Inequalities in ERS: A tricky balance

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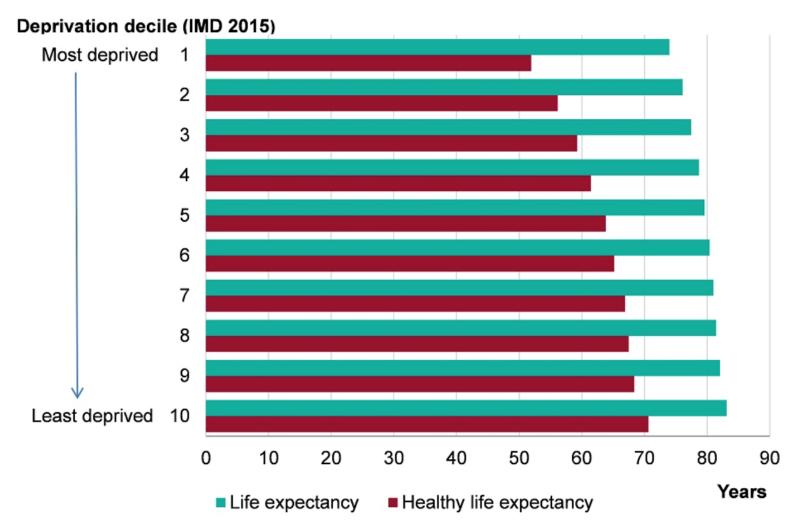








Context and Aim



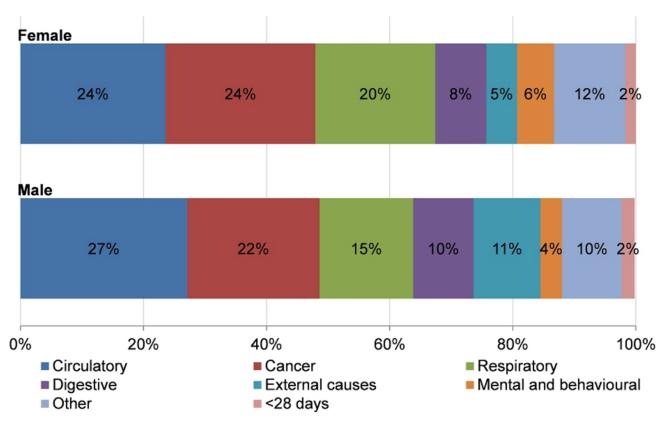






Context and Aim

Percentage of gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived quintile



Source: PHE Segment tool: England PDF







- Major challenge of health inequalities.
- Many of our interventions exacerbate these.
 - Including attempts to mitigate the issues.
- Aim to understand inequalities in ERS and to identify where good practice might be located.



Methods

23,782 individuals, across 14 referral schemes.

Modelled using a multilevel Bayesian inference approach.

- Dummy proxies constructed to model key barriers:
 - Mental health referral pathways
 - Obesity classification
 - Leisure time







1. Oversampling across schemes









2. Increased **completion** odds::









3. Decreased **completion** odds:











4. Increased **effectiveness** odds:









Implications for Policy and Practice

- Caution exercised when scaling up ERS.
- Need for alternative and complementary service models for those with poorer health and social indices.
- ERS could be more efficiently delivered using triaging
 - to signpost to enhanced services,
 - and/or tailor services based on need.



