



Clinical Academic Group (CAG) in Public Health



A CAG is an establishment of a research structure where the academic research group establishes an active and long-term collaboration with clinical environments and other field of practice to solve an important and larger common problem.



Overall aim: increase the quality of research and education and secure faster implementation of research results.



The establishment of CAGs at INB is anchored in the INB ambition and strategy 2019 -2025.

Primary Objective

- Based on the state of art and knowledge needs, the *primary objective* of this CAG is to address and **bridge the gap between the clinical health services and local community public health work** to provide critical knowledge improving the implementation of sustainable public health initiatives and policies across settings, reducing inequalities in health, and promoting health and health equity.



Intermediate objectives



Create valuable opportunities for empowerment and capacity building within and across settings



Identify facilitators and barriers for user involvement and multi-sector coordination during implementation of interventions targeting vulnerable population groups



Implement and evaluate coordinated interventions across settings and



Inform policy development aiming at reducing inequalities in health and promoting health and health equity.

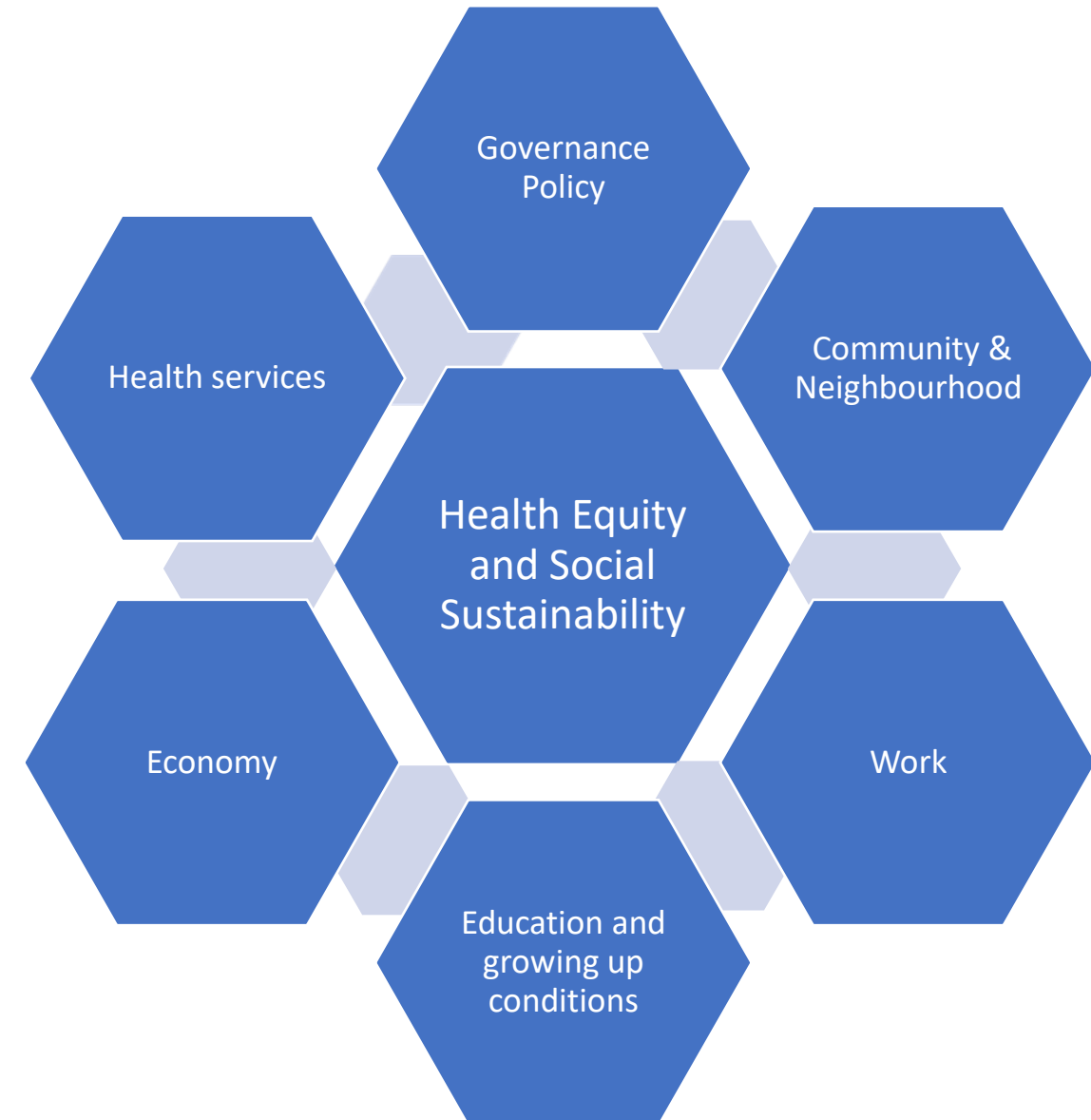


IMPACTS

IMPlémenting ACtions for health equiTy and social Sustainability

Key areas

- Implementation research
- Health promotion and prevention
- Multidisciplinary and cross-sectoral collaboration
- Vulnerable population groups
- Linking research and education
- Building local competence (municipalities, local communities, workplaces, health services etc)



Meld. St. 15

(2022 – 2023)

Melding til Stortinget

Folkehelsemeldinga

nasjonal strategi for utjanning av sosiale helseforskjellar



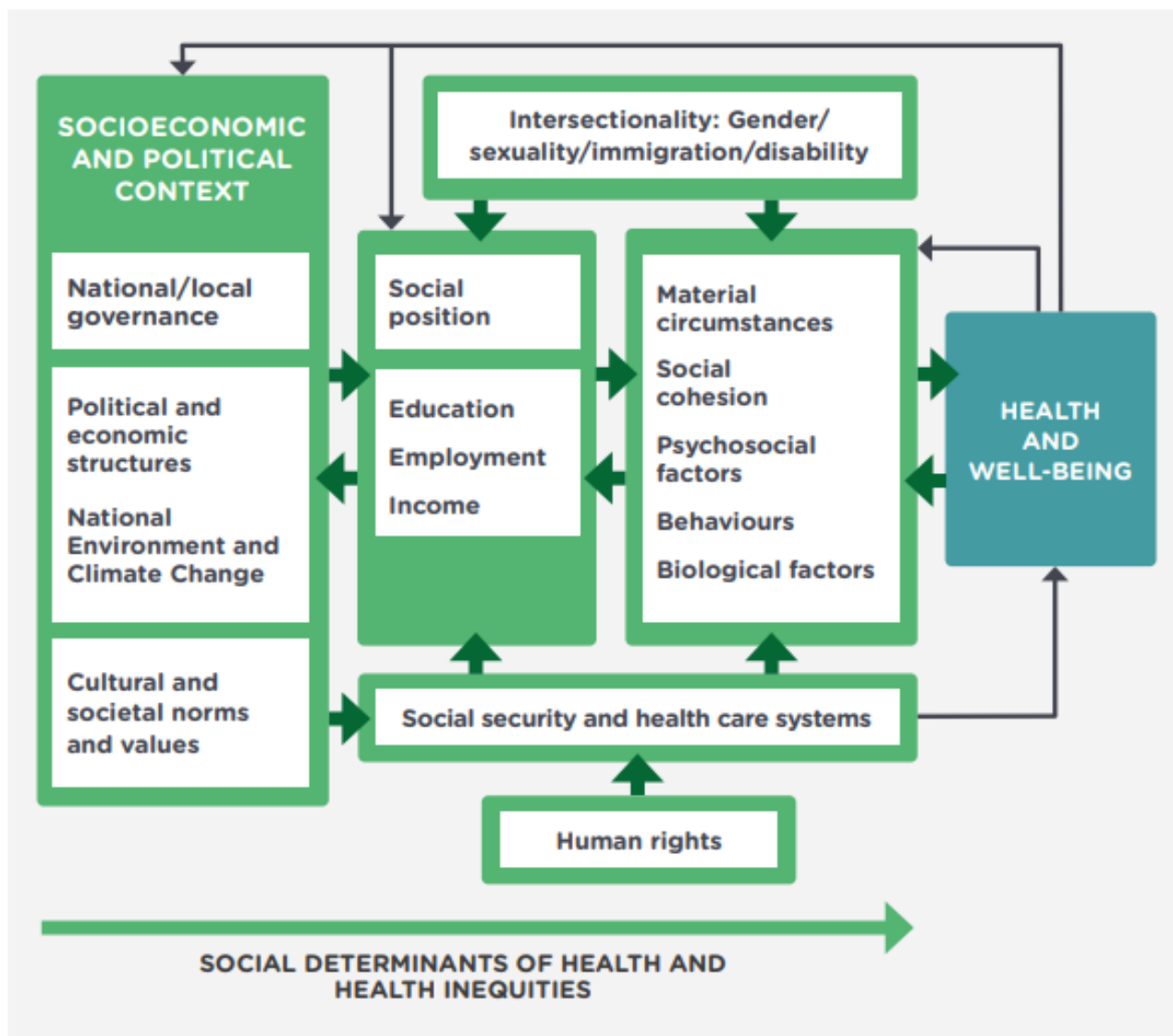
Public Health Norway

RAPID REVIEW OF INEQUALITIES
IN HEALTH AND WELLBEING
IN NORWAY SINCE 2014





Figure 1.2 Social determinants of health framework for Norway





**RAPID REVIEW OF INEQUALITIES
IN HEALTH AND WELLBEING
IN NORWAY SINCE 2014**

THE EIGHT MARMOT PRINCIPLES

Reducing health inequalities requires action on the six policy objectives outlined in UCL-IHE *Fair Society, Healthy Lives* and in the follow-up report, *Health Equity in England: The Marmot Review 10 Years On*. These policy objectives cover the main social determinants of health.

The six Marmot principles are:

- 1 → Give every child the best start in life
- 2 → Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives
- 3 → Create fair employment and good work for all
- 4 → Ensure a healthy standard of living for all
- 5 → Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities
- 6 → Strengthen the role and impact of ill-health prevention

To this list of six, two additional principles have since been added:

- 7 → Tackle discrimination, racism and their outcomes.
- 8 → Pursue environmental sustainability and health equity together.