

Health in all Policies

The South Australian Strategic Plan - Seven Case Studies

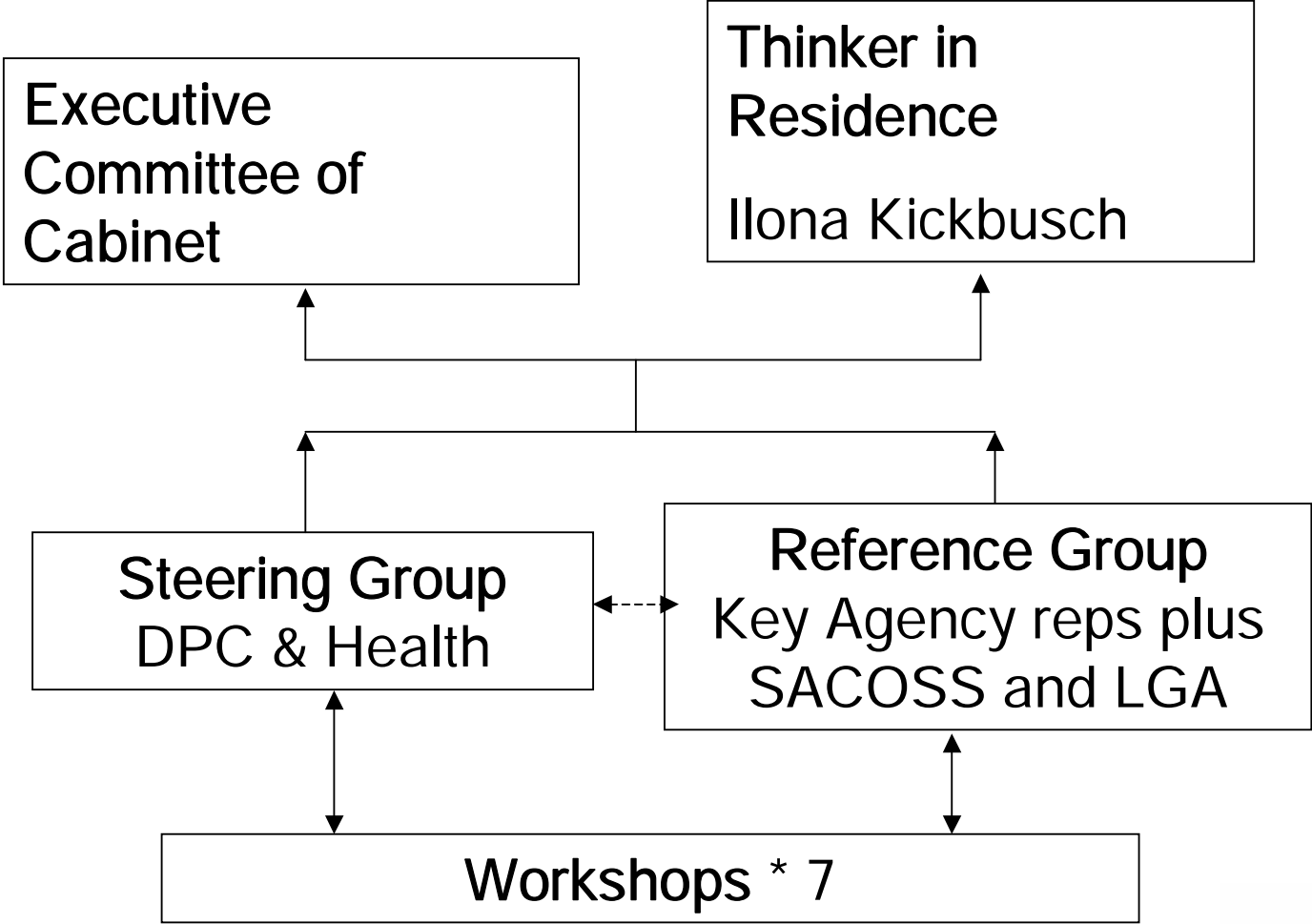


Beginning the journey

- Selection of the case studies
- Developing the case studies
- Working cross government
- Challenges
- Outcomes



Managing the Process



The process

- Agreement on the focus
- Review of the current literature
- Identification of major issues
- Development of some ideas for further exploration – case study
- Workshops (7) with the key stakeholder agencies
- Key proposals developed and initial exploration of challenges and opportunities



Selecting the case studies

- Aim – to demonstrate the concept of what health in all policies meant/could mean, in the SA context
- Important to establish the relevance for other agencies, to have case studies where the linkages between population health and the target could be recognised, described and understood
- The opportunity – to create a “win win” outcome, with connected policy that delivers gains at a population health level, and for SASP targets



The case studies

- Economic growth (T1.1)
- Healthy weight (T2.2)
- Work life balance (T2.12)
- Ecological footprint (T3.7)
- Broadband (T4.8)
- Regional population (T5.9)
- Economic disadvantage (T6.5)



The focus of the case studies

- Economic growth → Labour market participation
- Ecological footprint → Food production and consumption
- Healthy weight → Context of life/work
- Economic disadvantage → Reducing the inflow to income support



The focus of the case studies

- Broad band → Access for the disadvantaged
- Regional population → Economic diversity and viability
- Work life balance → Understanding the connections of work life balance to Government activity



Emerging Themes

- Link between socio economic status and health status
- Identification of the importance of early intervention, and particularly the early years
- Opportunities to join up government agenda and activities
- Identification of existing models that could be expanded or applied in a different context
- Importance of increasing participation rates in the labour market



Emerging themes

- Better data linkage and research to understand the connections
- Information sharing between agencies
- Communication and marketing opportunities to maximise Government investment
- Need for greater engagement with the private sector in this
- Importance of continuing to build community social capital to support a health community



Lessons

- This process creates an opportunity for people to step back and take a broader view of their work and its impact
- Agencies find it a challenge to step back and “take a risk”
- Developing a common core of knowledge about each other’s business to enable moving forward together takes time, especially understanding each other’s language, listening to the pressures/drivers within each agency



Lessons

- Population health as a concept is not easy to understand and its application in a non health context takes practice
- The opportunity to discuss policy concepts in a bigger picture context is exciting and welcomed, and can give agencies a new platform for “stalled” policy ideas
- Constant discussion of the underpinning key concepts is essential – bringing it back to the “why” to develop the “what” and “how” – it is easy to get off track



Outcomes

- A major proposal around labour market participation that adds value to the work led by DFEST through the Workforce Development Strategy, incorporating ideas under four targets
- Proposals for each of the targets that combine ideas for improving health at a population level, that recognise the importance of reducing health inequity, create a platform for moving forward with a health in all policies approach.

