



Public Health
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Local wellbeing, local growth

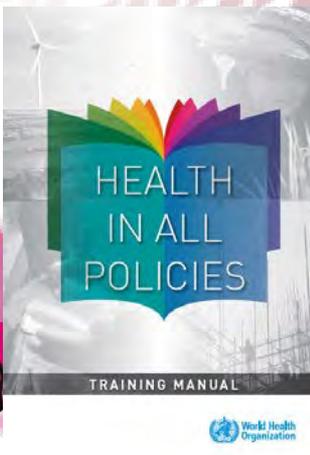
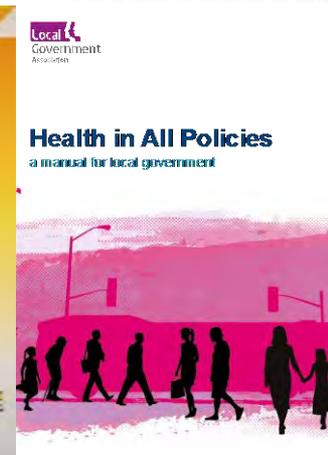
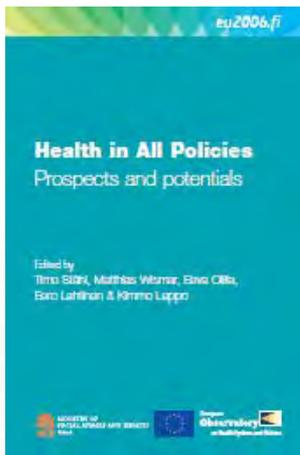
A resource to support local authorities in adopting a
Health in All Policies (HiAP) approach

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Local wellbeing, local growth



A resource to support local authorities in adopting a Health in All Policies (HiAP) approach

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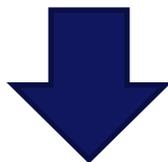
Development of the resource

From experience around the world, decision makers know that re-shaping people's economic, physical, social and service environments can support wellbeing and boost local growth.

PHE has led a work programme on Health and Health Equity in All Policies, which seeks to harness the potential of local authority policies and services to address the wider determinants of health.

Engagement. Regional masterclasses with LAs to understand how to support local government and DPHs to adopt health in all policies at a local level. Summary of the initial scoping phase is available here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-equity-in-all-policies>

Feedback from scoping phase and engagement with senior staff in LAs: professionals would welcome a resource to improve the wellbeing, health outcomes for local population and support growth.



Purpose of the resource: to support the introduction of a Health in All Policies approach at a local level by incorporating health considerations into decision-making across sectors, policy and service areas, and addressing wider determinants of health.

Audiences for this resource include Local Authority Leaders, Chief Executives and other senior officers and councillors as well as Directors of Public Health.

Benefits

HIAP is:

1. The HiAP framework is a helpful way to contribute to wellbeing locally because it **systematically** addresses health and wellbeing in strategies, programmes by targeting broad health determinants. In return, better wellbeing helps contribute to local priorities, such as economic growth and community cohesion
2. Is built on **engagement** of key-players, decision makers and stakeholders
3. Simultaneously and positively impacts on other important priorities, such as promoting the creation of good-quality jobs, local economic stability, educational attainment and many others
4. Provides an opportunity to identify issues which are addressed by multiple key-players which is critical with the transfer of responsibility of public health to local authorities
5. **Fosters partnerships** about how resources can be shared – and duplication reduced, whilst retaining a focus on outcomes

Local Wellbeing, Local Growth: about this resource

This unique resource comprises 5 components:

- **Component 1 Overview paper** – offers an introduction to the concept and implementation of the Health in All Policies approach
- **Component 2 Slide set with infographics**—introduces the concept and case for action. It describes the rationale for the HiAP approach and highlights potential benefits of adopting it locally with a set of *high-impact infographics* applied to an array of priority areas (.g. insecure employment, mental health, obesity, appropriate housing, giving every child the best start in life, public and green areas)
- **Component 3 Practical examples of HiAP implementation** demonstrating how the HiAP approach has been implemented across the UK, Europe and the USA, together with the benefits and co-benefits that it delivered
- **Component 4 Background paper** – providing an overview of the background and history of HiAP as well as a short review of the academic literature
- **Component 5 Glossary of terms**

Publication: October 2016 !

HIAP in action: slide set and infographics

Infographics on six domains are presented to illustrate how Health in All Policies approach can be implemented in practice, articulating the scale of the issue, why it matters and what local government can do to contribute to local wellbeing and growth.

- Insecure employment
- Mental health
- Obesity
- Appropriate Housing
- Giving every child the best start in life
- Public spaces and green areas



Insecure employment

THE ISSUE

In 2015, there were

1.5 million

zero hour contracts



744,000 people on zero hour contracts in their main job



In 2014, just under **1** in **10** people employed in UK (30m people) were underemployed



over **1** in **5** among people in elementary jobs like labourers, refuse collectors and bar staff, were underemployed

WHY IT MATTERS



Workers reporting insecurity in their jobs have higher self-reported ill health relative to workers in secure employment.

Workers reporting insecurity in their jobs see greater numbers of musculoskeletal disorders, physical health problems generally, psychological distress and occupational injuries.



TACKLING INSECURE EMPLOYMENT

Public bodies and local partners can play an important role in improving employment conditions and job security in their communities:

Require their suppliers to **offer fair terms and conditions** of employment to people who work for them



Change their procurement policy, making use of the Social Value Act and writing a social value policy with partners



Appropriate housing

THE ISSUE

One in three homes in the private rented sector are not a decent standard



This is equivalent to

1.3 million

 **95%** of housing stock is not visitable by disabled people, including wheelchair users.

WHY IT MATTERS



The availability and affordability of high quality, appropriate housing **can reduce the demands on social care and health services**



Poor housing lowers educational attainment – and increases the likelihood of **unemployment** and **poverty** in later life.



Conditions like **TB, meningitis, respiratory illness and psychological distress** are more common in overcrowded homes



Overcrowded homes are associated with exposure to tobacco smoke, accidents, disturbed sleep, slow growth. They all increase risk of coronary heart disease in later life

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

Public bodies and local partners can:



- Put in place formal arrangements between partner organisations (e.g. NHS, fire, social care) to ensure health impacts of housing stock are considered



- Prevent issues from occurring by ensuring the housing market is sustainable and appropriate for the needs of the population



- Include housing professionals as part of the wider Public Health workforce so that opportunities to improve health through the provision of housing services can be exploited.



Public spaces and green areas

THE ISSUE

People in England living in a deprived community are

six times

more likely to have had no previous experience of outdoors activity



WHY IT MATTERS

There is a **strong evidence linking access to green spaces with health outcomes**; it also supports economic objectives

Estimates suggest that an **inactive person** is likely to spend **37%** more time in hospital and visit the doctor **5.5%** more often than an **active person**.



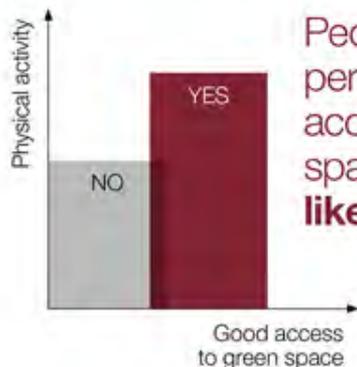
Public realm improvements, like pedestrianisation or adding seating and greenery, can increase retail footfall by about **30%** and retail turnover by an average of **17%**



TACKLING LACK OF ACCESS

Public bodies and local partners can:

- Follow the National Planning Practice Guidance on health and green spaces to promote healthy and more active communities through local green and open space networks
- Provide a strategic assessment of green space needs for the community and identify where new provision is needed and where existing spaces can be improved
- Work with developers to provide new green, safe, accessible and pedestrian-only spaces and improve the quality of exiting green spaces



People with good perceived or actual access to green space are **more likely to be active**



Implementing HIAP at a local level: practical examples

The **19 examples** illustrate how Health in All Policies has been put in practice in the UK and around the world. The examples are categorised –strategic, programme and process orientated – according to the way councils and government have considered the issues:

- **Strategic:** focusing on a specific PH issue at a strategic level and identifying policy areas led by particular departments and sectors that impact upon the issue
- **Programme:** Focusing on a key service or programme area that is evidenced to have significant health impacts
- **Process:** Establishing and/or using particular mechanism or process to enhance cross-departmental working, to introduce the approach and level action for wellbeing

Summary

‘Local wellbeing, local growth’ resource introduces why Health in All Policies (HiAP) approach matters and how it can be translated into different areas of work, supplemented with a suite of practical examples from local areas. The approach can be applied to existing processes, decision making structures and managed through relationship building and collaborative ‘win-win’ working.

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Thank You!