

A large red shape on the left side of the slide, consisting of a vertical line on the left, a curved top edge, and a diagonal line on the right that meets the bottom edge.

Themed discussion:
**Increasing life
expectancy by
focusing on
inequalities**

Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth¹:

- 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

¹PHOF <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/>

²JSNA <http://www.slough.gov.uk/council/joint-strategic-needs-assessment/jsna-summary-and-why-we-need-it.aspx>

Inequalities

Inequalities in life expectancy:

1. Socio-economic deprivation¹
2. Gender¹
3. Learning Disabilities/Physical disabilities²
4. Ethnicity³

WHO health inequalities definition⁴: Differences in health status or in the distribution of health determinants between different population groups.

¹ONS 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>

²Confidential Enquiry into Premature Deaths of People with Learning Disabilities <http://www.bristol.ac.uk/cipold/reports/>

³Ethnicity <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13557858.2014.921892>

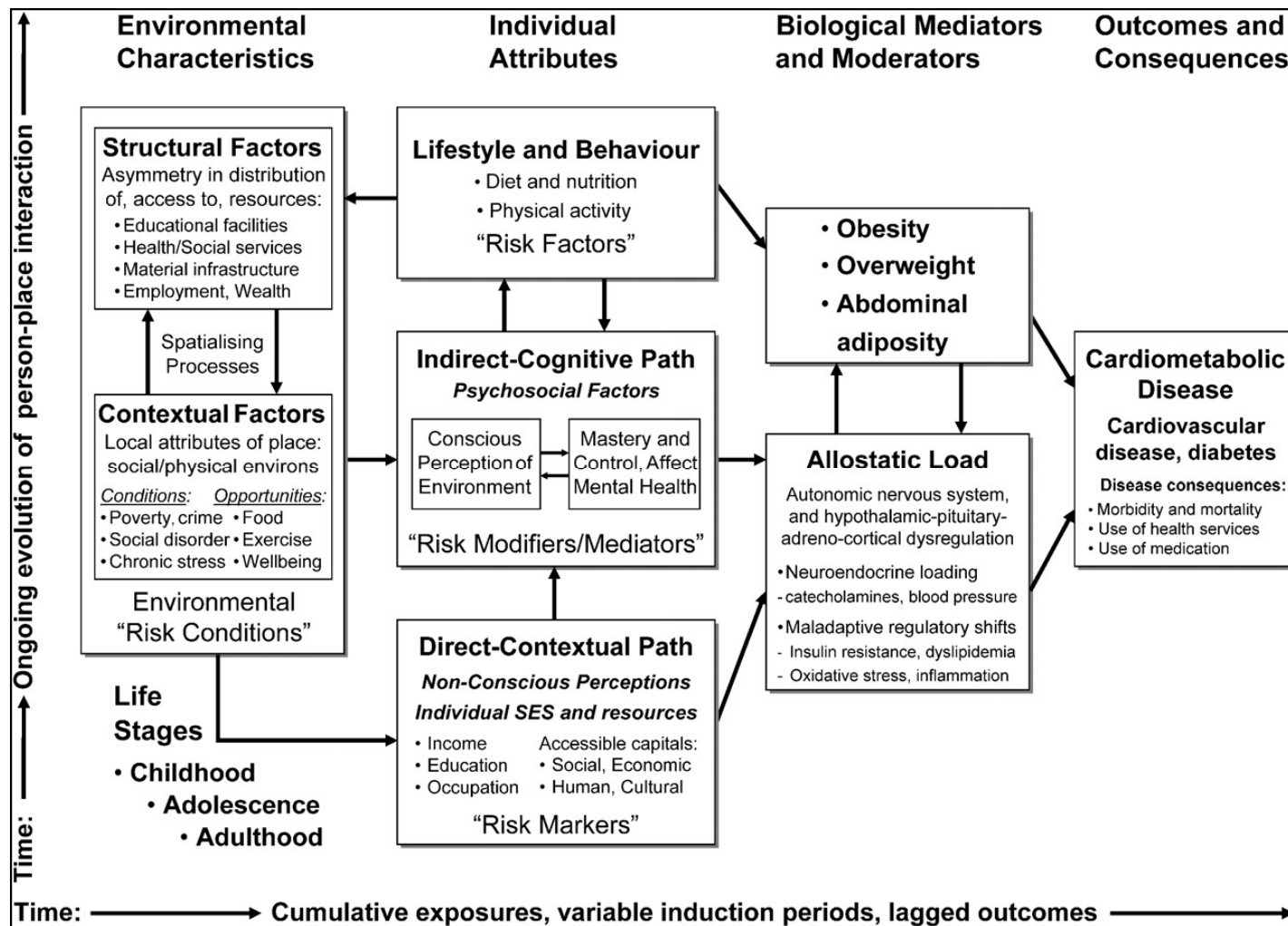
⁴WHO Glossary <http://www.who.int/hia/about/glos/en/index1.html>

Conceptual model of population health



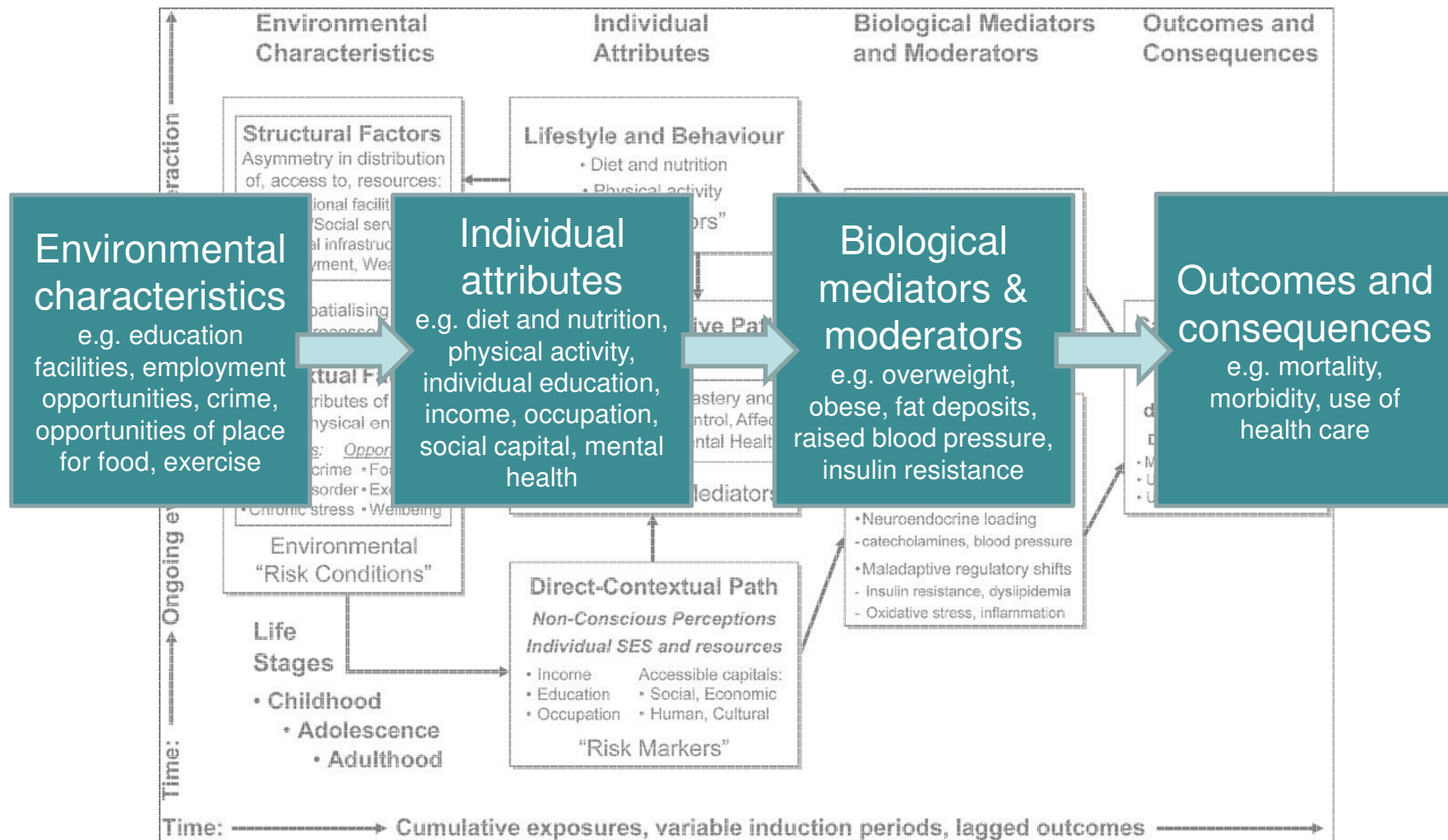
The Determinants of Health (1992) Dahlgren and Whitehead

Example pathway linking place to health for CVD

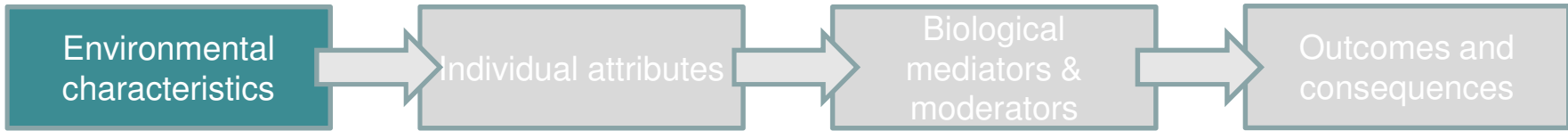


Daniel M et al. Framing the biosocial pathways underlying associations between place and cardiometabolic disease. *Health & Place* 14 (2008) 117–132

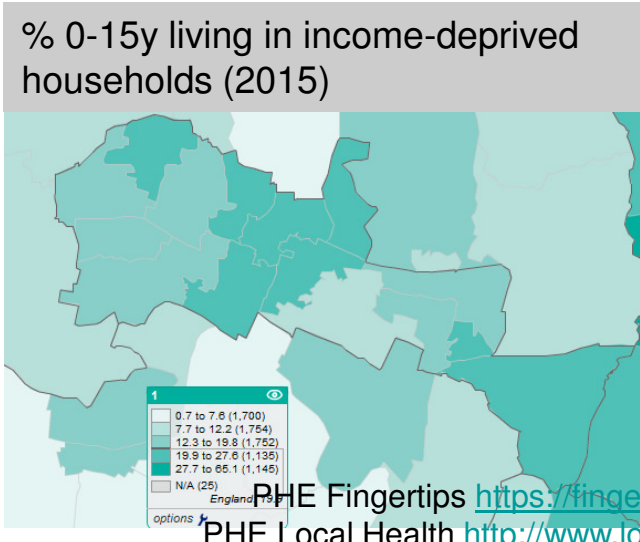
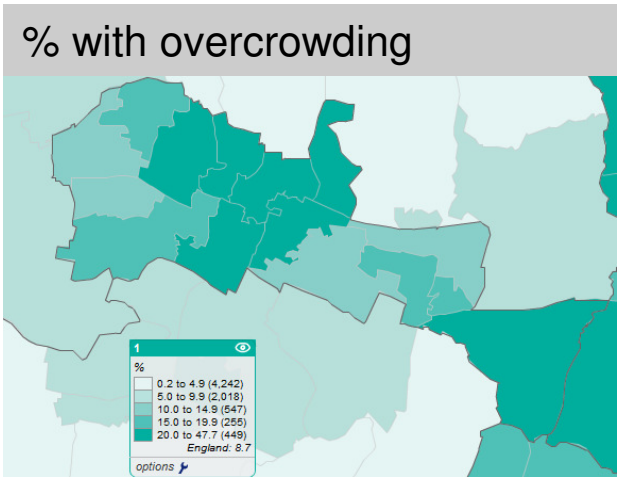
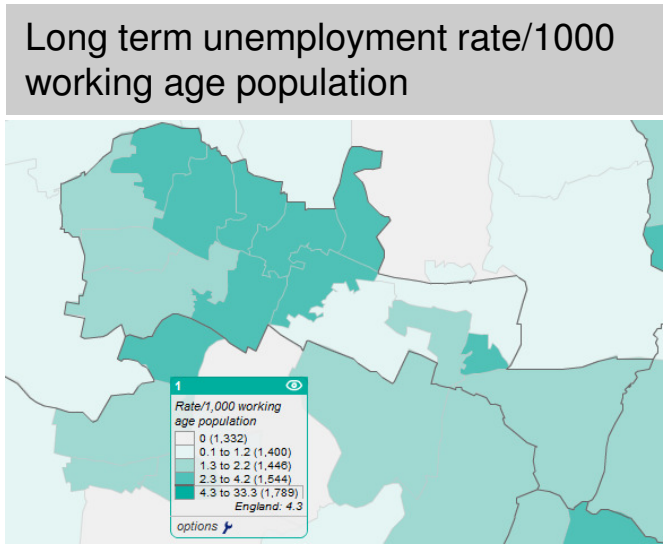
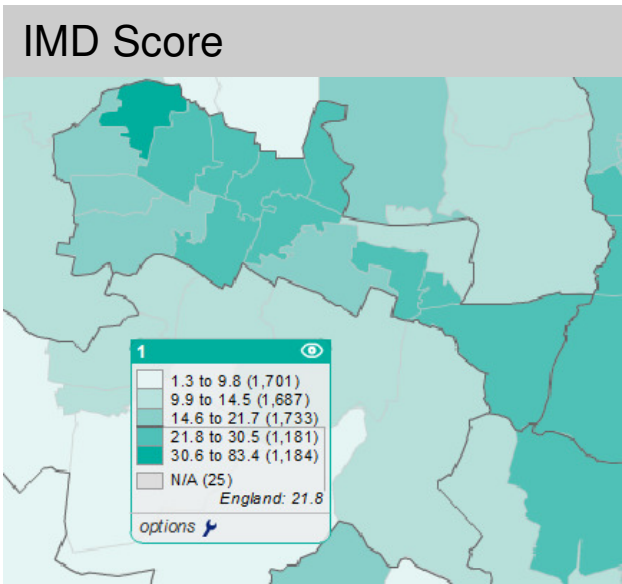
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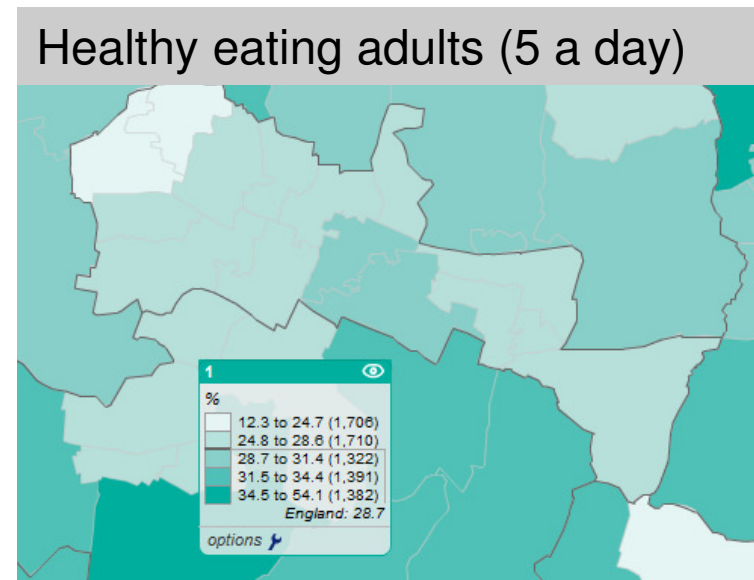
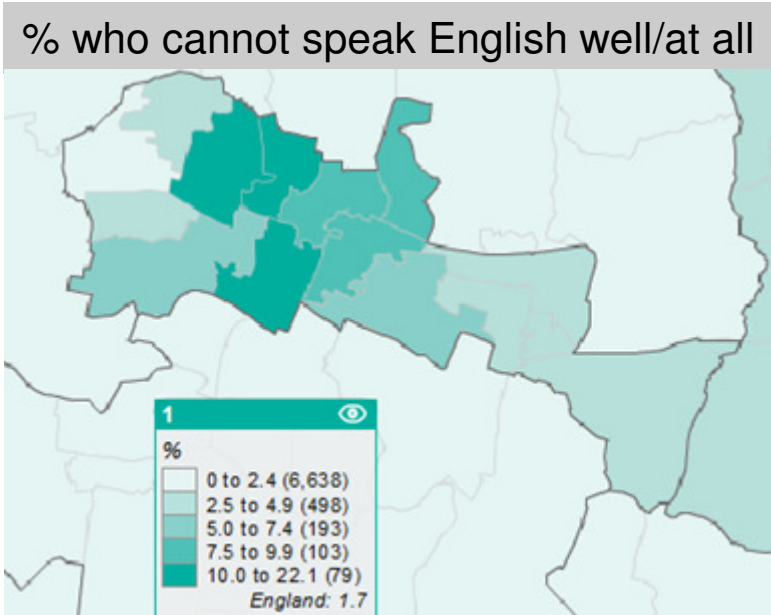
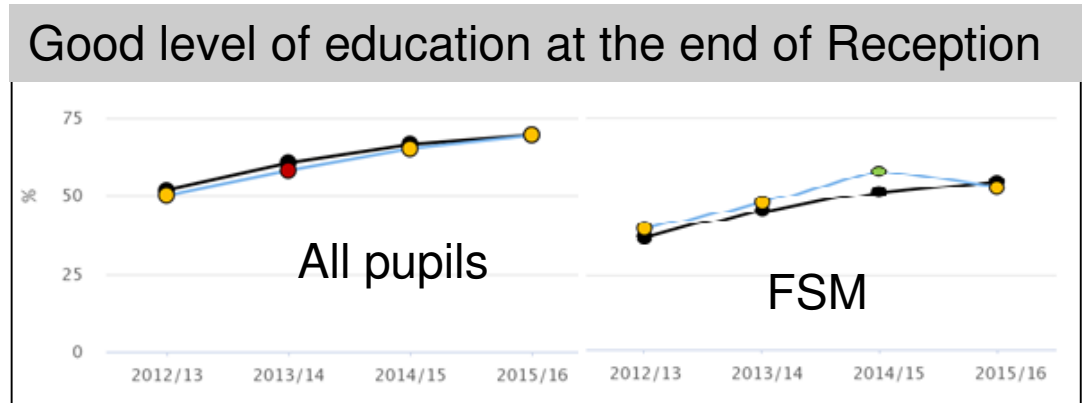
Environmental characteristics

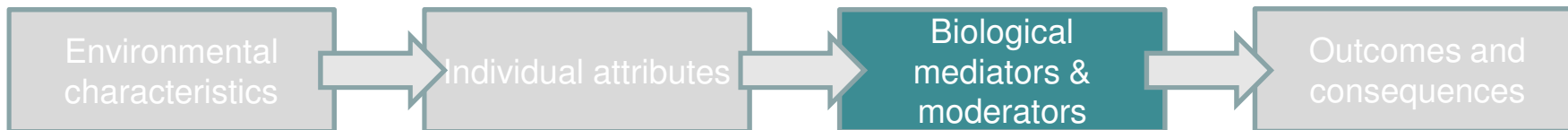




Individual attributes

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



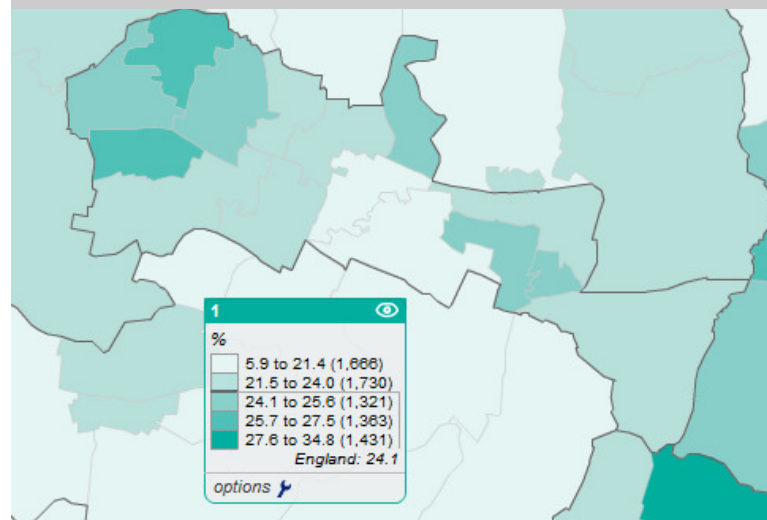


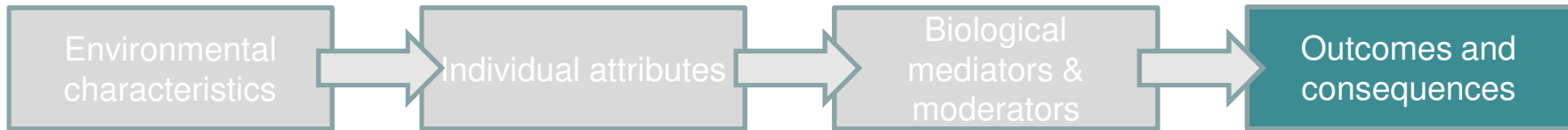
Biological mediators and moderators

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)

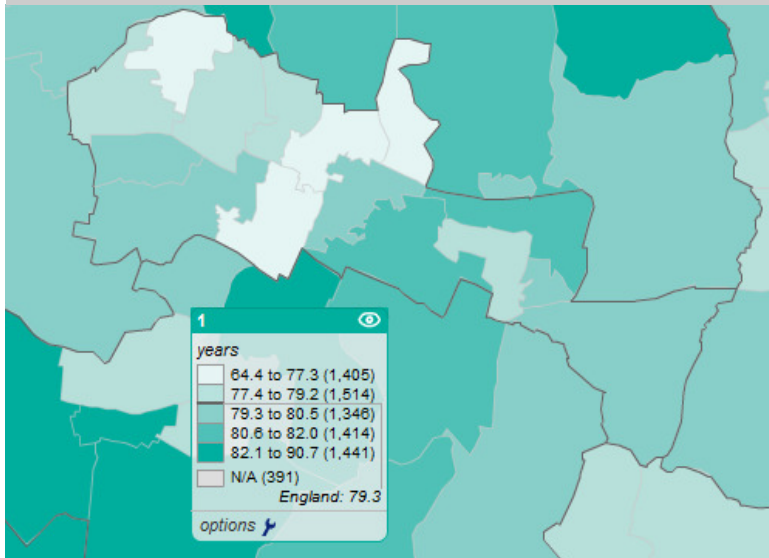




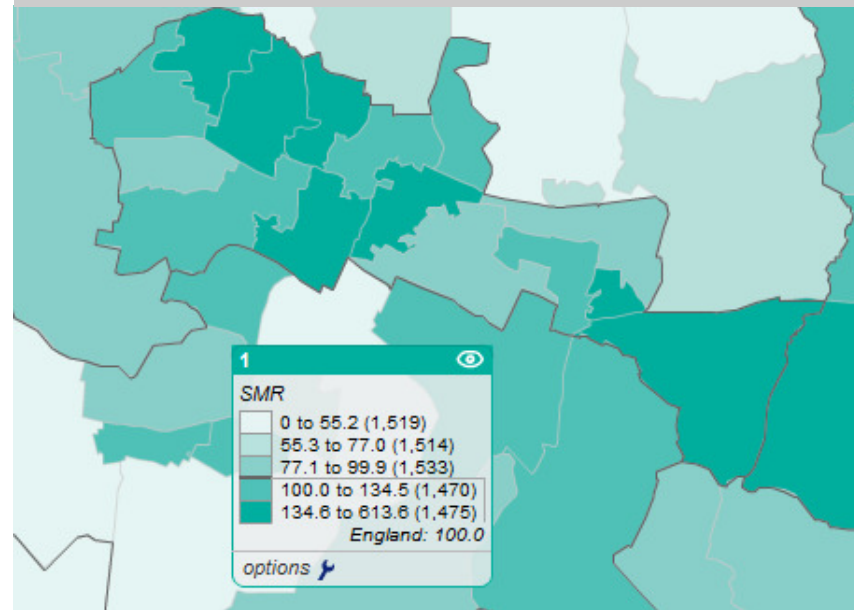
Outcomes and consequences

- Decreased life expectancy by gender and deprivation

Life expectancy at birth: Males (2010-2014)

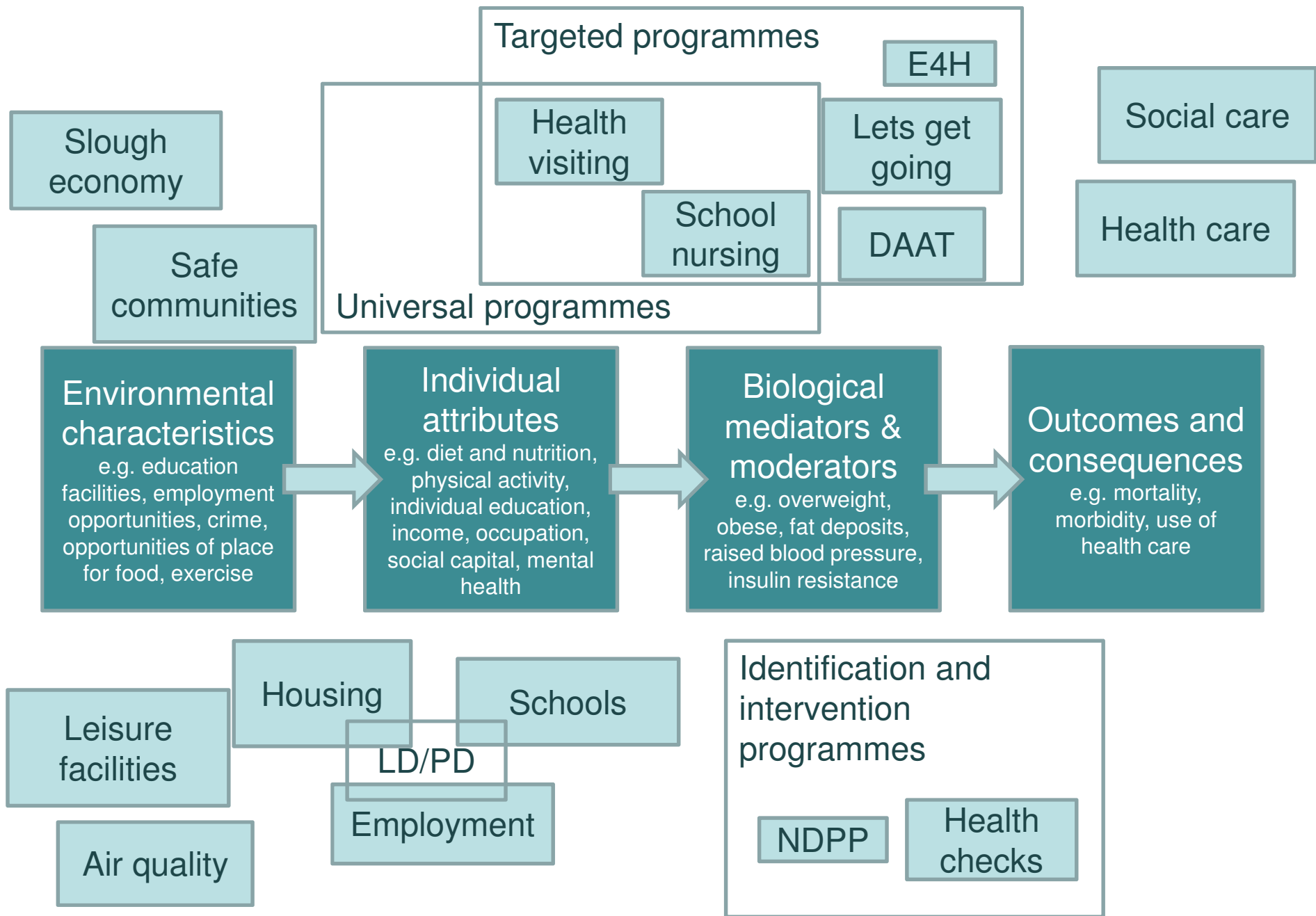


SMR deaths from CVD <75 years



In summary

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



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