

Buckinghamshire County Council

# Public Health Update

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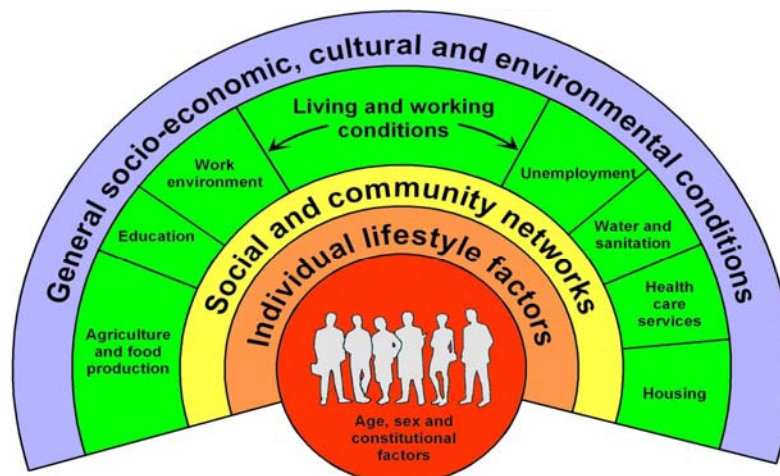
## My Brief

- Health inequalities in Chesham and Chiltern Villages
- Health and wellbeing strategy
- Transfer of PH functions to BCC

## What do we mean by inequalities?

- Disparities in health outcomes between individuals or groups
- Arise from differences in social and economic conditions that influence behaviour and lifestyle choice, risk of illness, and actions taken to deal with illness when it occurs (WHO)
- Observed between different areas, population groups - deprivation, socio-economic group, educational status, ethnicity, disability, condition

## Determinants of Health



Source: Dahlgren and Whitehead, 1991

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Chesham Local Area Profile:

[http://www.buckinghamshirepartnership.gov.uk/assets/content/Partnerships/BSP/docs/LAP\\_12/Chesham.pdf](http://www.buckinghamshirepartnership.gov.uk/assets/content/Partnerships/BSP/docs/LAP_12/Chesham.pdf)

**Local Area Profile**

**Chesham**

**General characteristics**

|                    | 2001   | 2010   |
|--------------------|--------|--------|
| Total population** | 26,888 | 27,418 |
| % Bucks            | 5.6%   | 5.9%   |

**Age structure**

| Age Group    | Area % | Bucks % | % Change |
|--------------|--------|---------|----------|
| 0 to 4 yrs   | 7%     | 10%     | 8%       |
| 5 to 10 yrs  | 7%     | 9%      | -6%      |
| 11 to 15 yrs | 12%    | 10%     | 11%      |
| 16 to 20 yrs | 22%    | 16%     | -12%     |
| 21 to 29 yrs | 29%    | 10%     | 8%       |
| 30 to 39 yrs | 16%    | 14%     | 14%      |
| 40 to 49 yrs | 8%     | 9%      | 19%      |

**Household composition**

| Category                               | Area % | Bucks % | % Change |
|--|--------|---------|----------|
| Single occupant adults                 | 12%    | 9%      | 33%      |
| Couples                                | 26%    | 31%     | -16%     |
| Couples with children**                | 26%    | 26%     | 0%       |
| Large parents*                         | 4%     | 4%      | 0%       |
| Households with non-dependent children | 10%    | 10%     | 0%       |
| Pensioners                             | 23%    | 23%     | 0%       |
| Other (e.g. students)                  | 2%     | 2%      | 0%       |

**General characteristics**

| Category              | Area % | Bucks % |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|
| Deprivation           | 0%     | 0%      |
| Overseas Deprivation  | 0%     | 0%      |
| Income                | 16%    | 17%     |
| Employment            | 0%     | 0%      |
| Children's education  | 12%    | 22%     |
| Adult qualifications  | 5%     | 8%      |
| Health and disability | 0%     | 0%      |
| Crime                 | 11%    | 44%     |

**Population in the 20% most deprived areas**

**Resident priorities in the local area (2010)**

The graph below shows what residents feel is most important and what is felt to be in most need of improvement in their local area (based on 227 people).

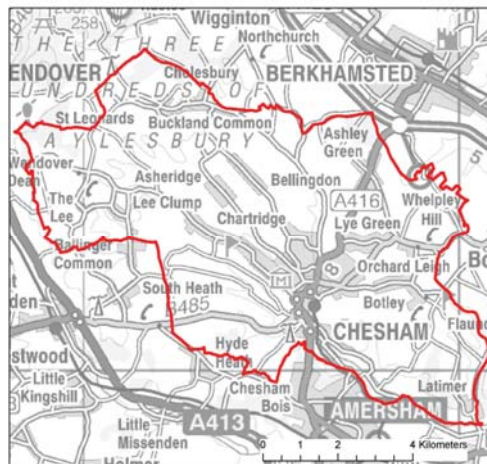
| Priority               | Local Area | Bucks Average |
|------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Health services        | ~65%       | ~45%          |
| Level of crime         | ~55%       | ~35%          |
| Road repairs           | ~45%       | ~35%          |
| Education provision    | ~35%       | ~25%          |
| Affordable housing     | ~30%       | ~25%          |
| Road repairs           | ~25%       | ~25%          |
| Local pavement repairs | ~20%       | ~20%          |
| Traffic congestion     | ~15%       | ~15%          |
| Clean streets          | ~10%       | ~10%          |
| Teenage activities     | ~5%        | ~5%           |

**ADORN Groups**

| Group                   | Area % | Bucks % | % Change |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| Village Professionals   | 5%     | 5%      | 0%       |
| Village Wealthy Commute | 5%     | 6%      | -1%      |
| Village Managers        | 5%     | 11%     | -5%      |
| Urban Gentry            | 3%     | 4%      | -1%      |
| Urban Professionals     | 11%    | 11%     | 0%       |
| Secure Families         | 13%    | 13%     | 0%       |
| Settled Suburbia        | 9%     | 14%     | -3%      |
| Middleclass Migrants    | 8%     | 11%     | -2%      |
| Hard Pressed            | 16%    | 14%     | 10%      |


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Chesham & Chiltern Villages profile




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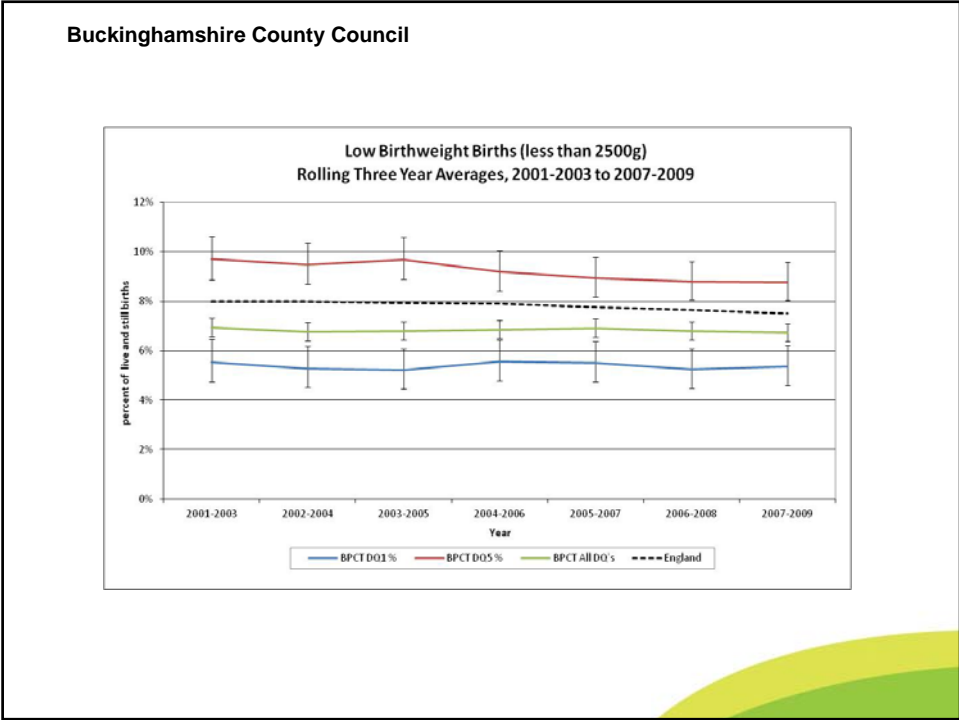
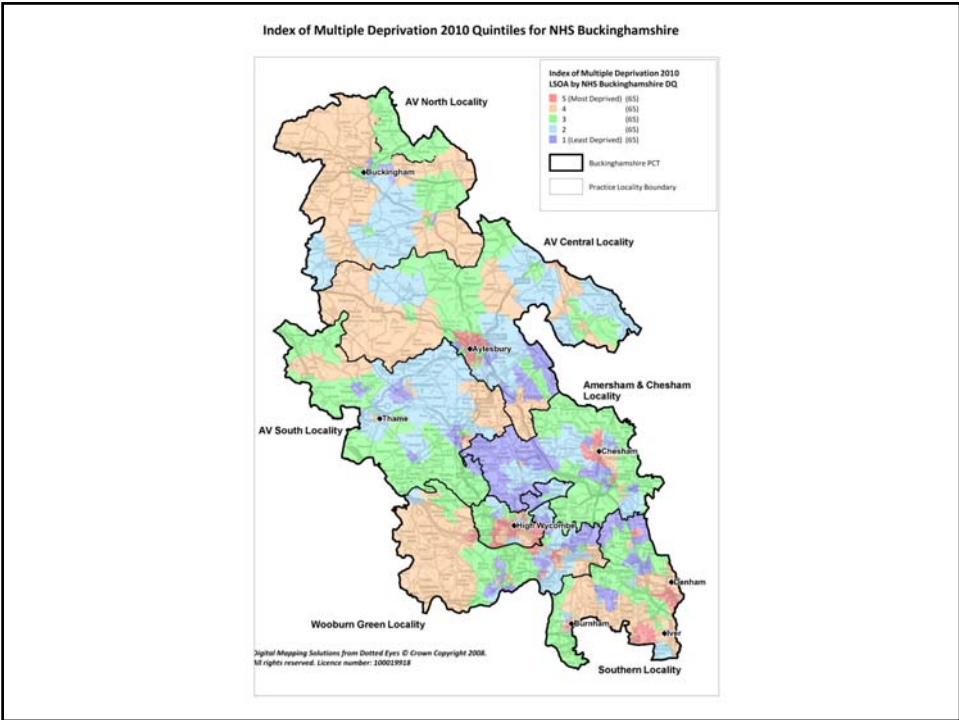
## Chesham local area profile

- 16% “hard pressed” - 44% higher than Bucks
  - 8% “moderate means” - 13% higher than Bucks
  - In 2010, 17% population in England’s most deprived 30% - higher than Bucks average
  - 22% of children in England’s most educationally deprived 30% - higher than Bucks average
  - Greater Asian population than Bucks
  - Fewer feel safe after dark
  - Less community cohesion
  - Slightly higher premature death rates
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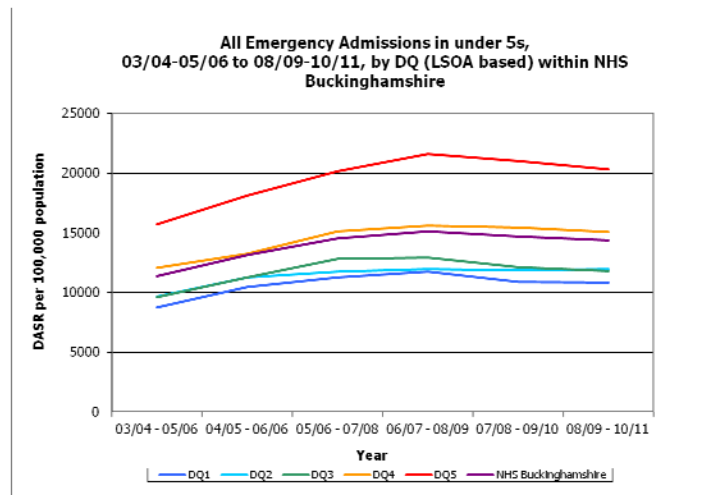
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## Buckinghamshire’s Director of Public Health Annual Report (2011)

- <http://www.buckinghamshire.nhs.uk/service-improvements/director-of-public-health-annual-report/>
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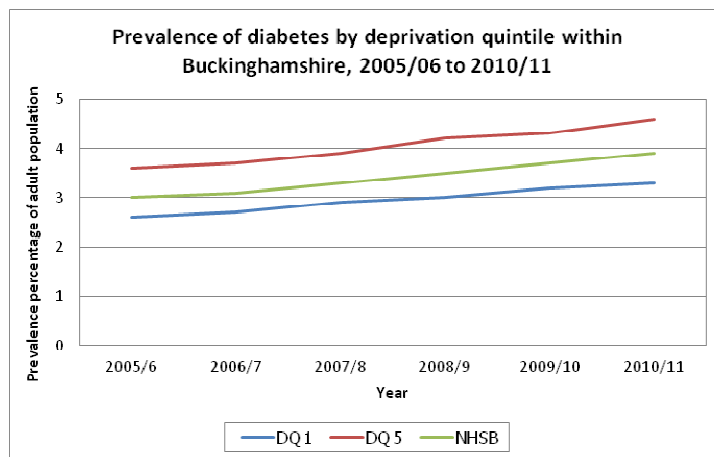
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**The Big Four Lifestyles:** costly contributors to ill health, disability and early deaths

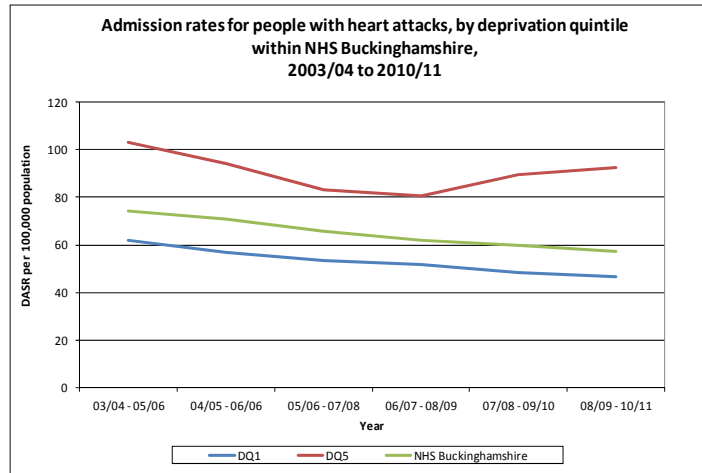


## Big 4 lifestyles in Chiltern DC

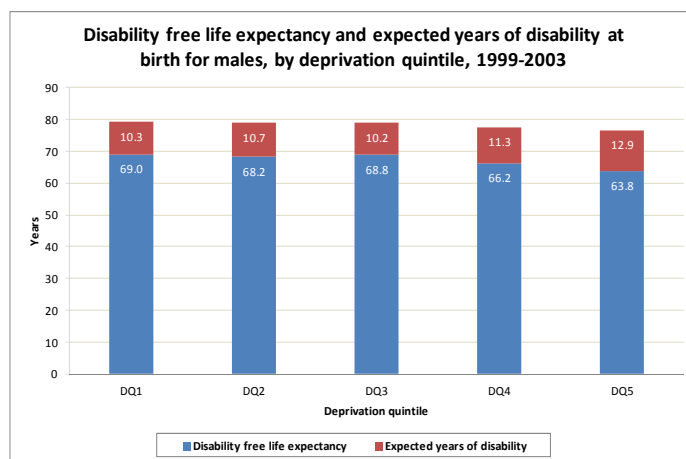
- 16% smoke
- More than 1 in 5 drink alcohol at levels that increase risk of cancer and other diseases
- 2 in 3 do not eat healthily
- 9 in 10 do insufficient activity to protect their health
- 18% of adults obese and 13% children obese
- Estimate more people overweight and obese than a healthy weight



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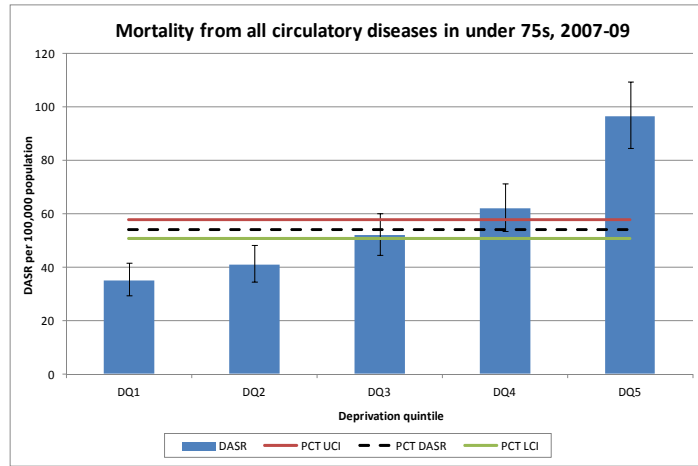


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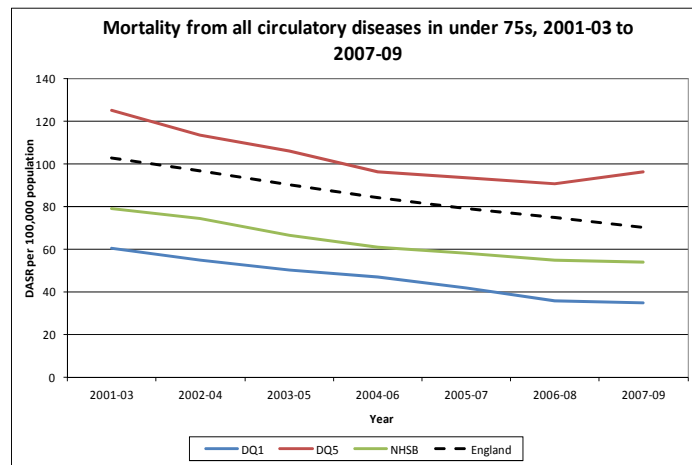




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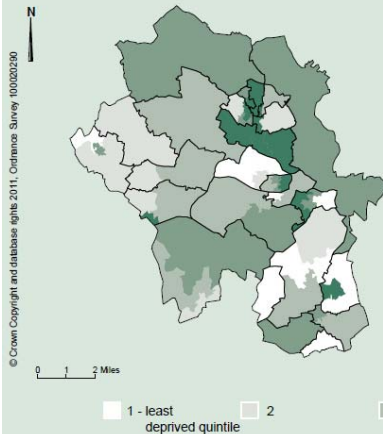
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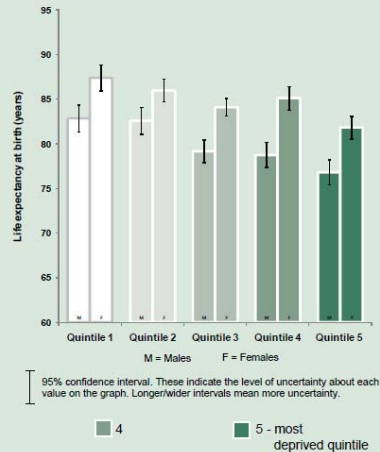
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### Health inequalities: a local view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on local quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are the most deprived in this area.



This chart shows the life expectancy at birth for males and females (2005-2009) for each of the quintiles in this area.



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### DPH Annual Report recommendations

- Ensure that every child has the best start in life
- Improve mental wellbeing at all ages
- Increase the number of people with healthy lifestyles – physical activity, smoking, alcohol consumption and healthy eating
- Strengthen the strategic approach to long term conditions – prevention, self care, carers, multiple long term conditions
- Improve the health of everyone in Buckinghamshire, including those with the worst health or at greatest risk of ill health

## NHS health checks

In 2009 -11 pilot NHS health check screened more than 3,000 people of whom:


- 39% were overweight and 23% obese
- 27% had high blood pressure
- 7% had high blood sugar
- **15%** had a greater than **1 in 5 chance** of developing cardiovascular disease over the next 10 years

**Among Asian people screened 24% were at greater than 1 in 5 risk** of developing cardiovascular disease over next 10 years


## Health and Wellbeing Strategy

- Every child has the best start in life
- Everyone takes greater responsibility for their health and wellbeing and that of others
- Everyone has the best opportunity to fulfil their potential
- Adding years to life and life to years
- Informs commissioning strategies for health and local authority for health and social care and public health and ...
- Developed by Health and Wellbeing Board

## Public Health – the “function”

- Health promotion
  - Health protection
  - Advice to healthcare commissioning
  - Public health intelligence function
  - Specialist staff trained in health economics, evidence base, evaluation, research, statistics, epidemiology, a range of specialist knowledge
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## Responsibility for Public Health

- Transferring to upper tier and unitary Local Authorities
  - *and* Public Health England
  - *and* NHS Commissioning Board
  - Local Authority Director of Public Health oversees and co-ordinates actions for their population
  - Ring fenced budget for local authority
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## Mandatory local authority public health functions

- Sexual health services
- NHS health checks – screening for diabetes, cardiovascular and kidney disease
- National Child Measurement Programme
- Local Authority role in health protection– infectious diseases, CBRN, emergencies
- Advice to NHS commissioners on health care commissioning

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## Additional local authority public health responsibilities



## What are we trying to achieve?

- Buckinghamshire vision and approach to improving health and wellbeing for our residents
- High level outcomes for public health
  - Increased healthy life expectancy
  - Reduced differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities

## Already in place

- Programmes
- Partnership working
- Healthy Communities Partnership
- Health and Wellbeing Board
- Evidence base