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Taking pride in our communities and town

SLOUGH WELLBEING BOARD - WEDNESDAY, 10TH MAY, 2017

SUPPLEMENTARY PAPERS

The following Papers were tabled at the meeting.

sustainable
forest

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Themed discussion:

Increasing life expectancy by focusing on inequalities

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Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth[1]:

- Slough: 78.4y (male); 82.8y (female)

- England: 79.5y (male); 83.1y (female)

- South East: 80.y (male); 84.0y (female)

But, people in least deprived areas of Slough live 4 years longer than those in the most deprived areas of Slough

[1]PHOF https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/
[2]JSNA http://www.slough.gov.uk/council/joint-strategic-needs-assessment/jsna-summary-and-why-we-need-it.aspx

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Inequalities

Inequalities in life expectancy:

1. Socio-economic deprivation[1]
2. Gender[1]
3. Learning Disabilities/Physical disabilities[2]
4. Ethnicity[3]

WHO health inequalities definition[4]: Differences in health status or in the distribution of health determinants between different population groups.

[1]ONS Trend in life expectancy at birth and at age 65 by socio-economic position based on the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification, England and Wales, 2015. https://www.ons.gov.uk
[2]Confidential Enquiry into Premature Deaths of People with Learning Disabilties http://www.bristol.ac.uk/cipold/reports/
[3]Ethnicity http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13557858.2014.921892
[4]WHO Glossary http://www.who.int/hia/about/glos/en/index1.html

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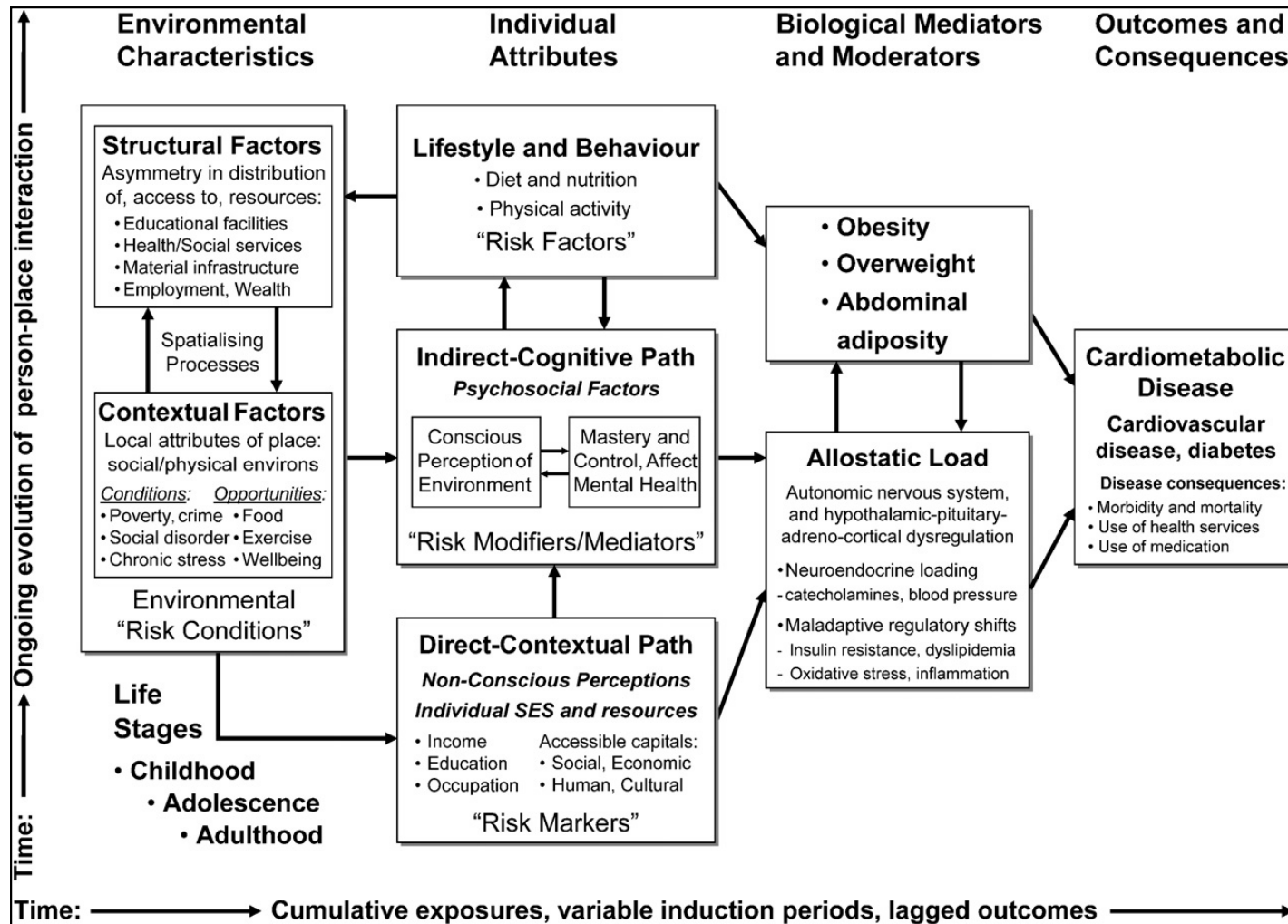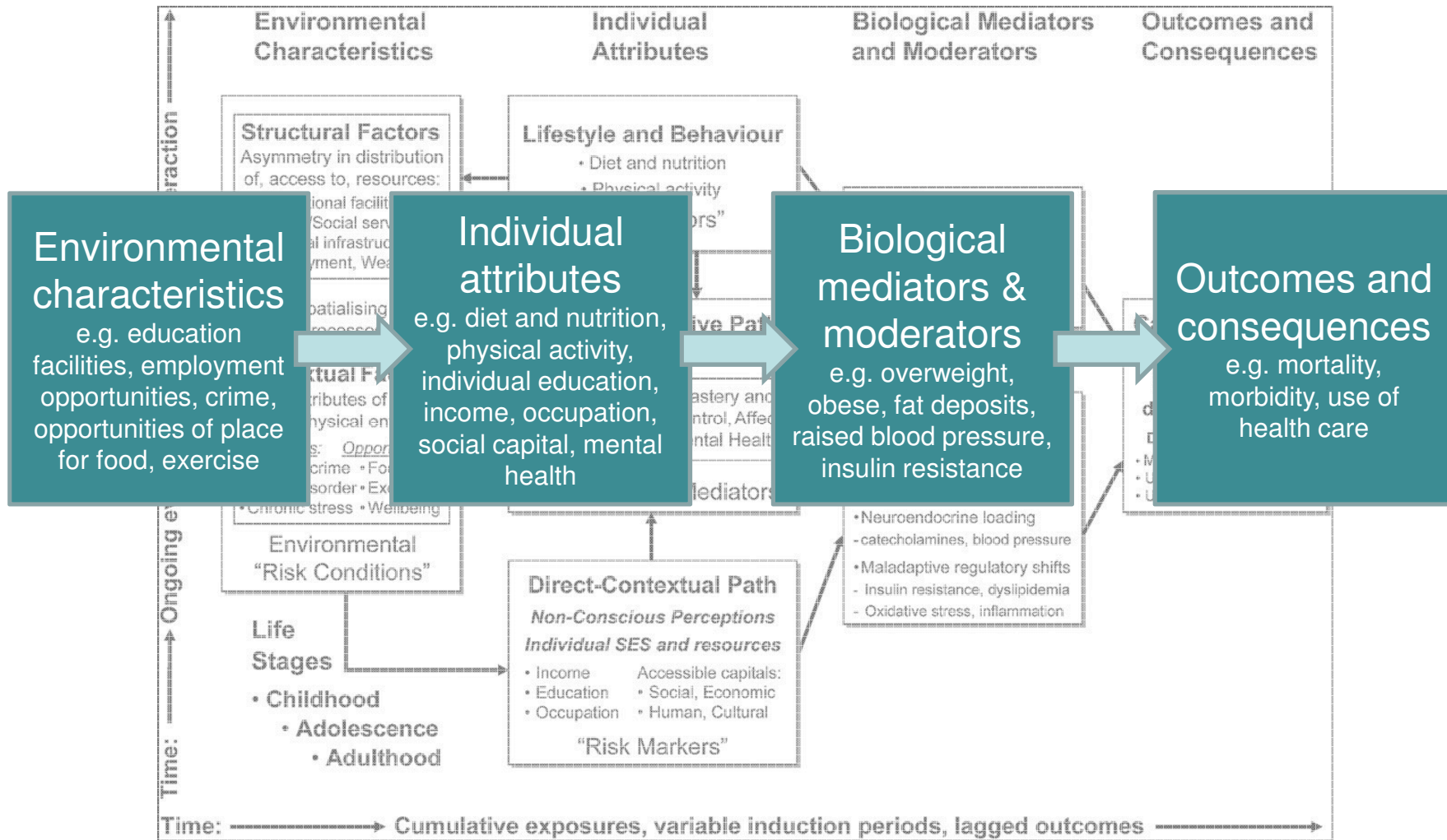
Conceptual model of population health

The Determinants of Health (1992) Dahlgren and Whitehead

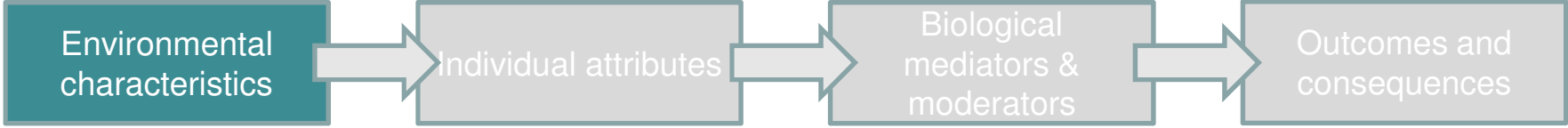# Example pathway linking place to health for CVD

Daniel M et al. Framing the biosocial pathways underlying associations between place and cardiometabolic disease.
Health & Place 14 (2008) 117–132

Example pathway linking place to health for CVD

Environmental characteristics
e.g. education facilities, employment opportunities, crime, opportunities of place for food, exercise

→

Individual attributes
e.g. diet and nutrition, physical activity, individual education, income, occupation, social capital, mental health

→

Biological mediators & moderators
e.g. overweight, obese, fat deposits, raised blood pressure, insulin resistance

→

Outcomes and consequences
e.g. mortality, morbidity, use of health care

Daniel M et al. Framing the biosocial pathways underlying associations between place and cardiometabolic disease. Health & Place 14 (2008) 117–132

Environmental characteristics → Individual attributes → Biological mediators & moderators → Outcomes and consequences

Environmental characteristics

IMD Score

1.3 to 9.8 (1,701)
9.9 to 14.5 (1,687)
14.6 to 21.7 (1,733)
21.8 to 30.5 (1,181)
30.6 to 83.4 (1,184)
N/A (25)
England: 21.8
options
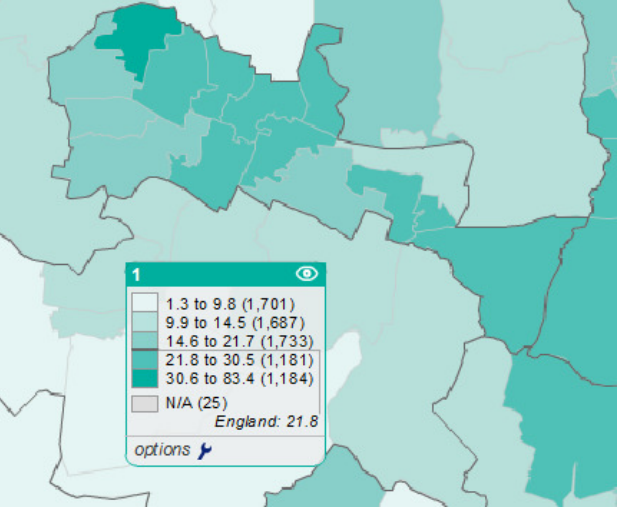
Long term unemployment rate/1000 working age population

Rate/1,000 working age population
0 (1,332)
0.1 to 1.2 (1,400)
1.3 to 2.2 (1,446)
2.3 to 4.2 (1,544)
4.3 to 33.3 (1,789)
England: 4.3
options

% with overcrowding

%
0.2 to 4.9 (4,242)
5.0 to 9.9 (2,018)
10.0 to 14.9 (547)
15.0 to 19.9 (255)
20.0 to 47.7 (449)
England: 8.7
options
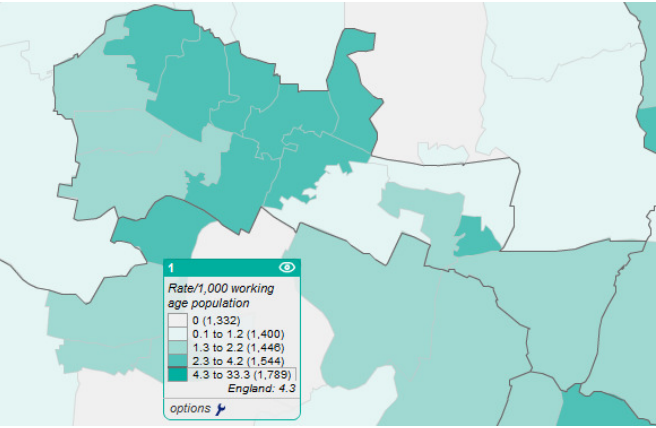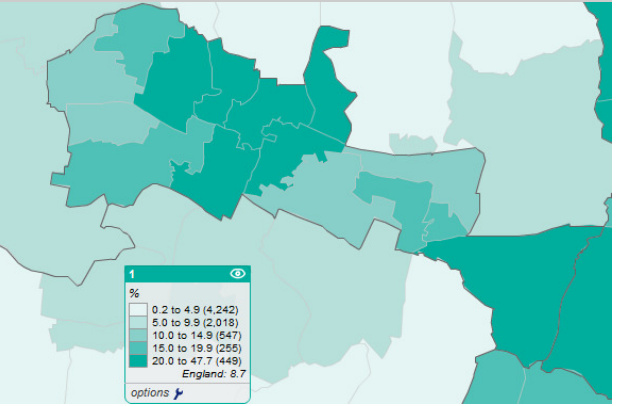
% 0-15y living in income-deprived households (2015)

0.7 to 7.6 (1,700)
7.7 to 12.2 (1,754)
12.3 to 19.8 (1,752)
19.9 to 27.6 (1,135)
27.7 to 65.1 (1,145)
N/A (25)
options

PHE Fingertips https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/
PHE Local Health http://www.localhealth.org.uk

Environmental characteristics → Individual attributes → Biological mediators & moderators → Outcomes and consequences
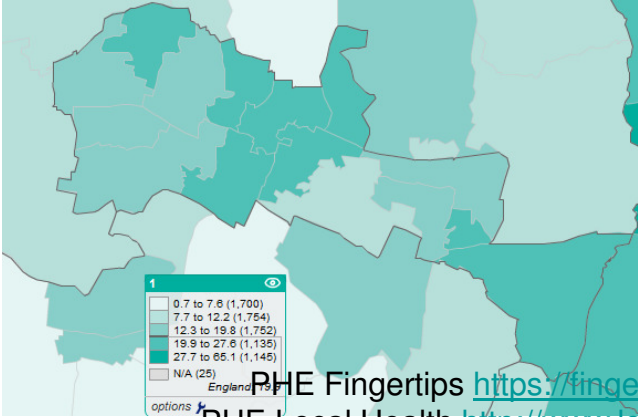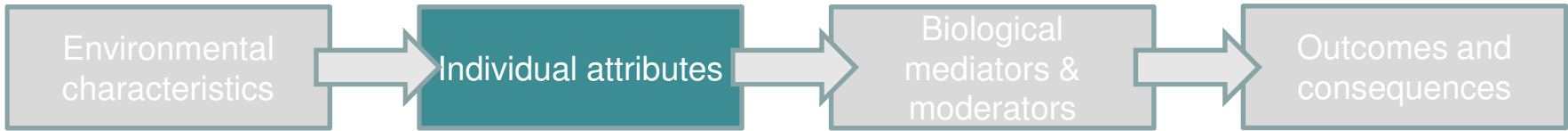
Individual attributes

- Healthy eating adults: 45% adults report eating 5 fruit/veg a day
- Smoking: 18.2% adults

Good level of education at the end of Reception

All pupils   FSM

% who cannot speak English well/at all

%
0 to 2.4 (6,638)
2.5 to 4.9 (498)
5.0 to 7.4 (193)
7.5 to 9.9 (103)
10.0 to 22.1 (79)
England: 1.7

Healthy eating adults (5 a day)

%
12.3 to 24.7 (1,706)
24.8 to 28.6 (1,710)
28.7 to 31.4 (1,322)
31.5 to 34.4 (1,391)
34.5 to 54.1 (1,382)
England: 28.7
options

PHE Fingertips https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/
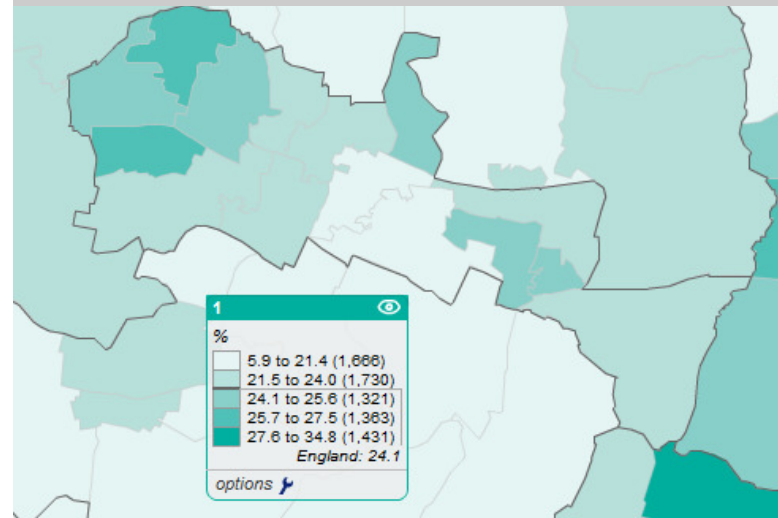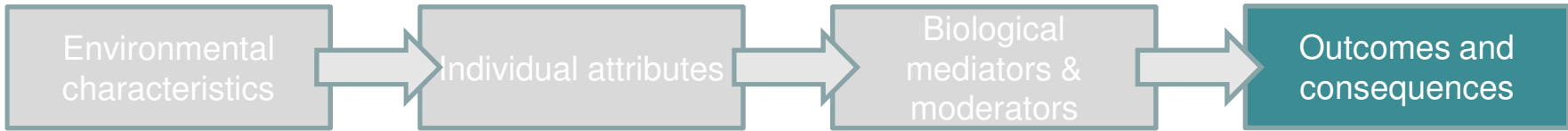PHE Local Health http://www.localhealth.org.uk

Biological mediators and moderators

Prevalence in Slough of:

- Diabetes: 8.4% (6.4% England)
- Hypertension: 10.9% (13.8% England)
- Overweight or obese: 63.3% (64.6% England)

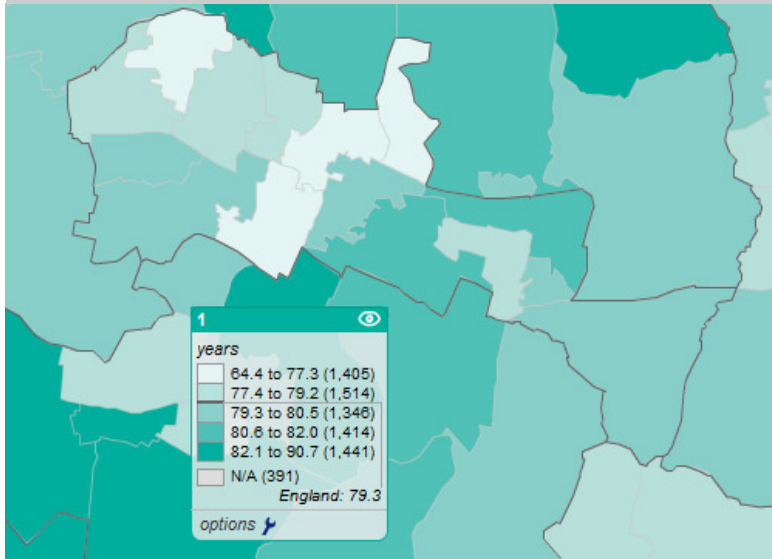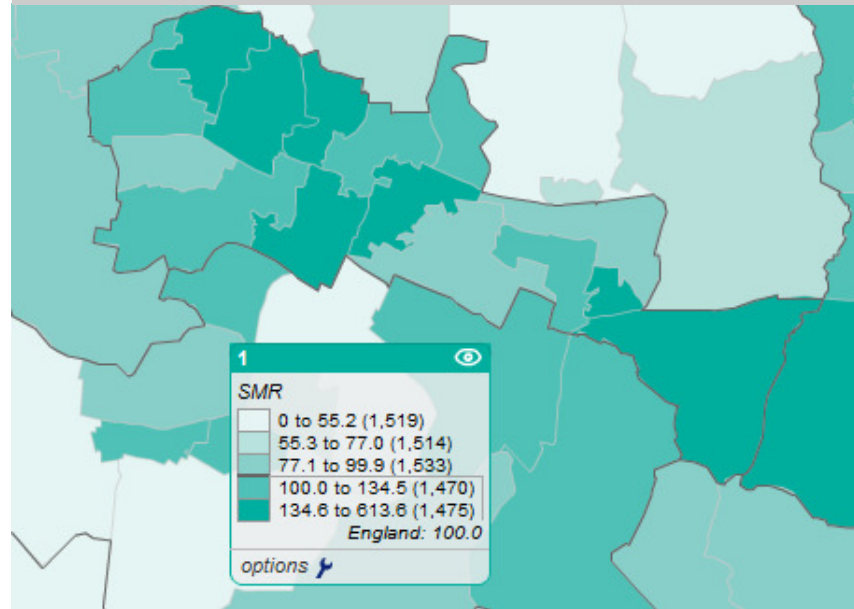Obese adults (modelled est, 2006-2008)

%
5.9 to 21.4 (1,666)
21.5 to 24.0 (1,730)
24.1 to 25.6 (1,321)
25.7 to 27.5 (1,363)
27.6 to 34.8 (1,431)
England: 24.1

options

PHE Fingertips https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/
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Outcomes and consequences

- Decreased life expectancy by gender and deprivation

Life expectancy at birth: Males (2010-2014)

years
64.4 to 77.3 (1,405)
77.4 to 79.2 (1,514)
79.3 to 80.5 (1,346)
80.6 to 82.0 (1,414)
82.1 to 90.7 (1,441)
N/A (391)
England: 79.3
options

SMR deaths from CVD <75 years

SMR
0 to 55.2 (1,519)
55.3 to 77.0 (1,514)
77.1 to 99.9 (1,533)
100.0 to 134.5 (1,470)
134.6 to 613.6 (1,475)
England: 100.0
options

PHE Fingertips https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/
PHE Local Health http://www.localhealth.org.uk
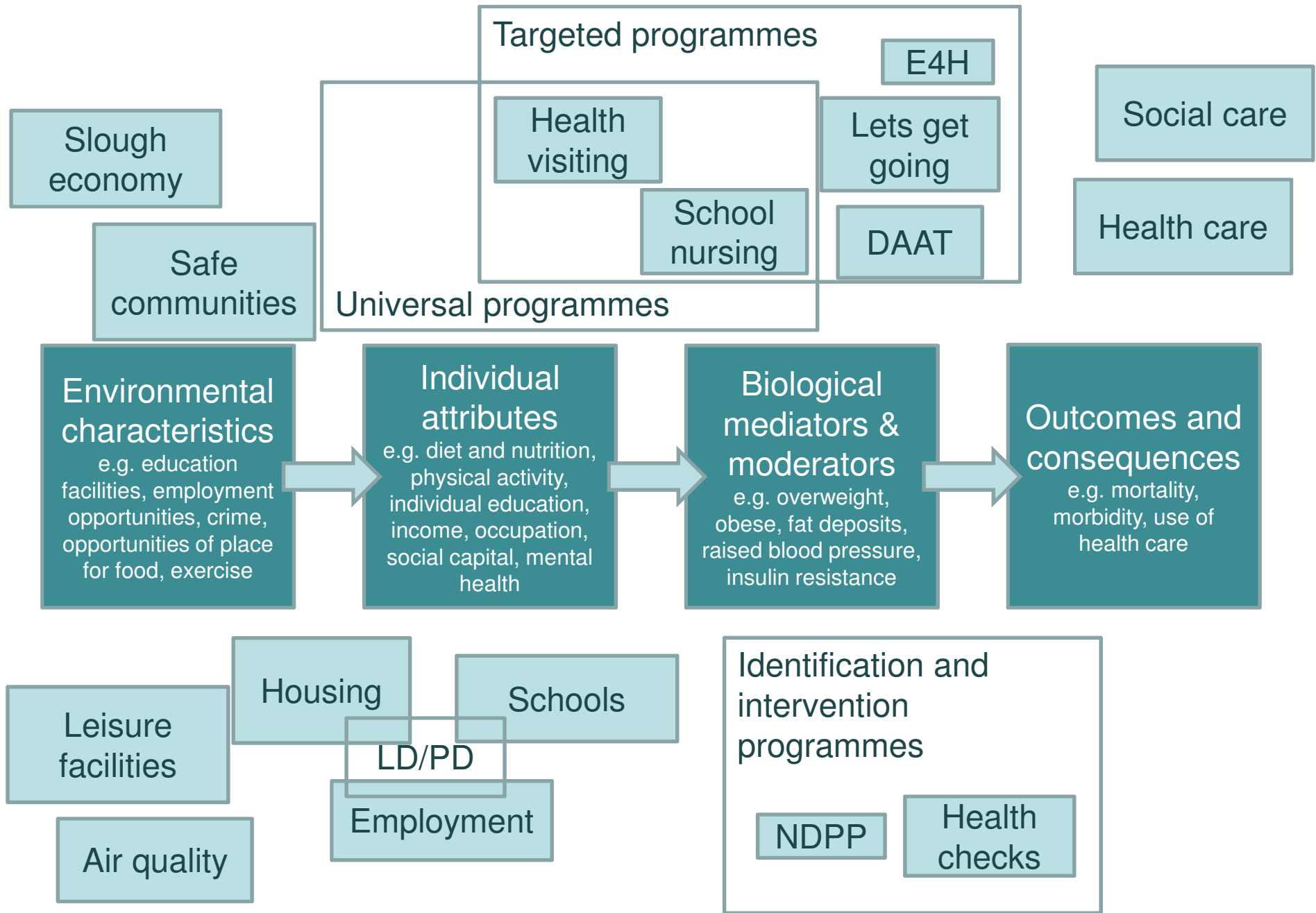
In summary

- **Inequalities in Slough (i.e. different burden on different populations) are across the pathway, from environmental factors through to early mortality**

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Based on Daniel M et al. Framing the biosocial pathways underlying associations between place and cardiometabolic disease. Health & Place 14 (2008) 117–132

Discussion

The Determinants of Health (1992) Dahlgren and Whitehead

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