

The synthesis of The Model Evaluation Report

Healthy Boost



Aim of the Healthy Boost project:



to improve the capacities of local
authorities to enhance health
and well-being of citizens through
cross-sectoral cooperation

Project main objective



to make urban policies for health and well-being more innovative, more effective, and more integrated.

Cross-sectoral cooperation can boost health and wellbeing in the Baltic cities, and can effectively resolve the problems due to unhealthy lifestyles.

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Effective cross-sectoral cooperation requires an appropriate tool which provides partners guidance to maximize the effectiveness of collaboration.

The Healthy Boost project puts together knowledge and experience of experts from various institutions, and as a result prepared



the model of cross-sectoral cooperation

Model distinguishes into:

DOMAINS

RISK IDENTIFICATION
LEADERSHIP
COMMUNICATION
COORDINATION
MOTIVATION

STAGES

MAPPING
PLANNING
IMPLEMENTATION
ASSESSMENT

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In order to provide a fully-developed model, the Healthy Boost project bases on pilot activities and the process of their evaluation.

There were nine cities from the Baltic Region involved in pilot activities:



Cherepovets - Helsinki

Jelgava Local Municipality - Klaipeda - Poznan

Pskov - Suwalki - Turku - Tartu

**Evaluation of the model was responsibility
of the Nofer Institute of Occupational Medicine.**

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In each of these cities local authorities (municipalities) play a role of the **Pilot Coordinator.**

This role means that representatives of the municipality animates **the cross-sectoral collaboration in their local area to implement health promotion initiatives. To achieve this they involve partners from NGOs, SMEs, and from other sectors whose participation might be beneficial.**

Methodology of the evaluation of the preliminary version of the model

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The results of the model evaluation activities are presented in the Model Evaluation Report which was the basis for preparing the final version of the model.

The Model Evaluation Report was based on:

1.

The study of Pilot Coordinators responsible for managing the pilots in their cities.

2.

The study of stakeholders engaged by the Municipalities in the cross-sectoral collaboration in the pilots.

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1. The study of Pilot Coordinators responsible for managing the pilots in their cities.

The basis of this study was an online questionnaire called “Evaluation of pilot activities and the model for cross-sectoral cooperation” or “post-evaluation questionnaire”. This study gathered opinions expressed by the Pilot Coordinators on behalf of themselves and on behalf of their stakeholders, project target group, residents.

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2. The study of stakeholders engaged by the Municipalities in the cross-sectoral collaboration in the pilots.

The online tool aimed at collecting data in this study was “The questionnaire concerning the stakeholders’ opinions on the collaboration in the pilot”.

It was filled in anonymously by the pilot partners in 9 cities (n=44). The research sample consisted of representatives of: (1) preschools, schools and universities, (2) small and medium enterprises, (3) local authorities, (4) governmental institutions, (5) non-governmental organisations (including city residents).

The good sides of the preliminary version of the model

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The good sides of the
model in the Pilot
Coordinators`
perception

**Almost all Pilot Coordinators
(8 out of 9) said that they had
succeeded in overcoming problems
in the cross-sectoral cooperation
in the pilot and correcting it.**

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The good sides of the
model in the Pilot
Coordinators`
perception

Almost all Pilot Coordinators (8 out of 9) declared that they would like to continue the cross-sectoral collaboration in the future and develop other initiatives together.

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The good sides of the
model in the Pilot
Coordinators`
perception

**6 out of 9 representatives of
Municipalities admitted using the
model during the pilot
implementation and assessed that it
turned out to be useful/practical.**

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The good sides of the
model in the Pilot
Coordinators`
perception

**5 respondents admitted it was easy
to find in the model practical clues
helpful in solving problems in the
cross-sectoral cooperation.**

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The good sides of the
model in the Pilot
Coordinators`
perception

**7 representatives of Municipalities
said that they had used the model in
correcting/modifying collaboration
in the pilot and declared that they
had found the model as a helpful
tool in this process.**

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The good sides of the
model in the Pilot
Coordinators`
perception

**8 Pilot Coordinators said
that terminology used in the
model was intelligible.**

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The good sides of the
model in the Pilot
Coordinators`
perception

**5 respondents assessed that
the structure of the model
was logic and clear.**

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The good sides of the
model in the Pilot
Coordinators`
perception

**5 representatives of the
Municipalities said that they
would like to use the model
in the future.**

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The qualitative analysis of the data gathered based on the post-evaluation survey shows that the Pilot Coordinators' positive opinions concentrated on the following areas:



partnership
building



process
planning



process
ordering



problem
solving



evaluation
of
intervention



self-
development

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The good sides of the
model in the
stakeholders`
perception

**The model supported the
consortium in difficult situations
providing an opportunity to
understand weaknesses of
collaboration.**

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The good sides of the
model in the
stakeholders`
perception

**The model established and
assessed cooperation process
among cross-sectoral partners,
providing mutual understanding
between various partners.**

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The good sides of the
model in the
stakeholders`
perception

**The model established and
assessed cooperation process
among cross-sectoral partners,
providing mutual understanding
between various partners.**

The weaknesses of the preliminary version of the model

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The weaknesses of the
model in the Pilot
Coordinators`
perception

**3 out of 9 of Pilot
Coordinators did not choose
an answer that it was a
helpful/useful/practical tool.**

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The weaknesses of the
model in the Pilot
Coordinators`
perception

**2 respondents did not use the
model in the process of
correcting the collaboration.**

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The weaknesses of the
model in the Pilot
Coordinators`
perception

**3 out of 8 Pilot Coordinators
assessed that it was not easy to
find in the model practical clues
worth taking into consideration
while solving the problems in the
cross-sectoral cooperation.**

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The weaknesses of the
model in the Pilot
Coordinators`
perception

**4 out of 9 representatives of the
Municipalities did not declare
applying the model after Health
Boost project termination in its
original version.**

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The weaknesses of the model in the Pilot Coordinators' perception

4 out of 9 Pilot Coordinators did not assess model as logical and clear and most of them criticised organisation of the model according to the domains.

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The qualitative analysis of the data gathered based on the post-evaluation survey shows that the Pilot Coordinators' suggestions concern the necessary improvements in the model concentrated on the following areas of model:

practicality

structure

content

guide for
the model
users

length

accuracy

electronic
version

user
friendliness

The conclusions. What was supposed to be improved in the model and how?

Although the general appraisal of the original version of the model was rather high, the Pilot Coordinators gave their suggestions concerning preferred improvements in each of the particular stages/domains of the model.

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Suggestions mostly concerned improvements **making the model a more practical tool** i.e. by adding new questions, examples, ways/methods of operating, methods regarding how to assess the leadership and motivation i.e.:



methods of
assessment

useful
indicators

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Taking into account all the comments on the necessary improvement there seemed to be a need to:

 **specify how to conduct the evaluation, i.e. in which way to evaluate motivation in the context of leadership or other domains,**

 **add in the model examples of the different types of evaluation and their timing,**

 **reconfiguring the model in a way to enable the users start using it beginning from the stages, not the domains.**

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There seemed to be a need to:



adding to the model information, for more advanced users, i.e. about methods of building relationships among stakeholders including the problem of commitment, assessing cooperation with the usage of appropriate indicators,



include in the model the issues of the degree of influence of each partner,



decrease the length of the model,

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There seemed to be a need to:

-  tailor the model to the needs of health promotion specialists making it a more precise tool from the public health point of view,
 -  include case studies applicable for public health sector,
 -  prepare an electronic version of the model to ease the process of using it,
 -  compile a guide for new model users to enable them benefiting the tool.
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