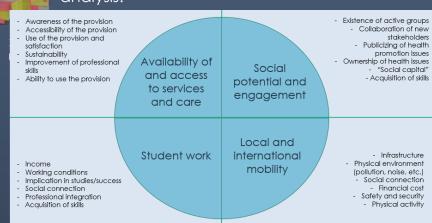
Improving all student health through municipal policy: a health impact assessment in Chambéry, France

BACKGROUND Many students these days are in vulnerable situations, facing issues relating to food, access to health care, addiction, etc. As part of the Chambery Municipal Council's new youth policy (the 'PACTE JEUNESSE'), a broad-reaching consultation of young people was carried out. This presented an opportunity to conduct a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) to improve the well-being and health of students in this area.



Based on the analysis of the literature and the work of the Steering Committee, 4 main categories of determinants, associated with different factors, were identified for the analysis:



Potentially vulnerable student populations were also identified and included in the analysis, with a view to reducing social inequalities in health.

THE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE

IREPS ARA, ORS ARA, the Youth, Student Life & International Relations Department at Chambéry Municipal Council, and the Student Medical Service at Université Savoie-Mont-Blanc.

THE STEERING COMMITTEE

Officials, agents and directors from various Municipal and University services.

Representatives of student associations,

CROUS

ARS, Assurance Maladie Representatives of local bodies and associations

With the support of:



EMERGENCE







Mélanie Villeval¹, Lucie Anzivino², Guilhem De Latour¹, Gabriel Rousseau¹, Myriam Combet³, Laetitia Satilmis⁴, Samuel Caillault³

¹ IREPS ARA - ² ORS ARA- ³ Ville de Chambéry – ⁴ Université Savoie-Mont-Blanc

INITIAL RESULTS

The impact analysis has enabled the Steering Committee to make various recommendations concerning the 4 main determinants identified. These recommendations will be prioritised according to their technical and financial feasibility, political backing and implementation timescale.

At this stage, several benefits of the process can be advanced:

⇒Strengthening of Municipal Council–University relations

⇒Willingness to work together on access to mental health care, valuing engagement, addressing alcohol-related risks, etc.

⇒ Identification of and actions planned for populations excluded from certain services: foreign students outside the exchange framework, nursing students, etc.



• On the other hand, certain areas of the youth policy need further development (e.g. international mobility)

→ This experience shows the **feasibility and** benefit of using an HIA to take health into consideration for public policies in the social sector.