Health as an asset for London

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8,825,000 People

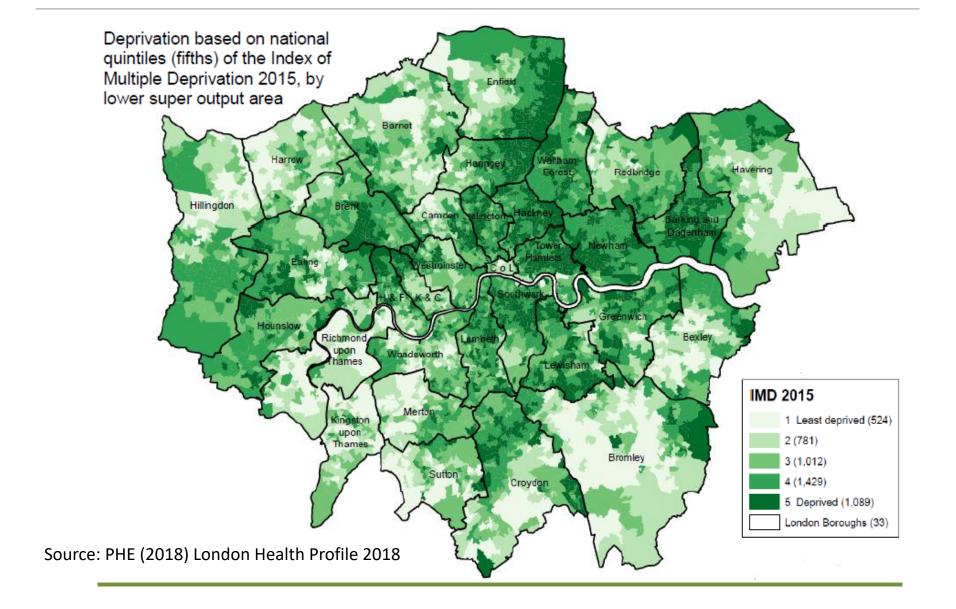
16% England Population

1 in 4 under 20

1 in 8 65yrs and over

Life expectancy 80.4 (m) 84.2 (f)

Healthy Life Expectancy 63.5 (m) 64.4 (f)



What is the Mayor's role?

DIRECTING SUPPORT FROM CITY HALL

- Delivering City Hall's health programmes
- Supporting health and care devolution

 estates, workforce, integration and prevention
- Consulting and engaging Londoners
- Reporting on actions and outcomes

ENSURING ALL THE MAYOR'S WORK CONTRIBUTES

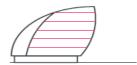
- Planning
- Transport
- Housing
- · Economic development
- Environment
- · Culture and sport
- Policing
- Other London strategies and policies

LEADERSHIP IN LONDON, NATIONALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY

- Speaking out about health inequalities
- Generating consensus with others as chair of the London Health Board
- Championing and challenging the health and care system to reduce inequalities
- Working with partners

 local authorities, the
 NHS, Public Health
 England, and the
 voluntary, business and
 community sectors







NOT: setting health policy or commissioning health or public health services

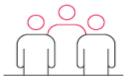
The London Health Inequalities Strategy





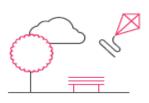
Healthy Children

- Healthy Early Years programme
- Child Obesity Taskforce
- Consultation on banning unhealthy food adverts on the tube
- Planning policies to restrict hot food takeaways near schools



Healthy Minds

- Mental Health First Aid
- Thrive LDN citywide movement to improve mental health and prevent suicide
- London Healthy Workplace Charter and Good Work standard



Healthy Places

- Air quality (including U-LEZ and Mayor's Air Quality Fund)
- Implementing the Healthy Streets Approach through Transport for London
- Investment in affordable homes and action on rough sleeping

Healthy Communities



- Social prescribing
- Social integration through sports, art and culture strategies
- Better community safety through police and crime plan
- Dementia-friendly city
- HIV fast-track cities



Healthy Living

- Physical activity through Healthy Streets Approach
- Healthy food through London Food Strategy
- Support collaborative work on alcohol, tobacco, drugs, and gambling
- Support for pan-London action on illegal tobacco and alcohol

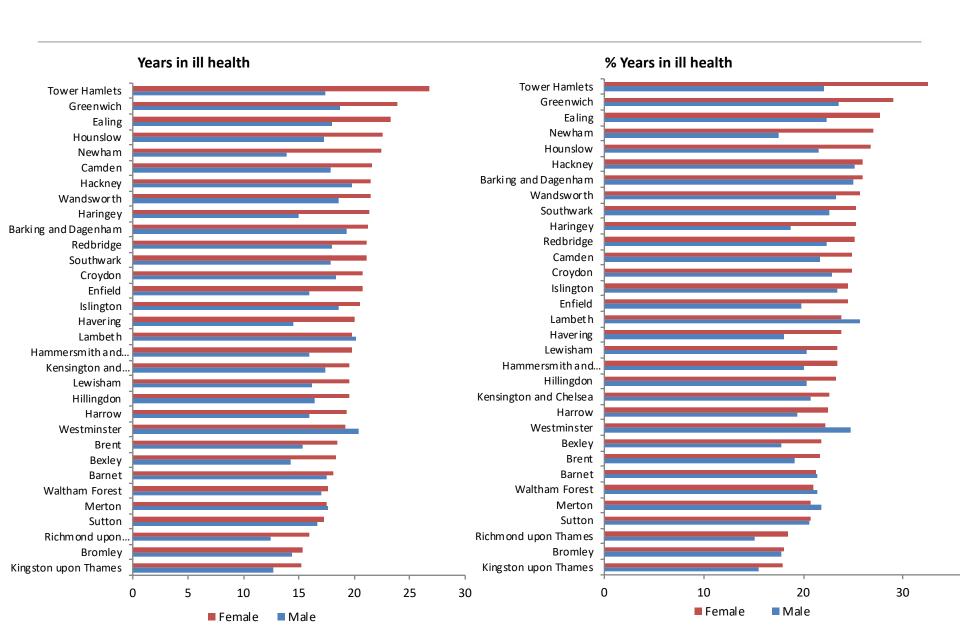


Figure 1 Population health governance arrangements in London

London's health and care system is complex....

Wider civil society and organisations Statutory organisations Representative bodies/networks London Councils 33 local authorities 32 CCGs Office of London CCGs GLA (and related bodies. Association of Directors of Public Health (London) eg, Transport for London) Public Health England (London) NHS England (London) Key partnership structures Local · Health and wellbeing boards · Sub-regional partnerships of local authorities Sub-regional Sustainability and transformation partnerships London-wide London Health Board London Health and Care Strategic Partnership Board London Prevention Board · Healthy London Partnership Local, sub-regional and London-wide plans and strategies Health focused Wider with health impact For example, local joint health and wellbeing For example, local authority planning strategies, the Mayor's health inequalities documents, the London Plan, sector- and strategy, sector- and issue-specific initiatives issue-specific strategies and plans such as such as the Fast-Track Cities initiative on HIV the Mayor's transport strategy

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Source: Kings Fund (2018) The role of cities in improving population health: international

insights

Reflections on enabling factors

Leadership created opportunities

Statutory
requirements and
powers established a
strong mandate

Simultaneous policy development process enabled a health in all policies approach

Extensive
consultation and
involvement
facilitated partnership
action across the
whole of London

Monitoring progress: Population HI indicators

- 1. Healthy life expectancy at birth (male)
- 2. Healthy life expectancy at birth (female)
- 3. Children born with low birth weight
- 4. School readiness among children
- 5. Excess weight in children at age 10-11 (year 6)
- 6. Excess mortality in adults with serious mental illness
- 7. Suicide
- 8. Mortality caused by Particulate Matter (PM2.5)
- 9. Employment
- 10. Feeling of belonging to a community (provisional)
- 11. HIV late diagnosis
- 12. People diagnosed with TB
- 13. Adults walking or cycling for two periods of ten minutes each day
- 14. Smoking