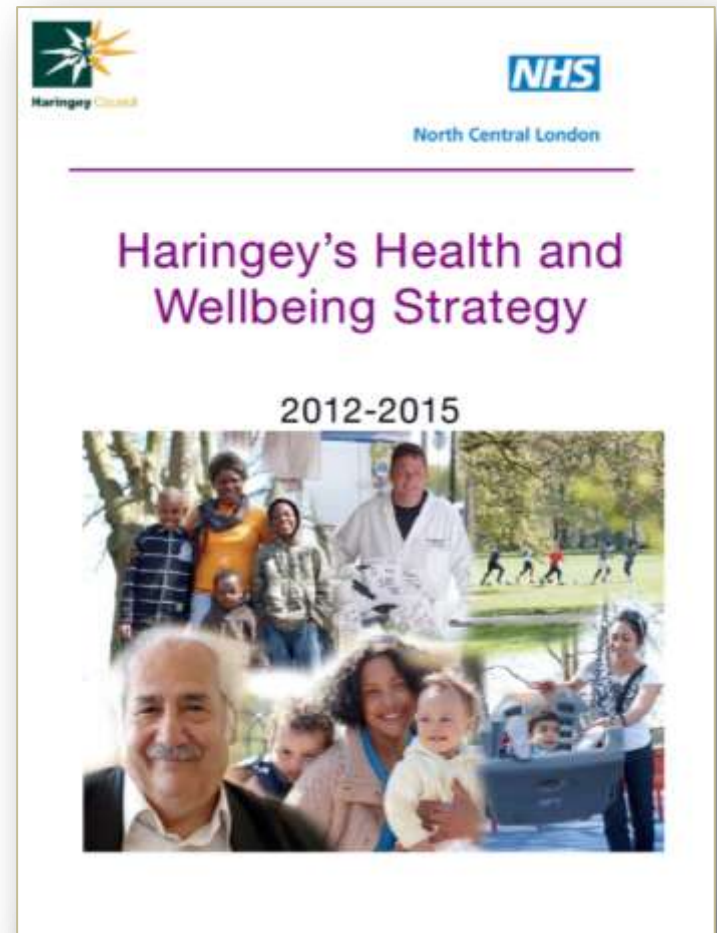


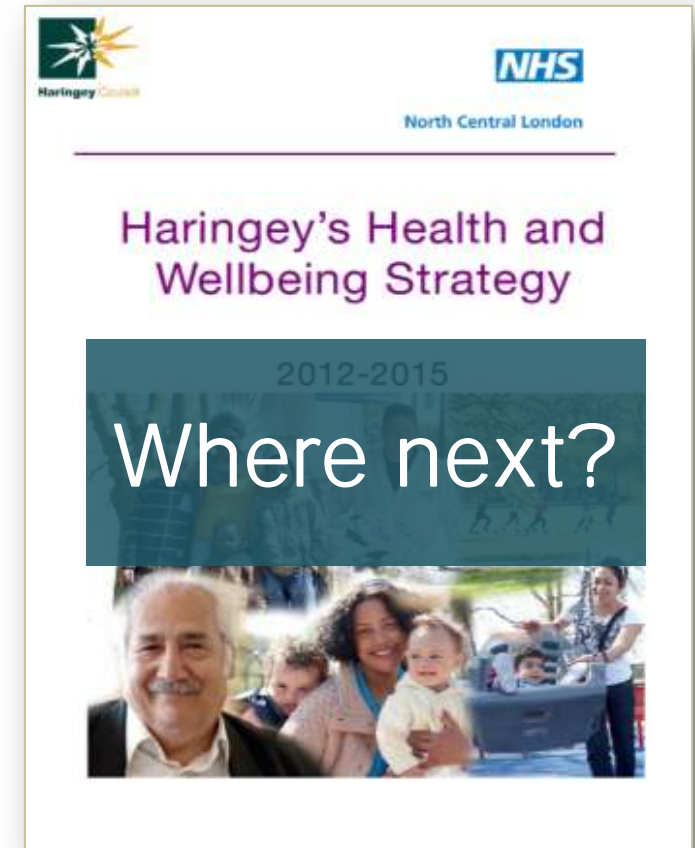
Two years on – achievements so far, opportunities for the future

Haringey's Health and Wellbeing Strategy refresh
July 2014



Purpose of this session

- Look at the highs and the lows since 2012
- Explore the key issues, challenges and opportunities for the future
- Determine a strategy fit for the future



Haringey's Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2012-2015



How does the lived experience affect health and wellbeing in Haringey?

Anti-social behaviour



Noise



Lack of fire safety



Overcrowding



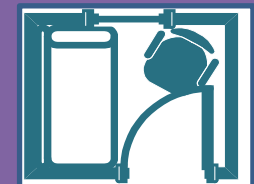
Poor construction



Insufficient local amenities

Poor health

Small rooms



OUTCOME 1:
**EVERY CHILD
HAS THE BEST
START IN LIFE**



PRIORITIES:

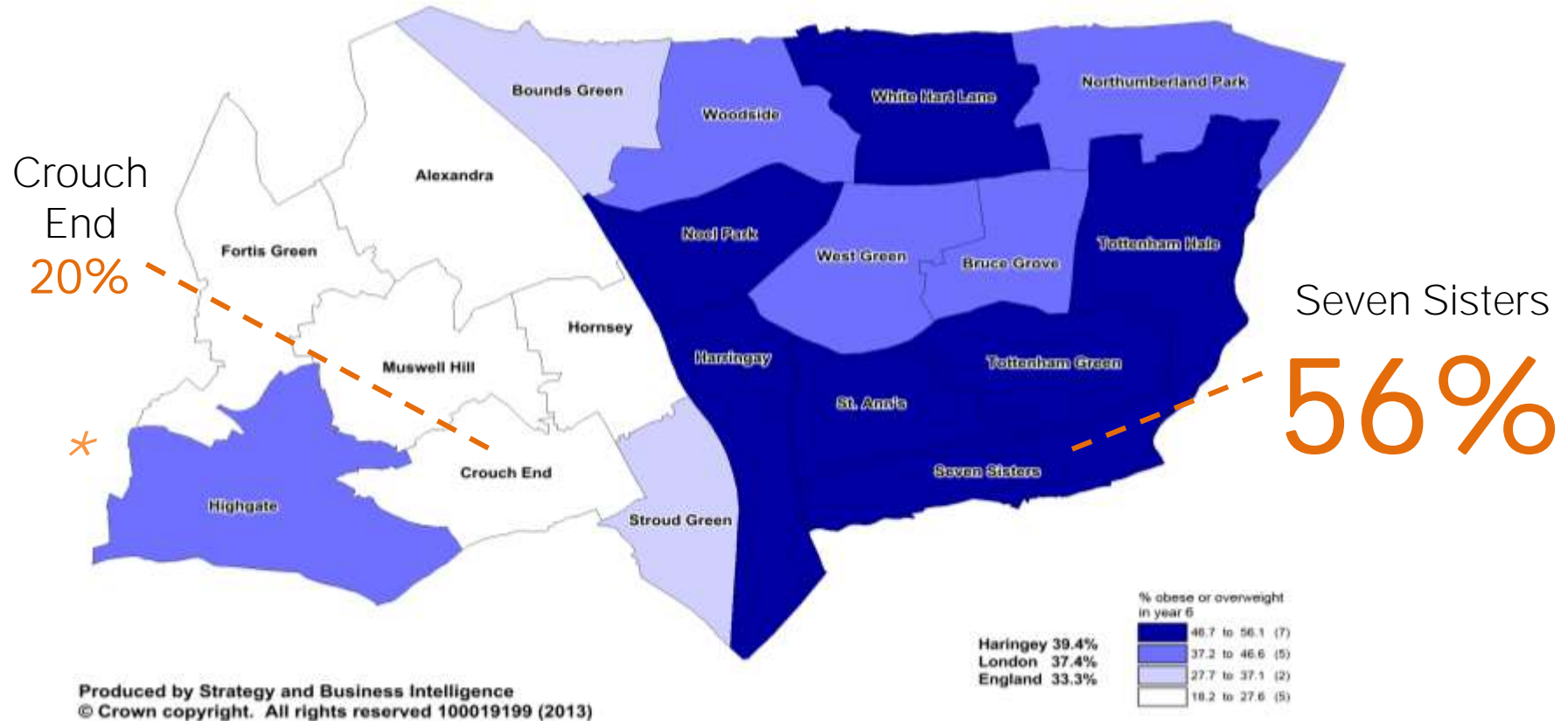
- Reduce infant mortality
- Reduce teenage pregnancy
- Reduce childhood obesity
- School readiness

Summary of highs and lows

- Reduction in teenage pregnancy (still high cf London / natl)
- Reduction in infant mortality (still high cf London / natl)
- 1 in 3 children live in poverty:
 - 10,000 lone parent households (34% cf. 28% London)
 - 1 in 4 live in household with no working adult (23% cf. 18%)
- Low school readiness; high level of children with additional needs and disabilities
- High first time entrance to youth justice cf. London / natl
- Childhood obesity is high cf London / natl; tooth decay has worsened (poor cf London & nat.)

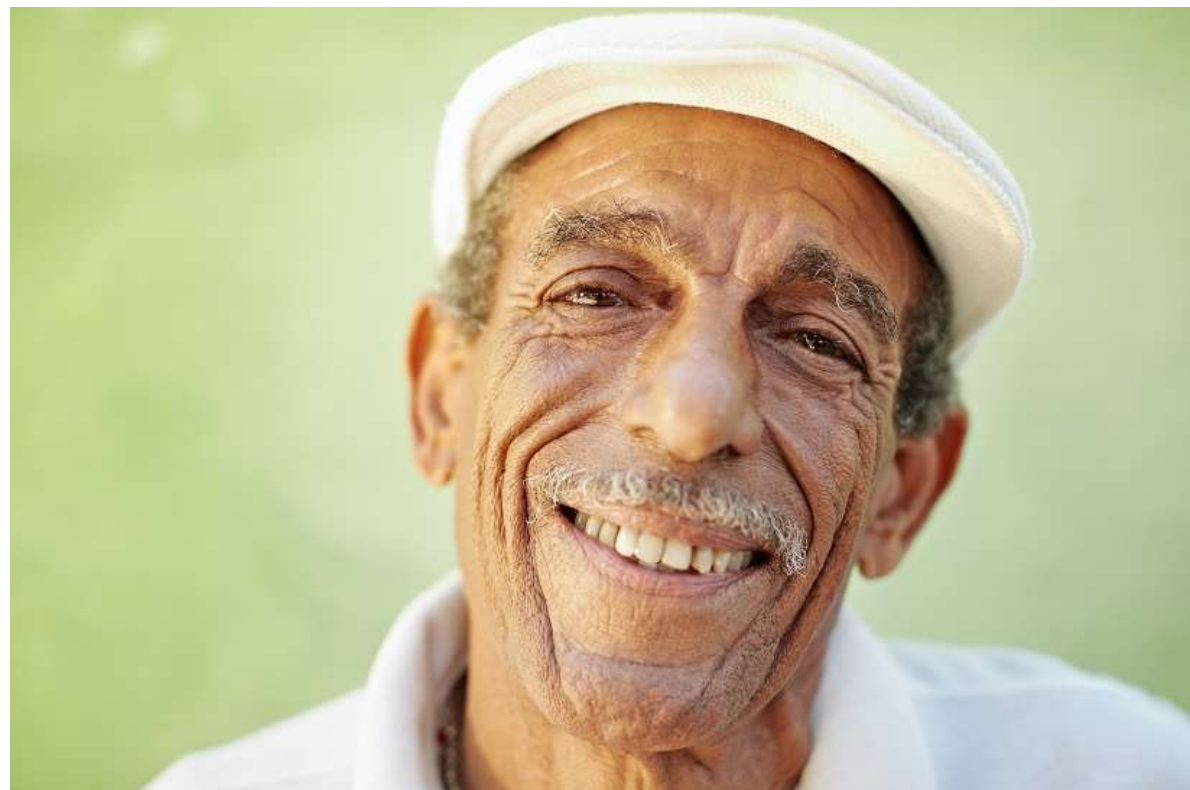
Ongoing concerns: Not all equal

Prevalence of overweight or obesity in year 6 (2013)



* Note that the Highgate sample is relatively small (41 pupils) and may not be representative of the ward population

OUTCOME 2:
**REDUCING
THE GAP IN
LIFE
EXPECTANCY**



PRIORITIES:

- Reduce smoking
- Increase physical activity
- Reduce alcohol misuse
- Reduce early death from cardiovascular disease and cancer
- Support people with long term conditions to live a healthier life

Summary of highs and lows

- Life expectancy
 - is improving generally, esp. for men
 - men die younger than women (largely due to high CVD, though early CVD death continues to decrease)
 - the gap for men and women has remained constant over the last ten years (about 8 years)
- ‘Healthy life expectancy’
 - on average, women live the last 20 yrs of life in poor health
 - worse cf London and national
 - no. of people with dementia and LTC is increasing

Reasons for the gap in life expectancy

Main causes of early death

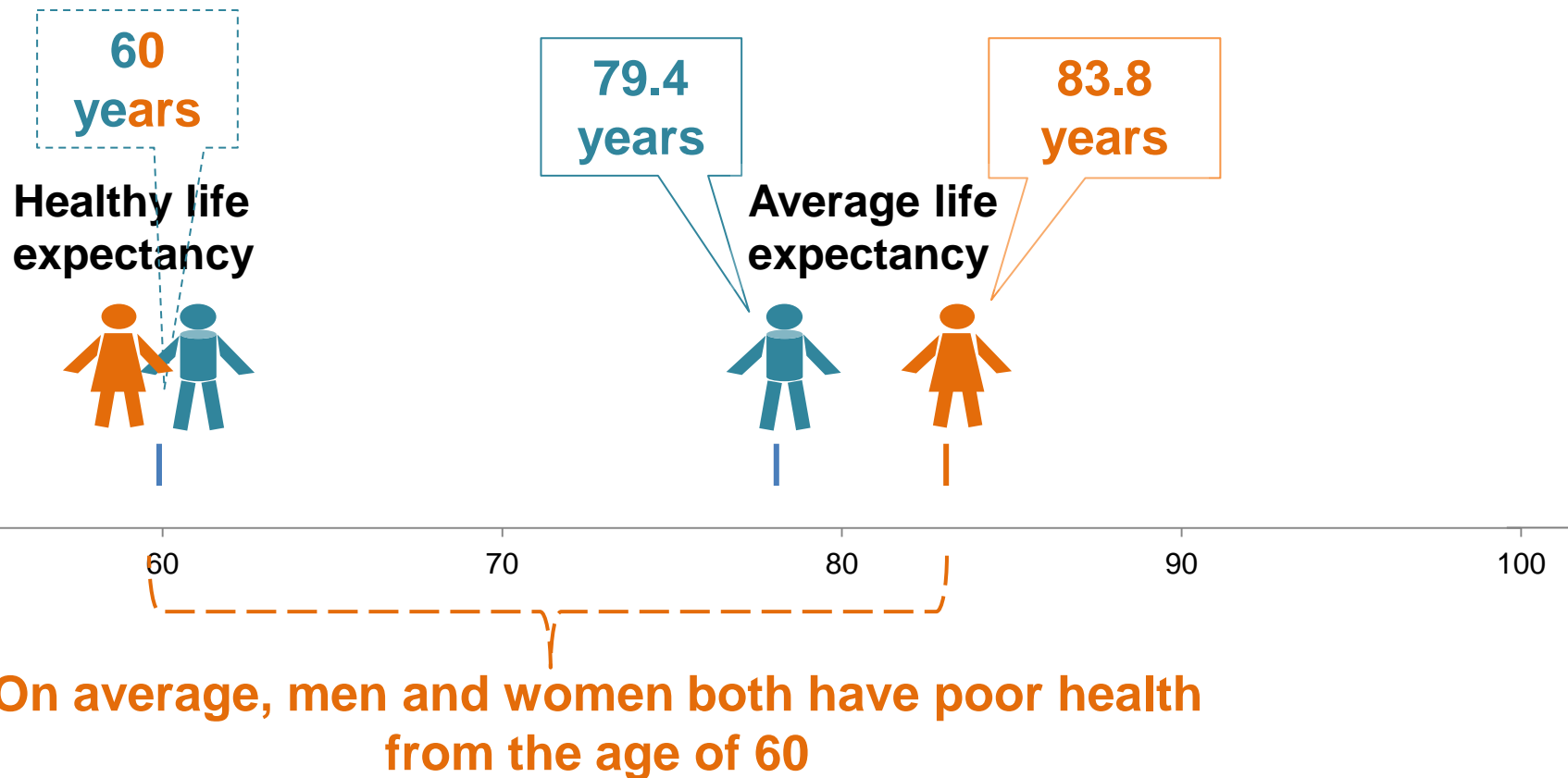
- Cardiovascular disease (CVD)
- Cancer
- Respiratory disease

Main risk factors for these diseases

- Smoking (1 in 5 of all deaths are related to smoking)
- Diet
- Physical inactivity
- Alcohol use



Life expectancy v healthy life expectancy



OUTCOME 3:
**IMPROVED
MENTAL
HEALTH AND
WELLBEING**



PRIORITIES:

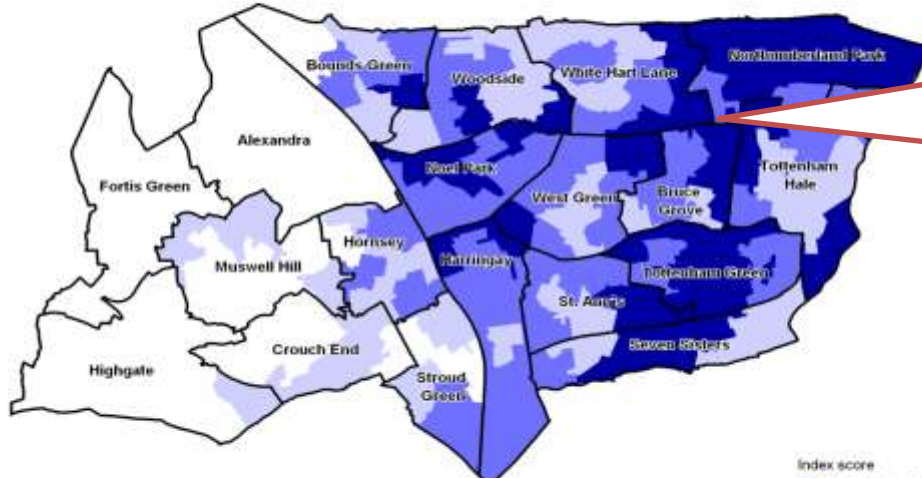
- Promote the emotional wellbeing of children and young people
- Support independent living
- Address common mental health problems among adults
- Support people with severe and enduring mental health problems
- Increase the number of drug users completing treatment successfully

Summary of highs and lows

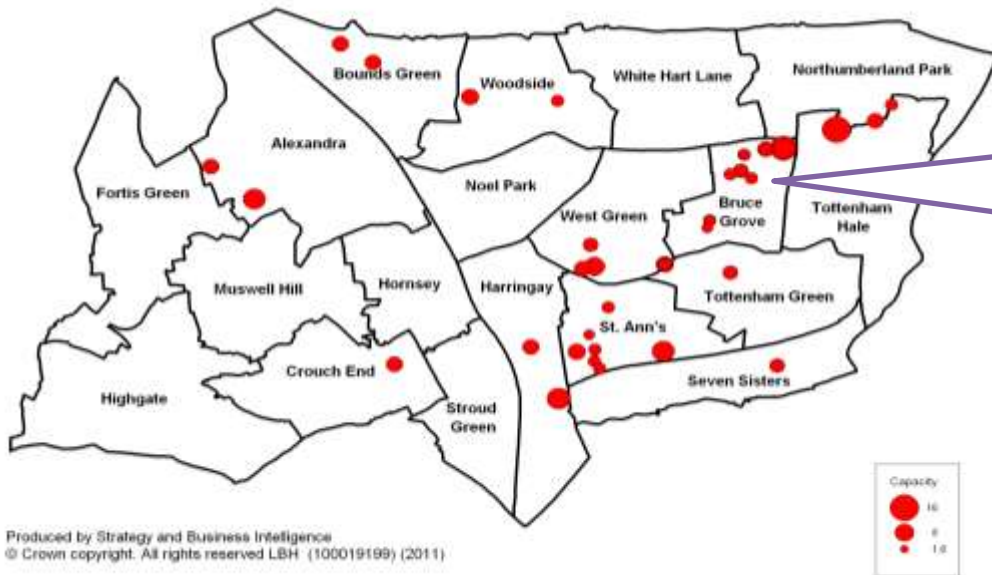
- Recorded crime is down by 40%
- 16 Green Flag parks and 4 Community Green Flag gardens
- High level of temporary accommodation and homelessness
- High numbers of children have behavioural problems
- Many people suffer from anxiety and depression, and autism, without help or support from services
- Severe mental illness:
 - significantly high especially in the east
 - High % have poor physical health and LTC
 - Low % in employment or settled accommodation
- **Over 30% of offenders have ‘mental health problems’**

Ongoing concerns: Example: mental health and links to housing

Index score of how likely people are to suffer from Schizophrenia
100 = National Average, Higher score = More likely
Haringey Super Output Areas
MOSAIC 2010



Higher likelihood of those with schizophrenia living in the east



Residential care homes for people with mental health issues more concentrated in the east



Emerging issues

- Unhealthy relationships (including child sexual exploitation, domestic violence, high sexually transmitted infections)
- Transition of young people into adulthood
- JSNA online at: <http://www.haringey.gov.uk/JSNA>

Making a difference? eg: Tackling smoking

1. Population level interventions

- **Enforcement of** national legislation on smoke free work places
- **Responsible retailers scheme** (tobacco and alcohol)

2. Intervention through communities

- **Healthy Schools programme**
- **Peer health champions**

3. Intervention through services

- **Smoking Cessation Service**



Adapted from C. Bentley, 2007

Funding health and wellbeing

- How much money are we all investing in health and wellbeing across different agencies (CCG, LBH, Police, voluntary sector ...)?
- How can we make sure we target and invest wisely in effective and relevant support?

Next steps

This session is a **conversation starter**.

The next steps are:

- to evaluate feedback from these early meetings
- move into a consultation phase
- publish a refreshed **Health and Wellbeing Strategy for 2015-2018**

