

Healthy Lives and Resilient Communities

Communities Overview Scrutiny Meeting

Monday 12th March 2018

Healthy Lives and Resilient Communities

What can communities do to contribute to this and what would they need to do this?

Initial enquiries

- What are the key preventable health and wellbeing issues facing Shropshire's communities?
- Are there any demographic or geographic differences?
- What are the main contributory factors to these issues?
- What is the council's approaches to tackling these?
- What are the recognised approaches to prevent these issues?
- What is the volunteering potential in communities?
- How can this be realised/what is required?
- What approaches are other local authorities taking and how effective are they?

What are the key preventable health and wellbeing issues facing Shropshire's communities?

Public Health Dashboard (similar LAs)



National Rating: 34th of 150 Local Authorities (Substantially Above Average)

Premature Deaths: Better than National Average

- Child Obesity Summary Rank 7th of 15 (Above Average Rating)
- NHS Health Check: Rank 5th of 15 (Above Average Rating)
- Tobacco Control: Rank 12th of 12 (Below Average Rating)
- Alcohol Treatment: Rank 2nd of 15 (Above Average Rating)
- Drug Treatment: Rank 11th of 15 (Below Average Rating)
- Best Start in Life: Rank 9th of 14 (Below Average Rating)
- Sexual Health: Rank 9th of 15 (Below Average Rating)

The population of Shropshire

There are 310,100 people living in Shropshire (Office for National Statistics, 2014) which are distributed across the following age bands;

0 to 15 years



Shropshire: 16.8%
England: 19%

16 to 64 years



Shropshire: 60.4%
England: 63.5%

65 years and over



Shropshire: 22.9%
England: 17.6%

Life expectancy for men and women is higher than the England average. However, on average only the first 64 years for men and 66 years for women are without chronic condition or ill health.



Shropshire: 80.3 years
England: 79.5

Healthy life expectancy: 64.8 years



Shropshire: 83.8 years
England: 83.1

Healthy life expectancy: 66.0 years

Life expectancy for men and women from more deprived areas is lower than those who are least deprived;

- Most deprived males have a shorter life expectancy for an average of 5.8 years compared to least deprived
- Most deprived females have a shorter life expectancy for an average of 2.6 years compared to least deprived

Shropshire Public Health Dashboard

National Rating of 34 out of 150 Local Authorities: this is substantially above average
 Premature deaths: Better than the national average

Performance comparison to England average

Above Average	Below Average
Children: 17.4% in school compared to 19.8% national	Smoking status at time of delivery: 12.4% compared to 10.7% national
Physically active adults: 62.2% compared to 57% national	Statutory homelessness: 2.9 per 1,000 households compared to 0.9 per 1,000 households national
Crime: 14.9% compared to national	People killed and seriously injured on roads: 43.1 per 100,000 compared to 38.5 per 100,000 national

Performance comparison to our statistically similar LA areas

Above Average	Below Average
Child obesity: rank 7th of 15 similar Local Authorities	Tobacco Control: rank 12th of 12
NHS Health Checks: rank 5th of 15	Drug Treatment: rank 11th of 15
Alcohol Treatment: rank 2nd of 15	Best Start in Life: rank 9th of 14
	Sexual Health: rank 9th of 15

Starting Well

Children and Young People's Health



Performance better than England average

3% children aged 4 to 5 years are obese

England: 9.3% (2015/16 PHE)

17.4% children aged 10 to 11 years are obese

England: 19.8% (2015/16 PHE)

45.9% of infants are totally or partially breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks

England: 43.2% (2015/16 PHE)

95.9% uptake of MMR vaccination

England: 91.9% (2015/16 PHE)

97.9% uptake of vaccinations for diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, Hib and polio (5 in 1 vaccine)

England: 95.2% (2015/16 PHE)

Performance similar to the England average

17 out of every 1,000 conceptions were for females under 18 years

England: 20.8 (2015/16 PHE)

33.5 for every 100,000 alcohol specific hospital stays per year were for people under 18 years

England: 37.4 per 100,000 (2013/14 – 15/16 PHE)

Performance worse than the England average

455.3 per 100,000 hospital admissions for dental caries for children aged under 4 years

England: 241.4 per 100,000
England: 280.1 per 100,000 (2013/14 – 2015/16 PHE)

409.3 per 100,000 admissions for asthma children aged under 9 years

England: 280.1 per 100,000 (2015/16 PHE)

12.4% women are smokers at time of

England: 10.7% (2016/17 PHE)

Living Well and Ageing Well



Performance better than England average

44 per 100,000 new STIs recorded
England: 795 per 100,000 (2016)

601 per 100,000 early cardiovascular deaths
England: 746 per 100,000 (2013-15)

62.2% physically active adults
England: 57% (2015)

130.5 per 100,000 early cancer deaths
England: 138.8 per 100,000 (2013-15)



Performance similar to the England average

59% of adults over 18 years are overweight or obese
England: 61.3% (2015/16)

17.2% adult smokers
England: 15.5% (2016)

Performance worse than the England average

16% of households experience fuel poverty
England: 11% (2015)

Wider determinants of health in Shropshire

Mental Health	§ Higher self-reported happiness
	§ Lower self-reported anxiety rates
	§ Similar number of fruits and vegetables consumed per day
Education and Children's Issues	§ 57% of pupils achieved 5 A*-C GCSEs including English and Maths in 2015/16 – similar to the England average of 58%
	§ 14% (6,765) of children aged under 16 years were classed as living in poverty in 2013 - lower than the England average of 20% (2014)
Homelessness	§ 6% of people within Shropshire aged 16 to 64 years have no qualifications (2015) - significantly lower than the England average of 8%
	§ 4% of people aged 16 to 18 years in Shropshire are NEET - lower than the England average of 5% (Public Health Outcomes Framework www.phoutcomes.info)
	§ 2.9 out of every 1,000 households in Shropshire were classified as homeless in 2015/16 - higher than the England average of 0.9 per 1,000 households
	§ 14,380 people in Shropshire experienced income deprivation based on the IMD2015
	§ Average house price in Shropshire of £164,623

Better local performance compared to the England average

Worse local performance compared to the England average

Employment	§ 6% of unemployed working age adults in Shropshire were claiming out of work benefits in November 2015 compared to 9% England average
	§ 4% of working age people in Shropshire were unemployed in 2015 - similar to the England average of 5% (NOMIS)
	§ 32% of unemployed people in Shropshire aged 16 to 64 years wanted to work - similar to the England average (NOMIS www.nomisweb.co.uk)
Crime	§ 14.9 violent crime offenses per 1,000 people – significantly lower than the England average of 17.2 offenses per 1,000 people
	§ 27.1 hospital admissions due to violent crime per 100,000 people between 2012/13 to 2014/15 in Shropshire - significantly lower than the England average of 47.5 per 100,000 (Public Health Outcomes Framework www.phoutcomes.info)
	§ Increases for incidents of; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Violence against a person: 62% or 14 per 1,000 people ○ Sexual offences: 61%, 1.7 per 1,000 people ○ Drug offenses: 2%, 1.4 per 1,000 people ○ Possession of weapon offenses: 53%, 0.3 per 1,000 people ○ Public order offenses: 57%, 1.5 per 1,000 people ○ Miscellaneous crimes against society: 28%, 0.8 per 1,000 people
	§ Recorded crime in Shropshire increased 16% between 2014 and 2015
	§ There were 44.1 crimes per 100,000 people in 2015 - lower than the England average rate of 69.3 crimes per 100,000 people (Police recorded crime, Home Office)

Specific challenges for Shropshire Geography and Population Health



- Ageing population and increasing demand on services
- Rural geography, limited transport and difficulty accessing some services
- Keeping people independent in their own homes
- Reducing need to access care homes by promoting community asset support
- Following the trends of many regions across England, Shropshire has highest demand and spend for health and social care services related to;

Cardiovascular disease (including heart disease and stroke from poor diet, diabetes, smoking, obesity, excess alcohol consumption and high blood pressure/cholesterol)

Respiratory disease (including chronic obstructive disease and childhood asthma from smoking, occupational risks and pollution)

Musculoskeletal disease (such as back pain and osteoporosis from obesity and inactivity)

Falls in older people

Making good progress on -



- Reducing childhood obesity
- Improving uptake of childhood vaccinations
- Reducing levels of teenage pregnancy
- Smoking levels in adults

Need to do better



- **Statutory homelessness**
- *2.9 out of every 1,000 households homeless compared to 0.9 per 1,000 in England in 2015/16*
- **Fuel Poverty**
- Smoking in pregnancy
- People killed or seriously injured on the road-alcohol related

Are there any demographic or geographic differences?

Using Data – Shropshire hospital admission rates

Age Standardised admission rates per 100,000 population (top 10 admissions by ICD10 code) by place plan areas

Shropshire Age Standardised Rates per 100,000 population - all ages by top 10 ICD10 codes	I21 Acute myocardial infarction	I63 Cerebral infarction	J18 Pneumonia, organism unspecified	J22 Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection	J44 Other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	N39 Other disorders of urinary system	R07 Pain in throat and chest	R10 Abdominal and pelvic pain	R55 Syncope and collapse	S72 Fracture of femur	Total Top 10 ICD10 Codes	IMD 2015 (based on rank)	Rurality (based on rank) 2011
Albrighton	265	252	778	414	76	788	846	1120	182	191	4080	3	2
Bishop's Castle	159	149	533	233	81	473	336	431	106	271	2176	1	1
Bridgnorth	176	149	977	376	165	714	478	435	165	279	2962	3	2
Broseley	267	247	1465	275	425	849	598	630	129	191	3725	2	3
Church Stretton	191	167	692	249	210	613	486	513	187	278	2954	3	1
Clebury Mortimer	96	113	587	302	83	424	181	392	34	257	1856	2	1
Craven Arms	330	213	870	490	170	956	487	845	190	268	3832	1	1
Ellesmere	175	103	847	229	197	506	615	460	114	211	2724	2	2
Highley	262	225	1040	262	297	707	389	539	146	208	2982	1	3
Ludlow	103	85	328	205	164	458	342	415	66	129	1889	1	3
Market Drayton	170	175	940	477	269	743	635	571	158	133	3212	2	2
Much Wenlock	118	130	473	230	62	336	161	213	98	178	1472	3	2
North Oswestry	103	55	509	274	110	485	205	252	136	111	1664	2	2
Oswestry Town	157	105	715	408	103	488	526	436	196	213	2668	1	3
South & East Oswestry	142	182	771	400	118	725	484	538	215	244	2873	2	1
Pontesbury and Minsterley	200	127	1015	362	202	902	749	715	154	254	3672	3	3
Shifnal	137	167	1097	393	190	493	691	683	77	158	3083	3	2
North East Shrewsbury	203	209	1109	755	403	1181	896	776	246	243	4440	1	3
Shrewsbury Rural	178	136	947	384	222	884	758	736	291	235	3725	2	1
South Shrewsbury	177	167	897	440	257	736	674	698	227	163	3512	3	3
West and Central Shrewsbury	143	211	979	508	168	813	730	672	206	228	3674	3	3
Wem	210	280	761	419	157	1035	913	943	301	293	4294	2	1
Whitchurch	173	181	823	494	196	731	506	599	191	248	3217	1	3
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Health inequalities – differences

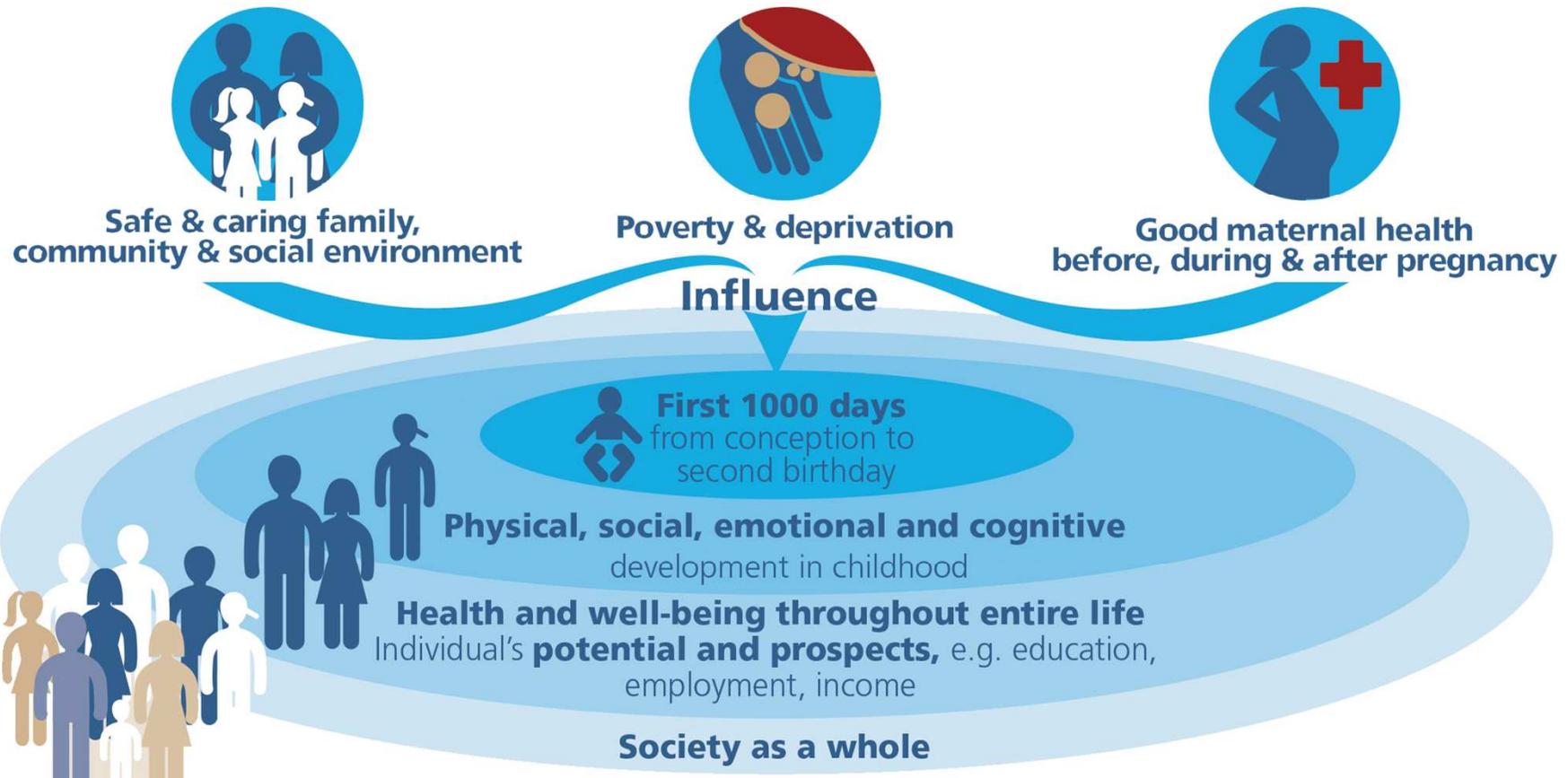


- In Shropshire, life expectancy is 5.8 years lower for men and 2.6 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Shropshire compared to the least deprived areas
- In England, the poorest people will on average spend 17 additional years of their life living with a disability compared to those in the most affluent communities

What are the main contributory factors to these issues?

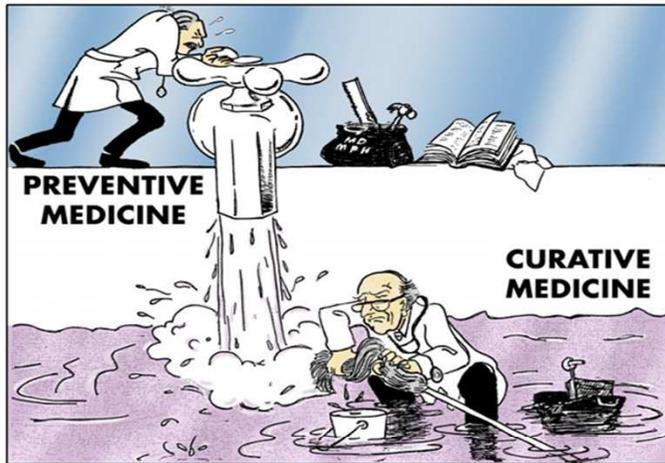
TITLE

Early childhood experiences, including before birth, can have a lifelong impact

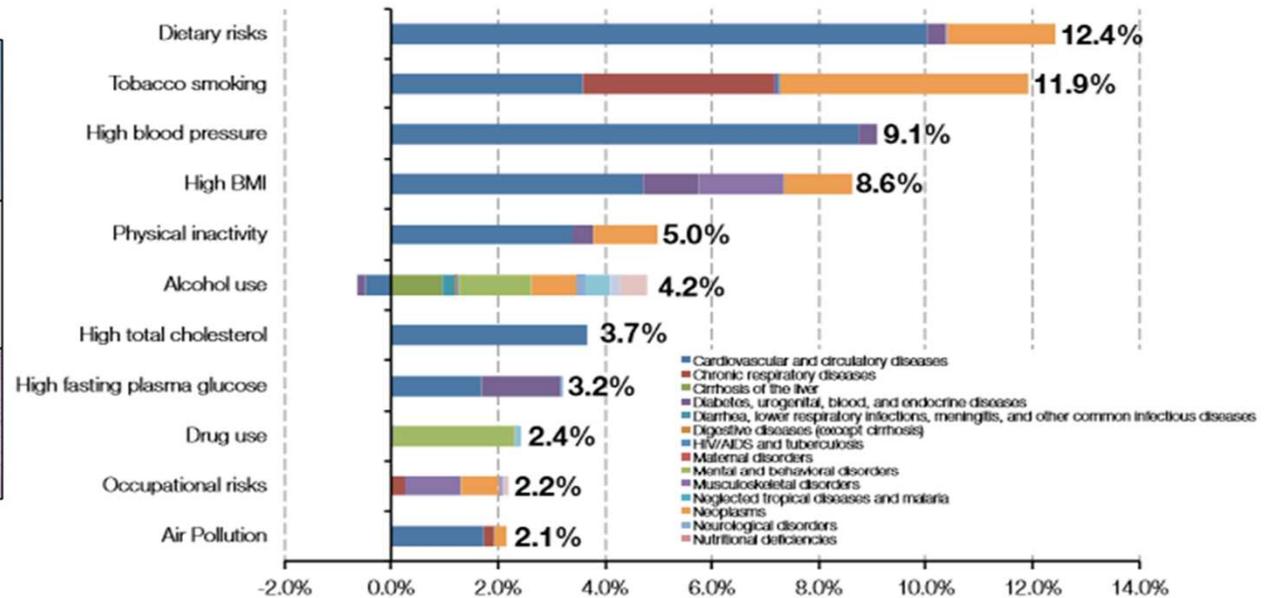


Children who live in poverty and deprivation are at higher risk of dying early, developing obesity or experiencing ill health

The Prevention Challenge



UK disability adjusted life years, both sexes all ages 2010.

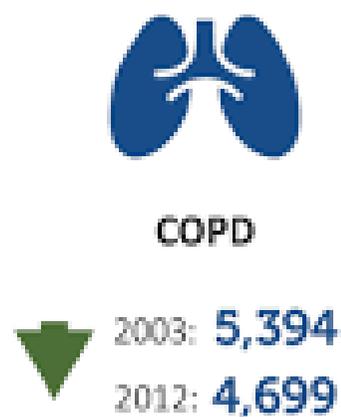


What are the recognised approaches to prevent these issues?

Health Risk and Preventable Chronic Conditions



- Cost to wellbeing and mental health
- Cost to the system



The Financial Cost - Breakdown of Current Spend

Community Fit Phase 1



Service User Cost Bands

Expand menu: Investing

The service users have been grouped into 4 cost groups based on overall costs they consume. These are: Very High (Top 2% of all costs) , High (Top 3-10% of all costs), Medium (Top 11- 50% of all costs), Low (Bottom 50% of all costs).



Impact of prevention services

- Financial benefits to the council, the economy, the NHS
- Avoidable treatment costs
- Improved quality of life in some cases immediately
- Improved quality of life in later life
- Reduction of welfare benefits
- Improves resilience, employment and social outcomes
- Return on investment of £14.00 for every £1.00 invested

Connecting the silos

**The wider
determinants of health**

Major wider determinants

Financial status

Employment and
work environment

Education

Housing

The lives people lead

Leading risk factors

Tobacco

High blood pressure

Alcohol

Cholesterol

Being overweight

**The health services
people use**

Accessibility and responsiveness

Primary care (e.g. GP practice)

Secondary care (e.g. hospital)

Preventative care (measures
taken to prevent diseases)

Community services