

Topic:	Health and Wellbeing Strategy – revised priorities for implementation
Meeting Date:	10th July 2014
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For Decision	For discussion	For endorsement	For Information
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1. Background and Purpose

- 1.1 At the April Health and Wellbeing Board public meeting, the twelve areas for action identified in the Health and Wellbeing Strategy were reviewed. Further work on proposing revised priority areas was requested.
- 1.2 At the May Health and Wellbeing Board developmental session, a revised Health and Wellbeing Strategy plan on a page presenting proposed priority areas was shared. A positive discussion was had and further work requested around the strategy outcomes.
- 1.3 This paper aims to bring these pieces of work together and presents:
 - The revised plan on a page identifying revised priority areas.
 - Proposed outcomes and supporting indicators to measure progress.

2 Revised plan on a page

- 2.1 The revised plan on the page reflects the three ways of working for the HWB:
 - Influence,
 - Joint procurement of care and support
 - Joint procurement of prevention and early intervention
- 2.2 Nine priority areas are proposed for the joint procurement of care and support which reflect the integrated commissioning project areas.
- 2.3 Two priority areas are proposed for the joint procurement of prevention and early intervention which reflect the developing work around 'Project Panacea'.

3 Outcomes and supporting indicators

- 3.1 The previous outcomes included on the plans on a page were actually indicators. Therefore it is proposed that the Staffordshire Strategic Partnership outcomes are adopted and amended to reflect the target population for each area. These have been included on the plan on a page.

- 3.2 However, these outcomes cannot be measured. Therefore a list of potential indicators have been identified that progress on would provide assurance that we are achieving the outcomes.
- 3.3 Some of the proposed indicators are relevant to areas of work that we can influence or be influence by, some are relevant to areas of work where we procure for care and support, some are relevant to work where we procured for prevention and early intervention and some are relevant to more than one of these

4 Recommendations

- 4.1 The Health and Wellbeing Board comment and agree the plan of a page and the eleven proposed priority areas (nine in relation to care and support and two in relation to early intervention and prevention).
- 4.2 The Health and Wellbeing Board discuss and task the ICEG to further develop the outcomes and supporting indicators.

PRINCIPLE: Through leadership, influence, pooling of our collective resources and joint working where it matters most, we will make a real difference to the lives of Staffordshire people.		VISION: Staffordshire will be a place where improved health and wellbeing is experienced by all. It will be a good place to live. People will be healthy safe and prosperous and will have the opportunity to grow up, have a family and grow old, as part of strong, safe and supportive communities		
		Starting Well – giving children the best start Growing Well – maximising potential and ability	Living Well – making good lifestyle choices	Ageing Well – sustaining independence, choice and control
INTEGRATED COMMISSIONING	INFLUENCE	County level influence Local Economic Partnership/ Office for Police and Crime Commissioner/ Education Trust/ DWP District level – integrate funds to address joint root causes to achieve high level strategic outcomes – prosperity/ health/ safety		
	JOINT PROCUREMENT OF CARE AND SUPPORT (Various footprints)	1. Maternal Health 2. Children’s health and social need (incl. parenting)	3. Learning Disability 4. Mental Health 5. Drugs and alcohol 6. Sexual health	7. Frail Elderly (incl. dementia)
	JOINT PROCUREMENT OF PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION (Wellbeing activities - district partnership footprints)	8. Support to live at home (incl. assistive technology, ICES, housing and DFGs) 9. Support for carers		
		Promote wellbeing of target populations/ Encourage uptake of wellbeing activities developed through district partnerships – supports recovery		
		- Wellbeing of vulnerable groups – reduces demand for integrated commissioned services - Community empowerment and development		
	For example: promote good parenting skills, build social & emotional resilience of children & young people/ prevent, identify & respond to emotional, physical, domestic & sexual abuse	For example: physical & mental wellbeing/ working lives/ tackling alcohol & substance misuse	For example: self-help/ improve the quality of older people’s lives (including falls prevention/ reducing social isolation)	
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OUTCOMES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parents will be able to access more good jobs and families with children feel the benefit of economic growth Children and parents are healthier and more independent Children and parents feel safer, happier and more supported in and by their community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working aged people are able to access more good jobs and feel the benefit of economic growth. Working aged people are healthier and more independent. Working aged people feel safer, happier and more supported in and by their community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Older people are able to access more good jobs and feel the benefit of economic growth Older people are healthier and more independent Older people feel safer, happier and more supported in and by their community. 	

Starting Well/ Growing Well

Outcomes	Parents will be able to access more good jobs and families with children feel the benefit of economic growth	Children and parents are healthier and more independent	Children and parents feel safer, happier and more supported in and by their community
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of parents in employment • Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (% children aged 0-15 living in income deprived households, defined as either families receiving Income Support or income-based Jobseeker's Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) or those not in receipt of these benefits but in receipt of Child Tax Credit with an equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) below 60% of the national median before housing costs.) • School absence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking at time of delivery • Breastfeeding (initiation and at 6 weeks) • School readiness • Child development (2-2.5) • Healthy Weight (4-5 years and 10-11 years) • Smoking prevalence – age 15 • Under 18 conceptions • Emotional wellbeing of LAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % families in stable and appropriate accommodation • social isolation in parents • % parents who feel satisfied with their life • % parents who feel happy • % parent who don't feel anxious • % parents who feel the things they do in their life are worthwhile • Parent reported quality of life • Self-reported wellbeing school aged children • Domestic abuse <p>ELC developed indicators e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>% parents who report being able to help and support their child</i> • <i>% parents who report coping with parenting</i>

Living Well

Outcomes	Working age people will be able to access more good jobs and feel the benefit of economic growth	Working age people are healthier and more independent	Working age people feel safer, happier and more supported in and by their community.
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment rates • Employment of people in contact with Mental Health Services • Employment of people in contact with Learning Disability Services • Employment of people in contact with Alcohol & Drug Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking prevalence • Diet • Proportion of physically active adults • Excess weight in adults • Alcohol related hospital admissions • Sickness absence rate <p>ELC developed indicators e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>% service users who report feeling confident about keeping well</i> • <i>% service users who report living life to the full</i> • <i>% service users who feel supported by their care team</i> • <i>% service users who are as independent as they can be</i> • <i>% service users who are aware of services to support them</i> • <i>% service users who feel reassured about health issues</i> • <i>% service users who report being treated with kindness and feel understood and listened to by their care team</i> 	<p>Working age people feel safer, happier and more supported in and by their community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodation of people in contact with Mental Health Services • Accommodation of people in contact with learning disability Services • Accommodation of people in contact with Alcohol and Drug Services • Social isolation • Service user wellbeing. <p>ELC developed indicators e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carer reported quality of life • <i>% carers who feel like an ally with the care team looking after my loved one</i> • <i>% carers who report being able to help and support their loved one</i> • <i>% carers who feel involved in decisions and planning of my loved one's care</i> • <i>% carers who report coping with caring</i>

Ageing Well

Outcomes	Working age people will be able to access more good jobs and feel the benefit of economic growth	Working age people are healthier and more independent	Working age people feel safer, happier and more supported in and by their community.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of people aged 65+ in employment • Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (Proportion of adults aged 60 or over living in Income Support or income based Jobseeker's Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) families) • Proportion of people (65+) receiving social care who receive self-directed support and those receiving direct payment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social care/ health related quality of life for people with LTC • Permanent admissions to residential and nursing care • % older people still at home 91 days after discharge • Delayed transfers of care • Avoidable emergency admissions • Injuries due to falls • <i>Improving people's experience of integrated care</i> • <i>Effectiveness of reablement services</i> • <i>Dementia – a measure of the effectiveness of post-diagnosis care</i> <p>ELC developed indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % older people who report feeling confident about keeping well • % older people report living life to the full • % older people who feel supported by their care tea • % older people who are as independent as they can be • % older people who are aware of services to support them • % older people who feel reassured about health issues • % service users who report being treated with kindness and feel understood and listened to by their care team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % older integrated care services users in stable and appropriate accommodation • social isolation • Older people's perception of community safety • % older people who feel satisfied with their life • % older people who feel happy • % older people who don't feel anxious • % older people who feel the things they do in their life are worthwhile • Carer reported quality of life <p>ELC developed indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % carers who feel like an ally with the care team looking after my loved one • % carers who report being able to help and support their loved one • % carers who feel involved in decisions and planning of my loved one's care • % carers who report coping with caring