Financing intersectoral actions

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WHO HIGH LEVEL MEETING: HEALTH SYSTEMS RESPOND TO NCDs: EXPERIENCE IN THE EUROPEAN REGION
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Facilitating intersectoral activity

• Need for evidence-based investment in cost effective actions delivered outside of health system

• Financing mechanisms and economic evidence can be used to stimulate collaboration and partnership working

• E.g. working with ministries of finance, education, transport, housing, justice and local government
Many illustrations of cost effective intersectoral activities

Taxes & restrictions on access to alcohol & tobacco

Making the environment conducive to physical activity

Reformulation of food and drink to improve diet

Restrictions on environmental pollution

Preventing transport-related injuries

Investing in resilience and literacy programmes in schools to promote physical and mental health.

Investing in workplace health promotion

McDaid, Sassi & Merkur, Open University Press 2015
## Facilitating intersectoral activity

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Speaking the right language

• Make arguments using right language

• For workplaces: creativity, innovation, absenteeism, reduction in work accidents, performance at work

• For welfare systems, impact on need for welfare payments & reduced tax take, other impacts e.g. crime

• For school based programmes any impacts on education outcomes: truancy rates, exam performance, classroom disruption, teacher absenteeism rates, reputation
Research Article

Effects of Early Adolescent Alcohol Use on Mid-Adolescent School Performance and Connection: A Longitudinal Study of Students in Victoria, Australia and Washington State, United States

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: This article examines the effect of early adolescent alcohol use on mid-adolescent school suspension, truancy, commitment, and academic failure in Washington State, United States, and Victoria, Australia. Also of interest was whether associations remain after statistically controlling for other factors known to predict school outcomes.

METHODS: State-representative student samples were surveyed in 2002 (grade 7; \(N = 1858\)) and followed up annually to 2004 (grade 9) in both sites. Students completed a modified version of the Communities That Care survey to report alcohol use, school outcomes, and risk and protective factors. Response rates were above 74\% and retention rates exceeded 98\% in both places.

RESULTS: Controlling for grade 7 risk factors, grade 7 current alcohol use, and heavy episodic drinking were associated with grade 8 school suspension. Grade 7 current and frequent alcohol use and heavy episodic drinking were linked to grade 9 truancy in fully adjusted analyses, associations between early alcohol use and academic failure and low school commitment did not remain.

CONCLUSIONS: Although alcohol use is one factor influencing school performance and connection, there are other risk factors that need to be targeted to improve school outcomes.

Keywords: alcohol use; school performance; school connection; longitudinal study; adolescence.

Movement Into Employment: Return on Investment Tool

Estimation of benefits from moving an individual from unemployment into sustainable employment
Press release

PHE highlights 8 ways for local areas to prevent mental ill health

New tool identifies the most cost-effective programmes to help prevent mental ill health in local communities.

Published 30 August 2017
From: Public Health England
Movement Into Employment: Return on Investment Tool

Estimation of benefits from moving an individual from unemployment into sustainable employment
Facilitating intersectoral activity

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<td>Fragmented funding / responsibility for action</td>
<td>Consider a range of legal, regulatory and financial mechanisms to help align incentives</td>
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## Financing mechanisms

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| Dedicated funds from health budgets specifically for intersectoral activities. Typically time-limited, often small in scale. | **Finland**: local health promotion funding programmes conditional on intersectoral partnerships.  
**Canada**: Competitive conditional intersectoral grants awarded by Public Health Agency; if effective can be scaled up. |
| Securely funded independent body or agency: funds from stable sources, earmarked taxes or levies. Determine priorities for intersectoral actions. | **Switzerland**: Health Promotion Switzerland funded through surcharge on insurance premiums.  
**Lithuania**: State Public Health Promotion Fund, funded through share of alcohol excise duties. |
| Regulatory and legal mechanisms to facilitate budget sharing and contracts between actors in different sectors. | **UK**: Work and Health Programme. Legislation allows resources to be pooled from Greater Manchester Combined Authority & Dept of Work and Pensions to address health & employment issues of long term unemployed. |
To summarise

- **Outcome-focused arguments** for financing and aligning incentives

- Important to highlight **return on investment** to health system and to other sectors

- **Powerful role for financing mechanisms** for stimulating & sustaining intersectoral activity