Healthy approaches: local delivery

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Scottish Government
I’ll talk about:

• Equally Well

• National policy, local delivery

• Test site approach
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.

equally well

report of the ministerial task force on health inequalities

The Scottish Government
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

The Scottish Government
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

The Scottish Government
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