

THE MODIFIED DPSEEA MODEL

Welline Launch Meeting

5th June 2009

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NHS Health Scotland

- Why are we seeking to take a new approach on environment and health?
- How did we develop our conceptual model?
- How are we using it to support policy?

WHY A NEW APPROACH?

FIVE IMPORTANT DRIVERS

- **The complexity of the policy challenge in an 'Era of Ecological Public Health**
- An emerging psychosocial dimension in EH supported by medical/biomedical insights
- A narrow compartmentalised and hazard-based view the environment in public health
- The mismatch of paradigm with policy and action
- The search for synergies in the complex agendas of government relating to place

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Psychosocial: “pertaining to the interaction between social and psychological factors”

Tackling the Psychosocial Dimension in Health

Getting it right is about minimising the negative factors in people's lives which people cannot control

- Part of it is political- **“Having a voice”**
- Much of it is about **‘Place’**

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‘Good Places Better Health’
was launched on 11th December 2008 as
Scotland’s response to these challenges

A Systems Based Approach

founded on

Close Attention to Problem Framing

A New Conceptual Model

‘MODIFIED DPSEEA’

underpins our approach to both

Problem Framing

and our

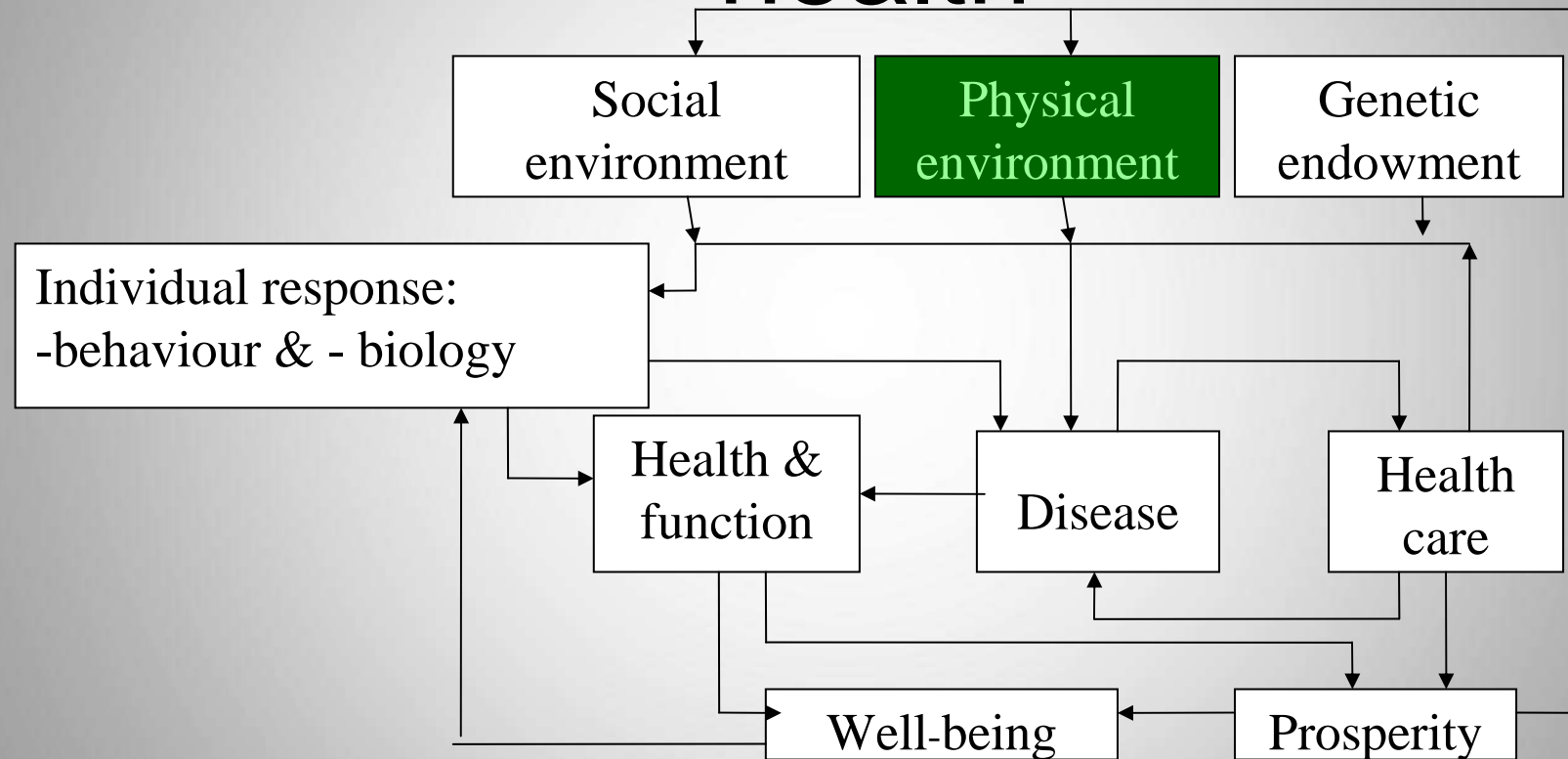
Systems

How did we develop our
conceptual model?

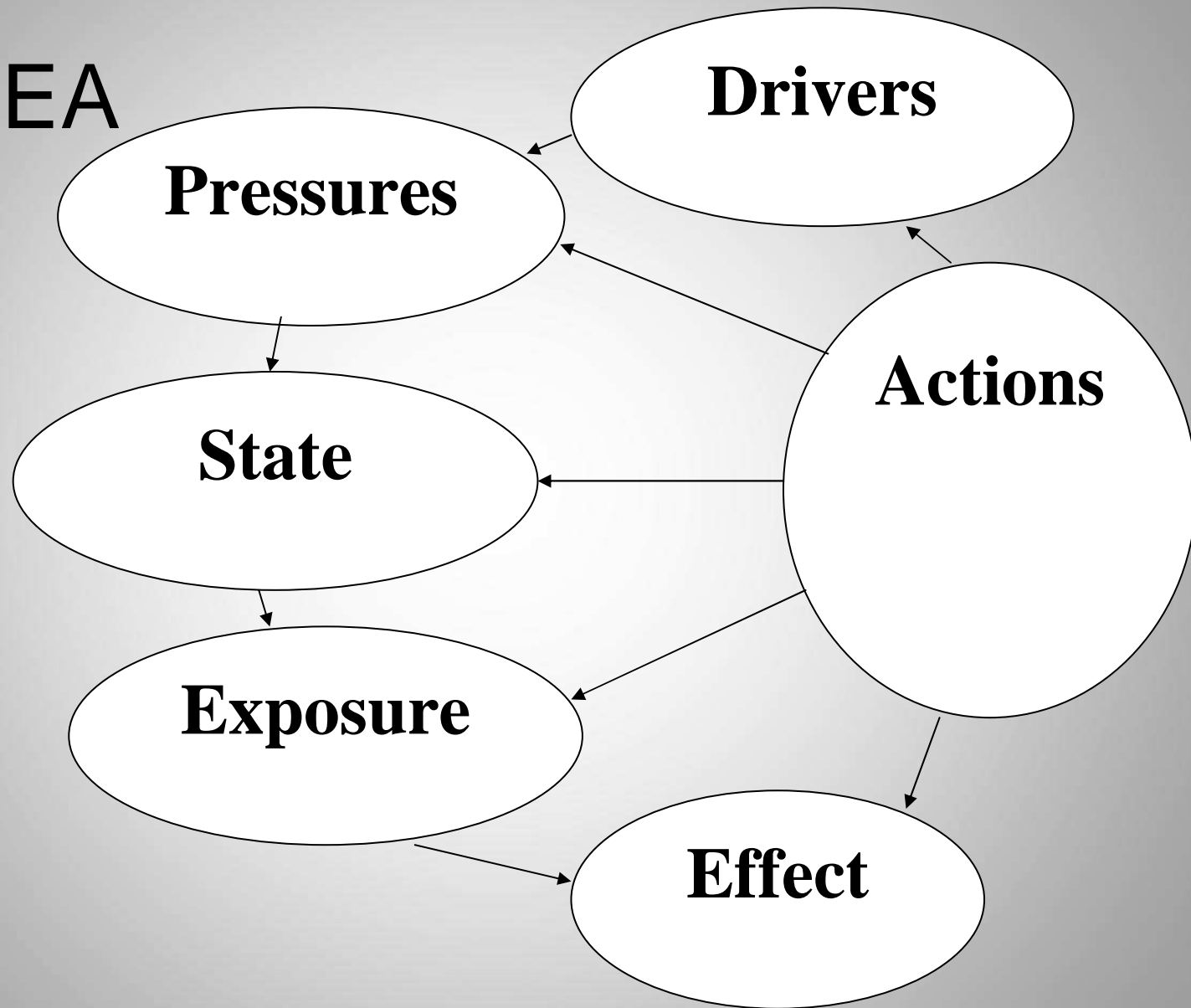
Our requirements:

- Easy to use and to understand
- Focus on the physical environment
- Maps environmental influences on specific health states – assemble evidence on causal processes
- Maps drivers of environmental change
- Differentiates between environmental state & exposure
- Maps possible & current interventions
- Represents the interacting determinants of health
- Maps environmental influences on positive health states as well as disease

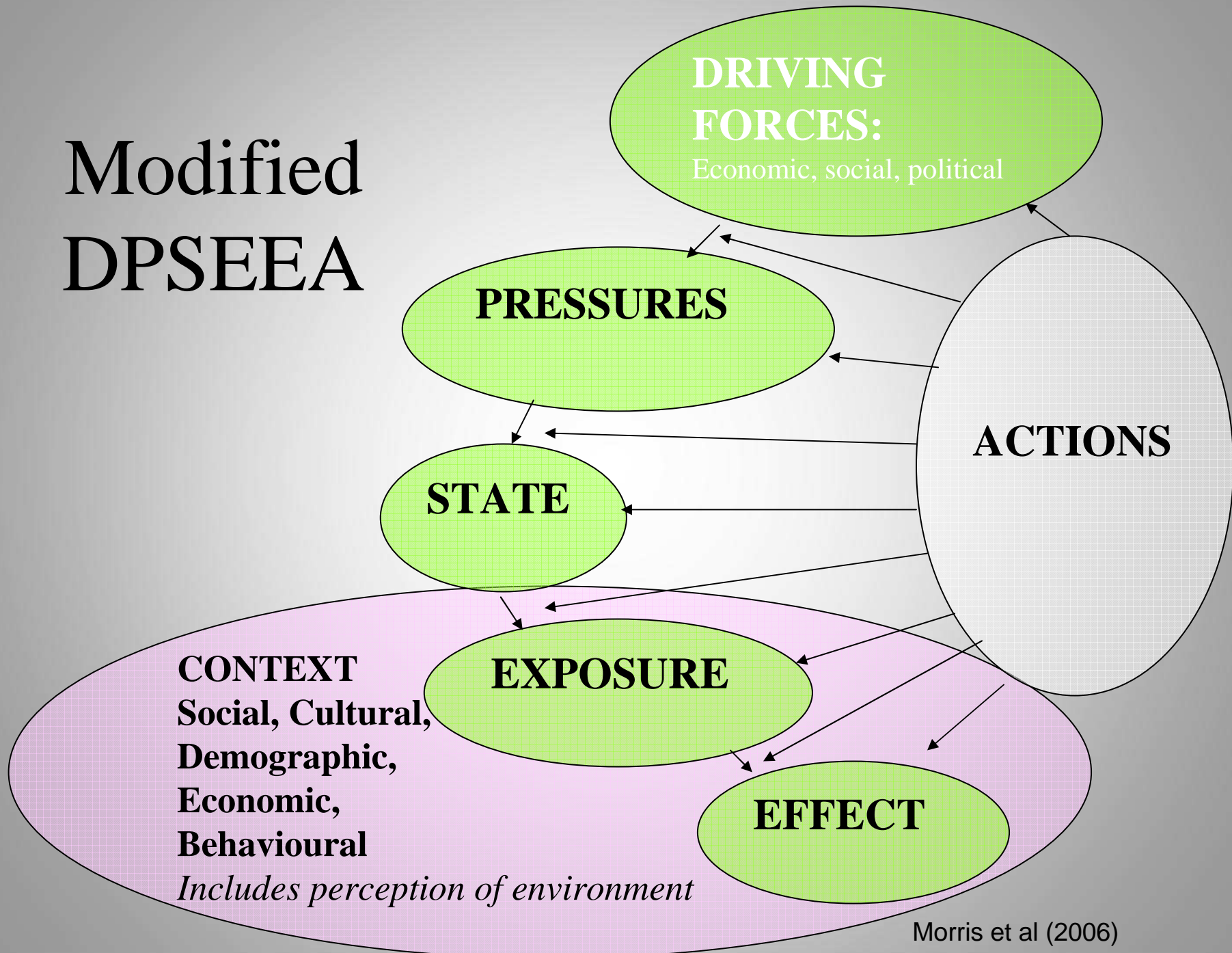
Socio-ecological model of health

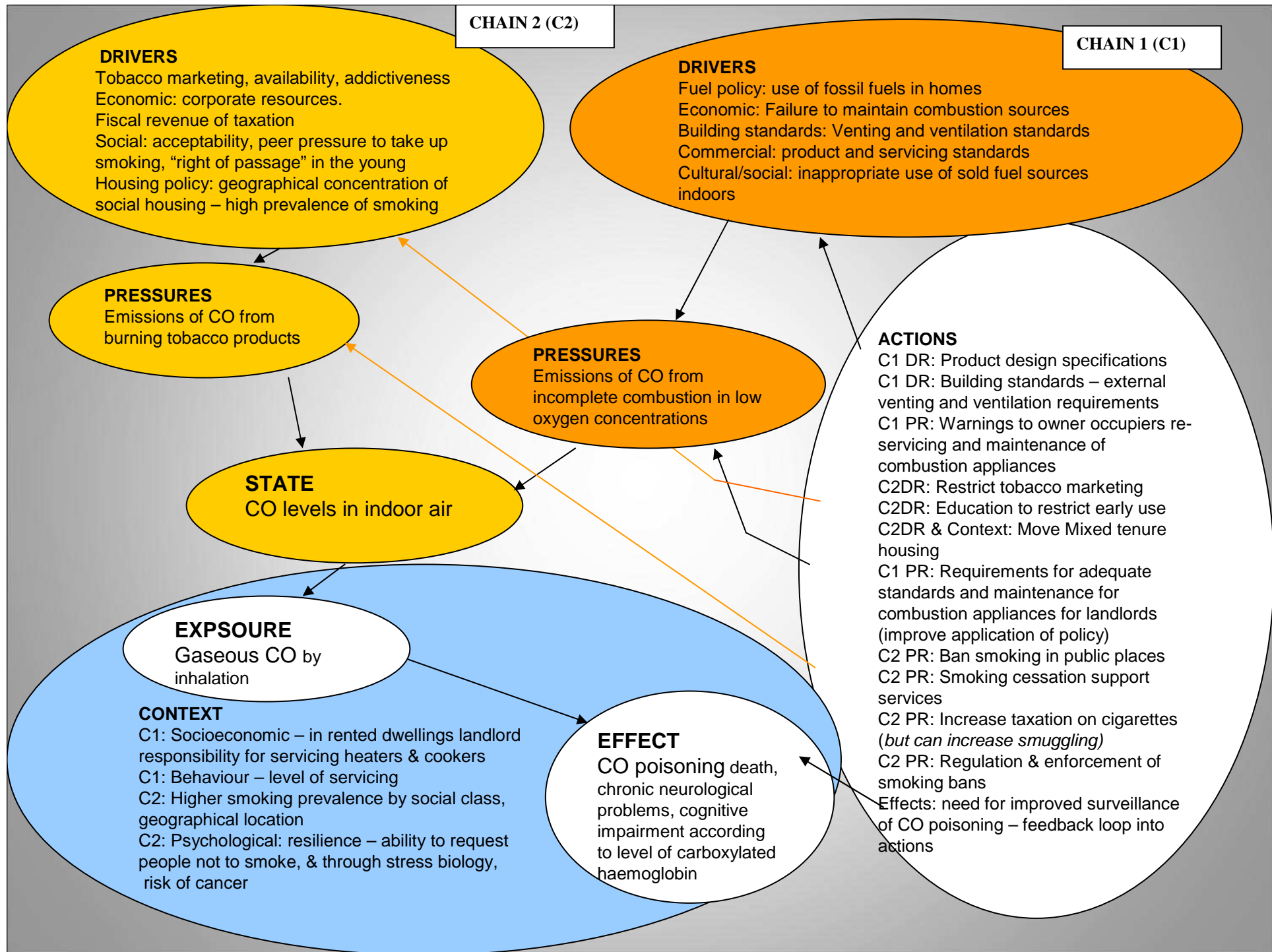


DPSEEA



Modified DPSEEA





Positive chain to healthy state

Drivers
 LANDUSE PLANNING AND POLICY recognises importance of amenity
 REGENERATION POLICY: whole neighbourhood environment
 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY: which recognises importance of well-being in development
 TRANSPORT POLICY/CULTURAL: Reduction in dominance on needs and use of private transport.
 CULTURAL: Active lifestyles

Pressures
 Provision of safe paths & greenspaces, accessible leisure & sports facilities, amenities within walking distance of communities

State
 Local environments which are conducive to physical activity in terms of amenity, attractiveness, safety

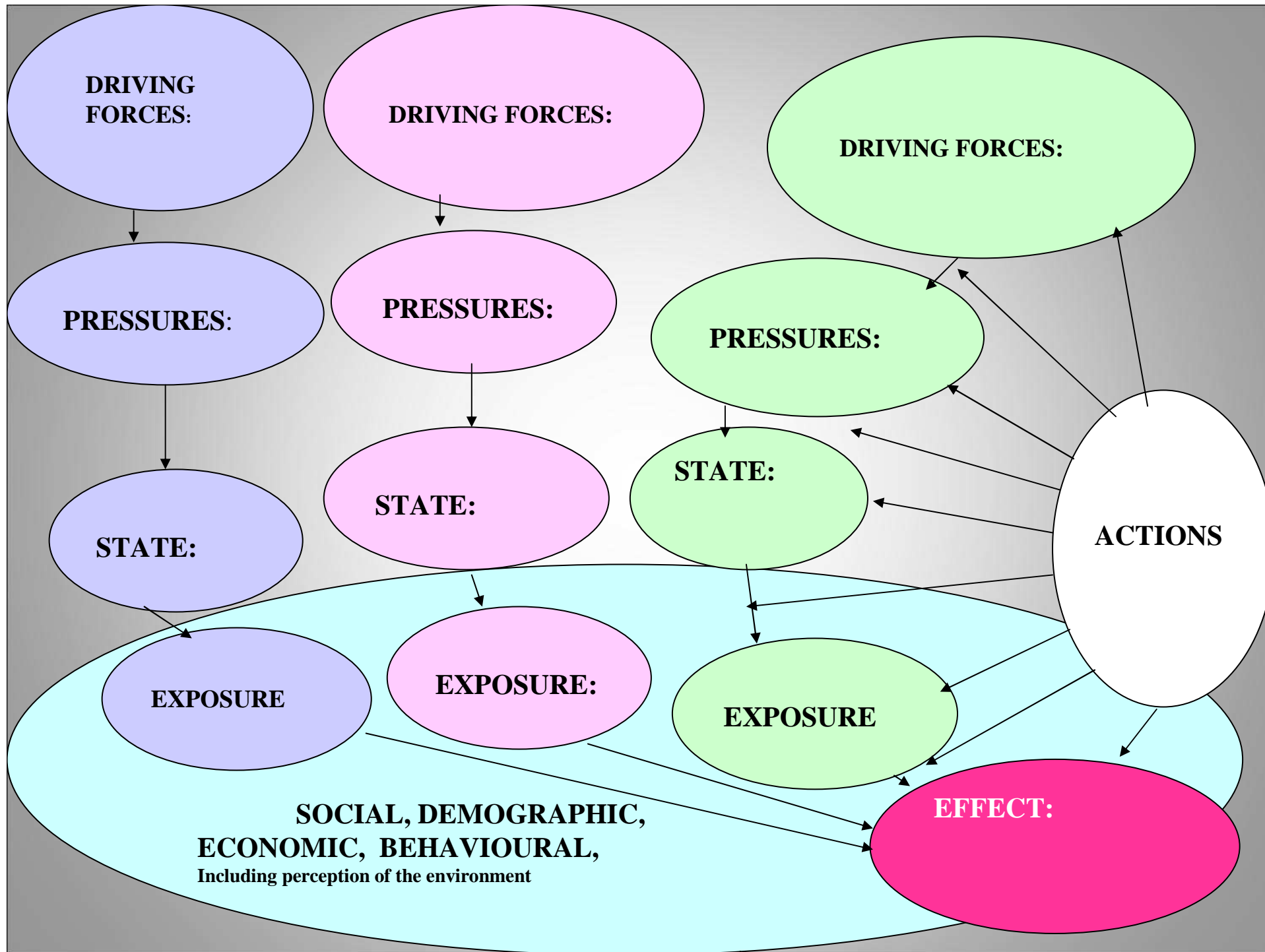
Context:
 ***Socio-economic:** Perception of safety highest in neighbourhoods with lowest vandalism, drug Related crime etc.
 ***Socio-economic:** Amenity and quality of green space highest in more expensive housing areas
Cultural: National sporting achievement, role models
Behavioural: Social opportunities to take exercise
Demographic: Influencing children establishes life long behaviour patterns

Exposure Active lifestyles

Effect: OPTIMAL WEIGHT & FITNESS which will reduce risk of cardiovascular disease
WELL-BEING – positive well-being may reduce stress and feelings of hopelessness and affect resilience reducing risk of cardiovascular disease

ACTIONS
 DRIVERS: Planning policy which considers wider health effects of decisions e.g. SEA and HIA included in EIA by planners
 DRIVERS: improved national planning policy guidance, capacity building
 DRIVERS: Priority given to provision and maintenance of quality green spaces and paths which meet needs of local population
 DRIVERS: transport policy which reduces dominance of private transport e.g. Home zones, improved public transport
 DRIVERS: Sustainable development policy which encourages consideration of wider effects of developments
 DRIVERS: Strategic Environmental Assessment
 DRIVERS: Encouraging sport in schools
 PRESSURES: Regeneration policy which focuses on wider neighbourhood environment
 STATE: Improve access to environments conducive to physical exercise
 STATE: environmental management policies – graffiti, removal of burnt out cars etc
 STATE: Maintaining playing fields
 EXPOSURE & CONTEXT: physical activity strategies to make children more active
 EXPOSURE and CONTEXT: education or social opportunities for exercise (eg safer routes to school, walks for health, green gyms).
 CONTEXT: Anti-social behaviour orders to

Physical activity and fitness



How are we using modified
DPSEEA to support policy?

A Prototype

Children, Environment and Health

- Asthma
- Unintentional Injury
- Psychological Wellbeing
- Obesity



How will GPBH be delivered?

SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT
INTER-DIRECTORATE BOARD

EVALUATION
Committee

THE INTELLIGENCE FLOW

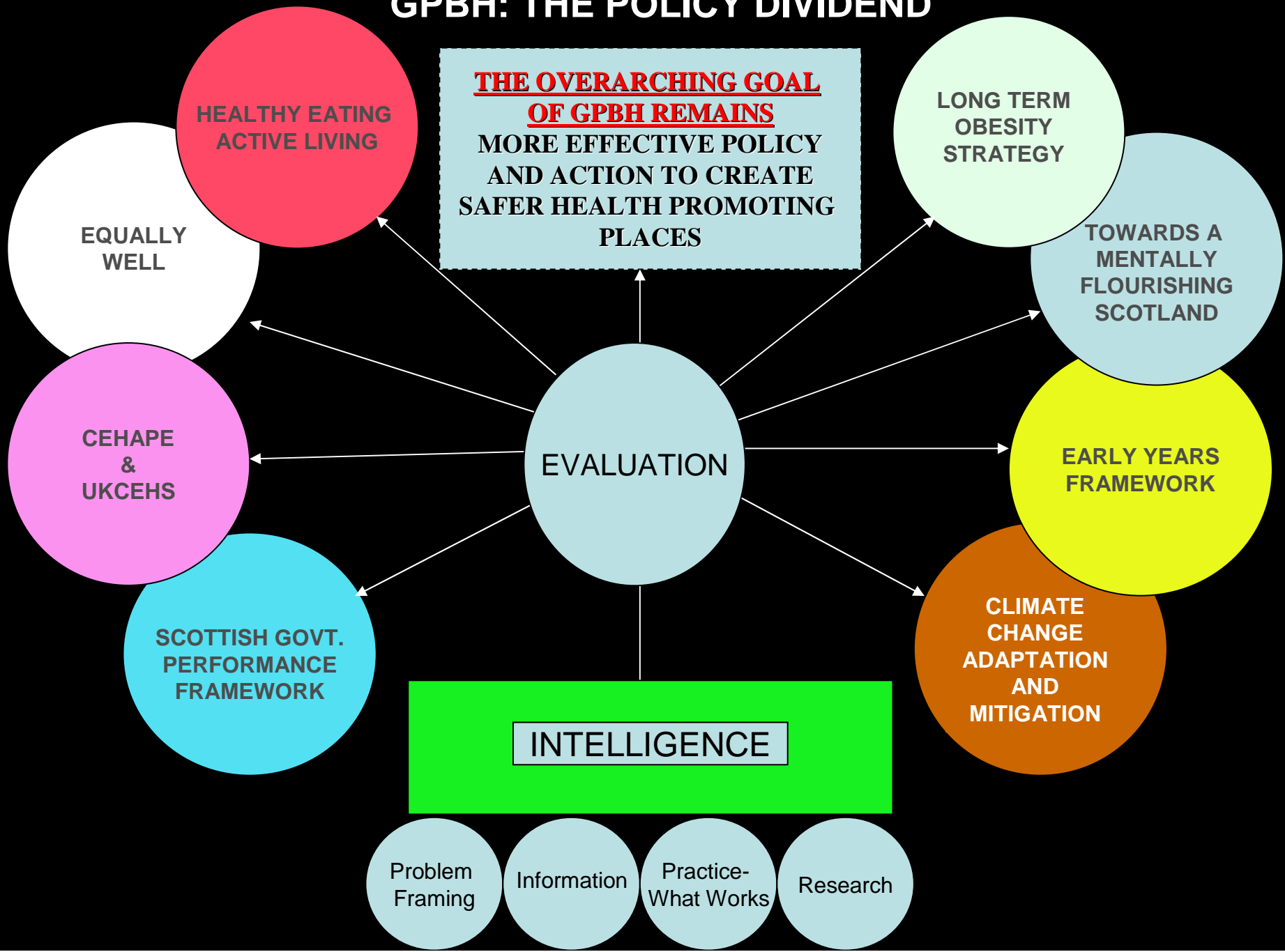
Problem
Framing

Information

Practice
What Works

RESEARCH
(EDPHiS)

GPBH: THE POLICY DIVIDEND



THE OVERARCHING GOAL
OF GPBH REMAINS

**MORE EFFECTIVE POLICY
AND ACTION TO CREATE
SAFER HEALTH PROMOTING
PLACES**

**HEALTHY EATING
ACTIVE LIVING**

**EQUALLY
WELL**

**CEHAPE
&
UKCEHS**

**SCOTTISH GOVT.
PERFORMANCE
FRAMEWORK**

**LONG TERM
OBESITY
STRATEGY**

**TOWARDS A
MENTALLY
FLOURISHING
SCOTLAND**

**EARLY YEARS
FRAMEWORK**

**CLIMATE
CHANGE
ADAPTATION
AND
MITIGATION**

INTELLIGENCE

**Problem
Framing**

Information

**Practice-
What Works**

Research

Some Concluding Thoughts

**“If you do what you’ve always
done, you’ll get what you’ve
always got”**

Dr Harry Burns, Chief Medical Officer for Scotland

The relationships between environment and health are complex

