



**NIH
HEAL
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From Programs to Policy: The Role of Economic Evaluation in Prevention—Introduction

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NIH National Institutes of Health
HEAL Initiative

NIH HEAL Initiative and Helping to End Addiction Long-term are service marks of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Learning Objectives

- Introduce economic evaluation and its purpose
- Promote a practical understanding of economic evaluation in the context of the HEAL Prevention Cooperative
- Impart knowledge on how economic evaluation results can be used in decision making and broader program adoption

HPC

10 research projects (RPs)
1 coordinating center

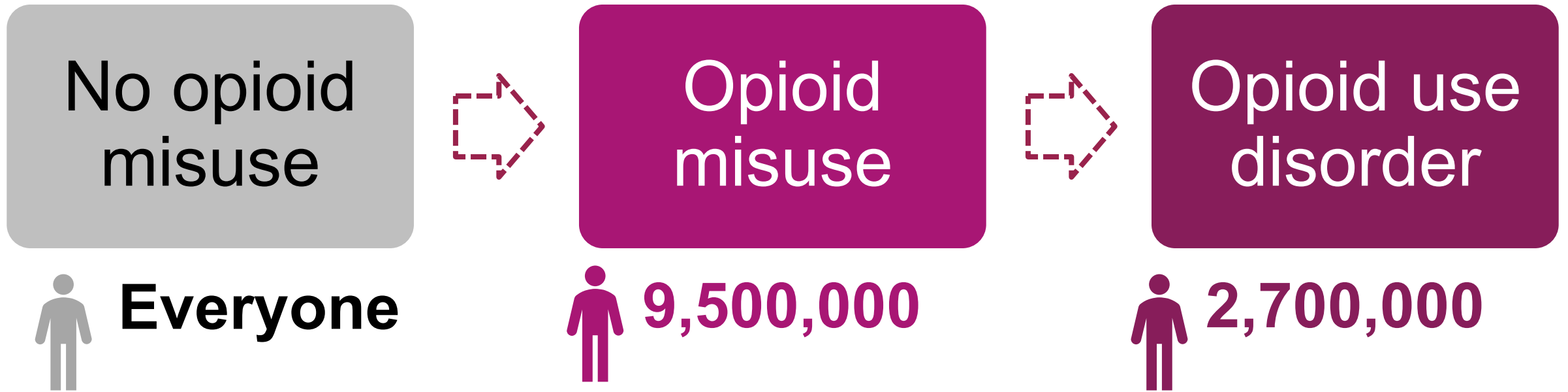
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Preventing Opioid Use
Disorder in Older Adolescents
and Young Adults

Aim

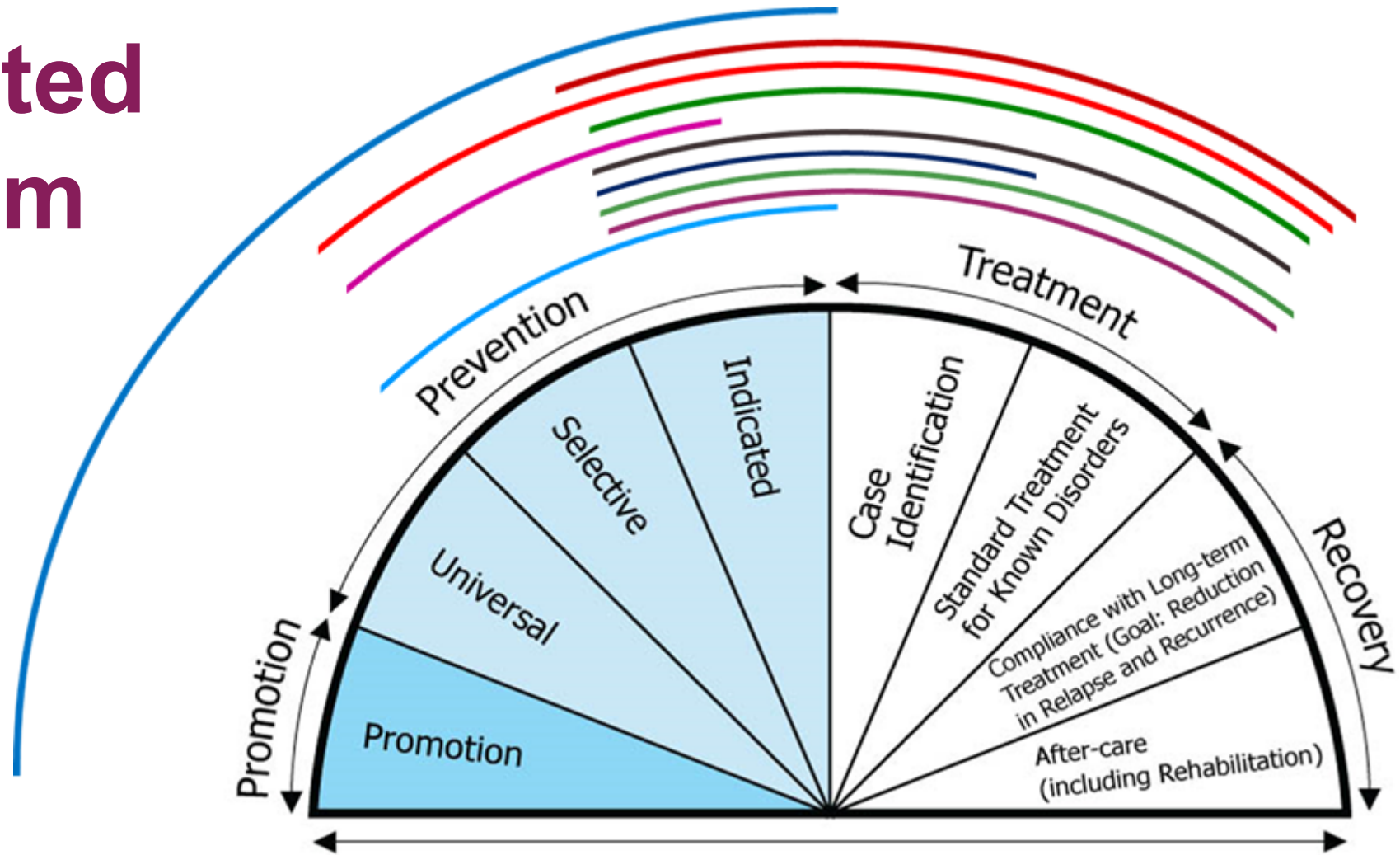
Develop and test 10
interventions to prevent opioid
misuse and OUD among
young people ages 15–30

PREVENTION IS ESSENTIAL



Coordinated Continuum

- Public health interventions can reach people at different stages across the continuum of care
- 10 HPC interventions occur across broad range of continuum

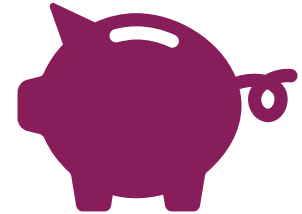


Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2014. Retrieved from <http://www.samhsa.gov/prevention>

HPC Economic Evaluation – 1

RPs are engaging in Activity-Based Costing (ABC):

- ABC used in both start-up and intervention delivery costing
 - Decomposes relevant costs into predefined activities
 - Measures the quantity and unit price of each resource
- Start-up costs
 - Inform resources needed/investments to prepare to deliver intervention
- Intervention delivery costs
 - Used in cost-effectiveness analysis



HPC Economic Evaluation – 2

Cost-Effectiveness Analysis (CEA):

- Provides information on how much an intervention may cost per unit of desired outcome
 - \$/prevented initiation or escalation
- Analysis compares intervention with alternative
- Informs on the **economic value** of an intervention

HPC Economic Evaluation – 3

Budget Impact Analysis (BIA):

- Estimates impact on a funding decision maker's budget in terms of cost expenditures
- Estimates will account for the desired scale of the intervention for the target population
- Time frame of no more than 5 years
- Informs on **affordability**

Wrap-up – Value of Economic Evaluation

Resource/budget constraints for prevention programs

Of interventions being considered, **CEA** and **BIA** help decision maker choose the efficient, affordable programs

- **ABC** helps to accurately estimate intervention costs
- **CEA** informs on the economic value of interventions
- **BIA** informs on the affordability of interventions

Webinar Topics / Deeper Dive

- 1. Activity-Based Costing** – Kathryn McCollister
- 2. Cost-Effectiveness Analysis** – Margaret Kuklinski
- 3. Budget Impact Analysis** – Olga Khavjou
- 4. Panel Discussion: Exploring the Real-World Value of Prevention Economic Evaluation**

Moderator: Sarah Duffy

Panelists: M. Crowley, K. McCollister, M. Kuklinski , O. Khavjou, L. Dunlap

For More Information



Sign up for the HPC electronic mailing list:

<https://survey.alchemer.com/s3/6449408/HEAL-Prevention-Network> ↗

Visit the HEAL Prevention Initiative website:

<https://heal.nih.gov/research/new-strategies/preventing-opioid-use-disorder> ↗

