

MEETING

SLOUGH HEALTH & WELLBEING BOARD

(Councillors Smith (Chair) & Wright, Dr Jim O'Donnell (Vice Chair) Supt. Helen Kenny, Stephen Brown, Sue Butcher, Adrian Davies, Joanna Dixon, Caroline Farrar, Marc Gadsby, Caroline Hutton, Ramesh Kukar, Tessa Lindfield, Luke Routhorn, Andrew Stockwell, Chris Stratford, Haddy Bojang

DATE AND TIME:

TUESDAY, 12TH MARCH, 2024 AT 3.00 PM

VENUE:

COUNCIL CHAMBER - OBSERVATORY HOUSE, 25 WINDSOR ROAD, SL1 2EL

DEMOCRATIC SERVICES

MANIZE TALUKDAR

OFFICER:

07871 982 919

(for all enquiries)

SUPPLEMENTARY PAPERS

The following Papers have been added to the agenda for the above meeting:-

* Items 3 & 7 were not available for publication with the rest of the agenda.

PART 1

<u>AGENDA ITEM</u>	<u>REPORT TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>	<u>WARD</u>
3.	The Slough People and Place summary 2024	1 - 4	All
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Slough Borough Council

Report To:	Health and Wellbeing Board
Date:	12 th March 2024
Subject:	Slough People and Place summary
Chief Officer:	Tessa Lindfield, Director of Public Health, and Public Protection
Contact Officer:	Kelly Evans, Deputy Director of Public Health
Ward(s):	All
Exempt:	No
Appendices:	Slough People and Place

1. Summary and Recommendations

- 1.1 This report sets out to highlight key findings from the Slough People and Place Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) summary.

Recommendations:

The Health and Wellbeing Board is recommended to:

- (a) note the report
- (b) endorse the recommendations for action.

Reason: The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment is a mandated function of the Health and Wellbeing board. The summary provides an overview of Slough as a place and the resident profile.

2. Report

2.1 The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is a mandatory function of the Health and Wellbeing Board. It needs to consider.

- 2.1.1 the demographics of the area, and needs of people of all ages of the life course including how needs vary for people at different ages;
- 2.1.2 how needs may be harder to meet for those in disadvantaged areas or vulnerable groups who experience inequalities, such as people who find it difficult to access services;
- 2.1.3 wider social, environmental, and economic factors that impact on health and wellbeing – such as access to green space, the impact of climate change, air quality, housing, community safety, transport, economic circumstances, employment; and

- 2.1.4 what health and social care information the local community needs, including how they access it and what support they may need to understand it.
- 2.1.5 JSNAs use local intelligence to fill the gaps in formal data and evidence to create insights that drive evidence-based decision making.

3. Key Findings from the People and Place JSNA:

3.1 Demographics:

- 3.1.1 Slough has a population of 158,495 and has increased by over 13% over the last 10 years. Slough's population is one of the youngest in England with nearly 28% of the population aged under 18, compared to 21% nationally. While the proportion of working-aged adults in Slough is higher (63%) than England's (61%), the proportion of people aged 65 and over is significantly lower at only 10% of the population. People aged 65 and over make-up 18% of the population nationally.
- 3.1.2 Slough's male life expectancy and healthy life expectancy continue to be significantly worse than national and regional rates. Boys born in Slough today can expect to live to 77 and will spend approximately 25% of their life in poor health (19 years). There is also a 7.2-year difference in life expectancy between boys born in the least deprived areas and most deprived areas of Slough. The gap in healthy life expectancy is similar at 7.4 years.
- 3.1.3 Slough's female life expectancy is now significantly worse than national and regional levels, however it remains higher than males. Healthy life expectancy is also significantly worse than national and regional rates. Girls born in Slough today can expect to live to 82 and will spend approximately 26% of their life in poor health (21 years). There is a 7.6 year difference in life expectancy between girls born in the least deprived areas of Slough and most deprived areas. The gap in healthy life expectancy is higher at 8.6 years.
- 3.1.4 Slough is one of the most ethnically diverse local authorities in England with 64% of the population coming from ethnic minority backgrounds (excluding white minorities) in 2021. A further 12% of the population were from a white non-British background. In comparison, 19% of England's population were from ethnic minority groups (excluding white minorities) and 8% from a white non-British background. People from an Asian background make up 47% of Slough's total population and are the largest ethnic minority group as a whole.
- 3.1.5 Slough's overall deprivation ranking sits within the 5th most deprived decile in England. None of Slough's LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived in the England, however 7 out of Slough's 80 LSOAs fall within the 10%-20% most deprived neighbourhoods nationally. These are in areas of Britwell and Northborough, Central, Chalvey, Colnbrook with Poyle and Elliman wards.

3.2 Areas where Slough is better than the national average:

- Smoking at time of delivery
- School readiness and attainment levels are generally better than England for all pupils and those eligible for free school meals.
- Attainment 8 scores (Key Stage 4) in Slough's state-funded schools continue to be higher than England's.

- Alcohol and substance misuse use treatment figures

3.3 Areas where Slough is worse than the national average:

- Slough's prevalence of obesity continues to be worse than national figures and is the highest rate in the South East and our statistical neighbours for Year 6.
- Child mortality
- Physical activity
- Cancer screening – all three national programmes
- Premature mortality rate for people with serious mental illness was significantly worse than England's at 123.1 per 100,000 population
- Under 75 mortality rate for circulatory disease was significantly worse than the 5th most deprived decile rate in 2022. Premature mortality from cancer and respiratory diseases were also significantly worse in males.

4. Recommendations

- 4.1 Representatives of the H&WBB are encouraged to use the JSNA to inform decision making.
- 4.2 Implement actions for areas of improvement through priority two of the health and wellbeing strategy contribute to how we improve healthy life expectancy.

5. Background Papers

Slough's People and Place JSNA



Slough People and
Place Summary - Febr

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Slough Borough Council

Report To:	Slough Well Being Board
Date:	12 th March 2024
Subject:	Safeguarding partnership, emerging issues
Chief Officer:	Betty Lynch (Sue Butcher and Marc Gadsby)
Contact Officer:	Betty Lynch
Ward(s):	All
Exempt:	NO –
Appendices:	NONE

1. Summary and Recommendations

This report sets out emerging issues from the Safeguarding Partnership for the attention of the well-being board in relation to:

Substance misuse: reflecting on progress made in relation to the substance misuse strategy.

Trauma informed practice: The need to raise awareness, training and support for professionals, managers and leaders to apply trauma informed methodology in leading and developing services as well as expecting front line staff to apply it to direct work.

Neuro divergence and parenting: 2 rapid reviews involved neuro divergent parents and there is a need to explore the skills needed to assess parenting capacity and provide skilled support to parents. Both also involved families living in poverty.

Recommendations:

Council/Committee is recommended to:

Consider the role of the Well Being board in relation to the above 3 themes.

Reason: To ensure the well-being board is aware of emerging issues and how they impact on safeguarding and to contribute to local solutions.

2. Report

Introductory paragraph

Working together 2023 stipulates the importance of ensuring the safeguarding partnership connects with other partnerships including the Well Being Board. Historically, this has been done by presenting the safeguarding partnership annual report in full. However, in 2023 it was agreed that themes from the annual report that relate to the well-being board should be identified in advance and summarised for discussion at the board meeting. This report summarises such themes and suggests that the well-being board considers how it can support or bring solutions to some of the challenges identified.

2.1 Background

The safeguarding partnerships main functions can be summarised as follows;

- to foster collaboration,
- provide scrutiny and challenge and
- to communicate safeguarding messages to the professional and general community.

These are statutory functions as laid out in Working Together 2023.

Part of the scrutiny role is to carry out statutory reviews. Each year, the two sub-groups responsible for carrying out reviews, collate learning and ensure it is applied in practice, through policy development, training and audit and incorporating it into the partnership strategic plan. The themes above have been drawn from the annual report 2022-2023 and link to the well-being board and are for discussion at the meeting.

3. Implications of the Recommendation

3.1 *Financial implications*

No financial implications.

3.2 *Legal implications*

Statutory framework described above, no legal implications.

3.3 *Risk management implications*

No immediate decisions about risk are being made.

3.4 *Environmental implications [Mandatory]*

No environmental implications.

3.5 *Equality implications [Mandatory]*

No equality implications identified.

4. Background Papers

The Safeguarding Partnership annual report can be found on the link below;
[Slough Safeguarding Children Partnership - Annual Report 2022-2023 \(sloughsafeguardingpartnership.org.uk\)](https://sloughsafeguardingpartnership.org.uk)