

Existing policies and strategies and their effectiveness for improving health literacy at national, regional and organizational levels in the WHO European Region

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Funded by: the Swiss Federal Office of Public Health Commissioned by: The Health Evidence network (WHO Europe)



Publication:

What is the evidence on existing policies and linked activities and their effectiveness for improving health literacy at national, regional and organizational levels in the WHO European Region?

Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2018 (Health Evidence Network (HEN) synthesis report 57).



URL: http://www.euro.who.int/en/data-and-evidence/evidence-informed-policy-making/publications/2018/whatis-the-evidence-on-existing-policies-and-linked-activities-and-their-effectiveness-for-improving-health-literacyat-national,-regional-and-organizational-levels-in-the-who-european-region-2018

The Health Evidence Network



- Summarizes the **best available evidence** for decision-making;
- Peer-reviewed, professionally written responses that are relevant, ready-to-use and evidence-informed;
- An official WHO source for evidence **now listed in PubMed**;
- 74 reports published to date
- Received 'highly commended' in BMA Book Awards 2017.



The problem



- Based on the European Health Literacy Survey (HLS-EU, 2011) in eight EU countries:
 - 47% of adults have sub-optimal health literacy, with 12% of people at the lowest skills level
 - A wide variation in health literacy between the countries surveyed¹
 - Low health literacy is associated with lower health and more illness¹
 - Low health literacy has a social gradient; poses particular issues for socio-economically disadvantaged and marginalized groups
- Health literacy identified as being critical to delivery of the Health 2020 targets²

The approach



- The evidence synthesis used clear definitions of policy and health literacy, and clear inclusion and exclusion criteria.
- Policies were identified through
 - A rigorous search of peer-reviewed literature using a predefined search strategy
 - An internet search and secondary reference searching for 'grey' literature and
 - A web-based internet enquiry involving health literacy

experts.

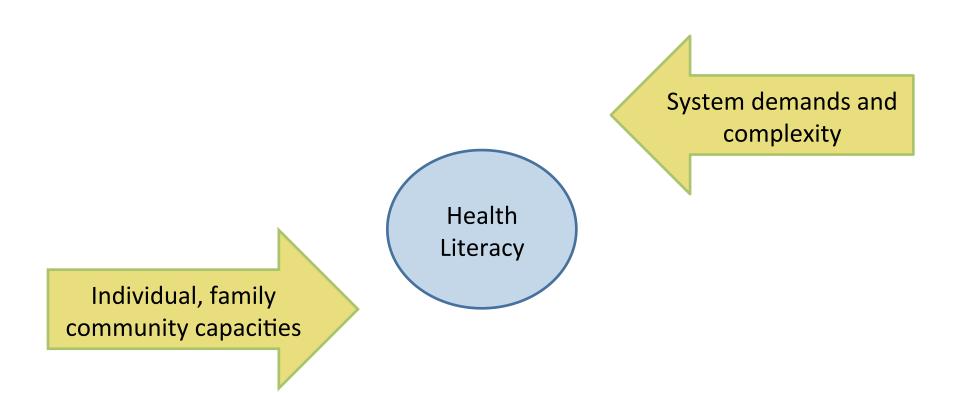




Health literacy is a balance between the skills of the individual / family / community and the environment in which they live



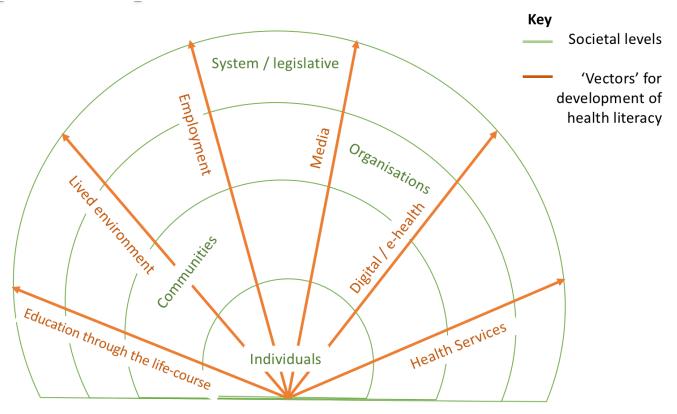
Parker R. 2009.



The approach



• A new health literacy policy framework was developed



• Evidence of impact of the policies was identified

Member States in the WHO European Region with health literacy policies





Countries in which health literacy policies 1 were identified

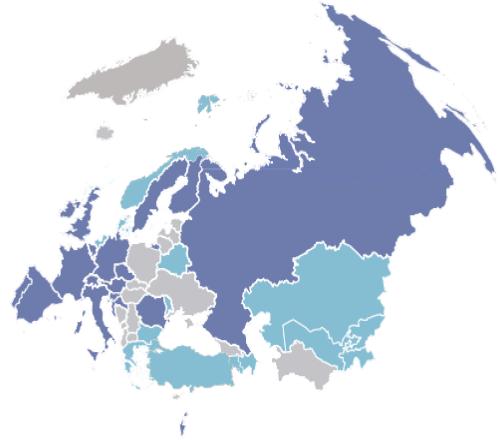
19 (36%)



Countries involved in the expert enquiry where no policy evidence was identified

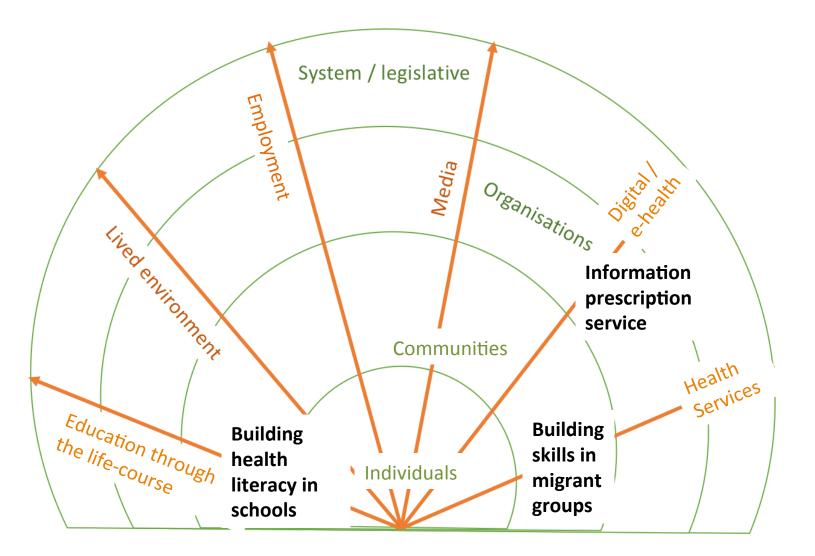


Countries not involved in the expert enquiry where no policy evidence was identified



Some examples





Building health literacy through the school curriculum: **Finland**



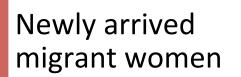
All students in the Finnish school system Aims to build health literacy in Finnish pupils throughout their school lives Outcomes:

Evaluation has shown a satisfactory level of student development of health literacy

Helsinki: Board of Education; 2013

Building health literacy in migrant groups: **Sweden**





Culturally sensitive sexual health training Outcomes:

Increased:

-knowledge and language;

-confidence to raise and discuss;

-awareness of sexual and reproductive rights; and

-empowerment.

Svensson P et al. 2016

Patients with low

health literacy

Information prescriptions: Israel

Information prescription service Outcomes:

High patient satisfaction

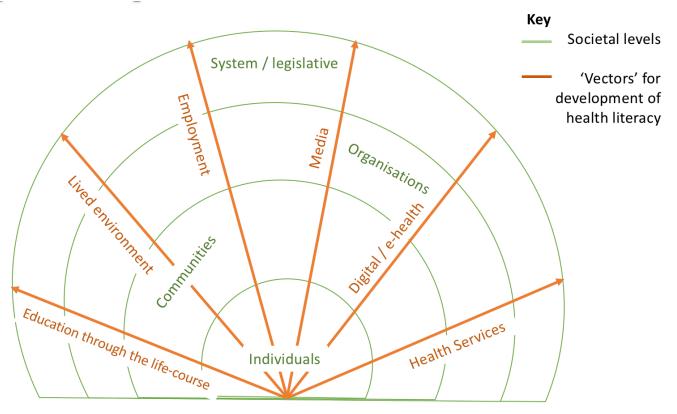
Improved adherence to medication regimens



The approach



• A new health literacy policy framework was developed



• Evidence of impact of the policies was identified



Thank you!

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