Conclusions
This large-scale, longitudinal controlled study indicates that publicly funded provision of efficient central heating systems is associated with improvements in two aspects of self-reported health and with reduced likelihood of being diagnosed with high blood pressure. This finding carries implications for public health policy, suggesting that investment in heating improvement programmes may yield public health benefits.

Parental support, parental unemployment and adolescents’ psychological health
Maria Sleskova

M Sleskova1*, A Madarasova Geckova1, JP van Dijk1,2, F Salonna1, JW Groothoff2, SA Reijneveld3
1Institute of Social Sciences, Faculty of Science, PJ Safarik University, Kosice, Slovakia
2Department of Social Medicine, University Medical Center Groningen, University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands
3Institute of Social Sciences, Faculty of Science, PJ Safarik University, Kosice, Slovakia

Methods
Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used in this study. As a qualitative approach, we conducted three focus groups (7–8 people each) in three regions to understand their knowledge and interest level on the subject and how they form groups (7–8 people each) in three regions to understand their decision making: in the case of water fluoridation

Track E4: Health policy

Using public opinion surveys in public health policy decision making: in the case of water fluoridation programmes
Minah Kang Kim

M Kang Kim1,*, Y Shin2, Y Choi2, D Kim1, J Son3, S Shin2, H Kim1
1Ewha Womans University, Seoul, Korea
2Han-Yang University, Seoul, Korea
3Hallym University, Seoul, Korea
*Contact details: minahkang@ewha.ac.kr

Background
The support given by parents to their children depends on many factors. One of them is parental unemployment. However, this topic seems to be overlooked in the literature. Based on the evidence that parent–child relationships take place within the broader family context, in this study we explored perceived parental support in the context of parental employment status (ES). Furthermore we studied the effect of parental support on adolescents’ psychological health with regard to their parents’ ES.

Methods
Data on perceived mother’s and father’s support, mother’s and father’s ES (employed versus unemployed) and adolescents’ psychological health (vitality, mental health, long-term well-being) were collected among 1992 adolescents (aged 14–23 years, mean 16.9, 46.5% males). Chi-square test and logistic regression were used for analyses.

Results
Father’s support was more often (P < 0.001) perceived as low when the father was unemployed, while the perception of mother’s support did not differ by mother’s ES. Furthermore, the effect of father’s and mother’s support on the adolescent’s health adjusted for gender and support of the other parent was studied in the context of their ES. Among those with employed parents, mainly father’s support positively affected the health of adolescents (ORs ranged from 1.65 to 2.49). However, when the father was unemployed, mainly mother’s support was protective for adolescents’ health (ORs ranged from 2.22 to 5.06), while when the mother was unemployed, mainly father’s support was protective (ORs ranged from 2.12 to 3.23).

Conclusions
Our results show father’s support given to children to be lower when he is unemployed. Furthermore it seems to be that in the case of unemployment of one parent, the support from the other parent is more important for the children. However, further research should be done for deeper understanding of processes of parental support during their unemployment.
Managing fear—the response to public concerns about avian flu
Heidi Lyshol

**Issue**

In 2005 the Norwegian Institute of Public Health (NIPH) put together an avian flu task force, mainly personnel from the Department of Infectious Disease Epidemiology.

In mid-October 2005 the NIPH started receiving concerned messages from the public about avian flu. The majority of these queries arrived by e-mail and expressed people's worries about the risk to themselves and their families. The first queries were dealt with in a haphazard manner, with replies written by personnel from the Department of Information and Communication or the Department of Infectious Disease Epidemiology.

Future task forces should have a person charged with replying to public queries from the very start. Allaying public fears and concerns by replying to these queries, both in the form of individual replies to the person contacting us and in the form of short articles on the web on popular topics, is important.

These queries resulted in numerous short articles being written for the NIPH web pages. They also led to at least one documented change in NIPH policy.

### Lessons

Future task forces should have a person charged with replying to public queries from the very start. Allaying public fears and concerns by replying to these queries, both in the form of individual replies to the person contacting us and in the form of short articles on the web on popular topics, is important.

These queries may also contain pertinent information not previously known to the NIPH (such was the case concerning pigeon-fanciers and upcoming exhibitions), so it is important that these messages are read by an informed person.

### Conclusions

Two-way communication with the public is an important task for any Institute of Public Health, and should be more highly prioritized.

**The need for a public health ethics framework**

Peter Schroeder

**Description**

In a period of 6 months, the NIPH received 142 messages from the public concerning avian flu. An archival search shows that the messages received in the first 3 weeks, only 19 were replied to within the legal time limit, whereas 23 messages were found during an archive search in 2006 and only then were dealt with. All the messages received later were replied to in a timely manner.

These queries resulted in numerous short articles being written for the NIPH web pages. They also led to at least one documented change in NIPH policy.

### Lessons

Future task forces should have a person charged with replying to public queries from the very start. Allaying public fears and concerns by replying to these queries, both in the form of individual replies to the person contacting us and in the form of short articles on the web on popular topics, is important.

These queries may also contain pertinent information not previously known to the NIPH (such was the case concerning pigeon-fanciers and upcoming exhibitions), so it is important that these messages are read by an informed person.

### Conclusions

Two-way communication with the public is an important task for any Institute of Public Health, and should be more highly prioritized.

**The need for a public health ethics framework**

Peter Schroeder

**Description**

In a period of 6 months, the NIPH received 142 messages from the public concerning avian flu. An archival search shows that the messages received in the first 3 weeks, only 19 were replied to within the legal time limit, whereas 23 messages were found during an archive search in 2006 and only then were dealt with. All the messages received later were replied to in a timely manner.

These queries resulted in numerous short articles being written for the NIPH web pages. They also led to at least one documented change in NIPH policy.

### Lessons

Future task forces should have a person charged with replying to public queries from the very start. Allaying public fears and concerns by replying to these queries, both in the form of individual replies to the person contacting us and in the form of short articles on the web on popular topics, is important.

These queries may also contain pertinent information not previously known to the NIPH (such was the case concerning pigeon-fanciers and upcoming exhibitions), so it is important that these messages are read by an informed person.

### Conclusions

Two-way communication with the public is an important task for any Institute of Public Health, and should be more highly prioritized.

**The need for a public health ethics framework**

Peter Schroeder

**Description**

In a period of 6 months, the NIPH received 142 messages from the public concerning avian flu. An archival search shows that the messages received in the first 3 weeks, only 19 were replied to within the legal time limit, whereas 23 messages were found during an archive search in 2006 and only then were dealt with. All the messages received later were replied to in a timely manner.

These queries resulted in numerous short articles being written for the NIPH web pages. They also led to at least one documented change in NIPH policy.

### Lessons

Future task forces should have a person charged with replying to public queries from the very start. Allaying public fears and concerns by replying to these queries, both in the form of individual replies to the person contacting us and in the form of short articles on the web on popular topics, is important.

These queries may also contain pertinent information not previously known to the NIPH (such was the case concerning pigeon-fanciers and upcoming exhibitions), so it is important that these messages are read by an informed person.

### Conclusions

Two-way communication with the public is an important task for any Institute of Public Health, and should be more highly prioritized.

**The need for a public health ethics framework**

Peter Schroeder

**Description**

In a period of 6 months, the NIPH received 142 messages from the public concerning avian flu. An archival search shows that the messages received in the first 3 weeks, only 19 were replied to within the legal time limit, whereas 23 messages were found during an archive search in 2006 and only then were dealt with. All the messages received later were replied to in a timely manner.

These queries resulted in numerous short articles being written for the NIPH web pages. They also led to at least one documented change in NIPH policy.

### Lessons

Future task forces should have a person charged with replying to public queries from the very start. Allaying public fears and concerns by replying to these queries, both in the form of individual replies to the person contacting us and in the form of short articles on the web on popular topics, is important.

These queries may also contain pertinent information not previously known to the NIPH (such was the case concerning pigeon-fanciers and upcoming exhibitions), so it is important that these messages are read by an informed person.

### Conclusions

Two-way communication with the public is an important task for any Institute of Public Health, and should be more highly prioritized.

**The need for a public health ethics framework**

Peter Schroeder

**Description**

In a period of 6 months, the NIPH received 142 messages from the public concerning avian flu. An archival search shows that the messages received in the first 3 weeks, only 19 were replied to within the legal time limit, whereas 23 messages were found during an archive search in 2006 and only then were dealt with. All the messages received later were replied to in a timely manner.

These queries resulted in numerous short articles being written for the NIPH web pages. They also led to at least one documented change in NIPH policy.

### Lessons

Future task forces should have a person charged with replying to public queries from the very start. Allaying public fears and concerns by replying to these queries, both in the form of individual replies to the person contacting us and in the form of short articles on the web on popular topics, is important.

These queries may also contain pertinent information not previously known to the NIPH (such was the case concerning pigeon-fanciers and upcoming exhibitions), so it is important that these messages are read by an informed person.

### Conclusions

Two-way communication with the public is an important task for any Institute of Public Health, and should be more highly prioritized.

**The need for a public health ethics framework**

Peter Schroeder

**Description**

In a period of 6 months, the NIPH received 142 messages from the public concerning avian flu. An archival search shows that the messages received in the first 3 weeks, only 19 were replied to within the legal time limit, whereas 23 messages were found during an archive search in 2006 and only then were dealt with. All the messages received later were replied to in a timely manner.

These queries resulted in numerous short articles being written for the NIPH web pages. They also led to at least one documented change in NIPH policy.

### Lessons

Future task forces should have a person charged with replying to public queries from the very start. Allaying public fears and concerns by replying to these queries, both in the form of individual replies to the person contacting us and in the form of short articles on the web on popular topics, is important.

These queries may also contain pertinent information not previously known to the NIPH (such was the case concerning pigeon-fanciers and upcoming exhibitions), so it is important that these messages are read by an informed person.

### Conclusions

Two-way communication with the public is an important task for any Institute of Public Health, and should be more highly prioritized.

**The need for a public health ethics framework**

Peter Schroeder

**Description**

In a period of 6 months, the NIPH received 142 messages from the public concerning avian flu. An archival search shows that the messages received in the first 3 weeks, only 19 were replied to within the legal time limit, whereas 23 messages were found during an archive search in 2006 and only then were dealt with. All the messages received later were replied to in a timely manner.

These queries resulted in numerous short articles being written for the NIPH web pages. They also led to at least one documented change in NIPH policy.

### Lessons

Future task forces should have a person charged with replying to public queries from the very start. Allaying public fears and concerns by replying to these queries, both in the form of individual replies to the person contacting us and in the form of short articles on the web on popular topics, is important.

These queries may also contain pertinent information not previously known to the NIPH (such was the case concerning pigeon-fanciers and upcoming exhibitions), so it is important that these messages are read by an informed person.

### Conclusions

Two-way communication with the public is an important task for any Institute of Public Health, and should be more highly prioritized.

**The need for a public health ethics framework**

Peter Schroeder

**Description**

In a period of 6 months, the NIPH received 142 messages from the public concerning avian flu. An archival search shows that the messages received in the first 3 weeks, only 19 were replied to within the legal time limit, whereas 23 messages were found during an archive search in 2006 and only then were dealt with. All the messages received later were replied to in a timely manner.

These queries resulted in numerous short articles being written for the NIPH web pages. They also led to at least one documented change in NIPH policy.

### Lessons

Future task forces should have a person charged with replying to public queries from the very start. Allaying public fears and concerns by replying to these queries, both in the form of individual replies to the person contacting us and in the form of short articles on the web on popular topics, is important.

These queries may also contain pertinent information not previously known to the NIPH (such was the case concerning pigeon-fanciers and upcoming exhibitions), so it is important that these messages are read by an informed person.

### Conclusions

Two-way communication with the public is an important task for any Institute of Public Health, and should be more highly prioritized.
A neo-institutionalist framework for the analysis of steering processes in integrated care: turning answers into questions
Susanne Kuempers
SWN Kuempers
Social Science Research Center Berlin, Research Group Public Health Policy, Berlin, Germany
Contact details: kuempers@wz-berlin.de

Background
There is increasing knowledge internationally regarding steering processes for integrated care. However, transferring successful policy concepts between countries is difficult. A theoretical basis is needed to put specific outcomes into generalizable frameworks. Neo-institutional concepts are suitable for this purpose.

Methods
Outcomes of a transnational comparative research project on national and local steering processes for integrated (dementia) care in England and The Netherlands were analysed with the help of neo-institutionalist concepts. Specific outcomes were turned into generalized questions to build an analytical and empirical framework for comparative research and policy on steering processes for integrated care.

Results
Neo-institutional concepts allow framing structural and cultural institutional contexts which give shape to steering processes for integrated care. Models were developed for the analysis of (i) national steering processes for integrated care, (ii) local steering processes and integrated care outcomes, and (iii) specific areas of integrated care (e.g. dementia) and their national characteristics.

Conclusions
Although steering processes regarding the development and delivery of integrated care are complex and diverse, it is possible to conceptualize such processes in a general way so as to enhance the comparability and transferability of research outcomes from various countries. Further research is needed to complement, refine and further develop the initial models proposed.

European aid policy in health: why is an alternative needed?
Jean-Pierre Unger
JP Unger*, W Soors, P De Paepe

Track E5: Workshop: How to use the European strategy for child and adolescent health and development

Chairpersons: Auke Wiegersma, President of the EUPHA section on Child and Adolescent Public Health, The Netherlands
Organiser: EUPHA section on Child and Adolescent Public Health, Institute: University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands
Contact details: p.a.wiegersma@med.umcg.nl

Following the WHO European strategy on child and adolescent health and Development, this workshop intends to look at how this strategy can be used for national activities and how EUPHA—as an European organization—could become active in this area. After the presentation of the WHO/EURO strategy, both a national and EUPHA reaction will be given after which a general discussion will take place as to the necessity of the strategy.

A European strategy for child and adolescent health and development
Mikael Ostergren
M Ostergren
Regional Adviser, Child and Adolescent Health and Development, WHO, Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen, Denmark
Contact details: MMO@EURO.WHO.INT

This presentation will provide a brief overview of main health issues among children and adolescents in the WHO European region as well as the CAH strategy and accompanying tools for National policy and strategy development and implementation.

Balancing population, professionalism, and politics—expertise, application, and autonomy
Michael Rigby
M Rigby
Centre for Health Planning and Management, Keele University, Keele, Staffordshire, UK
Contact details: m.j.rigby@hpm.keele.ac.uk

This presentation will analyse the requirements for successful progressing of the Child and Adolescent Health and Development Strategy, will identify that a balance of external evidence and national application is needed, and consider how international bodies such as EUPHA can promote both sides of the equation.