

Involving the local VCS in addressing health inequalities

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Health & Wellbeing in Camden

Young and growing population

Increasing population diversity

Health and wellbeing in Camden

Improvements in life expectancy for men and women

Unequal distribution of health outcomes

Key JSNA messages

- Supporting people to live healthier lives and self-manage is crucial to managing future demand
- **Smoking prevalence** remains single largest contributor to health inequalities
- Missed opportunities for improving outcomes and preventing disease progression due to numbers of people **undiagnosed with LTCs**
- **People with mental health problems** also experience poor physical health, so need models of care reflecting this
- Access to **sexual health and contraceptive services** key to reducing infections and promoting positive reproductive & sexual health
- Poor and worsening **oral health** of children in Camden requires intervention
- Service accessibility and multi-disciplinary approaches key to targeting **groups vulnerable to poor health outcomes**
- **Social, economic and environmental determinants** of health and wellbeing are key drivers of health inequalities – housing, education, employment, crime, poverty, air quality

3 key 'pillars' of public health

Health improvement

- Health promotion & disease prevention programmes
- Influencing lifestyles/behaviours & the wider determinants of health
- Empowering and supporting communities to promote health & reduce inequalities

Health protection

- Surveillance, monitoring & analysis of the population's health & wellbeing
- Investigating and managing infectious, environmental and other risks to health
- Emergency planning and preparedness

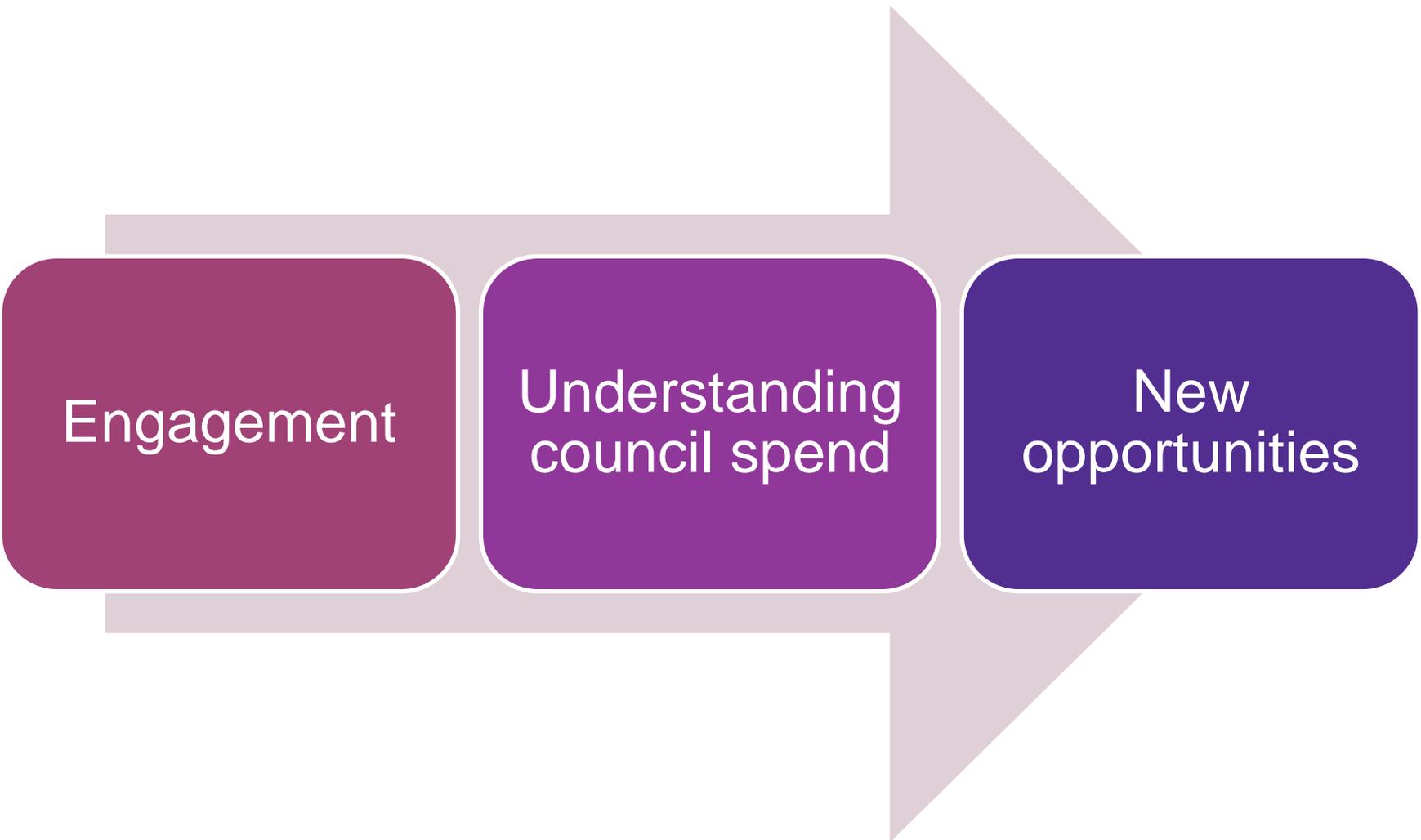
Health services

- Public health advice to support service planning & strategic commissioning – health needs assessment, effectiveness and efficiency of interventions and services, equity
- Service audits & evaluations

Working with the local VCS

- Camden council builds individual and community resilience by investing in their local VCS to maximise it's special value for residents.
- This is underpinned by a belief that the local VCS:
 - is community resilience in action: self organising, increasing bridging and bonding and developing social capital.
 - saves tax payers money by being proactive and preventative.
 - makes tax payers money go further, by using it to lever in other resources (vols, CSR, trust funds, philanthropy, individual giving).
 - is trusted by hard to reach people who don't engage with and/or trust of public or private sector services
 - has topic expertise and /or hyper local knowledge and reach which the public, private and larger VCS lack.
 - makes a major collective contribution to the local economy.

The next 12 months: outcomes



Engagement

Understanding
council spend

New
opportunities

Challenges

The changes to
public sector
budgets

The strength of local
relationships

How we
communicate with
each other

Better
understanding the
different roles of the
VCS

Evidencing how the
VCS is representing
different
communities

Local leadership

VCS agility

Developing a 'live'
feed-back loop from
experience to policy

Levels of capacity,
within both VCS and
PH

Examples of good practice

- Market development strategy
 - Care and Support events
 - Bringing providers together with service users to discuss future need
 - www.wearecamden.org/careandsupport
 - Market position statement
 - Enabling a better response to opportunities and leaves space for much needed innovation.
- Investing to save
 - Commissioning the development of community infrastructure
 - Centre for Independent Living
- VCS rep on the Health and Wellbeing Board
- Supporting partnership bids (Complex families, Aging Better)

Any questions?

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