Adelaide Thinker in Residence
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Health in All Policies Forum

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The Turning point

We are at a turning point in health policy: the nature of 21st century health – the health society - calls for a radical change of mindset and a reorganization of how we govern health in the 21st century.
Health is central to ensure the future

In the 21st century health itself becomes and economic and social driving force in society. The interdependence between healthy people and a healthy economy makes health an asset and productive force for SA.
The 21st century policy approach

- Interconnected forms of government
- New partnerships for health

Citizens participation
Where do we come from

- History of public health
- WHO Alma Ata Declaration 1978
- WHO Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion 1986
- Adelaide Recommendations 1988
- Inequities, Gender, Tobacco, HIV AIDS, Obesity
- WHO Commission on Macro Economics and Health
- WHO Commission on the Social Determinants of Health
Determinants of health

Health is created in the context of everyday life where we live, love, work and play ....and where we shop, google, travel

Wellbeing Project 2006
Interface of health determinants
New understanding of health

- A new understanding of health as an **investment and productive force in society**
- A growing understanding that **partnership and multi-stakeholder approaches** are needed in order to achieve public health goals
- A growing interest in **ethics and values** with respect to health, including rights of citizenship (which include health promotion and prevention and healthcare systems that deliver on expectations)
- An attempt to move **beyond a narrow understanding of health outcomes** in terms of only physical health measures to those that aim to include or even prioritize broader measures of wellbeing
The starting point: South Australia’s Strategic Plan Objectives

1. Growing Prosperity
2. Improving Wellbeing
3. Attaining Sustainability
4. Fostering Creativity & Innovation
5. Building Communities
6. Expanding Opportunity

Secure a good quality of life for South Australians of all ages and backgrounds
The health lens

- Ensuring that a health lens is put on South Australia’s strategic plan provides guidance for innovative policies that ensure quality of life and economic growth in the state.
Think! policy learning

Target Case Studies
Across government

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 +7

HiAP Conference 2007

SASP

Thinking together

Kickbusch 2007
Health in all Policies (1)

• **Health in all Policies** (HiaP) is an innovative **policy strategy** that responds to the critical role that health plays in the economies and social life of 21st century societies.

• It introduces **better health** (improved population health outcomes) and **closing the health gap** as a **shared goal** across all parts of government and addresses complex health challenges through an **integrated policy response** across portfolio boundaries.
Health in all Policies (2)

• By incorporating a concern with health impacts into the policy development process of all sectors and agencies it allows government to address the key determinants of health in a more systematic manner as well as taking into account the benefit of improved population health for the goals of other sectors.
Political commitment:

- Issue a **Premiers Directive** on Health in All Policies which identifies **health as a key factor and shared goal of SASP** and all of SA government and establishes mechanisms of the type mentioned below
- Identifies the HiAP approach as a **key innovation** in South Australia
“State Well-Being Account,"

- to provide a **broad measure of the well-being of people** of all ages and backgrounds in SA, akin to the economic measure of the Gross Domestic Product.

NIH USA
Political commitment:

- Identify **priority areas of SASP** in which the health lens and HiAP should be further developed and implemented between 2008 and 2010

- For example:
  - Human capital, workforce, demographics and health
  - Health Weight and the next generation (Generation H!SA)
  - Education, health and health literacy
  - Social inclusion, aboriginal health and its determinants
  - and identifies the government departments and units within DPC which would be **key drivers** for each of these priority areas
Equity: the health and wellbeing of aboriginal peoples

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians born during 1996 to 2001 had life expectancies of 59 years for males and 65 years for females. These were around 17 years lower than the average life expectancies for all male and female Australians born during 1998 to 2000 (ABS/AIHW 2005).

Aboriginal Health Impact Statements
Examples of policies and sectors
Work life balance

SPEED
Generation H!SA

- Health must become a critical goal of all of government:
- Children’s health act

The International Convention on the Rights of the Child
Political commitment:

- Identifies **resources** for the implementation of the HiAP process
- Requires various **government acts to be reviewed with their health consequences and contributions** in mind, for example the education act, public health act, local government act
- Explores the potential of a **children’s health act** which addresses the range of health challenges for children in the 21st century and provides the legal base for Generation H!SA
Governance mechanisms

- Establishes a **joint unit on HiAP** staffed jointly by DPC and DOH in DPC to coordinate this work
- Requires departments to develop **an internal review process of the “health lens”** and nominate a “health focal point” to engage in up front all stakeholder health impact assessments of key policy proposals
- Requires the Department of Treasury and Finance to propose **budget mechanisms** and mechanisms for **joint accountability** for HiAP
Governance mechanisms

- Establishes a **HiAP committee** that reviews the outcomes of the health lens and HiAP work in the identified priority areas and makes policy proposals to EXCOM and Cabinet.
- Establishes a **minister to assist the health minister** to support and drive the HiAP process throughout government.
- Issues a bi annual **Health Lens Report** of SASP which analyses the contribution of health to the goals.
Supportive mechanisms

• Creates/nominates a **competence centre** for HiAP to increase the skills within government to engage in HiAP

• Strengthens the **research support** for the implementation of HiAP and the health dimensions of SASP throughout the SA universities, in particular through the **Centre for Intergenerational Health**

• Reaches out to **local government** and seeks to engage with **business**
Health is everybody’s business.

- It is not only governments who make policy – health must become part of the mindsets, policies and approaches of other societal actors. Moving from organizational silos to coalitions, alliances and platforms involving many partners from throughout society needs to become the norm for addressing priority health issues in South Australia.
Beyond SA

• Takes the HiAP agenda and experience to the **national level** through the mechanisms available, such as COAG, the National Reform Agenda and the planned national prevention task force

• Takes the HiAP agenda and experience to the **international level** through WHO and OECD mechanisms and considers the hosting of an international conference in 2009 demonstrating South Australian leadership in Health in All Policies.
Spreading the word……………..

- **Adelaide revisited:** from **healthy** public policy to **Health in All Policies**
- **Ilona Kickbusch** 2007 Adelaide **Thinker in Residence** and Chair of the Editorial Board
- **Warren McCann** Chief Executive, Department of the **Premier and Cabinet**, Government of South Australia
- **Tony Sherbon** Chief Executive, Department of **Health**, Government of South Australia

Health in All Policies
Prospects and potentials

Edited by
Timo Stähl, Matthias Wismar, Eeva Ollila,
Eero Lahtinen & Kihmo Leppo

The contribution of health to the economy in the European Union

• This Strategy aims to provide, for the first time, an overarching strategic framework spanning core issues in health as well as health in all policies and global health issues. The Strategy aims to set clear objectives to guide future work on health at the European level, and to put in place an implementation mechanism to achieve those objectives, working in partnership with Member States.
The Strategy focuses on four principles and three strategic themes for improving health in the EU.

- **The principles include**
  - taking a value-driven approach,
  - recognising the links between health and economic prosperity,
  - integrating health in all policies, and
  - strengthening the EU's voice in global health.
In June 2006 the European Council adopted a statement on common values and principles in the EU healthcare system:

• Universality
• Access to good quality health care
• Equity and Solidarity.
The strategic themes include

- Fostering Good Health in an Ageing Europe,
- Protecting Citizens from Health Threats, and
- Dynamic Health Systems and New Technologies
Social determinants of health
Starting point

Based on its long term Strategic Plan and many of the policy and programme initiatives underway South Australia has all the prerequisites to be a global leader and innovator in health