

Healthy approaches: local delivery

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I'll talk about:

- Equally Well
- National policy, local delivery
- Test site approach

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scotland's health is improving rapidly but it is not improving fast enough for the poorest sections of our society. Health inequalities ... remain our major challenge.

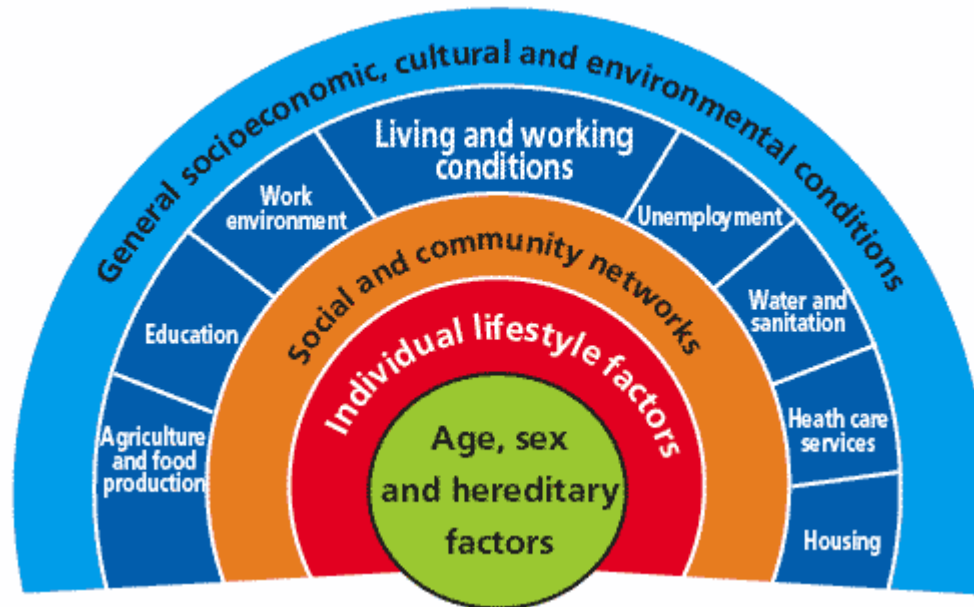
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equally
well

report of the ministerial task force on health inequalities



What causes health inequalities?



Principles & priorities:

- Life circumstances and environments
- Early years and inter-generational factors
- Moving to preventative services rather than responding to crises
- Short and long-term impact

Linking national policies:

- Early Years Framework
- Achieving Our Potential
- Equally Well

Common approach to delivery:

- Outcomes shared between agencies and built into SOAs
- Allowing for local priorities
- Engaging people and communities
- Third Sector roles

Fairer Scotland Fund and health inequalities:

- Glasgow addictions services
- Physical activity
- Improving mental health and wellbeing

Equally Well test sites:

- Local service redesign and transformation
- Better “client pathways”
- Working within existing budgets
- Learning and influencing

Core Test Sites:

- **Whitecrook, West Dunbartonshire** - targeting the high prevalence of smoking in the area
- **East Lothian** - looking at health inequalities in early years in Prestonpans, Musselburgh East and Tranent
- **Govanhill, Glasgow** - looking at community regeneration and development
- **Blairgowrie** - looking at delivering health inequality sensitive services in a rural setting for people with multiple and complex needs
- **Lanarkshire** - focusing on sustained employment and barriers to people finding employment
- **Fife** - focusing on anti-social behaviour in relation to alcohol and underage drinking
- **Dundee** - focusing on methods of improving wellbeing
- **Glasgow City** - looking at integrating health into current and future city planning

Glasgow City: how can planning affect health?

- Conditions in which people live and work
- Access to facilities and services
- Lifestyles
- Ability to develop social networks
- Mental health, well-being, quality of life







Key features of Glasgow test site:

- Enhance engagement with communities
- Embed change within mainstream practice
- Support sustainable improvements in health for residents in deprived neighbourhoods
- Build on previous experience which presents a realistic opportunity for success
- Acquire forms of learning that can be shared nationally and across Scottish Government

What do we aim to achieve long-term:

- Environments that promote healthy weight and improved mental health

Potential Intermediate Measures:

- Health considerations incorporated in planning strategies and decisions
- Encourage active living through planning mechanisms
- Reductions in the gap in environmental quality between different parts of the city
- Improvements in the perception of local residents about their own neighbourhood and quality of life

Short-term:

- New tools for planners and communities
- Work on specific planning projects
- Awareness, training and learning

Govanhill test site:

- Neighbourhood issues
- Integrating migrant communities
- Drugs, alcohol, young people's issues

Already achieved:

- Community consultation and engagement
- Partnership between health, schools, police, housing etc
- Early action on physical surroundings

Moving on:

- A focus for further service improvements
- Building on goodwill and respect among agencies
- Boosting community and family capacities

More on Equally Well:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Health/health/Inequalities/inequalitiestaskforce>