# Evaluation in health promotion

Principles and perspectives





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# **Abbreviations**

## **Organizations**

BSI British Standards Institute, United Kingdom

CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, United States

ENHPS European Network of Health Promoting Schools

EU European Union

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

ISO International Organization for Standardization HEA Health Education Authority, United Kingdom NHS National Health Service, United Kingdom

### Specific studies and technical and other terms

4GE fourth-generation evaluation

CATCH Child and Adolescent Trial for Cardiovascular Health CINDI WHO countrywide integrated noncommunicable disease

intervention programme

COMMIT community intervention trial for smoking cessation

CVD cardiovascular diseases
DALY disability-adjusted life year
EIA environmental impact assessment

GDP gross domestic product HIA health impact assessment

KSDPP Kahnawake School Diabetes Prevention Project
MATCH multilevel approach to community health
MRFIT Multiple Risk Factor Intervention Trial
PATCH planned approach to community health

NGO nongovernmental organization

NHEXAS National Human Exposure Assessment Survey

PRECEDE predisposing, reinforcing and enabling constructs in ecosystem diagnosis and evaluation

PROCEED policy, regulating or resourcing, and organizing for educational and environmental development quality-adjusted life year

# **Foreword**

Promoting populations' health is an enterprise whose complex and often subtle dimensions challenge scholars and practitioners from diverse disciplines. Epidemiologists, social scientists, educators, policy scientists, economists, urban planners and biomedical scientists (most recently including geneticists) all contribute perspectives that illuminate one aspect or another of health promotion. Each discipline also offers an evaluation scheme appropriate to its strategic focus. It is easy to understand how casual observers may be frustrated in their search for a single, clear analysis to answer the bottom-line question of just how effective health promotion is. As the authors represented in this book attest, the answer very much depends on what aspect of the health promotion initiative is being addressed. Of course, matters of theoretical justification, intervention strategy, adequacy of resources and other issues of quality—the process questions—pertain, but at the end of the day the results should be measured in ways that are consistent with the stated objectives. Who benefits and how, and who is missed and why, are the central evaluation questions.

The genius of this collection of evaluation approaches to diverse health promotion programmes and related policies is what it reveals about the spread of options: options that do not compete but supplement each other. For the builder of a health promotion strategy, the task is to discover the available evaluative technology with the best fit, and to apply it in a way that balances a comprehensive view with a necessary parsimony of effort. Cost–effectiveness must apply to evaluation design as well as programme design.

For organized health promotion efforts to be positioned as key resources in pursuing social and economic goals, there must be evidence of their effectiveness and their relative costs as compared with other health promoting options: for example, approaches targeting reductions in individual risk versus those seeking reductions in risk conditions through policy change.

The requirement for evidence-based health promotion pertains to public health practice in general, from designing an intervention through evaluating its impact. Criteria for such evidence are expanding to include negative impact as well as positive benefits and a wide range of effects on community wellbeing and economic and social development goals.

Until the publication of this book, it was difficult to juxtapose the myriad dimensions of health promotion, the spread of their assumptions and theories, the challenges faced in planning and undertaking evaluations of health pro-

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