2012


This paper provides a brief review of section 54. It describes the context of its adoption as law, the procedures introduced by the Québec government to help in its implementation, and some of the results achieved to date.


This document examines the main arguments in favour of citizen participation as well as some of the obstacles and risks associated with citizen participation in HIA.


This document presents the responses of five provinces and the Public Health Agency of Canada as they reported on what has changed for them regarding the implementation and practice of HIA during the past two years. This was in response to an NCCHPP questionnaire following up upon a 2009 interprovincial meeting on HIA practice in Canada.

2011


This fact sheet explores the four main arguments favouring citizen participation in HIA.

This fact sheet explores five categories of factors that can explain the significant gap between the participatory rhetoric attached to HIA, and actual practices.


This inventory is intended as an introduction to the field of HIA practice as applied to policy development. It aims to facilitate access to existing resources, provide information about the most effective techniques for researching HIA, and share knowledge about the main ideas that characterize this field.


This report presents an account of the HIA project’s start-up, by the public health authority in the Montérégie region, in order to engage the municipal government to undertake health impact assessments of prospective municipal projects or policies. The report describes, in brief, the different stages of the pilot project, the mechanisms put in place to help ensure collaboration, the objectives of the project, the evaluation plan, and the main findings that emerged from the process.

2010


This document examines four different impact assessment (IA) approaches that are used in Canada, including health impact assessment (HIA), environmental impact assessment (EIA), strategic environmental assessment (SEA), and risk assessment (RA). This table provides a general sense of what four types of impact assessment used in Canada try to achieve, and how.


This PowerPoint presentation was designed to be used to disseminate HIA-related information. Complete with speaking notes and a set of slides you can personalize, this can be used by public health practitioners or by anyone with an interest in HIA.


Information grids on three Canadian HIA initiatives at the local level: the PATH project that conducted an HIA for a recreational centre project in Nova Scotia, a City of Toronto initiative considering a proposal for processing mixed waste to reduce landfill, as well as a proposal for a tricомposting plant project in Montérégie, Québec.

This paper focuses on how HIA invites health practitioners to take not only the impacts on the health of the population into consideration, but also how these impacts could have differential effects on some groups of the population.

2009


The results from a meeting of representatives of provincial ministries of health, discussing HIA practices and potential in Canada.


Introductory overview of the PATH project, showing the different steps and projects that shaped the history of this movement.


This paper summarizes the project, "Influencing Healthy Public Policy with Community Health Impact Assessment" led by PATH (People Assessing Their Health) network in Nova Scotia. This report is a summary of the diverse activities documented by PATH throughout the year that sheds light on the influence of community health impact assessment (CHIA) in promoting healthy public policy.


A review of existing HIA courses, methods and results.


This document proposes a set of practice standards that can serve as reference points to be used by Canadian and American practitioners to establish their own practices, and secondly, to stimulate discussion on the values and methods that guide these practices.


This briefing note, the first in a series examining the practice of HIA from various perspectives, provides a general introduction to HIA.


This short document introduces the reader to the main characteristics of HIA such as its definition, its rationale and principles, as well as its origins. The document concludes with a
brief presentation on the mandate and the vision of the NCCHPP regarding HIA, considered by the Centre to be an effective strategy for acting on healthy public policies.

2008


This study traces the history of health impact assessment in Québec since 2001, paying critical attention to the implementation of section 54 of Québec’s *Public Health Act* and the mechanisms within the provincial government to foster its adoption.


This paper presents an inventory of HIA guides and tools available online.


This paper presents the roundtable discussion on HIA practice in Canada, highlighting key points and original ideas from the day.


This background paper presents the challenges and possibilities of HIA and its development possibilities for Canada. It is the result of meetings and a knowledge review conducted between 2005 and 2007. This paper served as a point of departure at a February 22, 2008 roundtable of Quebec, Canadian and international experts organized by the NCCHPP.

All of these publications are available on the NCCHPP website: [http://www.ncchpp.ca/133/publications.ccnpps](http://www.ncchpp.ca/133/publications.ccnpps)

Ces publications sont également disponibles en français : [http://www.ccnpps.ca/100/Publications.ccnpps](http://www.ccnpps.ca/100/Publications.ccnpps)

The National Collaborating Centre for Healthy Public Policy (NCCHPP) seeks to increase the expertise of public health actors across Canada in healthy public policy through the development, sharing and use of knowledge.

The NCCHPP is one of six centres financed by the Public Health Agency of Canada. The six centres form a network across Canada, each hosted by a different institution and each focusing on a specific topic linked to public health. In addition to the Centres’ individual contributions, the network of Collaborating Centres provides focal points for the exchange and common production of knowledge relating to these topics. The National Collaborating Centre for Healthy Public Policy is hosted by the Institut national de santé publique du Québec (INSPQ), a leading centre in public health in Canada.

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