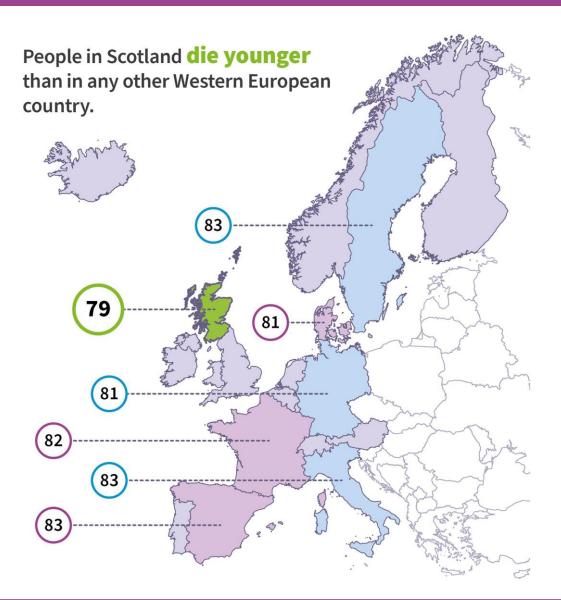
Where we are

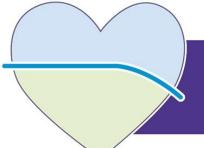
Manira Ahmad
Public Health Scotland



Life Expectancy







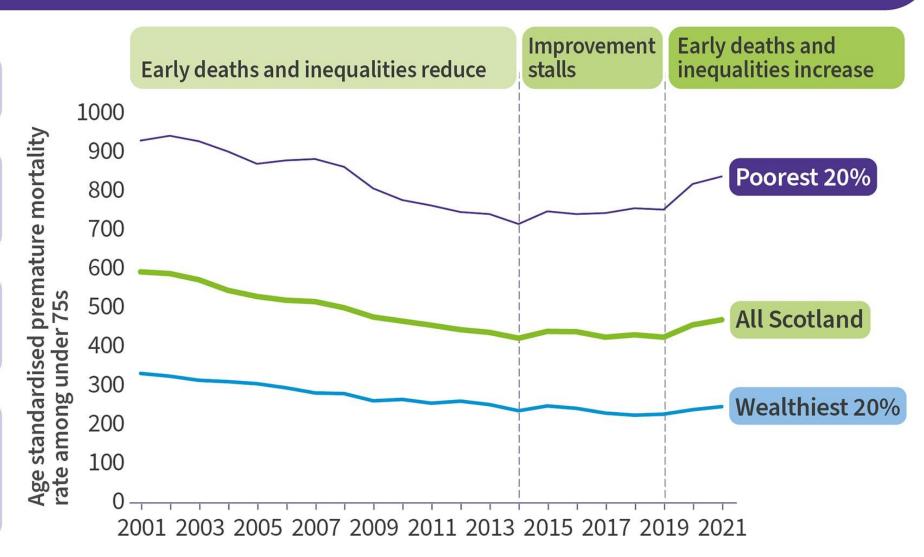
After decades of improvement, Scotland's health is worsening.

People are dying younger.

The number of people dying early is increasing.

People are spending more of their life in ill health.

The gap in life expectancy between the poorest and the wealthiest is growing.



Source: National Records Scotland

Anisa Zaman 1.9

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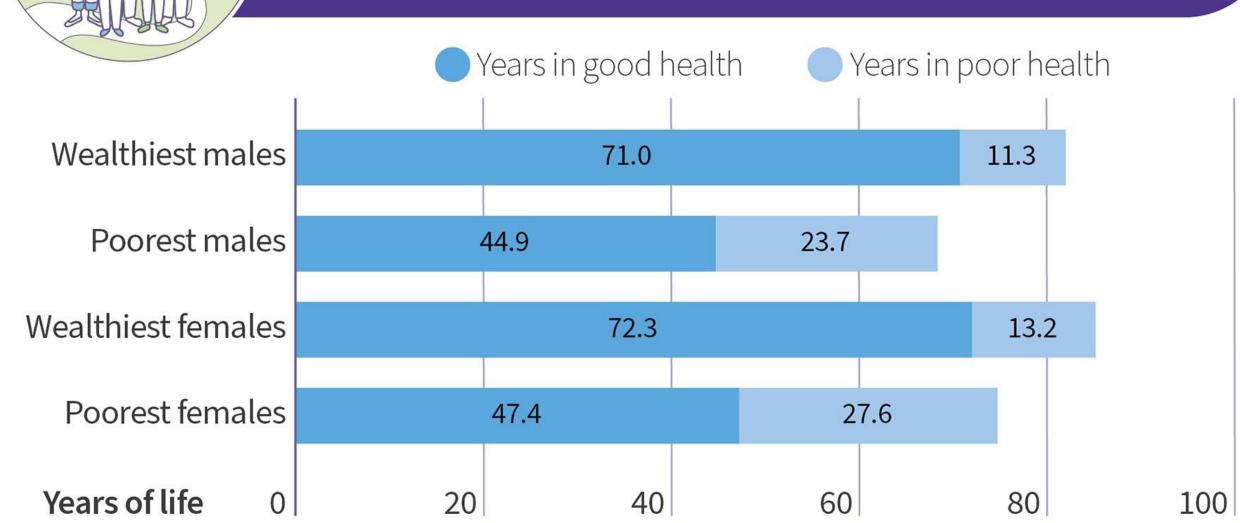


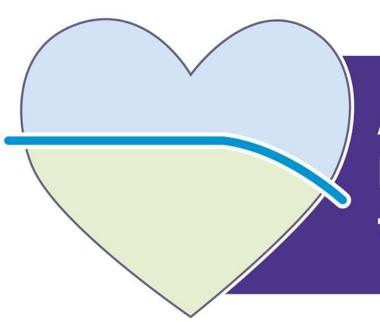
Quality of life is **worse** for those living in the most deprived communities who on average spend a **third of their lives** in **poor health**.





People in the poorest areas live more years in poor health and die younger.





After decades of improvement, life expectancy has not increased since 2012 and has started to decline.



Primary prevention

Invest in the building blocks of health to stop problems happening in the first place.

Secondary prevention

Focusing on early detection of a problem to support early intervention and treatment or reducing the level of harm.

Tertiary prevention

Minimising the negative consequences (harm) of a health issue through careful management.

High

Impact on population health

Low



Theory of Causation

Fundamental causes

Global economic forces

Macro socio-political environment

Political priorities and decisions

Societal values to equity and fairness

Unequal distribution of income, power and wealth

Poverty, marginalisation and discrimination

Wider environmental influences

Economic and work

Physical

Learning

Services

Social and cultural

Individual experience

Economic and work

Physical

Learning

Services

Social and interpersonal

Effects

Inequalities e.g.

Wellbeing

Illness

Healthy life expectancy

Life expectancy

Inequalities

Health inequalities

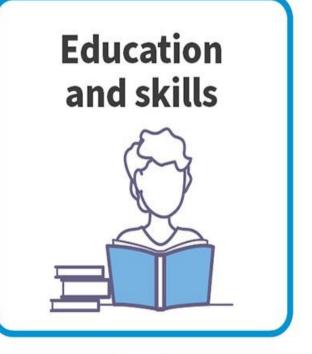
Upstream

Downstream

















What shapes our health Tackling child poverty Attainment challenge Employability support Scottish Child Payment Community Wealth Building Create a wellbeing economy Social and Investment in quality early Cost of living measures Embed equality and 40% economic factors learning and childcare inclusive approaches Affordable and quality Whole family wellbeing and housing keeping the Promise Regulation of alcohol Supporting active lives Access to healthy foods Health 30% (e.g. Minimum Unit Pricing) Regulation of tobacco Quality addiction services behaviours Addressing current acute Screening and diagnostics Mental health services Health services system pressures equitably 20% Fair access to quality health Vaccines and immunisations care Low Emission Zones National Planning Achieve Net Zero Physical 10% Framework 4 Active travel investment environment