Premier’s Health and Wellbeing Advisory Council - Website content – drafted October 2018

**Premier’s Health and Wellbeing Advisory Council (main page)**

**Evidence for prevention and Health in All Policies (new page)**

**Health and Wellbeing**

For information on how to become a healthier you visit the [Healthy Tasmania portal](https://www.dhhs.tas.gov.au/healthytasmania) . For information on how to build health promotion and health literacy skills and knowledge visit [Working in Health Promoting Ways](https://www.dhhs.tas.gov.au/wihpw) and the [Health Literacy Toolkit](https://www.dhhs.tas.gov.au/publichealth/health_literacy).

**Tasmania’ Health Status**

Overall the health of Tasmanians is improving with longer life expectancy and generally good self-reported health. However, not all Tasmanians enjoy good health. There is a widening gap in health outcomes between Tasmanians whereby some people who experience disadvantage bear a greater burden of disease than others. The number of Tasmanians with chronic conditions is growing steadily. Combined with our ageing population, this growing burden of disease will have impacts on workforce productivity, quality of life and economic and social participation by Tasmanians in all aspects of life. Find out more by reading the [State of Public Health report](https://www.dhhs.tas.gov.au/publichealth/epidemiology).

**The case for prevention**

Prevention saves lives and reduces illness and disability. It frees resources needed elsewhere. The social and economic benefits of prevention are profound. Find out more by reading:

* [Cost of Inaction on the Social Determinants of Health by the National Centre for Social and Economic Modelling (NATSEM)](https://www.cha.org.au/images/CHA-NATSEM%20Cost%20of%20Inaction.pdf)
* [Parliament of Tasmania Joint Select Committee into Preventative Health Report March 2016](http://www.parliament.tas.gov.au/ctee/Joint/Reports/JSCPH%20FINAL%20REPORT%20160311.pdf)
* [Assessing Cost-Effectiveness of Obesity Prevention Policies in Australia. ACE-Obesity Policy 2018 (Deakin University)](http://www.aceobesitypolicy.com.au/)
* [The Case for Investing in Public Health (World Health Organisation)](http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0009/278073/Case-Investing-Public-Health.pdf)
* [Preventive health: How much does Australia spend and is it enough?](http://fare.org.au/wp-content/uploads/Preventive-health-How-much-does-Australia-spend-and-is-it-enough_FINAL.pdf)

Members of the Premier’s Health and Wellbeing Advisory Council have provided evidence and rationale for prevention in recent submissions. These include the

* + [Heart Foundation Budget Submission 2017-2021](https://www.heartfoundation.org.au/images/uploads/publications/Heart_Foundation_2017-18_State_Budget_Submission.pdf)
  + [TasCOSS Budget Priorities Statement 2017\_2018](http://www.tascoss.org.au/budget-priorities-2/)
  + [LGAT Submission – State Budget Priority Statement 2018-2019](https://www.lgat.tas.gov.au/webdata/resources/files/LGAT%20Budget%20Priority%20Statement%202018-19.pdf)
  + [Healthy Food Access Tasmania Submission to the Healthy Tasmania 5 Year Strategy Discussion Paper, 2015](https://www.heartfoundation.org.au/images/uploads/publications/Heathy_Food_Access_Tasmania_-_Healthy_Tasmania_submission_FINAL19.2.2016.pdf)

**Tasmanian Policy Drivers**

The [Healthy Tasmania five year strategic plan](https://www.dhhs.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0008/224567/Healthy_Tasmania_Strategic_Plan_Web_v8_LR.pdf) recognises taking a Health in All Policies approach as a way to “*support agencies and government businesses to better understand and consider the health impacts of their policies*..”. This plan was informed by the work of the [Healthy Tasmania Committee of the Health Council of Tasmania.](https://www.dhhs.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0009/224568/Healthy_Tasmania_Committee_-_Report_to_Government.pdf)

**What influences our health and wellbeing?**

Most of the factors that influence our health and wellbeing sit outside of the health sector such as employment, education, transport, poverty, early childhood experiences, housing, planning, food security, and social inclusion. Find out more by reading [Closing the gap in a generation: health equity through action on the social determinants of health](http://www.who.int/social_determinants/final_report/csdh_finalreport_2008.pdf).

**Health in All Policies**

Health in All Policies (HiAP) helps agencies to better understand and consider the health impacts of their policies and to develop long term solutions to address the social and economic factors that influence health. Find out more by reading these [World Health Organisation HiAP resources](https://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=9356:2014-health-all-policies-resources&Itemid=40173&lang=fr) and for an Australian perspective see more at the [South Australian Government Health in All Policies approach](https://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/public+content/sa+health+internet/health+reform/health+in+all+policies) and for a research perspective by reading this [policy brief compiled by the Southgate Institute for Health, Society and Equity](http://www.flinders.edu.au/medicine/fms/sites/southgate/documents/Policy%20briefing%20FINAL.pdf). [Canterbury District Health Board](https://www.cph.co.nz/your-health/health-in-all-policies/) leads HiAP in New Zealand and has developed a range of tools and fact sheets.

**What works in prevention?**

Much work has been done across the world to identify what works in relation to preventing non communicable disease including:

* [World Health Organisation’s Tackling NCDs “Best buys” and other recommended interventions for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases](http://www.who.int/ncds/management/best-buys/en/)
* [World Innovation Summit for Health (WISH)2016 Forum reports](http://www.wish.org.qa/summits/wish-2016/forum-reports/)
* [World Health Organisation’s Global Action Plan on Physical Activity](http://www.who.int/ncds/prevention/physical-activity/global-action-plan-2018-2030/en/)