

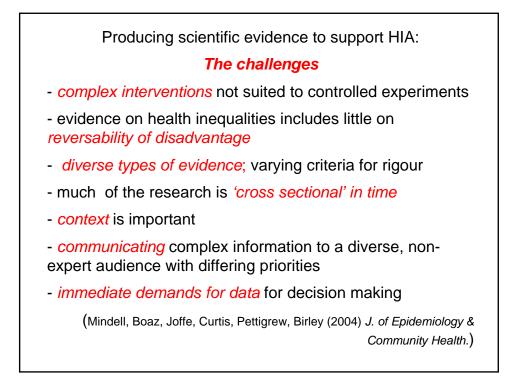
Cette présentation a été effectuée le 27 octobre 2006, au cours du Symposium "Les politiques publiques favorables à la santé : lorsque connaissances, politiques et valeurs sont en jeu" dans le cadre des Journées annuelles de santé publique (JASP) 2006. L'ensemble des présentations est disponible sur le site Web des JASP, à l'adresse http://www.inspq.qc.ca/jasp.

'Health Impact Assessment' (HIA).

HIA has been defined as:

"... a combination of procedures, methods and tools by which a policy, program or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population, and the distribution of those effects within the population" (WHO, 1999a).

HIA is: ...a form of *risk (and benefit) assessment* ...applied to '*actions' outside the health sector* (projects, policies and interventions) ...is *prospective*, aiming to anticipate health impacts *in advance* ...*transfers and interprets evidence and knowledge* from other places/actions ...aims to modify the action to *maximise potential health gains and minimize disbenefits* to health & inequalities



linear	non-linear
unawareness is not central	unawareness of various types is
	the key problem
closed circles of experts	an open multiple field of
acting on knowledge	competitors acting on knowledge
knowledge is based on	dissent and conflict over rationalit
consensus of experts	and principles between various
	networks of people:
	contradictory certainties
homogeneous expert groups	'we don't know what we don't
discuss 'unintended	know'
consequences'	

Is HIA: based on...

'evidence'or...

....'non-linear knowledge'?

Beck 1999 (p70) calls for greater public engagement in interpretation of scientific findings:

"...a kind of 'public science' [that] would act as a secondary body charged with the 'discursive checking' of scientific laboratory results in the crossfire of opinions". So challenges for HIA include:

public science of public health

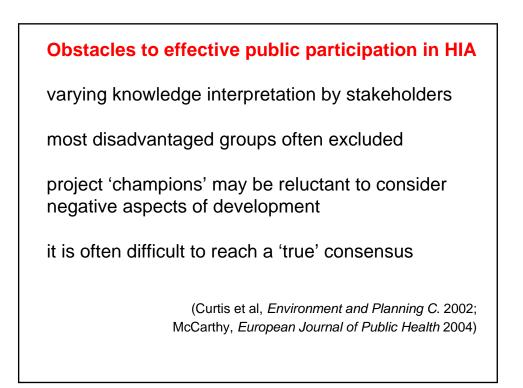
(.... an 'evidence based approach',based on knowledge transfer and interpretationby different stakeholders)

'underpinning principles' of HIA include participation

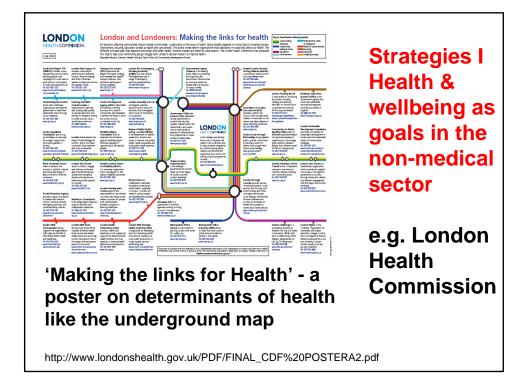
"Democracy - emphasizing the right of people to **participate** in the formulation of policies that affect their life, both **directly and through elected decision makers**

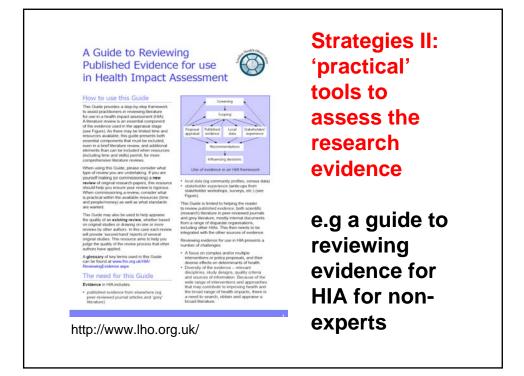
England, NHS 'HIA Gateway' http://www.hiagateway.org.uk

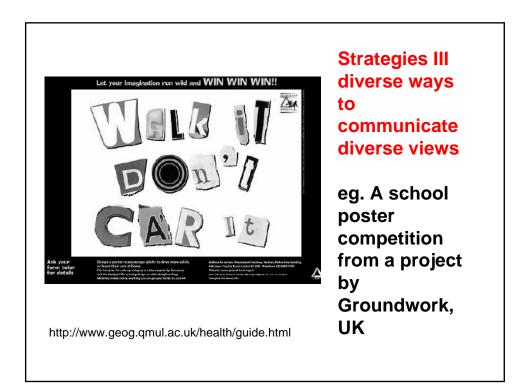












different views on health & wellbeing

dynamic relationships between people, places and health inequality

processes at different scales

Strategies IV: Theories to inform HIA

e.g social theory to inform public health