

**Cardiff Health, Social Care and Well-being Strategy
2008-2011**

**Health Impact Assessment
Workshop**

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Aim

- To perform the screening stage of a health impact assessment on the Health, Social Care and Well-being Strategy 2008-2011



Objectives

- To briefly review the key elements of the Health, Social Care and Well-being Strategy 2008-2011
- To introduce the concept of health impact assessment
- To present an overview of the key principles of undertaking a health impact assessment
- To agree the screening tool
- To assess the positive and negative impacts on health of the Strategy
- To determine the actions required to support the positive impacts and minimise the negative impacts



Needs assessment

- Population – 352,954 (NHSAR 2006)
- Age structure - student population 25,000, 19% of Cardiff's population are aged 20-29, close to 30% of residents are aged 65+ in the northern suburbs, Pontprennau and Thornhill have high numbers of young adults (>40% are aged 25-44) and young children aged 0-9 years
- Communities with specific needs – majority live in southern arc
- Deprivation - distinct north west versus south east division



Needs assessment (continued)

- Unemployment – highest rates in south east locality
- Mortality and morbidity rates – higher rates in central and south east localities
- Child poverty – highest proportions of children living in households dependant upon workless benefits in southern arc
- Black and minority ethnic communities - 25,735 persons (2001 Census), often live in the poorest inner city areas, rank amongst the most impoverished of the city's inhabitants



Needs assessment (continued)

- Gypsy travellers – approx 150 families
- Approximately 1000 homeless people in Cardiff
- 1,213 Asylum Seekers & dependents (2003)
- 1 in 8 people are carers (National Strategy for Carers)



Cardiff Health, Social Care and Well-being Strategy 2008-2011 – The Vision

- Improved health and well being
- Service user and community focused services
- Reduced inequalities in health and social care provision
- Increased independence of service users
- Local service delivery
- Healthy public policy incorporated into a range of services
- Joint Cardiff approach to areas such as engagement, IT, needs assessment, commissioning
- Greater use of technology
- Value, invest and involve staff
- Partnership approach
- Integration of services in a joined up approach



Key priorities

- Mental health
- Older people
- Children and young people
- Communities with specific needs (black and minority ethnic communities, homeless people, asylum seekers and gypsies and travellers)
- Improving lifestyles
- Maximising the use of health and social care resources



Underpinning principles

- The need to reduce inequalities in health
- Engagement with, and empowerment of, individuals and communities
- Early intervention
- Whole systems approach
- Links to other services to ensure health and well-being needs are taken into account



Health – definitions

- More than the absence of disease
- Physical, social, mental and spiritual well-being
- Affected by complex interactions between social and economic factors, the physical environment and individual behaviour as well as by hereditary factors



Determinants of Health



Dahlgren G & Whitehead M (1992)

Health impact assessment (HIA)

Definition

'a combination of procedures, methods and tools by which a policy, programme or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population, and the distribution of those effects within the population'



Why use it?

- It's a systematic yet flexible framework
- Uses a combination of procedures, methods and tools
- It considers the wider effects of local and national policies or initiatives on health determinants – positive and negative



Benefits

- Promotes greater equity in health
- Increased awareness amongst policy and decision makers of how decisions affect health
- Identifies links between health and developments in other policy areas
- Improves co-ordination of action between sectors
- Action to maximise health benefits and minimise health risks



Stages

- Screening
- Scoping
- Conduct assessment
- Report on health impacts and policy options
- Monitoring
- Impact and outcome evaluation



Screening

- *'allows a quick judgement as to the potential effects of the policy on health'*
- Assesses the Strategy's likely impact on health, which sections of the population will be affected and the scale of the impacts (positive or negative)



HIA – the screening tool

- **Introductory page** – checks the population groups and the key issues
- **Population Groups** - Whole population, Children and young people aged 0-19 years, Older people, Carers and Communities with specific needs - includes black and minority ethnic communities, homeless people, asylum seekers and gypsies and travellers
- **Additional groups**
- **Key issues** - Mental health, Improving lifestyles and well-being, Sexual health, Substance misuse, Physical disability and impairment, Learning disability



HIA – the screening tool

Will the policy have an effect on	Populations affected	Description of health impact (+ or -)	Action
Individual lifestyle factors			
Social and community networks			
Living conditions			
Working conditions			
Services: (access to and quality of)			
Socio-economic, cultural and environmental and sustainability factors			

