



# Item No: 5

Meeting Date: Friday 9 December 2016

## Glasgow City Integration Joint Board

**Report By:** Susanne Millar, Chief Officer: Planning, Strategy and Commissioning / Chief Social Work Officer

**Contact:** Susanne Millar

**Tel:** 0141 287 8847

### HOUSING CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT AND ACTION PLAN

<b>Purpose of Report:</b>	To present for Integration Joint Board approval, a revised Housing Contribution Statement and draft action plan, to support the housing sector's contribution to delivery of the Integration Joint Board's Strategic Plan.
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<b>Recommendations:</b>	The Integration Joint Board is asked to:  a) note this report; b) approve the revised Housing Contribution Statement and draft Action Plan; and, c) direct the Council and Health Board to work with partners in the Housing Sector to deliver the actions outlined in the Action Plan.
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#### Implications for Integration Joint Board:

<b>Financial:</b>	The plan will be delivered within existing resources except where otherwise specified
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<b>Personnel:</b>	None
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<b>Legal:</b>	A number of housing functions previously the responsibility of the Council are now delegated to the Integration Joint Board
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<b>Economic Impact:</b>	None
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<b>Sustainability:</b>	None
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<b>Sustainable Procurement and Article 19:</b>	None
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<b>Equalities:</b>	The Housing Contribution Statement is part of the Strategic Plan, which has been subject to an Equalities Impact Assessment available at <a href="http://www.nhsggc.org.uk/media/236231/eqia-glasgow-city-hscp-integration-strategic-plan.doc">http://www.nhsggc.org.uk/media/236231/eqia-glasgow-city-hscp-integration-strategic-plan.doc</a> . The revised Housing Contribution Statement is not substantially different from the version which has previously been reviewed, and therefore it is considered that a further, separate assessment is not required.
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<b>Risk Implications:</b>	None
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<b>Implications for Glasgow City Council:</b>	The Council will be required to work with the Integration Joint Board, Health Board and housing sector to deliver the actions outlined within the action plan
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<b>Implications for NHS Greater Glasgow &amp; Clyde:</b>	The Health Board will be required to work with the Integration Joint Board, Council and housing sector to deliver the actions outlined within the action plan
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<b>Direction Required to Council, Health Board or Both</b>	Direction to:	
	1. No Direction Required	
	2. Glasgow City Council	✓
	3. NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde	
	4. Glasgow City Council and NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde	

## 1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to present for Integration Joint Board approval, a revised Housing Contribution Statement and draft action plan, to support the housing sector's contribution to delivery of the Integration Joint Board's Strategic Plan.

## 2. Background

- 2.1 The Integration Joint Board approved its final draft Strategic Plan on 31 October 2016.
- 2.2 The report considered by the Integration Joint Board noted that an action plan was being developed to support delivery of the ambitions outlined in the Housing Contribution Statement, which is appended to the Strategic Plan.

### **3. Action Plan**

- 3.1 A draft action plan to support delivery of the ambitions outlined in the Housing Contribution Statement is appended to this report.
- 3.2 The action plan has been produced by the Housing, Health and Social Care Group convened by the Council's Development and Regeneration Services and attended by staff from the Health and Social Care Partnership, the housing sector and the third sector.
- 3.3 The plan includes a range of actions building on the Housing Contribution Statement, milestones, estimated timescales, responsible persons or groups, and an indication of which of the National Health and Wellbeing Outcomes specific actions relate to.

### **4. Housing Contribution Statement**

- 4.1 To complement the Action Plan, a number of minor amendments have been made to the Housing Contribution Statement. These largely relate to removing references to activities which were planned at original time of writing and have since been carried out, and in a number of cases providing more context or clarity on specific aspects of the Statement.
- 4.2 As the Integration Joint Board are responsible for the Housing Contribution Statement, any such revisions to the Statement require to be approved by the Integration Joint Board itself.
- 4.3 As the Housing Contribution Statement is an appendix to the Strategic Plan, and the amendments made are minor and do not alter the substance of the Statement, it is considered that public consultation on the revised Housing Contribution Statement is not required.

### **5. Recommendations**

- 5.1 The Integration Joint Board is asked to:
  - a) note this report;
  - b) approve the revised Housing Contribution Statement and draft Action Plan;  
and,
  - c) direct the Council and Health Board to work with partners in the Housing Sector to deliver the actions outlined in the Action Plan.

## DIRECTION FROM THE GLASGOW CITY INTEGRATION JOINT BOARD

1	Reference number	091216-5-a
2	Date direction issued by Integration Joint Board	9 December 2016
3	Date from which direction takes effect	9 December 2016
4	Direction to:	Glasgow City Council
5	Does this direction supersede, amend or cancel a previous direction – if yes, include the reference number(s)	No
6	Functions covered by direction	Housing functions delegated to the Integration Joint Board via the Integration Scheme
7	Full text of direction	Glasgow City Council is directed to work with partners in the Housing Sector to deliver on the actions outlined in the Action Plan appended to this report.
8	Budget allocated by Integration Joint Board to carry out direction	As advised by the Chief Officer: Finance and Resources
9	Performance monitoring arrangements	In line with the agreed Performance Management Framework of the Glasgow City Integration Joint Board and the Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership.
10	Date direction will be reviewed	December 2017

**Glasgow City Integration Joint Board**

**Housing Contribution Statement 2016 - 2019**

**Prepared by: The Housing, Health and Social Care Group**

**On behalf of Glasgow City Integration Joint Board**

**OCTOBER 2016**

## **About the Housing Health and Social Care Group**

Following approval of Glasgow's Housing Strategy in 2012 GCC's Executive Committee approved a revised engagement framework for taking the strategy forward. Part of this framework is the Housing Health and Social Care Group (HHSCG).

The purpose of this group is to provide a housing focus within an agenda centred on health/social care issues across the various care groups. Housing issues form an important part of the agendas of these groups but are not the primary focus of their work. It is vital to secure the meaningful engagement of housing providers within social care and health agendas. This Group is seen as an effective mechanism to support delivery of housing's role in health and social care integration.

HHSCG membership includes: -

- Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership (Social Care and Health),
- Glasgow and West of Scotland Forum of Housing Associations (GWSF),
- Scottish Federation of Housing Associations (SFHA)
- Wheatley Group,
- Glasgow Council for the Voluntary Sector (GCVS),
- Scottish Care, and
- GCC Development and Regeneration Services – Housing and Regeneration Services

The integration of Health and Social Care has renewed the focus of the Group'

The Housing Health and Social Care Group is part of the Strategic Planning structure of the Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership (GCHSCP).

## **Introduction**

Housing, health and wellbeing are intrinsically connected. It is widely recognised that the quality of housing and environment is important to both individuals' and communities' health and psychosocial wellbeing.

It is entirely logical that with integration of health and social care housing's role in the delivery of the outcomes of integration should be described.

As part of the preparation of this Statement, the Housing Health and Social Care Group (HHSCG) organised an event in February to engage with health, social care, housing, third and independent sector representatives on housing's role in integration. The event was well attended and provided the Group with very useful ideas and views about housing's role and we have reflected this feedback in this Housing Contribution Statement.

In this statement, we consider: -

- The context for integration,
- The IJB Strategic Plan,
- Housing issues identified by Care Groups,
- Principles, Priorities and Outcomes in the draft Strategic Plan from a housing perspective,
- Challenges (again from a housing perspective),
- Joint Working and Resources, and
- An Action Plan

We've used text boxes within the document to illustrate good practice examples that would be helpful to develop and expand across the city.

## **Context**

The Public Bodies (Joint Working) Scotland Act 2014 provides the legal framework for integration of Health and Social Care services. Below, we describe the national outcomes that integration is intended to deliver and the specific Glasgow context from a description of its people and of the housing system and strategic framework.

### ***National Outcomes for Health and Wellbeing***

The Scottish Government has identified 9 national health and wellbeing outcomes which underpin Health and Social Care Integration: -

**Outcome 1:** People are able to look after and improve their own health and wellbeing and live in good health for longer

**Outcome 2:** People, including those with disabilities or long term conditions, or who are frail, are able to live, as far as reasonably practicable, independently and at home or in a homely setting in their community

**Outcome 3.** People who use health and social care services have positive experiences of those services, and have their dignity respected

**Outcome 4.** Health and social care services are centred on helping to maintain or improve the quality of life of people who use those services

**Outcome 5.** Health and social care services contribute to reducing health inequalities

**Outcome 6.** People who provide unpaid care are supported to look after their own health and wellbeing, including to reduce any negative impact of their caring role on their own health and well-being

**Outcome 7.** People using health and social care services are safe from harm

**Outcome 8.** People who work in health and social care services feel engaged with the work they do and are supported to continuously improve the information, support, care and treatment they provide

**Outcome 9.** Resources are used effectively and efficiently in the provision of health and social care services

The HCS identifies the links between housing's contribution to the attainment of these and IJB Strategic Plan outcomes in the Action Plan.

### ***Principles and Outcomes of Glasgow's Housing Strategy (GHS)/Strategic Housing Investment Plan (SHIP)***

A key principle of Glasgow's Housing Strategy 2011-2016 (<https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=18249>) states: -

*'Health: We strive to promote health and wellbeing through this Housing Strategy in order that housing which is built, improved or (housing services) delivered for Glasgow's people enhances their quality of life'.*

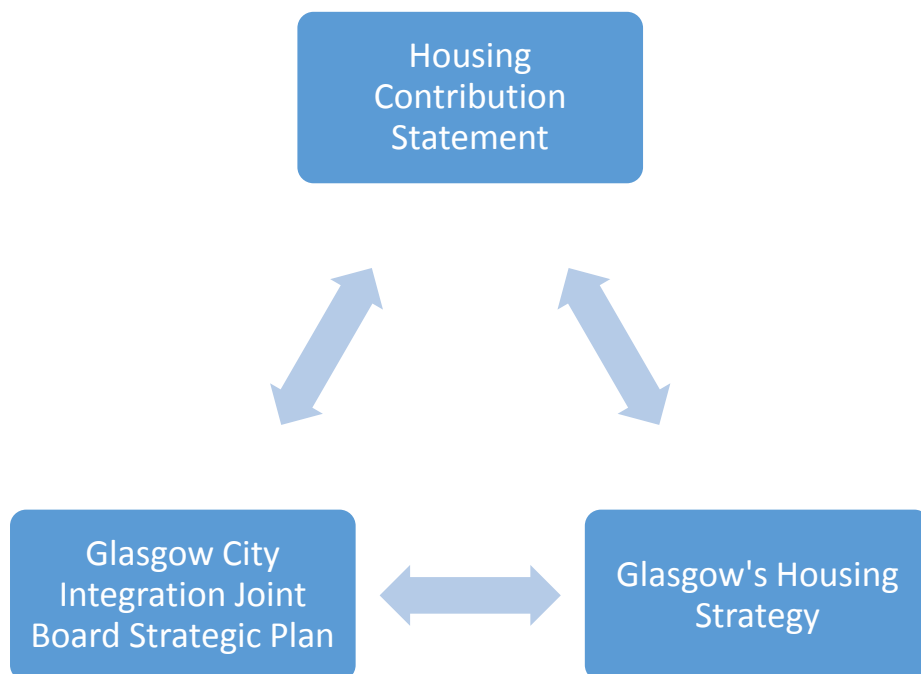
The Strategy identifies a number of outcomes which contribute to health and wellbeing: -

- *More people are living independently and receiving the support they require*
- *Homelessness is prevented and if not prevented, is addressed effectively through improved service delivery*
- *We will have increased the supply of good quality social housing and introduced more affordable housing to meet the city's housing needs*
- *We will have increased the supply of new and converted accessible housing, as well as housing for particular needs*
- *Across all tenures, we will have increased the energy efficiency of the City's housing and taken steps to mitigate the impact of increasing energy costs on the level of fuel poverty in the City*
- *We will have promoted positive partnerships and co-ordination among statutory and voluntary agencies across a range of housing and housing related areas*



To help deliver the above outcomes the Strategic Housing Investment Plan (SHIP) 2015 - 2020 – which is an appendix to the GHS and outlines the City Council’s plan for the delivery of affordable housing - (<https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=18518>) has set targets for new provision of wheelchair and larger family houses. Social Care Housing Investment Priorities (with respect to provision of specialist housing) have been funded through the Affordable Housing Supply Programme (AHSP) outlined in the SHIP in partnership with local Housing Associations (see below). A new SHIP is being prepared and consulted on and will be finalised later in 2016.

The latest consultation on a new draft Housing Strategy for Glasgow (which covers all aspects of housing across each tenure) builds on detailed feedback from the initial consultation and will fully reflect housing’s role in health and wellbeing outlined in this Statement.



### **Glasgow’s People**

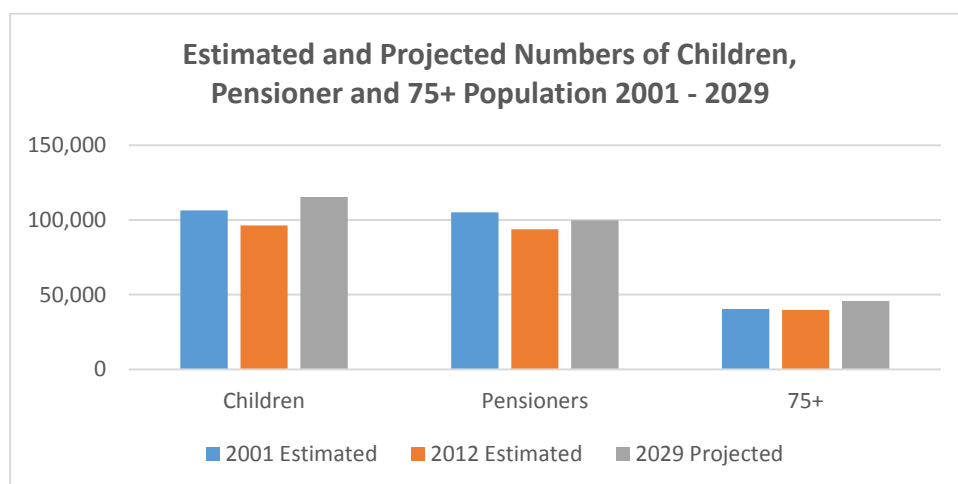
After many decades of population decline Glasgow’s population began to grow again from the mid-2000s. This growth is due to positive natural change (more births than deaths) and net in-migration.

At 2011, the city’s population stood at 593,245 (Census) and National Records of Scotland Projections at 2014 estimate that population has grown to 599,857. Households at 2014 were estimated by NRS at 289,490.

The Housing Needs and Demand Assessment (HNDA) for the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Housing Market Partnership was completed in May 2015 ([http://www.clydeplan-sdpa.gov.uk/files/GCVHNDAA2\\_PostAppraisal\\_190515.pdf](http://www.clydeplan-sdpa.gov.uk/files/GCVHNDAA2_PostAppraisal_190515.pdf)). HNDA projects population and household change to 2029 and estimates the housing needs that have to be met over the period. It helps inform Strategic and Local Development Plans and Local Housing Strategies.

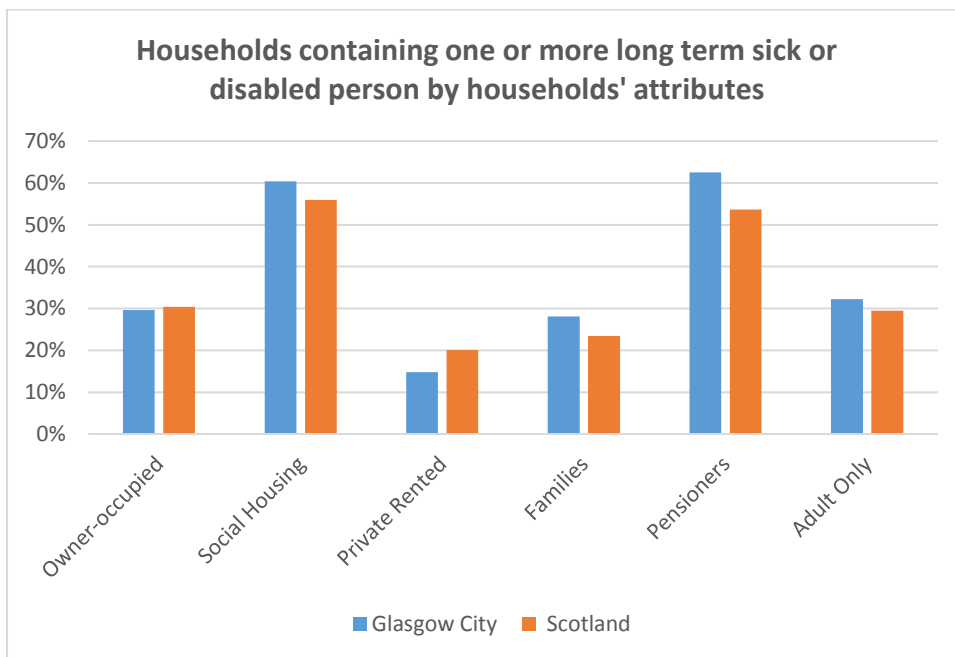
- Under the HNDA principal planning scenario or projection the largest population growth is projected to be in Glasgow (+63,307 or 10.5% between 2012 - 2029) with Glasgow’s population rising to 657,387
- Under the principal planning scenario or projection households in Glasgow are projected to grow from 286,135 (2012) to 331,013 (2029) an increase of 44,878 households or 15.7%.
- In Glasgow City, the population is expected to grow by 3,450 per year and the number of households by 2,600 per year, in the period 2012 to 2022.
- The projected growth is caused by a higher natural population change in the projection period (more births, fewer deaths)
- The Wards with the highest projected population growth in 2012 to 2022 are:-
  - Calton (+27%)
  - North East (+15%)
  - Canal (+11%)
- The number of children is expected to rise by 1,300 per year in the period 2012-2022.

CHART 1



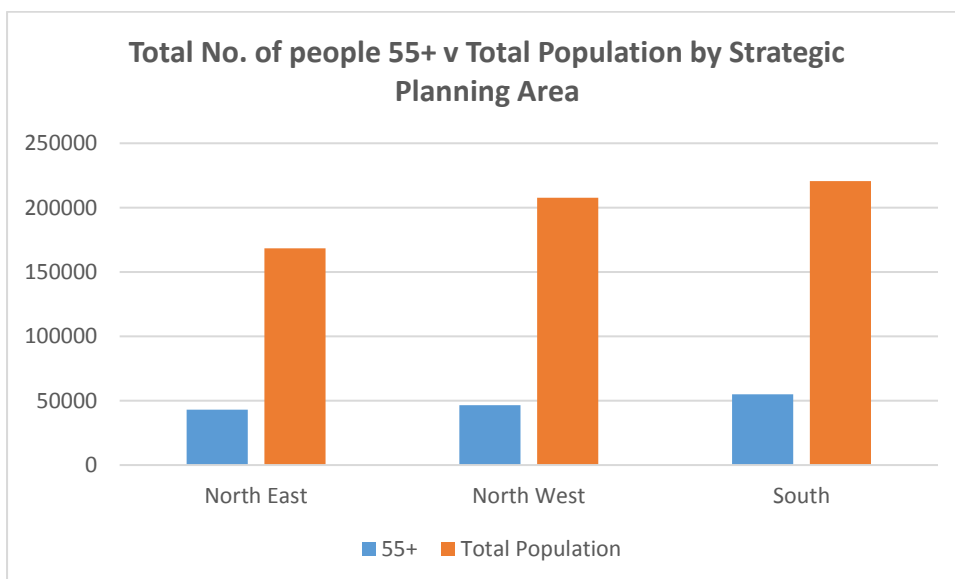
National Records of Scotland – Crown Copyright Reserved

CHART 2



Scottish House Condition Survey 2011-2013

CHART 3



NRS - Census 2011 –Crown Copyright Reserved

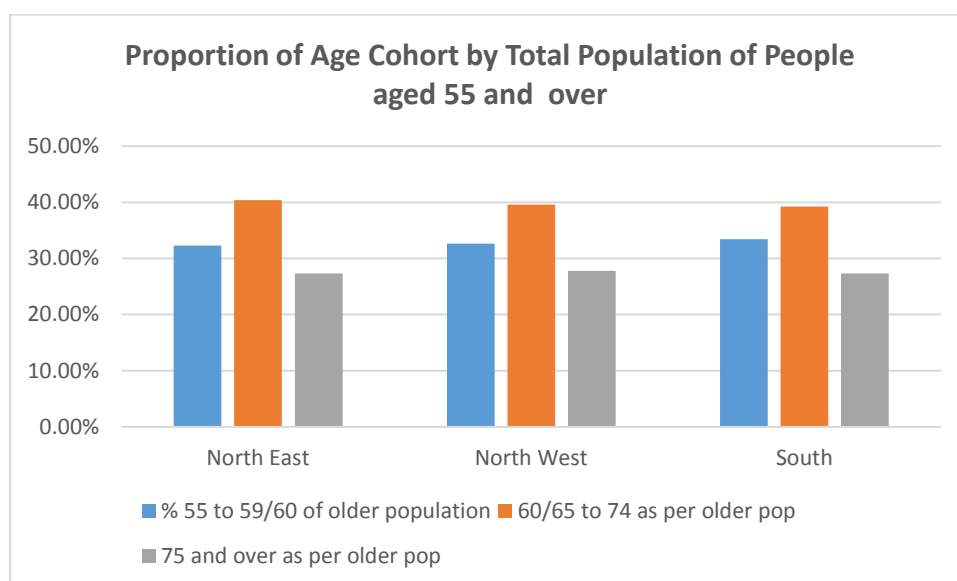
Chart 3 shows overall population of 55+ is over 100,000 with largest proportion in South

Chart 4 shows the profile of older people 55+ by age cohort in each Strategic Planning Area:

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- similar profile in each area with 60/65 to 74 cohort having largest proportion

CHART 4



NRS - Census 2011 –Crown Copyright Reserved

## Ethnicity

- Figures based on 2011 census results
- Any comparison with the 2001 census needs to take into account the changes to the ethnic group categories. A full description of each category is describes in more detail in the full briefing.
- In 2011, 17.3% of Glasgow’s population belonged to an ethnic minority(8.2% in Scotland) with “other white” groups at 5.8% (4.2% in Scotland) and BME groups at 11.6% (4% in Scotland)
- The recent growth in Glasgow’s population of 15,400 between 2001 and 2011 is due to rising population numbers for Glasgow’s ethnic minority groups (“other white” + 12,400 and BME + 37,200). Over the same period the “British White” population fell by 34,200.
- The “other white” population has grown substantially in Glasgow through the influx of migrants from Poland and other European countries.
- Calton is the neighbourhood with the highest “other white” population gain.
- There were significant increases in the “other white” population for neighbourhoods north and south of the River Clyde: from Broomhill and Greater Govan in the West to Greater Gorbals and Tollcross/West Shettleston in the East.
- South Nitshill/Darnley is the neighbourhood with the highest BME population gain.
- There were large increases in the BME population for neighbourhoods from North to South: from Springburn, Sighthill/Roystonhill and Ruchill/Possilpark, via Yorkhill, City Centre and Carlton, to Ibrox/Kingston, Greater Gorbals, Pollokshields East and Govanhill.
- Since 2001, there has been a change in the composition of the BME population in Glasgow.
- Despite a rise in the *number* of Pakistani, the *share* of Pakistani in Glasgow’s BME population fell from 48.7% in 2001 to 32.6% in 2011.

- There has been above average rises for the African and “Caribbean or Black” populations from 5.7% in 2001 to 20.7% in 2011.
- The Chinese population has increased from 12.3% in 2001 to 15.6% in 2011.
- Glasgow’s ethnic minorities have a younger age profile than the “British White” population.
- Ethnic minority rates are much higher for children and young adults: 22.6% of children (age 0-15) and 24.2% of young adults (age 16-29) belong to an ethnic minority compared to an overall figure of 17.3%.
- For the older age groups, ethnic minority rates are much smaller. Ethnic minorities make up only 6.4% of the population for the age group 60 and over.

### **Glasgow’s Tenure Profile and Housing Stock**

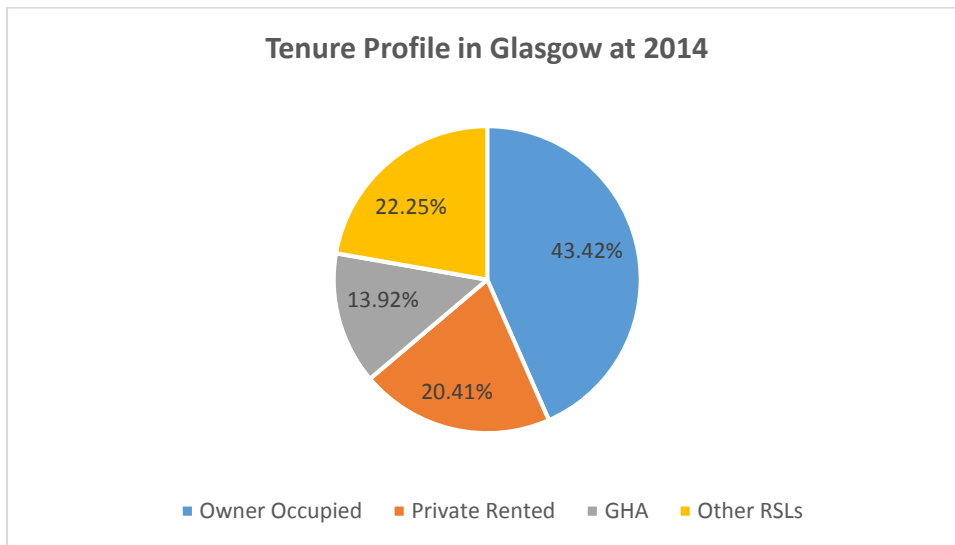
At 2014, Glasgow’s housing stock was estimated at 296,293 properties.

*Owner Occupation/Private Renting:* In recent years owner occupation has reduced as a result of the credit crunch/recession (but remains the largest tenure) and the Private Rented Sector has increased significantly. There are over 30,000 private landlords operating in the city.

*Social Rented Sector:* The social rented sector has also reduced and changed. The reduction in stock is mainly as a result of demolitions and Right to Buy Sales not being completely offset with new supply. Glasgow City Council transferred its stock to GHA in 2003 so unlike most other local authorities in Scotland we no longer provide housing directly. Transfer of Glasgow Housing Association’s (GHA) stock to other Housing Associations (Second Stage Transfer) has changed the sector’s composition so that the other 67 Housing Associations now have the larger proportion of stock in the sector. GHA (part of Wheatley Group) is by a large margin still the largest Housing Association in Glasgow. There are also a number of specialist Housing Associations, which operate across Scotland, providing housing/housing services in the city for older people, people with disabilities and others.

The citywide split by tenure is shown below at CHARTS 5 and 6 below: -

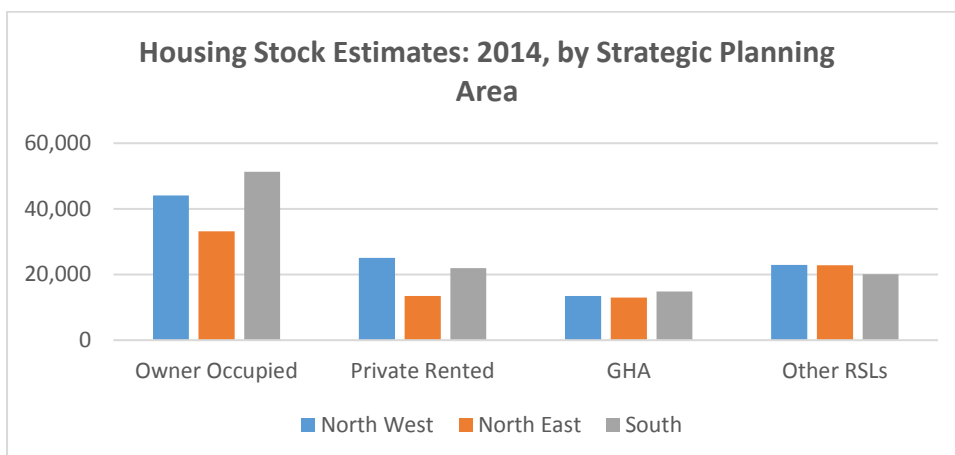
CHART 5



GCC, Development and Regeneration Services

The tenure profile is shown by Strategic Planning Area in CHART 6 below: -

CHART 6

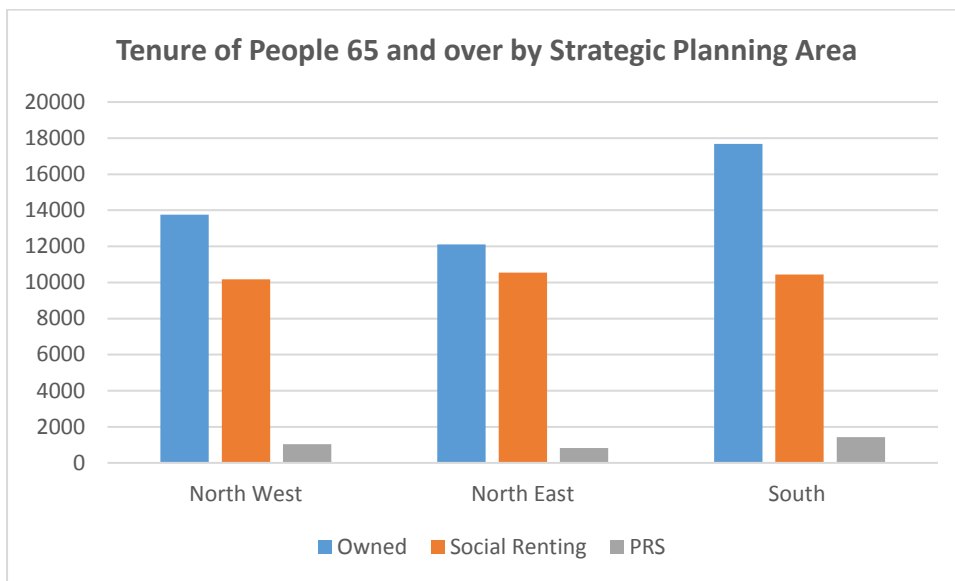


GCC, Development and Regeneration Services

CHART 7 shows the distribution of older people by tenure across the Glasgow's Strategic Planning areas: -

- Owner Occupation is the tenure with largest proportion of older people
- This is most clearly the position in South
- Private Rented Sector houses relatively few older people

CHART 7

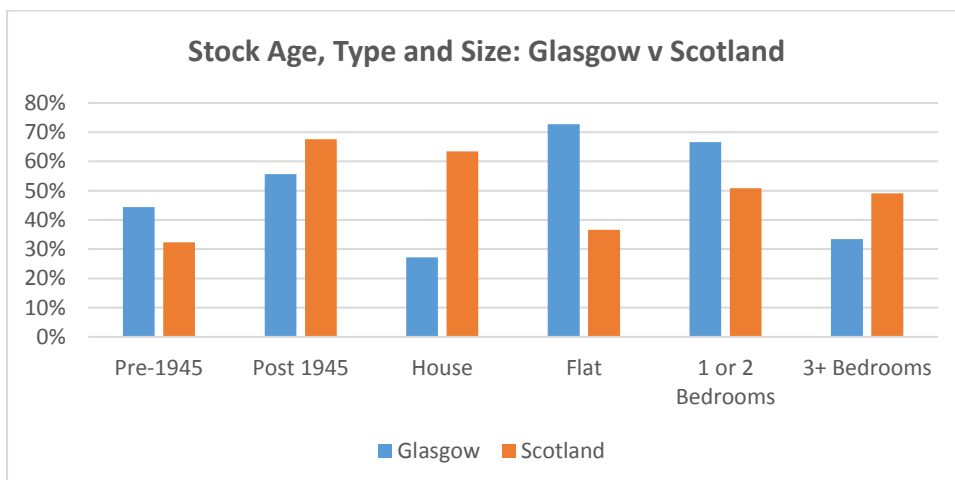


NRS - Census 2011 –Crown Copyright Reserved

CHART 8 shows that Glasgow is a city:

- Substantially of flats (73%)
- With a large proportion of older stock (pre-1945) (44%)
- With a significant proportion of smaller dwellings (67%)

CHART 8



Scottish House Condition Survey 2011-2013

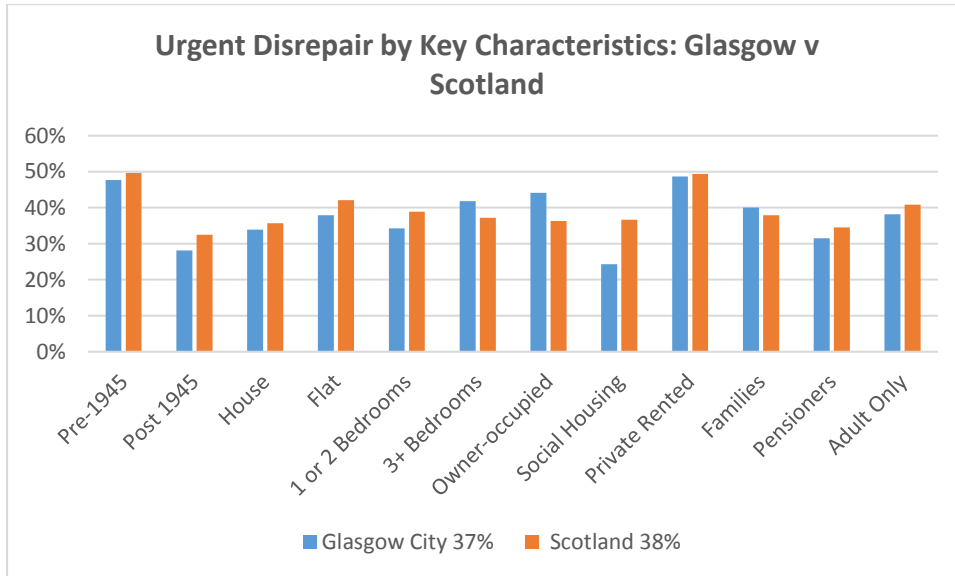
### Stock Condition

CHART 9 below highlights: -

- Urgent disrepair in Glasgow is at a similar level to Scotland
- Older stock has greater levels of disrepair

- Social Housing Sector has significantly less disrepair than Scotland although the reverse is the case in owner occupied sector

CHART 9



Scottish House Condition Survey 2011-2013

The City Council has facilitated over £965m in housing association development since it took over the management of development funding in 2003.

During the period of the current Housing Strategy (2011/12 to 2014/15), DRS Housing and Regeneration Services have facilitated a total spend of £257.19m in grant funding and approximately £125m in private borrowing by Housing Associations which has contributed to the delivery of 3739 units of new and improved homes.

This investment supplements the substantial investment programme (over £1.2bn) – improvements, new build and demolitions – that Glasgow Housing Association has undertaken since stock transfer in 2003. The result is that the sector’s housing has improved in very many respects in the last 10 years or so.



GoWell: GoWell is a research and learning programme that aims to investigate the impact of investment in housing, regeneration and neighbourhood renewal in Glasgow on the health and wellbeing of individuals, families and communities.

Established in 2005, and planned as a ten-year programme, the study design allows an examination of a range of housing, neighbourhood, and health-related factors before, during and after changes take place.

The programme aims to establish the nature and extent of these impacts, to learn about the relative effectiveness of different approaches, and to inform policy and practice in Scotland and beyond.

## The IJB Strategic Plan

The Integration Joint Board's Strategic Plan sets out its vision for transforming the provision of health and social care services to support better lives in the city through integration by: -

- Focussing on being responsive to Glasgow's population and where health is poorest
- Supporting vulnerable people and promoting social well being
- Working with others to improve health
- Designing and delivering services around the needs of individuals, carers and communities
- Showing transparency, equity and fairness in the allocation of resources
- Developing a competent, confident and valued workforce
- Striving for innovation
- Developing a strong identity
- Focussing on continuous improvement

The IJB's remit and Strategic Plan extends to Children's Services and Criminal Justice which are areas which housing contributes too and so are reflected in this Housing Contribution Statement.

Health and Social Care integration in Glasgow offers unique opportunities to put in place innovative and progressive approaches to ensure that home and neighbourhood take their central place in improving health and wellbeing. The housing sector has been at the forefront of bringing about the dramatic physical enhancement of the city (referenced in the Strategic Plan, p.9) through the creation of high quality homes and the regeneration of wider physical environments. The positive health and well-being impacts of this physical transformation is well documented. In addition, however, Community Controlled Housing Associations (CCHAs) also provide a range of care and support services and other initiatives which have a direct impact on individuals' health and well-being. These include:

- Promoting health and wellbeing – e.g.: community food initiatives, fitness programmes;

- Housing and home – e.g. : services that support safety and comfort in the home, gardening support, equipment and adaptations, assistive technology, housing information and advice services for older people, improved energy efficiency and advice, support for older owner occupiers in maintaining their homes
- Addressing social isolation – e.g.: peer support, befriending, building community connections, lunch and other social clubs, community groups and opportunities for learning, leisure and fun.
- Provision of practical and timely support – e.g. : handy persons services, neighbourhood wardens, energy initiatives, help with shopping, community safety and accident prevention;
- Mobility and getting around – e.g.: community transport, shared taxis and mobility scooters;
- Activities that promote citizenship – e.g. : volunteering
- Information, access and advocacy – e.g.: services which raise awareness, promote understanding of older people’s rights and help to maximise income
- Providing telecare services to support independence and health and well-being of older people

Many of these issues are described in more detail below.

Wheatley Group, national and specialist Housing Associations in the city complement the activities of CCHAs so that the city has a network of providers across Glasgow that can play a part in integration. It is estimated that the Housing Association sector has a ‘reach’ to over 200,000 households (including owners and private renting tenants) which is crucial given that integration of health and social care is tenure ‘neutral’.

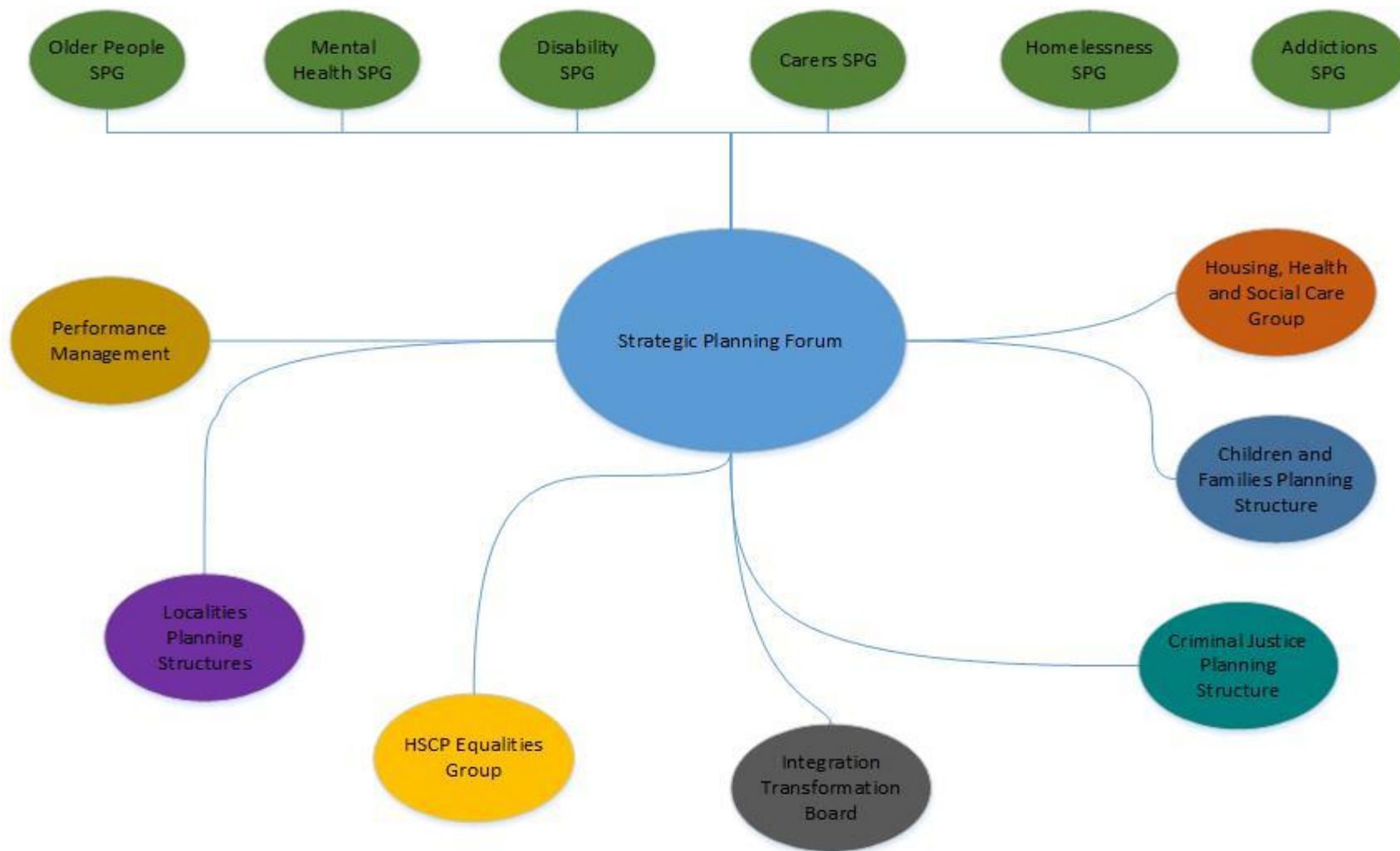
### **Governance**

The Glasgow City Integration Joint Board is the new legal entity responsible for the strategic planning of health and social care services in Glasgow. The Integration Joint Board comprises voting members (8 Elected Members from Glasgow City Council, and 8 non-Executive Directors from NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde) and non-voting stakeholder representatives, including the voluntary and independent sectors, patient, service user and carer representatives and professional advisors such as clinicians and the Chief Social Work Officer. As Glasgow City Council is the strategic housing authority, a representative from GCC’s Development and Regeneration Services is a non-voting member of the Board.

The Chart below describes the Health and Social Care Planning Framework and the Housing Health and Social Care Group’s position within it. The Strategic Planning Forum has been established to co-ordinate the activity required to develop the overarching Strategic Plan for the Partnership, and as a vehicle to co-ordinate activity across Strategic Planning Groups to ensure that care groups do not operate in isolation.

The Housing sector's role is represented through the Housing Health and Social Care Group. The membership of this Group will expand so that there is representation reflective of this Framework.

# Health and Social Care Planning Framework



## Care Groups and Housing

Scoping work on housing's role in relation to the needs of each care group has been undertaken and is summarised below.

### *Older People*

- The provision of affordable, safe, secure and energy efficient homes so that older people can live independently is fundamental to health and wellbeing outcomes
- Development of specialist provision where there is an identified need
- Support for hospital avoidance and discharge
- Support delivery of the Dementia Strategy
- Tackling social isolation and loneliness
- Advice and information

### *Disabilities*

- Strategic planning of housebuilding
- Allocations policies to increase accessibility to appropriate housing including new housing
- Link into Glasgow Disability Alliance's Independent Living Strategy

### *Mental Health*

- Strengthen links between mental health commissioning and the housing sector

### *Alcohol and Drugs*

- Build on the housing initiatives through the Recovery Housing pilot and establish clear pathways with the housing sector
- Link in with the Community Planning Partnership's Single Outcome Agreement (SOA) with respect to alcohol and drugs

### *Homelessness*

- Support the re-design of the homeless accommodation and support services
- Support the Housing Options programme
- Work with HSCP to ensure effective inter-operational interfaces in order that vulnerable people can access services
- Work with the HSCP to examine routes into Housing Support
- Continue to invest in Money & Debt Advice Services that support tenants to maximise their income and pay their rent

### *Carers*

- Support early intervention work with carers

### *Children Services*

- To support the wellbeing of the child in its widest sense and to support the safeguarding of children by early identification and reporting of children suffering neglect/abuse
- To work with the HSCP to ensure that young people receiving continuing aftercare are able to access tenancies with support

### *Community Justice*

- To maintain engagement with Glasgow NASSO Strategic Group
- To maintain locality Housing Options interface arrangements
- To continue liaison with SOLO officers
- To continue liaison with Housing Support providers

There is a housing contribution to be made for all the care groups in line with the Strategy Maps set out in the Strategic Plan. In some areas e.g. homelessness the contribution is clearer than in others and as housing's role evolves - e.g. in supporting carers – there is a need to jointly work on developing the specific contribution housing and housing agencies can make whether through services, allocations policies or other ways.

## **Principles, Priorities and Outcomes**

### *Principles*

This Housing Contribution Statement adopts and shares the principles underpinning the Joint Strategic Plan and Glasgow's Housing Strategy -

- Equality and fairness,
- Dignity and respect,
- Supporting innovation, and
- Partnership working to deliver agreed priorities, actions and outcomes.

### *Key Priorities*

The key priorities in the Strategic Plan are;

- Early Intervention, prevention, and harm reduction
- Providing greater self-determination and choice
- Shifting the balance of care
- Enabling independent living for longer
- Public protection

Taking each in turn there are a range of housing contributions, either already underway or where there is good potential in Glasgow to take advantage of opportunities for change and to lead further joined up working over the next few years as the Strategic Plan moves into implementation.

The aim would be to develop specific measurable actions under the Plan, and under Glasgow's Housing Strategy 2017 - 2022.

### **Early Intervention, Prevention, Harm Reduction.**

#### **8 Pillars Housing Pilot**

A housing officer from 415 Nitshill Road was identified as the representative from the 415 Project to join the 8 Pillars Implementation Group in May 2015. Dementia awareness among housing colleagues was identified as a learning need. In October 2015, the Alzheimer Scotland Dementia Advisor for South Glasgow delivered a Dementia Friends session in Parkview Housing Office. Ten housing officers have subsequently signed up to be Dementia Friends.

In one case there was a significant input from the GHA housing officer, with a minor adaptation being made to the door entry system. A joint approach from health and housing meant that issues identified were dealt with effectively, allowing the tenant to remain safely at home.

It has been agreed that it is useful to have named contacts in other services and that raising dementia awareness amongst housing colleagues would be an appropriate next step.

Glasgow's work to prevent and reduce homelessness is a major contributor to this priority. The impact of homelessness on long term health and well-being is well documented and this is why dealing with homelessness is included in the IJB. Much of our understanding of this relationship arises from the Hostels Re-provisioning Programme carried out in the city in the 2000s. The multi-agency approach (including health services) was very effective in enabling people to move from hostels to new Housing Association homes and for tenancies to be sustained.

The Housing Options roll out in Glasgow has been a major step forward in preventing homelessness (and sustaining tenancies) and ensuring that staff across all participating organisations are equipped to provide advice, guidance and support for people to make their own decisions about their housing circumstances rather than hit crisis point. This is now being developed further to help older people specifically to plan their future housing so that it enables them to live at home for as long as possible. If successful this could be rolled out for other groups under the Strategic Plan too. The use of the ICF to support Housing Options for Older People demonstrates Glasgow's aim of transforming the way services are delivered across organisations before mainstreaming the approach.

Wheatley Group's partnership with Police Scotland and Scottish Fire and Rescue Services provides evidence of harm reduction with a major reduction in fire deaths and injuries. It provides a system of understanding vulnerability and gaining access to people who may be hard to reach, and engaging with them to prevent avoidable harm.

Education of young people- including in schools - is important; in how to access housing options, how to budget, and mediation to remain living at home and plan transitions. All contribute to preventing crisis and stabilising living arrangements, often while other health and well-being aspects of their lives are being addressed. This is reinforced by the recent Participatory Youth Research Project – Beyond4Walls – funded by Wheatley Group, Children

in Scotland and the Poverty Alliance. Recommendations from this research (by young people for young people) include: -

- Developing information on housing options and budgeting advice that could form part of the standard school curriculum,
- Establishing a peer led advice and support service for individual young tenants/prospective tenants
- Ensuring frontline staff are provided with training covering a number of key topics, including effective engagement with young people, child protection, equalities and mental health, and
- Developing with young people's integral involvement a simplified application process and easily accessible and understandable tenancy information material

The key is to mainstream initiative and good practice across the sector. Communication and training, posting material online or through local community offices/hubs so that there is a harm reduction/housing options set of key messages/actions should be developed over the next year.

#### **Link Workers in Deep End GP Practices**

The South HSCP has link workers based within 3 GP practices. These workers act as a link between practice staff and the community with housing featuring significantly. They liaise with RSLs on housing issues and help to keep vulnerable people in their tenancies.

Feedback from the Housing event has indicated that the role of Housing Officers may be crucial to the above. The potential for local housing, health and social care staff to link with each other to identify where there was a need for early intervention for people was also a feature of the feedback from the event. Making the right local connections is another important message from the event.

Glasgow's Housing Strategy provides an opportunity to consider the different models of housing for older and disabled people to enable independent living, along with examining and addressing the pressures on specialist housing provision within the city. Glasgow has well defined community and neighbourhood strengths including through the anchor role provided by all housing organisations in the city. There may be an opportunity over the next few years to consider how the housing aspect is better joined up with available social care and support. Glasgow's Housing Strategy will identify specific actions with respect to the above.

#### **Greater Self-Determination and Choice**

As housing organisations become ever more customer focused we should be able to provide more personalised individual solutions. This may be done for example, using technology to support people making their choices, sharing these appropriately across organisations and with carers, family and friends, or it may be done through improved planning for transitions throughout life stages. It may also be done through Glasgow's long term focus on



neighbourliness, volunteering, and helping people to help themselves, with local housing providers being excellent examples of how this has been a long term endeavour in the city.

Glasgow has a number of specialist housing providers who have developed excellent specific provision over the years to ensure greater self-determination and enable people to live the life they wish to. The Housing Strategy could/should work with the Localities in Glasgow to assess and address needs for new supply for these care groups, and can build on the experience of customers currently living or, or waiting for, such provision.

The adaptations programme is a critical support for many people to help them exercise choice when they wish to remain at home. Provision of equipment and adaptations is important in allowing people to stay in their own homes and to live independently. This includes owners and tenants renting privately. There have been a number of changes recently in this important area of service delivery. The HSCP has new responsibilities with respect to equipment and adaptations and there has been a review of Occupational Therapy (OT) services. There was strong feedback from the February consultation event about the importance of a 'tenure neutral' approach to the delivery of equipment and adaptations. An important action will be to develop a co-ordinated person centred approach to the provision of equipment and adaptations across tenures. It is proposed that a short life working group be established for this task.

Allocations policies may also help with this priority in being able to address choice for people with long term needs at an earlier stage. The key here is how Housing Associations can use flexibility within their allocations policies to make best use of their stock e.g. using policies to allocate or re-allocate houses that are better suited to meeting households' needs e.g. older people.

### **Shifting the Balance of Care**

We believe that this is where housing can play a major role in the city and underpins much of the rest of the Strategic Plan. However it poses very significant challenges too and therefore it is critical that there is a clear statement of intent.

### **Revive Programme with Ardenglen HA**

Revive is a 10 week programme targeted at the over 50s which encourages people to take up more health promoting activities, and make positive health behaviour changes before they reach older age. It aims to enable participants to find out about and try activities that already take place within their area that they may not be aware of or haven't felt confident to go along to themselves.

Revive was delivered in partnership with Ardenglen Housing Association who helped recruit participants and provided the venue. The group decided to continue to meet and call themselves the revive club and Ardenglen continue to support this. Health improvement has subsequently delivered a Health Issues in the Community course, Health Behaviour Change training taster and helped arrange an intergenerational programme working with Glasgow Council on Alcohol. There is also now a successful gardening group running with Urban Roots which developed from the initial taster session as part of revive.

### **Enabling Independent Living for Longer**

Glasgow has a particular need to address this with its social housing providers as many customer profiles within housing associations show more tenants with a range of long term conditions, vulnerabilities, and poorer health chances, from a younger age than elsewhere in the country.

Therefore a two pronged approach may be needed. The priority to provide for the growing numbers of older people is one which housing providers are willing to help with –through both local and specialist providers, a key issue for the new Housing Strategy. However it is important to also address this from a younger age (see charts above), so the actions should include how to get people to plan their own futures, to live either at home or in a planned move. This will also be reflected in the new strategy.

Glasgow Centre for Voluntary Services Community Connectors: improving connections with and for people over 60, and their carers in Glasgow (Queens Cross HA, Shettleston HA and Southside HA).

Community Connectors supports older people and their carers to identify and address barriers to living well, and supports them to access local services, facilities and activities. The service opened for referrals in 2015 and is funded by the Health and Social Care Partnership. The Community Connector teams are based in three CCHA 'hubs' and can take referrals for tenants and others in the area covered by each association i.e. service provision is tenure neutral.

The approach reflects the fact that many different types of support are required to help older people, and that their carers, live healthy, fulfilling and independent lives, both in a preventative sense and following periods of ill health. Crucially, it recognises that older people want information and services which they can access easily in their communities.

Again the use of technology and digital inclusion to support people staying at home, staying connected with family, friends and carers, can help to transform the way we currently think about this.

These priorities are reflected in a range of housing activity and services as outlined in Partnership Working and Resources below.

### **Public Protection**

In many ways local housing staff can be the 'eyes and ears' in the community. They are often the first people tenants and others see and staff know their communities they serve. Training and development for housing staff, therefore, can help identify problems earlier and respond by linking in with other agencies/organisations and voluntary groups. There are examples of good local joint working between housing, health and social care colleagues.

#### **Alcohol Brief Intervention**

The South SOA Alcohol Group facilitated ABI training with local housing association staff with a view to staff delivering screenings and ABI's to tenants. Training is available to all on request but the focus will be on staff working with 'hazardous drinkers' within South's Thriving Places. Training and ongoing support is provided by GCHSCP's South Locality Health Improvement and GCA's Prevention & Education Team.

The Private Rented Sector (PRS) has expanded very quickly over recent years and grown so that it now constitutes about a fifth of the housing in the city. Although much of the sector is well managed and of good quality, the expansion has resulted in areas of the city where this is not the case. A number of measures have been introduced to improve the condition and quality of management in the sector. Proposed legislation is currently before the Scottish Parliament aimed at providing greater security of tenure for private renting tenants. Other measures are aimed at protecting the most vulnerable members of our

community e. g. through the introduction of Enhanced Enforcement Areas (EEAs) where local authorities can impose more stringent regulation to tackle problems affecting vulnerable tenants and the wider community where there is a concentration of PRS landlords and severe management/condition problems.

Landlord Forums have been established in certain parts of the city to improve engagement with the sector.

### *Locality Planning*

The three Locality Plans have been approved by the IJB. Locality Planning is a key area for all partners. Although feedback from the consultation Event in February highlighted that the three Strategic Planning areas, for many, are too large there is commitment to make the plans work. This has been identified as an action in the Action Plan below. More work is probably needed as the Locality Plans are implemented to clarify how Locality Planning structures fit with Community Planning - a key issue for third sector partners.

Feedback from the event also emphasised that there is a need to be realistic about expectations. Housing Associations are independent organisations run by voluntary board members and, in particular, have priorities beyond those within this agenda and their resources are limited.

### *Outcomes*

This statement affirms commitment to contribute to the outcomes of the IJB as set out in its Strategic Plan.

## **Challenges**

There are a number of challenges with respect to housing that will be addressed as the Strategic Plan, Housing Contribution Statement and Glasgow's Housing Strategy develops.

*Housing Tenure:* There is significant activity in the social rented sector where local community controlled Housing Associations, particularly, are close to their communities and act as community connectors or anchors. Although many communities, where these organisations deliver services, are now mixed tenure in profile there are still challenges in creating a support network in the owner occupied and private renting sectors. Over the longer term there will be a need to offer a wider range of housing options so that, for example, older people can move to more suitable accommodation in a tenure of their choice at an affordable cost and still retain their independence.

*Welfare Reform:* The review of Local Housing Allowance (LHA) and the impact on supported accommodation is not well enough understood just now. If the LHA caps affect all supported accommodation then the aim of shifting the balance of care becomes increasingly difficult to achieve, challenging the availability of community based solutions in many cases. This combined with the downward pressure on formal care and support resources available from commissioners could mean that Glasgow- and Scotland will see a substantial negative

challenge to achieving this priority. A key action will be to assess the potential impact of the proposed changes (see below)

*Delivering the right houses in the right locations:* This is a challenge that requires good planning, co-ordinated and effective partnership working to deliver for the city. Experience from delivering the Strategic Housing Investment Plan shows that this is a crucial issue with respect to the provision of wheelchair accessible houses. Allocations policies are also important here and indeed in existing houses across all care groups.

Glasgow's Housing Register (GHR) is currently being built and likely to go 'live' as a pilot early in 2017. There are 17 Housing Association partners in this pilot which covers an extensive range of stock in the north-west of the city. Once underway preparation work will commence on rolling the GHR out across Glasgow.

The roll-out of the GHR citywide will provide a number of benefits and opportunities to individual households, housing providers and the City Council through: -

- Delivery of improved customer service
- Better use of housing stock leading to fewer voids and longer tenancy sustainment
- More reliable assessment of housing needs to aid investment planning
- More effective rehousing of homeless applicants, and
- Adequate equalities monitoring

This is a web based Register and therefore part of the digital inclusion agenda for Glasgow's housing and related services.

The possibility of exploring the potential link to Glasgow Centre for Inclusive Living's Home2Fit 'a national database and self-help resource to assist disabled people to find suitable housing' - could be explored to further enhance service delivery for matching disabled people to appropriate houses.

*Funding:* The cost of building specialist housing tends to be more than the cost of mainstream housing. The Scottish Government recently reviewed and increased its benchmark subsidies for affordable housing. There are no specific benchmarks for specialised housing. Although this does not mean that specialised housing cannot be provided or built there are greater funding challenges related to this provision (including with respect to private finance contributed by Housing Associations). Similarly where developments need revenue support there may be challenges with respect to Welfare Reform (see above) and with respect to commissioning agencies resources.

*Responding to people's housing needs on leaving hospital:* there is a need to explore how housing organisations and services could respond to the timescales suitable to achieve the outcomes sought for patients leaving hospital.

## **Partnership Working and Resources**

Some joint working initiatives between public service organisations and the voluntary sector (e.g. Housing Associations) are described below.

## ***Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership: -***

### ***Integrated Care Fund Programme***

The Scottish Government has introduced transitional funding to support the move towards integrated services in its first three years – 2015/16 to 2017/18.

Accommodation Based Strategy (ABS): GCHSCP has developed this strategy as a framework for a programme of projects aiming to: -

- Shift the balance of care
- Optimise the contribution of housing and third sector
- Increase the number of older people supported to remain at home, and
- Develop and increase community based services that bridge the gap between the care at home service and entering a residential or nursing home

Projects funded to support the strategy include: -

- Glasgow Centre for Voluntary Services – Community Connectors
- Southside Housing Association – Home from Hospital
- Wheatley Group – 415 Project – Older People Wellbeing Hub and Cluster
- Glasgow Centre for Inclusive Living – Better at Home, and
- Housing Options for Older People
- Trust Extra Care Housing and Short Stay Flat
- Increased provision of a supported living approach

Technology Enabled Care (TEC) is another strand to the Integrated Care Fund Programme. There a number of initiatives underway that will develop its use within the housing, health and social care systems including: -

- Expansion in availability of general community alarm equipment including widening its use to support tenants within social rented housing
- Workforce development to promote this expansion through promotion and awareness raising
- Development of Digital Housing Projects
- A range of technology to support people with dementia (GPS, tablets. apps)
- Equipment to assist identification of risk through technology assessment tools (Just Checking, Canary systems)
- Development of a wider range of responder services to meet complex localised needs (Cordia, North and South locality based services)
- Introduction of Home Health Mobile Monitoring Systems
- Application of Video Conferencing to enable better care and support outcomes

## **Glasgow City Council's Scheme of Assistance**

Local Authorities are obliged by the Housing (Scotland) Act 2006 to publish a Scheme of Assistance which sets out how private owners will be supported to maintain and repair their homes. Aids and Adaptations for owners and private renting tenants falls within this Scheme.

On 1st April 2016, Equipment & Adaptations came under the responsibility of the HSCP: Glasgow City Council's Development & Regeneration Services manages this service on the Partnership's behalf.

Grant funding is available but due to restricted finances there are conditions;

- It has to be supported by a OT following an assessment of need
- Out of the 4 levels of need all P1 will be helped and depending on finances some P2
- Regardless of income, all P1 will get 80% grant help but some might be eligible for 100% if they are in receipt of any of the following benefits;
  - Income support,
  - Income based Jobseeker's
  - Employment Support Allowance, or
  - Pension Credit
- Applicants will not get any grant funding if it's for an adaption to provide extra living space or the work has already been carried out
- If an applicant requires a stairlift these are done via EquipU and are no cost to the applicant for P1 cases
- For those who are unable to be given grant funding, the council will provide advice and information on what options the applicant could consider
- Alternative housing options will also be considered and discussed especially if the costs of the adaptions are far greater than a move to more suitable accommodation.

### *Care and Repair*

This service is funded by Glasgow City Council (and managed by Southside Housing Association) and is a service which helps people aged over 65 or who are disabled with no family at home to help, to organise repairs to the fabric of their property.

Other services include: -

- a Handyperson scheme, which carry out small repairs for those who are unable to. There may be a charge for materials but otherwise it is a free service, and
- a Home from Hospital service which helps get a patient's property ready for them being discharged from hospital (see above).

## **Glasgow City Council Affordable Housing Supply Programme (AHSP)**

The Strategic Housing Investment Plan (see above) sets out the City Council's plans for new affordable housing supply over a five year period. The Plan identifies two key relevant priorities that the Affordable Housing Supply Programme (AHSP) helps to deliver. :-

**Social Care Housing Investment Priorities:** These priorities are updated annually and reflect commissioning strategies across Social Work care teams. The purpose of these priorities is to identify services where provision of new build or refurbished accommodation is needed to ensure service delivery meets required standards and social care needs are being met. Currently, projects with high priority are to meet the needs of people in the following care groups: learning disability, physical disability and mental health.

**Housing for Older People:** It is recognised that given the flatted nature of housing right across the city, accessible housing is a need throughout the city, particularly given the health inequalities and long term conditions experienced by residents. The peripheral estates and areas with concentrations of owner occupiers are projected to see particular growth in the older population where existing housing may not meet requirements in the future. The development of specifically designed housing to cater for households in all tenures will be important to ensure a range of housing options are available for people to live independently for longer, and is therefore a priority for housing investment.

The AHSP is mainly delivered through local Community Controlled Housing Associations (CCHAs) or Community Based Housing Associations (CBHAs) with further provision by specialist Housing Associations (such as Blackwood) and Associations that operate nationally (such as Sanctuary Scotland HA).

A key element to the programme's successful delivery is the provision of a supply of suitably located sites. As the strategic housing authority for Glasgow, the City Council is keen to develop where surplus public sector sites can be brought into housing use to meet a diverse range of needs. In this regard, it would be useful to work with the Partnership to identify and take advantage of opportunities for development of surplus land and properties in its ownership for these purpose.



## Glasgow City Council Affordable Warmth Programme

Glasgow's Affordable Warmth Programme is funded through the Scottish Government's Home Energy Efficiency Programme for Scotland: Area Based Schemes (HEEPS:ABS) which was introduced in April 2013. HEEPS:ABS is an area based approach to deliver insulation measures to owner occupied properties and mixed tenure blocks, it is supported by funding from the Scottish Government and is delivered by local authorities. The programme is focussed in areas of multiple deprivation often mixed tenure neighbourhoods where 'properties are hard to treat'. Energy advice and information is also available before and after projects.

*MacMillan Improving the Cancer Journey (ICJ)* - Glasgow City Council was successful with a bid for funding for this project. The project is working in partnership with the MacMillan Improving the Cancer Journey (ICJ) project as well as Glasgow's Home Energy Advice Team (G-Heat) and City Building and involves the installation of energy efficiency measures for people referred by the ICJ Team.

The purpose of this project is to meet the objectives of the improving cancer journey project – *"To develop and deliver clear, seamless and accessible pathways of care that are accessed timeously and appropriately across organisational and professional boundaries based upon a robust holistic assessment of need"*

The project aims are to install around 200 measures to help up to 100 people in the timescale up to 31st March 2016.

The following measures have been included in the project:

- Low level energy efficiency measures (draught proofing, loft/tank insulation, cavity wall insulation where not available elsewhere)
- White goods/small electrical appliances (i.e. kettles and microwaves...only if needed)
- Thermostatic radiator valves
- Standby reduction devices
- New boilers/heating systems (where necessary)

Through the G-Heat service, their advisors can also advocate on behalf of individuals who are paying too much for their fuel bills and move them to tariffs which best suit their needs. They have the ability to navigate through the complicated energy market on behalf of clients who otherwise would not know where to turn for assistance. G-Heat can also apply for discounts from energy companies that individuals may not be aware of, and access other forms of funding for other energy efficiency measures to ensure they receive the most support available.

## The Housing Contribution Statement Action Plan

The Housing Health and Social Care Group (HHSCG) has prepared and agreed this action plan. It is a first in terms of the new integration organisation, housing providers and the city's statutory housing authority working collectively within the new context.

The Action Plan aims to address the key priorities identified through consultation and contribute to the Strategic Plan's key priorities and the national health and wellbeing outcomes. HHSCG will monitor progress on the actions and report on this progress through

the GCHSCP management and governance structures and the equivalent Council structures as part of Glasgow's Housing Strategy and Strategic Housing Investment Plan monitoring arrangements.

The Action Plan is set out below.

## DRAFT Housing Contribution Statement Action Plan

Action	Baseline	Integration Joint Board Strategic Plan Key Priorities (see key below)	Target / Milestone	Timescale	Responsibility	National Health and Well Being Outcomes (see key below)
<b>Re-configure the Housing Health and Social Care Group (HHSCG) and reset within GHSCP governance</b>	Composition at October 2016	n/a	Renewed membership in line with Strategic Planning Framework	By December 2016	Development and Regeneration Services / Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership / other partners	all
<b>Establish a short life Working Group on Equipment and Adaptations</b>	Group Established January 2017	A,B,C,D	Draft proposals identified and consulted on/Agreement on recommendations	By June 2017	Housing, Health and Social Care Group	1,2,3,5
<b>Implement recommendations from the Equipment and</b>	Working Group recommendations	A,B,C,D	Agreement of all relevant partners on recommendations	By April 2018	Development and Regeneration Services / Glasgow City Health and Social	1,2,3,5

<b>Adaptations Working Group</b>			n/approval of IJB		Care Partnership / other partners	
<b>Review the Social Care Housing Investment Priorities (SCHIP) Process and implement change</b>	Strategic Housing Investment Plan (SHIP) consultation Autumn 2016	B,C,D	SHIP Approval with updated process/ Agreement to amended process in context of Welfare Reform and other changes	By April 2017	Development and Regeneration Services / Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership / Housing, Health and Social Care Group	1,2,3,5,7,9
<b>Develop an action plan to support vulnerable people to access appropriate housing (re. Housing Options)</b>	Glasgow's Housing Strategy (GHS)/Housing Contribution Statement (HCS)	A,B,D	Action Plan approved	By December 2017	Development and Regeneration Services / Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership / Housing, Health and Social Care Group	1,2,3,5,7,9
<b>Agree and implement a plan for updated needs assessment</b>	Housing Needs and Demand Assessment (HNDA): Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)	A - E	Plan developed and agreement on approach to needs assessment	tbc	Development and Regeneration Services /Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership / Registered Social Landlords	all

<b>Develop new models of provision for older, disabled and vulnerable people</b>	GHS/SHIP/Needs Assessments	A,B,C,D		ongoing	Development and Regeneration Services / Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership / Housing, Health and Social Care Group	1,2,3,5,7,9
<b>Contribute to the delivery of the Accommodation Based Strategy (ABS)</b>	Projects being delivered within ABS/Integrated Care Fund (ICF)	A,B,C,D	PIs identified/Spent and outcomes achieved on 3 year programme	2018	Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership / Registered Social Landlords and Voluntary Sector	1,2,3,5,6,7,9
<b>Contribute to the delivery of Technology Enabled Care Projects</b>	Development of digital housing project /Digital Inclusion Strategy	A,B,C,D	Level of TEC related referrals from RSLs/ housing agencies/150 Telecare referrals over 2016-18	2016-18	Glasgow TEC Partnership including Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership / Registered Social Landlords and Voluntary Sector	1,2,3,5,6,7,9
<b>Target Affordable Warmth Programme in areas of greatest need</b>	Affordable Warmth Programme	A,E	Reduce fuel bills, carbon emissions and more comfortable	2017/18	Development and Regeneration Services / Registered Social Landlords /	5

			conditions and less financial stress/Spend and outcomes achieved		Housing, Health and Social Care Group	
<b>Assess the impact of Welfare Reform on the provision of supported accommodation</b>	Glasgow's Housing Strategy (GHS)/Housing Contribution Statement (HCS)	A,B,C,D		2017/18	Development and Regeneration Services / Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership/ Registered Social Landlords	
<b>Re-model housing support services as part of re-shaping supported accommodation</b>	Glasgow's Housing Strategy (GHS)/Housing Contribution Statement (HCS)	A,B,C,D			Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership/ Registered Social Landlords and Voluntary Sector	4,5
<b>Support the development of housing providers' role in locality plans</b>	Locality Plans at September 2016	A,B,C,D		2017/18	Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership/ Registered Social Landlords and Voluntary Sector	all
<b>Develop joint working on potential future use of surplus</b>	Strategic Housing Investment Plan	A,B,C,D		2017/18	Development and Regeneration Services / Glasgow City	

land/properties for housing					Health and Social Care Partnership	
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***Integration Joint Board Strategic Plan Key Priorities***

A – Early Intervention, Prevention, Harm Reduction

B – Providing greater self-determination and choice

C – Shifting the Balance of Care

D – Enabling Independent Living for longer

E – Public Protection

***National Outcomes for Health and Wellbeing***

The Scottish Government has identified 9 national health and wellbeing outcomes which underpin Health and Social Care Integration: -

**Outcome 1:** People are able to look after and improve their own health and wellbeing and live in good health for longer

**Outcome 2:** People, including those with disabilities or long term conditions, or who are frail, are able to live, as far as reasonably practicable, independently and at home or in a homely setting in their community

**Outcome 3.** People who use health and social care services have positive experiences of those services, and have their dignity respected

**Outcome 4.** Health and social care services are centred on helping to maintain or improve the quality of life of people who use those services

**Outcome 5.** Health and social care services contribute to reducing health inequalities

**Outcome 6.** People who provide unpaid care are supported to look after their own health and wellbeing, including to reduce any negative impact of their caring role on their own health and well-being

**Outcome 7.** People using health and social care services are safe from harm

**Outcome 8.** People who work in health and social care services feel engaged with the work they do and are supported to continuously improve the information, support, care and treatment they provide

**Outcome 9.** Resources are used effectively and efficiently in the provision of health and social care services