



OECD ACTION TO SUPPORT CHRODIS+

ASSESSING THE COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF POLICIES
AND ASSISTING THE TRANSFER OF BEST PRACTICES

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CHRODIS PLUS: A Far-reaching JA to Tackle NCDs In the EU28 Region

The role of CHRODIS PLUS: CHRODIS PLUS, [...] will contribute to the reduction of this burden [of NCDs] by promoting the implementation of policies and practices that have been demonstrated to be successful. The development and sharing of these tested policies and projects across EU countries is the core idea behind this action.

The cornerstones of CHRODIS PLUS: This Joint Action raises awareness that in a health-promoting Europe – free of preventable chronic diseases, premature deaths and avoidable disabilities – initiatives in regards to chronic diseases should build on four cornerstones:

- health promotion and primary prevention as a way to reduce the burden of chronic diseases
- patient empowerment
- tackling functional decline and quality of life as the main consequences of chronic diseases
- making health systems sustainable and responsive to the ageing of our populations associated with the epidemiological transition



CHRODIS PLUS: A Far-reaching JA to Tackle NCDs In the EU28 Region

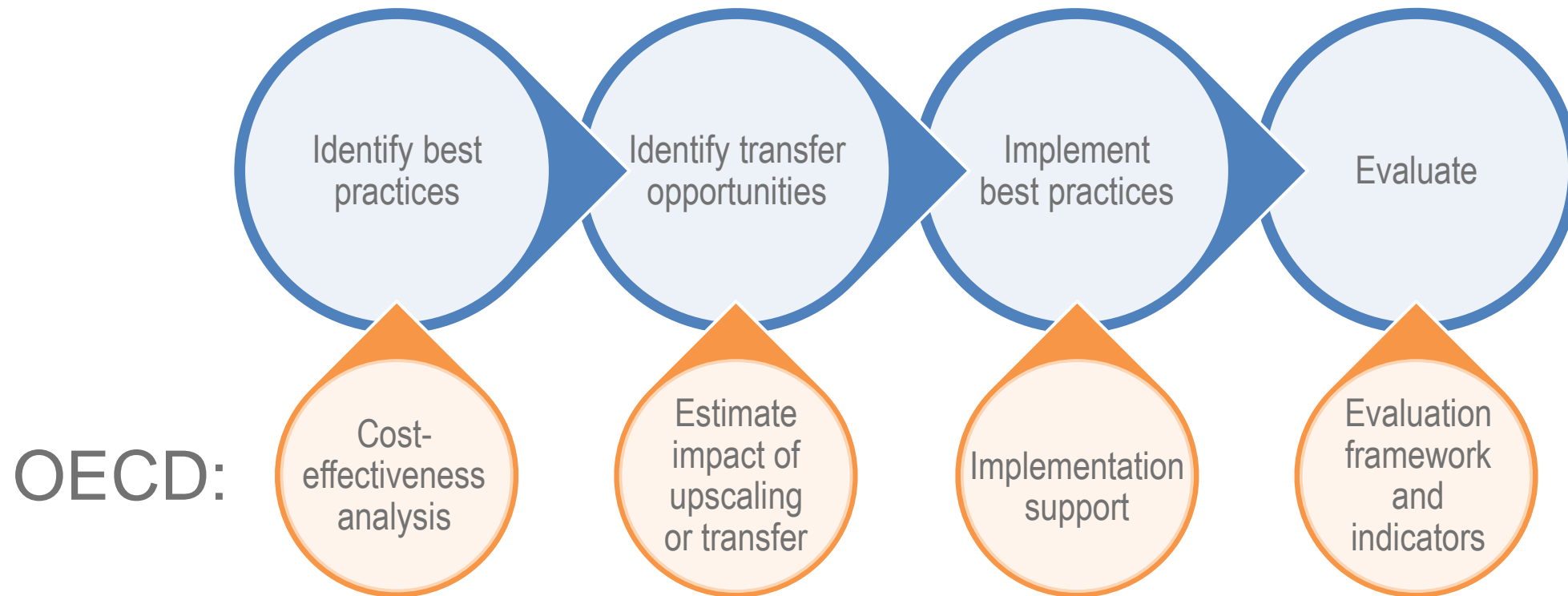
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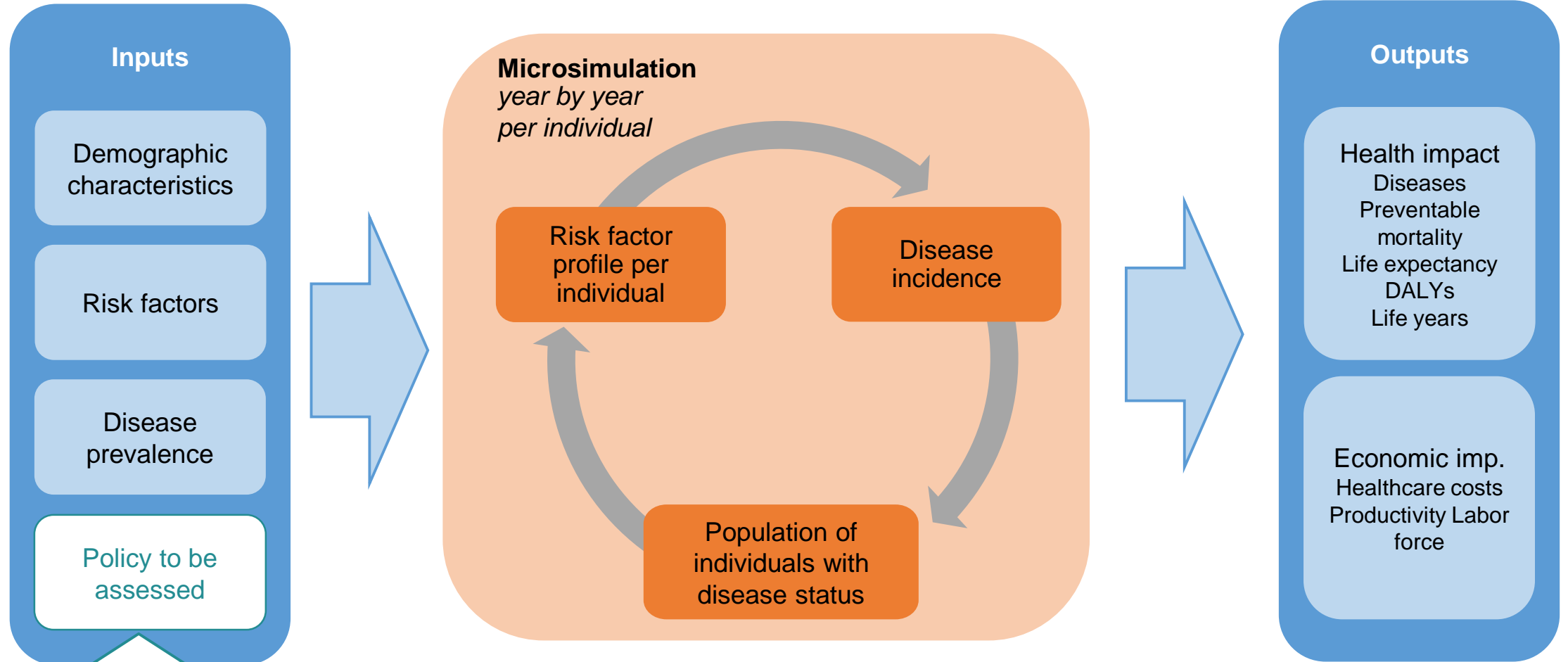


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The OECD SPHeP-NCD Microsimulation Model Will Be Used for the Cost-effectiveness Analysis





Defining Best Practices: 6 Key Questions

- What's the effectiveness of the action at the population level?
- Is the action a good investment?
- Is it affordable?
- What's the distributional impact of the action?
- When will desired effects show up?
- Is it feasible?



Scaling Up Best Practices: What Are the Factors Driving Success?



Definition of the eligible population

This can be national (upscaling), or in another country (transfer)



Uptake within the eligible population



Effectiveness of the interventions at the individual level



Timing of the maximum effectiveness



Intervention cost

Information learned from pilot sites



The OECD Will Provide Advice on Designing and Executing Project Evaluations

Planning the evaluation project

- Timing of data collection
- Method of data collection
- Study design (i.e. control group, baseline measurement)
- ...

Type of data

- Surveys
- Physiological examination
- Medical records
- ...

Type of indicators

- Process metrics (e.g. participation, adherence)
- Lifestyle changes
- Physiological changes
- Long-term health impact
- Healthcare utilisation
- Mental health
- Participant experience
- Intervention cost
- ...



Cost-effectiveness Analysis Will Be A Useful Tool for CHRODIS+ Partners

Cost-effectiveness analysis help optimize budgets by allowing to invest on actions that are good value for money

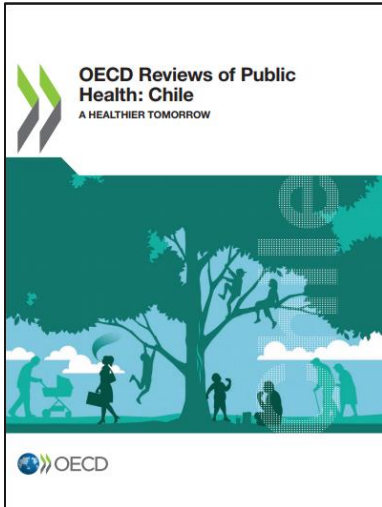
Results from Cost-effectiveness analyses give evidence to 'make the case' for further investments on public health actions

Cost-effectiveness analyses are sometimes a pre-requisite to get access to funding and resources

Cost-effectiveness analysis help countries plan the scaling up of best practices by identifying key drivers of success (and failure)



OECD Is The Global Leader In Assessing Best Practices

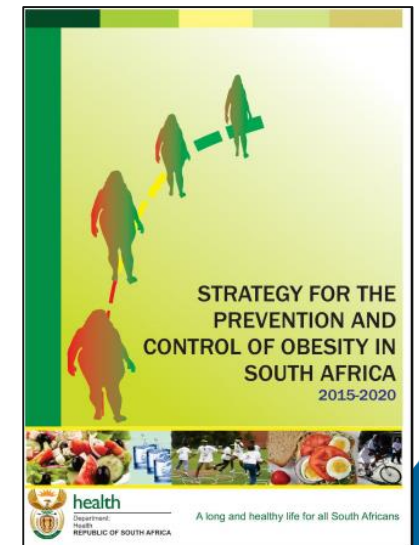


Public Health Review of Chile

- Analyses of policies on diet and obesity, suggestion of next steps and discussion of best practices
- OECD is now working with Chile to put in place a monitoring system to evaluate their food labelling scheme and to support the implementation of menu labelling, food served in public institutions, etc.

Technical support to countries (South Africa)

- OECD provides evidence on priority actions on nutrition and obesity since 2010
- In 2017, OECD supported the Treasury and the Department of Health to introduce a tax on SSBs by carrying out a health and economic assessment of the proposed intervention

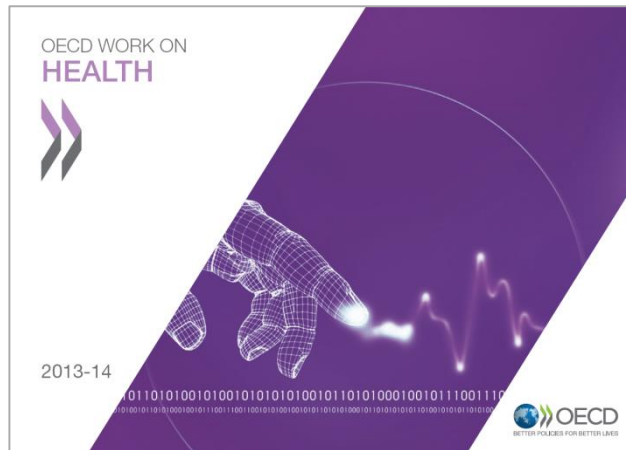




Thank you

Contact: Michele.Cecchini@oecd.org

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Important dates: 7-8 October – meeting of the OECD Expert Group on the Economics of Public Health
10 October [TBC] – launch of the new publication on obesity