

Policy and Policy Briefs

Learning Objectives

At the end of this module, you will be able to:

- **Define policy and policy brief**
- **Explain how health policy is formed**
- **Describe components of a policy brief**



What is Policy?

Public health policy: a natural extension of health studies indicating preventable outcomes

- **Doll & Hill, 1950: Landmark study showing that smoking is strongly associated with lung cancer¹**
 - Subsequent years: Dozens of studies show a causal relationship between smoking and lung cancer
- **1980s-2000s: Multiple studies demonstrate a relationship between secondhand smoke and adverse outcomes, including cancers**
- **Policies implemented to ban smoking on airplanes (1988), in workplaces (1990s), in bars and other public places (2000s-present)**

¹Doll & Hill. Smoking and Carcinoma of the Lung. [Br Med J](#). 1950 Sep 30; 2(4682): 739–748.

Many Types of Policy

1. **Laws (including enforcement)**

- Strongest tool, difficult to pass, take a long time

2. **Regulations**

- Create limits; made by Ministries or other parts of gov't; usually require laws to create and enforce

3. **Procedures/Guidelines**

- Describe an accepted standard of practice (e.g., in a school or hospital); may require laws to make them

4. **Incentives (financial or non-financial)**

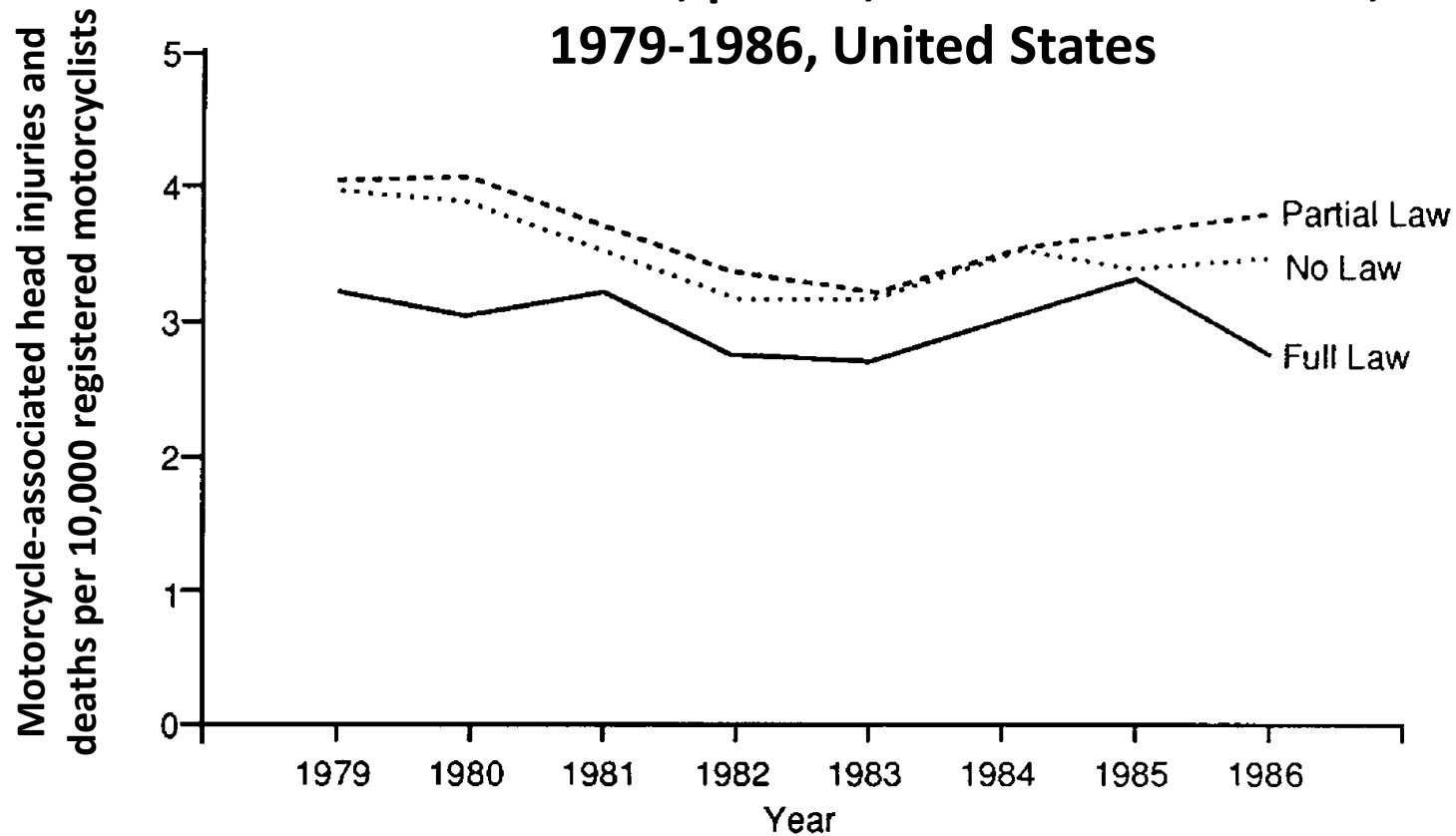
- Motivate change in behavior or organizational practices

5. **Resource allocation**

- Changing the way funds are divided

Laws – Motorcycle Helmets (U.S.)

Motorcycle-associated head injuries and deaths in states with full, partial, and no helmet laws, 1979-1986, United States



Regulations – Tobacco sales (South Africa)

- In 1994, South Africa passed Tobacco Control Act
- In 1995, “Regulations Relating to the Labelling, Advertising and Sale of Tobacco Products”
 - Regulation is under the authority of the Tobacco Control Act
 - Requires warning labels on cigarette packages and advertisements



Procedures/Guidelines – Indoor Residual Spraying (Asia)

- Asia Pacific Malaria Elimination Network released guidelines for indoor residual spraying (2012)
- Included information on mapping, mixing, training, and spraying
- Non-binding (released by NGO) but could be binding if released by MOH



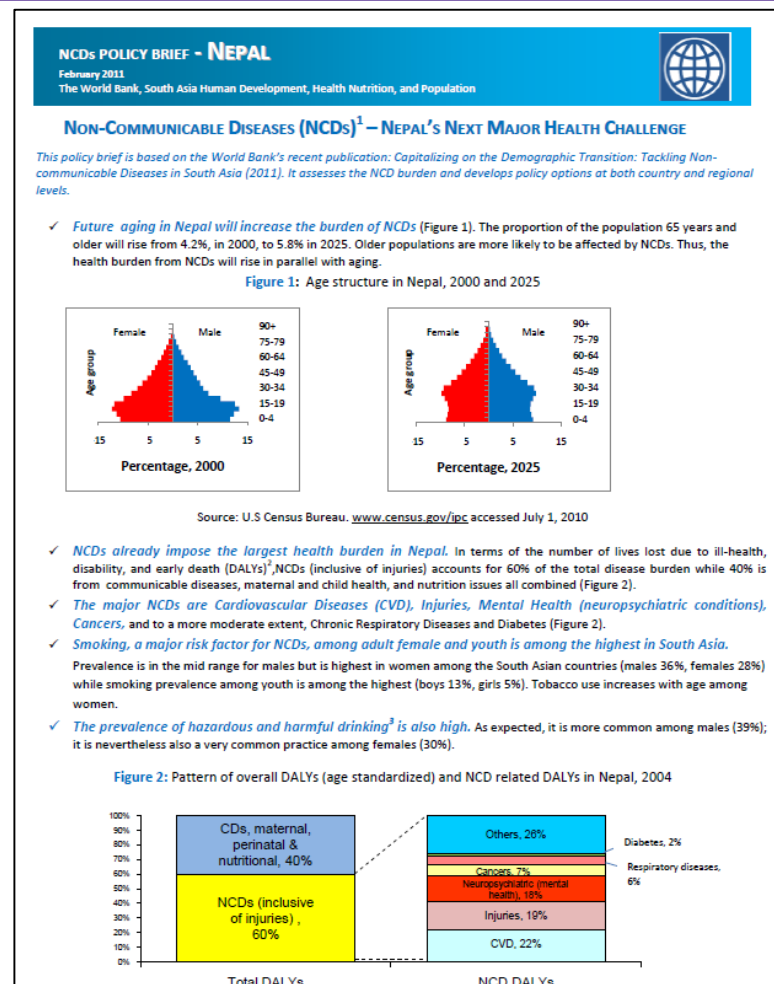
Incentives – Tuberculosis (Swaziland)

- **Swaziland: Highest TB incidence in the world, very poor treatment success rates**
 - National TB Emergency Response Plan 2010/3 calling for financial incentives to social workers for successful treatment doubled success rates



Resource Allocation – NCDs (Nepal)

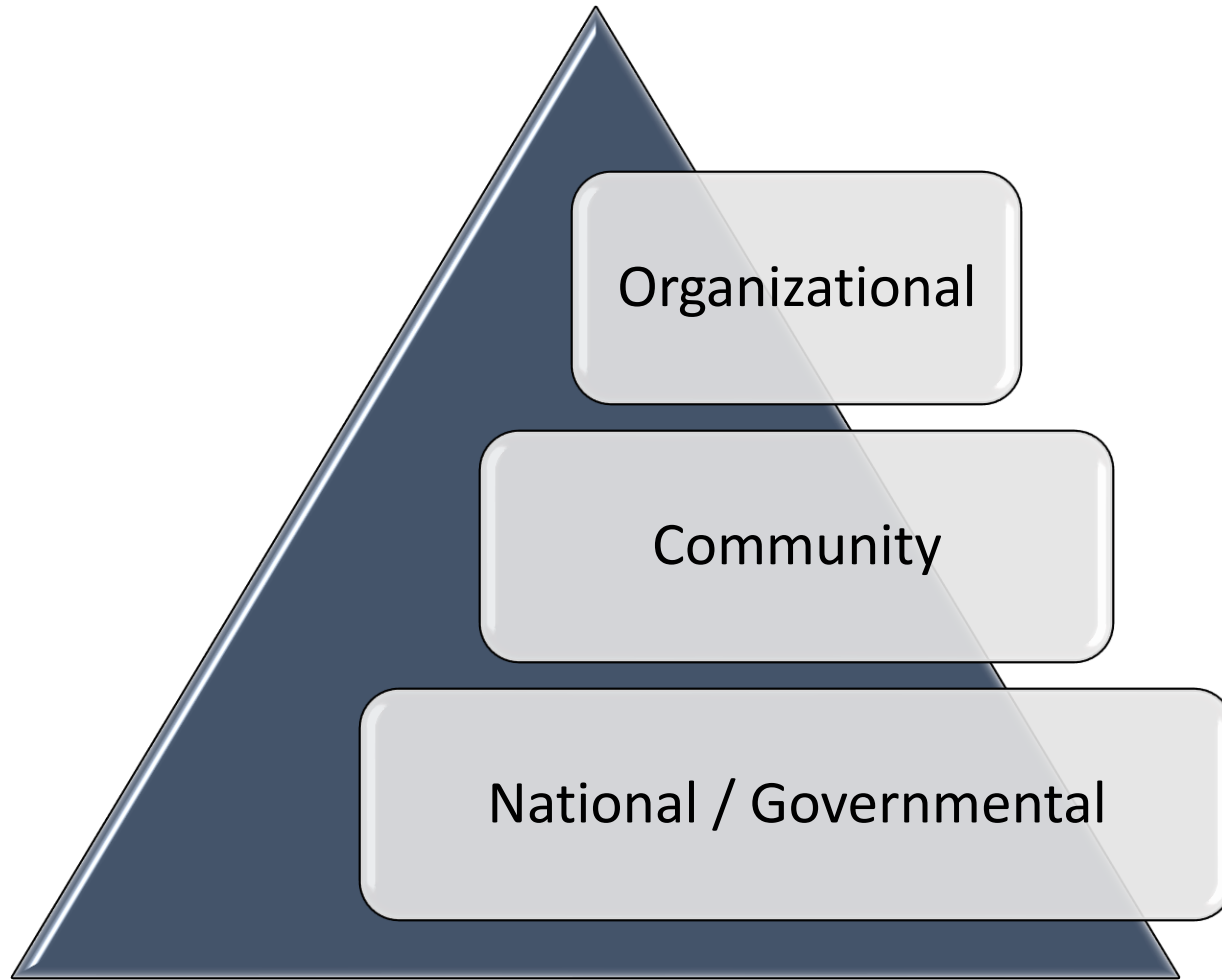
- **Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) accounted for 60% of the disease burden in Nepal in 2011**
- **However, little funding was directed towards NCDs; focus was primarily on infectious diseases**



Policy and Public Health

- **Policy plays a critical role in public health**
- **Policy affects both “traditional” diseases and other health risk factors or behaviors.**

Policy Can Be Implemented at Multiple Levels



Review Question: What is Policy?

Q: Which of the following is NOT a policy?

- ☐ A federal government implements a fine for bus operators who do not install seat belts
- ☐ A district health office offers food packages to parents when they complete their child's vaccinations
- ☐ An individual has perfect school attendance every day for a year
- ☐ A community decides to provide a small refund to members who recycle their old batteries instead of throwing them away

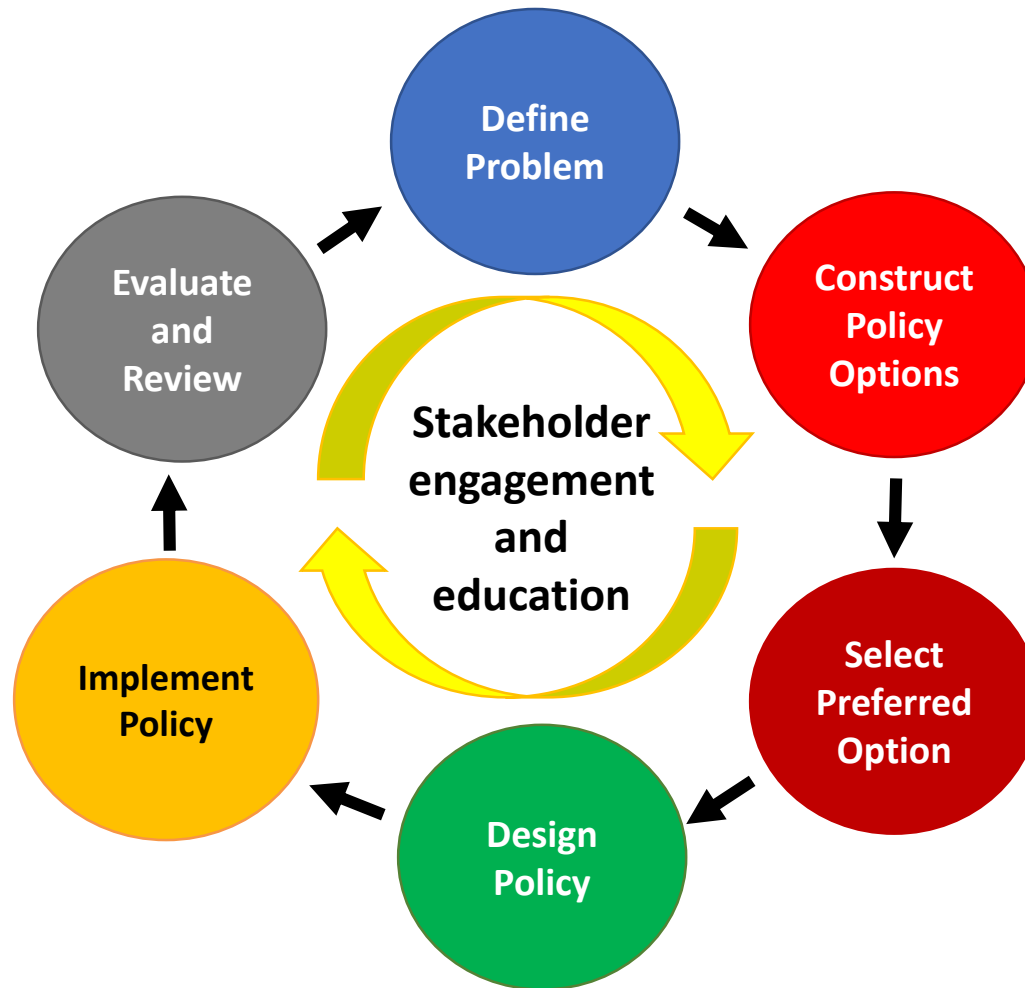
Review Question: What is Policy?

Q: Which of the following is NOT a policy?

- ☐ A federal government implements a fine for bus operators who do not install seat belts
- ☐ A district health office offers food packages to parents when they complete their child's vaccinations
- ☒ An individual has **NOT A POLICY** school attendance every day for a year
- ☐ A community decides to provide a small refund to members who recycle their old batteries instead of throwing them away

How Policy is Made

The Policy-Making Process is Cyclical



Influences Beyond Data

“Clearly, evidence plays only part of a role in the decision-making process... Research is ‘one voice in a noisy room’ that must compete directly with easily accessible and influential sources such as newspapers and television.”
- Young & Quinn, 2012



Other ‘voices’:

- Experience / personal views
- Lobbyists / opinion leaders / special interest groups
- Availability of resources
- Political climate
- Habit/tradition

How Policy is Made: Policymakers' Panel



Overview of the Policy Brief

Policy Brief: Definition

- A concise document that presents findings of policy-relevant data analyses, and evaluates policy options for non-technical audiences.
- **Includes:**
 - Context, scope, and impact of the problem
 - Viable solutions
 - Rationale for changing policies
- **Offers evidence for policy change!**

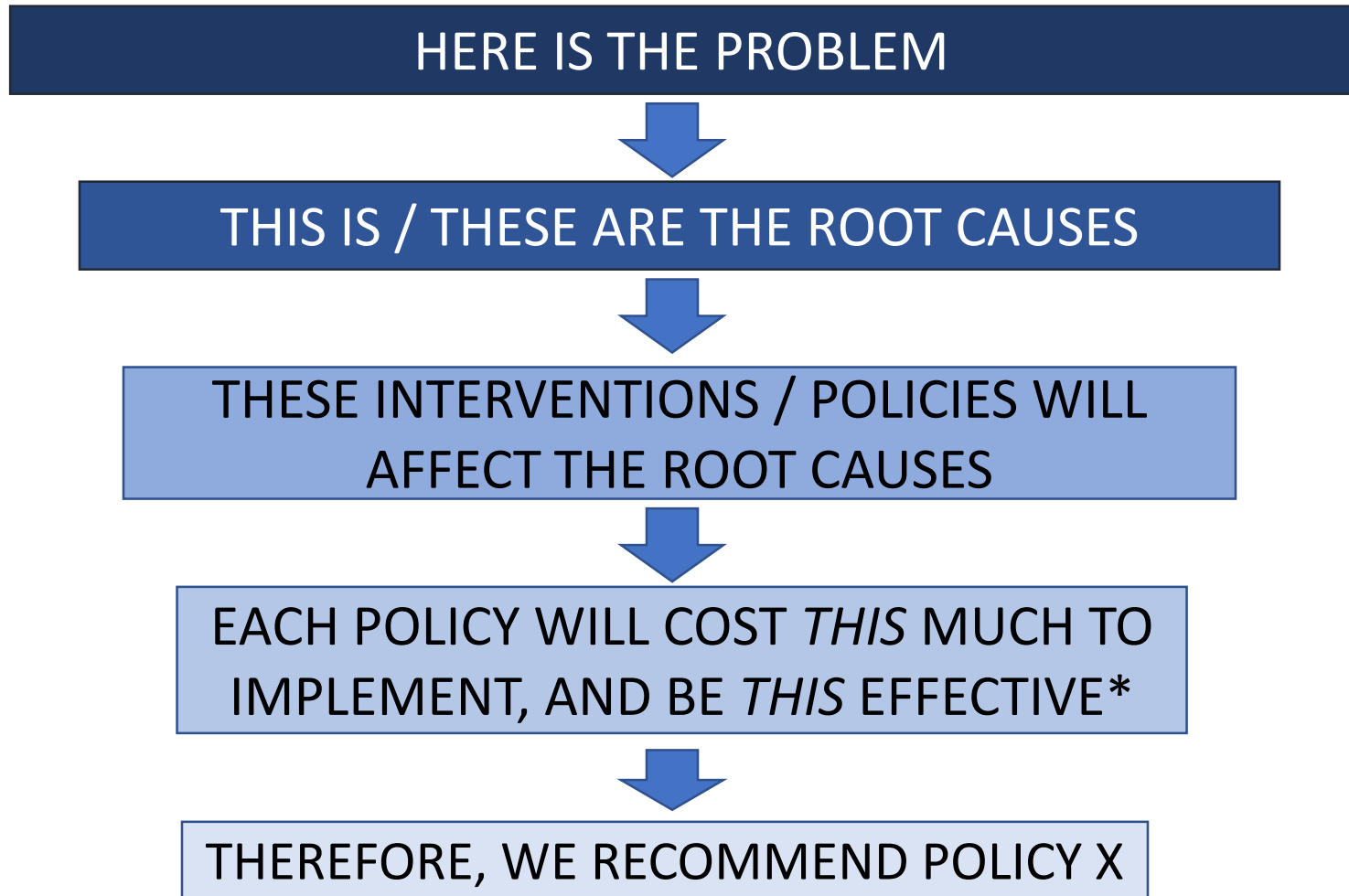
Why Develop a Policy Brief?

**Policy-makers have little time,
and often do not have advanced
technical skills.**

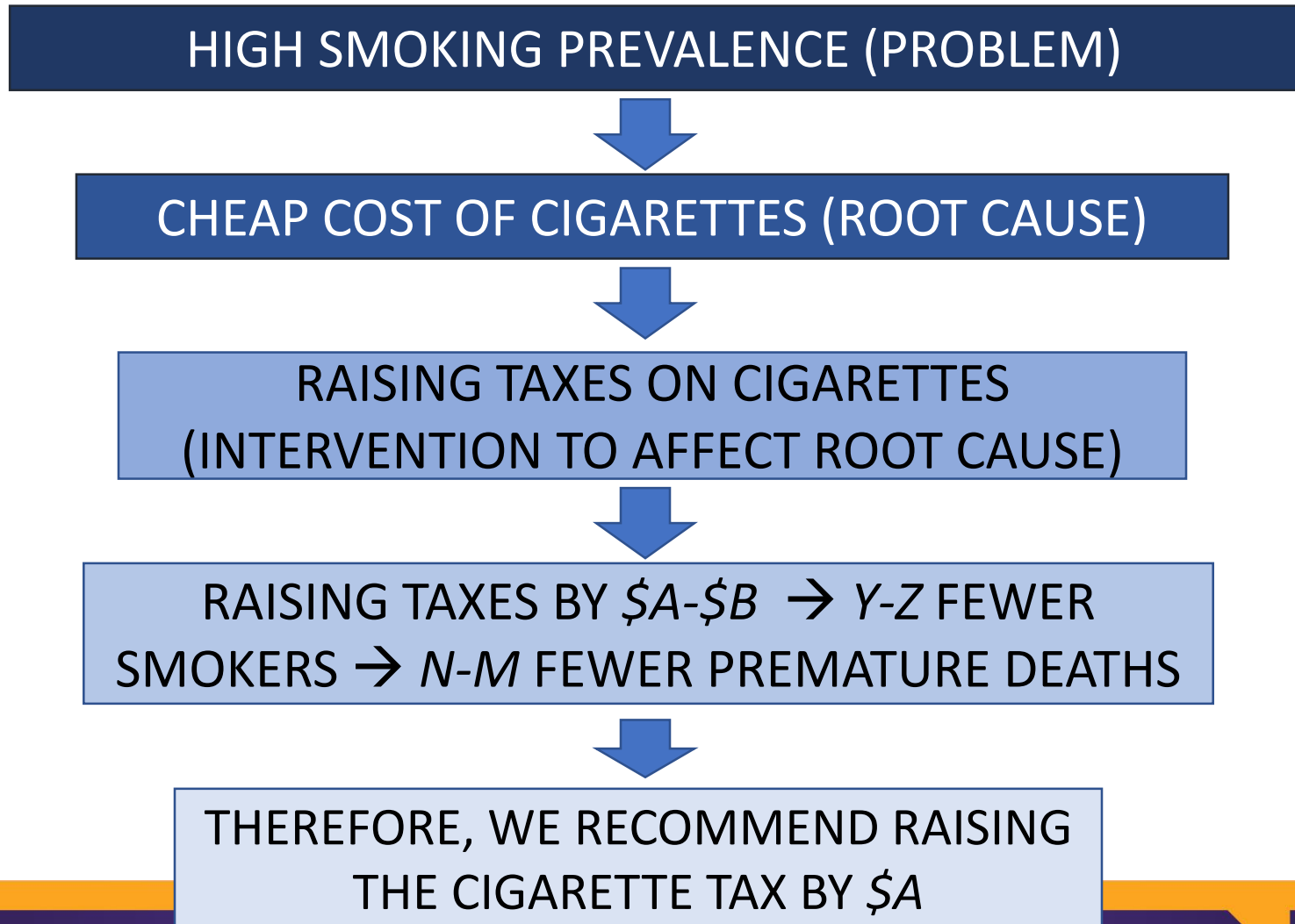
A policy brief:

- Translates data and scientific information into understandable format
- Engages stakeholders who can act or advocate for changes needed to address health problems
- Communicates the importance of policy development or changes to decision makers

Narrative / Storyline of a Policy Brief



Narrative / Storyline of a Policy Brief





The Price of Smoking

The Case for Increasing Kentucky's Cigarette Tax

Reducing Smoking and Smoking-Related Costs: The Case for Increasing Kentucky's Cigarette Tax

Smoking is the single most preventable cause of premature death. It causes cancer, cardiovascular disease and respiratory illness, the treatment of which contributes to escalating health care costs. The evidence is clear that raising cigarette taxes reduces smoking, saves lives, lowers health care costs and generates much-needed state revenue. With the highest rate of adult smoking and one of the lowest cigarette taxes in America, Kentucky would benefit significantly by increasing the tax on cigarettes.



- What do you think about this brief?
- Are you convinced that smoking rates are a problem in Kentucky?
- Does it provide a compelling case for raising cigarette taxes?

Structure of a Policy Brief

- 1. Title**
- 2. Key Messages**
- 3. Problem Statement or policy issue**
- 4. Policy Options**
- 5. Recommendation**
- 6. Resources/References**

1. Title

- Captures the reader's attention; memorable
- Generates interest in the content of the brief
- Should be short – 10-15 words is enough!



The Price of Smoking

The Case for Increasing Kentucky's Cigarette Tax

2. Key Messages

- **One- or two-paragraph summary containing:**
 - Description of the problem
 - Statement on why change is needed
 - Recommendation(s) for action

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3. Problem Statement

- **Clearly identifies the health issue leading to the brief**
 - The public health problem
 - The main *modifiable driver* of the problem (root cause)
- **Describes the situation from a local perspective**
 - Quantifies the problem & impact on public health
 - Summarizes data, presenting it visually
 - Discusses data published by other local sources
 - Describes previous efforts to address the issue
- **Provides data from a global/regional perspective, if needed**
- **1-2 pages**

3. Problem Statement

Smoking in Kentucky—We're Number 1!

A 2007 assessment of Kentuckians' health by the Institute of Medicine at the University of Kentucky confirmed a grim statistic—Kentucky leads the nation in smoking:

- **Kentucky ranks first in the nation in the percent of adults who smoke.** More than 29% of adult Kentuckians smoke (876,000 people) compared to 21% nationally.
- **An estimated 25% of high school students (53,000 students) also smoke** compared to 23% nationally.
- **Pregnant women in Kentucky smoke at twice the national rate**—one out of four pregnant women (26%) smoke in Kentucky.
- **Almost half of smokers, 47.7%, have tried to quit.**
- **Over 45% of Kentucky children live in a household where someone smokes,** compared to a national average of 29.5%.

4. Policy Options

- Outlines and compares up to three viable options (interventions) and their implications

The Public Health and Economic Benefits of Increasing Kentucky's Cigarette Excise Tax

Benefit	30¢ Per Pack Increase	70¢ Per Pack Increase
Reduction in Youth Smokers	7.4% (24,500)	17.2% (57,300)
Future Youth Smoking Deaths Avoided	7,800	18,300
Lifetime of Health Savings from Reducing Youth Smoking (Millions)	\$428.8	\$1,002.8
Reduction in Adult Smokers	1.7% (15,500)	4.0% (36,200)
Future Adult Smoking Deaths Avoided	4,100	9,500
Lifetime Health Savings from Reducing Adult Smoking (Millions)	\$147.3	\$343.9
Overall Long-Term Health Savings (Millions)	\$576.0	\$1,346.7

Source: Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, Eric Lindbloom, 2008

5. Recommendation

- **Should be specific, feasible, and practical**
- **Must be evidence-based; based on data presented in the brief**
- **Offers rationale for the option recommended**

5. Recommendation

The Bottom Line Is Clear

Raising Kentucky's cigarette tax closer to the national average will:

- Reduce smoking in Kentucky, currently with the highest rate in the nation, by over 17% for young people and 4% for adults
- Reduce the number of annual smoking-related deaths from the current level of 7,700
- Reduce the \$1.5 billion in smoking-related health costs and \$2.1 billion in lost productivity
- Increase much-needed state revenue by more than \$240 million per year

6. Resources/References

- 5-10 usually sufficient – a brief is not a manuscript!
- The purpose is to offer a foundation for the issue
- May use peer-reviewed publications, locally-available data, or other relevant publications



6. References

Data Sources

Kentucky Cigarette Excise Tax Increases:
Estimated New Revenues, Cost Savings,
and Other Benefits and Effects,
Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids,
Lindbloom, October 2007

Kentucky State Survey Results, Campaign
for Tobacco-Free Kids, 2007

Map of State Cigarette Tax Rates, Campaign
for Tobacco-Free Kids, November 2007

Macro-Social Influences: The Effects of
Prices and Tobacco Control Policies
on the Demand for Tobacco Products,
Nicotine & Tobacco Research, Frank
Chaloupka, 1999






Review Question: Policy Influences

Q: Which of the following affect whether or not a policy is adopted? (select all that apply)

- ☐ **Current political situation**
- ☐ **Tradition / habit**
- ☐ **Evidence to support its success**
- ☐ **Advocacy**
- ☐ **Available resources**

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-  **Advocacy**
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END
