

Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy

Appendix 1



Bath & North East Somerset - *The place to live, work and visit*

Part Three - Delivering our priorities

This section provides a summary of our first steps to delivery, and relevant national outcomes. It is not intended to be a complete delivery plan but rather one that will be updated and evolve as the Health and Wellbeing Board develops and increases its influence over the services and activities that can make a difference.

Over time more detailed delivery plans will be adopted, setting out action on specific priorities such as helping children to be a healthy weight or enhanced quality of life for people with dementia.



THEME 1: HELPING PEOPLE TO STAY HEALTHY

Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy priority	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment evidence	Examples of local partnership deliverables and joint activity	National outcome measures
Helping children to be a healthy weight	<p>Higher rates of overweight children starting school</p> <p>25.9% of children in reception year are of an unhealthy weight (overweight and obese) compared to 22.6% nationally</p>	<p>Halt the rise in childhood overweight and obesity (CYPP)</p> <p>Promote and support healthy lifestyles for children and young people (CYPP)</p> <p>Make sustainable travel options (e.g. walking and cycling) accessible and available as part of a healthy lifestyle choice for all. (ES&CC Strategy)</p> <p>Develop a B&NES strategic approach to local food, to increase production and engagement in growing, reduce carbon emissions and make cheaper, healthier fresh food more accessible for key groups (ES&CC Strategy)</p> <p>Implementation of Shaping Up Strategy</p> <p>Encourage the creation of high quality compensatory play provision that is accessible, local, free from unacceptable levels of risk, yet stimulating and challenging (B&NES Play Policy)</p>	<p>Excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds (PHOF 2.6)</p> <p>Diet (placeholder) (PHOF 2.11)</p> <p>Utilisation of green space for exercise/health reasons (PHOF 1.16)</p>

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<p>Improved support for families with complex needs</p>	<p>There are 220 families in B&NES experiencing a range of complex needs</p> <p>The Government estimates that each family costs the public sector an average of £75,000 each year</p>	<p>Implementation of Connecting Families Programme (Key deliverables: Family members in work; Children and young people in the families regularly attending school; Reductions in youth crime and anti-social behaviour ; Reduction in domestic abuse within the families; Reduction in mental ill-health within the families; Reduction in the numbers of children admitted to care / staying in care; Increase in effectiveness and timeliness of child protection; Reduction in substance abuse)</p>	<p>Children in poverty (PHOF 1.1)</p> <p>16-18 year olds not in education, training or employment (PHOF 1.5)</p> <p>People with mental illness or disability in settled accommodation (PHOF 1.6)</p> <p>Sickness absence rate (PHOF 1.9)</p> <p>Fuel poverty (PHOF 1.17)</p> <p>Safeguarding adults whose circumstances make them vulnerable and protecting from avoidable harm (ASCOF 4)</p> <p>Under 18 conceptions (PHOF 2.4)</p>
<p>Reduced rates of alcohol misuse</p>	<p>The average year on year increase in admissions attributable to alcohol is 12%, compared with 8% for the South West (since 2002/03)</p> <p>Estimates suggest that B&NES has 7,021 people aged 18-64 dependent on alcohol</p> <p>People living in the most deprived areas are over 4 times more likely to be admitted to hospital for alcohol specific conditions than those living in the least deprived areas</p>	<p>Implementation of Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy for B&NES (Key aim: to prevent the harm arising to individuals, families and society from alcohol misuse in B&NES and to treat, rehabilitate and care for those who misuse alcohol)</p> <p>Promote and support healthy lifestyles for children and young people; Reduce substance misuse (CYPP)</p> <p>Reduce alcohol specific related admissions (CCG Local Priority Measure – CCG Quality Premium)</p> <p>Minimise the harm that drug and other substance misuse causes to society, communities, families and individuals (Community Safety Partnership priority)</p>	<p>Alcohol-related admissions to hospital (PHOF 1.18)</p>

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<p>Create healthy and sustainable places</p>	<p>People living in areas with high levels of greenery are thought to be 3 times more likely to be physically active and 40% less likely to be overweight or obese</p> <p>There is a link between air pollution and an increased risk of death and hospital admission</p> <p>Access to the natural environment can have positive effects on mental health</p>	<p>Reduce health, education and social inequalities in specific groups of children and young people and specific geographical areas; Ensure all children access a range of recreational activities (CYPP)</p> <p>Promote and support healthy lifestyles for children and young people (CYPP)</p> <p>Sustainable Development Management Plan (in development) (CCG Plan)</p> <p>Recognise the links between mental and physical health and access to the natural environment and open spaces (ES&CC Strategy, Green Infrastructure Strategy, Green Spaces Strategy)</p> <p>Promote the opportunity for health and social care providers to benefit from local energy projects (ES&CC Strategy)</p> <p>Increase community resilience to climate change impacts (ES&CC Strategy)</p> <p>Public Protection (Key areas: Food safety; Environmental monitoring; Health improvement; Health and safety; Public safety)</p> <p>Plan for development that promotes health and wellbeing (Core Strategy)</p> <p>Implementation of Housing and Wellbeing Strategy (Key priorities: Tackle fuel poverty and climate change by making homes warmer and more energy efficient; Make homes safer and healthier; Increase the supply of new affordable housing)</p> <p>Implementation of Tobacco Control Strategy (Key aims: Preventing young people from starting to smoke; Encouraging smokers to quit; Reducing the harm from smoking through exposure to toxins from second hand smoke and harm to existing smokers)</p>	<p>Utilisation of green space for exercise/ health reasons (PHOF 1.16)</p> <p>Diet (placeholder) (PHOF 2.11)</p> <p>Recorded diabetes (PHOF 1.17)</p> <p>Excess weight in adults (PHOF 1.12)</p> <p>Proportion of physically active and inactive adults (PHOF 1.13)</p> <p>Air pollution (PHOF 3.1)</p> <p>Public sector organisations with board-approved sustainable management plans (PHOF 3.6)</p> <p>Everyone enjoys physical safety and feels secure (ASCOF 4A)</p> <p>Excess winter deaths (PHOF 4.15)</p> <p>Fuel Poverty (PHOF 1.17)</p> <p>Reduce air pollution and meet the national air quality objectives in the three Air Quality Management Areas in Bath, Salford and Keynsham (Environmental Services)</p>

THEME 2 : IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF PEOPLES LIVES

Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy priority	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment evidence	Examples of local partnership deliverables and joint activity	National outcome measures
<p>Reduced rates of mental ill-health</p>	<p>Admissions for self-harm are higher for both men and women in B&NES (229 per 100,000) compared to the national average (198 per 100,000) for 2009/10</p> <p>There has been a steady increase in the number of suicides per year since 2005. Rates in men are higher than rates in women</p> <p>High rates of depression and high levels of self-harm amongst young women</p>	<p>Promote children and young people's emotional health and resilience (CYPP)</p> <p>Mental health services (Key priorities: Reconfiguration in adult mental health inpatient services; Review mental health care pathways and services to improve health and social care outcomes; Improve mental health and wellbeing in Primary Care) (CCG Plan)</p> <p>Delivery of Primary Care Liaison Service by AWP and B&NES Council to support people with mental ill health, provide a gateway into secondary mental health services as well as signposting to other services</p>	<p>Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (PHOF 2.10)</p> <p>Emotional wellbeing of looked after children (placeholder) (PHOF1.8)</p> <p>Suicide (PHOF 1.10)</p>
<p>Enhanced quality of life for people with dementia</p>	<p>Dementia is expected to increase by 23% for women and 43% for men between 2010 and 2025</p> <p>Feedback from the LINK survey (2009) suggested that Dementia and Alzheimer's were the conditions of most concern to the community</p> <p>Black, minority and ethnic communities experience lower levels of awareness of problems such as dementia</p> <p>Over 50% of nursing home residents experience dementia</p>	<p>Long term conditions and frail elderly (Key priorities: Redesign of clinical pathways to improve clinical outcomes; Increase & ensure patient satisfaction; Deliver care closer to home) (CCG Plan)</p> <p>Implementation of Dementia Local Action Plan (key priority areas: Better diagnosis; Improving care in hospitals; Improving standards in care homes and domiciliary care; Better information for people with dementia and their carers; Better support for carers; Providing support in the community; Supporting people with dementia at end of life; Reducing use of antipsychotics)</p>	<p>Dementia and it's impacts (placeholder) (PHOF 1.16)</p> <p>Dementia – a measure of the effectiveness of post-diagnosis care in sustaining independence and improving quality of life (ASCOF 2F)</p>

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<p>Improved services which support and encourage independent living and dying well</p>	<p>B&NES has a higher than average number of people aged 65 and over who are permanent residents of residential and nursing care homes (92 people per 10,000, 2009/10)</p> <p>Most people (63%) express a wish to die at home; however, only 20% actually do (22.2% B&NES vs. 20.3% nationally)</p>	<p>End of life care (Key priorities: Deliver improved care coordination for people at end of life; Achieve and sustain national and local performance) (CCG Plan)</p> <p>Support people with dementia at end of life (Dementia Local Action Plan)</p>	<p>Health related quality of life for older people (placeholder) (PHOF 1.13)</p> <p>Permanent admissions to residential and nursing care homes, per 1,000 population (ASCOF 2A)</p> <p>Proportion of older people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services (ASCOF 2B)</p> <p>Delayed transfers of care from hospital, and those which are attributable to adult social care (ASCOF 2C)</p> <p>B&NES Local Action Plan to support implementation of the National End of Life Care Strategy</p>
<p>Improved support for people with long term health conditions</p>	<p>The prevalence of long term health conditions, including cancer, is rising (in line with national and regional rates)</p> <p>Long term health conditions make up a significant proportion of NHS spend</p> <p>There is a 60% higher prevalence of long term conditions in deprived areas</p> <p>Heart conditions, cancer, lungs and diseases of the digestive system are the most common forms of death (in line with national)</p>	<p>Long term health conditions and frail elderly (Key priorities: Redesign of clinical pathways to improve clinical outcomes; Increase & ensure patient satisfaction; Deliver care closer to home) (CCG Plan)</p> <p>Improve the efficiency of provision of disabled facilities in partnership with Sirona and Curo Housing Association (Housing Services)</p> <p>Implementation of Tobacco Control Strategy (Key aim: Encouraging smokers to quit)</p>	<p>Employment for those with a long-term health condition including those with a learning difficulty / disability or mental illness (PHOF 1.8)</p> <p>Proportion of people who use services who have control over their daily life (ASCOF 1B)</p> <p>Overall satisfaction of people who use services with their care and support (ASCOF 3A)</p> <p>The proportion of people who use services and carers who find it easy to find information about support (ASCOF 3D)</p> <p>The proportion of people who use services who feel safe (ASCOF 4A)</p> <p>The proportion of people who use services who say that those services have made them feel safe and secure (ASCOF 4B)</p>

THEME 3: CREATING FAIRER LIFE CHANCES

Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy priority	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment evidence	Examples of local partnership deliverables and joint activity	National outcome measures
<p>Improve skills and employment</p>	<p>4.4% of current 16-18 year olds are NEET (December 2012). Numbers have increased over time, although remain lower than similar areas and nationally</p> <p>There are higher rates of people claiming out of work benefits in some areas of B&NES</p>	<p>Reduce health, education and social inequalities in specific groups of children and young people and specific geographical areas (CYPP)</p> <p>Support all young people to engage in employment, education and training from 16-19 (CYPP)</p> <p>Implementation of Economic Strategy for B&NES (Key objective: Improve the prosperity and wellbeing of B&NES residents through a more productive, competitive and expanded economy by 2026)</p> <p>Primary Care (Key priorities: new patient pathways that result in a shorter time in the system and return to work/education) (CCG Plan)</p> <p>Mental Health Services (Key priorities: Maintain of performance for people in specialist mental health services in settled accommodation and employment) (CCG Plan)</p> <p>Learning Difficulties (Key priorities: Increase number of people living in their own homes and gaining paid employment) (CCG Plan)</p> <p>Support people to find employment, training and volunteering schemes through joint initiatives with Homelessness Partnership service providers and DWP (Housing Services)</p>	<p>16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (PHOF 1.5)</p> <p>Employment for those with a long-term health condition including those with a learning difficulty/disability or mental illness (PHOF 1.8)</p> <p>Proportion of adults with a learning disability in paid employment (ASCOF 1E)</p> <p>Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services in paid employment (ASCOF 1F)</p> <p>Under 18 conceptions (PHOF 2.4)</p>

THEME 3: CREATING FAIRER LIFE CHANCES

Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy priority	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment evidence	Examples of local partnership deliverables and joint activity	National outcome measures
Reduce the health and wellbeing consequences of domestic abuse	<p>Domestic abuse is a significant volume of crime in B&NES</p> <p>Women are more likely to be victims of domestic abuse compared with men (78% women, 21% men victims)</p> <p>Men offenders made up 79% of all recorded perpetrators of domestic abuse crimes between 2012-12</p>	<p>Implementation of Interpersonal Violence and Abuse Strategic Partnership - Violence Against Women and Girls Action Plan</p> <p>Provide children and young people with a safe environment, including empowering children and young people to recognise risks (CYPP)</p> <p>Protection from violence, maltreatment, neglect and sexual exploitation (CYPP)</p> <p>Tackle domestic and sexual violence, particularly towards women and children (Avon and Somerset Police and Crime Plan)</p> <p>Provide support, advice and refuge to victims of domestic abuse in partnership with commissioned service providers (Housing Services)</p>	<p>Domestic abuse (placeholder) (PHOF 1.11)</p> <p>Violent crime (including sexual violence) (placeholder) (PHOF 1.12)</p> <p>Safeguarding adults whose circumstances make them vulnerable and protecting from avoidable harm (ASCOF 4)</p>
Increased resilience of people and communities including action on loneliness	Just over half of the people who live alone have regular contact with friends and family	<p>Implementation of the Village Agent Project</p> <p>Implementation of B&NES Young Carers Strategy (Key objectives: Young carers will be able to access the Young Carers local project that provides safe, quality support to those children who continue to be affected by any caring role within their family; Young carers will have the same access to social/leisure opportunities as their peers)</p> <p>Implementation of B&NES Plan for Public Library Services (Mission Statement: Help everyone to achieve their goals and boost their wellbeing; work with partners to offer accessible, affordable and relevant resources for learning, reading and enjoyment; create opportunities for people to become involved with community life)</p>	<p>Social connectedness (placeholder) (PHOF 1.18)</p> <p>Proportion of people who use services and their carers, who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like (ASCOF 1L)</p>

CYPP - Children and Young People's Plan
CCG Plan - Clinical Commissioning Group Plan
ES&CC Strategy - Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change Strategy

PHOF - Public Health Outcomes Framework
ASCOF - Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework