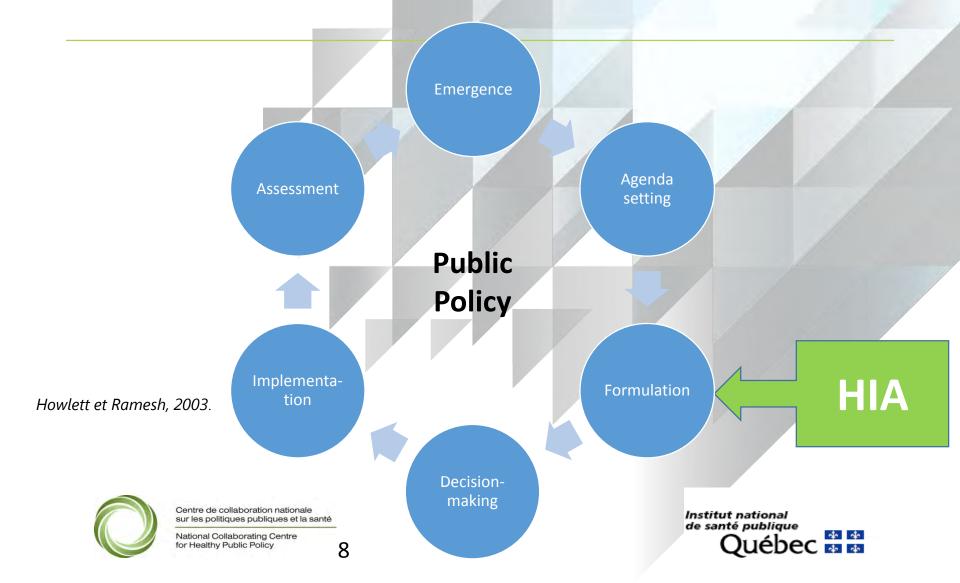


2. Starting point: a proposal without health as its purpose



3. Considers potential negative **AND** positive impacts

4. A prospective assessment



5. Based on shared values and principles





Equity



Sustainable development

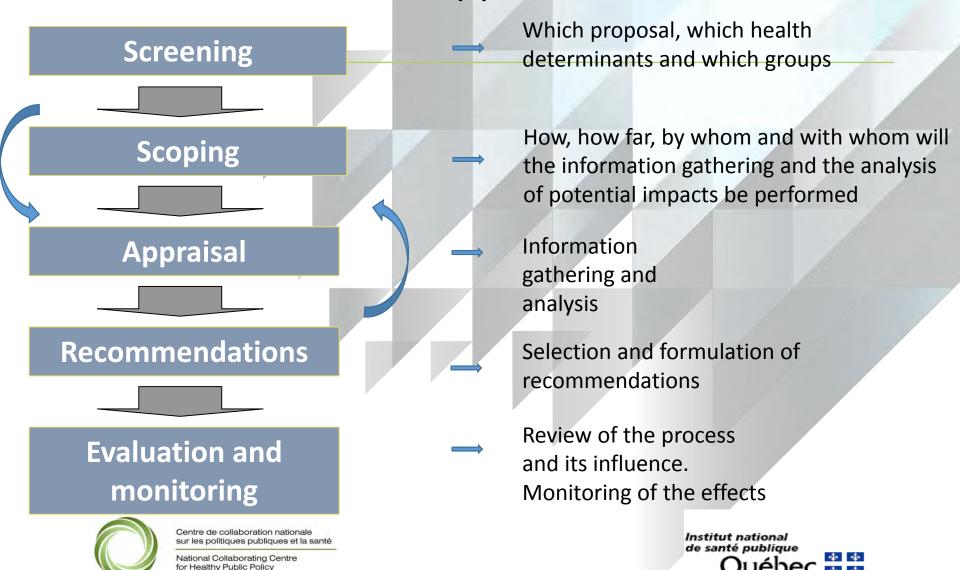
Ethical use of knowledge

European Centre for Health Policy, 1999. (Gothenburg Consensus).





6. Uses a standardized approach



7. In partnership with stakeholders



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Examples

A development plan for a park and golf course, Madison, USA.

A social development policy in Pincourt, QC.

Expansion of the Billy Bishop Toronto City Airport, ON.

Shared space model – Community service agencies in Sudbury, ON.

A tourism development project in rural Switzerland.

A public market in New Jersey, USA.

An urban redevelopment project around a transit station in Paris, France

A regional housing strategy in Scotland





The extent of HIA practice





ACHEIA Equity-Focused Health Impact Assessment Framework



Pauvrete Transport

Good Practice Guidance on Health Impact Assessment





World Health Organization





IMPACT

Evaluation d'Impact sur la santé lors de l'élaboration des projets de loi et règlement au Quéhec













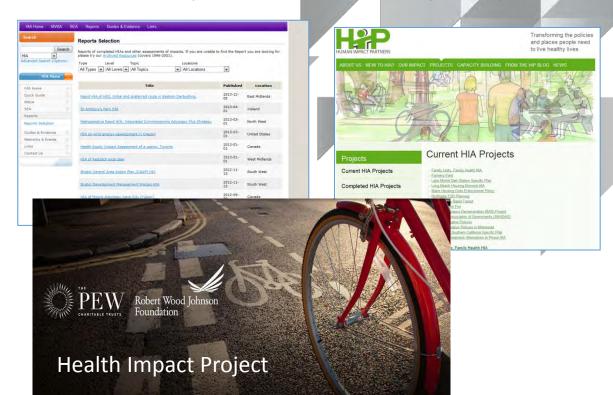
Community of practice

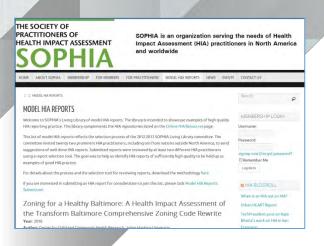
HIA Gateway: http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?RID=44538

Human Impact Partners: http://www.humanimpact.org/projects

The Society of Practitioners of HIA (SOPHIA): http://hiasociety.org/?page_id=57

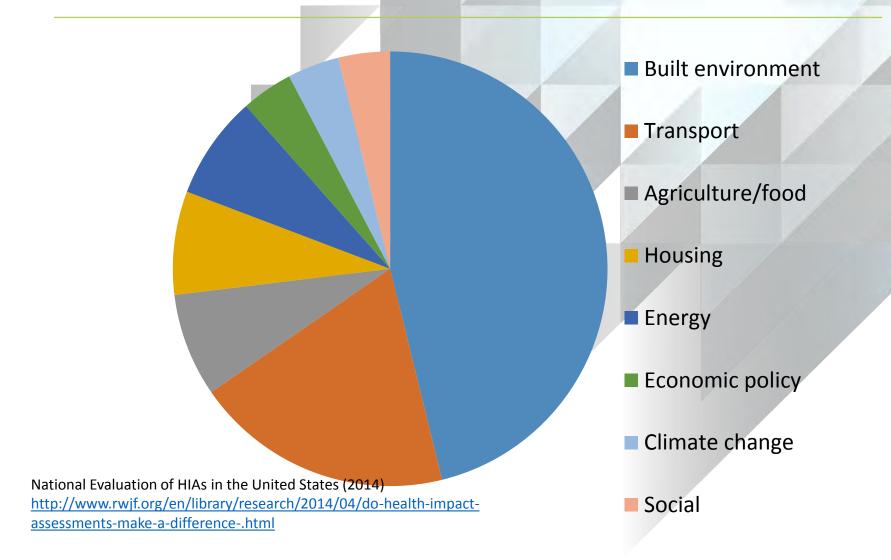
Health Impact Project http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/projects/health-impact-project







Topics discussed



Definition (2)



"HIA is a systematic process that uses an array of data sources and analytic methods and considers input from stakeholders to determine the potential effects of a proposed policy, plan, program, or project on the health of a population and the distribution of those effects within the population. HIA provides recommendations on monitoring and managing those effects."

National Research Council of the National Academies, 2011.



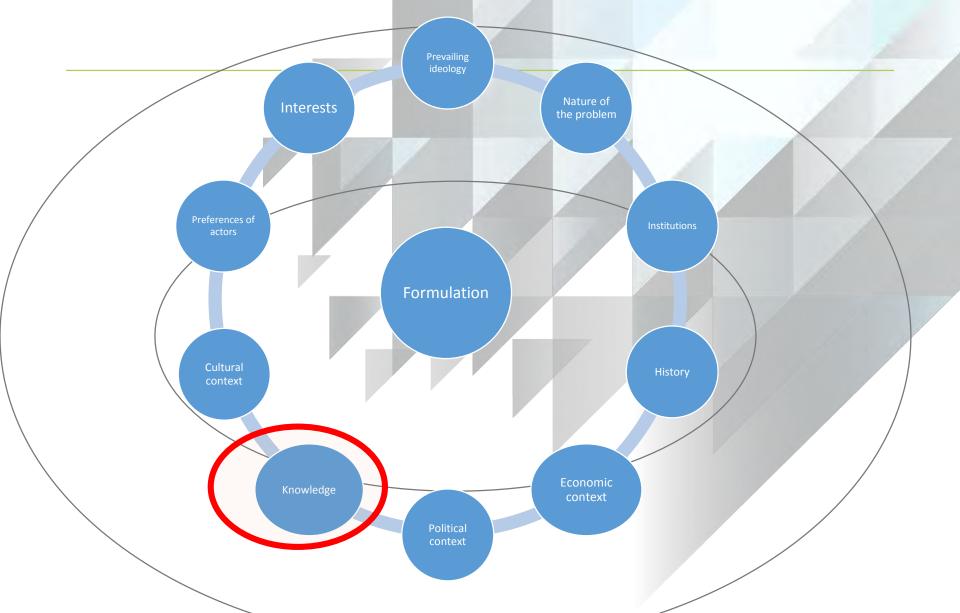


Definition (3)

"Health impact assessment is a process through which evidence (of different kinds), interests, values and meanings are brought into dialogue between relevant stakeholders (politicians, professionals and citizens) in order imaginatively to understand and anticipate the effects of change on health and health inequalities in a given population"

Williams and Elliot, 2010

The role of evidence in policy formulation



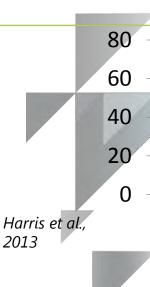
Typology of HIA models

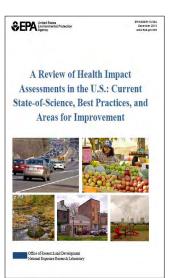
From Harris-Roxas et al., 2011

Models	Mandated	Decision-support	Advocacy	Community-led
Description	Conducted by public health experts	Conducted voluntarily by, or with the agreement of, decision-makers	Conducted by organizations or groups outside of the decision-making process	Conducted by communities affected by the decision
Purpose	Meeting a regulatory or statutory requirement	Improving decision- making	Ensuring that certain health concerns are addressed	Ensuring that the community's concerns are addressed. Empowerment
Focus	Negative impacts – health risks	Positive and negative impacts	Positive and negative impacts	Positive and negative impacts
Vision of health	Mainly environmental health	Environmental health. Social vision of health. Equity	Social vision of health. Equity	Social vision of health. Equity

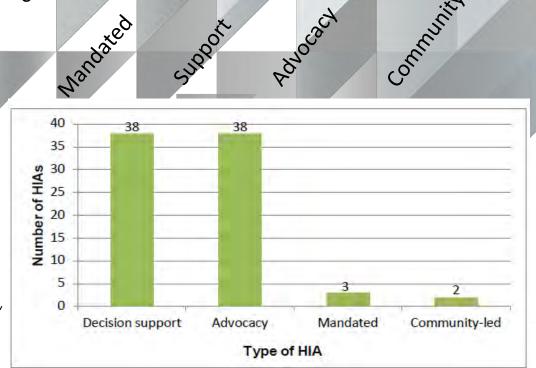
State of the practice relative to the "decision-support" model











HIA Model (%)

Effectiveness of HIA (use of knowledge)

EFFECTIVENESS

	Number of HIAs	Direct	General	Oppor- tunistic	No Effec- tivess
NZ/A	51	66%	23%	6%	6%
USA	81	60%	32%	6%	2%

The effectiveness of HIA, as measured by the direct or general use of information stemming from the HIA by decision makers is attributable to: The involvement of decision makers - an intersectoral approach - collective learning

(social and technical)

Haigh et al, 2013

Foundations of Him key messages

- Holistic view of health
- Successive steps and multiple tools for scoping
- Standardized but flexible
- Prospective assessment focused on policies outside the health sector
- Seeks to identify unexpected effects on health and equity
- Aims to inform decision-making
- Multidisciplinary and intersectoral
- Combines scientific and contextual information





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Thank You

http://www.ncchpp.ca

http://www.ncchpp.ca/54/health-impact-

assessment.ccnpps



