
Objectives

- To gain an understanding of the theoretical foundations of HIA
- To become familiar with the HIA process and tools
- To learn how HIA can be used in a policy decision-making process



Overview of Health Impact Assessment



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Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

“a combination of procedures, methods and tools by which a policy, a program or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population and the distribution of effects within the population”

(Gothenburg Consensus Paper, 1999)



What HIA is not

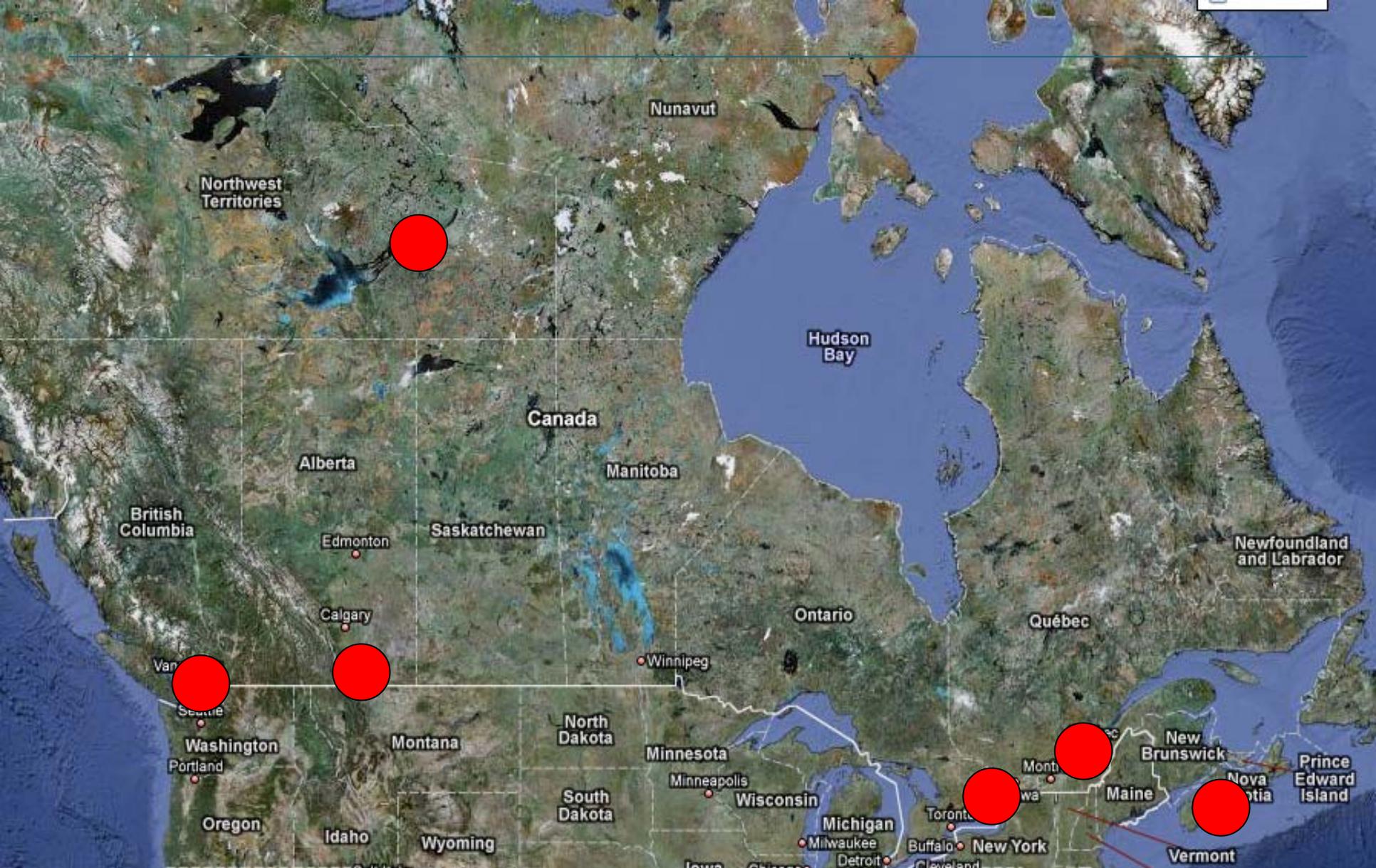
- An epidemiologic study
- An advocacy piece
- A Health Risk Assessment

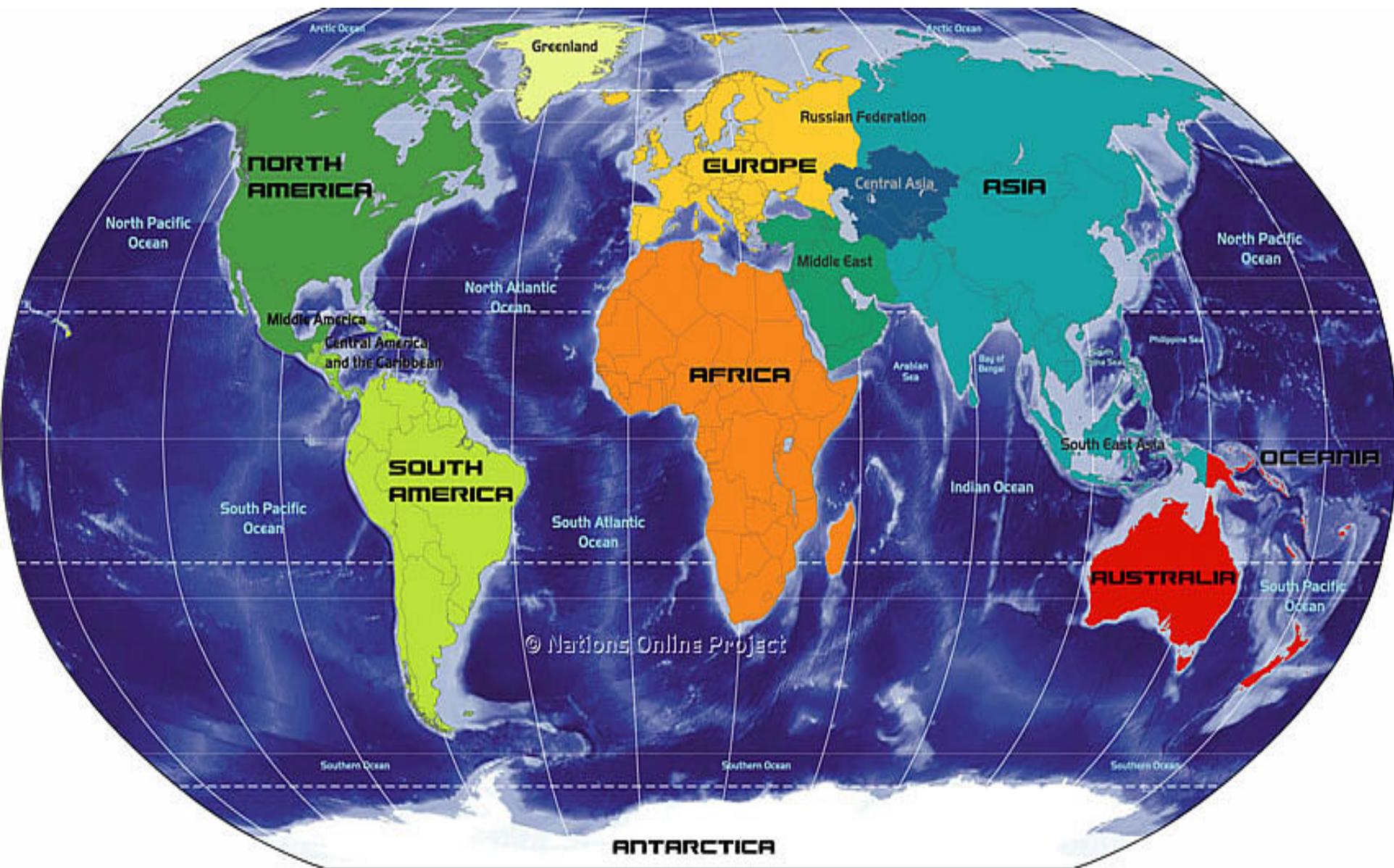




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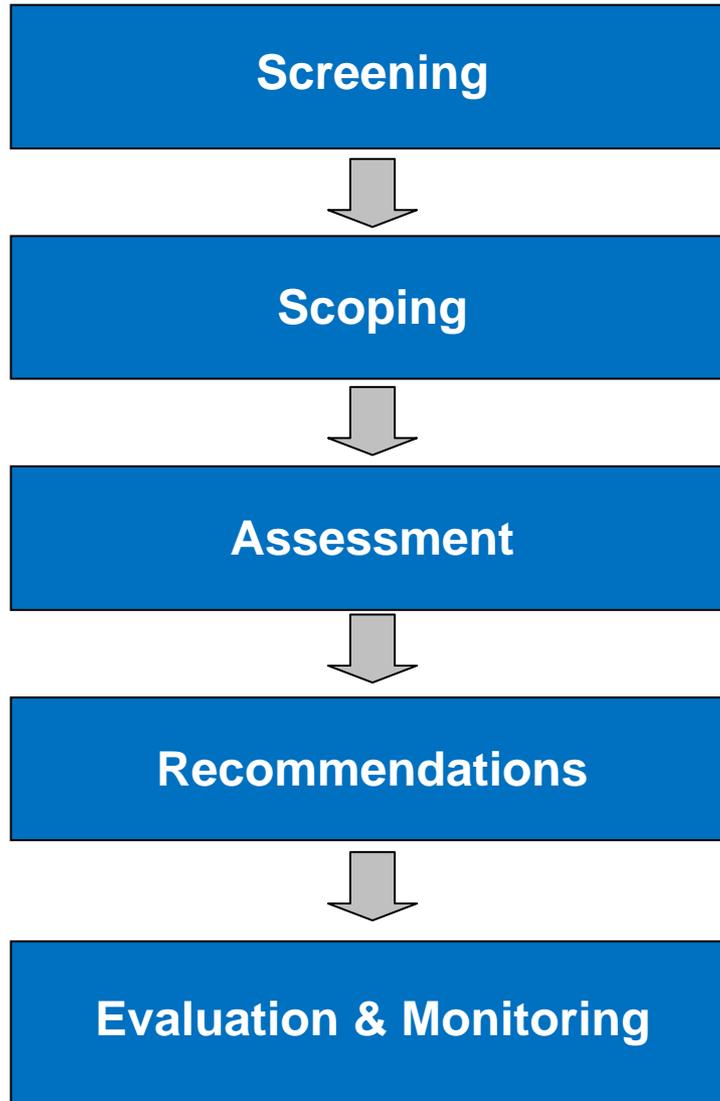
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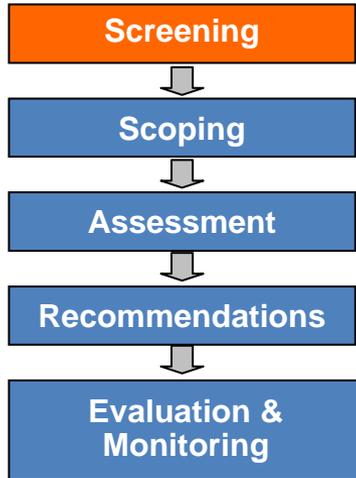


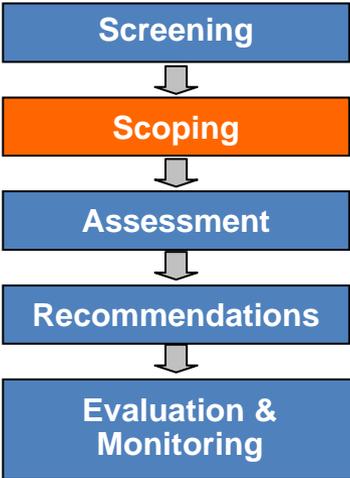
The HIA Process



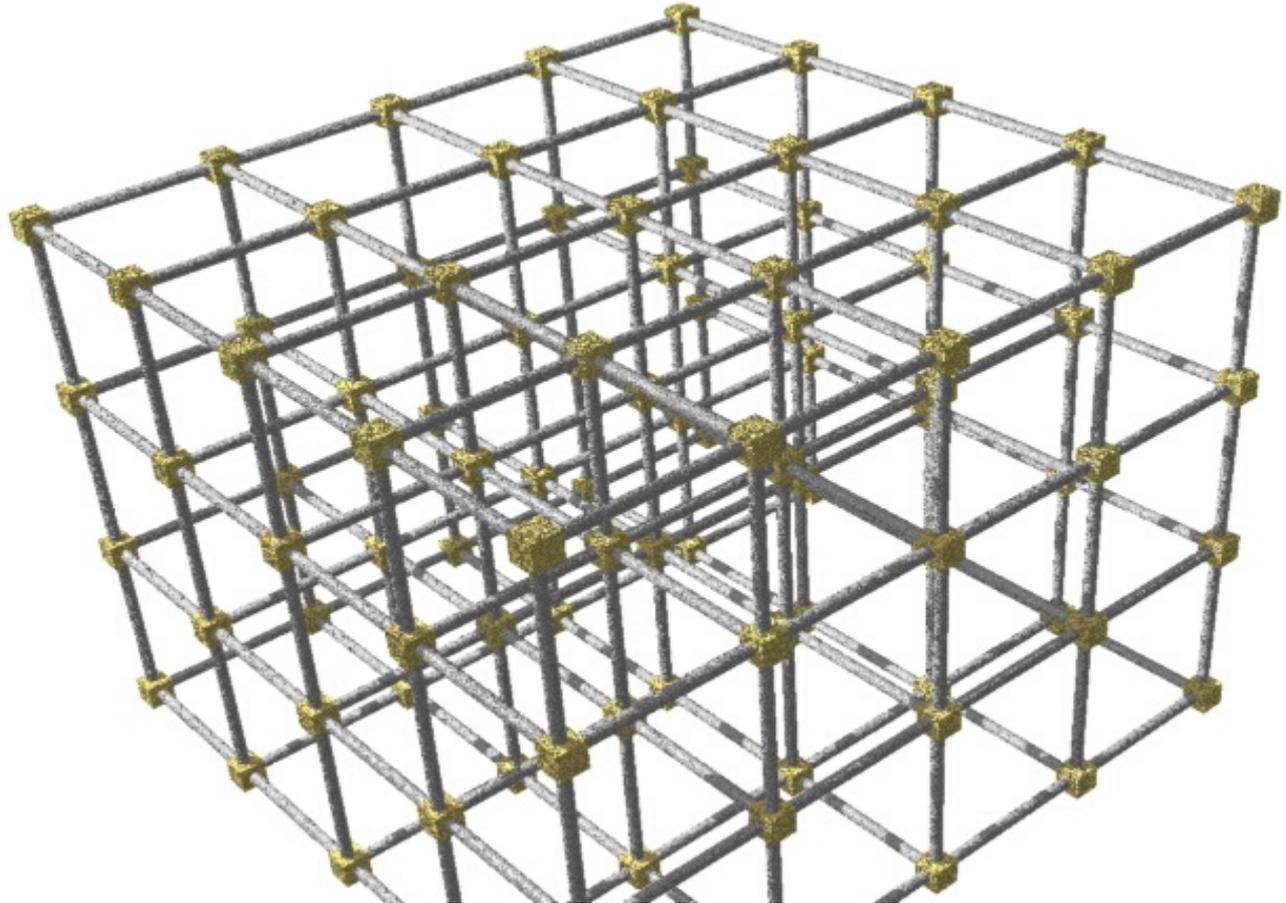


Screening

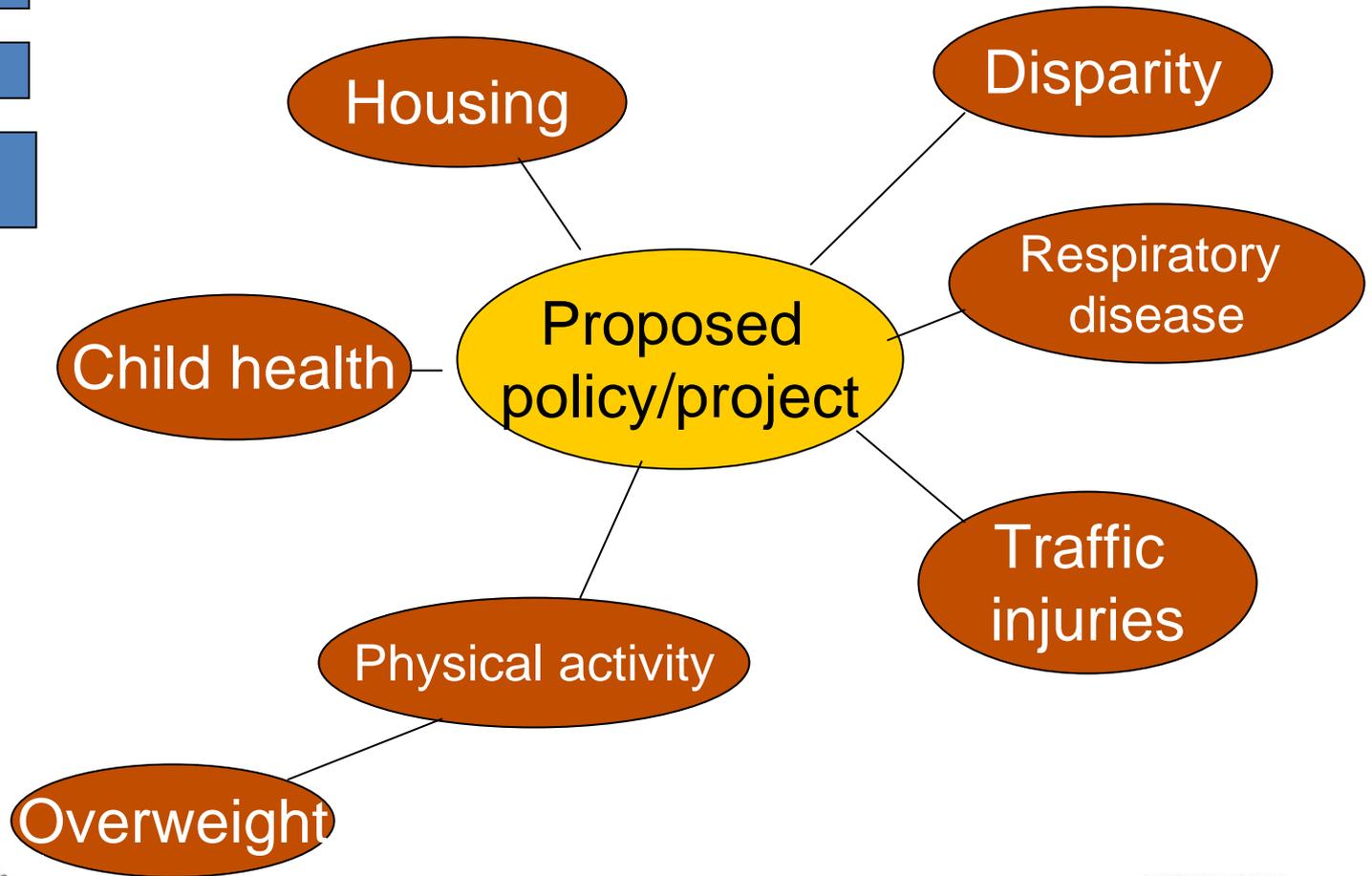
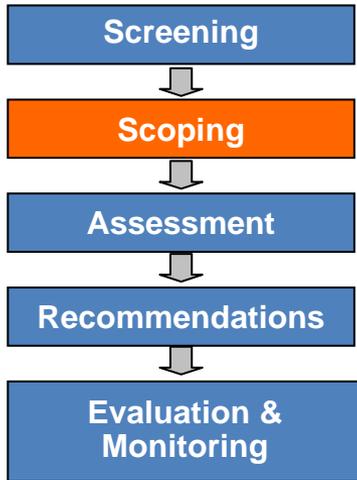


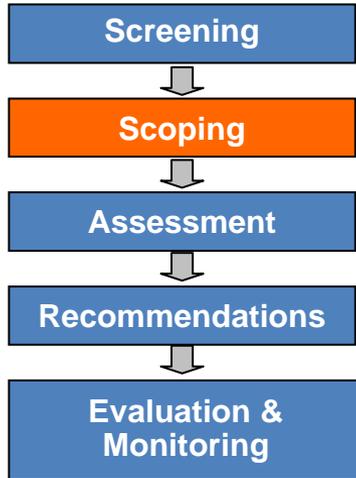


Scoping



Issues scoping



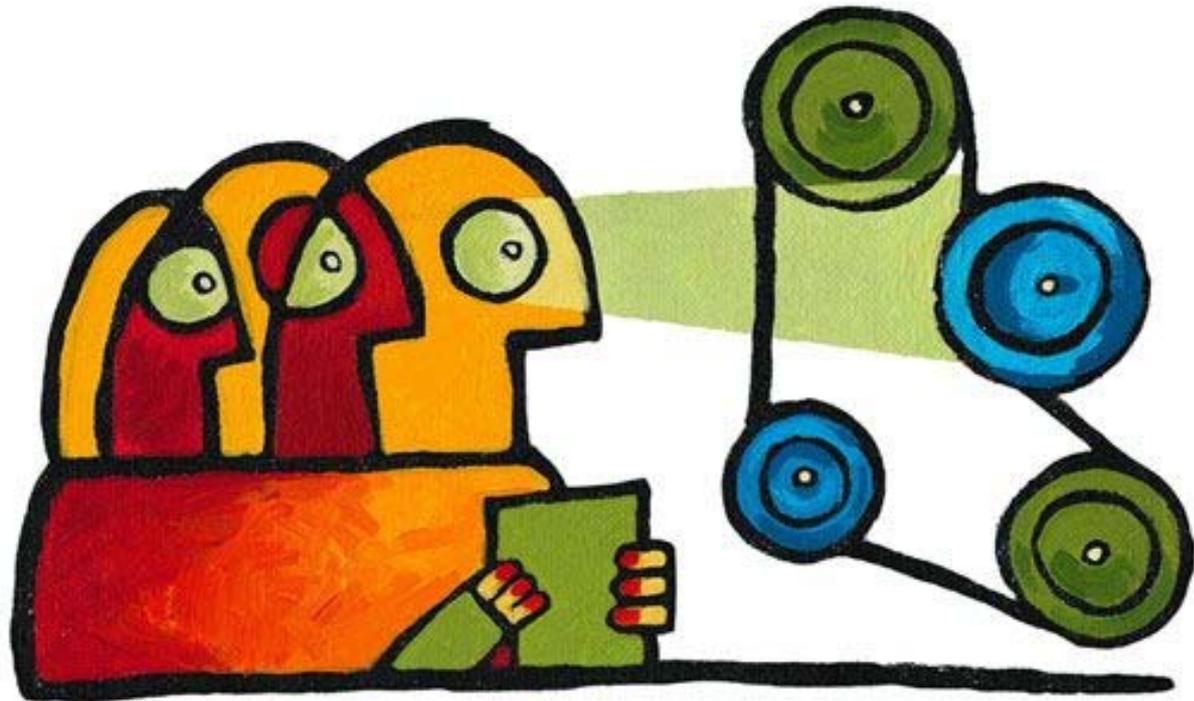
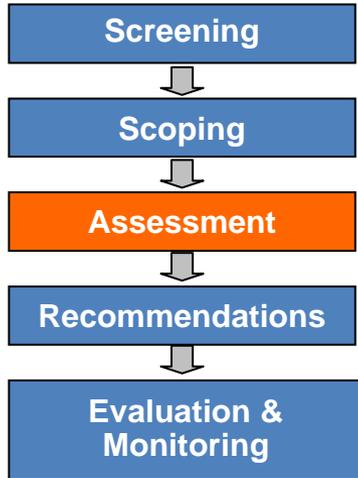


Process scoping

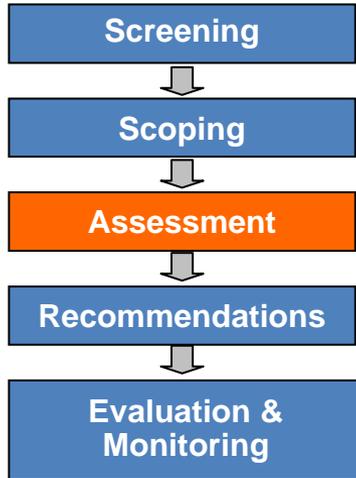
- Steering committee or advisory panel
- Boundaries
 - Temporal
 - Geographic
 - Demographic
- Type of HIA
- Methods
- Evidence
- Community involvement
- Costs, budget, funding
- Deliverables
- Protocols
- Values



Assessment

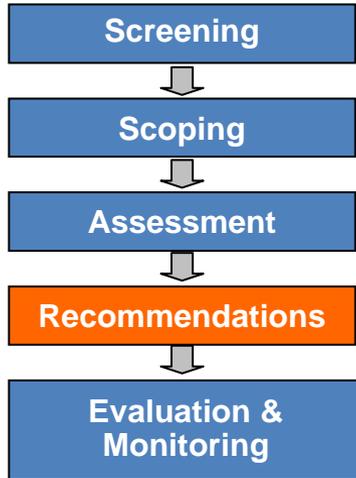


Assessment

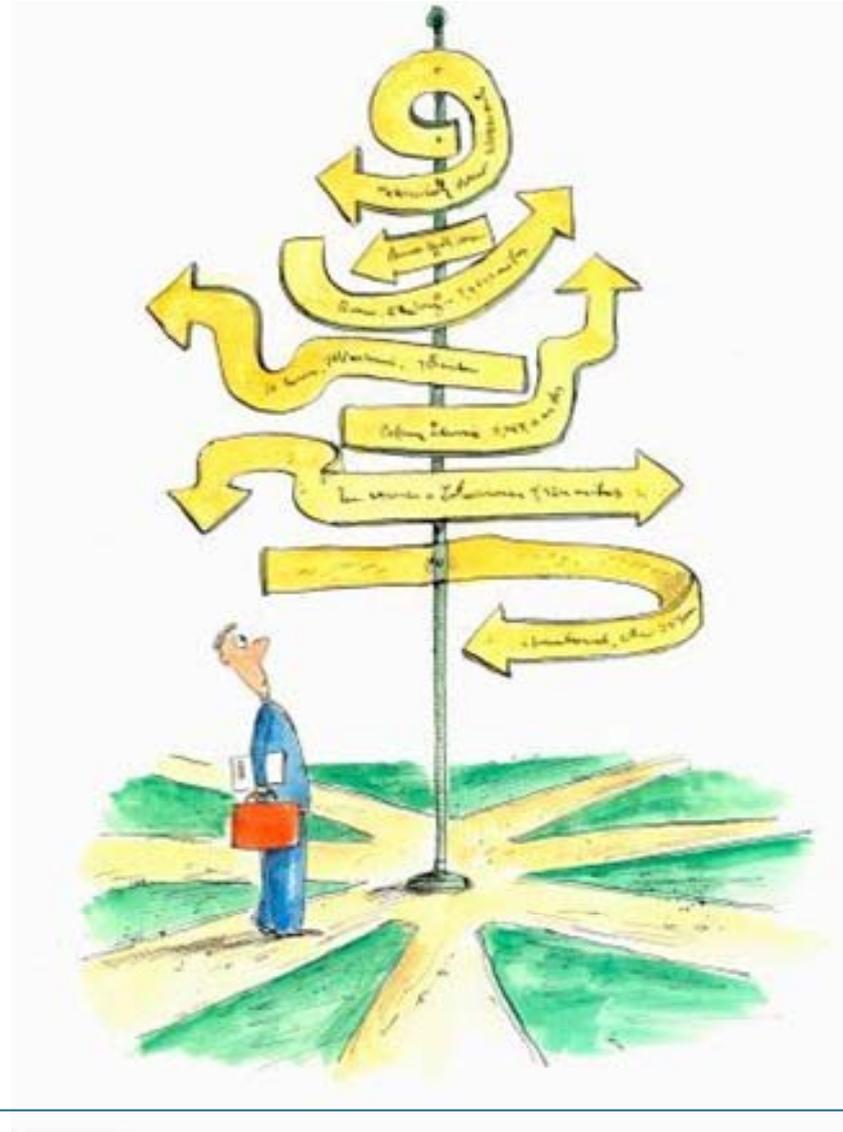


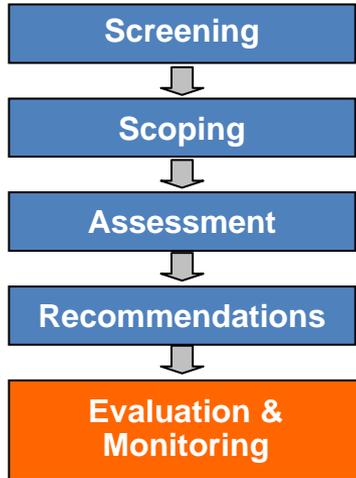
- Create a baseline community profile
- Gather evidence
- Characterize the health impacts
- Valuation of health impacts





Recommendations





Evaluation and monitoring



Types of HIA

- Rapid (Desk-top)
- Intermediate
- Comprehensive



Types of HIA

Rapid	Intermediate	Comprehensive
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Very quick - 2 days to 6 weeks•Low resources•No stakeholder involvement•No new data gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•4 weeks - several months•Moderate resources•Some stakeholder involvement•Some new data collected. Often relies on existing data banks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Several months to several years•High resources•Significant stakeholder involvement•Usually involves collecting primary data



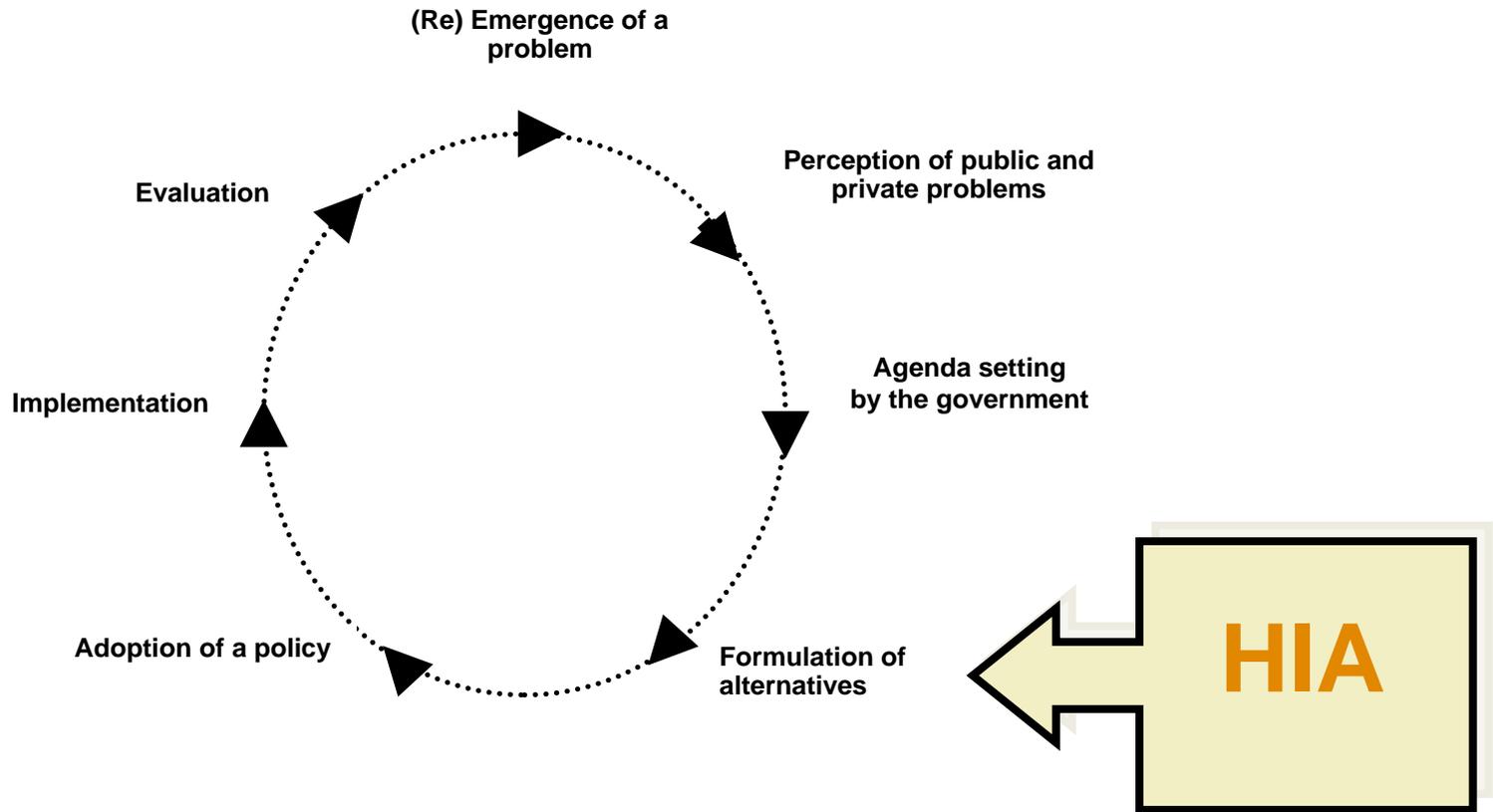
HIA - fit for purpose

What is the objective?

- To advise on public health matters (*focus on scientific approach*)
- Democracy / empowerment (*focus on community participation*)
- To raise awareness of decision-makers outside the health sector (*focus on intersectoral dynamics*)



HIA and the policy cycle



Adapted from Knoepfel, Larrue and Varone (2001)

Values



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Why do HIA?

- Sustainable development
- Inter-sectoral partnerships
- Raising awareness of health impacts
- Potential for health benefits
- Reduce health inequities
- Community voice



HIA: The Review!

- Important elements (definition)
- 5 steps
- Values
- Utility

