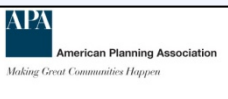


Scoping

Module 2



Scoping Goals

- To identify issues that should be addressed in the HIA
- To describe key aspects of the health status and demographics of the population that will serve as a baseline to assess possible health impacts



Scoping Objectives

- Define scoping
- Identify and describe the scoping steps
- Identify the types of information to gather
- Determine indicators chosen for an HIA analysis
- Determine geographical, temporal, and population based parameters such as City Vision and Township Guidelines
- Assess which impacts are likely to be important and can be addressed
- Determine how community members can contribute
- Define the challenges



The Purpose of Scoping

Scoping...

- Establishes the foundation for conducting the health impact assessment
- Designs and plans the HIA
- Highlights key issues that will be considered



Scoping is a flexible Process



Steps in the Scoping Process

1. Select the steering committee
2. Establish ground rules
3. Define the policy or project
4. Gather preliminary information
5. Specify what impacts to assess
6. Consider assessment models

Select the Steering Committee

- Who should lead the HIA?
- Who should be actively involved?

Establish Ground Rules

- Clarify roles of stakeholders and partners involved in scoping the HIA.
- Determine who has final authority to decide the scope of the HIA
- Set timelines
- Establish responsibility for convening meetings and other administrative tasks



Define the Policy or Project

- Describe the policy or project and its likely impacts
- Establish boundaries for the HIA
- Identify needed resources
- Identify partners
- Describe the intended impacts
- Determine geographical, temporal, and population based parameters such as City Vision and Township Guidelines

Contributions for Community Members

- Identify potential health pathways and equity effects
- Develop research questions
- Identify available research methods and data sources
- Identify mitigation strategies

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Actions for Community Stakeholders

- Participate in a collaborative scoping exercise either jointly with or separate from health experts
- Determine, via a Stakeholder Advisory Committee, the highest priority HIA questions and tasks
- Assist project staff to synthesize highest priority community issues based on public oral and written testimony

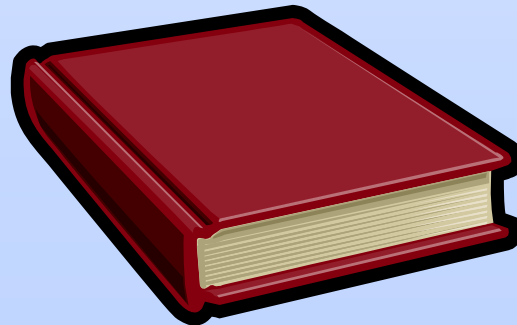


Preliminary Information Gathering

- Describe the characteristics of the population
- Identify at-risk groups
- Describe the health status of the population
- Define environmental conditions of the target population:
- Identify quality and quantity of affordable housing

Preliminary Information Gathering: Finding the Information

- Gray literature
- Peer reviewed literature
- Key informants or stakeholders who provide local information that may not be available in the public domain
- Experts in relevant fields who can identify the health related outcomes



Consider What Impacts to Assess

- Qualitative
 - Is easier
 - Takes less time
- Quantitative
 - Is more complicated
 - May require modeling skills
 - Needs high quality baseline and impact data
 - Results are often “viewed” as more credible

“not everything that can be quantified is important...and not everything that is important can be quantified”

-Mindell, et al. 2001
(page 173)

Consider what Impacts to Assess

- Most HIAs will use a combination of quantitative and qualitative data
- Quantitative HIAs should not be seen as superior to qualitative HIAs
- The most important point is that the HIA has an impact on the decision

Challenges to Scoping

- Finding sufficient information to complete the HIA
- Having enough resources like personnel and time to gather needed information
- Choosing a project that is small enough so that there is not a sense of being overwhelmed
- Keeping the feedback channels open throughout the process

TABLE ACTIVITY:

Scope TOD and Road Redevelopment Case Study

